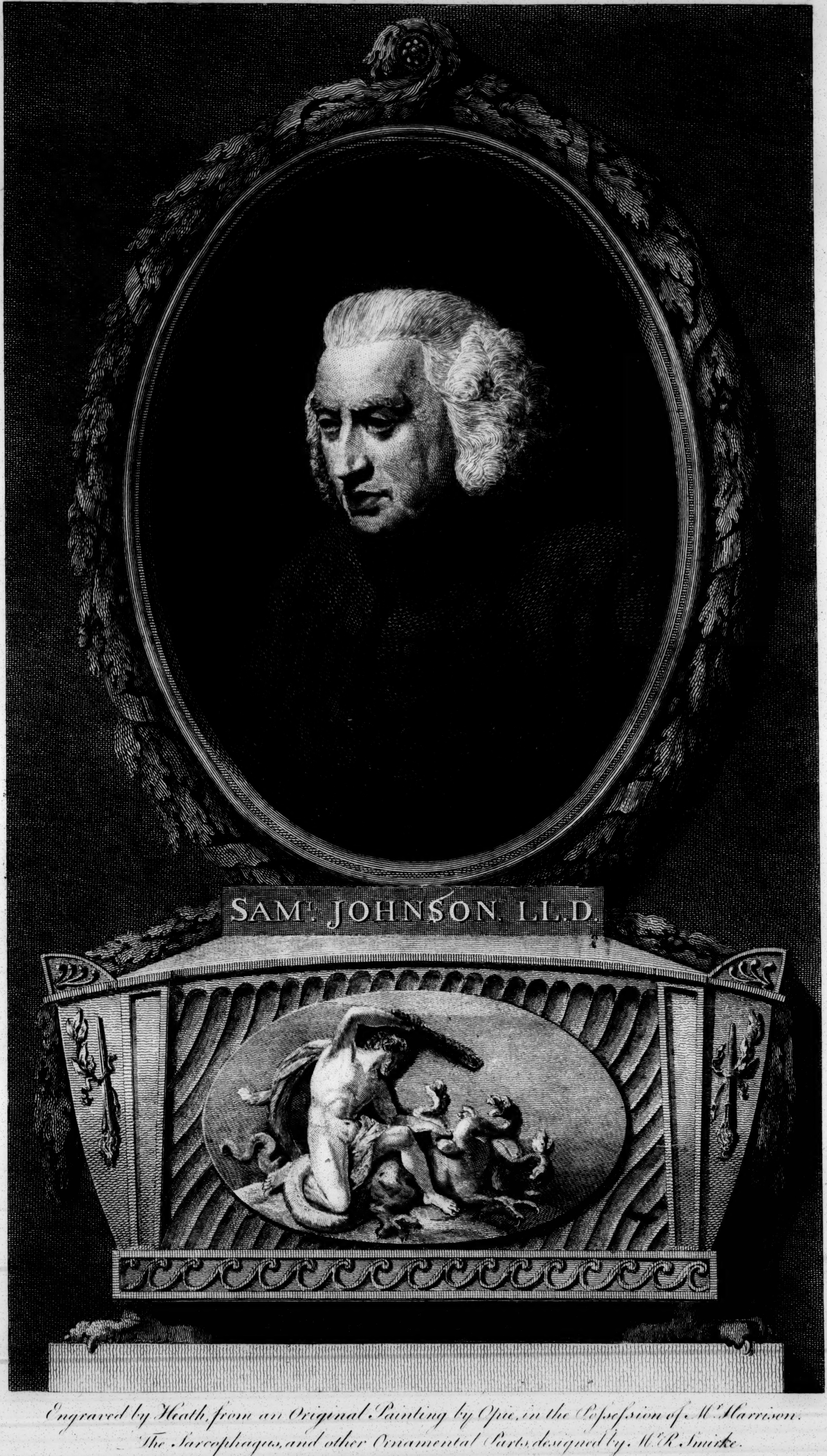
SAM^L. JOHNSON. LL.D.

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HARRISON's EDITION, WITH HIS LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

BY

EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

CUM TABULIS ANIMUM CENSORIS SUMET HONESTI:
AUDEBIT QUÆCUNQUE PARUM SPLENDORIS HABEBUNT,
ET SINE PONDERE ERUNT, ET HONORE INDIGNA FERENTUR.
VERBA MOVERE LOCO; QUAMVIS INVITA RECEDANT,
ET VERSENTUR ADHUC INTRA PENETRALIA VESTÆ;
OBSCURATA DIU POPULO BONUS ERUET, ATQUE
PROFERET IN LUCEM SPECIOSA VOCABULA RERUM,
QUÆ PRISCIS MEMORATA CATONIBUS ATQUE CETHEGIS,
NUNC SITUS INFORMIS PREMIT, ET DESERTA VETUSTAS. HOR.

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MDCCLXXXVI.

BRITISH MUSEUM

ADVERTISEMENT

TO

MR. HARRISON's LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

THE world has already been ſo glutted with Anecdotes and Memoirs of Dr. JOHNSON, that every new account, for ſome years, will probably be conſidered rather as an evil than a good.

Of evils, the leaſt are to be choſen. This, after much deliberation, has determined the Editor to preſent his Readers with a more conciſe Life of the Doctor than he had originally intended.

But though Mr. Harriſon is equally deſirous to avoid the errors of thoſe who have wearied by long heterogeneous digreſſions, and diſguſted by minute recitals of inſignificant facts, he is not without the hope that he ſhall omit no circumſtance of importance in the Doctor's character; and he has the peculiar felicity to know, that whatever may be the imperfections diſcoverable in this little biographical ſketch, it can never appear to have been delineated by the hand of that worſt ſpecies of enemy, a *pretended friend.*

THE
LIFE
OF
DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

BY MR. HARRISON.

THE hiſtory of a man who, by the mere ſtrength of his abilities, forced himſelf into the firſt ſeat of literary eminence, and continued to preſerve during life the merited ſituation, with little envy and leſs oppoſition, cannot fail to intereſt the many who muſt always admire and the few who may ever hope to emulate ſuch very extraordinary talents.

Dr. Samuel Johnſon, born at Litchfield, the 7th of September 1709, was the eldeſt ſon of Mr. Michael Johnſon, a reſpectable bookſeller in that city, by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Johnſon, ſiſter of Dr. Joſeph Ford, an eminent phyſician, and who was father of the famous Cornelius Ford, ſuppoſed to have been characterized by Hogarth, as a drunken parſon, in his celebrated print of the Modern Midnight Converſation.

The father of Dr. Johnſon is ſaid to have been a remarkably pious and worthy man; but poſitive, and afflicted with melancholy: whether the laſt of theſe infirmities, which the ſon certainly poſſeſſed in a very great degree, was hereditary or accidental, has never been aſcertained. There is, however, conſiderable reaſon to think, that Mr. Michael Johnſon might be deeply affected by a circumſtance which had occurred to him in early life. A young woman of Leeke, in Staffordſhire, where he had ſerved his apprenticeſhip, conceived ſo violent an affection for Michael, that ſhe followed him to Litchfield, on his ſettling in that city, and took lodgings oppoſite his houſe. That there had been any previous intimacy, though highly probable, by no means appears; but it is certain he had not, at this time, the ſmalleſt inclination to return her love, till he was aſſured that the life of the poor girl was in danger: then, indeed, he waited on her, with a tender of his hand in marriage. But it was too late! The wound ſo long neglected had become incurable: ſhe declined the offer; fell a victim to her ſenſibility; and was interred in the cathedral of Litchfield, where Mr. Johnſon cauſed a ſtone to be placed over her grave with this ſimple inſcription—

" Here lies the Body of
" Mrs. Elizabeth Blaney, a Stranger.
" She departed this Life
" 2d of September 1694."

From the peculiar ſtyle of the inſcription—" *Mrs.* " Elizabeth Blaney, *a Stranger*"—it is natural to ſuppoſe that the young woman was of obſcure origin. The appellative " *Mrs.*" is doubtleſs a vulgar error: ſhe could not be a married woman, and was hardly a widow. No widow has ever been known to die for love.

It is not altogether improbable, that ſhe might have lived ſervant in the family where Mr. Michael Johnſon was an apprentice; ſince there is nothing more common than juvenile attachments, in ſuch ſituations, which the indiſcreet youth afterwards diſcovers to have been formed without a ſufficient attention to worldly prudence, and then ſometimes diſſolves with an equal diſregard to moral obligations.

This, however, in the preſent caſe, is merely conjecture, and muſt not tend to criminate a man whoſe general character was irreproachable.

Whatever might be the particulars of this obſcure though well-authenticated ſtory, or however the melancholy event might affect the mind of Mr. Michael Johnſon, it is likely that the impreſſion long continued to retard his union with any other woman; as it was full fifteen years from this period to the birth of his firſt child, Dr. Samuel Johnſon.

Either from real or affected delicacy in his mother, the new-born infant was ſuckled at the breaſt of a ſtranger; and it ſeems to have been the fate of poor Johnſon, from his birth, that he ſhould *fall into bad hands*. With the milk of his nurſe, he imbibed the ſeeds of that diſeaſe which is called the King's Evil, and which deprived him of the ſight of his left eye, and continued to incommode him through life, though he was taken to London by his mother, at the age of two years, where he received the royal touch from Queen Anne, and had the cuſtomary amulet of gold hung round his neck, which the ſuperſtitious ſentiments of his parents, who were notoriouſly attached to the Stuarts, had conſidered as an infallible remedy.

About the time when Dr. Johnſon was born, a phyſician of the name of Swynfen, who chiefly reſided on his own eſtate in Staffordſhire, at ſome diſtance from Litchfield, occaſionally occupied apartments at Mr. Michael Johnſon's. This gentleman, who perhaps ſucceeded to the practice of Mrs. Johnſon's father, became godfather to the infant, and is reported to have taken an active part in cultivating his early genius.

There are few parents who have not remarked ſome prodigious diſplay of ſagacity in their little ones; whether the children ever afterwards realized the expectations raiſed by ſuch flattering prognoſticks, or not. It would, therefore, be extremely wonderful, if the childhood of ſuch a man as Johnſon afforded no anecdote preſageful of extraordinary genius.

Only one ſtory of this kind, however, is extant, which deſerves to be particularly recorded; and that has been ſo often repeated, and every time in a form ſo very different, that the authenticity of the whole account might fairly be doubted, if the fact had not been indiſputably eſtabliſhed.

When he was " about *three* years old," ſays Sir John Hawkins; Mrs. Piozzi ſays, " *five*;" his mother had a brood of eleven young ducks, which ſhe permitted him to call his own: and, as he was one day playing heedleſsly among them, he had the misfortune to tread on one of the little creatures, and cruſh it to death. Alarmed at the accident, and full of emotion, he immediately ſnatched up the duck; and, running to his mother, bade her take a pen, and write. " Write, " child!" ſaid ſhe, too much aſtoniſhed at the requeſt to be concerned at the accident; " what muſt I write?" —" Why, write," anſwered the child, " ſo."

He then gave his firſt indication of poetical genius, by prompting an Epitaph, which is thus recorded by Sir John Hawkins—

" Here lies good Maſter Duck,
" That Samuel Johnſon trod on;
" If't had liv'd 'twould have been good luck,
" For then there'd been an odd one."

Mrs. Piozzi publiſhes the Epitaph in theſe words—

" Here lies poor Duck,
" That Samuel Johnſon trod on;
" If it had liv'd it had been good luck,
" For it would have been an odd one."

Some readers may perhaps think that the manifeſt aukwardneſs ſtill unfortunately ſubſiſting in this little poetical effuſion, has been moulded by Sir John and Mrs. Piozzi, to their reſpective ideas of what ought to have been, rather than what actually was, dictated by the child. To thoſe who love truth and ſimplicity, and who do not expect metrical perfection in an infant, the lines in their original ſtate will be far more acceptable, than with any adventitious ornaments, however ſucceſsfully laboured. The genius of Johnſon is to be looked for, on this occaſion, and not the ingenuity of his biographers. This wonderful Epitaph, then—and wonderful it was for a child of five years old, miraculous for one of three—in it's ſimple original ſtate, appears to have run thus—

Here lies poor Duck,
That Samuel Johnſon trod on!
If it had liv'd, 'twould have been good luck,
Becauſe it was an odd one.

And in this, it is hazarding little to aſſert, that the intelligent reader will diſcover more of nature, and of genuine poetry too, than in either of the elaborate copies by which it has been preceded. Though the verſe halts, it is neither turgid nor harſh: qualities always to be found in the beſt productions of thoſe who have the knack of *making*, without the gift of *creating*, Poetry.

Having thus laboured to reſtore, not amend, this firſt poetical effort of Dr. Johnſon, with all the zeal of a faithful annotator, it muſt not be diſmiſſed without a comment.

Cowley, Milton, Pope, and moſt other eminent poets, have given very early diſplays of that genius which afterwards rendered them ſo famous: but there is no ſingle diſtich on record, pretended to have been written by them ſo early as theſe verſes were compoſed by Dr. Johnſon; even admitting, as probably muſt be admitted, that they were not produced till he had compleated his *fifth* year. But though the peculiarity of the accident might call forth this power ſooneſt from him, there is little doubt that an equal portion of genius exiſted as early in them. Certain it is, that they wrote many excellent productions in their minority, which are conſtantly printed in their works; while this Epitaph is almoſt the only known juvenile eſſay of Dr. Johnſon, who might doubtleſs have written, and perhaps actually did write, at the ſame time of life, many little poems equally well worth preſerving.

Criticiſm would be degraded by any remarks on a child's verſes. His mother or nurſe, like moſt other mothers and nurſes, had without doubt taught him many abſurdities; and, among the reſt, the ridiculous old ſaying, *that odd things are lucky*. This idea the infant very naturally applied to the odd Duck; though it proved, in reality, the moſt unfortunate of the whole brood.

Young Johnſon, however, was certainly a prodigy of early underſtanding; and that pride which is natural to the parents of uncommonly brilliant children, frequently inducing his father and mother to teaze him for ſome diſplay of his abilities in the preſence of ſtrangers, he often ran away, on ſuch occaſions, and concealed himſelf by climbing up a tree, to eſcape thoſe exhibitions which his own good ſenſe diſapproved.

From extreme ill health, he was not ſent to ſchool till the age of eight years; ſo that, from his mother, and her old maid Catharine, he received the rudiments of his education: and he is ſaid to have perfectly well remembered ſitting in the lap of the latter, while ſhe explained to him the ſtory of St. George and the Dragon. Tales of giants and of caſtles were, indeed, his chief delight; and ſuch tales will perhaps always convey the higheſt degree of entertainment to a young and capacious mind filled with the enthuſiaſm of genius.

At the free-ſchool of Litchfield, where Mr. Hunter was then maſter, his progreſs was ſuch as might be expected from a pupil ſo very promiſing, under a tutor of acknowledged great abilities. The character of an aſpiring boy is ſoon manifeſt to a diſcerning eye; and thoſe peculiar traits in that of Johnſon, which were to diſtinguiſh the future dictator in the republick of letters, were not long before they began to develope themſelves.

Beſides his ſuperiority in learning over every other boy of the ſame claſs, he was found to poſſeſs an uncommonly bold and enterprizing ſpirit, which made even the ſenior youths regard him as their chief and leader on all occaſions. This univerſal deference was perhaps not a little aided by his extraordinary ſtrength and ſize, which were conſidered as almoſt gigantick; and experience convinced his aſſociates, that though he often engaged them in miſchief, he ſeldom failed to extricate them by his addreſs and ability.

Indeed, ſo huge and unwieldy was the perſon of young Johnſon, that when he viſited at the houſe of Mr. Butt, of Litchfield, father of the Reverend Mr. Butt, now one of the King's chaplains, as he often did, during his ſchool vacations, the children in the family, with whom he good-humouredly played, though ſometimes, it is by no means improbable, rather roughly, uſed commonly to call him the great boy: which their father once overhearing—"You call him," ſaid he, "the great boy; but, take my word for it, he will " one day prove a great man."

A ſchool is the world in miniature; and a boy in power, like a man in power, has his flatterers and his minions. To gain Johnſon's aſſiſtance in their taſks, or ſecure his aid in tyrannizing over other boys, a confederacy of three politick youths accuſtomed themſelves, for a long time, to call him every morning, by turns; on one of whoſe backs, ſupported by the other two, he rode triumphantly to ſchool. This was a double treat to Johnſon; it indulged his indolence, and gratified his ambition. His averſion to buſineſs was ſo great, that he always procraſtinated his exerciſes to the laſt hour, and even then ſeldom failed purpoſely to leave a few faults, that he might obtain longer time for finiſhing. He readily enough dictated verſes or themes to reward the ſervilities of his favourites, but would never take the trouble to write a ſingle line. Eager in the ſearch of knowledge, he was inquiſitive to gain information from every probable ſource: books and converſation, therefore, had for him ſtronger attractions, than the uſual boyiſh ſports, in which he ſeldom participated.

This eagerneſs to obtain knowledge was equalled by his faculty of retaining it; for, what he once read, or heard, he never forgot: and it is confidently aſſerted, that on hearing ten or twelve lines of poetry only once read, he could inſtantly repeat them verbatim, except ſometimes altering an epithet, not unfrequently for the better.

It was one of his chief luxuries, to ramble about the fields during the holidays, with his favourite of the hour; yet, in theſe perambulations, it has been obſerved, he was accuſtomed to talk much more to himſelf than his companion.

To a boy of no talents, or a man of ſuperficial underſtanding, this might appear a blameable waſte of time; but the eye of diſcernment will not fail to perceive that theſe were no idle hours. He was then imperceptibly exerting himſelf, with more than any corporeal induſtry, in the moſt profitable intellectual employ; and enriching that vaſt hive of human wiſdom, his capacious mind, not only, like that chief favourite of Labour, the bee, from every herb, plant, and flower he beheld, but from thouſands of other natural objects which caught his excurſive eye, and afforded food for his young imagination, which it is not in the nature of bees particularly to notice, and from which men of narrow ideas, *though abundantly buſy with their hands*, are but little better calculated to extract any ſubſtantial advantage.

Garrick and Hawkeſworth were both ſchoolfellows with Johnſon; but, as the former was near ſeven years younger than Johnſon, and the latter about ten, it is not likely that there was at that time any particular intimacy between them.

Hunter, though an excellent claſſical ſcholar, was a very ſtrict and ſevere maſter; and, having probably diſguſted young Johnſon by the infliction of ſome arbitrary puniſhment, he was ſent, about the age of ſixteen, to an academy at Stourbridge, in Worceſterſhire, kept by a perſon of the name of Wentworth, to compleat his ſchool education.

At this place, however, he had remained but a ſhort time, when his father took him home, and ſeems to have now entertained a deſign of bringing him up to his own buſineſs. This was probably owing to ſome pecuniary difficulties; ſince it is abundantly manifeſt that young Johnſon had been hitherto intended for one of the learned profeſſions.

It is aſtoniſhing that neither his godfather, Dr. Swynfen, nor his couſin, Cornelius Ford, at this juncture interfered, and aſſiſted to compleat the work they are reported to have aided in it's commencement, by contriving that he ſhould proceed in his ſtudies. To raiſe expectations in a young and ingenuous mind, and then to cut them off by neglect, is one of the cruelleſt ſpecies of deception. The diſappointment of all his hopes, which the aſpiring youth at this period felt, and continued to feel near two years, during which time he not only attended the ſhop, but is ſaid to have aſſiſted in binding books and other mechanical occupations, was ſufficient to ſour his diſpoſition, and render them both moroſe and melancholy, without the ſucceſſive elevations and depreſſions he was afterwards deſtined to experience.

Young Johnſon had juſt compleated his nineteenth year, when Mr. Andrew Corbet, a gentleman of Litchfield, intending to ſend his ſon to Pembroke College, Oxford, made a propoſal that Johnſon, who had been the youth's ſchoolfellow, ſhould attend him thither as an aſſiſtant in his ſtudies. This propoſal being readily accepted, the young men were both entered, on the 31ſt of October 1728; Corbet as a gentleman-commoner, and Johnſon as a commoner.

The college tutor, whoſe name was Jordan, was the very reverſe of their old maſter, Hunter: he was neither a ſtrict diſciplinarian nor a great ſcholar. He had, therefore, very little reſpect from his pupils; though his attachment to them was ſo great, that he never ſuffered any young man under his care to be puniſhed for ſlight improprieties.

There ſeems to be no good foundation for aſſerting that Johnſon's talents were as eminently conſpicuous at the univerſity, as they had been at ſchool. In Oxford and Cambridge, whatever may be pretended by common-place declaimers, there are always a very conſiderable number of young men who poſſeſs great abilities; and it often requires a nice eye to diſtinguiſh the brighteſt ſtar in a brilliant conſtellation.

The ſtories generally circulated reſpecting Johnſon's behaviour at the univerſity are no more applicable to him than to every other young man of the ſmalleſt ſpirit in the ſame ſituation. Though he was generally aſſiduous in his private ſtudies, he ſometimes joined his fellow-ſtudents in trifling levities; and, not unfrequently, like moſt others, abſented himſelf from lectures and early prayers. For this laſt offence, his tutor Jordan, who had ſufficient penetration to diſcover his pupil's ſkill in Latin verſification, impoſed on him the taſk of tranſlating Pope's Meſſiah; which was ſo well executed that, on it's being tranſmitted to Mr. Pope, he very handſomely returned the copy, accompanied by this flattering encomium—"The writer of this poem "will leave it a queſtion for poſterity, whether his or "mine be the original."

But no proof of ability could greatly avail Johnſon, while his genius was depreſſed by poverty. Mr. Corbet only paid for his commons, and his father was unable to afford him any material aſſiſtance; ſo that, merely through want of pecuniary ſupplies, he was obliged to go home at the end of thirteen months, and with much difficulty raiſed friends to ſend him back, and ſupport him two years longer at the univerſity.

About the time of Johnſon's return to college, Mr. Jordan had quitted Oxford, on being preſented to a living, and was ſucceeded by the preſent Dr. Adams, a gentleman of very ſuperior ability.

This change, ſo propitious to Johnſon's ſtudies, determined him to purſue them with redoubled ardour; and he was, accordingly, conſtant in his attendance both at publick and private lectures, diligent in performing his exerciſes, and eager to embrace all opportunities of improvement.

But his ardour was ſtill checked, and his mind clouded with melancholy, by painful reflections on the untoward circumſtances of his father, who about this period became inſolvent, and the impoſſibility of continuing long enough at college to obtain a degree, or ſecure any decent ſituation in either of the learned profeſſions, however eminently qualified.

His wretchedneſs, while at the univerſity, was at one time ſo great, that he wanted many of the neceſſaries and all the conveniences of life. His whole wardrobe was on his back; and his toes were not concealed by the ſingle pair of ſhoes he poſſeſſed. By order of ſome gentlemen of the college, a new pair of ſhoes were placed at his chamber-door; but Johnſon, with all the reſentment of an inſulted man, indignantly threw them away. For this he has been cenſured by thoſe who boaſt their ſuperior knowledge in the art of improving adverſe circumſtances; and who, probably, in the ſame ſituation, would have accepted even an old pair. But Johnſon poſſeſſed a delicacy to which ſuch men are ſtrangers, and which was very little conſulted on the occaſion. Shoes would have been the laſt things in the world which a liberal man, of true ſagacity and refinement, could have thought of ſending to a ſcholar who needed them.

Though the ſpirit of Johnſon was too great to ſink under this depreſſion, it is certain that his pecuniary wants obliged him to quit the univerſity ſooner than had been intended.

In December 1731, ſoon after he left Oxford, his father died; whoſe buſineſs had been continued by the friendly aſſiſtance of Mr. Innys, then a bookſeller in St. Paul's Church-yard, who advanced 200l. on the occaſion, and was now carried on by Mrs. Johnſon and her ſon Nathaniel.

In the March following, deſtitute of friendly aſſiſtance, and with only 20l. for his patrimony, a mind naturally aſpiring, which had been taught, and which deſerved to ſoar, was obliged to accommodate itſelf to the humiliating ſituation of an uſher at a free grammar-ſchool. The patron of this ſeminary, which was ſituated at Market Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, was Sir Wolſtan Dixie, Bart. a deſcendant of the original founder; and ſuch was the haughty Baronet's ſupercilious treatment of poor Johnſon, who boarded in his houſe, that he quitted the place within five months, wiſely preferring the wide world to ſuch miſnamed protection.

It does not appear that Johnſon was in any regular employ from this period to about the middle of the year 1733, when he is known to have reſided with a Mr. Jarvis of Birmingham, and to have been engaged in tranſlating from the French, Father Lobo's Voyage to Abyſſinia, with the additions of Monſieur Le Grand, in a ſingle octavo volume, for ſome printer of that place.

Having compleated this tranſlation, in a ſtyle of no remarkable elegance, but accompanied with a preface in which the genius of Johnſon is manifeſt, and being at a loſs for farther employ, in the February following he returned to Litchfield; and, a few months afterwards, finding himſelf deſtitute of other reſources, iſſued propoſals, from his brother's ſhop, for publiſhing by ſubſcription an edition of Politian's Poems, in a five ſhillings octavo volume. This deſign, however, met with no encouragement, and was conſequently obliged to be abandoned.

His next effort to profit by the genius he poſſeſſed, was that of addreſſing a Letter, dated November 25, in the ſame year 1734, to Mr. Cave, the printer and publiſher of the Gentleman's Magazine, and tendering his ſervices to aſſiſt in the compilation of that work.

Sir John Hawkins, who has given a copy of this letter, which required an anſwer, "*directed to S. Smith,* "*at the Caſtle, in Birmingham,*" obſerves that it was anſwered by Cave, who accepted his ſervices: but Sir John ſhould not have ſuppreſſed the anſwer; eſpecially as he makes that very circumſtance the ground of cenſuring ſome anonymous account of Johnſon's life, in which it is erroneouſly aſſerted that Savage firſt introduced him to the acquaintance of Cave.

There is nothing more common, than for young authors to labour under the deluſion, that conſiderable profit is to be derived from aſſiſting in a periodical miſcellany of this kind; whereas the truth is, that ſuch works are generally in the hands of a ſingle Editor, and even he receives monthly but a very ſmall ſum indeed, unleſs capable of ſupplying all the articles which are not occaſionally tranſmitted by gratuitous correſpondents.

Cave, as an intelligent man, was no doubt willing to accept the ſervices of ſo promiſing a contributor; but, from the nature of the thing, though he had a liberal mind, he could not poſſibly afford Johnſon any adequate compenſation for the propoſed ſupplies, while he had a regular Editor to pay, who aſſiſted him in the general execution of the work.

The fact ſeems to be, that though this application might be productive of ſome contribution to the Gentleman's Magazine, it produced no pecuniary gratification to Johnſon, and was therefore very unlikely to keep him from ſeeking other means of ſupport.

From the requiſition to have Cave's anſwer tranſmitted to Birmingham, it is probable that, on the failure of his ſubſcription, he had returned to that town, and obtained ſome occaſional literary employ from the perſon who had publiſhed his tranſlation of the Voyage to Abyſſinia, and who is ſaid to have been the printer of a newſpaper. There is no other reaſonable way of accounting for the manner in which he obtained a livelihood till the beginning of the year 1735; when, indeed, his diſtreſs muſt have been great, as he tendered his ſervices to Mr. Budworth, maſter of the Grammar-ſchool, at Brerewood, in Staffordſhire, who was under the neceſſity of declining them, leſt thoſe convulſive geſticulations to which his features were ſubject through life, ſhould render him an object of ridicule to the inconſiderate boys.

In this humiliating ſituation, rejected even as the uſher of a free-ſchool, and without any other proſpect of ſupport, there was yet one way preſented itſelf for the improvement of his circumſtances.

Mrs. Porter, relict of Mr. Henry Porter, a mercer of Birmingham, had long caſt a favourable eye on Johnſon. Her maiden name was Jarvis, and ſhe was probably a ſiſter of the perſon at whoſe houſe he reſided. It is true ſhe muſt have been nearly double the age of Johnſon, then under twenty-ſeven, as ſhe had at that time a ſon and daughter both grown up; but ſhe is ſaid to have retained ſome perſonal beauty, and it is certain that ſhe poſſeſſed a few hundred pounds. This laſt, it may be preſumed, was to him the chief attraction, though he has never been conſidered as greedy of gain: and, Johnſon no more reſembling Milton, whoſe wives were all virgins, and who thought it indelicate to marry a widow, in his matrimonial than in his political notions, the union immediately took place.

Thus emancipated from diſtreſs, by entering into connubial bondage, and being now in ſome degree qualified to make choice of a profeſſion, he opened an academy at Edial, near Litchfield, for the inſtruction of Young Gentlemen in the Latin and Greek Languages.

Mr. Gilbert Walmſley, regiſter of the eccleſiaſtical court of the Biſhop of Litchfield, and always the firm friend of Johnſon, having the care of David Garrick at this period, whoſe education had been interrupted by a voyage to Liſbon, and who was then about eighteen years of age, placed him as the pupil of Johnſon, with whom he had a few years before been a ſchool-fellow.

Whether the dramatick genius of Garrick was awakened by Johnſon's propenſity to write a tragedy, or whether that propenſity in Johnſon was called forth by the diſpoſition of Garrick to purſue theatrical in preference to more ſevere ſtudies, is not eaſy to be determined: but it is certain that Johnſon's Irene was written about this period.

It is equally certain that Johnſon, after expending moſt of his property in vainly endeavouring to raiſe a ſchool, and finding himſelf unable to procure more than about eight boys, became diſguſted with his ſituation, and determined to ſeek his fortune in London.

This extraordinary tutor and pupil ſet out for the metropolis together, on the 2d of March 1737: Garrick, to receive philoſophical and mathematical inſtruction under Mr. Colſon; and Johnſon, with a recommendation from Mr. Walmſley to that gentleman, that he might obtain ſome employment as a tranſlator from the Latin or French, or procure an introduction for his tragedy on a London ſtage.

There is no proof, however, that Mr. Colſon ever troubled himſelf about Johnſon; who addreſſed, from Greenwich, a letter to Cave the printer, dated July 12, 1737, propoſing a new tranſlation of Father Paul's Hiſtory of the Council of Trent. This propoſal of Johnſon's being encouraged by Cave, an interview took place at St. John's Gate; where Garrick accompanied him, and is ſaid to have given a fine ſpecimen of his dramatick ability.

From this time, Johnſon became the conſtant viſitor of Cave; and, as many of the writers of that day occaſionally reſorted to St. John's Gate, he gradually introduced to his new gueſt ſeveral authors by profeſſion; and, among the reſt, that unfortunate and imprudent genius, Savage, with whom Johnſon contracted a moſt ſtrict intimacy.

Either from accident, or for the ſake of being as much as poſſible together, they both had apartments in Exeter Street, behind Exeter Exchange, in the Strand; and the diſtreſs of theſe two celebrated characters was at this time ſo great, that they often wanted money to purchaſe the neceſſaries of life, and rambled great part of the night through the ſtreets of London and Weſtminſter, ſolacing themſelves with mutual condolence. Their political ſentiments were the ſame; they were both conſcious of the talents they poſſeſſed; and they felt themſelves equally neglected. What was their courſe of life it would be idle to enquire, when they had barely the means to live. Perhaps, when either obtained a temporary ſupply, they participated in an evening's hilarity, and again relapſed into every thing but abſolute want. This, if true, was not prudent; but it was natural to men fond of conviviality; and even Johnſon has been heard to aſſert, that "a tavern-chair "is the throne of human felicity."

His reaſoning on this ſubject is curious, and furniſhes the beſt poſſible apology for a practice which the rigid moraliſt will condemn. "As ſoon as I enter the door "of a tavern," ſaid Johnſon, in vindication of this propenſity, "I experience an oblivion of care, and a "freedom from ſolicitude: when I am ſeated, I find "the maſter courteous, and the ſervants obſequious to "my call; anxious to know, and ready to ſupply my "wants. Wine, there, exhilarates my ſpirits, and "prompts me to free converſation, and an interchange "of diſcourſe, with thoſe whom I moſt love: I dog-"matize, and am contradicted; and in this conflict of "opinion and ſentiments I find delight."

Theſe, it may be remarked, are the ſentiments of a man who ſeems to poſſeſs little domeſtick happineſs. To ſeek comfort in a tavern, or an alehouſe, is the deleterious remedy of the vulgar for matrimonial infelicity; and, like moſt poiſonous medicines, though capable of much good, if not cautiouſly uſed, is likely to be productive of far greater evils than thoſe which it is intended either to mitigate or cure.

Mrs. Johnſon had been ſent for, on her huſband's having made good his footing in London; and they are known to have lived on ſuch terms as were naturally to be expected from the diſparity of the match.

Johnſon was barely ſettled in the metropolis, when he compoſed his ſatirical poem on London, in imitation of the third ſatire of Juvenal. This, with that favourite myſterioufneſs of authors, which renders their veracity always ſuſpected, and ſo frequently operates to their prejudice, he incloſed in a letter to Cave, to whom he offered it *as the production of a perſon in diſtreſs*.

Cave had too much experience in the artifices of literary adventurers, not to know perfectly well who was the author; and, his heart being as good as his head, he returned a guinea or two for preſent uſe, and agreed to print the poem for the ſole benefit of the writer.

It has been ſaid, that Dodſley, the bookſeller, gave Johnſon fifty pounds for the copy-right of London; but it is far more probable that he only publiſhed it, by the recommendation of Cave, and accounted to Johnſon for the profit, which could hardly amount to half that ſum.

Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Pope ſpoke highly of this poem; and the latter, in particular, was very importunate with the publiſher to know who was the author. But Dodſley poſſeſſed too much honour to betray the truſt which had been repoſed in him; and Pope conſoled himſelf with remarking, that a man of ſuch abilities could not long remain concealed.

It was about this period that Johnſon loſt his companion Savage, who quitted the metropolis with an idea of taking up his future reſidence at Swanſea, in Wales, where he was to be ſupported by a ſubſcription among his friends. This retreat is adverted to by Johnſon, in his poem of London, where he mentions Savage, under the appellation of Thales.

"Tho' grief and fondneſs in my breaſt rebel,
When injur'd THALES bids the town farewel;
Yet ſtill my calmer thoughts his choice commend,
I praiſe the hermit, but regret the friend,
Who now reſolves, from Vice and London far,
To breathe in diſtant fields a purer air,
And, fix'd on Cambria's ſolitary ſhore,
Give to St. David one true Briton more!"

Neither the pecuniary advantage derived from the ſale of this manly poem, nor the juſt reputation it produced, joined with the inclination of Cave to render Johnſon any reaſonable ſervice, had yet reconciled him to the profeſſion of an author. It was publiſhed in May 1738; and, in the month of July following, the maſterſhip of Appleby School being vacant, with a ſalary of ſixty pounds a year, he was encouraged to go into the country and become a candidate. But the ſtatutes of the ſchool required that the perſon choſen ſhould be a Maſter of Arts; and though Lord Gower was prevailed on ſo far to intereſt himſelf in getting over this difficulty, as to direct an application, through Dean Swift, to the univerſity of Dublin, for a maſter's degree, the interceſſion failed, and Johnſon loſt his election.

Under this diſappointment he returned to London; and ſeems now to have reſolved on making authorſhip his profeſſion, with a determination to exert all the powers of his vigorous mind in overcoming the many difficulties to which he perceived it was liable.

In the month of October, propoſals were iſſued for the plan he had ſuggeſted to Cave, of tranſlating from the Italian Father Paul's Hiſtory of the Council of Trent, with Notes and the Author's Life from the French of Le Courayer. There is, however, conſiderable reaſon to think, that Johnſon had at this time very little knowledge of Italian; and probably meant to adopt the cuſtomary but diſgraceful practice of Engliſh tranſlators, relying wholly on the French verſion, though pretending to conſult the original. While this tranſlation was preparing, Cave regularly advanced ſmall ſums to Johnſon, with whom he was to partake in the profit, on a truly liberal plan.

But while the work was yet in embryo, it's progreſs was checked by one of thoſe ſingular circumſtances which, though they often happen in real life, are conſidered as quite out of nature when related in an acknowledged romance.

A gentleman of preciſely the ſame name, a Mr. Samuel Johnſon, who then had the care of Dr. Teniſon's Library, was at this very time engaged in the identical deſign, under the patronage of Dr. Zachary Pearce, moſt of the biſhops, and many of the dignified clergy. The two editions, therefore, thwarted each other, and both were in conſequence declined; though twelve ſheets of Johnſon's had been already printed off, comprehending the Life of Father Paul, which he afterwards abridged, and inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Cave, though more a printer than a publiſher, was determined that ſuch talents as Johnſon's ſhould not remain wholly unencouraged; he, therefore, not only recommended him to the bookſellers for whom he occaſionally printed, but contrived to give him ſome trifling employ, till better buſineſs ſhould offer from other quarters. Accordingly, in November 1738, Cave publiſhed An Examination of Pope's Eſſay on Man, tranſlated by Johnſon from the French of M. Crouſaz, profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematicks, at Lauſanne, in Switzerland; which gave riſe to Warburton's celebrated Vindication of that poem.

This pamphlet added nothing to Johnſon's literary reputation: and, reſolved, as it ſhould ſeem, to produce ſomething which muſt inevitably bring him into notice, his next work was an inflammatory piece of irony, called "Marmor Norfolcienſe; or, an Eſſay on "an ancient Prophetical Inſcription, in Monkiſh "Rhyme, lately diſcovered near Lynn, in Norfolk, "by Probus Britannicus;" in which he made ſuch reflections on the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, and diſſeminated other Jacobitiſh principles with ſo much virulence, that warrants were iſſued, and meſſengers employed by government to apprehend the author, who was fortunate enough to elude the purſuit, by retiring with his wife to an obſcure lodging in Lambeth Marſh, where he remained till, the pamphlet being ſuppreſſed, the buſineſs was conſidered by the miniſtry as unworthy of farther attention.

His Marmor Norfolcienſe made it's appearance in 1739; and, in the ſame year, a licence having been refuſed for the performance of Mr. Brooke's tragedy of Guſtavus Vaſa, Johnſon was employed by Corbett, the bookſeller, to write a juſtification of the author, in an ironical quarto pamphlet, under the title of "A "Compleat Vindication of the Licenſers of the Stage "from the malicious and ſcandalous Aſperſions of Mr. "Brooke, Author of Guſtavus Vaſa."

In 1740, Johnſon ſucceeded Guthrie, as aſſiſtant Editor with Cave for his Gentleman's Magazine. This, though not a very profitable, was at leaſt a regular eſtabliſhment; and he continued in this ſituation till the end of the year 1743, when he relinquiſhed it in favour of Dr. Hawkeſworth.

Much has been ſaid about the parliamentary debates reported during this period by Johnſon, who never attended to hear them, but diſhed up the looſe memorandums received from a perſon preſent. This has been conſidered as miraculous by the blind idolaters of a name; who, with the uſual abſence of reaſon, have never once ſeemed to reflect, that the ſame thing was done, if not with ſo much elegance, with the ſame degree of preciſion, by his immediate predeceſſor Guthrie. The truth is, that neither of them were very attentive to facts; and that theſe boaſted ſpeeches, penned by Johnſon, in a ſtyle of great but uniform elegance, want the ſuperior recommendation of hiſtorical verity, and formed almoſt the only productions which, at the cloſe of his life, he repented that he had ever written.

Cave felt the advantage of ſuch a coadjutor as Johnſon, who was continually enriching the work with valuable biographical and critical articles, in the increaſed demand for his magazine, the ſale of which roſe from ten to fifteen thouſand, and he was not guilty of ingratitude.

Among theſe biographical articles, was the Life of Savage; who died the 31ſt of July 1743, in Briſtol gaol, where he had been ſuffered to remain upwards of ſix months for a debt of only eight pounds. The extraordinary incidents which the life of this unfortunate man afforded, and the addreſs with which they were detailed by Johnſon, added much to his literary fame, though the whole is reported to have been written in a ſpace of time barely ſufficient for the tranſcription by an expert penman, which theſe recorders of wonders, with a curious diſregard of conſiſtency, deny that he ever was.

Johnſon's life of his friend Savage is, perhaps, a little tinctured with that fault which ſo greatly abounds in the ſeveral biographical memoirs of himſelf, penned by his own particular friends; who, however, have gone as far beyond him in that exceſs of candour, which lays bare every foible of a friend with leſs reſerve than a generous enemy would think it neceſſary to adopt, as they have fallen ſhort of his exquiſite manner in all the valuable qualities of compoſition.

Characters who, while they pretend friendſhip for another, from a diſſembled conviction meanly abandon his intereſts and his fame, to obtain from the blind multitude the reputation of extraordinary candour and impartiality, form a very large tribe in the claſs of modern deceivers of the ſuperficial, in this age of exceſſive refinement. By the intelligent they are diſcovered and deſpiſed.

The painter who is a maſter of his art, may give a flattering, a fair, or a frightful likeneſs: from a friend the former may be expected, from an impartial ſtranger the ſecond; but the laſt, whatever may be pretended, can only proceed from an enemy. The principles of biography, and of portrait-painting, are preciſely the ſame.

But if Johnſon, in his Life of Savage, inclined rather to the manner of an enemy, than that of a friend, it muſt be allowed that he acted not from perſonal pique, but on principle, and that he was as little ſparing of palliatives as he judged would be advantageous to the intereſts of morality. In Johnſon's life, his *inimical friends* can offer no ſuch excuſe for their conduct: his moral character, they acknowledge, was every thing that could be expected from a man, and that man a Chriſtian. Surely, they have promulged his imbecilities with a moſt unchriſtian zeal!

The Life of Savage compleatly eſtabliſhed Johnſon's character as an able writer; and the celebrated Henry Fielding, with all the liberality of congenial talents, recognized his great ability, by publiſhing a fine encomium on this biographical eſſay, in a periodical paper of that day, called the Champion.

About the time when Johnſon produced his Life of Savage, he was engaged by Oſborne, the bookſeller, who had juſt given 13,000l. for the then lately deceaſed Earl of Oxford's library of printed books, to aſſiſt the completion of a very curious catalogue of what was called the Harleian Library, in four octavo volumes, with remarks on each article.

Though the firſt and ſecond volumes of this famous catalogue are ſuppoſed to have been planned and compiled by Mr. Maittaire and Mr. Oldys, the two laſt are conſidered as the work of Johnſon, who certainly wrote the preface, and was afterwards retained to ſelect all the moſt ſcarce and valuable ſmall tracts this vaſt library contained, which were accordingly publiſhed in eight quarto volumes, in the year 1749, under the title of the Harleian Miſcellany, preceded by an original Treatiſe on the importance of fugitive eſſays.

While Johnſon was employed in this undertaking, which was perhaps leſs diſagreeable to him than has been imagined; ſince it gave him the opportunity of looking into many valuable books which he might elſe never have ſeen, a memorable incident occurred, which has been variouſly related.

Oſborne, who poſſeſſed all the characteriſticks of an illiterate but mercenary bookſeller, and whom Johnſon, in his Life of Pope, has deſcribed as “ entirely “ deſtitute of ſhame, and without ſenſe of any diſgrace “ but that of poverty,” had taken into his head, the common mechanical cant againſt men of genius, that Johnſon was idle. Such beings, having no ideas themſelves, are unwilling to allow thoſe who have any time for thinking, and can only judge of induſtry by the quantity produced; which, in the preſent caſe, Oſborne's avaricious diſpoſition conſidered as by no means proportioned to his own conception of what the pittance he grudgingly afforded for the work entitled him to expect. Full of theſe notions, and alive only to ſelf-intereſt, having narrowly watched an opportunity, when the work was under a temporary delay, to detect Johnſon in the act of peruſing a book more than ſeemed to him neceſſary for the preſent purpoſe, he attacked the quieſcent author with a torrent of the moſt illiberal invective. It was in vain that Johnſon offered a reaſonable juſtification of his conduct, by urging the temptation he was perpetually under, from the peculiar nature of the buſineſs: the bookſeller ſaw no reaſon in what oppoſed his intereſt; and, with all the inſolence of a beggar riſen to opulence, had the hardineſs to give Johnſon the lye. To ſuch language, and from a creature ſo truly inferior, there is only one reply, and it was inſtantly made; for the words were ſcarcely uttered, when Johnſon, ſeizing a huge folio volume, hurled it at Oſborne's head, and literally knocked him down: he was about to riſe; but Johnſon's paſſion had not yet ſubſided, and he plainly told him not to be in a hurry, as he ſhould in that caſe be under the neceſſity of again levelling him with his native dirt. The meanneſs that could thus inſult had all the accuſtomed cowardice of ſuch a diſpoſition; and Oſborne was now as abject in his ſubmiſſion and apologies, as he had been haughty in the commiſſion of the offence. Johnſon was not implacable, and ſuch an accommodation took place as induced him to compleat the work.

In the year 1745, Johnſon projected a new edition of Shakeſpeare; and actually publiſhed "Miſcellaneous Obſervations on the Tragedy of Macbeth, with Remarks on Sir Thomas Hanmer's Edition of Shakeſpeare," and propoſals for an edition by himſelf. This production was not ſo univerſally received as to encourage his haſtily proceeding in the propoſed work; though it's merit was acknowledged by Dr. Warburton to be very far above all the Eſſays, Remarks, and Obſervations, on Shakeſpeare, which he had ever examined.

This was the period when Johnſon began to riſe moſt rapidly in reputation. His great talents were generally known, and as generally acknowledged; the circle of his acquaintance had become conſiderably extended; and ſome of his early friends had already acquired conſiderable fame. Mr. Garrick, in particular, had for ſome time been in poſſeſſion of the moſt extravagant popular applauſe, and was now joint-manager with Mr. Sheridan, in the Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin, where the admiration of his unrivalled abilities was to the full as great as in England.

The idea of a new edition of Shakeſpeare might be ſuggeſted by Mr. Garrick, or it might ſuggeſt itſelf to Johnſon from the circumſtance of that great performer's celebrity in Shakeſpeare's characters.

An offer of more certain advantage fully determined Johnſon to abandon for the preſent his deſigns on Shakeſpeare. This was a propoſal from certain bookſellers, to compile that celebrated Dictionary of the Engliſh Language, which the preſent biographical Sketch has the honour to accompany in the firſt edition comprized in a ſingle volume. The agreement for this undertaking was ſigned on the 18th of June 1746; and Sir John Hawkins, who ſays he writes with the original contract in his hand, ſtates the ſum ſtipulated to be paid for the work, which was to be two volumes in folio, at fifteen hundred guineas.

Sir John, who has no mean ſkill in the art of acquiring the reputation of a man of letters, with more ſervility than moſt of thoſe writers for bread as well as fame, whom he affects to deſpiſe throughout his vaſt budget of Anecdotes, entitled Johnſon's Life, would deſcend to practiſe, ſtrains hard for a compliment to the liberality of thoſe who, confederating together for the monopoly of wit and learning, to enſlave genius, plunder the publick, and enrich themſelves, in direct oppoſition to the laws of their country, impudently arrogate to themſelves the farcical appellation of the *body of bookſellers*, though not a fiftieth part of the perſons who ſell books even in London, nor one ſingle country bookſeller, is comprized in the curious idea of this ſelf-created body of congregated dulneſs.

The influence of theſe men, as proprietors of Reviews, Magazines, and Newſpapers, has been long experienced; and Sir John, in the courſe of his extenſive reading, having learned that Cerberus, the triple-headed porter of hell, was to be appeaſed by a ſop, ſagaciouſly reſolved to try the effect of throwing one to *a monſtrous body without any head at all*.

But ſapience is not confined to the magiſterial chair: periodical prints are become more numerous, ſome few are in liberal hands, and cunning that paſſed current a few years ago is now ſoon detected. New arts, it is true, are not wanting: but the generality of readers have more ſenſe than many reputed authors; and thoſe who are as willing as ever to deceive, dare not always trifle with the underſtanding of the publick. The conſequence is, that Sir John's egregious Life of his learned friend, Johnſon, inſtead of being complimented with the expected return of unmerited praiſe, has been univerſally abuſed in every literary review, with more indiſcriminate cenſure than, perhaps, after all, it really deſerves.

In adventitiouſly ſpeaking of Sir John, it is difficult to avoid running into his long digreſſions. The liberality of his imagined friends, *the bookſellers*, will be judged by every reader of the ſubſequent facts.

To acquire this vaſt ſum of 1575l. it is allowed, that Johnſon, who had hitherto occupied apartments in different parts of the metropolis, was under the neceſſity of taking a houſe in Gough Square, Fleet Street, that he might be near Mr. Strahan's printing-office; and not only to fit up a large room with deſks and other conveniences for the purpoſe, but actually to employ, as Sir John aſſerts, "five or ſix amanuenſes conſtantly under his eye," out of his own pocket. When it is added, that the Dictionary was not publiſhed till May 1755, a period of almoſt nine years, it will hardly be thought that his employers had any great right to expect they ſhould be praiſed for uncommon generoſity.

To eſtabliſh the liberality of theſe gentlemen bookſellers, in oppoſition to the almoſt unanimous ſentiments of the Houſe of Peers, on the famous deciſion reſpecting literary property, who with great truth and juſtice characterized them, in the memorable debates on that occaſion, "as ſcandalous monopolizers, fattening at the expence of other men's ingenuity, and growing opulent by oppreſſion," Sir John Hawkins has involved himſelf in the labyrinth of contradiction.

Theſe are his words—"Johnſon, who was no very accurate accountant, thought a great part would be coming to him on the concluſion of the work; but upon producing, at a tavern-meeting for the purpoſe of ſettling, receipts for ſums advanced to him, which were indeed the chief means of his ſubſiſtence, it was found, not only that he had eaten his cake, but that the balance of the account was greatly againſt him. His debtors were now become his creditors: but they, in a perfect conſiſtency with that liberal ſpirit which, in ſundry inſtances, the *great bookſellers* are known to have exerciſed towards authors, remitted the difference, and conſoled him for the diſappointment by making his entertainment at the tavern a *treat*."

That is, with hardly to be expected generoſity, they paid his ſhare of the reckoning. A vaſt proof of bookſellers *liberality!* Sir John, in his great zeal for the reputation of bookſellers, might have added, of their *piety*, too! It was a literal compliance with a ſcriptural injunction, and is perhaps the ſtrongeſt proof that can poſſibly be adduced, of their attention to any precept in the ſacred writings. "*Give ſtrong drink unto him* "*that is ready to periſh, and wine to thoſe that be of* "*heavy hearts. Let him drink, and forget his poverty,* "*and remember his miſery no more.*" PROV. xxxi. 6, 7.

The praiſe of a tavern treat being thus allowed, it remains to examine what Sir John Hawkins has advanced, which militates againſt the aſſertion that Johnſon was overpaid. This, then, is comprized in a well known anecdote related by Sir John, as it has often been by others, that Andrew Millar, who was treaſurer for his colleagues, the bookſellers, *on paying for the laſt ſheet of the dictionary*, wrote the following laconick note to Johnſon.

"Andrew Millar ſends his compliments to Mr. "Samuel Johnſon, with the money for the laſt ſheet "of copy of the Dictionary, *and thanks God he has* "*done with him.*"

This very *liberal* and *religious* note was immediately anſwered by Johnſon with great good-humour.

"Samuel Johnſon returns his compliments to Mr. "Andrew Millar, and is very glad to find, as he does "by his note, *that Andrew Millar has the grace to* "*thank God for any thing.*"

Now, if Johnſon was paid for each ſheet, as the work proceeded, and did not receive the money for the laſt ſheet till it was actually finiſhed, how could there be any after-ſettlement or over-payment?

This is the labyrinth into which Sir John has entered; and, as we are all apt to be bewildered, when we have a favourite object in view, it is the duty of every individual to aſſiſt his ſtray-brother.

The clue to theſe incongruous accounts ſeems to be contained in an anecdote which Sir John has not thought it convenient to relate, as it rather tends to overthrow his poſition, reſpecting the vaſt liberality of Johnſon's employers. The ſtory is this—In the courſe of his arduous taſk, Johnſon finding himſelf, with all his exertions, moſt miſerably poor, applied to the bookſellers for an augmentation of the agreed price; this was not only refuſed, but he was menaced with a ſuit in equity, to compel him to proceed under the original contract: but, at length, finding he deſpiſed their threats, and convinced that nothing leſs than a compleat acquieſcence could induce him to go on, they prudently put the beſt face on the buſineſs, and acceded to his propoſition. It was probably at a meeting to ſettle this new arrangement, and not at the concluſion of the work, that Johnſon had received a trifle more than he would have been entitled to from the firſt agreement, which was then allowed him, with the addition of a tavern ſupper; after which he was to proceed at ſo much a ſheet, as the beſt poſſible way of avoiding any future miſunderſtanding.

If this tranſaction reflects but little diſgrace on the bookſellers, it certainly does not entitle them to any great praiſe for their generoſity.

A truce, then, to the liberality of aſſociated bookſellers! of which, it is hoped, there may hereafter be better proofs than any at preſent before the world. As individuals, ſome of them deſerve eſteem; but, as a body, they are as truly deſpicable as a gang of ſmugglers, or any other confederacy of marauders, linked together for the purpoſe of levying contributions on the publick in deſpite of legal authority.

Leaving Sir John Hawkins to reconcile his great veneration for the laws of his country, with his attachment to thoſe who confederate for the purpoſe of defeating them, it will be proper to go back to the period when Johnſon commenced the work which has given riſe to theſe circuitous remarks.

The great lexicographer, as he has been uſually called, had not proceeded far in his Dictionary, when it was intimated that the Earl of Cheſterfield, then one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, had expreſſed his approbation of the deſign in ſuch handſome terms as implied an inclination to patronize the undertaking, if not to aſſiſt it, as a man of genius, with his advice. This hint induced Johnſon to draw up a plan of his intended work, which was tranſmitted to the Earl, and publiſhed under his ſanction, in the year 1747.

Nothing could be more unnatural than ſuch an aſſociation; the Earl was the quinteſſence of what is called good-breeding, and Johnſon has ſeldom been praiſed for politeneſs. At the formal interviews which this tranſaction occaſioned, Johnſon felt himſelf very ill at eaſe; and they were ſoon mutually diſguſted with each other. Having called, by appointment, one morning, Johnſon was informed that the Earl had a gentleman with him, and was ſhewn into an anti-chamber, to wait his departure. After remaining upwards of an hour, he by ſome means received information that the gentleman with whom the Earl was engaged, was no other than the celebrated Colley Cibber. On obtaining this intelligence, he immediately ruſhed out of the houſe, with a determination never to enter it again; and, haſtening home, wrote a very angry letter, expreſſing his ſenſe of the indignity which he conceived had been offered him, and renouncing for ever his lordſhip's patronage. Though the Earl made no reply to this letter, he inſtructed Sir Thomas Robinſon and Sir Joſhua Reynolds to apologize to Johnſon; and, when the work was compleated, went ſo far as to write an eſſay in it's favour, for that well-known periodical paper, called the World. Johnſon, however, was not to be appeaſed; though this tranſaction ſeems to have firſt brought him acquainted with Sir Joſhua.

He had, he ſaid, in his printed Addreſs to the Earl of Cheſterfield, laboured to gild a rotten poſt; the Earl's accompliſhments, he found, were only thoſe of a dancing-maſter; and, though he might be conſidered as a wit among lords, he was no more than a lord among wits. The character which the Earl gave of Johnſon, whom he called a reſpectable Hottentot, in the celebrated Letters to his Son, has already been ſufficiently promulged.

In the year 1747, that ingenious and truly liberal bookſeller, Mr. Robert Dodſley, having projected his plan of the Preceptor, engaged Johnſon's advice and aſſiſtance in the undertaking. The preface, which in itſelf forms a miniature introduction to ſcience, was accordingly written by Johnſon; and his Viſion of Theodore, the Hermit of Teneriffe, produced for this work, is one of the fineſt moral allegories, if not the very fineſt, that ever proceeded from the pen of man. This is a bold aſſertion, but it is not a haſty one: and thoſe who peruſe the Viſion of the Hermit of Teneriffe with attention, conſider it's excellent adaptation to the work; and reflect on the valuable precepts it inculcates; if they are at all zealous for the virtue of the riſing generation, and the conſequent felicity of their fellow-creatures, will not deem any encomium too great for it's deſerts.

About this time, Mr. Garrick became joint-patentee with Mr. Lacey, in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane; and, on opening for the ſeaſon, in the autumn of 1747, an occaſional prologue was written by Johnſon, and ſpoke by Garrick, highly to the credit of both parties.

It may appear rather wonderful, that Johnſon, having long ſince written a tragedy, had not, on his friend Garrick's theatrical ſucceſs, procured it's introduction to the ſtage. But the theatres were then, as theatres always will be while they continue a monopoly, acceſſible only to thoſe who poſſeſs a certain degree of pliability not often found to exiſt in perſons of real genius.

On Garrick's becoming manager, the hopes of Johnſon revived; as the intimacy they had always preſerved ſeemed to him a ſufficient ſecurity againſt the uſual duplicity, caprice, and inſolence, ſo much dreaded by men of great talents who are at all converſant in the intrigues of a theatre-royal. A good play, he knew, might be ſo got up as to procure it's certain condemnation, and a bad one obtain for a time the ſemblance of general applauſe, by artifices as eaſily detected as it would be difficult to avoid their effects. In the pride of conſcious ability, he would probably have preferred ſtarving to theſe riſques; but, with the advantage of a manager's friendſhip, and that manager Garrick, he muſt have been unpardonably inattentive to his own intereſt, had he declined the offer to bring forward his tragedy.

Having undergone a ſtrict reviſal, to receive the improvements of his more mature judgment, and aided by the practical hints of Garrick, it was brought out with the whole ſtrength of the houſe, in the winter of 1749. But neither the excellence of a Dramatis Perſonæ which will hardly ever be equalled— Garrick, Barry, Mrs. Cibber, and Mrs. Pritchard—with all the aids of ſplendid dreſſes, and the moſt magnificent ſcenery, could protract the exiſtence of the piece beyond the ninth night.

With many of the excellences, Irene has almoſt all the faults of Addiſon's Cato. Like that, though vaſtly inferior, it is at beſt a mere ſcholar's play, and fit only for academical exhibition. A mixed audience, accuſtomed to the impaſſioned ſcenes, and glowing language of Nature, as they flow ſpontaneouſly from Shakeſpeare, will never be delighted by the languid buſineſs, and frigid ſentiments, of critical preciſion, conveyed with all the elegance that can poſſibly reſult from ſtudy. Johnſon has ſacrificed every thing to moral; which is, it muſt be confeſſed, the moſt valuable quality in the idea of a perfect drama: but moral, alone, will always fail of effect; and, if a ſtrict attention to the unities, and the ſtriking beauties which pervade much of the language, are excepted, Johnſon has not diſcovered, throughout this juvenile effort, as it ought always to be called, the ſmalleſt proof that he poſſeſſed any dramatick ability. The truth of hiſtory is not only unneceſſarily, but injuriouſly violated; the plot is miſerably conducted; the characters are inconſiſtent, and without energy; and the incidents are diſguſtingly inſipid and unnatural.

If Johnſon really thought his Irene ſo good a tragedy, that he ſhould never write a better, he acted wiſely in not attempting another. But the ſpecimens it contains of juſt and noble ſentiments, cloathed in elegant and manly diction, afford much cauſe for regret that he did not, when his judgment was compleatly ripened, make at leaſt a ſecond effort.

Though the Dictionary now occupied the bulk of Johnſon's time, he ſtill found leiſure for occaſional exerciſes of his genius.

Soon after the failure of his tragedy, he publiſhed a ſecond imitation of Juvenal, from the tenth ſatire, which he entitled The Vanity of Human Wiſhes; and, about this time, to enjoy his favourite relaxation from the ſeverity of ſtudy, he eſtabliſhed a weekly ſelect club, of which Hawkeſworth was a member, at the King's Head Beef-ſteak Houſe, in Ivy Lane, within a few doors of Paternoſter Row.

One of the aſſociates at this club, being concerned in the publication of Lauder's infamous and well-known attack on the literary reputation of Milton, ſubmitted the proof-ſheets of that work, as they came from the preſs, to the inſpection of his brother members, who appear to have felt a malicious delight in what was judged a compleat detection of his plagiaries. How any men of ſenſe, in the ſmalleſt degree acquainted with the genius of Milton's works, could encourage an idea, that it was poſſible for his divine poem of Paradiſe Loſt to have been haſhed up from ſcraps of obſcure authors, is truly aſtoniſhing; and it is greatly to be regretted that ſuch a man as Johnſon ſuffered himſelf to be ſo blinded by his political prejudices againſt the divine bard, as to be one of the greateſt dupes to this flagitious deceit. The truth of hiſtory requires that it ſhould be added, he was not only deceived himſelf, but ſo far aſſiſted to deceive others, as actually to write the very ſpecious preface to that ſcandalous work, the forgeries and impoſitions of which were ſo clearly detected and expoſed, a ſhort time after the book appeared, by the Reverend Dr. Douglas, now Biſhop of Carliſle. Let it, however, be alſo added, that he was no ſooner convinced of his error, than he not only expreſſed his concern at having been thus inſtrumental in the propagation of a falſehood, but exerted himſelf ſo effectually to undo what he had unadviſedly done, that he actually wrote, and procured Lauder to publiſh as his own, the famous recantation of his infamy.

At the beginning of the year 1750, either to relieve his mind from the irkſome taſk of inceſſant labour at his Dictionary, or with a view to improve the ſcanty allowance which his ſlow progreſs in the work would permit him to draw from that ſource, happily for the intereſts of morality, he was induced to begin that exquiſite periodical paper, called the Rambler; which is ſo well known, and ſo univerſally admired, in every civilized part of the globe. To ſpeak of this work collectively, can do it no ſort of juſtice; and, to enter into a minute diſcuſſion of it's various excellences, would require a volume. It's defects lie in a narrow compaſs: the language, though equally nervous and elegant, is ſometimes encumbered by words which poſſeſs too much Latinity for a mere Engliſh reader; and, in the partiality for theſe expreſſions, which are fatal to every attempt at humour, the diſcriminations of character are often wholly neglected or deſtroyed.

The firſt number of the Rambler was publiſhed on Tueſday, the 20th of March 1750; and an additional eſſay was produced every ſucceeding Tueſday and Saturday, till March 14, 1752, when the work was compleated in two hundred and eight papers, only four of which are known to have been written by other hands: Number 30, by Mrs. Catharine Talbot; Number 97, by Mr. Samuel Richardſon; and Numbers 44 and 100, by Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

At the commencement of this fine moral work, Johnſon compoſed a ſhort prayer; from which it is apparent, that his grand objects in the undertaking, were the glory of God, and the beſt intereſts of ſociety.

"Almighty God, the giver of all good things, without whoſe help all labour is ineffectual, and without whoſe grace all wiſdom is folly; grant, I beſeech thee, that in this undertaking thy Holy Spirit may not be withheld from me, but that I may promote thy glory, and the ſalvation of myſelf and others. Grant this, O Lord! for the ſake of thy Son, Jeſus Chriſt. Amen."

The concluſion of Johnſon's Rambler poſſeſſes a ſpirit of piety, which proves his religious ardour to have been unabated, when he finiſhed the work which he had ſo laudably begun.

"The eſſays profeſſedly ſerious, if I have been able to execute my own intentions, will be found exactly conformable to the precepts of Chriſtianity, without any accommodation to the licentiouſneſs and levity of the preſent age. I therefore look back on this part of my work with a pleaſure which no praiſe of man ſhall diminiſh or augment. I ſhall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cauſe, if I can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth.

"Celeſtial powers! that piety regard;
"From you my labours wait their laſt reward."

Perhaps, however, the diſtich, from a Greek verſe, with which the Rambler cloſes, may be liable to critical objection, as introducing a polytheiſtical mode of expreſſion—"*Celeſtial powers!*"—in a ſolemn Chriſtian addreſs.

The papers of the Rambler, as they came out, were immediately reprinted in Scotland, under the direction of Mr. Elphinſton, who was intimate with Johnſon, and furniſhed thoſe tranſlations of the mottos which have accompanied every ſubſequent edition.

About the time of beginning the Rambler, it having been accidentally diſcovered that Mrs. Elizabeth Forſter, a woman of very advanced age, the grand-daughter and only known ſurviving deſcendant of Milton, was then living, in great obſcurity, if not in abſolute diſtreſs, Johnſon felt himſelf called on to make ſome amends to the laſt poſterity of a man whoſe fame he had ſo unjuſtly injured, and ſolicited his friend Garrick to perform the Maſque of Comus for her benefit. Garrick, who was never backward in this kind of benevolence, not only chearfully complied with his requeſt, but agreed to ſpeak a prologue, if Johnſon would write one on the occaſion. It was accordingly written in a few hours; and, on the 5th of April 1754, delivered by Mr. Garrick, at Drury Lane theatre. But though conſiderable intereſt was exerted, and the liberal manager even made it a free benefit, it is ſaid only to have produced the poor woman about a hundred and thirty pounds. This tranſaction, therefore, is far more to the honour of Garrick, and of Johnſon, than to the publick of that day. Among all the vices of more modern refinement, a benefit for the poſterity of Milton would now hardly be ſo ill attended. The prologue, which is not remarkable for poſſeſſing any great degree of poetical merit, mentions the recent attack on Milton's fame, and congratulates the publick on the defeat of his calumniators.

About this time, in the ſpring of 1751, Mrs. Lennox having finiſhed Harriet Stuart, the firſt novel of that ingenious and then very young lady, Johnſon, who had ever been partial to her great abilities, from the earlieſt dawn of her infant genius, which had appeared two or three years before in a ſmall collection of beautiful little poems, propoſed to the Ivy Lane club, and ſome other friends, a meeting at the Devil Tavern, and a whole night's feſtivity, for the purpoſe of celebrating what, in the whimſicality of the hour, he had thought proper to call, the birth of Mrs. Lennox's firſt literary child. This ſtrange fancy being complied with, the meeting took place; and Mrs. Lennox attending, with her huſband and a female acquaintance, a ſprig of laurel was preſented to the fair author, as a proper compliment to her genius.

Sir John Hawkins, who was preſent, aſſerts, "that a magnificent hot apple-pye was ſtuck with bay-leaves on the occaſion:" and adds, "that Johnſon had prepared a crown of laurel for the purpoſe; with which, after invoking the Muſes, by ſome ceremonies of his own invention, he actually encircled her brows."

The learned knight, however, muſt certainly have either had recourſe to his own ample fund of *invention*, or miſtaken what might be jocoſely propoſed at the club for what actually took place at this celebrity; ſince Mrs. Lennox has lately been heard to declare, that ſhe can by no means remember what is ſo very ingeniouſly repreſented as a coronation, though ſhe perfectly well recollects the circumſtance of receiving a ſprig of laurel ſtuck in her glaſs of jelly.

The buſineſs, whatever it was, exhibits Johnſon in no unamiable view. It indicates great goodneſs of heart, and manifeſts the friendlieſt diſpoſition towards kindred genius. He conſidered Mrs. Lennox as poſſeſſing talents of the firſt order; and the event has proved, that he was not miſtaken in his judgment. How few, among the many female authors of paſt or preſent times, deſervedly riſen to fame, have written ſo much, ſo variouſly, and ſo well! To her Henrietta, General Burgoyne's popular comedy of the Heireſs is indebted for it's very beſt ſcenes; and the author who has dramaticiſed with ſo much ability would not have been diſgraced by a candid acknowledgment of his ſource. Mrs. Lennox, it is reported, has juſt finiſhed another novel, equally rich in invention; which may probably afford plot, character, and incidents, for future dramatiſts, who will do well to be more grateful.

It has been ſaid, that Johnſon would never write without being paid for his labour, and particular inſtances are adduced in ſupport of this aſſertion: but it is well known that he, with ſome other learned friends, aſſiſted Mrs. Lennox in her very arduous taſk of tranſlating Father Brumoy's Greek Theatre; and her acknowledgment, in the preface, of theſe friendly aids, with a reference to what thoſe aids were, formed the whole return which was either expected or made on the occaſion. He alſo favoured her with a few eſſays for the Lady's Muſeum, and wrote a paper of the Trifler in that reſpectable miſcellany.

Though the ſale of the Rambler had been very confined, while it was publiſhing in numbers, the work was no ſooner concluded, and collected into volumes, than it's ſucceſs began to bear ſome proportion to it's merits. This was probably the inducement of Dr. Hawkeſworth to begin, towards the end of the ſame year, his almoſt equally celebrated, and at firſt more popular paper, the Adventurer, which was continued till the ſpring of 1754. Johnſon ſupplied thoſe eſſays, in this work, which are ſigned with the letter T; and it has been aſſerted, but without ſufficient authority, that he received a ſtipulated ſum for each paper.

At the beginning of 1753, Johnſon experienced a moſt ſevere ſhock in the loſs of his wife, who died on the 28th of March, and was buried by Dr. Hawkeſworth, in his own pariſh church, at Bromley, in Kent, under a piece of plain black marble; on which Johnſon, many years afterwards, and only a few months before his own deceaſe, placed the following inſcription.

> "Hic conduntur reliquiæ
> ELIZABETHÆ
> Antiquâ Jarvisiorum gente,
> Peatlingæ, apud Leiceſtrienſes, ortæ;
> Formoſæ, cultæ, ingenioſæ, piæ;
> Uxoris, primis nuptiis, Henrici Porter,
> Secundis, Samuelis Johnson;
> Qui multum amatam, diuque defletam,
> Hoc lapide contexit.
> Obiit Londini, menſe Mart.
> A.D. MDCCLIII."

It is obſervable that Johnſon has neither mentioned the day of his wife's nativity, nor her age at the time ſhe died. Whether the omiſſion was by deſign or accident, different readers may entertain different opinions.

The conſtitutional melancholly of Johnſon increaſed on the deceaſe of his wife; and the anniverſary of her death he moſt religiouſly obſerved, during the many years he ſurvived her loſs, by making it a day of abſtinence, of prayers, and of tears. This has been aſcribed, by Sir John Hawkins, with his cuſtomary diſplay of wit, conſiſtency, and candour, partly to the hypocriſy of Johnſon, and partly to apprehenſions "that his deceaſed wife was *gone to the devil.*"

Leſt this ſhould ſeem exaggerated, let Sir John ſpeak for himſelf.

"I have often been inclined to think, that if this "fondneſs of Johnſon for his wife was not *diſſembled*, "it was a leſſon that he had learned by rote, and that, "when he practiſed it, he knew not where to ſtop till "he became ridiculous.

"That affection," proceeds Sir John, "which could "excite in the mind of Milton the pleaſing images "deſcribed in his ſonnet on his deceaſed wife,

> "Methought I ſaw my late eſpouſed *ſaint*,"

"wrought no ſuch effect on that of Johnſon: the *ap*-"*parition* of his departed wife was altogether of the "terrifick kind, and *hardly afforded him a hope* that "ſhe was in *a ſtate of happineſs*."

If this does not mean, that ſhe was in a *ſtate of miſery*, or *actually gone to the devil*, what does it mean? And ſo much for the wit, the candour, and the conſiſtency, of Sir John Hawkins.

But the ſubject is a ſerious one! Johnſon was no hypocrite; and the loſs of a virtuous and affectionate wife will generally be beſt eſtimated by the huſband who is deſtined to bear it. Whatever may have been the imperfections of the deceaſed; it is probable that, on ſuch occaſions, the ſurvivor, who has ſenſe and feeling, ſuffers leſs from the recollection of them, than the conſciouſneſs of what were his own. He muſt be, indeed, a paragon of a huſband, who has never been betrayed by warmth of temper into ſome too violent aſſumption of authority: who has at no time been cruel when kindneſs was neceſſary; who has never been harſh inſtead of tender, never blamed where he ſhould have pitied, or reſented what he ſhould have forgiven. Theſe are the ſources of regret to an ingenuous mind, when the power of reparation is for ever loſt; and while every amiable quality of the deceaſed is felt to have been too ſlightly regarded, there is but little leiſure, and ſtill leſs inclination, to reflect on failings of no uncommon magnitude.

That ſomething like this was the ſtate of Johnſon's mind, is extremely obvious, from his having prayed, in expreſs terms, on the firſt anniverſary of his loſs, "*to be forgiven all the ſins he had committed, and all the duties he had neglected, in his union with the wife whom God had taken from him; for the neglect of joint devotion, patient exhortation, and mild inſtruction.*" This was the contrition of a man conſcious of his own infirmity; and, in whatever light it may appear to the ignorant or the evil, there can be but little doubt that it was accepted by Him who is the Fountain of all wiſdom and goodneſs.

Mrs. Johnſon, there is great reaſon to believe, was a very intelligent woman, and had a good heart: but, as Johnſon has himſelf been heard to ſay, "ſhe was one of thoſe wives who have a particular reverence for cleanlineſs, and deſire the praiſe of neatneſs in their dreſs and furniture, till they become troubleſome to their beſt friends, ſlaves to their own beſoms, and only ſigh for the hour of ſweeping their huſbands out of the houſe as dirt and uſeleſs lumber."

The moſt careleſs obſerver of human nature can hardly fail to perceive that this peculiarity was alone ſufficient to produce occaſional bickerings with a man of Johnſon's haſty diſpoſition.

Her rebuke to Johnſon, who was perpetually finding fault with his dinner, when he one day roſe as uſual to ſay grace, deſerves to be recorded. "Nay! hold, "Mr. Johnſon; and do not make a farce of thanking "God for a dinner which in a few minutes you will "pronounce not eatable!"

In January 1754, the death of Mr. Cave deprived Johnſon of a moſt ſincere friend, whoſe memory he has honoured with a biographical ſketch in the Gentleman's Magazine, which owed it's origin to that worthy and ingenious printer.

At the latter end of the ſame year, Johnſon compleated his Dictionary; and, in the laſt paragraph of his Preface, which few readers of ſenſibility can attentively peruſe without tears, pathetically laments, that "he has protracted his work till moſt of thoſe whom he wiſhed to pleaſe had ſunk into the grave!"

In May 1755, this great work was publiſhed; the univerſity of Oxford having, on the 10th of February preceding it's appearance, conſtituted him Maſter of Arts, in full convocation.

Nor was this the only academical compliment he received on the occaſion; for, Lord Corke being then at Florence, and preſenting the Britiſh Lexicon, in the Author's name, to the Academy della Cruſca, the members of that learned body tranſmitted to Johnſon, in return, a beautiful copy of their celebrated *Vocabulario*: and the French Academy ſignified their approbation of the work, about the ſame time, by ſending him their famous *Dictionnaire*, which he received from the hands of his friend Mr. Langton.

Mr. Garrick, too, complimented the author with a few lines of that familiar poetry, in the manufacture of which he ſo eminently excelled.

——" Talk of war with a Briton—he'll boldly advance,
That one Engliſh ſoldier can beat ten of France:
Would we alter the boaſt from the ſword to the pen,
Our odds are ſtill greater, ſtill greater our men;
In the deep mines of ſcience tho' Frenchmen may toil,
Can their ſtrength be compar'd to LOCKE, NEWTON, and BOYLE?
Let them rally their heroes, ſend forth all their pow'rs,
Their verſe-men, and proſe-men, then match them with ours.
Firſt, SHAKESPEARE and MILTON, like gods, in the fight,
Have put their whole drama and epick to flight;
In ſatires, epiſtles, and odes, would they cope,
Their numbers retreat before DRYDEN and POPE;
And JOHNSON, well arm'd, like a hero of yore,
Has beat *forty French*, and can beat forty more."

The forty Frenchmen, whom Garrick thus pays his friend Johnſon the compliment of having beaten, it may be neceſſary to obſerve, were that number of members of the French academy, who had been employed in ſettling their language.

The witlings of the time did not fail to attack the petty blunders in this great work; which, it muſt be acknowledged, like moſt other ſtupendous literary performances, has been ſometimes extolled much beyond it's real deſert. It has been repreſented, as that perfect work which no human talents can ever produce; and the prodigious labour of accompliſhing ſuch a taſk has been magnified by thoſe who have but little conſidered the ſubject, and who have poſſibly underſtood it leſs. Yet is it a work of labour; and, every thing conſidered, of wonderful perfection too: but, if the vaſt merit of the original definitions in general is excepted, there are, perhaps, many dull fabricators of books, who could have produced a more uſeful, regular, and leſs inaccurate, Engliſh lexicon. To be more uſeful, the mere labour of collecting more words would be ſufficient; to be more regular and uniform in the illuſtrations of words, nothing more would be neceſſary than a diligent and patient attention to the object; and the ſuperior correctneſs would require little elſe than particular care in tranſcribing the ſeveral quotations. Theſe qualities are attainable by a mere mechanical writer, of competent diligence and good ſenſe, without the ſmalleſt degree of what is properly denominated genius; and of which Johnſon had abundantly too much for the drudgery of ſuch an employ. Perfection might, indeed, be expected, if we could ever hope to ſee great genius, and indefatigable corporeal induſtry, united in the ſame perſon: but the exertions of genius are to the mind, what labour is to the body, with an aggravation of fatigue which thoſe who have never ſo laboured can but ill conceive; and, as the neceſſary relaxations require to be proportioned, the union of ſuch oppoſite powers will rarely or never happen.

No man could be more ſenſible of the imperfections of his work than Johnſon himſelf; who has repeatedly cautioned the reader, both in his Preface to the firſt, and the Advertiſement to future editions, againſt the vain expectation of finding ſuch a work free from inaccuracy.

Much he has certainly accompliſhed; but much is ſtill wanting, before we can boaſt that we have a national dictionary which reflects the higheſt degree of honour on our character as a poliſhed and literary people. However individuals may be flattered by their own vanity, or the partiality of friends, it is what we ſhall hardly ever ſee accompliſhed by the ſagacity of a ſingle perſon; and the man will have much reaſon to be proud, be he whom he may, who ſhall ever contribute as largely, from his own intellectual ſources, towards the completion of ſo deſirable a performance, as Johnſon has certainly done.

Should a ſmall portion of the exuberant patronage which the ARTS have for ſome years been accuſtomed to receive, be at any future period happily directed to the encouragement and promotion of SCIENCE, the purity of the Engliſh language might ſoon gain the ſummit of mundane perfection, and a compleat Engliſh Lexicon be expected to iſſue from a *Royal Academy of Science*.

When Johnſon had finiſhed his Dictionary, which was too copious, as well as too extenſive, to be calculated for general uſe, the bookſellers prevailed on him to make an abridgment in two octavo volumes, the ſale of which has been aſtoniſhingly extenſive.

Theſe works being ended, and his advantage concluding where that of his employers began, he was under the neceſſity of retrenching his expences. Accordingly, he quitted his houſe in Gough Square, where he had, ſince the death of Mrs. Johnſon, very humanely entertained her acquaintance, Miſs Anna Williams, and took chambers in Gray's Inn. Mrs. Williams, for ſo ſhe was always called, was the daughter of Mr. Zachariah Williams, a ſurgeon by profeſſion, and a very ingenious man; but who had devoted too much time and attention to longitudinal experiments; which turning out unſucceſsful, produced, as is generally the caſe with unfortunate projectors, the ſad reverſe of real poverty inſtead of expected riches. A cataract on both her eyes, had deprived this very ſenſible young woman of her ſight; and Johnſon, to procure her the beſt ſurgical aſſiſtance, had taken her under his immediate protection. On his going into chambers, he placed her in a reſpectable family; and prevailed on Mr. Garrick to give her a benefit, which produced her two hundred pounds. This ſum, with the addition of another hundred which ſhe afterwards gained by the publication of a ſmall volume of miſcellanies in proſe and verſe of her own compoſition, afforded her a little income, which Johnſon took care to augment into a decent competency.

In the year 1756, Johnſon wrote a few eſſays in a work, called the Univerſal Viſitor, or Monthly Memorialiſt, printed for Gardner in the Strand; to which Mr. Garrick, Mr. Chriſtopher Smart, Mr. Richard Rolt, and Dr. Percy, the preſent Biſhop of Dromore, alſo contributed. But, ſuch is the uncertainty of ſucceſs in all literary adventures, that even theſe aſſociated abilities were incapable of prolonging the exiſtence of the work beyond a few months. The eſſays of Johnſon are diſtinguiſhed by two aſteriſks, thoſe of the other writers by the initials of their reſpective names.

In the ſame year he was alſo induced to aſſiſt Mr. Faden, the printer of the Public Ledger, in the compilation of a new miſcellany, called the Literary Magazine. In this work, which was carried on only two years, Johnſon's Memoirs of the late King of Pruſſia firſt appeared; which have recently been reprinted, with Notes and a Continuation, by the Author of this Biographical Sketch, and publiſhed in an octavo volume. Johnſon wrote the Preface to the Literary Magazine; and in this it is aſſerted that different departments of the work were aſſigned to different writers. The Review of Books appears to have fallen principally to his own ſhare; and that peculiarity of ſtyle which is not eaſily miſtaken, ſeems diſcernible in ſeveral other articles. It was in this magazine that poor Jonas Hanway, "*whoſe chief failing*," Sir John Hawkins, with great fellow-feeling, obſerves, "*was a propenſity to writing and publiſhing books, which, for the triteneſs and inanity of the ſentiments contained in them, no one can read!*" unfortunately encountered the ſeverity of Johnſon's criticiſm, on printing his curious Eight Days Journey from Portſmouth to Kingſton upon Thames, in two large octavo volumes.

About the beginning of the year 1757, Johnſon revived his deſign of producing a new edition of Shakeſpeare; and accordingly publiſhed, in April, his plan and propoſals for a Subſcription, at two guineas for the eight volumes in octavo; his bookſellers agreeing that he ſhould receive all the advantage of a ſubſcription to the firſt edition, on condition that he relinquiſhed to them the future copyright.

Though Johnſon certainly meant, when he iſſued propoſals, to get through his edition of Shakeſpeare with the greateſt poſſible expedition, he ſeems to have been diverted from his intention by the want of what he might properly enough deem ſufficient encouragement. Subſcriptions might, perhaps, come in ſlowly; and the damp which an author feels, when the warm and ſanguine expectations he naturally forms at the commencement of an important undertaking begin to evaporate, and leave only the dread of neglect and diſappointment, produces a mental relaxation which is with great difficulty repaired, even by that beſt reſtorative, the chearing influence of brighter days.

In April 1758, the Idler began to appear, which was firſt printed in a weekly newſpaper, called the Univerſal Chronicle, publiſhed by Mr. Newbery, in St. Paul's Church Yard. It was continued till the 5th of April 1760, when it cloſed with the hundred and third number. Twelve of theſe eſſays are acknowledged to have been furniſhed by correſpondents; and three of them, on the ſubject of painting, are known to be the productions of Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

This is a more familiar production than the Rambler. There the author appears cloathed in all the heavy pomp and ſplendor of a rich birth-day ſuit; the Idler preſents him in a light and pleaſing undreſs; but the peculiarity of his gait is in both equally diſcernible.

It has been ſaid that Johnſon, about the end of the year 1758, when his mother was on her death-bed, communicated his plan of Raſſelas, Prince of Abiſſinia, to one of his bookſellers, whom he requeſted to advance twenty guineas, that he might be enabled to viſit her at Litchfield, in her laſt moments: but the money was refuſed till the manuſcript ſhould be compleated, which he accordingly ſat down to finiſh, in a ſtate of mind which might well induce him to deſcribe the world as containing little elſe than miſery and wretchedneſs. In the mean time, he procured the loan of eight guineas from his neighbour, Mr. Allen, the printer, which he ſent into the country for her preſent relief; and had juſt finiſhed a taſk the moſt irkſome that can be conceived, with the hope of once more ſeeing a tender and affectionate mother, when he received information that ſhe was actually dead.

It was under the immediate impreſſion of this loſs, that he penned thoſe excellent reflections on the death of a friend, which appear as a letter from a correſpondent in the forty firſt number of the Idler.

The copy of Raſſelas being compleated, was ſold to another bookſeller, in February 1759, by the recommendation of Mr. Baretti; and the man who had been ſhabby enough to refuſe the trifling aſſiſtance required, felt the mortification of ſeeing a rival in trade derive that advantage from the extenſive ſale of the work which he had himſelf loſt by his meanneſs and ingratitude.

At the latter end of 1759, Johnſon attacked the deſign of Mr. Mylne, the architect for Black Friar's Bridge; contending, with great ſtrength of argument, and with more knowledge of the ſubject than might have been expected, againſt the preference which was given to elliptical inſtead of ſemicircular arches. Indeed, it is highly probable that he received ſome profeſſional hints from a rival architect who had no inclination to appear in the controverſy.

At the beginning of 1760, Johnſon removed from Gray's Inn to Inner Temple Lane. How he was at this exact period employed, after the concluſion of the Idler, unleſs in preparations for his Shakeſpeare, it would be difficult to trace. Yet muſt he not always be ſuppoſed inactive, when his biographer is unable to ſtate that he was engaged in any particular production. It is well known that, at almoſt every period of his life, he occaſionally wrote ſermons for ſeveral of the clergy; that he aided the literary exertions of many who knew the value of his aſſiſtance in what was to paſs as their own; and that he was ever a very large contributor to reviews, and other periodical miſcellanies. So numerous, indeed, were his miſcellaneous productions, that he has frequently been heard to declare it was by no means in his own power to collect them all.

The acceſſion of his preſent majeſty, towards the end of this year, opened a new and unexpected ſcene to Johnſon. While he was brooding over his conſtitutional melancholly; and, probably, conſidering himſelf, as he had reaſon to do, notwithſtanding the celebrity of his works, very inadequately rewarded by the mere remuneration of bookſellers, who profitted at leaſt ten times as much as himſelf by his genius and labour; he received information from Lord Bute, through the medium of Mr. Murphy, that the King was diſpoſed to grant a penſion of three hundred pounds a year, as ſome recompence to the merits of a man whoſe writings had ſo materially conduced to promote the intereſt of morality, and enlarge the publick ſtock of uſeful knowledge.

The ſurprize and confuſion of Johnſon, at this unexpected propoſal, made him wiſely decline an immediate anſwer to the queſtion whether it would be acceptable. The next day, however, having fully conſidered the matter, he prudently determined not to refuſe what had been ſo handſomely offered.

What paſſed in Johnſon's mind during this interval, the Great Searcher of hearts alone knows with any certainty: but there can be little doubt that he weighed, with an integrity which was never known to have forſaken him, his own merits and defects. His early prejudices againſt the Hanoverian ſucceſſion had probably been long worn away by the maturity of reaſon, and an enlarged view of things. His writings, for more than twenty years back, though frequently on political ſubjects, had not been in the ſmalleſt degree tinctured with diſaffection: he now ſaw a prince on the throne whoſe character was irreproachable; and whoſe love of liberty, and veneration for juſtice, were ſo great, that he had, as the firſt act of his reign, voluntarily rendered the judges independent even of himſelf. Under ſuch a ſovereign, he reflected, no proſtitution of his talents was at all likely to be required; and he knew that, if the monarch ceaſed to be virtuous, and any ſuch degradation ſhould be expected, the remedy againſt an evil which no conſideration on earth could ever have tempted him to endure, was always at hand. The event has abundantly proved, that he judged wiſely: for, whatever diverſity of ſentiments may at different times have unfortunately prevailed, as to the mal-adminiſtration of particular ſtateſmen in the preſent reign, there ſeems happily but one opinion as to the uniform character of the ſovereign; who is juſtly conſidered as not having a ſingle ſubject throughout his dominions, who is, at once, a better chriſtian—a better friend—a better huſband—a better father—in ſhort, a better man—than himſelf. This, though it does not uſually conſtitute the eulogy of Kings, is no mean praiſe; and it is a praiſe which, perhaps, few Kings, beſides our own, can juſtly claim. The hand that pens this would not fear to cenſure the greateſt monarch on earth where cenſure was conceived to be due; but, ſurely, a man like Johnſon, whoſe abilities rendered him capable of irradiating the minds of a great people, and who had, at once, actually diffuſed both wiſdom and morality, from the labours of a long ſeries of years, might be ſo far from bluſhing to receive his reward from their royal repreſentative, though ſtigmatized by the name of a penſion, that he had reaſon to think ſuch a diſtinction one of the greateſt honours that could poſſibly be conferred upon him.

The idle ſtuff, invented by impudence, and which ignorance has ſo induſtriouſly promulged, that Johnſon altered his definition of the word *penſion*, in the ſubſequent editions of his Dictionary, after becoming a penſioner, is without the ſmalleſt foundation in fact. The definition ſtands exactly the ſame in all the editions; and thoſe who could ſuppoſe him capable of altering a ſingle word on ſuch an occaſion, knew little of the man. He had a mind infinitely too ſtrong to be at all affected, either by the hiſſings of Envy, or the brayings of Folly!

The attention of Johnſon was employed on higher objects than conſidering what the frivolous or malicious might amuſe themſelves with ſaying about his penſion: he began to conſider how he might employ it with the moſt ſatisfaction to himſelf, and render it uſeful to ſuch others as he had hitherto been leſs able than willing to aſſiſt.

Beſides Mrs. Williams, he had Francis Barber, the negro, to provide for, whom Dr. Bathurſt had ſome years before brought from Jamaica, and who was now ſent to ſchool at Biſhop Stortford, where he remained five years at Johnſon's expence; and Mr. Levett, a ſort of itinerant profeſſor of medicine, but in whoſe ſkill he placed much confidence, had been ſeveral years an humble dependant on his bounty. The number of others he was in the habit of relieving, beſides occaſional acts of charity, is known to have been prodigious, when his trifling ability is conſidered; and affords the moſt irrefragable proof that, however rough his diſpoſition might ſometimes be, he had a heart exquiſitely tender, and a truly philanthropick mind.

In 1762, the credulity of Johnſon in the affair of the Cock Lane Ghoſt, ſubjected him to much popular raillery, and even the more durable ſatire of Churchill. Foote, too, ever watchful for publick topicks, meditated the deſign of caricaturing him on the ſtage, with all that mimickry and humour of which he was ſo capable; but Johnſon being apprized of his intention, gave the modern Ariſtophanes to underſtand that, if he ſhould have the audacity to perform what he propoſed, he would not only attend the exhibition himſelf, but aſſuredly furniſh a very ſuitable prologue, by actually leaping on the ſtage, and cudgelling his repreſentative in the face of the whole audience. Great wits do not always poſſeſs great courage; and Foote wiſely preferred the certainty of ſleeping in a whole ſkin, to the uncertain profit which he might derive from ſuch a performance to conſole him for the ignominy of a publick chaſtiſement.

Long before this period, Johnſon was viſited by all the principal literati, who were very properly ſolicitous to become acquainted with a man of his extraordinary talents; and, in the winter of 1763, the aſſociation in Ivy Lane having been ſome years diſſolved, without any diminution in his love of ſociality, a new inſtitution was arranged, which has obtained the appellation of the Literary Club; though, being compoſed of only nine members, it was certainly on too contracted a ſcale to merit that diſtinction.

During all this time Johnſon ſeemed to be making very ſlow advances with his Shakeſpeare; and the neglect was, probably with much truth, charged on his penſion. But though it may ſeem that he was not indefatigable, it would be unfair to ſay he was quite idle, without fuller evidence that he had no neceſſary avocations, and greater reaſon to think lightly of his taſk than good ſenſe will warrant. The collations of different editions; the conſideration of difficult paſſages; the ſearch for illuſtrations of obſolete phraſes and provincial expreſſions; and the deliberate examination of what preceding commentators have advanced, before a difference of opinion is hazarded; are all neceſſary acts in an undertaking of this kind, and the time which they conſume, in a work of ſuch extent as the whole of Shakeſpeare's plays, muſt be very conſiderable. Indeed, there is great reaſon to believe that Johnſon never appropriated half the time to this buſineſs which ſuch an undertaking required. It was publiſhed in 1765; and, with a conſciouſneſs of what was wanting, and a mind ſcorning deceit, when he ventures to ſay, in his preface, that "he has collated ſuch copies as he could procure;" he very candidly adds, that "*he wiſhed for more.*"

The Preface, and accounts of the reſpective plays, were doubtleſs the moſt compleat parts of the work; and the former, in particular, which is a moſt incomparable performance, unites the fineſt critical diſquiſition on the writings of Shakeſpeare, with one of the beſt diſſertations on dramatick compoſition in general, ever yet produced.

In the ſubſequent editions of Shakeſpeare, Mr. Steevens became his coadjutor; a gentleman well calculated to ſupply the defects of Johnſon, and whoſe aſſiſtance might have been ſenſibly felt in a new edition of the Dictionary.

In July 1765, he was complimented by the univerſity of Dublin, with the degree of Doctor of Laws: a title which, however, he never very cordially accepted or aſſumed; probably, from the remembrance that they had not given him that of Maſter of Arts, at a time when the honour was ſolicited, and when it would have been more conducive to his advantage.

It was in this memorable year that he became firſt acquainted with Mr. Thrale, the brewer; and that he had the ſtill higher honour of a converſation with his Majeſty, at Buckingham Houſe.

His meeting with the King was in the Queen's library; but it is not known whether it was accidental or by appointment. Johnſon, however, derived great ſatisfaction from the event, and always mentioned his majeſty's politeneſs and attention in terms which implied the moſt profound reſpect, veneration, and gratitude.

In the courſe of their converſation, the King aſked him, if he intended to give the world any more of his compoſitions; to which Johnſon replied, that he believed he ſhould not, for that he thought he had written enough. "I ſhould have thought ſo too," returned his Majeſty, with exquiſite neatneſs and addreſs, "if you had not written ſo well."

The acquaintance of Johnſon with Mr. Thrale originated in Mrs. Thrale's ardent deſire to rank with literary characters. The deſire is not illaudable; and her ſucceſs has been beyond what ſhe might have expected.

A ſcheme was concerted between Mrs. Thrale and her literary friend Mr. Murphy, to draw Johnſon to Mr. Thrale's houſe, in the Borough, under pretence of meeting Woodhouſe, the poetical ſhoemaker, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing ſome ingenious verſes, and who was accordingly invited to dine there. The ſtratagem ſucceeded. He met Woodhouſe, it is true; whom, probably, neither of the parties ever ſaw or at all regarded again: but an acquaintance, from that day, commenced between Johnſon and Mr. Thrale; and this ſoon ripened into a friendſhip, which was only terminated by the death of the latter, after a duration of about ſixteen years.

The manner in which Mr. Murphy had himſelf become intimate with Johnſon, ſome years before, was extremely curious. While the Rambler was publiſhing, Mr. Murphy being engaged in writing a periodical paper, called the Gray's Inn Journal, happened to meet with a ſtory in a French *Journal Litteraire*, which he thought would make a valuable article in his own work; this he accordingly gave an Engliſh dreſs, and inſerted as an original. It was, however, immediately recognized by the publick as an oriental tale from the Rambler, which had been recently tranſlated into French; and Mr. Murphy waiting on Johnſon, to apologize, the acquaintance commenced.

In 1766, Johnſon quitted the Temple; and, taking a houſe in Johnſon's Court, Fleet Street, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Levett, and Francis, the black, became part of his domeſtick eſtabliſhment. The continual bickerings among theſe and his other houſhold dependants, for a conſiderable number of years, would have tempted one who made leſs allowance for the frailties of human nature, to ſoon rid himſelf of ſuch troubleſome gueſts. But he bore their infirmities, as he knew they were obliged to do his, with a wonderful degree of patience.

Indeed, moſt of his leiſure time was now ſpent at Mr. and Mrs. Thrale's; and he frequently reſided with them, at their Streatham houſe, ſeveral months together, making only occaſional excurſions home.

For about ſeven years, from the commencement of his acquaintance with Mr. Thrale, he wrote little elſe than his two political pamphlets, the Falſe Alarm, and Falkland Iſland; the former, in 1770, and the latter in 1771.

His time was chiefly taken up, when his health would permit, in viſiting with Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, or entertaining their viſitors. In this laſt ſituation, at leaſt, there was ſomewhat humiliating, and he ſeems at times to have felt it.

The friendſhip of Mr. Thrale, who was a plain, blunt, good hearted man, there is every reaſon to believe, was cordial, ſincere, and wholly diſintereſted; that of his wife, there is abundant foundation to ſuſpect, was of a very different nature.

Johnſon was not the man to feed inſatiable vanity; and, though he is ſaid to have commended her Three Warnings, he did not adviſe the publication of the many other trifles to which ſhe was continually ſoliciting his attention. *He was too anxious for the reputation of his friend's wife!* This is the clue to that otherwiſe unaccountable reſentment which has purſued him beyond the grave.

Towards the end of the year 1773, having finiſhed, in conjunction with Mr. Steevens, a new edition of Shakeſpeare; his good-nature was prevailed on to take that wild-gooſe excurſion to Scotland with Mr. Boſwell, called his Journey to the Hebrides, the celebrated Journal of which he publiſhed on his return. The ſevere animadverſions, in this work, on Mr. Macpherſon's pretended poems of Oſſian, occaſioned that gentleman to ſend Johnſon a letter, threatening him with corporal puniſhment.

Johnſon's ſpirited anſwer cannot be too generally known, as it includes the beſt poſſible preſcription for the cure of iraſcibility.

"MR. JAMES MACPHERSON,

"I received your fooliſh and impudent letter. Any violence that ſhall be attempted upon me, I will do my beſt to repel; and what I cannot do for myſelf, the law ſhall do for me: for I will not be hindered from expoſing what I think a cheat, by the menaces of a ruffian. What would you have me retract? I thought your work an impoſition; I think ſo ſtill; and for my opinion, I have given reaſons which I here dare you to refute. Your abilities, ſince your Homer, are not ſo formidable; and what I hear of your morality, inclines me to credit rather what you ſhall prove, than what you ſhall ſay."

Having diſmiſſed this letter, Johnſon procured a ſtout oak plant about ſix feet high, with a large knob at the end, which was for ſome time his conſtant companion. But the precaution was needleſs; for he heard no more of the matter.

In 1774, he publiſhed the Patriot; and in 1775, his Taxation no Tyranny.

On the 30th of March, in this laſt year, the univerſity of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, accompanied by an elegant Latin eulogy on his vaſt literary acquirements.

In the ſummer of this year, he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, in an excurſion to France; but nothing of any particular moment appears to have occurred during their journey.

Soon after his return, he removed from Johnſon's Court, to a larger houſe in Bolt Court; and was now, in point of circumſtances, a happy man: but his conſtitutional melancholly ſtill conſtantly attended him whenever he was much alone, and he had been afflicted with indiſpoſition for the greater part of ſeveral preceding years. He had conſequently written but little, and felt no great inclination to write more. But a confederacy of bookſellers, who knew the value of his works, and who were alarmed by Mr. Bell's propoſals to furniſh a new edition of the Engliſh Poets in miniature, had ſufficient addreſs to procure his powerful aſſiſtance for a rival publication. He accordingly proceeded to write the Lives of the Engliſh Poets; which were publiſhed, with their works, in the year 1778.

This was his laſt great performance; and it may be conſidered as the expiring flame of a genius which has ſeldom been equalled in any age or country. The metaphor may be perſiſted in: for the language and ſentiments blaze out occaſionally with a brilliancy and vigour, equal at leaſt, if not ſuperior, to any thing he ever produced; and if, as the intellectual lamp was near extinction, theſe bright emanations ſometimes ſunk for a moment into a temporary gloom, it was only to recruit the nearly exhauſted ſpirit, that the laſt coruſcations might glow with a more powerful refulgence.

While Johnſon was engaged in his lives of the poets, Mrs. Kelly, widow of Mr. Hugh Kelly, having procured her huſband's comedy of a Word to the Wiſe, to be performed for the benefit of herſelf and five children, at Covent Garden Theatre, he furniſhed a very beautiful little prologue on the occaſion, which was ſpoken in the year 1777.

In this year, too, he warmly intereſted himſelf in the affairs of Dr. Dodd, whoſe face he had then never ſeen: and not only penned the ſpeech which that unhappy man delivered at the bar of the Old Bailey, to the court and jury; but, after his conviction, wrote the famous petition to the King and Queen for a pardon, and ſeveral other papers.

From about the time of compleating the lives of the poets, Johnſon ſeems to have been ſuffering a gradual decay. The chief topicks of his future converſations and epiſtles were, therefore, thoſe which generally engroſs all ſerious convaleſcents, medicine and religion.

In 1781, Mr. Thrale died, leaving his friend Johnſon one of his executors; and Mrs. Thrale feeling more inclination to become the wife of another man, than continue Johnſon's nurſe, ſoon contrived the means to free herſelf from ſo incommodious a viſitant.

In January 1782, Mr. Levett died ſuddenly at Johnſon's houſe; who relieved his own mind, and immortalized his old humble friend and companion, by writing a few moſt elegant ſtanzas to his memory.

To relieve himſelf, in ſome degree, from the increaſing preſſure of melancholly and diſeaſe, he now made occaſional excurſions to Dr. Adams's, at Oxford; to Mrs. Porter, his daughter-in-law, at Litchfield; and to the country reſidences of other friends.

His maladies, however, gained ground; and, in June 1783, he had a ſudden ſtroke of the palſy, which wholly deprived him of ſpeech. In a few days, with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Heberden and Dr. Brockleſby, his articulation was reſtored; and, in leſs than a fortnight, he was able to amuſe himſelf with watering the little garden behind his houſe, an exerciſe in which he always greatly delighted. It was giving health, and food, and comfort, to languid and oppreſſed nature!

Though he now ſeemed no longer paralytick, the ſymptoms of an incipient dropſy were apparent; and the uneaſineſs he felt from this diſcovery, was not a little aggravated by the illneſs of Mrs. Williams, who died on the 6th of September, leaving her little all to a charitable inſtitution, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, for the maintenance and education of poor deſerted females.

At this time, the diſeaſe of Johnſon was making a rapid progreſs; and, as he expected every hour would prove his laſt, he was inceſſantly employed in meditation and prayer. While he was thus piouſly engaged, the dropſy, to the ſurprize of every one, paſſed off, by a gradual evacuation of water, to the amount of twenty pints.

The eaſe and comfort which he derived from his favourable change, gave him renovated ſpirits; and, in the December following, to compenſate in ſome meaſure for the loſs of his domeſtick companions, he inſtituted a new club, at the Eſſex Head, Eſſex Street, in the Strand, where he regularly attended three times a week.

In the ſpring of 1784, he ſat to Mr. Opie for his portrait, which had been begun in the preceding year. He had, indeed, a great reſpect for this young artiſt, and was highly pleaſed with his performance. With the clumſy, vulgar portrait, by his friend, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, he is known to have been exceedingly diſguſted. "I will not," ſaid he, one day, at Mr. Thrale's, in the room where the offenſive picture was placed, "go down to poſterity as *blinking Sam*, "let Sir Joſhua do his worſt."

While Johnſon was preparing for his ſummer excurſion this year, being alarmed by the report that a marriage was expected at Bath, between the widow of his friend Thrale, and Signor Piozzi, an Italian ſinger, he is ſaid to have written a letter to that lady, *which ſhe has prudently ſuppreſſed in her late curious collection*, on the degradation of herſelf, and the deſertion of her children, which ſuch an event muſt neceſſarily produce.

The union, however, took place: and Johnſon found, as Sir John Hawkins elegantly expreſſes himſelf, that "he had been labouring to hedge in the "*cuckow*."

"In a letter which he afterwards wrote to me," continues Sir John, "he thus delivered his ſentiments.

"*Poor* THRALE! *I thought that either her virtue or* "*her vice*," [meaning, as I underſtood by the former,

“ the love of her children, and, by the latter, her
“ pride] “ *would have reſtrained her from ſuch a mar-*
“ *riage. She is now become a ſubject for her enemies to*
“ *exult over, and for her friends, if ſhe has any left, to*
“ *forget or pity.*”

The ſtory of Lord Thurlow's application to his Majeſty for an augmentation of Johnſon's penſion to five hundred pounds a year, that he might be enabled to viſit Italy for the benefit of his health; the diſinclination of the King to have his munificence preſcribed; and the generous ſubſtitute which the greateſt man in this country propoſed on the occaſion; has been too vaguely publiſhed, to juſtify any reflection on the royal patron of Johnſon, whoſe inconſiderate friends ſeem moſt to blame in that buſineſs.

Having ſpent all the ſummer in the country, and finding himſelf relapſing very faſt into the dropſy, he quitted his native city, for the laſt time, about the middle of November, and returned to London.

On arriving in town, his legs were found to be ſo enormouſly ſwelled, that Dr. Brockleſby and Dr. Heberden, who immediately attended him, entertained but little hope of his recovery.

Indeed, Johnſon now conſidered himſelf as a dying man: he received the ſacrament almoſt every day; and was continually employed in prayer, or reading the Scriptures and other religious writings. His friends flocked around him, and he exhorted thoſe whom he moſt loved to live and die good Chriſtians. From Sir Joſhua Reynolds, in particular, he is ſaid to have extorted a promiſe that he ſhould no more paint on Sundays, and that he ſhould once every day of his future life read ſome portion of the Sacred Writings.

Much has been urged againſt the diſpoſition which he made of his property in favour of Francis Barber, to the prejudice of ſuch relations and other poor dependants as he had been accuſtomed to ſupport or relieve during his life-time. It is more than probable that he was teazed into a haſty execution of his will; and that, as is often the caſe under ſuch circumſtances, he unfortunately overlooked thoſe for whom, in a ſtate of greater eaſe, and on more mature deliberation, he would have thought it his duty to make ſome proviſion. The mere accident of Frank's name being joined with his maſter's, in the annuity of ſeventy pounds a year for two lives, might be the trifling cauſe from whence ſprung the to him material event of obtaining that annual ſum.

Johnſon's dread of death, and concern for his eternal intereſt, was indeed ſo great, that any neglect of temporal concerns can be little wondered at by thoſe who knew the ſtate of his mind at this late period of his exiſtence.

He had, however, ſufficient recollection to make a bequeſt of two hundred pounds to the repreſentatives of Mr. Innys, the bookſeller, who had fifty years before generouſly advanced that ſum to prevent the total ruin of his father.

Nor was he quite unmindful of what his fame might ſuffer from the poſthumous publication of fragments and imperfect papers; and when he was informed that Sir John Hawkins had taken the liberty to pocket two manuſcript books of this deſcription, he was enraged almoſt to madneſs, and could hardly be pacified. However Sir John may palliate his own conduct in this tranſaction, he has ſaid much too little to convince any man of common underſtanding that he was not actuated by improper motives. His apprehenſion that the books would be ſtolen, might be a good reaſon for narrowly watching the ſuſpected perſon, or even giving them to one of Johnſon's domeſticks, that they might be kept carefully locked up; but it could be no reaſon at all, with a man who had the ſmalleſt pretenſions to delicacy, for putting the papers of a dying friend in his own pocket.

It ſeems evident that Johnſon did not permit Sir John to retain the books, ſince one of them was that ſtrange medley of prayers and meditations which Mr. Strahan has ſo indiſcreetly publiſhed.

This circumſtance is doubly to be lamented: it unqueſtionably ſerved to diſarrange the mind of Johnſon in his laſt hours; and probably occaſioned that haſty and indiſcriminate havock with his writings, in which he, by miſtake, unfortunately conſigned to the flames a diary of all the principal occurrences of his life.

As the dropſy increaſed, his legs had been ſcarified, at his own particular requeſt, with the hope of procuring a favourable diſcharge. Theſe ſcarifications he was very deſirous ſhould be enlarged more than his medical friends judged adviſeable. He inſiſted that they were cowards, and that he would himſelf abide the conſequence. The conſequence, accordingly, he did abide; for, a few mornings afterwards, being in extreme agony, he ordered Frank to give him a caſe of lancets from his cabinet; and, taking one of them out, in ſpite of the remonſtrances of thoſe about him, made a conſiderable inciſion in one of his legs. The effuſion of blood was ſoon ſtopped, and the lancet placed out of his reach. However, fancying himſelf relieved by the operation; and, perceiving a pair of ſciſſars lay near him, he ſnatched them up, and haſtily plunged them deep into both his calves. Mr. Cruikſhank, the ſurgeon, was then ſent for; and the wounds were dreſſed: but the loſs of blood had been conſiderable; the effuſion brought on a dozing; and, in that dozing, ſeemingly without pain, at about a quarter paſt ſeven in the evening of the next day, being the 13th of December 1784, he expired without a ſingle groan.

Thus died, in his ſeventy-fifth year, Dr. Samuel Johnſon! a man who excelled in the art of accumulating human wiſdom, and in the talent of widely diffuſing it to others: who, though not “ *a faultleſs monſter*,” was a pious chriſtian, and a worthy man; and whoſe memory will find eſteem and veneration from the wiſe and good, in thoſe grateful boſoms which his works ſhall contribute to enlarge, wherever the beams of ſcience irradiate the earth, till time is ſwallowed up in eternity.

THE

THE EDITOR's PREFACE.

IT has been obſerved, perhaps truly, " that the Publick are never long deceived;" with at leaſt equal truth might be added, " that they are, however, very frequently " deceived too long."

The hour is now come, when the Editor of the preſent work, in ſpite of all the artifices and deluſions of his competitors, has an opportunity not only to aſſert, but to prove, the ſuperiority of his edition of Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary over every other yet tendered to the Publick.

This claim to preference, in Mr. Harriſon's Edition, is founded on ſeveral material diſtinctions.

I. It contains the Life of the Author, reſerved by the Editor's opponents for a ſeparate publication.

II. It poſſeſſes the Preliminary Plan of the Work, as addreſſed to the Earl of Cheſterfield, not attempted to be given in any other edition whatever.

III. It comprehends the Genuine Original Edition, printed verbatim, without the hoſts of typographical inaccuracies multiplied in ſubſequent impreſſions: and retains ſome hundred elucidations injudiciouſly ſtruck out from all other editions; while it furniſhes, in a Supplement of barely three pages, the boaſted additional words, not only in the copy bequeathed to Sir Joſhua Reynolds, whoſe name has been ſo ſhamefully proſtituted on the occaſion, but in all the other editions taken together.

With theſe material advantages, obvious to every perſon poſſeſſed of common underſtanding, there are, even in the mere firſt edition, only the ſlight objections to be collected from the following Advertiſement, written by Dr. Johnſon himſelf, and accompanying the laſt edition which he prepared for the preſs.

ADVERTISEMENT.

" MANY are the works of human induſtry, which to begin and finiſh are hardly granted
" to the ſame man. He that undertakes to compile a Dictionary, undertakes that,
" which, if it comprehends the full extent of his deſign, he knows himſelf un-
" able to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be uſeful, and with
" the hope of this inferior praiſe, he muſt incite his activity, and ſolace his
" wearineſs.

"Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made; and "finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a reviſal, "to make it leſs reprehenſible. I will not deny that I found many parts requiring "emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have cor"rected, ſome ſuperfluities I have taken away, and ſome deficiencies I have ſup"plied. I have methodiſed ſome parts that were diſordered, and illuminated ſome "that were obſcure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very ſmall proportion "to the whole. The critic will now have leſs to object, but the ſtudent who has "bought any of the former copies, needs not repent; he will not, without nice "collation, perceive how they differ, and uſefulneſs ſeldom depends upon little "things.

"For negligence or deficience, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the "nature of the work will furniſh; I have left that inaccurate which never was "made exact, and that imperfect which never was compleated."

Having thus fairly ſtated, under Dr. Johnſon's own authority, all that can poſſibly be urged to the prejudice of even the firſt edition—and it muſt always be remembered that this is not only that edition, but conſiderably more than any—it will be proper to ſtate the particular advantages which even the firſt edition is aſſerted to contain.

In the third ſtatement of preference, it has been advanced, however hardy ſuch a poſition might ſeem, that Dr. Johnſon himſelf, ſubſequent to the firſt edition, "injudi"ciouſly ſtruck out many hundred elucidations." The proof of this very ſerious charge will be expected, and an expectation ſo perfectly reaſonable muſt not be diſappointed. In the mean time, it is but juſtice to obſerve, that this haſty deſtruction of root and branch, is in general confined to the trees, ſhrubs, plants, herbs, and flowers, deſcribed from Millar's Gardener's Dictionary, and was probably urged by the Bookſellers concerned in the copy-right of that work: indeed, theſe gentlemen being ſometimes more zealous for their own individual intereſts, than the intereſts of literature, not unfrequently tempt eminent authors haſtily to alter their original work, for no better reaſon, than that themſelves may be enabled to publiſh, in the title-page—"*A New Edition*; *with* "*Additions*, *Corrections*, *and Improvements*."

The very common trick of leſſening the value of a firſt edition, by immediately publiſhing a new one, "with *additions*, *corrections*, and *improvements*," is at beſt a diſhonourable practice, where the *alterations* really deſerve to be ſo called; unleſs preſented gratis, as *Errata*, to the original encouragers of the work, who have even then ſufficient difficulty, ſhould their books happen to be bound: but where *variations* are made merely for the ſake of creating a new ſale, and thus raiſing freſh contributions on an author's beſt friends, the firſt purchaſers, it is at once diſingenuous, and diſhoneſt, in a very high degree.

Many literary characters of nice honour, have lamented the neceſſity of thus impairing the value of former editions, by indiſpenſable corrections of the future, even where their ſubjects have been temporary or fluctuating, and themſelves conſequently not at all to blame: among theſe was the late Dr. Burn, in his Duty and Office of a Juſtice of Peace, every edition of which, from the continual additions of new laws, and alterations of old ones, rendered the preceding one of little value. The amiable Mr. Hervey, too, in an Advertiſement prefixed to a really improved edition of his celebrated Meditations, "entreats the purchaſers of the *former* editions to excuſe the freedom he has taken, in "making ſeveral conſiderable Additions to *this*; and deſires leave to declare, that no "*future* Enlargements, or Alterations, ſhall be ſuffered to depreciate what, with the "deepeſt gratitude for their paſt encouragement, he *now* commits to the candour of the "Publick." Nor does Dr. Johnſon, whoſe mind was probably as free from actual meanneſs, and as much alive to honour, as that of any human being whatever, omit to diſcover the delicacy of his feelings on this ſubject: for has he not ſaid, in the Advertiſement juſt introduced, "*the ſtudent who has bought any of the former copies needs not* "*repent*; *he will not*, *without nice collation*, *perceive how they differ*, *and uſefulneſs ſeldom* "*depends upon little things*?"

Though the Editor cannot, from his own perſonal knowledge, aſcertain the actual fact; he has not, in his own mind, the ſmalleſt doubt, that Dr. Johnſon was, on this occaſion, the dupe of ſome profeſſional artifice. No other way can he account for the following, in his opinion, very important *alterations* and *abridgments*, which he is perſuaded no man in his ſenſes will attempt to contend, are either *additions*, *corrections*, or *improvements*.

It is not, however, abſolutely impoſſible, that the Doctor was complimented with the ſame kind of treatment as a literary Gentleman aſſures the Editor he formerly experienced from a Proprietor of one of the Reviews, for which he then wrote at a ſtipulated ſum *per* ſheet; that is, after the manuſcript was delivered, had a *private amputation* of ſuch extracts as the Bookſeller's ſagacity diſcovered to be longer than was neceſſary.

A few inſtances only of the innumerable and indefenſible *curtailments* alluded to, are ſelected from the firſt letter in the alphabet; but any perſon who will take the trouble to compare, may augment the liſt of ſimilar mutilations and abridgments from every page of what is *modeſtly* called the *improved* Edition.

MR. HARRISON's *Original* EDITION.	MR. LONGMAN's *Improved* EDITION.
AHOUAI. n. ſ. The name of a plant. It hath funnel-ſhaped flowers of one leaf, divided into ſeveral parts at the top; the pointal, which riſes from the cup, is fixed, like a nail, to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-ſhaped fleſhy fruit, incloſing a three-cornered nut. There are two ſpecies of this plant abounding on the continent of South America: the firſt grows to the height of our common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and almoſt two inches broad; the wood of it ſtinks moſt abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a moſt deadly poiſon; to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they uſe the wood for fuel. The ſecond ſort, with an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelve feet; its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and equally poiſonous with the former. Both plants abound in every part with a milky juice. *Millar.*	*AHOUAI. n. ſ.* The name of a poiſonous plant.
ALEXANDERS.	ALEXANDERS.

MR. HARRISON's *Original* EDITION.	MR. LONGMAN's *Improved* EDITION.
ALEXANDERS. *n.ſ.* [*Smyrnium*, Latin.] The name of a plant. The flowers are produced in umbels, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; theſe reſt upon the empalement, which afterward becomes an almoſt globular fruit, compoſed of two pretty thick ſeeds, ſometimes ſhaded like a creſcent, gibbous, and ſtreaked on one ſide and plain on the other. The ſpecies are; 1. Common *Alexanders*. 2. Foreign *Alexanders*, with a round leaf, *&c.* The firſt of theſe ſorts, which is that ordered by the college for medicinal uſe, grows wild in divers parts of England, and may be propagated by ſowing their ſeeds upon an open ſpot of ground in Auguſt. *Millar.*	ALEXANDERS. *n.ſ.* [*ſmyrnium*, Latin.] The name of a plant.
APRICOT, or APRICOCK. *n.ſ.* [from *apricus*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall fruit. The ordinary ſorts of this fruit cultivated in Engliſh gardens are, 1. The maſculine *apricock*. 2. The orange *apricock*. 3. The Algier *apricock*. 4. The Roman *apricock*. 5. The Turkey *apricock*. 6. The tranſparent *apricock*. 7. The Breda *apricock*. 8. The Bruxelles *apricock*. They are generally propagated by budding them on plum ſtocks, and will readily take upon almoſt any ſort of plum, provided the ſtock be free and thriving. *Millar.*	APRICOT, or APRICOCK. *n.ſ.* [from *apricus*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall-fruit.
ARCHANGEL. *n.ſ.* [*lamium*, Latin.] The name of a plant, called alſo *Dead nettle*. It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is hollow like a ſpoon; but the under one divided into two ſegments, in the form of a heart, and both end in chaps brimmed and edged; out of the flower-cup, which is fiſtulous and cut into ſegments, riſes the pointal, fixed, like a nail, to the hinder part of the flower, with four embryoes, which become triangular ſeeds incloſed in a huſk formed of the flower-cup. The ſpecies are fourteen, and ſeven of them grow wild on dry banks, or under hedges, two ſorts of which are uſed in medicine. *Millar.*	ARCHANGEL. *n.ſ.* [*lamium*, Latin.] The name of a plant, called alſo *Dead nettle*.
ARSE-SMART. [*Perſicaria*, Latin.] It is a plant with an apetalous flower, having ſeveral chives from the multifid calyx: the pointal becomes an oval-pointed ſmooth ſeed, incloſed in the capſule, which was before the flower-cup; it hath jointed ſtalks, and the flowers are produced in ſpikes. Several ſpecies of this plant grow wild upon moiſt ſoils and dunghills. *Millar.*	ARSE-SMART. *n.ſ.* [*perſicaria*, Latin.] An herb.
ASARABACCA. *n.ſ.* [*aſarum*, Latin.] The name of a plant. The flower-cup is divided into four parts, and the fruit into ſix cells filled with oblong ſeeds. The leaves are roundiſh, thick, and almoſt of the colour of thoſe of the ivy tree. There are two ſorts, the common *aſarabacca*, and that of Canada. The firſt ſort is uſed in medicine. It delights in a moiſt ſhady place, and is increaſed by parting the roots in autumn. *Millar.*	*ASARABACCA*. *n.ſ.* [*aſarum*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

Mr. Harriſon defies the ingenious Mr. Longman, or any Man of Letters in his intereſt, to juſtify theſe *curtailments* on any rational principle of compoſition. Indeed, as a mere *abridgment*, theſe articles in his edition are much too indefinite to anſwer any other purpoſe than that of a common *ſpelling dictionary* for the pocket. What idea can any one, not by ſome other means informed, entertain of the plant AHOUAI, on being barely told that it is *a poiſonous plant*—of ALEXANDERS, that it is *the name of a plant*—of APRICOT, that it is *a kind of wall-fruit*—of ARCHANGEL, that it is *the name of a plant*, *called alſo Dead-nettle*—of ARSE-SMART, that it is *an herb*—and of ASARABACCA, that it is *the name of a plant*?

The only argument which can be adduced, with any colour of reaſon, in ſupport of theſe curtailments, is to inſiſt that Dr. Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary, being a mere Dictionary of the Language, and not of Arts and Sciences, requires a leſs copious explanation than he had frequently given in his firſt edition.

But, before any thing can be gained from this excuſe, plauſible as it may ſeem, it will be neceſſary to ſhew, in the firſt place, that too much was actually given in the original edition; in the next, that nothing more than the abſolute redundancies have been ſubſequently taken away; and, laſtly, that this alleged neceſſary operation of pruning to the quick, for ſo it literally is, has been uniformly, and not arbitrarily, exerciſed.

That too much was given in the original edition, to furniſh an adequate idea of the article expected to be defined, few readers, it is preſumed, will very readily allow; that nothing more than abſolute redundancies have been ſubſequently taken away, thoſe who impartially examine the foregoing extracts from the rival editions can never be induced to admit; and that the operation of pruning to the quick has been arbitrarily, not uniformly, exerciſed, will be abundantly manifeſt from the following collateral quotations, all drawn, like the preceding ones, from the firſt letter of the alphabet, and equally liable to be augmented from every page of the reſpective works:

MR. HARRISON's *Original* EDITION.	MR. LONGMAN's *Improved* EDITION.
ALMOND TREE. *n. ſ.* [*amygdalus*, Latin.] It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach-tree, but the fruit is longer and more compreſſed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the ſhell is not ſo rugged. The ſpecies are, 1. The common large *almond*. 2. The ſweet *almond*, with tender ſhells. 3. The bitter *almond*. 4. The white flowering *almond*. The three firſt ſorts are chiefly cultivated in England, for the beauty of their flowers; and the firſt ſort yields large quantities of fruit yearly, little inferiour to what we receive from abroad, if not kept too long. They are propagated in July, by inoculating a bud into a plum ſtock, for wet ground, or an *almond* or peach ſtock for dry. The fourth is a greater curioſity; it will not ſucceed on a plum, but muſt be budded on a peach or *almond*. *Millar.*	ALMOND TREE. *n. ſ.* [*amygdalus*, Latin.] It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach-tree, but the fruit is longer and more compreſſed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the ſhell is not ſo rugged. *Millar.* Like to an *almond tree*, mounted high On top of Green Selenis, all alone, With bloſſoms brave bedecked daintily, Whoſe tender locks do tremble every one, At every little breath that under heav'n is blown. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.* Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood; If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load, The glebe will anſwer to the ſylvan reign, Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*
ANGELICA. n. ſ. [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant. It has winged leaves divided into large ſegments; its ſtalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the ſtalks, and conſiſt of five leaves, ſucceeded by two large channelled ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves. The common *angelica* delights to grow in a very moiſt ſoil, and its ſeeds ſhould be ſown ſoon after it is ripe. This plant is uſed in medicine, as are its ſeeds; and the confectioners make a ſweetmeat with it's tender ſtalks, cut in May. The ſecond ſort grows wild; and the two laſt ſorts may be propagated like the firſt. *Millar.*	*ANGELICA. n. ſ.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant. It has winged leaves divided into large ſegments; its ſtalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of the ſtalks, and conſiſt of five leaves, ſucceeded by two large channelled ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves. *Millar.*
ANGELICA. (Berry-bearing.) [*Aralia*, Latin.] The flower conſiſts of many leaves, expanding in form of a roſe, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by globular fruits, which are ſoft and ſucculent, and full of oblong ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Canada berry-bearing *angelica*. 2. Berry-bearing *angelica*, with a naked ſtalk and creeping root. 3. *Angelica* tree.	*ANGELICA. n. ſ.* (Berry-bearing.) [*Aralia*, Latin.] The flower conſiſts of many leaves, expanding in form of a roſe, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by globular fruits, which are ſoft and ſucculent, and full of oblong ſeeds. *Millar.*
The	ARTICHOKE.

Mr. Harrison's *Original* Edition.	Mr. Longman's *Improved* Edition.
The two firſt are propagated either by ſowing their ſeeds, or by parting of their roots. The third ſort grows with us to the height of ſeven or eight feet, and is only propagated by ſeeds, which are frequently brought from America. *Millar.*	
Artichoke. *n. ſ.* [*artichault*, French.] This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath larger ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each ſcale, as alſo at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleſhy eatable ſubſtance. The ſpecies are, 1. The garden *artichoke*, with prickly and ſmooth leaves. 2. Garden *artichoke*, without prickles, and reddiſh heads. 3. The wild *artichoke* of Bœotia. There is at preſent but one ſort of *artichoke* cultivated in the gardens near London, which is commonly known by the name of the red *artichoke*. It is propagated from ſlips or ſuckers taken from the old roots in February or March. *Millar.* No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the ſtalk, another to the fruit or ſeed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.* *Artichokes* contain a rich, nutritious, ſtimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*	Artichoke. *n. ſ.* [*artichault*, French.] This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath larger ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each ſcale, as alſo at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleſhy eatable ſubſtance. *Millar.* No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the ſtalk, another to the fruit or ſeed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon.* *Artichokes* contain a rich, nutritious, ſtimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Asphodel. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-aſphodelus*, Latin.] Day-lily. The characters are: It hath a root like kingſpear; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is deeply cut into ſix ſegments, and expands in form of a lily; the flower is ſucceeded by an oval fruit, which contains ſeveral roundiſh ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The yellow *aſphodel*. 2. The red *aſphodel*. Theſe two ſorts are very common in moſt of the Engliſh gardens; the firſt is often called by the gardeners the yellow tuberoſe, from its having a very agreeable ſcent; but the other is called the day-lily, or the tuberoſe orange-lily, in moſt places. They are both hardy plants, and multiply exceedingly, if ſuffered to remain two or three years undiſturbed; eſpecially the red ſort, which ſends forth offsets. The beſt time to tranſplant their roots is in September or October. They will grow in any ſoil or ſituation; the yellow produces its flowers in May and June; the red a month later. *Millar.* *Aſphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to ſupply the manes of the dead with nouriſhment. By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell In yellow meads of *aſphodel*. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*	Asphodel. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-aſphodelus*, Latin.] Day-lily. *Aſphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to ſupply the manes of the dead with nouriſhment. By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell In yellow meads of *aſphodel*. *Pope.*
AVOCADO. *n. ſ.* [Span. *Perſica*, Latin.] The name of a plant. This plant hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are ranged in a circle; from whoſe middle riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a ſoft, fleſhy, pear-ſhaped fruit, in which is an hard ſtone or ſeed, having two lobes, which is included in a membrane or pericardium. The tree grows in great plenty in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, as alſo in the iſland of Jamaica; and hath been tranſplanted into the Engliſh ſettlements in America, upon account of its fruit, which is very neceſſary for the ſupport of life. The fruit is of itſelf very inſipid, for which reaſon they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and ſugar, to give it a poignancy. This tree, in warm countries where it is planted, grows to the height of thirty feet, with a trunk as large as common apple-trees; the bark is ſmooth and of an aſh-colour; the branches are beſet with pretty large oblong ſmooth leaves, of a deep green colour throughout the year. The flowers and fruit are produced towards the extremity of the branches. *Millar.*	*AVOCADO.* *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh; *perſica*, Latin.] The name of a tree that grows in great plenty in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. The fruit is of itſelf very inſipid, for which reaſon they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and ſugar, to give it a poignancy. *Millar.*

From theſe extracts, without wearying the reader by making particular comments on each article, it will inſtantly be ſeen, that ſome words are deſcribed much fuller than others, in a manner wholly unſanctioned either by reaſon or method; that the ſpecies of trees, ſhrubs, plants, and other branches of natural hiſtory, particularly in the vegetable ſyſtem, are ſometimes enumerated, and at others not; and that, on the whole, Mr. Longman's edition, whether too haſtily altered by Dr. Johnſon himſelf, *or abridged without his knowledge by thoſe who were intereſted in making ſuch material reductions, as ſeems too probably the caſe*, is oftener rendered worſe than better by the pretended *improvements*, which have been ſo artfully held forth to the Publick.

With a ſingle additional inſtance, which will clearly demonſtrate the impropriety of making haſty alterations, Mr. Harriſon means to conclude his comparative extracts.

The example to be now produced is that of the word ALL-HEAL. The explanation of this word is in both editions referred to the herb IRONWORT, of which it is ſaid to be a ſpecies. Accordingly, in Mr. Harriſon's *Original* Edition, the word IRONWORT ſtands explained; not too fully, it muſt be owned: but, in Mr. Longman's *Improved* Edition, with the uſual adroitneſs at getting rid of ſuch long articles as ſerve to increaſe the ſize of the book when there is no longer an opportunity of increaſing the price, after the Reader has been at the pains of turning to the word IRONWORT, as directed, he will receive, for his trouble, the *prodigious* information, that it is *a plant*, without a ſingle additional ſyllable.

The proof of what is aſſerted will be abundantly manifeſt, from the following quotations.

MR. HARRISON's *Original* EDITION.	MR. LONGMAN's *Improved* EDITION.
ALL-HEAL. *n. ſ.* [*Panax,* Latin.] A ſpecies of *ironwort*; which ſee.	ALL-HEAL. *n. ſ.* [*panax,* Latin.] A ſpecies of *ironwort*; which ſee.
IRONWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſideritis,* Latin.] It is a plant with a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip or beard is divided into three parts: out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryoes; which afterward turn to ſo many oblong ſeeds ſhut up in an huſk which before was the flower-cup: to theſe marks muſt be added, the flowers growing in whorles at the wings of the leaves, which are cut like a creſt, and differ from the other leaves of the plant. *Millar.*	IRONWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſideritis,* Latin.] A plant. *Millar.*

After theſe flagrant inſtances of abſurdity in Mr. Longman's edition, and many hundred others equally ridiculous could eaſily be adduced, if neceſſary, ſhould the Publick be induced by any new artifice to imagine it can poſſibly be the beſt, he may have great reaſon to congratulate himſelf on the ſucceſs of his *ſtratagems*, and Mr. Harriſon will not envy any man advantages *ſo honourably* obtained.

It is not the practice of the Editor, and his Friends muſt recognize the fact, to make any boaſt of *ſuperior* accuracy in thoſe editions of the ſeveral works of eminent authors which he is continually laying before the Publick. He knows too well the want of infallibility in all men, and the difficulties and accidents peculiar to the profeſſion of a Printer, ever to make the ſmalleſt claim to *perfection:* but he will not, at the ſame time, yield up his pretenſions to an *equality* with any perſon whatever; and it is a well-known truth, that many Bookſellers quite as ſagacious as Mr. Longman, and Printers as ſkilful as any he has ever had the honour to employ, have liberality enough to acknowledge themſelves incapable of producing more accurate and reſpectable editions of the ſame works, than thoſe which are occaſionally iſſuing from Mr. Harriſon's preſs.

But what Mr. Longman has wanted in wiſdom, he has abundantly made up by cunning; and what has failed him in proof, he has plentifully ſupplied by aſſertion.

The proofs, however, are now fairly laid before the Publick; and the Publick, whatever may be pretended to the contrary, when the facts are once fairly before them, never err in their judgment.

Should theſe animadverſions fall too heavy on Mr. Longman, he will have to reflect, that they aroſe from his own indiſcretion. He began the attack, by meanly exhibiting his Additional Words written in a copy of Mr. Harriſon's Edition, to diſguſt the weak and the credulous with a fallacious appearance of imperfection, though he knew that thoſe Additional Words were engaged to be given in a Supplement, and conſequently that he was holding out a mere deluſion. This ſhabby artifice, there is reaſon to believe, deceived many of the Editor's Friends; and, thoroughly to undeceive them, as well as to juſtify himſelf, he has troubled his Readers with a tedious inveſtigation, which he now chearfully concludes.

THE
PLAN
OF A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

Philip Dormer, Earl of Cheſterfield,

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

MY LORD,

WHEN firſt I undertook to write an Engliſh Dictionary, I had no expectation of any higher patronage than that of the proprietors of the copy, nor proſpect of any other advantage than the price of my labour. I knew that the work in which I had engaged is generally conſidered as drudgery for the blind, as the proper toil of artleſs induſtry; a taſk that requires neither the light of learning, nor the activity of genius, but may be ſucceſsfully performed without any higher quality than that of bearing burthens with dull patience, and beating the track of the alphabet with ſluggiſh reſolution.

Whether this opinion, ſo long tranſmitted, and ſo widely propagated, had its beginning from truth and nature, or from accident and prejudice; whether it be decreed by the authority of reaſon, or the tyranny of ignorance, that of all the candidates for literary praiſe, the unhappy Lexicographer holds the loweſt place, neither vanity nor intereſt incited me to enquire. It appeared that the province allotted me was, of all the regions of learning, generally confeſſed to be the leaſt delightful, that it was believed to produce neither fruits nor flowers; and that, after a long and laborious cultivation, not even the barren laurel had been found upon it.

Yet on this province, my Lord, I entered, with the pleaſing hope, that, as it was low, it likewiſe would be ſafe. I was drawn forward with the proſpect of employment, which, though not ſplendid, would be uſeful; and which, though it could not make my life envied, would keep it innocent; which would awaken no paſſion, engage me in no contention, nor throw in my way any temptation to diſturb the quiet of others by cenſure, or my own by flattery.

I had read indeed of times, in which princes and ſtateſmen thought it part of their honour to promote the improvement of their native tongues; and in which dictionaries were written under the protection of greatneſs. To the patrons of ſuch undertakings I willingly paid the homage of believing that they, who were thus ſolicitous for the perpetuity of their language, had reaſon to expect that their actions would be celebrated by poſterity, and that the eloquence which they promoted would be employed in their praiſe. But I conſidered ſuch acts of beneficence as prodigies, recorded rather to raiſe wonder than expectation; and content with the terms that I had ſtipulated, had not ſuffered my imagination to flatter me with any other encouragement, when I found that my deſign had been thought by your Lordſhip of importance ſufficient to attract your favour.

How far this unexpected diſtinction can be rated among the happy incidents of life, I am not yet able to determine. Its firſt effect has been to make me anxious, leſt it ſhould fix the attention of the public too much upon me; and, as it once happened to an epic poet of France, by raiſing the reputation of the attempt, obſtruct the reception of the work. I imagine what the world will expect from a ſcheme, proſecuted under your Lordſhip's influence; and I know that Expectation, when her wings are once expanded, eaſily reaches heights which performance never will attain; and when ſhe has mounted the ſummit of perfection, derides her follower, who dies in the purſuit.

Not therefore to raiſe expectation, but to repreſs it, I here lay before your Lordſhip the plan of my undertaking, that more may not be demanded than I intend, and that, before it is too far advanced to be thrown into a new method, I may be advertiſed of its defects or ſuperfluities. Such informations I may juſtly hope, from the emulation with which thoſe, who deſire the praiſe of elegance or diſcernment, muſt contend in the promotion of a deſign that you, my Lord, have not thought unworthy to ſhare your attention with treaties and with wars.

In the firſt attempt to methodiſe my ideas I found a difficulty, which extended itſelf to the whole work. It was not eaſy to determine by what rule of diſtinction the words of this dictionary were to be choſen. The chief intent of it is to preſerve the purity, and aſcertain the meaning of our Engliſh idiom; and this ſeems to require nothing more than that our language be conſidered, ſo far as it is our own; that the words and phraſes uſed in the general intercourſe of life, or found in the works of thoſe whom we commonly ſtile polite writers, be ſelected, without including the terms of particular profeſſions; ſince, with the arts to which they relate, they are generally derived from other nations, and are very often the ſame in all the languages of this part of the world. This is, perhaps, the exact and pure idea of a grammatical dictionary; but in lexicography, as in other arts, naked ſcience is too delicate for the purpoſes of life. The value of a work muſt be eſtimated by its uſe: it is not enough that a dictionary delights the critic, unleſs, at the ſame time, it inſtructs the learner; as it is to little purpoſe that an engine amuſes the philoſopher by the ſubtilty of its mechaniſm, if it requires ſo much knowledge in its application, as to be of no advantage to the common workman.

The title which I prefix to my work has long conveyed a very miſcellaneous idea, and they that take a dictionary into their hands, have been accuſtomed to expect from it a ſolution of almoſt every difficulty. If foreign words, therefore, were rejected, it could be little regarded, except by critics, or thoſe who aſpire to criticiſm; and however it might enlighten thoſe that write, would be all darkneſs to them that only read. The unlearned much oftener conſult their dictionaries for the meaning of words, than for their ſtructures or formations; and the words that moſt want explanation, are generally terms of art; which, therefore, experience has taught my predeceſſors to ſpread with a kind of pompous luxuriance over their productions.

The academicians of France, indeed, rejected terms of ſcience in their firſt eſſay, but found afterwards a neceſſity of relaxing the rigour of their determination; and, though they would not naturalize them at once by a ſingle act, permitted them by degrees to ſettle themſelves among the natives, with little oppoſition; and it would ſurely be no proof of judgment, to imitate them in an error which they have now retracted, and deprive the book of its chief uſe, by ſcrupulous diſtinctions.

On ſuch words, however, all are not equally to be conſidered as parts of our language; for ſome of them are naturalized and incorporated, but others ſtill continue aliens, and are rather auxiliaries than ſubjects. This naturalization is produced either by an admiſſion into common ſpeech, in ſome metaphorical ſignification, which is the acquiſition of a kind of property among us; as we ſay, the zenith of advancement, the meridian of life, the* cynoſure of neighbouring eyes; or it is the conſequence of long intermixture and frequent uſe, by which the ear is accuſtomed to the ſound of words, till their original is forgotten, as in Equator, Satellites; or of the change of a foreign to an Engliſh termination, and a conformity to the laws of the ſpeech into which they are adopted; as in Category, Cachexy, Peripneumony.

Of thoſe which yet continue in the ſtate of aliens, and have made no approaches towards aſſimilation, ſome ſeem neceſſary to be retained; becauſe the purchaſers of the Dictionary will expect to find them. Such are many words in the common law, as *Capias*, *Habeas Corpus*, *Præmunire*, *Niſi Prius:* Such are ſome terms of controverſial divinity, as Hypoſtaſis; and of phyſic, as the names of diſeaſes; and in general, all terms which can be found in books not written profeſſedly upon particular arts, or can be ſuppoſed neceſſary to thoſe who do not regularly ſtudy them. Thus, when a reader not ſkilled in phyſick happens in Milton upon this line,

————————pining Atrophy,
Maraſmus, and wide-waſting Peſtilence,

---

* Milton.

he will, with equal expectation, look into his dictionary for the word Maraſmus, as for Atrophy, or Peſtilence; and will have reaſon to complain if he does not find it.

It ſeems neceſſary to the completion of a dictionary deſigned not merely for critics, but for popular uſe, that it ſhould compriſe, in ſome degree, the peculiar words of every profeſſion; that the terms of war and navigation ſhould be inſerted, ſo far as they can be required by readers of travels, and of hiſtory; and thoſe of law, merchandiſe, and mechanical trades, ſo far as they can be ſuppoſed uſeful in the occurrences of common life.

But there ought, however, to be ſome diſtinction made between the different claſſes of words; and therefore it will be proper to print thoſe which are incorporated into the language in the uſual character, and thoſe which are to be ſtill conſidered as foreign, in the *Italick* letter.

Another queſtion may ariſe with regard to appellatives, or the names of ſpecies. It ſeems of no great uſe to ſet down the words Horſe, Dog, Cat, Willow, Alder, Daſy, Roſe, and a thouſand others, of which it will be hard to give an explanation, not more obſcure than the word itſelf. Yet it is to be conſidered, that, if the names of animals be inſerted, we muſt admit thoſe which are more known, as well as thoſe with which we are, by accident, leſs acquainted; and if they are all rejected, how will the reader be relieved from difficulties produced by alluſions to the Crocodile, the Camæleon, the Ichneumon, and the Hyæna? If no plants are to be mentioned, the moſt pleaſing part of nature will be excluded, and many beautiful epithets be unexplained. If only thoſe which are leſs known are to be mentioned, who ſhall fix the limits of the reader's learning? The importance of ſuch explications appears from the miſtakes which the want of them has occaſioned. Had Shakeſpeare had a dictionary of this kind, he had not made the woodbine entwine the honeyſuckle; nor would Milton, with ſuch aſſiſtance, have diſpoſed ſo improperly of his Ellops and his Scorpion.

Beſides, as ſuch words, like others, require that their accents ſhould be ſettled, their ſounds aſcertained, and their etymologies deduced, they cannot be properly omitted in the Dictionary. And though the explanations of ſome may be cenſured as trivial, becauſe they are almoſt univerſally underſtood, and thoſe of others as unneceſſary, becauſe they will ſeldom occur, yet it ſeems not proper to omit them, ſince it is rather to be wiſhed that many readers ſhould find more than they expect, than that one ſhould miſs what he might hope to find.

When all the words are ſelected and arranged, the firſt part of the work to be conſidered is the orthography, which was long vague and uncertain; which at laſt, when its fluctuation ceaſed, was, in many caſes, ſettled but by accident; and in which, according to your Lordſhip's obſervation, there is ſtill great uncertainty among the beſt critics: Nor is it eaſy to ſtate a rule by which we may decide between cuſtom and reaſon, or between the equiponderant authorities of writers alike eminent for judgment and accuracy.

The great orthographical conteſt has long ſubſiſted between etymology and pronunciation. It has been demanded, on one hand, that men ſhould write as they ſpeak; but, as it has been ſhewn that this conformity never was attained in any language, and that it is not more eaſy to perſuade men to agree exactly in ſpeaking than in writing, it may be aſked, with equal propriety, why men do not rather ſpeak as they write. In France, where this controverſy was at its greateſt height, neither party, however ardent, durſt adhere ſteadily to their own rule; the etymologiſt was often forced to ſpell with the people: and the advocate for the authority of pronunciation found it ſometimes deviating ſo capriciouſly from the received uſe of writing, that he was conſtrained to comply with the rule of his adverſaries, leſt he ſhould loſe the end by the means, and be left alone by following the crowd.

When a queſtion of orthography is dubious, that practice has, in my opinion, a claim to preference, which preſerves the greateſt number of radical letters, or ſeems moſt to comply with the general cuſtom of our language. But the chief rule which I propoſe to follow is, to make no innovation, without a reaſon ſufficient to balance the inconvenience of change; and ſuch reaſons I do not expect often to find. All change is of itſelf an evil, which ought not to be hazarded but for evident advantage; and as inconſtancy is in every caſe a mark of weakneſs, it will add nothing to the reputation of our tongue. There are, indeed, ſome who deſpiſe the inconveniencies of confuſion, who ſeem to take pleaſure in departing from cuſtom, and to think alteration deſirable for its own ſake; and the reformation of our orthography, which theſe writers have attempted, ſhould not paſs without its due honours, but that I ſuppoſe they hold ſingularity its own reward, or may dread the faſcination of laviſh praiſe.

The preſent uſage of ſpelling, where the preſent uſage can be diſtinguiſhed, will therefore, in this work, be generally followed; yet there will be often occaſion to obſerve, that it is in itſelf inaccurate, and tolerated rather than choſen; particularly when, by a change of one letter, or more, the meaning of a word is obſcured; as in *farrier*, or *ferrier*, as it was formerly written, from *ferrum*, or *fer*; in *gibberiſh*, for *gebriſh*, the jargon of *Geber*, and his chymical followers, underſtood by none but their own tribe. It will be likewiſe ſometimes proper to trace back the orthography of different ages, and ſhew by what gradations the word departed from its original.

Cloſely connected with orthography is pronunciation, the ſtability of which is of great importance to the duration of a language, becauſe the firſt change will naturally begin by corruptions in the living ſpeech. The want of certain rules for the pronunciation of former ages, has made us wholly ignorant of the metrical art of our ancient poets; and ſince thoſe who ſtudy their ſentiments regret the loſs of their numbers, it is ſurely time to provide that the harmony of the moderns may be more permanent.

A new pronunciation will make almoſt a new ſpeech; and therefore, ſince one great end of this undertaking is to fix the Engliſh language, care will be taken to determine the accentuation of all polyſyllables by proper authorities, as it is one of thoſe capricious phænomena which cannot be eaſily reduced to rules. Thus there is no antecedent reaſon for difference of accent in the words *dolorous* and *ſonorous*; yet of the one Milton gives the ſound, in this line:

> He paſs'd o'er many a region *dolorous*,

and that of the other in this,

> *Sonorous* metal blowing martial ſounds.

It may be likewiſe proper to remark metrical licences, ſuch as contractions, *generous*, *gen'rous*; *reverend*, *rev'rend*; and coalitions, as *region*, *queſtion*.

But it is ſtill more neceſſary to fix the pronunciation of monoſyllables, by placing with them words of correſpondent ſound, that one may guard the other againſt the danger of that variation, which to ſome of the moſt common, has already happened; ſo that the words *wound* and *wind*, as they are now frequently pronounced, will not rhyme to *ſound* and *mind*. It is to be remarked, that many words written alike are differently pronounced, as *flow*, and *brow*; which may be thus regiſtered, *flow*, *woe*, *brow*, *now*; or of which the exemplification may be generally given by a diſtich: thus the words *tear*, or lacerate, and *tear*, the water of the eye, have the ſame letters, but may be diſtinguiſhed thus, *tear*, *dare*; *tear*, *peer*.

Some words have two ſounds, which may be equally admitted, as being equally defenſible by authority. Thus *great* is differently uſed.

> For Swift and him deſpis'd the farce of ſtate,
> The ſober follies of the wiſe and *great*. POPE.
>
> As if Misfortune made the throne her ſeat,
> And none could be unhappy but the *great*. ROWE.

The care of ſuch minute particulars may be cenſured as trifling; but theſe particulars have not been thought unworthy of attention in more poliſhed languages.

The accuracy of the French, in ſtating the ſounds of their letters, is well known; and, among the Italians, Creſcembeni has not thought it unneceſſary to inform his countrymen of the words which, in compliance with different rhymes, are allowed to be differently ſpelt, and of which the number is now ſo fixed, that no modern poet is ſuffered to encreaſe it.

When the orthography and pronunciation are adjuſted, the etymology or derivation is next to be conſidered, and the words are to be diſtinguiſhed according to their different claſſes, whether ſimple, as *day*, *light*, or compound, as *day-light*; whether primitive, as to *act*, or derivative, as *action*, *actionable*, *active*, *activity*. This will much facilitate the attainment of our language, which now ſtands in our dictionaries a confuſed heap of words without dependence, and without relation.

When this part of the work is performed, it will be neceſſary to enquire how our primitives are to be deduced from foreign languages, which may be often very ſucceſsfully performed by the aſſiſtance of our own etymologiſts. This ſearch will give occaſion to many curious diſquiſitions, and ſometimes perhaps to conjectures, which, to readers unacquainted with this kind of ſtudy, cannot but appear improbable and capricious. But it may be reaſonably imagined, that what is ſo much in the power of men as language, will very often be capriciouſly conducted. Nor are theſe diſquiſitions and conjectures to be conſidered altogether as wanton ſports of wit, or vain ſhews of learning; our language is well known not to be primitive or ſelf-originated, but to have adopted words of every generation, and, either for the ſupply of its neceſſities, or the encreaſe of its copiouſneſs, to have received additions from very diſtant regions; ſo that in ſearch of the progenitors of our ſpeech, we may wander from the tropic to the frozen zone, and find ſome in the valleys of Paleſtine, and ſome upon the rocks of Norway.

Beſides the derivation of particular words, there is likewiſe an etymology of phraſes. Expreſſions are often taken from other languages; ſome apparently, as to *run a riſque*, *courier un riſque*; and ſome even when we do not ſeem to borrow their words; thus, to *bring about* or accompliſh, appears an Engliſh phraſe, but in reality our native word *about* has no ſuch import, and is only a French expreſſion, of which we have an example in the common phraſe, *venir à bout d'une affaire*.

In exhibiting the deſcent of our language, our etymologiſts ſeem to have been too laviſh of their learning, having traverſed almoſt every word through various tongues, only to ſhew what was ſhewn ſufficiently by the firſt derivation. This practice is of great uſe in ſynoptical lexicons, where mutilated and doubtful languages are explained by their affinity to others more certain and extenſive, but is generally ſuperfluous in Engliſh etymologies. When the word is eaſily deduced from a Saxon original, I ſhall not often enquire further, ſince we know not the parent of the Saxon dialect; but when it is borrowed from the French, I ſhall ſhew whence the French is apparently derived. Where a Saxon root cannot be found, the defect may be ſupplied from kindred languages, which will be generally furniſhed with much liberality by the writers of our gloſſaries; writers who deſerve often the higheſt praiſe, both of judgment and induſtry, and may expect at leaſt to be mentioned with honour by me, whom they have freed from the greateſt part of a very laborious work, and on whom they have impoſed, at worſt, only the eaſy taſk of rejecting ſuperfluities.

By tracing in this manner every word to its original, and not admitting, but with great caution, any of which no original can be found, we ſhall ſecure our language from being over-run with cant, from being crouded with low terms, the ſpawn of folly or affectation, which ariſe from no juſt principles of ſpeech, and of which therefore no legitimate derivation can be ſhewn.

When the etymology is thus adjuſted, the analogy of our language is next to be conſidered; when we have diſcovered whence our words are derived, we are to examine by what rules they are governed, and how they are inflected through their various terminations. The terminations of the Engliſh are few, but thoſe few have hitherto remained unregarded by the writers of our dictionaries. Our ſubſtantives are declined only by the plural termination, our adjectives admit no variation but in the degrees of compariſon, and our verbs are conjugated by auxiliary words, and are only changed in the preter tenſe.

To our language may be with great juſtneſs applied the obſervation of Quintilian, that ſpeech was not formed by an analogy ſent from heaven. It did not deſcend to us in a ſtate of uniformity and perfection, but was produced by neceſſity, and enlarged by accident; and is therefore compoſed of diſſimilar parts; thrown together by negligence, by affectation, by learning, or by ignorance.

Our inflections, therefore, are by no means conſtant, but admit of numberleſs irregularities, which in this Dictionary will be diligently noted. Thus *fox* makes in the plural *foxes*, but *ox* makes *oxen*. *Sheep* is the ſame in both numbers. Adjectives are ſometimes compared by changing the laſt ſyllable, as *proud*, *prouder*, *proudeſt*; and ſometimes by particles prefixed, as *ambitious*, *more* ambitious, *moſt* ambitious. The forms of our verbs are ſubject to great variety; ſome end their preter tenſe in *ed*, as I *love*, I *loved*, I have *loved*; which may be called the regular form, and is followed by moſt of our verbs of ſouthern original. But many depart from this rule, without agreeing in any other; as I *ſhake*, I *ſhook*, I have *ſhaken*, or *ſhook*, as it is ſometimes written in poetry; I *make*, I *made*, I have *made*; I *bring*, I *brought*; I *wring*, I *wrung*, and many others, which, as they cannot be reduced to rules, muſt be learned from the dictionary rather than the grammar.

The verbs are likewiſe to be diſtinguiſhed according to their qualities, as actives from neuters; the neglect of which has already introduced ſome barbarities in our converſation, which, if not obviated by juſt animadverſions, may in time creep into our writings.

Thus, my Lord, will our language be laid down, diſtinct in its minuteſt ſubdiviſions, and reſolved into its elemental principles. And who upon this ſurvey can forbear to wiſh, that theſe fundamental atoms of our ſpeech might obtain the firmneſs and immutability of the primogenial and conſtituent particles of matter, that they might retain their ſubſtance while they alter their appearance, and be varied and compounded, yet not deſtroyed?

But this is a privilege which words are ſcarcely to expect: for, like their author, when they are not gaining ſtrength, they are generally loſing it. Though art may ſometimes prolong their duration, it will rarely give them perpetuity; and their changes will be almoſt always informing us, that language is the work of man, of a being from whom permanence and ſtability cannot be derived.

Words having been hitherto conſidered as ſeparate and unconnected, are now to be likewiſe examined as they are ranged in their various relations to others by the rules of ſyntax or conſtruction, to which I do not know that any regard has been yet ſhewn in Engliſh dictionaries, and in which the grammarians can give little aſſiſtance. The ſyntax of this language is too inconſtant to be reduced to rules, and can be only learned by the diſtinct conſideration of particular words as they are uſed by the beſt authors. Thus, we ſay, according to the preſent modes of ſpeech, The ſoldier died *of* his wounds, and the ſailor periſhed *with* hunger; and every man acquainted with our language would be offended by a change of theſe particles, which yet ſeem originally aſſigned by chance, there being no reaſon to be drawn from grammar why a man may not, with equal propriety, be ſaid to die *with* a wound, or periſh *of* hunger.

Our ſyntax, therefore, is not to be taught by general rules, but by ſpecial precedents; and in examining whether Addiſon has been with juſtice accuſed of a ſoleciſm in this paſſage,

> The poor inhabitant ——
> Starves in the midſt of Nature's bounty curſt,
> And in the loaden vineyard *dies for thirſt.*

it is not in our power to have recourſe to any eſtabliſhed laws of ſpeech; but we muſt remark how the writers of former ages have uſed the ſame word, and conſider whether he can be acquitted of impropriety, upon the teſtimony of Davies, given in his favour by a ſimilar paſſage.

> She loaths the wat'ry glaſs wherein ſhe gaz'd,
> And ſhuns it ſtill, although *for thirſt ſhe dye*;

When the conſtruction of a word is explained, it is neceſſary to purſue it through its train of phraſeology, through thoſe forms where it is uſed in a manner peculiar to our language, or in ſenſes not to be compriſed in the general explanations; as from the verb *make* ariſe theſe phraſes, to *make love*, to *make an end*, to *make way*; as, he *made way* for his followers, the ſhip *made way* before the wind; to *make a bed*, to *make merry*, to *make a mock*, to *make preſents*, to *make a doubt*, to *make out an aſſertion*, to *make good* a breach, to *make good* a cauſe, to *make nothing* of an attempt, to *make lamentation*, to *make a merit*, and many others which will occur in reading with that view, and which only their frequency hinders from being generally remarked.

The great labour is yet to come, the labour of interpreting theſe words and phraſes with brevity, fullneſs, and perſpicuity; a taſk of which the extent and intricacy is ſufficiently ſhewn by the miſcarriage of thoſe who have generally attempted it. This difficulty is increaſed by the neceſſity of explaining the words in the ſame language; for there is often only one word for one idea; and though it be eaſy to tranſlate the words *bright*, *ſweet*, *ſalt*, *bitter*, into another language, it is not eaſy to explain them.

With regard to the interpretation, many other queſtions have required conſideration. It was ſome time doubted whether it be neceſſary to explain the things implied by particular words; as under the term *baronet*, whether, inſtead of this explanation, *a title of honour next in degree to that of baron*, it would be better to mention more particularly the creation, privileges, and rank of baronets; and whether, under the word *barometer*, inſtead of being ſatisfied with obſerving that it is *an inſtrument to diſcover the weight of the air*, it would be fit to ſpend a few lines upon its invention, conſtruction, and principles. It is not to be expected, that with the explanation of the one the herald ſhould be ſatisfied, or the philoſopher with that of the other; but ſince it will be required by common readers, that the explications ſhould be ſufficient for common uſe; and ſince, without ſome attention to ſuch demands, the dictionary cannot become generally valuable, I have determined to conſult the beſt writers, for explanations real, as well as verbal; and perhaps I may at laſt have reaſon to ſay, after one of the augmenters of Furetier, that my book is more learned than its author.

In explaining the general and popular language, it ſeems neceſſary to ſort the ſeveral ſenſes of each word, and to exhibit firſt its natural and primitive ſignification; as,

To *arrive*, to reach the ſhore in a voyage: he *arrived* at a ſafe harbour.

Then to give its conſequential meaning, *to arrive*, to reach any place, whether by land or ſea; as, he *arrived* at his country-ſeat.

Then its metaphorical ſenſe, to obtain any thing deſired; as, he *arrived* at a peerage.

Then to mention any obſervation that ariſes from the compariſon of one meaning with another; as, it may be remarked of the word *arrive*, that, in conſequence of its original and etymological ſenſe, it cannot be properly applied but to words ſignifying ſomething deſirable: thus we ſay a man *arrived* at happineſs; but cannot ſay, without a mixture of irony, he *arrived* at miſery.

Ground, the earth, generally as oppoſed to the air or water. He ſwam till he reached *ground*. The bird fell to the *ground*.

Then follows the accidental or conſequential ſignification, in which *ground* implies any thing that lies under another; as, he laid colours upon a rough *ground*. This ſilk had blue flowers on a red *ground*.

Then the remoter, or metaphorical ſignification; as, the *ground* of his opinion was a falſe computation. The *ground* of his work was his father's manuſcript.

After having gone through the natural and figurative ſenſes, it will be proper to ſubjoin the poetical ſenſe of each word, where it differs from that which is in common uſe; as, *wanton*, applied to any thing of which the motion is irregular without terror; as,

> In *wanton* ringlets curl'd her hair.

To the poetical ſenſe may ſucceed the familiar; as of *toaſt*, uſed to imply the perſon whoſe health is drank; as,

> The wiſe man's paſſion, and the vain man's *toaſt*. POPE.

The familiar may be followed by the burleſque; as of *mellow*, applied to good fellowſhip.

> In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*. ADDISON.

Or of *bite*, uſed for *cheat*.

> ——More a dupe than wit,
> Sappho can tell you how this man was *bit*. POPE.

And, laſtly, may be produced the peculiar ſenſe, in which a word is found in any great author: as *faculties*, in Shakeſpeare, ſignifies the powers of authority.

> —— This Duncan
> Has borne his *faculties* ſo meek, has been
> So clear in his great office, that, &c.

The ſignification of adjectives may be often aſcertained by uniting them to ſubſtantives; as, *ſimple ſwain*, *ſimple ſheep*. Sometimes the ſenſe of a ſubſtantive may be elucidated by the epithets annexed to it in good authors; as, the *boundleſs ocean*, the *open lawns:* and where ſuch advantage can be gained by a ſhort quotation, it is not to be omitted.

The difference of ſignification in words generally accounted ſynonimous, ought to be carefully obſerved; as in *pride*, *haughtineſs*, *arrogance*; and the ſtrict and critical meaning ought to be diſtinguiſhed from that which is looſe and popular; as in the word *perfection*, which, though in its philoſophical and exact ſenſe, it can be of little uſe among human beings, is often ſo much degraded from its original ſignification, that the academicians have inſerted in their work the perfection of a language, and, with a little more licentiouſneſs, might have prevailed on themſelves to have added *the perfection of a dictionary*.

There are many other characters of words which it will be of uſe to mention. Some have both an active and paſſive ſignification; as *fearful*, that which gives or feels terror; a *fearful prodigy*, a *fearful hare*. Some have a perſonal, ſome a real meaning; as in oppoſition to *old*, we uſe the adjective *young*, of animated beings, and *new* of other things. Some are reſtrained to the ſenſe of praiſe, and others to that of diſapprobation; ſo commonly,

monly, though not always, we *exhort* to good actions, we *inſtigate* to ill; we *animate*, *incite*, and *encourage* indifferently to good or bad. So we uſually *aſcribe* good, but *impute* evil; yet neither the uſe of theſe words, nor, perhaps, of any other in our licentious language, is ſo eſtabliſhed as not to be often reverſed by the correcteſt writers. I ſhall therefore, ſince the rules of ſtile, like thoſe of law, ariſe from precedents often repeated, collect the teſtimonies on both ſides, and endeavour to diſcover and promulgate the decrees of Cuſtom, who has ſo long poſſeſſed, whether by right or by uſurpation, the ſovereignty of words.

It is neceſſary likewiſe to explain many words by their oppoſition to others; for contraries are beſt ſeen when they ſtand together. Thus the verb *ſtand* has one ſenſe, as oppoſed to *fall*, and another as oppoſed to *fly*; for want of attending to which diſtinction, obvious as it is, the learned Dr. Bentley has ſquandered his criticiſm to no purpoſe, on theſe lines of Paradiſe Loſt:

—— In heaps
Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming ſteeds. *What ſtood, recoil'd*,
O'erwearied, through the faint, ſatanic hoſt,
Defenſive ſcarce, or with pale fear ſurpris'd,
Fled ignominious ——

'Here,' ſays the critic, 'as the ſentence is now read, we find that what *ſtood*, *fled*:' and therefore he propoſes an alteration, which he might have ſpared if he had conſulted a dictionary, and found that nothing more was affirmed than that thoſe *fled* who did not *fall*.

In explaining ſuch meanings as ſeem accidental and adventitious, I ſhall endeavour to give an account of the means by which they were introduced. Thus, to *eke out* any thing, ſignifies to lengthen it beyond its juſt dimenſions, by ſome low artifice; becauſe the word *eke* was the uſual refuge of our old writers, when they wanted a ſyllable. And *buxom*, which means only *obedient*, is now made, in familiar phraſes, to ſtand for *wanton*; becauſe in an antient form of marriage, before the Reformation, the bride promiſed complaiſance and obedience, in theſe terms: 'I will be bonair and *buxom*, in bed and at board.'

I know well, my Lord, how trifling many of theſe remarks will appear, ſeparately conſidered, and how eaſily they may give occaſion to the contemptuous merriment of ſportive idleneſs, and the gloomy cenſures of arrogant ſtupidity; but dulneſs it is eaſy to deſpiſe, and laughter it is eaſy to repay. I ſhall not be ſolicitous what is thought of my work, by ſuch as know not the difficulty or importance of philological ſtudies; nor ſhall I think thoſe that have done nothing, qualified to condemn me for doing little. It may not, however, be improper to remind them, that no terreſtrial greatneſs is more than an aggregate of little things; and to inculcate, after the Arabian proverb, that drops, added to drops, conſtitute the ocean.

There remains yet to be conſidered the diſtribution of words into their proper claſſes, or that part of lexicography which is ſtrictly critical.

The popular part of the language, which includes all words not appropriated to particular ſciences, admits of many diſtinctions and ſubdiviſions; as, into words of general uſe, words employed chiefly in poetry, words obſolete, words which are admitted only by particular writers, yet not in themſelves improper; words uſed only in burleſque writing, and words impure and barbarous.

Words of general uſe will be known by having no ſign of particularity, and their various ſenſes will be ſupported by authorities of all ages.

The words appropriated to poetry will be diſtinguiſhed by ſome mark prefixed, or will be known by having no authorities but thoſe of poets.

Of antiquated, or obſolete words, none will be inſerted but ſuch as are to be found in authors who wrote ſince the acceſſion of Elizabeth, from which we date the golden age of our language; and of theſe many might be omitted, but that the reader may require, with an appearance of reaſon, that no difficulty ſhould be left unreſolved in books which he finds himſelf invited to read as confeſſed and eſtabliſhed models of ſtile. Theſe will be likewiſe pointed out by ſome note of excluſion, but not of diſgrace.

The words which are found only in particular books, will be known by the ſingle name of him that has uſed them; but ſuch will be omitted, unleſs either their propriety, elegance, or force, or the reputation of their authors affords ſome extraordinary reaſon for their reception.

Words uſed in burleſque and familiar compoſitions, will be likewiſe mentioned with their proper authorities; ſuch as *dudgeon*, from Butler, and *leaſing*, from Prior; and will be diligently characteriſed by marks of diſtinction.

Barbarous, or impure words and expreſſions, may be branded with ſome note of infamy, as they are carefully to be eradicated wherever they are found; and they occur too frequently, even in the beſt writers; as in Pope:

> —— In endleſs error hurl'd,
> 'Tis *theſe* that early taint the female ſoul.

In Addiſon:

> Attend to what a *leſſer* muſe indites.

And in Dryden:

> A dreadful quiet felt, and *worſer* far
> Than arms ——

If this part of the work can be well performed, it will be equivalent to the propoſal made by Boileau to the academicians, that they ſhould review all their polite writers, and correct ſuch impurities as might be found in them, that their authority might not contribute, at any diſtant time, to the depravation of the language.

With regard to queſtions of purity, or propriety, I was once in doubt whether I ſhould not attribute too much to myſelf, in attempting to decide them, and whether my province was to extend beyond the propoſition of the queſtion, and the diſplay of the ſuffrages on each ſide; but I have been ſince determined, by your Lordſhip's opinion, to interpoſe my own judgment, and ſhall therefore endeavour to ſupport what appears to me moſt conſonant to grammar and reaſon. Auſonius thought that modeſty forbade him to plead inability for a taſk to which Cæſar had judged him equal.

Cur me poſſe negem poſſe quod ille putat?

And I may hope, my Lord, that ſince you, whoſe authority in our language is ſo generally acknowledged, have commiſſioned me to declare my own opinion, I ſhall be conſidered as exerciſing a kind of vicarious juriſdiction, and that the power which might have been denied to my own claim, will be readily allowed me as the delegate of your Lordſhip.

In citing authorities, on which the credit of every part of this work muſt depend, it will be proper to obſerve ſome obvious rules; ſuch as of preferring writers of the firſt reputation to thoſe of an inferior rank; of noting the quotations with accuracy; and of ſelecting, when it can be conveniently done, ſuch ſentences, as, beſides their immediate uſe, may give pleaſure or inſtruction, by conveying ſome elegance of language, or ſome precept of prudence, or piety.

It has been aſked, on ſome occaſions, who ſhall judge the judges? And ſince, with regard to this deſign, a queſtion may ariſe by what authority the authorities are ſelected, it is neceſſary to obviate it, by declaring that many of the writers whoſe teſtimonies will be alledged, were ſelected by Mr. Pope; of whom, I may be juſtified in affirming, that were he ſtill alive, ſolicitous as he was for the ſucceſs of this work, he would not be diſpleaſed that I have undertaken it.

It will be proper that the quotations be ranged according to the ages of their authors; and it will afford an agreeable amuſement, if, to the words and phraſes which are not of our own growth, the name of the writer who firſt introduced them can be affixed; and if, to words which are now antiquated, the authority be ſubjoined of him who laſt admitted them. Thus, for *ſcathe* and *buxom*, now obſolete, Milton may be cited.

—— The mountain oak
Stands *ſcath'd* to heaven ——
—— He with broad ſails
Winnow'd the *buxom* air ——

By this method every word will have its hiſtory, and the reader will be informed of the gradual changes of the language, and have before his eyes the riſe of ſome words, and the fall of others. But obſervations ſo minute and accurate are to be deſired rather than expected: and if uſe be carefully ſupplied, curioſity muſt ſometimes bear its diſappointments.

This, my Lord, is my idea of an Engliſh Dictionary; a Dictionary by which the pronunciation of our language may be fixed, and its attainment facilitated; by which its purity may be preſerved, its uſe aſcertained, and its duration lengthened. And though, perhaps, to correct the language of nations by books of grammar, and amend their manners by diſcourſes of morality, may be taſks equally difficult; yet, as it is unavoidable to wiſh, it is natural likewiſe to hope, that your Lordſhip's patronage may not be wholly loſt; that it may contribute to the preſervation of antient, and the improvement of modern writers; that it may promote the reformation of thoſe tranſlators, who, for want of underſtanding the characteriſtical difference of tongues, have formed a chaotic dialect of heterogeneous phraſes; and awaken to the care of purer diction ſome men of genius, whoſe attention to argument makes them negligent of ſtile, or whoſe rapid imagination, like the Peruvian torrents, when it brings down gold, mingles it with ſand.

When I ſurvey the plan which I have laid before you, I cannot, my Lord, but confeſs, that I am frighted at its extent, and, like the ſoldiers of Cæſar, look on Britain as a new world, which it is almoſt madneſs to invade. But I hope, that though I ſhould not compleat the conqueſt, I ſhall at leaſt diſcover the coaſt, civilize part of the inhabitants, and make it eaſy for ſome other adventurer to proceed farther, to reduce them wholly to ſubjection, and ſettle them under laws.

We are taught by the great Roman orator, that every man ſhould propoſe to himſelf the higheſt degree of excellence, but that he may ſtop with honour at the ſecond or the third: though, therefore, my performance ſhould fall below the excellence of other dictionaries, I may obtain, at leaſt, the praiſe of having endeavoured well; nor ſhall I think it any reproach to my diligence, that I have retired without a triumph, from a conteſt with united academies, and long ſucceſſions of learned compilers, I cannot hope, in the warmeſt moments, to preſerve ſo much caution through ſo long a work, as not often to ſink into negligence, or to obtain ſo much knowledge of all its parts, as not frequently to fail by ignorance. I expect that ſometimes the deſire of accuracy will urge me to ſuperfluities, and ſometimes the fear of prolixity betray me to omiſſions; that in the extent of ſuch variety, I ſhall be often bewildered; and in the mazes of ſuch intricacy, be frequently entangled; that in one part refinement will be ſubtiliſed beyond exactneſs, and evidence dilated in another beyond perſpicuity. Yet I do not deſpair of approbation from thoſe who, knowing the uncertainty of conjecture, the ſcantineſs of knowledge, the fallibility of memory, and the unſteadineſs of attention, can compare the cauſes of error with the means of avoiding it, and the extent of art with the capacity of man; and whatever be the event of my endeavours, I ſhall not eaſily regret an attempt which has procured me the honour of appearing thus publickly,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's moſt obedient,

And moſt humble Servant,

SAM. JOHNSON.

PREFACE.

IT is the fate of thoſe who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the proſpect of good; to be expoſed to cenſure, without hope of praiſe; to be diſgraced by miſcarriage, or puniſhed for neglect, where ſucceſs would have been without applauſe, and diligence without reward.

Among theſe unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have conſidered, not as the pupil, but the ſlave of ſcience, the pionier of literature, doomed only to remove rubbiſh and clear obſtructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who preſs forward to conqueſt and glory, without beſtowing a ſmile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progreſs. Every other authour may aſpire to praiſe; the lexicographer can only hope to eſcape reproach, and even this negative recompenſe has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithſtanding this diſcouragement, attempted a dictionary of the Engliſh language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every ſpecies of literature, has itſelf been hitherto neglected, ſuffered to ſpread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, reſigned to the tyranny of time and faſhion, and expoſed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the firſt ſurvey of my undertaking, I found our ſpeech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be diſentangled, and confuſion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundleſs variety, without any eſtabliſhed principle of ſelection; adulterations were to be detected, without a ſettled teſt of purity; and modes of expreſſion to be rejected or received, without the ſuffrages of any writers of claſſical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no aſſiſtance but from general grammar, I applied myſelf to the peruſal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of uſe to aſcertain or illuſtrate any word or phraſe, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, eſtabliſhing to myſelf, in the progreſs of the work, ſuch rules as experience and analogy ſuggeſted to me; experience, which practice and obſervation were continually increaſing; and analogy, which, though in ſome words obſcure, was evident in others.

In adjuſting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unſettled and fortuitous, I found it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh thoſe irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themſelves once unneceſſary, muſt be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be regiſtred, that they may not be increaſed, and aſcertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewiſe its improprieties and abſurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proſcribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of neceſſary or common uſe were ſpoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any viſible ſigns, muſt have been ſpoken with great diverſity, as we now obſerve thoſe who cannot read to catch ſounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was firſt reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to expreſs, as he could, the ſounds which he was accuſtomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing ſuch words as were already vitiated in ſpeech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, muſt have been vague and unſettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the ſame ſound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation ariſe in a great part the various dialects of the ſame country, which will always be obſerved to grow fewer, and leſs different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary repreſentation of ſounds by letters, proceeds that diverſity of ſpelling obſervable in the Saxon remains, and I ſuppoſe in the firſt books of every nation, which perplexes or deſtroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, which, being once incorporated, can never be afterward diſmiſſed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *ſtrength* from *ſtrong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which Milton, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*; *Quid te exempta juvat ſpinis de pluribus una*; to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is moſt frequent in the vowels, which are ſo capriciouſly pronounced, and ſo differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologiſts, little regard is to be ſhewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but ſpots of barbarity impreſſed ſo deep in the Engliſh language, that criticiſm can never waſh them away; theſe, therefore, muſt be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have likewiſe been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and ſome ſtill continue to be variouſly written, as authours differ in their care or ſkill: of theſe it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always conſidered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the French, and *incantation* after the Latin; thus *entire* is choſen rather than *intire*, becauſe it paſſed to us not from the Latin *integer*, but from the French *entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to ſay whether they were immediately received from the Latin or the French, ſince at the time when we had dominions in France, we had Latin ſervice in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the French generally ſupplied us; for we have few Latin words, among the terms of domeſtick uſe, which are not French; but many French, which are very remote from Latin.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to ſacrifice uniformity to cuſtom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberleſs majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; ſometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the ſame power are uſed indifferently without any diſcoverable reaſon of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *ſoap*, *ſope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have ſometimes inſerted twice, that thoſe who ſearch for them under either form, may not ſearch in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of ſpelling by which it is inſerted in the ſeries of the dictionary, is to be conſidered as that to which I give, perhaps not often raſhly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every authour his own practice unmoleſted, that the reader may balance ſuffrages, and judge between us: but this queſtion is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; ſome men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on ſounds and derivations; ſome, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected thoſe in which our words are commonly to be ſought. Thus Hammond writes *fecibleneſs* for *feaſibleneſs*, becauſe I ſuppoſe he imagined it derived immediately from the Latin; and ſome words, ſuch as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final ſyllable, as one or other language is preſent to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without controul, and vanity ſought praiſe by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a ſcholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among thoſe few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to thoſe, whoſe thoughts have been, perhaps, employed too anxiouſly on verbal ſingularities, not to diſturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been aſſerted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, ſays Hooker, is not made without inconvenience, even from worſe to better. There is in conſtancy and ſtability a general and laſting advantage, which will always overbalance the ſlow improvements of gradual correction. Much leſs ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itſelf, and imitate thoſe changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in obſerving them.

This recommendation of ſteadineſs and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happineſs; or that truth may not be ſucceſsfully taught by modes of ſpelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet ſo loſt in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the ſons of heaven.* Language is only the inſtrument of ſcience, and words are but the ſigns of ideas: I wiſh, however, that the inſtrument might be leſs apt to decay, and that ſigns might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In ſettling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated ſyllable. It will ſometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the authour quoted, on a different ſyllable from that marked in the alphabetical ſeries; it is then to be underſtood, that cuſtom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are ſometimes given where the ſound of letters is irregular; and if they are ſometimes omitted, defect in ſuch minute obſervations will be more eaſily excuſed, than ſuperfluity.

In the inveſtigation both of the orthography and ſignification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was neceſſarily to be conſidered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any Engliſh root; thus *circumſpect*, *circumvent*, *circumſtance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the Latin, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all thoſe that can be referred to any word in Engliſh of greater ſimplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy ſometimes needleſs; for who does not ſee that *remoteneſs* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonſtrative* from *demonſtrate?* but this grammatical exuberance the ſcheme of my work did not allow me to repreſs. It is of great importance in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the uſual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity muſt be preſerved in ſyſtematical works, though ſometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to inſert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the Teutonick dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to thoſe who have always uſed them, interrupt and embarraſs the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the Roman and Teutonick: under the Roman I comprehend the French and provincial tongues; and under the Teutonick range the Saxon, German, and all their kindred dialects. Moſt of our polyſyllables are Roman, and our words of one ſyllable are very often Teutonick.

In aſſigning the Roman original, it has perhaps ſometimes happened that I have mentioned only the Latin, when the word was borrowed from the French; and conſidering myſelf as employed only in the illuſtration of my own language, I have not been very careful to obſerve whether the Latin word be pure or barbarous, or the French elegant or obſolete.

For the Teutonick etymologies I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner, the only names which I have forborn to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or uſurp their honours, but that I might ſpare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of theſe, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to inſtructors and benefactors, Junius appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and Skinner in rectitude of underſtanding. Junius was accurately ſkilled in all the northern languages, Skinner probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occaſional inſpection into dictionaries; but the learning of Junius is often of no other uſe than to ſhow him a track by which he may deviate from his purpoſe, to which Skinner always preſſes forward by the ſhorteſt way. Skinner is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: Junius is always full of knowledge; but his variety diſtracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently diſgraced by his abſurdities.

The votaries of the northern muſes will not perhaps eaſily reſtrain their indignation, when they find the name of Junius thus degraded by a diſadvantageous compariſon; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of cenſoriouſneſs to charge that etymologiſt with want of judgment, who can ſeriouſly derive *dream* from *drama*, becauſe *life is a drama, and a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from μόνος, *monos*, who conſiders that grief naturally loves to be *alone* *.

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* That I may not appear to have ſpoken too irreverently of Junius, I have here ſubjoined a few ſpecimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare, ex banno vel territorio exigere*, in *exilium agere*. G. *bannir*. It. *bandire, bandeggiare*. H. *bandir*. B. bannen. Ævi medii ſcriptores bannire dicebant. V. Spelm. in Bannum & in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuoſiſq; anguſtiſſimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri poteſt id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod Βαννάται & Βάνναλοι Tarentinis olim, ſicuti tradit Heſychius, vocabantur αἱ λοξοὶ ϗ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοί. "obliquæ ac minimè "in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortaſſe quoque huc facit quod Βανὸς, eodem Heſychio teſte, dicebant ὄρη στρογγύλη, montes arduos.

EMPTY, emtie, *vacuus, inanis*. A. S. Æmꞇiᵹ. Neſcio an ſint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμεάω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obſcurè firmare codex Ruſh. Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè ſcriptum invenimus ᵹemoeꞇeð hiꞇ emeiᵹ. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons, collis*. A. S. hyll. Quod videri poteſt abſciſſum ex κολώνη vel κολωνὸς. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. ἔστι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλεος αἰπεῖα, κολώνη. Ubi authori brevium ſcholiorum κολώνη exp. τόπος εἰς ὕψος ἀνήκων, γεώλοφος ἐξοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap. Dormire, condormiſcere.* Cym. heppian. A. S. hnæppan. Quod poſtremum videri poteſt deſumptum ex κνέφας, obſcuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque ſolet conciliare ſomnum, quàm caliginoſa profundæ notis obſcuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæſus Goth. STAMMS. A. S. ꞅꞇameꞃ, ꞅꞇamuꞃ. D. ſtam. B. ſtameler. Su. ſtamma. Iſl. ſtamr. Sunt a στωμυλεῖν vel στωμύλλειν, nimiâ loquacitate alios offendere; quod impeditè loquentes libentiſſimè garrire ſoleant; vel quòd aliis nimii ſemper videantur, etiam parciſſimè loquentes.

Our

P R E F A C E.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is ſo ſcanty, that of words undoubtedly Teutonick the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inſerted Dutch or German ſubſtitutes, which I conſider not as radical but parallel, not as the parents, but ſiſters of the Engliſh.

The words which are repreſented as thus related by deſcent or cognation, do not always agree in ſenſe; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their anceſtors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is ſufficient, in etymological enquiries, if the ſenſes of kindred words be found ſuch as may eaſily paſs into each other, or ſuch as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, ſo far as it is yet known, was eaſily found in the volumes where it is particularly and profeſſedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was ſoon adjuſted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a taſk of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhauſted, what was yet wanting muſt be ſought by fortuitous and unguided excurſions into books, and gleaned as induſtry ſhould find, or chance ſhould offer it, in the boundleſs chaos of a living ſpeech. My ſearch, however, has been either ſkilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my deſign was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; ſuch as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calviniſt*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained thoſe of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received ſuch as could be found either in books of ſcience or technical dictionaries; and have often inſerted, from philoſophical writers, words which are ſupported perhaps only by a ſingle authority, and which being not admitted into general uſe, ſtand yet as candidates or probationers, and muſt depend for their adoption on the ſuffrage of futurity.

The words which our authours have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonneſs, by compliance with faſhion, or luſt of innovation, I have regiſtred as they occurred, though commonly only to cenſure them, and warn others againſt the folly of naturalizing uſeleſs foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by deſign, merely becauſe they were unneceſſary or exuberant; but have received thoſe which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viſcid*, and *viſcidity*, *viſcous*, and *viſcoſity*.

Compounded or double words I have ſeldom noted, except when they obtain a ſignification different from that which the components have in their ſimple ſtate. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horſecourſer*, require an explication; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, becauſe the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a conſtant and ſettled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *iſh*, as *greeniſh*, *bluiſh*, adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*, ſubſtantives in *neſs*, as *vileneſs*, *faultineſs*, were leſs diligently ſought, and many ſometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to inſert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offſprings of Engliſh roots, but becauſe their relation to the primitive being always the ſame, their ſignification cannot be miſtaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, ſuch as the *keeping* of the *caſtle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illuſtrate the ſenſe of the verb, except when they ſignify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an abſolute and abſtract ſignification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewiſe omitted, unleſs, by ſignifying rather qualities than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horſe, a horſe that can pace: theſe I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are theſe always inſerted, becauſe they are commonly to be underſtood, without any danger of miſtake, by conſulting the verb.

Obſolete words are admitted, when they are found in authours not obſolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deſerve revival.

As compoſition is one of the chief characteriſticks of a language, I have endeavoured to make ſome reparation for the univerſal negligence of my predeceſſors, by inſerting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. Theſe, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that uſe and curioſity are here ſatisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply diſcovered.

Of ſome forms of compoſition, ſuch as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, an *un* to ſignify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, becauſe the uſe of theſe particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is ſo little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occaſion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of compoſition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which ariſes to foreigners the greateſt difficulty. We modify the ſignification of many words by a particle ſubjoined; as to *come off*, to eſcape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apoſtatize; to *break off*, to ſtop abruptly; to *bear out*, to juſtify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to ceaſe; to *ſet off*, to embelliſh; to *ſet in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *ſet out*, to begin a courſe or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expreſſions of the ſame kind, of which ſome appear wildly irregular, being ſo far diſtant from the ſenſe of the ſimple words, that no ſagacity will be able to trace the ſteps by which they arrived at the preſent uſe. Theſe I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myſelf that the collection is compleat, I believe I have ſo far aſſiſted the ſtudents of our language, that this kind of phraſeology will be no longer inſuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be eaſily explained by compariſon with thoſe that may be found.

Many words yet ſtand ſupported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainſworth*, *Philips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* ſubjoined; of theſe I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of ſuch I have omitted many, becauſe I had never read them; and many I have inſerted, becauſe they may perhaps exiſt, though they have eſcaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet conſidered as reſting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I conſidered as uſeful, or know to be proper, though I could not at preſent ſupport them by authorities, I have ſuffered to ſtand upon my own atteſtation, claiming the ſame privilege with my predeceſſors of being ſometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus ſelected and diſpoſed, are grammatically conſidered: they are referred to the different parts of ſpeech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illuſtrated by obſervations, not indeed of great or ſtriking importance, ſeparately conſidered, but neceſſary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by Engliſh grammarians.

PREFACE.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity moſt frequently to faſten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to ſatisfy thoſe, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleaſed, ſince I have not always been able to ſatisfy myſelf. To interpret a language by itſelf is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by ſynonimes, becauſe the idea ſignified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphraſe, becauſe ſimple ideas cannot be deſcribed. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unſettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which ſuch notions are conveyed, or ſuch things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And ſuch is the fate of hapleſs lexicography, that not only darkneſs, but light, impedes and diſtreſſes it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illuſtrated. To explain, requires the uſe of terms leſs abſtruſe than that which is to be explained, and ſuch terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by ſuppoſing ſomething intuitively known, and evident without proof, ſo nothing can be defined but by the uſe of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the ſenſe is too ſubtle and evaneſcent to be fixed in a paraphraſe; ſuch are all thoſe which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are ſuffered to paſs for empty ſounds, of no other uſe than to fill a verſe, or to modulate a period, but which are eaſily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphaſis, though it be ſometimes ſuch as no other form of expreſſion can convey.

My labour has likewiſe been much increaſed by a claſs of verbs too frequent in the Engliſh language, of which the ſignification is ſo looſe and general, the uſe ſo vague and indeterminate, and the ſenſes detorted ſo widely from the firſt idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumſcribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of diſtinct and ſettled meaning; ſuch are *bear, break, come, caſt, full, get, give, do, put, ſet, go, run, make, take, turn, throw*. If of theſe the whole power is not accurately delivered, it muſt be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that ſpeaks it, theſe words are hourly ſhifting their relations, and can no more be aſcertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a ſtorm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with ſo great latitude, that they are not eaſily reducible under any regular ſcheme of explication: this difficulty is not leſs, nor perhaps greater, in Engliſh, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with ſucceſs; ſuch at leaſt as can be expected in a taſk, which no man, however learned or ſagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, becauſe I do not underſtand them; theſe might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not ſo far indulge my vanity as to decline this confeſſion: for when Tully owns himſelf ignorant whether *leſſus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral ſong*, or *mourning garment*; and Ariſtotle doubts whether οὔρευς in the Iliad, ſignifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may freely, without ſhame, leave ſome obſcurities to happier induſtry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, ſhould be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are ſeldom exactly ſynonimous; a new term was not introduced, but becauſe the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then neceſſary to uſe the proximate word, for the deficiency of ſingle terms can very ſeldom be ſupplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of ſuch mutilated interpretations, becauſe the ſenſe may eaſily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extenſive uſe, it was requiſite to mark the progreſs of its meaning, and ſhow by what gradations of intermediate ſenſe it has paſſed from its primitive to its remote and accidental ſignification; ſo that every foregoing explanation ſhould tend to that which follows, and the ſeries be regularly concatenated from the firſt notion to the laſt.

This is ſpecious, but not always practicable; kindred ſenſes may be ſo interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be diſentangled, nor any reaſon be aſſigned why one ſhould be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a conſecutive ſeries be formed of ſenſes in their nature collateral? The ſhades of meaning ſometimes paſs imperceptibly into each other; ſo that though on one ſide they apparently differ, yet it is impoſſible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the ſame race, though not exactly alike, are ſometimes ſo little different, that no words can expreſs the diſſimilitude, though the mind eaſily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and ſometimes there is ſuch a confuſion of acceptations, that diſcernment is wearied, and diſtinction puzzled, and perſeverance herſelf hurries to an end, by crouding together what ſhe cannot ſeparate.

Theſe complaints of difficulty will, by thoſe that have never conſidered words beyond their popular uſe, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his ſtudies by involution and obſcurity. But every art is obſcure to thoſe that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to thoſe who have joined philoſophy with grammar; and if I have not expreſſed them very clearly, it muſt be remembered that I am ſpeaking of that which words are inſufficient to explain.

The original ſenſe of words is often driven out of uſe by their metaphorical acceptations, yet muſt be inſerted for the ſake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is uſed for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in Engliſh, ever ſignifies the ſame with *burning*; yet ſuch are the primitive ideas of theſe words, which are therefore ſet firſt, though without examples, that the figurative ſenſes may be commodiouſly deduced.

Such is the exuberance of ſignification which many words have obtained, that it was ſcarcely poſſible to collect all their ſenſes; ſometimes the meaning of derivatives muſt be ſought in the mother term, and ſometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be ſupplied in the train of derivation. In any caſe of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the ſame race; for ſome words are ſlightly paſſed over to avoid repetition, ſome admitted eaſier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better underſtood, as they are conſidered in greater variety of ſtructures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the ſame ſkill, or the ſame happineſs: things equally eaſy in themſelves, are not all equally eaſy to any ſingle mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to miſlead, nor obſcurity to confound him; and in a ſearch like this, many felicities of expreſſion will be caſually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many ſeeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus ſome explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind, the female of the ſtag*; *ſtag, the male of the hind*: ſometimes eaſier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *ſepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *deſiccative*, *dryneſs* into *ſiccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxyſm*; for the eaſieſt word, whatever it be, can never be tranſlated into one more eaſy. But eaſineſs and difficulty are merely relative, and if the preſent prevalence of our language ſhould invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be aſſiſted by thoſe words which now ſeem only to increaſe or produce obſcurity. For this reaſon I have endeavoured frequently to join a Teutonick and Roman interpretation, as to CHEER, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of Engliſh may be aſſiſted by his own tongue.

The ſolution of all difficulties, and the ſupply of all defects, muſt be ſought in the examples, ſubjoined to the various ſenſes of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authours.

When firſt I collected theſe authorities, I was deſirous that every quotation ſhould be uſeful to ſome other end than the illuſtration of a word; I therefore extracted from philoſophers principles of ſcience; from hiſtorians remarkable facts; from chymiſts complete proceſſes; from divines ſtriking exhortations; and from poets beautiful deſcriptions. Such is deſign, while it is yet at a diſtance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wiſdom into an alphabetical ſeries, I ſoon diſcovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the ſtudent, and was forced to depart from my ſcheme of including all that was pleaſing or uſeful in Engliſh literature, and reduce my tranſcripts very often to cluſters of words, in which ſcarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the wearineſs of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some paſſages I have yet ſpared, which may relieve the labour of verbal ſearches, and interſperſe with verdure and flowers the duſty deſarts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be conſidered as conveying the ſentiments or doctrine of their authours; the word for the ſake of which they are inſerted, with all its appendant clauſes, has been carefully preſerved; but it may ſometimes happen, by haſty detruncation, that the general tendency of the ſentence may be changed: the divine may deſert his tenets, or the philoſopher his ſyſtem.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as maſters of elegance or models of ſtile; but words muſt be ſought where they are uſed; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations ſerve no other purpoſe, than that of proving the bare exiſtence of words, and are therefore ſelected with leſs ſcrupulouſneſs than thoſe which are to teach their ſtructures and relations.

My purpoſe was to admit no teſtimony of living authours, that I might not be miſled by partiality, and that none of my cotemporaries might have reaſon to complain; nor have I departed from this reſolution, but when ſome performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory ſupplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderneſs of friendſhip, ſolicited admiſſion for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the reſtoration, whoſe works I regard as *the wells of Engliſh undefiled*, as the pure ſources of genuine diction. Our language, for almoſt a century, has, by the concurrence of many cauſes, been gradually departing from its original Teutonick character, and deviating towards a Gallick ſtructure and phraſeology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of ſtile, admitting among the additions of later times, only ſuch as may ſupply real deficiencies, ſuch as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate eaſily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeneſs antecedent to perfection, as well as of falſe refinement and declenſion, I have been cautious leſt my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and croud my book with words now no longer underſtood. I have fixed Sidney's work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excurſions. From the authours which roſe in the time of Elizabeth, a ſpeech might be formed adequate to all the purpoſes of uſe and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the tranſlation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phraſes of policy, war, and navigation from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenſer and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakeſpeare; few ideas would be loſt to mankind, for want of Engliſh words, in which they might be expreſſed.

It is not ſufficient that a word is found, unleſs it be ſo combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the ſentence; ſuch paſſages I have therefore choſen, and when it happened that any authour gave a definition of a term, or ſuch an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a ſupplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwiſe obſerved.

Some words, indeed, ſtand unſupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and conſtant analogy, or names of things ſeldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reaſon to doubt the exiſtence.

There is more danger of cenſure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will ſometimes ſeem to have been accumulated without neceſſity or uſe, and perhaps ſome will be found, which might, without loſs, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not haſtily to be charged with ſuperfluities: thoſe quotations which to careleſs or unſkilful peruſers appear only to repeat the ſame ſenſe, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diverſities of ſignification, or, at leaſt, afford different ſhades of the ſame meaning: one will ſhew the word applied to perſons, another to things; one will expreſs an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral ſenſe; one will prove the expreſſion genuine from an ancient authour; another will ſhew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous ſentence is aſcertained by a paſſage clear and determinate; the word, how often ſoever repeated, appears with new aſſociates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes ſomething to the ſtability or enlargement of the language.

When words are uſed equivocally, I receive them in either ſenſe; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have ſometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of ſentiments, by ſhewing how one authour copied the thoughts and diction of another: ſuch quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might juſtly be cenſured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual hiſtory.

The various ſyntactical ſtructures occuring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto uſed, has made our ſtile capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the ſame word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured to ſettle the orthography, diſplay the analogy, regulate the ſtructures, and aſcertain the ſignification of Engliſh words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own ſcheme, or ſatisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is ſtill controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are ſometimes too much contracted, and ſometimes too much diffuſed, the ſignifications are diſtinguiſhed rather with ſubtilty than ſkill, and the attention is haraſſed with unneceſſary minuteneſs.

The examples are too often injudiciouſly truncated, and perhaps ſometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a miſtaken ſenſe; for in making this collection I truſted more to memory, than, in a ſtate of diſquiet and embarraſſment, memory can contain, and purpoſed to ſupply at the review what was left incomplete in the firſt tranſcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though neceſſary and ſignificant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words moſt ſtudiouſly conſidered and exemplified, many ſenſes have eſcaped obſervation.

Yet theſe failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the ſtrength that undertakes it: to reſt below his own aim is incident to every one whoſe fancy is active, and whoſe views are comprehenſive; nor is any man ſatisfied with himſelf becauſe he has done much, but becauſe he can conceive little. When firſt I engaged in this work, I reſolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleaſed myſelf with a proſpect of the hours which I ſhould revel away in feaſts of literature, the obſcure receſſes of northern learning, which I ſhould enter and ranſack, the treaſures with which I expected every ſearch into thoſe neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I ſhould diſplay my acquiſitions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I reſolved to ſhow likewiſe my attention to things; to pierce deep into every ſcience, to enquire the nature of every ſubſtance of which I inſerted the name, to limit every idea by a definition ſtrictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate deſcription, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But theſe were the dreams of a poet doomed at laſt to wake a lexicographer. I ſoon found that it is too late to look for inſtruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my taſk, with thoſe I muſt finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my firſt experiments, that what I had not of my own was eaſily to be obtained: I ſaw that one enquiry only gave occaſion to another, that book referred to book, that to ſearch was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to perſue perfection, was, like the firſt inhabitants of Arcadia, to chace the ſun, which, when they had reached the hill where he ſeemed to reſt, was ſtill beheld at the ſame diſtance from them.

I then contracted my deſign, determining to confide in myſelf, and no longer to ſolicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than aſſiſtance: by this I obtained at leaſt one advantage, that I ſet limits to my work, which would in time be finiſhed, though not compleated.

Deſpondency has never ſo far prevailed as to depreſs me to negligence; ſome faults will at laſt appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and perſevering activity. The nice and ſubtle ramifications of meaning were not eaſily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the neceſſity of diſentangling combinations, and ſeparating ſimilitudes. Many of the diſtinctions which to common readers appear uſeleſs and idle, will be found real and important by men verſed in the ſchool philoſophy, without which no dictionary ever ſhall be accurately compiled, or ſkilfully examined.

Some ſenſes however there are, which, though not the ſame, are yet ſo nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Moſt men think indiſtinctly, and therefore cannot ſpeak with exactneſs; and conſequently ſome examples might be indifferently put to either ſignification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but regiſter the language; who do not teach men how they ſhould think, but relate how they have hitherto expreſſed their thoughts.

The imperfect ſenſe of ſome examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compenſated by innumerable paſſages ſelected with propriety, and preſerved with exactneſs; ſome ſhining with ſparks of imagination, and ſome replete with treaſures of wiſdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but becauſe care will not always be ſucceſsful, and recollection or information come too late for uſe.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, muſt be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not viſit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my ſkill in the dialect of navigation, nor viſit the warehouſes of merchants, and ſhops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or eaſy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeleſs labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and conteſting with the ſullenneſs of one, and the roughneſs of another.

To furniſh the academicians *della Cruſca* with words of this kind, a ſeries of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was profeſſedly written by Buonaroti; but I had no ſuch aſſiſtant, and therefore was content to want what they muſt have wanted likewiſe, had they not luckily been ſo ſupplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omiſſions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great meaſure caſual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for ſome temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a ſtate of increaſe or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore muſt be ſuffered to periſh with other things unworthy of preſervation.

Care will ſometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which ſeldom occur, will ſuffer thoſe to paſs by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is ſearching for rare and remote things, will neglect thoſe that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the moſt common and curſory words have been inſerted with little illuſtration, becauſe in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy thoſe which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things eaſy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatneſs, and diſdainful of littleneſs, haſtily withdraws herſelf from painful ſearches, and paſſes with ſcornful rapidity over taſks not adequate to her powers, ſometimes too ſecure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; ſometimes idle in a plain path, and ſometimes diſtracted in labyrinths, and diſſipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult becauſe it is large, even though all its parts might ſingly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each muſt be allowed its ſhare of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the ſtones which form the dome of a temple, ſhould be ſquared and poliſhed like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with ſo much application, I cannot but have ſome degree of parental fondneſs, it is natural to form conjectures. Thoſe who have been perſuaded to think well of my deſign, will require that it ſhould fix our language, and put a ſtop to thoſe alterations which time and chance have hitherto been ſuffered to make in it without oppoſition. With this conſequence I will confeſs that I flattered myſelf for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reaſon nor experience can juſtify. When we ſee men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promiſes to prolong life to a thouſand years; and with equal juſtice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preſerved their words and phraſes from mutability, ſhall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and ſecure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change ſublunary nature, or clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been inſtituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulſe intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; ſounds are too volatile and ſubtile for legal reſtraints; to enchain ſyllables, and to laſh the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to meaſure its deſires by its ſtrength. The French language has viſibly changed under the inſpection of the academy; the ſtile of Amelot's tranſlation of father Paul is obſerved by Le Courayer to be *un peu paſſé*; and no Italian will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of Boccace, Machiavel, or Caro.

Total and ſudden tranſformations of a language ſeldom happen; conqueſts and migrations are now very rare: but there are other cauſes of change, which, though ſlow in their operation, and inviſible in their progreſs, are perhaps as much ſuperior to human reſiſtance, as the revolutions of the ſky, or intumeſcence of the tide. Commerce, however neceſſary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourſe with ſtrangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themſelves, muſt in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which ſerves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and Indian coaſts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouſe, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at laſt incorporated with the current ſpeech.

There are likewiſe internal cauſes equally forcible. The language moſt likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raiſed a little, and but a little, above barbarity, ſecluded from ſtrangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like ſome of the Mahometan countries, with very few: men thus buſied and unlearned, having only ſuch words as common uſe requires, would perhaps long continue to expreſs the ſame notions by the ſame ſigns. But no ſuch conſtancy can be expected in a people poliſhed by arts, and claſſed by ſubordination, where one part of the community is ſuſtained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Thoſe who have much leiſure to think, will always be enlarging the ſtock of ideas, and every increaſe of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from neceſſity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of ſpeculation, it will ſhift opinions; as any cuſtom is diſuſed, the words that expreſſed it muſt periſh with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate ſpeech in the ſame proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various ſciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furniſhed with words deflected from their original ſenſe; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the excentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the phyſician of ſanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiouſneſs of ſpeech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which ſome words will be preferred, and others degraded; viciſſitudes of faſhion will enforce the uſe of new, or extend the ſignification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current ſenſe: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen muſt at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will at one time or other, by publick infatuation, riſe into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will uſe them with colloquial licentiouſneſs, confound diſtinction, and forget propriety. As politeneſs increaſes, ſome expreſſions will be conſidered as too groſs and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phraſes are therefore adopted, which muſt, for the ſame reaſons, be in time diſmiſſed. Swift, in his petty treatiſe on the Engliſh language, allows that new words muſt ſometimes be introduced, but propoſes that none ſhould be ſuffered to become obſolete. But what makes a word obſolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how ſhall it be continued, when it conveys an offenſive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once by diſuſe become unfamiliar, and by unfamiliarity unpleaſing?

There is another cauſe of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the preſent ſtate of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third diſtinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the moſt conſpicuous accompliſhment, is ſkill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations croud upon his memory; and haſte and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expreſſions.

The great peſt of ſpeech is frequency of tranſlation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting ſomething of its native idiom; this is the moſt miſchievous and comprehenſive innovation; ſingle words may enter by thouſands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the ſame, but new phraſeology changes much at once; it alters not the ſingle ſtones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the cultivation of our ſtile, which I, who can never wiſh to ſee dependance multiplied, hope the ſpirit of Engliſh liberty will hinder or deſtroy, let them, inſtead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to ſtop the licence of tranſlatours, whoſe idleneſs and ignorance, if it be ſuffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of France.

If the changes that we fear be thus irreſiſtible, what remains but to acquieſce with ſilence, as in the other inſurmountable diſtreſſes of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preſerved our conſtitution, let us make ſome ſtruggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people ariſes from its authours: whether I ſhall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of Engliſh literature, muſt be left to time: much of my life has been loſt under the preſſures of diſeaſe; much has been trifled away; and much has always been ſpent in proviſion for the day that was paſſing over me; but I ſhall not think my employment uſeleſs or ignoble, if by my aſſiſtance foreign nations, and diſtant ages, gain acceſs to the propagators of knowledge, and underſtand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repoſitories of ſcience, and add celebrity to Bacon, to Hooker, to Milton, and to Boyle.

When I am animated by this wiſh, I look with pleaſure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the ſpirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promiſed to myſelf: a few wild blunders, and riſible abſurdities, from which no work of ſuch multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furniſh folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but uſeful diligence will at laſt prevail, and there never can be wanting ſome who diſtinguiſh deſert; who will conſider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, ſince while it is haſtening to publication, ſome words are budding, and ſome falling away; that a whole life cannot be ſpent upon ſyntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be ſufficient; that he, whoſe deſign includes whatever language can expreſs, muſt often ſpeak of what he does not underſtand; that a writer will ſometimes be hurried by eagerneſs to the end, and ſometimes faint with wearineſs under a taſk, which Scaliger compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always preſent; that ſudden fits of inadvertency will ſurprize vigilance, ſlight avocations will ſeduce attention, and caſual eclipſes of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer ſhall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yeſterday he knew with intuitive readineſs, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it ſhall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewiſe is performed; and though no book was ever ſpared out of tenderneſs to the authour, and the world is little ſolicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curioſity to inform it, that the *Engliſh Dictionary* was written with little aſſiſtance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the ſoft obſcurities of retirement, or under the ſhelter of academick bowers, but amidſt inconvenience and diſtraction, in ſickneſs and in ſorrow: and it may repreſs the triumph of malignant criticiſm to obſerve, that if our language is not here fully diſplayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and compriſed in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of ſucceſſive ages, inadequate and deluſive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the Italian academicians, did not ſecure them from the cenſure of Beni; if the embodied criticks of France, when fifty years had been ſpent upon their work, were obliged to change its œconomy, and give their ſecond edition another form; I may ſurely be contented without the praiſe of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of ſolitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till moſt of thoſe whom I wiſhed to pleaſe have ſunk into the grave, and ſucceſs and miſcarriage are empty ſounds: I therefore diſmiſs it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from cenſure or from praiſe.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the Britains or Welſh were the firſt poſſeſſors of this iſland, whoſe names are recorded, and are therefore in civil hiſtory always conſidered as the predeceſſors of the preſent inhabitants; yet the deduction of the Engliſh language, from the earlieſt times of which we have any knowledge to its preſent ſtate, requires no mention of them: for we have ſo few words, which can, with any probability, be referred to Britiſh roots, that we juſtly regard the Saxons and Welſh, as nations totally diſtinct. It has been conjectured, that when the Saxons ſeized this country, they ſuffered the Britains to live among them in a ſtate of vaſſalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble ſervices. But it is ſcarcely poſſible, that a nation, however depreſſed, ſhould have been mixed in conſiderable numbers with the Saxons without ſome communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reaſon, be imagined, that thoſe, who were not ſheltered in the mountains, periſhed by the ſword.

The whole fabrick and ſcheme of the Engliſh language is Gothick or Teutonick: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of Europe, except thoſe where the Sclavonian is ſpoken. Of theſe languages Dr. Hickes has thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOTHICK.

ANGLO SAXON.	FRANCICK.	CIMBRICK.
Dutch, Friſick, Engliſh.	German.	Iſlandick, Norwegian, Swediſh, Daniſh.

Of the Gothick, the only monument remaining is a copy of the goſpels ſomewhat mutilated, which, from the ſilver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *ſilver book*. It is now preſerved at Upſal, and has been twice publiſhed. Whether the diction of this venerable manuſcript be purely Gothick, has been doubted; it ſeems however to exhibit the moſt ancient dialect now to be found of the Teutonick race; and the Saxon, which is the original of the preſent Engliſh, was either derived from it, or both deſcended from ſome common parent.

What was the form of the Saxon language, when, about the year 450, they firſt entered Britain, cannot now be known. They ſeem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their ſpeech, therefore, having been always curſory and extemporaneous, muſt have been artleſs and unconnected, without any modes of tranſition or involution of clauſes; which abruptneſs and inconnection may be obſerved even in their later writings. This barbarity may be ſuppoſed to have continued during their wars with the Britains, which for a time left them no leiſure for ſofter ſtudies; nor is there any reaſon for ſuppoſing it abated, till the year 570, when Auguſtine came from Rome to convert them to Chriſtianity. The Chriſtian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the Roman language, and ſo gained, from time to time, ſome knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expreſſing all the ſentiments of a civiliſed people, as appears by king Alfred's paraphraſe or imitation of Boethius, and his ſhort preface, which I have ſelected as the firſt ſpecimen of ancient Engliſh.

CAP. I.

ON ðære tide þe Gotan of Sciððiu mæᵹþe ƿiþ Romana rice ᵹeƿin upahofon. ⁊ miþ heora cyninᵹum. Rædᵹota and Eallerica ƿæron hatne. Romane buriᵹ abræcon. and eall Italia rice ꝥ is betƿux þam muntum ⁊ Sicilia ðam ealonde in anƿald ᵹerehton. ⁊ þa æfter þam foresprecenan cyninᵹum Ðeodric fenᵹ to þam ilcan rice se Ðeodric ƿæs Amulinᵹa. he ƿæs Cristen. þeah he on þam Arrianiscan ᵹedƿolan ðurhƿunode. Þe ᵹehet Romanum his freondscipe. sƿa ꝥ hi mostan heora ealdrihta ƿyrðe beon. Ac he þa ᵹehat sƿiðe yfele ᵹelæste. ⁊ sƿiðe ƿraþe ᵹeendode mid maneᵹum mane. ꝥ ƿæs to eacan oþrum unarimedum yflum. ꝥ he Iohannes þone papan het ofslean. Ða ƿæs sum consul. ꝥ ƿe heretoha hataþ. Boetius ƿæs haten. se ƿæs in boccræftum ⁊ on ƿoruld þeaƿum se rihtƿisesta. Se ða onᵹeat þa maniᵹfealdan yfel þe se cyninᵹ Ðeodric ƿiþ þam Cristenandome ⁊ ƿiþ þam Romaniscum ƿitum dyde. he þa ᵹemunde ðara eþnessa ⁊ þara ealdrihta ðe hi under ðam Caserum hæfdon heora ealdhlafordum. Ða onᵹan he smeaᵹan ⁊ leorniᵹan on him selfum hu he ꝥ rice ðam unrihtƿisan cyninᵹe aferran mihte. ⁊ on ryht ᵹeleaffulra and on rihtƿisra anƿald ᵹebrinᵹan. Sende þa diᵹellice ærendᵹeƿritu to þam Casere to Constantinopolim. þær is Creca heah burᵹ ⁊ heora cynestol. for þam se Casere ƿæs heora ealdhlaford cynnes. bædon hine þæt he him to heora Cristendome ⁊ to heora ealdrihtum ᵹefultumede. Ða ꝥ onᵹeat se ƿælhreoƿa cyninᵹ Ðeodric. ða het he hine ᵹebrinᵹan on carcerne ⁊ þær inne belucan. Ða hit ða ᵹelomp ꝥ se arƿyrða ƿæs on sƿa micelre nearanesse becom. þa ƿæs he sƿa micle sƿiðor on his Mode ᵹedrefed. sƿa his Mod ær sƿiðor to þam ƿoruld sælþum unᵹeƿod ƿæs. ⁊ he ða nanre frofre be innan þam carcerne ne ᵹemunde. ac he ᵹefeoll niƿol of dune on þa flor. ⁊ hine astrehte sƿiþe unrot. and ormod hine selfne onᵹan ƿepan ⁊ þus sinᵹende cƿæþ.

CAP. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic ƿrecca ᵹeo lustbærlice sonᵹ. ic sceal nu heofiende sinᵹan. ⁊ mid sƿi unᵹeradum ƿordum ᵹesettan. þeah ic ᵹeo hƿilum ᵹecoplice funde. ac ic nu ƿepende ⁊ ᵹisciende of ᵹeradra ƿorda misfo. me ablendan þas unᵹetreoƿan ƿoruld sælþa. ⁊ me þa forletan sƿa blindne on þis dimme hol. Ða bereafodon ælcere lustbærnesse þa ða ic him æfre betst truƿode, ða ƿendon hi me heora bæc to and me mid ealle fromᵹeƿitan. To phon sceoldan la mine friend seᵹᵹan þæt ic ᵹesæliᵹ mon ƿære. hu mæᵹ se beon ᵹesæliᵹ se ðe on ðam ᵹesælþum ðurhƿuman ne mot:·

CAP. III.

ÐA ic þa ðis leoþ. cƿæð Boetius. ᵹeomriende asunᵹen hæfde. ða com ðær ᵹan in to me heofencund ƿisdom. ⁊ ꝥ min murnende Mod mid his ƿordum ᵹeᵹrette. ⁊ þus cƿæþ. Þu ne eart þu se mon þe on minre scole ƿære afed ⁊ ᵹelæred. Ac hƿonon ƿurde þu mid þissum ƿoruld sorᵹum þus sƿiþe ᵹesƿenced. buton ic ƿat ꝥ þu hæfst ðara ƿæpna to hraþe forᵹiten ðe ic þe ær sealde. Ða cliƿode se ƿisdom ⁊ cƿæþ. Geƿitaþ nu aƿirᵹede ƿoruld sorᵹa of mines þeᵹenes Mode. forþam ᵹe sind þa mæstan sceaþan. Lætaþ hine eft hƿeorfan to minum larum. Ða eode se ƿisdom near. cƿæþ Boetius. minum hreoƿsiendan ᵹeþohte. ⁊ hit sƿa moƿolil hƿæt hƿeᵹa uparærde. adriᵹde þa minenes Modes eaᵹan. and hit fran bliþum ƿordum. hƿæþer hit oncneoƿe his fostermodor. mid ðam þe ða ꝥ Mod ƿiþ beƿende. ða ᵹecneoƿ hit sƿiþe sƿeotele his aᵹne modor. ꝥ ƿæs se ƿisdom þe hit lanᵹe ær tyde ⁊ lærde. ac hit onᵹeat his lare sƿiþe totorenne ⁊ sƿiþe tobrocenne mid dysiᵹra hondum. ⁊ hine þa fran hu ꝥ ᵹeƿurde. Ða andsƿyrde se ƿisdom him ⁊ sæde. ꝥ his ᵹinᵹran hæfdon hine sƿa totorenne. þær þær hi teohhodon ꝥ hi hine eallne habban sceoldon. ac hi ᵹeᵹaderiad monifeald dysiᵹ on þære fortruƿunᵹa. ⁊ on þam ᵹilpe butan heora hƿelc eft to hyre bote ᵹecirre:·

This may perhaps be conſidered as a ſpecimen of the Saxon in its higheſt ſtate of purity, for here are ſcarcely any words borrowed from the Roman dialects

Of the following verſion of the goſpels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of Alfred and that of the Norman conqueſt, and therefore may properly be inſerted here.

Tranſlations ſeldom afford juſt ſpecimens of a language, and leaſt of all thoſe in which a ſcrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, becauſe they retain the phraſeology and ſtructure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the ſame book, being tranſlated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into compariſon with another. For this purpoſe I have placed the Saxon verſion and that of Wickliffe, written about the year 1380, in oppoſite columns; becauſe the convenience of eaſy collation ſeems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ CAP. I.

FORÐAM þe ƿitodlice manega þohton þara þinga race geendebyrdan þe on us gefyllede synt.

2 Sƿa us betæhtun þa ðe hit of frymðe gesaƿon. and þære spræce þenas ƿæron.

3 Me geþuhte [of-fyligde from fruma] geornlice eallum. [mið] endebyrdnesse ƿritan ðe. þu ðe selusta Theophilus.

4 Ðæt þu oncnaƿe þara ƿorda soðfæstnesse. of þam ðe þu gelæred eart:·

5 On-Herodes dagum Iudea cyninges. ƿæs sum sacerd on naman Zacharias. of Abian tune. ⁊ his ƿif ƿæs of Aarones dohtrum. and hyre nama ƿæs Elizabeth :·

6 Soðlice hig ƿæron butu rihtƿise beforan Gode. gangende on eallum his bebodum ⁊ rihtƿisnessum butan ƿrohte:·

7 And hig næfdon nan bearn. forþam ðe Elizabeth ƿæs unberende. ⁊ hy on hyra dagum butu forð-eodun:·

8 Soðlice ƿæs geƿorden þa Zacharias hys sacerdhades breac on his geƿrixles endebyrdnesse beforan Gode.

9 Æfter geƿunan þæs sacerdhades hlotes. he eode ꝥ he his offrunge sette. ða he on Godes tempel eode.

10 Eall ƿerod þæs folces ƿæs ute gebiddende on þære offrunge timan:·

11 Ða ætyƿde him Drihtnes engel standende on hæs ƿeofodes sƿiðran healfe.

12 Ða ƿeard Zacharias gedrefed ꝥ geseonde. ⁊ him ege onhreas:·

13 Ða cƿæð se engel him to. Ne ondræt þu ðe Zacharias. forþam þin ben is gehyred. ⁊ þin ƿif Elizabeth. þe sunu cenð. and þu nemst hys naman Iohannes.

14 ⁊ he byð þe to gefean ⁊ to blisse. ⁊ manega on hys acennednesse gefagniað:·

15 Soðlice he byð mære beforan Drihtne. and he ne drincð ƿin ne beor. ⁊ he bið gefylled on haligum Gaste. þonne gyt of his modor innoðe.

16 And manega Israhela bearna he gecyrð to Drihtne hyra Gode.

17 And he gæð toforan him on gaste ⁊ Elias mihte. ꝥ he fædera heortan to hyra bearnum gecyrre. ⁊ ungeleaffulle to rihtƿisra gleaƿscyƿe. Drihtne fulfremed folc gegearƿian:·

18 Ða cƿæð Zacharias to þam engele. Hƿanun ƿat ic þis. ic eom nu eald. and min ƿif on hyre dagum forðeode:·

19 Ða andsƿarode him se engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe stande beforan Gode. and ic eom asend ƿið þe sprecan. ⁊ þe þis bodian.

20 And nu þu bist suƿigende. ⁊ þu sprecan ne miht oð þone dæg þe þas þing geƿurðað. forþam þu minum ƿordum ne gelyfdest. þa beoð on hyra timan gefyllede:·

21 And ꝥ folc ƿæs Zachariam ge-anbidigende. and ƿundrodon ꝥ he on þam temple læt ƿæs:·

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-sprecan. ⁊ hig oncneoƿon ꝥ he on þam temple sume gesihðe geseah. ⁊ he ƿæs bicniende hym. ⁊ dumb þurhƿunede:·

23 Ða ƿæs geƿorden þa his þenunga dagas gefyllede ƿæron. he ferde to his huse:·

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth his ƿif ge-eacnode. and heo bediglude hig fif monþas. ⁊ cƿæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten gedyde þus. on þam dagum þe he geseah minne hosp betƿux mannum afyrran:·

26 Soðlice on þam syxtan monðe ƿs asend Gabriel se engel fram Drihtne on Galilea ceastre. þære nama ƿæs Nazareth.

27 To beƿeddudre fæmnan anum ƿere. þs nama ƿæs Ioseph. of Dauides huse. ⁊ þære fæmnan nama ƿæs Maria:·

28 Ða cƿæð se engel ingangende. Hal ƿes þu mid gyfe gefylled. Drihten mid þe. ðu eart gebletsud on ƿifum:·

29 Þa ƿearð heo on his spræce gedrefed. and þohte hƿæt seo greting ƿære:·

30 Ða cƿæð se engel. Ne ondræd þu ðe Maria. soðlice þu gyfe mid Gode gemettest.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innode ge-eacnast. and sunu censt. and his naman Hælend genemnest.

32 Se bið mære. ⁊ þæs hehstan sunu genemned. and him syld Drihten God his fæder Dauides setl.

33 And he ricsað on ecnesse on Iacobes huse. ⁊ his rices ende ne bið:·

34 Ða cƿæð Maria to þam engle. hu geƿyrð þis. forþam ic ƿere ne oncnaƿe:

35 Ða andsƿarode hyre se engel. Se halga Gast on þe becymð. ⁊ þæs heahstan miht þe ofersceadað. and forþam ꝥ halige þe of þe acenned bið. bið Godes sunu genemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mage sunu on hyre ylde geacnode. and þes monað is hyre syxta. seo is unberende genemned.

37 Forþam nis ælc ƿord mid Gode unmihtelic:·

38 Ða cƿæð Maria. Her is Drihtnes þinen. geƿurðe me æfter þinum ƿorde:· And se engel hyre fram-geƿat:·

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aras Maria ⁊ ferde on muntland mid ofste. on Iudeiscre ceastre.

40 ⁊ eode into Zacharias huse. ⁊ grette Elizabeth:·

LUK, CHAP. I.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a preſt Zacarye by name: of the ſort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juſte bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and juſtifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye ſchould do the office of preſthod in the ordir of his courſe to fore God.

5 Aftir the cuſtom of the preſthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenſen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encenſying.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and ſtood on the right half of the auter of encenſe.

8 And Zacarye ſeynge was afrayed: and drede fel upon him.

9 And the aungel ſayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif ſchal bere to thee a ſone: and his name ſchal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng ſchal be to thee: and manye ſchulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he ſchal be great bifore the Lord: and he ſchal not drinke wyn ne ſydyr, and he ſchal be fulfild with the holy goſt yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he ſchal converte manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

13 And he ſchal go bifore in the ſpiryte and vertu of Helye: and he ſchal turne the hertis of the fadris to the ſonis, and men out of beleeve: to the prudence of juſt men, to make redy a perfyt puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel: whereof ſchal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gone fer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, fer Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nygh bifore God, and Y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to evangeliſe to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſchalt be doumbe.

16 And thou ſchalt not mowe ſpeke, til into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen be don, for thou haſt not beleved to my wordis, whiche ſchulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidynge Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not ſpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide ſtille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfillid: he wente into his hous.

20 And aftir theſe dayes Elizabeth his wif conſeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and ſeyde.

21 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take awey my reprof among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man; whos name was Joſeph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and ſayde, heil full of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel ſeid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſt founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou ſchalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſchalt clepe his name Jheſus.

28 This ſhall be gret: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of higheſte, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſeete of Dauith his fadir.

29 And he ſchal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal this thing be done? for Y knowe not man.

31 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to hir, the holy Goſt ſchal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheſte ſchal ouer ſchadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of thee: ſchal be clepide the ſone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi coſyn, and ſche alſo hath conſeyved a ſone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the ſixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word ſchal not be impoſſyble anentis God.

34 And Marye ſeide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aftir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haſte into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And ſche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth,

41 Ða ƿæs ʒeƿorden þa Elizabeth ʒehyrde Marian ʒretinʒe. ða ʒefaʒnude ꝥ cild on hyre innoðe. and þa ƿearð Elizabeth haliʒum Gaste ʒefylled.

42 ⁊ heo clypode mycelre stefne. and cƿæð. Ðu eart betƿux ƿifum ʒebletsud. and ʒebletsud is þines innoðes ƿæstam.

43 ⁊ hƿanun is me þis. ꝥ mines Drihtnes modor to me cume:·

44 Sona sƿa þinre ʒretinʒe stefn on minum earum ʒeƿorden ƿæs. þa fahnude [in ʒlædnisse] min cild on minum innoþe.

45 And eadiʒ þu eart þu þe ʒelyfdest. ꝥ fulfremede synt þa þinʒ þe þe fram Drihtne ʒesæde synd:·

46 Ða cƿæð Maria. Min saƿel mærsað Drihten.

47 ⁊ min ʒast ʒeblissude on Gode minum Þælende.

48 Forþam þe he ʒeseah his þinene eað-modnesse. soðlice heonunforð me eadiʒe secʒað ealle cneoressa.

49 Forþam þe me mycele þinʒ dyde se ðe mihtiʒ is. ⁊ his nama is haliʒ.

50 ⁊ his mild-heortnes of cneoresse on cneoresse hine ondrædendum:·

51 Þe ƿorhte mæʒne on his earme. he to-dælde þa ofer-modan on mode hyra heortan.

52 Þe aƿearp þa rican of setle. and þa eað-modan upahof.

53 Þinʒriʒende he mid ʒodum ʒefylde. ⁊ ofer-mode idele forlet.

54 Þe afenʒ Israhel his cniht. ⁊ ʒemunde his mild-heortnesse.

55 Sƿa he spræc to urum fæderum. Abrahame and his sæde on a ƿeoruld:·

56 Soðlice Maria ƿunude mid hyre sƿylce þry monðas. ⁊ ʒeƿende þa to hyre huse:·

57 Ða ƿæs ʒefylled Elizabethe cenninʒ-tid. and heo sunu cende.

58 ⁊ hyre nehchebunas ⁊ hyre cuðan ꝥ ʒehyrdon. ꝥ Drihten his mild heortnesse mid hyre mærsude ⁊ hiʒ mid hyre blissodon:·

59 Ða on þam ehteoðan dæʒe hiʒ comon ꝥ cild ymbsniðan. and nemdon hine his fæder naman Zachariam:·

60 Ða andsƿarode his modop. Ne se soðes. ac he bið Iohannes ʒenemned:·

61 Ða cƿædon hi to hyre. Nis nan on þinre mæʒðe þyssum naman ʒenemned:·

62 Ða bicnodon hi to his fæder. hƿæt he ƿolde hyne ʒenemnedne beon:·

63 Þa ƿrat he ʒebedenum ƿex-brede. Iohannes is his nama. ða ƿundrodon hiʒ ealle:·

64 Ða ƿearð sona his muð ⁊ his tunʒe ʒe-openod. ⁊ he spræc. Drihten bletsiʒende:·

65 Ða ƿearð eʒe ʒeƿorden ofer ealle hyra nehchebunas. and ofer ealle Iudea munt-land ƿæron þas ƿord ʒeƿidmærsode.

66 ⁊ ealle þa ðe hit ʒehyrdon. on hyra heortan settun ⁊ cƿædon. Þenst ðu hƿæt byð þes cnapa. ƿitodlice Ðrihtes hand ƿæs mid him:·

67 And Zacharias his fæder ƿæs mid haleʒum Gaste ʒefylled. ⁊ he ƿiteʒode and cƿæð.

68 Gebletsud sy Drihten Israhela God. forþam þe he ʒeneosude. ⁊ his folces alysednesse dyde.

69 And he us hæle horn arærde on Dauides huse his cnihtes.

70 Sƿa he spræc þurh his haleʒra ƿiteʒena muð. þa ðe of ƿorldes frymðe spræcon.

71 ⁊ he alysde us of urum feondum. and of ealra þara handa þe us hatedon.

72 Mild-heortnesse to ƿyrcenne mid urum fæderum. ⁊ ʒemunan his haleʒan cyðnesse.

73 Þyne uy to syllenne þone að þe he urum fæder Abrahame sƿor.

74 Ðæt ƿe butan eʒe. of ure feonda handa alysede. him þeoƿian.

75 On haliʒnesse beforan him eallum urum daʒum:·

76 And þu cnapa bist þæs hehstan ƿiteʒa ʒenemned. þu ʒæst beforan Drihtnes ansyne. his ƿeʒas ʒearƿian.

77 To syllene his folce hæle ʒeƿit on hyra synna forʒyfnesse.

78 Ðurh innoðas ures Godes mild-heortnesse. on þam he us ʒeneosude of eastdæle up sprinʒende.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þystrum ⁊ on deaðes sceade sittað. ure fet to ʒereccenne on sibbe ƿeʒ:·

80 Soðlice se cnapa ƿeox. ⁊ ƿæs on ʒaste ʒestranʒod. ⁊ ƿæs on ƿestenum oð þone dæʒ hys ætyƿednessum on Israhel:·

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the ſalutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Goſt.

38 And cryede with a gret voice and ſeyde, bleſſid be thou among wymmen and bleſſid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi ſolutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong child gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And bleſſid be thou that haſt beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben ſeid of the Lord to thee ſchulen be parfytly don.

42 And Marye ſeyde, my ſoul magnifieth the Lord.

43 And my ſpiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekeneſſe of his handmayden: for lo for this alle generatiouns ſchulen ſeye that I am bleſſid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his merſy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he ſcateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He ſette doun myghty men fro ſeete and enhaunſide meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has left riche men voide.

50 He havynge mynde of his mercy took up Iſrael his child,

51 As he hath ſpokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his ſeed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned agen into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and ſche bar a ſon.

54 And the neyghbouris and coſyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfied his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to circumſide the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir anſweride and ſeide, nay; but he ſchal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei ſeiden to hir, for no man is in thi kynrede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot ſeiynge, Jon is his name, and alle men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he ſpak and bleſſide God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neighbouris, and all the wordis weren pupliſchid on alle the mounteynes of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and ſeiden what manner child ſcal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Goſt, and profeciede and ſeide.

64 Bleſſid be the Lord God of Iſrael, for he has viſitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he ſpak by the mouth of hiſe holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

68 To do merſy with oure fadris, and to have mynde of his holy teſtament.

69 The grete ooth that he ſwoor to Abraham our fadir,

70 To geve himſelf to us, that we without drede delyvered from the hond of our enemyes ſerve to him,

71 In holyneſſe and rightwiſneſſe before him, in all our dayes.

72 And thou child ſchalt be clepid the profete of the higheſte, for thou ſchalt go before the face of the Lord to meke redy hiſe weyes.

73 To geve ſcience of heelth to his puple into remiſſioun of her ſynnes.

74 By the inwardeneſs of the merſy of oure God, in the which he ſpringyng up fro on high hath viſited us.

75 To geve light to them that ſitten in derkneſſis, and in ſchadowe of deeth, to dreſſe oure feet into the weye of pees;

76 And the childe wexide, and was confortid in ſpiryt, and was in deſert placis till to the day of his ſchewing to Yſrael.

Of the Saxon poetry ſome ſpecimen is neceſſary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their ſyllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to recover, excludes us from that pleaſure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The firſt poetry of the Saxons was without rhyme, and conſequently muſt have depended upon the quantity of their ſyllables: but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and cloſe their verſes with correſpondent ſounds.

The two paſſages which I have ſelected, contain apparently the rudiments of our preſent lyrick meaſures, and the writers may be juſtly conſidered as the genuine anceſtors of the Engliſh poets.

Þe mai him sore adreden,
Ðæt he ðanne ore bidde ne muʒen,
Uor ꝥ bilimpeð ilome.
Þe is ƿis ꝥ bit and bote
And bet biuoren dome.
Deað com on ðis midelard
Ðurð ðæs defles onde,
And senne and sorʒe and isƿinc,
On se and on londe.
Ic am elder ðanne ic ƿes,
A ƿintre ⁊ e a lore.
Ic ealdi more danne ic dede,
Mi ƿit oghte to bi more.

Se ꝥ hine selue uorʒet,
Uor ƿiue oþer uor childe.
Þe sal comen on euele stede,
Bute ʒod him bi milde.
Ne hopie ƿif to hire ƿere,
Ne ƿere to his ƿiue.
Bi for him selue eurich man,
Ðar ƿile he bieð aliue.
Eurich man mid ꝥ he haueð,
Mai beʒʒen heuenriche.
Se ðe lesse ⁊ se ðe more,
Þere aiden iliche.

Heuene and erðe he ouersieð,
His eghen bið fulbriht.
Sunne ⁊ mone ⁊ alle sterren,
Bieð ðiestre on his lihte.
He ƿot hƿet ðencheð and hƿet doþ,
Alle quike ƿihte.
Nis no louerd sƿich is x̄ist,
Ne no king sƿich is drihte.
Heuene ⁊ erðe ⁊ all ðat is,
Biloken is on his honde.
He deð al ꝥ his ƿille is,
On sea and ec on londe.
He is ord albuten orde,
And ende albuten ende.
He one is eure on eche stede,
Wende ƿer ðu ƿende.
He is buuen us and bineðen,
Biuoren and ec bihind.
Se man ꝥ godes ƿille deð,
Hie mai hine aihƿar uinde.
Eche rune he iherð,
And ƿot eche dede.
He ðurh sigð eches iðanc,
Wai hƿat sel us to rede.
Se man neure nele don god,
Ne neure god lif leden.
Er deð ⁊ dom come to his dure,
He mai him sore adreden.
Hunger ⁊ ðurst hete ⁊ chele,
Ecðe and all unhelðe.
Ðurh deð com on ðis midelarð,
And oðer uniselðe.
Ne mai non herte hit iþenche,
Ne no tunge telle.
Hu muchele ƿinum and hu uele,
Bieð inne helle.
Loue God mid ure hierte.
And mid all ure mihte.
And ure emcristene sƿo us self,
Sƿo us lereð drihte.
Sume ðer habbeð lesse mergðe,
And sume ðer habbeð more.
Ech efter ðan ꝥ he dede,
Efter ꝥ he sƿanc sore.
Ne sel ðer bi bred ne ƿin,
Ne oþer kennes este.
God one sel bi eches lif,
And blisce and eche reste.
Ne sal ðar bi scete ne scrud,
Ne ƿorldes ƿele none.
Ac si mergþe ꝥ men us bihat,
All sall ben god one.
Ne mai no mergþe bi sƿo muchel,
Sƿo is godes isihðe.
Hi is soþ sune and briht,
And dai bute nihte.
Ðer is ƿele bute ƿane,
And reste buten isƿinche.
Se ꝥ mai and nele ðeder come,
Sore hit sel uorðenche.
Ðer is blisce buten tƿege,
And lif buten deaðe.
Ðer eure sullen ƿunie ðer,
Bliðe hi bieþ and eaðe.
Ðer is geugeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelþe.
Nis ðer sorge ne sor non,
Ne non uniselðe.
Ðer me sel drihten isen,
Sƿo ase he is mid isƿisse.
He one mai and sel al bien,
Engles and mannes blisce.
To ðare blisce us bring god,
Ðer rixeð buten ende.
Ðanne he ure saula unbint,
Of lichamlice bend.
Crist geue us lede sƿich lif,
And habbe sƿichne ende.
Ðer ƿe moten ðider cumen,
Ðanne ƿe hennes ƿende.

About the year 1150, the Saxon began to take a form in which the beginning of the preſent Engliſh may be plainly diſcovered; this change ſeems not to have been the effect of the Norman conqueſt, for very few French words are found to have been introduced in the firſt hundred years after it; the language muſt therefore have been altered by cauſes like thoſe which, notwithſtanding the care of writers and ſocieties inſtituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a ſpecimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the Saxon chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðis gære for þe king Stephne ofer sæ to Normandi. ⁊ þer ƿes under-fangen. forði ꝥ hi ƿenden ꝥ he sculde ben alsuic alse þe eom ƿes. ⁊ for he hadde get his tresor. ac he to deld it ⁊ scatered sotlice. Micel hadde Henri king gadered gold ⁊ sýluer. and na god ne dide me for his saule þar of. Ða þe king Stephne to Englaland com þa macod he his gadering æt Oxene-ford. ⁊ þar he nam þe biscop Roger of Seres-beri. ⁊ Alexander biscop of Lincoln. ⁊ te Canceler Roger hise neues. ⁊ dide ælle in prisun. til hi jafen up here castles. Ða þe suikes undergæton ꝥ he milde man ƿas ⁊ softe ⁊ god. ⁊ na justise ne dide. þa diden hi alle ƿunder. Hi hadden him manred maked and aðes suoren. ac hi nan treuðe ne heolden. alle he ƿæron for-sƿoren. ⁊ here treoðes for-loren. for æuric rice man his castles makede and agænes him heolden. and fýlden þe land full of castles. Hi suencten suiðe þe ƿrecce men of þe land mid castel-ƿeorces. þa þe castles ƿaren maked. þa fýlden hi mid deoules and ýuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi ƿenden ꝥ ani god hefden. baðe be nihtes and be dæies. carl-men ⁊ ƿimmen. and diden heom in prisun efter gold and sýluer. ⁊ pined heom un-tellendlice pining. for ne ƿæren næure nan martýrs sƿa pined alse hi ƿæron. Me henged up bi þe fet and smoked heom mid ful smoke. me henged bi þe þumbes. oðer bi þe hered. ⁊ hengen brýniges on her fet. Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued. ⁊ uurýðen to ꝥ it gæde to þ hærnes. Hi diden heom in quarterne þar nadres ⁊ snakes ⁊ pades ƿæron inne. ⁊ drapen heom sƿa. Sume hi diden in crucet hus. ꝥ is in an ceste ꝥ ƿas scort ⁊ nareu. ⁊ un-dep. ⁊ dide scærpe stanes þer inne. ⁊ þrengde þe man þær inne. ꝥ hi bræcon alle þe limes. In mani of þe castles ƿæron lof ⁊ grī. ꝥ ƿæron sachenteges ꝥ tƿa oðer þre men hadden onoh to bæron onne. ꝥ ƿas sƿa maced ꝥ is fæstned to an beom. ⁊ diden an scærp iren abuton þa mannes þrote ⁊ his hals. ꝥ he ne mihte noƿiderƿardes ne sitten. ne lien. ne slepen. oc bæron al ꝥ iren. Mani þusen hi drapen mid hungær. J ne canne. ⁊ ne mai tellen alle þe ƿunder. ne alle þe pines ꝥ hi diden ƿrecce men on þis land. ⁊ ꝥ lastede þa xix. ƿintre ƿile Stephne ƿas king. ⁊ æure it ƿas uuerse and uuerse. Hi læiden gæildes on þe tunes æureū ƿile. ⁊ clepeden it tenserie. þa þe ƿrecce men ne hadden nan more to giuen. þa ræueden hi and brendon alle þe tunes. ꝥ ƿel þu mihtes faren all a dæis fare sculdest þu neure finden man in tune sittende. ne land tiled. Ða ƿas corn dære. ⁊ flec. ⁊ cæse. ⁊ butere. for nan ne ƿæs o þe land. Wrecce men sturuen of hungær. sume jeden on ælmes þe ƿaren sum ƿile rice men. sum flugen ut of lande. Wes næure gæt mare ƿreccehed on land. ne næure heðen men ƿerse ne diden þan hi diden. for ouer siðon ne for-baren hi nouðer circe. ne cýrce-iærd. oc nam al þe god ꝥ þar inne ƿas. ⁊ brenden sýðen þe cýrce ⁊ altegædere. Ne hi ne for-baren biscopes land. ne abbotes. ne preostes. ac ræueden munekes. ⁊ clerekes. ⁊ æuric man oðer þe ouer mýhte. Gif tƿa men oðer þre coman ridend to an tun. al þe tunscipe flugæn for heom. ƿenden ꝥ hi ƿæron ræueres. Þe biscopes ⁊ lered men heom cursede æure. oc ƿas heom naht þar of. for hi ƿæron all for-cursæd ⁊ for-suoren ⁊ forloren. War sæ me tilede. þe erðe ne bar nan corn. for þe land ƿas all for-don mid suilce dædes. ⁊ hi sæden openlice ꝥ Crist slep. ⁊ his halechen. Suilc ⁊ mare þanne ƿe cunnen sæin. ƿe þolenden xix. ƿintre for ure sinnes. On al þis ýuele time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice xx. ƿinter. ⁊ half gær. ⁊ viii. dæis. mid micel suinc. ⁊ fand þe munekes. ⁊ te gestes al ꝥ heom behoued. ⁊ heold mýcel carited in the hus. and þoð þeðere ƿrohte on þe circe ⁊ sette þar to landes ⁊ rentes. ⁊ goded it suýðe and læt it refen. and brohte heom into þe neƿæ mýnstre on s. Petres mæsse-dæi mid micel ƿurtscipe. ꝥ ƿas anno ab incarnatione Dom. MCXL. a combustione loci XXIII. And he for to Rome ⁊ þær ƿæs ƿæl under-fangen fram þe Pape Eugenie. ⁊ begæt thare priuileges. an of alle þe landes of þabbot-rice. ⁊ an oðer of þe landes þe lien to þe circe-ƿican. ⁊ gif he leng moste liuen. alse he mint to don of þe horder-ƿýcan. And he begæt in landes ꝥ rice men hefden mid strengþe. of Willelm Malduit þe heold Rogingham þæ castel he ƿan Cotingham ⁊ Estun. ⁊ of Hugo of Waltuile he ƿan Hýrtlingb. ⁊ Stanewig. ⁊ LX. sol. of Aldeƿingle ælc gær. And he makede manie munekes. ⁊ plantede ƿiniærd. ⁊ makede manie ƿeorkes. ⁊ ƿende þe tun betere þan it ær ƿæs. and ƿæs god munec ⁊ god man. ⁊ forði hi luueden God and gode men. Nu ƿe ƿillen sægen sum del ƿat belamp on Stephne kinges time. On his time þe Judeus of Nor-ƿic bohton an Cristen cild beforen Estren. and pineden him alle þe ilce pining ꝥ ure Drihten ƿas pined. and on lang-fridæi him on rode hengen for ure Drihtnes luue. ⁊ sýðen býrieden him. Wenden ꝥ it sculde ben for-holen. oc ure Drihtin atýƿede ꝥ he ƿas hali martýr. ⁊ to munekes him namen. ⁊ bebýried him heglice. in ðe mýnstre. ⁊ he maket þur ure Drihtin ƿunderlice and manifældlice miracles. ⁊ hatte he s. Willelm :·

On þis gær com Dauid king of Scotland mid ormete færd to þis land ƿolde ƿinnan þis land. ⁊ him com togænes Willelm eorl of Albamar þe þe king adde betæht Euor-ƿic. ⁊ to oðer æuez men mid fæu men ⁊ fuhten ƿid heom. ⁊ flemden þe king æt te standard. ⁊ slogen suiðe micel of his genge :·

On þis gær ƿolde þe king Stephne tæcen Robbert eorl of Gloucestre. þe kinges sune Henries. ac he ne mihte for he ƿart it ƿar. Ða efter hi þe lengten þestrede þe sunne ⁊ te dæi abuton nontid dæies. þa men eten ꝥ me lihtede candles to æten bi. ⁊ ꝥ ƿas XIII. kł. April. ƿæron men suiðe ofƿundred. Ðer efter ford-ferde Willelm Ærce-biscop of Cantƿar-býrig. ⁊ te king makede Teobald Ærce-biscop. þe ƿas abbot in þe Bec. Ðer efter ƿæx suiðe micel uuerre betuýx þe king ⁊ Randolf eorl of Cæstre noht forði ꝥ he ne jaf him al ꝥ he cuðe axen him. alse he dide alle oðre. oc æfre þe mare iaf heom þe ƿærse hi ƿæron him. Ðe eorl heold Lincol agænes þe king. ⁊ benam him al ꝥ he ahte to hauen. ⁊ te king for þider ⁊ besætte him ⁊ his broðer Willelm de R . . . are in þe castel. ⁊ te eorl stæl ut. ⁊ sende efter Robbert eorl of Gloucestre. ⁊ brohte him þider mid micel ferd. and fuhten sƿiðe on Candelmasse-dæi agenes heore lauerd. ⁊ namen him. for his men him suyken ⁊ flugæn. and læd him to Bristoƿe and diden þar in prisun. ⁊ . . . teres. Ða ƿas all Eng'e-land styred mar þan ær ƿæs. and all yuel ƿæs in lande. Ðer efter com þe kinges dohter Henries þe hefde ben Emperic on Alamanie. ⁊ nu ƿæs cuntesse in Angou. ⁊ com to Lundene. ⁊ te Lundenisce folc hire ƿolde tæcen ⁊ scæ fleh. ⁊ forles ƿas micel:· Ðer efter þe biscop of Win-cestre Henri. þe kinges broðer Stephnes. spac ƿid Rodbert eorl ⁊ ƿid þemperice and swor heom aðas ꝥ he neure ma mid te king his broðer ƿolde halden. ⁊ cursede alle þe men þe mid him heolden. and sæde heom ꝥ he ƿolde iiuen heom up Win-cestre. ⁊ dide heom cumen þider. Ða hi þær inne ƿæren þa com þe kinges cuen . . . hire strengðe ⁊ besæt heom. ꝥ ter ƿæs inne micel hungær. Ða hi ne leng ne muhten þolen. þa stali hi ut ⁊ flugen. ⁊ hi ƿurðen ƿar ƿiðuten ⁊ folecheden heom. and namen Rodbert eorl of Glou-cestre and ledden him to Roue-cestre. and diden him þare in prisun. and te emperice fleh into an mynstre. Ða feorden ða ƿise men betƿyx. þe kinges freond ⁊ te eorles freond. and sahtlede sua ꝥ me sculde leten ut þe king of prisun for þe eorl. ⁊ te eorl for þe king. ⁊ sua diden. Siðen ðer efter sahtleden þe king ⁊ Randolf eorl at Stan-ford ⁊ aðes sworen and treuðes fæston ꝥ her nouðer sculde besuiken oðer. ⁊ it ne for-stod naht. for þe king him siðen nam in Hamtun. þurhe ƿicci ræd. ⁊ dide him in prisun. ⁊ ef sones he let him ut þurhe ƿærse red to ꝥ foreƿarde ꝥ he suor on halidom. ⁊ gysles fand. ꝥ he alle his castles sculde iiuen up. Sume he iaf up and sume ne iaf he noht. and dide þanne ƿærse ðanne he hær sculde. Ða ƿas Engle-land suiðe to-deled. sume helden mid te king. ⁊ sume mid þemperice. for þa þe king ƿas in prisun. þa ƿenden þe eorles ⁊ te rice men ꝥ he neure mare sculde cumme ut. ⁊ sæhtleden ƿyð þemperice. ⁊ brohten hire into Oxen-ford. and iauen hire þe burch:· Ða ðe king ƿas ute. þa herde ꝥ sægen. and toc his feord ⁊ besæt hire in þe tur. ⁊ me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. ⁊ stal ut ⁊ scæ fleh ⁊ iæde on fote to Ƿaling-ford. Ðær efter scæ ferde ofer sæ. ⁊ hi of Normandi ƿenden alle fra þe king to þe eorl of Angæu. sume here þankes ⁊ sume here un þankes. for he besæt heom til hi aiauen up here castles. ⁊ hi nan helpe ne hæfden of þe king. Ða ferde Eustace þe kinges sune to France. ⁊ nam þe kinges suster of France to ƿife. ƿende to bigæton Normandi þær þurh. oc he spedde litel. ⁊ be gode rihte. for he ƿas an yuel man. for ƿare se he . . . . dide mare yuel þanne god. he reuede þe landes ⁊ læide mic . . . . s on. he brohte his ƿif to Engle-land. ⁊ dide hire in þe caste . . . . . . teb. god ƿimman scæ ƿæs. oc scæ hedde litel blisse mid him. ⁊ xpist ne ƿolde ꝥ he sculde lange rixan. ⁊ ƿærd ded and his moder beien. ⁊ te eorl of Angæu ƿærd ded. ⁊ his sune Henri toc to þe rice. And te cuen of France to-dælde fra þe king. ⁊ scæ com to þe iunge eorl Henri. ⁊ he toc hire to ƿiue. ⁊ al Peitou mid hire. Ða ferde he mid micel færd into Engle-land. ⁊ ƿan castles. ⁊ te king ferde agenes him micel mare ferd. ⁊ þoðƿæþere fuhten hi noht. oc ferden þe Ærce-biscop ⁊ te ƿise men betƿux heom. ⁊ makede ꝥ sahte ꝥ te king sculde ben lauerd ⁊ king ƿile he liuede. ⁊ æfter his dæi ƿare Henri king. ⁊ he helde him for fader ⁊ he him for sune. and sib ⁊ sæhte sculde ben betƿyx heom ⁊ on al Engle-land. Ðis and te oððre foruuardes þet hi makeden suoren to halden þe king ⁊ te eorl. and te biscop. ⁊ te eorles. ⁊ ricemen alle. Ða ƿas þe eorl underfangen æt Ƿin-cestre and æt Lundene mid micel ƿurtscipe. and alle diden hin man-red. and suoren þe pais to halden. and hit ƿard sone suiðe god pais sua ꝥ neure ƿas here. Ða ƿas ðe king strengere þanne he æuert her ƿas. ⁊ te eorl ferde ouer sæ. ⁊ al folc him luuede. for he dide god iustise ⁊ makede pais:·

Nearly about this time the following pieces of poetry ſeem to have been written, of which I have inſerted only ſhort fragments; the firſt is a rude attempt at the preſent meaſure of eight ſyllables, and the ſecond is a natural introduction to Robert of Glouceſter, being compoſed in the ſame meaſure, which, however rude and barbarous it may ſeem, taught the way to the Alexandrines of the French poetry.

FUR in ſee bi weſt ſpaynge.
Iſ a lond ihote cokaygne.
Ðer niſ lond under heuenriche.
Of wel of godniſ hit iliche.
Ðoy paradiſ be miri and briyt.
Cokaygn iſ of fairir ſiyt.
What iſ þer in paradiſ.
Bot graſſe and flure and greneriſ.
Ðoy þer be ioi and gret dute.
Ðer niſ met bote frute.
Ðer niſ halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man iſ þurſto quench.
Beþ þer no men but two.
Þely and enok alſo.
Clinglich may hi go.
Whar þer woniþ men no mo.
In cokaygne iſ met and drink.
Wiþute care how and ſwink.
Ðe met iſ trie þe drink ſo clere.
To none ruſſin and ſopper.
I ſigge for ſoþ boute were.
Ðer niſ lond on erþe iſ pere.
Under heuen niſ lond i wiſſe.
Of ſo mochil ioi and bliſſe.
Ðer iſ mani ſwete ſiyte.
Al iſ dai niſ þer no niyte.
Ðer niſ baret noþer ſtrif.
Niſ þer no deþ ac euer lif.
Ðer niſ lac of met no cloþ.
Ðer niſ no man no woman wroþ.
Ðer niſ ſerpent wolf no fox.
Þorſ no capil. kowe no ox.
Ðer niſ ſchepe no ſwine no gote.
No non horwyla god it wote.
Noþer harate noþer ſtode.
Ðe land iſ ful of oþer gode.
Niſ þer flei fle no lowſe.
In cloþ in toune bed no houſe.
Ðer niſ dunnir ſlete no hawle.
No non vile worme no ſnawile.
No non ſtorm rein no winde.
Ðer niſ man no woman blinde.
Ok al iſ game ioi ant gle.
Wel iſ him þat þer mai be.
Ðer beþ riverſ gret and fine.
Of oile melk honi and wine.
Watir ſeruiþ þer to noþing.
Bot to ſiyt and to wauſſing.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant yonge i preit ou oure folieſ for to lete.
Ðenchet on god þat yef ou wit oure ſunneſ to bete.
Þere mai tellen ou. wid wordeſ feire and ſwete.
Ðe vie of one meidan. waſ hoten Maregrete.
Þire fader waſ a patriac. aſ ic ou tellen may.
In auntioge wif echeſ i ðe falſe lay.
Deve godeſ ant doumbe. he ſerved nitt ant day.
So deden mony oþere. þat ſinget weilawey.
Theodoſius waſ iſ nome. on criſt ne levede he noutt.
Þe levede on þe falſe godeſ, ðat peren wid honden wroutt.
Ðo þat child ſculde chriſtine ben. ic com him well in þoutt.
E bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibroutt.
Ðe moder waſ an heþene wif þat hire to wyman bere.
Ðo þat child ibore waſ. nolde ho hit furfare.
Þo ſende it into aſye. wid meſſagerſ ful yare.
To a norice þat hire wiſte. ant ſette hire to lore.
Ðe norice þat hire wiſte. children aheuede ſeuene.
Ðe eitteþe waſ maregrete. criſteſ may of heuene.
Taleſ ho ani tolde. ful feire ant ful euene.
Wou ho þoleden martirdom. ſein Laurence ant ſeinte Steuene.

In theſe fragments, the adulteration of the Saxon tongue, by a mixture of the Norman, becomes apparent; yet it is not ſo much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations; for which no reaſon can be given.

Hitherto the language uſed in this iſland, however different in ſucceſſive time, may be called Saxon; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be aſſigned, when the Saxon may be ſaid to ceaſe, and the Engliſh to commence. Robert of Glouceſter, however, who is placed by the criticks in the thirteenth century, ſeems to have uſed a kind of intermediate diction, neither Saxon nor Engliſh; in his work therefore we ſee the tranſition exhibited, and, as he is the firſt of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extenſive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the ſame meaſure with the foregoing author of St. Margarite, which poliſhed into greater exactneſs, appeared to our anceſtors ſo ſuitable to the genius of the Engliſh language, that it was continued in uſe almoſt to the middle of the ſeventeenth century.

OF þe batayles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þys londe
Þat worſt were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worſt hii were. vor oþere adde ſomwanne ydo,
As Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wuſte þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kepte yt holde noȝt, bote robby, and ſſende,
And deſtrue, and berne, & ſle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.
And bote lute yt nas worþ, þey hii were ouercome ylome.
Vor myd ſſypes and gret poer as preſt eſſone hii come.
Kyng Adelwolf of þys lond kyng was tuenty ȝer.
Þe Deneys come by hym ryuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorſt ȝer of ys kynedom
Myd þre & prytty ſſypuol men her prince hyder come,
And at Souþhamtone aryued, an hauene by Souþe.
Anoþer gret oſt þulke tyme aryuede at Porteſmouþe.
Þe kyng nuſte weþher kepe, at delde ys oſt atuo.
Þe Denes adde þe mayſtre, þo al was ydo,
And by Eſtangle and Lyndeſeye hii wende vorþ atte laſte,
And ſo hamward al by Kent, & ſlowe & barnde vaſte.
Aȝen wynter hii wende hem. anoþer ȝer eſt hii come.
And deſtrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
Þus al an ten ȝer þat lond hii broȝte þer doune,
So þat in þe teþe ȝer of þe kynge's croune,
Al byſouþe hii come alond, and þet folc of Somerſete
Þoru þe byſſop Alcſton and þet folc of Dorſete
Hii come & ſmyte an batayle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,
Þe Deneys were al byneþe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,
And more proweſſe dude þo, þan þe kyng myȝte byuore,
Þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noȝt al verlore.

þe kýng was þe boldore, þo, & aȝen hem þe more drou,
And ýs foure godes ſones woxe vaſte ý nou,
Edelbold and Adelbryȝt, Edelred and Alfred.
þýs was a ſtalwarde tem, & of gret wýſdom & red,
And kýnges were al foure, & defendede wel þýs lond,
An Deneýs dude ſſame ýnou, þat me volwel vond.
In ſýxteþe ȝere of þe kýnge's kýnedom
Is eldeſte ſone Adelbold gret oſt to hým nome,
And ýs fader alſo god, and oþere heye men al ſo,
And wende aȝen þýs Deneýs, þat muche wo adde ýe do.
Vor mýd tuo hondred ſſýpes & an alf at Temſe mouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterburý, and oþer tounes nome,
And ſo vorþ in to Soþereýe, & ſlowe & barnde vaſte,
þere þe kýng and ýs ſone hem mette atte laſte.
þere was bataýle ſtrong ýnou ýſmýte in an þrowe.
þe godes kýnȝtes leýe adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
Heueden, (þat were of ýſmýte,) & oþer lýmes alſo,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe bataýle were ýdo.
Wanne þat blod ſtod al abrod, vas þer gret wo ý nou.
Nýs ýt reuþe vorto hure, þat me ſo volc ſlou?
Ac our ſuete Louerd atte laſte ſſewede ýs ſuete grace,
And ſende þe Criſtýne Englýſſe men þe maýſtrýe in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch býneþe were echon.
Nou nas þer ȝut in Denemarch Criſtendom non;
þe kýng her after to holý chýrche ýs herte þe more drou,
And teþeȝede wel & al ýs lond, as hii aȝte, wel ý nou.
Seýn Swýthýn at Wýncheſtre býſſop þo was,
And Alcſton at Sýrebourne, þat amendede muche þýs cas.
þe kýng was wel þe betere man þoru her beýre red,
Tuentý wýnter he was kýng, ar he were ded.
At Wýncheſtre he was ýbured, as he ȝut lýþ þere.
Hýs tueýe ſones he ȝef ýs lond, as he býȝet ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Eſtſex,
And ſuþþe Adelbrýȝt, Kent and Weſtſex.
Eýȝte hondred ȝer ýt was and ſeuene and fýftý al ſo,
After þat God anerþe com, þat þýs dede was ýdo.
Boþe hii wuſte bý her týme wel her kýnedom,
At þe výfte ȝer Adelbold out of þýs lýue nome.
At Sſýrebourne he was ýbured, & ýs broþer Adelbrýȝt
His kýnedom adde after hým, as lawe was and rýȝt.
Bý ýs daýe þe verde com of þe heþhene men wel prout,
And Hamteſſyre and deſtrude Wýncheſtre al out.
And þat lond folc of Hamteſſyre her red þo nome
And of Barcſſyre, and foȝte and þe ſſrewen ouercome.
Adelbrýȝt was kýng of Kent ȝeres folle tene,
And of Weſtſex bote výue, þo he deýde ých wene.

ADELRED was after hým kýng ý mad in þe place,
Eýȝte hondred & ſeuene & ſýxtý as in þe ȝer of grace.
þe vorſte ȝer of ýs kýnedom þe Deneýs þýcke com,
And robbede and deſtrude, and cýtes vaſte nome.
Maýſtres hii adde of her oſt, as ýt were dukes, tueýe,
Hýnguar and Hubba, þat ſſrewen were beýe.
In Eſt Angle hii býleuede, to reſt hem as ýt were,
Mýd her oſt al þe wýnter, of þe vorſt ȝere.
þe oþer ȝer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
And ſlowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwýk nome.
þer was bataýle ſtrong ý nou, vor ýſlawe was þere
Oſryc kýng of Homberlond, & monýe þat with hým were.
þo Homberlond was þus ýſſend, hii wende & tounes nome.
So þat atte laſte to Eſtangle aȝen hým come.
þer hii barnde & robbede, and þat folc to grounde ſlowe,
And, as wolues among ſſep, reulých hem to drowe.
Seýnt Edmond was þo her kýng, & þo he ſeý þat deluol cas
þat me morþrede ſo þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deýe hýmſulf, þat ſuch ſorwe to ýſeý.
He dude hým vorþ among hýs ſon, nolde he noþýg fle.
Hii nome hým & ſcourged hým, & ſuþþe naked hým bounde
To a tre, & to hým ſſote, & made hým mony a wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hým þo þýcce, þat no ſtede nas býleuede.
Atte laſte hii martred hým, and ſmýte of ýs heued.
þe ſýxte ȝer of þe crounement of Aldered þe kýng
A nýwe oſt com into þýs lond, gret þoru alle þýng,
And anon to Redýnge robbede and ſlowe.
þe king and Alfred ýs broþer nome men ýnowe,
Mette hem, and a bataýle ſmýte vp Aſſeſdoune.
þer was mony moder chýld, þat ſone laý þer doune.
þe bataýle ýlaſte vorte nýȝt, and þer were aſlawe
Výf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wýþ drawe,
And mony þouſend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii to fle;
Ac hii adde alle ýbe aſſend, ȝýf þe nýȝt nadde ý be.
Tueýe bataýles her after in þe ſulf ȝere
Hii ſmýte, and at boþe þe heþene maýſtres were.
þe kýng Aldered ſone þo þen weý of deþ nome,
As ýt vel, þe výftý ȝer of ýs kýnedom.
At Wýmbourne he was ýbured, as God ȝef þat cas,
þe gode Alfred, ýs broþer, after hým kýng was.

ALFRED, þýs noble man, as in þe ȝer of grace he nom
Eýȝte hondred & ſýxtý & tuelue þe kýnedom.
Arſt he adde at Rome ýbe, &, vor ýs grete wýſdom,
þe pope Leon hým bleſſede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynge's croune of hýs lond, þat in þýs lond ȝut ýs:
And he led hým to be kýng, ar he kýng were ýwýs.
An he was kýng of Engelond, of alle þat þer come,
þat vorſt þus ýlad was of þe pope of Rome,
An ſuþþe oþer after hým of þe erchebýſſopes echon.
So þat hýuor hým pore kýng nas þer non.
In þe Souþ ſýde of Temeſe nýne bataýles he nome
Aȝen the Deneýs þe vorſt ȝer of ýs kýnedom.
Nýe ȝer he was þus in þýs lond in bataýle & in wo,
An ofte ſýþe aboue was, and býneþe oftor mo;
So longe, þat hým nere bý leuede bote þre ſſýren in ýs hond,
Hamteſſyre, and Wýlteſſyre, and Somerſete, of al ýs lond.
A daý as he werý was, and aſuoddrýnge hým nome
And ýs men were ýwend auýſſeþ, Seyn Cutbert to hym com.
"Ich am," he ſeyde, "Cutbert, to þe ýcham ýwend
"To brýnge þe gode týtýnges. Fram God ýcham ýſend.
"Vor þat folc of þýs lond to ſýnne her wýlle al ȝeue,
"And ȝut nolle herto her ſýnnes býleue
"þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þýs lond were ýbore;
"þan vor ȝou býddeþ God, wanne we beþ hým býuore,
"Hour Louerd mýd ýs eyen of milce on þe lokeþ þeruore,
"And þý poer þe wole ȝýue aȝen, þat þou aſt neý verlore.
"And þat þou þerof ſoþ ýſe, þou ſſalt abbe tokýnýnge.
"Vor þým men, þat beþ ago to daý auýſſynge,
"In lepes & in couſles ſo muche vyſs hii ſſolde hým brynge,
"þat ech man wondrý ſſal of ſo gret cacchýnge.
"And þe mor vor þe harde vorſte, þat þe water ýfrore hys,
"þat þe more aȝen þe kunde of vyſſýnge ýt ýs.
"Of ſerue ýt wel aȝen God, and ýief me ys meſſager,
"And þou ſſall þý wýlle abýde, as ýcham ýtold her."
As þýs kýng herof awoc, and of þýs ſýȝte þoȝte,
Hys výſſares come to hým, & ſo gret won of fyſs hým broȝte,
þat wonder ýt was, & namelýche vor þe weder was ſo colde.
þo lýuede þe god man wel, þat Seyn Cutbert adde ýtold.
In Deuenýſſyre þer after arýuede of Deneýs
þre and tuentý ſſýpuol men, all aȝen þe peýs,
þe kýnge's broþer of Denemarch duc of oſt was.
Oure kýnge's men of Engelond mette hem bý cas,
And ſmýte þer an bataýle, and her gret duc ſlowe,
And eyȝte hondred & fourtý men, & her caronýes to drowe.
þo kyng Alfred hurde þýs, ýs herte gladede þo,
þat lond folc to hým come ſo þýcke ſo ýt mýȝte go,
Of Somerſete, of Wýlteſſýre, of Hamteſſýre þerto,
Euere as he wende, and of ýs owe folc al ſo.
So þat he adde poer ýnou, and atte laſte hii come,
And a bataýle at Edendone aȝen þe Deneýs nome,
And ſlowe to grounde, & wonne þe maýſtre of the velde.
þe kýng & ýs grete duke býgonne hem to ȝelde
To þe kýng Alfred to ýs wýlle, and oſtages toke,
Vorto wende out of ýs lond, ȝýf he ýt wolde loke;
And ȝut þerto, vor ys loue, to auonge Criſtendom.
Kýng Gurmund, þe hexte kýng, vorſt þer to come.
Kýng Alfred ýs godfader was. & ýbaptýſed ek þer were
þrettý of her hexte dukes. and muche of þat folc þere
Kýng Alfred hem huld wýþ hým tuelf dawes as he hende,
And ſuþþe he ȝef hem large ȝýftes, and let hým wende.
Hii, þat nolde Criſtyn be, of lande ſlowe þo,
And byȝonde ſee in France dude wel muche wo.
ȝut þe ſſrewen come aȝen, and muche wo here wroȝte.
Ac þe kýng Alfred atte laſte to ſſame hem euere broȝte.
Kýng Alfred was þe wýſoſt kýnȝ, þat long was býuore.
Vor þeý me ſegge þe lawes beþ in worre týme vorlore,
Nas ýt noȝt ſo hiis daýe. vor þeý he in worre were,
Lawes he made rýȝtuollore, and ſtrengore þan er were.
Clerc he was god ynou, and ȝut, as me telleþ me,
He was more þan ten ȝer old, ar he couþe ýs abece.
Ac ýs gode moder ofte ſmale ȝýftes hým tok,
Vor to byleue oþer ple, and loký on ýs boke.
So þat bý por clergýe ýs rýȝt lawes he wonde,
þat neuere er nere ý mad, to gouerný ýs lond.
And vor þe worre was ſo muche of þe luþer Deneýs,
þe men of þýs ſulue lond were of þe worſe peýs.
And robbede and ſlowe oþere, þeruor he býuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreýe of ýs lond,
And in ech toune of þe hondred a teþýnge were alſo,
And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in teþýnge were ýdo,
And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in teþýnge were,
And wuſte ſomdel of her ſtat, ȝýf me þu vp hem bere.
So ſtreýt he was, þat þeý me ledde amýdde weýes heýe
Seluer, þat non man ne dorſte ýt nýme, þey he ýt ſeýe.
Abbeýs he rerde mony on, and mony ſtudes ýwýs.
Ac Wyncheſtrye he rerde on, þat nýwe munſtre ýcluped ýs.
Hýs lýf eýȝte tuentý ȝer in ýs kýnedom ýlaſte.
After ýs deþ he wos ýbured at Wýncheſtre atte laſte.

Sir John Mandeville wrote, as he himſelf informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which compriſing a relation of many different particulars, conſequently required the uſe of many words and phraſes, may be properly ſpecified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have choſen the firſt, becauſe it ſhows, in ſome meaſure, the ſtate of European ſcience as well as of the Engliſh tongue; and the ſecond, becauſe it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expreſſion.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may ſee the ſterre tranſmontane, that is clept the ſterre of the ſee, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode ſterre. But men ſee another ſterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the ſchip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode ſterre, right ſo don ſchip men bezonde the parties, be the ſterre of the Southe, the which ſterre apperethe not to us. And this ſterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode ſterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cauſe, men may wel perceyve, that the londe and the ſee ben of rownde ſchapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament ſchewethe in o contree, that ſchewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and ſotyle compaſſement of wytt, that zif a man fond paſſages be ſchippes, that wolde go to ſerchen the world, men myghte go be ſchippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, aftre that I have ſeyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Aſtrolabre, that the ſterre that is clept the tranſmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties ſeptemtrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my ſelf have meſured it by the Aſtrolabre. Now ſchulle ze knowe, that azen the Tranſmontayne, is the tother ſterre, that is clept Antartyke; as I have ſeyd before. And tho 2 ſterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: ſo that tho ſterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; ſo that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hathe benethen. Aftre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men ſeen firſt the ſterre Antartyk. And ſo fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that ſterre more highe; ſo that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of hegthe, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be ſee and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have ſpoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the ſterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and ſchippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee ſcholde have ſeen alle the roundneſſe of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have ſeyd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 ſterres: the whiche halfondelle I have ſeyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have ſeyn toward the Northe, undre the Tranſmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionalle, I have ſeen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have ſeen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and ſo there ne faylethe but that I have ſeen alle the firmament, ſaf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundneſſe of the firmament holt 90 degrees: ſo there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And alſo I have ſeen the 3 parties of alle the roundneſſe of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I ſeye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of all the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and ſchippynge and conduyt: and alle weyes he ſcholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben ſtreghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the tranſmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, ben feet azenſt feet. For alle the parties of ſee and of lond han here appoſitees, habitables or trepaſſables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that aftre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Preſtre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from Englond toward Jeruſalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Weſt: and the lond of Preſtre John is the low partie of the erthe, toward the Eſt: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and alſo highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the ſee ben of round forme and ſchapp, as I have ſeyd beforn. And than that men gon upward to o coſt, men gon dounward to another coſt. Alſo zee have herd me ſeye, that Jeruſalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and ſchewen there, be a ſpere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that ſchewethe no ſchadwe on no ſyde. And that it ſcholde ben in, the myddes of the world, David wytneſſethe it in the Pſautre, where he ſeythe, Deus operatus eſt ſalutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the Weſt, for to go toward Jeruſalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jeruſalem, unto other confynyes of the ſuperficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men gon bezonde tho iourneyes, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronynge the roundneſſe of the erthe and of the ſee, undre oure contrees on this half. And therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed ſometyme from our contrees, for to go ſerche the world. And ſo he paſſed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and ſo longe he wente be ſee and lond, and ſo enviround the world be many ſeyſons, that he fond an yle, where he herde ſpeke his owne language, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, ſuche wordes as men ſpeken to beſtes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I ſeye, that he had gon ſo longe, be londe and be ſee, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirounynge, that is to ſeye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have paſſed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and ſo he loſt moche peynefulle labour, as him ſelf ſeyde, a gret while aftre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle aftre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempeſt of the ſee toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd ſpeke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was poſſible thinge. But how it ſemethe to ſymple men unlerned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and alſo that men ſcholde falle toward the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon leſſe, than wee mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duelle, outher aboven or benethen, it ſemethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than ony other folk. And righte as it ſemethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte ſo it ſemethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere reſoun, the erthe and the ſee, that ben ſo grete and ſo hevy, ſcholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore ſeithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui ſuſpendi terrā ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be poſſible thing, that men may ſo envyronne alle the world, natheles of a 1000 perſones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretneſſe of the erthe and of the ſee, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde redye him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundneſſe and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, aftre the opynyoun of the old wiſe aſtronomeres. And here ſeyenges I repreve noughte. But aftre my lytylle wyt, it ſemethe me, ſavynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere underſtondynge, I ſeye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than aftre, be the gret compaſs deviſed be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; ſo that in as many parties, as the grete compas ſchal be departed, in als manye, ſchalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the ſpaces ben leſſe. Now thanne, be the gret compas repreſented for the firmament, and the litille compas repreſented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyſed, be aſtronomeres, in 12 ſignes; and every ſigne is devyſed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Alſo, be the erthe devyſed in als manye parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye anſwere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that aftre the auctoures of aſtronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe anſweren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 ſithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, aftre myles of oure contree. So moche hathe the erthe in roundneſſe, and of heghte enviroun, aftre myn opynyoun and myn undirſtondynge. And zee ſchulle undirſtonde, that aftre opynyoun of olde wiſe philoſophres and aſtronomeres, oure contree ne Ireland ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles coſtynge to hem, ne ben not in the ſuperficyalte cownted aboven the erthe; as it ſchewethe be alle the bokes of aſtronomye. For the ſuperficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben deſcendynge toward the Weſt. And alſo theſe yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenſt us, beth noght reckned in the climates: for thei ben azenſt us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates ſtrecchen hem envyrounynge the world.

II. And I John Maundevylle knyghte aboveſeyd, (alle thoughe I bē unworthi) that departed from our contrees and paſſed the ſee, the zeer of grace 1322. that have paſſed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle ſtraunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myſelf, for myn unable inſuffiſance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my ſelf) to reſte: for gowtes, artetykes, that me diſtreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenſt my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge ſolace in my wrecched reſte, recordynge the tyme paſſed, I have fulfilled theiſe thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherfore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it pleſe hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I ſchalle preye for hem. And alle tho that ſeyn for me a Pater noſter, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my ſynnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his pleſance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I ſchalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beſeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godeneſſe and grace comethe fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire ſoules with inſpiracioun of the Holy Goſt, in makynge defence of alle hire goſtly enemyes here in erthe, to hire ſalvacioun, both of body and ſoule; to worſchipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is, withouten qualitee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is preſent, and alle thinges contenynyge; the whiche that no goodneſſe may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyvethe and regnethe God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The firſt of our authours, who can be properly ſaid to have written Engliſh, was Sir John Gower, who, in his *Confeſſion of a Lover*, calls Chaucer his diſciple, and may therefore be conſidered as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to ſpeke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befalle in ſondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All ſodeinly, er it be wiſt,
A tunne, whan his lie ariſt
Tobreketh, and renneth all abonte,
Which els ſhulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell ſkare
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the ſtreme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it ſhall reſtreine.

Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He it not wiſe, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miſwent,
And thervpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in ſondrie wiſe:
But what man wolde him ſelſe auiſe
His conſcience, and nought miſuſe,
He maie well at the firſt excuſe
His God, whiche euer ſtant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So muſt it ſtande vpon vs ſelue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenarly vpon vs all.
For man is cauſe of that ſhall fall.

The hiſtory of our language is now brought to the point at which the hiſtory of our poetry is generally ſuppoſed to commence, the time of the illuſtrious Geoffry Chaucer, who may perhaps, with great juſtice, be ſtiled the firſt of our verſifyers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deſerved all the praiſe which he has received, or all the cenſure that he has ſuffered. Dryden, who, miſtakes genius for learning, and, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, aſcribes to Chaucer the firſt refinement of our numbers, the firſt production of eaſy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more poliſhed languages of the continent. Skinner contrarily blames him in harſh terms for having vitiated his native ſpeech by *whole cartloads of foreign words.* But he that reads the works of Gower will find ſmooth numbers and eaſy rhymes, of which Chaucer is ſuppoſed to have been the inventor, and the French words, whether good or bad, of which Chaucer is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to diſcover with particular exactneſs; but the works of Gower and Lydgate ſufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and ſome improvements he undoubtedly made by the various diſpoſitions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he ſeems to have been happy and judicious. I have ſelected ſeveral ſpecimens both of his proſe and verſe; and among them, part of his tranſlation of Boetius, to which another verſion, made in the time of Queen Mary, is oppoſed. It would be improper to quote very ſparingly an authour of ſo much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book generally known.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am conſtrained to begin verſe of ſorowfull matter, that whilom in floriſhyng ſtudie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng muſes of Poetes enditen to me thinges to be writen, and drerie teres. At laſte no drede ne might overcame tho muſes, that thei ne werren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to ſaie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now ſorowfull wierdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, haſted by the harmes that I have, and ſorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren ſhad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the ſlacke ſkinne trembleth of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be ſwete, but cometh to wretches often icleped: Alas, alas! with how defe an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to cloſe wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that ſorowfull houre, that is to ſaie, the deth, had almoſte drente myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her deceyable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, ſtode in no ſtedfaſt degre.

IN the mene while, that I ſtill record theſe thynges with myſelf, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poinctell: I ſaugh ſtondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by ſemblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, ſeying over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with ſoche vigour and ſtrength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it ſo, that ſhe were full of ſo grete age, that menne woulden not trowen in no manere, that ſhe were of our elde.

The ſtature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for ſometyme ſhe conſtrained and ſhronke her ſelven, like to the common meſure of menne: and ſometyme it ſeemed, that ſhe touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when ſhe hove her hedde higher, ſhe perced the ſelf heven, ſo that the ſight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and ſubtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes ſhe had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her ſelf declaryng, and ſhewyng to me the beautie: the whiche clothes a darkneſſe of a forleten and diſpiſed elde had duſked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by ſmoked Images.

In the nethereſt hemme and border of theſe clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekiſhe A. that ſignifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hieſt bordure, a Grekiſhe C. that ſignifieth the life contemplatiſe. And betwene theſe two letters there were ſeen degrees nobly wrought, in manner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the nethereſt letter to the uppereſt: natheleſſe handes of ſome men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by ſtrength, and everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie ſoche peces, as he might getten. And forſothe this aforeſaied woman bare ſmale bokes in her right hand, and in her left hand ſhe bare a ſcepter. And when ſhe ſawe theſe Poeticall muſes approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, ſhe was a little amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (qđ ſhe) hath ſuffered approchen to this ſike manne theſe commen ſtrompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne aſſwagen not his ſorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and noriſhe hym with ſwete venime? Forſothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, diſtroien the Corne, plentuous of fruictes of reſon. For thei holden hertes of men in uſage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muſes had withdrawen fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and un-

profitable

COLVILE.

I That in tyme of proſperite, and floryſhing ſtudye, made pleaſaunte and delectable dities, or verſes: alas now beyng heauy and ſad ouerthrowen in aduerſitie, am compelled to fele and taſt heuines and greif. Beholde the muſes Poeticall, that is to ſaye: the pleaſure that is in poetes verſes, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ theſe verſes in meter, and the ſorowfull verſes do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yſſuinge out of my eyes for ſorowe. Whiche muſes no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or baniſhment. Sometyme the ioye of happy and luſty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the courſe of ſorowfull olde age cauſeth me to reioyſe. For haſty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and ſorow hath commaunded and broughte me into the ſame old age, that is to ſay: that ſorowe cauſeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled ſkinne trembleth my fleſh, cleane conſumed and waſted with ſorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is luſtye, and in pleaſure or welth: but in time of aduerſitie, when it is often deſyred. Alas, alas! howe dull and deffe be the eares of cruel death vnto men in miſery that would fayne dye: and yet refuſythe to come and ſhutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that falſe fortune fauoryd me with her tranſitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almoſt ouercom me. That is to ſay deathe was redy to oppreſſe me when I was in proſperitie. Nowe for by cauſe that fortune beynge turned, from proſperitie into aduerſitie, (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenaunce: my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes, why haue you ſo often boſted me, ſayinge that I was happy when I had honor poſſeſſions riches, and authoritie whych be tranſitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no ſtedefaſt degre.

WHYLES that I conſiderydde pryuylye with my ſelfe the thynges before ſayd, and deſcrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I ſawe a woman ſtand ouer my hed of a reuerend countenaunce, hauyng quycke and glyſteryng clere eyes, aboue the common ſorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of ſtrength, although ſhe ſeemed ſo olde that by no meanes ſhe is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her ſtature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe ſhe ſhewethe herſelfe at the commen length or ſtatur of men, and other whiles ſhe ſeemeth ſo high, as though ſhe touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when ſhe wold ſtretch fourth her hed hygher, it alſo perced thorough heauen, ſo that mens ſighte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her veſtures or cloths were perfyt of the finyſte thredes, and ſubtyll workemanſhyp, and of ſubſtaunce permament, whych veſturs ſhe had wouen with her own hands as I perceyued after by her owne ſaiynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche veſtures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obſcuryd and darkened, as the ſmoke is wont to darken images that ſtand nyghe the ſmoke. In the lower parte of the ſaid veſtures was read the greke letter P. wouen whych ſignifyeth practiſe or actyffe, and in the hygher part of the veſtures the greke letter T. whych eſtandeth for theorica, that ſignifieth ſpeculacion or contemplation. And betwene both the ſayd letters were ſene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a paſſage or waye in ſteppes or degrees from the lower part where the letter P. was which is vnderſtand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderſtand ſpeculacion or contemplacion. Neuertheleſs the handes of ſome vyolente perſones had cut the ſayde veſtures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, ſuch as euery one coulde catch. And ſhe her ſelfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a ſcepter, which foreſayd phyloſophy (when ſhe ſaw the muſes poetycal preſent at my bed, ſpekyng ſorowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry ſayd (with terrible or frownynge countenaunce) who ſuffred theſe crafty harlottes to com to thys ſycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increaſe the ſame with ſwete poyſon. Theſe be they that doo dyſtroye the fertile and plentious commodytyes of reaſon and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes, and accuſtome or ſubdue mens myndes with ſickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them

of

profitable manne, as ben wont to finde commenly emong the peple, I would well ſuffre the laſſe grevouſly. For why, in ſoche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrowen fro me this man, that hath ben nouriſhed in my ſtudies or ſcoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben ſwete, till it be at the laſt, and ſuffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muſes, that is to ſay, by my notefull ſciences. And thus this companie of muſes iblamed caſten wrothly the chere dounward to the yerth, and ſhewing by redneſſe ther ſhame, thei paſſeden ſorowfully the threſholde. And I of whom the ſight plounged in teres was darked, ſo that I ne might not know what that woman was, of ſo Imperial aucthoritie, I woxe all abaſhed and ſtonied, and caſt my ſight doune to the yerth, and began ſtill for to abide what ſhe would doen afterward. Then came ſhe nere, and ſet her doune upon the uttereſt corner of my bed, and ſhe beholdyng my chere, that was caſt to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with theſe wordes (that I ſhall ſaine) the perturbacion of my thought.

of the ſame. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or withdrawen from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen ſorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke ſhould not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the ſtudyes of Ariſtotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence maremaids (that ſeme ſwete untyll you haue brought a man to deathe) and ſuffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muſes or ſcyences that be holſome and good. And after that philoſophy had ſpoken theſe wordes, the ſayd companye of the muſys poeticall beyng rebukyd and ſad, caſte down their countenaunce to the grounde, and by bluſſyng confeſſed their ſhamfaſtnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my ſyght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, ſo that I knew not what woman this was hauing ſoo great aucthoritie) was amaſyd or aſtonyed, and lokyng downeward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng ſhe would ſaye ferther, then ſhe had ſaid. Then ſhe approching and drawynge nere vnto me, ſat downe vpon the vttermoſt part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face ſad with weping, and declynyed toward the earth for ſorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth theſe ſayinges folowynge.

The concluſions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book (written to his ſon in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) ſtandeth ſo good at this day, eſpecially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, ſays an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my ſonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne ſcyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and alſo well conſydre I thy beſye prayer in eſpecyal to lerne the tretyſe of the aſtrolabye. Than for as moche as a philoſopher ſaithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiſcendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therfore I have given the a ſufficient aſtrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretiſe, I purpoſe to teche the a certaine nombre of concluſions, pertainynge to this ſame inſtrument. I ſay a certaine nombre of concluſions for thre cauſes, the firſt cauſe is this. Truſte wel that al the concluſions that have be founden, or ells poſſiblye might be founde in ſo noble an inſtrument as in the aſtrolabye, ben unknowen perfitely to anye mortal man in this region, as I ſuppoſe. Another cauſe is this, that ſothely in any cartes of the aſtrolabye that I have yſene, ther ben ſome concluſions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther beheſtes: and ſome of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretiſe divided in five partes, wil I ſhewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Engliſhe, for Latyne ne canſt thou nat yet but ſmale, my litel ſonne. But nevertheleſſe ſuffiſeth to the theſe trewe concluſyons in Engliſhe, as well as ſuffiſeth to theſe noble clerkes Grekes theſe ſame concluſions in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firſte out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to ſaine in Latine.

And God wote that in all theſe languages and in manye mo, have theſe concluſyons ben ſufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome,

Now wol I pray mekely every perſon diſcrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretiſe to have my rude ententing excuſed, and my ſuperfluite of wordes, for two cauſes. The firſt cauſe is, for that curious endityng and harde ſentences is full hevy at ones, for ſoch a childe to lerne. And the ſeconde cauſe is this, that ſothely me ſemeth better to writen unto a childe twiſe a gode ſentence, than he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be ſo that I ſhewe the in my lith Engliſhe, as trew concluſions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and ſubtil concluſions as ben yſhewed in Latin, in any comon tretiſe of the aſtrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God ſave the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him ſaith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the laſſe. But conſydreth well, that I ne uſurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde aſtrologiens, and have it tranſlated in myn Engliſhe onely for thy doctrine: and with this ſwerde ſhal I ſlene envy.

The firſt party.

The firſt partye of this tretiſe ſhal reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne aſtrolaby, bycauſe that thou ſhalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne inſtrument.

The ſeconde party.

The ſeconde partye ſhal teche the to werken the very practike of the foreſaid concluſions, as ferforthe and alſo narowe as may be ſhewed in ſo ſmale an inſtrument portatiſe aboute. For wel wote every aſtrologien, that ſmalleſt fractions ne wol not be ſhewed in ſo ſmal an inſtrument, as in ſubtil tables calculed for a cauſe.

The PROLOGUE of the TESTAMENT of LOVE.

MANY men ther ben, that with eres openly ſprad ſo moche ſwalowen the delicious neſſe of jeſtes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godeneſſe or of the badneſſe of the ſentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle ſoule ſo ſore have mined and graffed in my ſpirites, that ſoche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boiſtous percen the herte of the herer to the inreſt point, and planten there the ſentence of thinges, ſo that with litel helpe it is able to ſpring, this boke, that nothynge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of ſemelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boiſtous, and ſo drawe togiðer to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent ſentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and ſome with wers, as with red inke, and ſome with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the ſyght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the firſt leudeneſſe. So ſothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayſe, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudeneſſe commendeth. Eke it ſhal yeve ſight that other precyous thynges ſhall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many ſoveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfilde, but certes there ben ſome that ſpeken ther poiſye mater in Frenche, of whiche ſpeche the Frenche men have as gode a fantaſye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Engliſhe. And many termes there ben in Englyſhe, whiche unneth we Engliſhe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe ſhould than a Frenche man borne? ſoche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Engliſhe. Right ſo truely the underſtandyn of Engliſhmen woll not ſtretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what ſo ever we boſten of ſtraunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of ſcience, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche alſo enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us ſhewe our fantaſies in ſuch wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudneſſe in travaile, yet ſoch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben neceſſarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour ſene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thynge lightly may be conceved to eſchue perils, and neceſſaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or perſons.

Certes the ſoverainſt thinge of deſire and moſt creture reſonable, have or els ſhuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unreſonable beſtes mowen not, ſithe reſon hath in 'hem no workinge: than reſonable that wol not, is compariſoned to unreſonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forſothe the moſt ſoveraine and final perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a ſothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creatour.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovynge his creatour, is the conſideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, underſtandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unſene pryvities of God made to us ſyghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and underſtondinge. Theſe thinges than forſothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge ſothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thynges. Lo! David ſaith: thou haſte delited me in makinge, as who ſaith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in conſideracion of thy makinge. Whereof Ariſtotle in the boke de Animalibus, ſaith to naturell philoſophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther cretoure: and alſo in knowinge of cauſes in kindelye thynges, conſidrid forſothe the formes of kindelye thynges and the ſhap, a gret kyndely love we ſhulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is ſhewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philoſophers with a lyvely ſtudie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret ſwet and travaille to us leften of cauſes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philoſophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty luſt in kindely vertues and matters of reſon the perfeccion by buſy ſtudy to knowe, than to have had all the treſour, al the richeſſe, al the vaine glory, that the paſſed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to ſaine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke preſſed that ſoch godenes hated. And bicauſe this boke ſhall be of love, and the prime cauſes of ſtering in that doinge with paſſions and diſeſes for wantinge of deſire, I wil that this boke be cleped the teſtament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in ſcorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, ſay he wil rende out the ſwerde of Hercules handes, and alſo he ſhulde ſet Hercules Gades a mile yer ferther, and over that he had power of ſtrength to pull up the ſpere, that Aliſander the noble might never wagge, and that paſſinge al thinge to ben mayſter of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete proweſſe in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther ſhall be made more ſcorne and jape of me, that I ſo unworthely clothed altogither in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to ſpeak of love, or els of the cauſes in that matter, ſithen al the gretteſt clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who ſaith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther ſharp ſithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forſothe commendeth noughtè his reſon, that he hath in hain, be it never ſo truſty. And although theſe noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the ſheves, and made many ſhockes, yet have I enſample to gaðerthe ſmale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the ſmalle houndes, notwithſtanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remiſſailes, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the almeſſe. Yet alſo have I leve of the noble huſbande Boece, although I be a ſtraunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and theſe grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the ſhedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encreſe my porcion with that I ſhal drawe by privyties out of ſhockes; a ſlye ſervaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in cauſes of thynges, was more hardier in the firſte ſechers, and ſo ſayth Ariſtotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther paſſing ſtudy han freſhed our wittes, and oure underſtandynge han excited in conſideracion of trouth by ſharpenes of ther reſons, Utterly theſe thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lifelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of meſure was boiſtous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind aſketh, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean ſe ſo to ariſe unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to ſpill all the erthe.

The Prologues of the Canterbury Tales of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his ſhouris ſote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in ſuch licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his ſwetè breth
Enſpirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halvè cours yrunn:
And ſmalè foulis makin melodye,
That ſlepin allè night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to ſekin ſtrangè ſtrondes,
To ſervin hallowes couth in ſondry londes:
And ſpecially fro every ſhir'is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy bliſfull martyr for to ſeke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were ſeke.
Befell that in that ſeſon on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hoſtery
Wele nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of ſundrie folk, by aventure yſall
In felaſhip; and pilgrimes wer they all:
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
The chambers and the ſtablis werin wide,
And well we werin eſid at the beſt:
And ſhortly whan the ſunnè was to reſt,
So had I ſpokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaſhip anone;
And madè forward erli for to riſe,
To take our weye, ther as I did deviſe.
But nathleſs while that I have time and ſpace,
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reſon,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, ſo as it ſemid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woll I firſt begin.

The Knight.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timè that he firſt began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curteſy.
Full worthy was he in his lord'is werre,
And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre
As well in Chriſtendom, as in Hethneſs;
And evyr honoured for his worthineſs.
At Aleſſandre' he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin allè naciouns in Pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Chriſten-man ſo oft of his degree
In Granada; in the ſege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete ſee
At many'a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Trameſene,
In liſtis thrys, and alwey ſlein his ſo.
This ilke worthy knight had ben alſo
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turky;
And evirmore he had a ſov'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wiſe;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no villany ne ſaid
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,
Of fuſtian he werid a gipon,
Allè beſmottrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.

The Firſt Boke.

NOW herkin, as I have you ſaied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to ſlepe I laie,
Right as I was wont for to doen,
And fill aſlepè wondir ſone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagè milis two
To the corps of ſainct Leonarde,
To makin lithe that erſt was harde.
But as me ſlept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde ſtandyng in ſondrie ſtages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraituris,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I ſawe evir.
But certainly I n'iſt nevir
Where that it was, but well wiſt I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I ſawe anone right her figure
Nakid yfletyng in a ſe,
And alſo on her hedde parde
Her roſy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde,
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè ſonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.
But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.
I woll now ſyng, if that I can,
The armis, and alſo the man,
That firſt came through his deſtine
Fugitife fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the ſtrondis of Lavine,
And tho began the ſtorie' anone,
As I ſhall tellin you echone.
Firſt ſawe I the diſtruccion
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his falſe untrue forſwerynges,
And with his chere and his leſynges,
That made a horſe, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loſte all ther joye.
And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions caſtill aſſailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus ſlain,
And Polites his ſonne certain,
Diſpitouſly of Dan Pyrrhus.
And next that ſawe I howe Venus,
When that ſhe ſawe the caſtill brende,
Doune from hevin ſhe gan deſcende,
And bade her ſonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Eſcapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre', old Anchiſes,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchiſes in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.
Then ſawe I next that all in fere
How Creuſa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong ſonne clepid Julo,
And eke Aſcanius alſo,
Fleddin eke, with full drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a foreſt as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creüſa was iloſte, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her ſought, and how her ghoſte
Bad hym to ſlie the Grekis hoſte,

And ſaied he muſt into Itaile,
As was his deſtinie, ſauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her ſpirite gan appere,
The wordis that ſhe to hym ſaied,
And for to kepe her ſonne hym praied.
There ſawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinè,
With his ſhippis began to ſaile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As ſtreight as ere thei mightin go.
There ſawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That haſt ihated all thy life
Mercileſs all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loudè, that he ſhould ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenchè
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of their ſavacion.
There ſawe I ſoche tempeſt ariſe,
That evèry herte might agriſe
To ſe it paintid on the wall.
There ſawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full wofull chere
Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
To ſave and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your ſonne ywas.

Gode counſaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the preſe and dwell with ſothfaſtneſſe,
Suffiſe unto thy gode though it be ſmall,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilneſſe,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more than the behovin ſhall,
Rede well thy ſelf, that othir folke canſt rede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir it 'is no drede.
Painè the not eche crokid to redreſſe,
In truſt of her that tournith as a balle,
Grete reſt ſtandith in litil buſineſſe,
Beware alſo to ſpurne again a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thy ſelf that demiſt othir's dede,
And trouthe the ſhall deliver it 'is no drede.
That the is ſent receve in buxomeneſſe;
The wraſtlyng of this worlde aſkith a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildirneſſe,
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o beſt out of thy ſtall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
Weivith thy luſte and let thy ghoſt the lede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world'is tranſmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
Withour ordir or due diſcrecion
Govirnid is by fortun'is errour,
But nathèleſſe the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not doe me ſyng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labeur
For finally fortune I doe defie.
Yet is me left the ſight of my reſoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truily no force of thy reddour
To hym that ovir hymſelf hath maiſtrie,
My ſuffiſaunce yſhal be my ſuccour,
For finally fortune I do defie.
O Socrates, thou ſtedfaſt champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddiſt her oppreſſion,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the diſceipt of her colour,
And that her moſte worſhip is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a falſe diſſimulour.
For finally fortune I do defie.

The anſwere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but himſelf it wene,
He that yhath hymſelf hath ſuffiſaunce,
Why ſaieſt thou then I am to the ſo kene,
That hath thy ſelf out of my govirnaunce?
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
That thou haſt lent or this, thou ſhalt not ſtrive,
What woſt thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
And eke thou haſt thy beſtè frende alive.
I have the taught diviſion betwene
Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,
The nedith not the gallè of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
Now ſeeſt thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maieſt arive
There bountie bereth the key of my ſubſtaunce,
And eke thou haſte thy beſtè frende alive.
How many have I refuſed to ſuſtene,
Sith I have the foſtrid in thy pleſaunce?
Wolt thou then make a ſtatute on thy quene,
That I ſhall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whele with othir muſt thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou haſt thy beſtè frende alive.

The anſwere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adverſitie,
My frend maiſt thou not revin blind goddeſſe,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a preſſe,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richeſſe
Pronoſtike is thou wolt ther toure aſſaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before ſickeneſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchiſt at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richeſſe,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why ſhouldiſt thou my roialtie oppreſſe?
The ſe maie ebbe and flowin more and leſſe,
The welkin hath might to ſhine, rain, and haile,
Right ſo muſt I kithin my brotilneſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majeſtie,
That all purveighith of his rightwiſeneſſe,
That ſamè thyng fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blindè beſtis full of leudèneſs!
The heven hath propirtie of ſikirneſs,
This worldè hath evir reſtleſſe travaile,
The laſt daie is the ende of myne entreſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilneſſe,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I ſhall quitin you this buſineſſe,
And if ye liſte releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his beſt frende of his nobleneſſe
That to ſome bettir ſtate he maie attain.

Lydgate was a monk of Bury, who wrote about the ſame time with Chaucer. Out of his prologue to his third book of the *Fall of Princes* a few ſtanzas are ſelected, which, being compared with the ſtyle of his two contemporaries, will ſhow that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a ſettled ſtate.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horſe to releue his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold whan thruſt doth hym aſſayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,
Tight ſo fare I which in my buſineſſe,
No ſuccour fynde my rudenes to redreſſe.
I meane as thus, I haue no freſh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhethorike no floure,
In my labour for to refreſh me:
Nor of the ſuſters in noumber thriſe three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaſo dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.
Nor of theyr ſpringes clere and chriſtaline,
That ſprange by touchyng of the Pegaſe,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of ſo great ſcarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with ſome drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.
Our life here ſhort of wit the great dulnes
The heuy ſoule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glaſyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a ſtrong batail
With werines my ſpirite to aſſayle,
And with their ſubtil creping in moſt queint
Hath made my ſpirit in makyng for to feint.
And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my ſtepmother called obliuion,
Hath a baſtyll of foryetfulnes,
To ſtoppe the paſſage, and ſhadow my reaſon
That I might haue no clere direccion,

In tranſlating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.
  Thus was I ſet and ſtode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer liſt to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me conſtrayne,
Bochas taccompliſh for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to reſt I durſt not procede.

Forteſcue was chief juſtice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king Henry VI. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkeſbury, and probably wrote moſt of his works in his privacy. The following paſſage is ſelected from his book of the *Difference between an abſolute and limited Monarchy*.

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by ſome men, why one Realme is a Lordſhyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordſchip, *Royal and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum & Regale*; ſythen thes two Princes beth of egall Aſtate.

To this dowte it may be anſweryd in this manner; The firſt Inſtitution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cauſe of this diverſyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the firſt Realme, and ſubduyd it to hymſelf by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accompliſhment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppreſſyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum.* But holy Writ callith hym *Robuſtus Venator coram Deo.* For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beſte for to ſcle and eate hym; ſo Nembroth ſubduyd to him the People with Might, to have their ſervice and their goods, uſing upon them the Lordſchip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum.* After hym Belus that was callid firſt a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then moſt reſemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Cryſtyn Princes uſen the ſame Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys ſayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem.* And thus I ſuppoſe firſt beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale.* But afterward, when Mankynd was more manſuete, and better diſpoſyd to Vertue, Grete Communalties, as was the Feliſhip, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philoſopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts muſt needs have an Heed; than they choſe the ſame Brute to be their heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Inſtitution, and onyng of themſelf into a Realme, ordeynyd the ſame Realme ſo to be rulyd and juſtyfyd by ſuch Laws, as they al would aſſent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycauſe it is mynyſtrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale. Dominium Politicum dicitur quaſi Regimen, plurium Scientia, ſive Conſilio miniſtratum.* The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali.* And as Diodorus Syculus ſaith, in his Boke *de priſcis Hiſtoriis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the ſame Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Aſſent of his People. And in like forme as he ſaith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Libie*; And alſo the more parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike.* Which manner of Rule and Lordſhip, the ſayd Diodorus in that Boke, prayſith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more ſewerly do Juſtice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is alſo good for his People that receyve therby, ſuch Juſtice as they deſyer themſelf. Now as me ſeymth, it ys ſhewyd opinly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Deſier and Inſtitution of the People of the ſame Prince.

Of the works of Sir Thomas More it was neceſſary to give a larger ſpecimen, both becauſe our language was then in a great degree formed and ſettled, and becauſe it appears from Ben Jonſon, that his works were conſidered as models of pure and elegant ſtyle. The tale, which is placed firſt, becauſe earlieſt written, will ſhow what an attentive reader will, in peruſing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffuſed among thoſe claſſes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has ſuffered very little change. There is another reaſon why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better truſted than any other edition of the Engliſh books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry ieſt how a ſergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maiſter Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and ſay,
  That beſt is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
  The buſines that he can,
And in no wyſe,
To enterpryſe,
  An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no ſkyll,
  Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath laſte,
The hoſiers crafte,
  And falleth to making ſhone,
The ſmythe that ſhall,
To payntyng fall,
  His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
  To goe to writyng ſcole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
  I wene ſhall proue a fole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
  Nothyng but kyſſe the cup,
With her phiſick,
Wil kepe one ſicke,
  Tyll ſhe haue ſouſed hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer ſawe,
  The wayes to bye and ſell,
Wenyng to ryſe,
By marchaundiſe,
  I wiſh to ſpede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo ſeke,
  By all the meanes he may,
To fall in ſute,
Tyll he diſpute,
  His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe,
For euery ſtrawe,
  Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and ſtrife,
But by my life,
  I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go ſmatter,
  In philoſophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
  In theology,
All that enſue,
Suche craftes new,
  They driue ſo farre a caſt,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
  Beſhrewe themſelfe at laſt.
This thing was tryed
And verefyed,
  Here by a ſergeaunt late,
That thriftly was,
Or he coulde pas,
  Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See how he could,
  A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
  Take hede and ye ſhall here.
It happed ſo,
Not long ago,
  A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
  That had he layd a ſide:
His ſonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
  For to beginne with all:
But to ſuffiſe
His chylde, well thriſe,
  That money was to ſmal.
Yet or this day
I have hard ſay,
  That many a man certeſſe,
Hath with good caſt,
Be ryche at laſt,
  That hath begonne with leſſe.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
  His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
  To ſee it was a joy,
For leſt ſum blaſt,
Myght ouer caſt,
  His ſhip, or by miſchaunce,

Men with ſum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
  And miniſh his ſubſtaunce,
For to put out,
Al maner dout,
  He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
  And toke an other way:
Firſt fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
  He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
  And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
  To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetouſly,
  He ſupped it fayre vp,
In his owne breſt,
He thought it beſt,
  His money to encloſe,
Then wiſt he well,
What euer fell,
  He coulde it neuer loſe.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
  Money and marchaundiſe:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
  In like maner wyſe.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
  He reight not what he ſpent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
  Could him not miſcontent.
With luſty ſporte,
And with reſort,
  Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
  He liued merely.
And men had ſworne,
Some man is borne,
  To haue a lucky howre,
And ſo was he,
For ſuch degre,
  He gat and ſuche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
  A ſergeaunt well and fayre,
Was redy ſtrayte,
On him to wayte,
  As ſone as on the mayre.
But he doubtleſſe,
Of his mekeneſſe,
  Hated ſuch pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied ſo,
  But drewe himſelf a ſide,
To ſaint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
  He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
  There would he nedes abyde.
There ſpent he faſt,
Till all were paſt,
  And to him came there meny,
To aſke theyr det,
But none could get,
  The valour of a peny.
With viſage ſtout,
He bare it out,
  Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was faine,
  To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
  Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
  But that he wiſt not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
  He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So ſick alway,
  He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
  That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
Than gan enquere,
  What him was beſt to do.
And he anſwerde,
Be not aferde,
  Tak an accion therfore,
I you beheſte,
I ſhall hym reſte,
  And than care for no more.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
  For he wyll not come out.
The ſergeaunt ſaid,
Be not afrayd,
  It ſhall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the ſame,
  Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your ſake,
Let me be bake,
  But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And foorth then goth,
  A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
  He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
  Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He ſpake and looked,
  So religiouſly.
Yet in a glaſſe,
Or he would paſſe,
  He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his ſyde,
  To ſee how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
  He goeth withouten ſhame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
  For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And ſoftely,
  Streyght at the dore he knocked:
And a damſell,
That hard him well,
  There came and it vnlocked.
The frere ſayd,
Good ſpede fayre mayd,
  Here lodgeth ſuch a man,
It is told me:
Well ſyr quod ſhe,
  And yf he do what than.
Quod he mayſtreſſe,
No harm doutleſſe:
  It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
  Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne ſpeake would I.
  Sir quod ſhe by my fay,
He is ſo ſike,
Ye be not lyke,
  To ſpeake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
  This much at my deſire,
Voucheſafe to do,
As go hym to,
  And ſay an auſten frere
Would with hym ſpeke,
And matters breake,
  For his auayle certayn.
Quod ſhe I wyll,
Stonde ye here ſtyll,
  Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is ſhe go,
And told hym ſo,
  As ſhe was bode to ſay,
He miſtruſtyng,
No maner thyng,
  Sayd mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
  May talk. A downe ſhe gothe,
Vp ſhe hym brought,
Nor harme ſhe thought,
  But it made ſome folke wrothe,
This officere,
This fayned frere,
  Whan he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And grete this man,
  Religiouſly and oft.
And he agayn,
Ryght glad and fayn,
  Toke hym there by the hande,

The frere than ſayd,
Ye be diſmayd,
With trouble I underſtande.
In dede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Syr quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet ſhall it after this.
But I would now,
Comen with you,
In counſayle yf you pleaſe,
Or ellys nat
Of matters that,
Shall ſet your heart at eaſe.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt ſayd,
Now ſay on gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
I long full ſore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere with euyll grace,
Sayd, I reſt the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou ſhalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goeſt not hence,
For all the penſe,
The mayre hath in his pouche,
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd horſon thefe,
With a miſchefe,
Who hath taught the thy good.
And with his fiſt,
Vpon the lyſt,
He gaue him ſuch a blow,
That backward downe,
Almoſt in ſowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
Leſt he the frere had ſlayne,
Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere toke harte,
And vp he ſtarte.
And well he layde about,
And ſo there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a luſty clout.
They rent and tere,
Eche others here,
And claue togyder faſt,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at laſt.
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a ſadde ſtroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.
So long aboue,
They heue and ſhoue,
Togider that at laſt,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the ſtrife,
Hyed them vpward faſt.
And whan they ſpye,
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place,
The freres hood,
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.
Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him leyd on the flore,
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.
The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to kepe him downe,
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue hym on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many a ſwappe,
Tyll he was full nygh ſlayne.
Vp they hym lift,
And with yll thrift.
Hedlyng a long the ſtayre,
Downe they hym threwe,
And ſayde adewe,
Commende us to the mayre.
The frere aroſe,
But I ſuppoſe,
Amaſed was his hed,
He ſhoke his eares,
And from grete feares,
He thought hym well yfled.
Quod he now loſt,
Is all the coſt,
We be neuer the nere.
Ill mote he be,
That cauſed me,
To make my ſelf a frere.
Now maſters all,
Here now I ſhall,
Ende there as I began,
In any wyſe,
I would auyſe,
And counſayle euery man,
His owne craft vſe,
All newe refuſe,
And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere.
Now make good chere,
And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (writen by maſter Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Eliſabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the ſeuenth, and eldeſt doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Eliſabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the ſeuenth.

O Ye that put your truſt and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle proſperite,
That ſo lyue here as ye ſhould neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Enſaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your ſelfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.
Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene, my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleaſaunt thyng?
Mercifull god this is a ſtraunge reckenyng:
Rycheſſe, honour, welth, and aunceſtry,
Hath me forſaken and lo now here I ly.
If worſhip myght haue kept me, I had not gone:
If wyt myght haue me ſaued, I neded not fere.
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty meſſangere,
Obey we muſt there is no remedy,
Me hath he ſommoned, and lo now here I ly.
Yet was I late promiſed otherwyſe,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandiſhyng promyſe,
O falſe aſtrolagy and deuynatrice,
Of goddes ſecretes makyng thy ſelfe ſo wyſe.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet laſteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
O bryttill welth, as full of bitterneſſe,
Thy ſingle pleaſure doubled is with payne.
Account my ſorow firſt and my diſtreſſe,
In ſondry wyſe, and reckon there agayne,
The ioy that haue had, and I dare ſayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.
Where are our caſtels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde ſone art thou gone from me,
At Weſtminſter that coſtly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now ſhall I neuer ſee.
Almighty god voucheſafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.
Adew myne owne dere ſpouſe my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peaſable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane reſyne,
To be beſtowed vppon your children and myne.
Erſt wer you father, and now muſt ye ſupply,
The mothers part alſo, for lo now here I ly.
Farewell my doughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye ſhould go where we ſhould ſeldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we leaſt feare, full oft it is moſt nye,
From you depart I fyrſt, and lo now here I lye.
Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your ſonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld ſo dere,

It booteth not for me to wepe or cry;
Pray for my ſoule, for lo now here I ly.
Adew lord Henry my louyng ſonne adew.
Our lorde encreaſe your honour and eſtate,
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you virtuous wyſe and fortunate.
Adew ſwete hart my litle doughter Kate,
Thou ſhalt ſwete babe ſuche is thy deſteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.
Lady Cicyly Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloved ſiſters three,
O lady Briget other ſiſter myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly foly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.
Adew my lordes, adew my ladies all,
Adew my faithful ſeruauntes euerych one,
Adew my commons whom I neuer ſhall
See in this world, wherfore to the alone,
Immortall god verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy ſeruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in Engliſh written by maſter Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and cauſed them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high eſtate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enſerche and ye ſhall ſpye,
That richeſſe, worſhip, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, reſt, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleaſure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and ſuſtinaunce,
Is all at my deuyſe and ordinaunce.
Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at laſt,
To good concluſion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpoſe, bounden ſure and faſt
With wiſe prouiſion, I haue ouercaſt.
Without good happe there may no wit ſuffiſe.
Better is to be fortunate than wyſe.
And therefore hath there ſome men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my diſprayſe. And other cauſe there nys,
But for me liſt not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forſoke,
The pleaſaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Becauſe he lept and yet could not come by them.
But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richeſſe,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in diſtreſſe,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortleſſe,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him ſelfe both.
But he that by my fauour may aſcende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how bliſt condicion ſtandeth he:
Him ſelf in honour and felicite,
And ouer that may forther and increaſe,
A region hole in ioyfull reſt and peace.
Now in this poynt there is no more to ſay,
Eche man hath of him ſelf the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and miſchaunce,
Liſt for to liue, and wyll him ſelfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richeſſe, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that truſt in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour, ſhape or kynne,
That hepeſt vp this wretched worldes treaſure,
Thy fingers ſhrined with gold, thy tawny ſkynne,
With freſh apparyle garniſhed out of meaſure,
And weneſt to haue fortune at thy pleaſure,
Caſt vp thyne eye, and loke how ſlipper chaunce,
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.
Sometyme ſhe loketh as louely, fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She becketh and ſhe ſmileth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any ſerpent ſhe beginneth to ſwell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.
Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and ſo blynde)
As ſoone as Fortune liſt to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenaunce and deceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thouſandes in a rout,
Lyke ſwarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.
Then as a bayte ſhe bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious ſtone:
On whiche the maſed people gaſe and ſtare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treaſure and waueryng rycheſſe,
Prowdly ſhe houeth as lady and empreſſe.
Faſt by her ſyde doth wery labour ſtand,
Pale fere alſo, and ſorow all bewept,
Diſdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke reſtles watche fro ſlepe with trauayle kept;
His eyes drowſy and lokyng as he ſlept.
Before her ſtandeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dyſceyt, miſchieſe and tiranny.
About her commeth all the world to begge.
He aſketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue proſper aboue all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not ſo he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompt hym for a knaue.
Lo thus ye ſee diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnſtable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who ſo may ſhe throweth great and ſmall
Not to all men, as commeth ſonne or dewe,
But for the moſt part, all among a fewe.
And yet her brotell giftes long may not laſt,
He that ſhe gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirlth about and pluckth away as faſt,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vſeth to geue and take, and ſlily toſſe,
One man to wynnyng of an others loſſe.
And when ſhe robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curſeth her full ſore.
But he that receueth it, on that other ſyde,
Is glad, and bleſth her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when ſhe loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curſeth, as other fooles do.
Alas the folyſh people can not ceaſe,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway, beſely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym ſelf full wele.
That may ſet once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth faſt: but vpward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.
Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perſe.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo then I may well reherſe.
Thus double fortune, when ſhe lyſt reuerſe
Her ſlipper fauour fro them that in her truſt,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the duſt.
She ſodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And ſodeynly miſcheueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay eaſily and full ſoft,
In ſtede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the moſt cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kiſſed haue,
She bryngeth in the caſe to kyſſe a knaue.
In chaungyng of her courſe, the chaunge ſhewth this,
Vp ſtartth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to deſpyght.
This is her ſport, thus proueth ſhe her myght.
Great boſte ſhe maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
Pouvertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And ſeeth how fortunes houſhold goeth to wrake.
Faſt by her ſtandeth the wyſe Socrates.
Arriſtippus, Pythagoras, and many a leſe
Of olde philoſophers. And eke agaynſt the ſonne
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.
With her is Byas, whoſe countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes ſtode ſo in dout,
That eche man haſtely gan to cary thence,
And aſked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wiſedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leeſe.
Heraclitus eke, lyſt felowſhip to kepe
With glade pouertee, Democritus alſo:
Of which the fyrſt can neuer ceaſe but wepe,
To ſee how thick the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchaſe care and wo.
That other laugheth to ſee the foolyſh apes,
How earneſtly they walk about theyr capes.
Of this poore ſect, it is comen vſage,
Onely to take that nature may ſuſtayne,
Baniſhing cleane all other ſurpluſage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good ſo fayne.
But they more pleaſure haue a thouſande folde,
The ſecrete draughtes of nature to beholde.
Set fortunes ſervauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full.
That one in ſuretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyſt to aduiſe them bothe, parceyue he ſhall,
As great difference between them as we ſee,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicite.
Nowe haue I ſhewed you bothe: theſe whiche ye lyſt,
Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:
That is to ſay, nowe lyeth it in your fyſt,

To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to pleaſe,
If that ye thynke your ſelfe to well at eaſe.
And fyrſt vppon the louely ſhall ſhe ſmile,
And frendly on the caſt her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradiſe:
And foorth with all what ſo thou lyſt deuiſe,
She wyll the graunt it liberally parhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.
Recken you neuer of her fauoure ſure:
Ye may in clowds as eaſily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cauſe fiſhes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to ſpare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine ſtable,
That of her nature is euer variable.
Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any ſeruaunt may,
And in concluſion, that thou ſhalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy ſervyce I dare ſay.
And looke yet what ſhe geueth the to day,
With labour wonne ſhe ſhall happly to morow
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hande with ſorow.
Wherefore yf thou in ſuretye lyſt to ſtande,
Take pouerties parte and let prowde fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho.
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayſt thou boldly defye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.
But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treaſure,
Truſt not therein, and ſpende it liberally.
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of meaſure.
Bylde not thyne houſe on heyth vp in the ſkye
Nonne falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye,
Remember nature ſent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borowed ware.

Thomas More to them that ſeke Fortune.

WHO ſo delyteth to prouen and aſſay,
Of waveryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunſwere pleaſe you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not,
Fortune to truſt, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fiſt,
She renneth looſe, and turneth where ſhe lyſt.
The rollyng dyſe in whome your lucke doth ſtande,
With whoſe vnhappy chaunce ye be ſo wroth,
Ye knowe your ſelfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyſhe and frogges both.
Caſt in your nette: but be you liefe or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyſt aſſyne:
For it is your owne fyſhyng and not myne.
And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other ſhe ſhall it amende.
There is no manne ſo farre out of her grace,
But he ſometyme hath comfort and ſolace:
Ne none agayne ſo farre foorth in her fauour,
That is full ſatisfyed with her behauiour.
Fortune is ſtately, ſolemne, prowde, and hye:
And rycheſſe geueth, to haue ſeruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halfpeny:
Some manne a thouſande pounde, ſome leſſe ſome more.
But for all that ſhe kepeth euer in ſtore,
From euery manne ſome parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and ſerue her ſtyll.
Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
Some manne hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of ſtelth.
To ſome ſhe ſendeth, children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorſhyp, and reuerence all hys life:
But yet ſhe pyncheth him with a ſhrewde wyſe.
Then for aſmuch as it is fortunes guyſe,
To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her ſelfe lyſt order and deuyſe,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counſayle you eche one truſſe vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With ſuche rewarde as fortune hath you ſent.
All thynges in this boke that ye ſhall rede,
Doe as ye lyſt, there ſhall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as ſurely as your crede.
But notwithſtandyng certes in my mynde,
I durſt well ſwere, as true ye ſhall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche anſwere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of aſtronomye.

The Deſcripcion of Richard the thirde.

RICHARDE the third ſonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and proweſſe farre vnder them bothe, little of ſtature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left ſhoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of viſage, and ſuch as is in ſtates called warlye, in other menne otherwiſe, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had ſo much a doe in her trauaile, that ſhee coulde not be deliuered of hym vncutte: and that hee came into the worlde with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the fame runneth) alſo not vntothed, whither menne of hatred reporte aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged her courſe in hys beginninge, whiche in the courſe of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturallye committed: None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his diſpoſicion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and ſommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parſone, either of hardineſſe or polytike order, free was hee called of dyſpence, and ſommewhat aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnſtedfaſte frendeſhippe, for whiche hee was fain to pil and ſpoyle in other places, and get him ſtedfaſt hatred. Hee was cloſe and ſecrete, a deepe diſſimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kiſſe whome hee thoughte to kyll: diſpitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the ſuretie or encreaſe of his eſtate. Frende and foo was muche what indifferent, where his aduauntage grew, he ſpared no mans deathe, whoſe life withſtoode his purpoſe. He ſlewe with his owne handes king Henry the ſixt, being priſoner in the Tower, as menne conſtantly ſaye, and that without commaundement or knowledge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly yf he had entended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office, to ſome other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wiſe menne alſo weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee reſiſted openly, howbeit ſomwhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that caſe the king his brother (whoſe life hee looked that euill dyete ſhoulde ſhorten) ſhoulde happen to deceaſe (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whoſe life muſt nedes haue hindered hym ſo entendynge, whither the ſame duke of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterpriſed to be kyng himſelfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoſo diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel ſhote to farre as to ſhort. Howbeit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the ſelfe nighte in whiche kynge Edwarde died, one Myſtlebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haſte to the houſe of one Pottyer dwellyng in Reddecroſſe ſtrete without Crepulgate: and when he was with haſtye rappyng quickly letten in, hee ſhewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottier then wyll my mayſter the duke of Glouceſter bee kynge. What cauſe hee hadde ſoo to thynke harde it is to ſaye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thynge knewe that hee ſuche thynge purpoſed, or otherwyſe had anye likelynge thereof: for hee was not likelye to ſpeake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the courſe of this hyſtorye, were it that the duke of Glouceſter hadde of old foreminded this concluſion, or was nowe at erſte thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occaſion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of ſpede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended) certayn is it that he contriued theyr deſtruccion, with the vſurpacion of the regal dignitye vppon hymſelfe. And for as muche as he well wiſte and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennynge betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuiſion ſhoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the purſuite of his intente, and a ſure ground for the foundacion of al his buildyng yf he might firſte vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde diſpleaſure, abuſe the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the deſtruccion of the tother: and then wynne to his purpoſe as manye as he coulde: and thoſe that coulde not be wonne, myght be loſte ere they looked therefore. For of one thynge was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he ſhold ſoone haue made peace beetwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edwarde in his life, albeit that this diſcencion beetwene hys frendes ſommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he ſommewhat the leſſe regarded it, becauſe hee thought whatſoeuer buſines ſheulde falle betwene them, hymſelfe ſhould alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his laſt ſickneſſe, when hee receiued his naturall ſtrengthe ſoo ſore enfebled, that hee dyſpayred all recouerye, then hee conſyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothynge leſſe miſtruſted then that that happened, yet well forſeynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children ſhoulde lacke diſcrecion of themſelf and good counſayle of their frendes, of whiche either party ſhold counſayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleaſaunte aduyſe too wynne themſelfe fauour, then by profitable aduertiſemente to do the children good, he called ſome of them before him that were at variaunce, and in eſpecyall the lorde marques Dorſette the quenes ſonne by her fyrſte houſebande, and Richarde the lorde Haſtynges, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene ſpecially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and alſo for that ſhee thoughte hym ſecretely familyer with the kynge in wanton coumpanye. Her kynred alſo bare hym ſore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyſe as for dyuerſe other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When theſe lordes with diuerſe other of bothe the parties were comme in preſence, the kynge liſtinge vppe himſelfe and vnderſette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyſe ſayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinſmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you ſee, and I feele. By whiche the leſſe whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what caſe I leaue you, for ſuch as I leaue you, ſuche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche, if they ſhoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at varyaunce, myght happe to fall themſelfe at warre ere their diſcrecion woulde ſerue to ſette you at peace. Ye ſe their youthe, of whiche I recken the onely ſuretie to reſte in youre concord. For it ſuffiſeth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithful-

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heſſe happeleye woulde ſuffiſe. But childehood muſt be maintained by mens authoritye, and ſlipper youth vnderpropped with elder counſayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parſon, impugneth eche others counſayle, there muſt it nedes bee long ere anye good concluſion goe forwarde. And alſo while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery ſhall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyſe, of whyche muſte needes enſue the euyll bringing vppe of the prynce, whoſe mynd in tender youth infect, ſhal redily fal to miſchief and riot, and drawe down with this noble realme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wiſdom: which if God ſend, then thei that by euill menes before pleaſed him beſt, ſhal after fall fartheſt out of fauour, ſo that euer at length euill driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes proſper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great cauſes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our miſconſtruccion turneth vnto worſe or a ſmal diſpleaſure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euill tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had ſo great cauſe of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be chriſten men, this ſhall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooyng to the place that thei all preache of.) But this ſhal I deſire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kinred or affinitie, whiche ſpirytuall kynred off affynyty, if the ſacramentes of Chriſtes churche, beare that weyghte with vs that woulde Godde thei did, ſhoulde no leſſe moue vs to charitye, then the reſpecte of fleſhlye conſanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worſe, for the ſelfe cauſe that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee ſo deadlye debate as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moſte oughte to agree together. Suche a peſtilente ſerpente is ambicion and deſyre of vaine glorye and ſoueraintye, whiche amonge ſtates where he once entreth crepeth foorth ſo farre, tyll with deuiſion and variaunce hee turneth all to miſchiefe. Firſte longing to be nexte the beſt, afterwarde egall with the beſte, and at laſte chiefe and aboue the beſte. Of which immoderate appetite of woorſhip, and thereby of debate and diſſencion what loſſe, what ſorowe, what trouble hathe within theſe fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgeate as wee well remember.

Whiche thinges yf I could as well haue foreſene, as I haue with my more payne then pleaſure proued, by Goddes bleſſed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courteſye of mennes knees, with the loſſe of ſoo many heades. But ſithen thynges paſſed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occaſion we haue taken ſoo greate hurte afore, that we eſteſoones fall not in that occaſion agayne. Nowe be thoſe griefes paſſed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte wel to proſper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coſeyns my children, if Godde ſend them life and you loue. Of whyche twoo thinges, the leſſe loſſe wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleaſure, yet ſhoulde the realme alway finde kinges and paraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among youre ſelfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man ſhall periſh and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherfore in theſe laſt wordes that euer I looke to ſpeak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the love that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truſte you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne ſurety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to ſitte vp, laide him down on his right ſide, his face towarde them: and none was there preſent that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and anſwering for the time as thei thought to ſtand with his pleaſure, there in his preſence (as by their wordes appered) eche forgaue other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a ſonder. As ſone as the king was departed, the noble prince his ſonne drew toward London, which at the time of his deceaſe, kept his houſhold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourſe to iuſtice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheaſon the prince was in the life of his father ſente thither, to the end that the authoritie of his preſence, ſhould refraine euill diſpoſed parſons fro the boldnes of their formar outerages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his ſending thyther, was there appointed Sir Antony Woduile lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counſayle. Adioyn[illegible]wer there vnto him other of the ſame partie, and in effect euery one as he was nereſt of kin vnto the quene, ſo was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwiſely deuiſed, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauor, the duke of Glouceſter turned vnto their deſtruccion, and vpon that grounde ſet the foundacion of all his vnhappy building. For whom ſoeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himſelf their fauor, hee brake vnto them, ſome by mouth, ſom by writing and ſecret meſſengers, that it neyther was reaſon nor in any wiſe to be ſuffered, that the yong king their maſter and kinſmanne, ſhoold bee in the handes and cuſtodye of his mothers kinred, ſequeſtered in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which eueri one ought him as faithful ſeruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers ſide: whoſe blood (quod he) ſauing the kinges pleaſure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who ſay remoued from the kyng, and the leſſe noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys mageſtie, nor vnto vs, and alſo to his grace no ſurety to haue the mightieſt of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to ſuffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and ſone perſwaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himſelf, albeit he was a manne of age and of diſcrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then ſtode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduauncement of them ſelfe. Whiche whither they ſorer thirſted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to geſſe. And if ſome folkes frendſhip had not holden better place with the king, then any reſpect of kinred, thei might peraduenture eaſily haue be trapped and brought to confuſion ſomme of vs ere this. Why not as eaſily as they haue done ſome other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paſte. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee ſuffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuſe the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouiſion forbyd. Of which good prouiſion none of us hath any thing the leſſe nede, for the late made attonemente, in whiche the kinges pleaſure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of us I beleue is ſo vnwyſe, ouerſone to truſte a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, ſodainely contract in one houre continued, yet ſcant a fortnight, ſhold be deper ſetled in their ſtomackes: then a long accuſtomed malice many yeres rooted.

With theſe wordes and writynges and ſuche other, the duke of Glouceſter ſone ſet a fyre, them that were of themſelf ethe to kindle, and in eſpeciall twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Haſtinges and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe ſucceſſion from his anceſtrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. Theſe two not bearing eche to other ſo much loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Glouceſter, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Glouceſter vnderſtandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kinge, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accoumpanied with ſuche power of theyr frendes, that it ſhoulde bee harde for hym to brynge his purpoſe to paſſe, without the gathering and great aſſemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiſte was doubtuous, and in which the kyng being on their ſide, his part ſhould haue the face and name of a rebellion: he ſecretly therefore by diuers meanes, cauſed the quene to be perſwaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and alſo ſhold be ieopardous, the king to come vp ſtrong. For where as nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing ſtudyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred ſhold aſſemble in the kinges name muche people, thei ſhould geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene ſommetyme debate, to feare and ſuſpecte, leſte thei ſhoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges ſauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for theyr deſtruccion, hauying more regarde to their old variaunce, then their newe attonement. For whiche cauſe thei ſhoulde aſſemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whoſe power ſhe wyſte wel farre ſtretched. And thus ſhould all the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that thereof ſhould enſue, which was likely not to be litle, and the moſt harme there like to fal wher ſhe left would, all the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and ſay that thei had vnwyſelye and vntrewlye alſo, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her huſband ſo prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obſerued.

The quene being in this wiſe perſwaded, ſuche woorde ſente vnto her ſonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kynge, and ouer that the duke of Glouceſter hymſelfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kynge ſoo reuerentelye, and to the queenes frendes, there ſoo louyngelye, that they nothynge earthelye myſtruſtynge, broughte the kynge vppe in greate haſte, not in good ſpede, with a ſober coumpanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when theſe dukes of Glouceſter and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncle, entendyng on the morowe to folow the kynge, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford   miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene theſe dukes and the lord Riuers a greate while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courteſye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes ſecretelye with a fewe of their moſte priuye frendes, ſette them downe in counſayle, wherin they ſpent a great parte of the nyght. And at their riſinge in the dawnyng of the day, thei ſent about priuily to their ſeruantes in their innes and lodgynges about, geuing them commaundemente to make them ſelfe ſhortely readye, for their lordes wer to horſebackward. Vppon whiche meſſages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers ſeruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde theſe dukes taken alſo into their cuſtodye the kayes of the inne, that none ſhoulde paſſe foorth without theyr licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye towarde Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, they hadde beeſtowed certayne of theyr folke, that ſhoulde ſend backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they ſhould geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themſelfe entended for the ſhewe of theire dylygence, to bee the fyrſte that ſhoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highneſſe oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderſtode the gates cloſed, and the wayes on euerye ſide beſette, neyther hys ſeruauntes nor hymſelf ſuffered to go oute, parcieuyng well ſo greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner preſent with this laſt nightes chere, in ſo few houres ſo gret a chaunge maruelouſlye miſliked. How be it ſithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe himſelfe cloſe, hee woulde not, leſte he ſhoulde ſeeme to hyde himſelfe for ſome ſecret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he ſaw no ſuch cauſe in hym ſelf: he determined vppon the ſuretie of his own conſcience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as ſoone as they ſawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and ſaye, that hee intended to ſette diſtaunce beetweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confuſion, but it ſhoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well ſpoken manne) in goodly wiſe to excuſe himſelf, they taryed not the ende of his aunſwere, but ſhortely tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horſebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horſebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, becauſe it was to ſtreighte for bothe coumpanies. And as ſone as they came in his preſence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham ſaide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wiſe, ſalued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor miſtruſtinge as yet. But euen by and by in his preſence, they piked a quarrell to the lorde Richard Graye the kynges other brother by his mother, ſayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde coumpaſſed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to ſette variaunce among the ſtates, and to ſubdewe and deſtroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accoumpliſhinge whereof, they ſayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treaſor, and ſent menne to the ſea. All whiche thinge theſe dukes wiſte well were done for good purpoſes and neceſſari by the whole counſaile at London, ſauing that ſommewhat thei muſt ſai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunſwered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot ſai. But in good faith I dare well aunſwere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any ſuch matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte theire dealing in theſe matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And foorthwith thei arreſted the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Waughan knighte, in the kinges preſence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counſaile. And there they ſent awaie from the kinge whom it pleaſed them, and ſette newe ſeruantes aboute him, ſuche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Glouceſter ſente a diſhe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all ſhould be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the meſſenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the ſame meſſage for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of coumfort, as one to whom ſuch aduerſitie was ſtraunge. But himſelf had been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therfore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courteſye of the duke of Glouceſter he ſent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to priſon, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in concluſion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir Thomas More to hys doughter maiſtres Margaret Roper, within a whyle after he was priſoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good doughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more deſyer then I haue. I beſeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And ſuch thynges as I ſomewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I truſte he dothe and better to by hys holy ſpirite: who bleſſe you and preſerue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurſes, nor your good huſbandes, nor your good huſbandes ſhrewde wyues, nor your fathers ſhrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

Thomas More, knight.

Two ſhort ballettes which Sir Thomas More made for hys paſtime while he was priſoner in the Tower of London.

Lewys the loſt louer.

EY flattering fortune, loke thou neuer ſo fayre,
Or neuer ſo pleſantly begin to ſmile,
As though thou wouldſt my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou ſhalt me not begile.
Truſt ſhall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys hauen or heauen ſure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a ſtorme.

Dauy the dycer.

LONG was I lady Lucke your ſeruing man,
And now have loſt agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beſhrew your cat,
But in fayth I bleſſe you agayne a thouſand times,
For lending me now ſome layſure to make rymes.

At the ſame time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whoſe works it ſeems proper to inſert a few ſtanzas, though he cannot be ſaid to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne whan the ſonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne
Whan Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, ſmylynge halfe in ſcorne
At our foly, and our vnſtedfaſtneſſe
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres.
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trouth, and cloke ſubtylly
With freſhe vtteraunce full ſentencyouſly
Dyuerſe in ſtyle ſome ſpared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
May neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was ſore moued to a forſe the ſame
But ignoraunce full ſoone dyde me dyſcure
And ſhewed that in this arte I was not ſure
For to illumine ſhe ſayd I was to dulle
Aduyſynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he ſo wyll atteyne
Excedyng ferther than his connynge is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen ſuche er this
But of reproche ſurely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he ſlyde downe, who ſhall him ſaue?
Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and caſt
That I ne wyſte what to do was beſte
So ſore enwered that I was at the laſte
Enforſed to ſlepe, and for to take ſome reſte
And to lye downe as ſoone as I my dreſte
At Harwyche porte ſlumbrynge as I laye
In myne hoſtes houſe called powers keye.

Of the wits that flouriſhed in the reign of Henry VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of Surry; and this hiſtory would therefore have been imperfect without ſome ſpecimens of his works, which yet it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh from thoſe of Sir Thomas Wyat and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three firſt are, I believe, Surry's; the reſt, being of the ſame age, are ſelected, ſome as examples of different meaſures, and one as the oldeſt compoſition which I have found in blank verſe.

Deſcription of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, ſave only the lover.

THE ſoote ſeaſon that bud, and bloome fourth bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new ſhe ſinges;
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:
Somer is come, for every ſpray now ſpringes.
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fiſhes flete with newe repayred ſcale:
The adder all her ſlough away ſhe flynges,
The ſwift ſwallow purſueth the flyes ſmalle,
The buſy bee her honey how ſhe mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I ſee among theſe pleaſant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my ſorrow ſprynges.

Deſcripcion of the reſtleſs eſtate of a lover.

WHEN youth had left me half the race,
That Cupides ſcourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary courſe begunne:
And then I ſaw howe my deſyre
Miſguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me loſe a better prey.
For when in ſighes I ſpent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling ſmoke dyd ſtill bewray,
The preſent heat of ſecret flame:
And when ſalt teares do bayne my breaſt,
Where love his pleaſent traynes hath ſown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes oppreſt,
Ere that the buddes were ſpronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd ſtill purſue,
The flying chaſe of theyre requeſt;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breſte.
When every loke theſe cheekes might ſtayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward ſignes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that elſe ſhould ſee
My ſpeckled chekes with Cupids hew.
And now the covert breſt I clame,
That worſhipt Cupide ſecretely;
And nouriſhed hys ſacred flame,
From whence no blairing ſparks do flye.

Deſcripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that moſt part in diſcord
Our willes do ſtand, whereby our hartes but ſeldom do accord:
Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The ſimple hartes which he doth ſtrike with froward divers ſtroke.

He cauſeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte.
Whoſe gleames of burning fyre and eaſy ſparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From eaſye ford where I myghte wade and paſs full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell:
And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do beſeke of Grace;
He lettes me to purſue a conqueſt welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were loſt, ere that my ſute begunne.
So by this means I know how ſoon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to ſtryfe, and ſo agayne returne.
I know how to content my ſelf in others luſt,
Of little ſtuffe unto my ſelf to weave a webbe of truſt:
And how to hyde my harmes with ſole dyſſembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forſakes the face for dred,
And how by ſhame it ſtaynes agayne the Chekes with flamyng red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the reſtleſs forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But oft the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he ſhakes,
In ſynging how he doth complayne, in ſleeping how he wakes
To languiſh without ache, ſickeleſſe for to conſume,
A thouſand thynges for to devyſe, reſolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyſte to ſee his Ladyes Grace full ſore
Such pleaſures as delyght his Eye, do not his helthe reſtore.
I know to ſeke the tracte of my deſyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do ſeek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers muſt transfourme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with ſprite from Lyfe removed.
I knowe in harty ſighes and laughters of the ſpleene,
At once to chaunge my ſtate, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I know how to deceyve my ſelf wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chaſtiſed is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In ſtandynge nere the fyre, I know how that I freaſe;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waſte, and ſo my Lyfe I leeſe.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How ſmalle a nete may take and maſe a harte of gentle kynde:
Or elſe with ſeldom ſwete to ſeaſon hepes of gall,
Revived with a glympſe of Grace old ſorrowes to let fall.
The hydden traynes I know, and ſecret ſnares of Love;
How ſoone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may remove.
The ſlypper ſtate I know, the ſodein turnes from welthe
The doubtfull hope, the certaine wooe, and ſure deſpaired helthe.

A praiſe of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boaſt not your ſelves at all,
For here at hand approcheth one,
Whoſe face will ſtayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious ſtone,
I wiſhe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two chriſtall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart ſuffiſe
To ſee that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath loſt the moulde,
Where ſhe her ſhape did take;
Or elſe I doubte if nature coulde
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whoſe like was never ſeene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe ſhe is Diana chaſt
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede ſtedfaſt;
What will you more we ſay:
If all the world were ſought ſo farre,
Who could finde ſuche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a ſtarre
Within the froſty night.

The Lover refuſed of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are paſt,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not laſt,
My grave and I am one.
My myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Deſirous to be ded,
My miſciefe to forgo.
I burne and am a colde,
I freeſe amyddes the fyer,
I ſee ſhe doth witholde
That is my honeſt deſyre.
I ſee my helpe at hande,
I ſee my lyfe alſo,
I ſee where ſhe doth ſtande
That is my deadly fo.
I ſee how ſhe doth ſee,
And yet ſhe wil be blynde,
I ſee in helpyng me,
She ſekes and wil not fynde.
I ſee how ſhe doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I ſee when I come nye,
How fayne ſhe would be gone.
I ſee what wil ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you ſhall ſee therfore
That ſhe ſhall have her will.
I cannot live with ſtones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian aſtronomer, in the firſt fight that Alexander had with the Perſians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan paſſe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with ſhafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
Covered the ayre. Againſt full fatted bulles,
As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whoſe greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons againſt the Perſians fare,
Now corpſes hyde the purpurde ſoyle with blood;
Large ſlaughter on eche ſide, but Perſes more,
Moyſt fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The litening Macedon by ſwordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his mereſt kyn,
Oxate preſerves with horſemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge ſhould give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where ſtrong youth is ſpent:
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
The Perſes ſoweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym ſmytes the club, hym woundes farre ſtryking bowe,
And hym the ſling, and him the ſhining ſword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he reſtes.
Right over ſtoode in ſnowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celeſtiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aſpect, eclips,
And influence, and conſtellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty ſtorde, what ſigne forewarned death,
How winter gendreth ſnow, what temperature
In the prime tyde doth ſeaſon well the ſoyle,
Why ſummer burnes, why autumne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themſelves how great
Proportion is; what ſway the erryng lightes
Doth ſend in courſe gayne that fyrſt movyng heaven;
What, grees one from another diſtant be,
What ſtarr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what oppoſition makes,
What fyre doth qualifye Mavorſes fyre,
What houſe eche one doth ſeeke, what plannett raignes
Within this heaven ſphere, nor that ſmall thynges
I ſpeake, whole heaven he cloſeth in his breſt.
This ſage then in the ſtarres hath ſpyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, ſith,
He ſaw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he preſt in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand deſirous to be ſlain,
The bouldeſt borne, and worthieſt in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And ſeking death, in fyrſt front of his rage,
Comes deſperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With reckleſſe wordes and clamour him provokes,
And ſayth, Nectanaks baſtard ſhamefull ſtayne
Of mothers bed, why loſeſt thou thy ſtrokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in caſe
Manhood there be ſo much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
And eke for martiall praiſe, that in my ſhielde
The ſeven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with ſoft words ayen,
O monſtrous man (quoth he) what ſo thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lore, the Muſes manſion marre;
That treaſure houſe this hand ſhall never ſpoyle,
My ſword ſhall never bruiſe that ſkilfull brayne,
Long gather'd heapes of ſcience ſone to ſpill;
O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
From Wiſdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiſer and the better prove:
What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perſwades to be downe, ſent to depe Averne,
Where no artes flouriſh, nor no knowledge vailes
For all theſe ſawes. When thus the ſovereign ſaid,
Alighted Zoroas with ſword unſheathed,
The careleſs king there ſmoate above the greve,
At th' opening of his quiſhes wounded him,
So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnaſhe,

But yet his mynde he bent in any wiſe
Hym to forbeare, ſett ſpurrs unto his ſtede,
And turnde away, leſt anger of his ſmarte
Should cauſe revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this ſight,
But ran upon the ſaid Egyptian rude,
And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of ſouldiours ſterne,
And all in pieces hewed the ſely ſeg,
But happely the ſoule fled to the ſtarres,
Where, under him, he hath full ſight of all,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Perſians waild ſuch ſapience to forgoe,
The very fone the Macedonians wiſht
He would have lived, king Alexander ſelfe
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
Who wonne like praiſe for conqueſt of his Yre,
As for ſtoute men in field that day ſubdued,
Who princes taught how to diſcerne a man,
That in his head ſo rare a jewel beares,
But over all thoſe ſame Camenes, thoſe ſame,
Divine Camenes, whoſe honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
Do cheriſh hym deceaſt, and ſett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fooles*, of which the following extract will ſhew his ſtyle.

Of Mockers and Scorners and falſe Accuſers.

O Heartleſs fooles, haſte here to our doctrine,
Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here ſhall I ſhewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde ſhall great proſperitie,
Enſuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.
Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, ſhall finde auauncement:
Wherfore ye fooles that in your ſinne are bolde,
Enſue ye wiſdome, and leaue your lewde intent,
Wiſdome is the way of men moſt excellent:
Therfore haue done, and ſhortly ſpede your pace,
To quaynt your ſelf and company with grace.
Learne what is vertue, therin is great ſolace,
Learne what is truth, ſadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchaſe,
Forſake your folly and inconuenience,
Ceaſe to be fooles, and ay to ſue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wiſedome is ground of clenlynes.
Wiſedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Whiche man endueth with honour ſpeciall,
But ſuche heartes as ſlepe in fooliſhnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this little barge in principall
All fooliſh mockers I purpoſe to repreue,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue.
Mockers and ſcorners that are harde of beleue,
With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
And leaue their folly, which cauſeth great debate:
Suche caytiues ſpare neyther poore man nor eſtate,
And where their ſelfe are moſte worthy deriſion,
Other men to ſcorne is all their moſt condition.
Yet are mo fooles of this abuſion,
Whiche of wiſe men deſpiſeth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, ſcorne, and colluſion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good diſcipline:
Shewe to ſuche wiſdome, yet ſhall they not encline
Unto the ſame, but ſet nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, ſtill or openly.
So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe ſhall he haue by and by:
Thus in deriſion haue fooles their ſpeciall game.
Correct a wiſe man that woulde eſchue ill name,
And fayne would learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly ſhall intende.
If by misfortune a rightwiſe man offende,
He gladly ſuffereth a iuſte correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him ſelfe putting mekely unto ſubiection,
Folowing his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He ſhall his teacher hate, ſlaunder and diffame.
Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own ſhame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And ſo is he ſore wounded with the ſame,
And in wo endeth, great miſery and payne.
It alſo proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes caſt,
Shall of all other be mocked at the laſt.
He that goeth right, ſtedfaſt, ſure, and faſt,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his ſcornes caſt,
Agaynſt a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vſeth the ſame.
But who that of ſinne is cleane in deede and thought,
May him well ſcorne whoſe liuing is ſtarke nought.
The ſcornes of Naball full dere ſhould haue been bought,
If Abigayl his wife diſcrete and ſage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes ſought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and aſſwage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyſeus did ſcorne.
So might they curſe the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this ſort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it foly for wiſe men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for ſee thou ſhall
Them moſte ſcorning that are moſt bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in ſcorne ſet your ioy,
Proudly deſpiſing Gods punition:
Take ye example by Cham the ſonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto deriſion,
Which him after curſed for his tranſgreſſion,
And made him ſeruaunt to all his lyne and ſtocke.
So ſhall ye caytifs at the concluſion,
Since ye are nought, and other ſcorne and mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. Wilſon, a man celebrated for the politeneſs of his ſtyle, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the ſtate of our language in his time, the following may be of uſe to ſhow.

PRonunciation is an apte orderinge both of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of ſuche woordes and mater as by ſpeache are declared. The vſe hereof is ſuche for anye one that liketh to haue prayſe for tellynge his tale in open aſſemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he ſhal be thought to paſſe all other that haue the like vtteraunce: thoughe they haue much better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cauſe in like maner, as a ſwete ſoundynge lute muche ſetteth forthe a meane deuiſed ballade. Or as the ſounde of a good inſtrumente ſtyrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, ſo a cleare ſoundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche ſwete melodie, and cauſeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters ſake, then the reporter for the matters ſake. Demoſthenes therfore, that famouſe oratour, beyng aſked what was the chiefeſt point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praiſe to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the ſeconde, and the thirde, he ſtil made aunſwere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunſwere, till they lefte aſkyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtteraunce can dooe nothyng, vtteraunce without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubte that man is in outwarde apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely geſture of his body. Æſchines lykwyſe beyng banniſhed his countrie through Demoſthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demoſthenes aunſwere thereunto, by force whereof he was banniſhed, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the ſame: then (q d Æſchines) you would have marueiled muche more if you had heard hymſelfe ſpeak it. Thus beyng caſt in miſerie and banniſhed for euer, he could not but geue ſuch great reporte of his deadly and mortal ennemy.

Thus have I deduced the Engliſh language from the age of Alfred to that of Elizabeth; in ſome parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at leaſt, in ſuch a manner that its progreſs may be eaſily traced, and the gradations obſerved, by which it advanced from its firſt rudeneſs to its preſent elegance.

A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of uſing words properly*, compriſes four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Proſody.

In this diviſion and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter diſtribution might not be found. Experience has long ſhown this method to be ſo diſtinct as to obviate confuſion, and ſo comprehenſive as to prevent any inconvenient omiſſions. I likewiſe uſe the terms already received, and already underſtood, though perhaps others more proper might ſometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whoſe new terms have ſunk their learning into neglect, have left ſufficient warning againſt the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into ſyllables, and ſyllables into words*. It therefore teaches previouſly the form and ſound of letters.

The letters of the Engliſh language are—

Roman.	Italick.	Old Engliſh.	Name.
A a	*A a*	𝔄 𝔞	*a*
B b	*B b*	𝔅 𝔟	*be*
C c	*C c*	ℭ 𝔠	*ſee*
D d	*D d*	𝔇 𝔡	*dee*
E e	*E e*	𝔈 𝔢	*e*
F f	*F f*	𝔉 𝔣	*eff*
G g	*G g*	𝔊 𝔤	*jee*
H h	*H h*	ℌ 𝔥	*aitch*
I i	*I i*	𝔦	*i*
J j	*J j*	𝔍 𝔧	*j* conſonant, or *ja*.
K k	*K k*	𝔎 𝔨	*ka*
L l	*L l*	𝔏 𝔩	*el*
M m	*M m*	𝔐 𝔪	*em*
N n	*N n*	𝔑 𝔫	*en*
O o	*O o*	𝔒 𝔬	*o*
P p	*P p*	𝔓 𝔭	*pee*
Q q	*Q q*	𝔔 𝔮	*cue*
R r	*R r*	ℜ 𝔯 ꝛ	*ar*
S ſ s	*S ſ s*	𝔖 ſ 𝔰	*eſs*
T t	*T t*	𝔗 𝔱	*tee*
U u	*U u*	𝔲	*u*
V v	*V v*	𝔙 𝔳	*v* conſonant, or *va*.
W w	*W w*	𝔚 𝔴	double *u*
X x	*X x*	𝔛 𝔵	*ex*
Y y	*Y y*	𝔜 𝔶	*wy*
Z z	*Z z*	ℨ 𝔷	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *ſ hard*.

To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters univerſally uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſi, ſſi, fi, ffi, ffl, and &, or *and per ſe, and*.—*ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſi, ſſi, fi, ffi, ffl, &*.—𝔠𝔱, ſ𝔱, 𝔣𝔩, ſ𝔩, 𝔣𝔣, ſſ, ſ𝔦, ſſ𝔦, 𝔣𝔦, 𝔣𝔣𝔦, &.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becauſe anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expreſſed by the ſame character; but as thoſe letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-ſix letters.

None of the ſmall conſonants have a double form, except *ſ*, *s*; of which *ſ* is uſed in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *ſays*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *ſyſtem*, *σύστημα*, *ſympathy*, *συμπάϑεια*.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowneſs*.

The ſounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian: nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt, or phyſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds, or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and tranſcendental grammar. I conſider the Engliſh alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow view I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language; and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and thoſe who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broad.

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *ſalvation*, *generation*.

The *a* ſlender is the proper Engliſh *a*, called very juſtly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e miſtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* maſculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glaſs*.

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we ſtill ſay *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for hand.

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *graſs*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Ae is ſometimes found in Latin words not completely naturaliſed or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong; and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Ceſar*, *Eneas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs moſt frequently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcēne*; or ſhort, as in *cĕllar*, *ſĕparate*, *cĕlebrate*, *mĕn*, *thĕn*.

It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, *rĕlent*, *mĕdlar*, *rĕptile*, *ſĕrpĕnt*, *cĕllar*, *cĕſſation*, *blĕſſing*, *fĕll*, *fĕlling*, *dĕbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonant, as *ſince*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn*, *bāne*; *căn*, *cāne*; *pĭn*, *pīne*; *tŭn*, *tūne*; *rŏb*, *rōbe*; *pŏp*, *pōpe*; *fĭr*, *fīre*; *cŭr*, *cūre*; *tŭb*, *tūbe*.

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildneſs*, *wildneſſe*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with its aſſociate conſonant; for, in old editions, words are ſometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or ſilent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the ſilent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve*, *lĭve*, *gĭve*.

It has ſometimes in the end of words a ſound obſcure, and ſcarcely perceptible, as *open*, *ſhapen*, *ſhotten*, *thiſtle*, *participle*, *metre*, *lucre*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *flew*.

Ea ſounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is ſounded like *e* long, as *ſeize*, *perceiving*.

Eu ſounds as *u* long and ſoft.

E, *a*, *u* are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the ſound of *u*.

E may be ſaid to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *ſleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is ſounded as *e* ſhort; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a ſound, long, as *fine*; and ſhort, as *fin*.

That is eminently obſervable in *i*, which may be likewiſe remarked in other letters, that the ſhort ſound is not the long ſound contracted, but a ſound wholly different.

The long ſound in monoſyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thĭn*, *thīne*.

I is often ſounded before *r* as a ſhort *u*; as *flirt*, *firſt*, *ſhirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *ſhield*, which is ſounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is ſounded as *frĕnd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are ſounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrōding*; or ſhort, as *blŏck*, *knŏck*, *ŏblique*, *lŏll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The ſhort *o* has ſometimes the ſound of a cloſe *u*, as *ſon*, *come*.

O coaleſces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the ſound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in ſome words derived from the Greek, as *œconomy*; but *oe* being not an Engliſh diphthong, they are better ſounded as they are ſounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *ſoil*, *moil*, *noiſome*.

This coalition of letters ſeems to unite the ſounds of the two letters as far as two ſounds can be united without being deſtroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the ſound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long, as in *ſoul*, *bowl*, *ſow*, *grow*. Theſe different ſounds are uſed to diſtinguiſh different ſignifications; as *bow*, an inſtrument for ſhooting; *bow*, a depreſſion of the head: *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar; *ſow*, to ſcatter ſeed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden veſſel.

Ou is ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as *court*; ſometimes like *o* ſhort, as *cough*; ſometimes like *u* cloſe, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which uſe only can teach.

Ou is frequently uſed in the laſt ſyllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made Engliſh, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without conſidering that the laſt ſyllable gives the ſound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a ſound between them, if not compounded of both; beſides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honneur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūſe*, *confūſion*; or ſhort, as *ŭs*, *concŭſſion*.

It coaleſces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in theſe combinations the force of the *w* conſonant, as *quaff*, *queſt*, *quit*, *quite*, *languiſh*; ſometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*. It is ſometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *gueſt*, *guiſe*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no ſound.

Ue is ſometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *ſynagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an i, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*; *ſay*, *ſayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel ẏ, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable, before two conſonants, is commonly ſhort, as *ŏppŏrtunity*.

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as *ſtăg*, *frŏg*.

Of CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *ſubtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*; as *ſincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *ciſtern*, *city*, *ſiccity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curioſity*, *concupiſcence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but that it preſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a ſound which is analyſed into *tſh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymiſt*, *ſcheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant, as *archbiſhop*.

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſounds like *ſh*, as *machine*, *chaiſe*.

C, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *ſtick*, *block*, which were originally *ſticke*, *blocke*, in ſuch words. *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *croſs*.

D.

Is uniform in its ſound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is uſed before *r*, as *draw*, *droſs*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the ſemi-vowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid, as *flaſk*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable ſound, except that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two ſounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other ſoft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *ſnug*, *ſong*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the ſound is uncertain.

G before *e* is ſoft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geeſe*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *ſinging*, *ſtronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh*, *ſign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *Giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, *gipſy*.

Gh in the beginning of a word, has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghoſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent, as *though*, *right*, *ſought*, ſpoken *tho'*, *rite*, *ſoute*.

It has often at the end the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *ſough*, *tough*, *enough*, *ſlough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a conſonant, deeply guttural, which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of breath, as *hat*, *horſe*.

It ſeldom, perhaps never, begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hoſtler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honeſt*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

J.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g*, and is therefore a letter uſeleſs, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jeſter*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept*, *king*, *ſkirt*, *ſkeptick*, for ſo it ſhould be written, not *ſceptick*.

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loſes its ſound.

K is never doubled; but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *cŏckle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. Theſe words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* firſt grew ſilent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *pſalm*, *talk*, *ſalmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural ſounds, ſometimes aſpirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaꝼ, *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaꝼoꞃd, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diſuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table*, *ſhuttle*.

M.

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is ſometimes mute, as in *pſalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is uſed for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philoſopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a ſound which our Saxon anceſtors well expreſſed by cƿ, *cw*, as *quadrant*,

drant, *queen*, *equeſtrian*, *quilt*, *enquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is ſometimes ſounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *riſque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in other tongues.

The Saxons uſed often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.
Rh is uſed in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhous*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *ſepulchre*.

S.

S has a hiſſing ſound, as *ſibilation*, *ſiſter*.

A ſingle *s* ſeldom ends any word, except in the third perſon of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *buſhes*, *diſtreſſes*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *ſurplus*; the cloſe being always either in *ſe*, as *houſe*, *horſe*, or in *ſs*, as *graſs*, *dreſs*, *bliſs*, *leſs*, anciently *graſſe*, *dreſſe*.

S ſingle, at the end of words, has a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *ſurplus*.

It ſounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intruſion*; and like *ſ*, if it follows a conſonant, as *converſion*.

It ſounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuſe*, and before *y* final, as *roſy*; and in theſe words, *boſom*, *deſire*, *wiſdom*, *priſon*, *priſoner*, *preſent*, *preſent*, *damſel*, *caſement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *ſ*, that it may be ſounded before all conſonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *ſ* is compriſed, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or groſs *ſ*. This *ſ* is therefore termed by grammarians *ſuæ poteſtatis litera*; the reaſon of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be, that in ſome words it might be doubled at pleaſure. Thus we find in ſeveral languages:
Σβέννυμι, *ſcatter*, *ſdegno*, *ſdrucciolo*, *ſfavellare*, *σφὶγξ*, *ſgombrare*, *ſgranare*, *ſhake*, *ſlumber*, *ſmell*, *ſtriſe*, *ſpace*, *ſplendour*, *ſpring*, *ſqueeze*, *ſhrew*, *ſtep*, *ſtrength*, *ſtramen*, *ſventura*, *ſwell*.

S is mute in *iſle*, *iſland*, *demeſne*, *viſcount*.

T.

T has its cuſtomary ſound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the ſound of *ſi*, as *ſalvation*, except an *ſ* goes before, as *queſtion*, excepting likewiſe derivatives from *y*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two ſounds; the one ſoft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The ſound is ſoft in theſe words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that*, *theſe*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *thoſe*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is ſoftened at the end of a word, an *e* ſilent muſt be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a ſound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f*, in the Iſlandick alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a conſonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *ouater*; but letters of the ſame ſound are always reckoned conſonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *froſty winter*.

Wh has a ſound accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxons better expreſſed by hƿ *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *where* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome*, *wh* is ſounded like a ſimple *h*.

X.

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or diphthong, is a conſonant, *ye*, *young*. It is thought by ſome to be in all caſes a vowel. But it may be obſerved of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *roſy youth*.

Z.

Z begins no word originally Engliſh; it has the ſound, as its name *izzard* or *ſ hard* expreſſes, of an *ſ* uttered with cloſer compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have ſuppoſed *orthoepy*, or *juſt utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expreſſing certain ſounds by proper characters. I have therefore obſerved in what words any of the letters are mute.

Moſt of the writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they are written, and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths, by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech.

For pronunciation the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe as the moſt elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words.

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply for it. Others, leſs abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of ſounds, that every ſound may have its own character, and every character a ſingle ſound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

Some of theſe ſchemes I ſhall however exhibit, which may be uſed according to the diverſities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the firſt who propoſed a ſcheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practiſed in grammatical diſquiſitions. Had he written the following lines according to his ſcheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

At lengð Eraſmus, ðat grēt ïnʒurd nâm,
Δe glorï of ðe prēſthüd, and ðe zâm,
Stemmd ðe *wild* torrent of a barb'rous âʒ,
And dröv ðös höli Vandals öff ðe ſtâʒ.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London; which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in uſe, ſo as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spenſer in the reformed orthography.

Spenſer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt ween with villanous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally,
Deem of her high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; than die.
Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyally.
  But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve, and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnħankful wrɛɔ, ſaid hj, iz ðis ðe mjd,
Wiħ ƿiɔ hɛr ſo𝔳ɛrain mɛrſi ðou duſt qujt?
Ðj ljf ʃj ſa𝔳ɛd bj hɛr graſius djd;
But ðou duſt wen wiħ 𝔳ilɛnus diſpjt.
Tu blot hɛr honor and hɛr hɛ𝔳nlj liht,
Dj, raðɛr dj, ðɛn ſo diſloialj,
Djm of hɛr hih dɛzɛrt, or ſjm ſo liht.
Fair dɛħ it iz tu ʃun mωr ʃãm; ðɛn dj,
Dj, raðɛr dj, ðɛn ɛ𝔳ɛr lu𝔳 diſloialj.
  But if tu lu𝔳 diſloialtj it bj,
Sal I ðɛn hãt hɛr ðat from dɛðɛz dωr
Mj brouht? ah! far bj ſuɔ rɛproɔ from mj.
Wat kan I lɛs du ðɛn hɛr lu𝔳 ðɛrfωr,
Sih I hɛr du rɛward kanot rɛſtωr?
Dj, raðɛr dj, and djiʒ du hɛr ſɛr𝔳,
Djiʒ hɛr ſɛr𝔳, and li𝔳iʒ hɛr adωr.
Ðj ljf ʃj gã𝔳, ðj ljf ʃj duh dɛzɛr𝔳;
Dj, raðɛr dj, ðɛn ɛ𝔳ɛr from hɛr ſɛr𝔳is ſwɛr𝔳.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book according to his own ſcheme; which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood.

But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guard, than to truſt to their gentleneſs. For the ſafeguard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a purſehood, made of coarſe boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort pieces of the ſame breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then ſet an other piece about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece, half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may ſerve though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet penſoëver you hav' occaſion to trubble ðeir patienc', or to coom among ðem beeing trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, ðan to truſt to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe ſaf' gard of your fac', piɔ ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purſehood, mad' of coorſe boultering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, piɔ for mor' ſaf'ty is to bee lined againſt ð' eminent parts wiτ woollen cloτ. Firſt cut a peec' about an inɔ and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reaɔ round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; piɔ beeing ſowed in his plac', join unto it two ʃort peeces of the ſam breadτ under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then ſet an oðer peec' about ðe breadτ of a ʃilling againſt the top of ðe noſe. At oðer tim's, ƥhen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerve ðowʒ it be in the heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in ſuch editions of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers every man had his own ſcheme; but they agreed in one general deſign of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting ſuch as they thought ſuperfluous. Some of them would have written theſe lines thus:

——————All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Biſhop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philoſophical language, propoſed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yʋr Fádher hʋitſh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhy ʋill bi cýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have ſince had no general reformers; but ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to deſerve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tenſe, *sais* for *ſays*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of theſe it may be ſaid, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both becauſe they have innovated little, and becauſe few have followed them.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the ſenſe of the ſame word is diverſified; as *horſe*, *horſes*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The Engliſh have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite ſignification, and means *one*, with ſome reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good. He was killed by a ſword*, that is, *ſome ſword. This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of thoſe that are men than one of thoſe that are boys. An army might enter without reſiſtance*, that is, *any army*.

In the ſenſes in which we uſe *a* or *an* in the ſingular, we ſpeak in the plural without an article; as, *theſe are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, becauſe it is only the Saxon *an*, or æn, *one*, applied to a new uſe, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a conſonant in the ſpeed of utterance.

Grammarians of the laſt age direct, that *an* ſhould be before *h*; whence it appears that the Engliſh anciently aſpirated leſs. *An* is ſtill uſed before the ſilent *h*, as *an herb*, *an honeſt man:* but otherwiſe *a*; as,

> *A* horſe, *a* horſe, my kingdom for *a* horſe.
> *Shakeſpeare.*

THE has a particular and definite ſignification.

> *The* fruit
> Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
> Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle, and green herbs for* the *uſe of man*; that is, for *thoſe things that are cattle*, and *his uſe that is man*.

The is uſed in both numbers.

> I am as free as Nature firſt made man,
> Ere *the* baſe laws of ſervitude began,
> When wild in woods *the* noble ſavage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are uſed without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Ariſtarchus*, *Jeruſalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. GOD is uſed as a proper name.
2. Abſtract names, as *blackneſs*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *uglineſs*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindneſs*.
3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*; This is not *braſs*, but *ſteel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of Engliſh nouns to words going before or following are not expreſſed by *caſes*, or changes of termination, but as in moſt of the other European languages by prepoſitions, unleſs we may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

Singular.

Nom.	Magiſter,	*a* Maſter,	*the* Maſter.
Gen.	Magiſtri,	*of a* Maſter,	*of the* Maſter, *or* Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtro,	*to a* Maſter,	*to the* Maſter.
Acc.	Magiſtrum,	*a* Maſter,	*the* Maſter.
Voc.	Magiſter,	Maſter,	*O* Maſter.
Abl.	Magiſtro,	*from a* Maſter,	*from the* Maſter.

Plural.

Nom.	Magiſtri,	Maſters,	*the* Maſters.
Gen.	Magiſtrorum,	*of* Maſters,	*of the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtris,	*to* Maſters,	*to the* Maſters.
Acc.	Magiſtros,	Maſters,	*the* Maſters.
Voc.	Magiſtri,	Maſters,	*O* Maſters.
Abl.	Magiſtris,	*from* Maſters,	*from the* Maſters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Maſter,	*Gen.* Maſters.	*Plur.* Maſters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur.* Scholars.

Theſe genitives are always written with a mark of eliſion, *maſter's*, *ſcholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the ſoldier's valour*, for *the ſoldier* his *valour:* but this cannot be the true original, becauſe *'s* is put to female nouns; *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate:* and collective nouns, as *Women's paſſions*; *the rabble's inſolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all theſe caſes it is apparent that *his* cannot be underſtood. We ſay likewiſe, *the foundation's ſtrength*, *the diamond's luſtre*, *the winter's ſeverity*; but in theſe caſes *his* may be underſtood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now ſupplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned, the ſagacious Wallis, to whom every Engliſh grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective poſſeſſive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the ſame to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive.

This termination of the noun ſeems to conſtitute a real genitive indicating poſſeſſion. It is derived to us from thoſe who declined ꞅmið, *a ſmith*; Gen. ꞅmiðeꞅ, *of a ſmith*; Plur. ꞅmiðeꞅ, or ꞅmiðaꞅ, *ſmiths*; and ſo in two other of their ſeven declenſions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a ſyllable than the original word; *knitis*, for *knights*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenſer.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the ſame with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *fly*, *flies*; *ſiſter*, *ſiſters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *ſh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* ſounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive ſingular is the ſame.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *ſwine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *ſhoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *hoof*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *miſchief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louſe*, *mice* from *mouſe*, *geeſe* from *gooſe*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we ſay, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits againſt the* ladies *hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' houſe* may be ſaid for *the houſe of Lords*; but ſuch phraſes are not now in uſe; and ſurely an Engliſh ear rebels againſt them.

Of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the Engliſh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number, and being added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any change: as, *a good woman*, *good women*, *of a good woman*; *a good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*, to the poſitive; as *fair*, fair*er*, fair*eſt*; *lovely*, loveli*er*, loveli*eſt*; *ſweet*, ſweet*er*, ſweet*eſt*; *low*, low*er*, low*eſt*; *high*, high*er*, high*eſt*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good*, *better*, *beſt*; *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*; *little*, *leſs*, *leaſt*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *moſt*; *many* (or *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *moſt* (for *moeſt*); *late*, *later*, *lateſt* or *laſt*.

Some comparatives form a ſuperlative by adding *moſt*, as *nether*, *nethermoſt*; *outer*, *outermoſt*; *under*, *undermoſt*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermoſt*; *fore*, *former*, *foremoſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *topmoſt*, *ſouthmoſt*.

Many adjectives do not admit of compariſon by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *moſt benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *moſt*, even when they have comparatives and ſuperlatives regularly formed; as, *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *faireſt*, or *moſt fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular compariſon, the comparative *more* is oftener uſed than the ſuperlative *moſt*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *moſt fair* for *faireſt*.

The compariſon of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiouſneſs of utterance, or agreeableneſs of ſound, is not eaſily reduced to rules.

Monoſyllables are commonly compared.

Polyſyllables, or words of more than two ſyllables, are ſeldom compared otherwiſe than by *more* and *moſt*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *moſt deplorable*.

Diſſyllables are ſeldom compared if they terminate in *ſome*, as *fulſome*, *toilſome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *ſpleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *leſs*, as *careleſs*, *harmleſs*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *miſſive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *ſkinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and ſuperlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language ſubjected ſo little and ſo lately to grammar, ſuch anomalies muſt frequently occur.

So *ſhady* is compared by *Milton*.

> She in *ſhadieſt* covert hid,
> Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Loſt.*

And *virtuous*.

> What ſhe wills to ſay or do,
> Seems wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Parad. Loſt.*

So *trifling*, by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

> It is not ſo decorous, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and *triflingeſt* things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferior or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

> I ſhall be named among the *famouſeſt*
> Of women, ſung at ſolemn feſtivals. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Inventive, by *Aſcham*.

> Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

> The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

> I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Johnſon.*

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *Ben Johnſon.*

Powerful, by *Milton.*

We have ſuſtain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great King hath *pow'rfulleſt* to ſend
Againſt us from about his throne. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The termination in *iſh* may be accounted in ſome ſort a degree of compariſon, by which the ſignification is diminiſhed below the poſitive, as *black*, *blackiſh*, or tending to blackneſs; *ſalt, ſaltiſh*, or having a little taſte of ſalt: they therefore admit no compariſon. This termination is ſeldom added but to words expreſſing ſenſible qualities, nor often to words of above one ſyllable, and is ſcarcely uſed in the ſolemn or ſublime ſtyle.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the Engliſh language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals *we*, *ye*, *they*, *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *ſame*.

The pronouns perſonal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accuſ. and other oblique caſes.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly uſed in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the ſecond perſon plural is uſed for the ſecond perſon ſingular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to maſculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to uſe *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The poſſeſſive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without caſes or change of termination.

The poſſeſſive of the firſt perſon is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the ſecond, *thy*, *thine*, *you*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *ſhe*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both ſexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are uſed when the ſubſtantive preceding is ſeparated by a verb, as *Theſe are* our *books*. *Theſe books are* ours. Your *children excel* ours *in ſtature*, but ours *ſurpaſs* yours *in learning*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithſtanding their ſeeming plural termination, are applied equally to ſingular and plural ſubſtantives, as *This book is* ours. *Theſe books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly uſed before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now diſuſed in proſe, might be ſtill properly continued in poetry; they are uſed as *ours* and *yours*, when they are referred to a ſubſtantive preceding.

Their and *theirs* are the poſſeſſives likewiſe of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*.

	Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.
Nom.	Who	*Nom.*	Which
Gen.	Whoſe	*Gen.*	Of which, *or* whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Whom	*Other oblique caſes.*	Which

Who is now uſed in relation to perſons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whoſe is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only uſed in the nominative and accuſative caſes; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one or two, as, Whether *of theſe is left I know not.* Whether *ſhall I chooſe?* It is now almoſt obſolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whoſoever, *whatſoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *ſoever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all caſes,	This	Theſe
	That	Thoſe
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not uſed but when it is referred to a ſubſtantive preceding, as *I have ſent* other *horſes*. *I have not ſent the ſame horſes, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal uſe. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which ſignify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly, *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in uſe. The reſt ſeem to be paſſing by degrees into neglect, though proper, uſeful, and analogous. They are referred both to ſingular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words uſed only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *ſelf*.

Own is added to poſſeſſives, both ſingular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *houſe*. It is emphatical, and implies a ſilent contrariety or oppoſition; as *I live in my own houſe*, that is, *not in a hired houſe*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to poſſeſſives, as *myſelf*, *yourſelves*; and ſometimes to perſonal pronouns, as *himſelf*, *itſelf*, *themſelves*. It then, like *own*, expreſſes emphaſis and oppoſition, as *I did this myſelf*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourſelves by vain rage.*

Himſelf, *itſelf*, *themſelves*, is ſuppoſed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his ſelf*, *it' ſelf*, *their ſelves*; ſo that *ſelf* is always a ſubſtantive. This ſeems juſtly obſerved, for we ſay, *He came himſelf*; *Himſelf ſhall do this*; where *himſelf* cannot be an accuſative.

Of the VERB.

Engliſh verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languiſh*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Moſt verbs ſignifying *action* may likewiſe ſignify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*, as *I love*, I am in love; *I ſtrike*, I am now ſtriking.

Verbs have only two tenſes inflected in their terminations, the preſent, and the ſimple preterite; the other tenſes are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *ſhall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The paſſive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the ſubſtantive verb, as *I am loved.*

To Have. Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *I* have; *thou* haſt; *he* hath, *or* has;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently uſed both in verſe and proſe.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had; *thou* hadſt; *he* had;
Plur. *We* had; *ye* had; *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had; *thou* haſt had; *he* has had;
Plur. *We* have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had; *thou* hadſt had; *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had; *ye* had had; *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have; *thou* ſhalt have; *he* ſhall have;
Plur. *We* ſhall have; *ye* ſhall have; *they* ſhall have.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* will have; *thou* wilt have; *he* will have;
Plur. *We* will have; *ye* will have; *they* will have.

By reading theſe future tenſes may be obſerved the variations of *ſhall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have, *or* have *thou*; let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have; have, *or* have *ye*; let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* have; *thou* have; *he* have;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Preterite ſimple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. *I* have had; *thou* have had; *he* have had;
Plur. *We* have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have had; *thou* ſhalt have had; *he* ſhall have had;
Plur. *We* ſhall have had; *ye* ſhall have had; *they* ſhall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of ſpeaking is expreſſed by *may*, *can*, in the preſent; and *might*, *could*, or *ſhould*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* may have; *thou* mayſt have; *he* may have;
Plur. *We* may have; *ye* may have; *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* might have; *thou* mightſt have; *he* might have;
Plur. *We* might have; *ye* might have; *they* might have.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* can have; *thou* canſt have; *he* can have;
Plur. *We* can have; *ye* can have; *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* could have; *thou* couldſt have; *he* could have;
Plur. *We* could have; *ye* could have; *they* could have.

In like manner *ſhould* is united to the verb.

There is likewiſe a double *Preterite.*

Sing. *I* ſhould have had; *thou* ſhouldſt have had; *he* ſhould have had;
Plur. *We* ſhould have had; *ye* ſhould have had; *they* ſhould have had.

In like manner we uſe, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, *&c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent. To have. *Preterite.* To have had.
Participle Preſent. Having. *Participle Preter.* Had.

Verb Active. *To Love.*

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* love; *thou* loveſt; *he* loveth, *or* loves;
Plur. *We* love; *ye* love; *they* love.

Preterite ſimple.

Sing. *I* loved; *thou* lovedſt; *he* loved;
Plur. *We* loved; *ye* loved; *they* loved.
Preterperfect compound. *I* have loved, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. *I* had loved, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall love, *&c.* *I* will love, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Love, *or* love *thou*; let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love; love, *or* love *ye*; let *them* love.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* love; *thou* love; *he* love;
Plur. *We* love; *ye* love; *they* love;
Preterite ſimple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. *I* have loved, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall love, *&c.*
Second Future. *I* ſhall have loved, *&c.*

Potential.

Preſent. *I* may *or* can love, *&c.*
Preterite. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould love, *&c.*
Double Pret. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. To love. *Preterite.* To have loved.
Participle preſent. Loving. *Participle paſt.* Loved.

The paſſive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenſes of the verb *to be*, which muſt therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* am; *thou* art; *he* is;
Plur. *We* are, *or* be; *ye* are, *or* be; *they* are, *or* be.

The plural *be* is now little in uſe.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* was; *thou* waſt, *or* wert; *he* was;
Plur. *We* were; *ye* were; *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be uſed in the indicative.

Preterite compound. *I* have been, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. *I* had been, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall or will be, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* be; *thou* beeſt; *he* be;
Plur. *We* be; *ye* be; *they* be.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* were; *thou* wert; *he* were;
Plur. *We* were; *ye* were; *they* were.
Preterite compound. *I* have been, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall have been, *&c.*

Potential.

I may *or* can; would, could, *or* ſhould be; could, would, *or* ſhould have been, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be. *Preterite.* To have been.
Participle preſent. Being. *Participle preterite.* Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, *&c.* *I* was loved, *&c.* *I* have been loved, *&c.*

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, *&c.* If *I* were loved, *&c.* If *I* ſhall have been loved, *&c.*

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, *or* ſhould be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have been loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be loved. *Preterite.* To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of Engliſh verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* do; *thou* doſt; *he* doth;
Plur. *We* do; *ye* do; *they* do.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* did; *thou* didſt; *he* did;
Plur. *We* did; *ye* did; *they* did.
Preterite, &c. *I* have done, *&c.* *I* had done, *&c.*
Future. *I* ſhall *or* will do, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou*; let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do; do *ye*; let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* do; *thou* do; *he* do;
Plur. *We* do; *ye* do; *they* do.

The reſt are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle preſent. Doing. *Participle preterite.* Done.

Do is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as, *I* do *love*, *I* did *love*; ſimply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is conſidered as a vitious mode of ſpeech.

It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as,

> *I* do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
> *Chaos is come again.* Shakeſpeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I* do *not love her*; *I wiſhed him ſucceſs, but* did *not help him.*

The Imperative prohibitory is ſeldom applied in the ſecond perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him*; *Praiſe beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief uſe is in interrogative forms of ſpeech, in which it is uſed through all the perſons; as, Do *I live?* Doſt *thou ſtrike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didſt *thou love her?* Did *ſhe die?* So likewiſe in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *ſhe not die?*

Do is thus uſed only in the ſimple tenſes.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is uſed, may not improperly denominate them *neuter paſſives*, as they are inflected according to the paſſive form by the help of the verb ſubſtantive *to be*. They anſwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French, as,

I am riſen, ſurrexi, *Latin*; Je me ſuis levé, *French.*
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly expreſs the preſent tenſe; as, I am going, *eo.* I am grieving, *doleo.* She is dying, *illa moritur.* The tempeſt is raging, *furit procella.* I am purſuing an enemy, *hoſtem inſequor.* So the other tenſes, as, *We were walking*, ἐτυγχάνομεν περιπατοῦντες, *I have been walking*, *I had been walking*, *I ſhall* or *will be walking.*

There is another manner of uſing the active participle, which gives it a paſſive ſignification; as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The braſs is forging, *æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expreſſion, probably corrupted from a phraſe more pure, but now ſomewhat obſolete: *The book is* a *printing*, *The braſs is* a *forging*; *a* being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns ſignifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when ſome convenience of verſification does not invite its revival. It is uſed among the purer writers after *if, though, ere, before, whether, except, unleſs, whatſoever, whomſoever*, and words of wiſhing; as, *Doubtleſs thou art our father*, though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us, and Iſrael* acknowledge *us not.*

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The Engliſh verbs were divided by Ben Johnſon into four conjugations, without any reaſon ariſing from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, ſuch as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be conſidered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monoſyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent; but almoſt all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are obſerved by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the ſcantineſs of our conjugations, there is ſcarcely any other place for irregularity.

The firſt irregularity, is a ſlight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the laſt ſyllable *ed* is often joined with the former by ſuppreſſion of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, ſh, f, k, x*, and after the conſonants *ſ, th*, when more ſtrongly pronounced, and ſometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a ſhort vowel, *t* is uſed in pronunciation, but very ſeldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, ſnatch't, fiſh't, wak't, dwel't, ſmel't*; for *plac'd, ſnatch'd, fiſh'd wak'd, dwel'd, ſmel'd*; or *placed, ſnatched, fiſhed, waked, dwelled, ſmelled.*

Thoſe words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in ſolemn language; as *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt*; ſometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *vext*: this is not conſtant.

A long vowel is often changed into a ſhort one; thus, *kept*, *ſlept*, *wept*, *crept*, *ſwept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *ſleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *ſweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coaleſce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coaleſce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more eaſily pronounced; as, *read*, *led*, *ſpread*, *ſhed*, *ſhred*, *bid*, *hid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *ſped*, *ſtrid*, *ſlid*, *rid*; from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *ſpread*, to *ſhed*, to *ſhred*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *ſpeed*, to *ſtride*, to *ſlide*, to *ride*. And thus, *caſt*, *hurt*, *coſt*, *burſt*, *eat*, *beat*, *ſweat*, *ſit*, *quit*, *ſmit*, *writ*, *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *ſhot*; from the verbs, to *caſt*, to *hurt*, to *coſt*, to *burſt*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *ſweat*, to *ſit*, to *quit*, to *ſmite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *ſhoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *ſent*, *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *ſend*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or paſſive is often formed in *en*, inſtead of *ed*; as *been*, *taken*, *given*, *ſlain*, *known*; from the verbs, to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *ſlay*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *ſhotten*, *choſen*, *broken*; but likewiſe *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *hid*, *chid*, *ſhot*, *choſe*, *broke*, are promiſcuouſly uſed in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *ſhoot*, to *chooſe*, to *break*, and many ſuch like.

In the ſame manner, *ſown*, *ſhewn*, *hewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *ſow'd*, *ſhew'd*, *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *ſow*, to *ſhew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade*.

Concerning theſe double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he ſhall ſeldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle diſtinct from it's preterite, as *write*, *wrote*, *written*, that diſtinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is* wrote, though *wrote* may be uſed in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win*, *ſpin*, *begin*, *ſwim*, *ſtrike*, *ſtick*, *ſing*, *ſting*, *fling*, *ring*, *wring*, *ſpring*, *ſwing*, *drink*, *ſink*, *ſhrink*, *ſtink*, *come*, *run*, *find*, *bind*, *grind*, *wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle paſſive, give *won*, *ſpun*, *begun*, *ſwum*, *ſtruck*, *ſtuck*, *ſung*, *ſtung*, *flung*, *rung*, *wrung*, *ſprung*, *ſwung*, *drunk*, *ſunk*, *ſhrunk*, *ſtunk*, *come*, *run*, *found*, *bound*, *ground*, *wound*. And moſt of them are alſo formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began*, *rang*, *ſang*, *ſprang*, *drank*, *came*, *ran*, and ſome others; but moſt of theſe are now obſolete. Some in the participle paſſive likewiſe take *en*, as *ſtricken*, *ſtrucken*, *drunken*, *bounden*.

2. *Fight*, *teach*, *reach*, *ſeek*, *beſeech*, *catch*, *buy*, *bring*, *think*, *work*, make *fought*, *taught*, *raught*, *ſought*, *beſought*, *caught*, *bought*, *brought*, *thought*, *wrought*.

But a great many of theſe retain likewiſe the regular form, as *teached*, *reached*, *beſeeched*, *catched*, *worked*.

3. *Take*, *ſhake*, *forſake*, *wake*, *awake*, *ſtand*, *break*, *ſpeak*, *bear*, *ſhear*, *ſwear*, *tear*, *wear*, *weave*, *cleave*, *ſtrive*, *thrive*, *drive*, *ſhine*, *riſe*, *ariſe*, *ſmite*, *write*, *bide*, *abide*, *ride*, *chooſe*, *chuſe*, *tread*, *get*, *beget*, *forget*, *ſeethe*, make in both preterite and participle *took*, *ſhook*, *forſook*, *woke*, *awoke*, *ſtood*, *broke*, *ſpoke*, *bore*, *ſhore*, *ſwore*, *tore*, *wore*, *wove*, *clove*, *ſtrove*, *throve*, *drove*, *ſhone*, *roſe*, *aroſe*, *ſmote*, *wrote*, *bode*, *abode*, *rode*, *choſe*, *trode*, *got*, *begot*, *forgot*, *ſod*. But we ſay likewiſe, *thrive*, *riſe*, *ſmit*, *writ*, *abid*, *rid*. In the preterite ſome are likewiſe formed by *a*, as *brake*, *ſpake*, *bare*, *ſhare*, *ſware*, *tare*, *ware*, *clave*, *gat*, *begat*, *forgat*, and perhaps ſome others, but more rarely. In the participle paſſive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken*, *ſhaken*, *forſaken*, *broken*, *ſpoken*, *born*, *ſhorn*, *ſworn*, *torn*, *worn*, *woven*, *cloven*, *thriven*, *driven*, *riſen*, *ſmitten*, *ridden*, *choſen*, *trodden*, *gotten*, *begotten*, *forgotten*, *ſodden*. And many do likewiſe retain the analogy in both, as *waked*, *awaked*, *ſheared*, *weaved*, *cleaved*, *abided*, *ſeethed*.

4. *Give*, *bid*, *ſit*, make in the preterite *gave*, *bade*, *ſate*; in the participle paſſive, *given*, *bidden*, *ſitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw*, *know*, *grow*, *throw*, *blow*, *crow* like a cock, *fly*, *ſlay*, *ſee*, *ly*, make their preterite *drew*, *knew*, *grew*, *threw*, *blew*, *crew*, *flew*, *ſlew*, *ſaw*, *lay*; their participles paſſive by *n*, *drawn*, *known*, *grown*, *thrown*, *blown*, *flown*, *ſlain*, *ſeen*, *lien*, *lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, and the participle is *gone*.

Of DERIVATION.

That the Engliſh language may be more eaſily underſtood, it is neceſſary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I ſhall ſometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and ſometimes endeavour to ſupply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the preſent of the verb; as, to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to ſtrike, I ſtrick *or* ſtrook, a *ſtroke*.

The action is the ſame with the participle preſent, as *loving*, *frighting*, *fighting*, *ſtriking*.

The agent, or perſon acting, is denoted by the ſyllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *fighter*, *ſtriker*.

Subſtantives, adjectives, and ſometimes other parts of ſpeech, are changed into verbs: in which caſe the vowel is often lengthened, or the conſonant ſoftened; as, a houſe, *to houſe*; braſs, *to braze*; glaſs, *to glaze*; graſs, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fiſh, *to fiſh*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, eſpecially to adjectives; as, haſte, *to haſten*; length, *to lengthen*; ſtrength, *to ſtrengthen*; ſhort, *to ſhorten*; faſt, *to faſten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; ſoft, *to ſoften*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as, a louſe, *louſy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; luſt, *luſty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; uſe, *uſeful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almoſt the ſame ſenſe, but with ſome kind of diminution thereof, the termination *ſome* is added, denoting *ſomething*, or *in ſome degree*; as delight, *delightſome*; game, *gameſome*; irk, *irkſome*; burden, *burdenſome*; trouble, *troubleſome*; light, *lightſome*; hand, *handſome*; alone, *loneſome*; toil, *toilſome*.

On the contrary, the termination *leſs* added to ſubſtantives, makes adjectives ſignifying want; as *worthleſs*, *witleſs*, *heartleſs*, *joyleſs*, *careleſs*, *helpleſs*. Thus comfort, *comfortleſs*; ſap, *ſapleſs*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as, pleaſant, *unpleaſant*; wiſe, *unwiſe*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuſeful*, and many more.

The original Engliſh privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its deſcendants, words already ſignifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiſcreet*, the inſeparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confuſion, from which it is not eaſy to diſentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally Engliſh; as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandſome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unaſſiſting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle preſent, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unſighing*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to moſt ſubſtantives which have an Engliſh termination, as *unfertileneſs*, *unperfectneſs*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*: *uncivil*, *incivility*; *unactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is uſual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepoſitive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, ſignify almoſt the ſame as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, ſince it anſwers to the Latin prepoſition *de*. *Mis* inſinuates ſome error, and for the moſt part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to diſlike*; honour, *diſhonour*; to honour, to grace, *to diſhonour*, *to diſgrace*; to deign, *to diſdeign*; chance, hap, *miſchance*, *miſhap*; to take, *to miſtake*; deed, *miſdeed*; to uſe, *to miſuſe*; to employ, *to miſemploy*; to apply, *to miſapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis*, retain the ſame ſignification as *diſtinguiſh*, diſtinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*, defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import ſome kind of ſimilitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The ſame termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like ſignification; as beautiful, *beautifully*; ſweet, *ſweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with ſome degree of ſweetneſs*.

The termination *iſh* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to ſubſtantives, imports ſimilitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greeniſh*; white, *whitiſh*; ſoft, *ſoftiſh*; a thief, *thieviſh*; a wolf, *wolviſh*; a child, *childiſh*.

We have forms of diminutives in ſubſtantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *a pickrel*; this is a French termination: a gooſe, *a goſling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick *Hawkins*; *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet ſtill there is another form of diminution among the Engliſh, by leſſening the ſound itſelf, eſpecially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that ſometimes not ſo much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as *ſup*, *ſip*, *ſoop*, *ſop*, *ſippet*, where, beſides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *ſpit*, *ſpout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, βοῦπαις; *great* pronounced long, eſpecially if with a ſtronger ſound, *grea-t*; little pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a ſucceſſion of ſmaller and then greater ſounds; and ſo in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore ſcarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abſtract ſubſtantives, by adding the termination *neſs*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteneſs*; hard, *hardneſs*; great, *greatneſs*; ſkilful, *ſkilfulneſs*, *unſkilfulneſs*; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *prieſthood*, *likelihood*, *falſehood*.

There are other abſtracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a ſmall change being ſometimes made; as, long, *length*; ſtrong, *ſtrength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; ſlow, *ſlowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *draughth*; young, *youth*; and ſo moon, *month*.

Like theſe are ſome words derived from verbs; dy, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'th*; commonly ſpoken and written later *math*, after *math*; ſteal, *ſtealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from to *ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

Theſe ſhould rather be written *flighth*, *frighth*, only that cuſtom prevails, leſt *h* ſhould be twice repeated.

The ſame form retain *faith*, *ſpight*, *wreathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *ſooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whoſe primitives are either entirely obſolete, or ſeldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy*, *ſpry*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *ſay*, *work*.

Some ending in *ſhip* imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingſhip*, *wardſhip*, *guardianſhip*, *partnerſhip*, *ſtewardſhip*, *headſhip*, *lordſhip*.

Thus *worſhip*, that is, *worthſhip*; whence *worſhipful*, and *to worſhip*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do eſpecially denote dominion, at leaſt ſtate or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *chriſtendom*, *freedom*, *wiſdom*, *whoredom*, *biſhoprick*, *bailywick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the ſame import with us as among them, ſcarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *uſage*.

There are in Engliſh often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat*, *a bat*, *batoon*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battle-door*, *to batter*, *batter*, a kind of glutinous compoſition for food. All theſe are of ſimilar ſignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twiſt*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more ſubtlety than ſolidity, and ſuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn uſually imply the *noſe*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *naſus* are derived the French *nes* and the Engliſh *noſe*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting like a noſe. But as if from the conſonants *ns* taken from *naſus*, and tranſpoſed, that they may the better correſpond, *ſn* denote *naſus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the noſe, as *ſnout*, *ſneeze*, *ſnore*, *ſnort*, *ſnear*, *ſnicker*, *ſnot*, *ſnevil*, *ſnite*, *ſnuff*, *ſnuffle*, *ſnaffle*, *ſnarle*, *ſnudge*.

There is another *ſn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *ſinuo*, as *ſnake*, *ſneak*, *ſnail*, *ſnare*; ſo likewiſe *ſnap* and *ſnatch*, *ſnib*, *ſnub*.

Bl imply a *blaſt*; as *blow*, *blaſt*, *to blaſt*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blaſt* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *bluſter*, *blurt*, *bliſter*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *blabber-lip't*, *blubber-cheek't*, *bloted*, *blote-herrings*, *blaſt*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *bloſſom*, *bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *bluſh*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the things ſignified; and therefore the ſounds of letters ſmaller, ſharper, louder, cloſer, ſofter, ſtronger, clearer, more obſcure, and more ſtridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things ſignified.

Thus words that begin with *ſtr* intimate the force and effect of the thing ſignified, as if probably derived from ςρώννυμι, or *ſtrenuus*; as *ſtrong*, *ſtrength*, *ſtrew*, *ſtrike*, *ſtreake*, *ſtroke*, *ſtripe*, *ſtrive*, *ſtrife*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrout*, *ſtrut*, *ſtretch*, *ſtrait*, *ſtrict*, *ſtreight*, that is, narrow; *diſtrain*, *ſtreſs*, *diſtreſs*, *ſtring*, *ſtrap*, *ſtream*, *ſtreamer*, *ſtrand*, *ſtrip*, *ſtray*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrange*, *ſtride*, *ſtraddle*.

St in like manner imply ſtrength, but in a leſs degree, ſo much only as is ſufficient to preſerve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*; for example, *ſtand*, *ſtay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *ſtaff*, *ſtay*, that is, to oppoſe; *ſtop*, *to ſtuff*, *ſtifle*, *to ſtay*, that is, to ſtop; *a ſtay*, that is, an obſtacle; *ſtick*, *ſtut*, *ſtutter*, *ſtammer*, *ſtagger*, *ſtickle*, *ſtick*, *ſtake*, a ſharp pale, and any thing depoſited at play; *ſtock*, *ſtem*, *ſting*, *to ſting*, *ſtink*, *ſtitch*, *ſtud*, *ſtanchion*, *ſtub*, *ſtubble*, *to ſtub* up, *ſtump*, whence *ſtumble*, *ſtalk*, *to ſtalk*, *ſtep*, *to ſtamp* with the feet, whence *to ſtamp*, that is, to make an impreſſion and a ſtamp; *ſtow*, *to ſtow*, *to beſtow*, *ſteward*, or *ſtoward*, *ſtead*, *ſteady*, *ſteadfaſt*, *ſtable*, *a ſtable*, *a ſtall*, *to ſtall*, *ſtool*, *ſtall*, *ſtill*, *ſtall*, *ſtallage*, *ſtall*, *ſtage*, *ſtill* adj. and *ſtill* adv. *ſtale*, *ſtout*, *ſturdy*, *ſteed*, *ſtoat*, *ſtallion*, *ſtiff*, *ſtark-dead*, *to ſtarve* with hunger or cold; *ſtone*, *ſteel*, *ſtern*, *ſtanch*, *to ſtanch* blood, *to ſtare*, *ſteep*, *ſteeple*, *ſtair*, *ſtandard*, a ſtated meaſure, *ſtately*. In all theſe, and perhaps ſome others, *ſt* denote ſomething firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thruſt*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *throws*.

Wr imply ſome ſort of obliquity or diſtortion, as *wry*, *to wreathe*, *wreſt*, *wreſtle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *wriſt*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a ſilent agitation, or a ſofter kind of lateral motion; as *ſway*, *ſwag*, *to ſway*, *ſwagger*, *ſwerve*, *ſweat*, *ſweep*, *ſwill*, *ſwim*, *ſwing*, *ſwift*, *ſweet*, *ſwitch*, *ſwinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *ſm* in *ſmoothe*, *ſmug*, *ſmile*, *ſmirk*, *ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a ſofter word; *ſmall*, *ſmell*, *ſmack*, *ſmother*, *ſmart*, a *ſmart* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke as with an original ſilent motion implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adheſion or tenacity, as in *cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *claſp*, *to claſp*, *to clip*, *to clinch*, *cloak*, *clog*, *cloſe*, *to cloſe*, *a clod*, *a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter*, *a cluſter*.

Sp imply a kind of diſſipation or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſpargo* or *ſeparo*: for example, *ſpread*, *ſpring*, *ſprig*, *ſprout*, *ſprinkle*, *ſplit*, *ſplinter*, *ſpill*, *ſpit*, *ſputter*, *ſpatter*.

Sl denote a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlime*, *ſlide*, *ſlip*, *ſlipper*, *ſly*, *ſleight*, *ſlit*, *ſlow*, *ſlack*, *ſlight*, *ſling*, *ſlap*.

And ſo likewiſe *aſh*, in *craſh*, *raſh*, *gaſh*, *flaſh*, *claſh*, *laſh*, *ſlaſh*, *plaſh*, *traſh*, indicate ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *uſh*, in *cruſh*, *ruſh*, *guſh*, *fluſh*, *bluſh*, *bruſh*, *huſh*, *puſh*, imply ſomething as acting more obtuſely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion, not inſtantaneous, but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *fling*, *ſling*, *ding*, *ſwing*, *cling*, *ſing*, *wring*, *ſting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremor, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſuddenly interrupted. But in *tink*, *wink*, *ſink*, *clink*, *chink*, *think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *tinkle*, *mingle*, *ſprinkle*, *twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts, but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle*, *tangle*, *ſpangle*, *mangle*, *wrangle*, *brangle*, *dangle*; as alſo in *mumble*, *grumble*, *jumble*, *tumble*, *ſtumble*, *rumble*, *crumble*, *fumble*. But at the ſame time the cloſe *u* implies ſomething obſcure or obtunded; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl*, denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble*, *ſcamble*, *ſcramble*, *wamble*, *amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle*, *ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *in* may imply the ſubtility of the diſſipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *ſqueek*, *ſqueak*, *ſqueal*, *ſquall*, *braul*, *wraul*, *yaul*, *ſpaul*, *ſcreek*, *ſhreek*, *ſhrill*, *ſharp*, *ſhrivel*, *wrinkle*, *crack*, *craſh*, *claſh*, *gnaſh*, *plaſh*, *cruſh*, *huſh*, *hiſſe*, *fiſſe*, *whiſt*, *ſoft*, *jarr*, *hurl*, *curl*, *whirl*, *buz*, *buſtle*, *ſpindle*, *dwindle*, *twine*, *twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified: and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monoſyllable word, of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace*, *face*, *elegant*, *elegance*, *reſemble*.

Some verbs, which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupines.

From the preſent are formed *ſpend*, *expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the ſupines, *ſupplicate*, ſupplico; *demonſtrate*, demonſtro; *diſpoſe*, diſpono; *expatiate*, expatior; *ſuppreſs*, ſupprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendents from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive*, *approve*, *expoſe*, *exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as *garden*, *garter*, *buckler*, *to advance*, *to cry*, *to plead*, from the French *jardin*, *jartier*, *bouclier*, *avancer*, *cryer*, *plaider*; though indeed, even of theſe, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as, *wine*, vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo, δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζεῦγος; *over*, *upper*; ſuper, ὑπὲρ; *am*, ſum, εἰμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no leſs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, eſpecially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oſcan, and others, which have long become obſolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the Engliſh, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained ſome derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *path*, *pfad*, *ax*, *achs*, *mit*, *ford*, *pfurd*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *ſear*, *grave*, *graff*, *to grave*, *to ſcrape*, *whole*, *heal*, from πάτος, ἀξίνη, μετὰ, πορθμος, μεγάλος, μιγνύω, μήνη, ξηρός, γράφω, ὅλος εἰλέω. Since they received theſe immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the ſame fountain, though they be likewiſe found among the Latins?

Our anceſtors were ſtudious to form borrowed words, however long, into monoſyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the firſt ſyllable, eſpecially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewiſe conſonants of a weaker ſound, retaining the ſtronger, which ſeem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the ſame organ, in order that the ſound might become the ſofter; but eſpecially tranſpoſing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, *ſpend*; exemplum, *ſample*; excipio, *ſcape*; extraneus, *ſtrange*; extractum, *ſtretch'd*; excrucio, *to ſcrew*; exſcorio, *to ſcour*; excorio, *to ſcourge*; excortico, *to ſcratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as alſo, emendo, *to mend*; epiſcopus, *biſhop*; in Daniſh, *Biſp*; epiſtola, *piſtle*; hoſpitale, *ſpittle*; Hiſpania, *Spain*; hiſtoria, *ſtory*.

Many of theſe etymologies are doubtful, and ſome evidently miſtaken.

The following are ſomewhat harder; *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Eliſabetha*, *Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* paſſing into *b*, as in *biſhop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is reſtored in the middle: but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now ſay *boar*; as for *lang*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*; for *ſtane*, *ſtone*; aprugna, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* tranſpoſed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; ἀλωπηξ, *fox*; cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill*, *full*; piſcis, *fiſh*; and tranſpoſing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus, *freeſe*; multum, *ſtum*; defenſio, *fence*; diſpenſator, *ſpencer*; aſculto, eſcouter, Fr. *ſcout*; exſcalpo, *ſcrape*, reſtoring *l* inſtead of *r*, and hence *ſcrap*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*; exculpo, *ſcoop*; exterritus, *ſtart*; extonitus, attonitus, *ſtonn'd*; ſtomachus, *maw*; offendo, *fined*; obſtipo, *ſtop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*; whence, *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *warn*, *warning*, for the Latin *v* conſonant formerly ſounded like our *w*, and the modern ſound of the *v* conſonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the ſound of φ, and the modern ſound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph*; ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer*, *ſore*, and hence *ſorry*, *ſorrow*, *ſorrowful*; ingenium, *engine*, *gin*; ſcalenus, *leaning*, unleſs you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; cucullus, *a cowl*.

There are ſyncopes ſomewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*; domina, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; ποτήριον, *pot*; κύπελλα, *cup*; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; ſpecio, ſpeculor, *ſpy*; plico, *ply*; implico, *imply*; replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; ſedes epiſcopalis, *ſee*.

A vowel is alſo cut off in the middle, that the number of the ſyllables may be leſſened; as, amita, *aunt*; ſpiritus, *ſpright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit*, *quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; ſeparo, *to ſpare*; ſtabilis, *ſtable*; ſtabulum, *ſtable*; pallacium, *palace*, *place*; rabula, *rail*, *rawl*, *wraul*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; quæſitio, *queſt*.

As alſo a conſonant, or at leaſt one of a ſofter ſound, or even a whole ſyllable; rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; ſecurus, *ſure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; ſubtilis, *ſubtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; ſubitaneus, *ſuddain*, *ſoon*; ſuperare, *to ſoar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *ſtain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædari, *reach*.

The contractions may ſeem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακὸς, *kyrk*, *church*; preſbyter, *prieſt*; ſacriſtanus, *ſexton*; frango, fregi, *break*, *breach*; fagus, φηγὸς, *beech*; *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a-kin; frigeſco, *freeze*; frigeſco, *freſh*, *ſc* in *ſh*, as above in *biſhop*, *fiſh*, ſo in ſcapha, *ſkiff*, *ſkip*, and refrigeſco, *refreſh*; but vireſco, *freſh*; phlebotomus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; ſcutifer, *ſquire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; ſanctuarium, *ſanctuary*, *ſentry*; quæſitio, *chaſe*; perquiſitio, *purchaſe*; anguilla, *eel*; inſula, *iſle*, *ile*, *iſland*, *iland*; inſuletta, *iſlet*, *ilet*; *eyght* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owſney*, *Rutey*, *Ely*; examinare, *to ſcan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, write *cſamen*, or *ſcamen* is contracted into *ſcan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *ſciame*;

for which we ſay *ſwarme*, by inſerting *r* to denote the murmuring; theſaurus, *ſtore*; ſedile, *ſtool*; υετὸς, *wet*; ſudo, *ſweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; ſuccus, *juice*; catena, *chain*; caliga, calga; chauſe, chauſſe, Fr. *hoſe*; extinguo, *ſtanch*, *ſquench*, *quench*, *ſtint*; foras, *forth*; ſpecies, *ſpice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; αἰὼν, ævum, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *ſcrape*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*; extravagus, *ſtray*, *ſtraggle*; collectum, *clot*, *clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; ſevero, *ſwear*; ſtridulus, *ſhrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulſo, *to puſh*; calamus, *a quill*; impetere, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; and vaneſco, vanui, *wane*; ſyllabare, *to ſpell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may ſeem harſher, yet may not be rejected, for it at leaſt appears, that ſome of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whoſe etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; Elizabetha, *Elizabeth*, *Eliſabeth*, *Betty*, *Beſs*; Margareta, *Margaret*, *Marget*, *Meg*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; Matthæus, *Mattha*, *Matthew*; Martha, *Matt*, *Pat*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; gerofilo, Ital. giriflee, gilofer, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroſelinum, *parſly*; portulaca, *purſlain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; perſicum, *peach*; eruca, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal*, or *gimbal-ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choſes, *kickſhaws*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monoſyllables; and, to make them ſound the ſofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing, and ſoftening them.

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I do not mean to ſay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Daniſh, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and ſome taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The ſame word, according to its different ſignifications, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but to *bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh, from *perca*; but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, and likewiſe *to perch*. *To ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*; but *ſpell*, an inchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are ſo fixed in lands, that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger, from *epiſtola*; whence *goſpel*, *good-ſpell*, or *god-ſpell*. Thus *freeſe*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*; but *freeze*, an architectonick word, from *zophorus*; but *freeſe*, for cloth, from *Friſia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and compriſing the ſignification of more words than one; as, from *ſcrip* and *roll*, comes *ſcroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt*, of the verb *ſtay*, or *ſtand* and *out*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp*, with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*; and adding *out*, *ſpin out*; and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmaller, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is, becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed: whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*; ſignifying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely, *ſp* the emiſſion, *ar* the more acute noiſe, and *k*, the mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*, and laſtly *in* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtick force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and *out*, is formed *ſprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *ſprig*; of which the following, for the moſt part, is the difference: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a fatter or groſſer bud; *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer ſound, denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout* and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *ſtruggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll*, is made *trull*; and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.
2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.
3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.
4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the Syntax; but our language has ſo little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally neglected it; and Johnſon, whoſe deſire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has publiſhed ſuch petty obſervations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as, *Thou flieſt from good*; *he runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives, the noun poſſeſſive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The ſun's heat*.

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe; as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: *He gave this* to *me*; *He took this* from *me*; *He ſays this* of *me*; *He came* with *me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Deſmarais*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Johnſon* though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

Proſody compriſes *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

PRONUNCIATION is juſt, when every letter has its proper ſound, and when every ſyllable has its proper accent, or which in Engliſh verſification is the ſame, its proper quantity.

The ſounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not eaſily to be given, being ſubject to innumerable exceptions. Such, however, as I have read or formed, I ſhall here propoſe.

1. Of diſſyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former ſyllable is commonly accented; as *childiſh*, *kíngdom*, *ácteſt*, *ácted*, *tóilſome*, *lóver*, *ſcóffer*, *fáirer*, *forémoſt*, *zéalous*, *fúlneſs*, *gódly*, *méekly*, *ártiſt*.

2. Diſſyllables formed by prefixing a ſyllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét*, *to beſeém*, *to beſtów*.

3. Of diſſyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former ſyllable; as, *to deſcánt*, *a déſcant*; *to cemént*, *a cément*; *to contráct*, *a cóntract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs ſeldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter ſyllable; as, *delíght*, *perfúme*.

4. All diſſyllables ending in *y*, as *cránny*; in *our*, as, *lábour*, *fávour*; in *ow*, as *wíllow*, *wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle*, *bíble*; in *iſh*, as *báníſh*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cáſſock*; in *ter*, as *to bátter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fáſten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former ſyllable.

5. Diſſyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *bútter*, have the accent on the former ſyllable.

6. Diſſyllable verbs terminating in a conſonant and *e* final, as *compríſe*, *eſcápe*, or having a diphthong in the laſt ſyllable, as *appéaſe*, *revéal*; or ending in two conſonants, as *atténd*; have the accent on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter ſyllable, as *appláuſe*; except words in *ain*, *cértain*, *móuntain*.

8. Triſſyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a ſyllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóvelineſs*, *ténderneſs*, *contémner*, *wágonner*, *phýſical*, *beſpátter*, *comménting*, *comménding*, *aſſúrance*.

9. Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the firſt.

10. Triſſyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the firſt ſyllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *ímminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*: except they be derived from words having the accent on the laſt, as *connívance*, *acquáintance*; or the middle ſyllable hath a vowel before two conſonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Triſſyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *ſpécify*, *líberty*, *víctory*, *ſúbſidy*, commonly accent the firſt ſyllable.

12. Triſſyllables in *re* or *le* accent the firſt ſyllable, as *légible*, *théatre*; except *diſcíple*, and ſome words which have a poſition, as *exámple*, *epíſtle*.

13. Triſſyllables in *ude* commonly accent the firſt ſyllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Triſſyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creátour*; or having in the middle ſyllable a diphthong, as *endéavour*, or a vowel before two conſonants, as *doméſtick*; accent the middle ſyllable.

15. Triſſyllables that have their accent on the laſt ſyllable are commonly French; as *acquiéſce*, *repartée*, *magazíne*, or words formed by prefixing one or two ſyllables to an acute ſyllable, as *immatúre*, *overchárge*.

16. Polyſyllables, or words of more than three ſyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incóntinently*, *comméndable*, *commúnicableneſs*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *ſalvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *ámicable*, unleſs the ſecond ſyllable have a vowel before two conſonants, as *combúſtible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxórious*, *volúptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puſillanímity*, *actívity*.

Theſe rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but propoſed as uſeful. Almoſt every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in Engliſh, as in other tongues, much muſt be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have eſcaped my obſervation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verſes are either iambick, as *aloft*, *create*; or trochaick, as *hóly*, *lófty*.

Our iambick meaſure compriſes verſes

Of four ſyllables,

Moſt good, moſt fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's loſt;
For all the coſt
Words can beſtow,
So poorly ſhow
Upon your praiſe,
That all the ways
Senſe hath, come ſhort.

Drayton.

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Or ſhall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
Be many wonders found;

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
T'aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems.

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide.
A thouſand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the buſy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty ſounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables; and every line conſidered by itſelf is more harmonious, as this rule is more ſtrictly obſerved.

Our trochaick meaſures are

Of three ſyllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stop our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys. *Walton's Angler.*

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of ſeven,

Faireſt piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

In theſe meaſures the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

Theſe are the meaſures which are now in uſe, and above the reſt thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verſes ſometimes of twelve ſyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian ſhires their heads that bear ſo high,
And farth'ſt ſurvey their ſoils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchleſscrowds,
The neareſt that are ſaid to kiſs the wand'ring clouds,
Eſpecial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That ſhe of all the reſt neglected was ſo long;
Alledging for herſelf, when through the Saxons pride,
The god-like race of Brute to Severn's ſetting ſide
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Thoſe whom devouring war elſe every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beſide (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe reſign'd her ancient right,
A conſtant maiden ſtill ſhe only did remain,
The laſt her genuine laws which ſtoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only ſhe is rich, in mountains, meres, and ſprings,
And holds herſelf as great in her ſuperfluous waſte,
As others by their towns and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of ſuch a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or elſe would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is diſtract.

The meaſures of twelve and fourteen ſyllables, were often mingled by our old poets, ſometimes in alternate lines, and ſometimes in alternate couplets.

The verſe of twelve ſyllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only uſed to diverſify heroick lines.

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full-reſounding line,
The long majeſtick march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

The pauſe in the Alexandrine muſt be at the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now broken into a ſoft lyrick meaſure of verſes, conſiſting alternately of eight ſyllables and ſix.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter ſpace. *Fenton.*

When all ſhall praiſe, and ev'ry lay,
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to ſee. *Lewis to Pope.*

We have another meaſure very quick and lively, and therefore much uſed in ſongs, which may be called the *anapeſtick*, in which the accent reſts upon every third ſyllable.

May I góvern my páſſions with ábſolute ſwáy,
And grow wíſer and bétter as líſe wears awáy. Dr. *Pope.*

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often retrenched from the firſt foot, as

Diógenes ſúrly and proúd. Dr. *Pope.*

I think not of Íris, nor Íris of me. *Dryden.*

Theſe meaſures are varied by many combinations, and ſometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meaſure.

'Tis Heav'n itſelf that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon.*

So in that of eight ſyllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. *Prior.*

In that of ſeven,

For reſiſtance I could fear none,
But with twenty ſhips had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haſt atchiev'd with ſix alone. *Glover.*

In that of ſix,

'Twas when the ſeas were roaring,
With hollow blaſts of wind,
A damſel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

In the anapeſtick,

When terrible tempeſts aſſail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But ſkilful induſtry ſteers right. *Ballad.*

To theſe meaſures, and their laws, may be reduced every ſpecies of Engliſh verſe.

Our verſification admits of few licences, except a *ſynalœpha*, or eliſion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *ſynæreſis*, by which two ſhort vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, as *queſtion*, *ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by the expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the Engliſh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a maſter to thoſe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for ſuch as are not yet initiated in the ſchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at laſt ineffectual.

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, The firſt letter of the European alphabets, has, in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and ſlender.

The broad ſound reſembling that of the German *a* is found in many of our monoſyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *ſalt*; in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cauſe*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of theſe words were anciently written with *au*, as *ſault*, *waulk*; which happens to be ſtill retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient ſound of the Saxons, ſince it is almoſt uniformly preſerved in the ruſtick pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obſcurely in *fancy*, *faſt*, &c.

A ſlender or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language, reſembling the ſound of the French *e* maſculine, or diphthong *ai* in *païs*, or perhaps a middle ſound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabick *a* is ſaid nearly to approach. Of this ſound we have examples in the words, *place*, *face*, *waſte*, and all thoſe that terminate in *ation*; as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is ſhort, as, *glaſs*, *graſs*; or long, as, *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as, *plain*.

A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming, that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way; that is, *any* man. This article has no plural ſignification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

A is ſometimes a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is conſidered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting ſome action not yet finiſhed; as, I am *a* walking. It alſo ſeems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local ſurnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other caſes, it ſeems to ſignify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloë went. *Prior.*
They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryden.*

May pure contents for ever pitch their tents
Upon theſe downs, theſe meads, theſe rocks, theſe mountains,
And peace ſtill ſlumber by theſe purling fountains!
Which we may every year
Find when we come *a* fiſhing here. *Walton's Angler.*

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled; the magazines of munition are viewed; the officers of remains called to account. *Wotton.*

Another falls *a* ringing a Peſcennius Niger, and judiciouſly diſtinguiſhes the ſound of it to be modern. *Add. on Medals.*

A has a peculiar ſignification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we ſay, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ſhip's crew gained a thouſand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn, that had been hitherto ſhut up among mountains, paſſes generally through a wide open country, during all its courſe through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable, without adding to the ſenſe.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryden.*

A is ſometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *he*.

A, in compoſition, ſeems to have ſometimes the power of the French *a* in theſe phraſes, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c. and ſometimes to be contracted from *at*; as, *aſide*, *aſlope*, *afoot*, *aſleep*, *athirſt*, *aware*.

If this, which he avouches, does appear,
There is no flying hence, nor tarrying here.
I gin to be *a weary* of the ſun;
And wiſh the ſtate of the world were now undone.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

And now a breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors ſhip their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards *a-trip*, and all their ſails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.
Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.

A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *arouſe*, *a-wake*; the ſame with riſe, rouſe, wake.

A, in abbreviations, ſtands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. maſter of arts, *artium magiſter*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally ſhews that they have ſome relation to an abbey.

Aba'cke. *adv.* obſolete. Backwards.

But when they came where thou thy ſkill didſt ſhow,
They drew *abacke*, as half with ſhame confound,
Shepherds to ſee them in their art outgo. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

ABA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abactor*, a driver away.] Thoſe who drive away or ſteal cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in diſtinction from thoſe that ſteal only a ſheep or two. *Blount.*

ABACUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abacus*.]

1. A counting-table, anciently uſed in calculations.
2. In architecture, it is the uppermoſt member of a column, which ſerves as a ſort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Dict.*

Aba'ft. *adv.* [of abaftan, Sax. Behind.] From the forepart of the ſhip, towards the ſtern. *Dict.*

Abai'sance. *n. ſ.* [from the French *abaiſer*, to depreſs, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeyſance* is conſidered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaiſance*, but is now univerſally uſed.

To ABA'LIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. *Calv. Lex. Jur.* A term of the civil law, not much uſed in common ſpeech.

Abaliena'tion. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abalienatio*.] A giving up one's right to another perſon; or a making over an eſtate, goods, or chattels by ſale, or due courſe of law. *Dict.*

To Aba'nd. *v. a.* [A word contracted from abandon, but not now in uſe. See Abandon.] To forſake.

Thoſe foreigners which came from far
Grew great, and got ſuch large portions of land,
That in the realm, ere long, they ſtronger are
Than they which ſought at firſt their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband*.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 10.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner*. Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which ſignifies to forſake his colours; *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deſerere*. *Paſquier* thinks it a coalition of *a ban donner*, to give up to a proſcription; in which ſenſe we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, ſignifies a curſe; and to *abandon*, if conſidered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere*.]

1. To give up, reſign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to*.

The paſſive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and *abandon* to the ſpoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conſpire
To ſave a ſinking town, involv'd in fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To deſert.

The princes uſing the paſſions of fearing evil, and deſiring to eſcape, only to ſerve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's ſelf, leapt to a rib of the ſhip. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Then being alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To forſake, generally with a tendency to an ill ſenſe.

When he in preſence came, to Guyon firſt
He boldly ſpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place at erſt,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 4. *ſtanz.* 39.

But to the parting goddeſs thus ſhe pray'd;
Propitious ſtill be preſent to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid. *Dryd. Fab.*

To Abandon over. *v. a.* [a form of writing not uſual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to reſign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd o'er*
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but diſturb the quiet of my death. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Abandoned. *particip. adj.*

1. Given up.

If ſhe be ſo *abandon'd* to her ſorrow,
As it is ſpoke, ſhe never will admit me. *Shak. Tw. Night.*

Who is he ſo *abandoned* to ſottiſh credulity, as to think, upon that principle, that a clod of earth in a ſack, may ever, by eternal ſhaking, receive the fabric of man's body?
Bentley's Sermons.

Muſt he, whoſe altars on the Phrygian ſhore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be doom'd the worſt of human ills to prove,
Unbleſs'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove? *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. Forſaken, deſerted.
3. Corrupted in the higheſt degree. In this ſenſe, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickedneſs.

Aba'ndoning. [A verbal noun from abandon.] Deſertion, forſaking.

He hoped his paſt meritorious actions might outweigh his preſent, *abandoning* the thought of future action. *Clarend.*

Aba'ndonment. *n. ſ.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.
2. The ſtate of being abandoned. *Dict.*

Abanni'tion. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abannitio*.] A baniſhment for one or two years, among the ancients, for manſlaughter. *Dict.*

A'barcy. *n. ſ.* Inſatiableneſs. *Dict.*

To Aba're. *v. a.* [abarian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or diſcloſe. *Dict.*

Abarticula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt conſtruction of the bones, by which they move ſtrongly and eaſily; or that ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion. *Dict.*

To Aba'se. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaiſſer*, from the Lat. *baſis*, or *baſſus*, a barbarous word, ſignifying low, baſe.] To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low, almoſt always in a figurative and perſonal ſenſe.

Happy ſhepherd, with thanks to the gods, ſtill think to be thankful, that to thy advancement their wiſdoms have thee *abaſed*. *Sidney, b.* i.

With unreſiſted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raiſes plains;
And, not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden's Fab.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abaſe* him. *Job*, xl.

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their ſpirits be *abaſed* and broken much by too ſtrict an hand over them; they loſe all their vigour and induſtry, and are in a worſe ſtate than the former. *Locke on Ed.* § 46.

Aba'sed. *adj.* [with heralds] is a term uſed of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the ſhield; or when the wings are ſhut; the natural way of bearing them being ſpread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

Aba'sement. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depreſſion.

There is an *abaſement* becauſe of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low eſtate. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xx. 11.

To Aba'sh. *v. a.* [See Bashful.] To put into confuſion; to make aſhamed. It generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of ſhame.

They heard, and were *abaſh'd*, and up they ſprung
Upon the wing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 331.

This heard, th' imperious queen ſat mute with fear;
Nor further durſt incenſe the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abaſh'd*, ſuſtain their ſovereign's look.
Dryden's Fables.

The paſſive admits the particle *at*, ſometimes *of*, before the cauſal noun.

In no wiſe ſpeak againſt the truth, but be *abaſhed of* the error of thy ignorance. *Eccleſiaſticus*, iv. 25.

I ſaid unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not ſtolen? Render it to the owners, for it is not lawful to eat any thing that is ſtolen. But ſhe replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, but bad her render it to the owners: and I was *abaſhed at* her. *Tob.* ii. 13, 14.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abaſh'd at what they ſaw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*, to beat down.]

1. To leſſen, to diminiſh.

Who can tell whether the divine wiſdom, to *abate* the glory of thoſe kings, did not reſerve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work? *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the ſtrength of your diſpleaſure.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

Here we ſee the hopes of great benefit and light from expoſitors and commentators are in a great part *abated*; and thoſe who have moſt need of your help, can receive but little from them, and can have very little aſſurance of reaching the Apoſtle's ſenſe, by what they find in them.
Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.

2. To deject, or depreſs the mind.

This iron world (the ſame he weeping ſays)
Brings down the ſtouteſt hearts to loweſt ſtate:
For miſery doth braveſt minds *abate*. *Spenſ. Hub. Tale.*

Have they power ſtill
To baniſh your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moſt *abated* captives to ſome nation
That won you without blows? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the ſoul. *Dryd. Æneid.*

3. In commerce, to let down the price in ſelling, ſometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To Abate. *v. n.* To grow leſs; as, his paſſion *abates*; the ſtorm *abates*. It is uſed ſometimes with the particle *of* before the thing leſſened.

Our phyſicians have obſerved, that, in proceſs of time, ſome diſeaſes have *abated of* their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, ſo as to be no longer mortal. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

To Abate. [in common law.]

It is in law uſed both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a caſtle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is by ſome exception to defeat or overthrow it. A ſtranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a houſe or land void by the death of him that laſt poſſeſſed it, before the heir take his poſſeſſion, and ſo keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in poſſeſſion, is ſaid to diſſeiſe: ſo he that ſteppeth in between the former poſſeſſor and his heir, is ſaid to *abate*. In the neuter ſignification thus; The writ of the demandment ſhall *abate*, that is, ſhall be diſabled, fruſtrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accuſation is defeated by deceit. *Cowel.*

To Abate. [in horſemanſhip.] A horſe is ſaid to abate or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and obſerves the ſame exactneſs in all the times. *Dict.*

Aba'tement. *n. ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or leſſening.

The law of works then, in ſhort, is that law, which requires

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Or ſhall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
Be many wonders found;

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
T'aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems.

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide.
A thouſand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the buſy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty ſounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables; and every line conſidered by itſelf is more harmonious, as this rule is more ſtrictly obſerved.

Our trochaick meaſures are

Of three ſyllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stop our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys. *Walton's Angler.*

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of ſeven,

Faireſt piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

In theſe meaſures the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

Theſe are the meaſures which are now in uſe, and above the reſt thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verſes ſometimes of twelve ſyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian ſhires their heads that bear ſo high,
And farth'ſt ſurvey their ſoils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchleſscrowds,
The neareſt that are ſaid to kiſs the wand'ring clouds,
Eſpecial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That ſhe of all the reſt neglected was ſo long;
Alledging for herſelf, when through the Saxons pride,
The god-like race of Brute to Severn's ſetting ſide
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Thoſe whom devouring war elſe every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beſide (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe reſign'd her ancient right,
A conſtant maiden ſtill ſhe only did remain,
The laſt her genuine laws which ſtoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only ſhe is rich, in mountains, meres, and ſprings,
And holds herſelf as great in her ſuperfluous waſte,
As others by their towns and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of ſuch a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or elſe would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is diſtract.

The meaſures of twelve and fourteen ſyllables, were often mingled by our old poets, ſometimes in alternate lines, and ſometimes in alternate couplets.

The verſe of twelve ſyllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only uſed to diverſify heroick lines.

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full-reſounding line,
The long majeſtick march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

The pauſe in the Alexandrine muſt be at the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now broken into a ſoft lyrick meaſure of verſes, conſiſting alternately of eight ſyllables and ſix.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter ſpace. *Fenton.*

When all ſhall praiſe, and ev'ry lay,
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to ſee. *Lewis to Pope.*

We have another meaſure very quick and lively, and therefore much uſed in ſongs, which may be called the *anapeſtick*, in which the accent reſts upon every third ſyllable.

May I góvern my páſſions with ábſolute ſwáy,
And grow wíſer and bétter as lífe wears awáy. Dr. *Pope.*

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often retrenched from the firſt foot, as

Diógenes ſúrly and proúd. Dr. *Pope.*

I think not of I'ris, nor I'ris of me. *Dryden.*

Theſe meaſures are varied by many combinations, and ſometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meaſure.

'Tis Heav'n itſelf that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon.*

So in that of eight ſyllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. *Prior.*

In that of ſeven,

For reſiſtance I could fear none,
But with twenty ſhips had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haſt atchiev'd with ſix alone. *Glover.*

In that of ſix,

'Twas when the ſeas were roaring,
With hollow blaſts of wind,
A damſel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

In the anapeſtick,

When terrible tempeſts aſſail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But ſkilful induſtry ſteers right. *Ballad.*

To theſe meaſures, and their laws, may be reduced every ſpecies of Engliſh verſe.

Our verſification admits of few licences, except a *ſynalœpha*, or eliſion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *ſynæreſis*, by which two ſhort vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, as *queſtion*, *ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by the expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the Engliſh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a maſter to thoſe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for ſuch as are not yet initiated in the ſchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at laſt ineffectual.

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, The firſt letter of the European alphabets, has, in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and ſlender.

The broad ſound reſembling that of the German *a* is found in many of our monoſyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *ſalt*; in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cauſe*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of theſe words were anciently written with *au*, as *ſault*, *waulk*; which happens to be ſtill retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient ſound of the Saxons, ſince it is almoſt uniformly preſerved in the ruſtick pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obſcurely in *fancy*, *faſt*, &c.

A ſlender or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language, reſembling the ſound of the French *e* maſculine, or diphthong *ai* in *pais*, or perhaps a middle ſound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabick *a* is ſaid nearly to approach. Of this ſound we have examples in the words, *place*, *face*, *waſte*, and all thoſe that terminate in *ation*; as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is ſhort, as, *glaſs*, *graſs*; or long, as, *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as, *plain*.

A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming, that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way; that is, *any* man. This article has no plural ſignification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

A is ſometimes a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is conſidered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting ſome action not yet finiſhed; as, I am *a* walking. It alſo ſeems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local ſurnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other caſes, it ſeems to ſignify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloë went. *Prior.*
They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryden.*

May pure contents for ever pitch their tents
Upon theſe downs, theſe meads, theſe rocks, theſe mountains,
And peace ſtill ſlumber by theſe purling fountains!
Which we may every year
Find when we come *a* fiſhing here. *Walton's Angler.*

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled; the magazines of munition are viewed; the officers of remains called to account. *Wotton.*

Another falls *a* ringing a Peſcennius Niger, and judiciouſly diſtinguiſhes the ſound of it to be modern. *Add. on Medals.*

A has a peculiar ſignification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we ſay, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ſhip's crew gained a thouſand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn, that had been hitherto ſhut up among mountains, paſſes generally through a wide open country, during all its courſe through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable, without adding to the ſenſe.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryden.*

A is ſometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *he*.

A, in compoſition, ſeems to have ſometimes the power of the French *a* in theſe phraſes, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c. and ſometimes to be contracted from *at*; as, *aſide*, *aſlope*, *afoot*, *aſleep*, *athirſt*, *aware*.

If this, which he avouches, does appear,
There is no flying hence, nor tarrying here.
I gin to be *a weary* of the ſun;
And wiſh the ſtate of the world were now undone.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

And now a breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors ſhip their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards *a-trip*, and all their ſails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.
Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.

A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *arouſe*, *awake*; the ſame with riſe, rouſe, wake.

A, in abbreviations, ſtands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. batchelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. maſter of arts, *artium magiſter*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally ſhews that they have ſome relation to an abbey.

Aba'cke. *adv.* obſolete. Backwards.

But when they came where thou thy ſkill didſt ſhow,
They drew *abacke*, as half with ſhame confound,
Shepherds to ſee them in their art outgo. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

ABACTOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abactor*, a driver away.] Thoſe who drive away or ſteal cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in diſtinction from thoſe that ſteal only a ſheep or two. *Blount.*

ABACUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abacus.*]

1. A counting-table, anciently uſed in calculations.
2. In architecture, it is the uppermoſt member of a column, which ſerves as a ſort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Dict.*

Aba'ft. *adv.* [of abaꞃtan, Sax. Behind.] From the fore-part of the ſhip, towards the ſtern. *Dict.*

Abai'sance. *n. ſ.* [from the French *abaiſer*, to depreſs, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeyſance* is conſidered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaiſance*, but is now univerſally uſed.

To ABA'LIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. *Calv. Lex. Jur.* A term of the civil law, not much uſed in common ſpeech.

Abaliena'tion. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abalienatio.*] A giving up one's right to another perſon; or a making over an eſtate, goods, or chattels by ſale, or due courſe of law. *Dict.*

To Aba'nd. *v. a.* [A word contracted from abandon, but not now in uſe. See Abandon.] To forſake.

Thoſe foreigners which came from far
Grew great, and got ſuch large portions of land,
That in the realm, ere long, they ſtronger are
Than they which ſought at firſt their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband*.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 10.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner*. Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which ſignifies to forſake his colours; *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deſerere*. *Paſquier* thinks it a coalition of *a ban donner*, to give up to a proſcription; in which ſenſe we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, ſignifies a curſe; and to *abandon*, if conſidered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere*.]

1. To give up, reſign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to*.

The paſſive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and *abandon* to the ſpoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conſpire
To ſave a ſinking town, involv'd in fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To deſert.

The princes uſing the paſſions of fearing evil, and deſiring to eſcape, only to ſerve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's ſelf, leapt to a rib of the ſhip. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Then being alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To forſake, generally with a tendency to an ill ſenſe.

When he in preſence came, to Guyon firſt
He boldly ſpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place at erſt,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 4. *ſtanz.* 39.

But to the parting goddeſs thus ſhe pray'd;
Propitious ſtill be preſent to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid. *Dryd. Fab.*

To Abandon over. *v. a.* [a form of writing not uſual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to reſign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd o'er*
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but diſturb the quiet of my death. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Abandoned. *particip. adj.*

1. Given up.

If ſhe be ſo *abandon'd* to her ſorrow,
As it is ſpoke, ſhe never will admit me. *Shak. Tw. Night.*

Who is he ſo *abandoned* to ſottiſh credulity, as to think, upon that principle, that a clod of earth in a ſack, may ever, by eternal ſhaking, receive the fabric of man's body?
Bentley's Sermons.

Muſt he, whoſe altars on the Phrygian ſhore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be doom'd the worſt of human ills to prove,
Unbleſs'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove? *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. Forſaken, deſerted.
3. Corrupted in the higheſt degree. In this ſenſe, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickedneſs.

Aba'ndoning. [A verbal noun from abandon.] Deſertion, forſaking.

He hoped his paſt meritorious actions might outweigh his preſent, *abandoning* the thought of future action. *Clarend.*

Aba'ndonment. *n. ſ.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.
2. The ſtate of being abandoned. *Dict.*

Abanni'tion. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abannitio.*] A baniſhment for one or two years, among the ancients, for manſlaughter. *Dict.*

A'barcy. *n. ſ.* Inſatiableneſs. *Dict.*

To Aba're. *v. a.* [abaꞃian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or diſcloſe. *Dict.*

Abarticula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt conſtruction of the bones, by which they move ſtrongly and eaſily; or that ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion. *Dict.*

To Aba'se. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaiſſer*, from the Lat. *baſis*, or *baſſus*, a barbarous word, ſignifying low, baſe.] To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low, almoſt always in a figurative and perſonal ſenſe.

Happy ſhepherd, with thanks to the gods, ſtill think to be thankful, that to thy advancement their wiſdoms have thee *abaſed*. *Sidney, b.* i.

With unreſiſted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raiſes plains;
And, not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden's Fab.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abaſe* him. *Job*, xl.

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their ſpirits be *abaſed* and broken much by too ſtrict an hand over them; they loſe all their vigour and induſtry, and are in a worſe ſtate than the former. *Locke on Ed.* § 46.

Aba'sed. *adj.* [with heralds] is a term uſed of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the ſhield; or when the wings are ſhut; the natural way of bearing them being ſpread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

Aba'sement. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depreſſion.

There is an *abaſement* becauſe of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low eſtate. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xx. 11.

To Aba'sh. *v. a.* [See Bashful.] To put into confuſion; to make aſhamed. It generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of ſhame.

They heard, and were *abaſh'd*, and up they ſprung
Upon the wing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 331.

This heard, th' imperious queen ſat mute with fear;
Nor further durſt incenſe the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abaſh'd*, ſuſtain their ſovereign's look.
Dryden's Fables.

The paſſive admits the particle *at*, ſometimes *of*, before the cauſal noun.

In no wiſe ſpeak againſt the truth, but be *abaſhed of* the error of thy ignorance. *Eccleſiaſticus*, iv. 25.

I ſaid unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not ſtolen? Render it to the owners, for it is not lawful to eat any thing that is ſtolen. But ſhe replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, but bad her render it to the owners: and I was *abaſhed at* her. *Tob.* ii. 13, 14.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abaſh'd at what they ſaw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*, to beat down.]

1. To leſſen, to diminiſh.

Who can tell whether the divine wiſdom, to *abate* the glory of thoſe kings, did not reſerve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work? *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the ſtrength of your diſpleaſure.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

Here we ſee the hopes of great benefit and light from expoſitors and commentators are in a great part *abated*; and thoſe who have moſt need of your help, can receive but little from them, and can have very little aſſurance of reaching the Apoſtle's ſenſe, by what they find in them.
Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.

2. To deject, or depreſs the mind.

This iron world (the ſame he weeping ſays)
Brings down the ſtouteſt hearts to loweſt ſtate:
For miſery doth braveſt minds *abate*. *Spenſ. Hub. Tale.*

Have they power ſtill
To baniſh your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moſt *abated* captives to ſome nation
That won you without blows? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the ſoul. *Dryd. Æneid.*

3. In commerce, to let down the price in ſelling, ſometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To Abate. *v. n.* To grow leſs; as, his paſſion *abates*; the ſtorm *abates*. It is uſed ſometimes with the particle *of* before the thing leſſened.

Our phyſicians have obſerved, that, in proceſs of time, ſome diſeaſes have *abated of* their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, ſo as to be no longer mortal. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

To Abate. [in common law.]

It is in law uſed both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a caſtle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is by ſome exception to defeat or overthrow it. A ſtranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a houſe or land void by the death of him that laſt poſſeſſed it, before the heir take his poſſeſſion, and ſo keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in poſſeſſion, is ſaid to diſſeiſe: ſo he that ſteppeth in between the former poſſeſſor and his heir, is ſaid to *abate*. In the neuter ſignification thus; The writ of the demandment ſhall *abate*, that is, ſhall be diſabled, fruſtrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accuſation is defeated by deceit. *Cowel.*

To Abate. [in horſemanſhip.] A horſe is ſaid to abate or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and obſerves the ſame exactneſs in all the times. *Dict.*

Aba'tement. *n. ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or leſſening.

The law of works then, in ſhort, is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remiſſion or *abatement*; ſo that, by that law, a man cannot be juſt, or juſtified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke*.

2. The ſtate of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil ſtrongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The moſt noxious part of oil exhales in roaſting to the *abatement* of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

3. The ſum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thouſand houſes, and allowing one man to every houſe, who could have any ſhare in the government, (the reſt, conſiſting of women, children, and ſervants) and making other obvious *abatements*, theſe tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective. *Swift on the Conteſts in Athens and Rome.*

4. The cauſe of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practiſing and promoting piety and virtue were greater than thoſe of other men; ſo will our excuſe be leſs, if we neglect to make uſe of them. We cannot plead in *abatement* of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepoſſeſſion of ill habits, and the biaſs of a wrong education. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

ABATEMENT, in law.

The act, of the abator; as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or paſſion of the thing abated; as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowel*.

ABATEMENT, [with heralds] is an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abaſed, by reaſon of ſome ſtain or diſhonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

ABA'TER. *n. ſ.* The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured.

Abaters of acrimony or ſharpneſs: expreſſed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of ſuch; as of almonds, piſtachoes, and other nuts. *Arbuthnot on Diet*.

ABA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [a law-term.] One who intrudes into houſes or land, that is void by the death of the former poſſeſſour, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*

A'BATUDE. *n. ſ.* [old records.] Any thing diminiſhed. *Bailey*.

A'BATURE. *n. ſ.* [a hunting term.] Thoſe ſprigs of graſs which are thrown down by a ſtag in his paſſing by. *Dict.*

ABB. *n. ſ.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. *Chambers*.

A'BBA. *n. ſ.* [Heb. אב] A Syriack word, which ſignifies father.

A'BBACY. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itſelf, ſince an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a ſecular perſon, who has the care of ſouls, is ſometimes, in the canon law, alſo ſtiled an abbot. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici*.

A'BBESS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatiſſa*, from whence the Saxon abudiſſe, then probably abbateſs, and by contraction *abbeſſe* in Fr. and abbeſs, Eng.] The ſuperiour or governeſs of a nunnery or monaſtery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we purſued them;
And here the *abbeſs* ſhuts the gate on us,
And will not ſuffer us to fetch him out. *Shak. Com. of Err.*
I have a ſiſter, *abbeſs* in Terceras,
Who loſt her lover on her bridal-day. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

Conſtantia's heart was ſo elevated with the diſcourſe of Father Francis, that the very next day ſhe entered upon her vow. As ſoon as the ſolemnities of her reception were over, we retired, as it is uſual, with the *abbeſs*, into her own apartment. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 164.

A'BBEY, or **ABBY.** *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably firſt ABBACY; which ſee.] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women; diſtinguiſhed from religious houſes of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With eaſy roads he came to Leiceſter;
Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *n. ſ.* [See LUBBER.] A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement and auſterity.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive ſucking friar. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

A'BBOT. *n. ſ.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב father, which ſenſe was implied; ſo that the abbots were called *patres*, and abbeſſes *matres monaſterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris.*] The chief of a convent, or fellowſhip of canons. Of theſe, ſome in England were mitred, ſome not: thoſe that were mitred, were exempted from the juriſdiction of the dioceſan, having in themſelves epiſcopal authority within their precincts, and being alſo lords of parliament. The other ſort were ſubject to the dioceſan in all ſpiritual government. *Cowel*. See ABBEY.

A'BBOTSHIP. *n. ſ.* The ſtate or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*

To **ABBRE'VIATE.** *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare*.]

1. To ſhorten by contraction of parts without loſs of the main ſubſtance.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon. Eſſay* 26.

The only invention of late years, which hath any way contributed towards politeneſs in diſcourſe, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many ſyllables into one, by lopping off the reſt. *Swift's Introd. to genteel Converſ.*

2. To ſhorten, to cut ſhort.

Againſt this opinion we may very well ſet the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and in half this ſpace contracted into hundreds and threeſcores. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

ABBREVIA'TION. *n. ſ.*

1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means uſed to abbreviate, as characters ſignifying whole words.

Such is the propriety and energy of expreſſion in them all, that they never can be changed, but to diſadvantage, except in the circumſtance of uſing *abbreviations*. *Swift's Introduction to genteel Converſation.*

ABBREVIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE. *n. ſ.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgement.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own ſuffering; who prays for him, that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who ſooner ſhews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to ſubdue the fleſh to the ſpirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a chriſtian. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

ABBREUVOIR. [in French, a watering-place. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonick dialects, from *adbibare* for *adbibere*; but more probably it comes from the ſame root with brew. See BREW.] It ſignifies, among maſons, the joint or juncture of two ſtones, or the interſtice between two ſtones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

A'BBY. See ABBEY.

A, B, C.

1. Is taken for the alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c.*
2. Sometimes for the little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

To **A'BDICATE.** *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico*.] To give up right; to reſign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcaſt eyes,
Beheld his *abdicated* ſkies. *Addiſon*.

ABDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; reſignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the uſual or ſtated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other ſort of vacancy in the throne, than would be cauſed by his death; ſince he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwiſe than by his own conſent in form to a bill from the two houſes. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

A'BDICATIVE. *adj.* That which cauſes or implies an *abdication*. *Dict.*

A'BDITIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

ABDO'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the ſtomach, guts, liver, ſpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogaſtrium; the foremoſt part is divided into the epigaſtrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago enſiformis and the diaphragm, ſideways by the ſhort or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes and os ſacrum. It is covered with ſeveral muſcles, from whoſe alternate relaxations and contractions in reſpiration, digeſtion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for ſecretion and expulſion. *Quincy*.

The *abdomen* conſiſts moreover of parts containing and contained. *Wiſeman's Surgery*.

ABDO'MINAL. }
ABDO'MINOUS. } *adj.* relating to the abdomen.

To **ABDU'CE.** *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly uſed in phyſick or ſcience.

And if we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that poſition, the axis of the cones remain in the ſame plane, as is demonſtrated in the opticks delivered by Galen. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* iii. *c.* 20.

ABDU'CENT. *adj.* Muſcles abducent, are thoſe which ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their oppoſites being called adducent. *Dict.*

ABDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*abductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.
2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*abductor*, Lat.]. The name given by anatomiſts to the muſcles, which ſerve to draw back the ſeveral members.

In purſuance of this theory, he ſuppoſed the conſtrictors of the eyelids muſt be ſtrengthened in the ſupercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the ſame ſteady and grave motion of the eye. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from the names of *a, b, c*, the three firſt letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or firſt rudiments of literature.

This word is uſed by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, where mentioning Farnaby the critick, he relates, that, in ſome part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

A'BECEDARY. *adj.* [See ABECEDARIAN.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Inſcribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the ſympathy of two needles touched with the loadſtone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, deſcribed round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

ABE'D. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*. See (A,) and BED.] In bed.

It was a ſhame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*: and that, when ſhe was of their age, ſhe trowed, ſhe would have made a handkerchief by that time o'day. *Sidney, b.* ii.

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd, and brib'd the ſaints
With prayers for her deliverance. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

ABE'RRANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *aberro*, Lat. to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour; a miſtake; a falſe opinion.

Could a man be compoſed to ſuch an advantage of conſtitution, that it ſhould not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this ſecond nature would alter the craſis of his underſtanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances*, as now. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 16.

ABE'RRANCY. The ſame with ABERRANCE.

They do not only ſwarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deſerts his reaſon, or complies with their *aberrancies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

ABE'RRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*

ABERRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track.

And if it be a miſtake, it is only ſo; there is no hereſy in ſuch an harmleſs *aberration*; at the worſt, with the ingenuous, the probability of it will render it a lapſe of eaſy pardon. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 11.

ABE'RRING. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Lat.] Wandering, going aſtray.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were, and others might be, out in their account, *aberring* ſeveral ways from the true and juſt compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulg. Err.* Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example.

To **ABERU'NCATE.** *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

To **ABE'T.** *v. a.* [from betan, Sax. ſignifying to enkindle or animate.] To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. It is generally taken, at leaſt by modern writers, in an ill ſenſe; as may be ſeen in ABETTER.

To *abet* ſignifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or ſet on. *Cowel*.

Then ſhall I ſoon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's cauſe diſconſolate,
And ſhortly back return unto this place,
To walk this way in pilgrim's poor eſtate. *Fairy Q. b.* i.
A widow who by ſolemn vows,
Contracted to me, for my ſpouſe,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has *abetted* all. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

Men lay ſo great weight upon their being of right opinions, and their eagerneſs of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum neceſſarium. *Decay of Piety*.

In the reign of king Charles the firſt, though that prince was married to a daughter of France, and was perſonally beloved and eſteemed in the French court; it is well known that they *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furniſhed ſupplies to the weaker ſide, leſt there ſhould be an end put to theſe fatal diviſions. *Addiſ. Freeholder*, Nº 28.

ABE'TMENT. *n. ſ.* The act of abetting. *Dict.*

ABE'TTER, or **ABE'TTOR.** *n. ſ.* He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another.

You ſhall be ſtill plain Torriſmond with me,
Th' *abettor*, partner, (if you like the name)
The huſband of a tyrant, but no king;
Till you deſerve that title by your juſtice. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

Whilſt this ſin of calumny has two ſuch potent *abetters*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and deſigning, they will be traducing. *Government of the Tongue.*

Theſe and the like conſiderations, though they may have no influence on the headſtrong unruly multitude, ought to ſink into the minds of thoſe who are their *abettors*, and who, if they eſcape the puniſhment here due to them, muſt very well know, that theſe ſeveral miſchiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 50.

ABEY'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the French *aboyer*, *allatrare*, to bark at.] This word, in *Littleton, cap. Diſcontinuance*, is thus uſed. The right of fee-ſimple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and conſideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parſonage, is in no man during the time that the parſonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowel*.

ABGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A ſeparation from the flock. *Dict.*

To **ABHO'R.** *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to deteſt to extremity; to loath.

Whilſt I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having ſeen me in my worſer ſtate,
Shunn'd my *abhorr'd* ſociety. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
To whom thus Michael: Juſtly thou *abhorr'ſt*
That ſon, who on the quiet ſtate of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to ſubdue
Rational liberty. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 79.
The ſelf-ſame thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling ſcandals upon the clergy in general; which, beſides the diſgrace to the reformation, and to religion itſelf, caſt an ignominy upon the kingdom that it doth not deſerve. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Eng. Man.*

ABHO'RRENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *abhor*.]

1. The act of abhoring, deteſtation.

It draws upon him the juſt and univerſal hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and, finally, ſubjects him to the wrath of God, and eternal damnation hereafter. *South's Sermons.*

2. The diſpoſition to abhor, hatred.

He knew well that even a juſt and neceſſary offence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off ſomewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and inſenſibly diſpoſe them to farther hoſtilities. *Decay of Piety.*

ABHO'RRENCY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with ABHORRENCE.

The firſt tendency to any injuſtice that appears, muſt be ſuppreſſed with a ſhow of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governours. *Locke on Education*, § 110.

ABHO'RRENT. *adj.* [from *abhor*.]

1. Struck with abhorrence.

For if the worlds
In worlds incloſ'd would on his ſenſes burſt,
He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 310.

2. Contrary to, foreign, inconſiſtent with. It is uſed with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypotheſis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet is it ſo *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as ſoon believe Anaxagoras, that ſnow is black, as him that ſhould affirm it is not white; and if any ſhould in effect aſſert, that the fire is not formally hot, it would be thought that the heat of his brain had fitted him for Anticyra, and that his head were ſo to madneſs. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 11.

Why then theſe foreign thoughts of ſtate employments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowſhip of beardleſs boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men? *Dryd. Don Seb.*

ABHO'RRER. *n. ſ.* [from *abhor*.] The perſon that abhors; a hater, deteſter.

The repreſentatives of the lower clergy were railed at, for diſputing the power of the biſhops, by the known *abhorrers* of epiſcopacy, and abuſed for doing nothing in the convocations, by theſe very men who wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift. Examiner*, Nº 21.

ABHO'RRING. The object of abhorrence. This ſeems not to be the proper uſe of the participial noun.

And they ſhall go forth, and look upon the carcaſes of the men that have tranſgreſſed againſt me: for their worm ſhall not die, neither ſhall their fire be quenched, and they ſhall be an *abhorring* unto all fleſh. *Iſaiah*, lxvi. 44.

To **ABI'DE.** *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from bidian, or abidian, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place, not remove.

Thy ſervant became ſurety for the lad unto my father, ſaying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I ſhall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy ſervant *abide* inſtead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Gen.* xliv.

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorſet, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

3. To remain, not ceaſe or fail.

They that truſt in the Lord ſhall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Pſalm* cxxv. 1.

4. To continue in the ſame ſtate.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it ſhall *abide* ſatisfied. *Prov.* xix. 23.

Thoſe who apply themſelves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the higheſt heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

There can be no ſtudy without time; and the mind muſt *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a ſtranger to the inſide of them. *South*.

5. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; uſed of things prepared for perſons, as well as of perſons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in ſumptuous bed,
Where many ſkilful leeches him *abide*,
To ſalve his hurts. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 5. *ſtanz.* 17.
While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmleſs lambs *abide* their enmity. *Shak. Hen.* VI.
Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts*, xx. 23.

6. To bear or ſupport the conſequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boaſt ſo vain. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

7. To bear or ſupport, without being conquered or deſtroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlaſting king: at his wrath the earth ſhall tremble, and the nations ſhall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jer.* x.

It muſt be allowed a fair preſumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous teſt now for above thirty years, ſtand yet firm; and the longer and more ſtrictly they are look'd into, the more they are confirmed to this very day. *Woodward, Letter* i.

8. To bear without averſion; in which ſenſe it is commonly uſed with a negative.

Thou can'ſt not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyſelf. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Thy vile race,
Though thou didſt learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not *abide* to be with; therefore waſt thou
Deſervedly confin'd into this rock. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

9. To bear or ſuffer.

That chief (rejoin'd the God) his race derives
From Ithaca, and wond'rous woes ſurvives;
Laertes' ſon: girt with circumfluous tides
He ſtill calamitous conſtraint *abides*. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b*. iv.

10. It is uſed with the particle *with* before a perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I ſhould give her to another man: *Abide with* me. *Gen*. xxix. 19.

For thy ſervant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Geſhur in Syria, ſaying, If the Lord ſhall bring me again indeed to Jeruſalem, then I will ſerve the Lord. 2 *Sam*. xv. 8.

11. It is uſed with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his teſtimony; to *abide by* his own ſkill; that is, *to rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion; *to maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is alſo, *to defend or ſupport him*. But theſe forms are ſomething low.

Of the participle *abid*, I have found only the example in Woodward.

Abi'der. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.] The perſon that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in uſe.

Abi'ding. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.] Continuance.

We are ſtrangers before thee and ſojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a ſhadow, and there is none *abiding*. 1 *Chron*. xxix. 15.

The air in that region is ſo violently removed, and carried about with ſuch ſwiftneſs, as nothing in that place can conſiſt or have *abiding*. *Rawleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

A'BJECT. *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean, or worthleſs, ſpoken of perſons.

That rebellion
Came like itſelf in baſe and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Honeſt men, who tell their ſovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they ſhall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with ſuch baſe and *abject* flatterers; and are therefore always in danger of being the laſt in the royal favour. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

2. Contemptible, or of no value; uſed of things.

I was at firſt, as other beaſts that graze
The troden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b*. ix. *l*. 571.

3. Without hope or regard; uſed of condition.

The rarer thy example ſtands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongeſt of mortal men,
To loweſt pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n.
Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.

We ſee man and woman in the higheſt innocence and perfection, and in the moſt *abject* ſtate of guilt and infirmity. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 273.

4. Deſtitute, mean and deſpicable; uſed of actions.

To what baſe ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd thro' ſacred luſt of praiſe?
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

The rapine is ſo *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain.
Dryden's Juvenal, *Sat*. 8.

A'bject. *n. ſ.* A man without hope; a man whoſe miſeries are irretrievable.

But in mine adverſity they rejoiced, and gathered themſelves together: yea, the *abjects* gathered themſelves together againſt me, and I knew it not; they did tear me, and ceaſed not. *Pſalm* xxxv. 15.

To **Abje'ct.** *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely uſed.

Abje'ctedness. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] The ſtate of an abject.

He would love at no leſs rate than death; and, from the ſupereminent height of glory, ſtooped and abaſed himſelf to the ſufferance of the extremeſt of indignities, and ſunk himſelf to the bottom of *abjectedneſs*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

Abje'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] Meanneſs of mind; want of ſpirit; ſervility; baſeneſs.

That this ſhould be termed baſeneſs, *abjection* of mind, or ſervility, is it credible? *Hooker*, *b*. v. § 47.

Now the juſt medium of this caſe lies betwixt the pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'bjectly. *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner, meanly, baſely, ſervilely, contemptibly.

Abjectness. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] The ſame with abjection; ſervility, meanneſs.

Servility and *abjectneſs* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying; the condeſcending to that being a mark of a diſingenuous ſpirit. *Govern. of the Tongue*, § 8.

By humility I mean not the *abjectneſs* of a baſe mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourſelves upon any account. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b*. ii. *c*. 7.

Abi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*habileté* Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength, or any other quality.

Of ſinging thou haſt got the reputation,
Good Thyrſis, mine I yield to thy *ability*;
My heart doth ſeek another eſtimation. *Sidney*, *b*. i.

If aught in my *ability* may ſerve
To heighten what thou ſuffer'ſt, and appeaſe
Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r.
Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes, *l*. 744.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treaſure of the work. *Ezra*, ii. 69.

If any man miniſter, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jeſus Chriſt. 1 *Pet*. iv. 11.

2. Capacity.

Children in whom there was no blemiſh, but well-favoured and ſkilful in all wiſdom, and cunning in knowledge, and underſtanding ſcience, and ſuch as had *ability* in them to ſtand in the king's palace. *Dan*. i. 4.

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and ſometimes the force of underſtanding given by nature, as diſtinguiſhed from acquired qualifications.

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he aſſures us of the aſſiſtance of his holy ſpirit. *Rog. Serm.*

Whether it may be thought neceſſary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call pariſhes, there ſhould be one man, at leaſt, of *abilities* to read and write?
Swift's Arguments againſt aboliſhing Chriſtianity.

Abinte'state. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *inteſtatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To **A'bjugate.** *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, to uncouple. *Dict.*

To **ABJU'RE.** *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To caſt off upon oath, to ſwear not to do ſomething.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the ſociety of man. *Shak. Mid. Night's Dream.*

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reaſon, and ſworn allegiance to a preconceived fantaſtical hypotheſis, can undertake the defence of ſuch a ſuppoſition. *Hale's Orig. Man.*

2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate; a poſition upon oath.

Abjura'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the uſual trial of law, but confeſſing his fault to the juſtices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forſake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are ſome *abjurations* ſtill in force among us here in England; as, by the ſtatute of the 25th of king Charles II. all perſons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, muſt take the teſt; which is an *abjuration* of ſome doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewiſe another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the Pretender. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To **ABLA'CTATE.** *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breaſt.

Ablacta'tion. *n. ſ.* One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the ſignification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother ſtock, not cutting it off wholly from the ſtock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

Ablaquea'tion. [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the ſpring: Prepare alſo ſoil, and uſe it where you have occaſion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requiſite. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The tenure in chief ought to be kept alive and nouriſhed; the which, as it is the very root that doth maintain this ſilver ſtem, that by many rich and fruitful branches ſpreadeth itſelf into the chancery, exchequer, and court of wards: ſo if it be ſuffered to ſtarve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good huſbandry, not only this yearly fruit will much decreaſe from time to time, but alſo the whole body and boughs of that precious tree itſelf, will fall into danger of decay and dying. *Bacon's Office of Alienations.*

ABLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'blative. *n. a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns; the caſe which, among other ſignifications, includes the perſon from whom ſomething is taken away. A term of grammar.

A'BLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat. Skilful, ready.]

1. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

He was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwiſe, he was ſerved by the *ableſt* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have proſpered as they did. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Such other gambol faculties he hath, that ſhew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him; for the prince himſelf is ſuch another: the weight of an hair will turn the ſcales. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p*. ii.

2. Having power ſufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themſelves *able* and ſufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Serm.*

Every man ſhall give as he is *able*, according to the bleſſing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut*. xvi.

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it ſignifies generally having the power; before a noun, with *for*, it means *qualified*.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able to* ſtand before envy? *Prov*. xxvii. 4.

There have been ſome inventions alſo, which have been *able for* the utterance of articulate ſounds, as the ſpeaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

To **A'ble.** *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly uſed. See **Enable.**

Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks:
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's ſtraw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I ſay none; I'll *able* 'em;
Take that of me, my friend, who have the pow'r
To ſeal th' accuſer's lips. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Able-Bodied. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to ſecure at leaſt half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majeſty's ſervice. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 4.

To **A'BLEGATE.** *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To ſend abroad upon ſome employment; alſo to ſend a perſon out of the way that one is weary of. *Dict.*

Ablega'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ablegate*.] A ſending abroad, or out of the way. *Dict.*

A'bleness. *n. ſ.* [from *able*.] Ability of body, vigour, force.

That nation doth ſo excel, both for comelineſs and *ableneſs*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, ſome to ſtrive, ſome to learn, ſome to behold. *Sidney*, *b*. ii.

A'blepsy. *n. ſ.* [ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of ſight, natural blindneſs; alſo unadviſedneſs. *Dict.*

Abliguri'tion. *n. ſ.* [*abliguritio*, Lat.] A prodigal ſpending on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To **A'bligate.** *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To bind or tye up from. *Dict.*

To **A'BLOCATE.** *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire. Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another. *Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.*

Abloca'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ablocate*.] A letting out to hire.

To **Ablu'de.** *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *Dict.*

A'bluent. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo*, to waſh away.]

1. That which waſhes clean.
2. That which has the power of cleanſing. *Dict.*

Ablu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleanſing, or waſhing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the ſoul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the ſacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Taylor's Worth. Com.*

Waſh'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and caſt th' *ablutions* in the main. *Pope's Il.*

2. The rinſing of chymical preparations in water, to diſſolve and waſh away any acrimonious particles.
3. The cup given, without conſecration, to the laity in the popiſh churches.

To **A'BNE'GATE.** *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

Abnega'tion. *n. ſ.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and intereſts, and truſts of all that man is moſt apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Chriſt. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Abnoda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening. *Dict.*

Abno'rmous. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, miſhapen. *Dict.*

Abo'ard. *adv.* [a ſea-term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itſelf a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. Borꝺ, in the ancient Saxon, ſignified a *houſe*; in which ſenſe, *to go aboard*, is to take up reſidence in a ſhip.] In a ſhip.

Which, when far off, Cymocles heard and ſaw,
He loudly call'd to ſuch as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the ſhore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford. *Fairy Queen*, *b*. ii.

I made this anſwer, that he might land them, if it pleaſed him, or otherwiſe keep them *aboard*. *Sir W. Rawl. Eſſays.*

When morning roſe, I ſent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring ſpring;
Whilſt I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then ſummon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.
Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorphoſes, *b*. iii.

Abo'de. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence.

But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in, and thy rage againſt me. 2 *Kings*, xix. 27.

Others may uſe the ocean as their road,
Only the Engliſh make it their *abode*;
Whoſe ready ſails with every wind can fly,
And make a cov'nant with th' inconſtant ſky. *Waller.*

2. Stay, continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

Making a ſhort *abode* in Sicily the ſecond time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reaſonably judged the buſineſs but of ten months. *Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.*

The woodcocks early viſit and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temp'rate clime,
Foretel a liberal harveſt. *Phillips.*

3. To make abode; to dwell, to reſide, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God. *Dryd. Æn.*

To **Abo'de.** *v. a.* [See **Bode.**] To foretoken or foreſhow; to be a prognoſtick, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the ſenſe either of good or ill.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not conſulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The ſudden breach of it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Abo'dement. *n. ſ.* [from *to abode*.] A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future; an impreſſion upon the mind of ſome event to come; prognoſtication; omen.

I like not this.
For many men that ſtumble at the threſhold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
—Tuſh! man, *abodements* muſt not now affright us.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p*. iii.

My lord biſhop, being ſomewhat troubled, took the freedom to aſk him, Whether he had never any ſecret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think ſome adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Wotton.*

To **ABO'LISH.** *v. a.* [from *aboleo*, Lat. to blot out.]

1. To annul.

For us to *aboliſh* what he hath eſtabliſhed, were preſumption moſt intolerable. *Hooker*, *b*. iii. § 10.

On the parliament's part it was propoſed, that all the biſhops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *aboliſhed*. *Clarendon*, *b*. viii.

2. To put an end to; to deſtroy.

The long continued wars, between the Engliſh and the Scots, had then raiſed invincible jealouſies and hate, which long continued peace hath ſince *aboliſhed*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

That ſhall Perocles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood, *aboliſh* ſo reproachful blot.
Fairy Queen, *b*. ii. *cant*. 4. *ſtanza* 45.

More deſtroy'd than they,
We ſhould be quite *aboliſh'd*, and expire. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Or wilt thou thyſelf
Aboliſh thy creation, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou haſt made? *Idem*, *b*. iii.

Fermented ſpirits contract, harden, and conſolidate many fibres together, *aboliſhing* many canals; eſpecially where the fibres are the tendereſt, as in the brain. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The ſtench *aboliſh*, or the ſavour tame. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Abo'lishable. *adj.* [from *aboliſh*.] That which may be aboliſhed.

Abo'lisher. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh*.] He that aboliſhes.

Abo'lishment. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh*.] The act of aboliſhing.

The plain and direct way againſt us herein, had been only to prove, that all ſuch ceremonies, as they require to be aboliſhed, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with leſs benefit than the *aboliſhment* of them would bring. *Hook.*

He ſhould therefore think the *aboliſhment* of that order among us, would prove a mighty ſcandal and corruption to our faith, and manifeſtly dangerous to our monarchy.
Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England Man.

Aboli'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh*.] The act of aboliſhing. This is now more frequently uſed than *aboliſhment*.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, propoſed by Agrippa, been accepted inſtead of Mæcenas's model, that ſtate might have continued unto this day. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b*. iii. *c*. 4.

An apoplexy is a ſudden *abolition* of all the ſenſes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ſtoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal ſpirits through the nerves deſtined for thoſe motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Abo'minableness. *n. ſ.* [from *abominable*.] The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and eſſential difference between virtue and vice, we muſt forbear to urge atheiſts with the corruption and *abominableneſs* of their principles. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Abo'minable. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, deteſtable.

Return'd
Succeſsful beyond hope, to lead thee forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the houſe of woe. *Par. Loſt*, *b*. x.

It is not to be queſtioned, but the queen and miniſtry might eaſily redreſs this *abominable* grievance, by enlarging the number of juſtices of the peace, by endeavouring to chooſe men of virtuous principles. *Swift's Proj. for Ad. of Relig.*

2. Unclean.

The ſoul that ſhall touch any unclean thing, as the uncleanneſs of man, or any unclean beaſt, or any *abominable* unclean thing, and eat of the fleſh of the ſacrifice of peace-offerings, which pertain unto the Lord, even that ſoul ſhall be cut off from his people. *Leviticus*, vii. 21.

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of looſe and indeterminate cenſure.

They ſay you are a melancholy fellow.—I am ſo; I do love it better than laughing.—Thoſe that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themſelves to every modern cenſure, worſe than drunkards.
Shakeſpeare's As you like it.

Abo'minably. *adv.* [from *abominable*.] A word of low or familiar language, ſignifying exceſſively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill ſenſe.

Since I have been your wife, I have obſerved great abuſes and diſorders in your family; your ſervants are mutinous and quarrelſome, and cheat you moſt *abominably*.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly.

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way conſent to them; but abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

He profeſſed both to *abominate* and deſpiſe all myſtery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or miniſter. He could not tell what I meant by ſecrets of ſtate, where an enemy, or ſome rival nation, were not in the caſe. *Swift's Gul. Tra.*

ABOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.*

1. Hatred, deteſtation; as, *to have in abomination*.

To aſſiſt king Charles by Engliſh or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new ſubjects, who have nothing in ſo great *abomination*, as thoſe whom they hold for heretics. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. The object of hatred.

That ye ſhall ſay, thy ſervant's trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until now, both we and alſo our fathers; that ye may dwell in the land of Goſhen; for every ſhepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Gen.* xlvi. 34.

3. Pollution, defilement.

And there ſhall in no wiſe enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatſoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Rev.* xxi. 27.

Each heart in Rome does love and pity you;
Only th' adulterous Antony, moſt large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noſes it againſt us. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

4. The cauſe of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jeruſalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Iſrael had builded for Aſhtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemoſh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. 13.

ABORI'GINES. n. ſ. Lat. The earlieſt inhabitants of a country; thoſe of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welſh in Britain.

To ABO'RT. *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miſcarry. *Dict.*

ABO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.
2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miſcarried; but as the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus, he comforted himſelf, that, had it arrived to perfection, it would not have anſwered his account.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

Behold my arm thus blaſted, dry and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd,
Like ſome untimely product of the ſeaſons,
Robb'd of its properties of ſtrength and office.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

ABO'RTIVE. *n. ſ.* That which is born before the due time. See ABORTIVE, *adj.*

No common wind, no cuſtomed event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns,
Abortives, and preſages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shak. K. John.*

Take the fine ſkin of an *abortive*, and, with ſtarch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet. *Peacham on Draw.*

This is certain, that many are, by this means, preſerved, and do ſignal ſervice to their country, who, without ſuch a proviſion, might have periſhed as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty parents, the like deſtruction. *Addiſ. Guard.* Nº 106.

ABO'RTIVE. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

All th' unaccompliſh'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monſtrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Diſſolv'd on earth, fleet hither. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* iii. *l.* 456.

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

This is the true cauſe, why ſo many politic conceptions, ſo elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the iſſue, miſcarry and prove *abortive*. *South's Sermons.*

False hopes
He cheriſhes, nor will his fruit expect
Th' autumnal ſeaſon, but in ſummer's pride
When other orchards ſmile, *abortive* fail. *Phillips.*

How often haſt thou waited at my cup,
Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feaſted with queen Margaret?
Remember it, and let it make thee creſt-faln;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride. *Shak. Hen.* VI. *p.* ii.

3. That which brings forth nothing,

Theſe paſs'd, if any paſs, the void profound
Of uneſſential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping! and with utter loſs of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* ii. *l.* 451.

ABO'RTIVELY. *adv.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abortive.*] The ſtate of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *abort.*] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

I ſhall not then doubt the happy iſſue of my undertakings in this deſign, whereby concealed treaſures, which now ſeem utterly loſt to mankind, ſhall be confined to ſo univerſal a piety, and brought into uſe by the induſtry of converted penitents, whoſe wretched carcaſes the impartial laws have, or ſhall, dedicate, as untimely feaſts, to the worms of the earth, in whoſe womb thoſe deſerted mineral riches muſt ever lie buried as loſt *abortments*, unleſs thoſe be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a*, and bupan, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe;
Above the brims they force their firy way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that paſſeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, ſhall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus*, xxx. 14.

3. Higher in rank, power or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens. *Pſalm* cxiii. 4.

The public power of all ſocieties is *above* every ſoul contained in the ſame ſocieties. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

There is no riches *above* a ſound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxx. 16.

To her
Thou didſt reſign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God ſet thee *above* her, made of thee,
And for thee: whoſe perfection far excell'd
Her's, in all real dignity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

Latona ſees her ſhine *above* the reſt,
And feeds with ſecret joy her ſilent breaſt. *Dryd. Æneid.*

4. Superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true diſtinction, that things may be *above* our reaſon, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the univerſal preſence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were preſſed out of meaſure, *above* ſtrength; inſomuch that we deſpaired even of life. 2 *Cor.* i. 8.

In this, of having thoughts unconfuſed, and being able, nicely to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, where there is but the leaſt difference, conſiſts, in a great meaſure, the exactneſs of judgment and clearneſs of reaſon, which is to be obſerved in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many particular privileges *above* thoſe of the other hereditary countries of the emperour. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phraſe chiefly uſed in familiar expreſſion.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Od. notes.*

ABO'VE. *adv.*

1. Over-head.

To men ſtanding below, men ſtanding aloft ſeem much leſſened; to thoſe *above*, men ſtanding below ſeem not ſo much leſſened. *Bacon.*

When he eſtabliſhed the clouds *above*; when he ſtrengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the ſea his decree, that the waters ſhould not paſs his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs*, viii. 28.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praiſe the birds ſhall chant in every grove,
And winds ſhall waft it to the pow'rs *above*. *Pope's Paſt.*

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I ſaid *above*, that theſe two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the ſucceſs of the duel had been the ſame without them. *Dryd. Ded. to the Æn.*

FROM ABOVE.

1. From an higher place.

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. From heaven.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift is *from above*, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableneſs, neither ſhadow of turning. *James*, i. 17.

ABOVE ALL. In the firſt place; chiefly.

I had alſo ſtudied Virgil's deſign, his diſpoſition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the ſober retrenchments of his ſenſe, which always leaves ſomewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleaſure; but *above all*, the elegance of his expreſſion, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryd. Ded. to the Æn.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open ſight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expreſſion, borrowed from gameſters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is uſed only in familiar language.

It is the part alſo of an honeſt man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though there have not been wanting ſuch heretofore, as have practiſed theſe unworthy arts (for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages) yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*. *South's Sermons.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expreſſion, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on ſcrolls; as whatever is cited or mentioned before in the ſame page, muſt be above.

Nor would I mention this particular, did it not appear from the authority *above-cited*, that this was a fact confeſſed by heathens themſelves. *Addiſ. on the Chriſt. Relig.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, which were indeed the falſe refinements of latter ages. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 279.

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; uſed ſometimes with the particle *in*, and ſometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no reliſh of them, but *abound*
In the diviſion of each ſeveral crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully *abound*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

A faithful man ſhall *abound with* bleſſings: but he that maketh haſte to be rich, ſhall not be innocent. *Prov.* xxviii.

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words, ſtanding for ſuch combinations, an uſual way of getting theſe complex ideas, is by the explication of thoſe terms that ſtand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And becauſe iniquity ſhall *abound*, the love of many ſhall wax cold. *Matthew*, xxiv. 12.

Words are like leaves, and where they moſt *abound*,
Much fruit of ſenſe beneath is rarely found.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

ABOUT. *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which ſeems to ſignify encircling on the outſide.]

1. Round, ſurrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forſake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Prov.* iii.

At this ſhe loudly ſhrieks,
'Tis he, 'tis he, ſhe cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her veſt; and, ſtooping to the ſands,
About his neck ſhe caſt her trembling hands. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, ſaying, Get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exod.*

Thou doſt nothing, Sergius,
Thou canſt endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both ſee and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee, too. *B. Johnſ. Catiline.*

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Conſtantine had finiſhed an houſe for the ſervice of God at Jeruſalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy; *about* the ſolemn performance whereof, the greateſt part of the biſhops in chriſtendom ſhould meet together. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 12.

The painter is not to take ſo much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face, where the principal reſemblance lies. *Dryden's Preface to Dufreſnoy.*

They are moſt frequently uſed as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently ſignify either a ſpeculative knowledge of things, or a practical ſkill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing ſpoken of. *Tillotſon's Sermon* i.

Theft is always a ſin, although the particular ſpecies of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth ſuppoſe poſitive laws *about* dominion and property.
Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Romiſh Idolatry.

They ſhould always be heard, and fairly and kindly anſwered, when they aſk after any thing they would know, and deſire to be informed *about*. Curioſity ſhould be as carefully cheriſhed in children, as other appetites ſuppreſſed. *Locke on Education*, § 108.

It hath been practiſed as a method of making men's court, when they are aſked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the ſtate of trade and manufacture, to anſwer, that, in their neighbourhood, all things are in a flouriſhing condition. *Swift's ſhort View of Ireland.*

4. Engaged in, employed upon.

Our bleſſed Lord was pleaſed to command the repreſentation of his death and ſacrifice on the croſs, ſhould be made by breaking of bread and effuſion of wine; to ſignify to us the nature and ſacredneſs of the liturgy we are *about*. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Labour, for labour's ſake, is againſt nature. The underſtanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooſes always the ſhorteſt way to its end, would preſently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then ſet upon ſome new enquiry. But this, whether lazineſs or haſte, often miſleads it. *Locke.*

They ought, however, to be provided with ſecretaries, and aſſiſted by our foreign miniſters, to tell their ſtory for them in plain Engliſh, and to let us know, in our mother-tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*.
Addiſon. Spectator, Nº 309.

5. Appendant to the perſon; as, cloaths, &c.

If you have this *about* you,
As I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly aſſault the necromancer's hall. *Milton's Comus.*

It is not ſtrange to me, that perſons of the fairer ſex ſhould like, in all things *about* them, that handſomeneſs for which they find themſelves moſt liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the perſon, as a ſervant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, ſuch I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus *about* me, who well ſhewed, there is no ſervice like his that ſerves becauſe he loves. *Sid.*

Good maſter, corporal, captain, for my old dame's ſake, ſtand my friend: ſhe hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and ſhe is old and cannot help herſelf.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. *p.* ii.

ABO'UT. *adv.*

1. Circularly.

The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go *about*, *about*,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. In circuit.

My honeſt lads, I'll tell you what I am *about*.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Piſtol: indeed I am in the waſte two yards *about*; but I am about no waſte, I am about thrift. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo clear. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. Nearly.

When the boats were come within *about* ſixty yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther; yet ſo as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

4. Here and there; every way.

Up roſe the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about*, if ſhe might ſpy
Her lovely knight to move his manly pace.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, *b.* i. *cant.* ii. *ſtanz.* 33.

A wolf that was paſt labour, had the wit in his old age, yet to make the beſt of a bad game; he borrows a habit, and ſo *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the diſguiſe of a pilgrim. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a ſmall diſtance of.

Theſe dying lovers, and their floating ſons,
Suſpend the fight, and ſilence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about to* periſh, finds
Such noble pity in brave Engliſh minds. *Waller.*

6. The longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way.

Gold hath theſe natures; greatneſs of weight; cloſeneſs of parts; fixation; pliantneſs, or ſoftneſs; immunity from ruſt; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the ſure way (though moſt *about*) to make gold, is to know the cauſes of the ſeveral natures before rehearſed. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 328.

Spies of the Volſcians
Held me in chaſe, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles *about*; elſe had I, Sir,
Half an hour ſince brought my report. *Shakeſp. Coriola.*

7. To bring about; to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes*.

Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much queſtion. *Spectator.*

8. To come about; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point.

Wherefore it came to paſs, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that ſhe bare a ſon.
1 *Sam.* i. 20.

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wiſh'd was come *about*;
Well pleas'd they went to reſt; and if the gale
'Till morn continu'd, both reſolv'd to ſail. *Dryd. Fab.*

9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moſes give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John* vii. 19.

In common language, they ſay, to *come about* a man, to *circumvent* him.

Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une choſe*; *venir a bout de quelqu'un*.

A. Bp. for Archbiſhop; which ſee.

ABRACADA'BRA. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abrado.*] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waſte by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued ſupply of what is ſucceſſively *abraded* from them by decurſion of waters.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading; a rubbing off.
2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly thoſe of the ſtomach and guts, by corroſive or ſharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*
3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line.

My couſin Suffolk,
My ſoul ſhall thine keep company to heav'n:
Tarry, ſweet ſoul, for mine, then fly *abreaſt*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

For honour travels in a ſtreight ſo narrow,
Where one but goes *abreaſt*. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſid.*

The riders rode *abreaſt*, and one his ſhield,
His lance of cornel-wood another held;
The third his bow, and, glorious to behold!
The coſtly quiver, all of burniſh'd gold. *Dryden's Fab.*

ABRI'COT. See APRICOT.

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance.

All theſe ſayings being declared by Jaſon of Cyrene in five books, we will eſſay to *abridge* in one volume. 2 *Macc.* ii.

2. To contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as ſuch determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty conſiſts. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*
From ſuch a noble rate. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

They were formerly, by the common law, diſcharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them ſince by ſeveral ſtatutes. *Ayliffe's Parerg. Jur. Can.*

Abri'dged of. *part.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut ſhort.

An **Abri'dger.**

1. He that abridges; a ſhortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

Abri'dgment. *n. ſ.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of ſcripture. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 5.

Myſelf have play'd
The int'rim, by remembring you 'tis paſt;
Then brook *abridgment*, and your eyes advance
After your thoughts, ſtraight back again to France?
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

Idolatry is certainly the firſt-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and ſum total of all abſurdities. *South's Sermons.*

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleneſs,
To make *abridgments*, and to draw to leſs,
Even that nothing, which at firſt we were. *Donne.*

3. Reſtraint, or abridgment of liberty.

The conſtant deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an *abridgment* of liberty, or at leaſt an *abridgment* of liberty, to be complained of. *Locke.*

Abro'ach. *adv.* [See *To* **Broach.**]

1. In a poſture to run out; to yield the liquor contained; properly ſpoken of veſſels.

The Templer ſpruce, while ev'ry ſpout's *abroach*,
Stays 'till 'tis fair, yet ſeems to call a coach. *Swift's Miſ.*

The jarrs of gen'rous wine, (Aceſtes' gift,
When his Trinacrian ſhores the navy left)
He ſet *abroach*, and for the feaſt prepar'd,
Inequal portions with the ven'ſon ſhar'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe; in a ſtate to be diffuſed or advanced; in a ſtate of ſuch beginning as promiſes a progreſs.

That man, that ſits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the ſunſhine of his favour,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what miſchiefs might be ſet *abroach*,
In ſhadow of ſuch greatneſs? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Abro'ad. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad.* See **Broad.**]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch
Againſt a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*,
Thro' all the coaſts of dark deſtruction ſeek
Deliverance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 463.

Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,
On ſecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverſes the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the houſe.

Welcome, Sir,
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And ſubjects none *abroad*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Lady —— walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it; at leaſt in the time I ſtaid; though ſhe ſeemed to be fainting, and had convulſive motions ſeveral times in her head. *Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be ſomewhat hardly yoked at home than for ever *abroad*, and diſcredited. *Hooker, Pref.*

Whoſoever offers at verbal tranſlation, ſhall have the miſfortune of that young traveller, who loſt his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other inſtead of it. *Sir J. Denh.*

What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land? *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

He who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees and hears *abroad*, to the ſtate of things at home. *Atterb. Serm.*

4. In all directions, this way and that.

Full in the midſt of this infernal road,
An elm diſplays her duſky arms *abroad*. *Dryd. Æn.*

5. Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being ſubject, as much as natural, to diſſolution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more ſtates overthrown through diſeaſes bred within themſelves, than through violence from *abroad*. *Hooker, Dedication.*

To **A'BROGATE.** *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul.

Such laws, as have been made upon ſpecial occaſions, which occaſions ceaſing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themſelves. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

The negative precepts of men may ceaſe by many inſtruments, by contrary cuſtoms, by public diſreliſh, by long omiſſion: but the negative precepts of God never can ceaſe, but when they are expreſly *abrogated* by the ſame authority. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Abroga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commiſſioners from the confederate Roman catholics, demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all thoſe laws, which were in force againſt the exerciſe of the Roman religion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To **Abro'ok.** *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* ſuperabundant, a word not in uſe.] To brook, to bear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, ſtill laughing at thy ſhame.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.* ii.

ABRUPT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] Broken off.

1. Broken, craggy.

Reſiſtleſs, roaring, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the moſſy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.

Or ſpread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vaſt *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy iſle. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 409.

3. Sudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves
To know the cauſe of your *abrupt* departure.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two firſt parliaments, was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-ſpeed ſhe cut the ſky;
Inſtant inviſible to mortal eye.
Then firſt he recogniz'd th' ethereal gueſt. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* ſtile, which hath many breaches, and doth not ſeem to end but fall. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

Abru'pted. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word little in uſe.] Broken off ſuddenly.

The effects of whoſe activity are not precipitouſly *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their ceſſations. *Vulg. Err. b.* vi.

Abru'ption. *n. ſ.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and ſudden ſeparation.

Thoſe which are incloſed in ſtone, marble, or ſuch other ſolid matter, being difficultly ſeparable from it, becauſe of its adheſion to all ſides of them, have commonly ſome of that matter ſtill adhering to them, or at leaſt marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their ſides. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

Abru'ptly. *adv.* [See **Abrupt.**] Haſtily, without the due forms of preparation.

The ſweetneſs of virtue's diſpoſition, jealous even over itſelf, ſuffered her not to enter *abruptly* into queſtions of Muſidorus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Now miſſing from their joy ſo lately found,
So lately found, and ſo *abruptly* gone. *Par. Reg. b.* ii.

They both of them punctually obſerved the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or buſineſs they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as ſoon as the clock warned them to retire. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 241.

Abru'ptness. *n. ſ.* [from *abrupt.*]

1. An abrupt manner, haſte, ſuddenneſs, untimely vehemence.
2. The ſtate of an abrupt thing; unconnectedneſs, roughneſs, cragginess.

The cryſtallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, are eaſily known from thoſe that are lodged in the ſtrata. The former have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptneſs*, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the ſtone, or ſides of the intervals; which *abruptneſs* is cauſed by its being broke off from the ſaid ſtone. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* 4.

A'bscess. [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a ſuppuration and an *abſceſs* in the lungs, and ſometimes in ſome other part of the body. *Arbuthnot of Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured it might be ſome hidden *abſceſs* in the meſentery, which, breaking ſome few days after, was diſcovered to be an apoſtem of the meſentery. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **Absci'nd.** *v. a.* To cut off, either in a natural or figurative ſenſe.

ABSCI'SSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conick ſection, intercepted between the vertex and a ſemi-ordinate.

Absci'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abſciſſion* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

2. The ſtate of being cut off.

By ceſſation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may underſtand this interciſion, not *abſciſſion*, or conſummate deſolation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

To **ABSCO'ND.** *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To hide one's ſelf; to retire from the publick view: generally uſed of perſons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

Absco'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *abſcond.*] The perſon that abſconds.

A'bsence. *n. ſ.* [See **Absent.**]

1. The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have ſtrong party to defend yourſelf
By calmneſs, or by *abſence*: all's in danger. *Shak. Coriol.*

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can eaſe a lover's pain?
Abſence, the beſt expedient they could find,
Might ſave the fortune, if not cure the mind. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Want of appearance, in the legal ſenſe.

Abſence is of a fourfold kind or ſpecies. The firſt is a neceſſary *abſence*, as in baniſhed perſons; this is entirely neceſſary. A ſecond, neceſſary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the ſervice of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *abſence*; as, that of ſtudents on the ſcore of ſtudy. And the fourth, an *abſence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandiſe, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *abſence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpâ*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious perſon, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in ſome reſpects, reputed as a perſon preſent. *Ayliffe's Par. Jur. Can.*

You have given no diſſertation upon the *abſence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they ſhould ſupport themſelves under thoſe ſeparations. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 241.

3. Inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of the preſent object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *abſences* and diſtractions of mankind. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 77.

4. It is uſed with the particle *from.*

His *abſence from* his mother oft he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wiſhes to return. *Dryd. Juv.*

A'BSENT. *adj.* [*abſens*, Lat.]

1. Not preſent; uſed with the particle *from.*

In ſpring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the ſhady grove;
But Delia always: *abſent from* her ſight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight. *Pope's Paſt.*

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and leſs have given him the revolt;
And none ſerve with him but conſtrained things,
Whoſe hearts are *abſent* too. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Whether they were *abſent* or preſent, they were vexed alike. *Wiſd.* xi. 11.

2. Abſent in mind, inattentive; regardleſs of the preſent object.

I diſtinguiſh a man that is *abſent* becauſe he thinks of ſomething elſe, from him that is *abſent* becauſe he thinks of nothing. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 77.

To **Abse'nt.** *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into preſence.

If thou didſt ever hold me in thy heart,
Abſent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harſh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

But if thou think'ſt trial unſought may find
Us both ſecurer, than thus warn'd thou ſeem'ſt,
Go—for thy ſtay, not free, *abſents* thee more.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 372.

Tho' I am forc'd, thus to *abſent* myſelf
From all I love, I ſhall contrive ſome means,
Some friendly intervals, to viſit thee. *Southern's Sp. Dame.*

The Arengo, however, is ſtill called together in caſes of extraordinary importance; and if, after due ſummons, any member *abſents* himſelf, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny Engliſh. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Absenta'neous. *adj.* Relating to abſence; abſent. *Dict.*

Absente'e. *n. ſ.* He that is abſent from his ſtation or employment, or country. A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen living out of their country.

Then was the firſt ſtatute made againſt *abſentees*, commanding all ſuch as had land in Ireland, to return and reſide thereupon. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A great part of eſtates in Ireland are owned by *abſentees*, and ſuch as draw over the profits raiſed out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

Absi'nthiated. *part.* [from *abſinthium*, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

A'BSIS. See **Apsis.**

To **Absi'st.** *v. n.* [*abſiſto*, Lat.] To ſtand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

To **ABSO'LVE.** *v. a.* [*abſolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial ſenſe.

Your great goodneſs, out of holy pity,
Abſolv'd him with an axe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Our victors, bleſt in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy paſt dangers, and *abſolve* the ſtars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *abſolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general ſcandal, of redeeming the credit loſt by former judgments. *Swift's Miſc.*

2. To ſet free from an engagement or promiſe.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *abſolv'd* by both. *Waller's Maid's Tr.*

This command, which muſt neceſſarily comprehend the perſons of our natural fathers, muſt mean a duty we owe them, diſtinct from our obedience to the magiſtrate, and from which the moſt abſolute power of princes cannot *abſolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce ſin remitted, in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.

But all is calm in this eternal ſleep;
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;
Ev'n ſuperſtition loſes ev'ry fear;
For God, not man, *abſolves* our frailties here. *Pope's Eloiſa.*

4. To finiſh, to complete.

If that which is ſo ſuppoſed infinitely diſtant from what is now current, is diſtant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, muſt neceſſarily be like ours, and conſequently *abſolved* in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

What cauſe
Mov'd the Creator, in his holy reſt
Through all eternity, ſo late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how ſoon
Abſolv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 94.

A'bsolute. *adj.* [*abſolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to perſons as things.

Becauſe the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be, but that the words of his mouth are *abſolute*, and lack nothing which they ſhould have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 6.

2. Unconditional; as, an *abſolute* promiſe.

Although it runs in forms *abſolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the perſon to whom it is pronounced. *South's Sermons.*

3. Not relative; as, *abſolute* ſpace.

I ſee ſtill the diſtinctions of ſovereign and inferior, of *abſolute* and relative worſhip, will bear any man out in the worſhip of any creature with reſpect to God, as well at leaſt as it doth in the worſhip of images. *Stillingfleet.*

An *abſolute* mode is that which belongs to its ſubject, without reſpect to any other beings whatſoever: but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others. *Watts's Logick.*

In this ſenſe we ſpeak of the ablative caſe *abſolute* in grammar.

4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power.

My crown is *abſolute*, and holds of none;
I cannot in a baſe ſubjection live,
Nor ſuffer you to take, though I would give. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

5. Poſitive, certain, without any heſitation. In this ſenſe it rarely occurs.

Long is it ſince I ſaw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd thoſe lines of favour
Which then he wore; the ſnatches in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking, were as his: I'm *abſolute*,
'Twas very Cloten. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

What is his ſtrength by land?—
—Great and increaſing: but by ſea
He is an *abſolute* maſter. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

A'bsolutely. *adv.* [from *abſolute.*]

1. Completely, without reſtriction.

All the contradictions which grow in thoſe minds, that neither *abſolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely ſink into the ſea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a proteſtant army, under a king they acknowledged, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *abſolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be ſo for ever. *Swift.*

2. Without relation.

Abſolutely we cannot diſcommend, we cannot *abſolutely* approve either willingneſs to live, or forwardneſs to die. *Hooker.*

Theſe then being the perpetual cauſes of zeal; the greateſt good, or the greateſt evil; either *abſolutely* ſo in themſelves, or relatively ſo to us; it is therefore good to be zealouſly affected for the one againſt the other. *Sprat's Serm.*

No ſenſible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and ſound, can be ſubſiſtent in the bodies themſelves, *abſolutely* conſidered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of ſenſe. Theſe qualities are only the effects of our ſenſation, which ariſe from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and poſitions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,
But, once poſſeſs'd, did *abſolutely* reign:
Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes ſtrove,
And conquer'd firſt thoſe beauties they would gain.
Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the moſt part, are things *abſolutely* unto all mens ſalvation neceſſary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Peremptorily, poſitively.

Being as I am, why didſt not thou
Command me *abſolutely* not to go,
Going into ſuch danger, as thou ſaidſt? *Par. Loſt, b.* 9.

A'bsoluteness. *n. ſ.* [from *abſolute.*]

1. Compleatneſs.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The *abſoluteneſs* and illimitedneſs of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

There is nothing that can raiſe a man to that generous *abſoluteneſs* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happineſs within himſelf, for which men depend upon others. *South's Sermons.*

3. Deſpoticiſm.

He kept a ſtrait hand on his nobility, and choſe rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obſequious to him, but had leſs intereſt in the people; which made for his *abſoluteneſs*, but not for his ſafety. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Absolu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Abſolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a perſon by ſome final ſentence of law; alſo, a temporary diſcharge of his farther attendance upon a meſne proceſs; through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewiſe in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewiſe ſignifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of ſome ſentence pronounced either in a court of law, or elſe *in foro pœnitentiali.* Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *abſolution*, termed judicial, and another, ſtiled a declaratory or extrajudicial *abſolution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. The remiſſion of ſins, or penance, declared by eccleſiaſtical authority.

The *abſolution* pronounced by a prieſt, whether papiſt or proteſtant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the perſon, ſo abſolved, confidence towards God. *South's Serm.*

A'bsolutory. *adj.* [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] That which abſolves.

Though an *abſolutory* ſentence ſhould be pronounced in favour of the perſons, upon the account of nearneſs of blood; yet, if adultery ſhall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded againſt as an adulterer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'BSONANT. *adj.* [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reaſon, wide from the purpoſe.

A'BSONOUS. *adj.* [*abſonus*, Lat. ill-ſounding.] Abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

To ſuppoſe an uniter of a middle conſtitution, that ſhould partake of ſome of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, moſt *abſonous* to our reaſon. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 4.

To **ABSO'RB.** *v. a.* [*abſorbeo*, Lat. preter. *abſorbed*; part. pret. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt*.]

1. To ſwallow up.

Some tokens ſhew
Of fearleſs friendſhip, and their ſinking mates
Suſtain; vain love, tho' laudable, *abſorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vaſt profundity. *Phillips.*

Moſes imputed the deluge to the diſruption of the abyſs; and St. Peter, to the particular conſtitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *abſorpt* in water. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To ſuck up. See ABSORBENT.

Suppoſing the forementioned conſumption ſhould prove ſo durable, as to *abſorb* and extenuate the ſaid ſanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts muſt neceſſarily come into danger. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ABSO'RBENT. *n. ſ.* [*abſorbens*, Lat.]

A medicine that, by the ſoftneſs or poroſity of its parts, either cauſes the aſperities of pungent humours, or dries away ſuperfluous moiſture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third claſs of ſubſtances, commonly called *abſorbents*; as, the various kinds of ſhells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, *&c.* which likewiſe raiſe an efferveſcence, and are therefore called alkalis, though not ſo properly, for they are not ſalts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABSO'RPT. *part.* [from *abſorb.*] Swallowed up; uſed as well, in a figurative ſenſe, of perſons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked theſe five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the preſent world, its cuſtoms and its manners, to be fully poſſeſſed and *abſorpt* in the paſt. *Pope's Letters.*

ABSO'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abſorb.*] The act of ſwallowing up.

It was below the dignity of thoſe ſacred penmen, or the ſpirit of God that directed them, to ſhew us the cauſes of this diſruption, or of this *abſorption*; this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To **ABSTA'IN.** *v. n.* [*abſtineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratification; with the particle *from.*

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Converſing, looking, loving, to *abſtain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces ſweet;
And, with deſires, to languiſh without hope.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. *l.* 993.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently deſirous of any thing, ſo that a man cannot *abſtain* from it, is to loſe a man's liberty, and to become a ſervant of meat and drink, or ſmoke. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Even then the doubtful billows ſcarce *abſtain*
From the toſs'd veſſel on the troubled main. *Dryd. Virg.*

ABSTE'MIOUS. *adj.* [*abſtemius*, Lat.] Temperate, ſober, abſtinent, refraining from exceſs or pleaſures. It is uſed of perſons; as, an *abſtemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abſtemious* diet. It is ſpoken likewiſe of things that cauſe temperance.

The inſtances of longevity are chiefly amongſt the *abſtemious.* Abſtinence in extremity will prove a mortal diſeaſe; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

Clytorean ſtreams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of the *abſtemious* well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood,
Extinguiſhes, and balks the drunken god:
Or that Melampus (ſo have ſome aſſur'd)
When the mad Prætides with charms he cur'd,
And pow'rful herbs, both charms and ſimples caſt
Into the ſober ſpring, where ſtill their virtues laſt. *Dryd. Fab.*

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abſtemious.*] Temperately, ſoberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or reſtraining; reſtraint. *Dict.*

To **ABSTE'RGE.** *v. a.* [*abſtergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe by wiping; to wipe.

A'BSTERGENT. *adj.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To **ABSTE'RSE.** [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanſe, to purify; a word very little in uſe, and leſs analogical than *abſterge.*

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the ſtomach of the oſtrich, no alteration; but we ſuſpect this effect rather from corroſion than digeſtion; not any tendence to chilification by the natural heat, but rather ſome attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the ſtomach, which may *abſterſe* and ſhave the ſcorious parts thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

ABSTE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*abſterſio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. [See ABSTERGE.]

The ſeventh cauſe is *abſterſion*; which is plainly a ſcouring off, or inciſion of the more viſcous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which ſcoureth linen cloth ſpeedily from the foulneſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 42.

ABSTE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *abſterge.*] That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing.

It is good, after purging, to uſe apozemes and broths, not ſo much opening as thoſe uſed before purging; but *abſterſive* and mundifying clyſters alſo are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A tablet ſtood of that *abſterſive* tree,
Where Æthiops' ſwarthy bird did build to neſt. *Denham.*

There, many a flow'r *abſterſive* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'BSTINENCE. *n. ſ.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from.*

Becauſe the *abſtinence from* a preſent pleaſure, that offers itſelf, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the ſame manner pain does, and leſſens, in our thoughts, what is future; and ſo forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food. It is generally diſtinguſhed from temperance, as the greater degree from the leſs; ſometimes as ſingle performances from habits; as, a day of *abſtinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you faſt? your ſtomachs are too young:
And *abſtinence* engenders maladies. *Shak. Love's Lab. Loſt.*

Religious men, who hither muſt be ſent
As awful guides of heavenly government:
To teach you penance, faſts, and *abſtinence*,
To puniſh bodies for the ſouls offence. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

And the faces of them, which have uſed *abſtinence*, ſhall ſhine above the ſtars; whereas our faces ſhall be blacker than darkneſs. 2 *Eſdras*, vii. 55.

A'BSTINENCY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with ABSTINENCE.

Were our rewards for the *abſtinencies*, or riots, of this preſent life, under the prejudices of ſhort or finite, the promiſes and threats of Chriſt would loſe much of their virtue and energy. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A'BSTINENT. *adj.* [*abſtinens*, Lat.] That uſes abſtinence, in oppoſition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

ABSTO'RTED. *adj.* [*abſtortus*, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence. *Dict.*

To **ABSTRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*abſtraho*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we abſtract from theſe pernicious effects, and ſuppoſe this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praiſe. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To ſeparate ideas.

Thoſe, who cannot diſtinguiſh, compare and *abſtract*, would hardly be able to underſtand and make uſe of language, or judge or reaſon to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

3. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the diſcourſes we hear, or what we deſign to ſpeak, let us *abſtract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

A'BSTRACT. *adj.* [*abſtractus*, Lat. See the verb *To* ABSTRACT.]

1. Separated from ſomething elſe, generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abſtract* mathematicks, *abſtract* terms, in oppoſition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is uſually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abſtract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed, doth conſider the quantity of ſome particular determinate ſubject. So aſtronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, muſic of ſounds, and mechanics of weights and powers. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Abſtract terms ſignify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the ſubject in which it is; as, whiteneſs, roundneſs, length, breadth, wiſdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts's Logick.*

2. With the particle *from.*

Another fruit from the conſidering things in themſelves, *abſtract from* our opinions and other mens notions and diſcourſes on them, will be, that each man will purſue his thoughts in that method, which will be moſt agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehenſion of what it ſuggeſts to him. *Locke.*

A'BSTRACT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You ſhall there find a man, who is the *abſtract*
Of all faults all men follow. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

If you are falſe, theſe epithets are ſmall;
You're then the things, and *abſtract* of them all.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the ſentiments he had remarked; ſo that he could give a tolerable analyſis and *abſtract* of every treatiſe he had read, juſt after he had finiſhed it. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

3. The ſtate of being abſtracted.

The hearts of great princes, if they be conſidered, as it were in *abſtract*, without the neceſſity of ſtates, and circumſtances of time, can take no full and proportional pleaſure in the exerciſe of any narrow bounty. *Wotton.*

A'BSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *abſtract.*]

1. Separated.

That ſpace the evil one *abſtracted* ſtood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined, abſtruſe.

Abſtracted ſpiritual love, they like
Their ſouls, exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Abſent of mind, inattentive to preſent objects; as, an *abſtracted* ſcholar.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparately from all contingent circumſtances.

Or whether more *abſtractedly* we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book:
Whence, but from heav'n, could men unſkill'd in arts,
In ſeveral ages born, in ſeveral parts,
Weave ſuch agreeing truths? or how, or why
Should all conſpire to cheat us with a lie?
Unaſk'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden's Religio Laici.

ABSTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*abſtractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abſtracting.

The word *abſtraction* ſignifies a withdrawing ſome part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means, ſuch abſtracted ideas are formed, as neither repreſent any thing corporeal or ſpiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The ſtate of being abſtracted.
3. Abſence of mind, inattention.
4. Diſregard of worldly objects.

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *abſtract.*] Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *abſtract.*] In an abſtract manner, abſolutely, without reference to any thing elſe.

Matter *abſtractly* and abſolutely conſidered, cannot have born an infinite duration now paſt and expired. *Bent. Serm.*

ABSTRI'CTED. *part. adj.* [*abſtrictus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

To **ABSTRI'NGE.** *v. a.* [*abſtringo*, Lat.] To unbind. *Dict.*

To **ABSTRU'DE.** *v. a.* [*abſtrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRU'SE. *adj.* [*abſtruſus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whoſe ſight diſcerns
Abſtruſeſt thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, ſaw, without their light,
Rebellion riſing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 712.

2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion. It is oppoſed to *obvious* and *eaſy.*

So ſpake our Sire, and, by his count'nance, ſeem'd
Ent'ring on ſtudious thoughts *abſtruſe.* *Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abſtruſe*, and not eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed, eſpecially thoſe of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muſcles, ſo eaſily, and habitually, and variouſly, that we are ſcarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

No man could give a rule of the greateſt beauties, and the knowledge of them was ſo *abſtruſe*, that there was no manner of ſpeaking which could expreſs them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

ABSTRU'SELY. *adv.* In an abſtruſe manner; obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtruſe.*] The quality of being abſtruſe; difficulty, obſcurity.

It is not oftentimes ſo much what the ſcripture ſays, as what ſome men perſuade others it ſays, that makes it ſeem obſcure, and that as to ſome other paſſages that are ſo indeed, ſince it is the *abſtruſeneſs* of what is taught in them, that makes them almoſt inevitably ſo; it is little leſs ſaucy, upon ſuch a ſcore, to find fault with the ſtyle of the ſcripture, than to do ſo with the author for making us but men.
Boyle on the Scripture.

ABSTRU'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtruſe.*]

1. Abſtruſeneſs.
2. That which is abſtruſe. A word ſeldom uſed.

Authors are alſo ſuſpicious, nor greedily to be ſwallowed, who pretend to write of ſecrets, to deliver antipathies, ſympathies, and the occult *abſtruſities* of things. *Vulg. Err.*

To **ABSU'ME.** *v. a.* [*abſumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waſte; to eat up.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not ſo much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole muſt needs be *abſumed* in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABSU'RD. *adj.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreaſonable, without judgment, as uſed of men.

Seeming wiſe men may make ſhift to get opinion; but let no man chooſe them for employment; for certainly you had better take for buſineſs a man ſomewhat *abſurd*, than over formal. *Bacon's Eſſay,* 27.

2. Inconſiſtent, contrary to reaſon, uſed of ſentiments or practices.

The thing itſelf appeared deſireable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and deſire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *abſurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *South's Sermons.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper ſubject, is dull and ſtupid; but one, who ſhews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *abſurd.* *Addiſ. Spect.* N° 291.

But grant that thoſe can conquer, theſe can cheat,
'Tis phraſe *abſurd* to call a villain great:
Who wickedly is wiſe, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Eſſay on Man.*

ABSU'RDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *abſurd.*]

1. The quality of being abſurd; want of judgment applied to men; want of propriety applied to things.

How clear ſoever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *abſurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is abſurd; as, his travels were full of *abſurdities.* In which ſenſe it has a plural.

That ſatisfaction we receive from the opinion of ſome pre-eminence in ourſelves, when we ſee the *abſurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any paſt *abſurdities* of our own. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 249.

ABSU'RDLY. *adv.* [from *abſurd.*] After an abſurd manner; improperly, unreaſonably.

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when ſhe loudly cries, forbear,
With obſtinacy fixes there;
And where his genius leaſt inclines,
Abſurdly bends his whole deſigns. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheiſt, and convince him, that not only his principle is abſurd, but his conſequences alſo as *abſurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley's Serm.*

ABSU'RDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſurd.*] The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs, impropriety. See ABSURDITY; which is more frequently uſed.

ABU'NDANCE. *n. ſ.* [*abondance*, Fr.]

1. Plenty; a ſenſe chiefly poetical.

At the whiſper of thy word,
Crown'd *abundance* ſpreads my board. *Craſhaw.*

The doubled charge his ſubjects love ſupplies,
Who, in that bounty, to themſelves are kind;
So glad Egyptians ſee their Nilus riſe,
And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn, during its courſe through the Tyrol, is generally ſhut up between a double range of mountains, that are moſt of them covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peaſants are employed in hewing down of the largeſt of theſe trees, that, after they are barked and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been ſhed with very ſmall benefit unto the Chriſtian ſtate.
Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.

4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, moſt mighty ſovereign,
That all this famous antique hiſtory,
Of ſome, th' *abundance* of an idle brain
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

ABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good the more
Communicated, more *abundant* grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more. *Par. Loſt.*

2. Exuberant.

If the veſſels are in a ſtate of too great rigidity, ſo as not to yield, a ſtrong projectile motion occaſions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; eſpecially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Fully ſtored. It is followed ſometimes by *in*, commonly by *with.*

The world began but ſome ages before theſe were found out, and was *abundant with* all things at firſt; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put ſo much to the uſe of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiouſly. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. It is applied generally to things, ſometimes to perſons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, longſuffering and *abundant* in goodneſs and truth. *Exod.* xxxiv.

ABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant.*]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Geneſis*, i. 20.

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath alſo pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

2. Amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently.

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* ſupplied in the imaginations of friendſhip, and the repeated influences of a conſtant converſation. *Rog. Serm.*

Heroic poetry has ever been eſteemed the greateſt work of human nature. In that rank has Ariſtotle placed it; and Longinus is ſo full of the like expreſſions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other's teſtimony.
Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.

To **ABU'SE.** *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.]

In *abuſe* the verb, *ſ* has the ſound of *z*; in the noun, the common ſound.

1. To make an ill uſe of.

They that uſe this world, as not *abuſing* it; for the faſhion of this world paſſeth away. 1 *Cor.* vii. 31.

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverſeneſs of men, no longer ſuffer his compaſſion to be *abuſed.*
Rogers's Sermons.

2. To deceive, to impoſe upon.

The world hath been much *abuſed* by the opinion of making gold: the work itſelf I judge to be poſſible; but the means hitherto propounded, are, in the practice, full of error.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 126.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakneſs and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with ſuch ſpirits,
Abuſes me to damn me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

It imports the miſrepreſentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehenſions of men, *abuſing* their minds with falſe notions; and ſo, by this artifice, making evil paſs for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all theſe tempting words *abus'd*;
Theſe tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope's Sappho to Phaon.

3. To treat with rudeneſs, to reproach.

I am no ſtrumpet, but of life as honeſt
As you that thus *abuſe* me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abuſed* them ſhamefully, and ſpake proudly. 1 *Macc.* vii. 34.

Some praiſe at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the laſt opinion right.
A muſe by theſe is like a miſtreſs us'd,
This hour ſhe's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

The next criticiſm upon the ſtars ſeems to be introduced for no other reaſon, but to mention Mr. Bickerſtaff, whom the author every-where endeavours to imitate and *abuſe*. *Addiſ.*

Abu'se. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe*.]

1. The ill uſe of any thing.

The caſting away things profitable for the ſuſtenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuſe* of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts beſt things
To worſt *abuſe*, or to their meaneſt uſe. *Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

2. A corrupt practice, bad cuſtom.

The nature of things is ſuch, that, if *abuſes* be not remedied, they will certainly encreaſe. *Swift for Adv. of Relig.*

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abuſed me, and, after the *abuſe*, forſaken me, but that he muſt now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge. *Sidney, b.* ii.

4. Unjuſt cenſure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuſe*, and wrong. *Samſ. Agon.*

Abu'ser. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe*.]

1. He that makes an ill uſe.
2. He that deceives.

Next thou, th' *abuſer* of thy prince's ear. *Denh. Sophy.*

3. He that reproaches with rudeneſs.
4. A raviſher, a violater.

Abu'sive. *adj.* [from *abuſe*.]

1. Practiſing abuſe.

The tongue mov'd gently firſt, and ſpeech was low,
Till wrangling ſcience taught it noiſe and ſhow,
And wicked wit aroſe, thy moſt *abuſive* foe. *Pope's Miſc.*

Dame Nature, as the learned ſhow,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geeſe, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To perſecute the muſe's fame,
On poets in all times *abuſive*,
From Homer down to Pope incluſive. *Swift's Miſcellan.*

2. Containing abuſe; as, an *abuſive* lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applauſe,
Till her licentious and *abuſive* tongue
Waken'd the magiſtrates coercive pow'r. *Roſcommon.*

3. Deceitful; a ſenſe little uſed, yet not improper.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatſoever is gained by an *abuſive* treaty, ought to be reſtored *in integrum.* *Bacon's Conſiderations on War with Spain.*

Abu'sively. *adv.* [from *abuſe*.]

1. Improperly, by a wrong uſe.

The oil, *abuſively* called ſpirit, of roſes ſwims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have obſerved in any other oil drawn in any limbeck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſtry.*

2. Reproachfully.

Abu'siveness. *n. ſ.* [from *abuſe*.] The quality of being abuſive; foulneſs of language.

Pick out of mirth, like ſtones out of thy ground,
Profaneneſs, filthineſs, *abuſiveneſs*.
Theſe are the ſcum, with which coarſe wits abound:
The fine may ſpare theſe well, yet not go leſs. *Herbert.*

To **ABU'T.** *v. n.* obſolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon*.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whoſe high upreared and *abutting* fronts
Perilous the narrow ocean parts aſunder. *Shak. Hen.* V.

In entering the ſame, we will firſt pitch at the Looes, two ſeveral corporations, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of eaſt and weſt, *abutting* upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Abu'ttal. *n. ſ.* [from *abut*.] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, it does abut. *Dict.*

Abu'tment. *n. ſ.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

Aby'sm. *n. ſ.* [*abyſme*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abime*.] A gulf; the ſame with *abyſs*.

My good ſtars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and ſhot their fires
Into the *abyſm* of hell. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

Aby'ss. *n. ſ.* [*abyſſus*, Lat. ἄβυσσος, bottomleſs, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who ſhall tempt with wand'ring feet
This dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyſs*,
And, through the palpable obſcure, find out
The uncouth way. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* 2. *l.* 405.

2. A great depth, a gulph.

The yawning earth diſclos'd th' *abyſs* of hell:
The weeping ſtatues did the wars foretell,
And holy ſweat from brazen idols fell. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. In a figurative ſenſe, that in which any thing is loſt.

For ſepulchres themſelves muſt crumbling fall
In time's *abyſs*, the common grave of all. *Dryden's Juv.*

If, diſcovering how far we have clear and diſtinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of thoſe things, that are within the reach of our underſtandings, and launch not out into that *abyſs* of darkneſs, out of a preſumption, that nothing is beyond our comprehenſion. *Locke.*

4. The body of waters ſuppoſed at the center of the earth.

We are here to conſider what is generally underſtood by the great *abyſs*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the ſea, or ſubterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that inſatiable *abyſs*,
Where flames devour, and ſerpents hiſs,
Promote me to thy ſeat of bliſs. *Roſcommon.*

Ac, Ak, or **Ake.**

Being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, ſignify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ACACIA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being ſuppoſed the inſpiſſated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of ſloes, boiled to the ſame conſiſtence. *Dict. de Comm. Sav. Trevoux.*

2. A tree commonly ſo called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pſeudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia*.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, wrapped in a fimbriated membrane, which afterwards becomes a pod, opening into two parts, in which are contained ſeveral kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Millar.*

Acade'mial. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

Acade'mian. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity; a member of an univerſity. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, mentions a great feaſt made for the *academians*.

Acade'mick. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] A ſtudent of an univerſity.

A young *academic* ſhall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade in a dictatorial ſtyle, and ſhall be laviſh in the praiſe of the author; while, at the ſame time, perſons well ſkilled in thoſe different ſubjects, hear the tattle with contempt. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 5.

Acade'mick. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an univerſity.

While thro' poetic ſcenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves. *Dunciad, b.* iv. *l.* 481.

Acade'mical. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity.

He drew him firſt into the fatal circle, from a kind of reſolved privateneſs at his houſe at Lampſie in South Wales; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken ſuch a taſte of the rural, as I have heard him ſay, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired courſe. *Wotton.*

Academi'cian. *n. ſ.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally uſed in ſpeaking of the profeſſors in the academies of France.

Aca'demist. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy.

It is obſerved by the Pariſian *academiſts*, that ſome amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the ſea-calf or ſeal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'CADEMY. *n. ſ.* [anciently and properly, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, now frequently on the ſecond. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whoſe houſe was turned into a ſchool, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art.

Our court ſhall be a little *academy*,
Still and contemplative in living arts.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.

2. The place where ſciences are taught.

Amongſt the *academies*, which were compoſed by the rare genius of thoſe great men, theſe four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian ſchool, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. An univerſity.
4. A place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or publick ſchools.

ACA'NTHUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-foot, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter.

On either ſide
Acanthus, and each od'rous buſhy ſhrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Par. Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 696.

Acatale'ctick. *n. ſ.* [ἀκαταλήκτικος, Gr.] A verſe which has the compleat number of ſyllables, without defect or ſuperfluity.

To **ACCE'DE.** *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally uſed in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To **ACCE'LERATE.** *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulſe to motion, ſo as perpetually to encreaſe.

Take new beer, and put in ſome quantity of ſtale beer into it; and ſee whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the groſſer parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 307.

If the rays endeavour to recede from the denſeſt part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Optics.*

Spices quicken the pulſe, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and diſſipate the fluids; from whence leanneſs, pains in the ſtomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

Lo! from the dread immenſity of ſpace
Returning, with *accelerated* courſe,
The ruſhing comet to the ſun deſcends. *Thomſ. Summer.*

2. It is generally applied to matter, and uſed chiefly in philoſophical language; but is ſometimes uſed on other occaſions.

In which council the king himſelf, whoſe continual vigilancy did ſuck in ſometimes cauſeleſs ſuſpicions, which few elſe knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Perhaps it may point out to a ſtudent now and then, what may employ the moſt uſeful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the moſt momentous enquiries. *Watts's Improvement.*

Accelera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, diſcovered firſt by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the ſpaces through which it paſſes, will be as the ſquares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the ſpaces.

2. The ſtate of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of empty ſpaces, either coacervate or interſperſed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in diſputes concerning them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **ACCE'ND.** *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to ſet on fire; a word very rarely uſed.

Our devotion, if ſufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this ſort. *Decay of Piety.*

Acce'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*accenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accenſion*, gives a crack or report, like the diſcharge of a gun, and makes likewiſe an exploſion ſo forcible as ſometimes to kill the miners, break their limbs, ſhake the earth, and force coals, ſtones, and other bodies, even though they be of very great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* iv.

A'CCENT. *n. ſ.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Your *accent* is ſomething finer than you could purchaſe in ſo removed a dwelling. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

2. In grammar, the marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and uſage, ſeems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raiſing the voice in ſome certain ſyllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depreſſing it lower, and both having ſome emphaſis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder's Elements.*

3. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty ſcene be acted o'er,
In ſtates unborn, and *accents* yet unknown.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

Winds on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear;
Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. *Dryd. Virg. Paſt.*

4. A modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will paſs unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough ſeaman's louder ſhouts prevail,
When fair occaſion ſhews the ſpringing gale. *Prior.*

To **Acce'nt.** *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]

1. To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got ſomebody to mark the laſt ſyllable but one, where it is long, in words above two ſyllables, (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the goſpels and avoid underſtanding them in Latin, if ſhe can. *Locke on Ed.* § 177.

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have ſerv'd my youth to vent ſome wanton cries,
And now, congeal'd with grief, can ſcarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies! *Wotton.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To **Acce'ntuate.** *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

Accentua'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *accentuate*.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.
2. Marking the accent in writing.

To **ACCE'PT.** *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is diſtinguiſhed from *receive*, as *ſpecifick* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleaſure in you, ſaith the Lord of hoſts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand. *Mal.* i. 10.

Then Peter opened his mouth, and ſaid, Of a truth I perceive that God is no reſpecter of perſons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteouſneſs, is *accepted* with him. *Acts*, x. 34, 35.

You have been graciouſly pleaſed to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*

Charm by *accepting*, by ſubmitting ſway,
Yet have your humour moſt when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed in a kind of juridical ſenſe; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

His promiſe Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the firſt he made. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. In the language of the Bible, to *accept perſons*, is to act with perſonal and partial regard.

He will ſurely reprove you, if ye do ſecretly *accept* perſons. *Job*, xiii. 10.

4. It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*.

I will appeaſe him with the preſent that goeth before me, and afterward I will ſee his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Geneſis*, xxxii. 20.

Acceptabi'lity. *n. ſ.* The quality of being acceptable. See Acceptable.

He hath given us his natural blood to be ſhed, for the remiſſion of our ſins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Acce'ptable. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by ſome with the accent in the firſt ſyllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the ſecond.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleaſing. It is uſed with the particle *to* before the perſon *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'ſt to be my help,
And gav'ſt me as thy perfect gift, ſo good,
So fit, ſo *acceptable*, ſo divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

I do not ſee any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by uſing all honeſt arts to make themſelves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

After he had made a peace ſo *acceptable* to the church, and ſo honourable to himſelf, he ſpent the remainder of his life at Ripaille, and died with an extraordinary reputation of ſanctity. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Acce'ptableness. *n. ſ.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableneſs* of that conjunction. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

Acce'ptably. *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; ſo as to pleaſe; with the particle *to*. For the accent, ſee Acceptable.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he ſuffers, ſo he be the friend of Chriſt; nor where nor when he prays, ſo he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

If you can teach them to love and reſpect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to expreſs it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education,* § 145.

Acce'ptance. *n. ſ.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his ſovereignty, they alſo accepted of his laws; why then ſhould any other laws be now uſed amongſt them? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we muſt alſo tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Some men cannot be fools with ſo good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

Thus I imbolden'd ſpake, and freedom us'd
Permiſſive, and *acceptance* found. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 435.

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or underſtood; acceptation.

That pleaſure is man's chiefeſt good, becauſe indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleaſure, is an aſſertion moſt certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only falſe but odious: for, according to this, pleaſure and ſenſuality paſs for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this ſenſe, alters the ſubject of the diſcourſe. *South.*

Acce'ptance. [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himſelf, for ever, to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in itſelf good or not. *Cowel.*

Accepta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *accept*.]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large ſenſe ſeems now wholly out of uſe.

Yet, poor ſoul! knows he no other, but that I do ſuſpect, neglect, yea, and deteſt him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to ſet forth himſelf unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldneſs of *acceptation*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

What is new finds better *acceptation*, than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and ſacrifice, ſlew him; making himſelf the firſt manſlayer, and his brother the firſt martyr. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World, b.* i.

3. The ſtate of being acceptable, regard.

Some things, although not ſo required of neceſſity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from ſalvation, are, notwithſtanding, of ſo great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that moſt ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker.*

They have thoſe enjoyments only as the conſequences of the ſtate of eſteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governours. *Locke on Education*, § 53.

4. Acceptance in the juridical ſenſe. This ſenſe occurs rarely.

As, in order to the paſſing away a thing by gift, there is required a ſurrender of all right on his part that gives; ſo there is required alſo an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a diſcourſe upon the ſeveral queſtions, and what *acceptation* theſe words and expreſſions had. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

All matter is either fluid or ſolid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedneſs and coherency, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

An **ACCE'PTER.** *n. ſ.* [from *accept.*] The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remiſſion of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, teſtifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning.

That this hath been eſteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I ſhall teſtify by one evidence, which gave me the firſt hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [In ſome of its ſenſes, it ſeems derived from *acceſſus*, in others, from *acceſſio*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

There remained very advantageous *acceſſes* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very ſlender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no aſſurance that repentance would be admitted for ſin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *acceſs* a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends,
O'er whoſe unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird preſumes to ſteer his airy flight. *Dryd. Æn.* vi.

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are deny'd *acceſs* unto his perſon,
Ev'n by thoſe men that moſt have done us wrong.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. *p.* ii.

They go commiſſion'd to require a peace,
And carry preſents to procure *acceſs*. *Dryd. Æn.* vii.

He grants what they beſought;
Inſtructed, that to God is no *acceſs*
Without Mediator, whoſe high office now
Moſes in figure bears. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xii. *l.* 239.

3. Encreaſe, enlargement, addition.

The gold was accumulated, and ſtore treaſure, for the moſt part; but the ſilver is ſtill growing. Beſides, infinite is the *acceſs* of territory and empire by the ſame enterprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may ſeem an *acceſs* in religion, and ſuch as cannot at all conſiſt with atheiſm, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the ſame; for unity is the inſeparable and eſſential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i. *c.* 10.

Nor think ſuperfluous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Acceſs in every virtue; in thy ſight
More wiſe, more watchful, ſtronger. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix.

The reputation
Of virtuous actions paſt, if not kept up
With an *acceſs*, and freſh ſupply, of new ones,
Is loſt and ſoon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed, after the French, to ſignify the returns or fits of a diſtemper; but this ſenſe ſeems yet ſcarcely received into our language.

For as relapſes make diſeaſes
More deſperate than their firſt *acceſſes*. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii.

A'CCESSARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſary.*] The ſtate of being acceſſary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *acceſſarineſs* to the miſchiefs. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it ſeems, of the word *acceſſory*, which ſee; but now more commonly uſed than the proper word.]

That which, without being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general ſenſe.

As for thoſe things that are *acceſſary* hereunto, thoſe things that ſo belong to the way of ſalvation, &c. *Hook. b.* iii. § 3.

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehenſion or imagination, that it would ever make him *acceſſary* to rebellion. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

ACCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*acceſſibilis*, Lat. *acceſſible*, Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to perſons and things, with the particle *to*.

In converſation, the tempers of men are open and *acceſſible*, their attention is awake, and their minds diſpoſed to receive the ſtrongeſt impreſſions; and what is ſpoken is generally more affecting, and more appoſite to particular occaſions. *Rogers.*

As an iſland, we are *acceſſible* on every ſide, and expoſed to perpetual invaſions; againſt which it is impoſſible to fortify ourſelves ſufficiently, without a power at ſea. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Thoſe things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rackt and tortured to diſcover themſelves, while the plainer and more *acceſſible* truths, as if deſpicable while eaſy, are clouded and obſcured. *Decay of Piety.*

Some lie more open to our ſenſes and daily obſervation; others are more occult and hidden, and though *acceſſible*, in ſome meaſure, to our ſenſes, yet not without great ſearch and ſcrutiny, or ſome happy accident. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

ACCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*acceſſio*, Lat. *acceſſion*, Fr.]

1. Encreaſe by ſomething added, enlargement, augmentation.

There would not have been found the difference here ſet down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force ſhould have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received ſome little *acceſſion* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wiſeſt among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *acceſſion* thereof would accrue to them, by ſuch an addition of property, uſed all means to prevent it. *Swift on the Conteſts in Athens and Rome.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper diſcharge of ſuch over-proportioned *acceſſions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Serm.* ii. *p.* 37.

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to; as, *acceſſion* to a confederacy.

Beſide, what wiſe objections he prepares
Againſt my late *acceſſion* to the wars?
Does not the fool perceive his argument
Is with more force againſt Achilles bent? *Dryd. Fables.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *acceſſion* to the throne.

A'CCESSORILY. [*adv.* from *acceſſory.*] In the manner of an acceſſory.

A'CCESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

In this kind there is not the leaſt action, but it doth ſomewhat make to the *acceſſory* augmentation of our bliſs. *Hooker.*

A'CCESSORY. *n. ſ.* [*acceſſorius*, Lat. *acceſſoire*, Fr. This word, which had anciently a general ſignification, is now almoſt confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to perſons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *acceſſory* to the offence of another, after two ſorts, by the common law, or by ſtatute: and, by the common law, two ways alſo; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviſeth another to commit a felony, and is not preſent at the execution thereof; for his preſence makes him alſo a principal: wherefore there cannot be an *acceſſory* before the fact in manſlaughter; becauſe manſlaughter is ſudden and not prepenſed. *Acceſſory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Acceſſory* by ſtatute, is he that abets, counſels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by ſtatute. *Cowel.*

By the common law, the *acceſſories* cannot be proceeded againſt, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

But pauſe, my ſoul! and ſtudy, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' eſſential.
Still before *acceſſories* do abide
A trial, muſt the principal be try'd. *Donne.*

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to ſerpents all, as *acceſſories*
To his bold riot. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 520.

2. Applied to things.

An *acceſſory* is ſaid to be that which does accede unto ſome principal fact or thing in law; and, as ſuch, generally ſpeaking, follows the reaſon and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A'CCIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

I do confeſs I do want eloquence,
And never yet did learn mine *accidence*.
Taylor the Water-poet.

A'CCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought.

If ſhe were but the body's *accident*,
And her ſole being did in it ſubſiſt,
As white in ſnow, ſhe might herſelf abſent,
And in the body's ſubſtance not be miſs'd. *Sir J. Davies.*

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is ſuch a mode as is not neceſſary to the being of a thing; for the ſubject may be without it, and yet remain of the ſame nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be ſeparated or aboliſhed from its ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing elſe but the informing of ourſelves, what compoſures of letters are, by conſent and inſtitution, to ſignify ſuch certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeſeen; caſualty, chance.

General laws are like general rules in phyſic, according whereunto, as no wiſe man will deſire himſelf to be cured, if there be joined with his diſeaſe ſome ſpecial *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the ſame infirmity, but without the like *accident*, recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the leaſt, unprofitable. *Hooker.*

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and paſture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Thus we rejoic'd, but ſoon our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity, and new amaze;
For whither is he gone? What *accident*
Hath rapt him from us? *Paradiſe Regained*, *b.* i.

And trivial *accidents* ſhall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn. *Dryd. Fab.*

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an inſtrument of it (as the logicians ſpeak) by *accident*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *n. ſ.* [*accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property noneſſential.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the eſſentials of any ſubject, before you conſider its *accidentals*. *Watts's Logick.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *accident.*]

1. Having the quality of an accident, noneſſential; uſed with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A diſtinction is to be made between what pleaſes naturally in itſelf, and what pleaſes upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumſtances, which are merely *accidental* to the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

This is *accidental to* a ſtate of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotſon.*

2. Caſual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy ſin's not *accidental*, but a trade. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

So ſhall you hear
Of *accidental* judgments, caſual ſlaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cauſe.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

Look upon things of the moſt *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental* in their production; and mutable in their continuance; yet God's preſcience of them is as certain in them, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South's Sermons.*

3. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify *adventitious*.

Aye, ſuch a miniſter as wind to fire,
That adds an *accidental* fierceneſs to
Its natural fury. *Denham's Sophy.*

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental.*]

1. After an accidental manner; noneſſentially.

Other needful points of public matters, no leſs concerning the good of the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* better, and acrimonious, but not in itſelf. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Caſually, fortuitouſly.

Although virtuous men do ſometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is ſo corrupted, that no man can reaſonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *accidental.*] The quality of being accidental. *Dict.*

ACCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps ſometimes uſed for *recipient*. *Dict.*

To **ACCI'TE.** *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call, to ſummons; a word not in uſe now.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*
No prince, no peer, ſhall have juſt cauſe to ſay,
Heav'n ſhorten Harry's happy life one day. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

ACCLA'IM. *n. ſ.* [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably firſt the verb *acclaim*, now loſt, and then the noun.] A ſhout of praiſe; acclamation.

Back from purſuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim*,
Thee only extoll'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* iii. *l.* 397.

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims*, and vaſt applauſe, is rent.
Dryden's Fables.

ACCLAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applauſe; ſuch as thoſe with which a victorious army ſalutes the general.

It hath been the cuſtom of chriſtian men, in token of the greater reverence, to ſtand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jeſus, to bow. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 29.

Gladly then he mix'd
Among thoſe friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd
With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,
That, of ſo many myriads fall'n, yet one
Return'd, not loſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* vi. *l.* 23.

Such an enchantment is there in words, and ſo fine a thing does it ſeem to ſome, to be ruined plauſibly, and to be uſhered to their deſtruction with panegyric and *acclamation*. *South's Sermons.*

ACCLI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the aſcent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the deſcent is the declivity. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without ſome difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheeſe, and do all the dairy-work. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACCLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Riſing with a ſlope.

To **ACCLO'Y.** *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to croud, to ſtuff full; a word almoſt obſolete.

At the well-head the pureſt ſtreams ariſe:
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloys*.
Fairy Queen.

2. To fill to ſatiety; in which ſenſe *cloy* is ſtill in uſe.

They that eſcape beſt in the temperate zone, would be *accloyed* with long nights, very tedious, no leſs than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **ACCO'IL.** *v. n.* [See COIL.] To croud, to keep a coil about, to buſtle, to be in a hurry; a word now out of uſe.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the veſſel boil'd,
They did about their buſineſs ſweat, and ſorely toil'd.
Fairy Queen.

A'CCOLENT. *n. ſ.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.

ACCO'MMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted; with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumſtances of perſons, things, actions, times and places; ſo we muſt be furniſhed with ſuch general rules as are *accommodable to* all this variety, by a wiſe judgment and diſcretion. *Watts's Logick.*

To **ACCO'MMODATE.** *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To ſupply with conveniencies of any kind.

Theſe three,
Three thouſand confident, in act as many;
For three performers are the file, when all
The reſt do nothing; with this word ſtand, ſtand,
Accommodated by the place, (more charming
With their own nobleneſs, which could have turn'd
A diſtaff to a lance) gilded pale looks. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt, to fit, to make conſiſtent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himſelf to the age in which he lived. *Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.*

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypotheſis, that could not be *accommodated to* the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that conſtitution and order which God had ſettled in the world. *Locke.*

ACCOMMO'DATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit; uſed ſometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are ſo acted and directed by nature, as to caſt their eggs in ſuch places as are moſt *accommodate for* the excluſion of their young, and where there is food ready for them ſo ſoon as they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In theſe caſes, we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propoſe means *accommodate to* the end. *L'Eſtrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worſhip, and to impoſe it upon them as that which was moſt proper and agreeable to him, but that he condeſcended to it as moſt *accommodate to* their preſent ſtate and inclination. *Tillotſon's Sermons*, v.

ACCO'MMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate.*] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accommodate.*]

1. Proviſion of conveniencies.

2. In the plural, conveniencies, things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment.

The king's commiſſioners were to have ſuch *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commiſſioners. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

3. Adaptation, fitneſs; with the particle *to*.

The organization of the body, with *accommodation* to its functions, is fitted with the moſt curious mechaniſm. *Hale's Origin.*

4. Compoſition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuſtment.

ACCO'MPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany.*] Sociable; a word now not uſed.

A ſhow, as it were, of an *accompanable* ſolitarineſs, and of a civil wildneſs. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

ACCO'MPANIER. *n. ſ.* [from *accompany.*] The perſon that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

To **ACCO'MPANY.** *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.

Go viſit her, in her chaſte bower of reſt,
Accompany'd with angel-like delights. *Spenſ. Sonnet* iii.

The great buſineſs of the ſenſes being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wiſely ordered by nature, that pain ſhould accompany the reception of ſeveral ideas. *Locke.*

2. To join with.

With regard to ſheep, as folly is uſually *accompanied* with perverſeneſs, ſo it is here. There is ſomething ſo monſtrous to deal in a commodity, which we are not allowed to export; there is, I ſay, ſomething ſo ſottiſh, that it wants a name, in our language, to expreſs it by. *Swift's ſhort View of Ireland.*

ACCO'MPLICE. *n. ſ.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in uſe, *Complices ſertæ prudentius.*]

1. An aſſociate, a partaker, uſually in an ill ſenſe.

There were ſeveral ſcandalous reports induſtriouſly ſpread by Wood, and his *accomplices*, to diſcourage all oppoſition againſt his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a ſenſe indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of ſpeech, and *accomplices* of ſound, about it. *Addiſon, Spectator*, Nº 247.

3. It is uſed with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon.

Childleſs Arturius, vaſtly rich before,
Thus by his loſſes multiplies his ſtore,
Suſpected for *accomplice to* the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher. *Dryd. Juv.*

Who, ſhould they ſteal, for want of his relief,
He judg'd himſelf *accomplice* with the thief. *Dryd. Fab.*

To **ACCO'MPLISH.** *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accompliſh* a deſign.

He that is far off ſhall die of the peſtilence, and he that is near ſhall fall by the ſword, and he that remaineth, and is beſieged, ſhall die by the famine. Thus will I *accompliſh* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel*, vi. 12.

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accompliſh* ſeventy years in the deſolations of Jeruſalem. *Daniel*, ix. 2.

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The viſion,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the ſtroke
Of this yet ſcarce cold battle, at this inſtant
Is full *accompliſh'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We ſee every day thoſe events exactly *accompliſhed*, which our Saviour foretold at ſo great a diſtance. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himſelf with honourable action;
Such as he hath obſerv'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords, by them *accompliſh'd*.
Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap,
And deck my body in gay ornaments.
Oh miſerable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to *accompliſh* twenty golden crowns. *Shak. Hen.* V.

5. To adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body.

From the tents
The armourers *accompliſhing* the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

ACCO'MPLISHED. *participial adj.*

1. Complete in ſome qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman ſhould be an *accompliſhed* public orator or logician. *Locke.*

2. Elegant, finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments; uſed commonly with reſpect to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wiſh too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That ſpecious monſter, my *accompliſh'd* ſnare. *Samſ. Agon.*

ACCO'MPLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *accompliſh*.] The perſon that accompliſhes. *Dict.*

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

Whereby he might evade the *accompliſhment* of thoſe afflictions he now but gradually endureth. *Vulgar Errours.*

This would be the *accompliſhment* of their common felicity, in caſe, by their evil, either through deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Sir J. Haywood.*

He thought it impoſſible to find, in any one body, all thoſe perfections which he ſought for the *accompliſhment* of a Helena; becauſe nature, in any individual perſon, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufreſ. Pref.*

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous ſucceſs of the apoſtles preaching, and the accompliſhment of many of their predictions, which, to thoſe early chriſtians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of ſight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the eſtates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accompliſhments* unneceſſary, are of no manner of uſe but to keep up their families. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 123.

4. The act of obtaining any thing.

The means ſuggeſted by policy and worldly wiſdom, for the attainment of thoſe earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpoſe, not only upon the account of their inſufficiency for, but alſo of their frequent oppoſition and contrariety to, the accompliſhment of ſuch ends. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPT. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *accompter*. *Skinner*.] An account, a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The ſoul may have time to call itſelf to a juſt *accompt* of all things paſt, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker*, *b*. v. § 46.

Each Chriſtmas they *accompts* did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCO'MPTANT. *n. ſ.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See ACCOUNTANT.

As the accompt runs on, generally the *accomptant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPTING-DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be ſettled.

To whom thou much doſt owe, thou much muſt pay;
Think on the debt againſt th' *accompting-day*. *Denham.*

To **ACCO'RD.** *v. a.* [derived, by ſome, from *corda* the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, by others, from *corda* hearts; in the firſt, implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

To make agree; to adjuſt one thing to another; with the particle *to*.

The firſt ſports the ſhepherds ſhowed, were full of ſuch leaps and gambols, as being *accorded to* the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the ſatyrs. *Sidney*, *b*. i.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's muſic *to* the voice; her panting heart danced to the muſic. *Sidney*, *b*. ii.

The lights and ſhades, whoſe well *accorded* ſtrife,
Gives all the ſtrength and colour of our life. *Pope's Epiſt.*

To **ACCO'RD.** *v. n.* To agree, to ſuit one with another; with the particle *with*.

Things are often ſpoke, and ſeldom meant;
But that my heart *accordeth with* my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preſerve my ſovereign from his foe. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Several of the main parts of Moſes's hiſtory, as concerning the flood, and the firſt fathers of the ſeveral nations of the world, do very well *accord with* the moſt ancient accounts of profane hiſtory. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

ACCO'RD. *n. ſ.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement.

If both are ſatisfy'd with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my ſword. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won,
Accord of friends, conſent of parents ſought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun. *Spenſ. Fairy Queen.*

They gathered themſelves together, to fight with Joſhua and Iſrael, with one *accord*. *Joſhua*, ix. 2.

3. Harmony, ſymmetry, juſt correſpondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful conſtitution. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

4. Muſical note.

Try if there were in one ſteeple two bells of uniſon, whether the ſtriking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 281.

We muſt not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If falſe *accords* from her falſe ſtrings be ſent. *Davies.*

5. Voluntary motion.

Ne Guyon yet ſpake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own *accord*. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men ſhould be compelled to do, that are not willing of themſelves. *Hooker.*

All animal ſubſtances, expoſed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and ſome vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Action in ſpeaking, correſpondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee.—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,
Wanting a hand to give it that *accord?* *Shak. Tit. And.*

ACCO'RDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a perſon; with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide,
With that great worth which hath ſuch wonders wrought.
Fairfax, *b*. ii. *ſtanza* 63.

2. Conformity to ſomething.

The only way of defining of ſin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the *accordance with* that will. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ACCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour.

The prince diſcovered to Claudio, that he loved your niece my daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the preſent time by the top, and inſtantly break with you of it.
Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.

ACCO'RDING. *prep.* [from *accord*.]

1. In a manner ſuitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there aſſemble themſelves in due and decent manner, *according* to their ſeveral degrees and orders. *Hooker*, *b*. v. § 13.

Our zeal, then, ſhould be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all queſtion, firſt, *according* to the true, ſaving, evangelical knowledge. It ſhould be *according* to the goſpel, the whole goſpel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts: not only *according* to its free grace, but neceſſary duties: not only *according* to its myſteries, but alſo its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

How much more noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to thoſe beautiful lines of Sir John Denham, in his Poem on Fletcher's works. *Spectator.*

A man may, with prudence and a good conſcience, approve of the profeſſed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they beſt promote the good of church and ſtate. *Swift on the Sent. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and meaſure, and gave them to be conſidered by us *according* to theſe properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably, ſuitably, conformably.

Sirrah, thou'rt ſaid to have a ſtubborn ſoul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And ſquar'ſt thy life *accordingly*. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

As the actions of men are of ſundry diſtinct kinds, ſo the laws thereof muſt *accordingly* be diſtinguiſhed. *Hooker*, *b*. i.

Whoever is ſo aſſured of the authority and ſenſe of ſcripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, ſhall be ſaved. *Tillotſon's Preface.*

Mealy ſubſtances, fermented, turn ſour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they ſtill retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **ACCO'ST.** *v. a.* [*accoſter*, Fr.] To ſpeak to firſt; to addreſs; to ſalute.

You miſtake, knight: *accoſt* her, front her, board her, woo her, aſſail her. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

At length, collecting all his ſerpent wiles,
With ſoothing words renew'd, him thus *accoſts*. *Par. Reg.*

I firſt *accoſted* him: I ſu'd, I ſought,
And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought. *Dryd. Æn.*

ACCO'STABLE. *adj.* [from *accoſt*.] Eaſy of acceſs; familiar.

They were both indubitable, ſtrong, and high-minded men, yet of ſweet and *accoſtable* nature, almoſt equally delighting in the preſs and affluence of dependents and ſuitors. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *n. ſ.* [from the old French *accompt*, from *compactus*, Lat. originally written *accompt*, which ſee; but, by gradually ſoftening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a regiſter of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,
Laid them before you; you would throw them off,
And ſay you found them in mine honeſty. *Shak. Timon.*

When my young maſter has once got the ſkill of keeping *accounts* (which is a buſineſs of reaſon more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiſs, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernments.
Locke on Education.

2. The ſtate or reſult of a computation; as, the *account* ſtands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, ſaith the Preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*. *Eccleſiaſtes*, vii. 27.

3. Such a ſtate of perſons or things, as may make them more or leſs worthy of being conſidered in the reckoning. Value, or eſtimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in leaſt *account* with them: but the greateſt and principal fear was for the holy temple. *2 Maccab*. xv. 18.

That good affection, which things of ſmaller *account* have once ſet on work, is by ſo much the more eaſily raiſed higher.
Hooker, *b*. v. § 35.

I ſhould make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of ſenſe, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greateſt part of painters. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

We would eſtabliſh our ſouls in ſuch a ſolid and ſubſtantial virtue, as will turn to *account* in that great day, when it muſt ſtand the teſt of infinite wiſdom and juſtice. *Spectator.*

4. Diſtinction, dignity, rank.

There is ſuch a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apoſtrophizing Eumæus, and ſpeaking of him in the ſecond perſon: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and diſtinction. *Pope's Odyſſey*; *notes.*

5. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Conſidering the uſual motives of human actions, which are pleaſure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how thoſe perſons find their *account* in any of the three.
Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.

6. A reckoning referred to, or ſum charged upon any particular perſon; and thence, figuratively, regard, conſideration, ſake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my *account*. *Philemon*, 8.

This muſt be always remembered, that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight.
Locke on Education, § 197.

In matters where his judgment led him to oppoſe men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorouſly and heartily.
Atterbury's Sermons.

The aſſertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the perſon of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Idem.*

Theſe tribunes, a year or two after their inſtitution, kindled great diſſenſions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account* of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift's Conteſts in Athens and Rome.*

Nothing can recommend itſelf to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promotes our preſent, or is a means to allure to us a future happineſs. *Rogers's Sermon* v.

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*. *Addiſ. Cato.*

7. A narrative, relation; in this uſe it may ſeem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

8. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magiſtrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his ſervants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thouſand talents. *Matt.* xix. 23, 24.

9. The relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority.

Fie, my lord, fie! a ſoldier, and afraid! What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to *account?* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who ſees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and puniſhments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudeſt offender. *Locke.*

10. Explanation; aſſignment of cauſes.

It is eaſy to give *account*, how it comes to paſs, that though all men deſire happineſs, yet their wills carry them ſo contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over thoſe he had begotten, it was not a power poſſible to be inherited, becauſe the right, being conſequent to, and built on, an act perfectly perſonal, made that power ſo too, and impoſſible to be inherited. *Locke.*

11. An opinion concerning things previouſly eſtabliſhed.

Theſe were deſigned to join with the forces at ſea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to tranſport the land-forces, under the wing of the great navy: for they made no *account*, but that the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon's Conſid. on War with Spain.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had ſold his clothes, upon the ſight of a ſwallow, made *account* that ſummer was at hand, and away went his ſhirt too. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* cxxvii.

12. The reaſons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the ſame reaſon to believe the hiſtory of our Saviour, as that of any other perſon to which they themſelves were not actually eyewitneſſes, they were bound, by all the rules of hiſtorical faith, and of right reaſon, to give credit to this hiſtory.
Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.

13. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought againſt a man, that, by means of office or buſineſs undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another; as, a bailiff toward his maſter, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To **ACCO'UNT.** *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To eſteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That alſo was *accounted* a land of giants. *Deut.*

2. To reckon, to compute.

The calendar months are likewiſe arbitrarily and unequally ſettled by the ſame power; by which months we, to this day, *account*, and they meaſure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

3. To give an account, to aſſign the cauſes; in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one ſhould aſk, why our general continued ſo eaſy to the laſt? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeaſurable love of wealth, which his beſt friends allow to be his predominant paſſion. *Swift.*

4. To make up the reckoning; to anſwer for practices.

Then thou ſhalt ſee him plung'd, when leaſt he fears,
At once *accounting for* his deep arrears. *Dryden's Juv.*

They have no uneaſy preſages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleaſures they now taſte, muſt be *accounted for*; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains, which ſhall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; becauſe the increaſe of the quantity of freſh chyle, muſt make that circulation ſtill more uneaſy; which, indeed, is the caſe of conſumptive and ſome aſthmatic perſons, and *accounts for* the ſymptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. To aſſign to, with the particle *to*.

For ſome years, really accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted to* his own ſervice. *Clarend.*

7. To hold in eſteem.

Silver was nothing *accounted* of in the days of Solomon.
Chron.

ACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *account*.] Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for: followed by the particle *to* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none,
But to my conſcience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themſelves excuſed from ſtanding upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very ſeldom trouble themſelves with enquiries. *Locke on Ed.*

The good magiſtrate will make no diſtinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himſelf as *accountable* at his bar *for* the equity of it. *Atterbury's Serm.*

ACCOU'NTANT. *adj.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; reſponſible for.

His offence is ſo, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

I love her too,
Not out of abſolute luſt (though, peradventure,
I ſtand *accountant* for as great a ſin)
But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

ACCOU'NTANT. *n. ſ.* [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man ſkilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers ſtates; the ſhort and irreconcileable years of ſome; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others; and the falſe deductions of ordinary *accountants* in moſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *n. ſ.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myſelf upon the loſs of friends, as I do upon the loſs of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and ſeeing whether I have enough left for my ſupport. *Swift, Letter* lxii.

ACCO'UNTING. *n. ſ.* [from *account*.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully obſerved, muſt keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his ſpiritual eſtate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

To **ACCO'UPLE.** *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together.

He ſent a ſolemn embaſſage to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a requeſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **ACCO'URAGE.** *v. a.* [obſolete. See COURAGE.] To animate.

That forward pair ſhe ever would aſſuage,
When they would ſtrive due reaſon to exceed;
But that ſame froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto her need. *Fairy Queen*, *b*. ii.

To **ACCO'URT.** *v. a.* [See *To* COURT.] To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy; a word now not in uſe.

Who all this while were at their wanton reſt,
Accourting each her friend with laviſh feaſt. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

To ACCO'UTRE. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dreſs, to equip.

Is it for this they ſtudy? to grow pale,
And miſs the pleaſures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they ſeen,
And made the may-game of the public ſpleen? *Dryden.*

Acco'utrement. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dreſs, equipage, furniture relating to the perſon; trappings, ornaments.

I profeſs requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the ſimple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I have ſeen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was buſied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 201.

How gay with all th' *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. *Phil.*

Chriſtianity is loſt among them, in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, inſtead of adorning religion, they have ſtrangely diſguiſed it, and quite ſtifled it in the croud of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotſ. Serm.* xxviii.

ACCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, ſo as to encreaſe it.

Plants do nouriſh; inanimate bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* No. 602.

The changes ſeem to be effected by the exhaling of the moiſture, which may leave the tinging corpuſcles more denſe, and ſomething augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moiſture. *Newton's Opticks.*

Infants ſupport abſtinence worſt, from the quantity of aliment conſumed in *accretion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Accre'tive. *adj.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not: we have no ſenſe of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals: and the ſly ſhadow ſteals away upon the dial; and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more but that it is gone. *Glanv. Scepſis Scient.*

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe, to draw away by degrees what is another's.

Accro'achment. *n. ſ.* [from *accroach*.] The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

To ACCRUE. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as, a natural production or effect, without any particular reſpect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that perſonal ſubſiſtence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God. *Hooker, b.* v. § 54.

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a ſenſe inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently uſed by later authors.

From which compact there ariſing an obligation upon every one, ſo to convey his meaning, there *accrues* alſo a right to every one, by the ſame ſigns, to judge of the ſenſe or meaning of the perſon ſo obliged to expreſs himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Let the evidence of ſuch a particular miracle be never ſo bright and clear, yet it is ſtill but particular; and muſt therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a ſtanding general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and conſented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and intereſts, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To append to, or ariſe from; as, an ill conſequence; this ſenſe ſeems to be leſs proper.

His ſcholar Ariſtotle, as in many other particulars, ſo likewiſe in this, did juſtly oppoſe him, and became one of the authors; chooſing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the diſreſpects of ignorant perſons. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

4. In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe; as, profits.

The yearly benefit, that, out of thoſe his works, *accrueth* to her majeſty, amounteth to 1000l. *Carew's Survey.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have ſet ſeveral of the ſtates of Italy on the ſame ſubject. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Sometimes to follow, as loſs; but leſs properly.

The benefit or loſs of ſuch a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Miſ.*

Accuba'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *accubo*, to lye down to, Lat.] The ancient poſture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a geſture uſed by very many nations. *Vulgar Errours.*

To Accu'mb. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

To ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is uſed either literally, as, to *accumulate* money, or, figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedneſs.

If thou doſt ſlander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorſe;
On horrors head horrors *accumulate*;
For nothing can'ſt thou to damnation add. *Shak. Othello.*

Cruſht by imaginary treaſon's weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate*. *Sir J. Denham.*

Accumula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating.

Some, perhaps, might otherwiſe wonder at ſuch an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or lifting of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he atchiev'd by th' minute, loſt his favour. *Shakeſp.*

2. The ſtate of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in ſome people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhauſted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body, growing perhaps on ſome people as corns. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Accu'mulative. *adj.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That which accumulates.

2. That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekneſs, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and ſtands anſwerable not only for its own poſitive ill, but for all the accidental, which it cauſes in the ſufferer. *Government of the Tongue*, § 4.

Accumula'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate*.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the paſſive man, yet there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries; which demonſtrates how unjuſtly meekneſs is charged with ſo much as accidental production of them. *Decay of Piety.*

A'ccuracy. *n. ſ.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs, nicety.

The man who hath the ſtupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery! to inſult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the meaſure of the Divinity; or, at beſt, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an inſipid *accuracy*; or demonſtrate a plain propoſition, in all the formality of A's and B's; theſe are now the only men worth mentioning. *Delany.*

We conſider the uniformity of the whole deſign, *accuracy* of the calculations, and ſkill in reſtoring and comparing paſſages of ancient authors. *Arbuthnot on Coins, Pref.*

A'CCURATE. *adj.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance, applied to perſons.

2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumure, that bright ornament of France. *Colſon's El. Nat. Phil.*

A'ccurately. *adv.* [from *accurate*.] In an accurate manner; exactly, without errour, nicely.

The ſine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the ſine of refraction. *Newt. Opt. ax.* v.

That all theſe diſtances, motions, and quantities of matter, ſhould be ſo *accurately* and harmoniouſly adjuſted in this great variety of our ſyſtem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material cauſes, and muſt certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wiſdom. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'ccurateness. *n. ſ.* [from *accurate*.] Exactneſs, nicety.

But ſometime after, ſuſpecting that in making this obſervation I had not determined the diameter of the ſphere with ſufficient *accurateneſs*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton.*

To Accu'rse. *v. a.* [See Curse.] To doom to miſery; to invoke miſery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had ſo *accurſed* it, that it ſhould never ſhine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Accu'rsed. *part. adj.*

1. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery.

'Tis the moſt certain ſign the world's *accurſt*,
That the beſt things corrupted are and worſt. *Denham.*

2. That which deſerves the curſe; execrable; hateful; deteſtable; and, by conſequence, wicked; malignant.

Some holy angel
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come; that a ſwift bleſſing
May ſoon return to this our ſuffering country,
Under a hand *accurs'd!* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The chief part of the miſery of wicked men, and thoſe *accurſed* ſpirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a diſpoſition contrary to God. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iv.

They, like the ſeed from which they ſprung, *accurſt*,
Againſt the gods immortal hatred nurſt. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Accu'sable. *adj.* [from the verb *accuſe*.] That which may be cenſured; blameable; culpable.

There would be a manifeſt defect, and her improviſion juſtly *accuſable*; if animals, ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Accusa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe*.]

1. The act of accuſing.

Thus they in mutual *accuſation* ſpent
The fruitleſs hours, but neither ſelf-condemning,
And of their vain conteſt appear'd no end. *Par. Loſt.*

2. The charge brought againſt any one by the accuſer.

You read
Theſe *accuſations*, and theſe grievous crimes
Committed by your perſon, and your followers. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

All *accuſation*, in the very nature of the thing, ſtill ſuppoſing, and being founded upon ſome law: for where there is no law, there can be no tranſgreſſion; and where there can be no tranſgreſſion, I am ſure there ought to be no *accuſation*. *South.*

3. In the ſenſe of the courts—

A declaration of ſome crime preferred before a competent judge, by the intervention of an inſcription lawfully made, in order to inflict ſome judgment on the guilty perſon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Accu'sative. *adj.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

Accu'satory, *adj.* [from *accuſe*.] That which produceth or containeth an accuſation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the *accuſatory* libel, ſome certain and definite time. *Ayl. Par.*

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the ſubject of accuſation.

He ſtripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth;
And, calling weſtern winds, *accus'd* the ſpring *of* ſloth. *Dryden's Virgil, Georg.* iv. *l.* 205.

The profeſſors are *accuſed of* all the ill practices which may ſeem to be the ill conſequences of their principles. *Addiſ. on It.*

2. It ſometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never ſend up a leg of a fowl at ſupper, while there is a cat or dog in the houſe, that can be *accuſed for* running away with it: But, if there happen to be neither, you muſt lay it upon the rats, or a ſtrange greyhound. *Swift to the Cook.*

3. To blame or cenſure, in oppoſition to applauſe or juſtification.

Their conſcience bearing witneſs, and their thoughts the mean while *accuſing* or elſe excuſing one another. *Rom.* ii.

Your valour would your ſloth too much *accuſe*,
And therefore, like themſelves, they princes chooſe. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

Accu'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe*.] He that brings a charge againſt another.

There are ſome perſons forbidden to be *accuſers*, on the ſcore of their ſex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of ſome crimes committed by them; and others, on the ſcore of ſome filthy lucre to propoſe to gain thereby; others, on the ſcore of their conditions, as libertines againſt their patrons; and others, through a ſuſpicion of calumny, as having once already given falſe evidence; and, laſtly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei. *Ayliffe's Par.*

That good man, who drank the pois'nous draught,
With mind ſerene, and could not wiſh to ſee
His vile *accuſer* drink as deep as he. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

If the perſon accuſed maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuſer* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent perſon is quadruply recompenſed. *Gulliver's Trav.*

To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure, with the particle *to*. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

How ſhall we breathe in other air
Leſs pure, *accuſtom'd to* immortal fruits? *Par. Loſt. b.* xi.

It has been ſome advantage to *accuſtom* one's ſelf *to* books of the ſame edition. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 17.

Accu'stomable. *adj.* [from *accuſtom*.] Of long cuſtom or habit; habitual, cuſtomary.

Animals even of the ſame original, extraction, and ſpecies, may be diverſified by *accuſtomable* reſidence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Accu'stomably. *adv.* According to cuſtom.

Touching the king's fines *accuſtomably* paid for the purchaſing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they alſo grew up with the chancery. *Bacon's Alienation.*

Accu'stomance. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

Through *accuſtomance* and negligence, and perhaps ſome other cauſes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle's Works.*

Accu'stomarily. *adv.* In a cuſtomary manner; according to common or cuſtomary practice.

Accu'stomary. *adj.* [from *accuſtom*.] Uſual, practiſed; according to cuſtom.

Accu'stomed. *adj.* [from *accuſtom*.] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual.

Look how ſhe rubs her hands.—— It is an *accuſtomed* action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

A'ce. *n. ſ.* [*As* not only ſignified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus *As* ſignified the whole inheritance. *Arbuth. on Coins.*]

1. An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice.

When lots are ſhuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold caſts a die, what reaſon in the world can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a ſiſe. *South's Sermons.*

2. A ſmall quantity.

He will not bate an *ace* of abſolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it muſt go for an indiſputable truth. *Govern. of the Tongue*, § 11.

I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world ſhall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Ace'phalous. *n. a.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Without a head. *Dict.*

Ace'rb. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughneſs, as moſt fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

Ace'rbity. *n. ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſour taſte.

2. Applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper; ſeverity.

True it is, that the talents for criticiſm, namely, ſmartneſs, quick cenſure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, ſeem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope's Intr. to Dun.*

To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

Acerva'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *acervate*.] The act of heaping together.

Ace'rvose. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

Ace'scent. *adj.* [*aceſcens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity.

The ſame perſons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a ſufficient quantity of *aceſcents*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Aceto'se. *adj.* That which has in it acids or vinegar. *Dict.*

Aceto'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *acetoſe*.] The ſtate of being acetoſe, or of containing vinegar. *Dict.*

Ace'tous. *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar, ſour.

Raiſins, which conſiſt chiefly of the juice of grapes, inſpiſſated in the ſkins or huſks by the avolation of the ſuperfluous moiſture through their pores, being diſtilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* ſpirit. *Boyle of Spirits.*

Ache. *n. ſ.* [ace, Sax. ἄχος, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one ſyllable; the primitive manner being preſerved chiefly in poetry, for the ſake of the meaſure.] A continued pain. See Ake.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beaſts ſhall tremble at thy din. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

A coming ſhow'r your ſhooting corns preſage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage. *Swift.*

To Ache. *v. n.* [See Ache.] To be in pain.

Upon this account, our ſenſes are dulled, and ſpent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly diſcerned object. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

To ACHI'EVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finiſh a deſign proſperouſly.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with ſure ſucceſs:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the leſs. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by induſtry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the ſwift courſe of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I periſh, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modeſt girl. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou haſt *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

Show all the ſpoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

An Achi'ever. *n. ſ.* He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itſelf, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

An Achi'evement. *n. ſ.* [*achevement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coaſt that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* ſtill purſue. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

2. The eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then ſhall the war, and ſtern debate, and ſtrife
Immortal, be the bus'neſs of my life;
And in thy fane, the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd roof, my banner ſhall be hung;
Rank'd with my champions bucklers, and below
With arms revers'd, the *achievements* of the foe. *Dryd.*

Achievement, in the firſt ſenſe, is derived from *achieve*, as it ſignifies *to perform*; in the ſecond from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain*.

ACHOR. *n. ſ.* [*achor*, Lat. ἀχὼρ, Gr. *furfur*.]

A ſpecies of the herpes; it appears with a cruſty ſcab, which cauſes an itching on the ſurface of the head, occaſioned by a ſalt ſharp ſerum oozing through the ſkin. *Quincy.*

A'CID. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, ſharp.

Wild trees laſt longer than garden trees; and in the ſame kind, thoſe whoſe fruit is *acid*, more than thoſe whoſe fruit is ſweet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 583.

Acid, or ſour, proceeds from a ſalt of the ſame nature, without mixture of oil; in auſtere taſtes the oily parts have not diſentangled themſelves from the ſalts and earthy parts; ſuch is the taſte of unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Liquors and ſubſtances are called *acids*, which being compoſed of pointed particles, affect the taſte in a ſharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with ſyrup of violets, which it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that ſyrup green. *Quincy.*

Aci'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; an acid taſte; ſharpneſs; ſourneſs.

Fiſhes, by the help of a diſſolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meats, ſkin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifeſts nothing of *acidity* to the taſte. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of a redundance of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the caſe of *acidity* or ſourneſs. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

A'cidness. *n. ſ.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; acidity. See Acidity.

ACI'DULÆ. *n. ſ.* [that is, *aquæ acidulæ*.]

Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-ſprings are. *Quincy.*

The *acidulæ*, or medical ſprings, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than uſual; and even the ordinary ſprings, which were before clear, freſh and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with ſulphur and other minerals as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

To Aci'dulate. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a ſlight degree.

The muriatic ſcurvy is evidently a diet of freſh unſalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient ſubſtances, ſour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it ſeems, between the Latin and Engliſh, from *agnoſco* and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon, cnapan, *to know*.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or perſon in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will *acknowledge* you and Jeſſica,
In place of lord Baſſanio and myſelf. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*

None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,
Their ſouls eternity did ever doubt. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To confeſs; as, a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my tranſgreſſions, and my ſin is ever before me. *Pſalm* li. 3.

3. To own; as, a benefit; ſometimes with the particle *to* before the perſon conferring the benefit.

His ſpirit
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Milton.*

In the firſt place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty power the aſſiſtance he has given me in the beginning, and the proſecution of my preſent ſtudies. *Dryden.*

Ackno'wledging. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received.

He has ſhewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compaſſionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and ſelf-intereſted. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

Ackno'wledgment. *n. ſ.* [from *acknowledge.*]

1. Conceſſion of any character in another; as, exiſtence, ſuperiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceſſary connexion and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; becauſe it carries every thinking man to an original of every ſucceſſive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Conceſſion of the truth of any poſition.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the chriſtian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

3. Confeſſion of a fault.

4. Confeſſion of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of atteſtation to any conceſſion; ſuch as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never eſtabliſhed, nor any *acknowledgment* of ſubjection made. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The ſecond is an *acknowledgment* to his majeſty for the leave of fiſhing upon his coaſts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our ſide, and cuſtom on theirs, not determined or extinguiſhed by any treaty between us, it may with juſtice be inſiſted on. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Acme. *n. ſ.* [ἀκμη, Gr.]

The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or firſt attack. 2. *Anabaſis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declenſion of the diſtemper. *Quincy.*

Acolothist. *n. ſ.* [ἀκολυθεῖν, Gr.] One of the loweſt order in the Romiſh church, whoſe office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

In the Romiſh communion it is duty, according to the papal law, when the biſhop ſings maſs, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to ſee that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolothiſt*, to keep the ſacred veſſels, &c. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Acolyte. *n. ſ.* The ſame with **Acolothist.**

Aconite. *n. ſ.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfsbane, but commonly uſed in poetical language for poiſon in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nouriſhes the lion's angry ſeed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Deſpair, that *aconite* does prove,
And certain death to others, love,
That poiſon never yet withſtood,
Does nouriſh mine, and turns to blood. *Granville.*

A'corn. *n. ſ.* [Æcern, Sax. from ac, an oak, and corn, corn or grain; that is, the grain of the oak.] The ſeed or fruit borne by the oak.

What roots old-age contracteth into errours, and how ſuch as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown's Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed,
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the reſt,
And falling *acorns* furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He that is nouriſhed by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himſelf. *Locke.*

Acou'sticks. *n. ſ.* [ἀκουστικὰ, ἀκούω, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of ſounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To **ACQUA'INT.** *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to perſons or things.

We that *acquaint* ourſelves with ev'ry zone,
And paſs the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourſelves unknown,
And unacquainted ſtill with our own ſoul. *Davies.*

There with thee, new welcome ſaint,
Like fortunes may her ſoul *acquaint*;
With thee there clad in radiant ſheen. *Milton.*

Before a man can ſpeak on any ſubject, it is neceſſary to be *acquainted* with it. *Locke on Education,* § 171.

Acquaint yourſelves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domeſtic and national; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted* with God and yourſelves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own ſpirits. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To inform.

But for ſome other reaſons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father of this buſineſs. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

I have lately received a letter from a friend in the country, wherein he *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought down particular words and phraſes, which were never before in thoſe parts. *Tatler.*

Acqua'intance. *n. ſ.* [from *accointance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to perſons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* leſs with the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

Our admiration of a famous man leſſens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we ſeldom hear of a celebrated perſon, without a catalogue of ſome notorious weakneſſes and infirmities. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 256.

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God: let us ſtudy to reſemble him. We muſt be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Familiar knowledge, ſimply without a prepoſition.

Brave ſoldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'ſcape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

This keeps the underſtanding long in converſe with an object, and long converſe brings *acquaintance*. *South's Serm.*

In what manner he lived with thoſe who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to ſay. *Atterbury's Serm.*

3. A ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip, as applied to perſons.

I hope I am pretty near ſeeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*; becauſe if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope, Letter* xii.

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* ſhould precede the vows of friendſhip. *Bolingbroke.*

4. The perſon with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have ſome knowledge, without the intimacy of friendſhip.

In this ſenſe, the plural is, in ſome authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances*.

But ſhe, all vow'd unto the red-croſs knight,
His wand'ring peril cloſely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguiſh did torment. *Fairy Qu.*

That young men travel under ſome tutor, I allow well, ſo that he be ſuch a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to ſeek, what exerciſes or diſcipline the place yieldeth. *Bacon, Eſſay* xix.

This, my lord, has juſtly acquired you as many friends, as there are perſons who have the honour to be known to you; meer *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have converſed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryd. Juv. Dedicat.*

We ſee he is aſhamed of his neareſt *acquaintances*. *Boyle againſt Bentley.*

Acqua'inted. [from *acquaint.*] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Acqu'est. *n. ſ.* [*acqueſt*, Fr. from *acquerir*, written by ſome *acquiſt*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquiſita.*] Attachment, acquiſition; the thing gained.

New *acqueſts* are more burden than ſtrength. *Bac. Hen.* VII.

Mud, repoſed near the oſtia of thoſe rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the ſea, and preſerving theſe ſhells as trophies and ſigns of its new *acqueſts* and encroachments. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* i.

To **ACQUIE'SCE.** *v. n.* [*acquieſcer*, Fr. *acquieſcere*, Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied with, without oppoſition or diſcontent.

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wiſhing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, laſtly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can paſs before God for a man's willing of ſuch things; and, conſequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquieſce* in an airy ungrounded perſuaſion, that they will thoſe things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a groſs and fatal deluſion. *South.*

He hath employed his tranſcendent wiſdom and power, that by theſe he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquieſce*. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sac. b.* 1.

Acquie'scence. *n. ſ.* [from *acquieſce.*]

1. A ſilent appearance of content, diſtinguiſhed on one ſide from avowed conſent, on the other from oppoſition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought moſt averſe from it, there appeared any ſign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquieſcence* in all the biſhops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction, reſt, content.

Many indeed have given over their purſuits after fame, either from diſappointment, or from experience of the little pleaſure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldneſs of old-age; but ſeldom from a full ſatisfaction and *acquieſcence* in their preſent enjoyments of it. *Spectator,* Nº 256.

3. Submiſſion.

The greateſt part of the world take up their perſuaſions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquieſcence* in the word of thoſe, who ſhall repreſent things to them under theſe characters. *South's Sermons.*

Acqui'rable. *adj.* [from *acquire.*] That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Thoſe rational inſtincts, the connate principles engraven in the human ſoul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational conſequence and argumentation, yet they ſeem to be inſcribed in the very craſis and texture of the ſoul, antecedent to any acquiſition by induſtry or the exerciſe of the diſcurſive faculty in man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it neceſſarily follows, that they proceed from ſome cogitative ſubſtance, ſome incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley.*

To **ACQU'IRE.** *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.] To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or tranſmitted by inheritance.

I've done enough. A lower place not well,
May make too great an act: for learn this, Silius,
Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, while he, we ſerve, 's away. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Acqu'ired. *particip. adj.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's ſelf, in oppoſition to thoſe things which are beſtowed by nature.

We are ſeldom at eaſe, and free enough from the ſolicitation of our natural or adopted deſires; but a conſtant ſucceſſion of uneaſineſſes, out of that ſtock, which natural wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

An **Acqui'rer.** *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

An **Acqui'rement.** *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly uſed in oppoſition to the gifts of nature.

Theſe his *acquirements*, by induſtry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

By a content and acquieſcence in every ſpecies of truth, we embrace the ſhadow thereof: or ſo much as may palliate its juſt and ſubſtantial *acquirements*. *Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of ſuch a taſte as that I am here ſpeaking of. The faculty muſt, in ſome degree, be born with us. *Addiſon. Spect.* Nº 409.

Acquisi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*acquiſitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compaſs the poſſeſſion of theſe things, is by his own induſtrious *acquiſition* of them. *South's Sermons.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great Sir, all *acquiſition*
Of glory as of empire, here I lay before
Your royal feet. *Denham's Sophy.*

A ſtate can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable criſis, than when ſome prince lies hovering like a vulture to diſmember its dying carcaſe; by which means it becomes only an *acquiſition* to ſome mighty monarchy, without hopes of a reſurrection. *Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.*

Acqu'isitive. *adj.* [*acquiſitivus*, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquiſitive* but in his native ſoil; nature herſelf, as it were, claiming a final intereſt in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton.*

Acqu'ist. *n. ſ.* [See **Acquest.**] Acquirement; attainment; gain.

His ſervant he with new *acquiſt*
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and conſolation hath diſmiſt. *Samſon Agon.*

To **ACQU'IT.** *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See **Quit.**]

1. To ſet free.

Ne do I wiſh (for wiſhing were but vain)
To be *acquit* from my continual ſmart;
But joy her thrall for ever to remain,
And yield for pledge my poor captived heart. *Spenſer.*

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to abſolve; oppoſed to *condemn*, either ſimply with an accuſative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I ſin, then thou markeſt me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me *from* mine iniquity. *Job,* x. 14.

By the ſuffrage of the moſt and beſt he is already *acquitted*, and, by the ſentence of ſome, condemned. *Dryden.*

He that judges, without informing himſelf to the utmoſt that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himſelf *of* judging amiſs. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majeſty, whom I entirely *acquit of* any imputation upon this matter. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not diſpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in ſome meaſure, *acquitted* myſelf *of* the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a ſimilar ſenſe, it is ſaid, *The man hath acquitted himſelf well*; that is, he diſcharged his duty.

Acqu'itment. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit.*] The ſtate of being acquitted; or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquitment* or diſcharge of a man upon ſome precedent accuſation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cauſe had thereupon. *South's Sermons.*

Acqu'ittal. *n. ſ.* in law, is a deliverance and ſetting free from the ſuſpicion or guiltineſs of an offence. *Cowell.*

The conſtant deſign of both theſe orators, was to drive ſome one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accuſed perſon, a perſuaſive to war, and the like. *Swift.*

To **Acqu'ittance.** *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit; a word not in preſent uſe.

But if black ſcandal and foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your meer enforcement ſhall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shakeſpeare.*

Acqu'ittance. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit.*]

1. The act of diſcharging from a debt.

But ſoon ſhall find
Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end
Juſtice ſhall not return, as beauty, ſcorn'd. *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

2. A writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances*
For ſuch a ſum, from ſpecial officers
Of Charles his father. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then
Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Donne.*

They had got a worſe trick than that; the ſame man bought and ſold to himſelf, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

A'cre. *n. ſ.* [Æcer, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards. *Dict.*

Search ev'ry *acre* in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

A'crid. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taſte; bitter, ſo as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taſte.

Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the ſharp particles of the firſt, being involved in a greater quantity of oil than thoſe of the laſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Acrimo'nious. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; ſharp; corroſive.

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itſelf, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, muſt be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Conſump.*

A'crimony. *n. ſ.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpneſs, corroſiveneſs.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, ſow-thiſtles, ſpurge, &c. The cauſe may be an inception of putrefaction: for thoſe milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they ſhould be lenitive. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 639.

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body fuſible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle glebes or cryſtals, ſoluble in water, ſo as to diſappear, not malleable, and having ſomething in it which affects the organs of taſte with a ſenſation of *acrimony* or ſharpneſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Sharpneſs of temper, ſeverity, bitterneſs of thought or language.

This made John the Baptiſt ſet himſelf, with ſo much *acrimony* and indignation, to baffle this ſenſeleſs arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

A'critude. *n. ſ.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid taſte; a biting heat on the palate.

Green vitriol, mixed with ſome rays of a pale blue, from the ſame place; with its aſtringent and ſweetiſh taſtes, is joined ſome *acritude*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Acroama'tical. *adj.* [ἀκροάομαι, Gr. I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the oppoſite of exoterical.

Acroa'ticks. *n. ſ.* [ἀκροατικὰ, Gr.] Ariſtotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philoſophy, to whom none but friends and ſcholars were admitted by him.

Acro'nycal. *adj.* [from ἄκρος, *ſummus*, and νὺξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of aſtronomy, applied to the ſtars, of which the riſing and ſetting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or ſink below the horizon at the time of ſunſet. It is oppoſed to *coſmical*.

Acro'nycally. *adv.* [from *acronycal.*] At the acronycal time.

He is tempeſtuous in the ſummer, when he riſes heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he riſes *acronycally*. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedicat.*

A'crospire. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will ſmilt, or have their pulp turned into a ſubſtance like thick cream; and moſt of thoſe which come without extraordinary pains, will ſend forth their ſubſtance in an *acroſpire*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A'crospired. *part. adj.* Having ſprouts, or having ſhot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is ſpread on the floor, it comes and ſprouts at both ends, which is called *acroſpired*, and is fit only for ſwine. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Acro'ss. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is uſed in *à travers*, and *croſs.*] Athwart, laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it.

The harp hath the concave not along the ſtrings, but *acroſs* the ſtrings; and no harp hath the ſound ſo melting and prolonged as the Iriſh harp. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 223.

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *acroſs*,
He ſtood, reflecting on his country's loſs. *Dryd. Fables.*

There is a ſet of artiſans, who, by the help of ſeveral poles, which they lay *acroſs* each others ſhoulders, build themſelves up into a kind of pyramid; ſo that you ſee a pile of men in the air of four or five rows riſing one above another. *Addiſon.*

An **Acro'stick.** *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

Acro'stick. *adj.*

1. That which relates to an acroſtick.

2. That which contains acroſticks.

Leave writing plays, and chooſe for thy command
Some peaceful province in *acroſtick* land:
There thou may'ſt wings diſplay, and altars raiſe,
And torture one poor word ten thouſand ways. *Dryden.*

ACROTERS, or *ACROTERIA*. *n. ſ.* [In architecture; from ὄκρον, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedeſtals without baſes, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, ſometimes ſerving to ſupport ſtatues.

To ACT. *v. a.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to reſt.

He hangs between in doubt to *act* or reſt. *Eſſay on Man.*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings, yet it is capable of being made to *act* with more or leſs difficulty, according to the different impreſſions it receives from motives or objects. *South's Sermons.*

3. To practiſe the arts, or duties of life; to conduct one's ſelf.

'Tis plain, that ſhe who, for a kingdom now,
Would ſacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but intereſt, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne.
Dryden's Conqueſt of Granada.

The deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The ſplendour of his office, is the token of that ſacred character which he inwardly bears: and one of theſe ought conſtantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to it, through the whole courſe of his adminiſtration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorouſly to exert thoſe powers, and *act* up to thoſe advantages to which it reſtores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. To bear a borrowed character; as, a ſtage-player.

Honour and ſhame from no condition riſe;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies.
Pope's Eſſay on Man, epiſt. 4. *l.* 193.

5. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus purſu'd. *Dryd. Æn.* 2.

6. To produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wond'rous cauſe to find
How body *acts* upon impaſſive mind. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

The ſtomach, the inteſtines, the muſcles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment; beſides, the chyle is not ſucked, but ſqueezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Moſt people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by ſtrange and irrational changes. *South's Sermons.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas. as falſe as Judas, and, in the whole courſe of their converſation, *act*, and are *acted*, not by devotion, but deſign. *Idem.*

We ſuppoſe two diſtinct incommunicable conſciouſneſſes *acting* the ſame body, the one conſtantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other ſide, the ſame conſciouſneſs *acting* by intervals two diſtinct bodies. *Locke.*

ACT. *n. ſ.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

I've done enough. A lower place, not well,
May make too great an *act*: for learn this, Silius,
Better to leave undone than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, when he, we ſerve, 's away.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

The conſcious wretch muſt all his *acts* reveal;
Loth to confeſs, unable to conceal;
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unrepenting death. *Dryd. Æneid* vi.

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of theſe thy compounds on ſuch creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none human;
To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their *act*; and by them gather
Their ſeveral virtues and effects. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis ſo much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the ſun is always carrying his light to ſome part or other of the world. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and *act*, his word and work the ſame. *Prior.*

4. The doing of ſome particular thing; a ſtep taken; a meaſure executed.

This *act* perſuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her,
Is practice only. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. A ſtate of action.

The ſeeds of herbs and plants at the firſt are not in *act*, but in poſſibility that which they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

God alone excepted, who actually and everlaſtingly is whatſoever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not; all other things beſides are ſomewhat in poſſibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker, b.* i.

Sure they're conſcious
Of ſome intended miſchief, and are fled
To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Her legs were buſkin'd, and the left before;
In *act* to ſhoot, a ſilver bow ſhe bore. *Dryd. Fables.*

6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Chriſt, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that laſt ſcene of their laſt *act*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Five *acts* are the juſt meaſure of a play. *Roſcommon.*

7. A decree of a court of juſtice, or edict of a legiſlature.

They make edicts for uſury to ſupport uſurers, repeal daily any wholeſome *act* eſtabliſhed againſt the rich, and provide more piercing ſtatutes daily to chain up and reſtrain the poor. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

You that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have cauſ'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

8. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all thoſe matters, which relate to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into writing by a publick notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to *reſt*.

O noble Engliſh, that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France;
And let another half ſtand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better grace. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination inſtead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done; nay, ſo much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not ſeconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made ſo much the more criminal and inexcuſable. *South's Sermons.*

3. Agency, operation.

It is better, therefore, that the earth ſhould move about its own center, and make thoſe uſeful viciſſitudes of night and day, than expoſe always the ſame ſide to the *action* of the ſun. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He has ſettled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

4. The ſeries of events repreſented in a fable.

This *action* ſhould have three qualifications. Firſt, it ſhould be but one *action*; ſecondly, it ſhould be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it ſhould be a great *action*. *Addiſ. Spectat.* Nº 267.

5. Geſticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken; a part of oratory.

He that ſpeaks doth gripe the hearer's wriſt,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Our oratours are obſerved to make uſe of leſs geſture or *action* than thoſe of other countries. *Addiſon. Spectat.* Nº 407.

6. [In law.] It is uſed with the prepoſition *againſt* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.

Actions are perſonal, real, and mixt: *action* perſonal belongs to a man *againſt* another, by reaſon of any contract, offence, or cauſe, of like force with a contract or offence made or done by him or ſome other, for whoſe fact he is to anſwer. *Action* real is given to any man *againſt* another, that poſſeſſes the thing required or ſued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *againſt* or *for* the thing which we ſeek, as *againſt* the perſon that hath it; called *mixt*, becauſe it hath a mixt reſpect both to the thing and to the perſon.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as, a ſum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at ſome penalty or puniſhment in the party ſued, be it corporal or pecuniary: as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniouſly ſlain ſhall purſue the law *againſt* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which ſeeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty alſo for the unjuſt detaining of the ſame.

Action upon the caſe, is an *action* given for redreſs of wrongs done without force *againſt* any man, by law not ſpecially provided for.

Action upon the ſtatute, is an *action* brought *againſt* a man upon breach of a ſtatute. *Cowell.*

There was never man could have a juſter *action againſt* filthy fortune than I, ſince all other things being granted me, her blindneſs is the only lett. *Sidney.*

For our reward then,
Firſt, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *againſt* us quitted.
Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.

7. In the plural, in France, the ſame as *ſtocks* in England.

A'CTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *action*.] That which admits an action in law to be brought againſt it; puniſhable.

After he had been thus, as a man would think, quite extinguiſhed, his proceſs was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought elſe, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

A'CTIONARY, or A'CTIONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *action*.] One that has a ſhare in *actions* or ſtocks.

A'CTION-TAKING. *adj.* Accuſtomed to reſent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a raſcal, an eater of broken meats, a filthy worſted-ſtocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

ACTITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*

To A'CTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is perhaps uſed only by the author alleged.

As ſnow and ice, eſpecially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or ſalt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; ſo it may be, it will turn wood or ſtiff clay into ſtone, in longer time. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory,* Nº 83.

A'CTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting.

Theſe particles have not only a *vis inertiæ*, accompanied with ſuch paſſive laws of motion, as naturally reſult from that force, but alſo they are moved by certain *active* principles, ſuch as is that of gravity, and that which cauſes fermentation, and the coheſion of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. That which acts, oppoſed to *paſſive*, or that which ſuffers.

When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was indulgently to fit
Actives to paſſives, correſpondency
Only his ſubject was. *Donne.*

If you think that by multiplying the additaments in the ſame proportion, that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the paſſive will add more reſiſtance than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

3. Buſy, engaged in action; oppoſed to *idle* or *ſedentary*, or any ſtate of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action that muſt praiſe bring forth,
Without which, ſlow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counſel, praiſe deſerve,
Though in the *active* part they cannot ſerve. *Sir J. Denh.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in theſe men freſh experience, how dangerous ſuch *active* errors are. *Hooker, Preface.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the ſtubborn bow for victory;
And ſome with darts their *active* ſinews try. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which ſignifies action, as does, *I teach.*
Clarke's Latin Grammar.

A'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active*.] In an active manner; buſily; nimbly. In an active ſignification; as, *the word is uſed actively.*

A'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickneſs; nimbleneſs. This is a word more rarely uſed than *activity*.

What ſtrange agility and *activeneſs* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exerciſe? *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

ACTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or perſons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaſeth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 73.

Our adverſary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our ſoul, and incident of our life; and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for ſucceſſion, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon, Eſſay* civ.

He, who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himſelf but a tranſcript of Nero in his mind, and would, no doubt, gladly enough ſee ſuch pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

2. He that perſonates a character; a ſtage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the ſcene,
And not this hydra? They muſt ſweat no leſs
To fit their properties, than t'expreſs their parts.
Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.

When a good *actor* doth his part preſent,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the laſt he may find juſt applauſe. *Sir J. Denham.*

Theſe falſe beauties of the ſtage are no more laſting than a rain-bow; when the *actor* ceaſes to ſhine upon them, when he gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vaniſh in a twinkling. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar, Dedication.*

A'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actreſs* in the Æneid; but the part ſhe acts is very ſhort, and none of the moſt admired circumſtances of that divine work. *Spectator.*

2. A woman that plays on the ſtage.

We ſprights have juſt ſuch natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures;
And therefore I that was an *actreſs* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

A'CTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which compriſes action.

In this ſlumbry agitation, beſides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 587.

3. In act; not purely in ſpeculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then what muſt he expect, that ſtill proceeds
To finiſh ſin, and work up thoughts to deeds? *Dryd. Juv.*

ACTUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *actual*.] The ſtate of being actual.

The *actuality* of theſe ſpiritual qualities is thus impriſoned, though their potentiality be not quite deſtroyed; and thus a craſs, extended, impenetrable, paſſive, diviſible, unintelligent ſubſtance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themſelves able and ſufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the chronicles written by an author of this frame of mind, and you will think you were reading a hiſtory of the kings of Iſrael or Judah, where the hiſtorians were *actually* inſpired, and where, by a particular ſcheme of providence, the kings were diſtinguiſhed by judgments or bleſſings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worſhip of the true God. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 483.

Though our temporal proſpects ſhould be full of danger, or though the days of ſorrow ſhould *actually* overtake us, yet ſtill we muſt repoſe ourſelves on God. *Rogers, Serm.* xix.

A'CTUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The regiſter who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

Suppoſe the judge ſhould ſay, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the cuſtody of them with himſelf: certainly, in this caſe, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A'CTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb *To actuate*.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the paſſive reception of the will, like form cloſing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South.*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or encreaſe the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living ſpirit, and ſeems, by ſome vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this luſtre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 6.

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the ſubduing of every reigning ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Men of the greateſt abilities are moſt fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the leaſt *actuated* by it. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 255.

Our paſſions are the ſprings which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers, Sermon* iii.

ACTUO'SE. *adj.* [from *act*.] That which hath ſtrong powers of action; a word little uſed.

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To ſharpen, to invigorate with any powers of ſharpneſs.

ACU'LEATE. *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That which has a point or ſting; prickly; that which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACU'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Ariſtarchus in common converſation, to ſignify genius or natural *acumen*.
Pope's Dunciad, b. iv. *notes.*

ACU'MINATED. *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; ſharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the reſt, but ſeemeth, as it were, cut off. *Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 14.

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a ſmall round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unleſs it be touched or rubbed, or otherways exaſperated by topicks.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

ACU'TE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; oppoſed to *obtuſe* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuſe and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal baſes and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; oppoſed to *dull* or *ſtupid*.

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has ſtarted the notion of ſeeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the ſenſes, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our ſenſes altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward ſcheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. Acute diſeaſe. Any diſeaſe, which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quincy.*

5. Acute accent; that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *adv.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; ſharply; it is uſed as well in the figurative as primitive ſenſe.

He that will look into many parts of Aſia and America, will find men reaſon there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himſelf, who yet never heard of a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acute*, which ſee.]

1. Sharpneſs.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be ſo apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteneſs* and penetration of their underſtandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickneſs and vigour of ſenſes.

If eyes ſo framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteneſs*; which, whilſt it diſcovered the ſecret contrivance of the machine, made him loſe its uſe. *Locke.*

4. Violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady.

We apply preſent remedies according to indications, reſpecting rather the *acuteneſs* of the diſeaſe, and precipitancy of the occaſion, than the riſing and ſetting of ſtars. *Vulg. Err.*

5. Sharpneſs of ſound.

This *acuteneſs* of ſound will ſhew, that whilſt, to the eye, the bell ſeems to be at reſt, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very briſk motion, without which they could not ſtrike the air. *Boyle.*

Ada'cted. *participial adj.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little uſed. *Dict.*

A'dage. *n. ſ.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, that are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, ſcience had no friend but ignorance. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool,
Dar'ſt thou apply that *adage* of the ſchool;
As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd;
And ſcience is not ſcience till reveal'd? *Dryd. Perſ. Sat.* i.

ADAGIO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

ADAMANT. *n. ſ.* [*adamas*, Lat. from α and δαμάω, Gr. that is, *inſuperable*, *infrangible*.]

1. A ſtone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardneſs.

So great a fear my name amongſt them ſpread,
That they ſuppos'd I could rend bars of ſteel,
And ſpurn in pieces poſts of *adamant*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Satan, with vaſt and haughty ſtrides advanc'd,
Came tow'ring, arm'd in *adamant*, and gold. *Par. Loſt.*

Eternal Deities,
Who rule the world with abſolute decrees,
And write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs,
With pens of *adamant*, on plates of braſs. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. The diamond.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other ſtones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the fictitious ſtones of chymiſts, in imitation, being eaſily detected by an ordinary lapidiſt. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadſtone.

Let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon, Eſſay* xix.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*!
But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true as ſteel *Shakeſpeare's Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Adamante'an. *adj.* [from *adamant*.] Hard as adamant.

He ran on embattel'd armies clad in iron,
And weaponleſs himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the forgery
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes, l.* 134.

This word occurs perhaps only in this paſſage.

Adama'ntine. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high
With *adamantine* columns, threats the ſky. *Dryd. Æn.* vi.

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In ſunder rend that *adamantine* chain,
Whoſe golden links, effects and cauſes be,
And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? *Davies.*

An eternal ſterility muſt have poſſeſſed the world, where all things had been fixed and faſtened everlaſtingly with the *adamantine* chains of ſpecific gravity; if the Almighty had not ſpoken and ſaid, Let the earth bring forth graſs, the herb yielding ſeed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was ſo. *Bentley's Sermons.*

In *adamantine* chains ſhall death be bound,
And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound. *Pope's Meſſ.*

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief reſtrain,
The dire reſtraint his wiſdom will defeat,
And ſoon reſtore him to his regal ſeat. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* i.

A'dams-apple. *n. ſ.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To **ADA'PT.** *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to ſuit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are ſomewhat dimmiſh grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays *adapts* my ſight. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adapt* the very ſounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope's Letters.*

Adapta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitneſs of one thing to another.

Some ſpecies there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beaſt, as batts; yet are their parts ſo ſet together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* ii.

Their adheſion may be in part aſcribed, either to ſome elaſtical motion in the preſſed glaſs, or to the exquiſitive *adaptation* of the almoſt numberleſs, though very ſmall, aſperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the ſurfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, claſped together. *Boyle.*

Ada'ption. *n. ſ.* [from *adapt*.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a ſufficient work to ſhew all the neceſſities, the wiſe contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of theſe admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

To **Adco'rporate.** *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus*.] To unite one body with another; more uſually wrote *accorporate*.

To **ADD.** *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join ſomething to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,
If to his words it adds one grain of ſenſe. *Dryd. Conq. Gran.*

They, whoſe muſes have the higheſt flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendſhip to their own. *Dryden.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.

Whatſoever poſitive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as eaſily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

A'ddable. *adj.* [from *add*.] That which may be added. *Addible* is more proper.

The firſt number in every addition is called the *addable* number, the other, the number or numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or ſum. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To **Adde'cimate.** *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or aſcertain tithes. *Dict.*

To **Adde'em.** *v. a.* [from *deem*.] To eſteem; to account. This word is now out of uſe.

She ſcorns to be *addeem'd* ſo worthleſs-baſe,
As to be mov'd to ſuch an infamy. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

A'dder. *n. ſ.* [Æꞇꞇeꞃ, Æꞇꞇoꞃ, Naꝺꝺꞃe, as it ſeems from æꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax. poiſon.] A ſerpent, a viper, a poiſonous reptile; perhaps of any ſpecies. In common language, *adders* and *ſnakes* are not the ſame.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,
Becauſe his painted ſkin contents the eye.
Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou ſerpent, never *adder* ſtung.
Shakeſpeare's Midſum. Night's Dream.

The *adder* teaches us where to ſtrike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor of Living Holy.*

A'dder's-grass. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant, imagined by Skinner to be ſo named, becauſe ſerpents lurk about it.

A'dder's-tongue. *n. ſ.* [*ophioglosſum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no viſible flower; but the ſeeds are produced on a ſpike, which reſembles a ſerpent's tongue; which ſeed is contained in many longitudinal cells, which open, and caſt forth the ſeeds when ripe. It grows wild in moiſt meadows, and is uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

The moſt common ſimples with us in England, are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, ſanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle, *adder's-tongue*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'dder's-wort. *n. ſ.* An herb ſo named, on account of its virtue, real or ſuppoſed, of curing the bite of ſerpents.

A'ddible. *adj.* [from *add*.] Poſſible to be added. See **Addable.**

The cleareſt idea it can get of infinity, is the confuſed, incomprehenſible remainder of endleſs, *addible* numbers, which affords no proſpect of ſtop, or boundary. *Locke.*

Addibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *addible*.] The poſſibility of being added.

This endleſs addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, ſo apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the cleareſt and moſt diſtinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

A'ddice. *n. ſ.* [for which we corruptly ſpeak and write *adz*, from aꝺeꞅe, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and ſomewhat arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, ſo the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a baſil on its inſide to its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To **ADDI'CT.** *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good ſenſe; which is rarely uſed.

Ye know the houſe of Stephanus, that they have *addicted* themſelves to the miniſtry of the ſaints. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 15.

2. It is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe; as, *he addicted himſelf to vice.*

A'ddictedness. *n. ſ.* [from *addicted*.] The quality or ſtate of being addicted.

Thoſe, that know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedneſs* to make chymical experiments, will believe, that the deſign was to give occaſion to the more knowing artiſts to lay aſide their reſervedneſs. *Boyle.*

Addi'ction. *n. ſ.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.
2. The ſtate of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace ſhould glean it,
Since his *addiction* was to courſes vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude and ſhallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, ſports.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

An **A'dditament.** *n. ſ.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with braſs, nor other metals, of itſelf, by ſimple fire: ſo as the enquiry muſt be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In ſuch a palace there is firſt the caſe or fabrick, or moles of the ſtructure itſelf; and, beſides that, there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and uſe; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, curious motions of divers things appendicated to it. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

Addi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *add*.]

1. The act of adding one thing to another; oppoſed to *diminution*.

The infinite diſtance between the Creator and the nobleſt of all creatures, can never be meaſured, nor exhauſted by endleſs *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modeſtly done, if any of our own wiſdom intrude or interpoſe, or be willing to make *additions* to what Chriſt and his Apoſtles have deſigned. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Some ſuch reſemblances, methinks, I find
Of our laſt evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with *addition* ſtrange! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

The aboliſhing of villanage, together with the cuſtom permitted, among the nobles, of ſelling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons.
Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.

3. In arithmetick.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one ſum or total. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his chriſtian name and ſurname, ſhewing his eſtate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*

Only retain
The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
The ſway, revenue, execution of th' laſt,
Beloved ſons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

From this time,
For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applauſe and clamour of the hoſt,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

There aroſe new diſputes upon the perſons named by the king, or rather againſt the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Addi'tional. *adj.* [from *addition*.] That which is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and ſet right, it may be kept ſo, without any conſiderable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; *i. e.* the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greateſt wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in ſo good an underſtanding, and celebrated one another with ſo much generoſity, that each of them receives an *additional* luſtre from his cotemporaries. *Spectator.*

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is ſuppoſed to be ſo powerful; and do, withal, afford us ſeveral other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearneſs.
Atterbury's Sermons.

A'dditory. *adj.* [from *add*.] That which has the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger ſhare of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to ſerve ſome good end or purpoſe. *Arbuthnot's Art of Political Lying.*

A'DDLE. *adj.* [from aꝺel, a diſeaſe, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; perhaps from yꝺel, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too freſh or *addle*;
And ſtill at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble rout beſtows. *Hudib. p.* ii. *cant.* ii.

After much ſolitarineſs, faſting, or long ſickneſs, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Burton on Melancholy.*

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*:
And all the reſt is purely from this noddle. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

To **A'ddle.** *v. a.* [from *addle, adj.*] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is alſo evidenced in eggs, whereof the ſound ones ſink, and ſuch as are *addled* ſwim; as do alſo thoſe that are termed *hypenemiæ*, or wind-eggs. *Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

A'ddle-pated. *adj.* Having addled brains. See **Addle.**

Poor ſlaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,
Who rhyme below even David's pſalms tranſlated.
Dryden's Abſalom and Achitophel.

To **ADDRE'SS.** *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr. from *dereçar*, Span. from *dirigo*, *directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the work.*

It lifted up its head, and did *addreſs*
Itſelf to motion, like as it would ſpeak. *Shak. Hamlet.*

With him the Palmer eke, in habit ſad,
Himſelf *addreſt* to that adventure hard;
So to the river's ſide they both together far'd. *Fairy Q.*

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Addreſs'd himſelf on foot to ſingle fight. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To get ready; to put in a ſtate for immediate uſe.

By this means they fell directly on head on the Engliſh battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addreſſed* his men to take the flank. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
Men of great worth reſorted to this foreſt,
Addreſs'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purpoſely to take
His brother here. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your gueſt,
To-morrow for the march we are *addreſt*. *Shak. Hen.* V.

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of conſtruction.
4. Sometimes without a prepoſition.

Are not your orders to *addreſs* the ſenate? *Addiſ. Cato.*

5. Sometimes with *to*.

Addreſſing to Pollio, his great patron, and himſelf no vulgar poet, he no longer could reſtrain the freedom of his ſpirit, but began to aſſert his native character, which is ſublimity. *Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paſtorals.*

Among the croud, but far above the reſt,
Young Turnus *to* the beauteous maid *addreſt*. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the general.*
7. Sometimes with the accuſative of the matter of the addreſs, which may be the nominative to the paſſive.

The young hero had *addreſſed* his *prayers* to him for his aſſiſtance. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedicat.*

The prince himſelf, with awful dread poſſeſs'd,
His *vows* to great Apollo thus *addreſt*. *Dryd. Æneid* vi.

His ſuit was common; but, above the reſt,
To both the *brother-princes* thus *addreſt*. *Dryden's Fab.*

8. To addreſs, is to apply to the king in form.

The repreſentatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy council, *addreſs'd* the king to have it recalled. *Swift.*

Addre'ss. *n. ſ.* [*addreſſe*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of perſuaſion, petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confeſs'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft *addreſs*,
That, as the wound, the paſſion might encreaſe. *Prior.*

Moſt of the perſons, to whom theſe *addreſſes* are made, are not wiſe and ſkilful judges, but are influenced by their own ſinful appetites and paſſions. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

2. Courtſhip.

They both behold thee with their ſiſters eyes,
And often have reveal'd their paſſion to me:
But, tell me, whoſe *addreſs* thou favour'ſt moſt;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addiſon's Cato.*

About three years ſince, a gentleman, whom, I am ſure, you yourſelf would have approved, made his *addreſſes* to me. *Spect.*

3. Manner of addreſſing another; as, we ſay, *a man of an happy or a pleaſing addreſs*; *a man of an aukward addreſs.*
4. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable inſtances from my own memory and obſervation, of events imputed to the profound ſkill and *addreſs* of a miniſter, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakneſs, humour, paſſion, or pride, or, at beſt, but the natural courſe of things left to themſelves. *Swift's Thoughts on the preſent Poſture of Affairs.*

5. Manner of directing a letter; a ſenſe chiefly mercantile.

Addre'sser. *n. ſ.* [from *addreſs*.] The perſon that addreſſes or petitions.

Addu'cent. [*adj. adducens*, Lat.]

A word applied to thoſe muſcles that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

To **Addu'lce.** *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten; a word not now in uſe.

Thus did the French embaſſadors, with great ſhew of their king's affection, and many ſugared words, ſeek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A'deling. *n. a.* [from æꝺel, Sax. illuſtrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confeſſor, being without iſſue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*. *Cowell.*

Adeno'graphy. *n. ſ.* [from ἄδηνον and γράφω, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

Ade'mption. *n. ſ.* [*adimo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

Ade'pt. *n. ſ.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem*.]

He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art. It is, in its original ſignification, appropriated to the chymiſts, but is now extended to other artiſts.

The preſervation of chaſtity is eaſy to true *adepts*. *Pope.*

Ade'pt. *adj.* Skilful; throughly verſed.

If there be really ſuch *adept* philoſophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are maſters of extremely potent menſtruums. *Boyle.*

A'dequate. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correſpondent to, ſo as to bear an exact reſemblance of proportion. It is uſed generally in a figurative ſenſe, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death ſeems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a neceſſary and unavoidable coffin ſtrikes paleneſs into the ſtouteſt heart. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and ſufficient to compaſs their reſpective ends. *South's Sermons.*

All our ſimple ideas are *adequate*; becauſe, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce ſuch ſenſations in us, they cannot but be correſpondent and *adequate to* thoſe powers. *Locke.*

Thoſe are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly repreſent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Watts's Logick.*

A'dequately. *adv.* [from *adequate*.]

1. In an adequate manner; with juſtneſs of repreſentation; with exactneſs of proportion.

Gratitude conſiſts *adequately* in theſe two things: firſt, that it is a debt; and, ſecondly, that it is ſuch a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is uſed with the particle *to*.

Piety is the neceſſary chriſtian virtue, proportioned *adequately to* the omniſcience and ſpirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A'dequateness. *n. ſ.* [from *adequate*.] The ſtate of being adequate; juſtneſs of repreſentation; exactneſs of proportion.

Adespo'tick. *adj.* Not abſolute; not deſpotick. *Dict.*

To **ADHE'RE.** *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtick to; as, wax to the finger.
2. To ſtick, in a figurative ſenſe; to be conſiſtent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a ſcruple, no ſcruple of a ſcruple, no obſtacle, no incredulous or unſafe circumſtance—— *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, perſon, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;
And ſure I am, two men there are not living,
To whom he more *adheres*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Every man of ſenſe will agree with me, that ſingularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conſcience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

Adhe'rence. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] See **Adhesion.**

1. The quality of adhering, or ſticking; tenacity.
2. In a figurative ſenſe, fixedneſs of mind; attachment; ſteadineſs.

Their firm *adherence* to their religion is no leſs remarkable than their diſperſion; conſidering it as perſecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 495.

A conſtant *adherence* to one ſort of diet may have bad effects on any conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Plain good ſenſe, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than thoſe arts, which are contemptuouſly called the ſpirit of negociating. *Swift.*

Adhe'rency. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *adherence.*]

1. Steady attachment.
2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation. *Decay of Piety.*

Adhe'rent. *adj.* [from *adhere.*]

1. Sticking to.

Cloſe to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
And ſtuck *adherent*, and ſuſpended hung. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. United with.

Modes are ſaid to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes ariſe from the joining of ſome accidental ſubſtance to the chief ſubject, which yet may be ſeparated from it; ſo when a bowl is wet, or a boy is cloathed, theſe are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are diſtinct ſubſtances which adhere to the bowl or to the boy. *Watts's Logick.*

Adhe'rent. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] The perſon that adheres; one that ſupports the cauſe, or follows the fortune of another; a follower; a partiſan.

Princes muſt give protection to their ſubjects and *adherents*, when worthy occaſion ſhall require it. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

A new war muſt be undertaken upon the advice of thoſe, who, with their partiſans and *adherents*, were to be the ſole gainers by it. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Adhe'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender conſciences; but, at the ſame time, a firm *adherer* to the eſtabliſhed church. *Swift.*

Adhe'sion. *n. ſ.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething. *Adheſion* is generally uſed in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical ſenſe; as, *the adheſion of iron to the magnet*; and *adherence of a client to his patron.*

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently ſhaped for *adheſion*, ſtick to one another, as well as ſtick to this ſpirit? *Boyle.*

The reſt conſiſting wholly in the ſenſible configuration, as ſmooth and rough; or elſe more, or leſs, firm *adheſion* of the parts, as hard and ſoft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

Prove that all things, on occaſion,
Love union, and deſire *adheſion*. *Prior.*

2. It is ſometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmneſs in an opinion, or ſteadineſs in a practice.

The ſame want of ſincerity, the ſame *adheſion* to vice, and averſion from goodneſs, will be equally a reaſon for their rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Adhe'sive. *adj.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious; with *to.*

If ſlow, yet ſure, *adheſive* to the tract,
Hot-ſteaming up. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 440.

To **ADHI'BIT.** *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make uſe of.

Adhibi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; uſe. *Dict.*

Adja'cency. *n. ſ.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. See **Adjacent.**

Becauſe the Cape hath ſea on both ſides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidiſtant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not diſtracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

Adja'cent. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying cloſe; bordering upon ſomething.

It may corrupt within itſelf, although no part of it iſſue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, Nº 771.

Uniform pellucid mediums, ſuch as water, have no ſenſible reflection but in their external ſuperficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different denſity. *Newt. Opt.*

Adja'cent. *n. ſ.* That which lies next another.

The ſenſe of the author goes viſibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined ſenſe from their companions and *adjacents*, will not conſent to give countenance and colour to what muſt be ſupported at any rate.
Locke's Eſſay upon St. Paul.

Adia'phorous. *adj.* [ἀδιάφορ⊗, Gr.] Neutral; particularly uſed of ſome ſpirits and ſalts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*

Our *adiaphorous* ſpirit may be obtained, by diſtilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

Adia'phory. *n. ſ.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To **ADJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*adjicio, adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

Adje'ction. *n. ſ.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of ſulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quickſilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of ſal-armoniac, will much intend the force, and conſequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

Adjecti'tious. *adj.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in upon the reſt.

A'djective. *n. ſ.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.]

A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good, bad*, are *adjectives*, becauſe, in ſpeech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their ſignification, or intimate the manner of exiſtence in the things ſignified thereby. *Clarke's L. Gram.*

All the verſification of Claudian is included within the compaſs of four or five lines; perpetually cloſing his ſenſe at the end of a verſe, and that verſe commonly which they call golden, or two ſubſtantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

A'djectively. *adv.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

Adieu'. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, uſed elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, uſed at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now uſed, in a popular ſenſe, ſometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged ſire
Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted courſe. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Uſe a more ſpacious ceremony to the noble lords; you reſtrained yourſelf within the liſt of too cold an *adieu*; be more expreſſive to them. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

While now I take my laſt *adieu*,
Heave thou no ſigh, nor ſhed a tear;
Leſt yet my half-clos'd eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To **Adjo'in.** *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to.

Corrections or improvements ſhould be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and ſuperadded to a regular treatiſe. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

To **Adjo'in.** *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lye next ſo as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane, th' aſſembled Greeks expreſs'd,
And hunting of the Caledonian beaſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

In learning any thing, as little ſhould be propoſed to the mind at once, as is poſſible; and, that being underſtood and fully maſtered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, ſimple, unperplexed propoſition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally deſigned. *Locke.*

To **ADJO'URN.** *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term uſed in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of juſtice.

The queen being abſent, 'tis a needful fitneſs,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are aſſembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and diſſolved; but each houſe may *adjourn* itſelf. *Bac. Adv. to Sir G. Villiers.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let ſtay to another time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why haſt thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught;
Enjoy the preſent hour, *adjourn* the future thought.
Dryden's Æneid, vii. *l.* 181.

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpoſe, I ſhall *adjourn* the conſideration of it to another occaſion.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p. iii.

Adjo'urnment. *n. ſ.* [*adjournement*, Fr.] An aſſignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. *Adjournment in eyre*, an appointment of a day, when the juſtices in eyre mean to ſit again. *Cowell.*

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantaſtical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'dipous. *adj.* [*adipoſus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'dit. *n. ſ.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A paſſage for the conveyance of water under ground; a paſſage under ground in general; a term among the minemen.

For conveying away the water, they ſtand in aid of ſundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a ſtream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*

The delfs would be ſo flown with waters (it being impoſſible to make any *adits* or ſoughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creat.*

Adi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *adeo, aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*

To **Adju'dge.** *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial ſentence; with the particle *to* before the perſon.

The way of diſputing in the ſchools leads from it, by inſiſting on one topical argument; by the ſucceſs of which, victory is *adjudged to* the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome
Cæſar and Pompey on Pharſalian plains,
Where ſtern Bellona, with one fatal ſtroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe *to* one. *Phillips.*

2. To ſentence, or condemn to a puniſhment; with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged to* the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendſhip and favour; purpoſing ſharply to revenge the wrong he had received.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

Adjudica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, of granting ſomething to a litigant, by a judicial ſentence.

To **ADJU'DICATE.** *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge, to give ſomething controverted to one of the litigants, by a ſentence or deciſion.

To **A'djugate.** *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

A'djument. *n. ſ.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; ſupport. *Dict.*

A'DJUNCT. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not eſſentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourſelf,
And where we are, our learning likewiſe is.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.

But I make haſte to conſider you as abſtracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to uſe a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happineſs.
Dryden's Aurengzebe, Dedication.

The talent of diſcretion, as I have deſcribed it in its ſeveral *adjuncts* and circumſtances, is no where ſo ſerviceable as to the clergy. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. A perſon joined to another. This ſenſe rarely occurs.

He made him the aſſociate of his heir apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of ſingular experience and truſt) in foreign travels, and in a buſineſs of love. *Wotton.*

A'djunct. *adj.* United with; immediately conſequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Adju'nction. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

Adju'nctive. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

Adjura'tion. *n. ſ.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or propoſing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath propoſed to another.

When theſe learned men ſaw ſickneſs and frenzy cured, the dead raiſed, the oracles put to ſilence, the dæmons and evil ſpirits forced to confeſs themſelves no gods, by perſons, who only made uſe of prayers and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occaſions? *Addiſ. on the Chriſtian Religion.*

To **ADJU'RE.** *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impoſe an oath upon another, preſcribing the form in which he ſhall ſwear.

Thou know'ſt, the magiſtrates
And princes of my country came in perſon,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty,
And of religion, preſs'd how juſt it was,
How honourable. *Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes, l.* 853.

Ye lamps of heav'n! he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable ſky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Ye fatal fillets! that once bound this head,
Ye ſacred altars! from whoſe flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden, Æneid* ii.

To **ADJU'ST.** *v. a.* [*adjuſter*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to ſettle in the right form.

Your lordſhip removes all our difficulties, and ſupplies all our wants, faſter than the moſt viſionary projector can *adjuſt* his ſchemes. *Swift to the Lord High Treaſurer.*

2. To reduce to the true ſtate or ſtandard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the moſt part, want ſtandards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjuſt* their ſignification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accompliſhment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Joſephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the hiſtorian had been a chriſtian, and that he had nothing elſe in view, but to *adjuſt* the event to the prediction. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Adju'stment. *n. ſ.* [*adjuſtement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; ſettlement.

The farther and clearer *adjuſtment* of this affair, I am conſtrained to adjourn to the larger treatiſe. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The ſtate of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an inſtrument made to ſhew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the ſeveral parts of it, together with the various connexions and *adjuſtments* of each part. *Watts's Logick.*

A'djutant. *n. ſ.* A petty officer, whoſe duty is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing the pay, and overſeeing the puniſhment of the common men.

To **ADJU'TE.** *v. a.* [*adjuvo, adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur; a word not now in uſe.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *Ben. Johnſon's Under-woods.*

Adju'tor. *n. ſ.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Dict.*

Adju'tory. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That which helps. *Dict.*

An **Adju'trix.** *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She who helps. *Dict.*

A'djuvant. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; uſeful. *Dict.*

To **A'djuvate.** *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Dict.*

Adme'asurement. *n. ſ.* [See **Measure.**] The adjuſtment of proportions; the act or practice of meaſuring according to rule.

Admeaſurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of thoſe to a mediocrity, that uſurp more than their part. It lieth in two caſes: one is termed *admeaſurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceaſed holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeaſurement* of paſture, which lieth between thoſe that have common of paſture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in caſe any one of them, or more, do ſurcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell.*

In ſome counties they are not much more acquainted with *admeaſurement* by acre; and thereby the writs of thoſe counties contain twice or thrice ſo many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon's Hiſt. Off. Alienat.*

Admensura'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ad* and *menſura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of meaſuring out to each his part.

Admi'nicle. *n. ſ.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; ſupport; furtherance. *Dict.*

Admini'cular. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Dict.*

To **ADMI'NISTER.** *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to ſupply.

Let zephyrs bland
Adminiſter their tepid genial airs;
Nought fear he from the weſt, whoſe gentle warmth
Diſcloſes well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the miniſter or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with ſome hint of ſubordination, to adminiſter the government.

For forms of government let fools conteſt,
Whate'er is beſt *adminiſter'd*, is beſt. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

3. To adminiſter juſtice.
4. To adminiſter the ſacraments.

Have not they the old popiſh cuſtom of *adminiſtering* the bleſſed ſacrament of the holy euchariſt with water-cakes?
Hooker, b. iv. § 10.

5. To adminiſter an oath.

Swear by that duty which you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *adminiſter*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

6. To adminiſter phyſick.

I was carried on men's ſhoulders, *adminiſtering* phyſick and phlebotomy. *Wafers's Voyage.*

7. To adminiſter to; to contribute; to bring ſupplies.

I muſt not omit, that there is a fountain riſing in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *adminiſters* to the pleaſure, as well as the plenty, of the place. *Spectator*, Nº 4[illegible].

8. To perform the office of an adminiſtrator, in law. See **Administrator.**

Neal's order was never performed, becauſe the executors durſt not *adminiſter*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin. Scrib.*

To **Admi'nistrate.** *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as phyſick.

They have the ſame effects in medicine, when inwardly *adminiſtrated* to animal bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Administra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the publick affairs; diſpenſing the laws.

I then did uſe the perſon of your father;
The image of his pow'r lay then in me:
And in th' *adminiſtration* of his law,
While I was buſy for the commonwealth,
Your highneſs pleaſed to forget my place.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

In the ſhort time of his *adminiſtration*, he ſhone ſo powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Ruſſian ſummer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate.
Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paſtorals.

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may paſs for a maxim in ſtate, that the *adminiſtration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legiſlature in too many. *Swift's Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

3. Thoſe to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.
4. Diſtribution; exhibition; diſpenſation.

There is, in ſacraments, to be obſerved their force, and their form of *adminiſtration*. *Hooker, b.* v.

By the univerſal *adminiſtration* of grace, begun by our bleſſed Saviour, enlarged by his apoſtles, carried on by their immediate ſucceſſors, and to be compleated by the reſt to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Admi'nistrative. *adj.* [from *adminiſtrate.*] That which adminiſters; that by which any one adminiſters.

Administra'tor. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtrator*, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying inteſtate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the ſame, whenever it ſhall pleaſe the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and obſerve what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Caſtille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *adminiſtrator* to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conſcience bound to remember the death of Chriſt, with ſome ſociety of chriſtians or other, ſince it is a moſt plain command; whether the perſon, who diſtributes theſe elements, be only an occaſional or a ſettled *adminiſtrator*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* 1. *c.* 18.

3. He that conducts the government.

The reſidence of the prince, or chief *adminiſtrator*, of the civil power. *Swift's ſhort View of Ireland.*

Admi'nistratrix. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She who adminiſters in conſequence of a will.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *adminiſtrator.*] The office of adminiſtrator.

ADMI'RABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder; always taken in a good ſenſe, and applied either to perſons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praiſe, that he will not hurt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did teſtify that they ſerved him not in vain. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of ſeveral other philoſophers? Short, I confeſs, of the rules of chriſtianity, but generally above the lives of chriſtians. *South.*

You can at moſt
To an indiff'rent lover's praiſe pretend:
But you would ſpoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

ADMI'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *admirable.*] The quality of being admirable; the power of raiſing wonder.

ADMIRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or ſtate of being admirable. *Dict.*

ADMI'RABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable.*] So as to raiſe wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is, I think, the moſt ſpacious of any I ever ſaw, and, at the ſame time, ſo *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the ſtage, the loweſt ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience, as in a whiſpering place; and yet, if you raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing like an echo to cauſe in it the leaſt confuſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A'DMIRAL. *n. ſ.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magiſtrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all cauſes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the ſea. *Cowell.*
2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He alſo, in battle at ſea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain; in which fight the *admiral*, with his ſon, were both ſlain, and ſeven of his gallies taken. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Make the ſea ſhine with gallantry, and all
The Engliſh youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ſhip which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himſelf was, by great miſchance ſtruck upon a ſand. *Knolles.*

A'DMIRALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *admiral.*] The office or power of an admiral.

A'DMIRALTY. *n. ſ.* [*ammiraulté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the adminiſtration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice, and human ſenſe.
Reaſoning to *admiration*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

They are imitations of the paſſions, which always move, and therefore, conſequently, pleaſe; for, without motion, there can be no delight: which cannot be conſidered but as an active paſſion. When we view thoſe elevated ideas of nature, the reſult of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cauſe of pleaſure. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

There is a pleaſure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly cauſeth *admiration*, when we diſcover a great deal in an object, which we underſtand to be excellent; and yet we ſee, we know not how much more beyond that, which our underſtandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotſon.*

2. It is taken ſometimes in a bad ſenſe, though generally in a good.

Your boldneſs I with *admiration* ſee;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Becauſe a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a ſecond prey? *Dryden.*

To **ADMI'RE.** *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder; generally in a good ſenſe.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed ſtupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philoſophic paſſion truly *admires* and adores the ſupreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed, in more familiar ſpeech, for *to regard with love*.
3. It is uſed, but rarely, in an ill ſenſe.

You have diſplac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting
With moſt *admir'd* diſorder. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **ADMI'RE.** *v. n.* To wonder; ſometimes with the particle *at*.

The eye is already ſo perfect, that I believe the reaſon of a man would eaſily have reſted here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance. *Ray on the Creation.*

ADMI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *admire*.]

1. The perſon that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained ſo great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Who moſt to ſhun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Eſſay on Man.*

2. In common ſpeech, a lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *admire*.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately ſpoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

We may yet further *admiringly* obſerve, that though men uſually give freelieſt where they have not given before, and make it an excuſe of their deſiſtance from giving, that they have given it otherwiſe. *Boyle.*

ADMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto, admiſſum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppoſe that this ſuppoſition were *admiſſible*, yet this would not any way be inconſiſtent with the eternity of the divine nature and eſſence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*admiſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was alſo enacted that charitable law, for the *admiſſion* of poor ſuitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to ſue. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

By means of our ſolitary ſituation, and our rare *admiſſion* of ſtrangers, we know moſt part of the habitable world, and are ourſelves unknown. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

2. The ſtate of being admitted.

My father ſaw you ill deſigns purſue;
And my *admiſſion* ſhow'd his fear of you. *Dryd. Aureng.*

God did then exerciſe man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradiſe, or a more intimate *admiſſion* to himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All ſprings have ſome degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longeſt and ſevereſt froſts; eſpecially thoſe, where there is ſuch a ſite and diſpoſition of the ſtrata as gives free and eaſy *admiſſion* to this heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Our king deſcends from Jove:
And hither are we come, by his command,
To crave *admiſſion* in your happy land. *Dryd. Æn.* vii.

4. In the eccleſiaſtical law.

It is, when the patron preſents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the biſhop, upon examination, admits and allows of ſuch clerk to be fitly qualified, by ſaying, *Admitto te habilem, &c.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a poſition not fully proved.

To **ADMI'T.** *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To ſuffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Does not one table Bavius ſtill *admit*? *Pope.*

2. To ſuffer to enter upon an office; in which ſenſe, the phraſe of *admiſſion into a college, &c.* is uſed.

The treaſurer found it no hard matter ſo far to terrify him, that, for the king's ſervice, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a ſix-clerk, a perſon recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or poſition.

Suppoſe no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'ſt be won,
Admit no ſteel can hurt or wound thy ſide,
And be it heav'n hath thee ſuch favour done. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

This argument is like to have the leſs effect on me, ſeeing I cannot eaſily *admit* the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant in general; ſometimes with the particle *of*.

If you once *admit of* a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raiſed above the life, that leads you inſenſibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryden.*

ADMI'TTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit.*] The perſon or thing which may be admitted.

The clerk, who is preſented, ought to prove to the biſhop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwiſe, the biſhop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then ſtood, a deacon was *admittable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canon.*

ADMI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *admit.*]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permiſſion to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which liſteth ſhould take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a ſolemn *admittance* is of ſuch neceſſity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. *Hooker.*

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elaſtic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the veſſels, it ſeems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What
If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold
Which buys *admittance*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readieſt way to gain *admittance* into the houſe. *South's Sermons.*

There's news from Bertran; he deſires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day ſhall end our fears. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

There are ſome ideas which have *admittance* only through one ſenſe, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Cuſtom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great perſons; a ſenſe now out of uſe.

Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpoſe: you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*, authentick in your place and perſon, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. Conceſſion of a poſition.

Nor could the Pythagorean give eaſy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that ſeparate ſouls ſucceſſively ſupplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raiſing of ſouls from other worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To **ADMI'X.** *v. a.* [*admiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle with ſomething elſe.

ADMI'XTION. *n. ſ.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by ſtrong waters, or by *admixtion* of ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

The elements are no where pure in theſe lower regions; and if there is any free from the *admixtion* of another, ſure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanv. Scepſis Scientifica.*

There is no way to make a ſtrong and vigorous powder of ſaltpetre, without the *admixtion* of ſulphur. *Vulgar Errours.*

ADMI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *admix.*] The body mingled with another; perhaps ſometimes the act of mingling.

A maſs which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere ſimple earth, ſhall, to the ſmell or taſte, diſcover a plentiful *admixture* of ſulphur, alum, or ſome other mineral. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iv.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, muſt be derived from the *admixture* of another ſharp bitter ſubſtance. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **ADMO'NISH.** *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counſel againſt wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle *of*, or *againſt*, which is more rare, or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admoniſhed* him *againſt* that unſkilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them *admoniſh*, and before them ſet
The paths of righteouſneſs. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

But when he was *admoniſhed* by his ſubject *to deſcend*, he came down, gently circling in the air, and ſinging, to the ground. *Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paſt.*

ADMO'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] The perſon that admoniſhes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admoniſher*; a court-ſatyriſt fit for the gentle times of Auguſtus. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

ADMO'NISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often uſed.

But yet be wary in thy ſtudious care.—
—Thy grave *admoniſhments* prevail with me. *Shak. Hen.* V.

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admoniſhment*
Receive, with ſolemn purpoſe to obſerve
Immutably his ſovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 77.

ADMONI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counſel; gentle reproof.

They muſt give our teachers leave, for the ſaving of thoſe ſouls, to intermingle ſometimes, with other more neceſſary things, *admonition* concerning theſe not unneceſſary. *Hooker.*

From this *admonition* they took only occaſion to redouble their fault, and to ſleep again; ſo that, upon a ſecond and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unſeaſonable drowſineſs. *South's Sermons.*

ADMONI'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *admonition.*] A liberal diſpenſer of admonition; a general adviſer. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did ſeem at firſt to like no preſcript form of prayer at all, but thought it the beſt that their miniſter ſhould always be left at liberty to pray, as his own diſcretion did ſerve, their defender, and his aſſociates, have ſithence propoſed to the world a form as themſelves did like. *Hooker, b.* v. § 27.

ADMO'NITORY. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admoniſhes.

The ſentence of reaſon is either mandatory, ſhewing what muſt be done; or elſe permiſſive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the moſt convenient for us to do. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity, b.* i.

ADMURMURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whiſpering to another. *Dict.*

To **ADMO'VE.** *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another.

If, unto the powder of loadſtone or iron, we *admove* the north-pole of the loadſtone, the powders, or ſmall diviſions, will erect and conform themſelves thereto. *Vulgar Errours.*

ADO'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire.*]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon priſoner, whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainouſly cruel. *Sidney.*

They moved, and in the end perſuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themſelves by ſolemn oath. *Hooker, Pref.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein ſundry laws were made. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;
Not ſuff'ring all his eyes repoſe to take:
And aſk'd the ſtranger, who did reeds invent,
And whence began ſo rare an inſtrument. *Dryden.*

2. Buſtle; tumult; buſineſs; ſometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to ſee the end of this *ado*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatneſs of its power, helps nothing to eſtabliſh the power of thoſe that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous ſenſe, implying more tumult and ſhew of buſineſs, than the affair is worth; in this ſenſe it is generally uſed.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their ſeven points in my target, thus. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

We'll keep no great *ado*—a friend or two—
For, hark, Tybalt being ſlain ſo late,
It may be thought we held him careleſly,
Being our kinſman, if we revel much. *Romeo and Juliet.*

Come, come, ſays Puſs, without any more *ado*, 'tis time for me to go to breakfaſt; for cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* ii.

ADOLE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*adoleſcentia*, Lat.] The age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection. See **ADOLESCENCY.**

The ſons muſt have a tedious time of childhood and *adoleſcence*, before they can either themſelves aſſiſt their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of poſterity. *Bentley's Serm.*

ADOLE'SCENCY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *adoleſcence*.

He was ſo far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full ſtature, if we believe Joſephus, who places him in the laſt *adoleſcency*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 8.

To **ADO'PT.** *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a ſon by choice; to make him a ſon, who was not ſo by birth.

Were none of all my father's ſiſters left;
Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;
None by an uncle's or a grandame's ſide,
Yet I cou'd ſome *adopted* heir provide. *Dryd. Perſ. Sat.* vi.

2. To place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to ſomething elſe.

Whether, *adopted* to ſome neighb'ring ſtar,
Thou roll'ſt above us, in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in proceſſion fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'ns majeſtic pace;
Or call'd to more celeſtial bliſs,
Thou tread'ſt, with ſeraphims, the vaſt abyſs. *Dryden.*

We are ſeldom at eaſe from the ſolicitation of our natural or *adopted* deſires; but a conſtant ſucceſſion of uneaſineſſes, out of that ſtock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADO'PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted.*] After the manner of ſomething adopted.

Adoptedly, as ſchool-maids change their names,
By vain, though apt, affection. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

ADO'PTER. *n. ſ.* [from *adopt.*] He that gives ſome one by choice the rights of a ſon.

ADO'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's ſelf what is not native.

See the hell of having a falſe woman! My bed ſhall be abuſed, my coffers ranſacked, my reputation gnawn at; and I ſhall not only receive this villainous wrong, but ſtand under the *adoption* of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. The ſtate of being adopted.

In which time ſhe purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, tendance, kiſſing, to
O'ercome you with her ſhew: yes, and in time
(When ſhe had fitted you with her craft) to work
Her ſon into th' *adoption* of the crown. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

In every act of our chriſtian worſhip, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Chriſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADO'PTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his ſon.

It is impoſſible an elective monarch ſhould be ſo free and abſolute as an hereditary; no more than it is poſſible for a father to have ſo full power and intereſt in an *adoptive* ſon, as in a natural. *Bacon's Conſiderations on a War with Spain.*

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his ſon.

An adopted ſon cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ADO'RABLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

On theſe two, *viz.* the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, ſays the *adorable* Author of chriſtianity; and the Apoſtle ſays, the end of the law is charity. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

ADO'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adorable*] The quality of being adorable; worthineſs of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable.*] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, diſtinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and ſerviceable worſhip we name, for diſtinction ſake, whatſoever belongeth to the church, or publick ſociety, of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 4.

It is poſſible to ſuppoſe, that thoſe who believe a ſupreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Rom. Idolatry.*

2. Homage paid to perſons in high place or eſteem.

O ceremony, ſhew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O *adoration*!
Art thou nought elſe but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art leſs happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.
What drink'ſt thou oft, inſtead of homage ſweet,
But poiſon'd flattery? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

To **ADO'RE.** *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worſhip with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler*, Nº 57.

ADO'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *adore.*] Adoration; worſhip: a word ſcarcely uſed.

The prieſts of elder times deluded their apprehenſions with ſooth-ſaying, and ſuch oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement* of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

ADO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *adore.*] He that adores; a worſhipper: a term generally uſed in a low ſenſe; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being ſo far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profeſs myſelf her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Whilſt as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crouds ſpeak mighty Venus near;

I, her *adorer*, too devoutly ſtand
Faſt on the utmoſt margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worſhipper, in a ſerious ſenſe.

He was ſo ſevere an *adorer* of truth, as not to diſſemble; or to ſuffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he reſolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

To ADO'RN. *v.a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments.

He hath cloathed me with the garments of ſalvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteouſneſs, as a bridegroom decketh himſelf with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herſelf with her jewels. *Iſaiah*, lxi. 10.

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,
That ſhews more coſt than art;
Jewels at noſe and lips, but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To ſet out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or ſtatues of the invention of things uſeful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embelliſh with oratory or elegance of language.

This will ſupply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and deſcribed, in their diſcourſe. *Sprat's Hiſtory of the Royal Society.*

Thouſands there are in darker fame that dwell,
Whoſe names ſome nobler poem ſhall *adorn*;
For, though unknown to me, they ſure fought well. *Dryd.*

Ado'rnment. *n.ſ.* [from *adorn.*] Ornament; embelliſhment; elegance.

Which attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confuſed; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

She held the very garment of Poſthumus in more reſpect than my noble and natural perſon, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Ado'wn. *adv.* [from *a* and *down.*] Down; on the ground.

Thrice did ſhe ſink *adown* in deadly ſound,
And thrice he her reviv'd with buſy pain. *Fairy Queen.*

Ado'wn. *prep.* Down; towards the ground; from a higher ſituation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Aroſe, and dreſs'd herſelf in rich array;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her ſhoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd. Fab.*

Adre'ad. *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*; as, *aſide, athirſt, aſleep.*] In a ſtate of fear; frighted; terrified: now obſolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to ſuch a one an enemy, who would not ſpare, nor fear to kill ſo great a prince. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Adri'ft. *adv.* [from *a* and *driſt*, from *drive.*] Floating at random; as, any impulſe may drive.

Then, ſhall this mount
Of paradiſe, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, puſh'd by the horned flood;
With all his verdure ſpoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 832.

It ſeem'd a corps *adriſt* to diſtant ſight;
But at a diſtance who could judge aright. *Dryd. Fables.*

The cuſtom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adriſt*, and call their thoughts home from uſeleſs unattentive roving. *Locke on Education*, § 176.

ADROIT. *adj.* [French.] Dextrous; active; ſkilful.

An *adroit* ſtout fellow would ſometimes deſtroy a whole family, with juſtice apparently againſt him the whole time. *Jervas's Introduction to Don Quixote.*

Adro'itness. *n.ſ.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterity; readineſs; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, ſeem yet completely naturalized.

Adry'. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry.*] Athirſt; thirſty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them, that he was his humble ſervant, but his well-wiſher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spectator.*

Adsciti'tious. *adj.* [*adſcititius*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete ſomething elſe, though originally extrinſick; ſupplemental; additional.

Adstri'ction. *n.ſ.* [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To ADVA'NCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local ſenſe.

Now morn, her roſy ſteps in th' eaſtern clime
Advancing, ſow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Par. Loſt.*

2. To raiſe to preferment; to aggrandize.

The declaration of the greatneſs of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Eſther*, x. 2.

3. To improve.

What laws can be adviſed more proper and effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its higheſt perfection, than theſe precepts of chriſtianity? *Tillotſon.*

4. To heighten; to grace; to give luſtre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, ſo the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South's Sermons.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.

Theſe three laſt were ſlower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itſelf; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*

6. To propoſe; to offer to the publick.

I dare not *advance* my opinion againſt the judgment of ſo great an author; but I think it fair to leave the deciſion to the publick. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the ſpreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

To **Adva'nce.** *v. n.*

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whoſe vent'rous ſoul
No fears of magick art controul,
Advanc'd in open ſight. *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.

They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and ſwell themſelves with a little articulated air, ſhould not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and diſtinct ideas of thoſe entities. *Locke.*

Adva'nce. *n.ſ.* [from *to advance.*]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a reſolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

So, like the ſun's *advance*, your titles ſhow;
Which, as he riſes, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain thoſe eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the ſmiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walſh.*

His genius was below
The ſkill of every common beau;
Who, tho' he cannot ſpell, is wiſe
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

He has deſcribed the unworthy paſſion of the goddeſs Calypſo, and the indecent *advances* ſhe made to detain him from his own country. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* vii. *notes.*

3. Progreſſion; riſe from one point to another.

Our Saviour raiſed the ruler's daughter, the widow's ſon, and Lazarus; the firſt of theſe, when ſhe had juſt expired; the ſecond, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been ſome time buried. And having, by theſe gradual *advances*, manifeſted his divine power, he at laſt exerted the higheſt and moſt glorious degree of it; and raiſed himſelf alſo by his own all-quickening virtue, and according to his own expreſs prediction. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Men of ſtudy and thought, that reaſon right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their diſcoveries of it. *Locke of Human Underſtanding*, § 3.

4. Improvement; progreſs towards perfection.

The principle and object of the greateſt importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Adva'ncement. *n.ſ.* [*avancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement having begun about the time of the revolution, I had ſome ſhare in the honour of promoting it; and I obſerve, that it makes daily *advancements*, and, I hope, in time, will raiſe our language to the utmoſt perfection. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of being advanced; preferment.

During whoſe reign, the Percies of the North
Finding his uſurpation moſt unjuſt,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.* i.

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your *advancement*. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

4. Improvement.

Nor can we conceive it may be unwelcome unto thoſe honoured worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

Adva'ncer. *n.ſ.* [from *advance.*] He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king ſaid to his ſolicitor Bacon, who was his kinſman, How, tell me truly, what ſay you of your couſin that is gone? *Bacon's Apothegms.*

Let us add only this concerning this latter ſort, that they are greater *advancers* of defamatory deſigns, than the very firſt contrivers. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

ADVA'NTAGE. *n.ſ.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority; often with *of* or *over* before a perſon.

In the practical prudence of managing ſuch gifts, the laity may have ſome *advantage over* the clergy; whoſe experience is, and ought to be, leſs of this world than the others. *Sprat.*

All other ſorts and ſects of men would evidently have the *advantage of* us, and a much ſurer title to happineſs than we. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

2. Superiority gained by ſtratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wreſt it to their bad purpoſes. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

But ſpecially took he *advantage* of the night for ſuch privy attempts, inſomuch that the bruit of his manlineſs was ſpread every-where. 2 *Macc.* viii. 7.

It is a noble and a ſure defiance of a great malice, backed with a great intereſt; which yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own expectations of ſomething that is without him. *South's Sermons.*

As ſoon as he was got to Sicily, they ſent for him back; deſigning to take *advantage*, and proſecute him in the abſence of his friends. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

I beſeech you,
If you think fit, or that it may be done,
Give me *advantage* of ſome brief diſcourſe
With Deſdemona alone. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

4. Favourable circumſtances.

Like jewels to *advantage* ſet,
Her beauty by the ſhade does get. *Waller.*

A face, which is over-fluſhed, appears to *advantage* in the deepeſt ſcarlet, and the darkeſt complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 265.

True wit is nature to *advantage* dreſs'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well expreſs'd.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

5. Gain; profit.

For thou ſaidſt, what *advantage* will it be unto thee, and what profit ſhall I have, if I be cleanſed from my ſin? *Job.*

Certain it is, that *advantage* now ſits in the room of conſcience, and ſteers all. *South's Sermons.*

6. Overplus; ſomething more than the mere lawful gain.

O my gentle Hubert,
We owe thee much; within this wall of fleſh
There is a ſoul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shak.K.John.*

You ſaid, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

7. Preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

Much more ſhould the conſideration of this pattern arm us with patience againſt ordinary calamities; eſpecially if we conſider his example with this *advantage*, that though his ſufferings were wholly undeſerved, and not for himſelf but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotſon.*

To **Adva'ntage.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I ſet down to my lady: it ſhall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

The great buſineſs of the ſenſes being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wiſely ordered by nature, that pain ſhould accompany the reception of ſeveral ideas. *Locke.*

We ſhould have purſued ſome other way, more effectual, for diſtreſſing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourſelves. *Swift.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more eſteem;
Me nought *advantag'd*, miſſing what I aim'd. *Par. Reg.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground.

To ennoble it with the ſpirit that inſpires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the beſt capacities in which it is improveable. *Glanv. Scepſis Scientifica, Pref.*

Adva'ntaged. *adj.* [from *to advantage.*] Poſſeſſed of advantages.

In the moſt *advantaged* tempers, this diſpoſition is but comparative; whereas the moſt of men labour under diſadvantages, which nothing can rid them off. *Glan. Scep. Scient.*

Adva'ntage-ground. *n.ſ.* Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance.

This excellent man, who ſtood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbiſhoprick, or rather from that of his being commiſſioner of the treaſury, exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

Advanta'geous. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; uſeful; opportune; convenient.

The time of ſickneſs, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a ſeaſon of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increaſing ſpiritual life in the ſoul. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Here perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be atchiev'd
By ſudden onſet, either with hell-fire
To waſte his whole creation; or poſſeſs
All as our own. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii. *l.* 363.

2. It is uſed with relation to perſons, and followed by *to.*

Since every painter paints himſelf in his own works, 'tis *advantageous to* him to know himſelf, to the end that he may cultivate thoſe talents which make his genius. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

Advanta'geously. *adv.* [from *advantageous.*] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageouſly* ſituated, there being an eaſy paſſage from it to Ægypt, Æthiopia, Perſia, and India, by ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

Advanta'geousness. *n.ſ.* [from *advantageous.*] Quality of being advantageous; profitableneſs; uſefulneſs; convenience.

The laſt property, which qualifies God for the fitteſt object of our love, is, the *advantageouſneſs* of his to us, both in the preſent and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to ſomething; to become part of ſomething elſe, without being eſſential; to be ſuperadded.

A ſixth cauſe conſidered in judicature, is ſtiled an accidental cauſe; and the accidental of any act, is ſaid to be whatever *advenes* to the act itſelf already ſubſtantiated. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

Adve'nient. *adj.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advening; coming from outward cauſes; ſuperadded.

If to ſuppoſe the ſoul a diſtinct ſubſtance from the body, and extrinſically *advenient*, be a great error in philoſophy, almoſt all the world hath hitherto been miſtaken. *Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatiſm.*

Being thus divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by ſubtler deviſers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A'dvent. *n.ſ.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris.*] The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the *coming*; that is, the *coming* of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

Adve'ntine. *adj.* [from *advenio, adventum.*] Adventitious; that which is extrinſically added; that which comes from outward cauſes: a word ſcarcely in uſe.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and ſpirits of the body, it tendeth to diſſolution or notable alteration. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 836.

Adventi'tious. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; ſupervenient; extrinſically added, not eſſentially inherent.

Diſeaſes of continuance get an *adventitious* ſtrength from cuſtom, beſides their material cauſe from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet ſuch changes of colours, from whatſoever cauſe they proceed, may be properly enough taken in, to illuſtrate the preſent ſubject. *Boyle on Colours.*

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire
Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolneſs. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* v.

Of this we have an inſtance in the gem-kind; where, of all the many ſorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diverſities, as to luſtre, colour, and hardneſs, ariſing from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodw. Natural Hiſt.*

Adve'ntive. *n.ſ.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or perſon that comes from without: a word not now in uſe.

That the natives be not ſo many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* alſo. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

Adve'ntual. *adj.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the ſeaſon of advent.

I do alſo daily uſe one other collect; as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadrageſimal, paſchal, or pentecoſtal, for their proper ſeaſons. *Bp. Saunderſon upon Submiſſion to Uſurpers.*

ADVE'NTURE. *n.ſ.* [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general ſummoned three caſtles that were near: one deſperate of ſuccour, and not deſirous to diſpute the defence, preſently yielded; but two ſtood upon their *adventure.* *Sir John Hayward.*

2. In this ſenſe is uſed the phraſe, *at all adventures*; [*a l'adventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational ſcheme.

Blows flew *at all adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many ſcarce knowing their enemies from their friends *Sir John Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive this probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating *at all adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occaſion of caſual events; an enterpriſe in which ſomething muſt be left to hazard.

For I muſt love, and am reſolv'd, to try
My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure*, die. *Dryden's Fab.*

This noun, with all its derivatives, are frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture*, *venturous*.

To **Adve'nture.** *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]

1. To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,
Moſt mighty princeſs, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a falſe report. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to ſet the ſole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateneſs and tenderneſs. *Deut.* xxviii. 56.

2. In an active ſenſe, to put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life far, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. *Judges*, ix. 17.

3. It is often uſed with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himſelf*.

Adve'nturer. *n.ſ.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard; he that puts himſelf in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, ſaid he,
That hath his ſword through hard aſſay forgone,
And now hath vow'd, till he avenged be
Of that deſpight, never to wear none. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

The kings of England did not make the conqueſt of Ireland their own work; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other voluntaries, who came to ſeek their fortunes in Ireland. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

In this action, highly commendable, he intended to hazard his own action, that ſo the more eaſily he might win *adventurers*, who elſe were like to be leſs forward. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Had it not been for the Britiſh, which the late wars drew over, and of *adventurers* or ſoldiers ſeated here, the country had, by the laſt war, and plague, been left, in a manner, deſtitute. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants ſhall no more *advent'rers* be. *Dryden.*

Adve'nturous. *adj.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]

1. He that is inclined to adventures; and, conſequently, bold, daring, courageous.

At land and ſea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight;
Who often drew his ſword, and always for the right.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

2. Applied to things; that which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* ſong.
My humble verſe demands a ſofter theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling ſtream. *Addiſon.*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *adventurous.*] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and ſo would this be, if he durſt ſteal any thing *adventurouſly*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

ADVE'NTURESOME. *adj.* [from *adventure.*] The ſame with *adventurous*: a low word, ſcarcely uſed in writing.

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adventureſome.*] The quality of being adventureſome. *Dict.*

ADVERB. *n. ſ.* [*adverbium*, Lat.]

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and ſolely applied to the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the latitude of their ſignification, by the intimation of ſome circumſtance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we ſay, he runs *ſwiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuouſly*.

ADVE'RBIAL. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That which has the quality or ſtructure of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I ſhould think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *tremit*, did Virgil make uſe of ſo equivocal a ſyntax. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ADVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [from *adverſe.*] Contrary to; oppoſite to. *Dict.*

ADVERSA'RIA. *n. ſ.* [Lat. A book, as it ſhould ſeem, in which *Debtor* and *Creditor* were ſet in oppoſition.] A commonplace; a book to note in.

Theſe parchments are ſuppoſed to have been St. Paul's *adverſaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

ADVERSARY. *n. ſ.* [*adverſaire*, Fr. *adverſarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagoniſt; enemy: generally applied to thoſe that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controvertiſts or litigants: ſometimes to an opponent in ſingle combat. It may ſometimes imply an open profeſſion of enmity; as we ſay, a ſecret enemy is worſe than an open *adverſary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adverſary*
I come to cope. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Thoſe rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the ſelf-ſame now that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them againſt profane and deriding *adverſaries*, her own children have in deriſion. *Hooker*, *b.* I. § I.

Mean while th' *adverſary* of God and man,
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of higheſt deſign,
Puts on ſwift wings. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii. *l.* 620.

An *adverſary*, on the contrary, makes a ſtricter ſearch into us, and diſcovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 399.

ADVE'RSATIVE. *adj.* [*adverſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes ſome oppoſition or variety; as in this ſentence: *This diamond is orient*, but *it is rough*. *But* is an *adverſative* conjunction.

A'DVERSE. *adj.* [*adverſus*, Lat.] In proſe it has now the accent on the firſt ſyllable; in verſe it is accented on the firſt by *Shakeſpeare*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the laſt, by *Dryden*; on the firſt, by *Roſcommon*.

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in colliſion.

Was I for this nigh wreckt upon the ſea,
And twice, by *adverſe* winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime. *Shak. Henry* VI.

As when two polar winds blowing *adverſe*,
Upon the Cronian ſea together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 289.

With *adverſe* blaſt up-turns them from the South,
Notus and Afer. *Ibid. l.* 701.

A cloud of ſmoke envelopes either hoſt,
And all at once the combatants are loſt;
Darkling they join *adverſe*, and ſhock unſeen;
Courſers with courſers juſtling, men with men. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wiſh or deſire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is oppoſed to *proſperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I ſhall firſt
Be try'd in humble ſtate, and things *adverſe*;
By tribulations, injuries, inſults,
Contempts, and ſcorns, and ſnares, and violence. *Par. Reg.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men, or *adverſe* fate,
Sunk deep into the gulfs of an afflicted ſtate. *Roſcommon.*

3. Perſonally opponent; the perſon that counteracts another, or conteſts any thing.

Well ſhe ſaw her father was grown her *adverſe* party; and yet her fortune ſuch, as ſhe muſt favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

ADVE'RSITY. *n. ſ.* [*adverſité*, Fr.] Affliction; calamity; that is, oppoſition to our wiſhes.

1. The cauſe of our ſorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this ſenſe it may have a plural.

Let me embrace theſe ſour *adverſities*,
For wiſe men ſay, it is the wiſeſt courſe. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. The ſtate of unhappineſs; miſery.

Sweet are the uſes of *adverſity*,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *As You Like It.*

Concerning deliverance itſelf from all *adverſity*, we uſe not to ſay men are in *adverſity*, whenſoever they feel any ſmall hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when ſome notable affliction or croſs, ſome great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 48.

A remembrance of the good uſe he had made of proſperity, contributed to ſupport his mind under the heavy weight of *adverſity*, which then lay upon him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ADVE'RSLY. *adv.* [from *adverſe.*] In an adverſe manner; oppoſitely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and ſpend my malice in my breath. Meeting two ſuch wealſmen as you are, (I cannot call you Lycurguſſes) if the drink you give me touch my palate *adverſly*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **ADVE'RT.** *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to obſerve; with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert to* more than one thing, a particular view and examination of ſuch an innumerable number of vaſt bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now *to* the univerſal whole *advert*;
The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Witneſs, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We ſometimes ſay, *To* advert *the mind* to *an object*.

ADVE'RTENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *advert.*] Attention to; regard to; conſideration.

Chriſtianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may ſet its foot; allow but a ſober *advertence* to its propoſals, and it will move the whole world. *Decay of Piety.*

ADVE'RTENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *advert.*] The ſame with *advertence*. Attention; regard; heedfulneſs.

Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or elſe you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

To **ADVERTI'SE.** *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.] It is now ſpoken with the accent upon the laſt ſyllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the ſecond.

1. To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accuſative of the perſon informed.

The biſhop did require a reſpite,
Wherein he might the king his lord *advertiſe*,
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

As I by friends am well *advertiſed*,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
Biſhop of Exeter, his elder brother,
With many more confederates are in arms. *Shak. Rich.* III.

2. To inform; to give notice; with *of* before the ſubject of information.

The death of Selymus nothing ſuſpected, Ferhates, underſtanding that Solyman expected more aſſured advertiſement, ſent unto the other Baſſas; unto whom he declared the death of the emperor: *of* which they, by another meſſenger, *advertiſed* Solyman; firming thoſe letters with all their hands and ſeals. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They were to *advertiſe* the chief hero *of* the diſtreſſes of his ſubjects, occaſioned by his abſence, to crave his ſuccour, and ſolicit him to haſten his return. *Dryd. Pref. Dufreſn.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertiſement in the publick prints; as, *He* advertiſed *his loſs*.

ADVERTI'SEMENT, or **ADVE'RTISEMENT.** *n. ſ.* [*advertiſſement*, Fr.]

1. Inſtruction; admonition.

'Tis all men's office to ſpeak patience
To thoſe, that wring under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor ſufficiency,
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf: therefore give me no counſel;
My griefs are louder than *advertiſement*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that uſeth ſpies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make *advertiſement* of lies,
The prince's counſel all awry do go. *Sir John Davies.*

He had received *advertiſement*, that the party which was ſent for his relief from London, had received ſome bruſh in Somerſetſhire, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their ſeveral ſounds, ſerve for many kinds of *advertiſements*, in military affairs: the bells ſerve to proclaim a ſcare-fire; and, in ſome places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine ſervice; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTI'SER. *n. ſ.* [*advertiſeur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.
2. The paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVE'RTISING, or **ADVERTI'SING.** *part. adj.* [from *advertiſe.*] Active in giving intelligence; monitory: a word not now in uſe.

As I was then
Advertiſing, and holy to your buſineſs,
Not changing heart with habit, I am ſtill
Attornied at your ſervice. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To **ADVE'SPERATE.** *v. n.* [*adveſpero*, Lat.] To draw towards evening. *Dict.*

ADVI'CE. *n. ſ.* [*avis*, *advis*, Fr. from *adviſo*, low Latin.]

1. Counſel; inſtruction: except that inſtruction implies ſuperiority, and advice may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our watch up, and, by my *advice*,
Let us impart what we have ſeen to-night
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

O troubled, weak and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart
To worſe extremes with ſwifter ſteps would run;
Not ſav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent conſideration; as, he always acts with good *advice*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a ſpeed, with ſuch *advice* diſpos'd,
Such temperate order, in ſo fierce a courſe,
Doth want example. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

3. Conſultation; deliberation; with the particle *with*.

Great princes, for the moſt part, taking *advice with* workmen, with no leſs coſt, ſet their things together. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

4. Intelligence; as, the merchants received *advice* of their loſs. This ſenſe is ſomewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVI'CE-BOAT. *n. ſ.* A veſſel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE. *adj.* [from *adviſe.*] Prudent; fit to be adviſed.

Some judge it *adviſable* for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the beſt and ſureſt courſe; for ſtill the oftner, the better. *South's Sermons.*

It is not *adviſable* to reward, where men have the tenderneſs not to puniſh. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

ADVI'SABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adviſable.*] The quality of being adviſable, or fit; fitneſs; propriety.

To **ADVI'SE.** *v. a.* [*adviſer*, Fr.]

1. To counſel; with the particle *to* before the thing adviſed.

If you do ſtir abroad, go arm'd.——
———— Arm'd, brother!————
———— Brother, I *adviſe* you *to* the beſt. *Shak. K. Lear.*

I would *adviſe* all gentlemen *to* learn merchants accounts, and not to think it a ſkill that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I conſider the ſcruples and cautions I here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I *adviſed* you *to* ſomething which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Idem.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing; often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

You were *advis'd*, his fleſh was capable
Of wounds and ſcars; and that his forward ſpirit
Would lift him, where moſt trade of danger rang'd.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. *p.* ii.

Such diſcourſe bring on,
As may *adviſe* him *of* his happy ſtate;
Happineſs in his pow'r, left free to will. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

A poſting meſſenger diſpatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *advis'd* their aged prince. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **ADVI'SE.** *v. n.*

1. To conſult; with the particle *with* before the perſon conſulted; as, *he adviſed with his companions*.

2. To conſider; to deliberate.

Adviſe if this be worth
Attempting, or to ſit in darkneſs here,
Hatching vain empires. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

ADVI'SED. *participial adj.* [from *adviſe.*]

1. Acting with deliberation and deſign; prudent; wiſe.

Let his travel appear rather in his diſcourſe, than in his apparel or geſture; and, in his diſcourſe, let him be rather *adviſed* in his anſwers, than forward to tell ſtories. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

Th' Almighty Father, where he ſits
Shrin'd in his ſanctuary of heav'n ſecure,
Conſulting on the ſum of things foreſeen,
This tumult, and permitted all, *advis'd*. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* vi.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpoſe; acted with deſign.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe, ſleep, and move, we ſet forth the glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no expreſs purpoſe to make that our end, nor any *adviſed* determination therein to follow a law. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *p.* 49.

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight,
The ſelf-ſame way, with more *adviſed* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

ADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *adviſed.*] Deliberately; purpoſely; by deſign; prudently.

Surprize may be made by moving things, when the party is in haſte, and cannot ſtay to conſider *adviſedly* of that which is moved. *Bacon*, *Eſſay* xxiii.

Thou ſtileſt ſecond thoughts (which are by all allowed the beſt) a relapſe; and talkeſt of a quagmire, where no man ever ſtuck faſt; and accuſeſt conſtancy of miſchief in what is natural, and *adviſedly* undertaken. *Sir John Suckling.*

ADVI'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adviſed.*] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modeſtly tender their thoughts to the conſideration of thoſe that are in authority; to whoſe care it belongeth, in preſcribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all juſt *adviſedneſs* and moderation. *Saunderſon's Judgment in one View.*

ADVI'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adviſement*, Fr.]

1. Counſel; information.

Mote I wote,
What ſtrange adventure do ye now purſue?
Perhaps my ſuccour, or *adviſement* meet,
Mote ſtead you much your purpoſe to ſubdue. *Fairy Queen.*

I will, according to your *adviſement*, declare the evils, which ſeem moſt hurtful. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

2. It is taken likewiſe, in old writers, for prudence and circumſpection. It is now, in both ſenſes, antiquated.

ADVI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *adviſe.*] The perſon that adviſes, or gives counſel; a counſellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,
And with himſelf, his beſt *adviſer*, talks. *Waller.*

They never fail of their moſt artful and indefatigable addreſs, to ſilence this impertinent *adviſer*, whoſe ſeverity awes their exceſſes. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be ſick, great Greatneſs!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'ſt thou the fiery fever will go out,
With titles blown from *adulation?* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

They who flattered him moſt before, mentioned him now with the greateſt bitterneſs, and called him now the corrupter of the king, and betrayer of the people; without imputing the leaſt crime to him, committed ſince the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now. *Clarendon.*

ADULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer. *Dict.*

A'DULATORY. *adj.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADU'LT. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; paſt the age of infancy and weakneſs.

They would appear leſs able to approve themſelves, not only to the confeſſor, but even to the catechiſt, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority; as having ſcarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, ſince they conned them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by theſe applauded ſchools, 'tis ſaid,
This ſingle crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult*, (ſo chance, it ſeems, enjoin'd)
Did, male and female, propagate their kind. *Blackmore.*

ADU'LT. *n. ſ.* A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength; ſometimes full grown: a word uſed chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depreſſion of the cranium, without a fracture, can but ſeldom occur; and then it happens to children, whoſe bones are more pliable and ſoft than thoſe of *adults*. *Sharp's Surg.*

ADU'LTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adult.*] The ſtate of being adult. See ADOLESCENCE. *Dict.*

To **ADU'LTER.** *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not claſſical.

His chaſte wife
He *adulters* ſtill: his thoughts lye with a whore. *B. Johnſ.*

ADU'LTERANT. *n. ſ.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The perſon or thing which adulterates.

To **ADU'LTERATE.** *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!
Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John;
And with her golden hand hath pluckt on France. *Shak.*

2. To corrupt by ſome foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-aſhes, bought of them that ſell it in ſhops, who are not ſo fooliſhly knaviſh, as to *adulterate* them with ſaltpetre, which is much dearer than pot-aſhes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be compoſed to ſuch an advantage of conſtitution, that it ſhould not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this ſecond nature would alter the craſis of his underſtanding. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica*, c. xvi.

The preſent war has ſo *adulterated* our tongue with ſtrange words, that it would be impoſſible for one of our great grandfathers to know what his poſterity have been doing. *Spectat.*

ADU'LTERATE. *adj.* [from *To adulterate.*]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am poſſeſs'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of luſt;
Being ſtrumpeted by thy contagion. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

That inceſtuous, that *adulterate* beaſt. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Corrupted with ſome foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

They will have all their gold and ſilver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home: for we are determined not to purchaſe it with our manufactures. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ADU'LTERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or ſtate of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate.*]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal ſimple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting: but if it be done avowedly, and without diſguiſing, it may be a great ſaving of the richer metal. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 798.

2. The ſtate of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such tranſlations are like the *adulteration* of the nobleſt wines, where ſomething of the colour, ſpirit, and flavour, will remain; and, while they pleaſe ſome injudicious palates, do only raiſe the indignation of every good taſte. *Felton on Claſſ.*

ADU'LTERER. *n. ſ.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The perſon guilty of adultery.

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold,
The wife by her procuring huſband ſold;
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer's* deed
Of land to her, the cuckold may ſucceed. *Dryden's Juv.*

ADU'LTERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when ſhe was aſked, What was the puniſhment for *adultereſſes?* There are no ſuch things here. *Government of the Tongue*, § 3.

A robe of tiſſue, ſtiff with golden wire;
An upper veſt, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd *adult'reſs* brought;
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought.
Dryden's Virgil.

ADU'LTERINE. *n. ſ.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adultereſs: a term of canon law.

ADU'LTEROUS. *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

Th' *adulterous* Antony, moſt large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noſes it againſt us. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

An *adulterous* perſon is tied to reſtitution of the injury, ſo far as it is reparable; and to make proviſion for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whoſe faith th' *adult'rous* youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride? *Dryden.*

ADULTERY. *n. ſ.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married perſon.

All thy domeſtic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adult'ry*, with the ſervant's theft;
And (the moſt racking thought, which can intrude)
Forget falſe friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryd. Juv.*

ADU'MBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate.*] That which gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To **ADU'MBRATE.** *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To ſhadow out; to give a ſlight likeneſs; to exhibit a faint reſemblance, like that which ſhadows afford of the bodies which they repreſent.

Heaven is deſigned for our reward, as well as reſcue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all thoſe poſitive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adumbrate.*]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make ſome *adumbration* of that we mean, the interiour is rather an impulſion or contuſion of the air, than an eliſion or ſection of the ſame. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 187.

2. The ſlight and imperfect repreſentation of a thing; a faint ſketch.

The obſervers view but the backſide of the hangings; the right one is on the other ſide the grave: and our knowledge is but like thoſe broken ends; at beſt a moſt confuſed *adumbration.* *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

Thoſe of the firſt ſort have ſome *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetable have of the ſenſible. *Hale's Orig.*

ADUNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being united; union: a word of little uſe.

When, by glaciation, wood, ſtraw, duſt, and water, are ſuppoſed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cauſe any real union or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice; the other bodies, being accidentally preſent in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADU'NCITY. *n. ſ.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; flexure inwards; hookedneſs.

There can be no queſtion, but the *aduncity* of the pounces, and beaks of the hawks, is the cauſe of the great and habitual immorality of thoſe animals. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

ADU'NQUE. *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds that are ſpeakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the reſt not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 238.

A'DVOCACY. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little uſe.

If any there are who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the ſtars do fall, they ſhall not want herein the applauſe or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

ADVOCATE. *n. ſ.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that perſon who has the pleading and management of a judicial cauſe. In a ſtrict way of ſpeaking, only that perſon is ſtiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cauſe, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in Engliſh, a perſon of the long robe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Learn what thou ow'ſt thy country and thy friend;
What's requiſite to ſpare, and what to ſpend:
Learn this; and, after, envy not the ſtore
Of the greas'd *advocate* that grinds the poor. *Dryd. Perſ.*

2. He that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator.

If ſhe dares truſt me with her little babe,
I'll ſhew't the king, and undertake to be
Her *advocate* to th' loudeſt. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Of the ſeveral forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cauſe ſeems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by freſher experience. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

3. It is uſed with the particle *for* before the perſon or thing in whoſe favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And *advocates for* folly dead and gone. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

4. In the ſcriptural and ſacred ſenſe, it ſtands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his *advocate*,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

ADVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The office of pleading; plea; apology.

Alas! thrice gentle Caſſio,
My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor ſhould I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shak. Othello.*

ADVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*advolo, advolatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to ſomething. *Dict.*

ADVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVO'UTRY. *n. ſ.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the moſt perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

ADVOWE'. *n. ſ.* He that has the right of advowſon. See ADVOWSON.

ADVO'WSON, or **ADVO'WZEN.** *n. ſ.* [In common law.]

A right to preſent to a benefice, and ſignifies as much as *Jus Patronatûs.* In the canon law, it is ſo termed, becauſe they that originally obtained the right of preſenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed ſometimes *Patroni*, ſometimes *Advocati.* *Cowell.*

To **ADU'RE.** *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor ſcorch, doth mellow, and not *adure.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 319.

ADU'ST. *adj.* [*aduſtus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire, ſcorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and ſuch a heat as will not make the body *aduſt*, or *fragile.* *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *aduſt*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philoſophical ſenſe, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *aduſt*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like. *Quincy.*

To eaſe the ſoul of one oppreſſive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a ſtate.
The ſame *aduſt* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See ADUST.]

1. Burnt; ſcorched; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with ſubtle art
Concocted, and *aduſted*, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into ſtore convey'd. *Par. Loſt.*

2. Hot, as the complexion.

In regard they are but the fruits of *aduſted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindictive ſpirit, Helia needs not much care for them; beſides, ſhe muſt give loſers leave to ſpeak. *Howell.*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *aduſt.*] That which may be aduſted, or burnt up. *Dict.*

ADU'STION. *n. ſ.* [from *aduſt.*] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a conſequent of a burning colliquative fever; the ſofter parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *aduſtion*, upon the drier and fleſhy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ADZ. *n. ſ.* See ADDICE.

AE, or **Æ.** A diphthong of very frequent uſe in the Latin language, which ſeems not properly to have any place in the Engliſh; ſince the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of uſe, being changed to *e* ſimple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the ſame manner, altered, as in *equator, equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas.*

Æ'GLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [written inſtead of *eclogue*, from a miſtaken etymology.] A paſtoral; a dialogue in verſe between goatherds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwiſe to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furniſh our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Æ'GILOPS. *n. ſ.* [αἰγίλωψ, Gr. ſignifying goat-eyed, the goat being ſubject to this ailment.]

A tumour or ſwelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the noſe, either with or without an inflammation: alſo a plant ſo called, for its ſuppoſed virtues againſt ſuch a diſtemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *n. ſ.* An ointment conſiſting only of honey, verdigreaſe, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or **EAL,** or **AL.**

In compound names, as πᾶν in the Greek compounds, ſignifies *all*, or *altogether.* So *Ælwin* is a *compleat conqueror: Albert, all illuſtrious: Aldred, altogether reverend: Alfred, altogether peaceful.* To theſe *Pammachius, Pancratius, Pamphilius*, &c. do in ſome meaſure anſwer. *Gibſ. Camd.*

ÆLF, (which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf, welph, hulph, hilp, helfe*, and, at this day, *helpe*) implies aſſiſtance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorius*, and *Ælfwold*, an *auxiliary governour: Ælfgiſa*, a *lender of aſſiſtance:* with which *Boetius, Symmachus, Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ÆNI'GMA. See ENIGMA.

AE'RIAL. *adj.* [*aërius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
With terrour through the dark *aerial* hall. *Par. Loſt.*

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro' the *aerial* or the wat'ry ſky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickneſs of the air, or *aerial* interval, of the glaſſes at that ring. *Newton's Opticks.*

Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles, than animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing ſong purſues,
Aerial honey, and ambroſial dews. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright *aerial* ſpirits live inſpher'd,
In regions mild, of calm and ſerene air. *Par. Regained.*

Aerial animals may be ſubdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here ſubterranean works and cities ſee,
There towns *aerial* on the waving tree. *Eſſay on Man.*

5. High; elevated in ſituation, and therefore in the air.

A ſpacious city ſtood, with firmeſt walls,
Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial ſpires, and citadels, the ſeat
Of kings and heroes reſolute in war. *Philips.*

A'ERIE. *n. ſ.* [*airie*, Fr.]

The proper word in hawks and other birds of prey for that which we generally call a neſt in other birds. *Cowell.*

AERO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

A'EROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μάντις, Gr.] The art of divining by the air. *Dict.*

AERO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring the air. *Dict.*

AERO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and σκέπτω, Gr.] The obſervation of the air. *Dict.*

Æ'THIOPS-MINERAL. *n. ſ.*

A medicine ſo called, from its dark colour, prepared of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have uſed it moſt, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES. *n. ſ.* [ἀετός, an eagle.] Eagle-ſtone. It is about the bigneſs of a cheſnut, and hollow, with ſomewhat in it that rattles upon ſhaking. *Quincy.*

AFA'R. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far.*] See FAR.

1. At a great diſtance.

So ſhaken as we are, ſo wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe ſhort-winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in ſtrouds *afar* remote? *Shak. H.* IV.

We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary; inſomuch as in liſtening to attain a ſound *afar* off, men hold their breath. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 284.

2. To a great diſtance.

Hector haſtened to relieve his boy;
Diſmiſs'd his burniſh'd helm that ſhone *afar*,
The pride of warriours, and the pomp of war. *Dryden.*

3. From afar; from a diſtant place.

The rough Vulturnus, furious in its courſe,
With rapid ſtreams divides the fruitful grounds,
And *from afar* in hollow murmur ſounds. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

4. Afar off; remotely diſtant.

Much ſuſpecting his ſecret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but ſecretly and *afar off*, and to be governed as occaſions ſhould vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

AFE'ARD. *participial adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven ſent
A flake of fire, that flaſhing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almoſt made *afeard.* *Fairy Queen.*

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horridly *afeard?* Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three ſuch enemies again, as Douglas, Percy, and Glendower? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Till he cheriſh too much beard,
And make Love, or me *afeard.* *Ben. Johnſ. Underwoods.*

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

Fear is deſcribed by Spenſer to ride in armour, at the claſhing whereof he looks *afeard of* himſelf. *Peacham.*

It is now obſolete; the laſt authour whom I have found uſing it, is *Sedley.*

A'FER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The ſouthweſt wind.

With adverſe blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
Notus, and Afer, black with thund'rous clouds,
From Sierra Liona. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

AFFABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] See AFFABLE. The quality of being affable; eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility; condeſcenſion. It is commonly uſed of ſuperiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her *affability* and baſhful modeſty,
Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

He was of a moſt flowing courteſy and *affability* to all men, and ſo deſirous to oblige them, that he did not enough conſider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the perſon. *Clarendon.*

All inſtances of charity, ſweetneſs of converſation, *affability*, admonition, all ſignifications of tenderneſs, care and watchfulneſs, muſt be expreſſed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impoſſible for a publick miniſter to be ſo open and eaſy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an *affability* of addreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FFABLE. *adj.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. It is uſed of ſuperiours.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair ſpoken, and would uſe ſtrange ſweetneſs and blandiſhment of words, where he deſired to affect or perſuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is Baptiſta Minola,
An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gentle to me, and *affable* hath been
Thy condeſcenſion, and ſhall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Auguſtus appeared, looking round him with a ſerene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

A'FFABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affable.*] Courteſy; affability.

A'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable.*] In an affable manner; courteouſly; civilly.

A'FFABROUS. *adj.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete; finiſhed in a workman-like manner. *Dict.*

AFFABULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. It is uſed for both private and publick matters.

I was not born for courts or great *affairs*;
I pay my debts, believe, and ſay my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly aſſiſt every one in ranging, diſpoſing, and managing all human *affairs.* *Watts's Logick.*

What St. John's ſkill in ſtate *affairs*,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their ſinking country lent,
Was all deſtroy'd by one event. *Swift.*

To **AFFEA'R.** *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a ſanction to; to eſtabliſh: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure;
For goodneſs dares not check thee!
His title is *affear'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

AFFE'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affect.*]

1. Affection; paſſion; ſenſation.

It ſeemeth that as the feet have a ſympathy with the head; ſo the wriſts have a ſympathy with the heart; we ſee the *affects* and paſſions of the heart and ſpirits are notably diſcloſed by the pulſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 97.

2. Quality; circumſtance.

I find it difficult to make out one ſingle ulcer, as authors deſcribe it, without other ſymptoms or *affects* joined to it. *Wiſem.*

This is only the antiquated word for *affection.*

To **AFFE'CT.** *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio, affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The ſun
Had firſt his precept ſo to move, ſo ſhine,
As might *affect* the earth with cold, and heat,
Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; ſo far as theſe qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons.*

Yet even thoſe two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other with the ſame force and vigour, as they would do at the ſame diſtance in any other ſituation imaginable. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. To move the paſſions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with the idea of his appearing in the preſence of that Being, whom none can ſee and live; he muſt be much more *affected*, when he conſiders, that this Being whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or puniſh him accordingly. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 513.

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: ſpoken of perſons.

Atrides broke
His ſilence next, but ponder'd ere he ſpoke:
Wiſe are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But this proud man *affects* imperial ſway. *Dryden's Iliad.*

4. To tend to; to endeavour after: ſpoken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as, the globe of the earth and ſea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love; to regard with fondneſs.

That little which ſome of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning ſuch matter as the ſacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful ſort *affect.* *Hooker, b.* i.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience riſe. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Think not that wars we love, and ſtrife *affect*;
Or that we hate ſweet peace. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we moſt *affect.* *Dryd. Wife of Bath.*

6. To make a ſhew of ſomething; to ſtudy the appearance of any thing; with ſome degree of hypocriſy.

Another nymph, amongſt the many fair,
Before the reſt *affected* ſtill to ſtand,
And watch'd my eye preventing my command. *Prior.*

Theſe often carry the humour ſo far, till their *affected* coldneſs and indifference quite kills all the fondneſs of a lover. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 171.

The conſcious huſband, whom like ſymptoms ſeize,
Charges on her the guilt of their diſeaſe;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal ſecret from her heart. *Granville.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner.

Spenſer, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

8. To convict of ſome crime; to attaint with guilt: a phraſe merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promiſed and not paid, the huſband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents ſhall become inſolvent by ſome misfortune, ſhe ſhall have alimony, unleſs you can *affect* them with fraud, in promiſing what they knew they were not able to perform. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

AFFECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with ſound judgment, miſliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cauſe thereof hath been ſomewhat elſe than only *affectation* of diſſimilitude. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 7.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleaſure of ſolitude, among thoſe who cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed qualified for paſſing life in that manner. *Spectator*, Nº 264.

Affe'cted. *participial adj.* [from *affect.*]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally diſpoſed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected*;
'Tis they have put him on the old man's death,
To have th' expence and waſte of his revenues. *Shakeſp.*

He was aſſured, that the model they ſeemed *affected* to in their directory, was not like to any of their foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.

Theſe antick, liſping, *affected* phantaſies, theſe new tuners of accents. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

3. In a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady.*

Affe'ctedly. *adv.* [from *affected.*] In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are ſo willing it ſhould be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

Some indeed have been ſo *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have ſtolen their death, in hopes to be eſteemed immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 10.

By talking ſo familiarly of one hundred and ten thouſand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

Affe'ctedness. *n. ſ.* [from *affected.*] The quality of being affected, or of making falſe appearances.

AFFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe, or agent. This general ſenſe is little in uſe.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;
And others, when the bag-pipe ſings i' th' noſe,
Cannot contain their urine, for *affection*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Paſſion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: Moſt wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But ſoon through ſufferance grow to fearful end. *Fairy Qu.*

Impute it to my late ſolitary life, which is prone to *affections*. *Sidney, b.* i.

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with ſuch like, being, as it were, the ſundry faſhions and forms of appetite, can neither riſe at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet chooſe but riſe at the ſight of ſome things. *Hooker, b.* i.

To ſpeak truth of Cæſar,
I have not known when his *affections* ſway'd
More than his reaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Zeal ought to be compoſed of the higheſt degrees of pious *affections*; of which ſome are milder and gentler, ſome ſharper and more vehement. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I can preſent nothing beyond this to your *affections*, to excite your love and deſire. *Tillotſon.*

3. Love; kindneſs; good-will to ſome perſon; often with *to*, or *towards*, before the perſon.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath anſwer'd my *affection*. *Shakeſpeare.*

My king is tangl'd in *affection to*
A creature of the queen's lady Anne Bullen. *Shakeſp.*

What warmth is there in your *affection towards* any of theſe princely ſuitors? *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Make his intereſt depend upon mutual *affection* and good correſpondence with others. *Collier on General Kindneſs.*

Nor at firſt ſight, like moſt, admires the fair;
For you he lives, and you alone ſhall ſhare
His laſt *affection*, as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; paſſionate regard.

I have reaſon to diſtruſt mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection to* this cauſe. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Set your *affection* upon my words; deſire them, and ye ſhall be inſtructed. *Wiſdom*, vi. 11.

His integrity to the king was without blemiſh, and his *affection to* the church ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it. *Cla.*

All the precepts of chriſtianity command us to moderate our paſſions, to temper our *affections towards* all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a ſtudent be under the influence of warm *affection to* things of ſenſe, when he comes to the ſearch of truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. State of the mind, in general.

There grows,
In my moſt ill compos'd *affection*, ſuch
A ſtanchleſs avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

The man that hath no muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils;
The motions of his ſpirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus:
Let no ſuch man be truſted. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateneſs which is attributed to what they deliver, muſt be reſtrained to what they teach, concerning thoſe purely mathematical diſciplines, arithmetick and geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abſtractedly conſidered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being neceſſary to conduct the voice to the ſhape of its cavity, neceſſarily gives the voice ſome particular *affection* of ſound in its paſſage before it come to the lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

God may have joined immaterial ſouls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from thoſe different laws of union, there will ariſe quite different *affections*, and natures, and ſpecies of the compound beings. *Bentley's Serm.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cauſe.

It ſeemed to me a venereal gonorrhæa, and others thought it aroſe from ſome ſcorbutical *affection*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

8. Lively repreſentation in painting.

Affection is the lively repreſentment of any paſſion whatſoever, as if the figures ſtood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a ſtage. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Affe'ctionate. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection.*]

1. Full of affection; ſtrongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and deſire to pleaſe him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that, in their hatred of ſin, men may be ſometimes too paſſionate. *Sprat's Ser.*

2. Strongly inclined to; diſpoſed to; with the particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it preſently took fire, being *affectionate*, of old, *to* the war of France. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Fond; tender.

He found me ſitting, beholding this picture, I know not with how *affectionate* countenance, but, I am ſure, with a moſt *affectionate* mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly
Affectionate, and undeſiring bear
The moſt delicious morſel to their young. *Thomſ. Spring.*

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of providence for our happineſs, with what wonder muſt we obſerve the little effect it has on men? *Rogers's Sermons.*

Affe'ctionately. *adv.* [from *affectionate.*] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

Affe'ctionateness. *n. ſ.* [from *affectionate.*] The quality or ſtate of being affectionate; fondneſs; tenderneſs; good-will; benevolence.

Affe'ctioned. *adj.* [from *affection.*]

1. Affected; conceited. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

An *affectioned* aſs that cons ſtate without book, and utters it by great ſwaths. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. Inclined; mentally diſpoſed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Rom.* xii. 10.

Affe'ctiously. *adv.* [from *affect.*] In an affecting manner. *Dict.*

Affe'ctive. *adj.* [from *affect.*] That which affects; that which ſtrongly touches. It is generally uſed for painful.

Pain is ſo uneaſy a ſentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment: and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* ſentiments ſhould have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

Affectuo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *affectuous.*] Paſſionateneſs. *Dict.*

Affe'ctuous. *adj.* [from *affect.*] Full of paſſion; as, an *affectuous* ſpeech: a word little uſed.

To **Affe're.** *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, ſignifying to confirm. See **Afeard.**

Affe'rors. *n. ſ.* [from *affere.*]

Such as are appointed in court-leets, *&c.* upon oath, to mulct ſuch as have committed faults arbitrarily puniſhable, and have no expreſs penalty ſet down by ſtatute. *Cowell.*

AFFI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won,
Accord of friends, conſent of parents ſought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

2. Truſt in general; confidence; ſecure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal.—
—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance*?
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed. *Shakeſp.*

3. Truſt in the divine promiſes and protection. To this ſenſe it is now almoſt confined.

It receives him into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent ſinners, and aſſiſtance promiſed, and engaged, and beſtowed upon very eaſy conditions, *viz.* humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him. *Hammond's Fund.*

There can be no ſurer way to ſucceſs, than by diſclaiming all confidence in ourſelves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **Affi'ance.** *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance.*]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promiſe to marriage.

To me, ſad maid, or rather widow ſad,
He was *affianced* long time before,
And ſacred pledges he both gave and had;
Falſe, errant knight, infamous, and forſwore. *Fairy Q.*

Her ſhould Angelo have married; was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the ſolemnity, his brother was wrecked, having, in that veſſel, the dowry of his ſiſter. *Shakeſp.*

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, ſecurely reſt,
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly gueſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Affi'ancer. *n. ſ.* [from *affiance.*] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Dict.*

Affida'tion. } *n. ſ.* [from *affido*, Lat. See **Affied.**] Mu-
Affida'ture. } tual contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

Affida'vit. *n. ſ.* [*affidavit* ſignifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath.*] A declaration upon oath.

You ſaid, if I return'd next 'ſize in Lent,
I ſhould be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters ſhould take place
Of *affidavits*. *Donne.*

Count Rechteren ſhould have made *affidavit* that his ſervants had been affronted, and then Monſieur Meſnager would have done him juſtice. *Spectator*, N° 481.

Affi'ed. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Lat. Bracton uſing the phraſe *affidare mulieres.*] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and ſuch aſſurance ta'en,
As ſhall with either part's agreement ſtand. *Shakeſp.*

Affilia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a ſon. *Chambers.*

A'ffinage. *n. ſ.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dict.*

Affi'ned. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,
Thou doſt deliver more or leſs than truth,
Thou art no ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Affi'nity. *n. ſ.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the huſband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to thoſe of the huſband. It is oppoſed to *conſanguinity*, or relation by birth.

In this ſenſe it has ſometimes the particle *with*, and ſometimes *to*, before the perſon to whom the relation is contracted.

And Solomon made *affinity with* Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. 1 *Kings*, iii. 1.

They had left none alive, who had ſet his hand to their ſervitude, by the blindeſs of rage killing many guiltleſs perſons, either for *affinity to* the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A breach firſt with Spain, and not long after with France itſelf, notwithſtanding ſo ſtrait an *affinity*, ſo lately treated with the one, and actually accompliſhed with the other; as if indeed (according to that pleaſant maxim of ſtate) kingdoms were never married. *Wotton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; reſemblance to: ſpoken of things.

The Britiſh tongue, or Welſh, as we now call it, was in uſe only in this iſland, having great *affinity with* the old Gallick. *Camden.*

All things that have *affinity with* the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. *Bacon, Eſſay* xxiv.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity* with that of poetry. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Man is more diſtinguiſhed by devotion than by reaſon, as ſeveral brute creatures diſcover ſomething like reaſon, though they betray not any thing that bears the leaſt *affinity to* devotion. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 201.

To **AFFI'RM.** *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently; oppoſed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elve. *Shak. Hen.* V.

To **Affi'rm.** *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: oppoſed to *reverſe* or *repeal*.

The houſe of peers hath a power of judicature in ſome caſes, properly to examine and then to *affirm*; or, if there be cauſe, to reverſe the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this ſenſe we ſay, *to affirm the truth.*

Affi'rmable. *adj.* [from *affirm.*] That which may be affirmed.

Thoſe attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when preſent, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though paſt. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Affi'rmance. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation; oppoſed to *repeal*.

This ſtatute did but reſtore an ancient ſtatute, which was itſelf alſo made but in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

Affi'rmant. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

Affirma'tion. *n. ſ.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: oppoſed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouching, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and leſs attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. The poſition affirmed.

That he ſhall receive no benefit from Chriſt, is the *affirmation*, whereon his deſpair is founded; and one way of removing this diſmal apprehenſion, is, to convince him, that Chriſt's death, if he perform the condition required, ſhall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.*

The learned in the laws of our land obſerve, that our ſtatutes ſometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hooker.*

Affi'rmative. *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

1. That which affirms, oppoſed to *negative*; in which we uſe the *affirmative*, that is, *the affirmative poſition.*

For the *affirmative*, we are now to anſwer ſuch proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*

Whether there are ſuch things or not, 'tis ſufficient for my purpoſe, that many have believed the *affirmative*. *Dryden's Preface to Tyrannick Love.*

2. That which can or may be affirmed: a ſenſe uſed chiefly in ſcience.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vaniſh or ceaſe, there negative ones begin: ſo in mechanicks, where attraction ceaſes, there a repulſive virtue ought to ſucceed. *Newton.*

3. Applied to perſons; he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; poſitive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modeſtly and temperately, according to the degree of that perſuaſion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reaſon, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

Affi'rmatively. *adv.* [from *affirmative.*] In an affirmative manner; on the poſitive ſide; not negatively.

The reaſon of man hath no ſuch reſtraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the laſt heavens, but alſo denying there is any vacuity within them. *Vulgar Errours.*

Affi'rmer. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at moſt, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick.*

To **Affi'x.** *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end, or *à poſteriori*; to ſubjoin.

He that has ſettled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to diſcern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men conſtantly *affixed* applauſe and diſgrace where they ought, this principle would have a very good influence on the publick conduct of men; though on ſecret villanies it lays no reſtraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Affi'x. *n. ſ.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A term of grammar; ſomething united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affixa*, to denote the pronouns poſſeſſive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Gram.*

Affi'xion. *n. ſ.* [from *affix.*]

1. The act of affixing.
2. The ſtate of being affixed. *Dict.*

Affla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*afflo*, *afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLA'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy. *Dict.*

To **AFFLI'CT.** *v. a.* [*afflicto*, *afflictum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

In the ſeventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye ſhall *afflict* your ſouls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a ſtranger that ſojourneth among you. *Leviticus*, xvi. 29.

Give not over thy mind to heavineſs, and *afflict* not thyſelf in thine own counſel. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxx. 21.

For a father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child ſoon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to thoſe that were under him, ceremonies and ſacrifices. *Wiſdom.*

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to puniſh the ſin of idolatry in others. *Hooker, b.* v. § 17.

O coward conſcience! how doſt thou *afflict* me?
The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,
And my heart labours with a ſudden ſigh. *Prior.*

2. The paſſive *to be afflicted*, has often *at* before the cauſal noun.

The mother was ſo *afflicted at* the loſs of a fine boy, who was her only ſon, that ſhe died for grief of it. *Spectator.*

Affli'ctedness. *n. ſ.* [from *afflicted.*] The ſtate of affliction, or of being afflicted; ſorrowfulneſs; grief.

Affli'cter. *n. ſ.* [from *afflict.*] The perſon that afflicts.

Affli'ction. *n. ſ.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow; calamity.

To the fleſh, as the Apoſtle himſelf granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which cauſeth fear, teacheth to pray againſt all adverſity. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

We'll bring you to Windſor, to one Mr. Brook, that you have cozened of money; I think, to repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. The ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs; miſery; oppoſed to *proſperity*.

Beſides you know,
Proſperity's the very bond of love,
Whoſe freſh complexion, and whoſe heart together
Affliction alters. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Where ſhall we find the man that bears *affliction*,
Great and majeſtic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addiſ. Cato.*

Some virtues are only ſeen in *affliction*, and ſome in proſperity. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 257.

Affli'ctive. *adj.* [from *afflict.*] That which cauſes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dreſſed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the leſs a duty. *South.*

Nor find
Where to retire themſelves, or where appeaſe
Th' *afflictive* keen deſire of food, expos'd
To winds, and ſtorms, and jaws of ſavage death. *Philips.*

Reſtleſs Proſerpine—
—On the ſpacious land and liquid main,
Spreads ſlow diſeaſe, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

A'ffluence. *n. ſ.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourſe. It is almoſt always uſed figuratively.

I ſhall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noiſed. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; ſtream of wealth; plenty.

Thoſe degrees of fortune, which give fulneſs and *affluence* to one ſtation, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or eaſe, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inſpirit ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

A'ffluency. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *affluence*.

AFFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the enſuing body; which are afterwards to be increaſed and raiſed to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood, that is tranſmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I ſee thee, Lord and end of my deſire,
Loaded and bleſt with all the *affluent* ſtore,
Which human vows at ſmoaking ſhrines implore. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

A'FFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to ſome place; affluence.
2. That which flows to another place.

The cauſe hereof cannot be a ſupply by procreations; *ergo*, it muſt be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

AFFLU'XION. *n. ſ.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either ſimple, conſiſting of an hot and ſanguineous *affluxion*, or elſe denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **AFFO'RD.** *v. a.* [*affourrer*, *affourrager*, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the ſoil affords grain*; *the trees afford fruits.* This ſeems to be the primitive ſignification.
2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good ſenſe, and ſometimes in a bad, not properly.

So ſoon as Maurmon there arrived, the door
To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the conſolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and ſecurity; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* deſpair and remedileſs calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

3. To be able to ſell. It is uſed always with reference to ſome certain price; as, *I can afford this for leſs than the other.*

They fill their magazines in times of the greateſt plenty, that ſo they may *afford* cheaper, and increaſe the public revenue at a ſmall expence of its members. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than war.*

The ſame errours run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their ſons may be good for nothing. *Swift on Modern Education.*

To **AFFO'REST.** *v. a.* [*afforeſtare*, Lat.] To turn ground into foreſt.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foreſta*, that he *afforeſted* many woods and waſtes, to the grievance of the ſubject, which by that law were diſafforeſted. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *afforeſt.*]

The charter *de Foreſta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of Richard I. and Henry II. who had made new *afforeſtations*, and much extended the rigour of the foreſt laws. *Hales's Common Law of England.*

To **AFFRA'NCHISE.** *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To **AFFRA'Y.** *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which Menage derives from *frayer*; perhaps it comes from *frigus.*] To fright; to terrify; to ſtrike with fear. This word is not now in uſe.

The ſame to wight he never won't diſcloſe,
But when as monſters huge he would diſmay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRA'Y, or **AFFRA'YMENT.** *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this ſenſe it is written *fray.*

AFFRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times obſerved, in wearing ſilver-hilted ſwords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriction* would quickly blacken them; and, congruouſly hereunto, I have found pens blacked almoſt all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a ſilver caſe. *Boyle.*

To **AFFRI'GHT.** *v. a.* [See **FRIGHT.**]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify: it generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whoſe ſound is death. *Shak.*

God-like his courage ſeem'd, whom nor delight
Could ſoften, nor the face of death *affright*. *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conqu'ring arm,
Shall, more than once, the Punic bands *affright*. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed in the paſſive, ſometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou ſhalt not be *affrighted at* them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deut.* vii. 21.

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one *affright*
With helliſh fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then uproſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5.

AFFRI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,
Does ſhew to him, that walks in fear and ſad *affright*. *F. Q.*

Wide was his pariſh, nor contracted cloſe
In ſtreets, but here and there a ſtraggling houſe;
Yet ſtill he was at hand, without requeſt,
To ſerve the ſick; to ſuccour the diſtreſs'd:
Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempeſtuous night. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. The cauſe of fear; a terrible object.

I ſee the gods
Upbraid our ſuff'rings, and would humble them,
By ſending theſe *affrights*, while we are here,
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *B. Johnſon.*

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And riſes ev'ry moment to the ſight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AFFRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright.*] Full of affright or terrour; terrible.

We ſhall find there is an abſence of all that is deſtructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *affright.*]

1. The impreſſion of fear; terrour.

Hearing ſhe was at reſt, he attended till ſhe ſhould awake of herſelf; which ſhe did with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

Paſſionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impreſſion. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of fearfulneſs.

Whether thoſe that, under any anguiſh of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hamm.*

To **AFFRO'NT.** *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem ſtare*; *ad frontem & contumeliam allidere*, to inſult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This ſeems the genuine and original ſenſe of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have cloſely ſent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The ſeditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and reſolute to fight, they deſired enterparlance, and in the mean-time they began to fortify. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hoſtile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and ſolemn feaſts profan'd,
And with their darkneſs durſt *affront* his light. *Par. Loſt.*

3. To offer an open inſult; to offend avowedly. With reſpect to this ſenſe, it is obſerved by Cervantes, that, if a man ſtrikes another on the back, and then runs away, the perſon ſo ſtruck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a juſtification of the act.

But harm precedes not ſin only our foe,
Tempting *affronts* us with his foul eſteem
Of our integrity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

I would learn the cauſe, why Torriſmond,
Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almoſt within my ſight, *affronts* a prince,
Who ſhortly ſhall command him. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

This brings to mind Fauſtina's fondneſs for the gladiator, and is interpreted as ſatire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius. *Addiſon.*

AFFRO'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affront.*]

1. Inſult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his ſon. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

You've done enough; for you deſign'd my chains:
The grace is vaniſh'd, but th' *affront* remains. *Dryden.*

He that is found reaſonable in one thing, is concluded to be ſo in all; and to think or ſay otherwiſe, is thought ſo unjuſt an *affront*, and ſo ſenſeleſs a cenſure, that no body ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with ſo much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our underſtanding, and treating us like children or ideots. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 512.

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general ſenſe.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

3. Open oppoſition; encounter: a ſenſe not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Far beyond
The ſons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,
Fearleſs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hoſtile ground, none daring my *affront*. *Samſon Agon.*

4. Diſgrace; ſhame. This ſenſe is rather peculiar to the Scottiſh dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great preſumption, was defeated; upon the ſenſe of which *affront* he died with grief. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AFFRO'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *affront.*] The perſon that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *participial adj.* [from *affront.*] That which has the quality of affronting.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, becauſe of the ſecondary idea which cuſtom has affixed to them. *Watts's Logick.*

To **AFFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I fruitleſsly poured on them acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile ſalt or ſpirit, which would probably have diſcovered itſelf, by making an ebullition with the *affuſed* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affuſion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **AFFY'.** *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthleſs king. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

To **AFFY'.** *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in.

Marcus Andronicus, ſo I do *affy*
In thy uprightneſs and integrity,
That I will here diſmiſs my loving friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFI'ELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field.* See **FIELD.**] To the field.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her ſultry horn,
Batt'ring our flocks with the freſh dews of night. *Milton.*

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for ſo ſhould houſewives do. *Gay.*

AFLA'T. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat.* See **FLAT.**] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and caſt earth upon them; and every twig will take root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

AFLO'AT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float.* See **FLOAT.**] Floating; born up in the water: in a figurative ſenſe, within view; in motion.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in ſhallows and in miſeries.
On ſuch a full ſea are we now *afloat*;
And we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our ventures. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Take any paſſion of the ſoul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat*, and, juſt in the critical height of it, nick it with ſome lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly over-rule it to your own purpoſe, as a ſpark of fire, falling upon gun-powder, will infallibly blow it up. *South.*

There are generally ſeveral hundred loads *afloat*, for they begin to cut above twenty-five leagues up the river above Hall; and there are other rivers that flow into the Inn, which bring in their contributions. *Addiſon's Italy.*

AFO'OT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot.*]

1. On foot; not on horſeback.

He thought it beſt to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and diſpatching his horſe in ſome ſort, the next day early, to come *afoot* thither. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In action; as, *a deſign is afoot.*

I pr'ythee, when thou ſeeſt that act *afoot*,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy ſoul
Obſerve mine uncle. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not—
'Tis ſaid they are *afoot*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

AFO'RE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore.* See **BEFORE.**]

1. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, *he ſtood* afore *him.*
2. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not ſpeedy, I ſhall be there *afore* you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

AFO'RE. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or paſt.

Whoſoever ſhould make light of any thing *afore* ſpoken or written, out of his own houſe ſhould a tree be taken, and he thereon hanged. 1 *Eſdras*, vi. 32.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. Firſt in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on *afore?* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monſtrous, horrible and vaſt. *Fairy Queen.*

AFO'REGOING. *participial adj.* [from *afore* and *going.*] Going before.

AFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand.*]

1. By a previous proviſion.

Many of the particular ſubjects of diſcourſe are occaſional, and ſuch as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Provided; prepared; previouſly fitted.

For it will be ſaid, that in the former times, whereof we have ſpoken, Spain was not ſo mighty, as now it is; and England, on the other ſide, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power. *Bacon's Conſiderations on War with Spain.*

AFO'REMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to thoſe *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themſelves to the ſame miſerable condition. *Addiſon.*

AFO'RENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named.*] Named before.

Imitate ſomething of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you ſhall help yourſelf by the diameter. *Peacham on Drawing.*

AFO'RESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *ſaid.*] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we reſume again that which we ſaid in the *aforeſaid* experiment concerning annihilation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 771.

AFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time paſt.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedneſs, now thy ſins which thou haſt committed *aforetime*, are come to light. *Suſanna.*

AFRA'ID. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affray*: it ſhould therefore properly be written with *ff.*]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So perſecute them with thy tempeſt, and make them *afraid* with thy ſtorm. *Pſalm* lxxxiii. 15.

2. It has often the particle *of* before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet *of* death *afraid*,
In anguiſh of her ſpirit, thus ſhe pray'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

If, while this wearied fleſh draws fleeting breath,
Not ſatisfy'd with life, *afraid of* death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I ſhould know
Glimpſe of delight, or pauſe from anxious woe;
From now, from inſtant now, great Sire, diſpel
The clouds that preſs my ſoul. *Prior.*

AFRE'SH. *adv.* [from *a* and *freſh.* See **FRESH.**] Anew; again, after intermiſſion.

The Germans now uſing no ſuch light horſemen, but ſerving upon great horſes, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by theſe light ſkirmiſhes; the Turks, with their light horſes, eaſily ſhunning their charge, and again, at their pleaſure, charging them *afreſh*, when they ſaw the heavy horſes almoſt weary. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When once we have attained theſe ideas, they may be excited *afreſh* by the uſe of words. *Watts's Logick.*

AFRO'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *front.*] In front; in direct oppoſition to the face.

Theſe four came all *afront*, and mainly thruſt at me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

A'FTER. *prep.* [æꝼteɲ, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and ſtood *behind* him. It is oppoſed to *before.*

What ſays lord Warwick, ſhall we *after* them?—
—*After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can. *Shakeſp.*

2. In purſuit of.

After whom is the king of Iſrael come out? *After* whom doſt thou purſue? *After* a dead dog, after a flea. 1 *Samuel.*

3. Behind.

Sometimes I placed a third priſm *after* a ſecond, and ſometimes alſo a fourth *after* the third, by all which the image might be often refracted ſideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Poſteriour in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the ſcenes of day and night. *Dryden.*

We ſhall examine the ways of conveyance of the ſovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mintman, but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinſic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman ſtatues, ſeveral of Venus, in different poſtures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the ſame deſign. *Addiſon's Italy.*

This alluſion is *after* the oriental manner: thus in the Pſalms, how frequently are perſons compared to cedars? *Pope.*

A'FTER. *adv.*

1. In ſucceeding time. It is uſed of time mentioned as ſucceeding ſome other. So we cannot ſay, I ſhall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we ſay, I was firſt made miſerable by the loſs, but was *after* happier.

Far be it from me, to juſtify the cruelties which were at firſt uſed towards them, which had their reward ſoon *after*. *Bacon.*

The chief were thoſe who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to ſeek their prey on earth, durſt fix
Their ſeats long *after* next the ſeat of God. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

AFTER is compounded with many words, but almoſt always in its genuine and primitive ſignification; ſome, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

A'FTER ACCEPTATION. [from *after* and *acceptation.*] A ſenſe afterwards, not at firſt admitted.

'Tis true, ſome doctors in a ſcantier ſpace,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *after acceptation* join. *Dryden.*

A'FTERAGES. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Succeſſive times; poſterity. This word has no ſingular.

Not the whole land, which the Chuſites ſhould, or might in future time, conquer; ſeeing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Nor to philoſophers is praiſe deny'd,
Whoſe wiſe inſtructions *afterages* guide. *Sir J. Denham.*

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, by endeavouring to bring in a ſuperſtition, which their forefathers periſhed in flames to keep out. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 1.

A'FTER ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at laſt; in fine; in concluſion.

They have given no good proof in aſſerting this extravagant principle; for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour, but a paſſage or two of ſcripture, miſerably perverted, in oppoſition to many expreſs texts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to ſome good old authors, whoſe works I had leiſure to ſtudy. *Pope on Paſtoral Poetry.*

A'FTERBIRTH. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *birth.*] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the ſecundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations of that, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left behind, produce ſuch virulent diſtempers of the blood, as make it caſt out a tumour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

AFTERCLAP. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *clap.*] Unexpected events happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's meed they cloſely went,
For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Spenſer's Hub. Tale.*

It is commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.

AFTERCOST. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *coſt.*] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

You muſt take care to carry off the land-floods and ſtreams, before you attempt draining; leſt your *aftercoſt* and labour prove unſucceſsful. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

AFTERCROP. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *crop.*] The ſecond crop or harveſt of the ſame year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for cattle. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

AFTER-DINNER. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *dinner.*] The hour paſſing juſt after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amuſement.

Thou haſt nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* ſleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

AFTER-ENDEAVOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *endeavour.*] Endeavours made after the firſt effort or endeavour.

There is no reaſon why the ſound of a pipe ſhould leave traces in their brains, which, not firſt, but by their *after-endeavours*, ſhould produce the like ſounds. *Locke.*

AFTER-ENQUIRY. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *enquiry.*] Enquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You muſt either be directed by ſome that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourſelf that, which, I am ſure, you do not know, or jump the *after-enquiry* on your peril; and how you ſhall ſpeed on your journey's end, I think, you'll never return to tell me. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **AFTEREYE.** *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye.*] To keep one in view; to follow in view.

Thou ſhould'ſt have made him
As little as a crow, or leſs, ere left
To *aftereye* him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A'FTERGAME. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *game.*] The ſcheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practiſed after the original deſign has miſcarried; methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open ſlowly; nature ſometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in courſe. *Wotton.*

The fables of the ax-handle and the wedge, ſerve to precaution us not to put ourſelves needleſsly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh beforehand what we ſay and do. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our firſt deſign, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A'FTERHOURS. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *hours.*] The hours that ſucceed.

So ſmile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with ſorrow chide us not. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'FTERLIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *live.*] He that lives in ſucceeding times.

By thee my promiſe ſent
Unto myſelf, let *afterlivers* know. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A'FTERLOVE. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *love.*] The ſecond or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the firſt, how heinous ere it be,
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shak. Rich.* II.

A'FTERMATH. *n. ſ.* [from *after*, and *math*, from *mow.*] The latter math; the ſecond crop of graſs mown in autumn. See AFTERCROP.

A'FTERNOON. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *noon.*] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her beſt days,
Made prize and purchaſe of his wanton eye. *Shakeſp.*

However, keep the lively taſte you hold
Of God; love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before. *Donne.*

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But when the buſ'neſs of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they ſpend the *afternoon*.
Dryden's Perſius, Sat. i.

A'FTERPAINS. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *pain.*] The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the ſecundine.

A'FTERPART. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *part.*] The latter part.

The flexibleneſs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more governable and ſafe; and, in the *afterpart*, reaſon and foreſight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his ſafety and improvement. *Locke.*

A'FTERPROOF. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *proof.*] Evidence poſteriour to the thing in queſtion.

All know, that he likewiſe at firſt was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*; ſuch a ſolar influence there is in the ſolar aſpect. *Wotton.*

A'FTERTASTE. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *taſte.*] A taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *thought.*] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be uſed for *ſecondthought*.

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motely hue, and dark deſpair;
Suſpicions, and fantaſtical ſurmiſe,
And jealouſy ſuffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Diſcolouring all ſhe view'd, in tawny dreſs'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fiſt. *Dryd. Fab.*

A'FTER-TIMES. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *time.*] Succeeding times. See AFTERAGES.

You promis'd once, a progeny divine
Of Romans, riſing from the Trojan line,
In *after-times* ſhould hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

A'FTERTOSSING. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *toſs.*] The motion of the ſea after a ſtorm.

Confuſions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertoſſings* of a ſea, when the ſtorm is laid. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A'FTERWARD. *adv.* [from *after*, and peaꝛꝺ, Sax.] In ſucceeding time; ſometimes written *afterwards*, but leſs properly.

Uſes not thought upon before, may *afterward* ſpring up, and be reaſonable cauſes of retaining that, which former conſiderations did formerly procure to be inſtituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious diſtruſt of the divine goodneſs, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miſerable beforehand, for fear of being ſo *afterward*. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FTERWIT. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *wit.*] The contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt. See AFTERTHOUGHT.

There is no recalling of what's gone and paſt; ſo that *afterwit* comes too late, when the miſchief is done. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FTER-WRATH. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *wrath.*] Anger when the provocation ſeems paſt.

I hear him mock
The luck of Cæſar, which the gods give men
T' excuſe their *after-wrath*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

AGA. *n. ſ.* The title of a Turkiſh military officer.

AGA'IN. *adv.* [aȝen, Sax.]

1. A ſecond time; once more; marking the repetition of the ſame thing.

The poor remnant of human ſeed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* ſlowly, by little and little. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

Go now, deluded man, and ſeek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the duſty plain. *Dryd. Æn.*

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the reſt, who poſſeſs lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing their ſuperſtition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking ſome oppoſition or contrariety.

His wit encreaſed upon the occaſion; and ſo much the more, if the occaſion were ſharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the ſhortneſs of his foreſight, or the ſtrength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Thoſe things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them, and thoſe things, *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loſs and ſhame, are the very conditions of this fable. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. On another part; marking a tranſition to ſome new conſideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of ſnow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppreſs the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in reſtitution.

When your head did but ake,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
The beſt I had, a princeſs wrought it me,
And I did never aſk it you *again*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay *again*. *Prov.* xix. 17.

7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion; marking diſtribution.

Queſtion was aſked of Demoſthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He anſwered, Action. What next? Action. What next, *again?* Action. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The cauſe of the holding green, is the cloſe and compact ſubſtance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them: and the cauſe of that *again* is either the tough and viſcous juice of the plant, or the ſtrength and heat thereof. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

8. Beſides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall ſoldiers; yet that is but a ſpot of ground. But, on the other ſide, there is not in the world *again* ſuch a ſpring and ſeminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much; marking the ſame quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has bleſt with ſtore of wit,
Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at ſtrife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*

I ſhould not be ſorry to ſee a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

10. Again and again; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two haſty readings; it muſt be repeated *again and again*, with a cloſe attention to the tenour of the diſcourſe. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſt.*

11. In oppoſition; by way of reſiſtance.

Who art thou that anſwereſt *again?* *Rom.* ix. 20.

12. Back; as, returning from ſome meſſage.

Bring us word *again* which way we ſhall go. *Deut.* i. 22.

AGA'INST. *prep.* [æȝeon, onȝeonꝺ, Sax.]

1. In oppoſition to any perſon.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *againſt* every man, and every man's hand *againſt* him. *Gen.* xvi. 12.

2. Contrary; oppoſite, in general.

That authority of men ſhould prevail with men either *againſt* or above reaſon, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cauſe, and merry *againſt* the hair. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

We might work any effect without and *againſt* matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or ſpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The preventing goodneſs of God does even wreſt him from himſelf; and ſave him, as it were, *againſt* his will. *South.*

The god, uneaſy till he ſlept again,
Reſolv'd, at once, to rid himſelf of pain;
And, tho' *againſt* his cuſtom, call'd aloud,
Exciting Morpheus from the ſleepy crowd. *Dryden.*

Men often ſay a thing is *againſt* their conſcience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be ſaid *againſt* a thing, this will ſtill be true, that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are: and if ſo, after all our arguments *againſt* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotſon.*

The church-clergy have written the beſt collection of tracts *againſt* popery, that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency; uſed of material action.

Boils and plagues
Plaiſter you o'er, that you may be abhorr'd
Farther than ſeen, and one infect another
Againſt the wind a mile. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the freſh air; and many times flieth *againſt* the wind, as trouts and ſalmons ſwim *againſt* the ſtream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *againſt* my life
Thy country ſought of thee, it ſought unjuſtly,
Againſt the law of nature, law of nations. *Samſ. Agon.*

Againſt the public ſanctions of the peace,
Againſt all omens of their ill ſucceſs;
With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To force their monarch, and inſult the court. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. Oppoſite to, in place.

Againſt the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*

7. To the hurt of another.

And when thou think'ſt of her eternity,
Think not that death *againſt* her nature is,
Think it a birth: and when thou go'ſt to die,
Sing like a ſwan, as if thou went'ſt to bliſs. *Davies.*

8. In proviſion for; in expectation of. This mode of ſpeaking probably had its original from the idea of making proviſion *againſt*, or in oppoſition to a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral ſenſe.

Thence ſhe them brought into a ſtately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair diſpred,
And ready dight with drapets feſtival,
Againſt the viands ſhould be miniſtred. *Fairy Queen.*

The like charge was given them *againſt* the time they ſhould come to ſettle themſelves in the land promiſed unto their fathers. *Hooker, b.* v. § 11.

Some ſay, that ever *'gainſt* that ſeaſon comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning ſingeth all night long:
And then they ſay no ſpirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholeſome, then no planets ſtrike,
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallowed and ſo gracious is the time. *Shak. Hamlet.*

To that purpoſe he made haſte to Briſtol, that all things might be ready *againſt* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Againſt the promis'd time provides with care,
And haſtens in the woof, the robes he was to wear. *Dryd.*

All which I grant to be reaſonably and truly ſaid, and only deſire they may be remembered *againſt* another day. *Stillingfl.*

A'GALAXY. *n. ſ.* [from α and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. *Dict.*

AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape.*] Staring with eagerneſs; as, a bird gapes for meat.

In himſelf was all his ſtate;
More ſolemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horſes led, and grooms beſmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and ſets them all *agape*. *Par. Loſt.*

Dazzle the crowd, and ſet them all *agape*. *Philips.*

The whole crowd ſtood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator*, Nº 572.

A'GARICK. *n. ſ.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of uſe in phyſick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is uſed only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excreſcences which grow upon trees; both of them in the nature of muſhrooms: the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by ſome, that it groweth alſo at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGA'ST. *adj.* [This word, which is uſually, by later authours, written *aghaſt*, is, not improbably, the true word derived from *agaze*, which has been written *aghaſt*, from a miſtaken etymology. See AGHAST.] Struck with terrour; amazed; frighted to aſtoniſhment.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands,
With ſhudd'ring horrour pale, and eyes *agaſt*,
View'd firſt their lamentable lot, and found
No reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 616.

A'GATE. *n. ſ.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In ſhape no bigger than an *agate* ſtone,
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind; they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or ſpotted with different colours, chiefly duſky, black, brown, red, and ſometimes blue. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

A'GATY. *adj.* [from *agate.*] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous cruſt. *Woodw.*

To **AGA'ZE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to ſet *a gazing*; as, *amaze*, *amuſe*, and others.] To ſtrike with amazement; to ſtupify with ſudden terrour. The verb is now out of uſe.

So as they travell'd, ſo they gan eſpy
An armed knight toward them gallop faſt,
That ſeemed from ſome feared foe to fly,
Or other griſly thing that him *agaſt*. *Fairy Queen.*

AGA'ZED. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*; which ſee.] Struck with amazement; terrified to ſtupidity.

Hundreds he ſent to hell, and none durſt ſtand him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd, "The devil was in arms!"
All the whole army ſtood *agazed* on him. *Shakeſpeare.*

AGE. *n. ſ.* [*age*, Fr. anciently *cage*, or *aage*; it is deduced by Menage, from *ætatium*, of *ætas*; by Junius, from *aa*, which, in the Teutonick dialects, ſignified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole, or part, of its duration: in this ſenſe, we ſay, the *age* of man, the ſeveral *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being ſeven *ages*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt ſeventeen years; ſo the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and ſeven years. *Geneſis*, xlvii. 28.

2. A ſucceſſion or generation of men.

Hence, laſtly, ſprings care of poſterities,
For things their kind would everlaſting make.
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* ſhall take. *Sir J. Davies.*

Next, to the Son,
Deſtin'd Reſtorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, ſhall to the *ages* riſe,
Or down from heav'n deſcend. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roſcommon.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or ſhall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

4. The ſpace of a hundred years; a ſecular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old-age; oldneſs.

You ſee how full of change his *age* is: the obſervation we have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our ſiſter moſt, and with what poor judgment he hath now caſt her off. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Boys muſt not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*. *Roſcommon.*

And on this forehead, where your verſe has ſaid,
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd;
Inſulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave ſad marks of his deſtructive ſway. *Prior.*

6. Maturity; ripeneſs; full ſtrength of life.

A ſolemn admiſſion of proſelytes, all that either, being of *age*, deſire that admiſſion for themſelves, or that, in infancy, are by others preſented to that charity of the church. *Hamm.*

We thought our ſires, not with their own content,
Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion ſpent. *Dryden.*

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of diſcretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*: In a woman, at ſeven years of *age*, the lord her father may diſtrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the *age* of nine years, ſhe is dowable; at twelve years, ſhe is able finally to ratify and confirm her former conſent given to matrimony; at fourteen, ſhe is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and ſhall be out of ward at the death of her anceſtor; at ſixteen, ſhe ſhall be out of ward, though, at the death of her anceſtor, ſhe was within the *age* of fourteen years; at twenty-one, ſhe is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen, a ſtripling is enabled to chooſe his own guardian; at the *age* of fourteen, a man may conſent to marriage. *Cowell.*

A'GED. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two ſyllables in poetry.]

1. Old; ſtricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the compariſon do ſtand between man and man, which ſhall hearken unto other, ſith the *aged*, for the moſt part, are beſt experienced, leaſt ſubject to raſh and unadviſed paſſions. *Hooker, b.* v. § 7.

Novelty is only in requeſt; and it is as dangerous to be *aged* in any kind of courſe, as it is virtuous to be conſtant in any undertaking. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Kindneſs itſelf too weak a charm will prove,
To raiſe the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This uſe is rare, and commonly with ſome tendency to the *proſopopæia*.

The people did not more worſhip the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the ſame Quintilian ſaith of the *aged* oaks. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

A'GEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged.*] After the manner of an aged perſon.

AGE'N. *adv.* [aȝen, Sax.] Again; in return. See AGAIN. This word is only written in this manner, though it be in reality the true orthography, for the ſake of rhime.

Thus Venus: Thus her ſon reply'd *agen*;
None of your ſiſters have we heard or ſeen. *Dryd. Æn.*

A'GENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *agent.*]

1. The quality of acting; the ſtate of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to aſſert the ſuperintendence and *agency* of providence in the natural world. *Woodward's Preface to Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; buſineſs performed by an agent.

Some of the purchaſers themſelves may be content to live cheap in a worſe country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*. *Swift.*

A'GENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts; oppoſed to *patient*, or that which is acted upon.

This ſucceſs is oft truly aſcribed unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent*; and then, by a ſecondary means, it may upon a diverſe body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or ſome part of a beaſt, believing ſtrongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more induſtrious, and again more confident and perſiſting than otherwiſe he would be. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 902.

A'GENT. *n. ſ.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that profeſſes the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needleſs in regard of the *agent*, which ſeeth already what to reſolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor *agent*, from the inſtrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known. *Davies.*

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foreſaw the will.
Freedom was firſt beſtow'd on human race,
And preſcience only held the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*, conſequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor; a perſon employed to tranſact the buſineſs of another.

All hearts in love, uſe your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itſelf,
And truſt no *agent*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They had not the wit to ſend to them, in any orderly faſhion, *agents* or choſen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your paſſion will purſue. *Dryd. Aureng.*

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of *agents* to patients. *Temple.*

AGGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a tranſmutation of nutriment; now where this converſion or *aggeneration* is made, there is alſo required, in the aliment, a ſimilarity of matter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGERO'SE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.
2. To gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. n.*

Beſides, the hard *agglomerating* ſalts,
The ſpoil of ages, would impervious choke
Their ſecret channels. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

AGGLU'TINANTS. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate*.] Thoſe medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, ſo as not to fall aſunder. It is a word almoſt appropriated to medicine.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimenſions, which is performed by the daily ingeſtion of food that is digeſted into blood; which being diffuſed through the body, is *agglutinated* to thoſe parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation-parts of the womb. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

AGGLUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; coheſion; the act of agglutinating; the ſtate of being agglutinated.

The occaſion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler. *Wiſem.*

To AGGRANDI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to perſons generally, ſometimes to things.

If the king ſhould uſe it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Theſe furniſh us with glorious ſprings and mediums, to raiſe and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our ſouls, to awaken the better paſſions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purpoſes. *Watts.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*aggrandiſſement*, Fr.] The ſtate of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

A'GGRANDIZER. *n. ſ.* [from *aggrandize*.] The perſon that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRA'TE. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To pleaſe; to treat with civilities: a word not now in uſe.

And in the midſt thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour;
The which them did in modeſt wiſe amate,
And each one ſought his lady to *aggrate*. *Fairy Queen.*

To AGGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; uſed only in a metaphorical ſenſe; as, to *aggravate* an accuſation, or a puniſhment.

A grove hard by, ſprung up with this their change,
His will who reigns above! to *aggravate*
Their penance, laden with fruit, like that
Which grew in Paradiſe, the bait of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

Ambitious Turnus in the preſs appears,
And *aggravating* crimes augment their fears. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing worſe, by the addition of ſome particular circumſtance, not eſſential.

This offence, in itſelf ſo heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or diſcontent, but an aſpiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

AGGRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.
2. The extrinſecal circumſtances or accidents, which encreaſe the guilt of a crime, or the miſery of a calamity.

If it be weigh'd
By itſelf, with *aggravations* not ſurcharg'd,
Or elſe with juſt allowance counterpois'd,
I may, if poſſible, thy pardon find
The eaſier towards me, or thy hatred leſs. *Milton.*

He, to the ſins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* ſuperadded of committing them againſt knowledge, againſt conſcience, againſt ſight of the contrary law. *Hammond.*

A'GGREGATE. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one maſs, body, or ſyſtem.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonſenſical ſyſtems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'GGREGATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective reſult of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reaſon of the far greateſt part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of miſtaken phantaſms, and, in things not ſenſible, a conſtant deluſion. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

A great number of ſuch living and thinking particles could not poſſibly, by their mutual contact, and preſſing, and ſtriking, compoſe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underſtanding, and a vital conſenſion of the whole body; any more than a ſwarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and conſtituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentley.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one maſs.

The *aggregated* ſoil
Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, ſmote. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

AGGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aggregate*.]

1. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water reſident in the abyſs is, in all parts of it, ſtored with a conſiderable quantity of heat, and more eſpecially in thoſe where theſe extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happen. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The whole compoſed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.
3. Collection, or ſtate of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their ſingle numbers, once huddled together, they will be errour itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i.

To AGGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggreſſum*, Lat.] To commit the firſt act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The rage diſpers'd, the glorious pair advance
With mingl'd anger, and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggreſſing* France,
How Britain's ſons, and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

AGGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] The firſt act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity.

There is no reſiſting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be alſo, on the other hand, a conſpiracy of common enmity and *aggreſſion*. *L'Eſtrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aggreſs*.] The perſon that firſt commences hoſtility; the aſſaulter or invader, oppoſed to the *defendant*.

Fly in nature's face?
But how, if nature fly in my face firſt?
Then nature's the *aggreſſor*: Let her look to't. *Dryden.*

It is a very unlucky circumſtance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of ſuch authours, whoſe works are ſo ſoon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the firſt *aggreſſors*. *Pope and Swift's Preface to Miſcellanies.*

AGGRI'EVANCE. *n. ſ.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardſhip inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See *To grieve*.]

1. To give ſorrow; to cauſe grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that *to grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I ſaw, alas! the gaping earth devour
The ſpring, the place, and all clean out of ſight:
Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour. *Spenſer.*

2. To impoſe ſome hardſhips upon; to harraſs; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical ſenſe; and whenever it is uſed now, it bears ſome alluſion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbiſhop of York, much *aggrieved* with ſome practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Camden.*

The landed man finds himſelf *aggrieved*, by the falling of his rents, and the ſtreightening of his fortune; whilſt the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloë complains, and wond'rouſly's *aggriev'd*. *Granville.*

To AGGRO'UP. *v. a.* [*aggroppare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to croud together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleaſant to the ſight; as alſo thoſe things which appear to be performed with eaſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

AGHA'ST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze*, (ſee AGAZE.) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agaſt*, or from *a* and ȝaꞅꞇ, a ghoſt, which the preſent orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horrour, as at the ſight of a ſpectre; ſtupified with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

Who ſighing ſore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-ſtrings braſt,
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one *aghaſt*. *Spenſer.*

The aged earth *aghaſt*,
With terrour of that blaſt,
Shall from the ſurface to the centre ſhake. *Milton.*

Aghaſt he wak'd, and, ſtarting from his bed,
Cold ſweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erſpread. *Dryden.*

I laugh to think how your unſhaken Cato
Will look *aghaſt*, while unforeſeen deſtruction
Pours in upon him thus from every ſide. *Addiſon. Cato.*

A'GILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being ſpeedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horſe the head,
And bending forward ſtruck his *agile* heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The immediate and *agile* ſubſervience of the ſpirits to the empire of the mind or ſoul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, ſage,
As fits the various courſe of human age. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agile*.] The quality of being agile; nimbleneſs; readineſs for motion; quickneſs; activity; agility.

AGI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile*.] Nimbleneſs; readineſs to move; quickneſs; activity.

A limb over-ſtrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGI'LLOCHUM. n. ſ. Aloes-wood.

A tree in the Eaſt-Indies, brought to us in ſmall bits, of a very fragrant ſcent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a ſtrengthener of the nerves in general. The beſt is of a blackiſh purple colour, and ſo light as to ſwim upon water. *Quincy.*

A'GIO. n. ſ. [an Italian word, ſignifying eaſe or conveniency.]

A mercantile term, uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [from *giſte*, Fr. a bed or reſting-place, or from *giſter*, i. e. *ſtabulari*.]

To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *agiſtors*, in Engliſh *gueſt* or *giſt-takers*. Their function is termed *agiſtment*; as, *agiſtment* upon the ſea banks. This word *agiſt* is alſo uſed, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate *per* week. *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [See AGIST.] It is taken by the canon lawyers in another ſenſe than is mentioned under *agiſt*. They ſeem to intend by it, a *modus* or compoſition, or mean rate, at which ſome right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *addouciſſement*, or *adjuſtment*.

AGI'STOR. *n. ſ.* [from *agiſt*.] An officer of the king's foreſt. See AGIST.

A'GITABLE. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*; *agitabilis*, Lat.] That which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be diſputed. See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to ſhake; to move nimbly; as, the ſurface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the veſſel was broken by *agitating* the liquour.
2. To be the cauſe of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this ſov'reign arbitrary ſoul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Informs each part, and *agitates* the whole? *Blackmore.*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various paſſions.
4. To ſtir; to bandy from one to another; to diſcuſs; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a queſtion.

Though this controverſy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal diſpute. *Boyle on Colours.*

AGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*, *agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving, or ſhaking any thing.

Putrefaction aſketh reſt; for the ſubtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is diſturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a ſtorm, are ſometime in a violent *agitation*.
3. Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination.

A kind of a ſchool queſtion is ſtarted in this fable, upon reaſon and inſtinct: and whether this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was not rather a logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching. In this ſlumbry *agitation*, beſides her walking, and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſp. Macb.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of ſo many paſſions as thronged upon her. *Tatler*, Nº 55.

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the ſtate of being conſulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the teſt act, and yet leaving the name of an eſtabliſhment to the preſent national church, is inconſiſtent. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

AGITA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs: in which ſenſe ſeems to be uſed the *agitators* of the army.

A'GLET. *n. ſ.* [A word which ſome derive from αἴγλη, ſplendour, but which is apparently to be deduced from *aiguilette*, Fr. a tag to a point, and that from *aigu*, ſharp.]

1. A tag of a point curved into ſome repreſentation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200l. and his gown addreſſed with *aglets*, eſteemed worth 25l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL. *n. ſ.* [from anȝe, grieved, and næȝle, a nail.] A diſeaſe of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

AGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line, diſtinct from *cognation*, or conſanguinity, which includes deſcendants from females.

AGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *agnoſco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obſolete.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardneſs; and do undertake
This preſent war againſt the Ottomites. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

AGNOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Alluſion of one word to another, by reſemblance of ſound.

The Britiſh continueth yet in Wales, and ſome villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very ſignificative, copious, and pleaſantly running upon *agnominations*, although harſh in aſpirations. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chaſte Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preſerving chaſtity.

Of laurel ſome, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus caſtus* others bore. *Dryden.*

AGO'. *adv.* [aȝan, Sax. paſt or gone; whence writers formerly uſed, and in ſome provinces the people ſtill uſe, *agone* for *ago*.] Paſt; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has paſt ſince. Reckoning time towards the preſent, we uſe *ſince*; as, it is a year *ſince* it happened: reckoning from the preſent, we uſe *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always obſerved.

Be of good comfort: for the great ſupply,
That was expected by the Dauphin here,
Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin ſands. *Shakeſp.*

This both by others and myſelf I know,
For I have ſerv'd their ſovereign long *ago*;
Oft have been caught within the winding train. *Dryden.*

I ſhall ſet down an account of a diſcourſe I chanced to have with one of them ſome time *ago*. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

AGO'G. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language; as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wiſh: from this phraſe our word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a ſtate of deſire; in a ſtate of imagination; heated with the notion of ſome enjoyment; longing.

As for the ſenſe and reaſon of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it ſound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at preſent *agog*, (juſt as a big, long, rattling name is ſaid to command even adoration from a Spaniard) and, no doubt, with this powerful, ſenſeleſs engine, the rabble-driver, ſhall be able to carry all before him. *South.*

2. It is uſed with the verbs *to be*, or *to ſet*; as, he *is agog*, or you may *ſet* him *agog*.

The gawdy goſſip, when ſhe's ſet *agog*,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all ſhe ſays or does, is juſtify'd. *Dryden's Juv.*

This maggot has no ſooner ſet him *agog*, but he gets him a ſhip, freights her, builds caſtles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of deſire.

On which the ſaints are all *agog*,
And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

They generally ſtraggle into theſe parts about this time of the year; and ſet the heads of our ſervant-maids ſo *agog for* huſbands, that we do not expect to have any buſineſs done as it ſhould be, whilſt they are in the country. *Addiſon. Spect.*

AGO'NE. *adv.* [aȝan, Sax.] Ago; paſt. See AGO.

Is he ſuch a princely one,
As you ſpeak him long *agone*? *B. Johnſon's Fairy Prince.*

A'GONISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνισμὸς, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AGO'ING. *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action.

Their firſt movement, and impreſſed motions, demanded the impulſe of an almighty hand to ſet them firſt *agoing*. *Tatler.*

A'GONIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιστὴς, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONI'STES. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιστὴς, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any publick ſolemnity for a prize. Milton has ſo ſtiled his tragedy, becauſe Sampſon was called out to divert the Philiſtines with feats of ſtrength.

AGONI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *agoniſtes*.] Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict.*

To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin, ἀγωνίζω, Gr. *agoniſer*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in exceſſive pain. *Dict.*

Doſt thou behold my poor diſtracted heart,
Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,
And aſk me what it means? Art thou not falſe? *Rowe.*

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To ſmart and *agonize* at ev'ry pore? *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀγων and τίθημι, Gr.] Propoſing publick contentions for prizes; giving prizes; preſiding at publick games. *Dict.*

AGONY. *n. ſ.* [ἀγὼν, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly the laſt conteſt between life and death.

Never was there more pity in ſaving any than in ending me, becauſe therein my *agony* ſhall end. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thou who for me did feel ſuch pain,
Whoſe precious blood the croſs did ſtain,
Let not thoſe *agonies* be vain. *Roſcommon.*

2. Any violent or exceſſive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,
Through wounds and ſtrokes, and ſtubborn handeling,
That death were better than ſuch *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Thee I have miſs'd, and thought it long, depriv'd
Thy preſence, *agony* of love! till now
Not felt, nor ſhall be twice. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

3. It is particularly uſed in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propoſe our deſires, which cannot take ſuch effect as we ſpecify, ſhall, notwithſtanding, otherwiſe procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Chriſt obtained angels to be ſent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker.*

AGO'OD. *adv.* [*a* and *good.*] In earneſt; not fictitiouſly.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*

AGO'UTY. *n. ſ.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigneſs of a rabbet, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his fore-paws like a ſquirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair ſtands on end, and he ſtrikes the earth with his hindfeet, and, when chaſed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke. *Trevoux.*

To **AGRA'CE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace.*] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon: a word not now in uſe.

She granted, and that knight ſo much *agrac'd*,
That ſhe him taught celeſtial diſcipline. *Fairy Queen.*

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [*a*, *priv.* and γράμμα, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds; a word ſeldom uſed but in the Roman hiſtory, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

To **AGRE'ASE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *greaſe.*] To daub; to greaſe; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof ſo ſlow and ſluggiſh were,
Engroſs'd with mud, which did them foul *agreaſe*. *Fairy Q.*

To **AGRE'E.** *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the leſs hurt can your enemies do you. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles *to* or *upon*.

And perſuaded them to *agree to* all reaſonable conditions. *2 Maccabees*, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; ſeeing that is *agreed on* by all that give it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To ſettle terms by ſtipulation; to accord.

Agree with thine adverſary quickly, whilſt thou art in the way with him; leſt at any time the adverſary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be caſt into priſon. *Matt.* v. 25.

4. To ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didſt not thou *agree* with me for a penny? *Matt.* xx. 13.

5. To be of the ſame mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confeſs it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

6. To ſettle ſome point among many.

Strifes and troubles would be endleſs, except they gave their common conſent all to be ordered by ſome whom they ſhould *agree upon*. *Hooker, b.* i.

If judicious men, ſkilled in chymical affairs, ſhall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being ſtunned by dark or empty words, it is hoped, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us ſomething. *Boyle.*

7. To be conſiſtent; not to contradict.

For many bare falſe witneſs againſt him, but their witneſs *agreed* not together. *Mark*, xiv. 56.

They that ſtood by ſaid again to Peter, Surely thou art one of them; for thou art a Galilean, and thy ſpeech *agreeth* thereto. *Mark*, xiv. 70.

Which teſtimony I the leſs ſcruple to allege, becauſe it *agrees* very well with what has been affirmed to me by a phyſician at Moſcow. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Colours.*

8. To ſuit with; to be accommodated to.

Thou feedeſt thine own people with angels food, and didſt ſend them from heaven bread *agreeing* to every taſte. *Wiſdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree* with that conſtitution and order, which God had ſettled in the world; and, therefore, muſt needs claſh with common ſenſe and experience. *Locke.*

9. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our preſcribing aſſes milk in ſuch ſmall quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with ſuch as it *agrees* with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot.*

To **AGRE'E.** *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He ſaw from far, or ſeemed for to ſee,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haſte it to *agree*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whoſe deſtructive rage,
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*. *Roſcommon.*

AGRE'EABLE. *adj.* [*agreable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; conſiſtent with. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.

What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either *with* ſo good a chriſtian, or ſo reaſonable and ſo great a perſon. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable to* the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable to* our reaſon, ſo is it likewiſe the intereſt both of private perſons and of publick ſocieties. *Tillotſon.*

Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it may not be amiſs, to make children, as ſoon as they are capable of it, often to tell a ſtory. *Locke on Education.*

2. Pleaſing; that is ſuitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is uſed in this ſenſe both of perſons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleaſing and fair, *agreeable* and ſweet,
Theſe things tranſport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the diſcourſes which have paſſed between us, and call to mind a thouſand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on theſe occaſions. *Spectator*, Nº 241.

3. It has alſo the particle *to*.

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, ſubmiſſion, and ſubjection of other men's minds, ſeemeth to be a thing, in itſelf, without contemplation of conſequence, *agreeable* and grateful *to* the nature of man. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

AGRE'EABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Conſiſtency with; ſuitableneſs to; with the particle *to*.

Pleaſant taſtes depend not on the things themſelves, but their *agreeableneſs to* this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleaſing. It is uſed in an inferiour ſenſe, to mark the production of ſatisfaction, calm and laſting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occaſion for largeneſs of mind and *agreeableneſs* of temper. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableneſs* that charms us, without correctneſs; like a miſtreſs, whoſe faults we ſee, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Reſemblance; likeneſs; ſometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewiſe ſeen in the *agreeableneſs between* man and the other parts of the univerſe; and that in ſundry reſpects. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

AGRE'EABLY. *adv.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Conſiſtently with; in a manner ſuitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jeruſalem, *agreeably* to that which is in the law of the Lord. 1 *Eſd.* viii.

2. Pleaſingly.

I did never imagine, that ſo many excellent rules could be produced ſo advantageouſly and *agreeably*. *Swift.*

AGRE'ED. *participial adj.* [from *agree.*] Settled by conſent.

When they had got known and *agreed* names, to ſignify thoſe internal operations of their own minds, they were ſufficiently furniſhed to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGRE'EINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agree.*] Conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

AGRE'EMENT. *n. ſ.* [*agrement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium.*]

1. Concord.

What *agreement* is there between the hyena and a dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Ecclus*, xiii.

2. Reſemblance of one thing to another.

Expanſion and duration have this farther *agreement*, that though they are both conſidered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not ſeparable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; concluſion of controverſy; ſtipulation.

And your covenant with death ſhall be diſannulled, and your *agreement* with hell ſhall not ſtand; when the overflowing ſcourge ſhall paſs through, then ye ſhall be trodden down by it. *Iſaiah*, xxviii. 18.

Make an *agreement* with me by a preſent, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his own fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his own ciſtern. *2 Kings*, xviii. 31.

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the abovementioned company at the Salutation, to talk of this *agreement*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

AGRE'STICK, or AGRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *agreſtis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; ruſtick. *Dict.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

A'GRICULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; huſbandry.

He ſtrictly adviſeth not to begin to ſow before the ſetting of the ſtars; which, notwithſtanding, without injury to *agriculture* cannot be obſerved in England. *Vulgar Errours.*

That there was tillage beſtowed upon the ground, Moſes does indeed intimate in general; as alſo, what ſort of tillage that was, is not expreſſed: I hope to ſhew, that their *agriculture*, was nothing near ſo laborious and troubleſome, nor did it take up ſo much time as ours doth. *Woodward.*

The diſpoſition of Ulyſſes inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more ſecure, method of life, by *agriculture* and huſbandry. *Pope's Odyſſey; notes.*

A'GRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flowers have five or ſix leaves, and are formed into a long ſpike, which expand in form of a roſe; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels.

The ſpecies are; 1. The common or medicinal *agrimony*. 2. The ſweet-ſmelling *agrimony*. 3. Leſſer *agrimony*, with a white flower.

The firſt is common in the hedges, in many parts, and is the ſort commonly uſed in medicine. It will grow in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation; and is increaſed by parting the roots in autumn, or by ſowing the ſeeds ſoon after they are ripe. *Millar.*

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground.*]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from paſſing farther.

With our great ſhips we durſt not approach the coaſt, we having been all of us *aground*. *Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Say what you ſeek, and whither were you bound?
Were you, by ſtreſs of weather, caſt *aground*? *Dryden.*

2. It is likewiſe figuratively uſed, for being hindered in the progreſs of affairs; as, the negotiators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE. *n. ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute.*] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That ſtill inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Sophy.*

A'GUED. *adj.* [from *ague.*] Struck with an ague; ſhivering; chill; cold: a word in little uſe.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! mind and charge home. *Shak.*

A'GUE FIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit.*] The paroxyſm of the ague.

This *ague fit* of fear is overblown;
An eaſy taſk it is to win our own. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

A'GUE PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof.*] Proof againſt agues; able to reſiſt the cauſes which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I ſmelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words; they told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

A'GUE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree.*] A name ſometimes given to ſaſſafras. *Dict.*

To **AGU'ISE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *guiſe.* See GUISE.] To dreſs; to adorn; to deck: a word now not in uſe.

At other whiles ſhe would deviſe,
As her fantaſtick wit did moſt delight;
Sometimes her head ſhe fondly would *aguiſe*
With gaudy garlands, or freſh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes plight. *Fairy Q.*

A'GUISH. *adj.* [from *ague.*] Having the qualities of an ague.

So calm, and ſo ſerene, but now,
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her *aguiſh* love now glows and burns,
Then chills and ſhakes, and the cold fit returns. *Granv.*

A'GUISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aguiſh.*] The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.*

1. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure.

Ah! ſinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a ſeed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forſaken the Lord. *Iſaiah*, i. 4.

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not ſay in their hearts, *Ah!* ſo we would have it: let them not ſay, we have ſwallowed him up. *Pſalm* xxxv.

3. Sometimes, and moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ah!* the mighty bliſs is fugitive:
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one:
At morn both flouriſh bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expreſſes vehement deſire.

In goodneſs, as in greatneſs, they excell;
Ah that! we loved ourſelves but half ſo well. *Dryd. Juv.*

AHA', AHA'! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide againſt me, and ſaid, *Aha, Aha!* our eye hath ſeen it. *Pſalm* xxxv. 21.

AHE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head.*]

1. Farther onward than another: a ſea term.

And now the mighty Centaur ſeems to lead,
And now the ſpeedy dolphin gets *ahead*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Headlong; precipitant: uſed of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that ſo many men miſcarry. They ſuffer them at firſt to run *ahead*, and, when perverſe inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Eſtrange.*

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height.*] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no?—
—From the dread ſummit of this chalky bourne!
Look up *aheight*, the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

AHOUA'I. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant.

It hath funnel-ſhaped flowers of one leaf, divided into ſeveral parts at the top; the pointal, which riſes from the cup, is fixed, like a nail, to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-ſhaped fleſhy fruit, incloſing a three-cornered nut.

There are two ſpecies of this plant abounding on the continent of South America: the firſt grows to the height of our common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and almoſt two inches broad; the wood of it ſtinks moſt abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a moſt deadly poiſon; to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they uſe the wood for fuel. The ſecond ſort, with an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelve feet; its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and equally poiſonous with the former. Both plants abound in every part with a milky juice. *Millar.*

To **AID.** *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*,
(So love the dread of danger doth deſpiſe)
And of him catching hold, him ſtrongly ſtaid
From drowning. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

Neither ſhall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ſhips. 1 *Maccabees*, viii. 26.

By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids*,
We learn that ſound as well as ſenſe perſuades. *Roſcommon.*

AID. *n. ſ.* [from *To aid.*]

1. Help; ſupport.

The memory of uſeful things may receive conſiderable *aid*, if they are thrown into verſe. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial ſtores in peace poſſeſs;
Undoubted all your filial claim confeſs:
Your private right ſhould impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The perſon that gives help or ſupport; a helper.

Thou haſt ſaid, It is not good that man ſhould be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himſelf. *Tobit*, viii. 6.

3. In law.

A ſubſidy. *Aid* is alſo particularly uſed in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an intereſt in the cauſe in queſtion; and is likewiſe both to give ſtrength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and alſo to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented; as, when a tenant for term of life, courteſy, *&c.* being impleaded touching his eſtate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reverſion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

A'IDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *aid.*] Help; ſupport; a word little uſed.

Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the ſame for *aidance* 'gainſt the enemy. *Shakeſp.*

A'IDANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful.

All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A'IDER. *n. ſ.* [from *aid.*] He that brings aid or help; a helper: an ally.

All along as he went, were puniſhed the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A'IDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid* and *leſs*, an inſeparable particle.] Helpleſs; unſupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With ſhunleſs deſtiny: *aidleſs* came off,
And, with a ſudden re-enforcement, ſtruck
Corioli, like a planet. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Had met
Already, ere my beſt ſpeed could prevent,
The *aidleſs* innocent lady, his wiſh'd prey. *Milton's Comus.*

A'IGULET. *n. ſ.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

Which all above beſprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets* that gliſter'd bright,
Like twinkling ſtars, and all the ſkirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To **A'IL.** *v. a.* [eglan, Sax. to be troubleſome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and ſaid unto her, What *aileth* thee Hagar? fear not; for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Gen.* xxi. 17.

2. It is uſed, in a ſenſe leſs determinate, for *to effect* in any manner; as, *ſomething* ails *me that I cannot ſit ſtill*; *what* ails *the man that he laughs without reaſon?*

Love ſmil'd, and thus ſaid, Want join'd to deſire is unhappy; but if he nought do deſire, what can Heraclitus *ail?* *Sidney.*

What *ails* me, that I cannot loſe thy thought!
Command the empreſs hither to be brought,
I, in her death, ſhall ſome diverſion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind. *Dryden.*

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never uſed but with ſome indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails* him? *What* does he *ail?* He *ails ſomething*; he *ails nothing*. *Something ails* him; *nothing ails* him. Thus we never ſay, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or uſe definite terms with this verb.

Ail. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe.

Or heal, O Narſes, thy obſcener *ail*. *Pope.*

A'ilment. *n. ſ.* [from *ail*.] Pain; diſeaſe.

Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a huſband's eye or ear. *Granville.*

I am never ill but I think of your *ailments*, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

A'iling. *participial adj.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

To **AIM.** *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *eſmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.

Aim'ſt thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they ſaid,
The laſt of games? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the ſteps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliſs; ſo here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid. *Fairy Q.*

Another kind there is, which although we deſire for itſelf, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheleſs they are not the laſt mark *whereat* we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are referred. *Hooker, b.* i.

Swoln with applauſe, and *aiming* ſtill *at* more,
He now provokes the ſea gods from the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Religion tends to the eaſe and pleaſure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wiſdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmoſt felicity of this life. *Tillotſon.*

3. To direct the miſſile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its diſmiſſion from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who ſhakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy ſpear. *Dryd.*

4. To gueſs.

Aim. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a miſſile weapon.

Aſcanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his parting ſides. *Dryd.*

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not ſwifter tow'rd their *aim*,
Than did our ſoldiers, aiming at their ſafety,
Fly from the field. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

3. In a figurative ſenſe, a purpoſe; a ſcheme; an intention; a deſign.

He truſted to have equall'd the moſt High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*
Againſt the throne, and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 41.

But ſee, how oft ambitious *aims* are croſt,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is loſt. *Pope.*

4. The object of a deſign; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The ſafeſt way is to ſuppoſe, that the epiſtle has but one *aim*, till, by a frequent peruſal of it, you are forced to ſee there are diſtinct independent parts. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

5. Conjecture; gueſs.

It is impoſſible, by *aim*, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There is a hiſtory in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which obſerv'd, a man may propheſy,
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which, in their ſeeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreaſur'd. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

AIR. *n. ſ.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]

1. The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may ſay, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that inviſible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompaſſes the globe of earth and water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The ſtate of the air; or the air conſidered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in ſmell from other *airs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 904.

3. Air in motion; a ſmall gentle wind.

Freſh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whiſper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung roſe, flung odours from the ſpicy ſhrub
Diſporting! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 515.

But ſafe repoſe, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death. *Dryden.*

Let vernal *airs* through trembling oſiers play,
And Albion's cliffs reſound the rural lay. *Pope's Paſtorals.*

4. Blaſt.

All the ſtor'd vengeancies of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! ſtrike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameneſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken ſailor on a maſt,
Ready, with ev'ry nod, to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

6. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the ſquare,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*. *Dryd. Fab.*

7. Vent; utterance; emiſſion into the air.

I would have aſk'd you, if I durſt for ſhame,
If ſtill you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a ſex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime. *Dryden.*

8. Publication; expoſure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am ſorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have ſome hand in theſe papers. *Pope's Letters.*

9. Intelligence; information.

It grew alſo from the *airs*, which the princes and ſtates abroad received from their ambaſſadors and agents here; which were attending the court in great number. *Bacon.*

10. Poetry; a ſong.

And the repeated *air*
Of ſad Electra's poet, had the pow'r
To ſave th' Athenian walls from ruin bare. *Par. Regain.*

11. Muſick, whether light or ſerious.

This muſick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my paſſion,
With its ſweet *air*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Call in ſome muſick; I have heard, ſoft *airs*
Can charm our ſenſes, and expel our cares. *Denh. Sophy.*

The ſame *airs*, which ſome entertain with moſt delightful tranſports, to others are importune. *Glanv. Scepſis Scient.*

Since we have ſuch a treaſury of words, ſo proper for the *airs* of muſick, I wonder that perſons ſhould give ſo little attention. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 406.

Born on the ſwelling notes, our ſouls aſpire,
While ſolemn *airs* improve the ſacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear! *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

When the ſoul is ſunk with cares,
Exalts her in enliv'ning *airs*. *Pope's Cæcilia.*

12. The mien, or manner, of a perſon.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,
Of geſture, or leaſt action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 459.

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and chearful, in thy blood ſhall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy ſpirits down; and laſt conſume
The balm of life. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 452.

But, having the life before us, beſides the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit ſome *airs* and features, which they have miſſed. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

There is ſomething wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this picture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Yet ſhould the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

13. An affected or laboured manner or geſture; as, a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryd. Æn.* vi.

There are of theſe ſort of beauties, which laſt but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an aſſembly, upon the ſight of an unexpected and uncommon object, ſome particularity of a violent paſſion, ſome graceful action, a ſmile, a glance of an eye, a diſdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thouſand other ſuch like things. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of ſtate, and they naturally give themſelves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the miniſters of other nations are only the repreſentatives. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To curl their waving hairs,
Aſſiſt their bluſhes, and inſpire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He aſſumes and affects an entire ſet of very different *airs*; he conceives himſelf a being of a ſuperiour nature. *Swift.*

14. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a ſecret, it ſoon found its way into the world. *Pope.*

15. [In horſemanſhip.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practiſed motions of a managed horſe. *Chambers.*

To **Air.** *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expoſe to the air.

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture, or the chamber and bed-ſtraw kept cloſe, and not *aired*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 696.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that ſat upon the jail, and numbers of thoſe that attended the buſineſs, or were preſent, ſickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wiſdom, that, in ſuch caſes, the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 914.

As the ants were *airing* their proviſions one winter, up comes a hungry graſhopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baſkets weave, or *air* the corn,
Or grinded grain, betwixt two marbles turn. *Dryden.*

2. To take the air, or enjoy the open air, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, ſtay a little——
Were you but riding forth to *air yourſelf*,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I aſcended the higheſt hills of Bagdat, in order to paſs the reſt of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing myſelf* on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Spectator.*

3. To open to the air; as, clothes.

The others make it a matter of ſmall commendation in itſelf, if they, who wear it, do nothing elſe but *air* the robes, which their place requireth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

4. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term uſed in converſation.

5. To make neſts. In this ſenſe, it is derived from *aery*, a neſt. It is now out of uſe.

You may add their buſy, dangerous, diſcourteous, yea, and ſometimes deſpiteful ſtealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be ſtore ſufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good houſewives chickens in a country. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

A'irbladder. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or veſicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein paſs along the ſurfaces of theſe *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fiſhes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and riſe or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fiſhes ſeems neceſſary for ſwimming, yet ſome are ſo formed as to ſwim without it. *Cudworth.*

A'irbuilt. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, without any ſolid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradiſe, the ſtateſman's ſcheme,
The *airbuilt* caſtle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wiſh, the chymiſt's flame,
And poet's viſion of eternal fame. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* ii.

A'ir-drawn. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.] Drawn or painted in air.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you ſaid,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A'irer. *n. ſ.* [from *To air*.] He that expoſes to the air.

A'irhole. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

A'iriness. *n. ſ.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openneſs; expoſure to the air.

2. Lightneſs; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make claſſick learning ſpeak their language; if they have not ſucceeded, it muſt be imputed to a certain talkativeneſs and *airineſs* repreſented in their tongue, which will never agree with the ſedateneſs of the Romans, or the ſolemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

A'iring. *n. ſ.* [from *air*.] A ſhort journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet ſerves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the ſummer-ſeaſon. *Addiſ.*

A'irless. *adj.* [from *air*.] Without communication with the free air.

Nor ſtony tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,
Nor *airleſs* dungeon, nor ſtrong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

A'irling. *n. ſ.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.] A young, light, thoughtleſs, gay perſon.

Some more there be, ſlight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and horſes, and perhaps a whore. *B. Johnſ.*

A'irpump. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *pump*.]

A machine by whoſe means the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels. The principle on which it is built, is the elaſticity of the air; as that on which the waterpump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious inſtrument is aſcribed to Otto de Guerick, conſul of Magdebourg, who exhibited his firſt publick experiments before the emperour and the ſtates of Germany, in 1654. But his machine laboured under ſeveral defects, in the force neceſſary to work it, which was very great, and the progreſs very ſlow; beſides, it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of ſubjects for experiments. However, Mr. Boyle, with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Hooke, removed ſeveral of theſe inconveniences; though, ſtill, the working of this pump was laborious, by reaſon of the preſſure of the atmoſphere at every exſuction, after a vacuum was nearly obtained. This labour has been ſince removed by Mr. Hawkſbee; who, by adding a ſecond barrel and piſton, to riſe as the other fell, and fall as it roſe, made the preſſure of the atmoſphere on the deſcending one, of as much ſervice as it was of diſſervice in the aſcending one. Vream made a further improvement in Hawkſbee's air-pump, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

For the air that, in exhauſted receivers of *air-pumps*, is exhaled from minerals, and fleſh, and fruits, and liquours, is as true and genuine as to elaſticity and denſity, or rarefaction, as that we reſpire in; and yet this factitious air is ſo far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even ſooner than the very abſence of all air, or a vacuum itſelf. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'irshaft. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *ſhaft*.] A paſſage for the air into mines and ſubterraneous places.

By the ſinking of an *airſhaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the ſteams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwiſe ſtagnate there. *Ray.*

A'iry. *adj.* [from *air*, *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Compoſed of air.

The firſt is the tranſmiſſion, or emiſſion, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the reſt, the moſt corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fiſhes that have wings, that are no ſtrangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forſake the fields below,
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Addiſon.*

4. Light as air; thin; unſubſtantial; without ſolidity.

I hold ambition of ſo *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a ſhadow's ſhadow. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops conſtrain
Of *airy* ghoſts, and vex the guilty train;
And, with her griſly lord, his lovely queen remain. *Dryd.*

5. Without reality; without any ſteady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou can'ſt not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Nor (to avoid ſuch meanneſs) ſoaring high,
With empty ſound, and *airy* notions fly. *Roſcommon.*

I have found a complaint concerning the ſcarcity of money, which occaſioned many *airy* propoſitions for the remedy of it. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

6. Fluttering; looſe; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

But the epick poem is too ſtately to receive thoſe little ornaments. The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reſerved for queens and goddeſſes. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young perſons, ſlender, finely ſhaped, *airy*, and delicate: ſuch as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

7. Gay; ſprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; ſpirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at ſhore, when he ſees a ſad and a loud tempeſt on the ſea, or dances briſkly when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God ſpeaks to all the world. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Aisle. *n. ſ.* [Thus the word is written by Addiſon, but perhaps improperly; ſince it ſeems deducible only from either *aile*, a wing, or *allée*, a path; and is therefore to be written *aile*.] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means ſo magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aiſle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addiſon.*

Ait, or **Eyght.** *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed, by Skinner, to be corrupted from *iſlet*.] A ſmall iſland in a river.

A'JUTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks. *Dict.*

To **Ake.** *v. n.* [from ἄχ⊙, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache*. See **Ache**.]

1. To feel a laſting pain, generally of the internal parts; diſtinguiſhed from ſmart, which is commonly uſed of uneaſineſs in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To ſue, and be deny'd, ſuch common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a ſenſe
Of pain. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Were the pleaſure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that ſick ſtomach and *aking* head, which, in ſome men, are ſure to follow, I think, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs muſt *ake*, with daily toils oppreſt,
Ere long-wiſh'd night brings neceſſary reſt. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper ſenſe, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. Shakeſpeare has uſed it, ſtill more licentiouſly, of the ſoul.

Here ſhame diſſuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart aſſails. *Addiſon.*

My ſoul *akes*
To know when two authorities are up,
Neither ſupreme, how ſoon confuſion
May enter. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Aki'n. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied to by blood; uſed of perſons.

I do not envy thee, dear Pamela; only I could wiſh, that, being thy ſiſter in nature, I were not ſo far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the ſame properties; uſed of things.

The cankered paſſion of envy is nothing *akin* to the ſilly envy of the aſs. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* xxxviii.

Some limbs again in bulk or ſtature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Becauſe one ſerves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He ſeparates it from queſtions with which it may have been complicated, and diſtinguiſhes it from queſtions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 13.

Al, Attle, Adle, do all ſeem to be corruptions of the Saxon Æþel, *noble, famous*; as alſo, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of Æþeling, *noble, ſplendid, famous*. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Al, Ald, being initials, are derived from the Saxon Eald, *ancient*; and ſo, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being written by the Normans, from the Saxon eald. *Idem, ibid.*

A'labaster. *n. ſ.* [ἀλάβαςρον.]

A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds; ſome is white, which is moſt common; ſome of the colour of horn, and tranſparent; ſome yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients uſed it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not ſhed her blood,
Nor ſcar that whiter ſkin of hers than ſnow,
And ſmooth as monumental *alabaſter*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

A'labaster. *adj.* Made of alabaſter.

I cannot forbear reckoning part of an *alabaſter* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be ſeen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the ſhape of a croſs, in the hole of the wall; ſo that the light paſſing through it, makes it look to thoſe in the church, like a huge tranſparent croſs of amber. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ALA'CK. *interjeƈt.* [This word ſeems only the corruption of *alas.*] Alas; an expreſſion of ſorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.
Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.

At thunder now no more I ſtart,
Than at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALA'CKADAY. *interjeƈtion.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day.*] A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacrious,* ſuppoſed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacrious* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejeƈtion.

Epaminondas *alacriouſly* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the viƈtories he had atchieved for his country. *Government of the Tongue,* § 4.

ALA'CRITY. *n. ſ.* [*alacritas,* Lat.] Cheerfulneſs, expreſſed by ſome outward token; ſprightlineſs; gaiety; livelineſs; cheerful willingneſs.

Wherefore, in the end, theſe orders were, on all ſides, aſſented unto with no leſs *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to ſhew when they take conditions, ſuch as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow ſtraits of advantage. *Hooker's Preface.*

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of ſpirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakeſp.*

But glad, that now his ſea ſhould find a ſhore,
With freſh *alacrity* and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 1011.

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to fly:
With ſuch *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praiſe them all, the ſtates ſtood by. *Dryden.*

ALAMI'RE. n. ſ. The loweſt note but one in Guido Aretine's ſcale of muſick.

ALAMO'DE. *adv.* [*à la mode,* Fr.] According to the faſhion: a low word. It is uſed likewiſe by ſhopkeepers for a kind of thin ſilken manufaƈture.

ALA'ND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at,* and *land.*] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his couſin, were caſt *aland,* far off from the place whither their deſires would have guided them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Daſh'd on the ſhallows of the moving ſand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland. Dryd. Æn.*

ALA'RM. *n. ſ.* [from the French, *à l'arme,* to arms; as, *crier a l'arme,* to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you ſhall blow, but you ſhall not ſound an *alarm. Numb.* x. 7.

Behold, God himſelf is with us for our captain, and his prieſts with ſounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* againſt you. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 12.

The trumpets loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With ſhrill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms.* *Dryden's Cæcilia.*

Taught by this ſtroke, renounce the wars *alarms,*
And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or diſturbance.

Is it then true, as diſtant rumours run,
That crowds of rivals, for thy mothers charms,
Thy palace fill with inſults and *alarms.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm,* the noun.]

1. To call to arms; to diſturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The waſp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger.

When rage miſguides me, or when fear *alarms,*
When pain diſtreſſes, or when pleaſure charms. *Tickell.*

3. To diſturb in general.

His ſon, Cupavo, bruſh'd the briny flood;
Upon his ſtern a brawny Centaur ſtood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning ſtill to throw,
With lifted hands *alarm'd* the ſeas below. *Dryd. Æn.*

ALA'RMBELL. *n. ſ.* [from *alarm* and *bell.*] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

The *alarmbell* rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the ſtreets, ſound drums and ataballes. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm.*] Terrifying; awakening; ſurpriſing; as, an *alarming* meſſage; an *alarming* pain.

ALARMPOST. *n. ſ.* [from *alarm* and *poſt.*] The poſt or place appointed to each body of men, to appear at, when an alarm ſhall happen.

ALA'RUM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *alarm.* See ALARM.]

Now are our brows bound with viƈtorious wreaths,
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments,
Our ſtern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings. *Shakeſp.*

Hence too, that ſhe might better hear,
She ſets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harſh or ſweet,
Are but th' *alarums* which they beat. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm.* See ALARM.]

Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his ſentinel the wolf,
Whoſe howl's his watch) thus with his ſtealthy pace,
With Tarquin's raviſhing ſtrides, tow'rds his deſign
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

ALA'S. *interjeƈt.* [*helas,* Fr. *eylaes,* Dutch.]

1. A word expreſſing lamentation, when we uſe it of ourſelves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet *alas!* our haps be but hard haps. *Sidney, b.* i.

Alas! how little from the grave we claim?
Thou but preſerv'ſt a form, and I a name. *Pope's Epiſt.*

2. A word of pity, when uſed of other perſons.

Alas! poor Protheus, thou haſt entertain'd
A fox to be the ſhepherd of thy lambs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A word of ſorrow and concern, when uſed of things.

Thus ſaith the Lord God, Smite with thine hand, and ſtamp with thy foot, and ſay, *Alas!* for all the evil abominations of the houſe of Iſrael. *Ezekiel,* vi. 11.

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cauſe! *Milton.*

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Piteous indeed muſt be, when I, a ſpirit,
Can have ſo ſoft a ſenſe of human woes. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

ALAS THE DAY. *interjeƈt.* Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cauſe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor miſtreſs: you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if ſhe make it up with her huſband? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

ALAS THE WHILE. *interjeƈt.* Ah, unhappy time!

All as the ſheep, ſuch was the ſhepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, (*alas the while!*)
May ſeem he loved, or elſe ſome care he took. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

ALA'TE. *adv.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately; no long time ago.

ALB. *n. ſ.* [*album,* Lat.] A ſurplice; a white linen veſtment worn by prieſts.

ALBE'IT. *adv.* [a coalition of the words *all be it ſo. Skinner.*] Although; notwithſtanding; though it ſhould be.

This very thing is cauſe ſufficient, why duties belonging to each kind of virtue, *albeit* the law of reaſon teach them, ſhould, notwithſtanding, be preſcribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

Of one, whoſe eyes,
Albeit unuſed to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He, who has a probable belief, that he ſhall meet with thieves in ſuch a road, thinks himſelf to have reaſon enough to decline it, *albeit* he is ſure to ſuſtain ſome leſs, though yet conſiderable, inconvenience by his ſo doing. *South's Sermons.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*albugo,* Lat. the white of an egg.]

Eggs, I obſerve, will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

I opened it by inciſion, giving vent firſt to an *albugineous,* then to white concoƈted matter: upon which the tumour ſunk. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ALBU'GO. n. ſ. [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contraƈts a whiteneſs. The ſame with *leucoma.*

A'LBURN COLOUR. *n. ſ.* See AUBURN.

A'LCAHEST. *n. ſ.* An Arabick word, to expreſs an univerſal diſſolvent, which was pretended to by Paracelſus and Helmont. *Quincy.*

ALCA'ID. *n. ſ.* [from *al,* Arab. and קדקד, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a caſtle.

Th' *alcaid*
Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, firſt inſtituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA. n. ſ. An Egyptian plant uſed in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infuſed in water, and a red in acid liquours.

The root of *alcanna,* though green, will give a red ſtain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALCHY'MICAL. *adj.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The roſe noble, then current for ſix ſhillings and eight pence, the alchymiſts do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projeƈtion or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymiſt; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically.* *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *alchymy.*] One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.

To ſolemnize this day, the glorious ſun
Stays in his courſe, and plays the *alchymiſt,*
Turning, with ſplendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glitt'ring gold. *Shak. K. John.*

Every *alchymiſt* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time, without any change; and that after it has been divided by corroſive liquours, into inviſible parts, yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear in its own form. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY. *n. ſ.* [of *al,* Arab. and χημα.]

1. The more ſublime and occult parts of chymiſtry, which propoſes, for its objeƈt, the tranſmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this licentious and deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as *alchymy* doth, or would do, the ſubſtance of metals, maketh of any thing what it liſteth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. *Hooker, b.* v. § 58.

O he ſits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richeſt *alchymy,*
Will change to virtue, and to worthineſs. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

Princes do but play us; compared to this,
All honours mimick, all wealth *alchymy.* *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons, and kitchen utenſils.

The golden colour may be ſome mixture of orpiment, ſuch as they uſe to braſs in the yellow *alchymy.* *Bacon.*

White *alchymy* is made of pan-braſs one pound, and arſenicum three ounces; or *alchymy* is made of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

They bid cry,
With trumpets regal ſound, the great reſult:
Tow'rds the four winds, four ſpeedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the ſounding *alchymy,*
By herald's voice explain'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

ALCOHOL. *n. ſ.* An Arabick term uſed by chymiſts for a high reƈtified dephlegmated ſpirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the ſame ſalt ſhall be reduced into *alcohol,* as the chymiſts ſpeak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted ſpaces will be extremely leſſened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleoſum will coagulate the ſerum on account of the *alcohol,* or reƈtified ſpirit which it contains. *Arbuthnot.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alcoholize.*] The aƈt of alcoholizing or reƈtifying ſpirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to reƈtify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughneſs.

A'LCORAN. *n. ſ.* [*al* and *koran,* Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.

If this would ſatisfy the conſcience, we might not only take the preſent covenant, but ſubſcribe to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkiſh *alcoran*; and ſwear to maintain and defend either of them. *Sanderſon againſt the Covenant.*

ALCO'VE. *n. ſ.* [*alcoba,* Span.]

A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, or partition of a column, and other correſpondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of ſtate, and ſometimes ſeats to entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion lulls in ſoft *alcoves,*
The nobleſt boaſt of thy romantick groves.
Oft, if the muſe preſage, ſhall he be ſeen
By Roſamonda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty ſhades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades. *Tickell.*

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

A'LDER. *n. ſ.* [*alnus,* Lat.] A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſquamoſe, and of a conical figure.

The ſpecies are; 1. The common or round-leaved *alder.* 2. The long-leaved *alder.* 3. The ſcarlet *alder.*

Theſe trees delight in a very moiſt ſoil, where few others will thrive, and are a great improvement to ſuch lands. They may be alſo planted on the ſides of brooks, and cut for poles every third or fourth year. The wood is uſed by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. Theſe trees are propagated either by planting layers, or truncheons, about three feet in length, in February or March. *Millar.*

Without the grot, a various ſilver ſcene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypreſs form'd a fragrant ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

ALDERLI'EVEST. *adj. ſuperl.* [from *ald, alder,* old, elder, and *lieve,* dear, beloved.] Moſt beloved; which has held the longeſt poſſeſſion of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
By day, by night, waking, and in my dreams,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderlieveſt* ſovereign;
Makes me the bolder to ſalute my king
With ruder terms. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

A'LDERMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ald,* old, and *man.*]

1. The ſame as ſenator. *Cowell.* A governour or magiſtrate, originally, as the name imports, choſen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

Tell him, myſelf, the mayor, and *aldermen,*
Are come to have ſome conf'rence with his grace. *Shakeſp.*

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praiſe;
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars. *Pope.*

2. In the following paſſage it is, I think, improperly uſed.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a ſhop, behind a counter lie. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

A'LDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

Theſe, and many more, ſuffered death, in envy to their virtues and ſuperiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *aldermanly* diſcretion) to attempt ſervice out of the common forms. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'LDERN. *adj.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats firſt plow'd the ocean;
The ſailors number'd then, and nam'd each ſtar. *May's Virg.*

ALE. *n. ſ.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquour made by infuſing malt [See MALT.] in hot water, and then fermenting the liquour.

I'll ſcratch your heads; you muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings. Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude raſcals? *Shak.*

The fertility of the ſoil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale,* of which they were the inventors. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A merry meeting uſed in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitſon lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales,*
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A'LEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread: a word only uſed in converſation.

ALE-BREWER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *brewer.*] One that profeſſes to brew ale.

The ſummer-made malt brews ill, and is diſliked by moſt of our *ale-brewers.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A'LECONNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *con.*] An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpeƈt the meaſures of publick houſes. Four of them are choſen or rechoſen annually by the common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their uſe formerly, their places are now regarded only as ſine-cures for decayed citizens.

A'LECOST. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *ale,* and *coſtus,* Lat.] The name of an herb. *Diƈt.*

ALE'CTRYOMANCY, or ALE'CTOROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ἀλεκτρυὼν and μάντις.] Divination by a cock. *Diƈt.*

A'LEGAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *eager,* ſour.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has loſt its ſpirit.

A'LEGER. *adj.* [*allegre,* Fr. *alacris,* Lat.] Gay; chearful; ſprightly: a word not now uſed.

Certainly, this berry coffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condenſe the ſpirits, and make them ſtrong and *aleger.* *Bacon.*

A'LEHOOF. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and hoofd, head.] Groundivy, ſo called by our Saxon anceſtors, as being their chief ingredient in ale. See GROUNDIVY.

Alehoof, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the moſt excellent and moſt general uſe and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *houſe.*] A houſe where ale is publickly ſold; a tipling-houſe. It is diſtinguiſhed from a tavern, where they ſell wine.

Thou moſt beauteous inn,
Why ſhould hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *alehouſe* gueſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

One would think it ſhould be no eaſy matter to bring any man of ſenſe in love with an *alehouſe*; indeed of ſo much ſenſe, as ſeeing and ſmelling amounts to; there being ſuch ſtrong encounters of both, as would quickly ſend him packing, did not the love of good fellowſhip reconcile to theſe nuſances. *South.*

Thee ſhall each *alehouſe,* thee each gillhouſe mourn,
And anſw'ring ginſhops ſowrer ſighs return. *Pope's Dun.*

A'LEHOUSE KEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *alehouſe* and *keeper.*] He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

You reſemble perfeƈtly the two *alehouſe keepers* in Holland, who were at the ſame time burgomaſters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately. *Bolingbroke to Swift.*

A'LEKNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *knight.*] A pot-companion; a tippler: a word now out of uſe.

The old *aleknights* of England were well depainted out of him, in the ale-houſe colours of that time, in this manner. *Camden.*

ALE'MBICK. *n. ſ.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied into inviſible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only ſcattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembick,* or in the receiver, do preſently return into ſuch water as they conſtituted before. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH. *adv.* [from *a* for *at,* and *length.*] At full length; along; ſtretched along the ground.

ALE'RT. *adj.* [*alerte,* Fr. perhaps from *alacris,* but probably from *à l'art,* according to art or rule.]

1. In the military ſenſe, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

2. In the common ſenſe, briſk; pert; petulant; ſmart; implying ſome degree of cenſure and contempt.

I ſaw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accoſted him after the following manner: Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at laſt. *Addiſon. Speƈtator.*

ALE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alert.*] The quality of being alert; ſprightlineſs; pertneſs.

That *alertneſs* and unconcern for matters of common life, which a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Addiſon. Speƈtator.*

ALE TASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *taſter.*] An officer appointed in every courtleet, and ſworn to look to the aſſize and the goodneſs of bread and ale, or beer, within the precinƈts of that lordſhip. *Cowell.*

A'LEVAT. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *vat.*] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

A'lewashed. *adj.* [from *ale* and *waſh.*] Steeped or ſoaked in ale.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid ſuit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *alewaſhed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Alewife. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *wife.*] A woman that keeps an alehouſe.

Perhaps he will ſwagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad halfpence. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

A'lexanders. *n. ſ.* [*Smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flowers are produced in umbels, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; theſe reſt upon the empalement, which afterward becomes an almoſt globular fruit, compoſed of two pretty thick ſeeds, ſometimes ſhaded like a creſcent, gibbous, and ſtreaked on one ſide, and plain on the other.

The ſpecies are; 1. Common *Alexanders.* 2. Foreign *Alexanders*, with a round leaf, *&c.*

The firſt of theſe ſorts, which is that ordered by the college for medicinal uſe, grows wild in divers parts of England, and may be propagated by ſowing their ſeeds upon an open ſpot of ground in Auguſt. *Millar.*

A'lexander's foot. *n. ſ.* The name of an herb.

Alexa'ndrine. *n. ſ.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander.* They conſiſt, among the French, of twelve and thirteen ſyllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers ſhould, for the moſt part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majeſty of thought requires it, they may be ſtretched to the Engliſh heroick of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of ſix. *Dryden.*

Then, at the laſt, an only couplet fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needleſs *Alexandrine* ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags it ſlow length along.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

Alexipha'rmick. *adj.* [from ἀλεξέω and φάρμακον.] That which drives away poiſon; antidotal; that which oppoſes infection.

That ſome antidotal quality it may have, we have no reaſon to deny; for ſince elke's hoofs and horns are magnified for epilepſies, ſince not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick.* *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Alexite'rical, or **Alexite'rick.** *adj.* [from ἀλεξέω.] That which drives away poiſon; that which reſiſts in fevers.

A'lgates. *adv.* [from *all* and *gate. Skinner. Gate* is the ſame as *via*; and ſtill uſed for *way* in the Scottiſh dialect.] On any terms; every way: now obſolete.

Nor had the boaſter ever riſen more,
But that Rinaldo's horſe ev'n then down fell,
And with the fall his leg oppreſs'd ſo ſore,
That, for a ſpace, there muſt he *algates* dwell. *Fairfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *n. ſ.* [an Arabick word of uncertain etymology; derived, by ſome, from *Geber* the philoſopher; by ſome, from *gefr*, parchment; by others, from *algebiſta*, a bone-ſetter; by Menage, from *algiatarat*, the reſtitution of things broken.]

This is a peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known. The origin of this art is very obſcure. It was in uſe, however, among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are ſuppoſed to have borrowed it from the Perſians, and the Perſians from the Indians. The firſt Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatiſe of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He ſays, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs, and never mentions Diophantus; which makes it probable, that that authour was not yet known in Europe; whoſe method was very different from that of the Arabs, obſerved by Pacciolus and his firſt European followers. His *algebra* goes no farther than ſimple and quadratick equations; and only ſome of the others advanced to the ſolution of cubick equations. After ſeveral improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Deſcartes, Sir Iſaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it ſtill continues. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

It would ſurely require no very profound ſkill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty ſhillings. *Swift.*

Algebra'ick,
Algebra'ical. } *adj.* [from *algebra.*]

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatiſe.
2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

Algebra'ist. *n. ſ.* [from *algebra.*] A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraiſt* or uncipherer can uſe more ſubtle ſuppoſitions, to find the demonſtration or cipher, than every unconcerned perſon doth to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themſelves to deſcribe almoſt nothing elſe but the ſynthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraiſts*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts's Logick.*

A'LGID. *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

Algi'dity,
A'lgidness. } *n. ſ.* [from *algid.*] Chilneſs; cold. *Dict.*

Algi'fick. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Dict.*

A'LGOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs. *Dict.*

A'lgorism,
A'lgorithm. } *n. ſ.* Arabick words, which are uſed to imply the ſix operations of arithmetick, or the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*

Algo'se. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

A'LIAS. *adv.* A Latin word, ſignifying otherwiſe; often uſed in the trials of criminals, whoſe danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simpſon *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwiſe* Smith, *otherwiſe* Baker.

A'lible. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nouriſhing; that which may be nouriſhed. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden's Virgil.*

But who can tell, what pangs, what ſharp remorſe,
Torment the Boian prince? from native ſoil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of weeping conſort, and depriv'd the ſight
Of his young guiltleſs progeny, he ſeeks
Inglorious ſhelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Eſtranged from; not allied to; adverſe to; with the particle *from*, and ſometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the diſciples of the fire, by a ſimilitude not *alien from* their profeſſion. *Boyle.*

The ſentiment that ariſes, is a conviction of the deplorable ſtate of nature, to which ſin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien from* God and goodneſs, and a prey to the great deſtroyer. *Rogers's Sermons.*

They encouraged perſons and principles, *alien from* our religion and government, in order to ſtrengthen their faction. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'lien. *n. ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a deniſon; a man of another country or family; not allied; a ſtranger.

In whomſoever theſe things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only ſhe holdeth for *aliens* and ſtrangers, in whom theſe things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd againſt an *alien*,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

The mere Iriſh were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies, and altogether out of the protection of the law; ſo as it was no capital offence to kill them. *Sir J. Davies.*

Thy place in council thou haſt rudely loſt,
Which by thy younger brother is ſupply'd,
And art almoſt an *alien to* the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their famous lawgiver condemned their perſons, who ſat idle in diviſions dangerous to the government, as *aliens to* the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addiſon.*

2. In law.

An *alien* is one born in a ſtrange country, and never enfranchiſed. A man born out of the land, ſo it be within the limits beyond the ſeas, or of Engliſh parents out of the king's obedience, ſo the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not *alien.* If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but denizens. *Cowell.*

To **A'lien.** *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another.

If the ſon *alien* thoſe lands, and then repurchaſe them again in fee, now the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Laws.*

2. To eſtrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averſe to; with *from.*

The king was wonderfully diſquieted, when he found, that the prince was totally *aliened from* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A'lienable. *adj.* [from *To alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treaſure is tranſitory, and both muſt, at one time or other, paſs from him, either by his own voluntary act, or by the violence and injuſtice of others, or at leaſt by fate. *Dennis's Letters.*

To **A'lienate.** *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries were once chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden candleſticks did ſtand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no chriſtians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle *from*, where the firſt poſſeſſor is mentioned.

The manner of mens writing muſt not *alienate* our hearts *from* the truth. *Hooker's Preface.*

Be it never ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

His eyes ſurvey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 457.

Any thing that is apt to diſturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men *from* one another, ſuch as croſs and diſtaſteful humours, is, either expreſly, or by clear conſequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon.*

Her mind was quite *alienated from* the honeſt Caſtilian, whom ſhe was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

A'lienate. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to; with the particle *from.*

They are moſt damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge, by all deſperate methods; wholly *alienate from* truth, law, religion, mercy, conſcience, or honour. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Aliena'tion. *n. ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

The beginning of this ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their poſterity, and for excluding all innovation of *alienation* thereof unto ſtrangers. *Spenſ. State of Irel.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, towards the cloſe of her reign, to give a check to that ſacrilege. Her ſucceſſour paſſed a law, which prevented abſolutely all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have created new and great dependencies. *Swift on Athens and Rome.*

2. The ſtate of being alienated; as, the eſtate was waſted during its *alienation.*

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what the caſe of this perſon was, and what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. Applied to the mind, it means diſorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulſion, though not againſt, yet without their wills; as an *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter abſence of wit and judgment. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 23.

Ali'ferous. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings.

Ali'gerous. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged.

To **Ali'gge.** *v. a.* [from *a*, and *lig*, to lye down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to ſubdue: an old word even in the time of Spenſer, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why ſitten we ſo,
As weren overwent with woe:
Upon ſo fair a morrow,
The joyous time now nigheth faſt,
That ſhall *aligge* this bitter blaſt,
And ſlake the winter ſorrow. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To **Ali'ght.** *v. n.* [alihtan, Sax. *af-lichten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and ſtop. The word implies the idea of *deſcending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horſe or carriage, and generally of reſting or ſtopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* v.

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Slackneſs breeds worms; but the ſure traveller,
Though he *alights* ſometimes, ſtill goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot he walks till night;
When with his horſe he never will *alight.* *Denham.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
The firſt that ſail'd in air, 'tis ſung by Fame,
To the Cumean coaſt at length he came,
And here *alighting* built this coſtly frame. *Dryden's Æn.*

When he was admoniſhed by his ſubject to deſcend, he came down gently and circling in the air, and ſinging to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her ſong till ſhe *alights*; ſtill preparing for a higher flight at her next ſally. *Dryden.*

When finiſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their luſty ſteeds *alight*;
Like them diſmounted all the warlike train. *Dryd. Fab.*

Should a ſpirit of ſuperiour rank, a ſtranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Addiſon. Spectator.*

2. It is uſed alſo of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But ſtorms of ſtones from the proud temple's height,
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight.* *Dryd. Æn.*

Ali'ke. *adv.* [from *a* and *like.*] With reſemblance; without difference; in the ſame manner; in the ſame form.

The darkneſs hideth not from thee; but the night ſhineth as the day; the darkneſs and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Pſalm* cxxxix. 12.

With thee converſing, I forget all time;
All ſeaſons, and their change, all pleaſe *alike.* *Par. Loſt.*

Riches cannot reſcue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the ſlave. *Dryd. Juv.*

Let us unite at leaſt in an equal zeal for thoſe capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

Two handmaids wait the throne: *alike* in place,
But diff'ring far in figure and in face. *Pope.*

A'LIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment; that which nouriſhes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our ſubſtance; and as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is ſo prepared for nutrition, or by what mechaniſm it is diſtributed. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, Preface.*

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and ſolids of our bodies, are called *aliments.* But to take it in the largeſt ſenſe, by *aliment*, I underſtand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and ſeaſoning, as, ſalt, ſpice, vinegar, *&c. Arbuth.*

Alime'ntal. *adj.* [from *aliment.*] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nouriſhes; that which feeds.

The ſun, that light imparts to all, receives
From all his *alimental* recompenſe,
In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Except they be watered from higher regions, theſe weeds muſt loſe their *alimental* ſap, and wither themſelves. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

Th' induſtrious, when the ſun in Leo rides,
And darts his ſultrieſt beams, portending drought,
Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant,
To ſink a circling trench, and daily pour
A juſt ſupply of *alimental* ſtreams,
Exhauſted ſap recruiting. *Philips.*

Alime'ntariness. *n. ſ.* [from *alimentary.*] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nouriſhment. *Dict.*

Alime'ntary. *adj.* [from *aliment.*]

1. That which belongs or relates to aliment.

The ſolution of the aliment by maſtication is neceſſary; without it, the aliment could not be diſpoſed for the changes, which it receives as it paſſeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nouriſhing.

I do not think that water ſupplies animals, or even plants, with nouriſhment, but ſerves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and diſtribute them to the ſeveral parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, ſome are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turneps and carrots. Theſe have a fattening quality, which they manifeſt in feeding of cattle. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

Alimenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *aliment.*] The power of affording aliment; the quality of nouriſhing.

Plants do nouriſh; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 54.

Alimo'nious. *adj.* [from *alimony.*] That which nouriſhes: a word very little in uſe.

The plethora renders us lean, by ſuppreſſing our ſpirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digeſting the *alimonious* humours into fleſh. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A'LIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*alimonia*, Lat.]

Alimony ſignifies that legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any ſeparation from him, provided it be not cauſed by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Before they ſettled hands and hearts,
Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

A'liquant. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'liquot. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, ſuch as will exactly meaſure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, becauſe, being taken four times, it will juſt meaſure it.

A'lish. *adj.* [from *ale.*] Reſembling ale; having qualities of ale.

They let it ſtand five days before they put it into the caſk, ſtirring it and beating down the yeaſt into it; this gives it the ſweet *aliſh* taſte. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A'liture, *n. ſ.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nouriſhment. *Dict.*

Ali've. *adj.* [from *a* and *live.*]

1. In the ſtate of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,
But ſome faint ſigns of feeble life appear. *Dryd. Fables.*

Not youthful kings in battle ſeiz'd *alive*,
Not ſcornful virgins who their charms ſurvive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe, unextinguiſhed; undeſtroyed; active; in full force.

Thoſe good and learned men had reaſon to wiſh, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of ſuch as inclined toward them, kept *alive.* *Hooker, b.* v.

3. Chearful; ſprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not ſo much *alive* the whole day, if ſhe ſlept more than ſix hours. *Clariſſa.*

4. In a popular ſenſe, it is uſed only to add an emphaſis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *beſt* man *alive*; that is, the *beſt*, with an emphaſis.

And to thoſe brethren ſaid, Riſe, riſe by-live,
And unto battle do yourſelves addreſs;
For yonder comes the proweſt knight *alive*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobileſs. *Fairy Qu.*

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudeſt man *alive*, could not look upon the deſtruction of monarchy with any pleaſure. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

John was quick and underſtood his buſineſs very well; but no man *alive* was more careleſs in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

A'lkahest. *n. ſ.* A word firſt uſed by Paracelſus, and adopted by his followers, to ſignify an univerſal diſſolvent, or liquour, which has the power of reſolving all things into their firſt principles.

Alkale'scent. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkaleſcent* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKALI. *n. ſ.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glaſswort.] This herb they burnt to aſhes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white ſalt; this they called *ſal kali*, or *alkali.* It is corroſive, producing putrefaction in animal ſubſtances, to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Any ſubſtance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation. See **Alkalizate.**

A'lkaline. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquour will keep an animal from ſtarving very long, by diluting the fluids, and conſequently keeping them from this *alkaline* ſtate, which is confirmed by experience; for people have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **Alka'lizate.** *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKA'LIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it diſcovers, being diſſolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizate* ſalts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets ſeems to be of that order, becauſe their ſyrup, by acid liquours, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizate*, turns green. *Newton's Opticks.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

A'LKANET. *n. ſ.* [*Anchuſa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant is a ſpecies of bugloſs, with a red root, brought from the ſouthern parts of France, and uſed in medicine. It will grow in almoſt any ſoil, and muſt be ſown in March. *Millar.*

ALKEKE'NGI. n. ſ. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the ſame denomination; popularly alſo called *winter-cherry*; of conſiderable uſe as an aſtringent, diſſolvent, and diuretick. The plant bears a near reſemblance to Solanum, or Nightſhade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *veſicarium*. *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES. n. ſ. In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the form and conſiſtence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the baſis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, roſe-water, ſugar, ambergreaſe, muſk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the ſweets are uſually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpelier, which ſupplies moſt part of Europe therewith. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is nowhere found ſo plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adv.* [See ALL, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight,
Within Corioli gates. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

And ſwore ſo loud,
That, *all* amaz'd, the prieſt let fall the book. *Shakeſp.*

They could call a comet a faxed ſtar, which is *all* one with *ſtella crinita*, or *cometa*. *Camden's Remains.*

For a large conſcience is *all* one,
And ſignifies the ſame with none. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and ſcent the ſacred ground. *Dryd.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expreſsly the title of the firſt-born, but *all* along keeps himſelf under the ſhelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Juſtice, indeed, may be furniſhed out of this element, as far as her ſword goes; and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze, if the artiſt pleaſes. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

If e'er the miſer durſt his farthings ſpare,
He thinly ſpreads them through the publick ſquare,
Where, *all* beſide the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other conſideration.

I am of the temper of moſt kings, who love to be in debt, are *all* for preſent money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

3. Only; without admiſſion of any thing elſe.

When I ſhall wed,
That lord, whoſe hand muſt take my plight, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I ſhall never marry, like my ſiſter,
To love my father *all*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Although. This ſenſe is truly Teutonick, but now obſolete.

Do you not think th' accompliſhment of it
Sufficient work for one man's ſimple head,
All were it as the reſt but ſimply writ. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

5. It is ſometimes a word of emphaſis; nearly the ſame with *juſt.*

A ſhepherd's ſwain, ſay, did thee bring,
All as his ſtraying flock he fed;
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardy head. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

ALL. *adj.* [Æll, Æal, ealle, alle. Sax. oll, Welſh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. ὅλος, Gr.]

1. The whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they *all*, *all* honourable men. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

To graze the herb *all* leaving,
Devour'd each other. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

The great encouragement of *all*, is the aſſurance of a future reward. *Tillotſon, Sermon* vi.

2. The whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou ſhalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deut.* v.

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of ſuch laws, and in the defence of the common-wealth; and *all* this only for the publick good. *Locke.*

3. The whole duration of time.

On whoſe paſtures cheerful ſpring,
All the year doth ſit and ſing;
And, rejoicing, ſmiles to ſee,
Their green backs wear his livery. *Craſhaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano ſpeaks an infinite deal of nothing; more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

ALL. *n. ſ.*

1. The whole; oppoſed to part, or nothing.

And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me;
On me, whoſe *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
On me that halt, and am miſhapen thus? *Shak. Rich.* III.

Nought's had; *all*'s ſpent,
Where our deſire is got without content. *Shak. Macb.*

The youth ſhall ſtudy, and no more engage
Their flatt'ring wiſhes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitleſs care, and cheated ſtrife,
Chace fleeting pleaſure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched *all* they here can have,
But preſent food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*

Our *all* is at ſtake, and irretrievably loſt, if we fail of ſucceſs. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. Every thing.

Then ſhall we be news-cramm'd.—*All* the better; we ſhall be the more remarkable. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—Well, *all*'s one for that. *Shak.*

All the fitter, Lentulus: our coming
Is not for ſalutation; we have bus'neſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

That is, *every thing is the better, the ſame, the fitter.*

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I aſſume;
And glad her ſhall reſign, when in the end
Thou ſhalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'ſt. *Par. Loſt.*

They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it ſo little foothold, that the firſt blaſt of wind laid it flat upon the ground, neſt, eagles, and *all*. *L'Eſtrange.*

They that do not keep up this indifferency for *all* but truth, put coloured ſpectacles before their eyes, and look through falſe glaſſes. *Locke.*

A torch, ſnuff and *all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

All is much uſed in compoſition; but, in moſt inſtances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and claſſical; as, *Almighty*.

When it is connected with a participle, it ſeems to be a noun; as, *all-ſurrounding*: in other caſes, an adverb; as, *all-accompliſhed*, or completely accompliſhed.

Of theſe compounds, a ſmall part of thoſe which may be found is inſerted.

ALL-BEARING. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear.*] That which bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he ſpoke, the ſovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew. *Pope.*

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer.*] That which gives gayety and cheerfulneſs to all.

Soon as the *all-cheering* ſun
Should, in the fartheſt eaſt, begin to draw
The ſhady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and *command.*] Having the ſovereignty over all.

He now ſets before them the high and ſhining idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *compoſe.*] That which quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring ſhades, Ulyſſes lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now addreſt,
To break the bands of *all-compoſing* reſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer.*] That which ſubdues every thing.

Second of Satan ſprung, *all-conquering* death!
What think'ſt thou of our empire now? *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conſume.*] That which conſumes every thing.

By age unbroke—but *all-conſuming* care
Deſtroys perhaps the ſtrength, that time would ſpare. *Pope.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour.*] That which eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Deſtructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope on Crit.*

ALL FOURS. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *four.*] A low game at cards, played by two; ſo named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are ſaid to make *all fours*.

ALL HAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *hail*, for *health.*] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though, perhaps, uſually reckoned among them.

All hail, ye fields, where conſtant peace attends!
All hail, ye ſacred, ſolitary groves!
All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whoſe converſation pleaſes and improves. *Walſh.*

ALL-HALLOWN. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The time about All ſaints day.

Farewell, thou latter ſpring! farewell,
All-hallown ſummer. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

ALLHALLOWTIDE. *n. ſ.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The term near All ſaints, or the firſt of November.

Cut off the bough about *Allhallowtide*, in the bare place, and ſet it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 427.

ALL-HEAL. *n. ſ.* [*Panax*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *ironwort*; which ſee.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge.*] That which has the ſovereign right of judgment.

I look with horrour back,
That I deteſt my wretched ſelf, and curſe
My paſt polluted life. *All-judging* heav'n,
Who knows my crimes, has ſeen my ſorrow for them.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know.*] Omniſcient; all-wiſe.

Shall we repine at a little miſplaced charity, we, who could no way foreſee the effect; when an *all-knowing*, all-wiſe Being, ſhowers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeſerving? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* [from *all* and *make.*] That created all; omnifick. [See ALL-SEEING.]

ALL-POWERFUL. *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful.*] Almighty; omnipotent; poſſeſſed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being, the leaſt motion of whoſe will can create or deſtroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy diſtreſſed ſervant. *Swift.*

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the ſaints. The firſt of November.

ALL-SEER. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *ſee.*] He that ſees or beholds every thing; he whoſe view comprehends all things.

That high *All-ſeer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earneſt, what I begg'd in jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *ſee.*] That beholds every thing.

The ſame Firſt Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long thoſe periſhable forms ſhall laſt;
Nor can they laſt beyond the time aſſign'd
By that *all-ſeeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome; the ſecond of November.

This is *all ſouls day*, fellows, is it not?—
It is, my lord.—
Why then, *all ſouls day* is my body's doomſday. *Shakeſp.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *ſufficient.*] Sufficient to every thing.

The teſtimonies of God are perfect, the teſtimonies of God are *all-ſufficient* unto that end, for which they were given. *Hooker.*

He can more than employ all our powers in their utmoſt elevation; for he is every way perfect and *all-ſufficient*. *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wiſe.*] Poſſeſt of infinite wiſdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wiſe* Mind governing the affairs of the world. *South.*

Supreme, *all-wiſe*, eternal, potentate!
Sole authour, ſole diſpoſer of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLANTO'IS, or *ALLANTO'IDES. n. ſ.* [from ἀλλᾶς, a gut, and εἶδος, ſhape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or paſſage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'Y. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage; it is therefore derived by ſome from *à la loi, according to law*; the quantity of metals being mixed according to law; by others, from *allier*, to unite; perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this ſenſe, moſt authours preſerve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See ALLOY.

2. To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its predominant qualities.

Being brought into the open air,
I would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poiſon. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

No friendly offices ſhall alter or *allay* that rancour, that frets in ſome helliſh breaſts, which, upon all occaſions, will foam out at its foul mouth in ſlander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repreſs. The word, in this ſenſe, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the Engliſh word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.

If, by your art, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs. Gold is allayed with ſilver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; ſilver with copper only, of which eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. Cowel thinks the allay is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin leſs.

For fools are ſtubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' *allay*. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 2.

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the ſame manner, as the admixture of baſer metals allay the qualities of the firſt maſs.

Dark colours eaſily ſuffer a ſenſible *allay*, by little ſcattering light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Allay being taken from baſer metals, commonly implies ſomething worſe than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *allay* of jealouſy, hope and fear. *Roſcommon.*

ALLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *allay.*] The perſon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony; and, upon that account, Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; becauſe he eſteems the blood a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceneſs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ALLA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allay.*] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*]

1. Affirmation; declaration.

2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our ſovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly coucht?
As if ſhe had ſuborned ſome to ſwear
Falſe *allegations*, to o'erthrow his ſtate. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

3. An excuſe; a plea.

I omitted no means in my power, to be informed of my errours; and I expect not to be excuſed in any negligence on account of youth, want of leiſure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuſe, or produce as an argument.

Surely the preſent form of church-government is ſuch, as no law of God, or reaſon of man, hath hitherto been *alleged*, of force ſufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmoſt of their power, withſtand the alteration thereof. *Hooker's Pref.*

If we forſake the ways of grace or goodneſs, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of inſtruction; we cannot ſay we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *adj.* [from *allege.*] That which may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be ſolved, that is *allegeable* againſt it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

ALLE'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*] The ſame with *allegation*. *Dict.*

ALLE'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*] He that alleges.

Which narrative, if we may believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do, would ſeem to argue, that there is, ſometimes, no other principle requiſite, than what may reſult from the lucky mixture of the parts of ſeveral bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *n. ſ.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from mens hearts,
Loud ſhouts and ſalutations from their mouths,
Even in the preſence of the crowned king. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

We charge you on *allegiance* to ourſelves,
To hold your ſlaught'ring hands, and keep the peace. *Shak.*

The houſe of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the ſeveral counties of England, profeſſing all *allegiance* to them, govern abſolutely; the lords concurring, or rather ſubmitting to whatſoever is propoſed. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT. *adj.* [from *allege.*] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*: a word not now uſed.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeſerver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'rs to heav'n for you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

ALLEGO'RICK. *adj.* [from *allegory.*] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I diſcern not. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

ALLEGO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; myſtical.

When our Saviour ſaid, in an *allegorical* and myſtical ſenſe, Except ye eat the fleſh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers underſtood him literally and groſly. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The epithet of Apollo for ſhooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in reſpect of the darts and bow, the enſigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the ſun. *Pope's Preface to Iliad.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the meſſenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The place is to be underſtood *allegorically*; and what is thus ſpoken by a Phæacian with wiſdom, is, by the poet, applied to the goddeſs of it. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* viii. *notes.*

ALLEGO'RICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *allegorical.*] The quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

To A'LLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a ſenſe not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his ſuppoſition of the tree itſelf to be true. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

As ſome would *allegorize* theſe ſigns, which we noted before; ſo others would confine them to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

An alchymiſt ſhall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by ſal, ſulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the ſcripture itſelf, and the ſacred myſteries thereof into the philoſopher's ſtone. *Locke.*

A'LLEGORY. *n. ſ.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither muſt we draw out our *allegory* too long, leſt either we make ourſelves obſcure, or fall into affectation, which is childiſh. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

This word nympha meant nothing elſe but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moiſture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLE'GRO. n. ſ. A word, denoting one of the ſix diſtinctions of time. It expreſſes a ſprightly motion, the quickeſt of all, except Preſto. It originally means *gay*, as in Milton.

ALLELU'JAH. n. ſ. [This word is falſely written for *Hallelujah*, הללו and יה.] A word of ſpiritual exultation, uſed in hymns; it ſignifies, *Praiſe God.*

He will ſet his tongue to thoſe pious divine ſtrains, which may be a proper præludium to thoſe *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to ſing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. n. ſ. [Ital.] A grave kind of muſick. *Dict.*

To ALLE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to eaſe; to ſoften.

Moſt of the diſtempers are the effects of abuſed plenty and luxury, and muſt not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithſtanding,

withſtanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* thoſe evils which we bring upon ourſelves. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. To extenuate, or ſoften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuſe.

ALLEVIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alleviate.*]

1. The act of making light; of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendſhip. *South's Sermons.*

2. That by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated.

This loſs of one fifth of their debts and income will ſit heavy on them, who ſhall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

A'LLEY. *n. ſ.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far. *Fairy Queen.*

It is common from experience, that where *alleys* are cloſe gravelled, the earth putteth forth the firſt year knotgraſs, and after ſpiregraſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 565.

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Par. Loſt.*

Come, my fair love, our morning's taſk we loſe;
Some labour ev'n the eaſieſt life would chooſe:
Ours is not great: the dangling bows to crop,
Whoſe too luxuriant growth our *alleys* ſtop. *Dryden.*

The thriving plants, ignoble broomſticks made,
Now ſweep thoſe *alleys* they were born to ſhade. *Pope.*

2. A paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet.

A back friend, a ſhoulder clapper, one that commands the paſſages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of connection with another by confederacy: a league. In this ſenſe, our hiſtories of Queen Anne mention *the grand alliance.*

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen ſhall th' *alliance* join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Auſonian line. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's ſake,
In honour of a true Plantagenet,
And, for *alliance'* ſake, declare the cauſe
My father loſt his head. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorſet, your ſon, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign ſoil,
This fair *alliance* quickly ſhall call home
To high promotions. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Adraſtus ſoon, with gods averſe, ſhall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;
Thence ſtrife ſhall riſe, and mortal war ſucceed. *Pope.*

5. The perſons allied to each other.

I would not boaſt the greatneſs of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addiſon's Cato.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*allicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetiſm; attraction.

The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word, and the manner of it ſtill occult. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

To ALLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate.*]

1. The act of tying together; the ſtate of being ſo tied.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturaliſts have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

In his needy ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
An *alligator* ſtuff'd, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were ſtrung,
And here a ſcaly *alligator* hung. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

A'LLIGATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate.*] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*allido, alliſum*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another.

There have not been any iſlands of note, or conſiderable extent, torn and caſt off from the continent by earthquakes, or ſevered from it by the boiſterous *alliſion* of the ſea. *Woodward.*

ALLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.
3. An allowance made upon an account; a term uſed in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* [from *allodium.*] Held without any acknowledgment of ſuperiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. n. ſ. [A word of very uncertain derivation, but moſt probably of German original.] A poſſeſſion held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is oppoſed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates ſome kind of dependance. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. *n. ſ.* [*allonge*, Fr.] A paſs or thruſt with a rapier, ſo called from the lengthening of the ſpace taken up by the fencer.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* [This word is generally ſpoke *halloo*, and is uſed to dogs, when they are incited to the chaſe or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all lo*, look all; ſhewing the object.] To ſet on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

Alloo thy furious maſtiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A ſad memorial of their paſt offence. *Philips.*

A'LLOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another; converſe; converſation. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot.*]

1. To diſtribute by lot.
2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for proviſion,
To ſhield thee from diſaſters of the world;
And, on the ſixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I ſhall deſerve my fate, if I refuſe
That happy hour, which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To diſtribute; to parcel out; to give each his ſhare.

Since fame was the only end of all their new enterprizes and ſtudies, a man cannot be too ſcrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Tatler*, Nº 81.

ALLO'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allot.*] That which is allotted to any one; the part; the ſhare; the portion granted.

There can be no thought of ſecurity or quiet in this world, but in a reſignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though it is our duty to ſubmit with patience to more ſcanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reaſonably and lawfully aſk of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLO'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *allot.*] That which is granted to any particular perſon in a diſtribution. See ALLOTMENT.

Allow me ſuch exerciſes as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by teſtament. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr. from *allaudare.*]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a poſition; not to contradict; not to oppoſe.

The principles, which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; thoſe, that men of right reaſon admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of muſick all our hearts *allow*;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope.*

As to what is alleged, that ſome of the Preſbyterians declared openly againſt the king's murder, I *allow* it to be true. *Swift.*

2. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much ſincerity to the profeſſions of moſt men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I will help you to enough of them, and ſhall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here as you pleaſe. *Swift.*

3. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam
To lead him where he would; his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in truſt with the goſpel, even ſo we ſpeak, not as pleaſing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. 1 *Theſſ.* ii. 4.

They referred all laws, that were to be paſſed in Ireland, to be conſidered, corrected and *allowed* firſt by the ſtate of England. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

4. To give a ſanction to; to authorize.

There is no ſlander in an *allow'd* fool. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*
To him that gave us peace and empire too. *Waller.*

6. To appoint for; to ſet out to a certain uſe; as, he *allowed* his ſon the third part of his income.

7. To make abatement, or proviſion; or to ſettle any thing, with ſome conceſſions or cautions, regarding ſomething elſe.

If we conſider the different occaſions of ancient and modern medals, we ſhall find they both agree in recording the great actions and ſucceſſes in war; *allowing* ſtill for the different ways of making it, and the circumſtances that attended it. *Addiſon.*

ALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *allow.*]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is obſervable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is repreſented, before our Saviour, waſhing his feet, on her knees; which will not conſiſt with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. That which is permitted or licenſed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this ſort, the very light of nature alone may diſcover that which is ſo far forth in the ſight of God *allowable*. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 8.

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle on the Scriptures.*

Reputation becomes a ſignal and a very peculiar bleſſing to magiſtrates; and their purſuit of it is not only *allowable*, but laudable. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *allowable.*] The quality of being allowable; lawfulneſs; exemption from prohibition.

I cannot think myſelf engaged to diſcourſe of lots, as to their nature, uſe, and *allowableneſs*, in matters of recreation; which is indeed impugned by ſome, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

ALLO'WANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *allow.*]

1. Admiſſion without contradiction.

Without the notion and *allowance* of ſpirits, our philoſophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

That which wiſdom did firſt begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that ſucceed, although it plead for itſelf nothing. *Hooker, b.* v. § 7.

You ſent a large commiſſion
To Gregory de Caſſado, to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the ſtate's *allowance*,
A league between his highneſs and Ferrara. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Permiſſion; freedom from reſtraint.

They ſhould therefore be accuſtomed betimes to conſult and make uſe of their reaſon, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A ſettled rate; or appointment for any uſe.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almoſt as in a beſieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. 2 *Kings.*

5. Abatement from the ſtrict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in that which they call heroick verſe, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expreſſion; and, as ſuch, requires the ſame grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowances* for an innocent paſſion. *Swift.*

6. Eſtabliſhed character; reputation.

His bark is ſtoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approv'd *allowance*;
Therefore my hopes, not ſurfeited to death,
Stand in bold awe. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

ALLO'Y. *n. ſ.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baſer metal mixed in coinage.

That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the ſtandard. Fine ſilver is ſilver without the mixture of any baſer metal. *Alloy* is baſer metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

For let another piece be coined of the ſame weight, wherein half the ſilver is taken out, and copper, or other *alloy*, put into the place, every one knows it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the *alloy* is ſo inconſiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleaſures of ſenſe are probably reliſhed by beaſts in a more exquiſite degree, than they are by men; for they taſte them ſincere and pure always, without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALLUBE'SCENCY. *n. ſ.* [*allubeſcentia*, Lat.] Willingneſs; content. *Dict.*

To ALLU'DE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to inſinuate. It is uſed of perſons; as, *he* alludes *to an old ſtory*; or of things, as, *the lampoon* alludes *to his mother's faults*.

Theſe ſpeeches of Jerom and Chryſoſtom do ſeem plainly to *allude* unto ſuch miniſterial garments as were then in uſe. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

Then juſt proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and meaſure: and this I doubt not was that artificial ſtructure here *alluded* to. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

ALLU'MINOR. *n. ſ.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; becauſe he gives graces, light and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowell.*

To ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*leurrer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch, belæpen, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath ſeemed always needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good, than any hardneſs deterreth from it, and puniſhments, which may more deter from evil, than any ſweetneſs thereto *allureth*. *Hooker, b.* i.

Above them all
The golden ſun, in ſplendour likeſt heav'n,
Allur'd his eye. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 572.

Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy. *Lyttleton.*

ALLU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *allure.*] Something ſet up to entice birds, or other things to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Sir John Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allure.*] That which allures, or has the force of alluring: enticement; temptation of pleaſure.

Againſt *allurement*, cuſtom, and a world
Offended; fearleſs of reproach, and ſcorn,
Or violence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Adam, by his wife's *allurement* fell. *Par. Reg. b.* ii.

To ſhun th' *allurement* is not hard
To minds reſolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But wond'rous difficult, when once beſet,
To ſtruggle through the ſtraits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *allure.*] The perſon that allures; enticer; enveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *allure.*] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alluring.*] The quality of alluring or enticing; incitation; temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*alluſio*, Lat.] That which is ſpoken with reference to ſomething ſuppoſed to be already known, and therefore not expreſſed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifeſt *alluſions* and footſteps of the diſſolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its laſt ruin. *Burnet's Theory.*

This loſt *alluſion* gall'd the Panther more,
Becauſe indeed it rubb'd upon the ſore. *Dryden.*

Expreſſions now out of uſe, *alluſions to* cuſtoms loſt to us, and various particularities, muſt needs continue ſeveral paſſages in the dark. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

ALLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*alludo, alluſum*, Lat.] Hinting at ſomething not fully expreſſed.

Where the expreſſion in one place is plain, and the ſenſe affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expreſſion, in the other, is figurative or *alluſive*, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reaſonable, in this latter place, to reſtrain the extent of the figure and alluſion, to a conſiſtency with the former. *Rogers.*

ALLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *alluſive.*] In an alluſive manner; by implication; by inſinuation.

The Jewiſh nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compaſs of one generation, were, according to his prediction, deſtroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by thoſe eagles, (*Matt.* xxiv. 28.) by which, *alluſively*, are noted the Roman armies, whoſe enſign was the eagle. *Hammond.*

ALLU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alluſive.*] The quality of being alluſive.

ALLU'VION. *n. ſ.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to ſomething elſe by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water to ſomething elſe. The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increaſe which ariſes from *alluvion*, which is defined an inſenſible increment, brought by the water.

ALLU'VIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion.*] That which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon ſomething elſe.

To ALLY'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy.

All theſe ſepts are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, ſo as there is no hope that they will ever ſerve faithfully againſt them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Wants, frailties, paſſions, cloſer ſtill *ally*
The common int'reſt, or endear the tye. *Eſſay on Man.*

To the ſun *ally'd*,
From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomſ. Summer.*

2. To make a relation between two things, by ſimilitude, or reſemblance, or any other means.

Two lines I cannot excuſe: they are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's ſenſe; but they are too like the tenderneſs of Ovid. *Dryden.*

ALLY'. *n. ſ.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by ſome means of connexion; as, marriage; friendſhip; confederacy.

We could hinder the acceſſion of Holland to France, either as ſubjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferiour and dependent *ally* under their protection. *Temple.*

ALMACA'NTAR. n. ſ. [An Arabick word, written variouſly by various authours; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar*; by others, *almucantar.*] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally uſed in the plural, and means a ſeries of parallel circles drawn through the ſeveral degrees of the meridian.

ALMACA'NTAR'S STAFF. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting, in order to find the amplitude, and conſequently the variation of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK. *n. ſ.* [Derived, by ſome, from the Arabick, *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to *count*, or *compute*; but others, from *al*, Arabick, and μὴν, a *month*, or μαναχὸς, the *courſe of the months*; by others, from a Teutonick original, *al* and *maan*, the *moon*, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the ſeaſons, with the return of feaſts and faſts, is noted for the enſuing year.

It will be ſaid, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not aſſailed this kingdom. *Bacon.*

This aſtrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inverſion of the common prognoſticators. *Government of the Tongue.*

Beware the woman too, and ſhun her ſight,
Who in theſe ſtudies does herſelf delight;
By whom a greaſy *almanack* is born,
With often handling like chaft amber worn. *Dryd. Juv.*

I'll have a faſting *almanack* printed on purpoſe for her uſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'LMANDINE. n. ſ. [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarſer and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *almighty.*] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It ſerveth to the world for a witneſs of his *almightineſs*, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefeſt of outward things. *Hooker, b.* v. § 15.

In creating and making exiſtent the world univerſal, by the abſolute act of his own word, his power and *almightineſs*. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

In the wilderneſs, the bittern and the ſtork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his proviſions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightineſs*. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

ALMI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abram, and ſaid unto him, I am the *almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. *Geneſis*, xvii. 1.

He wills you in the name of God *almighty*,
That you diveſt yourſelf, and lay apart
The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n,

By law of nature and of nations 'long
To him and to his heirs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

A'LMOND. *n. ſ.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by Menage from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German; ſuppoſing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either ſweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the ſweet taſte into an oily one. *Locke.*

A'LMOND TREE. *n. ſ.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.]

It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compreſſed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the ſhell is not ſo rugged.

The ſpecies are, 1. The common large *almond*. 2. The ſweet *almond*, with tender ſhells. 3. The bitter *almond*. 4. The white flowering *almond*.

The three firſt ſorts are chiefly cultivated in England, for the beauty of their flowers; and the firſt ſort yields large quantities of fruit yearly, little inferiour to what we receive from abroad, if not kept too long. They are propagated in July, by inoculating a bud into a plum ſtock, for wet ground, or an *almond* or peach ſtock for dry. The fourth is a greater curioſity; it will not ſucceed on a plum, but muſt be budded on a peach or *almond*. *Millar.*

Like to an *almond tree*, you're mounted high
On top of green Selinis, all alone,
With bloſſoms brave bedecked daintily,
Whoſe tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown. *Fairy Q.*

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will anſwer to the ſylvan reign;
Great hearts will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryd.*

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or **TONSILS**, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves through the great ſinus of a mucous and the ſlippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating thoſe parts. When the œſophagus muſcle acts, it compreſſes the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occaſion of a ſore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonſils, or *Almonds of the Ears*, are alſo frequently ſwelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a ſpecies of it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or **A'LMAN-FURNACE**, called alſo the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace uſed in refining, to ſeparate metals from cinders and other foreign ſubſtances. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER, or **ALMNER.** *n. ſ.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other perſon, employed in the diſtribution of charity.

I enquired among the Jacobins for an *almoner*, and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthieſt man. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'LMONRY. *n. ſ.* [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner reſides, or where the alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST. *adv.* [from *all* and *moſt*; that is, *moſt part of all. Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole; or to univerſality.

Who is there *almoſt*, whoſe mind, at ſome time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not ſo faſtened to ſome clog, that it could not turn itſelf to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no ſuch thing or notion, as an *almoſt* infinite; there can be nothing next or ſecond to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,
And *almoſt* faints beneath the glowing weight. *Addiſon.*

ALMS. *n. ſ.* [in Saxon, elmeſ, *eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitouſly in relief of the poor. It has no ſingular.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my ſtirrup, bend like his
That hath receiv'd an *alms*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The poor beggar hath a juſt demand of an *alms* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injuſtice and oppreſſion, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

ALMS-BASKET. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *baſket*.] The baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away.

There ſweepings do as well,
As the beſt order'd meal;
For who the reliſh of theſe gueſts will fit,
Needs ſet them but the *alms-baſket* of wit. *Ben. Johnſon.*

We'll ſtand up for our properties, was the beggar's ſong that lived upon the *alms-baſket*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

ALMSDEED. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *almsdeeds* which ſhe did. *Acts*, ix. 36.

Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'ſt back. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALMS-GIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; He that ſupports others by his charity.

He built and endowed many religious foundations, beſides his memorable hoſpital of the Savoy. And yet was he a great *alms-giver* in ſecret, which ſhewed that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

ALMSHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *houſe*.] A houſe devoted to the reception and ſupport of the poor; an hoſpital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tythes, the device of *almshouſes* for the poor, and the ſorting out of the people into their ſeveral pariſhes, are manifeſt unto men of underſtanding. *Hooker's Preface.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint ſouls, paſt corporal toil,
A hundred *almshouſes* right well ſupplied. *Shak. Hen.* V.

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples, and other violences of rapine, build an hoſpital, or ſome *alms-houſe*, out of the ruins of the church, and the ſpoils of widows and orphans. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Behold yon *almshouſe*, neat, but void of ſtate,
Where age and want ſit ſmiling at the gate. *Pope.*

ALMSMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms; who is ſupported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a ſet of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;
My gay apparel for an *almsman's* gown. *Shak. Rich.* II.

A'LMUG-TREE. *n. ſ.* A tree mentioned in ſcripture.

Of its wood were made muſical inſtruments, and it was uſed alſo in rails, or in a ſtaircaſe. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*, others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is tranſlated *wrought wood*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never anſwer the purpoſes of the almugim; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much eſteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or, ſimply, *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be underſtood oily and gummy ſorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the ſame with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moſes. *Calmet.*

And the navy alſo of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. *1 Kings*, x. 11.

A'LNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or **A'LNEGER.** *n. ſ.* [from *alnage*.]

A meaſurer by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth, and to fix the ſeals appointed upon it for that purpoſe; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *ſearcher*, *meaſurer*, and *alneger*. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *aulnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-meaſure, or rather the meaſuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *night*.]

There is a ſervice which they call *alnight*, which is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt; whereby it cometh to paſs, that the wick fetcheth the nouriſhment farther off. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 372.

A'LOES. *n. ſ.* [אחלם, as it is ſuppoſed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood uſed, in the Eaſt, for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold, and was the moſt valuable preſent by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermoſt part, of the *aloetree*; the next part to which is called *Calembac*, which is ſometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferior value to the *Tambac*, is much eſteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portugueſe, *Pao d'aquila*, or eagle-wood; but ſome account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another ſpecies. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*

2. *Aloes* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

The leaves are thick, ſucculent, and generally beſet with ſpines on the edges; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is tubulous, and cut into ſix ſegments at the top, like the hyacinth; the fruit is oblong and cylindrical, divided into three cells, containing flat, and, for the moſt part, ſemicircular ſeeds.

The ſpecies are 39; 1. The common large American *aloe*. 2. The narrow-leaved *aloe*, from Vera Cruz. 3. The American *aloe* which produces young plants out of the flower ſtems, *&c.*

Many of theſe plants, in Engliſh gardens, are natives of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; but the moſt curious are brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

The firſt of theſe *aloes* is very hardy, and has endured the air, in mild winters, in a very dry ſoil, and under a ſouth wall; but they may be kept in a common green-houſe, giving them very little moiſture in winter. The other ſorts are preſerved in an airy glaſs-caſe, with a ſtove. The *aloes* are all increaſed by off-ſets.

Moſt of the African ſpecies, after the ſecond, third, or fourth year's growth, produce flowers with us annually; but the American *aloes* flower but once during the life of the plant, producing the flower-ſtems from the centre of the plant, of a conſiderable ſize, and ſometimes fifteen feet in height.

A common error, relating to the firſt ſpecies, is, that it never flowers till it be an hundred years old; but experience has proved, that ſome have flowered in fifty years. Another errour is, that, when the flower opens, it makes a report like a gun. *Millar.*

3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice that drops from them to the ſun. It is diſtinguiſhed into Socotorine and Caballine, or horſe *aloes*; the firſt is ſo called from *Socotora*; the ſecond, becauſe, being coarſer, it ought to be confined to the uſe of farriers. It is a warm and ſtrong cathartick, and uſed in moſt purgative compoſitions.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Conſiſting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, ſcammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. *n. ſ.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is ſo called which chiefly conſiſts of *aloes*. *Quincy.*

ALO'FT. *adv.* [*loffter*, to lift up, *Dan. Loft* air, *Icelandiſh*; ſo that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word uſed chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in ſtories oft,
That love has wings, and ſoars *aloft*. *Suckling.*

Upright he ſtood, and bore *aloft* his ſhield,
Conſpicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryd.*

ALO'FT. *prep.* above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar conſtellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep diſtance due,
Diſpenſes light from far. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

A'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [αλογος.] Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*, that is, *ſingle*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us *alone*;
Betwixt ourſelves let us decide it then. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine *alone*. *Dryd. Æn.* ii.

God, by whoſe *alone* power and conſervation, we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; ſolitary.

Eagles we ſee fly *alone*, and they are but ſheep which always herd together. *Sidney, b.* i.

Alone, for other creature in this place
Living, or lifeleſs, to be found was none. *Par. Loſt.*

I never durſt in darkneſs be *alone*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

ALO'NE. *adv.*

1. This word is ſeldom uſed but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb, and implies ſometimes an ironical prohibition, to help a man who is able to manage the affair himſelf.

Let us *alone* to guard Corioli,
If they ſet down before's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Let you *alone*, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *B. Johnſ. Cat.*

2. To let alone; to forbear; to leave unfiniſhed.

His client ſtole it, but he had better have *let* it *alone*; for he loſt his cauſe by his jeſt. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 408.

ALO'NG. *adv.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty ſtone; ſome laid *along*,
And, bound with burning wires, on ſpokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden, Æneid* vi.

2. Through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe.

A firebrand carried *along*, leaveth a train of light behind it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 274.

Where Ufens glides *along* the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina ſtands. *Dryd. Æneid* vii.

3. Throughout; in the whole; with *all* prefixed.

They were *all along* a croſs, untoward ſort of people. *South.*

Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotſon.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*; in company; joined with.

I your commiſſion will forthwith diſpatch,
And he to England ſhall *along with* you. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Hence then! and Evil go *with* thee *along*,
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell;
Thou and thy wicked crew! *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

Religious zeal is ſubject to an exceſs, and to a defect, when ſomething is mingled with it, which it ſhould not have; or when it wants ſomething that ought to go *along with* it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is underſtood.

Command thy ſlaves: my free-born ſoul diſdains
A tyrant's curb; and reſtive breaks the reins,
Take this *along*; and no diſpute ſhall riſe
(Though mine the woman) for my raviſh'd prize. *Dryd.*

6. Forward; onward. In this ſenſe it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along*,
Thou maſter of the poet and the ſong. *Pope.*

ALO'NGST. *adv.* [a corruption, as it ſeems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep ſtrait watch and ward in all their ports thereabout *alongſt* the ſea-coaſt. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

ALO'OF. *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.]

1. At a diſtance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a ſmall diſtance, ſuch as is within view or obſervation.

Then bad the knight this lady yede *aloof*,
And to an hill herſelf withdrew aſide,
From whence ſhe might behold the battle's proof,
And elſe be ſafe from danger far deſcried. *Fairy Queen.*

As next in worth,
Came ſingly where he ſtood, on the bare ſtrand,
While the promiſcuous crowd ſtood yet *aloof*. *Par. Loſt.*

The noiſe approaches, though our palace ſtood
Aloof from ſtreets, encompaſs'd with a wood. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to perſons, it often inſinuates caution and circumſpection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of ſteel,
And make the cowards ſtand *aloof* at bay.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Going northwards, *aloof*, as long as they had any doubt of being purſued, at laſt, when they were out of reach, they turned and croſſed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had *aloof* ſeen the croſs ſet up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became Chriſtian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots ſtood by a river, one of braſs, the other of clay. The water carried them away; the earthen veſſel kept *aloof from* t'other. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The ſtrong may fight *aloof*; Ancæus try'd
His force too near, and by preſuming dy'd. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. In a figurative ſenſe, it is uſed to import art or cunning in converſation, by which a man holds the principal queſtion at a diſtance.

Nor do we find him forward to be ſounded;
But with a crafty madneſs keeps *aloof*,
When we would bring him on to ſome confeſſion
Of his true ſtate. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. It is uſed metaphorically of perſons that will not be ſeen in a deſign.

It is neceſſary the queen join; for, if ſhe ſtand *aloof*, there will be ſtill ſuſpicions: it being a received opinion in the world, that ſhe hath a great intereſt in the king's favour and power. *Suckling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that ſtand
Aloof from th' entire point. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

ALO'UD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a ſtrong voice; with a great noiſe.

Strangled he lies! yet ſeems to cry *aloud*,
To warn the mighty, and inſtruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be juſt,
Heav'n in a moment makes an heap of duſt. *Waller.*

Then heav'n's high monarch thund'red thrice *aloud*,
And thrice he ſhook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryd. Æn.* vii.

ALO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air, and ſeem to touch the ſky. *Dryden.*

A'LPHA. *n. ſ.* The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet, anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt.

I am *alpha* and omega, the beginning and the ending, ſaith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelations.*

A'LPHABET. *n. ſ.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the two firſt letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of ſpeech.

Thou ſhalt not ſigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a ſign,
But I of theſe will reſt an *alphabet*,
And by ſtill practice learn to know thy meaning. *Shakeſp.*

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the ſeveral motions of the mouth, and the great variety of ſyllables compoſed of letters, and formed with almoſt equal velocity, and the endleſs number of words capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more ſyllables, or of one. *Holder.*

Taught by their nurſes, little children get
This ſaying, ſooner than their *alphabet*. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*

To **A'LPHABET.** *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *alphabet*; *alphabetique*, Fr.]
ALPHABE'TICK. } In the order of the alphabet; according to the ſeries of letters.

I have now by me, digeſted in an *alphabetical* order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their reſpective tempers. *Swift.*

ALPHABE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now compriſe in ſhort hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deaf perſon is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ALRE'ADY. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this preſent time, or at ſome time paſt; oppoſed to futurity; as, *Will he come ſoon? He is come* already. *Will it be done? It is done* already.

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* anſwered, may ſerve for anſwer to that exception. *Hooker.*

You warn'd me ſtill of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

See, the guards, from yon far eaſtern hill
Already move, no longer ſtay afford;
High in the air, they wave their flaming ſword,
Your ſignal to depart. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

I confine myſelf to methods for the advancement of piety, which are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a ſtrict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Methinks, *already* I your tears ſurvey,
Already hear the horrid things they ſay,
Already ſee you a degraded toaſt,
And all your honour in a whiſper loſt! *Pope.*

ALS. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Alſo; likewiſe: a word now out of uſe.

The golden ſun his gliſtering head gan ſhew,
And ſad remembrance now the prince amoves
With freſh deſire his voyage to purſue;
Als Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

A'LSO. *adv.* [from *all* and *ſo*.]

1. In the ſame manner; likewiſe.

In theſe two, no doubt, are contained the cauſes of the great deluge, as according to Moſes, ſo *alſo* according to neceſſity; for our world affords no other treaſures of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. *Alſo* is ſometimes nearly the ſame with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the ſentence.

God do ſo to me, and more *alſo*. *1 Samuel*, xiv. 44.

A'LTAR. *n. ſ.* [*altare*, Lat. It is obſerved by Junius, that the word *altar* is received, with chriſtianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is uſed by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the Chriſtian worſhip, in oppoſition to the *aræ* of gentiliſm.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

> The goddeſs of the nuptial bed,
> Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
> Reſolv'd the tainted hand ſhould be repell'd,
> Which incenſe offer'd, and her *altar* held. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. The table in Chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered.

> Her grace roſe, and, with modeſt paces,
> Came to the *altar*, where ſhe kneel'd, and, ſaintlike,
> Caſt her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly. *Shakeſp.*

A'LTARAGE. *n. ſ.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument ariſing to the prieſt from oblations, through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I ſhould ſet down the wealth, books, hangings, and *altar-cloths*, which our kings gave this abbey. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **A'LTER.** *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwiſe than it is. *To alter*, ſeems more properly to imply a change made only in ſome part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to ſubſtitute another in its place.

> Do you note
> How much her grace is *alter'd* on the ſudden?
> How long her face is drawn? how pale ſhe looks,
> And of an earthly cold? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Acts appropriated to the worſhip of God by his own appointment, muſt continue ſo, till himſelf hath otherwiſe declared: for who dares *alter* what God hath appointed? *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

2. To take off from a perſuaſion or ſect.

For the way of writing plays in verſe, I find it troubleſome and ſlow; but I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, at leaſt with any reaſons which have oppoſed it. *Dryden.*

To **A'LTER.** *v. n.* To become otherwiſe than it was; as, *the weather* alters *from bright to cloudy.*

A'LTERABLE. *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by ſomething elſe; diſtinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change itſelf.

That *alterable* reſpects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a conſiderate diſcerner. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thouſand accidents, which we can neither foreſee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wiſh they had been more clear in their directions to him upon that mighty point, Whether the ſettlement of the ſucceſſion in the Houſe of Hanover be *alterable* or no? *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external cauſes.

A'LTERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERANT. *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for elſe all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ALTERA'TION, *n. ſ.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worſe to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and thoſe weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not preſume, that God doth even call for ſuch change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themſelves doth make neceſſary. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 10.

> So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
> Mov'd on:
> But he once paſt, ſoon after, when man fell,
> Strange *alteration!* Sin, and death, amain
> Following his track (ſuch was the will of heav'n!)
> Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Par. Loſt. b.* ii.

No other *alteration* will ſatisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the ſenate the ſons of thoſe who had been ſlaves; by which, and ſucceeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a moſt corrupt body. *Swift.*

A'LTERATIVE. *adj.* [from *alter*.]

Medicines called *alterative*, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution, by changing the humours from a ſtate of diſtemperature to health. They are oppoſed to *evacuants*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by ſuch *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controverſy; wrangle.

By this hot purſuit of lower controverſies amongſt men profeſſing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themſelves, time will cauſe *altercation* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was, in a manner, little elſe than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*; and that, many times, rather for victory and oſtentation of wit, than a ſober and ſerious ſearch of truth. *Hakewell on Providence.*

ALTE'RN. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in ſucceſſion each to the other.

> And God made two great lights, great for their uſe
> To man; the greater to have rule by day,
> The leſs by night, *altern*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

ALTE'RNACY. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate*.] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendſhip conſiſts properly in mutual offices, and a generous ſtrife in *alternate* acts of kindneſs. *South.*

> Hear how Timotheus' various lays ſurpriſe,
> And bid *alternate* paſſions fall and riſe!
> While, at each change, the ſon of Lybian Jove
> Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

ALTE'RNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.] Are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the oppoſite ſides of the cutting line; the one below the firſt parallel, and the other above the ſecond.

ALTERNATE RATIO, or PROPORTION, is where the antecedent of one is to its conſequent, as the antecedent of another to its conſequent; the very ſame ratio, in this caſe, holding alternately in reſpect of the antecedents to each other, and the conſequents to each other. *Chambers.*

ALTE'RNATE. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate*, *adj.*] That which happens alternately; viciſſitude.

> And rais'd in pleaſure, or repos'd in eaſe,
> Grateful *alternates* of ſubſtantial peace,
> They bleſs the long nocturnal influence ſhed
> On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *Prior.*

To **ALTE'RNATE.** *v. a.* [*alterno*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

> Thoſe who, in their courſe,
> Melodious hymns about the ſov'reign throne
> *Alternate* all night long. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The moſt high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for ſundry wiſe ends, *alternates* the diſpoſition of good and evil. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii.

ALTE'RNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternate*.] In reciprocal ſucceſſion, ſo that each ſhall be ſucceeded by that which it ſucceeds, as, light follows darkneſs, and darkneſs follows light.

> The princeſs Meleſinda, bath'd in tears,
> And toſs'd *alternately* with hopes and fears,
> Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. *Dryden.*

> Unhappy man! whom ſorrow thus and rage
> To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by ſome cauſe or other, *alternately* diſpoſed to be reflected or refracted for many viciſſitudes. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate*.] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal ſucceſſion. *Dict.*

ALTERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate*.] The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things.

The one would be oppreſſed with conſtant heat, the other with inſufferable cold; and ſo the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Vulg. Errours.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken.

> A ſtrange *alternative*——
> Muſt ladies have a doctor, or a dance? *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternative*.] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alternative*.] The quality or ſtate of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *altern*.] Reciprocal ſucceſſion; viciſſitude; turn; change of one thing for another; reciprocally.

They imagine, that an animal of the vaſteſt dimenſions, and longeſt duration, ſhould live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and viciſſitude of reſt, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* viii. *c.* 1.

ALTHO'UGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though*. See THOUGH.] Notwithſtanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obſcure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way poſſible to be underſtood. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

> Me the gold of France did not ſeduce,
> *Although* I did admit it as a motive
> The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The ſtreſs muſt be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional ſecurities. *Swift.*

A'LTIGRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Riſing on high. *Dict.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High ſpeech; pompous language.

ALTI'METRY. *n. ſ.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and μέτρον.] The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights, whether acceſſible or inacceſſible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'SONANT, } *adj.* [*altiſonus*, Lat.] High ſounding; pom-
ALTI'SONOUS. } pous or lofty in ſound. *Dict.*

A'LTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; ſpace meaſured upward.

> Ten maſts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
> Which thou haſt perpendicularly fall'n. *Shak. King Lear.*

Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the higheſt mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

> She ſhines above, we know, but in what place,
> How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
> By our weak opticks is but vainly gueſs'd;
> Diſtance and *altitude* conceal the reſt. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much conſiderable, whether we conſider its aſcent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Vulg. Errours.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he obſerve them and their influences in their ſeveral ſituations, in their oppoſitions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depreſſions? *Rymer's Tragedies of laſt Age.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Thoſe members which are pairs, ſtand by one another in equal *altitude*, and anſwer on each ſide one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; ſuperiority.

> Your *altitude* offends the eyes
> Of thoſe who want the power to riſe.
> The world, a willing ſtander-by,
> Inclines to aid a ſpecious lye. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; higheſt point.

He did it to pleaſe his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak. Coriol.*

ALTI'VOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volo*.] High flying. *Dict.*

A'LTOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.]

1. Completely; without reſtriction; without exception.

It is in vain to ſpeak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till they be *altogether* ſubdued. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker, b.* v. § 18.

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to ſuffer for his conſcience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as abſurd to imagine a man obliged to ſuffer, as to do impoſſibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* diſapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of ſcripture through the ſtyle of your ſermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together.*

> Couſin of Somerſet, join you with me,
> And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,
> We'll quickly hoiſt duke Humphry from his ſeat. *Shakeſp.*

A'LUDEL. *n. ſ.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute*.]

Aludels are ſubliming pots uſed in chemiſtry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occaſion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be ſublimed; and, at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that riſe up. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *n. ſ.* [*alumen*, Lat.]

A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency. The ancient naturaliſts allow of two ſorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the iſland of Milo, being a kind of whitiſh ſtone, very light, friable, and porous, and ſtreaked with filaments reſembling ſilver. The factitious *alum* is prepared in different manners, according to the different materials of which it is made. Hence ariſe red, Roman, and citron *alums*; alſo plumoſe, ſaccharine, and burnt *alums*. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the Engliſh *roche-alum* is made from a bluiſh mineral ſtone, frequent in the hills of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire. *Alum* is uſed in medicine as an abſorbent; but, being apt to excite vomiting, it is ſeldom preſcribed inwardly. It is uſed outwardly in aſtringent lotions, and is an ingredient in ſeveral dentifrices and coſmeticks. It is a principal ingredient in dying and colouring; neither of which can be well performed without it. It ſerves to bind the colour upon the ſtuffs, and has the ſame uſes there, that gum-water and glutinous oils have in painting. It alſo diſpoſes ſtuffs to take the colour, and adds a degree of briſkneſs and delicacy to it. This effect of *alum* ſeems to proceed from its ſtyptick or aſtringent quality, by which it binds the finer parts of colours together, and prevents their exhaling. Hence alſo it preſerves paper, that has been dipped in its water, from ſinking when wrote upon.

Saccharine alum bears a near reſemblance to ſugar, and is a compoſition of common *alum*, with roſe-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the conſiſtence of a paſte, and thus moulded at pleaſure. As it cools, it grows hard as a ſtone, and is uſed as a coſmetick.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire, and thus rendered whiter, more light, and more eaſily pulverized.

Plumoſe or *plume alum* is a ſort of ſaline mineral ſtone, of various colours, moſt commonly white, bordering on green, reſembling Venetian talc, except that, inſtead of ſcales, it riſes in threads or fibres, reſembling thoſe of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. Some will have this to be the lapis amianthus of the ancients. *Chambers.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the moſt part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE. *n. ſ.* A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corroſive.

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum ſtones*. *Wiſeman.*

ALU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum*.] Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum.

Nor do we reaſonably conclude, becauſe, by a cold and *aluminous* moiſture, it is able a while to reſiſt the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it ſubſiſteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'LWAYS. *adv.* [It is ſometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; ealleƿæga, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time; oppoſed to *ſometime*, or to *never*.

That, which ſometime is expedient, doth not *always* ſo continue. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

> Man never is, but *always* to be bleſt. *Pope.*

2. Conſtantly; without variation; oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *now and then*.

He is *always* great, when ſome great occaſion is preſented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. Stands for *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts; the ſecond degree of our univerſities, which, in ſome foreign countries, is called doctor of philoſophy.

AM. The firſt perſon of the verb *to be*. [See *To* BE.]

And God ſaid unto Moſes, I *am* that I *am*: and he ſaid, Thus ſhalt thou ſay unto the children of Iſrael, I *am* hath ſent me unto you. *Exodus*, iii. 14.

> Come then, my ſoul: I call thee by that name,
> Thou buſy thing, from whence I know I *am*:
> For knowing what I *am*, I know thou art;
> Since that muſt needs exiſt, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Lovelineſs; the power of pleaſing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehenſions make that; and ſo is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear [See PEAR.] ſo called, ſays Skinner, from the name of him who cultivated it.

A'MADOT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear. [See PEAR.]

AMA'IN. *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is uſed of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage; or of any violent effort.

> Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
> To ſignify that rebels there are up,
> And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

> What! when we fled *amain*, purſued, and ſtruck
> With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and beſought
> The deep to ſhelter us? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

> The hills, to their ſupply,
> Vapour and exhalation duſk and moiſt,
> Sent up *amain*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

> From hence the boar was rous'd, and ſprung *amain*,
> Like lightning ſudden, on the warriour train,
> Beats down the trees before him, ſhakes the ground; }
> The foreſt echoes to the crackling ſound, }
> Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. *Dryd.* }

AMA'LGAM. } *n. ſ.* [ἅμα and γαμεῖν.] The mixture of
AMA'LGAMA. } metals procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture reſulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

To **AMA'LGAMATE.** *v. a.* [from *amalgam*.] To unite metals with quickſilver, which may be practiſed upon all metals, except iron and copper. The uſe of this operation is, to make the metal ſoft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *amalgamate*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the reſt are anſwerable: Take ſix parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; ſtir theſe well that they may incorporate; then caſt the maſs into cold water, and waſh it. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of ſending on a meſſage, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A perſon who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *n. ſ.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from ἀ and μαραίνω.]

1. The name of a plant.

The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and multifid; the ſeeds are included in membranaceous veſſels, which, when come to maturity, burſt open tranſverſely or horizontally, like purſlane, each of which contains one or more roundiſh ſeeds.

Among the many ſpecies, the moſt beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddiſh coloured ſeeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*. All theſe plants muſt be ſown on a good hotbed in February, or the beginning of March. They produce large beautiful flowers, and perfect their ſeed in September. *Miller.*

2. In poetry, it is ſometimes an imaginary flower, ſuppoſed, according to its name, never to fade.

> Immortal *amaranth!* a flower which once
> In paradiſe, faſt by the tree of life,
> Began to bloom; but ſoon, for man's offence,
> To heav'n remov'd, where firſt it grew, there grows,
> And flow'rs aloft, ſhading the fount of life;
> And where the river of bliſs, thro' midſt of heav'n,
> Rowls o'er Elyſian flow'rs her amber ſtream:
> With theſe, that never fade, the ſpirits elect
> Bind their reſplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams.
> *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 353.

AMARA'NTHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; conſiſting of amaranths.

> By the ſtreams that ever flow,
> By the fragrant winds that blow
> O'er the Elyſian flow'rs,
> By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell
> In yellow meads of Aſphodel,
> Or *amaranthine* bow'rs. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

AMA'RITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

AMA'RULENCE. *n. ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs. *Dict.*

AMA'SMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *amaſs*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now in the ſubject, is but an *amaſment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impoſtures. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

To **AMA'SS.** *v. a.* [*amaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To collect together into one heap or maſs.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made uſe of any unlawful means to *amaſs* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injuſtice. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

When we would think of infinite ſpace, or duration, we, at firſt ſtep, uſually make ſome very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which poſſibly we double and multiply ſeveral times. All that we thus *amaſs* together in our thoughts, is poſitive, and the aſſemblage of a great number of poſitive ideas of ſpace or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe, to add one thing to another, generally with ſome ſhare of reproach, either of eagerneſs or indiſcrimination.

Such as *amaſs* all relations, muſt err in ſome, and be unbelieved in many. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

Do not content yourſelves with mere words, leſt your improvements only *amaſs* a heap of unintelligible phraſes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amaſſing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a ſtory of him to the world. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

To **AMA'TE.** *v. n.* [from *a* and *mate.* See MATE.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obſolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them immodeſt way *amate*,
And each one ſought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To terrify; to ſtrike with horrour. In this ſenſe, it is derived from the old French, *matter*, to cruſh or ſubdue.

AMATO'RCULIST. *n. ſ.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little inſignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

A'MATORY. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; cauſing love.

It is the ſame thing whether one raviſh Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions, not only allure her, but neceſſitate her to ſatisfy his luſt, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him ſpontaneouſly. *Bramham againſt Hobbes.*

AMAURO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀμαυρόω.] A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compreſſed by the blood-veſſels being too much diſtended; ſo that, in many of its parts, all ſenſe is loſt; and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling ſucceſſively upon them, are obſcure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the ſtagnations in the extremities of thoſe arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

To **AMA'ZE.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuſe with terrour.

Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings ſhall be horribly afraid for thee, when I ſhall brandiſh my ſword before them, and they ſhall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezek.*

2. To put into confuſion with wonder.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippol.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot chooſe but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

AMA'ZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *amaze.*] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whoſe name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praiſe,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*,
And rumours loud. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,
Fix'd on his voyage thro' the curling ſea,
Then caſting back his eyes with dire *amaze*,
Sees, on the Punick ſhore, the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY. *adv.* [from *amazed.*] Confuſedly; with amazement; with confuſion.

I ſpeak *amazedly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my meſſage. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Why
Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly!*
Come, ſiſters, cheer we up his ſprights. *Shak. Macbeth.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amazed.*] The ſtate of being amazed; aſtoniſhment; wonder; confuſion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old ſhepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazedneſs*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

AMA'ZEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *amaze.*]

1. Such a confuſed apprehenſion as does not leave reaſon its full force; extreme fear; horrour.

He anſwer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his firſt *amazement*, ſtaring wide,
With ſtony eyes, and heartleſs hollow hue,
Aſtoniſh'd ſtood, as one that had eſpy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd. *Fairy Queen.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother ſits;
O ſtep between her and her fighting ſoul:
Conceit in weakeſt bodies ſtrongeſt works. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impreſſion left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,
Diſtracted and ſurpris'd with deep diſmay,
At theſe ſad tidings. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, ſome ages paſt, this race of glory
Run, with *amazement* we ſhould read your ſtory;
But living virtue, all atchievements paſt,
Meets envy ſtill to grapple with at laſt. *Waller.*

4. Aſtoniſhment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which ſat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Acts*, iii. 10.

AMA'ZING. *participial adj.* [from *amaze.*] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing.

It is indeed an *amazing* thing to ſee the preſent deſolation of Italy, when one conſiders what incredible multitudes of people it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

AMA'ZINGLY. *adv.* [from *amazing.*] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment; wonderfully.

If we ariſe to the world of ſpirits, our knowledge of them muſt be *amazingly* imperfect, when there is not the leaſt grain of ſand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wiſeſt philoſopher to anſwer. *Watts's Logick.*

A'MAZON. *n. ſ.* [α and μάζος.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucaſus; they are ſo called from their cutting off their breaſts, to uſe their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, ſtay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fighteſt with the ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

AMBAGES. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a cicumlocutory form of ſpeech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expreſſion.

They gave thoſe complex ideas names, that they might the more eaſily record and diſcourſe of things they were daily converſant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things, they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the eaſier and quicker underſtood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from *ambages.*] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

AMBASSA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſade*, Fr.] Embaſſy; character or buſineſs of an ambaſſador; a word not now in uſe.

When you diſgraced me in my *ambaſſade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shak. Henry* VI.

AMBA'SSADOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is ſuppoſed to come from the French or Spaniſh language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not eaſy to ſettle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew כשר, *to tell*, and מכשר, a *meſſenger*; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gauliſh, ſignified a *ſervant*; whence *ambaſcia*, in low Latin, is found to ſignify *ſervice*, and *ambaſciator*, a *ſervant*; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonick, ſignifying a *government*, and Junius mentions a poſſibility of its deſcent from αναβαίνω; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *baſſus*, low, as ſuppoſing the act of ſending an ambaſſadour, to be in ſome ſort an act of ſubmiſſion. All theſe derivations lead to write *ambaſſadour*, not *embaſſadour.*] A perſon ſent in a publick manner from one ſovereign power to another, and ſuppoſed to repreſent the power from which he is ſent. The perſon of an ambaſſadour is inviolable.

Ambaſſadour is, in popular language, the general name of a meſſenger from a ſovereign power, and ſometimes, ludicrouſly, from common perſons. In the juridical and formal language, it ſignifies particularly a miniſter of the higheſt rank reſiding in another country, and is diſtinguiſhed from an *envoy*, who is of leſs dignity.

Give firſt admittance to th' *ambaſſadours.* *Shak. Ham.*

Rais'd by theſe hopes, I ſent no news before,
Nor aſk'd you leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come, without a pledge, my own *ambaſſadour.* *Dryd.*

Oft have their black *ambaſſadours* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama. *Addiſ.*

AMBA'SSADRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambaſſadour.
2. In ludicrous language, a woman ſent on a meſſage.

Well, my *ambaſſadreſs*———
Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rowe.*

A'MBASSAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ambaſſadour.*] An embaſſy; the buſineſs of an ambaſſadour.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory anſwers; ſo as the formal part of their *ambaſſage* might well warrant their further ſtay. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers formed *ambarum.*]

A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick ſea, along the coaſts of Pruſſia. Some naturaliſts refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and ſome even to the animal kingdom. Pliny deſcribes it as a reſinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and diſcharged thence into the ſea; where, undergoing ſome alteration, it is thrown, in this form, upon the ſhores of Pruſſia, which lie very low. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *ſuccinum*, from *ſuccus*, juice. This opinion of the ancient naturaliſt is confirmed by the obſervation of many of the moderns, particularly Father Camelli. *Philoſ. Tranſact.* Nº 290. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beaſt; others, the ſcum of the lake Cephiſis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in ſome fountains, where it is found ſwimming like pitch. Others ſuppoſe it a bitumen trickling into the ſea from ſubterraneous ſources; but this opinion is alſo diſcarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, as that gathered on the coaſt. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatick plants, elaborated by heat into a cryſtalline form. *Amber* aſſumes all figures in the ground; that of a pear, an almond, a pea; and, among others, there have been found letters very well formed, and even Hebrew and Arabick characters. Within ſome pieces of *amber* have been found leaves, and inſects included; which ſeems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid ſtate, or, that having been expoſed to the ſun, it was ſoftened, and rendered ſuſceptible of the leaves and inſects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiouſly in the dark. Some diſtinguiſh *amber* into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are ſuppoſed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris.* The white is moſt valued for medicinal uſes, and the yellow for being wrought into beads and toys, becauſe of its tranſparency. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Liquid amber, is a kind of native balſam or reſin, like turpentine; clear, reddiſh, or yellowiſh; of a pleaſant ſmell, almoſt like ambergris. It flows from an inciſion made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *oſoſol*; but it hardens, as it grows older, into a ſolid form, and is brought to us in barrels. It is reputed an excellent balſam. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glaſs, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peacham on Drawing.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar ſhade;
But poplar wreathes around his temples ſpread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Addiſ. Italy.*

The ſpoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And ſtudded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

A'MBER. *adj.* Conſiſting of amber.

With ſcarfs, and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry. *Shakeſp.*

AMBER DRINK. *n. ſ.* Drink of the colour of amber, or reſembling amber in colour and tranſparency.

All your clear *amber drink* is flat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

A'MBERGRIS. *n. ſ.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey*; that is, *grey amber.*]

A fragrant drug, that melts almoſt like wax, commonly of a greyiſh or aſh colour, uſed both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the ſea coaſts of ſeveral warm countries, and on the weſtern coaſts of Ireland. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the ſun, and waſhed off the ſhore by the waves, is ſwallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fiſh, becauſe ſometimes found in the inteſtines of ſuch animals. But we have no inſtance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it ſhould rather be found where theſe animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which diſtils from trees, and drops into the ſea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it ſprings out of the ſea, as naphtha does out of ſome fountains. Others ſuppoſe it a ſea muſhroom, torn up from the bottom by the violence of tempeſts. Others aſſert it to be a vegetable production, iſſuing out of the root of a tree, whoſe roots always ſhoot toward the ſea, and diſcharge themſelves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honeycombs, which fall into the ſea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their neſts; ſeveral perſons having ſeen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Some affirm it to be a true animal concrete, formed in balls in the body of the male ſpermaceti whale, and lodged in a large oval bag over the teſticles. But, beſides that it is not one ſpermaceti whale in a hundred, that is found to have *ambergris*, Neumann, chemiſt to the king of Pruſſia, abſolutely denies it to be an animal ſubſtance, as not yielding, in the analyſis, any one animal principle. It may indeed be found in whales, but it muſt have been ſwallowed by them. He concludes it to be a bitumen iſſuing out of the earth into the ſea; at firſt of a viſcous conſiſtence, but hardening, by its mixture with ſome liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy iſland, where huge lemons grow,
Where ſhining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich ſhore, of *ambergris* is found. *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or *muſk ſeed*, reſembles millet, is of a bitteriſh taſte, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. The Egyptians uſe it internally as a cordial. It gives a grateful ſcent to the breath after eating. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. ſ.* [*frutex Africanus ambram ſpirans.*] A ſhrub, whoſe beauty is in its ſmall evergreen leaves, which grow as cloſe as heath, and, being bruiſed between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Millar.*

AMBIDE'XTER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the uſe of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reaſon of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Vulg. Err.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either ſide, in party diſputes. This ſenſe is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambidexter.*]

1. The quality of being able equally to uſe both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *adj.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Double dealing; practiſing on both ſides.

Æſop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all falſe, ſhuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Having, with equal facility, the uſe of either hand.

Others, not conſidering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally ſubmit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Vulgar Err.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambidextrous.*] The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict.*

A'MBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaſſing; inveſting.

This which yields or fills
All ſpace, the *ambient* air wide-interfus'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The thickneſs of a plate requiſite to produce any colour, depends only on the denſity of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Around him dance the roſy hours,
And damaſking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* ſweets perfume the morn. *Fent. to L. Gower.*

Illuſtrious virtues, who by turns have roſe,
With happy laws her empire to ſuſtain,
And with full power aſſert her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'MBIGU. *n. ſ.* [French.] An entertainment, conſiſting not of regular courſes, but of a medley of diſhes ſet on together.

When ſtraiten'd in your time, and ſervants few,
You'd richly then compoſe an *ambigu*;
Where firſt and ſecond courſe, and your deſert,
All in our ſingle table have their part. *King's Cookery.*

AMBIGU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambiguous.*] Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themſelves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itſelf, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker, b.* v.

We can clear theſe *ambiguities*,
And know their ſpring, their head, their true deſcent.
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

The words are of ſingle ſignification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I ſhall not trouble you, by ſtraining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or diſtinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain ſignification.

But what have been thy anſwers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with doubtful ſenſe deluding. *Par. Reg.*

Some expreſſions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left ſo; becauſe the perſons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. Applied to perſons uſing doubtful expreſſions. It is applied to expreſſions, or thoſe that uſe them, not to a dubious, or ſuſpended ſtate of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breaſt,
In theſe myſterious words his mind expreſt;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the reſt. *Dryden.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Conſtrain'd a ſmile, and thus *ambiguous* ſpoke. *Pope.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambiguous.*] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambiguous.*] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of ſignification.

AMBI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and λόγος, Gr.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful ſignification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Uſing ambiguous and doubtful expreſſions. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The uſe of doubtful and indeterminate expreſſions; diſcourſe of doubtful meaning. *Dict.*

A'MBIT. *n. ſ.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compaſs or circuit of any thing; the line that encompaſſes any thing.

The tuſk of a wild boar winds about almoſt into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In meaſuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its baſis an inch over. *Grew's Muſæum.*

AMBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] The deſire of ſomething higher than is poſſeſſed at preſent.

1. The deſire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having ſuch a mind as Antiphilus, that ſo great goodneſs could not have bound gratefulneſs? and ſo high advancement not have ſatisfied his *ambition?* *Sidney.*

2. The deſire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and ſo would reſt;
The ſenſe would not be only, but be well:
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the beſt,
For it deſires in endleſs bliſs to dwell. *Sir J. Davies.*

Urge them, while their ſouls
Are capable of this *ambition*;
Leſt zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of ſoft petitions, pity and remorſe,
Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shak. K. John.*

3. It is uſed with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition to* recommend myſelf to your Lordſhip's patronage. *Addiſon.*

There was an *ambition of* wit, and an affectation of gayety. *Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

AMBI'TIOUS *adj.* [*ambitioſus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; deſirous of advancement; eager of honours; aſpiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition.

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crowds, *ambitious of* thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canſt not chooſe alone.
Dryden's Fables.

You have been pleaſed not to ſuffer an old man to go diſcontented out of the world, for want of that protection, *of* which he had been ſo long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory, deſcended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, ſeeing a veſſel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aſpiring.

I have ſeen
Th' *ambitious* ocean ſwell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds. *Shak. J. Cæſ.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious.*] In an ambitious manner; with eagerneſs of advancement or preference.

With ſuch glad hearts did our deſpairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiouſly* would claim the ken,
That with firſt eyes did diſtant ſafety meet. *Dryden.*
Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiouſly deſign'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambitious.*] The quality of being ambitious.

AMBI'TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compaſs; circuit; circumference.

To **A'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. [See AMBLE.]

It is good, on ſome occaſions, to enjoy as much of the preſent, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's ſaddle, which will be ſure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardeſt trot. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To move eaſily, without hard ſhocks, or ſhaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, becauſe he feels no pain; knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury: him time *ambles* withal. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

3. In a ludicrous ſenſe, to move with ſubmiſſion, and by direction; as, a horſe that *ambles*, uſes a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering ſhe,
Shall make him *amble* on a goſſip's meſſage,
And take the diſtaff with a hand as patient,
As e'er did Hercules. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely ſtampt, and want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shak. Rich.* III.

A'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *to amble.*] A pace or movement in which the horſe removes both his legs on one ſide; as, on the far ſide, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the ſame ſide at one time, whilſt the legs on the near ſide ſtand ſtill; and when the far legs are upon the ground, the near ſide removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far ſide ſtand ſtill. An *amble* is the firſt pace of young colts, but when they have ſtrength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-maſters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horſe may be put from a trot to a gallop without ſtopping; but cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a ſtop, which interrupts the juſtneſs of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

A'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *to amble.*] A horſe that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling.*] With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA. *n. ſ.* [ἀμβροσία.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleaſing to the ſmell or taſte, is called *ambroſia*.

2. The name of a plant.

It has male floſculous flowers, produced on ſeparate parts of the ſame plant from the fruit, having no viſible petals; the fruit which ſucceeds the female flowers, is ſhaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong ſeed in each.

The ſpecies are, 1. The marine or ſea *ambroſia*. 2. Taller unſavoury ſea *ambroſia*. 3. The talleſt Canada *ambroſia*, with rough plane tree leaves. The firſt ſort ſhould be ſown early in the ſpring, under a warm wall. The ſecond and third are common American weeds, which ſhould be ſown upon a gentle hot-bed in the ſpring. None of them have much beauty to recommend them. *Millar.*

AMBRO'SIAL. *adj.* [from *ambroſia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God ſpake, *ambroſial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the bleſſed ſpirits elect
Senſe of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
The gifts of heaven my following ſong purſues,
Aerial honey, and *ambroſial* dews. *Dryden's Virgil.*
To fartheſt ſhores th' *ambroſial* ſpirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the ſkies. *Pope.*

A'MBRY. *n. ſ.* [a word corrupted from *almonry.*]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are diſtributed.

2. The place where plate, and utenſils for houſekeeping, are kept; alſo a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word ſtill uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS ACE. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace.*] A double ace; ſo called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

This will be yet clearer, by conſidering his own inſtance of caſting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Suppoſing the poſiture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, ſuppoſing the figure of the table, and of the dice themſelves, ſuppoſing the meaſure of force applied, and ſuppoſing all other things which did concur to the production of that caſt, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but in this caſe the caſt is neceſſary. *Bramh. againſt Hobbes.*

AMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and inviſible motion of the muſcles in ſtation, proceed more offenſive laſſitudes, than from *ambulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 1.

A'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are ſuch as require ſome baſis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: ſuch were thoſe ſtrange inventions, commonly attributed to Dædalus, or ſelf-moving ſtatues, which, unleſs violently detained, would of themſelves run away. *Wilkins's Mathemat. Magick.*

2. That which happens during a paſſage or walk.

He was ſent to conduce hither the princeſs Henrietta Maria, of whom his majeſty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exerciſe of its juriſdiction.

A'MBURY. *n. ſ.* A bloody wart on any part of a horſe's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*embuſcade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others; ambuſh.

Then waving high her torch, the ſignal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuſcade*. *Dryd.*

When I behold a faſhionable table ſet out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable diſtempers, lie in *ambuſcade* among the diſhes. *Spectator*, Nº 195.

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*emboſcada*, Span.] A private poſt, in order to ſurpriſe an enemy.

Sometimes ſhe driveth o'er a ſoldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuſcadoes*, Spaniſh blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A'MBUSH. *n. ſ.* [*embuſche*, Fr. from *bois*, a wood; whence *embuſcher*, to hide in woods, ambuſhes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick foreſts.]

1. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,
Bold in cloſe *ambuſh*, baſe in open field. *Dryden.*

2. The act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a ſecret poſt.

Nor ſhall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whoſe high walls fear no aſſault or ſiege,
Or *ambuſh* from the deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

3. The ſtate of being poſted privately, in order to ſurpriſe; the ſtate of lying in wait.

The reſidue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambuſh*, whence iſſued more. Then the earl gathered his ſmall company about him, and maintained the fight. But the enemy, whether perceiving ſome ſuccours advancing, or whether intending to draw the Engliſh further into their *ambuſh*, turned away at an eaſy pace. *Hayward.*

4. Perhaps the perſons placed in private ſtations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaſter,
Once did I lay an *ambuſh* for your life. *Shak. Rich.* II.

A'MBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambuſh.*] Placed in ambuſh; lying in wait.

Thick as the ſhades, there iſſue ſwarming bands
Of *ambuſh'd* men, whom, by their arms and dreſs,
To be Taxallan enemies I gueſs. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

AMBU'SHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ambuſh*; which ſee.] Ambuſh; ſurprize: a word now not uſed.

Like as a wily fox, that having ſpied
Where on a ſunny bank the lambs do play,
Full cloſely creeping by the hinder ſide,
Lies in *ambuſhment* of his hoped prey. *Spenſer.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambuſtus*, Lat.] Burnt; ſcalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION. *n. ſ.* [*ambuſtio*, Lat.] A burn; a ſcald.

A'MEL. *n. ſ.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glaſs melted with calcined tin, compoſe an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the baſis of all thoſe fine concretes that goldſmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AME'N. *adv.* [A word of which the original has given riſe to many conjectures. Scaliger writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, ſignifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word ſeems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives, ſignifies firmneſs, certainty, fidelity.] A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*, at the end of a creed, *ſo it is*.

One cried, God bleſs us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands.
Liſtening their fear, I could not ſay *Amen*,
When they did ſay God bleſs us. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Bleſſed be the Lord God of Iſrael, from everlaſting and to everlaſting, *Amen* and *amen*. *Pſalm* xli. 13.

AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*ameſnable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, ſignifies, to oblige one to appear to anſwer a charge exhibited againſt him.] Reſponſible; ſubject ſo as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, becauſe the inferiour ſort were looſe and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the beſt and eldeſt perſons of every ſept, ſhould bring in all the idle perſons of their ſurname, to be juſtified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'MENANCE. *n. ſ.* [It ſeems to come from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien: a word diſuſed.

For he is fit to uſe in all aſſays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or elſe for wiſe and civil governance. *Spenſ. Hub. Tale.*
Well kend him ſo far ſpace,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he ſaw his Lybian ſteed to prance. *Spenſ.*

To **AME'ND.** *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to ſomething better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedneſs.

In theſe two caſes we uſually write *mend*. See MEND.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cauſe you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.* vii. 3.

3. To reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To **AME'ND.** *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to *improve*; to *improve* ſuppoſes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to *amend* implies ſomething wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch
Such ſanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They preſently *amend*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

AME'NDE. *n. ſ.* [French.] This word, in French, ſignifies a fine, by which recompenſe is ſuppoſed to be made for the fault committed. We uſe, in a cognate ſignification, the word *amends*.

AME'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was preſented on the ſtage, ſome things in it have paſſed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryd. Aureng. Pref.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature obſerves the ſame tenour, becauſe her works are ſo perfect, that there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be reprehended. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the underſtanding, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the teſtimony which Moſes and the prophets have given, concerning the miſeries that follow ſinners after death, were not likely to be perſuaded by other means, although God from the dead ſhould have raiſed them up preachers. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguiſh, are ſent as ſcourges for *amendment*. 2 *Eſdras*, xvi. 19.

Though a ſerious purpoſe of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no ſure judgment whether this purpoſe be ſerious, or theſe acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleaſant comedy. *Shak. Tam. Shrew.*

AME'NDMENT. [*emendatio*, Lat.] It ſignifies, in law, the correction of an errour committed in a proceſs, and eſpied before or after judgment; and ſometimes after the party's ſeeking advantage by the errour. *Blount.*

AME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *amend.*] The perſon that amends any thing.

AME'NDS. *n. ſ.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it ſeems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompenſe; compenſation; attonement.

If I have too auſterely puniſh'd you,
Your compenſation makes *amends*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to thoſe that have ſuffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Where I a pris'ner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholſome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n freſh blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to reſpire. *Milton.*

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world ſome part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroick poem. *Dryden's Aureng. Preface.*

If our ſouls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compenſation for the frailties of life, and ſufferings of this ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

It is a ſtrong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous perſons are very often unfortunate, and vicious perſons proſperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wiſe and good in all his works; unleſs we may ſuppoſe that ſuch a promiſcuous diſtribution, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſigns of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spect.*

AME'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs of ſituation.

If the ſituation of Babylon was ſuch at firſt, as it was in the days of Herodotus, it was rather a ſeat of *amenity* and pleaſure, than conducing unto this intention. *Vulg. Errours.*

To **AME'RCE.** *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr. ὀφθαλμῶν μὲν ἄμερσε, ſeems to give the original.]

1. To puniſh with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers.

But I'll *amerce* you with ſo ſtrong a fine,
That you ſhall all repent the loſs of mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the ſuitors were conſiderably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for thoſe miſchiefs. *Hale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They ſhall *amerce* him *in* an hundred ſhekels of ſilver, and give them unto the father of the damſel, becauſe he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Iſrael. *Deut.* xxii.

3. Sometimes it is uſed, in imitation of the Greek conſtruction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of ſpirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal ſplendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

AME'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *amerce.*] He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary puniſhment or forfeiture.

AME'RCEMENT, } *n. ſ.* [from *amerce.*] The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender, who ſtands at
AME'RCIAMENT. } the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*

All *amercements* and fines that ſhall be impoſed upon them, ſhall come unto themſelves. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

AMES ACE. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early ſoftened by omitting the *b.*] Two aces on two dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice:
To ſhun *ames ace*, that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd. Perſius.*

A'MESS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *amice.*] A prieſt's veſtment. *Dict.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [from *a* and *method.*] Out of method; without method; irregular.

AMETHYST. *n. ſ.* [ἀμέθυστος, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenneſs; ſo called, either becauſe it is not quite of the colour of wine, or becauſe it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyſt* is the hardeſt, ſcarceſt, and moſt valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though ſome are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spaniſh are of three ſorts; the beſt are the blackeſt or deepeſt violet; others are almoſt quite white, and ſome few tinctured with yellow. They are found in a hill named St. Sigminont, in Catalonia, by following the vein of reddiſh or black earth, or a vein in a rock ſo coloured, and are all hexangular, and pointed like cryſtal. Sometimes a great number is found ſticking together, like the Briſtol diamonds; but the beſt are found looſe in the chinks of the rock. Beautiful ones are alſo found in the Pyreneans, and in the mountains of Auvergne. The *amethyſt* is not extremely hard, but eaſy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Savary. Chambers.*

I obſerved ſome ſtones that nearly approached the granate complection; and ſeveral very nearly reſembling the *amethyſt*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

A'METHYST [in heraldry] ſignifies the ſame colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHY'STINE. *adj.* [from *amethyſt.*] Reſembling an amethyſt in colour.

A'MIABLE. *adj.* [*aimable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleaſing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* alſo. *Hooker.*

She told her, while ſhe kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, ſubdue my father
Intirely to her love; but if ſhe loſt it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. Pretending love; ſhewing love.

Spend all, only give me ſo much time in exchange, as to lay *amiable* ſiege to the honeſty of this Ford's wife; uſe your art of wooing. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A'MIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amiable.*] The quality of being amiable; lovelineſs; power of raiſing love.

As ſoon as the natural gaiety and *amiableneſs* of the young men wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuſe of the ſpecies. *Guardian.*

A'MIABLY. *adv.* [from *amiable.*] In an amiable manner; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly uſed of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we ſeldom ſay, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be ſo uſed in this paſſage.

O grace ſerene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Freſh blooming hope, gay daughter of the ſky!
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mild, each *amicable* gueſt;
Receive and wrap me in eternal reſt. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amicable.*] The quality of being amicable; friendlineſs; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable.*] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They ſee
Through the dun miſt, in blooming beauty freſh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walkt
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conqueſts. *Philips.*
I found my ſubjects *amicably* join,
To leſſen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*

In Holland itſelf, where it is pretended that the variety of ſects live ſo *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to deſtroy the republick. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man.*

A'MICE. *n. ſ.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. *Primum ex ſex indumentis epiſcopo & preſbyteriis communibus ſunt*, amictus, *alba, cingulum, ſtola, manipulus, & planeta.* Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum ſtringitur, & pectus tegitur, caſtitatem interioris hominis deſignat; tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet, ſtringit*

ſtringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam tranſeat mendacium. Bruno.] The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus paſs'd the night ſo foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim ſteps in *amice* grey. *Par. Reg.*
On ſome a prieſt, ſuccinct in *amice* white,
Attends. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* iv. *l.* 441.

AMI'D. } AMI'DST. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or *midſt*.]

1. In the midſt; equally diſtant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree, *amidſt*
The garden, God hath ſaid, ye ſhall not eat. *Par. Loſt.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's ſtatue of the great duke, *amidſt* the four ſlaves, chained to his pedeſtal, are very noble ſights. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Mingled with; ſurrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? *Sidney.*
So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro, with jaculation dire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
What have I done, to name that wealthy ſwain,
The boar *amidſt* my cryſtal ſtreams I bring;
And ſouthern winds to blaſt my flow'ry ſpring. *Dryd. Virg.*
Amata's breaſt the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the ſylvan ſhades. *Dryd. Æneid.*

3. Amongſt; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor ſound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reaſon's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever ſinging, as they ſhine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Spectator*, Nº 465.

AMI'SS. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of compoſition, often ſignifies *according to*, and *miſs*, the Engliſh particle, which ſhews any thing, like the Greek παρά, to be wrong; as, to *miſcount*, to count erroneouſly; to *miſdo*, to commit a crime: *amiſs* therefore ſignifies *not right*, or *out of order*.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou haſt ſworn to do *amiſs*,
Is yet *amiſs* when it is truly done. *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourſelves, if at any time we have done *amiſs*, is not to ſever ourſelves from the church we were of before. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

O ye powers that ſearch
The heart of man, and weigh his inmoſt thoughts,
If I have done *amiſs*, impute it not. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. In an ill ſenſe.

She ſigh'd withal, they conſtru'd all *amiſs*,
And thought ſhe wiſh'd to kill who long'd to kiſs. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counſels only and perſuaſions, not *amiſs* to be followed by them, whoſe caſe is the like. *Hooker.*

Methinks, though a man had all ſcience, and all principles, yet it might not be *amiſs* to have ſome conſcience. *Tillotſon.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiſs*, 'tis true;
Yet I am ſomewhat better born than you. *Dryden.*

I built a wall, and when the maſons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me ſo much as to ſtand by, while my ſervants threw down what was *amiſs*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which ſpeak any thing *amiſs* againſt the God of Shadrach, Meſhach, and Abednego, ſhall be cut in pieces, and their houſes ſhall be made a dunghill; becauſe there is no other God that can deliver after this ſort. *Daniel*, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was ſomewhat *amiſs* yeſterday, but am well to day.

8. *Amiſs* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; becauſe it always follows the ſubſtantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in Engliſh; and though we ſay the action was *amiſs*, we never ſay an *amiſs* action.

9. *Amiſs* is uſed by Shakeſpeare as a noun ſubſtantive.

To my ſick ſoul, as ſin's true nature is,
Each toy ſeems prologue to ſome great *amiſs*. *Hamlet.*

AMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*amiſſio*, Lat.] Loſs.

To AMI'T. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To loſe: a word little in uſe.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a conſiſtence or determination of its diffluency, and *amitteth* not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

A'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*amitie*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendſhip, whether publick between nations, oppoſed to *war*, or among the people, oppoſed to *diſcord*, or between private perſons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houſe of God, ſhould make the bond of their love inſoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 38.

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

You have a noble and a true conceit
Of godlike *amity*, which appears moſt ſtrongly
In bearing thus the abſence of your lord. *Shakeſpeare.*
And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Purſue this race, this ſervice dedicate
To my deplored aſhes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*. *Sir J. Denham.*

AMMONI'AC. *n. ſ.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and is ſuppoſed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioſcorides ſays, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agaſyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he ſays, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowiſh without, eaſily fuſible, reſinous, ſomewhat bitter, and of a very ſharp taſte and ſmell, ſomewhat like garlick. This gum is ſaid to have ſerved the ancients for incenſe, in their ſacrifices. It enters ſeveral medicinal compoſitions, as an attenuant and detergent; and, outwardly applied, it is reſolutive and ſuppurative. *Savary. Trevoux.*

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile ſalt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient ſort, deſcribed by Pliny and Dioſcorides, was a native ſalt, generated in thoſe large inns or caravanſeras, where the crouds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, uſed to lodge; who, in thoſe parts, travelling upon camels, and thoſe creatures when in Cyrene, a province of Egypt, where that celebrated temple ſtood, urining in the ſtables, or, ſay ſome, in the parched ſands, out of this urine, which is remarkably ſtrong, aroſe a kind of ſalt, denominated ſometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and ſometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. Since the ceſſation of theſe pilgrimages, no more of this ſalt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, ſome ſuſpect there never was any ſuch thing: but this ſuſpicion is removed, by the large quantities of a ſalt, nearly of the ſame nature, thrown out by mount Ætna. The characters of the ancient *ſal ammoniac* are, that it cools water, turns aqua fortis into aqua regia, and conſequently diſſolves gold.

The modern *ſal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt; where ſeveral long-necked glaſs bottles, being filled with ſoot, a little ſea ſalt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, contrived for the purpoſe, in a thick bed of aſhes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual ſtrong fire. The ſteam ſwells up the cotton, and forms a paſte at the vent-hole, hindering the ſalts from evaporating; which, being confined, ſtick to the top of the bottle, and are, upon breaking it, taken out in thoſe large cakes, which they ſend to England. Only ſoot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the ſtrongeſt and beſt.

Our chymiſts imitate the Egyptian *ſal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common ſalt to five of urine; with which ſome mix that quantity of ſoot, and putting the whole in a veſſel, they raiſe from it, by ſublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous ſubſtance, which they call *ſal ammoniac*. There are various preparations of this ſalt uſed in pharmacy; as, *ſublimate of ſal ammoniac*, and *flowers of ſal ammoniac*, uſed as ſudorificks, diureticks, and good aperients; *volatile ſal ammoniac*, uſed againſt malignant fevers, as a ſudorifick, and in pocket bottles; *ſpirit of ſal ammoniac*, of various kinds. *Chambers.*

AMMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac ſalt.

Human blood calcin'd, yields no fixed ſalt; nor is it a ſal ammoniack; for that remains immutable after repeated diſtillations; and diſtillation deſtroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal ſalts, and turns them alkaline: ſo that it is a ſalt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but ſoft and benign, approaching neareſt to the nature of ſal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

AMMUNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by ſome to come from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, ſeems to have ſignified ſupply of proviſion; but it, ſurely, may be more reaſonably derived from *munitio*, fortification; *choſes à munitions*, things for the fortreſſes.] Military ſtores.

They muſt make themſelves defenſible againſt ſtrangers; and muſt have the aſſiſtance of ſome able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence. *Bacon.*

The colonel ſtaid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

All the rich mines of learning ranſackt are,
To furniſh *ammunition* for this war. *Denham.*
But now his ſtores of *ammunition* ſpent,
His naked valour is his only guard:
Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon ſent,
And ſolitary guns are ſcarcely heard. *Dryden's Annus Mir.*

AMMUNI'TION BREAD. *n. ſ.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies or garriſons.

A'MNESTY. *n. ſ.* [ἀμνηστία.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes againſt the government, to a certain time, are ſo obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may ſafely commit upon the laſt of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the firſt of July; by which the greateſt criminals may eſcape, provided they continue long enough in power, to antiquate their crimes, and, by ſtifling them a while, deceive the legiſlature into an *amneſty*. *Swift.*

AMNI'COLIST. *n. ſ.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Dict.*

AMNI'GENOUS. *n. ſ.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

A'MNION. } *A'MNIOS.* } *n. ſ.* [Lat. perhaps from ἀμνός.]

The innermoſt membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is moſt immediately covered, and with which the reſt of the ſecundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It alſo contains a nutritious humour, ſeparated by glands for that purpoſe, with which the fœtus is preſerved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which ſometimes ſtick ſo cloſe to one another, that they can ſcarce be ſeparated. It has alſo its veſſels from the ſame origin as the chorion. *Quincy.*

AMO'MUM. n. ſ. [Lat.] A ſort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioſcorides differ about the ancient *amomum*; but the generality of them ſuppoſe it to be a fruit different from ours. Scaliger is confident, that the *amomum* was no fruit; but the wood, which bore ſome reſemblance to a bunch of grapes, and was uſed in embalming of bodies; whence the name *mummy* was given to bodies embalmed with it. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *ſiſon*, or *ſium*, of the ancients, or *baſtard ſtone-parſley*. It reſembles the muſcat grape, grows in cluſters, and is about the thickneſs of a pea, round, membranous, and divided into three cells, that contain ſeveral brown angular grains, of a very ſtrong aromatick taſte and ſmell. This fruit is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and makes part of the compoſition of treacle. It is of a hot ſpicy taſte and ſmell. There is likewiſe another paler ſeed, named *amomum*; but neither are in much repute in phyſick. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

AMO'NG. } AMO'NGST. } *prep.* [amanᵹ, ᵹemanᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other perſons or things; on every ſide.

Amongſt ſtrawberries ſow here and there ſome borage-ſeed; and you ſhall find the ſtrawberries under thoſe leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 441.

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by ſoft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,
And from his preſence hid themſelves, *among*
The thickeſt trees, both man and wife. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you ſee, obſerved the failings of many great wits *amongſt* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

There were, *among* the old Roman ſtatues, ſeveral of Venus in different poſtures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the ſame deſign. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A'MORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *amour*.] An inamorato; a galant; a man profeſſing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though caſualties ſhould ſpare them, age brings in a neceſſity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white, perplexed by incertainty both of the continuance of their miſtreſs's kindneſs, and her beauty, both which are neceſſary to the *amoriſt*'s joys and quiet. *Boyle.*

AMORO'SO. n. ſ. [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Dict.*

A'MOROUS. *adj.* [*amoroſo*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in Shakeſpeare, *on*.

Sure, my brother is *amorous on* Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Much Ado about Nothing.*

Apes, as ſoon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes faſtened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty: ſo *amorous* is nature *of* whatſoever ſhe produces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Naturally inclined to love; diſpoſed to fondneſs; fond.

The *am'rous* maſter own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembl'd as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his firſt ſurprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the paſſion grew. *Prior.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not ſhap'd for ſportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glaſs;
I, that am rudely ſtampt. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.

And into all things from her air inſpir'd
The ſpirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii.
In the *amorous* net
Firſt caught they lik'd; and each his liking choſe. *Milton.*
O! how I long my careleſs limbs to lay
Under the plantane's ſhade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the muſes, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt ſwim in that live-bath,
Each fiſh, which every channel hath,
Will *amorouſly* to thee ſwim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amorous*.] The quality of being amorous; fondneſs; lovingneſs; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Baſilius, as proceeding from jealouſy of his *amorouſneſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I can readily believe that Lindamor has wit, and *amorouſneſs* enough, to make him find it more eaſy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himſelf againſt them. *Boyle on Colours.*

AMO'RT. adv. [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the ſtate of the dead; dejected; depreſſed; ſpiritleſs.

How fares my Kate? what, ſweeting, all *amort*? *Shak.*

AMORTIZA'TION. } AMO'RTIZEMENT. } *n. ſ.* [*amortiſſement*, *amortiſſable*, Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to ſome community, that never is to ceaſe.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an eſpecial proviſion for them, after the laws of *amortization* were deviſed and put in uſe by princes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To AMO'RTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild or fraternity, and their ſucceſſors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom to have farms ſufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a poſt or ſtation: a juridical ſenſe.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a ſenſe now out of uſe.

Therewith, *amoved* from his ſober mood,
And lives he yet, ſaid he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Fairy Queen.*

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To riſe to in the accumulative quantity; to compoſe in the whole; with the particle *to*. It is uſed of ſeveral ſums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be neceſſary to compoſe this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. It is uſed, figuratively, of the conſequence riſing from any thing taken altogether.

The errours of young men are the ruin of buſineſs; but the errours of aged men *amount* but *to* this, that more might have been done, or ſooner. *Bacon's Eſſays Civil and Moral.*

Judgments that are made on the wrong ſide of the danger, *amount to* no more than an affectation of ſkill, without either credit or effect. *L'Eſtrange.*

AMO'UNT. *n. ſ.* [from *To amount*.] The ſum total; the reſult of ſeveral ſums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount*?
Vexation, diſappointment, and remorſe. *Thomſon's Winter.*

AMO'UR. *n. ſ.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally uſed of vicious love. The *ou* ſounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of ſo general and diffuſive a luſt, as to proſecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never ſo outrageouſly, yet the impure flame will either die of itſelf, or conſume the body that harbours it. *South's Sermons.*

The reſtleſs youth ſearch'd all the world around;
But how can Jove in his *amours* be found? *Addiſon.*

A'MPER. *n. ſ.* [ampꞃe, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word ſaid, by Skinner, to be much in uſe in Eſſex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHI'BIOUS. *adj.* [ἄμφι and βίος.] That which partakes of two natures, ſo as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,
On land a beaſt, a fiſh in water. *Hudibras, cant.* iii.

Thoſe are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are obſerved to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of thoſe creatures that live at that eaſe, and by choice, a good while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fiſhes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate ſomewhat of the nature of fiſhes, and are oily. *Arbuth.*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀμφιβολογία.] Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning. It is diſtinguiſhed from *equivocation*, which means the double ſignification of a ſingle word; as, *noli regem occidere, timere bonum eſt*, is *amphibology*; *captare lepores*, meaning by *lepores*, either hares or jeſts, is *equivocation*.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themſelves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and ſuch as conclude from miſtakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and *amphibology*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to uſe what is moſt plain and eaſy; that the mind be not miſled by *amphibologies*, or ill conceived notions, into fallacious deductions. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *adj.* [ἄμφι and βάλλω.] Toſſed from one to another; ſtriking each way.

Never was there ſuch an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themſelves for the king, and making uſe of his name in all their remonſtrances, to juſtify their actions. *Howell.*

AMPHI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἄμφι and λόγος.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Dict.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA. n. ſ. [Lat. ἀμφισβαίνη.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads.

That the *amphiſbæna*, that is, a ſmaller kind of ſerpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

Scorpion, and aſp, and *amphiſbæna* dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,
And dipſas. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

AMPHI'SCII. n. ſ. [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι, of ἀμφι and σκία, a ſhadow.] Thoſe people dwelling in climates, wherein the ſhadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the ſun is in the ſouthern ſigns, and to the ſouth pole, when he is in the northern ſigns. Theſe are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *n. ſ.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφι and θεάομαι.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another; where ſpectators

tators might behold ſpectacles, as ſtage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a ſemicircle, only exceeding a juſt ſemicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; ſo that the longeſt diameter of the amphitheatre, was to the ſhorteſt as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Raiſ'd in degrees; to ſixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to ſee. *Dryd. Fables.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the inſults and mockeries of a crouded *amphitheatre*, and ſtill keeping his ſeat; or ſtretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his ſoul, among the exquiſite ſufferings of ſuch a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaſpheme his Saviour. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

A'MPLE. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n deſcends
In univerſal bounty, ſhedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on nature's *ample* lap. *Thomſon.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonſtration of grief?—
She took 'em, and read 'em in my preſence,
And now and then an *ample* tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without reſtriction.

Have what you aſk, your preſents I receive;
Land where, and when you pleaſe, with *ample* leave. *Dryd.*

4. Liberal; large; without parſimony.

If we ſpeak of ſtrict juſtice, God could no way have been bound to require man's labours in ſo large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth ſo far the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Large; ſplendid; without reſervation.

To diſpoſe the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promiſes, that, within ſo many days after the ſiege ſhould be raiſed, he would advance his highneſs's levies with two thouſand men. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

6. Diffuſive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative; that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ample.*] The quality of being ample; largeneſs; ſplendour.

Impoſſible it is for a perſon of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleneſs* of the body you repreſent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He ſhall ſolemnly look upon it, not only to deſtroy ours, but to eſtabliſh his own; not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*, according to the cuſtom of the ancients. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

AMPLIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extenſion.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be reſtrained and interpreted in the mildeſt ſenſe. *Ayliffe.*

2. Diffuſeneſs; enlargement.

The obſcurity of the ſubject, and the prejudice and prepoſſeſſion of moſt readers, may plead excuſe for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilſt I labour to expreſs myſelf plain and full. *Holder's Elem. of Speech, Pref.*

To AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to ſpread out; to amplify. *Dict.*

AMPLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extenſion.
2. It is uſually taken in a rhetorical ſenſe, and implies exaggerated repreſentation or diffuſe narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumſtances.

I ſhall ſummarily, without any *amplification* at all, ſhew in what manner defects have been ſupplied. *Sir J. Davies.*

Things unknown ſeem greater than they are, and are uſually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

Is the poet juſtifiable for relating ſuch incredible *amplifications?* It may be anſwered, if he had put theſe extravagancies into the mouth of Ulyſſes, he had been unpardonable; but they ſuit well with the character of Alcinous. *Pope's Odyſſey, notes.*

A'MPLIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *To amplify.*] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that repreſents any thing with a large diſplay of the beſt circumſtances; it being uſually taken in a good ſenſe.

Dorilaus could need no *amplifier*'s mouth for the higheſt point of praiſe. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To AMPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to encreaſe any material ſubſtance, or object of ſenſe.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his cheſts, and coins, and bags, he ſeemeth to himſelf richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in ſeveral parts, and to examine it according to the ſeveral circumſtances. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the ſound at the coming out. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

For as the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in theſe blind ages, ſo grew up in them withal, a deſire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as mens opinions have formed them in ſpiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of repreſentation.

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is paſt, I would not willingly ſeem to flatter the preſent, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of thoſe ſervitours that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

I feel age advancing, and my health is inſufficient to increaſe and *amplify* theſe remarks, to confirm and improve theſe rules, and to illuminate the ſeveral pages. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on.*

1. To ſpeak largely in many words; to lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a diſcourſe, you will often lay a neceſſity upon yourſelf of contracting the latter, and prevent yourſelf in the moſt important part of your deſign. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous repreſentations.

I have ſometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here where the ſubject is ſo fruitful, that the harveſt overcomes the reaper, I am ſhortened by my chain. *Dryd. Fab. Ded.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, ſo they might be men of great ſtature, or giants. *Pope's Odyſſey, notes.*

A'MPLITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

2. Largeneſs; greatneſs.

Men ſhould learn how ſevere a thing the true inquiſition of nature is, and accuſtom themſelves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowneſs of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity.

With more than human gifts from heaven adorn'd,
Perfections abſolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greateſt deeds. *Par. Regained.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or eſtates, to add *amplitude* and greatneſs to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Copiouſneſs; abundance.

You ſhould ſay every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulneſs of your diſcourſe, to your great deſign; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts's Logick.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line ſubtending the path in which it moved.
7. *Amplitude*, in aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt and weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar at its riſing or ſetting. It is eaſtern or ortive, when the ſtar riſes, and weſtern or occiduous, when the ſtar ſets. The eaſtern or weſtern *amplitude*, are alſo called northern or ſouthern, as they fall in the northern or ſouthern quarters of the horizon.
8. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun at his riſing, and the eaſt or weſt point of the compaſs; or, it is the difference of the riſing or ſetting of the ſun, from the eaſt or weſt parts of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY. *adv.* [*ample*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whoſe well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton's Par. Loſt. b.* viii.

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were reſolved not to be convinced, and to thoſe, who are reſolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. At large; without reſerve.

At return
Of him ſo lately promiſ'd to thy aid,
The woman's ſeed; obſcurely then foretold,
Now *amplier* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. At large; copiouſly; with a diffuſive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others muſt be caſt into ſhadows; that is, paſſed over in ſilence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

To A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word uſed only in chirurgery.

Amongſt the cruizers in private frigates from Dunkirk, it was complained, that their ſurgeons were too active in *amputating* thoſe fractured members. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

AMPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body, with an inſtrument of ſteel. The uſual method of performing it, in the inſtance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the ſkin and fleſh are firſt to be drawn very tight upwards, and ſecured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another looſe one is paſſed, for the gripe; which being twiſted by means of a ſtick, may be ſtraitened to any degree at pleaſure. Then the patient being conveniently ſituated, and the operator placed to the inſide of the limb, which is to be held by one aſſiſtant above, and another below the part deſigned for the operation, and the gripe ſufficiently twiſted, to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the fleſh is, with a ſtroke or two, to be ſeparated from the bone with the diſmembering knife. Then the perioſtium being alſo divided from the bone with the back of the knife, ſaw the bone aſunder, with as few ſtrokes as poſſible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the fleſh that grows between them muſt likewiſe be ſeparated before the uſe of the ſaw. This being done, the gripe may be ſlackened, to give an opportunity of ſearching for the large blood veſſels, and ſecuring the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the ſtump, looſen the firſt ligature, and pull both the ſkin and the fleſh, as far as conveniently may be, over the ſtump, to cover it; and ſecure them with the croſs ſtitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the ſkin. Then apply pledgets, aſtringents, plaiſters, and other neceſſaries. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breaſt, had the freer uſe of their bow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

A'MULET. *n. ſ.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat.] An appended remedy, or preſervative: a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of ſome particular diſeaſes.

That ſpirits are corporeal, ſeems at firſt view a conceit derogative unto himſelf; yet herein he eſtabliſheth the doctrine of luſtrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Vulgar Errours.*

They do not certainly know the falſity of what they report; and their ignorance muſt ſerve you as an *amulet* againſt the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing.

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without diſtracting it. To *divert* implies ſomething more lively, and to *pleaſe*, ſomething more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a ſenſe bordering on contempt.

They think they ſee viſions, and are arrived to ſome extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuſe* themſelves with the fantaſtick ideas of a buſy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuſe* himſelf with trifles. *Walſh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amuſed* his followers with idle promiſes.

AMU'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*amuſement*, Fr.] That which amuſes; entertainment.

Every intereſt or pleaſure of life, even the moſt trifling *amuſement*, is ſuffered to poſtpone the one thing neceſſary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amuſement* was to give poiſon to dogs and cats, and ſee them expire by ſlower or quicker torments. *Pope's Eth. Epiſt. notes.*

I was left to ſtand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleaſant *amuſement* to look on with ſafety, whilſt another was giving them diverſion, at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

AMU'SER. *n. ſ.* [*amuſeur*, Fr.] He that amuſes, as with falſe promiſes. The French word is always taken in an ill ſenſe.

AMU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *amuſe.*] That which has the power of amuſing.

But amaz'd,
Beholds th' *amuſive* arch before him fly,
Then vaniſh quite away. *Thomſon's Spring.*

AMY'GDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; reſembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon. *een*, Dutch, *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, uſed before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.

1. One, but with leſs emphaſis; as, there ſtands *a* houſe.

Since he cannot be always employed in ſtudy, reading, and converſation; there will be many *an* hour, beſides what his exerciſes will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or ſome; as, *an* elephant might ſwim in this water.

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the leaſt at a loſs concerning any branch of it. *Locke on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief *a* rod,
An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it ſignifies, like *a*, ſome particular ſtate; but this is now diſuſed.

It is certain, that odours do, in a ſmall degree, nouriſh; eſpecially the odour of wine; and we ſee men *an* hungred do love to ſmell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. *An* is ſometimes, in old authours, a contraction of *and if.*

He can't flatter, he!
An honeſt mind and plain, he muſt ſpeak truth;
An they will take it ſo; if not, he's plain. *Shak. K. Lear.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if.*

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.
——He will *an' if* he live to be a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if.*

My next pretty correſpondent, like Shakeſpeare's lion in Pyramus and Thiſbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 121.

A'NA. adv. [ἀνά.] A word uſed in the preſcriptions of phyſick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, ā or *ana* ℥ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the ſame weight prudence and innocence take,
Ana of each does the juſt mixture make. *Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of *anas.* *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'NA. n. ſ. Books ſo called from the laſt ſyllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana, Thuaniana*; they are looſe thoughts, or caſual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACA'MPTICK. *adj.* [ἀνακάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamptick* ſound, an echo: an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACA'MPTICKS. *n. ſ.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *n. ſ.* [See CATHARTICK.] Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις.] Recapitulation, or ſummary of the principal heads of a diſcourſe. *Dict.*

ANA'CHORETE. } *n. ſ.* [ſometimes viciouſly written *anchorite*;
ANA'CHORITE. } ἀναχωρήτης.] A monk, who, with the leave of his ſuperiour, leaves the convent for a more auſtere and ſolitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth ſit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite.* *Donne.*

ANA'CHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνά and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time, by which events are miſplaced with regard to each other. It ſeems properly to ſignify an errour by which an event is placed too early; but is generally uſed for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachroniſm*, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almoſt two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedicat.*

ANACLA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνά and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANADIPLO'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀναδίπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the laſt word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the firſt of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amidſt all his* misfortunes, misfortunes *which only his virtue* brought upon him.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *adj.* [ἀναγώγη.] That which contributes or relates to ſpiritual elevation, or religious raptures; myſterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Myſterious; elevated; religiouſly exalted. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical.*] Myſteriouſly; with religious elevation.

A'NAGRAM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνά and γράμμα.] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed; as this, of *W,i,l,l,i,a,m, N,o,y,* attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Though all her parts be not in th' uſual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words, what could we ſay? *Donne.*

Thy genius calls thee not to purchaſe fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram.* *Dryden.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quinteſſence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatiſm*, or metagrammatiſm, which is a diſſolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranſpoſition, without addition, ſubſtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making ſome perfect ſenſe appliable to the perſon named. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK. *adj.* [ἀναληπτικός.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of phyſick.

Analeptick medicines cheriſh the nerves, and renew the ſpirits and ſtrength. *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy.*]

1. Uſed by way of analogy. It ſeems properly diſtinguiſhed from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* ſignifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of repreſenting relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeneſs, but by *analogical* repreſentation. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to ſeveral other objects, not by way of reſemblance, but on the account of ſome evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; ſo a ſound or healthy pulſe, a ſound digeſtion, ſound ſleep, are ſo called, with reference to a ſound and healthy conſtitution; but if you ſpeak of ſound doctrine, or ſound ſpeech, this is by way of reſemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Analogous; having reſemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating ſomething *analogical* to either. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the ſimplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is ſome one univerſal principle, running through the whole ſyſtem of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical; fitneſs to be applied for the illuſtration of ſome analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογισμός.] An argument from the cauſe to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy; to form ſome reſemblance between different things; to conſider ſomething with regard to its analogy with ſomewhat elſe.

We have ſyſtems of material bodies, diverſly figured and ſituated, if ſeparately conſidered; they repreſent the object of the deſire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *adj.* [ἀνὰ and λόγ☉.]

1. Having analogy; bearing ſome reſemblance or proportion; having ſomething parallel.

Exerciſe makes things eaſy, that would be otherwiſe very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is ſomething *analogous* in the exerciſe of the mind, to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Eſtrange.*

Many important conſequences may be drawn from the obſervation of the moſt common things, and *analogous* reaſonings from the cauſes of them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the reſemblance is noted.

This incorporeal ſubſtance may have ſome ſort of exiſtence, *analogous to* corporeal extenſion: though we have no adequate conception thereof. *Locke.*

ANA'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογια.]

1. Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects; as, *learning* is ſaid to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to diſcover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a preſcript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the ſame, yet, for the moſt part, retaining the ſame *analogy*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 25.

What I here obſerve of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to thoſe communications of God's will, that are requiſite to ſalvation. *South.*

2. When the thing to which the analogy is ſuppoſed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is uſed.

If the body politick have any *analogy to* the natural, an act of oblivion were neceſſary in a hot diſtemper'd ſtate. *Dryden's Preface to Abſalom and Achitophel.*

By *analogy with* all other liquours and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the ſame with that of the preſent earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

If we make him expreſs the cuſtoms of our country, rather than of Rome, it is either when there was ſome *analogy betwixt* the cuſtoms, or to make him more eaſy to vulgar underſtanding. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. By grammarians, it is uſed to ſignify the agreement of ſeveral words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*, from *hate*, *hated*, from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANA'LYSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνάλυσις.]

1. A ſeparation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts of which it conſiſts.

There is an account of dew falling, in ſome places, in the form of butter, or greaſe, which grows extremely fetid; ſo that the *analyſis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the beſt method of finding ſuch contents of the ſoil as are within the reach of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A conſideration of any thing in parts, ſo as that one particular is firſt conſidered, then another.

Analyſis conſiſts in making experiments and obſervations, and in drawing general concluſions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections againſt the concluſions, but ſuch as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements; as, of a ſentence to the ſingle words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to ſingle notes; of an argument, to ſimple propoſitions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analyſis* of its true initial cauſes; till we know the firſt ſprings of natural motions, we are ſtill but ignorants. *Glanv. Sceps. Scient.*

ANALY'TICAL. *adj.* [from *analyſis*.]

1. That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles; that which ſeparates any compound. See ANALYSIS.

Either may be probably maintained againſt the inaccurateneſs of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That which proceeds by analyſis, or by taking the parts of a compound into diſtinct and particular conſideration.

Deſcartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philoſophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the univerſal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheſes. *Glanville's Sceps. Scientifica.*

ANALY'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical*.] In ſuch a manner as ſeparates compounds into ſimples. See ANALYSIS.

ANALY'TICK. *adj.* [ἀναλυτικ☉.] The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,
Profoundly ſkill'd in *analytick*. *Hudibras.*

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a ſpecies or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by reſolving into its firſt principles, or parts, its generick nature, and its ſpecial properties; and therefore it is called the method of reſolution. *Watts's Logick.*

To ANALYZE. *v. a.* [ἀναλύω.] To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. See ANALYSIS.

Chymiſtry enabling us to depurate bodies, and, in ſome meaſure, to *analyze* them, and take aſunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more ſimple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to preſent them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its laſt principles; if it be inquired, why ſuch an action is to be avoided, the immediate anſwer is, becauſe it is ſin. *Norris's Miſcell.*

When the ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into ſubject and predicate, propoſition, argument, act, object, cauſe, effect, adjunct, oppoſite, *&c.* then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphyſically. This laſt is what is chiefly meant in the theological ſchools, when they ſpeak of *analyzing* a text of ſcripture. *Watts's Logick.*

ANALYZER. *n. ſ.* [from *To analyze*.] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reaſons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and univerſal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; a perſpective projection of any thing, ſo that to the eye, at one point of view, it ſhall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular repreſentation. Sometimes it is made to appear confuſed to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirrour of a certain form.

ANA'NAS. n. ſ. The pine apple.

It has a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and funnel-ſhaped; the embryos produced in the tubercles, afterwards become fruit; the ſeeds in the tubercles are ſmall, and almoſt kidney-ſhaped.

The ſpecies are, 1. Oval-ſhaped pine apple, with a whitiſh fleſh. 2. Pyramidal pine apple, with a yellow fleſh. 3. Pine apple, with ſmooth leaves. 4. Pine apple, with ſhining green leaves, and ſcarce any ſpines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine.

The firſt ſort is moſt common in Europe, but the fruit of the ſecond is larger, better flavoured, and its juice not ſo aſtringent. The fifth ſort is the moſt rare in Europe, but eſteemed above all the reſt. Theſe plants are propagated by ſuckers; and from the crowns which grow on the top of the fruit. *Millar.*

Witneſs thou beſt *anana*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age. *Thomſon's Summer.*

ANA'NAS; wild. The ſame with *penguin*. See PENGUIN.

ANA'PHORA. n. ſ. [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word, or ſound; as,—*Where is the wiſe? Where is the ſcribe? Where is the diſputer of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [ἀναπληρόω.] That which fills up any vacuity; uſed of applications which promote fleſh.

A'NARCH. *n. ſ.* [See ANARCHY.] An authour of confuſion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With fault'ring ſpeech, and viſage incompos'd,
Anſwer'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

ANA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy*.] Confuſed; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious ſtate of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world preſume to determine the nature of ſubjects belonging to the ſupreme Spirit. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

A'NARCHY. *n. ſ.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a ſtate in which every man is unaccountable; a ſtate without magiſtracy.

Where eldeſt night
And chaos, anceſtors of nature, hold
Eternal *anarchy*, amidſt the noiſe
Of endleſs wars, and by confuſion ſtand. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Arbitrary power is but the firſt natural ſtep from *anarchy*, or the ſavage life; the adjuſting power and freedom being an effect and conſequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASA'RCA. n. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and σαρξ.] A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

When the lympha ſtagnates, or is extravaſated under the ſkin, it is called an *anaſarca*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANASA'RCOUS. *adj.* [from *anaſarca*.] Relating to an anaſarca; partaking of the nature of an anaſarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an aſcites, with an *anaſarcous* ſwelling on her belly, thighs, and legs. *Wiſeman.*

ANASTOMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] That which has the quality of opening the veſſels, or of removing obſtructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS. n. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] The inoſculation of veſſels, or the opening of one veſſel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANA'STROPHE. n. ſ. [ἀναστροφὴ, a prepoſterous placing, from ἀναστρέφω.] A figure whereby words which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANA'THEMA. n. ſ. [ἀνάθεμα.]

1. A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority; excommunication.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like ſo many *bruta fulmina* upon the ſchiſmatical; who think themſelves ſhrewdly hurt, forſooth, by being cut off from the body, which they chooſe not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curſe, or perſon curſed. This ſeems the original meaning, though now little uſed.

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema*.] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *anathematical*.] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema*.] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized* after this manner, and, with deteſtation, branded and baniſhed out of the church. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ANATI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whoſe corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

ANA'TOCISM. *n. ſ.* [*anatociſmus*, Lat. ἀνατοκισμός.] The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt; the addition of the intereſt due for money lent, to the original ſum. A ſpecies of uſury generally forbidden.

ANATO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *anatomy*.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of diviſion, it has the uſe of an *anatomical* knife, which diſſects an animal body, and ſeparates the veins, arteries, nerves, muſcles, membranes, *&c.* and ſhews us the ſeveral parts which go to the compoſition of a complete animal. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; conſidered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary diſtortion of the muſcles, which is the *anatomical* cauſe of laughter; but there is another cauſe of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; diſſected; ſeparated.

The continuation of ſolidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardneſs. *Locke.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical*.] In an anatomical manner; in the ſenſe of an anatomiſt; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While ſome affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have conſtrued *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* iii.

ANA'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομός.] He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to diſcover the various parts.

Anatomiſts adjudged, that if nature had been ſuffered to run her own courſe, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Hence when *anatomiſts* diſcourſe,
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might ſoon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might ſqueak love odes, dogs bark ſatire. *Prior.*

To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]

1. To diſſect an animal; to divide the body into its component or conſtituent parts.

Our induſtry muſt even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

2. To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts.

I ſpeak but brotherly of him, but ſhould I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I muſt bluſh and weep, and then muſt look pale and wonder. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Then dark diſtinctions reaſon's light diſguis'd,
And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd*. *Denham.*

ANA'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομία.]

1. The art of diſſecting the body.

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by ſtudying too much ſuch finer nerves and veſſels, as will for ever eſcape our obſervation. *Pope's Eſſay on Man, Pref.*

2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body, learned by diſſection.

Let the muſcles be well inſerted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his cheſts, he ſeemeth to himſelf richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in ſeveral parts. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. The body ſtripped of its integuments; a ſkeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a paſſion I would ſhake the world,
And rouze from ſleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shak. K. John.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre perſon.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A meer *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy hollow-ey'd, ſharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

A'NATRON. *n. ſ.* The ſcum which ſwims upon the molten glaſs in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common ſalt. It is likewiſe that ſalt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY. *n. ſ.* See AMBURY.

A'NCESTOR. *n. ſ.* [*anceſtor*, Lat. *anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends, either by the father or the mother. It is diſtinguiſhed from *predeceſſor*; which is not, like *anceſtor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch ſucceeds to his *anceſtors*; an elective, to his *predeceſſors*.

And ſhe lies buried with her *anceſtors*,
O, in a tomb where never ſcandal ſlept,
Save this of hers. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Cham was the paternal *anceſtor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whoſe ſon was Belus, the father of Ninus. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Obſcure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know
My father, grandſire, and great grandſire too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but gueſs beyond the fourth degree.
The reſt of my forgotten *anceſtors*,
Were ſons of earth like him, or ſons of whores. *Dryden.*

A'NCESTREL. *adj.* [from *anceſtor*.] Claimed from anceſtors; relating to anceſtors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions *anceſtrel*, was anciently ſo here in England. *Hale's Law of England.*

A'NCESTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *anceſtor*.]

1. Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors, or progenitors; the perſons who compoſe the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *anceſtry* from famous Coradin,
Who firſt to raiſe our houſe to honour did begin. *Fairy Q.*

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties tranſmitted from a wiſe and virtuous *anceſtry*, publick ſpirit, and a love of one's country, are the ſupport and ornaments of government. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 5.

Say from what ſcepter'd *anceſtry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathleſs fame? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The honour of deſcent; birth.

Title and *anceſtry* render a good man more illuſtrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addiſon. Guardian,* Nº 123.

A'NCHENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a meaſure, and a cinque pace; the firſt ſuit is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding mannerly modeſt, as a meaſure full of ſtate and *anchentry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faſter and faſter, till he ſinks into his grave. *Shakeſp.*

A'NCHOR. *n. ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, compoſed of a long ſhank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is faſtened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each ſide. Its uſe is to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground.

He ſaid, and wept; then ſpread his ſails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman ſhore:
Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the veſſels moor. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. It is uſed, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers ſtability or ſecurity.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the ſoul, both ſure and ſtedfaſt, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Hebrews,* vi. 19.

3. The forms of ſpeech in which it is moſt commonly uſed, are, *to caſt anchor*, to *lye* or *ride at anchor*.

The Turkiſh general, deceived of his expectations, and perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at ſea, withdrew his fleet, when *caſting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knolles's Hiſt. of Turks.*

Ent'ring with the tide,
He *dropp'd his anchors*, and his oars he ply'd:
Furl'd every ſail, and drawing down the maſt,
His veſſel moor'd, and made with haulſers faſt. *Dryden.*

Far from your capital my ſhip reſides
At Reithrus, and ſecure at *anchor rides*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]

1. To caſt anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting their land-forces, which came not. *Bacon.*

Or the ſtrait courſe to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimos' ſhaggy brow. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To ſtop at; to reſt on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Iſabel. *Shakeſpeare.*

My tongue ſhould to my ears not name my boys,
'Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes. *Shakeſp.*

A'NCHOR. *n. ſ.* Shakeſpeare ſeems to have uſed this word for *anchoret*, or an abſtemious recluſe perſon.

To deſperation turn my truſt and hope!
An *anchor*'s cheer in priſon be my ſcope! *Shak. Hamlet.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor; and, figuratively, ſecurity.

The old Engliſh could expreſs moſt aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as, for example: the holy ſervice of God, which the Latins called *religion*, becauſe it knitted the minds of men together, and moſt people of Europe have borrowed the ſame from them, they called moſt ſignificantly *ean-faſtneſs*, as the one and only aſſurance and faſt *anchor-hold* of our ſouls health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *ſmith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades, which uſe either forge or file, from the *anchor-ſmith* to the watchmaker; they all working by the ſame rules, though not with equal exactneſs; and all uſing the ſame tools, though of ſeveral ſizes. *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor*.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me reſolve whether there be indeed ſuch efficacy in nurture and firſt production; for if that ſuppoſal ſhould fail us, all our *anchorage* were looſe, and we ſhould but wander in a wild ſea. *Wotton.*

2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip.

Lo as the bark that hath diſcharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at firſt ſhe weigh'd her *anchorage*;
Cometh Andronicus. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED. *participial adj.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor.

Like a well twiſted cable, holding faſt
The *anchor'd* veſſel in the loudeſt blaſt. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *n.ſ.* [contracted from *anachoret*, ἀναχωρητής.]
A'NCHORITE. } A recluſe; a hermit; one that retires to the more ſevere duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himſelf. *Sprat.*

You deſcribe ſo well your hermitical ſtate of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine ſpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a ſolitary life. *Pope's Letters.*

ANCHO'VY. *n.ſ.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchioe*, Ital. of the ſame ſignification.] A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning. Scaliger deſcribes the *anchovy* as of the herring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed ſnout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a ſaw. Others make it a ſort of ſardine, or pilchard; but others, with better reaſon, hold it a peculiar ſpecies, very different from either. It is caught in the months of May, June, and July, on the coaſts of Catalonia, Provence, &c. when it conſtantly repairs up the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. The fiſhing is chiefly in the night-time; when a light being put on the ſtern of their little fiſhing veſſels, the *anchovies* flock round, and are caught in nets. When the fiſhery is over, they cut off the heads, take out the galls and guts, then lay them in barrels, and ſalt them. *Savary.*

We invent new ſauces and pickles, which reſemble the animal ferment in taſte and virtue, as the ſalſo-acid gravies of meat; the ſalt pickles of fiſh, *anchovies*, oyſters. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long ſince; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are diſtinguiſhed; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itſelf, as, an *old* coat; a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dreſs, a habit uſed in former times. But this is not always obſerved; for we mention *old cuſtoms*; but though old be ſometimes oppoſed to *modern*, *ancient* is ſeldom oppoſed to *new*.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common perſons, he cauſed to be written in a book, after a ſurvey made of them, now remaining in the exchequer, and called doomſday book; and ſuch as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient* demeſnes. *Cowell.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wiſdom, and in length of days underſtanding. *Job*, xii. 12.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the moſt *ancient*, becauſe he never had any beginning. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Induſtry
Gave the tall *ancient* foreſt too his axe. *Thomſ. Summer.*

3. Paſt; former.

I ſee thy fury: if I longer ſtay,
We ſhall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

A'NCIENT. *n.ſ.* [from *ancient, adj.*] Thoſe that lived in old time were *ancients*, oppoſed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings diſpenſe with laws themſelves have made;
Moderns, beware! or if you muſt offend
Againſt the precept, ne'er tranſgreſs its end. *Pope.*

A'NCIENT. *n.ſ.* The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip, and, formerly, of a regiment.

A'NCIENT. *n.ſ.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol*; whence in preſent uſe, enſign.

A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient.*] In old times.

Not far from this is the great city of Trebiſond, which, with the territory about it, *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjuſtly poſſeſſed, and as unjuſtly abuſed, by thoſe who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant, becauſe it draweth ſtrongly the fatteſt juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 480.

A'NCIENTNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity; exiſtence from old times.

The Feſcenine and Saturnian were the ſame; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientneſs*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

A'NCIENTRY. *n.ſ.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the moſt mingled, and moſt uncertain. Wherefore, moſt fooliſhly do the Iriſh think to ennoble themſelves, by wreſting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himſelf from any in certain. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, ſtealing, fighting. *Shakeſp.*

ANCLE. See ANKLE.

A'NCONY. *n.ſ.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two ſquare rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.*

1. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined, which it is not eaſy to explain by any ſynonimous word.

Sure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery
And filthy beverage, *and* unſeemly thrift,
And borrow baſe, *and* ſome good lady's gift. *Spenſer.*

What ſhall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*

The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;
And Morini, the laſt of human kind. *Dryden.*

It ſhall ever be my ſtudy to make diſcoveries of this nature in human life, *and* to ſettle the proper diſtinctions between the virtues *and* perfections of mankind, *and* thoſe falſe colours *and* reſemblances of them that ſhine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addiſon. Tatler.*

2. *And* ſometimes ſignifies *though*, and ſeems a contraction of *and if*.

It is the nature of extreme ſelf-lovers, as they will ſet an houſe on fire, *and* it were but to roaſt their eggs. *Bacon.*

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, *an' if* thou ſeeſt my boy,
Bid him make haſte. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

A'NDIRON. *n.ſ.* [ſuppoſed by Skinner to be corrupted from *hand-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may ſupply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you ſtrike an entire body, as an *andiron* of braſs, at the top, it maketh a more treble ſound, and at the bottom a baſer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 178.

ANDRO'GYNAL. *adj.* [from ἀνὴρ and γυνή.] Having two ſexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgynal.*] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two ſexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new tranſexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under ſome kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

ANDRO'GYNOUS. *adj.* The ſame with *androgynal.*

ANDRO'GYNUS. n.ſ. [Lat. See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite; one that is of both ſexes.

ANDRO'TOMY. *n.ſ.* [from ἀνὴρ and τέμνω.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

A'NECDOTE. *n.ſ.* [ἀνέκδοτον.] Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow-chair. *Prior.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *n.ſ.* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *n.ſ.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the ſtrength and velocity of the wind.

ANE'MONE. n.ſ. [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its ſingle ſtalk, ſurrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many ſtamina in the center; the ſeeds are collected into an oblong head, and ſurrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemonies*, are white, red, blue, and purple ſometimes curiouſly intermixed. *Millar.*

Wind flowers are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe with broad and hard leaves, and thoſe with narrow and ſoft ones; of both which ſorts there are great variety of colours, ſome being double, and others ſingle flowered. The broad leaved *anemony* roots ſhould be planted about the end of September, and the ſmall eminences which put forth the leaves ſet uppermoſt. Thoſe with ſmall leaves muſt be ſet after the ſame manner, but not put into the ground till the end of October. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

From the ſoft wing of vernal breezes ſhed,
Anemonies, auriculas, enrich'd
With ſhining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomſon.*

A'NEMOSCOPE. *n.ſ.* [ἄνεμος and σκοπός.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been obſerved, that hygroſcopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoſcopes*, ſeldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the ſhifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* A word uſed in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *he ſaid nothing* anent *this particular.*

2. Over againſt; oppoſite to; as, *he lives* anent *the market-houſe.*

ANES. } *n.ſ.* The ſpires or beards of corn. *Dict.*
AWNS. }

A'NEURISM. *n.ſ.* [ἀνευρύνω.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakneſs of any part of them, they become exceſſively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravaſated amongſt the adjacent cavities. *Sharp.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneuriſm*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ANE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *new.*]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the moſt common uſe.

Nor, if at miſchief taken, on the ground
Be ſlain, but pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryden's Fab.*

That as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muſe might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can ſpeak; and you
To ſhow how well you play, muſt play *anew*. *Prior.*

The miſeries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our iſland from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in ſuch deſperate undertakings. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 28.

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole diſpoſition of his ſoul, to acquire new habits of life, to practiſe duties to which he is utterly a ſtranger. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ANFRA'CTUOSE. } *adj.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] Winding;
ANFRA'CTUOUS. } mazy; full of turnings and winding paſſages.

Behind the drum are ſeveral vaults and *anfractuoſe* cavities in the ear-bone, ſo to intend the leaſt ſound imaginable, that the ſenſe might be affected with it; as we ſee in ſubterraneous caves and vaults, how the ſound is redoubled. *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *anfractuous.*] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANFRA'CTURE. *n.ſ.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

A'NGEL. *n.ſ.* [ἄγγελος; *angelus*, Lat.]

1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in the adminiſtration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Had we ſuch a knowledge of the conſtitution of man, as it is poſſible *angels* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we ſhould have a quite other idea of his eſſence. *Locke.*

See HIERARCHY.

2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, *angels of darkneſs.*

And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomleſs pit. *Rev.* ix. 11.

3. *Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God, prophet.*

4. *Angel* is uſed, in the ſtile of love, for a beautiful perſon.

Heav'n bleſs thee!
Thou haſt the ſweeteſt face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a ſoul, ſhe is an *angel*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, in memory of an obſervation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or Engliſh, were ſo beautiful, that, if they were chriſtians, they would be *Angeli*, or *angels*. The coin was rated at ten ſhillings.

Take an empty baſon, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go ſo far from the baſon, till you cannot ſee the *angel*, becauſe it is not in a right line; then fill the baſon with water, and you will ſee it out of its place, becauſe of the reflection. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 762.

Couſin, away for England; haſte before,
And, ere our coming, ſee thou ſhake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their impriſon'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

A'NGEL. *adj.* Reſembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing apparitions
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames
In *angel* whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Or virgins viſited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns and wreathes of heav'nly flow'rs.
Pope's Rape of the Lock.

A'NGEL-LIKE. *adj.* [from *angel* and *like.*] Reſembling an angel.

In heav'n itſelf thou ſure wer't dreſt
With that *angel-like* diſguiſe. *Waller.*

A'NGEL SHOT. *n.ſ.* [from *angel* and *ſhot.*] Chain ſhot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA. n.ſ. [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large ſegments; its ſtalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the ſtalks, and conſiſt of five leaves, ſucceeded by two large channelled ſeeds.

The ſpecies are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves.

The common *angelica* delights to grow in a very moiſt ſoil, and its ſeeds ſhould be ſown ſoon after it is ripe. This plant is uſed in medicine, as are its ſeeds; and the confectioners make a ſweetmeat with its tender ſtalks, cut in May. The ſecond ſort grows wild; and the two laſt ſorts may be propagated like the firſt. *Millar.*

ANGE'LICA. (Berry-bearing) [*Aralia*, Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of many leaves, expanding in form of a roſe, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by globular fruits, which are ſoft and ſucculent, and full of oblong ſeeds.

The ſpecies are, 1. Canada berry-bearing *angelica*. 2. Berry-bearing *angelica*, with a naked ſtalk and creeping root. 3. *Angelica* tree.

The two firſt are propagated either by ſowing their ſeeds, or by parting of their roots. The third ſort grows with us to the height of ſeven or eight feet, and is only propagated by ſeeds, which are frequently brought from America. *Millar.*

ANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Reſembling angels.

It diſcovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* ſwiftneſs, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his viſible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild
Retreated in a ſilent valley, ſing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp,
Their own heroick deeds, and hapleſs fall
By doom of battle. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

3. Belonging to angels.

It may be encouragement to conſider the pleaſure of ſpeculations, which do raviſh and ſublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *angelical.*] The quality of being angelical; reſemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human.

Here, happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou alſo. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all beauteous mind. *Pope.*

A'NGELOT. *n.ſ.* A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGER. *n.ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology, but, with moſt probability, derived by Skinner from ange, Sax. *vexed*; which, however, ſeems to come originally from the Latin *ango.*]

1. *Anger* is uneaſineſs or diſcompoſure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a preſent purpoſe of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like
A full hot horſe, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Was the Lord diſpleaſed againſt the rivers? was thine *anger* againſt the rivers? was thy wrath againſt the ſea, that thou didſt ride upon thine horſes and thy chariots of ſalvation? *Habb.* iii. 8.

Anger is, according to ſome, a tranſient hatred, or at leaſt very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or ſmart, of a ſore or ſwelling. In this ſenſe it ſeems plainly deducible from *angor*.

I made the experiment, ſetting the moxa where the firſt violence of my pain began, and where the greateſt *anger* and ſoreneſs ſtill continued, notwithſtanding the ſwelling of my foot. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meaneſt artiſan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker, b.* iv. § n.

Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant. *Shakeſp.*

There were ſome late taxes and impoſitions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To ſee a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope's Dial.*

A'NGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger.*] In an angry manner; like one offended.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look *angerly*. *Shak. Macb.*

Such jeſter's diſhoneſt indiſcretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either *angerly* to be grieved at, or ſeriouſly to be confuted. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *n.ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A deſcription of veſſels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphaticks.

ANGIO'LOGY. *n.ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and λόγος.] A treatiſe or diſcourſe of the veſſels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἀγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY. *n.ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and τέμνω, to cut.] A cutting open of the veſſels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

A'NGLE. *n.ſ.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whoſe vertex, or angular point is at the centre of a circle, and whoſe legs are two ſemidiameters of that circle. *Stone's Dict.*

A'NGLE. *n.ſ.* [*angel*, Germ. and Dutch.] An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She alſo had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was ſo taken, that ſhe had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me mine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My muſick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny finn'd fiſh; my bended hook ſhall pierce
Their ſlimy jaws. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The patient fiſher takes his ſilent ſtand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the ſcaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed. *Pop. Windſ.*

To A'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fiſh with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the cryſtal lake,
Feaſt on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices, as fiſhes are caught by a bait.

By this face,
This ſeeming brow of juſtice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shak. Henry* IV.

The pleaſant'ſt angling is to ſee the fiſh
Cut with her golden oars the ſilver ſtream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *n.ſ.* [*angel-roede*, Dutch.] The ſtick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatneſs; the ſmalleſt being fit for thatching of houſes; the ſecond bigneſs is uſed for *angle-rods*, and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 656.

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furniſhes the whole country with *angle-rods*. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 108.

A'NGLER. *n.ſ.* [from *angle.*] He that fiſhes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he ſtrook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many ſorts of fiſhes, feed upon inſects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'NGLICISM. *n.ſ.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A form of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh language; an Engliſh idiom.

A'NGOBER. *n.ſ.* A kind of pear. See PEAR.

A'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner; furiouſly; peeviſhly.

I will ſit as quiet as a lamb;
I will not ſtir, nor wince, nor ſpeak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angrily*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

A'NGRY. *adj.* [from *anger.*]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry,* and I will ſpeak: peradventure there ſhall be thirty found there. *Gen.* xviii. 30.

2. It ſeems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon; but this is not always obſerved.

Your Coriolanus is not much miſſed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth ſtand, and ſo would do, were he *angry at* it. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourſelves, that ye ſold me hither: for God did ſend me before you to preſerve life. *Gen.* xlv. 5.

I think it a vaſt pleaſure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, ſo many ſcoundrels envy and are *angry at* them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: ſo doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.* xxv. 23.

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; ſmarting.

This ſerum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*; and, wanting its due regreſs into the maſs, firſt gathers into a hard ſwelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and ſo diſchargeth. *Wiſeman.*

A'NGUISH. *n. ſ.* [*angoiſſe,* Fr. *angor,* Lat.] Exceſſive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of *ſorrow,* and is ſeldom uſed to ſignify other paſſions.

Not all ſo cheerful ſeemed ſhe of ſight,
As was her ſiſter; whether dread did dwell,
Or *anguiſh* in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Virtue's but *anguiſh,* when 'tis ſeveral,
By occaſion wak'd, and circumſtantial;
True virtue's ſoul, always in all deeds all. *Donne.*

They had perſecutors, whoſe invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conſpired to find out ſuch deaths, and thoſe of ſuch incredible *anguiſh,* that only the manner of dying was the puniſhment, death itſelf the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *anguiſh* fills his anxious breaſt,
Not ſtopt by buſineſs, nor compos'd by reſt;
No muſick cheers him, nor no feaſt can pleaſe. *Dryd. Juv.*

A'NGUISHED. *adj.* [from *anguiſh.*] Seized with anguiſh; tortured; exceſſively pained.

Feel no touch
Of conſcience, but of fame, and be
Anguiſh'd, not that 'twas ſin, but that 'twas ſhe. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of cryſtal, it is for the moſt part hexagonal, or ſix cornered, being built upon a confuſed matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures ariſe, even as in the amethyſt and baſaltes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

The diſtance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the diſtance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eight part of an inch. *Newton's Opticks.*

ANGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

A'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular.*] With angles or corners.

Another part of the ſame ſolution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethyſts, or emeralds, which grow in the fiſſures, are ordinarily cryſtallized, or ſhot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the ſtrata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

ANGULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *angulous.*] Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of ſolid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions; ſince the coherence of the parts of theſe will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

ANGU'ST. *adj.* [*anguſtus,* Lat.] Narrow; ſtrait. *Dict.*

ANGUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *anguſtus.*] The act of making narrow; ſtraitening, the ſtate of being narrowed.

The cauſe may be referred either to the grumouſneſs of the blood, or to obſtruction of the vein ſomewhere in its paſſage, by ſome *anguſtation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wiſeman.*

ANHELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*anhelo,* Lat.] The act of panting; the ſtate of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE. *adj.* [*anhelus,* Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

A'NIENTED. *adj.* [*anneantir,* Fr.] Fruſtrated; brought to nothing.

ANI'GHTS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at,* and *night.*] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you muſt come in earlier *anights*; your niece, my lady, takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shakeſp.*

A'NIL. *n. ſ.* The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*anilitas,* Lat.] The ſtate of being an old
ANI'LITY. } woman; the old age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate.*] That which may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*animadverſio,* Lat.]

1. Reproof; ſevere cenſure; blame.

He diſmiſſed their commiſſioners with ſevere and ſharp *animadverſions.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. Puniſhment. When the object of *animadverſion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is uſual to have the controverſy handled by pamphlets on both ſides; without the leaſt *animadverſion upon* the authours. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An eccleſiaſtical cenſure, and an eccleſiaſtical *animadverſion,* are different things; for a cenſure has a relation to a ſpiritual puniſhment, but an *animadverſion* has only a reſpect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the perſon over to the ſecular court. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadvert.*] That has the power of judging.

The repreſentation of objects to the ſoul, the only *animadverſive* principle, are conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of ſenſe. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 12.

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animadverſive.*] The power of animadverting, or making judgment. *Dict.*

To **ANIMADVE'RT.** *v. n.* [*animadverto,* Lat.]

1. To paſs cenſures upon.

I ſhould not *animadvert on* him, who was otherwiſe a painful obſerver of the decorum of the ſtage, if he had not uſed extreme ſeverity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakeſpeare for that fault. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

2. To inflict puniſhments. In both ſenſes with the particle *upon.*

If the Authour of the univerſe *animadverts upon* men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher ſtate of being. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sacra.*

ANIMADVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *animadvert.*] He that paſſes cenſures, or inflicts puniſhments.

God is a ſtrict obſerver of, and a ſevere *animadverter upon,* ſuch as preſume to partake of thoſe myſteries, without ſuch a preparation. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *n. ſ.* [*animal,* Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, diſtinct, on the one ſide, from pure ſpirit, on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are ſuch beings, which, beſides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed alſo with ſenſation and ſpontaneous motion. Mr. Ray gives two ſchemes of tables of them.

Animals are either
- Sanguineous, that is, ſuch as have blood, which breathe either by
  - Lungs, having either
    - Two ventricles in their heart, and thoſe either
      - Viviparous,
        - Aquatick, as the whale kind,
        - Terreſtrial, as quadrupeds;
      - Oviparous, as birds.
    - But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoiſes, and ſerpents.
  - Gills, as all ſanguineous fiſhes, except the whale kind.
- Exſanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into
  - Greater, and thoſe either,
    - Naked,
      - Terreſtrial, as naked ſnails.
      - Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fiſh, &c.
    - Covered with a tegument, either
      - Cruſtaceous, as lobſters and crab-fiſh.
      - Teſtaceous, either
        - Univalve, as limpets;
        - Bivalve, as oyſters, muſcles, cockles;
        - Turbinate, as periwinkles, ſnails, &c.
  - Leſſer, as inſects of all ſorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals,* or quadrupeds, are either
- Hoofed, which are either
  - Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horſe and aſs;
  - Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into
    - Two principal parts, called biſulca, either
      - Such as chew not the cud, as ſwine;
      - Ruminant, or ſuch as chew the cud; divided into
        - Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.
          - Beef-kind,
          - Sheep-kind,
          - Goat-kind.
        - Such as have ſolid, branched and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.
    - Four parts, or quadriſulca, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.
- Clawed or digitate, having the hoof divided into
  - Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind;
  - Many toes or claws; either
    - Undivided, as the elephant;
    - Divided, which have either
      - Broad nails, and an human ſhape, as apes;
      - Narrower, and more pointed nails,

which, in reſpect of their teeth, are divided into ſuch as have
- Many fore-teeth, or cutters in each jaw;
  - The greater, which have
    - A ſhorter ſnout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;
    - A longer ſnout and head, as the dog-kind.
  - The leſſer, the vermin or weazel-kind.
- Only two large and remarkable fore-teeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals,* as being near of the ſame ſpecifick gravity with the animal juices, and as conſiſting of the ſame parts with animal ſubſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the ſap they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Some of the animated ſubſtances have various organical or inſtrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a ſpring of life within themſelves, as beaſts, birds, fiſhes, and inſects; theſe are called *animals.* Other animated ſubſtances are called vegetables, which have within themſelves the principles of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, and trees. *Watts's Logick.*

2. By way of contempt, we ſay of a ſtupid man, that he is a *ſtupid animal.*

A'NIMAL. *adj.* [*animalis,* Lat.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals.

There are other things in the world of ſpirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confuſed; ſuch as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converſe with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

2. *Animal* functions, diſtinguiſhed from *natural* and *vital,* are the lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is oppoſed, on one ſide, to *intellectual,* and, on the other, to *vegetable.*

4. *Animal* is uſed in oppoſition to *ſpiritual* or *rational*; as, the *animal* nature.

ANIMA'LCULE. *n. ſ.* [*animalculum,* Lat.] A ſmall animal; particularly thoſe which are in their firſt and ſmalleſt ſtate.

We are to know, that they all come of the ſeed of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *animal.*] The ſtate of animal exiſtence.

The word animal there only ſignifies human *animality.* In the minor propoſition, the word animal, for the ſame reaſon, ſignifies the *animality* of a gooſe: thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the concluſion upon. *Watts.*

To **A'NIMATE.** *v. a.* [*animo,* Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the ſoul *animates* the body; man muſt have been *animated* by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute ſtrings with vocal ſouls inſpire;
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaſte Diana bathing in the ſtream;
None can record their heav'nly praiſe ſo well
As Helen, in whoſe eyes ten thouſand Cupids dwell. *Dryd.*

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he ſtood on high, from whence he might be beſt heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

A'NIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate.*] Alive; poſſeſſing animal life.

All bodies have ſpirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and inanimate, are two: the firſt is, that the ſpirit of things *animate* are all contained within themſelves, and are branched in veins and ſecret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the ſpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or ſeats, where the principal ſpirits do reſide, and whereunto the reſt do reſort: but the ſpirits in things inanimate are ſhut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in ſnow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 601.

Nobler birth
Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
Of growth, ſenſe, reaſon, all ſumm'd up in man. *Milton.*

There are ſeveral topicks there uſed againſt the atheiſm and idolatry of the heathens; ſuch as the viſible marks of divine wiſdom and goodneſs in the works of the creation, the vital union of ſouls with matter, and the admirable ſtructure of *animate* bodies, and the like. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'NIMATED. *particip. adj.* [from *animate.*] Lively; vigorous.

Warriours ſhe fires with *animated* ſounds;
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

A'NIMATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*] The ſtate of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the firſt *producat,* which is the word of *animation.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, cent.* v.

2. The ſtate of being enlivened.

A'NIMATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

ANIMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*] That which gives life; that which implants a principle of life.

Thoſe bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impreſſions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themſelves to ſituations, wherein they beſt unite to their *animator.* *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* ii. *c.* 2.

ANIMO'SE. *adj.* [*animoſitas,* Lat.] Full of ſpirit; hot; vehement. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animoſe.*] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*animoſitas,* Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity. It implies rather the diſpoſition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itſelf.

They were ſure to bring paſſion, *animoſity,* and malice enough of their own, what evidence ſoever they had from others. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

If there is not ſome method found out for allaying theſe heats and *animoſities* among the fair-ſex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 23.

No religious ſect ever carried their averſions for each other to greater heights than our ſtate parties have done; who, the more to inflame their paſſions, have mixed religious and civil *animoſities* together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

A'NISE. *n. ſ.* [*aniſum,* Lat.] A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet ſcented ſeeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for uſe, becauſe the ſeeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Millar.*

The ſeed of this plant has a ſweetiſh taſte, intermixed with ſomething pungent and bitter, is reputed an aromatick, and preſcribed not barely as a carminative againſt wind, but alſo as a pectoral, ſtomachick, and digeſtive. *Chambers.*

Ye pay the tithe of mint, and *aniſe,* and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: theſe ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt.* xxiii. 23.

A'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*ancker,* Dut.] A liquid meaſure chiefly uſed at Amſterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two ſtekans: each ſtekan conſiſts of ſixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE. *n. ſ.* [ancleop, Sax. *anckel,* Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much ſwelled and ulcerated on the inſide, in ſeveral places. *Wiſeman.*

My ſimple ſyſtem ſhall ſuppoſe,
That Alma enters at the toes;
That then ſhe mounts by juſt degrees
Up to the *ankles,* legs and knees. *Prior.*

A'NKLE-BONE. *n. ſ.* [from *ankle* and *bone.*] The bone of the ankle.

The ſhin-bone, from the knee to the inſtep, is made by ſhadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow, the *ankle-bone* will ſhew itſelf by a ſhadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacham on Drawing.*

A'NNALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *annals.*] A writer of annals.

I wonder my author ſhould be offended, eſpecially ſince their own *annaliſt* has given the ſame title to that of Syrmium. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS. *n. ſ.* *without ſingular number.* [*annales,* Lat.] Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate!
Through ſuch a train of woes if I ſhould run,
The day wou'd ſooner than the tale be done! *Dryd. Virg.*

We are aſſured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumſtances of diſtreſs, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers's Sermons.*

A'NNATS. *n. ſ.* *without ſingular.* [*annates,* Lat.]

1. Firſt fruits; becauſe the rate of firſt fruits paid of ſpiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowell.*

2. Maſſes ſaid in the Romiſh church for the ſpace of a year, or for any other time, either for the ſoul of a perſon deceaſed, or for the benefit of a perſon living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **ANNE'AL.** *v. a.* [ælan, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may pierce through.

But when thou doſt *anneal* in glaſs thy ſtory,
——— ——— then the light and glory
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which elſe ſhews wat'riſh, bleak, and thin. *Herbert.*

When you purpoſe to *anneal,* take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or, for want thereof, take a blue ſtone, which being made fit for the aforeſaid oven, lay it upon the croſs bars of iron. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Which her own inward ſymmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture ſhone, in glaſs *anneal'd.* *Dryd. Fab.*

2. To heat glaſs after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To **ANNE'X,** *v. a.* [*annecto, annexum,* Lat. *annexer,* Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite; as, a ſmaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *à poſteriori*; annexion always preſuppoſing ſomething: thus we may ſay, puniſhment is *annexed* to guilt; but not guilt to puniſhment.

Concerning fate or deſtiny, of which the opinions of thoſe learned men, that have written thereof, may be ſafely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and faſtened an inevitable neceſſity, and made it more general and univerſally powerful than it is. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Nations will decline ſo low
From virtue, which is reaſon, that no wrong,
But juſtice, and ſome fatal curſe *annex'd,*
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I ſpeak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your perſon. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happineſs always to the exerciſe of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers's Serm.*

ANNE'X. *n. ſ.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; additament. *Blount.*

Failing in his firſt attempt to be but like the higheſt in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the ſame on earth, and hath accordingly aſſumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Vulg. Err.*

ANNEXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedneſs, which Chriſt ſo vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promiſe, that the whole body will be full of light. *Matt,* vi. that all other chriſtian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation,* attend them. *Hammond's Fundamentals,*

2. Union; coalition; conjunction.

How theſe *annexations* of benefices firſt came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great diſpute. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici,* ANNE'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition.

It is neceſſary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of ſuch penalties as will overbalance temporal pleaſure. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*]

1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,
Each ſmall *annexment*, petty conſequence,
Attends the boiſt'rous ruin. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

ANNI'HILABLE. *adj.* [from *annihilate.*] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of exiſtence.

To ANNI'HILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of exiſtence.

It is impoſſible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God, to make ſomewhat of nothing; ſo it requireth the like omnipotency to turn ſomewhat into nothing. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 100.

Thou taught'ſt me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
T' invent and practiſe this one way, t' *annihilate* all three. *Donne.*

He deſpaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* i. *c.* 2.

Whoſe friendſhip can ſtand againſt aſſaults, ſtrong enough to *annihilate* the friendſhip of puny minds; ſuch an one has reached true conſtancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water ſufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the buſineſs was done, diſbanded, and *annihilated*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To deſtroy, ſo as to make the thing otherwiſe than it was.

The flood that hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, ſo as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. To annul; to deſtroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reaſon, that any one commonwealth ſhould *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing. The ſtate of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very eſſence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not chooſe but follow. *Hooker, b.* v. § 56.

That knowledge, which as ſpirits we obtain,
Is to be valu'd in the midſt of pain:
Annihilation were to loſe heav'n more:
We are not quite exil'd, where thought can ſoar. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *n. ſ.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive chriſtians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praiſe God for them, and to obſerve the *anniverſary* of their ſufferings. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniverſary day.

Donne had never ſeen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniverſaries*. *Dryden.*

3. *Anniverſary* is an office in the Romiſh church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be ſaid daily through the year, for the ſoul of the deceaſed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *adj.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, moſt conſtantly finiſhing its *anniverſary* viciſſitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worſhip to a creature, as inconſiſtent with chriſtianity; but confeſs the honour and eſteem for the martyrs, which they expreſſed by keeping their *anniverſary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillingfl. Defence.*

A'NNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the ſeventeen hundred and fifty firſt year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNO'ISANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy*, but not now in uſe.]

It hath a double ſignification, being as well for any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or ſuch like means; as alſo, for the writ that is brought upon this tranſgreſſion. See NUSANCE, the word now uſed. *Blount.*

A'NNOLIS. *n. ſ.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publiſh *annotations*, without the text itſelf whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

I have not that reſpect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publiſh; to proclaim.

Of the Meſſiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the firſt I knew. *Paradiſe Reg.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

Thoſe, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publiſh laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to moleſt.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing *annoys* him;
He heaps in inward grief, that moſt deſtroys him. *Sidney.*

Her joyous preſence and ſweet company,
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealouſy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and ſewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Par. Loſt.*

Inſects ſeldom uſe their offenſive weapons, unleſs provoked: let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray on the Creation.*

ANNO'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleſtation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, ſleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shakeſp.*

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring leſs *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themſelves they cannot ſtay. *Donne.*

What then remains, but, after paſt *annoy*,
To take the good viciſſitude of joy. *Dryden's Fables.*

ANNO'YANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy.*]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a duſt, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious ſenſe. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. The ſtate of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The ſpit venom of their poiſoned hearts breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

The greateſt *annoyance* and diſturbance of mankind, has been from one of thoſe two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terrour of any beſieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

ANNO'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *To annoy.*] The perſon that annoys.

A'NNUAL. *adj.* [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly.

Annual for me, the grape, the roſe, renew,
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Eſſay on Man.*

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you; to which
A thouſand pounds a year, *annual* ſupport,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

3. That which laſts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, ſeemeth to be cauſed by the over-expence of the ſap; which being prevented, they will ſuperannuate, if they ſtand warm. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 448.

Every tree may, in ſome ſenſe, be ſaid to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was ſuperinduced over the wood the laſt year. *Ray on Creation.*

A'NNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it ſufficient to ſignify a heart; becauſe the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years *annually* encreaſeth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's. Vulg. Er.*

The whole ſtrength of a nation is the utmoſt that a prince can raiſe *annually* from his ſubjects. *Swift.*

ANNU'ITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *annuity.*] He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*annuité*. Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for a term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have aſſets by deſcent. The ſecond difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* againſt the granter, his heirs, or ſucceſſors; but of a rent, the ſame actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for aſſets, becauſe it is no freehold in law; nor ſhall be put in execution upon a ſtatute merchant, ſtatute ſtaple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowell.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the ſon of one earl, and brother to another, who ſupplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus.*]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to aboliſh.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever deſtroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light the pure work of God to me 's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annull'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR. *adj.* [from *annulus*. Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, riſe up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Becauſe continual reſpiration is neceſſary, the wind-pipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the ſides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'NNULET. *n. ſ.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.
2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of diſtinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.
3. *Annulets* are alſo a part of the coat-armour of ſeveral families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and juriſdiction, it being the cuſtom of prelates to receive their inveſtiture *per baculum & annulum.*
4. [In architecture.] The ſmall ſquare members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*
5. *Annulet* is alſo uſed for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; ſo called, becauſe it encompaſſes the column round. *Chambers.*

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to ſomething beforementioned.

ANNUMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate ſomething that has fallen out: a word not in popular uſe.

ANNUNCIA'TION DAY. *n. ſ.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed virgin; ſolemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour: and ſo upon all the feſtivals of the year. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

A'NODYNE. *adj.* [from ἀ and ὀδύνη.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durſt ſhe not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping ſtill the nobler parts were found:
But ſtrove with *anodynes* t' aſſuage the ſmart,
And mildly thus her med'cine did impart. *Dryden.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient ſubſtances; thoſe things which deſtroy the particular acrimony which occaſions the pain, or what deadens the ſenſation of the brain, by procuring ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre, enoindre*; part. *oint, enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom,
And die, ere men can ſay, God ſave the queen. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt have olive trees throughout all thy coaſts, but thou ſhalt not *anoint* thyſelf with the oil: for thine olive ſhall caſt his fruit. *Deut.* xxviii. 40.

2. To ſmear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then in brazen caldrons born,
Are pour'd to waſh his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the ſtiffen'd limbs *anoint*. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To conſecrate by unction.

I would not ſee thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce ſiſter
In his *anointed* fleſh ſtick boariſh fangs. *Shak. K. Lear.*

ANO'INTER. *n. ſ.* [from *anoint.*] The perſon that anoints.

ANO'MALISM. *n. ſ.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

ANOMALI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular; applied in aſtronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth paſſeth through its orbit, diſtinct from the tropical year.

ANO'MALOUS. *adj.* [*a priv.* and ὁμαλός.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things: It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in aſtronomy, to the ſeemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will ariſe *anomalous* diſturbances not only in civil and artificial, but alſo in military officers. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

He being acquainted with ſome characters of every ſpeech, you may at pleaſure make him underſtand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Metals are gold, ſilver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quickſilver or mercury. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*

ANO'MALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not ſolemnly begotten, but ſuddenly framed, and *anomalouſly* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANO'MALY. *n. ſ.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. ἀνώμαλος.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we ſhould chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as ſuch monſters have been ſeen, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baſeneſs of nature. *South.*

I do not purſue the many pſeudographies in uſe, but intend to ſhew how moſt of theſe *anomalies* in writing might be avoided, and better ſupplied. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

A'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [*a priv.* and νόμος.] Breach of law.

If ſin be good, and juſt, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no ſin, no *anomy*. *Bramham againſt Hobbes.*

ANO'N. *adv.* [Junius imagines it to be an elliptical form of ſpeaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*; Skinner from *a* and *nean*, or *near*; Minſhew from *on on.*]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a ſhort time.

A little ſnow, tumbled about,
Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Will they come abroad *anon?*
Shall we ſee young Oberon? *B. Johnſon's Fairy Prince.*

However, witneſs, heav'n!
Heav'n, witneſs thou *anon!* while we diſcharge
Freely our part. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 564.

He was not without deſign at that preſent, as ſhall be made out *anon*; meaning by that device to withdraw himſelf. *Clarendon.*

Still as I did the leaves inſpire,
With ſuch a purple light they ſhone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And ſpreading ſo, would flame *anon*. *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this ſenſe is uſed *ever and anon.*

Full forty days he paſs'd, whether on hill
Sometimes, *anon* in ſhady vale, each night,
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not reveal'd. *Par. Regained.*

ANO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*ἀ priv.* and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name.

Theſe animalcules ſerve alſo for food to another *anonymous* inſect of the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would forthwith publiſh ſlanders unpuniſhed, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publiſhers thereof ſculking. *Notes on the Dunciad.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymouſly*, among complaints of ſpurious editions? *Swift.*

ANORE'XY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER. *adj.* [from *an* and *other.*]

1. Not the ſame.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual diſorder, muſt of neceſſity find *another* riſe of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

——A fourth?——
Start eye!
What! will the line ſtretch out to th' crack of doom?
Another yet?—a ſeventh! I'll ſee no more. *Shak. Macb.*

3. Any other; any one elſe.

If one man ſin againſt *another*, the judge ſhall judge him. 1 *Samuel*, ii. 25.

Why not of her? preferr'd above the reſt,
By him with knightly deeds, and open love profeſs'd;
So had *another* been, where he his vows addreſs'd. *Dryd.*

4. Not one's ſelf.

A man ſhall have diffuſed his life, his ſelf, and his whole concernments ſo far, that he can weep his ſorrows with *another*'s eyes; when he has another heart beſides his own, both to ſhare, and to ſupport his grief. *South.*

5 Widely different; much altered.

When the ſoul is beaten from its ſtation, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite another thing from what it was before. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINES. *adj.* [See ANOTHERGUESS.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in Sidney.

If my father had not plaid the haſty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* huſband than Dametas. *Sidney.*

ANO'THERGUESS. *adj.* [This word, which though rarely uſed in writing, is ſomewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guiſe*; that is, of a different *guiſe*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It uſed to go in *anotherguess* manner in thy time. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

A'NSATED. *adj.* [*anſatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or ſomething in the form of handles.

To A'NSWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had anꝺꞅƿaꞃian, but in another ſenſe; the Dutch have *antwoorden.*]

1. To ſpeak in return to a queſtion.

Are we ſuccour'd? are the Moors remov'd?
Anſwer theſe queſtions firſt, and then a thouſand more,
Anſwer them altogether. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. To ſpeak in oppoſition.

No man was able to *anſwer* him a word. *Matt.* xxii. 46.

If it be ſaid, we may diſcover the elementary ingredients of things, I *anſwer*, that it is not neceſſary that ſuch a diſcovery ſhould be practicable. *Boyle.*

3. To be accountable for.

Some men have ſinned in the principles of humanity, and muſt *anſwer* for not being men. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If there be any abſurdity in this, our author muſt *anſwer* for it. *Locke.*

4. To vindicate; to give a juſtificatory account of.

The night, ſo impudently fixed for my laſt, made little impreſſion on myſelf; but I cannot *anſwer* for my family. *Swift.*

5. To give an account.

How they have been ſince received, and ſo well improved, let thoſe *anſwer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of ſuch wiſe council. *Temple.*

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You muſt bear
The future blame, and *anſwer* to the world,
When you refuſe the eaſy honeſt means
Of taking care of him. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

6. To correſpond to; to ſuit with.

In water face *anſwereth* to face: ſo the heart of man to man. *Prov.* xxvii. 19.

7. To be equivalent to; to ſtand for ſomething elſe.

A feaſt is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money *anſwereth* all things. *Eccl.* x. 19.

8. To ſatisfy any claim or petition.

Revenge the jeering and diſdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who ſtudies day and night
To *anſwer* all the debt he owes unto you,
Ev'n with the bloody payments of your deaths. *Shakeſp.*

Men no ſooner find their appetites *unanſwered*, than they complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh.*

9. To act reciprocally upon.

Say, do'ſt thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the ſtrings *anſwer* to thy noble hand? *Dryd. Perſius.*

10. To ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe.

There can but two things create love, perfection and uſefulneſs; to which *anſwer*, on our part, 1. Admiration; and, 2. Deſire: and both theſe are centered in love. *Taylor.*

11. To bear proportion to.

He deſired, that proper officers might ſearch me; for probably I might carry ſeveral weapons, which muſt needs be dangerous things, if they *anſwered* the bulk of ſo prodigious a perſon. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to chooſe out the moſt deſerving objects, and the moſt likely to *anſwer* the ends of our charity; and when that is done, all is done that lies in our power: the reſt muſt be left to providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are *anſwered.* *As You Like It.*

14. To ſucceed; to produce the wiſhed event.

Jaſon followed her counſel, whereto, when the event had *anſwered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

We ſee likewiſe, that much water draweth forth the juice of the body infuſed; but little water is imbibed by the body: and this is a principal cauſe, why, in operations upon bodies for their verſion or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not *anſwer* the trial in ſmall; and ſo deceiveth many. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 92.

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons; in which ſenſe, though figuratively, the following paſſage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *anſwer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the ſkies. *Shak. K. Lear.*

16. To be over-againſt any thing.

Fire *anſwers* fire, and, by their paly beams,
Each battle ſees the other's umber'd face. *Shak. Hen.* V.

A'NSWER. *n. ſ.* [from *To anſwer.*]

1. That which is ſaid, whether in ſpeech or writing, in return to a queſtion, or poſition.

It was a right *anſwer* of the phyſician to his patient, that had ſore eyes: If you have more pleaſure in wine than in your ſight, wine is good. *Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *anſwer* to the queſtions which he ſhall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the ſick and impriſoned? *Atterbury.*

2. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited againſt a perſon.

A perſonal *anſwer* ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be abſolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwer* and *jobber.*] He that makes a trade of writing anſwers.

What diſguſts me from having any thing to do with *anſwer-jobbers*, is, that they have no conſcience. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *anſwer.*]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be anſwered; as, the argument, though ſubtle, is yet *anſwerable.*

2. Obliged to give an account, or ſtand the trial of an accuſation.

Every chief of every kindred or family ſhould be *anſwerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be juſtified, when he ſhould be required, or charged with any treaſon, felony, *&c.* *Spenſer's State of Irel.*

Will any man argue, that if a phyſician ſhould manifeſtly preſcribe poiſon to all his patients, he cannot be juſtly puniſhed, but is *anſwerable* only to God? *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more juſtly laid to their charge, than to other men; becauſe that would be to make church government *anſwerable* for the errours of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correſpondent.

It was but ſuch a likeneſs as an imperfect glaſs doth give, *anſwerable* enough in ſome features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who, accompanying ſuch as came to be regiſtered among the worthies, brought forth children *anſwerable* in quality to thoſe that begot them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

4. Proportionate.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge *anſwerable*; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity, the ſoul
Of all the reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

5. Suitable; ſuited.

The following, by certain eſtates of men, *anſwerable* to that which a great perſon himſelf profeſſeth, as of ſoldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If *anſwerable* ſtyle I can obtain
Of my celeſtial patroneſs, who deigns
Her mighty viſitation unimplor'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

6. Equal.

There be no kings whoſe means are *anſwerable* unto other mens deſires. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there ſhould be ſome *anſwerable* ſentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requiſite. *Hooker, b.* v. § 43.

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *anſwerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably.

The broader ſeas are, if they be intire, and free from iſlands, they are *anſwerably* deeper. *Brerewood on Languages.*

It bears light, and more active ſorts, into the atmoſphere, to a greater or leſſer height, *anſwerably* to the greater or leſſer intenſeneſs of the heat. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwerable.*] The quality of being anſwerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwer.*]

1. He that anſwers; he that ſpeaks in return to what another has ſpoken.

2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; becauſe it gives his *anſwerer* double work. *Swift.*

ANT. *n. ſ.* [æmett, Sax. which Junius imagines, not without probability, to have been firſt contracted to æmt, and then ſoftened to *ant.*] An emmet; a piſmire. A ſmall inſect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll ſet thee to ſchool to an *ant*, to teach thee there's no lab'ring in the winter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are,
Where when the ſeveral labourers I ſee
For children, houſe, proviſion, taking pain,
They're all but *ants*, carrying eggs, ſtraw, and grain. *Donne.*

Learn each ſmall people's genius, policies;
The *ant*'s republick, and the realm of bees;
How thoſe in common all their ſtores beſtow,
And anarchy without confuſion know. *Eſſay on Man.*

A'NT-BEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *bear.*] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon inſects; and ſome live wholly upon them; as two ſorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in Engliſh *ant-bears.* *Ray on Creation.*

A'NT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *hill.*] The ſmall protuberances of earth in which ants make their neſts.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be ſtained with red; becauſe the ants drop upon them their ſtinging liquour, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

Thoſe who have ſeen *ant-hillocks*, have eaſily perceived thoſe ſmall heaps of corn about their neſts. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

A'N'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't pleaſe you*; that is, *and if it pleaſe you.*

ANTA'GONIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a perſonal and particular oppoſition.

Our *antagoniſts* in theſe controverſies may have met with ſome not unlike to Ithacius. *Hooker's Dedication.*

What was ſet before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he ſtill perform'd,
None daring to appear *antagoniſt.* *Milton's Samſon Agon.*

Is it not fit, that the hiſtory of a perſon ſhould appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagoniſts* and adherents be ſoftened and ſubdued. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 35.

2. Contrary.

The ſhort club conſiſts of thoſe who are under five feet; ours is to be compoſed of ſuch as are above ſix. Theſe we look upon as the two extremes and *antagoniſts* of the ſpecies; conſidering all theſe as neuters, who fill up the middle ſpace. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 108.

3. In anatomy, the *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome others.

A relaxation of a muſcle muſt produce a ſpaſm in its *antagoniſt*, becauſe the equilibrium is deſtroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend againſt another. *Dict.*

ANTA'LGICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄλγος, pain.] That which ſoftens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLA'SIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from ἀντανάκλασις, from ἀντανακλάω, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary ſignification; as, *In thy youth learn ſome* craft, *that in old age thou mayſt get thy living without* craft. *Craft*, in the firſt place, ſignifies ſcience or occupation; in the ſecond, deceit or ſubtilty.

2. It is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis; as, Shall that heart *(which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them)* ſhall that heart, *I ſay*, &c. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] That which is efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀποπληξις, an apoplexy.] Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄρκτος, the bear or northern conſtellation.] The ſouthern pole, ſo called, as oppoſite to the northern.

Downward as far as *antarctick.* *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

They that had ſail'd from near th' *antarctick* pole,
Their treaſure ſafe, and all their veſſels whole,
In ſight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the guilt of either rock or ſea. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀρθρῖτις, the gout.] Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and ἄσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma.

A'NTE. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTEACT. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *act.*] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It ſeems more conſonant to reaſon, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

ANTECE'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *antecede.*] The act or ſtate of going before; precedence.

It is impoſſible that mixed bodies can be eternal, becauſe there is neceſſarily a pre-exiſtence of the ſimple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their conſtitution preceding the exiſtence of mixed bodies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ANTECE'DENT. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is uſed, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To aſſert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a ſin, and puniſhed it, when, without any *antecedent* ſin of his, it was impoſſible for him not to fall, ſeems a thing that highly reproaches eſſential equity and goodneſs. *South.*

2. It has *to* before the thing which is ſuppoſed to follow.

No one is ſo hardy as to ſay, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for exiſtence muſt be *antecedent to* merit. *Collier of Envy.*

Did the blood firſt exiſt, *antecedent to* the formation of the heart? But that is to ſet the effect before the cauſe. *Bentley.*

ANTECE'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of ſo mighty an influence, that it is indeed the neceſſary *antecedent*, if not alſo the direct cauſe of a ſinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

3. In logick, the firſt propoſition of an enthymeme or argument, conſiſting only of two propoſitions.

Conditional or hypothetical propoſitions are thoſe whoſe parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the ſun be fixed, the earth muſt move: *if* there be no fire, there will be no ſmoke. The firſt part of theſe propoſitions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *conſequent.* *Watts's Logick.*

ANTECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent.*] In the ſtate of antecedence, or going before; previouſly.

We conſider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of poſſibilities. *South.*

ANTECE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Dict.*

ANTECHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber.*] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empreſs has the *antichambers* paſt,
And this way moves with a diſorder'd haſte. *Dryden.*

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little ſquare chambers wainſcoted. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ANTECU'RSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who runs before. *Dict.*

To A'NTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante* and *do*, *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, ſo as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou haſt lov'd me one whole day,
To-morrow when thou leav'ſt, what wilt thou ſay?
Wilt thou then *antedate* ſome new-made vow,
Or ſay, that now
We are not juſt thoſe perſons, which we were? *Donne.*

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and makes himſelf contemporary with the ages paſt. *Collier's Eſſ.*

2. To take ſomething before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,
And *antedate* the bliſs above. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge.]

1. Exiſting before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the ſtone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally diſſolved. *Woodward.*

2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conduceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 4.

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *n. ſ.* One that lived before the flood.

We are ſo far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'NTELOPE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolf both fierce and fell. *Fairy Queen.*

ANTEMERI'DIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἐμέω, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the ſtomach; of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.

ANTENU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *number.*] The number that precedes another.

Whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to conſent of notes, is rather to be aſcribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the ſound returneth after ſix, or after twelve; ſo that the ſeventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the ſixth or the twelfth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 106.

A'NTEPAST. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *paſtum*, to feed.] A foretaſte; ſomething taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliſs only in the ſatiating our appetites, it might be reaſonable, by frequent *antepaſts*, to excite our guſt for that profuſe perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety.*

A'NTEPENULT. *n. ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The laſt ſyllable but two, as the ſyllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπίληψις.] A medicine againſt convulſions.

That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* ii.

To A'NTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To ſet one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the ſtudy of logick, previouſly to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *anteriour.*] Priority; the ſtate of being before either in time or ſituation.

ANTE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anteriour* or upper part wherein the ſenſes are placed, and that the poſteriour and lower part, which is oppoſite thereunto, there is no inferiour or former part in this animal; for the ſenſes being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anteriour*, which is impoſſible. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A'NTES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *ſtomach.*] A cavity which leads into the ſtomach.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately ſwallowed into a kind of *anteſtomach*, which I have obſerved in piſcivorous birds. *Ray.*

ANTHELMI'NTHICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἕλμινθος, a worm.] That which kills worms.

Anthelminthicks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A'NTHEM. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθυμνος, a hymn ſung in alternate parts, and ſhould therefore be written *anthymn.*] A holy ſong; a ſong performed as part of divine ſervice.

God Moſes firſt, then David did inſpire,
To compoſe *anthems* for his heavenly quire. *Denham.*

There is no paſſion that is not finely expreſſed in thoſe parts of the inſpired writings, which are proper for divine ſongs and *anthems.* *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 405.

ANTHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθολογία, from ἄνθος, a flower, and λέγω, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *n. ſ.* A kind of eryſipelas.

A'NTHRAX. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.] A ſcab or blotch that is made by a corroſive humour, which burns the ſkin, and occaſions ſharp pricking pains. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἄνθρωπος, man, and λέγω, to diſcourſe.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and ſtructure of the body of man.

ANTHROPO'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and πάθος, paſſion.] The ſenſibility of man; the paſſions of man.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI. *n. ſ.* *It has no ſingular.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and φάγω, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; thoſe that live upon human fleſh.

The cannibals that each other eat,
The *anthropophagi*, and men whoſe heads
Do grow beneath their ſhoulders. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN. *n. ſ.* A ludicrous word formed by Shakeſpeare from *anthropophagi*, for the ſake of a formidable ſound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll ſpeak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee: knock, I ſay. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, a man, and φάγω, to eat.] The quality of eating human fleſh, or man-eating.

Upon ſlender foundations was raiſed the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 6.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and σοφία, wiſdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὕπνος, ſleep.] That which has the power of preventing ſleep; that which is efficacious againſt a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὑποχονδριακός.] Good againſt hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPO'PHORA. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθυποφορά.] A figure in rhetorick, which ſignifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or diſproved by the oppoſition of a contrary ſentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTHYSTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὑστερος.] Good againſt hyſtericks.

A'NTI. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek, and ſignifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *acidus*, ſour.] Contrary to ſourneſs; alkalis.

Oils are *antiacids*, ſo far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digeſtion, they produce acrimony of another ſort. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ANTICHACHE'CTICK. *adj.* from ἀντὶ, againſt, and κἄχεξις, a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad conſtitution.

ANTICHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* This word is corruptly written *antechamber*; which ſee.

ANTICHRI'STIAN. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and χριστιανος.] Oppoſite to chriſtianity.

That deſpiſed, abject, oppreſſed ſort of men, the miniſters, whom the world would make *antichriſtian*, and ſo deprive them of heaven. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIANISM. *n. ſ.* [from *antichriſtian.*] Oppoſition or contrariety to chriſtianity.

Have we not ſeen many, whoſe opinions have faſtened upon one another the brand of *antichriſtianiſm?* *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *antichriſtian.*] Contrariety to chriſtianity.

ANTI'CHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and χρόνος, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him that comes after.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepoſſeſſion, and ſo to engage him in holineſs. *Hamm. Fundam.*

2. To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for preſent money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryd.*

3. To foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the deſperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the deſolations of hell. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

Why ſhould we
Anticipate our ſorrows? 'tis like thoſe
That die for fear of death. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. To prevent any thing by crouding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'ſt* my dread exploits:
The flighty purpoſe never is o'ertook,
Unleſs the deed go with it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I am ſo far from pretending to inſtruct the profeſſion, or *anticipating* their directions to ſuch as are under their government. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

If our Apoſtle had maintained ſuch an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our ſouls before all exerciſe of reaſon; what did he talk of ſeeking the Lord, ſeeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ANTICIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *anticipate.*]

1. The act of taking up ſomething before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reaſon of the aforeſaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Holder on Time.*

2. Foretaſte.

It is not enough to be miſerable when the time comes, unleſs we make ourſelves ſo beforehand, and by *anticipation.* *L'Eſtrange.*

If we really live under the hope of future happineſs, we ſhall taſte it by way of *anticipation* and forethought, an image of it will meet our minds often, and ſtay there, as all pleaſing expectations do. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reaſons of that opinion can be known.

The eaſt and weſt, the north and ſouth, have the ſame *anticipation* concerning one ſupreme diſpoſer of things. *Stillingfl.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

A'NTICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of uſe appear old.] Odd; ridiculouſly wild; buffoon in geſticulation.

What! dares the ſlave
Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,
And fleer and ſcorn at our ſolemnity? *Shakeſpeare.*

Of all our *antick* ſights, and pageantry,
Which Engliſh idiots run in crouds to ſee. *Dryden.*

The prize was to be conferred upon the whiſtler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* poſtures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 179.

A'NTICK. *n. ſ.*

1. He that plays anticks; he that uſes odd geſticulation: a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* ſits,
Scoffing his ſtate. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* II.

If you ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourſelves,
Were he the verieſt *antick* in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with *anticks*, and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen.*

For ev'n at firſt reflection ſhe eſpies
Such toys, ſuch *anticks*, and ſuch vanities,
As ſhe retires and ſhrinks for ſhame and fear. *Davies.*

To A'NTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick.*] To make anticks.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it ſpeaks; the wild diſguiſe hath almoſt
Antickt us all. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

A'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *antick.*] In an antick manner; with odd poſtures, or wild geſticulations.

Scrambling, outfacing, faſhion-mongring boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and ſlander,
Go *antickly*, and ſhew an outward hideouſneſs,
And ſpeak of half a dozen dangerous words. *Shakeſp.*

ANTICLI'MAX. n. ſ. [from ἀντὶ and κλίμαξ.] A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt.

A certain figure which was unknown to the ancients, is called by ſome an *anticlimax*. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

This diſtich is frequently mentioned as an example.

Next comes Dalhouſſey the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *convulſive.*] Good againſt convulſions.

Whatſoever produces an inflammatory diſpoſition in the blood, produces the aſthma, as *anticonvulſive* medicines. *Floyer.*

A'NTICOR. n. ſ. [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *cor*, the heart.]

A preternatural ſwelling of a round figure, occaſioned by a ſanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horſe, unleſs it be brought to a ſuppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICO'URTIER. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *courtier.*] One that oppoſes the court.

ANTI'DOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote.*] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poiſon.

That bezoar is *antidotal*, we ſhall not deny. *Vulg. Err.*

A'NTIDOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίδοτος, *antidotus*, Lat. a thing given in oppoſition to ſomething elſe.]

A medicine given to expel the miſchiefs of another, as of poiſon. *Quincy.*

Truſt not the phyſician,
His *antidotes* are poiſon, and he ſlays
More than you rob. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

What fool would believe that *antidote* delivered by Pierus againſt the ſting of a ſcorpion; to ſit upon an aſs, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 7.

Poiſon will work againſt the ſtars: beware;
For ev'ry meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryd. jun. Juv. Sat.*

ANTIDYSENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *dyſenteria*, a bloody flux.] Good againſt the bloody flux.

ANTIFE'BRILE. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *febris*, a fever.] Good againſt fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

ANTILO'GARITHM. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *logarithm.*] The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀντιλογία.] A contradiction between any words and paſſages in an authour. *Dict.*

ANTI'LOQUIST. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *loquor*, to ſpeak.] A contradictor. *Dict.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and μοναρχία, government by a ſingle perſon.] Againſt government by a ſingle perſon.

When he ſpied the ſtatue of king Charles in the middle of the croud, and moſt of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchical* aſſembly could never chooſe ſuch a place. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 47.

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antimonarchical.*] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony.*] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages ſhould impart;
This diſſipation, this profuſe expence,
Nor ſhrinks their ſize, nor waſtes their ſtores immenſe.
Blackmore on the Creation.

A'NTIMONY. *n. ſ.* [The ſtibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called στίμμι. The reaſon of its modern denomination is referred to Baſil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown ſome of it to the hogs, obſerved, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore, he imagined, his fellow monks would be the better for a like doſe. The experiment, however, ſucceeded ſo ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*; *antimonk.*]

Antimony is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, having all the ſeeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a ſemimetal, being a foſſile glebe of ſome undetermined metal, combined with a ſulphurous and ſtony ſubſtance. Mines of all metals afford it; but chiefly thoſe of ſilver and lead; that in gold mines is reckoned beſt. It has alſo its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. It is found in clods or ſtones of ſeveral ſizes, bearing a near reſemblance to black lead, only being lighter and harder. Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glaſs. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuſes in the fire, though with ſome difficulty; and diſſolves more eaſily in water. When dug out of the earth, it is put into large crucibles, fuſed by a violent fire, and then poured into cones, which make the crude *antimony* of the ſhops. Of theſe cones the top is the pureſt part, and the baſe the fouleſt. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals fuſed with it, except gold; and is therefore uſeful in refining. It is a common ingredient in ſpeculums, or burning concaves; ſerving to give them a finer poliſh. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the ſound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and ſound; and with lead, in the caſting of printers letters, to render them more ſmooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and eſpecially in caſting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is uſed under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetick. It had no place in medicine before the fourteenth century; and was generally neglected, till Paracelſus brought it into eſteem, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century; but much miſchief was done by it, till the proper methods of preparing it were, after a long courſe of experiments, diſcovered. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and νεφριτικὸς.] Medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the ſame law.

ANTIPARALY'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and παράλυσις.] Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy.*] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The ſoil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

ANTIPATHE'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antipathetical.*] The quality or ſtate of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

ANTI'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πάθος, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily; averſion; diſlike. It is oppoſed to *ſympathy*.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To this perhaps might be juſtly attributed moſt of the ſympathies and *antipathies* obſervable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has ſometimes the particle *againſt* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy againſt* ſtanding armies in times of peace; becauſe I took armies to be hired by the maſter of the family, to keep his children in ſlavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes *to*.

Aſk you, what provocation I have had?
The ſtrong *antipathy* of good *to* bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and ſhould be yours. *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with* air; and any liquid body, that is more denſe, they will draw, condenſe, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 80.

ANTIPERI'STASIS. n. ſ. [from ἀντιπερίστασις, formed of ἀντὶ and περιΐσταμαι, to ſtand round.] The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes, becomes heightened or intended; or the action, by which a body attacked by another, collects itſelf, and becomes ſtronger by ſuch oppoſition: or an intention of the activity of one quality cauſed by the oppoſition of another. Thus quicklime is ſet on fire by the affuſion of cold water; ſo water becomes warmer in winter than in ſummer; and thunder and lightening are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperiſtaſis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philoſophy.

Th' *antiperiſtaſis* of age
More inflam'd his am'rous rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal deteſts covetouſneſs; yet let him find the ſprings grow dry, which feed his luxury, covetouſneſs ſhall be called in; and ſo, by a ſtrange *antiperiſtaſis*, prodigality ſhall beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *peſtilential.*] Efficacious againſt the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipeſtilential* unguents, to anoint the noſtrils with. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ANTI'PHRASIS. n. ſ. [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and φράσις, a form of ſpeech.] The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cauſe to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of juſtice, ſo called only by *antiphraſis*. *South's Dedication to his Sermons.*

ANTI'PODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes.*] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. *c.* 7.

ANTI'PODES. n. ſ. It has no ſingular. [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πόδες, feet.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours.

We ſhould hold day with the *antipodes*,
If you would walk in abſence of the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

So ſhines the ſun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

A'NTIPOPE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *pope.*] He that uſurps the popedom, in oppoſition to the right pope.

This houſe is famous in hiſtory, for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himſelf Felix V. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ANTIPTO'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀντίπτωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man ſtudious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All thoſe arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relicts of an intellect defaced with ſin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the ſtamp it once bore. *South's Sermons.*

With ſharpen'd ſight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inſcription value, but the ruſt adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is ſtill very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be underſtood, unleſs by *antiquaries*. *Swift.*

A'NTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Neſtor,
Inſtructed by the *antiquary* times;
He muſt, he is, he cannot but be wiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of uſe; to make obſolete.

The growth of chriſtianity in this kingdom might reaſonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate ſome old ones, that ſeemed leſs conſiſtent with the chriſtian doctrines. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the ſtrength of his expreſſion, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harſhneſs of their ſound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable ſound. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antiquated.*] The ſtate of being antiquated, worn out of uſe, or obſolete.

ANTI'QUE. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat. It was formerly pronounced according to the Engliſh analogy, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the laſt, at leaſt in proſe; the poets uſe it variouſly.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Ceſario, but that piece of ſong,
That old and *antique* ſong we heard laſt night. *Shakeſp.*

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,
In ſuch a ſtile as courts might boaſt of now. *Waller.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The ſeals which we have remaining of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be *antique*, have the ſtar of Venus over them. *Dryd.*

My copper lamps at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought;
Yet wiſely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;
And trifles I alike purſue,
Becauſe they're old, becauſe they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old faſhion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,
And ſad habiliments right well beſeen. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Muſt he no more divert the tedious day?
Nor ſparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey? *Smith.*

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not theſe living death-heads unto me;
For theſe not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne.*

And ſooner may a gulling weather-ſpy
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme, tell certainly
What faſhion'd hats or ruffs, or ſuits next year,
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE. *n. ſ.* [from *antique*, adj.] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my ſeal of Julius Cæſar; as alſo another ſeal, ſuppoſed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and ſet in gold. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

ANTI'QUENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antique.*] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may diſcover ſomething venerable in the *antiqueneſs* of the work; but we would ſee the deſign enlarged, the figures reformed, and the colour laid on. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

ANTI'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time paſt long ago.

I mention Ariſtotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greateſt philoſopher, the moſt impartial hiſtorian, and the moſt conſummate ſtateſman of all *antiquity*. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 51.

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That ſuch pillars were raiſed by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the obſervation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay, to extinguiſh all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that thoſe zeals laſt long; as it appeared in the ſucceſſion of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Old age: a ludicrous ſenſe.

Is not your voice broken? your wind ſhort? your chin double? your wit ſingle? and every part about you blaſted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourſelf young? *Shak.*

5. Ancientneſs; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTI'SCII. n. ſ. It has no ſingular. [from ἀντὶ and σκιὰ.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different ſides of the equator, who, conſequently, at noon have their ſhadows projected oppoſite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiſcii* to thoſe of the ſouth; the one projecting their ſhadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the ſouth pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy.

The warm *antiſcorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occaſion ſtinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

ANTISCORBU'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy.

The warm *antiſcorbuticks*, animal diet, and animal ſalts, are proper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANTI'SPASIS. n. ſ. [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and σπάω, to draw.] The revulſion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and σπασμὸς, the cramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and σπαστικὸς.] Medicines which cauſe a revulſion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *ſplenetick.*] Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

Antiſpleneticks open the obſtructions of the ſpleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI'STROPHE. n. ſ. [ἀντιστροφὴ, from ἀντὶ, the contrary way, and στροφὴ, turning.] In an ode ſuppoſed to be ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three, or ſometimes every ſecond ſtanza; ſo called becauſe the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *ſtruma*, a ſcrophulous ſwelling.] Good againſt the king's evil.

I preſcribed him a diſtilled milk, with *antiſtrumaticks*, and purged him. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ANTI'THESIS. n. ſ. in the plural *antitheſes*. [ἀντίθεσις, placing in oppoſition.] Oppoſition of words or ſentiments; contraſt; as in theſe lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full. *Denham.*

I ſee a chief, who leads my choſen ſons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheſes*, and puns. *Pope's Dunc.*

A'NTITYPE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the repreſentation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

When once upon the wing, he ſoars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Meſſiah, the aſcenſion of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the prieſt of the moſt high God; and imitating the *antitype*, or the ſubſtance, Chriſt himſelf. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

ANTITY'PICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype.*] That which relates to antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *venereal.*] Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

If a lues be joined with it, you will ſcarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

A'NTLER. *n. ſ.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the firſt branches of a ſtag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow leſs branched, and firſt loſe their brow *antlers*, or loweſt furcations next to the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 9.

A well grown ſtag, whoſe *antlers* riſe
High o'er his front, his beams invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*
Of ſtags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTO'ECI. n. ſ. It has no ſingular. [Lat. from ἀντὶ and οἰκέω, to inhabit.] In geography, thoſe inhabitants of the earth, who live under the ſame meridian, and at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth. Hence they have the ſame longitude, and their latitude is alſo the ſame, but of a different denomination. They are in the ſame ſemicircle of the meridian, but oppoſite parallels. They have preciſely the ſame hours of the day and night, but oppoſite ſeaſons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'SIA. n. ſ. [from ἀντὶ and ὄνομα, a name.] A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity, office, profeſſion, ſcience, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majeſty; a nobleman, his lordſhip. We ſay the philoſopher inſtead of Ariſtotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wiſe man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

A'NTRE. [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den.

With all my travels hiſtory:
Wherein of *antres* vaſt, and deſarts idle,
It was my hent to ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

A'NVIL. *n. ſ.* [ænfille, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged.

I ſaw a ſmith ſtand with his hammer, thus,
The whilſt his iron did on the *anvil* cool. *Shak. K. John.*

On their eternal *anvils* here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip
The *anvil* of my ſword, and do conteſt
Hotly and nobly. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a ſtate of formation or preparation.

Several members of our houſe knowing, ſome time ago, what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and deſired their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about ſome future event; ſuſpenſe with uneaſineſs; perplexity; ſolicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diſeaſes of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of ſpirit; not only to enjoy the pleaſures of ſenſe, but peace of conſcience, and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the medical language, depreſſion; lowneſs of ſpirits.

In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and becauſe *anxieties* often happen by ſpaſms from wind, ſpices are uſeful. *Arbuth.*

A'NXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Diſturbed about ſome uncertain event; ſolicitous.

His penſive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But ah! the mighty bliſs is fugitive;
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, *anxious* labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

There being no writings we need to be ſolicitous about the meaning of, but thoſe that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey, we may be leſs *anxious about* the ſenſe of other authours. *Locke.*

4. It has generally *for* or *about* before the object, but ſometimes *of*.

Who *anxious of* neglect, ſuſpecting change,
Conſults her pride, and meditates revenge. *Granville.*

A'NXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; ſolicitouſly; unquietly; carefully.

But where the loſs is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us ſo *anxiouſly* to prevent it, ſince it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art *anxiouſly* inquiſitive to know. *Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; ſuſceptibility of anxiety.

A'NY. *adj.* [ænig, ænig, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its ſenſes, applied indifferently to perſons or things.

I know you are now, Sir, a gentleman born—Ay and have been ſo *any* time theſe four hours. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

You contented yourſelf with being capable, as much as *any* whoſoever, of defending your country with your ſword. *Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted ſtudy? *Any* one that ſees it will own, I could not have choſen a more likely place to converſe with the dead in. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Whoſoever; whatſoever; as diſtinguiſhed from ſome other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of theſe princely ſuitors that are already come. *Shakeſpeare.*

An inverted motion being begun *any* where below, continues itſelf all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is uſed in oppoſition to *none*.

I wound and I heal: neither is there *any* that can deliver out of my hand. *Deut.* xxxii. 39.

A'ORIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀόριστος.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

AO'RTA. n. ſ. [ἀορτὴ.] The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; ſpeedily: uſed of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard ſhe did chace,
She could them nimbly move, and after fly *apace. Spenſer.*

Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ſter,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*.
And ſince methinks, I would not grow ſo faſt,
Becauſe ſweet flow'rs are ſlow, and weeds make haſte. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

He promis'd in his eaſt a glorious race;
Now ſunk from his meridian, ſets *apace. Dryd. Aureng.*

Is not he imprudent, who, ſeeing the tide making haſte towards him *apace*, will ſleep till the ſea overwhelm him. *Tillotſ.*

2. With haſte; applied to ſome action.

The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;
Th' embroider'd king who ſhows but half his face,
And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Haſtily; with ſpeed: ſpoken of any kind of progreſſion from one ſtate to another.

This ſecond courſe of men,
With ſome regard to what is juſt and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace. Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at home, while we are ſpreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

If ſenſible pleaſure, or real grandeur, be our end, we ſhall proceed *apace* to real miſery. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

APAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπαγωγὴ; compounded of ἀπὸ, from, and ἄγω, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonſtration is ſuch as does not prove the thing directly; but ſhews the impoſſibility, or abſurdity, which ariſes from denying it; and is alſo called *reductio ad impoſſibile*, or *ad abſurdum*. *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the reſt in place.

Since I enter into that queſtion, it behoveth me to give reaſon for my opinion, with circumſpection; becauſe I walk aſide, and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

The party diſcerned, that the Earl of Eſſex would never ſerve their turn, they reſolved to have another army *apart*, that ſhould be at their devotion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. In a ſtate of diſtinction; as, to ſet *apart* for any uſe.

He is ſo very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to conſtrue him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant ſhall demand yon ſacred load,
And gold and veſſels ſet *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Diſtinctly.

Moſes firſt nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

4. At a diſtance; retired from the other company.

So pleaſe you, madam,
To put *apart* theſe your attendants, I
Shall bring Emilia forth. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

APA'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*apartement*, Fr.] A part of the houſe allotted to the uſe of any particular perſon; a room; a ſet of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

Pale as death, deſpoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden's Fab.*

The moſt conſiderable ruin is that on the eaſtern promontory, where are ſtill ſome *apartments* left, very high and arched at top. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

A'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [α, not, and πάθος, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from paſſion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Paſſion, and *apathy*, and glory, and ſhame. *Par. Loſt.*

To remain inſenſible of ſuch provocations, is not conſtancy, but *apathy*. *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let ſtoicks boaſt
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fixed as in froſt,
Contracted all, retiring to the breaſt;
But ſtrength of mind is exerciſe, not reſt. *Pope.*

APE. *n. ſ.* [*ape*, Icelandiſh.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he ſees.

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my deſires than a monkey. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape* worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaſeth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a merry and bold beaſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

With glittering gold and ſparkling gems they ſhine,
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. An imitator; uſed generally in the bad ſenſe.

Julio Romano, who, had he himſelf eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile nature of her cuſtom: ſo perfectly he is her *ape*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dreſs,
Which, bought at greater coſt, becomes him leſs. *Dryd.*

Curſe on the ſtripling! how he *apes* his ſire!
Ambitiouſly ſententious! *Addiſon's Cato.*

APE'AK, or APE'EK. *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a poſture to pierce the ground.

A'PEPSY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπεψία.] A loſs of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

A'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APE'RIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly uſed of medicines gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the ſpirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bac.*

Of the ſtems of plants, ſome contain a fine *aperient* ſalt, and are diuretick and ſaponaceous. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

APE'RITIVE. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening the excrementitious paſſages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

APE'RT. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a paſſage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, ſtaircaſes, chimneys, or other conduits: in ſhort, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton's Archit.*

2. The act of opening; or ſtate of being opened.

The plentitude of veſſels, otherways called the plethora, when it happens, cauſeth an extravaſation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

APE'RTLY. *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

APE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apert*.] Openneſs.

In general, the freedom, or *apertneſs* and vigour of pronouncing, and the cloſeneſs and muffling, and, as I may ſay, lazineſs of ſpeaking, render the ſound conſiderably different. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

A'PERTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariſeth the facility of joining a conſonant to a vowel, becauſe from an appulſe to an *aperture* is eaſier, than from one appulſe to another. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the eaſy motion of the ſpirits through the opened paſſages, images, without doubt, paſs through the ſame *apertures*. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, Preface.*

3. The hole next the object glaſs of a teleſcope or microſcope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Enlargement; explanation: a ſenſe ſeldom found.

It is too much untwiſted by the doctors, and, like philoſophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and diſſolution of diſtinctions. *Taylor's Worthy Comm.*

APE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of α, *priv.* and πέταλον, a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apetalous*.] Being without leaves.

A'PEX. n. ſ. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The *apex*, or leſſer end of it, is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHÆ'RESIS. n. ſ. [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION. n. ſ. aphelia, plur. [from ἀπὸ, and ἥλιος, the ſun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun.

The reaſon why the comets move not in the zodiack, is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greateſt diſtances from one another; and conſequently diſturb one another's motions the leaſt that may be. *Cheyne's Philoſoph. Principles.*

APHE'TA. n. ſ. [with aſtrologers.] The name of the plant, which is imagined to be the giver or diſpoſer of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

APHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Relating to the apheta.

APHILA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [α, without, and φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHONY. *n. ſ.* [α, without, and φωνὴ, ſpeech.] A loſs of ſpeech. *Quincy.*

A'PHORISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀφορισμός.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a ſhort ſentence; an unconnected poſition.

He will eaſily diſcern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and though ſometimes they are flattered with that *aphoriſm*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

I ſhall at preſent conſider the *aphoriſm*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more uſeful, and conſequently a more valuable member of a community. *Rogers's Sermons.*

APHORI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *aphoriſm*.] In the form of an aphoriſm; in ſeparate and unconnected ſentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoriſtical*.] In the form of an aphoriſm.

Theſe being carried down, do ſeldom miſs a cure of the former, as Hippocrates doth likeways *aphoriſtically* tell us. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

APHRODISI'ACAL. } *adj.* [from ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] Relating
APHRODISI'ACK. } to the venereal diſeaſe.

A'PIARY. *n. ſ.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Thoſe who are ſkilled in bees, when they ſee a foreign ſwarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into ſome neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havock they pleaſe. *Swift.*

API'CES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex*, the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the ſtamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purpliſh colour. By the microſcope they have been diſcovered to be a ſort of *capſulæ ſeminales*, or ſeed veſſels, containing in them ſmall globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquiſitely formed. *Quincy.*

API'ECE. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*, or ſhare.] To the part or ſhare of each.

Men, in whoſe mouths at firſt ſounded nothing but mortification, were come to think they might lawfully have ſix or ſeven wives *apiece*. *Hooker, Preface.*

I have to-night diſpatched ſixteen buſineſſes, a month's length *apiece*, by an abſtract of ſucceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

One copy of this paper may ſerve a dozen of you, which will be leſs than a farthing *apiece*. *Swift.*

A'PISH. *adj.* [from *ape*.]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of faſhions in proud Italy,
Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy, *apiſh* nation
Limps after, in baſe aukward imitation. *Shak. Rich.* II.

2. Foppiſh; affected.

Becauſe I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Duck with French nods and *apiſh* courteſy,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

3. Silly; trifling; inſignificant.

All this is but *apiſh* ſophiſtry; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abuſive and unjuſt. *Glanville.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy ſits the queen;
Till happy chance reverts the cruel ſcene;
And *apiſh* folly, with her wild reſort
Of wit and jeſt, diſturbs the ſolemn court. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY. *adv.* [from *apiſh*.] In an apiſh manner; foppiſhly; conceitedly.

A'PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apiſh*.] Mimickry; foppery; inſignificance; playfulneſs.

API'TPAT. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Ay, my Hector of Troy, welcome my bully, my back; agad, my heart has gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

APLU'STRE. n. ſ. [Lat.] The ancient enſign carried in ſea veſſels.

The one holds a ſword in her hand, to repreſent the Iliad, as the other has an *apluſtre*, to repreſent the Odyſſey, or voyage of Ulyſſes. *Addiſon.*

APO'CALYPSE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; diſcovery: a word uſed only of the ſacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who ſaw
Th' *apocalypſe* heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as ſeen in the *apocalypſe*. *Burnet.*

APOCALY'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypſe*.] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could underſtand that ſcene, at the opening of this *apocalyptical* theatre, we ſhould find it a repreſentation of the majeſty of our Saviour. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalyptical*.] In ſuch a manner as to reveal ſomething ſecret.

APO'COPE. n. ſ. [ἀποκοπὴ.] A figure in grammar, when the laſt letter or ſyllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni* for *ingenii*.

APOCRU'STICK. *adj.* [ἀποκρουστικὰ, from ἀποκρούω, to drive.] Remedies endued with a repelling and aſtringent power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours to a part diſeaſed. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκρύπτω, to put out of ſight.] Books whoſe authours are not known. It is uſed for the books appended to the ſacred writings, which, being of doubtful authours, are leſs regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for ſacred, as we do the holy ſcripture, but for human compoſitions. *Hooker, b.* v.

APO'CRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who ſaith, that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uſes not the title *apocryphal*, as the reſt of the fathers ordinarily have done, whoſe cuſtom is ſo to name, for the moſt part, only ſuch as might not publickly be read or divulged. *Hooker, b.* v. § 20.

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To ſpeak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wiſdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed for an account of uncertain credit.

APO'CRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indiſputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs of credit.

APODI'CTICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπόδειξις, evident truth; demonſtration.] Demonſtrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an aſſured knowledge of it; verily, to perſuade their apprehenſions otherwiſe, were to make Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 10.

We can ſay all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 19.

APODI'XIS. n. ſ. [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonſtration. *Dict.*

APOGÆ'ON. } *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and γῆ, the earth.] A
A'POGEE. } point in the heavens, in which the ſun, or a
APOGE'UM. } planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient aſtronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the ſyſtem, chiefly regarded the *apogæon* and perigæon, which the moderns, making the ſun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chambers.*

Thy ſin is in his *apogæon* placed,
And when it moveth next, muſt needs deſcend. *Fairfax.*

It is not yet agreed in what time, preciſely, the *apogeum* abſolveth one degree. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* i.

APOLOGE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀπολογέω, to defend.] That
APOLOGE'TICK. } which is ſaid in defence of any thing or perſon.

I deſign to publiſh an eſſay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one ſort of chymiſts. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuſe.

APO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *To apologize.*] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To **APO'LOGIZE.** *v. n.* [from *apology.*]

1. To plead in favour of any perſon or thing.

It will be much more ſeaſonable to reform than *apologize* or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports thoſe, who dwell ſecure, to look about them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for* before the ſubject of apology.

I ought to *apologize for* my indiſcretion in the whole undertaking. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The tranſlator needs not *apologize for* his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope.*

A'POLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth.

An *apologue* of Æſop is beyond a ſyllogiſm, and proverbs more powerful than demonſtration. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Some men are remarked for pleaſantneſs in raillery; others for *apologues* and appoſite diverting ſtories. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuſe. *Apology* generally ſignifies rather excuſe than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, ſometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuſe
Came prologue; and *apology* too prompt;
Which with bland words at will ſhe thus addreſs'd. *Milton.*

2. It has *for* before the object of excuſe.

It is not my intention to make an *apology for* my poem: ſome will think it needs no excuſe, and others will receive none. *Dryden's Preface to Abſalom and Achitophel.*

I ſhall neither trouble the reader, nor myſelf, with any *apology for* publiſhing of theſe ſermons; for if they be, in any meaſure, truly ſerviceable to the end for which they are deſigned, I do not ſee what apology is neceſſary; and if they be not ſo, I am ſure none can be ſufficient. *Tillotſon.*

APOMECO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, μῆκος, diſtance, and μετρέω, to meaſure.] The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEURO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and νεῦρον, a nerve.] An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyſt riſes near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeuroſis* that runs over the veſſel, which becomes exceſſively expanded. *Sharp's Surgery.*

APO'PHASIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις, a denying.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the orator, ſpeaking ironically, ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate; as, *Neither will I mention thoſe things, which if I ſhould, you notwithſtanding could neither confute or ſpeak againſt them. Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *adj.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And ſo it is in *apophlegmatiſms* and gargariſms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Any remedy which cauſes an evacuation of ſerous or mucous humour by the noſtrils, as particular kinds of ſternutatories. *Quincy.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable ſaying; a valuable maxim uttered on ſome ſudden occaſion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wiſdom, whereof many are to be ſeen in Laertius and Lycoſthenes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 6.

I had a mind to collect and digeſt ſuch obſervations and *apophthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great aſſertion, All is vanity. *Prior's Preface to Solomon.*

APO'PHYGE. *n. ſ.* [ἀποφυγὴ, flight, or eſcape.] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and were afterward imitated in ſtone work. We ſometimes call it the ſpring of the column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs. It differs from an epiphyſis, as that is a continuance of the bone itſelf; whereas the latter is ſomewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It was the *apophyſis*, or head of the os tibiæ, which makes the knee. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the ſame complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive ſeems aboliſhed; as may be obſerved in ſupporting perſons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in lipothymies and ſwoonings. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* iv.

In an *apoplectical* caſe, he found extravaſated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

APOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was ſeized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterward terminated in ſome kind of lethargy. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'POPLEX. *n. ſ.* [See APOPLEXY.] Apoplexy. The laſt ſyllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Preſent puniſhment purſues his maw,
When ſurfeited and ſwell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, inteſtate death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A'POPLEXED. *adj.* [from *apoplex.*] Seized with an apoplexy.

Senſe, ſure, you have,
Elſe could you not have motion: but ſure that ſenſe
Is *apoplex'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A'POPLEXY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόπληξις.] A ſudden deprivation of all internal and external ſenſation, and of all motion, unleſs of the heart and thorax. The cauſe is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with ſtimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a ſudden abolition of all the ſenſes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ſtoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal ſpirits through the nerves deſtined for thoſe motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, mulled, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reaſon, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither ſenſe nor underſtanding. *Locke.*

APO'RIA *n. ſ.* [ἀπορία.] Is a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſpeaker ſhews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to ſay in ſome ſtrange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the caſe with himſelf. Thus Cicero ſays, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more laſciviouſly, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more preſumptuouſly, I cannot well declare.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APORRHO'EA. *n. ſ.* [ἀποῤῥοίη.] Effluvium; emanation; ſomething emitted by another.

The reaſon of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhœas*, which paſſing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the ſalve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀποσιώπησις, from ἀπὸ, after, and σιωπάω, to be ſilent.] A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection, as ſorrow, baſhfulneſs, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech before it be all ended. A figure, when, ſpeaking of a thing, we yet ſeem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the courſe of the ſentence begun is ſo ſtayed, as thereby ſome part of the ſentence not being uttered, may be underſtood; as, *I might ſay much more, but modeſty commands ſilence.* *Smith's Rhet.*

APO'STASY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστασις.] Departure from what a man has profeſſed: it is generally applied to religion; ſometimes with the particle *from.*

The canon law defines *apoſtaſy* to be a wilful departure from that ſtate of faith, which any perſon has profeſſed himſelf to hold in the chriſtian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware
Apoſtaſy, by what befel in heav'n
To thoſe apoſtates. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 43.

Vice in us were not only wickedneſs, but *apoſtaſy*, degenerate wickedneſs. *Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worſhips, muſt bring in more gods; which is an *apoſtaſy from* one God. *Stillingfleet.*

APO'STATE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης.] One that has forſaken his profeſſion; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for diſobedience, thou haſt reſerved to a miſerable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apoſtate* from thee and goodneſs, thou haſt given a Saviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Apoſtates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, ſubject unto all puniſhments ordained againſt hereticks. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

APOSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apoſtate.*] After the manner of an apoſtate.

To **APO'STATIZE.** *v. n.* [from *apoſtate.*] To forſake one's profeſſion; it is commonly uſed of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith; not becauſe they muſt not look upon a woman to luſt after her, but becauſe they are reſtrained from the perpetration of their luſts. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the goſpel, they would have *apoſtatized* nevertheleſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **APO'STEMATE.** *v. n.* [from *apoſteme.*] To become an apoſteme; to ſwell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abſceſſes of the breaſt and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening theſe too ſoon, they ſometimes *apoſtemate* again, and become crude. *Wiſeman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtemate.*] The formation of an apoſteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apoſtemations*, ſalivations, *&c.* *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

A'POSTEME. } *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστημα.] A hollow ſwelling, filled
A'POSTUME. } with purulent matter; an abſceſs.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apoſtemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 3.

The opening of *apoſtemes*, before the ſuppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wiſeman.*

APO'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtolus*, Lat. ἀπόστολος.] A perſon ſent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

But all his mind is bent to holineſs;
His champions are the prophets and *apoſtles.* *Shakeſp.*

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myſelf into an *apoſtle*: a preſumption in any one that cannot confirm what he ſays by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a ſmall part of the notion of an *apoſtle*, by knowing barely that he is ſent forth. *Watts's Logick.*

APO'STLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtle.*] The office or dignity of an apoſtle.

Where, becauſe faith is in too low degree,
I thought it ſome *apoſtleſhip* in me
To ſpeak things, which by faith alone I ſee. *Donne.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epiſtles; which are all confined within the buſineſs of his *apoſtleſhip*; and ſo contain nothing but points of chriſtian inſtruction. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *adj.* [from *apoſtolick.*] Delivered or taught by the apoſtles; belonging to the apoſtles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apoſtolical*, which is not found in the apoſtles writings, in what other records ſoever it be found. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

Declare yourſelf for that church, which is founded upon ſcripture, reaſon, *apoſtolical* practice and antiquity. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *apoſtolical.*] In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtolical.*] The quality of relating to the apoſtles; apoſtolical authority.

APOSTO'LICK. *adj.* [from *apoſtle.*] Taught by the apoſtles; belonging to an apoſtle.

Their oppoſitions in maintenance of publick ſuperſtition againſt *apoſtolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I at ſure tradition ſtrike,
Provided ſtill it were *apoſtolick?* *Dryden's Hind and Panth.*

APO'STROPHE. *n. ſ.* [ἀποστροφὴ, from ἀπὸ, from, and στρέφω, to turn.]

1. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon, than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; or it is a turning of the ſpeech from one perſon to another, many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the courſe of our ſpeech, and ſpeak to ſome new perſon, preſent or abſent, as to the people or witneſſes, when it was before directed to the judges, or opponent. This diverſion of ſpeech is made many ways. 1. To God. 2. To angels. 3. To men in their ſeveral ranks, whether abſent or preſent, dead or alive. 4. To the adverſary. 5. To the heavenly bodies and meteors. 6. To the earth and things in it. 7. To the ſea and things in it. 8. To beaſts, birds, and fiſhes. 9. To inanimate things. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though*; *rep'*, for *reputation.*

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apoſtrophes*; and by lopping polyſyllables, leaving one or two words at moſt. *Swift.*

To **APO'STROPHIZE.** *v. a.* [from *apoſtrophe.*] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apoſtrophizing* Eumæus; and ſpeaking of him in the ſecond perſon, it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

A'POSTUME. *n. ſ.* See APOSTEME. [This word is properly *apoſtem.*] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apoſtume* in the meſentery breaking, cauſes a conſumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **A'POSTUME.** *v. n.* [from *apoſtume.*] To apoſtemate. *Dict.*

A'POTHECARY. *n. ſ.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to ſweeten my imagination. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the ſun and the freſh air, and that ſuch an one, as never ſends them to the *apothecary.* *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, lab'ring for relief of human kind, }
With ſharpen'd ſight ſome remedies may find; }
Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryden's Fables.* }

APO'THEGM. *n. ſ.* [properly *apophthegm*; which ſee.] A remarkable ſaying.

By frequent converſing with him, and ſcattering ſhort *apothegms*, and little pleaſant ſtories, and making uſeful applications of them, his ſon was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monſters. *Watſon's Life of Sanderſon.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ and θεὸς.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheoſis.* *South.*

Allots the prince of his celeſtial line,
An *apotheoſis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.

2. In muſick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater ſemitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reaſon they called the firſt part αποτομη, and the other λημμα. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, and ζέω, to boil.] A decoction; an infuſion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **APPA'L.** *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale.*] To fright; to ſtrike with ſudden fear; to depreſs; to diſcourage.

Whilſt ſhe ſpake, her great words did *appal*
My feeble courage, and my heart oppreſs,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appalled* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant. *Shakeſp.*

The houſe of peers was ſomewhat *appalled* at this alarum; but took time to conſider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,
Nor the black fear of death that ſaddens all. *Pope.*

The monſter curls
His flaming creſt, all other thirſt *appall'd*,
Or ſhiv'ring flies, or choak'd at diſtance ſtands. *Thomſon.*

APPA'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appal.*] Depreſſion; diſcouragement; impreſſion of fear.

As the furious ſlaughter of them was a great diſcouragement and *appalement* to the reſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A'PPANAGE. *n. ſ.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands ſet apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became ſuitor for the earldom of Cheſter, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and uſing to go to the king's ſon. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit,
That wealth ſhould be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been ſo blind,
To deal it to the worſt of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a houſe; ammunition for war; equipage; ſhow.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous, to be adjuſted before I come to the calculation itſelf. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ourſelves are eaſily provided for; it is nothing but the circumſtantials, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that coſts ſo much. *Pope's Letters to Gay.*

APPA'REL. *n. ſ.* *It has no plural.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dreſs; veſture.

I cannot cog and ſay, that thou art this and that, like many of thoſe liſping hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens *apparel*, and ſmell like Bucklerſbury in ſimpling time. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook off her aſhes to have treated you. *Waller.*

At publick devotion, his reſigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of ſimplicity. *Tatler,* Nº 54.

To **APPA'REL.** *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to cloath.

With ſuch robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled.* *2 Sam.* xiii. 18.

2. To adorn with dreſs.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the precioufneſs of her body made it moſt ſumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover or deck, as with dreſs.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and ſetting ſeeds of violets. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 504.

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would reſemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley's Sermons.*

APPA'RENT. *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable.

The main principles of reaſon are in themſelves *apparent.* For to make nothing evident of itſelf unto man's underſtanding, were to take away all poſſibility of knowing any thing. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantaſy, as in the *apparent* bigneſs of the ſun, the *apparent* crookedneſs of the ſtaff in air and water. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

3. Viſible; in oppoſition to *ſecret.*

What ſecret imaginations we entertained is known to God: this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourſelves, as if we preſerved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.*

The outward and *apparent* ſanctity of actions ſhould flow from purity of heart. *Rogers.*

4. Open; diſcoverable; known.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,
In my opinion ought to be prevented. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

5. Certain; not preſumptive.

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the Engliſh crown. *Shak. Henry* VI.

APPA'RENT. *n. ſ.* Elliptically uſed for *heir apparent.*

Ariſe a knight;
And learn this leſſon, Draw thy ſword in right.—
—I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel uſe it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

APPA'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *apparent.*] Evidently; openly.

Arreſt him, officer;
I would not ſpare my brother in this caſe,
If he ſhould ſcorn me ſo *apparently.* *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of mens health. *Tillotſon.*

APPARI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; viſibility.

When ſuddenly ſtood at my head a dream,
Whoſe inward *apparition* gently mov'd
My fancy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

2. The thing appearing; a form; a viſible object.

I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing *apparitions*
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames
In angel whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

A glorious *apparition!* had not doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. *Par. Loſt.*

Any thing beſides may take from me the ſenſe of what appeared; which *apparition*, it ſeems, was you. *Tatler,* Nº 55.

3. A ſpectre; a walking ſpirit.

Horatio ſays 'tis but our phantaſy,
Touching this dreaded ſight twice ſeen of us;

Therefore I have intreated him,
That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and ſpeak to it. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Tender minds ſhould not receive early impreſſions of goblins, ſpectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

One of thoſe *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandiſhed in the face of all who came up that way. *Tatler*, Nº 81.

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's ſomething
That checks my joys——
—Nor can I yet diſtinguiſh
Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Denham's Sophy.*

5. Aſtronomically, the viſibility of ſome luminary, oppoſed to *occultation.*

A month of *apparition* is the ſpace wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly diſappeareth; and this containeth but twenty-ſix days and twelve hours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b*. iv. *c*. 12.

APPA'RITORS. *n. ſ.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such perſons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magiſtrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

2. The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court.

They ſwallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr. to ſatisfy.] To ſatisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is *pleaſed*; *ill appayed*, is *uneaſy*. It is now obſolete.

How well *appaid* ſhe was her bird to find? *Sidney.*

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill aſſay'd,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*. *Spenſer.*

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage, you will never be ſo ſtiff in any opinion. *Camden.*

So only can high juſtice reſt *appaid*. *Par. Loſt*, *b*. xii.

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuſe; to inform againſt any perſon.

He did, amongſt many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Were he twenty times
My ſon, I would *appeach* him. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Diſcloſe
The ſtate of your affection; for your paſſions
Have to the full *appeached*. *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

2. To cenſure; to reproach; to taint with accuſation.

For when Cymochles ſaw the foul reproach,
Which then *appeached*; prick'd with guilty ſhame,
And inward grief, he fiercely gen approach,
Reſolv'd to put away that lordly ſhame. *Fairy Queen*, *b*. ii.

Nor canſt, nor durſt thou, traitor, on the pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryd. Fab.*

APPE'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appeach*.] Charge exhibited againſt any man; accuſation.

A buſy headed man gave firſt light to this *appeachment*; but the earl did avouch it. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The duke's anſwers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched. *Wotton.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cauſe from one to another; with the particles *to* and *from*.

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal to* themſelves. *Hook.*

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared deſign of force, upon the perſon of another, where there is no common ſuperior on earth to *appeal to* for relief, is the ſtate of war; and it is the want of ſuch an appeal gives a man the right of war, even againſt an aggreſſor, though he be in ſociety and a fellow ſubject. *Locke.*

They knew no foe, but in the open field,
And *to* their cauſe and *to* the gods *appealed*. *Stepney.*

3. To call another as witneſs.

Whether this, that the ſoul always thinks, be a ſelf-evident propoſition, I *appeal to* mankind. *Locke.*

4. To charge with a crime; to accuſe.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cauſe you come,
Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treaſon. *Shakeſp.*

APPE'AL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To appeal*.]

1. An *appeal* is a provocation from an inferior to a ſuperior judge, whereby the juriſdiction of the inferior judge is for a while ſuſpended, in reſpect of the cauſe; the cognizance being devolved to the ſuperior judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This ring
Deliver them, and your *appeal to* us
There make before them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Our reaſon prompts us to a future ſtate,
The laſt *appeal from* fortune and *from* fate,
Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd. *Dryd.*

There are diſtributers of juſtice, from whom there lies an *appeal to* the prince. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. In the common law.

An accuſation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that ſets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may enſue of the contrary; more commonly uſed for the private accuſation of a murderer, by a party who had intereſt in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. *Cowell.*

The duke's unjuſt,
Thus to retort your manifeſt *appeal*,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accuſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Haſt thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold ſon,
Here to make good the boiſt'rous late *appeal*
Againſt the duke of Norfolk? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ſummons to anſwer a charge.

Nor ſhall the ſacred character of king
Be urg'd to ſhield me from thy bold *appeal*,
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon any as witneſs.

The caſting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal to* the Deity, the authour of wonders. *Bacon.*

APPE'ALANT. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal*.] He that appeals.

Lords *appealants*,
Your diff'rences ſhall all reſt under gage,
Till we aſſign you to your days of trial. *Shak. Rich.* III.

APPE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal*.] One who makes an appeal.

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in ſight; to be viſible; ſometimes with the particle *in*.

As the leproſy *appeareth in* the ſkin of the fleſh. *Lev.* xiii. 43.

And half her knee, and half her breaſt *appear*,
By art, like negligence, diſclos'd and bare. *Prior.*

2. To become viſible as a ſpirit.

For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpoſe, to make thee a miniſter and a witneſs. *Acts*, xxvi. 16.

3. To ſtand in the preſence of another; generally uſed of ſtanding before ſome ſuperiour.

When ſhall I come and *appear* before God? *Pſalm* xlii. 2.

4. To be the object of obſervation.

Let thy work *appear* unto thy ſervants, and thy glory unto their children. *Pſalm* xc. 16.

5. To exhibit one's ſelf before a court of juſtice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning ſee
You do *appear* before them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly waſte and ſubdue it, as *appears* out of Beda's complaint againſt him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears* by an ancient record. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

7. To ſeem in oppoſition to reality.

His firſt and principal care being to *appear* unto his people, ſuch as he would have them be, and to be ſuch as he *appeared*. *Sidney*, *b*. ii.

My noble maſter will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To be plain beyond diſpute.

From experiments, uſeful indications may be taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

APPE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *To appear*.]

1. The act of coming into ſight; as, they were ſurpriſed by the ſudden *appearance* of the enemy.

2. The thing ſeen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the ſky.

3. Phœnomena; that quality of any thing which is viſible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge diſcloſeth ſuch *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, Preface.*

4. Semblance; not reality.

He encreaſed in eſtimation, whether by deſtiny, or whether by his virtues, or at leaſt by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hayw.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the ſubſtance not th' *appearance* choſe. *Dryden.*

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if it was not the moſt proper means to gain love. *Spectator.*

5. Outſide; ſhow.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there ſhould ever be the real ſubſtance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the ſame juſtice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by thoſe, who ſhall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

7. Apparition; ſupernatural viſibility.

I think a perſon terrified with the imagination of ſpectres, more reaſonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of ſpirits fabulous. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 110.

8. Exhibition of the perſon to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this buſineſs my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

9. Open circumſtance of a caſe.

Or grant her paſſion be ſincere,
How ſhall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all ſo ſtrong,
The world muſt think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

10. Preſence; mien.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wiſdom enters the laſt, and ſo captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 111.

11. Probability; ſeeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this prieſt being utterly unacquainted with the true perſon, according to whoſe pattern he ſhould ſhape his counterfeit, ſhould think it poſſible for him to inſtruct his player. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

APPE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *To appear*.] The perſon that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and preſignify unlucky events, was an augurial conception. *Vulg. Err.*

APPE'ASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appeaſe*.] That may be pacified; reconcileable.

APPE'ASABLENESE. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe*.] The quality of being eaſily appeaſed; reconcileableneſs.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaiſer*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a ſtate of peace.

By his counſel he *appeaſeth* the deep, and planteth iſlands therein. *Ecclus*, xliii. 23.

England had no leiſure to think of reformation, till the civil wars were *appeaſed*, and peace ſettled. *Sir J. Davies on Irel.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to ſtill wrath.

So Simon was *appeaſed* towards them, and fought no more againſt them. 1 *Mac.* xiii. 47.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appeaſe* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The reſt ſhall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their ſinful ſtate, and to *appeaſe* betimes
Th' incenſed Deity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. iii.

APPE'ASEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe*.] A ſtate of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to ſome good *appeaſements*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

APPE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe*.] He that pacifies others; he that quiets diſturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one that ſummons another to anſwer either in the liſts or in a court of juſtice.

In the devotion of a ſubject's love,
And free from other miſbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely preſence. *Shak. R.* II.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the liſts. *Shak. H.* IV.

Theſe ſhifts refuted, anſwer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindneſs maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to ſingle fight. *Samſ. Agon.*

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cauſe to the ſuperior judge; ſo that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPE'LLATE. *n. ſ.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The perſon appealed againſt.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whoſe ſentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what ſentence it is appealed; the day of the ſentence pronounced, and appeal interpoſed; and the name of the party *appellate*, or perſon againſt whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the ſame plants delivered under the ſame name and *appellations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by reſpective names or *appellations*, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

APPE'LLATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*appellativum*, Lat.]

Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are ſuch as ſtand for univerſal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or ſpecial. Theſe are called *appellatives*. So fiſh, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and ſo are trout, eel, lobſter; for they all agree to many individuals, and ſome to many ſpecies. *Watts's Logick.*

APPE'LLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules*. *Hercules* is uſed *appellatively* to ſignify *a ſtrong man*.

APPE'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal*.] That which contains an appeal. See APPELLATE.

APPE'LLEE. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal*.] One who is appealed againſt, and accuſed. *Dict.*

To APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inſcription was *appended* to the column.

2. To add to ſomething as an acceſſory, not a principal part.

APPE'NDAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being neceſſary to its eſſence, as a portico to the houſe.

Modeſty is the *appendage* of ſobriety, and is to chaſtity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

None of the laws of motion now eſtabliſhed, will ſerve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearances. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

He was ſo far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterb. Serm.*

APPE'NDANT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to ſomething elſe.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that deſpiſes the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the moſt ſecure. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

He that looks for the bleſſings *appendant* to the ſacrament, muſt expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally diſpoſe men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law.

Appendant is any thing belonging to another, as *acceſſorium principali*, with the civilians, or *adjunctum ſubjecto*, with the logicians. An hoſpital may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of fiſhing *appendant* to a freehold. *Cowell.*

APPE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of ſhipping. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

A word, a look, a tread, will ſtrike, as they are *appendants* to external ſymmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b*. ii. *c*. 6.

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the caſe or fabrick of the ſtructure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale.*

APPENDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *appendicate*.] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are conſiderable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus aſpectabilis*, impoſſible to be eternal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPE'NDIX. *n. ſ.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worſhip, becauſe they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then propoſed as an object of worſhip, when it is ſet up by itſelf, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfl. Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the Engliſh, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of Engl.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be ſurveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right.

The honour of deviſing this doctrine, that religion ought to be inforced by the ſword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the falſe prophet. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The Father, t' whom in heav'n ſupreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*,
Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Par. Loſt*, *b*. vi.

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the ſoul of man did ſerve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we ſee they do other creatures. *Hooker*, *b*. i.

And they roaſted the paſſover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the ſacrifices they ſod them in braſs pots. 1 *Eſdras.*

Both of them ſeem not to generate any other effect, but ſuch as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and ſenſes. *Bacon.*

Is it expected, I ſhould know no ſecrets
That *appertain* to you? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

APPERTA'INMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He ſhent our meſſengers, and we lay by
Our *appertainments*, viſiting of him. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPE'RTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controverſy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenancies* of arts, and receptaries of philoſophy? *Brown's Vulg. Err. Pref.*

APPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [from *To appertain*.] Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord
To furniſh him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

A'PPETENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Carnal deſire; ſenſual deſire.
A'PPETENCY. }

Bred only and completed to the taſte
Of luſtful *appetence*; to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, to troule the tongue, and roll the eye. *Par. Loſt.*

APPETIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *appetible*.] The quality of being deſirable.

That elicitation which the ſchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the ſight of a green bough. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A'PPETIBLE. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; that which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to ſlight the moſt *appetible* objects, and to controul the moſt unruly paſſions. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A'PPETITE. *n. ſ.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural deſire of good; the inſtinct by which we are led to ſeek pleaſure.

The will properly and ſtrictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that men deſireth, differeth greatly from that inferiour natural deſire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatſoever ſenſible good may be wiſhed for; the object of will is that good which reaſon does lead us to ſeek. *Hooker*, *b*. i. § 7.

2. The deſire of ſenſual pleaſure.

Why, ſhe ſhould hang on him,
As if increaſe of *appetite* had grown
By what it fed on. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury,
And beſtial *appetite* in change of luſt. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Each tree
Loaden with faireſt fruit, that hung to th' eye
Tempting, ſtirr'd in me ſudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. viii.

There is continual abundance, which creates ſuch an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but ſatisfied with all. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. Violent longing; eagerneſs after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the ſame from him. *Davies.*

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon*, *b*. viii.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

4. Keenneſs of ſtomach; hunger; deſire of food.

There be four principal cauſes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the ſtomach, joined with ſome dryneſs; contraction; vellication, and abſterſion; beſides hunger, which is an emptineſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 831.

5. It has ſometimes *of* before the object of deſire.

The new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint to his immoderate *appetite of* power. *Clarendon.*

6. Sometimes *to*.

We have generally ſuch an *appetite to* praiſe, that we greedily ſuck it in. *Government of the Tongue*, § 8.

APPETI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Deſire.

The actual *appetition* or faſtening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

A'PPETITIVE. *adj.* [from *appetite.*] That which deſires; that which has the quality of deſiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the ſenſual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praiſe by clapping the hand.

2. To praiſe in general.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That ſhould *applaud* again. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Nations unborn your mighty names ſhall ſound,
And worlds *applaud* that muſt not yet be found! *Pope.*

APPLA'UDER. *n. ſ.* [from *applaud.*] He that praiſes or commends.

I had the voice of my ſingle reaſon againſt it, drowned in the noiſe of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville's Sceſſis.*

APPLA'USE. *n. ſ.* [*applauſus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expreſſed; praiſe.

This general *applauſe*, and chearful ſhout,
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard. *Shakeſp.*

Sylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charybdis murmur'd ſoft *applauſe*. *Milton.*

Thoſe that are ſo fond of *applauſe*, how little do they taſte it when they have it? *South.*

See their wide ſtreaming wounds; they neither came
For pride of empire, nor deſire of fame;
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applauſe*,
But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cauſe. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPLE. *n. ſ.* [æppel, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree.

Tall thriving trees confeſs'd the fruitful mold;
The red'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He inſtructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

APPLE *of Love.*

Apples of love are of three ſorts; the moſt common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, ſucceeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange ſhining pulp, and ſeeds within. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

APPLE-GRAFT. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *graft.*] A twig of apple tree grafted upon the ſtock of another tree.

We have ſeen three and twenty ſorts of *apple-grafts* upon the ſame old plant, moſt of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

APPLE-TART. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *tart.*] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*. *Shakeſp.*

APPLE TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *tree.*]

The fruit of this tree is for the moſt part hollowed about the foot ſtalk; the cells incloſing the ſeed are ſeparated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is ſouriſh, the tree large and ſpreading; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, expanding in form of a roſe. There is a great variety of theſe fruits. Thoſe for the deſſert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, ſummer pearmain, ſummer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, ſummer white Colville, ſummer red Colville, ſilver pippin, aromatick pippin, the gray reinette, la haute-bonté, royal ruſſeting, Wheeler's ruſſet, Sharp's ruſſet, ſpice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and l'api. Thoſe for the kitchen uſe are, codling, ſummer marigold, ſummer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentiſh pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruſſet, monſtruous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, ſtone pippin, oakenpin. And thoſe generally uſed for cyder are, Devonſhire royal wilding, redſtreaked apple, the whitſour, Herefordſhire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Millar.*

Thus *apple trees*, whoſe trunks are ſtrong to bear
Their ſpreading boughs exert themſelves in air. *Dryden.*

APPLE WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells apples.

Yonder are two *apple women* ſcolding, and juſt ready to uncoif one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

APPLI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. For this word the moderns uſe *applicable*; which ſee.

Limitations all ſuch principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *appliable*. *Hooker.*

All that I have ſaid of the heathen idolatry is *appliable* to the idolatry of another ſort of men in the world. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying; the thing applied to.

Diſeaſes deſp'rate grown,
By deſperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

APPLICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied to ſomething.

The action of cold is compoſed of two parts; the one preſſing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

A'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied, as properly relating to ſomething.

What he ſays of the portrait of any particular perſon, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worſe likeneſs; the better is a panegyrick, and the worſe a libel. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable.*] Fitneſs to be applied.

The knowledge of ſalts may poſſibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableneſs*, be of uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *applicable.*] In ſuch a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICATE. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*] A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

APPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be ſtaunched.

3. The act of applying to any perſon, as a ſolicitor, or petitioner.

It ſhould ſeem very extraordinary, that a patent ſhould be paſſed, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obſcure mechanick. *Swift.*

4. The employment of any means for a certain end.

If a right courſe be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

5. Intenſeneſs of thought; cloſe ſtudy.

I have diſcovered no other way to keep our thoughts cloſe to their buſineſs, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to ſome particular affair; with the particle *to*.

His continued *application to* ſuch publick affairs, as may conduce to the benefit of his kingdoms, diverts him from pleaſures. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 46.

This crime certainly deſerves the utmoſt *application* and wiſdom of a people to prevent it. *Addiſon.*

7. The condition of being uſed as means to an end.

There is no ſtint which can be ſet to the value or merit of the ſacrificed body of Chriſt; it hath no meaſured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is alſo itſelf infinite in poſſibility of *application*. *Hooker, b.* v.

This principle acts with the greateſt force in the worſt *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more ſucceſsfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which applies.

The directive command for counſel is in the underſtanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A'PPLICATORY. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which comprehends the act of application.

A'PPLICATORY. *n. ſ.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Chriſt: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it muſt be the ſacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To APPLY'. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He ſaid, and to the ſword his throat *applied*. *Dryden.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply ſome ſpeedy cure, prevent our fate,
And ſuccour nature ere it be too late. *Addiſ. Ovid's Met.*

God has addreſſed every paſſion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakneſs, warned us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make uſe of as relative or ſuitable to ſomething.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verſes which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

4. To put to a certain uſe.

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the ſupport of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To uſe as means to an end.

Theſe glorious beings are inſtruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their ſervices, and governs their actions, and diſpoſes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to ſtudy; with *to*.

Apply thine heart *unto* inſtruction, and thine ears *to* the word of knowledge. *Prov.* xxiii. 12.

Every man is conſcious to himſelf that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilſt thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a ſign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itſelf *to* ſeveral objects with a ſwift ſucceſſion. *Watts.*

7. To have recourſe to, as a ſolicitor or petitioner; with *to*.

I had no thoughts of *applying to* any but himſelf; he deſired I would ſpeak to others. *Swift.*

8. To endeavour to work upon.

God knows every faculty and paſſion, and in what manner they can moſt ſucceſsfully be *applied to*. *Rogers.*

9. To ply; to buſy; to keep at work: an antiquated ſenſe.

She was ſkilful in *applying* his humours; never ſuffering fear to fall to deſpair, nor hope to haſten to aſſurance. *Sidney.*

Far away they ſpy'd
A varlet running towards haſtily,
Whoſe flying feet ſo faſt their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of duſt did fly. *Fairy Queen.*

To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to ſettle the exact time for ſome tranſaction.

The time *appointed* of the Father. *Galat.* iv. 2.

2. To ſettle any thing by compact.

He ſaid, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Gen.* xxx.

Now there was an *appointed* ſign between the men of Iſrael and the liers in wait. *Judges*, xx. 38.

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which choſe me before thy father, and before all his houſe, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. 2 *Sam.* vi. 21.

Unto him thou gaveſt commandment, which he tranſgreſſed, and immediately thou *appointedſt* death in him, and in his generations. 2 *Eſdras*, iii. 7.

O Lord, that art the God of the juſt, thou haſt not *appointed* repentance to the juſt. *Manaſſeh's Prayer.*

4. To furniſh in all points; to equip; to ſupply with all things neceſſary: uſed anciently in ſpeaking of ſoldiers.

The Engliſh being well *appointed*, did ſo entertain them, that their ſhips departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER. *n. ſ.* [from *appoint.*] He that ſettles or fixes any thing or place.

APPO'INTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing ſomething in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job*, ii. 11.

2. Decree; eſtabliſhment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all fleſh, and unto whoſe *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to ſubmit ourſelves. *Hooker, b.* v.

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment*;
I will have none ſo near elſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointment* we may beſt diſcover,
And look on their endeavour. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Here art thou in *appointment* freſh and fair,
Anticipating time with ſtarting courage. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. An allowance paid to any man, commonly uſed of allowances to publick officers.

To APPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them iſſue ſpeedily, and which ſlowly; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you deſire. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

And to theſe it were good, that ſome proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and ſhared among diſtinct proprietors. *Collier of Envy.*

APPO'RTIONMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *apportion.*] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it iſſues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] To put queſtions to. This word is not now in uſe, except that, in ſome ſchools, to put grammatical queſtions to a boy is called, to *poſe* him; and we now uſe *poſe* for *puzzle*.

Some procure themſelves to be ſurpriſed at ſuch times as it is like the party that they work upon will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing ſomewhat which they are not accuſtomed; to the end they may be *appoſed* of thoſe things which of themſelves they are deſirous to utter. *Bacon.*

A'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumſtances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not ſo ſharp, as ſolid and grave, and *appoſite* to the times and occaſions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himſelf, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *appoſite* anſwers. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Remarkable inſtances of this kind have been: but it will adminiſter reflections very *appoſite* to the deſign of this preſent ſolemnity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *appoſite.*] Properly; fitly; ſuitably.

When we come into a government, and ſee this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheiſt or a blaſphemer, may we not *appoſitely* and properly aſk, Whether there be any virtue, ſobriety, or religion, amongſt ſuch a people? *South.*

We may *appoſitely* compare this diſeaſe, of a proper and improper conſumption, to a decaying houſe. *Harvey.*

A'PPOSITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *appoſite.*] Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitneſs, rightneſs, *appoſiteneſs*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*appoſitio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, ſo as that it may touch the firſt maſs.

Urine inſpected with a microſcope, will diſcover a black ſand; wherever this ſand ſticks, it grows ſtill bigger by the *appoſition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe; as, *Liber Mariæ matris*, the book of his mother Mary.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To ſet a price upon any thing, in order to ſale.

APPRA'ISER. *n. ſ.* [from *appraiſe.*] A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at leaſt we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor.*

2. To ſeize in order for trial or puniſhment.

The governour kept the city with a garriſon, deſirous to *apprehend* me. 2 *Cor.* xi. 32.

It was the rabble, of which nobody was named; and, which is more ſtrange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, cauſeth not action; unleſs, *apprehending* it as good, we like and deſire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to thoſe
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So many, and ſo various laws are giv'n. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The Firſt Being is inviſible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terrour; to fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reaſon to *apprehend* the ſtone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

APPREHE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker.

Groſs *apprehenders* may not think it any more ſtrange, than that a bullet ſhould be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanv.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and ſouthern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehenſible* in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

APPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*apprehenſio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horſe, high, ſwift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple *apprehenſion* denotes no more than the ſoul's naked intellection of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanville's Sceſſis Scientifica, c.* iv.

2. Opinion; ſentiments; conceſſion.

To be falſe, and to be thought falſe, is all one in reſpect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehenſion*. *South.*

The expreſſions of ſcripture are commonly ſuited in thoſe matters to the vulgar *apprehenſions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they paſs'd, and underſtood
Their nature, with ſuch knowledge God indu'd
My ſudden *apprehenſion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world ſhould be held in awe, not by a vain ſurmiſe, but a true *apprehenſion* of ſomewhat which no man may think himſelf able to withſtand. *Hooker, b.* v. §2.

And he the future evil ſhall no leſs
In *apprehenſion*, than in ſubſtance, feel. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The *apprehenſion* of what was to come from an unknown, at leaſt unacknowledged ſucceſſour to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity. *Clarendon.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no ſmall *apprehenſion* for his own life. *Addiſon on Medals.*

5. Suſpicion of ſomething to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory,
And ſcourge you for this *apprehenſion*. *Shak. Henry* VI.

That he might take away the *apprehenſion*, that he meant ſuddenly to depart, he ſent out orders, which he was ſure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages next the houſe, that they ſhould, by the next day noon, ſend proportions of corn into Baſinghouſe. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

As they have no *apprehenſion* of theſe things, ſo they need no comfort againſt them. *Tillotſon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower:
And go we brothers to the man that took him,
To queſtion of his *apprehenſion*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

APPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Quick to underſtand.

And gives encouragement to thoſe who teach ſuch *apprehenſive* ſcholars. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If conſcience be naturally *apprehenſive* and ſagacious, certainly we ſhould truſt and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I paſſed through it, were extremely *apprehenſive* of ſeeing Lombardy the ſeat of war. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

They are not at all *apprehenſive* of evils at a diſtance, nor tormented with the fearful proſpect of what may befal them hereafter. *Tillotſon.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehenſive.*] In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apprehenſive.*] The quality of being apprehenſive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them laſt, great help by the *apprehenſiveneſs* already gained in learning the conſonants. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

APPRE'NTICE. *n. ſ.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradeſman, ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art or myſtery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond ſlave could ever be more ready than that young princeſs was. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He found him ſuch an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to ſet up for himſelf. *Wotton.*

This rule ſets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be ſubject himſelf ſervilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt. *Pope.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's ſervitude.

Muſt I not ſerve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign paſſages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boaſt of nothing elſe
But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *n.ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter.

In every art, the ſimpleſt that is, there is an *apprenticeſhip* neceſſary, before it can be expected one ſhould work it in a faſhionable piece. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Many ruſhed into the miniſtry, as being the only calling that they could profeſs, without ſerving any *apprenticeſhip*. *South.*

To **APPRI'ZE.** *v. a.* [*apprendre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He conſiders the tendency of ſuch a virtue or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the repreſentation of ſome of theſe things may convince the underſtanding, and ſome may terrify the conſcience. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his miſtaking. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

But if *appriz'd* of the ſevere attack,
The country be ſhut up, lur'd by the ſcent
On church yard drear (inhuman to relate),
The diſappointed prowlers fall. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To **APPRO'ACH.** *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

We ſuppoſe Ulyſſes *approaching* toward Polypheme. *Notes on Odyſſey.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the ſound of coaches,
The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay's Beggar's Opera.*

3. To make a progreſs towards, in the figurative ſenſe, as mentally.

He ſhall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer.* xxx. 21.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the inſtances are few of thoſe who have, in any meaſure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

To **APPRO'ACH.** *v. a.* To bring near to. This ſenſe is rather French than Engliſh.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes, but ſlowly and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 20.

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak ſpirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the ſpirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the ſun,
He ſaw proud Arcite. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPRO'ACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the ſeventh welcome with ſo good heart as I can bid the other five farewel, I ſhould be glad of his *approach*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis with our ſouls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkneſs
Are dazzled at th' *approach* of ſudden light. *Denh. Sophy.*

2. Acceſs.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal perſons; and the raiſing of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Hoſtile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

4. Means of advancing.

Againſt beleagur'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the ſky. *Dryden's Ovid.*

APPRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *approach.*] The perſon that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'ſt thine ears, like tapſters, that bid welcome
To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glaſſes of water, which will not eaſily freeze. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

APPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed.

That not paſt me, but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no poſitive law of men, whether received by formal conſent, as in councils, or by ſecret *approbation*, as in cuſtoms, but may be taken away. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodneſs of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it ſo. *South.*

3. Atteſtation; ſupport.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence ſhall incite us to. *Shak. Hen.* V.

APPRO'OF. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove.*] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O moſt perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the ſelf-ſame tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shakeſpeare.*

To **APPRO'PERATE.** *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To haſten; to ſet forward. *Dict.*

To **APPROPI'NQUATE.** *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To **APPROPI'NQUE.** *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to.

The clotted blood within my hoſe,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal criſis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPRO'PRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated; that which may be reſtrained to ſomething particular.

This conceit applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more juſtly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 1.

To **APPRO'PRIATE.** *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr. *approprio*, low Lat.]

1. To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

Things ſanctified were thereby in ſuch ſort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker, b.* v. § 20.

As for this ſpot of ground, this perſon, this thing, I have ſelected and *appropriated*, I have incloſed it to myſelf and my own uſe; and I will endure no ſharer, no rival or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And ſome to publick, ſome to private ends. *Roſcommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magiſtrate, that he might be invited to reverence himſelf. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exerciſe an excluſive right.

To themſelves *appropriating*
The Spirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Why ſhould people engroſs and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themſelves? *L'Eſtrange.*

Every body elſe has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to ſomething; to annex.

He need but be furniſhed with verſes of ſacred ſcripture; and his ſyſtem, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the houſe finding one to ſerve the cure; that king redreſſed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'PRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; conſigned to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

He did inſtitute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own caſe, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in ſucceſſion for ever. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The heathens themſelves had an apprehenſion of the neceſſity of ſome *appropriate* acts of divine worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate.*]

1. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe.

The mind ſhould have diſtinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can ſhoe him himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

3. The fixing a particular ſignification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that diſguiſes its true ſenſe, palliate the abſurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean, and chapter, biſhoprick, or college; becauſe, as perſons ordinarily have no right of fee ſimple, theſe, by reaſon of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the conſent of the dioceſan, patron, and incumbent, are neceſſary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the dioceſan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

Theſe *appropriators*, by reaſon of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

APPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *approve.*] That which merits approbation.

The ſolid reaſon, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profeſſion ſoever. *Vulgar Errours.*

APPRO'VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not much uſed.

There is a cenſor of juſtice and manners, without whoſe *approval* no capital ſentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPRO'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not much uſed.

Should ſhe ſeem
Soft'ning the leaſt *approvance* to beſtow,
Their colours burniſh, and, by hope inſpir'd,
They briſk advance. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **APPRO'VE.** *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleaſed with.

There can be nothing poſſibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea ſaw,
And well *approv'd*, and prais'd the better courſe,
When her rebellious ſenſe did ſo withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs, that ſhe purſu'd the worſe? *Davies.*

2. To expreſs liking.

It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to ſet up his own opinion againſt that of ſome learned doctor, or otherwiſe *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to ſhow; to juſtify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could ſimply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in ſuch ſort *approved* his ſkill, that he ſeemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the ſcience he was ſkilful in. *Hooker.*

In religion,
What damned errour, but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it, and *approve* it with a text. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'm ſorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who ſpeaks him thus at Rome. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

Would'ſt thou *approve* thy conſtancy? *Approve*
Firſt thy obedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Refer all the actions of this ſhort life to that ſtate which will never end; and this will *approve* itſelf to be wiſdom at the laſt, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotſon.*

4. To experience.

Oh, 'tis the curſe in love, and ſtill *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're belov'd. *Shakeſp.*

5. To make worthy of approbation.

The firſt care and concern muſt be to *approve* himſelf to God by righteouſneſs, holineſs, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object.

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer; which you were pleaſed to *approve of*, and be my cuſtomer for. *Swift.*

APPRO'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the firſt you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their diſcipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people ſuch
As mend upon the world. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. In our common law, one that confeſſing felony of himſelf, appealeth or accuſeth another, one or more, to be guilty of the ſame: and he is called ſo, becauſe he muſt prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowel.*

APPRO'XIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

Theſe receive a quick converſion, containing *approximate* diſpoſitions unto animation. *Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 21.

APPROXIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *approximate.*]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter ſolſtice, it had been a ſpring; for, unto that poſition, it had been in a middle point, and that of aſcent or *approximation*. *Vulgar Errours.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a neceſſary conſequent of the ſun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human ſhape. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. In ſcience, a continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer to the quantity ſought, without a poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LSE. *n. ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing.

An hectick fever is the innate heat kindled into a deſtructive fire, violently abſorbing the radical moiſture, through the *appulſe* of ſaline ſteams. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

In vowels, the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulſe* of an organ of ſpeech to another: but, in all conſonants, there is an *appulſe* of the organs. *Holder.*

To **A'PRICATE.** *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To baſk in the ſun. *Dict.*

APRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the ſun; ſunſhine. *Dict.*

A'PRICOT, or **A'PRICOCK.** *n. ſ.* [from *apricus*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall fruit.

The ordinary ſorts of this fruit cultivated in Engliſh gardens are, 1. The maſculine *apricock*. 2. The orange *apricock*. 3. The Algier *apricock*. 4. The Roman *apricock*. 5. The Turkey *apricock*. 6. The tranſparent *apricock*. 7. The Breda *apricock*. 8. The Bruxelles *apricock*. They are generally propagated by budding them on plum ſtocks, and will readily take upon almoſt any ſort of plum, provided the ſtock be free and thriving. *Millar.*

APRIL. *n. ſ.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt.

April is repreſented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroſes and violets, in the other the ſign Taurus. *Peacham.*

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the ſky changes when they are wives. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

A'PRON. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but ſuppoſed by ſome to be contracted from *afore one.*] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: haſt thou more?———
———Hold up, you ſluts,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

The nobility think ſcorn to go in leather *aprons*. *Shakeſp.*

How might we ſee Falſtaff, and not ourſelves be ſeen?— Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

In both theſe figures the veſt is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you muſt ſuppoſe filled with fruits, as well as the cornucopiæ. *Addiſon on Medals.*

APRON. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON *of a gooſe.* The fat ſkin which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *apron* and *man.*] A man that wears an apron; a workman; an artificer.

You have made good work,
You and your *apron-men*, that ſtood ſo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

APRONED. *adj.* [from *apron.*] Wearing an apron.

The cobler *apron'd*, and the parſon gown'd. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. *n. ſ.* *apſides*, plural. [ἀψὶς.]

Is applied, in aſtronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greateſt, and the leaſt diſtance from the ſun or earth. The higher *apſis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apſides* of theſe orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of thoſe bodies will be reciprocally as the ſquares of the diſtances. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This ſo eminent induſtry in making proſelytes, more of that ſex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *apter* to ſerve as inſtruments in the cauſe. *Apter* they are through the eagerneſs of their affection; *apter* through a natural inclination unto piety; *apter* through ſundry opportunities, *&c.* Finally, *apter* through a ſingular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them ſtand affected as concerning the ſame cauſe. *Hooker, Preface.*

2. Having a tendency to.

Things natural, as long as they keep thoſe forms which give them their being, cannot poſſibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwiſe than they do. *Hooker.*

3. Inclined to; led to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, ſhe is *apter* to do, than confeſs ſhe does. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men are *apt* to think well of themſelves, and of their nation, of their courage and ſtrength. *Temple.*

One, who has not theſe lights, is a ſtranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Spectator.*

Even thoſe who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong conſequences, by reaſoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*

What we have always ſeen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way. *Bentley.*

4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my uſe of anger
To better vantage. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

5. Qualified for.

All that were ſtroug and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *2 Kings*, xxiv. 16.

To **APT.** *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To ſuit; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the ſeveral graces
Of hiſtory, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where ſplendour, and where height,
Where ſweetneſs is required, and where weight. *B. Johnſ.*

2. To fit; to qualify.

The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impreſſions. *Denham's Sophy.*

To **A'PTATE.** *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to ſtrengthen the planet in poſition of houſe and dignities to the greateſt advantage, in order to bring about the deſired end. *Bailey.*

A'PTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Fitneſs.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitneſs for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nouriſhing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, beſides the fruſtration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miſcarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Diſpoſition.

He that is about children, ſhould ſtudy their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they eaſily take, and what becomes them; what their native ſtock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *adv.* [from *apt.*]

1. Properly; with juſt connection, or correſpondence; fitly.

That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

But what the maſs nutritious does divide?
What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
In youth encreaſe them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*

2. Juſtly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that thoſe nations, who were not poſſeſt of the goſpels, had the ſame accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangeliſts. *Addiſ. on Chriſt. Relig.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his buſineſs very *aptly*.

A'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apt.*]

1. Fitneſs; ſuitableneſs.

The nature of every law muſt be judged of by the *aptneſs* of things therein preſcribed, unto the ſame end. *Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptneſſes* in things; with reſpect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Miſcellany.*

2. Diſpoſition to any thing.

The nobles receive ſo to heart the baniſhment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptneſs* to take all power from the people. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Quickneſs of apprehenſion; readineſs to learn.

What ſhould be the *aptneſs* of birds, in compariſon of beaſts, to imitate ſpeech, may be enquired. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency.

Some ſeeds of goodneſs give him a reliſh of ſuch reflections, as have an *aptneſs* to improve the mind. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

A'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [of α and πτῶσις.] A noun which is not declined with caſes.

AQUA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A word ſignifying *water*, very much uſed in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corroſive liquor made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a ſtrong heat: the liquor, which riſes in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the ſpirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*; which ſerves as a menſtruum for diſſolving of ſilver, and all other metals, except gold. But if ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then diſſolve no metal but gold. *Aqua fortis* is commonly held to have been invented about the year 1300; though others will have it to have been known in the time of Moſes. It is ſerviceable to refiners, in ſeparating ſilver from gold and copper; to the workers in moſaick, for ſtaining and colouring their woods; to dyers, in their colours, particularly ſcarlet; and to other artiſts, for colouring bone and ivory. With *aqua fortis* bookbinders marble the covers of books, and diamond cutters ſeparate diamonds from metalline powders. It is alſo uſed in etching copper or braſs plates. *Chambers.*

The diſſolving of ſilver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in aqua regia, and not *vice verſa*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA, *of the Italian lapidaries*, is of a ſea or bluiſh green. This ſtone ſeems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward's Meth. of Foſſils.*

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and ſpirit of wine, digeſted twenty-four hours, then diſtilled. It is a good and agreeable cordial.

AQUA REGIA, or ***AQUA REGALIS.*** [Latin.] An acid corroſive ſpirit or water, ſo called becauſe it ſerves as a menſtruum to diſſolve gold, commonly eſteemed the king of metals. Its baſis, or eſſential ingredient, is common ſea ſalt, the only ſalt in nature which will operate on gold. It is commonly prepared by mixing common ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack, or the ſpirit of them, with ſpirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedneſs or ſolubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA-VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly underſtood of what is otherwiſe called brandy, or ſpirit of wine, either ſimple or prepared with aromaticks. But ſome appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua-vitæ*, to that drawn after the ſame manner from malt. *Chamb.*

I will rather truſt a Fleming with my butter, parſon Hugh the Welchman with my cheeſe, an Iriſhman with my *aqua vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

AQUA'TICK. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water.

The vaſt variety of worms found in animals, as well terreſtrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on Creation.*

Brutes may be conſidered as either aerial, terreſtrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are thoſe whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

Flags, and ſuch like *aquaticks*, are beſt deſtroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A'QUATILE. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

A'QUEDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preſerve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above it, ſupported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth ſhews itſelf chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls and bridges of the city. *Addiſ. Rem. on Italy.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore on Creation.*

A'QUEOUS. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requiſite to its fuſion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moiſture. *Ray on Creation.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*aquoſitas*, Lat.] Wateriſhneſs.

A'QUILINE. *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked.

His noſe was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and freſh and fair his hue. *Dryd. Fab.*

Gryps ſignifies ſome kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus* for an hooked or *aquiline* noſe. *Vulg. Err.*

AQUO'SE. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

AQUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *aquoſe.*] Watérineſs. *Dict.*

A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R.* 20. *Anno regni Georgii regis vigeſimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

A'RABLE. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that aſks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious taſks. *Dryd. Virg.*

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ARACHNOIDES. *n. ſ.* [from ἀράχνη, a ſpider, and εἶδος, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineneſs of the *arachnoides*, the acute ſenſe of the retina, *&c.* *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. It has alſo a fine thin tranſparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole ſubſtance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARA'IGNEE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A term in fortification, which ſometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

ARA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye conſtringeth and dilateth it, and ſo varieth its focus. *Derh. Phyſico-Theol.*

ARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing.

A'RATORY. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'RBALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta*, an engine to throw ſtones.] A croſs-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubaliſta, or *arbaliſt*, was firſt ſhewed to the French by our king Richard the firſt, who was ſhortly after ſlain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

A'RBITER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit.

He would put himſelf into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. One who has the power of deciſion or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 909.

His majeſty, in this great conjuncture, ſeems to be generally allowed for the ſole *arbiter* of the affairs of Chriſtendom. *Temple.*

A'RBITRABLE. *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parſonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a ſet part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings beſtowed upon God by the people, either in ſuch *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or cuſtoms of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

ARBI'TRAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice.

Stand faſt! to ſtand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it ſtands,
Perfect within, no outward aid require;
And all temptation to tranſgreſs repel. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A'RBITRARILY. *adv.* [from *arbitrary.*] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled; and came to the deſerved end of all tyrants. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Pref.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

Theſe are ſtanding and irrepealable truths, ſuch as have no precarious exiſtence, or *arbitrarious* dependance upon any will or underſtanding whatſoever. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarious.*] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleaſure.

Where words are impoſed *arbitrariouſly*, diſtorted from their common uſe, the mind muſt be led into miſpriſion. *Glanville.*

A'RBITRARY. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Deſpotick; abſolute; bound by no law; following the will without reſtraint. It is applied both to perſons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen reſigns her life
For the chaſte glory of a virtuous wife,
If lying bards may falſe amours rehearſe,
And blaſt her name with *arbitrary* verſe. *Walſh.*

Their regal tyrants ſhall with bluſhes hide
Their little luſts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to ſee their vaſſals ty'd. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what inſecurity we aſcribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and ſuch as vary at pleaſure. *Vulgar Errours.*

To **A'RBITRATE.** *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very eaſy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms muſt
With fearful bloody iſſue *arbitrate*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poiſe of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope, rather than fear. *Milton's Comus.*

To **A'RBITRATE.** *v. n.* To give judgment.

It did *arbitrate* upon the ſeveral reports of ſenſe, not like a drowſy judge, only hearing, but alſo directing their verdict. *South.*

A'RBITRARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrary.*] Deſpoticalneſs; tyranny.

He that by harſhneſs of nature, and *arbitrarineſs* of commands, uſes his children like ſervants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

ARBITRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

ARBITRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrate.*]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent. *Cowel.*

Be a good ſoldier, or upright truſtee,
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A governour; a preſident.

Though heav'n be ſhut,
And heav'n's high *arbitrator* ſit ſecure
In his own ſtrength, this place may be expos'd. *Milton.*

3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice without limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates maſters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

But now the *arbitrator* of deſpairs,
Juſt death, kind umpire of man's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence. *Shakeſp.*

The end crowns all;
And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

ARBI'TREMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

1. Deciſion; determination.

I know the knight is incenſed againſt you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumſtance more. *Shak.*

Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the ſword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromiſe.

Lukewarm perſons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon.*

A'RBORARY. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a tree. *Dict.*

A'RBORET. *n. ſ.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub.

No *arboret* with painted bloſſoms dreſt,
And ſmelling ſweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her ſweet ſmells throw all around. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 6.

Now hid, now ſeen,
Among thick woven *arborets*, and flow'rs,
Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

ARBO'REOUS. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees.

2. A term in botany, to diſtinguiſh ſuch funguſes or moſſes as grow upon trees, from thoſe that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They ſpeak properly, who make it an *arboreous* excreſcence, or rather a ſuperplant bred of a viſcous and ſuperfluous lopp, which the tree itſelf cannot aſſimilate. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A'RBORIST. *n. ſ.* [*arboriſte*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arboriſts* obſerve to be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold ſeaſons being paſt, he ſhoots them all out in a night. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

A'RBOROUS. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under ſhady *arborous* roof
Soon as they forth were come to open ſight
Of day-ſpring, and the ſun. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v.

A'RBOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.

Nay you ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a laſt year's pippin of my own graffing. *Shakeſp.*

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where moſt needs, whether to wind
The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct
The claſping ivy where to climb. *Milton's Par. Loſt. b.* ix.

For noon-day's heat are cloſer *arbours* made,
And for freſh ev'ning air the op'ner glade. *Dryden.*

ARBOUR VINE. A ſpecies of bind weed; which ſee.

A'RBUSCLE. *n. ſ.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] Any little ſhrub. *Dict.*

A'RBUTE. *n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

Arbute, or ſtrawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raiſed from the ſeeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unleſs the weather be very ſevere, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

Rough *arbute* ſlips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree ſtock. *May's Virgil's Georg.*

ARC. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A ſegment; a part of a circle; not more than a ſemicircle.

Their ſegments, or *arcs*, for the moſt part, exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. An arch.

Load ſome vain church with old theatrick ſtate,
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate;
Reverſe your ornaments, and hang them all
On ſome patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

ARCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,
Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

ARCA'NUM. *n. ſ. in the plural* arcana. A Latin word, ſignifying a ſecret.

ARCH. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is leſs than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* ſo hurried the blown tide,
As the recomforted through the gates. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my ſpace. *Shakeſp.*

The royal ſquadron marches,
Erect triumphal *arches*
For Albion and Albanius. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The ſky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. [from ἄρχος.] A chief: obſolete.

The noble duke, my maſter,
My worthy *arch* and patron comes to night. *Shakeſp.*

To **ARCH.** *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the ſand. *Pope.*

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are *arch'd* ſo high, that giants may jet through. *Shak.*

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with ſuch a curious pile of ſtones, that conſidering the rapid courſe of the deep ſtream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Howel.*

ARCH. *adj.* [from ἄρχος, chief.]

1. Chief; of the firſt claſs.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The moſt *arch* deed of piteous maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shak. Rich.* III.

There is ſprung up
An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

2. Waggiſh; mirthful; triflingly miſchievous. This ſignification it ſeems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy moſt remarkable for his pranks; as the *arch* rogue, *&c.*

Eugenio ſet out from the ſame univerſity, and about the ſame time with Coruſades; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at ſchool. *Swift's Fates of Clergy.*

ARCH, in compoſition, ſignifies chief, or of the firſt claſs, [from ἄρχος, or ἄρχι.] as, *archangel*, *archbiſhop*. It is pronounced variouſly with regard to the *ch*, which before a conſonant ſound as in *cheeſe*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels.

His form had yet not loſt
All her original brightneſs, nor appear'd
Leſs than *archangel* ruin'd, and the exceſs
Of glory obſcur'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

'Tis ſure th' *archangel*'s trump I hear,
Nature's great paſſing-bell, the only call
Of gods that will be heard by all. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [*lamium*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called alſo *Dead nettle*.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is hollow like a ſpoon; but the under one divided into two ſegments, in the form of a heart, and both end in chaps brimmed and edged; out of the flower cup, which is fiſtulous and cut into ſegments, riſes the pointal, fixed, like a nail, to the hinder part of the flower, with four embryoes which become triangular ſeeds incloſed in a huſk formed of the flower cup. The ſpecies are fourteen, and ſeven of them grow wild on dry banks, or under hedges, two ſorts of which are uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

ARCHANGE'LICK. *adj.* [from *archangel.*] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

ARCHBE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon.*] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal.

You ſhall win the top of the Corniſh *archbeacon* Hainborough, which may for proſpect compare with Rama in Paleſtina. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ARCHBI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *biſhop.*] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd lord *archbiſhop* of Canterbury. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

The *archbiſhop* was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *archbiſhop.*] The ſtate or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not beſtowing on him, at his aſking,
The *archbiſhoprick* of Toledo this is purpos'd. *Shakeſp.*

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbiſhoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter.*] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office in ſuch matters as do belong to the epiſcopal function. The law ſtiles him the biſhop's vicar, or vicegerent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Leſt negligence might foiſt in abuſes, an *archdeacon* was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth ſubjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archdeaconry*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *archdeacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *n. ſ.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to ſome ſovereign princes, as of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

Philip *archduke* of Auſtria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ARCHDU'CHESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs.*] A title given to the ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuſcany.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher.*] Chief philoſopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philoſopher* was of, that the chiefeſt perſon in every houſhold was always as it were a king. *Hooker, b.* i.

ARCH-PRE'LATE. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prelate.*] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Baſil's authority and quality, an *arch-prelate* in the houſe of God, ſhould have his name far and wide called in queſtion. *Hooker, b.* v. §42.

ARCH-PRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *preſbyter.*] Chief preſbyter.

As ſimple deacons are in ſubjection to preſbyters, according to the canon law; ſo are alſo preſbyters and *arch-preſbyters* in ſubjection to theſe archdeacons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCH-PRI'EST. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prieſt.*] Chief prieſt.

The word decanus was extended to an eccleſiaſtical dignity, which included the *arch-prieſts.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, a diſcourſe.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *adj.* [from *archaiology.*] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phraſe, or mode of expreſſion.

I ſhall never uſe *archaiſms,* like Milton. *Watts.*

A'RCHED. *participial adj.* [from *To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch.

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haſt the right *arched* bent of the brow. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [*archer,* Fr. from *arcus,* Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Fight, gentlemen of England; fight, bold yeomen!
Draw, *archers,* draw your arrows to the head:
Spur your proud horſes hard. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

This Cupid is no longer an *archer,* his glory ſhall be ours, for we are the only love-gods. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Thou frequent bring'ſt the ſmitten deer;
For ſeldom, *archers* ſay, thy arrows err. *Prior.*

A'RCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *archer.*]

1. The uſe of the bow.

Among the Engliſh artillery, *archery* challengeth the preeminence, as peculiar to our nation. *Camden's Remains.*

2. The act of ſhooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's *archery,*
Sink in apple of his eye! *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

3. The art of an archer.

Bleſt ſeraphims ſhall leave their quire,
And turn love's ſoldiers upon thee,
To exerciſe their *archery.* *Craſhaw's Steps to Temple.*

A'RCHES-COURT. *n. ſ.* [from *arches* and *court.*] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone-pillars, built arch-wiſe. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court:* dean of the arches, becauſe with this office is commonly joined a peculiar juriſdiction of thirteen pariſhes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the biſhop of London, and belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; of which the pariſh of Bow is one. Some others ſay, that he was firſt called dean of the arches, becauſe the official to the archbiſhop, the dean of the arches, was his ſubſtitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The juriſdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: ſo that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cauſe, ſends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. *Cowel.*

A'RCHETYPE. *n. ſ.* [*archetypum,* Lat.] The original of which any reſemblance is made.

Our ſouls, though they might have perceived images themſelves by ſimple ſenſe; yet it ſeems inconceivable, how they ſhould apprehend their *archetypes.* *Glanville's Scepſis Scient.*

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas; ſo our ſenſations of hunger, cold, are alſo inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of theſe things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas. *Watts's Logick.*

ARCHE'TYPAL. *adj.* [*archetypus,* Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's opticks I have ſeen
Him who is fairer than the ſons of men:
The ſource of good, the light *archetypal.* *Norris's Miſcell.*

ARCHE'US. *n. ſ.* [probably from ἀρχὸς.] A word by which Paracelſus ſeems to have meant a power that preſides over the animal œconomy, diſtinct from the rational ſoul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus,* Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be cenſured in an *archidiaconal* viſitation.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *adj.* [from *archiepiſcopus,* Lat. an archbiſhop.] Belonging to an archbiſhop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiſcopal* ſee; the ſuffragans are ſubject to *archiepiſcopal* juriſdiction.

A'RCHITECT. *n. ſ.* [*architectus,* Lat.]

1. A profeſſor of the art of building.

The *architect's* glory conſiſts in the deſignment and idea of the work; his ambition ſhould be to make the form triumph over the matter. *Wotton.*

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The haſty multitude
Admiring enter'd, and the work ſome praiſe,
And ſome the *architect:* his hand was known
In heav'n, by many a tow'red ſtructure high,
Where ſcepter'd angels held their reſidence,
And ſat as princes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of theſe woes.
Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *architect.*] That performs the work of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the laſt mentioned, be furniſhed with *architective* materials? *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *adj.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and τεκτων, an artificer.] That which has the power or ſkill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To ſay that ſome more fine part of either, or all the hypoſtatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate ſtructure, is to give occaſion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* ſpirit, and what agent made ſo ſkilful and happy a mixture. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

ARCHITE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*architectura,* Lat.]

1. The art or ſcience of building.

Architecture is divided into *civil architecture,* called by way of eminence *architecture; military architecture,* or fortification; and *naval architecture,* which, beſides building of ſhips and veſſels, includes alſo ports, moles, docks, &c. Some think the Tyrians were the firſt improvers of *architecture;* but others contend, that the rules of this art were delivered by God himſelf to Solomon, from whom the Tyrians had their inſtruction, which they afterwards communicated to the Egyptians; theſe to the Grecians, and theſe again to the Romans. Under Auguſtus, *architecture* arrived to its greateſt glory; but it afterwards dwindled by degrees, and at laſt fell with the weſtern empire, in the fifth century, when the Viſigoths deſtroyed all the moſt beautiful monuments of antiquity; and a new manner of building took its riſe, called the Gothick, coarſe, artleſs, and maſſive. Of the ſame kind was the Arabeſk, Mooriſk or Mooriſh *architecture,* brought from the South by the Moors and Saracens. The architects of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who had ſome knowledge of ſculpture, ſeemed to make perfection conſiſt altogether in the delicacy and multitude of ornaments, which they frequently beſtowed on their buildings without any conduct or taſte. In the two laſt centuries, the architects of Italy and France were wholly bent upon retrieving the primitive ſimplicity and beauty of ancient *architecture,* in which they did not fail of ſucceſs. This art is divided into five orders; the Tuſcan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite; which took their riſe from the different proportions that the different kinds of buildings rendered neceſſary, according to the bulk, ſtrength, delicacy, richneſs, or ſimplicity required. *Chambers.*

Our fathers next in *architecture* ſkill'd,
Cities for uſe, and forts for ſafety build:
Then palaces and lofty domes aroſe,
Theſe for devotion, and for pleaſure thoſe. *Blackm. Creat.*

2. The effect or performance of the ſcience of building.

The formation of the firſt earth being a piece of divine *architecture,* aſcribed to a particular providence. *Burnet's Theory.*

A'RCHITRAVE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχὴ, chief, and *trabs,* Lat. a beam; becauſe it is ſuppoſed to repreſent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is ſometimes called the reaſon piece, or maſter beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloiſters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. *Builders Dict.*

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightneſs whereof the *architrave* could not ſuffer, nor the column itſelf, being ſo ſubſtantial. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Weſtward a pompous frontiſpiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And ſculpture riſing on the roughen'd gold. *Pope.*

A'RCHIVES. *n. ſ. without a ſingular.* [*archiva,* Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps ſometimes uſed for the writings themſelves.

Though we think our words vaniſh with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives,* as witneſſes either for or againſt us. *Government of the Tongue,* § 1.

I ſhall now only look a little into the Moſaick *archives,* to obſerve what they furniſh us with upon this ſubject. *Woodw.*

A'RCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wiſe.*] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, ſo called *ab arcuata eccleſia,* or from Bow church in London, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by reaſon of the ſteeple or clochier thereof, raiſed at the top with ſtone pillars in faſhion of a bow bent *archwiſe.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCI'TENENT. *adj.* [*arcitenens,* Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

ARCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arcto,* to ſtreighten.] Streightening; confinement to a narrower compaſs.

A'RCTICK. *n. ſ.* [from ἄρκτος, the northern conſtellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See **ARTICK.**

Ever during ſnows, perpetual ſhades
Of darkneſs, would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctick* tract ſpontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

A'RCTICK *Circle.* See **CIRCLE.**

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus,* Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cauſe of the confuſion in ſounds, and the inconfuſion of ſpecies viſible, is, for that the ſight worketh in right lines; but ſounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, muſt needs encounter and diſturb the one the other. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate.* *Ray on Creation.*

A'RCUATILE. *adj.* [from *arcuate.*] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arcuate.*]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, or that bear no ſeed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is ſo called from bending down to the ground the branches which ſpring from the offsets or ſtools after they are planted. *Chambers.*

A'RCUATURE. *n. ſ.* [*arcuatura,* low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

ARCUBA'LISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus,* a bow, and *baliſta,* an engine.] A croſsbow man.

King John was eſpied by a very good *arcubaliſter,* who ſaid, that he would ſoon diſpatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we ſhould procure the death of the holy one of God. *Camden's Remains.*

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural diſpoſition; as, *Goddard* is a divine temper; *Reinard,* a ſincere temper; *Giffard,* a bountiful and liberal diſpoſition; *Bernard,* filial affection, &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

A'RDENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ardent.*] Ardour; eagerneſs; warmth of affection.

Accepted they ſhall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency,* and perſeverance, ſo far as concerns the end immediate to them. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

The ineffable happineſs of our dear Redeemer muſt needs bring an increaſe to ours, commenſurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *adj.* [*ardens,* Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymiſts obſerve, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. diſtilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning ſpirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* ſpirits without oils; which ſhews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into ſpirit. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement.

A knight of ſwarthy face,
High on a cole-black ſteed purſued the chace;
With flaſhing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled. *Dryden.*

3. Paſſionate; affectionate: uſed generally of deſire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may riſe,
To damp the ſinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confeſt,
And ſcorn the *ardent* vows that I have bleſt. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardent.*] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be moſt *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

A'RDOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ardor,* Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.
2. Heat of affection, as love, deſire, courage.

Joy, like a ray of the ſun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickneſs, when it rebounds upon a man from the breaſt of his friend. *South.*

The ſoldiers ſhout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their *ardour,* inly pleas'd to ſee
His hoſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
And the vain *ardours* of our love reſtrain'd. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. The perſon ardent or bright. This is only uſed by Milton.

Nor delay'd the winged ſaint,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thouſand celeſtial *ardours,* where he ſtood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-ſpringing light,
Flew thro' the midſt of heav'n. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

ARDU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS. *adj.* [*arduus,* Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnaſſus' top her ſons ſhe ſhow'd,
And pointed out thoſe *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the ſchool of arts and policy, and ſo to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God deſigned him to. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The third perſon plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be;* as, young men *are* raſh, old *are* cautious.

ARE, or *Alamire.* The loweſt note but one in Guido's ſcale of muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Are to plead Hortenſio's paſſion;
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'REA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the baſe. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Any open ſurface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or ſtage of an amphitheatre. An incloſed place, as liſts, or a bowling-green, or graſs-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth ſomewhat more than half the longitude. *Wotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reaſon of the high mountains that encompaſs it, looks like the *area* of ſome vaſt amphitheatre. *Addiſon on Italy.*

In *areas* vary'd with Moſaic art,
Some whirl the diſk, and ſome the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

To **ARE'AD,** or **ARE'ED.** *v. a.* [aꞃeꝺan, Sax. to counſel.] To adviſe; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whoſe praiſes having ſlept in ſilence long,
Me, all too meane, the ſacred muſe *areeds*
To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

But mark what I *aread* thee now: avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'ſt! If from this hour
Within theſe hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. *Par. Loſt.*

AREFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*arefacio,* Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arefaction,* and moſt of the effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **A'REFY.** *v. a.* [*arefacio,* Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhale moiſture.

Heat drieth bodies that do eaſily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and ſo doth time or age *arefy,* as in the ſame bodies, &c. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 294.

ARENA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arena,* Lat. ſand.] Sandy; having the qualities of ſand.

A piece of the ſtone of the ſame mines, of a yellowiſh brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable ſubſtance, and with ſome white ſpar mixed with it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ARENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arena,* Lat. ſand.] Is uſed by ſome phyſicians for a ſort of dry bath, when the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand. *Dict.*

ARENO'SE. *adj.* [from *arena,* Lat.] Sandy; full of ſand. *Dict.*

ARE'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *arenula,* Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly. *Dict.*

AREO'TICK. *adj.* [ἀραιοτικα.] Such medicines as open the pores of the ſkin, ſo that the morbifick matter may be carried off by ſweat, or inſenſible perſpiration. *Dict.*

ARETO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρετὴ, virtue, and λέγω, to diſcourſe.] That part of moral philoſophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Dict.*

A'RGAL. *n. ſ.* Hard lees ſticking to the ſides of wine veſſels, more commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

A'RGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum,* Lat. ſilver.]

1. The white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, ſuppoſed to be the repreſentation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings
As ſwift as fiery light'ning kindled new,
His *argent* eagle with her ſilver wings
In field of azure, fair Erminia knew. *Fairfax, b.* iii.

In an *argent* field, the god of war
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. Silver; bright like ſilver.

Thoſe *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Tranſlated ſaints, or middle ſpirits hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*

Or aſk of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's ſatellites are leſs than Jove. *Eſſay on Man.*

ARGENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *argentum,* Lat. ſilver.] An overlaying with ſilver. *Dict.*

A'RGENTINE. *adj.* [*argentin,* Fr.] Sounding like ſilver. *Dict.*

A'RGIL. *n. ſ.* [*argilla,* Lat.] Potters clay; a fat ſoft kind of earth of which veſſels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; conſiſting of argil, or potter's clay.

ARGI'LLOUS. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Conſiſting of clay; clayiſh; containing clay.

Albuquerque derives this redneſs from the ſand and *argillous* earth at the bottom. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

A'RGOSY. *n. ſ.* [derived by Pope from *Argo,* the name of Jaſon's ſhip.] A large veſſel for merchandiſe; a carrack.

Your mind is toſſing on the ocean;
There where your *argoſies* with portly ſail,
Like ſigniors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the ſea
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

To **A'RGUE.** *v. n.* [*arguo,* Lat.]

1. To reaſon; to offer reaſons.

I know your majeſty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of leſs place might aſk by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Publick *arguing* oft ſerves not only to exaſperate the minds, but to whet the wits of hereticks. *Decay of Piety.*

An idea of motion, not paſſing on, would perplex any one, who ſhould *argue* from ſuch an idea. *Locke.*

2. To perſuade by argument.

It is a ſort of poetical logick which I would make uſe of, to *argue* you into a protection of this play. *Congreve.*

3. To diſpute; with the particles *with* or *againſt* before the opponent, and *againſt* before the thing oppoſed.

Why do chriſtians, of ſeveral perſuaſions, ſo fiercely *argue againſt* the ſalvability of each other. *Decay of Piety.*

He that by often *arguing againſt* his own ſenſe, impoſes falſehoods on others, is not far from believing himſelf. *Locke.*

I do not ſee how they can *argue with* any one, without ſetting down ſtrict boundaries. *Locke.*

To **A'rgue.** *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the ſun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, ſince ſhe fell
So low as woman, ſhould be near her end. *Donne.*

2. To debate any queſtion; as, to *argue* a cauſe.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* ſo many ſins
Among them: how can God with ſuch reſide? *Milton.*

It *argues* diſtemper of the mind as well as of the body, when a man is continually toſſing from one ſide to the other. *South.*

This *argues* a virtue and diſpoſition in thoſe ſides of the rays, which anſwers to that virtue and diſpoſition of the cryſtal. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To charge with, as a crime; with *of*.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expreſſions of mine, which can be truly *argued of* obſcenity, profaneneſs, or immorality, and retract them. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The accidents are not the ſame, which would have *argued* him *of* a ſervile copying, and total barrenneſs of invention; yet the ſeas were the ſame. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

A'rguer. *n. ſ.* [from *argue.*] A reaſoner; a diſputer; a controvertiſt.

Men are aſhamed to be proſelytes to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they muſt part with their reputation as well as their ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

A'rgument. *n. ſ.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reaſon alleged for or againſt any thing.

We ſometimes ſee, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at leaſt unpuniſhed; yet it ought not to be an *argument* againſt the art. *Dryden's Preface to Tyrannick Love.*

When any thing is proved by as good *arguments* as that thing is capable of, ſuppoſing it were; we ought not in reaſon to make any doubt of the exiſtence of that thing. *Tillotſ.*

And thus we have our author's two great and only *arguments* to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren. *Locke.*

2. The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing.

That ſhe who ev'n but now was your beſt object,
Your praiſe's *argument*, balm of your age,
Deareſt and beſt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To the height of this great *argument*
I may aſſert eternal providence,
And juſtify the ways of God to man. *Par. Loſt, b.* i.

Sad taſk! yet *argument*
Not leſs, but more heroick than the wrath
Of ſtern Achilles. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

A much longer diſcourſe my *argument* requires; your merciful diſpoſitions a much ſhorter. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. The contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the œconomy and diſpoſition of it, are the things which diſtinguiſh copies from originals. *Dryden's Æn. Preface.*

4. A controverſy.

This day, in *argument* upon a caſe,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me. *Shakeſp.*

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the ſpeaker and hearer, the *argument* is not about things, but names. *Locke.*

It was much like an *argument* that fell out laſt night, where each of us fell in praiſe of our country miſtreſſes. *Shakeſp.*

5. It has ſometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The beſt moral *argument to* patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very beſt *argument for* a future ſtate. *Atterbury.*

6. [In aſtronomy.] An arch by which we ſeek another unknown arch, proportional to the firſt. *Chambers.*

Argume'ntal. *adj.* [from *argument.* Belonging to argument; reaſoning.

Afflicted ſenſe thou kindly doſt ſet free,
Oppreſs'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reaſon finds a ſafe retreat in thee. *Pope.*

Argumenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *argument.*] Reaſoning; the act of reaſoning.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one propoſition from two or more propoſitions premiſed. Or it is the drawing a concluſion, which before was unknown, or doubtful, from ſome propoſitions more known and evident; ſo when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter. *Watts's Logick.*

I ſuppoſe it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to ſhew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of reſpect. *South.*

His thoughts muſt be maſculine, full of *argumentation*, and that ſufficiently warm. *Dryden.*

It is certain, that the whole courſe of his *argumentation* comes to nothing. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 31.

Argume'ntative. *adj.* [from *argument.*] Conſiſting of argument; containing argument.

This omiſſion, conſidering the bounds within which the *argumentative* part of my diſcourſe was confined, I could not avoid. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

Arguta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *arguo*, Lat.] A proving by argument; a diſputing for and againſt. *Dict.*

A'rgute. *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]

1. Subtile; witty; ſharp.
2. Shrill.

ARIA. *n. ſ.* [Ital. in muſick.] An air, ſong, or tune.

A'rid. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat.] Dry; parched up.

My complexion is become aduſt, and my body *arid*, by viſiting lands. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy ſpring,
Without him ſummer were an *arid* waſte. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

Ari'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *arid.*]

1. Dryneſs; ſiccity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or dryneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In the theological ſenſe, a kind of inſenſibility in devotion, contrary to melting.

Strike my ſoul with lively apprehenſions of thy excellencies, to bear up my ſpirit under the greateſt *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful proſpect of thy glories. *Norris.*

ARIES. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

At laſt from *Aries* rolls the bounteous ſun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **Ari'etate.** *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.
2. To ſtrike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

Arieta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *arietate.*]

1. The act of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The ſtrength of the percuſſion, wherein ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. The act of ſtriking, or conflicting in general.

Now thoſe heterogeneous atoms, by themſelves, hit ſo exactly into their proper reſidence, in the midſt of ſuch tumultuary motions, and *arietations* of other particles. *Glanville.*

ARIETTA. *n. ſ.* [Ital. in muſick.] A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

Ari'ght. *adv.* [from *a* and *right.*]

1. Rightly; without mental errour.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I eke of him, and think I thought *aright.* *Spenſ.*

Theſe were thy thoughts, and thou could'ſt judge *aright*,
Till intereſt made a jaundice in thy ſight. *Dryden's Fables.*

The motions of the tongue are ſo eaſy, and ſo ſubtile, that you can hardly conceive or diſtinguiſh them *aright.* *Holder.*

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that ſet not their heart *aright.* *Pſ.* lxxviii. 8.

3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned.

Guardian of groves, and goddeſs of the night,
Fair queen, he ſaid, direct my dart *aright.* *Dryd. Æn.*

Ariola'tion, or **Hariola'tion.** *n. ſ.* [*hariolus*, Lat. a ſoothſayer.] Soothſaying; vaticination.

The prieſts of elder time have deluded their apprehenſions with *ariolation*, ſoothſaying, and ſuch oblique idolatries. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

ARIO'SO. *n. ſ.* [Ital. in muſick.] The movement of a common air, ſong, or tune. *Dict.*

To **Ari'se.** *v. n.* pret. *aroſe*, particip. *ariſen.* [from *a* and *riſe.*]

1. To mount upward as the ſun.

He roſe, and, looking up, beheld the ſkies
With purple bluſhing, and the day *ariſe.* *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To get up, as from ſleep, or from reſt.

So Eſdras *aroſe* up, and ſaid unto them, Ye have tranſgreſſed the law. 1 *Eſd.* ix. 7.

How long wilt thou ſleep, O ſluggard; when wilt thou *ariſe* out of thy ſleep? *Prov.* vi. 9.

3. To come into view, as from obſcurity.

There ſhall *ariſe* falſe Chriſts and falſe prophets. *Matt.* xxiv.

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men ſhall live, together with my dead body ſhall they *ariſe*: awake and ſing, ye that dwell in duſt. *Iſa.* xxvi.

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were ſcattered abroad upon the perſecution that *aroſe* about St ephen, travelled as far as Phenice. *Acts*, xi. 19.

I know not what miſchief may *ariſe* hereafter from the example of ſuch an innovation. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new ſtation.

Another Mary then *aroſe*,
And did rig'rous laws impoſe. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hoſtility.

And when he *aroſe* againſt me, I caught him by his beard, and ſmote him. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

For the various ſenſes of this word, ſee Rise.

ARISTO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [ἄριστος, greateſt, and κρατέω, to govern.] That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles, without a king, and excluſively of the people.

The *ariſtocracy* of Venice hath admitted ſo many abuſes through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration ſeems to approach. *Swift.*

Aristocra'tical, or **Aristocra'tick.** *adj.* [from *ariſtocracy.*] Relating to ariſtocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham diſtinguiſhes, that the papacy, or eccleſiaſtical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for ſome time, into an *ariſtocratical* form of government. *Ayliffe.*

Aristocra'ticalness. *n. ſ.* [from *ariſtocratical.*] An ariſtocratical ſtate. *Dict.*

Ari'thmancy. *n. ſ.* [from ἀριθμὸς, number, and μαντεία, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Dict.*

Arithme'tical. *adj.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely ſmall, not only beyond all naked or aſſiſted ſenſe, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

The ſquares of the diameters of theſe rings, made by any priſmatick colour, were in *arithmetical* progreſſion, as in the fifth obſervation. *Newton's Opticks.*

Arithme'tically. *adv.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a xeſtes being a ſimple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that meaſure. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Arithmeti'cian. *n. ſ.* [from *arithmetick.*] A maſter of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to underſtand this author's works. His deſcription runs on like a multiplication table. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

ARI'THMETICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς, number, and μετρέω, to meaſure.] The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation.

We have very little intelligence about the origin and invention of *arithmetick*; but probably it muſt have taken its riſe from the introduction of commerce, and conſequently be of Tyrian invention. From Aſia it paſſed into Egypt, where it was greatly cultivated. From thence it was tranſmitted to the Greeks, who conveyed it to the Romans with additional improvements. But, from ſome treatiſes of the ancients remaining on this ſubject, it appears that their *arithmetick* was much inferiour to that of the moderns. *Chambers.*

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick.* *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The chriſtian religion, according to the Apoſtle's *arithmetick*, hath but theſe three parts of it; ſobriety, juſtice, religion. *Taylor.*

Ark. *n. ſ.* [*arca*, Lat. a cheſt.]

1. A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge.

Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood; rooms ſhalt thou make in the *ark*, and ſhalt pitch it within and without. *Gen.* vi. 14.

The one juſt man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous *ark*, as thou beheld'ſt,
To ſave himſelf and houſhold, from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. The repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of ſhittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and an half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each ſide, through which the ſtaves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were faſtened to the cover. It contained the two tables of ſtone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

Arm. *n. ſ.* [eaꞃm, eoꞃm, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder.

If I have lift up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate, then let mine *arm* fall from my ſhoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job*, xxxi. 21, 22.

Like helpleſs friends, who view from ſhore
The labouring ſhip, and hear the tempeſt roar,
So ſtood they with their *arms* acroſs. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees ſpred out their *arms* to ſhade her face,
But ſhe on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Hide me, ye foreſts, in your cloſeſt bowers,
Where the tall oak his ſpreading *arms* entwines,
And with the beech a mutual ſhade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the ſea.

Full in the centre of the ſacred wood,
An *arm* ariſeth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

We have yet ſeen but an *arm* of this ſea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this ſenſe is uſed the ſecular *arm*, &c.

Curſed be the man that truſteth in man, and maketh fleſh his *arm*, and whoſe heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer.* xvii.

O God, thy *arm* was here!
And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,
Aſcribe we all. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Arm's end. *n. ſ.* A phraſe taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the ſtronger, if he can keep him from cloſing.

Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wiſh for a better companion. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

For my ſake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the *arm's end.* *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

To **ARM.** *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained ſervants, born in his own houſe, three hundred and eighteen, and purſued them unto Dan. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

True conſcious honour is to feel no ſin;
He's *arm'd* without, that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add ſtrength.

Their wounded ſteeds
Yerk out their *armed* heels at their dead maſters. *Shakeſp.*

3. To furniſh; to fit up; as, to *arm* a loadſtone, is to caſe it with iron.

You muſt *arm* your hook with the line in the inſide of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having waſted the callus, I left off thoſe tents, and dreſſed it with others *armed* with digeſtives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **ARM.** *v. n.*

1. To take arms.

Think we king Harry ſtrong;
And, princes, look you ſtrongly *arm* to meet him. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To provide againſt.

His ſervant, throughly *arm'd* againſt ſuch coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was ſure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenſer's Hubb. Tale.*

ARMA'DA. *n. ſ.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneouſly ſpelt *armado.*

In all the mid-earth ſeas was left no road
Wherein the Pagan his bold head untwines,
Spred was the huge *armado* wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines. *Fairfax, b.* i. *ſtanza* 79.

So by a roaring tempeſt on the flood,
A whole *armado* of collected ſail
Is ſcatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowſhip. *Shak. K. John.*

At length reſolv'd t' aſſert the wat'ry ball,
He in himſelf did whole *armados* bring:
Him aged ſeamen might their maſter call,
And chooſe for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADI'LLO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A four-footed animal of Braſil, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard ſcales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoiſe. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His ſcales are of a bony or cartilaginous ſubſtance; but they are eaſily pierced. This animal hides himſelf a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, ſugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himſelf up in a ball, which the ſtrongeſt hand cannot open; and he muſt be brought near the fire before he will ſhew his noſe. His fleſh is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a ſucking pig. *Trevoux.*

A'rmament. *n. ſ.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally uſed of a naval force.

Armame'ntary. *n. ſ.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arſenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

A'rman. *n. ſ.* A confection for reſtoring loſt appetite in horſes. *Dict.*

A'rmature. *n. ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour; ſomething to defend the body from hurt.

Others ſhould be armed with hard ſhells; others with prickles; the reſt that have no ſuch *armature*, ſhould be endued with great ſwiftneſs and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'rmed. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is uſed in reſpect of beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks, are of a different colour from the reſt; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

Armed *Chair.* *n. ſ.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair, or a chair with reſts for the arms.

Arme'nian *Bole.* *n. ſ.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddiſh colour, of conſiderable uſe as an abſorbent, aſtringent, and vulnerary; which takes its name from the country of Armenia, whence it is chiefly brought.

Arme'nian *Stone.* *n. ſ.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near reſemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it ſeems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being ſofter, and ſpeckled with green inſtead of gold. Boerhaave ranks it among ſemimetals; and ſuppoſes it compoſed of a metal and earth. Woodward ſays, it owes its colour to an admixture of copper. Its chief uſe is in moſaick work, though it has ſome place alſo in phyſick. *Chambers.*

Arme'ntal. } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *armentinus*, Lat.] Be-
A'rmentine. } longing to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

Armento'se. *adj.* [*armentoſus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *Dict.*

A'rmgaunt. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And ſoberly did mount an *armgaunt* ſteed. *Shakeſp.*

Arm-hole. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder.

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on the ſides. The cauſe is the thinneſs of the ſkin in thoſe parts, joined with the rareneſs of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 766.

Armi'gerous. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armour-bearer.] Bearing arms.

A'rmillary. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Reſembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane ſphere are ſuppoſed to be deſcribed on the convex ſurface of a ſphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the ſphere's ſurface to be cut away, except thoſe parts on which ſuch circles are deſcribed; then that ſphere is called an *armillary* ſphere, becauſe it appears in the form of ſeveral circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due poſition. *Harris's Deſcription of the Globes.*

A'rmillated. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Wearing bracelets. *Dict.*

A'rmings. *n. ſ.* [in a ſhip.] The ſame with waſteclothes, being red clothes, hung about the outſide of the ſhip's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are alſo hung round the tops, called *top armings.* *Chambers.*

Armi'potence. *n. ſ.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

Armi'potent. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

This is your devoted friend, Sir, the manifold linguiſt, and the *armipotent* ſoldier. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

For if our God the Lord *armipotent*,
Thoſe armed angels in our aid down ſend,
That were at Dathan to his prophet ſent,
Thou wilt come down with them, and well defend
Our hoſt. *Fairfax, b.* iii. *ſtan.* 70.

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple ſtood of Mars *armipotent.* *Dryden's Fables.*

Armi'sonous. *adj.* [*armiſonus*, Lat.] Ruſtling with armour.

A'RMISTICE. *n. ſ.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce; a ceſſation of arms for a ſhort time.

A'RMLET. *n. ſ.* [from *arm.*]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the ſea.

2. A piece of armour for the arm.

3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when ſhe takes thy hand, and doth ſeem kind,
Doth ſearch what rings and *armlets* ſhe can find. *Donne.*

ARMONI'ACK. *n. ſ.* [erroneouſly ſo written for *ammoniac.*] A ſort of volatile ſalt. See AMMONIAC.

A'RMORER. *n. ſ.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought
Reigns ſolely in the breaſt of every man. *Shak. Hen.* V.

The *armorers* make their ſteel more tough and pliant, by aſperſion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remains.*

The whole diviſion that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in ſteel for gains
Were there: The butcher, *armorer*, and ſmith,
Who forges ſharpen'd fauchions, or the ſcythe. *Dryden.*

When *arm'rers* temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the ſhining ſword,
The red-hot metal hiſſes in the lake. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* ix.

2. He that dreſſes another in armour.

The *armorers* accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armorer* put on his backpiece before, and his breaſtplate behind. *Camden.*

ARMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family, as enſigns *armorial.*

A'RMORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *armour.*] A perſon ſkilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A'RMORY. *n. ſ.* [from *armour.*]

1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe.

The ſword
Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd ſo, that neither keen,
Nor ſolid, might reſiſt that edge. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

With plain heroick magnitude of mind,
And celeſtial vigour arm'd,
Their *armories* and magazines contemns. *Samſon Agoniſt.*

Let a man conſider theſe virtues, with the contrary ſins, and then, as out of a full *armory*, or magazine, let him furniſh his conſcience with texts of ſcripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celeſtial *armory*, ſhields, helms, and ſpears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

3. Enſigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairy Queen.*

A'RMOUR. *n. ſ.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defenſive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour. Shak.*

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only *armour* that Chriſt allows them, is prudence and innocence. *South.*

A'RMOUR BEARER. *n. ſ.* [from *armour* and *bear.*] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armour bearer* firſt, and next he kills
His charioteer. *Dryden's Æn.*

A'RMPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *pit.*] The hollow place under the ſhoulder.

The handles to theſe gouges are made ſo long, that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Moxon.*

Others hold their plate under the left *arm-pit*, the beſt ſituation for keeping it warm. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

ARMS. *n. ſ. without the ſingular number.* [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Thoſe *arms* which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquiſh'd, now the victor bore. *Pope.*

2. A ſtate of hoſtility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confed'rates, are in *arms. Shakeſpeare.*

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I ſing. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing ſlaughter, both reſolv'd in *arms. Pope.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up roſe the victor angels, and to *arms*
The matin trumpet ſung. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

5. The enſigns armorial of a family.

ARMY. *n. ſ.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*

Number itſelf importeth not much in *armies*, where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meaneſt ſoldier, that has fought often in an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war, than he that has writ whole volumes, but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Tuſcan leaders, and their *army* ſing,
Which follow'd great Æneas to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare. *Dryd.*

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of good words. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

AROMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatick.*] Spicy; fragrant; high ſcented.

All things that are hot and *aromatical* do preſerve liquors or powders. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 346.

Volatile oils refreſh the animal ſpirits, but likewiſe are endued with all the bad qualities of ſuch ſubſtances, producing all the effects of an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

AROMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidſt whole heaps of ſpices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd againſt them fly:
Some preciouſly by ſhatter'd porcelain fall,
And ſome by *aromatick* ſplinters die. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*

2. Fragrant; ſtrong ſcented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Dye of a roſe in *aromatick* pain. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

AROMA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* Spices.

They were furniſhed for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aromatize.*] The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick ſpices or drugs with any medicine.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. To ſcent with ſpices; to impregnate with ſpices.

Drink the firſt cup at ſupper hot, and half an hour before ſupper ſomething hot and *aromatized. Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

2. To ſcent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unſavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their converſion.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *ariſe.* See ARISE.

ARO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round.*]

1. In a circle.

He ſhall extend his propagated ſway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns *around*,
And his broad ſhoulders with their lights are crown'd.
Dryden.

2. On every ſide.

From young Iülus head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*

ARO'UND. *prep.* About.

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouſe.*]

1. To wake from ſleep.

2. To raiſe up; to excite.

But abſent, what fantaſtick woes *arouſ'd*
Rage in each thought, by reſtleſs muſing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blaſt the bloom of life. *Thomſon.*

ARO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *row.*] In a row; with the breaſts all bearing againſt the ſame line.

Then ſome green gowns are by the laſſes worn
In chaſteſt plays, till home they walk *arow. Sidney.*

But with a pace more ſober and more ſlow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow. Dryd. Fab.*

ARO'YNT. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient uſe.] Be gone; away: a word of expulſion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right. *Shak. K. Lear.*

A'RQUEBUSE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. ſpelt falſely *harquebuſs.*] A hand gun. It ſeems to have anciently meant much the ſame as our carabine, or fuſee.

A *harquebuſe*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the ſides. *Bacon.*

A'RQUEBUSIER. *n. ſ.* [from *arquebuſe.*] A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe.

He compaſſed them in with fifteen thouſand *arquebuſiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed. *Knolles.*

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK. *n. ſ.* A ſpirituous liquor imported from the Eaſt Indies, uſed by way of dram and in punch. The word *arack* is an Indian name for ſtrong waters of all kinds; for they call our ſpirits and brandy Engliſh *arack.* But what we underſtand by the name *arack*, is really no other than a ſpirit procured by diſtillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoanut tree. There are divers kinds of it; ſingle, double, and treble diſtilled. The double diſtilled is commonly ſent abroad, and is preferred to all other *aracks* of India. *Chamb.*

I ſend this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods. *Spectator,* Nº 288.

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE. *n. ſ.* One of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to ſeed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. It ſhould be uſed as ſoon as it peeps out, becauſe it decays quickly. It thrives very well in all ſorts of ground. See ORRAGE. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

To ARRA'IGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to ſet in order.]

1. To ſet a thing in order, or in its place. One is ſaid to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the juſtices of the circuit. A priſoner is ſaid to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial. *Cowel.*

Summon a ſeſſion, that we may *arraign*
Our moſt diſloyal lady; for as ſhe hath
Been publickly accuſed, ſo ſhall ſhe have
A juſt and open trial. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. To accuſe; to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy, in a ſatire.

Reverſe of nature! ſhall ſuch copies then
Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen? *Roſcommon.*

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he deſpiſes him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart. *South.*

3. It has *for* before the fault.

My own enemies I ſhall never anſwer; and if your lordſhip has any, they will not *arraign* you *for* want of knowledge. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

ARRA'IGNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraigning; an accuſation; a charge.

In the ſixth ſatire, which ſeems only an *arraignment* of the whole ſex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

To ARRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpoſe.

I chanc'd this day
To ſee two knights in travel on my way,
(A ſorry ſight!) *arrang'd* in battle new. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

How effectually are its muſcular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows diſpoſed! *Cheyne.*

ARRA'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arrange.*] The act of putting in proper order; the ſtate of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts to be brought about in elaſtick bodies, which may be facilitated by uſe.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

A'RRANT. *adj.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at firſt applied to its proper ſignification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*, loſt, in time, its original ſignification, and being by its uſe underſtood to imply ſomething bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arranteſt* coward that ever ſhewed his ſhoulders to the enemy. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* ſot than before. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore. *Dryd. Juv.*

A'RRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; ſhamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clokes. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'RRAS. *n. ſ.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapeſtry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every ſide
With rich array and coſtly *arras* dight. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

He's going to his mother's cloſet;
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myſelf,
To hear the proceſs. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

As he ſhall paſs the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras. Denham's Sophy.*

ARRA'UGHT. *v. a.* [a word uſed by Spenſer in the preter tenſe, of which I have not found the preſent, but ſuppoſe he derived *arreach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious ſons unto them twain
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew. *Fairy Q.*

ARRA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*arroy*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reye*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum arraitorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl eſpying them ſcattered near the army, ſent one to command them to their *array. Sir J. Hayward.*

Wer't thou ſought to deeds,
That might require th' *array* of war, thy ſkill
Of conduct would be ſuch, that all the world
Could not ſuſtain thy prowefs. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

A gen'ral ſets his army in *array*
In vain, unleſs he fight and win the day. *Sir J. Denham.*

2. Dreſs.

A rich throne, as bright as ſunny day,
On which there ſat moſt brave embelliſhed
With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Aroſe, and dreſs'd herſelf in rich *array*;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. In law. *Array*, of the Fr. *array*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or ſetting forth of a jury or inqueſt of men impannelled upon a cauſe. Thence is the verb *to array* a pannel, that is, to ſet forth one by another the men impannelled. *Cowel.*

To ARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to dreſs; to adorn the perſon; with the particle *with.*

Deck thyſelf now with majeſty and excellency, and *array* thyſelf *with* glory and beauty. *Job,* xl. 10.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheſt heav'n, *array'd* in gold
Empyreal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

One veſt *array'd* the corps, and one they ſpread
O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head. *Dryd.*

3. In law. See ARRAY in law.

ARRA'YERS. *n. ſ.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of ſeeing the ſoldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowel.*

ARRE'AR. *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive ſignification of the word, which, though not now in uſe, ſeems to be retained by Spenſer. See REAR.

To leave with ſpeed Atlanta ſwift *arrear*,
Through foreſts wild and unfrequented land,
To chaſe the lion, boar, or rugged bear. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRE'AR. *n. ſ.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See ARREARAGE.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize; th' *arrears* are yet to pay. *Dryden.*

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of ſome rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or loſt. *Locke.*

It will comfort our grand-children, when they ſee a few rags hung up in Weſtminſter-hall, which coſt an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boaſting as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich. *Swift.*

ARRE'ARAGE. *n. ſ. a word now little uſed.* [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.]

Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or a ſum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent. *Cowel.*

Paget ſet forth the king of England's title to his debts and penſion from the French king; with all *arrearages. Hayw.*

I think,
He'll grant the tribute, ſend th' *arrearages*,
Ere look upon our Romans. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herſelf. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

ARRE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *arrear.* See ARREAR. *Dict.*

ARRENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] Is, in the foreſt law, the licenſing an owner of lands in the foreſt, to incloſe them with a low hedge and ſmall ditch, in conſideration of a yearly rent. *Dict.*

ARREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. Crept in privily. *Dict.*

ARRE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from *arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. In law.

A ſtop or ſtay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is ſaid to be arreſted. To plead in *arreſt* of judgment, is to ſhew cauſe why judgment ſhould be ſtayed, though the verdict of the twelve be paſſed. To plead in *arreſt* of taking the inqueſt upon the former iſſue, is to ſhew cauſe why an inqueſt ſhould not be taken. An *arreſt* is a certain reſtraint of a man's perſon, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of impriſonment. *Cowel.*

If I could ſpeak ſo wiſely under an *arreſt*, I would ſend for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of impriſonment. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any caption.

To the rich man, who had promiſed himſelf eaſe for many years, it was a ſad *arreſt*, that his ſoul was ſurpriſed the firſt night. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

3. A ſtop.

The ſtop and *arreſt* of the air ſheweth, that the air hath little appetite of aſcending. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 24.

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. To ſeize by a mandate from a court or officer of juſtice. See ARREST.

Good tidings, my lord Haſtings, for the which
I do *arreſt* thee, traitor, of high treaſon. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Well, well; there's one yonder *arreſted*, and carried to priſon, was worth five thouſand of you all. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſeize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which muſt be paid to maſter Brook; his horſes are *arreſted* for it. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. To ſeize; to lay hands on.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden maze
Arreſted all that goodly company. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Age itſelf, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, ſhall begin to *arreſt*, ſeize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

4. To with-hold; to hinder.

This defect of the Engliſh juſtice was the main impediment that did *arreſt* and ſtop the courſe of the conqueſt.
Sir John Davies.

As often as my dogs with better ſpeed
Arreſt her flight, is ſhe to death decreed. *Dryd. Fables.*

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thouſand lovers, the relentleſs hand
Of death *arreſt. Philips.*

5. To ſtop motion.

To manifeſt the coagulative power, we have *arreſted* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

ARRE'ST. *n. ſ.* [In horſemanſhip.] A mangey humour between the ham and paſtern of the hinder legs of a horſe. *Dict.*

A'RRETED. *adj.* [*arrectatus*, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is uſed ſometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arreted* to one under age. *Cowel.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To ſmile; to look pleaſantly upon one.

ARRI'ERE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The laſt body of an army, for which we now uſe *rear.*

The horſemen might iſſue forth without diſturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without ſhuffling with the battail or *arriere. Sir J. Hayward.*

ARRI'ERE BAN. *n. ſ.* [Caſſeneuve derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*; *ban* denotes the convening of the nobleſſe or vaſſals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, thoſe who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France ſummons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vaſſals or the nobleſſe, and the vaſſals of his vaſſals.

ARRI'ERE FEE, or FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a ſuperior one. Theſe fees commenced, when the dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary in their families, diſtributed to their officers parts of the royal domains, which they found in their reſpective provinces; and even permitted thoſe officers to gratify the ſoldiers under them, in the ſame manner.

ARRI'ERE VASSAL. The vaſſal of a vaſſal. *Trevoux.*

ARRI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*arriſio*, Lat.] A ſmiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRI'VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *arrive.*] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpoſe.

How are we changed, ſince we firſt ſaw the queen?
She, like the ſun, does ſtill the ſame appear,
Bright as ſhe was at her *arrival* here. *Waller.*

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulyſſes upon his own iſland. *Broom's View of Epick Poetry.*

Arri'vance. *n. ſ.* [from *arrive.*] Company coming.

Every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance.* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To **ARRI'VE.** *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr. to come on ſhore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his eſtate, we ſtopped at a little inn, to reſt ourſelves and our horſes. *Sidney.*

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progreſs. *Locke.*

4. To gain any thing.

It is the higheſt wiſdom by deſpiſing the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are bleſſed who converſe with God. *Taylor.*

The virtuous may know in ſpeculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the ſnares of the crafty. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 245.

5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always ſuppoſed to be good.

6. To happen; with *to* before the perſon. This ſenſe ſeems not proper.

Happy! *to* whom this glorious death *arrives*,
More to be valued than a thouſand lives. *Waller.*

To **Arro'de.** *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'rrogance. } *n. ſ.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.] The act or quality
A'rrogancy. } of taking much upon one's ſelf; that ſpecies of pride which conſiſts in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithſtanding ſhe's your wife,
And loves not me; be you, good lord, aſſur'd,
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance.* *Shak. Rich.* III.

Pride hath no other glaſs
To ſhew itſelf but pride; for ſupple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees. *Shakeſp.*

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth do I hate. *Prov.* viii. 13.

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogancy*, entreat a credulity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

Humility it expreſſes by the ſtooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we ſay, toſſed up. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A'rrogant. *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the ſigniory therein, muſt be vain and *arrogant.* *Spenſer.*

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and ſtates, is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

A'rrogantly. *adv.* [from *arrogant.*] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may
Himſelf admire the fortune of his play;
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, becauſe he pleaſes you. *Dryden.*

Another, warm'd
With high ambition, and conceit of prowеſs
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus preſum'd;
What if this ſword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave ſheer the execrable head
Of Churchill. *Philips.*

A'rrogantness. *n. ſ.* [from *arrogant.*] The ſame with *arrogance*; which ſee. *Dict.*

To **A'RROGATE.** *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to deſcribe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other. *Hayward.*

The popes *arrogated* unto themſelves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal ſtate,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Rome never *arrogated* to herſelf any infallibility, but what ſhe pretended to be founded upon Chriſt's promiſe. *Tillotſon.*

Arroga'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *arrogate.*] A claiming in a proud unjuſt manner. *Dict.*

Arro'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *arroſus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

A'rrow. *n. ſ.* [aꞃeƿe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I ſwear to thee by Cupid's ſtrongeſt bow,
By his beſt *arrow* with the golden head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here were boys ſo deſperately reſolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their fleſh, and deliver them to be ſhot again by the archers on their ſide. *Sir J. Hayward.*

A'rrowhead. *n. ſ.* [from *arrow* and *head.*] A water plant, ſo called from the reſemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

A'rrowy. *adj.* [from *arrow.*] Conſiſting of arrows.

He ſaw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them ſhot
Sharp ſleet of *arrowy* ſhow'r againſt the face
Of their purſuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Par. Loſt. b.* iii.

Arse. *n. ſ.* [eaꞃꞅe, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To bang an **Arse.** A vulgar phraſe, ſignifying to be tardy, ſluggiſh, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one ſpur,
As wiſely knowing, could he ſtir
To active trot one ſide of 's horſe,
The other would not *bang an arſe.* *Hudibras, cant.* i.

Arse foot. *n. ſ.* A kind of water fowl, called alſo a *didapper.* *Dict.*

Arse-smart. [*Perſicaria*, Lat.]

It is a plant with an apetalous flower, having ſeveral chives from the multifid calyx: the pointal becomes an oval pointed ſmooth ſeed, incloſed in the capſule, which was before the flower-cup; it hath jointed ſtalks, and the flowers are produced in ſpikes. Several ſpecies of this plant grow wild upon moiſt ſoils and dunghills. *Millar.*

A'rsenal. *n. ſ.* [*arſenale*, Ital.] A repoſitory of things requiſite to war; a magazine.

I would have a room for the old Roman inſtruments of war, where you might ſee all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arſenal* of old Rome. *Addiſon.*

Arse'nical. *adj.* [from *arſenick.*] Containing arſenick; conſiſting of arſenick.

An hereditary conſumption, or one engendered by *arſenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey.*

There are *arſenical*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

A'rsenick. *n. ſ.* [ἀρσενικὸν.] A ponderous mineral ſubſtance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives a whiteneſs to metals in fuſion, and proves a violent corroſive poiſon; of which there are three ſorts. *Native* or *yellow arſenick*, called alſo auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines, in a ſort of glebes or ſtones of different figures and ſizes. Its colour, though always yellow, yet admits of different ſhades and mixtures, as a golden yellow, a reddiſh yellow, or a green yellow. It contains a ſmall portion of gold, but not worth the expence of ſeparating it. *White* or *cryſtalline arſenick* is extracted from the native kind, by ſubliming it with a proportion of ſea ſalt, and is chiefly uſed among us. It is ſaid to be found native in ſome German mines. The ſmalleſt quantity of cryſtalline *arſenick*, being mixed with any metal, abſolutely deſtroys its malleability; and a ſingle grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful ſeeming ſilver, but without ductility. There is a method practiſed in Hungary, of procuring yellow and white *arſenick* from cobalt. *Red arſenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral ſulphur. There are ſeveral chymical preparations of *arſenick*, intended to blunt its corroſive ſalts, and render it a ſafe medicine; but experience proves that it ſhould never be uſed inwardly, in any form. *Chambers.*

Arſenick is a very deadly poiſon; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ART. *n. ſ.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art.*

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Bleſt with each grace of nature and of *art.* *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laſt and greateſt *art*, the *art* to blot. *Pope.*

2. A ſcience; as, the liberal *arts.*

Arts that reſpect the mind were ever reputed nobler than thoſe that ſerve the body. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

3. A trade.

This obſervation is afforded us by the *art* of making ſugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulneſs; ſkill; dexterity.

The *art* of our neceſſities is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. Cunning.

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art* as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it ſo. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

Arte'rial. *adj.* [from *artery.*] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the ſpringy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languiſh'd in th' *arterial* road. *Blackmore.*

As this mixture of blood and chyle paſſeth through the *arterial* tube, it is preſſed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward againſt the ſides of the tube, and the elaſtick force of the air, preſſing it on the oppoſite ſides of thoſe air-bladders; along the ſurface of which this *arterial* tube creeps. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Arterio'tomy. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρτηρία, and τέμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in uſe among the French.

A'RTERY. *n. ſ.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each *artery* is compoſed of three coats; of which the firſt ſeems to be a thread of fine blood veſſels and nerves, for nouriſhing the coats of the *artery*; the ſecond is made up of circular, or rather ſpiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer ſtrata, according to the bigneſs of the *artery.* Theſe fibres have a ſtrong elaſticity, by which they contract themſelves with ſome force, when the power by which they have been ſtretched out ceaſes. The third and inmoſt coat is a fine tranſparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwiſe, upon the dilatation of an *artery*, would eaſily ſeparate the ſpiral fibres from one another. As the *arteries* grow ſmaller, theſe coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins ſeem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries.* *Quincy.*

The *arteries* are elaſtick tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

A'rtful. *adj.* [from *art* and *full.*]

1. Performed with art.

The laſt of theſe was certainly the moſt eaſy, but, for the ſame reaſon, the leaſt *artful.* *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; ſkilful; dexterous.

O ſtill the ſame, Ulyſſes, ſhe rejoin'd, }
In uſeful craft ſucceſsfully refin'd, }
Artful in ſpeech, in action, and in mind. *Pope's Odyſſ.* }

A'rtfully. *adv.* [from *artful.*] With art; ſkilfully; dexterouſly.

The reſt in rank: Honoria chief in place, }
Was *artfully* contriv'd to ſet her face, }
To front the thicket, and behold the chace. *Dryd. Fab.* }

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irreſiſtibly muſt it prevail, when the ſeeds of it are *artfully* ſown, and induſtriouſly cultivated? *Rogers's Sermons.*

A'rtfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *artful.*]

1. Skill.

Conſider with how much *artfulneſs* his bulk and ſituation is contrived, to have juſt matter to draw round him theſe maſſy bodies. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

2. Cunning.

Arthri'tick. }
Arthri'tical. } *adj.* [from *arthritis.*]

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritick* diſeaſes. *Arbuth.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though ſome want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muſculous parts, are able to make progreſſion. *Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 1.

ARTHRI'TIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀρθρῖτις, from ἄρθρον, a joint.] Any diſtemper that affects the joints, but the gout moſt particularly. *Quincy.*

A'rtichoke. *n. ſ.* [*artichault*, Fr.]

This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each ſcale, as alſo at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleſhy eatable ſubſtance. The ſpecies are, 1. The garden *artichoke*, with prickly and ſmooth leaves. 2. Garden *artichoke*, without prickles, and reddiſh heads. 3. The wild *artichoke* of Bœotia. There is at preſent but one ſort of *artichoke* cultivated in the gardens near London, which is commonly known by the name of the red *artichoke.* It is propagated from ſlips or ſuckers taken from the old roots in February or March. *Millar.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the ſtalk, another to the fruit or ſeed, but the *artichoke.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, ſtimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'rtichoke *of Jeruſalem.* See **Sun-Flower**, of which it is a ſpecies.

A'rtick. *adj.* [It ſhould be written *arctick*, from ἀρκτικός.] Northern; under the Bear. See **Arctick.**

But they would have winters like thoſe beyond the *artick* circle; for the ſun would be 80 degrees from them. *Vulg. Err.*

In the following example it is, contrary to cuſtom, ſpelt after the French manner, and accented on the laſt ſyllable.

To you, who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty one,
Methinks all climes ſhould be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique.* *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE. *n. ſ.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of ſpeech, as *the*, *an*; *the* man, *an* ox.

2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not ſo. *Hooker.*

Have the ſummary of all our griefs,
When time ſhall ſerve to ſhew in *articles.* *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Many believe the *article* of remiſſion of ſins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwiſe than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promiſes, and threatenings of the goſpel will riſe up in judgment againſt us; and the *articles* of our faith will be ſo many *articles* of accuſation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, that we did not obey the goſpel which we profeſſed to believe; that we made confeſſion of the chriſtian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotſon.*

You have ſmall reaſon to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; ſtipulations.

I embrace theſe conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

It would have gall'd his ſurly nature,
Which eaſily endures not *article*,
Tying him to aught. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that briſk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himſelf had been in danger. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To **A'rticle.** *v. n.* [from the noun *article.*] To ſtipulate; to make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my caſe,
I may not *article* for grace,
Having put love at laſt to ſhow this face. *Donne.*

He had not infringed the leaſt tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

If it be ſaid, God choſe the ſucceſſor, that is manifeſtly not ſo in the ſtory of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

To **A'rticle.** *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He, whoſe life ſeems fair, yet if all his errours and follies were *articled* againſt him, the man would ſeem vicious and miſerable. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Arti'cular. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat. belonging to the joints.] Is, in medicine, an epithet applied to a diſeaſe, which more immediately infeſts the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis.*

Arti'culate. *adj.* [from *article*, Lat.]

1. Diſtinct, as the parts of a limb by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* ſounds; that is, ſounds varied and changed at proper pauſes, in oppoſition to the voice of animals, which admit no ſuch variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of ſpeaking clear and diſtinct, in which one ſound is not confounded with another.

In ſpeaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* ſounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 193.

The firſt, at leaſt, of theſe I thought deny'd
To beaſts; whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute to all *articulate* ſound. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in uſe.

His inſtructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquiſition, than negotiation: requiring from his ambaſſadors an anſwer in diſtinct articles to his queſtions. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **Arti'culate.** *v. a.* [from *article.*]

1. To form words; to ſpeak as a man.

The dogmatiſt knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* ſounds into voices. *Glanv. Scepſis Scientifica.*

Pariſian academiſts, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muſcles of the tongue, which do moſt ſerve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like to thoſe of man. *Ray on Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themſelves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

Theſe things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-croſſes, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With ſome fine colour. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. To make terms. Theſe two latter ſignifications are unuſual.

Send us to Rome
The beſt, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Arti'culately. *adv.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice.

The ſecret purpoſe of our heart, no leſs *articulately* ſpoken to God, who needs not our words to diſcern our meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

Arti'culateness. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.

Articula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate.*]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, ſupplied by certain glandules ſeated in the *articulations.* *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme ſmall, or an extreme great ſound, cannot be articulate, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 96.

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of ſome parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in ſome plants, as the cane.

A'rtifice. *n. ſ.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; ſtratagem.

It needs no legends, no ſervice in an unknown tongue; none of all theſe laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all theſe cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade.

Arti'ficer. *n. ſ.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artiſt; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and ſtairs, rather directed to the uſe of the gueſt, than to the eye of the *artificer.* *Sidney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *South.*

So in the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of ſeveral kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He ſoon aware,
Each perturbation ſmooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the firſt
That practis'd falſehood under ſaintly ſhew. *Par. Loſt.*

Th' *artificer* of lies
Renews th' aſſault, and his laſt batt'ry tries. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

Artifi'cial. *adj.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Baſilius uſed the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the ſports their inventions could contrive. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The curtains cloſely drawn the light to ſkreen,
As if he had contriv'd to lie unſeen:
Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden's Fables.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder

der but that it is poſſible to contrive ſuch an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can ſmile, and murder while I ſmile,
And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart,
And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

3. Artful; contrived with ſkill.

Theſe ſeem to be the more *artificial*, as thoſe of a ſingle perſon the more natural governments, orders, and inſtitutions. *Temple.*

ARTIFICIAL *Arguments.* [in rhetorick.] Are proofs on conſiderations which ariſe from the genius, induſtry, or invention of the orator; ſuch are definitions, cauſes, effects, *&c.* which are thus called, to diſtinguiſh them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are ſaid to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL *Lines*, on a ſector or ſcale, are lines ſo contrived as to repreſent the logarithmick ſines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, ſolve, with tolerable exactneſs, queſtions in trigonometry, navigation, *&c. Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL *Numbers*, are the ſame with logarithms.

ARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *artificial.*]

1. Artfully; with ſkill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultineſs leſs, how *artificially* he ſet out the torments of his own conſcience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be caſt upon a deſolate iſland, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiouſly adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all ſides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* ſifted. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

ARTIFI'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *artificial.*] Artfulneſs. *Dict.*

ARTIFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *artifice.*] The ſame with *artificial.*

ARTI'LLERY. *n. ſ. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and ſaid unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. 1 *Sam.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?
And heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the ſkies? *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll to the Tower with all the haſte I can,
To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being ſixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his *artillery* 'gainſt the weakeſt place. *Denh. Sophy.*

ARTISA'N. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Artiſt; profeſſor of an art.

What are the moſt judicious *artiſans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton's Architecture.*

Beſt and happieſt *artiſan*,
Beſt of painters, if you can,
With your many-colour'd art,
Draw the miſtreſs of my heart. *Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradeſman.

I who had none but generals to oppoſe me, muſt have an *artiſan* for my antagoniſt. *Addiſon. Whig Examiner.*

A'RTIST. *n. ſ.* [*artiſte*, Fr.]

1. The profeſſor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ſhips, and dreadful ordnance caſt,
Inſtruct the *artiſts*, and reward their haſte. *Waller.*

Rich with the ſpoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artiſts* Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The maſter painters and the carvers came. *Dryd. Fab.*

When I made this, an *artiſt* undertook to imitate it; but uſing another way, fell much ſhort. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A ſkilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himſelf an *artiſt* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

A'RTLESLY. *adv.* [from *artleſs.*] In an artleſs manner; naturally; ſincerely.

Nature and truth, though never ſo low or vulgar, are yet pleaſing when openly and *artleſly* repreſented. *Pope's Letters.*

A'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *art* and *leſs.*]

1. Unſkilful; ſometimes with the particle *of.*

The high-ſhoo'd plowman, ſhould he quit the land,
Artleſs of ſtars, and of the moving ſand. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. Without fraud; as, an *artleſs* maid.

3. Contrived without ſkill; as, an *artleſs* tale.

To A'RTUATE. *v. a.* [*artuatus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*

ARUNDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe.

When thou doſt hear I am *as* I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be *as* thou waſt. *Shakeſp.*

In ſinging, *as* in piping, you excel;
And ſcarce your maſter could perform ſo well. *Dryden.*

I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did; but all theſe are to no purpoſe: the world will not live, think, or love *as* I do. *Swift's Letters.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate
With ſilent grief, but loudly blam'd the ſtate. *Dryd. Æn.*

The landlord, in his ſhirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn ſword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

3. That; in a conſequential ſenſe.

The cunningeſt mariners were ſo conquered by the ſtorm, *as* they thought it beſt with ſtricken ſails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He had ſuch a dexterous proclivity, *as* his teachers were fain to reſtrain his forwardneſs. *Wotton.*

The relations are ſo uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 986.

God ſhall by grace prevent ſin ſo ſoon, *as* to keep the ſoul in the virginity of its firſt innocence. *South.*

4. In the ſtate of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counſel;
I'd ſpeak my own diſtreſs. *A. Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

5. Under a particular conſideration; with a particular reſpect.

Beſides that law which concerneth men *as* men, and that which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others in ſome ſociety; there is a third which touches all ſeveral bodies politick, ſo far forth as one of them hath publick concerns with another. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity, b.* i.

I ſay 'tis copper. Dar'ſt thou be as good as thy word now?
—Why, Hal, thou knoweſt, *as* thou art but a man, I dare; but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of the lion's whelp. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The objections that are raiſed againſt it *as* a tragedy, are as follow. *Gay's Preface to What d'ye call it.*

6. Like; of the ſame kind with.

A ſimple idea is one uniform idea, *as* ſweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the ſame degree with.

Where you, unleſs you are *as* matter blind,
Conduct and beauteous diſpoſition find. *Blackmore.*

Well haſt thou ſpoke, the blue-eyed maid replies,
Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wiſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

8. As if; in the ſame manner.

The ſquire began nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the caſtle-wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook *as* it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, *as* of themſelves, which they conceived he deſired they ſhould do. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Contented in a neſt of ſnow
He lies, *as* he his bliſs did know,
And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*

So hot th' aſſault, ſo high the tumult roſe,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow ſpace. *Dryden's Æn.*

Can miſery no place of ſafety know?
The noiſe purſues me whereſoe'er I go,
As fate ſought only me. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but miniſters by whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man. 1 *Cor.* iii. 5.

Their figure being printed,
As juſt before, I think, I hinted,
Alma inform'd can try the caſe,
As ſhe had been upon the place. *Prior.*

The republick is ſhut up in the great duke's dominions, who at preſent is very much incenſed againſt it. The occaſion is *as* follows. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. As it were; in ſome ſort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard had ſaid enough for them; and took them to be but *as* of the king's party, becauſe they were in his power, and at his diſpoſal. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

11. While; at the ſame time that.

At either end, it whiſtled *as* it flew,
And as the brands were green, ſo dropp'd the dew;
Infected *as* it fell with ſweat of ſanguine hue. *Dryden.*

Theſe haughty words Alecto's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnus trembled *as* ſhe ſpoke. *Dryd. Æn.*

So the pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains
Of ruſhing torrents, and deſcending rains,
Works itſelf clear, and *as* it runs refines. *Addiſon's Cato.*

12. Becauſe.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is firſt bound; then he that did it; and they alſo are obliged who did ſo aſſiſt, *as* without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. As being.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nouriſh the tree, *as* thoſe that would be trees themſelves. *Bacon.*

14. Equally.

Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices iſſue, and the ſound
Of Sibyl's word *as* many times rebound. *Dryden's Æn.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publiſh books, and contradict others, and even themſelves, *as* they pleaſe, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being underſtood. *Boyle.*

16. With; anſwering to *like* or ſame.

Siſter, well met; whither away ſo faſt?—
—No further than the Tower; and, as I gueſs,
Upon the like devotion *as* yourſelves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

17. In a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to *as.*

Every offence committed in the ſtate of nature, may, in the ſtate of nature, be alſo puniſhed, and *as* far forth as it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As ſure *as* it is good, that human nature ſhould exiſt; ſo certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as poſſibly have been, do declare God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

18. Going before *as*, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt *as* being ſometimes underſtood.

Sempronius is *as* brave a man *as* Cato. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Bright *as* the ſun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Anſwering to *ſuch.*

Is it not every man's intereſt, that there ſhould be *ſuch* a governour of the world *as* deſigns our happineſs, *as* would govern us for our advantage. *Tillotſon.*

20. Having *ſo* to anſwer it; in a conditional ſenſe.

As far *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's underſtanding, *ſo* far, I hope, my labour may be of uſe to him. *Locke.*

21. *So* is ſometimes underſtood.

As in my ſpeculations I have endeavoured to extinguiſh paſſion and prejudice, I am ſtill deſirous of doing ſome good in this particular. *Spectator*, N° 126.

22. Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally.

So may th' auſpicious queen of love,
To thee, O ſacred ſhip, be kind;
As thou to whom the muſe commends,
The beſt of poets and of friends,
Doſt thy committed pledge reſtore. *Dryden.*

23. Before *how* it is ſometimes redundant; but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addiſon's Cato.*

24. It ſeems to be redundant before *yet*; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as* yet laſted but ſix, yet there hath been much more action in the preſent war. *Addiſon.*

25. In a ſenſe of compariſon, followed by *ſo.*

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copſe
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops;
So lab'ring on, with ſhoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure ſpread. *Pope's Dunciad.*

26. AS FOR; with reſpect to.

As for the reſt of thoſe who have written againſt me, they deſerve not the leaſt notice. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

27. AS IF; in the ſame manner that it would be, if.

Anſwering their queſtions, *as if* it were a matter that needed it. *Locke.*

28. AS TO; with reſpect to.

I pray thee, ſpeak to me *as to* thy thinkings,
As thou doſt ruminate; and give thy worſt of thoughts
The worſt of words. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, *as to* what regards chriſtianity. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I was miſtaken *as to* the day, placing that accident about thirty-ſix hours ſooner than it happened. *Swift.*

29. AS WELL AS; equally with.

Each man's mind has ſome peculiarity, *as well as* his face, that diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Locke.*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of ſculpture, *as well* modern *as* ancient. *Addiſon on Italy.*

30. AS THOUGH; as if.

Theſe ſhould be at firſt gently treated, *as though* we expected an impoſthumation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

A'SA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

A'SA FOETIDA. } *n. ſ.* A gum or reſin brought from the
A'SSA FOETIDA. } Eaſt Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell; which is ſaid to diſtil, during the heat of ſummer, from a little ſhrub, frequent in Media, Perſia, Aſſyria, and Arabia. It is at firſt white, bordering on yellow, then on red, and, laſtly, violet; and melts under the fingers like wax. It is of known efficacy in ſome uterine diſorders; but the rankneſs of its ſmell occaſions it to be ſeldom uſed but by farriers; yet, in the Eaſt Indies, it makes an ingredient in their ragouts. *Chambers.*

ASARABA'CCA. n. ſ. [*aſarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flower cup is divided into four parts, and the fruit into ſix cells, filled with oblong ſeeds. The leaves are roundiſh, thick, and almoſt of the colour of thoſe of the ivy tree. There are two ſorts, the common *aſarabacca*, and that of Canada. The firſt ſort is uſed in medicine. It delights in a moiſt ſhady place, and is increaſed by parting the roots in autumn. *Millar.*

ASBE'STINE. *adj.* [from *aſbeſtos.*] Something incombuſtible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis aſbeſtos.*

ASBE'STOS. n. ſ. [ἄσβεςος.] A ſort of native foſſile ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable, ſilky, and of a greyiſh colour, not unlike talc of Venice. It is almoſt inſipid to the taſte, indiſſoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconſumed in the fire, which only whitens it. But, notwithſtanding the common opinion, in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this ſtone was found to loſe a dram of its weight each time. Paper as well as cloth has been made of this ſtone; and Pliny ſays he had ſeen napkins of it, which, being taken foul from the table, were thrown into the fire, and better ſcowered than if they had been waſhed in water. This ſtone is found in many places of Aſia and Europe; particularly in the iſland of Angleſey in Wales, and in Aberdeenſhire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCA'RIDES. n. ſ. [ἀσκαρίδες, from ἀσκαρίζω, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, ſo called from their continual troubleſome motion, cauſing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*aſcendo*, Lat.]

1. To mount upwards.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns ſhall he *aſcend*
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another.

By theſe ſteps we ſhall *aſcend* to more juſt ideas of the glory of Jeſus Chriſt, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To ſtand higher in genealogy.

The only inceſt was in the *aſcending*, not collateral or deſcending branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted inceſt. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

They *aſcend* the mountains, they deſcend the vallies. *Delane's Revelation Examined.*

ASCE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *aſcend.*] That may be aſcended. *Dict.*

ASCE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcend.*]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain inſtruction in ſciences that were there in their higheſt *aſcendant.* *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *aſcendant* he had in his underſtanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could perſuade him very much. *Claren.*

What ſtar I know not, but ſome ſtar I find,
Has giv'n thee an *aſcendant* o'er my mind. *Dryd. Perſ.*

When they have got an *aſcendant* over them, they ſhould uſe it with moderation, and not make themſelves ſcarecrows. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The moſt nefarious kind of baſtards, are inceſtuous baſtards, which are begotten between *aſcendants* and deſcendants *in infinitum*; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASCE'NDANT. *adj.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Chriſt outdoes Moſes, before he diſplaces him; and ſhews an *aſcendant* ſpirit above him. *South.*

2. In an aſtrological ſenſe, above the horizon.

Let him ſtudy the conſtellation of Pegaſus, which is about that time *aſcendant.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

ASCE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcend.*] Influence; power.

Cuſtom has ſome *aſcendency* over underſtanding, and what at one time ſeemed decent, appears diſagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

ASCE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*aſcenſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of aſcending or riſing; frequently applied to the viſible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then riſing from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open ſhew; and, with *aſcenſion* bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

2. The thing riſing, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only ſuffer from vaporous *aſcenſions* from the ſtomach. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASCE'NSION, in aſtronomy, is either *right* or *oblique. Right aſcenſion* of the ſun, or a ſtar, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which riſes with the ſun or ſtar in a right ſphere. *Oblique aſcenſion* is an arch of the equator intercepted between the firſt point of Aries, and that point of the equator which riſes together with a ſtar in an oblique ſphere.

ASCE'NSION DAY. The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thurſday; the Thurſday but one before Whitſuntide.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference*, is the difference between the right and oblique aſcenſion, of the ſame point to the ſurface of the ſphere. *Chambers.*

ASCE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *aſcend.*] In a ſtate of aſcent.

The cold augments when the days begin to encreaſe, though the ſun be then *aſcenſive*, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

ASCE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*aſcenſus*, Lat.]

1. Riſe; the act of riſing.

To him with ſwift *aſcent* he up return'd,
Into his bliſsful boſom reaſſum'd
In glory, as of old. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

2. The way by which one aſcends.

The temple, and the ſeveral degrees of *aſcent*, whereby men did climb up to the ſame, as if it had been a *ſcala cœli*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

It was a rock
Conſpicuous far; winding with one *aſcent*
Acceſſible from earth, one entrance high. *Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy erects the ſight,
By ſuch a vaſt *aſcent*, or ſwells to ſuch a height. *Addiſon.*

A wide flat cannot be pleaſant in the Elyſian fields, unleſs it be diverſified with depreſſed valleys and ſwelling *aſcents.* *Bentley.*

To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to eſtabliſh.

The divine law both *aſcertaineth* the truth, and ſupplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker, b.* i.

Money differs from uncoined ſilver in this, that the quantity of ſilver in each piece is *aſcertained* by the ſtamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt; often with *of.*

If it be on right judgment of myſelf, it may give me the other certainty, that is, *aſcertain* me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

This makes us act with a repoſe of mind and wonderful tranquillity, becauſe it *aſcertains* us *of* the goodneſs of our work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

ASCERTA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] The perſon that proves or eſtabliſhes.

ASCERTA'INMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] A ſettled rule; an eſtabliſhed ſtandard.

For want of *aſcertainment*, how far a writer may expreſs his good wiſhes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*

Asce'tick. *adj.* [ἀσκητικὸς.] Employed wholly in exerciſes of devotion and mortification.

None lived ſuch long lives as monks and hermits, ſequeſtered from plenty to a conſtant *aſcetick* courſe of the ſevereſt abſtinence and devotion. *South.*

Asce'tick. *n. ſ.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending thoſe *aſceticks*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themſelves unſpotted from the world, take up their quarters in deſarts. *Norris.*

He that preaches to man, ſhould underſtand what is in man; and that ſkill can ſcarce be attained by an *aſcetick* in his ſolitudes. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A'scii. *n. ſ. It has no ſingular.* [from α, without, and σκιὰ, a ſhadow.] Thoſe people who, at certain times of the year, have no ſhadow at noon; ſuch are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, becauſe they have the ſun twice a year vertical to them. *Dict.*

Asci'tes. *n. ſ.* [from ἀσκὸς, a bladder.] A particular ſpecies of dropſy; a ſwelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravaſation and collection of water broke out of its proper veſſels. This caſe, when certain and inveterate, is univerſally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropſy, the anaſarca, called alſo leucophlegmacy, when the extravaſated matter ſwims in the cells of the membrana adipoſa; and the *aſcites*, when the water poſſeſſes the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Asci'tical. } *adj.* [from *aſcites.*] Belonging to an aſcites;
Asci'tick. } dropſical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anaſarcous or *aſcitical.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Asciti'tious. *adj.* [*aſcititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an *aſcititious* name, from ſome accident of his life. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Ascri'bable. *adj.* [from *aſcribe.*] That which may be aſcribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a miſtaken perſuaſion, that thoſe phœnomena are the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which ſeem to be more fitly *aſcribable* to the weight and ſpring of the air. *Boyle.*

To **ASCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*aſcribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cauſe.

The cauſe of his baniſhment is unknown, becauſe he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *aſcribing* it to any other reaſon than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may juſtly *aſcribe* thoſe envies, jealouſies, and encroachments, which render mankind uneaſy to one another. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To attribute to as a poſſeſſor, or ſubſtance receiving accidents.

Theſe perfections muſt be ſomewhere, and therefore may much better be *aſcribed* to God, in whom we ſuppoſe all other perfections to meet, than to any thing elſe. *Tillotſon.*

Ascri'ption. *n. ſ.* [*aſcriptio*, Lat.] The act of aſcribing. *Dict.*

Ascripti'tious. *adj.* [*aſcriptitius*, Lat.] That which is aſcribed. *Dict.*

Ash. *n. ſ.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æſc, Saxon.]

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote diſtance from the fruit, have no petals, but conſiſt of many ſtamina. The ovary becomes a ſeed veſſel, containing one ſeed at the bottom, ſhaped like a bird's tongue. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *aſh tree*. 2. The ſtriped *aſh*. 3. The manna *aſh*, &c. The firſt ſort is a common timber tree in every part of England. The ſecond is a variety of the firſt. The third ſort is ſuppoſed to be the tree from whence the true Calabrian manna is taken. The timber is of excellent uſe to the wheelwright and cartwright. *Millar.*

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where againſt
My grained *aſh* an hundred times hath broke,
And ſcar'd the moon with ſplinters. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

With which of old he charm'd the ſavage train,
And call'd the mountain *aſhes* to the plain. *Dryd. Silenus.*

Ash coloured. *adj.* [from *aſh* and *colour.*] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an aſhen branch.

Clay, *aſh coloured*, was part of a ſtratum which lay above the ſtrata of ſtone. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Asha'med. *adj.* [from *ſhame.*] Touched with ſhame; generally with *of* before the cauſe of ſhame.

Profeſs publickly the doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt, not being *aſhamed of* the word of God, or *of* any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

One wou'd have thought ſhe would have ſtirr'd; but ſtrove
With modeſty, and was *aſham'd* to move. *Dryd. Fables.*

This I have ſhadowed, that you may not be *aſhamed of* that hero, whoſe protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

A'shen. *adj.* [from *aſh.*] Made of aſh wood.

At once he ſaid, and threw
His *aſhen* ſpear; which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryden.*

A'shes. *n. ſ. wants the ſingular.* [aſca, Sax. *aſche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relicks would be left of it, as when *aſhes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

This late diſſenſion, grown betwixt the peers,
Burns under feigned *aſhes* of forg'd love,
And will at laſt break out into a flame. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Aſhes contain a very fertile ſalt, and are the beſt manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not waſh away their ſalt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. The remains of the body; often uſed in poetry for the carcaſe, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *aſhes* of the houſe of Lancaſter!
Thou bloodleſs remnant of that royal blood! *Shakeſp.*

To great Laërtes I bequeath
A taſk of grief, his ornaments of death;
Leſt, when the fates his royal *aſhes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my ſpotleſs name. *Pope.*

Ashwednesday. *n. ſ.* The firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

A'shlar. *n. ſ.* [with maſons.] Free ſtones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneſſes.

A'shlering. *n. ſ.* [with builders.] Quartering to tack to in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the underſide of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

Asho're. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſhore.*]

1. On ſhore; on the land.

The poor Engliſhman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *aſhore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *aſhore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios ſpent. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

2. To the ſhore; to the land.

We may as bootleſs ſpend our vain command,
As ſend our precepts to the leviathan
To come *aſhore*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

May thy billows rowl *aſhore*
The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

A'shweed. *n. ſ.* [from *aſh* and *weed.*] An herb.

A'shy. *adj.* [from *aſh.*] Aſh coloured; pale; inclining to a whitiſh grey.

Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt
Of *aſhy* ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs. *Shakeſp.*

Asi'de. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſide.*]

1. To one ſide; out of the perpendicular direction.

The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt;
The flames were blown *aſide*, yet ſhone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the ſubjects eyes a little *aſide*. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

3. From the company; as, to ſpeak *aſide*.

He took him *aſide* from the multitude. *Mark*, vii. 33.

A'sinary. *adj.* [*aſinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs. *Dict.*

A'sinine. *adj.* [from *aſinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs.

You ſhall have more ado to drive our dulleſt youth, our ſtocks and ſtubs, from ſuch nurture, than we have now to hale our choiceſt and hopefulleſt wits to that *aſinine* feaſt of ſow thiſtles and brambles. *Milton on Education.*

To **Ask.** *v. a.* [aſcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg; ſometimes with an *accuſative* only; ſometimes with *for*.

When thou doſt *aſk* me *bleſſing*, I'll kneel down,
And *aſk* of thee *forgiveneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

We have nothing elſe to *aſk*, but that
Which you deny already: yet will *aſk*,
That, if we fail in our requeſt, the blame
May hang upon your hardneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

My ſon, haſt thou ſinned? do ſo no more, but *aſk* pardon *for* thy former ſins. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxi. 1.

If he *aſk for bread*, will he give him a ſtone? *Matt.* vii. 9.

In long journies, *aſk* your maſter *leave* to give ale to the horſes. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim; as, to *aſk* a price for goods.

Aſk me never ſo much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay unto me: but give me the damſel to wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

He ſaw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *aſk'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To enquire; to queſtion; with *for* before the thing, and ſometimes *of* before the perſon.

Stand ye in the ways, and ſee, and *aſk for* the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye ſhall find reſt for your ſouls. *Jerem.* vi. 16.

For *aſk* now of the days that are paſt, which were before thee, ſince the day that God created man upon the earth, and *aſk* from the one ſide of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any ſuch thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deut.* iv. 32.

O inhabitant of Aroer, ſtand by the way and eſpy, *aſk* him that flieth, and her that eſcapeth, and ſay, What is done? *Jerem.* xlviii. 19.

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He ſaid, Wherefore is it that thou doſt *aſk after* my name? And he bleſſed him there. *Geneſis*, xxxii. 29.

5. To require, as phyſically neceſſary.

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be ſtirred by two men's ſtrength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *aſk* ſix men to ſtir it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The adminiſtration paſſes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to diſpatch: but any exigence of ſtate *aſks* a much longer time to conduct any deſign to its maturity. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Ask, Ash, As, do all come from the Saxon æſc, an aſh tree. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Aska'nce. } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely.
Aska'unce. }

Zelmane, keeping a countenance *aſkance*, as ſhe underſtood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

His wanniſh eyes upon them bent *aſkance*.
And when he ſaw their labours well ſucceed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire miſchance. *Fairfax.*

Some ſay, he bid his angels turn *aſkance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the ſun's axle; they with labour puſh'd
Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

Aska'unt. *adv.* Obliquely; on one ſide.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *aſkaunt*; and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Since the ſpace, that lies on either ſide
The ſolar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that the ſun had happen'd to prefer
A ſeat *aſkaunt*, but one diameter:
Loſt to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had lain a frozen loneſome maſs. *Blackmore.*

A'sker. *n. ſ.* [from *aſk.*]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *aſker?* and, now again
On him that did not aſk, but mock, beſtow
Your ſu'd for tongues. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The greatneſs of the *aſker*, and the ſmallneſs of the thing aſked, had been ſufficient to enforce his requeſt. *South.*

2. Enquirer.

Every *aſker* being ſatisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the ſame. *Digby of Bodies.*

A'sker. *n. ſ.* A water newt.

Aske'w. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſkew.*] Aſide; with contempt; contemptuouſly; diſdainfully.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my ſoul with life and love inſpir'd:
But when ye lowre, or look on me *aſkew*,
Then do I die. *Spenſer, Sonnet* vii.

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,
Nor look *aſkew* at what it ſaith;
There's no petition in it. *Prior.*

To **Asla'ke.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *ſlake*, or *ſlack.*] To remit; to mitigate; to ſlacken.

But this continual, cruel, civil war,
No ſkill can ſtint, nor reaſon can *aſlake*. *Spenſ. Sonn.* xliv.

Whilſt ſeeking to *aſlake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindleſt much more great deſire. *Spenſer.*

Asla'nt. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlant.*] Obliquely; on one ſide; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aſlant* a brook,
That ſhews his hoar leaves in the glaſſy ſtream. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

He fell; the ſhaft
Drove through his neck *aſlant*; he ſpurns the ground,
And the ſoul iſſues through the weazon's wound. *Dryd.*

Aſlant the dew-bright earth, and colour'd air,
He looks in boundleſs majeſty abroad. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Asle'ep. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſleep.*]

1. Sleeping; at reſt.

How many thouſands of my pooreſt ſubjects
Are at this hour *aſleep!* O gentle ſleep,
Nature's ſoft nurſe, how have I frighted thee! *Shakeſp.*

The diligence of trade, and noiſeful gain,
And luxury more late *aſleep* were laid:
All was the night's, and, in her ſilent reign,
No ſound the reſt of nature did invade. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

There is no difference between a perſon *aſleep*, and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To ſleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *aſleep*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whiſpering winds ſoon lull'd *aſleep*. *Milton.*

Aslo'pe. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlope.*] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aſlope*, a reaſonable depth under the ground. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 425.

The curſe *aſlope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I muſt earn
My bread: what harm? Idleneſs had been worſe:
My labour will ſuſtain me. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

The knight did ſtoop,
And ſate on further ſide *aſlope*. *Hudibras.*

Aso'matous. *adj.* [from α, priv. and σῶμα, a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

Asp. } *n. ſ.* [*aſpis*, Lat.] A kind of ſerpent, whoſe poi-
A'spick. } ſon is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. It is ſaid to be very ſmall, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Thoſe that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by ſleep and lethargy, without any pain, Cleopatra choſe it, as the eaſieſt way of diſpatching herſelf. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with ſtroke
Of *aſp*'s ſting, herſelf did kill. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

Scorpion, and *aſp*, and amphiſbæna dire,
And dipſas. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

Asp. *n. ſ.* A tree. See **Aspen.**

ASPA'LATHUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the roſe of Jeruſalem, or our lady's roſe.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, ſomewhat ſharp and bitter to the taſte, and anciently in much repute as an aſtringent, but now little uſed. There are four kinds of this wood; the firſt of the colour of box, hard, ſolid, heavy, and ſmelling like roſes; which is therefore called roſewood. The ſecond, red like yew, and of a very agreeable ſmell. The third, hard, twiſted, knotty, of a rank ſmell, like that of a goat, and a diſagreeable taſte. The fourth has an aſh coloured bark, and the wood is of a purple dye. *Aſpalathus* affords an oil of admirable ſcent, reputed one of the beſt perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a ſweet ſmell like cinnamon and *aſpalathus*, and I yielded a pleaſant odour like the beſt myrrh. *Ecclus*, xxiv. 15.

Aspa'ragus. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a roſaceous flower of ſix leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whoſe centre riſes the pointal, which turns to a ſoft globular berry, full of hard ſeeds. The leaves are finely cut. The ſpecies are twelve, of which all but the two firſt are exoticks. 1. Garden *aſparagus*. 2. Wild *aſparagus*, with narrow leaves. The firſt ſort is cultivated for the table, and propagated by the ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown in the beginning of February. The next year they ſhould be planted out; the third ſpring, after planting, they may be begun to be cut, and, by proper management, a plot of *aſparagus* may be continued ten or twelve years in cutting. The ſecond ſort grows wild in ſome parts, but, producing ſlender ſhoots, it is rarely cultivated. *Millar.*

Aſparagus affects the urine with a fetid ſmell, eſpecially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been ſuſpected by ſome phyſicians, as not friendly to the kidneys; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they loſe this quality; but then they are not ſo agreeable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'SPECT. *n. ſ.* [*aſpectus*, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, which is now placed on the firſt.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have preſented the tongue under a double *aſpect*, ſuch as may juſtify the definition, that it is the beſt and worſt part. *Government of the Tongue.*

They are both, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aſpect* of a world lying in its rubbiſh. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Countenance; look.

Fairer than faireſt, in his faining eye,
Whoſe ſole *aſpect* he counts felicity. *Spenſ. Hymn on Love.*

Thoſe eyes of thine from mine have drawn ſalt tears,
Sham'd their *aſpects* with ſtore of childiſh drops. *Shakeſp.*

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aſpect* of terrour. All's not well. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Yet had his *aſpect* nothing of ſevere,
But ſuch a face as promis'd him ſincere. *Dryden's Fables.*

Then ſhall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the caſt ore another Pollio ſhine;
With *aſpect* open ſhall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

When an envious or an amorous *aſpect* doth infect the ſpirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 908.

The ſetting ſun
Slowly deſcended; and with right *aſpect*
Againſt the eaſtern gate of paradiſe,
Levell'd his ev'ning rays. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv.

4. Direction towards any point; view; poſition.

I have built a ſtrong wall, faced to the ſouth *aſpect* with brick. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

5. Diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe; relation.

The light got from the oppoſite arguings of men of parts, ſhewing the different ſides of things, and their various *aſpects* and probabilities, would be quite loſt, if every one were obliged to aſſent to, and ſay after the ſpeaker. *Locke.*

6. Diſpoſition of a planet to other planets.

There's ſome ill planet reigns,
I muſt be patient till the heavens look
With an *aſpect* more favourable. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Not unlike that which aſtrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aſpect* the one to the other. *Wotton.*

To the blank moon
Her office they preſcrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and *aſpects*,
In ſextile, ſquare, and trine, and oppoſite. *Par. Loſt.*

Why does not every ſingle ſtar ſhed a ſeparate influence, and have *aſpects* with other ſtars of their own conſtellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **Aspe'ct.** *v. a.* [*aſpicio*, Lat.] To behold.

Happy in their miſtake, thoſe people whom
The northern pole *aſpects*; whom fear of death
(The greateſt of all human fears) ne'er moves. *Temple.*

Aspe'ctable. *adj.* [*aſpectabilis*, Lat.] Viſible; being the object of ſight.

He was the ſole cauſe of this *aſpectable* and perceivable univerſal. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

To this uſe of informing us what is in this *aſpectable* world, we ſhall find the eye well fitted. *Ray on Creation.*

Aspe'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *aſpect.*] Beholding; view.

A Mooriſh queen, upon *aſpection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Vulg. Err.*

A'spen, or **Asp.** *n. ſ.* [*eſpe*, Dutch; *aſp*, Dan. epre, trembling, Sax. *Somner.*] See **Poplar,** of which it is a ſpecies. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aſpen* or *aſp* tree hath leaves much the ſame with the poplar, only much ſmaller, and not ſo white. *Mortimer.*

The builder oak ſole king of foreſts all,
The *aſpen*, good for ſtatues, the cypreſs funeral. *Spenſer.*

A'spen. *adj.* [from *aſp* or *aſpen.*]

1. Belonging to the aſp tree.

Oh! had the monſter ſeen thoſe lily hands
Tremble like *aſpen* leaves upon a lute. *Shakeſpeare.*

No gale diſturbs the trees,
Nor *aſpen* leaves confeſs the gentleſt breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of aſpen wood.

ASPER. *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in the following paſſage.

All baſe notes, or very treble notes, give an *aſper* ſound; for that the baſe ſtriketh more air than it can well ſtrike equally. *Bacon.*

To **ASPERATE.** *v. a.* [*aſpero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough, or uneven.

Thoſe corpuſcles of colour, inſinuating themſelves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *aſperate* its ſuperficies, according to the bigneſs and texture of the corpuſcles. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſperate*.] A making rough. *Dict.*

ASPERIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *aſper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the diviſions of plants, ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*aſperitas*, Lat.]

1. Unevenneſs; roughneſs of ſurface.

Sometimes the pores and *aſperities* of dry bodies are ſo incommenſurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the ſurface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughneſs of ſound; harſhneſs of pronunciation.

3. Roughneſs, or ruggedneſs of temper; moroſeneſs; ſourneſs; crabbedneſs.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will deſcend in ſhowers of bleſſings; but the rigour and *aſperity* of the other, in a ſevere doom upon ourſelves. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Avoid all unſeemlineſs and *aſperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peeviſh or froward ſpirit. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſpernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; diſregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*aſper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the moſt *aſperous* and unequal of colours; ſo like, that it is hard to diſtinguiſh them: black is the moſt rough. *Boyle.*

To **ASPE'RSE.** *v. a.* [*aſpergo*, Lat.] To beſpatter with cenſure or calumny.

In the buſineſs of Ireland, beſides the opportunity to *aſperſe* the king, they were ſafe enough. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor raſhly vain,
And ſingly mad, *aſperſe* the ſov'reign reign. *Pope's Iliad.*

Unjuſtly poets we *aſperſe*,
Truth ſhines the brighter clad in verſe. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*aſperſio*, Lat.]

1. A ſprinkling.

If thou doſt break her virgin knot, before
All ſanctimonious ceremonies,
No ſweet *aſperſions* ſhall the heav'ns let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the inſtauration gives the new unmixed, otherwiſe than with ſome little *aſperſion* of the old, for taſte's ſake. *Bacon.*

2. Calumny; cenſure.

The ſame *aſperſions* of the king, and the ſame grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden's Epiſtle to the Whigs.*

ASPHA'LTICK. *adj.* [from *aſphaltos*.] Gummy; bituminous.

And with *aſphaltick* ſlime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They faſten'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

ASPHA'LTOS. *n. ſ.* [ἀσφαλτὸς, bitumen.] A ſolid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, and chiefly found ſwimming on the ſurface of the *Lacus Aſphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is caſt up from time to time, in the nature of liquid pitch, from the earth at the bottom of this ſea; and, being thrown upon the water, ſwims like other fat bodies, and condenſes gradually by the heat of the ſun, and the ſalt that is in it. It burns with great vehemence. The Arabs uſe it for pitching their ſhips; and much of it was employed in the embalming of the ancients.

ASPHA'LTUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A bituminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; ſuppoſed to be the mortar ſo much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

A'SPHODEL. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-aſphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily.

The characters are; It hath a root like kingſpear; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is deeply cut into ſix ſegments, and expands in form of a lily; the flower is ſucceeded by an oval fruit, which contains ſeveral roundiſh ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The yellow *aſphodel.* 2. The red *aſphodel.* Theſe two ſorts are very common in moſt of the Engliſh gardens; the firſt is often called by the gardeners the yellow tuberoſe, from its having a very agreeable ſcent; but the other is called the day-lily, or the tuberoſe orange-lily, in moſt places. They are both hardy plants, and multiply exceedingly, if ſuffered to remain two or three years undiſturbed; eſpecially the red ſort, which ſends forth offsets. The beſt time to tranſplant their roots is in September or October. They will grow in any ſoil or ſituation; the yellow produces its flowers in May and June; the red a month later. *Millar.*

Aſphodels were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to ſupply the manes of the dead with nouriſhment.

By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell
In yellow meads of *aſphodel.* *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

A'SPICK. *n. ſ.* [See ASP.] The name of a ſerpent.

Why did I 'ſcape th' invenom'd *aſpick*'s rage,
And all the fiery monſters of the deſart,
To ſee this day? *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **A'SPIRATE.** *v. a.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aſpiration, or full breath; as we aſpirate *horſe*, *houſe*, and *hog*.

To **A'SPIRATE.** *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a conſonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h aſpirate.* *Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.*

A'SPIRATE. *adj.* [*aſpiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you pleaſe, perſpirate; but yet they are not *aſpirate*, i. e. with ſuch an aſpiration as *h*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ASPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſpiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wiſh; uſed generally of a wiſh for ſpiritual bleſſings.

A ſoul inſpired with the warmeſt *aſpirations* after celeſtial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

2. The act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gate;
He riſes on his toe; that ſpirit of his
In *aſpiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The pronounciation of a vowel with full breath.

H is only a guttural *aſpiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulſe of the breath from the lungs. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

To **ASPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.]

1. To deſire with eagerneſs; to pant after ſomething higher; ſometimes with the particle *to*.

Moſt excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himſelf, could *aſpire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praiſed by you. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Hence ſprings that univerſal ſtrong deſire,
Which all men have of immortality:
Not ſome few ſpirits *unto* this thought *aſpire*,
But all men's minds in this united be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aſpire to* epic bays:
Nor lofty Maro ſtoop to lyrick lays. *Roſcommon.*

Till then a helpleſs, hopeleſs, homely ſwain;
I ſought not freedom, nor *aſpir'd to* gain. *Dryd. Virg.*

Aſpiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aſpiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Thoſe are raiſed above ſenſe, and *aſpire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their ſouls. *Tillotſon.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole courſe of his life, to *aſpire after* immortality. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

3. To riſe higher.

There is betwixt that ſmile we would *aſpire to*,
That ſweet aſpect of princes and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Shak.*

My own breath ſtill foment the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aſpire.* *Waller.*

ASPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away. *Dict.*

ASQU'INT. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſquint*.] Obliquely; not in the ſtrait line of viſion.

A ſingle guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *aſquint*, or ſhut their eyes. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

ASS. *n. ſ.* [*aſinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for ſluggiſhneſs, patience, hardineſs, coarſeneſs of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your *aſſes*, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part,
Becauſe you bought them. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. A ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *aſs.* *Shakeſp.*

That ſuch a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *aſs!*—a woman that
Bears all down with her brain; and her ſon
Cannot take two from twenty for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **ASSA'IL.** *v. a.* [*aſſailler*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hoſtile manner; to aſſault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he ſaw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *aſſail.* *Fairy Queen.*

2. To attack with argument; cenſure; or motives applied to the paſſions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *aſſail* the family of York. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

She will not ſtay the ſiege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *aſſailing* eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it moſt,
When love *aſſail'd* you on the Libyan coaſt. *Dryd. Æn.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *aſſails*,
From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thaleſtris with reproach *aſſails*;
For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *aſſail*.] That which may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.——
—But in them nature's copy's not eternal.—
—There's comfort yet, they are *aſſailable.* *Shak. Macb.*

ASSA'ILANT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in oppoſition to *defendant*.

The ſame was ſo well encountered by the defendants, that the obſtinacy of the *aſſailants* did but increaſe the loſs. *Sir J. Hayward.*

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber ſmirch my face,
The like do you; ſo ſhall we paſs along,
And never ſtir *aſſailants.* *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

ASSA'ILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as ev'ning dragon came,
Aſſailant on the perched rooſts
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.*

ASSA'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſail*.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, ſo purſued our *aſſailers*, that one of them ſlew him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

ASSAPA'NICK. *n. ſ.* A little animal of Virginia, which is ſaid to fly by ſtretching out its ſhoulders and its ſkin, and is called in Engliſh the flying ſquirrel. *Trevoux.*

ASSARABA'CCA. See ASARABACCA.

ASSA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*eſſart*, from *eſſarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a foreſt.] An offence commited in the foreſt, by plucking up thoſe woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the foreſt, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Cowel.*

To **ASSA'RT.** *v. a.* [*eſſartir*, Fr.] To commit an aſſart. See ASSART.

ASSA'SSIN.
ASSA'SSINATE. } *n. ſ.* [*aſſaſſin*, Fr. a word brought originally from Aſia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a ſet of men called *aſſaſſins*, as is ſuppoſed for *Arſacidæ*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or ſudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *aſſaſſinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king, who, to ſurprize
One man, *aſſaſſin* like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Here hir'd *aſſaſſins* for their gain invade,
And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade. *Dryd.*

When ſhe hears of a murder, ſhe enlarges more on the guilt of the ſuffering perſon, than of the *aſſaſſin.* *Addiſon. Spect.*

Oreſtes brandiſh'd the revenging ſword,
Slew the dire pair, and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile *aſſaſſin*, and adult'rous dame. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Uſeful, we grant, it ſerves what life requires,
But dreadful too, the dark *aſſaſſin* hires. *Pope, Epiſt.* iii.

ASSA'SSINATE. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſin*.] The crime of an aſſaſſin; murder.

Were not all *aſſaſſinates* and popular inſurrections wrongfully chaſtiſed, if the meanneſs of the offenders indemnified them from puniſhment? *Pope's Dunciad.*

To **ASSA'SSINATE.** *v. a.* [from *aſſaſſin*.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my houſe is broken open by force, and I am raviſhed, and like to be *aſſaſſinated.* *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

What could provoke thy madneſs
To *aſſaſſinate* ſo great, ſo brave a man! *A. Philips.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to Milton.

Such uſage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *aſſaſſinated* and betray'd,
Who durſt not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withſtand one ſingle and unarm'd. *Samſ. Agoniſt.*

ASSASSINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate*.] The act of aſſaſſinating; murder by violence.

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if th' *aſſaſſination*
Could trammel up the conſequence, and catch,
With its ſurceaſe, ſucceſs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The duke finiſh'd his courſe by a wicked *aſſaſſination.* *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate*.] Murderer; mankiller; the perſon that kills another by violence.

ASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſatus*, roaſted, Lat.] Roaſting.

The egg expiring leſs in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *aſſation* or roaſting, it will ſometimes abate a drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

ASSA'ULT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſault*, French.]

1. Attack; hoſtile onſet; oppoſed to *defence*.

Her ſpirit had been invincible againſt all *aſſaults* of affection. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Not to be ſhook thyſelf, but all *aſſaults*
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud ſea wave. *Thomſon.*

2. Storm; oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege*.

Jaſon took at leaſt a thouſand men, and ſuddenly made an *aſſault upon* the city. 2 *Macc.* v. 5.

After ſome days ſiege, he reſolved to try the fortune of an *aſſault*: he ſucceeded therein ſo far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Violence.

Themſelves at diſcord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle ſpace,
With horrible *aſſault*, and fury fell. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

4. Invaſion; hoſtility; attack.

After ſome unhappy *aſſaults upon* the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its diſſolution, there followed a compoſure. *Clarendon.*

Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be ſupported againſt the *aſſaults* of oppoſition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful ſpeech. *Cowel.*

6. It has *upon* before the thing aſſaulted.

To **ASSA'ULT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themſelves together, and to ſtand for their life, to deſtroy all the power that would *aſſault* them. *Eſth.* viii. 11.

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Aſſault his ears. *Dryden. Æneid* vi.

Curs'd ſteel, and more accurſed gold,
Gave miſchief birth, and made that miſchief bold:
And double death did wretched man invade,
By ſteel *aſſaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

ASSA'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſault*.] One who violently aſſaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we eſteemed few words in a juſt defence, able to reſiſt many unjuſt *aſſaulters.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

ASSA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*eſſaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *aſſay*, according to the ſound, and the latter, *eſſay*, according to the writing; but the ſenſes now differing, they may be conſidered as two words.]

1. Examination.

This cannot be
By no *aſſay* of reaſon. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in falſe gaze. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. In law. The examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market. *Cowel.*

3. The firſt entrance upon any thing; a taſte.

For well he weened, that ſo glorious bait
Would tempt his gueſt to take thereof *aſſay.* *Fairy Queen.*

4. Attack; trouble.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And ſtrove to maſter ſorrowful *aſſay.* *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The men he preſt from Tours and Blois but late,
To hard *aſſays* unfit, unſure at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax, b.* i.

Be ſure to find,
What I foretel thee, many a hard *aſſay*
Of dangers, and adverſities, and pains,
Ere thou of Iſrael's ſceptre get faſt hold. *Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

To **ASSA'Y.** *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to *aſſay* them; and ſo with ſome horſemen charged them home. *Sir J. Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my converſation, that he dares in this manner *aſſay* me? *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. To apply to, as the touchſtone in *aſſaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted, when ſad Eve beheld,
Deſolate where ſhe ſat, approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce paſſion ſhe *aſſay'd.* *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his ſword upon his armour, and he *aſſayed* to go, for he had not proved it. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 39.

ASSA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver, appointed between the maſter of the mint and the merchants that bring ſilver thither for exchange. *Cowel.*

The ſmelters come up to the *aſſayers* within one in twenty. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ASSECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*

ASSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſequor*, *aſſecutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a perſon, after he has been in full poſſeſſion of a ſecond benefice, cannot return again to his firſt; becauſe it is immediately void by his *aſſecution* of a ſecond. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblage*, Fr.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *aſſembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *aſſembly* being uſed only, or generally, of perſons.

All that we amaſs together in our thoughts is poſitive, and the *aſſemblage* of a great number of poſitive ideas of ſpace or duration. *Locke.*

O Hartford, fitted or to ſhine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plains,
With innocence and meditation join'd
In ſoft *aſſemblage*, liſten to my ſong. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **ASSE'MBLE.** *v. a.* [*aſſembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

And he ſhall ſet up an enſign for the nations, and ſhall *aſſemble* the outcaſts of Iſrael, and gather together the diſperſed of Judah. *Iſa.* xi. 12.

He wonders for what end you have *aſſembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

To **ASSE'MBLE.** *v. n.* To meet together.

Theſe men *aſſembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Dan.* vi. 11.

ASSE'MBLY. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.

Having heard, by fame,
Of this ſo noble, and ſo fair *aſſembly*,
This night to meet here, they could do no leſs,
Out of the great reſpect they bear to beauty. *Shakeſp.*

ASSE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſenſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

All the arguments on both ſides muſt be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the underſtanding determine its *aſſent.* *Locke.*

2. Conſent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious *aſſent* of chriſtian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to ſhew it in ſcripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 5.

The evidence of God's own teſtimony, added unto the natural *aſſent* of reaſon concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the ſame. *Hooker, b.* i. § 12.

Without the king's *aſſent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Faith, on the other ſide, is the *aſſent* to any propoſition, not thus made out by the deduction of reaſon, but upon the credit of the propoſer. *Locke.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*aſſentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews alſo *aſſented*, ſaying, that theſe things were ſo. *Acts*, xxiv. 9.

ASSENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or diſſimulation. *Dict.*

ASSE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſent.*] Conſent.

We may ſhrink at their bare teſtimonies, whoſe arguments are but precarious, and ſubſiſt upon the charity of our *aſſentments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſero*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have *aſſerted* the party which they choſe till death, and died for its defence. *Dryd. Virgil, Dedicat.*

2. To affirm.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the grovelling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Aſſert the native ſkies, or own its heav'nly kind. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] The act of aſſerting.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it ſtandeth ſtill; becauſe he hath probable reaſons for it, and I no infallible ſenſe or reaſon againſt it, I will not quarrel with his *aſſertion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

ASSE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *aſſert.*] Poſitive; dogmatical; peremptory.

He was not ſo fond of the principles he undertook to illuſtrate, as to boaſt their certainty; propoſing them not in a confident and *aſſertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheſes. *Glanville.*

ASSE'RTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; ſupporter; affirmer.

Among th' *aſſertors* of free reaſon's claim,
Our nation's not the leaſt in worth or fame. *Dryden.*

Faithful *aſſertor* of thy country's cauſe,
Britain with tears ſhall bathe thy glorious wound. *Prior.*

It is an uſual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to ſhew how weak the proofs are, which their *aſſertors* employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*

To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*aſſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve, help, or ſecond. *Dict.*

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *aſſeſtare*, Ital. To make an equilibrium, or balance.] To charge with any certain ſum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *aſſeſſed* by the affidavit from the time of the iniquiſition found. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſeſſio*, Lat.] A ſitting down by one; a giving aſſiſtance or advice. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *to aſſeſs.*]

1. The ſum levied on certain property.

2. The act of aſſeſſing.

What greater immunity and happineſs can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themſelves? To be ſubject to no contribution, *aſſeſſment*, or any pecuniary levy whatſoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themſelves? *Howel.*

ASSE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*aſſeſſor*, Lat.]

1. The perſon that ſits by another; generally uſed of thoſe who aſſiſt the judge.

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his *aſſeſſors*, hears.
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*

2. He that ſits by another as next in dignity.

To his ſon,
Th' *aſſeſſor* of his throne, he thus began. *Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

Twice ſtronger than his ſire, who ſat above,
Aſſeſſor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryden's Iliad.*

3. He that lays taxes; derived from *aſſeſs*.

A'SSETS. *n. ſ. without the ſingular.* [*aſſez*, Fr.] Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden, which is caſt upon the executor or heir, in ſatisfying the teſtators or anceſtors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *aſſets*, ſayeth nothing; but that the perſon againſt whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to diſcharge what is in demand. *Cowel.*

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* [*aſſevero*, Lat.] To affirm with
To ASSE'VERATE. } great ſolemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſeverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are perſuaded of, ye have it no otherwiſe than by your own only probable collection; and therefore ſuch bold *aſſeverations*, as in him were admirable, ſhould, in your mouths, but argue raſhneſs. *Hooker, Preface.*

Another abuſe of the tongue I might add; vehement *aſſeverations* upon ſlight and trivial occaſions. *Ray on Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphaſis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the ſpeaker in making his *aſſeveration*. *Broome's Notes on Odyſſey.*

A'SSHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *aſs* and *head.*] One ſlow of apprehenſion; a blockhead.

Will you help an *aſshead*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

ASSIDU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiduité*, Fr. *aſſiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; cloſeneſs of application.

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the neceſſity of his utmoſt vigour and *aſſiduity* to acquit himſelf of it? *Rogers.*

We obſerve the addreſs and *aſſiduity* they will uſe to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

I have, with much pains and *aſſiduity*, qualified myſelf for a nomenclator. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 107.

ASSI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*aſſiduus*, Lat.] Conſtant in application.

And if by pray'r
Inceſſant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not ceaſe
To weary him with my *aſſiduous* cries. *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

The moſt *aſſiduous* talebearers, and bittereſt revilers, are often half-witted people. *Government of the Tongue*, § 6.

In ſummer, you ſee the hen giving herſelf greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the ſeaſon would chill the principles of life, and deſtroy the young one, ſhe grows more *aſſiduous* in her attendance, and ſtays away but half the time. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Each ſtill renews her little labour,
Nor juſtles her *aſſiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *aſſiduous.*] Diligently; continually.

The trade, that obliges artificers to be *aſſiduouſly* converſant with their materials, is that of glaſs-men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, ſeeing it is *aſſiduouſly* drained and exhauſted by the ſeas. *Bentley.*

To ASSI'EGE. *v. a.* [*aſſieger*, Fr.] To beſiege. *Dict.*

ASSIE'NTO. n. ſ. [In Spaniſh a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with negro ſlaves. This contract was transferred from the French to the Engliſh South Sea company, by the treaty of 1713, for thirty years; who were likewiſe permitted to ſend a regiſter ſhip, of 500 tuns, yearly to the Spaniſh ſettlements, with European goods. *Chambers.*

To ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*aſſigner*, Fr. *aſſigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *aſſigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. 2 *Sam.* xi. 16.

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Againſt a foe by doom expreſs *aſſign'd* us,
That cruel ſerpent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppreſſed, and vice triumphant. The laſt day will *aſſign* to every one a ſtation ſuitable to his character. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 219.

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no ſuch intrinſick, natural, ſettled value in any thing, as to make any *aſſigned* quantity of it conſtantly worth any *aſſigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. In law. In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or ſet forth, as to *aſſign* error, is to ſhew in what part of the proceſs error is committed: to *aſſign* falſe judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjuſt: to *aſſign* the ceſſor, is to ſhew how the plaintiff had ceſſed, or given over: to *aſſign* waſte, is to ſhew wherein eſpecially the waſte is committed. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNABLE. *adj.* [from *aſſign.*] That which may be marked out, or fixed.

Ariſtotle held that it ſtreamed by connatural reſult and emanation from God; ſo that there was no inſtant *aſſignable* of God's eternal exiſtence, in which the world did not alſo co-exiſt. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet; uſed generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this ſtated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *aſſignation*. *Spect.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *aſſignation*. *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE'. *n. ſ.* [*aſſigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity. And an *aſſignee* may be either in deed or in law; *aſſignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a perſon; *aſſignee* in law, is he whom the law maketh ſo, without any appointment of the perſon. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] He that appoints.

The Goſpel is at once the *aſſigner* of our taſks, and the magazine of our ſtrength. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perſon.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *aſſignment* thereof unto ſuch duties. *Hooker, b.* v.

This inſtitution, which aſſigns it to a perſon, whom we have no rule to know, is juſt as good as an *aſſignment* to no body at all. *Locke.*

ASSI'MILABLE. *adj.* [from *aſſimilate.*] That which may be converted to the ſame nature with ſomething elſe.

The ſpirits of many, long before that time, will find but naked habitations; and meeting no *aſſimilables* wherein to react their natures, muſt certainly participate ſuch natural deſolations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.* [*aſſimilo*, Lat.]

1. To convert to the ſame nature with another thing.

Birds *aſſimilate* leſs, and excern more, than beaſts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their fleſh generally more dry. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beaſts, becauſe their fleſh doth *aſſimilate* more finely, and ſecerneth more ſubtely. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 680.

Taſting concoct, digeſt, *aſſimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Hence alſo animals and vegetables may *aſſimilate* their nouriſhment; moiſt nouriſhment eaſily changing its texture, till it becomes like the denſe earth. *Newton.*

2. To bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance.

A ferine and neceſſitous kind of life would eaſily *aſſimilate* at leaſt the next generation to barbariſm and ferineneſs. *Hale.*

They are not over patient of mixture; but ſuch, whom they cannot *aſſimilate*, ſoon find it their intereſt to remove. *Swift.*

ASSI'MILATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*] Likeneſs. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another.

It furthers the very act of *aſſimilation* of nouriſhment, by ſome outward emollients that make the parts more apt to aſſimilate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 59.

2. The ſtate of being aſſimilated.

A nouriſhment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conſerving the body, not repairing it by *aſſimilation*, but preſerving it by ventilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

3. The act of growing like ſome other being.

It is as well the inſtinct as duty of our nature, to aſpire to an *aſſimilation* with God; even the moſt laudable and generous ambition. *Decay of Piety.*

To ASSI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*aſſimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

ASSIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſimulatio*, Lat.] A diſſembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

To ASSI'ST. *v. a.* [*aſſiſter*, Fr. *aſſiſto*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh ſaints, and *aſſiſt* her in whatſoever buſineſs ſhe hath need. *Rom.* xvi, 2.

It is neceſſary and *aſſiſting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *aſſiſt* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

She no ſooner yielded to adultery, but ſhe agreed to *aſſiſt* in the murder of her huſband. *Broome on Odyſſey.*

ASSI'STANCE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſtance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourſe, not only to the prayers of the ſaints, but to their aid and *aſſiſtance*: What doth this aid and *aſſiſtance* ſignify? *Stillingfleet.*

You have abundant *aſſiſtances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Let us entreat this neceſſary *aſſiſtance*, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

ASSI'STANT. *adj.* [from *aſſiſt.*] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were *aſſiſtant* to him openly, or at leaſt under hand. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

ASSI'STANT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſiſt.*]

1. A perſon engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxilary or miniſterial.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as *aſſiſtants* or attendants, according to the quality of the perſons. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

2. Sometimes it is only a ſofter word for an attendant.

The pale *aſſiſtants* on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd. *Dryd.*

ASSI'ZE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſe*, a ſitting, Fr.]

1. An aſſembly of knights and other ſubſtantial men, with the bailiff or juſtice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or ſtatute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and proceſſes of *aſſize* are taken. *Cowel.*

The law was never executed by any juſtices of *aſſize*, but the people left to their own laws. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

At each *aſſize* and term we try
A thouſand raſcals of as deep a dye. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Any court of juſtice.

The judging God ſhall cloſe the book of fate,
And there the laſt *aſſizes* keep,
For thoſe who wake, and thoſe who ſleep. *Dryden.*

6. *Aſſize of bread, ale*, &c. Meaſure, or quantity. Thus it is ſaid, *when wheat is of ſuch a price, the bread ſhall be of ſuch* aſſize.

7. Meaſure; rate: for which we now uſe *ſize*. See SIZE.

On high hill's top I ſaw a ſtately frame,
An hundred cubits high by juſt *aſſize*,
With hundred pillars. *Spenſer's Viſion of Bellay.*

To ASSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an *aſſize* or writ.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSISER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſize.*] Is an officer that has the care and overſight of weights and meaſures. *Chamb.*

ASSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*aſſociabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*aſſocier*, Fr. *aſſocio*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,
Aſſociated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Aſſociate in your town a wand'ring train,
And ſtrangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends ſhould *aſſociate* friends in grief and woe. *Shak.*

4. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *aſſociated with* his maſter's enemies.

ASSO'CIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in intereſt or purpoſe.

While I deſcend through darkneſs,
To my *aſſociate* pow'rs, them to acquaint
With theſe ſucceſſes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

ASSO'CIATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A perſon joined with another; a partner.

They perſuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his *aſſociate* in government with him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. A confederate.

Their defender, and his *aſſociates*, have ſithence propoſed to the world a form ſuch as themſelves like. *Hooker, l.* v. § 27.

3. A companion; implying ſome kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unſuitable *aſſociate*. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *aſſociate* ſole, to me beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

But my *aſſociates* now my ſtay deplore,
Impatient. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

ASSOCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſociate.*]

1. Union; conjunction; ſociety.

The church being a ſociety, hath the ſelf-ſame original grounds, which other politick ſocieties have; the natural inclination which all men have unto ſociable life, and conſent to ſome certain bond of *aſſociation*; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they ſhall be aſſociated in. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Confederacy; union for particular purpoſes.

This could not be done but with mighty oppoſition: againſt which, to ſtrengthen themſelves, they ſecretly entered into a league of *aſſociation*. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Partnerſhip.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *aſſociation* with God; and, by making you his partner, intereſts you in all his happineſs. *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

Aſſociation of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent uſe. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Appoſition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various ſeparations, and new *aſſociations* and motions of theſe permanent particles. *Newton's Opticks.*

A'SSONANCE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſonance*, Fr.] Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT. *adj.* [*aſſonant*, French.] Sounding in a manner reſembling another ſound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſortir*, Fr.] To range in claſſes, as one thing ſuits with another.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot*; *aſſoter*, Fr.] To infatuate; to beſot: a word out of uſe.

But whence they ſprung, or how they were begot,
Uneath is to aſſure, uneath to weene
That moſtrous errour which doth ſome *aſſot*. *Fairy Queen.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain; Minſhew deduces it from *adſuadere*, or *aſſuaviare*; Junius, from ꞅƿæꞇ, ſweet; from whence Skinner imagines aꞅƿæꞇan might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to ſoften; to allay.

Refreſhing winds the ſummer's heats *aſſuage*,
And kindly warmth diſarms the winter's rage. *Addiſon.*

2. To appeaſe; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the leſs,
Since nought *aſſuageth* malice when 'tis told. *Fairfax.*

This was neceſſary for the ſecuring the people from their fears; which were capable of being *aſſuaged* by no other means. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Shall I, t' *aſſuage*
Their brutal rage,
The regal ſtem deſtroy? *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To eaſe; as, the medicine *aſſuages* pain.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to paſs over the earth, and the waters *aſſuaged*. *Gen.* viii. 1.

ASSUA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] What mitigates or ſoftens.

Tell me, when ſhall theſe weary woes have end,
Or ſhall their ruthleſs torment never ceaſe?
But all my days in pining languor ſpend,
Without hope of *aſſuagement* or releaſe. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

ASSUA'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] One who pacifies or appeaſes.

ASSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *aſſuage.*] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breaſt tumultuous joys ariſe,
Muſick her ſoft *aſſuaſive* voice applies. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Lat.] To ſubmit to.

This valiant lord
Muſt not ſo ſtate his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will *aſſubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

ASSUEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſuefacio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being accuſtomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inſervient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from uſe and *aſſuefaction*, or according whereto the one grows ſtronger. *Vulgar Errours.*

ASSU'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſuetudo*, Lat.] Accuſtomance; cuſtom.

We ſee that *aſſuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them loſe the force to hurt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 67.

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*aſſumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various God had urg'd in vain,
He ſtrait *aſſum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's ſelf.

With raviſh'd ears,
The monarch hears,
Aſſumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And ſeems to ſhake the ſpheres. *Dryden's St. Cæcilia.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or ſeize unjuſtly.

This makes him over-forward in buſineſs, *aſſuming* in converſation, and peremptory in anſwers. *Collier of Confidence.*

4. To ſuppoſe ſomething granted without proof.

In every hypotheſis, ſomething is allowed to be *aſſumed.* *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own uſe; to appropriate.

His majeſty might well *aſſume* the complaint and expreſſion of king David. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Assu'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſume.*] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wiſe in any courſe, in which he is not ſafe too? But can theſe high *aſſumers* and pretenders to reaſon, prove themſelves ſo? *South.*

Assu'ming. *participial adj.* [from *aſſume.*] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *aſſuming* air,
The ſon of Iſis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

ASSU'MPSIT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſumo,* Lat.] A voluntary promiſe made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another: It contains any verbal promiſe made upon conſideration. *Cowel.*

Assu'mption. *n. ſ.* [*aſſumptio,* Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf.

The perſonal deſcent of God himſelf, and his *aſſumption* of our fleſh to his divinity, more familiarly to inſinuate his pleaſure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wiſdom. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. The ſuppoſition, or act of ſuppoſing of any thing without farther proof.

Theſe by way of *aſſumption,* under the two general propoſitions, are intrinſically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*

For the *aſſumption,* that Chriſt did ſuch miraculous and ſupernatural works, to confirm what he ſaid, we need only repeat the meſſage ſent by him to John the Baptiſt. *South.*

3. The thing ſuppoſed; a poſtulate.

Hold, ſays the Stoick, your *aſſumption*'s wrong:
I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryd. Perſius.*

4. The taking up any perſon into heaven, which is ſuppoſed by the Romiſh church of the Bleſſed Virgin.

Upon the feaſt of the *aſſumption* of the Bleſſed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the veſpers. *Stillingfl. on Rom. Idolat.*

Had Adam done this after a certain period of years, he would have been rewarded with an *aſſumption* to eternal felicity. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Assu'mptive. *adj.* [*aſſumptivus,* Lat.] That may be aſſumed.

Assu'rance. *n. ſ.* [*aſſurance,* French.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and leſſer thing than *aſſurance,* yet, as to all the purpoſes of a pious life, it may prove more uſeful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodneſs, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *aſſurance* of an endleſs felicity? *Tillotſon.*

2. Secure confidence; truſt.

What man is he, that boaſts of fleſhly might,
And vain *aſſurance* of mortality,
Which all ſo ſoon as it doth come to fight
Againſt ſpiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

I grant that proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that *aſſurance,* which doth grow by a ſtronger proof. *Hooker, b.* ii.

'Tis far off,
And rather like a dream, than an *aſſurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The obedient, and the man of practice, ſhall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till perſuaſion paſs into knowledge, and knowledge advance into *aſſurance.* *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil courſe, that comfortable *aſſurance* of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him? *Tillotſon.*

4. Firmneſs; undoubting ſteadineſs.

Men whoſe conſideration will relieve our modeſty, and give us courage and *aſſurance* in the duties of our profeſſion. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modeſty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour ill governed, gave you the firſt comfort; my affection ill hid, hath given you this laſt *aſſurance.* *Sidney.*

Converſation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and *aſſurance.* *Locke.*

6. Ground of confidence; ſecurity given.

The nature of deſire itſelf is no eaſier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as deſire is glad to embrace the firſt ſhew of comfort, ſo is deſire deſirous of perfect *aſſurance.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

As the conqueſt was but ſlight and ſuperficial, ſo the pope's donation to the Iriſh ſubmiſſions were but weak and fickle *aſſurances.* *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

None of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth.———
—Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *aſſurance* double ſure,
And take a bond of fate; Thou ſhalt not live. *Shakeſp.*

I muſt confeſs your offer is the beſt;
And, let your father make her the *aſſurance,*
She is your own, elſe you muſt pardon me,
If you ſhould die before him, where's her dower. *Shakeſp.*

7. Spirit; intrepidity.

With all th' *aſſurance* innocence can bring,
Fearleſs without, becauſe ſecure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I ſee
This pomp, a ſhame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd. Aureng.*

8. Sanguinity; readineſs to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *aſſurance* or confidence, which Ariſtotle obſerves young men to be full of, and old men not ſo inclined to. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

9. Teſtimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from ſome knowledge and *aſſurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

We have as great *aſſurance* that there is a God, as we could expect to have, ſuppoſing that he were. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

10. Conviction.

Such an *aſſurance* of things as will make men careful to avoid a leſſer danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillotſon.*

11. The ſame with *inſurance.* See Insurance.

To **Assu're.** *v. a.* [*aſſeurer,* Fr. from *aſſecurare,* low Latin.]

To give confidence by a firm promiſe.

So when he had *aſſured* them with many words, that he would reſtore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the ſaving of their brethren. 2 *Mac.* xii.

To ſecure to another.

And, for that dowry, I'll *aſſure* her of
Her widowhood, be it that ſhe ſurvives me,
In all my lands and leaſes whatſoever. *Shakeſpeare.*

So irreſiſtible an authority cannot be reflected on, without the moſt awful reverence, even by thoſe whoſe piety *aſſures* its favour to them. *Rogers.*

To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer ſecurity.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and ſhall *aſſure* our hearts before him. 1 *John,* iii. 19.

I revive
At this laſt ſight; *aſſur'd* that man ſhall live
With all the creatures, and their ſeed preſerve. *Par. Loſt.*

To make ſecure.

But what on earth can long abide in ſtate?
Or who can him *aſſure* of happy day? *Spenſ. Muiopotmos.*

To affiance; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, ſwore I was *aſſured* to her. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

Assu'red. *participial adj.* [from *aſſure.*]

1. Certain; indubitable.

It is an *aſſured* experience, that flint laid about the bottom of a tree makes it proſper. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 422.

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, cloſe your hands,
And your lips too; for, I am well aſſured,
That I did ſo, when I was firſt *aſſur'd.* *Shak. King John.*

As when by night the glaſs
Of Galilæo, leſs *aſſur'd,* obſerves
Imagin'd lands, and regions, in the moon. *Par. Loſt.*

3. Immodeſt; viciouſly confident.

Assu'redly. *adv.* [from *aſſured.*] Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happineſs,
And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I ſhall *aſſuredly.* *Shakeſp.*

God is abſolutely good, and ſo, *aſſuredly,* the cauſe of all that is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cauſe at all. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Aſſuredly he will ſtop our liberty, till we reſtore him his worſhip. *South.*

Assu'redness. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſured.*] The ſtate of being aſſured; certainty.

Assu'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſure.*]

1. He that gives aſſurance.
2. He that gives ſecurity to make good any loſs.

To **ASSWA'GE.** See ASSUAGE.

A'sterisk. *n. ſ.* [ἀςερίσκ☉.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little ſtar; as *.

He alſo publiſhed the tranſlation of the Septuagint by itſelf, having firſt compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by *aſteriſks* what was defective, and by obeliſks what was redundant. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iv.

A'sterism. *n. ſ.* [*aſteriſmus,* Lat.]

1. A conſtellation.

Poetry had filled the ſkies with *aſteriſms,* and hiſtories belonging to them; and then aſtrology deviſes the feigned virtues and influences of each. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An aſteriſk, or mark. This is a very improper uſe.

Dwell particularly on paſſages with an *aſteriſm* *; for the obſervations which follow ſuch a note, will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A'sthma. *n. ſ.* [ἄσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, joined with a hiſſing ſound and a cough, eſpecially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone poſture; becauſe then the contents of the lower belly bear ſo againſt the diaphragm, as to leſſen the capacity of the breaſt, whereby the lungs have leſs room to move. *Quincy.*

An *aſthma* is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muſcles of the thorax, but does not continue long. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Asthma'tical. } *adj.* [from *aſthma.*] Troubled with an
Asthma'tick. } aſthma.

In *aſthmatical* perſons, we often ſee, that though the lungs be very much ſtuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live ſome months, if not ſome years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our horſes are moſt *aſthmatick*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay. *Floyer.*

Aste'rn. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtern.*] In the hinder part of the ſhip; behind the ſhip.

The galley gives her ſide, and turns her prow,
While thoſe *aſtern* deſcending down the ſteep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryden.*

To **Aste'rt.** *v. a.* [a word uſed by Spenſer, as it ſeems, for *ſtart,* or *ſtartle.*] To terrify; to ſtartle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill deſert;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the ſhepherd can *aſtert.* *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Asto'nied. *particip. adj.* A word uſed in the verſion of the Bible for *aſtoniſhed.*

Many were *aſtonied* at thee. *Iſaiah,* lii. 14.

To **ASTO'NISH.** *v. a.* [*eſtonner,* Fr. from *attonitus,* Lat.] To confound with ſome ſudden paſſion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to ſurpriſe.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the moſt mighty gods, by tokens, ſend
Such dreadful heralds to *aſtoniſh* us. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

Aſtoniſh'd at the voice, he ſtood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

A genius univerſal as his theme,
Aſtoniſhing as chaos. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Asto'nishingness. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtoniſh.*] Of a nature to excite aſtoniſhment.

Asto'nishment. *n. ſ.* [*eſtonnement,* Fr.] Amazement; confuſion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no leſs wonder to us, than *aſtoniſhment* to themſelves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney, b.* ii.

She eſteemed this as much above his wiſdom, as *aſtoniſhment* is beyond bare admiration. *South.*

To **Asto'und.** *v. a.* [*eſtonner,* Fr.] To aſtoniſh; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now ſomewhat obſolete.

Theſe thoughts may ſtartle well, but not *aſtound*
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a ſtrong ſiding champion, conſcience. *Par. Regained.*

Astra'ddle. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtraddle.*] With one's legs acroſs any thing. *Dict.*

A'stragal. *n. ſ.* [ἀςράγαλ☉, the ankle, or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, ſerving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*

We ſee none of that ordinary confuſion, which is the reſult of quarter rounds of the *aſtragal,* and I know not how many other intermingled particulars. *Spectator,* N° 415.

A'stral. *adj.* [from *aſtrum,* Lat.] Starry; relating to the ſtars.

Some *aſtral* forms I muſt invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of pureſt atoms of the air;
Not in their natures ſimply good or ill;
But moſt ſubſervient to bad ſpirits will. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

Astra'y. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtray.*] Out of the right way.

May ſeem the wain was very evil led,
When ſuch an one had guiding of the way,
That knew not, whether right he went, or elſe *aſtray.* *Fairy Queen.*

You run *aſtray,* for whilſt we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Like one that had been led *aſtray*
Through the heav'n's wide pathleſs way. *Milton.*

To **ASTRI'CT.** *v. a.* [*aſtringo,* Lat.] To contract by applications, in oppoſition to *relax*: a word not ſo much uſed as *conſtringe.*

The ſolid parts were to be relaxed or *aſtricted,* as they let the humours paſs either in too ſmall or too great quantities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Astri'ction. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrictio,* Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Aſtriction is in a ſubſtance that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh partly by the ſame means that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *aſtriction,* but ſuch an *aſtriction* as is not grateful to the body; for a pleaſing *aſtriction* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them: and therefore ſuch *aſtriction* is found in things of a harſh taſte. *Bacon.*

Such lenitive ſubſtances are proper for dry atrabilarian conſtitutions, who are ſubject to *aſtriction* of the belly and the piles. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Astri'ctive. *adj.* [from *aſtrict.*] Stiptick; of a binding quality. *Dict.*

Astri'ctory. *adj.* [*aſtrictorius,* Lat.] Aſtringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

Astri'de. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtride.*] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aſide,
Their modeſty, and ride *aſtride.* *Hudibras.*

I ſaw a place, where the Rhone is ſo ſtraitened between two rocks, that a man may ſtand *aſtride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

Astri'ferous. *adj.* [*aſtrifer,* Lat.] Bearing, or having ſtars. *Dict.*

Astri'gerous. *adj.* [*aſtriger,* Lat.] Adorned with ſtars. *Dict.*

To **ASTRI'NGE.** *v. a.* [*aſtringo,* Lat.] To preſs by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are cauſed by a contraction of the ſpirits of the brain; which contraction, by conſequence, *aſtringeth* the moiſture of the brain, and thereby ſendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

Astri'ngency. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtringe.*] The power of contracting the parts of the body; oppoſed to the power of *relaxation.*

Aſtriction prohibiteth diſſolution; as, in medicines, aſtringents inhibit putrefaction: and, by *aſtringency,* ſome ſmall quantity of oil of vitriol will keep freſh water long from putrefying. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 342.

Acid, acrid, auſtere, and bitter ſubſtances, by their *aſtringency,* create horrour, that is, ſtimulate the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Astri'ngent. *adj.* [*aſtringens,* Lat.] Binding; contracting; oppoſed to *laxative.*

Aſtringent medicines are binding, which act by the aſperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up cloſer. *Quincy.*

The juice is very *aſtringent,* and therefore of ſlow motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 641.

What diminiſheth ſenſible perſpiration, encreaſeth the inſenſible; for that reaſon a ſtrengthening and *aſtringent* diet often conduceth to this purpoſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'strography. *n. ſ.* [from ἄςρον and γράφω.] The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars. *Dict.*

A'strolabe. *n. ſ.* [ἀςρολάβιον, of ἀςὴρ, and λαβεῖν, to take.]

1. An inſtrument chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun or ſtars, at ſea.
2. A ſtereographick projection of the circles of the ſphere upon the plane of ſome great circle. *Chambers.*

Astro'loger. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologus,* Lat. from ἄςρον and λόγ☉.]

1. One that, ſuppoſing the influences of the ſtars to have a cauſal power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events depending on thoſe influences.

Not unlike that which *aſtrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aſpect the one to the other. *Wotton.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the ſtars, ſay the *aſtrologers*; on the organs of the body, ſay the naturaliſts; it is the particular gift of heaven, ſay the divines, both chriſtians and heathens. *Dryden.*

Aſtrologers, that future fates foreſhew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer ſatire againſt lawyers, than that of *aſtrologers,* when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a ſuit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was anciently uſed for one that underſtood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *aſtrologer* now living, who, by the help of perſpective glaſſes, hath found in the ſtars many things unknown to the ancients, affirms much to have been diſcovered in Venus. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Astrolo'gian. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrology.*] The ſame with *aſtrologer.*

The twelve houſes of heaven, in the form which *aſtrologians* uſe. *Camden.*

The ſtars, they ſay, cannot diſpoſe,
No more than can the *aſtrologian.* *Hudibras.*

Astrolo'gical. } *adj.* [from *aſtrology.*] Relating to aſtro-
Astrolo'gick. } logy; profeſſing aſtrology.

Some ſeem a little *aſtrological,* as when they warn us from places of malign influence. *Wotton.*

No *aſtrologick* wizard honour gains,
Who has not oft been baniſh'd, or in chains. *Dryden.*

Aſtrological prayers ſeem to me to be built on as good reaſon as the predictions. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on R. Idol.*

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *aſtrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Astrolo'gically. *adv.* [from *aſtrology.*] In an aſtrological manner.

To **Astro'logize.** *v. n.* [from *aſtrology.*] To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologia,* Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars; an art now generally exploded, as without reaſon.

I know it hath been the opinion of the learned, who think of the art of *aſtrology,* that the ſtars do not force the actions or wills of men. *Swift.*

Astro'nomer *n. ſ.* [from ἄςρον, a ſtar, and νόμ☉, a rule or law.] He that ſtudies the celeſtial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings, ought to be like the motions, as the *aſtronomers* ſpeak of, in the inferiour orbs. *Bacon.*

The old and new *aſtronomers* in vain
Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain. *Blackmore.*

Since *aſtronomers* no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the ſun, it is fit to proceed upon that hypotheſis. *Locke.*

Astrono'mical. } *adj.* [from *aſtronomy.*] Belonging to
Astrono'mick. } aſtronomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the ſun's progreſs through the zodiack, they regiſtrate and ſet them down in their *aſtronomical* canons. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Can he not paſs an *aſtronomick* line,
Or does he dread th' imaginary ſign,
That he ſhould ne'er advance to either pole. *Blackmore.*

Astrono'mically. *adv.* [from *aſtronomical.*] In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [ἀςρονομία, from ἄςρον, a ſtar, and νόμ☉, a law, or rule.] A mixed mathematical ſcience, teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. The origin of *aſtronomy* is uncertain; but from Egypt it travelled into Greece, where Pythagoras was the firſt European who taught that the earth and planets turn round the ſun, which ſtands immoveable in the center; as he himſelf had been inſtructed by the Egyptian prieſts. From the time of Pythagoras, *aſtronomy* ſunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens, after their conqueſt of that country, having acquired ſome knowledge of it, brought it from Africa to Spain, and again reſtored this ſcience to Europe, where it has ſince received very conſiderable improvements. *Chambers.*

To this muſt be added the underſtanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and aſtronomy. *Cowley.*

A'stroscopy. *n. ſ.* [ἀςὴρ, a ſtar, and σκοπέω, to view.] Obſervation of the ſtars. *Dict.*

Astro-theology. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrum,* a ſtar, and *theologia,* divinity.] Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the ſun, I ſhew in the preface of my *Aſtro-Theology*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Asu'nder. *adv.* [aꞅunꝺꞃan, Sax.] Apart; ſeparately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *aſunder*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Senſe thinks the planets ſpheres not much *aſunder*;
What tells us then their diſtance is ſo far. *Sir J. Davies.*

Greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage, us *aſunder*. *Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our ſtate,
Seeks hid advantage to betray us worſe;
Which, when *aſunder*, will not prove too hard,
For both together are each other's guard. *Dryden.*

Born far *aſunder* by the tides of men,
Like adamant and ſteel they meet agen. *Dryden's Fables.*

All this metallick matter, both that which continued *aſunder*, and in ſingle corpuſcles, and that which was amaſſed and concreted into nodules, ſubſided. *Woodward.*

Asy'lum. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἄσυλον, from α, not, and συλέω, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a ſanctuary; a refuge.

So ſacred was the church to ſome, that it had the right of an *aſylum*, or ſanctuary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Asy'mmetry. *n. ſ.* [from α, without, and συμμετρία, ſymmetry.

1. Contrariety to ſymmetry; diſproportion.

The *aſymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Grew.*

2. This term is ſometimes uſed in mathematicks, for what is more uſually called incommenſurability; when between two quantities there is no common meaſure.

A'symptote. *n. ſ.* [from α, priv. σὺν, with, and πτόω, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Aſymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite diſtance. *Chambers.*

Aſymptote lines, though they may approach ſtill nearer together, till they are nearer than the leaſt aſſignable diſtance, yet, being ſtill produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew.*

Asympto'tical. *adj.* [from *aſymptote*.] Curves are ſaid to be *aſymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a poſſibility of meeting.

ASY'NDETON. *n. ſ.* ἀσύνδετον, of α, priv. and συνδέω, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a ſentence; as in *veni, vidi, vici*, & is left out.

At. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, notes the nearneſs of the place; as, a man is *at* the houſe before he is *in* it.

This cuſtom continued among many, to ſay their prayers *at* fountains. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

To all you ladies now *at* land
We men *at* ſea indite. *Buckhurſt.*

2. *At* before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event; the word *time* is ſometimes included in the adjective.

We thought it *at* the very firſt a ſign of cold affection. *Hooker.*

How frequent to deſert him, and *at* laſt
To heap ingratitude on worthieſt deeds. *Milton.*

At the ſame time that the ſtorm beats upon the whole ſpecies, we are falling foul upon one another. *Spectator.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have moſt weakened the common enemy, and, *at* the ſame time, enriched ourſelves. *Swift.*

3. *At* before a cauſal word ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with*.

At his touch,
Such ſanctity hath heav'n giv'n his hand,
They preſently amend. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

O ſir, when he ſhall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already,
Ev'n *at* this news he dies. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Much *at* the ſight was Adam in his heart
Diſmay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi.

High o'er their heads a moulding rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes *at* ev'ry blaſt. *Dryden.*

4. *At* before a ſuperlative adjective implies *in the ſtate*, as *at moſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, &c.

Conſider any man as to his perſonal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greateſt, they muſt ſtill be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, ſhort *at* the longeſt, and unquiet *at* the beſt. *Temple.*

5. *At* before a perſon, is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than ludicrouſly; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At* before a ſubſtantive ſometimes ſignifies the particular condition or circumſtances of the perſon; as, *at* peace, in a ſtate of peace.

Under pardon,
You are much more *at* taſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildneſs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

It bringeth the treaſure of a realm into a few hands: for the uſurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the end of the game moſt of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in ſpacious field. *Milton.*

The reſt, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in paſtures, and *at* pleaſure feed. *Dryd. Virg.*

Deſerted, *at* his utmoſt need,
By thoſe his former bounty fed. *Dryden's St. Cæcilia.*

What hinder'd either in their native ſoil,
At eaſe to reap the harveſt of their toil. *Dryden's Fables.*

Wiſe men are ſometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a diſadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

Theſe have been the maxims they have been guided by: take theſe from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loſs, their compaſs and pole-ſtar then are gone, and their underſtanding is perfectly *at* a nonplus. *Locke.*

One man manages four horſes at once, and leaps from the back of another *at* full ſpeed. *Pope's Eſſ. on Homer's Battles.*

They will not let me be *at* quiet in my bed, but purſue me to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At* before a ſubſtantive ſometimes marks employment or attention.

We find ſome arrived to that ſottiſhneſs, as to own roundly what they would be *at*. *South.*

How d'ye find yourſelf, ſays the doctor to his patient? A little while after he is *at* it again, with a pray how d'ye find your body? *L'Eſtrange.*

But ſhe who well enough knew what,
Before he ſpoke, he would be *at*,
Pretended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* ſometimes the ſame with *furniſhed with*, after the French *a*.

Infuſe his breaſt with magnanimity,
And make him naked foil a man *at* arms. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

9. *At* ſometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your huſband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakeſp.*

He that in tracing the veſſels began *at* the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation; yet made he the firſt true ſtep towards the diſcovery. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

There various news I heard, of love and ſtrife,
Of ſtorms *at* ſea, and travels on the ſhore. *Pope.*

10. *At* ſometimes ſignifies in conſequence of.

Impeachments *at* the proſecution of the houſe of commons, have received their determinations in the houſe of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks ſometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Reſt in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy huſband's coſt. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occaſion. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 482.

Thoſe may be of uſe to confirm by authority, what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reaſoning. *Arbuth.*

12. *At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as *in*, noting ſituation.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of theſe raſcals, and beat her lover. *Swift.*

13. *At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, like *on*.

Others, with more helpful care,
Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to.

But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art leaſt *at* my command, and moſt my foe. *Dryd. Iliad.*

15. *At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

To make pleaſure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earneſt. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

16. *At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other ſets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Not with leſs ruin than the Bajan mole,
At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden's Æneid.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means ſometimes application to, or dependence on.

The worſt authors might endeavour to pleaſe us, and in that endeavour deſerve ſomething *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At all.* In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no characters *at all*. *Pope.*

A'tabal. *n. ſ.* A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors.

Children ſhall beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the noiſy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

ATARA'XIA., **A'taraxy.** } *n. ſ.* [ἀταραξία.] Exemption from vexation; tranquillity.

The ſcepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from paſſionate diſturbances. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

Ate. The preterite of *eat*. See *To* Eat.

And by his ſide, his ſteed the graſſy forage *ate*. *Spenſer.*

Even our firſt parents *ate* themſelves out of paradiſe; and Job's children junketted and feaſted together often. *South.*

ATHA'NOR. *n. ſ.* [a chymical term, borrowed from ἀθάνατος; or, as others think, תנור.] A digeſting furnace, to keep heat for ſome time; ſo that it may be augmented or diminiſhed at pleaſure, by opening or ſhutting ſome apertures made on purpoſe with ſliders over them, called regiſters. *Quincy.*

A'theism. *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſt*. It is only of two ſyllables in poetry.] The diſbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheiſm*, becauſe his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

It is the common intereſt of mankind, to puniſh all thoſe who would ſeduce men to *atheiſm*. *Tillotſon.*

A'THEIST. *n. ſ.* [ἄθεος, without God.] One that denies the exiſtence of God.

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! to the trains, and to the ſmiles
Of theſe fair *atheiſts*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Though he were really a ſpeculative *atheiſt*, yet if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheiſt*, nor live without God in this world. *South.*

Atheiſt, uſe thine eyes,
And having view'd the order of the ſkies,
Think, if thou canſt, that matter blindly hurl'd,
Without a guide, ſhould frame this wond'rous world. *Creech.*

No *atheiſt*, as ſuch, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal ſubject. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'theist. *adj.* Atheiſtical; denying God.

Nor ſtood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
The *atheiſt* crew. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Athei'stical. *adj.* [from *atheiſt*.] Given to atheiſm; impious.

Men are *atheiſtical*, becauſe they are firſt vicious; and queſtion the truth of chriſtianity, becauſe they hate the practice. *South.*

Athei'stically. *adv.* [from *atheiſtical*.] In an atheiſtical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great ſinner talk *atheiſtically*, and ſcoff profanely at religion, ſhould, inſtead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the ſcoffer. *South.*

I entreat ſuch as are *atheiſtically* inclined, to conſider theſe things. *Tillotſon.*

Athei'sticalness. *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſtical*.] The quality of being atheiſtical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneneſs and *atheiſticalneſs*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Athei'stick. *adj.* [from *atheiſt*.] Given to atheiſm.

This argument demonſtrated the exiſtence of a Deity, and convinced all *atheiſtick* gainſayers. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'thel, Atheling, Adel, and **Æthel.** [from *adel*, noble, Germ.] So *Æthelred is noble for counſel*; *Æthelard, a noble genius*; *Æthelbert, eminently noble*; *Æthelward, a noble protector*. *Gibſon's Camden.*

A'theous. *adj.* [ἄθεος.] Atheiſtick; godleſs.

Thy Father, who is holy, wiſe, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* prieſt,
To tread his ſacred courts. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

ATHERO'MA. *n. ſ.* [ἀθέρωμα, from ἄθερα, pap or pulſe.] A ſpecies of wen, which neither cauſes pain, diſcolours the ſkin, nor yields eaſily to the touch.

If the matter forming them, reſembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if compoſed of fat, or a ſuety ſubſtance, ſteatoma. *Sharp.*

Athero'matous. *adj.* [from *atheroma*.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Athi'rst. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirſt*.] Thirſty; in want of drink.

With ſcanty meaſure then ſupply their food;
And, when *athirſt*, reſtrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

Athle'tick. *adj.* [from *athleta*. Lat. ἀθλητής, a wreſtler.]

1. Belonging to wreſtling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; luſty; robuſt.

Seldom ſhall one ſee in rich families that *athletick* ſoundneſs and vigour of conſtitution, which is ſeen in cottages, where nature is cook, and neceſſity caterer. *South.*

Science diſtinguiſhes a man of honour from one of thoſe *athletick* brutes, whom undeſervedly we call heroes. *Dryd.*

Athwa'rt. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.]

1. Acroſs; tranſverſe to any thing.

Themiſtocles made Xerxes poſt out of Grecia, by giving out a purpoſe to break his bridge *athwart* the Helleſpont. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Execrable ſhape!
That dar'ſt, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miſcreated front *athwart* my way. *Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

2. Through.

Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'ſt more fair. *Addiſon.*

Athwa'rt. *adv.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; croſsly.

All *athwart* there came
A poſt from Wales, loaden with heavy news. *Shakeſp.*

2. Wrong.

The baby beats the nurſe, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Ati'lt. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]

1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thruſt at an antagoniſt.

In the city Tours,
Thou ran'ſt *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And ſtol'ſt away the ladies hearts from France. *Shakeſp.*

To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* ii.

2. In the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

A'tlas. *n. ſ.*

1. A collection of maps, ſo called probably from a picture of *Atlas* ſupporting the heavens, prefixed to ſome collection.

2. A large ſquare folio; ſo called from theſe folios, which, containing maps, were made large and ſquare.

3. Sometimes the ſupporters of a building.

4. A rich kind of ſilk or ſtuff made for women's cloaths.

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlaſſes* with gold and ſilver, or without. *Spectator*, Nº 288.

A'tmosphere. *n. ſ.* [ἀτμός, vapour, and σφαῖρα, a ſphere.]

The exteriour part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmoſphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or ſpringy body, that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides. *Locke.*

It is generally ſuppoſed to be about forty-five miles high.

Immenſe the whole excited *atmoſphere*
Impetuous ruſhes o'er the ſounding world. *Thomſon.*

Atmosphe'rical. *adj.* [from *atmoſphere*.] Conſiſting of the atmoſphere; belonging to the atmoſphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmoſpherical* cylinder, as a part of the weight reſiſted. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *n. ſ.* [*atomus*, Lat. ἄτομος.]

1. Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided: and theſe are the firſt rudiments, or the component parts of all bodies. *Quincy.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, becauſe, by reaſon of their perfect ſolidity, they were really indiviſible. *Ray.*

See plaſtick nature working to this end,
The ſingle *atoms* each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. Any thing extremely ſmall.

It is as eaſy to count *atoms*, as to reſolve the propoſitions of a lover. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Ato'mical. *adj.* [from *atom*.]

1. Conſiſting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities, than in powders and *atomical* diviſions. *Vulg. Err.*

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philoſophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'tomist. *n. ſ.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the *atomical* philoſophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomiſts*, who define motion to be a paſſage from one place to another, what do they more than put one ſynonymous word for another? *Locke.*

Now can judicious *atomiſts* conceive,
Chance to the ſun could his juſt impulſe give? *Blackmore.*

A'tomy. *n. ſ.* An obſolete word for *atom*.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*,
Athwart men's noſes, as they be aſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **ATO'NE.** *v. n.* [from *at one*, as the etymologiſts remark, *to be at one*, is the ſame as *to be in concord*. This derivation is much confirmed by the following paſſage.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aufidus can no more *atone*,
Than violenteſt contrariety. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething; and particularly uſed of expiatory ſacrifices; with the particle *for* before the thing for which ſomething elſe is given.

From a mean ſtock the pious Decii came;
Yet ſuch their virtues, that their loſs alone,
For Rome and all our legions did *atone*. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, ſeldom *atones for* the uneaſineſs produced by his grave repreſentations. *Locke.*

Let thy ſublime meridian courſe
For Mary's ſetting rays *atone*:
Our luſtre, with redoubl'd force,
Muſt now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*

His virgin ſword Ægyſthus' veins imbru'd;
The murd'rer fell, and blood *aton'd for* blood. *Pope.*

To **Ato'ne.** *v. a.* To expiate; to anſwer for.

Soon ſhould yon' boaſters ceaſe their haughty ſtrife,
Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Ato'nement. *n. ſ.* [from *atone*.]

1. Agreement; concord.

He ſeeks to make *atonement*
Between the duke of Glo'ſter and your brothers. *Shakeſp.*

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent; with *for*.

And the Levites were purified, and they waſhed their cloaths: and Aaron offered them as an offering before the Lord; and Aaron made an *atonement for* them to cleanſe them. *Numb.* viii. 21.

Surely it is not a ſufficient *atonement for* the writers, that they profeſs loyalty to the government, and ſprinkle ſome arguments in favour of the diſſenters, and, under the ſhelter of popular politicks and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue. *Swift on Sentim. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.*

Ato'p. *adv.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich, appear'd
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often ſwims *atop* of the decoction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Atrabila'rian. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.

The *atrabilarian* conſtitution, or a black, viſcous, pitchy conſiſtence of the fluids, makes all ſecretions difficult and ſparing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Atrabila'rious. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholick.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of ſerum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*; whereby it is rendered groſs, black, unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*

From this black aduſt ſtate of the blood, they are *atrabilarious*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Atrabila'riousness. *n. ſ.* [from *atrabilarious*.] The ſtate of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

Atrame'ntal. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

If we enquire in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will ſeem eſpecially to lie in the more fixed ſalt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

Atrame'ntous. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

I am not ſatisfied, that thoſe black and *atramentous* ſpots, which ſeem to repreſent them, are ocular. *Vulgar Errours.*

ATRO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is neceſſary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending cauſes, unleſs it be an *atrocious* offence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedneſs.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *n.ſ.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedneſs; exceſs of wickedneſs.

I never recall it to mind, without a deep aſtoniſhment of the very horrour and *atrocity* of the fact in a chriſtian court. *Wotton.*

They deſired juſtice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deſerved. *Clarendon.*

A'TROPHY. *n.ſ.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nouriſhment; a diſeaſe in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the ſupport of the body.

Pining *atrophy*,
Maraſmus, and wide-waſting peſtilence. *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

The mouths of the lacteals may be ſhut up by a viſcid mucus, in which caſe the chyle paſſeth by ſtool, and the perſon falleth into an *atrophy.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]

1. To arreſt; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. *Cowel.*

Eftſoons the guard, which on his ſtate did wait,
Attach'd that traitor falſe, and bound him ſtrait. *Spenſer.*

The Tower was choſen, that if Clifford ſhould accuſe great ones, they might, without ſuſpicion or noiſe, be preſently *attached.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Bohemia greets you,
Deſires you to *attach* his ſon, who has
His dignity and duty both caſt off. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in preſent uſe.

You, lord archbiſhop, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of capital treaſon I *attach* you both. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. To ſeize.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd*
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

4. To lay hold on.

I cannot blame thee,
Who am myſelf *attach'd* with wearineſs,
To th' dulling of my ſpirits. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming ſymphonies, *attach'd* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

6. To fix to one's intereſt.

The great and rich depend on thoſe whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT. *n.ſ.* [*attachement*, Fr.]

1. Adherence; attention; regard.

The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment* to their own country. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 5.

The Romans burnt this laſt fleet, which is another mark of their ſmall *attachment* to the ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. An apprehenſion of a man to bring him to anſwer an action; and ſometimes it extends to his moveables.

3. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to ſatisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]

1. To aſſault an enemy; oppoſed to *defence.*

The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the center. *A. Philips.*

Thoſe that *attack*, generally get the victory, though with diſadvantage of ground. *Cane's Campaigns.*

2. To impugn in any manner, as with ſatire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adverſaries.

ATTA'CK. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] An aſſault upon an enemy.

Hector oppoſes, and continues the *attack*; in which, after many actions, Sarpedon makes the firſt breach in the wall. *Pope's Iliad, argum. b.* xii.

If appriz'd of the ſevere *attack*,
The country be ſhut up. *Thomſon.*

I own 'twas wrong, when thouſands call'd me back,
To make that hopeleſs, ill-adviſ'd *attack.* *Young.*

ATTA'CKER. *n.ſ.* [from *attack.*] The perſon that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr. *attineo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Pſalm* cxxxix. 6.

Is he wiſe who hopes to *attain* the end without the means, nay by means that are quite contrary to it? *Tillotſon.*

2. To overtake; to come up with: a ſenſe now little in uſe.

The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottiſh king, and to have given him battle; but not *attaining* him in time, ſet down before the caſtle of Aton. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Canaan he now *attains*; I ſee his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

4. To reach; to equal.

So the firſt precedent, if it be good, is ſeldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To have knowledge in moſt objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain ſtate.

Milk will ſoon ſeparate itſelf into a cream, and a more ſerous liquor, which, after twelve days, *attains* to the higheſt degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To arrive at.

ATTA'IN. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word not in uſe.

Crowns and diadems, the moſt ſplendid terrene *attains*, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

ATTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *attain.*] That which may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unſpeakable good, which he is perſuaded is certain and *attainable.* *Tillotſon.*

None was propoſed that appeared certainly *attainable*, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable

Perſons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its poſſeſſor, or its *attainableneſs* by them. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

ATTA'INDER. *n.ſ.* [from *to attaint.*]

1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See To ATTAINT.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the *attainders* of all of his party reverſed; and, on the other ſide, to attaint by parliament his enemies. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. Taint.

So ſmooth he daub'd his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all *attainder* of ſuſpect. *Shak. Rich.* III.

ATTA'INMENT. *n.ſ.* [from *attain.*]

1. That which is attained; acquiſition.

We diſpute with men that count it a great *attainment* to be able to talk much, and little to the purpoſe. *Glanville.*

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the univerſe. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii.

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture muſt be ſufficient to imprint in us the character of all things neceſſary for the *attainment* of eternal life. *Hooker, b.* v.

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Education in extent, more large, of time ſhorter, and of *attainment* more certain. *Milton on Education.*

Government is an art above the *attainment* of an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the ſame actions be the inſtruments, both of acquiring fame and procuring this happineſs, they would nevertheleſs fail in the *attainment* of this laſt end, if they proceeded from a deſire of the firſt. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 257.

The great care of God for our ſalvation muſt appear in the concern he expreſſed for our *attainment* of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To *attaint* is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence, and eſpecially of felony or treaſon. A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by proceſs. Attainder by appearance is by confeſſion, battle, or verdict. Confeſſion is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the priſoner, upon his indictment read, being aſked guilty or not guilty, anſwers guilty, never putting himſelf upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner in ſanctuary, where he, upon his confeſſion, was in former times conſtrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and chooſing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquiſhed. Attainder by verdict is, when the priſoner at the bar, anſwering to the indictment not guilty, hath an inqueſt of life and death paſſing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by proceſs is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county, and at laſt outlawed upon his default. *Cowel.*

Were it not an endleſs trouble, that no traitor or felon ſhould be *attainted*, but a parliament muſt be called? *Spenſer.*

I muſt offend before I be *attainted.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

2. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any paſſion of inflaming love. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

ATTA'INT. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freſhly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With chearful ſemblance. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

2. Stain; ſpot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpſe of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries ſome ſtain of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. In horſemanſhip. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of an horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

ATTA'INTURE. *n.ſ.* [from *attaint.*] Reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the ducheſs's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt; to ſpoil.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe; to dilute.

Nobility *attempers* ſovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people ſomewhat aſide from the line royal. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Attemper'd ſuns ariſe,
Sweet-beam'd, and ſhedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleaſing calm. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To regulate; to ſoften.

His early providence could likewiſe have *attempered* his nature therein. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thoſe ſmiling eyes, *attemp'ring* ev'ry ray,
Shone ſweetly lambent with celeſtial day. *Pope.*

3. To mix in juſt proportions.

Alma, like a virgin queen moſt bright,
And to her gueſts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *Spenſ.*

4. To fit to ſomething elſe.

Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething.

Hope muſt be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind, got praiſes of the king,
For him *attempting* who was ſelf-ſubdu'd. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Who, in all things wiſe and juſt,
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man; with ſtrength entire, and free-will, arm'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x.

I have been ſo hardy to *attempt* upon a name, which among ſome is yet very ſacred. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

We have nevertheleſs *attempted* to ſend unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendſhip. 1 *Macc.* xii. 10.

ATTE'MPT. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we ſhall long live in peace and quietneſs, without any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An eſſay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd;
And 'tis not done, th' *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He would have cry'd; but hoping that he dreamt,
Amazement ty'd his tongue, and ſtopp'd th' *attempt.* *Dryd.*

I ſubjoin the following *attempt* towards a natural hiſtory of foſſils. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *attempt.*] Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wiſe, and leſs *attemptable* than the rareſt of our ladies. *Shakeſp.*

ATTE'MPTER. *n.ſ.* [from *attempt.*]

1. The perſon that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd
Againſt th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Par. Loſt.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treaſure, but diſintereſted *attempters* for the univerſal good. *Glanville's Scepſ. Scient.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The crow doth ſing as ſweetly as the ſtork,
When neither is *attended.* *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferiour.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperour in his royal court. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at preſent ſtrong enough to have ſtopped or *attended* Walter in his weſtern expedition. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

4. To be preſent with, upon a ſummons.

If any miniſter refuſed to admit a lecturer recommended by him, he was required to *attend* upon the committee, and not diſcharged till the houſes met again. *Clarendon.*

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is ſo idly king'd,
Her ſceptre ſo fantaſtically born,
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

My pray'rs and wiſhes always ſhall *attend*
The friends of Rome. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the ſtomach, *attended* with a fever. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

6. To expect. This ſenſe is French.

So dreadful a tempeſt, as all the people *attended* therein the very end of the world, and judgment-day. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge ſick perſons to *attend*,
And comfort thoſe in point of death which lay. *Fairy Q.*

8. To be conſequent to.

The duke made that unfortunate deſcent upon Rhée, which was afterwards *attended* with many unproſperous attempts. *Clarendon.*

9. To remain to; to await; to be in ſtore for.

To him, who hath a proſpect of the ſtate that *attends* all men after this, the meaſures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for inſidiouſly.

Thy interpreter, full of deſpight, bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their abſent friends. *Dryden.*

12. To ſtay for.

I died whilſt in the womb he ſtaid,
Attending nature's law. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I haſten to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates, and rich Crœſus' fate;
Whom Solon wiſely counſell'd to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Dryd. Juv.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Since man cannot at the ſame time *attend* to two objects, if you employ your ſpirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for ſenſual temptation. *Taylor.*

2. To ſtay; to delay.

This firſt true cauſe, and laſt good end,
She cannot here ſo well, and truly ſee;
For this perfection ſhe muſt yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker ſhe eſpouſed be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Plant anemonies after the firſt rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is ſurer to *attend* till October, or the month after. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

ATTE'NDANCE. *n.ſ.* [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of ſerving.

I dance *attendance* here,
I think the duke will not be ſpoke withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

For he, of whom theſe things are ſpoken, pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar. *Heb.* vii. 13.

The other, after many years *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance*
From thoſe that ſhe calls ſervants? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. The perſons waiting; a train.

Attendance none ſhall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,
Thoſe two. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 80.

4. Attention; regard.

Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

5. Expectation; a ſenſe now out of uſe.

That which cauſeth bitterneſs in death, is the languiſhing *attendance* and expectation thereof ere it come. *Hooker, b.* i.

ATTE'NDANT. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as ſubordinate.

Other ſuns, perhaps,
With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt deſcry,
Communicating male and female light. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

ATTE'NDANT. *n.ſ.*

1. One that attends.

I will be returned forthwith; diſmiſs your *attendant* there; look it be done. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. One that belongs to the train.

When ſome gracious monarch dies,
Soft whiſpers firſt and mournful murmurs riſe
Among the ſad *attendants.* *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleaſure of another, as a ſuitor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning: to give an *attendant* quick diſpatch is a civility. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

4. One that is preſent at any thing.

He was a conſtant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift's Fates of Clergymen.*

5. In law. One that oweth a duty or ſervice to another; or, after a ſort, dependeth upon another. *Cowel.*

6. That which is united with another; a concomitant; a conſequent.

Beware,
And govern well thy appetite, leſt ſin
Surprize thee, and her black *attendant*, death. *Par. Loſt.*

They ſecure themſelves firſt from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being ſo cloſe an *attendant* on the other, that it is ſcarce poſſible to ſever them. *Decay of Piety.*

He had an unlimited ſenſe of fame, the *attendant* of noble ſpirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope.*

It is hard to take into view all the *attendants* or conſequents that will be concerned in the determination of a queſtion. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

ATTE'NDER. *n.ſ.* [from *attend.*] Companion; aſſociate.

The gypſies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With ſuch their *attenders*,
As you thought offenders. *Ben Johnſon's Gypſies.*

ATTE'NT. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes ſhall be open, and mine ears *attent* unto the prayer that is made in this place. 2 *Chron.* vii. 15.

What can then be leſs in me than deſire,
To ſee thee, and approach thee, whom I know,
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear *attent*
Thy wiſdom, and behold thy godlike deeds. *Par. Reg.*

Read your chapter in your prayers; little interruptions will make your prayers leſs tedious, and yourſelf more *attent* upon them. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leiſure to apply their minds to ſuch a ſerious and *attent* conſideration. *South.*

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, *attent*, and heedful. *Holder's El. of Speech.*

A'TTENTATES. *n.ſ.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending ſuit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out; thoſe things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewiſe be ſtiled *attentates.* *Ayliff. Par.*

ATTE'NTION. *n.ſ.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They ſay the tongues of dying men
Inforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

He perceived nothing but ſilence, and ſigns of *attention* to what he would further ſay. *Bacon's Holy War.*

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his *attention* thus recall'd. *Par. Loſt.*

By *attention* the ideas, that offer themſelves, are taken notice of, and, as it were, regiſtered in the memory. *Locke.*

Attention is a very neceſſary thing; truth doth not always ſtrike the ſoul at firſt ſight. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

ATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

Being moved with theſe and the like your effectual diſcourſes, whereunto we gave moſt *attentive* ear, till they entered even unto our ſouls. *Hooker, Preface.*

I'm never merry when I hear ſweet muſick.
— The reaſon is, your ſpirits are *attentive*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſaw moſt of them *attentive* to three Sirens, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleaſure. *Tatler.*

A critick is a man who, on all occaſions, is more *attentive* to what is wanting than what is preſent. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

Muſick's force can tame the furious beaſt;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar, reſtrain
His rage; the lion drop his creſted main,
Attentive to the ſong. *Prior.*

ATTENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully.

If a man look ſharply and *attentively*, he ſhall ſee Fortune; for though ſhe be blind, ſhe is not inviſible. *Bacon.*

The cauſe of cold is a quick ſpirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that ſhall *attentively* conſider of nature. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attentive.*] The ſtate of being attentive; heedfulneſs; attention.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confeſſed and lamented by the king, how *attentiveneſs* wounded his daughter. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

ATTE'NUANT. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To **ATTE'NUATE.** *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin, or ſlender.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and ſubtilized, was changed into an ardent ſpirit. *Boyle.*

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only diſſolves the ſhell, but alſo *attenuates* the white contained in it into a limpid water. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

It is of the nature of acids to diſſolve or *attenuate*, and of alkalies to precipitate or incraſſate. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ingredients are digeſted and *attenuated* by heat; they are ſtirred and conſtantly agitated by winds. *Arbuth. on Air.*

ATTE'NUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or ſlender.

Vivification ever conſiſteth in ſpirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ATTENUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or ſlender; leſſening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outſide of a bell, the ſound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the eliſion or *attenuation* of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outſide of the bell. *Bacon.*

A'TTER. *n. ſ.* [atꝛen, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word much uſed in Lincolnſhire. *Skinner.*

To **ATTE'ST.** *v. a.* [*atteſtor*, Lat.]

1. To bear witneſs of; to witneſs.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, *atteſted* by particular pagan authors. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Relig.*

2. To call to witneſs; to invoke as conſcious.

The ſacred ſtreams, which heav'n's imperial ſtate
Atteſts in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

ATTE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Witneſs; teſtimony; atteſtation.

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderſtruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high *atteſt* was giv'n, a while ſurvey'd
With wonder. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

ATTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *atteſt.*] Teſtimony; witneſs; evidence.

There remains a ſecond kind of peremptorineſs, of thoſe who can make no relation without an *atteſtation* of its certainty. *Government of the Tongue.*

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *atteſtation* to what I write, theſe are ſo obvious that I need not ſeek for a compurgator. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

We may derive a probability from the *atteſtation* of wiſe and honeſt men by word or writing, or the concurring witneſs of multitudes who have ſeen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

ATTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by; adjoining. *Dict.*

To **ATTI'NGE.** *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Dict.*

To **ATTI'RE.** *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to habit; to array.

Let it likewiſe your gentle breaſt inſpire
With ſweet infuſion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now thoſe leaves *attire*,
Proud Daphne. *Spenſer, Sonnet* xxxvii.

My Nan ſhall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shakeſpeare.*

With the linen mitre ſhall he be *attired*. *Lev.* xvi. 4.

Now the ſappy boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms. *Philips.*

ATTI'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dreſs; habit.

It is no more diſgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for nature to have left it to the wit of man to deviſe his own *attire*. *Hooker, b.* iii.

After that the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in uſe among them. *Sir J. Davies on Irel.*

Thy ſumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,
Hath coſt a maſs of publick treaſury. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

And in this coarſe *attire*, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muſes I confer. *Donne.*

When laviſh nature, with her beſt *attire*,
Cloaths the gay ſpring, the ſeaſon of deſire. *Waller.*

I paſs their form, and ev'ry charming grace,
But their *attire*, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is freſh within my mind. *Dryden.*

2. In hunting. The horns of a buck or ſtag.

3. In botany. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either florid or ſemiform. *Florid attire*, called thrums or ſuits, as in the flowers of marigold and tanſey, conſiſt ſometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowſlip flower, into five diſtinct parts. *Semiform attire* conſiſts of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each *attire*. *Dict.*

ATTI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dreſſer. *Dict.*

A'TTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and *attitude* of a figure. *Prior's Dedication.*

They were famous originals that gave riſe to ſtatues, with the ſame air, poſture, and *attitudes*. *Addiſon.*

ATTO'LLENT. *adj.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which raiſes or lifts up.

I ſhall farther take notice of the exquiſite libration of the *attollent* and depriment muſcles. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

ATTO'RNEY. *n. ſ.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui*; *qui alterius vices ſubit.*]

1. Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence. *Attorney* is either general or ſpecial: *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or ſuits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the ſame with *Procurator Cæſaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before juſtices in eyre, in open court. *Attorney ſpecial* or *particular*, is he that is employed in one or more cauſes particularly ſpecified. There are alſo, in reſpect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys ſpecial*, belonging to this or that court only. *Cowel.*

Attorneys in common law, are nearly the ſame with proctors in the civil law, and ſolicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys* ſue out writs or proceſs, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other perſons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having ſerved a clerkſhip for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, *&c.* and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. *Chambers.*

I am a ſubject,
And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me,
And therefore perſonally I lay my claim
To mine inheritance. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions,
Of divers witneſſes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Deſpairing quacks with curſes fled the place,
And vile *attorneys*, now an uſeleſs race. *Pope, Epiſt.* iii.

2. It was anciently uſed for thoſe who did any buſineſs for another; now only in law.

I will attend my huſband; it is my office;
And will have no *attorney* but myſelf;
And therefore let me have him home. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Why ſhould calamity be full of words?——
—Windy *attorneys* to their client woes,
Airy ſucceeders of inteſtate joys. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

To **ATTO'RNEY.** *v. a.* [from the noun; the verb is now not in uſe.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not perſonal, have been royally *attornied* with interchange of gifts. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then
Advertiſing, and holy to your buſineſs,
Not changing heart with habit, I am ſtill
Attornied to your ſervice. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *attorney.*] The office of an attorney.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyſhip*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

ATTO'URNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*attournement*, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwiſe, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get poſſeſſion. *Cowel.*

To **ATTRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*attraho, attractum*, Lat.]

1. To draw to ſomething.

A man ſhould ſcarce perſuade the affections of the loadſtone, or that jet and amber *attracteth* ſtraws and light bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſingle atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy ſubjection. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

Shew the care of approving all actions ſo, as may moſt effectually *attract* all to this profeſſion. *Hammond.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart ſubdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* ſuch crowds as you! *Pope.*

ATTRA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from *to attract.*] Attraction; the power of drawing.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woe and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw to it.

Some ſtones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies, and the *attraction* in gold of the ſpirit of quickſilver at diſtance; and the attraction of heat at diſtance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of ſome herbs to water, though at diſtance; and divers others, we ſhall handle. *Bacon.*

Loadſtones and touched needles, laid long in quickſilver, have not admitted their *attraction*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Attraction may be performed by impulſe, or ſome other means; I uſe that word, to ſignify any force by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aſide, I have no other charms. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract.*]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the ſun
Be centre to the world; and other ſtars,
By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Par. Loſt.*

Some the round earth's coheſion to ſecure,
For that hard taſk employ magnetick power;
Remark, ſay they, the globe, with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* ſtone. *Blackmore.*

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetiſm, and electricity; and theſe inſtances make it not unprobable but there may be more *attractive* powers than theſe. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, whereſoe'er ſhe lies;
For ſhe hath bleſſed and *attractive* eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The moſt averſe, thee chiefly. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

ATTRA'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites allurement; except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent ſenſe, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a ſervant ſtaves him off to a diſtance; but the goſpel ſpeaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the ſtraws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the ſtraws to adhere ſo, that they cannot riſe unto the *attractor*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

A'TTRAHENT. *n. ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the ſteel to its *attrahent*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

ATTRECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be aſcribed or attributed; aſcribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans ſeems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seri. *Hale's Origin.*

To **ATTRI'BUTE.** *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To aſcribe; to give; to yield.

To their very bare judgment ſomewhat a reaſonable man would *attribute*, notwithſtanding the common imbecillities which are incident unto our nature. *Hooker, b.* ii.

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wiſdom have no repugnancy in them. *Tillotſon.*

2. To impute, as to a cauſe.

I have obſerved a Campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities. *Temple.*

The imperfection of teleſcopes is *attributed* to ſpherical glaſſes; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical ſections. *Newton's Opticks.*

A'TTRIBUTE. *n. ſ.* [from *to attribute.*]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wiſdom, and goodneſs, being all but *attributes* of one ſimple eſſence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part diſcern. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Your vain poets after did miſtake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*, for he cannot be without them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Quality; adherent.

They muſt have theſe three *attributes*; they muſt be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetouſneſs. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant.

His ſceptre ſhews the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majeſty;
But mercy is above this ſcepter'd ſway,
It is an attribute to God himſelf. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

The ſculptor, to diſtinguiſh him, gave him, what the medalliſts call his proper *attributes*, a ſpear and a ſhield. *Addiſon.*

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes
From our atchievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *to attribute*,] Commendation.

If ſpeaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* ſhould the Douglas have,
As not a ſoldier of this ſeaſon's ſtamp
Should go ſo general current through the world. *Shakeſp.*

ATTRI'TE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or by colliſion of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

ATTRI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one againſt another.

This vapour, aſcending inceſſantly out of the abyſs, and pervading the ſtrata of gravel, and the reſt, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in thoſe ſtrata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the ſaid bodies. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward ſtomach, and diſſolvent liquor aſſiſted with heat. *Arbuth.*

2. [With divines.] Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To **ATTU'NE.** *v. a.* [from *tune.*]

1. To make any thing muſical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the ſmell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTU'RNEY. *n. ſ.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWE'EN. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midſt of two things.

Her looſe long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atween*,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

ATWI'XT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things.

But with outrageous ſtrokes did him reſtrain,
And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i.

To **AVA'IL.** *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. *to avail* being nearly the ſame thing with *faire valoir.*]

1. To profit; to turn to profit; with *of* before the thing uſed.

Then ſhall they ſeek t' *avail* themſelves of names,
Places, and titles; and with theſe to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Both of them *avail* themſelves *of* thoſe licences, which Apollo has equally beſtowed on them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt.

Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might beſt his ſafe return *avail*. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To **AVA'IL.** *v. n.* To be of uſe; to be of advantage.

Nor can my ſtrength *avail*, unleſs by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden's Fables.*

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

AVA'IL. *n. ſ.* [from *to avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that elſe did come, were ſure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for *avail*. *Spenſ. Hub. Tale.*

I charge thee,
As Heav'n ſhall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than errour. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail.*]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

All things ſubject to action, the will does ſo far incline unto, as reaſon judges them more *available* to our bliſs. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; in force.

Laws human are *available* by conſent. *Hooker, b.* i.

Mighty is the efficacy of ſuch interceſſions to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be to ſecure the continuance of bleſſings? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *available.*] Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed.

We differ from that ſuppoſition of the efficacy or *availableneſs*, or ſuitableneſs of theſe to the end. *Hale.*

AVA'ILABLY. *adv.* [from *available.*] Powerfully; profitably; advantageouſly.

AVA'ILMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *avail.*] Uſefulneſs; advantage; profit.

To **AVA'LE.** *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let ſink, Fr.] To let fall; to depreſs; to make abject; to ſink: a word out of uſe.

He did abaſe and *avale* the ſovereignty into more ſervitude towards that ſee, than had been among us. *Wotton.*

To **AVA'LE.** *v. n.* To ſink.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenſer.*

AVA'NT. See VAN.

AVA'NT-GUARD. *n. ſ.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the firſt body of an army.

The horſemen might iſſue forth without diſturbance of the foot, and the *avant-guard* without ſhuffling with the battail or arriere. *Sir J. Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *n. ſ.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire.

There grows
In my moſt ill compos'd affection, ſuch
A ſtaunchleſs *avarice*, that were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shak. Macb.*

This *avarice* of praiſe in times to come,
Thoſe long inſcriptions crouded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

Nor love his peace of mind deſtroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*

Avarice is inſatiable; and ſo he went ſtill puſhing on for more. *L'Eſtrange.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; inſatiably deſirous.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, *avaricious*, falſe, deceitful. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

This ſpeech has been condemned, as *avaricious*; and Euſtathius judges it to be ſpoken artfully. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

Avariciously. *adv.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly.

Avariciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

Avast. *adv.* [from *baſta*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; ceaſe. A word uſed among ſeamen.

Avaunt. *interject.* [*avaunt*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and bluſhes not at death;
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Shakeſp.*

After this proceſs
To give her the *avaunt!* it is a pity
Would move a monſter. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Miſtreſs! diſmiſs that rabble from your throne.
Avaunt!—is Ariſtarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad, b.* iv.

Auburne. *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburne*, mine is perfect yellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

His *auburne* locks on either ſhoulder flow'd,
Which to the fun'ral of his friend he vow'd. *Dryd. Fab.*

Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick, o'erſhadow'd, theſe, as modern uſe
Ordains, infuſ'd, an *auburne* drink compoſe,
Wholeſome, of deathleſs fame. *Philips.*

AUCTION. *n. ſ.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another, till ſo much is bid as the ſeller is content to take.
2. The things ſold by auction.

Aſk you why Phrine the whole *auction* buys;
Phrine foreſees a general exciſe. *Pope.*

To **Auction.** *v. a.* [from *auction.*] To ſell by auction.

Auctionary. *adj.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honeſt, to be hir'd, and ſtand,
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old houſhold ſtuff of picture's price. *Dryd. Juv.*

Auctionier. *n. ſ.* [from *auction.*] The perſon that manages an auction.

Auctive. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an encreaſing quality. *Dict.*

Aucupa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; birdcatching.

AUDACIOUS. *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring; always in a bad ſenſe.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedneſs,
Thy lewd, peſtif'rous, and diſſentious pranks. *Shakeſp.*

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime. *Dryden.*

Young ſtudents, by a conſtant habit of diſputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and diſdainful. *Watts.*

Audaciously. *adv.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently.

An angel ſhalt thou ſee,
Yet fear not thou, but ſpeak *audaciouſly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Auda'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

Auda'city. *n. ſ.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe,
They had ſuch courage and *audacity*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Great effects come of induſtry and perſeverance; for *audacity* doth almoſt bind and mate the weaker ſort of minds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 902.

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, neceſſary in commerce with men, his perſonal modeſty overthrew all his publick actions. *Tatler*, Nº 52.

Audible. *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Viſibles work upon a looking-glaſs, and *audibles* upon the places of echo, which reſemble in ſome ſort the cavern of the ear. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 263.

Eve, who unſeen,
Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament
Diſcover'd ſoon the place of her retire. *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

Every ſenſe doth not operate upon fancy with the ſame force. The conceits of viſibles are clearer and ſtronger than thoſe of *audibles*. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii.

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom deep, and ſpeaking ſoftly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

Audibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *audible.*] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'udibly. *adv.* [from *audible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

And laſt, the ſum of all, my Father's voice
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Milton.*

Audience. *n. ſ.* [*audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*
To any tongue, ſpeak it of what it will. *Shak. K. John.*

Thus far his bold diſcourſe, without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

His look
Drew *audience*, and attention ſtill as night,
Or ſummer's noon-tide air. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reaſon to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am ſent to ſpeak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shak. K. John.*

3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear.

Or, if the ſtar of ev'ning, and the moon,
Haſte to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greateſt eminence for quality and politeneſs. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

It proclaims the triumphs of goodneſs in a proper *audience*, even before the whole race of mankind. *Atterb. Sermons.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

In this high temple, on a chair of ſtate,
The ſeat of *audience*, old Latinus ſate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Audience *Court.* A court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, becauſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury heard ſeveral cauſes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; in which, before he would finally determine any thing, he uſually committed them to be diſcuſſed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom thereupon he called his auditors: and ſo in time it became the power of the man, who is called *cauſarum negotiorumque audientiæ Cantuarienſis auditor, ſeu officinalis.* *Cowel.*

A'udit. *n. ſ.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accuſtomed to weigh all things, ſhall here ſit down to receive our *audit*, the ſum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker, b.* v.

He took my father groſsly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and fluſh as May;
And how his *audit* ſtands, who knows ſave Heav'n? *Shak.*

I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flour of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **A'udit.** *v. a.* [from *audit.*] To take an account finally.

Biſhop's ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was diſburſed. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Audi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'uditor. *n. ſ.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear couſin, you that were laſt day ſo high in the pulpit againſt lovers, are you now become ſo mean an *auditor?* *Sidney, b.* ii.

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

This firſt doctrine, though admitted by many of his *auditors*, is expreſsly againſt the Epicureans. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A perſon employed to take an account ultimately.

If you ſuſpect my huſbandry,
Call me before the exacteſt *auditors*,
And ſet me on the proof. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

3. In eccleſiaſtical law.

The archbiſhop's uſage was to commit the diſcuſſing of cauſes to certain perſons learned in the law, ſtiled his *auditors*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the ſtate.

A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*

A'uditory. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of ſome medium, excited in the *auditory* nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of thoſe nerves? *Newton.*

A'uditory. *n. ſ.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear.

Met in the church, I look upon you as an *auditory* fit to be waited on, as you are, by both univerſities. *South.*

Demades never troubled his head to bring his *auditory* to their wits, by dry reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire ſtrangers to the perſon whoſe death we now lament. *Atterb. Sermons.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'uditress. *n. ſ.* [from *auditor.*] The woman that hears; a ſhe hearer.

Yet went ſhe not, as not with ſuch diſcourſe
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high: ſuch pleaſure ſhe reſerv'd
Adam relating, ſhe ſole *auditreſs*. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

To **Ave'l.** *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chaſe makes ſome divulſion of parts, yet are not theſe parts *avelled* to be termed teſticles. *Vulg. Err.*

A've Mary. *n. ſ.* [from the firſt words of the ſalutation to the Bleſſed Virgin, *Ave Maria.*] A form of worſhip repeated by the Romaniſts in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holineſs,
To number *Ave Maries* on his beads. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

A'venage. *n. ſ.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, inſtead of ſome other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Dict.*

To **AVE'NGE.** *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Iſaiah*, i. 24.

They ſtood againſt their enemies, and were *avenged* of their adverſaries. *Wiſd.* xi. 3.

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the houſe of Jehu. *Hoſea*, i. 4.

2. To puniſh.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

Ave'ngeance. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Puniſhment.

This neglected fear
Signal *avengeance*, ſuch as overtook
A miſer. *Philips.*

Ave'ngement. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his ſhame
On thoſe two caitives which had bred him blame. *Spenſer.*

All thoſe great battles which thou boaſts to win
Through ſtrife and bloodſhed, and *avengement*
Now praiſed, hereafter thou ſhalt repent. *Fairy Queen.*

Ave'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*]

1. Puniſher.

That no man go beyond his brother, becauſe that the Lord is the *avenger* of all ſuch. 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; ſince no place like this
Can fit his puniſhment, or their revenge. *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The juſt *avenger* of his injured anceſtors, the victorious Louis was darting his thunder. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

But juſt diſeaſe to luxury ſucceeds,
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

A'vens. *n. ſ.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The ſame with herb bennet. The characters are; it hath pennated or winged leaves; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into ten ſegments; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, ſpreading open; the ſeeds are formed into a globular figure, each having a tail; the roots are perennial, and ſmell ſweet. The ſpecies are, 1. Common *avens*. 2. Mountain *avens*, with large yellow flowers, &c. The firſt ſort grows wild in England, Scotland, and Ireland; but the ſecond ſort came from the Alps. The firſt is uſed in medicine, and in confectionary for ſeed-cakes. *Millar.*

Ave'nture. *n. ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony; as when he is ſuddenly drowned, or burnt, by any ſudden diſeaſe falling into the fire or water. See Adventure. *Cowel.*

A'venue. *n. ſ.* [*avenue*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as Watts obſerves; but it is generally placed on the firſt.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were ſet up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Truth is a ſtrong-hold, and diligence is laying ſiege to it: ſo that it muſt obſerve all the *avenues* and paſſes to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.

To **AVE'R.** *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare poſitively, or peremptorily.

The reaſon of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philoſopher *avers*,
That reaſon guides our deed, and inſtinct theirs.
How can we juſtly diff'rent cauſes frame,
When the effects entirely are the ſame? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'verage. *n. ſ.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beaſts and carriages. *Chambers.*
2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants and others proportionably make towards the loſſes of ſuch as have their goods caſt overboard for the ſafety of the ſhip; or of the goods and lives of thoſe in the ſhip, in a tempeſt; and this contribution ſeems to be ſo called, becauſe it is ſo proportioned, after the rate of every man's *average* or goods carried. *Cowel.*
3. A ſmall duty which merchants, who ſend goods in another man's ſhip, pay to the maſter thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*
4. A medium; a mean proportion.

Ave'rment. *n. ſ.* [from *aver.*]

1. Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of ſome eſtate, which is eigne, the party will ſue a pardon. *Bacon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to juſtify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

Ave'rnat. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grape. See Vine.

Averrunca'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *averruncate.*] The act of rooting up any thing.

To **Averru'ncate.** *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure ſome miſchief will come of it,
Unleſs by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

Aversa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *averſor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with deteſtation.

Hatred is the paſſion of defiance, and there is a kind of *averſation* and hoſtility included in its eſſence. *South.*

2. It is moſt properly uſed with *from* before the object of hate.

There was a ſtiff *averſation* in my lord of Eſſex *from* applying himſelf to the earl of Leiceſter. *Wotton.*

3. Sometimes with *to*, leſs properly.

There is ſuch a general *averſation* in human nature *to* contempt, that there is ſcarce any thing more exaſperating. I will not deny, but the exceſs of the *averſation* may be levelled againſt pride. *Government of the Tongue*, § 7.

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

A natural and ſecret hatred and *averſation towards* ſociety, in any man, hath ſomewhat of the ſavage beaſt. *Bacon.*

Ave'rse. *adj.* [*averſus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable.

Their courage languiſh'd, as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now *averſe*, refuſ'd her aid. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Not pleaſed with; unwilling to; having ſuch a hatred as to turn away.

Has thy uncertain boſom ever ſtrove
With the firſt tumults of a real love?
Haſt thou now dreaded, and now bleſs'd his ſway,
By turns *averſe*, and joyful to obey? *Prior.*

Averſe alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has moſt properly *from* before the object of averſion.

Laws politick are never framed as they ſhould be, unleſs preſuming the will of man to be inwardly obſtinate, rebellious, and *averſe from* all obedience unto the ſacred laws of his nature. *Hooker, b.* i.

They believed all who objected againſt their undertaking to be *averſe from* peace. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Theſe cares alone her virgin breaſt employ,
Averſe from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averſe to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was *averſe to* all innovation, eſpecially when it was to proceed from particular perſons. *Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.*

Ave'rsely. *adv.* [from *averſe.*]

1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly.

Not only they want thoſe parts of ſecretion, but it is emitted *averſely*, or backward, by both ſexes. *Vulg. Err.*

Ave'rseness. *n. ſ.* [from *averſe.*] Unwillingneſs; backwardneſs.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifeſt, than in his *averſeneſs* to entertain any friendſhip or familiarity with God. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Ave'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*averſion*, Fr. *averſio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; diſlike; deteſtation; ſuch as turns away from the object.

What if with like *averſion* I reject
Riches and realms? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

2. It is uſed moſt properly with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *averſion from* it, and were reſolved to prevent it by all poſſible means. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

With men theſe conſiderations are uſually cauſes of deſpite, diſdain, or *averſion from* others; but with God, ſo many reaſons of our greater tenderneſs towards others. *Sprat.*

The ſame adheſion to vice, and *averſion from* goodneſs, will be a reaſon for rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, leſs properly, with *to*.

A freeholder is bred with an *averſion to* ſubjection. *Addiſ.*

I might borrow illuſtrations of freedom and *averſion to* receive new truths from modern aſtronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for*.

The Lucqueſe would rather throw themſelves under the government of the Genoeſe, than ſubmit to a ſtate *for* which they have ſo great *averſion*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This *averſion* of the people *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uſes. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

His *averſion towards* the houſe of York was ſo predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cauſe of averſion.

They took great pleaſure in compounding law-ſuits among their neighbours; for which they were the *averſion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

Self-love and reaſon to one end aſpire;
Pain their *averſion*, pleaſure their deſire. *Eſſay on Man.*

To **AVE'RT.** *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aſide; to turn off.

I beſeech you
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

At this, for the laſt time, ſhe lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryd.*

2. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! *avert* whatſoever evil our ſwerving may threaten unto his church. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Diverſity of conjectures made many, whoſe conceits *averted* from themſelves the fortune of that war, to become careleſs and ſecure. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Theſe affections earneſtly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us thoſe things which are diſpleaſing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild deſtruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the publick woe. *Prior.*

Auf. *n. ſ.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or ſilly fellow. *Dict.*

A'uger. *n. ſ.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you uſe it, the ſtuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the eaſier uſe your ſtrength; for in twiſting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the ſtuff. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Aught. *pronoun.* [auht, aphт, Saxon. It is ſometimes, improperly, written *ought.*] Any thing.

If I can do it,
By *aught* that I can ſpeak in his diſpraiſe,
She ſhall not long continue love to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

They may, for *aught* I know, obtain ſuch ſubſtances as may induce the chymiſts to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my ſon, and ſee if *aught* be wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **AUGME'NT.** *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To encreaſe; to make bigger, or more.

Some curſed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could *augment* his harm, encreaſe his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers, though they continue the denomination of their firſt ſtream, have ſtreams added to them in their paſſage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To encreaſe; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his ſight encreas'd his hot deſire. *Sidney.*

The rocks are from their old foundations rent;
The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*;
The waves on heaps are daſh'd. *Dryd. Virgil, Georg.*

AUGME'NT. *n. ſ.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Encreaſe.

You ſhall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of encreaſe.

Diſcutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations, but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*. *Wiſeman.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *augment.*]

1. The act of encreaſing or making bigger.

Thoſe who would be zealous againſt regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of thoſe on foot. *Addiſ.*

2. The ſtate of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of ſo prodigiouſly vaſt *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteneſs of an inſect. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we teſtify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION *Court.* A court erected by king Henry the eighth, for the increaſe of the revenues of his crown, by the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries. *Dict.*

A'UGRE. *n. ſ.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

Your temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchiſes, whereon you ſtood, confin'd
Into an *augre*'s bore. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *augre* and *hole.*] A hole made by boring with an augre.

What ſhould be ſpoken here,
Where our fate hid within an *augre-hole*,
May ruſh and ſeize us? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A'UGUR. *n. ſ.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, particularly by the flight of birds.

What ſay the *augurs?*——
—They would not have you ſtir forth to-day:
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beaſt. *Shakeſp.*

Calchas, the ſacred ſeer, who had in view
Things preſent and the paſt, and things to come foreknew:
Supreme of *augurs.* *Dryden's Fables.*

As I and mine conſult thy *augur*,
Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite riſe
Propitious, ever ſoaring from the right. *Prior.*

To A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To gueſs; to conjecture by ſigns.

The people love me, and the ſea is mine,
My pow'r's a creſcent, and my *aug'ring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Fought for a crown and bright Lavinia's bed;
So will I meet thee hand to hand oppos'd;
My *aug'ring* mind aſſures the ſame ſucceſs. *Dryden.*

To A'UGURATE. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.

AUGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *augur.*] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

And Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he continued the tripudiary *augurations.* *Vulgar Errours.*

A'UGURER. *n. ſ.* [from *augur.*] The ſame with *augur.*

Theſe apparent prodigies,
The unaccuſtom'd terrour of this night,
And the perſuaſion of his *augurers*,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

A'UGURIAL. *adj.* [from *augury.*] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the concluſions of ſoothſayers, in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations. *Vulg. Err.*

To A'UGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To practiſe divination by augury. *Dict.*

A'UGUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur.*] Predicting; preſcient; foreboding.

So fear'd
The fair-man'd horſes, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Preſaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A'UGURY. *n. ſ.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognoſticating by omens or prodigies.

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,
Or I renounce my ſkill in *augury.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

She knew by *augury* divine,
Venus would fail in her deſign. *Swift.*

2. The rules obſerved by augurs.

The goddeſs has ſuch an averſion to ye, that you are particularly excluded out of *auguries.* *L'Eſtrange.*

3. An omen or prediction.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,
Witneſs good breeding. *Shak. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

What if this death, which is for him deſign'd,
Had been your doom (far be that *augury!*)
And you not, Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die. *Dryden.*

The pow'rs we both invoke,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpoſe with an *augury.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

AUGU'ST. *adj.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing ſo contemptible, but antiquity can render it *auguſt* and excellent. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 22.

The Trojan chief appear'd in open ſight,
Auguſt in viſage, and ſerenely bright;
His mother goddeſs, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples ſhine. *Dryden.*

A'UGUST. *n. ſ.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January incluſive.

Auguſt was dedicated to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar, becauſe, in the ſame month, he was created conſul, thrice triumpher in Rome, ſubdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the ſixth from March. *Peacham.*

AUGU'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auguſt.*] Elevation of look; dignity; loftineſs of mien or aſpect.

A'VIARY. *n. ſ.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place incloſed to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all ſorts, the Italians beſtow vaſt expence; including great ſcope of ground, variety of buſhes, trees of good height, running waters, and ſometimes a ſtove annexed, to contemper the air in the winter. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow ſick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

AVI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greedineſs; eagerneſs; appetite; inſatiable deſire.

A'VITOUS. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's anceſtors; ancient. *Dict.*

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, Fr.] A word out of uſe.

1. To counſel.

With that, the huſbandman 'gan him *avize*,
That it for him was fitteſt exerciſe. *Spenſer's Hubb. Tale.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himſelf; *s'aviſer*, Fr.

But *him avizing*, he that dreadful deed
Forbore, and rather choſe, with ſcornful ſhame,
Him to avenge. *Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.*

3. To conſider.

No power he had to ſtir, nor will to riſe,
That when the careful knight 'gan well *avize*,
He lightly left the foe. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i.

A'UKWARD. See AWKWARD.

AULD. *adj.* [alð, Sax.] A word now obſolete; but ſtill uſed in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

AULE'TICK. *adj.* [*auleticus*, Lat.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*

A'ULICK. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. ſ.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French meaſure of length; an ell.

To AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the meſh of a net; whence a coat of *amail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure.

In golden buſkins of coſtly cordwaine,
All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd
With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail'd.* *Fairy Queen.*

AU'MBRY. See AMBRY.

AUNT. *n. ſ.* [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's ſiſter; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Glo'ſter. *Shakeſp.*

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old faſhion'd halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking rooks. *Pope.*

AVOCA'DO. n. ſ. [Span. *Perſica*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are ranged in a circle; from whoſe middle riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a ſoft, fleſhy, pear-ſhaped fruit, in which is an hard ſtone or ſeed, having two lobes, which is included in a membrane or pericardium.

The tree grows in great plenty in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, as alſo in the iſland of Jamaica; and hath been tranſplanted into the Engliſh ſettlements in America, upon account of its fruit, which is very neceſſary for the ſupport of life. The fruit is of itſelf very inſipid, for which reaſon they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and ſugar, to give it a poignancy. This tree, in warm countries where it is planted, grows to the height of thirty feet, with a trunk as large as common apple-trees; the bark is ſmooth and of an aſh colour; the branches are beſet with pretty large oblong ſmooth leaves, of a deep green colour throughout the year. The flowers and fruit are produced towards the extremity of the branches. *Millar.*

To A'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from buſineſs; to call away.

Their diveſture of mortality diſpenſes them from thoſe laborious and *avocating* duties to diſtreſſed chriſtians, and their ſecular relations, which are here requiſite. *Boyle.*

AVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *avocate.*]

1. The act of calling aſide.

The buſtle of buſineſs, the *avocations* of our ſenſes, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments. *Glanville.*

Stir up that remembrance, which his many *avocations* of buſineſs have cauſed him to lay aſide. *Dryd. Aurengz. Pref.*

2. The buſineſs that calls; or the call that ſummons away.

It is a ſubject that we may make ſome progreſs in its contemplation within the time, that the ordinary time of life, and the permiſſion of neceſſary *avocations*, a man may employ in ſuch a contemplation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

God does frequently inject into the ſoul bleſſed impulſes to duty, and powerful *avocations* from ſin. *South.*

By the ſecular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furniſhed with ſkill in common life. *Atterbury.*

To AVO'ID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.]

1. To ſhun; to eſcape.

The wiſdom of pleaſing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids. *Tillotſon.*

2. To endeavour to ſhun.

The faſhion of the world is to *avoid* coſt, and you encounter it. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

3. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the houſe. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If any rebel ſhould be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate ſhould command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He deſired to ſpeak with ſome few of us: whereupon ſix of us only ſtayed, and the reſt *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

4. To oppoſe; to hinder effect.

The removing that which cauſed putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 340.

To AVOID. *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul caſt the javelin; for he ſaid, I will ſmite David even to the wall with it: and David *avoided* out of his preſence twice. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 11.

2. To become void or vacant.

Biſhopricks are not included under benefices: ſo that if a perſon takes a biſhoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe.*

AVO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid.*] That which may be avoided, ſhunned, or eſcaped.

Want of exactneſs in ſuch nice experiments is ſcarce *avoidable.* *Boyle.*

To take ſeveral things for granted, is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whoſe taſk it is to ſhew the falſehood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

AVO'IDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the purſuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The courſe by which any thing is carried off.

For *avoidances*, and drainings of water, where there is too much, we ſhall ſpeak of. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 600.

AVO'IDER. *n. ſ.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The perſon that avoids or ſhuns any thing.
2. The perſon that carries any thing away.
3. The veſſel in which things are carried away.

AVO'IDLESS. *adj.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable; that which cannot be avoided.

That *avoidleſs* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis's Letters.*

AVOIRDUPO'IS. *n. ſ.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarſer commodities are weighed by *avoirdupois* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdupois* ounce: for our Troy ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *avolo*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; eſcape.

Theſe airy vegetables are made by the relicks of plantal emiſſives, whoſe *avolation* was prevented by the condenſed encloſure. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* vii.

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only ſignify a pluvious air hindering the *avolation* of the favillous particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr. for this word we now generally ſay *vouch.*]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly *avouched* that themſelves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hooker, Preface.*

Wretched though I ſeem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Iriſh. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to juſtify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the juſtice of your dealing. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

AVO'UCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence.

I might not this believe,
Without the ſenſible and try'd *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

AVO'UCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to juſtify; not to diſſemble.

His cruel ſtepdame ſeeing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knife did end;
In death *avowing* th' innocence of her ſon. *Fairy Queen.*

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of ſome credible perſon, *avowing* it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*

Left to myſelf, I muſt *avow*, I ſtrove,
From publick ſhame to ſkreen my ſecret love. *Dryden.*

Such aſſertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by thoſe who are for preſerving church and ſtate. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his ſmother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomſon.*

AVO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *avow.*] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without ſhame.

AVO'WAL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] Juſtificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVO'WEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow.*] In an avowed manner.

Wilmot could not *avowedly* have excepted againſt the other. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

AVOWE'E. *n. ſ.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or juſtifies.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] In law, is where one takes a diſtreſs for rent, or other thing, and the other ſues replevin. In which caſe the taker ſhall juſtify, in his plea, for what cauſe he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to ſhew it, and ſo avow the taking, which is called his *avowry.* *Chamb.*

AVO'WSAL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] A confeſſion. *Dict.*

AVO'WTRY. *n. ſ.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

A'URATE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear; which ſee.

AURE'LIA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot, of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

The ſolitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teaſel, is ſometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, ſometimes into a fly-caſe. *Ray on Creation.*

A'URICLE. *n. ſ.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the reſemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their ſyſtole correſponding to the diaſtole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood ſhould be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray on Creation.*

AURI'CULA. *n. ſ.* See BEARS EAR.

AURI'CULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing.

You ſhall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* aſſurance have your ſatisfaction. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as *auricular* confeſſion.

AURI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular.*] In a ſecret manner.

Theſe will ſoon confeſs, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a burſting ſtream *auriferous* plays. *Thomſon.*

AURIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURI'PIGMENTUM. See ORPIMENT.

AURO'RA. n. ſ. [Lat.]

1. A ſpecies of crowfoot; which ſee.

2. The goddeſs that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

Aurora ſheds,
On Indus' ſmiling banks the roſy ſhower. *Thomſon's Sum.*

AURO'RA Borealis. See STREAMERS.

A'URUM fulminans. [Lat.] A preparation made by diſſolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with ſalt of tartar; whence a very ſmall quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a piſtol. *Quincy.*

Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick ſhook. *Garth.*

AUSCULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *auſculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or liſtening to. *Dict.*

A'USPICE. *n. ſ.* [*auſpicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour ſhewn by proſperous men.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whoſe high *auſpice* Rome hath ſt[illegible]
So long. *Ben [illegible]nſon's Catiline.*

3. Influence; good derived to others fro[illegible] piety of their patron.

But ſo may he live long, that town to ſway,
Which by his *auſpice* they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their aſhes by his ſtay. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

AUSPI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *auſpice.*] Relating to prognoſticks.

AUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *auſpice.*]

1. With omens of ſucceſs.

You are now, with happy and *auſpicious* beginnings, forming a model of a chriſtian charity. *Sprat.*

2. Proſperous; fortunate; applied to perſons.

Auſpicious chief! thy race in times to come,
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. Favourable; kind; propitious; applied to perſons.

Fortune play upon thy proſp'rous helm,
As thy *auſpicious* miſtreſs! *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

4. Lucky; happy; applied to things.

I'll deliver all,
And promiſe you calm ſeas, *auſpicious* gales,
And ſails expeditious. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

A pure, an active, an *auſpicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n from whence the bleſſing came. *Roſcommon.*

Two battles your *auſpicious* cauſe has won;
Thy ſword can perfect what it has begun;
And, from your walls, diſlodge that haughty ſon. *Dryd.*

AUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auſpicious.*] Happily; proſperouſly; with proſperous omens.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auſpicious.*] Proſperity; happineſs.

AUSTE'RE. *adj.* [*auſterus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harſh; rigid.

When men repreſent the Divine nature, as an *auſtere* and rigorous maſter, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance; ſuch conceptions muſt unavoidably raiſe terrour. *Rogers.*

Auſtere Saturnius, ſay,
From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy ſway? *Pope.*

2. Sower of taſte; harſh.

Th' *auſtere* and pond'rous juices they ſublime,
Make them aſcend the porous ſoil, and climb
The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime. *Blackmore.*

Auſtere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the ſame time do not relax. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

AUSTE'RELY. *adv.* [from *auſtere.*] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee ſo?
Might'ſt thou perceive *auſterely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earneſt, yea or no?
Look'd he or red, or pale, or ſad, or merrily? *Shakeſpeare.*

Hypocrites *auſterely* talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

AUSTE'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]

1. Severity; ſtrictneſs; rigour.

My unſoil'd name, th' *auſtereneſs* of my life,
May vouch againſt you; and my place i' th' ſtate
Will ſo your accuſation overweigh. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

2. Roughneſs in taſte.

AUSTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]

1. Severity; mortified life; ſtrictneſs.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new conſul's ſpy,
What is your ſower *auſterity* ſent t'explore? *Ben. Johnſon.*

What was that ſnaky-headed Gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks of chaſte *auſterity*,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in his convent with all the rigour and *auſterity* of a capuchin. *Addiſ. Ital.*

2. Cruelty; harſh diſcipline.

Let not *auſterity* breed ſervile fear;
No wanton ſound offend her virgin ear. *Roſcommon.*

A'USTRAL. *adj.* [*auſtralis*, Lat.] Southern; as the *auſtral* ſigns.

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auſter*, the ſouth wind, Lat.] To tend towards the ſouth.

Steel and good iron diſcover a verticity, or polary faculty; whereby they do ſeptentriate at one extreme, and *auſtralize* at another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

A'USTRINE. *adj.* [from *auſtrinus*, Lat.] Southern; ſoutherly.

AUTHE'NTICAL. *adj.* [from *authentick.*] The ſame with *authentick.*

Of ſtatutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentical* records, but only tranſcripts. *Hale's Com. Law of Eng.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *authentical.*] After an authentick manner; with all the circumſtances requiſite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

Conſcience never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*, but there is ſome law of God which commands or forbids it firſt. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authentical.*] The quality of being authentick; genuineneſs; authority.

Nothing can be more pleaſant than to ſee a circle of theſe virtuoſos about a cabinet of medals, deſcanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalneſs* of the ſeveral pieces. *Addiſon.*

AUTHENTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineneſs; the being authentick.

AUTHE'NTICK. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority, as an *authentick* regiſter. It is uſed in oppoſition to any thing by which authority is deſtroyed, as *authentick*, not *counterfeit*. It is never uſed of perſons.

Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpreter through higheſt heav'n to bring. *Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what ſhe gueſs'd before, with jealous fear. *Cowley.*

But cenſure's to be underſtood
Th' *authentick* mark of the elect,
The publick ſtamp Heav'n ſets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick.*] The ſame with *authenticity.*

AUTHOR. *n. ſ.* [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The firſt beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.

That law, the *author* and obſerver whereof is one only God, to be bleſſed for ever. *Hooker, b.* i.

The *author* of that which cauſeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing alſo which thereby is cauſed. *Hooker.*

I'll never
Be ſuch a goſling to obey inſtinct; but ſtand
As if a man was *author* of himſelf,
And knew no other kin. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'ſt me; whom ſhould I obey,
But thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden, Æneid* vii.

If the worſhip of falſe gods had not blinded the heathen, inſtead of teaching to worſhip the ſun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worſhip our true *Author* and benefactor, as their anceſtors did under the government of Noah and his ſons, before they corrupted themſelves. *Newton.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the ſtrength of their amity, ſhall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Now while the tortur'd ſavage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound;
The wound's great *author* cloſe at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his loins
New *authors* of diſſention ſpring; from him
Two branches, that in hoſting long contend
For ſov'reign ſway. *Philips.*

3. The firſt writer of any thing; diſtinct from the *tranſlator* or *compiler.*

To ſtand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the firſt *author* of the ſtory. 2 *Macc.* ii. 30.

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a tranſlator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm,
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

AUTHO'RITATIVE. *adj.* [from *authority.*]

1. Having due authority.

2. Having an air of authority.

I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphoriſms, which yet may make a reaſonable moral prognoſtick. *Wotton.*

The two worthies have done miſchief, the mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the inſipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Examiner*, Nº 15.

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. *adv.* [from *authoritative.*]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a ſhew of authority.

2. With due authority.

No law that is foreign binds here in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law of England. *Hale's Hiſtory of Law.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authoritative.*] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

Idle old man,
That ſtill would manage thoſe *authorities*,
That he hath given away! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

Power ariſing from ſtrength, is always in thoſe that are governed, who are many: but *authority* ariſing from opinion, is in thoſe that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

Adam's ſovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where thoſe that call themſelves civil and rational, go out of their way by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.

But I ſuffer not a woman to teach, nor to uſurp *authority* over the man, but to be in ſilence. 1 *Tim.* ii. 12.

4. Support; juſtification; countenance.

Do'ſt thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
Whoſe ſilent wills condemn thee? *Ben. Johnſ. Catiline.*

5. Teſtimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by ſo ſweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the teſtimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 6.

Having been ſo hardy as to undertake a charge againſt the philoſophy of the ſchools, I was liable to have been overborne by a torrent of *authorities. Glanv. Scep. Scient. Pref.*

6. Weight of teſtimony; credibility.

They conſider the main conſent of all the churches in the whole world, witneſſing the ſacred *authority* of ſcriptures, ever ſithence the firſt publication thereof, even till this preſent day and hour. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

AUTHORIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *authorize.*] Eſtabliſhment by authority.

The obligation of laws ariſes not from their matter, but from their admiſſion and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale's Hiſtory of Law.*

To A'UTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any perſon.

Making herſelf an impudent ſuitor, *authorizing* herſelf very much, with making us ſee, that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till ſome ſafe criſis *authorize* their ſkill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal.

Yourſelf firſt made that title which I claim,
Firſt bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

My prayers are heard,
And I have nothing farther to deſire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryden.*

To have countenanced in him irregularity and diſobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* diſorder, confuſion, and wickedneſs in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to deviſe any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regiment, no ſpecial commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

Thoſe forms are beſt which have been longeſt received and *authorized* in a nation by cuſtom and uſe. *Temple.*

4. To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own deſires, where reaſon does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any perſon or thing.

Although their intention be ſincere, yet doth it notoriouſly ſtrengthen vulgar errour, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 9.

Be a perſon in vogue with the multitude, he ſhall *authorize* any nonſenſe, and make incoherent ſtuff, ſeaſoned with twang and tautology, paſs for rhetorick. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτοκρατεία, from αὐτός, ſelf, and κράτος, power.] Independent power; ſupremacy. *Dict.*

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

AUTO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτογραφὸν, from αὐτὸς, and γράφω, to write.] A particular perſon's own writing; or the original of a treatiſe, in oppoſition to a copy.

AUTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτολογία.] A ſpeaking of, or to one's own ſelf. *Dict.*

AUTOMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *automaton.*] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving themſelves.

AUTO'MATON. *n. ſ.* [αὐτόματον. *In the plural*, automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf, and which ſtands in need of no foreign aſſiſtance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to underſtand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanv. Scepſis, Pref.*

The particular circumſtances for which the *automata* of this kind are moſt eminent, may be reduced to four. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

AUTO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itſelf the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we diſtinguiſh of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Vulg. Err. b.* v.

AUTO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτονομία.] The living according to one's mind and preſcription. *Dict.*

A'UTOPSY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτοψία.] Ocular demonſtration; ſeeing a thing one's ſelf. *Quincy.*

In thoſe that have forked tails, *autopſy* convinceth us, that it hath this uſe. *Ray on the Creation.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *autopſy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* ſilence that diſpute, out of which Eve was framed. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* vii.

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Ariſtotle; but the teleſcope hath *autoptically* confuted it: and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the diſbelief of his ſenſes, may ſee that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 20.

AUTOTHE'IST. *n. ſ.* [from αὐτὸς and Θεὸς, God.] One who believes God's ſelf-ſubſiſtence. *Dict.*

A'UTUMN. *n. ſ.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter, beginning aſtronomically at the equinox, and ending at the ſolſtice; popularly, *autumn* compriſes Auguſt, September, and October.

For I will board her, though ſhe chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *Shakeſp.*

I would not be over confident, till he hath paſſed a ſpring or *autumn*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The ſtarving brood,
Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
A ſlender *autumn*. *Philips.*

While *autumn* nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on; the Dorick reed once more
Well pleas'd I'll tune. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

AUTU'MNAL. *adj.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No ſpring, or ſummer's beauty, hath ſuch grace,
As I have ſeen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou ſhalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* ſtar,
Or light'ning, thou ſhalt fall. *Milton's Par. Loſt. b.* iv.

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent ſudden guſts, which will proſtrate all. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* ſun beſtows. *Pope.*

AVU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*avulſio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offſprings, if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging cluſters thin
By kind *avulſion*. *Philips.*

The preſſure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cauſe of the coheſion of matter; though ſuch a preſſure may hinder the *avulſion* of two poliſhed ſuperficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An encreaſing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put inſtead of the proper word. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

AUXI'LIAR. }
AUXI'LIARY. } *n. ſ.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] Helper; aſſiſtant; confederate.

In the ſtrength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are, indeed, a ſort of underling *auxiliars* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and criticks. *Pope.*

AUXI'LIAR. }
AUXI'LIARY. } *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] Aſſiſtant; helping; confederate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each ſide,
Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

There is not the ſmalleſt capillary vein but it is preſent with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its uſe. *Hale.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Aid from his brother of the ſeas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXILIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almoſt all languages, ſome of the commoneſt nouns and verbs have many irregularities; ſuch are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and *to have*, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; ſuccour. *Dict.*

To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait.* See WAIT.]

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to loſe his life,
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel ſat,
Chief of th' angelick guards, *awaiting* night. *Par. Loſt*

2. To attend; to be in ſtore for.

To ſhew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the reſt, what puniſhment. *Par. Loſt.*

Unleſs his wrath be appeaſed, an eternity of torments *awaits* the objects of his diſpleaſure. *Rogers.*

AWA'IT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ambuſh. See WAIT.

And leaſt miſhap the moſt bliſs alter may?
For thouſand perils lie in cloſe *await*
About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenſ. Muiopotmos.*

To AWA'KE. *v. a.* [ƿeccian, Sax. *To awake* has the preterite *awoke*, or, as we now more commonly ſpeak, *awaked.*]

1. To rouſe out of ſleep.

Take heed,
How you *awake* our ſleeping ſword of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our friend Lazarus ſleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of ſleep. *John*, xi. 11.

2. To raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid ſound
Has raiſed up his head:
As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd he ſtares round. *Dryden's St. Cæcilia.*

3. To put into new action.

The fair
Repairs her ſmiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep.

Alack, I am afraid, they have *awak'd*;
And 'tis not done. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I *awaked* up laſt of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxiii. 16.

AWA'KE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Without ſleep; not ſleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon ſleeping men, than men *awake*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 955.

Cares ſhall not keep him on the throne *awake*,
Nor break the golden ſlumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* See AWAKE.

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner, ſomewhat improbably, from ƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax. towards.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial ſentence.

A pound of that ſame merchant's fleſh is thine;
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it. *Shakeſp.*

A church which allows ſalvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almoſt any within it. *South.*

It advances that grand buſineſs, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Piety.*

Satiſfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by ſtated laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To judge; to determine.

Th' unwiſe *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An off'ring ſacred. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* viii. *l.* 555.

AWA'RD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who beſt deſerves her love. *Dryden's Fab.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

To urge the foe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild deſpair,
Were to refuſe th' *awards* of providence. *Addiſon's Cato.*

AWA'RE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ware*; an old word for *cautious*; it is however, perhaps an *adjective*; ᵹeƿaꞃian, Sax.] Vigilant; in a ſtate of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myſelf nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Ere ſorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away ſomething elſe beſides his own ſorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of proſperity inſinuate themſelves; ſo that we are but little *aware* of them, and leſs able to withſtand them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them, *aware* themſelves; and
Inſtant, without diſturb, they took alarm. *Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

AWA'Y. *adv.* [aƿeᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Abſent.

They could make
Love to your dreſs, although your face were *away*. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

It is impoſſible to know properties that are ſo annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that eſſence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or perſon.

I have a pain upon my forehead here——
—Why that's with watching; 'twill *away* again. *Shakeſp.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcaſes, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Gen.* xv. 11.

Would you youth and beauty ſtay,
Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

Summer ſuns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away*;
King Lear hath loſt, he and his daughter ta'en;
Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and gliſter like the god of war,
When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's *away*; hark, the ſhrill horn reſounds.
Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

Away, you flatt'rer!
Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of ſomething elſe.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his ſoul, and fool himſelf into irrecoverable miſery, to enquire into theſe matters. *Tillotſon.*

6. It is often uſed with a verb; as, to *drink away* an eſtate; to *idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an eſtate or manor is gone.

He *play'd* his life *away*. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phraſe.

Sir Valentine, whither *away* ſo faſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Perhaps the phraſe, *he cannot away with*, may mean *he cannot travel with*; *he cannot bear the company*.

She never could *away* with me.——Never, never: ſhe would always ſay, ſhe could not abide maſter Shallow. *Shak.*

9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deſerving our charms,
Away with your ſheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryd.*

AWE. *n. ſ.* [eȝe, oȝa, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without *awe* of parents, without precepts of maſters, and without fear of offence.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

It fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the ſame time both fears and loves. It was *awe* without amazement, and dread without diſtraction. *South.*

What is the proper *awe* and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with reverence, or fear.

If you will work on any man, you muſt either know his nature and faſhions, and ſo lead him; or his ends, and ſo perſuade him; or his weakneſſes and diſadvantages, and ſo *awe* him; or thoſe that have intereſt in him, and ſo govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to *awe*?
Why, but to keep you low, and ignorant,
His worſhippers? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this iſland to give law,
To balance Europe, and her ſtates to *awe*. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodneſs, juſtice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury.*

A'WEBAND. *n. ſ.* [from *awe* and *band*.] A check. *Dict.*

A'WFUL. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full*.]

1. That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So *awful*, that with honour thou may'ſt love
Thy mate; who ſees, when thou art ſeen leaſt wiſe.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii. *l.* 577.

I approach thee thus, and gaze
Inſatiate; I thus ſingle; nor have fear'd
Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* thus retir'd,
Faireſt reſemblance of thy Maker fair! *Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

2. Worſhipful; in authority; inveſted with dignity. This ſenſe is obſolete.

Know then, that ſome of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thruſt from the company of *awful* men. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; ſcrupulous. This ſenſe occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and ſtrict reaſon, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *awful*.] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle *awfully* and warily, by ſtill obſerving what it commands, but eſpecially what it forbids. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *awful*.]

1. The quality of ſtriking with awe; ſolemnity.

Theſe objects naturally raiſe ſeriouſneſs; and night heightens the *awfulneſs* of the place, and pours out her ſupernumerary horrours upon every thing. *Addiſon. Spect.* Nº 110.

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck with awe.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulneſs* to the divine majeſty of God. *Taylor's Living Holy.*

To AWHA'PE. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in Spenſer, nor can I diſcover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonick language had anciently *wapen*, to ſtrike, or ſome ſuch word, from which *weapons*, or offenſive arms, took their denomination.] To ſtrike; to confound.

Ah! my dear goſſip, anſwer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your ſad words my wits *awhape*,
Both for becauſe your grief doth great appear,
And eke becauſe myſelf am touched near. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHI'LE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only *a while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; ſome ſpace of time.

Stay, ſtay, I ſay;
And if you love me, as you ſay you do,
Let me perſuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Into this wild abyſs the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,
Pond'ring his voyage. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 918.

AWK. *adj.* [a barbarous contraction of the word *awkward*.] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the ſteeples; and profeſſors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'WKWARD. *adj.* [æƿaꞃꝺ, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy, apiſh nation,
Limps after in baſe *awkward* imitation. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handſome or *awkward* way of expreſſing themſelves in it. *Locke.*

An *awkward* ſhame, or fear of ill uſage, has a ſhare in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumſy.

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick:
So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

3. Perverſe; untoward.

A kind and conſtant friend
To all that regularly offend;
But was implacable, and *awkward*,
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *awkward*.] Clumſily; unreadily; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waſte upwards, and ſwearing he never knew man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sidney.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I muſt nevertheleſs inſiſt upon her working. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 606.

And when any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common ſaying will paſs upon them, that it is ſuitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

She ſtill renews the ancient ſcene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;
Her ſcarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes ſufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that inſtrument. *Watts.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddneſs; unſuitableneſs.

One may obſerve *awkwardneſs* in the Italians, which eaſily diſcovers their airs not to be natural. *Addiſon on Italy.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardneſs* in them; but theſe awkward airs are worn away by degrees in company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

AWL. *n. ſ.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument to bore holes with.

He which was minded to make himſelf a perpetual ſervant, ſhould, for a viſible token thereof, have alſo his ear bored through with an *awl*. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 1.

You may likewiſe prick many holes with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from *awe*, and the negative *leſs*.]

1. Without reverence.

Againſt whoſe fury, and th' unmatched force,
The *awleſs* lion could not wage the fight. *Shak. K. John.*

He claims the bull with *awleſs* inſolence,
And having ſeiz'd his horns, accoſts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Without the power of cauſing reverence.

Ah me! I ſee the ruin of my houſe;
The tyger now hath ſeiz'd the gentle hind:
Inſulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *awleſs* throne. *Shakeſpeare.*

AWME, or AUME. *n. ſ.* A Dutch meaſure of capacity for liquids, containing eight ſteckans, or twenty verges or verteels; anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one ſixth of a ton of France, or one ſeventh of an Engliſh ton. *Arbuthnot's Tables.*

AWN. *n. ſ.* [*ariſta*, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or graſs. *Chambers.*

A'WNING. *n. ſ.* A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel, to keep off the weather.

Of theſe boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

AWO'KE. The preterite from *awake*.

And ſhe ſaid, The Philiſtines be upon thee, Samſon. And he *awoke* out of his ſleep. *Judges*, xvi. 20.

A'WORK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work; into a ſtate of labour.

So after Pyrrhus' pauſe,
Arouſed vengeance ſets him new *awork*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

By preſcribing the condition, it ſets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hamm. Pract. Cat.*

A'WORKING. *adj.* [from *awork*.] In the ſtate of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* ſet. *Hubb. Tale.*

AWRY'. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry*.]

1. Not in a ſtrait direction; obliquely.

But her ſad eyes ſtill faſt'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modeſty;
That ſuffers not one look to glance *awry*,
Which may let in a little thought unſound. *Spenſ. Epithal.*

Like perſpectives which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confuſion; ey'd *awry*,
Diſtinguiſh form. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

When lo!
A violent croſs wind, from either coaſt,
Blows them tranſverſe; ten thouſand leagues *awry*
Into the devious air. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

2. Aſquint; with oblique viſion.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*
On his ſon's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Not level; unevenly.

I hap to ſtep *awry*, where I ſee no path, and can diſcern but few ſteps afore me. *Brerewood on Languages.*

4. Not equally between two points.

Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,
Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd *awry*,
Ere felt ſuch rage. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

5. Not in a right ſtate; perverſely.

All *awry*, and which wried it to the moſt wry courſe of all, wit abuſed, rather to feign reaſon why it ſhould be amiſs, than how it ſhould be amended. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Much of the ſoul they talk, but all *awry*,
And in themſelves ſeek virtue, and to themſelves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Par. Regained.*

AXE. *n. ſ.* [eax, acꞃe, Sax. *aſcia*, Lat.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

No metal can,
No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenneſs
Of thy ſharp envy. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

There ſtood a foreſt on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the ſhaded plains below;
No ſounding *axe* preſum'd theſe trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable ſight. *Dryden's Fab.*

AXI'LLA. n. ſ. [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXI'LLAR. } *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Belonging to the
A'XILLARY. } arm-pit.

In the ſame manner is the *axillary* artery diſtributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth unto two parts.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'XIOM. *n. ſ.* [*axioma*, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω.]

1. A propoſition evident at firſt ſight, that cannot be made plainer by demonſtration.

Axioms, or principles more general, are ſuch as this, that the greater good is to be choſen before the leſſer. *Hooker.*

2. An eſtabliſhed principle to be granted without new proof.

The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their uſe in the moral. *Hooker, b.* i.

Their affirmations are unto us no *axioms*; we eſteem thereof as things unſaid, and account them but in liſt of nothing. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

A'XIS. *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But ſince they ſay our earth, from morn to morn,
On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;
That ſwift rotation muſt diſperſe in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*

It might annually have compaſſed the ſun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

On their own *axis* as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the ſun;
So two conſiſtent motions act the ſoul,
And one regards itſelf, and one the whole. *Eſſay on Man.*

A'XLE. } *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The pin which paſſes
A'XLE-TREE. } through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Neſtor
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the *axle-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The fly ſate upon the *axle-tree* of the chariot-wheel, and ſaid, What a duſt do I raiſe? *Bacon's Eſſays.*

And the gilded car of day
His glowing *axle* doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton's Comus.*

He ſaw a greater ſun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning *axle-tree* could bear.
Milton's Chriſt's Nativity.

AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.]

1. Yes; an *adverb* of anſwering affirmatively.

Return you thither?——
—*Ay*, madam, with the ſwifteſt wing of ſpeed. *Shakeſp.*

What ſay'ſt thou? Wilt thou be of our conſort?
Say *ay*; and be the captain of us all. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It is a word by which the ſenſe is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee creſt-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

AYE. *adv.* [aƿa, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever.

And now in darkſome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remedyleſs for *aye* he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to proteſt,
For *aye*, auſterity and ſingle life. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſoul, though made in time, ſurvives for *aye*;
And, though it hath beginning, ſees no end. *Sir J. Davies.*

And hears the muſes, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altar ſing. *Milton's Il Penſeroſo.*

Th' aſtoniſh'd mariners *aye* ply the pump;
No ſtay, nor reſt, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *houſeleek*; which ſee. *Dict.*

A'YRY. *n. ſ.* [See AIRY.]

I ſhould diſcourſe on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their ſeveral *ayries*. *Walton's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. ſ.* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.

2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent diſtance of the ſun from the north or ſouth point of the compaſs.

3. *Azimuth Compaſs*, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical *azimuth*.

4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whoſe ſtyle or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths*, called alſo vertical circles, are great circles interſecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

AZU'RE. *adj.* [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Span. *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue ſtone.] Blue; faint blue.

The blue of the firſt order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of ſome ſubſtances; and the *azure* colour of the ſkies ſeems to be of this order. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* i.

The ſea,
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomſon's Spring.*

B.

B, The ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, is pronounced as in moſt other European languages, by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with *P*, and by the Gaſcons with *V*; from which an epigrammatiſt remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gaſcony the ſame. The Spaniards, in moſt words, uſe *B* or *V* indifferently.

BAA. *n. ſ.* [See the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.

To BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a ſheep.

Or like a lamb, whoſe dam away is ſet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My *babbling* praiſes I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, ſtand ſilent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; theſe he uſed to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

Let the ſilent ſanctuary ſhow,
What from the *babbling* ſchools we may not know. *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtleſsly; to tell ſecrets.

There is more danger in a reſerved and ſilent friend, than in a noiſy *babbling* enemy. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
Replying ſhrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.
Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the ſpeeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*

The *babbling* echo had deſcry'd his face;
She, who in others words her ſilence breaks. *Addiſon.*

BA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle.

This *babble* ſhall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is a coil with proteſtation! *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, no more,
This is mere moral *babble*. *Milton.*

With volleys of eternal *babble*,
And clamour more unanſwerable. *Hudibras.*

The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in diſputes. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *babble.*] Senſeleſs prate.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *babble.*]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be ſpent
With ſuch a *babbler*. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for truſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The apoſtle of my text had no ſooner propoſed it to the greater maſters at Athens, but he himſelf was ridiculed as a *babbler*. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of ſecrets.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

BABE. *n. ſ.* [*baban*, Welch; *babbaerd*, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either ſex.

Thoſe that do teach your *babes*,
Do it with gentle means, and eaſy taſks;
He might have chid me ſo: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Nor ſhall Sebaſtian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her ſmiles. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. *n. ſ.* [from *babe.*] Finery to pleaſe a babe or child.

So have I ſeen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of ſeely boys, pleaſe unacquainted ſight. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH. *adj.* [from *babe.*] Childiſh.

If he be baſhful, and will ſoon bluſh, they call him a *babiſh* and ill brought up thing. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BABOO'N. *n. ſ.* [*babouin*, Fr. It is ſuppoſed by Skinner to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a *great babe.*] A monkey of the largeſt kind.

You had looked through the grate like a geminy of *baboons*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He caſt every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 174.

BA'BY. *n. ſ.* [See BABE.]

1. A child; an infant.

The *baby* beats the nurſe, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The child muſt have ſugar plums, rather than make the poor *baby* cry. *Locke.*

He muſt marry, and propagate: the father cannot ſtay for the portion, nor the mother for *babies* to play with. *Locke.*

2. A ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke ſaw that Perkin would prove a runnagate; and that it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Since no image can repreſent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your fooliſh puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Roman Idolatry.*

BA'CCATED. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beſet with pearls; having many berries. *Dict.*

BACCHANA'LIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous perſon; a drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. *n. ſ.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feaſts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor, ſhall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakeſpeare.*

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not ſeen equalled. *Decay of Piety.*

Both extremes were baniſhed from their walls,
Carthuſian faſts, and fulſome *bacchanals*. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE. *n. ſ.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved; of a ſad light purple, and a proper white; having the three outmoſt leaves edged with a crimſon colour, bluiſh bottom, and dark purple. *Mortimer.*

BACCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the ſaſſafras trees.
2. Such as have a naked monoſpermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one ſeed; as the arbutes.
3. Such as have but polyſpermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or ſeeds within it; as the jaſminum, liguſtrum.
4. Such as have their fruit compoſed of many acini, or round ſoft balls ſet cloſe together like a bunch of grapes; as the uva marina. *Ray.*

BACCI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] A devourer of berries. *Dict.*

BA'CHELOR. *n. ſ.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original ſenſe. Junius derives it from βάκηλος, fooliſh; Menage, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the loweſt rank; Spelman, from *baculus*, a ſtaff; Cujas, from *buccella*, an allowance of proviſion. The moſt probable derivation ſeems to be from *bacca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. In Latin, *baccalaureus.*

1. A man unmarried.

Such ſeparation
Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid. *Shakeſpeare.*

The haunting of thoſe diſſolute places, or reſort to courteſans, are no more puniſhed in married men than in *bachelors*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor's* eſtate. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let ſinful *bachelors* their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his firſt degrees at the univerſity in any profeſſion.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to ſpeak againſt the pope. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scriblerus, *bachelor* of phyſick. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

3. A knight of the loweſt order. This is a ſenſe now little uſed.

BA'CHELORS *Button.* [See CAMPION, of which it is a ſpecies.] All the ſorts of this plant are hardy; they grow above two foot, and produce their flower in June and July. *Millar.*

BA'CHELORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *bachelor.*] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can teſtify,
She was the firſt fruit of my *bachelorſhip*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

BACK. *n. ſ.* [bac, bæc, Sax. *bach*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that ſpeaketh, ſo likewiſe doth the echo: for you have many *back* echoes to the place where you ſtand. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 247.

Part following enter, part remain without,
With envy hear their fellows conqu'ring ſhout;
And mount on others *backs*, in hopes to ſhare. *Dryden.*

2. The outer part of the hand when it is ſhut; oppoſed to the *palm.*

Methought love pitying me, when he ſaw this,
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiſs. *Donne.*

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes; oppoſed to the *belly.*

Thoſe who, by their anceſtors, have been ſet free from a conſtant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, ſhould beſtow ſome time on their heads. *Locke.*

4. The rear; oppoſed to the *van.*

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majeſty was upon his. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

5. The place behind.

Antheus, Sergeſtus grave, Cleanthus ſtrong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

6. The part of any thing out of ſight.

Trees ſet upon the *backs* of chimneys do ripen fruit ſooner. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 856.

7. The thick part of any tool, oppoſed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife or ſword; whence *backſword*, or ſword with a *back*; as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backſword*, ſingle faulchion, or cudgel-play. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

8. To turn the *back* on one, is to forſake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all the friendſhips of the world ſhall bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its *back* upon him. *South.*

9. To turn the *back*, is to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no ſooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you ſhall not to the houſe, unleſs
You undertake that with me. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He ſent many to ſeek the ſhip Argo, threatening that if they brought not *back* Medea, they ſhould ſuffer in her ſtead. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

But where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*

Back to thy native iſland might'ſt thou ſail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Backward; from the preſent ſtation.

I've been ſurpriſed in an unguarded hour,
But muſt not now go *back*; the love that lay
Half ſmother'd in my breaſt, has broke through all
Its weak reſtraints. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Numb.* xxiv. 11.

Conſtrains the glebe, keeps *back* the hurtful weed. *Blackmore's Creation, b.* ii.

4. Toward things paſt.

I had always a curioſity to look *back* unto the ſorrows of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. Again; in return.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere ſo,
She could not ſway her houſe, command her followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their diſpatch,
With ſuch a ſmooth, diſcreet, and ſtable bearing. *Shakeſp.*

6. Again; a ſecond time.

This Cæſar found, and that ungrateful age,
With loſing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*

The epiſtles being written from ladies forſaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryden.*

To **BACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun *back.*]

1. To mount on the back of a horſe.

That roan ſhall be my throne.
Well I will *back* him ſtrait. O Eſperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

2. To break a horſe; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horſe;
Favour his flight, and moderate his courſe. *Roſcommon.*

3. To place upon the back.

As I ſlept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. To maintain; to ſtrengthen.

Belike, he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that falſe peer,
T' aſpire unto the crown. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

You are ſtrait enough in the ſhoulders, you care not who ſees your back: call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague upon ſuch *backing!* give me them that will face me. *Shak.*

Theſe were ſeconded by certain demilaunces, and both *backed* with men at arms. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Did they not ſwear, in expreſs words,
To prop and *back* the houſe of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houſeful. *Hudibras.*

A great malice, *backed* with a great intereſt, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of ſomething without himſelf. *South.*

How ſhall we treat this bold aſpiring man?
Succeſs ſtill follows him, and *backs* his crimes. *Addiſon.*

5. To juſtify; to ſupport.

The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and thoſe that would have five elements, endeavour to *back* their experiments with a ſpecious reaſon. *Boyle.*

We have I know not how many adages to *back* the reaſon of this moral. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. To ſecond.

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other ſide,
Their wagers *back* their wiſhes. *Dryden's Fables.*

To **BA'CKBITE.** *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite.*] To cenſure or reproach the abſent.

Moſt untruly and maliciouſly do theſe evil tongues *backbite* and ſlander the ſacred aſhes of that moſt juſt and honourable perſonage. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

I will uſe him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purſe. Uſe his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*. *Shapeſpeare's Henry* IV.

BA'CKBITER. *n. ſ.* [from *backbite.*] A privy calumniator; a cenſurer of the abſent.

No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppreſſor, as his friend. *South.*

BA'CKBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *bone.*] The bone of the back.

The *backbone* ſhould be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not be one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*

BA'CKCARRY. Having on the back.

Manhood, in his foreſt laws, noteth it for one of the four circumſtances, or caſes, wherein a foreſter may arreſt an offender againſt vert or veniſon in the foreſt, *viz.* ſtable-ſtand, dog-draw, *backcarry*, and bloody hand. *Cowel.*

BA'CKDOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *door.*] The door behind the houſe: privy paſſage.

The proceſſion durſt not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, paſſed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Popery, which is ſo far ſhut out as not to re-enter openly, is ſtealing in by the *backdoor* of atheiſm. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *adj.* [from *back.*] Having a back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp-headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly *back'd*. *Dryden.*

BA'CKFRIEND. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *friend.*] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in ſecret.

Set the reſtleſs importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* againſt fair words and profeſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as ſome who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciouſly inſinuate. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON. *n. ſ.* [from *bach gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what eſteem are you with the vicar of the pariſh? can you play with him at *backgammon?* *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *houſe.*] The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe.

Their *backhouſes*, of more neceſſary than cleanly ſervice, as kitchens, ſtables, are climbed up unto by ſteps. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *piece.*] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breaſtplate behind. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *room.*] A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair proſpect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

BA'CKSIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſide.*]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quickſilver were rubbed from the *backſide* of the ſpeculum, the glaſs would cauſe the ſame rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena depends not upon the quickſilver, unleſs ſo far as it encreaſes the reflection of the *backſide* of the glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backſide* upwards. *Addiſon.*

3. The yard or ground behind a houſe.

The waſh of paſtures, fields, commons, roads, ſtreets, or *backſides*, are of great advantage to all ſorts of land. *Mortimer.*

To **BACKSLI'DE.** *v. n.* [from *back* and *ſlide.*] To fall off; to apoſtatize: a word only uſed by divines.

Haſt thou ſeen that which *backſliding* Iſrael hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah*, iii. 6.

BACKSLI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *backſlide.*] An apoſtate.

The *backſlider* in heart ſhall be filled. *Prov.* xiv. 14.

BA'CKSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtaff*; becauſe, in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned towards the ſun.] An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea; invented by Captain Davies.

BA'CKSTAIRS. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtairs.*] The private ſtairs in the houſe.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backſtairs*, that ſome pricked for ſheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

BA'CKSTAYS. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtay.*] Ropes or ſtays which keep the maſts of a ſhip from pitching forward or overboard.

BA'CKSWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſword.*] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backſword*. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

BA'CKWARD. } *adv.* [from *back* and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax. that is, to-
BA'CKWARDS. } wards the back.]

1. With the back forwards.

They went *backward*, and their faces were *backward*. *Geneſis* ix. 23.

2. Towards the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are firſt caſt *backwards*, and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their riſe. *Bacon.*

3. On the back.

Then darting from her malignant eyes,
She caſt him *backward* as he ſtrove to riſe. *Dryd. Æneid.*

4. From the preſent ſtation to the place behind the back.

We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them *backward* home. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The monſtrous ſight
Struck them with horrour *backward*; but far worſe
Urg'd them behind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

5. Regreſſively.

Are not the rays of light, in paſſing by the edges and ſides of bodies, bent ſeveral times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton's Opticks.*

6. Towards ſomething paſt.

To prove the poſſibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*; for what has been done or ſuffered, may certainly be done or ſuffered again. *South.*

7. Out of the progreſſive ſtate; reflex.

No, doubtleſs; for the mind can *backward* caſt
Upon herſelf, her underſtanding light. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. From a better to a worſe ſtate.

The work went *backward*; and the more he ſtrove
T' advance the ſuit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

9. Paſt; in time paſt.

They have ſpread one of the worſt languages in the world, if we look upon it ſome reigns *backwards*. *Locke.*

10. Perverſely; from the wrong end.

I never yet ſaw man,
But ſhe would ſpell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a launce ill-headed. *Shakeſp.*

BA'CKWARD. *adj.*

1. Unwilling; averſe.

Cities laid waſte, they ſtorm'd the dens and caves;
For wiſer brutes are *backward* to be ſlaves. *Pope.*

We are ſtrangely *backward* to lay hold of this ſafe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

2. Heſitating.

All things are ready, if our minds be ſo;
Periſh the man, whoſe mind is *backward* now. *Shakeſp.*

3. Sluggiſh; dilatory.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehenſive.

It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

BA'CKWARD. *n. ſ.* The things or ſtate behind or paſt.

What ſeeſt thou elſe
In the dark *backward* or abyſm of time? *Shak. Tempeſt.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward.*]

1. Unwillingly; averſely; with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud aſpect, diſdaining greater haſte. *Sidney.*

2. Perverſely.

I was the firſt man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think ſo *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it laſt? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *backward.*] Dulneſs; unwillingneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

The thing by which we are apt to excuſe our *backwardneſs* to good works, is the ill ſucceſs that hath been obſerved to attend well deſigned charities. *Atterbury.*

BA'CON. *n. ſ.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried fleſh.]

1. The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried.

High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Philemon ſeiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a ſlice. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To ſave the *bacon*, is a phraſe for preſerving one's ſelf from being unhurt; borrowed from the care of houſewives in the country, where they have ſeldom any other proviſion in the houſe than dried bacon, to ſecure it from the marching ſoldiers.

What frightens you thus? my good ſon! ſays the prieſt;
You murder'd, are ſorry, and have been confeſt.

O father! my ſorrow will ſcarce ſave my *bacon*;
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and μέτρον.] The art of meaſuring diſtances by one or more ſtaves. *Dict.*

BAD. *adj.* [*quaad*, Dutch; compar. *worſe*; ſuperl. *worſt.*]

1. Ill; not good: a general word uſed in regard to phyſical or moral faults, either of men or things.

Moſt men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the beſt ſcheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vitious; corrupt.

Thou may'ſt repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'ſt cover. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 256.

Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongſt the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee ſhun. *Prior.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.

The ſun his annual courſe obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*

4. Hurtful; unwholeſome.

Reading was *bad* for his eyes, writing made his head ake. *Addiſon.*

5. Sick.

BAD. } The preterite of *bid*.
BADE. }

And, for an earneſt of greater honour,
He *bad* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder. *Shakeſp.*

BADGE. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by Junius from *bode* or *bade*, a meſſenger; and ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a meſſenger: but taken by Skinner and Minſhew from *bagghe*, Dutch, a jewel, or *bague*, a ring, Fr.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to ſhew the relation of the wearer to any perſon or thing.

But on his breaſt a bloody croſs he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying lord;
For whoſe ſweet ſake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Spenſ.*

The outward ſplendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that glorious and ſacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A token by which one is known.

A ſavage tygreſs on her helmet lies;
The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

3. The mark of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even ſo much, that joy could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough, without a *badge* of bitterneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To BADGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.

Your royal father's murder'd.——
—— Oh, by whom?——
Thoſe of his chamber, as it ſeem'd, had don't;
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

BADGER. *n. ſ.* [*bedour*, Fr.] An animal that earths in the ground, uſed to be hunted.

That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one ſide ſhorter than the other, is very generally received not only by theoriſts and unexperienced believers, but moſt who behold them daily. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

BADGER LEGGED. *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged.*] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is ſuppoſed to have.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion ſwarthy. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'DGER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier; but, by Junius, derived from the *badger*, a creature who ſtows up his proviſion.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowel.*

BA'DLY. *adv.* [from *bad.*] In a bad manner; not well.

How goes the day with us? Oh tell me, Hubert.—
Badly, I fear. How fares your majeſty? *Shak. K. John.*

BA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bad.*] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral.

It was not your brother's evil diſpoſition made him ſeek his death; but a provoking merit, ſet awork by a reprovable *badneſs* in himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

There is one convenience in this city, which makes ſome amends for the *badneſs* of the pavement. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I did not ſee how the *badneſs* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

To BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*beffler*, Fr.]

1. To elude.

They made a ſhift to think themſelves guiltleſs, in ſpite of all their ſins; to break the precept, and at the ſame time to *baffle* the curſe. *South.*

He hath deſerved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath ſo long *baffled* and defied. *Atterbury.*

2. To confound; to defeat with ſome confuſion, as by perplexing or amuſing; to *baffle* is ſometimes leſs than to *conquer*.

Etruria loſt,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* hoſt. *Dryd. Æn.*

When the mind has brought itſelf to cloſe thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abſtruſe problem, every intricate queſtion will not *baffle*, diſcourage, or break it. *Locke.*

3. To cruſh; to bring to nothing.

A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the Engliſh nation, ready to employ againſt him ſuch revenues as ſhall *baffle* his deſigns upon their country. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

BA'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A defeat.

It is the ſkill of the diſputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*

The authors having miſſed of their aims, are fain to retreat with fruſtration and a *baffle*. *South.*

BA'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *baffle.*] He that puts to confuſion, or defeats.

Experience, that great *baffler* of ſpeculation, aſſures us the thing is too poſſible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our ſuppoſitions. *Government of the Tongue*, § 2.

BAG. *n. ſ.* [belᵹe, Sax. from whence perhaps by dropping, as is uſual, the harſh conſonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag.*]

A ſack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Couſin, away for England; haſte before,
And, ere our coming, ſee thou ſhake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; their impriſon'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

What is it that opens thy mouth in praiſes? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*

Thoſe waters were incloſed within the earth as in a *bag*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Once, we confeſs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea ſpoke. *Pope.*

2. That part of animals in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſon of vipers.

The ſwelling poiſon of the ſeveral ſects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burſt its *bag*. *Dryden.*

Sing on, ſing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* diſtend. *Dryden.*

3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair.

We ſaw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black ſilken *bag* tied to it. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

4. A term uſed to ſignify different quantities of certain commodities; as a *bag* of pepper; a *bag* of hops.

To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd thoſe marſhy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer.*

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To ſwell like a full bag.

The ſkin ſeemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Two kids that in the valley ſtray'd,
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *Dryd. Virg.*

BA'GATELLE. *n. ſ.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd ſeals;
Rich trifles, ſerious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

BA'GGAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bag*, *bagage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utenſils of an army.

The army was an hundred and ſeventy thouſand footmen, and twelve thouſand horſemen, beſide the *baggage*. *Judith.*

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be ſpared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*

They were probably always in readineſs, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Dolabella deſigned, when his affairs grew deſperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and ſail for Italy. *Arbuth.*

3. A worthleſs woman; in French *bagaſte*; ſo called, becauſe ſuch women follow camps.

A ſpark of indignation did riſe in her, not to ſuffer ſuch a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, ſhe turns him to account. *Spectator.*

BA'GNIO. *n. ſ.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A houſe for bathing, ſweating, and otherwiſe cleanſing the body.

I have known two inſtances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagnio*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BA'GPIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port vent or little tube fixed to it, and ſtopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the firſt called the great pipe or drone, and the ſecond the little one; which paſs the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compreſſing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or ſtopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compaſs of three octaves. *Chambers.*

No banners out ſhirts, with ſome bad *bagpipes* inſtead of drum and fife. *Sidney, b.* i.

He heard a *bagpipe*, and ſaw a general animated with the ſound. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 27.

BAGPI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *bagpipe.*] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAGUE'TTE. n. ſ. [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, leſs than an aſtragal; ſometimes carved and enriched.

To BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to ſoak: a word out of uſe.

The women forſlow not to *baigne* them, unleſs they plead their heels, with a worſe perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BAIL. *n. ſ.* [of this word the etymologiſts give many derivations; it ſeems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himſelf up in ſurety.]

Bail is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance. There is both common and ſpecial *bail*; *common bail* is in actions of ſmall prejudice, or ſlight proof, called common, becauſe any ſureties in that caſe are taken: whereas, upon cauſes of greater weight, or apparent ſpeciality, *ſpecial bail* or ſurety muſt be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainpriſe; for he that is mainpriſed, is at large, until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and cuſtody for the time; and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in priſon at that time, or otherwiſe at their will. *Cowel.*

Worry'd with debts, and paſt all hopes of *bail*,
The unpity'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Roſcommon.*

And bribe with preſents, or when preſents fail,
They ſend their proſtituted wives for *bail*. *Dryden.*

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail—
They ſhall be ready at your highneſs' will,
To anſwer their ſuſpicion——
Thou ſhalt not *bail* them. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve biſhops, who were in the Tower, the houſe of commons, in great indignation, cauſed them immediately again to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *bail.*] That may be ſet at liberty by bail or ſureties.

BA'ILIFF. *n. ſ.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itſelf, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A ſubordinate officer.

Lauſanne is under the canton of Berne, and governed by a *bailiff* ſent them every three years from the ſenate of Berne. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts.

It many times happeneth, that, by the under-ſheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs that runneth againſt him. *Bacon.*

A *bailiff*, by miſtake, ſeized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a ſpunging-houſe. *Swift.*

Swift as a bard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-ſteward of a manor.

BAILIWICK. *n. ſ.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and ƿic, Sax.] The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchiſe. It is that liberty which is exempted from the ſheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowel.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwick*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There iſſued writs to the ſheriffs, to return the names of the ſeveral land-owners in their ſeveral *bailiwicks*. *Hale.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [batan, Sax. *baitzen*, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in ſome place, to tempt fiſh or other animals.

Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a ſaint,
With ſaints doſt *bait* thy hook! moſt dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To ſin in loving virtue. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a ſhow of comfort in his ſuit, and lead him on with a ſure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horſes to mine hoſt of the garter. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Many ſorts of fiſhes feed on inſects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the ſex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new-found ſnares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's ſelf, or horſes, on the road.

What ſo ſtrong,
But wanting reſt, will alſo want of might?
The ſun, that meaſures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his ſteeds the ocean waves among. *Spenſ.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.] To attack with violence; to ſet dogs upon.

Who ſeeming ſorely chaffed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait*,
With idle force did fain them to withſtand. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not yield
To kiſs the ground before young Malcolm's feet;
And to be *baited* with the rabble's curſe. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

To BAIT. *v. n.* To ſtop at any place for refreſhment; perhaps this word is more properly *bate*; to *abate* ſpeed.

But our deſires, tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to ſet our chief delightfulneſs,
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey *baits* at noon,
Tho' bent on ſpeed: ſo here the archangel pauſ'd. *Milton.*

In all our journey from London to his houſe, we did not ſo much as *bait* at a whig inn. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 126.

To BAIT. *v. n.* [*as an hawk.*] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like eſtridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks
With thy black mantle; till ſtrange love, grown bold,
Thinks true love acted ſimple modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her as we watch theſe kites,
That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shakeſp.*

BAIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat ſet to allure fiſh, or other animals, to a ſnare.

The pleaſant'ſt angling is to ſee the fiſh
Cut with her golden oars the ſilver ſtream,
And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A temptation; an enticement.

And that ſame glorious beauty's idle boaſt,
Is but a *bait* ſuch wretches to beguile. *Spenſ. Sonnet* xli.

Taketh therewith the ſouls of men, as with certain *baits*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 35.

Sweet words I grant, *baits* and allurements ſweet,
But greateſt hopes of greateſt croſſes meet. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

Fruit, like that
Which grew in paradiſe, the *bait* of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 551.

Secure from fooliſh pride's affected ſtate,
And ſpecious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Roſcommon.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a ſimple knot was ty'd above:
Sweet negligence! unheeded *bait* of love! *Dryd. Fables.*

Grant that others could with equal glory,
Look down on pleaſures, and the *baits* of ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

3. A refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE. *n. ſ.* A kind of coarſe open cloth ſtuff, having a long nap; ſometimes frized on one ſide, and ſometimes not frized, according to the uſes it is intended for. This ſtuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

To BAKE. *v. a.* participle paſſive, *baked*, or *baken*. [bæcan, Sax. *becken*, Germ. ſuppoſed by Wachter to come from βέκ, which, in the Phrygian language, ſignified *bread.*]

1. To heat any thing in a cloſe place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himſelf; yea, he kindleth it, and *baketh* bread. *Iſaiah*, xliv. 15.

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps ſomething in their manner of *baking*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatſoever the fire *baketh*, time doth in ſome degree diſſolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement ſuns
When duſty ſummer *bakes* the crumbling clods,
How pleaſant is't, beneath the twiſted arch,
To ply the ſweet carouſe! *Philips.*

The ſun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. *Dryden.*

To BAKE. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his houſe, and I waſh, wring, brew, *bake*, ſcour, dreſs meat, and make the beds, and do all myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

BAKED *Meats.* Meats dreſſed by the oven.

There be ſome houſes, wherein ſweetmeats will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*

BA'KEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bake* and *houſe.*] A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingneſs in the Italian artizans, to diſtribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouſe*, under ground. *Wotton.*

BA'KEN. The *participle* from *to bake*.

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a cruſe of water at his head. 1 *Kings*, xix. 6.

BA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bake.*] He whoſe trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man muſt proceed upon truſt, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker*. *South.*

BA'LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*balance*, Fr. *bilanx*, Lat.]

1. One of the ſix ſimple powers in mechanicks, uſed principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of ſeveral forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of ſcales.

A balance of power, either without or within a ſtate, is beſt conceived by conſidering what the nature of a *balance* is. It ſuppoſes three things; firſt, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two ſcales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*

For when on ground the burden'd *balance* lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir John Davies.*

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal *balance* juſtly weighed,
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we ſuffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance*.

Comfort ariſes not from others being miſerable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we ſuffer only the lot of nature. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either ſide, it will appear, that the rules of the goſpel are more powerful means of conviction than ſuch meſſage. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade muſt of neceſſity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Adv. to Sir G. Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he ſtated the account with his correſpondent, and paid the *balance*.

7. Equipoiſe; as *balance* of power. See the ſecond ſenſe.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleaſure's ſmiling train,
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;

These mixed with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.
It is but ſuppoſing that all watches, whilſt the *balance* beats, think; and it is ſufficiently proved, that my watch thought all laſt night. *Locke.*

9. In aſtronomy. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra.*

To BALANCE. *v. a.* [*valancer*, Fr.]
1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.
If men would but *balance* the good and the evil of things, they would not venture ſoul and body for a little dirty intereſt. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
2. To regulate the weight in a balance.
Heav'n that hath plac'd this iſland to give law,
To *balance* Europe, and her ſtates to awe. *Waller.*
3. To counterpoiſe; to weigh equal to.
The attraction of the glaſs is *balanced*, and rendered ineffectual by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.*
4. To regulate an account, by ſtating it on both ſides.
Judging is, *balancing* an account, and determining on which ſide the odds lie. *Locke.*
5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.
Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*
Though I am very well ſatisfied, that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am reſolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

To BALANCE. *v. n.* To heſitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.
Were the ſatisfaction of luſt, and the joys of heaven, offered at any one's preſent poſſeſſion, he would not *balance*, or err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*
Since there is nothing that can offend, I ſee not why you ſhould *balance* a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

BALANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *balance.*] The perſon that weighs any thing.

BALASS *Ruby. n. ſ.* [*balas*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.
Balaſs ruby is of a crimſon colour, with a caſt of purple, and ſeems beſt to anſwer the deſcription of the ancients. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To BALBU'CINATE. *v. n.* [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To ſtammer in ſpeaking. *Dict.*

To BALBU'TIATE. *v. n.* The ſame with *balbucinate. Dict.*

BALCO'NY. *n. ſ.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room.
Then pleaſure came, who, liking not the faſhion,
Began to make *balconies*, terraces,
Till ſhe had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*
When dirty waters from *balconies* drop,
And dext'rous damſels twirl the ſprinkling mop. *Gay.*

BALD. *adj.* [*bal*, Welch.]
1. Without hair.
Neither ſhall men make themſelves *bald* for them. *Jer.*
I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cauſe of baldneſs in men is the dryneſs of the brain, and its ſhrinking from the ſkull; he having obſerved, that in *bald* perſons, under the *bald* part, there was a vacuity between the ſkull and the brain. *Ray.*
He ſhould imitate Cæſar, who, becauſe his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 232.
2. Without natural covering.
Under an oak, whoſe boughs were moſs'd with age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Without the uſual covering.
He is ſet at the upper end o' th' table; but they ſtand *bald* before him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
4. Unadorned; inelegant.
Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* tranſlation of the Iliads, begins the praiſe of Homer when he ſhould have ended it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
And that, though labour'd, line muſt *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful muſick to the ear. *Creech.*
5. Stripped; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.
What ſhould the people do with theſe *bald* tribunes?
On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
6. *Bald* was uſed by the northern nations, to ſignify the ſame as *audax*, bold; and is ſtill in uſe. So *Baldwin*, and by inverſion *Winbald*, is *bold conqueror*; *Ethelbald, nobly bold*; *Eadbald, happily bold*; which are of the ſame import as *Thraſeas, Thraſymachus*, and *Thraſybulus*, &c. *Gibſon.*

BALDACHIN. *n. ſ.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, ſupported with columns, and ſerving as a covering to an altar. It properly ſignifies a rich ſilk, *du cange*, and was a canopy carried over the hoſt. *Build. Dict.*

BALDERDASH. *n. ſ.* [probably of balð, Sax. bold, and *daſh*, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confuſed diſcourſe.

To BALDERDASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BALDLY. *adv.* [from *bald.*] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BALDMONY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with GENTIAN; which ſee.

BALDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bald.*]
1. The want of hair.
2. The loſs of hair.
Which happen'd on the ſkin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leproſy and *baldneſs* round. *Swift.*
3. Meanneſs of writing; inelegance.

BALDRICK. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A girdle. By ſome *Dictionaries* it is explained a *bracelet*; but I have not found it in that ſenſe.
Athwart his breaſt a *baldrick* brave he ware,
That ſhin'd like twinkling ſtars, with ſtones moſt precious rare. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
A radiant *baldrick*, o'er his ſhoulders ty'd,
Suſtain'd the ſword, that glitter'd at his ſide. *Pope.*
2. The zodiack.
That like the twins of Jove, they ſeem'd in ſight,
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright. *Spenſer.*

BALE. *n. ſ.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.
One hired an aſs in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of goods to ſuch a town. *L'Eſtrange.*
It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over from China. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BALE. *n. ſ.* [bæl, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal, bol*, Icelandiſh.] Miſery; calamity.
She look'd about, and ſeeing one in mail,
Armed to point, ſought back to turn again;
For light ſhe hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To BALE. *v. a.* A word uſed by the ſailors, who bid *bale* out the water; that is, *lave* it out, by way of diſtinction from pumping. *Skinner.*

To BALE. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballare*, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

BALEFUL. *adj.* [from *bale.*]
1. Full of miſery; full of grief; ſorrowful; ſad; woful.
Ah! luckleſs babe, born under cruel ſtar,
And in dead parents *baleful* aſhes bred. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
But when I feel the bitter *baleful* ſmart,
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora ſee. *Spenſer, Sonnet* xxiv.
Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witneſs'd huge affliction and diſmay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and ſtedfaſt hate. *Par. Loſt.*
2. Full of miſchief; deſtructive.
But when he ſaw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and ſearch'd his *baleful* books again. *Spenſ.*
Boiling choler chokes,
By ſight of theſe, our *baleful* enemies. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
Unſeen, unfelt, the fiery ſerpent ſkims
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs;
His *baleful* breath inſpiring, as he glides. *Dryd. Æneid.*
Happy Iërne, whoſe moſt wholeſome air
Poiſons envenom'd ſpiders, and forbids
The *baleful* toad, and vipers from her ſhore. *Philips.*

BA'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *baleful.*] Sorrowfully; miſchievouſly.

BALK. *n. ſ.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, ſuch as is uſed in building; a rafter over an outhouſe or barn.

BALK. *n. ſ.* [derived by Skinner from *valicare*, Ital. to paſs over.] A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]
1. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.
Another thing in the grammar ſchools I ſee no uſe of, unleſs it be to *balk* young lads in the way to learning languages. *Locke.*
Every one has a deſire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to *balk* his underſtanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke.*
But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwiſe than meant. *Prior.*
The prices muſt have been high; for a people ſo rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monſter flies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and conteſt is no more. *Pope.*
2. To miſs any thing.
By griſly Pluto he doth ſwear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth;
Which ſoon he taketh by the ſtalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayt. Nymphid.*
3. To omit, or refuſe any thing.
This was look'd for at your hand, and this was *balkt. Shak.*
4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or ſomething like this, ſeems to be intended here.
Ten thouſand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter ſee
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

BA'LKERS. *n. ſ.* [In fiſhery.] Men who ſtand on a cliff, or high place on the ſhore, and give a ſign to the men in the fiſhing-boats, which way the paſſage or ſhole of herrings is. *Cowel.*
The pilchards are purſued by a bigger fiſh, called a pluſher, who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the *balker*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BALL. *n. ſ.* [*bol*, Dan. *bol*, Dut.]
Bel, diminutively *Belin*, the ſun, or Apollo of the Celtæ, was called by the ancient Gauls *Abellio*. Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bâl*, or *Bel*, and likewiſe *Ból* and *Bül*. Among the modern Perſians, the head is called *Pole*; and the Flemings ſtill call the head *Bolle*. Πόλος is the head or poll, and πολεῖν, is to turn. Βῶλος likewiſe ſignifies a round ball, whence *bowl*, and *bell*, and *ball*, which the Welch term *bêl*. By the Scotch alſo the head is named *bhêl*; whence the Engliſh *bill* is derived, ſignifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thurians, by Βαλλην underſtood a king. Hence alſo, in the Syriack dialects, Βαάλ, Βήλ, and likewiſe Βᾶλ. ſignifies lord, and by this name alſo the ſun; and, in ſome dialects, Ἠλ and Ἰλ, whence Ἶλος, and Ἥλιος Φήλιος, and Βήλιος, and alſo in the Celtick diminutive way of expreſſion, Ἕλενος, Φέλενος, and Βέλενος, ſignified the ſun; and Ἑλένη, Φελένη, and Βελένη, the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *bol* and *heil* have the ſame meaning; whence the adjective *holig*, or *heilig*, is derived, and ſignifies divine or holy; and the aſpiration being changed into *ſ*, the Romans form their *Sol*. *Baxter.*
1. Any thing made in a round form.
The worms with many feet, which round themſelves into *balls* under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon.*
Nor arms they wear, nor ſwords and bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern ſtrings huge *balls* of lead. *Dryd.*
Like a *ball* of ſnow tumbling down a hill, he gathered ſtrength as he paſſed. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*
Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the *ball* a trembling water ſhines,
That through the cryſtal darts. *Addiſon's Rem. on Italy.*
Such of thoſe corpuſcles as happened to combine into one maſs, formed the metallick and mineral *balls*, or nodules, which we find. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.
Balls to the ſtars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
Turn'd from themſelves, infected with their cage,
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain. *Sidney.*
Thoſe I have ſeen play at *ball*, grow extremely earneſt who ſhould have the *ball*. *Sidney.*
3. A ſmall round thing, with ſome particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots caſt.
Let lots decide it.
For ev'ry number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The reſt, all white, are ſafe. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rowls;
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*
4. A globe; as, the *ball* of the earth.
Julius and Antony, thoſe lords of all,
Low at her feet preſent the conquer'd *ball*. *Granville.*
Ye gods, what juſtice rules the *ball*?
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*
5. A globe borne as an enſign of ſovereignty.
Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himſelf a *ball*, toſſed from miſery to miſery, and from place to place. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs; as the lower and ſwelling part of the thumb, the apple of the eye.
Be ſubject to no ſight but mine; inviſible
To every eye *ball* elſe. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
To make a ſtern countenance, let your brow bend ſo, that it may almoſt touch the *ball* of the eye. *Peacham.*
7. The parchment ſpread over a hollow piece of wood, ſtuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to ſpread it on the letters.

BALL. *n. ſ.* [*bal*, Fr. from *ballare*, low Lat. from βαλλίζειν, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of ſome particular perſon.
If golden ſconces hang not on the walls,
To light the coſtly ſuppers and the *balls*. *Dryden.*
He would make no extraordinary figure at a *ball*; but I can aſſure the ladies, for their conſolation, that he has writ better verſes on the ſex than any man. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD. *n. ſ.* [*balade*, Fr.] A ſong.
Ballad once ſignified a ſolemn and ſacred ſong, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad* of *ballads*; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verſe. *Watts.*
An' I have not *ballads* made on you all, and ſung to filthy tunes, may a cup of ſack be my poiſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Like the ſweet *ballad*, this amuſing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay's Trivia.*

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make or ſing ballads.
Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets, and ſcall'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ballad* and *ſing.*] One whoſe employment it is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets.
No ſooner 'gan he raiſe his tuneful ſong,
But lads and laſſes round about him throng.
Not *ballad-ſinger*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note ſo ſhrilling, ſweet and loud. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST. *n. ſ.* [*ballaſte*, Dutch.]
1. Something put at the bottom of the ſhip to keep it ſteady to the center of gravity.
There muſt be ſome middle counſellors to keep things ſteady; for, without that *ballaſt*, the ſhip will roul too much. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
As for the aſcent of it, this may be eaſily contrived, if there be ſome great weight at the bottom of the ſhip, being part of its *ballaſt*; which, by ſome cord within, may be looſened from it. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
As when empty barks or billows float,
With ſandy *ballaſt* ſailors trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel ſtones, whoſe poiſing weight
Steers thro' the whiſtling winds their ſteddy flight. *Dryd.*
2. That which is uſed to make any thing ſteady.
Why ſhould he ſink where nothing ſeem'd to preſs?
His lading little, and his *ballaſt* leſs. *Swift.*

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put weight at the bottom of a ſhip, in order to keep her ſteady.
If this ark be ſo *ballaſted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Wilkins.*
2. To keep any thing ſteady.
Whilſt thus to *ballaſt* love, I thought,
And ſo more ſteddily t' have gone,
I ſaw, I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*
Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballaſted* my pride. *Dryd. Aureng.*

BALLE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which ſome hiſtory is repreſented.

BA'LLIARDS. *n. ſ.* [from *ball* and *yard*, or ſtick to puſh it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a ſtick; now corruptly called *billiards*.
With dice, with cards, with *balliards*, far unfit,
With ſhuttlecocks miſſeeming manly wit. *Hubberd's Tale.*

BA'LLISTER. See BALUSTRE.

BALLO'N. } *n. ſ.* [*ballon*, Fr.]
BALLO'ON. }
1. A large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymiſtry.
2. In architecture; a ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.
3. In fireworks; a ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with combuſtible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a conſiderable height in the air, and then burſts into bright ſparks of fire, reſembling ſtars.

BA'LLOT. *n. ſ.* [*ballote*, Fr.]
1. A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.
2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To chooſe by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which it is known what is the reſult of the poll, without any diſcovery by whom each vote was given.
No competition arriving to a ſufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* ſome others. *Wotton.*
Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ballot.*] The act of voting by ballot.
The election is intricate and curious, conſiſting of ten ſeveral *ballotations*. *Wotton.*

BALM. *n. ſ.* [*baume*, Fr. *balſamum*, Lat.]
1. The ſap or juice of a ſhrub, remarkably odoriferous.
Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy ſhrubs, in Idumean plains. *Dryden's Virgil.*
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.
Thy place is fill'd, thy ſceptre wrung from thee;
Thy *balm* waſh'd off wherewith thou waſt anointed. *Shak.*
3. Any thing that ſooths or mitigates pain.
You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And *balms* apply'd to you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Your praiſe's argument, *balm* of your age;
Deareſt and beſt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

BALM. } *n. ſ.* [*meliſſa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
BALM *Mint.* }
It is a verticillate plant, with a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is roundiſh, upright, and divided into two; but the under lip, into three parts: out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, with four embryos; theſe afterwards turn to ſo many ſeeds, which are roundiſh, and incloſed in the flower-cup; to theſe notes may be added, the flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves, but are not whorled round the ſtalks. The ſpecies are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman *balm*, with ſofter hairy leaves. The firſt of theſe ſorts is cultivated in gardens for medicinal and culinary uſe: it is propagated by parting the roots either in ſpring or autumn. When they are firſt planted, if the ſeaſon proves dry, you muſt carefully water them until they have taken root. *Millar.*

BALM *of Gilead.*
1. The juice drawn from the balſam tree, by making inciſions in its bark. Its colour is firſt white, ſoon after green; but when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The ſmell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taſte of it bitter, ſharp and aſtringent. As little iſſues from the plant by inciſion, the *balm* ſold by the merchants, is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, diſtilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*
It ſeems moſt likely to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our Engliſh Bible by the word *balm*, was not the ſame with the balſam of Mecca, but only a better ſort of turpentine, then in uſe for the cure of wounds and other diſeaſes. *Prideaux's Connection.*
2. A plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent, which its leaves emit, upon being bruiſed; whence ſome have ſuppoſed, erroneouſly, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant. *Millar.*

To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm.*]
1. To anoint with balm.
Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn ſweet wood. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
2. To ſooth; to mitigate; to aſſuage.
Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have *balm'd* thy ſenſes,
Which ſtand in hard cure. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

BA'LMY. *adj.* [from *balm.*]
1. Having the qualities of balm.
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In *balmy* ſweat; which with his beams the ſun
Soon dry'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.
2. Producing balm.

3. Soothing; ſoft; mild.

Come, Deſdemona, 'tis the ſoldier's life
To have their *balmy* ſlumbers wak'd with ſtrife. *Shakeſp.*
Such viſions hourly paſs before my ſight,
Which from my eyes their *balmy* ſlumbers fright. *Dryd.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Thoſe rich perfumes which, from the happy ſhore,
The winds upon their *balmy* winds convey'd,
Whoſe guilty ſweetneſs firſt the world betray'd. *Dryden.*
Firſt Eurus to the riſing morn is ſent,
The regions of the *balmy* continent. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. Mitigating; aſſuaſive.

On *balmy* breath, that doſt almoſt perſuade
Juſtice to break her ſword! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Ba'lneary. *n. ſ.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he expoſeth unto the ſummer ſetting. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

Balnea'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be diſturbed by the ſkin, it may the ſame way be relieved, as is obſervable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

Ba'lneatory. *adj.* [*balneatorius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or ſtove.

Ba'lotade. *n. ſ.* The leap of an horſe, ſo that when his fore-feet are in the air, he ſhews nothing but the ſhoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horſe works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

Ba'lsam. *n. ſ.* [*balſamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and ſofter than ſalve.

Chriſt's blood's our *balſam*; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we ſhall not find ſevere. *Denham.*

Balsam *Apple.* [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, is of the expanded bell-ſhaped kind, but ſo deeply cut, as to appear compoſed of five diſtinct leaves: the flowers are ſome male, or barren; others female, growing upon the top of the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, which is fleſhy, and ſometimes more or leſs tapering and hollow, and, when ripe, uſually burſts, and caſts forth the ſeeds with an elaſticity; which ſeeds are wrapped up in a membranous covering, and are, for the moſt part, indented on the edges. *Millar.*

Balsam *Tree.*

This is a ſhrub which ſcarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; it ſhoots out abundance of long ſlender branches, with a few ſmall rounding leaves, always green; the wood of it is gummy, and of a reddiſh colour; the bloſſoms are like ſmall ſtars, white, and very fragrant; whence ſpring out little pointed pods, incloſing a fruit like an almond, called carpobalſamum, as the wood is called xylobalſamum, and the juice opobalſamum; which ſee. This tree is cultivated in Arabia and Judea; but it is forbid to be ſown or multiplied without the permiſſion of the Grand Signior. *Calmet. Chambers.*

Balsa'mical. } *adj.* [from *balſam.*] Having the qualities
Balsa'mick. } of balſam; unctuous; mitigating; ſoft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my ſoul thruſts out the *balſamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The aliment of ſuch as have freſh wounds ought to be ſuch as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balſamick.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Ba'luster. *n. ſ.* [according to Du Cange, from *balauſtrium*, low Lat. a bathing place.] A ſmall column or pilaſter, from an inch and three quarters to four inches ſquare or diameter. Their dimenſions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on ſtairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This ſhould firſt have been planched over, and railed about with *baluſters.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Ba'lustrade. *n. ſ.* [from *baluſter.*] An aſſemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for ſeparating one part from another.

Bam, Beam, being initials in the name of any place, uſually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which we uſe in the ſame ſenſe to this day. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Ba'mboo. *n. ſ.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has ſeveral ſhoots, much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and ſeparated from ſpace to ſpace by joints. They are ſaid by ſome, but by miſtake, to contain ſugar; the *bamboo* being much larger than the ſugar-cane. The leaves grow out of each knot, and are prickly. They are four or five inches long, and an inch in breadth, ſomewhat pointed, and ribbed through the whole length with green and ſharp fibres. Its flowers grow in ears, like thoſe of wheat.

To **Bambo'ozle.** *v. a.* [a cant word not uſed in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impoſe upon; to confound.

After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Ambo'ozler. *n. ſ.* [from *bamboozle.*] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a ſet of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play ſuch tricks. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Ban. *n. ſ.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proſcription, interdiction, excommunication, publick ſale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we uſe eſpecially in the publiſhing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can ſay againſt the intention of the parties, either in reſpect of kindred or otherwiſe, they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law, *banna ſunt proclamationes ſponſi & ſponſæ in eccleſiis fieri ſoliti.* *Cowel.*

I bar it in the intereſt of my wife;
'Tis ſhe is ſubcontracted to this lord,
And I her huſband contradict your *bans.* *Shak. K. Lear.*
Our *bans* thrice bid! and for our wedding-day
My kerchief bought! then preſs'd, then forc'd away! *Gay.*
In th' interim, ſpare for no trepans
To draw her neck into the *bans.* *Hudibras.*

2. A curſe; excommunication.

Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blaſted, thrice infected. *Shakeſp.*

A great overſight it was of St. Peter, that he did not accurſe Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of ſuch a *ban*, ſince friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

3. Interdiction.

Much more to taſte it, under *ban* to touch. *Par. Loſt.*

4. *Ban of the Empire*; a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended.

He proceeded ſo far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Altapinus, upon ſubmiſſion. *Howel.*

To **Ban.** *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dut. to curſe.] To curſe; to execrate.

Shall we think that it *baneth* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the uſe thereof. *Hooker, b.* v.

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing ſenſe, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curſe, or *bane*, to poiſon.

In thy cloſet pent up, rue my ſhame,
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shakeſp.*

Before theſe Moors went a Numidian prieſt, bellowing out charms, and caſting ſcrowls of paper on each ſide, wherein he curſed and *banned* the Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſt. of Turks.*

Bana'na *Tree.* See **Plantain**; of which it is a ſpecies.

Band. *n. ſ.* [*bende*, Dutch, band, Saxon.]

1. A tye; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You ſhall find the *band*, that ſeems to tie their friendſhip together, will be the very ſtrangler of their amity. *Shakeſp.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. This is now uſually ſpelt, leſs properly, *bond.*

So wild a beaſt, ſo tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to ſee. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands.* *Dryd. Aurengz.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between perſons.

Here's eight that muſt take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands.* *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now reſtrained to a neckcloth of particular form worn by clergymen, lawyers, and ſtudents in colleges.

For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could ſpare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* ſit neat. *Ben. Johnſ. Underw.*

He took his preſent lodging at the manſion-houſe of a taylor's widow, who waſhes and can clear-ſtarch his bands. *Addiſon.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old ſtatues of ſtone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did ſwell. *Bacon.*

6. A company of perſons joined together in any common deſign.

And, good my lord of Somerſet, unite
Your troops of horſemen with his *bands* of foot. *Shakeſp.*
We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers. *Shakeſp.*
The queen in white array before her *band*,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

On a ſudden, methought this ſelect *band* ſprang forward, with a reſolution to climb the aſcent, and follow the call of that heavenly muſick. *Tatler*, Nº 81.

Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the ſacred Nine. *Pope.*

7. In architecture. Any flat low member or moulding, called alſo faſcia, face, or plinth.

To **Band.** *v. a.* [from *band.*]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The biſhop, and the duke of Glo'ſter's men,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble-ſtones,
And *banding* themſelves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Some of the boys *banded* themſelves as for the major, and others for the king; who, after ſix days ſkirmiſhing, at laſt made a compoſition, and departed. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

To live exempt
From Heav'n's high juriſdiction, in new league
Banded againſt his throne. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother ſtood an infant lover,
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over. *Dryden.*

Bands *of a ſaddle*, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the ſaddle, to hold the bows in the right ſituation.

Ba'ndage. *n. ſ.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the reſt, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have ſeen her repreſented in ſnow. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 27.

Cords were faſtened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. It is uſed, in ſurgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, ſometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages.*

Bandbox. *n. ſ.* [from *band* and *box.*] A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight.

My friends are ſurprized to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them ſee that they are lined with deep erudition. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 85.

With empty *bandbox* ſhe delights to range,
And feigns a diſtant errand from the 'Change. *Gay.*

Ba'ndelet. *n. ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr. In architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

Ba'ndit. *n. ſ.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No ſavage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to ſoil her virgin purity. *Milton's Poems.*
No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, reſts ſelf-ſatisfy'd. *Eſſay on Man.*

Bandi'tto. *n. ſ.* in the plural *banditti.* [*bandito*, Ital.]

A Roman ſworder, and *banditto* ſlave,
Murder'd ſweet Tully. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Ba'ndog. *n. ſ.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog.* The original of this word is very doubtful. Caius, *De Canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, *a dog chained up.* Skinner inclines to deduce it from *bana, a murderer.* May it not come from *ban* a *curſe*, as we ſay a *curſt cur?* or rather from *baund*, ſwelled or large, a Daniſh word? from whence, in ſome counties, they call a great nut a *ban-nut.*] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when ſcreech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl. *Shak.*
Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their ſkin. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

Ba'ndoleers. *n. ſ.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

Ba'ndrol. *n. ſ.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer; the little fringed ſilk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

Ba'ndy. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball at play.

To **Ba'ndy.** *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the inſtrument with which they ſtrike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term *bander un arc*, to ſtring or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the ſervice like a tennis-ball. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both ſides the prize will quit. *Denham.*
What, from the tropicks, can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercuſſive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe ſtill to and fro? *Blackmore.*

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you raſcal? *Shak. K. Lear.*
'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleaſures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* haſty words. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To agitate; to toſs about.

This hath been ſo *bandied* amongſt us, that one can hardly miſs books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever ſince men have been united into governments, the endeavours after univerſal monarchy have been *bandied* among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truths, or ſome of the moſt plain and certain propoſitions, be *bandied* about in a diſputation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **Ba'ndy.** *v. n.* To contend, as at ſome game, in which each ſtrives to drive the ball his own way.

No ſimple man that ſees
This factious *bandying* of their favourites,
But that he doth preſage ſome ill event. *Shak. Hen.* VI.
A valiant ſon in law thou ſhalt enjoy:
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawleſs ſons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakeſp. Titus Andron.*
Could ſet up grandee againſt grandee,
To ſquander time away, and *bandy*,
Make lords and commoners lay ſieges
To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandying* attempts of reſolution, it is as much a queſtion as ever. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* iv.

Ba'ndyleg. *n. ſ* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greateſt failing,
Nor makes a ſcruple to expoſe
Your *bandyleg*, or crooked noſe. *Swift.*

Ba'ndylegged. *adj.* [from *bandyleg.*] Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandy-legged* prince; ſuch a perſon would have made but an odd figure. *Collier.*

Bane. *n. ſ.* [bana, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poiſon.

Begone, or elſe let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The ſame air with thee. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worſe would be my ſtate.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 122.
They, with ſpeed,
Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held,
Spreading their *bane.* *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 412.
Thus, am I doubly armed; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end;
But that informs me I ſhall never die. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. That which deſtroys; miſchief; ruin.

Inſolency muſt be repreſt, or it will be the *bane* of the Chriſtian religion. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam foreſt come to Dunſinane. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Suffices that to me ſtrength is my *bane*,
And proves the ſource of all my miſeries. *Milton.*
So entertain'd thoſe odorous ſweets the fiend,
Who came their *bane.* *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 167.
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, thoſe thunderbolts of war,
The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden, Æneid* xi.

Falſe religion is, in its nature, the greateſt *bane* and deſtruction to government in the world. *South.*

To **Bane.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poiſon.

What if my houſe be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thouſand ducats
To have it *ban'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Ba'neful. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full.*]

1. Poiſonous.

For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Obſervant of the gods, and ſternly juſt,
Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* truſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Deſtructive.

The ſilver eagle too is ſent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'ſt it to the commonwealth. *B. Johnſon.*
The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryd. Virg.*

Ba'nefulness. *n. ſ.* [from *baneful.*] Poiſonouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

Ba'newort. *n. ſ.* [from *bane* and *wort.*] A plant, the ſame with *deadly nightſhade.* See **Nightshade.**

To **Bang.** *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them ſome affronts, met with them handſomely, and *banged* them to good purpoſe. *Howel.*

He having got ſome iron out of the earth, put it into his ſervants hands to fence with, and *bang* one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *banged*, becauſe I was too ſtrong, and now, becauſe I am too weak to reſiſt; I am to be brought down, when too rich, and oppreſſed, when too poor. *Arbuth.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence in general.

The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo *bang'd* the Turks,
That their deſignment halts. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

You ſhould accoſt her with jeſts fire-new from the mint; you ſhould have *banged* the youth into dumbneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Bang. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a ſtroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to ſay, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

With many a ſtiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

I heard ſeveral *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. *Gul. Trav.*

To **Ba'nish.** *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banio*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or proſcription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!
Thoſe evils thou repeat'ſt upon thyſelf,
Have *baniſh'd* me from Scotland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To drive away.

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *baniſh* the thoughts of him out of their minds. *Tillotſon.*

Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To *baniſh* from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Ba'nisher. *n. ſ.* [from *baniſh.*] He that forces another from his own country.

In mere ſpite,
To be full quit of thoſe my *baniſhers*,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Ba'nishment. *n. ſ.* [*banniſſement*, Fr.]

1. The act of baniſhing another; as, he ſecured himſelf by the *baniſhment* of his enemies.

2. The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile.

Now go we in content
To liberty, and not to *baniſhment.* *Shak. As You Like It.*
Round the wide world in *baniſhment* we roam,
Forc'd from our pleaſing fields and native home. *Dryd.*

Bank. *n. ſ.* [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth riſing on each ſide of a water. We ſay, properly, the *ſhore* of the *ſea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, brook, or ſmall water.

Have you not made an univerſal ſhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank.* *Shak. J. Caſ.*
Richmond, in Devonſhire, ſent out a boat
Unto the ſhore, to aſk thoſe on the *banks*,
If they were his aſſiſtants. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.
A brook whoſe ſtream ſo great, ſo good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood:
Whoſe *banks* the Muſes dwelt upon. *Craſhaw.*
'Tis happy when our ſtreams of knowledge flow,
To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*
O early loſt! what tears the river ſhed,
When the ſad pomp along his *banks* was led! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They beſieged him in Abel of Beth-maachah, and they caſt up a *bank* againſt the city; and it ſtood in the trench. 2 *Samuel*, xx. 15.

3. [From *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A ſeat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on your *banks*, the luſty Trojans ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*
Mean time the king with gifts a veſſel ſtores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty choſen oars. *Dryd. Homer.*

That *banks* of oars were not in the ſame plain, but raiſed above one another, is evident from deſcriptions of ancient ſhips. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common ſtock, but every man be maſter of his own money. Not that I altogether miſlike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked in regard of certain ſuſpicions. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This maſs of treaſure you ſhould now reduce;
But you your ſtore have hoarded in ſome *bank*. *Denham.*

Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a ſhare in ſaints merits, out of the common *bank* and treaſury of the church, which the pope has the ſole cuſtody of. *South.*

5. The company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay up money in a bank.

2. To incloſe with banks.

Amid the cliffs
And burning ſands, that *bank* the ſhrubby vales. *Thomſ.*

BA'NK-BILL. *n. ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill.*] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

BA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bank.*] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders croud the *banker*'s doors,
To call in money. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

By powerful charms of gold and ſilver led,
The Lombard *bankers* and the change to waſte. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPCY. *n. ſ.* [from *bankrupt.*]

1. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt; as, he ſilenced the clamours of his creditors by a ſudden *bankrupcy*.

BA'NKRUPT. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *bancorupto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man. *Shak.*

Sir, if you ſpend word for word with me,
I ſhall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'NKRUPT. *n. ſ.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardineſs contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared; being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons. *Bac. Hen.* VII.

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and ſpeak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cauſe;
His thankleſs country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors.

We caſt off the care of all future thirſt, becauſe we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*banniere*, Fr. *banair*, Welch.]

1. A flag; a ſtandard; a military enſign.

From France there comes a power,
Who already have ſecret ſeize
In ſome of our beſt ports, and are at point
To ſhew their open *banner*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

All in a moment through the gloom were ſeen
Ten thouſand *banners* riſe into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* i.

He ſaid no more;
But left his ſiſter and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Fir'd with ſuch motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæſar's *banners*. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance, or elſewhere.

BA'NNERET. *n. ſ.* [from *banner.*] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his ſtandard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by ſummons to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told king Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wiſe man; the king anſwered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'NNEROL, more properly BANDEROL. *n. ſ.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer.

King Oſwald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple ſet over his tomb. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'NNIAN. *n. ſ.* A man's undreſs, or morning-gown; ſuch as is worn by the *Bannians* in the Eaſt Indies.

BA'NNOCK. *n. ſ.* A kind of oaten or peaſe-meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BA'NQUET. *n. ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feaſt.

If a faſting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hoooker*, *b.* v. § 41.

In his commendations I am fed;
It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two ſeveral ſides; a ſide for the *banquet*, and a ſide for the houſhold; the one for feaſts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job*, xli. 6.

At that taſted fruit,
The ſun, as from Thyeſtean *banquet*, turn'd
His courſe intended. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 688.

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble eaſe. *Dryd. Juv.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feaſts.

Welcome his friends,
Viſit his countrymen, and *banquet* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreaſed the nobility. *Sir J. Hayw.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feaſt; to fare daintily.

The mind ſhall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits. *Shakeſp.*

So long as his innocence is his repaſt, he feaſts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

BA'NQUETER. *n. ſ.* [from *banquet.*]

1. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly.

2. He that makes feaſts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE.
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [from *banquet* and *houſe.*] A houſe where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-houſe*, among certain pleaſant trees, the table was ſet near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

But at the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-houſe* ſalutes the ſouthern ſky. *Dryd. Juv.*

BANQUE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. in fortification.] A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet, for the ſoldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSTICLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall fiſh, called alſo a ſtickleback.

To BA'NTER. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unleſs it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magiſtrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bad an officer take him into cuſtody. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent ſimplicity to be the ſubject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Eſtrange.*

Could Alcinous' gueſts withold
From ſcorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His leud romances, and his *bant'ring* wit? *Tate's Juv.*

BA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it look never ſo ſilly, as it paſſes many times for frolick and *banter*, is one of the moſt pernicious ſnares in human life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Metaphyſicks are ſo neceſſary to a diſtinct conception, ſolid judgment, and juſt reaſoning on many ſubjects, that thoſe who ridicule it, will be ſuppoſed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuſe for their own lazineſs. *Watts's Logick.*

BA'NTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *banter.*] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have theſe religious *banterers* of the divine power? or what have they to ſay for this mockery and contempt? *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [if it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They ſeldom let the *bantling* roar,
In baſket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπτισμὸς.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or waſhing of the ſoul from original ſin. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Baptiſm is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt doth uſe. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. § 1.

To his great *baptiſm* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round, and with them came
From Nazareth the ſon of Joſeph deem'd,
Unmarkt, unknown. *Paradiſe Regained*, *b.* i. *l.* 21.

2. *Baptiſm* is often taken in ſcripture for ſufferings.

I have a *baptiſm* to be baptized with, and how am I ſtraitened till it be accompliſhed? *Luke*, xii. 50.

BAPTI'SMAL. *adj.* [from *baptiſm.*] Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

When we undertake the *baptiſmal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to diſcourage us. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτιστὴς.] He that adminiſters baptiſm.

Him the *Baptiſt* ſoon
Deſcry'd, divinely warn'd, and witneſs bore
As to his worthier—— *Paradiſe Regained*, *b.* i. *l.* 25.

BA'PTISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtred.

The great church, *baptiſtery*, and leaning tower, are well worth ſeeing. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, Fr. from βαπτίζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm.

He to them ſhall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his ſalvation; them who ſhall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent ſtream, the ſign
Of waſhing them from guilt of ſin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if ſo befal,
For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd. *Milton.*

Let us reflect that we are chriſtians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcileable enmity with ſin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *to baptize.*] One that chriſtens; one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR. *n. ſ.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to ſhoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exodus*, xxxvi. 33.

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood faſtened to a door, and entering into the poſt or wall to hold it.

The fiſh-gate did the ſons of Haſſenaah build, who alſo laid the beams thereof, and ſet up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehem.* iii. 3.

3. Any obſtacle which hinders or obſtructs.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and ſet *bars* and doors, and ſaid, hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther. *Job.*

And had his heir ſurviv'd him in due courſe,
What limits, England, hadſt thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have reſiſted? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Hard, thou know'ſt it, to exclude
Spiritual ſubſtance with corporeal *bar*. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* iv.

Muſt I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuſe myſelf, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryden.*

Fatal accidents have ſet
A moſt unhappy *bar* between your friendſhip. *Rowe.*

4. A rock, or bank of ſand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ſhips cannot ſail over at low water.

5. Any thing uſed for prevention.

Leſt examination ſhould hinder and lett your proceedings, behold, for a *bar* againſt that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker, Preface.*

Which Salique land the French unjuſtly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shak. Hen.* V.

6. The place where cauſes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; ſo called from the *bar* placed to hinder crouds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where, to his accuſations,
He pleaded ſtill not guilty. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Some at the *bar* with ſubtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

7. An incloſed place in a tavern or coffeehouſe, where the houſekeeper ſits and receives reckonings.

I was under ſome apprehenſion that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the beſt of my way. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 403.

8. In law. A peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that deſtroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* ſpecial: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that diſables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff: a *bar* ſpecial, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the caſe in hand, upon ſome ſpecial circumſtance of the fact. *Cowel.*

Baſtardy is laid in *bar* of ſomething that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or ſtructure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah*, ii. 6.

10. Any thing which is laid acroſs another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar of gold* or *ſilver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a ſort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a horſe.* The upper part of the gums between the tuſks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horſe governed.

13. *Bars, in muſick*, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

BAR SHOT. *n. ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; uſed in ſea engagements for cutting down the maſts and rigging.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot ſuffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shak.*

When you *bar* the window-ſhutters of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the ſaſhes to let in the air. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shak. K. Lear.*

3. To prevent.

The houſes of the country were all ſcattered, and yet not ſo far off as that it *barred* mutual ſuccour. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

Doth it not ſeem a thing very probable, that God doth purpoſely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to underſtand, that his meaning in the former ſentence was but to *bar* ſimilitude in ſuch things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and ſtatutes? *Hooker.*

4. To ſhut out from.

Hath he ſet bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who ſhall *bar* them from me? *Shakeſp.*

Our hope of Italy not only loſt,
But ſhut from ev'ry ſhore, and *barr'd* from ev'ry coaſt. *Dryden.*

5. To exclude from a claim.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us from ſome things of themſelves indifferent. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. § 4.

Give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To *bar* my maſter's heirs in true deſcent!
God knows I will not. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam, all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood, law doth corruption make. *Sir J. Davies.*

It was thought ſufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them from their money. *Clarendon.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions? *Collier on Pride.*

6. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The uſe of venom'd ſhot in war. *Hudibras.*

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? *Bar* him the playhouſes, and you ſtrike him dumb. *Addiſon.*

7. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we ſhall ſee your bearing.—
—Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you ſhall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

8. In law. To hinder the proceſs of a ſuit.

But buff and belt men never know theſe cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*:
Their cauſe they to an eaſier iſſue put. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

From ſuch delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cauſe ought not to be *barred*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a biſhop be a party to a ſuit, and excommunicates his adverſary, ſuch excommunication ſhall not diſable or *bar* his adverſary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horſe, and other parts, with intent to ſtop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the ſkin above it, diſengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and ſtriking between two ligatures.

BARB. *n. ſ.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard.

The barbel, ſo called by reaſon of his *barb* or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. The points that ſtand backward in an arrow, or fiſhing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor leſs the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The ſhining *barb* appear above the wound. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. The armour for horſes.

Their horſes were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary.*] A Barbary horſe.

Theſe horſes are brought from Barbary; they are commonly of a ſlender light ſize, and very lean and thin, uſually choſen for ſtallions. *Barbs*, as it is ſaid, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never ceaſe, but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhave; to dreſs out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and ſay it was the deſire of the penitent to be ſo *barbed* before his death. *Shakeſp.*

2. To furniſh horſes with armour.

A warriour train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* ſteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter ſate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight, nor word mote paſs out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A fortreſs at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES *Cherry.* [*malphigia*, Lat.]

It has a ſmall quinquefid calix, of one leaf, having bifid ſegments; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, in form of a roſe, having ſeveral ſtamina collected in form of a tube; the ovary, in the bottom of the flower-cup, becomes a globular, fleſhy, ſoft fruit; in which is a ſingle capſule, containing three ſtony winged nuts. In the Weſt Indies, it riſes to be fifteen or ſixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleaſant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curioſity. *Millar.*

BARBA'DOES *Tar.* A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from the petroleum floating on ſeveral ſprings in England and Scotland. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

BARBA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbarus*, Lat. It ſeems to have ſignified at firſt only *foreign*, or a *foreigner*; but, in time, implied ſome degree of wildneſs or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a ſavage.

Proud Greece, all nations elſe *barbarians* held,
Boaſting, her learning all the world excell'd. *Denham.*

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

But with deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone fir'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the ſtorm expir'd. *Addiſon.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monſter; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian*!
What had he done? what could provoke thy madneſs
To aſſaſſinate ſo great, ſo brave a man! *A. Philips.*

BARBA'RIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; ſavage.

Some felt the ſilent ſtroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindneſs. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

BARBA'RICK. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold. *Milton.*

The eaſtern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming, and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BA'RBARISM. *n. ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Lat.]

1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity and exactneſs of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbariſm* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbariſm* ſpoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can ſay. *Shakeſp.*

The genius of Raphael having ſucceeded to the times of *barbariſm* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

3. Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Iriſh, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbariſm* unto the love of goodneſs and civility. *Spenſer.*

Divers great monarchies have riſen from *barbariſm* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

4. Cruelty; barbarity; unpitying hardneſs of heart.

They muſt per force have melted,
And *barbariſm* itſelf have pity'd him. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

BARBA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Savageneſs; incivility.
2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeneſs, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Barbariſm; impurity of ſpeech.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we ſee
What rhime improv'd in all its height, can be
At beſt a pleaſing ſound, and ſweet *barbarity.* *Dryden.*

Latin often expreſſes that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowneſs of modern tongues cannot ſupply in more. *Dryden.*

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities,* before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare,* Fr. βάρβαρος.]

1. Stranger to civility; ſavage; uncivilized.

What need I ſay more to you? What ear is ſo *barbarous,* but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damſel dare not yet commit
Her ſingle perſon to their *barbarous* truth. *Fairy Queen.*
Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous.* *Shakeſpeare.*

And he left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that ſet him there. *2 Macc.* v. 22.

A *barbarous* country muſt be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when ſubdued, if it be not well planted, it will eftſoons return to barbariſm. *Davies on Irel.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who reſtored painting in Germany, not having thoſe reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryd.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* uſage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

BA'RBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.
2. In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech.

We *barbarouſly* call them bleſt,
Whilſt ſwelling coffers break their owner's reſt. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarouſly* murder'd him. *Dryden.*

She wiſhes it may proſper; but her mother uſed one of her nieces very *barbarouſly.* *Spectator,* Nº 483.

BA'RBAROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of muſick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarouſneſs* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is alſo much degenerated and impaired, as touching the pureneſs of ſpeech; being overgrown with *barbarouſneſs.* *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarouſneſs* of the trial, and the perſuaſives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. *Hale's Com. Law of Eng.*

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* A term uſed in the Weſt-Indies for dreſſing a hog whole; which, being ſplit to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raiſed about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is ſurrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecu'd.* *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE. *n. ſ.*] A hog dreſt whole, in the Weſt-Indian manner.

BA'RBED. *participial adj.* [from *to barb.*]

1. Furniſhed with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to ruſt,
His *barbed* ſteeds to ſtables. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling ſhow'r,
But rattling ſtorm of arrows *barb'd* with fire. *Milton.*

BA'RBEL. *n. ſ.* [from *barb.*]

1. A kind of fiſh found in rivers, large and ſtrong, but coarſe.

The *barbel* is ſo called, by reaſon of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'RBER. *n. ſ.* [from *to barb.*] A man who ſhaves the beard.

His chamber being ſtived with friends or ſuitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breaſts to his ſervants to dreſs; his head and face to his *barber*; his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

With thoſe thy boiſt'rous locks, no worthy match
For valour to aſſail———
But by the *barber*'s razor beſt ſubdu'd. *Samſon Agoniſt.*
What ſyſtem, Dick, has right averr'd
The cauſe, why woman has no beard?
In points like theſe we muſt agree;
Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard ſpeak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt. *Shakeſp.*

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. ſ.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade; ſuch as were all ſurgeons formerly, but now it is uſed only for a low practiſer of ſurgery.

He put himſelf into *barber-chirurgeons* hands, who, by unfit applications, rarified the tumour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BARBER-MONGER. *n. ſ.* A word of reproach in Shakeſpeare, which ſeems to ſignify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon ſhines; I'll make a ſop of the moonſhine of you; you whoreſon, cullionly, *barber-monger,* draw. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

BA'RBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*berberis,* Lat.] Pipperidge buſh.

It is ſet with ſharp prickles; the leaves are long, and ſerrated on the edges; the flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, and are of a yellow colour; the fruit is long, of an acid taſte, and, for the moſt part, of a red colour, and grows in cluſters; the bark of the tree is whitiſh. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *barberry.* 2. *Barberry* without ſtones. The firſt of theſe ſorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Millar.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very uſeful in houſewifery; that which beareth its fruit without ſtones is counted beſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BARD. *n. ſ.* [*bardd,* Welch.] A poet.

There is amongſt the Iriſh a kind of people called *bards,* which are to them inſtead of poets; whoſe profeſſion is to ſet forth the praiſes or diſpraiſes of men in their poems or rhimes; the which are had in high regard and eſtimation among them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord,
Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
The *bard* who firſt adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient ſong,
Which Homer might without a bluſh rehearſe. *Dryden.*

BARE. *adj.* [baꞃe, Sax. *bar.* Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which uſe both to cloath and houſe the kern. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Then ſtretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare*;
Her claſping hands incloſe but empty air. *Dryden.*

In the old Roman ſtatues, theſe two parts were always *bare,* and expoſed to view, as much as our hands and face at preſent. *Addiſon's Travels.*

2. Uncovered in reſpect.

Though the lords uſed to be covered whilſt the commons were *bare,* yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottiſh commiſſioners; and ſo none were covered. *Clarend.*

3. Unadorned; plain; ſimple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world exceſs and pride did hate. *Spenſer.*

4. Detected; without concealment.

Theſe falſe pretexts and varniſh'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul muſt thou appear? *Samſ. Agon.*

5. Poor; without plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy ſhould be left as *bare* as the apoſtles, when they had neither ſtaff nor ſcrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the ſelf-ſame affection. *Hooker, Preface.*

Even from a *bare* treaſury, my ſucceſs has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden's Epiſtles, Dedication.*

6. Mere.

It was a *bare* petition of a ſtate
To one whom they had puniſh'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treaſure for your followers; for it appears, by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with theſe puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn; as, *bare* liveries, in the laſt quotation from Shakeſpeare.
8. Not united with any thing elſe.

A deſire to draw all-things to the determination of *bare* and naked ſcripture, hath cauſed much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

That which offendeth us, is the great diſgrace which they offer unto our cuſtom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair;
For, tho' your violence ſhould leave them *bare*
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryd. Juv.*

Making a law to reduce intereſt, and not raiſe the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer of* money. *Locke.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle on the *bared* branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenſer.*

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeneſs of a lamb, and feedeth upon the graſs, in ſuch ſort as it will *bare* the graſs round about. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breaſt, yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden.*
He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs:
Then on a riſing ground the trunks he plac'd. *Dryden.*
For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar;
Can there be wanting to defend her cauſe,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope.*

BARE, or BORE. The *preterite* of *to bear.* See *To* BEAR.

BA'REBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone.*] Lean, ſo that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*; how long is it ago, Jack, ſince thou ſaweſt thy own knee? *Shakeſpeare.*

BAREFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face.*]

1. With the face naked; not maſked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced.* *Shakeſp. Midſummer's Night's Dream.*

2. Shameleſs; unreſerved; without concealment; without diſguiſe.

The animoſities encreaſed, and the parties appeared *barefaced* againſt each other. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

It is moſt certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced.*] Openly; ſhamefully; without diſguiſe.

Though only ſome profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly,* yet, perhaps, we ſhould hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barefaced.*] Effrontery; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs.

BA'REFOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot.*] Without ſhoes.

She muſt have a huſband;
I muſt dance *barefoot* on her wedding day. *Shakeſpeare.*
Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With ſainted vow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Envoys deſcribe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, ſtanding *barefoot,* bowing to the earth. *Addiſon.*

BAREFO'OTED. *adj.* Without ſhoes.

He himſelf, with a rope about his neck, *barefooted,* came to offer himſelf to the diſcretion of Leonatus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

BA'REGNAWN. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn.*] Eaten bare.

Know my name is loſt;
By treaſon's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit. *Shakeſp.*

BA'REHEADED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head.*] Uncovered in reſpect.

He, *bareheaded,* lower than his proud ſteed's neck,
Beſpoke them thus. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

Next, before the chariot, went two men *bareheaded.* *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aſide,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

BA'RELY. *adv.* [from *bare.*]

1. Nakedly.
2. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external adminiſtration of his word is as well by reading *barely* the ſcripture, as by explaining the ſame. *Hooker.*

The duke of Lancaſter is dead!
And living too, for now his ſon is duke—
——*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
He *barely* nam'd the ſtreet, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very ſign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money muſt be ſent, or elſe the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bare.*]

1. Nakedneſs.

So you ſerve us,
Till we ſerve you; but when you have our roſes,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourſelves,
And mock us with our *bareneſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Leanneſs.

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *bareneſs,* they never learned that of me. *Shakeſp.*

3. Poverty.

Were it ſtript of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareneſs* as its purity, it could legally want all ſuch privileges. *South.*

4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *n. ſ.* [*bargen,* Welch; *bargaigne,* Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the ſale of ſomething.

What is marriage but a very *bargain?* wherein is ſought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with ſome deſire of iſſue; and not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*

2. The thing bought or ſold.

Give me but my price for the other two, and you ſhall even have that into the *bargain.* *L'Eſtrange.*

He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his ſon a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain,* than any at ſchool can do. *Locke.*

3. Stipulation.

There was a difference between courteſies received from their maſter and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*; whereas their maſter's could not. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity.

Where ſold he *bargains,* whipſtitch? *Dryd. Macfleckno.*

As to *bargains,* few of them ſeem to be excellent, becauſe they all terminate in one ſingle point. *Swift.*

No maid at court is leſs aſham'd,
Howe'er for ſelling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event; an upſhot: a low ſenſe.

I am ſorry for thy misfortune; however we muſt make the beſt of a bad *bargain*: thou art in jeopardy, that is certain. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

6. In law.

Bargain and ſale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, &c. alſo the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowel.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the ſale or purchaſe of any thing; often with *for.*

Henry is able to enrich his queen;
And not to ſeek a queen to make him rich,
So worthleſs peaſants *bargain for* their wives,
As market men for oxen, ſheep, or horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

For thoſe that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained for* upon the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 675.

The thrifty ſtate will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryden.*

It is poſſible the great duke may *bargain for* the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treaſures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BARGAINE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain.*] He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain.*] The perſon who proffers, or makes a bargain.

BARGE. *n. ſ.* [*bargie,* Dutch, from *barga,* low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleaſure.

The *barge* ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

It was conſulted, when I had taken my *barge,* and gone aſhore, that my ſhip ſhould have ſet ſail and left me there. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Plac'd in the gilded *barge,*
Proud with the burden of ſo ſweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face. *Waller.*

2. A boat for burden.

BA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *barge.*] The manager of a barge.

Howſoever, many waſarers make themſelves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, eſpecially the women, like the Campellians in the north, and the London *bargers,* forſlow not to baigne them. *Carew.*

BARK. *n. ſ.* [*barck,* Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees laſt according to the ſtrength and quantity of their ſap and juice; being well munited by their *bark* againſt the injuries of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 583.

Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians for the tree have found the *bark.* *Dryden.*

2. A ſmall ſhip. [from *barca,* low Lat.]

Things, I ſay, being in this ſtate, it came to paſs, that the duke of Parma muſt have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to ſea. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

It was that fatal and perfidious *bark,*
Built in th' eclipſe, and rigg'd with curſes dark,
That ſunk ſo low that ſacred head of thine. *Milton.*
Who to a woman truſts his peace of mind,
Truſts a frail *bark* with a tempeſtuous wind. *Granville.*

To BARK. *v. n.* [beoꞃcan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes, when he threatens or purſues.

Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up,
And that ſo lamely and unfaſhionably,
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.
Why do your dogs *bark* ſo? be there bears i' th' town?
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.
In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs ſtand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at; to purſue with reproaches.

Vile is the vengeance on the aſhes cold,
And envy baſe, to *bark* at ſleeping fame. *Fairy Queen.*
You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your ſaucy tongue,
Againſt my lord the duke of Somerſet! *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark.

The ſevereſt penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*

Theſe trees, after they are *barked,* and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the ſtream. *Addiſon.*

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare.*] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preſerved, by nouriſhing up a ſhoot from the foot, or below the ſtripped place, cutting the body of the tree ſloping off a little above the ſhoot, and it will quickly heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

BA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bark.*]

1. One that barks or clamours.

What hath he done more than a baſe cur? barked and made a noiſe? had a fool or two to ſpit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, theſe *barkers.* *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in ſtripping trees.

BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark.*] Conſiſting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy ſo enrings the *barky* fingers of the elm. *Shakeſp.*

BA'RLEY. *n. ſ.* [derived by Junius from בר.]

It hath a thick ſpike; the calyx, huſk, awn, and flower, are like thoſe of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the ſeed is ſwelling in the middle, and, for the moſt part, ends in a ſharp point, to which the huſks are cloſely united. The ſpecies are, 1. Common long-eared *barley.* 2. Winter or ſquare *barley,* by ſome called *big.* 3. Sprat *barley,* or battledoor *barley.* All theſe ſorts of *barley* are ſown in the ſpring of the year, in a dry time. In ſome very dry light land, the *barley* is ſown early in March; but in ſtrong clayey ſoils it is not ſown till April. The ſquare *barley,* or *big,* is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other ſorts. Where *barley* is ſown upon new broken up land, the uſual method is to plough up the land in March, and let it lie fallow until June; at which time it is ploughed again, and ſown with turneps, which are eaten by ſheep in winter, by whoſe dung the land is greatly improved; and then, in March following, the ground is ploughed again, and ſown with *barley.* *Millar.*

Barley is emollient, moiſtening, and expectorating; *barley* was choſen by Hippocrates as proper food in inflammatory diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BA'RLEYBRAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd ſhe went abroad thereby,
At *barleybrake* her ſweet ſwift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BARLEY BROTH. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *broth.*] A low word, ſometimes uſed for ſtrong beer.

Can ſodden water,
A drench for ſurreyn'd jades, their *barley broth*,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shakeſp.*

BARLEY CORN. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *corn.*] A grain of barley; the beginning of our meaſure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,
Ill meaſur'd by ten thouſand *barley corns.* *Tickell.*

BARLEY MOW. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *mow.*] The place where reaped barley is ſtowed up.

Whenever by yon *barley mow* I paſs,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy laſs. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

BARM. *n. ſ.* [*burm*, Welch; beoꞃm, Sax.] Yeaſt; the ferment put into drink to make it work, and into bread, to lighten and ſwell it.

Are you not he
That ſometimes make the drink to bear no *barm*,
Miſlead light wand'rers, laughing at their harm? *Shakeſp.*

You may try the force of imagination, upon ſtaying the working of beer when the *barm* is put into it. *Bacon.*

BA'RMY. *adj.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm.

Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play
They paſs, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold ſtomachs with crown'd goblets cheer,
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BARN. *n. ſ.* [beꞃn, Sax.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw, &c.

In vain the *barns* expect their promis'd load,
Nor *barns* at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*

I took notice of the make of ſeveral *barns* here: after having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners of it, four blocks, in ſuch a ſhape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BA'RNACLE. *n. ſ.* [probably of beaꞃn, Sax. a child, and ac, Sax. an oak.]

1. A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees.

Surely it is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the firſt men might grow upon trees, as the ſtory goes about *barnacles*; or perhaps might be the lice of ſome vaſt prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct. *Bentley's Sermons.*

And from the moſt refin'd of ſaints,
As naturally grow miſcreants,
As *barnacles* turn ſoland geeſe
In th' iſlands of the Orcades. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* ii.

2. An inſtrument made commonly of iron for the uſe of farriers, to hold a horſe by the noſe, to hinder him from ſtruggling when any inciſion is made. *Farrier's Dict.*

BARO'METER. *n. ſ.* [from βάρος, weight, and μέτρον, meaſure.] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroſcope, which only ſhews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without ſpecifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, ſo called from Torricelli the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643; which is a glaſs tube filled with mercury, horizontally ſealed at one end; the other open and immerged in a baſon of ſtagnant mercury; ſo that, as the weight of the atmoſphere diminiſhes, the mercury in the tube will deſcend, and, as it encreaſes, the mercury will aſcend; the column of mercury ſuſpended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmoſphere. Many attempts have been made to render the changes in the *barometer* more ſenſible, in order to meaſure the atmoſphere more accurately; and hence aroſe a great number of *barometers*, of different ſtructures. Dr. Halley obſerves, in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, that in calm weather, when the air is inclined to rain, the mercury is commonly low; in ſerene good ſettled weather, high. On great winds, though unaccompanied with rain, the mercury is loweſt of all, with regard to the point of the compaſs the wind blows on. The greateſt heights of the mercury are on eaſterly and north-eaſterly winds, *cæteris paribus.* After great ſtorms of wind, when the mercury has been low, it riſes again very faſt. In calm froſty weather, it ſtands high. The more northerly places find greater alterations than the more ſouthern; and within the tropicks, and near them, there is little or no variation of the height of the mercury. The riſing of the mercury forebodes fair weather after foul, and an eaſterly or north-eaſterly wind; its falling portends ſoutherly or weſterly winds, or both. In a ſtorm, the mercury beginning to riſe, is a pretty ſure ſign that it begins to abate. But there are frequently great changes in the air, without any perceptible alteration in the *barometer.* The alterations of the weight of the air, are generally allowed to be the cauſe of thoſe in the *barometer*; but philoſophers cannot eaſily determine whence thoſe alterations riſe in the atmoſphere.

The meaſuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the ſea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that eſſential property of the air, its gravity or preſſure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoiſed by a column of air of equal weight, ſo whatever cauſes make the air heavier or lighter, the preſſure of it will be thereby encreaſed or leſſened, and of conſequence the mercury will riſe or fall. Again, the air is condenſed or expanded, in proportion to the weight or force that preſſes it. Hence it is, that the higher from the ſea, in the midland countries, the mercury deſcends the lower; becauſe the air becomes more rarified and lighter, and it falls loweſt upon the tops of the higheſt mountains. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoiſes a column of mercury from twenty-ſeven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmoſphere varying one tenth, which are its utmoſt limits; ſo that the exact ſpecifick gravity of the air cannot be determined when the *barometer* ſtands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BAROME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical inſtruments. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BA'RON. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, ſignified a brave warriour, or a brutal man; and, from the firſt of theſe ſignifications, Menage derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others ſuppoſe it originally to ſignify only a man; in which ſenſe *baron*, or *varon*, is ſtill uſed by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uſes *baron* and *femme*, huſband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying commander; others from the Hebrew בכר, of the ſame import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *peer*, which ſeems leaſt probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all thoſe were called *barons*, that had ſuch ſigniories as we now call *court barons.* And it is ſaid, that, after the conqueſt, all ſuch came to the parliament, and ſat as nobles in the upper houſe. But when, by experience, it appeared, that the parliament was too much crouded with ſuch multitudes, it became a cuſtom, that none ſhould come, but ſuch as the king, for their extraordinary wiſdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum.* After that, men, ſeeing that this ſtate of nobility was but caſual, and depending merely on the prince's pleaſure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male: and theſe were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation; whoſe poſterity are now thoſe *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleaſure. It is neverthe leſs thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be diſcerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being thoſe, that to the title of lord have their own ſurnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent, are named by their baronies. Theſe *barons* which were firſt by writ, may now juſtly alſo be called *barons* by preſcription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themſelves and their anceſtors, beyond the memory of man. There are alſo *barons* by tenure, as the biſhops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their biſhopricks, have always had place in the upper houſe of parliament, and are called lords ſpiritual.

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of theſe the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his aſſiſtants, between the king and his ſubjects, in cauſes of juſtice, belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are alſo *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the ſeven towns, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament. *Cowel.*

They that bear
The cloth of ſtate above, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

4. *Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*

5. A *baron* of beef is when the two ſirloins are not cut aſunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *baron.*]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the foreſt, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS. *n. ſ.* [*baroneſſa*, Ital. *baroniſſa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *n. ſ.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was firſt founded by king James I. *A. D.* 1611. *Cowel.* But it appears by the following paſſage, that the term was in uſe before, though in another ſenſe.

King Edward III. being bearded and croſſed by the clergy, they being too ſtrong for him, ſo as he could not order and reform things, was adviſed to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the beſt abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had ſo many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as ſundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

BA'RONY. *n. ſ.* [*baronnie*, Fr. beoꞃnny, Sax.] That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of biſhops alſo. *Cowel.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere. See BAROMETER.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroſcope* are very ſmall. *Arbuth. on Air.*

BA'RRACAN. *n. ſ.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK. *n. ſ.* [*barracca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spaniſh fiſhermen on the ſea ſhore; or little lodges for ſoldiers in a camp.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge ſoldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is ſtill retained *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law ſuits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a ſtirrer up of quarrels amongſt thy neighbours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

BA'RRATRY. *n. ſ.* [from *barrator.*] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears
Point blank an action 'gainſt our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe.

It hath been obſerved by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel* knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapaſon to the ſound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Trembling to approach
The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. A particular meaſure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-ſix gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty-four gallons.

3. In dry meaſure. A *barrel* of Eſſex butter contains one hundred and ſix pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-ſix. A *barrel* of herrings ſhould contain thirty-two gallons wine meaſure, holding uſually a thouſand herrings.

Several colleges, inſtead of limiting their rents to a certain ſum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of ſo many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow, as the *barrel* of a gun; that part which holds the ſhot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, ſet it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you ſuck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby on Bodies.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your ſtring and bow muſt be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel.*
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

6. *Barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Dict.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preſervation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be uſed as it is needed. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Barrel up earth, and ſow ſome ſeed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 531.

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly.*] Having a large belly.

Dauntleſs at empty noiſes; lofty neck'd,
Sharp headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dryd. Virg.*

BA'RREN. *adj.* [baꞃe, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick; applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitleſs crown,
And put a *barren* ſceptre in my gripe,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

There ſhall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuter.* vii. 14.

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile.

The ſituation of this city is pleaſant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren.* 2 *Kings*, ii. 19.

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confeſſes it to be *barren. Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv. *notes.*

From his far excurſion thro' the wilds
Of *barren* ether, faithful to his time,
They ſee the blazing wonder riſe anew. *Thomſon's Sum.*

3. Not copious; ſcanty.

Some ſchemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themſelves laugh, to ſet on ſome quantity of *barren* ſpectators to laugh too. *Shakeſp.*

BA'RRENLY. *adv.* [from *barren.*] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barren.*]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenneſs*
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 350.

No more be mention'd then of violence
Againſt ourſelves; and wilful *barrenneſs*,
That cuts us off from hope. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility; infertility.

Within the ſelf ſame hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diverſity of their fertility or *barrenneſs.*
Bacon on Alienations.

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulyſſes are imitated in the Æneis; though the accidents are not the ſame, which would have argued him of a total *barrenneſs* of invention. *Dryd. Fab.*

4. Want of matter.

The importunity of our adverſaries hath conſtrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenneſs* of ſo poor a cauſe could have ſeemed either to require or to admit. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

5. In theology: aridity; want of emotion or ſenſibility.

The greateſt ſaints ſometimes are fervent, and ſometimes feel a *barrenneſs* of devotion. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

BA'RRENWORT. *n. ſ.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The ſtalks are divided into three branches, each ſuſtaining three leaves, ſhaped like ivy; the calyx conſiſts of four leaves; the flower, of four petals, hollow, and expanded in form of a croſs; the pointal of the flower becomes a pod with one cell, having two valves, in which are contained round flat ſeeds. *Millar.*

BA'RRFUL. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full.*] Full of obſtructions.

A *barrful* ſtrife!
Whoe'er I woo, myſelf would be his wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification made in haſte, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing elſe, to keep off an attack.

2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction.

There muſt be ſuch a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or rather abſolutely ſtop, the currents of the atmoſphere.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] To ſtop up a paſſage.

A new vulcano continually diſcharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up, and impriſoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occaſion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Now all the pavement ſounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry *barricades* the ſtreet,
Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

BARRICA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The acceſs of the town was only by a neck of land, between the ſea on the one part, and the harbour water, or inner ſea on the other; fortified clean over with a ſtrong rampier and *barricado.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to ſtop up.

Faſt we found, faſt ſhut
The diſmal gates, and *barricado'd* ſtrong! *Par. Loſt.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; ſo that the enemy entered. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The truth of cauſes we find ſo obliterated, that it ſeems almoſt *barricadoed* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but it is placed more properly on the firſt.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A fortification, or ſtrong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is under the obligation of being guarantee of the Dutch, having poſſeſſion of the ſaid *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction.

If you value yourſelf as a man of learning, you are building a moſt unpaſſable *barrier* againſt all improvement. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For juſts, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. A boundary.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O muſe, the *barrier* of thy ſong,
At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How inſtinct varies in the groveling ſwine,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reaſon, what a nice *barrier*!
For ever ſep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

BA'RRISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bar.*] A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. *Barriſters*, now uſually denominated counſellors at law, were formerly obliged to ſtudy eight years before they were paſſed, now only ſeven, and ſometimes fewer. Outer *barriſters* are pleaders without the bar, to diſtinguiſh them from inner *barriſters*; ſuch are the benchers, or thoſe who have been readers, the council of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. *Blount. Chambers.*

BA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [beꞃepe, Sax. ſuppoſed by Skinner to come from *bear.*] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand, as a *handbarrow*; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheelbarrow*, that which one man puſhes forward, by raiſing it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a baſket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and to be thrown into the Thames?
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

No *barrow*'s wheel
Shall mark thy ſtocking with a miry trace. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [beꞃg, Sax.] A hog; whence *barrow* greaſe, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, ſignifies a grove; from beaꞃpe, which the Saxons uſed in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BARROW is likewiſe uſed in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in oppoſition to purchaſing with money.

As if they ſcorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

A man has not every thing growing upon his ſoil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

To **BA'RTER.** *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for ſomething elſe.

For him was I exchang'd and ranſom'd;
But with a baſer man of arms by far,
Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me. *Shak.*

Then as thou wilt diſpoſe the reſt,
To thoſe who, at the market rate,
Can *barter* honour for eſtate. *Prior.*

I ſee nothing left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they ſhould at leaſt have ſome eaſe in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He alſo *bartered away* plums that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would laſt good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; ſometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furniſhed with ſuch things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, ſend other things, with which they may abound. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

He who corrupteth Engliſh with foreign words, is as wiſe as ladies that change plate for china; for which, I think, the laudable traffick of old cloaths is much the faireſt *barter*. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

BA'RTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in moſt ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or change of commodities amongſt moſt nations. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'RTRAM. *n. ſ.* A plant; the ſame with *pellitory*; which ſee.

BA'RTON. *n. ſ.* The demeſne lands of a manour; the manour-houſe itſelf; and ſometimes the out-houſes. *Blount.*

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſſo*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *baſſus*, low Latin; βάσις.]

1. Mean; vile; worthleſs.

The harveſt white plumb is a *baſe* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *baſe* things, as earthen pitchers, a ſcullery; whereupon he was ſurnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean ſpirit; diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of ſentiment.

Since the perfections are ſuch in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unnoble heart; ſhall that heart, lifted up to ſuch a height, be counted *baſe?* *Sidney.*

It is *baſe* in his adverſaries thus to dwell upon the exceſſes of a paſſion. *Atterbury.*

I might be *baſe* enough to ſuſpect, that you acted like ſome philoſopher, who writ much better upon virtue than he practiſed it. *Swift.*

3. Of low ſtation; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what ſhall be hoped of the peaſants and *baſer* people? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If that rebellion
Came like itſelf, in *baſe* and abject routs,
You reverend father, and theſe noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It could not elſe be, I ſhould prove ſo *baſe*,
To ſue and be denied ſuch common grace. *Shak. Timon.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *baſe* in mine own ſight. 2 *Sam.* vi. 22.

Inſurrections of *baſe* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He whoſe mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;
Though poor in fortune, of celeſtial race,
And he commits the crime who calls him *baſe*. *Dryden.*

4. Baſe-born; born out of wedlock, and by conſequence of no honourable birth.

Why baſtard? wherefore *baſe?*
When my dimenſions are as well compact
As honeſt madam's iſſue. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This young lord loſt his life with his father in the field, and with them a *baſe* ſon. *Camden's Remains.*

5. Applied to metals: without value; it is uſed in this ſenſe of all metals except gold and ſilver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *baſer* metal. *Watts's Logick.*

6. Applied to ſounds, deep; grave. It is more frequently written *baſs*, though the comparative *baſer* ſeems to require *baſe*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *baſe* ſound they yield. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

But ſee thy *baſe-born* child, thy babe of ſhame,
Who, left by thee, upon our pariſh came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. *n. ſ.* Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the houſe.

My lord, in the *baſe-court* he doth attend,
To ſpeak with you. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

BASE-MINDED. *adj.* Mean ſpirited; worthleſs.

It ſignifieth, as it ſeemeth, no more than abject, *baſe-minded*, falſe hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. *n. ſ.* [uſually written *baſs viol*.] An inſtrument which is uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound.

At the very firſt grin he caſt every human feature out of his countenance; at the ſecond, he became the head of a *baſe-viol*. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 174.

BASE. *n. ſ.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing; commonly uſed for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *baſe* into the ſea. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Firm Dorick pillars found your ſolid *baſe*;
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher ſpace. *Dryden.*

Columns of poliſh'd marble firmly ſet
On golden *baſes*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little ſtatues ſet on great *baſes*, made the leſs by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *baſe* of his images. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as houſings.

Phalantus was all in white, having his *baſes* and capariſon embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs, from *bas*, Fr.

Nor ſhall it e'er be ſaid that wight,
With gauntlet blue and *baſes* white,
And round blunt truncheon by his ſide,
So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field.

He ſaid; to their appointed *baſe* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting ſign receive,
And, ſtarting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden's Virg.*

7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound.

At thy well-ſharpen'd thumb, from ſhore to ſhore,
The trebles ſqueak for fear, the *baſes* roar. *Dryden.*

8. An old ruſtick play; written by Skinner, bays.

He with two ſtriplings (lads, more like to run
The country *baſe*, than to commit ſuch ſlaughter)
Made good the paſſage. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **BASE.** *v. a.* [*baſier*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have ſufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *baſe*; as, whether iron, braſs, and tin be refined to the height? *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 849.

BA'SELY. *adv.* [from *baſe*.]

1. In a baſe manner; meanly; diſhonourably.

The king is not himſelf, but *baſely* led
By flatterers. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

A lieutenant *baſely* gave it up, as ſoon as Eſſex in his paſſage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not ſtain,
With conqueſt *baſely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In baſtardy.

Theſe two Mitylene brethren, *baſely* born, crept out of a ſmall galliot unto the majeſty of great kings. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſe*.]

1. Meanneſs; vileneſs; badneſs.

Such is the power of that ſweet paſſion,
That it all ſordid *baſeneſs* doth expel. *Spenſer.*

When a man's folly muſt be ſpread open before the angels, and all his *baſeneſs* ript up before thoſe pure ſpirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*

Your ſoul's above the *baſeneſs* of diſtruſt:
Nothing but love could make you ſo unjuſt. *Dryden.*

2. Vileneſs of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining and executing his patent, the *baſeneſs* of his metal, and the prodigious ſum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. Baſtardy.

Why brand they us
With baſe? with *baſeneſs?* baſtardy? *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

4. Deepneſs of ſound.

The juſt and meaſured proportion of the air percuſſed towards the *baſeneſs* or trebleneſs of tones, is one of the greateſt ſecrets in the contemplation of ſounds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **BASH.** *v. n.* [probably from *baſe*.] To be aſhamed; to be confounded with ſhame.

His countenance was bold, and *baſh'd* not
For Guyon's looks, but ſcornful eye-glance at him ſhot. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii. *c.* 4.

BASHA'W. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *baſſa*.] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Perſia; and becauſe of the ſtraits of the mountains, the *baſhaw* conſulted which way they ſhould get in. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

BA'SHFUL. *adj.* [This word, with all thoſe of the ſame race, are of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines them derived from *baſe*, or mean; Minſhew, from *verbaeſen*, Dutch, to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment; Junius, from βάσις, which he finds in Heſychius to ſignify ſhame. The conjecture of Minſhew ſeems moſt probable.]

1. Modeſt; ſhamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;
But, as a brother to his ſiſter, ſhew'd
Baſhful ſincerity, and comely love. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Sheepiſh; vitiouſly modeſt.

He looked with an almoſt *baſhful* kind of modeſty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*

Hence, *baſhful* cunning!
And prompt me plain and holy innocence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our authour, anxious for his fame to night,
And *baſhful* in his firſt attempt to write,
Lies cautiouſly obſcure. *Addiſon's Drummer, Prologue.*

BA'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *baſhful*.] Timorouſly; modeſtly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſhful*.]

1. Modeſty, as ſhewn in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little muſed how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks and lips, whereof each ſang their part, to make up the harmony of *baſhfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

Such looks, ſuch *baſhfulneſs* might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden.*

2. Vitious or ruſtick ſhame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinſman *baſhfulneſs*, to teach him good manners. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

There are others who have not altogether ſo much of this fooliſh *baſhfulneſs*, and who aſk every one's opinion. *Dryd.*

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whoſe creſt is upright, roundiſh, notched, and larger than the beard, which is generally curled, or gently cut. Out of the flower cup riſes the pointal, attended by four embryos, that become ſo many ſeeds incloſed in a huſk, which was before the flower cup; the huſk is divided into two lips, the upper one growing upright, and is ſplit into two; but the under one is cut into ſeveral parts. The ſpecies are eight; 1. Common *baſil*. 2. Common *baſil*, with dark green leaves, and white flowers. 3. Leſſer *baſil*, with narrow ſerrated leaves. 4. The leaſt *baſil*, commonly called *buſh-baſil*, &c. Theſe annual plants are propagated from ſeeds in March, upon a moderate hot bed. In Auguſt they perfect their ſeeds. The firſt ſort is preſcribed in medicine; but the fourth is moſt eſteemed for its beauty and ſcent. *Millar.*

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* The ſkin of a ſheep tanned. *Dict.*

To **BA'SIL.** *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

Theſe chiſſels are not ground to ſuch a baſil as the joiners chiſſels on one of the ſides, but are *baſiled* away on both the flat ſides; ſo that the edge lies between both the ſides in the middle of the tool. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

BASI'LICA. *n. ſ.* [βασιλική.] The middle vein of the arm ſo called, by way of pre-eminence. It is likewiſe attributed to many medicines for the ſame reaſon. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *baſilica*. See BASILICA.] Belong-
BASI'LICK. } ing to the baſilick vein.

Theſe aneuriſms following always upon bleeding the *baſilick* vein, muſt be aneuriſms of the humeral artery. *Sharp.*

BASILICK. *n. ſ.* [*baſilique*, Fr. βασιλική.] A large hall having two ranges of pillars, and two iſles or wings, with galleries over them. Theſe *baſilicks* were firſt made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of juſtice, and laſtly into churches; whence a *baſilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *baſilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICON. *n. ſ.* [βασιλικὸν.] An ointment called alſo tetrapharmacon. *Quincy.*

I made inciſion into the cavity, and put a pledget of *baſilicon* over it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BA'SILISK. *n. ſ.* [*baſiliſcus*, Lat. of βασιλίσκος, of βασιλεύς, a king.]

1. A kind of ſerpent, called alſo a cockatrice, which is ſaid to drive away all others by his hiſſing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not ſighted like the *baſiliſk*;
I've look'd on thouſands who have ſped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none ſo. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The *baſiliſk* was a ſerpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks or coronary ſpots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A ſpecies of cannon or ordnance.

There we imitate and practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any you have! and to make them ſtronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greateſt cannons and *baſiliſks*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

BA'SIN. *n. ſ.* [*baſſin*, Fr. *bacile*, *bacino*, Ital. It is often written *baſon*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes.

Let one attend him with a ſilver *baſin*,
Full of roſewater, and beſtrew'd with flowers. *Shakeſp.*

We have little wells for infuſions, where the waters take the virtue quicker and better, than in veſſels and *baſins*. *Bacon.*

We behold a piece of ſilver in a *baſin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not diſcover before, as under the verge thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A ſmall pond.

On one ſide of the walk you ſee this hollow *baſin*, with its ſeveral little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spectator*, Nº 477.

3. A part of the ſea incloſed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The ſpacious *baſins* arching rocks incloſe,
A ſure defence from ev'ry ſtorm that blows. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the ſeas affect,
The rapid motion rather would eject
The ſtores, the low capacious caves contain,
And from its ample *baſin* caſt the main. *Blackm. Creation.*

5. A dock for repairing and building ſhips.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity ſituated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal by which glaſs grinders form their convex glaſſes.

8. A round ſhell or caſe of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Baſins of a balance*; the ſame with the ſcales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS. *n. ſ.* [*baſis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It muſt follow, that paradiſe, being raiſed to this height, muſt have the compaſs of the whole earth for a *baſis* and foundation. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Aſcend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That ſhake heav'n's *baſis*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi.

In altar-wiſe a ſtately pile they rear;
The *baſis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air. *Dryden.*

2. The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *baſis*, *ſhaft*, and *capital*.

Upon our coming to the bottom, obſerving an Engliſh inſcription upon the *baſis*, we read it over ſeveral times. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 47.

3. That on which any thing is raiſed.

Such ſeems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the *baſis* of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham.*

4. The pedeſtal.

How many times ſhall Cæſar bleed in ſport,
That now on Pompey's *baſis* lies along
No worthier than the duſt? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

5. The groundwork or firſt principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *baſis* of valour. *Shakeſp.*

The friendſhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleaſure;
Ours has ſevereſt virtue for its *baſis*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **BASK.** *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dut. *Skinner*.] To warm by laying out in the heat; uſed almoſt always of animals.

And ſtretched out all the chimney's length,
Baſks at the fire his hairy ſtrength. *Milton.*

He was *baſking* himſelf in the gleam of the ſun. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis all thy buſineſs, buſineſs how to ſhun,
To *baſk* thy naked body in the ſun. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To **BASK.** *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood;
That bath'd within, or *baſk'd* upon his ſide,
To tuneful ſongs their narrow throats apply'd. *Dryden.*

Unlock'd, in covers let her freely run,
To range thy courts, and *baſk* before the ſun. *Tickell.*

Some in the fields of pureſt æther play,
And *baſk* and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*baſged*, Welch; *baſcauda*, Lat. *Barbara depictis venit baſcauda Britannis.* Martial.] A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters, or ſome other ſlender body interwoven.

Here is a *baſket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus while I ſung, my ſorrows I deceiv'd,
And bending oſiers into *baſkets* weav'd. *Dryden.*

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *baſket* of fiſh to the market. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *n. ſ.* [from *baſket* and *hilt*.] A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puiſſant ſword unto his ſide,
Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd:
With *baſket-hilt*, that would hold broth,
And ſerve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras, cant.* i.

Their beef they often in their murrions ſtew'd,
And in their *baſket hilts* their bev'rage brew'd. *King.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *baſket* and *woman*.] A woman that plies at markets with a baſket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS. *adj.* [See BASE.] In muſick; grave; deep.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

On the ſweep of the arch lies one of the Muſes, playing on a *baſs-viol*. *Dryden.*

BASS. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by Junius to be derived, like *baſket*, from ſome Britiſh word ſignifying a *ruſh*; but perhaps more properly written *boſs*, from the French *boſſe*.] A mat uſed in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *baſs* mat, or ſuch like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BASS-RELIEF. *n. ſ.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raiſed work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion. Felibien diſtinguiſhes three kinds of *baſs-relief*; in the firſt, the front figures appear almoſt with the full relief; in the ſecond, they ſtand out no more than one half; and, in the third, much leſs, as in coins.

BA'SSA. See BASHAW.

BA'SSET. *n. ſ.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gameſters would no more blaſpheme; and lady Dabcheek's *baſſet* bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

BA'SSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See BASS-RELIEF.

BASSO'N. } *n. ſ.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A muſical inſtrument of the
BASSO'ON. } wind kind, blown with a reed, and furniſhed with eleven holes, which are ſtopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it ſerves for the baſs in concerts of hautboys, &c. *Trevoux.*

BA'SSOCK. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *baſs*.

BA'STARD. *n. ſ.* [*baſtardd*, Welch, of low birth; *baſtarde*, Fr.]

1. *Baſtard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a perſon born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; ſo that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And ſent her boaſted *baſtard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing ſpurious or falſe.

It lies on you to ſpeak to th' people;
Not by your own inſtruction, but with words
But rooted in your tongue; *baſtards* and ſyllables
Of no allowance to your boſom's truth. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, inſenſible, a getter of more *baſtard* children than war's a deſtroyer of men. *Shakeſp.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; ſuppoſititious; falſe; adulterate. In this ſenſe, any thing which bears ſome relation or reſemblance to another, is called ſpurious or *baſtard.*

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter.—That were a kind of *baſtard* hope indeed. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Men who, under the diſguiſe of publick good, purſue their own deſigns of power, and ſuch *baſtard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD *Cedar Tree.* [called *guazuma* in the Weſt Indies.]

The characters are; It hath a regular flower, conſiſting of five leaves, hollowed like a ſpoon at their baſe; but, at their tops, divided into two parts, like a fork. The flower cup conſiſts of three leaves, from whence ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a roundiſh warted fruit, which has five cells, incloſing many ſeeds.

It grows plentifully in the low lands in Jamaica, where it riſes to the height of forty or fifty feet, and has a large trunk. The timber of this tree is cut into ſtaves, for caſes of all ſorts, and uſed for many other purpoſes. The fruit is eat by cattle, as it falls from the trees, and is eſteemed very good to fatten them; ſo that the planters often leave theſe trees ſtanding in their ſavannas, when they clear them from all other wood. *Millar.*

To **BA'STARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a baſtard; to ſtigmatize with baſtardy.

She lived to ſee her brother beheaded, and her two ſons depoſed from the crown, *baſtarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **BA'STARDIZE.** *v. a.* [from *baſtard.*]

1. To convict of being a baſtard.
2. To beget a baſtard.

I ſhould have been what I am, had the maidenlieſt ſtar in the firmament twinkled on my *baſtardizing. Shak. K. Lear.*

BA'STARDLY. *adv.* [from *baſtard.*] In the manner of a baſtard; ſpuriouſly.

Good ſeed degenerates, and oft obeys
The ſoil's diſeaſe, and into cockle ſtrays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be tranſplanted ſo
Into the body, and *baſtardly* they grow. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY. *n. ſ.* [from *baſtard.*] An unlawful ſtate of birth, which diſables the baſtard, both according to the laws of God and man, from ſucceeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Once ſhe ſlander'd me with *baſtardy*;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That ſtill I lay upon my mother's head. *Shak. K. John.*

In reſpect of the evil conſequents, the wife's adultery is worſe, as bringing *baſtardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *baſtardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

To **BASTE.** *v. a.* participle paſſ. *baſted,* or *baſten.* [*baſtonner,* Fr. *Bazata,* in the Armorick dialect, ſignifies to ſtrike with a ſtick; from which perhaps *baſton* a ſtick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

Quoth ſhe, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *baſted* to feel pain,
Becauſe the pangs his bones endure,
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Tir'd with diſpute, and ſpeaking Latin,
As well as *baſting,* and bear bating. *Hudibras.*

Baſtings heavy, dry, obtuſe,
Only dulneſs can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the ſpirits all aworking. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing elſe, upon meat as it turns upon the ſpit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *baſting. Shak.*

3. To moiſten meat on the ſpit by falling upon it.

The fat of roaſted mutton falling on the birds, will ſerve to *baſte* them, and ſo ſave time and butter. *Swift.*

4. To ſew ſlightly. [*baſter,* Fr. to ſtitch.]

BASTINA'DE.
BASTINA'DO. } *n. ſ.* [*baſtonnade,* Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courteſy was worſe than a *baſtinado* to Zelmane; ſo that again, with rageful eyes, ſhe bad him defend himſelf. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And all thoſe harſh and rugged ſounds
Of *baſtinados,* cuts, and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is ſometimes taken for a Turkiſh puniſhment of beating an offender on the ſoals of his feet.

To **BASTINA'DE.**
To **BASTINA'DO.** } *v. a.* [from the noun; *baſtonner,* Fr.] To beat; to give the baſtinado.

Nick ſeized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *baſtinado* old Lewis, who had ſlunk into a corner, waiting the event of the ſquabble. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

BA'STION. *n. ſ.* [*baſtion,* Fr.] A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſometimes with brick, rarely with ſtone, ſtanding out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Toward: but how? ay there's the queſtion;
Fierce the aſſault, unarm'd the *baſtion.* *Prior.*

BAT. *n. ſ.* [baꞇ, Sax. This word ſeems to have given riſe to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre,* Fr. to beat; *baton, battle, beat, batty,* and others. It probably ſignified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in oppoſition to a ſharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat.*] A heavy ſtick or club.

A handſome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Hubberd's Tale.*

They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats.* *Hakewell on Providence.*

BAT. *n. ſ.* [the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouſe and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and ſuckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, inſects, and fatty ſubſtances, ſuch as candles, oil, and cheeſe; and appears only in the ſummer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmet.*

When owls do cry,
On the *bat*'s back I do fly. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

But then grew reaſon dark; that fair ſtar no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth diſcern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their deſire to learn. *Sir J. Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats,* which have ſomething of birds and beaſts. *Locke.*

Where ſwallows in the winter ſeaſon keep,
And how the drowſy *bat* and dormouſe ſleep. *Gay.*

BAT-FOWLING. *n. ſ.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night time, while they are at rooſt upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or ſtraw, and then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwiſe.

You would lift the moon out of her ſphere, if ſhe would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We ſhould ſo, and then go a *bat-fowling.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, muſt have a brighter luſtre given them than by day; as ſacking of cities, *bat-fowling,* &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

BA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Diſputable.

Batable ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowel.*

BATCH. *n. ſ.* [from *bake.*]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm ſtable. *Mortim. Huſbandry.*

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, ſo as to have the ſame qualities.

Except he were of the ſame meal and *batch.* *B. Johnſon.*

BA'TCHELOR. See **BACHELOR.**

BATE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps contracted from *debate.*] Strife; contention; as a *make-bate.*

To **BATE.** *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]

1. To leſſen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whiſp'ring humbleneſs,
Say this? *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Nor envious at the ſight will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To ſink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he muſt either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To leſſen a demand.

Bate me ſome, and I will pay you ſome, and, as moſt debtors do, promiſe you infinitely. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the laſt, and 'tis what I would ſay. *Dryden.*

To **BATE.** *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely ſince this laſt election? Do I not *bate?* do I not dwindle? Why, my ſkin hangs about me like an old lady's looſe gown. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To remit; with *of* before the thing.

Abate thy ſpeed, and I will *bate of* mine. *Dryden.*

BATE ſeems to have been once the preterite of *bite,* as Shakeſpeare uſes *biting faulchion*; unleſs, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat.*

Yet there the ſteel ſtaid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his fleſh, and open'd wide a red flood gate. *Spenſ.*

BA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the ſame,
And taught his ſheep her ſheep in food to thwart;
Which ſoon as it did *bateful* queſtion frame,
He might on knees confeſs his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *abatement.*] Diminution; a term only uſed among artificers.

To abate, is to waſte a piece of ſtuff; inſtead of aſking how much was cut off, carpenters aſk what *batement* that piece of ſtuff had. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

BATH. *n. ſ.* [bað, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great eſteem with the ancients, eſpecially in complaints to be relieved by revulſion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and alſo in cutaneous caſes. But the modern practice has greateſt recourſe to the natural *baths*; moſt of which abound with a mineral ſulphur, as appears from their turning ſilver and copper blackiſh. The cold *baths* are the moſt convenient ſprings, or reſervatories, of cold water to waſh in, which the ancients had in great eſteem; and the preſent age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold *bath,* into which they plunged themſelves, have had ſome ſhare in their cure? *Addiſon.*

2. A ſtate in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpoſe.

In the height of this *bath,* when I was more than half ſtewed in greaſe like a Dutch diſh, to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, ſore labour's *bath,*
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. In chymiſtry, it generally ſignifies a veſſel of water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a miſtake, for *balneum maris,* a ſea or water *bath.* A ſand heat is ſometimes called *balneum ſiccum,* or *cinereum.* *Quincy.*

We ſee that the water of things diſtilled in water, which they call the *bath,* differeth not much from the water of things diſtilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 684.

4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or ſeven gallons and four pints, as a meaſure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a meaſure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard ſhall yield one *bath,* and the ſeed of an homer ſhall yield an ephah. *Iſaiah,* v. 10.

To **BATHE.** *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]

1. To waſh in a bath.

Others, on ſilver lakes and rivers, *bath'd*
Their downy breaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 437.

Chancing to *bathe* himſelf in the river Cydnus, through the exceſſive coldneſs of theſe waters, he fell ſick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquours.

Bathe them, and keep their bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters, and lenitive boluſſes. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryd.*

3. To waſh with any thing.

Phœnician Dido ſtood,
Freſh from her wound, her boſom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryd.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe,*
And Jove himſelf give way to Cinthia's wrath. *Dryden.*

To **BATHE.** *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any thing reſembling a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The delighted ſpirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reſide
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gallants dancing by the river ſide,
They *bathe* in ſummer, and in winter ſlide. *Waller.*

But *bathe,* and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BA'TING, or **ABA'TING.** *prep.* [from *bate,* or *abate.* This word, though a participle in itſelf, ſeems often uſed as a prepoſition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not chooſe an advocate,
Whom I would ſooner hear on any ſubject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe.*

If we conſider children, we have little reaſon to think, that they bring many ideas with them, *bating,* perhaps, ſome faint ideas of hunger and thirſt. *Locke.*

BA'TLET. *n. ſ.* [from *bat.*] A ſquare piece of wood, with a handle, uſed in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kiſſing of her *batlet,* and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shak. As You Like It.*

BATO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*baſton,* or *bâton,* Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſton.*]

1. A ſtaff or club.

We came cloſe to the ſhore, and offered to land; but ſtraightways we ſaw divers of the people with *baſtons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon.*

That does not make a man the worſe,
Although his ſhoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to ſome tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAILLOUS. *adj.* [from *battaille,* Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with military appearance.

He ſtarted up, and did himſelf prepare
In ſun bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax, b.* i.

The French came foremoſt *battailous* and bold. *Fairfax.*

A fiery region, ſtretch'd
In *battailous* aſpect, and nearer view
Briſtled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid ſpears, and helmets throng'd. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

BATTA'LIA. *n. ſ.* [*battaglia,* Ital.] The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia.* *Clarend.*

BATTA'LION. *n. ſ.* [*bataillon,* Fr.]

1. A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments conſiſt of one *battalion,* and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When ſorrows come, they come not ſingle ſpies,
But in *battalions.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Therſites and Pandarus. *Tatler,* Nº 56.

The pierc'd *battalions* diſunited fall,
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Six or ſeven thouſand is their utmoſt power.
—Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **BA'TTEN.** *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteouſly.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flock with the freſh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Give ſpirit to the graſs; three cubits high
The jointed herbage ſhoots. *Philips.*

To **BA'TTEN.** *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Shak.*

Burniſh'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to ſhow
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden.*

The lazy glutton ſafe at home will keep,
Indulge his ſloth, and *batten* on his ſleep. *Dryden.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in eaſe, and ſlumb'ring life away. *Garth.*

Tway mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten beſide erle Robert's table. *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the ſtanding lake deſire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the ſinking mire. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

BA'TTEN. *n. ſ.* A word uſed only by workmen.

A *batten* is a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff, two, three or four inches broad, ſeldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To **BA'TTER.** *v. a.* [*battre,* to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down; frequently uſed of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams againſt the gates, to caſt a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezek.* xxi. 22.

Theſe haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon ſhot,
And made me almoſt yield upon my knees. *Shakeſpeare.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itſelf had fail'd to paſs. *Waller.*

Be then, the naval ſtores, the nation's care,
New ſhips to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the caſtle mounted up the ſtreet,
Batt'ring the pavement with their courſers feet. *Dryden.*

If you have a ſilver ſaucepan for the kitchen uſe, let me adviſe you to batter it well; this will ſhew conſtant good houſekeeping. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. Applied to perſons: to wear out with ſervice.

The *batter'd* veteran ſtrumpets here,
Pretend at leaſt to bring a modeſt ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

As the ſame dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toaſts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To **BA'TTER.** *v. n.* A word uſed only by workmen.

The ſide of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to *batter.* *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

BA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *to batter.*] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together with ſome liquour; ſo called from its being ſo much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults freſh'd from th' egg in *batter* fry'd.
King's Art of Cookery.

BA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *batter.*] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *batter,* or *batterie,* Fr.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend,
'Gainſt fort of reaſon, it to overthrow. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Earthly minds, like mud walls, reſiſt the ſtrongeſt *batteries.* *Locke.*

2. The inſtruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action.

Where is beſt place to make our *batt'ry* next?—
—I think at the north gate. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

It plants this reaſoning and that argument, this conſequence and that diſtinction, like ſo many intellectual *batteries,* till at length it forces a way and paſſage into the obſtinate incloſed truth. *South.*

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempeſt driv'n:
A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the foreſt ſhake. *Blackmore.*

3. The frame, or raiſed work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. In law, a violent ſtriking of any man. In treſpaſs for aſſault and *battery,* one may be found guilty of the aſſault, yet acquitted of the *battery.* There may therefore be aſſault without *battery*; but *battery* always implies an aſſault. *Chambers.*

Why does he ſuffer this rude knave now to knock him about the ſconce with a dirty ſhovel, and will not tell him of his action and *battery?* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery,*
As heart can wiſh, and need not ſhame
The proudeſt man alive to claim. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

BA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*bataille,* Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. We generally ſay a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.

The Engliſh army that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* preſently. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
Shall never ſee his pardon. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The race is not to the ſwift, nor the *battle* to the ſtrong. *Eccleſ.* ix. 11.

So they joined *battle,* and the heathen being diſcomfited fled into the plain. 1 *Maccab.* iv. 14.

2. A body of forces, or diviſion of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the vanguard only, well ſtrengthened with wings, came to fight. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. The main body, as diſtinct from the van and rear.

The earl of Angus led the avant-guard, himſelf followed with the *battle* a good diſtance behind, and after came the arrier. *Hayward.*

4. We ſay to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by ſurprize to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

We daily receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on both ſides. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 23.

I own, he hates an action baſe,
His virtues *batt'ling* with his place. *Swift.*

BA'TTLE-ARRAY. *n. ſ.* [See BATTLE and ARRAY.] Array, or order of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the oppoſite ſide boxes, ſeemed drawn up in *battle-array* one againſt another. *Addiſon.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *n. ſ.* A weapon uſed anciently, probably the ſame with a *bill*.

Certain tinners, as they were working, found ſpear heads, *battle-axes*, and ſwords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BA'TTLEDOOR. *n. ſ.* [ſo called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or *ſtriking*.] An inſtrument with a handle and a flat blade, uſed in play to ſtrike a ball, or ſhuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their ſkill, as tops, gigs, *battledoors*, and the like, which are to be uſed with labour, ſhould indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [generally ſuppoſed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from whence a building is defended againſt aſſailants; perhaps only corrupted from *bâtiment*, Fr.] A wall raiſed round the top of a building, with embraſures, or interſtices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

He fix'd his head upon our *battlements*.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

Thou ſhalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine houſe, if any man fall from thence. *Deut.* xxii. 8.

Through this we paſs
Up to the higheſt *battlement*, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham.*
Their ſtandard planted on the *battlement*,
Deſpair and death among the ſoldiers ſent. *Dryden.*
No, I ſhan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That ſtands upon the *battlements* of ſtate;
I'd rather be ſecure than great. *Norris.*
The weighty mallet deals reſounding blows,
Till the proud *battlements* her tow'rs incloſe. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death counterfeiting ſleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep. *Shakeſp.*

BA'VAROY. *n. ſ.* A kind of cloke, or ſurtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace,
Or his deep cloke be ſpatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'UBEE. *n. ſ.* A word uſed in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a halfpenny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæſars ſhow,
'Tis equal to her ladyſhip or me,
A copper Otho, or a Scotch *baubee*. *Bramſt. Man of Taſte.*

BA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots; a piece of waſte wood.

He ambled up and down
With ſhallow jeſters and raſh *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and ſoon burnt. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* IV.
For moulded to the life in clouts,
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras.*
The ſmaller truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals.
Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.

To BAULK. See BALK.

BA'WBLE. *n. ſ.* [*Baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, ſignified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not neceſſary. *Omnia baubella ſua dedit Othoni. Howden.* Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more ſhow than uſe; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to perſons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the ſea bank with ſome Venetians, and thither comes the *bawble*, and falls me thus about my neck. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

It is a paltry cap,
A cuſtard coffin, a *bawble*, a ſilken pie. *Shakeſpeare.*

If, in our conteſt, we do not interchange uſeful notions, we ſhall traffick toys and *bawbles*. *Government of the Tongue.*

This ſhall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *bawbles*, when they play. *Dryden.*
A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *bawbles* and ſeals. *Prior.*
Our author then, to pleaſe you in your way,
Preſents you now a *bawble* of a play,
In gingling rhyme. *Granville.*
A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the ſov'reign pow'r;
Like other *bawbles* of the Tow'r. *Swift.*

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bawble*.] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in uſe, except in converſation.

A *bawbling* veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught and bulk unprized;
With which ſuch ſcathful grapple did he make,
With the moſt noble bottom of our fleet. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'WCOCK. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude*, and *cock*.] A familiar word, which ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *fine fellow*.

Why, how now, my *bawcock?* how doſt thou, chuck?
Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.

BAWD. *n. ſ.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procureſs; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worſhip will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. *Shakeſp.*

Our author calls colouring *lena ſororis*, the *bawd* of her ſiſter deſign; ſhe dreſſes her up, ſhe paints her, ſhe procures for the deſign, and makes lovers for her. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with ſtrumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's luſt, and *bawds*, at the ſame time, for the whole court. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 266.

And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and ſhrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and go ſhares with punk. *Swift*

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obſcenely.

BA'WDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bawdy*.] Obſceneneſs.

BA'WDRICK. *n. ſ.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt.

Freſh garlands too, the virgin's temples crown'd;
The youth's gilt ſwords wore at their thighs, with ſilver
bawdricks bound. *Chapman's Iliad, b.* xviii.

BA'WDRY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world. *L'Eſtran.*

2. Obſcenity; unchaſte language.

Pr'ythee, ſay on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he ſleeps. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I have no ſalt: no *bawdry* he doth mean:
For witty, in his language, is obſcene. *Ben. Johnſon.*

It is moſt certain, that barefaced *bawdery* is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'WDY. *adj.* [from *bawd*.] Obſcene; unchaſte; generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind that kiſſes all it meets,
Is huſh'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear't. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Only they,
That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII. *Prologue.*
Not one poor *bawdy* jeſt ſhall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran ſtrumpets here
Pretend at leaſt to bring a modeſt ear. *Southern.*

BA'WDY-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.

Has the pope lately ſhut up the *bawdy-houſes*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon ſin? *Dennis.*

To BAWL. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always uſed in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their ſenſeleſs mood,
And ſtill revolt, when truth would ſet them free. *Milton.*
To cry the cauſe up heretofore,
And *bawl* the biſhops out of door. *Hudibras.*
Through the thick ſhades th' eternal ſcribbler *bawls*,
And ſhakes the ſtatues on their pedeſtals. *Dryd. Juv.*
From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;
The ſenate's mad decrees he never ſaw;
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law. *Dryden.*
Loud menaces were heard, and foul diſgrace,
And *bawling* infamy, in language baſe,
Till ſenſe was loſt in ſound, and ſilence fled the place.
Dryden's Fables.
So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The liſt'ning nymphs, and raviſh'd heroes hung;
But citts and fops the heav'n born muſick blame,
And *bawl*, and hiſs, and damn her into fame.
Smith on J. Philips.

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread ſoftly when I am only giddy and would ſleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and an old woman chiding it. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

If they were never ſuffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peeviſhneſs, contend for maſtery. *Locke.*

My huſband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the buſineſs of the ſervants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make ſuch a noiſe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To BAWL *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me, when I ſaw labours which had coſt ſo much *bawled* about by common hawkers. *Swift.*

BA'WREL. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

BA'WSIN. *n. ſ.* A badger. *Dict.*

BAY. *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.]

A *bay* horſe is what is inclining to a cheſnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is leſs or more deep. There are alſo coloured horſes, that are called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horſes are commonly called brown by the common people.

All *bay* horſes have black manes, which diſtinguiſh them from the ſorrel, that have red or white manes.

There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are ſomewhat of a yellowiſh colour. The cheſnut *bay* is that which comes neareſt to the colour of the cheſnut. *Farrier's Dict.*

I remember, my lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courſer I rode on. 'Tis yours becauſe you liked it. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a *bay* trotting horſe over four inch'd bridges. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

His colour grey,
For beauty dappled, or the brighteſt *bay*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BAY. *n. ſ.* [*baye*, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is ſhut in on all ſides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracuſan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this *bay*. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*

We have alſo ſome works in the midſt of the ſea, and ſome *bays* upon the ſhore for ſome works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the ſea. *Bacon.*

Here in a royal bed the waters ſleep,
When tir'd at ſea, within this *bay* they creep. *Dryden.*

Some of you have already been driven to this *bay*.
Dryden's Epiſtle to the Whigs.

Hail, ſacred ſolitude! from this calm *bay*
I view the world's tempeſtuous ſea. *Roſcommon.*

2. A pond head raiſed to keep in ſtore of water for driving a mill.

BAY. *n. ſ.* [*abboi*, Fr. ſignifies the laſt extremity; as, *Innocence eſt aux abboins.* Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmoſt diſtreſs.* It is taken from *abboi*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence ſignified the condition of a ſtag when the hounds were almoſt upon him.] The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impoſſibility of eſcape.

This ſhip, for fifteen hours, ſate like a ſtag among hounds at the *bay*, and was ſieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ſhips. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Fair liberty purſu'd, and meant a prey
To lawleſs power, here turn'd, and ſtood at *bay*. *Denham.*
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by deſpair, he ſtood at *bay*;
Reſolv'd on death, he diſſipates his fears,
And bounds aloft againſt the pointed ſpears. *Dryd. Æn.*
All, fir'd with noble emulation, ſtrive;
And, with a ſtorm of darts, to diſtance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcanian orb, ſuſtain'd the war. *Dryden's Virg.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was beſt able to hold us at a *bay*. *Swift.*

He ſtands at *bay*,
And puts his laſt weak refuge in deſpair *Thomſon.*

BAY. *n. ſ.* In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the magnitude of a building; as if a barn conſiſts of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*. Theſe *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors, from ten to twelve broad, and uſually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the faireſt houſe in it after threepence a *bay*. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

There may be kept one thouſand buſhels in each *bay*, there being ſixteen *bays*, each eighteen foot long, about ſeventeen wide, or three hundred ſquare feet in each *bay*. *Mortimer.*

BAY *Tree.* [*laurus*, Lat.] This tree hath a flower of one leaf, ſhaped like a funnel, and divided into four or five ſegments. The male flowers, which are produced on ſeparate trees from the female, have eight ſtamina, which are branched into arms; the ovary of the female flowers becomes a berry, incloſing a ſingle ſeed within an horny ſhell, which is covered with a ſkin. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *bay* with male flowers. 2. The common fruit bearing *bay tree*. 3. The gold ſtriped *bay tree*, &c. The firſt and ſecond ſorts are old inhabitants of the Engliſh gardens; and as there are varieties obtained from the ſame ſeeds, they are promiſcuouſly cultivated, and are not to be diſtinguiſhed aſunder until they have produced flowers. Theſe plants are propagated either from ſeeds, or by laying down the tender branches, which will take root in one year's time. *Millar.*

I have ſeen the wicked in great power, and ſpreading himſelf like a green *bay tree*. *Pſalm* xxxvii. 35.

BAY. *n. ſ.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, beſtowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign ſhall Euſden wear the *bays*. *Pope.*

To BAY. *v. n.* [*abboyer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he purſues.

And all the while ſhe ſtood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never ceaſe to *bay*. *Fairy Queen.*
The hounds at nearer diſtance hoarſely *bay'd*;
The hunter cloſe purſu'd the viſionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid.
Dryden's Fables.

2. [From *bay*, an incloſed place.] To encompaſs about; to ſhut in.

We are at the ſtake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shakeſp. Jul. Caſ.*

To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the bear
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*
If he ſhould do ſo,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

BAY *Salt.* Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour. The greateſt quantities of this ſalt are made in France, on the coaſt of Bretagne, Saintonge, &c. from the middle of May to the end of Auguſt, by letting the ſea water into ſquare pits or baſons, where its ſurface being ſtruck and agitated by the rays of the ſun, it thickens at firſt imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a ſlight cruſt, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into ſalt. The water in this condition is ſcalding hot, and the cryſtallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at moſt fifteen days. *Chambers.*

All eruptions of air, though ſmall and ſlight, give ſound, which we call crackling, puffing, ſpitting, &c. as in *bay ſalt* and bay leaves caſt into the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 12.

BAY *Window.* A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

It hath *bay windows* tranſparent as barricadoes. *Shak.*

BAY *Yarn.* A denomination ſometimes uſed promiſcuouſly with woollen yarn. *Chambers.*

BA'YARD. *n. ſ.* [from **bay**.] A bay horſe.

BA'YONET. *n. ſ.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword or dagger fixed at the end of a muſket, by which the foot hold off the horſe.

One of the black ſpots is long and ſlender, and reſembles a dagger or *bayonet*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BAYZE. See BAIZE.

BDE'LLIUM. n. ſ. [βδέλλιον; בדלח.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, uſed as a medicine and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturaliſts and in Scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of theſe be the ſame with the modern kind. *Chambers.*

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigneſs of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, ſweet to ſmell to, but bitter in taſte, called alſo *bdellium*. The Hebrews take the loadſtone for *bdellium*. *Raleigh.*

To BE. *v. n.* [This word is ſo remarkably irregular, that it is neceſſary to ſet down many of its terminations.

Preſent. *I am, thou art, he is, we are,* &c.
eom, eaꞃt, iꞅ, aꞃon, Sax.
Preter. *I was, thou wert, he was, we were,* &c.
ƿæꞅ, ƿæꞃe, ƿaꞅ, ƿæꞃon, Sax.
The conjunctive mood.
I be, thou beeſt, he be, we be, &c.
beo, biꞅꞇ, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man *is* wiſe.

Seventy ſenators died
By their proſcriptions, Cicero *being* one. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*
He hath to night *been* in unuſual pleaſure. *Shak. Macb.*
Be what thou hop'ſt to *be*, or what thou *art*,
Reſign to death, it *is* not worth enjoying. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
Be but about
To ſay, ſhe's a goodly lady, and
The juſtice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity ſhe's not honeſt, honourable. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

Let them ſhew the former things what they *be*, that we may conſider them. *Iſaiah*, xli. 22.

Therefore *be* ſure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feaſtful friends
Paſſes to bliſs at the mid hour of night,
Haſt gain'd thy entrance, virgin wiſe and pure. *Par. Reg.*

Is it not eaſy to diſcern what ſuch men would *be* at? *Stillingfleet.*

To ſay a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it *is*, *is* to ſay, he has the clear idea of the number of the ſands, who knows not how many they *be*. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed.

The wine of life *is* drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence.

The times have *been*,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Shak.*
Here ceaſe, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,
Troy *is* no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*
All th' impoſſibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner *be*. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*
To *be* contents his natural deſire;
He aſks no angel's wing, nor ſeraph's fire. *Eſſay on Man.*

4. To have ſomething by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and *be* to deſcend only to his ſucceſſive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine inſtitution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

BEACH. *n. ſ.* The ſhore; particularly that part that is daſhed by the waves; the ſtrand.

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the *beach*,
Appear like mice. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd *beach*
They faſten'd, and the mole immenſe wrought on,
Over the foaming deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 299.

They find the waſhed amber further out upon the *beaches* and ſhores, where it has been longer expoſed. *Woodward.*

BE'ACHED. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Expoſed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlaſting manſion
Upon the *beached* verge of the ſalt flood;
Which once a day, with his emboſſed froth,
The turbulent ſurge ſhall cover. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

BE'ACHY. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches.

Other times, to ſee
The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

BE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [beacon, Sax. from becn, a ſignal, and becnan, whence beckon, to make a ſignal.]

1. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkled living fire;
As two broad *beacons* ſet in open fields,
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Modeſt doubt is called
The *beacon* of the wiſe. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The king ſeemed to account of the deſigns of Perkin as a may-game; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons* upon the coaſts, and erecting more where they ſtood too thin. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

No flaming *beacons* caſt their blaze afar,
The dreadful ſignal of invaſive war. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courſes, and warn them from rocks, ſhallows and ſandbanks.

BEAD. *n. ſ.* [beaꝺe, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glaſs or pearl, or other ſubſtance, ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers; from whence the phraſe to *tell beads*, or to be at one's *beads*, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was buſy at her *beads*. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Thy voice I ſeem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry *bead* I drop too ſoft a tear. *Pope's El. to Abel.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With ſcarfs and fans, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, *beads*, and all ſuch knav'ry. *Shak.*

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy ſpirit within thee hath been ſo at war,
That *beads* of ſweat have ſtood upon thy brow. *Shakeſp.*

Several yellow lumps of amber, almoſt like *beads*, with one ſide flat, had faſtened themſelves to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD *Tree.* [AZEDARACH.]

It hath pennated leaves like thoſe of the aſh; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; in the centre of the flower is a long fimbriated tube, containing the ſtyle; the fruit is roundiſh and fleſhy, containing a hard furrowed nut, divided into five cells, each containing one oblong broadiſh ſeed. The outſide pulp of the fruit in ſome countries is eaten; but the nut is, by religious perſons, bored through, and ſtrung as beads; whence it takes its name. It produces ripe fruits in Italy and Spain. *Millar.*

BE'ADLE. *n. ſ.* [byꝺel, Sax. a meſſenger; *bedeau*, Fr. *bedel*, Span. *bedelle*, Dutch.]

1. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court. *Cowel.*

2. A petty officer in pariſhes, whoſe buſineſs it is to puniſh petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou raſcal *beadle*, hold thy bloody hand:
Why doſt thou laſh that whore? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magiſtrate. *Spectator*, Nº 130.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The *beadle*'s laſh ſtill flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his eſpials abroad, did uſe to have them curſed by name amongſt the *beadroll* of the king's enemies. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

BE'ADSMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

An holy hoſpital,
In which ſeven *beadſmen*, that had vowed all
Their life to ſervice of high heaven's king. *Fairy Queen.*

In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy *beadſman*, Valentine. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'AGLE. *n. ſ.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted.

The reſt were various huntings.
The graceful goddeſs was array'd in green;
About her feet were little *beagles* ſeen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*

To plains with well bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. ſ.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welch.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his *beak*,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He ſaw the ravens with their horny *beaks*
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Regained, b.* ii.

The magpye, lighting on the ſtock,
Stood chatt'ring with inceſſant din,
And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies.

With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the ſeams inſtops;
Which, well laid o'er, the ſalt ſea waves withſtand,
And ſhakes them from the riſing *beak* in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little ſhoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and faſtened in upon the forepart of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the ſpout of a cup; a prominence of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it *beak*, taketh a proſpect of the river. *Carew's Survey.*

BE'AKED. *adj.* [from *beak.*] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

And queſtion'd every guſt of rugged winds,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory. *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *n. ſ.* [from *beak.*] A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and muſqueteers
Stampt *beakers*, cups and porringers. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

With dulcet bev'rage this the *beaker* crown'd,
Fair in the midſt, with gilded cups around. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BEAL. *n. ſ.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a ſore does.

BEAM. *n. ſ.* [beam, Sax. a tree; ꞅunnebeam, a ray of the ſun.]

1. The main piece of timber that ſupports the houſe.

A *beam* is the largeſt piece of wood in a building, which always lies croſs the building or the walls, ſerving to ſupport the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has leſs than two *beams*, one at each head. Into theſe, the girders of the garret floor are alſo framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the poſt are framed. The proportions of *beams* in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A *beam* fifteen feet long, muſt be ſeven inches on each ſide its ſquare, and five on the other; if it be ſixteen feet long, one ſide muſt be eight inches, the other ſix; and ſo proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber houſe; the walls and other parts have columns and *beams*, but the roof is tile, or lead, or ſtone. *Bacon.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring *beam*. *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* muſt have more length than thickneſs, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a block.

But Lycus, ſwifter,
Springs to the walls and leaves his foes behind,
And ſnatches at the *beam* he firſt can find. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended.

Poiſe the cauſe in juſtice' equal ſcales,
Whoſe *beam* ſtands ſure, whoſe rightful cauſe prevails. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

If the length of the ſides in the balance, and the weights at the ends be both equal, the *beam* will be in a horizontal ſituation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the diſtances alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline. *Wilk. Mathem. Mag.*

4. The horn of a ſtag.

And taught the woods to echo to the ſtream
His dreadful challenge, and his claſhing *beam*. *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horſes.

Juturna heard, and ſeiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The ſtaff of his ſpear was like a weaver's *beam*. 1 *Chron.*

7. The ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body, or received by the eye.

Let them preſent me death upon the wheel,
Or pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downſtretch
Below the *beam* of ſight. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Pleaſing, yet cold, like Cynthia's ſilver *beam*. *Dryden.*

As heav'n's bleſt *beam* turns vinegar to ſour. *Pope.*

BEAM *of an anchor.* The ſtraight part or ſhank of an anchor, to which the hooks are faſtened.

BEAM *Compaſſes.* A wooden or braſs inſtrument, with ſliding ſockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and uſeful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

To BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inſpires. *Pope.*

BEAM *Tree.* See WILDSERVICE, of which it is a ſpecies.

BE'AMY. *adj.* [from *beam.*]

1. Radiant; ſhining; emitting beams.

His double-biting axe, and *beamy* ſpear;
Eaching aſking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

All-ſeeing ſun!
Hide, hide in ſhameful night, thy *beamy* head. *Smith.*

2. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their deſert dens the briſtled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* ſtags in toils engage. *Dryden's Virg.*

BEAN. *n. ſ.* [*faba*, Lat.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by a long pod, filled with large flat kidney-ſhaped ſeeds; the ſtalks are firm and hollow; the leaves grow by pairs, and are faſtened to a mid-rib. The ſpecies are, 1. The common garden *bean*. 2. The horſe *bean*. There are ſeveral varieties of the garden *beans*, differing either in colour or ſize. The principal ſorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the ſmall Liſbon, the Spaniſh, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windſor *beans*. The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a ſettlement of the Portugueſe on the coaſt of Africa, of the ſame name; and is by far the beſt ſort to plant for an early crop, a great bearer, and alſo an excellent taſted *bean*. The broad Spaniſh, Tokay, Sandwich, and Windſor *beans* are for the latter crops. *Millar.*

His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horſe was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

BEAN *Caper.* [*fabago.*]

The leaves of this plant are produced by pairs upon the ſame footſtalk, and the footſtalks grow oppoſite at the joints of the ſtalks; the cup of the flower conſiſts of five leaves; and the flowers have alſo five leaves, expanded like a roſe, with ſtamina ſurrounding the ſtyle, in the center of the flower cup. This ſtyle becomes a cylindrical fruit, five cornered, divided into five cells, each containing many flat ſeeds. *Millar.*

BEAN *Treſſel.* An herb.

To BEAR. *v. a.* pret. I *bore*, or *bare*; part. paſſ. *bore*, or *born*. [beoꞃan, beꞃan, Sax. *bairan*, Gothick. It is ſounded as *bare*, as the *are* in *care* and *dare.*]

1. This is a word uſed with ſuch latitude, that it is not eaſily explained.

We ſay to *bear* a burden, to *bear* ſorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is uſed in very different ſenſes. *Watts.*

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the ſhoulder; they carry him and ſet him in his place. *Iſaiah*, xlvi. 7.

And Solomon had threeſcore and ten thouſand that *bare* burdens. 1 *Kings*, v. 15.

As an eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, fluttereth over her young, ſpreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her wings. *Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 11.

We ſee ſome, who, we think, have *born* leſs of the burden, rewarded above ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To convey or carry.

My meſſage to the ghoſt of Priam *bear*;
Tell him a new Achilles ſent thee there. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A gueſt like him, a Trojan gueſt before,
In ſhew of friendſhip, ſought the Spartan ſhore,
And raviſh'd Helen from her huſband *bore*. *Dryden.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand
Th' unſtained ſword that you have us'd to *bear*. *Shakeſp.*

5. To carry as a mark of diſtinction.

He may not *bear* ſo fair and ſo noble an image of the divine glory, as the univerſe in its full ſyſtem. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

His pious brother, ſure the beſt
Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*

The ſad ſpectators ſtiffen'd with their fears,
She ſees, and ſudden every limb ſhe ſmears;
Then each of ſavage beaſts the figure *bears*. *Garth.*

His ſupreme ſpirit or mind will *bear* its beſt reſemblance, when it repreſents the ſupreme infinite. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

So we ſay, to *bear* arms in a coat.

6. To carry as in ſhow.

Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the ſerpent under't. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

7. To carry as in truſt.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *John*, xii. 6.

8. To ſupport; to keep from falling.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the moſt effectual means to *bear* up the ſtate of religion may be removed, and ſo a way be made either for paganiſm, or for extreme barbariſm to enter. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 1.

And Samſon took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the houſe ſtood, and on which it was *born* up. *Judges*, xvi.

A religious hope does not only *bear* up the mind under her ſufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addiſon. Spect.*

Some power inviſible ſupports his ſoul,
And *bears* it up in all its wonted greatneſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

9. To keep afloat.

The waters encreaſed, and *bare* up the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Geneſis*, vii. 17.

10. To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength.

Animals that uſe a great deal of labour and exerciſe, have their ſolid parts more elaſtick and ſtrong; they can *bear*, and ought to have ſtronger food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they *bear* him under hand! *Daniel's Civil War.*

They *bare* great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*

Darah, the eldeſt *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

The coward *bore* the man immortal ſpite. *Dryd. Ovid.*

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, ſhe *beareth* him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*

That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in ſo bold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without ſinking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have *born* it. *Pſalm* liv. 12.

13. To ſuffer; to undergo.

I have *born* chaſtiſements, I will not offend any more. *Job.*

That which was torn of beaſts, I brought not unto thee, I *bare* the loſs of it; of my hand didſt thou require it. *Geneſis.*

14. To permit; to ſuffer without reſentment.

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will *bear*
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd. Æn.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.

To reject all orders of the church which men have eſtabliſhed, is to think worſe of the laws of men in this reſpect, than either the judgment of wiſe men alloweth, or the law of God itſelf will *bear*. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Being the ſon of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally ſupplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would *bear*. *Clarendon.*

Give his thought either the ſame turn, if our tongue will *bear* it, or, if not, vary but the dreſs. *Dryden.*

Do not charge your coins with more uſes than they can *bear*. It is the method of ſuch as love any ſcience, to diſcover all others in it. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Had he not been eager to find miſtakes, he would not have ſtrained my words to ſuch a ſenſe as they will not *bear*. *Atterbury.*

In all criminal caſes, the moſt favourable interpretation ſhould be put upon words that they poſſibly can *bear*. *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be ſome plants that *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit: there be ſome that *bear* flowers, and no fruit: there be ſome that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They wing'd their flight aloft; then ſtooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden bough. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Say, ſhepherd, ſay, in what glad ſoil appears
A wond'rous tree that ſacred monarchs *bears*. *Pope's Paſt.*

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The queen that *bore* thee,
Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ye know that my wife *bare* two ſons. *Geneſis*, xliv. 27.

What could that have done?
What could the muſe herſelf that Orpheus *bore*,
The muſe herſelf, for her enchanting ſon? *Milton.*

The ſame Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchiſes on th' Idean ſhore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

18. To give birth to.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,
But now ſelf-baniſh'd from his native ſhore. *Dryden.*

19. To poſſeſs, as power or honour.

When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* ſway,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon's Cato.*

20. To gain; to win.

As it more concerns the Turks than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile queſtion *bear* it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike brace. *Shakeſp.*

Becauſe the Greek and Latin have ever *born* away the prerogative from all other tongues, they ſhall ſerve as touchſtones to make our trials by. *Camden.*

Some think to *bear* it by ſpeaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleaſure and credit of *bearing* a part in the converſation, and of hearing his reaſons approved. *Locke.*

22. To ſupport any thing good or bad.

I was carried on to obſerve, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and principally, how they did employ their times. *Bacon's Holy War.*

23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan flames, your teſtimony *bear*,
What I perform'd and what I ſuffer'd there. *Dryden.*

24. To be anſwerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame for ever. *Geneſis*, xliii. 9.

O more than madmen! you yourſelves ſhall *bear*
The guilt of blood and ſacrilegious war. *Dryden.*

25. To ſupply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat, that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

26. To be the object of.

I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll bear your cares. *Shakeſp.*

27. To behave; to act in character.

Some good inſtruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Hath he *born* himſelf penitent in priſon? *Shakeſpeare.*

28. To hold; to reſtrain.

Do you ſuppoſe the ſtate of this realm to be now ſo feeble, that it cannot *bear* off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge; to puſh.

The reſidue were ſo diſordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only juſtled and *bore* down one another, but, in their confuſed tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Contention, like a horſe
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke looſe,
And *bears* down all before him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Their broken oars, and floating planks, withſtand
Their paſſage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides *bear* back upon th' uncertain ſand. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Now with a noiſeleſs gentle courſe
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And *bears* down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryd.*

Truth is *born* down, atteſtations neglected, the teſtimony of ſober perſons deſpiſed. *Swift.*

The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would ſoon *bear* down all conſiderations, and be an effectual incitement to their perverſion. *Swift.*

30. To conduct; to manage.

My hope is
So to *bear* through, and out, the conſulſhip,
As ſpite ſhall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

31. To preſs.

Cæſar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus. *Shak.*

Though he *bear* me hard,
I yet muſt do him right. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Theſe men *bear* hard upon the ſuſpected party, purſue her cloſe through all her windings. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 170.

32. To incite; to animate.

But confidence then *bore* thee on; ſecure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 1175.

33. *To bear a body.* A colour is ſaid to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground ſo fine, and mixing with

the oil ſo entirely, as to ſeem only a very thick oil of the ſame colour.

34. *To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. *To bear a price.* To have a certain value.

36. *To bear in hand.* To amuſe with falſe pretences; to deceive.

Your daughter, whom ſhe *bore in hand* to love
With ſuch integrity, ſhe did confeſs,
Was as a ſcorpion to her ſight. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He griev'd,
That ſo his ſickneſs, age, and impotence,
Was falſely *born in hand*, ſends out arreſts
On Fortinbras. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

He repaired to Bruges, deſiring of the ſtates of Bruges, to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his eſtate; and *bearing* them *in hand*, that he was to communicate with them of divers matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

It is no wonder that ſome would *bear* the world *in hand*, that the apoſtle's deſign and meaning is for preſbytery, though his words are for epiſcopacy. *South.*

37. *To bear off.* To carry away by force.

I will reſpect thee as a father, if
Thou *bear'ſt* my life *off* hence. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The ſun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day. *Creech.*

Give but the word, we'll ſnatch this damſel up,
And *bear* her *off*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

My ſoul grows deſperate.
I'll *bear* her *off*. *A. Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

38. *To bear out.* To ſupport; to maintain; to defend.

I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed. *Shakeſpeare.*

I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave againſt an honeſt man. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Changes are never without danger, unleſs the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*. *Hudibras.*

It is company only that can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*

I doubted whether that occaſion could *bear* me *out* in the confidence of giving your ladyſhip any further trouble. *Temple.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*

1. To ſuffer pain.

Stranger, ceaſe thy care;
Wiſe is the ſoul; but man is born to *bear*:
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious ſcales,
And the good ſuffers while the bad prevails. *Pope's Odyſ.*

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis paſt, 'tis done;
Periſh this impious, this deteſted ſon. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To be fruitful or prolifick.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almoſt by the roots, and ſet up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

Betwixt two ſeaſons comes th' auſpicious air,
This age to bloſſom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, ſtrangers to the ſun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*

4. To take effect; to ſucceed.

Having pawned a full ſuit of cloaths for a ſum of money, which, my operator aſſured me, was the laſt he ſhould want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian*, Nº 166.

5. To act in character.

Inſtruct me
How I may formally in perſon *bear*,
Like a true friar. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point.

The oily drops ſwimming on the ſpirit of wine, moved reſtleſsly to and fro, ſometimes *bearing* up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and continuing to ſhift places. *Boyle.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to fly:
With ſuch alacrity they *bore* away. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

Whoſe navy like a ſtiff-ſtretch'd cord did ſhew,
Till he *bore* in, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*

On this the hero fix'd an oak in ſight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To *bear* with this, the ſeamen ſtretch their oars,
Then round the rock they ſteer, and ſeek the former ſhores. *Dryden's Æneid.*

In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things, which *bear* out with more life and ſtrength than nature itſelf. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

7. To act as an impellent, or as a reciprocal power; generally with the particles *upon* or *againſt*.

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *born upon*,
Our helpleſs ſhip was ſplitted in the midſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears againſt* the reſtagnant quickſilver, is leſs preſſed. *Boyle.*

The ſides *bearing* one *againſt* the other, they could not lie ſo cloſe at the bottoms. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As a lion bounding in his way,
With force augmented *bears againſt* his prey,
Sideling to ſeize. *Dryden's Fables.*

Becauſe the operations to be performed by the teeth, require a conſiderable ſtrength in the inſtruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with ſtrong muſcles, to make it *bear* forcibly *againſt* the upper jaw. *Ray.*

The weight of the body doth *bear* moſt *upon* the knee-joints, in raiſing itſelf up, and moſt *upon* the muſcles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

The waves of the ſea *bear* violently and rapidly *upon* ſome ſhores, the waters being pent up by the land. *Broome.*

8. To act upon.

Spinola, with his ſhot, did *bear upon* thoſe within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*

9. To be ſituated with reſpect to other places.

10. *To bear up.* To ſtand firm without falling.

So long as nature
Will *bear up* with this exerciſe, ſo long
I daily vow to uſe it. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Perſons in diſtreſs may ſpeak of themſelves with dignity; it ſhews a greatneſs of ſoul, that they *bear up* againſt the ſtorms of fortune. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

The conſciouſneſs of integrity, the ſenſe of a life ſpent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumſtances. *Atterbury.*

When our commanders and ſoldiers were raw and unexperienced, we loſt battles and towns; yet we *bore up* then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing deciſive in their ſucceſſes. *Swift.*

11. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleaſing thing.

They are content to *bear with* my abſence and folly. *Sidney.*

Though I muſt be content to *bear with* thoſe that ſay you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to *bear with*.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

Bear with me then, if lawful what I aſk. *Par. Loſt.*

BEAR. *n. ſ.* [beꞃa, Saxon.]

1. A rough ſavage animal.

Every part of the body of theſe animals is covered with thick ſhaggy hair, of a dark brown colour, and their claws are hooked, which they uſe in climbing trees. They feed upon fruits, honey, bees, and fleſh. Some have falſely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world ſhapeleſs, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and aſleep, the male forty days, and the female four months; and ſo ſoundly for the firſt fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the ſleepy ſeaſon, they are ſaid to have no nouriſhment but from licking their feet; for it is certain they eat nothing, and, at the end of it, the males are very fat. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and ſtupid as it ſeems to be, it is capable of diſcipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thouſand little tricks at the ſound of a trumpet. The fleſh of *bears* was much eſteemed by the ancients. They abound in Poland, Muſcovy, Lithuania, and the great foreſts in Germany; and alſo in the remote northern countries, where the ſpecies is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the ſtake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Saliſbury and Warwick come to me.—
—Are theſe thy *bears?* we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoud'ſt ſhun a *bear*;
But if thy flight lay tow'rd the roaring ſea,
Thou'dſt meet the *bear* i' th' mouth. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

2. The name of two conſtellations, called the *greater* and *leſſer bear*; in the tail of the *leſſer bear*, is the pole ſtar.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The *bear* oppos'd to bright Orion ſhone. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bindweed; which ſee.

BEAR-FLY. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An inſect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bear-flies*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for ſport.

Hurrying me from the play-houſe, and the ſcenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and aſſes, and tygers. *Stillingfleet.*

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the *bear-garden*. *Spectator.*

2. Any place of tumult or miſrule.

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word uſed in familiar or low phraſe for *rude* or *turbulent*; as, *a bear-garden fellow*; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. *Bear-garden ſport*, is uſed for groſs inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. ſ.* [*acanthus*.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like thoſe of the thiſtle; the flowers labiated; the under lip of the flower is divided into three ſegments, which, in the beginning, is curled up in the form of a tube; in the place of the under lip are produced the ſtamina, which ſupport the pointals; the cup of the flowers is compoſed of prickly leaves, the upper part of which is bent over, like an arch, and ſupplies the defect of the upper lip of the flower; the fruit is of an oval form, divided in the middle into two cells, each containing one ſmooth ſeed. The ſpecies are, 1. The ſmooth-leaved garden *bear's-breech*. 2. The prickly *bear's-breech*. 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with ſhort ſpines, *&c.* The firſt is uſed in medicine, and is ſuppoſed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great eſteem with the Romans. They are eaſily propagated by paring the roots in February or March, or by the ſeeds ſown at the ſame time. *Millar.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*. [*auricula urſi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a perennial root; the leaves are thicker and ſmoother than thoſe of the primroſe; the cup of the flower is ſhorter, ſo that the tube appears naked; the flower is ſhaped like a funnel; the upper part is expanded, and divided into five ſegments; this is ſucceeded by a globular ſeed-veſſel, containing many ſmall ſeeds; every year it produces vaſt quantities of new flowers, differing in ſhape, ſize, or colour; and there is likewiſe a great variety in the leaves of theſe plants. They flower in April, and ripen their ſeeds in June. *Millar.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle*. [*cortuſa*, Lat.]

This plant hath a perennial root; the leaves are roundiſh, rough, and crenated on the edges, like thoſe of ground ivy; the cup of the flower is ſmall, and divided into ſix parts; the flowers are ſhaped like a funnel, cut at the top into many ſegments, and diſpoſed in an umbel; the fruit is roundiſh, terminating in a point, and is cloſely fixt in the cup, in which are contained many ſmall angular ſeeds. We have but one ſpecies of this plant, which is nearly allied to the *auricula urſi*; but the flowers are not quite ſo large and fair. It loſes its leaves in winter, but puts out new ones early in the ſpring; and, in April, it produces flowers, which are ſometimes ſucceeded by ſeed-pods; but it is very rare that they perfect their ſeeds with us. *Millar.*

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. ſ.* See HELLEBORE, of which it is a ſpecies.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. ſ.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. ſ.* [beaꞃð, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the ſpringing *beard* began
To ſpread a doubtful down, and promiſe man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is uſed for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend parſons to my *beard*. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is uſed to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, Sir, whoſe life I have ſpared at ſuit of his grey *beard*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Some thin remains of chaſtity appear'd,
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*. *Dryden.*

Would it not be an inſufferable thing, for a profeſſor to have his authority, of forty years ſtanding, confirmed by general tradition, and a reverend *beard*, overturned by an upſtart noveliſt? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman loſt his ſweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a *beard*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A certain farmer complained, that the *beards* of his corn cut the reapers and threſhers fingers. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The *beard* or chuck of a horſe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from *beard*.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man ſo potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will *beard* him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

2. To oppoſe to the face; to ſet at open defiance.

He, whenſoever he ſhould ſwerve from duty, may be able to *beard* him. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The deſign of utterly extirpating monarchy and epiſcopacy, the preſbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been *bearded* by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the ſpoil. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every *bearded* fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,
When *bearded* men in floating caſtles land. *Dryden.*

2. Having ſharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harveſt, waving bends
Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 981.

The fierce virago
Flew o'er the fields, nor hurt the *bearded* grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou ſhouldſt have pull'd the ſecret from my breaſt,
Torn out the *bearded* ſteel to give me reſt. *Dryden.*

BE'ARDLESS. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Without a beard.

There are extant ſome coins of Cunobelin, king of Eſſex and Middleſex, with a *beardleſs* image, inſcribed *Cunobelin*. *Camden's Remains.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young ſtriplings whip the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the *beardleſs* rout. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or perſon to another.

He ſhould the *bearers* put to ſudden death,
Not ſhriving time allow'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly purſues
Your ruin. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

No gentleman ſends a ſervant with a meſſage, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer*. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he ſet threeſcore and ten thouſand of them to be *bearers* of burdens. 2 *Chron.* ii. 18.

3. One who wears any thing.

O majeſty!
When thou doſt pinch thy *bearer*, thou doſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That ſcalds with ſafety. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roſes, in ſome that are good *bearers*, will ſucceed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apricots and peaches, ſaving as much of the young likelieſt ſhoots as are well placed; for the raw *bearers* commonly periſh the new ones ſucceeding. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

6. In architecture. A poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber, to ſhorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. In heraldry. See SUPPORTER.

BE'ARHERD. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *herd*; as *ſhepherd*, from *ſheep*.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is leſs than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take ſixpence in earneſt of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into hell. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

BE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [from *bear*.]

1. The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

But of this frame, the *bearings* and the ties,
The ſtrong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations juſt, has thy pervading ſoul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Geſture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing*. *Shakeſp.*

3. In architecture. *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the ſpace either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a poſt, brick-wall, *&c.* trimmed up between the ends, to ſhorten its *bearing*. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'ARWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thouſand. *L'Eſtrange.*

BEAST. *n. ſ.* [*beſte*, Fr. *beſtia*, Lat.]

1. An animal diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man.

The man that once did ſell the lion's ſkin,
While the *beaſt* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shak.*

Beaſts of chaſe are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martern, and the roe. *Beaſts* of the foreſt are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beaſts* of warren are the hare and cony. *Cowel.*

2. An irrational animal, oppoſed to man; as man and *beaſt*.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.——
————What *beaſt* was't then
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Shak. Macb.*

Medea's charms were there, Circean feaſts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beaſts*. *Dryd.*

3. A brutal ſavage man, a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reaſonable creature.

BE'ASTINGS. See BEESTINGS.

BE'ASTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beaſtly*.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthineſs
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time;
That their own mother loath'd their *beaſtlineſs*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. *Fairy Queen.*

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beaſt*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is uſed commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldſt thou have thyſelf fall in the confuſion of men, or remain a beaſt with beaſts?—Ay—a *beaſtly* ambition. *Shak.*

You *beaſtly* knave, know you no reverence? *Shakeſp.*

With lewd, prophane, and *beaſtly* phraſe,
To catch the world's looſe laughter or vain gaze. *B. Johnſ.*

It is commonly charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the *beaſtly* vice of drinking to exceſs, hath been lately, from their example, reſtored among us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of beaſts.

Vain idols,
Beaſtly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. paſſ. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]

1. To ſtrike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air. 1 *Cor.* ix. 26.

He rav'd with all the madneſs of deſpair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breaſt, he tore his hair. *Dryden.*

2. To puniſh with ſtripes or blows.

They've choſe a conſul that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are as often *beat* for barking,
And therefore kept to do ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is but one fault for which children ſhould be *beaten*; and that is obſtinacy or rebellion. *Locke.*

3. To ſtrike an inſtrument of muſick.

Bid them come forth and hear,
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, ſleep to death. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. To break to powder, or comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numbers*, xi. 8.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it. *Exodus*, xxxix. 3.

They ſave the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axletree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raiſe large hammers like thoſe uſed for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* moſt of their hemp. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Neſtor, we ſee, furniſhed the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, ſo that he had occaſion to make uſe of his anvil and hammer. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

5. To ſtrike buſhes or ground, or make a motion to rouze game.

It is ſtrange how long ſome men will lie in wait to ſpeak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

When from the cave thou riſeſt with the day,
To *beat* the woods, and rouze the bounding prey. *Prior.*

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*

6. To threſh; to drive the corn out of the huſk.

She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that ſhe had gleaned. *Ruth*, ii. 17.

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long *beating* the white of an egg, you may bring it into white curds. *Boyle.*

8. To batter with engines of war.

And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and ſlew the men of the city. *Judges*, viii. 17.

9. To daſh, as water, or bruſh as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual ſtorms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ii.

With tempeſts *beat*, and to the winds a ſcorn. *Roſcomm.*

While winds and ſtorms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that's high or great. *Denham.*

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blaſts, and wet with wintry ſhow'rs,
Deſcends terrifick from the mountain's brow. *Pope.*

10. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled taſk eſſay,
Paſs awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celeſtial Dove, divine aſſiſtance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, muſt leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

You ſouls of geeſe,
That bear the ſhapes of men, how have you run
From ſlaves that apes would *beat*? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee, ſo often haſt thou *beat* me. *Shak.*

I have diſcern'd the foe ſecurely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

The common people of Lucca are firmly perſuaded, that one Lucqueſe can *beat* five Florentines. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ſhips to thoſe of the Syracuſans, *beat* the Carthaginians at ſea. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

13. To harraſs; to over-labour.

It is no point of wiſdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and ſpend his ſpirits about things impoſſible. *Hakewell on Provid.*

And as in priſons mean rogues beat
Hemp, for the ſervice of the great;
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
T'advance his maſter's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

I know not why any one ſhould waſte his time, and *beat* his head about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick. *Locke.*

14. To lay, or preſs, as ſtanding corn by hard weather.

Her own ſhall bleſs her;
Her foes ſhake, like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

15. To depreſs; to cruſh by repeated oppoſition; uſually with the particle *down*.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any ſpeech tending to treaſon, yet could not the boldneſs be *beaten down* either with that ſeverity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriours propagating the French language, at the ſame time they are *beating down* their power. *Addiſon. Spect.*

Such an unlook'd for ſtorm of ills falls on me,
It *beats down* all my ſtrength. *Addiſon's Cato.*

16. To drive by violence.

Twice have I ſally'd, and was twice *beat* back. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at leaſt poſt himſelf in a party, which he will not quit, till he be *beaten* out. *Locke.*

He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 44.

The younger part of mankind might be *beat* off from the belief of the moſt important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jeſts of a profane wit. *Watts.*

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

18. *To beat down.* To endeavour by treaty to leſſen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens ſtill to buy. *Dryden.*

She perſuaded him to truſt the renegado with the money he had brought over for their ranſom; as not queſtioning but he would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

19. *To beat down.* To ſink or leſſen the value.

Uſury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchaſing; and uſury way-lays both. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 42.

20. *To beat up.* To attack ſuddenly; to alarm.

They lay in that quiet poſture, without making the leaſt impreſſion upon the enemy, by *beating up* his quarters, which might eaſily have been done. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Will. fancies he ſhould never have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, knocked down conſtables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon.*

21. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulſatory manner.

I would gladly underſtand the formation of a ſoul, and ſee it *beat* the firſt conſcious pulſe. *Collier on Thought.*

2. To daſh, as a flood or ſtorm.

This publick envy ſeemeth to *beat* chiefly upon miniſters. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 9.

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempeſts vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

And one ſees many of the like hollow ſpaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or leſs able to reſiſt the impreſſions of the water that *beats* againſt them. *Addiſon.*

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beſet the houſe round about, and *beat* at the door, and ſpake to the maſter of the houſe. *Judg.* xix.

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the ſame act or ſtroke.

No pulſe ſhall keep
His nat'ral progreſs, but ſurceaſe to *beat*. *Shakeſpeare.*

My temp'rate pulſe does regularly *beat*;
Feel, and be ſatisfy'd. *Dryden's Perſius, Sat.* iii.

A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to ſtop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a ſore ſwelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To ſtill my *beating* mind. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempeſt in my mind
Doth from my ſenſes take all feeling elſe,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

7. To try different ways; to ſearch.

I am always *beating* about in my thoughts for ſomething that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addiſ.*

To find an honeſt man, I *beat* about,
And love him, court him, praiſe him in or out. *Pope.*

8. To act upon with violence.

The ſun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wiſhed in himſelf to die. *Jonah*, iv. 8.

9. To ſpeak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition.

We are drawn on into a larger ſpeech, by reaſon of their ſo great earneſtneſs, who *beat* more and more upon theſe laſt alleged words. *Hooker*, b. ii. § 4.

How frequently and fervently doth the Scripture *beat* upon this cauſe? *Hakewell on Providence.*

10. *To beat up*; as, to *beat up* for ſoldiers. The word *up* ſeems redundant.

BEAT. *part. paſſive.* [from the verb.]

Like a rich veſſel *beat* by ſtorms to ſhore,
'Twere madneſs ſhould I venture out once more. *Dryden.*

BEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of ſtriking.

Albeit the baſe and treble ſtrings of a viol be turned to an uniſon; yet the former will ſtill make a bigger or broader ſound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, b. ii. c. 2.

With a careleſs *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of being ſtruck; as, the *beat* of the pulſe, or a drum.

BE'ATEN. *particip. adj.* [from *to beat.*]

What makes you, Sir, ſo late abroad,
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryden.*

BE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *beat.*]

1. An inſtrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you uſe it; for thereby you incorporate the ſand and lime well together. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

2. A perſon much given to blows.

The beſt ſchoolmaſter of our time, was the greateſt *beater*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BEATI'FICAL. BEATI'FICK. } *adj.* [*beatificus*, low Lat. from *beatus*, happy.] That which has the power of making happy, or compleating fruition; bliſsful. It is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heav'n's pavement
Than ought divine or holy elſe, enjoy'd
In viſion *beatifick*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. i. l. 684.

It is alſo their felicity to have no faith; for, enjoying the *beatifical* viſion in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We may contemplate upon the greatneſs and ſtrangeneſs of the *beatifick* viſion; how a created eye ſhould be ſo fortified, as to bear all thoſe glories, that ſtream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

BEATI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatifical.*] In ſuch a manner as to compleat happineſs.

Beatifically to behold the face of God in the fulneſs of wiſdom, righteouſneſs and peace, is bleſſedneſs no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakewell on Provid.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *beatifick.*] A term in the Romiſh church, diſtinguiſhed from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed; but is not a conceſſion of the honours due to ſaints, which are conferred by canonization.

To BEA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment.

I wiſh I had the wings of an angel, to have aſcended into paradiſe, and to have beheld the forms of thoſe *beatified* ſpirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryd.*

The uſe of ſpiritual conference is unimaginable and unſpeakable, eſpecially if free and unreſtrained, bearing an image of that converſation which is among angels and *beatified* ſaints. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

We ſhall know him to be the fulleſt good, the neareſt to us, and the moſt certain; and, conſequently, the moſt *beatifying* of all others. *Brown's Coſmologia Sacra*, b. iii. c. 4.

2. To ſettle the character of any perſon by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not inveſted with the dignity of a ſaint.

Over-againſt this church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a ſhoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never ſainted. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BE'ATING. *n. ſ.* [from *beat.*] Correction; puniſhment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BEA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſedneſs; felicity; happineſs: commonly uſed of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all man's aims, is agreed to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little repreſentation of heaven; it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

He ſet out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of ſenſe; ſlightly paſſing over the accompliſhment of the ſoul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and viſibilities too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 2.

2. A declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. ſ.* [*beau*, Fr. It is ſounded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux.*] A man of dreſs; a man whoſe great care is to deck his perſon.

What, will not *beaux* attempt to pleaſe the fair? *Dryd.*

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs ſo?
And fly they all, at once combin'd
To ſhame a general, and a *beau*? *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

BE'AVER. *n. ſ.* [*bievre*, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwiſe named the *caſtor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His ſkin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his ſtones, knowing that for them only his life is ſought. *Hakewell on Provid.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the ſagacity and wiſdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, c. 4.

2. A hat of the beſt kind; ſo called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You ſee a ſmart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: A deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

The broker here his ſpacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow ſit jealouſies and cares. *Gay's Trivia.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head
Cloſe couched on the *beaver*, ſeem'd to throw
From flaming mouth, bright ſparkles fiery red. *Fairy Qu.*

Big Mars ſeems bankrupt in their beggar'd hoſt,
And faintly through a ruſty *beaver* peeps. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was ſlain upon a courſe at tilt, the ſplinters of the ſtaff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 36.

BE'AVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tears:
All fleſh is humbled. *Pope's Dunciad.*

BEAU'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppiſh.

BEAU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form; pleaſing to the ſight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petrucio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*. *Shakeſp.*

Alas! not hoping to ſubdue,
I only to the flight aſpir'd;
To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I deſir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleaſing to the ſight; beautifully.

Look upon pleaſures not upon that ſide that is next the ſun, or where they look *beauteouſly*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beauteous.*] The ſtate or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

From leſs virtue, and leſs *beauteouſneſs*,
The Gentiles fram'd them gods and goddeſſes. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full.*] Fair; having the qualities that conſtitute beauty.

He ſtole away and took by ſtrong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The principal and moſt important parts of painting, is to know what is moſt *beautiful* in nature, and moſt proper for that art; that which is the moſt *beautiful*, is the moſt noble ſubject: ſo, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, becauſe the perſons are greater whom the poet inſtructs, and conſequently the inſtructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And ſummer ſeas are turn'd by ſudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner.

No longer ſhall the boddice aptly lac'd,
From thy full boſom to thy ſlender waiſt,
That air and harmony of ſhape expreſs,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* leſs. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embelliſh; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was ſorrow more ſweetly ſet forth, their faces ſeeming rather to *beautify* their ſorrow, than their ſorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the uſe of man and beaſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

How all conſpire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore.*

There is charity and juſtice; and the one ſerves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful; to advance in beauty.

It muſt be a proſpect pleaſing to God himſelf, to ſee his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him, by greater degrees of reſemblance. *Spectator.*

BEAU'TY. *n. ſ.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That aſſemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleaſes the eye.

Beauty conſiſts of a certain compoſition of colour and figure, cauſing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cauſe of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my ſleep.—
—If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
Theſe nails ſhould rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shak.*

Beauty is beſt in a body that hath rather dignity of preſence than *beauty* of aſpect. The beautiful prove accompliſhed, but not of great ſpirit, and ſtudy for the moſt part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The beſt part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot expreſs. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration.* N° 64.

Of the *beauty* of the eye I ſhall ſay little, leaving that to poets and orators; that it is a very pleaſant and lovely object to behold, if we conſider the figure, colours, ſplendour of it, is the leaſt I can ſay. *Ray on Creation.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleaſing ſight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, becauſe they reſemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which reſembles thoſe *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you deſtroy a *beauty*. *Addiſ.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the reſt of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occaſion of looking backward on ſome *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryden's Fables.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the ſeveral *beauties* of the ancient and modern hiſtorians. *Arbuth.*

4. A beautiful perſon.

Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the *beauties* of the eaſt
He ſlightly view'd, and ſlightly overpaſs'd. *Par. Loſt.*

What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embelliſh.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plaſt'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your moſt painted word. *Shakeſp.*

BEAUTY-SPOT. *n. ſ.* [from *beauty* and *ſpot.*] A ſpot placed to direct the eye to ſomething elſe, or to heighten ſome beauty; a foil; a patch.

The filthineſs of ſwine makes them the *beauty-ſpot* of the animal creation. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, b. iii. c. 2. § 49.

BECAFI'CO. *n. ſ.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreaſt, till of late, had reſt,
And children ſacred held a martin's neſt;
Till *becaficos* ſold ſo dev'liſh dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm.*]

1. To ſtill the elements.

The moon ſhone clear on the *becalmed* flood. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ſhip from motion.

A man *becalmed* at ſea, out of ſight of land, in a fair day, may look on the ſun, or ſea, or ſhip, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whiſp'ring airs, and the lark's mattin ſong,
Then woo to muſing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irkſome thoughts. *Philips.*

Baniſh his ſorrows, and *becalm* his ſoul
With eaſy dreams. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that to *calm* is to ſtop motion, and to *becalm* is to with-hold from motion.

BECA'ME. The preterite of *become*; which ſee.

Beca'uſe. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cauſe*.]

1. For this reaſon that; on this account that; for this cauſe that.

How great ſoever the ſins of any perſon are, Chriſt died for him, *becauſe* he died for all; and he died for thoſe ſins, *becauſe* he died for all ſins; only he muſt reform. *Hammond.*

Men do not ſo generally agree in the ſenſe of theſe as of the other, *becauſe* the intereſts, and luſts, and paſſions of men, are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillotſon.*

2. It has, in ſome ſort, the force of a *prepoſition*; but, becauſe it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

Infancy demands aliment, ſuch as lengthens fibres without breaking, *becauſe of* the ſtate of accretion. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Becha'nce.** *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To befal; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little uſe.

My ſons, God knows what has *bechanced* them. *Shak.*
All happineſs *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'chicks. *n. ſ.* [βήχικα, of βὴξ, a cough.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Dict.*

To **BECK** *v. a.* [beacn, Sax, *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a ſign with the head.

Bell, book, and candle, ſhall not drive me back,
When gold and ſilver *beck* me to come on. *Shakeſpeare.*
Oh, this falſe ſoul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whoſe eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and call'd them home.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Beck. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſign with the head; a nod.

Haſte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed ſmiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command.

Neither the luſty kind ſhewed any roughneſs, nor the eaſier any idleneſs; but ſtill like a well obeyed maſter, whoſe *beck* is enough for diſcipline. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Then forthwith to him takes a choſen band
Of ſpirits, likeſt to himſelf in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Par. Regained.*
The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of ſtate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Be'ckon.** *v. a.* [from *beck*, or beacn, Sax. a ſign.] To make a ſign to.

With her two crooked hands ſhe ſigns did make,
And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen.*
It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it ſome impartment did deſire
To you alone. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
With this his diſtant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

To **Be'ckon.** *v. n.* To make a ſign.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts*, xix. 33.

When he had raiſed my thoughts by thoſe tranſporting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 159.

Sudden you mount! you *beckon* from the ſkies,
Clouds interpoſe, waves roar, and winds ariſe. *Pope.*

To **Becli'p.** *v. a.* [of be clyppan, Sax.] To embrace. *Dict.*

To **Beco'me.** *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition, by a change from ſome other.

The Lord God breathed into his noſtrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living ſoul. *Gen.* ii. 7.

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. 1 *Cor.* ix. 20.

A ſmaller pear, grafted upon a ſtock that beareth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 453.

My voice thou oft haſt heard, and haſt not fear'd,
But ſtill rejoic'd; how is it now *become*
So dreadful to thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 120.
So the leaſt faults, if mix'd with faireſt deed,
Of future ill *become* the fatal ſeed. *Prior.*

2. *To become of*. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final condition of. It is obſervable, that this word is never, or very ſeldom, uſed but with the interrogative *what*.

What is then *become of* ſo huge a multitude, as would have overſpread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*
Of me, and all mankind. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 275.

The firſt hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common perſon's wondering *what became of* all the blood which iſſued out of the heart. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

What will *become of* me then? for when he is free, he will infallibly accuſe me. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

What became of this thoughtful buſy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wiſe. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. In the following paſſage, the phraſe, *where is he become*, is uſed for *what is become of him*.

I cannot joy, until I be reſolved
Where our right valiant father *is become*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

To **Beco'me.** *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and cpemen, Sax. to pleaſe.]

1. Applied to perſons; to appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Why would I be a queen? becauſe my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;
If I *became* it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty, then, to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things; to be ſuitable to the perſon; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumſtances, in ſuch a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her ſire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right will *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
I would I had ſome flowers of the ſpring that might
Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads growing. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Yet be ſad, good brothers;
For, to ſpeak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Shakeſp.*
Your diſhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that integrity, which ſhould *become* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wicherly was of my opinion, or, rather, I of his: for it *becomes* me ſo to ſpeak of ſo excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much leſs thoſe which were worſhipped for gods. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

Beco'ming. *particip. adj.* [from *become*.] That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*; but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I aſk no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd *becoming* graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Suckling.*

Their diſcourſes are ſuch as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; ſuch as are *becoming of* them, and *of* them only. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Yet ſome *becoming* boldneſs I may uſe;
I've well deſerv'd, nor will he now refuſe. *Dryden.*

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is conſtrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and *becoming* eaſineſs. *Locke.*

Beco'ming. *n. ſ.* [from *become*.] Behaviour: a word not now in uſe.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Beco'mingly. *adv.* [from *becoming*.] After a becoming or proper manner.

Be'comingneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *becoming*. See *To* Become.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majeſty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the *becomingneſs* hereof is in its manner and form. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* 1.

BED. *n. ſ.* [beꝺ, Sax.]

1. Something made to ſleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the *bed*; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the poſture of the body, is the more wholeſome. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,
And advice with ſcrupulous head. *Milton.*
Thoſe houſes then were caves, or homely ſheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and moſs their *beds*. *Dryd.*

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to ſleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me, raiment, *bed*, and food.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

3. Marriage.

George, the eldeſt ſon of this ſecond *bed*, was, after the death of his father, by the ſingular care and affection of his mother, well brought up. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raiſed in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds*, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 459.

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, ſo low
Down ſunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 288.

The great magazine for all kinds of treaſure is ſuppoſed to be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be ſure, when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their city ſacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to beſtow ſuch of their riches that way, as could beſt bear the water. *Addiſ.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or repoſited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of ſmoaking ſulphur glide. *Addiſon.*

7. A layer; a ſtratum; a body ſpread over another.

I ſee no reaſon, but the ſurface of the land ſhould be as regular as that of the water, in the firſt production of it; and the ſtrata, or *beds* within, lie as even. *Burnet's Theory.*

8. *To bring to* Bed. To deliver of a child. It is often uſed with the particle *of*; as, *ſhe was brought to* bed of *a daughter*.

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was *brought* in a laudable manner *to bed*. *Prior.*

9. *To make the* Bed. To put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

I keep his houſe, and I waſh, wring, brew, bake, ſcour, dreſs meat, and *make the beds*, and do all myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Bed *of a Mortar.* [with gunners.] A ſolid piece of oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. *Dict.*

Bed *of a great gun.* That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage. *Dict.*

To **Bed.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me:
I'll to the Tuſcan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be placed in bed.

She was publickly contracted, ſtated as a bride, and ſolemnly *bedded*; and, after ſhe was laid, Maximilian's ambaſſadour put his leg, ſtript naked to the knee, between the eſpouſal ſheets. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To be made partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. To ſow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the graſs-ſide downward, upon which lay ſome of your beſt mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. To lay in a place of reſt, or ſecurity.

Let coarſe bold hands, from ſlimy neſt,
The *bedded* fiſh in banks outwreſt. *Donne.*

A ſnake *bedded* himſelf under the threſhold of a country-houſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

6. To lay in order; in ſtrata.

And as the ſleeping ſoldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and ſtand on end. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To **Bed.** *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards relapſe, he may poſſibly fancy that ſhe infected him. *Wiſeman.*

To **Beda'bble.** *v. a.* [from *dabble*.] To wet; to beſprinkle. It is generally applied to perſons, in a ſenſe including inconvenience.

Never ſo weary, never ſo in woe,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Beda'ggle.** *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To bemire; to ſoil cloaths, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To **Beda'ſh.** *v. a.* [from *daſh*.] To bemire by throwing dirt; to beſpatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the ſad ſtory of my father's death,
That all the ſtanders by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedaſh'd* with rain. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.

To **Beda'wb.** *v. a.* [from *dawb*.] To dawb over; to beſmear; to ſoil, with ſpreading any viſcous body over it.

A piteous coarſe, a bloody piteous coarſe,
Pale, pale as aſhes, all *bedawb'd* in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

To **Beda'zzle.** *v. a.* [from *dazzle*.] To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre.

My miſtaken eyes,
That have been ſo *bedazzled* by the ſun,
That every thing I look on ſeemeth green. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bedcha'mber. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *chamber*.] The chamber appropriated to reſt.

They were brought to the king, abiding then in his *bedchamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Bedclo'aths. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *cloaths*. It has no *ſingular*.] Coverlets ſpread over a bed.

For he will be ſwine drunk, and, in his ſleep, he does little harm, ſave to his *bedcloaths* about him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'dder. } *n. ſ.* [from *bed*.] The nether-ſtone of an oil-
Bede'tter. } mill. *Dict.*

Be'dding. *n. ſ.* [from *bed*.] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had; ſo that his mantle ſerves him then for a bed. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Firſt, with aſſiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep;
Then ſpread with ſtraw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden.*
Arcite return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,
His foe with *bedding*, and with food ſupply'd. *Dryden.*

To **Bede'ck.** *v. a.* [from *deck*.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou ſham'ſt thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit,
And uſeſt none in that true uſe indeed,
Which ſhould *bedeck* thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit. *Shak.*
Female it ſeems,
That ſo *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. *Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes, l.* 710.
With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I ſtood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. *Norris.*
Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddieſt freight *bedeckt*. *Philips.*

Be'dehouſe. *n. ſ.* [from beꝺe, Sax. a prayer, and *houſe*.] An hoſpital or almshouſe, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

Bede'tter. See Bedder.

To **Bede'w.** *v. a.* [from *dew*.] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedew her paſture's graſs with faithful Engliſh blood.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.
Let all the tears that ſhould *bedew* my herſe,
Be drops of balm to ſanctify thy head. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

The counteſs received a letter from him, whereunto all the while ſhe was writing her anſwer, ſhe *bedewed* the paper with her tears. *Wotton.*

What ſlender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roſes, in ſome pleaſant cave? *Milton.*
Balm from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and ſcent the ſacred ground.
Dryden.
He ſaid: and falling tears his face *bedew*. *Dryd. Æneid.*

Be'dfellow. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the ſame bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Miſery acquaints a man with ſtrange *bedfellows*. *Shakeſp.*
And how doth my couſin, your *bedfellow*?
And your faireſt daughter, and mine? *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being ſo troubleſome a *bedfellow*? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

A man would as ſoon chooſe him for his *bedfellow* as his playfellow. *L'Eſtrange.*

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men chooſe out of ſuch women? *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 120.

To **Bedi'ght.** *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To adorn; to dreſs; to ſet off.

A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,
And for the village he forſakes the plains. *Gay.*

To **Bedi'm.** *v. a.* [from *dim*.] To make dim; to obſcure; to cloud; to darken.

I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide ſun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green ſea and the azur'd vault
Set roaring war. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To **Bedi'zen.** *v. a.* [from *dizen*.] To dreſs out.

BE'DLAM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterwards into an hoſpital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouſe; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.
2. A madman; a lunatick.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Be'dlam. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouſe; fit for a madhouſe.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Be'dlamite. *n. ſ.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy boſom reign,
Alas! thou boaſt'ſt thy ſober ſenſe in vain;
In theſe poor *bedlamites* thyſelf ſurvey. *Lewis's Miſcel.*

Be'dmaker. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was ruſticated for ever. *Spectator*, Nº 598.

Be'dmate. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the ſame bed.

Had I ſo good occaſion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly buſineſs
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'dmoulding. } *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *mould*.] A term
Be'dding moulding. } uſed by workmen, to ſignify thoſe members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

Be'dpoſt. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt*.] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpoſt*, another ſtanding behind, holding it ſteady. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Be'dpreſſer. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *preſs*.] A heavy lazy fellow.

This ſanguine coward, this *bedpreſſer*, this horſeback-breaker, this huge hill of fleſh. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

To **Bedra'ggle.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggle*.] To ſoil the cloaths, by ſuffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be ſeen
Bedraggled in my walks ſo green. *Swift.*

To **Bedre'nch.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to ſoak; to ſaturate with moiſture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, ſuch crimſon tempeſt ſhould *bedrench*
The freſh green lap of fair king Richard's land. *Shakeſp.*

Be'drid. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, ſcarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Lies he not *bedrid*? and, again, does nothing,
But what he did being childiſh? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Now, as a myriad
Of ants durſt th' emperor's lov'd ſnake invade:
The crawling galleys, ſeagulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ſhips. *Donne.*

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, becauſe they would not diſcover where their money was. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Infirm perſons, when they come to be ſo weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; ſome have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

Be'drite. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whoſe vows are, that no *bedrite* ſhall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To **Bedro'p.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To beſprinkle; to mark with ſpots or drops; to ſpeckle.

Not ſo thick ſwarm'd once the ſoil
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 527.
Our plenteous ſtreams a various race ſupply;
The ſilver eel in ſhining volumes roll'd,
The yellow carp, in ſcales *bedrop'd* with gold. *Pope.*

Be'dſtead. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with ſcorn rejecting ſmoak;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedſteads* broke. *Swift.*

Be'dſtraw. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtraw*.] The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft.

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture; or the chamber or *bedſtraw* kept cloſe, and not aired. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 696.

BEDSWE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſwerve*.] One that is falſe to the bed; one that ranges or ſwerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedſwerver*, even as bad as thoſe,
That vulgars give bold'ſt titles to. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

BE'DTIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of reſt; ſleeping time.

What maſks, what dances ſhall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-ſupper and *bedtime*? *Shakeſpeare.*

After evening repaſts, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be beſt taken up in the eaſy grounds of religion. *Milton on Educat.*

The ſcouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no reſt that night. *Dryden's Juv.*

To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*.] To cover, or manure with dung.

To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt*.] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry, as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To BEDWA'RF. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to ſtunt.

'Tis ſhrinking, not cloſe weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The ſtill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike,
When fulneſs call them on, and know, by meaſure
Of their obſervant toil, the enemy's weight;
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, cloſet war. *Shakeſp.*

BEE. *n. ſ.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its induſtry and art.

So work the honey *bees*,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

From the Mooriſh camp,
There has been heard a diſtant humming noiſe,
Like *bees* diſturb'd, and arming in their hives. *Dryden.*

A company of poor inſects, whereof ſome are *bees*, delighted with flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An induſtrious and careful perſon. This ſignification is only uſed in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A ſpecies of foolſtones; which ſee. It grows upon dry places, and flowers in April. *Millar.*

BEE-GARDEN. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A place to ſet hives of bees in.

A convenient and neceſſary place ought to be made choice of, for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BEE-HIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *hive*.] The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *maſter*.] One that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-maſters*, and have not care enough of them, muſt not expect to reap any conſiderable advantage by them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BEECH. *n. ſ.* [bece, or boc, Saxon.]

This tree hath leaves ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the horn-beam; the male flowers grow together in a round bunch, at remote diſtances from the fruit, which conſiſts of two triangular nuts, incloſed in a rough hairy rind, divided into four parts. There is but one ſpecies of this tree at preſent known, except two varieties, with ſtriped leaves. It will grow to a conſiderable ſtature, though the ſoil be ſtony and barren; as alſo, upon the declivities of mountains. The ſhade of this tree is very injurious to moſt ſorts of plants, which grow near it; but is generally believed to be very ſalubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great uſe to turners and joiners. The maſt is very good to fatten ſwine and deer; and affords a ſweet oil, and has ſupported ſome families with bread. *Millar.*

Black was the foreſt, thick with *beech* it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Nor is that ſprightly wildneſs in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*. *Thomſ.*

BE'ECHEN. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll ſerve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* veſſels fill our wine. *Dryden's Juv.*

BEEF. *n. ſ.* [*bœuf*, French.]

1. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food.

What ſay you to a piece of *beef* and muſtard? *Shakeſp.*

The fat of roaſted *beef* falling on the birds, will baſte them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, conſidered as fit for food. In this ſenſe it has the plural *beeves*; the ſingular is ſeldom found.

A pound of man's fleſh
Is not ſo eſtimable or profitable,
As fleſh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alcinous ſlew twelve ſheep, eight white-tooth'd ſwine,
Two crook-haunch'd *beeves*. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we ſpent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Apology.*

On hides of *beeves*, before the palace gate,
Sad ſpoils of luxury! the ſuitors ſate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BEEF. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* ſtake, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift.*

BEEF-EATER. *n. ſ.* [from *beef* and *eat*, becauſe the commons is beef when on waiting.] A yeoman of the guard.

BE'EMOL. *n. ſ.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unleſs it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the riſe of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; ſo as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but ſeven whole and equal notes. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of *To* BE; which ſee.

BEER. *n. ſ.* [*bir*, Welch.] Liquour made of malt and hops. It is diſtinguiſhed from ale, either by being older or ſmaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour; drink. *Shak.*

It were good to try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 768.

Flow, Welſted! flow, like thine inſpirer, *beer*;
Tho' ſtale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So ſweetly mawkiſh, and ſo ſmoothly dull;
Heady, not ſtrong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

BE'ESTINGS. See BIESTINGS.

BEET. *n. ſ.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a thick, fleſhy root; the flowers have no viſible leaves, but many ſtamina, or threads, collected into a globe; the cup of the flower is divided into five ſegments; the ſeeds are covered with an hard outer coat, and grow two or three together in a bunch. The ſpecies are; 1. The common white *beet*. 2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiſs or Chard *beet*. The two firſt mentioned are preſerved in gardens, for the uſe of their leaves in pot-herbs. The other ſorts are propagated for their roots, which are boiled as parſneps. The red *beet* is moſt commonly cultivated and uſed in garniſhing diſhes. The Swiſs *beet* is by ſome much eſteemed. *Millar.*

BE'ETLE. *n. ſ.* [bẏꞇel, Saxon.]

1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as ſhards, and he their *beetle*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The poor *beetle*, that we tread upon,
In corporal ſuff'rance finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Others come in place, ſharp of ſight, and too provident for that which concerned their own intereſt; but as blind as *beetles* in foreſeeing this great and common danger. *Knolles.*

A grott there was with hoary moſs o'ergrown,
The claſping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowſy *beetle* ſleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are ſuch numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the ſpecies of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man *beetle*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of ſome well grown tree; yet, after all the ſkill of artificers to ſet forth ſuch a divine block, it cannot, one moment, ſecure itſelf from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his baſe into the ſea? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Or where the hawk,
High in the *beetling* cliff, his airy builds. *Thomſ. Spring.*

BEETLEBRO'WED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head ſtupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whoreſon, *beetleheaded*, flap-ear'd knave. *Shakeſp.*

BE'ETLESTOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *beetle* and *ſtock*.] The handle of a beetle.

To crouch, to pleaſe, to be a *beetleſtock*
Of thy great maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ETRAVE. } See BEET.
BE'ET RADISH. }

BEEVES. *n. ſ.* [The *plural* of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous: firſt, in biſulcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels and *beeves*; whereof there is above a million annually ſlain in England. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 6.

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is ſhrunk into an urn. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* [from *fall*. It *befell*, it *hath befallen*.]

1. To happen to: uſed generally of ill.

Let me know
The worſt that may *befall* me in this caſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Other doubt poſſeſſes me, leſt harm
Befall thee, ſever'd from me. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix.

This venerable perſon, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, drew his congregation out of thoſe unparalleled calamities, which *befell* his countrymen. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

This diſgrace has *befallen* them, not becauſe they deſerved it, but becauſe the people love new faces. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

2. To happen to, as good.

Bion aſked an envious man, that was very ſad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any perſon, from what *befalls* him in this world. *Tillotſon.*

3. To happen; to come to paſs.

But ſince th' affairs of men are ſtill uncertain,
Let's reaſon with the worſt that may *befall*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have reveal'd
This diſcord which *befell*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* vi.

4. It is uſed ſometimes with *to* before the perſon to whom any thing happens.

Some great miſchief hath *befall'n*
To that meek man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

5. *To befall of.* To become of; to be the ſtate or condition of: a phraſe little uſed.

Do me the favour to dilate at full,
What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now. *Shakeſp.*

To BEFI'T. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To ſuit; to be ſuitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and beſt *befits* the dark. *Shakeſpeare.*

Out of my ſight, thou ſerpent!—That name beſt
Befits thee, with him leagu'd; thyſelf as falſe. *Par. Loſt.*

I will bring you where ſhe ſits,
Clad in ſplendour, as *befits*
Her deity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thou, what *befits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiouſly inquiſitive to know. *Dryden.*

To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of underſtanding; to lead into errour.

Men *befool* themſelves infinitely, when, by venting a few ſighs, they will needs perſuade themſelves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the beſt piety, though in nothing more *befooled*; the nature of ſin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

BEFO'RE. *prep.* [biꝼoꞃan, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who ſhall go
Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire!
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while th' obdurate king purſues. *Par. Loſt.*

3. In the preſence of; noting authority or conqueſt.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See, we fall *before* thee.
Proſtrate we adore thee. *Dryden's Albion.*

The Alps and Pyreneans ſink *before* him. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. In the preſence of; noting reſpect.

We ſee that bluſhing, and the caſting down of the eyes both, are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*

They repreſent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he dreſt himſelf in his beſt habit, to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

5. In ſight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

6. Under the cognizance of; noting juriſdiction.

If a ſuit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may licenſe the ſuit to an higher court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

7. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

Give us this evening; thou haſt morn and night,
And all the year *before* thee, for delight. *Dryden*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counſel. Life and death, proſperity and deſtruction, are *before* us. *Tillotſon.*

8. By the impulſe of ſomething behind.

Her part, poor ſoul! ſeeming as burdened
With leſſer weight, but not with leſſer woe,
Was carried with more ſpeed *before* the wind. *Shakeſp.*

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful ſhore. *Dryden.*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

10. In preference to.

We ſhould not preſume to determine which ſhould be the fitteſt, till we ſee he hath choſen ſome one, which one we may then boldly ſay to be the fitteſt, becauſe he hath taken it *before* the reſt. *Hooker*, *b.* iii.

We think poverty to be infinitely deſirable *before* the torments of covetouſneſs. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldeſt ſon is *before* the younger in ſucceſſion.

12. Superiour to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

BEFO'RE. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wiſdom didſt converſe. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* vii.

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If Heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In time paſt.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of pureſt and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In ſome time lately paſt.

I ſhall reſume ſomewhat which hath been *before* ſaid touching the queſtion beforegoing. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Previouſly to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatiſe can become of uſe to my country, two points are neceſſary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Auſonian ſhore,
Lull'd in their eaſe, and undiſturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the ſhore. *Dryd. Æneid.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou'rt ſo far *before*,
The ſwifteſt wing of recompence is ſlow
To overtake. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupation; ſometimes with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*

Your ſoul has been *beforehand with* your body,
And drunk ſo deep a draught of promis'd bliſs,
She ſlumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

I have not room for many reflections; the laſt cited author has been *beforehand with* me, in its proper moral. *Addiſon.*

2. Previouſly; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profeſſion is to deliver precepts neceſſary to eloquent ſpeech; yet ſo, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the ſkill of ſpeaking. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

It would be reſiſted by ſuch as had *beforehand* reſiſted the general proofs of the goſpel. *Atterbury.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger uſed to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

3. In a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's houſe is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath laid up revenue theſe thirty-ſeven years. *Bacon.*

4. At firſt; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with inſuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Siſyphus's ſtone up the hill, which is ſoon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

BEFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Iſrael, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he ſpake. 1 *Sam.* ix. 9.

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give conſent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wiſh all good *befortune* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to ſoil; to dirt.

To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to ſhew friendſhip to; to benefit.

If it will pleaſe Cæſar
To be ſo good to Cæſar, as to hear me,
I ſhall beſeech him to *befriend* himſelf. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

Now if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham's Sophy.*

See them embark'd,
And tell me if the winds and ſeas *befriend* them. *Addiſon.*

Be thou the firſt true merit to *befriend*;
His praiſe is loſt, who ſtays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-ſervants muſt always *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

To BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Cloath ſpice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by aſking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am aſhamed. *Luke*, xvi. 3.

To BEG. *v. a.*

1. To aſk; to ſeek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matth.* xxvii. 58.

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or ſuppoſitions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moſes and all antiquity preſent. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To BEGE'T. *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [beᵹeꞇꞇan, Saxon; to obtain. See *To* GET.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of children.

But firſt come the hours, which were *begot*
In Jove's ſweet paradiſe, of day and night,
Which do the ſeaſons of the year allot. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantaſy.
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Who hath *begotten* me theſe, ſeeing I have loſt my children, and am deſolate. *Iſaiah*, xlix. 21.

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryd. Æn.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happineſs, be happy then;
For it is done, *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent ſentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for ſtory, when each minute
Begets a thouſand dangers? *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

Bege'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *beget.*] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their prowefs gain'd, the law declares
Is to themſelves alone, and to their heirs:
No ſhare of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the ſon fights well, and plunders better— *Dryden.*

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often againſt the conſent and will of the *begetter*. *Locke.*

Be'ggar. *n. ſ.* [from *beg*. It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, becauſe the derivatives all preſerve the *a.*]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiſeth up the poor out of the duſt, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to ſet them among princes. 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.

We ſee the whole equipage of a *beggar* ſo drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleneſs and dignity. *Broome on the Odyſſ.*

2. One who ſupplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, *beggar* is a harſh and contemptuous term.

What ſubjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* ſpeaks too ſoftly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who aſſumes what he does not prove.

Theſe ſhameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, aſſume to themſelves to be men of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

To **Be'ggar.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoveriſh.

Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* your's for ever. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They ſhall ſpoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the preſent ſpinners. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

If the miſer durſt his farthings ſpare,
With Heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his ſcore,
Lifts up his eyes, and haſtes to *beggar* more. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To deprive.

Neceſſity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing ſtick our perſons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

3. To exhauſt.

For her perſon,
It *beggar'd* all deſcription; ſhe did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tiſſue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Be'ggarliness. *n. ſ.* [from *beggarly.*] The ſtate of being beggarly; meanneſs; poverty.

Be'ggarly. *adj.* [from *beggar.*] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: uſed both of perſons and things.

I ever will, though he do ſhake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shak. Othello.*

Who, that beheld ſuch a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament houſe, with a thread bare torn cloak, and a greaſy hat, could have ſuſpected, that he ſhould, by the murder of one king, and the baniſhment of another, aſcend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Corutodes, by extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowſhip. *Swift.*

Be'ggarly. *adv.* [from *beggar.*] Meanly; deſpicably; indigently.

Touching God himſelf, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly?* and that he taketh no pleaſure to be worſhipped, ſaving only in poor cottages? *Hooker, b.* v.

Be'ggary. *n. ſ.* [from *beggar.*] Indigence; poverty in the utmoſt degree.

On he brought me into ſo bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich *beggary*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And ſay there is no ſin, but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then ſhall be,
To ſay there is no vice, but *beggary*. *Shak. King John.*

We muſt become not only poor for the preſent, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a ſtate of *beggary* for endleſs years to come. *Swift.*

To **BEGI'N.** *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [beȝinnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and ȝanȝan, ȝaan, or ȝan, to go.]

1. To enter upon ſomething new: applied to perſons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou ſhouldſt at all defer it; but all that is paſt ought to ſeem little to thee, ſeeing it is ſo in itſelf. *Begin* the next day with the ſame zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadſt never *begun* before. *Taylor.*

I'll ſing of heroes and of kings;
Begin my muſe. *Cowley.*

2. To commence any action or ſtate; to do the firſt act, or firſt part of an act; to make the firſt ſtep from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the houſe. *Ezekiel*, ix. 6.

Of theſe no more you hear him ſpeak;
He now *begins* upon the Greek:
Theſe rang'd and ſhow'd, ſhall, in their turns,
Remain obſcure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryd. Fables.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*,
A virgin ſhall conceive. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

3. To enter upon exiſtence; as, the world *began*; the practice *began*.

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man,
From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod firſt the ſavage chaſe *began*;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take riſe.

Judgment muſt *begin* at the houſe of God. 1 *Pet.* iv. 17.

The ſong *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All *began*,
All ends in love of God, and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To **Begin.** *v. a.*

1. To do the firſt act of any thing; to paſs from not doing to doing, by the firſt act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the ſong. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

They have been awaked, by theſe awful ſcenes, to *begin* religion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itſelf into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing as the firſt ground.

The apoſtle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. *To begin with.* To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A leſſon which requires ſo much time to learn, had need be early *begun with*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Begi'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *begin.*]

1. He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loſs of love adjoining loſs of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third miſchief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the biſhop of Antioch in Syria, the firſt *beginner* thereof, even under the apoſtles themſelves. *Hooker.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himſelf nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian ſide. *Sidney, b.* i.

They are, to *beginners*, an eaſy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in ſuch as are entered before. *Hooker, b.* v. § 37.

I have taken a liſt of ſeveral hundred words in a ſermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could poſſibly underſtand. *Swift.*

Begi'nning. *n. ſ.* [from *begin.*]

1. The firſt original or cauſe.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a conſent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

Alſo in the day of your gladneſs, and in your ſolemn days, and in the *beginnings* of your months, you ſhall blow the trumpets over your burnt-offering. *Numbers*, x. 10.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth ſhow;
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

3. The ſtate in which any thing firſt is.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art
Makes mighty things from ſmall *beginnings* grow:
Thus fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

4. The rudiments, or firſt grounds or materials.

The underſtanding is paſſive; and whether or not it will have theſe *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The firſt part of any thing.

The cauſes and deſigns of an action, are the *beginning*; the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the end. *Pope.*

To **Begi'rd.** *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*. [from *be* and *gird.*]

1. To bind with a girdle.

Or ſhould ſhe confident,
As ſitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
T' enamour. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 213.

2. To ſurround; to encircle; to encompaſs.

Begird th' almighty throne,
Beſeeching, or beſieging. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 868.

At home ſurrounded by a ſervile croud,
Prompt to abuſe, and in detraction loud:
Abroad *begirt* with men, and ſwords, and ſpears;
His very ſtate acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To ſhut in with a ſiege; to beleaguer; to block up.

It was ſo cloſely *begirt* before the king's march into the weſt, that the council humbly deſired his majeſty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To **Begi'rt.** *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See **Begird.**

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's houſe,
To ſeize his ſons alive; for they are they
Muſt make our peace with him. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

BE'GLERBEG. *n. ſ.* [Turkiſh.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To **Begna'w.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw.*] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horſe is ſtark ſpoiled with the ſtaggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and ſhoulder ſhotten. *Shakeſp.*

The worm of conſcience ſtill *begnaw* thy ſoul. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Bego'ne. *interject.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone.*] Go away; hence; haſte away.

Begone! the goddeſs cries, with ſtern diſdain;
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd ſtream to ſtain.
She fled, for ever baniſh'd from the train. *Addiſon.*

Bego't.
Bego'tten. } The *participle paſſive* of the verb *beget*.

Remember that thou waſt *begot* of them. *Ecclus*, vii. 28.

The firſt he met, Antiphates the brave,
But baſe *begotten* on a Theban ſlave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To **Begre'ase.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *greaſe.*] To ſoil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter.

To **Begri'me.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*. See **Grime** and **Grim.**] To ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed; to ſoil in ſuch a manner that the natural hue cannot eaſily be recovered.

Her name, that was as freſh
As Dian's viſage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To **Begui'le.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile.*]

1. To impoſe upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I ſay, leſt any man ſhould *beguile* you with enticing words. *Coloſſ.* ii. 4.

The ſerpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Whoſoever ſees a man, who would have *beguiled*, and impoſed upon him, by making him believe a lie, he may truly ſay, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedneſs depriv'd that benefit,
To end itſelf by death? 'Twas yet ſome comfort,
When miſery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And fruſtrate his proud will. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To deceive pleaſingly; to amuſe.

With theſe ſometimes ſhe doth her time *beguile*;
Theſe do by fits her phantaſy poſſeſs. *Sir J. Davies.*

Sweet leave me here a while;
My ſpirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with ſleep. *Hamlet.*

Begu'n. The *participle paſſive* of *begin*.

But thou bright morning ſtar, thou riſing ſun,
Which in theſe latter times haſt brought to light
Thoſe myſteries, that, ſince the world *begun*,
Lay hid in darkneſs and eternal night. *Sir J. Davies.*

Beha'lf. *n. ſ.* [This word Skinner derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half*; as, *for my part*. It ſeems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit; the pronunciation degenerating eaſily to *behafe*; which, in imitation of other words ſo ſounded, was written, by thoſe who knew not the etymology, *behalf.*]

1. Favour; cauſe.

He was in confidence with thoſe who deſigned the deſtruction of Strafford; againſt whom he had contracted ſome prejudice, in the *behalf* of his nation. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would ſee it bleed in his *behalf*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Never was any nation bleſſed with more frequent interpoſitions of divine providence in its *behalf*. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; ſupport.

He might, in his preſence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his miſtreſs's beauty. *Sidney.*

Leſt the fiend,
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant poſſeſſion, ſome new trouble raiſe. *Par. Loſt.*

Others believe, that, by the two Fortunes, were meant proſperity or affliction; and produce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To **Beha've.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *have.*]

1. To carry; to conduct: uſed almoſt always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not *ourſelves* diſorderly among you. 2 *Theſſ.*

Manifeſt ſigns came from heaven, unto thoſe that *behaved themſelves* manfully. 2 *Macc.* ii. 21.

To their wills wedded, to their errours ſlaves,
No man, like them, they think, *himſelf behaves*. *Denham.*

We ſo live, and ſo act, as if we were ſecure of the final iſſue and event of things, however we may *behave ourſelves*. *Atterbury.*

2. It ſeems formerly to have had the ſenſe of, to govern; to ſubdue; to diſcipline: but this is not now uſed.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot ſo eaſy miſs. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

With ſuch ſober and unnoted paſſion,
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas ſpent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To **Beha've.** *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's ſelf. It is taken either in a good or a bad ſenſe; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

Beha'viour. *n. ſ.* [from *behave.*]

1. Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad; manners.

Mopſa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance.

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himſelf mad in their hands. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

3. Geſture; manner of action, adapted to particular occaſions.

Well witneſſing the moſt ſubmiſſive *behaviour*, that a thralled heart could expreſs. *Sidney.*

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the geſture of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker.*

One man ſees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shak. Much Ado about Noth.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulneſs.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handſome *behaviour*. *Sidney, b.* i.

The beautiful prove accompliſhed, but not of great ſpirit; and ſtudy, for the moſt part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon's Ornam. Rational.* N° 63.

He who adviſed the philoſopher, altogether devoted to the Muſes, ſometimes to offer ſacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; courſe of life.

To him, who hath a proſpect of the ſtate that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the meaſures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution; a ſtate in which a failure in behaviour will have bad conſequences.

Tyrants themſelves *are upon their behaviour* to a ſuperiour power. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To **Behe'ad.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

See a reverend Syracuſan merchant
Beheaded publickly. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

His *beheading* he underwent with all chriſtian magnanimity. *Clarendon, b.* vii.

On each ſide they fly,
By chains connext, and, with deſtructive ſweep,
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of the Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Behe'ld. *particip. paſſive*, from *behold*; which ſee.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye ſtreams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Be'hemoth. *n. ſ.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, ſignifies beaſts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for ſervice. But Job ſpeaks of an animal, which he calls *behemoth*, and deſcribes its particular properties at large, in *chap.* xl. 15. Bochart has taken much care to make it appear to be the *hippopotamus*, or river-horſe. Sanctius thinks it is an ox. The Fathers ſuppoſe the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth graſs as an ox. *Job*, xl. 15.

Behold! in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 695.

Be'hen.
Ben. } *n. ſ.* Valerian roots. Alſo a fruit reſembling the tamariſk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dict.*

Behe'st. *n. ſ.* [from *be* and *heſt*; hæꞅ, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *beheſts*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechooſing of any thing. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Such joy he had their ſtubborn hearts to quell,
And ſturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *beheſt* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. *Fairy Q.*

I, meſſenger from everlaſting Jove,
In his great name thus his *beheſt* do tell. *Fairfax, b.* i.

To viſit oft thoſe happy tribes,
On high *beheſts* his angels to and fro
Paſs'd frequent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 155.

Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me ſerve
In heav'n God ever bleſt, and his divine
Beheſts obey, worthieſt to be obey'd! *Par. Loſt. b.* vi.

To **Behi'ght.** *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight*. [from hatan, to promiſe, Sax.]

1. To promiſe.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up roſe from drowſy couch, and him addreſt,
Unto the journey which he had *behight*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

2. To entruſt; to commit.

That moſt glorious houſe that gliſt'reth bright,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wiſe Fidelia. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* x. *ſtanz.* 50.

3. Perhaps to call; to name; *hight* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.

Behi'nd. *prep.* [hinꝺan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acomates haſted with two hundred harquebuſiers, which he had cauſed his horſemen to take *behind* them upon their horſes. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the preſs *behind*, and touched. *Mark*, v. 27.

3. Towards the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges*, xx. 40.

4. Following another.

Her huſband went with her, weeping *behind* her. 2 *Sam.* iii.

5. Remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe.

He left *behind* him, myſelf, and a ſiſter, both born in one hour. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the preſent, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotſon.*

6. Remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publiſh, was but a ſmall part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope's Letters.*

7. At a diſtance from ſomething going before.

Such is the ſwiftneſs of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our ſenſe *behind*. *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another; having the poſteriour place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this firſt houſe of God, a ſecond was erected; but with ſo great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker, b.* 5.

9. On the other ſide of ſomething.

From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching ſleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEHI'ND. *adv.*

1. Out of ſight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be ſure, that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unſeen, which may caſt the probability on the other ſide. *Locke.*

2. Moſt of the former ſenſes may become *adverbial*, by ſuppreſſing the *accuſative caſe*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me.*

BEHI'NDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand.*]

1. In a ſtate in which rents or profits, or any advantage, is anticipated; ſo that leſs is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or juſt proportion.

Your trade would ſuffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural uſe ſo high, that your tradeſman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs. In this ſenſe, it is followed by *with.*

Conſider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand with* the faſhionable part of the world, than to ſtrain beyond his circumſtances. *Spectator,* Nº 488.

3. Shakeſpeare uſes it as an *adjective*, but licentiouſly, for backward; tardy.

And theſe thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* ſlackneſs. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld, I have beheld,* or *beholden.* [behealꝺan, Saxon.] To view; to ſee; to look upon.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezek.* xl. 4.

When ſome young Theſſalians, on horſeback, were *beheld* afar off, while their horſes watered, while their heads were depreſſed, they were conceived by the ſpectators to be one animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 4.

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary ſkies. *Dryden.*

At this, the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold. Dryden.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Gen.* xxviii.

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I ſaw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could beſtow,
To make her amiable. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 481.

BEHO'LDEN. *particip. adj.* [*gehouden*, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding.*] Obliged; bound in gratitude; with the particle *to.*

Horns, which ſuch as you are fain to be *beholden to* your wives for. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Little are we *beholden to* your love,
And little looked for at your helping hands.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

I found you next; in reſpect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in ſtudies; wherein I muſt acknowledge myſelf *beholden to* you. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I think myſelf mightily *beholden to* you for the reprehenſion you then gave us. *Addiſon. Guardian,* Nº 109.

We, who ſee men under the awe of juſtice, cannot conceive, what ſavage creatures they would be without it; and how much *beholden* we are *to* that wiſe contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *behold.*] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the ſun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shakeſp.*

Theſe beaſts among
Beholders rude, and ſhallow to diſcern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who ſees thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 543.

Things of wonder give no leſs delight
To the wiſe Maker's, than *beholder*'s ſight. *Denham.*

The juſtling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight. *Granville.*

The charitable foundations in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and raiſe envy, rather than compaſſion, in the breaſts of *beholders.* *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden.*] Obliged. See BEHOLDEN.

Becauſe I would not be *beholding* to fortune for any part of the victory, I deſcended. *Sidney, b.* ii.

BEHO'LDING. *n. ſ.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expreſſed this my teſtimony. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beholding*, miſtaken for *beholden.*] The ſtate of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, ſo as I muſt acknowledge a *beholdingneſs* unto him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

In this my debt I ſeem'd loth to confeſs,
In that I ſhunn'd *beholdingneſs.* *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *n. ſ.* [from *behoove.*] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majeſty may alter any thing of thoſe laws, that may be more both for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

No mean recompence it brings
To your *behoof*: if I that region loſt,
All uſurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkneſs, and your ſway. *Milton.*

Wer't thou ſome ſtar, which, from the ruin'd roof
Of ſhak'd Olympus, by miſchance didſt fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinſtate. *Milton.*

Becauſe it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that, upon any ſudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no ſhuts or ſtopples made for the ears. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be of no *behoof*, for the ſettling of government, unleſs there were a way taught, how to know the perſon to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behoꝼap, Saxon; *it is a duty.*] To be fit; to be meet; either with reſpect to duty, neceſſity, or convenience. It is uſed only imperſonally with *it.*

For better examination of their quality, *it behooveth* the very foundation and root, the higheſt wellſpring and fountain of them, to be diſcovered. *Hooker, b.* i. § 1.

He did ſo prudently temper his paſſions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooved*, or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*

But ſhould you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your fineſt art. *Thomſ. Spring.*

BEHO'OVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof.*] Uſeful; profitable; advantageous. This word is ſomewhat antiquated.

It is very *behooveful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waſte deſerts full of graſs, that the ſame ſhould be eaten down. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is ſuppoſed *behooveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes moſt pernicious. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

Madam, we have culled ſuch neceſſaries
As are *behooveful* for our ſtate tomorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

It may be moſt *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to tranſact the ſame publickly: ſo it is as requiſite, in matters of judgment, puniſhment, and cenſure, that the ſame be tranſacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably; uſefully.

Tell us of more weighty diſlikes than theſe, and that may more *behoovefully* import the reformation. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

BEHO'T. [*preterite*, as it ſeems, of *behight*, to promiſe.]

With ſharp intended ſting ſo rude him ſmote,
That to the earth him drove as ſtriken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *behot. Fairy Qu. b.* i.

To BEHO'WL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *howl.*]

1. To howl at.

Now the hungry lion roars,
And the wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Perhaps, to howl over, or lament clamorouſly.

BE'ING. *particip.* [from *be.*]

Thoſe, who have their hope in another life, look upon themſelves as *being* on their paſſage through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. ſ.* [from *be.*]

1. Exiſtence; oppoſed to nonentity.

Of him all things have both received their firſt *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker, b.* v.

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,
Whoſe *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thee, Father, firſt they ſung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 374.

Merciful and gracious, thou gaveſt us *being*, raiſing us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor.*

Conſider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it muſt needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular ſtate or condition.

Thoſe happy ſpirits, which ordain'd by fate
For future *being*, and new bodies wait. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what ſpirits know;
Or who could ſuffer *being* here below? *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

3. The perſon exiſting.

Ah, fair, yet falſe; ah, *being* form'd to cheat,
By ſeeming kindneſs, mixt with deep deceit. *Dryden.*

It is folly to ſeek the approbation of any *being*, beſides the ſupreme; becauſe no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and becauſe we can procure no conſiderable advantage from the approbation of any other *being. Addiſon. Spect.*

As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mold. *Pope.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since. *Dict.*

BE IT SO. A phraſe of anticipation, *ſuppoſe it be ſo*; or of permiſſion, *let it be ſo.*

My gracious duke,
Be't ſo ſhe will not here, before your grace,
Conſent to marry with Demetrius;
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump: a word in low ſpeech.

What ſeveral madneſſes in men appear:
Oreſtes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmleſs ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryd. jun.*

He ſees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own ſtaff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

To BELA'CE. *v. a.* [Sea term.] To faſten; as to *belace* a rope. *Dict.*

BE'LAMIE. *n. ſ.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of uſe.

Wiſe Socrates
Pour'd out his life, and laſt philoſophy,
To the fair Critias, his deareſt *belamie. Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

BE'LAMOUR. *n. ſ.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; conſort; paramour: obſolete.

Lo, lo, how brave ſhe decks her bounteous bow'r,
With ſilken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to ſhrowd her ſumptuous *belamour. Fairy Queen.*

BELA'TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whoſe midnight revels, by a foreſt ſide,
Or fountain, ſome *belated* peaſant ſees,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 781.

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, ſeems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

To BELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to ſtop the paſſage.

The ſpeedy horſe all paſſages *belay*,
And ſpur their ſmoaking ſteeds to croſs their way. *Dryd.*

2. To place in ambuſh.

'Gainſt ſuch ſtrong caſtles needeth greater might,
Than thoſe ſmall forces ye were wont *belay.* *Spenſer.*

To BELAY *a rope.* [Sea term.] To ſplice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the ſtomach; to eruct.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black ſands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryd. Virg.*

The ſymptoms are, a ſour ſmell in their fæces, *belchings*, and diſtenſions of the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To iſſue out by eructation.

A triple pile of plumes his creſt adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarſeneſs; hatefulneſs; or horrour.

They are all but ſtomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They'll *belch* us. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bitterneſs of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Shakeſp.*

Immediate in a flame,
But ſoon obſcur'd with ſmoke, all heav'n appear'd,
From thoſe deep-throated engines *belch'd. Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, ſince the fiend paſs'd through. *Par. Loſt.*

Rough as their ſavage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden.*

There *belcht* the mingl'd ſtreams of wine and blood,
And human fleſh, his indigeſted food. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

When I an am'rous kiſs deſign'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquour.

A ſudden reformation would follow, among all ſorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch.* *Dennis.*

BELDA'M. *n. ſ.* [*belle dame*, which in old French, ſignified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the laſt degree of old age, with all its faults and miſeries.

Then ſing of ſecret things that came to paſs,
When *beldam* nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly?—
—Have I not reaſon, *beldams*, as you are?
Saucy and overbold? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The reſty ſieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
I wept for woe, the teſty *beldam* ſwore. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To beſiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their buſineſs, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleaguer'd* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Againſt *beleaguer'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the ſky. *Dryd. Ovid.*

BELE'AGURER. *n. ſ.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that beſieges a place.

BELEMNI'TES. *n. ſ.* [from βέλος, a dart or arrow, becauſe of its reſemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger-ſtone, of a whitiſh and ſometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *flower*, becauſe of the ſhape of its flower; in Latin *campanula.*] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a bell, and, before it is blown, is of a pentagonal figure; and, when fully opened, cut into five ſegments at the top. The ſeed veſſel is divided into three cells, each having a hole at the bottom, by which the ſeed is emitted. There is a vaſt number of the ſpecies of this plant. 1. The talleſt pyramidal *belflower.* 2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower.* 3. The white peach-leaved *belflower.* 4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells.* 5. Canary *belflower*, with orrach leaves and a tuberoſe root. 6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions.* 7. Venus looking-glaſs *belflower*, &c. The firſt ſort is commonly cultivated to adorn chimnies, halls, *&c.* in ſummer. It produces ſometimes twelve branches, four or five feet high, with large beautiful flowers, almoſt the whole length of the ſtalks. The peach-leaved *belflowers* are very hardy, and may be planted in open beds or borders, where they will flower very ſtrong. The *Canterbury bells* are biennial. The *Canary belflower* is one of the moſt beautiful plants of the greenhouſe, yielding its flowers in December, January, and February. The *rampion* is propagated for its root, which was formerly in greater eſteem in England than at preſent. The ſorts of *Venus looking-glaſs* are annual plants. *Millar.*

BELFO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *found.* He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.

Thoſe that make recorders know this and likewiſe *belfounders*, in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

BE'LFRY. *n. ſ.* [*Beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till thoſe, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, becauſe bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiouſly painted before, and will make a figure.
Gay's What D'ye Call It.

BELGA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A ſoft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly diſuſed.

Upon her eyelids many graces ſat,
Under the ſhadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Queen.*

To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie.*]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.

Which durſt, with horſes hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial braſs, *belie* the thunder's ſound. *Dryden.*

The ſhape of man, and imitated beaſt
The walk, the words, the geſture could ſupply,
The habit mimick, and the mien *belie.* *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future ſtate;
And when the moſt obdurate ſwear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boaſtful tongues. *Dryd.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day *belied*,
And Phyllis is ſome forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate, to raiſe falſe reports of any man.

'Tis ſlander, whoſe breath
Rides on the poſting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou doſt *belie* him, Piercy, thou *belieſt* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.

Uncle, for Heav'n's ſake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do ſo, I ſhould *belie* my thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

Tuſcan Valerus by force o'ercame,
And not *belied* his mighty father's name. *Dryden's Æn.*

In the diſpute whate'er I ſaid,
My heart was by my tongue *belied*;
And in my looks you might have read,
How much I argu'd on your ſide. *Prior.*

BELI'EF. *n. ſ.* [from *believe.*]

1. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Thoſe comforts that ſhall never ceaſe,
Future in hope, but preſent in *belief.* *Wotton.*

Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his goſpel, commands, threats, and promiſes. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are ſufficient to give us as much as the leaſt ſpark of light concerning the very principal myſteries of our faith. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the profeſſors of faith.

In the heat of general perſecution, whereunto chriſtian *belief* was ſubject upon the firſt promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the ſufferings of martyrs. *Hooker, b.* v.

4. Perſuaſion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain ſubſcribe, and tempts *belief. Milton.*

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that ſtates will be found in their honour and obſervance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superſtitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk ſometimes of wiſe men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVABLE. *adj.* [from *believe.*] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

To BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [ᵹelyꝼan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from ſome other reaſon than our perſonal knowledge.

A propoſition, which they are perſuaded, but do not know to be true, it is not ſeeing, but *believing.* *Locke.*

Ten thouſand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of thoſe who have ſpoken or written of them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I ſpeak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus,* xix. 9.

To BELI'EVE. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Iſaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Geneſis,* xlv.

2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that, to *believing* ſouls,
Gives light in darkneſs, comfort in deſpair. *Shakeſp.*

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteouſneſs, and with the mouth confeſſion is made unto ſalvation. *Rom.* x. 10.

3. With the particle *in*; to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, ſo ſhall you be eſtabliſhed. *2 Chron.* xx. 20.

4. With the particle *upon*; to truſt; to place full confidence in; to reſt upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the ſons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John*, i. 12.

5. *I believe*, is ſometimes uſed as a way of ſlightly noting ſome want of certainty or exactneſs.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as moſt ſteeples in England, yet a perſon, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BELI'EVER. *n. ſ.* [from *believe.*]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Diſcipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker, Pref.*

2. A profeſſour of chriſtianity.

Infidels themſelves did diſcern in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwiſe. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 2.

If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how ſhould he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itſelf, is of no force to work belief, and to ſave *believers?* *Hooker.*

Myſteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the univerſal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apoſtles, and will be to the reſurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail againſt them. *Swift.*

BELI'EVINGLY. *adv.* [from *to believe.*] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood.*]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the ſame woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was preſent, came furiouſly towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Belike fortune was afraid to lay her treaſures, where they ſhould be ſtained with ſo many perfections. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiſs in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakeſpeare.*

Joſephus affirmeth, that one of them remained even in his time; meaning, *belike*, ſome ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe of irony; as, *we are to ſuppoſe.*

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meaneſt of them would diſdain. *Hooker, b.* viii. § 15.

God appointed the ſea to one of them, and the land to the other, becauſe they were ſo great, that the ſea could not hold them both; for elſe, *belike*, if the ſea had been large enough, we might have gone a fiſhing for elephants. *Brerewood on Languages.*

BELI'VE. *adv.* [bilive, Sax. probably from bi and lipe, in the ſenſe of vivacity; ſpeed; quickneſs.] Speedily; quickly: a word out of uſe.

By that ſame way the direful dames do drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with ruſty blood,
And down to Pluto's houſe are come *belive.* *Fairy Q.*

BELL. *n. ſ.* [bel, Saxon; ſuppoſed, by Skinner, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a baſin. See BALL.]

1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of a clapper, hammer, or ſome other inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Bells* are always in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, aſſembled by the *bell*,
Encircled you, to hear, with rev'rence. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf,
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

Four *bells* admit twenty four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He has no one neceſſary attention to any thing, but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a day. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I,
In a cowſlip's *bell* I lie. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The humming bees that hunt the golden dew,
In ſummer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their *bells* to ſuck the balmy ſeed. *Dryd.*

3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which, when it is ſhaken by bounding againſt the ſides, gives a ſound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horſe his curb, and the faulcon his *bells*, ſo hath man his deſire. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

4. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt, from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the ſheep, or the firſt horſe of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.

5. The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewell.*

To ſhake the bells. A phraſe, in Shakeſpeare, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him beſt,
The proudeſt he that holds up Lancaſter,
Dares ſtir a wing, if Warwick *ſhakes his bells.* *Shakeſp.*

To **BELL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of Auguſt, *bell*, and are ſometimes ripe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *faſhion.*] Having the form of a bell.

The thorn apple riſes with a ſtrong round ſtalk, having large *bell-faſhioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortim. Huſbandry.*

BELLE. *n. ſ.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' aſſault a gentle *belle*;
O ſay, what ſtranger cauſe yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Polite Literature. It has no *ſingular*.

The exactneſs of the other, is to admit of ſomething like diſcourſe, eſpecially in what regards the *belles lettres.* *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. A word now out of uſe.

Pan may be proud, that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*,
And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot
To bear ſuch a one. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

BELLI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war. *Dict.*

BE'LLING. *n. ſ.* A hunting term, ſpoken of a roe, when ſhe makes a noiſe in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLI'POTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puiſſant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

To **BE'LLOW.** *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and *bellow'd*; the green Neptune
A ram, and bleated. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

What bull dares *bellow*, or what ſheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

But now, the huſband of a herd muſt be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* ſons thy progeny. *Dryden.*

2. To make any violent outcry.

He faſten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burſt heav'n. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this ſenſe, it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a baſe note. *Dryd. Perſius.*

This gentleman is accuſtomed to roar and *bellow* ſo terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler*, Nº 54.

4. To roar as the ſea in a ſtorm; or as the wind; to make any continued noiſe, that may cauſe terrour.

Till, at the laſt, he heard a dreadful ſound,
Which through the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 7. *ſtanz.* 7.

The riſing rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling ſeas rebound. *Dryden.*

BE'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* [bılıg, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*. It has no *ſingular*; for we uſually ſay *a pair of bellows*; but Dryden has uſed *bellows* as a *ſingular.*]

1. The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.

Since ſighs into my inward furnace turn'd,
For *bellows* ſerve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*

One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did inflame. *Spenſer.*

The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hiſſing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

The lungs, as *bellows*, ſupply a force of breath; and the *aſpera arteria* is as the noſe of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. In the following paſſage, it is *ſingular*.

Thou neither, like a *bellows*, ſwell'ſt thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning maſs
Of melting ore. *Dryden's Perſius, ſat.* v.

BE'LLUINE. *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beaſtly; belonging to a beaſt; ſavage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beaſts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the beſt. *Atterbury's Pref. to his Serms.*

BE'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welch.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebell'd againſt the *belly*; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the reſt. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. In beaſts, it is uſed, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord ſaid unto the ſerpent, upon thy *belly* ſhalt thou go, and duſt ſhalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Gen.*

3. The womb; in this ſenſe, it is commonly uſed ludicrouſly or familiarly.

I ſhall anſwer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakeſp.*

The ſecret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big *belly*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in oppoſition to the *back*, or that which demands cloaths.

They were content with a licentious and idle life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by ſpoil, rather than by labour. *Sir John Hayward.*

Whoſe god is their *belly*. *Phil.* iii. 19.

He that ſows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harveſt. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

5. The part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune ſometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is eaſy to be taken hold of; and, after, the *belly*, which is hard to graſp. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration.*

An Iriſh harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the ſtrings, but at the end of the ſtrings. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

6. Any place in which ſomething is incloſed.

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heard'ſt my voice. *Jonah*, ii. 2.

To **BE'LLY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day waſtes, ſigns ceaſe to riſe,
For *bellying* earth, ſtill riſing up, denies
Their light a paſſage, and confines our eyes. *Creech.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds ſuffic'd the ſail,
The *bellying* canvas ſtrutted with the gale. *Dryd. Fables.*

Loud ratt'ling ſhakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and deſcends in rain. *Dryd.*

'Midſt theſe diſports, forget they not to drench
Themſelves with *bellying* goblets. *Philips.*

BE'LLYACHE. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *ache.*] The colick; or pain in the bowels.

BE'LLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound.*] Diſeaſed, ſo as to be coſtive, and ſhrunk in the belly.

BE'LLY-FRETTING. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *fret.*]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horſe's belly with the fore-girt.

2. A great pain in a horſe's belly, cauſed by worms. *Dict.*

BE'LLYFUL. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *full.*] As much food as fills the belly, or ſatisfies the appetite.

BE'LLYGOD. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *god.*] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

What infinite waſte they made this way, the only ſtory of Apicus, a famous *bellygod*, may ſuffice to ſhew. *Hakewell.*

BE'LLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch.*] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the *belly-pinched* wolf,
Keep their furr dry; unbonnetted he runs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'LLYROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *roll.*] A roll ſo called, as it ſeems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two ſmall harrows that they clap on each ſide of the ridge, and ſo they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have ſown it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *timber.*] Food; materials to ſupport the belly.

Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras, cant.* i.

The ſtrength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior.*

BE'LLY-WORM. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *worm.*] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BE'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that ſhriek'd, the fatal *belman*
Which gives the ſtern'ſt good night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *belman*'s ſong, and paſted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay's Trivia.*

The *belman* of each pariſh, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Paſt twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thouſand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, braſs one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Colours which ariſe on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton.*

To **BELO'CK.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock.*] To faſten, as with a lock.

This is the hand, with which a vow'd contract
Was faſt *belock'd* in thine. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

BE'LOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [from βέλος and μάντεια.]

Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in requeſt with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 22.

To **BELO'NG.** *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth*, ii.

2. To be the province or buſineſs of.

There is no need of any ſuch redreſs;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

The declaration of theſe latent philoſophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*

To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs.* *Dryden.*

3. To adhere, or be appendent to.

He went into a deſart *belonging* to Bethſaida. *Luke*, ix. 10.

4. To have relation to.

To whom *belongeſt* thou? whence art thou? 1 *Sam.* xxx.

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The faculties *belonging* to the ſupreme Spirit, are unlimited and boundleſs, fitted and deſigned for infinite objects. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

6. To be referred to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. 1 *Cor.* vii.

BELO'VED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is obſervable, that, though the *participle* be of very frequent uſe, the *verb* is ſeldom or never admitted; as we ſay, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think, it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, ſo well *belov'd* of Cæſar,
Should outlive Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

In likeneſs of a dove
The Spirit deſcended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *beloved* Son. *Milton.*

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]

1. Under in place; not ſo high.

He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themſelves equal at leaſt to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addiſ.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are below the ſtars. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

4. Unworthy of; unbefitting.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to ſit;
But when I do, you ſhall petition it. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place neareſt the center.

To men ſtanding *below* on the ground, thoſe that be on the top of Paul's, ſeem much leſs than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, thoſe *below* ſeem nothing ſo much leſſened, and may be known. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempeſts and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obſcuring of the ſmaller ſtars, is a ſign of a tempeſt following. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 818.

His ſultry heat infects the ſky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden.*

This ſaid, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And ſhew'd them all the ſhining fields *below*. *Dryden.*

2. On earth; in oppoſition to *heaven.*

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's bleſs'd above, immortaliz'd *below*. *Smith.*

The faireſt child of Jove,
Below for ever ſought, and bleſs'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead; oppoſed to *heaven* and *earth.*

The gladſome ghoſts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near; and long to know
What buſ'neſs brought him to the realms *below*. *Dryd.*

When ſuff'ring ſaints aloft in beams ſhall glow,
And proſp'rous traitors gnaſh their teeth *below*. *Tickell.*

To **BELO'WT.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt*, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that, at a ſupper, they had not only good cheer, but alſo ſavoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook, as an ignorant ſcullion, that never dreſſed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden's Remains.*

BELSWA'GGER. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a whoremaſter.

You are a charitable *belſwagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you called out for engines. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BELT. *n. ſ.* [belt, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a ſword, or ſome weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his diſtemper'd cauſe
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ajax ſlew himſelf with the ſword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then ſnatch'd the ſhining *belt* with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryd. Æn.*

BELWE'THER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will ſerve my ſheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether*. *Spenſer.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether*. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The flock of ſheep, and *belwether*, thinking to break into another's paſture, and being to paſs over another bridge, juſtled till both fell into the ditch. *Howel's England's Tears.*

To **BELY'.** See BELIE.

To **BEMA'D.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad.*] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making juſt report
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* ſorrow,
The king hath cauſe to plain. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To **BEMI'RE.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incumber in the mire; to ſoil by paſſing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely ſort,
Their journey long, their money ſhort;
The loving couple well *bemir'd*,
The horſe and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

To **BEMO'AN.** *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail; to expreſs ſorrow for.

He falls, he fills the houſe with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryd. Æn.*

The gods themſelves the ruin'd ſeats *bemoan*,
And blame the miſchiefs that themſelves have done. *Addiſ.*

BEMO'ANER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the perſon that laments.

To **BEMO'IL.** *v. a.* [*be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou ſhouldſt have heard in how miry a place, how ſhe was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horſe upon her. *Shakeſp.*

To **BEMO'NSTER.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *monſter.*] To make monſtrous.

Thou chang'd, and ſelf-converted thing! for ſhame,
Bemonſter not thy feature. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

BE'MUSED. *adj.* [from *to muſe.*] Overcome with muſing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parſon much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudlin poeteſs, a rhiming peer? *Pope's Epiſtles.*

BEN. See BEHEN.

BENCH. *n. ſ.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A ſeat, diſtinguiſhed from a *ſtool* by its greater length.

The ſeats and *benches* ſhone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs ſat ſide by ſide about. *Spenſer.*

All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearſe,
And longing crouds expect the promis'd verſe;
His lofty numbers, with ſo great a guſt,
They hear, and ſwallow with ſuch eager luſt:

But while the common ſuffrage crown'd his cauſe,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applauſe,
His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. A ſeat of juſtice; the ſeat where judges ſit.

A ſon ſet your decrees at naught:
To pluck down juſtice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the courſe of law, and blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon. *Shak.*
Cyriac, whoſe grandſire on the royal *bench*
Of Britiſh Themis, with no mean applauſe,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar ſo often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the ſame.

Fools to popular praiſe aſpire,
Of publick ſpeeches, which worſe fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubl'd ſounds,
Th' applauſe of lords and commoners abounds. *Dryden.*

To **BENCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and, goodly to be ſeen,
The thick young graſs aroſe in freſher green. *Dryden.*

2. To ſeat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worſhip.
Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.

BE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bench.*] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are alſo called inner barriſters. The *benchers*, being the ſeniors of the houſe, are intruſted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treaſurer yearly choſen. *Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulged me by ſeveral *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Tatler*, Nº 100.

To **BEND.** *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. paſſ. *bended*, or *bent*. [benꝺan, Saxon; *bander*, Fr. as Skinner thinks, from *pandare*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compaſſeth the heaven with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Moſt High hath *bended* it. *Ecclus*, xliii.

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their ſlings around:
Heaps of ſpent arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground;
And helms, and ſhields, and rattling arms reſound.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius, and Mark Anthony,
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*
Why doſt thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And ſtart ſo often, when thou ſitt'ſt alone. *Shakeſpeare.*
Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*. *Fairfax, b.* i.
To that ſweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Diſturb'd our courſe. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Then, with a ruſhing ſound, th' aſſembly *bend*
Diverſe their ſteps: the rival rout aſcend
The royal dome. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* ii. *l.* 295.

3. To apply.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accuſtomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick buſineſs. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for uſe; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm ſettled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shak. K. Lear.*

As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* xcvi.

5. To incline.

But when to miſchief mortals *bend* their will,
How ſoon they find fit inſtruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been ſeen to bite their pen, ſcratch their head, *bend their brows*, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden's Remains.*

To **BEND.** *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakeſpeare.*
Earth ſeems
Far ſtretch'd around, to meet the *bending* ſphere. *Thomſon.*

3. To reſolve; to determine.

Not ſo, for once, indulg'd they ſweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on miſchief, bear the waves before. *Dryden.*
While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's ſtill ſeverely *bent* againſt himſelf;
Renouncing ſleep, and reſt, and food, and eaſe. *Addiſon.*

A ſtate of ſlavery, which they are *bent* upon with ſo much eagerneſs and obſtinacy. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

He is every where *bent* on inſtruction, and avoids all manner of digreſſions. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

4. To be ſubmiſſive; to bow.

The ſons of them that afflicted thee, ſhall come *bending* unto thee. *Iſaiah*, lx. 14.

BEND. *n. ſ.* [from *to bend.*]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did ſhake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that ſame eye, whoſe *bend* doth awe the world,
Did loſe its luſtre. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip. *Skinner.*

3. With heralds. One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the eſcutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe point. *Harris.*

BE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bend.*]

1. The perſon who bends.

2. The inſtrument with which any thing is bent.

Theſe bows, being ſomewhat like the long bows in uſe amongſt us, were bent only by a man's immediate ſtrength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are uſed to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

BE'NDWITH. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED. *adj.* [from *neap.*] A ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoþ, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to reſt retir'd. *Dryden, Æn.* vii.
Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborne or overwhelmed by ſome preſſure.

Our country ſinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And ſink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reaſon then to be perſuaded, that there are far more ſpecies of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbeſeeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high ſtation, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I deſtroyed the Amorite before them; I deſtroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos*, ii. 9.

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

2. Below, as oppoſed to *heaven*.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. *Exodus*, xx. 4.

BE'NEDICT. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and ſalubrious qualities: an old phyſical term.

It is not a ſmall thing won in phyſick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as ſtrong purgers as thoſe that are not without ſome malignity. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs.

A ſov'reign ſhame ſo bows him; his unkindneſs,
That ſtript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
From him will raiſe
A mighty nation; and upon him ſhow'r
His *benediction* ſo, that, in his ſeed,
All nations ſhall be bleſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

2. The advantage conferred by bleſſing.

Proſperity is the bleſſing of the Old Teſtament; adverſity is the bleſſing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for bleſſings received; thanks.

Could he leſs expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Par. Reg.*

Such ingenious and induſtrious perſons are delighted in ſearching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praiſes and *benedictions*. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The form of inſtituting an abbot.

What conſecration is to a biſhop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a biſhop is not properly ſuch, till conſecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly ſuch before *benediction*. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

BENEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred; which is the more uſual ſenſe.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expreſſion of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to ſome publick charity.

Then ſwell with pride, and muſt be titled gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worſhipp'd with temple, prieſt, and ſacrifice. *Milton.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baſeneſs not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryden's Fables.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my underſtanding. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 40.

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, muſt needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

BENEFA'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowel.*

And of the prieſt eftſoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aſpire. *Spenſer's Hubb. Tale.*
Much to himſelf he thought, but little ſpoke,
And, undepriv'd, his *benefice* forſook. *Dryden's Fables.*

BE'NEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The uſual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious perſon, was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BENE'FICENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficent.*] The practice of doing good; active goodneſs.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to ſo many perſons; yet you have loſt as few days as that excellent emperour. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miſeries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENE'FICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the diſpoſition; *beneficence* being kindneſs, or *benignity*, exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any leſs than the moſt wiſe and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Delight'ſt in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; uſeful; with *to* before the perſon benefited.

Not that any thing is made to be *beneficial to* him, but all things for him, to ſhew beneficence and grace in them. *Hooker, b.* i. § 8.

This ſuppoſition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, and conſequently to be very *beneficial to* mankind. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

The war, which would have been moſt *beneficial to* us, and deſtructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the preſent revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the firſt acceſs of ſuch a diſeaſe, any deobſtruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *n. ſ.* An old word for a benefice.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial*. *Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.*

BENEFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageouſly; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficial.*] Uſefulneſs; profit; helpfulneſs.

Though the knowledge of theſe objects be commendable for their contentation and curioſity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their uſefulneſs and *beneficialneſs*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another; having a dependent and ſecondary poſſeſſion, without ſovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no leſs promiſe, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the ſeignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *n. ſ.* He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

A benefice is either ſaid to be a benefice with the cure of ſouls, or otherwiſe. In the firſt caſe, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to ſerve the pariſh church in his own proper perſon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BE'NEFIT. *n. ſ.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindneſs; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* ſhall prove
Not well diſpos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Bleſs the Lord, O my ſoul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Pſalm* ciii. 2.

As many as offer'd life,
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works. *Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 426.

2. Advantage; profit; uſe.

The creature abateth his ſtrength for the *benefit* of ſuch as put their truſt in thee. *Wiſdom*, xvi. 24.

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a prieſt, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a ſecular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himſelf of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in caſe of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of ſuch felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and ſo burnt in the hand, and ſet free for the firſt time, if the ordinary's commiſſioner, or deputy, ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwiſe, ſuffereth death for his tranſgreſſion. *Cowel.*

To **BE'NEFIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What courſe I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was ſo far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbuthnot.*

To **BE'NEFIT.** *v. n.* To gain advantage.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I ſhall ſpare. *Milton on Education.*

BENE'MPT. *adj.* [See **NEMPT.**] Appointed; marked out: an obſolete word.

Much greater gifts for Guerdon thou ſhalt gain,
Than kid or coſſet, which I thee *benempt*;
Then up, I ſay. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To **BENE'T.** *v. a.* [from *net.*] To enſnare; to ſurround as with toils.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane,
They had begun the play. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

BENE'VOLENCE. *n. ſ.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]

1. Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs; charity; good will.

Graſp the whole worlds of reaſon, life, and ſenſe,
In one cloſe ſyſtem of *benevolence*. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was deviſed by Edward IV. for which he ſuſtained much envy. It was aboliſhed by Richard III. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

BENE'VOLENT. *adj.* [*benevolens*, *benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wiſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Nature all
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomſon.*

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *benevolence*.

BENGA'L. *n. ſ.* [from *Bengal* in the Eaſt Indies.] A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff, made of ſilk and hair, for womens apparel.

BE'NJAMIN. *n. ſ.* [*Benzoin.*] The name of a tree.

From a calyx, which conſiſts of four leaves, are produced three ſmall flowers, which have an oblong tube; the upper part, which is expanded, is divided into eight ſegments; between which are ſeveral ſhort threads, and, in the middle of the tube, is the ovarium, which becomes a fruit. It was brought from Virginia into England, and is propagated by laying down the tender branches in the ſpring of the year. *Millar.*

BE'NJAMIN. *n. ſ.* A gum. See **BENZOIN.**

To **BENI'GHT.** *v. a.* [from *night.*]

1. To involve in darkneſs; to embarraſs by want of light; to bring on night.

He that has light within his own breaſt,
May ſit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark ſoul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day ſun;
Himſelf is his own dungeon. *Milton.*

Thoſe bright ſtars that did adorn our hemiſphere, as thoſe dark ſhades that did *benight* it, vaniſh. *Boyle.*

But what ſo long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is ſought,
Shall in this age to Britain firſt be ſhown. *Dryden.*
A ſtorm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the ſky. *Garth.*
The miſerable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with froſts
Under the polar Bear. *Philips.*

2. To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the ſight of a candle I ſaw a good way off, directed me to a young ſhepherd's houſe. *Sidney, b.* i.

Or ſome *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might eaſe his wings; and, ſeeing Heav'n appear
In its beſt work of mercy, think it there. *Dryden.*

BENI'GN. *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preſerved in *benignity*.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See **BENEFICENT.**

This turn hath made amends! Thou haſt fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*!
Giver of all things fair. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 492.
So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Par. Loſt, b.* xii.
We owe more to Heav'n than to the ſword,
The wiſh'd return of ſo *benign* a lord. *Waller.*

What Heaven beſtows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aſpects, is paid it back again in ſacrifice and adoration. *South.*

They who delight in the ſuffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compaſſionate or *benign*. *Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholeſome; not malignant.

Theſe ſalts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy perſons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they diſcover in cachexies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BENIGN *Diſeaſe*, is when all the uſual ſymptoms appear in the ſmall pox, or any acute diſeaſe, favourable, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *benign.*] The ſame with *benignity*.

BENI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *benign.*]

1. Graciouſneſs; goodneſs; actual kindneſs.

He which uſeth the benefit of any ſpecial *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conſcience. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

The king was deſirous to eſtabliſh peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward.*

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their converſions. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South.*

2. Salubrity; wholeſome quality; friendlineſs to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in ſanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reaſon of the *benignity* of the ſerum, which ſendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BENI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly; graciouſly.

'Tis amazement more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If leſs ſplendour wait on thine,
Yet they ſo *benignly* ſhine,

I would turn my dazzled ſight
To behold their milder light. *Waller.*

Oh truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he roſe, *benignly* ſo he ſet. *Prior.*

BE'NISON. *n. ſ.* [*benir*, to bleſs; *beniſſons*, Fr.] Bleſſing; benediction.

We have no ſuch daughter; nor ſhall ever ſee
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *beniſon*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Unmuffle, ye fair ſtars, and thou, fair moon,
That wont'ſt to love the traveller's *beniſon*. *Milton.*

BE'NNET. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *avens*, which ſee.

BENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *to bend*.]

1. The ſtate of being bent; a ſtate of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little while. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers ſubtle inquiries concerning the ſtrength required to the bending of them; the force they have in the diſcharge, according to the ſeveral *bents*; and the ſtrength required to be in the ſtring of them. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

3. Declivity.

A mountain ſtood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood:
Beneath the lowring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple ſtood of Mars armipotent. *Dryden.*

4. Utmoſt power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyſelf,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shakeſpeare.*

We both obey,
And here give up ourſelves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our ſervice freely at your feet. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

5. Application of the mind; ſtrain of the mental powers.

The underſtanding ſhould be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the ſtrength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; diſpoſition towards ſomething.

O who does know the *bent* of womens fantaſy! *Spenſer.*

To your own *bents* diſpoſe you; you'll be found,
Be you beneath the ſky. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

He knew the ſtrong *bent* of the country towards the houſe of York. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 597.

The golden age was firſt; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reaſon knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good purſue. *Dryden. Ovid.*

Let there be the ſame propenſity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the ſame ſedulity and indefatigable induſtry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the ſcale turns at laſt on nature's ſide, and the evidence of one or two ſenſes gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpoſe.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto inſufficiency in the mean which is uſed, but to the wilful *bent* of their obſtinate hearts againſt it. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

Yet we ſaw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or diſpoſition; ſhape, or faſhion, ſuperinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they ſcoul at. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Two of them have the very *bent* of honour. *Shakeſp.*

Then thy ſtreight rule ſet virtue in my ſight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reaſon took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and poliſh'd by thy ſkilful hand. *Dryden.*

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exerciſing the underſtanding, in the ſeveral ways of reaſoning, teacheth the mind ſuppleneſs, to apply itſelf more dexterouſly to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its reſearches. *Locke.*

10. A ſtalk of graſs, called *bent-graſs*.

His ſpear, a *bent* both ſtiff and ſtrong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horſe-fly's tongue,
Whoſe ſharpneſs naught reverſed. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little duſt, like the duſt of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluſter, in the firſt coming forth. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark graſs-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair. *Peacham.*

BE'NTING *Time.* [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home. *Dryd.*

To **BENU'M.** *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the ſenſation and uſe of any part by cold, or by ſome obſtruction.

So ſtings a ſnake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmleſs lay with cold *benumm'd* before. *Fairfax.*

The winds blow moiſt and keen, which bids us ſeek
Some better ſhroud, ſome better warmth, to cheriſh
Our limbs *benumm'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 1069.

My ſinews ſlacken, and an icy ſtiffneſs
Benums my blood. *Denham's Sophy.*

It ſeizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the ſenſes; and where there is no ſenſe, there can be no pain. *South.*

Will they be the leſs dangerous, when warmth ſhall bring them to themſelves, becauſe they were once frozen and *benummed* with cold? *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* ix.

2. To ſtupify.

Theſe accents were her laſt: the creeping death
Benumm'd her ſenſes firſt, then ſtopp'd her breath. *Dryd.*

BENZO'IN. *n. ſ.* A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an inciſion in a tree, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the lemon tree. It is of a yellowiſh colour, an agreeable ſcent, it melts eaſily, and is of three ſorts. The firſt, which is eſteemed the beſt, comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interſperſed with white ſpots, reſembling broken almonds. The ſecond is black, and very odoriferous; it drops from young trees, and comes from Sumatra. The third is alſo black, but leſs odoriferous, and is found in Java and Sumatra. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

The liquor we have diſtilled from *benzoin*, is ſubject to frequent viciſſitudes of fluidity and firmneſs. *Boyle.*

BENZOIN *Tree.* See BENJAMIN *Tree.*

To **BEPA'INT.** *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'ſt, the maſk of night is on my face,
Elſe would a maiden bluſh *bepaint* my cheek. *Shakeſp.*

To **BEPI'NCH.** *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

In their ſides, arms, ſhoulders, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to ſtart out. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To **BEPI'SS.** *v. a.* [from *piſs*.] To wet with urine.

One cauſed, at a feaſt, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *bepiſs* himſelf, to the great diverſion of all then preſent, as well as confuſion of himſelf. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

To **BEQUE'ATH.** *v. a.* [cpip, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been diſinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had ſo liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*

Let's chooſe executors, and talk of wills:
And yet not ſo—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our depoſed bodies to the ground? *Shak. Rich.* II.

My father *bequeath'd* me by will but a poor thouſand crowns. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Methinks this age ſeems reſolved to *bequeath* poſterity ſomewhat to remember it. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 21.

For you, whom beſt I love and value moſt,
But to your ſervice I *bequeath* my ghoſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

BEQUE'ATHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath*.] A legacy. *Dict.*

BEQU'EST. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath*.] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himſelf; pretending an adoption, or *bequeſt*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confeſſor. *Hale.*

To **BERA'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To rattle off; to make a noiſe at in contempt.

Theſe are now the faſhion, and ſo *berattle* the common ſtage, ſo they call them, that many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of gooſequills, and dare ſcarce come thither. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

BE'RBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, ſometimes written *barberry*, which ſee.] A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles.

Some never ripen to be ſweet, as tamarinds, *berberries*, crabs, ſloes, &c. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 644.

To **BERE'AVE.** *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft*. [beꞃeoꞃian, Saxon.]

1. To ſtrip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me *of* all words,
Only my blood ſpeaks to you in my veins. *Shakeſpeare.*

That when thou com'ſt to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'ſt *bereave* him *of* his wits with wonder. *Shak.*

There was never a prince *bereaved of* his dependences by his council, except there hath been an overgreatneſs in one counſellor. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The ſacred prieſts with ready knives *bereave*
The beaſts *of* life. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere ſavages; it is to *bereave* us *of* all arts and ſciences, *of* hiſtory and letters, nay *of* revealed religion too, that ineſtimable favour of Heaven. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed without *of*.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counſel, in this uttermoſt diſtreſs. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

3. To take away from.

All your intereſt in thoſe territories
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is loſt. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

BERE'AVEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bereave*.] Deprivation. *Dict.*

BERE'FT. *part. paſſ.* of *bereave*.

The chief of either ſide, *bereft* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the ſtrife. *Dryden's Fab.*

BERG. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A ſort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*. See PEAR.

2. A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear ſtock.

3. A ſort of ſnuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the eſſence rubbed into it.

BE'RGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [from beꞃᵹ, Sax. and *maſter*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyſhire miners.

BE'RGMOTE. *n. ſ.* [of beꞃᵹ, a mountain, and mote, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controverſies among the Derbyſhire miners. *Blount.*

To **BERHY'ME.** *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To celebrate in rhyme, or verſes: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, ſhe had a better love to *berhyme* her. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

I ſought no homage from the race that write;
I kept, like Aſian monarchs, from their ſight:
Poems I heeded, now *berhymed* ſo long,
No more than thou, great George! a birthday ſong. *Pope.*

BERLI'N. *n. ſ.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were firſt made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verſes ſterling,
Though with a golden pen you ſcrawl,
And ſcribble in a *berlin*. *Swift.*

BERME. *n. ſ.* [Fr. In fortification.] A ſpace of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without between the foot of the rampart and the ſide of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; and ſometimes it is paliſadoed. *Harris.*

To **BERO'B.** *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away ſomething from him by ſtealth or violence.

She ſaid, ah deareſt lord! what evil ſtar
On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,
That of yourſelf you thus *berobbed* are. *Fairy Queen.*

BE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [beꞃiᵹ, Sax. from beꞃan, to bear.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds or ſmall ſtones.

She ſmote the ground, the which ſtraight forth did yield
A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* ſpread,
That all the gods admir'd. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome *berries* thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſeſt quality. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

To **BE'RRY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BE'RRY-BEARING *Cedar.* [*cedrus baccifera*.]

The leaves are ſquamoſe, ſomewhat like thoſe of the cypreſs. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is a berry, incloſing three hard ſeeds in each. The ſpecies are, 1. The yellow *berry-bearing cedar*. 2. The Phœnician *cedar*. Theſe trees are propagated by ſowing their berries, which are brought from the Streights, in boxes of light ſandy earth; but they are at preſent very rare, and only to be found in ſome curious old collections. The wood is of great uſe in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the ſhittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. It is accounted excellent for carving, and eſteemed equal almoſt to any ſort of timber for its durableneſs. *Millar.*

BE'RRY-BEARING *Orach.* See MULBERRY BLIGHT.

BERT, is the ſame with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illuſtris* and *clarus*. So *Ecbert*, *eternally famous*, or *bright*; *Sigbert*, *famous conquerour*. And ſhe who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is obſerved by *Lintprandus*. Of the ſame ſort were theſe, *Phædrus*, *Epibanius*, *Photius*, *Lampridius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illuſtris*. *Gibſ. Camd.*

BERTH. *n. ſ.* [with ſailors.] See BIRTH.

BE'RTRAM. *n. ſ.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A ſort of herb, called alſo *baſtard pellitory*.

BE'RYL. *n. ſ.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

May thy billows roul aſhore
The *beryl* and the golden ore. *Milton.*

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine ſort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, ſometimes with a caſt of yellow, and more tranſparent than the common cornelian. *Woodw.*

To **BESCRE'EN.** *v. a.* [from *ſcreen*.] To cover with a ſcreen; to ſhelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *beſcreen'd* in night,
So ſtumbleſt on my counſel? *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To **BESE'ECH.** *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*, I have *beſought*. [from ꞃecan, Sax. *verſoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to ſupplicate; to implore; ſometimes before a perſon.

I *beſeech* you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I *beſeech* thee for my ſon Oneſimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. *Philemon*, 10.

I, in the anguiſh of my heart, *beſeech* you
To quit the dreadful purpoſe of your ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To beg; to aſk; before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *beſought*
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. *Par. Loſt.*

Before I come to them, I *beſeech* your patience, whilſt I ſpeak ſomething to ourſelves here preſent. *Sprat.*

To **BESE'EM.** *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of ſpeech, or behaviour, *beſeemeth* us in our prayers to Almighty God? *Hooker, b.* v. § 34.

This overſight
Beſeems thee not, in whom ſuch virtues ſpring. *Fairfax.*

Verona's ancient citizens
Caſt by their brave *beſeeming* ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*

What thoughts he had, *beſeems* not me to ſay;
Though ſome ſurmiſe he went to faſt and pray. *Dryden.*

BESE'EN. *particip.* [from *beſie*. *Skinner*. This word I have only found in Spenſer.] Adapted; adjuſted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
And ſad habiliments, right well *beſeen*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To **BESE'T.** *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*; I have *beſet*. [beꞅittan, Sax.]

1. To beſiege; to hem in; to incloſe, as with a ſiege.

Follow him that's fled;
The thicket is *beſet*, he cannot 'ſcape. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now, Cæſar, let thy troops *beſet* our gates,
And barr each avenue——
Cato ſhall open to himſelf a paſſage. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I know thou look'ſt on me, as on a wretch
Beſet with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. To embarraſs; to perplex; to entangle without any means of eſcape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beſet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus Adam, ſore *beſet*, reply'd. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Sure, or I read her viſage much amiſs,
Or grief *beſets* her hard. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

We be in this world *beſet* with ſundry uneaſineſſes, diſtracted with different deſires. *Locke.*

3. To waylay; to ſurround.

Draw forth thy weapon; we're *beſet* with thieves;
Reſcue thy miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo *beſet*
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

True fortitude I take to be the quiet poſſeſſion of a man's ſelf, and an undiſturbed doing his duty, whatever evil *beſets*, or danger lies in his way. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon; to harraſs.

But they him ſpying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him *beſet*
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To **BESHRE'W.** *v. a.* [The original of this word is ſomewhat obſcure; as it evidently implies *to wiſh ill*, ſome derive it from *beſchryen*, Germ. to enchant. Topſel, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *ſhrew mouſe*, an animal, ſays he, ſo poiſonous, that its bite is a ſevere curſe. A *ſhrew* likewiſe ſignifies a ſcolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wiſh a curſe to.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beſhrew* us both,
If I believe a ſaint upon his oath. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To happen ill to.

Beſhrew thee, couſin, which did'ſt lead me forth
Of that ſweet way I was in to deſpair. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Now much *beſhrew* my manners, and my pride,
If Hermia meant to ſay Lyſander lied. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESI'DE.
BESI'DES. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide*.]

1. At the ſide of another; near.

Beſide the hearſe a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled ſince by this great funeral. *Fairfax, b.* iii.

He cauſed me to ſit down *beſide* him. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*

At his right hand, Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd: *beſide* him hung his bow. *Par. Loſt.*

Fair Lavinia fled the fire
Before the gods, and ſtood *beſide* her ſire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
Fair is the daiſy that *beſide* her grows. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beſide the falls of fountains,
Unheard, unknown,
He makes his moan. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. Over and above.

Doubtleſs, in man there is a nature found,
Beſide the ſenſes; and above them far. *Sir J. Davies.*

In brutes, *beſides* the exerciſe of ſenſitive perception and imagination, there are lodged inſtincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We may be ſure there were great numbers of wiſe and learned men, *beſide* thoſe whoſe names are in the chriſtian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's hiſtory. *Addiſ.*

Precepts of morality, *beſides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abſtracted from ideas of ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we ſay, ſome things are *beſide* nature, ſome are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a neceſſary connexion of cauſes; but they believed, that God doth act *præter & contra naturam*, *beſides* and againſt nature. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

To ſay a thing is a chance, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, ſignifies no more, than that there are ſome events *beſide* the knowledge, purpoſe, expectation, and power of ſecond cauſes. *South.*

Providence often diſpoſes of things by a method *beſide*, and above the diſcoveries of man's reaſon. *South.*

It is *beſide* my preſent buſineſs to enlarge upon this ſpeculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviating from.

You are too wilful blame,
And, ſince your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beſides* his patience. *Shakeſp.*

Of vagabonds we ſay,
That they are ne'er *beſide* their way. *Hudibras, cant.*

Theſe may ſerve as landmarks, to ſhew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *beſides* it. *Locke.*

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beſide himſelf*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried *beſides themſelves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not diſcover ſomewhat more fitneſs in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 31.

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, *beſide themſelves* with fear. *Shak. J. Cæſ.*

Feſtus ſaid with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beſide thyſelf*: much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts*, xxvi. 24.

BESIDE.
BESIDES. } *adv.*

1. More than that; over and above.

If Caſſio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *beſides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there ſtand I in peril. *Shakeſp.*

Beſides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryd. Æn.*

That man that doth not know thoſe things, which are of neceſſity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *beſides*. *Tillotſon. Serm.* i.

Some wondered, that the Turk never attacks this treaſury. But, *beſides*, that he has attempted it formerly with no ſucceſs, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Not in this number; beyond this claſs; not included here.

And the men ſaid unto Lot, Haſt thou here any *beſides?* *Geneſis*, xix. 12.

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *beſides*, muſt keep faith among themſelves. *Locke.*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the ſmall circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beſide* as much an empty ſhade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæſar dead. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm thoſe who charm the world *beſide*. *Pope.*

BESI'DERY. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of pear, which ſee.

To BESIE'GE. *v. a.* [from *ſiege.*] To beleaguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortreſs, by ſurrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admiſſion.

And he ſhall *beſiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deut.* xxviii. 52.

The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
Intend here to *beſiege* you in your caſtle. *Shak. Hen.*VI.

BESI'EGER. *n. ſ.* [from *beſiege.*] One employed in a ſiege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *beſiegers* have not the worſe of the bargain. *Swift.*

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *ſlubber.*] To dawb; to ſmear.

He perſuaded us to tickle our noſes with ſpeargraſs, and make them bleed; and then *beſlubber* our garments with it, and ſwear it was the blood of true men. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

To BESME'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſmear.*]

1. To bedawb; to overſpread with ſomething that ſticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Beſmear'd with precious balm, whoſe virtuous might
Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

That face of his I do remember well;
Yet when I ſaw it laſt, it was *beſmear'd*
As black as Vulcan. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Firſt Moloch! horrid king! *beſmear'd* with blood
Of human ſacrifice, and parents tears. *Par. Loſt, b.* i.

Her fainting hand let fall the ſword, *beſmear'd*
With blood. *Sir J. Denham.*

Her guſhing blood the pavement all *beſmear'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To ſoil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *beſmear* it. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To BESMI'RCH. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour.

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no ſoil of cautel doth *beſmirch*
The virtue of his will. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Our gayneſs, and our gilt, are all *beſmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shak. Hen.*V.

To BESMO'KE. *v. a.* [from *ſmoke.*]

1. To foul with ſmoke.

2. To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BESOM. *n. ſ.* [beꞅm, beꞅma, Saxon.] An inſtrument to ſweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that ſold *beſoms*: a proud young fellow came to him for a *beſom* upon truſt; the old man ſaid, Borrow of thy back and belly, they will never aſk thee again; I ſhall dun thee every day. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

I will ſweep it with the *beſom* of deſtruction, ſaith the Lord of hoſts. *Iſaiah*, xiv. 23.

To BESO'RT. *v. a.* [from *ſort.*] To ſuit; to fit; to become.

Such men as may *beſort* your age,
And know themſelves and you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

BESO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit diſpoſition for my wife,
With ſuch accommodation and *beſort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To BESO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot.*]

1. To infatuate; to ſtupify; to dull; to take away the ſenſes.

Swiniſh gluttony
Ne'er looks to Heav'n amidſt his gorgeous feaſt,
But, with *beſotted* baſe ingratitude,
Crams and blaſphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools *beſotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to ſhift betimes. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

He is *beſotted*, and has loſt his reaſon; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by. *South.*

2. To make to doat.

Paris, you ſpeak
Like one *beſotted* on your ſweet delights. *Shakeſpeare.*

Truſt not thy beauty; but reſtore the prize,
Which he, *beſotted* on that face and eyes,
Would rend from us. *Dryden's Fables.*

BESO'UGHT. [*part. paſſive* of *beſeech*; which ſee.]

Haſten to appeaſe
Th' incenſed Father, and th' incenſed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time *beſought*. *Par. Loſt.*

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpangle.*] To adorn with ſpangles; to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining.

Not Berenice's locks firſt roſe ſo bright,
The heav'ns *beſpangling* with diſhevell'd light. *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *ſpatter.*] To ſoil by throwing filth; to ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water.

Thoſe who will not take vice into their boſoms, ſhall yet have it *beſpatter* their faces. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

His weapons are the ſame which women and children uſe; a pin to ſcratch, and a ſquirt to *beſpatter*. *Swift, Lett.* lxix.

Fair Britain, in the monarch bleſt,
Whom never faction could *beſpatter*. *Swift.*

To BESPA'WL. *v. a.* [from *ſpawl.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPE'AK. *v. a.* I *beſpoke*, or *beſpake*; I have *beſpoke*, or *beſpoken*. [from *ſpeak.*]

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or againſt a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is *beſpoke*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Here is the cap your worſhip did *beſpeak*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When Baboon came to Strutt's eſtate, his tradeſmen waited upon him, to *beſpeak* his cuſtom. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thouſand copies were *beſpoke*. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by ſo tedious a *beſpeaking* of him. *Dryden.*

3. To forebode; to tell ſomething beforehand.

Thy ſtarted fears *beſpoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognoſticks, in order to ſcare the allies. *Swift, Examin.*

4. To ſpeak to; to addreſs. This ſenſe is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight ſhe 'gan to chear,
And, in her modeſt manner, thus *beſpake*,
Dear knight. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful ſilence, and the powers *beſpoke*. *Dryden.*

Then ſtaring on her with a ghaſtly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen *beſpoke*. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; to ſhew.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had ſo little of the figure of a man, that it *beſpoke* him rather a monſter. *Locke.*

He has diſpatch'd me hence,
With orders that *beſpeak* a mind compoſ'd. *Addiſ. Cato.*

BESPE'AKER. *n. ſ.* [from *beſpeak.*] He that beſpeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *beſpeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itſelf. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To BESPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpeckle.*] To mark with ſpeckles, or ſpots.

To BESPE'W. *v. a.* [from *ſpew.*] To dawb with ſpew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *ſpice.*] To ſeaſon with ſpices.

Thou might'ſt *beſpice* a cup
To give mine enemy a laſting wink. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

To BESPI'T. *v. a.* I *beſpat*, or *beſpit*; I have *beſpit*, or *beſpitten*. [from *ſpit.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

BESPO'KE. [*irreg. particip.* from *beſpeak*; which ſee.]

To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpot.*] To mark with ſpots.

Mildew reſts on the wheat, *beſpotting* the ſtalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To BESPRE'AD. *v. a.* [from *ſpread.*] To ſpread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *beſpread*. *Dryden.*

The globe is equally *beſpread*; ſo that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To BESPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſprinkle.*] To ſprinkle over; to ſcatter over.

He indeed, imitating the father poet, whoſe life he had alſo written, hath *beſprinkled* his work with many fabuloſities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 8.

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood:
The bed *beſprinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

To BESPU'TTER. *v. a.* [from *ſputter.*] To ſputter over ſomething; to dawb any thing by ſputtering, or throwing out ſpittle upon it.

BEST. *adj.* the *ſuperlative* from *good.* [beꞇ, beꞇeꞃa, beꞇꞅꞇ, good, better, beſt, Saxon.]

1. Moſt good; that which has good qualities in the higheſt degree.

And he will take your fields, even the *beſt* of them, and give them to his ſervants. 1 *Samuel*, viii. 14.

When the *beſt* things are not poſſible, the beſt may be made of thoſe that are. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

When he is *beſt*, he is a little more than a man; and when he is worſt, he is a little better than a beaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

I think it a good argument to ſay, the infinitely wiſe God hath made it ſo: and therefore it is *beſt*. But it is too much confidence of our own wiſdom, to ſay, I think it *beſt*, and therefore God hath made it ſo. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *beſt* actions, and makes them ſins. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 213.

2. *The beſt.* The utmoſt power; the ſtrongeſt endeavour; the moſt; the higheſt perfection.

I profeſs not talking: only this,
Let each man do his *beſt*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

The duke did his *beſt* to come down. *Bacon's War with Sp.*

He does this to the *beſt* of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, ſaid he, our ſport is at the *beſt*. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

3. *To make the beſt.* To carry to its greateſt perfection; to improve to the utmoſt.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the beſt* of them, except there be ſome ſpecial cauſe of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaſchar, in order to *make the beſt* of it, laid it out in glaſſes. *Addiſ. Spect.*

We ſet ſail, and *made the beſt* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BEST. *adv.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs.

He ſhall dwell in that place where he ſhall chooſe in one of thy gates, where it liketh him *beſt*. *Deut.* xxiii. 16.

BEST is ſometimes uſed in compoſition.

Theſe latter *beſt-be-truſt-ſpies* had ſome of them further inſtructions, to draw off the beſt friends and ſervants of Perkin, by making remonſtrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

By this law of loving even our enemies, the chriſtian religion diſcovers itſelf to be the moſt generous and *beſtnatured* inſtitution that ever was in the world. *Tillotſon, Serm.* v.

To BESTA'IN. *v. a.* [from *ſtain.*] To mark with ſtains; to ſpot.

We will not line his thin *beſtained* cloke
With our pure honours. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

To BESTE'AD. *v. a.* I *beſted*; I have *beſted*. [from *ſtead.*]

1. To profit.

Hence vain deluding joys,
The brood of folly, without father bred,
How little you *beſtead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys. *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate.

And they ſhall paſs through it hardly *beſtead*, and hungry. *Iſaiah*, viii. 21.

BE'STIAL. *adj.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Belonging to a beaſt, or to the claſs of beaſts.

His wild diſorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *beſtial* citizens ſurprize. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

2. Having the qualities of beaſts; brutal; below the dignity of reaſon or humanity; carnal.

I have loſt the immortal part of myſelf, and what remains is *beſtial*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Moreover, urge his hateful luxury,
And *beſtial* appetite, in change of luſt. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

For thoſe, the race of Iſrael oft forſook
Their living ſtrength, and, unfrequented, left
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *beſtial* gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 435.

The things promiſed are not groſs and carnal, ſuch as may court and gratify the moſt *beſtial* part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

BESTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtial.*] The quality of beaſts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater abſurdity, than to affirm *beſtiality* to be the eſſence of humanity, and darkneſs the center of light? *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

BE'STIALLY. *adv.* [from *beſtial.*] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To BESTI'CK. *v. a.* preter. I *beſtuck*, I have *beſtuck.* [from *ſtick.*] To ſtick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or ſpots here and there.

Truth ſhall retire,
Beſtuck with ſland'rous darts; and works of faith
Rarely be found. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 536.

To BESTI'R. *v. a.* [from *ſtir.*]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men wont to watch
On duty, ſleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouze and *beſtir themſelves* ere well awake. *Milton.*

Beſtirs her then, and from each tender ſtalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields,
She gathers. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

But, as a dog that turns the ſpit,
Beſtirs himſelf, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

What aileth them, that they muſt needs *beſtir themſelves* to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray on Creation.*

2. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare with a common word.

I am ſcarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have ſo *beſtirred* your valour, you cowardly raſcal! *Shak. K. Lear.*

To BESTO'W. *v. a.* [*beſteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon.

All men would willingly have yielded him praiſe; but his nature was ſuch as to *beſtow* it upon himſelf, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicated things of the houſe of the Lord did they *beſtow* upon Baalim. 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 7.

Sir Julius Cæſar had, in his office, the diſpoſition of the ſix clarks places; which he had *beſtowed* to ſuch perſons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

2. To give as charity.

Our Saviour doth plainly witneſs, that there ſhould not be as much as a cup of cold water *beſtowed* for his ſake, without reward. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 8.

And though he was unſatisfied in getting,
Which was a ſin; yet in *beſtowing*, Madam,
He was moſt princely. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the pow'rful takes not, he *beſtows*. *Dryden.*

You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to *beſtow* on wanting merit. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

3. To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my perſon yours;
And tell me how you would *beſtow* yourſelf. *Shakeſp.*

I could have *beſtowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler*, Nº 75.

4. To give as a preſent.

Pure oil and incenſe on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends *beſtow*. *Dryden.*

5. To apply.

The ſea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwiſe the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *beſtowed* there. *Swift.*

6. To lay out upon.

And thou ſhalt *beſtow* that money for whatſoever thy ſoul luſteth after, for oxen, for ſheep, or for wine. *Deut.* xiv. 26.

7. To lay up; to ſtow; to place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and *beſtowed* them in the houſe. 2 *Kings*, v. 24.

BESTO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtow.*] Giver; he that confers any thing; diſpoſer.

They all agree in making one ſupreme God; and that there are ſeveral beings that are to be worſhipped under him; ſome as the *beſtowers* of thrones, but ſubordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

BESTRA'UGHT. *particip.* [Of this *participle* I have not found the *verb*; by analogy we may derive it from *beſtract*; perhaps it is corrupted from *diſtraught.*] Diſtracted; mad; out of one's ſenſes; out of one's wits.

Aſk Marian, the fat alewife, if ſhe knew me not. What! I am not *beſtraught*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To BESTRE'W. *v. a.* particip. paſſ. *beſtrewed*, or *beſtrown*. [from *ſtrew.*] To ſprinkle over.

So thick *beſtrown*,
Abject and loſt lay theſe, covering the flood. *Par. Loſt.*

To BESTRI'DE. *v. a.* I *beſtrid*; I have *beſtrid*, or *beſtridden*. [from *ſtride.*]

1. To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth *beſtride* the narrow world
Like a coloſſus. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Make him *beſtride* the ocean, and mankind
Aſk his conſent, to uſe the ſea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To ſtep over.

That I ſee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. It is often uſed of riding.

He *beſtrides* the lazy pacing clouds,
And ſails upon the boſom of the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

That horſe, that thou ſo often haſt *beſtrid*:
That horſe, that I ſo carefully have dreſs'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind *beſtride*. *Dryden.*

The bounding ſteed you pompouſly *beſtride*,
Shares with his lord the pleaſure and the pride. *Pope.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes of a man ſtanding over ſomething which he defends.

He *beſtrid*
An o'erpreſs'd Roman, and i' th' conſul's view
Slew three oppoſers: Tarquin's ſelf he met,
And ſtruck him on his knee. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Let us rather
Hold faſt the mortal ſword; and, like good men,
Beſtride our downfaln birthdom. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If thou ſee me down in the battle, and *beſtride* me, ſo; 'tis a point of friendſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

He doth *beſtride* a bleeding land,
Gaſping for life, under great Bolingbroke. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTU'D. *v. a.* [from *ſtud.*] To adorn with ſtuds, or ſhining prominences.

Th' unſought diamonds
Would ſo emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And ſo *beſtud* with ſtars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET. *n. ſ.* [ƿeððian, to wager; ƿeð, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologiſts derive *bet*. I ſhould rather imagine it to come from beꞇan, to mend, encreaſe, or *better*, as a *bet* encreaſes the original wager.] A wager; ſomething laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days,
Has ſtruggl'd with continu'd ſorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The deſp'rate *bet* upon tomorrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*. *Pope.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to ſtake at a wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

He flies the court for want of clothes,
Cries out 'gainſt cocking, ſince he cannot *bet*. *B. Johnſ.*

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and ſigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Loſt ev'ry earthly thing he *betted*. *Prior.*

BET. The old *preterite* of *beat*.

He ſtaid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To BETA'KE. *v. a.* preter. I *betook*; part. paſſ. *betaken*. [from *take.*]

1. To take; to ſeize: an obſolete ſenſe.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he diſcloſing read. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* 12.

2. To have recourſe to; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverſe party *betaking itſelf* to ſuch practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to deſperate extremities. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent theſe things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can ſtir: therefore *betake thee*
To nothing but deſpair. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The reſt, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighb'ring hills up tore. *Par. Loſt.*

3. To apply; with the reciprocal pronoun.

With eaſe ſuch fond chimeras we purſue,
As fancy frames for fancy to ſubdue:
But when *ourſelves* to action we *betake*,
It ſhuns the mint, like gold that chymiſts make. *Dryden.*

As my obſervations have been the light whereby I have hitherto ſteer'd my courſe, ſo I here *betake myſelf* to them again. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To move; to remove.

Soft ſhe withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.
They both *betook them* ſeveral ways;
Both to deſtroy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 610.

To **Bete'em.** *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to beſtow; to give.

So would I, ſaid th' enchanter, glad and fain,
Beteem to you his ſword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kend,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend. *Fairy Queen.*
Belike for want of rain; which I could well
Beteem them from the tempeſt of mine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Bethi'nk.** *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought.* [from *think.*] To recal to reflection; to bring back to conſideration, or recollection. It is generally uſed with the reciprocal pronoun, and *of* before the ſubject of thought.

They were ſooner in danger than they could almoſt *bethink themſelves of* change. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I have *bethought me of* another fault. *Shakeſpeare.*

I, better *bethinking myſelf*, and miſliking his determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He himſelf,
Inſatiable of glory, had loſt all:
Yet *of* another plea *bethought him* ſoon. *Par. Regained.*

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink themſelves*, till hamper'd, and paſt recovery. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cherippus, then in time *yourſelf bethink*,
And what your rags will yield by auction ſink. *Dryden.*

A little conſideration may allay his heat, and make him *bethink himſelf*, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke.*

BE'THLEHEM. *n. ſ.* [See BEDLAM.] An hoſpital for lunaticks.

Be'thlehemite. *n. ſ.* [See Bedlamite.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouſe.

Betho'ught. *particip.* [from *bethink*; which ſee.]

To **Bethra'l.** *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer; to bring into ſubjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'ſcape away,
For ſhe it is that did my lord *bethral.* *Shakeſp. K. John.*

To **Bethu'mp.** *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never ſo *bethumpt* with words,
Since firſt I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shak. K. John.*

To **Beti'de.** *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; part. paſſ. *betid.* [from tid, Sax. See Tide.]

1. To happen to; to befal; to bechance; whether good or bad.

Said he then to the Palmer, reverend ſire,
What great miſfortune hath *betid* this knight? *Fairy Q.*
But ſay, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Muſt reaſcend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

2. Sometimes it has *to.*

Neither know I,
What is *betid to* Cloten; but remain
Perplext in all. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. To come to paſs; to fall out; to happen.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a ſtrange adventure that *betided*,
Betwixt the fox and th' ape by him miſguided. *Spenſer.*
In winter's tedious nights, ſit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woful ages, long ago *betid.* *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
Let me hear from thee by letters,
Of thy ſucceſs in love; and what news elſe
Betideth here in abſence of thy friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To become.

If he were dead, what would *betide* of thee? *Shakeſp.*

Beti'me.
Betimes. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*; that is, by the proper time.]

1. Seaſonably; early.

Send ſuccours, lords, and ſtop the rage *betime.*
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.* ii.
To meaſure life, learn thou *betimes*, and know
Tow'rd ſolid good what leads the neareſt way. *Par. Reg.*

2. Soon; before long time has paſſed.

Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them contend;
For when they once to perfect ſtrength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* iv.
He tires *betimes*, that ſpurs too faſt *betimes.* *Shakeſp.*

There be ſome have an over early ripeneſs in their years, which fadeth *betimes*: theſe are firſt, ſuch as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is ſoon turned. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is, enter upon a religious courſe *betimes.* *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes,
And 'tis but juſt to let them live *betimes.* *Pope.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morning, may ſleep the ſounder next day. *Shakeſpeare.*

They roſe *betimes* in the morning, and offered ſacrifice. *1 Macc.* iv. 52.

Be'tle.
Be'ter. } *n. ſ.* An Indian plant, called water pepper. *Dict.*

To **Beto'ken.** *v. a.* [from *token.*]

1. To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent.

We know not wherefore churches ſhould be the worſe, if, at this time, when they are delivered into God's own poſſeſſion, ceremonies fit to *betoken* ſuch intents, and to accompany ſuch actions, be uſual. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

2. To foreſhew; to preſignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 80.

Be'tony. *n. ſ.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are green, rough, and crenated on the edges: the flowers are diſpoſed in a ſpike; the upper creſt of the flower is advanced, and divided into two ſegments; the beard, or lower part of the flower, is divided into three, and the middle ſegment is bifid; each flower is, for the moſt part, ſucceeded by four naked ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Common or wood *betony.* 2. *Betony*, with a white flower. 3. Greater Daniſh *betony.* The firſt is very common in woods and ſhady places, and is greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Millar.*

Beto'ok. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake*; which ſee.]

To **Beto'ss.** *v. a.* [from *toſs.*] To diſturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What ſaid my man, when my *betoſſed* ſoul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

To **BETRA'Y.** *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of truſt.

If ye be come to *betray* me to mine enemies, ſeeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. *1 Chron.* xii. 17.

Jeſus ſaid unto them, The Son of man ſhall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Matt.* xvii. 22.

For fear is nothing elſe but a *betraying* of the ſuccours which reaſon offereth. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 12.

He was not to be won, either by promiſe or reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. To diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy.

3. To make known ſomething that were better concealed.

Be ſwift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, leſt you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To make liable to fall into ſomething inconvenient.

His abilities created in him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him to great errours, and many enemies. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be ſo forward, as often *betrays* itſelf into great errours in judgment. *Watts.*

5. To ſhew; to diſcover; in a neutral ſenſe.

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs ſhall fall,
And one promiſcuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a ſtone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

Betra'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wiſe man doth ſo ſay of fear, that it is a *betrayer* of the forces of reaſonable underſtanding. *Hooker, b.* v. § 3.

You caſt down your courage through fear, the *betrayer* of all ſuccours which reaſon can afford. *Sir John Hayward.*

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchaſe coin, perhaps, at half price, and vend it among us to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To **Betri'm.** *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dreſs; to grace; to adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pionied and tulip'd brims,
Which ſpungy April at thy heſt *betrims*,
To make cold nymphs chaſte crowns. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To **Betro'th.** *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrowen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance.

He, in the firſt flower of my freſheſt age,
Betrothed me unto the only heir
Of a moſt mighty king, moſt rich and ſage. *Fairy Q.*
To her, my lord,
Was I *betrothed*, ere I Hermia ſaw. *Shakeſpeare.*
By ſoul's publick promiſe ſhe
Was ſold then, and *betroth'd* to Victory. *Cowley.*

2. To unite any one to another by promiſe of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return unto his houſe. *Deut.* xx. 7.

3. To nominate to a biſhoprick, in order to conſecration.

If any perſon be conſecrated a biſhop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he ſhall not receive the habit of conſecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To **Betru'st.** *v. a.* [from *truſt.*] To entruſt; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betruſt him with all the good, which our own capacity will allow us, or his ſufficiency encourage us to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

Whatſoever you would *betruſt* to your memory, let it be diſpoſed in a proper method. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

Be'tter. *adj.* The *comparative* of *good.* [bet, *good*, betera, *better*, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe. See Good.

He has a horſe *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad habit of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſeen *better* faces in my time,
Than ſtand on any ſhoulders that I ſee
Before me at this inſtant. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Having a deſire to depart, and be with Chriſt; which is far *better.* *Philip.* i. 23.

The **Better.**

1. The ſuperiority; the advantage; with the particle *of* before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had *the better.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in ſuch ſort, as doth not break our preſcription, to have had *the better of* the Spaniards. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Dionyſius, his countryman, in an epiſtle to Pompey, after an expreſs compariſon, affords him *the better of* Thucydides. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 8.

You think fit
To get *the better of* me, and you ſhall;
Since you will have it ſo—I will be yours. *Southerne.*

The gentleman had always ſo much *the better of* the ſatyriſt, that the perſons touched did not know where to fix their reſentment. *Prior, Preface to his Poems.*

2. Improvement; as, *for the better*, ſo as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where *for the better*, I muſt at the ſame time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Be'tter. *adv.* [comparative of *well.*] Well, in a greater degree.

Then was it *better* with me than now. *Hoſea*, ii. 7.

Better a mechanick rule were ſtretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

The *better* to underſtand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be obſerved. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by conſidering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

To **Be'tter.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The very cauſe of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker, b.* viii. § 54.

He is furniſhed with my opinion, which is *bettered* with his own learning. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreas'd. *Shakeſp.*
But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care,
Reſtor'd, and *better'd* ſoon, the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the pureſt and beſt reformed church in the world; ſo well reformed, that it will be found eaſier to alter than to *better* its conſtitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a paſſage for theſe lakes, to diſcharge themſelves, for the *bettering* of the air. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſurpaſs; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered.* *Hooker, b.* i. § 5.

He hath borne himſelf beyond the promiſe of his age; he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation, than you muſt expect of me to tell you. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

What you do
Still *betters* what is done; when you ſpeak ſweet,
I'd have you do it ever. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. To advance.

The king thought his honour would ſuffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Be'tter. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Superiour in goodneſs.

Their *betters* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderneſs by themſelves. *Hooker, b.* i.

The courteſy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the firſt-born. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

That ye thus hoſpitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *betters*,
And makes e'en gods themſelves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have ſome gold and ſilver by me, and ſhall be able to make a ſhift, when many of my *betters* are ſtarving. *Swift.*

Be'ttor. *n. ſ.* [from *to bet.*] One that lays betts or wagers.

I obſerved a ſtranger among them, of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but notwithſtanding he was a very fair *bettor*, nobody would take him up. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Be'tty. *n. ſ.* [probably a cant word, without etymology.] An inſtrument to break open doors.

Record the ſtratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal ſcalades of needy heroes, deſcribing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

Betwe'en. *prep.* betweonan, betwinan, Saxon; from the original word twa, *two.*]

1. In the intermediate ſpace.

What modes
Of ſmell the headlong lioneſs *between*,
And hound ſagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another; noting intercourſe.

He ſhould think himſelf unhappy, if things ſhould go ſo *between* them, as he ſhould not be able to acquit himſelf of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Belonging to two in partnerſhip.

I aſk, whether Caſtor and Pollux, with only one ſoul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conſcious of, are not two diſtinct perſons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any diſcord or ſuits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeaſed. *Bacon.*

Friendſhip requires, that it be *between* two at leaſt; and there can be no friendſhip where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. In ſeparation, or diſtinction of one from the other.

Their natural conſtitutions put ſo wide a difference *between* ſome men, that art would never maſter. *Locke.*

Children quickly diſtinguiſh *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly uſed of two, and *among* of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preſerved.

Betwi'xt. *prep.* [betwyx, Saxon. It has the ſame ſignification with *between*, and is indifferently uſed for it.]

1. In the midſt of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney ſmokes,
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*
Methinks, like two black ſtorms on either hand,
Our Spaniſh army and your Indians ſtand;
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryden.*
If contradicting intereſts could be mixt,
Nature herſelf has caſt a bar *betwixt.* *Dryden's Aureng.*

2. From one to another.

Five years ſince there was ſome ſpeech of marriage
Betwixt myſelf and her. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Be'vel.
Be'vil. } *n. ſ.* In maſonry and joinery, a kind of ſquare, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the ſweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and ſo may be ſet to any angle. An angle that is not ſquare, is called a *bevil angle*, whether it be more obtuſe, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*

Their houſes are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift's Gulliv. Trav.*

To **Be'vel.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

Theſe rabbets are ground ſquare; but the rabbets on the groundſel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerc.*

Be'ver. See Beaver.

Be'verage. *n. ſ.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquour to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholeſome *beverage*,
Account me not your ſervant. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Grains, pulſes, and all ſorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage*, may be made almoſt of all. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

A pleaſant *beverage* he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
The coarſe lean gravel on the mountain ſides,
Scarce dewy *bev'rage* for the bees provides. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you deſire it ſtronger or ſmaller. The water ſhould ſtand forty eight hours on it, before you preſs it; when it is preſſed, tun it up immediately. *Mortimer.*

3. A treat upon wearing a new ſuit of cloaths.

4. A treat at firſt coming into a priſon, called alſo *garniſh.*

Be'vy. *n. ſ.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an aſſembly.

And in the midſt thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies ſat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when from the tents, behold
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.
Nor rode the nymph alone,
Around a *bevy* of bright damſels ſhone. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Bewa'il.** *v. a.* [from *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament; to expreſs ſorrow for.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet ſin, robb'd this *bewailing* land
Of noble Buckingham, my father in law. *Shakeſpeare.*
Yet wiſer Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral. *Sir J. Denham.*

I cannot but *bewail*, as in their firſt principles, the miſeries and calamities of our children. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 1

To **Bewa're.** *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatiſe, I have found, *be ye ware.* See Wary. Gewarian, Saxon; *warer*, Daniſh.]

1. To regard with caution; to be ſuſpicious of danger from: generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

You muſt *beware of* drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden.*

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Warn'd by the ſylph, oh, pious maid, *beware!*
This to diſcloſe is all thy guardian can;
Beware of all, but moſt *beware of* man. *Pope.*

2. It is obſervable, that it is only uſed in ſuch forms of ſpeech as admit the word *be*: thus we ſay, *he may beware*, *let him beware*, *he will beware*; but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware.*

To **Bewe'ep.** *v. a.* [from *weep.*[To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Beweep this cauſe again; I'll pluck ye out,
And caſt you, with the waters that you loſe,
To temper clay. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Larded all with ſweet flowers,
Which *bewept* to the grave did go,
With true love ſhowers. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To **Bewe't.** *v. a.* [from *wet.*] To wet; to moiſten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no ſervice on her ſorrowful cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Bewi'lder.** *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe in pathleſs places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward ſped my way,
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryd. Fables.*

We no ſolution of our queſtion find;
Your words *bewilder*, not direct the mind. *Blackmore.*
Our underſtanding traces 'em in vain,
Loſt and *bewilder'd* in the fruitleſs ſearch. *Addiſ. Cato.*

It is good ſometimes to loſe and *bewilder* ourſelves in ſuch ſtudies. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To BEWI'TCH. *v. a.* [from *witch.*]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or faſcination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blaſted ſapling wither'd up. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

I have forſworn his company hourly this twenty years, and yet I am *bewitched* with the rogue's company. If the raſcal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

My flocks are free from love, yet look ſo thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs? *Dryden.*

2. To charm; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree, as to take away the power of reſiſtance.

Doth even beauty beautify,
And moſt *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The charms of poetry our ſouls *bewitch*;
The curſe of writing is an endleſs itch. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were loſt; they were filled with ſuch *bewitching* tenderneſs and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 223.

BEWI'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination; charm; reſiſtleſs prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or faſcination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the deſirers. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [ƿreᵹan, beƿreᵹan, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to diſcover perfidiouſly.

Fair feeling words he wiſely 'gan diſplay,
And, for her humour fitting purpoſe, fain
To tempt the cauſe itſelf for to *bewray*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To ſhew; to make viſible: this word is now little in uſe.

She ſaw a pretty bluſh in Philodea's cheeks *bewray* a modeſt diſcontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do ſometimes *bewray* that by deeds, which to confeſs they are hardly drawn. *Hooker, b.* i. § 7.

Next look on him that ſeems for counſel fit,
Whoſe ſilver locks *bewray* his ſtore of days. *Fairfax.*

BEWRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; diſcoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of ſecrets, the world is juſt enough to accuſe the perfidiouſneſs of the friend. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 225.

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [beᵹeonꝺ, beᵹeonꝺan, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a diſtance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death:
Juſt what you hear, you have. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. On the farther ſide of.

Neither is it *beyond* the ſea, that thou ſhouldſt ſay, who ſhall go over the ſea for us, and bring it unto us. *Deut.* xxx.

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are *beyond* the old world and the new. *Bacon.*

We cannot think men *beyond* ſea will part with their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Farther onward than.

He that ſees a dark and ſhady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the ſky. *Herbert.*

4. Paſt; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundleſs reach
Of mercy, if thou did'ſt this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Yet theſe declare
Thy goodneſs *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine. *Milton.*

The juſt, wiſe, and good God, neither does, nor can require of man any thing that is impoſſible, or naturally *beyond* his power to do. *South.*

Conſider the ſituation of our earth; it is placed ſo conveniently, that plants flouriſh, and animals live; this is matter of fact, and beyond all diſpute. *Bentley's Sermons.*

5. Above; exceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodneſs, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men of my country. *Sidney.*

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I muſt confeſs, to me *beyond* all wonder. *Wotton.*

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleneſs, and quarrels amongſt his ſervants, whereby his manufactures are diſturbed, and his buſineſs neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's underſtanding, my labour may be of uſe: *beyond* the evidence it carries with it, I adviſe him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His ſatires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's; if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. *Dryd.*

7. Remote from; not within the ſphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve too much for things *beyond* our care.
Dryden's Fables.

8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earneſt benefit of his jeſt, forcing him to do her ſuch ſervices, as were both cumberſome and coſtly; while he ſtill thought he *went beyond* her, becauſe his heart did not commit the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man *go beyond*, and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

BE'ZEL. } *n. ſ.* That part of a ring in which the ſtone is
BE'ZIL. } fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *n. ſ.* [from *pa*, againſt, and *zahar*, poiſon, Perſick.] A medicinal ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, and brought from the Eaſt Indies, where it is ſaid to be found in the dung of an animal of the goat kind, called *pazan*; the ſtone being formed in its belly, and growing to the ſize of an acorn, and ſometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Were the real virtues of this ſtone anſwerable to its reputed ones, it were doubtleſs a panacea. Indeed, its rarity, and the peculiar manner of its formation, which is now ſuppoſed to be fabulous, have perhaps contributed as much to its reputation as its intrinſick worth. At preſent, it begins to be diſcarded in the practice of medicine, as of no efficacy at all. There are alſo ſome occidental *bezoars* brought from Peru, which are reckoned inferiour to the oriental. The name of this ſtone is alſo applied to ſeveral chymical compoſitions, deſigned for antidotes, or counter-poiſons; as mineral, ſolar, and jovial *bezoars*. *Savary. Chambers.*

BEZOA'RDICK. *adj.* [from *bezoar.*] Medicines compounded with *bezoar*.

The *bezoardicks* are neceſſary to promote ſweat, and drive forth the putrified particles. *Floyer on the Humours.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *adj.* [from *binus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Hav-
BIA'NGULOUS. } ing corners or angles. *Dict.*

BI'AS. *n. ſ.* [*biais*, Fr. ſaid to come from *bibay*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying *croſs*, or *thwart.*]

1. The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtrait line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls——
——'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs againſt the *bias*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe; or gives the direction to his meaſures.

You have been miſtook:
But nature to her *bias* drew in that. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is that boaſted *bias* of thy mind,
By which one way to dulneſs 'tis inclin'd. *Dryden.*

Morality influences mens lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expoſe vice and folly, furniſh uſeful diverſions. Raillery, under ſuch regulations, unbends the mind from ſeverer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper *bias*. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 45.

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue neareſt to our vice ally'd;
Reaſon the *bias* turns to good or ill. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

3. Propenſion; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he ſeems to have ſome little *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryden's Fables.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to ſome ſide; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be miſled by ignorance, than I am to be *biaſſed* by intereſt, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A deſire leaning to either ſide, *biaſſes* the judgment ſtrangely; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

BI'AS. *adv.* It ſeems to be uſed *adverbially* in the following paſſage, conformably to the French, *mettre une choſe de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not anſwering the aim. *Shakeſpeare.*

BIB. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children, over their cloaths.

I would fain know, why it ſhould not be as noble a taſk, to write upon a *bib* and hanging-ſleeves, as on the *bulla* and *prætexta*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to ſip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroë, as though ſhe were ſo named, becauſe ſhe would drink mere wine without water. *Camden.*

To appeaſe a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; ſo that he was conſtantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty four hours than I did. *Locke.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

BIBA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

BI'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bib.*] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

BI'BLE. *n. ſ.* [from βίβλιον, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The ſacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we paſs from the apoſtolic to the next ages of the church, the primitive chriſtians looked on their *bibles* as their moſt important treaſure. *Government of the Tongue,* § 3.

We muſt take heed how we accuſtom ourſelves to a ſlight and irreverent uſe of the name of God, and of the phraſes and expreſſions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every ſlight occaſion. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

In queſtions of natural religion, we ſhould confirm and improve, or connect our reaſonings, by the divine aſſiſtance of the *bible*. *Watts's Logick.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [from βιβλὸς, and γράφω, to write.] A writer of books; a tranſcriber. *Dict.*

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

BI'BULOUS. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moiſture; ſpungy.

Strow'd *bibulous* above, I ſee the ſands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks. *Thomſon.*

BICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*bicapſularis*, Lat.] A plant whoſe ſeed veſſel is divided into two parts.

BICE. *n. ſ.* The name of a colour uſed in painting, It is either green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*, you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL. } *adj.* [*biceps, bicipitis*, Lat.]
BICI'PITOUS. }

1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any ſpecies, they admit a gemination of principal parts. *Vulg. Errours.*

2. It is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm.

A piece of fleſh is exchanged from the *bicipital* muſcle of either party's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

To BI'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welſh, a conteſt.]

1. To ſkirmiſh; to fight without a ſet battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to ſuch a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and loſt his picture. *Sidney.*

In thy face
I ſee thy fury; if I longer ſtay,
We ſhall begin our ancient *bickerings*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effuſion rowl'd
Of ſmoke, and *bickering* flame, and ſparkles dire. *Milton.*

An icy gale, oft ſhifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arreſts the *bickering* ſtream. *Thomſon's Winter, l.* 730.

BI'CKERER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſkirmiſher.

BI'CKERN. *n. ſ.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron.*] An iron ending in a point.

A blackſmith's anvil is ſometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon's Mechan. Exerciſes.*

BICO'RNE. } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having two horns.
BICO'RNOUS. }

We ſhould be too critical, to queſtion the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 19.

BICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid, bad, bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [biꝺꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To deſire; to aſk; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to ſupper, Jeſſica;
There are my keys. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you ſhall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 9.

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feaſts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewell on Providence.*

2. To command; to order; before things or perſons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shak. King Lear.*

He chid the ſiſters,
When firſt they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them ſpeak to him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Haſte to the houſe of ſleep, and *bid* the god,
Who rules the nightly viſions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*

Curſe on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger? *Dryden's All for Love.*

Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving ſong. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propoſe; as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true.—
—Thou *bidſt* me to my loſs: for true to thee,
Were to prove falſe. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

When a man is reſolute to keep his ſins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquiſh all hope, he will embrace that profeſſion, which *bids* faireſt to the reconciling thoſe ſo diſtant intereſts. *Decay of Piety.*

As when the goddeſſes came down of old,
With gifts, their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each *bade* high to win him to their ſide. *Granville.*

To give intereſt a ſhare in friendſhip, is to ſell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* moſt ſhall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

4. To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by ſome publick voice.

Our bans thrice *bid!* and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then preſs'd, then forc'd away. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd,
As if you were a feaſted one, and not
The hoſteſs of the meeting; pray you, *bid*
Theſe unknown friends to's welcome. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

Divers of them, as we paſſed by them, put their arms a little abroad; which is their geſture, when they *bid* any welcome. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

How, Didius, ſhall a Roman, ſore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this diſtant iſle?
How *bid* you welcome to theſe ſhatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

6. To denounce.

Thyſelf and Oxford, with five thouſand men,
Shall croſs the ſeas, and *bid* falſe Edward battle. *Shakeſp.*

She *bid* war to all that durſt ſupply
The place of thoſe her cruelty made die. *Waller.*

The captive cannibal, oppreſt with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, diſdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping croud,
And ſpent at laſt, and ſpeechleſs as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

7. To pray. See BEAD.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your houſe, neither *bid* him God ſpeed. 2 *John,* 10.

When they deſired him to tarry longer with them, he conſented not, but *bade* them farewel. *Acts,* xviii. 20, 21.

By ſome haycock, or ſome ſhady thorn,
He *bids* his beads both even ſong and morn. *Dryden.*

BI'DALE. *n. ſ.* [from *bid* and *ale.*] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's houſe, and there to contribute charity. *Dict.*

BI'DDEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *to bid.*]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feaſt of the family. *Bacon.*

Madam, the *bidden* gueſts are come. *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis theſe that early taint the female ſoul,
Inſtruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infant cheeks a *bidden* bluſh to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. *Rape of the Lock.*

BI'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bid.*] One who offers or propoſes a price.

He looked upon ſeveral dreſſes which hung there, expoſed to the purchaſe of the beſt *bidder*. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

BI'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *bid.*] Command; order.

How, ſay'ſt thou, that Macduff denies his perſon
At our great *bidding*? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

At his ſecond *bidding*, darkneſs fled,
Light ſhone, and order from diſorder ſprung. *Milton.*

To BIDE. *v. a.* [biꝺan, Sax.] To endure; to ſuffer.

Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The wary Dutch this gathering ſtorm foreſaw,
And durſt not *bide* it on the Engliſh coaſt. *Dryden.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee ſhall bow, of them that *bide*
In heav'n, or earth, or under earth in hell. *Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gaſhes on his head;
The leaſt a death to nature. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a ſtate.

And they alſo, if they *bide* not ſtill in unbelief, ſhall be graffed in. *Romans,* xi. 23.

4. It has probably all the ſignifications of the word *abide*; which ſee: but it being grown ſomewhat obſolete, the examples of its various meanings are not eaſily found.

BIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only *bidental*. *Swift.*

BI'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *bide.*] Reſidence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my conſtant *biding* been. *Rowe.*

BIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why ſhould ſome be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation.*

BIER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero.*] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning *bier*. *Spenſer.*

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear. *Shak. Hamlet.*

He muſt not float upon his wat'ry *bier*,
Unwept. *Milton.*

Griefs always green, a houſhold ſtill in tears:
Sad pomps, a threſhold throng'd with daily *biers*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Juvenal, ſat.* x.

Make as if you hanged yourſelf, they will convey your body out of priſon in a *bier*. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

BI'ESTINGS. *n. ſ.* [byſtinᵹ, Saxon.] The firſt milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice beſides, her *bieſtings* never fail
To ſtore the dairy with a brimming pale. *Dryden's Virg.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be underſtood two ways. *Dict.*

BI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a botanical term.] Divided
BI'FIDATED. } in two; ſplit in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFO'LD. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double.

If beauty have a ſoul, this is not ſhe;
If ſouls guide vows, if vows are ſanctimony,
If ſanctimony be the gods delight,
If there be rule in unity itſelf,
This is not ſhe; O madneſs of diſcourſe!
That cauſe ſets up with and againſt thyſelf!
Bifold authority. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

BIFO'RMED. *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFU'RCATED. *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a diviſion, into two heads.

A ſmall white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Bifurca'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Diviſion into two; opening into two parts.

The firſt catachreſtical and far derived ſimilitude, it holds with man; that is, in a *biſurcation*, or diviſion of the root into two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

BIG. *adj.* [This word is of uncertain, or unknown etymology; Junius derives it from βαγαῖος; Skinner, from *bug*, which, in Daniſh, ſignifies the belly.]

1. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and diviſion, either of ſpace or duration, when the idea under conſideration becomes very *big*, or very ſmall, its preciſe bulk becomes very obſcure and confuſed. *Locke.*

A troubled ocean, to a man who ſails in it, is, I think, the *biggeſt* object that he can ſee in motion. *Spectator*, Nº 489.

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The buſy merchant, the *big* warehouſe built. *Thomſon.*

2. Teeming; pregnant; great with young; with the particle *with*.

A bear *big with* young hath ſeldom been ſeen. *Bacon.*

Lately on yonder ſwelling buſh,
Big with many a common roſe,
This early bud began to bluſh. *Waller.*

3. Sometimes with *of*; but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. Full of ſomething; and deſirous, or about, to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithreſes, roſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. Diſtended; ſwoln; ready to burſt; uſed often of the effects of paſſion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart, and weep. *Shakeſp.*

6. Great in air and mien; proud; ſwelling; tumid; haughty; ſurly.

How elſe, ſaid he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a ſtately pace. *Hub. Tale.*

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court, ſeem ſomewhat ſolemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and anſwer. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

If you had but looked *big*, and ſpit at him, he'd have run. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huger perriwig,
Than our own native lunaticks. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* iii.

Of governments that once made ſuch a noiſe, and looked ſo *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepeſt counſels, and the ſtrongeſt force; nothing remains of them but a name. *South.*

In his moſt proſperous ſeaſon, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject ſpirit. *Clarendon.*

Thou thyſelf, thus inſolent in ſtate,
Art but perhaps ſome country magiſtrate,
Whoſe power extends no farther than to ſpeak
Big on the bench, and ſcanty weights to break. *Dryden.*

To grant *big* Thraſo valour, Phormio ſenſe,
Should indignation give, at leaſt offence. *Garth.*

7. Great in ſpirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as big as thine? a heart as *big?*
Thy words, I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Bi'gamist. *n. ſ.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See Bigamy.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an eccleſiaſtical benefice; much leſs can a *bigamiſt* have ſuch a benefice, according to that law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Bi'gamy. *n. ſ.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,
To baſe declenſion, and loath'd *bigamy*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Randal determined to commence a ſuit againſt Martin, for *bigamy* and inceſt. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. In the canon law. The marriage of a ſecond wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were conſidered as bringing a man under ſome incapacities for eccleſiaſtical offices.

Bigbe'llied. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we have laught to ſee the ſails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shakeſp.*

Children, and *bigbellied* women require antidotes ſomewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey on the Plague.*

So many well ſhaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddling up and down like *bigbellied* women. *Addiſon. Spect.*

We purſued our march, to the terrour of the market people, and the miſcarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Bi'ggin. *n. ſ.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

Sleep now!
Yet not ſo ſound, and half ſo deeply ſweet,
As he, whoſe brow with homely *biggin* bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shak. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Bight. *n. ſ.* It is explained by Skinner, the circumference of a coil of rope.

Bi'gly. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a bluſtering manner.

Would'ſt thou not rather chooſe a ſmall renown,
To be the may'r of ſome poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rouſly to ſpeak;
To pound falſe weights, and ſcanty meaſures break? *Dryden's Juvenal, ſat.* x.

Bi'gness. *n. ſ.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatneſs of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cauſe the root to grow to an exceſſive *bigneſs*. *Bacon.*

People were ſurpriſed at the *bigneſs*, and uncouth deformity of the camel. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The brain of man, in reſpect of his body, is much larger than in any other animal's; exceeding in *bigneſs* three oxen's brains. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Size; whether greater or ſmaller.

Several ſorts of rays make vibrations of ſeveral *bigneſſes*, which, according to their *bigneſſes*, excite ſenſations of ſeveral colours; and the air, according to their *bigneſſes*, excites ſenſations of ſeveral ſounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

BIGOT. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is ſuppoſed, by Camden and others, to take its riſe from ſome occaſional phraſe.] A man devoted to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is uſed often with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot to* the Carteſian tenets.

Religious ſpite, and pious ſpleen bred firſt
This quarrel, which ſo long the *bigots* nurſt. *Tate. Juvenal.*

In philoſophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the moſt poſitive. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Bi'goted. *adj.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepoſſeſſed in favour of ſomething; irrationally zealous; with *to*.

Bigotted to this idol, we diſclaim
Reſt, health, and eaſe, for nothing but a name. *Garth.*

Preſbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigotted*, and ill adviſed prince, will eaſily be computed. *Swift.*

Bi'gotry. *n. ſ.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreaſonable warmth in favour of party or opinions; with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry to* our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that ſo many abſurd, wicked, and bloody principles, ſhould pretend to ſupport themſelves by the goſpel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our ſilence makes our adverſaries think we perſiſt in thoſe *bigotries*, which all good and ſenſible men deſpiſe. *Pope.*

Bi'gswoln. *adj.* [from *big* and *ſwoln*.] Turgid; ready to burſt.

Might my *bigſwoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a looſe to ſorrow. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Bi'g-uddered. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.] Having large udders; having dugs ſwelled with milk.

Now driv'n before him, through the arching rock,
Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd flock,
Big-udder'd ews, and goats of female kind. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Bi'lander. *n. ſ.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A ſmall veſſel of about eighty tons burden, uſed for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has maſts and ſails after the manner of a hoy. They are uſed chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary. Trevoux.*

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coaſt, and land in view to keep. *Dryden.*

Bi'lberry. *n. ſ.* [from biliȝ, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*; according to Skinner.] The ſame with whortleberry; which ſee.

Cricket, to Windſor chimneys ſhalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shakeſp.*

Bi'lbo. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the beſt weapons are made.] A rapier; a ſword.

To be compaſſed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bi'lboes. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtocks, or wooden ſhackles for the feet, uſed for puniſhing offenders at ſea.

Methought I lay,
Worſe than the mutines, in the *bilboes*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

BILE. *n. ſ.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquour, ſeparated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and diſcharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its uſe is to ſheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle; becauſe they, being entangled with its ſulphurs, thicken it ſo, that it cannot be ſufficiently diluted by the ſuccus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal veſſels. *Quincy.*

In its progreſſion, ſoon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver ſever'd from the blood,
And ſtriving through the gall-pipe, here unload
Their yellow ſtreams. *Blackmore.*

Bile. *n. ſ.* [bile, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally ſpelt *boil*; but, I think, leſs properly.] A ſore angry ſwelling.

But yet thou art my fleſh, my blood, my daughter;
Or, rather, a diſeaſe that's in my fleſh;
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shak. King Lear.*

Thoſe *biles* did run—ſay ſo—did not the general run? were not that a botchy ſore? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad baſis, ariſing in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and, in its ſtate, is accompanied with inflammation, pulſation, and tenſion. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Bilge *in a ſhip*. The compaſs or breadth of the ſhip's bottom. *Skinner.*

To Bilge. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpring a leak; to let in water, by ſtriking upon a rock: a ſea term. *Skinner.*

Bi'liary. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and ſuch as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and ſome of them have the *biliary* duct inſerted into the pylorus. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Bi'lingsgate. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilingſgate* in London, a place where there is always a croud of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There ſtript, fair rhet'rick languiſh'd on the ground,
And ſhameful *bilingſgate* her robes adorn. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

Bili'nguous. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or ſpeaking two tongues.

Bi'lious. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Conſiſting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in ſilver currents run. *Garth.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of redundance of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To BILK. *v. a.* [derived by Mr. Lye from the Gothick, *bilaican*.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd ſtationers for yeomen ſtood prepar'd. *Dryden.*

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleaſing ſight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden's Juvenal, ſat.* v.

BILL. *n. ſ.* [bile, Sax. See Ball.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted croſsways at the end, and, with theſe, they would cut an apple in two at one ſnap. *Carew.*

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater and longer *bills*, or greater and longer talons. *Bacon.*

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, pacifick ſign! *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

No crowing cock does there his wings diſplay,
Nor with his horny *bill* provōke the day. *Dryden's Fables.*

BILL. *n. ſ.* [bille, Sax. ꞇpibille, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, uſed in country work, as a *hedging bill*; ſo called from its reſemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are ſervants armed, who uſe the lance and ſword, as other ſervants do the ſickle, or the *bill*, at the command of thoſe who entertain them. *Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Yea diſtaff women manage ruſty *bills*;
Againſt thy ſeat both young and old rebel. *Shak. Rich.* II.

BILL. *n. ſ.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's eſtate, and ordered to the beſt, that the *bills* may be leſs than the eſtimation abroad. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. A law preſented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and preſented to the two houſes. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

How now, for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the commons? Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you, that I remember you, and that I love you; but that one, which needs no open warrant, or ſecret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, or no kings prevent. *Atterbury to Pope.*

5. A phyſician's preſcription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And ſwallowed it inſtead o' th' pill. *Hudibras, p.* i.

The medicine was prepar'd according to the *bill*. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 183.

Let them, but under your ſuperiours, kill,
When doctors firſt have ſign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden.*

6. An advertiſement.

And in deſpair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up ſome foreign monſter in a *bill*. *Dryden.*

7. In law.

1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expreſſeth either the grief and the wrong, that the complainant hath ſuffered by the party complained of; or elſe ſome fault, that the party complained of, hath committed againſt ſome law. This *bill* is ſometimes offered to juſtices errants in the general aſſizes; but moſt to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby ſuffered, and petition of proceſs againſt the defendant for redreſs. *Cowel.*

The fourth thing very maturely to be conſulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. *A bill of mortality*. An account of the numbers that have died in any diſtrict.

Moſt who took in the weekly *bills of mortality*, made little other uſe of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreaſed or decreaſed. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

So liv'd our ſires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryden.*

9. *A bill of fare*. An account of the ſeaſon of proviſions, or of the diſhes at a feaſt.

It may ſeem ſomewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for ſome of the forementioned ſuppers. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. *A bill of exchange*. A note ordering the payment of a ſum of money in one place, to ſome perſon aſſigned by the drawer or remitter, in conſideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable ſentences are our *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive proviſions. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, ſhall be paid. *Locke.*

To Bill. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To careſs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they ſay, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a ſhilling. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

They *bill*, they tread; Alcyone compreſs'd,
Seven days ſits brooding on her floating neſt. *Dryden.*

He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The ſtrong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To Bill. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publiſh by an advertiſement: a cant word.

His maſterpiece was a compoſition that he *billed* about under the name of a ſovereign antidote. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bi'llet. *n. ſ.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A ſmall paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written, *Remember Cæſar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing ſoldiers at what houſe to lodge.

3. *Billet doux*, or a ſoft *billet*; a love letter.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report ſay true,
Thy eyes firſt open'd on a *billet doux*. *Pope.*

Bawds and pimps will be carrying about *billet doux*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

4. A ſmall log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a faggot or *billet*, is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vaſt a place it muſt take up. *Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To Bi'llet. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a ſoldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:
Away, I ſay. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To quarter ſoldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* ſoldiers. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were ſo incenſed, and their affections poiſoned, that they refuſed to ſuffer the ſoldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

Bi'lliards. *n. ſ. without a ſingular*. [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name; which is corrupted from *balyards*; yards or ſticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus Spenſer:

Balyards much unfit,
And ſhuttlecocks miſſeeming manly wit. *Hubb. Tale.*]

A game at which a ball is forced againſt another on a table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Even noſe and cheek, withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almoſt like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the ſtroke of a *billiard* ſtick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare paſſion. *Locke.*

BI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*bilge*, Germ. *bolg*, Dan. probably of the ſame original with biliȝ, Sax. a bladder.] A wave ſwoln, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as ſilver cleen,
His tumbling *billows* roll with gentle rore. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Billows ſink by degrees, even when the wind is down that firſt ſtirred them. *Wotton.*

Chaſing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Sir J. Denham.*

But when loud *billows* laſh the ſounding ſhore,
The hoarſe rough verſe ſhould like the torrent roar. *Pope.*

To Bi'llow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* ſnow, and violence of the ſhow'r,
That from the hills diſperſe their dreadful ſtore,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

Bi'llowy. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the moſſy-tinctur'd ſtream,
Deſcends the *billowy* foam. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 380.

Bin. *n. ſ.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is repoſited.

The moſt convenient way of picking hops, is into a long ſquare frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

As when from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot ſallies out,
You know him by his hazel ſnout. *Swift.*

Bi'nary. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

Bi'nary *Arithmetick*. A method of computation propoſed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progreſſion from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uſes the ſimple progreſſion from two to two. This method appears to be the ſame with that uſed by the Chineſe four thouſand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. paſſ. *bound*, or *bounden*. [binꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job*, xli. 5.

2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment. *Prov.* xxx. 4.

3. To faſten to any thing.

Thou ſhalt *bind* this line of ſcarlet thread in the window, which thou didſt let us down by. *Joſhua*, ii. 18.

Keep my commandments, and live: and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Prov.* vii. 2, 3.

4. To faſten together.

Gather ye together firſt the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matt.* xiii. 30.

5. To cover a wound with dreſſings and bandages.

When he ſaw him, he had compaſſion on him, and went to him, and *bound* up his wounds. *Luke*, x. 33, 34.

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dreſſings, we *bound* up the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

6. To compel; to conſtrain.

Thoſe canons, or imperial conſtitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale's Comm. Law of Engl.*

7. To oblige by ſtipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or ſwear an oath to *bind* his ſoul with a bond, he ſhall not break his word. *Numb.* xxx. 2.

Swear by the ſolemn oath, that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

8. To oblige by duty or law.

Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that all ſlaves are free to. *Shak. Othel.*

Duties expreſsly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our conſciences more than thoſe which are but dubiouſly inferred. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

9. To oblige by kindneſs.

10. To confine; to hinder.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound* in
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

You will ſooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from ſinging, than from eating or flying. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* Nº 989.

Though paſſion be the moſt obvious and general, yet it is not the only cauſe that *binds* up the underſtanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In ſuch a diſmal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the ſun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkneſs, overſpread with damps. *Dryden.*

11. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make coſtive.

Rhubarb hath manifeſtly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth looſe, the milk doth *bind*. *Herbert.*

12. To reſtrain.

The more we are *bound* up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the ſtory. *Felton.*

13. *To bind a book.* To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing ſuch vile matter,
So fairly *bound?* *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Thoſe who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books beſt, as richeſt *bound.* *Prior.*

14. *To bind to.* To oblige to ſerve ſome one.

If ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Still thou art *bound to* vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryd. Perſ.*

15. *To bind to.* To contract with any body.

Art thou *bound to* a wife? ſeek not to be looſed. 1 *Cor.* vii.

16. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was ſtaggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound her over* to the country ſeſſions. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 117.

To BIND. *v. n.*

1. To contract the parts together; to grow ſtiff and hard.

If the land riſe full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you muſt make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. To make coſtive.

3. To be obligatory.

The promiſes and bargains for truck, between a Swiſs and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a ſtate of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of hops.

The two beſt ſorts are the white and the grey *bind*; the latter is a large ſquare hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bind.*]

1. A man whoſe trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds ſheaves.

Three *binders* ſtood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A man, with a *binder*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it ſtand well. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. A fillet; a ſhred cut to bind with.

Upon that I laid a double cloth, of ſuch length and breadth as might ſerve to encompaſs the fractured member; which I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wiſeman.*

BI'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *bind.*] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Tatler,* Nº 55.

BI'NDWEED. *n. ſ.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath, for the moſt part, trailing ſtalks; the leaves grow alternately on the branches; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a bell, whoſe mouth is widely expanded; the ovary becomes a roundiſh membraneous fruit, wrapped up within the flower cup; and is generally divided into three cells, each containing one angular ſeed. The ſpecies are thirty-ſix. 1. The common white great *bindweed*, vulgarly called *bearbind*. 2. Leſſer field *bindweed*, with a roſe coloured flower, vulgarly called *gravelbind*. 3. Common ſea *bindweed*, with round leaves. 4. Great American *bindweed*, with ſpacious yellow ſweet ſcented flowers, commonly called *Spaniſh arbour vine*, or *Spaniſh woodbine*. 5. White and yellow Spaniſh potatoes. 6. Red Spaniſh potatoes. 7. The jalap, &c. The firſt of theſe ſpecies is a very troubleſome weed in gardens; and the ſecond ſort is ſtill a worſe weed than the former. The third ſort is found upon gravelly or ſandy ſhores, where the ſalt water overflows: this is a ſtrong purge, and, as ſuch, is often uſed in medicine. The fourth ſort is common in the hot parts of America, and is planted to cover arbours and ſeats: one of theſe plants will grow to the length of ſixty or an hundred feet, and produce great quantities of ſide branches, and large fragrant yellow flowers, ſucceeded by three large angular ſeeds. The two kinds of potatoes are much cultivated in the Weſt Indies, for food; and, from the roots, a drink is made, called *mobby*, ſtronger or weaker: it is a ſprightly liquour, but not ſubject to fly into the head; nor will it keep beyond four or five days. Theſe roots have been brought from America, and are cultivated in Spain and Portugal; but, in general, they are not ſo well liked as the common potatoe, being too ſweet and luſcious. The jalap, whoſe root has been long uſed in medicine, is a native of the province of Italapa, about two days journey from La Vera Cruz. *Millar.*

Bindweed is of two ſorts, the larger and the ſmaller; the firſt ſort flowers in September, and the laſt in June and July. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BI'NOCLE. *n. ſ.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] A kind of dioptrick teleſcope, fitted ſo with two tubes joining together in one, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BINO'CULAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having two eyes.

Moſt animals are *binocular*, ſpiders, for the moſt part, octonocular, and ſome ſenocular. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BINO'MIAL *Root.* [in algebra.] A root compoſed of only two parts or members, connected with the ſigns *plus* or *minus*. *Harris.*

BINO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.] A writer of lives; a relator not of the hiſtory of nations, but of the actions of particular perſons.

Our Grubſtreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like ſo many undertakers, on purpoſe to make a penny of him. *Addiſon. Freeholder,* Nº 35.

BIO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, ſome authors place every thing in the preciſe order of time when it occurred. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'OVAC.
BI'HOVAC.
BI'VOUAC. } *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *wey wach*, a double guard, Germ. in war.] A guard at night performed by the whole army; which, either at a ſiege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms before its lines or camp, to prevent any ſurpriſe. *To raiſe the biovac,* is to return the army to their tents at break of day. *Trevoux. Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correſpondent parts; divided into two.

BIPARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correſpondent parts.

BI'PED. *n. ſ.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No ſerpent, or fiſhes oviparous, have any ſtones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous, have any exteriourly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 4.

BI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* inſects have poiſes joined to the body. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and πέταλον.] A flower conſiſting of two leaves. *Dict.*

BI'QUADRATE.
BIQUADRA'TICK. } *n. ſ.* [in algebra.] The fourth power, ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare number, or quantity by itſelf. *Harris.*

BIRCH *Tree.* [biꞃc, Sax. *betula*, Lat.]

The leaves are like thoſe of the poplar; the ſhoots are very ſlender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote diſtances from the fruits, on the ſame tree; the fruit becomes a little ſquamoſe cone; the ſeeds are winged, and the tree caſts its outer rind every year. This tree is propagated by ſuckers, which may be tranſplanted either in October or February; it delights in a poor ſoil. The timber of this tree is uſed to make chairs, &c. It is alſo planted for hop poles, hoops, &c. and it is often uſed to make brooms. *Millar.*

BI'RCHEN. *adj.* [from *birch.*] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Dunciad.*

BIRD. *n. ſ.* [biꞃð, or bꞃið, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is uſed for the larger, and *bird* for the ſmaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The moſt diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shakeſp.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confeſſor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all ſuch emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The *bird* of Jove, ſtoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayeſt plume before him drove. *Par. Loſt.*

Hence men and beaſts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monſters of the main. *Dryden's Æn.*

There are ſome *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whoſe blood is cold as fiſhes, and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the ſcrupulous are allowed them on fiſh days. *Locke.*

Some ſquire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who viſits with a gun, preſents with *birds*. *Pope.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you tomorrow morning to my houſe, to breakfaſt; after, we'll a *birding* together. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'RDBOLT. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow.*] A ſmall ſhot, or arrow, to be ſhot at birds.

To be generous, guiltleſs, and of free diſpoſition, is to take thoſe things for *birdbolts*, that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

BI'RDCAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *cage*. See CAGE.]

Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

BI'RDCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *catch.*] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miſerable expoſtulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bird.*] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDING PIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *piece.*] A fowling piece; a gun to ſhoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always uſe to diſcharge their *birding pieces*; creep into the kill hole. *Shak.*

BI'RDLIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *lime.*] A glutinous ſubſtance, which is ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly, boiled for ten or twelve hours; and when the green coat is ſeparated from the other, they cover it up for a fortnight, in a moiſt place, and pound it into a tough paſte, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is waſhed in a running ſtream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment for four or five days, and ſcummed as often as any thing ariſes, and then laid up for uſe; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. The *birdlime* brought from Damaſcus is ſuppoſed to be made of ſebeſtens, the kernels being frequently found in it; but this will not endure the froſt or wet. That brought from Spain is of an ill ſmell; but the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring ſhrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of ſo viſcous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 592.

With ſtores of gather'd glue, contrive
To ſtop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idean pitch, produce
A more tenacious maſs of clammy juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*

I'm enſnar'd;
Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, becauſe they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

BI'RDMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *man.*] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing; why, ſays he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and ſo the *birdman* drew out of ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDSEYE. *n. ſ.* [*Adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like fennel or chamomile; the flowers conſiſt of many leaves, which are expanded in form of a roſe; the ſeeds are collected into oblong heads. The ſpecies are, 1. The common red *birds eye*. 2. The long leaved yellow *birds eye*, &c. The firſt ſort is ſown in open borders, as an annual flower plant. The yellow ſort is uncommon in England. *Millar.*

BI'RDSFOOT. [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It has a papilionaceous flower; the ovary, which riſes out of the flower cup, afterwards becomes a pod, ſometimes diſtinguiſhed into bells by tranſverſe partitions, full of ſeeds, for the moſt part roundiſh; the leaves grow by threes, but have two wings, or little leaves, at the origin of their foot ſtalks. The ſpecies are, 1. The talleſt hairy *birdsfoot* trefoil, with a glomerated flower. 2. Upright hoary *birdsfoot* trefoil, &c. The firſt of theſe plants is, by ſome, ſuppoſed to be the *cytiſis* of Virgil; it dies to the ground with us every winter, and riſes again the ſucceeding ſpring; and, when the roots are ſtrong, the ſhoots will riſe to four or five feet high, and produce flowers in great plenty; if it be cut while young, the cows are very fond of it, but horſes will not eat it, unleſs they are very hungry. *Millar.*

BI'RDSNEST. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RDSTONGUE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RGANDER. *n. ſ.* A fowl of the gooſe kind. *Dict.*

BIRT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh; the ſame with the *turbot*; which ſee.

BIRTH. *n. ſ.* [beoꞃþ, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and, at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakeſp.*

In Spain, our ſprings like old mens children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly ſhowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the ſeaſons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Moſt virtuous virgin, born of heav'nly birth. *Fairy Q.*

All truth I ſhall relate: nor firſt can I
Myſelf to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Sir John Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be juſt in all you ſay, and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth*, you're ſure to be
A peer of the firſt magnitude to me. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. The condition, or circumſtances, in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Haleſus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. Thing born; production.

The people fear me; for they do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs and loathly *births* of nature. *Shakeſp.*

That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your nobleſt father prov'd. *Ben. Johnſon's Epigrams.*

Who of themſelves
Abhor to join: and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births*, of body, or mind. *Par. Loſt.*

She, for this many thouſand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care,
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldeſt *birth*
Flies, mark'd by Heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Prior.*

The vallies ſmile, and, with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confeſs the flood's embrace. *Blackm.*

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 120.

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian ſhepherdeſs,
Who after years of barrenneſs,
The highly favour'd Joſeph bore
To him that ſerv'd for her before;
And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The ſeamen call a due or proper diſtance between ſhips lying at an anchor, or under ſail, a *birth*. Alſo the proper place aboard for a meſs to put their cheſts, &c. is called the *birth* of that meſs. Alſo a convenient place to moor a ſhip in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

BI'RTHDAY. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *day.*]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,
Exhaling firſt from darkneſs, they beheld
Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually obſerved.

This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was Caſſius born. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

They tell me 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of ſadneſs:
'Tis what the day deſerves, which gave me breath. *Dryd.*

Your country dames,
Whoſe cloaths returning *birthday* claims. *Prior.*

BI'RTHDOM. *n. ſ.* [This is erroneouſly, I think, printed in Shakeſpeare, *birthdoom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom*. See DOM; as *kingdom, dukedom.*] Privilege of birth.

Let us rather
Hold faſt the mortal ſword; and, like good men,
Beſtride our downfaln *birthdom*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *night.*]

1. The night in which any one is born.

Th' angelick ſong in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that ſung the Saviour born. *Par. Reg.*

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau. *Pope.*

BI'RTHPLACE. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *place.*] Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* have I and my lovers left;
This enemy's town I'll enter. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A degree of ſtupidity beyond even what we have been ever charged with, upon the ſcore of our *birthplace* and climate. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *right.*] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt born.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodneſs
Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And haſt been found
By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God. *Milton.*

I lov'd her firſt, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preſerve the *birthright* of my paſſion. *Otway.*

While no baſeneſs in this breaſt I find,
I have not loſt the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

To ſay, that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the Engliſh nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we muſt upon no pretence reſiſt, is to confound governments. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *birth* and *ſtrangle.*] Strangled or ſuffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthſtrangl'd* babe,
Ditch deliver'd by a drab. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

BI'RTHWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I ſuppoſe from a quality of haſtening delivery. *Ariſtolochia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The ſtalks are flexible; the leaves are placed alternately on the branches; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, are of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, and ſhaped like a tongue, generally hooked; the flower cup turns to a membraneous, oval ſhaped fruit, divided into five cells, and full of flat ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The round rooted *birthwort*. 2. The climbing *birthwort*. 3. Spaniſh *birthwort*, &c. The firſt and ſecond are ſometimes uſed in medicine, and are eaſily propagated by parting their roots. *Millar.*

BI'SCOTIN. n. ſ. [French.] A confection made of flour, ſugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT *n. ſ.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea; it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biſcuit* alſo in the ſhips, eſpecially in the Spaniſh gallies, was grown hoary, and unwholeſome. *Knolles.*

Many have been cured by abſtinence from drink, eating dry *biſcuit*, which creates no thirſt, and ſtrong frictions four or five times a day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. A compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar, made by the confectioners.

To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [from *binus* and *ſeco*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon *biſecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 5.

BISE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [from *epiſcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed biſcop, which was afterwards ſoftened into *biſhop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *biſhop* is an overſeer, or ſuperintendant, of religious matters in the chriſtian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You ſhall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *biſhops*. *Shakeſp.*

Their zealous ſuperſtition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater ſervice, than to deſtroy the primitive, apoſtolical, and anciently univerſal government of the church by *biſhops*. *K. Charles.*

In caſe a *biſhop* ſhould commit treaſon and felony, and forfeit his eſtate, with his life, the lands of his biſhoprick remain ſtill in the church. *South.*

On the word *biſhop*, in French *evêque*, I would obſerve, that there is no natural connexion between the ſacred office and the letters or ſound; for *evêque*, and *biſhop*, ſignify the ſame office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roaſted, with ſugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a ſweet *biſhop*, when gentle folks ſup. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit ſolemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and *biſhoped* by thee. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [biſcopꞃice, Saxon.] The dioceſe of a biſhop; the diſtrict over which the juriſdiction of a biſhop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's ſupreme power in cauſes eccleſiaſtical, they be ſubordinate under ſome biſhop, and *biſhoprick*, of this realm. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A virtuous woman ſhould reject marriage, as a good man does a *biſhoprick*; but I would adviſe neither to perſiſt in refuſing. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 89.

Thoſe paſtors had epiſcopal ordination, poſſeſſed preferments in the church, and were ſometimes promoted to *biſhopricks* themſelves. *Swift's Sent. of a Church of Eng. Man.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. [*Ammi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This is an umbelliferous weed, with ſmall ſtriated ſeeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and ſhaped like a heart. The ſeeds of the greater *biſhopsweed* are uſed in medicine, and ſhould be ſown in an open ſituation, early in the ſpring. *Millar.*

BISK. *n. ſ.* [*biſque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling ſeveral ſorts of fleſh.

A prince, who in a foreſt rides aſtray,
And, weary, to ſome cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowl, or *biſks* of fiſh,
But hungry ſups his cream ſerv'd up in earthen diſh.
King's Art of Cookery.

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. *n. ſ.* The ſame as *marcaſite*; it properly ſignifies a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia; though ſuppoſed to be only a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin, as unfit to enter its compoſition. There are ſome, however, who eſteem it a metal *ſui generis*; though it uſually contains ſome ſilver. There is an artificial *biſmuth* made, for the ſhops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BI'SSEXTILE. *n. ſ.* [from *bis* and *ſextilis*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, ariſing from ſix odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the ſun conſiſteth of three hundred and ſixty five days and ſix hours, wanting eleven minutes; which ſix hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute; and this was the occaſion of *biſſextile*, or leap year. *Vulgar Err.*

Towards the latter end of February is the *biſſextile* or intercalar day; called *biſſextile*, becauſe the ſixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON. *adj.* [derived by Skinner from *by* and *ſin*.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath ſeen the mobled queen,
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *biſſon* rheum. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

What harm can your *biſſon* conſpectuities glean out of this character. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

BISTRE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A colour made of chimney ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water; uſed by painters in waſhing their deſigns. *Trevoux.*

BI'STORT. *n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Lat.] The name of a plant called alſo *ſnakeweed*; which ſee.

BI'STOURY. *n. ſ.* [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making inciſions, of which there are three ſorts; the blade of the firſt turns like that of a lancet; but the ſtraight *biſtoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *biſtoury* is ſhaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inſide. *Chambers.*

BISU'LCOUS. *adj.* [*biſulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted.

For the ſwine, although multiparous, yet being *biſulcous*, and only clovenhoofed, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *biſulcous* animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 26.

BIT. *n. ſ.* [biꞇol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle; as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the ſevil holes, the tranchefil, and the croſs chains; but ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify only the bitmouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horſes, pulling off their *bits*, that they might ſomething refreſh their mouths upon the graſs. *Sidney.*

We have ſtrict ſtatutes, and moſt biting laws,
The needful *bits* and curbs of headſtrong ſteeds. *Shak.*

He hath the *bit* faſt between his teeth, and away he runs. *Stillingfleet.*

Unus'd to the reſtraint
Of curbs and *bits*, and fleeter than the winds. *Addiſ. Cato.*

BIT. *n. ſ.* [from *bite*.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bits* have ſlaves and peaſants
This night englutted? *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold *bits*. *Shak.*

The mice found it troubleſome to be ſtill climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies. *L'Eſtrange.*

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table ſent the ſmoaking lard,
A ſav'ry *bit*, that ſerv'd to reliſh wine. *Dryden's Fables.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bits*, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

2. A ſmall piece of any thing.

Then clap four ſlices of pilaſter on't,
That, lac'd with *bits* of ruſtick, makes a front. *Pope.*

He bought at thouſands, what with better wit
You purchaſe as you want, and *bit* by *bit*. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

His majeſty has power to grant a patent for ſtamping round *bits* of copper, to every ſubject he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spaniſh Weſt Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worſe.* In the ſmalleſt degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of theſe lawyers; for aught I can ſee, your caſe is not a *bit* clearer than it was ſeven years ago. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

To BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horſe.

BITCH. *n. ſ.* [biꞇʒe, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf ſuck did yield
To two young babes. *Spenſer's Viſion of Bellay.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurſe, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of her puppies. *Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a madding ſo long, had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. paſſ. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [biꞇan, Saxon.]

1. To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, ſhould have ſtood that night
Againſt my fire. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Theſe are the youths that thunder at a playhouſe, and fight for *bitten* apples. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He falls; his arms upon his body ſound,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground. *Dryden.*

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. *Tatler*, Nº 62.

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falſity; though they have ſhewed their teeth as if they would *bite* off my noſe. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churliſh chiding of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile. *Shakeſpeare.*

Full fifty years harneſs'd in rugged ſteel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blaſt,
And the ſeverer heats of parching ſummer. *Rowe.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes;
One praiſes, one inſtructs, another *bites*. *Roſcommon.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've ſeen the day, with my good *biting* faulchion,
I would have made them ſkip. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. To make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte.

It may be the firſt water will have more of the ſcent, as more fragrant; and the ſecond more of the taſte, as more bitter, or *biting*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 21.

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phraſe.

Aſleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honeſt factor ſtole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converſed with you, they would have been ſtrangely *bit*, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope's Letters.*

BITE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlaſting burnings, or arm himſelf againſt the *bites* of the never dying worm? *South.*

Nor dogdays parching heat, that ſplits the rocks,
Are half ſo harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd *bite*, and ſcars indented on the ſtocks.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks, b. ii. *l.* 522.

2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fiſher angle diligently four or ſix hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud; in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er ſo wiſe,
He may be caught with ſober lies;
For take it in its proper light,
'Tis juſt what coxcombs call a *bite*. *Swift.*

4. A ſharper; one who commits frauds.

BI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden's Remains.*

2. A fiſh apt to take the bait.

He is ſo bold, that he will invade one of his own kind, and you may therefore eaſily believe him to be a bold *biter*. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing, you have no reaſon to diſbelieve in itſelf, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reaſon to diſbelieve it for his ſaying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, becauſe you do not think him a knave. *Spectator*, Nº 504.

BI'TTACLE. *n. ſ.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage of a ſhip, where the compaſs is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTEN. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to bite*; which ſee.]

BI'TTER. *adj.* [biꞇeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 696.

Though a man in a fever ſhould, from ſugar, have a *bitter* taſte, which, at another time, produces a ſweet one; yet the idea of *bitter* in that man's mind, would be as clear and diſtinct from the idea of ſweet, as if he had taſted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere.

Friends now faſt ſworn,
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To *bittereſt* enmity. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Huſbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* againſt them. *Coloſſ.* iii. 19.

The word of God, inſtead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Sprat.*

3. Calamitous; miſerable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only *bitter* to him, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shakeſpeare.*

A dire induction am I witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping, the conſequence
Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Tell him, that if I bear my *bitter* fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my ſon. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. Painful; inclement.

And ſhun the *bitter* conſequence: for know,
The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, inevitably thou ſhalt die. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

The fowl the borders fly,
And ſhun the *bitter* blaſt, and wheel about the ſky. *Dryd.*

5. Sharp; reproachful; ſatirical.

Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's ſmother
My damned ſon. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in miſery, and life unto the *bitter* in ſoul? *Job*, iii. 20.

7. In any manner, unpleaſing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'TTERGOURD. *n. ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is, in all reſpects, like the gourd, excepting the leaves of the plant being deeply jagged, and the fruit being exceſſively bitter, and not eatable. There are ſeveral varieties of this plant, which are very common in divers parts of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. *Millar.*

BI'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *bitter*.]

1. With a bitter taſte.

2. In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

I ſo lively acted with my tears,
That my poor miſtreſs, moved therewithal,
Wept *bitterly*. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Bitterly haſt thou paid, and ſtill art paying
That rigid ſcore. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 43.

3. Sharply; ſeverely.

His behaviour is not to cenſure *bitterly* the errours of their zeal. *Sprat.*

BI'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fiſh; remarkable for the noiſe which he makes, uſually called *bumping*. See BITTOUR.

The poor fiſh have enemies enough, beſides ſuch unnatural fiſhermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *bittern*. *Walton.*

So that ſcarce
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulpht,
To ſhake the ſounding marſh. *Thomſon's Spring.*

BI'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquour, which drains off in making of common ſalt, and uſed in the preparation of Epſom ſalt. *Quincy.*

BI'TTERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter*.]

1. A bitter taſte.

The idea of whiteneſs or *bitterneſs*, is in the mind, exactly anſwering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The *bitterneſs* and animoſity between the chief commanders was ſuch, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarend.*

3. Sharpneſs; ſeverity of temper.

His ſorrows have ſo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterneſs*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterneſs* and ſourneſs than formerly, and were more reſerved towards the king's commiſſioners. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

4. Satire; piquancy; keenneſs of reproach.

Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between ſaltneſs and *bitterneſs*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 33.

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even ſo much, that joy could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough, without a badge of *bitterneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

They ſhall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only ſon, and ſhall be in *bitterneſs* for him, as one that is in *bitterneſs* for his firſtborn. *Zech.* xii. 10.

Moſt purſue the pleaſures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in ſin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterneſs*. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

I oft, in *bitterneſs* of ſoul, deplor'd
My abſent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BI'TTERSWEET. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter* and *ſweet*.] The name of an apple, which has a compound taſte of ſweet and bitter.

It is but a *bitterſweet* at beſt, and the fine colours of the ſerpent do by no means make amends for the ſmart and poiſon of his ſting. *South.*

When I expreſs the taſte of an apple, which we call the *bitterſweet*, none can miſtake what I mean. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'TTERVETCH. *n. ſ.* [*orobus*, Lat.]

This plant hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, wrapt up in the membrane, which becomes a round pod, full of oval ſhaped ſeeds; two leaves, joined together, grow upon a rib that terminates in a point. *Millar.*

BI'TTOUR. *n. ſ.* [*butour*, Fr.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern*; [See BITTERN.] but perhaps as properly *bittour*.

Then to the waters brink ſhe laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, ſhe ſaid, I tell. *Dryden.*

BITU'ME. *n. ſ.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. See BITUMEN.

Mix with theſe
Idæan pitch, quick ſulphur, ſilver's ſpume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May's Virgil.*

BITU'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes, as the Aſphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds; ſome ſo hard as to be uſed for coals; others ſo glutinous as to ſerve for mortar. *Savary.*

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make, as it were, an artificial rock, the ſubſtance becometh ſo hard. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 783.

The fabrick ſeem'd a work of riſing ground,
With ſulphur and *bitumen* caſt between. *Dryden's Fables.*

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is ſoluble in water. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

BITU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar uſed in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a ſtone. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

The fruitage fair to ſight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Par. Loſt.*

BIVA'LVE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or ſhutters; a term uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters; and of thoſe plants whoſe ſeed pods open their whole length, to diſcharge their ſeeds, as peas.

In the cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at either of thoſe holes. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BIVA'LVULAR. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Dict.*

BI'XWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'ZANTINE. *n. ſ.* [more properly ſpelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Conſtantinople. *Camden's Remains.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept ſecret; it uſually implies rather thoughtleſſneſs than treachery; but may be uſed in either ſenſe.

The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorſeful day,
Is crept into the boſom of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eaſtern ſcout
The nice morn on the Indian ſteep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*

Nature has made man's breaſt no windores,
To publiſh what he does within doors;
Nor what dark ſecrets there inhabit,
Unleſs his own raſh folly *blab* it. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* ii.

Sorrow nor joy can be diſguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the ſecret of our heart. *Dryden's Juv.*

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worſhip to a creature; but the very *indices* of the fathers cannot eſcape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* ſo great a truth. *Stillingfl.*

Nor whiſper to the tattling reeds
The blackeſt of all female deeds;
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo ſits, and liſt'ning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell; in a good ſenſe.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with ſuch pleaſing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **BLAB.** *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not ſee. *Shak.*

BLAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A teltale; a thoughtleſs babbler; a treacherous betrayer of ſecrets.

The ſecret man heareth many confeſſions; for who will open himſelf to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon, Eſſay* 6.

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the ſecrets of a friend,
Contempt and ſcorn of all, to be excluded
All friendſhip, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Whoever ſhews me a very inquiſitive body, I'll ſhew him a *blab*, and one that ſhall make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhould have certainly gone about ſhewing my letters, under the charge of ſecrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift's Letters.*

BLA'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *blab.*] A tattler; a teltale.

To **BLA'BBER.** *v. n.* To whiſtle to a horſe. *Skinner.*

BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner.* See BLOBBERLIPPED.

BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Prov.* vii. 9.

By Ariſtotle it ſeems to be implied, in theſe problems which enquire why the ſun makes man *black*, and not the fire, why it whitens wax, yet blacks the ſkin. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Dark.

The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. 1 *Kings*, xviii. 45.

3. Cloudy of countenance; ſullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never muſt be freed,
Or I conſenting to ſo *black* a deed. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

5. Diſmal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping, the conſequence,
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shak. Rich.* III.

6. *Black and blue.* The colour of a bruiſe; a ſtripe.

Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Shakeſpeare.*

And wing'd with ſpeed and fury, flew
To reſcue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras*, *c.* ii.

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow.*] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; diſmal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-brow'd* night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* guſt begins to riſe,
White foam at firſt on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the ſkies.
Dryden, Æneid vii. *l.* 736.

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. ſ.* [*tammus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is male and female in different plants; the flowers of the male plant conſiſt of one leaf, and are bell ſhaped; but theſe are barren; the embryos are produced on the female plants, which become oval berries, including roundiſh ſeeds. Theſe plants have no claſper, as the white bryony hath. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *black-bryony*. 2. *Black-bryony* of Crete, with a trifid leaf, *&c.* The firſt is rarely cultivated in gardens, but grows wild under hedges, and is gathered for medicinal uſe. It may be eaſily propagated by ſowing the ſeeds, ſoon after they are ripe, under the ſhelter of buſhes; where, in the ſpring, the plants will come up, and ſpread their branches over the buſhes. *Millar.*

BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen; bulls; and cows.

The other part of the grazier's buſineſs is what we call *black-cattle*, producing hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH. *n. ſ.* It is every where obvious on the ſurface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard.*] A cant word amongſt the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meaneſt kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the houſe, to ſend on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *lead.*] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much uſed for pencils; it is not fuſible, or not without a very great heat.

You muſt firſt get your *black-lead* ſharpened finely, and put faſt into quills, for your rude and firſt draught. *Peacham.*

BLACK-MAIL. *n. ſ.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other conſideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of ſuch as uſually rob or ſteal. *Cowel.*

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *pudding.*] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheeſe,
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriours that delight in blood. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *cant.* i.

BLACK-ROD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *rod.*] The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewiſe uſher of the parliament. *Cowel.*

BLACK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the ſcowl of night. *Shakeſp.*

For the production of *black*, the corpuſcles muſt be leſs than any of thoſe which exhibit colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Mourning.

Riſe, wretched widow, riſe; nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian ford:
But riſe, prepar'd in *black*, to mourn thy periſh'd lord.
Dryden's Fables.

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It ſuffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or ſight of the eye. *Digby.*

To **BLACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, would be quickly ſet on fire. *Boyle on Colours.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Addiſon.*

BLA'CKAMOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *Moor.*] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurſe, or a cat. *Locke on Education*, § 115.

BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath.* [*empetrum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath leaves like thoſe of the heath; the flowers are male and female, which grow in different parts of the ſame plant; the male flowers have no petals; the female are ſucceeded by blackberries, in each of which are contained three or four hard ſeeds. This little ſhrub grows wild upon the mountains in Staffordſhire, Devonſhire, and Yorkſhire. *Millar.*

BLACKBERRY *Buſh.* *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble; which ſee.

BLA'CKBERRY. *n. ſ.* The fruit of the blackberry buſh.

The policy of theſe crafty ſneering raſcals, that ſtale old mouſe eaten cheeſe Neſtor, and that ſame dogfox Ulyſſes, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Then ſad he ſung the children in the wood;
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deſarts wild,
And fearleſs at the glittering faulchion ſmil'd. *Gay's Paſt.*

BLA'CKBIRD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *bird.*] The name of a bird.

Of ſinging birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, *blackbirds*, thruſhes, and divers others. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

A ſchoolboy ran unto't, and thought
The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

To **BLA'CKEN.** *v. a.* [from *black.*]

1. To make of a black colour.

Bleſs'd by aſpiring winds, he finds the ſtrand
Blacken'd by crouds. *Prior.*

While the long fun'rals *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken.

That little cloud that appeared at firſt to Elijah's ſervant, no bigger than a man's hand, but preſently after grew, and ſpread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame; or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, ſaid that miſcreant Harriſon, of the bleſſed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge againſt his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'ſcape
The libell'd perſon, and the pictur'd ſhape. *Pope.*

To **BLA'CKEN.** *v. n.* To grow black.

The hollow ſound
Sung in the leaves, the foreſt ſhook around,
Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground.
Dryden.

BLA'CKISH. *adj.* [from *black.*] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackiſh* oil. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *Moor.*] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, eſpecially the happy and ſtony. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

More to weſt
The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* ſea. *Par. Reg.*

BLA'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *black.*]

1. Black colour.

Blackneſs is only a diſpoſition to abſorb, or ſtifle, without reflection, moſt of the rays of every ſort that fall on the bodies. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy*, *c.* ii.

There would emerge one or more very black ſpots, and, within thoſe, other ſpots of an intenſer *blackneſs*. *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite,
To ſooty *blackneſs* from the pureſt white. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. Darkneſs.

His faults in him ſeem as the ſpots of heav'n,
More fiery by night's *blackneſs*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

BLA'CKSMITH. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *ſmith.*] A ſmith that works in iron; ſo called from being very ſmutty.

The *blackſmith* may forge what he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impoſſible for the *blackſmith* to make them ſo faſt, but a cat and a whoremaſter will find a way through them. *Spectator*, Nº 205.

BLA'CKTAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *tail.*] A fiſh; a kind of perch, by ſome called *ruffs*, or *popes*. See POPE. *Dict.*

BLA'CKTHORN. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *thorn.*] The ſame with the ſloe. See PLUM, of which it is a ſpecies.

BLA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [blaꝺꝺpe, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]

1. That veſſel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* ſhould be made of a membranous ſubſtance, and extremely dilatable for receiving and containing the urine, till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray on Creation.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which alluſions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore,
Was vanquiſh'd quite, and of that monſtrous maſs
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Spenſer.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and ſtrongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but afterwards being brought nearer to the fire, it ſuddenly broke, with ſo loud a noiſe as made us for a while after almoſt deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is uſual for thoſe that learn to ſwim, to ſupport themſelves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys, that ſwim on *bladders*,
Theſe many ſummers, in a ſea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

4. A bliſter; a puſtule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtaphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe; out of whoſe many headed flower cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, ſomewhat like the inflated bladder of fiſhes, and divided into two or three cells, containing ſeeds in form of a ſcull. The ſpecies are, 1. The common wild *bladder-nut*. 2. Three leaved Virginian *bladder-nut*. 3. *Bladder-nut*, with ſingle ſhining leaves. 4. *Bladder-nut*, with narrow bay leaves. 5. Three leaved American *bladder-nut*, with cut leaves. The firſt of theſe trees is found wild in the woods, and other ſhady places, in the northern parts of England. The ſecond ſort is a native of America, but is ſo hardy as to endure the ſevereſt cold of our climate, in the open air. Both theſe kinds may be propagated, by ſowing their ſeeds early in the ſpring. They will commonly grow in England to the height of twelve or fourteen feet. *Millar.*

BLA'DDER-SENA. *n. ſ.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by pods, reſembling the inflated bladder of fiſhes, in which are contained ſeveral kidney ſhaped ſeeds. The ſpecies are five. Theſe ſhrubs grow to the height of eight or ten feet; and, among flowering trees, the oddneſs of their flowers and pods will make a pretty variety. *Millar.*

BLADE. *n. ſ.* [blæꝺ, bleꝺ, Sax. *bled*, Fr.] The ſpire of graſs before it grows to ſeed; the green ſhoots of corn which riſe from the ſeed. This ſeems to me the primitive ſignification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a ſword was firſt named, becauſe of its ſimilitude in ſhape; and, from the *blade* of a ſword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *ſanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Sends in his feeding flocks betimes, t' invade
The riſing bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden's Georg.*

If we were able to dive into her ſecret receſſes, we ſhould find that the ſmalleſt *blade* of graſs, or moſt contemptible weed, has its particular uſe. *Swift on the Faculties of the Mind.*

Hung on every ſpray, on every *blade*
Of graſs, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomſon.*

BLADE. *n. ſ.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument, diſtinct from the handle. It is uſually taken for a weapon, and ſo called probably from the likeneſs of a ſword *blade* to a *blade* of graſs.

He ſought all round about, his thirſty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithleſs enemy. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her ſabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this ſword, whoſe *blade* of braſs diſplays
A ruddy gleam; whoſe hilt a ſilver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A briſk man, either fierce or gay, called ſo in contempt. So we ſay *mettle* for *courage*.

You'll find yourſelf miſtaken, Sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of theſe *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Eſtrange.*

Then turning about to the hangman, he ſaid,
Diſpatch me, I pri'thee, this troubleſome *blade*. *Prior.*

BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *n. ſ.* The bone called by anatomiſts
BLA'DEBONE. } the ſcapula, or ſcapular bone.

He fell moſt furiouſly on the broiled relicks of a ſhoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

To **BLADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh, or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade.*] Having blades or ſpires.

Her ſilver viſage in the wat'ry glaſs,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* graſs. *Shakeſp.*

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* graſs, nor bearded corn ſucceeds,
But ſcales of ſcurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryden.*

BLAIN. *n. ſ.* [blegene, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch.] A puſtule; a botch; a bliſter.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th' Athenian boſoms, and the crop
Be general leproſy. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Botches and *blains* muſt all his fleſh imboſs,
And all his people. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xii. *l.* 180.

Whene'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen ſtains. *Swift.*

BLA'MABLE. *adj.* [from *blame.*] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both ſides equally *blamable*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blamable.*] Fault; the ſtate of being liable to blame.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable.*] Culpable; in a manner liable to cenſure.

A proceſs may be carried on againſt a perſon, that is maliciouſly or *blamably* abſent, even to a definitive ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

To **BLAME.** *v. a.* [*blâmer*, Fr.]

1. To cenſure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a ſlight cenſure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'ſy to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;
But praiſing that, I muſt your conduct *blame*. *Dryden.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and ſomething to commend. *Pope.*

2. To *blame* has uſually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader muſt not *blame* me *for* making uſe here, all along, of the word ſentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomoreus he *blam'd of* inconſiderate raſhneſs, for that he would buſy himſelf in matters not belonging to his vocation. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

BLAME. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fault; imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praiſe of ſucceſs is ſhared amongſt many; yet the *blame* of miſadventures is charged upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, ſometimes paſſionately enough, to divert it from themſelves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deſerves cenſure.

Who would not judge us to be diſcharged of all *blame*, which are confeſt to have no great fault, even by their very word and teſtimony, in whoſe eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accuſtomed to ſeem ſmall. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 27.

I unſpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myſelf,
For ſtrangers to my nature. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Hurt.

Therewith upon his creſt,
With rigour ſo outrageous he ſmit,
That a large ſhare it hew'd out of the reſt,
And glancing down his ſhield, from *blame* him fairly bleſt.
Fairy Queen, *b.* i. *cant.* ii. *ſtanz.* 18.

4. There is a peculiar ſtructure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb; but I conceive it to be the *noun*. *To blame*, in French, *à tort*.

You were *to blame*, I muſt be plain with you,
To part ſo ſlightly with your wife's firſt gift. *Shakeſp.*

I do not aſk whether they were miſtaken; but, on ſuppoſition they were not, whether they were *to blame* in the manner. *Stillingfleet.*

Now we ſhould hold them much *to blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLA'MEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full.*] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the cauſer of theſe timeleſs deaths,
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord ſo much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some ſtern untutor'd churl. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

BLA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *blame.*]

1. Guiltleſs; innocent; exempt from cenſure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preſerved him *blameleſs* unto God. *Wiſdom*, x. 5.

The flames aſcend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameleſs* maid addreſs'd her pray'r. *Dryd.*

Such a leſſening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameleſs* men, of a fifth part of their eſtates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed with *of*.

We will be *blameleſs of* this thine oath. *Joſhua*, ii. 17.

BLA'MELESLY. *adv.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful oppoſing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, againſt which he cannot *blameleſly*, without pertinancy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BLA'MELESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocence; exemption from cenſure.

Having reſolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blameleſneſs* of the inferiour agent. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BLA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *blame.*] One that blames or finds fault; a cenſurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muſe,
And denizon'd a ſtranger, who, miſtaught
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath ſought
Virtues in corners. *Donne.*

BLAMEWO'RTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy.*] Culpable; blameable; worthy of blame or cenſure.

Although the ſame ſhould be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath reaſonably well forborne to incur the danger of any ſuch blame. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 22.

To **BLANCH.** *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from ſome other colour to white.

You can behold ſuch ſights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A way of whiting wax cheaply may be of uſe; and we have ſet down the practice of tradeſmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And ſin's black dye ſeems *blanch'd* by age to virtue.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

2. To ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks.

Their ſuppers may be biſket, raiſins of the ſun, and a few *blanched* almonds. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To obliterate; to waſh out; to balk; to paſs over.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treaſon; whereby every one might expreſs his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

You are not tranſported in an action that warms the blood and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulneſs. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to ſhift; to ſpeak ſoft.

Optimi conſiliarii mortui; books will ſpeak plain, when counſellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *blanch.*] A whitener. *Dict.*

BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuſe
Came prologue; and apology too prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, ſhe thus addreſs'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 855.

An even calm
Perpetual reign'd, ſave what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To ſmooth; to ſoften. I have met with this word in no other paſſage.

Muſt'ring all her wiles,
With *blandiſh'd* parleys, feminine aſſaults,
Tongue-batteries, ſhe ſurceas'd not day nor night,
To ſtorm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out. *Milton.*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *blandiſh*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondneſs; expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with ſweet pleaſure and bold *blandiſhment*,
'Gan ſmile. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* ii. *ſtanz.* 1.

Each bird and beaſt, behold
Approaching two and two; theſe cow'ring low
With *blandiſhment*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 351.

2. Soft words; kind ſpeeches.

He was both well and fair ſpoken, and would uſe ſtrange ſweetneſs and *blandiſhment* of words, where he deſired to effect or perſuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon's H.* VII.

3. Kind treatment; careſs.

Him Dido now with *blandiſhment* detains;
But I ſuſpect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryd. Virg.*

In order to bring thoſe infidels within the wide circle of whiggiſh community, neither *blandiſhments* nor promiſes are omitted. *Swift's Examiner*, N° 47.

BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by Menage from *Albianus*, thus: *Albianus, albianicus, bianicus, biancus, bianco, blanicus, blancus, blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which, in Daniſh, ſignifies *ſhining*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancker*, to *ſhine*; the Saxons, blæcan; and the Engliſh, *bleach*, to *whiten*.]

1. White.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they preſcrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 656.

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our ſubſtitutes at home ſhall have *blank* charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They ſhall ſubſcribe them for large ſums of gold. *Shak.*

Upon the debtor ſide, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor ſide, little more than *blank* paper. *Addiſon.*

3. Confuſed; cruſhed; diſpirited; ſubdued; depreſſed.

There without ſuch boaſt, or ſign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Par. Reg. b.* ii.

Adam ſoon as he heard
The fatal treſpaſs done by Eve, amaz'd,
Aſtonied ſtood, and *blank*, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all *blank* ſadneſs, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhime; where the rhime is *blanched*, or miſſed.

The lady ſhall ſay her mind freely, or the *blank* verſe ſhall halt for it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;
Blood and *blank* verſe have harden'd all your hearts.
Addiſon's Drummer, Prologue.

Our *blank* verſe, where there is no rhime to ſupport the expreſſion, is extremely difficult to ſuch as are not maſters in the tongue. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

BLANK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void ſpace.

I cannot write a paper full as I uſed to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one ſmall prize. *Dryden.*

The world the coward will deſpiſe,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, ſhe has quite unmann'd him. *Dryden.*

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me. *Shak.*

Omiſſion to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a commiſſion to a *blank* of danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

For the book of knowledge fair,
Preſented with an univerſal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd. *Par. Loſt.*

A life ſo ſpent is one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with ſin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue. *Rogers, Serm.* xii.

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; ſo called, becauſe, to be more viſible, it was marked with white.

Slander,
Whoſe whiſper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*,
Tranſports its poiſon'd ſhot. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

6. Aim; ſhot.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I have ſpoken for you all my beſt,
And ſtood within the *blank* of his diſpleaſure,
For my free ſpeech. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me ſtill remain
The true *blank* of thine. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuſe; to diſpirit.

Each oppoſite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it deſtroy. *Shakeſp.*

Dagon muſt ſtoop, and ſhall ere long receive
Such a diſcomfit, as ſhall quite deſpoil him
Of all theſe boaſted trophies won on me,
And with confuſion *blank* his worſhippers. *Milton.*

If the atheiſt, when he dies, ſhould find that his ſoul remains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked?* *Tillotſon.*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purpoſes were *blanked*, the governour at a bay, and all that charge loſt and cancelled. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

BLA'NKET. *n. ſ.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. An woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven, ſpread commonly upon a bed, over the linen ſheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, Hold! hold! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The abilities of man muſt fall ſhort on one ſide or other, like too ſcanty a *blanket* when you are abed; if you pull it upon your ſhoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thruſt it down upon your feet, your ſhoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*

Himſelf among the ſtoried chiefs he ſpies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A kind of pear, ſometimes written *blanquet*. See PEAR.

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Shakeſp.*

2. To toſs in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what ſtreet, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows? *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *blank.*] In a blank manner; with whiteneſs; with paleneſs; with confuſion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blaſphemo*, low Lat.]

1. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To ſpeak evil of.

The trueſt iſſue of thy throne,
By his own interdiction ſtands accurs'd,
And does *blaſpheme* his breed. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thoſe who from our labours heap their board,
Blaſpheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſphemy.

Liver of *blaſpheming* Jew,
Gall of goat, and ſlips of yew. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I puniſhed them oft in every ſynagogue, and compelled them to *blaſpheme*. *Acts*, XXVI. 11.

BLASPHE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*] A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blaſphemer*, and a perſecutor, and injurious. 1 *Tim.* i. 13.

Even that *blaſphemer* himſelf would inwardly reverence him, as he in his heart really deſpiſes him for his cowardly baſe ſilence. *South.*

Deny the curſt *blaſphemer*'s tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tickell.*

Should each *blaſphemer* quite eſcape the rod,
Becauſe the inſult's not to man, but God. *Pope.*

BLA'SPHEMOUS. *adj.* [from *blaſpheme*. It is uſually ſpoken with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, but uſed by Milton with it on the ſecond.] Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods do move,
To cauſe full wrath, which thou canſt not reſiſt;
Blaſphemous words the ſpeaker vain do prove. *Sidney.*

And dar'ſt thou to the Son of God propound,
To worſhip thee accurſt; now more accurſt
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blaſphemous?* *Milton's Par. Regained, b.* iii.

A man can hardly paſs the ſtreets, without having his ears grated with ſuch horrid and *blaſphemous* oaths and curſes. *Tillotſon.*

That any thing that wears the name of a chriſtian, or but of man, ſhould venture to own ſuch a villainous, impudent, and *blaſphemous* aſſertion in the face of the world, as this! *South.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right uſe of his reaſon, while he would *blaſphemouſly* ſet up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*]

Blaſphemy, ſtrictly and properly, is an offering of ſome indignity, or injury, unto God himſelf, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

But that my heart's on future miſchief ſet,
I would ſpeak *blaſphemy*, ere bid you fly;
But ~~fly~~ you muſt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Intrinſick goodneſs conſiſts in accordance, and ſin in contrariety, to the ſecret will of God; or elſe God could not be defined good, ſo far as his thoughts and ſecrets, but only ſuperficially good, as far as he is pleaſed to reveal himſelf, which is perfect *blaſphemy* to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *n. ſ.* [from blæꞅꞇ, Saxon; *blaſen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A guſt, or puff of wind.

They that ſtand high, have many *blaſts* to ſhake them;
And, if they fall, they daſh themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſp.*

Welcome, then,
Thou unſubſtantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou haſt blown unto the worſt,
Owes nothing to thy *blaſts*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth looſe or bind their *blaſts* in ſecret cave. *Fairfax.*

Three ſhips were hurry'd by the ſouthern *blaſt*,
And on the ſecret ſhelves with fury caſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The ſound made by blowing any inſtrument of wind muſick.

In peace there's nothing ſo becomes a man,
As modeſt ſtilneſs and humility;
But when the *blaſt* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blaſt*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 76.

The Veline fountains, and ſulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blaſt*, the ſignal of the war. *Dryden.*

Whether there be two different goddeſſes called Fame, or one goddeſs ſounding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy has as good a title to a *blaſt* from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The ſtroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing peſtilential.

By the *blaſt* of God they periſh. *Job*, iv. 9.

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fenſuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful ſun,
To fall and *blaſt* her pride. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Oh! Portius, is there not ſome choſen curſe,
Some hidden thunder in the ſtore of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blaſt* the man,
Who owes his greatneſs to his country's ruin. *Addiſon.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blaſted* heath you ſtop our way. *Shakeſpeare.*

And behold ſeven thin ears, and *blaſted* with the eaſtwind ſprung up after them. *Gen.* xli. 6.

She that like lightning ſhin'd, while her face laſted,
The oak now reſembles, which lightning had *blaſted*. *Waller.*

To his green years your cenſures you would ſuit,
Not *blaſt* that bloſſom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

Agony unmix'd, inceſſant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blaſting* all
Love's paradiſe. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 1075.

3. To injure; to invalidate.

He ſhews himſelf either very weak, if he will take my word, when he thinks I deſerve no credit; or very malicious, if he knows I deſerve credit, and yet goes about to *blaſt* it. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Romiſh Idolatry.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce, Jehoſhaphat king of Juda endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was *blaſted* by the deſtruction of veſſels in the harbour. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. To confound; to ſtrike with terrour.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din, *blaſt* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your ratt'ling tabourines. *Shakeſp.*

BLA'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſt.*] Blaſt; ſudden ſtroke of infection.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blaſtments* are moſt imminent. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'TANT. *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the *blatant* beaſt. *Dryd.*

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar; to make a ſenſeleſs noiſe. It is a word not now uſed.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy liſt to *blatter* againſt him. *Spenſ.*

BLATTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*blateratio*, Lat.] Noiſe; ſenſeleſs roar.

BLAY. *n. ſ.* A ſmall white river fiſh; called alſo a *bleak*, which ſee.

BLAZE. *n. ſ.* [blaꞅe, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

They are in a moſt warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the heat of their diviſion.—The main *blaze* of it is paſt; but a ſmall thing would make it flame again. *Shak.*

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' abyſs of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the ſight. *Dryden.*

What groans of men ſhall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile ſhall yield!
What fun'ral pomp ſhall floating Tiber ſee! *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Publication; wide diffuſion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame;
The people's praiſe, if always praiſe unmixt? *Milton.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horſe, deſcending from the forehead almoſt to the noſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to ſhew the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy inſtrument for your king and country; you ſhall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* ſtar, but *ſtella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then gloſſy ſmooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. To be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publiſh; to make known; to ſpread far and wide.

The noiſe of this fight, and iſſue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to ſome noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney, b.* ii.

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a ſtedfaſt mind,
This marble choſe, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou ſhalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakeſp.*

When beggars die, there are no comets ſeen;
The heav'ns themſelves *blaze* forth the death of princes.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

But he went out, and began to publiſh it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark*, i. 45.

Such muſick worthieſt were to *blaze*
The peerleſs height of her immortal praiſe,
Whoſe luſtre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The ſons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearleſs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 527.

Whoſe follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a ſecret to himſelf alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis ſtill our greateſt pride
To *blaze* thoſe virtues, which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of enſigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now uſed.

This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you ſhould then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, ſable, between two fierces, or. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To inflame; to fire. This is not a proper uſe.

Pall'd thy *blazed* youth
Becomes aſſuag'd, and doth beg the alms
Of pallied eld. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

BLA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *blaze.*] One that ſpreads reports.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Fairy Q.*

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into Engliſh. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

2. To deck; to embelliſh; to adorn.

Then *blazons* in dread ſmiles her hideous form;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting ſtorm. *Garth.*

3. To diſplay; to ſet to ſhow.

O thou goddeſs,
Thou divine nature! how thyſelf thou *blazon'ſt*
In theſe two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his ſweet head. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. To celebrate; to ſet out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And, in terreſtrial veſture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's this but libelling againſt the ſenate,
And *blazoning* our injuſtice every where? *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'ZON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

Proceed unto beaſts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to obſerve in their *blazon*. *Peacham.*

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* muſt not be
To ears of fleſh and blood. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

3. Celebration; proclamation of ſome quality.

I am a gentleman.—I'll be ſworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and ſpirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier on Pride.*

BLA'ZONRY. *n. ſ.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.

Give me certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by expoſure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their ſummer ſmocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Should I not ſeek
The clemency of ſome more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the ſun refin'd,
Baſk in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryden.*

For there are various penances enjoin'd;
And ſome are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white ſheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Shakeſp.*

On every nerve
The deadly winter ſeizes; ſhuts up ſenſe;

Lays him along the ſnows, a ſtiffen'd corſe,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blaſt. *Thomſ.*

BLEAK. *adj.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]

1. Pale.

2. Cold; chill.

Intreat the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiſs my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The goddeſs that in rural ſhrine
Dwell'ſt here with Pan, or Sylvan, by bleſt ſong
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the proſperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Her deſolation preſents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren proſpects. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 477.

Say, will ye bleſs the *bleak* Atlantick ſhore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more. *Pope.*

Bleak. *n. ſ.* [from his white or *bleak* colour.] A ſmall river fiſh.

The *bleak,* or freſhwater ſprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by ſome the river ſwallow. His back is of a pleaſant, ſad ſea water green; his belly white and ſhining like the mountain ſnow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in beſt ſeaſon in Auguſt. *Walton's Angler.*

Ble'akness. *n. ſ.* [from *bleak.*] Coldneſs; chilneſs.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakneſs* of the air in which they are born; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter. *Addiſon. Guardian,* Nº 102.

Ble'aky. *adj.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill.

On ſhrubs they browze, and, on the *bleaky* top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *adj.* [*blaer,* a bliſter, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; ſore with rheum.

It is an ancient tradition, that *blear* eyes affect ſound eyes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 923.

It is no more in the power of calumny to blaſt the dignity of an honeſt man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to caſt ſcandal on the ſun. *L'Eſtrange.*

His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was ſtubble, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden.*

When thou ſhalt ſee the *blear* ey'd fathers teach
Their ſons this harſh and mouldy ſort of ſpeech. *Dryden.*

2. Dim; obſcure in general; or that which makes dimneſs.

Thus I hurl
My dazling ſpells into the ſpungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illuſion,
And give it falſe preſentments. *Milton.*

To Blear. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watry, or ſore with rheum.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the *bleared* ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* viſages, come forth to view
Th' iſſue of th' exploit. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil, to ſtay from ſchool;
Averſe to pains. *Dryden's Perſius, ſat.* iii.

2. To dim the eyes.

This may ſtand for a pretty ſuperficial argument, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us aſleep in ſecurity. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Ble'aredness. *n. ſ.* [from *bleared.*] The ſtate of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *blearedneſs.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To Bleat. *v. n.* [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a ſheep.

We were as twinn'd lambs, that did friſk i' th' ſun,
And *bleat* the one at th' other. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

You may as well uſe queſtion with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb. *Shakeſp.*

While on ſweet graſs her *bleating* charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Roſcommon.*

What bull dares bellow, or what ſheep dares *bleat*
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Bleat. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb.

Set in my ſhip, mine ear reach'd, where we rod,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy ſheep. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b.* xii.

The rivers and their hills around,
With lowings, and with dying *bleats* reſound. *Dryden.*

Bleb. *n. ſ.* [*blaen,* to ſwell, Germ.] A bliſter. *Skinner.*

Bled. *particip.* [from *to bleed.*]

To Bleed. *v. n.* pret. I *bled;* I have *bled.* [bledan, Saxon.]

1. To loſe blood; to run with blood.

I *bleed* inwardly for my lord. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure;
For goodneſs dare not check thee! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Many, upon the ſeeing of others *bleed,* or ſtrangled, or tortured, themſelves are ready to faint, as if they *bled.* *Bacon.*

2. To die a violent death.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day,
Had he thy reaſon, would he ſkip and play? *Pope.*

3. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from ſome body, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm ſhall *bleed,* and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

To Bleed. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.

That from a patriot of diſtinguiſh'd note,
Have *bled,* and purg'd me to a ſimple vote. *Pope.*

Bleit. } *adj.* Baſhful. It is uſed in Scotland, and the bor-
Blate. } dering counties.

To BLEMISH. *v. a.* [from *blame,* Junius; from *blême,* white, Fr. Skinner.]

1. To mark with any deformity.

Likelier that my outward face might have been diſguiſed, than that the face of ſo excellent a mind could have been thus *blemiſhed.* *Sidney.*

2. To defame; to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.

Not that my verſe would *blemiſh* all the fair;
But yet if ſome be bad, 'tis wiſdom to beware. *Dryden.*

Thoſe, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemiſh* his character, incur the complicated guilt of ſlander and perjury. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

Ble'mish. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a ſcar; a diminution of beauty.

As he hath cauſed a *blemiſh* in a man, ſo ſhall it be done to him again. *Lev.* xxiv. 20.

Open it ſuch a diſtance off from the eyelid, that you divide not that; for, in ſo doing, you will leave a remedileſs *blemiſh.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Reproach; diſgrace; imputation.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead atteſt,
That clear ſhe died from *blemiſh* criminal. *Fairy Queen.*

That you have been earneſt, ſhould be no *blemiſh* or diſcredit at all unto you. *Hooker, Preface.*

And if we ſhall neglect to propagate theſe bleſſed diſpoſitions, what others can undertake it, without ſome *blemiſh* to us? ſome reflection on our negligence? *Sprat.*

None more induſtriouſly publiſh the *blemiſhes* of an extraordinary reputation, than ſuch as lie open to the ſame cenſures; raiſing applauſe to themſelves, for reſembling a perſon of an exalted reputation, though in the blamable parts of his character. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 256.

3. A ſoil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

Firſt ſhall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemiſh,*
Ere that I leave with ſong of praiſe her praiſe to ſolemnize. *Sidney, b.* i.

Is conformity with Rome a *blemiſh* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker.*

Not a hair periſh'd:
On their ſuſtaining garments not a *blemiſh,*
But freſher than before. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Evadne's huſband 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemiſh* to my thought. *Waller.*

That your duty may no *blemiſh* take,
I will myſelf your father's captive make. *Dryden.*

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemiſh,* the ſubject of deriſion. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

To Blench. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſtart back; to fly off.

I'll obſerve his looks;
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench,*
I know my courſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Patience herſelf, what goddeſs ere ſhe be,
Doth leſſer *blench* at ſufferance than I do. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hold you ever to our ſpecial drift;
Though ſometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cauſe doth miniſter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To Blench. *v. a.* To hinder; to obſtruct.

The rebels beſieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great truſſes of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants ſight, and dead their ſhot. *Carew's Survey.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. I *blended;* anciently, *blent.* [blendan, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blent,* whoſe red and white
Nature's own ſweet and cunning hand hath laid on. *Shak.*

The miſtion taught by the ancients is too ſlight or groſs; for bodies, mixed according to their hypotheſis, would not appear ſuch to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would diſcern the elements, if they were no otherwiſe mingled, than but *blended,* but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majeſty together *blend.* *Dryden.*

The grave, where even the great find reſt,
And *blended* lie th' oppreſſor and th' oppreſs'd. *Pope.*

2. To confound.

The moon ſhould wander from her beaten way, the times and ſeaſons of the year *blend* themſelves by diſordered and confuſed mixture. *Hooker, b.* i. § 3.

3. To pollute; to ſpoil; to corrupt. This ſignification was anciently much in uſe, but is now wholly obſolete.

Which when he ſaw, he burnt with jealous fire;
The eye of reaſon was with rage *yblent.* *Fairy Queen.*

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend,*
And low abaſe the high heroick ſpirit. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

The whilſt thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with diſhonour *blent.* *Spenſ. Hubb.*

Ble'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *to blend.*] The perſon that mingles.

Blent. The obſolete *participle* of *blend.* See **Blend.**

To BLESS. *v. a.* [bleſſian, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to proſper.

The quality of mercy is not ſtrain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *bleſs'd;*
It *bleſſeth* him that gives, and him that takes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *bleſſed* time: for, from this inſtant,
There's nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greateſt calm, and the fulleſt meaſure of felicity, that any people, in any age for ſo long time together, have been *bleſſed* with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this iſle, which ſuch a hero *bleſt;*
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breaſt? *Waller.*

In vain with folding arms the youth aſſay'd
To ſtop her flight, and ſtrain the flying ſhade;
But ſhe return'd no more, to *bleſs* his longing eyes. *Dryd.*

O hoſpitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Bleſs to both nations this auſpicious hour. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To wiſh happineſs to another; to pronounce a bleſſing upon him.

And this is the bleſſing wherewith Moſes the man of God *bleſſed* the children of Iſrael, before his death. *Deut.* xxxiii.

3. To praiſe; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be *bleſſed,* adored, and honoured by all for ever. *Hooker, b.* i. § 3.

But *bleſs'd* be that great pow'r, that hath us bleſs'd
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have. *Davies.*

4. It ſeems, in one place of Spenſer, to ſignify the ſame as *to wave; to brandiſh; to flouriſh.*

Whom when the prince to battle new addreſt,
And threat'ning high his dreadful ſtroke did ſee,
His ſparkling blade about his head he *bleſt,*
And ſmote off quite his right leg by the knee. *Fairy Q.*

Ble'ssed. *particip. adj.* [from *to bleſs.*] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

Ble'ssed *Thiſtle.* [*cnicus,* Lat.] The name of a plant.

The characters are; It hath floſculous flowers; conſiſting of many florets, which are multifid, and ſtand upon the embryo; theſe florets are incloſed in a ſcaly cup, ſurrounded with leaves. The ſpecies are, 1. The *bleſſed thiſtle.* 2. The yellow diſtaff *thiſtle.* The *bleſſed thiſtle* is cultivated in gardens for the herb, which is dried and preſerved for medicinal uſes; but of late years it hath been leſs uſed than formerly. *Millar.*

Ble'ssedly. *adv.* [from *bleſſed.*] Happily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking had ſo *bleſſedly* procured their meeting. *Sidney, b.* i.

Ble'ssedness. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſſed.*]

1. Happineſs; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the *bleſſedneſs* of it, that it could bear love without the ſenſe of pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himſelf,
And found the *bleſſedneſs* of being little. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the roſe diſtill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in ſingle *bleſſedneſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is ſuch an one, as, being begun in grace, paſſes into glory, *bleſſedneſs,* and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

Ble'sser. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſs.*] He that bleſſes, or gives a bleſſing; he that makes any thing proſper.

When thou receiveſt praiſe, take it indifferently, and return it to God, as the giver of the gift, or the *bleſſer* of the action. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Ble'ssing. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſs.*]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happineſs is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happineſs is promiſed in a prophetick and authoritative manner.

The perſon that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *bleſſing.* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Any of the means of happineſs; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his *bleſſings* to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the ſea and wind. *Denham.*

Political jealouſy is very reaſonable in perſons perſuaded of the excellency of their conſtitution, who believe that they derive from it the moſt valuable *bleſſings* of ſociety. *Addiſon.*

A juſt and wiſe magiſtrate is a *bleſſing* as extenſive as the community to which he belongs: a *bleſſing* which includes all other *bleſſings* whatſoever, that relate to this life. *Atterb.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty couſin,
Bleſſing upon you! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I had moſt need of *bleſſing,* and amen,
Stuck in my throat. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a *bleſſing* may come upon thee from them. *Ecclus,* iii. 8.

He ſhall receive the *bleſſing* from the Lord. *Pſalm* xxix.

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often underſtand the preſents which friends make to one another; in all probability, becauſe they are generally attended with *bleſſings* and compliments both from thoſe who give, and thoſe who receive. *Calmet.*

And Jacob ſaid, receive my preſent at my hand; take, I pray thee, my *bleſſing* that is brought to thee. *Gen.* xxxiii.

Blest. *particip. adj.* [from *bleſs.*]

Peace to thy gentle ſhade, and endleſs reſt!
Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too *bleſt!* *Pope.*

Blew. The *preterite* from *blow;* which ſee.

The reſt fled into a ſtrong tower, where, ſeeing no remedy, they deſperately *blew* up themſelves, with a great part of the caſtle, with gunpowder. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Bleyme. *n. ſ.* An inflammation in the foot of a horſe, proceeding from bruiſed blood, between the ſole and the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

Blight. *n. ſ.* [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to Skinner; but it ſeems taken by moſt writers, in a general ſenſe, for any cauſe of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldeſt and beſt gardeners, who often fell into the ſame misfortune, and eſteemed it ſome *blight* of the ſpring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blaſting.

When you come to the proof once, the firſt *blight* of froſt ſhall moſt infallibly ſtrip you of all your glory. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Blight. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral ſteams; it then blaſts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is ſometimes injurious even to men. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. In general, to blaſt; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impoſſible to think of a lame horſe they have, or their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings. *Locke.*

But leſt harſh care the lover's peace deſtroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reaſon teach. *Lyttleton.*

BLIND. *adj.* [blind, Saxon.]

1. Without ſight; deprived of the ſenſe of ſeeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his ſteps by feeling, in defect of eyes, receives advertiſement of remote things through a ſtaff. *Digby on the Soul.*

Thoſe other two equall'd with me in fate,
So were I equall'd with them in renown!
Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides;
And Tireſias, and Phineus, prophets old. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; with *to* before that which is unſeen.

All authors *to* their own defects are *blind;*
Hadſt thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To ſee the people, what ſplay mouths they make;
To mark their fingers, pointed at thy back. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *of.*

Blind of the future, and by rage miſled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head. *Dryden.*

4. Unſeen; out of the publick view; private; generally with ſome tendency to ſome contempt or cenſure.

To grievous and ſcandalous inconveniencies they make themſelves ſubject, with whom any *blind* or ſecret corner is judged a fit houſe of common prayer. *Hooker, b.* v. § 25.

5. Not eaſily diſcernible; hard to find; dark; obſcure; unſeen.

There be alſo *blind* fires under ſtone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where elſe
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangl'd wood? *Milton.*

How have we wander'd a long diſmal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light. *Roſcom.*

Part creeping underground, their journey *blind,*
And climbing from below, their fellows meet. *Dryden.*

So mariners miſtake the promis'd guſt,
And, with full ſails, on the *blind* rocks are loſt. *Dryden.*

A poſtern door, yet unobſerv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's cloſet bed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. *Blind veſſels.* [with chymiſts.] Such as have no opening but on one ſide.

To Blind. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of ſight.

Your nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames
Into her ſcornful eyes! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Of whoſe hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes therewith? and I will reſtore it. 1 *Sam.* xii. 3.

A blind guide is certainly a great miſchief; but a guide that *blinds* thoſe whom he ſhould lead, is undoubtedly a much greater. *South.*

2. To darken; to obſcure to the eye.

So whirl the ſeas, ſuch darkneſs *blinds* the ſky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. To obſcure to the underſtanding.

The ſtate of the controverſy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*

Blind. *n. ſ.*

1. Something to hinder the ſight.

Hardly any thing in our converſation is pure and genuine; civility caſts a *blind* over the duty, under ſome cuſtomary words. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Something to miſlead the eye, or the underſtanding.

Theſe diſcourſes ſet an oppoſition between his commands and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To Bli'ndfold. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold.*] To hinder from ſeeing, by blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they ſtruck him on the face. *Luke,* xxii. 64.

Bli'ndfold. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himſelf he chanc'd to hurt unwares,
Whilſt reaſon, blent through paſſion, nought deſcried,
But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts,
nought cares. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* iv. *ſtanz.* 7.

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he ſhould ſee, has he deſerv'd to ſwim? *Dryden.*

When lots are ſhuffled together, or a man *blindfold* caſts a dye, what reaſon can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black? *South.*

They will look into the ſtate of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legiſlature. *Addiſ.*

Bli'ndly. *adv.* [from *blind.*]

1. Without ſight.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious miſtreſs *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbelian's bed. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

How ready zeal for intereſt and party, is to charge atheiſm on thoſe, who will not, without examining, ſubmit, and *blindly* ſwallow their nonſenſe. *Locke.*

2. Without judgment or direction.

How ſeas, and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryd. Silenus.*

Bli'ndman's buff. *n. ſ.* A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company.

Diſguis'd in all the maſk of night,
We left our champion on his flight:
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* ii.

He imagines I ſhut my eyes again; but ſurely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

Bli'ndness. *n. ſ.* [from *blind.*]

1. Want of ſight.

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuſe,
Folly and *blindneſs* only could refuſe. *Denham.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkneſs.

All the reſt as born of ſavage brood,
But with baſe thoughts are into *blindneſs* led,
And kept from looking on the lightſome day. *Spenſer.*

Whenſoever we would proceed beyond theſe ſimple ideas, we fall preſently into darkneſs and difficulties, and can diſcover nothing farther but our own *blindneſs* and ignorance. *Locke.*

Bli'ndside. *n. ſ.* [from *blind* and *ſide.*] Weakneſs; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himſelf; but this is one of his *blindſides*; and the beſt of men, I fear, are not without them. *Swift's Wonderful Wonder of Wonders.*

Bli'ndworm. *n. ſ.* [from *blind* and *worm.*] A ſmall viper, the leaſt of our Engliſh ſerpents, but venomous.

You ſpotted ſnakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not ſeen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakeſpeare.*

The greater ſlow worm, called alſo the *blindworm*, is commonly thought to be blind, becauſe of the littleneſs of his eyes *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **BLINK.** *v. n.* [*blincken*, Daniſh.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a ſpy;
That to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both ſtrove to *blink.* *Hudibras.*

2. To ſee obſcurely.

What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* idiot. *Shakeſp.*

Sweet and lovely well,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne.
Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.

His figure ſuch as might his ſoul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope's Iliad.*

Bli'nkard. *n. ſ.* [from *blink.*]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.

In ſome parts we ſee many glorious and eminent ſtars, in others few of any remarkable greatneſs, and, in ſome, none but *blinkards*, and obſcure ones. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BLISS. *n. ſ.* [blıꞅꞅe, Sax. from blıðꞅıan, to rejoice.]

1. The higheſt degree of happineſs; bleſſedneſs; felicity; generally uſed of the happineſs of bleſſed ſouls.

A mighty Saviour hath witneſſed of himſelf, I am the way; the way that leadeth us from miſery into *bliſs.* *Hooker, b.* i.

Dim ſadneſs did not ſpare
That time celeſtial viſages; yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their *bliſs.* *Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 25.

With me
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliſs.* *Par. Loſt.*

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumſtance is not the thing;
Bliſs is the ſame in ſubject or in king. *Pope.*

Bli'ssful. *adj.* [from *bliſs* and *full.*] Full of joy; happy in the higheſt degree.

Yet ſwimming in that ſea of *bliſsful* joy,
He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* i. *ſtan.* 41.

The two ſaddeſt ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the *bliſsful* viſion, and confuſion of face. *Hammond.*

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
In *bliſsful* ſolitude. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 89.

Firſt in the fields I try the ſilvan ſtrains,
Nor bluſh to ſport in Windſor's *bliſsful* plains. *Pope.*

Bli'ssfully. *adv.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happily.

Bli'ssfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happineſs; fulneſs of joy.

To **Bli'ssom.** *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be luſtful. *Dict.*

BLI'STER. *n. ſ.* [*bluyſter*, Dutch.]

1. A puſtule formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with ſerous blood.

In this ſtate ſhe gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who ſtrait on kiſſes dream,
Which oft the angry mob with *bliſters* plagues,
Becauſe their breaths with ſweetmeats tainted are. *Shak.*

I found a great *bliſter* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riſeth a tumour like a *bliſter.* *Bacon.*

To **Bli'ster.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bliſters.

If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue *bliſter*,
And never to my red look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *bliſter* when they touch thee. *Dryden.*

To **Bli'ster.** *v. a.*

1. To raiſe bliſters by ſome hurt, as a burn, or rubbing.

[illegible]k, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
W[illegible]falling in the flames of her own youth,
Ha[illegible]*liſter'd* her report. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

2. To raiſe bliſters with a medical intention.

I *bliſtered* the legs and thighs; but was too late, he died howling. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BLITHE. *adj.* [bliðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; ſprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *blithe* or heavy aſpect thereof, our other eye ſheweth ſome other ſuitable token either of diſlike or approbation. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 9.

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you *blithe* and bonny. *Shakeſpeare.*

For that fair female troop thou ſaw'ſt, that ſeem'd
Of goddeſſes, ſo *blithe*, ſo ſmooth, ſo gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad:
Empreſs! the way is ready, and not long. *Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

And the milkmaid ſingeth *blithe*,
And the mower whets his ſcythe. *Milton.*

Should he return, that troop ſo *blithe* and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

Bli'thly. *adv.* [from *blithe.*] In a blithe manner.

Bli'thness.
Bli'thsomness. } *n. ſ.* [from *blithe.*] The quality of being blithe.

Bli'thsome. *adj.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful.

Froſty blaſts deface
The *blithſome* year: trees of their ſhrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

To **Bloat.** *v. a.* [probably from *blow.*] To ſwell, or make turgid with wind.

His rude eſſays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praiſe,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryden.*

The ſtrutting petticoat ſmooths all diſtinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to ſee ſo many well-ſhaped innocent virgins *bloated* up, and waddling up and down like bigbellied women. *Addiſon. Spect.*

To **Bloat.** *v. n.* To grow turgid.

If a perſon of a firm conſtitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*

Blo'atedness. *n. ſ.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidneſs; ſwelling; tumour.

Laſſitude, lazineſs, *bloatedneſs*, and ſcorbutical ſpots, are ſymptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Blo'bber. *n. ſ.* [from *blob.*] A word uſed in ſome counties for a bubble.

There ſwimmeth alſo in the ſea a round ſlimy ſubſtance, called a *blobber*, reputed noiſome to the fiſh. *Carew.*

Blo'bberlip. *n. ſ.* [from *blob*, or *blobber*, and *lip.*] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their inſipid friend,
His *blobberlips* and beetlebrows commend. *Dryden's Juv.*

Blo'blipped.
Blo'bberlipped. } *adj.* Having ſwelled or thick lips.

A *bloblipped* ſhell, which ſeemeth to be a kind of muſſel. *Grew's Muſæum.*

His perſon deformed to the higheſt degree; flat noſed, and *blobberlipped.* *L'Eſtrange.*

BLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*block*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

2. A maſs of matter.

Homer's apotheoſis conſiſts of a groupe of figures, cut in the ſame *block* of marble, and riſing one above another. *Addiſon.*

3. A maſſy body.

Small cauſes are ſufficient to make a man uneaſy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a *block*, he will ſtumble at a ſtraw. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*

4. A rude piece of timber; in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of ſome tree, yet, after all the ſkill of artificers to ſet forth ſuch a divine *block*, it cannot one moment ſecure itſelf from being eaten by worms. *Stillingfleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed.

He wears his faith but as the faſhion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block.* *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard theſe traitors to the *block* of death,
Treaſon's true bed, and yielder up of breath. *Shakeſp.*

At the inſtant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aſide, and ſaid, this hath not offended the king. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the *block.* *Dryden.*

7. An obſtruction; a ſtop.

Can he ever dream, that the ſuffering for righteouſneſs ſake is our felicity, when he ſees us run ſo from it, that no crime is *block* enough in our way, to ſtop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A ſea term for a pully.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for ſtupidity.

The country is a deſert, where the good
Gain'd, inhabits not; born's not underſtood;
There men become beaſts, and prone to all evils;
In cities, *blocks.* *Donne.*

What tongueleſs *blocks* were they, would they not ſpeak?
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

To **Block.** *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To ſhut up; to incloſe, ſo as to hinder egreſs.

The ſtates about them ſhould neither by encreaſe of dominion, nor by *blocking* of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Recommend it to the governour of Abingdon, to ſend ſome troops to *block* it up, from infeſting the great road. *Clarendon.*

They *block* the caſtle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

The abbot raiſes an army, and *blocks* up the town on the ſide that faces his dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Block-house. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *houſe.*] A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs.

His entrance is guarded with *block-houſes*, and that on the town's ſide fortified with ordnance. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

Rocheſter water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of ſome *block-houſes.* *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Block-tin. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *tin.*] So the tradeſmen call that which is moſt pure or unmixed, and as yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

Blocka'de. *n. ſ.* [from *block.*] A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place.

The enemy was neceſſitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza. *Tatler*, Nº 51.

Round the goddeſs roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a ſable ſhoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black *blockade* extends. *Pope.*

To **Blocka'de.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up.

Huge bales of Britiſh cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*

Blo'ckhead. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not ſo ſoon out as another man's will; it is ſtrongly wedged up in a *blockhead.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

We idly ſit like ſtupid *blockheads*,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtleſs ſkull,
And thanks his ſtars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

Blo'ckheaded. *adj.* [from *blockhead.*] Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, theſe are villainous creatures. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Blo'ckish. *adj.* [from *block.*] Stupid; dull.

Make a lott'ry,
And, by decree, let *blockiſh* Ajax draw
The ſort to fight with Hector. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Blo'ckishly. *adv.* [from *blockiſh.*] In a ſtupid manner.

Blo'ckishness. *n. ſ.* [from *blockiſh.*] Stupidity.

Blo'mary. *n. ſ.* The firſt forge in the iron mills, through which the metal paſſes, after it has been firſt melted from the mine. *Dict.*

Blo'nket. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe for *blanket.*]

Our *blonket* livery's been all too ſad
For thilke ſame ſeaſon, when all is yclad
With pleaſance. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

BLOOD. *n. ſ.* [bloꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The red liquour that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But fleſh, with the life thereof, which is the *blood* thereof, ſhall you not eat. *Gen.* ix. 4.

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more ſee one another:
But yet thou art my fleſh, my *blood*, my daughter. *Shak.*

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born *bloods* as thoſe,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakeſpeare.*

O! what an happineſs is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind. *Waller*

According to the common law of England, in adminiſtrations, the whole *blood* ought to be preferred to the half *blood.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Deſcent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deſerved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleneſs of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almoſt
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a ſon of Priam,
In change of him. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have blood; they ſay, *blood* will have blood. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Gen.* iv. 10.

8. Life.

When wicked men have ſlain a righteous perſon in his own houſe, upon his bed, ſhall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand? 2 *Sam.* iv. 11.

9. *For blood.* Though his blood or life was at ſtake: a low phraſe.

A crow lay battering upon a muſcle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the ſhell to come at the fiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Fleſh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. *Matt.* xvi. 17.

11. Temper of mind; ſtate of the paſſions.

Will you, great ſir, that glory blot,
In cold blood, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12. Hot ſpark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into ſuch a fury, as the Engliſh ambaſſadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

13. The juice of any thing.

He waſhed his garments in wine, and his cloaths in the *blood* of grapes. *Gen.* xlix. 11.

To **Blood.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtain with blood.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Then all approach the ſlain with vaſt ſurpriſe,
And, ſcarce ſecure, reach out their ſpears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnerſhip in war. *Dryden's Fables.*

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he had been butchering with his own imperial hands. *Addiſon.*

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than faireſt, let none ever ſay,
That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey. *Spenſer, Sonn.* xx.

3. To blood, is ſometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exaſperate.

By this means, matters grew more exaſperate; the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much *blooded* one againſt another. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Blood-boltered. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter.*] Blood-ſprinkled.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo ſmiles upon me. *Shakeſp.*

Blood-hot. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot.*] Hot in the ſame degree with blood.

A good piece of bread firſt to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink ſafely. *Locke.*

To **Blood-let.** *v. a.* [from *blood* and *let.*] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly aſſimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments of *blood-letting.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Blood-letter. *n. ſ.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomiſt; one that takes away blood medically.

This miſchief happening to aneuriſms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not conſidering the errour committed in letting blood, binds up the arm careleſsly. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Blood-stone. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſtone.*] The name of a ſtone.

There is a ſtone, which they call the *blood-ſtone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the noſe; which, no doubt, is by aſtriction, and cooling of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

The *blood-ſtone* is green, ſpotted with a bright blood-red. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Blood-thirsty. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirſt.*] Deſirous to ſhed blood.

And high advancing his *blood-thirſty* blade,
Struck one of thoſe deformed heads. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The image of God the *blood-thirſty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itſelf. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Blood-vessel. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *veſſel.*] A veſſel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The ſkins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-veſſel*, that we were able to diſcover. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 2[illegible].

Blo'odflower. *n. ſ.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant was originally brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been many years preſerved in the curious gardens in Holland, where they now have many ſorts; but in England it is ſtill very rare. *Miller.*

Bloodgui'ltiness. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *guilty.*] Murder; the crime of ſhedding blood.

And were there rightful cauſe of difference,
Yet were't not better, fair it to accord,
Than with *bloodguiltineſs* to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd. *Fairy Qu.*

Blo'odhound. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *hound.*] A hound that follows by the ſcent, and ſeizes with great fierceneſs.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people:
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear, and melt. *Dryd.*

Where are theſe rav'ning *bloodhounds*, that purſue
In a full cry, gaping to ſwallow me? *Southerne's Inn. Ad.*

A *bloodhound* will follow the tract of the perſon he purſues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chace. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

And though the villain 'ſcape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels. *Swift.*

Blo'odily. *adv.* [from *bloody.*] With diſpoſition to ſhed blood; cruelly.

I told the purſuivant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies,
To day at Pomfret, *bloodily* were butcher'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

This day, the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die, full ſore againſt my mind. *Dryden.*

Blo'odiness. *n. ſ.* [from *bloody.*] The ſtate of being bloody.

It will manifeſt itſelf by its *bloodineſs*; yet ſometimes the ſcull is ſo thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Blo'odless. *adj.* [from *blood.*]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my ſorrows, and, for ſums of gold,
The *bloodleſs* carcaſe of my Hector ſold. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Without ſlaughter.

War brings ruin where it ſhould amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodleſs* conqueſt, finds
A welcome ſov'reignty in rudeſt minds. *Waller.*

Blo'odshed. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſhed.*]

The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many miſchiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred *bloodſhed*, and tumultuous ſtrife,
Unmanly murder, and unthrifty ſcath. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

All murders paſt do ſtand excus'd in this;
And this ſo ſole, and ſo unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly *bloodſhed* but a jeſt,
Exampled by this heinous ſpectacle. *Shakeſp. King John.*

A man, under the tranſports of a vehement rage, paſſes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodſhed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter.

So by him Cæſar got the victory,
Through great *bloodſhed*, and many a ſad aſſay. *Fairy Qu.*

Of wars and *bloodſhed*, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bloodſhed.*] Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, ſlayeth him: and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodſhedder*. *Ecclus*, xxxiv. 22.

BLO'ODSHOT. BLOODSHO'TTEN. *adj.* [from *blood* and *ſhot.*] Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodſhot* eye. *Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſuck.*]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that ſucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned *bloodſuckers*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodſucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from *blood.*]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous; applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exerciſes, without blood, ſhe made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Falſe of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand. *Shakeſp.*

I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, deceitful. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thou *bloodier* villain,
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Alas! why gnaw you ſo your nether lip?
Some *bloody* paſſion ſhakes your very frame;
Theſe are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The *bloody* fact
Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd,
Loſe no reward; though here thou ſee him die,
Rolling in duſt and gore. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

The *bloodieſt* vengeance which ſhe could purſue,
Would be a trifle to my loſs of you. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Proud Nimrod firſt the *bloody* chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. *Pope's W. Foreſt.*

BLOODY-FLUX. See FLUX.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and ſuppreſſing perſpiration, produces giddineſs, ſleepineſs, pains in the bowels, looſeneſs, *bloody-fluxes*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BLOODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind.*] Cruel; inclined to bloodſhed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

BLOOM. *n. ſ.* [*blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A bloſſom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on the *bloom*, extracting liquid ſweet. *Par. Loſt, b.* v.

A medlar tree was planted by;
The ſpreading branches made a goodly ſhow,
And full of opening *blooms* was ev'ry bough. *Dryden.*

Haſte to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties ſhall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuſe their ſweets around. *Pope.*

2. The ſtate of immaturity; the ſtate of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryd. Aureng.*

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a maſs, two feet ſquare.

To BLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield bloſſoms.

The rod of Aaron for the houſe of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* bloſſoms, and yielded almonds. *Numb.* xvii. 8.

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off ſome bloſſoms the firſt time a tree *bloometh*, it will bloſſom itſelf to death. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 449.

2. To produce, as bloſſoms.

Rites and cuſtoms, now ſuperſtitious, when the ſtrength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could juſtly have condemned as evil. *Hooker, b.* v. § 3.

3. To be in a ſtate of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that ev'ry ſeaſon fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thouſand years. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

O greatly bleſs'd with every *blooming* grace!
With equal ſteps the paths of glory trace. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BLO'OMY. *adj.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; flowery.

O nightingale! that on yon *bloomy* ſpray
Warbleſt at eve, when all the woods are ſtill. *Milton.*

Departing ſpring could only ſtay to ſhed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly ſummer in her ſtead. *Dryden.*

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* ſpray,
With joyous muſick wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLORE. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blaſt.

Out ruſht, with an unmeaſur'd roar,
Thoſe two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps; uſhers to either's *blore*. *Chapman's Iliads.*

BLO'SSOM. *n. ſ.* [bloſme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the ſeed or fruit. We generally call thoſe flowers *bloſſoms*, which are not much regarded in themſelves, but as a token of ſome following production.

Cold news for me:
Thus are my *bloſſoms* blaſted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Merrily, merrily ſhall I live now,
Under the *bloſſom* that hangs on the bough. *Shakeſpeare.*

The pulling off many of the *bloſſoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 449.

To his green years your cenſure you would ſuit,
Not blaſt the *bloſſom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

Sweeter than ſpring,
Thou ſole ſurviving *bloſſom* from the root,
That nouriſh'd up my fortune. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To BLO'SSOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth bloſſoms.

This is the ſtate of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *bloſſoms*,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him. *Shakeſp.*

Although the figtree ſhall not *bloſſom*, neither ſhall fruit be in the vines, yet I will rejoice in the Lord. *Hab.* iii. 17, 18.

The want of rain at *bloſſoming* time, often occaſions the dropping off of the bloſſoms, for want of ſap. *Mortimer.*

To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing inviſible, by covering it with ink.

You that are king,
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own ſon in. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laſt and greateſt art, the art to *blot*. *Pope.*

A man of the moſt underſtanding will find it impoſſible to make the beſt uſe of it, while he writes in conſtraint, perpetually ſoftening, correcting or *blotting* out expreſſions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to eraſe.

O Bertran, oh! no more my foe, but brother:
One act like this *blots* out a thouſand crimes. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſimple ideas, offered to the mind, the underſtanding can no more refuſe, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirrour can refuſe, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce. *Locke.*

3. To make black ſpots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink, which will ſooner *blot*, than make any fair letter at all. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

O ſweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleaſant'ſt words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To diſgrace; to disfigure.

Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as froſt bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackneſs *blotted* thy unblemiſh'd name. *Dryd. Æn.*

For mercy's ſake, reſtrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltleſs blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He ſung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilſt fooliſh men beat ſounding braſs in vain. *Cowley.*

BLOT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of ſomething written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praiſes, be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal *blot*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A blur; a ſpot upon paper.

3. A ſpot in reputation; a ſtain; a diſgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulneſs,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Ecclus*, xx. 24.

A diſappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a ſtrain of conſcience, an unfortunate love, will ſerve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a ſingle man lies open to be taken up; whence to hit a *blot*.

He is too great a maſter of his art, to make a *blot* which may ſo eaſily be hit. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

BLOTCH. *n. ſ.* [from *blot.*] A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin.

Spots and *blotches*, of ſeveral colours and figures, ſtraggling over the body; ſome are red, others yellow, livid, or black. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To BLOTE. *v. a.* To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. *n. ſ.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtroke.

A moſt poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half ſo great a *blow* to th' ear,
As will a cheſnut. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Words of great contempt, commonly finding a return of equal ſcorn, *blows* were faſtened upon the moſt pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

2. The fatal ſtroke; the ſtroke of death.

Aſſuage your thirſt of blood, and ſtrike the *blow*. *Dryd.*

3. A ſingle action; a ſudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they loſe a province at a *blow*. *Dryden.*

4. The act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges eggs in fleſh.

I much fear, leſt with the *blows* of flies,
His braſs inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. paſſ. *blown.* [blapan, Sax.]

1. To move with a current of air.

At his ſight the mountains are ſhaken, and at his will the ſouth wind *bloweth*. *Ecclus*, xliii. 16.

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not ſouth; and when the moon is in decreaſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er th' Elyſian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. This word is uſed ſometimes imperſonally with *it*.

It blew a terrible tempeſt at ſea once, and there was one ſeaman praying. *L'Eſtrange.*

If *it blows* a happy gale, we muſt ſet up all our ſails, though it ſometimes happens, that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctneſs. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathleſs.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, ſweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Each aking nerve refuſe the lance to throw,
And each ſpent courſer at the chariot *blow*. *Pope's Iliad.*

4. To breathe.

Says the ſatyr, If you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the ſame mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To ſound by being blown.

Nor with leſs dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow*. *Par. Loſt.*

There let the prating organ *blow*,
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To ſound, or play muſically by wind.

When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that lie on the eaſt parts ſhall go forward. *Numb.* x. 5.

7. *To blow over.* To paſs away without effect.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at laſt. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 16.

When the ſtorm is *blown over*,
How bleſt is the ſwain,
Who begins to diſcover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But thoſe clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our ſun clearly ſhining out again, I have recovered the relapſe. *Denham.*

8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, ſome of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were deſtroyed on purpoſe by ſome of their men. *Tatler*, N° 59.

To BLOW. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind.

Though you unty the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown* down,
Though caſtles topple on their warders heads. *Macbeth.*

Fair daughter, *blow* away thoſe miſts and clouds,
And let thy eyes ſhine forth in their full luſtre. *Denham.*

Theſe primitive heirs of the chriſtian church, could not ſo eaſily *blow* off the doctrine of paſſive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflame with wind.

I have created the ſmith that *bloweth* the coals in the fire. *Iſaiah*, liv. 16.

3. To ſwell; to puff into ſize.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *King Lear.*

4. To form by blowing them into ſhape.

Spherical bubbles, that boys ſometimes *blow* with water, to which ſoap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick.

Where the bright ſeraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*. *Milton.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When iſicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the ſhepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To ſpread by report.

But never was there man of his degree,
So much eſteem'd, ſo well belov'd as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courteſy was *blown*. *Dryden.*

8. *To blow out.* To extinguiſh by wind or the breath.

Your breath firſt kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter, that ſhould feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*,
With that ſame weak wind which enkindled it. *Shakeſp.*

Moon, ſlip behind ſome cloud, ſome tempeſt, riſe,
And *blow out* all the ſtars that light the ſkies. *Dryden.*

9. *To blow up.* To raiſe or ſwell with breath.

A plague of ſighing and grief! it *blows* a man *up* like a bladder. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good meaſure from the king. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Before we had exhauſted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.*

It was my breath that *blew* this tempeſt *up*,
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope. *Shak. King John.*

His preſence ſoon *blows up* the unkindly fight,
And his loud guns ſpeak thick like angry men. *Dryden.*

An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but ſomewhat leſs; yet deſcends more eaſily, becauſe with leſs reſiſtance. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

When the mind finds herſelf very much inflamed with devotion, ſhe is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with ſomething divine within herſelf. *Addiſ. Spect.* N° 201.

10. *To blow up.* To deſtroy with gunpowder; to raiſe into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with ſoldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves, expir'd,
To which his pride preſum'd to give the law. *Dryden.*

Not far from the ſaid well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly obſerved ſome of theſe. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

11. To infect with the eggs of flies.

I would no more endure
This wooden ſlavery, than I would ſuffer
The fleſh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me ſtark naked, and let the water flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

12. *To blow upon.* To make ſtale.

I am wonderfully pleaſed, when I meet with any paſſage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addiſon.*

He will whiſper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 105.

To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to bloſſom.

We loſe the prime to mark how ſpring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed. *Milton.*

This royal fair
Shall, when the bloſſom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the Britiſh throne. *Waller.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daiſy that beſide her grows. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

For thee Idume's ſpicy foreſts *blow*,
And ſeeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. *Pope.*

BLO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] A melter of tin.

Add his care and coſt in buying wood, and in fetching the ſame to the blowing-houſe, together with the *blowers*, two or three months extreme and encreaſing labour. *Carew.*

BLOWN. The *participle paſſive* of *blow*.

All the ſparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were ſo *blown* to give forth their uttermoſt heat, that juſtly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The trumpets ſleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*,
And arms employ'd on birds and beaſts alone. *Pope.*

BLO'WPOINT. *n. ſ.* A child's play.

Shortly boys ſhall not play
At ſpancounter or *blowpoint*, but ſhall pay
Toll to ſome courtier. *Donne.*

BLOWTH. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or bloſſom.

Ambition and covetouſneſs being but green, and newly grown up, the ſeeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

BLOWZE. *n. ſ.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY. *adj.* [from *blowze.*] Sun-burnt; high coloured.

BLU'BBER. *n. ſ.* [See BLOB.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks.

Even ſo lies ſhe,
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*. *Shak.*

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the ſide of a well, and aſked what he cried for. *L'Eſtrange.*

Soon as Glumdalclitch miſs'd her pleaſing care,
She wept, ſhe *blubber'd*, and ſhe tore her hair. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To ſwell the cheeks with weeping.

Fair ſtreams repreſent unto me my *blubbered* face; let tears procure your ſtay. *Sidney.*

The wild wood gods arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, deſolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Tir'd with the ſearch, not finding what ſhe ſeeks,
With cruel blows ſhe pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks. *Dryd.*

BLU'BBERER. *particip. adj.* [from *to blubber.*] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.

Thou ſing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was ſo profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip. *Dryden.*

BLU'DGEON. *n. ſ.* A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded, uſed as an offenſive weapon.

BLUE. *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the ſeven original colours.

There's gold, and here,
My *blueſt* veins to kiſs; a hand that kings
Have lipt. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Where fires thou find'ſt unrak'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shakeſpeare.*

O coward conſcience! how doſt thou afflict me?
The lights burn *blue*—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

Why does one climate, and one ſoil endue
The bluſhing poppy with a crimſon hue;
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue?* *Prior.*

There was ſcarce any other colour ſenſible, beſides red and *blue*; only the *blues*, and principally the ſecond *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton's Opticks.*

BLUEBO'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *blue* and *bottle.*]

1. A flower of the bell ſhape; a ſpecies of *bottleflower*; which ſee.

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be ſtained with red; becauſe the ants thruſt their ſtings, and inſtil into them their ſtinging liquour. *Ray.*

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, ſire of inſects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot-pole
Cries out, what *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with ſuch fury drive? *Prior.*

Blue-eyed. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye.*] Having blue eyes.

Riſe then, fair *blue-ey'd* maid, riſe and diſcover
Thy ſilver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Craſhaw.*
Nor to the temple was ſhe gone, to move,
With prayers, the *blue-ey'd* progeny of Jove. *Dryden.*

Bluehaired. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair.*] Having blue hair.

This place,
The greateſt and the beſt of all the main,
He quarters to his *bluehair'd* deities. *Paradiſe Regained.*

Blu'ely. *adv.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour.

This 'ſquire he drop'd his pen full ſoon,
While as the light burnt *bluely.* *Swift.*

Blu'eness. *n. ſ.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue.

In a moment our liquour may be deprived of its *blueneſs*, and reſtored to it again, by the affuſion of a few drops of liquours. *Boyle on Colours.*

Bluff. *adj.* Big; ſurly; bluſtering.

Like thoſe whom ſtature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryden.*

Blu'ish. *adj.* [from *blue.*] Blue in a ſmall degree.

Side ſleeves and ſkirts, round underborne, with a *bluiſh* tinſel. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

At laſt, as far as I could caſt my eyes
Upon the ſea, ſomewhat, methought, did riſe
Like *bluiſh* miſts. *Dryden's Indian Emperour.*
Here, in full light, the ruſſet plains extend,
There wrapt in clouds the *bluiſh* hills aſcend. *Pope.*

Blu'ishness. *n. ſ.* [from *blue.*] A ſmall degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a ſolution without the *bluiſhneſs*, that is wont to accompany its vulgar ſolutions. *Boyle.*

To **BLU'NDER.** *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; perhaps from *blind.*]

1. To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely; to miſtake ſtupidly. It is a word implying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reaſon of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all beſides themſelves, as barbarous and inſignificant, yet *blundered*, and ſtumbled, about their grand and principal concern. *South.*

2. To flounder; to ſtumble.

He who now to ſenſe, now nonſenſe leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To **Blu'nder.** *v. a.* To mix fooliſhly or blindly.

He ſeems to underſtand no difference between titles of reſpect and acts of worſhip; between expreſſions of eſteem and devotion; between religious and civil worſhip; for he *blunders* and confounds all theſe together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the reſt. *Stillingfleet.*

Blu'nder. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A groſs or ſhameful miſtake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an hiſtorian, that he ſhould avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumſtances in the day of battle; for that he had obſerved notorious *blunders* and abſurdities committed by writers not converſant in the art of war. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge thoſe works of the Almighty, as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Blu'nderbuss. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is charged with many bullets, ſo that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbuſſes* in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord, at the ſqueaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

Blu'nderer. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another ſort of judges will decide in favour of an authour, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Blu'nderhead. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-ſkulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber ſhall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLUNT. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not ſharp.

If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then muſt he put to more ſtrength. *Eccleſiaſtes*, x. 10.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *blunteſt* ſwords. *Sidney, b.* i.

2. Dull in underſtanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly croſs,
By ſome ſly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shak.*

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* ſtoical nature; one day the queen happened to ſay, I like thee the better, becauſe thou liveſt unmarried. He anſwered; Madam, I like you the worſe. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

The mayor of the town came to ſeize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to ſtop them. *Wotton.*

'Tis not enough your counſel ſtill be true;
Blunt truths more miſchief than nice falſehoods do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To uſe too many circumſtances, ere one come to the matter, is weariſome; to uſe none at all, is *blunt.* *Bacon.*

5. Hard to penetrate. This uſe is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impreſſions; it will ſcarce receive or retain affections of yeſterday. *Pope.*

To **Blunt.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So ſicken waining moons too near the ſun,
And *blunt* their creſcents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*
Earthly limbs, and groſs allay,
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*
He had ſuch things to urge againſt our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my ſword in battle,
And daſtardize my courage. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. To repreſs, or weaken any appetite, deſire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love;
Nor looſe the good advantage of his grace,
By ſeeming cold. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* 2.

Blu'ntly. *adv.* [from *blunt.*]

1. In a blunt manner; without ſharpneſs.
2. Coarſely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honeſt counſels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain meſſage *bluntly.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A man of honeſt blood,
Who to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* ſpoke his mind. *Dryden.*

Blu'ntness. *n. ſ.* [from *blunt.*]

1. Want of edge or point; dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; want of ſharpneſs.

The crafty boy, that had full oft eſſay'd
To pierce my ſtubborn and reſiſting breaſt,
But ſtill the *bluntneſs* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*

2. Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners; rude ſincerity.

His ſilence grew wit, his *bluntneſs* integrity, his beaſtly ignorance, virtuous ſimplicity. *Sidney, b.* i.

Manage diſputes with civility; whence ſome readers will be aſſiſted to diſcern a difference betwixt *bluntneſs* of ſpeech and ſtrength of reaſon. *Boyle.*

False friends, his deadlieſt foes, could find no way,
But ſhows of honeſt *bluntneſs* to betray. *Dryden.*

Blu'ntwitted. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit.*] Dull; ſtupid.

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

BLUR. *n. ſ.* [*borra*, Span. a blot. *Skinner.*] A blot; a ſtain; a ſpot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total univerſal pollution. *South.*

To **Blur.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to efface; to obſcure.

Such an act,
That *blurs* the grace and bluſh of modeſty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Long is it ſince I ſaw him;
But time hath nothing *blurr'd* thoſe lines of favour,
Which then he wore. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Concerning innate principles, I deſire theſe men to ſay, whether they can, or cannot, by education and cuſtom, be *blurred* and blotted out. *Locke.*

2. To blot; to ſtain.

Sarcaſms may eclipſe thine own,
But cannot *blur* my loſt renown. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* iii.

To **Blurt.** *v. a.* [without etymology.] To ſpeak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking.

Others caſt out bloody and deadly ſpeeches at random, and cannot hold, but *blurt* out thoſe words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewell on Providence.*

They had ſome belief of a Deity, which they, upon ſurprizal, thus *blurt* out. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

To **BLUSH.** *v. n.* [*bloſen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheek.

I have mark'd
A thouſand *bluſhing* apparitions
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames,
In angel whiteneſs, bear away theſe bluſhes. *Shakeſp.*
Pale and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To *bluſh* and beautify the cheek again. *Shak. Henry* VI.
I will go waſh:
And when my face is fair, you ſhall perceive
Whether I *bluſh*, or no. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

All theſe things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *bluſhing* in a man's own. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

Shame cauſeth *bluſhing*; *bluſhing* is the reſort of the blood to the face; although *bluſhing* will be ſeen in the whole breaſt, yet that is but in paſſage to the face. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Bluſh then, but *bluſh* for your deſtructive ſilence,
That tears your ſoul. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippolitus.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any ſoft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his *bluſhing* honours thick upon him. *Shakeſp.*
Along thoſe *bluſhing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomſon.*

3. It has *at* before the cauſe of ſhame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages *bluſh'd at* him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

You have not yet loſt all your natural modeſty, but *bluſh at* your vices. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Blush. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raiſed by ſhame or confuſion.

The virgin's wiſh, without her fears, impart,
Excuſe the *bluſh*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour.

But here the roſes *bluſh* ſo rare,
Here the mornings ſmile ſo fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Craſhaw.*

3. Sudden appearance; a ſignification that ſeems barbarous, yet uſed by good writers.

All purely identical propoſitions, obviouſly and at firſt *bluſh*, appear to contain no certain inſtruction in them. *Locke.*

Blu'shy. *adj.* [from *bluſh.*] Having the colour of a bluſh.

Bloſſoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; thoſe of apples, crabs, and peaches, are *bluſhy*, and ſmell ſweet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 507.

Stratonica entering, moved a *bluſhy* colour in his face; but, deſerting him, he relapſed into the ſame paleneſs and languour. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **BLU'STER.** *v. n.* [ſuppoſed from *blaſt.*]

1. To roar as a ſtorm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,
And *bluſt'ring* Æolus his boaſted ſire. *Spenſer.*
So now he ſtorms with many a ſturdy ſtoure;
So now his *bluſt'ring* blaſt each coaſt doth ſcour. *Spenſer.*

2. To bully; to puff; to ſwagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, ſays a *bluſtering* fellow; I'll deſtroy myſelf. Sir, ſays the gentleman, here's a dagger at your ſervice; ſo the humour went off. *L'Eſtrange.*

Either he muſt ſink to a downright confeſſion, or elſe he muſt huff and *bluſter*, till perhaps he raiſe a counter-ſtorm. *Government of the Tongue.*

Virgil had the majeſty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *bluſtering* of a tyrant. *Dryden's Span. Friar, Dedicat.*

There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
With hoarſe commands his breathing ſubjects call,
And boaſt and *bluſter* in his empty hall. *Dryden's Æn.*

Blu'ster. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar; noiſe, tumult.

The ſkies look grimly,
And threaten preſent *bluſters.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
To the winds they ſet
Their corners; when with *bluſter* to confound
Sea, air, and ſhore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 665.
So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluſter*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muſter. *Swift.*

2. Boaſt; boiſterouſneſs; turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and thoſe kin,
Which in the *bluſter* of thy wrath muſt fall
With thoſe that have offended. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

A coward makes a great deal more *bluſter* than a man of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

Blu'sterer. *n. ſ.* [from *bluſter.*] A ſwaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noiſy fellow.

Blu'strous. *adj.* [from *bluſter.*] Tumultuous; noiſy.

The ancient heroes were illuſtrious
For being benign, and not *bluſtrous.* *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* iii.

BMI. *n. ſ.* A note in muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo. *interj.* A word of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of ſuch fame, that his name was uſed to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BOAR. *n. ſ.* [baꞃ, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.] The male ſwine.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* purſues,
Were to incenſe the *boar* to follow us. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
She ſped the *boar* away;
His eyeballs glare with fire, ſuffus'd with blood;
His neck ſhuts up a thickeſt thorny wood;
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd. Fab.*

Bo'ar-spear. *n. ſ.* [from *boar* and *ſpear.*] A ſpear uſed in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a ſharp *boar-ſpear* ſhe held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with ſteel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* iii.
Echion threw the firſt, but miſs'd his mark,
And ſtruck his *boar-ſpear* on a maple bark. *Dryd. Ovid.*

BOARD. *n. ſ.* [*baurd*, Goth. bꞃæd, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs.

With the ſaw they have ſundred trees in *boards* and planks. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Every houſe has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, ſex, and quality of the perſons living in it. *Temple.*

Go now, go truſt the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or ſeven at moſt, when thickeſt is the *board.* *Dryd. Juv.*

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welch.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he ſlew,
Of Britiſh blood, all ſitting at his *board.* *Fairy Queen.*
In bed he ſlept not, for my urging it;
At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakeſpeare.*
I'll follow thee in fun'ral flames; when dead,
My ghoſt ſhall thee attend at *board* and bed. *Denham.*

Cleopatra made Antony a ſupper, which was ſumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary ſervice upon the *board.* *Hakewell on Providence.*

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bleſs thy *board.* *Prior.*

3. Entertainment; food.
4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who ſat then at that *board.* *Clarendon.*

5. An aſſembly ſeated at a table; a court of juriſdiction.

I wiſh the king would be pleaſed ſometimes to be preſent at that *board*; it adds a majeſty to it. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

6. The deck or floor of a ſhip; *on board* ſignifies in a ſhip.

Now *board* to *board* the rival veſſels row,
The billows lave the ſkies, and ocean groans below. *Dryd.*

Our captain thought his ſhip in ſo great danger, that he confeſſed himſelf to a capuchin, who was *on board.* *Addiſon.*

He ordered his men to arm long poles with ſharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the main-yard to the maſt of their enemy's ſhip; then, rowing their own ſhip, they cut the tackling, and brought the main-yard by the *board.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Board.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ſhip by force; the ſame as to ſtorm, uſed of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ſhip: now on the beak,
Now in the waſte, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Yet not inclin'd the Engliſh ſhip to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his ſword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It miſs'd the duke; but his great heart it griev'd. *Waller.*
Arm, arm, ſhe cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
With our's his fleet, and carry fire and ſword. *Denham.*

2. To attack, or make the firſt attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reaſon, and thus fair beſpake. *Fairy Queen.*
Away, I do beſeech you, both away;
I'll *board* him preſently. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Sure, unleſs he knew ſome ſtrain in me, that I knew not myſelf, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shak.*

They learn what aſſociates and correſpondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of ſome boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruſe the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To **Board.** *v. n.* To live in a houſe, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
As we at firſt did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldſt taſte our miſery. *Herbert.*

We are ſeveral of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the ſame houſe; and, after dinner, one of our company ſtands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spectator*, Nº 961.

To **Board.** *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's houſe.

Board-wages. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *wages.*] Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals.

What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort ſitting many hundreds drains,
And not enough is left him, to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery? *Dryden's Juv.*

Bo'arder. *n. ſ.* [from *board.*] A tabler; one that eats with another at a ſettled rate.

Bo'arding-school. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool where the ſcholars live with the teacher.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-ſchools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

Bo'arish. *adj.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh; brutal; cruel.

I would not ſee thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce ſiſter,
In his anointed fleſh ſtick *boariſh* phangs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **BOAST.** *v. n.* [*bóſt*, Welch.]

1. To brag; to diſplay one's own worth, or actions, in great words; to talk oſtentatiouſly; with *of.*

For I know the forwardneſs of your mind, for which I *boaſt of* you to them of Macedonia. 2 *Cor.* ix. 2.

2. Sometimes it is uſed with *in.*

Some ſurgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boaſting in* that which was their ſhame. *Wiſeman.*

3. To exalt one's ſelf.

Thus with your mouth you have *boaſted* againſt me, and multiplied your words againſt me. *Ezek.* xxxv. 13.

To **Boast.** *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to diſplay with oſtentatious language.

For if I have *boaſted* any thing to him of you, I am not aſhamed. 2 *Cor.* vii. 14.

If they vouchſafed to give God the praiſe of his goodneſs; yet they did it only, in order to *boaſt* the intereſt they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that truſt in their wealth, and *boaſt* themſelves in the multitude of their riches. *Pſalm* xlix. 6.

Confounded be all they that ſerve graven images, that *boaſt* themſelves *of* idols. *Pſalm* xcvii. 7.

Boast. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A cauſe of boaſting; an occaſion of pride; the thing boaſted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boaſts* of fame. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. An expreſſion of oſtentation; a proud ſpeech.

Thou that makeſt thy *boaſt* of the law, through breaking the law diſhonoureſt thou God? *Rom.* ii. 23.

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boaſt* will probably be cenſured, when the great action that occaſioned it, is forgotten. *Spectator*, Nº 255.

Bo'aster. *n. ſ.* [from *boaſt.*] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing oſtentatiouſly.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymiſts themſelves are wont to make of thoſe *boaſters*, that confidently pretend, that they have extracted the ſalt or ſulphur of quickſilver, when they have diſguiſed it by additaments, wherewith it reſembles the concretes. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boaſter!* but begin;
I propheſy beforehand I ſhall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden's Virg.*
He the proud *boaſters* ſent, with ſtern aſſault,
Down to the realms of night. *Philips.*

Bo'astfu

BOA'STFUL. *adj.* [from *boaſt* and *full.*] Oſtentatious; inclined to brag.

Boaſtful, and rough, your firſt ſon is a 'ſquire;
The next a tradeſman, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

BOA'STINGLY. *adv.* [from *boaſting.*] Oſtentatiouſly.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boaſtingly* to avow our ſins; and it deſerves to be conſidered, whether this kind of confeſſing them, have not ſome affinity with it. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT. *n. ſ.* [bat, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel to paſs the water in. It is uſually diſtinguiſhed from other veſſels, by being ſmaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ſhip or *boat*, in which they durſt venture themſelves upon the ſeas. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

An effeminate ſcoundrel multitude!
Whoſe utmoſt daring is to croſs the Nile,
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate. Juv. Sat.* xv.

2. A ſhip of a ſmall ſize; as, a *paſſage boat, pacquet boat, advice boat, fly boat.*

BOA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noiſe; loud ſound.

In Meſſina inſurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Auguſta and Syracuſe, about an hundred Italian miles. Theſe diſtances being, in a ſhort time, in loud *boations*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BOA'TMAN.
BOA'TSMAN. } *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *man.*] He that manages a boat.

Boatſmen through the cryſtal water ſhow,
To wond'ring paſſengers, the walls below. *Dryden.*
That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

BOA'TSWAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *ſwain.*] An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, ſails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He alſo takes care of the long-boat and its furniture, and ſteers her either by himſelf or his mate. He calls out the ſeveral gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and ſpells; and he is alſo a kind of provoſt marſhal, ſeizes, and puniſhes all offenders, that are ſentenced by the captain, or court martial of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meaneſt *boatſwain* may help to preſerve the ſhip from ſinking. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

To **BOB.** *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology; Skinner deduces it from *bobo*, fooliſh, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.*

2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Thoſe baſtard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my bones.
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

Live, Rodorigo!
He calls me to a reſtitution large,
Of gold and jewels, that I *bobb'd* from him,
As gifts to Deſdemona. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who ſhould have the booty, till this curſed fox has *bobbed* us both on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **BOB.** *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play looſely againſt any thing.

And ſometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab;
And when ſhe drinks, againſt her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. *Shakeſpeare.*
They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden's Perſius.*
You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors ears. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BOB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy goſſip, when ſhe's ſet agog,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. The word repeated at the end of a ſtanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the ſong. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A blow.

I am ſharply taunted, yea, ſometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BO'BBIN. *n. ſ.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about, when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to *bobbins*, or bone-lace. *Tatler.*

BO'BBINWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbinwork*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

BO'BCHERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and conſtancy; the firſt, in adhering to the purſuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a diſappointment.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

BO'BTAIL. [from *bob*, in the ſenſe of *cut.*] Cut tail; ſhort tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* like, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BO'BTAILED. *adj.* [from *bobtail.*] Having a tail cut, or ſhort.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him, brought him home to his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

BO'BWIG. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *wig.*] A ſhort wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black ſilken bag tied to it, ſtopt ſhort at the coach, to aſk us how far the judges were behind. *Spect.* Nº 129.

BOCASINE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *Dict.*

BO'CKELET.
BO'CKERET. } *n. ſ.* A kind of long-winged hawk. *Dict.*

To **BODE.** *v. a.* [boꝺian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is uſed in a ſenſe of either good or bad.

This *bodes* ſome ſtrange eruption to our ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

By this deſign, you have oppoſed their falſe policy, with true and great wiſdom; what they *boded* would be a miſchief to us, you are providing, ſhall be one of our principal ſtrengths. *Sprat's Sermons.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!
A ſwarm of bees that cut the liquid ſky,
Upon the topmoſt branch in clouds alight. *Dryd. Æn.*
If fiery red his glowing globe deſcends,
High winds and furious tempeſts he portends:
But if his cheeks are ſwoln with livid blue,
He *bodes* wet weather by his watry hue. *Dryden's Georg.*

To **BODE.** *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreſhew.

Sir, give me leave to ſay, whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

BO'DEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen; prognoſtick.

This fooliſh, dreaming, ſuperſtitious girl,
Makes all theſe *bodements*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſht be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him. —
——That will never be:
Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **BODGE.** *v. n.* [a word in Shakeſpeare, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle.*] To boggle; to ſtop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out! alas,
We *bodg'd* again; as I have ſeen a ſwan,
With bootleſs labour, ſwim againſt the tide. *Shakeſp.*

BO'DICE. *n. ſ.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bodice* halfway ſhe unlac'd,
About his arms ſhe ſlily caſt
The ſilken band, and held him faſt. *Prior.*

This conſideration ſhould keep ignorant nurſes and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke on Education*, § 11.

BO'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body.*] Incorporeal; without a body.

Which *bodileſs* and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies.*
This is the very coinage of your brain,
This *bodileſs* creation ecſtaſy
Is very cunning in. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Theſe are but ſhadows,
Phantoms *bodileſs* and vain,
Empty viſions of the brain. *Swift.*

BO'DILY. *adj.* [from *body.*]

1. Corporeal; containing body.

What reſemblance could wood or ſtone bear to a ſpirit void of all ſenſible qualities, and *bodily* dimenſions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of ſuch as reſorted to our Saviour Chriſt, being preſent on earth, there came not any unto him with better ſucceſs, for the benefit of their ſouls everlaſting happineſs, than they whoſe *bodily* neceſſities gave occaſion of ſeeking relief. *Hooker.*

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

As clearneſs of the *bodily* eye doth diſpoſe it for a quicker ſight, ſo doth freedom from luſt and paſſion, diſpoſe us for the moſt perfect acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, becauſe I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greateſt puniſhment. *Locke on Education*, § 115.

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

BO'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to theſe honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

BO'DKIN. *n. ſ.* [*boddiken*, or ſmall body, *Skinner.*]

1. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point, uſed to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

2. An inſtrument to draw a thread or ribbond through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter waſhes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin*'s eye. *Pope.*

3. An inſtrument to dreſs the hair.

You took conſtant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and eſſence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper-durance bound. *Pope.*

BO'DY. *n. ſ.* [boꝺiᵹ, Saxon; it originally ſignified the height or ſtature of a man.]

1. The material ſubſtance of an animal, oppoſed to the immaterial ſoul.

All the valiant men aroſe, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his ſons, from the wall. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 12.

Take no thought for your life, what ye ſhall eat, or what ye ſhall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye ſhall put on. *Matt.* vi. 25.

By cuſtom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardſhips, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made eaſy to us. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Matter; oppoſed to ſpirit.

3. A perſon; a human being; whence *ſomebody*, and *nobody*.

Surely, a wiſe *body*'s part it were not, to put out his fire, becauſe his fooliſh neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might ſay, were it not for me, thou wouldſt freeze. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 9.

A deflower'd maid!
And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law againſt it! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
'Tis a paſſing ſhame,
That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should cenſure thus one lovely gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

No *body* ſeeth me; what need I to fear? the Moſt High will not remember my ſins. *Ecclus*, xxiii. 18.

All civility and reaſon obliged every *body* to ſubmit. *Clarendon.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body*'s life may be ſaved, without having any obligation to his preſerver. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Reality; oppoſed to repreſentation.

A ſhadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Chriſt. *Coloſſians*, ii. 17.

5. A collective maſs; a joint power.

There is in the knowlege both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind. *Hooker, b.* v. § 49.

There were ſo many diſſaffected perſons of the nobility, that there might a *body* ſtart up for the king. *Clarendon.*

When theſe pigmies pretend to form themſelves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 108.

6. The main army; the battle; diſtinct from the wings, van, and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear conſiſted of one thouſand foot, commanded under Colonel Thelwell. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

7. A corporation; a number of men united by ſome common tye.

I ſhall now mention a particular, wherein your whole *body* will be certainly againſt me, and the laity, almoſt to a man, on my ſide. *Swift.*

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconſiſtent, deſpiſed for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*

8. The outward condition.

I verily, as abſent in *body*, have judged. 1 *Cor.* v. 3.

9. The main part; the bulk; as, the *body*, or hull, of a ſhip; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church; the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence ſent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon, from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended weſtward, and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy, by which they might ſupply many countries with fiſh. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

10. A ſubſtance.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

11. [In geometry.] Any ſolid figure.

12. A pandect; a general collection; as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.

13. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

BODY-CLOATHS. *n. ſ.* [from *body* and *cloaths.*] Cloathing for horſes that are dieted.

However it be, I am informed, that ſeveral aſſes are kept in *body-cloaths*, and ſweated every morning upon the heath. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 173.

To **BO'DY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in ſome form.

As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to ſhape. *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

BOG. *n. ſ.* [*bog*, ſoft, Iriſh.] A mariſh; a moraſs; a ground too ſoft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A gulf profound! as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Caſius old. *Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; whereſoever he treads, he ſinks. *South.*

Learn from ſo great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs. *Dryden.*

He is drawn, by a ſort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire, almoſt every day of his life. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

BOG-TROTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot.*] One that lives in a boggy country.

To **BO'GGLE.** *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a ſpectre; a bugbear; a phantom.]

1. To ſtart; to fly back; to fear to come forward.

You *boggle* ſhrewdly; every feather ſtarts you. *Shak.*

We ſtart and *boggle* at every unuſual appearance, and cannot endure the ſight of the bugbear. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Nature, that rude, and in her firſt eſſay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughneſs of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryden.*

2. To heſitate; to be in doubt.

And never *boggle* to reſtore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

The well-ſhaped changeling is a man that has a rational ſoul, ſay you. Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the noſe a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*. *Locke.*

3. To play faſt and looſe; to diſſemble.

When ſummoned to his laſt end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

BO'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *boggle.*] A doubter; a timorous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

BO'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog.*] Marſhy; ſwampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*, and, by great induſtry and expences, defended from the ſea. *Arbuth.*

BO'GHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *houſe.*] A houſe of office.

BOHE'A. *n. ſ.* [an Indian word.] A ſpecies of tea, of higher colour, and more aſtringent taſte, than green tea.

Coarſe pewter, appearing to conſiſt chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China. *Woodward.*

As ſome frail cup of China's faireſt mold,
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds ſecure the coffee's ſable waves. *Tickell.*
She went from op'ra, park, aſſembly, play,
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muſe, and ſpill her ſolitary tea. *Pope.*

To **BOIL.** *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.

He ſaw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman's Odyſ.*

Suppoſe the earth removed, and placed nearer to the ſun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent.

That ſtrength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balaſor I fought. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*
Well I knew,
What perils youthful ardour would purſue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*
In the dubious point, where, with the pool,
Is mixt the trembling ſtream, or where it *boils*
Around the ſtone. *Thomſon's Spring.*

4. To be in hot liquour, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roaſting and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

6. *To boil over.* To run over the veſſel with heat.

A few ſoft words and a kiſs, and the good man melts; ſee how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve.*

This hollow was a vaſt cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **BOIL.** *v. a.* To heat by putting into boiling water; to ſeeth.

To try whether ſeeds be old or new, the ſenſe cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new ſeeds will ſprout ſooner. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In eggs *boiled* and roaſted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is ſcarce any difference to be diſcerned. *Bacon.*

BOIL. *n. ſ.* See **BILE.**

BO'ILARY. *n. ſ.* [from *to boil.*] A place at the ſalt-works where the ſalt is boiled.

BO'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *boil.*]

1. The perſon that boils any thing.

That ſuch alterations of terreſtrial matter are not impoſſible, ſeems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of ſalt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally ſeveral pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

BO'ISTEROUS. *adj.* [*byſter*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; ſtormy.

By a divine inſtinct, men's minds miſtruſt
Enſuing danger; as by proof we ſee
The waters ſwell before a *boiſterous* ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare.*
As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boiſt'rous* ſound
Scatter his leaves, and ſtrew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and *boiſt'rous* tongue of war? *Shakeſpeare.*
His ſweetneſs won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boiſt'rous* moods
That ignorant greatneſs practiſeth. *Ben. Johnſ. Catiline.*
God, into the hands of their deliverer,
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppreſſor,
The brute and *boiſt'rous* force of violent men. *Milton.*
Still muſt I beg thee not to name Sempronius:
Lucia, I like not that loud *boiſterous* man. *Addiſ. Cato.*

3. Unwieldy.

His *boiſterous* club, ſo buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again ſo light,
But that the knight him at avantage found. *Fairy Queen.*

4. It is uſed by Woodward of heat.

When the ſun hath gained a greater ſtrength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boiſterous* for them. *Natural Hiſt.*

Boi'sterously. *adv.* [from *boiſterous.*] Violently; tumultuouſly.

A ſceptre ſnatch'd, with an unruly hand,
Muſt be as *boiſterouſly* maintain'd, as gain'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe are all remains of the univerſal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boiſterouſly* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boiſterouſly* in, and wakes me from ſo pleaſing a dream. *Swift's Letters.*

Boi'sterousness. *n. ſ.* [from *boiſterous.*] The ſtate or quality of being boiſterous; tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

Bo'lary. *adj.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadſtone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly conſiſting of a *bolary* and clammy ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

BOLD. *adj.* [bald, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; ſtout; courageous; magnanimous; fearleſs; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man purſueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Prov.* xxviii. 1.

I have ſeen the councils of a noble country grow *bold*, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with ſpirit, and without mean caution.

Theſe, nervous, *bold*; thoſe, languid and remiſs.
Roſcommon.

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a maſterpiece in Gothick architecture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Confident; not ſcrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to ſpeak unto you the goſpel of God with much contention. 1 *Theſſ.* ii. 2.

I can be *bold* to ſay, that this age is adorned with ſome men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiſcovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy proſperity he will be as thyſelf, and will be *bold* over thy ſervants. If thou be brought low, he will be againſt thee. *Ecclus,* vi. 11.

5. Licentious; ſuch as ſhew great liberty of fiction.

Which no *bold* tales of Gods or monſters ſwell,
But human paſſions, ſuch as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; ſtriking to the eye.

Catachreſes and hyperboles are to be uſed judiciouſly, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and ſhadows are in painting, to make the figures *bolder*, and cauſe it to ſtand off to ſight. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

7. Open; ſmooth; even; level: a ſailor's term.

Her dominions lie ſcattered, and have *bold* acceſſible coaſts.
Howel's Vocal Foreſt.

8. *To make bold.* To take freedoms: a phraſe not grammatical, though common. *To be bold* is better; as, *I was bold to ſpeak.*

I have *made bold* to ſend to your wife;
My ſuit is, that ſhe will to Deſdemona
Procure me ſome acceſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Making ſo *bold*,
My fears forgetting manners, to unſeal
Their grand commiſſion. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,
I ſhall *make bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* ii.

I durſt not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid, leſt ſome future Milbourn ſhould ariſe. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Some men have the fortune to be eſteemed wits, only for *making bold* to ſcoff at theſe things, which the greateſt part of mankind reverence. *Tillotſon.*

To **Bo'lden.** *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventors, and fair ready ſpeakers, being *boldened* with their preſent abilities, to ſay more, and perchance better too, at the ſudden, for that preſent, than any other can do, uſe leſs help of diligence and ſtudy. *Aſcham.*

I am much too vent'rous,
In tempting of your patience; but am *boldened*
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Bo'ldface. *n. ſ.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; ſaucineſs: a term of reproach and reprehenſion.

How now, *boldface!* cries an old trot; ſirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you to know; and what you eat, you ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bo'ldfaced. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent.

I have ſeen thoſe ſillieſt of creatures; and, ſeeing their rare works, I have ſeen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheiſts of this age. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Bo'ldly. *adv.* [from *bold.*]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with ſpirit.

Thus we may *boldly* ſpeak, being ſtrengthened with the example of ſo reverend a prelate. *Hooker, b.* v. § 19.

I ſpeak to ſubjects, and a ſubject ſpeaks,
Stirr'd up by Heav'n thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakeſp.*

2. It may perhaps be ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe, for *impudently.*

Bo'ldness. *n. ſ.* [from *bold.*]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; ſpirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringneſs.

Her horſe ſhe rid ſo, as might ſhew a fearful *boldneſs*, daring to do that, which ſhe knew not how to do. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Exemption from caution, and ſcrupulous nicety.

The *boldneſs* of the figures is to be hidden, ſometimes by the addreſs of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldneſs* of ſpeech toward you; great is my glorying in you. 2 *Cor.* vii. 4.

4. Confident truſt in God.

Our fear excludeth not that *boldneſs* which becometh ſaints.
Hooker, b. v. § 47.

We have *boldneſs* and acceſs with confidence, by the faith of him. *Epheſ.* iii. 12.

Having therefore *boldneſs* to enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus. *Heb.* x. 19.

5. Aſſurance; freedom from fear.

Wonderful is the caſe of *boldneſs* in civil buſineſs; what firſt? *Boldneſs.* What ſecond, and third? *Boldneſs.* And yet *boldneſs* is a child of ignorance and baſeneſs, far inferiour to other parts. *Bacon's Eſſays,* № 12.

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With ſuch a gallant *boldneſs*: if 'twere thine,
Thou couldſt not hear't with ſuch a ſilent ſcorn. *Denh.*

His diſtance, though it does not inſtruct him to think wiſer than other princes, yet it helps him to ſpeak with more *boldneſs* what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldneſs is the power to ſpeak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or diſorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which uſeth to ſuppreſs *boldneſs*, and to make them conquer that ſuffer. *Hooker, Dedication.*

BOLE. *n. ſ.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
Fell buſtling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman's Iliads.*

But when the ſmoother *bole* from knots is free,
We make a deep inciſion in the tree. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vaſt her *bole*, how wide her arms are ſpread;
How high above the reſt ſhe ſhoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniack is an aſtringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it.
Woodward.

3. A meaſure of corn, containing ſix buſhels.

Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about ſix Engliſh quarters, in a ſtone trough. *Mortimer.*

BO'LIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Ariſtotle calls it *capra.* There have often been immenſe balls of this kind.
Muſchenbroeck.

Boll. *n. ſ.* A round ſtalk or ſtem; as, a *boll* of flax.

To **Boll.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in a ſtalk.

And the flax and the barley was ſmitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled.* *Exodus,* ix. 31.

BO'LSTER. *n. ſ.* [bolſtre, Sax. *bolſter*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raiſe and ſupport the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps ſome cold bank is her *bolſter* now,
Or 'gainſt the rugged bark of ſome broad elm,
Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm ſhall be a *bolſter* for thy head;
I'll fetch clean ſtraw to make a ſoldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any preſſure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and off ſhe ſlips
The *bolſters* that ſupply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compreſs, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolſter* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. In horſemanſhip.

The *bolſters* of a ſaddle are thoſe parts raiſed upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Bo'lster.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do ſee them *bolſter*,
More than their own. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compreſs.

The practice of *bolſtering* the cheeks forward, does little ſervice to the wound, and is very uneaſy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To ſupport; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expreſſion ſomewhat coarſe and obſolete.

We may be made wiſer by the publick perſuaſions grafted in men's minds, ſo they be uſed to further the truth, not to *bolſter* errour. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

The lawyer ſets his tongue to ſale for the *bolſtering* out of unjuſt cauſes. *Hakewell on Providence.*

It was the way of many to *bolſter* up their crazy, doating conſciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. ſ.* [*boult,* Dutch; βολὶς.]

1. An arrow; a dart ſhot from a croſsbow.

Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little weſtern flower,
Before milk white, now purple with love's wound. *Shak.*

The blunted *bolt* againſt the nymph he dreſt;
But, with the ſharp, transfix'd Apollo's breaſt. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monſters mix'd. *Dryd.*

3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow.

Bruſh-iron, native or from the mine, conſiſteth of long ſtriæ, about the thickneſs of a ſmall knitting-needle, *bolt upright*, like the briſtles of a ſtiff bruſh. *Grew's Muſæum.*

As I ſtood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burſt out. *Addiſon. Spectator,* № 90.

4. The bar of a door, ſo called from being ſtrait like an arrow, we now ſay, *ſhoot the bolt*, when we ſpeak of faſtening or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to opppoſe the *bolt*
Againſt my coming in. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. An iron to faſten the legs of a priſoner.

Away with him to priſon; lay *bolts* enough upon him.
Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.

6. A ſpot or ſtain. See **Blood-boltered.**

That ſupernal judge, that ſtirs good thoughts
In my breaſt, of ſtrong authority,
To look into the *bolts* and ſtains of right. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Bolt.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt.

The *bolted* gates flew open at the blaſt;
The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt. *Dryden.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To faſten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axel, where the pins are,
Which *bolt* this frame; that I might pull them out.
Ben. Johnſon.

4. To fetter; to ſhackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which ſhackles accidents, and *bolts* up change. *Shakeſp.*

5. To ſift; or ſeparate the parts of any thing with a ſieve. [*bluter*, Fr.]

Saying, he now had *boulted* all the flour,
And that it was a groom of baſe degree,
Which of my love was partner. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

In the *bolting* and ſifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Auſtin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

6. To examine by ſifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as well as upon direct beams.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, № 762.

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding occaſional queſtions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witneſs delivers only a formal ſeries. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all diſguiſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

7. To purify; to purge.

The fanned ſnow
That's *bolted* by the northern blaſt twice o'er. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bolt.** *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs; to ſtart out with the quickneſs of an arrow.

This Puck ſeems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a buſh doth *bolt*,
Of purpoſe to deceive us. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beaſts of the foreſt, ſometimes into the foreſt, ſometimes into the woods and faſtneſſes, and ſometimes back again to their den.
Bacon's War with Spain.

As the houſe was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouſe from the ruins, to ſave herſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have reflected on thoſe men, who, from time to time, have ſhot themſelves into the world. I have ſeen many ſucceſſions of them; ſome *bolting* out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others hiſſed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign ſeats repair'd,
And beaſts, that *bolted* out, and ſaw the foreſt bar'd. *Dryd.*

Bolt-rope. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *rope.*] The rope on which the ſail of a ſhip is ſewed and faſtened. *Sea Dict.*

Bo'lter. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran or huſks; or to ſeparate finer from coarſer parts.

Theſe hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and ſome of them with the *bolter*, which is a ſpiller of a bigger ſize. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

With a good ſtrong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as ſmall as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* № 46.

When ſuperciliouſly he ſifts
Through coarſeſt *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Bo'lthead. *n. ſ.* A long ſtrait-necked glaſs veſſel, for chymical diſtillations, called alſo a *matraſs*, or *receiver.*

This ſpirit abounds in ſalt, which may be ſeparated, by putting the liquour into a *bolthead*, with a long and narrow neck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſtry.*

Bo'lting-house. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *houſe.*] The place where meal is ſifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if ſhe had been at work in a *bolting-houſe.* *Dennis's Letters.*

Bo'ltsprit. } *n. ſ.* A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip,
Bo'wsprit. } not ſtanding upright, but aſlope. The butend of it is generally ſet againſt the foot of the foremaſt; ſo that they are a ſtay to one another. The length without board is ſufficient to let its ſails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *boltſprit* fail in bad weather, the foremaſt cannot hold long after. *Bowſprit* is perhaps the right ſpelling. *Sea Dict.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmaſt,
The yards, and *boltſprit*, would I flame diſtinctly. *Shak.*

Bo'lus. *n. ſ.* [βῶλος.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills, to be ſwallowed at once.

Keep their bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters, lenitive *boluſes* of caſſia and manna, with ſyrup of violets. *Wiſeman.*

By poets we are well aſſur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Deſpiſing *boluſes* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *n. ſ.* [*bombus,* Lat.]

1. A loud noiſe.

There was an upper chamber, which being thought weak, was ſupported by a pillar of iron, of the bigneſs of one's arm in the midſt; which, if you had ſtruck, would make a little flat noiſe in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* № 151.

2. A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noiſe it makes. The fuſee, being ſet on fire, burns ſlowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, burſting the ſhell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the uſe of *bombs* in beſieging towns. The largeſt are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented, is not known, and the time is uncertain, ſome fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon miſſive iron pours,
And in the ſlaught'ring *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

To **Bomb.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilſt Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on ſecure,
To *bomb* the monks, and ſcare the ladies. *Prior.*

Bomb-chest. *n. ſ.* [from *bomb* and *cheſt.*] A kind of cheſt filled uſually with bombs, and ſometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with thoſe who ſtand on it. They are now much diſuſed. *Chambers.*

Bomb-ketch. } *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhip, ſtrongly built, to bear
Bomb-vessel. } the ſhock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-veſſels*, hope to ſucceed againſt a place that has in its arſenal gallies and men of war. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bo'mbard. *n. ſ.* [*bombardus,* Lat.] A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obſolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge ſtones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houſes. *Knolles.*

To **Bomba'rd.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is ſtruck on the Engliſh failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Bombardi'er. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard.*] The engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs.

The *bombardier* toſſes his balls ſometimes into the midſt of a city, with a deſign to fill all around him with terrour and combuſtion. *Tatler,* № 88.

Bomba'rdment. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard.*] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet ſecure from a *bombardment*, though it is not ſo expoſed as formerly. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bo'mbasin. *n. ſ.* [*bombaſin,* Fr. from *bombycinus,* ſilken, Lat.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff, for mourning.

Bo'mbast. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems to be derived from *Bombaſtius*, one of the names of Paracelſus; a man remarkable for ſounding profeſſions, and unintelligible language.] Fuſtian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motely tongue, ſoldiers *bombaſt*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are ſtrong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombaſt*, unnatural, and mere madneſs, becauſe they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Bo'mbast. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] High ſounding; of big ſound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpoſe,
Evades them with a *bombaſt* circumſtance,
Horribly ſtuff'd with epithets of war. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Bombila'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *bombus,* Lat.] Sound; noiſe; report.

How to abate the vigour, or ſilence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is ſaid to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almoſt take off the report, and alſo the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

Bomby'cinous. *adj.* [*bombycinus,* Lat.] Silken; made of ſilk. *Dict.*

Bona roba. *n. ſ.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A whore.

We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Bonasus. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

Bonchretien. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſpecies of pear, ſo called, probably, from the name of a gardener. See **Pear.**

BOND. *n. ſ.* [bond. Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its ſenſes, *bond*, or *band.* See **Band.**]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* aſunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one ſend his contemplation to the extremities of the univerſe, and ſee, what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine to hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion.

Obſerve, in working up the walls, that no ſide of the houſe, nor any part of the walls, be wrought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, ſo that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. Chains; impriſonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge, worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts*, xxiii. 29.

5. Cement of union; cauſe of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O bleſſed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt ſon and father. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a ſum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
Your ſingle *bond*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

What if I ne'er conſent to make you mine;
My father's promiſe ties me not to time;
And *bonds* without a date, they ſay are void. *Dryden.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majeſty
According to my *bond*, no more nor leſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take which you pleaſe, it diſſolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from ʒebonꝺen, Saxon.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Cor.* xii. 13.

BO'NDAGE. *n.ſ.* [from *bond*.] Captivity; impriſonment; ſtate of reſtraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* conſiſts my glory. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Say, gentle princeſs, would you not ſuppoſe
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?—
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a ſlave in baſe ſervility. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI. *p.* i.

Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the priſon'd bird,
And ſing our *bondage* freely. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He muſt reſolve by no means to be enſlaved, and brought under the *bondage* of obſerving oaths, which ought to vaniſh, when they ſtand in competition with eating or drinking, or taking money. *South.*

The king, when he deſign'd you for my guard,
Reſolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

If ſhe has a ſtruggle for honour, ſhe is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the ſtory its turn that way. *Pope; notes on Iliad.*

BO'NDMAID. *n.ſ.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman ſlave.

Good ſiſter, wrong me not, nor wrong yourſelf,
To make a *bondmaid* and a ſlave of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'NDMAN. *n.ſ.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man ſlave.

Amongſt the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore ſo great ado ſhould be made; the maſter to preſent his ſlave in ſome court, to take him by the hand, and not only to ſay, in the hearing of the publick magiſtrate, I will that this man become free; but, after thoſe ſolemn words uttered, to ſtrike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be ſhaved off, the magiſtrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 1.

O freedom! firſt delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their maſters find. *Dryd.*

BONDSE'RVANT. *n.ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervant*.] A ſlave; a ſervant without the liberty of quitting his maſter.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be ſold unto thee; thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a *bondſervant*. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

BONDSE'RVICE. *n.ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervice*.] The condition of a bondſervant; ſlavery.

Upon thoſe did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondſervice*. 1 *Kings*, ix. 21.

BO'NDSLAVE. *n.ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſlave*.] A man in ſlavery; a ſlave.

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondſlave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commandments, than that young princeſs was. *Sidney, b.* ii.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewoman ſhe is become a *bondſlave*. 1 *Macc.* ii. 11.

Commonly the *bondſlave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondſlave*. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

BO'NDSMAN. *n.ſ.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A ſlave.

Carnal greedy people, without ſuch a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondſmen* and beaſts. *Derham.*

2. A perſon bound, or giving ſecurity for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN. *n.ſ.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman ſlave.

My lords, the ſenators
Are ſold for ſlaves, and their wives for *bondſwomen*.
Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.

BONE. *n.ſ.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by ſmall tranſverſe fibres, as thoſe of the muſcles. In a fœtus they are porous, ſoft, and eaſily diſcerned. As their pores fill with a ſubſtance of their own nature, ſo they increaſe, harden, and grow cloſe to one another. They are all ſpongy, and full of little cells, or are of a conſiderable firm thickneſs, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and ſtrong membrane, called the perioſteum. Each bone is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not eaſily put out of joint. But, becauſe the middle of the *bone* ſhould be ſtrong, to ſuſtain its allotted weight, and reſiſt accidents, the fibres are there more cloſely compacted together, ſupporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and conſequently not ſo eaſily broken, as it muſt have been, had it been ſolid and ſmaller. *Quincy.*

Thy *bones* are marrowleſs, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the *bone*. *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it.

Like Æſop's hounds, contending for the *bone*,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryden.*

3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack.

Puſs had a month's mind *to be upon the bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. *To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily ſwallows meat that has no bones.

5. BONES. A ſort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. BONES. Dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice:
To ſhun ames ace that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh.

BO'NELACE. *n.ſ.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, ſuch as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to bobbins or *bonelace*. *Tatler.*

We deſtroy the ſymmetry of the human figure, and fooliſhly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childiſh gewgaw ribbands and *bonelace*. *Spectator*, Nº 99.

BO'NELESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Without bones.

I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his *boneleſs* gums,
And daſht the brains out. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To BO'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *ſet*.] To reſtore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg ſet in the country by one pretending to *boneſetting*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BO'NESETTER. *n.ſ.* [from *boneſet*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly profeſſes the art of reſtoring broken or luxated bones.

At preſent my deſire is only to have a good *boneſetter*. *Denham's Sophy.*

BO'NFIRE. *n.ſ.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for ſome publick cauſe of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And *bonfires* make all day. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

How came ſo many *bonfires* to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, ſhe had abuſed and deceived her people. *South.*

Full ſoon by *bonfire*, and by bell,
We learnt our liege was paſſing well. *Gay.*

BO'NGRACE. *n.ſ.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. *Skinner.*

I have ſeen her beſet all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BO'NNET. *n.ſ.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand,
And thus far having ſtretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee buſſing the ſtones; for, in ſuch buſineſs,
Action is eloquence. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

They had not probably the ceremony of veiling the *bonnet* in their ſalutations; for, in medals, they ſtill have it on their heads. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the ſaliant angles of the glacis; being palliſadoed round: of late alſo uſed before the angles of baſtions, and the points of ravelins.

BO'NNET *à preſtre*, or prieſt's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three ſaliant angles, and two inwards. It differs from the double tenaille, becauſe its ſides, inſtead of being parallel, grow narrow at the gorge, and open wider at the front.

BO'NNETS. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail of a ſhip, when theſe are too narrow or ſhallow to cloath the maſt, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

BO'NNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handſomely; plumply.

BO'NNINESS. *n.ſ.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handſomeneſs; plumpneſs.

BO'NNY. *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr. It is a word now almoſt confined to the Scottiſh dialect.]

1. Handſome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beaſt he lov'd ſo well. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy ſtrain,
Till *bonny* Suſan ſped acroſs the plain. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. Gay; merry; frolickſome; cheerful; blithe.

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It ſeems to be generally uſed in converſation for *plump*.

BONNY-CLABBER. *n.ſ.* A word uſed in ſome counties for ſour buttermilk.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to jabber,
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;
Nor are we ſtudious to enquire,
Who votes for manours, who for hire. *Swift.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. *n.ſ.* See PLUM; of which it is a ſpecies.

BO'NY. *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Conſiſting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, faſtened to a round *bony* limb, and ſtretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomiſts, called *tympanum*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Full of bones.

BO'OBY. *n.ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology; Henſhaw thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef* ridiculouſly; Skinner imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, fooliſh, Span. Junius finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottiſh word for a *coward*, a *contemptible fellow*; from which he naturally deduces *booby*; but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find,
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young maſter next muſt riſe to fill him wine,
And ſtarve himſelf to ſee the *booby* dine. *King.*

BOOK. *n.ſ.* [boc, Sax. ſuppoſed from *boc*, a beech; becauſe they wrote on beechen boards, as *liber* in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Receive the ſentence of the law for ſins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death. *Shakeſp.*

But in the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as freſh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a ſort of dumb teachers; they cannot anſwer ſudden queſtions, or explain preſent doubts: this is properly the work of a living inſtructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The firſt *book* we divide into ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe chapters paſt. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Prouder, than ruſtling in unpaid for ſilk:
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncroſs'd. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

I was ſo much *in his books*, that, at his deceaſe, he left me the lamp by which he uſed to write his lucubrations. *Addiſon.*

5. *Without book.* By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but ſermons *without book*, ſermons which ſpend their life in their birth, and may have publick audience but once. *Hooker, b.* v. § 21.

To BOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter in a book.

I beſeech your grace, let it be *booked* with the reſt of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad elſe, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He made wilful murder high treaſon; he cauſed the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they ſhould make anſwer. *Davies on Ireland.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *n.ſ.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording the tranſactions of a man's affairs, in ſuch a manner, that at any time he may thereby know the true ſtate of the whole, or any part, of his affairs, with clearneſs and expedition. *Harris.*

BO'OKBINDER. *n.ſ.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.

BO'OKFUL. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crouded with undigeſted knowledge.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue ſtill edifies his ears,
And always liſt'ning to himſelf appears. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH. *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally uſed contemptuouſly.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whoſe *bookiſh* rule hath pull'd fair England down. *Shak.*

I'm not *bookiſh*, yet I can read waiting gentlewoman in the 'ſcape. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Xantippe follows the example of her nameſake; being married to a *bookiſh* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator*, Nº 482.

BO'OKISHNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *bookiſh*.] Much application to books; over-ſtudiouſneſs.

BOOKLE'ARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Verſed in books, or literature: a term implying ſome ſlight contempt.

Whate'er theſe *booklearn'd* blockheads ſay,
Solon's the veri'ſt fool in all the play. *Dryden's Perſius.*

He will quote paſſages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to ſome *booklearned* companion, without bluſhing. *Swift.*

BOOKLE'ARNING. *n.ſ.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books; a term of ſome contempt.

They may talk of *booklearning* what they would; but, for his part, he never ſaw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it ſo much require *booklearning* and ſcholarſhip, as good natural ſenſe, to diſtinguiſh true and falſe, and to diſcern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet.*

BO'OKMAN. *n.ſ.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd. *Shak.*

BO'OKMATE. *n.ſ.* [from *book* and *mate*.] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantaſm, a monarch, and one that makes ſport
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'OKSELLER. *n.ſ.* [from *book* and *ſell*.] He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

He went to the *bookſeller*, and told him in anger, he had ſold a book in which there was falſe divinity. *Walton.*

BO'OKWORM. *n.ſ.* [from *book* and *worm*.]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I ſhall beg of them to diet him with wholeſome and ſubſtantial food. *Guardian*, Nº 114.

2. A ſtudent too cloſely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among thoſe venerable galleries and ſolitary ſcenes of the univerſity, I wanted but a black gown, and a ſalary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there. *Pope's Letters.*

BO'OLY. *n.ſ.* [an Iriſh term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caſpian ſea, which are naturally Scythians, live in herds; being the very ſame that the Iriſh *boolies* are, driving their cattle continually with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

BOOM. *n.ſ.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In ſea language.] A long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail; and ſometimes the clues of the mainſail and foreſail are boomed out.

2. A pole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer in the channel, when a country is overflown. *Sea Dict.*

3. A bar of wood laid acroſs a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth ſtruck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the *boom*. *Dryden.*

To BOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun. A ſea term.] To ruſh with violence; as a ſhip is ſaid to come *booming*, when ſhe makes all the ſail ſhe can.

Forſook by thee, in vain I ſought thy aid,
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head. *Pope.*

BOON. *n.ſ.* [from bene, Sax, a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a preſent.

Vouchſafe me for my meed but one fair look;
A ſmaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And leſs than this, I'm ſure, you cannot give. *Shakeſp.*

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperour, that he might every morning whiſper him in the ear, and ſay nothing, aſked no unprofitable ſuit for himſelf. *Bacon.*

The bluſt'ring fool has ſatisfy'd his will;
His *boon* is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*

What rhetorick didſt thou uſe,
To gain this mighty *boon*? ſhe pities me! *Addiſon's Cato.*

BOON. *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry; as, a *boon* companion.

Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
Thus to herſelf ſhe pleaſingly began. *Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

BOOR. *n.ſ.* [*beer*, Dutch; ʒebuꞃe, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare ſenſe of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is preſently a malecontent. *L'Eſtrange.*

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whoſe cares of growing ſtill richer waſte his life. *Temple.*

To one well-born, th' affront is worſe and more,
When he's abus'd and baffl'd by a *boor*. *Dryden.*

BO'ORISH. *adj.* [from *boor*.] Clowniſh; ruſtick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is in the vulgar, leave the ſociety, which, in the *booriſh*, is, company of this female. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

BO'ORISHLY. *adv.* [from *booriſh*.] In a booriſh manner; after a clowniſh manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *booriſh*.] Clowniſhneſs; ruſticity; coarſeneſs of manners.

BOOSE. *n.ſ.* [boꞃıʒ, Sax.] A ſtall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [*baten*, to profit, Dutch; boꞇ, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; boꞇan is, to repent, or to compenſate; as,

He ıſ pıſ ꝥ bıꞇ and boꞇe,
Anꝺ beꞇ bıvoꞃen ꝺome.]

1. To profit; to advantage.

It ſhall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuſe it, when they ſee no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny, that aliens and ſtrangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth uſe to be wrought at the firſt in them, without ſermons. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we ſhun
The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,
What *boots* it us theſe wars to have begun. *Fairfax, b.* i.

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beſide,
That modeſty can beg. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BOOT. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,

Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above.

Canſt thou, O partial ſleep, give thy repoſe
To the wet ſeaboy, in an hour ſo rude:
And, in the calmeſt and the ſtilleſt night,
With all appliances, and means *to boot*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Chriſt's ſtamp *to boot*: both images regard. *Herbert.*

He might have his mind and manners formed, and he be inſtructed *to boot* in ſeveral ſciences. *Locke.*

3. It ſeems, in the following lines, uſed for *booty*, or plunder.

Others, like ſoldiers, armed in their ſtings,
Make *boot* upon the ſummer's velvet buds. *Shak. Hen.* V.

BOOT. *n. ſ.* [*bottas*, Armorick; *botes*, a ſhoe, Welſh; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.

That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little.—
—I'll wear a *boot*, to make it ſomewhat rounder. *Shakeſp.*

Shew'd him his room, where he muſt lodge that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light. *Milton.*

Biſhop Wilkins ſays, he does not queſtion, but it will be as uſual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*. *Addiſon. Guard.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly uſed in Scotland for torturing criminals.

BOOT *of a Coach.* The ſpace between the coachman and the coach.

To **BOOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boot, boot, Maſter Shallow; I know the young king is ſick for me: let us take any man's horſes. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

BOOT-HOSE. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *hoſe*.] Stockings to ſerve for boots; ſpatterdaſhes.

His lacquey with a linen ſtock on one leg, and a *boot-hoſe* on the other, gartered with a red and blue liſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOOT-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *tree*.] Two pieces of wood, ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for ſtretching and widening them.

BO'OTCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.

The oſtler and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake. *Swift.*

BO'OTED. *adj.* [from *boot*.] In boots; in a horſeman's habit.

A *booted* judge ſhall ſit to try his cauſe,
Not by the ſtatute, but by martial laws. *Dryden's Juv.*

BOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*boed*, Dutch; *bwth*, Welch.] A houſe built of boards, or boughs, to be uſed for a ſhort time.

The clothiers found means to have all the queſt made of the northern men, ſuch as had their *booths* ſtanding in the fair. *Camden's Remains.*

Much miſchief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift's Predictions.*

BO'OTLESS. *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Uſeleſs; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When thoſe accurſed meſſengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and him 'gan tell
Their *bootleſs* pains, and ill ſucceeding night. *Fairy Q.*

God did not ſuffer him, being deſirous of the light of wiſdom, with *bootleſs* expence of travel, to wander in darkneſs. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 36.

Bootleſs ſpeed,
When cowardice purſues, and valour flies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with *bootleſs* pray'rs:
He ſeeks my life. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. Without ſucceſs; perhaps without booty; Shakeſpeare having, in another place, uſed the word *boot* for *booty*.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And ſandy bottom'd Severn, have I ſent
Him *bootleſs* home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakeſp.*

BO'OTY. *n. ſ.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; ſpoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 650.

His conſcience is the hue and cry that purſues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Eſtrange.*

For, ſhould you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honeſt, I ſee, fortune would not ſuffer me; ſhe drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. *To play booty.* To play diſhoneſtly, with an intent to loſe. The French uſe, *Je ſuis botte*, when they mean to ſay, *I will not go.*

We underſtand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we *play booty* againſt ourſelves: our conſciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have ſet this argument in the beſt light, that the ladies may not think I *write booty*. *Dryden.*

BOPE'EP. *n. ſ.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] To look out, and draw back as if frighted, or with the purpoſe to fright ſome other.

Then they for ſudden joy did weep,
And I for ſorrow ſung,
That ſuch a king ſhould play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Rivers,
That ſerve inſtead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from ſide to ſide may ſkip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do miſchief, then ſhrinks them back for ſafety. *Dryden.*

BORA'CHIO. *n. ſ.* [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you ſtink of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure ſuch a *borachio*! you're an abſolute *borachio*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

BO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

BO'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are broad and rough; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf; are of a wheel ſhape, and divided into five ſegments, almoſt to the bottom, which end in ſharp points, like a ſtar; the apices, in the middle of the flower, are ſharp-pointed, and adhere together; the ſeeds are rough, and appear like a viper's head. This plant is often uſed in the kitchen, and for a cool tankard in the ſummer time; and the flowers are uſed in medicinal cordials. *Millar.*

BO'RAMEZ. *n. ſ.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that ſtrange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the ſhape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be conſumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 27.

BO'RAX. *n. ſ.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine. It is principally uſed to ſolder metals, and ſometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

BO'RDEL. *n. ſ.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*, Armorick.] A brothel; a bawdyhouſe.

Making even his own houſe a ſtew, a *bordel*, and a ſchool of lewdneſs, to inſtil vice into the unwary years of his poor children. *South.*

BO'RDER. *n. ſ.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have, of Paris work, looking-glaſſes, bordered with broad *borders* of cryſtal, and great counterfeit precious ſtones. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 960.

The light muſt ſtrike on the middle, and extend its greateſt clearneſs on the principal figures; diminiſhing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders*. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his reſidence on the *border* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his ſeat, he ſhall eaſily keep them in obedience. *Spenſer.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

4. A bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other *border*,
And takes ſurvey with curious buſy eye,
Of every flower and herb there ſet in order. *Spenſ. Muiop.*

All with a *border* of rich fruit trees crown'd,
Whoſe loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the ſpacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muſe knows not what path to tread. *Waller.*

To **BO'RDER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch ſomething elſe at the ſide or edge.

It *bordereth* upon the province of Croatia, which, in time paſt, had continual wars with the Turks garriſons. *Knolles.*

Virtue and Honour had their temples *bordering* on each other, and are ſometimes both on the ſame coin. *Addiſon.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders* upon profaneneſs, and makes bold with thoſe things to which the greateſt reverence is due, deſerves to be branded with folly. *Tillotſon.*

To **BO'RDER.** *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.
2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon.

Sheba and Raamah are thoſe parts of Arabia, which *border* the ſea called the Perſian gulf. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

BO'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines.

They of thoſe marches, gracious ſovereign!
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

An ordinary horſe will carry two ſacks of ſand; and, of ſuch, the *borderers* on the ſea do beſtow ſixty, at leaſt in every acre; but moſt huſbands double that number. *Carew.*

The eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war:
The rather for their ſeat, being next *bord'rers*
On Italy; and that they abound with horſe. *B. Johnſon.*

The king of Scots in perſon, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly conſiſted of *borderers*, being raiſed ſomewhat ſuddenly. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Volga's ſtream
Sends oppoſite, in ſhaggy armour clad,
Her *borderers*; on mutual ſlaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Philips.*

To **BO'RDRAGE.** *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders.

Long time in peace his realm eſtabliſhed,
Yet oft annoy'd with ſundry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign ſcatterlings. *Fairy Q.*

To **BORE.** *v. a.* [boꞃian, Sax.] To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as ſoon,
This whole earth may be *bor'd*; and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mulberries will be fairer, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thruſt, into the places *bored*, wedges of ſome hot trees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 456.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, and ſet it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then if you ſuck at the mouth of the barrel never ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby on Bodies.*

But Capys, and the graver ſort, thought fit
The Greeks ſuſpected preſent to commit
To ſeas or flames; at leaſt, to ſearch and *bore*
The ſides, and what that ſpace contains t'explore. *Denham.*

Theſe diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very ſmall holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Ray.*

Conſider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots ſeen, what buſtling crouds I *bor'd*,
How oft I croſs'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*

To **BORE.** *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an inſtrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, and ſo leſs; not to *bore* a hole of a foot. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. To puſh forward towards a certain point.

Thoſe milk paps,
That through the window lawn *bore* at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Nor ſouthward to the raining regions run;
But *boring* to the weſt, and hov'ring there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air. *Dryden.*

To **BORE.** *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horſe carries his noſe near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glaſs, whoſe *bore* was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

2. The inſtrument with which a hole is bored.

So ſhall that hole be fit for the file, or ſquare *bore*, if the curioſity of your propoſed work cannot allow it to paſs without filing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

3. The ſize of any hole.

Our careful monarch ſtands in perſon by,
This new-caſt cannon's firmneſs to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge ſorts for every *bore*. *Dryden.*

It will beſt appear in the *bores* of wind inſtruments; therefore cauſe pipes to be made with a ſingle, double, and ſo on, to a ſextuple *bore*; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

BORE. The *preterite* of *bear*.

The father *bore* it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who durſt his deſtiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,
Reſign'd his ſon, but not reſign'd his heart. *Dryden.*

'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed,
By marrying her who *bore* me. *Dryd. and Lee's OEdipus.*

BO'REAL. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern.

Crete's ample fields diminiſh to our eye;
Before the *boreal* blaſts the veſſels fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BO'REAS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The north wind.

Boreas, and Cærias, and Argeſtas loud,
And Thraſcias, rend the woods, and ſeas up-turn. *Milton.*

BO'REE. *n. ſ.* A kind of dance.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was beſt at *borees*. *Swift.*

BO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an inſtrument to make holes with.

The maſter-bricklayer muſt try all the foundations, with a *borer*, ſuch as well-diggers uſe, to try what ground they have. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

BORN. The *participle paſſive* of *bear*.

Their charge was always *born* by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

The great men were enabled to oppreſs their inferiours; and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Upon ſome occaſions, Clodius may be bold and inſolent, *born* away by his paſſion. *Swift.*

To be **BORN.** *v. n. paſſ.* [derived from the word *to bear*, in the ſenſe of *bringing forth*; as, my mother *bore* me twenty years ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come
To this great ſtage of fools. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Nor nature's law with fruitleſs ſorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou waſt *born*. *Prior.*

All that are *born* into the world, are ſurrounded with bodies, that perpetually and diverſly affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is uſually ſpoken with regard to circumſtances; as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire; he was *born* for greatneſs; that is, formed at the birth.

The ſtranger that dwelleth with you, ſhall be unto you as one *born* among you, and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf. *Levit.* xix. 34.

Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the ſparks fly upward. *Job*, v. 7.

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adverſity. *Prov.* xvii. 17.

The new *born* babe by nurſes overlaid. *Dryden.*

Either of you knights may well deſerve
A princeſs *born*; and ſuch is ſhe you ſerve. *Dryd. Fab.*

Two riſing creſts his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himſelf to godhead *born*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Both muſt alike from Heav'n derive their light;
Theſe *born* to judge, as well as thoſe to write. *Pope.*

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All *born* to want; a miſerable race! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

I was *born* to a good eſtate, although it now turneth to little account. *Swift's Story of an Injured Lady.*

Their lands are let to lords, who never deſigned to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a ſubſerviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

3. It has uſually the particle *of* before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and reſolute, laugh to ſcorn
The pow'r of man; for none *of* woman *born*
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I being *born of* my father's firſt wife, and ſhe *of* his third, ſhe converſes with me rather like a daughter than a ſiſter. *Tatler.*

BO'ROUGH. *n. ſ.* [boꞃhoe, Saxon.]

1. It ſignified anciently a ſurety, or a man bound for others.

A *borough*, as I here uſe it, and as the old laws ſtill uſe, is not a borough town, that is, a franchiſed town; but a main pledge of an hundred free perſons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you ſay, *francplegium*. For *borth*, in old Saxon, ſignifieth a pledge or ſurety; and yet it is ſo uſed with us in ſome ſpeeches, as Chaucer ſaith, *St. John to Boroh*; that is, for aſſurance and warranty. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

2. A town with a corporation.

BO'ROUGH *Engliſh*, is a cuſtomary deſcent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this cuſtom holds, lands and tenements deſcend to the youngeſt ſon; or, if the owner have no iſſue, to his youngeſt brother. *Cowel.*

BO'RREL. *n. ſ.* [it is explained by Junius without etymology.] A mean fellow.

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd lorrel,
Of heaven, to deemen ſo:
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To **BO'RROW.** *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; boꞃᵹian, Saxon.]

1. To take ſomething from another upon credit.

He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nehem.* v. 4.

2. To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time.

Then he ſaid, go, *borrow* thee veſſels abroad of all thy neighbours. *2 Kings*, iv. 3.

Where darkneſs and ſurprize made conqueſt cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a random blow! *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

3. To take ſomething of another.

A *borrow'd* title haſt thou bought too dear;
Why didſt thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Shakeſp.*

They may *borrow* ſomething of inſtruction even from their paſt guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

I was engaged in the tranſlation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Theſe verbal ſigns they ſometimes *borrow* from others, and ſometimes make themſelves; as one may obſerve among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*

Some perſons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for having riches of their own, they are not ſolicitous to *borrow*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Unkind and cruel, to deceive your ſon
In *borrow'd* ſhapes, and his embrace to ſhun. *Dryd. Æn.*

BO'RROW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.

Yet of your royal preſence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

BO'RROWER. *n. ſ.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon truſt.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike leſt I ſhould have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loſes both itſelf and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of huſbandry. *Shakeſp.*

Go not, my horſe, the better;
I muſt become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

But you invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uſes it as his own.

Some ſay, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE. *n. ſ.* [*boſcage*, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands; repreſentation of woods.

We bent our courſe thither, where we ſaw the appearance of land; and, the next day, we might plainly diſcern that it was a land flat to our ſight, and full of *boſcage*, which made it ſhew the more dark. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Chearful paintings in feaſting and banqueting rooms; graver ſtories in galleries; landſkips and *boſcage*, and ſuch wild works, in open terraces, or ſummer-houſes. *Wotton.*

BO'SKY. *adj.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow do'ſt crown
My *boſky* acres, and my unſhrub'd down. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *boſky* bourn from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *n. ſ.* [boꞅme, boꞅom, Saxon.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt.
2. The breaſt; the heart.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *boſom*; and beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

3. The incloſure.

Unto laws thus made and received by a whole church, they which live within the *boſom* of that church, muſt not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker, b.* ii.

4. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt.

Put now thy hand into thy *boſom*; and he put his hand into his *boſom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as ſnow. *Exodus*, iv. 6.

5. The tender affections; kindneſs; favour.

Whoſe age has charms in it, whoſe title more,
To pluck the common *boſoms* on his ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my ſoul hath chief delight;
Son of my *boſom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wiſdom, and effectual might. *Par. Loſt.*

6. Inclination; deſire.

If you can pace your wiſdom
In that good path that I could wiſh it go,
You ſhall have your *boſom* on this wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOSOM, in compoſition, implies intimacy; confidence; a fondneſs.

No more that thane of Cawder ſhall deceive
Our *boſom-int'reſt*; go, pronounce his death. *Shakeſp.*

This Antonio,
Being the *boſom-lover* of my lord,
Muſt needs be like my lord. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Thoſe domeſtick traitors, *boſom-thieves*,
Whom cuſtom hath call'd wives; the readieſt helps
To betray the heady huſbands, rob the eaſy.
Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.

He ſent for his *boſom-friends*, with whom he moſt confidently conſulted, and ſhewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

The fourth privilege of friendſhip is that which is here ſpecified in the text, a communication of ſecrets. A *boſom-ſecret*, and a *boſom-friend*, are uſually put together. *South.*

She who was a *boſom-friend* of her royal miſtreſs, he calls an inſolent woman, the worſt of her ſex. *Addiſon.*

To BOSOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe in the boſom.

Boſom up my counſel;
You'll find it wholeſome. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo unprincipl'd in virtue's book,
And the ſweet peace that *boſoms* goodneſs ever. *Milton.*

2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choiceſt *boſom'd* ſmells,
Reſerv'd for night, and kept for thee in ſtore. *Par. Loſt.*

Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

To happy convents, *boſom'd* deep in vines,
Where ſlumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

BO'SON. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *boatſwain.*]

The barks upon the billows ride,
The maſter will not ſtay;
The merry *boſon* from his ſide
His whiſtle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden's Albion.*

BOSS. *n. ſ.* [*boſſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſtud; an ornament raiſed above the reſt of the work; a ſhining prominence.

What ſignifies beauty, ſtrength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *boſſes*? *L'Eſtrange.*

This ivory was intended for the *boſſes* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it. *Pope's Notes on Iliad.*

2. The part riſing in the midſt of any thing.

He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *boſſes* of his bucklers. *Job*, xv. 26.

3. A thick body of any kind.

A *boſs* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

If a cloſe appulſe be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boſs* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

BO'SSAGE. *n. ſ.* [in architecture.]

1. Any ſtone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building to be afterwards carved.

2. Ruſtick work, which conſiſts of ſtones, which ſeem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reaſon of indentures or channels left in the joinings: theſe are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called ruſtick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

BO'SVEL. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *crowfoot*; which ſee.

BOTA'NICAL. } *adj.* [from βοτάνη, an herb.] Relating to herbs;
BOTA'NICK. } ſkilled in herbs.

Some *botanical* criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaeton into poplars. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BO'TANIST. *n. ſ.* [from *botany.*] One ſkilled in plants; one who ſtudies the various ſpecies of plants.

The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botaniſt*, was only a collection of corals. *Woodward.*

Then ſpring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of *botaniſt* to number up their tribes. *Thomſon's Spring.*

BOTANO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [βοτανολογία.] A diſcourſe upon plants. *Dict.*

BOTANY. *n. ſ.* [from βοτάνη, an herb.] The ſcience of plants; that part of natural hiſtory which relates to vegetables.

BOTA'RGO. *n. ſ.* [*botarga*, Span.] A reliſhing ſort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fiſh; much uſed on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. ſ.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin.

Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
And, plodding on, muſt make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*

Botches and blains muſt all his fleſh imboſs,
And all his people. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 180.

It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the ſcurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. A part in any work ill finiſhed, ſo as to appear worſe than the reſt.

With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his ſon, muſt embrace the fate. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

3. An adſcititious, adventitious part clumſily added.

If both thoſe words are not notorious *botches*, I am much deceived; though the French tranſlator thinks otherways. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedication.*

A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any Britiſh name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thruſts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch cloaths clumſily.

Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryd.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* ii.

3. To put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to make up of unſuitable pieces.

Go with me to my houſe,
And hear thou there, how many fruitleſs pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
May ſmile at this. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Her ſpeech is nothing,
Yet the unſhaped uſe of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Shak.*

For treaſon *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane;
Rhyme is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*

4. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with ſtains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth.*

BO'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *botch.*] A mender of old cloaths; the ſame to a taylor as a cobler to a ſhoemaker.

He was a *botcher*'s prentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the ſheriff's fool with child. *Shakeſp.*

Botchers left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras, c.* ii.

BO'TCHY. *adj.* [from *botch.*] Marked with botches.

And thoſe boils did run—ſay ſo—Did not the general run?
Were not that a *botchy* ſore? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

BOTE. *n. ſ.* [boꞇe, Sax. a word now out of uſe.]

1. A compenſation or amends for a man ſlain, which is bound to another. *Cowel.*

2. It was uſed for any payment.

BOTH. *adj.* [baꞇu, baꞇƿa, Sax.] The two; as well the one as the other. *Et l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is uſed only of two.

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Moſes and the prophets, Chriſt and his apoſtles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; ſome by word, ſome by writing; ſome by *both*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 19.

Which of them ſhall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Two lovers cannot ſhare a ſingle bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* he left to deſtiny. *Dryden's Fables.*

A Venus and a Helen have been ſeen,
Both perjur'd wives, the goddeſs and the queen. *Granville.*

BOTH. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correſpond with it.

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimichon has often made me long,
To hear, like him, ſo ſoft, ſo ſweet a ſong. *Dryden.*

BO'TRYOID. *adj.* [βοτρυοειδὴς.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outſide is thick ſet with *botryoid* effloreſcencies, or ſmall knobs, yellow, bluiſh, and purple; all of a ſhining metallick hue. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BOTS. *n. ſ.* [*without a ſingular.*] A ſpecies of ſmall worms in the entrails of horſes; anſwering, perhaps, to the *aſcarides* in human bodies.

Peaſe and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*: this houſe is turned upſide down ſince Robin the oſtler died. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

BO'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquour in.

The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Many have a manner, after other men's ſpeech, to ſhake their heads. A great officer would ſay, it was as men ſhake a *bottle*, to ſee if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glaſs thou wouldſt confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King's Molly of Mount.*

He threw into the enemy's ſhips earthen *bottles* filled with ſerpents, which put the crew in diſorder, and made them fly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you ſhall ſtay, and take t'other *bottle*. *Spect.* Nº 462.

3. A quantity of hay or graſs bundled up.

Methinks I have a great deſire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, ſweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

But I ſhould wither in one day, and paſs
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of graſs. *Donne.*

To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in bottles.

You may have it a moſt excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

When a hogſhead of wine is to be *bottled* off, waſh your bottles immediately before you begin; but be ſure not to drain them. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

BO'TTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking friend; *bottle-companion.*

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diverſion of his friends. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 89.

BO'TTLEFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a ſquamoſe hairy calyx; the diſk of the flower is almoſt plain, but the outer florets, round the borders, are large, tubulous, and deeply cut in; theſe outer florets are always barren; but the inner florets have a ſingle naked ſeed ſucceeding each. The ſpecies are, 1. The greater broad-leaved *blue-bottle*, commonly called *globe-flower*. 2. The greater narrow-leaved *blue-bottle*, or *globe-flower*. 3. The purple *ſweet ſultan*. 4. *Corn-bottle*, with a white flower. The firſt and ſecond ſorts are abiding plants, which increaſe greatly by their creeping roots. The *ſweet ſultans* will begin to flower, and continue till the froſt prevents them. The *corn-bottles* were alſo annuals, which, for the diverſity of their flowers, were propagated in gardens; but of late years they are almoſt excluded. *Millar.*

BO'TTLESCREW. *n. ſ.* [from *bottle* and *ſcrew.*] A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottle-ſcrew* in two days, by trying which is hardeſt, the point of the ſcrew, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BO'TTOM. *n. ſ.* [boꞇm, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The loweſt part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.

On this ſuppoſition my reaſonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the ſame *bottom*. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus ſtands a ſheep-cote,
Weſt of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*. *Shak.*

On both the ſhores of that fruitful *bottom*, which I have before mentioned, are ſtill to be ſeen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be ſeen: the inhabitants of ſuch an earth could have only the proſpect of a little circular plane, which would appear to have an acclivity on all ſides; ſo that every man would fancy himſelf the loweſt, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part moſt remote from the view; the deepeſt part.

His propoſals and arguments ſhould with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be any miſtake in them, no body may be miſled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

7. The utmoſt extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or ſhallow.

As I return, I will fetch off theſe juſtices: I do ſee the *bottom* of Juſtice Shallow: how ſubject we old men are to the vice of lying! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

8. The laſt reſort; the remoteſt cauſe; firſt motion.

He wrote many things which are not publiſhed in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counſels, in which he did not appear. *Addiſon.*

9. A ſhip; a veſſel for navigation.

A bawbling veſſel was he captain of,
With which, ſuch ſcathful grapple did he make
With the moſt noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakeſpeare.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* truſted;
Nor to one place. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

We have memory, not of one ſhip that ever returned, and but of thirteen perſons only, at ſeveral times, that choſe to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He's a fooliſh ſeaman,
That when his ſhip is ſinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham's Sophy.*

He puts to ſea upon his own *bottom*; holds the ſtern himſelf; and now, if ever, we may expect new diſcoveries. *Norris.*

He ſpreads his canvas, with his pole he ſteers,
The freights of flitting ghoſts in his thin *bottom* bears.
Dryden.

10. A chance; an adventure; or ſecurity.

He began to ſay, that himſelf and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

We are embarked with them on the ſame *bottom*, and muſt be partakers of their happineſs or miſery. *Spect.* Nº 273.

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, cloſe wound up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The ſilkworms finiſh their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Each Chriſtmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. BOTTOM *of a lane.* The loweſt end.

13. BOTTOM *of beer.* The grounds, or dregs.

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a ſupport.

They may have ſomething of obſcurity, as being *bottomed* upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very ſtrong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed* upon ſelf-love. *Collier on Pride.*

The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reaſoning, are but a part; ſomething is left out, which ſhould go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Every action is ſuppoſed to be *bottomed* upon ſome principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon ſomething; to twiſt thread round ſomething.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good to none,
You muſt provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BOTTOM. *v. n.* To reſt upon as its ſupport.

Find out upon what foundation any propoſition, advanced, *bottoms*; and obſerve the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Having a bottom; it is uſually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to tranſport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

BO'TTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Without a bottom; fathomleſs.

Wickedneſs may well be compared to a *bottomleſs* pit, into which it is eaſier to keep one's ſelf from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's ſelf any ſtay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my ſorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my paſſions *bottomleſs* with them. *Shakeſpeare.*

Him the Almighty pow'r
Hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' etherial ſky,
To *bottomleſs* perdition. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 47.

BO'TTOMRY. *n. ſ.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom; that is, by engaging the veſſel for the repayment of it, ſo as that, if the ſhip miſcarry, the lender loſes the money advanced; but, if it arrives ſafe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or intereſt agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ſhip. *Harris.*

BO'UCHET. n. ſ. [French.] A ſort of pear. *Dict.*

BOUD. *n. ſ.* An inſect which breeds in malt; called alſo a *weevil.* *Dict.*

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

BOUGH. *n. ſ.* [boᵹ, Saxon; the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large ſhoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always diſtinguiſhed from it.

He ſaw a vine-labourer, that, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the ſame *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw. *Fairy Queen.*

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denham.*

Under ſome fav'rite myrtle's ſhady *boughs*,
They ſpeak their paſſions in repeated vows. *Roſcommon.*

See how, on every *bough*, the birds expreſs,
In their ſweet notes, their happineſs. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

'Twas all her joy the rip'ning fruits to tend,
And ſee the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

BOUGHT. preter. of *to buy*; which ſee.

BOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *to bow.*]

1. A twiſt; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whoſe wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does ſlack. *Fairy Q.*

Immortal verſe,
Such as the meeting ſoul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked ſweetneſs, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the ſame in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto thoſe of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and ſomewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* i.

BOUI'LLON. n. ſ. [French.] Broth; ſoup; any thing made to be ſupped: a term uſed in cookery.

BO'ULDER *Walls.* [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a ſtrong mortar; uſed where the ſea has a beach caſt up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*

To BOULT. *v. a.* See *To* BOLT.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, ſays Skinner, from the ſound.]

1. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force, ſo as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a ſtart,
Againſt his boſom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

Juſt as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift's Bickerſtaff Detected.*

2. To ſpring; to make a ſudden leap.

High nonſenſe is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no ſtrength and ſpirit, but frets, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the paſſions of a much nobler liquour. *Addiſon.*

Rous'd by the noiſe,
And muſical clatter,

They *bounce* from their neſt,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*
Out *bounc'd* the maſtiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double ſwiftneſs fled. *Swift.*

3. To boaſt; to bully: a ſenſe uſed only in familiar ſpeech.

4. To be bold, or ſtrong.

Forſooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your buſkin'd miſtreſs, and your warriour love,
To Theſeus muſt be wedded. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bounce. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtrong ſudden blow.

The *bounce* burſt ope the door; the ſcornful fair
Relentleſs look'd, and ſaw him beat his quiv'ring feet in air. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden crack or noiſe.

What cannoneer begot this luſty blood?
He ſpeaks plain cannon fire, and ſmoke, and *bounce*;
He gives the baſtinado with his tongue. *Shak. K. John.*
Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a ſweetheart's name;
This with the loudeſt *bounce* me ſore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brighteſt colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boaſt; a threat; in low language.

Bo'uncer. *n. ſ.* [from *bounce.*] A boaſter; a bully; an empty threatner.

BOUND. *n. ſ.* [from *bind.*]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*;
Without dimenſion; where length, breadth, and height,
And time, and place, are loſt. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Thoſe vaſt Scythian regions were ſeparated by the common natural *bounds*, of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marſhes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryd.*
Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon ſurrounds,
Sad Orpheus ſought his conſort loſt. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. A limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained.

Hath he ſet *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother, who ſhall bar me from them? *Shakeſp.*
Stronger and fiercer by reſtraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his ſhores. *Denham.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a ſtop to the mind, in its farther progreſs in ſpace. *Locke.*

3. [from *to bound, v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a ſpring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shak.*
The horſes ſtarted with a ſudden *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addiſon.*
Dext'rous he 'ſcapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
Whilſt ev'ry honeſt tongue ſtop thief reſounds. *Gay.*

4. A rebound; the leap of ſomething flying back by the force of the blow.

Theſe inward diſguſts are but the firſt *bound* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Bound.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and ſtrong on every ſide,
With treble walls, which Phlegethon ſurrounds,
Whoſe fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To reſtrain; to confine.

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their boſoms higher than the ſhores,
And make a ſop of all this ſolid globe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **BOUND.** *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to ſpring; to move forward by leaps.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this ſiniſter
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*
Torriſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryden.*
Before his lord the ready ſpaniel *bounds*,
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*
When ſudden through the woods a *bounding* ſtag
Ruſh'd headlong down, and plung'd amidſt the river. *Rowe.*
Warbling to the vary'd ſtrain, advance
Two ſprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercuſſion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our Engliſh,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a ſecond courſe of miſchief. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Bound.** *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for any love, or *bound* my horſe for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and ſit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

If love, ambitious, ſought a match of birth,
Whoſe veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch. *Shak.*

Bound. *participle paſſive* of *bind.*

Nay, ſaid Pamela, none ſhall take that office from myſelf, being ſo much *bound* as I am for my education. *Sidney, b.* ii.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am ſo infinitely *bound.*—
—You ſhould in all ſenſe be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Shakeſpeare.*
The gentleman is learn'd, a moſt rare ſpeaker,
To nature none more *bound*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The biſhops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of horſemen, which they uſed to bring into the field. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They ſummoned the governour to deliver it to them, or elſe they would not leave one ſtone upon another. To which the governour made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Bound. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deſtined; intending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom moſt it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with ſuch haſty flight
Art thou now *bound?* for well might I diſcern
Great cauſe, that carries thee ſo ſwift and light. *Fairy Q.*

To be *bound* for a port one deſires extremely, and ſail to it, with a fair gale, is very pleaſant. *Temple.*

Willing we ſought your ſhores, and hither *bound*,
The port ſo long deſir'd, at length we found. *Dryden.*

Bo'undary. *n. ſ.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound.

He ſuffers the confluence and clamours of the people to paſs all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *K. Charles.*

Senſation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our ſins conſiſt in the irregularities attending the ordinary purſuits of life; ſo that our reformation muſt appear, by purſuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

Bo'unden. *participle paſſive* of *bind.*

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I ſhall deſire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I reſt much *bounden* to you: fare you well. *Shakeſpeare.*

We alſo moſt humbly beſought him to accept of us as his true ſervants, by as juſt a right as ever men on earth were *bounden.* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To be careful for a proviſion of all neceſſaries for ourſelves, and thoſe who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

Bo'unding-stone. }
Bound-stone. } *n. ſ.* A ſtone to play with.

I am paſt a boy;
A ſceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-ſtone.* *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Bo'undlesness. *n. ſ.* [from *boundleſs.*] Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundleſneſs* of his voluptuous deſires, by ſtinting his capacities. *South.*

Bo'undless. *adj.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined; immeaſurable; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundleſs* reach
Of mercy, if thou didſt this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*
Heav'n has of right all victory deſign'd;
Whence *boundleſs* power dwells in a will confin'd. *Dryd.*

Man ſeems as *boundleſs* in his deſires, as God is in his being; and therefore nothing but God himſelf can ſatisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration *boundleſs* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reaſon, why any one ſhould doubt that he fills immenſity. *Locke.*

Some guide the courſe of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the *boundleſs* ſky. *Pope.*

Bo'unteous. *adj.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent: a word uſed chiefly in poetry for *bountiful.*

Every one,
According to the gift, which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him inclos'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Her ſoul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almoſt *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryden.*

Bo'unteously. *adv.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generouſly; largely.

He *bounteouſly* beſtow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Bo'unteousness. *n. ſ.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence; liberality; kindneſs.

He filleth all things living with *bounteouſneſs.* *Pſalms.*

Bo'untiful. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full.*]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.

As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

If you will be rich, you muſt live frugal; if you will be popular, you muſt be *bountiful. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without conſidering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryd.*

God, the *bountiful* Authour of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the perſon receiving.

Our king ſpares nothing, to give them the ſhare of that felicity, *of* which he is ſo *bountiful* to his kingdom. *Dryden.*

Bo'untifully. *adv.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is giv'n,
And thy poor ſtarv'ling *bountifully* fed. *Donne.*

It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Bo'untifulness. *n. ſ.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful; generoſity.

Enriched to all *bountifulneſs.* 2 *Cor.* ix. 11.

Bo'untihead. }
Bo'untihede. } *n. ſ.* [from *bounty* and *head*, or *hood.* See Hood.] Goodneſs; virtue. It is now
Bo'untihood. } wholly out of uſe.

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and faſt ſettled
On firm foundation of true *bountihead.* *Fairy Queen.*
How ſhall frail pen, with fear diſparaged,
Conceive ſuch ſovereign glory, and great *bountihood?* *Fairy Queen.*

BO'UNTY. *n. ſ.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generoſity; liberality; munificence.

We do not ſo far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm, that ſhe bringeth into the world the ſons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. *Hooker, b.* iii. §4.

If you knew to whom you ſhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than cuſtomary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'ſt nothing give, that is not thine. *Denham.*
Thoſe godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well deſign'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden' Juvenal, Sat.* v.

2. It ſeems diſtinguiſhed from charity, as a *preſent* from an *alms*; being uſed, when perſons, not abſolutely neceſſitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great perſons.

Tell a miſer of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not underſtand it. *South.*

Her majeſty did not ſee this aſſembly ſo proper to excite charity and compaſſion; though I queſtion not but her royal *bounty* will extend itſelf to them. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

To **Bo'urgeon.** *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To ſprout; to ſhoot into branches; to put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven diſtil upon them, to make them *bourgeon*, and propagate among themſelves. *Howel.*

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another fell!
Still would I give thee work! *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Bourn. *n. ſ.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. *Shakeſp.*
That undiſcover'd country, from whoſe *bourn*
No traveller e'er returns. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Falſe,
As dice are to be wiſh'd, by one that fixes
No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
I know each lane, and every alley green,
And every boſky *bourn* from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

2. [from burn, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent: whence many towns, ſeated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn.* It is not now uſed in either ſenſe; though the ſecond continues in the Scottiſh dialect.

Ne ſwelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn;
My little boat can ſafely paſs this perilous *bourn.* *Fairy Q.*

To **BOUSE.** *v. n.* [*buyſen*, Dut.] To drink laviſhly; to tope.

As he rode, he ſomewhat ſtill did eat,
And in his hand did bear a *bouſing* can,
Of which he ſipt. *Fairy Queen, b.* iii. *c.* iv.

Bo'usy. *adj.* [from *bouſe.*] Drunken.

The gueſts upon the day appointed came,
Each *bouſy* farmer, with his ſimp'ring dame. *King.*
With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cups the *bouſy* poet ſings. *Dryden's Juv.*

Bout. *n. ſ.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a ſingle part of any action carried on by ſucceſſive intervals.

The play began: Pas durſt not Coſma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*
Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a *bout.* *Shakeſpeare.*
When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
If he chance to 'ſcape this diſmal *bout*,
The former legatees are blotted out. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A weaſel ſeized a bat; the bat begged for life: ſays the weaſel, I give no quarter to birds: ſays the bat, I am a mouſe; look on my body: ſo ſhe got off for that *bout.* *L'Eſtrange.*

We'll ſee when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice concluding *bout.* *King.*

BO'UTEFEU. *n. ſ.* [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and diſcontents.

Animated by a baſe fellow, called John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much ſway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to puniſh the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Beſides the herd of *boutefeus*,
We ſet on work without the houſe. *Hudibras.*

Bo'utisale. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *bouty*, or *booty*, and *ſale.*] A ſale at a cheap rate; as booty or plunder is commonly ſold.

To ſpeak nothing of the great *boutiſale* of colleges and chantries. *Sir J. Hayward.*

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The laſt words or rhimes of a number of verſes given to be filled up.

To **BOW.** *v. a.* [bugen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect.

A threepence *bow'd*, would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops, that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.
Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in diſtant arches riſe again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The mind has not been made obedient to diſcipline, when at firſt it was moſt tender, and moſt eaſy to be *bowed.* *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themſelves to the ground before him. 2 *Kings*, ii. 15.

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulruſh, and to ſpread ſackcloth and aſhes under him? wilt thou call this a faſt, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Iſaiah*, lviii. 5.

3. To bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly anſwer. *Eccleſiaſticus*, iv. 8.

4. To depreſs; to cruſh.

Are you ſo goſpell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Now waſting years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To **Bow.** *v. n.*

1. To bend; to ſuffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than theſe knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is the great idol to which the world *bows*; to this we pay our devouteſt homage. *Decay of Piety.*

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
For whereſoe'er ſhe turn'd her face, they *bow'd.* *Dryden.*

3. To ſtoop.

The people *bowed* down upon their knees, to drink water. *Judges*, vii. 6.

4. To ſink under preſſure.

They ſtoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden. *Iſaiah*, xlvi. 2.

Bow. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is pronounced like the verb, as *now, how.*] An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion, by bending the body.

Some clergy too ſhe wou'd allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow.* *Swift.*

Bow. *n. ſ.* [pronounced as *grow, no, lo,* without any regard to the *w.*]

1. An inſtrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a ſtring, which, by its ſpring, ſhoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me ſome veniſon. *Geneſis.*

The white faith of hiſt'ry cannot ſhow,
That e'er the muſket yet could beat the *bow.* *Alleyne.*
Twining woody haunts, or the tough yew
To *bows* ſtrong-ſtraining. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. A rainbow.

I do ſet my *bow* in the cloud, and it ſhall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Gen.* ix. 13.

3. The inſtrument with which ſtring-inſtruments are ſtruck.

Their inſtruments were various in their kind;
Some for the *bow*, and ſome for breathing wind:
The ſawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noiſy band,
And the ſoft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip-knot.

Make a knot, and let the ſecond knot be with a *bow.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horſe his curb, and the faulcon his bells, ſo man hath his deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. **Bow** *of a ſaddle.* The *bows of a ſaddle* are two pieces of wood laid archwiſe, to receive the upper part of a horſe's back, to give the ſaddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dict.*

7. **Bow** *of a ſhip.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle. If a ſhip hath a broad bow, they call it a *bold bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they ſay ſhe hath a *lean bow.* The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bowpiece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers.*

8. **Bow** is alſo a mathematical inſtrument, made of wood, formerly uſed by ſeamen in taking the ſun's altitude.

9. **Bow** is likewiſe a beam of wood or braſs, with three long ſcrews, that direct a lath of wood or ſteel to any arch; uſed commonly to draw draughts of ſhips, projections of the ſphere, or wherever it is requiſite to draw long arches. *Harris.*

Bow-Bearer. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *bear.*] An under-officer of the foreſt. *Cowel.*

Bow-bent. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent.*] Crooked.

A ſibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wiſely could preſage. *Milton.*

Bow-hand. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *hand.*] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he ſhoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Bow-legged. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.

Bow-shot. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *ſhot.*] The ſpace which an arrow may paſs in its flight from the bow.

Though he were not then a *bow-ſhot* off, and made haſte; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be ſeen. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

To **Bo'wel.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels.

But to the *bowell'd* cavern darting deep
The mineral kinds confeſs thy mighty power. *Thomſon.*

BO'WELS. *n. ſ.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]

1. Inteſtines; the veſſels and organs within the body.

He ſmote him therewith in the fifth rib, and ſhed out his *bowels.* 2 *Sam.* xx. 10.

2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all
From twelve to ſeventy; and pouring war
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

His ſoldiers ſpying his undaunted ſpirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And ruſh'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shak. Henry* VI.

As he ſaw drops of water diſtilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himſelf two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Tenderneſs; compaſſion.

He had no other conſideration of money, than for the ſupport of his luſtre; and whilſt he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

4. This word ſeldom has a *ſingular*, except in writers of anatomy.

Bo'wer. *n.ſ.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *to bow* or *bend.*]

1. An arbour; a ſheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But, O ſad virgin, that thy power
Might raiſe Muſæus from his *bower.* *Milton.*

To Gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*
With loud complaints, they anſwer me in ſhow'rs. *Waller.*

Refreſh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of ſtate,
Where, circl'd with his peers, Atrides ſat. *Pope.*

2. It ſeems to ſignify, in Spenſer, a blow; a ſtroke: *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whoſe mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive ſteel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean conſum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* viii. *ſtanz.* 41.

Bo'wer. *n.ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] Anchors ſo called. See Bow.

To Bo'wer. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to incloſe.

Thou didſt *bower* the ſpirit,
In mortal paradiſe of ſuch ſweet fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'wery. *adj.* [from *bower.*] Full of bowers.

Landſkips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and laviſh fancy builds. *Tickell.*

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Diſtracted wanders: now the *bowery* walk
Of covert cloſe, where ſcarce a ſpeck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted ſweeps. *Thomſon.*

To Bowge. See *To* Bouge.

BOWL. *n.ſ.* [*buelin*, Welch; which ſignifies, according to Junius, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole.*]

1. A veſſel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; diſtinguiſhed from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bowl* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of ſpirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Richard* III.

If a piece of iron be faſtened on the ſide of a *bowl* of water, a loadſtone, in a boat of cork, will preſently make into it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* iii.

The ſacred prieſts, with ready knives, bereave
The beaſts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The ſtreaming blood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the ſoul,
With ſparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,
And wit and ſocial mirth inſpires. *Fenton to L. Gower.*

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large ſilver ſpoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual ſcraping. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. A baſin, or fountain.

But the main matter is ſo to convey the water, as it never ſtay either in the *bowl* or in the ciſtern. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

BOWL. *n.ſ.* [*boule*, Fr. It is pronounced as *cow*, *howl.*] A round maſs, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a ſubtile ground,
I've tumbl'd paſt the throw. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

How finely doſt thou times and ſeaſons ſpin!
And make a twiſt checker'd with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praiſe falls back, or ſtays not on the top, but rowls over. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the ſummer, and a game at whiſk in the winter. *Dennis's Letters.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be made ſquare, yet, if roundneſs be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl.* *Watts's Logick.*

To Bowl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To play at bowls.

2. To throw bowls at any thing.

Alas! I had rather be ſet quick i' th' earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'wlder-stones. *n.ſ.* Lumps or fragments of ſtones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water; whence their name. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Bo'wler. *n.ſ.* [from *bowl.*] He that plays at bowls.

Bo'wline. } *n.ſ.* [ſea term.] A rope faſtened to the middle
Bo'wling. } part of the outſide of a ſail; it is faſtened in three or four parts of the ſail, called the *bowling bridle.* The uſe of the *bowling* is to make the ſails ſtand ſharp or cloſe to a wind. *Harris.*

Bo'wling-green. *n.ſ.* [from *bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poiſed, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run neceſſarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

Bo'wman. *n.ſ.* [from *bow* and *man.*] An archer; he that ſhoots with a bow.

The whole city ſhall flee, for the noiſe of the horſemen and *bowmen.* *Jerem.* iv. 29.

Bo'wsprit. *n.ſ.* [from the *bow* of the ſhip.] This word is generally ſpelt *boltſprit*; which ſee.

To Bo'wssen. *v. a.* [probably of the ſame original with *bouſe*, but found in no other paſſage.] To drench; to ſoak.

The water fell into a cloſe walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick perſon ſet, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a ſtrong fellow toſſed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his ſtrength, had ſomewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared ſmall amendment, he was *bowſſened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Bo'wstring. *n.ſ.* [from *bow* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowſtring*, and the little hangman dare not ſhoot at him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by ſtriking upon a *bowſtring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

Bo'wyer. *n.ſ.* [from *bow.*]

1. An archer; one that uſes the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryden.*

2. One whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n.ſ.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The characters are; The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſhaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two ſeeds in each, which, when ripe, are caſt forth by the elaſticity of the veſſels. The ſpecies are; 1. The *box-tree.* 2. The narrow-leaved *box-tree.* 3. Striped *box.* 4. The golden edged *box-tree.* 5. The dwarf *box.* 6. The dwarf ſtriped *box.* 7. The ſilver edged *box.* On Boxhill, near Darking in Surrey, were formerly many large trees of this kind; but, of late years, their number is pretty much decreaſed; yet ſome remain of a conſiderable bigneſs. The wood is very uſeful for engravers and mathematical inſtrument-makers; being ſo hard, cloſe, and ponderous, as to ſink in water. *Millar.*

Box, there are two ſorts of it; the dwarf *box*, and a taller ſort, that grows to a conſiderable height. The dwarf *box* is very good for borders, and is eaſily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increaſe of ſlips ſet in March, or about Bartholomew-tide, and may be raiſed of layers and ſuckers, and will proſper on the declivity of cold, dry, barren, chalky hills, where nothing elſe will grow. *Mortimer.*

Box. *n.ſ.* [box, Sax. *buſte*, Germ.]

1. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is diſtinguiſhed from *cheſt*, as the *leſs* from the *greater.* It is ſuppoſed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A perfect magnet, though put in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, ſend forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney, b.* ii.

About his ſhelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes.* *Shakeſpeare.*

This head is to open a moſt wide voracious mouth, which ſhall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my cuſtody, to receive ſuch papers as are dropped into it. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 98.

This caſket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box.* *Pope.*

2. The caſe of the mariners compaſs.

3. The cheſt into which money given is put.

So many more, ſo every one was uſed,
That to give largely to the *box* refuſed. *Spenſer.*

4. The ſeats in the playhouſe, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit
Are ſovereign judges of this ſort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To Box. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient ſits,
While ſpouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX. *n.ſ.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

If one ſhould take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law puniſheth the other. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

There may happen concuſſions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fiſherman, received a *box* on the ear from Theſtylis. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 233.

To Box. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fiſt.

The aſs very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themſelves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Eſtrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kitlins. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's ſhadow conſiſts in brandiſhing two ſticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleaſure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectat.* Nº 115.

He hath had ſix duels, and four and twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majeſty's title. *Spectator*, Nº 629.

To Box. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the fiſt.

Bo'xen. *adj.* [from *box.*]

1. Made of box.

The young gentleman learned, before all other things, to deſign upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

As lads and laſſes ſtood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy ſound. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. Reſembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

Bo'xer. *n.ſ.* [from *box.*] A man who fights with his fiſt.

BOY. *n.ſ.* [*bub*, Germ. the etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

2. One in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;
Perhaps thy childiſhneſs will move him more
Than can our reaſons. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long caſt behind,
Ruſh forward in the brain, and come to mind:
The nurſe's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not eaſily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* ſenator yet tingling ſtands,
And holds his breeches cloſe with both his hands. *Pope.*

To Boy. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act apiſhly, or like a boy.

Anthony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I ſhall ſee
Some ſqueaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatneſs,
I' th' poſture of a whore. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Bo'yhood. *n.ſ.* [from *boy.*] The ſtate of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys.

If you ſhould look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perſpective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impoſſible to ſpy any difference; the ſame air, the ſame ſtrut. *Swift.*

Bo'yish. *adj.* [from *boy.*]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyiſh* days,
To the very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakeſp.*

2. Childiſh; trifling.

This unheard ſaucineſs, and *boyiſh* troops,
The king doth ſmile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfiſh war, theſe pigmy arms. *Shakeſp.*

Young men take up ſome Engliſh poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyiſh* and trifling. *Dryden.*

Bo'yishly. *adv.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhly; triflingly.

Bo'yishness. *n.ſ.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhneſs; trivialneſs.

Bo'yism. *n.ſ.* [from *boy.*] Puerility; childiſhneſs.

He had complained he was farther off, by being ſo near, and a thouſand ſuch *boyiſms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the ſubject. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Bp. An abbreviation of biſhop.

BRA'BBLE. *n.ſ.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous conteſt; a ſquabble; a broil.

Here in the ſtreets, deſperate in ſhame and ſtate,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

To Bra'bble. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to conteſt noiſily.

Bra'bbler. *n.ſ.* [from *brabble.*] A clamorous, quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.

To BRACE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie cloſe with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tenſe; to ſtrain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tenſion that way, in ſuch a manner as a drum is *braced.* *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The diminution of the force of the preſſure of the external air, in *bracing* the fibres, muſt create a debility in muſcular motion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Brace. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do the ſame office in ſtraining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

3. Brace. [in architecture.] Is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, uſed to keep the building from ſwerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. Braces. [a ſea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant ſeized to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is ſeized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* ſerve to ſquare and traverſe the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. Braces *of a coach.* Thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs.

6. Harneſs.

7. Brace. [in printing.] A crooked line incloſing a paſſage, which ought to be taken together, and not ſeparately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her ſon,
Wherever elſe ſhe lets him rove, }
To ſhun my houſe, and field, and grove; }
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. *Prior.* }

8. Warlike preparation; from *bracing* the armour; as we ſay, *girded* for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile queſtion bear it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dreſs'd in. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

9. Tenſion; tightneſs.

The moſt frequent cauſe of deafneſs is the laxneſs of the tympanum, when it has loſt its *brace* or tenſion. *Holder.*

Brace. *n.ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the *plural.*

Down from a hill the beaſts that reign in woods,
Firſt hunter then, purſu'd a gentle *brace*,
Goodlieſt of all the foreſt, hart and hind. *Par. Loſt.*

Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is uſed generally in converſation as a ſportſman's word.

He is ſaid, this ſummer, to have ſhot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheaſants. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 36.

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I ſo minded,
I here could pluck his highneſs' frown upon you. *Shak.*

Bra'celet. *n.ſ.* [*bracelet*, Fr.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wriſts. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Tie about our tawny wriſts
Bracelets of the fairy twiſts. *B. Johnſon's Fairy Prince.*

A very ingenious lady uſed to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, ſtore of thoſe gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defenſive armour for the arm.

Bra'cer. *n.ſ.* [from *brace.*] A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be reſtrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Brach. *n.ſ.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth's a dog muſt to kennel; he muſt be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may ſtand by the fire, and ſtink. *Shak.*

Bra'chial. *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

Brachy'graphy. *n.ſ.* [βραχὺς, ſhort, and γράφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs.

All the certainty of thoſe high pretenders, bating what they have of the firſt principles, and the word of God, may be circumſcribed by as ſmall a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compaſs of a penny. *Glanville.*

Brack. *n.ſ.* [from *break.*] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by reſolution, ſupplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the ſchools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and ſhort ends, which cannot be ſpun into an even piece, and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I ſhall promiſe myſelf an acquieſcence. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Bra'cket. *n.ſ.* A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething.

Let your ſhelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a ſmall lath. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; ſomewhat ſalt: it is uſed particularly of the water of the ſea.

Pits upon the ſea ſhore turn into freſh water, by percolation of the ſalt through the ſand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in ſuch pits will become *brackiſh* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackiſh* waters on the ground,
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wiſe contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with ſalt, and ſeaſon'd all the ſea.
What other cauſe could this effect produce?
The *brackiſh* tincture through the main diffuſe? *Blackmore.*

Bra'ckishness. *n.ſ.* [from *brackiſh.*] Saltneſs.

All the artificial ſtrainings, hitherto diſcovered, leave a *brackiſhneſs* in ſalt water, that makes it unfit for animal uſes. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

BRAD, being an initial, ſignifies *broad*, *ſpacious*, from the Saxon bꞃaꝺ, and the Gothick *braid.* *Gibſon's Camden.*

Brad. *n.ſ.* A ſort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the ſize of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a ſhoulder over their ſhank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; ſo that the tops of theſe *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is waſhing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boaſt; to diſplay oſtentatiouſly; to tell boaſtful ſtories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the ſtars?
Telling the buſhes that thou look'ſt for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Mark me, with what violence ſhe firſt loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantaſtical lies. *Shak. Othello.*

In *bragging* out ſome of their private tenets, as if they were the received eſtabliſhed doctrine of the church of England. *Sanderſon's Pax Eccleſiæ.*

The rebels were grown ſo ſtrong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over, and make this the ſeat of war. *Clarendon.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as deſperate by all the men of art; but there were thoſe that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

2. It has *of* before the thing boaſted.

Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags of* him,
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ev'ry buſy little ſcribbler now,
Swells with the praiſes which he gives himſelf,
And taking ſanctuary in the croud,
Brags of his impudence, and ſcorns to mend. *Roſcommon.*

3. *On* is uſed, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,
Reduc'd at laſt to hiſs in my own dragon. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Brag. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A boaſt; a proud expreſſion.

A kind of conqueſt
Cæſar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and ſaw, and overcame. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

It was ſuch a new thing for the Spaniards to receive ſo little hurt, upon dealing with the Engliſh, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the Engliſh afar off. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The thing boaſted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and muſt be ſhewn
In courts, at feaſts, and high ſolemnities,
Where moſt may wonder. *Milton.*

Braggado'cio. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A puffing, ſwelling, boaſting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the maſque of men of honour; but theſe *braggadocios* are eaſy to be detected. *L'Eſtrange.*

By the plot, you may gueſs much of the characters of the perſons; a *braggadocio* captain, a paraſite, and a lady of pleaſure. *Dryden.*

Bra'ggart. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtful; vainly oſtentatious.

Shall I, none's ſlave, of high-born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my miſtreſs, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, *braggart*, puft nobility? *Donne.*

Bra'ggart. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter.

Who knows himſelf a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to paſs,
That every *braggart* ſhall be found an aſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bra'gger. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter; an oſtentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to ſound theſe *braggers* thoroughly, by having ſometimes endured the penance of their ſottiſh company, have found them, in converſe, empty and inſipid. *South.*

Bra'gless. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Without a boaſt; without oſtentation.

The bruit is, Hector's ſlain, and by Achilles.——
——If it is ſo, *bragleſs* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bra'gly. *adv.* [from *brag.*] Finely; ſo as it may be bragged.

Seeſt not thilk hawthorn ſtud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora new calleth forth each flower,
And bids make ready Maia's bower. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To **BRAID.** *v. a.* [bꞃæꝺan, Saxon.] To weave together.

Cloſe the ſerpent ſly,
Inſinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 347.

Oſier wands, lying looſely, may each of them be eaſily diſſociated from the reſt; but when *braided* into a baſket, they cohere ſtrongly. *Boyle.*

A ribband did the *braided* treſſes bind,
The reſt was looſe, and wanton'd in the wind. *Dryden.*

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau ſweeps the ground,
Her ſhoe diſdains the ſtreet. *Gay's Trivia.*

Braid. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of ſomething woven together.

Liſten where thou art ſitting,
Under the gloſſy, cool, tranſlucent wave,
In twiſted *braids* of lilies knitting
The looſe train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*

No longer ſhall thy comely traces break
In flowing ringlets on thy ſnowy neck,
Or ſit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Prior.*

Braid. *adj.* [*To brede*, in Chaucer, is *to deceive.*] An old word, which ſeems to ſignify *deceitful.*

Since Frenchmen are ſo *braid*,
Marry 'em that will: I'll live and die a maid. *Shakeſp.*

Brails. *n. ſ.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are ſeized on either ſide the ties, a little off upon the yard; ſo that they come down before the ſails of a ſhip, and are faſtened at the ſkirt of the ſail to the crengles. Their uſe is, when the ſail is furled acroſs, to hale up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

BRAIN. *n. ſ.* [bꞃæᵹen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.]

1. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the *brain*, which poſſeſſes all the upper and fore-part of the *cranium*, being ſeparated from the *cerebellum* by the ſecond proceſs of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is ſituated. The ſubſtance of the *brain* is diſtinguiſhed into outer and inner; the former is called *corticalis*, *cinerea*, or *glanduloſa*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervea*. *Cheſelden.*

If I be ſerved ſuch another trick, I'll have my *brains* ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

That man proportionably hath the largeſt *brain*, I did, I confeſs, ſomewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, eſpecially ſuch as having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and ſeem to contain much *brain*, as ſnipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Vulgar Err.*

2. That part in which the underſtanding is placed; therefore taken for the underſtanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on their ſhoulders. *Hammond's Fundam.*

A man is firſt a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be ſuch in his hand. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Sometimes the affections.

My ſon Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To **Brain.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To daſh out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a cuſtom with him i' th' afternoon to ſleep; there thou may'ſt *brain* him. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be ſhot and *brain'd*, without a proceſs,
To ſtop infection; that's their proper death. *Dryden.*

Next ſeiz'd two wretches more, and headlong caſt,
Brain'd on the rock, his ſecond dire repaſt. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Bra'inish. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded; furious; as *cerebroſus* in Latin.

In his lawleſs fit,
Behind the arras hearing ſomething ſtir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainiſh* apprehenſion, kills
The unſeen good old man. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Bra'inless. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Silly; thoughtleſs; witleſs.

Some *brainleſs* men have, by great travel and labour, brought to paſs, that the church is now aſhamed of nothing more than of ſaints. *Hooker, b.* v. § 20.

If the dull *brainleſs* Ajax come ſafe off,
We'll dreſs him up in voices. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The *brainleſs* ſtripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the ſtiff college, and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

Bra'inpan. *n. ſ.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The ſkull containing the brains.

With thoſe huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head: my *brainpan* glows. *Dryden.*

Bra'insick. *adj.* [from *brain* and *ſick.*] Diſeaſed in the underſtanding; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtleſs.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Becauſe Caſſandra's mad; her *brainſick* raptures
Cannot diſtaſte the goodneſs of a quarrel. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were *brainſick* men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authours of their deliverance. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Bra'insickly. *adv.* [from *brainſick.*] Weakly; headily.

Why, worthy thane,
You do unbend your noble ſtrength to think
So *brainſickly* of things. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Bra'insickness. *n. ſ.* [from *brainſick.*] Indiſcretion; giddineſs.

Brait. *n. ſ.* A term uſed by jewellers for a rough diamond. *Dict.*

Brake. The *preterite* of *break.*

He thought it ſufficient to correct the multitude with ſharp words, and *brake* out into this cholerick ſpeech. *Knolles.*

BRAKE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town uſed daily to fetch meat, and to carry the ſame unto a blind maſtiff, that lay in a *brake* without the town. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor perſon; let me ſay,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue muſt go through. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

In every buſh and *brake*, where hap may find
The ſerpent ſleeping. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 160.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and ſhunning mortal ſight. *Dryden's Fables.*

Brake. *n. ſ.*

1. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ſhip's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A ſharp bit or ſnaffle for horſes. *Dict.*

Bra'ky. *adj.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* ſeats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

BRA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [bꞃemlaꞅ, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]

1. This plant hath a flower conſiſting of five leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe; the flower-cup is divided into five parts, containing many ſtamina, or chives, in the boſom of the flower; in the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes the fruit, conſiſting of many protuberances, and full of juice. The ſpecies are; 1. The common *bramble*, or blackberry buſh. 2. The dewberry buſh, or leſſer *bramble*. 3. The common greater *bramble* buſh, with white fruit. 4. The greater *bramble* buſh, with a beautiful ſtriped leaf. 5. The raſpberry buſh, or hindberry. 6. The raſpberry buſh, with white fruit. 7. The raſpberry buſh, with late red fruit. 8. The raſpberry buſh, without thorns. 9. The Virginian raſpberry buſh, with black fruit. The firſt and ſecond ſorts are very common in hedges, and upon dry banks, in moſt parts of England, and are rarely cultivated in gardens. The third ſort was found by Mr. Jacob Bobart in a hedge, not far from Oxford. The fourth ſort is a variety of the common *bramble*, differing therefrom only in having ſtriped leaves. The raſpberry buſh is alſo very common in divers woods, in the northern counties of England; but is cultivated in all curious gardens, for the ſake of its fruit. All theſe plants are eaſily propagated by ſuckers, which they ſend from the roots in great plenty. The beſt time to take them off, and tranſplant them, is in October. *Millar.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly ſhrub.

The buſh my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witneſs many a woful ſtore. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*; all, forſooth, deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the reſt,
And falling acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but juſt awake,
No thruſtles ſhrill the *bramble* buſh forſake. *Gay's Paſt.*

Bra'mbling. *n. ſ.* A bird, called alſo a *mountain chaffinch.* *Dict.*

BRAN. *n. ſ.* [*brenna*, Ital.] The huſks of corn ground; the refuſe of the ſieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The citizens were driven to great diſtreſs for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarſeſt *bran*, moulded in cloaths; for otherwiſe it would not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the ſifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out, could not be pure meal, but muſt have, amongſt it, a certain mixture of padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the *bran*,
As Bradwardin and holy Auſtin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

Then water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirſt again with *bran*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BRANCH. *n. ſ.* [*branche*, Fr.]

1. The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. See **Bough.**

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their ſap? *Shakeſp.*

2. Any member or part of the whole; any diſtinct article; any ſection or ſubdiviſion.

Your oaths are paſt, and now ſubſcribe your names,
That his own hand may ſtrike his honour down,
That violates the ſmalleſt *branch* herein. *Shakeſpeare.*

The belief of this was of ſpecial importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which ſo many *branches* of chriſtian piety do immediately depend. *Hammond.*

In the ſeveral *branches* of juſtice and charity, comprehended in thoſe general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourſelves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is moſt fit and reaſonable. *Tillotſ.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt.

And ſix *branches* ſhall come out of the ſides of it; three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the one ſide, and three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the other ſide. *Exod.* xxv.

His blood, which diſperſeth itſelf by the *branches* of veins, may be reſembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh.*

4. A ſmaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be ſeparated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth firſt bound itſelf with new banks, there is that part of the river where the *branch* forſaketh the main ſtream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh.*

5. Any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient ſtock planted in Somerſetſhire, took to wife the widow. *Carew's Survey.*

6. The offspring; the deſcendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-beſeeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings! *Craſhaw.*

7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches tranſverſing from one angle to another, diagonal ways, form a croſs between the other arches, which make the ſides of the ſquare, of which the arches are diagonals. *Harris.*

To **Branch.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them ſuch an affection, which cannot chooſe but *branch* now. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The cauſe of ſcattering the boughs, is the haſty breaking forth of the ſap; and therefore thoſe trees riſe not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cauſe of the Pyramis, is the keeping in of the ſap, long before it *branch*, and the ſpending of it, when it beginneth to *branch* by equal degrees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 588.

Plant it round with ſhade
Of laurel, ever-green, and *branching* plain. *Milton.*

Straight as a line, in beauteous order ſtood,
Of oaks unſhorn, a venerable wood;
Freſh was the graſs beneath, and ev'ry tree
At diſtance planted, in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal ſpace,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace. *Dryd.*

One ſees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms ſhot out, and *branching* into boughs. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

2. To ſpread into ſeparate and diſtinct parts and ſubdiviſions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that paſſes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all ſides, into ſeveral different diviſions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are conſidering, that would beſt inſtruct us when we ſhould, or ſhould not, *branch* into farther diſtinctions. *Locke.*

3. To ſpeak diffuſively, or with the diſtinction of the parts of a diſcourſe.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long diſſertation upon the edging of a petticoat. *Spectator,* Nº 247.

4. To have horns ſhooting out into antlers.

The ſwift ſtag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Par. Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 470.

To **Branch.** *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.

The ſpirit of things animate are all continued within themſelves, and are *branched* in canals, as blood is; and the ſpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or ſeats, where the principal ſpirits do reſide. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To adorn with needlework, repreſenting flowers and ſprigs.

In robe of lily white ſhe was array'd,
That from her ſhoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof looſe far behind her ſtray'd,
Branch'd with gold and pearl, moſt richly wrought. *Spenſ.*

Bra'ncher. *n. ſ.* [from *branch.*]

1. One that ſhoots out into branches.

If their child be not ſuch a ſpeedy ſpreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as uſeful and more ſober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, Fr.]

I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the eires, the *brancher*, and the two ſorts of lentners. *Walton's Angler.*

Bra'nchiness. *n. ſ.* [from *branchy.*] Fulneſs of branches.

Bra'nchless. *adj.* [from *branch.*]

1. Without ſhoots or boughs.
2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I loſe mine honour,
I loſe myſelf; better I were not yours,
Than yours ſo *branchleſs*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Bra'nchy. *adj.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches; ſpreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown,
Fall crackling round him, and the foreſts groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are ſtrow'd,
And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND. *n. ſ.* [bꞃanꝺ, Saxon.]

1. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us ſhall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Take it, ſhe ſaid, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will ſerve to light your fire. *Dryden.*

If, with double diligence they labour to retrieve the hours they have loſt, they ſhall be ſaved; though this is a ſervice of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. A ſword, in old language. [*brandar*, Runick.]

They looking back, all the eaſtern ſide beheld
Of paradiſe, ſo late their happy ſeat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms. *Par. Loſt.*

3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand;
Then flaming hurls it. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous.

Clerks convict ſhould be burned in the hand, both becauſe they might taſte of ſome corporal puniſhment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy paſſes for a badge of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*

To **Brand.** *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with ſuſpicion? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with ſo foul a name;
Pity, at leaſt, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryden.*

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the ſpotleſs virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The ſpreader of the pardons anſwered him an eaſier way, by *branding* him with hereſy. *Atterbury.*

Bra'ndgoose. *n. ſ.* A kind of wild fowl, leſs than a common gooſe, having its breaſt and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

To **Bra'ndish.** *v. a.* [from *brand*, a ſword.]

1. To wave, or ſhake, or flouriſh, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Diſdaining fortune, with his *brandiſh'd* ſteel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his paſſage. *Shakeſp.*

He ſaid, and *brandiſhing* at once his blade,
With eager pace purſu'd the flaming ſhade. *Dryden.*

Let me march their leader, not their prince;
And, at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,
Brandiſh this fam'd ſword. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippol.*

2. To play with; to flouriſh.

He, who ſhall employ all the force of his reaſon, only in *brandiſhing* of ſyllogiſms, will diſcover very little. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *n. ſ.* The name for a particular worm.

The dew-worm, which ſome alſo call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NDY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *brandewine*, or *burnt wine*.] A ſtrong liquour diſtilled from wine.

If he travels the country, and lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiſeth his character. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

BRA'NDY-WINE. The ſame with *brandy*.

It has been a common ſaying, A hair of the ſame dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to ſuch. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle.

The payment of tythes in this kingdom, is ſubject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papiſts and diſſenters, but even from thoſe who profeſs themſelves proteſtants. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to ſquabble.

When polite converſing ſhall be improved, company will be no longer peſtered with dull ſtory-tellers, nor *brangling* diſputers. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converſation.*

BRA'NGLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *brangle*.] The ſame with *brangle*.

BRANK. *n. ſ.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very uſeful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY. *adj.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran.

It became ſerpiginous, and was, when I ſaw it, covered with white *branny* ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'SIER. *n. ſ.* [from *braſs*.]

1. A manufacturer that works in braſs.

There is a fellow ſomewhat near the door, he ſhould be a *braſier* by his face. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Braſiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c. have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from *embraſer*, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *braſiers*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

BRASI'L. } *n. ſ.* An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to
BRAZI'L. } have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil: though Huet ſhews it had been known by that name, many years before the diſcovery of that country; and the beſt ſort comes from Fernambuc. The tree ordinarily grows in dry barren rocky places, is very thick and large, uſually crooked and knotty; its flowers, which are of a beautiful red, exhale an agreeable ſmell, which ſtrengthens the brain. The bark is ſo thick, that when the trunk is peeled, which might before be equal in circumference to the body of a man, it is reduced to that of his leg. The wood is heavy, and ſo dry, that it ſcarce raiſes any ſmoke. It is uſed by turners, and takes a good poliſh; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a ſpurious red. *Chambers.*

BRASS. *n. ſ.* [bꞃaꞅ, Sax. *prês*, Welch.]

1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is uſed, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Braſs is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*

Men's evil manners live in *braſs*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Let others mold the running maſs
Of metals, and inform the breathing *braſs*. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *braſſy*.] An appearance like braſs; ſome quality of braſs.

BRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *braſs*.]

1. Partaking of braſs.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with ſome ſparks of a *braſſy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as braſs.

Loſſes,
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiſeration of his ſtate
From *braſſy* boſoms, and rough hearts of flint. *Shakeſp.*

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *particip. adj.* [from *burſt*.] Burſt; broken.

There creature never paſt,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *braſt*,
And damned ſprights ſent forth to make ill men agaſt.
Fairy Queen, b. v. *c.* v. *ſtanz.* 31.

BRAT. *n. ſ.* [Its etymology is uncertain; bꞃatt, in Saxon, ſignifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern ſignification may have come.]

1. A child, ſo called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by ſome other deity than nature,
That ſhapes man better; and they follow him,
Againſt us *brats*, with no leſs confidence,
Than boys purſuing ſummer butterflies. *Shakeſpeare.*

This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dame,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The friends, that got the *brats*, were poiſon'd too;
In this ſad caſe what could our vermin do? *Roſcommon.*

Jupiter ſummoned all the birds and beaſts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to ſee which of them had the pretteſt children. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhall live to ſee the inviſible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld, ſince ſhe was a *brat* in hanging-ſleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or ſave,
Can grant ten thouſand pounds a year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offſpring.

The two late conſpiracies were the *brats* and offſpring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVA'DO, *n. ſ.* [from *bravada*, Span.] A boaſt; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible armado. *Anonymous.*

BRAVE. *adj.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-ſpirited.

An Egyptian ſoothſayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and confident, was, in the preſence of Octavius Cæſar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes. *Waller.*

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himſelf? *Shakeſpeare.*

But whoſoe'er it was nature deſign'd
Firſt a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, uſed to expreſs the ſuperabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age diſgrace my high deſire,
O heavenly ſoul, in human ſhape contain'd;
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *braveſt* fire,
When younger doth in ſmoke his virtue ſpend. *Sidney.*

If there be iron-ore, and mills, iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a ſtateſman has not this ſcience, he muſt be ſubject to a *braver* man than himſelf, whoſe province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

BRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or diſcretion.

Hot *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the laſt great ſtake. *Dryden.*

Morat's too inſolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a ſlave. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. A boaſt; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace;
We grant thou canſt outſcold us. *Shakeſp. King John.*

To BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to ſet at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

My nobles leave me, and my ſtate is *brav'd*,
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. *Shakeſp.*

The ills of love, not thoſe of fate, I fear;
Theſe I can *brave*, but thoſe I cannot bear. *Dryden.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempeſt, and the riſing waves. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To carry a boaſting appearance of.

Both particular perſons and factions are apt enough to flatter themſelves, or, at leaſt, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 16.

BRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *brave*.] In a brave manner; courageouſly; gallantly; ſplendidly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed *bravely*. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night, }
The Trojan hero did affright, }
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. *Denham.* }

Your valour *bravely* did th' aſſault ſuſtain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the ſlain. *Dryden.*

BRA'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *brave*.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generoſity; gallantry.

Certainly it denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do that out of a deſire of fame, which we could not be prompted to by a generous paſſion for the glory of him that made us. *Spectator*, Nº 255.

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds ſofteſt love, and more than female ſweetneſs. *Addiſ.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may ſee,
And all the happineſs that heart deſire,
Is to be found. *Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.*

3. Show; oſtentation.

Let princes chooſe miniſters more ſenſible of duty than of riſing, and ſuch as love buſineſs rather upon conſcience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 37.

4. Bravado; boaſt.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*, uſe his tongue to her diſgrace, which lately had ſung ſonnets of her praiſes. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

For a *bravery* upon this occaſion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are thoſe that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *L'Eſtrange.*

BRA'VO. *n. ſ.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.

For boldneſs, like the *bravoes* and banditti, is ſeldom employed, but upon deſperate ſervices. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

No *bravoes* here profeſs the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murd'rer's refuge made. *Gay.*

To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.]

1. To quarrel noiſily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whoſe advice
Hath often ſtill'd my *brawling* diſcontent. *Shakeſpeare.*

How now, Sir John! what, are you *brawling* here?
Does this become your place, your time, your buſineſs?
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. *p.* ii.

Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their ſoul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shak. K. John.*

In council ſhe gives licence to her tongue
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden's Fab.*

Leave all noiſy conteſts, all immodeſt clamours, *brawling* language, and eſpecially all perſonal ſcandal and ſcurrility, to the meaneſt part of the vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To ſpeak loud and indecently.

His diviſions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r againſt the French,
And one againſt Glendower. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV. *p.* ii.

3. To make a noiſe.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whoſe antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakeſp.*

BRAWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noiſe; ſcurrility.

He findeth, that controverſies thereby are made but *brawls*; and therefore wiſheth that, in ſome lawful aſſembly of churches, all theſe ſtrifes may be decided. *Hooker, Preface.*

Never ſince that middle ſummer's ſpring
Met we on hill, in dale, foreſt, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou haſt diſturb'd our ſport. *Shak.*

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with ſtout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

BRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler; a quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.

An advocate may incur the cenſure of the court, for being a *brawler* in court, on purpoſe to lengthen out the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body.

The *brawn* of the arm muſt appear full, ſhadowed on one ſide, then ſhew the wriſt-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

But moſt their looks on the black monarch bend,
His riſing muſcles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy ſpear,
Each aſking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The arm, ſo called from its being muſculous.

I'll hide my ſilver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakeſp.*

I had purpoſe
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakeſp.*

3. Bulk; muſcular ſtrength.

Thy boiſt'rous hands are then of uſe, when I,
With this directing head, thoſe hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The fleſh of a boar.

The beſt age for the boar is from two years to five years old, at which time it is beſt to geld him, or ſell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table.

At Chriſtmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the ſame;
Then if you would ſend up the *brawner* head,
Sweet roſemary and bays around it ſpread. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brawny*.] Strength; hardneſs.

This *brawnineſs* and inſenſibility of mind, is the beſt armour we can have againſt the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *adj.* [from *brawn*.] Muſculous; fleſhy; bulky; of great muſcles and ſtrength.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boaſt,
In that preſuming confidence was loſt. *Dryden's Juv.*

The native energy
Turns all into the ſubſtance of the tree,
Starves and deſtroys the fruit, is only made
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren ſhade. *Dryden's Virg.*

To BRAY. *v. a.* [bꞃacan, Sax. *braier*, Fr.] To pound, or grind ſmall.

I'll burſt him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Except you would *bray* Chriſtendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paſte, there is no poſſibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

To BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noiſe as an aſs.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an aſs can *bray*. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. To make an offenſive or diſagreeable noiſe.

What, ſhall our feaſt be kept with ſlaughter'd men?
Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churliſh drums,
Clamours of hell, be meaſures to our pomp? *Shakeſpeare.*

Arms on armour claſhing, *bray'd*
Horrible diſcord. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 209.

'Agad if he ſhould hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into an aſs, and to his primitive *braying*. *Congreve.*

BRAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Noiſe; ſound.

Boiſt'rous untun'd drums,
And harſh reſounding trumpets dreadful *bray*. *Shakeſp.*

BRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *bray*.]

1. One that brays like an aſs.

Hold! cry'd the queen; a cat-call each ſhall win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well-diſputed game may end,
Sound forth, my *brayers!* and the welkin rend. *Pope.*

2. [With printers; from *to bray*, or *beat*.] An inſtrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *braſs*.]

1. To ſolder with braſs.

If the nut be not to be caſt in braſs, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this niceneſs is not ſo abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe that worm is firſt turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the ſpindle, and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have ſo often bluſhed to acknowledge him, that now I am *brazed* to it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If damned cuſtom hath not *braz'd* it ſo,
That it is proof and bulwark againſt ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'ZEN. *adj.* [from *braſs*.]

1. Made of braſs.

Get alſo a ſmall pair of *brazen* compaſſes, and a fine ruler, for taking the diſtance. *Peacham.*

A bough his *brazen* helmet did ſuſtain;
His heavier arms lay ſcatter'd on the plain. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Proceeding from braſs: a poetical uſe.

Trumpeters
With *brazen* din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakeſp.*

3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I uſed to reprimand him for his tricks, he would talk ſaucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiſs. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

BRA'ZENFACE. *n. ſ.* [from *brazen* and *face*.] An impudent wretch.

You do, if you ſuſpect me in any diſhoneſty.——Well ſaid, *brazenface*; hold it out. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brazenface*.] Impudent; ſhameleſs.

What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knoweſt me? Is it two days ago, ſince I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and diſſembling wrongs. *Dryden.*

BRA'ZENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brazen*.]

1. Appearing like braſs.

2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. ſ.* See BRASIER.

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you ſhould ſell them to the *brazier*, you would not loſe above a penny in a ſhilling. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

BREACH. *n. ſ.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempeſt
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden *breach* on't. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. The ſtate of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great *breach* in his abuſed nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breach* the Turks ſeeking to have entered, made bloody fight. *Knolles.*

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd,
Slew fiends and foes, and in the ſmoke retir'd. *Dryden.*

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would ſure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of it bring them to ſhorter vengeance. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

What are thoſe *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, ſtill involves in it a *breach* of duty towards God. *South.*

The laws of the goſpel are the only ſtanding rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of thoſe laws, the only guards that can effectually reſtrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coaſt.

But th' heedful boatman ſtrongly forth did ſtretch
His brawny arms, and all his body ſtrain,
That th' utmoſt ſandy *breach* they ſhortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*

6. Difference; quarrel; ſeparation of kindneſs.

It would have been long before the jealouſies and *breaches* between the armies, would have been compoſed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon his kingly power was without a precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *n. ſ.* [bꞃeoꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make them into *bread*, which is the lighteſt and propereſt aliment for human bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Bread that decaying man with ſtrength ſupplies,
And gen'rous wine, which thoughtful ſorrow flies. *Pope.*

2. Food in general, ſuch as nature requires; to get *bread*, implies, to get ſufficient for ſupport without luxury.

In the ſweat of thy face ſhalt thou eat *bread*. *Gen.* iii. 19.

If theſe pretenders were not ſupported by the ſimplicity of the inquiſitive fools, the trade would not find them *bread*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This dowager on whom my tale I found,
A ſimple ſober life in patience led,
And had but juſt enough to buy her *bread*. *Dryden.*

When I ſubmit to ſuch indignities,
Make me a citizen, a ſenator of Rome;
To ſell my country, with my voice, for *bread*. *Philips.*

I neither have been bred a ſcholar, a ſoldier, nor to any kind of buſineſs; this creates uneaſineſs in my mind, fearing I ſhall in time want *bread*. *Spectator*, Nº 203.

3. Support of life at large.

God is pleaſed to try our patience by the ingratitude of thoſe, who, having eaten of our *bread*, have lift up themſelves againſt us. *King Charles.*

But ſometimes virtue ſtarves, while vice is fed;
What then? Is the reward of virtue *bread?* *Pope.*

Bread-chipper. *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *chip.*] One that chips bread; a baker's ſervant.

No abuſe, Hal, on my honour; no abuſe.——Not to diſpraiſe me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Bread-corn. *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *corn.*] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and *bread-corn*, ſufficed not for ſix days. *Hayward.*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruiſing it among *bread-corn*, they put it up into a veſſel, and keep it as food for their ſlaves. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey, b.* viii.

Bread-room. *n. ſ.* [in a ſhip.] A part of the hold ſeparated by a bulk-head from the reſt, where the bread and biſket for the men are kept. *Sea Dict.*

Breadth. *n. ſ.* [from bꞃaꝺ, broad, Saxon.] The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

There is in Ticinum, in Italy, a church that hath windows only from above: it is in length an hundred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 794.

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in *breadth* and depth, may be granted to excel it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

Then all approach the ſlain with vaſt ſurprize,
Admire on what a *breadth* of earth he lies. *Dryden.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch makes it riſe in height; the lowneſs opens it in *breadth. Addiſ.*

To **BREAK.** *v. a.* pret. I *broke,* or *brake*; part. paſſ. *broke,* or *broken.* [bꞃeccan, Saxon.]

1. To part by violence.

When I *brake* the five loaves among five thouſand, how many baſkets of fragments took ye up? *Mark,* viii. 19.

Let us *break* their bands aſunder, and caſt away their cords from us. *Pſalm* ii. 3.

See, ſaid the ſire, how ſoon 'tis done;
Then took and *broke* them one by one:
So ſtrong you'll be in friendſhip ty'd;
So quickly *broke,* if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burſt, or open by force.

Moſes tells us, that the fountains of the earth were *broke* open, or clove aſunder. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkneſs.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
The gloomy vapours, he lay ſtretch'd along. *Dryden.*

4. To deſtroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God *breaketh* down, none can build up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. To overcome; to ſurmount.

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modeſt ſtruggling *broke* his hold. *Gay.*

6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were *broken* than theſe boys,
And writ as little beard. *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

7. To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, *broken* with the ſtorms of ſtate,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that diſhoneſt victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not ſome of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health? have not others diſſipated his eſtate, and reduced him to want? *Tillotſon.*

8. To ſink or appal the ſpirit.

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free courſe againſt her:
Thou ſhalt ſee, Phœnix, how I'll *break* her pride. *Philips.*

9. To ſubdue.

Why, then, thou can'ſt not *break* her to the lute.—
—Why, no; for ſhe hath broke the lute to me. *Shakeſp.*

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himſelf to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceneſs of his native temper. *Addiſon.*

10. To cruſh; to diſable; to incapacitate.

The defeat of that day at Cropredy was much greater than it then appeared to be; and it even *broke* the heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

Your hopes without are vaniſh'd into ſmoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies *broke.* *Dryden.*

11. To weaken the mind.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy *broken* ſenſes,
Which, if conveniency will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

12. To tame; to train to obedience.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him ſtraight run looſe at random? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

So fed before he's *broke,* he'll bear
Too great a ſtomach patiently to feel
The laſhing whip, or chew the curbing ſteel. *May's Virg.*

That hot-mouth'd beaſt that bears againſt the curb,
Hard to be *broken* even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*

No ſports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the ſtubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryden.*

Virtues like theſe,
Make human nature ſhine, reform the ſoul,
And *break* our fierce barbarians into men. *Addiſon's Cato.*

13. To make bankrupt.

For this few know themſelves: for merchants *broke,*
View their eſtate with diſcontent and pain. *Davies.*

The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken* man. *Shak.*

With arts like theſe, rich Matho, when he ſpeaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks.* *Dryden.*

A command or call to be liberal, all of a ſudden impoveriſhes the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and ſhuts up every private man's exchequer. *South.*

14. To crack or open the ſkin, ſo as that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about; even the day before ſhe *broke* her brow; and then my huſband took up the child. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Weak ſoul! and blindly to deſtruction led:
She break her heart! ſhe'll ſooner *break* your head. *Dryd.*

15. To violate a contract or promiſe.

Lovers *break* not hours,
Unleſs it be to come before their time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pardon this fault, and, by my ſoul I ſwear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Did not our worthies of the houſe,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows? *Hudibras.*

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe. *Dryden.*

17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of.

Break their talk, miſtreſs, quickly; my kinſman ſhall ſpeak for himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet ſo as if the firſt fall be *broken,* by means of a ſop, or otherwiſe, it ſtayeth above. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Think not my ſenſe of virtue is ſo ſmall;
I'll rather leap down firſt, and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops ſhort, and looks about for ſome kind ſhrub,
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

She held my hand, the deſtin'd blow to *break,*
Then from her roſy lips began to ſpeak. *Dryden.*

18. To interrupt.

Some ſolitary cloiſter will I chooſe,
Coarſe my attire, and ſhort ſhall be my ſleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*

The father was ſo moved, that he could only command his voice, *broke* with ſighs and ſobbings, ſo far as to bid her proceed. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 164.

The poor ſhade ſhiv'ring ſtands, and muſt not *break*
His painful ſilence, till the mortal ſpeak. *Tickell.*

Sometimes in *broken* words he ſigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled when he view'd the fair. *Gay.*

19. To ſeparate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas diſpute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company? *Atterbury.*

20. To diſſolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injuſtice, to *break* off ſo noble a relation. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

21. To reform; with *of.*

The French were not quite *broken of* it, until ſome time after they became chriſtians. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra, b.* iii.

22. To open ſomething new; to propound ſomething by an overture.

When any new thing ſhall be propounded, no counſellor ſhould ſuddenly deliver any poſitive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the moſt, but to *break* it, at firſt, that it may be the better underſtood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much deſir'd to know
Of whence ſhe was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to ſpeak. *Dryd. Fab.*

23. *To break the back.* To ſtrain or diſlocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my ſinews, *break my back,*
Than you ſhould ſuch diſhonour undergo. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

24. *To break the back.* To diſable one's fortune.

O, many
Have *broke their backs,* with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

25. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.

26. *To break faſt.* To eat the firſt time in the day.

27. *To break ground.* To plough.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over ſurplus tillage, and *break no more ground* than will ſerve to ſupply their own turn. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The huſbandman muſt firſt *break the land,* before it be made capable of good ſeed. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

28. *To break ground.* To open trenches.

29. *To break the heart.* To deſtroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.——
—Will't *break my heart?*——
I'd rather *break mine own.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to *break a ſingle heart.* *Dryden.*

30. *To break a jeſt.* To utter a jeſt unexpected.

31. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didſt *break his neck,* as his fingers. *Shak.*

32. *To break off.* To put a ſudden ſtop.

33. *To break off.* To preclude by ſome obſtacle ſuddenly interpoſed.

To check the ſtarts and ſallies of the ſoul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue. *Addiſon.*

34. *To break up.* To diſſolve; to put a ſudden end to.

Who cannot reſt till he good fellows find;
He *breaks up* houſe, turns out of doors his mind. *Herbert.*

He threatened that the tradeſmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire immediately, and *break up* the meeting. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

35. *To break up.* To open; to lay open.

The ſhells being thus lodged amongſt this mineral matter, when this comes now to be *broke up,* it exhibits impreſſions of the ſhells. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

36. *To break up.* To ſeparate or diſband.

After taking the ſtrong city of Belgrade, Solyman returning to Conſtantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay ſtill the whole year following. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

37. *To break upon the wheel.* To puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

38. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To **Break.** *v. n.*

1. To part in two.

Give ſorrow words, the grief that does not ſpeak,
Whiſpers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break. Shak.*

2. To burſt.

The clouds are ſtill above; and, while I ſpeak,
A ſecond deluge o'er our heads may *break.* *Dryden.*

The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threat'ning, like a ſtorm
Juſt *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden's All for Love.*

3. To burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock.

He could compare the confuſion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and *breaking* among its crowd of iſlands. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

At laſt a falling billow ſtops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryd.*

4. To break as a ſwelling; to open, and diſcharge matter.

Some hidden abſceſs in the meſentery, *breaking* ſome few days after, was diſcovered to be an apoſteme. *Hervey.*

Aſk one who hath ſubdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no leſs happy than the eaſe of a *broken* impoſthume, after the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Becauſe that I and you muſt part,
Stay, or elſe my joys will die,
And periſh in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkneſs of the night, whatever deep impreſſions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vaniſh as ſoon as the day *breaks* about him. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 465.

6. To burſt forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not conſulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break,* and you, my gentle creditors, loſe. *Shak. Hen.* IV. *p.* ii. *Epilogue.*

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break,* and come to poverty. *Bacon's Eſſays,* N° 35.

Cutler ſaw tenants *break,* and houſes fall,
For very want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and ſtrength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them ſpeak;
See how the dean begins to *break:*
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To iſſue out with vehemence.

Whoſe wounds, yet freſh, with bloody hands he ſtrook,
While from his breaſt the dreadful accents *broke.* *Pope.*

10. To make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs, impetuoſity, or violence.

Calamities may be neareſt at hand, and readieſt to *break* in ſuddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumſtances, may imagine to be fartheſt off. *Hooker, b.* v. § 41.

The three mighty men *broke* through the hoſt of the Philiſtines. *2 Sam.* xxiii. 16.

They came into Judah, and *brake* into it. *2 Chron.* xx.

Or who ſhut up the ſea within doors, when it *brake* forth as if it had iſſued out of the womb? *Job,* xxxviii. 8.

This, this is he; ſoftly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 115.

He reſolved, that Balfour ſhould uſe his utmoſt endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of horſe. *Clarendon.*

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it neceſſarily *breaks* over the banks, to make itſelf room. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all diſguiſes,
And ſpares not gods nor men. *Denham's Sophy.*

Till through thoſe clouds the ſun of knowledge *broke,*
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*

Oh! could'ſt thou break through fate's ſevere decree,
A new Marcellus ſhall ariſe in thee. *Dryden's Æneid.*

At length I've acted my ſevereſt part,
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addiſ. Cato.*

How does the luſtre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! *Addiſ.*

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in,
On my departing ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

There are not wanting ſome, who, ſtruck with the uſefulneſs of theſe charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obſtructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty pow'r, by whoſe moſt wiſe command,
Helpleſs, forlorn, uncertain here I ſtand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyſelf away,
Or *break* into my ſoul with perfect day! *Arbuthnot.*

Heav'n its ſparkling portals wide diſplay,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope's Meſſiah.*

I muſt pay her the laſt duty of friendſhip wherever ſhe is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift's Letters.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney, b.* i.

Stay with me awhile;
I am to *break* with thee of ſome affairs,
That touch me near. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their huſbands
Into the plot, as can; if not, to rid 'em;
That'll be the eaſier practice. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murd'rers, and traitors, for the ſaving
A life ſo near and neceſſary to you,
As is your country's. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*

To *break* upon the ſcore of danger or expence, is to be mean and narrow-ſpirited. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

Sighing, he ſays, we muſt certainly *break,*
And my cruel unkindneſs compels him to ſpeak. *Prior.*

13. *To break from.* To ſeparate from with ſome vehemence.

How didſt thou ſcorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who cou'dſt *break from* Laura's arms? *Roſcommon.*

Thus radiant *from* the circling crowd he *broke*;
And thus with manly modeſty he ſpoke. *Dryden's Virgil.*

This cuſtom makes bigots and ſcepticks; and thoſe that *break from* it, are in danger of hereſy. *Locke.*

14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magiſterial air, *breaks in* upon converſation, and drives down all before him. *Addiſon on Italy.*

15. *To break.* To diſcard.

When I ſee a great officer *broke,* a change made in the court or the miniſtry, and this under the moſt gracious princeſs that ever reigned. *Swift.*

16. *To break looſe.* To eſcape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, *break looſe* from hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place,
Fartheſt from pain? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 889.

17. *To break looſe.* To ſhake off reſtraint.

If we deal falſely in covenant with God, and *break looſe* from all our engagements to him, we releaſe God from all the promiſes he has made to us. *Tillotſon.*

18. *To break off.* To deſiſt ſuddenly.

Do not peremptorily *break off,* in any buſineſs, in a fit of anger; but howſoever you ſhew bitterneſs, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Chriſtians at Lepanto, being then hearing of cauſes in conſiſtory, *broke off* ſuddenly, and ſaid to thoſe about him, it is now more time we ſhould give thanks to God. *Bacon.*

When you begin to conſider, whether you may ſafely take one draught more, let that be accounted a ſign late enough to *break off.* *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

19. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.

I muſt *from* this enchanting queen *break off.* *Shakeſp.*

20. *To break out.* To diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects.

Let not one ſpark of filthy luſtful fire
Break out, that may her ſacred peace moleſt. *Spenſer.*

They ſmother and keep down the flame of the miſchief, ſo as it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Such a deal of wonder is *broken out* within this hour, that ballad-makers cannot be able to expreſs it. *Shakeſpeare.*

As fire *breaks out* of flint by percuſſion, ſo wiſdom and truth iſſueth out of the agitation of argument. *Howel.*

Fully ripe, his ſwelling fate *breaks out,*
And hurries him to mighty miſchiefs on. *Dryden.*

All turn'd their ſides, and to each other ſpoke;
I ſaw their words *break out* in fire and ſmoke. *Dryden.*

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze ſhe ſhone,
And her bright ſoul *broke out* on ev'ry ſide. *Dryden.*

There can be no greater labour, than to be always diſſembling; there being ſo many ways by which a ſmothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out.* *South.*

They are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumſtances of life. *Addiſon on the War.*

A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which ſwept away great multitudes. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 164.

21. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as puſtules or ſores.

22. *To break out.* To become diſſolute.

He *broke* not *out* into his great exceſſes, while he was reſtrained by the counſels and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*

23. *To break up.* To ceaſe; to intermit.

It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day, when the river firſt riſeth, great plagues in Cairo uſe ſuddenly to *break up.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 743.

24. *To break up.* To diſſolve itſelf.

Theſe, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their underſtanding, by the light of experience, will ſcatter and *break up*, like miſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 124.

The ſpeedy depredation of air upon watery moiſture, and verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in nothing more viſible, than the ſudden diſcharge or vaniſhing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glaſs, or any poliſhed body; for the miſtineſs ſcattereth, and *breaketh up* ſuddenly. *Bacon.*

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and croſs of light *brake up*, and caſt itſelf abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many ſtars. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What we obtain by converſation, is oftentimes loſt again, as ſoon as the company *breaks up*, or, at leaſt, when the day vaniſhes. *Watts.*

15. *To break up.* To begin holidays; to be diſmiſſed from buſineſs.

Our army is diſpers'd already:
Like youthful ſteers unyok'd, they took their courſe
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth: or, like a ſchool *broke up*,
Each hurries tow'rds his home and ſporting-place. *Shak.*

16. *To break with.* To part friendſhip with any.

There is a ſlave whom we have put in priſon,
Reports, the Volſcians, with two ſeveral powers,
Are entered in the Roman territories.—
—Go ſee this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,
The Volſcians dare *break with* us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Can there be any thing of friendſhip in ſnares, hooks, and trepans? Whoſoever *breaks with* his friend upon ſuch terms, has enough to warrant him in ſo doing, both before God and man. *South.*

Invent ſome apt pretence,
To *break with* Bertran. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

17. It is to be obſerved of this extenſive and perplexed *verb*, that, in all its ſignifications, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has ſome reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, ſuddenneſs, or violence.

BREAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening.

From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceaſed. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

For now, and ſince firſt *break* of day, the fiend
Mere ſerpent in appearance, forth was come. *Par. Loſt.*

They muſt be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The ſight of it would be quite loſt, did it not ſometimes diſcover itſelf through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addiſon.*

2. A pauſe; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended.

All modern traſh is
Set forth with num'rous *breaks* and daſhes. *Swift.*

BRE´AKER. *n. ſ.* [from *break.*]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them, to be priſons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *South.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BRE´AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *faſt.*] To eat the firſt meal in the day.

As ſoon as Phœbus' rays inſpect us,
Firſt, Sir, I read, and then I *breakfaſt.* *Prior.*

BRE´AKFAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The firſt meal in the day.

The duke was at *breakfaſt*, the laſt of his repaſts in this world. *Wotton.*

2. The thing eaten at the firſt meal.

Hope is a good *breakfaſt*, but it is a bad ſupper. *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the beſt *breakfaſt* for my young maſter. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been ſeized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfaſt* to the beaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

I lay me down to gaſp my lateſt breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfaſt* by my death,
Yet ſcarce enough their hunger to ſupply. *Dryden.*

BRE´AKNECK. *n. ſ.* [from *break* and *neck.*] A fall in which the neck is broken; a ſteep place endangering the neck.

I muſt
Forſake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

BRE´AKPROMISE. *n. ſ.* [from *break* and *promiſe.*] One that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe.

I will think you the moſt atheiſtical *breakpromiſe*, and the moſt hollow lover. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

BRE´AKVOW. *n. ſ.* [from *break* and *vow.*] He that practiſes the breach of vows.

That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids. *Shak.*

BREAM. *n. ſ.* [*brame*, Fr.] The name of a fiſh.

The *bream* being at full growth, is a large fiſh; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves beſt to live in ponds. He is, by Geſner, taken to be more elegant than wholſome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleaſes him, and, in many ponds, ſo faſt as to overſtock them, and ſtarve the other fiſh. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his ſcales ſet in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow ſucking mouth, two ſets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to help his grinders. The male is obſerved to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or ſpawn. *Walton's Angler.*

A broad *bream*, to pleaſe ſome curious taſte,
While yet alive in boiling water caſt,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about. *Waller.*

BREAST. *n. ſ.* [bꞃeoꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

2. The dugs or teats of women, which contain the milk.

The ſubſtance of the breaſt is compoſed of a great number of glands, of an oval figure, which lie in a great quantity of fat. Their excretory ducts, as they approach the nipple, join and unite together, till at laſt they form ſeven, eight, or more, ſmall pipes, called *tubuli lactiferi*, which have ſeveral croſs canals, by which they communicate with one another, that if any of them be ſtopped, the milk, which was brought to it, might not ſtagnate, but paſs through by the other pipes, which all terminate in the extremity of the nipple. They have arteries and veins from the ſubclavian and intercoſtal. They have nerves from the vertebral pairs, and from the ſixth pair of the brain. Their uſe is to ſeparate the milk for the nouriſhment of the fœtus. The tubes, which compoſe the glands of the *breaſt* in maids, like a ſphincter muſcle, contract ſo cloſely, that no part of the blood can enter them; but when the womb grows big with a fœtus, and compreſſes the deſcending trunk of the great artery, the blood flows in a greater quantity, and with a greater force, through the arteries of the *breaſts*, and forces a paſſage into their glands, which, being at firſt narrow, admits only of a thin water; but growing wider by degrees, as the womb grows bigger, the glands receive a thick ſerum, and, after birth, they run with a thick milk; becauſe that blood, which before did flow to the fœtus, and, for three or four days afterwards, by the uterus, beginning then to ſtop, does more dilate the mamillary glands. *Quincy.*

They pluck the fatherleſs from the *breaſt.* *Job*, xxiv. 9.

3. The part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

4. The heart; the conſcience; the diſpoſition of the mind.

Needleſs was written law, where none oppreſt;
The law of man was written in his *breaſt.* *Dryd. Ovid.*

5. The paſſions; the regard.

Margarita firſt poſſeſs'd,
If I remember well, my *breaſt.* *Cowley.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppoſe breaſt to breaſt.

The threaden ſails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd ſea,
Breaſting the lofty ſurge. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

BRE´ASTBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *bone.*] The bone of the breaſt; the ſternum.

The belly ſhall be eminent by ſhadowing the flank, and under the *breaſtbone.* *Peacham.*

BRE´ASTCASKET. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *caſket.*] With mariners. The largeſt and longeſt caſkets, which are a ſort of ſtrings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE´ASTFAST. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *faſt.*] In a ſhip. A rope faſtened to ſome part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE´ASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breaſt* and *high.*] Up to the breaſt.

The river itſelf gave way unto her, ſo that ſhe was ſtraight *breaſthigh.* *Sidney.*

Lay madam Partlet baſking in the ſun,
Breaſthigh in ſand. *Dryden's Fables.*

BRE´ASTHOOKS. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *hook.*] With ſhipwrights. The compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of the ſhip. *Harris.*

BRE´ASTKNOT. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breaſt.

Our ladies have ſtill faces, and our men hearts, why may we not hope for the ſame atchievements from the influence of this *breaſtknot?* *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 11.

BRE´ASTPLATE. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *plate.*] Armour for the breaſt.

What ſtronger *breaſtplate* than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel juſt. *Shakeſp.*

'Gainſt ſhield, helm, *breaſtplate*, and, inſtead of thoſe,
Five ſharp ſmooth ſtones from the next brook he choſe. *Cowley.*

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-piſtol, before his old ruſty *breaſtplate* could be ſcoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

BRE´ASTPLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *plough.*] A plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breaſt.

The *breaſtplough*, which a man ſhoves before him. *Mortimer.*

BRE´ASTROPES. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *rope.*] In a ſhip. Thoſe ropes which faſten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards faſt to the maſt. *Harris.*

BRE´ASTWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *work.*] Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants; the ſame with *parapet.*

Sir John Aſtley caſt up *breaſtworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

BREATH. *n. ſ.* [bꞃaðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?
Into the air: and what ſeem'd corporal
Melted, as *breath* into the wind. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*;
But whence haſt thou the pow'r to give me death? *Dryd.*

3. The ſtate or power of breathing freely; oppoſed to the condition in which a man is breathleſs and ſpent.

At other times, he caſts to ſue the chace
Of ſwift wild beaſts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breath*, large breath in arms moſt needful,
Or elſe, by wreſtling, to wax ſtrong and heedful. *Spenſer.*

What is your difference? ſpeak.—
—I am ſcarce in *breath*, my lord. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Spaniard, take *breath*; ſome reſpite I'll afford;
My cauſe is more advantage than your ſword. *Dryden.*

Our ſwords ſo wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to deſtroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of *breath*,
Made ſorrow and deſpair attend for death. *Dryden.*

4. Reſpiration; the power of breathing.

Reſt, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much breathing put him out of *breath.* *Milton.*

5. Reſpite; pauſe; relaxation.

Give me ſome *breath*; ſome little pauſe, dear lord,
Before I poſitively ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

6. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy paſſion, and I'll ſtand its ſhock,
Calm and unruffled as a ſummer's ſea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its ſurface. *Addiſon.*

7. A ſingle act; an inſtant.

You menace me, and court me in a *breath*,
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryden.*

BRE´ATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath.*] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath.*]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.

Safe return'd, the race of glory paſt,
New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his laſt. *Pope.*

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heav'ns and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleop.*

3. To take breath; to reſt.

He preſently followed the victory ſo hot upon the Scots, that he ſuffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themſelves together again. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

When France had *breath'd*, after inteſtine broils,
And peace and conqueſt crown'd her foreign toils. *Roſcommon.*

4. To paſs by breathing.

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air *breathes* in,
And there be ſtrangl'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakeſp.*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inſpire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wiſh to live,
Their pains and poverty deſire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air. *Dryden.*

They here began to *breathe* a moſt delicious kind of æther, and ſaw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Tatler*, Nº 81.

2. To inject by breathing.

He *breathed* into us the breath of life, a vital active ſpirit; whoſe motions, he expects, ſhould own the dignity of its original. *Decay of Piety.*

I would be young, be handſome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myſelf into Adraſtus. *Dryden.*

3. To expire; to eject by breathing.

She is called, by ancient authours, the tenth muſe; and, by Plutarch, is compared to Caius, the ſon of Vulcan, who *breathed* out nothing but flame. *Spectator*, Nº 223.

4. To exerciſe; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as ſwift as *breathed* ſtags. *Shakeſp.*

5. To inſpire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute, or ſtrike the vocal wire. *Prior.*

6. To exhale; to ſend out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
Ambroſial odours, and ambroſial flow'rs. *Par. Loſt.*

7. To utter privately.

I have tow'rd heaven *breath'd* a ſecret vow,
To live in prayer and contemplation. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BRE´ATHER. *n. ſ.* [from *breathe.*]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She ſhows a body rather than a life,
A ſtatue than a *breather.* *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

I will chide no *breather* in the world but myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular ſcandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Inſpirer; one that animates or infuſes by inſpiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire:
His milder father ſummons him away. *Norris.*

BRE´ATHING. *n. ſ.* [from *breathe.*]

1. Aſpiration; ſecret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and ſacrificing mourn'd. *Prior.*

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth diſtends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nouriſhment ſhe takes. *Dryd.*

BRE´ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *breath.*]

1. Out of breath; ſpent with labour.

Well knew
The prince, with patience and ſufferance ſly;
So haſty heat ſoon cooled to ſubdue;
Tho' when he *breathleſs* wax, that battle 'gan renew. *Spenſ.*

I remember when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage, and extreme toil,
Breathleſs, and faint, leaning upon my ſword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Many ſo ſtrained themſelves in their race, that they fell down *breathleſs* and dead. *Hayward.*

Breathleſs and tir'd, is all my fury ſpent,
Or does my glutted ſpleen at length relent? *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of ſweet life,
And breathing to this *breathleſs* excellence,
The incenſe of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Yielding to the ſentence, *breathleſs* thou
And pale ſhalt lie, as what thou burieſt now. *Prior.*

BRED. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to breed.*]

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would never be changed. *Wiſdom*, xii. 10.

BREDE. *n. ſ.* See BRAID.

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety, without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one, from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon.*

BREECH. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed from bꞃæcan, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herauld, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and uſed words ſuitable to that geſture. *Hayward.*

The ſtorks devour ſnakes and other ſerpents; which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will preſently clap them cloſe to a wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been ſo reſolv'd!—
—That you might ſtill have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have ſtoln the *breech* from Lancaſter. *Shakeſp.*

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vaſt pitches,
Are tumbl'd back upon their *breeches.* *Anonymous.*

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BRE´ECHES. *n. ſ.* [bꞃæc, Sax. from *bracca*, an old Gauliſh word; ſo that Skinner imagines the name of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this ſenſe it has no *ſingular.*]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petrachio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shak. Taming the Shrew.*

Rough ſatires, ſly remarks, ill-natured ſpeeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches.* *Prior.*

Give him a ſingle coat to make, he'd do't;
A veſt, or *breeches*, ſingly; but the brute
Cou'd ne'er contrive all three to make a ſuit. *King.*

2. To wear the *breeches*, is, to uſurp the authority of the huſbands.

The wife of Xanthus was proud and domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches.* *L'Eſtrange.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred.* [bꞃæðan, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the ſpecies.

None fiercer in Numidia *bred*,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roſcommon.*

2. To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce.

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That, to have heard, great horrour would have *bred.* *Spenſ.*

Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker, b.* iv.

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in youth! *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Intemperance and luſts *breed* infirmities and diſeaſes, which, being propagated, ſpoil the ſtrain of a nation. *Tillotſon.*

3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My ſon Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and brain to *breed* it in! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. To produce from one's ſelf.

Children would *breed* their teeth with much leſs danger. *Locke on Education.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place.

Mr. Harding, and the worthieſt divine Chriſtendom hath *bred* for the ſpace of ſome hundreds of years, were brought up together in the ſame univerſity. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom, certain, theſe rough ſhades did never *breed.* *Milton.*

6. To educate; to qualify by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whoſe forward years are bent
On ſtate-affairs to guide the government;
Hear firſt what Socrates of old has ſaid
To the lov'd youth, whom he at Athens *bred.* *Dryden.*

To *breed* up the ſon to common ſenſe,
Is evermore the parent's leaſt expence. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

And left the pillagers, to rapine *bred*,
Without controul, to ſtrip and ſpoil the dead. *Dryden.*

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

Bred up in grief, can pleaſure be our theme?
Our endleſs anguiſh, does not nature claim?
Reaſon and ſorrow are to us the ſame. *Prior.*

Ah, wretched me! by fates averſe decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed.* *Dryden.*

To BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it ſeems, was *breeding*, and ſhe did nothing but entertain the company with a diſcourſe upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spectator*, Nº 431.

2. To encreaſe by new production.

But could youth laſt, and love ſtill *breed*,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then theſe delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they moſt *breed* and haunt, I have obſerv'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old ſnow, and dieth ſoon after it cometh out of the ſnow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The caterpillar is one of the moſt general of worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies *breed* in putrefied carcaſes. *Bentley.*

4. To raiſe a breed.

In the choice of ſwine, chooſe ſuch to *breed* of as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies.

I bring you witneſſes,
Twice fifteen thouſand hearts of England's *breed*. *Shak.*

The horſes were young and handſome, and of the beſt *breed* in the north. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Walled towns, ſtored arſenals, and ordnance; all this is but a ſheep in a lion's ſkin, except the *breed* and diſpoſition of the people be ſtout and warlike. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 30.

Infectious ſtreams of crowding ſins began,
And through the ſpurious *breed* and guilty nation ran. *Roſcommon.*

Rode fair Aſcanius on a fiery ſteed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian *breed*. *Dryden.*

A couſin of his laſt wife's was propoſed; but John would have no more of the *breed*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

2. Progeny; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendſhip take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A number produced at once; a hatch.

She lays them in the ſand, where they lie till they are hatched; ſometimes above an hundred at a *breed*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

BRE'EDBATE. *n. ſ.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honeſt, willing, kind fellow, as ever ſervant ſhall come in houſe withal; and, I warrant you, no teltale, nor no *breedbate*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

BRE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *breed*.]

1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurſe and *breeder* of all good. *Shakeſp.*

2. The perſon which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the beſt *breeders* and bringers up of the worthieſt men. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

3. A female that is prolifick.

Get thee to a nunnery; why wouldſt thou be a *breeder* of ſinners? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Here is the babe, as loathſome as a toad,
Amongſt the faireſt *breeders* of our time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let there be an hundred perſons in London, and as many in the country, we ſay, that if there be ſixty of them *breeders* in London, there are more than ſixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet if a friend a night or two ſhould need her,
He'd recommend her as a ſpecial *breeder*. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raiſe a breed.

The *breeders* of Engliſh cattle turned much to dairy, or elſe kept their cattle to ſix or ſeven years old. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *n. ſ.* [from *breed*.]

1. Education; inſtruction; qualifications.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge,
A poor phyſician's daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

I hope to ſee it a piece of none of the meaneſt *breeding*, to be acquainted with the laws of nature. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of *breeding*, ſometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errours, muſt the leſs commit. *Pope.*

The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant ſtate.

Why was my *breeding* order'd and preſcrib'd,
As of a perſon ſeparate to God,
Deſign'd for great exploits. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, *l.* 30.

BREESE. *n. ſ.* [bꞃioꞅa, Saxon.] A ſtinging fly; the gadfly.

The learned write, the inſect *breeſe*
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud buzzing *breeſe*, their ſtings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood;
Seiz'd with unuſual pains, they loudly cry;
Tanagrus haſtens thence, and leaves his channels dry. *Dryden.*

BREEZE. *n. ſ.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a ſoft wind.

We find, that theſe hotteſt regions of the world, ſeated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are ſo refreſhed with a daily gale of eaſterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth ever more blow ſtrongeſt in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*

From land a gentle *breeze* aroſe by night,
Serenely ſhone the ſtars, the moon was light,
And the ſea trembled with her ſilver light. *Dryden.*

Gradual ſinks the *breeze*
Into a perfect calm: that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the cloſing wood. *Thomſon.*

'EZY. *adj.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales.

The ſeer, while zephyrs curl the ſwelling deep,
Baſks on the *breezy* ſhore, in grateful ſleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* iii. *l.* 545.

BRE'HON. *n. ſ.* An Iriſh word.

In the caſe of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which proſecute the action, that the malefactor ſhall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is ſlain, a recompence, which they call an eriach. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

BREME. *adj.* [from bꞃemman, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; ſharp; ſevere.

And when the ſhining ſun laugheth once,
You deemen the ſpring come at once:
But eft, when you count, you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles, and froſty furrows. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

BRENT. *adj.* [from bꞃennan, Sax. to burn.] Burnt.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee preſent ſee
In danger rather to be drent than *brent*? *Fairy Queen.*

BREST. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] That member of a column, called alſo the *torus*, or *tore*.

BREST *Summers*. The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET. *n. ſ.* A fiſh of the turbut kind, called alſo *burt* or *brut*. *Dict.*

BRE'THREN. *n. ſ.* [The *plural* of *brother*.] See BROTHER.

All theſe ſects are *brethren* to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverſeneſs, pride. *Swift.*

BREVE. *n. ſ.* [In muſick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two meaſures or minims. *Harris.*

BRE'VIARY. *n. ſ.* [*breviaire*, Fr. *breviarium*, Lat.]

1. An abridgment; an epitome; a compendium.

Creſconius, an African biſhop, has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *n. ſ.* [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.] A ſhort compendium.

It is obvious for the ſhalloweſt diſcourſer to infer, that the whole counſel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is compriſed in that one *breviat* of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVI'ER. *n. ſ.* A particular ſize of letter uſed in printing; ſo called, probably, from being originally uſed in printing a *breviary*; as,

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'ſt,
Live well, how long or ſhort, permit to Heav'n. *Milton.*

BRE'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs; contraction into few words.

Virgil, ſtudying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring thoſe words into a narrow compaſs, which a tranſlator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden.*

To BREW. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch; *brawen*, Germ. bꞃiƿan, Saxon.]

1. To make liquours by mixing ſeveral ingredients.

We have drinks alſo *brewed* with ſeveral herbs, and roots, and ſpices. *Bacon.*

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver. *Milt.*

2. To prepare by mixing things together.

Here's neither ruſh nor ſhrub to bear off any weather at all, and another ſtorm *brewing*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Take away theſe chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of ſack finely. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Or *brew* fierce tempeſts on the watry main,
Or o'er the globe diſtil the kindly rain. *Pope.*

3. To contrive; to plot.

I found it to be the moſt malicious and frantick ſurmiſe, and the moſt contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howſoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive phyſician, even in print. *Wotton.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his houſe, and waſh, wring, *brew*, bake, ſcour, dreſs meat, and make the beds, and do all myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

BREW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nouriſhing meats. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 47.

BRE'WAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of ſack finely.
——With eggs, Sir?——
—Simple of itſelf: I'll no pullet-ſperm in my *brewage*.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

BRE'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *brew*.] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer.

When *brewers* marr their malt with water. *Shakeſp.*

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonſtrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poiſon into his meat or drink. *Tillotſon.*

BRE'WHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *brew* and *houſe*.] A houſe appropriated to brewing.

In our *brewhouſes*, bakehouſes, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

BRE'WING. *n. ſ.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquour brewed.

A *brewing* of new beer, ſet by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 314.

BRE'WIS. *n. ſ.* A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

BRI'AR. *n. ſ.* See BRIER.

BRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally ſignifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the reſt; it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally ſignified, among us, a ſhare of any thing unjuſtly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardians. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor leſs may Jupiter to gold aſcribe,
When he turn'd himſelf into a *bribe*. *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the teſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

There's joy when to wild will you laws preſcribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*. *Dryden.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purpoſes. It is ſeldom, and not properly, uſed in a good ſenſe.

How pow'rful are chaſte vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the Engliſh ſide. *Dryden.*

BRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is ſtill a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reaſon againſt the thing he loves; or to confeſs the force of an argument againſt an intereſt. *South.*

BRI'BERY. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, againſt the *bribery* and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, ſays Cicero, the governours did bribe and extort as much as was ſufficient for themſelves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themſelves, but for judges, jurors, and magiſtrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the ſolid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

BRICK. *n. ſ.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to Menage, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

1. A maſs of burnt clay, ſquared for the uſe of builders.

For whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They generally gain enough by the rubbiſh and *bricks*, which the preſent architects value much beyond thoſe of a modern make, to defray the charges of their ſearch. *Addiſon.*

But ſpread, my ſons, your glory thin or thick,
On paſſive paper, or on ſolid *brick*. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A loaf ſhaped like a brick.

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The ſexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Swift.*

BRI'CKBAT. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a ſweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

BRI'CKCLAY. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay uſed for making brick.

I have obſerved it only in pits wrought for tile and *brickclay*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BRI'CKDUST. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *duſt*.] Duſt made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious authour, being thus ſharp ſet, got together a convenient quantity of *brickduſt*, and diſpoſed of it into ſeveral papers. *Spectator*, Nº 283.

BRI'CKEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth uſed in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brickearths*, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

BRI'CK-KILN. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Iſraelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppreſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whoſe trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-maſon.

The elder of them, being put to nurſe,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a *bricklayer*, when he came to age. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you had liv'd, Sir,
Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's *bricklayers*, ſure the tow'r had ſtood. *Donne.*

BRI'CKMAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whoſe trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clay-pits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BRI'DAL. *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding chear to a ſad fun'ral feaſt,
Our ſolemn hymns to ſullen dirges change,
Our *bridal* flowers ſerve for a buried corſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber. *Shakeſp.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung ſpouſal, and bid haſte the ev'ning ſtar,
On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* viii.

Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

When to my arms thou brought'ſt thy virgin love,
Fair angels ſung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and ſorrow's pride!
Oh, early loſt! oh, fitter to be led
In chearful ſplendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walſh.*

For her the ſpouſe prepares the *bridal* ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals ſing. *Pope.*

BRI'DAL. *n. ſ.* The nuptial feſtival.

Nay, we muſt think, men are not gods;
Nor of them look for ſuch obſervance always,
As fits the *bridal*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Sweet day, ſo cool, ſo calm, ſo bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and ſky,
Sweet dews ſhall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou muſt die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridals* we will keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to ſleep. *Dryden.*

BRIDE. *n. ſ.* [bꞃyꝺ, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick, ſignifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praiſes to reſound,
Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;
So Orpheus did for his own *bride*. *Spenſ. Epithalamium.*

The day approach'd, when fortune ſhould decide
Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride*. *Dryden.*

Theſe are tributes due from pious *brides*,
From a chaſte matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith.*

BRI'DEBED. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,
Through this houſe each fairy ſtray;
To the beſt *bridebed* will we,
Which by us ſhall bleſſed be. *Shakeſpeare.*

Would David's ſon, religious, juſt, and brave,
To the firſt *bridebed* of the world receive
A foreigner, a heathen, and a ſlave? *Prior.*

BRI'DECAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at the wedding.

With the phant'ſies of hey-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad *bridecake*
Round about the bride's ſtake. *Ben. Johnſ. Underwoods.*

The writer, reſolved to try his fortune, faſted all day, and, that he might be ſure of dreaming upon ſomething at night, procured an handſome ſlice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator*, Nº 597.

BRI'DEGROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man.

As are thoſe dulcet ſounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And ſummon him to marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why, happy *bridegroom*!
Why doſt thou ſteal ſo ſoon away to bed? *Dryden.*

BRI'DEMEN. } *n. ſ.* The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.
BRI'DEMAIDS. }

BRI'DESTAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *ſtake*.] It ſeems to be a poſt ſet in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

And divide the broad bridecake,
Round about the *brideſtake*. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

BRIDEWELL. *n. ſ.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouſe.] A houſe of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouſes and *Bridewells* in Europe. *Spectator*, Nº 157.

BRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [bꞃic, Saxon.]

1. A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood?
Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind. *Dryd.*

2. The upper part of the noſe.

The raiſing gently the *bridge* of the noſe, doth prevent the deformity of a ſaddle noſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raiſe a bridge over any place.

Came to the ſea; and over Helleſpont
Bridging his way, Europe with Aſia join'd. *Par. Loſt.*

BRIDLE. *n. ſ.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed.

Creeping and crying, till they ſeiz'd at laſt
His courſer's *bridle*, and his feet embrac'd. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. A reſtraint; a curb; a check.

The king reſolved to put that place, which ſome men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of ſuch a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itſelf into many errours, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reſtrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my ſtruggling muſe with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder ſtrain. *Addiſon.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty ſtop'd her *bridled* doves;
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To reſtrain; to govern.

The diſpoſition of theſe things is committed to them, whom law may at all times *bridle*, and ſuperiour power controul. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 9.

With a ſtrong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *n. ſ.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridlehand* ſomething gently ſtir; but, indeed, ſo gently, as it did rather diſtil virtue than uſe violence. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

The heat of ſummer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridlehand* with great pain. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; conciſe. It is now ſeldom uſed but of words.

A play there is, my lord, ſome ten words long,

Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.*
I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haſte. *Shakeſp.*
I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a *briefer* ſort,
More pleaſant, pretty, and effectual. *Shakeſpeare.*
They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

The *brief* ſtile is that which expreſſeth much in little.
Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneneſs; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reaſon to thank me for being *brief*. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

2. Contracted; narrow.
The ſhrine of Venus, or ſtraight pight Minerva,
Poſtures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Brief. *n. ſ.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.
There is a *brief*, how many ſports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highneſs will ſee firſt. *Shak.*

The apoſtolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, *viz.* ſome are called *briefs*, becauſe they are compriſed in a ſhort and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

2. A ſhort extract, or epitome.
But how you muſt begin this enterprize,
I will your highneſs thus in *brief* adviſe. *Fairy Queen.*

I doubt not but I ſhall make it plain, as far as a ſum or *brief* can make a cauſe plain. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The *brief* of this tranſaction is, theſe ſprings that ariſe here, are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. In law.
A writ whereby a man is ſummoned to anſwer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, iſſuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowel.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the caſe.
The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private loſs.

6. [In muſick.] A meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

Bri'efly. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Conciſely; in few words.

I will ſpeak in that manner which the ſubject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*
The modeſt queen a while, with downcaſt eyes,
Ponder'd the ſpeech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

Briefness. *n. ſ.* [from *brief*.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in ſmoothneſs and propriety, in quickneſs and *briefneſs*. *Camden's Remains.*

BRIER. *n. ſ.* [bꞃæꞃ, Sax.] A plant. The ſweet and the wild ſorts are both ſpecies of the *roſe*; which ſee.
What ſubtle hole is this,
Whoſe mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*? *Shak.*
Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Bri'ery. *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

Brig, and poſſibly alſo **Brix**, is derived from the Saxon bꞃucȝ, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BRIGA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*brigade*, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] A diviſion of forces; a body of men, conſiſting of ſeveral ſquadrons of horſe, or battalions of foot.
Or fronted *brigades* form. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* ii.
Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

Briga'de *Major.* An officer appointed by the brigadier to aſſiſt him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major general does in an army. *Harris.*

Brigadi'er *General.* An officer who commands a brigade of horſe or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

Bri'gand. *n. ſ.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of ſuch barbarous thieviſh *brigands* in ſome rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramball againſt Hobbes.*

Bri'gandine.
Bri'gantine. } *n. ſ.* [from *brigand*.]

1. A light veſſel; ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates.
Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them ſad death do hide. *Spenſer.*
Scarce five years are paſt,
Since in your *brigantine* you ſail'd to ſee
The Adriatick wedded. *Otway's Venice Preſerved.*

The conſul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and reſtore the ſhips, reſerving only to himſelf two *brigantines*. *Arbuth.*

2. A coat of mail.
Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigandine* of braſs, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbraſs, and greves. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, *l.* 1119.

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beoꞃꞇ, Saxon.]

1. Shining; glittering; full of light.
Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant ſhrine,
Dark, with exceſſive *bright*, thy ſkirts appear. *Par. Loſt.*
Then ſhook the ſacred ſhrine, and ſudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple
bright. *Dryden.*

2. Clear; evident.
He muſt not proceed too ſwiftly, that he may with more eaſe, with *brighter* evidence, and with ſurer ſucceſs, draw the learner on. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Illuſtrious; as, a *bright* reign, a *bright* action.

4. Witty; acute; ſubtle; as a *bright* genius.

To **Bri'ghten.** *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to ſhine.
The purple morning riſing with the year,
Salutes the ſpring, as her celeſtial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* all the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.
An ecſtaſy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* up my ſorrow,
Like gleams of ſunſhine in a louring ſky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or alert.
Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his creſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix. *l.* 634.

4. To make illuſtrious.
The preſent queen would *brighten* her character, if ſhe would exert her authority to inſtil virtues into her people. *Swift.*
Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To **Bri'ghten.** *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, *the ſky brightens.*

Bri'ghtly. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with luſtre.
Safely I ſlept, till *brightly* dawning ſhone
The morn conſpicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

Bri'ghtness. *n. ſ.* [from *bright*.]

1. Luſtre; ſplendour; glitter.
The blazing *brightneſs* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her ſun-ſhining face,
To tell, were as to ſtrive againſt the ſtream. *Fairy Queen.*

A ſword, by long lying ſtill, will contract a ruſt, which ſhall deface its *brightneſs*. *South.*
Vex'd with the preſent moment's heavy gloom,
Why ſeek we *brightneſs* from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteneſs.
The *brightneſs* of his parts, the ſolidity of his judgment, and the candour and generoſity of his temper, diſtinguiſhed him in an age of great politeneſs. *Prior.*

Bri'lliancy. *n. ſ.* [from *brilliant*.] Luſtre; ſplendour.

BRI'LLIANT. *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; ſparkling; ſplendid; full of luſtre.
So have I ſeen in larder dark
Of veal a lucid loin,
Replete with many a *brilliant* ſpark,
As wiſe philoſophers remark,
At once both ſtink and ſhine. *Dorſet.*

Bri'lliant. *n. ſ.* A diamond of the fineſt cut, formed into angles, ſo as to refract the light, and ſhine more.
In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To ſhew you what the reſt in orders were;
This *brilliant* is ſo ſpotleſs and ſo bright,
He needs not foil, but ſhines by his own proper light. *Dryd.*

Bri'lliantness. *n. ſ.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; luſtre.

Brills. *n. ſ.* The hair on the eyelids of a horſe. *Dict.*

BRIM. *n. ſ.* [*brim*, Icelandiſh.]

1. The edge of any thing.
His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any veſſel.
To make the coming hours o'erflow with joy,
And pleaſure down the *brim*. *Shakeſpeare.*
How my head in ointment ſwims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims*! *Craſhaw.*
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe,
Above the *brims* they force their fiery way. *Dryd. Æn.*
Thus in a baſon drop a ſhilling,
Then fill the veſſel to the *brim*,
You ſhall obſerve, as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal ſeems to ſwim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquour.
The feet of the prieſts that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Joſh.* iii. 15.

4. The bank of a fountain.
It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whoſe cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her ſnowy limbs. *Drayton.*

To **Brim.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.
May thy *brimmed* waves, for this,
Their full tribute never miſs,
From a thouſand rills. *Milton.*
This ſaid, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like deſign
The reſt invoke the gods, with ſprinkled wine. *Dryden.*

To **Brim.** *v. n.* To be full to the brim.
Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glaſſes now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

Bri'mful. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to the top; overcharged.
Meaſure my caſe, how by thy beauty's filling,
With ſeed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd. *Sidney.*
We have try'd the utmoſt of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cauſe is ripe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her *brimful* eyes, that ready ſtood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watry ſtore. *Dryden's Fables.*
The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then ſighing, cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my ſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Bri'mfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *brimful*.] Fulneſs to the top.
The Scot, on his unfurniſh'd kingdom,
Came pouring like a tide into a breach,
With ample and *brimfulneſs* of his force. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bri'mmer. *n. ſ.* [from *brim*.] A bowl full to the top.
When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the freſh garlands on their foreheads glow. *Dryden.*

Bri'mming. *adj.* [from *brim*.] Full to the brim.
And twice beſides her beeſtings never fail,
To ſtore the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

Bri'mstone. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *brin* or *brenſtone*, that is, fiery ſtone.] Sulphur. See **Sulphur.**
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoke and *brimſtone* blue. *Fairy Q.*

This vapour is generally ſuppoſed to be ſulphureous, though I can ſee no reaſon for ſuch a ſuppoſition: I put a whole bundle of lighted *brimſtone* matches to the ſmoke, they all went out in an inſtant. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bri'mstony. *adj.* [from *brimſtone*.] Full of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; ſulphureous.

Bri'nded. *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with branches.
Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
She tam'd the *brinded* lioneſs,
And ſpotted mountain pard. *Milton.*
My *brinded* heifer to the ſtake I lay;
Two thriving calves ſhe ſuckles twice a day. *Dryden.*

Bri'ndle. *n. ſ.* [from *brinded*.] The ſtate of being brinded.
A natural *brindle*. *Clariſſa.*

Bri'ndled. *adj.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded; ſtreaked.
The boar, my ſiſters! aim the fatal dart,
And ſtrike the *brindled* monſter to the heart. *Addiſon.*

BRINE. *n. ſ.*

1. Water impregnated with ſalt.
The encreaſing of the weight of water, will encreaſe its power of bearing; as we ſee *brine*, when it is ſalt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 790.

Diſſolve the ſheeps dung in water, and add to it as much ſalt as will make it a ſtrong *brine*, in this liquour, to ſteep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The ſea.
All, but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the veſſel,
Then all afire with me. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
The air was calm, and, on the level *brine*,
Sleek Panope, with all her ſiſters, play'd. *Milton.*
As when two adverſe winds
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled *brine*
Roars ſtormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears.
What a deal of *brine*
Hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks for Roſaline! *Shakeſp.*

Bri'nepit. *n. ſ.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] Pit of ſalt water.
Then I lov'd thee,
And ſhew'd thee all the qualities o' th' iſle,
The freſh ſprings, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile. *Shak.*

To **BRING.** *v. a.* [bꞃınȝan, Sax. preter. I *brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bꞃohꞇ, Sax.]

1. To fetch from another place; diſtinguiſhed from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shakeſp.*

And as ſhe was going to fetch it, he called to her, and ſaid, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morſel of bread in thy hand. 1 *Kings.*

A regiſtry of lands may furniſh eaſy ſecurities of money, that ſhall be *brought* over by ſtrangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend by another.
And if my wiſh'd alliance pleaſe your king,
Tell him he ſhould not ſend the peace, but *bring*. *Dryd.*

3. To produce; to procure.
There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more eaſe, than to do what right in juſtice you may. *Bacon.*

4. To cauſe to come.
He proteſts he loves you,
And needs no other ſuitor, but his liking
To *bring* you in again. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and ſea and winds; but the folly and madneſs of mankind *brought* in the images of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, ſo as a general deſtruction and devaſtation was *brought* upon the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they ſhould purſue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*

The great queſtion, which, in all ages, has diſturbed mankind, and *brought* on them thoſe miſchiefs. *Locke.*

5. To introduce.
Since he could not have a ſeat among them himſelf, he would *bring* in one, who had more merit. *Tatler*, N° 81.

6. To reduce; to recal.
Nathan's fable had ſo good an effect, as to *bring* the man after God's own heart to a right ſenſe of his guilt. *Spect.*

7. To attract; to draw along.
In diſtillation, the water aſcends difficultly, and *brings* over with it ſome part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*

8. To put into any particular ſtate or circumſtances, to make liable to any thing.
Having got the way of reaſoning, which that ſtudy neceſſarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they ſhall have occaſion. *Locke.*

The queſtion for *bringing* the king to juſtice was immediately put, and carried without any oppoſition, that I can find. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

9. To conduct.
A due conſideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

The underſtanding ſhould be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge, by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*

10. To recal; to ſummons.
But thoſe, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to ſing. *Dryden.*

11. To induce; to prevail upon.
The nature of the things, contained in thoſe words, would not ſuffer him to think otherwiſe, how, or whenſoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*

It ſeems ſo prepoſterous a thing to men, to make themſelves unhappy in order to happineſs, that they do not eaſily *bring* themſelves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would be no leſs a diverſion than any of the idle ſports in faſhion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

12. *To bring about.* [See **About.**] To bring to paſs; to effect.
This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppoſitions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the moſt vain and impracticable into his deſigns, and to *bring about* ſeveral great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addiſon's Freehold.*

13. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce.
The good queen,
For ſhe is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter:
Here 'tis; commends it to your bleſſing. *Shakeſpeare.*
More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, firſt *brought forth*
Light out of darkneſs! *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii. *l.* 472.
Bewail thy falſehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
Among illuſtrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agon.*
Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land. *Dryden.*

Idleneſs and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injuſtice; and that cauſeth enmity and animoſity. *Tillotſon.*

The value of land is raiſed, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

14. *To bring forth.* To bring to light.
The thing that is hid, *bringeth* he *forth* to light. *Job.*

15. *To bring in.* To reduce.
Send over into that realm ſuch a ſtrong power of men, as ſhould perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and looſe people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

16. *To bring in.* To afford gain.
The ſole meaſure of all his courteſies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in*. *South.*

Trade *brought* us *in* plenty and riches. *Locke.*

17. *To bring in.* To introduce.
Entertain no long diſcourſe with any; but, if you can, *bring in* ſomething to ſeaſon it with religion. *Taylor.*

The fruitfulneſs of Italy and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally riſe out of the argument. *Addiſon.*

Quotations are beſt *brought in*, to confirm ſome opinion controverted. *Swift.*

18. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cauſe to eſcape.
I truſted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwiſe have *brought* me *off*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Eſtrange.*

The beſt way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our underſtanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotſon.*

19. *To bring on.* To engage in action.
If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others *on*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 36.

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.
This liberty ſhould be made uſe of upon few occaſions, of ſmall importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own ſide, another time, to ſomething of greater and more publick moment. *Swift on the Sent. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.*

The proteſtant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to ſhew.
If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and the ſhearers prove ſheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Which he could *bring out*, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*
Theſe ſhake his ſoul, and, as they boldly preſs,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confeſs. *Dryden.*

Another way made uſe of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but thoſe experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier. *Arbuthnot.*

22. *To bring under.* To ſubdue; to repreſs.

That ſharp courſe which you have ſet down, for the *bringing under* of thoſe rebels of Ulſter, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

To ſay, that the more capable, or the better deſerver, hath ſuch right to govern, as he may compulſorily *bring under* the leſs worthy, is idle. *Bacon's Holy War.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to inſtruct; to form.

The well *bringing up* of the people, ſerves as a moſt ſure bond to hold them. *Sidney, b.* i.

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, eſpecially young gentlemen, ſhould have ſomething more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently converſed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in the ſame courſe of knowledge. *Addiſon. Guardian,* Nº 167.

24. *To bring up.* To bring into practice.

Several obliging deferences, condeſcenſions, and ſubmiſſions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were firſt of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator,* Nº 119.

25. *To bring up.* To cauſe to advance.

Bring up your army; but, I think, you'll find,
They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

BRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *bring.*] The perſon that brings any thing.

Yet the firſt *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a loſing office: and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a ſullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Beſt you ſee ſafe the *bringer*
Out of the hoſt: I muſt attend mine office. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NGER UP. Inſtructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthieſt men. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BRI'NISH. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Having the taſte of brine; ſalt.

Nero would be tainted with remorſe
To hear and ſee her plaints, her *briniſh* tears. *Shakeſp.*

For now I ſtand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when ſome envious ſurge
Will, in his *briniſh* bowels, ſwallow him. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *briniſh.*] Saltneſs; tendency to ſaltneſs.

BRINK. *n. ſ.* [*brink*, Daniſh.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames ſtand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on ſo large a leap. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

We ſtand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of thoſe ſtates at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I ſeen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geeſe jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would ſink,
And, ſwimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRI'NY. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Salt.

He, who firſt the paſſage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at leaſt, in hollow wood,
Who tempted firſt the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*

Then, *briny* ſeas, and taſteful ſprings, farewel,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

A muriatick or *briny* taſte ſeems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline ſalt; for ſpirit of ſalt, and ſalt of tartar, mixed, produce a ſalt like ſea ſalt. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

BRI'ONY. See BRYONY.

BRISK. *adj.* [*bruſque*, Fr.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; ſprightly; applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and ſet me free,
Or elſe be
Kind and *briſk*, and gay like me. *Sir J. Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *briſk* gameſome laſs, was ſo altered in a few days, that he was liker a ſkeleton than a living man. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhould all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts, to load the brain:
When other limbs we plainly ſee,
Each in his way, as *briſk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; ſpirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some ſorts, when old, continue *briſk* and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick *briſk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and ſervis' harſheſt juice. *Philips.*

It muſt needs be ſome exteriour cauſe, and the *briſk* acting of ſome objects without me, whoſe efficacy I cannot reſiſt. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright.

Objects appeared much darker, becauſe my inſtrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it would have made the object appear more *briſk* and pleaſant. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **BRISK UP.** *v. n.* To come up briſkly.

BRI'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breaſt of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *briſket* ſkin red. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY. *adv.* [from *briſk.*] Actively; vigorouſly.

We have ſeen the air in the bladder ſuddenly expand itſelf ſo much, and ſo *briſkly*, that it manifeſtly lifted up ſome light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to ſuck in many of the moſt minute animalcula, that were ſwimming *briſkly* about in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

BRI'SKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *briſk.*]

1. Livelineſs; vigour; quickneſs.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguiſh, yet will ſlacken and allay the vigour and *briſkneſs* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the moſt diſtinguiſhing part of his character ſeems to me, to be his *briſkneſs*, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryd.*

BRI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [bꞃyꞅꞇl, Sax.] The ſtiff hair of ſwine.

I will not open my lips ſo wide as a *briſtle* may enter. *Shak.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *briſtles*, which probably ſpend more upon the ſame matter which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *briſtles* ſeem to be nothing elſe but a horn ſplit into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With riſing *briſtles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverſe breaſts with tuſks oblique they wound.
Dryden.

To **BRI'STLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in briſtles.

Now for the bare-pickt bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war *briſtle* his angry creſt,
And ſnarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Which makes him plume himſelf, and *briſtle* up
The creſt of youth againſt your dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **BRI'STLE.** *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſtles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with *briſtled* hair,
In thy eye that ſhall appear,
When thou wak'ſt, it is thy dear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and *briſtling* hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Fables.*

Thy hair ſo *briſtles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that riſe in bearded ears. *Dryden's Perſ.*

To **BRISTLE** *a thread.* To fix a briſtle to it.

BRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *briſtle.*] Thick ſet with briſtles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are ſomewhat *briſtly*, which may help to preſerve the dew. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

If the eye were ſo acute as to rival the fineſt microſcope, the ſight of our own ſelves would affright us; the ſmootheſt ſkin would be beſet all over with rugged ſcales and *briſtly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus maſtful beech the *briſtly* cheſnut bears,
And the wild aſh is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden.*

The careful maſter of the ſwine,
Forth haſted he to tend his *briſtly* care. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol.

Of this kind of cryſtal are the better and larger ſort of *Briſtol ſtones*, and the Kerry ſtones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

The pilchards were wont to purſue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To **BRITE.** } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or hops, are ſaid to *brite*,
To **BRIGHT.** } when they grow over-ripe. *Dict.*

BRITTLE. *adj.* [bꞃyꞇꞇan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, ſo *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* Nº 622.

From earth all came, to earth muſt all return,
Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the buſy world conclude at beſt,
But *brittle* goods, that break like glaſs? *Granville.*

If the ſtone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brittle.*] Aptneſs to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightneſs, ſharp without *brittleneſs*.
Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.

Artificers, in the tempering of ſteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or leſſer in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleneſs* or toughneſs. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. ſ.* The gadfly.

A *brize*, a ſcorned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry ſting did threaten. *Spenſ.*

BROACH. *n. ſ.* [*broche*, Fr.]

1. A ſpit.

He was taken into ſervice in his court, to a baſe office in his kitchen; ſo that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Whoſe offered entrails ſhall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatneſs from the hazle *broach*. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. A muſical inſtrument, the ſounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3. [With hunters.] A ſtart of the head of a young ſtag, growing ſharp like the end of a ſpit. *Dict.*

To **BROACH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpit; to pierce as with a ſpit.

As by a low but loving likelihood,
Were now the general of our gracious empreſs,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his ſword. *Shak. Hen.* V.

He felled men as one would mow hay, and ſometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds ſpitted upon a ſtick. *Hakewell on Prov.*

2. To pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquour; to tap.

3. To open any ſtore.

I will notably provide, that you ſhall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my ſtore, and bring forth my ſtores. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

4. To give out, or utter any thing.

This errour, that Piſon was Ganges, was firſt *broached* by Joſephus. *Raleigh.*

Thoſe who were the chief inſtruments of raiſing the noiſe, made uſe of thoſe very opinions themſelves had *broached*, for arguments to prove, that the change of miniſters was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner,* Nº 45.

5. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the liſts,
Were enter'd by antagoniſts,
And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,
When Hudibras in haſte approach'd. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

BRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *broach.*]

1. A ſpit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five ſharp *broachers* rank'd, the roaſt they turn'd;
Theſe morſels ſtay'd their ſtomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the firſt authour.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the firſt *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themſelves, not from the grand Authour and Finiſher of our faith, but from the firſt *broacher* of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falſely, aſcribed to Ariſtotle, not as its firſt *broacher*, but as its ableſt patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD. *adj.* [bꞃaꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth; diſtinguiſhed from length.

The weeds that his *broad* ſpreading leaves did ſhelter,
Are pull'd up root and all by Bolingbroke. *Shakeſpeare.*

The top may be juſtly ſaid to grow *broader*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, muſt ſend the ſhaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathom *broad*. *Dryd. Fab.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burſt the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

As cloath'd in cloudy ſtorm,
Weak, wan, and *broad*, he ſkirts the ſouthern ſky.
Thomſon.

2. Large.

To keep him at a diſtance from falſehood and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falſehood; this is the fitteſt preparation of a child for wiſdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himſelf bore
In *broad* houſe, with the wooers us before. *Chapman.*

It no longer ſeeks the ſhelter of night and darkneſs, but appears in the *broadeſt* light. *Decay of Piety.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* ſunſhine. *Locke.*

4. Groſs; coarſe.

The reeve and the miller are diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the lady prioreſs and the *broad* ſpeaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian ſound;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name ſo *broad* will ne'er connive at. *Dryden's Albion.*

The *broadeſt* mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Leſs pleaſing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntſmen with a ſhout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks *broad* nonſenſe with a ſtare. *Pope.*

5. Obſcene; fulſome; tending to obſcenity.

As chaſte and modeſt as he is eſteemed, it cannot be denied, but in ſome places he is *broad* and fulſome. *Dryden.*

Though, now arraign'd, he read with ſome delight;
Becauſe he ſeems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryd.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reſerved.

Who can ſpeak *broader* than he that has no houſe to put his head in? Such may rail againſt great buildings. *Shakeſp.*

From *broad* words, and 'cauſe he fail'd
His preſence at the tyrant's feaſt, I hear,
Macduff lives in diſgrace. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

BROAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are ſtill for levelling; that is to ſay, for advancing themſelves: for it is as *broad as long*, whether they riſe to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Eſtrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *cloth.*] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wiſe taylor is not pinching;
But turns at ev'ry ſeam an inch in:
Or elſe, be ſure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be ſmooth, nor hold their ſtitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye.*] Having a wide ſurvey.

In deſpite of *broad-ey'd* watchful day,
I would into thy boſom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf.*] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus-graſs of the ſame ſort.
Woodward on Foſſils.

To **BRO'ADEN.** *v. n.* [from *broad.*] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following paſſage.

Low walks the ſun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Juſt o'er the verge of day. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1605.

BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [from *broad.*] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *broad.*]

1. Breadth; extent from ſide to ſide.

2. Coarſeneſs; fulſomeneſs.

I have uſed the cleaneſt metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadneſs* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *ſhoulder.*] Having a large ſpace between the ſhoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with ſinews ſtrong,
Broadſhouldered, and his arms were round and long. *Dryd.*

I am a tall, *broadſhouldered*, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spect.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſide.*]

1. The ſide of a ſhip, diſtinct from the head or ſtern.

From vaſter hopes than this he ſeem'd to fall,
That durſt attempt the Britiſh admiral:
From her *broadſides* a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the ſun. *Waller.*

2. The volley of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

3. [In printing.] A ſheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſword.*] A cutting ſword, with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadſword*. *Wiſeman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wiſe.*] According to the direction of the breadth.

If one ſhould, with his hand, thruſt a piece of iron *broadwiſe* againſt the flat cieling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perſeveres to preſs againſt it. *Boyle.*

BROCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*brocado*, Span.] A ſilken ſtuff, variegated with colours of gold or ſilver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich *brocades*. *Spectator,* Nº 288.

Or ſtain her honour, or her new *brocade*,
Forget her pray'rs, or miſs a maſquerade. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade.*]

1. Dreſt in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich *brocaded* ſuit unfold,
Where riſing flow'rs grow ſtiff with froſted gold. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *broke.*]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet ſure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery,
And filthy *brocage*, and unſeemly ſhifts,
And borrow baſe, and ſome good ladies gifts. *Spenſer.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholeſome laws, they were interpreted to be but *brocage* of an uſurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. The trade of dealing in old things.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whoſe works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From *brocage* is become ſo bold a thief,
As we, the rob'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

So much as the quantity of money is leſſened, ſo much muſt the ſhare of every one that has a right to this money be the leſs, whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his hire, or merchant, for his *brocage*. *Locke.*

BRO'CCOLI. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] See CABBAGE; of which it is a ſpecies.

Content with little, I can piddle here,
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To **BROCHE.** See *To* BROACH.

So Geoffry of Boullion, at one draught of his bow, ſhooting againſt David's tower in Jeruſalem, *broched* three feetleſs birds. *Camden's Remains.*

BROCK. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoc, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *n. ſ.* [*brog*, Iriſh.]

1. A kind of ſhoe.

I thought he ſlept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whoſe rudeneſs
Anſwer'd my ſteps too loud. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we muſt either take three halfpence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

To **BRO'IDER.** *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work.

A robe and a *broidered* coat, and a girdle. *Exod.* xxviii.

Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tickell.*

BRO'IDERY. *n. ſ.* [from *broider.*] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove,
The breaſt to Kenna ſacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *n. ſ.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didſt leave it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He has ſent the ſword both of civil *broils*, and publick war, amongſt us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obſcene their joys,
The *broils* of drunkards, and the luſt of boys. *Granville.*

To **BROIL.** *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some ſtrip the ſkin, ſome portion out the ſpoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **BROIL.** *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling*?—
—Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the ſun, had the world laſted from all eternity. *Cheyne.*

To BROKE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology. Skinner ſeems inclined to derive it from *to break*, becauſe *broken* men turn factors or *brokers*. Caſaubon, from πράττειν. Skinner thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *procurer*. Mr. Lye more probably deduces it from bꞃuccan, Sax. to be buſy.] To tranſact buſineſs for others, or by others. It is uſed generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in ſuch a ſuit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men ſhould wait upon other's neceſſity; *broke* by ſervants and inſtruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

BRO'KING. *particip. adj.* In the broker's hands.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemiſh'd crown,
Wipe off the duſt that hides our ſceptre's gilt. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'KEN. [*particip. paſſ.* of *break.*]

Preſerve men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent of ſo long attention. *Hooker.*

BRO'KEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you conſtantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at ſmall charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart.*] Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear.

He hath ſent me to bind up the *brokenhearted. Iſa.* lxi. 1.

BRO'KENLY. *adv.* [from *broken.*] Without any regular ſeries.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done ſomewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a diſcourſe of his own voyage. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BRO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *to broke.*]

1. A factor; one that does buſineſs for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no ſtock of their own, ſet up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and ſelling there, and commonly abuſing both ſides, to make out a little paultry gain. *Temple.*

Some South-ſea *broker*, from the city,
Will purchaſe me, the more's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waſte,
To fit them to his vulgar taſte. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old houſhold goods.

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly *broker*!
Dare you preſume to harbour wanton lines?
To whiſper and conſpire againſt my youth? *Shakeſp.*

In chuſing for yourſelf, you ſhew'd your judgment;
Which being ſhallow, you ſhall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'KERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *broker.*] The pay or reward of a broker. See BROCAGE.

BRO'NCHOCELE. *n. ſ.* [βρογχοκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria, called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*

BRO'NCHIAL. }
BRO'NCHICK. } *adj.* [βρόγχος.] Belonging to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary veſſels, and may ſoon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [βρόγχος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation in a quinſey. *Quincy.*

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an inciſion made into the aſpera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when reſpiration is obſtructed by any tumour compreſſing the larynx. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BROND. *n. ſ.* See BRAND.

Fooliſh old man, ſaid then the pagan wroth,
That weeneſt words or charms may force withſtond,
Soon ſhalt thou ſee, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*. *Spenſer.*

BRONTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [βροντὴ and λογία.] A diſſertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

BRONZE. *n. ſ.* [*bronze*, Fr.]

1. Braſs.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley ſtands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

2. A medal.

I view with anger and diſdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
A ſhell, a butterfly can do't. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *n. ſ.* [*broke*, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—
Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Richly ſuited, but unſeaſonable; juſt like the *brooch* and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakeſpeare.*

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. *Dict.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious ſhew
Of the full-fortun'd Cæſar, ever ſhall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [bꞃædan, Saxon.]

1. To ſit on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the firſt
Waſt preſent, and, with mighty wings outſpread,
Dove-like ſat'ſt *brooding* on the vaſt abyſs,
And mad'ſt it pregnant. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 21.

Here nature ſpreads her fruitful ſweetneſs round,
Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with ſecret joy,
Their young ſucceſſion all their cares employ;
They breed, they *brood*, inſtruct and educate,
And make proviſion for the future ſtate. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Find out ſome uncouth cell,
Where *brooding* darkneſs ſpreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven ſings. *Milton.*

3. To watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre ſold,
Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold,
Who dare not give. *Dryden's Æneid.*

As rejoicing miſers
Brood o'er their precious ſtores of ſecret gold. *Smith.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongſt nations a *brooding* of a war, and that there is no ſure league but impuiſſance to do hurt. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To BROOD. *v. a.* To cheriſh by care; to hatch.

Of crouds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll ſit and *brood* your ſorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

BROOD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*
From foul infection of ſo great a vice. *Fairfax, b.* i.

With terrours, and with clamours compaſs'd round,
Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Par. Loſt.*

Or any other of that heav'nly *brood*,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world ſome good. *Milt.*

Ælian diſcourſes of ſtorks, and their affection toward their *brood*, whom they inſtruct to fly. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. Generation.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning waſtes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of ſand,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poiſon? *Addiſ. Cato.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleaſed to ſee the different workings of inſtinct in a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spectator.*

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time. *Shakeſp.*

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something's in his ſoul,
O'er which his melancholy ſits on *brood*;
And I doubt the hatch and the diſcloſe
Will be ſome danger. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

BRO'ODY. *adj.* [from *brood.*] In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs; inclined to ſit.

The common hen, all the while ſhe is *broody*, ſits, and leads her chickens, and uſes a voice which we call clocking. *Ray.*

BROOK. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoc, or bꞃoca, Saxon.] A running water, leſs than a river; a rivulet.

A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an inland *brook*
Into the main of waters. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Or many grateful altars I would rear,
Of graſſy turf; and pile up every ſtone,
Of luſtre, from the *brook*; in memory,
Of monument to ages. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 325.

And to Cephiſus' *brook* their way purſue:
The ſtream was troubled, but the ford they knew. *Dryd.*

Springs make little rivulets; thoſe united, make *brooks*; and thoſe coming together, make rivers, which empty themſelves into the ſea. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bꞃucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to ſupport.

Even they, which *brook* it worſt, that men ſhould tell them of their duties, when they are told the ſame by a law, think very well and reaſonably of it. *Hooker, b.* i.

A thouſand more miſchances than this one,
Have learn'd me to *brook* this patiently. *Shakeſpeare.*

How uſe doth breed a habit in a man!
This ſhadowy deſart, unfrequented woods,
I better *brook* than flouriſhing peopl'd towns. *Shakeſp.*

Heav'n, the ſeat of bliſs,
Brooks not the works of violence, and war. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Moſt men can much rather *brook* their being reputed knaves, than for their honeſty be accounted fools. *South.*

Reſtraint thou wilt not *brook*; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not truſted as your guard. *Dryden.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in theſe wars, had flatly refuſed his aid; becauſe he could not *brook*, that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his choſen Tiridates, preferred before him. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

BRO'OKLIME. *n. ſ.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A ſort of water ſpeedwell; very common in ditches.

BROOM. *n. ſ.* [bꞃom, Saxon.]

1. This tree hath a papilionaceous flower, whoſe pointal, which riſes from the flower-cup, afterward becomes a ſhort, roundiſh, ſwelling pod, containing, for the moſt part, one kidney-ſhaped ſeed in each. *Millar.*

Ev'n humble *broom*, and oſiers, have their uſe,
And ſhade for ſheep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryd.*

2. A beſom; ſo called from the matter of which it is made.

Not a mouſe
Shall diſturb this hallow'd houſe;
I am ſent with *broom* before,
To ſweep the duſt behind the door. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they came into the beſt apartment, to ſet any thing in order, they were ſaluted with a *broom*. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

BRO'OMLAND. *n. ſ.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom.

I have known ſheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, only by being put into *broomlands*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *broom* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff to which the *broom* is bound; the handle of a beſom.

They fell on; I made good my place; at length they came to the *broomſtaff* with me; I defied 'em ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

From the age,
That children tread this worldly ſtage,
Broomſtaff, or poker, they beſtride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*

Sir Roger pointed at ſomething behind the door, which I found to be an old *broomſtaff*. *Spectator*, Nº 117.

BRO'OMY. *adj.* [from *broom.*] Full of broom.

If it grow moſſy or *broomy*, which theſe lands are inclined to, then break it up again, and order it as you did before, laying of it down again from the wheat-ſtubble. *Mortimer.*

The youth with *broomy* ſtumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift.*

BROTH. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoð, Sax.] Liquour in which fleſh is boiled.

You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Inſtead of light deſſerts, and luſcious froth,
Our authour treats to-night with Spartan *broth*. *Southerne.*

If a nurſe, after being ſucked dry, eats *broth*, the infant will ſuck the *broth* almoſt unaltered. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BRO'THEL. }
BRO'THELHOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A houſe of lewd entertainment; a bawdyhouſe.

Perchance
I ſaw him enter ſuch a houſe of ſale,
Videlicet, a *brothel*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common *brothels* of the town:
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaſte as maids in monaſteries liv'd. *Dryden.*

From its old ruins *brothelhouſes* riſe,
Scenes of lewd loves, and of polluted joys. *Dryden.*

The libertine retires to the ſtews, and to the *brothel*. *Rogers.*

BRO'THER. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoðeꞃ, bꞃoðoꞃ, Saxon.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren*.

1. One born of the ſame father and mother.

Be ſad, good *brothers*,
Sorrow ſo royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the faſhion on. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whilſt kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* foils,
Like enſigns all, againſt like enſigns bend. *Daniel.*

T' whom Michael! thus, he alſo mov'd, reply'd:
Theſe two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 454.

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very eaſy to form the ideas of *brothers*. *Locke.*

2. Any one cloſely united.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he, to day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

3. Any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion.

He alſo that is ſlothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waſter. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

4. *Brother* is uſed, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *brother* and *hood.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being a brother.

This deep diſgrace of *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Finds *brotherhood* in thee no ſharper ſpur? *Shakeſpeare.*

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it ſupreme fatherhood, or ſupreme *brotherhood*, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An aſſociation of men for any purpoſe; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament, conſiſting of thirteen the moſt noble and worthy perſons. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. A claſs of men of the ſame kind.

He was ſometimes ſo engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conſpicuous as any of the *brotherhood*. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

BRO'THERLY. *adj.* [from *brother.*] Natural; ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother.

He was a prieſt, and looked for a prieſt's reward; which was our *brotherly* love, and the good of our ſouls and bodies. *Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cauſe,
Their *brotherly* aſſiſtance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their ſuperiours, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 33.

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindneſs and affection.

I ſpeak but *brotherly* of him; but ſhould I anatomize him to thee as he is, I muſt bluſh and weep, and thou look pale and wonder. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

BROUGHT. [*participle paſſive* of *bring.*]

The Turks, poſſeſſed with a needleſs fear, forſook the walls, and could not, by any perſuaſions or threats of the captains, be *brought* on again to the aſſault. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

The inſtances *brought* by our authour are but ſlender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoƿa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to reſt allow,
And ſleep ſits heavy upon every *brow*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. The forehead.

She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before ſhe broke her *brow*. *Shakeſpeare.*

So we ſome antique hero's ſtrength,
Learn by his launce's weight and length;
As theſe vaſt beams expreſs the beaſt,
Whoſe ſhady *brows* alive they dreſt. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our preſence, face to face,
And frowning *brow* to *brow*. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* II.

Though all things foul would bear the *brows* of grace,
Yet grace muſt look ſtill ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. The edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing diſmayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the *brow* or hanging of a hill. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

On the *brow* of the hill beyond that city, they were ſomewhat perplexed by eſpying the French embaſſador, with the king's coach, and others, attending him. *Wotton.*

Them with fire, and hoſtile arms;
Fearleſs aſſault; and, to the *brow* of heav'n
Purſuing, drive them out from God and bliſs. *Par. Loſt.*

To BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts,
That *brow* this bottom glad. *Milton.*

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat.*] To depreſs with ſevere brows, and ſtern or lofty looks.

It is not for a magiſtrate to frown upon, and *browbeat* thoſe who are hearty and exact in their miniſtry; and, with a grave, inſignificant nod, to call a reſolved zeal, want of prudence. *South.*

What man will voluntarily expoſe himſelf to the imperious *browbeatings* and ſcorns of great men? *L'Eſtrange.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was ſpeaking; but though he was not ſo imprudent as the count, he was every whit as ſturdy. *Addiſon.*

I will not be *browbeaten* by the ſupercilious looks of my adverſaries, who now ſtand cheek by jowl by your worſhip. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

BRO'WBOUND. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound.*] Crowned; having the head encircled with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the beſt man i' th' field, and, for his meed,
Was *browbound* with the oak. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

BRO'WSICK. *adj.* [from *brow* and *ſick.*] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you,
May alter nature in our *browſick* crew. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *adj.* [bꞃun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in High Dutch, is called *braun*; in the Netherlands, *bruyn*; in French, *coleur brune*; in Italian, *bruno*; in Greek, ἐρφνινα ἄιθοψ, from the colour of the Ethiopians; for αἴθω is to burn, and ὤψ, a face; for that blackneſs or ſwarthineſs in their faces, is procured through heat. In Latin it is called *fuſcus, quaſi* φᾶς σκιᾶται, that is, from darkening or overſhadowing the light; or of φωσκεῖν, which is to burn or ſcorch. *Peacham.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'ercharging ſhades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd heaths,
With deſolation *brown*, he wanders waſte. *Thomſon.*

BRO'WNBILL. *n. ſ.* [from *brown* and *bill.*] The ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot; why it is called *brown*, I have not diſcovered; but we now ſay *brown muſket* from it.

And *brownbills*, levied in the city,
Made bills to paſs the grand committee. *Hudibras.*

BRO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *brown.*] Somewhat brown.

A *browniſh* grey iron-ſtone, lying in thin ſtrata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BRO'WNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brown.*] A brown colour.

She would confeſs the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed moſt lovely, *brownneſs* of Muſidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney, b.* ii.

BRO'WNSTUDY. *n. ſ.* [from *brown* and *ſtudy.*] Gloomy meditations; ſtudy in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowſineſs and *brownſtudies*; or, if briſk and active, they lay themſelves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouſer*, Fr.] To eat branches, or ſhrubs.

And being down, is trod in the durt
Of cattle, and *brouſed*, and ſorely hurt. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Thy palate then did deign
The rougheſt berry on the rudeſt hedge:
Yea, like the ſtag, when ſnow the paſture ſheets,
The barks of trees thou *browſedſt*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is uſed with the particle *on*.

They have ſcared away two of my beſt ſheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the ſea-ſide, *browſing on* ivy. *Shakeſp.*

A goat, hard preſſed, took ſanctuary in a vineyard; ſo ſoon as he thought the danger over, he fell preſently a *browſing upon* the leaves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browſe off the ſhrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackmore.*

The Greeks were the deſcendants of ſavages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browſing on* herbage, like cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

Browse. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Branches, or ſhrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioneſs the wolf purſues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browſe*. *Dryden.*
On that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens,
Aſtoniſh'd, how the goats their ſhrubby *browſe*
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

To **BRUISE.** *v. a.* [*briſer*, Fr.] To cruſh or mangle with the heavy blow of ſomething not edged or pointed; to cruſh by any weight; to beat into groſs powder; to beat together coarſely.

Fellows in arms, and my moſt loving friends,
Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakeſpeare.*
And fix far deeper in his head their ſtings,
Than temporal death ſhall *bruiſe* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* xii. *l.* 433.
As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And ſtars with rocks together cruſh'd and *bruis'd*. *Waller.*
They beat their breaſts with many a *bruiſing* blow,
Till they turn livid, and corrupt the ſnow. *Dryden.*

Bruise. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruiſe*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*
I ſince have labour'd
To bind the *bruiſes* of a civil war,
And ſtop the iſſues of their waſting blood. *Dryden.*

Bruisewort. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with Comfrey; which ſee.

BRUIT. *n. ſ.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noiſe; report.

Wherewith a *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was ſlain. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Upon ſome *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to ſend to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

To **Bruit.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noiſe abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in uſe.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away
From the beſt temper'd courage in his troops. *Shakeſp.*

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing leſs than to go to Guiana. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Bru'mal. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* ſolſtice, it hath been obſerved, even unto a proverb, that the ſea is calm, and the winds do ceaſe, till the young ones are excluded, and forſake their neſts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii. *c.* 10.

Brun, Bran, Brown, Bourn, Burn, are all derived from the Sax. boꞃn, bouꞃn, bꞃunna, buꞃna; all ſignifying a river or brook. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Brune'tt. *n. ſ.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this faſhion, to inſult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

Bru'nion. *n. ſ.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A ſort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

Brunt. *n. ſ.* [*brunſt*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.

Erona choſe rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to ſpring, thy thirſt t' allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, *l.* 581.

Faithful miniſters are to ſtand and endure the *brunt*: a common ſoldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the ſtandard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; ſtroke.

A wicked ambuſh, which lay hidden long
In the cloſe covert of her guileful eyen,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* ſo ſtrong. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*
The friendly rug preſerv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruiſe or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall,
An heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *n. ſ.* [*broſſe*, Fr. from *bruſcus*, Lat.]

1. An inſtrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or ſoil. It is generally made of briſtles ſet in wood.
2. It is uſed for the larger and ſtronger pencils uſed by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *bruſhes* of the town againſt me? *Stillingfleet.*

With a ſmall *bruſh* you muſt ſmear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

3. A rude aſſault; a ſhock; rough treatment; which, by the ſame metaphor, we call a *ſcouring*.

Let grow thy ſinews till their knots be ſtrong,
And tempt not yet the *bruſhes* of the war. *Shakeſpeare.*

It could not be poſſible, that, upon ſo little a *bruſh* as Waller had ſuſtained, he could not be able to follow and diſturb the king. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Elſe when we put it to the puſh,
They had not giv'n us ſuch a *bruſh*. *Hudibras.*

To **Brush.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh.

If he be not in love with ſome woman, there is no believing old ſigns; he *bruſhes* his hat o' morning; what ſhould that bode? *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

2. To ſtrike with quickneſs, as in bruſhing.

The wrathful beaſt about him turned light,
And him ſo rudely paſſing by, did *bruſh*
With his long tail, that horſe and man to ground did ruſh. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.
Has Somnus *bruſh'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*
His ſon Cupavo *bruſh'd* the briny flood,
Upon his ſtern a brawny centaur ſtood. *Dryden's Æn.*
High o'er the billows flew the maſſy load,
And near the ſhip came thund'ring on the flood,
It almoſt *bruſh'd* the helm. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* ix.

3. To paint with a bruſh.

You have commiſſioned me to paint your ſhop, and I have done my beſt to *bruſh* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of bruſhing.

And from the boughs *bruſh* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew. *Milton.*

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers muſt empty themſelves, ought to have ſo ſpacious a ſurface, that as much water may be continually *bruſhed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the ſun, as, beſides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the bruſh.

A thouſand nights have *bruſh'd* their balmy wings
Over theſe eyes. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To **Brush.** *v. n.*

1. To move with haſte: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor caſt a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *bruſh'd* regardleſs by. *Dryden.*
The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they *bruſh'd*, both foot and horſe. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to ſkim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And, *bruſhing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden.*

Bru'sher. *n. ſ.* [from *bruſh*.] He that uſes a bruſh.

Sir Henry Wotton uſed to ſay, that criticks were like *bruſhers* of noblemen's cloaths. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Bru'shwood. *n. ſ.* [from *bruſh* and *wood*.] I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *browſewood*.] Rough, low, cloſe, ſhrubby thickets; ſmall wood fit for fire.

It ſmokes, and then with trembling breath ſhe blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames aroſe.
With *bruſhwood*, and with chips, ſhe ſtrengthens theſe,
And adds at laſt the boughs of rotten trees. *Dryd. Fables.*

Bru'shy. *adj.* [from *bruſh*.] Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh.

I ſuſpected, that it might have proceeded from ſome ſmall unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *bruſhy* ſubſtance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

To **Bru'stle.** *v. n.* [bꞃaꞅtlian, Saxon.] To crackle; to make a ſmall noiſe. *Skinner.*

Bru'tal. *adj.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute*.]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.

There is no oppoſing *brutal* force to the ſtratagems of human reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* buſ'neſs of the war
Is manag'd by thy dreadful ſervants' care. *Dryden.*

Bruta'lity. *n. ſ.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; churliſhneſs; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and eſcapes not the opinion of *brutality*. *Locke.*

To **Bruta'lize.** *v. n.* [*brutaliſer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or ſavage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of tranſport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **Bruta'lize.** *v. a.* To make brutal or ſavage.

Bru'tally. *adv.* [from *brutal*.] Churliſhly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE. *adj.* [*brutus*, Lat.]

1. Senſeleſs; unconſcious.

Nor yet are we ſo low and baſe as their atheiſm would depreſs us; not walking ſtatues of clay, not the ſons of *brute* earth, whoſe final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bentley.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make uſe of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have ſeveral ſignifications to call, warn, chide, cheriſh, threaten. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

In the promulgation of the Moſaick law, if ſo much as a *brute* beaſt touched the mountain, it was to be ſtruck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Beſtial; in common with beaſts.

Then to ſubdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Par. Reg.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philoſopher, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

Brute. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A brute creature; a creature without reaſon; a ſavage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounc'd
By tongue of *brute*, and human ſenſe expreſs'd? *Milton.*
To judgment he proceeded, on th' accurs'd
Serpent, though *brute*; unable to transfer
The guilt on him, who made him inſtrument
Of miſchief. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 165.

Brutes may be conſidered as either aerial, terreſtrial, aquatick, or amphibious. I call thoſe aerial, which have wings, wherewith they can ſupport themſelves in the air; terreſtrial are thoſe, whoſe only place of reſt is upon the earth; aquatick are thoſe, whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

To thoſe three preſent impulſes, of ſenſe, memory, and inſtinct, moſt, if not all, the ſagacities of *brutes* may be reduced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
All but the page preſcrib'd, this preſent ſtate;
From *brutes* what men, from men what ſpirits know;
Or who could ſuffer being here below? *Eſſay on Man.*

To **Brute.** *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit*.] To report.

This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heavineſs. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Bru'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *brute*.] Brutality; a word not now uſed.

Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteneſs* ſhend'ſt thy comely age. *Spenſer.*

To **Bru'tify.** *v. a.* [from *brute*.] To make a man a brute.

O thou ſalacious woman! am I then *brutified*? Ay; feel it here; I ſprout, I bud, I bloſſom, I am ripe horn mad. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

Bru'tish. *adj.* [from *brute*.]

1. Beſtial; reſembling a beaſt.

Oſiris, Iſis, Orus, and their train,
With monſtrous ſhapes and ſorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her prieſts, to ſeek
Their wand'ring gods diſguis'd in *brutiſh* forms. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; ſavage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutiſh* men, are commonly more able to bear pain, than others. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b.* ii. *c.* 6.

3. Groſs; carnal.

For thou thyſelf haſt been a libertine,
As ſenſual as the *brutiſh* ſting itſelf. *Shak. As You Like It.*

After he has ſlept himſelf into ſome uſe of himſelf, by much ado he ſtaggers to his table again, and there acts over the ſame *brutiſh* ſcene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not ſo *brutiſh*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker*, *b.* 5. § 35.

Bru'tishly. *adv.* [from *brutiſh*.] In the manner of a brute; of a ſavage and unnatural man.

I am not ſo diffident of myſelf, as *brutiſhly* to ſubmit to any man's dictates. *K. Charles.*

For a man to found a confident practice upon a diſputable principle, is *brutiſhly* to outrun his reaſon. *South.*

Bru'tishness. *n. ſ.* [from *brutiſh*.] Brutality; ſavageneſs; inſenſibility.

All other courage, beſides that, is not true valour, but *brutiſhneſs*. *Sprat.*

Bry'ony. *n. ſ.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.

It has a climbing ſtalk, with ſpines; the leaves are like thoſe of the vine; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, which is expanded at the top, and divided into five parts, and, in the female plants, ſucceeded by round berries, growing on footſtalks; the flowers of the male plants have five apices in each, but are barren. The ſpecies are, 1. The common white *bryony*. 2. Smooth African *bryony*, with deep cut leaves, and yellow flowers, &c. The firſt ſort grows upon dry banks, under hedges, in many parts of England; but may be cultivated in a garden for uſe, by ſowing the berries in the ſpring of the year, in a dry poor ſoil. The roots of this plant have been formerly cut into a human ſhape, and carried about the country, and ſhewn as mandrakes. *Millar.*

Bub. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquour.

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,
And ſettles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

BUBBLE. *n. ſ.* [*bobbel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemiſphere; air within, and a little ſkin of water without: and it ſeemeth ſomewhat ſtrange, that the air ſhould riſe ſo ſwiftly, while it is in the water, and, when it cometh to the top, ſhould be ſtayed by ſo weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 24.

The colours of *bubbles*, with which children play, are various, and change their ſituation variouſly, without any reſpect to confine or ſhadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs; any thing that is more ſpecious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the ſtrength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Bacon.*

Then a ſoldier,
Seeking the *bubble*, reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*
War, he ſung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting ſtill, and ſtill deſtroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a falſe ſhow.

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promiſes but wind,
South-ſea at beſt a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. The perſon cheated.

Ceaſe, deareſt mother, ceaſe to chide;
Gany's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great exceſs of trouble. *Prior.*

He has been my *bubble* theſe twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, underſtands no more of his own affairs, than a child in ſwaddling clothes. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

To **Bu'bble.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bubbles.

Alas! a crimſon river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain ſtirr'd with wind,
Doth riſe and fall. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*
Adder's fork, and blindworm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing:
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden.*

2. To run with a gentle noiſe.

For thee the *bubbling* ſprings appear'd to mourn,
And whiſpering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden.*

The ſame ſpring ſuffers at ſome times a very manifeſt remiſſion of its heat: at others, as manifeſt an increaſe of it; yea, ſometimes to that exceſs, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirſty ſwain,
Not ſhow'rs to larks, or ſunſhine to the bee,
Are half ſo charming as thy ſight to me. *Pope.*

To **Bu'bble.** *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.

He tells me, with great paſſion, that ſhe has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and that ſhe has drilled him on to five and fifty. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 89.

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young beau better with a toy. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

Bu'bbler. *n. ſ.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.

What words can ſuffice to expreſs, how infinitely I eſteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers*. *Digby to Pope.*

Bu'bby. *n. ſ.* A woman's breaſt.

Foh! ſay they, to ſee a handſome, briſk, genteel, young fellow, ſo much governed by a doating old woman; why don't you go and ſuck the *bubby*? *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

Bu'bo. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from βυβὼν, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Quincy.*

I ſuppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured deterſion. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Bubonoce'le. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from βυβὼν, the groin, and κήλη, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the inteſtines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the inteſtine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muſcles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or, if into the ſcrotum, *ſcrotalis*: theſe two, though the firſt only is properly ſo called, are known by the name of *bubonocele*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Bucani'ers. *n. ſ.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

Buccella'tion. *n. ſ.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In ſome chymical authours, ſignifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

BUCK. *n. ſ.* [*baucke*, Germ. ſuds, or lye.]

1. The liquour in which clothes are waſhed.

Buck? I would I could waſh myſelf of the *buck*: I warrant you, buck, and of the ſeaſon too it ſhall appear. *Shakeſp.*

2. The clothes waſhed in the liquour.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, ſhe waſhes *bucks* here at home. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

BUCK. *n. ſ.* [*bwch*, Welch; *bock*, Dut. *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbets, and other animals.

Bucks, goats, and the like, are ſaid to be tripping or ſaliant, that is, going or leaping. *Peacham.*

To **Buck.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſh cloaths.

Here is a baſket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Buck.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of ſetting traps, is in their *bucking* time. *Mortimer.*

Bu'ckbasket. *n. ſ.* The baſket in which cloaths are carried to the waſh.

They conveyed me into a *buckbaſket*; rammed me in with foul ſhirts, foul ſtockings, and greaſy napkins. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'ckbean. *n. ſ.* [*bockſboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a ſort of *trefoil*.

The bitter nauſeous plants, as centaury, *buckbane*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infuſion. *Floyer.*

Bu'cket. *n. ſ.* [*baquet*, Fr.]

1. The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unſeen, and full of water. *Shakeſpeare.*

Is the ſea ever likely to be evaporated by the ſun, or to be emptied with *buckets*? *Bentley.*

2. The veſſels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now ſtreets grow throng'd, and, buſy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play;
And ſome, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*
The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring ſhow,
To a leſs noble ſubſtance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift.*

BU'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*bwccl*, Welch, and the ſame in the Armorick; *boucle*, Fr.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to faſten one thing to another.

Fair lined ſlippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the pureſt gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

The chlamys was a ſort of ſhort cloak tied with a buckle, commonly to the right ſhoulder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Three ſeal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vaſt *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The ſtate of the hair criſped and curled, by being kept long in the ſame ſtate.

The greateſt beau was dreſſed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator*, Nº 129.

That live-long wig, which Gorgon's ſelf might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian ſtone. *Pope.*

To **BU'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a *buckle*.

Like ſapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*

France, whoſe armour conſcience *buckl'd* on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus, ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee. *Philips.*

When you carry your maſter's riding-coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up cloſe with a ſtrap. *Swift.*

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, roſe amain,
And catching up in haſte his three-ſquare ſhield,
And ſhining helmet, ſoon him *buckled* to the field. *Spenſ.*

3. To join in battle.

The Lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.

How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the ſtretching of a ſpan
Buckles in his ſum of age. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

To **BU'CKLE.** *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]

1. To bend; to bow.

As the wretch, whoſe fever-weaken'd joints,
Like ſtrengthleſs hinges, *buckle* under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, ſhall raiſe his ſon, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you lie;
Go *buckle* to the law. *Dryden.*

2. *To buckle to.* To apply to; to attend. See *active*, ſecond ſenſe.

This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by lazineſs unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle* to the thing propoſed. *Locke.*

3. *To buckle with.* To engage with; to encounter.

For ſingle combat, thou ſhalt *buckle with* me. *Shakeſp.*

Yet thou, they ſay, for marriage doſt provide;
Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride? *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* vi.

BU'CKLER. *n. ſ.* [*bwccled*, Welch; *bouclier*, Fr.] A ſhield; a defenſive weapon buckled on the arm.

He took my arms, and, while I forc'd my way,
Through troops of foes, which did our paſſage ſtay;
My *buckler* o'er my aged father caſt,
Still fighting, ſtill defending as I paſt. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

This medal compliments the emperour in the ſame ſenſe as the old Romans did their dictator Fabius, when they called him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To **BU'CKLER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport; to defend.

Fear not, ſweet wench, they ſhall not touch thee, Kate;
I'll *buckler* thee againſt a million. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falſhood with a pedigree? *Shak. Henry* VI.

BU'CKLER-THORN. *n. ſ.* *Chriſt's-thorn.*

BU'CKMAST. *n. ſ.* The fruit or maſt of the beech tree.

BU'CKRAM. *n. ſ.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum, uſed by taylors and ſtaymakers.

I have peppered two of them; two, I am ſure, I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* ſuits. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

BU'CKRAMS. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *wild garlick*. See GARLICK.

BU'CKSHORN PLANTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant.

It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain; but its leaves are deeply cut in on the edges; whereas the leaves of the plantain are either entire, or but ſlightly indented. The ſpecies are four; 1. Garden *buckſhorn plantain*, or hartſhorn, *&c.* The firſt ſpecies, though entitled a garden plant, yet is found wild upon moſt commons, and barren heaths; where, from the poorneſs of the ſoil, it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part ſo large. This ſpecies was formerly cultivated in gardens as a ſallad herb, but at preſent is little regarded, and wholly diſuſed. *Millar.*

BU'CKTHORN. *n. ſ.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. ſuppoſed to be ſo called from bucc, Sax. the belly.]

It hath a funnel-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, divided toward the top into four or five ſegments; out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a ſoft roundiſh berry, very full of juice, incloſing four hard ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Common purging *buckthorn*. 2. Leſſer purging *buckthorn*. 3. *Buckthorn*, with long ſpines, and a white bark of Montpelier. The firſt of theſe trees is very common in hedges; the berries of which are uſed in medicine, particularly for making a ſyrup, which was formerly in great uſe; though, of late, other ſorts of berries have either been mixed with thoſe of the *buckthorn*, or wholly ſubſtituted in their place; which mixture hath ſpoiled the ſyrup, and rendered it leſs eſteemed. The *buckthorn* berries may be diſtinguiſhed whether they are right or not, by opening them, and obſerving the number of ſeeds in each; for theſe have commonly four. The ſecond ſort is leſs common in England. Both theſe ſorts may be propagated, by laying down their tender branches in autumn. The firſt ſort will grow to the height of eighteen or twenty feet; the ſecond ſort ſeldom riſes above eight feet high. They may alſo be propagated by ſeeds. *Millar.*

BU'CKWHEAT. *n. ſ.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.]

The flowers grow in a ſpike, or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup of the flower is divided into five parts, and reſembles the petals of a flower; the ſeeds are black, and three-cornered. The ſpecies are, 1. Common upright *buckwheat*. 2. Common creeping *buckwheat*. The firſt is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to dry barren lands. The ſecond grows wild, and is ſeldom cultivated. *Millar.*

BUCO'LICK. *adj.* [βουκολικα, from βουκολος, a cowherd.] Paſtoral.

BUD. *n. ſ.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The firſt ſhoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou waſt wont to be;
See as thou waſt wont to ſee:
Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
Hath ſuch force and bleſſed power. *Shakeſpeare.*

Writers ſay, as the moſt forward *bud*
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even ſo by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blaſting in the *bud*,
Loſing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakeſpeare.*

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join,
The meaneſt *bud* that falls from mine? *Prior.*

Inſects wound the tender *buds*, with a long hollow trunk, and depoſit an egg in the hole, with a ſharp corroding liquour, that cauſeth a ſwelling in the leaf, and cloſeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

To **BUD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young ſhoots or gems.

Bud forth as a roſe growing by the brook of the field. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxix. 13.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from ſuch a conflux, quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon*, *b.* ii.

Heav'n gave him all at once, then ſnatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could ſurvey;
Juſt like the flow'r that *buds* and withers in a day. *Dryd.*

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for *budding* horns on their ſmooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden's Silenus.*

2. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young *budding* virgin, fair and freſh and ſweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakeſpeare.*

To **BUD.** *v. a.* To inoculate; to graff by inſerting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largeſt maſculine is much improved by *budding* upon a peach ſtock. *Temple.*

To **BUDGE.** *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To ſtir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your priſoners
In the limegrove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot *budge* till your releaſe. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The mouſe ne'er ſhun'd the cat, as they did *budge*
From raſcals worſe than they. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I thought th' hadſt ſcorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras*, *cant.* ii.

BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; ſtiff; formal.

O fooliſhneſs of men! that lend their ears
To thoſe *budge* doctors of the ſtoicks. *Milton.*

BUDGE. *n. ſ.* The dreſſed ſkin or fur of lambs. *Dict.*

BU'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One that moves or ſtirs from his place.

Let the firſt *budger* die the other's ſlave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

BU'DGET. *n. ſ.* [*bogette*, Fr.]

1. A bag, ſuch as may be eaſily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the ſowſkin *budget*;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the ſtocks avouch it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Sir Robert Clifford, in whoſe boſom, or *budget*, moſt of Perkin's ſecrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed for a ſtore, or ſtock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Eſtrange.*

BUFF. *n. ſ.* [from *buffalo*.]

1. A ſort of leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo; uſed for waiſt belts, pouches, *&c.*

A ropy chain of rheums, a viſage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a ſkin of *buff*. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. The ſkins of elks and oxen dreſſed in oil, and prepared after the ſame manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, ſo that a blow cannot eaſily pierce it.

A fiend, a fury, pitileſs and rough,
A wolf, nay worſe, a fellow all in *buff*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **BUFF.** *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To ſtrike: it is a word not in uſe.

There was a ſhock,
To have *buff'd* out the blood
From ought but a block. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

BU'FFALO. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become th' unworthy browſe
Of *buffaloes*, ſalt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryd. Virgil.*

BU'FFET. *n. ſ.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fiſt; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myſelf, and go to *buffets*, for moving ſuch a diſh of ſkimmed milk with ſo honourable an action. *Shakeſpeare.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Haſt ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Go, baffl'd coward, leſt I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy ſtructure low. *Milton's Agon.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the ſon of Neptune, ſtunn'd
With theſe repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

BUFFE'T. *n. ſ.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or ſet of ſhelves, where plate is ſet out to ſhew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd ſerpents grace,
And gaping Tritons ſpew to waſh your face. *Pope.*

To **BU'FFET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your huſband is in his old lunes again; he ſo *buffets* himſelf on the forehead, crying, peer out, peer out! that any madneſs I ever yet beheld, ſeemed but tameneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fiſt of France. *Shak. K. John.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Inſtantly I plung'd into the ſea,
And, *buffeting* the billows to her reſcue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loſs of mine. *Otway.*

To **BU'FFET.** *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

BU'FFETER. *n. ſ.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that buffets.

BU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The ſame with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

To **BU'FFLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loſs.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffling*, well-meaning mortal, Piſtorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

BU'FFLEHEADED. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; ſtupid; fooliſh.

BUFFO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*buffon*, Fr.]

1. A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antick poſtures; a jackpudding.

No prince would think himſelf greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvaſſed on a publick ſtage, and become the ſport of *buffoons*. *Watts.*

2. A man that practiſes indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be inſolent to thoſe that will bear it, and ſlaviſh to others. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bold *buffoon*, whene'er they trade the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with jeſt obſcene. *Garth.*

BUFFO'ONERY. *n. ſ.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and eſcapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Locke on Education.*

2. Low jeſts; ridiculous pranks; ſcurrile mirth. Dryden places the accent, improperly, on the firſt ſyllable.

Where publick miniſters encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder if buffoons ſet up for publick miniſters. *L'Eſtrange.*

And whilſt it laſts, let *buffoonery* ſucceed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need. *Dryden.*

BUG. *n. ſ.* A ſtinking inſect bred in old houſhold ſtuff. In the following paſſage, wings are erroneouſly aſcribed to it.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which ſtinks and ſtings. *Pope.*

BUG. } *n. ſ.* [It is derived by ſome from *big*, by others
BU'GBEAR. } from *pug*; *bug*, in Welch, has the ſame meaning.] A frightful object; a walking ſpectre, imagined to be ſeen; generally now uſed for a falſe terrour to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whiſtling wind they hear,
As ghaſtly *bug* their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do ſtrive their fearfulneſs to feign. *Fairy Queen.*

Sir, ſpare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I ſeek. *Shak.*

Haſt not ſlept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it ſleep; a *bugbear* take him! *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

We have a horrour for uncouth monſters; but, upon cuſtom and experience, all theſe *bugs* grow familiar and eaſy to us. *L'Eſtrange.*

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, ſink deep, ſo as not eaſily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no *bugbear* is ſo great,
As want of figure, and a ſmall eſtate. *Pope.*

BU'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *buggy*.] Being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } *n. ſ.* [from bugen, Sax. to bend, *Skinner*;
BU'GLEHORN. } from *bucula*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the bonaſus. *Lye.*] A hunting horn.

Then took that ſquire an horny *bugle* ſmall,
Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold,
And taſſels gay. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* viii. *ſtanz.* 3.

That I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an inviſible baldrick, all women ſhall pardon me. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

He gave his *buglehorn* a blaſt,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell.*

BU'GLE. *n. ſ.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſp.*

BU'GLE. *n. ſ.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail, attended by four embryos, which become ſo many oblong ſeeds, ſhut up in a huſk; the flowers are placed in whorles round the ſtalk. The ſpecies are, 1. Common *bugle*. 2. The greateſt *bugle* of the Alps. 3. Hairy eaſtern *bugle*, with an inverted blue flower, ſpotted with white. 4. Eaſtern *bugle*, with a purpliſh violet coloured flower, *&c.* The firſt and ſecond ſorts grow wild in moiſt woods and meadows, and continue in flower from May to September. The *bugle* is greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb, and is uſed both externally and internally. They are very hardy plants, and propagate greatly by their trailing ſtalks. *Millar.*

BU'GLE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of wild ox. *Philips's World of Words.*

BU'GLOSS. [from *bugloſſum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

The flowers are ſmall and tubulous, divided at the top into five obtuſe ſegments, and are expanded in a round form; the ſeeds are like the head of a viper. They may be cultivated by ſowing their ſeeds in the ſpring; its flowers are uſed in medicinal cordials. *Millar.*

To **BUILD.** *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To raiſe from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thus ſaith the Lord, Thou ſhalt not *build* me an houſe to dwell in. 1 *Chron.* xvii. 4.

When uſurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the head-dreſs was *built* up in a couple of cones and ſpires, which ſtood ſo exceſſively high on the ſide of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dreſs, appeared like a coloſſus upon putting it on. *Spectator*, Nº 98.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, ſoon as beauty, dies;
Chooſe this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to deſtroy thoſe curious, but groundleſs ſtructures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To **BUILD.** *v. n.* To depend on; to reſt on.

By a man's authority, we here underſtand the force which his word hath for the aſſurance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abuſing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon ſoundneſs of their own proceedings. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 23.

Even thoſe who had not taſted of your favours, yet *built* ſo much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loſs of their expectations. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

This is certainly a much ſurer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an authour, who does not conſider how the ancients uſed to think. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

BUI'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miſs;
They found, they felt, they had no leaſe of bliſs. *Sidney.*

When they, which had ſeen the beauty of the firſt temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the ſecond, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 14.

Mark'd out for ſuch an uſe, as if 'twere meant
T' invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her ſpread,
And, by her greatneſs, ſhew her *builder's* fame. *Prior.*

BUI'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy ſumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have coſt a maſs of publick treaſury. *Shak. Henry* VI.

View not this ſpire by meaſure giv'n
To *buildings* rais'd by common hands:
That fabrick riſes high as heav'n,
Whoſe baſis on devotion ſtands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I ſaw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of ſuch as relate to any of the *buildings* or ſtatues that are ſtill extant. *Addiſon.*

BUILT. *n. ſ.* [from *build*.] The form; the ſtructure.

As is the *built*, ſo different is the fight;
Their mounting ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

There is hardly any country, which has ſo little ſhipping as Ireland; the reaſon muſt be, the ſcarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BULB. *n. ſ.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

If we conſider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exteriour membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or ſtrong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The ſame with *bulbous*. *Dict.*

BU'LBOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; conſiſting of bulbs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirſute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the ſap haſteneth moſt to the air and ſun. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 616.

Set up your traps for vermin, eſpecially amongſt your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their leaves, after they are ſwelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again cloſe to the ſtalk. *Ray on the Creation.*

The beginning of the internal jugulars have a *bulbous* cavity. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **Bulge.** *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the lower part of the ſhip, where it ſwelled out; from bilig, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ſhip was toſt,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was loſt. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out.

The ſide, or part of the ſide of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to batter, or hang over the foundation. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Bu'limy. *n. ſ.* [βȣλιμία, from βȣ̃ς, an ox, and λιμὸς, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldneſs of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK. *n. ſ.* [*bulcke*, Dut. the breaſt, or largeſt part of a man.]

1. Magnitude; ſize; quantity.

Againſt theſe forces there were prepared near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more ſerviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portugueſe have ſhips of great *bulk*, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than for battle. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the laſt period of life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Greatneſs; largeneſs.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they ſubſiſt in themſelves, and, by their own natural *bulk*, paſs into the apprehenſion; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The groſs; the majority.

Thoſe very points, in which theſe wiſe men diſagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 51.

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes ſlow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt muſt be leſſened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick.

He rais'd a ſigh, ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to ſhatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. The main part of a ſhip's cargo; as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.

Bulk. *n. ſ.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here ſtand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. *Shakeſp.*

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Bu'lkhead. *n. ſ.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

Bu'lkiness. *n. ſ.* [from *bulky*.] Greateſs of ſtature, or ſize.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot ſerve inſtead of money, becauſe of its *bulkineſs*, and too quick change of its quantity. *Locke.*

Bu'lky. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great ſize or ſtature.

Latreus, the *bulkieſt* of the double race,
Whom the ſpoil'd arms of ſlain Haleſus grace. *Dryden.*

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Oreſtes' *bulky* rage,
Unſatisfy'd with margins cloſely writ,
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* i.

The manner of ſea engagements, which was to bore and ſink the enemy's ſhips with the roſtra, gave *bulky* and high ſhips a great advantage. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

BULL. *n. ſ.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A proper gentlewoman, Sir, and a kinſwoman of my maſter's.—Even ſuch kin as the pariſh heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Bulls are more criſp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

Beſt age to go to *bull*, or calve, we hold,
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *May's Virgil.*

The nobler herds,
Where round the lordly *bull*, in rural eaſe,
They ruminating lie. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 920.

2. In the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compaſſed me: ſtrong *bulls* of Baſhan have beſet me round. *Pſalm* xxii. 12.

3. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

At laſt from Aries rolls the bounteous ſun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomſon's Spring.*

4. A letter publiſhed by the pope.

A *bull* is letters called apoſtolick by the canoniſts, ſtrengthened with a leaden ſeal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or biſhop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*

There was another ſort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bullæ*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond croſſes. Thoſe *bullæ* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperours and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulls*. *Arbuthnot.*

It was not till after a freſh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuſes. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confeſs it is what the Engliſh call a *bull*, in the expreſſion, though the ſenſe be manifeſt enough. *Pope's Letters.*

Bull, in compoſition, generally notes the large ſize of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bulruſh*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an incluſive particle, without much reference to its original ſignification.

Bull-baiting. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wiſer for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneſhip, when he entertained the people with a horſe-race or *bull-baiting*? *Addiſon on Medals.*

Bull-beef. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarſe beef; the fleſh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*. *Shak.*

Bull-beggar. *n. ſ.* [This word probably came from the inſolence of thoſe who begged, or raiſed money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; ſomething to fright children with.

Theſe fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were uſed as words of ſcorn and contempt. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Bull-calf. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he-calf; uſed for a ſtupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falſtaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and ſtill ran and roared, as ever I heard *bull-calf*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Bull-dog. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is uſed in baiting the bull; and this ſpecies is ſo peculiar to Britain, that they are ſaid to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmleſs part of him is no more than that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 438.

Bull-finch. *n. ſ.* A ſmall bird, that has neither ſong nor whiſtle of its own, yet it is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth. *Philips's World of Words.*

The blackbird whiſtles from the thorny brake,
The mellow *bull-finch* anſwers from the groves. *Thomſon.*

Bull-fly. }
Bull-bee. } *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Philips's World of Words.*

Bull-head. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *head*.]

1. A ſtupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. The name of a fiſh.

The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fiſh of no pleaſing ſhape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than ſuitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and uſually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundiſh or creſted; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fiſh with whitiſh, blackiſh, browniſh ſpots. They are uſually full of ſpawn all the ſummer, which ſwells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to ſpawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or ſwallows. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A little black water vermin. *Philips's World of Words.*

Bull-trout. *n. ſ.* A kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigneſs than any in theſe ſouthern parts. *Walton's Angler.*

Bull-weed. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *knapweed*; which ſee

Bull-wort, or **Bishops-weed.** *n. ſ.* [*ammi*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant with ſmall ſtriated ſeeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and ſhaped like a heart. Its ſeeds are uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

Bu'llace. *n. ſ.* A wild ſour plum. See Plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come ſervices, medlars, *bullaces*; roſes cut or removed, to come late; holyoaks, and ſuch like. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 47.

Bu'llet. *n. ſ.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, uſually ſhot out of guns.

As when the deviliſh iron engine wrought
In deepeſt hell, and fram'd by furies ſkill,
With windy nitre and quick ſulphur fraught,
And ramm'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill. *Spenſer.*

Giaffer, their leader, deſperately fighting amongſt the foremoſt of the janizaries, was at once ſhot with two *bullets*, and ſlain. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

And as the built, ſo different is the fight;
Their mounting ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd:
Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

Bu'llion. *n. ſ.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or ſilver in the lump; unwrought; uncoined.

The balance of trade muſt of neceſſity be returned in coin or *bullion*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A ſecond multitude,
With wond'rous art, found out the maſſy ore,
Severing each kind, and ſcumm'd the *bullion* droſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Bullion is ſilver, whoſe workmanſhip has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its ſtamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*

In every veſſel there is ſtowage for immenſe treaſures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

Bulli'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *bullio*, Latin.] The act or ſtate of boiling.

There is to be obſerved in theſe diſſolutions, which will not eaſily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*; the precipitation to the bottom; the ejaculation towards the top; the ſuſpenſion in the midſt; and the like. *Bacon.*

Bu'llock. *n. ſ.* [from *bull*.] A young bull.

Why, that's ſpoken like an honeſt drover: ſo they ſell *bullocks*. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* ſcorns
Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Cowley.*

Until the tranſportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickeſt trade of ready money here was driven by the ſale of young *bullocks*. *Temple.*

Bu'lly. *n. ſ.* [Skinner derives this word from *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*; which are leſs probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the inſolence of thoſe who came inveſted with authority from the papal court?] A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine hoſt of the garter.—What ſays my *bully* rock? Speak ſcholarly and wiſely. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

All on a ſudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

'Tis ſo ridic'lous, but ſo true withal,
A *bully* cannot ſleep without a brawl. *Dryden's Juv.*

A ſcolding hero is, at the worſt, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 38.

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows cholerick, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Spectator.*

To **Bu'lly.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noiſe or menaces.

Prentices, pariſh clerks, and hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat. *King's Cookery.*

To **Bu'lly.** *v. n.* To be noiſy and quarrelſome.

Bu'lrush. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *ruſh*.] A large ruſh, ſuch as grows in rivers, without knots; though Dryden has given it the epithet *knotty*, confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baſkets of *bulruſhes*, was my wont. *Spenſer.*

All my praiſes are as but a *bulruſh* caſt upon a ſtream; they are borne up by the ſtrength of the current. *Dryden.*

The edges were with bending oſiers crown'd;
The *knotty bulruſh* next in order ſtood,
And all within of reeds a trembling wood. *Dryden's Fab.*

BU'LWARK. *n. ſ.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch; probably only from its ſtrength and largeneſs.]

1. A fortification; a citadel.

But him the ſquire made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with ſingle ſword in hand,
And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* ſtand. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Who oft repair
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainſt the ocean flood. *Fairfax.*

Taking away needleſs *bulwarks*, divers were demoliſhed upon the ſea coaſts. *Hayward.*

We have *bulwarks* round us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Our naval ſtrength is a general *bulwark* to the Britiſh nation. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 42.

2. A ſecurity.

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored the gentle boſom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Bu'lwark.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to ſtrengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or diſtant coaſt,
Preſerves the beauteous youth from being ſeen. *Addiſon.*

BUM. *n. ſ.* [*bomme*, Dutch.]

1. The buttocks; the part on which we ſit.

The wiſeſt aunt telling the ſaddeſt tale,
Sometime for threefoot ſtool miſtaketh me,
Then ſlip I from her *bum*, down topples ſhe. *Shakeſp.*

This ſaid, he gently rais'd the knight,
And ſet him on his *bum* upright. *Hudibras.*

From duſty ſhops neglected authours come,
Martyrs of pies, and relicks of the *bum*. *Dryden's Mackfl.*

The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that with *bum* on couch we lie,
Becauſe our reaſon's ſoar'd too high. *W—n.*

2. It is uſed, in compoſition, for any thing mean or low, as *bumbailiff*.

Bumba'iliff. *n. ſ.* [from *bum* and *bailiff*.] A bailiff of the meaneſt kind; one that is employed in arreſts.

Go, Sir Andrew, ſcout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Bu'mbard. *n. ſ.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which ſee.] A great gun; a great barrel.

Yond ſame black cloud, yond huge one looks
Like a foul *bumbard*, that would ſhed his liquour. *Shak.*

Bu'mbast. *n. ſ.* [falſely written for *bombaſt*; the etymology of which I am now very doubtful of; *bombaſt* and *bombaſine* being mentioned, with great probability, by Junius, as coming from *boom*, a tree, and *ſein*, ſilk; the ſilk or cotton of a tree.]

1. A cloth made by ſewing one ſtuff upon another; patchwork.

The uſual *bumbaſt* of black bits ſewed into ermine, our Engliſh women are made to think very fine. *Grew.*

2. Linen ſtuffed with cotton; ſtuffing.

We have received your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtſhip, pleaſant jeſt, and courteſy,
As *bumbaſt*, and as lining to the time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bump. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A ſwelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's ſtone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a ſtring, in *bumps* his forehead riſe. *Dryd. Juv.*

To **Bump.** *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noiſe, or bomb. [See Bomb.] It is applied, I think, only to the bittern.

Then to the water's brink ſhe laid her head,
And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, ſhe ſaid——— *Dryden.*

Bu'mper. *n. ſ.* [from *bump*.] A cup filled till the liquour ſwells over the brims.

Places his delight
All day in plying *bumpers*, and at night
Reels to the bawds. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* vii.

Bu'mpkin. *n. ſ.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; Henſhaw derives it from *pumpkin*, a kind of worthleſs gourd, or melon. This ſeems harſh. *Bump* is uſed amongſt us for a knob, or lump; may not *bumpkin* be much the ſame with *clodpate*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead*.] An awkward heavy ruſtick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never ſeen nor heard of ſuch delights before, bleſſed herſelf at the change of her condition. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three ſteps with a becoming air. *Dryden.*

In his white cloak the magiſtrate appears,
The country *bumpkin* the ſame liv'ry wears. *Dryden.*

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleaſed. *Locke.*

Bu'mpkinly. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clowniſh.

He is a ſimple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at deſcription, and the ruſtick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clariſſa.*

BUNCH. *n. ſ.* [*buncker*, Daniſh, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.

They will carry their treaſures upon the *bunches* of camels, to a people that ſhall not profit them. *Iſa.* xxx. 6.

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and ſoft, to be grown hard with little round balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs. *Boyle.*

2. A cluſter; many of the ſame kind growing together.

Vines, with cluſt'ring *bunches* growing. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

Titian ſaid, that he knew no better rule for the diſtribution of the lights and ſhadows, than his obſervations drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,
And the laſt bleſſings of the year are thine. *Dryden.*

3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore. *Fairy Q.*

All? I know not what ye call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of radiſh. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Ancient Janus, with his double face,
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryden.*

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themſelves with, ſerves to divert little children. *Locke.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot.

Upon the top of all his lofty creſt,
A *bunch* of hairs diſcolour'd diverſly,
With ſprinkled pearl and gold full richly dreſt. *Fairy Q.*

To **Bunch.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

It has the reſemblance of a large champignon before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Bunchba'cked. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches on the back.

The day ſhall come, that thou ſhalt wiſh for me,
To help thee curſe this pois'nous *bunchback'd* toad. *Shak.*

Bu'nchiness. *n. ſ.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

Bu'nchy. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing into bunches; knotty.

He is more eſpecially diſtinguiſhed from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the ſhortneſs of his legs. *Grew's Muſ.*

BU'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [bẏnꝺle, Sax. from bẏnꝺ.]

1. A number of things bound together.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the moſt part, petitions of private perſons. *Hale.*

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break;
Then bids the youngeſt of the ſix
Take up a well-bound heap of ſticks. *Swift.*

In the north, they bind them up in ſmall *bundles*, and make ſmall ricks of them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up cylindrically.

She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herſelf overloaden, ſhe dropped the good man, and brought away the *bundle*. *Spectator*, Nº 499.

To **Bu'ndle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together; with *up*.

We ought to put things together, as well as we can, *doctrinæ cauſa*; but, after all, ſeveral things will not be *bundled up* together, under our terms and ways of ſpeaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with ſkirts of frize;
As if a man, in making poſies,
Should *bundle* thiſtles *up* with roſes. *Swift.*

BUNG. *n. ſ.* [*bing*, Welch.] A ſtopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung* ſtick, or plug. *Mortimer.*

To **Bung.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtop; to cloſe up.

Bu'nghole. *n. ſ.* [from *bung* and *hole*.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterward ſtopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noble duſt of Alexander, till he find it ſtopping a *bunghole*? *Shakeſpeare.*

To **BUNGLE.** *v. n.* [See Bungler.] To perform clumſily.

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Letters to me are not ſeldom opened, and then ſealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

To **Bu'ngle.** *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumſily; to conduct awkwardly.

Other devils, that ſuggeſt by-treaſons,
Do botch and *bungle* up damnation,

With patches, colours, and with forms being fetcht
From gliſt'ring ſemblances of piety. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.
They make lame miſchief, though they mean it well:
Their int'reſt is not finely drawn, and hid,
But ſeams are coarſely *bungled* up, and ſeen. *Dryden.*

BU'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardneſs; an inaccuracy; a clumſy performance.

Errours and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray on the Creation.*

BU'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [*bwngler*, Welch; *q. bôn y glêr*, i. e. the laſt or loweſt of the profeſſion. *Davies.*] A bad workman; a clumſy performer; a man without ſkill.

Painters, at the firſt, were ſuch *bunglers*, and ſo rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwiſe the beholder knew not what to make of it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty ſhews a maſter's hand. *Dryden.*
A *bungler* thus, who ſcarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel ſplit. *Swift.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumſily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monſters, they muſt have had ſome ſyſtem of parts, compounded of ſolids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *n. ſ.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of ſweet bread.

Thy ſongs are ſweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirſty cattle rivers clear;
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and ſugar to the damſel's tooth. *Gay's Paſt.*

BUNT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as Skinner thinks, from *bent*.] A ſwelling part; an increaſing cavity.

The Wear is a frith, reaching ſlopewiſe through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt* or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fiſh entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are ſtopped from iſſuing out again, forſaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carew.*

To **BUNT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell out, as the ſail *bunts* out.

BU'NTER. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the ſtreet; and uſed, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING. *n. ſ.* The name of a bird.

Then my dial goes not true; I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

BUOY. *n. ſ.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Like *buoys*, that never ſink into the flood,
On learning's ſurface we but lie and nod. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To **BUOY.** *v. a.* [from the noun. The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up by ſpecifick lightneſs.

All art is uſed to ſink epiſcopacy, and launch preſbytery in England; which was lately *buoyed* up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *K. Charles.*

The water which riſes out of the abyſs, for the ſupply of ſprings and rivers, would not have ſtopped at the ſurface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmoſphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its aſcent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **BUOY.** *v. n.* To float.

Riſing merit will *buoy* up at laſt. *Pope's Eſſay on Crit.*

BUO'YANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BUO'YANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light; that which will not ſink.

I ſwom with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once ſo vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* ſpirit, now no more
Inſpire the courſe. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 455.

BUR, BOUR, BOR, come from the Sax. buꞃ, an inner-chamber, or place of ſhade and retirement. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BUR. *n. ſ.* [*bourre*, Fr. is *down*; the *bur* being filled with a ſoft *tomentum*, or down.] A rough head of a plant, which ſticks to the hair or cloaths.

Nothing teems,
But hateful docks, rough thiſtles, keckſies, *burs*,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let looſe;
Or I will ſhake thee from me like a ſerpent. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dependents and ſuitors are always the *burs*, and ſometimes the briers of favourites. *Wotton.*

Whither betake her
From the chill dew, amongſt rude *burs* and thiſtles. *Milton.*
And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty *burs* and thorns diſgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

A fellow ſtuck like a *bur*, that there was no ſhaking him off. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

BU'RBOT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh full of prickles. *Dict.*

BU'RDELAIS. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grape. See VINE.

BURDEN. *n. ſ.* [byꞃðen, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*. It is ſuppoſed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a mule, as *onus* from ὄνος, an aſs.]

1. A load; ſomething to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and ſore blows
For ſinking under them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

It is of uſe in lading of ſhips, and may help to ſhew what *burden* in the ſeveral kinds they will bear. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

2. Something grievous or weariſome.

Couldſt thou ſupport
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear? *Par. Loſt.*

None of the things they are to learn, ſhould ever be made a *burden* to them, or impoſed on them as a taſk. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpleſs, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth: now obſolete.

Thou hadſt a wife once, called Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair ſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The verſe repeated in a ſong.

At ev'ry cloſe ſhe made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the ſong. *Dryden's Fab.*

5. The quantity that a ſhip will carry; or the capacity of a ſhip.

To **BU'RDEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

Burden not thyſelf above thy power. *Ecclus*, xiii. 2.

I mean not that other men be eaſed, and you *burdened*. 2 *Cor.* viii. 13.

BU'RDENER. *n. ſ.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppreſſour.

BU'RDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous; oppreſſive; weariſome.

Make no jeſt of that which hath ſo earneſtly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee, which to me is ſo *burdenous*. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

2. Uſeleſs.

To what can I be uſeful, wherein ſerve,
But to ſit idle on the houſhold hearth,
A *burd'nous* drone; to viſitants a gaze. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

BU'RDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Grievous; troubleſome to be borne.

His leiſure told him, that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdenſome*. *Milton.*
Could I but live till *burdenſome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Aſſiſtances always attending us, upon the eaſy condition of our prayers, and by which the moſt *burdenſome* duty will become light and eaſy. *Rogers.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burdenſome*.] Weight; heavineſs; uneaſineſs to be borne.

BU'RDOCK. *n. ſ.* See DOCK.

BUREAU'. *n. ſ.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A cheſt of drawers. It is pronounced as if it were ſpelt *buro*.

For not the deſk with ſilver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japan'd, avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

BURG. *n. ſ.* See BURROW.

BU'RGAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, or *burrow*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Cowel.*

The groſs of the borough is ſurveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are ſome other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular mens poſſeſſions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

BU'RGAMOT. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A ſpecies of pear.

BU'RGANET. } *n. ſ.* [from *bourginote*, Fr.] A kind of helmet.
BU'RGONET. }

Upon his head his gliſtering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wonderous device,
And curiouſly engraven, he did fit. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*
This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
Ev'n to affright thee with the view thereof. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.
The demy Atlas of this earth, the arm
And *burgonet* of man. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burgonet*. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BURGEO'IS. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgeſs.

It is a republick itſelf, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgeois*, and about a thouſand ſouls. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A type of a particular ſort, probably ſo called from him who firſt uſed it. This Dictionary is in Burgeois.

BU'RGESS. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city, or corporate town.

2. A repreſentative of a town corporate.

The whole caſe was diſperſed by the knights of ſhires, and *burgeſſes* of towns, through all the veins of the land. *Wotton.*

BURGH. *n. ſ.* [See BURROW.] A corporate town or burrow.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were firſt allowed to ſend burgeſſes to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for ſeveral of theſe *burghs* ſend two burgeſſes, whereas London itſelf ſends but four. *Graunt.*

BU'RGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this deſart city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shak. As You Like It.*

After the multitude of the common people was diſmiſſed, and the chief of the *burghers* ſent for, the imperious letter was read before the knights of the order, and the better ſort of citizens. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGHMASTER. See BURGOMASTER.

BU'RGLAR. *n. ſ.* [See BURGLARY.] The crime of houſebreaking.

BU'RGLARY. *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, a houſe, and *larron*, a thief.] In the natural ſignification of the word, is nothing but the robbing of a houſe: but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers reſtrain it to robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do ſome other felony. The like offence committed by day, they call houſe-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Cowel.*

What ſay you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial ſin among ſoldiers. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BU'RGOMASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *burg* and *maſter*.] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuſe their councils and *burgomaſters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addiſon.*

BURH, is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection; ſo *Cwenburh* is a woman ready to aſſiſt; *Cuthbur*, eminent for aſſiſtance. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BU'RIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *to bury*.]

1. The act of burying; ſepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shakeſp.*
See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiſs her *burial*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Your body I ſought, and had I found,
Deſign'd for *burial* in your native ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both ſalt and freſh; we uſe them for *burials* of ſome natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church ſervice for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the pariſh prieſt, at the time of his interment, if not prohibited unto perſons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themſelves, by a rubrick of the *burial* ſervice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BU'RIER. *n. ſ.* [from *bury*.] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one ſpirit of the firſtborn Cain
Reign in all boſoms, that, each heart being ſet
On bloody courſes, the rude ſcene may end,
And darkneſs be the *burier* of the dead. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

BU'RINE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced. *Government of the Tongue.*

BU'RLACE. *n. ſ.* [corruptly written for *burdelais*.] A ſort of grape. See VINE.

To **BURL.** *v. a.* To dreſs cloth as fullers do. *Dict.*

BURLE'SQUE. *adj.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital. to jeſt.] Jocular; tending to raiſe laughter, by unnatural or unſuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Therſites, in his ſtory of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other paſſages, has been obſerved to have lapſed into the *burleſque* character, and to have departed from that ſerious air, which ſeems eſſential to the magnificence of an epick poem. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 279.

BURLE'SQUE. *n. ſ.* Ludicrous language, or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the ſpots in the ſun, however noble his ſpeculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burleſque*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To **BURLE'SQUE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern ſwineherd? if not, it is an evidence, that Eumeus was a man of conſequence; otherwiſe Homer would *burleſque* his own poetry. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

BU'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burly*.] Bulk; bluſter.

BU'RLY. *adj.* [Junius has no etymology; Skinner imagines it to come from *boorlike*, clowniſh.] Great of ſtature; great of ſize; bulky; tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chines of beef, ere thou ſleep in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove on my knees, thou may'ſt be turned into hobnails. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonſenſe. *Cowley.*

Away with all your Carthaginian ſtate,
Let vanquiſh'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to paſs my narrow gate. *Dryd.*

Her huſband, it ſeems, being a very *burly* man, ſhe thought it would be leſs trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 499.

To **BURN.** *v. a.* [beꞃnan, Saxon.]

1. To conſume with fire.

That where ſhe fed his amorous deſires
With ſoft complaints, and felt his hotteſt fires,
There other flames might waſte his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs, where love had *burn'd* his heart. *Dryden.*
O that I could but weep, to vent my paſſion!
But this dry ſorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden.*

A fleſhy excreſcence, becoming exceeding hard, is ſuppoſed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, ſtripe for ſtripe. *Exodus*, xxi. 25.

To **BURN.** *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

The barge ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
O coward conſcience! how doſt thou afflict me?
The light *burns* blue—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold trembling drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh. *Shak.*
Oh! prince, oh! wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why
Is your ſweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rowe.*

2. To be inflamed with paſſion.

When I *burnt* in deſire to queſtion them further, they made themſelves air, into which they vaniſhed. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I periſh, Tranio,
If I atchieve not this young modeſt girl. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To act as fire.

Theſe things ſting him
So venomouſly, that *burning* ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the ſcourge of Spain! whoſe breaſt with all
The ſage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*. *Thomſon.*

4. To be hot.

I had a glimpſe of him; but he ſhot by me
Like a young hound upon a *burning* ſcent. *Dryden.*

BURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt cauſed by fire.

We ſee the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy againſt *burns*. *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *burn*.] A perſon that burns any thing.

BU'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The common *burnet* is found wild in great plenty upon dry chalky hills; yet it is often cultivated in gardens for medicinal uſes. *Millar.*

The even mead that erſt brought ſweetly forth
The freckled cowſlip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakeſp.*

BU'RNING. *n. ſ.* [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; ſtate of inflammation.

The mind, ſurely, of itſelf, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry to dwell,
Is all the ſad variety of hell. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

BU'RNING-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *burning* and *glaſs*.] A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force.

The appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a *burning-glaſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glaſs*, which, kept ſtill in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconciled,
As if thou wert the *burning-glaſs* of glory. *Dryd. and Lee.*

To **BU'RNISH.** *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To poliſh; to give a gloſs to.

The barge ſhe ſat in, like a *burniſh'd* throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
Miſlike me not for my complexion,
The ſhadow'd livery of the *burniſh'd* ſun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakeſpeare.*

Make a plate of them, and *burniſh* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The frame of *burniſh'd* ſteel, that caſt a glare
From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

To **BU'RNISH.** *v. n.* To grow bright or gloſſy.

I've ſeen a ſnake in human form,
All ſtain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burniſh, and make a gawdy ſhow,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To **BU'RNISH.** *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to ſpread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,
Ere Juno *burniſh'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden.*
To ſhoot, and ſpread, and *burniſh* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs. Primly's great belly; ſhe may lace it down before, but it *burniſhes* on her lips. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

BU'RNISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *burniſh*.]

1. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes.

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

BURNT. [*particip. paſſ.* of *burn*.]

I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refreſh th' attendants to a grave,
Burnt claret firſt, or Naples biſcuit gave. *King's Cookery.*

BURR. *n. ſ.* [See BUR.] The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

BURR *Pump*. [In a ſhip.] A pump by the ſide of a ſhip, into which a ſtaff ſeven or eight foot long is put; having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope faſtened to the middle of it, called alſo a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BU'RRAS *Pipe*. [With ſurgeons.] An inſtrument or veſſel uſed to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BU'RREL. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear, otherwiſe called the *red butter pear*, from its ſmooth, delicious, and ſoft pulp, which is ripe in the end of September. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BU'RREL *Fly*. [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute; to torture.] An inſect; called alſo *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze*. *Dict.*

BU'RREL *Shot*. [from *bourreler*, to execute, Fr. and *ſhot*.] In gunnery. Small bullets, nails, ſtones, pieces of old iron, *&c.* put into caſes, to be diſcharged out of the ordnance; a ſort of caſe-ſhot. *Harris.*

BU'RROCK. *n. ſ.* A ſmall wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fiſh. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BU'RROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH. *n. ſ.* [derived from the Saxon buꞃᵹ, byꞃᵹ, a city, tower, or caſtle. *Gibſon's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *borough*, were ſuch as were fenced or fortified. *Cowel.*

King of England ſhalt thou be proclaim'd
In ev'ry *burrow*, as we paſs along. *Shak. Hen.* VI. *p.* iii.

Poſſeſſion of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to ſit, as they were poſſeſſed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they ſhall ſee his creſt up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **BU'RROW.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some ſtrew ſand among their corn, which, they ſay, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; becauſe of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little ſinuſes would often form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BU'RSAR. *n. ſ.* [*burſarius*, Lat.]

1. The treaſurer of a college.

2. Students ſent as exhibitioners to the univerſities in Scotland by each preſbytery, from whom they have a ſmall yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE. *n. ſ.* [*bourſe*, Fr. *burſa*, Lat. a purſe; or from *byrſa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and ſhops are kept; ſo called, becauſe the ſign of the purſe was anciently ſet over ſuch a place; whence the exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burſe by James I. *Phillips.*

To **BURST.** *v. n.* I *burſt*; I have *burſt*, or *burſten*. [buꞃſtan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open.

So ſhall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy preſſes ſhall *burſt* out with new wine. *Prov.* iii. 10.

2. To fly aſunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould *burſt* at this. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

3. To break away; to ſpring.

You *burſt*, ah cruel! from my arms,
And ſwiftly ſhoot along the mall,
Or ſoftly glide by the canal. *Pope.*

4. To come ſuddenly.

A reſolved villain,
Whoſe bowels ſuddenly *burſt* out; the king
Yet ſpeaks, and, peradventure, may recover. *Shakeſp.*
If the worlds
In worlds incloſ'd, ſhould on his ſenſes *burſt*,
He would abhorrent turn. *Thomſon's Summer*, *l.* 310.

5. To come by violence.

Well didſt thou, Richard, to ſuppreſs thy voice;
For had the paſſions of thy heart *burſt* out,
I fear, we ſhould have ſeen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous ſpight. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Where is the notable paſſage over the river Euphrates, *burſting* out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Meſopotamia, then part of the Perſian kingdom, begin to open themſelves. *Knolles.*

Young ſpring protrudes the *burſting* gems. *Thomſon.*

6. To begin an action violently.

She *burſt* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Arbuthnot.*

To **BURST.** *v. a.* To break ſuddenly; to make a quick and violent diſruption.

My breaſt I'll *burſt* with ſtraining of my courage,
And from my ſhoulders crack my arms aſunder,
But I will chaſtiſe this high-minded ſtrumpet. *Shakeſp.*
He faſten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As if he would *burſt* heaven. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Moſes ſaith alſo, the fountains of the great abyſs were *burſt* aſunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyſs, and the burſting of it, if reſtrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this diſruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, ſo as by the mixture of the oppoſites, to cauſe an ebullition, they would *burſt* the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BURST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden diſruption; a ſudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such ſheets of fire, ſuch *burſt* of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Down they came, and drew
The whole roof after them, with *burſt* of thunder,
Upon the heads of all. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, *l.* 1650.
Impriſon'd fire, in the cloſe dungeons pent,
Roar to get looſe, and ſtruggle for a vent,
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty *burſt* whole mountains fall. *Addiſon.*

BURST. } *participial adj.* [from *burſt*.] Diſeaſed with a
BU'RSTEN. } hernia, or rupture.

BU'RSTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burſt*.] A rupture, or hernia.

BU'RSTWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *burſt* and *wort*; *herniaria*, Lat.] An herb good againſt ruptures. *Dict.*

BURT. *n. ſ.* A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

To **BU'RTHEN.** *v. a.* } See **BURDEN.**
BU'RTHEN. *n. ſ.* }

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the ſad *burthen* of ſome merry ſong. *Pope.*

BU'RTON. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A ſmall tackle to be faſtened any where at pleaſure, conſiſting of two ſingle pullies, for hoiſting ſmall things in or out. *Phillips's World of Words.*

BU'RY. } *n. ſ.* [from buꞃᵹ, Sax.] A dwelling-place; a ter-
BE'RY. } mination ſtill added to the names of ſeveral places; as, *Aldermanbury*, St. *Edmund's bury*. *Phillips.*

BU'RY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *borough*.]

It is his nature to dig himſelf *buries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Grew.*

To **BU'RY.** *v. a.* [byꞃiᵹean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, ſhall *bury*
His reaſons with his body. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of ſepulture.

Slave thou haſt ſlain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body. *Shak. King Lear.*
If you have kindneſs left, there ſee me laid;
To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And *bury* all, which yet diſtinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; ſhe render'd life,
Thy name ſo *bury'd* in her. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BU'RYING-PLACE. *n. ſ.* A place appointed for the ſepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has ſtill ſeveral marks in it of graves and *burying-places*. *Spectator.*

BUSH. *n. ſ.* [*bois*, Fr.]

1. A thick ſhrub.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely ruſh,
With noiſe whereof, he, from his lofty ſteed,
Down fell to ground, and crept into a *buſh*,
To hide his coward head from dying dread.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, *b.* ii.

The poller, and exactor of fees, juſtifies the reſemblance of the courts of juſtice to the *buſh*, whereunto while the ſheep flies for defence from the weather, he is ſure to loſe part of the fleece. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 47.

Her heart was that ſtrange *buſh*, whoſe ſacred fire,
Religion did not conſume, but inſpire
Such piety, ſo chaſte uſe of God's day,
That what we turn to feaſt, ſhe turn'd to pray. *Donne.*

With ſuch a care,
As roſes from their ſtalks we tear,
When we would ſtill prefer them new,
And freſh as on the *buſh* they grew. *Waller.*
The ſacred ground
Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refuſe to bear;
Each common *buſh* ſhall Syrian roſes wear. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to ſhew that liquours are ſold there.

If it be true, that good wine needs no *buſh*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue, *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

To **BUSH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roſes *buſhing* round
About her glow'd; half ſtooping to ſupport
Each flow'r of tender ſtalk. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix.
A guſhing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green;
The *buſhing* alders form'd a ſhady ſcene. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BU'SHEL. *n. ſ.* [*boiſſeau*, Fr. *buſſellus*, low Lat.]

1. A meaſure containing eight gallons; a ſtrike.

His reaſons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *buſhels* of chaff; you ſhall ſeek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the ſearch. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It is uſed, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rareſt pictures with *buſhels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. *Buſhels of a cart-wheel.* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preſerve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.] *Dict.*

BU'SHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *buſhy*.] The quality of being buſhy.

BU'SHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *buſh*.] A thicket; a cluſter of buſhes.

Princes thought how they might diſcharge the earth of woods, briars, *buſhments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

BU'SHY. *adj.* [from *buſh*.]

1. Thick; full of ſmall branches, not high.

The gentle ſhepherd ſat beſide a ſpring,
All in the ſhadow of a *buſhy* briar. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and ſuckers at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwiſe, the polling and cutting of the top, make them ſpread and grow *buſhy*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 424.

2. Thick like a buſh.

Statues of this god, with a thick *buſhy* beard, are ſtill many of them extant in Rome. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Full of buſhes.

The kids with pleaſure browſe the *buſhy* plain;
The ſhow'rs are grateful to the ſwelling grain. *Dryden.*

BU'SILESS. *adj.* [from *buſy*.] At leaſure; without buſineſs; unemployed.

Theſe ſweet thoughts do even refreſh my labour,
Moſt *buſileſs* when I do it. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'SILY. *adv.* [from *buſy*.] With an air of importance; with an air of hurry; actively; importunately.

Or if too *buſily* they will enquire
Into a victory, which we diſdain,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire,
Before the patron ſaint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

BU'SINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *buſy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Muſt *buſineſs* thee from hence remove?
Oh! that's the worſt diſeaſe of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this ſenſe it has the *plural*.

Beſtow
Your needful counſel to our *buſineſſes*,
Which crave the inſtant uſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. The ſubject of buſineſs; the affair or object that engages the care.

You are ſo much the *buſineſs* of our ſouls, that while you are in ſight, we can neither look nor think on any elſe; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *buſineſs* of the ſenſes, being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement, in oppoſition to trivial tranſactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *buſineſs* to laſh the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himſelf. *Addiſon.*

He had *buſineſs* enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident. *Prior's Preface.*

When diverſion is made the *buſineſs* and ſtudy of life, though the actions choſen be in themſelves innocent, the exceſs will render them criminal. *Rogers.*

5. Right of action.

What *buſineſs* has a tortoiſe among the clouds? *L'Eſtrange.*

6. A point; a matter of queſtion; ſomething to be examined or conſidered.

Fitneſs to govern, is a perplexed *buſineſs*; ſome men, ſome nations, excel in the one ability, ſome in the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be tranſacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *buſineſs* with any one. *Judges*, xviii. 7.

8. Something required to be done.

To thoſe people that dwell under or near the equator, this ſpring would be moſt peſtilent; as for thoſe countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the moſt conſiderable nations of the world, a perpetual ſpring will not do their *buſineſs*; they muſt have longer days, a nearer approach of the ſun. *Bentley.*

9. *To do one's buſineſs.* To kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

BUSK. *n. ſ.* [*buſque*, Fr.] A piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays.

Off with that happy *buſk*, which I envy,
That ſtill can be, and ſtill can ſtand ſo nigh. *Donne.*

BU'SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*broſeken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a ſhoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dreſſed in a ſhort pair of crimſon velvet *buſkins*; in ſome places open, to ſhew the fairneſs of the ſkin. *Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But miſſeth bow, and ſhafts, and *buſkins* to her knee. *Spenſ.*

There is a kind of ruſticity in all thoſe pompous verſes; ſomewhat of a holiday ſhepherd ſtrutting in his country *buſkins*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high ſhoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raiſe their ſtature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buſkins* here,
Nor greater Johnſon dares in ſocks appear. *Dryden.*
In her beſt light the comick Muſe appears,
When ſhe with borrow'd pride the *buſkin* wears. *Smith.*

BU'SKINED. *adj.* [from *buſkin*.] Dreſſed in buſkins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobl'd hath the *buſkin'd* ſtage? *Milton.*
Here, arm'd with ſilver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buſkin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

BU'SKY. *adj.* [written more properly by Milton, *boſky*. See **BOSKY.**] Woody; ſhaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the ſun begins to peer
Above yon *buſky* hill! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

BUSS. *n. ſ.* [*bus*, the mouth, Iriſh; *baiſer*, Fr.]

1. A kiſs; a ſalute with the lips.

Thou doſt give me flattering *buſſes*.—By my troth, I kiſs thee with a moſt conſtant heart. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Some ſquire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who viſits with a gun, preſents with birds,
Then gives a ſmacking *buſs*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fiſhing. [*buſſe*, German.]

If the king would enter towards building ſuch a number of boats and *buſſes*, as each company could eaſily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To **BUSS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiſs; to ſalute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whoſe wanton tops do *buſs* the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their feet. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*
Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *buſſing* the ſtones; for, in ſuch buſineſs,
Action is eloquence. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

BUST. *n. ſ.* [*buſto*, Ital.] A ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *buſt*; and a Tiberius, a rare coin, but a common *buſt*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Ambition ſigh'd: ſhe found it vain to truſt
The faithleſs column, and the crumbling *buſt*. *Pope.*

BU'STARD. *n. ſ.* [*biſtarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.

His ſacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *buſtards*, turkeys, pheaſants; and all theſe were daily offered. *Hakewell.*

To **BU'STLE.** *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *buſy*.] To be buſy; to ſtir; to be active.

Come, *buſtle*, *buſtle*—capariſon my horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *buſtle* in. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sir Henry Vane was a buſy and *buſtling* man, who had credit enough to do his buſineſs in all places. *Clarendon*, *b.* ii.

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *buſtling* world,
And now am trampled to my duſt again. *Southerne.*
Ye ſov'reign lords, who ſit like gods in ſtate,
Awing the world, and *buſtling* to be great! *Granville.*

BU'STLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combuſtion.

Wiſdom's ſelf
Oft ſeeks to ſweet retired ſolitude;
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various *buſtle* of reſort,
Were all too ruffled. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes ſuch a noiſe and *buſtle* for opinions. *Glanvill's Sceps.*

Such a doctrine made a ſtrange *buſtle* and diſturbance in the world, which then ſat warm and eaſy in a free enjoyment of their luſts. *South.*

If the Count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *buſtle*. *Spectator*, Nº 481.

BU'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *buſtle*.] An active ſtirring man.

BU'SY. *adj.* [byꞅᵹian, Sax. It is pronounced as *biſſy*.]

1. Employed with earneſtneſs.

My miſtreſs ſends you word, that ſhe is *buſy*, and cannot come. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

The Chriſtians, ſometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and ſometimes charging them again, repulſed the proud enemy, ſtill *buſy* with them. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Buſtling; active; meddling.

The next thing which ſhe waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *buſy* ape,
She ſhall purſue it with the ſoul of love. *Shakeſpeare.*
This *buſy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward ſenſes reſt do take,
A thouſand dreams, fantaſtical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her ſtill awake. *Davies.*
The coming ſpring would firſt appear,
And all this place with roſes ſtrow,
If *buſy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written ſince that time, ſeem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controverſy of opinions, wherein the *buſy* world has been ſo much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and inſtincts are ſo *buſy* in the heart of every reaſonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a ſociety, without regard to thoſe principles. *Addiſon.*

To **BU'SY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep buſy.

He in great paſſion all this while did dwell,
More *buſying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what ſhe did tell. *Fairy Queen.*

The pleaſure which I took at my friend's pleaſure herein, idly *buſied* me thus to expreſs the ſame. *Carew's Survey.*

My Harry,
Be it thy courſe to *buſy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

While they were *buſied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thouſands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The points which *buſied* the devotion of the firſt ages, and the curioſity of the later. *Decay of Piety.*

The ideas it is *buſied* about, ſhould be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itſelf. *Locke.*

The learning and diſputes of the ſchools have been much *buſied* about genus and ſpecies. *Locke.*

For the reſt, it muſt be owned, he does not *buſy* himſelf, by entering deep into any party, but rather ſpends his time in acts of hoſpitality. *Swift.*

BU'SYBODY. *n. ſ.* [from *buſy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon.

Going from houſe to houſe, tatlers and *buſybodies*, are the canker and ruſt of idleneſs, as idleneſs is the ruſt of time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Buſybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous ſort of people to have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite ſervants, *buſybodies*, dependants, and poor relations of all perſons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator*, Nº 437.

BUT. *conjunct.* [buꞇe, buꞇan, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An emiſſion of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is ſo prodigious: *but* that it is ſo conſtantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjur'd Lycon?
Who can inſpire ſuch ſtorms of rage, *but* Lycon?
Where has my ſword left one ſo black, *but* Lycon?
Smith's Phædras and Hippolitus.

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obſcurity of ſeveral paſſages, by our ignorance in facts and perſons. *Swift.*

2. Yet; nevertheleſs. It ſometimes only enforces *yet*.

Then let him ſpeak, and any that ſhall ſtand without, ſhall hear his voice plainly; *but* yet made extreme ſharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate ſounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 155.

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

3. The particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm; now.

If there be a liberty and poſſibility for a man to kill himſelf to-day, then it is not abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhall live till to-morrow; *but* there is ſuch a liberty, therefore no ſuch neceſſity. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world: therefore there muſt be another world, wherein this difference ſhall be made. *Watts's Logick, Introduct.*

4. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,
That not my ſervice, paſt or preſent ſorrows,

Can ranſom me into his love again;
But to know ſo, muſt be my benefit. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath ſomething ſeiz'd
His wiſh'd ability, he had himſelf
The lands and waters meaſur'd. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

What nymph ſoe'er his voice *but* hears,
Will be my rival, though ſhe have *but* ears. *Ben. Johnſon.*

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble *but* to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did *but* men conſider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodneſs. *Tillotſon.*

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumſtances, the advantages of eaſe and pleaſure will be found to be on the ſide of religion. *Tillotſon.*

The miſchiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke on Education.*

If a reader examines Horace's art of poetry he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Ariſtotle. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Prepar'd I ſtand: he was *but* born to try
The lot of man, to ſuffer and to die. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. Than.

The full moon was no ſooner up, and ſhining in all its brightneſs, *but* he privately opened the gate of paradiſe. *Guardian,* Nº 167.

6. But that; without this conſequence that.

Froſts that conſtrain the ground,
Do ſeldom their uſurping power withdraw,
But raging floods purſue their haſty hand. *Dryden.*

7. Otherwiſe than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath ſome director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker, b.* i. § 3.

Who ſhall believe,
But you miſuſe the reverence of your place? *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Not otherwiſe than.

A genius ſo elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* neceſſary to make Pindar ſpeak Engliſh. *Dryden.*

9. By any other means than.

Out of that will I cauſe thoſe of Cyprus to mutiny: whoſe qualification ſhall come into no true taſte again, *but* by tranſplanting of Caſſio. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

10. If it were not for this; if this were not.

Believe me, I had rather have loſt my purſe
Full of cruzades. And *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no ſuch baſeneſs,
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, *but* thou haſt already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

11. However; howbeit.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But, to purſue the end for which I came,
Unite your ſubjects firſt, then let us go,
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryden.*

12. It is uſed after *no doubt, no queſtion*, and ſuch words, and ſignifies the ſame with *that*. It ſometimes is joined with *that*.

They made no account, *but that* the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I fancied to myſelf a kind of eaſe in the change of the paroxyſm; never ſuſpecting *but that* the humour would have waſted itſelf. *Dryden.*

There is no queſtion *but* the king of Spain will reform moſt of the abuſes. *Addiſon on Italy.*

13. That. This ſeems no proper ſenſe in this place.

It is not therefore impoſſible, *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to reſtore myſelf into the good graces of my fair criticks. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

14. Otherwiſe than.

I ſhould ſin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

15. Even; not longer ago than.

Beroe *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguiſh from theſe rites detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the inſtance I gave *but* now, the conſciouſneſs went along. *Locke.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing ſentence is bounded or reſtrained.

Thus fights Ulyſſes, thus his fame extends,
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. An objective particle; yet it may be objected.

But yet, madam———
I do not like *but* yet; it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon *but* yet!
But yet is as a jaylour, to bring forth
Some monſtrous malefactor. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleop.*

Muſt the heart then have been formed and conſtituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentl.*

18. But for: without; had not this been.

Raſh man! forbear, *but* for ſome unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a ſimple knot was ty'd above. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but* for miſchief, you had dy'd for ſpight. *Dryden.*

BUT. *n. ſ.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.

But, if I aſk you what I mean by that word, you will anſwer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in conſtruction and ſenſe, as, but I will not, a but of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will but, ſhoot at but, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

BUT. *n. ſ.* [In ſea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outſide of a ſhip, under water. *Harris.*

BUT-END. *n. ſ.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it reſts.

The reſerve of foot galled their foot with ſeveral vollies, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muſkets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Some of the ſoldiers accordingly puſhed them forwards with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Gulliver's Travels.*

BUTCHER. *n. ſ.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh.

The ſhepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one ſheep with pleaſing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher*'s guile,
How to cut your throat, and ſmile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life,
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are beſtowed on conquerours, who, for the moſt part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To **BUTCHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

In ſuff'ring thus thy brother to be ſlaughter'd,
Thou ſheweſt the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching ſtern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shakeſp.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The poiſon and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to ſave him. *Dryden's D. Sebaſt.*

BUTCHERS-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY. *n. ſ.* [*ruſcus*, Lat.]

The flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, cut into ſeveral diviſions, out of which is produced a globular bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting alſo of one leaf, in the center of which riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a ſoft roundiſh fruit, in which are incloſed one or two hard ſeeds. It is very common in the woods, in divers parts of England, and is rarely cultivated in gardens. The roots are ſometimes uſed in medicine, and the green ſhoots are cut and bound into bundles, and ſold to the butchers, who uſe it as beſoms to ſweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butchers-broom*. *Millar.*

BU'TCHERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *butcherly*.] In a butcherly manner.

BU'TCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous.

There is a way, which, brought into ſchools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

What ſtratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shak. Henry* VI.

BU'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, ſo ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or ſix miſerable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; ſlaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this pattern of thy *butcheries*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

The *butchery*, and the breach of hoſpitality, is repreſented in this fable under the maſk of friendſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

Can he a ſon to ſoft remorſe incite,
Whom goals, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where blood is ſhed.

This is no place, this houſe is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shak. As You Like It.*

BU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *botiller*, old Engliſh, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquours.] A ſervant in a family employed in furniſhing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Thoſe ordinary finances are caſual or uncertain, as be the eſcheats, the cuſtoms, *butlerage*, and impoſt. *Bacon.*

BU'TLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

BU'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The ſupporters or *butments* of the ſaid arch cannot ſuffer ſo much violence, as in the precedent flat poſture. *Wotton.*

BUTT. *n. ſ.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus, and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do ſee me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end; here is my *butt*,
The very ſea-mark of my journey's end. *Shak. Othello.*

3. The object of aim; the thing againſt which any attack is directed.

The papiſts were the moſt common-place, and the *butt* againſt whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company break their jeſts.

I played a ſentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very ſmart, when my ill genius ſuggeſted to him ſuch a reply as got all the laughter on his ſide. *Spectator,* Nº 175.

5. A ſtroke given in fencing.

If diſputes ariſe
Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John ſhews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

BUTT. *n. ſ.* [buꞇꞇ, Saxon.] A veſſel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty two hundred weight, is a butt of currans.

I eſcaped upon a *butt* of ſack, which the ſailors heaved overboard. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To **BUTT.** *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To ſtrike with the head.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewel: the beaſt
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Nor wars are ſeen,
Unleſs, upon the green,
Two harmleſs lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A ſnow-white ſteer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threat'ning brows, and bellowing ſtands. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never ſaw that manner of fighting. *Ray.*

BU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [buꞇꞇeꞃe, Sax. *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dreſſed, and ſet before them. *Geneſis,* xviii. 8.

2. *Butter of antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid ſpirits of ſublimate corroſive with regulus of antimony. It is a great cauſtick. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of tin*, is made with tin and ſublimate corroſive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

To **BU'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear, or oil with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindneſs to his horſe, *buttered* his hay. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Words *butter* no parſnips. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To encreaſe the ſtakes every throw, or every game: a cant term among gameſters.

It is a fine ſimile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gameſter, that ſtakes all his winning upon one caſt; ſo that if he loſes the laſt throw, he is ſure to be undone. *Addiſon. Freeholder,* Nº 40.

BU'TTERBUMP. *n. ſ.* A fowl; the ſame with *bittourn*.

BU'TTERBUR. *n. ſ.* [*petaſites*, Lat.]

It is a plant with a floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets, divided into many parts, ſitting on the embryo, and continued in a cylindrical empalement, divided alſo into many parts; the embryo becomes afterwards a ſeed furniſhed with down, and the flowers appear before the leaves. It is uſed in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the ſides of ditches. *Millar.*

BU'TTERFLOWER. *n. ſ.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, inſtead of *butterflow'rs*, appear,
And meads, inſtead of daiſies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY. *n. ſ.* [buꞇꞇeꞃꝼleᵹe, Sax.] A beautiful inſect, ſo named becauſe it firſt appears at the beginning of the ſeaſon for butter.

Eftſoons that damſel, by her heav'nly might,
She turned into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenſer.*

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

And ſo befel, that as he caſt his eye
Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He ſaw falſe Reynard. *Dryden's Fables.*

That which ſeems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme ſmall feathers, not to be diſcerned without a microſcope. *Grew.*

BU'TTERIS. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of ſteel ſet in a wooden handle, uſed in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

BU'TTERMILK. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, who was fallen into an ulcerous conſumption, devoted himſelf to *buttermilk*, by which ſole diet he recovered. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The ſcurvy of mariners is cured by acids; as ripe fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline ſpirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BU'TTERPRINT. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all ſorts and ſizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foreteeth.

BU'TTERWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that ſells butter.

Tongue, I muſt put you into a *butterwoman*'s mouth, and buy myſelf another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into theſe perils. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

BU'TTERWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant; the ſame with *ſanicle*.

BU'TTERY. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours, than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The beſt oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itſelf has its whiteneſs from the caſeous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

BU'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *butter*; or, according to Skinner, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where proviſions are laid up.

Go, ſirrah, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shakeſp.*

All that need a cool and freſh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Wotton.*

My guts ne'er ſuffer'd from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book. *Bramſton.*

BU'TTOCK. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed, by Skinner, to come from *aboutir*, Fr. inſerted by Junius without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair that fits all the *buttocks*. *Shakeſp.*

Such as were not able to ſtay themſelves, ſhould be holden up by others of more ſtrength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horſe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

BU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*bottwn*, Welch; *bouton*, Fr.]

1. A catch, or ſmall ball, by which the dreſs of man is faſtened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I mention thoſe ornaments, becauſe, of the ſimplicity of the ſhape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and ſilver lace, they muſt have been cheaper than ours. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Any knob or ball faſtened to a ſmaller body.

We faſtened to the upper marble certain wires, and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r,
Suckled and chear'd, with air, and ſun and ſhow'r;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I ſpread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope's Dunc.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the ſpring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be diſclos'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'TTON. *n. ſ.* The ſea urchin, which is a kind of crabfiſh that has prickles inſtead of feet. *Ainſworth.*

To **BU'TTON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to cloath.

One whoſe hard heart is *button'd* up with ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

He gave his legs, arm, and breaſt, to his ordinary ſervant, to *button* and dreſs him. *Wotton.*

2. To faſten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *button* and *hole*.] The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll pleaſe the maids of honour, if I can:
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my ſkill in *buttonholes* diſplay,
And brag, how oft I ſhift me ev'ry day. *Bramſton.*

BU'TTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another wall.

No jutting frize,
Buttreſs, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shak.*

Fruit trees, ſet upon a wall againſt the ſun, between elbows or *buttreſſes* of ſtone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which *buttreſſes* and props but ſcarcely bear. *Dryden.*

2. A prop; a ſupport.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adverſaries are ſtill ſetting up againſt us, as the ground pillar and *buttreſs* of the good old cauſe of nonconformity. *South.*

To **BU'TTRESS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to ſupport.

BU'TWINK. *n. ſ.* The name of a bird. *Dict.*

BUTYRA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the ſame principles as milk; a viſcidity from the caſeous parts, and an oilineſs from the *butyraceous* parts. *Floyer on the Humours.*

BU'TYROUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM. *adj.* [bucꞃum, Sax. from buᵹan, to bend. It originally ſignified *obedient*, as John de Treviſa, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is *obedient and* buxom *to all his commands*. In an old form of marriage uſed before the Reformation, the bride promiſed to be *obedient and* buxom *in bed and at board*; from which expreſſion, not well underſtood, its preſent meaning ſeems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obſequious.

He did tread down, and diſgrace all the Engliſh, and ſet up and countenance the Iriſh; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenſer.*

He, with broad ſails,
Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; briſk.

I'm born
Again a freſh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the ſun's firſt beams. *Craſhaw.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*

Sturdy ſwains,
In clean array, for ruſtick dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damſels, hand in hand,
They friſk and bound. *Philips.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove deſcends, and pours
Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful ſhow'rs. *Dryden's Virg.*

She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

BU'XOMLY. *adv.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonly; amorouſly.

BU'XOMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonneſs; amorouſneſs.

To **BUY.** *v. a.* preter. I *bought*; I have *bought*. [bycᵹean, Sax.]

1. To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or ſomething equivalent; to gain by ſale, not gift or theft.

They muſt *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that ſo the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To procure ſome advantage by ſomething that deſerves it, or at ſome price.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all ſorts of people. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakeſp.*
Pleaſure with praiſe, and danger they would *buy*,
And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To manage by money.

You, and all the kings of Chriſtendom,
Are led ſo groſsly by this meddling prieſt,
Dreading the curſe that money may *buy* out. *Shakeſp.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, diſſuade, or *buy* off conſcience? *South.*

To **BUY.** *v. n.* To treat about a purchaſe.

I will *buy* with you, ſell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and ſo following. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

BU'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *to buy.*] He that buys; a purchaſer.

When a piece of art is ſet before us, let the firſt caution be, not to aſk who made it, leſt the fame of the authour do captivate the fancy of the *buyer*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To **BUZZ.** *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius.*]

1. To hum; to make a noiſe like bees, flies, or waſps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which *buzzed* all about, and made ſuch ſound,
That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,
Like many ſwarms of bees aſſembled round. *Fairy Queen.*
There be more waſps, that *buzz* about his noſe,
Will make this ſting the ſooner. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Herewith aroſe a *buzzing* noiſe among them, as if it had been the ruſtling ſound of the ſea afar off. *Hayward.*

For ſtill the flowers ready ſtand,
One *buzzes* round about.
One lights, one taſtes, gets in, gets out. *Suckling.*
What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lips diſtill'd their golden dew;
Yet have we oft' diſcover'd, in their ſtead,
A ſwarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*
We join, like flies and waſps, in *buzzing* about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whiſper; to prate.

There is ſuch confuſion in my pow'rs,
As after ſome oration fairly ſpoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

To **BUZZ.** *v. a.* To whiſper; to ſpread ſecretly.

Where doth the world thruſt forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears? *Shakeſpeare.*
I will *buzz* abroad ſuch prophecies,
That Edward ſhall be fearful of his life. *Shak. Hen.* VI.
Did you not hear
A *buzzing* of a ſeparation
Between the king and Catherine? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

They might *buzz* and whiſper it one to another, and tacitely withdrawing from the preſence of the apoſtles, they then lift their voices, and noiſe it about the city. *Bentley.*

BUZZ. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whiſper; a talk.

The hive of a city or kingdom, is in beſt condition, when there is leaſt noiſe or *buzz* in it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politicks. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 403.

BU'ZZARD. *n. ſ.* [*buſard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk.

More pity that the eagle ſhould be mawl'd,
While kites and *buzzards* prey at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*
The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me beſt;
Of ſmall renown, 'tis true: for, not to lie,
We call him but a hawk by courteſy. *Dryden.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Thoſe blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of wilful maliciouſneſs, would neither learn themſelves, nor could teach others any thing at all. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BU'ZZER. *n. ſ.* [from *buzz.*] A ſecret whiſperer.

Her brother is in ſecret come from France,
And wants not *buzzers* to infeſt his ear
With petulant ſpeeches of his father's death. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY. *prep.* [bi, biȝ, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child *by* you, Launcelot. *Shakeſpeare.*

The grammar of a language is ſometimes to be carefully ſtudied *by* a grown man. *Locke.*

2. It notes the inſtrument, and is always uſed after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, he was killed *with* a ſword; he died *by* a ſword.

But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He choſe Æneas, and he choſe as well. *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

3. It notes the cauſe of any event.

This fight had the more weight with him, as *by* good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen aſleep. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed.

You muſt think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Happier! had it ſuffic'd him to have known
Good *by* itſelf, and evil not at all. *Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 89.

The heart knows that *by* itſelf, which nothing in the world beſides can give it any knowledge of. *South.*

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propoſitions *by* ſenſation and reflection. *Watts's Logick.*

5. It ſhews the manner of an action.

I have not patience; ſhe conſumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her falſe belief:
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard. *Dryden.*
By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He ſaw his branching horns, and alter'd look. *Addiſon.*

6. It has a ſignification, noting the method in which any ſucceſſive action is performed, with regard to time or quantity.

The beſt for you, is to re-examine the cauſe, and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exactneſs you can. *Hooker, Preface.*

We are not to ſtay all together, but to come by him where he ſtands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes. *Shakeſpeare.*

He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the name, as he pleaſeth, though ſeldom the order be inverted. *Bacon.*

The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance, and ſo *by* pieces to carry it away, that the enemy ſhould not get ſo great a ſpoil. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one *by* one. *Boyle.*

Others will ſoon take pattern and encouragement by your building; and ſo houſe *by* houſe, ſtreet *by* ſtreet, there will at laſt be finiſhed a magnificent city. *Sprat.*

Explor'd her, limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. *Dryden.*
Thus year *by* year they paſs, and day *by* day,
Till once, 'twas on the morn of chearful May,
The young Æmilia—— *Dryden's Fables.*
I'll gaze for ever on thy god-like father,
Tranſplanting one *by* one into my life,
His bright perfections, till I ſhine like him. *Addiſ. Cato.*
Let the blows be *by* pauſes laid on. *Locke.*

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will ſell *by* the ounce for ſix ſhillings and fivepence unclipped money. *Locke.*

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at leaſt of as much importance as of what we take ſeldom, and only *by* grains and ſpoonfuls. *Arbuthnot on Aliments, Preface.*

The North, *by* myriads, pours her mighty ſons;
Great nurſe of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. *Pope.*

8. At, or in; noting place.

We ſee the great effects of battles *by* ſea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Arms, and the man, I ſing, who, forc'd *by* fate,
Expell'd, and exil'd, left the Trojan ſhore;
Long labours both *by* ſea and land he bore. *Dryd. Æn.*
I would have fought *by* land, where I was ſtronger:
You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought at ſea,
Forſook me fighting. *Dryden's All for Love.*

9. According to; noting permiſſion.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two. *Bacon's Holy War.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The preſent, or like, ſyſtem of the world cannot poſſibly have been eternal, *by* the firſt propoſition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitouſly, emerge out of a chaos, *by* the third propoſition. *Bentley.*

The faculty, or deſire, being infinite, *by* the preceding propoſition, may contain, or receive both theſe. *Cheyne.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The goſpel gives us ſuch laws, as every man that underſtands himſelf, would chuſe to live *by*. *Tillotſon.*

In the diviſions I have made, I have endeavoured, the beſt I could, to govern myſelf *by* the diverſity of matter. *Locke.*

This ſhip, by good luck, fell into their hands at laſt, and ſerved as a model to build others *by*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

12. From; noting judgment or token.

Thus, *by* the muſick, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go,
Through groves that on Parnaſſus grow. *Waller.*

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,
By his broad ſhoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryden.*
Who's that ſtranger? *By* his warlike port,
His fierce demeanour, and erected look,
He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden's All for Love.*
Judge the event
By what has paſs'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The puniſhment is not to be meaſured *by* the greatneſs or ſmallneſs of the matter, but *by* the oppoſition it carries, and ſtands in, to that reſpect and ſubmiſſion that is due to the father. *Locke.*

By your deſcription of the town, I imagine it to lie under ſome great enchantment. *Pope's Letters.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the ſtrength of a nation—— *Swift.*

13. It notes the ſum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime ſhe ſtands provided of a Laius,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty ſprings. *Dryden.*
Her brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies ſhorter *by* the head at Pomfret. *Rowe.*

By giving the denomination to leſs quantities of ſilver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation, or cohabitation.

By her he had two children at one birth. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

15. For; noting continuance of time. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Ferdinand and Iſabella recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in poſſeſſion thereof *by* the ſpace of ſeven hundred years. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

16. As ſoon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the ſons of Conſtantine which fled,
Ambriſe and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Queen.*
Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the ſun,
Will, with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To-morrow morning call ſome knight to arms.
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.
He err'd not; for, *by* this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a ſky of jaſper lighted now
In paradiſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 208.
Theſe have their courſe to finiſh round the earth
By morrow ev'ning. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 662.
The angelick guards aſcended, mute and ſad
For man: for, of his ſtate *by* this they knew. *Par. Loſt.*

By that time a ſiege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether loſt and bewildered in it. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

By this time, the very foundation was removed. *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded ſo far, as to accuſe and fine the conſuls. *Swift.*

17. Beſide; noting paſſage.

Many beautiful places ſtanding along the ſea-ſhore, make the town appear much longer than it is, to thoſe that ſail *by* it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

18. Beſide; near to; in preſence; noting proximity of place.

So thou may'ſt ſay, the king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church ſtands *by* thy tabour, if thy tabour ſtand *by* the church. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Here he comes himſelf;
If he be worth any man's good voice,
That good man ſit down *by* him. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
A ſpacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: *by* ſome, were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 557.
Stay *by* me; thou art reſolute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden.*

19. Before *himſelf*, *herſelf*, or *themſelves*, it notes the abſence of all others.

Sitting in ſome place, *by himſelf*, let him tranſlate into Engliſh his former leſſon. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Solyman reſolved to aſſault the breach, after he had, *by himſelf*, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I know not whether he will annex his diſcourſe to his appendix, or publiſh it *by itſelf*, or at all. *Boyle.*

He will imagine, that the king, and his miniſters, ſat down, and made them *by themſelves*, and then ſent them to their allies, to ſign. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could come,
Then eat the ſweeteſt *by themſelves* at home. *Pope.*

20. It is the ſolemn form of ſwearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I ſwear. *Dryden's Fab.*

21. At hand.

He kept then ſome of the ſpirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep ſo much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not ſuch a ſupply. *Locke.*

22. It is uſed in forms of adjuring, or obteſting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon etherial light,
Which I have loſt for this eternal night;
Or if, by dearer ties, you may be won,
By your dead ſire, and *by* your living ſon. *Dryden's Æn.*
Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O ſpare this great, this good, this aged king! *Dryden.*
O, cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd ſoul!
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O, ceaſe! at leaſt, once more delude my ſorrows. *Smith.*

23. It ſignifies ſpecification and particularity.

Upbraiding Heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryd.*

24. By proxy of; noting ſubſtitution.

The gods were ſaid to feaſt with Ethiopians; that is, they were preſent with them *by* their ſtatues. *Broome.*

25. In the ſame direction with.

They are alſo ſtriated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the ſides curiouſly punched, or pricked. *Grew.*

BY. *adv.*

1. Near; at a ſmall diſtance.

And in it lies, the god of ſleep;
And, ſnorting *by*,
We may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*

2. Beſide; paſſing.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe. Who was't came *by*? *Shakeſp.*

3. In preſence.

The ſame words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, ſo as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Sidney.*

I'll not be *by*, the while, my lieges, farewel:
What will become hereof, there's none can tell. *Shakeſp.*
There while I ſing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the ſtrings ſo high. *Waller.*
Pris'ners and witneſſes were waiting *by*;
Theſe had been taught to ſwear, and thoſe to die. *Roſcomm.*

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

BY AND BY. In a ſhort time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been ſtaid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by and by*,
From lofty ſteed, and bad the lady ſtay,
To ſee what end of fight ſhould him befall that day. *Spenſ.*
In the temple, *by and by*, with us,
Theſe couples ſhall eternally be knit. *Shakeſpeare.*
O how this ſpring of love reſembleth
Th' uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now ſhews all the beauty of the ſun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now a ſenſible man, *by and by* a fool, and preſently a beaſt. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

BY. *n. ſ.* [from the prepoſition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this inſtance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a ſheep in private, by the *by*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hence we may underſtand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not neceſſary. *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the *by*. *Dryden.*

BY, in compoſition, implies ſomething out of the direct way; and, conſequently, ſome obſcurity, as a *by-road*; ſomething irregular, as a *by-end*; or ſomething collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This compoſition is uſed at pleaſure, and will be underſtood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* A coffeehouſe in an obſcure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouſe*, that ſtood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror. *Addiſon.*

BY-CONCERNMENT. *n. ſ.* An affair which is not the main buſineſs.

Our plays, beſides the main deſign, have under-plots, or *by-concernments*, or leſs conſiderable perſons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot. *Dryden.*

BY-DEPENDENCE. *n. ſ.* An appendage; ſomething accidentally depending on another.

Theſe,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, ſhould be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependences*,
From chance to chance. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

BY-DESIGN. *n. ſ.* An incidental purpoſe.

And if ſhe miſs the mouſe-trap lines,
They'll ſerve for other *by-deſigns*,
And make an artiſt underſtand,
To copy out her ſeal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To ſteal in ſomething to entrap her. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

BY-END. *n. ſ.* Private intereſt; ſecret advantage.

All people that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

BY-GONE. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Paſt.

Tell him, you're ſure
All in Bohemia's well: this ſatisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*; ſo have we of time, which dependeth thereupon. *Grew.*

BY-INTEREST. *n. ſ.* Intereſt diſtinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-intereſt*, without any ſincere regard to the publick good. *Atterbury.*

BY-LAW. *n. ſ.*

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common aſſent, for the good of thoſe that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

There was alſo a law, to reſtrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In the beginning of this record is inſerted the law or inſtitution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 608.

BY-MATTER. *n. ſ.* Something incidental.

I knew one, that, when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was moſt material into the poſtſcript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon's Eſſays,* Nº 23.

BY-NAME. *n. ſ.* A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldeſt ſon to the Conquerour, uſed ſhort hoſe, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hoſe, and ſhewed firſt the uſe of them to the Engliſh. *Camden's Remains.*

BY-PAST. *adj.* Paſt; a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, peſtilences, and diſeaſes, have not been fewer for theſe three hundred years *by-paſt*, than ever they have been ſince we have had records. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

BY-PATH. *n. ſ.* A private or obſcure path.

Heav'n knows, my ſon,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crooked ways,
I got this crown. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

BY-RESPECT. *n. ſ.* Private end or view.

It may be, that ſome, upon *by-reſpects*, find ſomewhat friendly uſage in uſance, at ſome of their hands. *Carew.*

The archbiſhops and biſhops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to thoſe places, for any *by-reſpects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Auguſtus, who was not altogether ſo good as he was wiſe, had ſome *by-reſpects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim. *Dryden's Juv.*

BY-ROAD. *n. ſ.* An obſcure unfrequented path.

Through ſlipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*

BY-ROOM. *n. ſ.* A private room within another.

I pr'ythee, do thou ſtand in ſome *by-room*, while I queſtion my puny drawer to what end he gave the ſugar. *Shakeſp.*

By-speech. *n. ſ.* An incidental or caſual ſpeech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-ſpeeches* in ſome hiſtorical narration or other, and to uſe them as if they were written in moſt exact form of law. *Hooker, b.* iii.

By-stander. *n. ſ.* A looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers againſt the frame of the picture, and, falling to the ground upon it, was taken up by the *by-ſtanders.* *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The *by-ſtanders* aſked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? That was more than I knew, ſays he. *Locke.*

By-street. *n. ſ.* An obſcure ſtreet.

The broker here his ſpacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow ſit jealouſies and cares;
Bent on ſome mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He ſeeks *by-ſtreets,* and ſaves th' expenſive coach.
Gay's Trivia.

By-view. *n. ſ.* Private ſelf-intereſted purpoſe.

No *by-views* of his own ſhall miſlead him. *Atterbury.*

By-walk. *n. ſ.* A private walk; not the main road.

All which he moves afterwards in *by-walks,* or underplots, as diverſions to the main deſign, leſt it ſhould grow tedious; though they are ſtill naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the moſt ample and noble; but there ſhould be *by-walks,* to retire into ſometimes, for eaſe and refreſhment. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

By-way. *n. ſ.* A private and obſcure way.

Night ſtealths are commonly driven in *by-ways,* and by blind fords, unuſed of any but ſuch like. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Other *by-ways* he himſelf betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* vii. *ſtanz.* 50.

Wholly abſtain, or wed: thy beauteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways,*
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Not grudging that thy luſt hath bounds and ſtays. *Herbert.*

A ſervant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cauſe of eſteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to cloſe corruption. *Bacon's Eſſays,* Nº 11.

This is wonderfully diverting to the underſtanding, thus to receive a precept, that enters, as it were, through a *by-way,* and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

By-west. Weſtward; to the weſt of.

Whereupon grew that by-word, uſed by the Iriſh, that they dwelt *by-weſt* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

By-word. *n. ſ.* A ſaying; a proverb.

Duke of York, be king;
And baſhful Henry be depoſed; whoſe cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

I knew a wiſe man, that had it for a *by-word,* when he ſaw men haſten to a concluſion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the ſooner. *Bacon's Eſſays,* Nº 26.

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animoſities. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 50.

It will be his lot often, to look ſingular, in looſe and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach, on that account, among the men of wit and pleaſure. *Atterbury.*

By'ass. *n. ſ.* See Bias.

Every inordinate luſt is a falſe *byaſs* upon men's underſtandings, which naturally draws towards atheiſm. *Tillotſon.*

Bye, Bee, come immediately from the Saxon, by bying, *i. e.* a dwelling. *Gibſon's Camden.*

By'zantine. See Bizantine.

C.

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two ſounds; one like *k,* as, *call, clock, craft, coal, companion, cuneiform;* the other as *s,* as, *Cæſar, ceſſation, cinder.* It ſounds like *k* before *a, o, u,* or a conſonant; and like *s,* before *e, i,* and *y.*

Cab. *n. ſ.* [קַב.] A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA'L. *n. ſ.* [*cabale,* Fr. קַבָּלָה, tradition.]

1. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins.

2. A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. A *cabal* differs from a *party,* as *few* from *many.*

She often interpoſed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming againſt her firſt miniſters. *Addiſon.*

3. Intrigue.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, ſtrove,
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryden.*

To **Caba'l.** *v. n.* [*cabaler,* Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in ſmall parties.

His mournful friends, ſummon'd to take their leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and ſit in council:
What thoſe *caballing* captains may deſign,
I muſt prevent, by being firſt in action. *Dryden.*

Ca'balist. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus ſpake: With care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhime,
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Coſt ſtudious *cabaliſts* more time. *Swift.*

Caballi'stical. } *adj.* [from *cabal.*] Something that has
Caballi'stick. } an occult meaning.

The letters are *caballiſtical,* and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Spectator.*

He taught him to repeat two *caballiſtick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole ſecret conſiſted. *Spectator,* Nº 578.

Caba'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages in cloſe deſigns; an intriguer.

Factious and rich, bold at the council-board,
But cautious in the field, he ſhun'd the ſword;
A cloſe *caballer,* and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryden.*

Caba'lline. *adj.* [*caballinus,* Lat.] Belonging to a horſe; as, *caballine* aloes, or horſe aloes.

Cabaret. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppoſe this ſervant paſſing by ſome *cabaret,* or tennis-court, where his comrades were drinking or playing, ſhould ſtay with them, and drink or play away his money.
Bramhall againſt Hobbes.

CABBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cabus,* Fr. *braſſica,* Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleſhy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers conſiſt of four leaves, which are ſucceeded by long taper pods, containing ſeveral round acrid ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common white *cabbage.* 2. The red *cabbage.* 3. The Ruſſian *cabbage.* 4. The flat-ſided *cabbage.* 5. The ſugar loaf *cabbage.* 6. The early Batterſea *cabbage.* 7. The white Savoy *cabbage.* 8. The green Savoy *cabbage.* 9. The *boorcole.* 10. The green *broccoli.* 11. The Italian *broccoli.* 12. The turnep-rooted *cabbage.* 13. The *cauliflower.* 14. The turnep *cabbage.* 15. Curled *colewort.* 16. The muſk *cabbage.* 17. Branching tree *cabbage,* from the ſea coaſt. 18. Brown *broccoli.* 19. Common *colewort.* 20. Perennial Alpine *colewort.* 21. Perfoliated wild *cabbage,* with a white flower. 22. Perfoliated *cabbage,* with a purple flower. The common white, red, flat, and long-ſided *cabbages,* are chiefly cultivated for winter uſe; the ſeeds of which muſt be ſown in the middle of March, in beds of good freſh earth. The Ruſſian *cabbage* was formerly in much greater eſteem than at preſent, and is rarely brought to the market. The early Batterſea and ſugar-loaf *cabbages,* are called Michaelmas *cabbages;* the ſeaſon for ſowing them is in the middle of July, in an open ſpot of ground. The Savoy *cabbages* are propagated for winter uſe, as being generally eſteemed the better, when pinched by froſt. The *boorcole* is never eaten till the froſt has rendered it tender. The turnep *cabbage* was formerly more cultivated in England than at preſent; and ſome eſteem this kind for ſoups, but it is generally too ſtrong, and ſeldom good, except in hard winters. The curled *colewort* is more generally eſteemed, and is fit for uſe after Chriſtmas, and continues good until April. The muſk *cabbage* has, through negligence, been almoſt loſt in England, though, for eating, it is one of the beſt kinds we have; for it is always looſer, and the leaves more criſp and tender, and has a moſt agreeable muſky ſcent when cut. It will be fit for uſe in October, November, and December. The branching ſea *cabbage* is found wild in England, and on the ſea coaſt, and is ſometimes gathered by the poor inhabitants in the ſpring, and eaten; but it is apt to be ſtrong and bitter. The brown *broccoli* is by many eſteemed, though it does not deſerve a place in the kitchen garden, where the Roman *broccoli* can be obtained, which is much ſweeter, and will continue longer in ſeaſon. The Roman *broccoli* has large heads, which appear in the center of the plants like cluſters of buds. The heads ſhould be cut before they run up to ſeed, with about four or five inches of the ſtems; the ſkin of theſe ſtems ſhould be ſtripped off, before they are boiled; they will eat very tender, and little inferiour to aſparagus. The common *colewort* is now almoſt loſt near London, where their markets are uſually ſupplied with *cabbage* or Savoy plants inſtead of them; which, being tenderer and more delicate, are better worth cultivating. The perennial Alpine *colewort* is alſo little cultivated at preſent. The other two ſorts of wild *cabbage* are varieties fit for a botanick garden, but are plants of no uſe. The *cauliflowers* have, of late years, been ſo far improved in England, as to exceed, in goodneſs and magnitude, what are produced in moſt parts of Europe; and, by the ſkill of the gardners, are continued for ſeveral months together; but the moſt common ſeaſon for them is in May, June, and July. *Millar.*

Cole, *cabbage,* and coleworts, which are ſoft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly, or juice, of red *cabbage,* baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To **Ca'bbage.** *v. a.* [a cant word among taylors.] To ſteal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, inſtead of ſhreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

Ca'bbage-tree. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *palm-tree;* which ſee.

It is very common in the Caribee iſlands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, ſo that thoſe which are encloſed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, *&c.* and the genuine, or young ſhoots, are pickled, and ſent into England by the name of cabbage; but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are deſtroyed; nor do they riſe again from the old roots; ſo that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations, except for ornament; for their ſtems being exceeding ſtraight, and their leaves being produced very regularly at top, will afford a moſt beautiful proſpect; for which reaſon, the planters generally ſpare two or three of them near their habitations. *Millar.*

Ca'bbage-worm. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

CA'BIN. *n. ſ.* [*cabane,* Fr. *chabin,* Welch, a cottage.]

1. A ſmall room.

So long in ſecret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his ſenſual deſire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly ſwell'd,
And bore a boy unto a ſavage ſire. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* vi.

2. A ſmall chamber in a ſhip.

Give thanks you have lived ſo long, and make yourſelf ready, in your *cabin,* for the miſchance of the hour, if it ſo happen. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Men may not expect the uſe of many *cabins,* and ſafety at once, in the ſea ſervice. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The cheſsboard, we ſay, is in the ſame place it was, if it remain in the ſame part of the *cabin,* though, perhaps, the ſhip it is in, ſails all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or ſmall houſe.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguiſh,
Unto a ſilly *cabin,* though weak, yet ſtronger againſt woes.
Sidney, b. i.

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed, of flaying off the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their *cabins,* or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

4. A tent.

Some of green boughs their ſlender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortoſa's ſtreets about. *Fairfax, b.* i.

To **Ca'bin.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and ſuck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

To **Ca'bin.** *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'ſcap'd:
Then comes my fit again; I had elſe been perfect;
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock;
As broad and gen'ral as the caſing air;
But now I'm *cabin'd,* cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To ſaucy doubts and fear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ca'bined. *adj.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian ſteep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *n. ſ.* [*cabinet,* Fr.]

1. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities; a private box.

At both corners of the farther ſide, by way of return, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets,* daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with cryſtaline glaſs, and a rich cupola in the midſt, and all other elegancy that may be thought on.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Who ſees a ſoul in ſuch a body ſet,
Might love the treaſure for the *cabinet.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

In vain the workman ſhew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it ſeem, in this diſguiſe,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

2. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breaſt hath ever been the *cabinet,*
Where I have lock'd my ſecrets. *Denham's Sophy.*

We cannot diſcourſe of the ſecret, but by deſcribing our duty; but ſo much duty muſt needs open a *cabinet* of myſteries. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

3. A private room in which conſultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practiſed in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. In Spenſer it ſeems to ſignify a hut, or houſe.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet,*
The lawrel ſong of careful Colinet. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Ca'binet-council. *n. ſ.* A council held in a private manner, with unuſual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in ſome kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

From the higheſt to the loweſt it is univerſally read; from the *cabinet-council* to the nurſery. *Gay to Swift.*

Ca'binet-maker. *n. ſ.* [from *cabinet* and *make.*] One that makes ſmall nice work in wood.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; ſo that they would be of great uſe for the *cabinet-makers,* as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

Ca'ble. *n. ſ.* [*cabl,* Welch; *cabel,* Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.

What though the maſt be now blown overboard,
The *cable* broke, the holding anchor loſt,
And half our ſailors ſwallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot ſtill? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

True it is, that the length of the *cable* is the life of the ſhip in all extremities; and the reaſon is, becauſe it makes ſo many bendings and waves, as the ſhip, riding at that length, is not able to ſtretch it; and nothing breaks that is not ſtretched. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The *cables* crack, the ſailors fearful cries
Aſcend; and ſable night involves the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Ca'burns. *n. ſ.* Small ropes uſed in ſhips.

Ca'cao. See Chocolatenut.

Cache'ctical. } *adj.* [from *cachexy.*] Having an ill habit
Cache'ctick. } of body; ſhewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical.*
Arbuthnot on Air.

The crude chyle ſwims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, let out of ſome perſons who are generally *cachectick.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACHE'XY. *n. ſ.* [καχεξία.] A general word to expreſs a great variety of ſymptoms; moſt commonly it denotes ſuch a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakneſs of the fibres, and an abuſe of the non-naturals, and often from ſevere acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Cachinna'tion. *n. ſ.* [*cachinnatio,* Lat.] A loud laughter. *Dict.*

Ca'ckerel. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, ſaid to make thoſe who eat it laxative.

To **CA'CKLE.** *v. n.* [*kaeckelen,* Dutch.]

1. To make a noiſe as a gooſe.

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is *cackling,* would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gooſe, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive you *cackling* home to Camelot. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Or rob the Roman geeſe of all their glories,
And ſave the ſtate, by *cackling* to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen.

Now to my ſtory I return again:
The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful *cackling* cry, with horrour heard,
Of thoſe diſtracted damſels in the yard. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Then Nic. grinned, *cackled,* and laughed, till he was like to kill himſelf, and ſeemed to be ſo pleaſed, that he fell a friſking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

Ca'ckle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of a gooſe or fowl.

The ſilver gooſe before the ſhining gate
There flew, and, by her *cackle,* ſav'd the ſtate. *Dryden.*

Ca'ckler. *n. ſ.* [from *cackle.*]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A teltale; a tatler.

Cacochy'mical. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy.*] Having the hu-
Cacochy'mick. } mours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick,* to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If the body be *cacochymical,* the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abſceſſes. *Wiſem.*

The ancient writers diſtinguiſhed putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervoſcence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCHY'MY. *n. ſ.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate, to what the phyſicians call by a general name of a *cachochymy.* Spots, and diſcolourations of the ſkin, are ſigns of weak fibres; for the lateral veſſels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let groſs humours paſs, which could not, if the veſſels had their due degree of ſtricture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquour that attributes the better half of its ill qualities to the hops, conſiſting of an acrimonious fiery nature, ſets the blood, upon the leaſt *cacochymy,* into an orgaſmus, by an ill ferment. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Caco'phony. *n. ſ.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad ſound of words.

To **Cacu'minate.** *v. a.* [*cacumino,* Lat.] To make ſharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

Cada'verous. *adj.* [*cadaver,* Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcaſs; having the qualities of a dead carcaſs.

In vain do they ſcruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous,* for fear of any outward pollution, whoſe temper pollutes themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ix.

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glaſs, will grow, red, fœtid, *cadaverous,* and alkaline. The caſe is the ſame with the ſtagnant waters of hydropical perſons.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Ca'ddis. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddiſes,* cambricks, lawns; why, he ſings them over as if they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a caſe of ſtraw.

He eſpecially loves the mayfly, which is bred of the cod-worm, or *caddis*; and theſe make the trout bold and luſty. *Walton's Angler.*

Cade. *n. ſ.* [It is deduced, by Skinner, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which ſignifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; ſoft; delicate; as a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To **Cade.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in ſoftneſs.

Cade. *n. ſ.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, ſo termed of our ſuppoſed father.——Or rather of ſtealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shak. Hen.* VI. *p.* ii.

Soon as thy liquour from the narrow cells
Of cloſe preſs'd huſks is freed, thou muſt refrain
Thy thirſty ſoul; let none perſuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholſome, undigeſted *cades*. *Philips.*

Cade-worm. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *caddis*.

Ca'dence. }
Ca'dency. } *n. ſ.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

1. Fall; ſtate of ſinking; decline.

Now was the ſun in weſtern *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 92.

2. The fall of the voice.

The ſliding, in the cloſe or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call *præter expectatum*; for there is a pleaſure even in being deceived. *Bacon.*

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious ſhow'rs! O! let them fall,
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

3. The flow of verſes, or periods.

The words, the verſification, and all the other elegancies of ſound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the ſame office both in dramatick and epick poetry. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The *cadency* of one line muſt be a rule to that of the next; as the ſound of the former muſt ſlide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or ſound.

Hollow rocks retain
The ſound of bluſt'ring winds, which all night long
Had rous'd the ſea, now with horſe *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 287.

He hath a confuſed remembrance of words ſince he left the univerſity; he hath loſt half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. In horſemanſhip.

Cadence is an equal meaſure or proportion, which a horſe obſerves in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

Ca'dent. *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

Cade't. *n. ſ.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadè*.]

1. The younger brother.
2. The youngeſt brother.

Joſeph was the youngeſt of the twelve, and David the eleventh ſon, and the *cadet* of Jeſſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A voluntier in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

Ca'dew. *n. ſ.* A ſtraw worm. See Caddis. *Dict.*

Ca'dger. *n. ſ.* A huckſter; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CADI. *n. ſ.* A magiſtrate among the Turks, whoſe office ſeems to anſwer to that of a juſtice of peace.

Cadi'llack. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear; which ſee.

CÆ'CIAS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A wind from the north.

Now, from the north,
Boreas and *Cæcias* and Argeſtes loud,
And Thraſcias rend the woods, and ſeas upturn. *Milton.*

Cæsa'rean. See Cesarian.

CÆSU'RA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long.

CA'FTAN. *n. ſ.* [Perſick.] A Perſian veſt or garment.

Cag. *n. ſ.* A barrel or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can pleaſe a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of ruſhes, I am ſure, you are not a priſoner. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though ſlaves, like birds that ſing not in a *cage*,
They loſt their genius, and poetick rage;
Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*

And parrots imitating human tongue,
And ſinging birds in ſilver *cages* hung;
And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were ſorted well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dryd.*

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment, a beaſt, bird, or fiſh, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or ciſtern, wherein it was kept. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

The reaſon why ſo few marriages are happy, is, becauſe young ladies ſpend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Swifts Thoughts on Various Subjects.*

2. A place for wild beaſts, incloſed with paliſadoes.
3. A priſon for petty malefactors.

To **Cage.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cage.

He ſwoln, and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and ſnorts, *cag'd* in his baſket-chair. *Donne.*

CA'IMAN. *n. ſ.* The American name of a crocodile.

To **CAJO'LE.** *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to ſooth; to coax: a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil
State-prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him; takes up his quarrel, ſhakes his head at it, claſps his hand upon his breaſt, and then proteſts and proteſts. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cajo'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

Cajo'lery. *n. ſ.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CA'ISSON. *n. ſ.* [French.] A cheſt of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

Ca'itiff. *n. ſ.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a ſlave; whence it came to ſignify a bad man, with ſome implication of meanneſs; as *knave* in Engliſh, and *fur* in Latin; ſo certainly does ſlavery deſtroy virtue.

Ἥμισυ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀποαίνυται δούλιον ἦμαρ. *Homer.*

A ſlave and a ſcoundrel are ſignified by the ſame words in many languages.] A mean villain; a deſpicable knave.

Vile *caitiff*, vaſſal of dread and deſpair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air;
Why liveſt thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And doſt not unto death thyſelf prepare? *Fairy Queen.*

'Tis not impoſſible
But one, the wicked'ſt *caitiff* on the ground,
May ſeem as ſhy, as grave, as juſt, as abſolute,
As Angelo. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The wretched *caitiff*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his ſtory to himſelf. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

CAKE. *n. ſ.* [*cuck*, Teutonick.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings? do you look for ale and *cakes* here, you rude raſcals? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the reſt,
Out of hope of all, but my ſhare of the feaſt. *Shakeſp.*

The diſmal day was come, the prieſts prepare
Their leaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the ſide of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large, and of a cheſnut colour, and hard and pithy. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory,* Nº 552.

Then when the fleecy ſkies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of ruſtling ice come rolling down the flood.
Dryden's Virgil, Georg. i. *l.* 418.

To **Cake.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it ſunk very leiſurely, had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addiſon.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horſes in the night,
And *cakes* the elflocks in foul ſluttiſh hairs,
Which, once entangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shakeſp.*

He rins'd the wound,
And waſh'd away the ſtrings and clotted blood,
That *cak'd* within. *Addiſon.*

Calaba'sh *Tree.*

It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided at the brim into ſeveral parts; from whoſe cup riſes the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleſhy fruit, having an hard ſhell. They riſe to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the Weſt Indies, where they grow naturally in woods, and the ſavannas. The ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for making inſtruments of muſick, by making a hole in the ſhell, and putting in ſmall ſtones, with which they make a ſort of rattle. *Millar.*

Calama'nco. *n. ſ.* [a word derived, probably by ſome accident, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, ſignified a hat.] A kind of woollen ſtuff.

He was of a bulk and ſtature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to ſhew a *calamanco* waiſtcoat. *Tatler.*

Ca'lamine, or *Lapis Calaminaris*. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs; it is dug in barren rocky ground, and is often found in lead mines, or has lead mixed with it. It is uſed as an abſorbent and drier, in outward medicinal applications, but is ſeldom given inwardly.

We muſt not omit thoſe, which, though not of ſo much beauty, yet are of greater uſe, *viz.* loadſtones, whetſtones of all kinds, limeſtones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

Ca'lamint. *n. ſ.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a long tubulous flower, which opens at the top into two lips; the upper lip is roundiſh, and divided into two ſegments: theſe flowers are produced from the joints of the ſtalks, at the footſtalks of the leaves, in bunches, upon pretty long pedicles, or footſtalks. This plant grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

Cala'mitous. *adj.* [*calamitoſus*, Lat.]

1. Miſerable; involved in diſtreſs; oppreſſed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched; applied to men.

This is a gracious proviſion God Almighty hath made in favour of the neceſſitous and *calamitous*; the ſtate of ſome, in this life, being ſo extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of miſery; diſtreſsful; applied to external circumſtances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us the laſt year, you may read in my diſcourſe of the plague. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Strict neceſſity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* conſtraint!
Leſt on my head both ſin and puniſhment,
However inſupportable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 132.

Much rather I ſhall chuſe
To live the pooreſt in my tribe, than richeſt,
And be in that *calamitous* priſon left. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In this ſad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppreſſour would have even revived them. *South.*

Cala'mitousness. *n. ſ.* [from *calamitous*.] Miſery; diſtreſs.

CALA'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cauſe of miſery; diſtreſs.

Another ill accident is drought, and the ſpindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inſomuch as the word *calamity* was firſt derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon.*

Which infinite *calamity* ſhall cauſe
To human life, and houſhold peace confound. *Par. Loſt.*

From adverſe ſhores in ſafety let her hear
Foreign *calamity*, and diſtant war;
Of which, great Heav'n, let her no portion bear. *Prior.*

CA'LAMUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet ſcented wood, mentioned in Scripture with the other ingredients of the ſacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddiſh without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets ſpeak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. Theſe ſweet reeds have no ſmell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their ſmell is perceived upon entering the marſhes. *Calmet.*

Take thou alſo unto thee principal ſpices of pure myrrh, of ſweet cinnamon, and of ſweet *calamus*. *Exod.* xxx. 23.

Cala'sh. *n. ſ.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure.

Daniel, a ſprightly ſwain, that us'd to ſlaſh
The vig'rous ſteeds, that drew his lord's *calaſh*. *King.*

The ancients uſed *calaſhes*, the figures of ſeveral of them being to be ſeen on ancient monuments. They are very ſimple, light, and drove by the traveller himſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

Ca'lceated. *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

Calcedonius is of the agate kind, and of a miſty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **Ca'lcinate.** See *To* Calcine.

Calcina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fuſion; for when fuſion is longer continued, not only the more ſubtile particles of the body itſelf fly off, but the particles of fire likewiſe inſinuate themſelves in ſuch multitudes, and are ſo blended through its whole ſubſtance, that the fluidity, firſt cauſed by the fire, can no longer ſubſiſt. From this union ariſes a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is eaſily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers reſidences of bodies are wont to be thrown away, as ſoon as the diſtillation or *calcination* of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a *calcination*, or reducing it by art into a ſubtile powder. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Calci'natory. *n. ſ.* [from *calcinate*.] A veſſel uſed in calcination.

To **CALCI'NE.** *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. See Calcination.

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath theſe degrees; firſt, it indurateth, then maketh fragile, and, laſtly, it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 87.

The ſolids ſeem to be earth, bound together with ſome oil; for if a bone be *calcined*, ſo as the leaſt force will crumble it, being immerſed in oil, it will grow firm again. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To burn up.

Fiery diſputes that union have *calcin'd*,
Almoſt as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

To **Calci'ne.** *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

This cryſtal is a pellucid fiſſile ſtone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without loſing its tranſparency, and, in a very ſtrong heat, *calcining* without fuſion. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **CA'LCULATE.** *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little ſtone or bead, uſed in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon.
2. To compute the ſituation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me, that by water I ſhould die. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Why all theſe fires, why all theſe gliding ghoſts,
Why old men fools, and children *calculate*,
Why all thoſe things change from their ordinance? *Shak.*

Who were there then in the world, to obſerve the births of thoſe firſt men, and *calculate* their nativities, as they ſprawled out of ditches? *Bentley.*

3. To adjuſt; to project for any certain end.

The reaſonableneſs of religion clearly appears, as it tends ſo directly to the happineſs of men, and is, upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotſon.*

Calcula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *calculate*.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*; or rather, which changeth *calculation*, into eaſy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the reſult of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true; for ſo they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from *calculations* of the ancients, their obſervations confirm not ours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Calcula'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.

Ca'lculatory. *adj.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

Ca'lcule. *n. ſ.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute.

The general *calcule*, which was made in the laſt perambulation, exceeded eight millions. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Ca'lculose. }
Ca'lculous. } *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.] Stony; gritty.

The volatile ſalt of urine will coagulate ſpirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the ſtones, or *calculoſe* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* perſon, that the ſtone is formed earlier than I have ſuggeſted. *Sharp.*

CALCULUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſtone in the bladder.

Ca'ldron. *n. ſ.* [*chauldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the midſt of all
There placed was a *caldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Some ſtrip the ſkin, ſome portion out the ſpoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil;
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryd. Æneid.*

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vaſt *caldron* filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Caleche. See Calash.

Calefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The ſtate of being heated.

Calefa'ctive. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

Calefa'ctory. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To **CA'LEFY.** *v. n.* [*caleſio*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Cryſtal will *calefy* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract ſtraws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

Ca'lendar. *n. ſ.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A regiſter of the year, in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals and holidays.

What hath this day deſerv'd? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter ſhould be ſet
Among the high tides, in the *calendar*? *Shak. K. John.*

We compute from *calendars* differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other. *Brown.*

Curs'd be the day when firſt I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*,
Leſt it pollute the month. *Dryden's Fables.*

To **CA'LENDER.** *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To dreſs cloth; to lay the nap of cloth ſmooth.

Ca'lender. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hot preſs; a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

Ca'lendrer. *n. ſ.* [from *calender*.] The perſon who calenders.

Ca'lends. *n. ſ.* [*calendæ*, Lat. It has no *ſingular*.] The firſt day of every month among the Romans.

Ca'lenture. *n. ſ.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A diſtemper peculiar to ſailors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields, and will throw themſelves into it, if not reſtrained. *Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be caſt into a *calenture*. *Denham.*

So, by a *calenture* miſled,
The mariner with rapture ſees,
On the ſmooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees;
With eager haſte, he longs to rove
In that fantaſtick ſcene, and thinks
It muſt be ſome enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he ſinks. *Swift.*

Calf. *n. ſ.* *calves* in the *plural*. [cealf, Sax. *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and ſo the fawn, and ſo the *calf*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 759.

Acoſta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condores, which will, of themſelves, kill and eat up a whole *calf* at a time. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Ah! Blouzelind, I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n *calf*. *Gay.*

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hoſea, ſignify ſacrifices of praiſe and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addreſſed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer ſacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Take with you words, and turn to the Lord, and ſay unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciouſly: ſo will we render the *calves* of our lips. *Hoſea,* xiv. 2.

3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's iſſues fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty ſmall. *Suckling.*

The *calf* of that leg bliſtered. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ca'liber. *n. ſ.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

Ca'lice. *n. ſ.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the ſoul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the ſacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Taylor.*

Ca'lico. *n. ſ.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian ſtuff made of cotton; ſometimes ſtained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the fineſt are in ſilks. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 293.

Ca'lid. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

Cali'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *calid*.] Heat.

Ice will diſſolve in any way of heat; for it will diſſolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only ſubmit unto an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

CA'LIF. }
CA'LIPH. } *n. ſ.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir or ſucceſſor.] A title aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were veſted with abſolute power in affairs, both religious and civil.

CALIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkneſs; cloudineſs.

Inſtead of a diminution, or imperfect viſion, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; inſtead of *caligation*, or dimneſs, we conclude a cecity, or blindneſs. *Vulg. Err.*

CALI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] Obſcure; dim; full of darkneſs.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *caliginous.*] Darkneſs; obſcurity.

CALI'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*. *Prideaux's Conn.*

CA'LIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *caliber.*] A handgun; a harquebuſe; an old muſket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

CALIX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A cup; a word uſed in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are ſtopped; or from cæle, Sax. the keel. *Skinner.*] To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip.

There is a great errour committed in the manner of *calking* his majeſty's ſhips; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cauſe they are leaky. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

So here ſome pick out bullets from the ſide;
Some drive old oakum through each ſeam and rift;
Their left-hand does the *calking* iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

CA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *calk.*] The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wiſe men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ſhips of the ſea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

CA'LKING. *n. ſ.* A term in painting, uſed where the backſide is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by paſſing lightly over each ſtroke of the deſign with a point, which leaves an impreſſion of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chamb.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Daniſh.]

1. To name; to denominate.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkneſs he *called* night. *Gen.* i. 5.

2. To ſummon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or perſon.

Be not amazed, *call* all your ſenſes to you, defend my reputation, or bid farewel to your good life for ever. *Shakeſp.*

Why came not the ſlave back to me, when I *called* him? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Are you *call'd* forth from out a world of men,
To ſlay the innocent? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called* up, and told by his ſervants, that the general was fled. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Or *call* up him, that left half told
The ſtory of Cambuſcan bold. *Milton.*

Drunkenneſs *calls* off the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a looſe heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The ſoul makes uſe of her memory, to *call* to mind what ſhe is to treat of. *Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide,
The ſalutations of the morning tide
Call up the ſun; thoſe ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl. *Dryden.*

Then, by conſent, abſtain from further ſpoils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the ſpoils. *Addiſon.*

By the pleaſures of the imagination or fancy, I mean ſuch as ariſe from viſible objects, when we *call* up their ideas into our minds by paintings, ſtatues, or deſcriptions. *Spectator.*

Why doſt thou *call* my ſorrows up afreſh!
My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addiſ. Cato.*

I am *called* off from publick diſſertations, by a domeſtick affair of great importance. *Tatler*, Nº 750.

Æſchylus has a tragedy, entitled *Perſæ*, in which the ſhade of Darius is *called* up. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

The paſſions *call* away the thoughts, with inceſſant importunity, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to ſummon together.

Now *call* we our high court of parliament. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king being informed of much that had paſſed that night, ſent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To ſummon judicially.

The king had ſent for the earl to return home, where he ſhould be *called* to account for all his miſcarriages. *Clarend.*

Once a day, eſpecially in the early years of life and ſtudy, *call* yourſelves to an account, what new ideas, what new propoſition or truth, you have gained. *Watts.*

5. To ſummon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hoſts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldneſs, and to girding with ſackcloth. *Iſaiah*, xxii. 12.

6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety; or to ſummon into the church.

Paul a ſervant of Jeſus Chriſt, *called* to be an apoſtle, ſeparated unto the goſpel of God. *Rom.* i. 1.

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my ſoul, that, to ſpare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. 2 *Cor.* i. 23.

When that lord perplexed their counſels and deſigns, with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Mancheſter, who had trod the ſame paths, was ſtill *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

8. To proclaim; to publiſh.

Nor ballad-ſinger, plac'd above the croud,
Sings with a note ſo ſhrilling, ſweet, and loud,
Nor pariſh-clerk, who *calls* the pſalm ſo clear. *Gay.*

9. To make a ſhort viſit.

And, as you go, *call* on my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

He ordered her to *call* at his houſe once a week, which ſhe did for ſome time after, when he heard no more of her. *Temple.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as poſſible, I firſt of all *called* in at St. James's. *Addiſ. Spect.* Nº 403.

We *called* in at Morge, where there is an artificial port. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He ſwells with angry pride,
And *calls* forth all his ſpots on every ſide. *Cowley.*

See Dionyſius Homer's thoughts refine,
And *call* new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination.

Deafneſs unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not ſpeak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. *To call back.* To revoke; to retract.

He alſo is wiſe, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will ariſe againſt the houſe of the evil doers, and againſt the help of them that work iniquity. *Iſaiah*, xxxi. 2.

13. *To call for.* To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majeſty doth *call for* you;
And *for* your grace; and you, my noble lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

You ſee, how men of merit are ſought after; the undeſerver may ſleep, when the man of action is *called for*. *Shak.*

Among them he a ſpirit of phrenſy ſent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad deſire,
To *call* in haſte *for* their deſtroyer. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

For maſter, or *for* ſervant, here to *call*,
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden's Fables.*

He commits every ſin that his appetite *calls for*, or perhaps his conſtitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. *To call in.* To reſume money at intereſt.

Horace deſcribes an old uſurer, as ſo charmed with the pleaſures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchaſe, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addiſon. Spect.*

15. *To call in.* To reſume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and ſtopped from paſſing by weight, I fear it will ſtop trade, and put our affairs all at a ſtand. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppreſſive in the French government, than their practice of *calling in* their money, after they have ſunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. *To call in.* To ſummon together; to invite.

The heat is paſt, follow me no farther now;
Call in the pow'rs, good couſin, Weſtmoreland. *Shakeſp.*

He fears my ſubjects loyalty,
And now muſt *call in* ſtrangers. *Denham's Sophy.*

17. *To call on.* To ſolicit for a favour, or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be ſo forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me? *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

18. *To call on.* To repeat ſolemnly.

Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breaſt,
And hail me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, went to the ſhores, and, calling thrice on their names, raiſed a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Broome on the Odyſſ.*

19. *To call over.* To read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll.

20. *To call out.* To challenge; to ſummon to fight.

When their ſov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden's Virgil.*

21. *To call upon.* To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou ſhalt glorify me. *Pſalm* l. 15.

CALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal addreſs.

But would you ſing, and rival Orpheus' ſtrain,
The wond'ring foreſts ſoon ſhould dance again:
The moving mountains hear the pow'rful *call*,
And headlong ſtreams hang liſt'ning in their fall. *Pope.*

2. Requiſition.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly ſuffer themſelves to be always at the *call*, and to ſtand to the ſentence of a number of mean perſons. *Hooker, Preface.*

But death comes not at *call*; juſtice divine
Mends not her ſloweſt pace, for pray'rs or cries. *Par. Loſt.*

3. Divine vocation; ſummons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himſelf beſt known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by ſome wond'rous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and ſincere. *Par. Regain.*

St. Paul himſelf believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he perſecuted the Chriſtians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were miſtaken. *Locke.*

4. A ſummons from Heaven; an impulſe.

How juſtly then will impious mortals fall,
Whoſe pride would ſoar to heav'n without a *call*? *Roſcom.*

Thoſe who to empire by dark paths aſpire,
Still plead a *call* to what they moſt deſire. *Dryden.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh! Sir, I wiſh he were within my *call*, or your's. *Denham.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderneſs and pity, than any other motive whatſoever. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 181.

7. An inſtrument to call birds.

For thoſe birds or beaſts were made from ſuch pipes or *calls*, as may expreſs the ſeveral tones of thoſe creatures, which are repreſented. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now, through the land, his cure of ſouls he ſtretch'd,
And, like a primitive apoſtle, preach'd:
Still chearful, ever conſtant to his *call*;
By many follow'd, lov'd by moſt, admir'd by all. *Dryd.*

9. A nomination.

Upon the ſixteenth was held the ſerjeants feaſt at Ely place, there being nine ſerjeants of that *call*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CA'LLAT. }
CA'LLET. } *n. ſ.* A trull.

He call'd her whore; a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid ſuch terms upon his *callet*. *Shakeſp.*

CA'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *call.*]

1. Vocation; profeſſion; trade.

If God has interwoven ſuch a pleaſure with our ordinary *calling*, how much ſuperiour muſt that be, which ariſes from the ſurvey of a pious life? Surely, as much as chriſtianity is nobler than a trade. *South.*

We find ourſelves obliged to go on in honeſt induſtry in our *callings*. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you againſt endeavouring at wit in your ſermons; becauſe many of your *calling* have made themſelves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no *calling* for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father diſobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper ſtation, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman ſenators ready to die with honour in their *callings*. *Swift.*

3. Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion.

It may be a caution to all chriſtian churches and magiſtrates, not to impoſe celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be ſuppoſable to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulſe to the true religion.

St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles. *Hakewell on Providence.*

CA'LLIPERS. *n. ſ.* [of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, inſtruments with which any thing is *clipped*, incloſed or embraced.] Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks.

Callipers meaſure the diſtance of any round, cylindrick, conical body, either in their extremity, or any part leſs than the extreme; ſo that, when workmen uſe them, they open the two points to their deſcribed width, and turn ſo much ſtuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit juſt over their work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CALLO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*calloſité*, Fr.] A kind of ſwelling without pain, like that of the ſkin, by hard labour; and therefore, when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow ſo, they are ſaid to be callous. *Quincy.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres looſen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguſes, or as they harden and produce *calloſities*; in the firſt caſe, wine and ſpirituous liquours are uſeful, in the laſt hurtful. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CA'LLOUS. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores ſhut up.

In progreſs of time, the ulcers became ſinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Hardned; inſenſible.

Licentiouſneſs has ſo long paſſed for ſharpneſs of wit, and greatneſs of mind, that the conſcience is grown *callous*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep,
His ſoul is ſtupid, and his heart aſleep;
Fatten'd in vice, ſo *callous* and ſo groſs,
He ſins, and ſees not, ſenſeleſs of his loſs. *Dryden's Perſ.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *callous.*]

1. Hardneſs; induration of the fibres.

The oftner we uſe the organs of touching, the more of theſe ſcales are formed, and the ſkin becomes the thicker, and ſo a *callouſneſs* grows upon it. *Cheyne's Philoſ. Prin.*

2. Inſenſibility.

If they let go their hope of everlaſting life with willingneſs, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be eſteemed deſtitute of common ſenſe, and abandoned to a *callouſneſs* and numbneſs of ſoul? *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW. *adj.* Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

Burſting with kindly rapture, forth diſclos'd
Their *callow* young. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 420.

Then as an eagle, who, with pious care,
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,
To her now ſilent airy does repair,
And finds her *callow* infants forc'd away. *Dryden.*

How in ſmall flights they know to try their young,
And teach the *callow* child her parent's ſong. *Prior.*

CA'LLUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; not tempeſtuous; applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air,
Sweet breathing Zephyrus did ſoftly play
A gentle ſpirit, that lightly did allay
Hot Titan's beams, which then did gliſter fair. *Spenſer.*

2. Undiſturb'd; unruffled; applied to the paſſions.

It is no ways congruous, that God ſhould be frightening men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of perſuaſion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her ſpeech with *calm* attention hears,
Her eyes reſtrain the ſilver-ſtreaming tears. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CALM. *n. ſ.*

1. Serenity; ſtillneſs; freedom from violent motion.

It ſeemeth moſt agreeable to reaſon, that the waters rather ſtood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Every pilot
Can ſteer the ſhip in *calms*; but he performs
The ſkilful part, can manage it in ſtorms. *Denham's Sophy.*

Nor God alone in the ſtill *calm* we find,
He mounts the ſtorm, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from diſturbance; quiet; repoſe; applied to the paſſions.

Great and ſtrange *calms* uſually portend the moſt violent ſtorms: and therefore, ſince ſtorms and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the ſtorm firſt, and the *calm* afterwards: ſince a *calm* before a ſtorm is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a ſtorm, a peace of God's. *South.*

To CALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtill; to quiet.

Neptune we find buſy in the beginning of the Æneis, to *calm* the tempeſt raiſed by Æolus. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appeaſe.

Jeſus, whoſe bare word checked the ſea, as much exerts himſelf in ſilencing the tempeſts, and *calming* the inteſtine ſtorms within our breaſts. *Decay of Piety.*

Thoſe paſſions, which ſeem ſomewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid aſleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to ſtay,
The ſacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iii. *l.* 175.

CA'LMER. *n. ſ.* [from *calm.*] The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a cheerer of his ſpirits, a diverter of ſadneſs, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of paſſions, a procurer of contentedneſs. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY. *adv.* [from *calm.*]

1. Without ſtorms, or violence; ſerenity.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; ſo virtue in ambition is violent, in authority ſettled and calm. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 11.

His curled brows
Frown on the gentle ſtream, which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

2. Without paſſions; quietly.

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *calm.*]

1. Tranquillity; ſerenity.

While the ſteep horrid roughneſs of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmneſs* of the flood. *Denham.*

2. Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion.

I've been i' th' market-place, and, Sir, 'tis fit
You have ſtrong party, or defend yourſelf
By *calmneſs*, or by abſence: all's in anger. *Shakeſpeare.*

I beg the grace,
You would lay by thoſe terrours of your face;
Till *calmneſs* to your eyes you firſt reſtore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CA'LMY. *adj.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful.

And now they nigh approached to the ſted,
Where as thoſe mermaides dwelt: it was a ſtill
And *calmy* bay, on th' one ſide ſheltered
With the broad ſhadow of an hoary hill. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

CA'LOMEL. *n. ſ.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word.] Mercury ſix times ſublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomel*, once in three or four days. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CALORI'FICK. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.

Calorifick principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from ſome other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquour it contains. *Grew.*

CALO'TTE. n. ſ. [French.]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an eccleſiaſtical ornament in France.

2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depreſſure, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plaiſtered, uſed to diminiſh the riſe or elevation of a moderate chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CALO'YERS. n. ſ. [κάλος.] Monks of the Greek church.

CA'LTROPS. *n. ſ.* [coltꞃæppe, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horſes feet.

The ground about was thick ſown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the ſhoeleſs Moors. *Dr. Addiſon.*

2. A plant.

It is very common in the South of France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and on moſt of the arable land, and is very troubleſome to the feet of cattle; for the fruit being armed with ſtrong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle, which walk over the land. This is certainly the plant which is mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*. *Millar.*

To **Calve.** *v. n.* [from *calf.*]

1. To bring a calf; ſpoken of a cow.

When ſhe has *calv'd*, then ſet the dam aſide,
And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. It is uſed metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and ſometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans: as they are not;
Though *calved* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shakeſp.*

The graſſy clods now *calv'd*, now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 463.

Calves-snout. See Snapdragon.

Calville. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of apple. See Apple.

To **Calu'mniate.** *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuſe falſely; to charge without juſt ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, deſert in ſervice,
Love, friendſhip, charity, are ſubject all
To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakeſpeare.*

He mixes truth with falſehood, and has not forgotten the old rule of *calumniating* ſtrongly, that ſomething may remain. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Do I *calumniate!* thou ungrateful Vanoc!—
Perfidious prince!—Is it a calumny
To ſay, that Gwendolen betroth'd to Yver,
Was by her father firſt aſſur'd to Valens? *A. Philips.*

To **Calu'mniate.** *v. a.* To ſlander.

One trade or art, even thoſe that ſhould be the moſt liberal, ſhall make it their buſineſs to diſdain and *calumniate* another. *Sprat.*

Calumnia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and falſe repreſentation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offenſive purpoſe. *Ayliffe.*

Calumni'ator. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accuſation; a ſlanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, muſt lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

At the ſame time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mævius were his declared foes and *calumniators*. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Calu'mnious. *adj.* [from *calumny.*] Slanderous; falſely reproachful.

Virtue itſelf 'ſcapes not *calumnious* ſtrokes. *Shakeſp.*

With *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Par. Loſt.*

Ca'lumny. *n. ſ.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; falſe charge; groundleſs accuſation.

Be thou as chaſte as ice, as pure as ſnow,
Thou ſhalt not eſcape *calumny*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

It is a very hard *calumny* upon our ſoil or climate, to affirm, that ſo excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

Calx. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more denſe than lead, reſiſts peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not at all be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by ſuch operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Ca'lycle. *n. ſ.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A ſmall bud of a plant. *Dict.*

Cama'ieu. *n. ſ.* [from *camachuia*, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.
2. [In painting.] A term uſed where there is only one colour, and where the lights and ſhadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly uſed to repreſent baſſo relievos. *Chambers.*

Ca'mber. *n. ſ.* [See Cambering.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, ſo as a weight conſiderable being ſet upon it, it may, in length of time, be induced to a ſtraight. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Ca'mbering. *n. ſ.* A word mentioned by Skinner, as peculiar to ſhipbuilders, who ſay, that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [from *chambré*, French.]

Ca'mbrick. *n. ſ.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, uſed for ruffles, womens ſleeves and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddiſes, *cambricks*, and lawns. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Rebecca had, by the uſe of a looking-glaſs, and by the further uſe of certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art. *Tatler*, Nº 110.

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the ſong. *Gay's Triv.*

Came. The *preterite* of *to come.*

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the ſad huntſman, grov'ling on the ground. *Addiſon.*

Ca'mel. *n. ſ.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One ſort is large, and full of fleſh, and fit to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural ſaddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a ſmaller ſize, called dromedaries, becauſe of their ſwiftneſs; which are generally uſed for riding by men of quality. See Dromedary.

Camels have large ſolid feet, but not hard; in the ſpring, their hair falls entirely off, in leſs than three days time, when the flies are extremely uneaſy to them. *Camels*, it is ſaid, will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their ſtomach, for their refreſhment. It is reported, that nature has furniſhed them, for this purpoſe, with a very large ventricle, with many bags cloſed within the coats of it, round about it, for reſerving the water. But the Jeſuits in China, where they diſſected ſeveral *camels*, found no ſuch bags. When a *camel* is upon a journey, his maſter follows him, ſinging and whiſtling; and the louder he ſings, the better the *camel* goes. The fleſh of *camels* is ſerved up at the beſt tables, among the Arabians, Perſians, and other eaſtern nations; but the uſe of it was forbid the Hebrews, they being ranked by Moſes among the unclean creatures, *Deut.* xiv. 7. *Calmet.*

Patient of thirſt and toil,
Son of the deſart! even the *camel* feels,
Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blaſt. *Thomſon.*

Came'lopard. *n. ſ.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyſſinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick. He is ſo named, becauſe he has a neck and head like a camel; he is ſpotted like a pard, but his ſpots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*. *Trevoux.*

Ca'melot. } *n. ſ.* [from *camel.*] A kind of ſtuff originally
Ca'mlet. } made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk.

This habit was not of camels ſkin, nor any coarſe texture of its hair, but rather ſome finer weave of *camelot*, grograin, or the like; in as much as theſe ſtuffs are ſuppoſed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Meantime the paſtor ſhears their hoary beards,
And eaſes, of their hair, the loaden herds:
Their *camelots* warm in tents the ſoldier hold,
And ſhield the ſhiv'ring mariner from cold. *Dryden.*

Came'ra obscura. [Latin.] An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, objects expoſed to daylight, and oppoſite to the glaſs, are repreſented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glaſs. *Martin.*

Ca'merade. *n. ſ.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the ſame chamber; a boſom companion. By corruption we now uſe *comrade.*

Camerades with him, and confederates in his worthy deſign. *Rymer's Tragedies of laſt Age.*

Ca'merated. *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed ſlopewiſe.

Camera'tion. *adj.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

Camisa'do. *n. ſ.* [*camiſa*, a ſhirt, Ital. *camiſium*, low Lat.] An attack made by ſoldiers in the dark; on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward, to be ſeen by each other.

They had appointed the ſame night, whoſe darkneſs would have encreaſed the fear, to have given a *camiſado* upon the Engliſh. *Hayward.*

Ca'misated. *adj.* [from *camiſa*, a ſhirt.] Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

Ca'mlet. See Camelot.

He had on him a gown with wide ſleeves, of a kind of water *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon.*

Ca'mmock. *n. ſ.* [cammoc, Saxon.] An herb; the ſame with *petty whin*, or *reſtharrow.*

Its flower is papilionaceous, and ſucceeded by a ſwelling pod, ſometimes long, and ſometimes ſhort, which is bivalve, and filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds.

There are many ſpecies of this plant, of which four ſorts grow wild in England; and that called the *prickly reſtharrow*, with purple flowers, is uſed in medicine. The roots of this plant ſpread far under ground, and are ſo tough, that, in ploughing, it often ſtops the oxen. *Millar.*

Camo'ys. *adj.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depreſſed. It is only uſed of the noſe.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* noſe unto this day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

Camp. *n. ſ.* [*camp*, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We uſe the phraſe *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army ſtilly ſounds. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Next, to ſecure our *camp*, and naval pow'rs,
Raiſe an embattel'd wall, with lofty tow'rs. *Pope's Iliad.*

To **Camp.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hoſtile purpoſes.

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this hoſt, we would all ſup together. *Shakeſp.*

Camp-fight. *n. ſ.* An old word for *combat.*

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuſer was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accuſed guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Hakewell.*

Campa'ign. }
Campa'nia. } *n. ſ.* [*campaigne*, French; *campania*, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

The contrary of all this happens in countries thinly inhabited, and eſpecially in vaſt *campanias*, where there are few cities, beſides what grow by the reſidence of kings. *Temple.*

Thoſe grateful groves, that ſhade the plain,
Where Tiber rolls majeſtick to the main,
And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*. *Garth.*

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have haſtened his march, which would have made a fair concluſion of the *campaign*. *Clarendon.*

An iliad riſing out of one *campaign*. *Addiſon.*

Campa'niform. *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term uſed of flowers, which are in the ſhape of a bell. *Harris.*

Campa'nulate. *adj.* The ſame with *campaniform.*

Campe'stral. *adj.* [*campeſtris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whiteſt; but the *campeſtral*, or wild beech, is of a blacker colour, and more durable. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ca'mphire tree. *n. ſ.* [*camphora*, Lat.]

It hath leaves like thoſe of the pear tree, but full of ribs, which grow alternately on the branches; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, divided into five or ſix ſegments; the fruit is ſhaped like a nut, the ſhell tender, and the kernel bifid. There are two ſorts of this tree; one is a native of the iſle of Borneo, from which the beſt *camphire* is taken, which is ſuppoſed to be a natural exſudation from the tree, produced in ſuch places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other ſort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer deſcribes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a ſimple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into ſmall pieces; but this ſort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times leſs than the true Bornean *camphire*. *Millar.*

Ca'mphorate. *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

By ſhaking the ſaline and *camphorate* liquours together, we eaſily confounded them into one high coloured liquour. *Boyle.*

Ca'mpion. *n. ſ.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are whole, and grow oppoſite by pairs upon the ſtalks; the cup of the flower is whole, and either tubulous or ſwelling; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove gilliflower, and are generally heart-ſhaped; the ovary, which riſes in the centre of the calyx, becomes a conical fruit, which is wrapt up in the flower cup, and has commonly one cell, filled with ſeeds, which are roundiſh, angular, and kidney-ſhaped. *Millar.*

Ca'mus. *n. ſ.* [probably from *camiſa*, Lat.] A thin dreſs, mentioned by Spenſer.

And was yclad, for heat of ſcorching air,
All in ſilken *camus*, lily white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Queen.*

Can. *n. ſ.* [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or ſome other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd *can*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

One tree, the coco, affordeth ſtuff for houſing, cloathing, ſhipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boaſt the triumph of the day. *Dryd.*

To **Can.** *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch. It is ſometimes, though rarely, uſed alone; but is in conſtant uſe as an expreſſion of the potential mood; as, I *can* do, thou *canſt* do, I *could* do, thou *couldeſt* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curſe; for, in evil, the beſt condition is not to will; the ſecond not to *can*. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 11.

O, there's the wonder!
Mecænas and Agrippa, who *can* moſt
With Cæſar, are his foes. His wife Octavia,
Driven from his houſe, ſollicits her revenge,
And Dolabella, who was once his friend. *Dryden.*

He *can* away with no company, whoſe diſcourſe goes beyond what claret and diſſoluteneſs inſpires. *Locke.*

2. It expreſſes the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

If ſhe *can* make me bleſt? She only *can*:
Empire, and wealth, and all ſhe brings beſide,
Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryden.*

3. It is diſtinguiſhed from *may*, as *power* from *permiſſion*; I *can* do it; it is in my power: I *may* do it; it is allowed me: but, in poetry, they are confounded.
4. *Can* is uſed of the perſon with the *verb active*, where *may* is uſed; of the thing, with the *verb paſſive*; as, I *can* do it; it *may* be done.

Canaille. *n. ſ.* [French.] The loweſt people; the dregs; the lees; the offſcouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

Cana'l. *n. ſ.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A baſon of water in a garden.

The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or courſe of water made by art; as the *canals* in Holland.
3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or paſſage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

Ca'nal-coal. *n. ſ.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodw.*

Canali'culated. *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

Cana'ry. *n. ſ.* [from the *Canary* iſlands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; ſack.

I will to my honeſt knight Falſtaff, and drink *canary* with him.——I think I ſhall drink in pipe wine firſt with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To **Cana'ry.** *v. a.* A cant word, which ſeems to ſignify to frolick.

Maſter, will you win your love with a French brawl?—How mean'ſt thou, brawling in French?——No, my compleat maſter; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

Cana'ry bird. An excellent ſinging bird, of a green colour, formerly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere elſe, but now bred in ſeveral parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of ſinging birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thruſhes, and divers other. *Careſo.*

To **Ca'ncel.** *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr. from *cancellis notare*, to mark with croſs lines.]

1. To croſs a writing.
2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night ſo long expected,
That long day's labour doth at laſt defray,
And all my cares which cruel love collected,
Has ſumm'd in one, and *cancelled* for aye. *Spenſer.*

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou whom avenging pow'rs obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the ſad accounting day. *Roſcommon.*

I paſs the bills, my lords,
For *cancelling* your debts. *Southerne's Spartan Dame.*

Ca'ncellated. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel.*] Croſs-barred; marked with lines croſſing each other.

The tail of the caſtor is almoſt bald, though the beaſt is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with ſome reſemblance to the ſcales of fiſhes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Cancella'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *cancel.*] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an inſtrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a croſs. *Ayliffe.*

Ca'ncer. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crabfiſh.
2. The ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice.

When now no more th' alternate twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the ſolar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomſon.*

3. A virulent ſwelling, or ſore, not to be cured.

Any of theſe three may degenerate into a ſchirrus, and that ſchirrus into a *cancer*. *Wiſeman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chilneſs to each vital part,
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addiſon.*

To **Ca'ncerate.** *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But ſtriking his fiſt upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and ſoon after died on't. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Cancera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous.

Ca'ncerous. *n. ſ.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are ſtrumous, ſchirrhous, or *cancerous*, you may ſee in their proper places. *Wiſeman.*

Ca'ncerousness. *n. ſ.* [from *cancerous.*] The ſtate of being cancerous.

Ca'ncrine. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

Ca'ndent. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the higheſt degree of heat, next to fuſion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it reſpectively requires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

Ca'ndicant. *adj.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitiſh. *Dict.*

Ca'ndid. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This ſenſe is very rare.

The box receives all black: but, pour'd from thence,
The ſtones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryd.*

2. Without malice; without deceit; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the diſcourſe will, for the moſt part, if there be no deſigned fallacy, ſufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit,
With the ſame ſpirit that its authour writ. *Pope.*

Ca'ndidate. *n. ſ.* [*candidatus*, Lat.]

1. A competitor; one that ſolicits, or propoſes himſelf for ſomething of advancement.

So many *candidates* there ſtand for wit,
A place at court is ſcarce ſo hard to get. *Anonymous.*

One would be ſurpriſed to ſee ſo many *candidates* for glory. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 256.

2. It has generally *for* before the thing ſought.

What could thus high thy raſh ambition raiſe?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate for* praiſe? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes *of*.

Thy firſtfruits of poeſy were giv'n,
To make thyſelf a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate of* heaven. *Dryden.*

Ca'ndidly. *adv.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuouſly.

We have often deſired, they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter ſtuck only there, we would propoſe, that every man ſhould ſwear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

Ca'ndidness. *n. ſ.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openneſs of temper; purity of mind.

It preſently ſees the guilt of a ſinful action; and, on the other ſide, obſerves the *candidneſs* of a man's very principles, and the ſincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To **Ca'ndify.** *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Dict.*

Ca'ndle. *n. ſ.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it laſted, gave King Henry light. *Shakeſp.*

We ſee that wax *candles* laſt longer than tallow *candles*, becauſe wax is more firm and hard. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Take a child, and, ſetting a *candle* before him, you ſhall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightneſs whereof it would otherwiſe be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By theſe bleſs'd *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a ſpecies.

CA'NDLEHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.
2. He that remotely aſſiſts.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the ſenſeleſs ruſhes with their heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandſire phraſe,
To be a *candleholder*, and look on. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *light.*] The light of a candle.

In darkneſs, *candlelight* may ſerve to guide men's ſteps, which, to uſe in the day, were madneſs. *Hooker, b.* ii. §4.

Before the day was done, her work ſhe ſped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryden's Fables.*

The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently ſerve for dinners or ſuppers, only diſtinguiſhing between daylight and *candlelight*. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converſation.*

2. The neceſſary candles for uſe.

I ſhall find him coals and *candlelight*. *Molineux to Locke.*

CA'NDLEMAS. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harveſt dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

There is a general tradition in moſt parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldneſs of the ſucceeding winter, upon ſhining of the ſun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago ſhe dy'd,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree ſide. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtick.*] The inſtrument that holds candles.

The horſemen ſit like fixed *candleſticks*,
With torch-ſtaves in their hands; and their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips. *Shak.*

Theſe countries were once Chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden *candleſticks* did ſtand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the eſſays of a man of quality, into a kind of fringe for his *candleſticks*. *Addiſon.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtuff.*] Kitchen ſtuff; greaſe; tallow.

But then you will ſay, that their vapour can laſt but a ſhort time; to that it may be anſwered, that, by the help of oil, and wax, and other *candleſtuff*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CA'NDLEWASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *waſte.*] That which conſumes candles; a ſpendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk
With *candlewaſters*. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

CA'NDOCK. *n. ſ.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let them dry ſix or twelve months, both to kill the waterweeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulruſhes, and alſo, that as theſe die for want of water, ſo graſs may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'NDOUR. *n. ſ.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetneſs of temper; purity of mind; openneſs; ingenuity; kindneſs.

He ſhould have ſo much of a natural *candour* and ſweetneſs, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a ſort of gentle inſinuation. *Watts.*

To **CA'NDY.** *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word uſed in later times, for *to whiten.*]

1. To conſerve with ſugar, in ſuch a manner as that the ſugar lies in flakes, or breaks into ſpangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick abſurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

They have in Turky confections like to *candied* conſerves, made of ſugar and lemons, or ſugar and citrons, or ſugar and violets, and ſome other flowers, and ſome mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choiceſt melons and ſweet grapes they dine. *Waller.*

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toaſt,
To cure thy o'er-night's ſurfeit? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

3. To incruſt with congelations.

Since when thoſe froſts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming ſprings,
And we thus freſh are ſeen. *Drayton.*

To **CA'NDY.** *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower is ſquamoſe; the florets round the margin are much longer than thoſe in the middle of the flower; the ſeeds are wrapt up in a leafy or downy ſubſtance within the cup, or outer covering. This plant begins to flower in May, and continues till Auguſt or September. *Millar.*

CANE. *n. ſ.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of ſtrong reed, of which walking ſtaffs are made; a walking ſtaff. See REED.

The king thruſt the captain from him with his *cane*; whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Harvey.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, ſtir the fire with your maſter's *cane*. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the ſugar.

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. Other reeds have their ſkin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the ſkin of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft, and the ſpongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It uſually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter; though ſome have been mentioned in the iſland of Tobago twenty four feet high. The ſtem or ſtalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth a number of long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which ariſe the flower and the ſeed. There are likewiſe leaves ſpringing out from each knot; but theſe uſually fall as the *cane* riſes. The ground fit for ſugar *canes* is light, ſoft, and ſpongy, lying on a deſcent proper to carry off the water, and well turned to the ſun. They uſually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though ſometimes not till fifteen; at which time they are found quite full of a white ſucculent marrow, whence is expreſſed the liquour of which ſugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, their leaves cleared off, and they are carried in bundles to the mills, which conſiſt of three wooden rollers, covered with ſteel plates. *Chambers.*

And the ſweet liquour on the *cane* beſtow,
From which prepar'd the luſcious ſugars flow. *Blackmore.*

3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spaniſh *juego de cannas*.

Abenamar, thy youth theſe ſports has known,
Of which thy age is now ſpectator grown;
Judge like thou ſitt'ſt, to praiſe or to arraign,
The flying ſkirmiſh of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by ſmall *canes* or troughs conveyed into their hives. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **CANE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking ſtaff.

CANI'CULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-ſtar; as, *canicular* or dog-days.

In regard to different latitudes unto ſome, the *canicular* days are in the winter; as unto ſuch as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, it ariſeth, when the ſun is about the tropick of Cancer, which ſeaſon unto them is winter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

CANI'NE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A third kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: theſe are ſcolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always buſy and barking, and ſnarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 209.

2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be ſatisfied.

It may occaſion an exorbitant appetite of uſual things, which they will take in ſuch quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'NISTER. *n. ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall baſket.

My lovely care,
Take the preſents, which the nymphs prepare:
White lilies in full *caniſters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple ſpring. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing, ſuch as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat. It ſeems to have the ſame meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a leſs degree; or, *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits.

And loathful idleneſs he doth deteſt,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breaſt. *Spenſer.*

That which the locuſt hath left, hath the *canker* worm eaten. *Joel*, i. 4.

A huffing, ſhining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A *canker* worm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes.

Yet writers ſay, as in the ſweeteſt bud
The eating *canker* dwells; ſo eating love
Inhabits in the fineſt wits of all. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's eſtates, which, in proceſs of time, breeds a publick poverty. *Bacon.*

Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a conſuming moth, in the eſtate that we leave them. *Atterbury.*

No longer live the *cankers* of my court;
All to your ſeveral ſtates with ſpeed reſort;
Waſte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaſt, and late carouſe. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wild worthleſs roſe.

To put down Richard, that ſweet lovely roſe,
And plant this thorn, this *canker* Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the ſhaft of a ſteeple, a ſingle or *canker* roſe. *Peacham.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that ſuch a ſore of time
Should ſeek a plaiſter by a contemn'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound,
By making many. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

6. Corroſion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *cankers*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

7. A diſeaſe in trees. *Dict.*

To **CA'NKER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt.

That cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,
Whom princes late diſpleaſure left in bands,
For falſed letters, and ſuborned wile. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

I will lift the down trod Mortimer
As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and *canker'd* Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

Silvering will ſully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Or what the croſs dire looking planet ſmite,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite. *Milton.*

To ſome new clime, or to thy native ſky,
Oh! friendleſs and forſaken virtue, fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne. *Dryden.*

Let envious jealouſy, and *canker'd* ſpight
Produce my actions to ſevereſt light,
And tax my open day, or ſecret night. *Prior.*

To **CA'NKER.** *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Reſtore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd, *cankers* the whole eſtate. *Herbert.*

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honeſt man will enjoy himſelf better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown eſtate, that is *cankered* with the acquiſitions of rapine and exaction. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 469.

CA'NKERBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit.*] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know thy name is loſt;
By treaſon's tooth baregnawn and *cankerbit*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NNABINE. *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CA'NNIBAL. *n. ſ.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The *cannibals* themſelves eat no man's fleſh, of thoſe that die of themſelves, but of ſuch as are ſlain. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath moſt ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Davies on Ireland.*

It was my bent to ſpeak,
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat;
The anthropophagi, and men whoſe heads
Did grow beneath their ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The captive *cannibal*, oppreſt with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, diſdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping croud;
And ſpent at laſt, and ſpeechleſs as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou ſhalt not eat human fleſh; would not theſe *cannibals* have eſteemed it more difficult than all the reſt? *Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal.*] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he ſcotcht him and notcht him like a carbonado.—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled, and eaten him too. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CA'NNIPERS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *callipers*; which ſee.]

The ſquare is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers clapped to the ſide of a tree, meaſuring the diſtance between them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CA'NNON. *n. ſ.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of ſo many ſizes, that they decreaſe in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled ſtrokes upon the foe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and now he ſent all his great *cannon* to a garriſon. *Clarendon.*

The making, or price, of theſe gunpowder inſtruments, is extremely expenſive, as may be eaſily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thouſand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thouſand; a culverin, four thouſand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thouſand; which, whether it be in iron or braſs, muſt needs be very coſtly. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

CA'NNON-BALL.
CA'NNON-BULLET. } *n. ſ.* [from *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *ſhot.*] The balls which are ſhot from great guns.
CA'NNON-SHOT.

He reckons thoſe for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-ſhot*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Let a *cannon-bullet* paſs through a room, it muſt ſtrike ſucceſſively the two ſides of the room. *Locke.*

To **CANNONA'DE.** *v. n.* [from *cannon.*] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the enſuing day. *Tatler.*

To **CANNONA'DE.** *v. a.* To fire upon the enemy with cannon.

CANNONI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cannon.*] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups:
And let the kettle to the trumpets ſpeak;
The trumpets to the *cannonier* without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth. *Shakeſp.*

A third was a moſt excellent *cannonier*, whoſe good ſkill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT. A word compounded of *can* and *not*.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

CANO'A.
CA'NOE. } *n. ſ.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

Others made rafts of wood, and others deviſed the boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Gauls, upon the river Roan, uſed in aſſiſting the tranſportation of Hannibal's army. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

They maintained a war againſt Semiramis, in which they had four thouſand monoxyla, or *canoes*, of one piece of timber. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'NON. *n. ſ.* [κάνων.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no leſs than now, ſtood bound to obſerve them, whether the apoſtle had mentioned them, or no. *Hooker, b.* iii. §4.

His books are almoſt the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and diſcipline by. *Hooker, Preface.*

Religious *canons*, civil laws are cruel,
Then what ſhould war be? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Canons in logick are ſuch as theſe: every part of a diviſion, ſingly taken, muſt contain leſs than the whole; and a definition muſt be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. *Watts.*

2. The laws made by eccleſiaſtical councils.

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial ſynod of the church. *Ayliffe.*

Theſe were looked on as lapſed perſons, and great ſeverities of penance were preſcribed them, as appears by the *canons* of Ancyra, and many others. *Stillingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon alſo denotes thoſe books of Scripture, which are received as inſpired and canonical, to diſtinguiſh them from either profane, apocryphal, or diſputed books. Thus we ſay, that *Geneſis* is part of the ſacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, in their firſt inſtitution, they were of great uſe in the church; they were to be of counſel with the biſhop for his revenue, and for his government in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon*! that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you ſhall be a dean,
Two dozen *canons* round your ſtall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*

5. *Canons Regular.* Such as are placed in monaſteries. *Ayliffe.*
6. *Canons Secular.* Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into ſome chapters.
7. [Among chirurgeons.] An inſtrument uſed in ſewing up wounds. *Dict.*
8. A large ſort of printing letter, probably ſo called from being firſt uſed in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its ſize, and therefore properly written *cannon*.

CA'NON BIT. *n. ſ.* That part of the bit let into the horſe's mouth.

A goodly perſon, and could manage fair
His ſtubborn ſteed with *canonbit*,
Who under him did trample as the air. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

CA'NONESS. *n. ſ.* [*canoniſſa*, low Lat.]

There are alſo, in popiſh countries, women which they call ſecular *canoneſſes*, living after the example of ſecular canons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CANO'NICAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.
2. Conſtituting the canon.

Publick readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth alſo preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous converſation. *Hooker, b.* v.

No ſuch book was found amongſt thoſe *canonical* ſcriptures. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. Regular; ſtated; fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praiſe thee, ſaid David; from this definite number ſome ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; eccleſiaſtical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan juriſdiction over all the biſhops of Scotland, from whom they had their conſecration, and to whom they ſwore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical.*] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known ſtory of the friar, who, on a faſting day, bids his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *canonical.*] The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *canon.*] A man verſed in the eccleſiaſtical laws; a profeſſour of the canon law.

John Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, when the king would have tranſlated him from that poor biſhoprick, he refuſed, ſaying, he would not forſake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canoniſts*, *Matrimonium inter epiſcopum & eccleſiam eſſe contractum, &c.* *Camden's Remains.*

Of whoſe ſtrange crimes no *canoniſt* can tell,
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *canonize.*] The act of declaring any man a ſaint.

It is very ſuſpicious, that the intereſts of particular families, or churches, have too great a ſway in their *canonizations*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **CA'NONIZE.** *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for obſerving feſtivals.] To declare any man a ſaint.

The king, deſirous to bring into the houſe of Lancaſter celeſtial honour, became ſuitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a ſaint. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

By thoſe hymns all ſhall approve
Us *canoniz'd* for love. *Donne.*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of ſaints. *Stillingfleet.*

CA'NONRY. } **CA'NONSHIP.** } *n. ſ.* [from *canon.*] An eccleſiaſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a ſtated allowance out of the revenues of ſuch church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CA'NOPIED. *adj.* [from *canopy.*] Covered with a canopy.

I ſat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove
With flaunting honeyſuckle. *Milton.*

CA'NOPY. *n. ſ.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering of ſtate over a throne or bed; a covering ſpread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,
And placed under a ſtately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both thoſe knights to ſee. *Fairy Queen.*

Now ſpread the night her ſpangled *canopy*,
And ſummon'd every reſtleſs eye to ſleep. *Fairfax.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden *canopies*, and beds of ſtate. *Dryden.*

To **CA'NOPY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;
And their large branches did diſplay,
To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Muſical; tuneful.

Birds that are moſt *canorous*, and whoſe notes we moſt commend, are of little throats, and ſhort. *Vulgar Errours.*

CANT. *n. ſ.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice uſed by vagrants; but imagined by ſome to be corrupted from *quaint.*]

1. A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A particular form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land ſervice, or in the *cant* of any profeſſion. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for ſome years, we ſhould find, that it owes its riſe to that *cant* and hypocriſy, which had taken poſſeſſion of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

Aſtrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuſe the vulgar, have too long been ſuffered to abuſe the world. *Swift's Predictions for the Year* 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has ſometimes ſet up an illiterate heavy writer, for a moſt judicious and formidable critick. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 291.

3. A whining pretenſion to goodneſs, in formal and affected terms.

Of promiſe prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the ſelf-denying *cant*. *Dryden.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of ſome late authours, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the moſt ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

5. Auction.

Numbers of theſe tenants, or their deſcendants, are now offering to ſell their leaſes by *cant*, even thoſe which were for lives. *Swift.*

To **CANT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions, or in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and ſtudied tone of voice.

Men *cant* endleſsly about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dreſs up ignorance in words of bulk or ſound, which may ſtop up the mouth of enquiry. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

That uncouth affected garb of ſpeech, or *canting* language rather, if I may ſo call it, which they have of late taken up, is the ſignal diſtinction and characteriſtical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Sanderſon.*

The buſy, ſubtile ſerpents of the law,
Did firſt my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king preſcribe,
And took for oracles that *canting* tribe. *Roſcommon.*

Unſkill'd in ſchemes by planets to foreſhow,
Like *canting* raſcals, how the wars will go. *Dryden.*

CANTA'LIVER. See **CANTILIVER.**

CANTA'TA. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A ſong.

CANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of ſinging.

CA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cant.*] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See **BELFLOWER.**

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horſemanſhip.] The hard gallop of an ambling horſe, commonly called a canter; and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on eaſy ambling horſes.

CANTHA'RIDES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Spaniſh flies; uſed to raiſe bliſters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig-tree, the pine-tree, and the wild brier; all which bear ſweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of ſecret biting or ſharpneſs: for the fig hath a milk in it, that is ſweet and corroſive; the pine-apple hath a kernel that is ſtrong and abſterſive. *Bacon.*

CA'NTHUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, and the external the leſſer *canthus*. *Quincy.*

A gentlewoman was ſeized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wiſeman.*

CA'NTICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A ſong; uſed generally for a ſong in Scripture.

The right of eſtate, in ſome nations, is yet more ſignificantly expreſſed by Moſes in his *canticles*, in the perſon of God to the Jews. *Bacon's Holy War.*

CANTI'LIVERS. *n. ſ.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other ſides of an houſe, to ſuſtain the molding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CA'NTLE. *n. ſ.* [*kant*, Dutch, a corner; *eſchantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how this river comes, me crankling in,
And cuts me from the beſt of all my land,
A huge halfmoon, a monſtrous *cantle* out. *Shakeſp.*

To **CA'NTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be *cantled*, and the judge go ſnack. *Dryden.*

CA'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [from *cantle.*] A piece; a fragment.

Raging with high diſdain, repeats his blows;
Nor ſhield, nor armour can their force oppoſe;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler ſtrew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A book, or ſection of a poem.

Why, what would you do?———
—Make a willow cabbin at your gate,
And call upon my ſoul within the houſe;
Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NTON. *n. ſ.* [from κανθὸς, the corner of the eye; and hence came the *cantons* of the Switzers. It is the reward of a prince given to an earl. *Peacham.*]

1. A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the Engliſh pale, containing four ſmall ſhires, did maintain a bordering war with the Iriſh, and retain the form of Engliſh government. *Davies.*

2. A ſmall community, or clan.

The ſame is the caſe of rovers by land; ſuch, as yet, are ſome *cantons* in Arabia, and ſome petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to ſtraits and ways. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To **CA'NTON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families ſhall quit all ſubjection to him, and *canton* his empire into leſs governments for themſelves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty ſtates and principalities. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his conſent, rather choſe to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger ſon of France. *Swift.*

They *canton* out to themſelves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light ſhines, and all the reſt is in darkneſs. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **CA'NTONIZE.** *v. a.* [from *canton.*] To parcel out into ſmall diviſions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten perſons of the Engliſh nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole foreſt was in a manner *cantonized* amongſt a very few in number, of whom ſome had regal right. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED. *n. ſ.* The ſame in Wales as an *hundred* in England. For *cantre*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifieth an hundred. *Cowel.*

The king regrants to him all that province, reſerving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. *Davies on Ireland.*

CA'NVASS. *n. ſ.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.] A kind of cloth woven for ſeveral uſes, as ſails, painting cloths, tents.

The maſter commanded forthwith to ſet on all the *canvaſs* they could, and fly homeward. *Sidney.*

And eke the pens that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvaſs* lin'd. *Spenſer.*

Their *canvaſs* caſtles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's ſpace. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

Where-e'er thy navy ſpreads her *canvaſs* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all ſhe brings. *Waller.*

With ſuch kind paſſion haſtes the prince to fight,
And ſpreads his flying *canvaſs* to the Sound;
Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright;
Now abſent, every little noiſe can wound. *Dryden.*

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremoſt of thy art, haſt vy'd
With nature in a generous ſtrife,
And touch'd the *canvaſs* into life. *Addiſon.*

To **CA'NVASS.** *v. a.* [Skinner derives it from *cannabaſſer*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is uſed to ſignify, to ſearch diligently into.]

1. To ſift; to examine.

I have made careful ſearch on all hands, and *canvaſſed* the matter with all poſſible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to controvert.

The curs diſcovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvaſſed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **CA'NVASS.** *v. n.* To ſolicit.

This crime of *canvaſſing*, or ſolliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called ſimony. *Ayliffe's Par.*

CA'NY. *adj.* [from *cane.*]

1. Full of canes.
2. Conſiſting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineſes drive,
With ſails and wind, their *cany* waggons light. *Par. Loſt.*

CA'NZONET. *n. ſ.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little ſong.

Vecchi was moſt pleaſing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*. *Peacham.*

CAP. *n. ſ.* [*cap*, Welch; cæppe, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worſhip did beſpeak.—
Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet diſh. *Shakeſpeare's Taming the Shrew.*

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—
—Thou haſt ſerv'd me with much faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

Firſt, lolling, ſloth in woollen *cap*,
Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the maſculine attire,
For which they roughen to the ſenſe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. The enſign of the cardinalate.

Henry the fifth did ſometimes propheſy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shakeſp.*

3. The topmoſt; the higheſt.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and leſs, came in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe ſo mortally diſcompoſe him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. A veſſel made like a cap.

It is obſerved, that a barrel or *cap*, whoſe cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not ſerve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preſerve the prime.
7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To **CAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a ſmooth cartilaginous ſubſtance, ſerving both to ſtrength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To ſnatch off the cap.

If one, by another occaſion, take any thing from another, as boys ſometimes uſe to *cap* one another, the ſame is ſtraight felony. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. *To cap verſes.* To name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter; to name alternately.

Where Henderſon, and th' other maſſes,
Were ſent to *cap* texts, and put caſes. *Hudibras.*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue.*

There is an author of ours, whom I would deſire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*

CAP *à pè.* } **CAP** *à piè.* } [*cap à piè*, Fr.] From head to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*,
Appears before them, and, with ſolemn march,
Goes ſlow and ſtately by them. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

There for the two contending knights he ſent,
Arm'd *cap à piè*, with rev'rence low they bent;
He ſmil'd on both. *Dryden's Fables.*

A woodlouſe,
That folds up itſelf in itſelf for a houſe,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd *cap à pè* in a ſtrong coat of mail. *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A ſort of coarſe browniſh paper.

Having, for trial ſake, filtred it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

CAPABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *capable.*] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

CA'PABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To ſay, that the more *capable*, or the better deſerver, hath ſuch right to govern, as he may compulſorily bring under the leſs worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When we conſider ſo much of that ſpace, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any aſſigned dimenſions. *Locke.*

When you hear any perſon give his judgment, conſider with yourſelf whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

2. Intelligent; able to underſtand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cauſe conjoined, preaching to ſtones,
Would make them *capable*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

3. Capacious; able to receive or underſtand.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the beſt inſtructions. *Digby.*

4. Suſceptible.

The ſoul, immortal ſubſtance, to remain,
Conſcious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodneſs of God, but muſt be inclined to think, that he hath made ſome things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotſon.*

6. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

7. It has the particle *of* before a noun.

What ſecret ſprings their eager paſſions move,
How *capable of* death for injur'd love. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Hollow. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The cicatrice, and *capable* impreſſure,
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shak. As You Like It.*

CA'PABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *capable.*] The quality or ſtate of being capable; knowledge; underſtanding; power of mind.

CAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' inceſſant weeping of thoſe drains,
I ſee the rocky Siphons ſtretch'd immenſe,
The mighty reſervoirs of harden'd chalk,
Or ſtiff compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomſon.*

2. Extenſive; equal to much knowledge, or great deſign.

There are ſome perſons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and ſpeak very obſcurely. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *capacious.*] The power of holding or receiving; largeneſs.

A concave meaſure, of known and denominate capacity, ſerves to meaſure the *capaciouſneſs* of any other veſſel. In like manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and ſo found out. *Holder on Time.*

To **CAPA'CITATE.** *v. a.* [from *capacity.*] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this inſtruction we may be *capacitated* to obſerve thoſe errours. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſort of men were ſycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the converſation of the rich and great. *Tatler*, Nº 56.

CAPA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this hoſt, we would all ſup together. *Shakeſp.*

Notwithſtanding thy *capacity*
Receiveth as the ſea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch ſoe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

For they that moſt and greateſt things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As ſtreams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's ſpace. *Davies.*

Space, conſidered in length, breadth, and thickneſs, I think, may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature in the world, is able, by *capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge. *Hooker, b.* i. § 3.

In ſpiritual natures, ſo much as there is of deſire, ſo much there is alſo of *capacity* to receive. I do not ſay, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they deſire; for that may be impoſſible. *South.*

An heroick poem requires the accompliſhment of ſome extraordinary undertaking; which requires the ſtrength and vigour of the body, the duty of a ſoldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cauſe with ſuch *capacities* endu'd,
Some other cauſe o'er nature muſt preſide. *Blackmore.*

4. Room; ſpace.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhauſted cylinder, ſtore of little rooms, or ſpaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of maſons, ſmiths, and carpenters; that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You deſire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the ſame in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

CAPA'RISON. *n. ſ.* [*caparazon*, a great cloke, Span.] A horſe-cloth, or a ſort of cover for a horſe, which is ſpread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd ſhields,
Impreſſes quaint, *capariſons*, and ſteeds,
Baſes, and tinſel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At jouſt, and tournament. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 31.

Some wore a breaſtplate, and a light juppon;
Their horſes cloath'd with rich *capariſon*. *Dryd. Fables.*

To **CAPA'RISON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in capariſons.

At his command,
The ſteeds, *capariſon'd* with purple, ſtand;
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To dreſs pompouſly; in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Don't you think, though I am *capariſoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hoſe in my diſpoſition? *Shakeſpeare.*

CAPE. *n. ſ.* [*cape*, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you diſcern at ſea?—
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood. *Shakeſp.*

The parting ſun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape*, and verdant iſles,
Heſperean ſets; my ſignal to depart. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged them by treaty not to ſail beyond the *cape*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke.

He was cloathed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide ſleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CAPER. *n. ſ.* [from *caper*, Lat. a goat.] A leap; a jump; a ſkip.

We that are true lovers, run into ſtrange *capers*; but as all is mortal in nature, ſo is all nature in love mortal in folly. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Flimnap, the treaſurer, is allowed to cut a *caper* on the ſtrait rope, at leaſt an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

Ca'per. *n. ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See Caper-bush.

We invent new ſauces and pickles, which reſemble the animal ferment in taſte and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Ca'per bush. *n. ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.]

Its flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are expanded in form of a roſe; the fruit is fleſhy, and ſhaped like a pear; in which are contained many roundiſh ſeeds. This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. *Millar.*

To **Ca'per.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolickſomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *caper* with me for a thouſand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

2. To ſkip for merriment.

Our maſter
Cap'ring to eye her. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

His nimble hand's inſtinct then taught each ſtring
A *cap'ring* cheerfulneſs, and made them ſing
To their own dance. *Craſhaw.*

The family tript it about, and *capered*, like hailſtones bounding from a marble floor. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

3. To dance; ſpoken in contempt.

The ſtage would need no force, nor ſong, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monſieur from active France. *Rowe.*

Ca'perer. *n. ſ.* [from *caper*.] A dancer; in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols ſome delight afford;
No leſs the nimble *caperer* on the cord:
But theſe are ſtill inſipid ſtuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ſhip, and toſs'd upon the ſea. *Dryd. Juv.*

CAPIAS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A writ of two ſorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad reſpondendum*, in an action perſonal, if the ſheriff, upon the firſt writ of diſtreſs, return that he has no effects in his juriſdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment. *Cowel.*

Capilla'ceous. *adj.* The ſame with *capillary*.

Capi'llament. *n. ſ.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Thoſe ſmall threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little knobs at the top, are called *capillaments*. *Quincy.*

Ca'pillary. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Reſembling hairs; ſmall; minute; applied to plants.

Capillary, or *capillaceous* plants, are ſuch as have no main ſtalk or ſtem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their ſeeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backſide of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common hyſſop is not the leaſt of vegetables, nor obſerved to grow upon walls; but rather, as Lemnius well conceiveth, ſome kind of *capillaries*, which are very ſmall plants, and only grow upon walls and ſtony places. *Vulg. Errours.*

2. Applied to veſſels of the body. Small; as the ramifications of the arteries. *Quincy.*

Ten *capillary* arteries in ſome parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the ſmalleſt lymphatick veſſels are an hundred times ſmaller than the ſmalleſt *capillary* artery. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Capilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A veſſel like a hair; a ſmall ramification of veſſels.

Nor is the humour contained in ſmaller veins, or obſcurer *capillations*, but in a veſicle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CAPITAL. *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs muſt the ſerpent now his *capital* bruiſe
Expect with mortal pain. *Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 383.

2. Criminal in the higheſt degree, ſo as to touch life.

Edmund, I arreſt thee
On *capital* treaſon. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Several caſes deſerve greater puniſhment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

3. That which affects life.

In *capital* cauſes, wherein but one man's life is in queſtion, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to thouſands. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but ſome that are moſt *capital*, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As to ſwerve in the leaſt points, is errour; ſo the *capital* enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endleſs perdition. *Hooker.*

They are employed by me, and do, in themſelves, tend to confirm the truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* ſeat, from whence had ſpread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor. *Par. Loſt.*

6. Applied to letters; large; ſuch as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our moſt conſiderable actions are always preſent, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The firſt whereof is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verſes. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

7. *Capital Stock.* The principal or original ſtock of a trading company.

Ca'pital. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You ſee the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Dorick, mixed, without any regularity, on the ſame *capital*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

Ca'pitally. *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

Capita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He ſuffered alſo for not performing the commandment of God, concerning *capitation*; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they ſhould pay unto God a ſhekel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 11.

CAPITE. *n. ſ.* [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's ſervice or ſocage, and not as of any honour, caſtle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwiſe called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; becauſe, as the crown is a corporation and ſeigniory in groſs, as the common lawyers term it, ſo the king that poſſeſſeth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowel.*

Capi'tular. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an eccleſiaſtical chapter.]

1. A body of the ſtatutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a conſtitution in his *capitular*. *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canoniſts do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and ſtatutes, which ſhall bind the chapter itſelf, and all its members or *capitulars*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **CAPI'TULATE.** *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbiſhop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate againſt us, and are up. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

2. To yield, or ſurrender up, on certain ſtipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves ſhould offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Hayward.*

I ſtill purſued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, ſhe thought fit to *capitulate*. *Spectator*, Nº 566.

Capitula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulate*.] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conqueſt, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conquerour and the conquered; wherein, uſually, the yielding party ſecured to themſelves their law and religion. *Hale.*

Capi'vi tree. *n. ſ.* [*copaiba*, Lat.]

It hath a flower conſiſting of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; the pointal is fixed in the centre of the flower, which afterwards becomes a pod, containing one or two ſeeds, which are ſurrounded with a pulp of a yellow colour. This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. There are great numbers of theſe trees in the woods about this village, which grow to the height of ſixty feet; ſome of them do not yield any of the balſam; thoſe that do, are diſtinguiſhed by a ridge, which runs along their trunks. Theſe trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply veſſels to the wounded part, to receive the balſam, which will all flow out in a ſhort time. One of theſe trees will yield five or ſix gallons of balſam. *Millar.*

Ca'pon. *n. ſ.* [*capo*, Lat.] A caſtrated cock.

In good roaſt beef my landlord ſticks his knife;
The *capon* fat delights his dainty wife. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

CAPONNI'ERE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet of about two feet high, ſerving to ſupport planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty ſoldiers, and is uſually placed at the extremity of the counterſcarp, having little embraſures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris.*

CAPO'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To **Capo't.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is ſaid to have *capotted* his antagoniſt.

Capo'uch. *n. ſ.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Dict.*

Ca'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or ſells caps.

Capre'olate. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.] Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE. }
CAPRI'CHIO. } *n. ſ.* [*caprice*, Fr. *capricho*, Span.] Freak; fancy; whim; ſudden change of humour.

It is a pleaſant ſpectacle to behold the ſhifts, windings, and unexpected *caprichios* of diſtreſſed nature, when purſued by a cloſe and well managed experiment. *Glanville's Scep. Pref.*

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;
That counterworks each folly and *caprice*,
That diſappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

If there be a ſingle ſpot more barren, or more diſtant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the biſhop, to build, under pain of ſequeſtration. *Swift.*

Their paſſions move in lower ſpheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly ſteers. *Swift.*

All the various machines and utenſils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper ſtructures, and deſign of the artificers. *Bentley.*

Capri'cious. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimſical; fanciful; humourſome.

Capri'ciously. *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimſically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

Capri'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimſicalneſs.

A ſubject ought to ſuppoſe, that there are reaſons, although he be not appriſed of them; otherwiſe he muſt tax his prince of *capriciouſneſs*, inconſtancy, or ill deſign. *Swift.*

Ca'pricorn. *n. ſ.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the ſigns of the zodiack; the winter ſolſtice.

Let the longeſt night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day conſequently muſt be of nine. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

CAPRIO'LE. *n. ſ.* [French. In horſemanſhip.] *Caprioles* are leaps *firma à firma*, or ſuch as a horſe makes in one and the ſame place, without advancing forwards, and in ſuch a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or ſtrikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the moſt difficult of all the high manage, or raiſed airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horſe does not ſhow his ſhoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *Farrier's Dict.*

Ca'pstan. *n. ſ.* [corruptly called *capſtern*; *cabeſtan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raiſe the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capſtan*, is alſo new. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As ſeamen at a *capſtan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

Ca'psular. }
Ca'psulary. } *adj.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Hollow like a cheſt.

It aſcendeth not directly unto the throat, but aſcending firſt into a *capſulary* reception of the breaſt-bone, it aſcendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ca'psulate. }
Ca'psulated. } *adj.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Incloſed, or in a box.

Seeds, ſuch as are corrupted and ſtale, will ſwim; and this agreeth unto the ſeeds of plants locked up and *capſulated* in their huſks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 6.

The heart lies immured, or *capſulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the ſkull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CA'PTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*capitain*, Fr.]

1. A chief commander.

Diſmay'd not this
Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain!* theſe villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

The grim *captain*, in a ſurly tone,
Cries out, Pack up, ye raſcals, and be gone. *Dryden.*

3. The chief commander of a ſhip.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightneſs of his veſſel, paſſed in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. It was anciently written *capitain*.

And evermore their cruel *capitain*
Sought with his raſcal routs t' incloſe them round. *Spenſ.*

5. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

6. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngeſt captain.

Ca'ptainry. *n. ſ.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain diſtrict; the chieftainſhip.

There ſhould be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, nor no ſhares of biſhopricks for nominating of biſhops. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Ca'ptainship. *n. ſ.* [from *captain*.]

1. The rank, quality, or poſt of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainſhip* in the ſame regiment. *Wotton.*

2. The condition or poſt of a chief commander.

Therefore ſo pleaſe thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainſhip*. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

3. The chieftainſhip of a clan, or government of a certain diſtrict.

To diminiſh the Iriſh lords, he did aboliſh their pretended and uſurped *captainſhips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

Capta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applauſe; courtſhip; flattery.

I am content my heart ſhould be diſcovered, without any of thoſe dreſſes, or popular *captations*, which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches. *King Charles.*

Ca'ption. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any perſon by a judicial proceſs.

CA'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captioſus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he ſhew a forwardneſs to be reaſoning about things, take care, that nobody check this inclination, or miſlead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Inſidious; enſnaring.

She taught him likewiſe how to avoid ſundry *captious* and tempting queſtions, which were like to be aſked of him. *Bacon.*

Ca'ptiously. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Uſe your words as *captiouſly* as you can, in your arguing on one ſide, and apply diſtinctions on the other. *Locke.*

Ca'ptiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peeviſhneſs.

Captiouſneſs is a fault oppoſite to civility; it often produces miſbecoming and provoking expreſſions and carriage. *Locke.*

To **Ca'ptivate.** *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take priſoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beſeeming is it in thy ſex,
To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates?* *Shakeſp.*

That haſt by tyranny theſe many years
Waſted our country, ſlain our citizens,
And ſent our ſons and huſbands *captivate*. *Shakeſp.*

He deſerves to be a ſlave, that is content to have the rational ſovereignty of his ſoul, and the liberty of his will, ſo *captivated*. *K. Charles.*

They ſtand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or diſturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to ſubdue.

Wiſdom enters the laſt, and ſo *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

3. To enſlave; with *to*.

They lay a trap for themſelves, and *captivate* their underſtandings *to* miſtake, falſehood and errour. *Locke.*

Captiva'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a priſoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the oppoſites of this day's ſtrife. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is no other than that forced reſpect a *captive* pays to his conquerour, a ſlave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from ſhame
Thy *captives*: I enſure the penal claim. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is uſed with *to* before the captor.

If thou ſay Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæſar, or not *captive to* him. *Shakeſp.*

My mother, who the royal ſceptre ſway'd,
Was *captive to* the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed, or enſnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Groſsly grew *captive to* his honey words. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Ca'ptive. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made priſoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppoſe,
And with nine circling ſtreams the *captive* ſouls incloſe. *Dryden. Æneid* vi.

To **Ca'ptive.** *v. a.* [from the noun. It was uſed formerly with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but now it is on the firſt.] To take priſoner; to bring into a condition of ſervitude.

But being all defeated ſave a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herſelf ſhe ſlew. *Fairy Q.*

Oft leaveſt them to hoſtile ſword
Of heathen and profane, their carcaſſes
To dogs and fowls a prey, or elſe *captiv'd*. *Milton.*

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, ſets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph ſurpriz'd,
Yet, miſtreſs of herſelf, devis'd,
How ſhe the vagrant might enthral,
And *captive* him, who *captives* all. *Prior.*

Capti'vity. *n. ſ.* [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; ſervitude to enemies.

This is the ſerjeant,
Who, like a good and hardy ſoldier, fought
'Gainſt my *captivity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The ſpace of ſeventy years; then brings them back;
Rememb'ring mercy. *Paradiſe Loſt. b.* xii. *l.* 344.

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greateſt triumphs. *Dryd. Fab. Dedicat.*

2. Slavery; ſervitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgment; and though there be reaſon to the contrary, not to liſten unto it. *Hooker.*

The apoſtle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Chriſt. *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well timed, 'tis not a fault to love;
The ſtrong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wiſe,
Sink in the ſoft *captivity* together. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Ca'ptor. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

Ca'pture. *n. ſ.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great ſagacity, and many artifices uſed by birds, in the inveſtigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

Capu'ched. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 3.

Capuchi'n. *n. ſ.* A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

Car, Char, in the names of places, ſeem to have relation to the Britiſh *caer*, a city. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Car. *n. ſ.* [*car*, Welch; *karre*, Dutch; cꞃæꞇ, Saxon; *carrus*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall carriage of burden, uſually drawn by one horſe or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our ſhops, it muſt be followed by a *car* loaded with Mr. Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never ſhall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's diſhonourable victory,
We with our ſtately preſence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Wilt thou aſpire to guide the heav'nly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*

See, where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crouding round the gilded *car*! *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a conſtellation.

Ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*. *Dryden.*

CA'RABINE. } **CA'RBINE.** } *n. ſ.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of fire-arm, ſhorter than a fuſil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horſe at a belt over the left ſhoulder. It is a kind of medium between the piſtol and the muſket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

CARABINI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *carabine*.] A ſort of light horſe carrying longer carabines than the reſt, and uſed ſometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. *n. ſ.* [*caraca*, Spaniſh.] A large ſhip of burden; the ſame with thoſe which are now called *galleons*.

In which river, the greateſt *carack* of Portugal may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale like ſome huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth ſea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *n. ſ.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a ſnail.] An oblique tread, traced out in ſemi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without obſerving a regular ground.

When the horſe advance to charge in battle, they ride ſometimes in *caracoles*, to amuſe the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **CA'RACOLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. } **CA'RACT.** } *n. ſ.* [*carat*, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.
2. A manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*, and each *caract* into four grains; by this weight is diſtinguiſhed the different fineneſs of their gold; for, if to the fineſt of gold be put two *caracts* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracts*, then this gold is ſaid to be twenty-two *caracts* fine. *Cocker.*

Thou beſt of gold, art worſt of gold,
Other, leſs fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RAVAN. *n. ſ.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the Eaſt.

Set forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over ſeas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Eaſing their flight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *c.* 428.

When Joſeph, and the Bleſſed Virgin Mother, had loſt their moſt holy Son, they ſought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilæan pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY. *n. ſ.* [from *caravan*.] A houſe built in the Eaſtern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Perſia, and the Eaſtern countries, are called by the name of *caravanſaries*. *Spectator*, Nº 289.

The ſpacious manſion, like a Turkiſh *caravanſary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL. } **CA'RVEL.** } *n. ſ.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light, round, old faſhioned ſhip, with a ſquare poop, formerly uſed in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY. *n. ſ.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant hath winged leaves, cut into ſmall ſegments, and placed oppoſite on the ſtalks, having no footſtalk; the petals of the flowers are bifid, and ſhaped like a heart; the ſeeds are long, ſlender, ſmooth, and furrowed. It is ſometimes found wild in rich moiſt paſtures, eſpecially in Holland and Lincolnſhire. The ſeeds are uſed in medicine, and likewiſe in the confectionary. *Miſlar.*

CARBONA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut croſs, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* IV.

To **CARBONA'DO.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll ſo *carbonado*
Your ſhanks. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel ſhining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,
Were not ſo rich a jewel. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

His head
Creſted aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold. *Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

It is commonly related, and believed, that a *carbuncle* does ſhine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Carbuncle is a ſtone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red ſpots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a peſtilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid ſpots, or the like, the maſs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Red bliſters, riſing on their paps, appear,
And flaming *carbuncles*, and noiſome ſweat. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

He gave thee, friend,
An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deſerv'd it, were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blaſting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by exceſſive heat or exceſſive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *n. ſ.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your ſhop,
To ſee the making of her *carcanet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſeen her beſet and bedeck'd all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewell.*

CA'RCASS. *n. ſ.* [*carquaſſe*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcaſs* ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*

Where cattle paſtur'd late, now ſcatter'd lies,
With *carcaſſes* and arms, th' inſanguin'd field,
Deſerted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 654.

If a man viſits his ſick friend, in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcaſs*. *Taylor.*

The ſcaly nations of the ſea profound,
Like ſhipwreck'd *carcaſſes*, are driv'n aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body; in a ludicrous ſenſe.

To-day how many would have given their honours,
To've ſav'd their *carcaſſes*? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He that finds himſelf in any diſtreſs, either of *carcaſs* or of fortune, ſhould deliberate upon the matter, before he prays for a change. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcaſs* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, ſail, nor maſt. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as the walls of a houſe.

What could be thought a ſufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcaſs* of an univerſe, wherein the materials and poſitions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb uſually oblong, conſiſting of a ſhell or caſe, ſometimes of iron, with holes, more commonly of a coarſe ſtrong ſtuff, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops, filled with combuſtibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Priſon fees. *Dict.*

CARCINO'MA. *n. ſ.* [from καρκίνος, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A diſorder likewiſe in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called by ſome writers. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD. *n. ſ.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, uſed in games of chance or ſkill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten. *Shakeſpeare.*

There all is marr'd, there lies a cooling *card*. *Shakeſp.*

Soon as ſhe ſpreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Deſcend, and ſit on each important *card*;
Firſt, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.

Upon his *cards* and compaſs firms his eye,
The maſters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' ſhipman's *card*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

How abſolute the knave is? we muſt ſpeak by the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

On life's vaſt ocean diverſely we ſail,
Reaſon the *card*, but paſſion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*kaarde*, Dutch.] The inſtrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or laid over for ſpinning.

To **CARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick ſet with crooked wires.

The while their wives do ſit
Beſide them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

Go, *card* and ſpin,
And leave the buſineſs of the war to men. *Dryden.*

To **CARD.** *v. n.* To game; to play much at cards; as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMO'MUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A medicinal ſeed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the Eaſt Indies. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The ſpinſters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } **CA'RDIACK.** } *adj.* [καρδία, the heart.] Cordial; having the quality of invigorating.

CA'RDIALGY. *n. ſ.* [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.] The heart-burn; a pain ſuppoſed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the ſtomach, which ſometimes riſes all along from thence up to the œſophagus, occaſioned by ſome acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CA'RDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The diviſions of the year in frequent uſe with aſtronomers, according to the *cardinal* interſections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the ſolſtitial points. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 3.

His *cardinal* perfection was induſtry. *Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL. *n. ſ.* One of the chief governours of the Romiſh church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains ſix biſhops, fifty prieſts, and fourteen deacons, who conſtitute the ſacred college, and are choſen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is ſo ſtiled, becauſe ſerviceable to the apoſtolick ſee, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of all the affairs of the Romiſh church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You hold a fair aſſembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I ſhould judge now unhappily. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*rapuntium*, Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, channelled, and divided into many parts, in the ſhape of a tongue, defended by a covering, which infolds the pointal; when the flowers decay, the flower-cup turns to a fruit, divided into three cells, full of ſmall ſeeds, which adhere to a placenta, divided into three parts. The ſpecies are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimſon ſpiked flower, commonly called the ſcarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*. The firſt ſort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimſon flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepneſs. *Millar.*

CA'RDINALATE. } **CA'RDINALSHIP.** } *n. ſ.* [from *cardinal*.] The office and rank of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

CARDMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *card* and *make*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Chriſtophero Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker*? *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

CA'RDMATCH. *n. ſ.* [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted ſulphur.

Take care, that thoſe may not make the moſt noiſe who have the leaſt to ſell; which is very obſervable in the venders of *cardmatches*. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 251.

CA'RDUUS. See **THISTLE.**

CARE. *n. ſ.* [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take care, that *care* ſhould be,
For wit that ſcorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryd.*

Nor ſullen diſcontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryd.*

It will raiſe in your ſoul the greateſt *care* of fulfilling the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution.

Well, ſweet Jack, have a *care* of thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fooliſh virgins had taken no *care* for a further ſupply, after the oil, which was at firſt put into their lamps, was ſpent, as the wiſe had done. *Tillotſon.*

Begone! the prieſt expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, have a *care*, I come not thither. *A. Philips.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preſervation.

You come in ſuch a time,
As if propitious fortune took a *care*
To ſwell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to pleaſe him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotſon.*

4. It is a looſe and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or leſs.

We take *care* to flatter ourſelves with imaginary ſcenes and proſpects of future happineſs. *Atterbury.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, ſick with civil blows!
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do, when riot is thy *care*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Fluſh'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is ſhe thy *care*? is ſhe thy *care*? he cries. *Dryden.*

Your ſafety, more than mine, was then my *care*:
Leſt of the guide bereft, the rudder loſt,
Your ſhip ſhould run againſt the rocky coaſt. *Dryden.*

The wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow *care*. *Gay's Trivia.*

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To **CARE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or ſolicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She *cared* not what pain ſhe put her body to, ſince the better part, her mind, was laid under ſo much agony. *Sidney.*

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, ſo were they always at variance with them; and therefore much *cared* not, though they were by him ſubdued. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou *car'ſt* little, leſs ſhall be my care. *Dryden's Perſius.*

2. To be inclined; to be diſpoſed; with *for* or *to*.

Not *caring to* obſerve the wind,
Or the new ſea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an authour, who, I am ſure, would not *care for* being praiſed at the expence of another's reputation. *Addiſon.*

Having been now acquainted, the two ſexes did not *care to* part. *Addiſon.*

Great maſters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the faſhion. *Spectator*, Nº 129.

3. To be affected with; to have regard to; with *for*.

You dote on her that *cares* not *for* your love. *Shakeſp.*

There was an ape that had twins; ſhe doted upon one of them, and did not much *care for* t'other. *L'Eſtrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care for* it; where many are ſo, many deſire it. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and *craze*.] Broken with care and ſolicitude.

Theſe both put off, a poor petitioner,
A *carecraz'd* mother of a many children. *Shak. Rich.* III.

To **CARE'EN.** *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] A term in the ſea language. To lay a veſſel on one ſide, to caulk, ſtop up leaks, refit, or trim the other ſide. *Chambers.*

To **CARE'EN.** *v. n.* To be in the ſtate of careening.

CARE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run.

They had run themſelves too far out of breath, to go back again the ſame *career*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. A courſe; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedneſs,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career*? *Shakeſp.*

3. Full ſpeed; ſwift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horſe is running in his full *career*, to ſtand upright on his back. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Practiſe them now to curb the turning ſteed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid ſpeed
To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
To draw the certain ſword, or ſend the pointed ſpear. *Prior.*

4. Courſe of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and ſentences, and theſe paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career* of his humour? *Shakeſp.*

The heir of a blaſted family has roſe up, and promiſed fair, and yet, at length, a croſs event has certainly met and ſtopt him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds ſhould perſevere,
And ſtill continue what at firſt they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career*. *Dryd.*

To **CARE'ER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with ſwift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between. *Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

CA'REFUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full*.]

1. Anxious; ſolicitous; full of concern.

Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about many things. *Luke*, x. 41.

Welcome, thou pleaſing ſlumber;
A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Provident; diligent; cautious; with *of* or *for*.

Behold, thou haſt been *careful for* us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? *2 Kings*, iv. 13.

To cure their mad ambition, they were ſent
To rule a diſtant province, each alone:
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; with *of*.

It concerns us to be *careful of* our converſations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations; expoſed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of ſolicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd. *Shakeſp.*

CA'REFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful*.]

1. In a manner that ſhews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look? how meagre and ill-complexioned? *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come moſt *carefully* upon your hour. *Shak. Hamlet.*

By conſidering him ſo *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made ſome faint reſemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, ſtudiouſly cheriſhed the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preſerved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

CA'REFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *careful*.] Vigilance; heedfulneſs; caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulneſs*, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

CA'RELESLY. *adv.* [from *careleſs*.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedleſly.

There he him found all *careleſly* diſplay'd,
In ſecret ſhadow from the ſunny ray. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Not content to ſee,
That others write as *careleſly* as he. *Waller.*

CA'RELESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *careleſs*.] Heedleſneſs; inattention; negligence; abſence of care; manner; void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifeſts the true knowledge he has in their diſpoſition, and, out of his noble *careleſneſs*, lets them plainly ſee it. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough *careleſneſs* good faſhion;
Whoſe cloak his ſpurs tear, or whom he ſpits on,
He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread ſure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and *careleſneſs*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The ignorance or *careleſneſs* of the ſervants can hardly leave the maſter diſappointed. *Temple.*

I who at ſome times ſpend, at others ſpare,
Divided between *careleſneſs* and care. *Pope.*

CA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *care.*]

1. Without care; without ſolicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedleſs; regardleſs; thoughtleſs; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful; with *of* or *about*.

Knowing that if the worſt befal them, they ſhall loſe nothing but themſelves; *whereof* they ſeem very *careleſs*. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Nor loſe the good advantage of his grace,
By ſeeming cold, or *careleſs of* his will. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

A woman the more curious ſhe is about her face, is commonly the more *careleſs* about her houſe. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A father, unnaturally *careleſs of* his child, ſells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undiſturbed.

Thus wiſely *careleſs*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careleſs* ſolitude I liv'd,
And ſung of nature with unceaſing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Thomſon's Autumn, l. 5.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtleſs; unconſidered.

The freedom of ſaying as many *careleſs* things as other people, without being ſo ſeverely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Careleſs of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville.*

To **CARE'SS.** *v. a.* [*careſſer*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindneſs.

If I can feaſt, and pleaſe, and *careſs* my mind with the pleaſures of worthy ſpeculations, or virtuous practices, let greatneſs and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expreſſion of tenderneſs.

He, ſhe knew, would intermix
Grateful digreſſions, and ſolve high diſpute
With conjugal *careſſes*. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 54.

There are ſome men who ſeem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human ſhapes; their very *careſſes* are crude and importune. *L'Eſtrange.*

After his ſucceſſour had publickly owned himſelf a Roman catholick, he began with his firſt *careſſes* to the church party. *Swift.*

CA'RET. *n. ſ.* [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould be read.

CARGASON. *n. ſ.* [*cargaçon*, Spaniſh.] A cargo.

My body is a *cargaſon* of ill humours. *Howel's Letters.*

CA'RGO. *n. ſ.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ſhip; the merchandiſe or wares contained and conveyed in a ſhip.

In the hurry of the ſhipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithſtanding that his whole fortune was at ſtake in the *cargo*. *L'Eſtrange.*

A ſhip, whoſe *cargo* was no leſs than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all poſterity. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and juſt fitted out for the univerſity with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addiſon. Spect.* Nº494.

CA'RICOUS *Tumour.* [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A ſwelling in the form of a fig.

CARIES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] That rottenneſs which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fiſtulas of a long continuance, are, for the moſt part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *carious.*] Rottenneſs.

This being too general, taking in all *carioſity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*carioſus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I diſcovered the blood to ariſe by a *carious* tooth. *Wiſeman.*

CARK. *n. ſ.* [ceaꞃc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; ſolicitude; concern; heedfulneſs. This word is now obſolete.

And Klaius taking for his youngling *cark*,
Leſt greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Buſy with oker did their ſhoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To **CARK.** *v. n.* [ceaꞃcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be ſolicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little uſed, and always in an ill ſenſe.

I do find what a bleſſing is chanced to my life, from ſuch muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to ſtates which ſtill be adherent. *Sidney, b.* i.

What can be vainer, than to laviſh out our lives in the ſearch of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Eſtrange.*

Nothing can ſuperſede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourſelves, but the aſſurance that God cares for us. *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE. *n. ſ.* [ceoꞃl, Saxon.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now uſe *churl*.

The *carle* beheld, and ſaw his gueſt
Would ſafe depart, for all his ſubtile ſleight. *Fairy Queen.*

Anſwer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay's Paſt.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the higheſt price. *Bentley.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant; placed in the catalogue of ſimples in the college diſpenſatory, but rarely ordered in medicine. *Millar.*

CA'RLINGS. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on theſe the ledges reſt, on which the planks of the deck are made faſt. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *car* and *man.*] A man whoſe employment is to drive cars.

If the ſtrong cane ſupport thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer ſhall the wall command;
E'en ſturdy *carmen* ſhall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches ſtop to make thee way. *Gay's Triv.*

CA'RMELITE. *n. ſ.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A ſort of pear; which ſee.

CARMI'NATIVE. *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be ſo called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are ſuch things as dilute and relax at the ſame time, becauſe wind occaſions a ſpaſm, or convulſion in ſome parts. Whatever promotes inſenſible perſpiration, is *carminative*; for wind is perſpirable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all paſſion ſympathetick. *Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *n. ſ.* A bright red or crimſon colour, bordering on purple, uſed by painters in miniature. It is the moſt valuable product of the cochineal maſtick, and of an exceſſive price. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *n. ſ.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro, carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; maſſacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inſomuch as without any great loſs or danger to themſelves, the greateſt part of the ſeditious were ſlain. *Hayward.*

2. Heaps of fleſh.

Such a ſcent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taſte
The ſavour of death from all things there that live. *Milton.*

His ample maw, with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant ſwill'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CA'RNAL. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleſhly; not ſpiritual.

Thou doſt juſtly require us, to ſubmit our underſtandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reaſon, in order to thy ſacred myſteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r ſhall force
On every conſcience. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 521.

Not ſuch in *carnal* pleaſure: for which cauſe,
Among the beaſts no meat for thee was found. *Par. Loſt.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dim'd Adam's eye. *Par. Loſt.*

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to ſpiritual things abates, in proportion as his ſenſual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* deſires kill not only the deſire, but even the power of taſting purer delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Luſtful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body. *Shakeſpeare.*

CARNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *carnal,*]

1. Fleſhly luſt; compliance with carnal deſires.

If godly, why do they wallow and ſleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of chriſtian liberty? *South.*

2. Groſſneſs of mind.

He did not inſtitute this way of worſhip, but becauſe of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneneſs of that people to idolatry. *Tillotſon.*

CA'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *carnal.*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of houſe, or any other way obſervers of civility and decent order, ſuch they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hooker.*

In the ſacrament we do not receive Chriſt *carnally*, but we receive him ſpiritually; and that of itſelf is a conjugation of bleſſings and ſpiritual graces. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CA'RNALNESS. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *carnality*. *Dict.*

CARNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural fleſh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower. See CLOVEGILLIFLOWER.

And lo the wretch! whoſe vile, whoſe inſect luſt
Laid this gay daughter of the ſpring in duſt:
O puniſh him! or to th' Elyſian ſhades
Diſmiſs my ſoul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNE'LION. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its fleſh colour; which is, in ſome of theſe ſtones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CARNE'OUS. *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

I have obſerved in a calf, the umbilical veſſels to terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **CARNI'FY.** *v. n.* [from *caro, carnis*, Lat.] To breed fleſh; to turn nutriment into fleſh.

At the ſame time I think, I deliberate, I purpoſe, I command: in inferiour faculties, I walk, I ſee, I hear, I digeſt, I ſanguify, I *carnify*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CA'RNIVAL. *n. ſ.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feaſt held in the popiſh countries before Lent.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not ſo much upon deſire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro.*] Fleſh-eating; that of which fleſh is the proper food.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or crow. *Ray.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARNO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*carnoſité*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcences.

By this method, and by this courſe of diet, with ſudorificks, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnoſity* reſolved. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RNOUS. *adj.* [from *caro, carnis*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

The firſt or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the ſecond, a dry and floſculous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

The muſcle whereby he is enabled to draw himſelf together, the academiſts deſcribe to be a diſtinct *carnous* muſcle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation.*

CA'ROB, or *St. John's Bread.* [*ſiliqua*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a petalous flower, having many ſtamina, which grow from the diviſions of the flower-cup; in the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is plain and fleſhy, containing ſeveral roundiſh plain ſeeds. This tree is very common in Spain, and in ſome parts of Italy, as alſo in the Levant, where it grows in the hedges, and produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a ſweetiſh taſte. Theſe pods are many times eaten by the poorer ſort of inhabitants. *Millar.*

CARO'CHE. *n. ſ.* [from *caroſſe*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleaſure. It is uſed in the comedy of *Albumazar*, but now it is obſolete.

CA'ROL. *n. ſ.* [*carola*, Ital. from *choreola*, Lat.]

1. A ſong of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the reſt,
For they can do it beſt:
The whiles the maidens do their *carol* ſing,
To which the woods ſhall anſwer, and their echo ring. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

Even in the Old Teſtament, if you liſten to David's harp, you ſhall hear as many herſe-like airs as *carols*. *Bacon.*

Oppos'd to her, on t' other ſide advance
The coſtly feaſt, the *carol*, and the dance,
Minſtrels and muſick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. A ſong of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* bleſt. *Shakeſp.*

They gladly thither haſte; and, by a choir
Of ſquadron'd angels, hear his *carol* ſung. *Par. Loſt.*

3. A ſong in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,
How that life was but a flower,
In the ſpring time. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

To **CA'ROL.** *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To ſing; to warble; to ſing in joy and feſtivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays.
And *carol* of love's praiſe. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

This done, ſhe ſung, and *caroll'd* out ſo clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryden.*

Hov'ring ſwans, their throats releas'd
From native ſilence, *carol* ſounds harmonious. *Prior.*

To **CA'ROL.** *v. a.* To praiſe; to celebrate.

She with precious viol'd liquours heals,
For which the ſhepherds at their feſtivals,
Carol her goodneſs loud in ruſtick lays. *Milton.*

CA'ROTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which ariſe out of the aſcending trunk of the aorta, near where the ſubclavian arteries ariſe.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and ſplenick arteries, are not only variouſly contorted, but alſo here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood; ſo the veins are alſo variouſly dilated. *Ray on the Creation.*

CARO'USAL. *n. ſ.* [from *carouſe*. It ſeems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the ſecond ſyllable; but Dryden accents it on the firſt.] A feſtival.

This game, theſe *carouſals* Aſcanius taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **CAROUSE.** *v. n.* [*carouſſer*, Fr. from *gar auſz*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard *carouſing* to his mates
After a ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Learn with how little life may be preſerv'd,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouſe*. *Raleigh.*

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouſe*,
Healths firſt go round, and then the houſe,
The brides came thick and thick. *Suckling.*

Under the ſhadow of friendly boughs
They ſit *carouſing*, where their liquour grows. *Waller.*

To **CARO'USE.** *v. a.* To drink.

Now my ſick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almoſt the wrong ſide out,
To Deſdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
Potations pottle deep. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Our cheerful gueſts *carouſe* the ſparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilſt muſick charms their ears. *Denham.*

CARO'USE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waſte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaſt, and late *carouſe*. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. A hearty doſe of liquour.

He had ſo many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full *carouſe* of ſack, but the ſtate was advertiſed thereof within a few hours after. *Davies on Ireland.*

Pleaſe you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouſes* to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſpeare.*

CARO'USER. *n. ſ.* [from *carouſe.*] A drinker; a toper.

The bold *carouſer*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuſe the flame;
Safe in his ſkill from all conſtraint ſet free,
But conſcious ſhame, remorſe, and piety. *Granville.*

CARP. *n. ſ.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fiſh.

A friend of mine ſtored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **CARP.** *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To cenſure; to cavil; to find fault; with *at* before the thing or perſon cenſured.

Tertullian, even often through diſcontentment, *carpeth* injuriouſly *at* them, as though they did it even when they were free from ſuch meaning. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 7.

This your all licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

No, not a tooth or nail to ſcratch,
And *at* my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

When I ſpoke,
My honeſt homely words were *carp'd*, and cenſur'd,
For want of courtly ſtile. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

CA'RPENTER. *n. ſ.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houſes and ſhips. He is diſtinguiſhed from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and ſtronger work.

This work performed with adviſement good,
Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of ſkill,
In all the camp, ſent to an aged wood. *Fairfax, b.* iii.

In building Hiero's great ſhip, there were three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

In burden'd veſſels, firſt with ſpeedy care,
His plenteous ſtores do ſeaſon'd timbers ſend,
Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the ſurgeons of maim'd ſhips, attend. *Dryden.*

CA'RPENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *carpenter.*] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, becauſe neceſſity did doubtleſs compel our forefathers to uſe the conveniency of the firſt, rather than the extravagancy of the laſt. *Moxon's Mechanical Exertiſes.*

CA'RPER. *n. ſ.* [from *to carp.*] A caviller; a cenſorious man.

I have not theſe weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

CA'RPET. *n. ſ.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, ſpread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpets* laid, and every thing in order. *Shakeſp. Taming the Shrew.*

Againſt the wall, in the middle of the halfpace, is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and ſmooth.

Go ſignify as much, while here we march
Upon the graſſy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The *carpet* ground ſhall be with leaves o'erſpread,
And boughs ſhall wave a cov'ring for your head. *Dryd.*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the moſt part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green graſs, and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is uſed, proverbially, for a ſtate of eaſe and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himſelf only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* conſideration. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

5. To be on the *carpet*, [*ſur le tapis*, Fr.] is the ſubject of conſideration; an affair in hand.

To **CA'RPET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſpread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to the ſtate; he was ſet upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of ſtate over his head, of blue ſattin embroidered. *Bacon.*

The dry land ſurface we find every where almoſt naturally *carpeted* over with graſs, and other agreeable wholeſome plants. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CA'RPING. *particip. adj.* [from *to carp.*] Captious; cenſorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praiſe,
No rival ſtrives, but for a ſecond place. *Granville.*

Lay aſide therefore a *carping* ſpirit, and read even an adverſary with an honeſt deſign to find out his true meaning: do not ſnatch at little lapſes, and appearances of miſtake. *Watts.*

CA'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping.*] Captiouſly; cenſoriouſly.

We derive out of the Latin at ſecond hand by the French, and make good Engliſh, as in theſe adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'RPMEALS. *n. ſ.* A kind of coarſe cloth made in the North of England. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'RPUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The wriſt, ſo named by anatomiſts, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickneſs, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are ſtrongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying looſe in the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'RRACK. See CARACK.

CA'RRAT. See CARAT.

CARRA'WAY. See CARAWAY.

Nay, you ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a laſt year's pippin of my own grafting, with a diſh of *carraways*, and ſo forth; come, couſin, ſilence, and then to bed. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.

CA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry.*]

1. The act of carrying or tranſporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of ſounds farther or leſs way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 193.

If it ſeem ſo ſtrange to move this obeliſk for ſo little ſpace, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. Conqueſt; acquiſition.

Solyman reſolved to beſiege Vienna, in good hope, that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without reſiſtance, be yielded. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horſe or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings faſtened thereto, and could not handſomely be removed to or fro. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

5. Behaviour; perſonal manners.

Before his eyes he did caſt a miſt, by his own inſinuation, and by the *carriage* of his youth, that expreſſed a natural princely behaviour. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Though in my face there's no affected frown,
Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceneſs ſhown,
I keep my honour ſtill without a ſtain. *Dryden.*

Let them have ever ſo learned lectures of breeding, that which will moſt influence their *carriage*, will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke.*

6 Conduct; meaſures; practices.

You may hurt yourſelf; nay, utterly
Grow from the king's acquaintance by this *carriage*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

He adviſed the new governour to have ſo much diſcretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exerciſe of his religion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

7. Management; manner of tranſacting.

The manner of *carriage* of the buſineſs, was as if there had been ſecret inquiſition upon him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *to carry*.]

1. One who carries ſomething.

You muſt diſtinguiſh between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum cauſæ*, a *carrier* of the ſounds, and the ſounds conveyed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 125.

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive
The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive. *Dryden.*

2. One whoſe profeſſion or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to tranſcribe all, than to venture the loſs of my originals by poſt or *carrier*. *Pierce's Let.*

The roads are crouded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.*

3. A meſſenger; one who carries a meſſage.

The welcome news is in the letter found;
The *carrier*'s not commiſſion'd to expound;
It ſpeaks itſelf. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

4. The name of a ſpecies of pigeons, ſo called from the reported practice of ſome nations, who ſend them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'RRION. *n. ſ.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcaſe of ſomething not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carrions*, and one another ſoon after; inſomuch that the very carcaſes they ſcraped out of their graves. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It is I,
That, lying by the violet in the ſun,
Do, as the *carrion* does, not as the flower. *Shakeſpeare.*

This foul deed ſhall ſmell above the earth,
With *carrion* men groaning for burial. *Shakeſpeare.*

You'll aſk me why I rather chuſe to have
A weight of *carrion* fleſh, than to receive
Three thouſand ducats. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ravens are ſeen in flocks where a *carrion* lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horſes fall; and heap'd on high,
The diff'ring ſpecies in confuſion lie,
Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found,
To lodge their lothſome *carrion* under ground. *Dryden.*

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to *carrion*. *Pope.*

2. A name of reproach for a worthleſs woman.

Shall we ſend that fooliſh *carrion*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuſe his throwing into the water. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee ſwell,
As big as thou doſt blown up veal;
Nor all thy tricks and ſlights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carrion* for good meat. *Hudibras.*

The wolves will get a breakfaſt by my death,
Yet ſcarce enough their hunger to ſupply,
For love has made me *carrion* ere I die. *Dryden.*

CA'RRION. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Relating to carcaſes; feeding upon carcaſes.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carrion* kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beaſts he lov'd ſo well. *Shakeſpeare.*

The charity of our death-bed viſits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carrion* crow to a ſheep; we ſmell a carcaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RROT. *n. ſ.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.]

It hath a fleſhy root; the leaves are divided into narrow ſegments; the petals of the flower are unequal, and ſhaped like a heart; the umbel, when ripe, is hollowed and contracted, appearing ſomewhat like a bird's neſt; the ſeeds are hairy, and in ſhape of lice. The ſpecies are; 1. Common wild *carrot*. 2. Dwarf wild *carrot*, with broader leaves. 3. Dark red-rooted garden *carrot*. 4. The orange coloured *carrot*. 5. The white *carrot*. The firſt grows wild upon arable land, and is ſeldom cultivated. This is the particular ſort which ſhould be uſed in medicine, and for which the druggiſts commonly ſell the ſeeds of the garden *carrot*. The third and fourth ſorts are commonly cultivated for the kitchen; as is the fifth ſort, though not ſo common in England. The white is generally preferred for the ſweeteſt. But, in order to preſerve *carrots* for uſe all the winter and ſpring, about the beginning of November, when the green leaves are decayed, dig them up, and lay them in ſand in a dry place, where the froſt cannot come to them. *Millar.*

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for ſeed, though the land for them ſhould rather be digged than plowed. *Mortimer.*

His ſpouſe orders the ſack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CA'RROTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *carroty*.] Redneſs of hair.

CA'RROTY. *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its reſemblance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROWS. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houſes, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **CA'RRY,** *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat. See **CAR.**]

1. To convey *from* a place; oppoſed to *bring*, or convey *to* a place.

When he dieth, he ſhall *carry* nothing away. *Pſalm* xlix.

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts*, viii.

I mean to *carry* her away this evening, by the help of theſe two ſoldiers. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

As in a hive's vimineous dome,
Ten thouſand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her ſtudious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and likewiſe retired; the Seres returning, *carried* off either their goods or money, as they liked beſt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To tranſport.

They began to *carry* about in beds thoſe that were ſick. *Mark*, vi. 55.

The ſpecies of audibles ſeem to be *carried* more manifeſtly through the air, than the ſpecies of viſibles. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Where many great ordnance are ſhot off together, the ſound will be *carried*, at the leaſt, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like ſurgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us, in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be eaſier reſolved. *Locke.*

I have liſtened with my utmoſt attention for half an hour to an oratour, without being able to *carry* away one ſingle ſentence out of a whole ſermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falſtaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

6. To effect any thing.

There are ſome vain perſons, that whatſoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never ſo little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Oft-times we loſe the occaſion of *carrying* a buſineſs well thoroughly by our too much haſte. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

Theſe advantages will be of no effect, unleſs we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addiſon.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly ſhall I *carry* out my ſide,
Her huſband being alive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

How many ſtand for conſulſhips?—Three, they ſay; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakeſp.*

I ſee not yet how many of theſe ſix reaſons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cauſe. *Saunderſon.*

The latter ſtill enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commiſſioner of the treaſury, ſtill oppoſed, and commonly *carried* away every thing againſt him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after reſiſtance.

The count wooes your daughter,
Lays down his wanton ſiege before her beauty;
Reſolves to *carry* her; let her conſent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis beſt to bear it. *Shakeſpeare.*

What a full fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The town was diſtreſſed, and ready for an aſſault, which, if it had been given, would have coſt much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

9. To prevail; with *it*. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all reſolved to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries it*. *Shakeſp.*

By theſe, and the like arts, they promiſed themſelves, that they ſhould eaſily *carry it*; ſo that they entertained the houſe all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerouſneſs of a train muſt *carry it*, virtue may go follow Aſtræa, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glanville.*

Children, who live together, often ſtrive for maſtery, whoſe wills ſhall *carry it* over the reſt. *Locke.*

In pleaſures and pains, the preſent is apt to *carry it*, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the compariſon. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through; to outface.

If a man *carries it* off, there is ſo much money ſaved; and if he be detected, there will be ſomething pleaſant in the frolick. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. To preſerve external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry it* thus for our pleaſure, and his penance.
Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.

12. To manage; to tranſact.

The ſenate is generally as numerous as our houſe of commons; and yet *carries* its reſolutions ſo privately, that they are ſeldom known. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

13. To behave; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not alſo the examples of thoſe that have *carried themſelves* ill in the ſame place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himſelf* with much ſingular ſweetneſs and temper. *Wotton.*

He *carried himſelf* ſo inſolently in the houſe, and out of the houſe, to all perſons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. To bring forward; to advance in any progreſs.

It is not to be imagined how far conſtancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking ſlowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to a great degree of elegancy and politeneſs in their language. *Locke on Education*, § 168.

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to ſuch wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

15. To urge; to bear on with ſome kind of external impulſe.

Men are ſtrongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or fleſh, or devil, can *carry* away from the profeſſion of an obedience to Chriſt, is no ſon of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Ill nature, paſſion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in puniſhing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to reſtrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

16. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In ſome vegetables, we ſee ſomething that *carries* a kind of analogy to ſenſe; they contract their leaves againſt the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit to ſhow; to diſplay on the outſide; to ſet to view.

The aſpect of every one in the family *carries* ſo much ſatiſfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Spectator.*

18. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightneſs or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, preſently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot immediately anſwer. *Locke.*

19. To contain.

He thought it *carried* ſomething of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

20. To have annexed; to have any thing joined.

There was a righteous and a ſearching law, directly forbidding ſuch practices; and they knew that it *carried* with it the divine ſtamp. *South.*

There are many expreſſions, which *carry* with them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extenſion, that affect our ſenſes, *carry* with them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

21. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We ſee alſo manifeſtly, that ſounds are *carried* with wind: and therefore ſounds will be heard further with the wind than againſt the wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 125.

22. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, ſo that you ſee the ſky through it, notwithſtanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addiſon on Italy.*

23. To puſh on ideas in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible diſtance. *Hale.*

24. To receive; to endure.

Some have in readineſs ſo many odd ſtories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleaſure. *Bacon, Eſſay* 23.

25. To ſupport; to ſuſtain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green ſtrawberry, upon ſticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

26. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reaſonable depth, and they will *carry* more ſhoots upon the ſtem. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 425.

27. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn eaſily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to ſpeak. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

28. *To carry off.* To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him *off*. *Temple.*

29. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the ſame deſign that is promoted by authours of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addiſ.*

30. *To carry on.* To continue; to advance from one ſtage to another.

By the adminiſtration of grace, begun by our Bleſſed Saviour, *carried on* by his diſciples, and to be compleated by their ſucceſſours to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith, are enlightened. *Sprat.*

Æneas's ſettlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppoſitions in his way to it, both by ſea and land. *Addiſon.*

31. *To carry on.* To proſecute; not to let ceaſe.

France will not conſent to furniſh us with money ſufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

32. *To carry through.* To ſupport; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our ſuccours, victoriouſly *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To **CA'RRY.** *v. n.*

1. A hare is ſaid, by hunters, to *carry*, when ſhe runs on rotten ground, or on froſt, and it ſticks to her feet.

2. A horſe is ſaid to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is ſhort, and ill ſhaped, and he lowers his head, he is ſaid to *carry low*.

3. *To carry it high.* To be proud.

CA'RRY-TALE. *n. ſ.* [from *carry* and *tale*.] A talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight zany,
Told our intents before. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

CART. *n. ſ.* See **CAR.** [cꞃæꞇ, cꞃaꞇ, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are deſcribed by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, ſo ſung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, juſt ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He ſtopp'd a little—— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A ſmall carriage with two wheels, uſed by huſbandmen, diſtinguiſhed from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are theſe that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter-ſtarved ſheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overloaden *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The ſquire, whoſe good grace was to open the ſcene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior.*

To **CART.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe in a cart by way of puniſhment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd ſo loud,
To ſee bawds *carted* through the croud. *Hudibras.*

No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuckl'd when a bawd was *carted*;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

To **CART.** *v. n.* To uſe carts for carriage.

Oxen are not ſo good for draught, where you have occaſion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *horſe*.] A coarſe unwieldy horſe, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that theſe ſick and wounded ſoldiers ſhould be carried upon the *cart-horſes*. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horſe, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horſed upon ſuch *cart-jades*, ſo furniſhed, I thought if that were thrift, I wiſhed none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CART-LOAD. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *load*.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the ſides were ſo. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and ſee who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is beſt to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. *n. ſ.* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.] A writing containing, for the moſt part, ſtipulations between enemies.

As this diſcord among the ſiſterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more neceſſary that there ſhould be a *cartel* ſettled among them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whoſe trade it is to drive a cart.

If he love her not,
Let me be no aſſiſtant for a ſtate,
But keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The divine goodneſs never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own ſhoulders to the work. *L'Eſtrange.*

The criminals are ſeiz'd upon the place:
Carter and hoſt confronted face to face. *Dryden.*

It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horſes, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden.*

CA'RTILAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it ſenſible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elaſticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or ſituation, they return to it of themſelves, as ſoon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Thoſe canals, by degrees, are aboliſhed, and grow ſolid; ſeveral of them united, grow a membrane; theſe membranes further conſolidated, become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARTILAGI'NEOUS. }
CARTILA'GINOUS. } *n. ſ.* [from *cartilage*.] Conſiſting of cartilages.

By what artifice the *cartilagineous* kind of fiſhes poiſe themſelves, aſcend and deſcend at pleaſure, and continue in what depth of water they liſt, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives paſſage to the breath, and, as the breath paſſeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of thoſe *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal ſound or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CARTO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his ſhare of pleaſure and entertainment. *Watts's Logick.*

CARTO'UCH. *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight muſket balls, and ſix or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or ſmall mortar, and is proper for defending a paſs. *Harris.*

CA'RTRAGE. }
CA'RTRIDGE. } *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our careful monarch ſtands in perſon by,
His new-caſt cannons firmneſs to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartrage* ſorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

CA'RTRUT. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *rut*; *route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY. *n. ſ.* [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.

After local names, the moſt names have been derived from occupations or profeſſions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*. *Camden's Remains.*

To **CARVE.** *v. a.* [ceoꞃꝼan, Sax. *kerven*, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or ſtone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuſe among thoſe which ſerved to no uſe, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing elſe to do. *Wiſdom*, xiii. 13.

Had Democrates really *carved* mount Athos into a ſtatue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by ſome accident, who could afterwards have proved it impoſſible, but that it might caſually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleneſs, the nurſe of ill,
In ſculpture exercis'd his happy ſkill;
And *carv'd* in iv'ry ſuch a maid ſo fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were ſhe to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.

O Roſalind! theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this foreſt looks,
Shall ſee thy virtue witneſs'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree,
The fair, the chaſte, the unexpreſſive ſhe. *Shakeſp.*

5. To chuſe one's own part.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own ſoldiers; who could eaſily have *carved* themſelves their own food. *South.*

How dares ſinful duſt and aſhes invade the prerogative of Providence, and *carve* out to himſelf the ſeaſons and iſſues of life and death? *South.*

The labourer's ſhare, being ſeldom more than a bare ſubſiſtence, never allows that body of men opportunity to ſtruggle with the richer, unleſs when ſome common and great diſtreſs emboldens them to *carve* to their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his ſheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the ſhepherd's throat. *Spenſer.*
Brave Macbeth, with his brandiſh'd ſteel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his paſſage. *Shakeſp.*

To **CARVE.** *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of ſupplying the company from the diſhes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I ſpy entertainment in her; ſhe diſcourſes, ſhe *carves*, ſhe gives the leer of invitation. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Well then, things handſomely were ſerv'd;
My miſtreſs for the ſtrangers *carv'd*. *Prior.*

CA'RVEL. *n. ſ.* [See CARAVEL.] A ſmall ſhip.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to ſend in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ſhips, we durſt not approach the coaſt. *Raleigh.*

CA'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *carve*.]

1. A ſculptor.

All arts and artiſts Perſeus could command,
Who ſold for hire, or wrought for better fame,
The maſter painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raiſe,
The *carver*, dancing round each diſh, ſurveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper geſtures ev'ry fowl diſſects. *Dryden.*

3. He that chooſes for himſelf.

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be. *Shakeſp.*

We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RVING. *n. ſ.* [from *carve*.] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more laſt like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood, like thoſe in marble and braſs. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in cluſters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work. *Dryden's Virg.*

CARU'NCLE. *n. ſ.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A ſmall protuberance of fleſh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a ſort of looſe fleſh, ariſing in the urethra by the eroſion made by virulent acid matter. *Wiſeman.*

CARYATES. }
CARYATIDES. } *n. ſ.* [from *Carya*, a city taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their ſlavery, repreſented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilaſters under the figures of women, dreſſed in long robes, ſerving to ſupport entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*caſcade*, Fr. *caſcata*, Ital. from *caſcare*, a low word, to fall.] A cataract; a water-fall.

Rivers diverted from their native courſe,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *caſcades* in pleaſing tumult roll'd,
Or roſe through figur'd ſtone, or breathing gold. *Prior.*

The moſt enlivening part of all is the river Teverone, which throws itſelf down a precipice, and falls by ſeveral *caſcades*, from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CASE. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing elſe; a covering; a box; a ſheath.

O cleave, my ſides!
Heart, once be ſtronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *caſe*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Each thought was viſible that roll'd within,
As through a cryſtal *caſe* the figur'd hours are ſeen. *Dryd.*

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themſelves up in *caſes*. *Ray on the Creation.*

The body is but a *caſe* to this vehicle. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

Juſt then Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her ſhining *caſe*. *Pope.*

2. The outer part of a houſe or building.

The *caſe* of the holy houſe is nobly deſigned, and executed by great maſters. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. A building unfurniſhed.

He had a purpoſe likewiſe to raiſe, in the univerſity, a fair *caſe* for ſuch monuments, and to furniſh it with other choice collections from all parts of his own charge. *Wotton.*

CASE-KNIFE. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *knife*.] A large kitchen-knife.

The king always acts with a great *caſe-knife* ſtuck in his girdle, which the lady ſnatches from him in the ſtruggle, and ſo defends herſelf. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

CASE-SHOT. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *ſhot*.] Bullets incloſed in a caſe.

In each ſeven ſmall braſs and leather guns, charged with *caſe-ſhot*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

CASE. *n. ſ.* [*caſus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumſtances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of ſo great grace,
How dare I think ſuch glory to attain?
Theſe that have it attain'd, were in like *caſe*,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain. *Spenſer.*
Queſtion your royal thoughts, make the *caſe* yours;
Be now a father, and propoſe a ſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented *caſe*. *Dryden.*

Theſe were the circumſtances under which the Corinthians then were, and the argument which the apoſtle advances, is intended to reach their particular *caſe*. *Atterbury.*

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *caſe* of compaſſion. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

2. State of things.

He ſaith, that if there can be found ſuch an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beaſt, or between ſoul and body, it inveſteth a right of government, which ſeemeth rather an impoſſible *caſe*, than an untrue ſentence. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Here was the *caſe*; an army of Engliſh, waſted and tired with a long winter's ſiege, engaged an army of a greater number than themſelves, freſh and in vigour. *Bacon.*

I can but be a ſlave where-ever I am; ſo that taken or not taken, 'tis all a *caſe* to me. *L'Eſtrange.*

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to uſe them, as the *caſe* now ſtands, being provided for with the proviſion of an angel. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impreſſions; but they failed, as is generally the *caſe*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*

3. In phyſick; ſtate of the body.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempeſts; for our ſick were many, and in very ill *caſe*. *Bacon.*

Chalybeate water ſeems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *caſes*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanneſs, or health.

Thou lieſt, moſt ignorant monſter, I am in *caſe* to juſtle a conſtable. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little better *caſe*, I'll throw myſelf in the very mouth of you. *L'Eſtrange.*

Quoth Ralph, I ſhould not, if I were
In *caſe* for action, now be here. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* iii.
For if the ſire be faint, or out of *caſe*,
He will be copy'd in his famiſh'd race. *Dryden's Virgil.*
The prieſt was pretty well in *caſe*,
And ſhew'd ſome humour in his face;
Look'd with an eaſy careleſs mien,
A perfect ſtranger to the ſpleen. *Swift.*

5. Contingence.

The atheiſt, in caſe things ſhould fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no proviſion for this *caſe*; if, contrary to his confidence, it ſhould prove in the iſſue that there is a God, the man is loſt and undone for ever. *Tillotſon.*

6. Queſtion relating to particular perſons or things.

Well do I find each man moſt wiſe in his own *caſe*. *Sidney.*

It is ſtrange, that the ancient fathers ſhould not appeal to this judge, in all *caſes*, it being ſo ſhort and expedite a way for the ending of controverſies. *Tillotſon.*

7. Repreſentation of any fact or queſtion.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing, to prove and illuſtrate another, let him ſtudy the lawyers *caſes*: ſo every defect of the mind may have a ſpecial receipt. *Bacon, Eſſay* 51.

8. The variation of nouns.

The ſeveral changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the ſeveral numbers, are called *caſes*, and are deſigned to expreſs the ſeveral views or relations under which the mind conſiders things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpoſe is called declenſion. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

9. *In caſe.* [*nel caſo*, Ital.] If it ſhould happen; upon the ſuppoſition that: a form of ſpeech now little uſed.

For *in caſe* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to ſhew us where we ſhall find it; that we may ſay theſe were the orders of the apoſtles. *Hooker, b.* iii.

A ſure retreat to his forces, *in caſe* they ſhould have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

This would be the accompliſhment of their common felicity, *in caſe*, either by their evil deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Hayward.*

To **CASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a caſe or cover.

Caſe ye, *caſe* ye; on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

The cry went once for thee,
And ſtill it might, and yet it may again,
If thou would'ſt not entomb thyſelf alive,
And *caſe* thy reputation in a tent. *Shakeſpeare.*
On whoſe luxuriant herbage, half conceal'd,
Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Cas'd in green ſcales, the crocodile extends. *Thomſon.*

2. To cover as a caſe.

Then comes my fit again, I had elſe been perfect;
As broad, and gen'ral, as the *caſing* air,
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To cover on the outſide with materials different from the inſide.

Then they began to *caſe* their houſes with marble. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. To ſtrip off the covering; to take off the ſkin.

We'll make you ſome ſport with the fox ere we *caſe* him. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

To **CASE.** *v. n.* To put caſes; to contrive repreſentations of facts.

They fell preſently to reaſoning and *caſing* upon the matter with him, and laying diſtinctions before him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **CASEHA'RDEN.** *v. a.* [from *caſe* and *harden*.] To harden on the outſide.

The manner of *caſehardening* is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the ſame quantity of bay ſalt to it, and mingle them together with ſtale chamberlye, or elſe white wine vinegar. Lay ſome of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have juſt a blood-red heat. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CA'SEMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *caſa armata*, Ital. *caſamata*, Span. a vault formerly made to ſeparate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of ſtone-work, in that part of the flank of a baſtion next the curtin, ſomewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the baſtion, ſerving, as a battery, to defend the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*

2. The well, with its ſeveral ſubterraneous branches, dug in the paſſage of the baſtion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

CA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *caſement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may ſhine in at the *caſement*. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,
And are the *caſements* which admit moſt light. *Davies.*
They, waken'd with the noiſe, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently op'ning lid, the *caſement*,
Look'd out, but yet with ſome amazement. *Hudibras.*

There is as much difference between the clear repreſentations of the underſtanding then, and the obſcure diſcoveries that it makes now, as there is between the proſpect of a *caſement* and a key-hole. *South.*

CA'SEOUS. *adj.* [*caſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caſeous* parts of the chyle. *Floyer on Humours.*

CA'SERN. *n. ſ.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houſes of fortified towns, to ſerve as apartments or lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon, with beds. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *worm*.] A grub that makes itſelf a caſe.

Cadiſes, or *caſeworms*, are to be found in this nation, in ſeveral diſtinct counties, and in ſeveral little brooks. *Floyer.*

CASH. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money; properly ready money; money in the cheſt, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *caſh*
Of ſome rich burgher. *Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 188.

He is at an end of all his *caſh*; he has both his law and his daily bread now upon truſt. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

He ſent the thief, that ſtole the *caſh*, away,
And puniſh'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh* and *keep*.] A man entruſted with the money.

Diſpenſator was properly a *caſh-keeper*, or privy-purſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'SHEWNUT. *n. ſ.* A tree.

The cup of the flower, which is produced at the extremity of a footſtalk, is oblong and quinquefid; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five long narrow ſegments; in the bottom of the calyx is the ovary, which becomes a ſoft pear-ſhaped fruit; upon the apex of which grows a veſſel, in which is contained one kidney-ſhaped ſeed. This tree is very common in Jamaica and Barbadoes, where it grows very large, but in England will rarely ſtand through our winters. The inhabitants of the Weſt Indies plant them from branches taken from the old trees; which, with them, take root very well, and in two years time produce fruits. *Millar.*

CASHI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh*.] He that has charge of the money.

If a ſteward or *caſhier* be ſuffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, ſuch a ſottiſh forbearance will teach him to ſhuffle. *South.*

A Venetian, finding his ſon's expences grow very high, ordered his *caſhier* to let him have no more money than what he ſhould count when he received it. *Locke.*

Flight of *caſhiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no loſſes, while the muſe is kind. *Pope.*

To **CASHI'ER.** *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, Lat.]

1. To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt, or a ſociety, with reproach.

Does 't not go well? Caſſio hath beaten thee,
And thou by that ſmall hurt haſt *caſhier'd* Caſſio. *Shak.*

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times alſo they prove cyphers, and are *caſhiered*. *Bacon.*

If I had omitted what he ſaid, his thoughts and words being thus *caſhiered* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *caſhiered* ſeveral of their followers as mutineers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *caſhier'd*,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd. *Swift.*

2. It ſeems, in the following paſſages, to ſignify the ſame as to annul; to vacate; which is ſufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we ſhould find a father corrupting his ſon, or a mother her daughter, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baſeneſs of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which ſeems to be utter *caſhiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some, out of an overfondneſs of that darling invention, *caſhier*, or at leaſt endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as weak or fallacious. *Locke.*

CASK. *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *cadus*, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden veſſel to ſtop up liquour or proviſions.

The patient turning himſelf abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noiſe, like the rumbling of water in a *caſk*. *Harvey.*

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old ſparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whoſe title, and whoſe age, with mould o'ergrown,
The good old *caſk* for ever keeps unknown. *Dryden.*

2. It has *caſk* in a kind of plural ſenſe, to ſignify the commodity or proviſion of caſks.

Great inconveniencies grow by the bad *caſk* being commonly ſo ill ſeaſoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever loſt and caſt away. *Raleigh.*

CASK. }
CASQUE. } *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *caſſis*, Lat.] A helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the *caſque*
Of thy pernicious enemy. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.
And theſe
Sling weighty ſtones, when from afar they fight;
Their *caſques* are cork, a covering thick and light. *Dryden.*
What are his aims? why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and cruſh beneath a *caſk*
His wrinkled brows? *Addiſon's Cato.*

CA'SKET. *n. ſ.* [a diminutive of *caiſſe*, a cheſt, Fr. *caſſe*, *caſſette*.] A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels, or things of particular value.

O ignorant poor man! what doſt thou bear,
Lock'd up within the *caſket* of thy breaſt?
What jewels, and what riches haſt thou there?
What heav'nly treaſure in ſo weak a cheſt? *Davies.*
They found him dead, and caſt into the ſtreets,
An empty *caſket*, where the jewel, life,
By ſome damn'd hand was robb'd, and ta'en away. *Shak.*
Mine eye hath found that ſad ſepulchral rock,
That was the *caſket* of heav'n's richeſt ſtore. *Milton.*
That had by chance pack'd up his choiceſt treaſure
In one dear *caſket*, and ſav'd only that. *Otway.*
This *caſket* India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

To **Ca'ſket.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a caſket.

I have writ my letters, *caſketed* my treaſure, and given order for our horſes. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

Cassamuna'ir. *n. ſ.* An aromatick vegetable, being a ſpecies of *galangal*, brought from the Eaſt, and highly valued as a nervous and ſtomachick ſimple. *Quincy.*

To **Ca'ssate.** *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion ſuperſedes and *caſſates* the beſt medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

Cassa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*caſſatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *Dict.*

Ca'ssavi. }
Ca'ssada. } *n. ſ.* An American plant.

It has a ſhort ſpreading bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, cut into ſeveral parts, whoſe pointal afterwards becomes a roundiſh fruit, compoſed of three cells joined together, each containing one oblong ſeed. To theſe notes ſhould be added, male flowers having no pointal, and which, growing round the female flower, fall off, and are never fruitful. The ſpecies are ſix: 1. The common *caſſavi*, or *caſſada*. 2. The moſt prickly *caſſavi*, with a chaſte tree leaf. 3. Tree-like leſs prickly *caſſavi*, with white flowers growing in umbels, and a ſtinging wolfsbane leaf. 4. Shrubby *caſſavi*, without prickles, and ſmooth leaves, which are leſs divided, *&c.* The firſt ſort is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being diveſted of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two ſorts. The moſt common has purpliſh ſtalks, with the veins and leaves of a purpliſh colour; but the ſtalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The laſt ſort is not venomous, even when the roots are freſh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roaſt, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effect. The *caſſada* is propagated by cuttings, about fifteen or ſixteen inches long, taken from thoſe plants whoſe roots are grown to maturity. Theſe cuttings are planted by the Americans in their rainy ſeaſons, a foot or fourteen inches deep in the ground; and the land in which they are placed, muſt be well wrought. When the cuttings have taken root, they require no farther care than to be kept clear from weeds; and, in about eight or nine months, when grown to maturity, in good ground they will be as large as the calf of a man's leg, but commonly equal to the ſize of good parſneps. *Millar.*

Ca'ssaware. See **Cassiowary.**

Ca'ssia. *n. ſ.* A ſweet ſpice mentioned by Moſes, *Exod.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the compoſition of the holy oil, which was to be made uſe of in the conſecration of the ſacred veſſels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is ſaid to be the bark of a tree very like cinamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

All thy garments ſmell of myrrh, aloes, and *caſſia*. *Pſalms.*

Ca'ssia. *n. ſ.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by tranſverſe diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard ſeed, lodged, for the moſt part, in a clammy black ſubſtance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, diſpoſed orbicularly. The ſpecies are nine; 1. The American *caſſia*, with roundiſh pointed leaves. 2. The purging *caſſia*, or pudding pipe tree, *&c.* Many of theſe plants will flower the ſecond year, and ſome of them will produce ripe ſeeds with us. The ſecond ſort grows to be a very large tree, not only in Alexandria, but alſo in the Weſt Indies. This is what produces the purging *caſſia* of the ſhops. *Millar.*

Ca'ssidony, or *Stickadore.* *n. ſ.* [*ſtoechas*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Ca'ssiowary. *n. ſ.* A large bird of prey in the Eaſt Indies.

Have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *caſſiowaries* in St. James's Park. *Locke.*

Ca'ssock. *n. ſ.* [*caſaque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half of the which dare not ſhake the ſnow from off their *caſſocks*, leſt they ſhake themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſcanty ſalary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *caſſock*, and now and then forced him to write ſome paper of wit or humour, or preach a ſermon for ten ſhillings, to ſupply his neceſſities. *Swift.*

Ca'ssweed. *n. ſ.* A common weed, otherwiſe called *ſhepherd's pouch*.

To **CAST.** *v. a.* preter. *caſt*; particip. paſſ. *caſt*. [*kaſter*, Daniſh.]

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuſe to endure the wounds of thoſe darts, which envy *caſteth* at novelty, than to go on ſafely and ſleepily in the eaſy ways of ancient miſtakings. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

They had compaſſed in his hoſt, and *caſt* darts at the people from morning till evening. 1 *Macc.* vii. 80.

Then *caſt* thy ſword away,
And yield thee to my mercy, or I ſtrike. *Dryd. and Lee.*

2. To throw away, as uſeleſs or noxious.

Old Capulet, and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Caſt by their grave beſeeming ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have bought
Golden opinion from all ſort of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweſt gloſs,
Not *caſt* aſide ſo ſoon. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

When men, preſuming themſelves to be the only maſters of right reaſon, *caſt* by the votes and opinions of the reſt of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

3. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joſhua *caſt* lots for them in Shiloh. *Joſhua*, xviii. 10.

4. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into deſtruction *caſt* him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

5. To throw in wreſtling.

And I think, being too ſtrong for him, though he took my legs ſometime, yet I made a ſhift to *caſt* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To throw as a net or ſnare.

I ſpeak for your own profit, not that I may *caſt* a ſnare upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

7. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the ſea, as though they would have *caſt* anchor. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

8. To expoſe.

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that they may *caſt* it to the dogs. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

9. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we muſt be *caſt* upon a certain iſland. *Acts.*

What length of lands, what ocean have you paſs'd,
What ſtorms ſuſtain'd, and on what ſhore been *caſt*? *Dryd.*

10. To build by throwing up earth; to raiſe.

And ſhooting in the earth, *caſts* up a mount of clay. *Spenſ.*

The king of Aſſyria ſhall not come into this city, nor ſhoot an arrow there, nor come before it with ſhield, nor *caſt* a bank againſt it. 2 *Kings*, xix. 32.

At length Barbaroſſa having *caſt* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *caſt* up more, and fleas bite more, againſt rain. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

11. To put into any certain ſtate.

Jeſus had heard that John was *caſt* into priſon. *Matt.* iv.

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horſe are *caſt* into a dead ſleep. *Pſalm* lxxvi. 6.

12. To condemn in a trial.

But oh, that treacherous breaſt! to whom weak you
Did truſt our counſels, and we both may rue,
Having his falſehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *caſt* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

We take up with the moſt incompetent witneſſes, nay, often ſuborn our own ſurmiſes and jealouſies, that we may be ſure to *caſt* the unhappy criminal. *Government of the Tongue.*

He could not, in this forlorn caſe, have made uſe of the very laſt plea of a *caſt* criminal; nor ſo much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy! *South.*

There then we met; both try'd, and both were *caſt*,
And this irrevocable ſentence paſt. *Dryden.*

13. To condemn in a law-ſuit. [from *caſter*, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other, to *caſt* our London eſcheatour. *Camden's Remains.*

Were the caſe referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *caſt*. *Decay of Piety.*

14. To defeat.

No martial project to ſurpriſe,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *caſt* deſign ſerve afterwards,
As gameſters tear their loſing cards. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

15. To caſhier.

You are but now *caſt* in his mood, a puniſhment more in policy than in malice; even ſo as one would beat his offenceleſs dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

16. To leave behind in a race.

In ſhort, ſo ſwift your judgments turn and wind,
You *caſt* our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

17. To ſhed; to let fall; to lay aſide; to moult.

Our chariot loſt her wheels, their points our ſpears,
The bird of conqueſt her chief feather *caſt*. *Fairfax, b.* iii.

Of plants ſome are green all winter, others *caſt* their leaves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 592.

The *caſting* of the ſkin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking curd of the ſecundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *caſting* of the ſkin a new birth: and beſides, the ſecundine is but a general cover, not ſhaped according to the parts, but the ſkin is ſhaped according to the parts. The creatures that *caſt* the ſkin, are the ſnake, the viper, the graſhopper, the lizzard, the ſilkworm, *&c.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 732.

O fertile head, which ev'ry year
Could ſuch a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *caſt*,
Each year's growth added to the laſt,
Theſe lofty branches had ſupply'd
The earth's bold ſons prodigious pride. *Waller.*

The waving harveſt bends beneath his blaſt,
The foreſt ſhakes, the groves their honours *caſt*. *Dryden.*

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely anceſtors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace,
To make you father of a generous race:
And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloath'd, to *caſt* the rags of ſin. *Dryden.*

The ladies have been in a kind of moulting ſeaſon, having *caſt* great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Spectator.*

18. To lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer.

So may *caſt* poets write; there's no pretenſion
To argue loſs of wit, from loſs of penſion. *Dryden.*

He has ever been of opinion, that giving *caſt* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addiſon.*

19. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ewes and thy ſhe-goats have not *caſt* their young, and the rams of thy flock have I not eaten. *Gen.* xxxi. 38.

20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by over-ballancing.

Which being inclined, not conſtrained, contain within themſelves the *caſting* act, and a power to command the concluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

How much intereſt *caſts* the balance in caſes dubious. *South.*

Life and death are equal in themſelves,
That which could *caſt* the balance, is thy falſhood. *Dryd.*

Not many years ago, it ſo happened, that a cobler had the *caſting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciouſly gave on the merciful ſide. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays
Upon two diſtant pots of ale,
In this ſad ſtate, your doubtful choice,
Would never have the *caſting* voice. *Prior.*

21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, figure, ſcribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, *caſt*, write, ſing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Here is now the ſmith's note for ſhoeing and plow-irons.
—Let it be *caſt* and paid. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

You *caſt* th' event of war, my noble lord,
And ſumm'd th' account of chance, before you ſaid,
Let us make head. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

The beſt way to repreſent to life the manifold uſe of friendſhip, is to *caſt* and ſee how many things there are, which a man cannot do himſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I have lately been *caſting* in my thoughts the ſeveral unhappineſſes of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to thoſe of infancy. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 131.

22. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloiſter facing the South, is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-houſe; and had, I doubt not, been *caſt* for that purpoſe, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*

23. To judge; to conſider in order to judgment.

If thou couldſt, doctor, *caſt*
The water of my land, find her diſeaſe,
And purge it to a ſound and priſtine health,
I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That ſhould applaud again. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Peace, brother, be not over exquiſite
To *caſt* the faſhion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

24. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *caſt*, and mankind will be there ranged in different ſtations of ſuperiority. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 219.

25. To glance; to direct the eye.

Zelmanes's languiſhing countenance, with croſſed arms, and ſometimes *caſt* up eyes, ſhe thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney, b.* ii.

As he paſt along,
How earneſtly he *caſt* his eyes upon me. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Begin, auſpicious boy, to *caſt* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a ſmile, thy mother ſingle out. *Dryden's Virgil, Paſt.* iv.

Far eaſtward *caſt* thine eye, from whence the ſun,
And orient ſcience, at a birth begun. *Pope's Dunciad.*

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *Caſt* thy eyes eaſtward, ſaid he, and tell me what thou ſeeſt. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 159.

26. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any ſuch curious work of ſilver is to be *caſt*, as requires that the impreſſion of hairs, or very ſlender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough, that the ſilver be barely melted; but it muſt be kept a conſiderable while in a ſtrong fuſion. *Boyle.*

How to build ſhips, and dreadful ordnance *caſt*,
Inſtruct the artiſt. *Waller.*

The father's grief reſtrain'd his art;
He twice eſſay'd to *caſt* his ſon in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden, Æneid* vi.

27. To melt metal into figures.

Yon' croud, he might reflect, yon' joyful croud
With reſtleſs rage would pull my ſtatue down,
And *caſt* the braſs anew to his renown. *Prior.*

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the droſs, and then *caſt* the maſs again into a new mould. *Burnet.*

28. To model; to form.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common meaſure of the depth of the ſea, if it were *caſt* into a channel of an equal depth every where. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Under this influence, derived from mathematical ſtudies, ſome have been tempted to *caſt* all their logical, their metaphyſical, and their theological and moral learning into this method. *Watts's Logick.*

29. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a ſplendour, ſo divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *caſts* on his illuſtrious race. *Dryd.*

We may happen to find a fairer light *caſt* over the ſame ſcriptures, and ſee reaſon to alter our ſentiments even in ſome points of moment. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

30. To yield, or give up, without reſerve or condition.

The reaſon of mankind cannot ſuggeſt any ſolid ground of ſatisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conſcience ſo clear, as may encourage us with confidence, to *caſt* ourſelves upon him. *South.*

31. To inflict.

The world is apt to *caſt* great blame on thoſe who have an indifferency for opinions, eſpecially in religion. *Locke.*

32. *To caſt away.* To ſhipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a ſtorm, it thruſt John Thomas upon the iſlands to the South, where he was *caſt away*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

His father Philip had, by like miſhap, been like to have been *caſt away* upon the coaſt of England. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

With pity mov'd, for others *caſt away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roſcommon.*

But now our fears tempeſtuous grow,
And *caſt* our hopes *away*;
Whilſt you, regardleſs of our woe,
Sit careleſs at a play. *Dorſet.*

33. *To caſt away.* To laviſh; to waſte in profuſion; to turn to no uſe.

They that want means to nouriſh children, will abſtain from marriage; or, which is all one, they *caſt away* their bodies upon rich old women. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

France, haſt thou yet more blood to *caſt away*?
Say, ſhall the current of our right run on? *Shakeſpeare.*

He might be ſilent, and not *caſt away*
His ſentences in vain. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

O Marcia, O my ſiſter, ſtill there's hope!
Our father will not *caſt away* a life,
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addiſon's Cato.*

34. *To caſt away.* To ruin.

It is no impoſſible thing for ſtates, by an overſight in ſome one act or treaty between them and their potent opponents, utterly to *caſt away* themſelves for ever. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

35. *To caſt down.* To deject; to depreſs the mind.

We're not the firſt,
Who, with beſt meaning, have incurr'd the worſt;
For thee, oppreſſed king, I am *caſt down*;
Myſelf could elſe outfrown falſe fortune's frown. *Shak.*

The beſt way will be to let him ſee you are much *caſt down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 171.

36. *To caſt off.* To diſcard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectneſs of time,
Caſt off his followers. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He led me on to mightieſt deeds,
But now hath *caſt* me *off*, as never known. *Milton.*

How! not call him father? I ſee preferment alters a man ſtrangely: this may ſerve me for an uſe of inſtruction, to *caſt off* my father, when I am great. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

I long to claſp that haughty maid,
And bend her ſtubborn virtue to my paſſion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *caſt* her *off*. *Addiſ. Cato.*

37. *To caſt off.* To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole ſociety of men ſhould publickly and profeſſedly diſown, and *caſt off* a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*

38. *To caſt off.* To diſburden one's ſelf of.

All conſpired in one to *caſt off* their ſubjection to the crown of England. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

This maketh them, through an unweariable deſire of receiving inſtruction, to *caſt off* the care of thoſe very affairs, which do moſt concern their eſtate. *Hooker, Preface.*

The true reaſon why any man is an atheiſt, is becauſe he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his luſts; and therefore he *caſts* it *off*, and puts all the ſcorn upon it he can. *Tillotſon, Serm.* ii.

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and ſo much as the ſinner gets of this, ſo much he *caſts off* of ſhame. *South.*

We ſee they never fail to exert themſelves, and to *caſt off* the oppreſſion, when they feel the weight of it. *Addiſon.*

39. *To caſt off.* To leave behind.

Away he ſcours croſs the fields, *caſts off* the dogs, and gains a wood: but preſſing through a thicket, the buſhes held him by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* xliii.

40. *To caſt off.* [hunting term.] To let go, or let free; as, to *caſt off* the dogs.

41. *To caſt out.* To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been *caſt out*, like to itſelf, no father owning it. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

42. *To caſt out.* To vent; to ſpeak; with ſome intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why doſt thou *caſt out* ſuch ungenerous terms
Againſt the lords and ſovereigns of the world? *Addiſon.*

43. *To caſt up.* To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in *caſting up* the goods moſt deſirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who deſigns to build, is very exact, as he ſuppoſes, in *caſting up* the coſt beforehand; but, generally ſpeaking, he is miſtaken in his account. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

44. *To caſt up.* To vomit.

Thou, beaſtly feeder, art ſo full of him,
That thou provok'ſt thyſelf to *caſt* him *up*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their villainy goes againſt my weak ſtomach, and therefore I muſt *caſt* it *up*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

O, that in time Rome did not *caſt*
Her errours *up*, this fortune to prevent. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thy fooliſh errour find;
Caſt up the poiſon that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

To **Cast.** *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then cloſely as he might, he *caſt* to leave
The court, not aſking any paſs or leave. *Spenſer.*

From that day forth, I *caſt* in careful mind,
To ſeek her out with labour and long time. *Fairy Queen.*

We have three that bend themſelves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *caſt* about how to draw out of them things of uſe and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon's New Atlan*

But firſt he *caſts* to change his proper ſhape;
Which elſe might work him danger or delay. *Par. Loſt.*

As a fox, with hot purſuit
Chas'd through a warren, *caſt* about
To ſave his credit. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* iii.

All events, called caſual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of thoſe bodies, which are not conſcious of their own operations, nor contrive and *caſt* about how to bring ſuch events to paſs. *Bentley.*

This way and that I *caſt* to ſave my friends,
Till one reſolve my varying counſel ends. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To admit of a form, by caſting or melting.

It comes at the firſt fuſion into a maſs that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, ſo as to *caſt* and mould, unleſs mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is ſaid to *caſt* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moiſture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatneſs and ſtraightneſs. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of caſting or throwing; a throw.

So when a ſort of luſty ſhepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the reſt outgo
So far, but that the reſt are meaſuring *caſts*,
Their emulation and their paſtime laſts. *Waller.*

Yet all theſe dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *caſt* of dreadful duſt will ſoon allay. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. The thing thrown.

Some harrow their ground over, and ſow wheat or rye on it with a broad *caſt*; ſome only with a ſingle *caſt*, and ſome with a double. *Mortimer.*

3. State of any thing caſt or thrown.

In his own inſtance of caſting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; ſuppoſing the poſture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; ſuppoſing the figure of the table, and of the dice themſelves; ſuppoſing the meaſure of force applied, and ſuppoſing all other things which did concur to the production of that *caſt*, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but, in this caſe, the *caſt* is neceſſary. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *caſt* we ſhall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. The ſpace through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a ſtone's *caſt*, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke*, xxii. 41.

5. A ſtroke; a touch.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a *caſt* of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another *caſt* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent ſervice of the queen. *Swift's Examiner*, Nº 19.

This was a *caſt* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly falſe and groundleſs, which he knew very well. *Swift.*

6. Motion of the eye.

Pity cauſeth ſometimes tears, and a flexion or *caſt* of the eye aſide; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *caſt* of the eye is a geſture of averſion, or lothneſs, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If any man deſires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the firſt *caſt* of his eyes on what we have ſaid of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*

There held in holy paſſion ſtill,
Forget thyſelf to marble, till,
With a ſad leaden downward *caſt*,
Thou fix them on the earth as faſt. *Milton.*

They are the beſt epitomes in the world, and let you ſee, with one *caſt* of an eye, the ſubſtance of above an hundred pages. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

7. The throw of dice.

8. Chance from the caſt of dice.

Were it good,
To ſet the exact wealth of all our ſtates
All at one *caſt*; to ſet ſo rich a main
On the nice hazard of ſome doubtful hour? *Shakeſpeare.*

In the laſt war, has it not ſometimes been an even *caſt*, whether the army ſhould march this way or that way? *South.*

9. Venture from throwing dice.

When you have brought them to the very laſt *caſt*, they will offer to come to you, and ſubmit themſelves. *Spenſer.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a *caſt*,
And fight, like Hannibal, to loſe at laſt. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the laſt *caſt?* you muſt along. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

10. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another *caſt* and figure, than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

11. A ſhade; or tendency to any colour.

A flaky maſs, grey, with a *caſt* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greateſt part of the maſs. *Woodward.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy ſtate are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the ſerum ought to be without any greeniſh *caſt*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

12. Exteriour appearance.

The native hue of reſolution
Is ſicklied o'er with the pale *caſt* of thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

New names, new dreſſings, and the modern *caſt*,
Some ſcenes, ſome perſons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

13. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expreſſions, and ſomething of a neat *caſt* of verſe, are properly the dreſs, gems, or looſe ornaments of poetry. *Pope's Letters.*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor ſometimes the very *caſt* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or cuſtoms of antiquity. *Pope.*

14. A flight; a number of hawks diſmiſſed from the fiſt.

A *caſt* of merlins there was beſides, which, flying of a gallant height over certain buſhes, would beat the birds that roſe, down unto the buſhes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CA'STANET. *n. ſ.* [*caſtaneta*, Span.] Small ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them, to have expreſſed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *caſtanets*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

CA'STAWAY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſt* and *away*.] A perſon loſt, or abandoned by providence.

Neither given any leave to ſearch in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *caſtaways*. *Hooker, b.* v.

Left that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myſelf ſhould be a *caſtaway*. 1 *Cor.* ix. 27.

CA'STAWAY. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Uſeleſs; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vaſſal and ſlave of death, or only remember, at our *caſtaway* leiſure, the impriſoned immortal ſoul. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

CASTED. The *participle preterite* of *caſt*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following paſſage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move
With *caſted* ſlough and freſh legerity. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

CA'STELLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellano*, Span.] The captain, governour, or conſtable of a caſtle.

CA'STELLANY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtle*.] The manour or lordſhip belonging to a caſtle; the extent of its land and juriſdiction. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'STELLATED. *adj.* [from *caſtle*.] Incloſed within a building, as a fountain or ciſtern *caſtellated*. *Dict.*

CA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *to caſt*.]

1. A thrower; he that caſts.

If, with this throw, the ſtrongeſt *caſter* vye,
Still, further ſtill, I bid the diſcus fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did any of them ſet up for a *caſter* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Spectator*, Nº 191.

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat.] To chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to correct; to puniſh.

If thou didſt put this ſour cold habit on,
To *caſtigate* thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

CASTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *to caſtigate*.]

1. Penance; diſcipline.

This hand of yours requires
A ſequeſter from liberty; faſting and prayer,
With *caſtigation*, exerciſe devout. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. Puniſhment; correction.

The ancients had theſe conjectures touching theſe floods and conflagrations, ſo as to frame them into an hypotheſis for the *caſtigation* of the exceſſes of generation. *Hale.*

3. Emendation.

Their *caſtigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

CA'STIGATORY. *adj.* [from *caſtigate*.] Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *caſtigatory*, or exemplary. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

CA'STING-NET. *n. ſ.* [from *caſting* and *net*.] A net to be thrown into the water.

Caſting-nets did rivers bottoms ſweep. *May's Virgil.*

CA'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Lat.]

1. A ſtrong houſe, fortified againſt aſſaults.

The *caſtle* of Macduff I will ſurpriſe. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
And *caſtles*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. CASTLES *in the air*. [*chateaux d'Eſpagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.

Theſe were but like *caſtles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

CASTLE SOAP. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe corrupted from *Caſtile ſoap*.] A kind of ſoap.

I have a letter from a ſoap-boiler, deſiring me to write upon the preſent duties on *Caſtle ſoap*. *Spectator*, Nº 488.

CASTLED. *adj.* [from *caſtle*.] Furniſhed with caſtles.

The horſes neighing by the wind is blown,
And *caſtled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden.*

CA'STLEWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtle* and *ward*.]

An impoſition laid upon ſuch of the king's ſubjects, as dwell within a certain compaſs of any caſtle, toward the maintenance of ſuch as watch and ward the caſtle. *Cowel.*

CASTLING. *n. ſ.* [from *caſt*.] An abortive.

We ſhould rather rely upon the urine of a *caſtling*'s bladder, a reſolution of crabs eyes, or a ſecond diſtillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Vulgar Errours.*

CA'STOR, CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. ceaſteꞃ, a city, town, or caſtle; and that from the Latin *caſtrum*; the Saxons chuſing to fix in ſuch places of ſtrength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. *Gibſ. Camden.*

CA'STOR. *n. ſ.* [*caſtor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See BEAVER.

2. A fine hat made of the furr of a beaver.

CA'STOR and *POLLUX*. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which, at ſea, appears ſometimes ſticking to a part of the ſhip, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is ſeen alone, it is more properly called Helena, which portends the ſevereſt part of the ſtorm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and ſometimes Tyndarides, which portend a ceſſation of the ſtorm. *Chambers.*

CASTO'REUM. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter incloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles. Theſe bags are about the bigneſs of a gooſe's egg, and found indifferently in males and females; when taken off, the matter dries and condenſes, ſo as to be reduced to a powder, which is oily, of a ſharp bitter taſte, and a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and uſed to fortify the head and nervous parts. *Chambers.*

CASTRAMETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Lat.]

1. To geld.

2. To take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

CASTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrate*.] The act of gelding.

The largeſt needle ſhould be uſed, in taking up the ſpermatick veſſels in *caſtration*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CA'STERIL. } *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.
CA'STREL. }

CASTRE'NSIAN. *adj.* [*caſtrenſis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *Dict.*

CA'SUAL. *adj.* [*caſuel*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] Accidental; ariſing from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *caſual*, did not riſe unto ten thouſand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

That which ſeemeth moſt *caſual* and ſubject to fortune, is yet diſpoſed by the ordinance of God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Whether found, where *caſual* fire
Had waſted woods, on mountain, or in vale
Down to the veins of earth. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 566.

The commiſſioners entertained themſelves by the fire-ſide, in general and *caſual* diſcourſes. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Moſt of our rarities have been found out by *caſual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philoſophy. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 21.

The expences of ſome of them always exceed their certain annual income; but ſeldom their *caſual* ſupplies. I call them *caſual*, in compliance with the common form. *Atterbury.*

CA'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *caſual*.] Accidentally; without deſign, or ſet purpoſe.

Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *caſually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Wool new ſhorn, laid *caſually* upon a veſſel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the veſſel was without any flaw. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 791.

I ſhould have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *caſually* remember. *Dryden's Virg. Ded.*

CA'SUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual*.] Accidentalneſs.

CA'SUALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not deſign.

With more patience men endure the loſſes that befall them by mere *caſualty*, than the damages which they ſuſtain by injuſtice. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

That Octavius Cæſar ſhould ſhift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *caſualty*; yet it preſerved a perſon, who lived to eſtabliſh a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall,
Ev'n in the force and road of *caſualty*. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is obſerved in particular nations, that, within the ſpace of two or three hundred years, notwithſtanding all *caſualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

We find one *caſualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

CA'SUIST. *n. ſ.* [*caſuiſte*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience.

The judgment of any *caſuiſt*, or learned divine, concerning the ſtate of a man's ſoul, is not ſufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

You can ſcarce ſee a bench of porters without two or three *caſuiſts* in it, that will ſettle you the rights of princes. *Addiſon.*

Who ſhall decide, when doctors diſagree,
And ſoundeſt *caſuiſts* doubt, like you and me? *Pope.*

CASUI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *caſuiſt*.] Relating to caſes of conſcience; containing the doctrine relating to caſes.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, ſimple, unſtable ſouls with, I know not; but ſurely the practical, *caſuiſtical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion, ſavours very little of ſpirituality. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſuiſt*.] The ſcience of a caſuiſt; the doctrine of caſes of conſcience.

Conceſſion would not paſs for good *caſuiſtry* in theſe ages. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

Morality, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *caſuiſtry* in lawn. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CAT. *n. ſ.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domeſtick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturaliſts the loweſt order of the leonine ſpecies.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe myſteries, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A *cat*, as ſhe beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye ſmall and long, being covered over with a green ſkin, and dilates it at pleaſure. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CAT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſhip.

CAT *in the pan*. [imagined by ſome to be rightly written *Catipan*, as coming from *Catipani*, revolted governours. An unknown correſpondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*.]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man ſays to another, he lays it as if another had ſaid it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails*. A whip with nine laſhes, uſed for the puniſhment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the ſtage,
This once be juſt, and in our cauſe engage.
Prologue to Vanbrugh's Falſe Friend.

CATACHRE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [κατάχρησις, abuſe.] It is, in rhetorick, the abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification, or when one word is abuſively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, *a voice* beautiful *to the ear*. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

CATACHRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *catachreſis*.] Contrary to proper uſe; forced; far fetched.

A *catachreſtical* and far derived ſimilitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'TACLYSM. *n. ſ.* [κατακλυσμός.] A deluge; an inundation; uſed generally for the univerſal deluge.

The opinion that held theſe *cataclyſms* and empyroſes univerſal, was ſuch, as held, that it put a total conſummation unto things in this lower world. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CA'TACOMBS. *n. ſ.* [from κατὰ and κομβος, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, ſuppoſed to be the caves and cells where the primitive chriſtians hid and aſſembled themſelves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly viſited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catacomb* was only underſtood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul; and Mr. Monro, in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, ſuppoſes the *catacombs* to have been originally the ſepulchres of the firſt Romans. Places like theſe might afford convenient reſortments to the primitive chriſtians, but could never be built by them. *Chambers.*

CATAGMA'TICK. *adj.* [κάταγμα, a fracture.] That which has the quality of conſolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaſter, and, by the uſe of a laced glove, ſcattered the pituitous ſwelling, and ſtrengthened it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CATALE'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [κατάληψις.] A lighter ſpecies of the apoplexy, or epilepſy.

There is a diſeaſe called a *catalepſis*, wherein the patient is ſuddenly ſeized without ſenſe or motion, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TALOGUE. *n. ſ.* [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a liſt; a regiſter of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men,
As hounds, and greyhounds, mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Make a *catalogue* of all the proſperous ſacrilegious perſons, and I believe they will be repeated much ſooner than the alphabet. *South.*

I was in the library of manuſcripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*; I looked into the Virgil which diſputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The bright Tygete, and the ſhining Bears,
With all the ſailors *catalogue* of ſtars. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

CATAMO'UNTAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *mountain*.] A fierce animal, reſembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whoſe ſide were ſeen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

CA'TAPHRACT. *n. ſ.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horſeman in complete armour.

On each ſide went armed guards,
Both horſe and foot before him and behind,
Archers and ſlingers, *cataphracts* and ſpears. *Milt. Agon.*

CA'TAPLASM. *n. ſ.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice; a ſoft and moiſt application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplaſm* ſo rare,
Collected from all ſimples that have virtue
Under the moon, can ſave. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Warm *cataplaſms* diſcuſs, but ſcalding hot may confirm the tumour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'TAPULT. *n. ſ.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones.

The baliſta violently ſhot great ſtones and quarrels, as alſo the *catapults*. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'TARACT. *n. ſ.* [καταῤῥάκτης.] A fall of water from on high; a ſhoot of water; a caſcade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You *cataracts* and hurricanes, ſpout,
Till you have drench'd our ſteeples, drown'd the cocks.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

What if all
Her ſtores were open'd, and this firmament
Of hell ſhould ſpout her *cataracts* of fire?
Impendent horrours! *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 170.

No ſooner he, with them of man and beaſt
Select for life, ſhall in the ark be lodg'd,

And ſhelter'd round; but all the *cataracts*
Of heav'n ſet open, on the earth ſhall pour
Rain, day and night. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 824.

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*,
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfaſhion'd tracts,
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd ſides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

CA'TARACT. [In medicine.] A ſuffuſion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies, ſeem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and ſhut up with a little thin ſkin, ſo that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewiſe much acrimony; for it cleanſeth the eyes: it is good alſo for *cataracts.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 639.

CATA'RRH. *n. ſ.* [καταῤῥέω, *defluo.*] A defluxion of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occaſioned by a diminution of inſenſible perſpiration, or cold, wherein what ſhould paſs by the ſkin, ouzes out upon thoſe glands, and occaſions irritations. The cauſes are, whatſoever occaſions too great a quantity of ſerum in the body; whatſoever hinders the diſcharge by urine, and the pores of the ſkin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,
Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce *catarrhs.* *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

Neither was the body then ſubject to die by piecemeal, and languiſh under coughs, *catarrhs*, or conſumptions. *South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *adj.* [from *catarrh.*] Relating to a ca-
CATA'RRHOUS. } tarrh; proceeding from a catarrh.

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Floyer.*

Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhous*, leucophlegmatick conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CATA'STROPHE. *n. ſ.* [καταστροφή.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece.

Pat!—He comes like the *cataſtrophe* of the old comedy. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

That philoſopher declares for tragedies, whoſe *cataſtrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a concluſion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the moſt horrible and portentous *cataſtrophe* that nature ever yet ſaw; an elegant and habitable earth quite ſhattered. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CA'TCAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a paſſion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals.* *Spectator.*

Three *catcals* be the bribe
Of him, whoſe chatt'ring ſhames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught.* [*ketſen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the ſuddenneſs of the action.

And when he aroſe againſt me, I *caught* him by his beard, and ſmote him, and ſlew him. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

2. To ſtop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the paſſage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tuſculum or Algido repair;
Or in moiſt Tivoli's retirement find
A cooling ſhade. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To ſeize any thing by purſuit.

I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again. *Shakeſp.*

4. To ſtop any thing.

A ſhepherd diverted himſelf with toſſing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator*, Nº 160.

5. To enſnare; to entangle in a ſnare; to hold in a trap.

And they ſent unto him certain of the Phariſees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Mark*, xii. 13.

Theſe artificial methods of reaſoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to inſtruct and inform the underſtanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive ſuddenly.

The curling ſmoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires. *Dryd.*

But ſtopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The ſparks ſhould *catch* his axletree of heav'n. *Dryden.*

7. To faſten ſuddenly upon; to ſeize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 19.

Would they, like Benhadad's embaſſadours, *catch* hold of every amicable expreſſion? *Decay of Piety.*

8. To ſeize unexpectedly.

To *catch* ſomething out of his mouth, that they might accuſe him. *Luke*, xi. 54.

9. To ſeize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that buſy minute curioſity, and unſatisfactory inquiſitiveneſs, which Seneca calls the diſeaſe of the Greeks. *Eſſay on Homer.*

10. To pleaſe; to ſeize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to perſuade,
And wanting the ſoothing arts that *catch* the fair,
But, caught myſelf, lie ſtruggling in the ſnare. *Dryden.*

I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are ſo mingled,
That they have *caught* the king. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

11. To receive any contagion or diſeaſe.

I cannot name the diſeaſe, and it is *caught*
Of you that yet are well. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thoſe meaſles,
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us, yet ſeek
The very way to *catch* them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

In ſooth I know not why I am ſo ſad:
It wearies me; you ſay it wearies you;
But how I *caught* it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The ſofteſt of our Britiſh ladies expoſe their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without *catching* cold, for want of being accuſtomed to it. *Addiſon.*

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. *To catch at.* To endeavour ſuddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us like ſtrumpets, and ſcald rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Make them *catch at* all opportunities of ſubverting the ſtate. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

To CATCH. *v. n.* To be contagious; to ſpread infection.

'Tis time to give them phyſick, their diſeaſes
Are grown ſo *catching.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Sickneſs is *catching*; oh, were favour ſo!
Your's would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go. *Shakeſp.*

Conſidering it with all its malignity and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worſt of epidemicks. *Harvey.*

When the yellow hair in flame ſhould fall,
The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl. *Dryden.*

The palace of Deiphobus aſcends
In ſmoaky flames, and *catches* on his friends. *Dryden.*

Does the ſedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addiſon's Cato.*

CATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of ſeizing any thing that flies, or hides.

And ſurely taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden graſs,
That ſhe would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly. *Sidney.*

2. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over againſt another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthem-wiſe, give great pleaſure. *Bacon.*

3. A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion, where one catches it from another.

This is the tune of our *catch*, plaid by the picture of nobody. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Far be from thence the glutton paraſite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night. *Dryden, jun.*

The meat was ſerv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were ſung, and healths went round. *Prior.*

4. Watch; the poſture of ſeizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder therefore, that they were often engaged on one ſubject. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

5. An advantage taken; hold laid on.

All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are moſt obvious to men's obſervations. *Bacon.*

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few inſtances; as the manner is in the philoſophy received. *Bacon.*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments. *Dryd.*

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector ſhall have a great *catch*, if he knock out either of your brains; he were as good crack a fuſty nut with no kernel. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

7. A ſnatch; a ſhort interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals. *Locke.*

8. A taint; a ſlight contagion.

We retain a *catch* of thoſe pretty ſtories, and our awakened imagination ſmiles in the recollection. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A ſmall ſwift ſailing ſhip.

CA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *catch.*]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move ſo ſtrongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CA'TCHFLY. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; a ſpecies of *campion*; which ſee.

CA'TCHPOLL. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *poll.*] A ſerjeant; a bumbailiff.

Though now it be uſed as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it ſeems to have been uſed without reproach, for ſuch as we now call ſerjeants of the mace, or any other that uſes to arreſt men upon any cauſe. *Cowel.*

They call all temporal buſineſſes underſheriffries, as if they were but matters for underſheriffs and *catchpolls*; though many times thoſe underſheriffries do more good than their high ſpeculations. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Another monſter,
Sullen of aſpect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whoſe polluted hands the gods,
With force incredible and magick charms,
Erſt have endu'd, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated ſhoulder lay
Of debtor. *Philips.*

CA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *word.* With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from κατηχέω.] Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would aſk his adverſary queſtion upon queſtion, till he convinced him out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 238.

CATECHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *catechetical.*] In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [κατηχέω.]

1. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions, and correcting the anſwers.

I will *catechiſe* the world for him; that is, make queſtions, and bid them anſwer. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Had thoſe three thouſand ſouls been *catechiſed* by our modern caſuiſts, we had ſeen a wide difference. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To queſtion; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I ſuck my teeth, and *catechiſe*
My piked man of countries. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

There flies about a ſtrange report,
Of ſome expreſs arriv'd at court;
I'm ſtopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in ev'ry ſtreet. *Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *n. ſ.* [from *to catechiſe.*] One who catechiſes.

CA'TECHISM. *n. ſ.* [from κατηχίζω.] A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been ſundry always uſual in God's church; for the firſt introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechiſms.* *Hooker, b.* v. § 19.

He had no *catechiſm* but the creation, needed no ſtudy but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

CA'TECHIST. *n. ſ.* [κατηχιστής.] One whoſe charge is to inſtruct by queſtions, or to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been inſtructed by the *catechiſt* in this foundation, which the *catechiſt* received from the biſhop. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CATECHU'MEN. *n. ſ.* [κατηχούμενος.] One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of chriſtianity; the loweſt order of chriſtians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Auſtin's time, till the *catechumens* were diſmiſſed. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. *adj.* [from *catechumen.*] Belonging to the catechumens. *Dict.*

CATEGO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *category.*] Abſolute; adequate; poſitive; equal to the thing to be expreſſed.

The king's commiſſioners deſired to know whether the parliament's commiſſioners did believe, that biſhops were unlawful? To which they could never obtain a *categorical* anſwer. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

A ſingle propoſition, which is alſo *categorical*, may be divided again into ſimple and complex. *Watts's Logick.*

CATEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *categorical.*] Poſitively; expreſsly.

I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts where-ever trade is great, and continues ſo, that trade muſt be nationally profitable. *Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.*

CA'TEGORY. *n. ſ.* [κατηγορία.] A claſs; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The abſolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category.* *Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; reſembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of ſuſpenſion. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is ſafeſt for the included marrow. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain. *Dict.*

CATENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

Which *catenation*, or conſerving union, whenever his pleaſure ſhall divide, let go, or ſeparate, they ſhall fall from their exiſtence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cates.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the ſparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

CA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of proviſions, or victuals.

The oyſters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taſte is *cater* for the ſtomach, than thoſe of the Tamar. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *n. ſ.* A corruption of *quatre-couſin*, from the ridiculouſneſs of calling couſin or relation to ſo remote a degree.

His maſter and he, ſaving your worſhip's reverence, are ſcarce *cater-couſins.* *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Poetry and reaſon, how come theſe to be *cater-couſins?* *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

CA'TERER. *n. ſ.* [from *cater.*] One employed to ſelect and buy in proviſions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no ſcent offenſive the chamber infeſt;
Let fancy, not coſt, prepare all our diſhes;
Let the *caterer* mind the taſte of each gueſt,
And the cook in his dreſſing comply with their wiſhes.
Ben. Johnſon's Tavern Academy.

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom ſhall one ſee in cities or courts that athletick vigour, which is ſeen in poor houſes, where nature is their cook, and neceſſity their *caterer.* *South.*

CA'TERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impoſtor! do not charge innocent nature,
As if ſhe would her children ſhould be riotous
With her abundance? ſhe, good *catereſs*,
Means her proviſion only to the good. *Milton.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [This word Skinner and Minſhew are inclined to derive from *chatte peluſe*, a weaſel; it ſeems eaſily deducible from *cates*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.] A worm which, when it gets wings, is ſuſtained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* feedeth of dew and leaves; for we ſee infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are conſumed. *Bacon.*

Auſter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which deſcend graſshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moiſture. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, convoluted like a ſnail or caterpillar. *Millar.*

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]

1. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offenſive or odious noiſe.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her ſteward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never truſt me. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Was no diſpute between
The *caterwauling* brethren? *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* iii.

CATES. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology; Skinner imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, becauſe Junius obſerves, that the Dutch have *kater* in the ſame ſenſe with our *cater.* It has no *ſingular.*] Viands; food; diſh of meat; generally employed to ſignify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

O waſteful riot, never well content
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and ſea far fetcht and ſent. *Raleigh.*

Alas, how ſimple to theſe *cates*,
Was that crude apple, that diverted Eve! *Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

They by th' alluring odour drawn, in haſte
Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crouding ſip
Their palatable bane. *Philips.*

With coſtly *cates* ſhe ſtain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth ſhe bought a lord. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TFISH. *n. ſ.* The name of a ſea-fiſh in the Weſt Indies; ſo called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are diſcovered in hollow rocks. *Philips's World of Words.*

CA'THARPINGS. *n. ſ.* Small ropes in a ſhip, running in little blocks from one ſide of the ſhrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main ſhrouds; and their uſe is to force the ſhrouds tight, for the eaſe and ſafety of the maſts, when the ſhip rolls. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *adj.* [καθαρτικός.] Purging medicines. The
CATHA'RTICK. } vermicular or periſtaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occaſions ſome little inverſions in it. In both, what but ſlightly adheres to the coats, will be looſened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifeſt, how a *cathartic* haſtens and increaſes the diſcharges by ſtool; but where the force of the ſtimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viſcera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the inteſtines, and made a part of what they diſcharge. *Quincy.*

Quickſilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be ſtrongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymiſts have not yet proved, that either gold or mercury hath any ſalt at all, much leſs any that is purgative. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſtry.*

Luſtrations and *catharticks* of the mind were ſought for, and all endeavour uſed to calm and regulate the fury of the paſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing cauſticks ply their ſpiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen *catharticks* ſcour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonſtrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the ſoul. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 507.

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cathartical.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſil.

Theſe nodules, with leaves in them, called *catheads*, ſeem to conſiſt of a ſort of iron ſtone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catſcaups. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CA'THEAD. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is faſtened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawſe to the top of the forecaſtle. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an epiſcopal ſee.]

1. Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a biſhop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more perſons, with a biſhop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Methought I ſat in ſeat of majeſty,
In the *cathedral* church of Weſtminſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church.

His conſtant and regular aſſiſting at the *cathedral* ſervice was never interrupted by the ſharpneſs of weather. *Locke.*

3. In low phraſe, antique; venerable; old. This ſeems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compoſe,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *n. ſ.* The head church of a dioceſe.

That

There is nothing in Leghorn ſo extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleaſure, after he has ſeen St. Peter's. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CA'THERINE PEAR. See PEAR.

For ſtreaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The ſide that's next the ſun. *Suckling.*

CATHE'TER. *n. ſ.* [καθετὴρ.] A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped by a ſtone or gravel.

A large clyſter, ſuddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* muſt help you. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'THOLES. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawſer through them to the capſtan, when there is occaſion to heave the ſhip aſtern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHO'LICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *catholick.*] Adherence to the catholick church.

CATHOLICK. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικὸς.] Univerſal or general.

1. The church of Jeſus Chriſt is called *catholick*, becauſe it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.
2. Some truths are ſaid to be *catholick*, becauſe they are received by all the faithful.
3. *Catholick* is often ſet in oppoſition to heretick or ſectary, and to ſchiſmatick.
4. *Catholick*, or canonical epiſtles, are ſeven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, becauſe they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, becauſe they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. *Calmet.*

Doubtleſs the ſucceſs of thoſe your great and *catholick* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful acceſſion of glory to your nation. *Glanville.*

Thoſe ſyſtems undertake to give an account of the formation of the univerſe, by mechanical hypotheſes of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to ſome *catholick* laws. *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON. *n. ſ.* [from *catholick*; καθολικὸν ἴαμα.] An univerſal medicine.

Preſervation againſt that ſin, is the contemplation of the laſt judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* againſt all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and deſpiſing our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *n. ſ.* [*kattekens*, Dutch. In botany.] An aſſemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; ſerving as male bloſſoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CA'TLIKE. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like.*] Like a cat.

A lioneſs, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch. *Shak.*

CA'TLING. *n. ſ.*

1. A diſmembering knife, uſed by ſurgeons. *Harris.*
2. It ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare for catgut; the materials of fiddle ſtrings.

What muſick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am ſure, none; unleſs the fidler Apollo get his ſinews to make *catlings* of. *Shak.*

3. The down or moſs growing about walnut trees, reſembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

CA'TMINT. *n. ſ.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like thoſe of the nettle or betony, for the moſt part hoary, and of a ſtrong ſcent. The flowers are collected into a thick ſpike; the creſt of the flower is broad and bifid; and the lip divided into three ſegments. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

CATO'PTRICAL. *adj.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to catoptricks, or viſion by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is ſuperiour to any, vitrifying the hardeſt ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *n. ſ.* [κάτοπτρον, a looking glaſs.] That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *pipe.*] The ſame with *catcal*; an inſtrument that makes a ſqueaking noiſe.

Some ſongſters can no more ſing in any chamber but their own, than ſome clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *L'Eſtrange.*

CAT'S-EYE. A ſtone.

Cat's-eye is of a gliſtering grey, interchanged with a ſtraw colour. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy*; which ſee.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by ſome called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CA'TSILVER. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile.

Catſilver is compoſed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elaſtick; and is of three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CAT'S-TAIL. *n. ſ.*

1. A long round ſubſtance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.
2. A kind of reed which bears a ſpike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'TSUP. *n. ſ.* A kind of pickle, made from muſhrooms.

And, for our home-bred Britiſh cheer,
Botargo, *catſup*, and cavier. *Swift.*

CA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [a word of very common uſe, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by Skinner, Menage, and Spelman, from *capitalia, quæ ad caput pertinent*; perſonal goods: in which ſenſe *chattels* is yet uſed in our law. Mandeville uſes *catele* for *price.*]

1. Beaſts of paſture; not wild nor domeſtick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks. *Shakeſpeare.*

And God made the beaſt of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Gen.* i. 25.

2. It is uſed in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the moſt part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

CAVALCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *cavallo*, a horſe, Ital.] A proceſſion on horſeback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair ſpectators view,
From their high ſtandings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each ſingles out a ray,
And longs to date a conqueſt from your day. *Dryden.*

How muſt the heart of the old man rejoice, when he ſaw ſuch a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raiſing? *Spectator.*

CAVALIER. *n. ſ.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horſeman; a knight.
2. A gay ſprightly military man.

For who is he, whoſe chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
Theſe cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France? *Shak.*

3. The appellation of the party of King Charles the firſt.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adverſaries at firſt intend as a reproach: of this ſort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Hugenots, and *Cavaliers.* *Swift.*

CAVALI'ER. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.]

1. Gay; ſprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Diſdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughtily; arrogantly; diſdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *n. ſ.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horſe troops; bodies of men furniſhed with horſes for war.

If a ſtate run moſt to gentlemen, and the huſbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good ſtable bands of foot. *Bacon.*

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not ſuſtain the ſhock of the Britiſh horſe. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

To **CA'VATE.** *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'ZION. *n. ſ.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'UDEBECK. *n. ſ.* A ſort of light hats, ſo called from a town in France where they were firſt made. *Phillips.*

CA'UDLE. *n. ſ.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and ſick perſons.

Ye ſhall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and ſuch like; and I believe he did drink ſome wine. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **CA'UDLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taſte,
To cure thy o'ernight's ſurfeit? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

CAVE. *n. ſ.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful ſkies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Bid him bring his power
Before ſun-riſing, leſt his ſon George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

They did ſquare, and carve, and poliſh their ſtone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vaſt expence,
The work it ſeem'd of ſome ſuſpicious prince. *Dryden.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place.

The object of ſight doth ſtrike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the eye doth hold off the ſound a little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 272.

To **CAVE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

It may be heard at court, that ſuch as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws, and in time
May make ſome ſtronger heed. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CAVE'AT. *n. ſ.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware.*]

A *caveat* is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in ſuch or ſuch an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chiefeſt *caveat* in reformation muſt be to keep out the Scots. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray deſire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat.* *Trumball to Pope.*

CA'VERN. *n. ſ.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To maſk thy monſtrous viſage? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Monſters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze, and gelid *cavern* rous'd,
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. *Thomſon.*

CA'VERNED. *adj.* [from *cavern.*]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, paſs
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor diſtruſt
The ſmiling ſurface; whilſt the *cavern'd* ground
Burſts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirles. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills a guſhing fountain broke. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, reſt ſelf-ſatisfy'd. *Eſſay on Man.*

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in thoſe countries which are mountainous, and conſequently ſtony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CAVE'SSON. *n. ſ.* [Fr. In horſemanſhip.] A ſort of noſeband, ſometimes made of iron, and ſometimes of leather or wood; ſometimes flat, and ſometimes hollow or twiſted; which is put upon the noſe of a horſe, to forward the ſuppling and breaking of him.

An iron *caveſſon* ſaves and ſpares the mouths of young horſes when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accuſtomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and ſhoulders, without hurting their mouths, or ſpoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF. *n. ſ.* A cheſt with holes on the top, to keep fiſh alive in the water. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CAUGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to catch*; which ſee.]

CAVIA'RE. *n. ſ.* [the etymology uncertain, unleſs it come from *garum*, Lat. ſauce, or pickle, made of fiſh ſalted.]

The eggs of a ſturgeon being ſalted, and made up into a maſs, were firſt brought from Conſtantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

CAVI'ER. *n. ſ.* A corruption of *caviare.* See CATSUP.

To **CA'VIL.** *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raiſe captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice ſo much land
To any well deſerving friend;
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

My lord, you do not well, in obſtinacy
To *cavil* in the courſe of this contract. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

He *cavils* firſt at the poet's inſiſting ſo much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To **CA'VIL.** *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.

Thou didſt accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 579.

CA'VIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe or frivolous objections.

Wiſer men conſider how ſubject the beſt things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, poſſeſſed with diſdain, have ſet them up as their mark to ſhoot at. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 4.

Several divines, in order to anſwer the *cavils* of thoſe adverſaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cavil.*] The diſpoſition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

I might add ſo much concerning the large odds between the caſe of the eldeſt churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in reſpect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itſelf ſhould be ſatisfied. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. § 7.

CA'VILLER. *n. ſ.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adverſary; a captious diſputant.

The candour which Horace ſhews, is that which diſtinguiſhes a critick from a *caviller*; he declares, that he is not offended at thoſe little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 110.

There is, I grant, room ſtill left for a *caviller* to miſrepreſent my meaning. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

CA'VILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *cavilling.*] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. *adj.* [from *cavil.*] Full of objections.

Thoſe perſons are ſaid to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whoſe fraud and iniquity juſtice is deſtroyed. *Ayliffe.*

CAVIN. *n. ſ.* [French.] In the military art it ſignifies a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and conſequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict.*

CA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] Hollowneſs; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free paſſage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the ſaid *cavity* being differently ſhaped by the poſtures of the throat, tongue, and lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbiſh, which is of a periſhing kind. *Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.*

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the ſeveral *cavities* of the ſcull. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 275.

An inſtrument with a ſmall *cavity*, like a ſmall ſpoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the ſtone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

If the atmoſphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would ſoon be ſwallowed up by the *cavity* of the ſea, and the depreſſed parts of the earth. *Bentley.*

CAUK. *n. ſ.* It denotes a coarſe talky ſpar. *Woodward.*

CA'UKY. *adj.* [from *cauk.*] A white, opaque, *cauky* ſpar, ſhot or pointed. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CAUL. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women incloſe their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne ſpared they to ſtrip her naked all,
Then when they had deſpoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as ſhe was, their eyes might her behold. *Spenſer.*

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Any kind of ſmall net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew's Muſæum.*

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are incloſed.

The *caul* ſerves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiatour, whoſe *caul* Galen cut out, was ſo liable to ſuffer cold, that he kept his belly conſtantly covered with wool. *Ray.*

The beaſt they then divide, and diſunite
The ribs and limbs, obſervant of the rite:
On theſe, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choiceſt morſels lay. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* iii. *l.* 585.

CAULI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a ſtalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk, which a great many have not.

CAULI'FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the ſtalk of a plant.] A ſpecies of *cabbage*; which ſee.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and ſalad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were ſown in Auguſt. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To **CAULK.** See *To* CALK.

To **CAUPO'NATE.** *v. n.* [*caupono*, Lat.] To keep a victualling houſe; to ſell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

CAU'SABLE. *adj.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] That which may be cauſed, or effected by a cauſe.

That may be miraculouſly effected in one, which is naturally *cauſable* in another. *Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii. *c.* 21.

CAU'SAL. *adj.* [*cauſalis*, low Lat.] Relating to cauſes; implying or containing cauſes.

Every motion owning a dependence on prerequired motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would diſtinctly pry into the whole method of *cauſal* concatenations. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica*, *c.* 35.

Cauſal propoſitions are, where two propoſitions are joined by *cauſal* particles; as, houſes were not built, *that* they might be deſtroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, *becauſe* he followed evil counſel. *Watts's Logick.*

CAUSA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*cauſalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cauſe; the quality of cauſing.

As he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all, in his very eſſence, as being the ſoul of their *cauſalities*, and the eſſential cauſe of their exiſtences. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By an unadviſed tranſiliency from the effect to the remoteſt cauſe, we obſerve not the connection, through the interpoſal of more immediate *cauſalities.* *Glanville's Scepſis*, *c.* 14.

CA'USALLY. *adv.* [from *cauſal.*] According to the order or ſeries of cauſes.

Thus may it more be *cauſally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CAUSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] The act or power of cauſing.

Thus doth he ſometimes delude us in the conceits of ſtars and meteors, beſides their allowable actions, aſcribing effects thereunto of independent *cauſation.* *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CAUSA'TIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

CA'USATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] A cauſer; an authour of any effect.

Demonſtratively underſtanding the ſimplicity of perfection, and the inviſible condition of the firſt *cauſator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i. *c.* 10.

CAUSE. *n. ſ.* [*cauſa*, Lat.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wiſe and learned amongſt the very heathens themſelves, have all acknowledged ſome firſt *cauſe*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwiſe ſpoken of that *cauſe*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, obſerveth, in working, a moſt exact order or law. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 2.

Butterflies, and other flies, revive eaſily when they ſeem dead, being brought to the ſun or fire; the *cauſe* whereof is the diffuſion of the vital ſpirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 697.

Cauſe is a ſubſtance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reaſon; motive to any thing.

The reſt ſhall bear ſome other fight,
As *cauſe* will be obey'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

So great, ſo conſtant, and ſo general a practice, muſt needs have not only a *cauſe*, but alſo a great, a conſtant, and a general *cauſe*, every way commenſurate to ſuch an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal Sir! to ſee you landed here,
Was *cauſe* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden.*

Æneas wond'ring ſtood: then aſk'd the *cauſe*,
Which to the ſtream the crouding people draws. *Dryden.*

Even he,
Lamenting that there had been *cauſe* of enmity,
Will often wiſh fate had ordain'd you friends. *Rowe.*

3. Cauſe of debate; ſubject of litigation.

O madneſs of diſcourſe!
That *cauſe* ſets up with and againſt thyſelf!
Biſold authority. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Hear the *cauſes* between your brethren, and judge righteouſly between every man and his brother, and the ſtranger that is with him. *Deut.* i. 16.

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or oppoſition.

Ere to thy *cauſe*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had ſeduc'd my mind. *Tickell.*

To **CAUSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

She weeping aſk'd, in theſe her blooming years,
What unforeſeen misfortune *cauſ'd* her care
To loath her life, and languiſh in deſpair. *Dryden's Fables.*

Things that move ſo ſwift, as not to affect the ſenſes diſtinctly, and ſo *cauſe* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

CAU'SELESLY. *adv.* [from *cauſeleſs.*] Without cauſe; without reaſon.

Human laws are not to be broken with ſcandal, nor at all without reaſon; for he that does it *cauſeleſly*, is a deſpiſer of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CAU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *cauſe.*]

1. Without cauſe; original to itſelf.

Reach th' Almighty's ſacred throne,
And make his *cauſeleſs* pow'r, the cauſe of all things, known.
Blackmore's Creation.

2. Without juſt ground or motive.

Yet is my truth yplight,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the ſame, I have no might;
To change love *cauſeleſs*, is reproach to warlike knight.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* vii. *ſtanz.* 50.

And me and mine, threats not with war but death;
Thus *cauſeleſs* hatred endleſs is uneath. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

The *cauſeleſs* diſlike, which others have conceived, is no ſufficient reaſon for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker, b.* v.

As women yet who apprehend
Some ſudden cauſe of *cauſeleſs* fear,
Although that ſeeming cauſe take end,
A ſhaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*

Alas! my fears are *cauſeleſs* and ungrounded,
Fantaſtick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Denham.*

CA'USER. *n. ſ.* [from *cauſe.*] He that cauſes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

Is not the *cauſer* of theſe timeleſs deaths,
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

CA'USEY. } *n. ſ.* [*chauſſée*, Fr. This word, by a falſe notion
CA'USEWAY. } of its etymology, has been lately written *cauſeway.*] A way raiſed and paved; a way raiſed above the reſt of the ground.

To Shuppim the lot came forth weſtward by the *cauſey.*
1 *Chron.* xxvi. 16.

Th' other way Satan went down,
The *cauſeway* to hell-gate. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 415.

But that broad *cauſeway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*

Whoſe *cauſeway* parts the vale with ſhady rows;
Whoſe ſeats the weary traveller repoſe. *Pope.*

CA'USTICAL. } *adj.* [καυϛικὸς.] Medicaments which, by their
CA'USTICK. } violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eſchar, which they do by the extreme minuteneſs, aſperity, and quantity of motion, that, like thoſe of fire itſelf, deſtroy the texture of the ſolids themſelves, and change what they are applied to, into a ſubſtance like burnt fleſh; which, in a little time, with detergent dreſſing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy.*

If extirpation be ſafe, the beſt way will be by *cauſtical* medicines or eſcaroticks. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I propoſed eradicating by eſcaroticks, and began with a *cauſtick* ſtone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Air too hot, cold and moiſt, abounding perhaps with *cauſtick*, aſtringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'USTICK. *n. ſ.* A cauſtick or burning application.

It was a tenderneſs to mankind, that introduced corroſives and *cauſticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing *cauſticks* ply their ſpiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen catharticks ſcour. *Garth.*

CA'UTEL. *n. ſ.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; ſcruple; a word diſuſed.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no ſoil of *cautel* doth beſmerch
The virtue of his will. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

CA'UTELOUS. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident.

Palladio doth wiſh, like a *cautelous* artiſan, that the inward walls might bear ſome good ſhare in the burden. *Wotton.*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo *cautelous* and wily headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilties and ſly ſhifts. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Your ſon
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautelous.*] Cunningly; ſlily; treacherouſly; cautiouſly; warily.

The Jews, not undoubtedly reſolved of the ſciatica ſide of Jacob, do *cauteloſly*, in their diet, abſtain from both.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vii. *c.* 1.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cauteloſly* get the ſtart and advantage, yet they will ſet back all things *in ſtatu quo prius.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning fleſh with hot irons, or cauſtick medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no ſuch bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the ſpirits. *Wiſeman.*

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a bliſter, and each falſe,
Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue,
Conſuming it with ſpeaking. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

No marvel though cantharides have ſuch a corroſive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the inſecta, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The deſign of the cautery is to prevent the canal from cloſing; but the operators confeſs, that, in perſons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CA'UTERY. *n. ſ.* [καίω, *uro.*]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally uſed to ſtop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick; or to ſtop the effuſion of blood, by ſearing up the veſſels. *Quincy.*

In heat of fight it will be neceſſary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will ſecure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'UTION. *n. ſ.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it reſpects danger; foreſight; provident care; warineſs.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might aſſure the people with as much aſſurance as worldly matters bear. *Sidney.*

The Cedar, upon this new acqueſt, gave him part of Bacharia for *caution* for his diſburſements. *Howel's Voc. Foreſt.*

The parliament would yet give his majeſty ſufficient *caution* that the war ſhould be proſecuted. *Clarendon.*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution* by the means of ſureties, that he will perſevere in the proſecution of ſuch crimes. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Proviſion or ſecurity againſt; direction.

In deſpite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the moſt dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Proviſionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned ſymptoms affords the beſt *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How ſhall our thought avoid the various ſnare?
Or wiſdom to our *caution'd* ſoul declare
The diff'rent ſhapes thou pleaſeſt to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to deſtroy? *Prior.*

You *caution'd* me againſt their charms,
But never gave me equal arms;
Your leſſons found the weakeſt part,
Aim'd at the head, but reach'd the heart. *Swift.*

CA'UTIONARY. *adj.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hoſtage of your keeping it. *Southerne.*

Is there no ſecurity for the iſland of Britain? Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and ſea-ports, to give us for ſecuring trade? *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be *cautious* of him; for he is ſometimes an inconſtant lover, becauſe he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious.*] In an attentive, wary manner.

They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiouſly* believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulneſs; vigilance; circumſpection; provident care; prudence with reſpect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous conſtancy and *cautiouſneſs.* *K. Charles.*

We ſhould always act with great *cautiouſneſs* and circumſpection, in points where it is not impoſſible that we may be deceived. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 399.

To CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the ſound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Ruſſet-pated choughs, many in ſort,
Riſing and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is a walk of aged elms, ſo very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops ſeem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 110.

The rook, who high amid the boughs
In early ſpring, his airy city builds,
And ceaſeleſs *caws.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

CA'YMAN. *n. ſ.* The American name for the alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to ſtop; to give over; to deſiſt.

The lives of all, who *ceaſe* from combat, ſpare;
My brother's be your moſt peculiar care. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be extinct.

The poor man ſhall never *ceaſe* out of the land. *Deut.*

The ſoul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, ſenſe and intellection *ceaſe* from that *moles corporea*, and are no longer in it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceaſes*, ſince I ſee
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To reſt.

The miniſters of Chriſt have *ceaſed* from their labours. *Sprat.*

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a ſtop to; to put an end to.

Haſte you to lord Timon;
Importune him for monies; be not *ceas'd*
With ſlight denial. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

You may ſooner, by imagination, quicken or ſlack a motion, than raiſe or *ceaſe* it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower, than to make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Ceaſe then this impious rage. *Par. Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 845.

But he her fears to *ceaſe*,
Sent down the meek-ey'd peace. *Milton.*

The diſcord is compleat, nor can they *ceaſe*
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace. *Dryden.*

CEASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure.

The *ceaſe* of majeſty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws
What's near it, with it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

CE'ASELESS. *adj.* [from *ceaſe.*] Inceſſant; perpetual; continual; without pauſe; without ſtop; without end.

My guiltleſs blood muſt quench the *ceaſeleſs* fire,
On which my endleſs tears were bootleſs ſpent. *Fairfax.*

All theſe, with *ceaſeleſs* praiſe his works behold,
Both day and night. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 679.

Like an oak
That ſtands ſecure, though all the winds employ
Their *ceaſeleſs* roar, and only ſheds its leaves,
Or maſt, which the revolving ſpring reſtores. *Philips.*

CE'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindneſs; privation of ſight.

They are not blind, nor yet diſtinctly ſee; there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency; they have ſight enough to diſcern the light, though not perhaps to diſtinguiſh objects or colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CECU'TIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Tendency to blindneſs; cloudineſs of ſight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a *cecutiency.*
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. *c.* 18.

CE'DAR. *n. ſ.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than thoſe of the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, reſembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The ſeeds are produced in large cones, ſquamoſe and turbinated. The extenſion of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees; the ends of the ſhoots declining, and thereby ſhewing their upper ſurface, which is conſtantly cloathed with green leaves, ſo regularly as to appear at a diſtance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable proſpect. It is ſurpriſing that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the ſnow continues moſt part of the year. What we find in Scripture, of the lofty *cedars*, is no ways applicable to the ſtature of this tree; for we find by thoſe now growing in England, and by the teſtimony of travellers, that have ſeen thoſe few remaining trees on Mount Libanus, they are not inclined to grow very lofty, but extend their branches very far; to which the alluſion, made by the Pſalmiſt, agrees very well, when, deſcribing the flouriſhing ſtate of a people, he ſays, *they ſhall ſpread their branches like the cedar tree.* Maundrel, in his Travels, ſays, he meaſured one of the largeſt *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards ſix inches in circumference, and ſound, and thirty-ſeven yards in the ſpread of its boughs. At about five or ſix yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof againſt the putrefaction of animal bodies. The ſaw duſt is thought to be one of the ſecrets uſed by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming myſtery. This wood is alſo ſaid to yield an oil, which is famous for preſerving books and writings, and the wood is thought by my Lord Bacon to continue above a thouſand years ſound. It is alſo recorded, that, in the temple of Apollo, at Utica, there was found timber of near two thouſand years old; and the ſtatue of the goddeſs, in the famous Epheſian temple, was ſaid to be of this material, as well as the timber work of that glorious ſtructure. This ſort of timber is very dry, and ſubject to ſplit; nor does it well endure to be faſtened with nails; therefore pins of the ſame wood are much preferable. *Millar.*

I muſt yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
Whoſe arms gave ſhelter to the princely eagle;
Under whoſe ſhade the ramping lion ſlept,
Whoſe top branch overpeer'd Jove's ſpreading tree,
And kept low ſhrubs from winter's pow'rful wind. *Shak.*

CE'DRINE. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

And the greater houſe he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold. 2 *Chron.* iii. 5.

How will he, from his houſe *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Piety.*

CE'ILING. *n. ſ.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof.

Varniſh makes *ceiling* not only ſhine, but laſt. *Bacon.*

And now the thicken'd ſky
Like a dark *ceiling* ſtood; down ruſh'd the rain
Impetuous. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 743.

So when the ſun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the poliſh'd braſs their trembling light,
The glitt'ring ſpecies here and there divide,
And caſt their dubious beams from ſide to ſide:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* flaſh the glaring day. *Dryden's Æneid.*

CE'LANDINE, (*greater.*) [*chelidonium*, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower conſiſts of two leaves, which ſoon fall away; the flower has four leaves, that are expanded in form of a croſs. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

CE'LANDINE, (*the leſſer*, or *Pilewort.*) [*chelidonium minus*, Latin.]

It hath a gramoſe or granuloſe root; the leaves are roundiſh; the flower ſtalks trail upon the ground; the cup of the flower conſiſts of three leaves. *Millar.*

CE'LATURE. *n. ſ.* [*cælatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving or cutting in metals.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praiſe; to commend; to give praiſe to; to make famous.

The ſongs of Sion were pſalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have ſtood the teſt of ſo many different ages. *Addiſon.*

2. To diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites; to perform ſolemnly.

He ſlew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the ſabbath.
2 *Maccab.* v. 26.

On the feaſt day, the father cometh forth, after divine ſervice, into a large room, where the feaſt is *celebrated.* *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner, whether of joy or ſorrow.

This pauſe of pow'r, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;
While England *celebrates* your ſafe return. *Dryden.*

CELEBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *celebrate.*]

1. Solemn performance; ſolemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive ſorrow from her, and to haſten the *celebration* of their marriage. *Sidney.*

He ſhall conceal it,
While you are willing it ſhall come to note;
What time we will our *celebration* keep,
According to my birth. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

During the *celebration* of this holy ſacrament, you attend earneſtly to what is done by the prieſt. *Taylor.*

2. Praiſe; renown; memorial.

No more ſhall be added in this place, his memory deſerving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety and virtue, have been attained by few. *Clarendon.*

Some of the ancients may be thought ſometimes to have uſed a leſs number of letters, by the *celebration* of thoſe who have added to their alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CELE'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*celeber*, Latin.] Famous; renowned; noted.

The Jews, Jeruſalem, and the Temple, having been always ſo *celebrious*; yet when, after their captivities, they were deſpoiled of their glory, even then, the Aſſyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured, with ſacrifices, the moſt high God, whom that nation worſhipped. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY. *n. ſ.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Celebration; fame.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of parſley; it is alſo called *turnep-rooted celery.*

CELE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftneſs; ſpeed; velocity.

We very well ſee in them, who thus plead, a wonderful *celerity* of diſcourſe; for, perceiving at the firſt but only ſome cauſe of ſuſpicion, and fear leſt it ſhould be evil, they are preſently, in one and the ſelf-ſame breath, reſolved, that what beginning ſoever it had, there is no poſſibility it ſhould be good. *Hooker.*

His former cuſtom and practice was ever full of forwardneſs and *celerity*, to make head againſt them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our ſwift ſcene flies,
In motion with no leſs *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Three things concur to make a percuſſion great; the bigneſs, the denſity, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Digby.*

Whatever encreaſeth the denſity of the blood, even without encreaſing its *celerity*, heats, becauſe a denſer body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CE'LERY. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *parſley*; which ſee.

CELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*celeſtis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the ſuperiour regions.

There ſtay, until the twelve *celeſtial* ſigns
Have brought about their annual reckoning.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.

The ancients commonly applied *celeſtial* deſcriptions of other climes to their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the bleſſed ſtate.

Play that ſad note
I nam'd my knell; whilſt I ſit meditating
On that *celeſtial* harmony I go to. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

3. Heavenly, with reſpect to excellence.

Canſt thou pretend deſire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worſhip, and a pow'r *celeſtial* nam'd? *Dryden.*

Telemachus, his bloomy face
Glowing *celeſtial* ſweet, with godlike grace. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CELE'STIAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown *celeſtial* leads. *Pope.*

CELE'STIALLY. *adv.* [from *celeſtial.*] In a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *celeſtis*, Lat.] To give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing.

We ſhould affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terreſtrified, and earth but heaven *celeſtified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CE'LIACK. *adj.* [κοιλία, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving ſlowly through the *celiack* and meſenterick arteries, produce complaints. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CE'LIBACY. *n. ſ.* [from *cælebs*, Latin.] Single life; unmarried ſtate.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accurſed ſtate, and generally are married before twenty. *Spectator*, Nº 495.

By teaching them how to carry themſelves in their relations of huſbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without queſtion, adorned the goſpel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devouteſt and ſtricteſt *celibacy*. *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE. *n. ſ.* [*cælibatus*, Lat.] Single life.

Where polygamy is forbidden, the males oblige themſelves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

CELL. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thouſand *cells*,
In each ſome active fancy dwells. *Prior.*

How theſe for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their ſep'rate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious perſon.

Beſides, ſhe did intend confeſſion
At Patrick's *cell* this even; and there ſhe was not. *Shak.*

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon.

4. Any ſmall place of reſidence.

Mine eyes he cloſ'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal ſight. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* viii. *l.* 460.

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different ſorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants. *Quincy.*

CE'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where ſtores are repoſited.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his puniſhment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CE'LLARAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cellar*.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shak.*

Take care alſo, that it be well watered and wooded; that it have a good aſcent to it, which makes a houſe wholeſome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CE'LLARIST. *n. ſ.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious houſe. *Dict.*

CE'LLULAR. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Conſiſting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, inſinuating itſelf amongſt the neighbouring muſcles, and *cellular* membranes, deſtroyed four. *Sharp's Surg.*

CE'LSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*celſitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as, mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchiſes confined into an augre's bore. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There is a *cement* compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and ſtones powdered, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may ſee divers pebbles, and a cruſt of *cement* or ſtone between them, as hard as the pebbles themſelves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough ſtone, joined together with a moſt firm *cement*; upon this was laid another layer, conſiſting of ſmall ſtones and *cement*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendſhip.

Let not the piece of virtue which is ſet
Betwixt us, as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter. *Shakeſp.*

What *cement* ſhould unite heaven and earth, light and darkneſs? *Glanville's Scepſis*, *c.* iv.

Look over the whole creation, and you ſhall ſee, that the band or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude. *South.*

To **CEME'NT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of ſomething interpoſed.

But how the fear of us
May *cement* their diviſions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shakeſpeare.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all looſe and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of ſand, or fine powder, will ſuffer no hollowneſs within them, though they be dry ſubſtances. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Edgar
Cemented all the long contending powers. *Philips.*

Love with white lead *cements* his wings;
White lead was ſent us to repair
Two brighteſt, brittleſt earthly things,
A lady's face, and china ware. *Swift.*

To **CEME'NT.** *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a ſharp inſtrument, they will, if held in cloſe contact for ſome time, reunite by inoſculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CE'METERY. *n. ſ.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are repoſited.

The ſouls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as ſtill hankering about their old brutal pleaſures, and deſiring again to enter the body. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 90.

CEN, and **CIN**, denote *kinsfolk*; ſo *Cinulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinebelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred. *Gibſon's Camden.*

CE'NATORY. *adj.* [from *ceno*, to ſup, Lat.] Relating to ſupper.

The Romans waſhed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the ſame was practiſed by the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CENOBI'TICAL. *adj.* [κοινὸς and βίος.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

CE'NOTAPH. *n. ſ.* [κενὸς and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elſewhere.

Priam, to whom the ſtory was unknown,
As dead, deplor'd his metamorphos'd ſon;
A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept. *Dryden's Fables.*

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, raiſed a *cenotaph*, or empty monument. *Notes on Odyſſey.*

CENSE. *n. ſ.* [*cenſus*, Lat.] Publick rates.

We ſee what floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action; ſo that the *cenſe*, or rates of Chriſtendom, are raiſed ſince ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

To **CENSE.** *v. a.* [*encenſer*, Fr.] To perfume with odours.

The Salii ſing, and *cenſe* his altars round
With Saban ſmoke, their heads with poplar bound. *Dryd.*

Grineus was near, and caſt a furious look
On the ſide-altar, *cenſ'd* with ſacred ſmoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

CE'NSER. *n. ſ.* [*encenſoir*, Fr.] The pan or veſſel in which incenſe is burned.

Here's ſnip, and nip, and cut, and ſliſh, and ſluſh,
Like to a *cenſer* in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*

Antoninus gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *cenſer* before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Of incenſe clouds,
Fuming from golden *cenſers*, hid the mount. *Par. Loſt.*

CE'NSOR. *n. ſ.* [*cenſor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to cenſure and exprobation.

Ill-natur'd *cenſors* of the preſent age,
And fond of all the follies of the paſt. *Roſcommon.*

The moſt ſevere *cenſor* cannot but be pleaſed with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the ſame time, he could have wiſhed, that the matter of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

CENSO'RIAN. *adj.* [from *cenſor*.] Relating to the cenſor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, ſo the ſtar-chamber had the *cenſorian* power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CENSO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *cenſor*.]

1. Addicted to cenſure; ſevere; full of invectives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no ze[illegible] to be ſpiritual, but what is *cenſorious*, or vindicative? *Sprat.*

O! let my preſence make [illegible] ravels light,
And potent Venus ſhall exa[illegible] name
Above the rumours of *cenſorious* fame. *Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical ſpirit inclines a man to be *cenſorious of* his neighbours. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Sometimes *on*.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a moſt ſanctified pride; was rigorouſly and univerſally *cenſorious upon* all his brethren of the gown. *Swift.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cenſorious*.] In a ſevere reflecting manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſorious*.] Diſpoſition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Sourneſs of diſpoſition, and rudeneſs of behaviour, *cenſoriouſneſs* and ſiniſter interpretation of things, all croſs and diſtaſteful humours, render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another. *Tillotſon.*

CE'NSORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſor*.]

1. The office of a cenſor.

2. The time in which the office of cenſor is borne.

It was brought to Rome in the *cenſorſhip* of Claudius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii. *c.* 12.

CE'NSURABLE. *adj.* [from *cenſure*.] Worthy of cenſure; blameable; culpable.

A ſmall miſtake may leave upon the mind the laſting memory of having been taunted for ſomething *cenſurable*. *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſurable*.] Blameableneſs; liable to be cenſured.

CE'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*cenſura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greateſt of theſe days,
To 'ſcape my *cenſure*, not expect my praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion.

Madam, and you, my ſiſter, will you go
To give your *cenſures* in this weighty buſineſs? *Shakeſp.*

3. Judicial ſentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the *cenſure* of this helliſh villain. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A ſpiritual puniſhment inflicted by ſome eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Upon the unſucceſsfulneſs of milder medicaments, uſe that ſtronger phyſick, the *cenſures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To **CE'NSURE.** *v. a.* [*cenſurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly.

The like *cenſurings* and deſpiſings have embittered the ſpirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one againſt another. *Sanderſon.*

2. To condemn by a judicial ſentence.

CE'NSURER. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſure*.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We muſt not ſtint
Our neceſſary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *cenſurers*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

A ſtateſman, who is poſſeſt of real merit, ſhould look upon his political *cenſurers* with the ſame neglect, that a good writer regards his criticks. *Addiſon, Freebolder*, Nº 17.

CENT. *n. ſ.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *n. ſ.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe.

Down from the waiſt they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falſehood in it, than the name *centaur*. *Locke.*

Feats, Theſſalian *centaurs* never knew,
And their repeated wonders ſhake the dome. *Thomſon.*

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The chearleſs empire of the ſky,
To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomſon.*

CE'NTAURY, *(greater.)* [*centaurium majus*, Lat.] A plant.

It is one of the *plantæ capitulæ*, or of thoſe plants whoſe flowers are collected into a head, as the thiſtle, and hath a perennial root; its leaves are without ſpines, and are ſawed on the edges; the cup of the flower is ſquamoſe, but hath no ſpines; the florets are large and ſpacious. One of the ſpecies, having cut leaves, is uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

CE'NTAURY, *(leſſer.)* [*centaurium minus*, Lat.]

The leaves grow by pairs, oppoſite to each other; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, funnel ſhaped, and divided into five acute ſegments; they grow on the tops of the ſtalks in cluſters; the ſeed veſſel is of a cylindrick form, and is divided into two cells, wherein many ſmall ſeeds are contained. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

Add pounded galls, and roſes dry,
And with Cecropian thyme ſtrong ſcented *centaury*. *Dryd.*

CE'NTENARY. *n. ſ.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, ſome ſmall abatement ſhould have been made. *Hakewell on Providence.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *n. ſ.* [*centeſimus*, Latin.] Hundredth; the next ſtep of progreſſion after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few *centeſimals* in the ſide of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [from *centum* and *pes*.] A poiſonous inſect in the Weſt Indies, commonly called by the Engliſh *forty legs*.

CE'NTO. *n. ſ.* [*cento*, Lat.] A compoſition formed by joining ſcraps from other authours.

It is quilted, as it were, out of ſhreds of divers poets, ſuch as ſcholars call a *cento*. *Camden's Remains.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the ſame in jeſt which Boileau did in earneſt. *Advertiſement to Pope's Dunciad.*

CE'NTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre; containing the centre.

There is now, and was then, a ſpace or cavity in the *central* parts of it; ſo large as to give reception to that mighty maſs of water. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Umbriel, a duſky melancholy ſprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper ſcene,
Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

CE'NTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central*.] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet moſt commonly bears the weight, yet we ſee that the whole weight reſts *centrally* upon it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

CE'NTRE. *n. ſ.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally diſtant from all extremities.

The heav'ns themſelves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it, would diffuſe itſelf every way; ſo that the ſource, ſerving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge ſphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To **CE'NTRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Par. Loſt.*

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis ſhown,
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of ſin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breaſt. *South.*

O impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whoſe thoughts are *centred* on thyſelf alone! *Dryden.*

To **CE'NTRE.** *v. n.*

1. To reſt on; to repoſe on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium; to meet in a point, as lines in a centre.

Where there is no viſible truth wherein to *centre*, errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down;
Our hopes muſt *centre* on ourſelves alone. *Dryden's Æn.*

The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears ſincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was atteſted by the viſible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the perſon of Chriſt, and by the completion of theſe prophecies ſince, which he himſelf uttered. *Atterbury.*

2. To be placed in the midſt or centre.

As God in heav'n
Is centre, yet extends to all; ſo thou,
Centring, receiv'ſt from all thoſe orbs. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix.

CE'NTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre.

Some that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say, where his *centrick* happineſs doth lie. *Donne.*

CENTRI'FUGAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They deſcribed an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

CENTRI'PETAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in reſpect of the central body, and *centripetal*, in reſpect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY.
SE'NTRY. } See **SENTINEL.**

The thoughtleſs wits ſhall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainſt the *centry*'s box diſcharge their tea. *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

To **CENTU'PLICATE.** *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *Dict.*

To **CENTU'RIATE.** *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *century*.] A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries; which is generally the method of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the firſt that diſcovered this grand impoſture. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CENTU'RION. *n. ſ.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Have an army ready, ſay you?—A moſt royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, diſtinctly billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CE'NTURY. *n. ſ.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred; uſually employed to ſpecify time; as, the ſecond *century*.

The nature of eternity is ſuch, that, though our joys, after ſome *centuries* of years, may ſeem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed ſo many ages, yet will they really ſtill continue new *Boyle.*

And now time's whiter ſeries is begun,
Which in ſoft *centuries* ſhall ſmoothly run. *Dryden.*

The liſts of biſhops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the ſucceſſion was quick in the three firſt *centuries*, becauſe the biſhop very often ended in the martyr. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed ſimply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenſer.*

When
With wild woodleaves and weeds I have ſtrew'd his grave,
And on it ſaid a *century* of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and ſigh. *Shakeſp.*

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which ſignifies a ſhip or veſſel, ſuch as thoſe that the Saxons landed in. *Gibſon's Camden.*

CE'PHALALGY. *n. ſ.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach. *Dict.*

CEPHA'LICK. *adj.* [κεφαλὴ.] That which is medicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all ſuch as attenuate the blood, ſo as to make it circulate eaſily through the capillary veſſels of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I dreſſed him up with ſoft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* balſam. *Wiſeman.*

CERA'STES. *n. ſ.* [κεράστης.] A ſerpent having horns, or ſuppoſed to have them.

Scorpion, and aſp, and amphiſbæna dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* x.

CE'RATE. *n. ſ.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or ſome ſofter ſubſtance, makes a conſiſtence ſofter than a plaiſter. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To **CERE.** *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the ſkin with a needle, and ſtrong brown thread, *cered* about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wiſeman.*

CE'REBEL. *n. ſ.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of man, the baſe of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole ſcull, is ſet parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *cere* and *cloth*.] Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter, uſed to wounds and bruiſes.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrowded in a number of folds of linen, beſmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth*. *Bacon.*

CE'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burſt in ignorance, but tell,
Why canonized bones, hearſed in earth,
Have burſt their *cerements?* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the prieſt attends,
To ſpeak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage? *Shakeſp.*

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a ſubſtantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*

Chriſt did take away that external *ceremonial* worſhip that was among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Formal; obſervant of old forms.

Oh monſtrous, ſuperſtitious puritan,
Of refin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
That when thou meet'ſt one, with enquiring eyes
Doſt ſearch, and, like a needy broker, prize
The ſilk and gold he wears. *Donne.*

With dumb pride, and a ſet formal face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy, to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a reſolution in the legiſlature to prevent new ſects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romiſh church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremonial.*] The quality of being ceremonial; over much uſe of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Conſiſting of outward rites.

Under a different œconomy of religion, God was more tender of the ſhell and *ceremonious* part of his worſhip. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the ſacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, ſolemn, and unearthly,
It was i' th' offering! *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion.

You are too ſenſeleſs obſtinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious*, and traditional. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

4. Civil; according to the ſtrict rules of civility; formally reſpectful.

They have a ſet of *ceremonious* phraſes, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

5. Obſervant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewel of our ſeveral friends. *Shak. Rich.* III.

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old caitiff was grown ſo *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me ſome miles in my way. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; reſpectful.

Ceremoniouſly let us prepare
Some welcome for the miſtreſs of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremonious.*] Fondneſs of ceremony; uſing too much ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *n. ſ.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that ſhe may
The ſacred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

He is ſuperſtitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantaſy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

Diſrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with *ceremony*. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

2. Forms of civility.

The ſauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Not to uſe *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to uſe them again, and ſo diminiſh reſpect to himſelf. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of ſtate.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony?*
What kind of god art thou, that ſuffer'ſt more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worſhippers?
Art thou aught elſe but place, degree, and form? *Shak.*

A coarſer place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatneſs was ſhut out, and bigneſs well forgot. *Dryden's Fables.*

CE'ROTE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *cerate*; which ſee.

In thoſe which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto ſerved my purpoſe. *Wiſeman.*

CE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unqueſtionable; undoubted; that which cannot be queſtioned, or denied.

This it is equally *certain* of, whether theſe ideas be more or leſs general. *Locke.*

Thoſe things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied, without obſtinacy and folly. *Tillotſon.*

2. Reſolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Conſort with thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 953.

3. In an indefinite ſenſe, ſome; as, a *certain* man told me this.

How bad ſoever this faſhion may juſtly be accounted, *certain* of the ſame countrymen do paſs far beyond it. *Carew.*

I got them in my country's ſervice, when
Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noiſe of our own drums. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of ſeveral bigneſſes, which, for the matter of them, ſhould be tractable. *Wilkins.*

4. Undoubting; put paſt doubt.

This form before Alcyone preſent,
To make her *certain* of the ſad event. *Dryden.*

CE'RTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain.*]

1. Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by thoſe legal means, cannot be ſecured, can be much leſs ſo by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*

What preciſe collection of ſimple ideas, modeſty or frugality ſtand for, in another's uſe, is not ſo *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *certain.*] The ſame with *certainty.*

CE'RTAINTY. *n. ſ.* [from *certain.*]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or diſagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be ſure they do; for *certainties*
Or are paſt remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CE'RTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in ſooth: an old word.

Certes, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,
Thus far to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcaſe ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Q.*

For, *certes*, theſe are people of the iſland. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

Certes, our authours are to blame. *Hudibras.*

CERTI'FICATE. *n. ſ.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*

2. Any teſtimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection. *L'Eſtrange.*

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myſelf ſoberly before company. *Adddiſon. Spectator,* Nº 577.

To CE'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.]

1. To give certain information of.

The Engliſh embaſſadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

This is deſigned to *certify* thoſe things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. It has *of* before the thing told.

CERTIORA'RI. n. ſ. [Latin.] A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending, that juſtice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who ſeeks the ſaid writ, hath received hard dealing in the ſaid court. *Cowel.*

CE'RTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt.

They thought at firſt they dream'd; for 'twas offence
With them, to queſtion *certitude* of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

There can be no *majus* and *minus* in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematick demonſtration, or any other way of conſequence. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii.

CERVI'CAL. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta bending a little upwards, ſends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the reſt turning down again, forms the deſcending trunk. *Cheyne's Philoſoph. Principles.*

CERU'LEAN.
CERU'LEOUS. } *adj.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue; ſky coloured.

It afforded a ſolution, with, now and then, a light touch of ſky colour, but nothing near ſo high as the *ceruleous* tincture of ſilver. *Boyle.*

From thee the ſapphire ſolid ether takes,
Its hue *cerulean.* *Thomſon's Summer.*

CERULI'FICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleous.*] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The ſeveral ſpecies of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others are ſeparated one from another. *Grew.*

CERU'MEN. n. ſ. [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, reſembling it in that particular, are by chymiſts called *ceruſe*, as the *ceruſe* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *Cæſar.*]

The *Ceſarian* ſection is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwiſe be delivered. Which circumſtance, it is ſaid, firſt gave the name of *Cæſar* to the Roman family ſo called. *Quincy.*

CESS. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from *cenſe*; See CENSE; though imagined by Junius to be derived from *ſaiſire*, to ſeize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *ceſs* is alſo charged upon the country ſometimes for victualling the ſoldiers, when they lie in garriſon. *Spenſ.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *ceſſe*, Fr.] It ſeems to have been uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for bounds, or limits.

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutts's ſaddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *ceſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

To CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to conſider how much land there is in all Ulſter, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *ceſs* the ſaid rent, and allowance iſſuing thereout. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

CESSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſatio*, Lat.]

1. A ſtop; a reſt; a vacation.

The day was yearly obſerved for a feſtival, by *ceſſation* from labour, and by reſorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *ceſſation* toſt
By theories, the practick part is loſt. *Denham.*

There had been a mighty confuſion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary courſe, and a *ceſſation* and ſuſpenſion of the laws of nature. *Woodward.*

The riſing of a parliament is a kind of *ceſſation* from politicks. *Addiſon. Freeholder,* Nº 55.

The ſerum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiſeth an efferveſcence; at the *ceſſation* of which, the ſalts of which the acid was compoſed, will be regenerated. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

When the ſuccours of the poor proteſtants in Ireland were diverted, I was entreated to get them ſome reſpite, by a *ceſſation*. *K. Charles.*

CESSA'VIT. n. ſ. [Latin.]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the perſon, againſt whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform ſuch ſervice, or pay ſuch rent, as he is obliged by his tenure, and hath not, upon his land or tenement, ſufficient goods or chattels to be diſtrained. *Cowel.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *cedo, ceſſum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without reſiſtance.

If the ſubject ſtrucken be of a proportionate *ceſſibility*, it ſeems to dull and deaden the ſtroke; whereas if the thing ſtrucken be hard, the ſtroke ſeems to loſe no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo, ceſſum*, Lat.] Eaſy to give way.

If the parts of the ſtrucken body be ſo eaſily *ceſſible*, as without difficulty the ſtroke can divide them, then it enters into ſuch a body, till it has ſpent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſion*, Fr. *ceſſio*, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without ſome reſiſtance either in the air or the body percuſſed; for if there be a mere yielding or *ceſſion*, it produceth no ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Reſignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and ſecure the beſt peace they can with France, by a *ceſſion* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *ceſſion.*] As a *ceſſionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CE'SSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſs.*] An aſſeſſment or tax. *Dict.*

CE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſſo*, Lat.]

In law, he that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his ceſs, or ceſſing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ ceſſavit brought againſt him. Where it is ſaid the tenant ceſſeth, ſuch phraſe is to be underſtood, as if it were ſaid, the tenant ceſſeth to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement. *Cowel.*

CE'STUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not ſo much as her own *ceſtus*. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 425.

CETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cete*, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fiſhes as have lungs or reſpiration, are not without the wezzon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Vulg. Errours.*

He hath created variety of theſe *cetaceous* fiſhes, which converſe chiefly in the northern ſeas, whoſe whole body being encompaſſed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greateſt cold of the ſea-water. *Ray.*

C FAUT. A note in the ſcale of muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortenſio's paſſion;
B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

CH has, in words purely Engliſh, or fully naturalized, the ſound of *tch*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to deſcribe in words. In ſome words derived from the French, it has the ſound of *ſh*, as *chaiſe*; and, in ſome derived from the Greek, the ſound of *k*, as *cholerick*.

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHAD. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

Of round fiſh there are brit, ſprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, millet. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon ſome of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the ſervant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At laſt, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her ſkin. *Fairy Queen.*

Soft, and more ſoft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former maſs to form, and frame to uſe. *Dryden.*

2. To heat.

Have I not heard the ſea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar, *chafed* with ſweat? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To perfume.

Lilies more white than ſnow,
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;
Whoſe ſcent ſo *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would ſurely ſwear Arabick ſpices grew. *Suckling.*

4. To make angry.

Her interceſſion *chaf'd* him ſo,
When ſhe for thy repeal was ſuppliant,
That to cloſe priſon he commanded her. *Shakeſpeare.*

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of thoſe, who were reſolved to live or die together. *Sir John Hayward.*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, againſt his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himſelf betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar, his noſtrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right ſore. *Spenſ. Hub. Tale.*

My huſband will not rejoice ſo much at the abuſe of Falſtaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care,
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conſpirers are. *Shakeſp.*

How did they fume, and ſtamp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And ſwear; not Addiſon himſelf was ſafe. *Pope.*

2. To fret againſt any thing.

Once upon a raw and guſty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his ſhores. *Shakeſp.*

The murmuring ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard ſo high. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CHAFE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a paſſion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a ſtorm.

When Sir Thomas More was ſpeaker of the parliament, with his wiſdom and eloquence, he ſo croſſed a purpoſe of Cardinal Wolſey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, ſent for him to Whitehall. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And ſtaring furiouſly on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* ii.

CHAFE-WAX. *n. ſ.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER. *n. ſ.* [ceafor, Sax. *kever*, Dutch.] An inſect; a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY. *n. ſ.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHAFF. *n. ſ.* [ceaf, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]

1. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winnowing.

We ſhall be winnow'd with ſo rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn ſhall ſeem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Pleaſure with inſtruction ſhould be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryden.*

He ſet before him a ſack of wheat, as it had been juſt threſhed out of the ſheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aſide by itſelf. *Spectator.*

2. It is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himſelf to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where biſhopricks and ſinecures are ſold. *Dryd. Fables.*

The *chaffering* with diſſenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*

In diſputes with chairmen, when your maſter ſends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your maſter that they will not take a farthing leſs. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER, *v. a.* [The active ſenſe is obſolete.]

1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were ſet,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let. *Spenſer.*

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never ſtaid to greet,
Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke. *Fairy Queen.*

CHA'FFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer; purchaſer.

CHA'FFERN. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A veſſel for heating water. *Dict.*

CHA'FFERY. *n. ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] Traffick; the practice of buying and ſelling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*, that is, buying and ſelling. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

CHA'FFINCH. *n. ſ.* [from *chaff* and *finch.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff, and is by ſome much admired for its ſong. *Phillips's World of Words.*

The *chaffinch*, and other ſmall birds, are injurious to ſome fruits. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CHA'FFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Without chaff.

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffleſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CHA'FFWEED. *n. ſ.* [*gnaphalium*, Lat.] An herb; the ſame with *cudweed*; which ſee.

CHA'FFY. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the ſtraws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reaſonable diſtance, they will not riſe unto the middle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CHA'FINGDISH. *n. ſ.* [from *chafe* and *diſh.*] A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chafingdiſhes*, poſnets, and ſuch other ſilver veſſels. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

CHAGRI'N. *n. ſ.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs. It is pronounced *ſhagreen*.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;
That ſingle act gives half the world the ſpleen. *Pope.*

I grieve with the old, for ſo many additional inconveniencies and *chagrins*, more than their ſmall remain of life ſeemed deſtined to undergo. *Pope's Letters.*

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uneaſy.

CHAIN. *n. ſ.* [*chaine*, Fr.]

1. A ſeries of links faſtened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joſeph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Gen.* xli. 42.

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; ſomething with which priſoners are bound.

Still in conſtraint your ſuff'ring ſex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is meaſured.

A ſurveyour may as ſoon, with his *chain*, meaſure out infinite ſpace, as a philoſopher, by the quickeſt flight of mind, reach it, or, by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A ſeries linked together.

Thoſe ſo miſtake the chriſtian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil. *Hammond.*

As there is pleaſure in the right exerciſe of any faculty, ſo eſpecially in that of right reaſoning; which is ſtill the greater, by how much the conſequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten or link with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholeſome act eſtabliſhed againſt the rich, and provide more piercing ſtatutes daily to *chain* up and reſtrain the poor. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for ſlaves. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Or, march'd I *chain'd* behind the hoſtile car,
The victor's paſtime, and the ſport of war? *Prior.*

They, with joint force oppreſſion *chaining*, ſet
Imperial juſtice at the helm. *Thomſon,*

2. To bring into ſlavery.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæſar, but for Titus too:
And which more bleſt? who *chain'd* his country, ſay,
Or he, whoſe virtue ſigh'd to loſe a day? *Pope.*

3. To put on a chain.

The admiral ſeeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the caſtles full of ordnance, and ſtrongly manned, durſt not attempt to enter. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my ſoul with thine. *Shakeſp.*

CHAINPUMP. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works eaſily, and is eaſily mended, but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a diſagreeable noiſe. *Chambers.*

It is not long ſince the ſtriking of the topmaſt, a wonderful great eaſe to great ſhips both at ſea and in harbour, hath been deviſed, together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

CHAINSHOT. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *ſhot*.] Two bullets or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In ſea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainſhot*, and ſplinters. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CHAINWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open ſpaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars. 1 *Kings.*

CHAIR. *n. ſ.* [*chair*, Fr.]

1. A moveable ſeat.

Whether thou chooſe Cervantes' ſerious air,
Or laugh and ſhake in Rab'lais' eaſy *chair*,
Or praiſe the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind. *Pope.*

If a *chair* be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a ſtool is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A ſeat of juſtice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the *chair* empty? Is the ſword unſway'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy deſcent by gazing 'gainſt the ſun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, ſay;
Either that's thine, or elſe thou wert not his. *Shakeſp.*

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in ſafety, and the *chairs* of juſtice
Supply with worthy men. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Clarendon.*

Her grace ſat down to reſt a while,
In a rich *chair* of ſtate. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

In this high temple, on a *chair* of ſtate,
The ſeat of audience, old Latinus ſate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A vehicle borne by men; a ſedan.

Think what an equipage thou haſt in air,
And view with ſcorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

CHA'IRMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The preſident of an aſſembly.

In theſe aſſemblies generally one perſon is choſen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the ſeveral ſpeakers to the rules of order. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. One whoſe trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one juſtles in the ſhole,
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman*'s pole. *Dryden.*

Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden ſteed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Thoſe bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Inſtead of paying *chairmen*, run them through. *Swift.*

CHAISE. *n. ſ.* [*chaiſe*, Fr.] A carriage of pleaſure drawn by one horſe.

Inſtead of the chariot he might have ſaid the *chaiſe* of government; for a *chaiſe* is driven by the perſon that ſits in it. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκὸς, braſs, and γράφω, to write or engrave.] An engraver in braſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in braſs.

CHA'LDER. } *n. ſ.* A dry Engliſh meaſure of coals, conſiſt-
CHA'LDRON. } ing of thirty-ſix buſhels heaped up, according
CHA'UDRON. } to the ſealed buſhel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chauldron* ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE. *n. ſ.* [calic, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A *chalice* for the nonce. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. It is generally uſed for a cup uſed in acts of worſhip.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices*. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup; applied by Shakeſpeare to a flower, but now obſolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate ſings,
And Phœbus 'gins ariſe,
His ſteeds to water at thoſe ſprings,
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CHALK. *n. ſ.* [cealc; cealcſtan, Sax. *calck*, Welch.]

Chalk is a white foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the boles. It is uſed in medicine as an abſorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chamb.*

He maketh all the ſtones of the altar as *chalk* ſtones, that are beaten in ſunder. *Iſaiah*, xxvii. 9.

Chalk is of two ſorts; the hard, dry, ſtrong *chalk*, which is beſt for lime; and a ſoft, unctuous *chalk*, which is beſt for lands, becauſe it eaſily diſſolves with rain and froſt. *Mortimer.*

With *chalk* I firſt deſcribe a circle here,
Where theſe ethereal ſpirits muſt appear. *Dryden.*

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a ſecond *chalking*. *Mortimer.*

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not propt by anceſtry, whoſe grace
Chalks ſucceſſours their way. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

His own mind *chalked* out to him the juſt proportions and meaſures of behaviour to his fellow creatures. *South.*

With theſe helps I might at leaſt have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errours in a like deſign. *Dryden.*

The time falls within the compaſs here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the ſeamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT. *n. ſ.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.

CHA'LKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy ſhore the tempeſt beats us back,
I ſtood upon the hatches in the ſtorm. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff. *Rowe.*

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]

1. To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales ſtept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to ſingle fight. *Shakeſp.*

2. To call to a conteſt.

Thus form'd for ſpeed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind;
He ſcours along the field with looſen'd reins. *Dryden.*

I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or poſſible. *Locke.*

3. To accuſe.

Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

4. In law; to object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are ſworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to ſupply the defects or want of appearance of thoſe that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale's Comm. Law.*

5. To claim as due.

The utter diſturbance of that divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefeſt acceptation is by the beſt things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker, b.* i. § 7.

Which of you, ſhall we ſay, doth love us moſt?
That we our largeſt bounty may extend,
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

And ſo much duty as my mother ſhew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profeſs
Due to the Moor, my lord. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Had you not been their father, theſe white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So when a tyger ſucks the bullock's blood, }
A famiſh'd lion, iſſuing from the wood, }
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food. *Dryden.* }

Haſt thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That ſtill would recommend thee more to Cæſar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promiſe, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. *Peacham on Draw.*

CHA'LLENGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſummons to combat.

I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modeſtly. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A demand of ſomething as due.

There muſt be no *challenge* of ſuperiority, or diſcountenancing of freedom. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

3. In law. An exception taken either againſt perſons or things; perſons, as in aſſize to the jurours, or any one or more of them, by the priſoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurours, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted againſt, as partially empannelled: *challenge* to or by the poll, is when ſome one or more are excepted againſt, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurours is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cauſe: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cauſe alleged, or farther examination; as a priſoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cauſe. *Cowel.*

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You ſhall not be my judge. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

CHA'LLENGER. *n. ſ.* [from *challenge*.]

1. One that defies or ſummons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wreſtler?—
No, fair princeſs; he is the general *challenger*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Death was denounc'd;
He took the ſummons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly caſt his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieſly *challenger*. *Dryden.*

2. One that claims ſuperiority.

Whoſe worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

3. A claimant; one that requires ſomething as of right.

Earneſt *challengers* there are of trial, by ſome publick diſputation. *Hooker, Preface.*

CHALY'BEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. ſteel.] Impregnated with iron or ſteel; having the qualities of ſteel.

The diet ought to ſtrengthen the ſolids, allowing ſpices and wine, and the uſe of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHAMA'DE. n. ſ. [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender.

Several French battalions made a ſhew of reſiſtance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little foſſé, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and ſent us charte blanche. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 165.

CHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat. *ſiambr*, Welch.]

1. An apartment in a houſe; generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging.

Welcome, ſweet prince, to London, to your *chamber*. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry ſleep to death. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

When we have mark'd with blood thoſe ſleepy two,
Of his own *chamber*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A natural cave in a rock may have ſomething not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*. *Bentley.*

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior.*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued againſt the poſſibility of a film's exiſtence in the poſteriour *chamber*. *Sharp.*

4. A court of juſtice.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar anſwer is not admitted, *viz.* I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A ſpecies of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuſe, muſket, *&c.* *Camden's Remains.*

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honeſtly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenneſs, not in *chambering* and wantonneſs. *Rom.* xiii.

2. To reſide as in a chamber.

The beſt blood *chamber'd* in his boſom. *Shak. Rich.* II.

CHA'MBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue.

I have not thoſe ſoft parts of converſation,
That *chamberers* have. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the ſame chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many ſentiments. *Spectator*, Nº 286.

CHA'MBERLAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber*.]

1. Lord great *chamberlain* of England is the ſixth officer of the crown; a conſiderable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the proviſion of every thing in the houſe of lords; he diſpoſes of the ſword of ſtate; under him are the gentleman uſher of the black rod, yeomen uſhers, and doorkeepers. To this office the duke of Ancaſter makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord *chamberlain* of the houſhold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

He was made lord ſteward, that the ſtaff of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the ſtage. *Pope.*

3. A ſervant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'ſt thou,
That the bleak air, thy boiſterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy ſhirt on warm? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

When Duncan is aſleep, his two *chamberlains*
We will with wine and waſſel convince. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſerv'd at firſt Æmilia's *chamberlain*. *Dryd. Fables.*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Cheſter, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not hiſs,
The *chambermaid* was named Ciſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Some coarſe country wench, almoſt decay'd,
Trudges to town, and firſt turns *chambermaid*. *Pope.*

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he uſed to conſult one of his lady's *chambermaids*. *Swift.*

If theſe nurſes ever preſume to entertain the girls with the common follies practiſed by *chambermaids* among us, they are publickly whipped. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot*. See CAMELOT.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted*; as oak, whereof wainſcot is made. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHA'MBREL *of a Horſe.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAME'LEON. *n. ſ.* [χαμαιλέων.]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it faſtens itſelf to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its noſe long, and made in an obtuſe point; its back is ſharp, its ſkin is plaited, and jagged like a ſaw from the neck to the laſt joint of the tail, and upon its head it has ſomething like a comb; like a fiſh, it has no neck. Some have aſſerted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been obſerved to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white fleſh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, reſembling an elephant's trunk. It alſo ſhrinks, and grows longer. This animal is ſaid to aſſume the colour of thoſe things to which it is applied; but our modern obſervers aſſure us, that its natural colour, when at reſt and in the ſhade, is a bluiſh grey; though ſome are yellow, and others green, but both of a ſmaller kind. When it is expoſed to the ſun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour, and its parts, which have leaſt of the light upon them, are changed into ſpots of different colours. The grain of its ſkin, when the light doth not ſhine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes when it is handled, it ſeems to be ſpeckled with dark ſpots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and ſometimes if it be wrapped up in linen, when it is taken off, it is white; but it changes colour only in ſome parts of the body. *Calmet.*

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigneſs of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his ſkin ſpotted with little tumours, leſs eminent nearer the belly; his tail ſlender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outſide, and two on the inſide; his tongue of a marvellous length in reſpect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a duſky yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet ſpotted with blue, white, and red. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon*;
Change ſhapes with Proteus, for advantage. *Shakeſp.*

One part devours the other, and leaves not ſo much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gaſp after. *Decay of Piety.*

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryden.*

To CHA'MFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MFER. } *n. ſ.* [from *to chamfer*.] A ſmall furrow or
CHA'MFRET. } gutter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *n. ſ.* [See CAMELOT.]

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering conſiſt of a double line. *Peacham.*

CHA'MOIS. *n. ſ.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whoſe ſkin is made into ſoft leather, called among us *ſhammy*.

Theſe are the beaſts which you ſhall eat; the ox, the ſheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*. *Deut.* xiv. 5.

CHA'MOMILE. *n. ſ.* [χαμαιμῆλον.] The name of an odoriferous plant.

It hath a fibroſe root; the cup of the flower is ſquamoſe, which expands, and appears like many leaves; the flowers are radicated; the petals of the flower are white, and the diſh yellow; the leaves are cut into five ſegments. This plant was formerly in great requeſt for making green walks, and is ſtill cultivated in phyſick gardens for medicinal uſe, though it grows wild in great plenty. *Millar.*

Cool violets, and orpine growing ſtill,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Freſh coſtmary, and breathful *chamomile*,
Dull poppy, and drink-quick'ning ſetuale. *Spenſ. Muiop.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faſter it grows; yet youth, the more it is waſted, the ſooner it wears. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Watery liquours force it, as diſtilled waters with diureticks, poſſet drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To Champ. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in ſmoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud ſteed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 857.

At his command,
The ſteeds capariſon'd with purple ſtand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To devour.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left ſuch a delicious roughneſs on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator*, N°431.

To Champ. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occaſion to Muſidorus to come near him. *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*

His jaws did not anſwer equally to one another; but by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wiſeman.*

Cha'mpaign. *n. ſ.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abuſes of the cuſtoms, meſeems, you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large ſtretch out your diſcourſe. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually ſeek occaſion to extend his limits unto the further border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without diſarray, by the ſpace of ſome miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with leſs loſs of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his ſide two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other ſtraight, and left between
Fair *champaign*, with leſs rivers interven'd. *Par. Reg.*

Cha'mpertors. *n. ſ.* [from *champerty*. In law.] Such as move ſuits, or cauſe them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and purſue, at their proper coſts, to have part of the land in conteſt, or part of the gains. *Cowel.*

Cha'mperty. *n. ſ.* [*champart*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his ſuit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowel.*

Champi'gnon. *n. ſ.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of muſhroom.

He viler friends with doubtful muſhrooms treats,
Secure for you, himſelf *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the reſemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CHA'MPION. *n. ſ.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat.

In many armies, the matter ſhould be tried by duel between two *champions*. *Bacon's Coll. of Good and Evil.*

For hot, cold, moiſt, and dry, four *champions* fierce,
Strive here for maſt'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 898.

O light of Trojans, and ſupport of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy! *Dryden.*

At length the adverſe admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a ſtout warriour.

A ſtouter *champion* never handled ſword. *Shakeſp.*

This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themſelves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for errour. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no leſs for him that trieth the combat in his own caſe, than for him that fighteth in the caſe of another. *Cowel.*

To Cha'mpion. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The ſeed of Banquo, kings!
Rather than ſo, come, fate, into the liſt,
And *champion* me to th' utterance. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CHANCE. *n. ſ.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cauſe of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, ſo we profeſs
Ourſelves to be the ſlaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The only man of all that *chance* could bring,
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itſelf; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of ſpeaking, whereby we would expreſs, that ſuch effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper cauſes, but without their deſign to produce them. *Bentley.*

2. Fortune; the act of fortune, or chance.

Theſe things are commonly not obſerved, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Accident; caſual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To ſay a thing is a *chance* or caſualty, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, is not profaneneſs, but a great truth; as ſignifying no more, than that there are ſome events beſides the knowledge and power of ſecond agents. *South.*

The beauty I beheld, has ſtruck me dead;
Unknowingly ſhe ſtrikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poiſon is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canſt not ſee. *Pope.*

4. Event; ſucceſs; luck.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodneſs
Be like our warranted quarrel! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To ſay, extremity was the trier of ſpirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*

6. Poſſibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but chance may lead, where I may meet
Some wand'ring ſpirit of heav'n, by fountain ſide,
Or in thick ſhade retir'd. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 530.

Then your ladyſhip might have a *chance* to eſcape this addreſs. *Swift.*

Chance. *adj.* [It is ſeldom uſed but in compoſition.] Happening by chance.

Now ſhould they part, malicious tongues would ſay,
They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden.*

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

To Chance. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou *chanceſt* on; but think;——
Thou haſt thy miſtreſs ſtill. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother?
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. *p.* ii.

Ay, Caſca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day,
That Cæſar looks ſo ſad. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he eaſily took. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I choſe the ſafer ſea, and *chanc'd* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Chance-medley. *n. ſ.* [from *chance* and *medley*. In law.] The caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the ſlayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-ſide, by which many uſually travel, and caſt down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one paſſing by is ſlain: in this caſe he offends, becauſe he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himſelf. *Cowel.*

If ſuch an one ſhould have the ill hap, at any time, to ſtrike a man dead with a ſmart ſaying, it ought, in all reaſon and conſcience, to be judged but a *chancemedley*. *South.*

Cha'nceable. *adj.* [from *chance.*] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CHA'NCEL. *n. ſ.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lettices, with which the chancel was incloſed.] The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the miniſter ſhould ſay ſervice in the *chancel*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 30.

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a ſingle ſtone of four feet in thickneſs, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Cha'ncellor. *n. ſ.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancelier*, Fr. from *cancellare, literas vel ſcriptum linea per medium ducta damnare*, and ſeemeth of itſelf likewiſe to be derived *à cancellis*, which ſignify all one with κιγκλίδες, a lettice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid croſsways one over another, ſo that a man may ſee through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment ſeats were compaſſed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the preſs of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.]

Quæſitus regni tibi cancellarius *Angli,*
Primus ſolliciti mente petendus erit.
Hic eſt, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.
Verſes of *Nigel de Wetekre* to the biſhop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.

1. *Cancellarius*, at the firſt, ſignified the regiſters or actuaries in court; *grapharios, ſcil. qui conſcribendis & excipiendis judicum actis dant operam* But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in cauſes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and ſubjecteth himſelf only to the law of nature and conſcience. *Cowel.*

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beaſt you lie,
Go, buckle to the law: is this an hour
To ſtretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*.
Dryden, jun.

Ariſtides was a perſon of the ſtricteſt juſtice, and beſt acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; ſo that he was in a manner *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift.*

2. Chancellor *in the Eccleſiaſtical Court*. A biſhop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the biſhops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Chancellor *of a Cathedral*. A dignitary, whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion.

4. Chancellor *of the Exchequer*. An officer who ſits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the reſt of the court, ordereth things to the king's beſt benefit. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal ſtatutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of firſt-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treaſurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. *Cowel. Chambers.*

5. Chancellor *of an Univerſity*. The principal magiſtrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge, he may be elected every three years.

6. Chancellor *of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who ſeals the commiſſions and mandates of the chapter and aſſembly of the knights, keeps the regiſter of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the ſeal of the order. *Chambers.*

Cha'ncellorship. *n. ſ.* The office of chancellor.

The next Sunday after he gave up his *chancellorſhip* of England, he came himſelf to his wife's pew, and uſed the uſual words of his gentleman-uſher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Cha'ncery. *n. ſ.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*; then ſhortened.] The court of equity and conſcience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great ſeal. *Cowel.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party muſt be ſignified in the court of *chancery*, by the biſhops letters under the ſeal epiſcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'NCRE. *n. ſ.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

It is poſſible he was not well cured, and would have relapſed with a *chancre*. *Wiſeman.*

Cha'ncrous. *adj.* [from *chancre.*] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too ſtrict in giving ſo many internals in the cure of ſo ſmall an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancrous* callus. *Wiſeman.*

Chandeli'er. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

Cha'ndler. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artiſan whoſe trade it is to make candles, or a perſon who ſells them.

The ſack that thou haſt drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the deareſt *chandlers* in Europe.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. *p.* i.

But whether black or lighter dies are worn,
The *chandler's* baſket, on his ſhoulder born,
With tallow ſpots thy coat. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHA'NFRIN. *n. ſ.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horſe, which extends from under the ears, along the interval, between the eyebrows, down to his noſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambio*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own eſtate, had need chooſe well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and leſs ſubtile. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To reſign any thing for the ſake of another, with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Perſons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their underſtanding duly to conſider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we ſtill change; but here's the curſe,
They *change for* better, and we *change for* worſe.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar, Prologue.

3. To diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller.

A ſhopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a cuſtomer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift's Intelligencer*, N° 19.

4. To give and take reciprocally, with the particle *with* before the perſon to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To ſecure thy content, look upon thoſe thouſands, *with* whom thou wouldſt not, for any intereſt, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

5. To alter.

Thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor *change* my countenance for this arreſt;
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Whatſoever is brought upon thee, take chearfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low eſtate. *Ecclus*, ii. 4.

For the elements were *changed* in themſelves by a kind of harmony, like as in a pſaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always ſounds. *Wiſdom*, xix. 18.

6. To mend the diſpoſition or mind.

I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Intreat ſome pow'r to *change* this curriſh Jew. *Shakeſp.*

7. *To change a horſe*, or *to change hand*, is to turn or bear the horſe's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Change. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to ſuffer alteration; as, his fortune may ſoon *change*, though he is now ſo ſecure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*. *Shak.*

Change. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal ſcene,
Still varying to the laſt! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of perſons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns ſhall riſe and ſet;
While thy abandon'd tribes ſhall only know
A diff'rent maſter, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays ſurprize,
And bid alternate paſſions fall and riſe!
While, at each *change*, the ſon of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take ſeeds or roots, and ſet ſome of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the ſame kind immediately after the full. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 893.

4. Novelty.

The hearts
Of all his people ſhall revolt from him,
And kiſs the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair,
And they, for *change*, will try our Engliſh air. *Dryden.*

5. In ringing; an alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Eaſy it may be to contrive new poſtures, and ring other *changes* upon the ſame bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be uſed for another of the ſame kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty ſheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges*, xiv. 12.

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the preſent want of *change* ariſes; but ſuppoſing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five and twenty thouſand pounds would be ſufficient. *Swift.*

Cha'ngeable. *adj.* [from *change.*]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconſtant.

A ſteady mind will admit ſteady methods and counſels; but there is no meaſure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

As I am a man, I muſt be *changeable*; and ſometimes the graveſt of us all are ſo, even upon ridiculous accidents.
Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.

2. Poſſible to be changed.

The fibrous or vaſcular parts of vegetables ſeem ſcarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cha'ngeableness. *n. ſ.* [from *changeable.*]

1. Inconſtancy; fickleneſs.

At length he betrothed himſelf to one worthy to be liked, if any worthineſs might excuſe ſo unworthy a *changeableneſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableneſs* with which we are too juſtly branded by all our neighbours. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 25.

2. Suſceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expreſſed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableneſs* or immutability of them, but conſidering the nature and quality of ſuch laws. *Hooker.*

Cha'ngeably. *adv.* [from *changeable.*] Inconſtantly.

Cha'ngeful. *adj.* [from *change* and *full.*] Full of change; inconſtant; uncertain; mutable; ſubject to variation; fickle.

Unſound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily deviſed for her good, yet never effectually proſecuted or performed. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

Cha'ngeling. *n. ſ.* [from *change*; the word ariſes from an odd ſuperſtitious opinion, that the fairies ſteal away children, and put others that are ugly and ſtupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her baſe elfin breed there for thee left;
Such, men do *changelings* call, ſo chang'd by fairies theft.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i. *c.* x. *ſtanz.* 65.

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy ſtol'n from an Indian king;
She never had ſo ſweet a *changeling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An ideot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence ſhut out,
Wildly we roam in diſcontent about. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, becauſe he is leſs determined by wiſe conſiderations than a wiſe man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they ſwung;
As they had turn'd from ſide to ſide,
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

Cha'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *change.*] One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*. Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not ſo eaſy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain courſe, to change the *channel*, and turn their ſtreams another way. *Spenſ. State of Ireland.*

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the loweſt ſtream
Do kiſs the moſt exalted ſhores of all. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

So th' injur'd ſea, which, from her wonted courſe
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* ſtay. *Waller.*

Had not the ſaid ſtrata been diſlocated, ſome of them elevated, and others depreſſed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the ſea. *Woodw.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually waſhed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the ſtreams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot deſires, the lover's hell,
And ſcalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A ſtrait or narrow ſea, between two countries; as the Britiſh *Channel* between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel* between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more ſhall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruiſe her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hoſtile paces. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel'd* ſides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To ſing.

Wherein the chearful birds of ſundry kind
Do *chant* ſweet muſick. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* vii.

2. To celebrate by ſong.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the ſhepherds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To ſing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the ſound of the viol, and invent to themſelves inſtruments of muſick. *Amos*, vi. 7.

Heav'n heard his ſong, and haſten'd his relief;
And chang'd to ſnowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryden.*

CHANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.

A pleaſant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds reſounding loud.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

CHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *chant.*] A ſinger; a ſongſter.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Wotton.*

Jove's etherial lays, reſiſtleſs fire,
The *chanter*'s ſoul, and raptur'd ſong inſpire,
Inſtinct divine! nor blame ſevere his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *n. ſ.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearneſs and loudneſs of his crow.

And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note ſhrill,
Had warned once, that Phœbus' fiery car
In haſte was climbing up the eaſtern hill. *Fairy Queen.*

Hark, hark, I hear
The ſtrain of ſtrutting *chanticleer*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *Ben. Johnſon's Maſk.*

Theſe verſes were mentioned by Chaucer, in the deſcription of the ſudden ſtir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynold the fox. *Camden.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden's Fab.*

CHA'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chant.*] A woman ſinger.

Sweet bird, that ſhun'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholy,
Thee, *chantreſs* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *chant.*]

Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more prieſts, daily to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors, and ſuch others as they appoint. *Cowel.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by; to thoſe before him,
And, underneath that conſecrated roof,
Plight me the full aſſurance of your faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'OS. *n. ſ.* [*chaos*, Lat. χάος.]

1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements.

The whole univerſe would have been a confuſed *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confuſion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worſt, I could not have brought church and ſtate to ſuch a *chaos* of confuſions, as ſome have done. *K. Charles.*

Their reaſon ſleeps, but mimick fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill ſorted, and misjoin'd,
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryd.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.

We ſhall have nothing but darkneſs and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's juſt or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *adj.* [from *chaos.*] Reſembling chaos; confuſed.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* ſtate, and the earthy particles ſubſided, then thoſe ſeveral beds were, in all probability, repoſited in the earth. *Derham.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word ſeems originally the ſame with *chop*; nor were they probably diſtinguiſhed at firſt, otherwiſe than by accident; but they have now a meaning ſomething different, though referable to the ſame original ſenſe.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

It alſo weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in ſundry places.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the ruſſet plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moiſture the heat of the ſummer ſucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. ſ.* [This is not often uſed, except by anatomiſts, in the *ſingular.*] The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he ſends a grunting ſound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryd.*

The nether *chap* in the male ſkeleton is half an inch broader than in the female, as being made to accommodate a bigger muſcle for the motion of the teeth. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CHAPE. *n. ſ.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a ſcabbard by which it ſticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back ſtrap.

This is Monſieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his ſcarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

2. A braſs or ſilver tip or caſe, that ſtrengthens the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHAPEL. *n. ſ.* [*capella*, Lat.]

A *chapel* is of two ſorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, which men of worth build, or elſe ſeparate from the mother church, where the pariſh is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of eaſe, becauſe it is built for the eaſe of one or more pariſhioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is ſerved by ſome inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of ſuch as have benefit by it, as the compoſition or cuſtom is. *Cowel.*

She went in among thoſe few trees, ſo cloſed in the tops together, as they might ſeem a little *chapel.* *Sidney.*

Will you diſpatch us here under this tree, or ſhall we go with you to your *chapel?* *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is ſuch as is founded by the king of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *chape.*] Without a chape.

An old ruſty ſword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeleſs*, with two broken points. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

CHAPE'LLANY. *n. ſ.* [from *chapel.*]

A *chapellany* is uſually ſaid to be that which does not ſubſiſt of itſelf, but is built and founded within ſome other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELRY. *n. ſ.* [from *chapel.*] The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON. n. ſ. [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of ſtate, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of ſtate. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *adj.* [from *chap* and *faln.*] Having the mouth ſhrunk.

A *chapfaln* beaver looſely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 10.

CHA'PITER. *n. ſ.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold. *Exod.*

CHA'PLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*capellanus*, Latin.] He that performs divine ſervice in a chapel, and attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Cowel.*

Wiſhing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of ſome moment. *Shakeſp.*

Chaplain, away! thy prieſthood ſaves thy life. *Shakeſp.*

A chief governour can never fail of ſome worthleſs illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *chaplain.*]

1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.
2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap.*] Without any fleſh about the mouth.

Now my lady Worm's *chapleſs*, and knocked about the muzzard with a ſexton's ſpade. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-houſe,
With reeky ſhanks and yellow *chapleſs* bones. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'PLET. *n. ſ.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old Hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of ſweet ſummer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, ſet. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

I ſtrangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Thoſe that their miſtreſs' ſcorn did bear,
Or thoſe that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryd.*

The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead ſhade. *Dryden.*

They with joyful nimble wing,
Flew dutifully back again,
And made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift.*

2. A ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church for keeping an account of the number rehearſed of pater noſters and ave marias. A different ſort of *chaplets* is alſo uſed by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horſemanſhip.] A couple of ſtirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a ſtirrup, and joining at top in a ſort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are faſtened to the pummel of a ſaddle, after they have been adjuſted to the length and bearing of the rider. They are made uſe of both to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the ſtirrups, every time a perſon mounts on a different horſe and ſaddle, and to ſupply the want of academy ſaddles, which have no ſtirrups to them. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaſer.

Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Diſpraiſe the thing that you intend to buy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet have they ſeen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And underſtand 'em as moſt *chapmen* do. *Ben. Johnſon.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuſcripts, exquiſitely written in Arabick; theſe were upon ſale to the Jeſuits at Antwerp, liquouriſh *chapmen* of ſuch wares. *Wotton.*

He dreſſed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likelieſt place for a *chapman.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their ſhops are dens, the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPS. *n. ſ.* [from *chap.*]

1. The mouth of a beaſt of prey.

So on the downs we ſee
A haſten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And paſt all hope, his *chaps* to fruſtrate ſo. *Sidney.*

Open your mouth; this will ſhake your ſhaking, I can tell you, and that ſoundly; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT. } *particip. paſſ.* [from *to chap.*]
CHA'PPED. }

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt.* *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their ſun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* ſkins
they laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHA'PTER. *n. ſ.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A diviſion of a book.

The firſt book we divide into three ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe three *chapters.* *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

If theſe mighty men at *chapter* and verſe, can produce then no ſcripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce ſcripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phraſe, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honeſt men and knaves, fools and philoſophers; and ſo forward, *mutatis mutandis, to the end of the chapter.* *L'Eſtrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, ſignifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowel.*

The abbot takes the advice and conſent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. The place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical conſtitution does not ſtrictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter* houſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The place where delinquents receive diſcipline and correction. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. A decretal epiſtle.

CHA'PTREL. *n. ſ.* [probably from *chapiter.*] The capitals of pillars, or pilaſters, which ſupport arches, commonly called impoſts.

Let the keyſtone break without the arch, ſo much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels.* *Moxon.*

CHAR. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fiſh found only in Winander meer in Lancaſhire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts frequently into various cracks. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CHAR. *n. ſ.* [cyꞃne, work, Sax. *Lye.* It is derived by Skinner, either from *charge*, Fr. buſineſs, or caꞃc, Sax. care, or *keeren*, Dutch, to ſweep.] Work done by the day; a ſingle job or taſk.

But a mere woman, and commanded
By ſuch poor paſſion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meaneſt *chars.* *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleop.*

Harveſt done, to *char* work did aſpire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houſes by the day, without being a hired ſervant.

CHA'R-WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *char* and *woman.*] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or ſingle days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you conſtantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

CHA'RACTER. *n. ſ.* [*character*, Lat. χαρακτὴρ.]

1. A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation.

In outward alſo her reſembling leſs
His image, who made both; and leſs expreſſing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 542.

2. A letter uſed in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery!———
He cut our roots in *characters.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The purpoſe is perſpicuous even as ſubſtance,
Whoſe groſſneſs little *characters* ſum up. *Shakeſpeare.*

It were much to be wiſhed, that there were throughout the world but one ſort of *character* for each letter, to expreſs it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the caſement of my cloſet.—
You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shakeſp.*

4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of theſe they feign'd, excels their own. *Denham.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This ſubterraneous paſſage is much mended, ſince Seneca gave ſo bad a *character* of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece muſt be advanced foremoſt to the view of the reader or ſpectator; he muſt outſhine the reſt of all the *characters*; he muſt appear the prince of them, like the ſun in the Copernican ſyſtem, encompaſſed with the leſs noble planets. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been ſuitable to no other deity. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 273.

7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind.

Nothing ſo true as what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office.

The chief honour of the magiſtrate conſiſts in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by ſuitable actions. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſcribe; to engrave.

Theſe few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Shew me one ſcar *character'd* on thy ſkin. *Shakeſp.*

O Roſalind! theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character.* *Shakeſp.*

CHARACTERI'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *characterize.*] That
CHARACTERI'STICK. } which conſtitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any perſon or thing.

There are ſeveral others that I take to have been likewiſe ſuch, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteriſtick* diſtinction. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The ſhining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his conſtancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteriſtical* virtue his poet gives him, raiſes our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *characteriſtical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *n. ſ.* That which conſtitutes the character; that which diſtinguiſhes any thing or perſon from others.

I ſhall here endeavour to ſhew, how this vaſt invention exerts itſelf, in a manner ſuperiour to that of any poet, as it is the great and peculiar *characteriſtick* which diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

CHARACTERISTICK *of a Logarithm.* The ſame with the *index* or *exponent.*

To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*]

1. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man.

It is ſome commendation, that we have avoided publickly to *characterize* any perſon, without long experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or ſentiments *characterized* and engraven in the ſoul, born with it, and growing up with it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To mark with a particular ſtamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Aſiatick, Chineſe, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CHA'RACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character.*] Without a character.

When water drops have worn the ſtones of Troy,
And blind oblivion ſwallowed cities up,
And mighty ſtates *characterleſs* are grated,
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

CHA'RACTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *character.*] Impreſſion; mark; diſtinction.

Fairies uſe flowers for their *charactery.* *Shakeſpeare.*

All my engagements I will conſtrue to thee,
All the *charactery* of my ſad brows. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

CHA'RCOAL. *n. ſ.* [imagined by Skinner to be derived from *char*, buſineſs; but, by Mr. Lye, from *to chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is uſed in preparing metals.

Seacoal laſts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, laſts longer than ordinary *charcoal.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 779.

Love is a fire that burns and ſparkles,
In men as nat'rally as in *charcoals*,
Which ſooty chymiſts ſtop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*

Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, ſcrawls
With deſp'rate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls? *Pope.*

CHARD. *n. ſ.* [*charde*, Fr.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and loſe ſome of their bitterneſs. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet tranſplanted, pro-

ducing great tops, which, in the midſt, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main ſhoot, which is the true *chard*. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe. It has *with* before the thing entruſted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joſeph *with* them, and he ſerved them. *Geneſis*, xl. 4.

What you have *charged* me *with*, that I have done. *Shak.*

2. To impute as a debt, with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death, I pardon:
That's ſomewhat ſure; a mighty ſum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood ſtruck off,
My prayers and penance ſhall diſcount for theſe,
And beg of Heav'n to *charge* the bill *on* me. *Dryden.*

It is not barely the ploughman's pains, the reaper's, and threſher's toil, and the baker's ſweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utenſils, muſt all be *charged on* the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. To impute; with *on* before the perſon to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuſe thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native ſloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*

It is eaſy to account for the difficulties he *charges on* the peripatetick doctrine. *Locke.*

Perverſe mankind! whoſe wills, created free,
Charge all their woes *on* abſolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt tranſlate,
And follies are miſcall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We *charge* that *upon* neceſſity, which was really deſired and choſen. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To impoſe as a taſk. It has *with* before the thing impoſed.

The goſpel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and juſtice and charity to men, and temperance and chaſtity in reference to ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

5. To accuſe; to cenſure.

Speaking thus to you, I am ſo far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can ſincerely ſay, I believe the exhortation wholly needleſs. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. To accuſe. It has *with* before the crime.

And his angels he *charged with* folly. *Job*, iv. 18.

7. To challenge.

The prieſt ſhall *charge* her by an oath. *Numb.* v. 19.

Thou canſt not, cardinal, deviſe a name
So ſlight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an anſwer as the pope. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

8. To command.

I may not ſuffer you to viſit them;
The king hath ſtrictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why doſt thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, anſwer
To what I ſhall enquire. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

I *charge* thee, ſtand,
And tell thy name and buſineſs in the land. *Dryden.*

9. To fall upon; to attack; to make an onſet.

With his prepared ſword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryden.*

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron, and ſeems to deſpiſe all ornament, but intrinſick merit. *Granv.*

10. To burden; to load.

Here's the ſmell of blood ſtill; all the perfumes of Arabia will not ſweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!——What a ſigh is there? the heart is ſorely *charged*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And ſends to ſenates, *charg'd* with common care,
Which none more ſhuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*

Like meat ſwallowed down for pleaſure and greedineſs, which only *charges* the ſtomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of children's memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*

11. To fill.

It is pity the obeliſks in Rome had not been *charged* with ſeveral parts of the Egyptian hiſtories, inſtead of hieroglyphicks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

12. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

CHARGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; truſt; cuſtody.

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a ſtone, ſaying, that in them was contained that they had in *charge*. *Knolles.*

A hard diviſion, when the harmleſs ſheep
Muſt leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*. *Fairfax.*

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the ſame. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God thoſe reſerved ſpoils, had not the Lord, in that particular caſe, given ſpecial *charge* to the contrary. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 17.

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philoſophy; that is to ſay, ſuch knowledge as men by natural reaſon attain unto. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 8.

The leaders having *charge* from you to ſtand,
Will not go off until they hear you ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.*

He, who requires
From us no other ſervice than to keep
This one, this eaſy *charge*, of all the trees
In paradiſe, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taſte that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* iv.

3. Commiſſion; truſt conferred; office.

If large poſſeſſions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitable commiſſions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting to his eſtabliſhment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Go firſt the maſter of thy herds to find
True to his *charge* a loyal ſwain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently ſometimes *over* before the thing committed to truſt.

I gave my brother *charge over* Jeruſalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. *Nehemiah*, vii. 2.

5. It has *of* before the ſubject of command or truſt.

Haſt thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou ſhould'ſt not eat?
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* x. *l.* 123.

6. It has *upon* before the perſon charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the higheſt point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon* us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Accuſation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his *charge*:
What you have ſeen him do, and heard him ſpeak,
Beating your officers, curſing yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and ſuperſtition of popiſh times. *Swift.*

8. The perſon or thing entruſted to care or management.

Why haſt thou, Satan, broke the bounds preſcrib'd
To thy tranſgreſſions, and diſturb'd the *charge*
Of others? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv. *l.* 879.

More had he ſaid, but, fearful of her ſtay,
The ſtarry guardian drove his *charge* away,
To ſome freſh paſture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel ſaw them where they ſate
Above the palace of our ſlumb'ring king;
He ſigh'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryden.*

This part ſhould be the governour's principal care; that an habitual gracefulneſs and politeneſs, in all his carriage, may be ſettled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury.

10. Expence; coſt.

Being long ſince made weary with the huge *charge*, which you have laid upon us, and with the ſtrong endurance of ſo many complaints. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Their *charge* was always borne by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Witneſs this army of ſuch maſs and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick buſineſs, yet of equal *charge*. *Dryden.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly uſed in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Ne'er put yourſelf to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong, which heretofore you did ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

The laſt pope was at conſiderable *charges*, to make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addiſon on Italy.*

12. Onſet.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they ſlew eleven thouſand footmen, and ſixteen hundred horſemen, and put all the others to flight. 2 *Macc.* xi. 11.

Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave *charges*; as having leſs of fortune, more of diſcipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

13. The ſignal to fall upon enemies.

Our author ſeems to ſound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The poſture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing courſers, daring of the ſpur,
Their armed ſlaves in *charge*, their beavers down.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. *p.* ii.

15. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

16. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a ſort of ointment, of the conſiſtence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits, inflammations, and ſprains of horſes.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaiſter, or between a plaiſter and a cataplaſm. *Farr. Dict.*

17. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is borne upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expenſive; coſtly.

Divers bulwarks were demoliſhed upon the ſea coaſts, in peace *chargeable*, and little ſerviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. 2 *Theſſ.* iii. 8.

There was another accident of the ſame nature on the Sicilian ſide, much more pleaſant, but leſs *chargeable*; for it coſt nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Conſidering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous iſſue, and ſmall income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children ſhould want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime.

Nothing can be a reaſonable ground of deſpiſing a man, but ſome fault or other *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accuſation; accuſable.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with ſomething worſe than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator*, Nº 286.

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chargeable*.] Expence; coſt; coſtlineſs.

That which moſt deters me from ſuch trials, is not their *chargeableneſs*, but their unſatisfactorineſs, though they ſhould ſucceed. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.] Expenſively; at great coſt.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wiſdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

CHA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *charge*.] A large diſh.

All the tributes land and ſea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our ſumptuous boards. *Denham.*

This golden *charger*, ſnatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchiſes did in ſacrifice employ. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ev'n Lamb himſelf, at the moſt ſolemn feaſt,
Might have ſome *chargers* not exactly dreſs'd. *King.*

Nor dare they cloſe their eyes,
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,
With which in often interrupted ſleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHA'RILY. *adv.* [from *chary*.] Warily; frugally.

CHA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chary*.] Caution; nicety; ſcrupulouſneſs.

I will conſent to act any villainy againſt him, that may not ſully the *charineſs* of our honeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RIOT. *n. ſ.* [*car-rhod*, Welch, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in ſuch; *charriot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital.]

1. A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall ſet thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

He ſkims the liquid plains,
High on his *chariot*, and with looſen'd reins,
Majeſtick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

3. A lighter kind of coach with only back ſeats.

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely uſed.

An angel all in flames aſcended
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike preſence. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *chariot*.] He that drives the chariot. It is uſed only in ſpeaking of military chariots, and thoſe in the ancient publick games.

The gaſping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,
In bright Boötes and his wane appear. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Show us the youthful handſome *charioteer*,
Firm in his ſeat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOTRACE. *n. ſ.* [from *chariot* and *race*.] A ſport anciently uſed, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horſes run.

There is a wonderful vigour and ſpirit in the deſcription of the horſe and *chariotrace*. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

CHA'RITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité*.]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* perſon from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to reſtitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

How ſhall we then wiſh, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himſelf, and to his infants bread
The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity ſupplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; diſpoſed to tenderneſs; benevolent.

How had you been my friends elſe? Why have you that *charitable* title from thouſands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Of a politick ſermon that had no divinity, the king ſaid to biſhop Andrews, Call you this a ſermon? The biſhop anſwered; By a *charitable* conſtruction it may be a ſermon. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our croſs patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

'Tis beſt ſometimes your cenſure to reſtrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope's Eſſay on Crit.*

CHA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.]

1. Tenderneſs; kindneſs; love.

By thee,
Founded in reaſon, loyal, juſt, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, ſon, and brother, firſt were known. *Par. Loſt.*

2. Goodwill; benevolence; diſpoſition to think well of others.

My errours, I hope, are only thoſe of *charity* to mankind, and ſuch as my own *charity* has cauſed me to commit, that of others may more eaſily excuſe. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

3. The theological virtue of univerſal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehenſible beauty which ſhineth in the countenance of Chriſt, the Son of the living God. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *p.* 38.

Peace, peace, for ſhame, if not for *charity*.—
—Urge neither *charity* nor ſhame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge anſwerable, add faith;
Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love,
By name to come call'd *charity*, the ſoul
Of all the reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii. *l.* 584.

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promiſes; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But laſting *charity*'s more ample ſway,
Nor bound by time, nor ſubject to decay,
In happy triumph ſhall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, ſpoke like a chriſtian. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We muſt incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The ant did well to reprove the graſshopper for her ſlothfulneſs; but ſhe did ill then to refuſe her a *charity* in her diſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Exceſs, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or, with a fever, like fire in a ſtrong-water ſhop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b.* iii. *c.* v. § 10.

CHA'RLATAN. *n. ſ.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltimbanchoes, quackſalvers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i. *c.* 3.

For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATA'NICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan*.] Quackiſh; ignorant.

A cowardly ſoldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal ſubjects of comedy. *Cowley, Preface.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *charlatan*.] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. *n. ſ.* The northern conſtellation, called the Bear.

There are ſeven ſtars in Urſa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*, or Plauſtrum of Urſa major, ſeven. *Vulgar Errours.*

CHA'RLOCK. *n. ſ.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a ſpecies of Mithridate muſtard.

CHARM. *n. ſ.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have ſome occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman ſo dote upon a man, ſurely I think you have *charms*.——Not I, I aſſure thee; ſetting the attraction of my good parts aſide, I have no other *charms*. *Shak.*

There have been ever uſed, either barbarous words, of no ſenſe, leſt they ſhould diſturb the imagination, or words of ſimilitude, that may ſecond and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 948.

Alcyone he names amidſt his pray'rs,
Names as a *charm* againſt the waves and wind,
Moſt in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

Antæus could, by magick *charms*,
Recover ſtrength, whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to ſubdue oppoſition, and gain the affections.

Well ſounding verſes are the *charm* we uſe,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuſe. *Roſcommon.*

But what avail her unexhauſted ſtores,
Her blooming mountains and her ſunny ſhores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The ſmiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny uſurps her happy plains? *Addiſon.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms againſt evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable creſts,
I bear a *charmed* life, which muſt not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his ſpirits for ever ſhould be enchanted. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

3. To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power; to amaze.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he ſtruck. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. To ſubdue the mind by pleaſure.

'Tis your graces
That from my muteſt conſcience to my tongue,
Charms this report out. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ſtrength does lie:
Where the pow'r that *charms* us ſo,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

CHA'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *charm*.] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a *charmer*, and could almoſt read
The thoughts of people. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The paſſion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;

But when the charm is ended,
The *charmer* you diſdain. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

CHA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *charm.*] Pleaſing in the higheſt degree.

For ever all goodneſs will be *charming*, for ever all wickedneſs will be moſt odious. *Sprat.*

O *charming* youth! in the firſt op'ning page,
So many graces in ſo green an age. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *adv.* [from *charming.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly.

She ſmiled very *charmingly*, and diſcovered as fine a ſet of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 11.

CHA'RMINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleaſing.

CHA'RNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing fleſh, or carcaſes.

Such are thoſe thick and gloomy ſhadows damp
Oft found in *charnel* vaults, and ſepulchres,
Ling'ring and ſitting by a new-made grave. *Milton.*

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are repoſited.

If *charnel-houſes* and our graves muſt ſend
Thoſe, that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

When they were in thoſe *charnel-houſes*, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin ſet by him. *Taylor.*

CHART. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coaſts, for the uſe of ſailors. It is diſtinguiſhed from a *map*, by repreſenting only the coaſts.

The Portugueſe, when they had doubled the Cape of Good-Hope, found ſkilful pilates, uſing aſtronomical inſtruments, geographical *charts*, and compaſſes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CHA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private perſons. *Charters* of the king are thoſe, whereby the king paſſeth any grant to any perſon or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man ſhall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowel.*

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom. *Shakeſp.*

Here was that *charter* ſeal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She ſhakes the rubbiſh from her mounting brow,
And ſeems to have renew'd her *charter*'s date,
Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

2. Any writing beſtowing privileges or rights.

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God beſtowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the ſons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

God renewed this *charter* of man's ſovereignty over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I muſt have liberty,
Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I pleaſe; for ſo fools have;
And they that are moſt gauled with my folly,
They moſt muſt laugh. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When ſhe does praiſe me, grieves me. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY. *n. ſ.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high ſea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's juriſdiction. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED. *adj.* [from *charter.*] Inveſted with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is ſtill. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

CHA'RY. *adj.* [from *care.*] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expreſſed, when occaſion ſo required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The *charieſt* maid is prodigal enough,
If ſhe unmaſk her beauty to the moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **CHASE.** *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To hunt.
2. To purſue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chaſed* him, and he fled before him. *Judges*, ix. 40.

3. To follow as a thing deſirable.
4. To drive.

Thus *chaſed* by their brother's endleſs malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their ſafety, fled at laſt to the city of Biſennis. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away
The flying ſtars, and light reſtor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To **CHASE** *Metals.* See *To* ENCHASE.

CHASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; purſuit of any thing as game.

Whilſt he was haſt'ning, in the *chaſe*, it ſeems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this ſeeming lady. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

There is no *chaſe* more pleaſant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to loſe ſight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Fitneſs to be hunted, appropriation to *chaſe* or ſport.

Concerning the beaſts of *chaſe*, whereof the buck is the firſt, he is called the firſt year a fawn. *Shakeſpeare.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me ſtill that ſpotleſs name retain,
Frequent the foreſts, thy chaſte will obey,
And only make the beaſts of *chaſe* thy prey. *Dryden.*

3. Purſuit of an enemy, or of ſomething noxious.

The admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth towards them; inſomuch as of one hundred ſhips, there came ſcarce thirty to work: howbeit, with them, and ſuch as came daily in, we ſet upon them, and gave them *chaſe*. *Bacon.*

One day, upon the ſudden, he ſallied out upon them with certain troops of horſemen, with ſuch violence, that, at the firſt onſet, he overthrew them, and, having them in *chaſe*, did ſpeedy execution. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They ſeek that joy, which us'd to glow,
Expanded on the hero's face;
When the thick ſquadrons preſt the foe,
And William led the glorious *chaſe*. *Prior.*

4. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable.

Yet this mad *chaſe* of fame, by few purſu'd,
Has drawn deſtruction on the multitude. *Dryden.*

5. Hunting match.

Tell him, h'ath made a match with ſuch a wrangler,
That all the courts of France will be diſturb'd
With *chaſes*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

6. The game hunted.

She, ſeeing the towering of her purſued *chaſe*, went circling about, riſing ſo with the leſs ſenſe of riſing. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Hold, Warwick: ſeek thee out ſome other *chaſe*,
For I myſelf muſt put this deer to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Honour's the nobleſt *chaſe*; purſue that game,
And recompence the loſs of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a foreſt and a park; being commonly leſs than a foreſt, and not endued with ſo many liberties; and yet of a larger compaſs, and ſtored with greater diverſity of game than a park. A *chaſe* differs from a foreſt in this, becauſe it may be in the hands of a ſubject, which a foreſt, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not incloſed, and hath not only a larger compaſs, and more ſtore of game, but likewiſe more keepers and overſeers. *Cowel.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the northſide of this pleaſant *chaſe*. *Shakeſp.*

8. *The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinſide. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *gun.*] Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking *chaſe-guns* through our ſtern they ſend. *Dryd.*

CHA'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe.*] Hunter; purſuer; driver.

Then began
A ſtop i' th' *chaſer*, a retire; anon
A rout, confuſion thick. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

So faſt he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has loſt the *chaſers*, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his ſecond hope ſurvey,
At once the *chaſer*, and at once the prey.
Lo Rufus tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the foreſt like a wounded hart. *Pope.*

CHASM. *n. ſ.* [χάσμα.]

1. A breach uncloſed; a cleft; a gape; an opening.

In all that viſible corporeal world, we ſee no *chaſms* or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuſes or *chaſms* paſſing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ground aduſt her riv'n mouth diſparts,
Horrible *chaſm!* profound. *Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

Some lazy ages, loſt in eaſe,
No action leave to buſy chronicles;
Such, whoſe ſupine felicity but makes,
In ſtory *chaſms*, in epochas miſtakes. *Dryden.*

CHA'SSELAS. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of grape. See VINE.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as a *chaſte* virgin.
2. With reſpect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.
3. Without obſcenity.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome *chaſte*, others obſcene. *Watts's Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children, be diſcreet, *chaſte*, keepers at home. *Titus*, ii. 5.

CHASTE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, with two lips; the forepart is tubuloſe, from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which becomes an almoſt ſpherical fruit, divided into four cells. The leaves are fingered like thoſe of hemp. This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce their ſpikes of flowers at the extremity of every ſtrong ſhoot in autumn. *Millar.*

To **CHA'STEN.** *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr. *caſtigo*, Lat.] To correct; to puniſh; to mortify.

Chaſten thy ſon while there is hope, and let not thy ſoul ſpare for his crying. *Prov.* xix. 18.

I follow thee, ſafe guide! the path
Thou lead'ſt me; and to the hand of Heav'n ſubmit,
However *chaſt'ning*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 373.

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chaſt'ning* hand. *Rowe.*

From our loſt purſuit ſhe wills to hide
Her cloſe decrees, and *chaſten* human pride. *Prior.*

To **CHASTI'SE.** *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat. antiently accented on the firſt ſyllable, now on the laſt.]

1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment; to afflict for faults.

My breaſt I'll burſt with ſtraining of my courage,
But I will *chaſtiſe* this high minded ſtrumpet. *Shakeſp.*

I am glad to ſee the vanity or envy of the canting chymiſts thus diſcovered and *chaſtiſed*. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.*

How ſeldom is the world affrighted or *chaſtiſed* with ſigns or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues? *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commiſſion'd to *chaſtiſe* and bleſs,
He muſt avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my ſpirits in thine ear,
And *chaſtiſe*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Know, Sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your maſter's court,
Nor once be *chaſtis'd* with the ſober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The gay ſocial ſenſe
By decency *chaſtis'd*. *Thomſon.*

CHASTI'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*chaſtiment*, Fr.] Correction; puniſhment. Theſe words are all commonly, though not always, uſed of domeſtick or parental puniſhment.

Shall I ſo much diſhonour my fair ſtars,
On equal terms to give him *chaſtiſement?* *Shakeſpeare.*

He held the *chaſtiſement* of one which moleſted the ſee of Rome, pleaſing to God. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

For ſeven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commiſſion of which ſhall bring him to the *chaſtiſement* of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of ſickneſs as the kind *chaſtiſement* and diſcipline of his heavenly Father, to wean his affections from the world. *Bentley.*

CHA'STITY. *n. ſ.* [*caſtitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow,
To force a ſpotleſs virgin's *chaſtity?* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or continence: abſtinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married perſons; chaſte marriages are honourable and pleaſing to God. *Taylor.*

Ev'n here where frozen *chaſtity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obſcenity.

There is not *chaſtity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſtiſe.*] The perſon that chaſtiſes; a puniſher; a corrector.

CHA'STELY. *adv.* [from *chaſte.*] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You ſhould not paſs here: no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chaſtely*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Make firſt a ſong of joy and love,
Which *chaſtely* flame in royal eyes. *Wotton.*

Succeſſion of a long deſcent,
Which *chaſtely* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden.*

CHA'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſte.*] Chaſtity; purity.

To **CHAT.** *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*; perhaps from *achat*, purchaſe or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is moſt likely, contracted from *chatter.*] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to crackle; to chatter; to converſe at eaſe.

Thus *chatten* the people in their ſteads,
Ylike as a monſter of many heads. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Becauſe that I familiarly ſometimes,
Do uſe you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your ſaucineſs will jeſt upon my love. *Shakeſpeare.*

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. Your prattling nurſe
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While ſhe *chats* him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The ſhepherds on the lawn
Sat ſimply *chatting* in a ruſtick row. *Milton.*

With much goodwill the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures paſs'd. *Dryden.*

CHAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; ſlight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unneceſſarily,
As this Gonzalo, I myſelf would make
A chough of as deep *chat*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The time between before the fire they ſat,
And ſhorten'd the delay by pleaſing *chat*. *Dryden.*

The leaſt is no inconſiderable good, but ſuch as he confeſſes is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glaſs of wine, or the idle *chat* of a ſoaking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, ſupplies each pauſe of *chat*,
With ſinging, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT. *n. ſ.* The keys of trees are called *chats*, as aſh *chats*.

CHA'TELLANY. *n. ſ.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. *n. ſ.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable poſſeſſion: a term now ſcarce uſed but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor ſtamp, nor ſtare, nor fret;
I will be maſter of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels*. *Shak. Taming the Shrew.*

Honour's a leaſe for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattel*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *c.* iii.

To **CHA'TTER.** *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales ſeldom ſing, the pie ſtill *chattereth*. *Sidney.*

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis ſings,
Begin his witleſs note apace to *chatter*. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

There was a crow ſat *chattering* upon the back of a ſheep; Well, ſirrah, ſays the ſheep, you durſt not have done this to a dog. *L'Eſtrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in duſky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth.

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With *chatt'ring* teeth, and briſtling hair upright. *Dryden.*

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correſpondent teeth will *chatter*. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or careleſly.

Suffer no hour to paſs away in a lazy idleneſs, an impertinent *chattering*, or uſeleſs trifles. *Watts's Logick.*

CHA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life beſpatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chatter.*] An idle talker; a pratler.

CHA'TWOOD. *n. ſ.* Little ſticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *n. ſ.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] The chub; a fiſh.

Theſe are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fiſh. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTE'LLE. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A ſort of pear; which ſee.

To **CHAW.** *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to maſticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul deſpight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

They come to us, but us love draws;
He ſwallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

Whether he found any uſe of *chawing* little ſponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a diſtance from his engine. *Boyle.*

The man who laught but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again, to ſee a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4.

CHA'WDRON. *n. ſ.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CHEAP. *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchaſed for a ſmall price.

Where there are a great many ſellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be ſold will be *cheap*. On the other ſide, raiſe up a great many buyers for a few ſellers, and the ſame thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of ſmall value; eaſy to be had; not reſpected.

The goodneſs, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes
Beauty brief in goodneſs. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Had I ſo laviſh of my preſence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So ſtale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

He that is too much in any thing, ſo that he giveth another occaſion of ſociety, maketh himſelf *cheap*. *Bacon.*

May your ſick fame ſtill languiſh till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every ſubject's eye. *Dryden.*

The uſual titles of diſtinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of deriſion and reproach, and every way is taken by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

CHEAP. *n. ſ.* [*cheping* is an old word for *market*; whence *Eaſtcheap*, *Cheapſide.*] Market; purchaſe; bargain; as good *cheap*; [*a bon marche*, Fr.]

The ſame wine that comes out of Candia, which we pay ſo dear for now a days, in that good world was very good *cheap*. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

It is many a man's caſe to tire himſelf out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some few inſulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on thoſe who give leaſt reſiſtance. *Decay of Piety.*

To **CHE'APEN.** *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for any thing; to aſk the price of any commodity.

Rich ſhe ſhall be, that's certain; wiſe, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her; fair, or I'll never look on her. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

The firſt he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very eaſy rate. *L'Eſtrange.*

So in a morning, without bodice,
Slipt ſometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*

To ſhops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen value.

My hopes purſue a brighter diadem.

Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryden.*

CHE´APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap.*] At a ſmall price; at a low rate.
By theſe I ſee
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Blood, rapines, maſſacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty brought. *Dryden.*

CHE´APNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheap.*] Lowneſs of price.
Ancient ſtatutes incite merchant ſtrangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapneſs.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.
The diſcredit which is grown upon this kingdom, has been the great diſcouragement to other nations to tranſplant themſelves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapneſs* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchaſe, alluding to the tricks uſed in making bargains. See the noun.]
1. To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick. It is uſed commonly of low cunning.
It is a dangerous commerce, where an honeſt man is ſure at firſt of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his loſſes, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*
There are a ſort of people who find that the moſt effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotſon, Preface.*
2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.
I that am curtail'd by this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

CHEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *eſcheat*, becauſe many fraudulent meaſures being taken by the lords of manours in procuring eſcheats, *cheat* the abridgment was brought to convey a bad meaning.]
1. A fraud; a trick; an impoſture.
The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever paſs, though ſo abuſed by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow aſhamed to uſe it. *Temple.*
Emp'rick politicians uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*. *Dryden.*
When I conſider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit.
Truſt on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falſer than the former day;
Lyes worſe; and while it ſays, we ſhall be bleſt,
With ſome new joys cuts off what we poſſeſt. *Dryden.*
2. A perſon guilty of fraud.
Diſſimulation can be no further uſeful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will truſt a known *cheat*. *South.*
Like that notorious *cheat*, vaſt ſums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live.
Dryden's Cleomenes.

CHE´ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheat.*] One that practiſes fraud.
I will be *cheater* to them both, and they ſhall be exchequers to me. [It is here for eſcheater.] *Shakeſpeare.*
They ſay this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Diſguiſed *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shak. Com. of Err.*
He is no ſwaggerer, hoſteſs; a tame *cheater* i' faith.——*Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honeſt man my houſe, nor no *cheater*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
All ſorts of injurious perſons, the ſacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of men's inheritances, falſe witneſſes and accuſers. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French *echecs*, cheſs; from whence we uſe, at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we ſtop our adverſary from carrying on his play any farther.]
1. To repreſs; to curb.
Reſerve thy ſtate; with better judgment *check*
This hideous raſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
How fames may be ſown and raiſed, how they may be ſpread and multiplied, and how they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*
He who ſat at a table, richly and deliciouſly furniſhed, but with a ſword hanging over his head by one ſingle thread or hair, ſurely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*
2. To reprove; to chide.
Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did ſpeak theſe words, now prov'd a prophecy. *Shakeſp.*
His fault is much, and the good king his maſter
Will *check* him for't. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correſpondent cipher.
4. To control by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*
1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop; with *at*.
With what wing the ſtanyel *checks at* it. *Shakeſpeare.*
He muſt obſerve their mood on whom he jeſts,
The quality of the perſons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the future, or elſe *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*
2. To claſh; to interfere.
If love *check* once with buſineſs, it troubleth mens fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
I'll avoid his preſence;
It *checks* too ſtrong upon me. *Dryden's All for Love.*

CHECK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff.
I do know, the ſtate,
However this may gall him with ſome *check*,
Cannot with ſafety caſt him. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Rebellion in this land ſhall loſe his ſway,
Meeting the *check* of ſuch another day. *Shak. Henry* IV.
We ſee, alſo, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their firſt years, muſt have ſome *check* or arreſt in their fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
God hath of late years manifeſted himſelf in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpoſe to give a *check* to this inſolent impiety. *Tillotſon.*
It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the firſt progreſs of chriſtianity. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*
God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that ſacrilege, which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*
The great ſtruggle with his paſſions is in the firſt *check*. *Rogers.*
2. Reſtraint; curb; government.
They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their conſciences much breaketh their ſpirit. *Hayward.*
The impetuoſity of the new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint and *check*, for ſome time, to his immoderate pretences, and appetite of power. *Clarendon.*
Some free from rhyme or reaſon, rule or *check*,
Break Priſcian's head, and Pegaſus's neck. *Pope.*
While ſuch men are in truſt, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their intereſt. *Swift.*
3. A reproof; a ſlight.
Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*;
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt; ſomething that ſtops the progreſs.
Say I ſhould wed her, would not my wiſe ſubjects
Take *check*, and think it ſtrange? perhaps revolt? *Dryd.*
5. In falconry, is when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that croſs her in her flight. *Chambers.*
A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if ſhe be handſome, ſhe is the more ſubject to go out on *check*. *Suckling.*
When whiſtled from the fiſt,
Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs, the quary miſs'd,
Streight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind. *Dryd.*
6. The perſon checking; the cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop.
He was unhappily too much uſed as a *check* upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*
A ſatyrical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad prieſts. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
The letters have the natural production by ſeveral *checks* or ſtops, or, as they are uſually called, articulations of the breath or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
7. The correſpondent cipher of a bank bill.
8. A term uſed in the game of cheſs, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.
9. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's houſhold, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the uſhers belonging to the royal family.
10. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is alſo the name of an officer inveſted with like powers. *Chamb.*

To CHE´CKER. } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, cheſs, Fr.] To variegate or diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.
To CHE´QUER. }
The grey-ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light. *Shak.*
The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *checquer'd* ſhadow on the ground. *Shakeſp.*
As the ſnake roll'd in the flow'ry bank,
With ſhining *checker'd* ſlough doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shak. Hen.* VI.
The wealthy ſpring yet never bore
That ſweet, nor dainty flower,
That damaſk'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's ſummer bower. *Drayton's Cynthia.*
Many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the *checker'd* ſhade. *Milton.*
In the cheſs-board, the uſe of each cheſs-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*
In our preſent condition, which is a middle ſtate, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falſehood. *Addiſon.*
The ocean intermixing with the land, ſo as to *checker* it into earth and water. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
Here waving groves a *checker'd* ſcene diſplay,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

CHE´CKER. } Work varied alternately as to its colours or materials.
CHE´CKER-WORK. }
Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii.

CHE´CKMATE. *n. ſ.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the cheſs-board, that kills the oppoſite men, or hinders them from moving.
Love they him called, that gave me the *checkmate*,
But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenſer.*

CHE´CKROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *check* and *roll.*] A roll or book, containing the names of ſuch as are attendants on, and in pay to great perſonages, as their houſhold ſervants. It is otherwiſe called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowel.*
Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's ſervants in *checkroll*, leſt it ſhould have been too harſh to the gentlemen and other commons of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

CHEEK. *n. ſ.* [ceac, Saxon.]
1. The ſide of the face below the eye.
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shakeſpeare.*
I ſhall ſurvey and ſpy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkneſs in thy eye. *Donne.*
Daughter of the roſe, whoſe *cheeks* unite
The diff'ring titles of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate beauty well diſplay
The bluſh of morning and the milky way. *Dryden.*
2. A general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines and inſtruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

CHE´EKBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *cheek* and *bone.*]
I cut afterwards into the tumour, and felt the ſlug; it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone*. *Wiſeman.*

CHE´EKTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *cheek* and *tooth.*] The hinder tooth or tuſk.
He hath the *cheekteeth* of a great lion. *Joel*, i. 6.

CHEER. *n. ſ.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Span. the countenance. It ſeems to have, in Engliſh, ſome relation to both theſe ſenſes.]
1. Entertainment; proviſions ſerved at a feaſt.
But though my cates be mean, take them in good part,
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart.
Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.
His will was never determined to any purſuit of good *cheer*, poignant ſauces, and delicious wines. *Locke.*
2. Invitation to gaiety.
My royal lord,
You do not give the *cheer*; the feaſt is ſold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
3. Gaiety; jollity.
I have not that alacrity of ſpirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Air of the countenance.
Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did ſeem too ſolemn ſad.
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Fairy Queen.*
Which publick death, receiv'd with ſuch a *cheer*,
As not a ſigh, a look, a ſhrink bewrays
The leaſt felt touch of a degenerous fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praiſe. *Daniel's C. War.*
He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and their languiſh'd hope reviv'd. *Milton.*
At length appear
Her griſly brethren ſtretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the ſudden ſight, ſhe chang'd her *cheer*. *Dryden.*
5. Perhaps temper of mind in general.
Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they alſo took ſome meat. *Acts*, xxvii. 36.

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To incite; to encourage; to inſpirit.
He complained in vain, that he was betrayed: yet, for all that, he was nothing diſcouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden's Fab.*
2. To comfort; to conſole.
I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not diſmay'd. *Shakeſp.*
Diſpleas'd at what, not ſuffering, they had ſeen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryden.*
5. To gladden.
Hark! a glad voice the lonely deſert *cheers*;
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears. *Pope's Meſſiah.*
The ſacred ſun, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladſome.
At ſight of thee my gloomy ſoul *cheers* up;
My hopes revive, and gladneſs dawns within me. *Philips.*

CHE´ERER. *n. ſ.* [from *to cheer.*] Gladdener; giver of gaiety.
To thee alone be praiſe,
From whom our joy deſcends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*
Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a *cheerer* of his ſpirits, a diverter of ſadneſs, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*
Saffron is the ſafeſt and moſt ſimple cordial, the greateſt reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the ſpirits. *Temple.*
Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings firſt and beſt. *Thomſon's Summer.*

CHE´ERFUL. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full.*]
1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.
The *cheerful* birds of ſundry kind
Do chaunt ſweet muſick to delight his mind. *Spenſer.*
2. Having an appearance of gaiety.
A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance: but by ſorrow of the heart the ſpirit is broken. *Prov.* xv. 13.

CHE´ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with willingneſs; with gaiety.
Pluck up thy ſpirits, look *cheerfully* upon me. *Shakeſp.*
To their known ſtations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryden.*
Doctrine is that which muſt prepare men for diſcipline; and men never go on ſo *cheerfully*, as when they ſee where they go. *South.*
May the man
That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praiſe,
Find equal love, and love's untainted ſweets
Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

CHE´ERFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheerful.*]
1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.
With what reſolution and *cheerfulneſs*, with what courage and patience did vaſt numbers of all ſorts of people, in the firſt ages of chriſtianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death? *Tillotſon.*
2. Freedom from gloomineſs.
I remember, then I marvelled to ſee her receive my commandments with ſighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulneſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CHE´ERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladneſs.
For ſince mine eye your joyous ſight did miſs,
My cheerful day is turn'd to *cheerleſs* night. *Fairy Queen.*
On a bank, beſide a willow,
Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta ſigh'd alone,
From the *cheerleſs* dawn of morning
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*
Cheerleſs towns, far diſtant, never bleſs'd. *Thomſon.*

CHE´ERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*]
1. Gay; cheerful.
They are uſeful to mankind, in affording them convenient ſituations of houſes and villages, reflecting the benign and cheriſhing ſun beams, and ſo rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray.*
Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden's Virgil.*
2. Not gloomy.

CHE´ERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully.
In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harveſt of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of ſharp war. *Shak. Rich.* III.
Oft liſtening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouſe the ſlumb'ring morn. *Milton.*

CHE´ERY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; ſprightly; having the power to make gay.
Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cider new waſh ſorrow from thy ſoul. *Gay's Paſt.*

CHEESE. *n. ſ.* [*caſeus*, Lat. cyre, Saxon.] A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of coagulated milk, and ſuffering the maſs to dry.
I will rather truſt a Fleming with my butter, parſon Hugh the Welchman with my *cheeſe*, than my wife with herſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

CHE´ESECAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *cake.*] A cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar and butter.
Effeminate he ſat, and quiet;
Strange product of a *cheeſecake* diet. *Prior.*
Where many a man at variance with his wife,
With ſoft'ning mead and *cheeſecake* ends the ſtrife.
King's Art of Cookery.

CHE´ESEMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheeſe,
A true owl of London,
That gives out he is undone,
Being a *cheeſemonger*,
By truſting. *Ben. Johnſon's Owls.*

CHE´ESEPRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *preſs.*] The preſs in which the curds are preſſed.
The cleanly *cheeſepreſs* ſhe could never turn,
Her aukward fiſt did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Paſt.*

CHE´ESEVAT. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *vat.*] The wooden caſe in which the curds are confined when they are preſſed into cheeſe.
His ſenſe occaſions the careleſs ruſtick to judge the ſun no bigger than a *cheeſevat*. *Glanville's Sceptis, c.* 10.

CHE´ESY. *adj.* [from *cheeſe.*] Having the nature or form of cheeſe.
Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheeſy* ſubſtance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHE´LY. *n. ſ.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a ſhell fiſh.
It happeneth often, I confeſs, that a lobſter hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one ſide longer than the other. *Vulg. Err.*

CHE´MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE´QUER. See CHECKER.

To CHE´RISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To ſupport and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to ſhelter; to nurſe up.
Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with duteous love
Doth *cheriſh* you and yours, God puniſh me
With hate in thoſe where I expect moſt love. *Shakeſp.*
I would I were thy bird.——
—— —— Sweet, ſo would I;
But I ſhould kill thee with too much *cheriſhing*. *Shak.*
What doth *cheriſh* weeds but gentle air? *Shak. Hen.* VI.
Magiſtrates have always thought themſelves concerned to *cheriſh* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotſon.*
But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *cheriſh* her, and ſtill augments her might. *Davies.*
He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conſcience; thoſe who act by error, have its *cheriſhings* and encouragements to confirm and animate them. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] An encourager; a ſupporter.

One of their greateſt praiſes it is to be the maintainers and *cheriſhers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worſhip, a true and decent piety. *Sprat's Sermons.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] Encouragement; ſupport; comfort. It is now obſolete.

The one lives, her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty and dear *cheriſhment,*
Supports the praiſe of noble poeſie. *Spenſer.*

CHE'RRY. *n. ſ.*
CHE'RRY-TREE. *n. ſ.* } [*ceriſe,* Fr. *ceraſus,* Lat.]

The tree hath large ſhining leaves: the fruit grows on long pedicles, and is roundiſh or heart-ſhaped: the ſtone is ſhort, tumid, and roundiſh. The ſpecies are; 1. The common red or garden *cherry.* 2. Large Spaniſh *cherry.* 3. The red heart *cherry.* 4. The white heart *cherry.* 5. The bleeding heart *cherry.* 6. The black heart *cherry.* 7. The May *cherry.* 8. The black *cherry,* or mazard. 9. The archduke *cherry.* 10. The yellow Spaniſh *cherry.* 11. The Flanders cluſter *cherry.* 12. The carnation *cherry.* 13. The large black *cherry.* 14. The bird *cherry.* 15. The red bird or Corniſh *cherry.* 16. The largeſt double flowered *cherry.* 17. The double flowered *cherry.* 18. The common wild *cherry.* 19. The wild northern Engliſh *cherry,* with late ripe fruit. 20. The ſhock or perfumed *cherry.* 21. The *cherry-tree* with ſtriped leaves. And many other ſorts of *cherries;* as the amber *cherry,* lukeward, corone, Gaſcoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preſerving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *An. Dom.* 55; and was ſoon after ſpread through moſt parts of Europe. It is generally eſteemed for its earlineſs, being of the firſt tree-fruits that appears to welcome in the fruit-ſeaſon. *Millar.*

Some devils aſk but the parings of one's nail, a pin, a nut, a *cherry* ſtone; but ſhe, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow eating *cherries,* with his face and boſom ſun-burnt. *Peacham.*

All this done by a little ſpark of life, which, in its firſt appearance, might be incloſed in the hollow of a *cherry* ſtone. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

All the ideas of all the ſenſible qualities of a *cherry* come into my mind by ſenſation. *Locke.*

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Reſembling a *cherry* in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a paſſing pleaſing tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHE'RRY BAY. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks.

I warrant them *cherrycheek'd* country girls. *Congreve.*

CHE'RRYPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *cherry* and *pit.*] A child's play, in which they throw cherry ſtones into a ſmall hole.

What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherrypit.* *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

CHERSONE'SE. *n. ſ.* [χερσόνησος.] A peninſula; a tract of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or iſthmus.

CHERT. *n. ſ.* [from *quartz,* Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is moſt commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis ſometimes found in thin ſtratæ, when 'tis called *chert.* *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. *n. ſ.* [כרב *plur.* כרבים. It is ſometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.]

A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim. All the ſeveral deſcriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubin,* differ from one another; as they are deſcribed in the ſhapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a compoſition of all theſe figures put together. The hieroglyphical repreſentations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moſes, Exod. xxvi. 1. *cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber
With gold *cherubims* is fretted. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Heav'n's *cherubin* hors'd,
Upon the ſightleſs courſers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye,
That tears ſhall drown the wind. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Some *cherub* finiſhes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHERU'BICK. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine inſtructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubick ſongs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial muſick ſend. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 547.

And on the eaſt ſide of the garden place,
Where entrance up from Eden eaſieſt climbs,
Cherubick watch. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 120.

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine,
Hath in her more deſtruction than thy ſword,
For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

CHE'RVIL. *n. ſ.* [*chærophyllum,* Lat.] It is an umbelliferous plant, whoſe leaves are divided into many ſegments: the petals of the flower are bifid and heart-ſhaped; and each flower is ſucceeded by two long ſeeds, not furrowed. The ſpecies are; 1. Garden *chervil.* 2. Wild perennial *chervil,* or cowweed. The firſt of theſe ſpecies is cultivated for ſallads. *Millar.*

To **CHE'RUP.** *v. n.* [from *cheer;* perhaps from *cheer up;* corrupted to *cherip.*] To chirp; to uſe a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy ſong their cheerful *cheriping;*
Or hold their peace for ſhame of thy ſweet lays. *Spenſer.*

CHE'SLIP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall vermin, that lies under ſtones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. ſ.* [*echec,* Fr.] A nice and abſtruſe game, in which two ſets of men are moved in oppoſition to each other.

This game the Perſian magi did invent,
The force of Eaſtern wiſdom to expreſs;
From thence to buſy Europeans ſent,
And ſtyl'd by modern Lombards penſive *cheſs.* *Denham.*

So have I ſeen a king on *cheſs,*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and biſhops in diſtreſs)
Shifting about, grow leſs and leſs,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *n. ſ.* See WILD SERVICE, of which it is a ſpecies.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of cheſs is plaid.

And cards are dealt, and *cheſsboards* brought,
To eaſe the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *man.*] A puppet for cheſs.

A company of *cheſsmen,* ſtanding on the ſame ſquares of the cheſsboard where we left them: we ſay, they are all in the ſame place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *player.*] A gameſter at cheſs.

Thus like a ſkilful *cheſs-player,* by little and little, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of uſe to his greater perſons. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

CHE'SSOM.

The tender *cheſſom* and mellow earth is the beſt, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and ſand; eſpecially if it be not loomy and binding. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHEST. *n. ſ.* [cyꞅꞇ, Sax. *ciſta,* Lat.]

1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up.

He will ſeek there, on my word: neither preſs, *cheſt,* trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

But more have been by avarice oppreſt,
And heaps of money crowded in the *cheſt.* *Dryden.*

2. A CHEST *of Drawers.* A caſe with boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the ſhoulders to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad *cheſts,* or ſhoulders, have ſeldom or never long necks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He deſcribes another by the largeneſs of his *cheſt,* and breadth of his ſhoulders. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To **CHEST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repoſite in a cheſt; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDERING. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. It comes near to a pleuriſy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHE'STED. *adj.* [from *cheſt.*] Having a cheſt; as broadcheſted, narrow-cheſted.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'STNUT. *n. ſ.*
CHE'STNUT-TREE. *n. ſ.* } [*chaſtaigne,* Fr. *caſtanea,* Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each huſk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the moſt part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the beſt oak, and, for many purpoſes, far exceeds it, particularly for making veſſels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly ſeaſoned, to maintain its bulk conſtantly, and is not ſubject to ſhrink or ſwell, like other timber. *Millar.*

2. The fruit of the cheſtnut-tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half ſo great a blow to th' ear,
As will a *cheſtnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

October has a baſket of ſervices, medlars and *cheſtnuts,* and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour.——
——An excellent colour: your *cheſtnut* was ever the only colour. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Merab's long hair was gloſſy *cheſtnut* brown. *Cowley.*

CHE'STON. *n. ſ.* See PLUM, of which it is a ſpecies.

CHEVALI'ER. *n. ſ.* [*chevalier,* Fr.] A knight; a gallant ſtrong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;
And I am lowted by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble *chevalier.* *Shakeſpeare.*

CHEVA'UX de Friſe. *n. ſ.* [Fr. The ſingular *Cheval de Friſe* is ſeldom uſed.] The Frieſland horſe, which is a piece of timber, larger or ſmaller, and traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, ſtopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to ſtop the cavalry. It is alſo called a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHE'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*chevesne,* Fr.] A river fiſh; the ſame with chub.

CHE'VERIL. *n. ſ.* [*cheverau,* Fr.] A kid; kidleather.

A ſentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong ſide may be turned outward. *Shakeſp.*

Which gifts the capacity
Of your ſoft *cheveril* conſcience would receive,
If you might pleaſe to ſtretch it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VII.

O, here's a wit of *cheveril,* that ſtretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

CHEVISANCE. *n. ſ.* [*chevisance,* Fr.] Enterprize; atchievement. A word now not in uſe.

Fortune, the foe of famous *cheviſance,*
Seldom, ſaid Guyon, yields to virtue's aid,
But in her way throws miſchief and miſchance. *Spenſer.*

CHEVRON. *n. ſ.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It repreſents two rafters of a houſe, ſet up as they ought to ſtand. *Harris.*

To **CHEW.** *v. a.* [ceopyan, Sax. *kauwen,* Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw,* and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to maſticate.

If little faults, proceeding on diſtemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye,
When capital crimes, *chew'd,* ſwallow'd, and digeſted,
Appear before us? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Pacing through the foreſt,
Chewing the food of ſweet and bitter fancy. *Shakeſp.*

This pious cheat, that never ſuck'd the blood,
Nor *chew'd* the fleſh of lambs. *Dryden's Fables.*

The vales
Deſcending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews verd'rous paſture. *Philips.*

By *chewing,* ſolid aliment is divided into ſmall parts: in a human body, there is no other inſtrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing,* the ſpittle and mucus are ſqueezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a ſort of chyle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial ſtand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He ſtabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taſte without ſwallowing.

Heav'n's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some books are to be taſted, others to be ſwallowed, and ſome few to be *chewed* and digeſted: that is, ſome books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiouſly; and ſome few to be read wholly, with diligence and attention. *Bacon, Eſſay* 51.

To **CHEW.** *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
'Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shakeſp.*

Inculcate the doctrine of diſobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon't. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 67.

Old politicians *chew* on wiſdom paſt,
And blunder on in buſineſs to the laſt. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

CHICA'NE. *n. ſ.* [*chicane,* Fr. derived by Menage from the Spaniſh word *chico,* little.]

1. The art of protracting a conteſt by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private caſes, but the affairs and intercourſe of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reaſon. *Locke.*

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. Artifice in general. This ſenſe is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He ſtrove to lengthen the campaign,
And ſave his forces by *chicane.* *Prior.*

To **CHICA'NE.** *v. n.* [*chicaner,* Fr.] To prolong a conteſt by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *n. ſ.* [*chicaneur,* Fr.] A petty ſophiſter; a trifling diſputant; a wrangler.

This is the only way to diſtinguiſh the two moſt different things I know in the world, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reaſon. *Locke on Human Underſtanding.*

CHICA'NERY. *n. ſ.* [*chicanerie,* Fr.] Sophiſtry; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger at his ill ſucceſs, cauſed him to deſtroy the greateſt part of theſe reports; and only to preſerve ſuch as diſcovered moſt of the *chicanery* and futility of the practice. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

CHICHES. *n. ſ.* See CHICKPEAS.

CHI'CHLING VETCH. *n. ſ.* [*lathyrus,* Lat.] The plants of this ſpecies produce abundance of flowers, which are very ornamental in baſons or pots of flowers to place in chimnies and other parts of large rooms. In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither ſo tender nor well taſted. *Millar.*

CHICK. *n. ſ.*
CHICKEN. *n. ſ.* } [cicen, Sax. *kiecken,* Dutch.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird.

All my pretty ones?
What, all my pretty *chickens,* and their dam,
At one fell ſwoop! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

For when the ſhell is broke, out comes a *chick.* *Davies.*

While it is a *chick,* and hath no ſpurs, nor cannot hurt, nor yet hath ſeen the like motion, yet he readily practiſeth it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ev'n ſince ſhe was a ſe'n-night old, they ſay,
Was chaſte and humble to her dying day;
Nor *chick,* nor hen, was known to diſobey. *Dryden.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick.* *Locke.*

On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. A word of tenderneſs.

My Ariel, *chick,*
This is thy charge. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, Chloe, ſtill go on to prate
Of thirty-ſix and thirty-eight;
Purſue your trade of ſcandal-picking,
Your hints, that Stella is no *chicken.* *Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we ſet up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted,*
To fright the ladies firſt, and then be parted.
Prologue to Spaniſh Friar.

The **CHI'CKENPOX.** *n. ſ.* An exanthematous diſtemper, ſo called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *chick.*] A ſmall chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. *n. ſ.* [from *chick* and *pea.*]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by ſhort ſwelling pods, like the inflated bladder of a fiſh: the ſeeds are ſhaped like a ram's head. It is ſeldom cultivated in England, where peas will do well, which are much preferable. *Millar.*

CHI'CKWEED. *n. ſ.* [*chick* and *weed.*] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed,* are common applications, and of good uſe, in all the hard ſwellings of the breaſt, occaſioned by milk. *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

To **CHIDE.** *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode,* part. *chid* or *chidden.* [ciꝺan, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to perſons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth. *Shak.*

If he do ſet
The very wings of reaſon to his heels,
And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and eaſy taſks;
He might have *chid* me ſo: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Scylla wept,
And *chid* her barking waves into attention. *Milton.*

Above the waves as Neptune ſhew'd his face,
To *chide* the winds, and ſave the Trojan race. *Waller.*

You look, as if yon ſtern philoſopher
Had juſt now *chid* you. *Addiſon's Cato.*

If any woman of better faſhion in the pariſh happened to be abſent from the church, they were ſure of a viſit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive away with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,
And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your ſtay. *Dryden.*

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtleſs haſte;
For, the work perfected, the joy was paſt. *Prior.*

To **CHIDE.** *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to ſcold.

What had he to do to *chide* at me? *Shak. As You Like It.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was miſſing:
The mother ſcream'd, the father *chid,*
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

The buſineſs of the ſtate does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. To make a noiſe.

My duty,
As doth a rock againſt the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And ſtand unſhaken yours. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

CHI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *chide.*] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not her that chides, Sir, at any hand, I pray.—
I love no *chiders,* Sir. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CHIEF. *adj.* [*chef,* the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; moſt eminent; above the reſt in any reſpect.

Theſe were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's works. 1 *Kings,* ix. 23.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this treſpaſs. *Ezra,* ix. 2.

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Pope's Epiſt.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man ſoweth ſtrife, and a whiſperer ſeparateth *chief* friends. *Prov.* xvi. 28.

3. Capital; of the firſt order; that to which other parts are inferior, or ſubordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apoſtle's main purpoſe in writing the epiſtle, and the *chief* branches of his diſcourſe wherein he proſecuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is uſed by ſome writers in the ſuperlative degree; but, I think, improperly: the comparative is never found.

We beſeech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our *chiefeſt* courtier, couſin, and our ſon. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefeſt* of the herdmen. 1 *Sam.* xxi.

He ſometimes denied admiſſion to the *chiefeſt* officers of the army. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

CHIEF. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A commander; a leader.

Is pain to them
Leſs pain, leſs to be fled? or thou than they
Leſs hardy to endure? courageous *chief!*
The firſt in flight from pain. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

After or before were never known
Such *chiefs*; as each an army ſeem'd alone. *Dryd. Fab.*

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God. *Eſſay on Man.*

A prudent *chief* not always muſt diſplay
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occaſion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay ſeem ſometimes to fly. *Pope.*

2. In Chief, in law. *In capite*, without a ſuperior lord.

All ſums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any ſuch alienation already made without licence, have been ſtayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon's Off. Alienations.*

I ſhall be proud to hold my dependance on you in *chief*, as I do part of my ſmall fortune in Wiltſhire. *Dryden.*

3. In Spenſer it ſeems to ſignify ſomewhat like atchievement; a mark of diſtinction.

Where be the noſegays that ſhe dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,
The knottiſh ruſh-rings, and gilt roſemary. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is ſo called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part: this poſſeſſes the upper third part of the eſcutcheon. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Chi'efless. *adj.* [from *chief.*] Without a head; without a leader.

And *chiefleſs* armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Dunciad.*

Chi'efly. *adv.* [from *chief.*] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will ſeriouſly conſider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it deſcribes, and what perſons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*

Thoſe parts of the kingdom, where the number and eſtates of the diſſenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

Chi'efrie. *n. ſ.* [from *chief.*] A ſmall rent paid to the lord Paramount.

They ſhall be well able to live upon thoſe lands, to yield her majeſty reaſonable *chiefrie*, and alſo give a competent maintenance unto the garriſons. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Would the reſerved rent at this day be any more than a ſmall *chiefrie*. *Swift.*

Chi'eftain. *n. ſ.* [from *chief*, *n. ſ.* captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his ſafety's ſake,
(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)
Unto the mighty ſtream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make. *Fairy Q.*

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and abſolutely ſubdued all the lords and *chieftains* of the Iriſhry. *Davies on Ireland.*

Chie'vance. *n. ſ.* [probably from *achevance*, Fr. purchaſe.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as diſcount. Now obſolete.

There were good laws againſt uſury, the baſtard uſe of money; and againſt unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is baſtard uſury. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Chilbla'in. *n. ſ.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; ſo that Temple ſeems miſtaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to ſerve a purpoſe.] Sores made by froſt.

I remembered the cure of *childblanes* when I was a boy, (which may be called the children's gout) by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD. *n. ſ.* in the plural Children. [cilꝺ, Sax.]

1. An infant, or very young perſon.

In age, to wiſh for youth is full as vain,
As for a youth to turn a *child* again. *Denham.*

We ſhould no more be kinder to one *child* than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

The young lad muſt not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*; though he then runs ten times leſs riſque than at ſixteen. *Locke.*

The ſtroke of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and the greateſt cowards find it no pain. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

2. One in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent.

Where *children* have been expoſed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents preſence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a ſecret joy, or other alteration thereupon. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

I ſhall ſee
The winged vengeance overtake ſuch *children*. *Shakeſp.*

So unexhauſted her perfections were,
That for more *children*, ſhe had more to ſpare. *Dryden.*

He in a fruitful wife's embraces old,
A long increaſe of *children's children* told. *Addiſon.*

3. In the language of Scripture.

One weak in knowledge. *Iſa.* x. 19. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11.

Such as are young in grace. 1 *John*, ii. 13.

Such as are humble and docile. *Matt.* xvii. 3, 4.

The deſcendants of a man, how remote ſoever, are called *children*; as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Iſrael.

The *children* of light, the *children* of darkneſs; who follow light, who remain in darkneſs.

The elect, the bleſſed, are alſo called the *children* of God.

How is he numbered among the *children* of God, and his lot is among the ſaints! *Wiſdom*, v. 5.

In the New Teſtament, believers are commonly called *children* of God.

Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jeſus Chriſt. *Gal.* iii. 26. *Calmet.*

4. A girl child.

Mercy on's, a bearne! a very pretty bearne!
A boy, or *child*, I wonder! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

5. Any thing, the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

6. *To be with* Child. To be pregnant.

If it muſt ſtand ſtill, let wives with *child*,
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Leſt that their hopes prodigiouſly be croſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Child.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The ſpring, the ſummer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter change
Their wonted liveries. *Shak. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in ſuch it begins with hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

Chi'ldbearing, participial ſubſtantive. [from *child* and *bear.*] The act of bearing children.

To thee,
Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold,
And, bringing forth, ſoon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 1051.

The timorous and irreſolute Sylvia has demurred 'till ſhe is paſt *childbearing*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 89.

Chi'ldbed. *n. ſ.* [from *child* and *bed.*] The ſtate of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of Prince Arthur, and of Queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Pure, as when waſh'd from ſpot of *childbed* ſtain. *Milton.*

Yet theſe, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear. *Dryden.*

Let no one be actually married, 'till ſhe hath the *childbed* pillows. *Spectator*, Nº 606.

Women in *childbed* are in the caſe of perſons wounded. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Chi'ldbirth. *n. ſ.* [from *child* and *birth.*] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, ſhortly after her *childbirth*, died. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A kernel void of any taſte, but not ſo of virtue, eſpecially for women travailing in *childbirth*. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

In the whole ſex of women, God hath decreed the ſharpeſt pains of *childbirth*; to ſhew, that there is no ſtate exempt from ſorrow. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

He to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly ſpoke his mind. *Dryden.*

Chi'lded. *adj.* [from *child.*] Furniſhed with a child.

How light and portable my pain ſeems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;
He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Chi'ldermas day. [from *child* and *maſs.*] The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the holy Innocents is ſolemnized, which weak and ſuperſtitious perſons think an unlucky day.

So you talk not of hares, or ſuch uncouth things; for that proves as ominous to the fiſherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Chi'ldhood. *n. ſ.* [from *child*, cilꝺhaꝺ, Sax.]

1. The ſtate of infants; or, according to ſome, the time in which we are children.

Now I have ſtain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own. *Shakeſp.*

The ſons of lords and gentlemen ſhould be trained up in learning from their *childhoods*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Par. Reg.*

The ſame authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the ſame, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our ſuperiours. *Rogers.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nouriſhing aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And roſe as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryden's Fables.*

Chi'ldish. *adj.* [from *child.*]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; ſimple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almoſt *childiſh*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon, Eſſay* 58.

2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile.

Muſidorus being elder by three or four years, by the difference there was taken away the occaſion of *childiſh* contentions. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The lion's whelps ſhe ſaw how he did bear,
And lull in rugged arms withouten *childiſh* fear. *Fairy Q.*

When I was yet a child, no *childiſh* play
To me was pleaſing; all my mind was ſet
Serious to learn and know. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

The fathers looked on the worſhip of images as the moſt ſilly and *childiſh* thing in the world. *Stillingfleet's Defence.*

One that hath newly learn'd to ſpeak and go,
Loves *childiſh* plays. *Roſcommon.*

They have ſpoiled the beauty of the walls with abundance of *childiſh* ſentences, that conſiſt often in a jingle of words. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By converſation the *childiſh* humours of their younger days might be worn out. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

Chi'ldishly. *adv.* [from *childiſh.*] In a childiſh trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was ſpread, who had ſo raſhly and *childiſhly* ejected him. *Hooker's Preface.*

It is a thick miſty error, ſupported by ſome men of excellent judgment in their own profeſſions, but *childiſhly* unſkilful in any thing beſides. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

Chi'ldishness. *n. ſ.* [from *childiſh.*]

1. Puerility; triflingneſs.

The actions of *childiſhneſs*, and unfaſhionable carriage, time and age will of itſelf be ſure to reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the ſuperſtition, credulity, and *childiſhneſs* of the Roman catholick religion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Harmleſſneſs.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childiſhneſs* will move him more
Than can our reaſons. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Chi'ldless. *adj.* [from *child.*] Without children; without offspring.

As thy ſword hath made women *childleſs*, ſo ſhall thy mother be *childleſs* among women. 1 *Samuel*, xv. 33.

A man ſhall ſee the nobleſt works and foundations have proceeded from *childleſs* men; which have ſought to expreſs the images of their minds, where thoſe of their bodies have failed: ſo the care of poſterity is moſt in them that have no poſterity. *Bacon, Eſſay* 7.

Childleſs thou art, *childleſs* remain: ſo death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 989.

She can give you the reaſon why ſuch a one died *childleſs*. *Spectator*, Nº 403.

Chi'ldlike. *adj.* [from *child* and *like.*] Becoming or beſeeming a child.

Who can owe no leſs than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker, b.* v. § 8.

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cheriſh'd by her *childlike* duty. *Shakeſp.*

Chi'liad. *n. ſ.* [from χιλιας.] A thouſand; a collection or ſum containing a thouſand.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, &c. for the uſe of computation in hiſtory. *Holder.*

Chilia'edron. *n. ſ.* [from χιλια.] A figure of a thouſand ſides.

In a man, who ſpeaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thouſand ſides, the idea of the figure may be very confuſed, though that of the number be very diſtinct. *Locke.*

Chilifa'ctive. *adj.* [from *chile.*] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by ſome way of corroſion, rather than any proper digeſtion, *chilifactive* mutation, or alimental converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 23.

Chilifa'ctory. *adj.* [from *chile.*] That which has the quality of making chile.

We ſhould rather rely upon a *chilifactory* menſtruum, or digeſtive preparation drawn from ſpecies or individuals, whoſe ſtomachs peculiarly diſſolve lapideous bodies. *Vulg. Errours.*

Chilifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *chile.*] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigeſted in the ſtomach of the Oſtriche; but we ſuſpect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chilification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 22.

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I ſave from nightly ill,
Of noiſom winds, and blaſting vapours *chill*. *Milton.*

2. Cold; having the ſenſation of cold; ſhivering with cold.

My heart, and my *chill* veins, now freezing with deſpair. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

3. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.

Chill. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs: cold.

I very well know one to have a ſort of *chill* about his præcordia and head. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **Chill.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So ſhrunk my ſinews, or ſo *chill'd* my veins,
But conſcious virtue in my breaſt remains. *Dryden.*

Heat burns his riſe, froſt *chills* his ſetting beams,
And vex the world with oppoſite extremes. *Creech.*

Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. To depreſs; to deject; to diſcourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his ſpirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To blaſt with cold.

The fruits periſh on the ground,
Or ſoon decay, by ſnows immod'rate *chill'd*,
By winds are blaſted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackmore.*

Chi'lliness. *n. ſ.* [from *chilly.*] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

If the patient ſurvives three days, the acuteneſs of the pain abates, and a *chillineſs* or ſhivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Chi'lly. *adj.* [from *chill.*] Somewhat cold.

A *chilly* ſweat bedews
My ſhudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

Chi'lness. *n. ſ.* [from *chill.*] Coldneſs; want of warmth.

If you come out of the ſun ſuddenly into a ſhade, there followeth a *chillneſs* or ſhivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A gen'rous *chilneſs* ſeizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryden.*

Chimb. *n. ſ.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is doubtful. Junius and Minſhew ſuppoſe it corrupted from *cimbal*; Skinner from *gamme*, or *gamut*; Henſhaw from *chiamare*, to call, becauſe the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only ſoftened from *chirme*, or *churme*, an old word for the ſound of many voices, or inſtruments making a noiſe together.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments.

Hang our ſhaggy thighs with bells;
That, as we do ſtrike a tune,
In our dance, ſhall make a *chime*. *B. Johnſ. Fairy Pr.*

The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

Love virtue, ſhe alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the ſphery *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The correſpondence of ſound.

Love firſt invented verſe, and form'd the rhime,
The motion meaſur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. The ſound of bells, not rung by ropes, but ſtruck with hammers. In this ſenſe it is always uſed in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shak. Henry* IV.

4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their ſeveral degrees of ſimilitude; as in ſeveral proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reaſon is often drowned. *Grewe's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 6. *ſ.* 51.

To **Chime.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound in harmony or conſonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the ſum of Gallia's loſs to rhime,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correſpond in relation or proportion.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through cuſtom, do readily *chime*, and anſwer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only ſat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the diſcourſe. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

4. To ſuit with; to agree.

Any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretation, and language, I have been uſed to, will, of courſe, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrange and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting ſtrength to riſe, deſcend to rhime. *Smith.*

To **Chime.** *v. a.*

1. To move, or ſtrike, or ſound harmonically, or with juſt conſonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their ſounding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below. *Dryden.*

2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *n. ſ.* [*chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the exiſtence of the poetical chimera, a monſter feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In ſhort, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimeras all; and more abſurd, or leſs. *Dryden's Fables.*

No body joins the voice of a ſheep with the ſhape of a horſe, to be the complex ideas of any real ſubſtances, unleſs he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his diſcourſe with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

Chime'rical. *adj.* [from *chimera.*] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantaſtically conceived; fantaſtick.

Notwithſtanding the fineneſs of this allegory may atone for it in ſome meaſure, I cannot think that perſons of ſuch a *chimerical* exiſtence are proper actors in an epic poem. *Spect.*

Chime'rically. *adv.* [from *chimerical.*] Vainly; wildly; fantaſtically.

Chi'minage. *n. ſ.* [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowel.*

CHIMNEY. *n. ſ.* [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe.

Chimnies, with ſcorn, rejecting ſmoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe, for conveyance of the ſmoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. The fireplace.

The *chimney*
Is ſouth the chamber; and the chimneypiece,
Chaſte Dian bathing. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worſhipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory, b.* i.

Low offices, which ſome neighbours hardly think it worth ſtirring from their *chimney* ſides to obtain. *Swift.*

Chimney-corner. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *corner.*] The fireſide; the ſeat on each end of the firegrate; uſually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet ſome old men
Tell ſtories of you in their *chimney-corner*. *Denh. Sophy.*

Chi'mneypiece. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *piece.*] The ornamental piece of wood, or ſtone, that is ſet round the fireplace. *Poliſh*

Poliſh and brighten the marble hearths and *chimneypieces* with a clout dipt in greaſe; nothing maketh them ſhine ſo well. *Swift's Directions to the Houſemaid.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *ſweeper.*]

1. One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot.

To look like her, are *chimneyſweepers* black:
And ſince her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakeſp.*

The little *chimneyſweeper* ſkulks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the heedleſs throng. *Gay.*

Even lying Ned the *chimneyſweeper* of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal duſtman, put in their claims. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is uſed proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all muſt,
As *chimneyſweepers*, come to duſt. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CHIN. *n. ſ.* [cinne, Sax. *kinn.* Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her waiſt, and thruſting out her *chin.* *Sidney.*

With his Amazonian *chin* he drove
The briſtled lips before him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He rais'd his hardy head, which ſunk again,
And, ſinking on his boſom, knock'd his *chin.*
Dryden's Fables.

CHI'NA. *n. ſ.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glaſs. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one eaſily vitrifies; the other reſiſts a very ſtrong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glaſs, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or ſmall pox, above them all,
And miſtreſs of herſelf, tho' *china* fall. *Pope's Epiſtle*, ii.

After ſupper, carry your plate and *china* together in the ſame baſket. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

CHI'NA-ORANGE. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *orange.*] The ſweet orange; ſuppoſed originally of China.

Not many years has the *China-orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

CHI'NA-ROOT. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *root.*] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH. *n. ſ.* [perhaps more properly *kincough*, from *kincken*, to pant, Dutch, and *cough.*] A violent and convulſive cough, to which children are ſubject.

I have obſerved a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CHINE. *n. ſ.* [*eſchine*, Fr. *ſchiena*, Ital. *ſpina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back, in which the ſpine or backbone is found.

She ſtrake him ſuch a blow upon his *chine*, that ſhe opened all his body. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

He preſents her with the tuſky head,
And *chine*, with riſing briſtles roughly ſpread. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou ſleep. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He had killed eight fat hogs for this ſeaſon, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongſt his neighbours. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long rib'd Apennine.
Dryden.

CHINK. *n. ſ.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A ſmall aperture longwiſe; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thiſbe did talk through the *chink* of a wall.
Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.

Plagues alſo have been raiſed by anointing the *chinks* of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 916.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they ſo contract the *chink* of their larinx, as to prevent the admiſſion of wet or dry indigeſted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In vain ſhe ſearch'd each cranny of the houſe,
Each gaping *chink*, impervious to a mouſe. *Swift.*

Other inventions, falſe and abſurd, that are like ſo many *chinks* and holes to diſcover the rottenneſs of the whole fabrick. *South.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from the ſound.] To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.

He *chinks* his purſe, and takes his ſeat of ſtate:
With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking each other.

Lord Strutt's money ſhines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as 'ſquire South's. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's ſelf was drain'd of all his hoards. *Swift.*

CHI'NKY. *adj.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaiſter thou the *chinky* hives with clay. *Dryden.*

Grimalkin, to domeſtick vermin ſworn
An everlaſting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,
Portending her fell claws, to thoughtleſs mice
Sure ruin. *Philips's Poems.*

CHINTS. *n. ſ.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chints*, and Bruſſels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and ſhade my lifeleſs face. *Pope.*

CHIO'PPINE. *n. ſ.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A high ſhoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyſhip is nearer heaven than when I ſaw you laſt, by the altitude of a *chioppine.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The woman was a gianteſs, and yet walked always in *chioppines.* *Cowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Sax. cyppan ceapan, to buy. *Gibſon.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop.*] To cut into ſmall pieces; to diminiſh, by cutting away a little at a time.

To return to our ſtatue in the block of marble, we ſee it ſometimes only begun to be *chipped*; ſometimes rough hewn, and juſt ſketched into an human figure. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

The critick ſtrikes out all that is not juſt;
And 'tis ev'n ſo the butler *chips* his cruſt. *King's Cookery.*

Induſtry
Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the ſtone. *Thomſon.*

CHIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall piece taken off by a cutting inſtrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moiſture, and over-drink themſelves, which chaff or *chips* forbiddeth. *Bacon.*

That *chip* made the iron ſwim, not by any natural power.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

The ſtraw was laid below;
Of *chips* and ſerewood was the ſecond row. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. A ſmall piece, however made.

The mangane̛ſe lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, coarſe ſpar, and *chips* of ſtone. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CHI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *to chip.*] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a ſort of ſoft ſtone. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of theſe jewels, could they be preſerved, are of more value than the whole maſs of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

CHIRA'GRICAL. *adj.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; ſubject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragrical perſons do ſuffer in the finger as well as in the reſt, and ſometimes firſt of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [χεὶρ, the hand, γράφω, to write.] He that exerciſes or profeſſes the act or buſineſs of writing.

Thus paſſeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engroſſed. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *n. ſ.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] This word is uſed in the following paſſage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chiroſophiſt*, or *chiromancer.*

Let the phiſiognomiſts examine his features; let the *chirographiſts* behold his palm; but, above all, let us conſult for the calculation of his nativity.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] The art of writing.

CHIRO'MANCER. *n. ſ.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One that foretells future events by inſpecting the hand.

The middle ſort, who have not much to ſpare,
To *chiromancers'* cheaper art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair.
Dryden's Juvenal, ſat. vi.

CHI'ROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [χεὶρ, the hand, and μάντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inſpecting the hand.

There is not much conſiderable in that doctrine of *chiromancy* that ſpots in the top of the nails, do ſignify things paſt; in the middle, things preſent; and at the bottom events to come. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 22.

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up.* The Dutch have *circken.*] To make a cheerful noiſe; as birds, when they call without ſinging.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,
'Till hard by them both he and ſhe did ſtay. *Sidney.*

Came he right now to ſing a raven's note;
And thinks he, that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chaſe away the firſt conceived ſound.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

No *chirping* lark the welkin ſheen invokes. *Gay's Paſt.*

The careful hen
Calls all her *chirping* family around. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [This ſeems apparently corrupted from *cheer up.*] To make cheerful.

Let no ſober bigot here think it a ſin,
To puſh on the *chirping* and moderate bottle. *Johnſon.*

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

CHIRP. [from the verb.] The voice of birds or inſects.

Winds over us whiſper'd, flocks by us did bleat,
And *chirp* went the graſhopper under our feet. *Spectator.*

CHI'RPER. *n. ſ.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps; one that is chearful.

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceoꞃman, Sax.] See CHURME.

To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [χειρουργὸς, from χεὶρ, the hand, and ἔργον, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *ſurgeon.*

When a man's wounds ceaſe to ſmart, only becauſe he has loſt his feeling, they are nevertheleſs mortal, for his not ſeeing his need of a *chirurgeon.* *South's Sermons.*

CHIRU'RGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *chirurgeon.*] The art of curing by external applications.

Gynecia having ſkill in *chirurgery*, an art in thoſe days much eſteemed. *Sidney, b.* i.

Nature could do nothing in her caſe without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious fleſh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Wiſeman.*

CHIRU'RGICAL. }
CHIRU'RGICK. } *adj.* See CHIRURGEON.

1. Having qualities uſeful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or phyſical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortim. Huſbandry.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, conſiſting in operations of the hand. This ſenſe, though the firſt, according to etymology, is now ſcarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual, doth refer to the making inſtruments, and exerciſing particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

CHI'SEL. *n. ſ.* [*ciſeau*, Fr. of *ſciſſum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away.

What fine *chiſel*
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiſs her. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

There is ſuch a ſeeming ſoftneſs in the limbs, as if not a *chiſel* had hewed them out of ſtone, but a pencil had drawn and ſtroaked them in oil. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Imperfect ſhapes: in marble ſuch are ſeen,
When the rude *chiſel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

To CHI'SEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chiſel.

CHIT. *n. ſ.* [according to Dr. Hickes, from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby. Generally uſed of young perſons in contempt.

Theſe will appear ſuch *chits* in ſtory,
'Twill turn all politicks to jeſt. *Anonymous.*

2. The ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltſters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to ſhew the *chit* or ſprit at the root-end. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. A freckle, [from chick-peaſe.] In this ſenſe it is ſeldom uſed.

To CHIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſprout; to ſhoot at the end of the grain.

I have known barley *chit* in ſeven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CHI'TCHAT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat.*] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only uſed in ludicrous converſation.

I am a member of a female ſociety, who call ourſelves the *chitchat* club. *Spectator*, Nº 560.

CHI'TTERLINGS. *n. ſ.* without ſingular. [from *ſchyterlingh*, Dutch. *Minſhew*; from *kutteln*, Germ. *Skinner.*] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHI'TTY. *adj.* [from *chit.*] Childiſh; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. *adj.* [from *chivalry.*] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of uſe.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave purſuit of *chivalrous* empriſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

CHI'VALRY. *n. ſ.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, a horſe; as *eques* in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, ſome degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheleſs, are conferred promiſcuouſly upon ſoldiers and no ſoldiers. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour; dexterity in arms.

Thou haſt ſlain
The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry.* *Shak. Hen.* VI.

I may ſpeak it to my ſhame,
I have a truant been to *chivalry.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV. *p.* i.

3. The general ſyſtem of knighthood.

Solemnly he ſwore,
That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er elſe to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not ceaſe 'till he reveng'd their wrongs. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure; an exploit.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though leſs famous, becauſe they were but private *chivalries.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

6. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French, *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knights ſervice. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by ſome ſervice or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large poſſeſſions for this or that rent and ſervice, ſo they parcelled out their lands, ſo received for rents and ſervices as they thought good: and thoſe ſervices are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and ſocage. The one is martial and military; the other, clowniſh and ruſtick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of ſervice, whereby the tenant is bound to perform ſome noble or military office unto his lord, and is of two ſorts; either regal, that is, ſuch as may hold only of the king; or ſuch as may alſo hold of a common perſon as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called ſergeantry, and is again divided into grand or petit, *i.e.* great or ſmall. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common perſon, as well as of the king, is called ſcutagium. *Cowel.*

7. It ought properly to be written *chevalry.* It is a word not much uſed, but in old poems or romances.

CHI'VES. *n. ſ.* [*cive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. The threads or filaments riſing in flowers, with ſeeds at the end.

The maſculine or prolifick ſeed contained in the *chives*, or apices of the ſtamina. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A ſpecies of ſmall onion. *Skinner.*

CHLORO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [from χλωρὸς, green.] The green-ſickneſs.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHO'COLATE. *n. ſ.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao-tree.

The tree hath a roſe flower, of a great number of petals, from whoſe empalement ariſes the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit ſhaped ſomewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained ſeveral ſeeds, collected into an oblong heap, and ſlit down, ſomewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in ſeveral places between the Tropicks, and grows wild. See COCOA. *Millar.*

2. The cake or maſs, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut with other ſubſtances, to be diſſolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the firſt who brought *chocolate* into uſe in Europe, to promote the conſumption of their cacao-nuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their Weſt Indies furniſh, and which enter the compoſition of *chocolate.* *Chamb.*

3. The liquor, made by a ſolution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the beſt of theſe three exotick liquors: its oil ſeems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* ſhall glow,
And tremble at the ſea that froths below! *Pope.*

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*chocolate* and *houſe.*] A houſe where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever ſince that time, Liſander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-houſe.* *Tatler*, Nº 54.

CHODE. [the old preterite, from *chide.*] See CHIDE.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Gen.* xxxi.

CHOICE. *n. ſ.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of chooſing; determination between different things propoſed; election.

If you oblige me ſuddenly to chuſe,
The *choice* is made; for I muſt both refuſe. *Dryden.*

Soft elocution doth thy ſtyle renown,
Gentle or ſharp, according to thy *choice*,
To laugh at follies, or to laſh at vice. *Dryden's Perſius.*

2. The power of chooſing; election.

Choice there is not, unleſs the thing which we take to be ſo in our power, that we might have refuſed it. If fire conſume the ſtable, it chooſeth not ſo to do, becauſe the nature thereof is ſuch that it can do no other. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 7.

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the world, or to myſelf.
L'Eſtrange.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice.* Whereas all moral goodneſs conſiſteth in the elective act of the underſtanding will. *Grew's Coſmologia, b.* iii. *c.* 2. *ſ.* 23.

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice.* *Locke.*

3. Care in chooſing; curioſity of diſtinction.

Julius Cæſar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity his book is loſt; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice.* *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

4. The thing choſen; the thing taken or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not ſo rich in birth as beauty:
That you might well enjoy her. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming warriors. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Now Mars, ſhe ſaid, let fame exalt her voice;
Nor let thy conqueſts only be her *choice.* *Prior.*

5. The beſt part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the pſalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly alſo expreſs. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 37.

Thou art a mighty prince: in the *choice* of our ſepulchres bury thy dead. *Gen.* xxiii. 6.

Their riders, the flow'r and *choice*
Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Par. Regained.*

6. Several things propoſed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver *choice* of dauntleſs ſpirits,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

7. *To make* CHOICE *of.* To chooſe; to take from ſeveral things propoſed.

Wiſdom, of what herſelf approves, makes *choice*,
Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Denham.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choiſi*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having ſet before the king the *choiceſt* of wines and fruits, told him the beſt part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian*, Nº 167.

Thus in a ſea of folly toſs'd,
My *choiceſt* hours of life are loſt. *Swift.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Uſed of perſons.

He that is *choice* of his time, will alſo be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CHO'ICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice.*] Without the power of chooſing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter, of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceleſs* creature, than the firſt motion of it was ſuppoſed to be; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit reſemblance to ſhew the reconcileableneſs of fate with choice.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

CHO'ICELY. *adv.* [from *choice.*]

1. Curiouſly; with exact choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county ſome. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Walton's Angler.*

CHO'ICENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *choice.*] Nicety; particular value.

Carry into the ſhade ſuch auriculas, ſeedlings or plants, as are for their *choiceneſs* reſerved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CHOIR. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly or band of ſingers.

They now aſſiſt the *choir*
Of angels, who their ſongs admire. *Waller.*

2. The ſingers in divine worſhip.

The *choir*,
With all the choiceſt muſick of the kingdom,
Together ſung *Te Deum*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

3. The part of the church where the choriſters or ſingers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
At diſtance from her. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To **CHOKE.** *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca, the *cheek* or *mouth*. According to Minſhew, from חנק; from whence, probably, the Spaniſh, *ahogar*.]

1. To ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the paſſage of reſpiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll *choke* myſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

While you thunder'd, clouds of duſt did *choke*
Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To ſtop up; to obſtruct; to block up a paſſage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whoſe portico's were *chok'd* with the reſort. *Chapm. Odyſſ.*

They are at a continual expence to cleanſe the ports, and keep them from being *choked* up, by the help of ſeveral engines. *Addiſon on Italy.*

While prayers and tears his deſtin'd progreſs ſtay,
And crowds of mourners *choke* their ſov'reign's way. *Tickell.*

3. To hinder by obſtruction.

As two ſpent ſwimmers, that do cling together,
And *choke* their art. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

She cannot loſe her perfect pow'r to ſee,
Tho' miſts and clouds do *choke* her window-light. *Davies.*

It ſeemeth the fire is ſo *choked*, as not to be able to remove the ſtone. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 361.

You muſt make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greateſt; for elſe you will *choke* the ſpreading of the fruit. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The fire, which *chok'd* in aſhes lay,
A load too heavy for his ſoul to move,
Was upward blown below, and bruſh'd away by love. *Dryd.*

4. To ſuppreſs.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd
Chok'd the reſpect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Confeſs thee freely of thy ſin:
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the ſtrong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

5. To overpower; to ſuppreſs.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choked* with cares, and riches, and pleaſures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke*, viii. 14.

No fruitful crop the ſickly fields return;
But oats and darnel *choke* the riſing corn. *Dryden's Paſt.*

Choke. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

Choke-pear. *n. ſ.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear.
2. Any aſperſion or ſarcaſm, by which another is put to ſilence. A low term.

Pardon me for going ſo low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Clariſſa.*

A **Cho'ker.** *n. ſ.* [from *choke*.]

1. One that chokes or ſuffocates another.
2. One that puts another to ſilence.
3. Any thing that cannot be anſwered.

Cho'ky. *adj.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of ſuffocation.

Cho'lagogues. *n. ſ.* [χόλος, *bile*.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHO'LER. *n. ſ.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολὴ.]

1. The bile.

Marcilius Ficimus increaſes theſe proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Wotton on Education.*

There would be a main defect, if ſuch a feeding animal, and ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The humour, which, by its ſuper-abundance, is ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did faſt,
Since, of ourſelves, ourſelves are cholerick,
Than feed it with ſuch over-roaſted fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* ſtraight: he hath been uſed
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Off contradiction. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He, methinks, is no great ſcholar,
Who can miſtake deſire for *choler*. *Prior.*

Cho'lerick. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being ſo different in their tempers, the one *cholerick* and ſanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Angry; iraſcible: of perſons.

Bull, in the main, was an honeſt plain-dealing fellow, *cholerick*, bold, and of a very unconſtant temper. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Angry; offenſive: of words or actions.

There came in *cholerick* haſte towards me about ſeven or eight knights. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Becanus threatneth all that read him, uſing his confident, or rather *cholerick* ſpeech. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Cho'lerickness. *n. ſ.* [from *cholerick*.] Anger; iraſcibility; peeviſhneſs.

To **CHOOSE.** *v. a.* I choſe, I have choſen or choſe. [*choiſir*, Fr. ceoſan, Sax. *kieſen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; not to reject.

Did I *chooſe* him out of all the tribes of Iſrael to be my prieſt. 1 *Sam.* ii. 28.

I may neither *chooſe* whom I would, nor refuſe whom I diſlike. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

If he ſhould offer to *chooſe*, and *chooſe* the right caſket, you ſhould refuſe to perform your father's will, if you ſhould refuſe to accept him. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. To take; not to refuſe.

Let us *chooſe* to us judgment; let us know among ourſelves what is good. *Job*, xxxiv. 4.

The will has ſtill ſo much freedom left as to enable it to *chooſe* any act in its kind good; as alſo to refuſe any act in its kind evil. *South's Sermons.*

3. To ſelect; to pick out of a number.

Chooſe you a man for you, and let him come down to me. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 8.

How much leſs ſhall I anſwer him, and *chooſe* out my words to reaſon with him? *Job*, ix. 14.

4. To elect for eternal happineſs; to predeſtinate to life. A term of theologians.

To **Choose.** *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and ſignifies muſt neceſſarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity ſupporting things, their utter annihilation could not *chooſe* but follow. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate ſuit,
Convinced or ſupplied them, they cannot *chooſe*
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

When a favourite ſhall be raiſed upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chooſe* but proſper. *Bacon.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haſte, ſhe could not *chooſe* but ſtay. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot *chooſe* but aſpire after a happineſs commenſurate to their duration. *Tillotſon.*

Cho'oser. *n. ſ.* [from *chooſe*.] He that has the power or office of chooſing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth ſhe;
Come cloſely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *chooſer* be,
For room you need not wreſtle. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooſer*. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

This generality is not ſufficient to make a good *chooſer*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Wott.*

To **CHOP.** *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch; *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What ſhall we do, if we perceive
Lord Haſtings will not yield to our complots?
——*Chop* off his head, man. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.

Within theſe three days his head is to be *chopt* off. *Shakeſpeare.*

And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's ſpoil,
Thy breathing noſtril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly, with *up*.

You are for making a haſty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment, like an hungry clown. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfaſt, which the fox preſently *chopp'd up*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. To mince; to cut into ſmall pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Mic.* iii. 3.

Some grannaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* ſtraw, mulch, and ſuch like. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verſes, they are ſo *chopped* and minced, and ſtand ſo broken and divided, that the common people take the verſes uſually for different aphoriſms. *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

To **Chop.** *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow; as we ſay, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes ſuddenly.

If the body repercuſſing be near, and yet not ſo near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with you upon the ſudden. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 248.

Out of greedineſs to get both, he *chops* at the ſhadow, and loſes the ſubſtance. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 6.

2. To light or happen upon a thing ſuddenly, with *upon*.

To **Chop.** *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To purchaſe generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to ſell again, grindeth upon the ſeller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and ſenſes,
To *chop* and change intelligencies. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii. *c.* 3.

Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd* and chang'd,
The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii. *c.* 3.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himſelf into the handling of the cauſe a-new, after the judge hath declared his ſentence. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, 'till your ſkin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Chop. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See **Chip.**

Sir William Capel compounded for ſixteen hundred pounds, yet Empſon would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. A ſmall piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Croſs condemns all perſons to be fops,
That can't regale themſelves with mutton *chops*. *King.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

An infuſion in water will make wood to ſwell; as we ſee in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 80.

Chop-house. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *houſe*.] A mean houſe of entertainment, where proviſion ready dreſſed is ſold.

I loſt my place at the *chop-houſe*, where every man eats in publick a meſs of broth, or chop of meat, in ſilence. *Spect.*

CHO'PIN. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter.
2. A term uſed in Scotland for a quart, of wine meaſure.

Cho'pping. *participial, adj.* [In this ſenſe, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by Skinner to ſignify *luſty*, from caꞅ, Sax. by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

Chopping-block. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The ſtrait ſmooth elms are good for axle-trees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Chopping-knife. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a ſword by his ſide, a foreſt-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

Cho'ppy. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You ſeem to underſtand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Chops. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [corrupted probably from **Chaps**, which ſee.]

1. The mouth of a beaſt.

So ſoon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours muſt be walking too, for company. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. The mouth of a man, uſed in contempt.

He ne'er ſhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he unſeam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*. *Shak.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a ſmith's vice.

Cho'ral. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or compoſing a choir or concert.

Choral ſymphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And *choral* ſeraphs ſung the ſecond day. *Amhurſt.*

CHORD. *n. ſ.* [*chorda*, Lat. When it ſignifies a rope or ſtring in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive ſignification is preſerved, the *h* is retained.]

1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.

Who mov'd
Their ſtops and *chords*, was ſeen; his volant touch
Inſtinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

2. In geometry, a right line which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To **Chord.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtrings or chords; to ſtring.

What paſſion cannot muſick raiſe and quell?
When Jubal ſtruck the *chorded* ſhell,
His liſt'ning brethren ſtood around. *Dryden.*

Chorde'e. *n. ſ.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frœnum.

Cho'rion. *n. ſ.* [χωρεῖν, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

Cho'rister. *n. ſ.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A ſinger in cathedrals; uſually a ſinger of the lower order; a ſinging boy.
2. A ſinger in a concert. This ſenſe is, for the moſt part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praiſes of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The *choriſters* the joyous anthem ſing. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of airy *choriſters* a numerous train
Attend his progreſs. *Dryden.*

The muſical voices and accents of the aerial *choriſters*. *Ray.*

Choro'grapher. *n. ſ.* [from χώρα, a region, and γράφω, to deſcribe.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

Chorogra'phical. *adj.* [See **Chorographer.**] Deſcriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* deſcription of this terreſtrial paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Chorogra'phically. *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner deſcriptive of particular regions.

Choro'graphy. *n. ſ.* [See **Chorographer.**] The art or practice of deſcribing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is leſs in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

Cho'rus. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of ſingers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a *chorus* of ſingers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unſpotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

In praiſe ſo juſt let every voice be join'd,
And fill the gen'ral *chorus* of mankind! *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of a tragedy, and ſing their ſentiments between the acts.

For ſupply,
Admit me *chorus* to this hiſtory. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V. *Prol.*

3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.
4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

Chose. [the preter tenſe, from *To chooſe*.]

Our ſovereign here above the reſt might ſtand,
And here be *choſe* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*

Cho'sen. [the participle paſſive, from *To chooſe*.]

If king Lewis vouchſafe to furniſh us
With ſome few bands of *choſen* ſoldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coaſt. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Chough. *n. ſ.* [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea ſide, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hanmer.*

In birds, kites and keſtrels have a reſemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws, and ſuch republick birds. *Dryd.*

Choule. *n. ſ.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower ſide of the bill, and ſo deſcending by the throat, is a bag or ſachel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Chouse.** *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by Skinner, who tries to deduce it from the French *goſſer*, to laugh at; or *joncher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick *koſen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impoſe upon.

Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryden.*

From London they came, ſilly people to *chouſe*,
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geeſe and pullen are ſeduc'd,
And ſows *of* ſucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii.

A **Chouse.** *n. ſ.* [from the verb. This word is derived by Henſhaw from *kiaus*, or *chiaus*, a meſſenger of the Turkiſh court; who, ſays he, is little better than a *fool*.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A ſottiſh *chouſe*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his houſe,
Applies himſelf to cunning men. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii. *c.* 3.

2. A trick or ſham.

To **Cho'wter.** *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Philips.*

Chrism. *n. ſ.* [χρῖσμα, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction: it is only applied to ſacred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Chriſt's eternal prieſthood, denoted eſpecially by his unction or *chriſm*, refers to. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Chri'som. *n. ſ.* [See **Chrism.**] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chriſom-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were chriſtened.

When the convulſions were but few, the number of *chriſoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To **Chri'sten.** *adj.* [chriſtnian, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.
2. To name; to denominate.

Where ſuch evils as theſe reign, *chriſten* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium. *Burnet.*

Chri'stendom *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom*.] The collective body of chriſtianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profeſs the chriſtian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *Chriſtendom* moſt afflicted can beſt teſtify. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *ſ.* 14.

An older and a better ſoldier, none
That *Chriſtendom* gives out. *Shakeſpeare.*

His computation is univerſally received over all *Chriſtendom*. *Holder on Time.*

Chri'stening. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity.

The queen was with great ſolemnity crowned at Weſtminſter, about two years after the marriage; like an old *chriſtening*, that had ſtaid long for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We ſhall inſert the cauſes, why the account of *chriſtenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The day of the *chriſtening* being come, the houſe was filled with goſſips. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

CHRI'STIAN. *n. ſ.* [*Chriſtianus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt.

We *chriſtians* have certainly the beſt and the holieſt, the wiſeſt and moſt reaſonable religion in the world. *Tillotſon.*

Chri'stian. *adj.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt.

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,

To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh, and yield
To *chriſtian* interceſſors. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the Gentilitious name, or ſurname.

CHRISTIANISM. *n. ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.]
1. The chriſtian religion.
2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

CHRISTIA´NITY. *n. ſ.* [*chrétienté*, French.] The religion of chriſtians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted unto *chriſtianity*, this ſhould not make ſeparation. *Hooker, b.* 2. §. 5.

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary ſin, cuts himſelf off from *chriſtianity*. *Addiſon.*

To **CHRISTIANIZE.** *v. a.* [from *chriſtian*.] To make chriſtian; to convert to chriſtianity.

The principles of platonick philoſophy, as it is now *chriſtianized*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

CHRISTIANLY. *adv.* [from *chriſtian*.] Like a chriſtian; as becomes one who profeſſes the holy religion of Chriſt.

CHRISTMAS. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs*.] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular ſervice of the church.

A **CHRISTMAS-BOX.** *n. ſ.* [from *chriſtmas* and *box*.] A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas.

When time comes round, a *Chriſtmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay's Triv.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* See HELLEBORE.

CHRIST'S-THORN. *n. ſ.* [So called, as Skinner fancies, becauſe the thorns have ſome likeneſs to a croſs.]

It hath long ſharp ſpines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a roſe: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into ſeveral ſegments, riſes the pointal, which becomes a fruit, ſhaped like a bonnet, having a ſhell almoſt globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundiſh ſeed. This is by many perſons ſuppoſed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was compoſed. *Millar.*

CHROMATICK. *adj.* [χρῶμα, colour.]
1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Relating to a certain ſpecies of antient muſick, now unknown.

It was obſerved he never touched his lyre in ſuch a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner, as upon that occaſion. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

CHRO´NICAL.
CHRO´NICK. } *adj.* [from χρόνος, time.]

A *chronical* diſtemper is of length; as dropſies, aſthma's, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diſeaſes ſome are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartane agues, ſcurvy, *&c.* wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous ſeaſons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lady's uſe of all theſe excellencies is to divert the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* diſtemper. *Spectator*, Nº 449.

CHRO´NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*chronique*, Fr. from χρόνος, time.]
1. A regiſter or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfaſt. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. A hiſtory.

You lean too confidently on thoſe Iriſh *chronicles*, which are moſt fabulous and forged. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If from the field I ſhould return once more,
I and my ſword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor perſon, yet will be
The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

I give up to hiſtorians the generals and heroes which croud their annals, together with thoſe which you are to produce for the Britiſh *chronicle*. *Dryden.*

To **CHRO´NICLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To record in chronicle, or hiſtory.

This to rehearſe, ſhould rather be to *chronicle* times than to ſearch into reformation of abuſes in that realm. *Spenſ. Irel.*

2. To regiſter; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Love is your maſter; for he maſters you:
And he that is ſo yoked by a fool,
Methinks, ſhould not be *chronicled* for wiſe. *Shakeſp.*

I ſhall be the jeſt of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and ſung in woful ballad. *Congreve.*

CHRO´NICLER. *n. ſ.* [from *chronicle*.]
1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them ſtand
Giddy fantaſtick poets of each land. *Donne.*

2. A hiſtorian; one that keeps up the memory of things paſt.

I do herein rely upon theſe bards, or Iriſh *chroniclers*. *Spenſ.*

This cuſtom was held by the druids and bards of our antient Britons, and of latter times by the Iriſh *chroniclers*, called rimers. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

CHRO´NOGRAM. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and γράφω, to write.] An inſcription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:
Gloria lauſque *Deo*, ſæ*CLorVM* in ſæc*V*la ſunt.

A *chronogrammatical* verſe, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thouſand years further, until the year 2867. *Howel's Parley.*

CHRONOGRAMMA´TICAL. *adj.* [from *chronogram*.] Belonging to a chronogram. See the laſt example.

CHRONOGRA´MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *chronogram*.] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign univerſities, where, as you praiſe a man in England for being an excellent philoſopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatiſt*. *Addiſon.*

CHRONO´LOGER. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time, or of ranging paſt events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themſelves about moſt great epochas. *Holder on Time.*

CHRONOLO´GICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of ſome times and things paſt, without confining myſelf to the exactneſs of years. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CHRONOLO´GICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONO´LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that ſtudies or explains time; one that ranges paſt events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to theſe *chronologiſts*, the prophecy of the Rabin that the world ſhould laſt but ſix thouſand years, has been long diſproved. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All that learned noiſe and duſt of the *chronologiſt* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

CHRONO´LOGY. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time; as the revolution of the ſun and moon; and of computing time paſt, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the meaſure of the year not being ſo perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to tranſmit a true *chronology* to ſucceeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the cuſtoms of the Greeks, I believe I may be juſtified by the ſtricteſt *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an hiſtorian. *Prior.*

A **CHRONO´METER.** *n. ſ.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.

According to obſervation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet, at its firſt diſcharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half ſeconds. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CHRY´SALIS. *n. ſ.* [from χρυσός, gold, becauſe of the golden colour in the nymphæ of ſome inſects.]

A term uſed by ſome naturaliſts for aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

CHRY´SOLITE. *n. ſ.* [χρυσός, gold, and λίθος, a ſtone.]

A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſ.*

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect *chryſolite*,
I'd not have ſold her for. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

If metal, part ſeem'd gold, part ſilver clear:
If ſtone, carbuncle moſt, or *chryſolite*. *Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

CHRYSO´PRASUS. *n. ſ.* [χρυσός, gold, and *praſinus*, green.] A precious ſtone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chryſopraſus*. *Rev.* xxi. 20.

CHUB. *n. ſ.* [from *cop*, a great head, *Skinner*.] A river fiſh. The chevin.

The *chub* is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but beſt in winter. He is full of ſmall bones: he eats wateriſh; not firm, but limp and taſteleſs: nevertheleſs, he may be ſo dreſſed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

CHU´BBED. *adj.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a chub.

To **CHUCK.** *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the ſound that it expreſſes; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.] To make a noiſe like a hen, when ſhe calls her chickens.

To **CHUCK.** *v. a.*
1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, ſo as to make the mouth ſtrike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a ſmile, and cry, ay, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Congreve.*

CHUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people uſe to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promiſe ——What promiſe, *chuck?* *Shak.*

3. A ſudden ſmall noiſe.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. ſ.* [*chuck* and *farthing*.] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He loſt his money at *chuck-farthing*, ſhuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To **CHU´CKLE.** *v. n.* [*ſchaecken*, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulſively.

What tale ſhall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt beſtow'd ſo well. *Dryden.*

She to intrigues was e'en hard hearted;
She *chuckl'd* when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

To **CHU´CKLE.** *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]
1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am ſure; and if theſe birds are within diſtance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confeſſor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he muſt *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

CHU´ET. *n. ſ.* [probably from *To chew*.] An old word, as it ſeems, for forced meat.

As for *chuets*, which are likewiſe minced meat, inſtead of butter and fat, it were good to moiſten them partly with cream, or almond or piſtacho milk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

CHUFF. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kwf*, Welſh, a ſtock.] A coarſe, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your ſtore were here. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

A leſs generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the laſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHU´FFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlily; ſtomachfully.

John anſwered *chuffily*. *Clariſſa.*

CHU´FFINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chuffy*.] Clowniſhneſs; ſurlineſs.

CHU´FFY. *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; ſurly; fat.

CHUM. *n. ſ.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term uſed in the univerſities.

CHUMP. *n. ſ.* A thick heavy piece of wood, leſs than a block.

When one is battered to ſhivers, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themſelves with another. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CHURCH. *n. ſ.* [cyꞃce, Sax. κυριακὴ.]
1. The collective body of Chriſtians, uſually termed the catholick church.

The *church* being a ſupernatural ſociety, doth differ from natural ſocieties in this; that the perſons unto whom we aſſociate ourſelves in the one, are men, ſimply conſidered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 45.

2. The body of chriſtians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worſhip.

The *church* is a religious aſſembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and ſometimes the ſame word means a ſynod of biſhops, or of preſbyters; and in ſome places it is the pope and a general council. *Watts's Logick.*

3. The place which chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God.

That *churches* were conſecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth ſufficiently ſhew: *church* doth ſignify no other thing than the Lord's houſe. *Hooker.*

Tho' you unty the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the *churches*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. It is uſed frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical authority.

To **CHURCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any ſignal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *n. ſ.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the pariſh are yearly choſen to be wardens, who make collection among the pariſhioners of what proviſion it pleaſeth them to beſtow. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. ſ.* The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice.

Theſe and ſuch like were their diſcourſes, touching that *church-attire*, which with us for the moſt part is uſed in publick prayer. *Hooker, b.* v. §. 29.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. ſ.* Eccleſiaſtical power; ſpiritual juriſdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have ſifted all the little ſcraps alleged. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. ſ.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The biſhop has the care of ſeeing that all chriſtians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the uſage and cuſtom of the place. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. ſ.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or biſhops in thoſe days were *church-founders*, the ſolemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itſelf either vain or ſuperſtitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*church* and *man*.]
1. An eccleſiaſtick; a clergyman; one that miniſters in ſacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourſelf. *Bacon's Advice to Villers.*

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been ſo long neglected, and that was ſo ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarend.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
Theſe marks of church and *churchmen* he deſign'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. ſ.* [See WARDEN.] Are officers yearly choſen, by the conſent of the miniſter and pariſhioners, according to the cuſtom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and ſuch things as belong to both; and to obſerve the behaviour of the pariſhioners, for ſuch faults as appertain to the juriſdiction or cenſure of the eccleſiaſtical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to ſue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their pariſh. *Cowel.*

There ſhould likewiſe *church-wardens*, of the graveſt men in the pariſh, be appointed, as they be here in England. *Spenſer.*

Our *church-wardens*
Feaſt on the ſilver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

CHURCHYARD. *n. ſ.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almoſt afraid to ſtand alone
Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure. *Shakeſp.*

In *churchyards*, where they bury much, the earth will conſume the corpſe in far ſhorter time than other earth will. *Bacon.*

No place ſo ſacred from ſuch fops is barr'd;
Nor is Paul's church more ſafe than Paul's *churchyard*. *Pope.*

CHURL. *n. ſ.* [ceoꞃl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is ſtrong, ruſticks being always obſerved to be ſtrong bodied.]
1. A ruſtick; a countryman; a labourer.

One of the baſer ſort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, anſwered confidently, that his lord commanded him. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw
All the pow'r this charm doth owe. *Shakeſpeare.*

From this light cauſe th' infernal maid prepares
The country *churls* to miſchief, hate, and wars. *Dryden.*

2. A rude, ſurly, ill-bred man.

A *churl*'s courteſy rarely comes, but either for gain or falſhood. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. A miſer; a niggard; a ſelfiſh or greedy wretch.

Poiſon, I ſee, hath been his timeleſs end!
O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

CHU´RLISH. *adj.* [from *churl*.]
1. Rude; brutal; harſh; auſtere; ſour; mercileſs; unkind; uncivil.

A ſea of melting pearl, which ſome call tears,
Thoſe at her father's *churliſh* feet ſhe tender'd. *Shakeſp.*

The interruption of their *churliſh* drums
Cuts off more circumſtance: they are at hand
To parly, or to fight. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

A lion in love with a laſs, deſired her father's conſent. The anſwer was *churliſh* enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

He the purſuit of *churliſh* beaſts,
Preferr'd to ſleeping on her breaſts. *Waller.*

2. Selfiſh; avaricious.

The man was *churliſh* and evil in his doings. 1 *Samuel.*

This ſullen *churliſh* thief,
Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef. *King.*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; croſs-grained; unmanageable; harſh; not yielding.

If there be emiſſion of ſpirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churliſh*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 326.

The Corniſh men were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churliſh*, and that would ſooner break than bow. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In the hundreds of Eſſex they have a very *churliſh* blue clay. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. Intractable; vexatious.

Will you again unknit
This *churliſh* knot of all abhorred war. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Spain found the war ſo *churliſh* and longſome, as they found they ſhould conſume themſelves in an endleſs war. *Bacon.*

Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no *churliſh* rub ſays nay. *Craſhaw.*

CHU´RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churliſh*.] Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churliſhly* put over the ſon for a reward of the ſervice of his ſire. *Howel.*

CHU´RLISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *churliſh*; cyꞃliꞅcneꞅꞅe, Sax.] Brutality; ruggedneſs of manner.

Better is the *churliſhneſs* of a man than a courteous woman. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xlii. 14.

In the *churliſhneſs* of fortune, a poor honeſt man ſuffers in this world. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHURME. *n. ſ.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon cyꞃme, a clamour or noiſe; as *to chirre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confuſed ſound; a noiſe.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme* of a thouſand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A **CHURN.** *n. ſ.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dutch; ceꞃene, Saxon.] The veſſel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and ſeparated from the ſerous parts of the milk.

Her aukward fiſt did ne'er employ the *churn*. *Gay.*

To **CHURN.** *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]
1. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he ſpoke not; but
Like a full acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,
Cried Oh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Froth fill his chaps, he ſends a grunting ſound,
And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground. *Dryd.*

Churn'd in his teeth, the foamy venom roſe. *Addiſon.*

The mechaniſm of nature, in converting our aliment, conſiſts in mixing with it animal juices, and, in the action of the ſolid parts, *churning* them together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter. *Prov.* xxx.

You may try the force of imagination, upon ſtaying the coming of butter after the *churning*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CHU´RRWORM. *n. ſ.* [from cyꞃꞃan, Sax.] An inſect that turns about nimbly; called alſo a fancricket. *Skinner. Philips.*

To **CHUSE.** See *To* CHOOSE.

CHYLA´CEOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle; conſiſting of chyle.

When the ſpirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* maſs, it has the ſtate of drink, not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CHYLE. *n. ſ.* [χυλός.] The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leaven'd maſs to milky *chyle* converts. *Blackmore's Creation.*

The *chyle* itſelf cannot paſs through the ſmalleſt veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Chylifa'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *chyle.*] The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body.

Drinking exceſſively during the time of *chylifaction*, ſtops perſpiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Chylifa'ctive. *adj.* [from *chylus* and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

Chylopoe'tick. *adj.* [χυλὸς, and ποιέω.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoetick* organs, more or leſs chyle may be extracted from the ſame food. *Arbuthnot.*

Chy'lous. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Conſiſting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

Chy'mical. }
Chy'mick. } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Lat.]

1. Made by chymiſtry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their diſtinct natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 17.

2. Relating to chymiſtry.

Methinks already, from this *chymick* flame,
I ſee a city of more precious mold. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
With *chymick* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick ſouls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

Chy'mically. *adv.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHYMIST. *n. ſ.* [See **Chymistry.**] A profeſſor of chymiſtry; a philoſopher by fire.

The ſtarving *chymiſt*, in his golden views
Supremely bleſt. *Pope's Eſſay on Man, Epiſtle* ii.

Chy'mistry. *n. ſ.* [derived by ſome from χυμὸς, juice, or χύω, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kema*, black. According to the etymology, it is written with *y* or *e.*]

An art whereby ſenſible bodies contained in veſſels, or capable of being contained therein, are ſo changed, by means of certain inſtruments, and principally fire, that their ſeveral powers and virtues are thereby diſcovered, with a view to philoſophy, or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Operations of *chymiſtry* fall ſhort of vital force: no chymiſt can make milk or blood of graſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ciba'rious. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; uſeful for food; edible.

Ci'bol. *n. ſ.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of onion uſed in ſallads. See **Onion.** This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or ſcallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mortimer.*

CICATRICE. }
CICATRIX. } *n. ſ.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]

1. The ſcar remaining after a wound.

One Captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his ſiniſter cheek. *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

2. A mark; an impreſſure: ſo uſed by Shakeſpeare leſs properly.

Lean but upon a ruſh
The *cicatrice* and capable impreſſure
Thy palm ſome moment keeps. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Cicatrisant. *n. ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

Cicatrisive. *adj.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

Cicatriza'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein burſted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the moſt part incurable, becauſe of the continual motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. The ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over.

To **Ci'catrize.** *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*]

1. To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and ſkin them over. *Quincy.*

2. To heal and induce the ſkin over a ſore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a ſmooth cicatrix. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

Ci'cely. *n. ſ.* A ſort of herb. See **Sweet Cicely.**

Cichora'ceous. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of ſuccory.

Diureticks plentifully evacuate the ſalt ſerum; as all acid diureticks, and the teſtaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **CI'CURATE.** *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildneſs; to make tame and tractable.

After carnal converſation poiſons may yet retain ſome portion of their natures; yet are ſo refracted, *cicurated*, and ſubdued, as not to make good their deſtructive malignities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 18.

Cicura'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *cicurate.*] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs.

This holds not only in domeſtick and manſuete birds; for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or inſtitution, but in the wild. *Ray on the Creation.*

CI'DER. *n. ſ.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital. *ſicera*, Lat. σικέρα, שכר]

1. All kind of ſtrong liquors, except wine. This ſenſe is now wholly obſolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits preſſed.

We had alſo drink, wholeſome and good wine of the grape; a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleaſing and refreſhing drink. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

3. The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented.

To the utmoſt bounds of this
Wide univerſe Silurian *cider* borne,
Shall pleaſe all taſtes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

Ci'derist. *n. ſ.* [from *cider.*] A maker of cider.

When the *cideriſts* have taken care for the beſt fruit, and ordered them after the beſt manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, ſharp, and ill taſted. *Mortimer.*

Ci'derkin. *n. ſ.* [from *cider.*]

A low word uſed for the liquor made of the murk or groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infuſing for about forty-eight hours. *Philips's World of Words.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and ſupplies the place of ſmall beer. *Mortimer.*

Cieling. *n. ſ.* See **Ceiling.**

CIERGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A candle carried in proceſſions.

Ci'liary. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* proceſſes, or rather the ligaments, obſerved in the inſide of the ſclerotick tunicles of the eye, do ſerve inſtead of a muſcle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on Creation.*

Cili'cious. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of ſome texture of that hair, a coarſe garment, a *cilicious* or ſackcloth habit, ſuitable to the auſterity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ci'ma. See **Cymatium.**

Cima'r. See **Simar.**

Cime'liarch. *n. ſ.* [from κειμηλιάρχης.] The chief keeper of plate, veſtments, and things of value belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Dict.*

Ci'meter. *n. ſ.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeteir*, Turkiſh. *Bluteau's Portugueſe Dictionary.*] A ſort of ſword uſed by the Turks; ſhort; heavy; and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is ſometimes erroneouſly ſpelt *ſcimitar*, and *ſcymeter*; as in the following examples.

By this *ſcimitar*,
That ſlew the ſophy and a Perſian prince,
That won three fields of ſultan Solyman. *Shakeſpeare.*
Our armours now may ruſt, our idle *ſcymiters*
Hang by our ſides for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*

Ci'ncture. *n. ſ.* [*cinctura*, Lat.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whoſe cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempeſt. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*
Columbus found th' American, ſo girt
With feather'd *cincture*, naked elſe, and wild. *Par. Loſt.*
He binds the ſacred *cincture* round his breaſt. *Pope.*

2. An incloſure.

The court and priſon being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. [In architecture.] A ring or liſt at the top and bottom of the ſhaft of a column; ſeparating the ſhaft at one end from the baſe, at the other from the capital. It is ſuppoſed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently uſed, to ſtrengthen and preſerve the primitive wood-columns. *Chambers.*

CINDER. *n. ſ.* [*ceindre*, Fr. from *cineres*, Latin.]

1. A maſs ignited and quenched, without being reduced to aſhes.

I ſhould make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to *cinders* burn up modeſty,
Did but I ſpeak thy deeds. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

There is in ſmiths *cinders*, by ſome adheſion of iron, ſometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

So ſnow on Ætna does unmelted lie,
Whoſe rolling flames and ſcatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To ſtinking ſmoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

Cinder-wench. }
Cinder-woman. } *n. ſ.* [*cinder* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

'Tis under ſo much naſty rubbiſh laid,
To find it out's the *cinder-woman's* trade. *Eſſay on Satire.*

She had above five hundred ſuits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench.* *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

In the black form of *cinder-wench* ſhe came,
When love, the hour, the place had baniſh'd ſhame. *Gay.*

CINERATION. *n. ſ.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to aſhes. A term of chymiſtry.

Cineri'tious. *adj.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having the form or ſtate of aſhes.

The nerves ariſe from the glands of the *cineritious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all the parts of the body. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Cine'rulent. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] Full of aſhes. *Dict.*

Ci'ngle. *n. ſ.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horſe. *Dict.*

Ci'nnabar. *n. ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quickſilver is drawn, and conſiſts partly of a mercurial, and partly of a ſulphureo-ochreous matter. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſ.*

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur, compoſe *cinnabar.* *Newton's Opticks.*

Cinnabar *of Antimony*, is made of mercury, ſulphur, and crude antimony.

Ci'nnamon. *n. ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon, poſſeſſed by the Dutch, in the Eaſt Indies. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the olive, both as to ſubſtance and colour. The fruit reſembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the ſmell nor taſte of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the ſmell of which is agreeable in candles. The trees are chiefly propagated by a ſort of pigeons which feed on the fruit, and, carrying it to their young, drop it where it takes root. Cinnamon is chiefly uſed in medicine as an aſtringent. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*

Let Araby extol her happy coaſt,
Her *cinnamon* and ſweet amomum boaſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

Cinnamon *Water* is made by diſtilling the bark, firſt infuſed in barley water, in ſpirit of wine or white wine. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A Five. It is uſed in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

Cinque-foil. *n. ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five leaved clover.

Cinque-pace. *n. ſ.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a meaſure, and a *cinque pace.* The firſt ſuit is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding, mannerly and modeſt, as a meaſure, full of ſtate and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque pace* faſter and faſter, 'till he ſinks into his grave. *Shakeſp.*

Cinque-ports. *n. ſ.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Thoſe havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be ſuch as ought moſt vigilantly to be obſerved againſt invaſion. In which reſpect, the places where they are have a ſpecial governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque ports*; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular juriſdiction, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and ſending out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt either be added to the firſt inſtitution by ſome later grant, or accounted as appendants to ſome of the reſt. *Cowel.*

They, that bear
The cloth of ſtate above her, are four barons
Of the *cinque ports.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Cinque-spotted. *adj.* Having five ſpots.

On her left breaſt
A mole, *cinque ſpotted*, like the crimſon drops
I' th' bottom of a cowſlip. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Ci'on. *n. ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.]

1. A ſprout; a ſhoot from a plant.

We have reaſon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ſtings, our unbitted luſts; whereof I take this that you call love, to be a ſect or *cion.* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The ſtately Caledonian oak, newly ſettled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal ſtem. *Howel.*

2. The ſhoot engrafted or inſerted on a ſtock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the ſtock quite; and the ſtock is but paſſive only, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 421.

CI'PHER. *n. ſ.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whoſe fine ſtands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or tranſlation. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures paſs for real ſums, ſo names paſs for things. *South's Sermons.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved uſually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burniſh'd gold; and o'er the throne,
Arms and the man in golden *ciphers* ſhone. *Pope.*

Some mingling ſtir the melted tar, and ſome
Deep on the new-ſhorn vagrant's heaving ſide,
To ſtamp the maſter's *cipher*, ready ſtand. *Thomſ. Sum.*

4. A character in general.

In ſucceeding times this wiſdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

5. A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new made idioms. *Donne.*

He was pleaſed to command me to ſtay at London, to ſend and receive all his letters; and I was furniſhed with nine ſeveral *ciphers*, in order to it. *Denham's Dedicat.*

To **Ci'pher.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe arithmetick.

You have been bred to buſineſs; you can *cipher*: I wonder you never uſed your pen and ink. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

To **Cipher.** *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

He frequented ſermons, and penned notes: his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

To **Ci'rcinate.** *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compaſs round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

Circina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a meaſuring with the compaſſes. *Bailey.*

CI'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued 'till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidiſtant from a common center.

Any thing, that moves round about in a *circle*, in leſs time than our ideas are wont to ſucceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but ſeems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a circle in motion. *Locke.*

Then a deeper ſtill,
In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round
To cloſe the face of things. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. The ſpace included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that ſitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Iſa.* xl. 22.

4. Compaſs; incloſure.

A great magician,
Obſcured in the *circle* of the foreſt. *Shak. As You Like It.*

5. An aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon.

To have a box where eunuchs ſing,
And, foremoſt in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope's Hor. Ep.* i.

6. A company; an aſſembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are diſpoſed among the boxes. *Addiſon's Guardian,* Nº 10.

Ever ſince that time, Liſander viſits in every *circle.* *Tatler.*

7. Any ſeries ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be divers fruit-trees in the hot countries, which have bloſſoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almoſt all the year, ſucceeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in ſucculent plants, and hot countries. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 581.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peaſant's pain,
And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

8. An inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following propoſition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies deſcend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body deſcends, is an impertinent *circle*, and teacheth nothing. *Glanv. Sceps.*

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premiſes in a ſyllogiſm is queſtioned and oppoſed, and we intend to prove it by the concluſion. *Watts's Logick.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or ſemicircle,
Or direct parallel? You muſt challenge him. *Fletcher.*

10. **Circles** *of the German Empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be preſent at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To **Ci'rcle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords that were appointed to *circle* the hill, had ſome days before planted themſelves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other ſuns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To incloſe; to ſurround.

What ſtern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, thoſe ſweet ornaments,
Whoſe *circling* ſhadows kings have ſought to ſleep in. *Shak.*
While theſe fond arms, thus *circling* you, may prove
More heavy chains than thoſe of hopeleſs love. *Prior.*
Unſeen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkneſs *circled*, and an ambient cloud. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. *To* **Circle** *in.* To confine; to keep together.

We term thoſe things dry which have a conſiſtence within themſelves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the ſtop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them *in.* *Digby on Bodies.*

To **Ci'rcle.** *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl
Circles inceſſant; whilſt the humble cell
With quavering laugh, and rural jeſts, reſounds. *Philips.*
Now the *circling* years diſcloſe
The day predeſtin'd to reward his woes. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Ci'rcled. *adj.* [from *circle.*] Having the form of a circle; round.

Th' inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ci'rclet. *n. ſ.* [from *circle.*] A circle; an orb.

Then take repaſt, 'till Heſperus diſplay'd
His golden *circlet* in the weſtern ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Ci'rcling. *participial adj.* [from *To circle.*] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he ſurveys, and well might, where he ſtood
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended ſhade. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

CI'RCUIT. *n. ſ.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

The circuits, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the circuit of the cynoſura about the pole. *Davies.*

There are four moons alſo perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the ſun. *Watts's Improvement.*

2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whoſe high top was plain
A *circuit* wide incloſ'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

3. Space; extent; meaſured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it ſmallneſs, in reſpect of *circuit.* *Hooker.*

The lake of Bolſena is reckoned one and twenty miles in *circuit.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempeſt ſhall not ceaſe to rage,
Until the golden *circuit* on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The viſitations of the judges for holding aſſiſes.

6 The tract of country viſited by the judges.

7. **Circuit** *of Action.* In law, is a longer courſe of proceeding to recover the thing ſued for than is needful. *Cowel.*

To **Ci'rcuit.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unleſs
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting.* *Philips.*

Circuite'er. *n. ſ.* [from *circuit.*] One that travels a circuit. *Li*

Like your fellow *circuiteer* the ſun: you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

Circui'tion. *n. ſ.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compaſs; maze of argument; comprehenſion.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in ſhow, though not indeed repugnant one to another, requireth more ſharpneſs of wit, more intricate *circuitions* of diſcourſe, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

Ci'rcular. *adj.* [*circularis*, Lat.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumſcribed by a circle.

The frame thereof ſeem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

He firſt inclos'd for liſts a level ground;
The form was *circular.* *Dryden's Fables.*

Nero's port, compoſed of huge moles running round it, in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Succeſſive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things,
By *circular* ſucceſſive order ſprings. *Roſcommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and cloſely adhered to hiſtory, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. **Circular** *Letter.* A letter directed to ſeveral perſons, who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair; as in the convocation of aſſemblies.

5. **Circular** *Lines.* Such ſtrait lines as are divided from the diviſions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of ſines, tangents, and ſecants on the plain ſcale and ſector.

6. **Circular** *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

Circula'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *circular.*] A circular form.

The heavens have no diverſity or difference, but a ſimplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually ſucceeding each other; ſo that, from what point ſoever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity.* *Brown.*

Ci'rcularly. *adj.* [from *circular.*]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it conſiſts of ſeveral regions, involving one another like orbs about the ſame centre, or of the ſeveral elements caſt *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, ſhould *circularly* flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom loſt. *Dryden.*

Every body moved *circularly* about any center, recede, or endeavour to recede, from that center of its motion. *Ray.*

To **Ci'rculate.** *v. n.* [from *circulus.*] To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a conſtant courſe.

If our lives motions theirs muſt imitate,
Our knowledge, like our blood, muſt *circulate.* *Denham.*

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the univerſe *circulates* without any interval or repoſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

In the civil wars, the money ſpent on both ſides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

To **Circulate.** *v. a.* To put about.

Circula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *circulate.*]

1. Motion in a circle; a courſe in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown 'till the laſt age? *Burnet's Theory.*

As much blood paſſeth through the lungs as through all the reſt of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A ſeries in which the ſame order is always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate.

As for the ſins of peace, thou haſt brought upon us the miſeries of war; ſo for the ſins of war, thou ſeeſt fit to deny us the bleſſing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miſeries. *K. Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift on Modern Educat.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apoſtle ſaith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the ſon of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the ſon of man was in heaven at the ſame inſtant, there is in theſe two ſpeeches that mutual *circulation* before mentioned. *Hooker, b.* v. § 53.

Ci'rculatory. *n. ſ.* [from *circulate.*] A chymical veſſel, in which that which riſes from the veſſel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

Ci'rculatory. *adj.* [from *circulate.*] Circulatory Letters are the ſame with **Circular** *Letters.*

Circuma'mbiency. *n. ſ.* [from *circumambient.*] The act of encompaſſing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the ſurface whereof it concreteth, or the *circumambiency* which conformeth it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaſſing; incloſing.

The *circumambient* coldneſs towards the ſides of the veſſel, like the ſecond region, cooling and condenſing of it. *Wilkins.*

To **Circuma'mbulate.** *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dict.*

To **CIRCUMCI'SE.** *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreſkin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumciſe* the children. *Luke* i. 59.

One is alarmed at the induſtry of the whigs, in aiming to ſtrengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumciſed.* *Swift's Examiner,* N° 47.

Circumci'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *circumciſe.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreſkin.

They left a race behind
Like to themſelves, diſtinguiſhable ſcarce
From Gentiles, but by *circumciſion* vain. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To **CIRCUMDU'CT.** *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as alſo by the conſent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given ſentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Circumdu'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *circumduct.*]

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant ſhould not appear; and the defendant muſt be cited, as a *circumduction* requires. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A leading about.

CIRCU'MFERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and ſurrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy juſt *circumference*, O world! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Becauſe the hero is the center of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*

A coal of fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That ſhook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milt.*

He firſt inclos'd for liſts a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, ſeemed red at its apparent *circumference.* If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous ſhield, large and round,
Behind him caſt; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his ſhoulders like the moon. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **Circu'mference.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular ſpace.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itſelf, or *circumferenced* by its ſurface; but diffuſed at indeterminate diſtances. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

Circumfere'ntor. *n. ſ.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, for meaſuring angles, conſiſting of a braſs circle, an index with ſights, and a compaſs, and mounted on a ſtaff, with a ball and ſocket. *Chambers.*

Ci'rcumflex. *n. ſ.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

Circu'mfluence. *n. ſ.* [from *circumfluent.*] An incloſure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,
Whoſe bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace,
A duteous people, and induſtrious iſle. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Circu'mfluous. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Cryſtalline ocean. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 269.

Laertes' ſon girt with *circumfluous* tides. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Circumfora'neous *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from houſe to houſe. As a *circumforaneous* fidler; one that plays at doors.

To **CIRCUMFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*circumfuſus*, Lat.] To pour round; to ſpread every way.

Men ſee better, when their eyes are againſt the ſun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring ſun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfuſed*, is enough for the perception. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Earth, with her nether ocean, *circumfus'd*
Their pleaſant dwelling-houſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This nymph the god Cephiſus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd.* *Addiſon.*

Circumfu'sile. *adj.* [*circum* and *fuſilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured or ſpread round any thing.

Artiſt divine, whoſe ſkilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfuſile* gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Circumfu'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *circumfuſe.*] The act of ſpreading round; the ſtate of being poured round.

To **CIRCU'MGYRATE.** *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various ſorts of veſſels, curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on Creation.*

Circumgyra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *circumgyrate.*] The act of running round.

The ſun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, which ariſes from his firſt being put into ſuch a *circumgyration.* *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Circumja'cent. *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every ſide.

Circumince'ssion. *n. ſ.* [from *circum* and *incedo*, Lat.] A term uſed by the ſchool-divines to expreſs the exiſtence of three divine perſons in one another, in the myſtery of the Trinity. *Chambers.*

Circumi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *circumeo, circumitum*, Latin.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

Circumliga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*circumligo*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding round.

2. The bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

Circumlocu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compaſs of words; periphraſis.

Virgil, ſtudying brevity, could bring theſe words into a narrow compaſs, which a tranſlator cannot render without *circumlocutions.* *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain Billingſgate way of calling names, becauſe it would ſave abundance of time, loſt by *circumlocution.* *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. The uſe of indirect expreſſions.

Theſe people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of myſtery and *circumlocution.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Circummu'red. *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompaſſed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with bricks. *Shakeſp.*

Circumna'vigable. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate.*] That which may be ſailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableneſs of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable.* *Ray on the Creation.*

To **Circumna'vigate.** *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To ſail round.

Circumnaviga'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *circumnavigate.*] The act of ſailing round.

What he ſays concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the ſtraits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Circumplica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every ſide.

2. The ſtate of being enwrapped.

Circumpo'lar. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar.*] Stars near the North pole, which move round it, and never ſet in the Northern latitudes, are ſaid to be *circumpolar ſtars.*

Circumposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *circum* and *poſition.*] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your ſeaſon for *circumpoſition*, by tiles or baſkets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Circumra'sion. *n. ſ.* [*circumraſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhaving or paring round. *Dict.*

Circumrota'tion. *n. ſ.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel. Circumvolution.

2. The ſtate of being whirled round.

To **CIRCUMSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*circum* and *ſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus,
With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he *circumſcribed* with his ſword,
And brought to yoke th' enemies of Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

Therefore muſt his choice be *circumſcrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body,
Whereof he's head. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

And form'd the pow'rs of heav'n
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumſcrib'd* their being! *Milton.*

The action great, yet *circumſcrib'd* by time;
The words not forc'd, but ſliding into rhime. *Dryden.*

We ſee that the external circumſtances which do accompany men's acts, are thoſe which do *circumſcribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above
The little forms which *circumſcribe* your ſex. *Southern.*

Circumscri'ption. *n. ſ.* [*circumſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumſcription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and ſeeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhouſed free condition,
Put into *circumſcription* and confine. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Circumscri'ptive. *adj.* [from *circumſcribe.*] Incloſing the ſuperficies; marking the form or limits on the outſide.

Stones regular, are diſtinguiſhed by their external forms: ſuch as is *circumſcriptive*, or depending upon the whole ſtone, as in the eagle-ſtone; and this is properly called the figure. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *adj.* [*circumſpectum*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all ſides.

None are for me,
That look into me with conſid'rate eyes.
High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumſpect.* *Shakeſp.*

Men of their own nature *circumſpect* and ſlow, but at the time diſcountenanced and diſcontent. *Haywood.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumſpect*, to keep himſelf from being impoſed upon. *Boyle.*

Circumspe'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Watchfulneſs on every ſide; cautious; general attention.

Obſerve the ſudden growth of wickedneſs, from want of care and *circumſpection* in the firſt impreſſions. *Clarendon.*

So ſaying, his proud ſtep he ſcornful turn'd,
But with ſly *circumſpection.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

Circumspe'ctive. *adj.* [*circumſpicio, circumſpectum*, Lat.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No leſs alike the politick and wiſe,
All ſly ſlow things, with *circumſpective* eyes. *Pope's Eſſay.*

Circumspe'ctively. *adv.* [from *circumſpective.*] Cautiouſly; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulneſs every way; watchfully.

Circumspe'ctly. *adv.* [from *circumſpect.*] With watchfulneſs every way; cautiouſly; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent ſuffrages of a thouſand eyes, who never examined the thing ſo carefully and *circumſpectly.* *Ray on the Creation.*

Circumspe'ctness. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Caution; vigilance; watchfulneſs on every ſide.

Travel forces *circumſpectneſs* on thoſe abroad, who at home are nurſed in ſecurity. *Wotton.*

CI'RCUMSTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*circumſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the ſame to a moral action as accident to a natural ſubſtance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumſtances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Our confeſſing or concealing perſecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumſtances* of time, place and perſons. *South.*

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or leſs criminal; or make an accuſation more or leſs probable.

Of theſe ſuppoſed crimes give me leave,
By *circumſtance*, but to acquit myſelf. *Shak. Rich.* III.

3. Accident; ſomething adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing conſidered.

Senſe outſide knows, the ſoul thro' all things ſees:
Senſe, *circumſtance*; ſhe doth the ſubſtance view. *Davies.*

4. Incident; event; generally of a minute or ſubordinate kind.

He defended Carliſle with very remarkable *circumſtances* of courage, induſtry, and patience. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The ſculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or ſome other the like *circumſtance* in hiſtory. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The poet has gathered thoſe *circumſtances* which moſt terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempeſt. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 489.

5. Condition; ſtate of affairs. It is frequently uſed with reſpect to wealth or poverty; as good or ill *circumſtances.*

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumſtances.* *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they muſt therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumſtances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are eaſy in their *circumſtances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N° 42.

To **Ci'rcumstance.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular ſituation, or relation to the things.

To worthieſt things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I ſee,
Rareneſs or uſe, not nature, value brings,
And ſuch as they are *circumſtanc'd*, they be. *Donne.*

Ci'rcumstant. *adj.* [*circumſtans*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to viſit the remoteſt parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumſtant* bodies. *Digby on the Soul.*

Circumsta'ntial. *adj.* [*circumſtantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not eſſential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it *circumſtantial* branches, which
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

This juriſdiction in the eſſentials of it, is as old as chriſtianity; and thoſe *circumſtantial* additions of ſecular encouragement, chriſtian princes thought neceſſary. *South's Serm.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumſtantials*, before one that differs from it in the eſſentials. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N° 54.

2. Incidental; happening by chance; caſual.

Virtue's but anguiſh, when 'tis ſeveral,
By occaſion wak'd, and *circumſtantial.* *Donne.*

3. Full of ſmall events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumſtantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied queſtions about his own. *Prior's Dedication.*

Circumstantia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſtantial.*] The appendage of circumſtances; the ſtate of any thing as modified by circumſtances.

Circumsta'ntially. *adv.* [from *circumſtantial.*]

1. Accordingly to circumſtance; not eſſentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumſtantially* different. *Glanville's Scepſis. c.* xiii.

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumſtance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumſtantially.* *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To **Circumsta'ntiate.** *v. a.* [from *circumſtance.*]

1. To place in particular circumſtances; to inveſt with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwiſe *circumſtantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. *Bramh. againſt Hobbes.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely ſuperior, and the beſt *circumſtantiated* imaginable, are for the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To **CIRCUMVALLATE.** *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To incloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

Circumvalla'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvallate*, Lat.]

1. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar firſt acquainted himſelf with mathematical learning, he practiſed all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the ſiege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place beſieged.

This gave reſpite to finiſh thoſe ſtupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by ſea and land to begirt Petrina. *Howell's Vocal Foreſt.*

CIRCUMVE´CTION. *n. ſ.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of carrying round.
2. The ſtate of being carried round.

To **CIRCUMVENT.** *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impoſe upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed, or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbaroſſa. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he reſteth not to *circumvent* the ſons of the firſt deceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Obſtinately bent
To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*. *Dryden. Æn.* ii.

CIRCUMVE´NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvent*.]
1. Fraud; impoſture; cheat; deluſion.

The inequality of the match between him and the ſubtleſt of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there muſt be a wiſdom from above to over-reach this helliſh wiſdom. *South's Sermons.*

If he is in the city, he muſt avoid haranguing againſt *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier of Popularity.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation: this ſenſe is now out of uſe.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had *circumvention*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **CIRCUMVE´ST.** *v. a.* [*circumveſtio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this baſe the earth did'ſt firmly found,
And mad'ſt the deep to *circumveſt* it round. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLA´TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To **CIRCUMVO´LVE.** *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to give a circular motion.

Could ſolid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to aſcribe each ſphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphiloſophical. *Glanville's Scepſis. c.* 20.

CIRCUMVOLU´TION. *n. ſ.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]
1. The act of rolling round.
2. The ſtate of being rolled round.

The twiſting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuth.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Conſider the obliquity or cloſeneſs of theſe *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the inſtrument. *Wilk.*

CIRCUS. } *n. ſ.* [*circus*, Lat.] An open ſpace or area for
CI´RQUE. } ſports, with ſeats round for the ſpectators.

A pleaſant valley, like one of thoſe *circuſes*, which, in great cities ſomewhere, doth give a pleaſant ſpectacle of running horſes. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. *Stillingfleet.*

See the *cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods;
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. *Pope.*

CIST. *n. ſ.* [*ciſta*, Latin.] A caſe; a tegument; commonly uſed in medicinal language for the coat or incloſure of a tumour.

CI´STED. *adj.* [from *ciſt*.] Incloſed in a ciſt, or bag.

CI´STERN. *n. ſ.* [*ciſterna*, Latin.]
1. A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſes.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *ciſtern*, that muſt relieve him. *South.*

2. A reſervoir; an incloſed fountain.

Had no part as kindly ſtaid behind,
In the wide *ciſterns* of the lakes confin'd;
Did not the ſprings and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderneſs of ſand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any watry receptacle or repoſitory.

So half my Egypt were ſubmerg'd, and made
A *ciſtern* for ſcal'd ſnakes. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopat.*

But there's no bottom; none
In my voluptuouſneſs: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up
The *ciſtern* of my luſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CISTUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. The ſame with Rockroſe.

CIT. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill ſenſe. A pert low townſman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to ſhow what different things,
The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings. *Johnſon.*

Study your race, or the ſoil of your family will dwindle into *cits* or ſquires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth;
But Bug and D—l, their honours, and ſo forth. *Pope.*

CI´TADEL. *n. ſ.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortreſs; a caſtle, or place of arms in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjuſt means, as unjuſtly he kept it; by force of ſtranger ſoldiers in *citadels*, the neſts of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

CI´TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cite*.]
1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a bluſhing *cital* of himſelf,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.
3. Quotation; citation.

CITA´TION. *n. ſ.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

The calling a perſon before the judge, for the ſake of trying the cauſe of action commenced againſt him. *Ayliffe.*

2. Quotation; the adduction of any paſſage from another author; or of another man's words.
3. The paſſage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writter cannot read theſe *citations* without bluſhing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterb. Pref. Serm.*

View the principles of parties repreſented in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of thoſe who would confute them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Enumeration; mention.

Theſe cauſes effect a conſumption, endemick to this iſland: there remains a *citation* of ſuch as may produce it in any country. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CI´TATORY. *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with ſafety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **CITE.** *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]
1. To ſummon to anſwer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Shakeſp.*

Forthwith the *cited* dead
Of all paſt ages, to the general doom
Shall haſten. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 327.

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; ſummon.

I ſpeak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shakeſpeare.*

This ſad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonſtrations in ſcripture, may not otherwiſe be ſhewed than by *citing* them out of the ſcripture. *Hooker, b.* ii.

That paſſage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*

In baniſhment he wrote thoſe verſes, which I *cite* from his letter. *Dryden's Dedication to Æn.*

CI´TER. *n. ſ.* [from *cite*.]
1. One who cites into a court.
2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I muſt deſire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

CITE´SS. *n. ſ.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. A word peculiar to Dryden.

Cits and *citeſſes* raiſe a joyful ſtrain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. *Dryd. Alb. and Alba.*

CI´THERN. *n. ſ.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a muſical inſtrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with ſongs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. 1 *Mac.* iv. 54.

CI´TIZEN. *n. ſ.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, French.]
1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a ſlave.

All inhabitants within theſe walls are not properly *citizens*, but only ſuch as are called freemen. *Raleigh.*

2. A townſman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he ſpeaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noiſy Rome, ſecure, he lives;
And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden's Juv.*

CI´TIZEN. *adj.* [This is only in Shakeſpeare.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanneſs.

So ſick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not ſo *citizen* a wanton, as
To ſeem to die ere ſick. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CI´TRINE. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.

The butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long ſtreaks and ſpots. *Grew's Muſæum.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker conſiſtence, the ſaltneſs of phlegm is known. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CI´TRINE. *n. ſ.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.]

A ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemiſhes. It is ever found in a long and ſlender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. Theſe cryſtals are of an extremely beautiful yellow, differing in degrees from that of a ſtrong ochre colour to that of the peel of a lemon; and they have a very elegant brightneſs and tranſparence. This ſtone is very plentiful in the Weſt Indies. Our jewellers have learned from the French and Italians to call it *citrine*; and often cut ſtones for rings out of it, which are generally miſtaken for topazes. *Hill on Foſſils.*

CITRON-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *citrus*, Latin.]

It hath broad ſtiff leaves, like thoſe of the laurel. The flowers conſiſt of many leaves, expanded like a roſe: the cup of the flower is ſlender and fleſhy, and is divided into five ſegments at the top. The piſtil becomes an oblong, thick, fleſhy fruit, which is very full of juice, and contains ſeveral hard ſeeds. Genoa is the great nurſery of Europe for theſe ſorts of trees. One ſort, with a pointed fruit, is in ſo great eſteem, that the ſingle fruits are ſold at Florence for two ſhillings each. This fruit is not to be had in perfection in any part of Italy, but the plain between Piſa and Leghorn. *Millar.*

May the ſun
With *citron* groves adorn a diſtant ſoil. *Addiſon.*

CITRON-WATER. *n. ſ.* Aqua vitæ, diſtilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CI´TRUL. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *pumpion*, ſo named from its yellow colour.

CI´TY. *n. ſ.* [*cité*, French, *civitas*, Latin.]
1. A large collection of houſes and inhabitants.

Men ſeek their ſafety from number better united, and from walls and other fortifications; the uſe whereof is to make the few a match for the many, and this is the original of *cities*. *Temple.*

City, in a ſtrict and proper ſenſe, means the houſes incloſed within the walls: in a larger ſenſe it reaches to all the ſuburbs. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In the Engliſh law.

A town corporate, that hath a biſhop and a cathedral church. *Cowel.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as diſtinguiſhed from other ſubjects.

What is the *city* but the people?——
——True, the people are the *city*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I do ſuſpect I have done ſome offence,
That ſeems diſgracious in the *city*'s eye. *Shak. Rich.* III.

CI´TY. *adj.*
1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

He, I accuſe,
The *city* ports by this hath enter'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Reſembling the manners of the citizens.

Make not a *city* feaſt of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the firſt cut. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

CI´VET. *n. ſ.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, ſignifying *ſcent*.] A perfume from the civet cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his ſnout is more pointed, his claws leſs dangerous, and his cry different. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Braſil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of greaſe, or thick ſcum, in an aperture or bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. It is much uſed by perfumers and confectioners; but ſeldom preſcribed in medicine. *Trevoux.*

Civet is of a baſer birth than tar: the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

He rubs himſelf with *civet*: can you ſmell him out by that? *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and muſk, and, as ſome think, ambergreaſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CI´VICK. *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully ſhone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. *Pope.*

CI´VIL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker, b.* iii. §. 11.

Part ſuch as appertain
To *civil* juſtice; part, religious rites
Of ſacrifice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 231.

But there is another unity, which would be moſt advantageous to our country; and that is your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Sprat's Sermon.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promiſe, unleſs it be unlawful or impoſſible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudeſt minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muſes taught. *Roſcommon.*

4. Not foreign; inteſtine.

From a *civil* war, God of his mercy defend us, as that which is moſt deſperate of all others. *Bacon to Villers.*

5. Not eccleſiaſtical; as, the eccleſiaſtical courts are controlled by the *civil*.
6. Not natural; as, a perſon baniſhed or outlawed is ſaid to ſuffer *civil*, though not natural death.
7. Not military; as, the *civil* magiſtrates authority is obſtructed by war.
8. Not criminal; as, This is a *civil* proceſs, not a criminal proſecution.
9. Civiliſed; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day ſince England grew *civil*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

10. Complaiſant; civiliſed; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarſe.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering ſuch dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew *civil* at her ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was *civil* and well natured, never refuſing to teach another. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

And fall theſe ſayings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* ſpeech and ſoft perſuaſion hung. *Prior.*

11. Grave; ſober; not gay or ſhewy.

Thus night oft ſee me in thy pale career,
'Till *civil* ſuited morn appear. *Milton's Poems.*

12. Relating to the ancient conſular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor. *Shakeſpeare.*

CIVI´LIAN. *n. ſ.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The profeſſors of that law, called *civilians*, becauſe the civil law is their guide, ſhould not be diſcountenanced nor diſcouraged. *Bacon's Advice to Villers.*

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISA´TION. *n. ſ.* [from *civil*.]

A law, act of juſtice, or judgment, which renders a criminal proceſs civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inqueſt, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVI´LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *civil*.]
1. Freedom from barbarity; the ſtate of being civiliſed.

The Engliſh were at firſt as ſtout and warlike a people as ever the Iriſh; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation in the world excelleth them in all goodly converſation, and all the ſtudies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Divers great monarchies have riſen from barbariſm to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*

Whereſoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were ſpread. *Denham's Poems.*

2. Politeneſs; complaiſance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diſtreſs;
Or elſe a rude deſpiſer of good manners,
That in *civility* thou ſeem'ſt ſo empty? *Shakeſpeare.*

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I ſhould be kept from a publication, did not what your *civility* calls a requeſt, your greatneſs, command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houſes. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeneſs.

Love taught him ſhame; and ſhame, with love at ſtrife,
Soon taught the ſweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

To **CI´VILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality; to inſtruct in the arts of regular life.

We ſend the graces and the muſes forth,
To *civilize* and to inſtruct the North. *Waller.*

Muſæus firſt, then Orpheus *civilize*
Mankind, and gave the world their deities. *Denham.*

Amongſt thoſe who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature ſtill takes place. *Locke.*

Oſiris, or the Bacchus of the antients, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongſt them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CI´VILIZER. *n. ſ.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life; he that teaches the rules and cuſtoms of civility.

The *civilizers*!—the diſturbers ſay;—
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! *Philips's Briton.*

CI´VILLY. *adv.* [from *civil*.]
1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally; not eccleſiaſtically; not criminally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude ſhould, without harmony amongſt themſelves, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is *civilly* to live; or ſhould manage community of life, it is not poſſible. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 46.

That accuſation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private ſatisfaction of the party injured; or elſe criminally, that is, for ſome publick puniſhment. *Ayliffe.*

2. Politely; complaiſantly; gently; without rudeneſs; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be ſpoken of the dead. *Dryden's Preface to his Fables.*

I would have had Almeria and Oſmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do ſo. *Collier.*

He thought them folks that loſt their way,
And aſk'd them *civilly* to ſtay. *Prior.*

3. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handſome and cheerful, and furniſhed *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

CIZE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *inciſa*, Lat. ſhaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form; often written *ſize*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to ſome other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itſelf to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i.

CLACK. *n. ſ.* [*klatſchen*, Germ. to rattle; to make a noiſe.]
1. Any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe; generally uſed, in contempt, for the tongue.

But ſtill his tongue ran on,
And with its everlaſting *clack*,
Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 2.

Fancy flows in, and muſe flies high;
He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*

2. *The* CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

Says John, juſt at the hopper will I ſtand,
And mark the *clack* how juſtly it will ſound. *Betterton.*

To **CLACK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To make a chinking noiſe.
2. To let the tongue run.

To **CLACK.** *v. a.* As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the ſheep's mark, which makes it to weigh leſs, and ſo yield the leſs cuſtom to the king. *Cowel.*

CLAD. *part. pret.* [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, ſeems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or ſome ſuch word, like *kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; inveſted; garbed.

He had *clad* himſelf with a new garment. 1 *Kings*, xi. 29.

Beyond
The flow'ry dale of Sibma, *clad* with vine. *Par. Loſt.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*
In fleſh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become ſerene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

The courtiers were all moſt magnificently *clad.* *Swift.*

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can ſhew his right. *Locke.*

We muſt know how the firſt ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to ſucceed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
If not the greateſt, the moſt laſting name. *Congreve.*

CLAIM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of Lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shakeſp.*

Forſworn thyſelf! The traitor's odious name
I firſt return, and then diſprove thy *claim.* *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuſe the leaſt, by ſubmitting to a maſter, who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another, who hath already revived ſeveral *claims* upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another.

Either there muſt have been but one ſovereign over them all, or elſe every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty as theſe. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the poſſeſſion of another, or at the leaſt out of his own: as *claim* by charter, *claim* by deſcent. *Cowel.*

4. The phraſes are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim.*

The king of Pruſſia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuf-Châtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addiſon on Italy.*

If God, by his poſitive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unleſs God ſo ordained. *Locke.*

CLA'IMABLE. *adj.* [from *claim.*] That which may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT. *n. ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that demands any thing as unjuſtly detained by another.

CLA'IMER. *n. ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjuſtly with-held from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *n. ſ.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber, clamber.*] To climb with difficulty; as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the caſements then. *Shakeſpeare.*

The men there do not without ſome difficulty *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray.*

They were forced to *clamber* over ſo many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of ſo many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To CLAMM. *v. a.* [in ſome provinces, to *cleam*, from clæman, Sax. to glew together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A ſwarm of waſps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themſelves, 'till there was no getting out again. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* CXXVI.

The ſprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'MMINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clammy.*] Viſcoſity; viſcidity; tenacity; ropineſs.

A greaſy pipkin will ſpoil the *clammineſs* of the glew. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY. *adj.* [from *clamm.*] Viſcous; glutinous; tenacious; adheſive; ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, are ſuch as have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 293.

Neither the brain nor ſpirits can conſerve motion: the former is of ſuch a *clammy* conſiſtence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 6.

Aghaſt he wak'd, and, ſtarting from his bed,
Cold ſweats, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erſpread. *Dryd.*

I drop with *clammy* ſweat. *Dryden's Fables.*

Joyful thou'lt ſee
The *clammy* ſurface all o'er ſtrown with tribes
Of greedy inſects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that ariſes from the ſtum of grapes, when they lie maſhed together in the vat, which puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* ſweats, paleneſs, and at laſt a total ceſſation of pain, are ſigns of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CLA'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *clamour.*] Vociferous; noiſy; turbulent; loud.

It is no ſufficient argument to ſay, that, in urging theſe ceremonies, none are ſo *clamorous* as Papiſts, and they whom Papiſts ſuborn. *Hooker, b.* IV. §. 9.

He kiſs'd her lips
With ſuch a *clamorous* ſmack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were ſtrangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields. *Shakeſp.*

With the *clam'rous* report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Then various elements againſt thee join'd,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of buſy humankind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will ſettle the wavering, inſtruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous.* *Swift.*

CLAMOUR. *n. ſ.* [*clamor*, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noiſe; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilſt I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'ſt evil. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for juſtice. *King Charles.*

The maid
Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou do'ſt now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes, but leſs fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boiſt'rous *clamours* ceaſe,
That with ſubmiſſive murmurs glide in peace. *Addiſon.*

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obſcure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night. *Shak.*

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakeſp.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* counſels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Eſſay*, 21.

CLAMP. *n. ſ.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of ſtrength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clamp* of brick of ſixteen thouſand, they allow ſeven ton of coals. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board croſs the grain, the firſt board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped*, to preſerve them from warping. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

CLAN. *n. ſ.* [probably of Scottiſh original: *klaan*, in the Highlands, ſignifies *children.*]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their ſeveral *clans*,
Swarm populous, un-number'd. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Milton was the poetical ſon of Spenſer, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal deſcents and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. A body or ſect of perſons, in a ſenſe of contempt.

Partridge and the reſt of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any ſingle particular. *Swift's Predict. for* 1708.

CLA'NCULAR. *adj.* [*clancularius*, Lat.] Clandeſtine; ſecret; private; concealed; obſcure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all ſupplies from our luſts, and not by any ſecret reſerved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE. *adj.* [*clandeſtinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill ſenſe.

Tho' nitrous tempeſts, and *clandeſtine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY. *adv.* [from *clandeſtine.*] Secretly; privately; in private; in ſecret.

There have been two printed papers *clandeſtinely* ſpread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.

With ſuch a horrid *clang*
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and ſmould'ring clouds out brake. *Milton.*

An iſland, ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals and orcs, and ſea-mews *clang.* *Milton.*

What *clangs* were heard in German ſkies afar;
Of arms and armies ruſhing to the war. *Dryden.*

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and ſolemn ſound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, neighing ſteeds, and trumpets *clang.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The Libyans clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* ſwords and ſhields they beat. *Prior.*

To CLANG. *v. a.* To ſtrike together with a noiſe.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their myſtick dance, and *clang'd* their ſounding arms;
Induſtrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud ſhrill ſound.

In death he cried,
Like to a diſmal *clangour* heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

With joy they view the waving enſigns fly,
And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the ſky. *Dryden.*

CLA'NGOUS. *adj.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang.

We do not obſerve the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any muſical, but harſh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK. *n. ſ.* [from *clang.*] A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe, made by the colliſion of hard and ſonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and cleaver. *Spectator*, Nº 617.

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike together with a quick motion, ſo as to make a noiſe by the colliſion.

Following the fliers,
With them he enters; who, upon the ſudden,
Clapt to their gates. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Men ſhall *clap* their hands at him, and ſhall hiſs him out of his place. *Job*, xxvii. 23.

Have you never ſeen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his ſides, and walking before his ſhop? *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

Each poet of the air her glory ſings,
And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryden.*

He had juſt time to get in and *clap* to the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin dreſt
His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breaſt. *Addiſon.*

Glad of a quarrel, ſtraight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me ſee your works and you no more. *Pope.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of ſomething haſty, unexpected, or ſudden.

As ſummer weareth out, they *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and ſo, after a ſweet ſinging, fall down into lakes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: *clap* on more ſails; purſue. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Smooth temptations, like the ſun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perſecution, like the northern wind, made her hold faſt, and *clap* cloſe about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him ſufficiently leſſened, if we *clap* ſin, or folly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Razor-makers generally *clap* a ſmall bar of Venice ſteel between two ſmall bars of Flemiſh ſteel. *Moxon.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſhield thrown by, to mitigate the ſmart,
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryden.*

If you leave ſome ſpace empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the veſſel, and the fiſhes will contend to get uppermoſt in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as abſurd as to ſay, he *clapped* ſpurs to his horſe at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addiſon.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, the likelier to purſue truth the better, having no biaſs yet *clapped* on to miſlead them. *Locke.*

I have obſerved a certain chearfulneſs in as bad a ſyſtem of features as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 86.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wiſdom nor majeſty would ſecure them from a ſneer. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead aſleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakeſp.*

He was no ſooner entered into the town, but a ſcrambling ſoldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken faſhion. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

So much from the reſt of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole ſpecies, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his eſtate. *Spectator*, Nº 576.

Have you obſerv'd a ſitting hare,
Liſt'ning and fearful of the ſtorm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear. *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

4. To celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the ſtationer wiſhing for thoſe hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the ſtage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poiſon. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been formerly *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the ſecond time, and worſe the third. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Let men and manners ev'ry diſh adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his gueſts are *clapt?* *King.*

6. *To* CLAP *up.* To complete ſuddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could waſh our hands,
To *clap* this royal bargain *up* of peace. *Shak. King John.*

Was ever match *clapt up* ſo ſuddenly? *Shakeſpeare.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that ſuddenneſs, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his ſkirts. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To CLAP. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noiſe.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

A whirlwind roſe, that, with a violent blaſt,
Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt.* *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing.

Come, a ſong.——
—Shall we *clap* into't roundly, without ſaying we are hoarſe? *Shakeſpeare's As You Like it.*

3. To ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.

All the beſt men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap.* *Epilogue to Henry* VIII.

CLAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion.

Give the door ſuch a *clap* as you go out, as will ſhake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A ſudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monſtrous to me, that the South-ſea ſhould pay half their debts at one *clap.* *Swift's Letters.*

3. An exploſion of thunder.

There ſhall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flaſhes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewell on Providence.*

The *clap* is paſt, and now the ſkies are clear. *Dryden.*

4. An act of applauſe.

The actors, in the midſt of an innocent old play, are often ſtartled in the midſt of unexpected *claps* or hiſſes. *Addiſon.*

5. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

Time, that at laſt matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope's Sat.*

6. [With falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *clap.*]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as ſound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks, his tongue ſpeaks. *Shak.*

I ſaw a young lady fall down the other day, and ſhe much reſembled an overturned bell without a *clapper.* *Guardian.*

3. *The* CLA'PPER *of a Mill.* A piece of wood for ſhaking the hopper.

To CLAPPERCLA'W. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw.*] To tongue-beat; to ſcold.

Now they are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll go look on. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing.* *Hudibras, part* ii.

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX. *n. ſ.* The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obſcurus*, Latin.] Light and ſhade in painting.

As maſters in the *clare-obſcure*,
With various light your eyes allure;
A flaming yellow here they ſpread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from theſe colours, oddly mix'd,
Your ſight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLA'RET. *n. ſ.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret.* *Boyle.*

The *claret* ſmooth, red as the lips we preſs
In ſparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thomſon.*

CLA'RICORD. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.]

A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and ſeventy ſtrings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *clarify.*] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the firſt, thick and troubled; as muſte, wort, &c. but to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we muſt firſt know the cauſes of *clarification.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 301.

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to ſeparate feculences or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their ſyrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and groſſer parts of the juice to them; and after, the ſyrup being ſet on the fire, the whites of eggs themſelves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate: this ſenſe is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reaſon: it met the dictates of a *clarified* underſtanding half way. *South's Sermons.*

The Chriſtian religion is the only means that God has ſanctified, to ſet fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reaſon, and to rectify his will. *South's Sermons.*

CLA'RION. *n. ſ.* [*clarin*, Span. from *clarus*, loud, Latin.] A trumpet; a wind-inſtrument of war.

And after, to his palace he them brings,
With ſhams, and trumpets, and with *clarions* ſweet;
And all the way the joyous people ſings. *Fairy Queen.*

Then ſtrait commands, that at the warlike ſound
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd
The mighty ſtandard. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 53.

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praiſe. *Pope.*

CLA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*clarté*, French, *claritas*, Lat.] Brightneſs; ſplendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* inviſible; an underſtanding which itſelf can only comprehend. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

CLA'RY. *n. ſ.* An herb.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is ſhort and creſted; but the under one is divided into three parts: the middle diviſion is hollowed like a ſpoon. Out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail to the hinder part of the flower, and attended with four embryo's, which turn to ſo many roundiſh ſeeds, incloſed in the cup of the flower. It grows wild on dry banks. *Millar.*

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moiſture. The weakeſt kind of curling is roughneſs; as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 651.

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kletſen*, Dutch, to make a noiſe.]

1. To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion; to ſtrike one againſt another.

Three times, as of the *claſhing* ſound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Thoſe few that ſhould happen to *claſh*, might rebound after the colliſion; or if they cohered, yet, by the real conflict with other atoms, might be ſeparated again. *Bentley.*

How many candles may ſend out their light, without *claſhing* upon one another; which argues the ſmallneſs of the parts of light, and the largeneſs of the interſtices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. To act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *claſh* with his counſellors for authority. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

Thoſe that will not be convinced what a help this is to the magiſtracy, would find it, if they ſhould chance to *claſh*. *South's Sermons.*

3. To contradict; oppoſe.

Wherever there are men, there will be *claſhing* ſometime or other; and a knock, or a conteſt, ſpoils all. *L'Eſtrange.*

The abſurdity in this inſtance is obvious; and yet every time that *claſhing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator*, Nº 595.

To **CLASH.** *v. a.* To ſtrike one thing againſt another, ſo as to produce a noiſe.

The nodding ſtatue *claſh'd* his arms,
And with a ſullen ſound and feeble cry,
Half ſunk, and half pronounc'd the word of victory. *Dryd.*

CLASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies.

The *claſh* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham.*
He nobly ſeiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and ſlaughter, and the *claſh* of arms. *Pope.*

2. Oppoſition; contradiction.

Then from the *claſhes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flint's colliſion, ſprings. *Denh.*

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and ſcripture, and ſhews there is no *claſh* betwixt them. *Atterbury.*

A **CLASP.** *n. ſ.* [*cheſpe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing cloſe; as a book, or garment.

The ſcorpion's claws here graſp a wide extent,
And here the crabs in leſſer *claſps* are bent. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

Hereupon he took me aſide, and opening the *claſps* of the parchment cover, ſpoke, to my great ſurprize, in Engliſh. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Tranſported with no worſe nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the groſs *claſps* of a laſcivious Moor. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **CLASP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut with a claſp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the ſcriptures; which being but read, remain, in compariſon, ſtill *claſped*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

There Caxton ſlept, with Wynkin at his ſide,
One *claſp'd* in wood, and one in ſtrong cow-hide. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
The *claſping* ivy where to climb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to incloſe between the hands.

Occaſion turneth the handle of the bottle firſt to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to *claſp*. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a ſlave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *claſpt*, but bred a dog. *Shak. Timon.*

Thy ſuppliant
I beg, and *claſp* thy knees. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

He ſtoop'd below
The flying ſpear, and ſhun'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *claſp'd* the hero's knees, and pray'd. *Dryd.*

Now, now he *claſps* her to his panting breaſt;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To incloſe.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to ſpeak big, and *claſp* their female joints
In ſtiff unwieldy arms againſt thy crown. *Shak. Rich.* II.

CLA'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from *claſp*.] The tendrels or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for ſupport.

The tendrels or *claſpers* of plants are given only to ſuch ſpecies as have weak and infirm ſtalks. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLASPKNIFE. *n. ſ.* [from *claſp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *claſſis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of perſons.

Segrais has diſtinguiſhed the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *claſſes*. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the ſame leſſon at the ſchool.

We ſhall be ſeized away from this lower *claſs* in the ſchool of knowledge, and our converſation ſhall be with angels and illuminated ſpirits. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. A ſet of beings or things; a number ranged in diſtribution, under ſome common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one ſett make a very conſiderable *claſs* of men. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 53.

Whate'er of mungrel, no one *claſs* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

To **CLASS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution; to range according to different ranks.

I conſidered that by the *claſſing* and methodizing ſuch paſſages, I might inſtruct the reader. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICAL. } *adj.* [*claſſicus*, Latin.]
CLA'SSICK. }

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompaſs me around,
And ſtill I ſeem to tread on *claſſick* ground. *Addiſon.*

With them the genius of *claſſick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. Of the firſt order or rank.

From this ſtandard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the ſettling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be juſtly reckoned a *claſſical* author on this ſubject. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICK. *n. ſ.* [*claſſicus*, Lat.] An author of the firſt rank: uſually taken for ancient authors.

CLA'SSIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Order; ſort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *claſſis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon.*

To **CLA'TTER.** *v. n.* [clatꞃunȝe, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the ſprightly trumpet, from afar,
Had rouz'd the neighing ſteeds to ſcour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their ſhields. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro. *Knolles.*

Down ſunk the monſter-bulk, and preſs'd the ground,
His arms and *clatt'ring* ſhield on the vaſt body ſound. *Dryd.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce ſhocks reſound,
Helmets and broken launces ſpread the ground. *Granv.*

3. To talk faſt and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Loſt for lack of telling;
Now, ſiker, I ſee thou do'ſt but *clatter*;
Harm may come of melling. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

All thoſe airy ſpeculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noiſe and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety.*

To **CLA'TTER.** *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound and rattle.

I only with an oaken ſtaff will meet thee,
And raiſe ſuch outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou oft' ſhalt wiſh thyſelf at Gath. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

When all the bees are gone to ſettle,
You *clatter* ſtill your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To diſpute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.* A low word.

A **CLA'TTER.** *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noiſe made by the frequent and quick colliſion of ſonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *claſh* often repeated with great quickneſs, and ſeems to convey the idea of a ſound ſharper and ſhriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have ſeen a monkey overthrow all the diſhes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleaſure of ſeeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed for any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe.

By this great *clatter*, one of greateſt note
Seems bruited. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Grow to be ſhort,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter. *Ben. Johnſon's Under-woods.*

O Rourk's jolly boys
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
'Till rous'd by the noiſe,
And muſical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter,
In chaos make not ſuch a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLA'VATED. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; ſet with knobs.

Theſe appear plainly to have been *clavated* ſpikes of ſome kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CLA'UDENT. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; incloſing; confining. *Dict.*

To **CLA'UDICATE.** *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

CLAUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *claudicate*.] The act or habit of halting. *Dict.*

CLAVE. [the preterite of *cleave*.] See CLEAVE.

CLA'VELLATED. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, tranſmitted through *clavellated* aſhes into an exhauſted receiver, loſes weight as it paſſes through them. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'VER. *n. ſ.* [clæꝼeꞃ ƿyꞃt, Sax.] This is now univerſally written *clover*, though not ſo properly. See CLOVER.

CLA'VICLE. *n. ſ.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore-feet unto their mouths; as moſt that have the *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CLAUSE. *n. ſ.* [*clauſula*, Latin.]

1. A ſentence; a ſingle part of a diſcourſe; a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence; ſo much of a ſentence as is to be conſtrued together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no ſpecial *clauſe* or ſentence of ſcripture be in every ſuch action ſet before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker, b.* ii. ii.

2. An article, or particular ſtipulation.

The *clauſe* is untrue which they add, concerning the biſhop. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 4.

When, after his death, they were ſent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clauſe* in their commiſſion. *South.*

CLA'USTRAL. *adj.* [from *clauſtrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyſter, or religious houſe.

Clauſtral priors are ſuch as preſide over monaſteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in ſuch religious houſes. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE. *n. ſ.* [*clauſura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of ſhutting; the ſtate of being ſhut.

In ſome monaſteries the ſeverity of the *clauſure* is hard to be borne. *Geddes.*

A **CLAW.** *n. ſ.* [claƿan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a ſhell-fiſh.

I ſaw her range abroad to ſeek her food,
T' imbrue her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood. *Spenſ.*

What's juſtice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws*? *Hudibras, p.* ii.

He ſoftens the harſh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*. *Garth.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To **CLAW.** *v. a.* [claƿan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

2. To pull, as with the nails.

Adding to the former theſe many changes that have happened ſince, I am afraid we ſhall not ſo eaſily *claw* off that name. *South's Sermons.*

3. To tear or ſcratch in general.

But we muſt *claw* ourſelves with ſhameful
And heathen ſtripes, by their example. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

They for their own opinions ſtand faſt,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvaſt. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

4. To ſcratch or tickle.

I muſt laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

5. To flatter: an obſolete ſenſe. See CLAWBACK.

6. *To* CLAW *off*, or *away*. To ſcold; to rail at.

You thank the place where you found money; but the jade fortune is to be *clawed away* for't, if you ſhould loſe it. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'WBACK. *n. ſ.* [from *claw* and *back*.] A flatterer; a ſycophant; a wheedler. The pope's *clawbacks*. *Jewel.*

CLA'WED. *adj.* [from *claw*.] Furniſhed or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the ſtrongeſt. *Grew's Coſmologia, b.* ii. *c.* viii. § 6.

CLAY. *n. ſ.* [*clai*, Welſh; *kley*, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, ſuch as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, ſtiff, viſcid, and ductile to a great degree, while moiſt; ſmooth to the touch, not eaſily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffuſible in water; and, when mixed, not readily ſubſiding from it. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Deep Acheron,
Whoſe troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Expoſe the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from ſalts, that the bricks may be more durable. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The ſun, which ſoftens wax, will harden *clay*. *Watts.*

Clover is the beſt way of improving *clays*, where manure is ſcarce. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. In poetry, earth in general; the terreſtrial element.

Why ſhould our *clay*,
Over our ſpirits ſo much ſway. *Donne.*

To **CLAY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

This manuring laſts fifty years: then the ground muſt be *clayed* again. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLAY-COLD. *adj.* [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeleſs; cold as the unanimated earth.

I waſh'd his *clay-cold* corſe with holy drops,
And ſaw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

CLAY-PIT. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.

'Twas found in a *clay-pit*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CLAYES. *n. ſ.* [*claye*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with ſtakes interwove with oſiers, to cover lodgments. *Chamb.*

CLA'YEY. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Conſiſting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some delight in a lax or ſandy, ſome a heavy or *clayey* ſoil. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CLA'YISH. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholſome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddiſh, and *clayiſh* water, which the brewers covet. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CLA'YMARL. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A whitiſh, ſmooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl reſembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is more fat, and ſometimes mixed with chalk-ſtones. *Mortim.*

CLEAN. *adj.* [*glan*, Welſh; clæne, Saxon.]

1. Free from dirt or filth.

Both his hands, moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to waſh themſelves inceſſantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for ſuch intent,
But rather fouler. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 7. *ſtanz.* 61.

They make *clean* the outſide of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and exceſs. *Mat.*

2. Free from moral impurity; chaſte; innocent; guiltleſs.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing uſeleſs or diſproportioned.

The timber and wood are in ſome trees more *clean*, in ſome more knotty. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Yet thy waiſt is ſtrait and *clean*,
As Cupid's ſhaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathſome diſeaſe; not leprous.

If the plague be ſomewhat dark, and ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him *clean*. *Levit.* xiii. 6.

CLEAN. *adv.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This ſenſe is now little uſed.

Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto thoſe before mentioned. *Hooker, b.* i. § 4.

Being ſeated, and domeſtick broils
Clean overblown. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

A philoſopher, preſſed with the ſame objection, ſhapes an anſwer *clean* contrary. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To **CLEAN.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjuſted, *clean'd* their vig'rous wings,
And many a circle, many a ſhort eſſay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 86

CLE'ANLILY. *adv.* [from *cleanly*.] In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cleanly*.]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I ſhall ſpeak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanlineſs* of its ſtreets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addiſon.*

2. Neatneſs of dreſs; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and naſtineſs.

The miſtreſs thought it either not to deſerve, or not to need any exquiſite decking, having no adorning but *cleanlineſs*. *Sidney.*

From whence the tender ſkin aſſumes
A ſweetneſs above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanlineſs* remains,
Incapable of outward ſtains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanlineſs* from head to heel;
No humours groſs, or frowzy ſteams,
No noiſome whiffs, or ſweaty ſtreams. *Swift.*

CLE'ANLY. *adj.* [from *clean*.]

1. Free from dirtineſs; careful to avoid filth; pure in the perſon.

Next that ſhall mountain 'ſparagus be had,
Pull'd by ſome plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very *cleanly* inſect, and throws out of her neſt all the ſmall remains of the corn on which ſhe feeds. *Addiſon.*

2. That which makes cleanlineſs.

In our fantaſtick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature meets few more ſweetly reliſhing and *cleanly* joys, than thoſe that derive from ſucceſsful trials. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

4. Nice; addreſsful; artful.

We can ſecure ourſelves a retreat by ſome *cleanly* evaſion. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

CLE'ANLY. *adv.* [from *clean*.]

1. Elegantly; neatly; without naſtineſs.

If I do grow great, I'll have ſack, and live *cleanly* as a nobleman ſhould. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.*

CLE'ANNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clean*.]

1. Neatneſs; freedom from filth.

2. Eaſy exactneſs; juſtneſs; natural, unlaboured correctneſs.

He ſhewed no ſtrength in ſhaking of his ſtaff; but the fine *cleanneſs* of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He minded only the clearneſs of his ſatyr, and the *cleanneſs* of expreſſion. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. Purity; innocence.

The *cleanneſs* and purity of one's mind is never better proved than in diſcovering its own faults at firſt view. *Pope.*

To **CLEANSE.** *v. a.* [clænꞅian, Saxon.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by waſhing or rubbing.

Cleanſe the pale corpſe with a religious hand,
From the polluting weed and common ſand. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueneſs of a wound *cleanſeth* away evil. *Prov.* xx.

Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanſe* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden's Ovid.*

3. To free from noxious tumours by purgation.

Can'ſt thou not miniſter to a mind diſeas'd,
And with ſome ſweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This oil, combined with its own ſalt and ſugar, makes it ſaponaceous and *cleanſing*, by which quality it often helps digeſtion, and excites appetite. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leproſy.

Shew thyſelf to the prieſt, and offer for thy *cleanſing* thoſe things which Moſes commanded. *Mark* i. 44.

5. To ſcour; to rid of all offenſive things.

This river the Jews proffered the pope to *cleanſe*, ſo they might have what they found. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A **CLE'ANSER.** *n. ſ.* [clænꞅeꞃe, Saxon.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours; or digeſting a ſore; a detergent.

If there happens an impoſthume, honey, and even honey of roſes, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanſer*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEAR. *adj.* [*clair*, Fr. *klaer*, Dutch; *clarus*, Lat.]

1. Bright; tranſpicuous; pellucid; tranſparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudineſs; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark.

The ſtream is ſo tranſparent, pure and *clear*,
That had the ſelf-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
He but the bottom, not his face had ſeen. *Denham.*

A tun about was ev'ry pillar there;
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo *clear*. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Free from clouds; ſerene; as a *clear* day.

3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

4. Perſpicuous; not obſcure; not hard to be underſtood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*

Many men reaſon exceeding *clear* and rightly, who know not how to make a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

5. Indiſputable; evident; undeniable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear victory; to our part loſs, and rout
Through all the empyrean. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

6. Apparent; manifeſt; not hid; not dark.

Unto God, who underſtandeth all their ſecret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifeſt. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 1.

The pleaſure of right reaſoning is ſtill the greater, by how much the conſequences are more *clear*, and the chains of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

7. Unſpotted; guiltleſs; irreproachable.

Duncan has been ſo *clear* in his great office. *Shakeſp.*

Think that the *cleareſt* gods, who make them honours
Of men's impoſſibilities, have preſerv'd thee. *Shakeſp.*

Though the peripatetick philoſophy has been moſt eminent in this way, yet other ſects have not been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke.*

Stateſman, yet friend to truth, in ſoul ſincere,
In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope.*

8. Unprepoſſeſſed; not preoccupied; impartial.

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindneſs, ſo prodigally beſtowed. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

9. Free from diſtreſs, proſecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corp'ral whiſper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would ſet me *clear*. *Gay.*

10. Free from deductions or incumbrances.

Hope, if the ſucceſs happens to fail, is *clear* gains, as long as it laſts. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchaſes land here, gives for it, is ſo much every farthing *clear* gain to the nation; for that money comes *clear* in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*

I often wiſh'd that I had *clear*,
For life, ſix hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*

11. Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobſtructed.

If he be ſo far beyond his health,
Methinks he ſhould the ſooner pay his debts,
And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

A poſt-boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curſes, and left the way *clear* for him. *Addiſ.*

A *clear* ſtage is left for Jupiter to diſplay his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

12. Out of debt.

13. Unintangled; at a ſafe diſtance from any danger or enemy.

Finding ourſelves too ſlow of ſail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the inſtant they got *clear of* our ſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

It requires care for a man with a double deſign to keep *clear of* claſhing with his own reaſonings. *L'Eſtrange.*

14. Canorous; ſounding diſtinctly, plainly, articulately.

I much approved of my friend's inſiſting upon the qualifications of a good aſpect and a *clear* voice. *Addiſon's Spect.*

15. With *from*; free; guiltleſs.

I am *clear from* the blood of this woman. *Suſan.* 46.

None is ſo fit to correct their faults, as he who is *clear from* any in his own writings. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

16. Sometimes with *of*.

The air is *clearer of* groſs and damp exhalations. *Temple.*

17. Uſed of perſons. Diſtinguiſhing; judicious; intelligible: this is ſcarcely uſed but in converſation.

CLEAR. *adv.* Clean; quite; completely. A low word.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whiſper, bit it *clear* off. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 98.

CLEAR. *n. ſ.* A term uſed by builders for the inſide work of a houſe. *Dict.*

To CLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.

Like Boreas in his race, when ruſhing forth,
He ſweeps the ſkies, and *clears* the cloudy north. *Dryden.*

A ſavoury diſh, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obſcurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To *clear* up the ſeveral parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aſide a great many other ſpeculations. *Burnet's Theory.*

When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the diſcovery, then let a god deſcend, and *clear* the buſineſs to the audience. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

By myſtical terms and ambiguous phraſes, he darkens what he ſhould *clear* up. *Boyle's Scepſ. Chym.*

Many knotty points there are,
Which all diſcuſs, but few can *clear*. *Prior.*

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to juſtify; to vindicate; to defend: often with *from* before the thing.

Somerſet was much *cleared* by the death of thoſe who were executed, to make him appear faulty. *Sir John Hayward.*

To *clear* the Deity *from* the imputation of tyranny, injuſtice, and diſſimulation, which none do throw upon God with more preſumption than thoſe who are the patrons of abſolute neceſſity, is both comely and chriſtian. *Bramhall.*

To *clear* herſelf,
For ſending him no aid, ſhe came from Egypt. *Dryden.*

I will appeal to the reader, and am ſure he will *clear* me *from* partiality. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

How! wouldſt thou *clear* rebellion? *Addiſon's Cato.*

Before you pray, *clear* your ſoul *from* all thoſe ſins which you know to be diſpleaſing to God. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

4. To cleanſe, with *of*.

My hands are of your colour; but I ſhame
To wear a heart ſo white:
A little water *clears* us *of* this deed. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. To diſcharge; to remove any incumbrance, or embarraſſment.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having *cleared* the earth, he forced open the door. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

This one mighty ſum has *clear'd* the debt. *Dryden.*

A ſtatue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the ſtatuary only *clears* away the ſuperfluous matter, and removes the rubbiſh. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 215.

Multitudes will furniſh a double proportion towards the *clearing* of that expence. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 20.

6. To free from any thing offenſive or noxious.

To *clear* the palace from the foe, ſucceed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden's Æn.*

It ſhould be the ſkill and art of the teacher to *clear* their heads of all other thoughts, whilſt they are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Auguſtus, to eſtabliſh the dominion of the ſeas, rigged out a powerful navy to *clear* it of the pirates of Malta. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To clarify; as to *clear* liquors.

8. To gain without deduction.

He *clears* but two hundred thouſand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the ſalt. *Addiſon.*

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.

Our common prints would *clear* up their underſtandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

10. *To* CLEAR *a ſhip*, at the cuſtom-houſe, is to obtain the liberty of ſailing, or of ſelling a cargo, by ſatisfying the cuſtoms.

To CLEAR. *v. n.*

1. To grow bright; to recover tranſparency.

So foul a ſky *clears* not without a ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Sometimes with *up*.

The miſt, that hung about my mind, *clears up*. *Addiſon.*

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill *clear up* again. *Norris.*

Adviſe him to ſtay 'till the weather *clears up*, for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

3. To be diſengaged from incumbrances, diſtreſs, or entanglements.

He that *clears* at once, will relapſe; for, finding himſelf out of ſtraits, he will revert to his cuſtoms: but he that *cleareth* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his eſtate. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

CLE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *clear.*] A certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtom-houſe.

CLE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *clear.*] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the underſtanding: it diſſipates every doubt and ſcruple in an inſtant. *Addiſ. Spect.*

CLE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *clear.*]

1. Brightly; luminouſly.

Thoſe myſteries of grace and ſalvation, which were but darkly diſcloſed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* ſhined. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 11.

2. Plainly; evidently; without obſcurity or ambiguity.

Chriſtianity firſt *clearly* proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With diſcernment; acutely; without embarraſſment, or perplexity of mind.

There is almoſt no man but ſees *clearlier* and ſharper the vices in a ſpeaker than the virtues. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcov.*

4. Without entanglement, or diſtraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into buſineſs; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon's Eſſays*, 26.

5. Without by-ends; without ſiniſter views; honeſtly.

When you are examining theſe matters, do not take into conſideration any ſenſual or worldly intereſt; but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

6. Without deduction or coſt.

7. Without reſerve; without evaſion; without ſubterfuge.

By a certain day they ſhould *clearly* relinquiſh unto the king all their lands and poſſeſſions. *Davies on Ireland.*

CLE'ARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clear.*]

1. Tranſparency; brightneſs.

It may be, percolation doth not only cauſe *clearneſs* and ſplendour, but ſweetneſs of ſavour. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Glaſs in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearneſs*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intenſe.

2. Splendour; luſtre.

Love, more clear than yourſelf, with the *clearneſs*, lays a night of ſorrow upon me. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

3. Diſtinctneſs; perſpicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearneſs* and perſpicuity. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 291.

CLEARSI'GHTED. *adj.* [*clear* and *ſight.*] Perſpicuous; diſcerning; judicious.

Clearſighted reaſon, wiſdom's judgment leads;
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her footſteps treads. *Denham.*

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *ſtarch.*] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

He took his preſent lodging at the manſion-houſe of a taylor's widow, who waſhes, and can *clearſtarch* his bands. *Addiſon.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave*, part. *cloven.* [cleoꝼan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to ſtick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adheſion, is effected when ſome *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the groſſer part ſticks to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Water, in ſmall quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is ſolid. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 293.

When the duſt groweth into hardneſs, and the clods *cleave* faſt together. *Job*, xxxviii. 38.

The thin camelion, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him,
Like our ſtrange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of uſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To unite in concord and intereſt.

The apoſtles did thus conform the Chriſtians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. § 11.

If you ſhall *cleave* to my conſent, when 'tis,
It ſhall make honour for you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The people would revolt, if they ſaw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

4. To be concomitant to; to join with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and utterly forſake the other. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 22.

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I clove*, *I clave*, *I cleft*; part. paſſ. *cloven*, or *cleft.* [cleoꝼan, Sax. *kloven*, Dutch.]

1. To divide with violence; to ſplit; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their paſſing *cleave* th' Aſſyrian flood. *Milton.*

The fountains of it are ſaid to have been *cloven*, or burſt open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The bleſſed miniſter his wings diſplay'd,
And, like a ſhooting ſtar, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*

Rais'd on her duſky wings, ſhe *cleaves* the ſkies. *Dryd.*

Whom with ſuch force he ſtruck, he fell'd him down,
And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden's Fab.*

Or had the ſun
Elected to the earth a nearer ſeat,
His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*

Not half ſo ſwift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid ſky. *Pope.*

2. To divide.

And every beaſt that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deut.* xiv. 6.

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To part aſunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world ſhould *cleave*, and that ſlain men
Should ſolder up the rift. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The ground *clave* aſunder that was under them. *Num.* xvi.

He cut the *cleaving* ſky,
And in a moment vaniſh'd from her eye. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To ſuffer diviſion.

It *cleaves* with a gloſſy polite ſubſtance, not plane, but with ſome little unevenneſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

A CLE'AVER. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave.*]

1. A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints.

You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting-horns, and ringing the changes on butchers *cleavers*. *Arbuthnot.*

Though arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras*, *p.* iv. *c.* 2.

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER, which ſee.

CLEES. *n. ſ.* The two parts of the foot of beaſts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws*.

CLEF. *n. ſ.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] In muſick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. part. paſſ. [from *cleave.*] Divided; parted aſunder.

Fat, with incenſe ſtrew'd,
On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 440.

I never did on *cleft* Parnaſſus dream,
Nor taſte the ſacred Heliconian ſtream. *Dryden's Perſ.*

CLEFT. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave.*]

1. A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

The caſcades ſeem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 101.

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into ſhape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The reſt of it, being more groſs and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and ſides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the paſterns, and are cauſed by a ſharp and malignant humour, which frets the ſkin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noiſome ſtench. *Farr. Dict.*

His horſe it is the heralds weſt;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree, and inſerting a branch.

Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

CLE'MENCY. *n. ſ.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy; remiſſion of ſeverity; willingneſs to ſpare; tenderneſs in puniſhing.

I have ſtated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compaſſion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever elſe it may be called, ſo far as is conſiſtent with wiſdom. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

CLE'MENT. *adj.* [*clemens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compaſſionate.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [clypian, Saxon.] To call. Obſolete.

Three crabbed months had ſour'd themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And *clepe* thyſelf my love. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLE'RGY. *n. ſ.* [*clergé*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κλῆρος, Greek.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a ſtate which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, neceſſary, by the plain word of God himſelf; a ſtate whereunto the reſt of God's people muſt be ſubject, as touching things that appertain to their ſoul's health. *Hooker*, *b.* iii.

The convocation give a greater ſum,
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predeceſſors part withal. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

CLE'RGYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*clergy* and *man.*] A man in holy orders; a man ſet apart for miniſtration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have ſped among the *clergymen*,
The ſums I have collected ſhall expreſs. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

It ſeems to be in the power of a reaſonable *clergyman* to make the moſt ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy; as, a *clerical* man; a man in orders.

In *clericals* the keys are lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the table-men. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, Nº 158.

Unleſs we may more properly read *clarichords*.

A CLERK. *n. ſ.* [cleꞃic, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All perſons were ſtiled *clerks* that ſerved in the church of Chriſt, whether they were biſhops, prieſts, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*

2. A ſcholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never ſaw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*

The greateſt *clerks* being not always the honeſteſt, any more than the wiſeſt men. *South.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took ſome pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shak.*

My friend was in doubt whether he ſhould not exert the juſtice upon ſuch a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a neceſſary counſellor, he let the thought drop. *Addiſon.*

4. A petty writer in publick offices: an officer of various kinds.

Take a juſt view, how many may remark
Who's now a lord, his grand-ſire was a *clerk*. *Granv.*

It may ſeem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the ſuppers of Vitellius. I queſtion not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLE'RKSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *clerk.*]

1. Scholarſhip.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He ſold the *clerkſhip* of his pariſh, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

CLEVE. } CLIF. } CLIVE. } In compoſition, at the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be ſituated on the ſide of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff*.

CLE'VER. *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dextrous; ſkilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

I read Dyer's letter more for the ſtile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it muſt be owned. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

2. Juſt; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould ſound more *clever*,
To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-ſhaped; handſome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her louſy Peg, tho' the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuth.*

4. This is a low word, ſcarcely ever uſed but in burleſque or converſation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a ſettled meaning.

CLE'VERLY. *adv.* [from *clever.*] Dextrouſly; fitly; handſomely.

Theſe would inveigle rats with th' ſcent,
And ſometimes catch them with a ſnap,
As *cleverly* as th' ableſt trap. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii. *canto* 1.

A rogue upon the highway may have as ſtrong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly* as the executioner. *South.*

CLE'VERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; ſkill; accompliſhment.

CLEW. *n. ſ.* [clype, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Eftſoons untwiſting his deceitful *clew*;
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Fairy Queen.*

While guided by ſome *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roſcommon.*

They ſee ſmall *clews* draw vaſteſt weights along,
Not in their bulk but in their order ſtrong. *Dryden.*

2. A guide; a direction: becauſe men direct themſelves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet muſt be your own *clew* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preſerve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to tranſport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of ſome *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts's Logick*, *p.* iv. *c.* 2.

3. CLEW *of the ſail of a Ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and ſheets are faſtened. *Harris.*

To CLEW. *v. a.* [from *clew*, a ſea-term.]

To Clew the Sails, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled, which is done by a rope faſtened to the clew of a ſail, called the clew-garnet. *Harris.*

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dutch, *cliqueter*, French.] To make a ſharp, ſmall, ſucceſſive noiſe.

The ſolemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour ſhe dy'd;
And ſhrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd. *Gay's Paſt.*

CLI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *click.*] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman, who ſtands at the door to invite cuſtomers.

CLI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *click.*] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLI'ENT. *n. ſ.* [*cliens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation, where cauſes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counſel. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Advocates muſt deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true ſtate of their caſe. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. It may be perhaps ſometimes uſed for a dependant in a more general ſenſe.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to diſturb you. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

CLI'ENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client.*] Supplied with clients.

This due occaſion of diſcouragement, the worſt conditioned and leaſt *cliented* petivoguers, do yet, under the ſweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful proſecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CLIENTE'LE. *n. ſ.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word ſcarcely uſed.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

CLI'ENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientſhip* among the Romans always deſcended: the plebeian houſes had recourſe to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryd. Virg. Dedicat.*

CLIFF. *n. ſ.* [*clivus*, Lat. clif, cleof, Saxon.]

1. A ſteep rock; a rock, according to Skinner, broken and craggy.

The Leucadians did uſe to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the ſea. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 886.

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden's Æn.*

Where-ever 'tis ſo found ſcattered upon the ſhores, there is it as conſtantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*

2. The name of a character in muſick. Properly CLEF.

CLIFT. *n. ſ.* The ſame with CLIFF, now diſuſed.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Fairy Queen.*

CLIMA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [κλιμακτὴρ.] A certain ſpace of time, or progreſſion of years, which is ſuppoſed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, ſettling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CLIMACTE'RICK. } *adj.* [from *climacter.*] Containing a
CLIMACTE'RICAL. } certain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.

Certain obſervable years are ſuppoſed to be attended with ſome conſiderable change in the body; as the ſeventh year; the twenty-firſt, made up of three times ſeven; the forty-ninth, made up of ſeven times ſeven; the ſixty-third, being nine times ſeven; and the eighty-firſt, which is nine times nine: which two laſt are called the grand *climactericks*. *Shak.*

The numbers ſeven and nine, multiplied into themſelves, do make up ſixty-three, commonly eſteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Your lordſhip being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the leaſt decay of your excellent judgment and comprehenſion. *Dryden.*

My mother is ſomething better, though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

CLI'MATE. *n. ſ.* [κλίμα.]

1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.

2. In the common and popular ſenſe, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryden's Ovid.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Dryden.*

This talent of moving the paſſions cannot be of any great uſe in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To CLI'MATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in Shakeſpeare.

The bleſſed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilſt you
Do *climate* here. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLI'MATURE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with climate, and not in uſe.

Such harbingers preceding ſtill the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonſtrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'MAX. *n. ſ.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent: a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually; as Cicero ſays to Catiline, Thou do'ſt nothing, moveſt nothing, thinkeſt nothing; but I hear it, I ſee it, and perfectly underſtand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the concluſion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the beſt. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still riſing in a *climax*, 'till the laſt,
Surpaſſing all, is not to be ſurpaſt. *Granville.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. It is pronounced like *clime*. [climan, Sax. *klimmen*, Dutch.] To aſcend up any place; to mount by means of ſome hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and ſucceſſive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering ſteel, and *climbing* fire. *Shakeſp.*

Things, at the worſt, will ceaſe; or elſe *climb* upward
To what they were before. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands, and upon his feet. 1 *Sam.*

Thou, ſun! of this great world both eye and ſoul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; ſound his praiſe
In thy eternal courſe, both when thou *climb'ſt*,
And when high noon haſt gain'd, and when thou fall'ſt.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v. *l.* 174.

No rebel Titan's ſacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*. *Roſcommon.*

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

What controuling cauſe
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' aſpiring mountain's height. *Blackm.*

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To aſcend.

When ſhall I come to th' top of that ſame hill?—
—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shak.*

Is't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls, in ſpight of me the owner? *Shakeſp.*

Thy arms purſue
Paths of renown, and *climb* aſcents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he muſt, and perſecuted fly;
Climb the ſteep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

CLI'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *climb.*]

1. One that mounts or ſcales any place or thing; a mounter; a riſer.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne ſhoulder *climbers* down the ſtairs. *Carew's Survey.*

2. A plant that creeps upon other ſupports.

Ivy, briony, honey-ſuckles, and other *climbers*, muſt be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb.

It hath a perennial fibroſe root: the leaves grow oppoſite upon the ſtalks. The flowers, moſtly of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs, are naked, having no calyx: in the center of the flower are many hairy ſtamina ſurrounding the pointal, which becomes a fruit; in which the ſeeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. The ſpecies are twelve, two of which grow wild. *Millar.*

CLIME. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can ſpread thy name o'er land and ſeas,
Whatever *clime* the ſun's bright circle warms. *Par. Reg.*

They apply the celeſtial deſcription of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Of beauty ſing, her ſhining progreſs view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light purſue. *Granville.*

We ſhall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a ſafer ſhore. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful ſeaſons, in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar bleſſings. *Atterbury's Serm.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clyniga, Sax. to knock, *Junius. Clingo*, in Feſtus, to encompaſs, *Minſhew.*]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rowls the bodies and the ſhields
Of heroes, whoſe diſmember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed ſpear. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their talleſt trees are about ſeven feet high, the tops whereof I could but juſt reach with my fiſt *clinched*. *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail in the other ſide.

4. To confirm; to fix; as, *to clinch an argument*.

CLINCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A word uſed in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expreſſion.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous ſearching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*

Pure *clinches* the ſuburbian muſe affords,
And Panton waging harmleſs war with words. *Dryden.*

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope.*

2. That part of the cable which is faſtened to the ring of the anchor.

CLI'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *clinch.*] A cramp; a holdfaſt; a piece of iron bent down to faſten planks.

The wimbles for the work, Calypſo found;
With thoſe he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung*. [*Klynger*, Daniſh.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to ſtick to; to hold faſt upon.

The broil long doubtful ſtood;
As two ſpent ſwimmers that do *cling* together,
And choak their art. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Moſt popular counſel he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him! *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

The fontanel in his neck was deſcried by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaiſter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

When they united and together *clung*,
When undiſtinguiſh'd in one heap they hung. *Blackmore.*

See in the circle, next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love, cloſe *clinging* to her waiſt. *Pope.*

That they may the cloſer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a ſtring. *Swift.*

2. To dry up; to conſume; to waſte; to pine away. [Geclungen treop, a withered tree.]

If thou ſpeak'ſt falſe,
Upon the next tree ſhalt thou hang alive,
'Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CLI'NGY. *adj.* [from *cling.*] Apt to cling; adheſive.

CLI'NICAL. } *adj.* [κλίνω, to lie down.] Thoſe that keep their
CLI'NICK. } beds; thoſe that are ſick, paſt hopes of recovery. A *clinical convert*, one that is converted on his deathbed. This word occurs often in the works of Taylor.

To CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps ſoftened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click.*] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

Five years! a long leaſe for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakeſp.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a ſmall, ſharp, interrupted noiſe.

The ſever'd bars,
Submiſſive, *clink* againſt your brazen portals. *Prior.*

Underneath th' umbrella's oily ſhed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread. *Gay's Trivia.*

CLINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of ſwords. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It ſeems in Spenſer to have ſome unuſual ſenſe.

Tho' creeping cloſe, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

CLI'NQUANT. n. ſ. [Fr.] Embroidery; ſpangles; falſe glitter; tinſel finery.

To-day the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He, that before ſhunn'd her, to ſhun ſuch harms,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sidney.*

Here I *clip*
The anvil of my ſword, and do conteſt
Hotly, and nobly, with thy love. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

O nation, that thou couldſt remove!
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about. *Shakeſp.*

Enter the city, *clip* your wives; your friends,
Tell them your feats. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowſy, ſlow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

The male reſteth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*

2. To cut with ſheers. [*Klipper*, Daniſh; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the ſame radical ſenſe, ſince ſheers cut by incloſing and embracing.]

Your ſheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Then let him, that my love ſhall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Suckling.*

He *clips* hope's wings, whoſe airy bliſs
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*

But love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him ſhort,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryden's Fab.*

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps ſome extravagant atheiſt may think us deficient in that, all the world muſt have conſented to *clip* them. *Bentley.*

By this lock, this ſacred lock, I ſwear,
Which never more ſhall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head, where late it grew. *Pope.*

He ſpent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his ſtockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with *off*.

We ſhould then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. It is particularly uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin, by paring the edges.

This deſign of new coinage, is juſt of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke.*

5. To curtail; to cut ſhort.

All my reports go with the modeſt truth,
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but ſo. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Mrs. Mayoreſs *clipp'd* the king's Engliſh. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the ſuburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the ſea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phraſe in falconry.

Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs the quarry miſs'd,
Streight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryd.*

CLI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *clip.*] One that debaſes coin by cutting.

It is no Engliſh treaſon to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himſelf will be a *clipper*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

No coins pleaſed ſome medalliſts more than thoſe which had paſſed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addiſon.*

CLI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *clip.*] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without ſenſe, perception, or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of our nails. *Locke.*

CLI'VER. *n. ſ.* An herb. More properly written *cleaver*.

It grows wild, the ſeeds ſticking to the clothes of ſuch as paſs by them. It is ſometimes uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

A CLOAK. *n. ſ.* [*lach*, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the reſt are covered.

You may bear it,
Under a *cloke* that is of any length. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their *clokes* were cloth of ſilver, mix'd with gold. *Dryd.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the faſter. *Locke.*

Nimbly he roſe, and caſt his garment down;
That inſtant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not uſing your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciouſneſs. 1 *Pet.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Moſt heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, 'till ſhe did fall;
Thenceforth ſhe ſought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal.
Fairy Queen, *b.* ii. *cant.* 7. *ſtanz.* 45.

CLO'AKBAG. *n. ſ.* [from *cloak* and *bag.*] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried.

Why do'ſt thou converſe with that trunk of humours, that ſtuffed *cloakbag* of guts. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

I have already fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hoſe, all
That anſwer to them. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*clocc*, Welſh, from *cloch*, a bell, Welſh and Armorick; *cloche*, French.]

1. The inſtrument which, by a ſeries of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a ſtroke upon a bell.

If a man be in ſickneſs or pain, the time will ſeem longer without a *clock* or hour-glaſs than with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome uſually deſcribed at his ſtudy, is with a *clock* hanging by. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v.

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the waſting light. *Dryd.*

2. It is an uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour*.

What is't o'clock?——
——Upon the ſtroke of four. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Macicaus ſet forward about *ten o'clock* in the night, towards Andruſſa. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

About *nine of the clock* at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

3. The clock of a ſtocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His ſtockings with ſilver *clocks* were raviſhed from him.
Swift on Modern Education.

4. CLOCK is alſo the name of an inſect; a ſort of beetle. *Dict.*

CLO'CKMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*clock* and *make.*] An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently obſerved by ſeveral of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and equations been made and uſed by them. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK. *n. ſ.* [*clock* and *work.*] Movements by weights or ſprings, like thoſe of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you ſcan
The goings of this *clockwork*, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:
But 'tis the ſtomach's ſolid ſtroke,
That tells its being, what's a clock. *Prior.*

Within this hollow was Vulcan's ſhop, full of fire and *clockwork*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 10

You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD. *n. ſ.* [clud, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; ſuch a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that caſteth up from the plough a great *clod*, is not ſo good as that which caſteth up a ſmaller *clod*. *Bacon.*

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and ſtrike together flints
And *clods*, th' ungrateful ſenate and the people. *B. Johnſon.*

Who ſmooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes
The crumbling *clods*. *Dryden's Georg.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boaſt, that on the *clod*,
Where once their ſultan's horſe has trod,
Grows neither graſs, nor ſhrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his ſoul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thouſand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us wretched earthly *clods*,
In dreadful darkneſs, lend deſired light. *Spenſer.*

The ſpirit of man,
Which God inſpir'd, cannot together periſh
With this corporeal *clod*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* i.

How the purer ſpirit is united to this *clod*, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Glanville.*

In moral reflections there muſt be heat as well as dry reaſon, to inſpire this cold *clod* of clay, which we carry about with us. *Burnet's Theory*, *Preface.*

4. A dull, groſs, ſtupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a ſcarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we ſometimes uſe *clot*.

Let us go find the body, and from the ſtream,
With lavers pure, and cleanſing herbs, waſh off
The *clodded* gore. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, *l.* 1727.

To CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY. *adj.* [from *clod.*]

1. Conſiſting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; groſs; baſe.

The glorious ſun,

Turning

Turning, with ſplendour of his precious eye,
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

Theſe lands they ſow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can. *Mortimer.*

CLO'DPATE. *n. ſ.* [*clod* and *pate.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a thickſcull.

CLO'DPATED. *adj.* [from *clodpate.*] Stupid; dull; doltiſh; thoughtleſs.

My *clodpated* relations ſpoiled the greateſt genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL. *n. ſ.* [from *clod* and *poll.*] A thickſcull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being ſo excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To **CLOG.** *v. a.* [It is imagined by Skinner to come from *log*; by Caſaubon derived from κλοιὸς, a dog's collar, being thought to be firſt hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to encumber with ſhackles; to impede, by faſtening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find ſo much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the reſt of the anatomy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let a man wean himſelf from theſe worldly impediments, that here *clog* his ſoul's flight. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

The wings of birds were *clogg'd* with ice and ſnow. *Dryden.*

Fleſhly luſts do debaſe men's minds, and *clog* their ſpirits, make them groſs and foul, liſtleſs and unactive. *Tillotſon.*

Gums and pomatums ſhall his flight reſtrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his ſilken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated ſands,
Traitors enſteep'd to *clog* the guiltleſs keel. *Shakeſpeare.*

His majeſty's ſhips were not ſo over-peſtered and *clogged* with great ordnance as they are, whereof there is ſuperfluity. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*

3. To load; to burthen; to embarraſs.

Since thou haſt far to go, bear not along
The *clogging* burthen of a guilty ſoul. *Shak. Richard* II.

You'll rue the time
That *clogs* me with this anſwer. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;
It came, but *clogg'd* with ſymptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities that go up into the country, are *clogged* with impoſitions as ſoon as they leave Leghorn. *Addiſon.*

4. In the following paſſage it is improper.

Clocks and Jacks, though the ſcrews and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never ſo ſmooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you *clog* them with never ſo much weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **CLOG.** *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to adhere. In this ſenſe, perhaps, only corruptly uſed for *clod* or *clot.*

Move it ſometimes with a broom, that the ſeeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by ſome extrinſick matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the ſaw will begin to *clog.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

CLOG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.

I'm glad at ſoul I have no other child;
For thy eſcape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their *clogs,*
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Par. Regained.*

As a dog committed cloſe,
For ſome offence, by chance breaks looſe,
And quits his *clog*; but all in vain,
He ſtill draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An incumbrance; a hindrance; an obſtruction; an impediment.

The wearineſs of the fleſh is an heavy *clog* to the will. *Hooker.*

They're our *clogs,* not their own: if a man be
Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*

Their prince made no other ſtep than rejecting the pope's ſupremacy, as a *clog* upon his own power and paſſions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greateſt *clog* and obſtacle to ſpeculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional ſhoe worn by women, to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden ſhoe.

In France the peaſantry goes barefoot; and the middle ſort, throughout all that kingdom, makes uſe of wooden *clogs.* *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CLO'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloggy.*] The ſtate of being clogged.

CLO'GGY. *adj.* [from *clog.*] That which has the power of clogging up.

By additaments of ſome ſuch nature, ſome groſſer and *cloggy* parts are retained; or elſe much ſubtilized, and otherwiſe altered. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

CLOISTER. *n. ſ.* [*clâs,* Welſh; clauſteꞃ, Sax. *cloſter,* Germ. *klooſter,* Dut. *clauſtro,* Ital. *cloiſtre,* Fr. *clauſtrum,* Lat.]

1. A religious retirement; a monaſtery; a nunnery.

Nor in a ſecret *cloiſter* doth he keep
Theſe virgin ſpirits, until their marriage-day. *Davies.*

Some ſolitary *cloiſter* will I chooſe,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryden.*

How could he have the leiſure and retiredneſs of the *cloiſter,* to perform thoſe acts of devotion. *Atterbury.*

2. A periſtile; a piazza.

To **CLO'ISTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to confine; to immure; to ſhut up from the world.

Cloiſter thee in ſome religious houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have by commandment, though in form of courteſy, *cloiſtered* us within theſe walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's firſt acts to *cloiſter* the queen dowager at the nunnery of Bermondſey. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloiſtered* up. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

The gloom of *cloiſter'd* monks. *Thomſon's Summer.*

CLO'ISTERAL. *adj.* [from *cloiſter.*] Solitary; retired; religiouſly recluſe.

Upon this ground many *cloiſteral* men of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Walton.*

CLO'ISTERED. *participial adj.* [from *cloiſter.*]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters.

Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloiſter'd* flight, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Built with periſtiles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloiſtered* open courts, one ſerving for the women's ſide, and the other for the men. *Wotton's Architecture.*

CLO'ISTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloiſter.*] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloiſtreſs* ſhe will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

CLOKE. *n. ſ.* See CLOAK.

CLOMB. [*pret.* of *To climb.*]

Aſk to what end they *clomb* that tedious height. *Spenſer.*

So *clomb* this firſt grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

To **CLOOM.** *v. a.* [corrupted from *cleam,* clæman, Sax. which is ſtill uſed in ſome provinces.] To cloſe or ſhut with glutinous or viſcous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the ſkirts, all but the door. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **CLOSE.** *v. a.* [*cloſa,* Armorick; *kluys,* Dutch; *clos,* Fr. *clauſus,* Latin.]

1. To ſhut; to lay together.

Sleep inſtantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *clos'd* mine eyes. *Par. Loſt.*

When the ſad wife has *clos'd* her huſband's eyes;
Lies the pale corpſe, not yet intirely dead? *Prior.*

I ſoon ſhall viſit Hector, and the ſhades
Of my great anceſtors. Cephiſa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *cloſe* thy miſtreſs' eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finiſh.

One frugal ſupper did our ſtudies *cloſe.* *Dryden.*

I *cloſe* this with my earneſt deſires that you will ſeriouſly conſider your eſtate. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Edward and Henry, now the boaſt of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more ſacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a ſigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of baſe mankind. *Pope.*

3. To incloſe; to confine; to repoſite.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clos'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to conſolidate fiſſures.

The armourers accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers *cloſing* rivets up. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

There being no winter yet to *cloſe* up and unite its parts, and reſtore the earth to its former ſtrength and compactneſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As ſoon as any publick rupture happens, it is immediately *cloſed up* by moderation and good offices. *Addiſon on Italy.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately *cloſed up,* as though you wrote them with your finger on the ſurface of a river. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **CLOSE.** *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *cloſed* upon them. *Numb.* xvi. 33.

In plants you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter ſort of motions; as upon their *cloſing* and opening. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 991.

2. *To* CLOSE *upon.* To agree upon; to join in.

The jealouſy of ſuch a deſign in us, would induce France and Holland to *cloſe upon* ſome meaſures between them to our diſadvantage. *Temple.*

3. *To* CLOSE *with.* } To come to an agreement with; to
To CLOSE *in with.* } comply with; to unite with.

Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *cloſe with* us. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It would become me better, than to *cloſe*
In terms of friendſhip *with* thine enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

There was no ſuch defect in man's underſtanding, but that it would *cloſe with* the evidence. *South's Sermons.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *clos'd.* *Dryden.*

Pride is ſo unſociable a vice, that there is no *cloſing with* it. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

This ſpirit, poured upon iron, unites with the body, and lets go the water: the acid ſpirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to *cloſe with* the fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *cloſed with* certainly at the firſt, ſhall be ſet aſide eaſily afterwards. *Atterbury.*

Theſe governours bent all their thoughts and applications to *cloſe in with* the people, who were now the ſtronger party. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

4. To grapple with in wreſtling.

CLOSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ſhut; without outlet.

The admirable effects of this diſtillation in *cloſe,* which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall field incloſed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *cloſe,*
That mine own uſe invites me to cut down,
And ſhortly muſt I fell it. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *cloſe,* chanced upon a great cheſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of ſhutting.

The doors of plank were; their *cloſe* exquiſite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman's Iliads, b.* ii.

4. The time of ſhutting up.

In the *cloſe* of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wreſtling.

The king went of purpoſe into the North, laying an open ſide unto Perkin, to make him come to the *cloſe,* and ſo to trip up his heels, having made ſure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with duſt, but ſtarting up, the third *cloſe* they had made,
Had not Achilles' ſelf ſtood up. *Chapman's Iliads.*

6. A pauſe, or ceſſation, or reſt.

The air, ſuch pleaſure loth to loſe,
With thouſand echo's ſtill prolongs each heav'nly *cloſe.* *Milton.*

At ev'ry *cloſe* ſhe made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the ſong. *Dryden.*

7. A concluſion or end.

Speedy death,
The *cloſe* of all my miſeries, and the balm. *Milton.*

Thro' Syria, Perſia, Greece ſhe goes;
And takes the Romans in the *cloſe.* *Prior.*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut faſt; ſo as to leave no part open; as a *cloſe* box; a *cloſe* houſe.

We ſuppoſe this bag to be tied *cloſe* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Without vent; without inlet; ſecret; private; not to be ſeen through.

Nor could his acts too *cloſe* a vizard wear,
To 'ſcape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryd.*

3. Confined; ſtagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low roofed, or full of windows and doors, the one maketh the air *cloſe,* and not freſh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Compact; ſolid; without interſtices or vacuities.

The inward ſubſtance of the earth is of itſelf an uniform maſs, *cloſe* and compact. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The golden globe being put into a preſs, which was driven by the extreme force of ſkrews, the water made itſelf way through the pores of that very *cloſe* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viſcous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nouriſhes the lamp, is ſuppoſed of ſo *cloſe* and tenacious a ſubſtance, that it may ſlowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Conciſe; brief; without exuberance or digreſſion.

You lay your thoughts ſo *cloſe* together, that were they *cloſer* they would be crouded, and even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Where the original is *cloſe,* no verſion can reach it in the ſame compaſs. *Dryden.*

Read theſe inſtructive leaves, in which conſpire
Freſnoy's *cloſe* art and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Immediate; without any intervening diſtance or ſpace, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herſelf,
Equal to all her titles! that could ſtand
Cloſe up with Atlas, and ſuſtain her name
As ſtrong as he doth heaven! *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

We muſt lay aſide that lazy and fallacious method of cenſuring by the lump, and muſt bring things *cloſe* to the teſt of true or falſe. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

Plant the ſpring crocus's *cloſe* to a wall. *Mort. Huſbandry.*

Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *cloſe* behind. *Pope.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.

Now ſit we *cloſe* about this taper here,
And call in queſtion our neceſſities. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

9. Narrow; as a *cloſe* alley.

10. Admitting ſmall diſtance.

Short crooked ſwords in *cloſer* fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiſcovered; without any token by which one may be found.

Cloſe obſerve him for the ſake of mockery. *Cloſe,* in the name of jeſting! lie you there. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

12. Hidden; ſecret; not revealed.

A *cloſe* intent at laſt to ſhew me grace. *Spenſer.*

Some ſpagyriſts, that keep their beſt things *cloſe,* will do more to vindicate their art, or oppoſe their antagoniſts, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of ſecrecy; truſty.

Conſtant you are,
But yet a woman; and, for ſecreſy,
No lady *cloſer.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; ſly.

That *cloſe* aſpect of his,
Does ſhew the mood of a much troubled breaſt. *Shakeſp.*

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I diſcovered no way to keep our thoughts *cloſe* to their buſineſs, but by frequent attention getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large diſpute, where the arguments are not like to reach *cloſe* on either ſide. *Dryd. on Dram. Poeſy.*

17. Retired; ſolitary.

18. Secluded from communication; as *a cloſe priſoner.*

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE. *adv.* It is uſed ſometimes adverbially by itſelf; but more frequently in compoſition. As,

CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In cloſe order; thick ranged; or ſecretly leagued, which ſeems rather the meaning in this paſſage.

Nor in the houſe, with chamber ambuſhes
Cloſe-banded, durſt attack me. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1121.

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy ſhall appear in any *cloſe-bodied* coat, they ſhall be ſuſpended. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CLOSE-HANDED. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *cloſe-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLOSE-PENT. *adj.* Shut cloſe; without vent.

Then in ſome *cloſe-pent* room it crept along,
And, ſmould'ring as it went, in ſilence fed. *Dryden.*

CLO'SELY. *adv.* [from *cloſe.*]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *cloſely* luted at the top. *Boyle's Chym. Princ.*

2. Without much ſpace intervening; nearly.

My lord of Warwick, and my brother Gloſter,
Follow Fluellen *cloſely* at the heels. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

If we look more *cloſely,* we ſhall find
Moſt have the ſeeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

3. Secretly; ſlily.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, ſent ſome *cloſely* into the village, in the dark of the night. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

4. Without deviation.

I hope I have tranſlated *cloſely* enough, and given them the ſame turn of verſe which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

CLO'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]

1. The ſtate of being ſhut; or the quality of admitting to be ſhut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *cloſeneſs* round about that preſerveth the ſound, maketh the noiſe come forth of the drum-hole more loud, than if you ſhould ſtrike upon the like ſkin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 142.

2. Narrowneſs; ſtraitneſs.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half ſtifled by the *cloſeneſs* of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*

4. Compactneſs; ſolidity.

How could particles, ſo widely diſperſed, combine into that *cloſeneſs* of texture? *Bentley's Sermons.*

The haſte of the ſpirit to put forth, and the *cloſeneſs* of the bark cauſe prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 559.

5. Recluſeneſs; ſolitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *cloſeneſs,* and the bettering of my mind. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was conſtant and juſt, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and ſuch his *cloſeneſs,* as they ſtood in the light towards him, and he ſtood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majeſty's counſellors, being carried with great *cloſeneſs,* liker a buſineſs of love than ſtate. *Wotton.*

We riſe not againſt the piercing judgment of Auguſtus, nor the extreme caution or *cloſeneſs* of Tiberius. *Bacon.*

This prince was ſo very reſerved, that he would impart his ſecrets to no body: whereupon this *cloſeneſs* did a little periſh his underſtanding. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

7. Covetouſneſs; ſly avarice.

Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a ſecret, he ſhould not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *cloſeneſs* and covetouſneſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

8. Connection; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wiſe men run in a much greater *cloſeneſs* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a caſual iſſue, brought under no forecaſt or deſign. *South's Sermons.*

CLO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe.*] A finiſher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*cloſe* and *ſtool.*] A chamber implement.

A peſtle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a *cloſe-ſtool* pan. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

CLO'SET. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]

1, A ſmall room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your *cloſet.* *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

He would make a ſtep into his *cloſet,* and after a ſhort prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repoſitory of curioſities and valuable things.

He ſhould have made himſelf a key, wherewith to open the *cloſet* of Minerva, where thoſe fair treaſures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

He furniſhes her *cloſet* firſt, and fills
The crouded ſhelves with rarities of ſhells. *Dryd. Fables.*

To **CLO'SET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet.

The heat
Of thy great love once ſpread, as in an urn,
Doth *cloſet* up itſelf. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.

About this time began the project of *cloſeting,* where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechiſed by his majeſty. *Swift.*

Closh. *n.ſ.* A diſtemper in the feet of cattle; called alſo the *founder.* *Dict.*

Clo'sure. *n.ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]

1. The act of ſhutting up.

The chink was carefully cloſed up: upon which *cloſure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. That by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut.

I admire your ſending your laſt to me quite open, without a ſeal, wafer, or any *cloſure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts incloſing; incloſure.

O thou bloody priſon!
Within the guilty *cloſure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death. *Shakeſp.*

4. Concluſion; end.

We'll hand in hand all headlong caſt us down,
And make a mutual *cloſure* of our houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOT. *n.ſ.* [probably, at firſt, the ſame with *clod*; but now always applied to different uſes.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with ſpirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poach. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remarks.*

The opening itſelf was ſtopt with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **Clot.** *v. n.* [from the noun, or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unweildy bones, laſting remains
Of that gigantick race; which as he breaks
The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions; as *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted.* *Philips.*

CLOTH. *n.ſ.* plural *cloths* or *clothes.* [clað, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering, whether of animal or vegetable ſubſtance.

The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linen ſpread upon a table.

Nor let, like Nævius, every error paſs,
The muſty wine, foul *cloth*, or greaſy glaſs. *Pope.*

3. The canvaſs on which pictures are delineated.

I anſwer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have ſtudied your queſtions. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Who fears a ſentence, or an old man's ſaw,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shakeſpeare.*

This idea, which we may call the goddeſs of painting and of ſculpture, deſcends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of theſe arts. *Dryden's Preſ. to Dufreſnoy.*

4. In the plural. Dreſs; habit; garment; veſture; veſtments. Including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this ſenſe always *clothes.* Pronounced *clo's.*

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd
In Claribellae's *clothes.* *Spenſer, b.* ii. *cant.* 4. *ſtanz.* 28.

Take up theſe *clothes* here, quickly: carry them to the laundreſs in Datchet-mead. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Strength grows more from the warmth of exerciſes than of *clothes.* *Temple.*

5. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then ſunk it deep beneath the *clothes.* *Prior.*

To **Clothe.** *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; particip. I have *clothed*, or *clad.* [from *cloth.*]

1. To inveſt with garments; to cover with dreſs, from cold and injuries.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the firſt opportunity of making his eſcape into nakedneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 5.

The Britons in Cæſar's time painted their bodies, and *clothed* themſelves with the ſkins of beaſts. *Swift.*

With ſuperior boon may your rich ſoil
Exuberant nature's better bleſſings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
And be th' exhauſtleſs granary of a world. *Thomſ. Spring.*

2. To adorn with dreſs.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time we beſtow upon that. Our ſouls alſo are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*

Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope.*

3. To inveſt; as with clothes.

They leave the ſhady realms of night,
And, *cloth'd* in bodies, breathe your upper light. *Dryden.*

Let both uſe the cleareſt language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i.

4. To furniſh or provide with clothes.

Clo'thier. *n.ſ.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakeſpeare.*

His commiſſioners ſhould cauſe *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

They ſhall only ſpoil the *clothier*'s wool, and beggar the preſent ſpinners, at beſt. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Clo'thing. *n.ſ.* [from *To clothe.*] Dreſs; veſture; garments.

Thy boſom might receive my yielded ſpright,
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* dreſt,
Through cleareſt ſkies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*

Your bread and *clothing*, and every neceſſary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

Clothshe'arer. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth* and *ſhear.*] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothſhearer.* *Hakewell on Providence.*

Clo'tpoll. *n.ſ.* [from *clot* and *poll.*] Thickſkull; blockhead.

What ſays the fellow, there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shak.*

2. Head, in ſcorn.

I have ſent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the ſtream,
In embaſſy to his mother. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **Clo'tter.** *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling ſire,
Slidd'ring thro' *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryden.*

Clo'tty. *adj.* [from *clot.*] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, *clotty*, bluiſh ſtreaks. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Where land is *clotty*, and a ſhower of rain ſoaks through, you may make uſe of a roll to break it. *Mortim. Huſbandry.*

A **CLOUD.** *n. ſ.* [The derivation is not known. Minſhew derives it from *claudo*, to ſhut; Somner from *clod*; Caſaubon from ἀχλὺς, darkneſs; Skinner from *kladde*, Dutch, a ſpot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds* that lower'd upon our houſe,
In the deep boſom of the ocean buried. *Shakeſpeare.*

As a miſt is a multitude of ſmall but ſolid globules, which therefore deſcend; ſo a vapour, and therefore a watry *cloud*, is nothing elſe but a congeries of very ſmall and concave globules, which therefore aſcend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain ſuſpended, 'till, by ſome motion in the air, being broken, they deſcend in ſolid drops; either ſmall, as in a miſt, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Clouds are the greateſt and moſt conſiderable of all the meteors, as furniſhing water and plenty to the earth. They conſiſt of very ſmall drops of water, and are elevated a good diſtance above the ſurface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a miſt flying high in the air, as a miſt is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke's Elem. Nat. Philoſ.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obſcure the ſky;
And *clouds*, diſſolv'd, the thirſty ground ſupply. *Roſcom.*

2. The veins, marks, or ſtains in ſtones, or other bodies.

3. Any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs.

Tho' poets may of inſpiration boaſt,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is loſt. *Waller.*

How can I ſee the brave and young,
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unſung? *Addiſon.*

4. Any thing that ſpreads wide; as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that amongſt a *cloud* of witneſſes, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury.*

To **Cloud.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obſcure.

What ſullen fury *clouds* his ſcornful brow. *Pope.*

2. To obſcure; to make leſs evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the cleareſt truths, no man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle ſmooth and plain,
Made of the *clouded* olive's eaſy green. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Cloud.** *v.n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

Clo'udberry. *n. ſ.* [from *cloud* and *berry.*] The name of a plant, called alſo *knotberry.*

It hath a perpetual flower: the fruit is compoſed of many acini, in form of the mulberry. This plant is found upon the tops of the higheſt hills in the North of England. *Millar.*

Cloudcapt. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap.*] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf,
Yea, all which it inherit, ſhall diſſolve. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Cloudcompe'lling. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of νεφεληγερέτης, ill underſtood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannons, eccho'd from th' affrighted ſhore;
With loud reſemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the ſeed of *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move
Thy juſt complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Dryd. Homer.*

Clo'udily. *adv.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obſcurely; not perſpicuouſly.

Some had rather have good diſcipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenſ.*

He was commanded to write ſo *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryd.*

Clo'udiness. *n. ſ.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. The ſtate of being covered with clouds; darkneſs.

You have ſuch a February face,
So full of froſt, of ſtorm and *cloudineſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſituation of this iſland expoſes it to a continual *cloudineſs*, which in the ſummer renders the air cooler, and in the winter warm. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Want of brightneſs.

I ſaw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the ſtone would loſe more of its *cloudineſs.* *Boyle.*

Clo'udless. *adj.* [from *cloud.*] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightſome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge ſoon ſhall view in *cloudleſs* ſkies,
When next he looks thro' Galilæo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many ſuch there muſt be in the vaſt extent of ſpace, a naked eye in a *cloudleſs* night may give us ſome faint glimpſe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Clo'udy. *adj.* [from *cloud.*]

1. Covered with clouds; obſcured with clouds; conſiſting of clouds.

As Moſes entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar deſcended, and ſtood at the door. *Exod.* xxxiii. 9.

2. Dark; obſcure; not intelligible.

If you content yourſelf frequently with words inſtead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confuſed notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkneſs be. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.

So my ſtorm-beaten heart likewiſe is cheer'd
With that ſun-ſhine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd. *Spenſ.*

Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs folded up. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

4. Marked with ſpots or veins.

Clove. *n.ſ.* [the preterite of *cleave.*] See *To* Cleave.

CLOVE. *n. ſ.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the ſimilitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate in the Eaſt Indies. It is the fruit of a very large tree.

Clove ſeems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

2. Some of the parts into which garlick ſeparates, when the outer ſkin is torn off.

'Tis mortal ſin an onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a ſacred pow'r. *Tate's Juv. Sat.*

Clove-gillyflower. *n. ſ.* [from its ſmelling like *cloves.*]

This plant hath an intire, oblong, cylindrical, ſmooth cup, which is indented at the top: the petals of the flower are narrow at bottom, and broad at top; and are, for the moſt part, cut about the edges. The ſeed-veſſel is of a cylindrical figure, containing many flat rough ſeeds. This genus may be divided into three claſſes: 1. The *clove-gillyflower*, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The ſweet William. The carnation, or *clove-gillyflower*, are diſtinguiſhed into four claſſes. The firſt, called flakes, having two colours only, and their ſtripes large, going quite through the leaves. The ſecond, called bizars, have flowers ſtriped, or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: theſe flowers have always a white ground, and are ſpotted with ſcarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: theſe have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper ſide, and are white underneath. Of each of theſe claſſes there are numerous varieties. The true *clove-gillyflower* has been long in uſe for making a cordial ſyrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodneſs; ſome having very little ſcent, when compared with the true ſort. The varieties of the pink are; the damaſk pink; white ſhock, ſcarlet, pheaſant-eyed pink, of which there are great varieties, both with ſingle and double flowers; old man's head; painted lady. Among the ſweet Williams are, 1. The broad-leaved ſweet William, with red flowers. 2. The broad-leaved ſweet William, with variegated flowers. 3. The double ſweet William, with red flowers, which burſt their pods. 4. The roſe-coloured double ſweet William. 5. The narrow-leaved ſweet William, called ſweet John. *Millar.*

Clo'ven. *part. pret.* [from *cleave.*] See *To* Cleave.

There is Aufidius, liſt you what work he makes
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Now, heap'd high,
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A chap-fallen beaver, looſely hanging by
The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden's Juv.*

Cloven-footed. } **Cloven-hoofed.** } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*, or *hoof.*] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; biſulcous.

There are the biſulcous or *cloven-hooft*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *cloven-footed* fiend is baniſh'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLO'VER. } **Clover-grass.** } *n. ſ.* [more properly *claver*, clæfer, Saxon.]

1. A ſpecies of Trefoil, which ſee.

The even mead, that erſt brought ſweetly forth
The freckled cowſlip, burnet, and green *clover.* *Shakeſp.*

Nature ſhall provide
Green graſs and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare. *Dryden.*

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blitheſt laſs,
Than primroſe ſweeter, or the *clover-graſs.* *Gay.*

2. *To live in* Clover, is to live luxuriouſly; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clover* ſpent? *Ogle.*

Clo'vered. *adj.* [from *clover.*] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale. *Thomſon.*

Clough. *n.ſ.* [clouȝh, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In compoſition, a hilly place.

Clough. *n. ſ.* [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out weight when ſold by retail.

A **CLOUT.** *n. ſ.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean uſe.

His garment, nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was. *Fairy Q.*

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem ſtood. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

In pow'r of ſpittle and a *clout*,
When e'er he pleaſe to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a ſhoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers ſhot.

He drew a good bow: he ſhot a fine ſhoot: he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve ſcore. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV. *p.* ii.

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To **Clout.** *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarſely.

I thought he ſlept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whoſe rudeneſs
Anſwer'd my ſteps too loud. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The dull ſwain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* ſhoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk ſome unhappy ewe,
Whoſe *clouted* leg her hurt doth ſhew. *Spenſer's Paſ.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarſely together.

Many ſentences of one meaning be *clouted* up together. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Clo'uted. *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated: corruptly uſed for *clotted.*

I've ſeen her ſkim the *clouted* cream,
And preſs from ſpongy curds the milky ſtream. *Gay's Paſ.*

Clo'uterly. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly.*] Clumſy; awkward; as a *clouterly* fellow.

The ſingle wheel plough is a very *clouterly* ſort. *Mortimer.*

CLOWN. *n. ſ.* [imagined by Skinner and Junius to be contracted from *colonus.* It ſeems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *lown*; *loen*, Dutch; a word nearly of the ſame import.]

1. A ruſtick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came out with all his *clowns*, horſt upon cart-jades. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The *clowns*, a boiſt'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haſte to the loud ſummons flew. *Dryden.*

2. A coarſe ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown.* *Spectator.*

A country ſquire, repreſented with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

Clo'wnery. *n. ſ.* [from *clown.*] Ill-breeding; churliſhneſs; rudeneſs; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

Clo'wnish. *adj.* [from *clown.*]

1. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns.

Young Silvia beats her breaſt, and cries aloud
For ſuccour from the *clowniſh* neighbourhood. *Dryden.*

2. Coarſe; rough; rugged.

But with his *clowniſh* hands their tender wings
He bruſheth off. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* i.

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we eſſay'd to ſteal
The *clowniſh* fool out of your father's court. *Shakeſp.*

4. Clumſy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clowniſh* mimick traverſes the ſtage. *Prior.*

Clo'wnishly. *adv.* [from *clowniſh.*] Coarſely; rudely; brutally.

Clo'wnishness. *n. ſ.* [from *clowniſh.*]

1. Ruſticity; coarſeneſs; unpoliſhed rudeneſs.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable ſweetneſs in its *clowniſhneſs.* *Dryden.*

If the boy ſhould not make legs very gracefully, a dancing maſter will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainneſs which the a-la-mode people call *clowniſhneſs.* *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

Clown's Mustard. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

To **CLOY.** *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. To nail up; to ſtop up.]

1. To ſatiate; to ſate; to fill beyond deſire; to ſurfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of thoſe ſpeeches had not *cloyed* Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanaſius, and that ſacred hymn of glory, are now reckoned as ſuperfluities, which we muſt in any caſe pare away, leſt we *cloy* God with too much ſervice. *Hooker, b.* v. §41.

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feaſt? *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Continually varying the ſame ſenſe, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he ſometimes *cloys* his readers inſtead of ſatisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whoſe little ſtore her well-taught mind does pleaſe,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton eaſe. *Roſcommon.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, inſtead of delighting and ſatisfying nature, doth but load and *cloy* it. *Tillotſon.*

Settle, *cloy'd* with cuſtard and with praiſe,
Is gather'd to the duſt of ancient days. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. It ſeems to have, in the following paſſage, another ſenſe: perhaps to ſtrike the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-hole.

Clo'yless. *adj.* [from *cloy.*] That of which too much cannot be had; that which cannot cauſe ſatiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyleſs* ſauce his appetite. *Shakeſpeare.*

Clo'yment. *n.ſ.* [from *cloy.*] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That ſuffers ſurfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLUB. *n. ſ.* [*clwppa*, Welſh; *kluppel*, Dutch.] 1. A heavy

1. A heavy ſtick; a ſtaff intended for offence.

He ſtrove his combred *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 8.

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher ſlew him with the ſtroke of a *club*. *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The name of one of the ſuits of cards.

The *clubs* black tyrant firſt her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride. *Pope.*

3. [From cleoꝼan, to divide. *Skinner.*] The ſhot or dividend of a reckoning, paid by the company in juſt proportions.

A fuddling couple ſold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. An aſſembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryden's Medal. Dedication.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b' implicite generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in ſettled proportions.
2. To join to one effect; to contribute ſeparate powers to one end.

'Till groſſer atoms, tumbling in the ſtream
Of fancy, madly met, and *club'd* into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body ſeems to *club* and contribute to the ſeed, elſe why ſhould parents, born blind or deaf, ſometimes generate children with the ſame imperfections. *Ray.*

Let ſugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, ſyllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Club'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their teſters now to take your life. *Pope's Hor.*

Fibres being diſtinct, and impregnated by diſtinct ſpirits, how ſhould they *club* their particular informations into a common idea. *Collier on Thought.*

CLUBHE'ADED. *adj.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head.

Small *clubheaded* anterinæ. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CLUBLA'W. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *law.*] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy eſtabliſhment ſeem to have recourſe to the laudable method of *clublaw*, when they find all other means for enforcing the abſurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 50.

CLUBRO'OM. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company aſſembles.

Theſe ladies reſolved to give the pictures of their deceaſed huſbands to the *clubroom*. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 361.

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welſh; *clochat*, Armorick; cloccan, Saxon; *klocken*, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no ſecond brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if ſhe brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLUMP. *n. ſ.* [formed from *lump.*] A ſhapeleſs piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimenſions.

CLUMPS. *n. ſ.* A numbſcull. *Skinner.*

CLU'MSILY. *adv.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardly; without readineſs; without nimbleneſs; without grace.

Upon the ground he walks very *clumſily* and ridiculouſly. *Ray on the Creation.*

This lofty humour is *clumſily* and inartificially managed, when affected. *Collier on Pride.*

CLU'MSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardneſs; ungainlineſs; want of readineſs, nimbleneſs, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumſineſs* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or ſkill to uſe them. *Collier on Fame.*

CLUMSY. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologiſts, is rightly derived by Bailey from *lompſch*, Dutch, ſtupid. In Engliſh, *lump, clump, lumpiſh, clumpiſh, clumpiſhly, clumſily, clumſy.*] Awkward; heavy; artleſs; unhandy; without dexterity, readineſs, or grace. It is uſed either of perſons or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and ſequacious, apt to be moulded into ſuch ſhapes and machines, even by *clumſy* fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in *clumſy* verſe, unlick'd, unpointed,
Haſt ſhamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumſy* outſide of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling.*

To CLUNG. *v. n.* [clinȝan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See *To* CLING.

CLUNG. *adj.* [clunȝu, Sax.] Waſted with leanneſs; ſhrunk up with cold.

CLU'STER. *n. ſ.* [clyꞅꞇeꞃ, Sax. *kliſter*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue freſh and moiſt all winter, if you hang them *cluſter* by *cluſter* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A ſwelling knot is rais'd;
Whence, in ſhort ſpace, itſelf the *cluſter* ſhows,
And from earth's moiſture, mixt with ſun-beams, grows. *Denham.*

The ſaline corpuſcles of one liquor do variouſly act upon the tinging corpuſcles of another, ſo as to make many of them aſſociate into a *cluſter*, whereby two tranſparent liquors may compoſe a coloured one. *Newton's Opt.*

An elm was near, to whoſe embraces led,
The curling vine her ſwelling *cluſters* ſpread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *cluſters*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 771.

There with their claſping feet together clung,
And a long *cluſter* from the laurel hung. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. A body of people collected: uſed in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beaſts
And coward nobles, gave way to your *cluſters*,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

My friend took his ſtation among a *cluſter* of mob, who were making themſelves merry with their betters. *Addiſon.*

To CLU'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather themſelves into bunches, to congregate.

Forth flouriſh'd thick the *cluſtering* vine. *Par. Loſt.*

Great father Bacchus to my ſong repair;
For *cluſtering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryden.*

Or from the foreſt, falls the *cluſter'd* ſnow,
Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam
Gay-twinkle as they ſcatter. *Thomſon's Winter, l.* 790.

To CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER-GRAPE. *n. ſ.* [from *cluſter* and *grape.*]

The ſmall black grape is by ſome called the currant, or *cluſter-grape*; which I reckon the forwardeſt of the black ſort. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLU'STERY. *adj.* [from *cluſter.*] Growing in cluſters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to graſp.

Is this a dagger I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me *clutch* thee.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

They,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about;
And, 'till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool. *Herbert.*

A man may ſet the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual graſp. *Collier on Thought.*

2. To contract; to double the hand, ſo as to ſeize and hold faſt.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would ſalute my palm. *Shakeſp.*

CLUTCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; graſp; ſeizure.
2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* ii.

3. Hands, in a ſenſe of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy ſlav'ring to devour,
Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainſt thoſe who have us in their *clutches*. *Hudibras.*

I muſt have great leiſure, and little care of myſelf, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of ſuch a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

A CLU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [See CLATTER.] A noiſe; a buſtle; a buſy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He ſaw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and ſpits. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 120.

The fav'rite child that juſt begins to prattle,
Is very humorſome, and makes great *clutter*,
'Till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter?*
Why ever in theſe raging fits? *Swift.*

To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe, or buſtle.

A CLY'STER. *n. ſ.* [χλυςὴρ.] An injection into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhœa, without ſinking the ſtrength of the patient, it is not to be ſtopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clyſters*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To COACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Latin.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the ſpirits in bodies, whether the ſpirits be *coacervate* or diffuſed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory,* Nº 846.

COACERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping, or ſtate of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal ſpreading of the tangible parts, and the cloſe *coacervation* of them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

COACH. *n. ſ.* [*coche*, Fr. *kotczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is ſaid to have been invented. *Minſhew.*] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate, diſtinguiſhed from a chariot by having ſeats fronting each other.

Baſilius attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to ſee ſome ſports. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A better would you fix?
Then give humility a *coach* and ſix. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

Suppoſe that laſt week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning in a ſmooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horſes. *Swift.*

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet ſticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now looſe, now faſt,
And carry'd off in ſome dog's tail at laſt. *Pope's Dunciad.*

COACH-BOX. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *box.*] The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach ſwung but the leaſt to one ſide, ſhe uſed to ſhriek. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

COACH-HIRE. *n. ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as thoſe that praiſe,
For ſcraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. *Dryd.*

My expences in *coach-hire* make no ſmall article. *Spect.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the ſtable or the *coach-houſe*. *Swift.*

COACH-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *maker.*] The artificer whoſe trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joyner, Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind, the fairies *coach-makers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take care of your wheels: get a new ſett bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will conſider you. *Swift.*

COACH-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *man.*] The driver of a coach.

She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. *South.*

To COA'CT. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act.*] To act together; to act in concert.

But if I tell how theſe two did *coact*,
Shall I not lie in publiſhing a truth? *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

COA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulſion; force, either reſtraining or impelling.

It had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; and though its command over them was perſuaſive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*, and deſpotical. *South's Sermons.*

COA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *coact.*]

1. Having the force of reſtraining or impelling; compulſory; reſtrictive.

The Levitical prieſts in the old law, never arrogated unto themſelves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obſolete.

Imagination,
With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

COADJU'MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Latin.] Mutual aſſiſtance. *Dict.*

COADJU'TANT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuto.*] Helping; co-operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar
Of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Latin.]

1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate; one engaged in the aſſiſtance of another.

I ſhould not ſucceed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predeceſſors the poets, or their ſeconds or *coadjutors* the criticks. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vaneſſa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A biſhop that is unprofitable to his dioceſe ought to be depoſed, and no *coadjutor* aſſigned him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COADJU'VANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Cryſtal is a mineral body, in the difference of ſtones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the moſt pure and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coldneſs of the earth ſome concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

COADUNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con, ad, unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.

Bodies ſeem to have an intrinſick principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunition* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COAGME'NT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in uſe.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that ſuppoſed fortuitous jumble, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanv.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coagment.*] Collection, or coacervation into one maſs; union; conjunction.

The third part reſts in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is ſmooth, gentle, and ſweet. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

COA'GULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That which is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and tranſparent ſubſtance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affuſion of ſome other ſubſtance, to turn milk.

Roaſted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'erſized with *coagulate* gore. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Vivification ever conſiſteth in ſpirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* maſſes, in ſome ſprings. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The milk in the ſtomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the runnet, is again diſſolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part ſpirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth; and the ſpirit ſwims not above. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitiſh body, almoſt like butter. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Fluidity.*

COAGULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate.*]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the ſtate of being coagulated.
2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the ſubſtance of *coagulations* is not merely ſaline, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COA'GULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That which has the power of cauſing concretion, or coagulation.

And to manifeſt yet further the *coagulative* power of them, we have ſometimes in a minute arreſted the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance, only by dexterouſly mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

COAGULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate.*] That which cauſes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours are thoſe things which expel the moſt fluid parts, as in the caſe of incraſſating, or thickening; and by thoſe things which ſuck up ſome of the fluid parts, as abſorbents. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COAL. *n. ſ.* [*col*, Sax. *kol.* Germ. *kole*, Dutch; *kul*, Dan.]

1. The common foſſil fuel.

Coal is a black, ſulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, ſerving for fuel. It is ranked among the minerals, and is common in Europe, though the Engliſh *coal* is of moſt repute. One ſpecies of pit-coal is called *cannel*, or *canole* coal, which is found in the northern counties; and is hard, gloſſy and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze 'till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are ſolid, dry, opake, inflammable ſubſtances, found in large ſtrata, ſplitting horizontally more eaſily than in any other direction; of a gloſſy hue, ſoft and friable, not fuſible, but eaſily inflammable, and leaving a large reſiduum of aſhes. *Hill on Foſſils.*

But age, enforc'd, falls by her own conſent;
As *coals* to aſhes when the ſpirit's ſpent. *Denham.*

We ſhall meet with the ſame mineral lodged in *coals*, that elſewhere we found in marle. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

Whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as when cheeſe is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,
Or hailſtones in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The rage of jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning *coal*. *Dryden's Fables.*

You
Have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shakeſp.*

To COAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and coſt, in buying the wood for this ſervice, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the ſame when it is *coaled*, through ſuch far, foul, and cumberſome ways. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden's Remains.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the higheſt degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Ætna, from his boiling ſtew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in *coal-black* clouds and filthy ſmoke. *Fairy Q.*

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous efloreſcencies, and complectional tinctures. *Brown.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it ſhone;
His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryden.*

COAL-BOX. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *box.*] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and ſuch other unſightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-MINE. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs are injurious to land, that flow from *coalmines*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

COAL-PIT. *n. ſ.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the ſinking of a *coal-pit*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COAL-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *ſtone.*] A ſort of cannel coal. See COAL.

Coal-ſtone flames eaſily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COAL-WORK. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *work.*] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vaſt treaſure in the old Engliſh, from whence authors may draw conſtant ſupplies; as our officers make their ſureſt remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

CO'ALERY. *n. ſ.* [from *coal.*] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine ſtalactitæ were found hanging from a black ſtone, at a deſerted vault in Benwell *coalery*. *Woodward.*

To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coaleſco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in maſſes by a ſpontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raiſed, they hinder not the tranſparency of the air, being divided into parts too ſmall to cauſe any reflection in their ſuperficies; but when they begin to *coaleſce*, and conſtitute globules, thoſe globules become of a convenient ſize to reflect ſome colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *coaleſce.*] The act of coaleſcing; concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coaleſco, coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one maſs or body; conjunction of ſeparate parts in one whole.

The world's a maſs of heterogeneous conſiſtences, and every part thereof a *coalition* of diſtinguiſhable varieties. *Glanv.*

In the firſt *coalition* of a people, their proſpect is not great: they provide laws for their preſent exigence and convenience. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

'Tis neceſſary that theſe ſquandered atoms ſhould convene and unite into great maſſes: without ſuch a *coalition* the chaos muſt have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

CO'ALY. *adj.* [from *coal.*] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*

COAPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjuſtment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is ſtruck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the ſize, ſhape, bigneſs, and *coaptation* of the ſeveral parts. *Boyle's Scep. Chym.*

The ſame method makes both proſe and verſe beautiful, which conſiſts in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

To COARCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin.]

1. To ſtraighten; to confine into a narrow compaſs.

2. To contract power.

If a man *coarcts* himſelf to the extremity of an act, he muſt blame and impute it to himſelf, that he has thus *coarcted* or ſtraightened himſelf ſo far. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COARCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coarct.*]

1. Confinement; reſtraint to a narrow ſpace.

The greateſt winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interiour ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Contraction of any ſpace.

Straighten the artery never ſo much, provided the ſides of it do not meet, the veſſel will continue to beat below, or beyond the *coarctation.* *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Reſtraint of liberty.

Election is oppoſed not only to coaction, but alſo to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bramh. againſt Hobbes.*

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not ſeparated from impurities or baſer parts.

I feel
Of what *coarſe* metal ye are molded. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

2. Not ſoft or fine: uſed of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Groſs; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarſer* tye of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomſon's Spring.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpoliſhed.

Praiſe of Virgil is againſt myſelf, for preſuming to copy, in my *coarſe* Engliſh, his beautiful expreſſions. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. Unaccompliſhed; unfiniſhed by art or education.

Practical rules may be uſeful to ſuch as are remote from advice, and to *coarſe* practitioners, which they are obliged to make uſe of. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill conſort, and a *coarſe* perfume,
Diſgrace the delicacy of a feaſt. *Roſcommon.*

A *coarſe* and uſeleſs dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one ſpot, to rot juſt as it grows. *Otway's Orphan.*

From this *coarſe* mixture of terreſtrial parts,
Deſire and fear by turns poſſeſs their hearts. *Dryd. Æn.*

CO'ARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarſe.*]

1. Without fineneſs; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarſely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Brown.*

5. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarſely* uſed. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleaſed to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarſely* tranſlated; but which yet retains ſome beauties of the author. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

CO'ARSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coarſe.*]

1. Impurity; unrefined ſtate.

Firſt know the materials whereof the glaſs is made; then conſider what the reaſon is of the *coarſeneſs* or dearneſs. *Bacon.*

2. Roughneſs; want of fineneſs.

3. Groſſneſs; want of delicacy.

'Tis with friends (pardon the *coarſeneſs* of the illuſtration) as with dogs in couples; they ſhould be of the ſame ſize. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 25.

4. Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners.

A baſe wild olive he remains;
The ſhrub the *coarſeneſs* of the clown retains. *Garth.*

5. Meanneſs; want of nicety.

Conſider the penuriouſneſs of the Hollanders, the *coarſeneſs* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleaſure. *Addiſon on the War.*

COAST. *n. ſ.* [*coſte*, Fr. *coſta*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the ſea; the ſhore. It is not uſed for the banks of leſs waters.

He ſees in Engliſh ſhips the Holland *coaſt.* *Dryden.*

2. It ſeems to be taken by Newton for ſide, like the French *coſte.*

Some kind of virtue, lodged in ſome ſides of the cryſtal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coaſt*, of unuſual refraction; otherwiſe the rays would not be refracted towards that *coaſt* rather than any other *coaſt*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, ſo as to emerge by a contrary ſituation of the *coaſt.* *Newton's Opticks.*

3. *The* COAST *is clear.* A proverbial expreſſion. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and ſeeing that the *coaſt* was clear, Zelmane diſmiſſed Muſidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal ſpy, when now the *coaſt* was clear,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unſeen. *Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſail cloſe by the coaſt; to ſail within ſight of land.

But ſteer my veſſel with a ſteady hand,
And *coaſt* along the ſhore in ſight of land. *Dryd. Virgil.*

The antients *coaſted* only in their navigation, ſeldom taking the open ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To ſail by; to ſail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compaſs, was fain to *coaſt* that ſhore. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The greateſt entertainment we found in *coaſting* it, were the ſeveral proſpects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CO'ASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *coaſt.*] He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore.

In our ſmall ſkiff we muſt not launch too far;
We here but *coaſters*, not diſcov'rers are. *Dryden.*

COAT. *n. ſ.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thouſand ſhekels of braſs. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 5.

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and ſaid, This have we found: know now whether it be thy ſon's *coat* or no. *Gen.* xxxvii. 30.

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dreſs.

A friend's younger ſon, a child in *coats*, was not eaſily brought to his book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or veſture, as demonſtrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excuſable, becauſe many of his *coat*, in thoſe times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Men of his *coat* ſhould be minding their pray'rs,
And not among ladies, to give themſelves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beaſt; the covering of any animal.

He clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts; or ſlain,
Or, as the ſnake, with youthful *coat* repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Give your horſe ſome powder of brimſtone in his oats, and it will make his *coat* lie fine. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

You have given us milk
In luſcious ſtreams, and lent us your own *coat*
Againſt the winter's cold. *Thomſon's Spring.*

5. Any tegument; tunick; or covering.

The eye is defended with four *coats* or ſkins. *Peacham.*

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the *coats* of the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Amber is a nodule, inveſted with a *coat*, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

6. That on which the enſigns armorial are pourtrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whoſe *coat* armour richly are diſplay'd
All ſorts of flowers the which on earth do ſpring. *Spenſer.*

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's *coat* one half is cut away. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, diſplay'd at large
Their maſter's *coat* of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to inveſt; to overſpread: as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurſe had changed her note; for ſhe was then muzzling and *coaxing* the child; That's a good dear, ſays ſhe. *L'Eſtrange.*

I *coax!* I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar.*

COA'XER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often uſed in the compoſition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopf*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fowl; called alſo *ſea-cob.* *Philips.*

CO'BALT. *n. ſ.* A marcaſite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arſenick; contains copper and ſome ſilver. Being ſublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: theſe German mineraliſts call zaffir. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a denſe, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and ſhining, and much reſembling ſome of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three ſorts of arſenick, white, yellow, and red; as alſo zaffre and ſmalt. *Hill on Foſſils.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Daniſh.]

1. To mend any thing coarſely: uſed generally of ſhoes.

If you be out, Sir, I can mend you.—Why, Sir, *cobble* you. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

They'll ſit by th' fire, and preſume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; making parties ſtrong,
And feeble ſuch as ſtand not in their liking,
Below their *cobbled* ſhoes. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raiſed themſelves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To do or make any thing clumſily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauſeous praiſes of the times:
Give thy baſe poets back their *cobbled* rhimes. *Dryden.*

Believe not that the whole univerſe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpoſe or deſign, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cobble.*]

1. A mender of old ſhoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the caſting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A clumſy workman in general.

What trade are you?—
Truly, Sir, in reſpect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would ſay, a *cobbler.* *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

3. In a kind of proverbial ſenſe, any mean perſon.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;
As if what we eſteem in *cobblers* baſe,
Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryden.*

CO'BIRONS. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *iron.*] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as ſpits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

COBI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *biſhop.*] A coadjutant biſhop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made uſe of Auſtin as a *cobiſhop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *nut.*]

1. See HAZEL, of which it is a ſpecies.

2. A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN. *n. ſ.* [*cob*, head, and *ſwan.*] The head or leading ſwan.

I'm not taken
With a *cobſwan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As fooliſh Leda and Europa were. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'BWEB. *n. ſ.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a ſpider.

The luckleſs Clarion,
With violent ſwift flight, forth carried
Into the curſed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenſer.*

Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimmed, ruſhes ſtrewed, and *cobwebs* ſwept. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

The ſpider went into the houſe of a burgher, and fell preſently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. Any ſnare, or trap; implying inſidiouſneſs and weakneſs.

For he a rope of ſand could twiſt,
As tough as learned Sorboniſt;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for ſcull
That's empty, when the moon is full. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Chronology at beſt is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch ſmall flies; but let waſps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

CO'COA. *n. ſ.* See CACAO.

COCCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from κοκκὸς, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are ſo called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *n. ſ.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouſe.]

An inſect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew.] Screwform; in the form of a ſcrew.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy ſpires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the deſcription of the unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Latin.] Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of ſtone, ſtruck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of ſhells, of the ſame ſort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COCK. *n. ſ.* [cocc, Saxon; *coq*, French.]

1. The male to the hen; a domeſtick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and ſpurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon.*

True *cocks* o' th' game,
That never aſk for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and ſhew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cauſe of quarrel. *Dryden.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearleſs *cock.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. The male of any ſmall birds.

He was confirmed in this by obſerving, that calves and philoſophers, tygers and ſtateſmen, *cock* ſparrows and coquets, exactly reſemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

3. The weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes ſpout,
'Till you have drench'd our ſteeples, drown'd the *cocks!* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. A ſpout to let out water at will, by turning the ſtop.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minſtrelſy,
I have retir'd me to a waſteful *cock*,
And ſet mine eyes at flow. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glaſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 16.

Thus the ſmall jett, which haſty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the *cock.* *Pope.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the flint. [From *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking.]

With haſty rage he ſnatch'd
His gunſhot, that in holſters watch'd,
And bending *cock*, he levell'd full
Againſt th' outſide of Talgol's ſkull. *Hudibras, p.* i.

A ſeven-ſhot gun carries powder and bullets for ſeven charges and diſcharges. Under the breech of the barrel is the box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grew.*

7. A conquerour; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is grown the *cock* of the club ſince he left us. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 130.

My ſchoolmaſter call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the ſchool. *Swift.*

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carouſing 'till the ſecond *cock.* *Shakeſpeare.*

He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the firſt *cock.* *Shakeſp.*

9. A cockboat; a ſmall boat.

They take a view of all ſized *cocks*, barges, and fiſherboats hovering on the coaſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminiſh'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

10. A ſmall heap of hay. [Properly *cop.*]

As ſoon as the dew is off the ground ſpread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other ſide; then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks.* *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [From the comb of the cock.]

You may ſee many a ſmart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into ſeveral different *cocks.* *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 408.

12. The ſtyle or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers.*

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a friſker, all men on me look;
What ſhould I do but ſet *cock on the hoop?* *Camden.*

You'll make a mutiny among my gueſts!
You will ſet *cock a hoop!* *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
The field, as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock a hoop.* *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

To COCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.

This is that muſcle which performs the motion ſo often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his noſe, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears;
O'er yonder ſtile ſee Lubberkin appears. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Dick would *cock* his noſe in ſcorn,
But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*

2. To ſet up the hat with an air of petulance and pertneſs.

Dick, who thus long had paſſive ſat,
Here ſtrok'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior.*

An alert young fellow *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 4[illegible].

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a diſcharge.

Some of them holding up their piſtols *cocked*, near the door of the houſe, which they kept open. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*

5. To raiſe hay in ſmall heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meeteſt for to make,
Or ſummer ſhade, under the *cocked* hay. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To COCK. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool ſo nicely writ,
The ladies would miſtake him for a wit;
And when he ſings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryden.*

Every one *cocks* and ſtruts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 108.

2. To train or uſe fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainſt *cocking*, ſince he cannot bet. *B. Johnſon.*

COCK, in compoſition, ſignifies ſmall or little.

COCKA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *cock.*] A ribband worn in the hat.

A CO'CKATRICE. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and aττeɲ, Sax. a ſerpent.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices.* *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to deſtroy thoſe that did not eſpy him firſt. *Bacon.*

This *cockatrice* is ſooneſt cruſhed in the ſhell; but, if it grows, it turns to a ſerpent and a dragon. *Taylor.*

My wife! 'tis ſhe, the very *cockatrice!* *Congreve.*

CO'CKBOAT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *boat.*] A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

That invincible armada, which having not ſo much as fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a *cockboat* of ours at ſea, wandered through the wilderneſs of the northern ſeas. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

Did they, indeed, think it leſs diſhonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man? *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Romiſh Idolatry.*

CO'CKBROATH. *n. ſ.* Broath made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon ſpoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroaths*, prepared with French barley. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COCKCRO'WING. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *crow.*] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the maſter of the houſe cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. *Mark*, xiii. 35.

To CO'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, French.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Moſt children's conſtitutions are ſpoiled by *cockering* and tenderneſs. *Locke on Education*, § 4.

He that will give his ſon ſugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleaſure, and *cocker* up that propenſity which he ought to ſubdue. *Locke on Education.*

Bred a fondling and an heireſs;
Cocker'd by the ſervants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

CO'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *cock.*] One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

CO'CKEREL. *n. ſ.* [from *cock.*] A young cook.

Which of them firſt begins to crow?—
The old cock?—The *cockerel.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy ſpurs
Are grown to ſharpneſs? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

CO'CKET. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.]

A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtom-houſe: likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment, ſealed and delivered by the officers of the cuſtom-houſe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel.*

The greateſt profit did ariſe by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

CO'CKFIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *fight.*] A battle or match of cocks.

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 990.

At the ſeaſons of football and *cockfighting*, theſe little republicks reaſſume their national hatred to each other. *Addiſ.*

CO'CKHORSE. [*cock* and *horſe.*] On horſeback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they ſtrenuouſly maintain,
Sits *cockhorſe* on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*coquille*, French.] A ſmall teſtaceous fiſh.

It is a *cockle*, or a walnut-ſhell. *Shakeſpeare.*

We may, I think, from the make of an oyſter, or *cockle*, reaſonably conclude, that it has not ſo many, nor ſo quick ſenſes, as a man. *Locke.*

Three common *cockle* ſhells, out of gravel pits. *Woodw.*

CO'CKLE-STAIRS. *n. ſ.* Winding or ſpiral ſtairs. *Chambers.*

CO'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [coccel, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn. The ſame with corn-roſe; a ſpecies of POPPY.

In ſoothing them we nouriſh, 'gainſt our ſenate,
The *cockle* of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition. *Shakeſp.*

Good ſeed degenerates, and oft' obeys
The ſoil's diſeaſe, and into *cockle* ſtrays. *Donne.*

To CO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles like the ſhell of a cockle.

Show'rs ſoon drench the camblet's *cockled* grain. *Gay.*

CO'CKLED. *adj.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more ſoft and ſenſible,
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* ſnails. *Shakeſp.*

CO'CKLOFT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *loft.*] The room over the garret, in which fowls are ſuppoſed to rooſt.

If the loweſt floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets ſoon will take their turn. *Dryden.*

My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indifferently furniſhed; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

CO'CKMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *maſter.*] One that breeds game cocks.

A *cockmaſter* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'CKMATCH. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *match.*] Cockfight for a prize.

At the ſame time that the heads of parties preſerve towards one another an outward ſhew of good breeding, their tools will not ſo much as mingle together at a *cockmatch.* *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 126.

Though quail-fighting is what is moſt taken notice of, they had doubtleſs *cockmatches* alſo. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

CO'CKNEY. *n. ſ.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French uſe an expreſſion, *Païs de cocaigne*, for a country of dainties.

Paris eſt pour un riche un Païs de cocaigne. *Boileau.*

Of this word they are not able to ſettle the original. It appears, whatever was its firſt ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in ſee by weſt Spayng,
Is a lond yhote cocayng.

On which Dr. Hickes has this remark:

Nunc *coquin*, *coquine*. Quæ olim apud Gallas otio, gulæ & ventri deditos, *ignavum*, *ignavam*, *deſidioſum*, *deſidioſam*, *ſegnem* ſignificabant. Hinc *urbanos* utpote a ruſticis laboribus ad vitam ſedentariam, & quaſi deſidioſam avocatos pagani noſtri olim *cokaignes*, quod nunc ſcribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et poëta hic noſter in monachos & moniales, ut ſegne genus hominum, qui deſidiæ dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentiſſime invehitur, monaſteria & monaſticam vitam in deſcriptione terræ *cockaineæ*, parabolice perſtringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the *cockney* did to the eels, when ſhe put them i' th' paſty alive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

For who is ſuch a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the ſouthern part,
To ſcorn that union, by which we may
Boaſt 'twas his countryman that writ this play. *Dorſet.*

The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is ſurpriſed at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, deſpicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney.* *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

CO'CKPIT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *pit.*]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this *cockpit* hold
The vaſty field of France? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the weſtern world, and academy of arms, for many years. *Howel's Voc. Foreſt.*

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are ſubdiviſions for the purſer, the ſurgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

CO'CKSCOMB. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *comb.*] A plant. The ſame with LOUSEWORT, which ſee.

CO'CKSHEAD. *n. ſ.* A plant, named alſo *fairfoin.*

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal; which afterwards becomes a creſted pod, ſometimes rough and full of ſeeds, ſhaped like a kidney. The flowers grow in a thick ſpike. It is an abiding plant, and eſteemed one of the beſt ſorts of fodder for cattle. *Millar.*

CO'CKSHUT. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and *ſhut.*] The cloſe of the evening, at which time poultry go to rooſt.

Surrey and himſelf,
Much about *cockſhut* time, from troop to troop,
Went through the army. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

CO'CKSPUR. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *ſpur.*] Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of MEDLAR, which ſee.

Its large and beautiful flowers are produced in great bunches at the extremities of the branches; and its fruit, which is ripe in autumn, makes a fine appearance, growing in great cluſters; and is eſteemed good food for deer. *Millar.*

CO'CKSURE. [from *cock* and *ſure.*] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We ſteal, as in a caſtle, *cockſure.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

I thought myſelf *cockſure* of his horſe, which he readily promiſed me. *Pope's Letters.*

CO'CKSWAIN. *n. ſ.* [coggrpaine, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.

CO'CKWEED. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and *weed.*] The name of a plant, called alſo DITTANDER, or *Pepperwort*, which ſee.

CO'COA. *n. ſ.* [*cacaotal*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao.*]

A ſpecies of palm-tree, cultivated in moſt of the inhabited parts of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; but thought a native of the Maldives. It is one of the moſt uſeful trees to the inhabitants of America. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the ſhell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords them a wholeſome food, and the milk contained in the ſhell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are uſed for thatching their houſes, and are alſo wrought into baſkets, and moſt other things that are made of oſiers in Europe. *Millar.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, much reſembling a large olive in ſize and ſhape. It is compoſed of a thin but hard and woody coat or ſkin, of a dark blackiſh colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleſhy, dry, firm, and fattiſh to the touch, of a duſky colour, an agreeable ſmell, and a pleaſant and peculiar taſte. It was unknown to us 'till the diſcovery of America, where the natives not only drank the liquor made from the nuts, in the manner we do chocolate, but alſo uſed them as money. The tree is not very tall, but grows regularly, and is of a beautiful form, eſpecially when loaded with its fruit. Its ſtem is of the thickneſs of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves ſix or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers ſtand on the branches, and even on the trunk of the tree, in cluſters, each having its own pedicle, an inch and ſometimes leſs in length: they are ſmall, of a yellowiſh colour, and are ſucceeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, reſembling a cucumber, five, ſix, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickneſs; and, when fully ripe, it is of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *cocoa* nuts, uſually about thirty in number. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many ſeries of fruits. *Hill's Hiſtory of the Materia Medica.*

Amid' thoſe orchards of the ſun,
Give me to drain the *cocoa*'s milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freſhening wine. *Thomſon.*

CO'CTILE. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

CO'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The diſeaſe is ſometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and reſolution of the feveriſh matter, or terminates in ſuppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COD.
CO'DFISH. } *n. ſ.* A ſea fiſh.

COD. *n. ſ.* [coðde, Saxon.] Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there may'ſt ſafely ſow,
Where in full *cods* laſt year rich peaſe did grow. *May.*

They let peaſe lie in ſmall heaps as they are reaped, 'till they find the hawm and *cod* dry. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To COD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cod.

All *codded* grain being a deſtroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortimer.*

CO'DDERS. *n. ſ.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peaſe. *Dict.*

CODE. *n. ſ.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodoſian and Juſtinian *code* the intereſt of trade very well provided for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themſelves; and larger far
Than civil *codes* with all their gloſſes are. *Pope's Sat.*

CO'DICIL. *n. ſ.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man ſuſpects his lady's crying,
Was but to gain him to appoint her,
By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

CODI'LLE. *n. ſ.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won againſt the player.

She ſees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
Juſt in the jaws of ruin, and *codille.* *Pope.*

To CO'DLE. *v. a.* [*coquo coctulo*, Lat. *Skinner.*] To parboil; to ſoften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING. *n. ſ.* [from *To codle.*] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings.* *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and *codlings* rev'ling with delight. *King's Cook.*

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, ſouth of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A *codling*, e're it went his lip in,
Wou'd ſtrait become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

COE'FFICACY. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of ſeveral things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of thoſe ſtars, or *coefficacy* particular in medications. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

COEFFI'CIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficio*, Latin.] Co-operation; the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the ſpirits inſtrumental *coefficiency*, requires, that they be kept together, without diſtinction or diſſipation. *Glanville.*

COEFFI'CIENT. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. In algebra.

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied, and ſo do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as $4a$, bx, cxx; where 4 is the coefficient of $4a$; b of bx, and c of cxx. *Chambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The *coefficient* of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity ariſing by the diviſion of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

CO'ELIACK *Paſſion.* A diarrhœa, or flux, that ariſes from the indigeſtion or putrefaction of food in the ſtomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted ſtinking fleſh. *Quincy.*

COE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for reſale, where they are not reſtrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

COE'QUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being in the ſame ſtate with another.

Henry the Fifth did ſometime propheſy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shakeſp.*

COEQUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *coequal.*] The ſtate of being equal.

To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To reſtrain; to keep in order by force.

Puniſhments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate ſort. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COE'RCIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That may be reſtrained.

2. That ought to be reſtrained.

COE'RCION. *n. ſ.* [from *coerce.*] Penal reſtraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the ſentence in eccleſiaſtical courts, is only by excommunication of the perſon contumacious. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law.*

Government has *coercion* and animadverſion upon ſuch as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothleſs and precarious. *South's Sermons.*

COE'RCIVE. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That which has the power of laying reſtraint.

All things on the ſurface ſpread, are bound
By their *coercive* vigour to the ground! *Blackmore.*

2. That which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

For miniſters to ſeek that themſelves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have been hardly conſtrued. *Hooker; Pref.*

The virtues of a magiſtrate or general, or a king, are prudence, counſel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exerciſe of magnanimity, as well as juſtice. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

COESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *eſſentia*, Latin.] Participating of the ſame eſſence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indiviſible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himſelf; we glorify that conſubſtantial Word which is the Son; we bleſs and magnify that *coeſſential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoſt. *Hooker, b.* v. § 51.

COESSENTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *coeſſential.*] Participation of the ſame eſſence.

COETA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*con* and *ætas*, Latin.]

1. Of the ſame age with another. Sometimes with *to*:

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their ſon *coetaneous unto* both. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

Every fault hath ſome penal effects, *coetaneous to* the act. *Government of the Tongue*, § 6.

2. Sometimes *with.*

Through the body every member ſuſtains another; and all are *coetaneous*, becauſe none can ſubſiſt alone. *Bentley.*

COETE'RNAL. *adj.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

COETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal.*] In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.

Arius had already diſhonoured his *coeternally* begotten Son. *Hooker, b.* v. § 52.

COETE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *coeternal.*] Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* and conſubſtantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fundam.*

COE'VAL. *adj.* [*coævus*, Latin.]

1. Of the ſame age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval, and new ſhorn, from the clear brook
Recent. *Prior.*

2. Of the ſame age with another, followed by *with.*

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval with* mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypotheſis are coequal *with* the former. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Silence! *coeval with* eternity;
Thou wert, e're nature firſt began to be:
'Twas one vaſt nothing all, and all ſlept faſt in thee. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to.*

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reaſon to conclude, that idolatrous religion was *coeval to* mankind. *Hale.*

COE'VAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good nature. *Pope.*

COE'VOUS. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] Of the ſame age.

Then it ſhould not have been the firſt, as ſuppoſing ſome other thing *coevous* to it. *South's Sermons.*

To COEXI'ST. *v. n.* [*con* and *exiſto*, Latin.]

1. To exiſt at the ſame time.

The three ſtars that *coexiſt* in heavenly conſtellations, are a multitude of ſtars. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Of ſubſtances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain ſimple ideas *coexiſting* together. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with.*

It is ſufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearance, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexiſted.* *Locke.*

COEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *coexiſt.*]

1. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

The meaſuring of any duration, by ſome motion, depends not on the real *coexiſtence* of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with.*

We can demonſtrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexiſtence with* him. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 4.

COEXI'STENT. *adj.* [from *coexiſt.*]

1. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another, with *to.*

To the meaſuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requiſite that that thing ſhould be *coexiſtent to* the motion we meaſure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with.*

This proves no antecedent neceſſity, but *coexiſtent with* the act. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

Time is taken for ſo much of infinite duration as is *coexiſtent with* the motions of the great bodies of the univerſe. *Locke's Works.*

All that one point is either future or paſt, and no parts are *coexiſtent* or contemporary *with* it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To COEXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

Every motion is, in ſome ſort, *coextended* with the body moved. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 1. § 2.

COEXTE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *coextend.*] The act or ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

And though it be a ſpirit, yet I find it is no inconvenience to have ſome analogy, at leaſt of *coextenſion*, with my body. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CO'FFEE. *n. ſ.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *caheu* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs.] The tree is a ſpecies of Arabick JESSAMINE, which ſee.

It is found to ſucceed as well in the Caribbee iſlands as in their native place of growth: but whether the *coffee* produced in the Weſt Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will diſcover. The berry brought from the Levant is moſt eſteemed; and the berry, when ripe, is found as hard as horn. *Millar.*

COFFEE alſo denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for theſe eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Some refer the invention of *coffee* to the Perſians; from whom it was learned, in the fifteenth century, by a mufti of Aden, a city near the mouth of the Red Sea, where it ſoon came in vogue, and paſſed from thence to Mecca, and from Arabia Felix to Cairo. From Egypt the uſe of *coffee* advanced to Syria and Conſtantinople. Thevenot, the traveller, was the firſt who brought it into France; and a Greek ſervant, called Paſqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652, to make his *coffee*, firſt ſet up the profeſſion of coffeeman, and introduced the drink among us; though ſome ſay Dr. Harvey had uſed it before. *Chambers.*

They have in Turky a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the ſame name, as black as ſoot, and of a ſtrong ſcent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digeſtion. *Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the ſpoon. *Pope.*

CO'FFEEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*coffee* and *houſe.*] A houſe of entertainment where coffee is ſold, and the gueſts are ſupplied with news papers.

At ten, from *coffeehouſe* or play,
Returning, finiſhes the day. *Prior.*

It is a point they do not concern themſelves about, farther than perhaps as a ſubject in a *coffeehouſe*. *Swift.*

CO'FFEEMAN. *n.ſ.* [*coffee* and *man.*] One that keeps a coffee-houſe.

Conſider your enemies the Lacedemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffeeman* to Ageſilaus? *Addiſon.*

CO'FFEEPOT. *n.ſ.* [*coffee* and *pot.*] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFER. *n.ſ.* [coꝼꝼe, Saxon.]

1. A cheſt generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either ſide,
With precious metal full as they could hold. *Fairy Queen.*

The lining of his *coffers* ſhall make coats
To deck our ſoldiers for theſe Iriſh wars. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you deſtroy your governour that is wealthy, you muſt chuſe another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Treaſure.

He would diſcharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour ſake. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. [In architecture.] A ſquare depreſſure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, uſually filled with ſome enrichment. *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat, from ſix to ſeven foot deep, and from ſixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raiſed two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and ſerves as a parapet with embraſures. *Chambers.*

To **CO'FFER.** *v.a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure up in cheſts.

Treaſure, as a war might draw forth, ſo a peace ſucceeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CO'FFERER *of the King's Houſhold.* *n.ſ.* A principal officer of his majeſty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the comptinghouſe and elſewhere, hath a ſpecial overſight of other officers of the houſhold, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowel.*

CO'FFIN. *n.ſ.* [*coffin*, French.]

1. The box or cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is uſed both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himſelf to his ſepulchre. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Not a flower ſweet
On my black *coffin* let there be ſtrown. *Shakeſpeare.*

One fate they have,
The ſhip their *coffin*, and the ſea their grave. *Waller.*

The joiner is fitting ſcrews to your *coffin*. *Swift.*

2. A mould of paſte for a pye.

3. A paper caſe, in form of a cone, uſed by grocers.

4. In farriery.

COFFIN *of a horſe*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a ſmall ſpongy bone, incloſed in the midſt of the hoof, and poſſeſſing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **CO'FFIN.** *v.a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a coffin.

Would'ſt thou have laugh'd, had I come *coffin'd* home,
That weep'ſt to ſee me triumph? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Let me lie
In priſon, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Donne.*

CO'FFINMAKER. *n.ſ.* [*coffin* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your ſextons, *coffinmakers* and plummers? *Tatler.*

To **COG.** *v.a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by Skinner from *coqueliner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to ſooth by adulatory ſpeeches.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To obtrude by falſehood.

The outcry is, that I abuſe his demonſtration by a falſification, by *cogging* in the word. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

I have *cogged* in the word to ſerve my turn. *Stillingfleet.*

Fuſtian tragedies, or inſipid comedies, have, by concerted applauſes, been *cogged* upon the town for maſterpieces. *Dennis.*

3. *To* **COG** *a die.* To ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall; to falſify.

But then my ſtudy was to *cog* the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice. *Dryden.*

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gameſters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whoſe fingers are nice
In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift.*

To **COG.** *v.n.* To lye; to wheedle.

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford; now ſhall I ſin in my wiſh. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

COG. *n.ſ.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To **COG.** *v.a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY. *n.ſ.* [from *cogent.*] Force; ſtrength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of ſcience, becauſe they are ſelf-evident, have been ſuppoſed innate; although nobody ever ſhewed the foundation of their clearneſs and *cogency*. *Locke.*

CO'GENT. *adj.* [*cogens*, Lat.] Forcible; reſiſtleſs; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if poſſible, this moſt *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

CO'GENTLY. *adv.* [from *cogent.*] With reſiſtleſs force; forcibly; ſo as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as being weak or fallacious, which our own exiſtence, and the ſenſible parts of the univerſe, offer ſo clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

CO'GGER. *n.ſ.* [from *To cog.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGLESTONE. *n.ſ.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A little ſtone; a ſmall pebble. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.] That which may be thought on; what may be the ſubject of thought.

To **CO'GITATE.** *v.n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Dict.*

COGITA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being ſtrangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind in ſeeing, is carried to the object repreſented, which is no more than ſimple *cogitation*, or apprehenſion of the perſon. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

This Deſcartes proves, that brutes have no *cogitation*, becauſe they could never be brought to ſignify their thoughts by any artificial ſigns. *Ray on the Creation.*

Theſe powers of *cogitation*, and volition and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpoſe; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his deſires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vaſt and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Meditation.

On ſome great charge employ'd
He ſeem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

CO'GITATIVE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If theſe powers of cogitation and ſenſation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from ſome *cogitative* ſubſtance, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the cloſer and more reſerved countenance, being by nature more *cogitative*. *Wotton.*

COGNA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred; deſcent from the ſame original.

Two vices I ſhall mention, as being of near *cognation* to ingratitude, pride and hard-heartedneſs, or want of compaſſion. *South's Sermons.*

Let the criticks tell me what certain ſenſe they could put upon either of theſe four words, by their mere *cognation* with each other. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Relation; participation of the ſame nature.

He induceth us to aſcribe effects unto cauſes of no *cognation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 11.

COGNISE'E. *n.ſ.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is aknowledged. *Cowel.*

CO'GNISOUR. *n.ſ.* [In law.] Is he that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowel.*

COGNI'TION. *n.ſ.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myſelf, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Shakeſpeare.*

God, as he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all, not only in power, as under his ſubjection, or in his preſence, as in his *cognition*; but in their very eſſence, as in the ſoul of their caſualties. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

CO'GNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unleſs the underſtanding employ and exerciſe its *cognitive* or apprehenſive power about theſe terms, there can be no actual apprehenſion of them. *South's Sermons.*

CO'GNIZABLE. *adj.* [*cognoiſable*, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of eccleſiaſtical cognizance, others of a mixed nature, ſuch as are *cognizable* both in the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular courts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'GNIZANCE. *n.ſ.* [*connoiſance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to conſider how we may diſcountenance and prevent thoſe evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of. *L'Eſtrange.*

Happineſs or miſery, in converſe with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, and there are only circumſtances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 6.

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's ſervants ſtood, in a ſeemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both ſides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon.*

Theſe were the proper *cognizances* and coat-arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 10.

COGNO'MINAL. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the ſame name.

Nor do thoſe animals more reſemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the conſtellations which paſs under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfiſh at ſea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or nameſake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 24.

COGNOMINA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*cognomen*, Latin.]

1. A ſurname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deſerved the name Great: Alexander of the ſame *cognomination*, was generaliſſimo of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *n.ſ.* [*cognoſco*, Latin.] Knowledge; the ſtate or act of knowing. *Dict.*

COGNO'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*cognoſco*, Latin.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The ſame that is ſaid for the redundance of matters intelligible and *cognoſcible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **COHA'BIT.** *v.n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the ſame place.

The victorious Philiſtines were worſted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South's Sermons.*

2. To live together as huſband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a deſign to *cohabit* with her as ſuch. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

COHA'BITANT. *n.ſ.* [from *cohabit.*] An inhabitant of the ſame place.

The oppreſſed Indians proteſt againſt that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The act or ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another.

2. The ſtate of living together as married perſons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual conſummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Monſieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after ſeventy years *cohabitation*. *Tatler*, Nº 56.

COHE'IR. *n.ſ.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married perſons, and widows and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jeſus, if they live within the laws of their eſtate. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

COHE'IRESS. *n.ſ.* [from *coheir.*] A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance with other women.

To **COHE'RE.** *v.n.* [*cohæreo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtick together; to hold faſt one to another, as parts of the ſame body.

Two pieces of marble, having their ſurface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in ſuch a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne.*

None want a place for all their center found,
Hung to the goddeſs, and *coher'd* around;
Not cloſer, orb in orb conglob'd, are ſeen
The buzzing bees about their duſky queen. *Pope.*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of diſcourſe.

3. To ſuit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wiſhing. *Shak.*

4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. }
COHE'RENCY. } *n.ſ.* [*cohærentia*, Latin.]

1. That ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cauſe ſoever it proceeds, ſo that they reſiſt divulſion and ſeparation; nor can be ſeparated by the ſame force by which they might be ſimply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The weight or preſſure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cauſe of the *coherence* of the particles of air themſelves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or ſolid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedneſs and *coherency*, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion. *Bentley.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It ſhall be no trouble to find each controverſy's reſting place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between ſermons and faith ſhould there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which cauſes have with their effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a diſcourſe, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating, ſo that one part of the diſcourſe does not deſtroy or contradict the reſt.

Coherence of diſcourſe, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are moſt eminently to be found in him. *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

COHE'RENT. *adj.* [*cohærens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, ſo as to reſiſt ſeparation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or leſs *coherent*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Where all muſt fall, or not *coherent* be;
And all that riſes, riſe in due degree. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. Suitable to ſomething elſe; regularly adapted.

Inſtruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit ſo lawful,
May prove *coherent*. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

3. Conſiſtent; not contradictory to itſelf.

A *coherent* thinker, and a ſtrict reaſoner, is not to be made at once by a ſet of rules. *Watts's Logick.*

COHE'SION. *n.ſ.* [from *cohere.*]

1. The act of ſticking together.

Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and muſt be ſeparable by leſs force than breaks a ſolid particle, whoſe parts touch in all the ſpace between them, without any pores or interſtices to weaken their *cohesion*. *Newton.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increaſed, turns a fluid into a ſolid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſtate of union or inſeparability.

What cauſe of their *cohesion* can you find?
What props ſupport, what chains the fabrick bind. *Blackm.*

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion*, come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of ſticking to another, and of reſiſting ſeparation.

COHE'SIVENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *cohesive.*] The quality of being coheſive; the quality of reſiſting ſeparation.

To **COHI'BIT.** *v.a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To reſtrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

To **CO'HOBATE.** *v.a.* To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohobated*, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the freſh aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COHOBA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon freſh ingredients of the ſame kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor diſtilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and diſtilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cohobation* with an aromatized ſpirit, is of uſe to reſtore the digeſtive faculty. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CO'HORT. *n.ſ.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of ſoldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and enſigns from hence as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. In poetical language, a body of warriours.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Here Churchill, not ſo prompt
To vaunt as fight, his hardy *cohorts* join'd
With Eugene. *Philips's Blenheim.*

COHORTA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIF. *n.ſ.* [*coeffe*, French, from *cofea*, for *cucufa*, low Lat.] The head-dreſs; a lady's cap; the ſerjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the firſt magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they conſiderable. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

No leſs a man than a brother of the *coif* began his ſuit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addiſon.*

CO'IFED. *adj.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE. *n.ſ.* [*coeffure*, French.] Head-dreſs.

I am highly pleaſed with the *coiffure* now in faſhion, and think it ſhews the good ſenſe of the valuable part of the ſex. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº

COIGNE. *n.ſ.* [An Iriſh term, as it ſeems.]

Fitz Thomas of Deſmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horſe-meat and man's-meat, and money, at pleaſure. *Davies.*

COIGNE. *n.ſ.* [French.]

1. A corner.

2. A wooden wedge uſed by printers.

To **COIL.** *v.a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To gather into a narrow compaſs; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air ſo expanding themſelves, muſt neceſſarily plump out the ſides of the bladder, and ſo keep them turgid, until the preſſure of the air, that at firſt cauſed them, be re-admitted to do the ſame thing again. *Boyle.*

COIL. *n.ſ.* [*kolleren*, Germ.]

8. Tumult; turmoil; buſtle; ſtir; hurry; confuſion.

Who was ſo firm, ſo conſtant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

You, miſtreſs, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shakeſpeare.*

In that ſleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have ſhuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Muſt give us pauſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n.ſ.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing ſtanding out angularly; a ſquare brick cut diagonally; called often *quoin*, or *quine*.

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner ſtone? *Shak.*

COIN. *n.ſ.* [by ſome imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, becauſe metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion.

He gave Dametas a good ſum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

You have made
Your holy hat be ſtamp'd on the king's *coin*. *Shakeſp.*

I cannot tell how the poets will ſucceed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great ſtrangers. *Addiſon.*

She now contracts her vaſt deſign,
And all her triumphs ſhrink into a *coin*. *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loſs of preſent advantage to fleſh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To **COIN.** *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They

They never put in practice a thing ſo neceſſary as *coined* money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

Tenants cannot *coin* rent juſt at quarter-day, but muſt gather it by degrees. *Locke.*

Can we be ſure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the ſoil from whence it was taken. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To make or forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe.

My lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, againſt thoſe meaſles,
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Never *coin* a formal lye on't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Thoſe motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Dryden.*

Some tale, ſome new pretence, he daily *coin'd*,
To ſooth his ſiſter, and delude her mind. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance eaſy. *Atterbury.*

CO'INAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *coin.*]

1. The act or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magiſtrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial as we ſolemnly practiſe in this country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coin; money; ſtamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of ſome Jews, in deriſion of Chriſtians, who firſt began that portrait. *Brown.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain;
This bodileſs creation ecſtacy
Is very cunning in. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To **COINCI'DE.** *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin.]

1. To fall upon the ſame point; to meet in the ſame point.

If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite uſeleſs. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. To concur; to be conſiſtent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

COI'NCIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *coincide.*]

1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies, or lines, falling upon the ſame point.

An univerſal equilibrium, ariſing from the *coincidence* of infinite centers, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley.*

2. Concurrence; conſiſtency; tendency of many things to the ſame end.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of ſo many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries with it a great weight. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. It is followed by *with*.

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

COI'NCIDENT. *adj.* [from *coincide.*]

1. Falling upon the ſame point.

Theſe circles I viewed through a priſm; and as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent; tantamount.

Chriſtianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly ſuitable to and *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South's Sermons.*

Theſe words of our apoſtle are exactly *coincident* with that controverted paſſage in his diſcourſe to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

COINDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many ſymptoms, betokening the ſame cauſe.

COI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *coin.*]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a ſtamper of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was ſtampt: ſome *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

It is eaſy to find deſigns that never entered into the thoughts of the ſculptor or the *coiner*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

There are only two patents referred to, both leſs advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood. *Swift.*

2. A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp; a maker of baſe money.

3. An inventor.

Dionyſius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

To **COJO'IN.** *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the ſame office.

Thou may'ſt *cojoin* with ſomething, and thou doſt,
And that beyond commiſſion. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

CO'ISTRIL. *n. ſ.* A coward cock; a runaway.

He's a coward and a *coiſtril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

COIT. *n. ſ.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See QUOIT.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exerciſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philoſophers ſhould imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, conſidering how openly they act their *coition*, produce ſpawn, tadpoles and frogs. *Ray on Creation.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. § 25.

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a ſyndrome and concourſe of each. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

COKE. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *coquo, Skinner.*] Fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently uſed in drying malt.

COLA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*colo*, to ſtrain, Lat.] A ſieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be ſeparated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

Take a thick woven oſier *colander*,
Through which the preſſed wines are ſtrained clear. *May.*

All the viſcera of the body are but as ſo many *colanders* to ſeparate ſeveral juices from the blood. *Ray on Creation.*

The brains from noſe and mouth, and either ear,
Came iſſuing forth, as through a *colander*
The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

COLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or ſtraining.

CO'LATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Latin.]

1. The art of ſtraining; filtration.
2. The matter ſtrained.

COLBERTI'NE. *n. ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old friſoneer gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

CO'LCOTHAR. *n. ſ.* A term in chymiſtry.

Colcothar is the dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation, but commonly meant of the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*

Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redneſs, containing the fixed ſalt, will make good ink. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

COLD. *adj.* [colð, Saxon; *kalt*, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; without warmth; without heat.

The diet in the ſtate of manhood ought to be ſolid; and their chief drink water *cold*, becauſe in ſuch a ſtate it has its own natural ſpirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Chill; ſhivering; having ſenſe of cold.

O noble Engliſh, that could entertain,
With half their force, the full power of France;
And let another half ſtand laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

3. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the ſun than the hot herbs; as a *cold* hand will ſooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 577.

4. Unaffected; frigid; without paſſion; without zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned.

There ſprung up one kind of men, with whoſe zeal and forwardneſs the reſt being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull. *Hooker, Preface*, § 8.

Infinite ſhall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redreſs.——Sir, theſe *cold* ways,
That ſeem like prudent helps, are very poiſonous. *Shak.*

New dated letters theſe,
Their *cold* intent, tenour and ſubſtance thus;
Here doth he wiſh his perſon, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

We ſhould not, when the blood was *cold*, have threatened
Our priſoners with the ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To ſee a world in flames, and an hoſt of angels in the clouds, one muſt be much of a ſtoick to be a *cold* and unconcerned ſpectator. *Burnet's Pref. to the Theory of the Earth.*

No drum or trumpet needs
T' inſpire the coward, or to warm the *cold*,
His voice, his ſole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, thou haſt touch'd me with thy ſacred theme,
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe.*

A man muſt be of a very *cold* or degenerate temper whoſe heart doth not burn within him in the midſt of praiſe and adoration. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 49.

5. Unaffecting; unable to move the paſſions.

The rabble are pleaſed at the firſt entry of a diſguiſe; but the jeſt grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a ſecond ſcene. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

6. Reſerved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have *colder* looks
Among you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The commiſſioners grew more reſerved and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

7. Chaſte.

You may
Convey your pleaſures in a ſpacious plenty,
And yet ſeem *cold*, the time you may ſo hoodwink:
We've willing dames enough. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

8. Not welcome; not received with kindneſs or warmth of affection.

My maſter's ſuit will be but *cold*,
Since ſhe reſpects my miſtreſs' love. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Not haſty; not violent.

10. Not affecting the ſcent ſtrongly.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the *coldeſt* fault. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Not having the ſcent ſtrongly affected.

Smell this buſineſs with a ſenſe as *cold*
As is a dead man's noſe. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

COLD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorifick power.

Fair lined ſlippers for the *cold*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby ſhe chiefly worketh; and heat we have in readineſs, in reſpect of the fire; but for *cold* we muſt ſtay 'till it cometh, or ſeek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 69.

2. The ſenſation of cold; coldneſs; chilneſs.

When ſhe ſaw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly *cold* ran ſhiv'ring to her heart. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A diſeaſe cauſed by cold; the obſtruction of perſpiration.

What diſeaſe haſt thou?——
A whoreſon *cold*, ſir; a cough. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Let no ungentle *cold* deſtroy
All taſte we have of heav'nly joy. *Roſcommon.*

Thoſe rains, ſo covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the diſruption of it, by ſtopping all the pores, and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within ſtruggle violently, as we get a fever by a *cold*. *Burnet.*

CO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *cold.*]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expreſſion.

What England ſays, ſay briefly, gentle lord;
We *coldly* pauſe for thee. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Swift ſeem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had ſent;
So never offer'd once to ſtir,
But *coldly* ſaid, Your ſervant, Sir. *Swift.*

CO'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cold.*]

1. Want of heat; power of cauſing the ſenſation of cold.

He relates the exceſſive *coldneſs* of the water they met with in ſummer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Experiments.*

Such was the diſcord, which did firſt diſperſe
Form, order, beauty through the univerſe;
While dryneſs moiſture, *coldneſs* heat reſiſts,
All that we have, and that we are, ſubſiſts. *Denham.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; diſregard.

Diviſions of religion are not only the fartheſt ſpread, becauſe in religion all men preſume themſelves intereſted; but they are alſo, for the moſt part, hotlier proſecuted: for as much as *coldneſs*, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in theſe ſo favourably conſtrued. *Hooker, Dedication.*

If upon reading the admired paſſages in ſuch authors, he finds a *coldneſs* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himſelf wants the faculty of diſcovering them. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 409.

It betrayed itſelf at firſt in a ſort of indifference and careleſſneſs in all her actions, and *coldneſs* to her beſt friends. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

3. Coyneſs; want of kindneſs; want of paſſion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy *coldneſs* raiſe
Tempeſts and ſtorms in his afflicted boſom! *Addiſ. Cato.*

Let ev'ry tongue its various cenſures chuſe,
Abſolve with *coldneſs*, or with ſpite accuſe. *Prior.*

4. Chaſtity; exemption from vehement deſire.

The ſilver ſtream her virgin *coldneſs* keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope's Windſ. For.*

COLE. *n. ſ.* [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all ſorts of CABBAGE, which ſee.

CO'LESEED. *n. ſ.* [from *cole* and *ſeed.*]

Where land is rank, it is not good to ſow wheat after a fallow; but *coleſeed* or barley, or both, and then wheat. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CO'LEWORT. *n. ſ.* [caplpyꞃt, Sax.] See CABBAGE, of which it is a ſpecies.

The decoction of *coleworts* is alſo commanded to bathe them. *Wiſeman of an Eryſipelas.*

Next took the *coleworts*, which her huſband got
From his own ground (a ſmall well-water'd ſpot;)
She ſtripp'd the ſtalks of all their leaves; the beſt
She cull'd, and then with handy care ſhe dreſs'd. *Dryden.*

How turnips hide their ſwelling heads below,
And how the cloſing *coleworts* upwards grow. *Gay.*

CO'LICK. *n. ſ.* [*colicus*, Latin.]

It ſtrictly is a diſorder of the colon; but looſely, any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four ſorts: 1. A bilious *colick*, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, ſo as to occaſion continual gripes, and generally with a looſeneſs; and this is beſt managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colick*, which is pain in the bowels from flatus's and wind, which diſtend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hyſterical *colick*, which ariſes from diſorders of the womb, and is communicated by conſent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hyſtericks. 4. A nervous *colick*, which is from convulſive ſpaſms and contortions of the guts themſelves, from ſome diſorders of the ſpirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places ſtreightened, and ſometimes ſo as to occaſion obſtinate obſtructions: this is beſt remedied by briſk cathartícks, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is alſo a ſpecies of this diſtemper which is commonly called the ſtone *colick*, by conſent of parts, from the irritation of the ſtone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is moſt commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly aſſiſted with the carminative turpentine clyſters. *Quincy.*

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itſelf, while the aliment ferments. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'LICK. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

Inteſtine ſtone, and ulcer, *colick* pangs. *Milton.*

To **COLLA'PSE.** *v. n.* [*collabor, collapſus*, Latin.] To fall together; to cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other.

In conſumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhauſted, and the ſides of the canals *collapſe*; therefore the attrition is increaſed, and conſequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COLLA'PSION. *n. ſ.* [from *collapſe.*]

1. The ſtate of veſſels cloſed.
2. The act of cloſing or collapſing.

CO'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*collare*, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, ſays the dog, but the fretting of my *collar*: nay, ſays the wolf, if there be a *collar* in the caſe, I know better things than to ſell my liberty. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 68.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds,
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the ſame their neck ſurround. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. The part of the harneſs that is faſtened about the horſe's neck.

Her waggon-ſpokes made of long ſpinners legs,
The traces of the ſmalleſt ſpider's web,
The *collars* of the moonſhine's watry beams. *Shakeſp.*

3. The part of the dreſs that ſurrounds the neck.

4. *To ſlip the* COLLAR. To get free; to eſcape; to diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard ſo much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *ſlipt the collar* handſomely. *Hubberd's Tale.*

5. *A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

CO'LLAR-BONE. *n. ſ.* [from *collar* and *bone.*] The clavicle; the bones on each ſide of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach, fell down, bruiſed his face, and broke his right *collarbone*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **CO'LLAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. *To* COLLAR *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſtring or collar.

To **COLLA'TE.** *v. a.* [*confero collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the ſame kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigeſted thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a ſufficient number of inſtances, and thoſe well *collated*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 839.

They could not relinquiſh their Judaiſm, and embrace Chriſtianity, without conſidering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. With *to*. To place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

He thruſt out the invader, and *collated* Amſdorf *to* the benefice: Luther performed the conſecration. *Atterbury.*

If a patron ſhall neglect to preſent unto a benefice, that has been void above ſix months, the biſhop may *collate* thereunto. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COLLA'TERAL. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Latin.]

1. Side to ſide.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Muſt I be comforted, not in his ſphere. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus ſaying, from his radiant ſeat he roſe,
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 86.

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffuſed on either ſide.

But man by number is to manifeſt
His ſingle imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd;
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love, and deareſt amity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. In genealogy, thoſe that ſtand in equal relation to ſome common anceſtor.

The eſtate and inheritance of a perſon dying inteſtate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to ſuch as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly ſtiled *collaterals*, if there be no aſcendants or deſcendants ſurviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They ſhall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in ſatisfaction. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies entirely within itſelf: it receives no *collateral* ſtrength from external conſiderations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral.*]

1. Side by ſide.

Theſe pullies may be multiplied according to ſundry different ſituations, not only when they are ſubordinate, but alſo when they are placed *collaterally*. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By aſſerting the ſcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papiſts more directly, becauſe they have kept the ſcripture from us; and the fanaticks more *collaterally*, becauſe they have aſſumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private ſpirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*collatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conferring or beſtowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the firſt *collation* of theſe benefits, but alſo for their preſervation. *Ray.*

2. Compariſon of one copy, or one thing of the ſame kind, with another.

In the diſquiſition of truth, a ready fancy is of great uſe; provided that *collation* doth its office. *Grew's Coſmol.*

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be reviſed and augmented in ſeveral places. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Collation is the beſtowing of a benefice, by the biſhop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from inſtitution in this, that inſtitution into a benefice is performed by the biſhop at the preſentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowel.*

Biſhops ſhould be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation enſuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repaſt.

Collati'tious. *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

Colla'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *collate.*]

1. One that compares copies, or manuſcripts.

To read the titles they give an editor, or *collator* of a manuſcript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addiſon.*

2. One who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, till a month is expired from the day of preſentation. *Ayliffe.*

To **Colla'ud.** *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Latin.] To join in praiſing. *Dict.*

CO'LLEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*collega*, Latin.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.

Eaſy it might be ſeen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with juſtice, ſending thee. *Par. Loſt.*

The regents, upon demiſe of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues.* *Swift.*

To **Colle'ague.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to peſter us with meſſage,
Importing the ſurrender of thoſe lands. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **COLLE'CT.** *v. a.* [*colligo, collectum*, Latin.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preſerving what our labour and induſtry daily *collect.* *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one ſum.

Let a man *collect* into one ſum as great a number as he pleaſes, this mulitude, how great ſoever, leſſens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain from obſervation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* theſe dangers in the duke. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To infer as a conſequence; to gather from premiſes.

How great the force of ſuch an erroneous perſuaſion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his diſciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite ſpace, becauſe they can have no idea of infinite matter; which conſequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected.* *Locke.*

5. *To* **Collect** *himſelf.* To recover from ſurprize; to gain command over his thoughts; to aſſemble his ſentiments.

Be *collected*;
No more amazement. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect* myſelf, and thought
This was ſo, and no ſlumber. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Proſperity unexpected often maketh men careleſs and remiſs; whereas they who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected.* *Hayward.*

Co'llect. *n. ſ.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A ſhort comprehenſive prayer, uſed at the ſacrament; any ſhort prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to ſay over proper *collects.* *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Collecta'neous. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

Colle'ctible. *adj.* [from *collect.*] That which may be gathered from the premiſes by juſt conſequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Colle'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *collect.*]

1. The act of gathering together.
2. An aſſemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight deſires to quit thy arms,
Faireſt *collection* of thy ſex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a numerous *collection* of pictures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. The act of deducing conſequences; ratiocination; diſcourſe. This ſenſe is now ſcarce in uſe.

If once we deſcend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws take place. *Hooker, b. i. § 8.*

4. A corollary; a confectary deduced from premiſes; deduction; conſequence.

It ſhould be a weak *collection*, if whereas we ſay, that when Chriſt had overcome the ſharpneſs of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in ſuch ſort affirmed with circumſtance, were taken as intimating an oppoſite denial before that circumſtance be accompliſhed. *Hooker.*

This label
Is ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

When ſhe, from ſundry arts, one ſkill doth draw;
Gath'ring from divers fights, one act of war;
From many caſes like, one rule of law:
Theſe her *collections*, not the ſenſes are. *Davies.*

Collecti'tious. *adj.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

Colle'ctive. *adj.* [from *collect*, *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one maſs; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, becauſe it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker, b. iii. § 81.*

The three forms of government differ only by the civil adminiſtration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a ſenate called the nobles, or in the people *collective* or repreſentative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of the ſame. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing conſequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left unto us many falſities, controulable not only by critical and *collective* reaſon, but contrary obſervations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 6.*

3. [In grammar.] A collective noun is a word which expreſſes a multitude, though itſelf be ſingular; as a *company*; an *army.*

Colle'ctively. *adv.* [from *collective.*] In a general maſs; in a body; not ſingly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a ſtate of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all ſin *collectively*, in ſuch ſort that no part thereof ſhall be found inherent in us, yet diſtributively all great actual offences, as they offer themſelves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker, b. v. § 48.*

Singly and apart many of them are ſubject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condenſed at the ſurface of the earth, and ſent forth *collectively* into ſtanding ſprings and rivers. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Colle'ctor. *n. ſ.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects ſcattered things together.

The grandfather might be the firſt *collector* of them into a body. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Volumes, without any of the *collector*'s own reflections. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties, or tributes.

A great part of this treaſure is now embezzled, laviſhed, and feaſted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commiſſions of the revenue are diſpoſed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commiſſioners. *Swift.*

Colle'gatary. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Lat.] In the civil law, a perſon to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other perſons. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE. *n. ſ.* [*collegium*, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of perſons living by ſome common rules.

On barbed ſteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A ſociety of men ſet apart for learning or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions, which
Have ſatisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*
Almoſt in Chriſtendom. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would chuſe him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Shak.*

This order or ſociety is ſometimes called Solomon's houſe, and ſometimes the *college* of the ſix days work. *Bacon.*

3. The houſe in which the collegians reſide.

Huldah the propheteſs dwelt in Jeruſalem in the *college.* *2 Kings, xxii. 14.*

4. A college in foreign univerſities is a lecture read in publick.

Colle'gial. *adj.* [from *college.*] Relating to a college; poſſeſſed by a college.

Colle'gian. *n. ſ.* [from *college.*] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

Colle'giate. *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Latin.]

1. Containing a college; inſtituted after the manner of a college.

I wiſh that yourſelves did well conſider how oppoſite certain of your poſitions are unto the ſtate of *collegiate* ſocieties, whereon the two univerſities conſiſt. *Hooker, Preface, § 8.*

2. A *collegiate* church, was ſuch as was built at a convenient diſtance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of preſbyters were ſettled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Colle'giate. *n. ſ.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an univerſity man.

Theſe are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to pleaſe; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the paſſions. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

Co'llet. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently ſomething that went about the neck: ſometimes the neck.
2. That part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.
3. A term uſed by turners.

To **Colli'de.** *v. a.* [*collido*, Latin.] To ſtrike againſt each other; to beat, to daſh, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accenſion of air upon colliſion, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided.* *Brown.*

Co'llier. *n. ſ.* [from *coal.*]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal pits.
2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great graſier, a great timberman, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon, Eſſay 35.*

3. A ſhip that carries coals.

Co'lliery. *n. ſ.* [from *collier.*]

1. The place where coals are dug.
2. The coal trade.

Co'lliflower. *n. ſ.* [from capl, Sax. cabbage, and *flower.*] See Cauliflower and Cabbage.

Colliga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together.

Theſe the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuoſity or nodoſity, the navel, occaſioned by the *colligation* of veſſels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. c. 5.*

Collima'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dict.*

Collinea'tion. *n. ſ.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

Co'lliquable. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] Eaſily diſſolved; liable to be melted.

The tender conſiſtence renders it the more *colliquable* and conſumptive. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Colli'quament. *n. ſ.* [from *colliquate.*] The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

Co'lliquant. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] That which has the power of melting or diſſolving.

To **COLLIQUATE.** *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to diſſolve; to turn from ſolid to fluid.

The fire melted the glaſs, that made a great ſhew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Colliqua'tion. *n. ſ.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.]

The melting of any thing whatſoever by heat, more particularly ſuch a temperament or diſpoſition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the ſecretory glands, and particularly through thoſe of the ſkin, faſter than they ought; which occaſions fluxes of many kinds, but moſtly profuſe, greaſy, clammy ſweats. *Quincy.*

From them proceed areſaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and moſt effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Any kind of univerſal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Colli'quative. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] Melting; diſſolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is ſuch as is attended with a diarrhœa, or profuſe ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a conſequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, greaſe, fat, and fleſh of the body, are melted. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Colliquefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*colliquefacio*, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one maſs by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by ſimple *colliquefaction*, for the better diſcovering of the nature, and conſents and diſſents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their diſſolutions. *Bacon's Phyſical Remarks.*

Colli'ſon. *n. ſ.* [from *colliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſtriking two bodies together.

Or by *colliſion* of two bodies grind,
The air attrite to fire. *Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l. 1072.*

The devil ſometimes borrowed fire from the altar to conſume the votaries; and by the mutual *colliſion* of well-meant zeal, ſet even orthodox Chriſtians in a flame. *Decay of Piety.*

The flint and the ſteel you may move apart as long as you pleaſe; but it is the hitting and *colliſion* of them that muſt make them ſtrike fire. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together; a claſh.

Then from the claſhes between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flint's *colliſion*, ſprings. *Denham.*

To **CO'LLOCATE.** *v. a.* [*colloco*, Latin.] To place; to ſtation.

If you deſire to ſuperinduce any virtue upon a perſon, take the creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue chiefly is *collocate.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Colloca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing; diſpoſition.
2. The ſtate of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the ſpirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the ſpirits are coacervate or diffuſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 846.*

Collocu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Conference; converſation.

To **Collo'gue.** *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to pleaſe with kind words. A low word.

Co'llop. *n. ſ.* [It is derived by Minſhew from *coal* and *op*, a raſher broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A ſmall ſlice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with ſkewers prick'd
About the ſides. *Dryden's Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profeſs'd;
Then ſent up but two diſhes nicely dreſt:
What ſignifies Scotch *collops* to a feaſt? *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 14.*

3. In burleſque language, a child.

Come, Sir Page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, ſweet villain,
Moſt dear'ſt, my *collop.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
Thou art a *collop* of my fleſh,
And for thy ſake I have ſhed many a tear. *Shakeſp.*

Co'lloquy. *n. ſ.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; converſation; alternate diſcourſe; talk.

My earthly by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celeſtial *colloquy* ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled, and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or ſhort diſcourſings, between God and thy own ſoul. *Taylor.*

Co'llow. *n. ſ.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal.*]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Collu'ctancy. *n. ſ.* [*collucto**r*, Lat.] A tendency to conteſt; oppoſition of nature.

Collucta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Conteſt; ſtruggle; contrariety; oppoſition; ſpite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot ſprings, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or efferveſcence of the minerals in them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **COLLU'DE.** *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conſpire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

Collu'ſion. *n. ſ.* [*colluſio*, Latin.]

Colluſion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action againſt the other to ſome evil purpoſe; as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowel.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or diſhoneſty of weavers, or the *colluſion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price exceſſive. *Swift.*

Collu'ſive. *adj.* [from *collude.*] Fraudulently concerted. See Colluſion.

Collu'ſively. *adv.* [from *colluſive.*] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

Collu'ſory. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

Co'lly. *n. ſ.* [from *coal.*] The ſmut of coal.

Suppoſe thou ſaw her dreſſed in ſome old hirſute attire, out of faſhion, coarſe raiment, beſmeared with ſoot, *colly*, perfumed with opopanax. *Burton on Melancholy.*

To **Co'lly.** *v. a.* To grime with coal; to ſmut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a ſpleen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to ſay behold,
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLLY'RIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of Pear, which ſee.

Co'logn *Earth. n. ſ.* Is a deep brown, very light baſtard ochre, which, though generally eſteemed an earth, is no pure native foſſil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about Cologn, nor is England without it. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Co'lon. *n. ſ.* [κῶλον.]

1. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period. Its uſe is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very neceſſary, being confounded by moſt with the ſemicolon. It was uſed before punctuation was refined, to mark almoſt any ſenſe leſs than a period. To apply it properly, we ſhould place it, perhaps, only where the ſenſe is continued without dependence of grammar or conſtruction; as, *I love him, I deſpiſe him: I have long ceaſed to truſt, but ſhall never forbear to ſuccour him.*

2. The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right ſide; from thence aſcending by the kidney, on the ſame ſide, it paſſes under the concave ſide of the liver, to which it is ſometimes tied, as likewiſe to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the ſtomach to the ſpleen in the left ſide, to which it is alſo knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence paſſing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os ſacrum, in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I ſtrain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the *colon* are of a ſour, fetid, acid ſmell, in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CO'LONEL. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. Minſhew deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar; as *patriæ columen*; *exercitus columen.* Each is plauſible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the higheſt rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally ſounded with only two diſtinct ſyllables, *col'nel.*

The chiefeſt help muſt be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garriſon. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whoſe chance on theſe defenceleſs doors may ſeize,
If deed of honour did thee ever pleaſe,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

Co'lonelship. *n. ſ.* [from *colonel.*] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a ſubaltern, he complained againſt the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed that *colonelſhip* was coming faſt upon him. *Swift.*

To **Co'lonise.** *v. a.* [from *colony.*] To plant with inhabitants; to ſettle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the reſt of the habitable world, before this; for ſo a man may truly term it, if he ſhall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and colonizing of thoſe countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one ſpeak ingenuouſly, that it was the propagation of the Chriſtian faith that was the adamant of that diſcovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and ſilver, and temporal profit and glory; ſo that what was firſt in God's providence, was but ſecond in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon.*

Druina hath advantage by acqueſt of iſlands, which ſhe *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Colonna'de. *n. ſ.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A periſtyle of a circular figure, or a ſeries of columns, diſpoſed in a circle, and inſulated within ſide. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground incloſe,
And here the marble ſtatues breathe in rows. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Any ſeries or range of pillars. *Pope.*

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings.

CO'LONY. *n. ſ.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place.

To theſe new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the ſame law under which they were born and bred. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Rooting out theſe two rebellious ſepts, he placed Engliſh *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Oſiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies* and building cities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The riſing city, which from far you ſee,
Is Carthage; and a Trojan *colony*. *Dryd. Virg. Æneid.*

Co'lophony. *n. ſ.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Roſin.

Of Venetian turpentine, ſlowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining ſubſtance ſuffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*. *Boyle.*

Turpentines and oils leave a *colophony*, upon the ſeparation of their thinner oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Coloqui'nteda. *n. ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. κολόκυνθις.] The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, brought from the Levant, about the bigneſs of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Its colour is a ſort of golden brown: its inſide is full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be uſed. Both the ſeed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of conſiderable uſe in medicine. *Chambers.*

Co'lorate. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Latin.] Coloured; died; marked or ſtained with ſome colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays proceeding from viſible objects would have been ſtopt. *Ray on the Creation.*

Colora'tion. *n. ſ.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

2. The ſtate of being coloured.

Amongſt curioſities I ſhall place *coloration*, though it be ſomewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preheminence. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 50.

Colori'fick. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dies, tints, colours, or hues.

In this compoſition of white, the ſeveral rays do not ſuffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opt.*

Colo'sse. } *n. ſ.* [*coloſſus*, Latin.] A ſtatue of enormous
Colossus. } magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *coloſſe* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *coloſſus* roſe, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

Colosse'an. *adj.* [*coloſſeus*, Lat.] In form of a coloſſus; of the height and bigneſs of ſuch a ſtatue; giantlike.

COLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of ſolid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the ſurface; but a philoſophical idea, when we conſider the various *colours* to be different ſenſations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different ſize, or ſhape, or ſituation of the particles of which the ſurfaces of thoſe bodies are compoſed. *Watts's Logick.*

Her hair ſhall be of what *colour* it pleaſe God. *Shakeſp.*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* ſee,
Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of ſight. *Davies.*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opt. Exp.* 7.

2. The freſhneſs, or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boaſt. *Dryden.*

A ſudden horror ſeiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure juſt begins to live,
The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope.*

4. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined.

Whoſe wiſdom is only of this world, to put falſe *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againſt the conviction of their own conſciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuſe; ſuperficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my penſion ſhall ſeem the more reaſonable. *Shakeſp.*

Their ſin admitted no *colour* or excuſe. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance; pretence; falſe ſhew.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have acceſs my own love to prefer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ſhip laded with corn, under the *colour* of the ſale whereof they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

7. Kind; ſpecies; character.

Boys and women are, for the moſt part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

8. In the plural, a ſtandard; an enſign of war: they ſay the *colours* of the foot, and *ſtandard* of horſe.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleaſant country's earth,
And his pure ſoul unto his captain Chriſt,
Under whoſe *colours* he had fought ſo long. *Shakeſp.*

Againſt all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I muſt advance the *colours* of my love,
And not retire. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The banks on both ſides were filled with companies, paſſing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets ſounding. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*. *Addiſon.*

To Colour. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with ſome hue, or die.

The rays, to ſpeak properly, are not *coloured*: in them there is nothing elſe than a certain power and diſpoſition to ſtir up a ſenſation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To palliate; to excuſe; to dreſs in ſpecious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any ſort his former folly. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He *colours* the falſhood of Æneas by an expreſs command from Jupiter to forſake the queen. *Dryden's Ded. Æneid.*

3. To make plauſible.

We have ſcarce heard of an inſurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the higheſt kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legiſlature. *Addiſon.*

4. *To* Colour *a ſtranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the cuſtomhouſe in his name; ſo that the foreigner pays but ſingle duty, when he ought to pay double. *Philips.*

To Colour. *v. n.* To bluſh. A low word, only uſed in converſation.

Colourable. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plauſible. It is now little uſed.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withſtand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenſ.*

They were glad to lay hold on ſo *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of ſuſpicious innovation. *Hooker.*

Had I ſacrificed eccleſiaſtical government and revenues to their covetouſneſs and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* neceſſity of an army. *K. Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will conſider us unto ſome mitigation of our offences; yet had not the ſincerity of our parents ſo *colourable* expectations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'lourably. *adv.* [from *colourable.*] Speciouſly; plauſibly.

The proceſs, howſoever *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

Co'loured. *participial adj.* [from *colour.*] Streaked; diverſified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarſer juiced, and therefore not ſo well, and equally concocted. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Co'louring. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

From lines drawn true, our eye may trace
A foot, a knee, a hand, a face;
Yet if the *colouring* be not there,
At beſt 'twill only not diſpleaſe. *Prior.*

Co'lourist. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns.

Titian, Paul Veroneſe, Van Dyck, and the reſt of the good *colouriſts*, have come neareſt to nature. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

Co'lourless. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; not diſtinguiſhed by any hue; tranſparent.

Tranſparent ſubſtances, as glaſs, water and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinneſs; although, at a greater thickneſs, they appear very clear and *colourleſs*. *Newton's Opt.*

Pellucid *colourleſs* glaſs or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intenſe whiteneſs. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. ſ.* [colꞇ, Saxon.]

1. A young horſe: uſed commonly for the male offspring of a horſe, as *foal* for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and ſo the fawn, and ſo the calf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 759.

Like *colts* or unmanaged horſes, we ſtart at dead bones and lifeleſs blocks. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No ſports, but what belong to war, they know;
To break the ſtubborn *colt*, to bend the bow. *Dryd Æn.*

2. A young fooliſh fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horſe. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To Colt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To friſk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As ſoon as they were out of ſight by themſelves, they ſhook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiouſly than before. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To Colt. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Shakeſpeare.*

Colts-foot. *n. ſ.* [from *colt* and *foot.*]

It hath a radiated flower, whoſe diſk conſiſts of many florets, but the crown compoſed of many half florets: the embryoes are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy ſeeds fixed in a bed. The ſpecies are, 1. Common *colts-foot*. 2. Round leaved ſmooth *colts-foot* of the Alps. The firſt common in watery places in England; the ſecond grows wild upon the Alps: the flowers of this are purple, and thoſe of the common ſort yellow. *Millar.*

Colts-tooth. *n. ſ.* [from *colt* and *tooth.*]

1. An imperfect or ſuperfluous tooth in young horſes.

2. A love of youthful pleaſure; a diſpoſition to the practices of youth.

Well ſaid, lord Sands;
Your *colts-tooth* is not caſt yet?—
—No, my lord; nor ſhall not, while I have a ſtump. *Shak.*

Co'lter. *n. ſ.* [culꞇoꞃ, Sax. *culter*, Lat.] The ſharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the ſhare.

Co'ltish. *adj.* [from *colt.*] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

Co'lubrine. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a ſerpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

Co'lumbary. *n. ſ.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-houſe.

The earth of *columbaries* or dovehouſes, is much deſired in the artifice of ſaltpetre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

Co'lumbine. *n. ſ.* [*columbina*, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue: the flowers are pendulous, and of an anomalous figure: the piſtil of the flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, conſiſting of many pods, each containing many ſhining black ſeeds. *Millar.*

Columbines are of ſeveral ſorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers ſhew themſelves. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Co'lumbine. *n. ſ.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

CO'LUMN. *n. ſ.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* claſping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimenſions preſſing vertically upon its baſe.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmoſphere, and likewiſe the ſpecifick gravity of its baſes, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by ſeveral parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

Colu'mnar. } *adj.* [from *column.*] Formed in columns.
Columna'rian. }

White *columnar* ſpar, out of a ſtone-pit. *Woodward.*

Colu'res. *n. ſ.* [*coluri*, Latin; κόλουροι.]

Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and ſolſtitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they interſect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times croſs'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traverſing each *colure*. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Co'lwort. *n. ſ.* See Colewort.

CO'MA. *n. ſ.* [κῶμα.] A morbid diſpoſition to ſleep; a lethargy.

Coma'rt. *n. ſ.*

By the ſame *comart*,
And carriage of the articles deſign'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Coma'te. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shak. As You Like It.*

Comato'se. *adj.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick; ſleepy to a diſeaſe.

Our beſt caſtor is from Ruſſia; the great and principal uſe whereof, inwardly, is in hyſterical and *comatoſe* caſes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

COMB in the end, and Comp in the beginning of names, ſeem to be derived from the Britiſh *kum*, which ſignifies a low ſituation. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Comb, in Corniſh, ſignifies a *valley*, and had the ſame meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. ſ.* [camb, Saxon; *kam*, Dutch.]

1. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith ſhe ſits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an inſtrument in faſhion of a *comb*, whoſe teeth, being in number ſixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or creſt of a cock, ſo called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and ſpurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattl'd, like a caſtle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cantons in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the ſame word which makes the termination of towns, and ſignifies *hollow* or *deep*.

This in affairs of ſtate,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, leſt the fabrick fall. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

To Comb. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjuſt the hair with a comb.

Her care ſhall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd ſtool. *Shakeſp.*

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they ſay, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon.*

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his ſilken hide. *Dryd. Æn.*

There was a ſort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth, by drawing through narrow interſtices; as, *to comb wool*.

Comb-brush. *n. ſ.* [*comb* and *bruſh.*] A bruſh to clean combs.

Comb-maker. *n. ſ.* [*comb* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make combs.

This wood is of uſe for the turner, engraver, carver, and *combmaker*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my ſhirt. *Shakeſp.*

To Co'mbat. *v. a.* To oppoſe; to fight.

Love yields at laſt, thus *combated* by pride,
And ſhe ſubmits to be the Roman's bride. *Granville.*

Co'mbat. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt; battle; duel; ſtrife; oppoſition generally between two; but ſometimes it is uſed for battle.

Thoſe regions were full both of cruel monſters and monſtrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney, b.* ii.

But, oh, the noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and ſorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loſs of her huſband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The *combat* now by courage muſt be try'd. *Dryden.*

Co'mbatant. *n. ſ.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; duelliſt; antagoniſt in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

Who, ſingle *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himſelf an army. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 344.

He with his ſword unſheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to ceaſe their ſtrife. *Dryden.*

Like deſpairing *combatants* they ſtrive againſt you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical ſhield of Arioſto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightneſs. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of thoſe *combatants* ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants for* thoſe opinions. *Locke.*

Co'mber. *n. ſ.* [from *comb.*] He whoſe trade it is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

Co'mbinate. *adj.* [from *combine.*] Betrothed; promiſed; ſettled by compact. A word of Shakeſpeare.

She loſt a noble brother; with him the ſinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her *combinate* huſband, this well ſeeming Angelo. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Combina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *combine.*]

1. Union for ſome certain purpoſe; aſſociation; league. A combination is of private perſons, a confederacy of ſtates or ſovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' *combination* drew,
As himſelf pleas'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. It is now generally uſed in an ill ſenſe; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to ſubdue all to their own will and power, under the diſguiſes of holy *combinations*. *King Charles.*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

Theſe natures, from the moment of their firſt *combination*, have been and are for ever inſeparable. *Hooker, b.* v. § 52.

Reſolution of compound bodies by fire, does not ſo much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the ſcore of its making new compounds by new *combinations*. *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hardheartedneſs. *South's Sermons.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never ſuffer any ideas to be joined in their underſtandings, in any other or ſtronger *combination* than what their own nature and correſpondence give them. *Locke.*

5. Combination is uſed in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, ſounds, or the like, in all the different manners poſſible. Thus the number of poſſible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken firſt two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere.*]

1. To join together.

Let us not then ſuſpect our happy ſtate,
As not ſecure to ſingle or *combin'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. To link in union.

God, the beſt maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shakeſp.*

3. To agree; to accord; to ſettle by compact.

My heart's dear love is ſet on his fair daughter;
As mine on her's, ſo her's is ſet on mine,
And all *combin'd*, ſave what thou muſt *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

4. To join words or ideas together; oppoſed to *analyſe*.

To Combi'ne. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to unite each with other. Uſed both of things and perſons.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends
I' th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loſes,
That they *combine* not there? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To unite in friendſhip or deſign.

Combine together 'gainſt the enemy;
For theſe domeſtick and particular broils
Are not the queſtion here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

You with your foes *combine*,
And ſeem your own deſtruction to deſign. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Co'mbless. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or creſt.

What, is your creſt a coxcomb?——
—A *combleſs* cock, ſo Kate will be my hen. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMBU'ST. *adj.* [from *comburo, combuſtum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half diſtant from the ſun, either before or after him, it is ſaid to be *combuſt*, or in *combuſtion*. *Harris.*

Combu'stible. *adj.* [*comburo combuſtum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; ſuſceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, becauſe their vapours are rather ſulphurous than of any other *combuſtible* ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

Sin is to the ſoul like fire to *combuſtible* matter, it aſſimilates before it deſtroys it. *South's Sermons.*

They are but ſtrewed over with a little penitential aſhes; and will, as ſoon as they meet with *combuſtible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame ſhall ſtill remain;
Nor, 'till the fuel periſh, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combuſtible* to prey. *Dryden.*

Combu'stibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *combuſtible.*] Aptneſs to take fire.

Combu'stion. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; conſumption by fire.

The future *combuſtion* of the earth is to be uſhered in and accompanied with all ſorts of violent impreſſions upon nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; buſtle; hurly burly.

Mutual *combuſtions*, bloodſheds, and waſtes, may enforce them, through very faintneſs, after the experience of ſo endleſs miſeries. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

Propheſying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combuſtion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thoſe long and cruel wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, brought all England into an horrible *combuſtion*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army againſt army, numberleſs, to raiſe
Dreadful *combuſtion* warring, and diſturb,
Though not deſtroy, their happy native ſeat! *Par. Loſt.*
But ſay, from whence this new *combuſtion* ſprings? *Dryden.*

It moves in an inconceiveable fury and *combuſtion*, and at the ſame time with an exact regularity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To **COME.** *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dutch; *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place; to arrive. Oppoſed to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was ſeen
To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart. *Fairy Q.*
Cæſar will *come* forth to-day. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I ſpake unto the crown as having ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
The colour of the king doth *come* and go,
Between his purpoſe and his conſcience. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Chriſtians having ſtood almoſt all the day in order of battle, in the ſight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he ſhould *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night into their camp. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

'Tis true that ſince the ſenate's ſuccour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*
This Chriſtian woman!
Ah! there the miſchief *comes*. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always reſpects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is ſometimes almoſt evaneſcent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe: who was't *came* by? *Shakeſp.*

Bid them cover the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

As ſoon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Iſrael brought in abundance the firſt fruits. 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 5.

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reaſoning. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

It is impoſſible to *come* near your lordſhip at any time, without receiving ſome favour. *Congr. Dedic. to Old Batch.*

None may *come* in view, but ſuch as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a diſtance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and ſtriking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as ſoon loſe and reſign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to iſſue.

Behold, my ſon, which *came* forth of my bowels, ſeeketh my life. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 11.

I *came* forth from the Father, and am come into the world. *John*, xvi. 28.

5. To advance from one ſtage or condition to another.

Truſt me, I am exceeding weary.——
—Is it *come* to that? I had thought wearineſs durſt not have attacked one of ſo high blood. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and ſeditious fames, differ no more but as brother and ſiſter; eſpecially if it *come* to that, that the beſt actions of a ſtate are taken in ill ſenſe, and traduced. *Bacon, Eſſay* 16.

His ſoldiers had daily divers ſkirmiſhes with the Numidians, ſo that once the ſkirmiſh was like to *come* to a juſt battle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had moſt fleſh wiſhed they had had leſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Every new ſprung paſſion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing to be action 'till the players *come* to blows. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

6. To change condition either for better or worſe.

One ſaid to Ariſtippus, 'Tis a ſtrange thing why men ſhould rather give to the poor than to philoſophers. He anſwered, Becauſe they think themſelves may ſooner *come* to be poor than to be philoſophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

His ſons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job*, xiv.

He being *come* to the eſtate, keeps on a very buſy family. *Locke.*

You were told your maſter had gone to a tavern, and *come* to ſome miſchance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A ſerpent, ere he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

How *came* the publican juſtified, but by a ſhort and humble prayer? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

He wonder'd how ſhe *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

The teſtimony of conſcience, thus informed, *comes* to be ſo authentick, and ſo much to be relied upon. *South's Serm.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never ſhall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes. *Shakeſp.*
When he returns from hunting,
I will not ſpeak with him; ſay I am ſick.
If you *come* ſlack of former ſervices,
You ſhall do well. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

9. To arrive at ſome act or habit, or diſpoſition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them ſlighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one ſtate into another deſired; as the butter *comes* when the parts begin to ſeparate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good ſtore of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and proſper better. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 35.

Then butter does refuſe to *come*,
And love proves croſs and humourſome. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

In the *coming* or ſprouting of malt, as it muſt not *come* too little, ſo it muſt not *come* too much. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

11. To become preſent, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muſe,
In Cæſar's wars, a nobler theme ſhall chuſe. *Dryden.*

12. To become preſent; no longer abſent.

That's my joy
Not to have ſeen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryden.*
Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,
Thou maſter of the poet and the ſong. *Pope's Eſſays.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here with him this night.——
—How *comes* that? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Let me alone that I may ſpeak, and let *come* on me what will. *Job*, xiii. 13.

14. To follow as a conſequence.

Thoſe that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they ſay, there is ſome of the king's blood ſpilt. How *comes* that? ſays he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the anſwer is, I am the king's poor couſin, Sir. *Shakeſp.*

15. To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or ſtate; to have juſt done or ſuffered any thing.

David ſaid unto Uriah, *Cameſt* thou not from thy journey? 2 *Sam.* xi. 10.

16. *To* Come *about.* To come to paſs; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout.*

And let me ſpeak to th' yet unknowing world,
How theſe things *came about.* *Shakeſpeare.*

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human ſoul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human ſoul ſhall be as perfect as he himſelf now is. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 3.

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they ſhould be. *Swift.*

How *comes* it *about*, that, for above ſixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift.*

17. *To* Come *about.* To change; to come round.

The wind *came about*, and ſettled in the weſt for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reaſons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true ſide. *B. Johnſon.*

18. *To* Come *again.* To return.

There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his ſpirit *came again*, and he revived. *Judg.* xv. 19.

19. *To* Come *after.* To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himſelf, and take up his croſs and follow me. *Matt.* xvi. 24.

20. *To* Come *at.* To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither ſword nor ſceptre can *come at* conſcience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Suckling.*

Cats will eat and deſtroy your marum, if they can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In order *to come at* a true knowledge of ourſelves, we ſhould conſider, on the other hand, how far we may deſerve praiſe. *Addiſon's Spectator.* N° 399.

Nothing makes a woman more eſteemed by the oppoſite ſex than chaſtity, and we always prize thoſe moſt who are hardeſt *to come at.* *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 99.

21. *To* Come *by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire.

Things moſt needful to preſerve this life, are moſt prompt and eaſy for all living creatures *to come by.* *Hooker, b.* v.

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by.* *Shakeſp.*
Thy caſe
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'ſt Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Are you not aſhamed to inforce a poor widow to ſo rough a courſe *to come by* her own. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the ſtrangeſt and hardeſt *to come by* is the moſs of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majeſty. *Denham.*

He tells a ſad ſtory, how hard it was for him *to come by* the book of Trigantius. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

Amidſt your train, this unſeen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your ſtate. *Dryd. Aureng.*

22. *To* Come *in.* To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give ſome help. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet the ſimple ideas, thus united in the ſame ſubject, are as perfectly diſtinct as thoſe that *come in* by different ſenſes. *Locke.*

23. *To* Come *in.* To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of theſe wars, ſhould offer to *come in*, and ſubmit himſelf to her majeſty, would you not have him received? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

24. *To* Come *in.* To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our ſecond fleet, which kept the narrow ſeas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth ſquadron now *come in*,
Which in the Streights laſt winter was abroad. *Dryden.*

25. *To* Come *in.* To become modiſh; to be brought into uſe.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action *in*,
Then inſtruments were taught more moving notes. *Roſcommon.*

Silken garments did not *come in* 'till late, and the uſe of them in men was often reſtrained by law. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

26. *To* Come *in.* To be an ingredient; to make part of a compoſition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happineſs, muſt *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterbury.*

27. *To* Come *in for.* To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are ſlow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and underſtanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were *to come in for* their ſhare of ſuch contracts. *Temple.*

If thinking is eſſential to matter, ſtocks and ſtones will *come in for* their ſhare of privilege. *Collier on Thought.*

One who had i' the rear excluded been,
And cou'd not *for* a taſte o' th' fleſh *come in*,
Licks the ſolid earth. *Tate's Juv. Sat.* 15.

The reſt *came in for* ſubſidies, whereof they ſunk conſiderable ſums. *Swift.*

28. *To* Come *in to.* To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the Lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before ſecret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladneſs and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

29. *To* Come *in to.* To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready *to come in to* every thing that is done or deſigned for the publick good. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

30. *To* Come *near.* To approach; to reſemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would deſtroy or ruin with evil ſpeaking. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

The whole atchieved with ſuch admirable invention, that nothing ancient and modern ſeems *to come near* it. *Temple.*

31. *To* Come *of.* To proceed; as a deſcendant from anceſtors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came.* *Dryden.*

Self-love is ſo natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to thoſe that *come of* us, as well as ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

32. *To* Come *of.* To proceed; as effects from their cauſes.

Will you pleaſe, Sir, be gone.
I told you what would *come of* this. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

We ſee that the hiccough *comes of* fulneſs of meat, eſpecially in children, which cauſeth an extenſion of the ſtomach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

What *came on't* at laſt but that, after the dogs had deſerted, the wolves worried one part of the enemies. *L'Eſtrange.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without conſulting the reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

My young maſter, whatever *comes on't*, muſt have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

33. *To* Come *off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more ſuddenly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

34. *To* Come *off.* To eſcape.

I knew the foul enchanter, though diſguis'd,
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his ſpells,
And yet *came off.* *Milton.*
How thou wilt here *come off*, ſurmounts my reach. *Milton.*

If, upon ſuch a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Thoſe that are in any ſignal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* ſafe, they call their deliverance a miracle. *Addiſon on Italy.*

35. *To* Come *off.* To end an affair; to be diſmiſſed with our lot.

Oh, bravely *came* we *off*,
When with a volley of our needleſs ſhot,
After ſuch bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shakeſp.*

Even ſince Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the Engliſh, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon.*

We muſt expect ſometimes to *come off* by the worſt, before we obtain the final conqueſt. *Calamy.*

He oft', in ſuch attempts as theſe,
Came off with glory and ſucceſs. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* i.

36. *To* Come *off from.* To leave; to forbear.

To come off from theſe grave diſquiſitions, I would clear the point by one inſtance more. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

37. *To* Come *on.* To advance; to make progreſs.

Of late, things ſeem *to come on* apace to their former ſtate. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

There was in the camp both ſtrength and victual ſufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on.* *Knolles.*

The ſea *came on*, the ſouth with mighty roar
Diſpers'd and daſh'd the reſt upon the rocky ſhore. *Dryden.*
So travellers, who waſte the day,
Noting at length the ſetting ſun,
They mend their pace as night *comes on.* *Granville.*

38. *To* Come *on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once diſcharged, the armies *came* faſt *on*, and joined battle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worſt you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

39. *To* Come *on.* To thrive; to grow big.

Come on, poor babe;
Some powerful ſpirit inſtruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurſes. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

It ſhould ſeem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roſes, that they will *come* far faſter *on* in water than in earth; for the nouriſhment is eaſier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 648.

40. *To* Come *over.* To repeat an act.

I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and *over* and *over* he *comes*, and caught it again. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

41. *To* Come *over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually teazing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 185.

A man, in changing his ſide, not only makes himſelf hated by thoſe he left, but is ſeldom heartily eſteemed by thoſe he *comes over* to. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 162.

42. *To* Come *over.* To riſe in diſtillation.

Perhaps alſo the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analyſis, may, at leaſt as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

43. *To* Come *out.* To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the anſwer of ſeveral others. *Stillingfleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worſe, it *comes out* from the firſt draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

44. *To* Come *out.* To appear upon trial; to be diſcovered.

It is indeed *come out* at laſt, that we are to look on the ſaints as inferior deities. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

The weight of the denarius, or the ſeventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* ſixty-two grains and four ſevenths. *Arbuthnot.*

45. *To* Come *out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Thoſe great maſters of chymical arcana muſt be provoked, before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.*

46. *To* Come *to.* To conſent or yield.

What is this, if my parſon will not *come to?* *Swift.*

47. *To* Come *to.* To amount to.

The emperour impoſed ſo great a cuſtom upon all corn to be tranſported out of Sicily, that the very cuſtoms *come to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

You ſaucily pretend to know
More than your dividend *comes to.* *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the ſame at laſt, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purſe will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke.*

48. *To* Come *to himſelf.* To recover his ſenſes.

He falls into ſweet ecſtacy of joy, wherein I ſhall leave him 'till he *comes to himſelf.* *Temple.*

49. *To* Come *to paſs.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times *to paſs*, that the works of men being the ſame, their drifts and purpoſe therein are divers. *Hooker, b.* v. § 14.

How *comes* it *to paſs*, that ſome liquors cannot pierce into or moiſten ſome bodies, which are eaſily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

50. *To* Come *up*. To grow out of the ground.

Another ill accident is over-wet at ſowing time, which with us breedeth much dearth, inſomuch as the corn never *cometh up*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Good intentions are at leaſt the ſeeds of good actions, and every man ought to ſow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

51. *To* Come *up*. To make appearance.

If wars ſhould mow them down never ſo faſt, yet they may be ſuddenly ſupplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

52. *To* Come *up*. To come into uſe, as *a faſhion comes up*.

53. *To* Come *up to*. To amount to.

He prepares for a ſurrender, aſſerting that all theſe will not *come up to* near the quantity requiſite. *Woodward.*

54. *To* Come *up to*. To riſe to.

Whoſe ignorant credulity will not
Come up to th' truth. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Conſiderations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of thoſe who rejoice in tribulations, yet at laſt ſatisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake.*

The veſtes byſſinæ, which ſome ladies wore, muſt have been of ſuch extraordinary price, that there is no ſtuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

55. *To* Come *up with*. To overtake.

56. *To* Come *upon*. To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horſe, and three thouſand foot Engliſh, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with ſeven thouſand horſe. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itſelf. *South.*

Come. [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am *come* for thy words. *Dan.*

Come. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Gen.* xix. 32.

Come. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

Come. A kind of adverbial word for *when it ſhall come*; as, *come Wedneſday*, when Wedneſday ſhall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago ſhe dy'd. *Gay.*

To Come. In futurity; not preſent; to happen hereafter.

It ſerveth to diſcover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is *to come*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In times *to come*,
My waves ſhall waſh the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a leaſe of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

Come. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſprout: a cant term.

That the malt is ſufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taſte, and alſo by the falling off of the *come* or ſprout. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Come'dian. *n. ſ.* [from *comedy*.]

1. A player or actor of comick part.
2. A player in general; a ſtage-player; an actreſs or actor.

Melitſarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* ſhe became a wealthy man's wife, would be ſaluted Madam Pithias, or Prudence. *Camden's Remains.*

Comedians on the ſtage ſhew all their ſkill,
And after do as love and fortune will.

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant ſpeaker. *Peacham of Poetry.*

CO'MEDY. *n. ſ.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind.

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleaſant *comedy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A long, exact, and ſerious *comedy*,
In every ſcene ſome moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both pleaſe and preach. *Pope.*

Co'meliness. *n. ſ.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity.

A careleſs *comelineſs* with comely care. *Sidney.*

The ſervice of God hath not ſuch perfection of grace and *comelineſs* as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They ſkilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were ſprinkled with ſome pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comelineſs*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Hardly ſhall you meet with man or woman ſo aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comelineſs*, nay and for youth too, ſhall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and *comelineſs* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

A horſeman's coat ſhall hide
Thy taper ſhape and *comelineſs* of ſide. *Prior.*

CO'MELY. *adj.* [from *become*; or from cpeman, Saxon, to pleaſe.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comelineſs ſeems to be that ſpecies of beauty which excites reverence rather than pleaſure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though perſons in years ſeem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and conſidering the youth as to make up the comelineſs. *Bacon.*

He that is *comely* when old and decrepit, ſurely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Uſed of things, decent; according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is *comely*
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time,
Than when theſe fellows ran about the ſtreets,
Crying confuſion. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Co'mely. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handſomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very neceſſary for a courtly gentleman. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſt.*

Co'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *come*.] One that comes.

Plants move upwards; but if the ſap puts up too faſt, it maketh a ſlender ſtalk, which will not ſupport the weight; and therefore theſe are all ſwift and haſty *comers*. *Bacon.*

Time is like a faſhionable hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand;
But with his arms outſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps in the *comer*: welcome ever ſmiles,
And farewel goes out ſighing. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Yourſelf, renowned prince, then ſtood as fair
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Houſe and heart are open for a friend; the paſſage is eaſy, and not only admits, but even invites the *comer*. *South.*

It is natural to be kind to the laſt *comer*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Now leave thoſe joys, unſuiting to thy age,
To a freſher *comer*, and reſign the ſtage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous tranſlation of her chapel, about which he hath publiſhed a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it againſt all *comers*. *Stillingfleet.*

There it is not ſtrange, that the mind ſhould give itſelf up to the common opinion, or render itſelf to the firſt *comer*. *Locke.*

CO'MET. *n. ſ.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy ſtar.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing ſuddenly, and again diſappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipſes, having one of their foci in the center of the ſun; and being very long and eccentrick, they become inviſible, when in that part moſt remote from the ſun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing ſtars, are diſtinguiſhed from other ſtars by a long train or tail of light, always oppoſite to the ſun: hence ariſes a popular diviſion of *comets* into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired comets*; though the diviſion rather relates to the different circumſtances of the ſame *comet*, than to the phænomena of the ſeveral. Thus when the *comet* is eaſtward of the ſun, and moves from it, the *comet* is ſaid to be bearded, *barbatus*, becauſe the light marches before it. When the light is weſtward of the ſun, the *comet* is ſaid to be tailed, becauſe the train follows it. When the *comet* and the ſun are diametrically oppoſite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the *comet*, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Iſaac Newton, the tail of a *comet* is a very thin ſlender vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the *comet*, ignited by their near neighbourhood to the ſun, and this vapour is furniſhed by the atmoſphere of the *comet*. The tails are of various lengths; and being produced in the perihelions of the *comets*, will go off along with their heads into remote regions, and there gradually vaniſh, till the *comets* return towards the ſun. The vapours of *comets* being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffuſed through all the celeſtial regions, may probably, by little and little, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmoſpheres. For the conſervation of the water, and moiſture of the planets, *comets* ſeem abſolutely requiſite; from whoſe condenſed vapours and exhalations all that moiſture which is ſpent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be reſupplied and recruited; for all vegetables grow and increaſe wholly from fluids; and, as to their greateſt part, turn by putrefaction into earth again, an earthy ſlime being perpetually precipitated to the bottom of putrefying liquors. Hence the quantity of dry earth muſt continually increaſe, and the moiſture of the globe decreaſe, and at laſt be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual ſupply from ſome part or other of the univerſe. And I ſuſpect, adds Sir Iſaac, that the ſpirit which makes the fineſt, ſubtileſt, and beſt part of our air, and which is abſolutely requiſite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the *comets*. On this principle there ſeems to be ſome foundation for the popular opinion of preſages from *comets*; ſince the tail of a *comet*, thus intermingled with our atmoſphere, may produce changes very ſenſible in animal and vegetable bodies.

The ſame great author has computed that the ſun's heat, in the *comet* of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midſummer, as twenty-eight thouſand to one; and that the heat of the body of the *comet*, was near two thouſand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He alſo calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimenſions of our earth, would ſcarce be cool in fifty thouſand years. If then the *comet* be ſuppoſed to cool a hundred times as faſt as red-hot iron, yet, ſince its heat was a thouſand times greater, ſuppoſing it of the bigneſs of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. Hitherto no *comet* has threatened the earth with a nearer approach than that of 1680; for, by calculation, Dr. Halley found, on November 11, that *comet* was not above one ſemidiameter of the earth to the northward of the way of the earth; at which time, had the earth been in that part of its orbit, the *comet* would have had a parallax equal to that of the moon. What might have been the conſequence of ſo near an appulſe? A contact or ſhock of the celeſtial bodies? A deluge, Mr. Whiſton ſays. Aſtronomers have been divided about the return of *comets*, and time and obſervation muſt determine the queſtion. However, Dr. Halley foretold the return of one in 1758, which formerly appeared in 1456. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they ſaw ſome wond'rous monument,
Some *comet*, or an unuſual prodigy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of ſtaring *comets*. *Craſhaw.*

I conſidered a *comet*, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing ſtar, as a ſky-rocket diſcharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 103.

Fierce meteors ſhoot their arbitrary light,
And *comets* march with lawleſs horrors bright. *Prior.*

Co'metary. } *adj.* [from *comet*.] Relating to a comet.
Come'tick. }

Refractions of light are in the planetary and *cometary* regions, as on our globe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CO'MFIT. *n. ſ.* [*konfit*, Dutch.] It ſhould ſeem that both are formed by haſty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry ſweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preſerved with ſugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and peaſe,
He crams in naſty crevices,
And turns to *comfits* by his arts,
To make me reliſh for deſſerts. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* i.

To Co'mfit. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve dry with ſugar.

The fruit that does ſo quickly waſte, }
Men ſcarce can ſee it, much leſs taſte, }
Thou *comfiteſt* in ſtreets to make it laſt. *Cowley.* }

Co'mfiture. *n. ſ.* [from *comfit*, or *confecture*.] Sweetmeat.

From country graſs to *comfitures* of court, }
Or city's quelque-choſes, let not report }
My mind tranſport. *Donne.* }

To CO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Lat. *Salvia comfortat nervos. Schol. Sal.*]

1. To ſtrengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own teſtimony, added unto the natural aſſent of reaſon, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the ſame. *Hooker, b.* i.

Light excelleth in *comforting* the ſpirits of men: light varied doth the ſame effect, with more novelty. This is the cauſe why precious ſtones *comfort*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and aſſiſting the rebels. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To conſole; to ſtrengthen the mind under the preſſure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job*, xlii. 11.

Co'mfort. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; aſſiſtance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Iriſh; where, in reſpect of the mountains and faſtneſſes, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels ſhould receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did alſo appoint commiſſioners for the fining of all ſuch as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Corniſhmen. *Bacon.*

2. Conſolation; ſupport under calamity or danger.

I will keep her ign'rant of her good,
To make her heavenly *comforts* of deſpair,
When it is leaſt expected. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

As they have no apprehenſion of thoſe things, ſo they need no *comfort* againſt them. *Tillotſon, Serm.* i.

3. That which gives conſolation or ſupport.

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine ſhall be a *comfort* to your age. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Co'mfortable. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; ſuſceptible of comfort.

For my ſake be *comfortable*; hold death
A while at the arm's end. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

My lord leans wond'rouſly to diſcontent;
His *comfortable* temper has forſook him:
He is much out of health. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

What can promiſe him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful Judge? *South.*

2. Diſpenſing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which though it be *comfortable* for kings to have, yet draweth the ſubjects eyes aſide. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

The lives of many miſerable men were ſaved, and a *comfortable* proviſion made for their ſubſiſtence. *Dryden's Fab.*

Co'mfortably. *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable manner; with comfort; without deſpair.

Upon view of the ſincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and chearfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

Co'mforter. *n. ſ.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that adminiſters conſolation in misfortunes; one that ſtrengthens and ſupports the mind in miſery or danger.

This very prayer of Chriſt obtained angels to be ſent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

The heav'ns have bleſt you with a goodly ſon,
To be a *comforter* when he is gone. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Nineveh is laid waſte, who will bemoan her? whence ſhall I ſeek *comforters* for thee? *Neh.* iii. 7.

2. The title of the Third Perſon of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.

Co'mfortless. *adj.* [from *comfort*.] Without comfort; without any thing to allay misfortune: uſed of perſons as well as things.

Yet ſhall not my death be *comfortleſs*, receiving it by your ſentence. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,
Deep, dark, uneaſy, doleful, *comfortleſs*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

News fitting to the night;
Black, fearful, *comfortleſs*, and horrible. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

On thy feet thou ſtood'ſt at laſt,
Though *comfortleſs*, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view deſtroyed at once. *Par. Loſt.*

That unſociable *comfortleſs* deafneſs had not quite tired me. *Swift.*

Co'mfrey. *n. ſ.* [*comfrie*, French.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a funnel, having an oblong tube, but ſhaped at the top like a pitcher; out of the flower-cup, which is deeply cut into five long narrow ſegments, riſes the pointal, attended with four embryoes, which afterwards become ſo many ſeeds, in form ſomewhat like the head of a viper, which ripen in the flower-cup. It grows wild on the ſides of banks and rivers, and is gathered for medicinal uſes. *Millar.*

Co'mical. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raiſing mirth; merry; diverting.

The greateſt reſemblance of our author is in the familiar ſtile and pleaſing way of relating *comical* adventures of that nature. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Something ſo *comical* in the voice and geſtures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleaſed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.

That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* concluſion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Liſle. *Hayward.*

They deny it to be tragical, becauſe its cataſtrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

Co'mically. *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In ſuch a manner as raiſes mirth.
2. In a manner befitting comedy.

Co'micalness. *n. ſ.* [from *comical*.] The quality of being comical; the power of raiſing mirth.

CO'MICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy.

When I venture at the *comick* ſtile,
Thy ſcornful lady ſeems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

A *comick* ſubject loves an humble verſe,
Thyeſtes ſcorns a low and *comick* ſtile;
Yet comedy ſometimes may raiſe her voice. *Roſcommon.*

Thy tragick muſe gives ſmiles, thy *comick* ſleep. *Dryd.*

2. Raiſing mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* ſhows,
Such as befit the pleaſure. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Co'ming. *n. ſ.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet
My *coming*, ſeen far off? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Sweet the *coming* on
Of grateful ev'ning mild. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

2. State of being come; arrival.

May't pleaſe you, noble Madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we ſhall give you
The full cauſe of our *coming*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Some people in America counted their years by the *coming* of certain birds amongſt them at their certain ſeaſons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

Coming-in. *n. ſ.* Revenue; income.

Here's a ſmall trifle of wives, eleven widows and nine maids is a ſimple *coming-in* for one man. *Shakeſpeare.*

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?
O ceremony, ſhew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Co'ming. *participial adj.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Roſalind in a more *coming* on diſpoſition; and aſk me what you will, I will grant it. *Shakeſp.*

That very lapidary himſelf, with a *coming* ſtomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Eſtrange.*

That he had been ſo affectionate a huſband, was no ill argument to the *coming* dowager. *Dryd. Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

On morning wings, how active ſprings the mind,
How eaſy every labour it purſues,
How *coming* to the poet every muſe! *Pope's Imit. of Horace.*

2. Future; to come.

Praiſe of great acts, he ſcatters as a ſeed,
Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Roſcommon.*

Comi'tial. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an aſſembly of the Romans.] Relating to the aſſemblies of the people of Rome.

Co'mity. *n. ſ.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courteſy; civility; good-breeding. *Dict.*

Co'mma. *n. ſ.* [κόμμα.]

1. The point which notes the diſtinction of clauſes, and order of conſtruction in the ſentence, marked thus [,].

Comma's and points they ſet exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a ſemitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term uſed only in theorical muſick, to ſhew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Latin.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in ſubjection or obedience; contrary to obey.

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater guſt;
Such is the lightneſs of you common men. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Chriſt could *command* legions of angels to his reſcue. *Decay of Piety.*

Should he, who was thy lord, *command* thee now,
With a harſh voice, and ſupercilious brow,
To ſervile duties. *Dryden's Perſius, Sat.* 5.

2. To order; to direct to be done; contrary to prohibit: ſometimes formerly with *of* before the perſon.

My conſcience bids me aſk, wherefore you have
Commanded of me theſe moſt pois'nous compounds. *Shak.*

We will ſacrifice to the Lord our God, as he ſhall *command* us. *Exod.* viii. 27.

3. To have in power.

If the ſtrong cane ſupport thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer ſhall the wall *command*. *Gay's Trivia.*

4. To overlook; to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen or annoyed.

Up to the Eaſtern tower,
Whoſe height *commands* as ſubject all the vale,
To ſee the ſight. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

His eye might there *command*, wherever ſtood
City, of old or modern fame; the ſeat
Of mightieſt empire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi. l. 385.

One ſide *commands* a view of the fineſt garden in the world. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 101.

To **COMMA'ND.** *v. n.* To have the ſupreme authority; to poſſeſs the chief power; to govern.

Thoſe two *commanding* powers of the ſoul, the underſtanding or the will. *South's Sermons.*

COMMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; ſupreme authority. It is uſed in military affairs, as magiſtracy or government in civil life; with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my ſoldiers are in my *command*. *Shakeſpeare.*

With lightning fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds ſeem all at her *command*. *Waller.*

He aſſumed an abſolute *command over* his readers. *Dryd.*

2. Cogent authority; deſpotiſm.

Thoſe he commands move only in *command*,
Nothing in love. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an averſion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulſion, he will leave as ſoon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order.

Of this tree we may not taſte nor touch;
God ſo commanded, and left that *command*
Sole daughter of his voice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ix.

As there is no prohibition of it, ſo no *command* for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy ſhade, and leave the main. *Dryd.*

4. The power of overlooking, or ſurveying any place.

The ſteepy ſtand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryd. Æn.*

COMMA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the ſupreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee,
Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people. *Iſa.* lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, ſpake to their army, and ſtyled them, My ſoldiers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as ſoldiers than as *commanders*. *Hayward.*

Sir Phelim O'Neil appeared as their *commander* in chief. *Clarendon.*

Supreme *commander* both of ſea and land. *Waller.*

The heroick action of ſome great *commander*, enterpriſed for the common good, and honour of the Chriſtian cauſe. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Their great *commanders*, by credit in their armies, fell into the ſcales as a counterpoiſe to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to uſe in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An inſtrument of ſurgery.

The gloſſocomium, commonly called the *commander*, is of uſe in the moſt ſtrong tough bodies, and where the laxation hath been of long continuance. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

COMMA'NDERY. *n. ſ.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*commandement*, French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require ſome ſpecial *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands. *Hooker*, b. iii. § 7.

Say, you choſe him more after our *commandment*,
Than guided by your own affections. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

By the eaſy *commandment* by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleaſed God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Authority; coactive power.

I thought that all things had been ſavage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of ſtern *commandment*. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant and the ten *commandments*. *Exod.* xxxiv. 28.

COMMA'NDRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *commander*.] A woman veſted with ſupreme authority.

To preſcribe the order of doing in all things is a peculiar prerogative, which wiſdom hath, as queen or ſovereign *commandreſs*, over all other virtues. *Hooker*, b. v. § 8.

Be you *commandreſs* therefore, princeſs, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax*, b. ii.

COMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneal towards the body that is to be preſerved. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 171.

COMMATERIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commaterial*.] Reſemblance to ſomething in its matter.

CO'MMELINE. *n. ſ.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are produced alternately, and ſurround the ſtalks at their baſe: the ſtalks trail upon the ground, and grow very branchy. At ſetting on of the branches, between the wing of the leaf and the ſtalk, is produced a flower of two leaves. From the upper part of the flower are produced three ſhort ſtamina, upon which are faſtened yellow apices, which reſemble the head of a muſhroom: in the under part of the flower are produced three other male ſtamina. The ovary is produced in the center of the flower, which is extended into a long intorted tube, and becomes an oblong fruit, divided into two cells, each containing one oblong ſeed. *Millar.*

COMME'MORABLE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Deſerving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To **COMME'MORATE.** *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Latin.] To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act; to celebrate ſolemnly.

Such is the divine mercy, which we now *commemorate*; and if we *commemorate* it, we ſhall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick celebration; ſolemnization of the memory of any thing.

But that which is daily offered in the church, is a daily *commemoration* of that one ſacrifice which was offered on the croſs. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

St. Auſtin believed that the martyrs, when the *commemorations* were made at their own ſepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of thoſe who there put up their ſupplications to God. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

Commemoration was formerly made with thankſgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMME'MORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preſerve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the Paſchal lamb was *commemorative* of that firſt Paſchal lamb. *Atterbury.*

To **COMME'NCE.** *v. n.* [*commencer*, French.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earneſt of ſucceſs,
Commencing in a truth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Man, conſcious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that ſtate that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

If wit ſo much from ign'rance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

To **COMME'NCE.** *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as *to commence a ſuit*.

COMME'NCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **COMME'ND.** *v. a.* [*commendo*, Latin.]

1. To repreſent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindneſs; to recommend.

After Barbaroſſa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief baſſa had *commended* him to Solyman. *Knolles.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two eſpecially *commend* themſelves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain-glory is a principle I ſhall *commend* to no man. *Decay of Piety.*

Theſe draw the chariot which Latinus ſends,
And the rich preſent to the prince *commends*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful ſoul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me ſtill. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my ſpirit. *Luke* xxiii.

3. To praiſe; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is ſhe,
That all our ſwains *commend* her?
Holy, fair, and wiſe is ſhe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Old men do moſt exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they ſcarce remembered, at leaſt well underſtood not. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He lov'd my worthleſs rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out ſomething to *commend*. *Cowley.*

Hiſtorians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and ſomething to *commend*. *Pope.*

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Anthonio
Commends him to you.——
——Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth. *Shakeſp.*

COMME'ND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commendation: not now in uſe.

Tell her I ſend to her my kind *commends*:
Take ſpecial care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shakeſp.*

COMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Laudable; worthy of praiſe. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.

And power, unto itſelf moſt *commendable*,
Hath not a tomb ſo evident, as a chair
T' extol what it hath done. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Many heroes, and moſt worthy perſons, being ſufficiently *commendable* from true and unqueſtionable merit, have received advancement from falſhood. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a ſoft peaceful poſture; but is adorned with emblems, that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* quality that the old poets have touched upon in the deſcription of our country. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

COMME'NDABLY. *adv.* [from *commendable*.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the ſhire holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin.]

Commendam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied, until it be conveniently provided of a paſtor. *Cowel.*

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace ſhould be made, if he would reſign his biſhoprick, and deanry of Weſtminſter; for he had that in *commendam*. *Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY. *n. ſ.* [from *commendam*.] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commend*.]

1. Recommendation; favourable repreſentation.

This jewel and my gold are your's, provided I have your *commendation* for my more free entertainment. *Shakeſp.*

The choice of them ſhould be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. Praiſe; declaration of eſteem.

His fame would not get ſo ſweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, ſo could not you find a fitter ſubject of *commendation*. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Good-nature is the moſt godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. Meſſage of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shak.*

Hark you, Margaret,
No princely *commendations* to my king!——
——Such *commendations* as become a maid,
A virgin, and his ſervant, ſay to him. *Shak. Henry* VI.

COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters *commendatory*, to have good forms: to attain them, it almoſt ſufficeth not to deſpiſe them. *Bacon, Eſſay* 53.

We beſtow the flouriſh of poetry on thoſe *commendatory* conceits, which popularly ſet forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 5.

If I can think that neither he nor you deſpiſe me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the houſe of lords writ *commendatory* verſes upon me. *Pope.*

COMME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *commend*.] Praiſer.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by moſt of the ſame *commenders* and diſprovers. *Wotton.*

COMMENSA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſalis*, Lat.] Fellowſhip of table; the cuſtom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiſcuous *commenſality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 25.

COMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable*.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure; or of being meaſured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commenſurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches. The diameter and circumference of a circle are incommenſurable, not being reduceable to any common meaſure. Proportion.

Some place the eſſence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to conſiſt in a comely *commenſurability* of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themſelves. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*con* and *menſura*, Latin.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure; as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.

COMME'NSURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable*.] Commenſurability; proportion.

There is no *commenſurableneſs* between this object and a created underſtanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **COMME'NSURATE.** *v. a.* [*con* and *menſura*, Latin.] To reduce to ſome common meaſure.

That diviſion is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the apteſt terms to *commenſurate* the longitude of places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 7.

COMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to ſome common meaſure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of ſome organ equally *commenſurate* to ſoul and body. *Government of the Tongue*, § 1.

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately *commenſurate* with the nature of things? *Glanville's Scepſis*, c. 2.

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot chuſe but aſpire after a happineſs *commenſurate* to their duration. *Tillotſon.*

Nothing *commenſurate* to the deſires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any farther deſire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always *commenſurate*. *Bentley.*

COMME'NSURATELY. *adv.* [from *commenſurate*.] With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing.

We are conſtrained to make the day ſerve to meaſure the year as well as we can, though not *commenſurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in ſeveral years, 'till they amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

COMMENSURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurate*.] Proportion; reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.

A body over great, or over ſmall, will not be thrown ſo far as a body of a middle ſize; ſo that, it ſeemeth, there muſt be a *commenſuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

All fitneſs lies in a particular *commenſuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

To **CO'MMENT.** *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.] To annotate; to writes notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; with *upon* before the thing explained.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeleſs corpſe,
And *comment* then *upon* his ſudden death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such are thy ſecrets, which my life makes good,
And *comments on* thee; for in ev'ry thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me underſtand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having firſt taken a liking to one of theſe poets, proceed to *comment on* him, and illuſtrate him. *Dryden.*

They have contented themſelves only to *comment upon* thoſe texts, and make the beſt copies they could after thoſe originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man ſhould be idle, while I muſt tranſlate and *comment*. *Pope.*

CO'MMENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; expoſition; remarks.

In ſuch a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence ſhould bear its *comment*. *Shak.*

Forgive the *comment* that my paſſion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shakeſpeare.*

All that is behind will be by way of *comment* on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Adam came into the world a philoſopher, which ſufficiently appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view eſſences in themſelves, and read forms without the *comment* of their reſpective properties. *South's Sermons.*

All the volumes of philoſophy,
With all their *comments*, never could invent
So politick an inſtrument. *Prior.*

Proper geſtures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what he utters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Still with itſelf compar'd, his text peruſe;
And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muſe. *Pope.*

CO'MMENTARY. *n. ſ.* [*commentarius*, Latin.]

1. An expoſition; annotation; remark.

In religion, ſcripture is the beſt rule; and the church's univerſal practice, the beſt *commentary*. *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that ſervice, teſtified that eight hundred were ſlain. *Bacon.*

They ſhew ſtill the ruins of Cæſar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the firſt book of his *commentaries*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

COMMENTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *comment*.] Expoſitor; annotator.

I have made ſuch expoſitions of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Marſya was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter ſubſtances engender choler, and burn the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

You will have variety of *commentators* to explain the difficult paſſages to you. *Gay.*

No *commentator* can more ſlily paſs
O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

CO'MMENTER. *n. ſ.* [from *comment*.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Slily as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or ſenſe. *Donne.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*commentitius*, Latin.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is eaſy to draw a paralleliſm between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its reſemblance to that *commentitious* inanity. *Glanville's Scepſis*, c. 18.

CO'MMERCE. *n. ſ.* [*commercium*, Lat. It was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.] Intercourſe; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick reſort being thus provided, our repair thither is eſpecially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hooker*, b. v.

How could communities,
Degrees in ſchools, and brotherhoods in cities,
Peaceful *commerce* from dividable ſhores,
But by degree ſtand in authentick place? *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Inſtructed ſhips ſhall ſail to quick *commerce*,
By which remoteſt regions are ally'd;
Which makes one city of the univerſe,
Where ſome may gain, and all may be ſupply'd. *Dryden.*

Theſe people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world. *Tillotſon.*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the reſt of the world, it is almoſt impoſſible now to be without the uſe of ſilver coin. *Locke.*

To **COMME'RCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To hold intercourſe with.

Come, but keep thy wonted ſtate,
With even ſtep and muſing gait,
And looks *commercing* with the ſkies,
Thy rapt' ſoul ſitting in thine eyes. *Milton.*

COMME'RCIAL. *adj.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERE. *n.ſ.* [French.] A common mother.

As peace ſhould ſtill her wheaten garland wear,
And ſtand a *commere* 'tween their amities. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **CO'MMIGRATE.** *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove in a body, or by conſent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *commigrate.*] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that and of our world loſt all memory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

COMMINA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*comminatio*, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of puniſhment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to ſeclude from us, to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impoſſibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.

COMMI'NATORY. *adj.* [from *commination.*] Denunciatory; threatening.

To **COMMI'NGLE.** *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Latin.] To mix into one maſs; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Bleſt are thoſe,
Whoſe blood and judgment are ſo well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To ſound what ſtop ſhe pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To **COMMI'NGLE.** *v.n.* To unite with another thing.

Diſſolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of ſweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top 'till they be ſtirred. *Bacon's Phyſical Remarks.*

COMMINU'IBLE. *adj.* [from *comminute.*] Frangible; reducible to powder; ſuſceptible of pulveriſation.

The beſt diamonds are *comminuible* without it; and are ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto peſtillation, and reſiſt not any ordinary peſtle. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **CO'MMINUTE.** *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind; to pulveriſe; to break into ſmall parts.

Parchment, ſkins, and cloth drink in liquors, though themſelves be intire bodies, and not *comminuted*, as ſand and aſhes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 800.

COMMINU'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *comminute.*] The act of grinding into ſmall parts; pulveriſation.

Cauſes of fixation are the even ſpreading of the ſpirits and tangible parts, the cloſeneſs of the tangible parts, and the jejuneneſs or extreme *comminution* of ſpirits; of which the two firſt may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The jaw in men and animals furniſhed with grinders, hath an oblique or tranſverſe motion, neceſſary for *comminution* of the meat. *Ray on the Creation.*

This ſmiting of the ſteel with the flint doth only make a *comminution*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of ſome particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

COMMI'SERABLE. *adj.* [from *commiſerate.*] Worthy of compaſſion; pitiable; ſuch as muſt excite ſympathy or ſorrow.

It is the ſinfulleſt thing in the world to deſtitute a plantation once in forwardneſs: for, beſides the diſhonour, it is the guiltineſs of blood of many *commiſerable* perſons. *Bacon.*

This was the end of this noble and *commiſerable* perſon, Edward eldeſt ſon to the Duke of Clarence. *Bacon.*

To **COMMI'SERATE.** *v. a.* [*con* and *miſereor*, Latin.] To pity; to look on with compaſſion; to compaſſionate.

Then we muſt thoſe, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, diſeaſe, or want, *commiſerate*. *Denham.*

We ſhould *commiſerate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *commiſerate.*] Pity; compaſſion; tenderneſs, or concern for another's pains.

Theſe poor ſeduced creatures, whom I can neither ſpeak nor think of but with much *commiſeration* and pity. *Hooker.*

Live, and hereafter ſay
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.
——I do defy thy *commiſeration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shakeſpeare.*

God knows with how much *commiſeration*, and ſolicitous caution, I carried on that buſineſs, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor diſcourage the Proteſtants. *K.Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, 'till peace obtain'd from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiſeration. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 940.

From you their eſtate may expect effectual comfort, ſince there are none from whom it may not deſerve *commiſeration.* *Sprat's Sermons.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiſeration*, yet no where is there greater charity. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

I prevailed with myſelf to go and ſee him, partly out of *commiſeration*, and partly out of curioſity. *Swift.*

CO'MMISSARY. *n.ſ.* [*commiſſarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occaſionally for a certain purpoſe; a delegate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, appertaining to ſuch as exerciſes ſpiritual juriſdiction (at leaſt ſo far as his commiſſion permits) in places of the dioceſe ſo far diſtant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the ſubjects. *Cowel.*

The *commiſſaries* of biſhops have authority only in ſome certain place of the dioceſe, and in ſome certain cauſes of the juriſdiction limited to them by the biſhop's commiſſion. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up liſts of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of proviſion or ammunition.

But is it thus you Engliſh bards compoſe?
With Runick lays thus tag inſipid proſe?
And when you ſhould your heroes deeds rehearſe,
Give us a *commiſſary*'s liſt in verſe? *Prior.*

CO'MMISSARISHIP. *n.ſ.* [from *commiſſary.*] The office of a commiſſary.

A *commiſſariſhip* is not grantable for life, ſo as to bind the ſucceeding biſhop, though it ſhould be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMI'SSION. *n.ſ.* [*commiſſio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entruſting any thing.

2. A truſt; a warrant by which any truſt is held, or authority exerciſed.

Commiſſion is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exerciſing juriſdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowel.*

Omiſſion to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a *commiſſion* to a blank of danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſubjects grief
Comes through *commiſſions*, which compel from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He led our powers;
Bore the *commiſſion* of my place and perſon;
The which immediacy may well ſtand up,
And call itſelf your brother. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and ſo he joins *commiſſion* with inſtruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conqueſt of Perſia, gave out his *commiſſions* into all parts of his empire, for the raiſing of a mighty army. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commiſſion* by the horſe's virtues, having leapt over a ſix-bar gate. *Addiſon.*

He for his ſon a gay *commiſſion* buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a ſtrange *commiſſion*, and a ſtrange obedience to a *commiſſion*, for men, in the midſt of their own blood, and being ſo furiouſly aſſailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and neceſſity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such *commiſſion* from above
I have receiv'd, to anſwer thy deſire
Of knowledge within bounds: beyond, abſtain
To aſk. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

At his command the ſtorms invade;
The winds by his *commiſſion* blow;
'Till with a nod he bids them ceaſe. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commiſſion* in his look;
But ſweetly temper'd awe, and ſoften'd all he ſpoke. *Dryd.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commiſſion* are diſtinguiſhed in theology from ſins of omiſſion.

Every *commiſſion* of ſin introduces into the ſoul a certain degree of hardneſs. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himſelf in the habit of known ſin, whether *commiſſion* of ſomething which God hath forbidden, or the omiſſion of ſomething commanded. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a truſt or office.

7. The ſtate of that which is intruſted to a number of joint officers; as *the broad ſeal was put into commiſſion.*

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To **COMMI'SSION.** *v.a.* [from *commiſſion.*] To empower; to appoint.

The peace polluted thus, a choſen band
He firſt *commiſſions* to the Latian land,
In threat'ning embaſſy. *Dryden's Æneids, b.* vii. *l.* 648.

To **COMMI'SSIONATE.** *v. a.* [from *commiſſion.*] To commiſſion; to empower.

As he was thus ſent by his father, ſo alſo were the apoſtles ſolemnly *commiſſionated* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable induſtry and reſolute ſufferings, purſued the charge; and ſure this is competent evidence, that the deſign was of the greateſt and moſt weighty importance. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMI'SSIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſſion.*] One included in a warrant of authority.

A *commiſſioner* is one who hath commiſſion, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Cowel.*

One article they ſtood upon, which I with your *commiſſioners* have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

Theſe *commiſſioners* came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbiſhop was made one of the *commiſſioners* of the treaſury. *Clarendon.*

Suppoſe itinerary *commiſſioners* to inſpect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with reſpect to morals and religion as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they ſhare,
That ſhines a conſul, this *commiſſioner*. *Pope's Dunciad.*

COMMI'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All theſe inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience of disjointing the *commiſſures* with ſo many ſtrokes of the chizel. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This animal is covered with a ſtrong ſhell, jointed like armour by four tranſverſe *commiſſures* in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **COMMI'T.** *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intruſt; to give in truſt; to put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning. *Shakeſp.*

They who are deſirous to *commit* to memory, might have eaſe. *2 Macc.* ii. 25.

2. To put in any place to be kept ſafe.

Is my muſe controul'd
By ſervile awe? Born free, and not be bold!
At leaſt I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the truſty earth *commit* the ſound. *Dryden.*

3. To ſend to priſon; to impriſon.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for ſtriking him about Bardolph. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

They two were *committed*, at leaſt reſtrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So though my ankle ſhe has quitted,
My heart continues ſtill *committed*;
And, like a bail'd and main priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word juſtly; ſwear not; *commit* not with man's ſworn ſpouſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Letters out of Ulſter gave him notice of the inhumane murders *committed* there upon a multitude of the Proteſtants. *Clarendon.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a briſk gameſome laſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis policy
For ſon and father to take different ſides;
Then lands and tenements *commit* no treaſon. *Dryden.*

COMMI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*]

1. Act of ſending to priſon; impriſonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other perſon of quality was diſcovered or appeached. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been conſidering, ever ſince my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occaſion. *Swift.*

2. An order for ſending to priſon.

COMMI'TTEE. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*]

Thoſe to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and paſſed, or not agreed to; or neither of theſe, but referred to the conſideration of ſome appointed by the houſe, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a *committee.* *Cowel.*

Mancheſter had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of the Scottiſh parliament always in that army; there being alſo now a *committee* of both kingdoms reſiding at London, for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confuſion, *committee* men, and ſoldiers, ſerving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and theſe *committee* men and ſoldiers were poſſeſt with this covenant. *Walton.*

COMMI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's ſins, but a deriver of the whole guilt to himſelf; yet ſo as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before. *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE. *adj.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed.

Beſides the miſtakes *committible* in the ſolary compute of years, the difference of chronology diſturbs his computes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

To **COMMI'X.** *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one maſs.

A dram of gold, diſſolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written againſt the ſpontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of duſt and rain-water *commixed*. *Ray on the Creation.*

It is manifeſt by this experiment, that the *commixed* impreſſions of all the colours do ſtir up and beget a ſenſation of white; that is, that whiteneſs is compounded of all the *colours.* *Newton's Opticks.*

COMMI'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, ſo
That thou could'ſt ſay, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

COMMI'XTION. *n. ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation; union of various ſubſtances in one maſs.

Some ſpecies there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beaſts, as batts, and ſome few others, ſo confirmed and ſet together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

COMMI'XTURE. *n.ſ.* [from *commix.*]

1. The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled; incorporation; union in one maſs.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or ſweet, ſuch bodies are leaſt apt to putrify, the air working little upon them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 350.

2. The maſs formed by mingling different things; compoſition; compound.

Fair ladies, maſk'd, are roſes in the bud;
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roſes blown,
Diſmaſk'd, their damaſk ſweet *commixture* ſhewn. *Shak.*

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,
Impairing Henry, ſtrength'ning miſproud York. *Shak.*

There is ſcarcely any riſing but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon, Eſſay* 15.

All the circumſtances and reſpect of religion and ſtate intermixed together in their *commixture*, will better become a royal hiſtory, or a council-table, than a ſingle life. *Wotton.*

COMMO'DE. *n.ſ.* [French.] The head-dreſs of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, ſhould they meet with a man on horſeback, in his breeches and jackboots, dreſſed up in a *commode* and a nightrail. *Spectator.*

She has contrived to ſhew her principles by the ſetting of her *commode*; ſo that it will be impoſſible for any woman that is diſaffected to be in the faſhion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

She, like ſome penſive ſtateſman, walks demure,
And ſmiles, and hugs, to make deſtruction ſure;
Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd. *Granville.*

COMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Latin.]

1. Convenient; ſuitable; accommodate to any purpoſe; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneaſineſs.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for being ſo near the moon, it had been too near the ſun. *Raleigh.*

To that receſs, *commodious* for ſurprize,
When purple light ſhall next ſuffuſe the ſkies,
With me repair. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* iv. *l.* 550.

2. Uſeful; ſuited to wants or neceſſities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themſelves. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 4.

Bacchus was grown a proper young man, had found out the making of wine, and many things elſe *commodious* for mankind. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, b.* i. *c.* 6. § 5.

The gods have done their part,
By ſending this *commodious* plague. *Dryden's Oedipus.*

Maro's muſe,
Thrice ſacred muſe, *commodious* precepts gives,
Inſtructive to the ſwains. *Phillips.*

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious.*]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave ſeated *commodiouſly*,
There dwelt a good ſubſtantial country mouſe. *Cowley.*

2. Without diſtreſs.

We need not fear
To paſs *commodiouſly* this life, ſuſtain'd
By him with many comforts, 'till we end
In duſt; our final reſt, and native home. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Suitably to a certain purpoſe.

Wiſdom may have framed one and the ſame thing to ſerve *commodiouſly* for divers ends. *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

Galen, upon the conſideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the leaſt fibre might be more *commodiouſly* placed for uſe or comelineſs. *South's Sermons.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumſtances; as the ſituation near the ſea, for the *commodiouſneſs* of an intercourſe with England. *Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatneſs and riches increaſe according to the *commodiouſneſs* of their ſituation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]

1. Intereſt; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howſoever men may ſeek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be ſuffered. *Hooker, b.* v. § 10.

Commodity, the biaſs of the world,
The world, which of itſelf is poiſed well,
'Till this advantage, this vile drawing biaſs,
This ſway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpoſe, courſe, intent. *Shakeſpeare.*

After much debatement of the *commodities* or diſcommodities like to enſue, they concluded. *Hayward.*

2. Convenience of time or place.

There came into her head certain verſes, which, if ſhe had had preſent *commodity*, ſhe would have adjoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney, b.* ii.

She demanded leave, not to loſe this long ſought for *commodity* of time, to eaſe her heart. *Sidney.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freſhneſs of the fields. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

3. Wares; merchandiſe; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at ſea;
Nor have I money, nor *commodity*,
To raiſe a preſent ſum. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

It had been difficult to make ſuch a mole where they had not ſo natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common meaſure. *Locke.*

Of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal uſe is that of ſaving the commutation of more bulky *commodities.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

COMMO'DORE. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from the Spaniſh *comendador.*] The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips.

CO'MMON. *n. ſ.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and ſenſe be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute, and hath the ſenſe of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He who hath received damage, has, beſides the right of puniſhment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to ſeek reparation. *Locke.*

2. Having no poſſeſſor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we ſee the poſſeſſion of a private man revert to the community, and ſo become again perfectly *common*, no body having a right to inherit them; nor can any one have a property in them, otherwiſe than in other things *common* by nature. *Locke.*

3. Vulgar; mean; not diſtinguiſhed by any excellence; often ſeen; eaſy to be had; of little value; not rare; not ſcarce.

Or as the man whom princes do advance,
Upon their gracious mercy-ſeat to ſit,
Doth *common* things, of courſe and circumſtance,
To the reports of *common* men commit. *Davies.*

4. Publick; general; ſerving the uſe of all.

He was adviſed by a parliament-man not to be ſtrict in reading all the *common* prayer, but make ſome variation. *Walton.*

I need not mention the old *common* ſhore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or deſcent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightneſs of you *common* men.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too ſlow;
They miſs, or ſweep but *common* ſouls away,
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*

6. Frequent; uſual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have ſeen *common* among men. *Eccleſiaſtes*, vi. 1.

The Papiſts were the moſt *common* place, and the butt againſt whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it ſtrange that there ſhould be myſteries in divinity, as well as in the *commoneſt* operations in nature. *Swift.*

7. Proſtitute.

'Tis a ſtrange thing, the impudence of ſome women! was the word of a dame, who herſelf was *common*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but conſulted Philander upon the occaſion. *Spectator*, Nº 475.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as ſignify both action and paſſion are called *common*; as *aſpernor, I deſpiſe*, or *am deſpiſed*; and alſo ſuch nouns as are both maſculine and feminine, as *parens*.

CO'MMON. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally uſed by many perſons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty aſs, to ſhake his ears,
And graze in *commons*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Is not the ſeparate property of a thing the great cauſe of its endearment? Does any one reſpect a *common* as much as he does his garden? *South.*

CO'MMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

In CO'MMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicit conſent of every commoner neceſſary to any one's appropriating to himſelf any part of what is given *in common*, children or ſervants could not cut the meat which their father or maſter had provided for them *in common*, without aſſigning to every one his peculiar part. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another; indiſcriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impoſſible to avoid puerilities, it having that *in common* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To CO'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in ſome common ground.

COMMON LAW contains thoſe cuſtoms and uſages which have, by long preſcription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is diſtinguiſhed from the ſtatute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Weſtminſter-hall; but anciently moveable. Gwin obſerves, that 'till Henry III. granted the *magna charta* there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, ſo called becauſe it followed the king; but upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and ſettled at Weſtminſter. All civil cauſes, both real and perſonal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the ſtrict laws of the realm; and Forteſcue repreſents it as the only court for real cauſes. The chief judge is called the lord chief juſtice of the *common pleas*, and he is aſſiſted by three or four aſſociates, created by letters patent from the king. *Cowel.*

CO'MMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common.*] What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from foreſts and chaſes, and from other *commonable* places, ſo as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon to Villiers.*

CO'MMONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of uſing any thing in common with others.

CO'MMONALTY. *n. ſ.* [*communautè*, French.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him ſtrive
To gain the love o' th' *commonalty*; the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

There is in every ſtate, as we know, two portions of ſubjects; the nobles and the *commonalty*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 16.

The emmet joined in her popular tribes
Of *commonalty*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vii. *l.* 489.

All gentlemen are almoſt obliged to it; and I know no reaſon we ſhould give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremoſt in brave actions. *Dryden.*

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myſelf too will uſe the ſecret acknowledgment of the *commonalty* bearing record of the God of Gods. *Hooker.*

CO'MMONER. *n. ſ.* [from *common.*]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank; of mean condition.

Doubt not
The *commoners*, for whom we ſtand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

His great men durſt not pay their court to him, 'till he had ſatiated his thirſt of blood by the death of ſome of his loyal *commoners*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 10.

2. A man not noble.

This *commoner* hath worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts:
His head aches for a coronet;
And who is bleſs'd, that is not great? *Prior.*

3. A member of the houſe of commons.

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained ftom commonable places, ſo as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. A ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A proſtitute.

Behold this ring,
Whoſe high reſpect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel; yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMONI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*commonitio*, Latin.] Advice; warning; inſtruction.

CO'MMONLY. *adv.* [from *common.*] Frequently; uſually; ordinarily.

This hand of your's requires
Much caſtigation, exerciſe devout;
For here's a ſtrong and ſweating devil here,
That *commonly* rebels. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

A great diſeaſe may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover ſtrength, it *commonly* returns to its natural conſtitution. *Temple.*

CO'MMONNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *common.*]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonneſs* of the guilt obviate the cenſure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuſe their own faults in other perſons. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res nolunt diu male adminiſtrari*: the *commonneſs* makes me not know who is the author; but ſure he muſt be ſome modern. *Swift.*

To COMMONPLA'CE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an univerſal hiſtory from the whole body of hiſtorians. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

COMMONPLACE-BOOK. *n. ſ.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his caſe under the word *coquette*. *Tatler*, Nº 107.

CO'MMONS. *n. ſ.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; thoſe who inherit no honours.

Little office
The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hath he not paſs'd the nobles and the *commons*? *Shak.*

Theſe three to kings and chiefs their ſcenes diſplay,
The reſt before the ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden's Fab.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can: the nobler ſort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented, and of which the members are choſen by the people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons*? Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

In the houſe of *commons* many gentlemen, unſatisfied of his guilt, durſt not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: ſo called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himſelf of a dove-colour, and took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mean while ſhe quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten ſallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarſe, were nothing ſcant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryden.*

The doctor now obeys the ſummons,
Likes both his company and *commons*;
Diſplays his talent; ſits 'till ten;
Next day invited, comes again. *Swift.*

COMMONWE'AL. } *n. ſ.* [from *common* and *weal*, or
COMMONWE'ALTH. } *wealth.*]

1. A polity; an eſtabliſhed form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick ſocieties; the one inclination, whereby all men deſire ſociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a *commonweal*. *Hooker.*

It was impoſſible to make a *commonweal* in Ireland, without ſettling of all the eſtates and poſſeſſions throughout the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

A continual parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune, by preſerving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learning who does not profeſs himſelf a lover of truth. *Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Their ſons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonwealth*. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

3. A government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would ſleep to ſuch a Stygian practice,
Againſt that *commonwealth* which they have founded.
Ben. Johnſon.

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though ſometimes, by force of orders and diſcipline, they have extended themſelves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

CO'MMORANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *commorant.*] Dwelling; ha-
CO'MMORANCY. } bitation; abode; reſidence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance* of witneſſes, is by this means plainly and evidently ſet forth.
Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law of England.

An archbiſhop, out of his dioceſe, becomes ſubject to the archbiſhop of the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'MMORANT. *adj.* [*commorans*, Latin.] Reſident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and reſiding in another monaſtery. *Ayliffe.*

COMMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*commotio*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; diſturbance; combuſtion; ſedition; publick diſorder; inſurrection.

By flatt'ry he hath won the common hearts;
And when he'll pleaſe to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shakeſpeare.*

When ye ſhall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. *Luke*, xxi. 9.

The Iliad conſiſts of battles and a continual *commotion*; the Odyſſey in patience and wiſdom. *Broome.*

2. Perturbation; diſorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some ſtrange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and ſtarts. *Shakeſp.*

He could not debate any thing without ſome *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. Diſturbance; reſtleſſneſs.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*, *p.* iii.

COMMO'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *commotion.*] One that cauſes commotions; a diſturber of the peace. A word not in uſe.

The people more regarding *commotioners* than commiſſioners, flocked together, as clouds cluſter againſt a ſtorm. *Hayward.*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin.] To diſturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion; to unſettle.

Strait the ſands,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomſon.*

To CO'MMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converſe; to talk together; to impart ſentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground ſhe caſt her modeſt eye;
And ever and anon, with roſy red,
The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Q.*

I will *commune* with you of ſuch things,
That want no ears but your's. *Shakeſpeare.*

They would forbear open hoſtility, and reſort unto him peaceably, that they might *commune* together as friends. *Hayward.*

Then *commune*, how that day they beſt may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix. *l.* 201.

Ideas, as ranked under names, are thoſe that, for the moſt part, men reaſon of within themſelves, and always thoſe which they *commune* about with others. *Locke.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *communicable.*] The quality of being communicated; capability to be imparted.

COMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [from *communicate.*]

1. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one; with *to*.

Sith eternal life is *communicable unto* all, it behoveth that the word of God be ſo likewiſe. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 20.

2. That which may be imparted, or recounted; with *to*.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' inviſible King,
Only omniſcient, hath ſuppreſs'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n. *Par. Loſt.*

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, repreſenting
Loſt bliſs, *to* thee no more *communicable*. *Par. Reg.*

COMMU'NICANT. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate.*] One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the bleſſed ſacrament.

Communicants have ever uſed it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do ſhew we uſe it as *communicants*. *Hooker.*

A conſtant frequenter of worſhip, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to make others partakers; to confer a joint poſſeſſion; to beſtow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon, Eſſay* 13.

Where God is worſhipped, there he *communicates* his bleſſings and holy influences. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs conſorts with thee?
But Diomede deſires my company,
And ſtill *communicates* his praiſe with me. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wiſdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. *Wiſd.* vii. 13.

Charles the hardy would *communicate* his ſecrets with none; and leaſt of all, thoſe ſecrets which troubled him moſt. *Bacon.*

He *communicated* thoſe thoughts only with the Lord Digby, the Lord Colepeper, and the chancellor of the exchequer. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

3. It had anciently the prepoſition *with* before the perſon, to whom communication either of benefits or knowledge was made.

A journey of much adventure, which, to ſhew the ſtrength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated with* any other. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate unto* him that teacheth. *Gal.* vi. 6.

His majeſty frankly promiſed, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate to* any perſon the matter, before he had taken and *communicated to* them his own reſolutions. *Clarendon.*

Thoſe who ſpeak in publick, are better heard when they diſcourſe by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament.

The primitive Chriſtians *communicated* every day. *Taylor.*

2. To have ſomething in common with another; as, *the houſes communicate*, there is a paſſage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a ſyſtem of ſuch canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate.*]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together ſerve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; paſſage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map ſhews the natural *communication* providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at ſo great a diſtance from the ſea. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The Euxine ſea is conveniently ſituated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Aſia and Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between ſeveral perſons.

Secrets may be carried ſo far, as to ſtop the *communication* neceſſary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; converſation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Iſrael, ſaying, Ye ſought for David in times paſt to be king over you: now then do it. 2 *Sam.* iii. 17.

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be underſtood, words ſerve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the ſame idea which it ſtands for in the mind of the ſpeaker. *Locke.*

COMMU'NICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not cloſe; not ſelfiſh.

We conceive them more than ſome envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deſerve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profeſſion. *Evelyn.*

We think we have ſufficiently paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be leſs *communicative*. *Swift and Pope's Preface.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative, of beſtowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the moſt communicative of all beings, but he will alſo communicate himſelf in ſuch meaſure as entirely to ſatisfy; otherwiſe ſome degrees of *communicativeneſs* would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMU'NION. *n. ſ.* [*communio*, Latin.]

1. Intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion; participation of ſomething in common; interchange of tranſactions.

Conſider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apoſtle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof, angels have not diſdained to profeſs themſelves our fellow ſervants. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 4.

We are not, by ourſelves, ſufficient to furniſh ourſelves with competent ſtores for ſuch a life as our nature doth deſire; therefore we are naturally induced to ſeek communion and fellowſhip with others. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 10.

The Iſraelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Thou, ſo pleas'd,
Can'ſt raiſe thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or *communion*, deify'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

We maintain *communion* with God himſelf, and are made in the ſame degree partakers of the Divine Nature. *Fiddes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the bleſſed ſacrament.

They reſolved, that the ſtanding of the *communion* table in all churches ſhould be altered. *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Chriſt was engraven upon the *communion* cup. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they ſerved and praiſed God by *communion*, and in publick manner. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

4. Union in the common worſhip of any church.

Bare *communion* with a good church, can never alone make a good man; for, if it could, we ſhould have no bad ones. *South's Sermons.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church. *Stillingfleet.*

Commu'nity. *n. ſ.* [*communitas*, Latin.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could *communities*,
Degrees in ſchools, and brotherhood in cities,
But by degree, ſtand in authentick place? *Shakeſp.*

Not in a ſingle perſon only, but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that ſecure a civil *community*. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is not deſigned for her own uſe, but for the whole *community*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 157.

The love of our country is impreſſed on our mind, for the preſervation of the *community*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 5.

He lives not for himſelf alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community*. *Atterbury.*

2. Common poſſeſſion; the ſtate contrary to property or appropriation.

This text is far from proving Adam ſole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonneſs.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June,
Heard, not regarded; ſeen, but with ſuch eyes,
As, ſick and blunted with *community*,
Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakeſpeare.*

Commutabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *commutable*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

Commu'table. *adj.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe; that may be bought off, or ranſomed.

Commuta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *commute*.]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, ſo great is the *commutation*, that the ſoul then hated only that which now only it loves, *i. e.* ſin. *South.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole univerſe is ſupported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*. *South's Sermons.*

According to the preſent temper of mankind, it is abſolutely neceſſary that there be ſome method and means of *commutation*, as that of money. *Ray on the Creation.*

The uſe of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of ſaving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Ranſom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment.

The law of God had allowed an evaſion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Commu'tative. *adj.* [from *commute*.] Relative to exchange; as *commutative juſtice*, that honeſty which is exerciſed in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To **COMMU'TE.** *v. a.* [*commuto*, Latin.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will *commute* our taſks, exchange theſe pleaſant and painful ones, which God aſſigns, for thoſe uneaſy and fruitleſs ones we impoſe on ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* ſwearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a diſpenſation for the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Commu'te.** *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Thoſe inſtitutions which God deſigned for means to further men in holineſs, they look upon as a privilege to ſerve inſtead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South's Sermons.*

Commu'tual. *adj.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal: uſed only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands,
Unite *commutual* in moſt ſacred bands. *Shakeſpeare.*

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had ſtrove
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

COMPACT. *n. ſ.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and ſettled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear ſomething.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the *compact* is firm and true in me. *Shak. Rich.* III.

In the beginnings of ſpeech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common conſent, that ſuch words, voices, or geſtures, ſhould be ſigns whereby they would expreſs their thoughts. *South.*

To **Compa'ct.** *v. a.* [*compingo compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmneſs; to unite cloſely; to conſolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;
And thereto add ſuch reaſons of your own,
As may *compact* it more. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* ſtrength
Stretch'd, and diſſolv'd into unſinew'd length. *Denham.*

By what degrees this earth's *compacted* ſphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns to bear. *Roſcommon.*

This diſeaſe is more dangerous as the ſolids are more ſtrict and *compacted*, and conſequently more ſo as people are advanced in age. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Now the bright ſun *compacts* the precious ſtone,
Imparting radiant luſtre, like his own. *Blackm. Creation.*

2. To make out of ſomething.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow muſical,
We ſhall have ſhortly diſcord in the ſpheres. *Shakeſp.*

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'ſt thou thy oaths,
Though they would ſwear down each particular fact,
Were teſtimonies. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

4. To join together; to bring into a ſyſtem.

We ſee the world ſo *compacted*, that each thing preſerveth other things, and alſo itſelf. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 9.

Compa'ct. *adj.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; ſolid; cloſe; denſe; of firm texture.

Is not the denſity greater in free and open ſpaces, void of air and other groſſer bodies, than within the pores of water, glaſs, cryſtal, gems, and other *compact* bodies. *Newt. Opt.*

Without attraction the diſſevered particles of the chaos could never convene into ſuch great *compact* maſſes as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Brief; as *a compact diſcourſe*.

Compa'ctedness. *n. ſ.* [from *compacted*.] Firmneſs; denſity.

Sticking or *compactedneſs*, being natural to denſity, requires ſome exceſs of gravity in proportion to the denſity, or ſome other outward violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Thoſe atoms are ſuppoſed infrangible, extremely compacted and hard; which *compactedneſs* and hardneſs is a demonſtration, that nothing could be produced by them. *Cheyne.*

Compa'ctly. *adv.* [from *compact*.]

1. Cloſely; denſely.

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

Compa'ctness. *n. ſ.* [from *compact*.] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs; denſity.

The reſt, by reaſon of the *compactneſs* of terreſtrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Compa'cture. *n. ſ.* [from *compact*.] Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination.

And over it a fair portculliſs hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs and *compacture* ſtrong,
Neither unſeemly ſhort, nor yet exceeding long. *Fairy Q.*

COMPA'GES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſyſtem of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and veſſels, for the fluids to paſs through. *Ray.*

Compagina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; ſtructure; junction; connexion; contexture.

The intire or broken *compagination* of the magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 2.

Co'mpanableness. *n. ſ.* [from *company*.] The quality of being a good companion; ſociableneſs; a word not now in uſe.

His eyes full of merry ſimplicity, his words of hearty *companableneſs*. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Compa'nion. *n. ſ.* [*compagnon*, French.] See **Company**.

1. One with whom a man frequently converſes, or with whom he ſhares his hours of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence*.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your *companions* make? *Shak. Macbeth.*

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction. *Eccleſiaſticus*, vi. 10.

With anxious doubts, with raging paſſions torn,
No ſweet *companion* near, with whom to mourn. *Prior.*

2. A partner; an aſſociate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and *companion* in labour, and fellow ſoldier. *Phil.* ii. 25.

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I ſcorn you, ſcurvy *companion!* What? you poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, lack-linen mate: away, you mouldy rogue, away. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It gives boldneſs to every petty *companion* to ſpread rumours to my defamation, in places where I cannot be preſent. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Compa'nionable. *adj.* [from *companion*.] Fit for good fellowſhip; ſocial; agreeable.

He had a more *companionable* wit, and ſwayed more among the good fellows. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Compa'nionably. *adv.* [from *companionable*.] In a companionable manner.

Compa'nionship. *n. ſ.* [from *companion*.]

1. Company; train.

Alcibiades, and ſome twenty horſe,
All of *companionſhip*. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

2. Fellowſhip; aſſociation.

If it be honour in your wars, to ſeem
The ſame you are not, which, for your beſt ends,
You call your policy; how is't leſs, or worſe,
That it ſhall hold *companionſhip* in peace
With honour as in war. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CO'MPANY. *n. ſ.* [*compagnie*, French; either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the ſame town; or *con* and *panis*, one that eats of the ſame meſs.]

1. Perſons aſſembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry Sir John Falſtaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Honeſt *company*, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myſelf
To this moſt patient, ſweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakeſp.*

2. Perſons aſſembled for the entertainment of each other; an aſſembly of pleaſure.

A crowd is not *company*, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon*, *Eſſay* 28.

3. Perſons conſidered as aſſembled for converſation; or, as capable of converſation and mutual entertainment.

Monſieur Zulichem came to me among the reſt of the good *company* of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and converſation with the beſt *company* of both ſexes, is neceſſary. *Dryden.*

4. The ſtate of a companion; the act of accompanying; converſation; fellowſhip.

It is more pleaſant to enjoy the *company* of him that can ſpeak ſuch words, than by ſuch words to be perſuaded to follow ſolitarineſs. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee
In death forſake, but keep thee *company*. *Dryden's Fab.*

Abdallah grew by degrees ſo enamoured of her converſation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in *company* with his beloved Balſora. *Guardian*, Nº 167.

5. A number of perſons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakeſpeare was an actor, when there were ſeven *companies* of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.

7. A number of ſome particular rank or profeſſion, united by ſome charter; a body corporate; a corporation.

This emperor ſeems to have been the firſt who incorporated the ſeveral trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot; ſo many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice ſo many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

9. *To bear* **Company.** } To accompany; to aſſociate with;
To keep **Company.** } to be a companion to.

I do deſire thee
To *bear* me *company*, and go with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to *keep company* with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. *Dryd.*

Admitted to that equal ſky,
His faithful dog ſhall *bear* him *company*. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

10. *To keep* **Company.** To frequent houſes of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill ſenſe.

Why ſhould he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company?* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To **Co'mpany.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be aſſociated with.

I am
The ſoldier that did *company* theſe three. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus, through what path ſoe'er of life we rove,
Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love. *Prior.*

To **Co'mpany.** *v. n.* To aſſociate one's ſelf with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators. 1 *Cor.* v.

Co'mparable. *adj.* [from *To compare*.] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This preſent world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto the publick duties of religion. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 6.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent ſoldier both by ſea and land. *Knolles.*

There is no bleſſing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a diſcreet and virtuous friend. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 93.

Co'mparably. *adv.* [from *comparable*.] In a manner worthy to be compared.

There could no form for ſuch a royal uſe be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foreſaid nation. *Wotton's Architect.*

Compa'rates. *n. ſ.* [from *compare*.] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

Co'mparative. *adj.* [*comparativus*, Latin.]

1. Eſtimated by compariſon; not poſitive; not abſolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be ſtiled
The under hangman of his realm. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

There reſteth the *comparative* that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of hereſies. *Bacon.*

The flower or bloſſom is a poſitive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good. *Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.*

This bubble, by reaſon of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloſes it, would neceſſarily aſcend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or noſe: it conſiſts in a ſymmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the* ſtronger.

Compa'ratively. *adv.* [from *comparative*.] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon; not poſitively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be eſteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not poſitively or ſimply. *Bacon.*

In this world whatever is called good is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its compoſition; ſo he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad. *Temple.*

The vegetables being *comparatively* higher than the ordinary terreſtrial matter of the globe, ſubſided laſt. *Woodward.*

But how few, *comparatively*, are the inſtances of this wiſe application! *Rogers.*

To **COMPA'RE.** *v. a.* [*comparo*, Latin.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs, or other qualities, of any one thing, by obſerving how it differs from ſomething elſe.

I will hear Brutus ſpeak:———
I will hear Caſſius, and *compare* their reaſons. *Shakeſp.*

They meaſuring themſelves by themſelves, and *comparing* themſelves among themſelves, are not wiſe. 2 *Cor.* x. 12.

No man can think it grievous, who conſiders the pleaſure and ſweetneſs of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then *compares* theſe with the reſtleſs torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful ſpirit. *Tillotſon*, *Sermon* vi.

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three to ſix, cannot chuſe but know they are equal. *Locke.*

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of preſent and future pleaſure and pain, when they are *compared* together, and ſo the abſent conſidered as future. *Locke.*

2. It may be obſerved, that when the compariſon intends only ſimilitude or illuſtration by likeneſs, we uſe *to* before the thing brought for illuſtration; as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the ſea; and orators and counſellors *to* the winds; for that the ſea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. When two perſons or things are compared, to diſcover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is uſed before the thing uſed as a meaſure.

Black Macbeth
Will ſeem as pure as ſnow, being *compar'd*
With my confineleſs harms. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To *compare*
Small things *with* greateſt. *Paradiſe Regained*, *b.* iv.

He carv'd in iv'ry ſuch a maid ſo fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare*. *Dryden.*

If he *compares* this tranſlation *with* the original, he will find that the three firſt ſtanzas are rendered almoſt word for word. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 229.

4. *To compare* is, in Spenſer, uſed after the Latin *comparo*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, ſtill did ſpare
To fill his bags, and riches to *compare*. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

Compa're. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of being compared; comparative eſtimate; compariſon; poſſibility of entering into compariſon.

There I the rareſt things have ſeen,
Oh, things without *compare*. *Suckling.*

As their ſmall galleys may not hold *compare*
With our tall ſhips. *Waller.*

Beyond *compare* the Son of God was ſeen
Moſt glorious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iii. *l.* 138.

2. Simile; ſimilitude; illuſtration by compariſon.

True ſwains in love ſhall in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want ſimilies. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Compa'rison. *n. ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, French.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with thoſe of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like thoſe of a lion: ſo eaſy it is to drive on the *compariſon* too far, to make it good. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Our author ſaves me the *compariſon* with tragedy; for he ſays, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtate of being compared.

If we will rightly eſtimate what we call good and evil, we ſhall find it lies much in *compariſon*. *Locke.*

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize that are more remote; and ſo it is with pleaſure and pain: the preſent is apt to carry it, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the *compariſon*. *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a moſt lovely and deſireable place, in *compariſon* of what now it is. *Tillotſon*, *Sermon* iii.

One can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled, in *compariſon* of what it once was. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking; an illuſtration by ſimilitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand *compariſon*, had been ſomething too fair and too good for any lady in Britany. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification; as *ſtrong*, *ſtronger*, *ſtrongeſt*.

To **COMPA'RT.** *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general deſign into its various parts and ſubdiviſions.

I make haſte to the caſting and *comparting* of the whole work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Compa'rtiment. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, French.] A diviſion of picture, or deſign.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture. *Pope.*

Comparti'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *compart*.]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.

2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Compa'rtment. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, French.] Diviſion; ſeparate part of a deſign.

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, baſes, pedeſtals, and buildings. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **CO'MPASS.** *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, Fr. *compaſſare*, Ital. *paſſibus metiri*, Latin.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround; to incloſe.

A darkſome way,
That deep deſcended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horrour *compaſſed* around. *Spenſ.*

I ſee thee *compaſs'd* with thy kingdom's peers,
That ſpeak my ſalutation in their minds. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Now all the bleſſings
Of a glad father *compaſs* thee about! *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The ſhady trees cover him with their ſhadow: the willows of the brook *compaſs* him about. *Job*, xl. 22.

Obſerve the crowds that *compaſs* him around. *Dryden.*

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thus, wert thou *compaſſed* with circling fire. *Dryden.*

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Chorineus *compaſs'd* thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he ſprinkled round. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To beleaguer; to beſiege; to block.

Thine enemies ſhall caſt a trench about thee, and *compaſs* thee round, and keep thee in on every ſide. *Luke*, xix. 43.

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms; to ſeize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wiſdom he ſaw to be requiſite for that people, was by as great wiſdom *compaſſed*. *Hooker's Preface.*

His maſter being one of great regard,
In court to *compaſs* any ſuit not hard. *Hubberd's Tale.*

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compaſs* her I'll uſe my ſkill. *Shakeſpeare.*

How can you hope to *compaſs* your deſigns,
And not diſſemble them? *Denham's Sophy.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be *compaſſed*, and too hard to be maſtered, without brains and ſtudy, parts and contemplation. *South.*

He had a mind to make himſelf maſter of Weymouth, if he could *compaſs* it without engaging his army before it. *Clarendon.*

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Conſtantinople and Alexandria; ſo loth is the pope to loſe the remembrance of any title that he hath once *compaſſed*. *Brerewood.*

Invention is the firſt part, and abſolutely neceſſary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to *compaſs* it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,
Since none can *compaſs* more than they intend. *Pope.*

6. [In law.] To take meaſures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compaſs the death of the king*.

Co'mpass. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed firſt; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there ſhall I end:
My life is run its *compaſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

2. Extent; reach; graſp.

O, Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It ſtrains me paſt the *compaſs* of my wits. *Shakeſpeare.*

That which is out of the *compaſs* of any man's power, is to that man impoſſible. *South's Sermons.*

How few there are may be juſtly bewailed, the *compaſs* of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*

Animals in their generation are wiſer than the ſons of men; but their wiſdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compaſs*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 120.

This author hath tried the force and *compaſs* of our language with much ſucceſs. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits.

No leſs than the *compaſs* of twelve books is taken up in theſe. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

The Engliſh are good confederates in an enterprize which may be diſpatched in a ſhort *compaſs* of time. *Addiſon.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hoſpitals and the workhouſe, within the *compaſs* of one year, and towards the end of a long, expenſive war. *Atterbury.*

4. Encloſure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, *compaſs* huge, and high
The ſtructure. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained*, *b.* iv. *l.* 50.

Old Rome from ſuch a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on ſeven high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that *compaſs* all the world contains. *Dryden.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, *to fetch a compaſs round the camp*.

6. Moderate ſpace; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I ſpeak within *compaſs*) no ſuch commiſſion had been executed in either of theſe provinces. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compaſs* than the having conſtantly before his eyes the ſtate of his affairs, in a regular courſe of account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick.

You would ſound me from my loweſt note to the top of my *compaſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the *compaſs* of the notes it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely uſed in the ſingular.] The inſtrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two ſo,
As ſtiff twin *compaſſes* are two:
Thy ſoul, the fixt foot, makes no ſhow
To move; but doth, if th' other do. *Donne.*

In his hand
He took the golden *compaſſes*, prepar'd
In God's eternal ſtore, to circumſcribe
This univerſe, and all created things. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

To fix one foot of their *compaſs* wherever they think fit, and extend the other to ſuch terrible lengths, without deſcribing any circumference at all, is to leave us and themſelves in a very uncertain ſtate. *Swift.*

9. The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer.

The breath of religion fills the ſails, profit is the *compaſs* by which factious men ſteer their courſe. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ſhips was navigation then;
No uſeful *compaſs* or meridian known:
Coaſting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no North but when the pole-ſtar ſhone. *Dryd.*

With equal force the tempeſt blows by turns,
From ev'ry corner of the ſeamen's *compaſs*. *Rowe.*

He that firſt diſcovered the uſe of the *compaſs*, did more for the ſupplying and increaſe of uſeful commodities than thoſe who built workhouſes. *Locke.*

Compass-saw. *n. ſ.*

The *compaſs-ſaw* ſhould not have its teeth ſet, as other ſaws have; but the edge of it ſhould be made ſo broad, and the back ſo thin, that it may eaſily follow the broad edge, without having its teeth ſet. Its office is to cut a round, or any other compaſs kerf; and therefore the edge muſt be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

COMPA'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*compaſſion*, Fr. from *con* and *patior*, Latin.] Pity; commiſeration; ſorrow for the ſufferings of others; painful ſympathy.

Ye had *compaſſion* of me in my bonds. *Heb.* x. 34.

Their angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance theſe exact;
This pleads *compaſſion*, and repents the fact. *Dryden.*

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with *compaſſion* for thoſe misfortunes and infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 169.

To **Compa'ssion.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compaſſionate; to commiſerate: a word ſcarcely uſed.

O, heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compaſſion* him? *Shakeſpeare.*

Compa'ssionate. *adj.* [from *compaſſion*.] Inclined to compaſſion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; ſoft; eaſily affected with ſorrow by the miſery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alſo tender and *compaſſionate*. *South's Sermons.*

To **Compa'ssionate.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiſerate.

Experience layeth princes torn eſtates before their eyes, and withal perſuades them to *compaſſionate* themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Compaſſionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compaſſion, when 'tis void of love? *Addiſon.*

Compa'ssionately. *adv.* [from *compaſſionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were aſſigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more ſeverely impoſed, and the leſs *compaſſionately* reduced and excuſed. *Clarendon.*

Compate'rnity. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Latin.]

Goſſipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity; and a juror that was goſſip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

Compatibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *compatible*.] Conſiſtency; the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLE. *adj.* [corrupted, by an unſkilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Latin, *to ſuit*, to *agree*. *Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be uſed.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; conſiſtent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is ſuch a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Conſiſtent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together ſuch qualities as are by nature the moſt *compatible*; valour with anger, meekneſs with piety, and prudence with diſſimulation. *Broome.*

Compa'tibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *compatible*.] Conſiſtency; agreement with any thing.

Compa'tibly. *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly; ſuitably.

Compa'tient. *adj.* [from *con* and *patior*, Latin.] Suffering together. *Dict.*

Compa'triot. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the ſame country. *Dict.*

Compe'er. *n. ſ.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague; aſſociate.

Seſoſtris,
That monarchs harneſs'd, to his chariot yok'd
Baſe ſervitude, and his dethron'd *compeers*
Laſh'd furiouſly. *Philips.*

To **Compe'er.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your advancement.
———In my right,
By me inveſted, he *compeers* the beſt. *Shak. King Lear.*

To **COMPE'L.** *v. a.* [*compello*, Latin.]

1. To force to ſome act; to oblige; to conſtrain; to neceſſitate; to urge irreſiſtibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will? *Shakeſp.*

The ſpinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,
And lack of other means, in deſp'rate manner,
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakeſp.*

He refuſed, and ſaid, I will not eat: but his ſervants, together with the woman, *compelled* him. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 23.

All theſe bleſſings could but enable, not *compel* us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

2. To take by force or violence; to raviſh from; to ſeize. This ſignification is uncommon and harſh.

The ſubjects grief
Comes through commiſſions, which *compel* from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Compe'llable. *adj.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced.

Compella'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The ſtile of addreſs; the word of ſalutation.

The ſtile beſt fitted for all perſons on all occaſions to uſe, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour firſt taught. *Duppa's Rules of Devotion.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *ſire*, which is nothing elſe but *father*. *Temple.*

Compe'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *compel*.] He that forces another.

CO'MPEND. *n. ſ.* [*compendium*, Latin.] Abridgment; ſummary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

Fix in memory the diſcourſes, and abſtract them into brief *compends*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, *p.* i. *c.* 17.

Compendia'rious. *adj.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted; ſummary; abridged.

Compendio'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *compendious*.] Shortneſs; contracted brevity. *Dict.*

Compe'ndious. *adj.* [from *compendium*.] Short; ſummary; abridged; direct; comprehenſive; holding much in a narrow ſpace; near; by which time is ſaved, and circuition cut off.

They had learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they ſhortened their labours, and ſo gained time. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Compe'ndiously. *adv.* [from *compendious*.] Shortly; in a ſhort method; ſummarily; in epitome.

By the apoſtles we have the ſubſtance of Chriſtian belief *compendiouſly* drawn into few and ſhort articles. *Hooker.*

The ſtate or condition of matter, before the word was a-making, is *compendiouſly* expreſſed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

Compe'ndiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *compendious*.] Shortneſs; brevity; comprehenſion in a narrow compaſs.

The inviting eaſineſs and *compendiouſneſs* of this aſſertion, ſhould dazzle the eyes. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COMPE'NDIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Abridgment; ſummary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a ſhort ſyſtem or *compendium* of a ſcience, which is written in the plaineſt and moſt ſimple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatiſe on that ſubject. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Compe'nsable. *adj.* [from *compenſate*.] That which may be recompenſed.

To **COMPE'NSATE.** *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Latin.] To recompenſe; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compenſate* the heat of the day. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 398.

The pleaſures of life do not *compenſate* the miſeries. *Prior.*

Nature to theſe, without profuſion kind,
The proper organs, proper pow'rs aſſign'd;
Each ſeeming want *compenſated* of courſe,
Here with degrees of ſwiftneſs, there of force. *Pope.*

Compensa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *compenſate*.] Recompenſe; ſomething equivalent; amends.

Poynings, the better to make *compenſation* of his ſervice in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

All other debts may *compenſation* find;
But love is ſtrict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryden.*

Compe'nsative. *adj.* [from *compenſate*.] That which compenſates; that which countervails.

To **Compe'nse.** *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Latin.] To compenſate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompenſe.

It ſeemeth, the weight of the quickſilver doth not compenſe the weight of a ſtone, more than the weight of the aquafortis. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compenſed* with the mournings and funerals of Prince Arthur. *Bacon.*

To **COMPERE'NDINATE.** *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

Comperendina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *comperendinate*.] Delay; dilatorineſs.

Co'mpetence.
Co'mpetency. } *n. ſ.* [from *competent*.]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient, without ſuperfluity.

Something of ſpeech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies and endearments, and a *competency* to thoſe recreative diſcourſes which maintain the chearfulneſs of ſociety. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the neceſſities of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Shakeſp.*

It is no mean happineſs to be ſeated in the mean: ſuperfluity comes ſooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A diſcreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an uſeful, and ſometimes a neceſſary companion. *Swift.*

Reaſon's whole pleaſure, all the joys of ſenſe,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*. *Pope.*

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for taking cogniſance of an affair.

CO'MPETENT. *adj.* [*competens*, Latin.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the diſtance muſt be *competent*, the medium not adverſe, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 950.

The greateſt captain of the Engliſh brought rather a guard than a *competent* army to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Adapted to any purpoſe without defect or ſuperfluity.

To draw men from great exceſs, it is not amiſs, though we uſe them unto ſomewhat leſs than is *competent*. *Hooker.*

3. Reaſonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being firſt read, the new ſhould ſucceed. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 40.

The clergy have gained ſome inſight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury.*

4. Qualified; fit.

Let us firſt conſider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue*, § 6.

5. Conſiſtent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never ſlumbers nor ſleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

Co'mpetently. *adv.* [from *competent*.]

1. Reaſonably; moderately; without ſuperfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of juſtice, bound to reſpect deſert. *Wotton.*

2. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

COMPE'TIBLE. *adj.* [from *competo*, Latin. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible*.] Suitable to; conſiſtent with.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God ſo much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Thoſe are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, though of never ſo pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

Compe'tibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *competible*.] Suitableneſs; fitneſs.

COMPETI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the ſame time; rivalry; conteſt.

The ancient flames of diſcord and inteſtine wars, upon the *competition* of both houſes, would again return and revive. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleaſure, be in itſelf good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it ſo, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees alſo of pleaſure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We ſhould be aſhamed to rival inferiours, and diſhonour our nature by ſo degrading a *competition*. *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing; anciently with *to*.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for*.

The prize of beauty was diſputed 'till you were ſeen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but *for* the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

Compe'titor. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *petitor*, Latin.]

1. One that has a claim oppoſite to another's; a rival; with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some undertake ſuits with purpoſe to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor*. *Bacon*, *Eſſay* 50.

Cicereius and Scipio were *competitors for* the office of prætor. *Tatler*, Nº 86.

He who truſts in God has the advantage in preſent felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, ſtands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor*. *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly *of* before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms againſt his brother Mechemetes, *competitor of* the kingdom. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify only an opponent.

The Guilfords are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Compila'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *compilo*, Latin.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An aſſemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a ſmall vein filled with ſpar, probably ſince the time of the *compilation* of the maſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **COMPI'LE.** *v. a.* [*compilo*, Latin.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compoſe.

In poetry they *compile* the praiſes of virtuous men and actions, and ſatyrs againſt vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of ſea and land is the ſame that it was when thoſe accounts were *compiled*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The regard he had for his ſhield, had cauſed him formerly to *compile* a diſſertation concerning it. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to compriſe: not in uſe.

After ſo long a race as I have run
Through fairy-land, which thoſe ſix books *compile*,
Give leave to reſt me. *Spenſer*, *Sonnet* 80.

Compi'lement. *n. ſ.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to aſſay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement*, and of better materials. *Wotton on Education.*

Compi'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a compoſition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables; thoſe we call *compilers.* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some painful *compiler*, who will ſtudy old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treaſurer. *Swift.*

Compla'cence.
Compla'cency. } *n. ſ.* [*complacentia*, low Latin.]

1. Pleaſure; ſatisfaction; gratification.

I by converſing cannot theſe erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton.*

When the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity and *complacency* upon the whole ſoul. *South.*

Diſeaſes extremely leſſen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with ſatiſfaction and *complacency*, if they diſcover none of the like in themſelves. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 256.

2. The cauſe of pleaſure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My ſole *complacence!* *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 274.

3. Civility; complaiſance; ſoftneſs of manners.

They were not ſatisfied with their governour, and apprehenſive of his rudeneſs and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aſpect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addiſon's Freeholder.* Nº 39.

Complacency and truth, and manly ſweetneſs,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and ſmooth his thoughts. *Addiſon.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your truſt,
Nor be ſo civil as to prove unjuſt. *Pope's Eſſ. Crit.*

COMPLA'CENT. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; ſoft; complaiſant.

To **COMPLA'IN.** *v. n.* [*complaindre*, French.]

1. To mention with ſorrow or reſentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cauſe of ſorrow.

Lord Haſtings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

I will ſpeak in the anguiſh of my ſpirit, I will *complain* in the bitterneſs of my ſoul. *Job*, vii. 11.

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night *complain?*
For on that day was Cœur de Lion ſlain. *Dryden's Fab.*

Do not all men *complain*, even theſe as well as others, *of* the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet's Theory.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midſt of water I *complain of* thirſt. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the cauſal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man *for* the puniſhment of his ſins? *Lam.* iii. 39.

3. To inform againſt.

Now, maſter Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the council? *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To **Compla'in.** *v. a.* [This ſenſe is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Gaufride, who couldſt ſo well in rhime *complain*
The death of Richard, with an arrow ſlain. *Dryden's Fables.*

Compla'inant. *n. ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a ſuit, or commences a proſecution againſt another.

Congreve and this author are the moſt eager *complainants* of the diſpute. *Collier's Defence.*

Compla'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude obſerves, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the ſame who ſpeak ſwelling words. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Philips is a *complainer*; and on this occaſion I told Lord Carteret, that *complainers* never ſucceed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

Compla'int. *n. ſ.* [*complainte*, French.]

1. Repreſentation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cauſe of *complaint*, that good laws have ſo much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker.*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man? *Job*, xxx. 4.

2. The cauſe or ſubject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wiſh well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a diſeaſe.

One, in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood 'till he had ſcarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Remonſtrance againſt; information againſt.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Againſt my child. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Againſt the goddeſs theſe *complaints* he made. *Dryden.*

Complaisa'nce. *n. ſ.* [*complaiſance*, French.] Civility; deſire of pleaſing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaiſance* to her. *Dryden.*

You muſt alſo be induſtrious to diſcover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be aſſured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to *complaiſance*. *Dryden.*

Fair Venus wept the ſad diſaſter
Of having loſt her fav'rite dove:
In *complaiſance* poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* [*complaiſant*, French.] Civil; deſirous to pleaſe.

There are to whom my ſatire ſeems too bold;
Scarce to wiſe Peter *complaiſant* enough,
And ſomething ſaid of Charters much too rough. *Pope.*

Complaisa'ntly. *adv.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civilly; with deſire to pleaſe; ceremoniouſly.

In plenty ſtarving, tantaliz'd in ſtate,
And *complaiſantly* help'd to all I hate;
Treated, careſs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

Complaisa'ntness. *n. ſ.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

To **Compla'nate.**
To **Compla'ne.** } *v. a.* [from *planus*, Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat and even ſurface.

The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made ſhort and *complanated*, and firmly braced with muſcles and tendons. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Complea't. See **Complete.**

Complement. *n. ſ.* [*complementum*, Latin.]

1. Perfection; fulneſs; completion; completement.

Our cuſtom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of ſome principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatſoever may be defective in the reſt. *Hooker, b.* v. § 35.

They as they feaſted had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Hubberd's Tale.*

For a *complement* of theſe bleſſings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the moſt harmleſs diſpoſition, the moſt exemplary piety, the greateſt ſobriety, chaſtity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The ſenſible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Complete ſet; complete proviſion; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himſelf inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief and care;
His *complement* of ſtores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Adſcititious circumſtances; appendages; parts not neceſſary, but ornamental.

If the caſe be ſuch as permitteth not baptiſm to have the decent *complements* of baptiſm, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait for this, 'till the opportunity of that, for which we deſire it, be loſt. *Hooker, b.* v.

Theſe, which have laſtly ſprung up, for *complements*, rites, and ceremonies of church-actions, are, in truth, for the greateſt part, ſuch ſilly things, that very eaſineſs doth make them hard to be diſputed of in ſerious manner. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

A doleful caſe deſires a doleful ſong,
Without vain art or curious *complements*. *Spenſer.*

Garniſh'd and deck'd in modeſt *complement*,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye. *Shakeſp.*

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a ſtar from the zenith.

6. **Co'mplement** *of the Curtain*, in fortification, that part in the interiour ſide of it which makes the demigorge.

7. *Arithmetical* **Complement** *of a Logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 10,0000000. *Chambers.*

COMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*completus*, Latin.]

1. Perfect; full; without any defects.

With us the reading of ſcripture in the church is a part of our church liturgy, a ſpecial portion of the ſervice which we do to God; and not an exerciſe to ſpend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, 'till the aſſembly of them that ſhall afterwards worſhip him be *complete*. *Hooker, b.* v.

And ye are *complete* in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Col.* ii. 10.

Then marvel not, thou great and *complete* man,
That all the Greeks begin to worſhip Ajax. *Shakeſpeare.*

If any diſpoſition ſhould appear towards ſo good a work, the aſſiſtance of the legiſlative power would be neceſſary to make it more *complete*. *Swift.*

2. Finiſhed; ended; concluded.

This courſe of vanity almoſt *complete*,
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

To **Comple'te.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finiſh.

In 1608, Mr. Sanderſon was *completed* maſter of arts. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a pope. *Pope.*

Comple'tely. *adv.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll,
Through ſpace of matter, ſo *completely* full? *Blackmore.*

Whatever perſon would aſpire to be *completely* witty, ſmart, humorous and polite, muſt, by hard labour, be able to retain in his memory every ſingle ſentence contained in this work. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converſation.*

Comple'tement. *n. ſ.* [from *completement*, French.] The act of completing.

Allow me to give you, from the beſt authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the *completement* of ſatire among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedic. to Juvenal.*

Comple'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *complete.*] Perfection; the ſtate of being complete.

I cannot allow their wiſdom ſuch a *completeneſs* and inerrability, as to exclude myſelf. *King Charles.*

Theſe parts go to make up the *completeneſs* of any ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

Comple'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *complete.*]

1. Accompliſhment; act of fulfilling; ſtate of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony, and conſent of all the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Chriſt. *South.*

2. Utmoſt height; perfect ſtate.

He makes it the utmoſt *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the beſt men. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

CO'MPLEX. *adj.* [*complexus*, Latin.] Compoſite; of many parts; not ſimple; including many particulars.

Ideas made up of ſeveral ſimple ones, I call *complex*; ſuch as beauty, gratitude, a man, the univerſe; which though complicated of various ſimple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of ſimple ones, yet are conſidered each by itſelf as one. *Locke.*

A ſecondary eſſential mode, called a property, ſometimes goes toward making up the eſſence of a *complex* being. *Watts.*

With ſuch perfection fram'd,
Is this *complex* ſtupendous ſcheme of things. *Thomſon.*

Co'mplex. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding-ſupper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the bleſſings and privileges exhibited by the goſpel. *South's Sermons.*

Comple'xedness. *n. ſ.* [from *complex.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to ſimplicity; compound ſtate or nature.

From the *complexedneſs* of theſe moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, *viz.* that the mind cannot eaſily retain thoſe preciſe combinations. *Locke.*

Comple'xion. *n. ſ.* [*complexio*, Latin.]

1. The incloſure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propoſitions may be complex, yet where the compoſition of the whole argument is thus plain, ſimple and regular, it is properly called a ſimple ſyllogiſm, ſince the *complexion* does not belong to the ſyllogiſtick form of it. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the ſky
The ſtate and inclination of the day. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

How ſweetly doſt thou miniſter to love,
That know love's grief by his *complexion!* *Shakeſpeare.*

What ſee you in thoſe papers, that you loſe
So much *complexion?* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

He ſo takes on yonder, ſo rails againſt all married mankind, ſo curſes all Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* ſoever. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*

Niceneſs, though it renders them inſignificant to great purpoſes, yet it poliſhes their *complexion*, and makes their ſpirits ſeem more vigorous. *Collier on Pride.*

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent perſons of that *complexion*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 262.

3. The temperature of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,
The family of heav'n for men ſhould war. *Dryden's Fab.*

For from all tempers he could ſervice draw,
The worth of each, with its allay, he knew;
And, as the confident of nature, ſaw
How ſhe *complexions* did divide and brew. *Dryden.*

The methods of providence men of this *complexion* muſt be unfit for the contemplation of. *Burnet's Theory.*

Let melancholy rule ſupreme,
Choler preſide, or blood or phlegm,
It makes no diff'rence in the caſe,
Nor is *complexion* honour's place. *Swift.*

Comple'xional. *adj.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* efflorеſcencies, and deſcend ſtill lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. *Brown.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudices, will not wholly exclude us from the favour of God. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

Comple'xionally. *adv.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion.

An Indian king ſent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poiſons, either by converſe or copulation *complexionally* to deſtroy him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 18.

Comple'xly. *adv.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not ſimply.

Comple'xness. *n. ſ.* [from *complex.*] The ſtate of being complex.

Comple'xure. *n. ſ.* [from *complex.*] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

Compli'ance. *n. ſ.* [from *comply.*]

1. The act of yielding to any deſire or demand; accord; ſubmiſſion.

I am far from excuſing that *compliance*, for plenary conſent it was not, to his deſtruction. *King Charles.*

We are free from any neceſſary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a neceſſary *compliance* with our deſire, ſet upon any particular, and then appearing preferable good. *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to your wiſhes. *Rowe.*

The actions to which the world ſolicits our *compliance* are ſins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Rogers.*

What *compliances* will remove diſſention, while the liberty continues of profeſſing what new opinions we pleaſe? *Swift.*

2. A diſpoſition to yield to others; complaiſance.

He was a man of few words, and of great *compliance*; and uſually delivered that as his opinion, which he foreſaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Compli'ant. *adj.* [from *comply.*]

1. Yielding; bending.

The *compliant* boughs
Yielded them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 332.

2. Civil; complaiſant.

To **COMPLICATE.** *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are ſeparate and diſtinct in right. *Bacon.*

In caſe our offence againſt God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we ſhould make reſtitution. *Tillotſon.*

When the diſeaſe is *complicated* with other diſeaſes, one muſt conſider that which is moſt dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have ſo many *complicated* circumſtances, aſpects, and ſituations, with regard to time and place, perſons and things, that it is impoſſible for any one to paſs a right judgment concerning them, without entering into moſt of theſe circumſtances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themſelves one to another, or *complicate* and diſpoſe them after the manner requiſite to make them ſtick. *Boyle's Hiſt. of Firmneſs.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din
Of hiſſing through the hall! thick ſwarming now
With *complicated* monſters, head and tail. *Par. Loſt.*

A man, an army, the univerſe, are *complicated* of various ſimple ideas, or complex ideas made up of ſimple ones. *Locke.*

Co'mplicate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleaſure would felicitate his ſpirit, if he could graſp all in a ſurvey; as a painter runs over a *complicate* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. *Watts.*

Co'mplicateness. *n. ſ.* [from *complicate.*] The ſtate of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, ſo much objected to our ſenſes, and every ſeveral object is full of ſubdivided multiplicity and *complicateneſs*. *Hale's Origin.*

Complica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *complicate.*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The ſtate of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Eſtrange.*

The notions of a confuſed knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and ſeldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral conſiſting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one queſtion, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts's Logick.*

Co'mplice. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *complex*, an aſſociate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill deſign; an aſſociate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Juſtice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief *complices* executed in divers parts of the realm. *Hayward.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garriſon, after juſtice was done upon his *complices*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Compli'er. *n. ſ.* [from *comply.*] A man of an eaſy temper; a man of ready compliance.

CO'MPLIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act, or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to include ſome hypocriſy, and to mean leſs than it declares.

He obſerved few *compliments* in matter of arms, but ſuch as proud anger did indite to him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

My ſervant, Sir? 'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment*:
Y' are ſervant to the duke Orſino, youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

One whom the muſick of his own vain tongue
Doth raviſh, like inchanting harmony:
A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong
Have choſe as umpire of their meeting. *Shakeſpeare.*

What honour that,
But tedious waſte of time, to ſit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lies,
Outlandiſh flatteries? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iv.

Virtue and religion, heaven and eternal happineſs, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or ſacrificed to a jeſt. *Rogers, Sermon* x.

To **Co'mpliment.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſooth with acts or expreſſions of reſpect; to flatter; to praiſe.

It was not to *compliment* a ſociety, ſo much above flattery and the regardleſs air of common applauſes. *Glanville.*

Monarchs ſhould their inward ſoul diſguiſe,
Diſſemble and command, be falſe and wiſe;
By ignominious arts, for ſervile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes, and ſhun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave ſo very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myſelf *complimented* with the uſual ſalutation. *Tatler*, Nº 111.

She *compliments* Menelaus very handſomely, and ſays he wanted no accompliſhment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

Complime'ntal. *adj.* [from *compliment.*] Expreſſive of reſpect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to ſpeak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* aſſault upon him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Languages, for the moſt part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phraſes, and ſuch froth. *Wotton.*

This falſhood of Ulyſſes is entirely *complimental* and officious. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or falſe civility.

This ſpeech has been condemned as avaricious: Euſtathius judges it ſpoken artfully and *complimentally.* *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

CO'MPLINE. *n. ſ.* [*compline*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat.] The laſt act of worſhip at night, by which the ſervice of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, beſides their anthems ſweet,
Their peny maſſes and their *complines* meet. *Hubb. Tale.*

To COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *completum* for *complexum*, low Latin, *Menage.*] A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime; a plot; a conſpiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpoſe of the *complot* which ye tell. *Hubb. Tale.*
I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPLO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conſpire; to join in any ſecret deſign, generally criminal.

Nor ever by adviſed purpoſe meet,
To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill. *Shak. Rich.* II.

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new ſcene of miſeries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *complot.*] A conſpirator; one joined in a plot.

Jocaſta too, no longer now my ſiſter,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed. *Dryd. and Lee.*

To COMPLY'. *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from the French *complaire*; but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Plier* is ſtill in uſe.] To yield to; to be obſequious to; to accord with; to ſuit with. It has *with* before as well perſons as things.

The riſing ſun *complys with* our weak ſight,
Firſt gilds the clouds, then ſhews his globe of light. *Waller.*

They did ſervilely *comply with* the people in worſhipping God by ſenſible images and repreſentations. *Tillotſon.*

The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits, and bend itſelf to our intereſt. *Tillotſon.*

Remember I am ſhe who ſav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*
He made his wiſh *with* his eſtate *comply*,
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

COMPO'NENT. *adj.* [*componens*, Latin.] That which conſtitutes the compound body.

The bigneſs of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To agree; to ſuit. Followed by *with*.

Some piety's not good there, ſome vain diſport
On this ſide ſin, with that place may *comport.* *Donne.*

To be ſuch does not *comport* with the nature of time.
Holder on Time.

It is not every man's talent to diſtinguiſh aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport* with our prudence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport* with their age, find little difference, ſo they may be doing. *Locke.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick ſignification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented ſort,
That never can the preſent ſtate *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will. *Daniel.*

COMPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I ſhall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and converſation in and after it. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;
In times of tempeſt they command alone,
And he but ſits precarious on the throne. *Dryd. Fables.*

COMPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport.*] Conſiſtent; not contradictory.

We caſt the rules and cautions of this art into ſome *comportable* method. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour; geſture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,
And entertain themſelves with court'ſies meet. *Fairy Q.*

COMPO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour.

By her ſerious and devout *comportment* on theſe ſolemn occaſions, ſhe gives an example that is very often too much wanted. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*compoſer*, Fr. *compono*, Latin.]

1. To form a maſs by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *compoſed* of the higheſt degrees of all pious affections. *Sprat.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corpſe *compoſe.* *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To diſpoſe; to put in the proper ſtate for any purpoſe.

The whole army ſeemed well *compoſed* to obtain that by their ſwords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a diſcourſe or ſentence.

Words ſo pleaſing to God, as thoſe which the Son of God himſelf hath *compoſed*, were not poſſible for men to frame.
Hooker, b. v. § 35.

5. To conſtitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Iſrael 'ſcape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *compos'd*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 483.

A few uſeful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compoſe* their intellectual poſſeſſions.
Watts.

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *compoſed.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.

You, that had taught them to ſubdue their foes,
Could order teach, and their high ſp'rits *compoſe.* *Waller.*
Compoſe thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force deſign'd. *Dryd.*

He, having a full ſway and command over the water, had power to ſtill and *compoſe* it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

Yet to *compoſe* this midnight noiſe,
Go, freely ſearch where-e'er you pleaſe. *Prior.*

7. To adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs, by freeing it from diſturbance.

The mind being thus diſquieted, may not be able eaſily to *compoſe* and ſettle itſelf to prayer. *Duppa's Rules for Devot.*

We beſeech thee to *compoſe* her thoughts, and preſerve her reaſon during her ſickneſs. *Swift.*

8. To adjuſt; to ſettle; as, *to compoſe a difference.*

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the forms.

10. [In muſick.] To form a tune from the different muſical notes.

COMPO'SED. *participial adj.* [from *compoſe.*] Calm; ſerious; even; ſedate.

In Spain there is ſomething ſtill more ſerious and *compoſed* in the manner of the inhabitants. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The Mantuan there in ſober triumph ſate,
Compos'd his poſture, and his look ſedate. *Pope.*

COMPO'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *compoſed.*] Calmly; ſeriouſly; ſedately.

A man was walking before the door very *compoſedly* without a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke, every body aſked which is he, the man without the hat very *compoſedly* anſwered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPO'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſed.*] Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpoſe, muſt have fixedneſs and *compoſedneſs* of humour, as well as ſmartneſs of parts. *Norris.*

COMPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right ſeaſon of forming them to be able writers and *compoſers* in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of ſuch authors have nothing in them, they at leaſt do no harm, and ſhew an honeſt induſtry and a good intention in the *compoſer.* *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 40.

2. He that adapts the muſick to words; he that forms a tune.

For compoſition I prefer next Ludovico, a moſt judicious and ſweet *compoſer.* *Peacham of Muſick.*

The *compoſer* has ſo expreſſed my ſenſe, where I intended to move the paſſions, that he ſeems to have been the poet as well as the *compoſer.* *Dryden's Albion and Albanius, Preface.*

COMPO'SITE. *adj.* [*compoſitus*, Latin.]

The *compoſite* order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders of columns; ſo named becauſe its capital is compoſed out of thoſe of the other orders; and it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion, that the *compoſite* pillars of this arch were made in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

COMPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*compoſitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *compoſition*, whereby they incorporate almoſt as they were natural ſimples. *Bacon's N. Atlant.*

In the time of the yncas reign in Peru, no *compoſition* was allowed by the laws to be uſed in point of medicine, but only ſimples proper to each diſeaſe. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication, oppoſed to analyſis, or the ſeparation of complex notions.

The inveſtigation of difficult things, by the method of analyſis, ought ever to precede the method of *compoſition.* *Newt.*

3. A maſs formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity in age, is an excellent *compoſition* for buſineſs. *Bacon, Eſſay* 43.

Vaſt pillars of ſtone, caſed over with a *compoſition*, that looks the moſt like marble of any thing one can imagine.
Addiſon.

Jove mix'd up all, and his beſt clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *compoſition* Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The ſtate of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things firſt in their own ſimple natures, and afterwards view them in *compoſition* with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The diſpoſition in a picture is an aſſembling of many parts: this is alſo called the *compoſition*, by which is meant the diſtribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of thoſe *compoſitions* that paſs in his name. *L'Eſtrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *compoſition* fit to have proceeded from the wiſeſt of men. *Addiſ.*

When I read rules of criticiſm, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means diſcover what he likes in a *compoſition.* *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 115.

7. Adjuſtment; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *compoſition* of geſture, look, pronunciation, motion, uſeth all theſe faculties at once. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are ſettled.

To take away all ſuch mutual grievance, injuries and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *compoſition* and agreement amongſt themſelves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind ſoever, ſeemeth evidently to have ariſen from deliberate advice, conſultation, and *compoſition* between men, judging it convenient and behoveful. *Hooker.*

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *compoſition* may be written,
And ſeal'd between us. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Their courage droops, and, hopeleſs now, they wiſh
For *compoſition* with th' unconquer'd fiſh. *Waller.*

9. The act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; the ſum paid.

10. Conſiſtency; congruity.

There is no *compoſition* in theſe news,
That gives them credit.———
—Indeed they are diſproportion'd. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminiſh, or change its ſignification.

12. A certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution. It proceeds upon principles in themſelves ſelf-evident, on definitions, poſtulates and axioms, and a previouſly demonſtrated ſeries of propoſitions, ſtep by ſtep, 'till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonſtrated. This is called the ſynthetical method, and is uſed by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*

COMPO'SITIVE. *adj.* [from *compoſe.*] Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] He that ranges and adjuſts the types in printing; diſtinguiſhed from the preſſman, who makes the impreſſion upon paper.

COMPOST. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compoſitum*, Lat.] A mixture of various ſubſtances for enriching the ground; manure.

We alſo have great variety of *compoſts* and ſoils, for the making of the earth fruitful. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

Avoid what is to come,
And do not ſpread the *compoſt* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Water young planted ſhrubs, amomum eſpecially, which you can hardly refreſh too often, and it requires abundant *compoſt.* *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd *compoſt* forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*
In vain the nurſling grove
Seems fair a while, cheriſh'd with foſter earth;
But when the alien *compoſt* is exhauſt,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

To COMPO'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with ſoil.

By removing into worſe earth, or forbearing to *compoſt* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint, and the colewort into rape. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 518.

As for earth, it *compoſteth* itſelf; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, Nº 596.

COMPO'STURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſt.*] Soil; manure.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a *compoſture* ſtol'n
From gen'ral excrements. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

COMPO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. The act of compoſing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be ſo found, or comprehenſive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick *compoſure.* *King Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages ariſe, when, by inſtitution and agreement, ſuch a *compoſure* of letters, *i. e.* ſuch a word, is intended to ſignify ſuch a certain thing. *Holder on Elements of Speech.*

From the various *compoſures* and combinations of theſe corpuſcles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts.

In *compoſure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair, but manly grace. *Craſhaw.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the ſtreets at noon, and ſtand the buffet
With ſlaves that ſmell of ſweat; ſay this becomes him:
As his *compoſure* muſt be rare indeed,
Whom theſe things cannot blemiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Diſpoſition; relative adjuſtment.

The duke of Buckingham ſprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial *compoſure*, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

6. Compoſition; framed diſcourſe.

Diſcourſes on ſuch occaſions are ſeldom the productions of leiſure, and ſhould be read with thoſe favourable allowances that are made to haſty *compoſures.* *Atterbury's Pref. to Serm.*

In the *compoſures* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reaſon, but your own, that is given to guide you. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majeſty of Eve,
As one who loves, and ſome unkindneſs meets,
With ſweet auſtere *compoſure* thus reply'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The calmeſt and ſereneſt hours of life, when the paſſions of nature are all ſilent, and the mind enjoys its moſt perfect *compoſure.* *Watts's Logick.*

8. Agreement; compoſition; ſettlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the faireſt hopes of an happy *compoſure.* *King Charles.*

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may ſee, who hate us, how we ſeek
Peace and *compoſure.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 560.

Things were not brought to an extremity where I left the ſtory: there ſeems yet to be room left for a *compoſure*; hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryd. Pref. to Abſ. and Achit.*

COMPOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or tippling together.

Secrecy to words ſpoke under the roſe, only mean, in *compotation*, from the ancient cuſtom in ſympoſiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reaſon quits
Her empire to confuſion and miſrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Conſpire in ſenſeleſs jargon; naught is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Philips.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one maſs.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whoſoever *compoundeth* any like it, ſhall be cut off.
Exod. xxx.

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make decompounded bodies; I mean, mingle together ſuch bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary, or rather of ſimple ones. *Boyle's Sceptical Chym.*

The ideas, being each but one ſingle perception, are eaſier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty, which attends thoſe *compounded* ones.
Locke.

3. To mingle in different poſitions; to combine.

We cannot have a ſingle image that did not enter through the ſight; but we have the power of altering and *compounding* thoſe images into all the varieties of picture. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint and *compounded* name, and are called *Piſo-Tigris.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

5. To compoſe by being united.

Who'd be ſo mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendſhip?
To have his pomp, and all what ſtate *compounds*,
But only painted, like his varniſh'd friends! *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To adjuſt a difference by ſome receſſion from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all ſtrifes were well *compounded.* *Shak.*

If there be any diſcord or ſuits between any of the family, they are *compounded* and appeaſed. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

7. To diſcharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound?* *Gay.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement by abating ſomething of the firſt demand. It has *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at laſt, glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the reſt, with longer life. *Dryden.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: *compound* with him by the year. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. To come to terms.

Cornwall *compounded* to furniſh ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If *for* thy ranſom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy moſt aſſured overthrow! *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
Made all the royal ſtars recant,
Compound and take the covenant. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 3.
But uſeleſs all, when he, deſpairing, found
Catullus then did with the winds *compound.* *Dryd. Juv.*

Paracelſus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galeniſts, and brought a mixed uſe of chymical medicines into the preſent practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in uſe.

We here deliver,
Subſcribed by the conſuls and patricians,
Together with the ſeal of the ſenate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CO'MPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not ſingle.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of ſilver to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit for moſt uſes as gold.
Bacon.

Compound ſubſtances are made up of two or more ſimple ſubſtances. *Watts's Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Compoſed of two or more words; not ſimple.

Thoſe who are his greateſt admirers, ſeem pleaſed with them as beauties; I ſpeak of his *compound* epithets. *Pope.*

3. COMPOUND *or aggregated Flower*, in botany, is ſuch as conſiſts of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its ſtyle and ſtamina, and adhering ſeed, and are all contained within one and the ſame calyx: ſuch are the ſunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*

CO'MPOUND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The maſs formed by the union of many ingredients.

For preſent uſe or profit, this is the rule: conſider the price of the two ſimple bodies; conſider again the dignity of the one above the other in uſe; then ſee if you can make a *compound*, that will ſave more in price than it will loſe in dignity of the uſe. *Bacon's Phyſical Rem.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of fleſh, as well as ſpirit. *South's Sermons.*

Love, why do we one paſſion call?
When 'tis a *compound* of them all;
Where hot and cold, where ſharp and ſweet,
In all their equipages meet. *Swift.*

COMPO'UNDABLE. *adj.* [from *compound.*] Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *To compound.*]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Thoſe ſoftners, ſweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To compriſe; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this ſaying, namely, Thou ſhalt love thy neighbour as thyſelf. *Rom.* xiii. 9.

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the ſtudy of every neceſſary thing, in an art which *comprehends* ſo many ſeveral parts. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To contain in the mind; to underſtand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
Then we are here to *comprehend* his thought. *Waller.*

'Tis unjuſt, that they who have not the leaſt notion of heroic writing, ſhould therefore condemn the pleaſure which others receive from it, becauſe they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryd.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*comprehenſible*, Fr. *comprehenſibilis*, Lat.] Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceiveable by the underſtanding.

The horizon ſets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehenſible* by us. *Locke.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *comprehenſible.*] With great power of ſignification or underſtanding; ſignificantly; with great extent of ſenſe.

The words wiſdom and righteouſneſs are commonly uſed very *comprehenſibly*, ſo as to ſignify all religion and virtue. *Tillotſon.*

COMPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*comprehenſio*, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of compriſing or containing; incluſion.

In the Old Teſtament there is a cloſe *comprehenſion* of the New, in the New an open diſcovery of the Old. *Hooker, b.* v.

The *comprehenſion* of an idea regards all eſſential modes and properties of it; ſo body, in its *comprehenſion*, takes in ſolidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abſtract; abridgment in which much is compriſed.

If we would draw a ſhort abſtract of human happineſs, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digeſt them into one preſcription, we muſt at laſt fix on this wiſe and religious aphoriſm in my text, as the ſum and *comprehenſion* of all. *Rogers, Sermon* 19.

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehenſion* of all things, within the compaſs of an human underſtanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetorick.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend.*]

1. Having the power to comprehend or underſtand many things at once.

He muſt have been a man of a moſt wonderful *comprehenſive* nature, becauſe he has taken into the compaſs of his Canterbury tales the various manners and humours of the whole Engliſh nation in his age; not a ſingle character has eſcaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unſtain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehenſive* head; all int'reſts weigh'd,
All Europe ſav'd, yet Britain not betray'd. *Pope's Epiſt.*

2. Having the quality of compriſing much; compendious; extenſive.

So diffuſive, ſo *comprehenſive*, ſo catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Sprat's Sermons.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehenſive.*] In a comprehenſive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *comprehenſive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs.

Compare the beauty and *comprehenſiveneſs* of legends on ancient coins. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To COMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*compreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To force into a narrower compaſs; to ſqueeze together.
2. To embrace.

Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty bleſt,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *compreſt*. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

There was in the iſland of Io a young girl *compreſſed* by a genius, who delighted to aſſociate with the muſes. *Pope.*

COMPR'ESS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bolſters of linen rags, by which ſurgeons ſuit their bandages for any particular part or purpoſe. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercipient about the ancle and upper part of the foot, and by *compreſs* and bandage dreſſed it up. *Wiſeman.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] The quality of being compreſſible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs; as air may be compreſſed, but water can by no violence be reduced to leſs ſpace than it naturally occupies.

COMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *compreſs.*] Capable of being forced into a narrower compaſs; yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being ſpiral particles, accounts for the elaſticity of air; their being ſpherical particles, which gives free paſſage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compreſſible*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] Capability of being preſſed cloſe. *Dict.*

COMPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*compreſſio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting ſuch an effort of force as may compel the body compreſſed into a narrower ſpace.

Whenſoever a ſolid body is preſſed, there is an inward tumult in the parts thereof, ſeeking to deliver themſelves from the *compreſſion*; and this is the cauſe of all violent motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 9.

The powder in ſhot, being dilated into ſuch a flame as endureth not *compreſſion*, moveth likewiſe in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, ſometimes recoiling. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Tears are the effects of the *compreſſion* of the moiſture of the brain, upon dilatation of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He that ſhall find out an hypotheſis, by which water may be ſo rare, and yet not be capable of *compreſſion* by force, may doubtleſs, by the ſame hypotheſis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleaſes; ſo that light may find a ready paſſage through tranſparent ſubſtances. *Newt.*

COMPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſs.*] The act or force of the body preſſing againſt another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithſtanding ſo forcible a *compreſſure*, dilate it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Latin.]

The word properly ſignifies to print together; but it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips's World of Words.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*comprendre compris*, French.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

The neceſſity of ſhortneſs cauſeth men to cut off impertinent diſcourſes, and to *compriſe* much matter in few words. *Hooker, b.* v. § 32.

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the ſame that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under diſcipline, *compriſe* the regimen of the church? *Hooker, b.* iii. § 3.

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendſhip does two ſouls in one *compriſe*. *Roſcommon.*

COMPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*comprobo*, Lat.] Proof; atteſtation.

That is only eſteemed a legal teſtimony which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at leaſt two witneſſes. *Brown.*

CO'MPROMISE. *n. ſ.* [*compromiſſum*, Lat.]

1. *Compromiſe* is a mutual promiſe of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controverſies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowel.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which ſome conceſſions are made on each ſide.

Wars have not waſted it; for warr'd he hath not;
But baſely yielded, upon *compromiſe*,
That which his anceſtors atchiev'd with blows. *Shakeſp.*

To CO'MPROMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions; as, *they* compromiſed *the affair at a middle rate.*

2. In Shakeſpeare it means, unuſually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himſelf were *compromis'd*,
That all the yearlings, which were ſtreak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *compromiſe.*] Relating to a compromiſe.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the ſame province.

At the conſecration of an archbiſhop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMPT. *n. ſ.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your ſervants ever
Have theirs, themſelves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,
To make their audit at your highneſs' pleaſure,
Still to return your own. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

To COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now uſe *To* COUNT, which ſee.

CO'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; reſponſible; ready to give account; ſubject; ſubmiſſive.

Good beauties, let me ſuſtain my ſcorn; I am very *comptible* even to the leaſt ſiniſter uſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* [This word is written by ſome authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *controll*; and ſome of its derivatives are written in the ſame manner.] To controll; to over-rule; to oppoſe.

COMPTRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; ſupervisor; ſuperior intendant; governour.

This night he makes a ſupper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:
I was ſpoke too, with Sir Henry Guilford,
This night to be *comptrollers*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out ſuch a ſimilitude in ſome kind of baboons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the ſky. *Dryden's Æneis.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence.

The gayle for ſtannery-cauſes is annexed to the *comptrollerſhip*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulſatory.*] With force; by conſtraint. *Clariſſa.*

COMPU'LSATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *compulſor*, Latin.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

Which is no other
But to recover from us by ſtrong hand,
And terms *compulſatory*, thoſe 'foreſaid lands
So by his father loſt. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

COMPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*compulſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to ſomething; force; violence of the agents.

If reaſons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reaſon on *compulſion*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with that ſweet
Compulſion thus tranſported. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Such ſweet *compulſion* doth in muſick lye,
To lull the daughters of neceſſity. *Milton.*

2. The ſtate of being compelled; violence ſuffered.

Compulſion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,
With what *compulſion* and laborious flight
We ſunk thus low? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 80.

This faculty is free from *compulſion*, and ſo ſpontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Poſſibly there were others who aſſiſted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulſion*. *Hale on Common Law.*

COMPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *compulſer*, Fr. *compulſus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vaſt and deep,
Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink,
Urg'd by *compulſive* arms, ſoon as they reach'd,
New terror chill'd their veins. *Phillips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more ſhort and *compulſive* method. *Swift.*

COMPU'LSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulſive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compulſive.*] Force; compulſion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulſory.*] In a compulſory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To ſay that the better deſerver hath ſuch right to govern, as he may *compulſorily* bring under the leſs worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

COMPU'LSORY. *adj.* [*compulſoire*, French.] Having the power of neceſſitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulſory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor ſo much as phyſically neceſſitated. *Bramh. againſt Hobbes.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulſory*. *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*componction*, Fr. from *pungo punctum*, to prick, Latin.]

1. The power of pricking; ſtimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing ſpirit, which, with ſuch activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and noſtrils of thoſe that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

2. The ſtate of being pricked by the conſcience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his diſloyalty to the king, with expreſſions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Repentant; ſorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' acceſs and paſſage to remorſe,
That no *compunctious* viſitings of nature
Shake my fell purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Cauſing remorſe.

COMPURGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*compurgatio*, Latin.] The practice of juſtifying any man's veracity by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who bears his teſtimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant atteſtation: theſe are ſo obvious, that I need not be far to ſeek for a *compurgator*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

COMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, inſtead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as thoſe twenty-four millions are a finite number; ſo would all combinations thereof be finite, though not eaſily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compute.*]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father
Then, by juſt *computation* of the time,
Found that the iſſue was not his. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

2. The ſum collected or ſettled by calculation.

We paſs for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Guardian.*

To COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requiſite to lay the earth under water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet ſtill the year was meaſured by months. *Holder on Time.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,
Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;
The whole amount of that enormous fame,
A tale that blends their glory with their ſhame. *Pope.*

COMPU'TE. *n. ſ.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

COMPU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of theſe *computers*, and the accounts of theſe days, are different. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 4.

I have known ſome ſuch ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in ſtocks ſo much real wealth. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST. *n. ſ.* [*computiſte*, Fr.] Calculator; one ſkilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treaſurer was a wiſe man, and a ſtrict *computiſt*. *Wotton.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and ſixty-five days exact: *computiſts* tell us, that we eſcape ſix hours. *Brown.*

CO'MRADE. *n. ſ.* *camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber, one that lodges in the ſame chamber, *contubernio fruitur.*]

1. One who dwells in the ſame houſe or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd ſend thee
Into the common priſon, there to grind
Among the ſlaves and aſſes, thy *comrades*,
As good for nothing elſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1159.

A footman, being newly married, deſired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town ſaid of it. *Swift.*

CON. A Latin inſeparable prepoſition, which, at the beginning of words, ſignifies union or aſſociation; as *concourſe*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

CON. [abbreviated from *contra*, againſt, Latin.] A cant word for one who is on the negative ſide of a queſtion; as the *pros* and *cons*.

To CON. *v. a.* [connan, Saxon, to know; as in Chaucer, *Old wymen connen mochil thinge*; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of muſes, Hobbinol, I *conne* no ſkill
Enough to me to paint out my unreſt. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

2. To ſtudy; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in uſe, except in ludicrous language.

You are full of pretty anſwers: have you not been acquainted with goldſmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings? *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Our underſtanding cannot in this body arrive ſo clearly to the knowledge of God, and things inviſible, as by orderly *conning* over the viſible and inferior creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written; and, having the other alſo written in the paper, ſhew him that, after he has *conn'd* the firſt, and require it of him. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are ſuch as you have whilom *conn'd*. *Prior.*

All this while John had *conn'd* over ſuch a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *To* CON *thanks*; an old expreſſion for *to thank*. It is the ſame with *ſçavoir gré*.

I *con* him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shak.*

To CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Latin.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half conſiſteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew's Muſeum.*

CONCAMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concamerate.*] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the ſtory of thoſe impoſſible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of ſolid orbs? *Glanville's Sceps.*

To CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a ſucceſſive order.

CONCATENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concatenate.*] A ſeries of links; an uninterrupted unvariable ſucceſſion.

The ſtoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of cauſes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will *South.*

CONCAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.

CONCA'VE. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner ſurface of an eggſhell, the inner curve of an arch: oppoſed to convex.

Theſe great fragments falling hollow, incloſed under their *concave* ſurface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an univerſal ſhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your ſounds
Made in his *concave* ſhores? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

CONCA'VENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *concave.*] Hollowneſs. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *concave.*] Internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical or ſpheroidical body.

They have taken the impreſſes of theſe ſhells with that exquiſite niceneſs, that no metal, when melted and caſt in a mould, can ever poſſibly repreſent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactneſs than theſe flints do the *concavities* of the ſhells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodward.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both ſides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured therefore another *concavo-convex* plate of glaſs, ground on both ſides to the ſame ſphere with the former plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a ſhell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CO'NCAVOUS. *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CO'NCAVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concavous.*] With hollowneſs; in ſuch a manner as diſcovers the internal ſurface of a hollow ſphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavouſly* inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep ſecret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft' finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, Catesby, thou art ſworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As cloſely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Ulyſſes himſelf adds, he was the moſt eloquent and the moſt ſilent of men: he knew that a word ſpoke never wrought ſo much good as a word *concealed.* *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

There is but one way I know of converſing ſafely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we ſay or do, but by ſaying or doing nothing that deſerves to be *concealed.* *Pope.*

CONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed; poſſible to be kept ſecret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and preſuming to put off the ſearcher of hearts, he denied the omniſciency of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal.*] The ſtate of being concealed; privacy; obſcurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty.

CONCE'ALMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal.*]

1. The act of hiding; ſecreſy.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damaſk cheek. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In ſtrange *concealment.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Though few own ſuch ſentiments, yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

2. The ſtate of being hid; privacy; deliteſcence.

A perſon of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as ſolicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illuſtrious actions. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 33.

3. Hiding place; retreat; cover; ſhelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the moſt effectual *concealment* of a wicked deſign, ſuppoſes mankind ſatisfied that nothing but what is juſt is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few;
Their food its inſects, and its moſs their neſts. *Thomſon.*

To **CONCE'DE.** *v. a.* [*concedo,* Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let paſs undiſputed.

This muſt not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The atheiſt, if you do but *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth preſume himſelf ſafe and invulnerable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCE'IT. *n. ſ.* [*concept,* French; *conceptus,* Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very ſhepherds have their fancies lifted to ſo high *conceits,* as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impoſſible it was, that ever their will ſhould change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without ſome object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker, b.* i.

His grace looks chearfully and ſmooth this morning:
There's ſome *conceit,* or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with ſuch ſpirit. *Shak.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of ſomewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon.*

2. Underſtanding; readineſs of apprehenſion.

How often, alas! did her eyes ſay unto me, that they loved? and yet, I not looking for ſuch a matter, had not my *conceit* open to underſtand them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The firſt kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatſoever is good or evil, is notwithſtanding more ſecret than that it can be diſcerned by every man's preſent *conceit,* without ſome deeper diſcourſe and judgment. *Hooker.*

I ſhall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and ſhall be admired. *Wiſd.* viii. 11.

3. Opinion, generally in a ſenſe of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantaſtical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob
The treaſury of life, when life itſelf
Yields to the theft. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Strong *conceit,* like a new principle, carries all eaſily with it, when yet above common ſenſe. *Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd *conceit,*
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion in a neutral ſenſe.

Seeſt thou a man wiſe in his own *conceit?* There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxvi. 12.

I ſhall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. A pleaſant fancy.

His wit is as thick as Tewkſbury muſtard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit.* *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Sentiment, as diſtinguiſhed from imagery.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts ſtruck out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

7. Fondneſs; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little ſtudying in learning, and great *conceit* of himſelf, he has loſt his religion; may he find it again by harder ſtudy under humbler truth. *Bentley.*

8. *Out of* CONCEIT *with.* No longer fond of.

Not that I dare aſſume to myſelf to have put him *out of conceit with* it, by having convinced him of the fantaſticalneſs of it. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me *out of conceit with* this moving manner, is the frequent diſappointment. *Swift.*

To **CONCE'IT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you muſt *conceit* me,
Either a coward, or a flatterer. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cauſe which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the ſubject. *Bacon.*

He *conceits* himſelf to be ſtruck at, when he is not ſo much as thought of. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſtrong, by *conceiting* themſelves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and conſequently as uſeleſs, as if they really were ſo. *South's Sermons.*

CONCE'ITED. *particip. adj.* [from *conceit.*]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, well ſpoken, pleaſantly *conceited,* and ſharp of wit. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Proud; fond of himſelf; opinionative; affected; fantaſtical.

There is another extreme in obſcure writers, which ſome empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of ſenſe. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

If you think me too *conceited,*
Or to paſſion quickly heated. *Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I ſcribble myſelf. *Pope.*

3. With *of* before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a ſeveral way, impotently *conceited of* his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we conſider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited of* their own wit, ſcience, and politeneſs. *Bentley.*

CONCE'ITEDLY. *adv.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimſically.

Conceitedly dreſs her, and be aſſign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel;
Make her for love fit fuel. *Donne.*

CONCE'ITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conceited.*] Pride; opinionativeneſs; fondneſs of himſelf.

When men think none worthy eſteem but ſuch as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedneſs* make them give the pre-eminence. *Collier on Pride.*

CONCE'ITLESS. *adj.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehenſion.

Think'ſt thou, I am ſo ſhallow, ſo *conceitleſs,*
To be ſeduced by thy flattery? *Shakeſpeare.*

CONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* [from *conceive.*]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were poſſible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power with the ſame quickneſs by the hand, without other inſtrument, the works of nature would be too much ſubjected to art. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. That may be underſtood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air in the Northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this ſtrange union. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 4.

It is not *conceivable* that it ſhould be indeed that very perſon whoſe ſhape and voice it aſſumed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONCE'IVABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

CONCE'IVABLY. *adv.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To **CONCE'IVE.** *v. a.* [*concevoir,* Fr. *concipere,* Latin.]

1. To admit into the womb.

I was ſhapen in iniquity, and in ſin did my mother *conceive* me. *Pſalm* li. 5.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpoſe againſt you. *Jeremiah.*

3. To comprehend; to underſtand. *He conceives the whole ſyſtem.*

This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would ſtretch thy ſpirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with Sir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the ſame climate. *Swift.*

To **CONCE'IVE.** *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be nois'd,
That, through our interceſſion, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Conceive of things clearly and diſtinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of things comprehenſively in all their properties and relations; *conceive* of things extenſively in all their kinds; *conceive* of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks ſhould *conceive* when they came to drink. *Gen.*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, poſſeſs'd:
Conceiving as ſhe ſlept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addiſon.*

CONCE'IVER. *n. ſ.* [from *conceive.*] One that underſtands or apprehends.

Though hereof prudent ſymbols and pious allegories be made by wiſer *conceivers,* yet common heads will fly unto ſuperſtitious applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 7.

CONCE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*concentus,* Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of ſound.

It is to be conſidered, that whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to *concent* of notes, is rather to be aſcribed to the ante-number than to the entire number. *Bacon.*

2. Conſiſtency.

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinſick worth to accompany one ſtate more than another. *Atterbury.*

To **CONCE'NTRATE.** *v. a.* [*concentrer,* Fr. from *con* and *centrum,* Latin.] To drive into a narrow compaſs; to drive towards the center.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greateſt ſtrength, will coagulate the ſerum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONCENTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection into a narrow ſpace round the center; compreſſion into a narrow compaſs.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, muſt be ſhadowed in a circular manner. *Peach. on Drawing.*

To **CONCE'NTRE.** *v. n.* [*concentrer,* Fr. from *con* and *centrum,* Latin.] To tend to one common centre; to have the ſame centre with ſomething elſe.

The bricks having firſt been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the ſides afterwards join ſo cloſely, and the points *concentre* ſo exactly, that the pillars appear one entire piece. *Wotton.*

All theſe are like ſo many lines drawn from ſeveral objects, that ſome way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

To **CONCE'NTRE.** *v. a.* To emit towards one centre.

The having a part leſs to animate, will rather ſerve to *concentre* the ſpirits, and make them more active in the reſt. *Decay of Piety.*

In thee *concentring* all their precious beams
Of ſacred influence! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* 9. *l.* 106.

CONCE'NTRICAL. } *adj.* [*concentricus,* Latin.] Having one
CONCE'NTRICK. } common centre.

If, as in water ſtirr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love ſuch additions take;
Thoſe, like ſo many ſpheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donne.*

Any ſubſtance, pitched ſteddy upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, alſo deſcribes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

If the cryſtalline humour had been *concentrical* to the ſclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemiſphere at one view. *Ray on the Creation.*

If a ſtone be thrown into ſtagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue ſome time to ariſe in the place where the ſtone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the ſurface of the water to great diſtances. *Newton's Opticks.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrical* rings, like thoſe of an onion about the firſt kernel. *Arbuthnot on Dict.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the ſun, or other central body, could in no wiſe be attained without the power of the Divine Arm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCE'PTACLE. *n. ſ.* [*conceptaculum,* Latin.] That in which any thing is contained; a veſſel.

There is at this day reſident, in that huge *conceptacle,* water enough to effect ſuch a deluge. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CONCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *concipio conceptum,* Latin.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be underſtood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifeſtations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are moſt ſuitable and eaſily *conceptible* by us, becauſe apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*conceptio,* Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy ſorrow, and thy *conception;* in ſorrow thou ſhalt bring forth children. *Gen.* iii. 16.

Thy ſorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception;* children thou ſhalt bring
In ſorrow forth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 194.

2. The ſtate of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And at that inſtant, like a babe, ſprung up. *Shakeſp.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impoſſible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception.* *Dryden.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or reſemblances of things to the mind within itſelf, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or reſemblances of thoſe *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converſe with. *South.*

Conſult the acuteſt poets and ſpeakers, and they will confeſs that their quickeſt, moſt admired *conceptions,* were ſuch as darted into their minds, like ſudden flaſhes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain conſequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we muſt bring our underſtandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpoſe.

Thou but remember'ſt me of my own *conception.* I have perceived a moſt faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very pretence and purpoſe of unkindneſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Pleaſe your highneſs, note
His dangerous *conception* in this point:
Not friended by his wiſh to your high perſon,
His will is moſt malignant, and it ſtretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. Apprehenſion; knowledge.

And as if beaſts conceiv'd what reaſon were,
And that *conception* ſhould diſtinctly ſhow
They ſhould the name of reaſonable bear;
For, without reaſon, none could reaſon know. *Davies.*

6. Conceit; ſentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent ſometimes, and ſometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almoſt always forced; and, beſides, is full of *conceptions,* points of epigram, and witticiſms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verſe, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

CONCE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*conceptum,* Latin.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,
Enſear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakeſp.*

CONCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*conceptum,* Latin.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldneſs of this ſimple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* conſtitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

To **CONCE'RN.** *v. a.* [*concerner,* Fr. *concerno,* low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the uſe of natural reaſoning about the ſenſe of holy ſcripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the ſcripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can aſſure us? *Hooker, b.* iii. §8.

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would ſpeak of *concerns* him. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Gracious things
Thou haſt reveal'd; thoſe chiefly which *concern*
Juſt Abraham, and his ſeed. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with ſome paſſion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not
The cauſe were known to them it moſt *concerns.* *Shakeſp.*

Our wars with France have affected us in our moſt tender intereſts, and *concerned* us more than thoſe with any other nation. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

It much *concerns* them not to ſuffer the king to eſtabliſh his authority on this ſide. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The more the authority of any ſtation in ſociety is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happineſs that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To intereſt; to engage by intereſt.

I knew a young negro who was ſick of the ſmall-pox: I found by enquiry, at a perſon's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitiſh ſpecks behind them. *Boyle.*

Above the reſt two goddeſſes appear,
Concern'd for each: here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itſelf to own and aſſert the intereſt of religion, by blaſting the ſpoilers of religious perſons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Whatever paſt actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that preſent ſelf by conſciouſneſs, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themſelves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to ſolicit his favour. *Rogers, Serm.* ii.

4. To diſturb; to make uneaſy.

In one compreſſing engine I ſhut a ſparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned,* and in leſs than an hour and a half to be ſick. *Derham.*

CONCE'RN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Buſineſs; affair; conſidered as relating to ſome one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* ſecure,
Things of leſs moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of expoſing the private *concerns* of families, and ſacrificing the ſecrets of the dead to the curioſity of the living, is one of thoſe licentious practices, which might well deſerve the animadverſion of our government. *Addiſon.*

A heathen emperor ſaid, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern,* and they were able to vindicate themſelves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern,* to be performed in any careleſs and ſuperficial manner. *Rogers, Sermon* xiii.

2. Intereſt; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he ſhould live. *Dryden.*

When we ſpeak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the queſtion. *Burnet.*

3. Importance; moment.

Myſterious ſecrets of a high *concern,*
And weighty truths, ſolid convincing ſenſe,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roſcommon.*

The mind is ſtunned and dazzled amidſt that variety of objects: ſhe cannot apply herſelf to thoſe things which are of the utmoſt *concern* to her. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 465.

4. Paſſion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your ſouls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love deny'd. *Dryden.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns,*
And gentle wiſhes, follow me to battle! *Addiſon's Cato.*

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work, one family can do the buſineſs of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCE'RNING. *prep.* [from *concern:* this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a prepoſition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more ſubject to errour than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an eſtate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourſe than to nature, as may appear by a diſcourſe *concerning* this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonſtrate that there is ſuch an iſland as Jamaica, yet, upon teſtimony, I am free from all doubt concerning it. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

CONCE'RNMENT. *n.ſ.* [from *concern.*]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted; affair; buſineſs; intereſt.

To mix with thy *concernments* I deſiſt
Henceforth, nor too much diſapprove my own. *Milton.*

This ſhews how uſeful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Yet when we're ſick, the doctor's fetcht in haſte,
Leaving our great *concernment* to the laſt. *Denham.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compaſs than myſelf, then, ſo long as I know where to breathe and to exiſt, I know alſo where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wiſe in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careleſs and negligent of his own, that man may be ſaid to be buſy, but he is not wiſe. *Tillotſon.*

Our ſpiritual intereſts, and the great *concernments* of a future ſtate, would doubtleſs recur often. *Atterbury.*

Propoſitions which extend only to the preſent life, are ſmall, compared with thoſe that have influence upon our everlaſting *concernments.* *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No leſs than the king's life and honour. *Denham's Sophy.*

He juſtly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryden.*

3. Intercourſe; buſineſs.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongſt another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interpoſition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father, or *concernment* in it, than ſuffering him and her to come into his preſence. *Clarendon.*

6. Paſſion; emotion of mind.

While they are ſo eager to deſtroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifeſt in their *concernment.* *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of ſomething extraordinary, if apprehenſion and *concernment* accompany it, the idea is likely to ſink the deeper. *Locke.*

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concerter*, French, from *concertare*, Lat. to prepare themſelves for ſome publick exhibition or performance, by private encounters among themſelves.]

1. To ſettle any thing in private by mutual communication.
2. To ſettle; to contrive; to adjuſt.

Mark how already in his working brain
He forms the well-*concerted* ſcheme of miſchief. *Rowe.*

CO'NCERT. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of deſigns; eſtabliſhment of meaſures among thoſe who are engaged in the ſame affair.

All thoſe diſcontents, how ruinous ſoever, have ariſen from the want of a due communication and *concert.* *Swift.*

2. A ſymphony; many performers playing to the ſame tune.

CONCERTA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*concertatio*, Latin.] Strife; contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Latin.] Contentious; quarrelſome; recriminating. *Dict.*

CONCE'SSION. *n.ſ.* [*conceſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *conceſſion* of theſe charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I ſtill counted myſelf undiminiſhed by my largeſt *conceſſions*, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *K. Charles.*

When a lover becomes ſatisfied by ſmall compliances, without further purſuits, then expect to find popular aſſemblies content with ſmall *conceſſions.* *Swift.*

CONCE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *conceſſion.*] Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *conceſſion.*] By way of conceſſion; as yielding, not controverting by aſſumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *conceſſively*; not controverting, but aſſuming the queſtion, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONCH. *n.ſ.* [*concha*, Latin.] A ſhell; a ſea-ſhell.

He furniſhes her cloſet firſt, and fills
The crowded ſhelves with rarities of ſhells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew,
And all the ſparkling ſtones of various hue. *Dryden.*

CO'NCHOID. *n.ſ.* The name of a curve.

To CONCI'LIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

CONCILIA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling. *Dict.*

CONCILIA'TOR. *n.ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY. *adj.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCI'NNITY. *n.ſ.* [from *concinnitas*, Latin.] Decency; fitneſs.

CONCI'NNOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Latin.] Becoming; pleaſant; agreeable.

CONCI'SE. *adj.* [*conciſus*, cut, Latin.] Brief; ſhort; broken into ſhort periods.

The *conciſe* ſtile, which expreſſeth not enough, but leaves ſomewhat to be underſtood. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Where the author is obſcure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *conciſe*, amplify a little, and ſet his notions in a fairer view. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 4.

CONCI'SELY. *adv.* [from *conciſe.*] Briefly; ſhortly; in few words; in ſhort ſentences.

Ulyſſes here ſpeaks very *conciſely*, and he may ſeem to break abruptly into the ſubject. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

CONCI'SENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *conciſe.*] Brevity; ſhortneſs.

Giving more ſcope to Mezentius and Lauſus, that verſion, which has more of the majeſty of Virgil, has leſs of his *conciſeneſs.* *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION. *n.ſ.* [*conciſum*, Latin.] Cutting off; exciſion; deſtruction.

CONCITA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*concitatio*, Latin.] The act of ſtirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the ſoul; whereas the deceiving ſpirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces conceited phantaſmes. *Brown.*

CONCLAMA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*conclamatio*, Latin.] An outcry or ſhout of many together. *Dict.*

CO'NCLAVE. *n.ſ.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the aſſembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves;
They've ſent me ſuch a man I would have wiſh'd for. *Shak.*

It was ſaid of a cardinal, by reaſon of his apparent likelihood to ſtep into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A cloſe aſſembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the ſhining ſenate ſits. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Latin.]

1. To ſhut.

The very perſon of Chriſt therefore, for ever and the ſelfſame, was only, touching bodily ſubſtance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker, b.* v. § 52.

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans*, xi. 32.

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiſcuouſly adminiſtered in this world; ſo that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any perſon, by any thing that befals him. *Tillotſon.*

4. To decide; to determine.

Youth, ere it ſees the world, here ſtudies reſt;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it beſt. *Dryden.*

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* bleſt before he die. *Addiſon's Ovid's Met.*

5. To end; to finiſh.

Is it concluded he ſhall be protector?
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;
But ſo it muſt be, if the king miſcarry. *Shak. Rich.* III.

I will *conclude* this part with the ſpeech of a counſellor of ſtate. *Bacon.*

Theſe are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they muſt be *concluded* by it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He never refuſed to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally ſummoned. *Atterbury.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination; to collect the conſequence; to determine.

For why ſhould we the buſy ſoul believe,
When boldly ſhe *concludes* of that and this;
When of herſelf ſhe can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what ſhe is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no neceſſity of *concluding*, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white ſhould be the ſmootheſt. *Boyle on Colours.*

There is ſomething infamous in the very attempt: the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conſcience. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

2. To ſettle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's inſtability, as our author has done, becauſe, in a ſingle notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had ſome doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I queſtion not but your tranſlation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from thoſe performances. *Addiſon to Pope.*

3. Finally to determine.

They humbly ſue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of,
Between the realms of England and of France. *Shakeſp.*

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's aſſurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in luſt, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden's Fables.*

CONCLU'DENCY. *n.ſ.* [from *concludent.*] Conſequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reaſon.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in deciſion. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT. *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Deciſive; ending in juſt and undeniable conſequences.

Though theſe kind of arguments may ſeem more obſcure, yet, upon a due conſideration of them, they are highly conſequential and *concludent* to my purpoſe. *Hale.*

CONCLU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *concluſible* from God's preſcience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it all. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION. *n.ſ.* [from *conclude.*]

1. Determination; final deciſion.

Ways of peaceable *concluſion* there are but theſe two certain; the one a ſentence of judicial deciſion, given by authority thereto appointed within ourſelves; the other, the like kind of ſentence given by a more univerſal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propoſitions premiſed; the conſequence.

The *concluſion* of experience, from the time paſt to the time preſent, will not be ſound and perfect. *Bacon.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true *concluſion* brings. *Davies.*

Then doth the wit
Build fond *concluſions* on thoſe idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and ill purſue. *Davies.*

I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Concluſions of aſtrology. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* iii.

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *concluſion* different from themſelves. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the *concluſion.* *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 32.

3. The cloſe; the laſt reſult of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *concluſion* of the whole matter, fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccleſiaſtes*, xii. 13.

I have been reaſoning, and in *concluſion* have thought it beſt to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments.

Her phyſician tells me,
She has purſu'd *concluſions* infinite
Of eaſy ways to die. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

We practiſe likewiſe all *concluſions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon.*

5. The end; the upſhot; the laſt part.
6. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify ſilence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes
And ſtill *concluſion*, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *conclude.*]

1. Deciſive; giving the laſt determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houſes were not by any law or reaſon *concluſive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The laſt dictate of the underſtanding is not always abſolute in itſelf, nor *concluſive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external neceſſity. *Bramh. Anſw. to Hobbes.*

They have ſecret reaſons for what they ſeem to do, which, whatever they are, they muſt be equally *concluſive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers, Sermon* iv.

2. Regularly conſequential.

Thoſe that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of ſyllogiſm, cannot know whether they are made in right and *concluſive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *concluſive.*] Deciſively; with final determination.

This I ſpeak only to deſire Pollio and Eupolis not to ſpeak peremptorily, or *concluſively*, touching the point of poſſibility, 'till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon's Holy War.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *concluſive.*] Power of determining the opinion; regular conſequence.

Conſideration of things to be known, of their ſeveral weights, *concluſiveneſs*, or evidence. *Hale.*

To CONCOA'GULATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate.*] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The ſaline parts of thoſe, upon their ſolution by the rain, may work upon thoſe other ſubſtances, formerly *concoagulated* with them. *Boyle's Experiments.*

They do but coagulate themſelves, without *concoagulating* with them any water. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

CONCOAGULA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *concoagulate.*] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCO'CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Latin.]

1. To digeſt by the ſtomach, ſo as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the ſtomach firſt maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bacon.*

Aſſuredly he was a man of a feeble ſtomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, proſperous or adverſe. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general and conſtant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The notions and ſentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory, makes our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourſelves. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c.* ii.

2. To purify or ſublime by heat; or heighten to perfection.

The ſmall cloſe-lurking miniſter of fate,
Whoſe high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomſon's Summer.*

CONCO'CTION. *n.ſ.* [from *concoct.*] Digeſtion in the ſtomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a ſimple maturation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 324.

The conſtanteſt notion of *concoction* is, that it ſhould ſignify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or proceſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 324.

He, though he knew not which ſoul ſpake,
Becauſe both meant, both ſpake the ſame,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came. *Donne.*

CONCO'LOUR. *adj.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and ſuch as are confined unto the ſame colour, we meaſure not their beauty thereby; for if a cow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE. } *n.ſ.* [from *concomitor*, Latin.] Subſiſtence together with another thing.
CONCO'MITANCY. }

The ſecondary action ſubſiſteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; ſo the noſtrils are uſeful for reſpiration and ſmelling, but the principal uſe is ſmelling. *Brown.*

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a caſualty, is not infallibly concluſive. *Glanville's Sceψis, c.* 23.

CONCO'MITANT. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Latin.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not cauſative, or conſequential.

It is the ſpirit that furthereth the extenſion or dilatation of bodies, and it is ever *concomitant* with poroſity and dryneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 841.

It has pleaſed our wiſe Creator to annex to ſeveral objects, as alſo to ſeveral of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleaſure; and that in ſeveral objects, to ſeveral degrees. *Locke.*

CONCO'MITANT. *n.ſ.* Companion; perſon or thing collaterally connected.

Theſe effects are from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the ſound, and not from the ſound. *Bacon.*

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only ſon, in a journey of much adventure. *Wotton.*

In conſumptions the preternatural *concomitants*, an univerſal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhœa, and hot diſtillations, have all a corroſive quality. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedneſs, or want of compaſſion. *South's Sermons.*

Horrour ſtalks around,
Wild ſtaring, and his ſad *concomitant*,
Deſpair, of abject look. *Philips.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatneſs, as ſatires and invectives were an eſſential part of a Roman triumph. *Addiſ.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret! *Prior.*

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and conſequents, cauſes and effects, ſigns and things ſignified, ſubjects and adjuncts, are neceſſarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts's Logick.*

CONCO'MITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others. *Dict.*

To CONCO'MITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another.

This ſimple bloody ſpectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleuriſy. *Harvey.*

CO'NCORD. *n.ſ.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between perſons or things; ſuitableneſs of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindneſs.

Had I power, I ſhould
Pour the ſweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the univerſal peace. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

What *concord* hath Chriſt with Belial? *2 Cor.* vi. 15.

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whoſe bliſsful reign
Holds this vaſt globe in one ſurrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Tickell.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Iriſh king. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Harmony; concent of ſounds.

The man who hath not muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

Have thoſe who have writ about declenſions, *concords*, and ſyntaxes, loſt their labour? *Locke.*

CONCO'RDANCE. *n.ſ.* [*concordatio*, Latin.]

1. Agreement.
2. A book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs.

I ſhall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to rule the city out of a *concordance.* *South's Serm. Dedicat.*

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verſe as will ſerve your turn. *Swift.*

An old *concordance* bound long ſince. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in ſpeech. It is not now in uſe in this ſenſe.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the maſter read unto him the epiſtles of Cicero. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

CONCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correſpondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, profeſſions, and arts, commonwealths would riſe up of themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 4.

CONCO'RDATE. *n.ſ.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of ſynods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as a mark of their ſlavery, ſince he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be uſeleſs and dangerous? *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [from *concorporo*, Latin, to incorporate.] Of the ſame body. *Dict.*

To CONCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus.*] To unite in one maſs or ſubſtance.

When we *concorporate* the ſign with the ſignification, we conjoin the word with the ſpirit. *Taylor's Worthy Commun.*

CONCORPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one maſs; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

CO'NCOURSE. *n. ſ.* [*concurſus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many perſons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourſe* of all good men, ſtrike thee nothing? *Ben. Johnſon.*

The coalition of the good frame of the univerſe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourſe* of particles of matter. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his ſkill,
With ſuch a *concourſe* comes the flood of ill. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. The perſons aſſembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,
The noiſe and buſy *concourſe* of the mart. *Dryd. Virgil.*

3. The point of junction or interſection of two bodies.

So ſoon as the upper glaſs is laid upon the lower, ſo as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making, with the lower glaſs, an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourſe* of the glaſſes, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, 'till it arrives at that *concourſe* of the glaſſes. *Newton.*

CONCREMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

CO'NCREMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The maſs formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the coheſion of the matter into a more looſe conſiſtency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles.

Seeing it is neither a ſubſtance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other ſubſtance ſhould thence take *concreſcence* hath not been taught. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

To **CONCRE'TE.** *v. n.* [*concreſco*, Latin.] To coaleſce into one maſs; to grow by the union and coheſion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreting* with the cryſtalline, is equally diffuſed throughout the body of it. *Woodward.*

When any ſaline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the ſalt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the ſalt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal diſtances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of ſome who died of the plague, could not be made to *concrete*, by reaſon of the putrefaction already begun. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **CONCRE'TE.** *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of ſcattered particles.

That there are in our inferiour world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all diſpute: we ſee it in the meteors. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CO'NCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of ſeparate particles into one maſs.

The firſt *concrete* ſtate, or conſiſtent ſurface of the chaos, muſt be of the ſame figure as the laſt liquid ſtate. *Burnet.*

2. In logick. Not abſtract; applied to a ſubject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby thoſe *concrete* names, God and man, when we ſpeak of Chriſt, do take interchangeably one another's room; ſo that, for truth of ſpeech, it ſkilleth not whether we ſay that the Son of God hath created the world, and the Son of man by his death hath ſaved it; or elſe that the Son of man did create, and the Son of God died to ſave the world. *Hooker, b.* v. § 53.

Concrete terms, while they expreſs the quality, do alſo either expreſs or imply, or refer to ſome ſubject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wiſe, mortal, living, dead: but theſe are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical ſenſe; for a fool, a philoſopher, and many other *concretes*, are ſubſtantives, as well as knavery, folly and philoſophy, which are the abſtract terms that belong to them. *Watts's Logick.*

CO'NCRETE. *n. ſ.* A maſs formed by concretion; or union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itſelf be admitted, as it muſt be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be ſo much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCRE'TELY. *adv.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the ſubject with the predicate; not abſtractly.

Sin conſidered not abſtractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with ſuch a ſpecial dependance of it upon the will as ſerves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a ſolid maſs. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.
2. The maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles.

Some plants upon the top of the ſea, are ſuppoſed to grow of ſome *concretion* of ſlime from the water, where the ſea ſtirreth little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 568.

Heat, in general, doth not reſolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CO'NCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete.*] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not aſcribe their induration to cold, but unto ſalinous ſpirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

CONCRE'TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*] A maſs formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE. *n. ſ.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was puniſhed with death by the ancient heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

CONCUBINE. *n. ſ.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a ſtrumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;
And yet too good to be your *concubine*. *Shak. Henry* VI.

When his great friend was ſuitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the ſame ſuit, he granted it to her; and ſaid, Such ſuits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He cauſed him to paint one of his *concubines*, called Campaſpe, who had the greateſt ſhare in his affection. *Dryden.*

The wife, though a bright goddeſs, thus gives place
To mortal *concubines* of freſh embrace. *Granville.*

To **CONCU'LCATE.** *v. a.* [*conculco*, Latin.] To tread or trample under foot. *Dict.*

CONCULCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conculcatio*, Latin.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

CONCU'PISCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*concupiſcentia*, Latin.] Irregular deſire; libidinous wiſh; luſt; lechery.

We know even ſecret *concupiſcence* to be ſin, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker, b.* i.

In our faces evident the ſigns
Of foul *concupiſcence*; whence evil ſtore,
Ev'n ſhame, the laſt of evils. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

Nor can they ſay, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiſcence* and ſenſual pleaſures, another to blood-thirſtineſs: it would diſcover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been over run with recently invented vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCU'PISCENT. *adj.* [*concupiſcens*, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaſte body
To his *concupiſcent* intemperate luſt,
Releaſe my brother! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *concupiſcent.*] Relating to concupiſcence. *Dict.*

CONCUPI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*concupiſcibilis*, Latin.] Impreſſing deſire; eager; deſirous; inclining to the purſuit or attainment of any thing.

The ſchools reduce all the paſſions to theſe two heads, the *concupiſcible* and iraſcible appetite. *South's Sermons.*

To **CONCU'R.** *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reaſon favour them, yet ſenſe can hardly allow them; and, to ſatisfy, both theſe muſt *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which ſhall be done by the greater part of my executors, ſhall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the ſame. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

3. It has *with* before the perſon with whom one agrees.

It is not evil ſimply to *concur with* the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a diſgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiſs, or generally in that they do without reaſon. *Hooker, b.* iv.

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one concurs.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the moſt deſperate counſels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur to* general uſe. *Pope, Epiſt.* iii.

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profeſſion, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Chriſt with a greater ſolemnity. *South's Sermons.*

Teſtimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reaſon *concur* with it, this argument hath all the ſtrength it can have. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward cauſes *concur*, the idle are ſooneſt ſeized by this infection. *Collier on the Spleen.*

CONCU'RRENCE. }
CONCU'RRENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *concur.*]

1. Union; aſſociation; conjunction.

We have no other meaſure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reaſons, to perſuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement; act of joining in any deſign, or meaſures.

Their *concurrence* in perſuaſion, about ſome material points belonging to the ſame polity, is not ſtrange. *Hooker, Pref.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by an univerſal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift on Athens and Rome.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumſtances.

Struck with theſe great *concurrences* of things. *Craſhaw.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and ſees us engage in all the poſſibilities of action. *Spectator.*

4. Aſſiſtance; help.

From theſe ſublime images we collect the greatneſs of the work, and the neceſſity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; common claim.

A biſhop might have officers, if there was a *concurrency* of juriſdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT. *adj.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the ſame act; contributing to the ſame event; concomitant in agency.

I join with theſe laws the perſonal preſence of the king's ſon, as a *concurrent* cauſe of this reformation. *Davies.*

For without the *concurrent* conſent of all theſe three parts of the legiſlature, no ſuch law is or can be made. *Hale.*

All combin'd,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;
For ſtill our kindred ſouls had one deſire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Conjoined; aſſociate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickneſs or ſlowneſs of the return. *Bacon.*

CONCU'RRENT. *n. ſ.* [from *concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cauſe.

To all affairs of importance there are three neceſſary *concurrents*, without which they can never be diſpatched; time, induſtry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*concuſſio*, Lat.] The act of ſhaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities, hath diſſipated peſtilent air; which may be from the *concuſſion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 127.

There want not inſtances of ſuch an univerſal *concuſſion* of the whole globe, as muſt needs imply an agitation of the whole abyſs. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

The ſtrong *concuſſion* on the heaving tide,
Roll'd back the veſſel to the iſland's ſide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CONCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [*concuſſus*, Latin.] Having the power or quality of ſhaking.

To **CONDE'MN.** *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to puniſhment; contrary to abſolve.

My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral tongues,
And every tongue brings in a ſeveral tale,
And ev'ry tale *condemns* me for a villain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Is he found guilty?——
——Yes truly, is he, and *condemn'd* upon't.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

Conſidered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to abſolve, and pronounces abſolution where it ought to *condemn*. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. It has *to* before the puniſhment.

The Son of man ſhall be betrayed unto the ſcribes, and they ſhall *condemn* him *to* death. *Mat.* xx. 18.

3. To cenſure; to blame; to declare criminal; contrary to approve.

Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within him does *condemn*
Itſelf for being there? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The poet who flouriſhed in the ſcene, is *condemned* in the ruelle. *Dryden's Æn. Preface.*

He who was ſo unjuſt as to do his brother an injury, will ſcarce be ſo juſt as to *condemn* himſelf for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than thoſe who *condemn* it. *Spectator.*

4. To fine.

And the King of Egypt put him down at Jeruſalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of ſilver. 2 *Chron.*

5. To ſhow guilt by contraſt.

The righteous that is dead ſhall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Wiſd.* iv. 16.

CONDE'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in aſhes, which ſtrictly to obſerve were *condemnable* ſuperſtition. *Brown.*

CONDEMNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*condemnatio*, Latin.] The ſentence by which any one is doomed to puniſhment; the act of condemning; the ſtate of being condemned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Rom.* viii.

CONDE'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Paſſing a ſentence of condemnation, or of cenſure.

He that paſſes the firſt *condemnatory* ſentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all thoſe diſorders to which he gave riſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDE'MNER. *n. ſ.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a cenſurer; a cenſor.

Some few are the only refuſers and *condemners* of this catholick practice. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CONDE'NSABLE. *adj.* [from *condenſate.*] That which is capable of condenſation; that which can be drawn or compreſſed into a narrower compaſs.

This agent meets with reſiſtance in the moveable, and not being in the utmoſt extremity of denſity, but *condenſable* yet further, every reſiſtance works ſomething upon the mover to condenſe it. *Digby on the Soul.*

To **CONDE'NSATE.** *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Latin.] To condenſe; to make thicker.

To **CONDE'NSATE.** *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *adj.* [*condenſatus*, Lat.] Made thick; condenſed; compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or *condenſate*, moſt white, as it appeareth by the hail and ſnow. *Peacham.*

CONDENSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſate.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more groſs and weighty. Oppoſite to rarefaction.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condenſation*, may become earth; the ſame reaſon teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

By water-glaſſes the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and *condenſation*, the hours were ſhorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 18.

The ſupply of its moiſture is by rains and ſnow, and dews and *condenſation* of vapours, and perhaps by ſubterraneous paſſages. *Bentley.*

To **CONDE'NSE.** *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, cloſe, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. Oppoſed to rarefy; to inſpiſſate.

Moving in ſo high a ſphere, he muſt needs, as the ſun, raiſe many envious exhalations; which, *condenſed* by a popular odium, were capable to caſt a cloud upon the brighteſt merit. *King Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while ſome *condenſe*
Their liquid ſtore, and ſome in cells diſpenſe. *Dryden.*

Such denſe and ſolid ſtrata arreſt the aſcending vapour, ſtop it at the ſurface of the earth, and collect and *condenſe* it there. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

To **CONDE'NSE.** *v. n.* To grow cloſe and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compaſs.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does preſently there *condenſe* into little ſtones. *Boyle's Sceps. Chym.*

All vapours, when they begin to *condenſe* and coaleſce into ſmall parcels, become firſt of that bigneſs whereby azure muſt be reflected, before they can conſtitute other colours. *Newt.*

CONDE'NSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; denſe; condenſated; cloſe; maſſy; weighty.

They might be ſeparated without conſociating into the huge *condenſe* bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONDE'NSER. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſe.*] A ſtrong metalline veſſel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a ſyringe faſtened thereto. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſe.*] The ſtate of being condenſed; condenſation; denſeneſs; denſity.

CO'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [*conduire*, French.]

Such as ſtand upon high places near the ſea-coaſt, at the time of herring-fiſhing, to make ſigns to the fiſhers which way the ſhoal of herrings paſſeth, which may better appear to ſuch as ſtand upon ſome high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fiſh cauſeth in the water, than to thoſe that be in the ſhips. Theſe be likewiſe called *huers*, by likelihood of the French *huyer*, *exclamare*, and balkers. *Cowel.*

To **CONDESCE'ND.** *v. n.* [*condeſcendre*, Fr. from *deſcendo*, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority by a voluntary ſubmiſſion; to ſink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to ſooth by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and *condeſcending* air, when he that inſtructs ſeems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condeſcend*,
On theſe conditions, to become your friend. *Dryden.*

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but *condeſcended* to it as moſt accommodate to their preſent ſtate. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

3. To ſtoop; to bend; to yield; to ſubmit; to become ſubject.

Can they think me ſo broken, ſo debas'd
With corporal ſervitude, that my mind ever
Will *condeſcend* to ſuch abſurd commands? *Milton.*

Nor ſhall my reſolution
Diſarm itſelf, nor *condeſcend* to parly
With fooliſh hopes. *Denham's Sophy.*

CONDESCE'NDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*condeſcendance*, Fr.] Voluntary ſubmiſſion to a ſtate of equality with inferiours.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condeſcending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind conceſſion.

We *condeſcendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the controverſy. *Atterbury.*

CONDESCE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *condeſcend.*] Voluntary humiliation; deſcent from ſuperiority; voluntary ſubmiſſion to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modeſty, and *condeſcenſion* to others. *Tillotſon.*

Courteſy and *condeſcenſion* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high ſtation. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Raphael, amidſt his tenderneſs, ſhews ſuch a dignity and *condeſcenſion* in all his behaviour, as are ſuitable to a ſuperiour nature. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 273.

CONDESCE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *condeſcend.*] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDI'GN. *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Worthy of a perſon; ſuitable; deſerved; merited: it is always uſed of ſomething deſerved by crimes.

Unleſs it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* puniſhment. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Conſider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* puniſhment, or he that has ſaved him. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDI'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *condign.*] Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs to deſerts. *Dict.*

CONDI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *condign.*] Deſervedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

CO'NDIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seaſoning; ſauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taſte.

As for radiſh and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nouriſhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Many things are ſwallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, guſt, or medicament, than any ſubſtantial nutriment. *Brown.*

CONDISCI'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*condiſcipulus*, Lat.] A ſchoolfellow. *Dict.*

To **CONDI'TE.** *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preſerve by ſalts or aromaticks.

Much after the ſame manner as the ſugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Muſæum.*

The moſt innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled muſhrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmleſs, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CO'NDITEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *condite.*] A compoſition of conſerves, powders, and ſpices in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*condition*, Fr. *conditio*, Latin.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whoſe heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shakeſp.*

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet ſmells, the element ſhews to him as to me: all his ſenſes have but human *conditions*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

It ſeemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unſeen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conſerve their properties unchanged in paſſing through ſeveral mediums, which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh moſt of his nature of the mother, beſides ſpeech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The beſt and ſoundeſt of his time hath been but raſh: now muſt we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted *condition*, but therewithal the unruly waywardneſs that infirm and cholerick years bring with them. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moiſt, temperate, modeſt, honeſt, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving and faithful, that is, giving theſe inclinations; and therefore thoſe ancient kings, beautified with theſe *conditions*, might be called there after Jupiter. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*, *b.* i. *c.* 6. § 5.

Socrates eſpouſed Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that ſex. *South.*

5. State; circumſtances.

To us all,
That feel the bruiſes of the days before,
And ſuffer the *condition* of theſe times
To lay an heavy and unequal hand
Upon our humours. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paradiſe and ſtate of innocence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v. *c.* 4.

Eſtimate the greatneſs of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the ſinner in, when God vouchſafes it to them. *South's Serm.*

Did we perfectly know the ſtate of our own *condition*, and what was moſt proper for us, we might have reaſon to conclude our prayers not heard, if not anſwered. *Wake's Preparation.*

This is a principle adapted to every paſſion and faculty of our nature, to every ſtate and *condition* of our life. *Rogers.*

Some deſponding people take the kingdom to be in no *condition* of encouraging ſo numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

Condition, circumſtance, is not the thing;
Bliſs is the ſame in ſubject as in king. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

6. Rank.

I am, in my *condition*,
A prince, Miranda. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The king himſelf met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practiſed 'till then by the perſons of the beſt *condition*. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition!
What *condition* can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at mercy? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I yield upon *conditions*.—We give none
To traitors: ſtrike him down. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and muſt then ſubmit to the worſt *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his perſon, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remiſſion of ſins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Taylor.*

Thoſe barb'rous pirates willingly receive
Conditions, ſuch as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our *conditions* with yon' captive king.—
Secure me but my ſolitary cell;
'Tis all I aſk him. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are compriſed; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
Your ſingle bond; and in a merry ſport,
If you repay me not on ſuch a day,
In ſuch a place, ſuch ſum or ſums as are
Expreſs'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit
Be nominated. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To **CONDI'TION.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to ſtipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn ſhould put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Small towns, which ſtand ſtiff, 'till great ſhot
Enforce them, by war's law, *condition* not. *Donne.*

'Tis one thing, I muſt confeſs, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Eſtrange*, *Fab.* 137.

CONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *condition*.]

1. By way of ſtipulation; not abſolute; with limitations; on particular terms.

For the uſe we have his expreſs commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promiſe; ſo that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no aſſurance. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 57.

Many ſcriptures, though as to their formal terms they are abſolute, yet as to their ſenſe they are *conditional*. *South.*

This ſtrict neceſſity they ſimple call;
Another ſort there is *conditional*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In grammar and logick. Expreſſing ſome condition or ſuppoſition.

CONDI'TIONAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in uſe.

He ſaid, if he were ſure that young man were King Edward's ſon, he would never bear arms againſt him. This caſe ſeems hard, both in reſpect of the *conditional*, and in reſpect of the other words. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CONDITIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conditional*.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear propoſal of the promiſes may inſpirit our endeavours, ſo is the *conditionality* moſt efficacious to neceſſitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain ſtipulations.

I here intail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To ceaſe this civil war. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

A falſe apprehenſion underſtands that poſitively, which was but *conditionally* expreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vii.

We ſee large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices: conſcience ſhall here, according to its office, interpoſe and proteſt. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy diſpenſe with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven. *Norris.*

To **CONDI'TIONATE.** *v. a.* [from *condition*.] To make conditions for; to regulate by certain conditions.

That ivy ariſeth but where it may be ſupported; we cannot aſcribe the ſame unto any ſcience therein, which ſuſpends and *conditionates* its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Eſtabliſhed on certain terms or conditions.

That which is miſtaken to be particular and abſolute, duly underſtood, is general, but *conditionate*, and belongs to none, who ſhall not perform the condition? *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The deareſt friend to me, the kindeſt man,
The beſt *condition'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To **CONDO'LE.** *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune; to expreſs concern for the miſeries of others. It has *with* before the perſon for whoſe misfortune we profeſs grief.

Your friends would have cauſe to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the republick of beaſts upon this honour done to their king; and muſt *condole with* us poor mortals, who, by diſtance, are rendered incapable of paying our reſpects. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 118.

To **CONDO'LE.** *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampſon, to *condole* thy chance,
As theſe perhaps, yet wiſh it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, *l.* 1076.

Why ſhould our poet petition Iſis for her ſafe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miſcarriage. *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *condole*.] Grief; ſorrow; mourning.

To perſevere
In obſtinate *condolement*, is a courſe
Of impious ſtubbornneſs, unmanly grief. *Shak. Hamlet.*

CONDO'LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*condolance*, French.] The expreſſion of grief for the ſorrows of another; the civilities and meſſages of friends upon any loſs or misfortune.

The reader will excuſe this digreſſion, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuth. Pref. to J. Bull.*

A **CONDO'LER.** *n. ſ.* [from *condole*.] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Dict.*

To **CONDU'CE.** *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to ſerve to ſome purpoſe. Followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, ſeemeth to *conduce* to make it ſhine. *Bacon.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce* unto the enterprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce* to this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotſon.*

They may *conduce* to farther diſcoveries for compleating the theory of light. *Newton.*

To **CONDU'CE.** *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in order to ſhew the way. In this ſenſe I have only found it in the following paſſage.

He was ſent to *conduce* hither the princeſs Henrietta-Maria. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

To both, the medium which is moſt propitious and *conducible*, is air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 265.

Thoſe motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereunto, are wiſely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the wiſe providence of the rector of all things. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

None of theſe magnetical experiments are ſufficient for a perpetual motion, though thoſe kind of qualities ſeem moſt *conducible* unto it. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reaſonable ſervice: all his laws are in themſelves *conducible* to the temporal intereſt of them that obſerve them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conducible*.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Dict.*

CONDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *conduce*.] That which may contribute to any end; having the power of forwarding or promoting.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be repreſented as prejudicial to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Thoſe proportions of the good things of this life, which are moſt conſiſtent with the intereſts of the ſoul, are alſo moſt *conducive* to our preſent felicity. *Rogers*, *Serm.* ii.

CONDU'CIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducing.

I mention ſome examples of the *conduciveneſs* of the ſmallneſs of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle's Hiſt. of Fluidity.*

CO'NDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Latin.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, ſtir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without conſideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reaſon are our hopes and fears!
What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well deſign'd, ſo luckily begun,
But when we have our wiſh, we wiſh undone? *Dryd. Juv.*

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convoy; eſcorte; guard.

I was aſhamed to aſk the king footmen and horſemen, and *conduct* for ſafeguard againſt our adverſaries. 1 *Eſdr.* viii. 51.

His majeſty,
Tend'ring my perſon's ſafety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower. *Shak. Rich.* III.

4. The act of convoying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,
Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or ſafety is aſſured.

6. Behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aſide, it is ſo low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of abſolute neceſſity for preſerving it. *Swift.*

To **CONDU'CT.** *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to ſhew the way.

I ſhall ſtrait *conduct* you to a hill ſide, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton on Education.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious ſtill to me,
Conduct my ſteps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep foreſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To uſher, and to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our preſence. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Aſcanius bids 'em be *conducted* in. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To manage; as, *to conduct an affair*.

4. To head an army; to order troops.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Latin.] Hired; employed for wages.

The perſons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but perſons intirely *conductitious* and removeable at pleaſure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONDU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conduct*.]

1. A leader; one who ſhews another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill,
And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—
As 'tis ſaid, the baſtard ſon of Glo'ſter. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addiſ.*

4. An inſtrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the ſtone. *Quincy.*

CONDU'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs; directreſs.

CO'NDUIT. *n. ſ.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can riſe no higher
Than the well-head from whence it firſt doth ſpring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid
In ſap conſuming winter's drizzled ſnow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shakeſpeare.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the ſons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South's Sermons.*

Theſe organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without, to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wiſe nature likewiſe, they ſuppoſe,
Has drawn two *conduits* down our noſe. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

CONDUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE. *n. ſ.* [κῶνος. Τῦ κώνυ βάσις κύκλος ἐςὶ, *Ariſtotle*.] A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CO'NEY. See **CONY.**

To **CONFA'BULATE.** *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk eaſily or careleſsly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Eaſy converſation; chearful and careleſs talk.

CONFA'BULATORY. *adj.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far corn*.] The ſolemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the huſband. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **CO'NFECT.** *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into ſweetmeats; to preſerve with ſugar. It ſeems now corrupted into *comfit*.

CO'NFECT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſweetmeat.

CONFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with ſugar; a ſweetmeat.

Haſt thou not learn'd me to preſerve? yea ſo,
That our great king himſelf doth woo me oft
For my *confections?* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Turky and the Eaſt certain *confections*, which they call ſervets, which are like to candied conſerves, and are made of ſugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He ſaw him devour fiſh and fleſh, ſwallow wines and ſpices, *confections* and fruits of numberleſs ſweets and flavours. *Addiſon.*

2. An aſſemblage of different ingredients; a compoſition; a mixture.

Of beſt things then, what world ſhall yield *confection*
To liken her? *Shakeſpeare.*

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the ſeed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 528.

CONFE'CTIONARY. *n. ſ.* [from *confection*.] One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats.

Myſelf,
Who had the world as my *confectionary*,
The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men
At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakeſp.*

CONFE'CTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *confection*.] One whoſe trade is to make confections or ſweetmeats.

Confectioners make much uſe of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

CONFE'DERACY. *n. ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus*, Latin.] A league; a contract by which ſeveral perſons or bodies of men engage to ſupport each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors? *Shakeſp.*

Judas ſent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. 1 *Mac.* viii. 17.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* againſt him, and I muſt endeavour to defend him. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*

The friendſhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his diſtrict, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift's Examiner.*

To **CONFE'DERATE.** *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were ſecretly *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To **CONFE'DERATE.** *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by thoſe they covenant and *confederate*. *South's Sermons.*

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the ſacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFE'DERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have conſulted together with one conſent: they are *confederate* againſt thee. *Pſalm* lxxxiii. 5.

All the ſwords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

While the mind of man looketh upon ſecond cauſes ſcattered, it may ſometimes reſt in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it muſt need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confed'rate* into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! *Pope's Statius.*

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be conſidered which party has the deepeſt ſhare in the quarrel. *Swift.*

CONFE'DERATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One who engages to ſupport another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms. *Shak. Rich.* III.

We ſtill have freſh recruits in ſtore,
If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden's Æn.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confederation*, French.] League; compact of mutual ſupport; alliance.

The three princes enter into ſome ſtrict league and *confederation* amongſt themſelves. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Nor can thoſe *confederations* or deſigns be durable, when ſubjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To **CONFE'R.** *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, French.] To diſcourſe with another upon a ſtated ſubject; to ventilate any queſtion by oral diſcuſſion; to converſe ſolemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare ſentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular aſſurance have your ſatisfaction. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a preſent wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to ſeem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aſide out of the council, they *conferred* among themſelves. *Acts*, iv. 15.

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Colepeper upon the ſubject; but had ſome particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

The Chriſtian princeſs in her tent *confers*
With fifty of your learn'd philoſophers;
Whom with ſuch eloquence ſhe does perſuade,
That they are captives to her reaſons made. *Dryden.*

To **CONFE'R.** *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by compariſon with other things of the ſame kind.

The words in the 8th verſe, *conferred* with the ſame words in the 20th, make it manifeſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

If we *confer* theſe obſervations with others of the like nature, we may find cauſe to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together, found thoſe that went before tranſcribed by thoſe that followed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 6.

2. To give; to beſtow; with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Reſt to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*
On troubled minds. *Waller.*

The *conferring* this honour *upon* him would increaſe the credit he had. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority *upon* him. *South.*

There is not the leaſt intimation in ſcripture of this privilege *conferred upon* the Roman church. *Tillotſon.*

Thou *conferreſt* the benefits, and he receives them; the firſt produces love, and the laſt ingratitude. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

3. To contribute; to conduce. With *to.*

The cloſeneſs and compactneſs of the parts reſting together, doth much *confer to* the ſtrength of the union. *Glanv.*

CO'NFERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conference*, French.]

1. The act of converſing on ſerious ſubjects; formal diſcourſe, oral diſcuſſion of any queſtion.

I ſhall grow ſkilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your ſervant. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be inſtructors of others by *conference*; ſometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the publick, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker, b.* v.

What paſſion hangs theſe weights upon my tongue!
I cannot ſpeak to her; yet ſhe urg'd *conference.* *Shakeſp.*

2. An appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome point, by perſonal debate.

3. Compariſon; examination of different things by compariſon of each with other.

Our diligence muſt ſearch out all helps and furtherances, which ſcriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and obſervations may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of theſe two places, containing ſo excellent a piece of learning as this, expreſſed by ſo worthy a wit as Tully's was, muſt needs bring on pleaſure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

CONFE'RRER, *n. ſ.* [from *confer.*]

1. He that converſes.

2. He that beſtows.

To CONFE'SS. *v. a.* [*confeſſer*, Fr. *confiteor confeſſum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in ſome ſort confeſs it. If it be *confeſſed*, it is not redreſſed. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Human faults with human grief *confeſs*;
'Tis thou art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has *of* before the thing confeſſed, when it is uſed reciprocally.

Confeſs thee freely *of* thy ſin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the ſtrong conception. *Shakeſp.*

3. To diſcloſe the ſtate of the conſcience to the prieſt, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our ſin be only againſt God, yet to *confeſs* it to his miniſter may be of good uſe. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. To hear the confeſſion of a penitent, as a prieſt.

5. To own; to avow; to profeſs; not to deny.

Whoſoever therefore ſhall *confeſs* me before men, him will I *confeſs* alſo before my Father which is in heaven; but whoſoever ſhall deny me before men, him will I alſo deny before my Father which is in heaven. *Matt.* x. 32, 33.

6. To grant; not to diſpute.

They may have a clear view of good, great and *confeſſed* good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happineſs without it. *Locke.*

7. To ſhew; to prove; to atteſt.

Tall thriving trees *confeſs'd* the fruitful mold;
The redd'ning apple ripens here to gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

8. It is uſed in a looſe and unimportant ſenſe by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of ſpeech.

I muſt *confeſs* I was moſt pleaſed with a beautiful proſpect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To CONFE'SS. *v. n.* To make confeſſion; to diſcloſe; to reveal; as, *he is gone to the prieſt to confeſs.*

CONFE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *confeſſed.*] Avowedly; indiſputably.

Labour is *confeſſedly* a great part of the curſe, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

Great genius's, like great miniſters, though they are *confeſſedly* the firſt in the commonwealth of letters, muſt be envyed and calumniated. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

CONFE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *confeſs.*]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the diſcovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me firſt in this adventure of the Moxa, and deſiring the ſtory of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then aſking his *confeſſion*, which is hard uſage. *Temple.*

2. The act of diſburdening the conſcience to a prieſt.

You will have little opportunity to practiſe ſuch a *confeſſion*, and ſhould therefore ſupply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Profeſſion; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witneſſed a good *confeſſion.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 13.

If there be one amongſt the fair'ſt of Greece,
That loves his miſtreſs more than in *confeſſion*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth,
In other arms than her's; to him this challenge. *Shakeſp.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are compriſed.

CONFE'SSIONAL. *n. ſ.* [French.] The ſeat or box in which the confeſſor ſits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I ſaw a pulpit and *confeſſional*, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

CONFE'SSIONARY. *n. ſ.* [*confeſſionaire*, Fr.] The confeſſion-chair or ſeat, where the prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions. *Dict.*

CO'NFESSOR. *n. ſ.* [*confeſſeur*, French.]

1. One who makes profeſſion of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who ſuffers for it is a confeſſor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is ſo orthodoxly ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without danger to our religion, which hath been ſealed with the blood of ſo many martyrs and *confeſſors.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Was not this an excellent *confeſſor* at leaſt, if not a martyr in this cauſe? *Stillingfleet.*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confeſſor* lie concealed in the flouriſhing times of Chriſtianity. *Addiſ. Spect.*

It was the aſſurance of a reſurrection that gave patience to the *confeſſor*, and courage to the martyr. *Rogers, Serm.* viii.

2. He that hears confeſſions, and preſcribes rules and meaſures of penitence.

See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his *confeſſor*, let him be prepar'd;
For that's the utmoſt of his pilgrimage. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you find any ſin that lies heavy upon you, diſburthen yourſelf of it into the boſom of your *confeſſor*, who ſtands between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor.*

One muſt be truſted; and he thought her fit,
As paſſing prudent, and a parlous wit:
To this ſagacious *confeſſor* he went,
And told her. *Dryden's Wiſe of Bath.*

3. He who confeſſes his crimes. *Dict.*

CONFE'ST. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confeſſed.*] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not diſputed.

But wherefore ſhould I ſeek,
Since the perfidious author ſtands *confeſt?*
This villain has traduc'd me. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

CONFE'STLY. *adv.* [from *confeſt.*] Undiſputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They addreſs to that principle which is *confeſtly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That cauſes or procures; effective. *Dict.*

CO'NFIDANT. *n. ſ.* [*confident*, French.] A perſon truſted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin compoſed his billet-doux, and intruſted it to his *confidant.* *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

To CONFI'DE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Latin.] To truſt in; to put truſt in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide.* *Congr.*

CO'NFIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon truſt, and truſt upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South's Sermons.*

2. Truſt in his own abilities or fortune; ſecurity; oppoſed to dejection or timidity.

Alas, my lord,
Your wiſdom is conſum'd in *confidence*:
Do not go forth to-day. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

His times, being rather proſperous than calm, had raiſed his *confidence* by ſucceſs. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himſelf, which ſometimes intoxicated, and tranſported, and expoſed him. *Clarendon.*

3. Vitious boldneſs; falſe opinion of his own excellencies; oppoſed to modeſty.

Theſe fervent reprehenders of things eſtabliſhed by publick authority, are always confident and bold-ſpirited men; but their *confidence*, for the moſt part, riſeth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cauſe they are ſeldom free from errors. *Hooker, Dedication.*

4. Conſciouſneſs of innocence; honeſt boldneſs; firmneſs of integrity.

Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 36.

Juſt *confidence*, and native righteouſneſs,
And honour. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 1056.

5. Truſt in the goodneſs of another.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God. 1 *John*, iii. 21.

6. That which gives or cauſes confidence, boldneſs, or ſecurity.

CO'NFIDENT. *adj.* [from *confide.*]

1. Aſſured beyond doubt.

He is ſo ſure and *confident* of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philoſophy. *Boyle.*

2. Poſitive; affirmative; dogmatical.

3. Secure of ſucceſs; without fear of miſcarriage.

Both valiant, as men deſpiſing death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas, and the Hot-ſpur both together,
Are *confident* againſt the world in arms. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Be not *confident* in a plain way. *Ecclus*, xxxii. 21.

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any preſent ſtate of things. *South's Sermons.*

4. Without ſuſpicion; truſting without limits.

He, true knight,
No leſſer of her honour *confident*,
Than I did truly find her, ſtakes this ring.
Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.

Rome, be as juſt and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shak. Tit. and Andr.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with falſe opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CO'NFIDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *confide.*] One truſted with ſecrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can ſay of his *confident*, he would have deceived me, he has ſaid enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end,
But to become my *confident* and friend;
As ſuch, I keep no ſecret from your ſight. *Dryd. Aureng.*

CO'NFIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *confident.*]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miſcarriage.

We ſhall not be ever the leſs likely to meet with ſucceſs, if we do not expect it too *confidently.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. With firm truſt.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without ſuſpecting any failure or deficiency; poſitively; dogmatically.

Many men leaſt of all know what they themſelves moſt *confidently* boaſt. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

It is ſtrange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the obſervation of ſome of the beſt of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a veſſel filled with aſhes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; but this is utterly untrue. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 34.

Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wiſe men will conclude firmly. *South.*

CO'NFIDENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confident.*] Favourable opinion of one's own power; aſſurance. *Dict.*

CONFIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*configuration*, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, reſult from the ſo differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Glanville's Scepſ. c.* 12.

No other account can be given of the different animal ſecretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There is no plaſtick virtue concerned in ſhaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they conſiſt. *Woodward.*

2. The face of the horoſcope, according to the aſpects of the planets towards each other at any time.

To CONFI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To diſpoſe into any form.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, ſcattered and diſtinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and ſo *configuring* themſelves into human ſhape, made luſty men. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CO'NFINE. *n. ſ.* [*confinis*, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in theſe *confines* ſlily have I lurk'd,
To watch the waining of mine enemies. *Shak. Rich.* III.

You are old:
Nature in you ſtands on the very verge
Of her *confine.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 399.

'Twas ebbing darkneſs, paſt the noon of night,
And Poſphor on the *confines* of the night. *Dryd. Fables.*

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the ſun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to diſtances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

CO'NFINE. *adj.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To CONFI'NE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories.

Half loſt, I ſeek
What readieſt path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 975.

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

To CONFI'NE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.]

1. To bound; to limit.

2. To ſhut up; to impriſon; to immure; to reſtrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threſhold.——
——Fy, you *confine* yourſelf moſt unreaſonably: come, you muſt go viſit the good lady. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I had been
As broad and gen'ral as the caſing air;
But now I'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in
To ſaucy doubts. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To reſtrain; to tie up to.

He is to *confine* himſelf to the compaſs of numbers, and the ſlavery of rhime. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS. *adj.* [from *confine.*] Boundleſs; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Black Macbeth
Will ſeem as pure as ſnow, and the poor ſtate
Eſteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineleſs* harms. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CONFI'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *confine.*] Impriſonment; incarceration; reſtraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes,
Now joyful from their long *confinement* roſe. *Dryd. Virg.*

The mind hates reſtraint, and is apt to fancy itſelf under *confinement*, when the ſight is pent up in a narrow compaſs. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 412.

As to the numbers who are under this reſtraint, people do not ſeem ſo much ſurpriſed at the *confinement* of ſome as the liberty of others. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 16.

CONFI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *confine.*]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The ſenate hath ſtirr'd up the *confiners.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That ſhift your ſoil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladneſs and grief be oppoſite in nature, yet they are ſuch neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the leaſt touch of a pencil will tranſlate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are ſuch as have no local motion; ſuch as oyſters. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearneſs; neighbourhood. *Dict.*

To CONFI'RM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To put paſt doubt by new evidence.

The teſtimony of Chriſt was *confirmed* in you. 1 *Cor.* i. 6.

Whilſt all the ſtars, that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And ſpread the truth from pole to pole. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh either perſons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high prieſthood, and appoint thee ruler. 1 *Mac.* xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Shakeſp.*

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiſeman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man;
The which no ſooner had his proweſs *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. To ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties.

That treaty, ſo prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed.* *Swift.*

6. To admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands.

Thoſe which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby ſuppoſed to be fit for admiſſion to the ſacrament. *Hammond's Fundam.*

CONFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] That which is capable of inconteſtible evidence.

It may receive a ſpurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 17.

CONFIRMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm.*]

1. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon; ſettlement; eſtabliſhment.

Embrace and love this man.——
——With brother's love I do it.—
——And let heav'n
Witneſs how dear I hold this *confirmation!* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Evidence by which any thing is aſcertained; additional proof.

A falſe report hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shak.*

The ſea-captains anſwered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promiſed not to do any thing which beſeemed not valiant men. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

3. Proof; convincing teſtimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter ſo confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but ſlow perſuaſion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Chriſt for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themſelves ſufficient. *South's Sermons.*

4. An eccleſiaſtical rite.

What is prepared for in catechiſing, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a moſt profitable uſage of the church, tranſcribed from the practice of the apoſtles, which conſiſts in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptiſmal vow, (having firſt approved himſelf to underſtand it;) and to that purpoſe, that he may more ſolemnly enter this obligation, bringing ſome godfather with him, not now (as in baptiſm) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witneſs to teſtify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONFIRMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmo*, Latin.] An atteſter; he that puts a matter paſt doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and teſt of things uncertain, the ſenſe of man. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

CONFI'RMATORY. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional teſtimony; eſtabliſhing with new force.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed ſtate; radication.

If the difficulty ariſe from the *confirmedneſs* of habit, every reſiſtance, as it weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or ſtrength; an atteſter; an eſtabliſher.

Be theſe ſad ſighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then ſpeak again. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a tapſter: they are both the *confirmers* of falſe reckonings. *Shak.*

CONFI'SCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiſcate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confiſcare*, *confiſquer*, i. e. *in publicum addicere*, from *fiſcus*, which originally ſignifieth a hamper, pannier, baſket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treaſure, becauſe it was anciently kept in ſuch hampers. *Cowel.*]

Cowel.] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate *confiſcated* and ſeized, and his houſes pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fiſh the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæſar, whereſoe'er they ſwim,
By their own worth *confiſcated* to him. *Dryden's Juv.*

CONFISCATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiſcate*
Unto the ſtate of Venice. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

CONFISCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *confiſcate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiſcations* he had at that preſent to help himſelf. *Bacon.*

CONFITENT. *n. ſ.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One confeſſing; one who confeſſes his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFITURE. *n. ſ.* [French, from *confectura*, Latin.] A ſweetmeat; a confection.

It is certain, that there be ſome houſes wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* houſe, where we make all ſweetmeats, dry and moiſt, and divers pleaſant wines. *Bacon.*

To CONFI'X. *v. a.* [*configo confixum*, Latin.] To fix down; to faſten.

As this is true,
Let me in ſafety raiſe me from my knees;
Or elſe, for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

CONFLA'GRANT. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Latin.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raiſe
From the *conflagrant* maſs, purg'd and refin'd,
New heavens, new earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

CONFLAGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conflagratio*, Latin.]

1. A general fire ſpreading over a large ſpace.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the ſun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harveſts grow,
The running *conflagration* ſpreads below. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

Mankind hath had a gradual increaſe, notwithſtanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profeſſion of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation of things.

CONFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many inſtruments together.

The ſweeteſt and beſt harmony is, when every part or inſtrument is not heard by itſelf, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 225.

2. A caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *n. ſ.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLI'CT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To ſtrive; to conteſt; to fight; to ſtruggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage.

Bare unhouſed trunks
To the *conflicting* elements expoſed,
Anſwer meer nature. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

You ſhall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A man would be content to ſtrive with himſelf, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotſ.*

Laſh'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thouſand raging waves to burn. *Thomſon.*

CO'NFLICT. *n. ſ.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent colliſion, or oppoſition of two ſubſtances.

Pour dephlegmed ſpirit of vinegar upon ſalt of tartar, and there will be ſuch a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were ſcarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is ſeldom uſed of a general battle.

The luckleſs *conflict* with the giant ſtout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he ſtood in doubt.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *can.* 7. *ſtanz.* 26.

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shakeſp.*

3. Conteſt; ſtrife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt ſignior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a ſkirmiſh of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our laſt *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No aſſurance touching victories can make preſent *conflicts* ſo ſweet and eaſy, but nature will ſhun and ſhrink from them. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* muſt he accompliſh it? *Rogers's Sermons.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look
On dying ſaints. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1190.

CO'NFLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams.

You ſee this *confluence*, this great flood of viſiters. *Shak.*

Nimrod, who uſurped dominion over the reſt, ſat down in the very *confluence* of all thoſe rivers which watered Paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Bagdat is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Brerewood on Languages.*

In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crouding to a place.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters, to yourſelf. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. A concourſe; a multitude crouded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

CO'NFLUENT. *adj.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,
The congregated floods together run:
Theſe *confluent* ſtreams make ſome great river's head,
By ſtores ſtill melting and deſcending fed. *Blackmore.*

CO'NFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of ſeveral currents; concourſe.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourſe of the whole people, ſtreightened his quarters. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

To the gates caſt round thine eye, and ſee
What *conflux* iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in. *Par. Reg.*

CONFO'RM. *adj.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Aſſuming the ſame form; wearing the ſame form; reſembling.

Variety of tunes doth diſpoſe the ſpirits to variety of paſſions *conform* unto them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, b.* x.

To CONFO'RM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance, ſhape, or manner with ſomething elſe.

Then followed that moſt natural effect of *conforming* one's ſelf to that which ſhe did like. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The apoſtles did *conform* the Chriſtians as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 11.

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themſelves unto the order of the church? *Hooker, b.* iii.

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield to.

Among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will *conform* to philoſophick fare. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*

CONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform.*]

1. Having the ſame form; uſing the ſame manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; ſimilar; reſembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was neceſſarily to ceaſe at the coming of Chriſt. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 11.

2. It has ſometimes *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reaſon *conformable* to the principles. *Arbuth.*

3. Sometimes *with.*

The fragments of Sappho give us a taſte of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable with* that character we find of her. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 223.

4. Agreeable; ſuitable; not oppoſite; conſiſtent.

Nature is very conſonant and *conformable to* herſelf. *Newt.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapſes, are preferable to the works of an inferiour author, ſcrupulouſly exact, and *conformable to* all the rules of correct writing. *Addiſon.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; ſubmiſſive; peaceable; obſequious.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable.* *Shak. Henry* VIII.

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themſelves willingly *conformable*, in whatever ſhould be required, it was their duty. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

Such ſpiritual deluſions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Chriſtian ſpirit. *Sprat's Sermons.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *adv.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; agreeably; ſuitably.

So a man obſerve the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty. *Locke.*

I have treated of the ſex *conformably* to this definition. *Addiſon.*

CONFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French; *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other; the particular texture, and conſiſtence of the parts of a body, and their diſpoſition to make a whole; as, *light of different colours is reflected from bodies according to their different* conformation.

Varieties are found in the different natural ſhapes of the mouth, and ſeveral *conformations* of the organs. *Holder.*

Where there happens to be ſuch a ſtructure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may paſs freely unto theſe ſpiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity to any thing.

Virtue and vice, ſin and holineſs, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more conſequence than the furniture of underſtanding. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worſhip of the church of England; not a diſſenter.

CONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; reſemblance; the ſtate of having the ſame character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exerciſe of virtue, man, amongſt the creatures of this world, aſpireth to the greateſt *conformity* with God. *Hooker, b.* i. § 5.

Judge not what is beſt
By pleaſure, though to nature ſeeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are juſtly reckoned amongſt our ſimple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been ſo general, had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taſte and the ſenſitive taſte. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 400.

2. It has in ſome authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity with* God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In ſome *to.*

We cannot be otherwiſe happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotſon.*

Conformity in building *to* other civil nations, hath diſpoſed us to let our old wooden dark houſes fall to decay. *Graunt.*

4. Conſiſtency.

Many inſtances prove the *conformity* of the eſſay with the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONFORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of ſtrength; corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take ſuch bodies as are of aſtringent quality, without manifeſt cold. *Bacon.*

To CONFO'UND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Latin.]

1. To mingle things ſo that their ſeveral forms or natures cannot be diſcerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not underſtand one another's ſpeech. *Gen.* xi. 7.

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due diſtinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, becauſe they agree in many things, to be *confounded*. *Boyle's Hiſt. of Fluidity.*

They who ſtrip not ideas from the marks men uſe for them, but *confound* them with words, muſt have endleſs diſpute. *Locke.*

3. To diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their ſimple ideas agree, though, in diſcourſe, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into conſternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to aſtoniſh; to ſtupify.

So ſpake the Son of God; and Satan ſtood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to ſay. *Par. Regained.*

Now with furies ſurrounded,
Deſpairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidſt Rhodope's ſnows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To deſtroy; to overthrow.

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their ſtrength be broken. *Dan.* xxi.

The gods *confound* thee! do'ſt thou hold there ſtill? *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFO'UNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; deteſtable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A moſt *confounded* reaſon for his brutiſh conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another ſtory,
He was a moſt *confounded* Tory;
And grew, or he is much bely'd,
Extremely dull before he dy'd. *Swift.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; ſhamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to ſquirting up and down, and chattering. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy ſpeculations begin to ſmell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 131.

CONFO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *confound.*] He who diſturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe.

We find three days appointed every year to be kept, and a *confraternity* eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, with the laws of it. *Stillingfleet's Defence of the Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.*

CONFRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing againſt any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a ſtag's horn; which they ſuppoſe did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itſelf. *Bacon.*

To CONFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, French.]

1. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face.

He ſpoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly ſtroke deſcended. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*

2. To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another.

We began to lay his unkindneſs unto him: he ſeeing himſelf *confronted* by ſo many, went not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſhood. *Sidney, b.* ii.

In theſe two things the Eaſt and Weſt churches did interchangeably both *confront* the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker, b.* i. § 11.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have anſwer'd blows;
Strength match'd with ſtrength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with ſelf compariſons,
Point againſt point rebellious, arm 'gainſt arm. *Shakeſp.*

3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court.
4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verſe, I only ſhew you the ſame deſign executed by different hands. *Addiſon on Medals.*

CONFRONTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Latin.]

1. To diſorder; to diſperſe irregularly.
2. To mix, not ſeparate.
3. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh; to obſcure.

We may have a clear and diſtinct idea of the exiſtence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate eſſences and cauſes are very *confuſed* and obſcure. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and ſadly ſhe at length replies. *Pope's Statius.*

CONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *confuſed.*]

1. In a mixed maſs; without ſeparation.

Theſe four nations are every where mixt in the Scriptures, becauſe they dwelt *confuſedly* together. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Indiſtinctly; one mingled with another.

Th' inner court with horror, noiſe and tears,
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's ſhrieks and cries
The arched vaults re-echo. *Denham.*

On Mount Veſuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And ſaw the ſmoaking tops *confus'dly* riſe;
A hideous ruin! *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

I viewed through a priſm, and ſaw them moſt *confuſedly* defined, ſo that I could not diſtinguiſh their ſmaller parts from one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

Heroes and heroines ſhouts *confus'dly* riſe,
And baſe and treble voices ſtrike the ſkies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confuſedly* and obſcurely delivered his opinion. *Clarend.*

4. Tumultuouſly; haſtily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confuſedly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryd. Dedicat. to the Spaniſh Fryar.*

CONFU'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs; want of clearneſs.

Hitherunto theſe titles of honour carry a kind of *confuſedneſs*, and rather betokened a ſucceſſive office than an eſtabliſhed dignity. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The cauſe of the *confuſedneſs* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſe.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley; diſorder.

God, only wiſe, to puniſh pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confuſion* wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whoſe points the clouds did hit,
By tongues *confuſion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Tumult.

God is not a god of ſedition and *confuſion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when theſe fellows ran about the ſtreets
Crying *confuſion.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Indiſtinct combination.

The *confuſion* of two different ideas, which a cuſtomary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almoſt one, fills their heads with falſe views, and their reaſonings with falſe conſequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; deſtruction.

The ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him in to his *confuſion.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confuſion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercame the pilot's art. *Spectator,* Nº 489.

CONFU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *confute.*] Poſſible to be diſproved; poſſible to be ſhewn falſe.

At the laſt day, that inquiſitor ſhall not preſent to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accuſations; but will offer unto his omniſcience a true liſt of our tranſgreſſions. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; diſproof.

To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of errour or falſhood; to diſprove.

He could on either ſide diſpute;
Confute, change hands, and ſtill *confute.* *Hudibras.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himſelf *confuted* in the flames, muſt be the height of woe. *South.*

CO'NGE. *n. ſ.* [*conge*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courteſy.

The captain ſalutes you with *conge* profound,
And your ladyſhip curt'ſies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

2. Leave; farewel.

So, courteous *conge* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good will. *Fairy Q.*

To CO'NGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with his neareſt. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

CO'NGE D'ELIRE is French; and ſignifies, in common law, the king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop. The king, as ſovereign patron of all archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, and other eccleſiaſtical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all eccleſiaſtical dignities; inveſting them firſt *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In proceſs of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they ſhould, at every vacation, before they chuſe, demand of the king a *congè d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cowel.*

A woman, when ſhe has made her own choice, for form's ſake ſends a *conge d'elire* to her friends. *Spectator,* Nº 475.

CO'NGE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which ſerves to ſeparate two members from one another: ſuch is that which joins the ſhaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with ſenſeleſs cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenſer.*

In whoſe capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to ſnow *congeal'd.* *Thomſon.*

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, ſee! ſee, dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afreſh. *Shakeſp.*
Too much ſadneſs hath *congeal'd* your blood. *Shakeſp.*

To **CONGE'AL.** *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a maſs by cold.

When water *congeals*, the ſurface of the ice is ſmooth and level, as the ſurface of the water was before. *Burnet.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilſt they with joyful tears
Waſh the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shakeſp.*

CONGE'LABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal.*] Suſceptible of congelation; capable of loſing its fluidity.

The conſiſtencies of bodies are very divers: denſe, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, ſoft, *congelable*, not *congelable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon*, Nº 839.

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congelable* again by cold into brittle glebes or cryſtals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*]

1. Act of turning fluids to ſolids.

The capillary tubes are obſtructed either by outward compreſſion or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. State of being congealed, or made ſolid.

Many waters and ſprings will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral erruptions, will ſtill perſiſt without *congelation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'NGENER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Of the ſame kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener.* *Millar.*

CONGE'NEROUS. *adj.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the ſame kind; ariſing from the ſame original.

Thoſe bodies, being of a *congenerous* nature, do readily receive the impreſſions of their nature. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

From extreme and laſting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenerous* diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the ſame original; belonging to the ſame claſs. *Dict.*

CONGE'NIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the ſame genius; kindred; cognate.

He ſprung, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* compoſure, as we may term it, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

You look with pleaſure on thoſe things which are ſomewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden's Dedication of Juvenal.*

Smit with the love of ſiſter arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

He acquires a courage, and ſtiffneſs of opinion, not at all *congenial* with him. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

CONGENIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Participation of the ſame genius; cognation of mind.

CONGE'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.

CONGE'NITE. *adj.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the ſame birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many concluſions of moral and intellectual truths, ſeem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the ſoul. *Hale's Origin.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-ſtate! And how comes it to paſs, that we are not aware of any ſuch *congenite* apprehenſions? *Glanville's Scepſis*, *c.* v.

CO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The ſea-eel.

Many fiſh, whoſe ſhape and nature are muck like the eel, frequent both the ſea and freſh rivers; as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGE'RIES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of ſmall, and, for the moſt part, of flexible particles, of ſeveral ſizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

To **CONGE'ST.** *v. a.* [*congero*, *congeſtum*, Latin.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *congeſt.*] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*congeſtio*, Latin.]

A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congeſtion is then ſaid to be the cauſe of a tumour, when the growth of it is ſlow, and without pain. *Wiſeman.*

CO'NGIARY. *n. ſ.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a meaſure of corn, Latin.] A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

We ſee on them the emperor and general officers, ſtanding as they diſtributed a *congiary* to the ſoldiers or people. *Addiſon.*

To **CONGLA'CIATE.** *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water; for the determination of quickſilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 1.

CONGLACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglaciate.*] The ſtate of being changed, or act of changing into ice.

If cryſtal be a ſtone, it is concreted by a mineral ſpirit and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a ſubject very unfit for proper *conglaciation.* *Brown.*

To **CO'NGLOBATE.** *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The teſticle, as is ſaid, is one large *conglobated* gland, conſiſting of ſoft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew's Coſmol.*

CO'NGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not diſtinctly viſible.

Fluids are ſeparated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CO'NGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate.*] In a ſpherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; collection into a round maſs.

In this ſpawn are diſcerned many ſpecks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To **CONGLO'BE.** *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] To gather into a round maſs; to conſolidate in a ball.

Then he founded, then *conglob'd*
Like thinks to like. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* vii. *l.* 239.

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddeſs, and coher'd around:
Not cloſer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are ſeen
The buzzing bees about their duſky queen. *Pope's Dunc.*

To **CONGLO'BE.** *v. n.* To coaleſce into a round maſs.

Thither they
Haſted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on duſt *conglobing* from the dry. *Par. Loſt.*

To **CONGLO'MERATE.** *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round maſs.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, compoſed of innumerable ſmall glands, each of which conſiſteth of ſoft fibres, in a diſtinct or ſeparate convolution. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

CONGLO'MERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the conſtituent parts and fibres are diſtinct.

Fluids are ſeparated in the liver, and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Collected; twiſted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 267.

CONGLOMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglomerate.*]

1. Collection of matter into a looſe ball.

2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of ſounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **CONGLU'TINATE.** *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To **CONGLU'TINATE.** *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cauſe is a temperate *conglutination*; for both bodies are clammy and viſcous, and do bridle the defiux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 677.

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The oſteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CONGRA'TULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation; expreſſing participation of another's joy.

Forth ruſh'd in haſte the great conſulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* x.

To **CONGRA'TULATE.** *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to expreſs joy for the good of another.

I *congratulate* our Engliſh tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts's Logick.*

2. It has ſometimes the accuſative caſe of the cauſe of joy, and *to* before the perſon.

An eccleſiaſtical union within yourſelves, I am rather ready to *congratulate to* you. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The ſubjects of England may *congratulate to* themſelves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king ſecure us. *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*

To **CONGRA'TULATE.** *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but, with much pleaſure, *congratulate* with my dear country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing converſation. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converſation.*

CONGRATULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happineſs of another is profeſſed.

CONGRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Expreſſing joy for the good fortune of another.

To **CONGRE'E.** *v. n.* [from *gre*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite.

For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
Congreeing in a full and natural cloſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To **CONGRE'ET.** *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To ſalute reciprocally.

My office hath ſo far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

To **CONGREGATE.** *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to aſſemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Chriſtian men *congregated*, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 1.

Theſe waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the ſea. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Tempeſts themſelves, high ſeas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and *congregated* ſands,
As having ſenſe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters, he call'd ſeas;
And ſaw that it was good. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* vii.

Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies, and ſeparates heterogeneal ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Light, *congregated* by a burning glaſs, acts moſt upon ſulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opt.*

To **CO'NGREGATE.** *v. n.* To aſſemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails,
Ev'n there where merchants moſt do *congregate*,
On me, my bargains. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis true, (as the old proverb doth relate)
Equals with equals often *congregate.* *Denham.*

CO'NGREGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Where the matter is moſt *congregate*, the cold is the greater. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 72.

CONGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congregate.*]

1. A collection; a maſs of various parts brought together.

This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and peſtilent *congregation* of vapours. *Shak.*

2. An aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the miniſter firſt pronounceth, the whole *congregation* ſhall repeat after him. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 36.

The practice of thoſe now-a-days that prefer houſes before churches, and a conventicle before the *congregation.* *South.*

If thoſe preachers, who abound in epiphonema's, would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other aſleep. *Swift.*

3. **CONGREGATIONS** *of Cardinals*, are aſſemblies diſtributed by the pope into ſeveral chambers, like our offices and courts. *Chambers.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or aſſembly.

CO'NGRESS. *n. ſ.* [*congreſſus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a ſhock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lauſus there;
Their *congreſs* in the field great Jove withſtands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryden.*

From theſe laws may be deduced the rules of the *congreſſes* and reflections of two bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. An appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *congreſs.*] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be underſtood of ſexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined, and *congreſſive* generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **CONGRU'E.** *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Latin.] To agree; to be conſiſtent with; to ſuit; to be agreeable to any purpoſe.

Our ſovereign proceſs imports at full,
By letters *congruing* to that effect,
The preſent death of Hamlet. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

CONGRU'ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; conſiſtency.

CONGRU'ENT. *adj.* [*congruens*, Lat.] Agreeing; correſpondent.

Theſe planes were ſo ſeparated as to move upon a common ſide of the *congruent* ſquares, as an axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CONGRU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *congrue.*]

1. Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs.

Congruity of opinions to our natural conſtitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*

2. Fitneſs; pertinence.

A whole ſentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

3. Conſequence of argument; reaſon; conſiſtency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Chriſt? *Hooker.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correſpond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

CO'NGRUMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *congrue.*] Fitneſs; adaptation.

The *congrument* and harmonious fitting of periods in a ſentence, hath almoſt the faſtening and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

CO'NGRUOUS. *adj.* [*congruus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.

The exiſtence of God is ſo many ways manifeſt, and the obedience we owe him ſo *congruous* to the light of reaſon, that a great part of mankind give teſtimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commenſurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. Rational; fit.

Motives that addreſs themſelves to our reaſon, are fitteſt to be employed upon reaſonable creatures: it is no ways *congruous*, that God ſhould be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CO'NGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *congruous.*] Suitably; pertinently; conſiſtently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, becauſe, *congruouſly* unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the oppoſite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CO'NICAL. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having the form of a cone,
CO'NICK. } or round pyramid.

Tow'ring firs in *conick* forms ariſe,
And with a pointed ſpear divide the ſkies. *Prior.*

A brown flint of a *conick* figure: the baſis is oblong. *Woodward.*

They are *conical* veſſels, with their baſes towards the heart; and as they paſs on, their diameters grow ſtill leſs and leſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical.*] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, ſhaped *conically*, or like a ſugar loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilſt the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CO'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conical.*] The ſtate or quality of being conical.

CONICK *Section.* *n. ſ.* A curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

CO'NICK *Sections.* } *n. ſ.* That part of geometry which con-
CO'NICKS. } ſiders the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections.

To **CONJE'CT.** *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Latin.] To gueſs; to conjecture.

I intreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly *conjects*,
Your wiſdom would not build yourſelf a trouble. *Shak.*

CONJE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conject.*] A gueſſer; a conjecturer.

For ſo *conjectors* would obtrude,
And from thy painted ſkin conclude. *Swift.*

CONJE'CTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*] Being the object of conjecture; poſſible to be gueſſed.

CONJE'CTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*] Depending on conjecture; ſaid or done by gueſs.

They'll ſit by th' fire, and preſume to know
Who thrives, and who declines, ſide factions, and give out
Conjectural marriages. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou ſpeak'ſt it falſely, as I love mine honour,
And mak'ſt *conjectural* fears to come into me. *Shakeſp.*

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that I doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or ſcarcity. *Bacon.*

The two laſt words are not in Callimachus, and conſequently the reſt are only *conjectural*, and an erroneous addition. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

CONJECTURA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conjectural.*] That which depends upon gueſs.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themſelves unto probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of philoſophy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONJE'CTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjectural.*] By gueſs; by conjecture.

Whatſoever may be at any time out of Scripture, but probably and *conjecturally* ſurmiſed. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

CONJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]

1. Gueſs; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the caſting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of reaſon, bring the event of them ſo much as under *conjecture.* *South's Sermons.*

2. Idea; notion; conception: not now in uſe.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide veſſel of the univerſe *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To **CONJE'CTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gueſs; to judge by gueſs; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon ſuch things as equally may or may not be, human reaſon can then, at the beſt, but *conjecture* what will be. *South's Sermons.*

A **CONJE'CTURER.** *n. ſ.* [from *conjecture.*] A gueſſer; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we ſhould believe very grave *conjecturers*, carnivorous animals now were not fleſh devourers then. *Brown.*

I ſhall leave the wiſe *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addiſon*, *Spectator*, Nº 271.

CONI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Latin.]

Such trees, ſhrubs, or herbs are *coniferous* as bear a ſquamoſe ſcaly fruit, of a woody ſubſtance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone, in which there are many ſeeds; and when they are ripe, the ſeveral cells or partitions in the cone gape or open, and the ſeeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, beech, and the like. *Quincy.*

To **CONJO'BBLE.** *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobbernol*, the head.] To concert; to ſettle; to diſcuſs. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a miniſter that ſhould conjobble matters of ſtate with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers? *L'Eſtrange.*

To **CONJO'IN.** *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to conſolidate into one.

Thou wrong'ſt Pirithous, and not him alone;
But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment,
Why you ſhould not be *conjoin'd*, I charge
You on your ſouls to utter it. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To aſſociate; to connect.

Common and univerſal ſpirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far disjoined. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 3.

Men of differing intereſts can be reconciled in one communion; at leaſt, the deſigns of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the ſame reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor.*

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe, and helps to end me. *Shakeſp.*

CONJOI'NT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; aſſociate.

CONJOI'NT *Degrees.* [In muſick.] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the ſcale; as *ut* and *re.* *Dict.*

CONJO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint.*] In union; together; in aſſociation; jointly; not apart.

A groſs and frequent error, commonly committed in the uſe of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with thoſe that are of approved virtues. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

The parts of the body ſeparately, make known the paſſions of the ſoul, or elſe *conjointly* one with the other. *Dryden.*

CO'NISOR. See COGNISOR.

CO'NJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection ſtill is ty'd,
And ſtill the mournful race is multiply'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that ſhe had left the good man at home. *Spectator*, Nº 499.

He mark't the *conjugal* diſpute;
Nell roar'd inceſſant, Dick ſat mute. *Swift.*

CO'NJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal.*] Matrimonially; connubially.

To CO'NJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Thoſe drawing as well marriage as wardſhip, gave him both power and occaſion to *conjugate* at pleaſure the Norman and the Saxon houſes. *Wotton.*

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

CO'NJUGATE. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally reſembling in ſignification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of ſpontaneous from *ſponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logick, that *conjugates* are ſometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

CO'NJUGATE *Diameter*, or *Axis.* [In geometry.] A right line biſecting the tranſverſe diameter. *Chambers.*

CONJUGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Latin.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is ſo far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itſelf from the ſixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 4.

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their ſeries of terminations.

Have thoſe who have writ ſo much about declenſions and *conjugations*, about concords and ſyntaxes, loſt their labour, and been learned to no purpoſe? *Locke.*

4. Union; aſſemblage.

The ſupper of the Lord is the moſt ſacred, myſterious, and uſeful *conjugation* of ſecret and holy things and duties. *Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united.

It pleas'd the king his maſter to ſtrike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CONJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]

1. Union; aſſociation; league.

With our ſmall *conjunction* we ſhould on,
To ſee how fortune is diſpos'd to us. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He will unite the white roſe and the red;
Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity. *Shakeſp.*

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a ſtrict *conjunction* and amity between them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Man can effect no great matter by his perſonal ſtrength, but as he acts in ſociety and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

An inviſible hand from heaven mingles hearts and ſouls by ſtrange, ſecret, and unaccountable *conjunctions.* *South.*

2. The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack, where they are ſuppoſed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the ſtars, ſhould bury them under a ſecond flood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he obſerve their influences in their oppoſitions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depreſſions? He ſhall ſooner find ink than nature exhauſted. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

Pompey and Cæſar were two ſtars of ſuch a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their oppoſition. *Swift.*

3. A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together, and to ſignify the relation they have to one another. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

CONJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Cloſely united: a ſenſe not in uſe.

She's ſo *conjunctive* to my life and ſoul,
That as the ſtar moves not but in his ſphere,
I could not but by her. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, uſed ſubſequently to a conjunction.

CONJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union; not apart.

Theſe are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 9.

CONJU'NCTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conjunctive.*] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJU'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct.*] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJU'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*conjoncture*, French.]

1. Combination of many circumſtances, or cauſes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than in the buſineſs of that earl. *King Charles.*

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjuncture* of circumſtances. *Addiſon's Spect.* Nº 275.

2. Occaſion; critical time.

Such cenſures always attend ſuch *conjunctures*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarend.*

3. Mode of union; connection.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctures* of letters in words. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

4. Conſiſtency.

I was willing to grant to preſbytery what with reaſon it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with epiſcopacy. *King Charles.*

CONJURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]

1. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:
Under this *conjuration* ſpeak, my lord. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too ſtrong for my poor ſpirit to diſobey. *Sidney.*

What drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magick,
For ſuch proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. A plot; a conſpiracy. *Dict.*

To CONJU'RE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]

1. To ſummon in a ſacred name; to enjoin with the higheſt ſolemnity.

He concluded with ſighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more preſs him to conſent to a thing ſo contrary to his reaſon. *Clarendon.*

The church may addreſs her ſons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Dec. of Piety.*

I *conjure* you! Let him know,
Whate'er was done againſt him, Cato did it. *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. To conſpire; to bind many by an oath to ſome common deſign. This ſenſe is rare.

He in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heav'n's ſons,
Conjur'd againſt the higheſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To ſtop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

What is he whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe of ſorrow
Conjures the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I thought their own fears, whoſe black arts firſt raiſed up thoſe turbulent ſpirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjured* up perſons that exiſt no where elſe but on old coins, and have made our paſſions and virtues viſible. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

4. It is to be obſerved, that when this word is uſed for *ſummon* or *conſpire*, its accent is on the laſt ſyllable, *conjùre*; when for *charm*, on the firſt, *cònjure.*

To CO'NJURE. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honeſt and fair; and in his miſtreſs's name I *conjure* only but to raiſe up him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you poulcat, you runaway! Out, out, out; I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

CO'NJURER. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]

1. An enchanter; one that uſes charms.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer*;
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again. *Shakeſpeare.*

Figures in the book
Of ſome dread *conjurer*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*

Thus has he done you Britiſh conſorts right,
Whoſe huſbands, ſhould they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct ſlipping,
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping. *Addiſ.*

2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loſer brings,
The *conj'rer* knows who ſtole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony; a man of ſhrewd conjecture; a man of ſagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not gueſs that I had put ſome corn in that room. *Addiſon, Guardian*, Nº 156.

CONJU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction; ſolemn demand.

I ſhould not be induced but by your earneſt intreaties and ſerious *conjurements.* *Milton on Education.*

CONNA'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the ſame time; community of birth.

2. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphyſis denotes a *connaſcence*, or growing together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CONNA'TE. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another; being of the ſame birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the ſpeculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*

Their diſpoſitions to be reflected ſome at a greater, and others at a leſs thickneſs, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opticks.*

CONNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*con* and *natural.*]

1. Suitable to nature.

Whatever draws me on,
Or ſympathy, or ſome *connat'ral* force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite,
With ſecret amity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 246.

2. United with the being; connected by nature.

Firſt, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing,
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*

Theſe affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up ſo do they. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Participation of the ſame nature.

Is there no way, beſides
Theſe painful paſſages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* duſt? *Par. Loſt.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural inſeparability.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and thoſe habits, and that future eſtate of the ſoul. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature; originally.

Some common notions ſeem *connaturally* engraven in the ſoul, antecedently to diſcuſſive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalneſs* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter. *Pearſon on the Creed.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to faſten together.

The corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will be ſo *connected* to one another, that, inſtead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas muſt direct the ſyllogiſms, and a man muſt ſee the connection of each intermediate idea with thoſe that it *connects*, before he can uſe it in a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought, or regular conſtruction of language; as, *the authour* connects *his reaſons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent. This is ſeldom uſed but in converſation.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indiſputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together; to faſten to each other.

Thoſe birds who are taught ſome words or ſentences, can not *connex* their words or ſentences in coherence with the matter which they ſignify. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They fly,
By chains *connex'd*, and with deſtructive ſweep
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *connex*, or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of faſtening together; the ſtate of being faſtened together.

My heart, which, by a ſecret harmony,
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* ſweet. *Milton.*

There muſt be a future ſtate, where the eternal and inſeparable *connexion* between virtue and happineſs ſhall be manifeſted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Juſt relation to ſome thing precedent or ſubſequent; conſequence of argumentation; coherence.

The contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceſſary *connexion* and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Each intermediate idea muſt be ſuch as, in the whole chain, hath a viſible *connexion* with thoſe two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conſcious, wiſe, reflecting cauſe,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end deſign'd. *Blackm. Creat.*

CONNE'XIVE. *adj.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and ſubject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts's Logick.*

CONNICTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

CONNI'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *connive.*]

1. The act of winking: not in uſe.

2. Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate uſury by declaration, than to ſuffer it to rage by *connivance* *Bacon, Eſſay* 42.

Diſobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation. *South's Sermons.*

A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruinous effects. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

To CONNI'VE. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Latin.]

1. To wink.

This artiſt is to teach them how to nod judiciouſly, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator*, Nº 305.

2. To pretend blindneſs or ignorance; to forbear; to paſs uncenſured.

The licentiouſneſs of inferiours, and the remiſſneſs of ſuperiours, is ſuch, that the one violates, and the other *connives.* *Decay of Piety.*

With whatever colours he perſuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will deſire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers, Sermon* 16.

He thinks it a ſcandal to government to *connive* at ſuch tracts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNOISSE'UR. n. ſ. [French.] A judge; a critick: it is often uſed of a pretended critick.

Your leſſon learnt, you'll be ſecure
To get the name of *connoiſſeur.* *Swift.*

To CO'NNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To deſignate ſomething beſides itſelf; to imply; to infer.

God's foreſeeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *connotate.* Implication of ſomething beſides itſelf; inference; illation.

By reaſon of the co-exiſtence of one thing with another, there ariſeth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* alſo a certain ſuitableneſs of it to ſome other thing. *South's Sermons.*

CONNU'BIAL. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should ſecond love a pleaſing flame inſpire,
And the chaſte queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CO'NOID. *n. ſ.* [κωνοειδὴς.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tenſion as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it at the center into a *conoid* form. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CONOI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round pyramid.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquaſſo*, Latin.] To ſhake; to agitate.

Vomits do violently *conquaſſate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conquaſſate.*] Agitation; concuſſion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquirere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conqueſt; to over-run; to win.

They had *conquered* them, and brought them under tribute. 1 *Mac.* viii. 2.

'Twas fit,
Who *conquer'd* nature, ſhould preſide o'er wit. *Pope.*
We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms. *Pope.*

2. To overcome; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.

Both tugging to be victors, breaſt to breaſt;
Yet neither conqueror, nor *conquer'd.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Anna *conquers* but to ſave,
And governs but to bleſs. *Smith.*

3. To ſurmount; to overcome; as, *he conquered his reluctance.*

To CO'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler ſtraight: he hath been uſed
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Equal ſucceſs had ſet theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to *conquer*, or to die. *Waller.*

The logick of a *conquering* ſword has no great propriety. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* [from *conquer.*] Poſſible to be overcome.

While the heap is ſmall, and the particulars few, he will find it eaſy and *conquerable.* *South's Sermons.*

CO'NQUEROR. *n. ſ.* [from *conquer.*]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed. *Shakeſp.*

A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the ſlave who called out to the *conqueror*, *Remember, Sir, that you are a man.* *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 110.

2. One that ſubdues and ruins countries.

Deſerving freedom more
Than thoſe their *conquerors*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

That tyrant god, that reſtleſs *conqueror*,
May quit his pleaſure, to aſſert his pow'r. *Prior.*

CO'NQUEST. *n. ſ.* [*conqueſte*, French.]

1. The act of conquering; ſubjection.

A perfect *conqueſt* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Acquiſition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,
This our old *conqueſt*; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

3. Victory; ſucceſs in arms.

I muſt yield my body to the earth,
And by my fall, the *conqueſt* to my foe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will retail my *conqueſt* won,
And ſhe ſhall be ſole victreſs. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Not to be o'ercome, was to do more
Than all the *conqueſts* former kings did gain. *Dryden.*

In joys of *conqueſt* he reſigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, ſmiles in death. *Addiſon.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the ſame blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not *conſanguineous?* Am I not of her blood? *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSANGUI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*conſanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood; relation by deſcent from one common progenitor. Diſtinguiſhed from *affinity*, or relation by marriage. Nearneſs of kin.

I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of *conſanguinity.* *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

There is the ſupreme and indiſſoluble *conſanguinity* and ſociety between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apoſtle calls to witneſs, ſaith, We are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The firſt original would ſubſiſt, though he outlived all terms of *conſanguinity*, and became a ſtranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

Chriſt has condeſcended to a cognation and *conſanguinity* with us. *South's Sermons.*

CONSARCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſarcino*, Latin, to piece.] The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CO'NSCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſcientia*, Latin.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves.

When a people have no touch of *conſcience*, no ſenſe of their evil doings, it is bootleſs to think to reſtrain them. *Spenſer.*

On earth,
Who againſt faith, and *conſcience*, can be heard
Infallible? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 529.

Such a *conſcience* has not been wanting to itſelf, in endeavouring to get the cleareſt information about the will of God. *South's Sermons.*

But why muſt thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, that feel
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions, and thoſe whips of ſteel,
Which *conſcience* ſhakes? *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 13.

No courts created yet, nor cauſe was heard;
But all was ſafe, for *conſcience* was their guard. *Dryden.*

Conſcience ſignifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and, becauſe if a man judgeth fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conſcience* may be both an accuſer and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Juſtice; the eſtimate of conſcience; the determination of conſcience; honeſty.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for *conſcience* toward God, endure grief. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19.

Now is Cupid a child of *conſcience*; he makes reſtitution. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He had, againſt right and *conſcience*, by ſhameful treachery, intruded himſelf into another man's kingdom in Africk. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

What you require cannot, in *conſcience*, be deferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her majeſty is, without queſtion, obliged in *conſcience* to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

3. Conſciouſneſs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and *conſcience* of the ſame is the accompliſhment of man's reſt. *Bacon.*

The reaſon why the ſimpler ſort are moved with authority, is the *conſcience* of their own ignorance. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 6.

The ſweeteſt cordial we receive at laſt,
Is *conſcience* of our virtuous actions paſt. *Denham.*

Hector was in an abſolute certainty of death, and depreſſed with the *conſcience* of being in an ill cauſe. *Pope.*

4. Real ſentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Do'ſt thou in *conſcience* think, tell me, Æmilia,
That there be women do abuſe their huſbands,
In ſuch groſs kind? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They did in their *conſciences* know, that he was not able to ſend them any part of it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

5. Scruple; difficulty.

We muſt make a *conſcience* in keeping the juſt laws of ſuperiours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Why ſhould not the one make as much *conſcience* of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a cruſt? *L'Eſtrange.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a ſtrange country; we ſhould therefore make *conſcience* not to miſlead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reaſon; reaſonableneſs.

Why do'ſt thou weep? Can'ſt thou the *conſcience* lack,
To think I ſhall lack friends? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conſcience*, as many as you ſhould require. *Swift.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [from *conſcience.*] Scrupulous; exactly juſt; regulated by conſcience.

Lead a life in ſo *conſcientious* a probity, as in thought, word and deed, to make good the character of an honeſt man. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *conſcientious.*] According to the direction of conſcience.

More ſtreſs has been laid upon the ſtrictneſs of law, than *conſcientiouſly* did belong to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conſcience; and if the conſcience happens to be deluded, ſin does not therefore ceaſe to be ſin, becauſe a man committed it *conſcientiouſly*. *South's Sermons.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcientious.*] Exactneſs of juſtice; tenderneſs of conſcience.

It will be a wonderful *conſcientiouſneſs* in them, if they will content themſelves with leſs profit than they can make. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [from *conſcience.*] Reaſonable; juſt; according to conſcience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther *conſcionable* than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane ſeeming. *Shak.*

CO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcionable.*] Equity; reaſonableneſs. *Dict.*

CO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conſcionable.*] In a manner agreeable to conſcience; reaſonably; juſtly.

A prince muſt be uſed *conſcionably* as well as a common perſon. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CO'NSCIOUS. *adj.* [*conſcius*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conſcious* of its own exiſtence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among ſubſtances ſome are thinking or *conſcious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damſel then to Tancred ſent,
Who *conſcious* of th' occaſion, fear'd th' event. *Dryden.*

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing; with *to*.

The reſt ſtood trembling, ſtruck with awe divine,
Æneas only *conſcious to* the ſign,
Preſag'd th' event. *Dryden's Æn.*

Roſes or honey cannot be thought to ſmell or taſte their own ſweetneſs, or an organ be *conſcious to* its muſick, or gunpowder to its flaſhing or noiſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Bearing witneſs by conſcience to any thing.

The queen had been ſolicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conſcious to* herſelf that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

CO'NSCIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *conſcious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If theſe perceptions, with their conſciouſneſs, always remained in the mind, the ſame thinking thing would be always *conſciouſly* preſent. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcious.*]

1. The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*

If ſpirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left; therefore *conſciouſneſs* muſt be its eſſential attribute. *Watts.*

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *conſciouſneſs* to themſelves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from ſo idle an attempt. *Locke.*

2. Internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *conſciouſneſs* of his provocations, it become his intereſt there ſhould be none. *Government of the Tongue,* § 3.

An honeſt mind is not in the power of a diſhoneſt: to break its peace, there muſt be ſome guilt or *conſciouſneſs*. *Pope.*

CO'NSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conſcribo*, Latin.] A term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called *Patres conſcripti*, from their names being written in the regiſter of the ſenate.

CONSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſcriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or regiſtering. *Dict.*

To **CO'NSECRATE.** *v. a.* [*conſecro*, Latin.]

1. To make ſacred; to appropriate to ſacred uſes.

Enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus, by a new and living way which he hath *conſecrated* for us. *Heb.* x. 20.

The water *conſecrate* for ſacrifice,
Appears all black. *Waller.*

A biſhop ought not to *conſecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain to himſelf, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe, or perſon; with *to*.

He ſhall *conſecrate unto* the Lord the days of his ſeparation, and ſhall bring a lamb of the firſt year for a treſpaſs offering. *Numb.* vi. 12.

3. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrated; ſacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

Shouldſt thou but hear I were licentious;
And that this body, *conſecrate* to thee,
By ruffian luſt ſhould be contaminate. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cardinal ſtanding before the choir, lets them know that they were aſſembled in that *conſecrate* place to ſing unto God. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Into theſe ſecret ſhades, cry'd ſhe,
How dar'ſt thou be ſo bold
To enter, *conſecrate* to me;
Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton's Queen of Cynth.*

CO'NSECRATER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes.

Whether it be not againſt the notion of a ſacrament, that the *conſecrater* alone ſhould partake of it. *Atterbury.*

CONSECRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or perſons to the ſervice of God, with an application of certain proper ſolemnities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

At the erection and *conſecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleaſed the Almighty to give a ſign. *Hooker.*

The *conſecration* of his God is upon his head. *Numb.* vi. 7.

We muſt know that *conſecration* makes not a place ſacred, but only ſolemnly declares it ſo: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and conſequently ſacred. *South.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The Roman calendar ſwells with new *conſecrations* of ſaints. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CO'NSECTARY. *adj.* [from *conſectarius*, Lat.] Conſequent; conſequential; following by conſequence.

From the inconſiſtent and contrary determinations thereof, *conſectary* impieties and concluſions may ariſe. *Brown.*

CO'NSECTARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premiſes; conſequence; corollary.

Theſe propoſitions are *conſectaries* drawn from the obſervations. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of conſequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propoſitions.

Some *conſecutions* are ſo intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premiſes, that the concluſion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progreſs. *Hale.*

2. Succeſſion.

In a quick *conſecution* of the colours, the impreſſion of every colour remains in the ſenſorium. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. In aſtronomy.

The month of *conſecution*, or, as ſome term it, of progreſſion, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

CONSE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [*conſecutif*, French.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; ſucceſſive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into diſuſe but by fifty *conſecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

2. Conſequential; regularly ſucceeding.

This is ſeeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *conſecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

CONSE'CUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conſecutive.*] A term uſed in the ſchool philoſophy, in oppoſition to antecedently, and ſometimes to effectively or cauſally. *Dict.*

To **CONSE'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*conſemino*, Latin.] To ſow different ſeeds together. *Dict.*

CONSE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of ſuch living and thinking particles could not poſſibly, by their mutual contact, and preſſing and ſtriking, compoſe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underſtanding, and a vital *conſenſion* of the whole body. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or conſenting.

If you ſhall cleave to my *conſent*, when 'tis,
It ſhall make honour for you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I am far from excuſing or denying that compliance; for plenary *conſent* it was not. *King Charles.*

When thou can'ſt truly call theſe virtues thine,
Be wiſe and free, by Heav'n's *conſent* and mine. *Dryden.*

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would ſtop there and admire,
Learning, *conſent* and concord from his lyre. *Cowley.*

3. Coherence with; relation to; correſpondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whoſe power hath a true *conſent*
With planet or with element. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony that ſprings
From union, order, full *conſent* of things. *Eſſay on Man.*

5. In phyſick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the ſtone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there will effect and draw them ſo into ſpaſms, as to affect the bowels in the ſame manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cauſe a colick; and extend their twitches ſometimes to the ſtomach, and occaſion vomitings. *Quincy.*

To **CONSE'NT.** *v. n.* [*conſentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the ſame mind; to agree.
2. To co-operate to the ſame end.
3. To yield; to give conſent; to allow; to admit. With *to*.

Ye comets, ſcourge the bad revolting ſtars
That have *conſented unto* Henry's death.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

In this we *conſent unto* you, if ye will be as we be. *Geneſis.*

Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n *conſent*
To all they wrote. *Waller.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conſentaneus*, Latin.] Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.

In the picture of Abraham ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed a little boy; which is not *conſentaneous* unto the circumſtance of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 8.

It will coſt no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice, it being very agreeable and *conſentaneous* to every one's nature. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſentaneous.*] Agreeably; conſiſtently; ſuitably.

Paracelſus did not always write ſo *conſentaneouſly* to himſelf, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he ſeems to expreſs it. *Boyle.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſentaneous.*] Agreement; conſiſtence. *Dict.*

CONSE'NTIENT. *adj.* [*conſentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in ſentiment.

The authority due to the *conſentient* judgment and practice of the univerſal church. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

CO'NSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cauſe or principle.
2. Event; effect of a cauſe.

Spirits that know
All mortal *conſequences* have pronounc'd it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shun the bitter *conſequence*; for know,
The day thou eateſt thereof, thou ſhalt die. *Par. Loſt.*

3. Propoſition collected from the agreement of other previous propoſitions; deduction; concluſion.

It is no good *conſequence*, that becauſe reaſon aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids us all voluntary ſufferings. *Decay of Piety.*

4. The laſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.*

Can ſyllogiſm ſet things right?
No, majors ſoon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly conſort join'd,
The *conſequence* limps falſe behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of cauſes and effects.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of ſin, that which firſt brought ſin into the world, muſt, by neceſſary *conſequence*, bring in ſorrow too. *South's Sermons.*

I felt
That I muſt after thee, with this thy ſon:
Such fatal *conſequence* unites us three. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

6. That which produces conſequences; influence; tendency.

As it is aſſerted without any colour of ſcripture-proof, ſo it is of very ill *conſequence* to the ſuperſtructing of good life. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

7. Importance; moment.

The inſtruments of darkneſs
Win us with honeſt trifles, to betray us
In deepeſt *conſequence*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The anger of Achilles was of ſuch *conſequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 267.

Their common people are ſunk in poverty, ignorance and cowardice; and of as little *conſequence* as women and children. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea of Merit.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *adj.* [*conſequens*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.
2. Following as the effect of a cauſe. With *to*.

It was not a power poſſible to be inherited, becauſe the right was *conſequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly perſonal. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This ſatisfaction or diſſatisfaction, *conſequent upon* a man's acting ſuitably or unſuitably to conſcience, is a principle not eaſily to be worn out. *South's Sermons.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *n. ſ.*

1. Conſequence; that which follows from previous propoſitions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *conſequent* were good, if only the cuſtom of the people of God is to be obſerved. *Hooker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cauſe.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a *conſequent* of ill payment. *Davies on Ireland.*

He could ſee *conſequents* yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn. *South's Sermons.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *conſequent.*]

1. Produced by the neceſſary concatenation of effects to cauſes.

We ſometimes wrangle, when we ſhould debate,
A *conſequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cauſe. *Prior.*

2. Having the conſequences juſtly connected with the premiſes; concluſive.

Though theſe kind of arguments may ſeem obſcure; yet, upon a due conſideration of them, they are highly *conſequential*, and concludent to my purpoſe. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *conſequential.*]

1. With juſt deduction of conſequences; with right connection of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning ſomething, though he may not have the faculty of writing *conſequentially*, and expreſſing his meaning. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

2. By conſequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is ſo neceſſary, that God himſelf cannot diſcharge a rational creature from it; although *conſequentially* indeed he may do ſo, by the annihilation of ſuch creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular ſeries.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *conſequentially*, and in continued unbroken ſchemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addiſon.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſequential.*] Regular conſecution of diſcourſe. *Dict.*

CO'NSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *conſequent.*]

1. By conſequence; neceſſarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their cauſes.

In the moſt perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *conſequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the ſeveral ſorts of terreſtrial matter, ſuſtained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *conſequently* ſo. *Woodward.*

2. In conſequence; purſuantly.

There is *conſequently*, upon this diſtinguiſhing principle, an inward ſatisfaction or diſſatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South's Sermons.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſequent.*] Regular connection of propoſitions; conſecution of diſcourſe.

Let them examine the *conſequentneſs* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

CONSE'RVABLE. *adj.* [from *conſervo*, Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSE'RVANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſervans*, Latin.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preſervation of the fiſhery on the river Thames are called *Courts of Conſervancy*.

CONSERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſervatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of preſerving; care to keep from periſhing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen ſome alterations in the globe, yet they are ſuch as tend rather to the benefit and *conſervation* of the earth, and its productions, than to the diſorder and deſtruction of both. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Preſervation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent uſe, to enquire of the means of preventing or ſtaying of putrefaction; for therein conſiſteth the means of *conſervation* of bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONSE'RVATIVE. *adj.* [from *conſervo*, Latin.] Having the power of oppoſing diminution or injury.

The ſpherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, ſo it agree-eth to light, as the moſt perfect and *conſervative* of all others. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Preſerver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many ſick amongſt you, he was warned by the *conſervator* of the city, that he ſhould keep at a diſtance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The lords of the ſecret council were likewiſe made *conſervators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Such individuals as are the ſingle *conſervators* of their own ſpecies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſervo*, Latin.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fiſh in a pond, corn in a granary.

A *conſervatory* of ſnow and ice, ſuch as they uſe for delicacy to cool wine in ſummer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

You may ſet your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouſes and *conſervatories* open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The water diſpenſed to the earth and atmoſphere by the great abyſs, that ſubterranean *conſervatory* is by that means reſtored back. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *adj.* Having a preſervative quality. *Dict.*

To **CONSE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*conſervo*, Latin.]

1. To preſerve without loſs or detriment.

Nothing was loſt out of theſe ſtores, ſince the part of *conſerving* what others have gained in knowledge is eaſy. *Temple.*

They will be able to *conſerve* their properties unchanged in paſſing through ſeveral mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CO'NSERVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſweetmeat made of the inſpiſſated juices of fruit, boiled with ſugar 'till they will harden and candy.

Wilt pleaſe your honour, taſte of theſe *conſerves?* *Shak.*

They have in Turkey and the Eaſt certain confections, which they call ſervets, which are like to candied *conſerves*, and are made of ſugar and lemons. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The more coſt they were at, and the more ſweets they beſtowed upon them, the more their *conſerves* ſtunk. *Dennis.*

2. A conſervatory or place in which any thing is kept. This ſenſe is unuſual.

Tuberoſes will not endure the wet of this ſeaſon, therefore ſet the pots into your *conſerve*, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*

CONSE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſerve*.]

1. A layer up; a repoſiter; one that preſerves any thing from loſs or diminution.

He hath been moſt induſtrious, both collecter and *conſerver* of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward on Edw.* VI.

In the Eaſtern regions there ſeems to have been a general cuſtom of the prieſts having been the perpetual *conſervers* of knowledge and ſtory. *Temple.*

2. A preparer of conſerves.

CONSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*conſeſſio*, Lat.] A ſitting together. *Dict.*

CONSE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One that ſits with others. *Dict.*

To **CONSI'DER.** *v. a.* [*conſidero*, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to ſift; to ſtudy.

At our more *conſider'd* time we'll read,
Anſwer, and think upon this buſineſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

It is not poſſible to act otherwiſe, *conſidering* the weakneſs of our faculties. *Spectator*, Nº 465.

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It ſeems neceſſary, in the choice of perſons for greater employments, to *conſider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Temple.*

3. To have regard to; to reſpect; not to deſpiſe.

Let us *conſider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Heb.* x. 24.

4. A kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is ſummoned.

Conſider,
Thy life hath yet been private, moſt part ſpent
At home. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iii. *l.* 229.

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very ſervices thou haſt done, which, if I have not enough *conſidered*, to be more thankful to thee ſhall be my ſtudy. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To **CONSI'DER.** *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge haſtily or raſhly.

None *conſidereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor underſtanding. *Iſaiah*, xliv. 1.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *conſider* of your ſuit;
And come ſome other time to know our mind. *Shakeſp.*

Such a treatiſe might be conſulted by jurymen, before they *conſider* of their verdict. *Swift.*

3. To doubt; to heſitate.

Many maz'd *conſiderings* did throng,
And preſs'd in with this caution. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her ſoul; at laſt 'twas rage alone,
Which burning upwards, in ſucceſſion dries
The tears that ſtood *conſidering* in her eyes. *Dryd. Fables.*

CONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [from *conſider*.]

1. Worthy of conſideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the moſt *conſiderable* duration. *Tillotſon.*

It is *conſiderable* that ſome urns have had inſcriptions on them, expreſſing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Reſpectable; above neglect; deſerving notice.

Men *conſiderable* in all worthy profeſſions, eminent in many ways of life. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I am ſo *conſiderable* a man, that I cannot have leſs than forty ſhillings a year. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 1.

3. Important; valuable.

Chriſt, inſtead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his abſurdity that could think his mean aids *conſiderable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his reſcue. *Decay of Piety.*

In painting, not every action nor every perſon is *conſiderable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Many can make themſelves maſters of as *conſiderable* eſtates as thoſe who have the greateſt portions of land. *Addiſ.*

4. More than a little. It has a middle ſignification between little and great.

Many had brought in very *conſiderable* ſums of money. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Thoſe earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would conſtitute a body of a very *conſiderable* thickneſs and ſolidity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderable*.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; deſert; a claim to notice.

We muſt not always meaſure the *conſiderableneſs* of things by their moſt obvious and immediate uſefulneſs, but by their fitneſs to make or contribute to the diſcovery of things highly uſeful. *Boyle's Proemial Eſſay.*

Their moſt ſlight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think to acquire a *conſiderableneſs*, and are forcibly impoſed upon the company. *Government of the Tongue*, § 9.

CONSI'DERABLY. *adv.* [from *conſiderable*.]

1. In a degree deſerving notice, though not the higheſt.

And Europe ſtill *conſiderably* gains,
Both by their good example and their pains. *Roſcommon.*

2. With importance; importantly.

I deſire no ſort of favour ſo much, as that of ſerving you more *conſiderably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider*.] Conſideration; reflection; ſober thought.

After this cold *conſid'rance*, ſentence me;
And, as you are a king, ſpeak in your ſtate,
What I have done that miſbecame my place. *Shakeſp.*

CONSI'DERATE. *adj.* [*conſideratus*, Latin.]

1. Serious; given to conſideration; prudent; not raſh; not negligent.

I will converſe with iron-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with *conſid'rate* eyes. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Æneas is patient, *conſiderate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I grant it to be in many caſes certain, that it is ſuch as a *conſiderate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no juſt cauſe to doubt of. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

The expediency in the preſent juncture, may appear to every *conſiderate* man. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 16.

2. Having reſpect to; regardful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be preſumed more *conſiderate* of praiſe. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This ſenſe is much uſed in converſation.

CONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *conſiderate*.] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumſtances are of ſuch force, as they ſway an ordinary judgment of a wiſe man, not fully and *conſiderately* pondering the matter. *Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.*

CONSI'DERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderate*.] The quality of being conſiderate; prudence. *Dict.*

CONSIDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider*.]

1. The act of conſidering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to preſent happineſs and miſery, when that alone comes in *conſideration*, and the conſequences are removed, a man never chuſes amiſs. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence; ſerious deliberation.

Let us think with *conſideration*, and conſider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no ſooner left his father's body,
But that his wildneſs mortified in him;
Conſideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopſa hath brought you to the *conſideration* of her virtues, and that *conſideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and ſo the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthineſs of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *conſideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the uſe of the dauphin, becauſe the whole Pharſalia would have been a ſatire upon the French form of government. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 40.

5. Equivalent; compenſation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing ſerviceable to our bodies under a good *conſideration*, but make little account of our ſouls. *Ray on the Creation.*

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might paſs as valuable *conſiderations* among your own people. *Locke.*

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated *conſiderations*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *conſiderations*, to ſearch an aſylum. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Dedication.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the ſame *conſideration*. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

7. Reaſon; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with ſuch *conſiderations* as have been before ſet down. *Hooker, b.* v. § 95.

Uſes, not thought upon before, be reaſonable cauſes of retaining that which other *conſiderations* did procure to be inſtituted. *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

8. [In law.] *Conſideration* is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expreſſed, as if a man bargain to give twenty ſhillings for a horſe; or elſe implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himſelf and his horſe, without bargaining with the hoſt, if he diſcharge not the houſe, the hoſt may ſtay his horſe. *Cowel.*

The *conſideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth theſe things, was not becauſe thoſe nations did uſe them. *Hooker.*

CONSI'DERER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider*.] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applauſe of wit for an impious jeſt, or of reaſon for a deep *conſiderer*. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **CONSI'GN.** *v. a.* [*conſigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer. Sometimes with *to*; ſometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift, *conſign over* a place *to* the Divine Worſhip. *South.*

Muſt I paſs
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceaſing, *conſigns* me *o'er to* reſt and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *conſigned over to* another ſtate, a ſtate of everlaſting love and charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpoſe.

The French commander *conſigned* it *to* the uſe for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

3. To commit; to entruſt.

The four evangeliſts *conſigned to* writing that hiſtory. *Addiſon.*

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Conſign'd the youthful conſort *to* his care. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **CONSI'GN.** *v. n.*

1. To yield; to ſubmit; to reſign. This is not now in uſe.

Thou haſt finiſh'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers muſt
Conſign to thee, and come to duſt. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. To ſign; to conſent to. Obſolete.

A maid yet roſed over with the virgin crimſon of modeſty: it were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to *conſign* to. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſign*.]

1. The act of conſigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of ſalvation is a good diſpoſition towards it, ſo is deſpair a certain *conſignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of ſigning.

If we find that we increaſe in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy ſacramental ſymbols as a direct *conſignation* of pardon. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CONSI'GNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conſign*.]

1. The act of conſigning.
2. The writing by which any thing is conſigned.

CONSI'MILAR. *adj.* [from *conſimilis*, Latin.] Having one common reſemblance. *Dict.*

To **CONSI'ST.** *v. n.* [*conſiſto*, Latin.]

1. To ſubſiſt; not to periſh.

He is before all things, and by him all things *conſiſt*. *Col.* i.

2. To continue fixed; without diſſipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to paſs betwixt *conſiſting* bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It is againſt the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *conſiſt* and ſtay itſelf, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. To be compriſed; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artiſts, whoſe ſkill *conſiſts* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *conſiſt* in little paſſages of private converſation, and references to particular matters. *Walſh.*

4. To be compoſed.

The land would *conſiſt* of plains and valleys, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were placed and diſpoſed. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To agree; not to oppoſe; not to contradict.

Neceſſity and election cannot *conſiſt* together in the ſame act. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

His majeſty would be willing to conſent to any thing that could *conſiſt* with his conſcience and honour. *Clarendon.*

Nothing but what may eaſily *conſiſt* with your plenty, your proſperity, is requeſted of you. *Sprat's Sermons.*

You could not help beſtowing more than is *conſiſting* with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

It cannot *conſiſt* with the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys ſhould, upon the whole, exceed thoſe of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health *conſiſts* with temperance alone. *Eſſay on Man.*

The only way of ſecuring the conſtitution will be by leſſening the power of domeſtick adverſaries, as much as can *conſiſt* with lenity. *Swift's Thoughts on the State of Affairs.*

CONSI'STENCE. }
CONSI'STENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*conſiſtentia*, low Latin.]

1. State with reſpect to material exiſtence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, 'till it reſtore itſelf to the natural *conſiſtence*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *conſiſtencies* of bodies are very divers: denſe, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and ſoft. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 839.

There is the ſame neceſſity for the Divine influence and regimen to order and govern, conſerve and keep together the univerſe in that *conſiſtence* it hath received, as it was at firſt to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this riſing world, when formed and finiſhed, would continue always the ſame, in the ſame form, ſtructure, and *conſiſtency*. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denſeneſs or rarity.

Let the expreſſed juices be boiled into the *conſiſtence* of a ſyrup. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Subſtance; form; make.

His friendſhip is of a noble make, and a laſting *conſiſtency*. *South's Sermons.*

4. Agreement with itſelf, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *conſiſtency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly purſues thoſe meaſures, which appear the moſt juſt and equitable. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 2.

5. A ſtate of reſt, in which things capable of growth or decreaſe continue for ſome time at a ſtand, without either; as the growth, *conſiſtence*, and return of a tree. *Chambers.*

CONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*conſiſtens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not oppoſed.

With reference to ſuch a lord, to ſerve and to be free, are terms not *conſiſtent* only, but equivalent. *South's Sermons.*

A great part of their politicks others do not think *conſiſtent* with honour to practiſe. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the ſun;
So two *conſiſtent* motions act the ſoul,
And one regards itſelf, and one the whole. *Pope's Eſſays.*

Shew me one that has it in his power
To act *conſiſtent* with himſelf an hour. *Pope's Epiſt. of Hor.*

The fool *conſiſtent*, and the falſe ſincere;
Prieſts, princes, women, no diſſemblers here. *Pope's Epiſt.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

The ſand, contained within the ſhell, becoming ſolid and *conſiſtent*, at the ſame time that of the ſtratum without it did. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* v.

CONSI'STENTLY. *adv.* [from *conſiſtent*.] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet deſcribes them *conſiſtently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey, b.* vii.

CONSISTO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *conſiſtory*.] Relating to the eccleſiaſtical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the ſame *conſiſtorial* audience with the biſhop himſelf that deputes him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NSISTORY. *n. ſ.* [*conſiſtorium*, Latin.]

1. The place of juſtice in the court Chriſtian. *Cowel.*

An offer was made, that, for every one miniſter, there ſhould be two of the people to ſit and give voice in the eccleſiaſtical *conſiſtory*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Pius Quintus was then hearing of cauſes in *conſiſtory*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 98.

Chriſt himſelf, in that great *conſiſtory*, ſhall deign to ſtep down from his throne. *South's Sermons.*

2. The aſſembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further ſhall, is warranted
By a commiſſion from the *conſiſtory*,
Yea the whole *conſiſt'ry* of Rome. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *conſiſtory*. *Atterbury.*

3. Any ſolemn aſſembly.

In mid air
To council ſummons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *conſiſtory*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

At Jove's aſſent the deities around,
In ſolemn ſtate the *conſiſtory* crown'd. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Place of reſidence.

My other ſelf, my counſel's *conſiſtory*, my oracle,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shak Rich.* III.

CONSO'CIATE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſocio*, Latin.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Partridge and Stanhope were condemned as *conſociates* in the conſpiracy of Somerſet. *Hayward.*

To **CONSO'CIATE.** *v. a.* [*conſocio*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the beſt outward ſhapes are alſo the likelieſt to be *conſociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton on Educat.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philoſophers always brought in a ſupernatural principle to unite and *conſociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To **CO'NSOCIATE.** *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be ſeparated again, without ever *conſociating* into the huge condenſe bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSOCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſociate*.]

1. Alliance.

There is ſuch a *conſociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to ſuſtain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionſhip.

By ſo long and ſo various *conſociation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatneſs. *Wotton.*

CONSO'LABLE. *adj.* [from *conſole.*] That which admits comfort.

To **CO'NSOLATE.** *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to conſole; to eaſe in miſery.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *conſolate* thine ear. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

What may ſomewhat *conſolate* all men that honour virtue, we do not diſcover the latter ſcene of his miſery in authors of antiquity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vii. *c.* 17.

CONSOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſolatio*, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of miſery; ſuch alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *conſolations.* *Bacon.*

Againſt ſuch cruelties,
With inward *conſolations* recompens'd;
And oft ſupported ſo, as ſhall amaze
Their proudeſt perſecutors. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xii.

Let the righteous perſevere with patience, ſupported with this *conſolation*, that their labour ſhall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſolate.*] A ſpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Conſolatories writ
With ſtudied argument, and much perſuaſion ſought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

CONSO'LATORY. *adj.* [from *conſolate.*] Tending to give comfort.

To **CONSO'LE.** *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the ſenſe of miſery.

Others the ſyren ſiſters compaſs round,
And empty heads *conſole* with empty ſound. *Pope's Dunc.*

CONSO'LE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or ſhoulder-piece, ſerving to ſupport a cornice, buſt, vaſe, beam, and frequently uſed as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſole.*] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the ſtage, as the great *conſoler* of the miſeries of man. *Comment. on Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

CONSO'LIDANT. *adj.* [from *conſolidate.*] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To **CONSO'LIDATE.** *v. a.* [*conſolider*, Fr. *ſolidus*, Lat.]

1. To form into a compact and ſolid body; to harden; to unite into a ſolid maſs.

The word may be rendered either he ſtretched, or he fixed and *conſolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effects of ſpirits in ſtopping hemorrhages, and *conſolidating* the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To **CONSO'LIDATE.** *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or ſolid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryneſs maketh them more apt to *conſolidate.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 785.

The ſand, ſparry, and flinty matter was then ſoft, and ſuſceptible of any form in theſe ſhelly moulds; and it *conſolidated*, and became hard afterwards. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CONSOLIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſolidate.*]

1. The act of uniting into a ſolid maſs.

The *conſolidation* of the marble, and of the ſtone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is uſed for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *conſolidate.*] That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CO'NSONANCE. }
CO'NSONANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*conſonance*, Fr. *conſonans*, Latin.]

1. Accord of ſound.

The two principal *conſonances* that moſt raviſh the ear, are, by the conſent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

And winds and waters flow'd
In *conſonance.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Conſiſtency; congruence; agreeableneſs.

Such deciſions held *conſonancy* and congruity with reſolutions and deciſions of former times. *Hale's Law of England.*

I have thus largely ſet down this, to ſhew the perfect *conſonancy* of our perſecuted church to the doctrine of ſcripture and antiquity. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendſhip. A ſenſe now not uſed.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowſhip, by the *conſonancy* of our youth. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

CO'NSONANT. *adj.* [*conſonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; conſiſtent: followed by either *with* or *to.*

Were it *conſonant unto* reaſon to divorce theſe two ſentences, the former of which doth ſhew how the latter is reſtrained? *Hooker.*

That where much is given there ſhall be much required, is a thing *conſonant with* natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

Religion looks *conſonant to* itſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

He diſcovers how *conſonant* the account which Moſes hath left, of the primitive earth, is *to* this from nature. *Woodward.*

CO'NSONANT. *n. ſ.* [*conſonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be ſounded, or but imperfectly, by itſelf.

In all vowels the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulſe of an organ of ſpeech to another: but in all *conſonants* there is an appulſe of the organs, ſometimes (if you abſtract the *conſonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all ſound; and, in all of them, more or leſs checking and abetting it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He conſidered theſe as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *conſonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verſe required a greater ſmoothneſs. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

CO'NSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *conſonant.*] Conſiſtently; agreeably.

This as *conſonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did ſpeak for all. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 42.

Ourſelves are formed according to that mind which frames things *conſonantly* to their reſpective natures.
Glanville's Sceſis, *c.* 1.

If he will ſpeak *conſonantly* to himſelf, he muſt ſay that happened in the original conſtitution. *Tillotſon.*

CO'NSONANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſonant.*] Agreeableneſs; conſiſtency. *Dict.*

CO'NSONOUS. *adj.* [*conſonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in ſound; ſymphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſopio*, Latin.] The act of laying to ſleep.

One of his maxims is, that a total abſtinence from intemperance is no more philoſophy than a total *conſopiation* of the ſenſes is repoſe. *Digby to Pope.*

CO'NSORT. *n. ſ.* [*conſors*, Latin. It had anciently the accent on the latter ſyllable, but has it now on the former.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or huſband.

Male he created thee; but thy *conſort*
Female for race: then bleſs'd mankind, and ſaid,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Thy Bellona, who the *conſort* came,
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*

He ſingle choſe to live, and ſhun'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a *conſort* of his bed. *Dryden's Fables.*

His warlike Amazon her hoſt invades,
Th' imperial *conſort* of the crown of Spades. *Pope.*

2. An aſſembly; a divan; a conſultation.

In one *conſort* there ſat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous deſpite,
Diſloyal treaſon, and heart-burning hate. *Fairy Queen*

3. A number of inſtruments playing together; a ſymphony. This is probably a miſtake for *concert.*

A *conſort* of muſick in a banquet of wine, is as a ſignet of carbuncle ſet in gold. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxii. 5.

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it ſingly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *conſort* with the reſt, you ſee, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

To **CONSO'RT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To aſſociate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *conſort* with them. *Shak.*
Which of the Grecian chiefs *conſorts* with thee? *Dryd.*

To **CONSO'RT.** *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his *conſorted* Eve,
The ſtory heard attentive. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vii.

He begins to *conſort* himſelf with men, and thinks himſelf one. *Locke on Education*, § 213.

2. To accompany.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward *conſort* you 'till bed-time. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *conſort.*] To be compared with; to be ranked with; ſuitable.

He was *conſortable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſortio*, Latin.] Partnerſhip; fellowſhip; ſociety. *Dict.*

CONSPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *conſpectus*, Latin.] Eaſy to be ſeen. *Dict.*

CONSPECTU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpectus*, Lat.] Sight; view; ſenſe of ſeeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to Shakeſpeare, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your biſſon *conſpectuities* glean out of this character? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CONSPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*conſperſio*, Lat.] A ſprinkling about. *Dict.*

CONSPICU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*] Brightneſs; favourableneſs to the ſight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conſpicuity* with noon. *Glanville's Sceſis.*

CONSPI'CUOUS. [*conſpicuus*, Latin.]

1. Obvious to the ſight; ſeen at diſtance.

Or come I leſs *conſpicuous?* Or what change
Abſents thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 107.

2. Eminent; famous; diſtinguiſhed.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought moſt *conſpicuous* in them. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And ſets thee in the faireſt point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conſpicuous.* *Addiſon.*

The houſe of lords,
Conſpicuous ſcene! *Pope's Epiſt. of Horace.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſpicuous.*]

1. Obviouſly to the view.

Theſe methods may be preſerved *conſpicuouſly*, and intirely diſtinct. *Watts's Logick*, *p.* iv. *c.* 1.

2. Eminently; famouſly; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*]

1. Expoſure to the view; ſtate of being viſible at a diſtance.

Looked on with ſuch a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear ſo but in that twilight, which is requiſite to their *conſpicuouſneſs.* *Boyle.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conſpicuouſneſs.* *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPI'RACY. *n. ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among ſeveral perſons to commit ſome crime; a plot; a concerted treaſon.

O *conſpiracy!*
Sham'ſt thou to ſhew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are moſt free? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

I had forgot that foul *conſpiracy*
Of the beaſt Caliban, and his confed'rates,
Againſt my life. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

When ſcarce he had eſcap'd the blow
Of faction and *conſpiracy*,
Death did his promis'd hopes deſtroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two at the leaſt, falſely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of felony. *Cowel.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many cauſes to one event.

When the time now came that miſery was ripe for him, there was a *conſpiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occaſions to lead him unto it. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

CONSPI'RANT. *adj.* [*conſpirans*, Latin.] Conſpiring; engaged in a conſpiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conſpirant 'gainſt this high illuſtrious prince. *Shakeſp.*

CONSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Latin.] A plot. *Dict.*

CONSPI'RATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpiro*, Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has ſecretly concerted with others commiſſion of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conſpirators* with Abſalom. 2 *Sam.*

Stand back, thou manifeſt *conſpirator*;
Thou that contriv'ſt to murder our dread lord. *Shakeſp.*

But let the bold *conſpirator* beware;
For Heav'n makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryden.*

One put into his hand a note of the whole conſpiracy againſt him, together with all the names of the *conſpirators.* *South.*

To **CONSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*conſpiro*, Latin.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch ſecret treaſon.

Tell me what they deſerve,
That do *conſpire* my death with deviliſh plots
Of damned witchcraft? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

What was it
That mov'd pale Caſſius to *conſpire?* *Shakeſpeare.*

They took great indignation, and *conſpired* againſt the king. *Bel and the Dragon*, 28.

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conſpireth* with the ſpirit of the body to diſſolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural poſſibility to deſtroy the world; that is, to *conſpire* to know no woman. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The preſs, the pulpit, and the ſtage,
Conſpire to cenſure and expoſe our age. *Roſcommon.*

2. To agree together; as, *all things* conſpire *to make him happy.*

CONSPI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpire.*] A conſpirator; a plotter.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where *conſpirers* are;
Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CONSPI'RING *Powers.* [In mechanicks.] All ſuch as act in direction not oppoſite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpurco*, Latin.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE. *n. ſ.* [*comes ſtabuli*, as it is ſuppoſed.]

1. Lord high *conſtable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long diſuſed in England, but lately ſubſiſting in France; where the *conſtable* commanded the mareſchals, and was the firſt officer of the army. The function of the *conſtable* of England conſiſted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *conſtable* and marſhal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blaſonry of arms within it. The firſt *conſtable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary 'till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aſide, as being ſo powerful as to become troubleſome to the king. From theſe mighty magiſtrates are derived the inferiour *conſtables* of hundreds and franchiſes; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be choſen in every hundred for the conſervation of the peace, and view of armour. Theſe are now called high *conſtables*, becauſe continuance of time, and increaſe both of people and offences, have occaſioned others in every town of like nature, but inferiour authority, called petty *conſtables.* Beſides theſe, we have *conſtables* denominated from particular places; as *conſtable of the Tower, of Dover caſtle, of the caſtle of Carnarvon*; but theſe are properly *caſtellani*, or governours of caſtles. *Cowel. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high *conſtable*,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun.
Shakeſpeare.

The knave *conſtable* had ſet me i' th' ſtocks, i' th' common ſtocks, for a witch. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The *conſtable* being a ſober man, and known to be an enemy to thoſe acts of ſedition, went among them, to obſerve what they did. *Clarendon.*

2. *To over-run the* **CONSTABLE.** [Perhaps from *conte ſtable*, Fr. the ſettled, firm and ſtated account.] To ſpend more than what a man knows himſelf to be worth: a low phraſe.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtable.*] The office of a conſtable.

This keeperſhip is annexed to the *conſtableſhip* of the caſtle, and that granted out in leaſe. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CO'NSTANCY. *n. ſ.* [*conſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himſelf no man will ever deny to be of a different conſtitution from the former, in reſpect of the one's *conſtancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

2. Conſiſtency; unvaried ſtate.

Incredible, that *conſtancy* in ſuch a variety, ſuch a multiplicity, ſhould be the reſult of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Reſolution; firmneſs; ſteadineſs; unſhaken determination.

In a ſmall iſle, amidſt the wideſt ſeas,
Triumphant *conſtancy* has fix'd her ſeat;
In vain the ſyrens ſing, the tempeſts beat. *Prior.*

4. Laſting affection; continuance of love, or friendſhip.

Conſtancy is ſuch a ſtability and firmneſs of friendſhip, as overlooks and paſſes by leſſer failures of kindneſs, and yet ſtill retains the ſame habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the ſtory of the night told over,
More witneſſeth than fancy's images,
And grows to ſomething of great *conſtancy*,
But, however, ſtrange and admirable. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*conſtans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified ſpirit of wine, and dephlegmed ſpirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn theſe two fluid liquors into a *conſtant* body. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

3. Firm; reſolute; determined; immoveable; unſhaken.

Some ſhrewd contents,
Now ſteal the colour from Baſſanio's cheek:
Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
Could turn ſo much the conſtitution
Of any *conſtant* man. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *conſtant* friends. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

5. Certain; not various; ſteady; firmly adherent.

Now, through the land, his care of ſouls he ſtretch'd,
And like a primitive apoſtle preach'd;
Still chearful, ever *conſtant* to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by moſt, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

He ſhewed his firm adherence to religion as modelled by our national conſtitution, and was *conſtant* to its offices in devotion, both in publick and in his family. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

CO'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *conſtant.*] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; ſteadily.

It is ſtrange that the fathers ſhould never appeal; nay, that they ſhould not *conſtantly* do it. *Tillotſon.*

To **CONSTE'LLATE.** *v. n.* [*conſtellatus*, Latin.] To join luſtre; to ſhine with one general light.

The ſeveral things which moſt engage our affections, do, in a tranſcendent manner, ſhine forth and *conſtellate* in God. *Boyle.*

To **CONSTE'LLATE.** *v. a.* To unite ſeveral ſhining bodies in one ſplendour.

Theſe ſcattered perfections, which were divided among the ſeveral ranks of inferiour natures, were ſummed up and *conſtellated* in ours. *Glanville's Sceſis*, *c.* 1.

CONSTELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtellate.*]

1. A cluſter of fixed ſtars.

For the ſtars of heaven, and the *conſtellations* thereof, ſhall not give their light. *Iſaiah*, xiii. 10.

The earth, the air reſounded,
The heav'ns and all the *conſtellations* rung. *Par. Loſt.*

A *conſtellation* is but one;
Though 'tis a train of ſtars. *Dryden.*

2. An aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *conſtellation* or conjuncture of all thoſe goſpel-graces, faith, hope, charity, ſelf-denial, repentance, and the reſt. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſterno*, Latin.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement; alienation of mind by a ſurpriſe; ſurpriſe; wonder.

They find the ſame holy *conſternation* upon themſelves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom
They muſt obey, in *conſternation* wait,
'Till rigid conqueſt will pronounce their liege. *Philips.*

To **CO'NSTIPATE.** *v. a.* [from *conſtipo*, Latin.]

1. To croud together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condenſe.

Of cold, the property is to condenſe and *conſtipate.* *Bacon.*

It may, by amaſſing, cooling, and *conſtipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creation.*

There might ariſe ſome vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thruſt and crouded to the middle of thoſe whirlpools, and there *conſtipate* one another into great ſolid globes. *Bentley.*

2. To ſtuff up, or ſtop by filling up the paſſages.

It is not probable that any aliment ſhould have the quality of intirely *conſtipating* or ſhutting up the capillary veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To bind the belly; or make coſtive.

CONSTIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtipate.*]

1. The act of crouding any thing into leſs room; condenſation.

This worketh by the detention of the ſpirits, and *conſtipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 341.

It requires either abſolute fulneſs of matter, or a pretty cloſe *conſtipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obſtruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occaſions a *conſtipation* of the belly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *adj.* [*conſtituens*, Latin.] That which makes any thing what it is; neceſſary to exiſtence; elemental; eſſential; that of which any thing conſiſts.

Body, ſoul, and reaſon, are the three parts neceſſarily *conſtituent* of a man. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

All animals derived all the *conſtituent* matter of their bodies, ſucceſſively, in all ages, out of this fund. *Woodward.*

It is impoſſible that the figures and ſizes of its *conſtituent* particles ſhould be ſo juſtly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Consti'tuent. *n. ſ.*

1. The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing in its peculiar ſtate.

Their firſt compoſure and origination requires a higher and nobler *conſtituent* than chance. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

2. That which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing.

The obſtruction of the meſentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in thoſe glands is a neceſſary *conſtituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. He that deputes another.

To CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*conſtituo*, Latin.]

1. To give formal exiſtence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but chriſtian virtue, ſuch as is neceſſary to the *conſtituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect; to eſtabliſh.

We muſt obey laws appointed and *conſtituted* by lawful authority, not againſt the law of God. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

Consti'tuter. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*] He that conſtitutes or appoints.

Constitu'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. The act of conſtituting; enacting; deputing; eſtabliſhing; producing.
2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial to us than any other *conſtitution.* *Bentley's Sermons.*

This light being trajected through the parallel priſms, if it ſuffered any change by the refraction of one, it loſt that impreſſion by the contrary refraction of the other; and ſo, being reſtored to its priſtine *conſtitution*, became of the ſame condition as at firſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongſt many bad effects of this oily *conſtitution*, there is one advantage; ſuch who arrive to age, are not ſubject to ſtricture of fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Temper of body, with reſpect to health or diſeaſe.

If ſuch men happen, by their native *conſtitutions*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leiſure to be ſick, or they uſe it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *conſtitution.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *conſtitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to ſhew himſelf wiſe than by ſuſpecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
Could turn ſo much the *conſtitution*
Of any conſtant man. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He defended himſelf with undaunted courage, and leſs paſſion than was expected from his *conſtitution.* *Clarendon.*

6. Eſtabliſhed form of government; ſyſtem of laws and cuſtoms.

The Norman conqu'ring all by might,
Mixing our cuſtoms, and the form of right,
With foreign *conſtitutions* he had brought. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; eſtabliſhed uſage; eſtabliſhment; inſtitution.

We lawfully may obſerve the poſitive *conſtitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 5.

Conſtitution, properly ſpeaking in the ſenſe of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by ſome king or emperor; yet the canoniſts, by adding the word *ſacred* to it, make it to ſignify the ſame as an eccleſiaſtical canon. *Ayliffe.*

Constitu'tional. *adj.* [from *conſtitution.*]

1. Bred in the conſtitution; radical.

It is not probable any *conſtitutional* illneſs will be communicated with the ſmall-pox by inoculation. *Sharpe's Surgery.*

2. Conſiſtent with the conſtitution; legal.

Constitu'tive. *adj.* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. That which conſtitutes any thing what it is; elemental; eſſential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, ſuch as neither naturally *conſtitutive*, nor merely deſtructive, do preſerve or deſtroy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 9.

The very elements and *conſtitutive* parts of a ſchiſmatick, being the eſteem of himſelf, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*conſtraindre*, Fr. *conſtringo*, Latin.]

1. To compel; to force to ſome action.

Thy ſight, which ſhould
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Conſtrains them weep. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To hinder by force; to reſtrain.

My ſire in caves *conſtrains* the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeaſe;
They fear his whiſtle, and forſake the ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. To neceſſitate.

The ſcars upon your honour, therefore, he
Does pity as *conſtrained* blemiſhes,
Nothing deſerv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

When to his luſt Ægyſthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adult'rous act *conſtrain?* *Pope's Odyſſ.*

4. To violate; to raviſh.

Her ſpotleſs chaſtity,
Inhuman traitors, you *conſtrain'd* and forc'd. *Shakeſp.*

5. To confine; to preſs.

How the ſtrait ſtays the ſlender waſte *conſtrain?* *Gay.*

Constra'inable. *adj.* [from *conſtrain.*] Liable to conſtraint; obnoxious to compulſion.

Whereas men before ſtood bound in conſcience to do as reaſon teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *conſtrainable*; and, if they outwardly tranſgreſs, puniſhable. *Hooker.*

Constra'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtrain.*] He that conſtrains.

Constra'int. *n. ſ.* [*contrainte*, French.] Compulſion; compelling force; violence; act of over-ruling the deſire; confinement.

I did ſuppoſe it ſhould be on *conſtraint*;
But, Heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

Like you a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by *conſtraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden.*

The conſtant deſire of happineſs, and the *conſtraint* it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

To CONSTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, *conſtrictum*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compaſs.
2. To contract; to cauſe to ſhrink.

Such things as *conſtrict* the fibres and ſtrengthen the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Constri'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtrict.*] Contraction; compreſſion.

The air which theſe receive into the lungs, may ſerve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *conſtriction* or dilatation of it, may probably aſſiſt them to aſcend or deſcend in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

Constri'ctor. *n. ſ.* [*conſtrictor*, Latin.] That which compreſſes or contracts.

He ſuppoſed the *conſtrictors* of the eye-lids muſt be ſtrengthened in the ſupercilious. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To CONSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] To compreſs; to contract; to bind.

The dreadful ſpout,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Conſtring'd in maſs by the almighty ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

Strong liquors, eſpecially inflammatory ſpirits, intoxicate, *conſtringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuth.*

Constri'ngent. *adj.* [*conſtringens*, Latin.] Having the quality of binding or compreſſing.

Try a deep well, or a conſervatory of ſnow, where the cold may be more *conſtringent.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, Nº 380.

It binds
Our ſtrengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Conſtringent. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To CONSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtructus*, Lat.] To build; to form; to compile; to conſtitute.

Let there be an admiration of thoſe divine attributes and prerogatives, for whoſe manifeſting he was pleaſed to *conſtruct* this vaſt fabrick. *Boyle's Uſefulneſs of Natural Philoſophy.*

Constru'ction. *n. ſ.* [*conſtructio*, Latin.]

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.
2. The form of building; ſtructure; conformation.

There's no art
To ſhew the mind's *conſtruction* in the face. *Shakeſp.*

The ways were made of ſeveral layers of flat ſtones and flint: the *conſtruction* was a little various, according to the nature of the ſoil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuth.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly choſen, together in ſuch a manner as is proper to convey a complete ſenſe. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Some particles conſtantly, and others in certain *conſtructions*, have the ſenſe of a whole ſentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by diſentangling tranſpoſitions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whoſe containing
Is ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no collection of it, let him ſhew
His ſkill in the *conſtruction.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

5. The ſenſe; the meaning; interpretation.

In which ſenſe although we judge the apoſtle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *conſtruction* more ſound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at eaſe, ſhould always put the beſt *conſtruction* on buſineſs and converſation. *Collier on the Spleen.*

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildeſt *conſtruction* upon every accident that befals them. *Spectator*, Nº 483.

6. Judgment: mental repreſentation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reaſonable *conſtructions* ſeem ſtrange, or ſavour of ſingularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

7. The manner of deſcribing a figure or problem in geometry.
8. Construction *of Equations*, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonſtration.

Constru'cture. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtruct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They ſhall the earth's *conſtructure* cloſely bind,
And to the center keep the parts confin'd. *Blackmore.*

To CO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*conſtruo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to diſentangle tranſpoſition.

I'll teach mine eyes with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thoughts can ſpell,
Will ſoon conceive, and learn to *conſtrue* well. *Spenſer.*

Virgil is ſo very figurative, that he requires (I may almoſt ſay) a grammar apart to *conſtrue* him. *Dryden.*

Thus we are put to *conſtrue* and paraphraſe our own words, to free ourſelves either from the ignorance or malice of our adverſaries. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to ſhew the meaning.

I muſt crave that I be not ſo underſtood or *conſtrued*, as if any ſuch thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and aſſiſtance of God's moſt bleſſed ſpirit. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Conſtrue the times to their neceſſities,
And you ſhall ſay, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

When the word is *conſtrued* into its idea, the double meaning vaniſhes. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To CO'NSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*conſtupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

Constupra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*conſubſtantialis*, Latin.]

1. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſiſtence.

The Lord our God, is but one God: in which indiviſible unity, notwithſtanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himſelf, we glorify that *conſubſtantial* word which is the Son; we bleſs and magnify that co-eſſential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoſt. *Hooker.*

2. Being of the ſame kind or nature.

It continueth a body *conſubſtantial* with our bodies; a body of the ſame, both nature and meaſure, which it had on earth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 54.

In their conceits the human nature of Chriſt was not *conſubſtantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brerewood.*

Consubstantia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantial.*] Exiſtence of more than one, in the ſame ſubſtance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *conſubſtantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To Consubsta'ntiate. *v. a.* [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

Consubstantia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantiate.*] The union of the body of our bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *conſubſtantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSUL. *n. ſ.* [*conſul*, *conſulendo*, Latin.]

1. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be ſo noble as a *conſul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Conſuls of mod'rate pow'r in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one ſole dictator ſway'd. *Dryden.*

2. An officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

Co'nsular. *adj.* [*conſularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the conſul.

The *conſular* power had only the ornaments, without the force of the royal authority. *Spectator*, Nº 287.

2. Consular *Man.* One who had been conſul.

Riſe not the *conſular* men, and left their places,
So ſoon as thou ſat'ſt down? *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Co'nsulate. *n. ſ.* [*conſulatus*, Latin.] The office of conſul.

His name and *conſulate* were effaced out of all publick regiſters and inſcriptions. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Co'nsulship. *n. ſ.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul.

The patricians ſhould do very ill,
To let the *conſulſhip* be ſo defil'd. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
The lovely boy, with his auſpicious face,
Shall Pollio's *conſulſhip* and triumph grace. *Dryden.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Latin.] To take counſel together; to deliberate in common. It has *with* before the perſon admitted to conſultation.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not *conſulting*, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden breach on't. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

A ſenate-houſe, wherein three hundred and twenty men ſat *conſulting* always for the people. 1 *Mac.* viii. 15.

Conſult not *with* the ſlothful for any work. *Ecclus.* xxxvii.

He ſent for his boſom friends, *with* whom he moſt confidently *conſulted*, and ſhewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

To Consu'lt. *v. a.*

1. To aſk advice of; as, *he* conſulted *his friends.*
2. To regard; to act with view or reſpect to.

We are, in the firſt place, to *conſult* the neceſſities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſenate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with ſo great a ſoul *conſults* its ſafety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own. *Addiſ.*

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou haſt *conſulted* ſhame to thy houſe, by cutting off many people. *Heb.* ii. 10.

Many things were there *conſulted* for the future, yet nothing was poſitively reſolved. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

4. To ſearch into; to examine; as, *to* conſult *an author.*

Co'nsult. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is variouſly accented.]

1. The act of conſulting.

Yourſelf in perſon head one choſen half,
And march t' oppreſs the faction in *conſult*
With dying Dorax. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. The effect of conſulting; determination.

He ſaid, and roſe the firſt; the council broke;
And all their grave *conſults* diſſolv'd in ſmoke. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. A council; a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *conſults* of our whole number, to conſider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *conſult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

Consulta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*]

1. The act of conſulting; ſecret deliberation.

The chief prieſts held a *conſultation* with the elders and ſcribes. *Mark*, xv. 1.

2. A number of perſons conſulted together; a council.

A *conſultation* was called, wherein he adviſed a ſalivation. *Wiſeman of Abſceſſes.*

3. [In law.] *Conſultatio* is a writ, whereby a cauſe, being formerly removed by prohibition from the eccleſiaſtical court, or court chriſtian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the ſuggeſtion of the party, they do find the ſuggeſtion falſe, or not proved, and therefore the cauſe to be wrongfully called from the court chriſtian; then, upon this *conſultation* or deliberation, decree it to be returned again. *Cowel.*

Consu'lter. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*] One that conſults or aſks council or intelligence.

There ſhall not be found among you a charmer, or a *conſulter* with familiar ſpirits, or a wizard. *Deut.* xviii. 11.

Consu'mable. *adj.* [from *conſume.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction; poſſible to be waſted, ſpent, or deſtroyed.

It does truly agree in this common quality aſcribed unto both, of being incombuſtible, and not *conſumable* by fire; but yet there is this inconvenience, that it doth contract ſo much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with ſome of the pureſt oil which is ordinary to be bought, that in a very few days it did choak and extinguiſh the flame. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or leſs, our importation or exportation of *conſumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*conſumo*, Latin.] To waſte; to ſpend; to deſtroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *conſume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt carry much ſeed out into the field, and ſhalt gather but little in; for the locuſt ſhall *conſume* it. *Deut.* xxviii.

Thus in ſoft anguiſh ſhe *conſumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To Consu'me. *v. n.* To waſte away; to be exhauſted.

Theſe violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *conſume.* *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Consu'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *conſume.*] One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.

Money may be conſidered as in the hands of the *conſumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*conſommer*, Fr. *conſummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finiſh; to end. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.

Yourſelf, myſelf, and other lords, will paſs
To *conſummate* this buſineſs happily. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
There ſhall we *conſummate* our ſpouſal rites. *Shakeſp.*

The perſon was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker ſufficient to *conſummate* the fraud in the ſtronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 1.

He had a mind to *conſummate* the happineſs of the day. *Tatler.*

Consu'mmate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finiſhed; *omnibus numeris abſolutus.*

I do but ſtay 'till your marriage be *conſummate.* *Shakeſp.*

Earth, in her rich attire
Conſummate, lovely ſmil'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Gratian, among his maxims for raiſing a man to the moſt *conſummate* greatneſs, adviſes to perform extraordinary actions, and to ſecure a good hiſtorian. *Addiſon, Freeholder.*

If a man of perfect and *conſummate* virtue falls into a miſfortune, it raiſes our pity, but not our terrour. *Addiſ. Spect.*

Consumma'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſummate.*]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That juſt and regular proceſs, which it muſt be ſuppoſed to take from its original to its *conſummation.* *Addiſ. Spect.*

2. The end of the preſent ſyſtem of things; the end of the world.

From the firſt beginning of the world unto the laſt *conſummation* thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwiſe. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 4.

3. Death; end of life.

Ghoſt, unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *conſummation* have,
And renowned be thy grave! *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Consu'mption. *n. ſ.* [*conſumptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction.

In commodities the value riſes as its quantity is leſs and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its *conſumption.* *Locke.*

Etna and Veſuvius have ſent forth flames for this two or three thouſand years, yet the mountains themſelves have not ſuffered any conſiderable diminution or *conſumption*; but are, at this day, the higheſt mountains in thoſe countries. *Woodw.*

2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing.
3. [In phyſick.] A waſte of muſcular fleſh. It is frequently attended with a hectick fever, and is divided by phyſicians into ſeveral kinds, according to the variety of its cauſes. *Quincy.*

Conſumptions ſow
In hollow bones of man. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The ſtoppage of women's courſes, if not ſuddenly looked to, ſets them into a *conſumption*, dropſy, or other diſeaſe. *Harvey.*

Consu'mptive. *adj.* [from *conſume.*]

1. Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting; having the quality of conſuming.

A long *conſumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than diſable France. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. Diſeaſed with a conſumption.

Nothing taints ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of *conſumptive* lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The lean, *conſumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and ſlender maid. *Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a *conſumptive* perſon may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Consu'mptiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

Consu'tile. *adj.* [*conſutilis*, Latin.] That is ſewed or ſtitched together. *Dict.*

To **CONTA'BULATE.** *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

Contabula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*contabulatio*, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CO'NTACT. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; cloſe union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platoniſts hold, that the ſpirit of the lover doth paſs into the ſpirits of the perſon loved, which cauſeth the deſire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 944.

When the light fell ſo obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it ſeemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly tranſmitted. *Newton's Opt.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Conta'ction. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at ſome diſtance, and deſtructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. c. 7.

CONTA'GION. *n. ſ.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play falſe,
I do digeſt the poiſon of thy fleſh,
Being ſtrumpeted by thy *contagion*. *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body paſſive; but yet is, by the ſtrength and good diſpoſition thereof, repulſed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of miſchief, or diſeaſe.

Nor will the goodneſs of intention excuſe the ſcandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they,
And the dire hiſs renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by *contagion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. x. l. 544.

3. Peſtilence; venomous emanations.

Will he ſteal out of his wholſome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shakeſpeare.*

Conta'gious. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach; poiſonous; peſtilential.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
From their miſty jaws
Breathe foul, *contagious* darkneſs in the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

We ſicken ſoon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair. *Prior.*

Conta'giousness. *n. ſ.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To **CONTA'IN.** *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]

1. To hold as a veſſel.

2. To compriſe; as a writing.

There are many other things which Jeſus did, the which, if they ſhould be written every one, I ſuppoſe that even the world itſelf could not *contain* the books that ſhould be written. *John*, xxi. 25.

Wherefore alſo it is *contained* in the ſcripture. 1 *Pet.* ii. 6.

3. To reſtrain; to with-hold; to keep within bounds.

All men ſhould be *contained* in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I tell you, ſirs,
If you ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient.——
—Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

To **Conta'in.** *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my paſſion increaſe, 'till I could no longer *contain*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Conta'inable. *adj.* [from *contain.*] Poſſible to be contained.

The air, *containable* within the cavity of the eolipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To **CONTA'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by baſe mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with baſe bribes? *Shakeſpeare.*

A baſs pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilſt by a ſlave, no gentler than a dog,
His faireſt daughter is *contaminated*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Do it not with poiſon; ſtrangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed ſhe hath *contaminated*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I quickly ſhed
Some of his baſtard-blood; and, in diſgrace,
Beſpoke him thus: *contaminated*, baſe,
And miſbegotten blood I ſpill of thine. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial converſe; yet 'tis like the ſun, without *contaminating* it beams. *Glanville's Apol.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and *contaminates* the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Conta'minate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled.

What if this body, conſecrate to thee,
By ruffian luſt ſhould be *contaminate*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Contamina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

Conte'merated. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Latin.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To **CONTE'MN.** *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to diſregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned*,
Than ſtilll *contemned* and flattered. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Pygmalion then the Tyrian ſceptre ſway'd;
One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws,
Then ſtrife enſu'd. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*

Conte'mner. *n. ſ.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a deſpiſer; a ſcorner.

He counſels him to perſecute innovators of worſhip, not only as *contemners* of the gods, but diſturbers of the ſtate. *South.*

To **CONTE'MPER.** *v. a.* [*contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing ſomething of oppoſite qualities.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moiſture. *Ray on the Creation.*

Conte'mperament. *n. ſ.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hotteſt part of the atmoſphere. *Derb.*

To **Conte'mperate.** *v. a.* [from *contemper.*] To diminiſh any quality by ſomething contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and *contemperate* the air, but refreſh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contemperating* the humours. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Contempera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contemperate.*]

1. The act of diminiſhing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The uſe of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantaſies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **CONTE'MPLATE.** *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To conſider with continued attention; to ſtudy; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great deſire to know. *Watts.*

To **Conte'mplate.** *v. n.* To muſe; to think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

So many hours muſt I take my reſt;
So many hours muſt I *contemplate*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Sapor had an heaven of glaſs, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the ſame as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacham.*

How can I conſider what belongs to myſelf, when I have been ſo long *contemplating* on you? *Dryd. Juv. Preface.*

Contempla'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Meditation; ſtudious thought on any ſubject; continued attention.

How now, what ſerious *contemplation* are you in. *Shak.*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for ſome time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exerciſe of the ſoul, employed in attention to ſacred things.

I have breathed a ſecret vow,
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Neriſſa here. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

3. The faculty of ſtudy; oppoſed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general diviſion of objects; ſome of which entertain our ſpeculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

Conte'mplative. *adj.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Given to thought or ſtudy; ſtudious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in ſtudy; dedicated to ſtudy.

I am no courtier, nor verſed in ſtate affairs: my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon's Adv. to Vill.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleaſure of diſcovering the ſecrets of ſtate, and men of action are commonly without the pleaſure of tracing the ſecrets of divine art. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exerciſe the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

Conte'mplatively. *adv.* [from *contemplative.*] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

Contempla'tor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in ſtudy; an enquirer after knowledge; a ſtudent.

In the Perſian tongue the word *magnus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly ſcience. *Raleigh.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both theſe deſcriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, French.]

1. Living in the ſame age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

2. Born at the ſame time.

A grove born with himſelf he ſees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Exiſting at the ſame point of time.

It is impoſſible to make the ideas of yeſterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the ſame; or bring ages paſt and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

Conte'mporary. *n. ſ.* One who lives at the ſame time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have atchiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryden.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindneſs from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, cenſorious, and detracting. *Dryd. Juv. Preface.*

The active part of mankind, as they do moſt for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deſervedly gain the greateſt ſhare in their applauſes. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 40.

To **Conte'mporise.** *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the ſame age.

The indifferency of their exiſtences *contemporiſed* into our actions, admits a farther conſideration. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONTE'MPT. *n. ſ.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of deſpiſing others; ſlight regard; ſcorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Eſth.*

The ſhame of being miſerable,
Expoſes men to ſcorn and baſe *contempt*,
Even from their neareſt friends. *Denham.*

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being a thing made up of theſe two ingredients, an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſſneſs and inability, and a ſpiteful endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame belief and ſlight eſteem of him. *South's Sermons.*

His friend ſmil'd ſcornful, and with proud *contempt*
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed; vileneſs.

The place was like to come unto *contempt*. 2 *Mac.* iii. 18.

Conte'mptible. *adj.* [from *contempt.*]

1. Worthy of contempt; deſerving ſcorn.

No man truly knows himſelf, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

From no one vice exempt,
And moſt *contemptible* to ſhun contempt. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. Deſpiſed; ſcorned; neglected.

There is not ſo *contemptible* a plant or animal that does not confound the moſt enlarged underſtanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. This is no proper uſe.

If ſhe ſhould make tender of her love, 'tis very poſſible he'll ſcorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

Conte'mptibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptible.*] The ſtate of being contemptible; the ſtate of being deſpiſed; meanneſs; vileneſs; baſeneſs; cheapneſs.

Who, by a ſteady practice of virtue, comes to diſcern the *contemptibleneſs* of thoſe baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

Conte'mptibly. *adv.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt.

Know'ſt thou not
Their language, and their ways? They alſo know,
And reaſon not *contemptibly*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. viii.

Conte'mptuous. *adj.* [from *contempt.*] Scornful; apt to deſpiſe; uſing words or actions of contempt; inſolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, caſting our hopes on the peace which we truſt to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious preſumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to ſcorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Some much averſe I found, and wond'rous harſh,
Contemptuous, proud, ſet on revenge and ſpite. *Milton.*

Rome, the proudeſt part of the heathen world, entertained the moſt *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

Conte'mptuously. *adv.* [from *contemptuous.*] With ſcorn; with deſpite; ſcornfully; deſpitefully.

I throw my name againſt the bruiſing ſtone,
Trampling *contemptuouſly* on thy diadem. *Shakeſpeare.*

The apoſtles and moſt eminent Chriſtians were poor, and uſed *contemptuouſly*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuouſly* in age; and the baſer his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 14. *Moral.*

A wiſe man would not ſpeak *contemptuouſly* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotſon.*

Conte'mptuousness. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptuous.*] Diſpoſition to contempt; inſolence. *Dict.*

To **CONTE'ND.** *v. n.* [*contendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrive; to ſtruggle in oppoſition.

Hector's forehead ſpit forth blood
At Grecian ſwords *contending*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

When he reads
Thy perſonal venture in the rebels fight,
His wonders and his praiſes do *contend*
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Diſtreſs not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deut.* ii. 9.

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

3. It has *for* before the ground or cauſe of contention.

You ſit above, and ſee vain men below
Contend for what you only can beſtow. *Dryden.*

The queſtion which our author would *contend for*, if he did not forget it, is what perſons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes *about*.

He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has *with* before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds *contend with* growing light. *Shakeſp.*

If we conſider him as our maker, we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes *againſt*.

In ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **Conte'nd.** *v. a.* To diſpute any thing; to conteſt.

Their airy limbs in ſports they exerciſe,
And on the green *contend* the wreſtler's prize. *Dryd. Æn.*

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage ſhall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryd.*

Thus low we lie,
Shut from this day and that *contended* ſky. *Dryden.*

Conte'ndent. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Antagoniſt; opponent; champion; combatant.

In all notable changes and revolutions the *contendents* have been ſtill made a prey to the third party. *L'Eſtrange.*

Conte'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion.

The *contenders* for it, look upon it as an undeniable truth. *Locke.*

Thoſe diſputes often ariſe in good earneſt, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propoſitions which they ſupport. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, p. i. c. 10.

CONTE'NT. *adj.* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied ſo as not to repine; eaſy, though not highly pleaſed.

Born to the ſpacious empire of the Nine,
One would have thought ſhe ſhould have been *content*,
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden.*

Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the ſtate he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praiſe, and friend to learned eaſe,
Content with ſcience in the vale of peace. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. Satisfied ſo as not to oppoſe.

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be *content*
To ſuffer lawful cenſure. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **Conte'nt.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop complaint; not to offend; to appeaſe without plenary happineſs or complete gratification.

Content thyſelf with this much, and let this ſatisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

It doth much *content* me
To hear him ſo inclin'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

If a man ſo temper his actions, as in ſome one of them he doth *content* every faction, the muſick of praiſe will be fuller. *Bacon.*

Great minds do ſometimes *content* themſelves to threaten, when they could deſtroy. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

Do not *content* yourſelves with obſcure and confuſed ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To pleaſe; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Becauſe his painted ſkin *contents* the eye? *Shakeſpeare.*

Conte'nt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happineſs; ſuch ſatisfaction as, though it does not fill up deſire, appeaſes complaint.

Nought's had, all's ſpent,
Where our deſire is got without *content*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

One thought *content* the good to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident deſtroy'd. *Dryden.*

A wiſe *content* his even ſoul ſecur'd;
By want not ſhaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith on Philips.*

2. Acquieſcence; ſatisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care expreſs,
And value books, as women men, for dreſs:
Their praiſe is ſtill—the ſtyle is excellent;
The ſenſe they humbly take upon *content*. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

3. [From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included in any thing.

Though my heart's *content* firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that ſhall from mine eyes appear. *Shakeſp.*

Scarcely any thing can be certainly determined of the particular *contents* of any ſingle maſs of ore by mere inſpection. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*, p. iv.

Theſe experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a lax and weak habit ſuch a ſerum might afford other *contents*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This iſland had then fifteen hundred ſtrong ſhips, of great *content*. *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical *content*, figure, and ſituation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. That which is compriſed in a writing. In this ſenſe the plural only is in uſe.

I have a letter from her
Of ſuch *contents*, as you will wonder at. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall prove theſe writings not counterfeits, but authentick, and the *contents* true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grew's Coſmologia*, b. iv.

The *contents* of both books come before thoſe of the firſt book, in the thread of the ſtory. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Contenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content.

I ſeek no better warrant than my own conſcience, nor no greater pleaſure than mine own *contentation*. *Sidney.*

The ſhield was not long after incruſted with a new ruſt, and is the ſame; a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great *contentation* of the learned. *Arb. and Pope.*

Conte'nted. *participial adj.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; quiet; not repining; not demanding more; eaſy, though not plenarily happy.

Barbaroſſa, in hope by ſufferance to obtain another kingdom, ſeemed *contented* with the anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of higheſt heav'n. *Par. Loſt.*

If he can deſcry
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then *contented* falls. *Denham.*

To diſtant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you, *contented* with his native groves. *Pope.*

Conte'ntion. *n. ſ.* [*contentio*, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; conteſt; quarrel; mutual oppoſition.

Can we with manners aſk what was the difference?
—Safely, I think; 'twas a *contention* in publick. *Shak.*

But avoid fooliſh queſtions and genealogies, and *contentions* and ſtrivings. *Tit.* iii. 9.

Can they keep themſelves in a perpetual *contention* with their eaſe, their reaſon, and their God, and not endure a ſhort combat with a ſinful cuſtom? *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at firſt, and then love; the one to expreſs the diviſions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a ſtrife!
What is your quarrel? how began it firſt?
—No quarrel, but a ſweet *contention*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

3. Eagerneſs; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earneſtneſs and *contention* to effect what you are about, will continually ſuggeſt to you ſeveral artifices. *Holder.*

This is an end, which, at firſt view, appears worthy our utmoſt *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

Conte'ntious. *adj.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelſome; given to debate; perverſe; not peaceable.

Thou think'ſt much that this *contentious* ſtorm
Invades us to the ſkin. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

There are certain *contentious* humours that are never to be pleaſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

Reſt made them idle, idleneſs made them curious, and curioſity *contentious*. *Decay of Piety.*

Conte'ntious *Juriſdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief juſtices, and judges, have a *contentious* juriſdiction; but the lords of the treaſury, and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, have none, being merely judges of accounts and tranſactions. *Chambers.*

Conte'ntiously. *adv.* [from *contentious.*] Perverſely; quarrelſomely.

We ſhall not *contentiouſly* rejoin, or only to juſtify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer aſſertions. *Brown.*

Conte'ntiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *contentious.*] Proneneſs to conteſt; perverſeneſs; turbulence; quarrelſomeneſs.

Do not *contentiouſneſs* and cruelty, and ſtudy of revenge, ſeldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Conte'ntless. *adj.* [from *content.*] Diſcontented; diſſatiſfied; uneaſy.

Beſt ſtates, *contentleſs*,
Have a diſtracted and moſt wretched being,
Worſe than the worſt, content. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Conte'ntment. *n. ſ.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquieſcence without plenary ſatisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* muſt be wrought by ſtratagem: the uſual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 8.

Submiſſion is the only reaſoning between a creature and its Maker, and *contentment* in his will is the beſt remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleaſure of eating, temperance. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Some place the bliſs in action, ſome in eaſe,
Thoſe call it pleaſure, and *contentment* theſe. *Pope's Eſſays.*

But now no face divine *contentment* wears,
'Tis all blank ſadneſs, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince ſpent one whole day, to give his mind ſome *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

Conte'rminous. *adj.* [*conterminus*, Latin.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This inſenſibly conformed ſo many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garriſons, to the Roman laws. *Hale's Law of England.*

Conterra'neous. *adj.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the ſame country. *Dict.*

To **CONTE'ST.** *v. a.* [*conteſter*, Fr. probably from *contra teſtari*, Latin.] To diſpute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in queſtion.

'Tis evident, upon what account none have preſumed to *conteſt* the proportion of theſe ancient pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **Conte'st.** *v. n.* Followed by *with*.

1. To ſtrive; to contend.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleaſure of *conteſting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *conteſt*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Of man, who dares in pomp *with* Jove *conteſt*,
Unchang'd, immortal, and ſupremely bleſt? *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Co'ntest. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpute; difference; debate.

This of old no leſs *conteſts* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth ſev'n cities ſtrove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *conteſt* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noiſy *conteſts*, all immodeſt clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

Conte'stable. *adj.* [from *conteſt.*] That may be conteſted; diſputable; controvertible.

Conte'stableness. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſtable.*] Poſſibility of conteſt. *Dict.*

Contesta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſt.*] The act of conteſting; debate; ſtrife.

Doors ſhut, viſits forbidden, and, which was worſe, divers *conteſtations*, even with the queen herſelf. *Wotton.*

After years ſpent in domeſtick, unſociable *conteſtations*, ſhe found means to withdraw. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To **CONTE'X.** *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interpoſition of parts.

The fluid body of quickſilver is *contexed* with the ſalts it carries up in ſublimation. *Boyle.*

Co'ntext. *n. ſ.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general ſeries of a diſcourſe; the parts of the diſcourſe that precede and follow the ſentence quoted.

That chapter is really a repreſentation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice of his duty; as is manifeſt from the *context*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Conte'xt. *adj.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightneſs; but withal *context* and firm, for ſtrength. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Conte'xture. *n. ſ.* [from *contex.*] The diſpoſition of parts one amongſt others; the compoſition of any thing out of ſeparate parts; the ſyſtem; the conſtitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather ſturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

Every ſpecies, afterwards expreſſed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Hence 'gan relax,
The ground's *contexture*; hence Tartarian dregs,
Sulphur, and nitrous ſpume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darkſome caves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wiſe *contexture* of the ſea,
Makes it the ſhips, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants ſail from ſhore to ſhore. *Blackm.*

Contigna'tion. *n. ſ.* [*contignatio*, Latin.]

1. A frame of beams or boards joined together.

We mean a porch, or cloiſter, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in ſtoried buildings. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.

Contigu'ity. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact; ſituation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and diſpoſition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real ſpace. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Latin.]

1. Meeting ſo as to touch; bordering upon each other; not ſeparate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*, as it cometh to paſs betwixt conſiſting bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The loud miſrule
Of chaos far remov'd; leſt fierce extremes,
Contiguous, might diſtemper the whole frame. *Par. Loſt.*

The Eaſt and Weſt
Upon the globe, a mathematick point
Only divides: thus happineſs and miſery,
And all extremes, are ſtill *contiguous*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Diſtinguiſh them by the diminution of the lights and ſhadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halfs of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but ſeemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. It has ſometimes *with*.

Water, being *contiguous with* air, cooleth it, but moiſteneth it not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* № 865.

Conti'guously. *adv.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening ſpaces.

Thus diſembroil'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin *contiguouſly* embrace,
And foes are ſunder'd by a larger ſpace. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Conti'guousness. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Cloſe connection; coherence. *Dict.*

Co'ntinence. } *n. ſ.* [*continentia*, Latin.]
Co'ntinency. }

1. Reſtraint; command of one's ſelf.

He knew what to ſay; he knew alſo when to leave off, a *continence* which is practiſed by few writers. *Dryden.*

2. Chaſtity in general.

Where is he?—
—In her chamber, making a ſermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and ſwears, and rates. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Suffer not diſhonour to approach
Th' imperial ſeat; to virtue conſecrate,
To juſtice, *continence*, and nobility.
Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

3. Forbearance of lawful pleaſure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chaſtity. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleaſures.

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or *continence*: abſtinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence* of married perſons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted courſe.

Anſwers ought to be made before the ſame judge, before whom the depoſitions were produced, leſt the *continence* of the courſe ſhould be divided; or, in other terms, leſt there ſhould be a diſcontinuance of the cauſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NTINENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Chaſte; abſtemious in lawful pleaſures.

Life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaſte, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Reſtrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, 'till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The North-eaſt part of Aſia is, if not *continent* with the Weſt ſide of America, yet certainly it is the leaſt disjoined by ſea of all that coaſt of Aſia. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Co'ntinent. *n. ſ.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Land not disjoined by the ſea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent,
By the rude ocean, from the *continent*;
Or thus created, it was ſure deſign'd
To be the ſacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be ſo much the leſs, and therefore the *continents* will be the leſs drained, and will gradually increaſe in humidity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. That which contains any thing. This ſenſe is perhaps only in Shakeſpeare.

You ſhall find in him the *continent* of what part a gentleman would ſee. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

O cleave my ſides!
Heart, once be ſtronger than thy *continent*,
Crack thy frail caſe. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Cloſe pent-up guilts,
Rive your contending *continents*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **CONTI'NGE.** *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen. *Dict.*

Conti'ngence. } *n. ſ.* [from *contingent.*] The quality of
Conti'ngency. } being fortuitous; accidental poſſibility.

Their credulities aſſent unto any prognoſticks, which, conſidering the *contingency* in events, are only in the preſcience of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

For once, O Heav'n! unfold thy adamantine book;
If not thy firm, immutable decree,
At leaſt the ſecond page of great *contingency*,
Such as conſiſts with wills originally free. *Dryden.*

Ariſtotle ſays, we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South's Sermons.*

Conti'ngent. *adj.* [*contingens*, Latin.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, firſt, ſomething future; ſecondly, ſomething *contingent*. *South.*

I firſt thoroughly informed myſelf in all material circumſtances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing caſual or *contingent* in any one of thoſe circumſtances. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Conti'ngent. *n. ſ.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to underſtand thoſe things which come to paſs without any human forecaſt. *Grew's Coſmol.*

His underſtanding could almoſt pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. *South.*

2. A proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furniſh his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

Conti'ngently. *adv.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentally; without any ſettled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyritæ and agates. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Conti'ngentness. *n. ſ.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentalneſs.

Conti'nual. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Inceſſant; proceeding without interruption; ſucceſſive without any ſpace of time between. *Continual* is uſed of time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feaſt. *Prov.*

'Tis all blank ſadneſs, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in ſome reſpect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be diſſeiſed of land, into which, though I have right unto it, I dare not enter, for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the beſt opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and ſo I ſave the right of entry to my heir. *Cowel.*

Conti'nually. *adv.* [from *continual.*]

1. Without pauſe; without interruption.

The drawing of the boughs into the inſide of a room, where a fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* № 405.

2. Without ceaſing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increaſe in bigneſs, during the whole ſpace of their lives? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Conti'nuance. *n. ſ.* [from *continue.*]

1. Succeſſion uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preſervation, or the *continuance* of his ſpecies. *Addiſon's Spectator,* № 120.

2. Permanence in one ſtate.

Continuance of evil doth in itſelf increaſe evil. *Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one ſtay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increaſed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Theſe Romiſh caſuiſts ſpeak peace to the conſciences of men, by ſuggeſting ſomething which ſhall ſatisfy their minds, notwithſtanding a known, avowed *continuance* in ſins. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; laſtingneſs.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in queſtion the *continuance* of his love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleaſure is not of greater *continuance*, which ariſes from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. *Addiſon.*

5. Perſeverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, ſeek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Rom.* ii.

6. Progreſſion of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were faſhioned. *Pſalm* cxxxix. 16.

Conti'nuate. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Latin.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very fleſh and bones ſhould be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A moſt incomparable man breath'd, as it were,
To an untirable and *continuate* goodneſs. *Shak. Timon.*

Continua'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted.

Theſe things muſt needs be the works of Providence, for the *continuation* of the ſpecies, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the ſecond part of the Ilias; a *continuation* of the ſame ſtory. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Conti'nuative. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] An expreſſion noting permanence or duration.

To theſe may be added *continuatives*; as Rome remains to this day, which includes at leaſt two propoſitions, *viz.* Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts's Logick.*

Continua'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion.

It ſeems injurious to Providence to ordain a way of production which ſhould deſtroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the ſpecies by the deſtruction of the *continuator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 15.

To **CONTI'NUE.** *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Latin.]

1. To remain in the ſame ſtate.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matt.* xv. 32.

2. To laſt; to be durable.

Thy kingdom ſhall not *continue*. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 14.

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we ſeek one to come. *Heb.* xiii. 14.

3. To perſevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my diſciples indeed. *John,* viii. 31.

To **Conti'nue.** *v. a.*

1. To protract, or repeat without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindneſs unto them. *Pſ.* xxxvi. 10.

2. To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance.

The dark abyſs, whoſe boiling gulph
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continu'd* reaching th' utmoſt orb
Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 1029.

Here Priam's ſon, Deiphobus, he found,
Whoſe face and limbs were one *continu'd* wound;
Diſhoneſt, with lop'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and ſhorten'd of his ears. *Dryd. Æn.*

Where any motion or ſucceſſion is ſo ſlow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the ſeries of a conſtant *continued* ſucceſſion is loſt; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of reſt between. *Locke.*

You know how to make yourſelf happy, by only *continuing* ſuch a life as you have been long accuſtomed to lead. *Pope.*

Conti'nuedly. *adv.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceaſing.

By perſeverance, I do not underſtand a *continuedly* uniform, equal courſe of obedience, and ſuch as is not interrupted with the leaſt act of ſin. *Norris.*

Conti'nuer. *n. ſ.* [from *continue.*] Having the power of perſeverance.

I would my horſe had the ſpeed of your tongue, and ſo good a *continuer*. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Continu'ity. *n. ſ.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; coheſion; cloſe union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of ſolution of *continuity*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

After the great lights there muſt be great ſhadows, which we call repoſes, becauſe in reality the ſight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryd.*

It wraps itſelf about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. In phyſick.

That texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body, upon the deſtruction of which there is ſaid to be a ſolution of *continuity*. *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or ſolution of *continuity* is worſe than a corrupt humour, ſo in the ſpiritual. *Bacon.*

The ſolid parts may be contracted by diſſolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

Conti'nuous. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any ſpace.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals muſt be diminiſhed, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton's Opticks.*

To whoſe dread expanſe;
Continuous depth, and wond'rous length of courſe,
Our floods are rills. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 835.

To CONTO'RT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Latin.] To twiſt; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variouſly *contorted*. *Ray.*

Air ſeems to conſiſt of ſpires *contorted* into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light may freely paſs. *Cheyne.*

CONTO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *contort.*] Twiſt; wry motion; flexure.

Diſruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and ſudden ſtretch or *contortion*. *Ray on the Creation.*

How can ſhe acquire thoſe hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muſcular motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTO'UR. n. ſ. [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA. A Latin prepoſition uſed in compoſition, which ſignifies *againſt*.

CONTRA'BAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expreſſion, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be ſtaved or forfeited, like *contraband* goods. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To CO'NTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together; to ſhorten.

Why love among the virtues is not known,
Is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty beſtow;
But firſt *contracted*, that, if ever found,
His head ſhould pay the forfeit. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To betroth; to affiance.

The truth is, ſhe and I, long ſince *contracted*,
Are now ſo ſure that nothing can diſſolve us. *Shakeſp.*

She was a lady of the higheſt condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler.*

4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good ſtore, while moving in ſo high a ſphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden's Juv.*

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,
And each from each *contract* new ſtrength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much converſed with perſons of high ſtations. *Swift.*

5. To ſhorten; to abridge; to epitomiſe.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. n.*

1. To ſhrink up; to grow ſhort.

Whatever empties the veſſels, gives room to the fibres to *contract*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain; as, *to* contract *for a quantity of proviſions.*

CONTRA'CT. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.

Firſt was he *contract* to lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witneſs to that vow. *Shak. Rich.* III.

CO'NTRACT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the firſt.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the conſent to execute them by common ſtrength, they make the riſe of all civil governments. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a ſtateſman's ſkill?
Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Touch'd you the baſtardy of Edward's children?—
—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,
And his *contract* by deputy in France. *Shak. Rich.* III.

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contracted.*] The ſtate of being contracted; contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *contractible.*] Poſſibility of being contracted; quality of ſuffering contraction.

By this continual *contractibility* and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conſtant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders, dilatable and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of ſuffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRA'CTILE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of contraction, or of ſhortening itſelf.

The arteries are elaſtick tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they ſqueeze and drive the blood ſtill forward. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*contractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or ſhriveling.

The main parts of the poem, ſuch as the fable and ſentiments, no tranſlator can prejudice but by omiſſions or *contractions*. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. The act of ſhrinking or ſhortening.

Oil of vitriol will throw the ſtomach into involuntary *contractions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The ſtate of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compaſs.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the ſtomach, which is a great cauſe of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greateſt in the red. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one.

5. Any thing in its ſtate of abbreviation or contraction; as, *the writing is full of* contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the meaſure of your affirmation or denial be the underſtanding of your *contractor*; for he that deceives the buyer or the ſeller by ſpeaking what is true, in a ſenſe not underſtood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendſhips, and ſocieties are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Latin.]

1. To oppoſe verbally; to aſſert the contrary to what has been aſſerted.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of hiſtory which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden's Dedication, Æn.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppoſe.

No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

I *contradict* your banns:
If you will marry, make your loves to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRADI'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; one that oppoſes; an oppoſer.

If no *contradicter* appears herein, and the ſuit was only commenced againſt ſuch as openly reproached him, in reſpect of his legitimacy, it will ſurely be good for the inheritance itſelf. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a gentleman is a little ſincere in his repreſentations, he is ſure to have a dozen *contradicters*. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

CONTRADI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Verbal oppoſition; controverſial aſſertion.

That tongue,
Inſpir'd with *contradiction*, durſt oppoſe
A third part of the gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

2. Oppoſition.

Conſider him that endured ſuch *contradiction* of ſinners againſt himſelf, leſt ye be wearied. *Heb.* xii. 3.

3. Inconſiſtency; incongruity in words or thoughts.

The apoſtle's advice to be angry and ſin not, was a *contradiction* in their philoſophy. *South's Sermons.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby alſo perceive whatſoever is falſe in *contradiction* to it. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in thoſe minds, which neither abſolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely ſink into the ſea of vanity. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Laws human muſt be made without *contradiction* unto any poſitive law in ſcripture. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 9.

Can he make deathleſs death? That were
Strange *contradiction*, which to God himſelf
Impoſſible is held; as argument
Of weakneſs, not of pow'r. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

CONTRADI'CTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconſiſtent.

The rules of decency, of government, of juſtice itſelf, are ſo different in one place from what they are in another, ſo party-coloured and *contradictious*, that one would think the ſpecies of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contradictious.*] Inconſiſtency; contrariety to itſelf.

This opinion was, for its abſurdity and *contradictiouſneſs*, unworthy of the contemplation and refined ſpirit of Plato. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

CONTRADI'CTORILY. *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconſiſtently with himſelf; oppoſitely to others.

Such as have diſcourſed hereon, have ſo diverſely, contrarily, or *contradictorily* delivered themſelves, that no affirmative from thence can be reaſonably deduced. *Vulgar Errours.*

CONTRADI'CTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contradictory.*] Oppoſition in the higheſt degree. *Dict.*

CONTRADI'CTORY. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with.

The Jews hold, that in caſe two rabbies ſhould happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* aſſertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The ſchemes of thoſe gentlemen are moſt abſurd, and *contradictory* to common ſenſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 7.

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fulleſt oppoſition, where both the terms of one propoſition are oppoſite to thoſe of another.

CONTRADI'CTORY. *n. ſ.* A propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconſiſtency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*; for it is the ſoleciſm of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon, Eſſay* 20.

To aſcribe unto him a power of election, not to chuſe this or that indifferently, is to make the ſame thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories*. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

CONTRADISTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *contradiſtinguiſh.*] Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities.

We muſt trace the ſoul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the diſtinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradiſtinction* to ſome other powers. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 13.

That there are ſuch things as ſins of infirmity, in *contradiſtinction* to thoſe of preſumption, is a truth not to be queſtioned. *South.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *diſtinguiſh.*] To diſtinguiſh not ſimply by differential but by oppoſite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradiſtinguiſhed* to ſpirit, are the coheſion of ſolid, and conſequently ſeparable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulſe. *Locke.*

Theſe are our complex ideas of ſoul and body, as *contradiſtinguiſhed*. *Locke.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *fiſſure.*]

Contuſions, when great, do uſually produce a fiſſure or crack of the ſcull, either in the ſame part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fiſſure; or in the contrary part, in which caſe it obtains the name of *contrafiſſure*. *Wiſeman.*

To CONTRAI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out ſome peculiar or incidental ſymptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their uſe in this malady; but the age and ſex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* ſymptoms, muſt be obſerved. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CONTRAINDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the moſt ſimple idea of the diſtemper, and the proper diet, abſtracting from the complications of the firſt, or the *contraindications* to the ſecond. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRAMU'RE. *n. ſ.* [*contremur*, French.] In fortification, is an out wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANI'TENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a reſiſtency againſt preſſure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *poſition.*]

1. A placing over againſt.

2. In logick. See CONVERSION.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its oppoſing, or at leaſt its natural aptneſs to oppoſe the greateſt and beſt of ends; ſo that it is not ſo properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT. *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarier*, French.] Inconſiſtent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depoſitions of witneſſes themſelves, being falſe, various, *contrariant*, ſingle, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

CO'NTRARIES. *n. ſ.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propoſitions which deſtroy each other; but of which the falſhood of one does not eſtabliſh the truth of the other.

If two univerſals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree.* Theſe can never be both true together, but they may be both falſe. *Watts's Logick.*

CONTRARI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; oppoſition.

The will about one and the ſame thing may, in contrary reſpects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

It principally failed by late ſetting out, and by ſome *contrariety* of weather at ſea. *Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between thoſe things that conſcience inclines to, and thoſe that entertain the ſenſes. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly diſbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third ſtedfaſtly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconſiſtency; quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite.

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulneſs I beheld Pamela's fairneſs, ſtill looking on Mopſa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

He which will perfectly recover a ſick and reſtore a diſeaſed body unto health, muſt not endeavour ſo much to bring it to a ſtate of ſimple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto thoſe evils which are to be cured. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 8.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can theſe *contrarieties* agree? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Theſe two intereſts are of that nature, that it is to be feared they cannot be divided; but they will alſo prove oppoſite, and not reſting in a bare diverſity, quickly riſe into a *contrariety*. *South's Sermons.*

CONTRA'RILY. *adv.* [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conſpire to one end and the ſame action, and all this *contrariety* to the laws of ſpecifick gravity, in whatever poſture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men deſire happineſs, yet their wills carry them ſo *contrarily*, and conſequently ſome of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; oppoſition. *Dict.*

CONTRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *contrary.*] Oppoſite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!
That Thou towards him, with hand ſo various,
Or might I ſay *contrarious*,
Temper'ſt thy providence through his ſhort courſe? *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppoſitely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference
To one conſent, may work *contrariouſly*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

CONTRA'RIWISE. *adv.* [*contrary* and *wiſe.*] See WISE.

1. Converſely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move ſtool, and in ſmaller urine; and ſo, *contrariwiſe*, ſome in greater quantity move urine, and in ſmaller ſtool. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, muſt, at the ſame time, act upon the ſolids, and *contrariwiſe*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. On the contrary.

The matter of faith is conſtant, the matter, *contrariwiſe*, of actions daily changeable. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

This requeſt was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwiſe*, they were humble ſuiters to have the benefit and protection of the Engliſh laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

The ſun may ſet and riſe:
But we, *contrariwiſe*,
Sleep, after our ſhort light,
One everlaſting night. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

CO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Oppoſite; contradictory; not ſimply different, or not alike, but repugnant, ſo that one deſtroys or obſtructs the other.

Perhaps ſome thing, repugnant to her kind,
By ſtrong antipathy the ſoul may kill;
But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord ſtill. *Davies.*

2. Inconſiſtent; diſagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reaſon for what he does. *Tillotſon, Serm.* v.

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not at all purſue good; but that the ſame thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverſe; in an oppoſite direction.

The ſhip was in the midſt of the ſea, toſſed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*. *Mat.* xiv. 24.

CO'NTRARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of oppoſite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He ſung
Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud. *Cowley.*

Honour ſhould be concern'd in honour's cauſe;
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whoſe health is often drawn
From rankeſt poiſons. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

2. A propoſition contrary to ſome other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The inſtances brought by our author are but ſlender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the firſt-born, and do rather ſhew the *contrary*. *Locke.*

3. *On the* CONTRARY. In oppoſition; on the other ſide.

He pleaded ſtill not guilty;
The king's attorney, *on the contrary*,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions
Of diverſe witneſſes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If juſtice ſtood on the ſide of the ſingle perſon, it ought to give good men pleaſure to ſee that right ſhould take place; but when, *on the contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborne by private intereſt, what good man but muſt lament? *Swift.*

4. *To the* CONTRARY. To a contrary purpoſe; to an oppoſite intent.

They did it, not for want of inſtruction *to the contrary*. *Stillingfleet.*

To CO'NTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, French.] To oppoſe; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court I was adviſed not to *contrary* the king. *Latimer.*

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his ſervice to medicine it. *Sidney.*

CO'NTRAST. *n. ſ.* [*contraſte*, Fr.] Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

To CO'NTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in oppoſition, ſo that one figure ſhews another to advantage.

2. To ſhew another figure to advantage by its colour or ſituation.

The figures of the groups muſt not be all on a ſide, that is, with their face and bodies all turned the ſame way; but muſt *contraſt* each other by their ſeveral poſitions. *Dryden.*

CONTRAVALLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Latin.] The fortification thrown up, by the beſiegers, round a city, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon.

When the late czar of Muſcovy firſt acquainted himſelf with mathematical learning, he practiſed all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the ſiege of a town in Livonia. *Watts's Logick.*

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Latin.] To oppoſe; to obſtruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *contravene.*] He who oppoſes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [French.] Oppoſition.

Yet if Chriſtianity did not lend its name to ſtand in the gap, and to employ or divert theſe humours, they muſt of neceſſity be ſpent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'RVA. *n. ſ.* [*contra*, againſt, and *yerva*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, ſometimes poiſon in general.] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much uſed as an alexipharmick. *Millar.*

CONTRECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*contrectatio*, Latin.] A touching or handling. *Dict.*

CONTRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick; yea, the whole mathematicks muſt be *contributary*, and to them all nature pays a ſubſidy. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To **CONTRI'BUTE.** *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to ſome common ſtock; to advance towards ſome common deſign.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

His maſter *contributed* a great ſum of money to the Jeſuits church, which is not yet quite finiſhed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **CONTRI'BUTE.** *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a ſhare in any act or effect.

Whatever praiſes may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a ſingle beauty in them to which the invention muſt not *contribute.* *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

CONTRIBU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contribute.*]

1. The act of promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons.
2. That which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe.

It hath pleaſed them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor ſaints. *Rom.* xv. 26.

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions.* *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground,
Do ſtand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution.* *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

CONTRI'BUTIVE. *adj.* [from *contribute.*] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promiſes renders them moſt proper incentives to virtue, ſo the manner of propoſing we ſhall find alſo highly *contributive* to the ſame end. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTRI'BUTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *contribute.*] One that bears a part in ſome common deſign; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to ſome end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*,
And bear his charge of wooing, whatſoe'er. *Shakeſpeare.*

A grand *contributor* to our diſſentions is paſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

Art thou a true lover of thy country? Zealous for its religious and civil liberties? And a chearful *contributor* to all thoſe publick expences which have been thought neceſſary to ſecure them? *Atterbury.*

CONTRI'BUTORY. *adj.* [from *contribute.*] Promoting the ſame end; bringing aſſiſtance to ſome joint deſign, or increaſe to ſome common ſtock.

To **CONTRI'STATE.** *v. a.* [*contriſto*, Latin.] To ſadden; to make ſorrowful; to make melancholy.

Blackneſs and darkneſs are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: ſomewhat they do *contriſtate*, but very little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 73.

CONTRISTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contriſtate.*] The act of making ſad; the ſtate of being made ſad; ſorrow; heavineſs of heart; ſadneſs; ſorrowfulneſs; gloomineſs; grief; moan; mournfulneſs; trouble; diſcontent; melancholy.

Incenſe and nidorous ſmells, ſuch as were of ſacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to diſpoſe men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of ſadneſs and *contriſtation* of the ſpirits, and partly alſo by heating and exalting them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 932.

CONTRI'TE. *adj.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruiſed; much worn.
2. Worn with ſorrow; harraſſed with the ſenſe of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines *contrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the love of God and deſire of pleaſing him; and *attrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the fear of puniſhment.

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have beſtow'd more *contrite* tears,
Than from it iſſu'd forced drops of blood. *Shak. Hen.* V.

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts *contrite*, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Par. Loſt.*

The *contrite* ſinner is reſtored to pardon, and, through faith in Chriſt, our repentance is intitled to ſalvation. *Rogers.*

CONTRI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contrite.*] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

CONTRI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *contrite.*]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder.

Some of thoſe coloured powders, which painters uſe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I ſee not what can be juſtly pretended for thoſe changes, beſides the breaking of their parts into leſs parts by that *contrition.* *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Penitence; ſorrow for ſin: in the ſtrict ſenſe, the ſorrow which ariſes from the deſire to pleaſe God, diſtinguiſhed from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is ſorrow and *contrition* for ſin? A being grieved with the conſcience of ſin, not only that we have thereby incurred ſuch danger, but alſo that we have ſo unkindly grieved and provoked ſo good a God. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

Fruits of more pleaſing ſavour, from thy ſeed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than thoſe
Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees
Of paradiſe could have produc'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Your faſting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church and ſtate appoints, and that eſpecially in times of greater riot and luxury. *Sprat's Sermons.*

My future days ſhall be one whole *contrition*;
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n. *Dryden.*

CONTRI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *contrive.*] Poſſible to be planned by the mind; poſſible to be invented and adjuſted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may ſeem eaſily *contrivable.* *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

CONTRI'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impoſſible to theſe *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Inſtructed, you'll explore
Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore's Creat.*

2. Scheme; plan; diſpoſition of parts or cauſes.

Our bodies are made according to the moſt curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance.* *Glanville's Scepſis*, c. 7.

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into ſome ſecret ambuſh. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **CONTRI'VE.** *v. a.* [*controuver*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that ſlept in the *contriving* luſt, and waked to do it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the univerſe than infinite wiſdom. *Tillotſon.*

Our poet has always ſome beautiful deſign, which he firſt eſtabliſhes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of uſe.

Three ages, ſuch as mortal men *contrive.* *Fairy Queen.*

To **CONTRI'VE.** *v. n.* To form or deſign; to plan; to ſcheme; to complot.

Pleaſe ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouſes to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRI'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] Invention. *Dict.*

CONTRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] An inventer; one that plans a deſign; a ſchemer.

I, the miſtreſs of your charms,
The cloſe *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your *contriver*, Pope:
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever leſs their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and deſolation, I had painted as the common effects of thoſe deſtructive machines; whereof, he ſaid, ſome evil genius, enemy to mankind, muſt have been the firſt *contriver.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

CONTRO'L. *n. ſ.* [*controle*, that is, *contre role*, French.]

1. A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.
2. Check; reſtraint.

Let partial ſpirits ſtill aloud complain,
Think themſelves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He ſhall feel a force upon himſelf from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the ſinner ſhall win ſo complete a victory over his conſcience, that all thoſe conſiderations ſhall be able to ſtrike no terrour into his mind, lay no reſtraint upon his luſts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too ſtrong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inſpir'd thy ſoul
For common good, and ſpeak without *control.* *Dryden.*

3. Power; authority; ſuperintendence.

The beaſts, the fiſhes, and the winged fowls,
Are their male's ſubjects, and at their *controls.* *Shakeſp.*

To **CONTRO'L.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.
2. To govern; to reſtrain; to ſubject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to puniſh, as far as with excommunication, whomſoever they ſhould think worthy. *Hooker, Preface.*

Give me a ſtaff of honour for mine age;
But not a ſceptre to *control* the world. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

Who ſhall *control* me for my works? *Eccleſiaſticus*, v. 3.

I feel my virtue ſtruggling in my ſoul;
But ſtronger paſſion does its pow'r *control.* *Dryd. Aurengz.*

O, deareſt Andrew, ſays the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control.* *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute; as, *he* controlled *all the evidence of his adverſary.*

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own eſcape, ſhe knew they were things that a very few could *control.* *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

CONTRO'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; ſubject to command; ſubject to be over-ruled.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind, and therefore, in its preſent workings, not *controllable* by reaſon. *South.*

CONTRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or reſtraining; a ſuperintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious ſpirit,
Nor ceaſe to be an arrogant *controller.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

The great *controller* of our fate,
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low eſtate. *Dryden.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*]

1. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining; reſtraint; ſuperintendence.

They made war and peace one with another, without *controlment.* *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Oppoſition; reſiſtance; confutation.

Were it reaſon that we ſhould ſuffer the ſame to paſs without *controlment*, in that current meaning whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker*, b. iii. § 7.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment.* *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

CONTROVE'RSIAL. *adj.* [from *controverſy.*] Relating to diſputes; diſputations.

It happens in *controverſial* diſcourſes as it does in the aſſaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry of whom it is borrowed, nor whom it belongs to, ſo it affords but a fit riſe for the preſent purpoſe. *Locke.*

CO'NTROVERSY. *n. ſ.* [*controverſia*, Latin.]

1. Diſpute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a diſpute is commonly oral, and a controverſy in writing.

How cometh it to paſs that we are ſo rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is ſo much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all theſe *controverſies* might have died the very day they were firſt brought forth. *Hooker*, b. i.

Without *controverſy* great is the myſtery of godlineſs. 1 *Tim.* iii. 16.

Wild *controverſy* then, which long had ſlept,
Into the preſs from ruin'd cloiſters leapt. *Denham.*

This left no room for *controverſy* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Locke.*

2. A ſuit in law.

If there be a *controverſy* between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they ſhall juſtify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deut.* xxv. 1.

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controverſy* with the nations. *Jer.* xxv.

4. Oppoſition; enmity: this is an unuſual ſenſe.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide,
And ſtemming it with hearts of *controverſy.* *Shakeſp.*

To **CO'NTROVERT.** *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in oppoſite books; to diſpute any thing in writing.

If any perſon ſhall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very ſafely for me. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputable; that may be the cauſe of controverſy.

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogancy intreat a credulity, or implore any farther aſſent than the probability of our reaſons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTROVE'RTIST. *n. ſ.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputant; a man verſed or engaged in literary wars or diſputations.

Who can think himſelf ſo conſiderable as not to dread this mighty man of demonſtration, this prince of *controvertiſts*, this great lord and poſſeſſor of firſt principles. *Tillotſon, Pref.*

CONTU'MACIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax*, Latin.] Obſtinate; perverſe; ſtubborn; inflexible.

He is in law ſaid to be a *contumacious* perſon, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe.*

There is another very efficacious method for ſubduing of the moſt obſtinate *contumacious* ſinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundam.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly; inflexibly; perverſely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; inflexibility; ſtubbornneſs.

From the deſcription I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciouſneſs* of cure. *Wiſeman.*

CO'NTUMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.]

1. Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; ſtubbornneſs; inflexibility.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Higheſt
To make death in us live. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. x.

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Theſe certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacies* and diſobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTUME'LIOUS. *adj.* [*contumelioſus*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; rude; ſarcaſtick; contemptuous.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. p. i.

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude.

There is yet another ſort of *contumelious* perſons, who, indeed, are not chargeable with that circumſtance of ill employing their wit; for they uſe none in it. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the ſtain
Of *contumelious*, beaſtly, madbrain'd war. *Shak. Timon.*

3. Productive of reproach; ſhameful; ignominious.

As it is in the higheſt degree injurious to them, ſo is it *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuouſly; rudely.

The people are not wont to take ſo great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their perſons are *contumeliouſly* trodden upon. *Hooker*, b. i. § 10.

Fie, lords; that you, being ſupreme magiſtrates,
Thus *contumeliouſly* ſhould break the peace. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeneſs; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY. *n. ſ.* [*contumelia*, Latin.] Rudeneſs; contemptuouſneſs; bitterneſs of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthieſt, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, muſt make the puniſhment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common ſort, ſharp and grievous, that ſo the evil may be prevented. *Hooker*, b. i. § 10.

Th' oppreſſor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pang of deſpis'd love, the law's delay. *Shak. Hamlet.*

It was undervalued and depreſſed with ſome bitterneſs and *contumely.* *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Why ſhould any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of thoſe whoſe judgment deſerves not to be valued? *Tillotſon.*

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 123.

To **CONTU'SE.** *v. a.* [*contuſus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruiſe.

Of their roots, barks, and ſeeds, *contuſed* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon.*

2. To bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuſes* the lips in cutting them, ſo that they require to be digeſted before they can unite. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

CONTU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *contuſio.*]

1. The act of beating or bruiſing.
2. The ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed.

Take a piece of glaſs, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contuſion* a multitude of minute ſurfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A bruiſe; a compreſſion of the fibres, diſtinguiſhed from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged *contuſions*, and all bruiſe of time. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

The bones, in ſharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contuſions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CONVAL LILY. See **LILY** *of the* **VALLEY.**

CONVALE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *convaleſco*, Lat.] Renewal
CONVALE'SCENCY. } of health; recovery from a diſeaſe.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, ſhe recovered her ſpirits to a reaſonable *convaleſcence.* *Clarendon.*

CONVALE'SCENT. *adj.* [*convaleſcens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a ſtate of health.

CONVE'NABLE. *adj.* [*convenable*, Fr.]

1. Conſiſtent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in uſe.

He is ſo meek, wiſe, and merciable,
And with his word his work is *convenable.* *Spenſer.*

2. That may be convened.

To **CONVE'NE.** *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To come together; to aſſemble; to aſſociate; to unite.

The fire ſeparates the aqueous parts from the others wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

There are ſettled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legiſlature. *Locke.*

In ſhort-ſighted men, whoſe eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

To **CONVE'NE.** *v. a.*

1. To call together; to aſſemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleaſed with the *convening* of this parliament than myſelf. *King Charles.*

All the factious and ſchiſmatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themſelves by the ſound of a bell. *Clarendon.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the bleſt abodes. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To ſummon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil cauſes, cannot be *convened* before any but an eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*convenientia*, Latin.]
CONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Fitneſs; propriety.

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, becauſe permitted, the queſtion is, what light ſhall ſhew us the *conveniency* which one hath above another. *Hooker*, b. ii. § 4.

2. Commodiouſneſs; eaſe; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleaſures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the ſame, and the *convenience* greater. *South's Sermons.*

Every man muſt want ſomething for the *conveniency* of his life, for which he muſt be obliged to others. *Calamy.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

3. Cauſe of eaſe; accommodation.

If it have not ſuch a *convenience*, voyages muſt be very uncomfortable. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

There was a pair of ſpectacles, a pocket perſpective, and ſeveral other little *conveniences*, I did not think myſelf bound in honour to diſcover. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Fitneſs of time or place.

Uſe no farther means;
But with all brief and plain *conveniency*,
Let me have judgment. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

CONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*conveniens*, Latin.]

1. Fit; ſuitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The leaſt and moſt trivial epiſodes, or under actions, are either neceſſary or *convenient*; either ſo neceſſary that without them the poem muſt be imperfect, or ſo *convenient* that no others can be imagined more ſuitable to the place in which they are. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

Health itſelf is but a kind of temper, gotten and preſerved by a *convenient* mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before perſons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient for* me. *Prov.* xxx. 8.

There are ſome arts that are peculiarly *convenient to* ſome particular nations. *Tillotſon.*

CONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiouſly; without difficulty.

I this morning know
Where we ſhall find him moſt *conveniently*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect propoſed.

It would be worth the experiment to enquire, whether or no a ſailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable ſails, whoſe force may be impreſſed from their motion, equivalent to thoſe in a wind-mill. *Wilkins.*

CO'NVENT. *n. ſ.* [*conventus*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly of religious perſons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leiceſter;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him. *Shakeſp.*

2. A religious houſe; an abbey; a monaſtery; a nunnery.

One ſeldom finds in Italy a ſpot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addiſ.*

To **CONVE'NT.** *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath
By all probation will make up full clear,
Whenever he's *convented*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

They ſent forth their precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themſelves at private houſes. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

CO'NVENTICLE. *n. ſ.* [*conventiculum*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abſtain from all *conventicles* of men whatſoever; even out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick buſineſs. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. An aſſembly for worſhip. Generally uſed in an ill ſenſe, including hereſy or ſchiſm.

It behoveth, that the place where God ſhall be ſerved by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may ſerve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

A ſort of men, who are content to be ſtiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its ſervice in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A ſecret aſſembly; an aſſembly where conſpiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together,
(Myſelf had notice of your *conventicles*)
And all to make away my guiltleſs life.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

CONVE'NTICLER. *n. ſ.* [from *conventicle.*] One that ſupports or frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted ſtill to ſcatter. *Dryden.*

CONVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*conventio*, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongſt the moſt general affections of the *conventions*, or aſſociations of ſeveral particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An aſſembly.

Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional ſervices reſerved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights ſervice. *Hale.*

CONVE'NTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; ſettled by ſtipulations.

The ordinary covenants of moſt *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harveſt journeys. *Carew.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent; monaſtick.

Thoſe are called *conventual* priors that have the chief ruling power over a monaſtery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *n. ſ.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a ſermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

To **CONVE'RGE.** *v. n.* [*convergo*, Latin.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflection or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Enſweeping firſt
The lower ſkies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

CONVE'RGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge.*] Tending to one
CONVE'RGING. } point from different places.

CONVE'RGING *Series.* See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [from *converſe.* It is ſometimes written *converſible*, but improperly; *converſant, converſation, converſable.*] Qualified for converſation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young ones ſcarce *converſible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Guardian*, Nº 101.

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *converſable.*] The quality of being a pleaſing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVE'RSABLY. *adv.* [from *converſable.*] In a converſable manner; with the qualities of a pleaſing communicative companion.

CONVE'RSANT. *adj.* [*converſant*, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with *in*.

The learning and ſkill which he had by being *converſant in* their books. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 8.

Let them make ſome towns near to the mountain's ſide, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *converſant in* the view of the world. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thoſe who are *converſant in* both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

He uſes the different dialects as one who had been *converſant* with them all. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. Having intercourſe with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowſhip; cohabiting: with *among* or *with*.

All that Moſes commanded, Joſhua read before all the congregation of Iſrael, with the women, and the little ones, and the ſtrangers that were *converſant among* them. *Joſh.* viii.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *converſant with* eaſe and idleneſs. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Old men who have loved young company, and been *converſant* continually *with* them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou ſhalt behold,
Thou, and all angels *converſant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that ſolemn meſſage. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

To ſuch a one, an ordinary coffeehouſe-gleaner of the city is an arrant ſtateſman, and as much ſuperiour too, as a man *converſant about* Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary ſhopkeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about*, formerly *in*.

The matters *wherein* church polity is *converſant*, are the publick religious duties of the church. *Hooker, b.* iii.

If any think education, becauſe it is *converſant about* children, to be but a private and domeſtick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himſelf. *Wotton on Education.*

Diſcretion, conſidered both as an accompliſhment and as a virtue, not only as is *converſant about* worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole exiſtence. *Addiſon, Spect.* Nº 226.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *converſant about* objects which are ſo far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the higheſt importance to ourſelves and our country. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 13.

CONVERSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*converſatio*, Latin.]

1. Familiar diſcourſe; chat; eaſy talk: oppoſed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the ſweet *converſation* of her ſiſter. *Sidney, b.* ii.

What I mentioned ſome time ago in *converſation*, was not a new thought, juſt then ſtarted by accident or occaſion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of diſcourſing upon any ſubject; as, *we had a long* converſation *on that queſtion.*

3. Commerce; intercourſe; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *converſation* with the beſt company of both ſexes. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt;
I mean his *converſation* with Shore's wife. *Shak. Rich.* III.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *converſation* honeſt among the Gentiles. 1 *Pet.*

CONVE'RSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converſe.*] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little ſtudious and contemplative, ſhe choſe to endue him with *converſative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

To **CONVE'RSE.** *v. n.* [*converſer*, Fr. *converſor*, Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourſe with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

Men then come to be furniſhed with fewer or more ſimple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converſe with* afford greater or leſs variety. *Locke.*

By approving the ſentiments of a perſon *with* whom he *converſed*, in ſuch particulars as were juſt, he won him over from thoſe points in which he was miſtaken. *Addiſon.*

For him who lonely loves
To ſeek the diſtant hills, and there *converſe*
With nature. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 130.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to.

I will *converſe with* iron-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with conſiderate eyes. *Shak. Rich.* III.

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend,
Converſe with Adam. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 230.
Much leſs can bird with beaſt, or fiſh with fowl,
So well *converſe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 396.

4. To diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *converſed* ſo often *on* that ſubject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it ſo fully to me, that I had not the leaſt remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different ſex.

Being aſked by ſome of her ſex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *converſed* with a man? If it were a huſband, ſays ſhe, the next day; if a ſtranger, never. *Guardian*, Nº 165.

CO'NVERSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable, ſometimes on the laſt. Pope has uſed both: the firſt is more analogical.]

1. Converſation; manner of diſcourſing in familiar life.

His *converſe* is a ſyſtem fit,
Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*
Gen'rous *converſe*; a ſoul exempt from pride,
And love to praiſe with reaſon on his ſide. *Pope.*
Form'd by thy *converſe*, happily to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere. *Eſſay on Man.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial *converſe*; yet it is like the ſun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville's Apol.*

By ſuch a free *converſe* with perſons of different ſects, we ſhall find that there are perſons of good ſenſe and virtue, perſons of piety and worth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. [In geometry.] A propoſition is ſaid to be the *converſe* of another, when, after drawing a concluſion from ſomething firſt propoſed, we proceed to ſuppoſe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been ſuppoſed. Thus, if two ſides of a triangle be equal, the angles oppoſite to thoſe ſides are alſo equal: the *converſe* of the propoſition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the ſides oppoſite to thoſe angles are alſo equal. *Chambers.*

CONVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *converſe.*] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*converſio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation.

Artificial *converſion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's ſpace. *Bacon.*

There are no ſuch natural gradations, and *converſions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *converſion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They paſſed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *converſion* of the Gentiles. *Acts*, xv. 4.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.*

5. CONVERSION *of Equations*, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *converſe.*] Converſable; ſociable.

To **CONVE'RT.** *v. a.* [*converto*, Latin.]

1. To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmute.

If the whole atmoſphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which *converteth* the ſinner from the errour of his way, ſhall ſave a ſoul from death, and ſhall hide a multitude of ſins. *James*, v. 20.

Then will I teach tranſgreſſors thy ways, and ſinners ſhall be *converted* unto thee. *Pſalm* li. 13.

4. To turn towards any point.

Cryſtal will califу into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

5. To apply to any uſe; to appropriate.

The abundance of the ſea ſhall be *converted* unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles ſhall come unto thee. *Iſaiah*, lx. 5.

He acquitted himſelf not like an honeſt man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own uſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To change one propoſition into another, ſo that what was the ſubject of the firſt becomes the predicate of the ſecond.

The papiſts cannot abide this propoſition *converted*: all ſin is a tranſgreſſion of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is ſin. The apoſtle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteouſneſs, ſays he, is ſin; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is unrighteouſneſs, ſays Auſtin, upon the place. *Hale.*

To **CONVE'RT.** *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be tranſmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

CO'NVERT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jeſuits did not perſuade the *converts* to lay aſide the uſe of images. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.*

When Platoniſm prevailed, the *converts* to Chriſtianity of that ſchool, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philoſophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the firſt *converts* only of Chriſtianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers.*

CONVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert.*]

1. Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable; capable of tranſmutation.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another ſpecies, though of the ſame genus; nor are they reducible into another genus. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The gall is not an alcali; but it is alcaleſcent, conceptible and *convertible* into a corroſive alcali. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other.

Though it be not the real eſſence of any ſubſtance, it is the ſpecifick eſſence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible* with it. *Locke.*

Many, that call themſelves Proteſtants, look upon our worſhip to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papiſts, and put prelacy and popery together, as terms *convertible*. *Swift.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any perſon ungrateful, who was not alſo proud; nor, *convertibly*, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South's Sermons.*

CO'NVERTITE. *n. ſ.* [*converti*, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion.

Since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue ſhall huſh again this ſtorm of war. *Shakeſp.*
Nor would I be a *convertite* ſo cold,
As not to tell it. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this alſo, to imitate the *convex* mirrour, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;
Will not the motion to a diſtance hurl
Whatever duſt or ſand you on it place,
And drops of water from its *convex* face? *Blackmore.*

CO'NVEX. *n. ſ.* A convex body; a body ſwelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From Eaſt to Weſt burns through th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickel.*

CONVE'XED. *particip. adj.* [from *convex.*] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

In their natural figure they are ſtraight; nor have they their ſpine *convexed*, or more conſiderably embowed than either ſharks, porpoſes, whales, and other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 2.

CONVE'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed.*] In a convex form.

They be drawn *convexedly* crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavouſly inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 2.

CONVE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glaſſes ſupply the defect of plumpneſs in the eye, and, by increaſing the refraction, make the rays converge ſooner, ſo as to convene diſtinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glaſs have a due degree of *convexity*. *Newton's Opt.*

If the eye were ſo piercing as to deſcry even opake and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little ſervice; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largeſt and eveneſt plain, by the very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

CONVE'XLY. *adv.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form.

Almoſt all, both blunt and ſharp, are *convexly* conical, *i. e.* they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CONVE'XNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance.

Theſe are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glaſs, which are every where of the ſame thickneſs. *Newton.*

To **CONVE'Y.** *v. a.* [*convebo*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may *convey* me over 'till I come into Judea. *Nehemiah*, ii. 7.

I will *convey* them by ſea in floats, unto the place thou ſhalt appoint me. 1 *Kings*, v. 9.

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove ſecretly.

There was one *conveyed* out of my houſe yeſterday in this baſket. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. To bring any thing, as an inſtrument of tranſmiſſion; to tranſmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the ſenſes have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the underſtanding are coeval with ſenſation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

Adam's property or private dominion could not *convey* any ſovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's poſſeſſions, could not thereby come to have any ſovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of ſomething.

What obſcured light the heav'ns did grant,
Did but *convey* unto our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men fill one another's heads with noiſe and ſounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uſes to produce the idea, though *conveyed* in by the uſual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no ſenſation. *Locke.*

Some ſingle imperceptible bodies muſt come from them to the eyes, and thereby *convey* to the brain ſome motion which produces thoſe ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expreſſions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intenſe phraſes, than any in our own tongue. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 405.

7. To impart; to introduce.

Others *convey* themſelves into the mind by more ſenſes than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will *convey* the buſineſs as I ſhall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Conve'yance. *n. ſ.* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'ſt away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; aye, and for her ſake,
Mad'ſt quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Ann. *Shak.*

2. Way for carriage or tranſportation.

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* into the countries named in the text. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Iron works ought to be confined to places, where there is no *conveyance* for timber to places of vent, ſo as to quit the coſt of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing ſecretly from one place to another.

Your huſband's here at hand; bethink you of ſome *conveyance:* in the houſe you cannot hide him. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The means or inſtrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've
Stuff'd theſe pipes, and theſe *conveyances* of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls. *Shakeſp.*

5. Tranſmiſſion; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the deſcending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to poſterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenſ. on Irel.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and muſt the inheritor himſelf have no more? *Shakeſp.*

This begot a ſuit in the Chancery before the Lord Coventry, who found the *conveyances* in law to be ſo firm, that in juſtice he muſt decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; ſecret ſubſtitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to paſs with men, unadviſedly fallen into error, as with them whoſe ſtate hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by ſubtile *conveyance*, they draw out of caſual events, ariſing from day to day, 'till at length they be clean ſpent. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

Cloſe *conveyance*, and each practice ill
Of coſinage and knavery. *Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.*

I am this day come to ſurvey the Tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear, there is *conveyance*. *Shakeſp.*

Can they not juggle, and with ſlight
Conveyance play with wrong and right? *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Conve'yancer. *n. ſ.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

Conve'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or tranſmits any thing from one place or perſon to another.

The *conveyers* of waters of theſe times content themſelves with one inch in ſix hundred feet. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Thoſe who ſtand before earthly princes, in the neareſt degree of approach, who are the diſpenſers of their favours, and *conveyers* of their will to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themſelves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To CONVI'CT. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conſcience, went out one by one. *John*, viii. 9.

Things, that at the firſt ſhew ſeemed poſſible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impoſſibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. To confute; to diſcover to be falſe.

Although not only the reaſon of any head, but experience of every hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

Convi'ct. *adj.* [rather the *participle* of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be *convict* by courſe of law,
To threaten me with death is moſt unlawful. *Shakeſp.*

By the civil law a perſon *convict*, or confeſſing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convict a papiſt he, and I a poet. *Pope's Epiſt. of Hor.*

Co'nvict. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon caſt at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged againſt him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the ſcore of humanity, the civil law allows a certain ſpace of time both to the *convict* and to perſons confeſſing, in order to ſatisfy the judgment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convi'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *convict.*]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confeſſes, or elſe is found guilty by the inqueſt. *Cowel.*

The third beſt abſent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law;
Conviction to the ſerpent none belongs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a poſition.

When therefore the apoſtle requireth hability to convict hereticks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to uſe the principal inſtrument of their *conviction*, the light of reaſon. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 8.

The manner of his *conviction* was deſigned, not as a peculiar privilege to him; but as a ſtanding miracle, a laſting argument, for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Their wiſdom is only of this world, to put falſe colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againſt the *conviction* of their own conſciences. *Swift.*

Convi'ctive. *adj.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a conteſted poſition.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to perſuade them to, is no other but what God himſelf doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human conſideration. *Tillotſon.*

But having ſhifted ev'ry form to 'ſcape,
Convinc'd of conqueſt, he reſum'd his ſhape. *Dryden.*

Hiſtory is all the light we have in many caſes, and we receive from it a great part of the uſeful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude*, 15.

The diſcovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of errour. *Raleigh.*

O ſeek not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryden.*

3. To evince; to prove; to manifeſt; to vindicate.

Your Italy contains none ſo accompliſhed a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. To overpower; to ſurmount. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

There are a crew of wretched ſouls
That ſtay his cure; their malady *convinces*
The great eſſay of art. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Knaves be ſuch abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate ſuit,
Or voluntary dotage of ſome miſtreſs,
Convinc'd or ſuppled them, they cannot chuſe
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

When Duncan is aſleep, his two chamberlains
Will I, with wine and waſſel, ſo *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Convi'ncement. *n. ſ.* [from *convince.*] Conviction.

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other alſo. *Decay of Piety.*

Convi'ncible. *adj.* [from *convince.*]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently diſproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and alſo *convincible* falſities, they often erected ſuch emblems, we have elſewhere delivered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 9.

Convi'ncingly. *adv.* [from *convince.*] In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt or diſpute; ſo as to produce conviction.

This he did ſo particularly and *convincingly*, that thoſe of the parliament were in great confuſion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The reſurrection is ſo *convincingly* atteſted by ſuch perſons, with ſuch circumſtances, that they who conſider and weigh the teſtimony, at what diſtance ſoever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the reſurrection than the crucifixion of Jeſus. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Convi'ncingness. *n. ſ.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feaſt. A word, I believe, not elſewhere uſed.

Firſt, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
There in the full *convive* you. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Convi'val. }
Convi'vial. } *adj.* [*convivalis*, Lat.] Relating to an entertainment; feſtal; ſocial.

I was the firſt who ſet up feſtivals;
Not with high taſtes our appetites did force,
But fill'd with converſation and diſcourſe;
Which feaſts, *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham.*

Conu'ndrum. *n. ſ.* A low jeſt; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word.

Mean time he ſmoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *Philips.*

To CO'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

Convoca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an aſſembly.

Diaphantus making a general *convocation*, ſpake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An aſſembly.

On the eighth day ſhall be an holy *convocation* unto you. *Lev.* xxiii. 20.

3. An aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament conſiſts of two diſtinct houſes, ſo does this; the one called the upper houſe, where the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit ſeverally by themſelves; the other the lower houſe, where all the reſt of the clergy are repreſented by their deputies. *Cowel.*

I have made an offer to his majeſty,
Upon our ſpiritual *convocation*,
As touching France, to give a greater ſum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predeceſſors part withal. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by thoſe who met in *convocation*. *Stillingfleet on Rom. Idolatry.*

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

Aſſemblies exerciſe their legiſlature at the times that their conſtitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way preſcribed to *convoke* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple Eaſt,
Convoke the peerage. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i. *l.* 354.

The ſenate originally conſiſted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon ſuch occaſions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Latin.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*. *Milton.*

Us'd to milder ſcents, the tender race
By thouſands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convolv'd and agonizing in the duſt. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

Co'nvoluted. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twiſted; rolled upon itſelf.

This differs from Muſcovy-glaſs only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas theſe are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Convolu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf; the ſtate of being rolled upon itſelf.

Obſerve the *convolution* of the ſaid fibres in all other glands, in the ſame or ſome other manner. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. *c.* 5.

A thouſand ſecret, ſubtle pipes beſtow,
From which, by num'rous *convolutions* wound,
Wrap'd with th' attending nerve, and twiſted round. *Blackmore.*

2. The ſtate of rolling together in company.

And toſs'd wide round,
O'er the calm ſea, in *convolution* ſwift
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 845.

To CONVO'Y *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *conviare*, low Lat.] To accompany by land or ſea for the ſake of defence; as, *he was* convoyed *by ſhips of war*.

Co'nvoy. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the laſt ſyllable; it is now on the firſt.]

1. Attendance on the road by way of defence.

Siſter, as the winds give benefit,
And *convoy* is aſſiſtant, do not ſleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Such fellows will learn you by rote where ſervices were done; at ſuch a breach, at ſuch a *convoy*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Had not God ſet peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himſelf his people's *convoy* to ſecure them in their paſſage to it. *South's Sermons.*

My ſoul grows hard, and cannot death endure,
Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way ſecure. *Dryden.*

Convoy ſhips accompany their merchants 'till they may proſecute the voyage without danger. *Dryd. Pref. to Dufreſnoy.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Swift, as a ſparkle of a glancing ſtar,
I ſhoot from heav'n to give him ſafe *convoy*. *Par. Reg.*

Co'nusance. *n. ſ.* [*conoiſance*, French.] Cogniſance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

To CONVU'LSE *v. a.* [*convulſus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the looſen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,
Cruſh'd horrible, *convulſing* heaven and earth. *Thomſon.*

Convu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [*convulſio*, Latin.]

1. A *convulſion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally diſtorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulſion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; diſturbance.

All have been ſubject to ſome concuſſions, and fallen under the ſame *convulſions* of ſtate, by diſſentions or invaſions. *Temp.*

Convu'lsive. *adj.* [*convulſif*, French.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twitches or ſpaſms.

They are irregular and *convulſive* motions, or ſtrugglings of the ſpirits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Shew me the flying ſoul's *convulſive* ſtrife,
And all the anguiſh of departing life. *Dryden's Aureng.*

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the ſame;
And hollow groans from her deep ſpirit came:
Her hair ſtood up; *convulſive* rage poſſeſs'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breaſt. *Dryd.*

In ſilence weep;
And thy *convulſive* ſorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CO'NY. *n. ſ.* [*kanin*, Germ. *connil* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Latin.] A rabbit; an animal that burroughs in the ground.

With a ſhort-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for ſauce; to theſe a *cony*
Is not to be deſpair'd of, for our money. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The huſbandman ſuffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn trees. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Cony-borough. *n. ſ.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To Co'nycatch. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head againſt you, and againſt your *conycatching* raſcals. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Co'nycatcher. *n. ſ.* A thief; a cheat; a ſharper; a tricking fellow; a raſcal. Now obſolete.

To Coo. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The ſtock-dove only through the foreſt *cooes*,
Mournfully hoarſe. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 610.

COOK. *n. ſ.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table.

One miſtreſs Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurſe, or his dry-nurſe, or his *cook*, or his laundry, his waſher, and his wringer. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The new-born babe, by nurſes overlaid,
And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryd.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fiſhes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquiſiteneſs of the taſte. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Cook-maid. *n. ſ.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid that dreſſes proviſions.

A friend of mine was lately complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the beſt *cook-maids* in England. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 32.

Cook-room. *n. ſ.* [*cook* and *room.*] A room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew.

To Cook. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Who can but think, that had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed meſſes. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpoſe.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cookt*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Co'okery. *n. ſ.* [from *cook.*] The art of dreſſing victuals.

Some man's wit
Found th' art of *cook'ry* to delight his ſenſe:
More bodies are conſum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the ſword, famine, or peſtilence. *Davies.*

Ev'ry one to *cookery* pretends. *King's Art of Cookery.*

Theſe are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by *cookery*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COOL. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He ſet his leg in a pale-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew *cool*. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without paſſion.

Cool. *n. ſ.* Freedom from heat; ſoft and refreſhing coldneſs.

But ſee, where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid' the *cool* of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freſhneſs. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To Cool. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they uſe in Naples inſtead of ice, becauſe, as they ſay, it *cools* or congeals any liquor ſooner. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe ſubacid fruit, is *cooling*, and very agreeable to the ſtomach. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

2. To quiet paſſion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

It is but as a body ſlight diſtemper'd,
Which to its former ſtrength may be reſtor'd,
With good advice and little medicine;
My lord Northumberland will ſoon be *cool'd*. *Shakeſp.*

He will keep his jealouſy to himſelf, and repine in private, becauſe he will be apt to fear ſome ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 171.

They tell us, that had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal. *Swift.*

To Cool. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs hot.

2. To grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion or inclination.

My humour ſhall not *cool*; I will incenſe Ford to deal with poiſon; I will poſſeſs him with yellowneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryd. Fab. Pref.*

I'm impatient 'till it be done; I will not give myſelf liberty to think, leſt I ſhould *cool*. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

Co'oler. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two ſorts; firſt, thoſe which produce an immediate ſenſe of cold, which are ſuch as have their parts in leſs motion than thoſe of the organs of feeling; and ſecondly, ſuch as, by particular viſcidity, or groſſneſs of parts, give a greater conſiſtence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move ſo faſt, and therefore will have leſs of that inteſtine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are ſuch as cucumbers, and all ſubſtances producing viſcidity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the ſame neceſſity for a *cooler* as in man. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Acid things were uſed only as *coolers*. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

2. A veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

Your firſt wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more *coolers*, or cool-backs, in which leave the ſullage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

Co'olly. *adv.* [from *cool.*]

1. Without heat, or ſharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And freſh bedew'd with ever-ſpouting ſtreams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 455.

2. Without paſſion.

Motives that addreſs themſelves *coolly* to our reaſon, are fitteſt to be employed upon reaſonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

Co'olness. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*]

1. Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold.

This difference conſiſteth not in the heat or *coolneſs* of ſpirits; for cloves, and other ſpices, naptha and petroleum, have exceeding hot ſpirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The toad loveth ſhade and *coolneſs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Yonder the harveſt of cold months laid up,
Gives a freſh *coolneſs* to the royal cup;
There ice, like cryſtal, firm and never loſt,
Tempers hot July with December's froſt. *Waller.*

The ſheep enjoy the *coolneſs* of the ſhade. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. Want of affection; diſinclination.

They parted with ſuch *coolneſs* towards each other, as if they ſcarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Freedom from paſſion.

Coom. *n. ſ.*

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Philips.*
2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*
3. It is uſed in Scotland for the uſeleſs duſt which falls from large coals.

Coomb, or **Comb.** *n. ſ.* [*comble*, Fr. *cumulus*, Lat. a heap. *Skinner.*] A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *n. ſ.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.
2. A cage; a penn for animals; as poultry or ſheep.

When Gracchus was ſlain, the ſame day the chickens refuſed to eat out of the *coop*; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he contemned the tripudiary augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 11.

There were a great many crammed capons together in a *coop*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Coop.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; to confine; to cage; to impriſon.

That pale, that white-fac'd ſhore,
Whoſe foot ſpurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And *coops* from other lands her iſlanders.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

The Engliſhmen did *coop* up the Lord Ravenſtein, that he ſtirred not; and likewiſe held in ſtrait ſiege the maritime part of the town. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In the taking of a town the poor eſcape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped* up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your ſhame is ſhown,
Coop'd up a ſecond time within your town!
Who dare not iſſue forth in open field. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One world ſuffic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up, he ſeem'd in earth and ſeas confin'd. *Dryden.*

Coop'd in a narrow iſle, obſerving dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 10.

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls ſo long,
Unbar their gates, and iſſue in a throng. *Dryden's Æn.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in compariſon of law or phyſick, of aſtrology or chymiſtry, *coops* the underſtanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in cloſe by the laws of their countries, and the ſtrict guards of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to keep them ignorant, leſt, knowing more, they ſhould believe the leſs in them. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again. *Pope.*

Coope'e. *n. ſ.* [*coupè*, French.] A motion in dancing.

A **Co'oper.** *n. ſ.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradeſmen, belonging to ſome towns corporate, ſuch as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and juriſdiction. *Child.*

Co'operage. *n. ſ.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To **COO'PERATE.** *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwiſe *cooperate* with him, and makes a man walk almoſt alone to his own ends. *Bacon, Eſſay* 6.

By giving man a free will, he allows man that higheſt ſatiſfaction and privilege of *cooperating* to his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the ſame effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate* to their converſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

All theſe cauſes *cooperating*, muſt, at laſt, weaken their motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The ſpecial acts and impreſſions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty *cooperates* with it, are ſubjects beyond our reach and comprehenſion. *Rogers, Sermon* 14.

Coopera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

We might work any effect without and againſt matter; and this not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or ſpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon.*

Coo'perative. *adj.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

Coopera'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

Coopta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; aſſumption.

COO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Holding the ſame rank; not being ſubordinate. Thus ſhell-fiſh may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, cruſtaceous and teſtaceous; each of which is again divided into many ſpecies, *ſubordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word Analyſis ſignifies the general and particular heads of a diſcourſe, with their mutual connexions, both *coordinate* and ſubordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*

Coo'rdinately. *adv.* [from *coordinate.*] In the ſame rank; in the ſame relation; without ſubordination.

Coo'rdinateness. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of being coordinate.

Coordina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank; of ſtanding in the ſame relation to ſomething higher; collateralneſs.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination* of power, a wholſome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

When theſe petty intrigues of a play are ſo ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I muſt grant that Lyſidius has reaſon to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a ſtate. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

Coot. *n. ſ.* [*maer-koet*, Dutch; *cotee*, French.] A ſmall black water-fowl, ſeen often in fens and marſhes.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fiſhing cormorant. *Dryden's Fables.*

COP. *n. ſ.* [*kop*, Dutch; cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing riſing to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay; a *cob-caſtle*, properly *cop-caſtle*, a ſmall caſtle or houſe on a hill. A *cob* of cherryſtones for *cop*, a pile of ſtones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

Co'pal. *n. ſ.* The Mexican term for a gum.

Copa'rcenary. *n. ſ.* [from *coparcener.*] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

In the deſcent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of ſons, the chief houſe is allotted to the eldeſt daughter. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

COPA'RCENER. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwiſe called parceners; and, in common law, are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowel.*

This great lordſhip was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of theſe portions, the *coparceners* ſeverally exerciſed the ſame juriſdiction royal, which the earl marſhal and his ſons had uſed, in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland.*

Copa'rceny. *n. ſ.* [See **Coparcener.**] An equal ſhare of coparceners. *Philips's World of Words.*

COPA'RTNER. *n. ſ.* [*co* and *partner.*] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair; one equally concerned; a ſharer; a partaker; a partner.

Our faithful friends,
Th' aſſociates and *copartners* of our loſs. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happineſs with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without *copartner*? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 825.

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in theſe regions of the world. *Par. Regained.*

Copa'rtnership. *n. ſ.* [from *copartner.*] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

In caſe the father left only daughters, and no ſons, the daughters equally ſucceeded to their father as in *copartnerſhip*. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

Co'patain. *adj.* [from *cope.*] High raiſed; pointed. *Hanmer.*

Oh, fine villain! a ſilken doublet, a velvet hoſe, a ſcarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Copa'yva. *n. ſ.* [It is ſometimes written *capivi, copivi, capayva, copayva, cupayva, cupayba.*] A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil. It is much uſed in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

Cope. *n. ſ.* [See **Cop.**]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A ſacerdotal cloak, or veſtment worn in ſacred miniſtration.
3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head; as the concave of the ſkies; any archwork over a door.

All theſe things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both moſt and leaſt,
Their being have, and daily are increaſt. *Spenſer.*

Over head the diſmal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And, flying, vaulted either hoſt with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, together ruſh'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 215.

The ſcholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is ſo knowing as his maſter. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

To **Cope.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wiſdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thouſand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To contend with; to oppoſe.

Know my name is loſt;
By treaſon's tooth bare gnawn, and canker bit;
Yet I am noble as the adverſary I come to *cope*. *Shakeſp.*

To **Cope.** *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. It has *with* before the thing or perſon oppoſed.

In this ſenſe it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of Junius derives it from *koopen*, to *buy*, or ſome other word of the ſame import; ſo that to *cope with*, ſignifies to *interchange blows*, or any thing elſe, with another.

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruſe the men
We ſhould have *cop'd withal*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this ſhame,
That *copes with* death itſelf, to 'ſcape from it. *Shakeſp.*

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, ſelf deceiv'd
And raſh, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The ſtrength he was to *cope with*, or his own. *Par. Reg.*

They perfectly underſtood both the hares and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

On every plain,
Hoſt *cop'd with* hoſt, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addiſ. Whig Examiner.*

If the mind apply itſelf firſt to eaſier ſubjects, and things near a-kin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by ſlow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy ſucceſs. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindneſs or ſentiments.

Thou freſh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force muſt know
The royal fool thou *cop'ſt* with. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife. *Shak. Othello.*

Thou art e'en as juſt a man,
As e'er my converſation *coped* withal. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Co'pel. See **Coppel.**

Co'pesmate. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *cupſmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the ſame *cope*, for houſe.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever ſtaid in place, ne ſpake to wight,
'Till that the fox his *copeſmate* he had found. *Hubb. Tale.*

Co'pier. *n. ſ.* [from *copy.*]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and tranſcribers. *Addiſon on Ancient Coins.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let the faint *copier*, on old Tyber's ſhore,
Nor mean the taſk, each breathing buſt explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Tickel.*

Co'ping. *n. ſ.* [from *cope.*] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

All theſe were of coſtly ſtones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. 1 *Kings*, vii. 9.

The *coping*, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 415.

CO'PIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

This alcaline acrimony indicates the *copious* uſe of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treaſures forth
In various converſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not conciſe.

Co'piously. *adv.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; diffuſely.

Theſe ſeveral remains have been ſo *copiouſly* deſcribed by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new diſcoveries on ſo beaten a ſubject. *Addiſ.*

Co'piousness. *n. ſ.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.
2. Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtile.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiouſneſs* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his buſineſs to reach the conciſeneſs of Demoſthenes. *Dryden.*

Co'pist. *n. ſ.* [from *copy.*] A copyer; a tranſcriber; an imitator.

Co'pland. *n. ſ.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

Copped. *adj.* [from *cop.*] Riſing to a top or head.

It was broad in its baſis, and roſe *copped* like a ſugar-loaf. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Co'ppel. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly ſpelt; as *copel, cupel, cuple*, and *cuppel*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry in the form of a diſh, made of aſhes, well waſhed, to cleanſe them from all their ſalt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and expoſing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in droſs, which is called the litharge of gold and ſilver. The refiners call the *coppel* a teſt. *Harris.*

CO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*koper*, Dutch, *cuprum*, Latin.] One of the ſix primitive metals.

Copper is the moſt ductile and malleable metal, after gold and ſilver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed braſs; a compoſition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and braſs, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, uſed for figures and ſtatues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than ſilver, lead, and gold. It is not unfrequently found native in a malleable ſtate, but in ſmall quantities. In the ſtate of ore it makes, according to its various admixtures, many very different appearances. The richer *copper* ores are found in many parts of Germany and Sweden; and we have ſome in England little inferior to the fineſt Swediſh. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Two veſſels of fine *copper*, precious as gold. *Ezra*, viii.

Co'pper. *n. ſ.* A veſſel made of copper; commonly uſed for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen veſſels. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 848.

Copper-nose. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *noſe.*] A red noſe.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praiſe for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-noſe*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Gutta roſacea ariſeth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which, being ſcratched, looks red, and riſe in great welks, rendering the viſage fiery; and, in progreſs of time, make *copper-noſes*, as we generally expreſs them. *Wiſeman.*

Copper-plate. *n. ſ.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impreſſion: diſtinguiſhed from a wooden cut.

Copper-work. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *work.*] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This ſort is like thoſe now wrought at the *copper-works*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Co'pperas. *n. ſ.* [*kopperooſe*, Dutch, *couperouſe*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the bluiſh green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly ſold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ſtones found on the ſea-ſhore in Eſſex, Hampſhire, and ſo weſtward, ordinarily called gold ſtones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are expoſed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and diſſolves the ſtones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is firſt put old iron, which, in boiling, diſſolves. When the boiling is finiſhed, the liquor is drawn off into coolers, where it ſhoots into cryſtals of a fine green colour. This factitious *copperas*, in many reſpects, perfectly agrees with the native green vitriol of Germany; and is uſed in dying hats and cloths black, and in making ink. *Chambers. Hill.*

It may be queſtioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be tranſmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after converſion. *Brown.*

Co'ppersmith. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *ſmith.*] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad *copperſmith* of Elis;
Up at his forge by morning-peep. *Swift.*

Co'pperworm. *n. ſ.* [*teredo*, in Latin.]

1. A little worm in ſhips.
2. A moth that fretteth garments.
3. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainſworth.*

Co'ppery. *adj.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some ſprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick ſalts, diſſolve the body of one metal, ſuppoſe iron, put into the ſpring, and depoſite, in lieu of the irony particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CO'PPICE. *n. ſ.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copſe.*] Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel; a place over-run with bruſhwood.

A land, each ſide whereof was boarded both with high timber trees, and *copſes* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A ſtand, where you may have the faireſt ſhoot. *Shakeſp.*

In *coppice* woods, if you leave ſtaddles too thick, they will run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The willows and the hazel *copſes* green,
Shall now no more be ſeen,
Fanning their joyous leaves to their ſoft lays. *Milton.*

Raiſe trees in your ſeminaries and nurſeries, and you may tranſplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortim.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the diſcovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

Copple-dust. *n. ſ.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel duſt.*] Powder uſed in purifying metals, or the groſs parts ſeparated by the cupel.

It may be alſo tried by incorporating powder of ſteel, or *copple-duſt*, by pouncing into the quickſilver. *Bacon.*

Copple-stones are lumps and fragments of ſtone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodw.*

Co'ppled. *adj.* [from *cop.*] Riſing in a conick form; riſing to a point.

There is ſome difference in this ſhape, ſome being flatter on the top, others more *coppled*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Copse. *n. ſ.* [abbreviated from *coppice.*] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with ſhort wood.

The eaſt quarters of the ſhire are not deſtitute of *copſe* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copſe* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the ſame aſhes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copſe* it lay,
His eye by certain level could ſurvey. *Dryden's Fables.*

To **Copse.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwoods.

The neglect of *copſing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil conſequence. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

CO'PULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition; as, *books* are *dear*.

The *copula* is the form of a propoſition; it repreſents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

To **CO'PULATE.** *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of cuſtom, ſimple and ſeparate, be great, the force of cuſtom *copulate* and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon, Eſſay* 40.

To **Co'pulate.** *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes.

No

Not only the perſons ſo *copulating* are infected, but alſo their children. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

COPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *copulate.*] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhoneſt. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 11.

CO'PULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propoſitions are thoſe which have more ſubjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches *and* honours are temptations to pride; Cæſar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britons: neither gold nor jewels will purchaſe immortality. *Watts's Logick.*

CO'PY. *n. ſ.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Lat. *Quod cuipiam facta eſt copia exſcribendi.* Junius much inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κόπος, labour; becauſe, ſays he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A tranſcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's ſelf were loſt, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He ſtept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but alſo the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or repreſentation of the Deity in ſmall. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having ſent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the *copies* of the beſt laws, choſe ten legiſlators to put them into form. *Swift.*

2. An individual book; one of many books; as, *a good or fair copy*.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no ſmall charge, as they could not be had otherwiſe than in written *copies*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference:
In bed he ſlept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let him firſt learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The firſt of them I have forgotten, and cannot eaſily retrieve, becauſe the *copy* is at the preſs. *Dryden.*

4. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shak. Macbeth.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

CO'PY-BOOK. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *book.*] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

CO'PY-HOLD. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *hold.*] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court: for the ſteward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, ſo he regiſters ſuch tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the tranſcript of this is called the court-roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord; yet not ſimply, but according to the cuſtom of the manor: ſo that if a copy-holder break not the cuſtom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleaſure. Theſe cuſtoms of manors vary in one point or other, almoſt in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and ſome certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleaſes, when the tenant is admitted into it: that which is certain is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places cuſtomary; becauſe the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the cuſtomary fine, as two ſhillings for an acre, or ſo, cannot be denied his admiſſion. Some copy-holders have, by cuſtom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demeſne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder: for, if ſuch a one commit felony, the king hath *annum*, *diem*, and *vaſtum*, as in caſe of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and they committing felony, their land eſcheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowel.*

If a cuſtomary tenant die, the widow ſhall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Addiſon.*

CO'PY-HOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *copyhold.*] One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To **CO'PY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tranſcribe; to write after an original.

He who hurts a harmleſs neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lie, lame ſlander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies* out. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To imitate; to propoſe to imitation; to endeavour to reſemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this deſign of *copying* it out, poſſeſſes himſelf of one of the greateſt advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their ſouls inflame,
To *copy* out their great forefathers fame. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

To *copy* her few nymphs aſpir'd,
Her virtues fewer ſwains admir'd. *Swift.*

To **CO'PY.** *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.

Some imagine, that whatſoever they find in the picture of a maſter, who has acquired reputation, muſt of neceſſity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. It has ſometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, ſeem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

To **COQUE'T.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to ſee how the gameſters play, and I railing at you both. *Swift.*

To **COQUE'T.** *v. n.* To act the lover.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau,
I ſaw *coquetting* t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

CO'QUETRY. *n. ſ.* [*coqueterie*, French.] Affectation of amorous advances; deſire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could deſire in female companions, without a daſh of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Spectator.*

COQUETTE. *n. ſ.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in ſylphs aloft repair,
And ſport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are ſparkled. *Arb. and Pope.*

CO'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*cwrwgle*, Welſh, probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. *n. ſ.* [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long expoſure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is ſoft, while in the ſea, proceeds from a ſoft and thin coat, of a cruſtaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for uſe. This external bark is of a fungous ſpongy texture, of a yellowiſh or greeniſh colour, and is full of an acrid juice reſembling milk. It covers every part of the plant, and is eaſily ſeparated from the internal or ſtony part by friction, while it is moiſt; but adheres to it very firmly, if ſuffered to dry on it. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variouſly ramified. It is thickeſt at the ſtem, and its branches grow gradually ſmaller to the extremities. It grows to ſtones, or any other ſolid ſubſtances, without a root, or without any way penetrating them, as plants do the earth. It has been doubted whether *coral* were properly a plant or not; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nouriſhment in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and ſeeds, or at leaſt a matter analogous to ſeeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. The ancients aſcribed great virtues to red *coral*; but now it is only uſed internally as an aſtringent and abſorbent, with other medicines of the ſame intention. We hear of white *coral*, of which the ancients make no mention; and what is ſold under this name is a ſpecies of the madrepora, another ſea-plant. There is a black *coral* of the ſame ſtony ſubſtance with the red, and as gloſſy as the blackeſt marble; but what is ſold in the ſhops under that name, is a plant of a different genus, and of a tough horny texture. *Hill.*

In the ſea, upon the ſouth-weſt of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a ſubmarine plant: it hath no leaves: it brancheth only when it is under water. It is ſoft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and ſhining red, as we ſee. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 780.

This gentleman, deſirous to find the nature of *coral*, cauſed a man to go down a hundred fathom into the ſea, with expreſs orders to take notice whether it were hard or ſoft in the place where it groweth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

He hears the crackling ſound of *coral* woods,
And ſees the ſecret ſource of ſubterranean floods. *Dryd.*

A turret was incloſ'd
Within the wall, of alabaſter white,
And crimſon *coral*, for the queen of night,
Who takes in Sylvan ſports her chaſte delight. *Dryd.*

Or where's the ſenſe, direct or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are *coral?* *Prior.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to aſſiſt them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew;
The bells ſhe gingled. *Pope.*

CO'RAL-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*corallodendron*, Latin.]

It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful ſcarlet flowers; but never any ſeeds in the European gardens. *Millar.*

CO'RALLINE. *adj.* [*corallinus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of coral; approaching to coral.

At ſuch time as the ſea is agitated, it takes up into itſelf terreſtrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes more quiet and calm. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CO'RALLINE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

Coralline is a ſea-plant uſed in medicine; but much inferiour to the coral in hardneſs. It is naturally very ramoſe or branched, and forms a bunch of filaments two or three inches long, and each of them of the thickneſs of a ſmall packthread, and jointed. They are ſometimes greeniſh, ſometimes yellowiſh, often reddiſh, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a ſort of ſand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the owſe, which they are forced to remove before they can come to the bed of ſand. *Mortim. Huſbandry.*

CO'RALLOID.
CO'RALLOIDAL. } *adv.* [κοραλλοειδής.] Reſembling coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *corralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are compoſed of plates ſet lengthways of the body, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CORA'NT. *n. ſ.* [*courant*, Fr.] A nimble ſprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jigg; ſo in converſation, even, eaſy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as ſoon believe a widow in great grief for her huſband, becauſe I ſaw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Walſh.*

CO'RBAN. *n. ſ.* [קרבן.] An alms-baſket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to ſatisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban ſtands for an offering or gift made to God or his temple. The Jews ſometimes ſwore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to uſe it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them neceſſary ſubſiſtence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by conſecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the Goſpel, with theſe uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word ſuch perſons were likewiſe meant as devoted themſelves to the ſervice of God and his temple. *Corban* ſignifies alſo the treaſury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were depoſited. *Calmet.*

CORBE. *adj.* [*courbe*, French.] Crooked.

For ſiker thy head very tottie is,
So thy *corbe* ſhoulder it leans amiſs. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

CO'RBEILS. *n. ſ.* Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth, and ſet upon the parapet, to ſhelter the men in firing upon the beſiegers.

CO'RBEL. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket, ſometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'RBEL.
CO'RBIL. } *n. ſ.*

1. A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall, ſometimes placed for ſtrength under the ſemi-girders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or ſtatues. *Chamb.*

CORD. *n. ſ.* [*cort*, Welſh; *chorda*, Latin; *corde*, French.]

1. A rope; a ſtring compoſed of ſeveral ſtrands or twiſts.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy *cords* in twain,
Too intricate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Joſh.* ii. 5.

Form'd of the fineſt complicated thread,
Theſe num'rous *cords* are through the body ſpread. *Blackmore.*

2. The cords extended in ſetting up tents, furniſh ſeveral metaphors in ſcripture.

Thine eyes ſhall ſee Jeruſalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that ſhall not be taken down; none of the ſtakes thereof ſhall ever be removed, neither ſhall any of the *cords* thereof be broken. *Iſaiah*, xxxiii. 20.

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, ſuppoſed to be meaſured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *make.*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *wood.*] Wood piled up for fuel, to be ſold by the cord.

To **CORD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to faſten with cords; to cloſe by a bandage.

CO'RDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cord.*] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ſhip.

They faſtened their ſhips to the ground, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*. *Raleigh, Eſſay* 1.

Spain furniſhed a ſort of ruſh called ſpartum, uſeful for *cordage* and other parts of ſhipping. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To the *cordage* glued
The ſailor, and the pilot to the helm. *Thomſon's Winter.*

CO'RDED. *adj.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a *corded* ladder,
To climb celeſtial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shakeſp.*

CORDELI'ER. *n. ſ.* A Franciſcan friar; ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture.

And who to aſſiſt but a grave *cordelier*. *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength.

A *cordial*, properly ſpeaking, is not always what increaſeth the force of the heart; for, by increaſing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diſeaſes. Whatever increaſeth the natural or animal ſtrength, the force of moving the fluids and muſcles, is a *cordial:* theſe are ſuch ſubſtances as bring the ſerum of the blood into the propereſt condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal ſubſtances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholeſome but not pungent taſte. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with ſome *cordials* ſeek for to appeaſe
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body ſhall have ſhortly eaſe;
But ſuch ſweet *cordials* paſs phyſicians art. *Spenſer.*

Comfort, like *cordials* after death, comes late. *Dryden.*

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,
The ſcarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the moſt pleaſing objects I can find,
Charms to my ſight, and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

CO'RDIAL. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more *cordial*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infuſed ſometimes purgatives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocriſy.

Doctrines are infuſed among Chriſtians, which are apt to obſtruct or intercept the *cordial* ſuperſtructing of Chriſtian life or renovation, where the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

With looks of *cordial* love,
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton.*

CORDIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *cordial.*]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the ancients had any ſuch reſpect of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

CO'RDIALLY. *adv.* [from *cordial.*] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocriſy.

Where a ſtrong inveterate love of ſin has made any doctrine or propoſition, wholly unſuitable to the heart, no argument or demonſtration, no nor miracle whatſoever, ſhall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to cloſe with and receive it. *South's Sermons.*

CO'RDINER. *n. ſ.* [*cordonnier*, French.] A ſhoemaker. It is ſo uſed in divers ſtatutes. *Cowel.*

CO'RDON. n. ſ. [Fr.] In fortification, a row of ſtones jutting out before the rampart and the baſis of the parapet. *Chamb.*

CO'RDWAIN. *n. ſ.* [*Cordovan* leather, from *Cordova* in Spain.] Spaniſh leather.

Her ſtraight legs moſt bravely were embay'd
In golden buſkins of coſtly *cordwain*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

CORDWA'INER. *n. ſ.* [Uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spaniſh leather, or from *cord*, of which ſhoes were formerly made, and are now uſed in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. *Trev.*] A ſhoemaker.

CORE. *n. ſ.* [*cœur*, French; *cor*, Latin.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man
That is not paſſion's ſlave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the ſquare ſhe raiſed a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Dig out the *cores* below the ſurface. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

They waſteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*. *Thomſon.*

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no *core* or ſtone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore.

Lance the ſore,
And cut the head; for, 'till the *core* be found,
The ſecret vice is fed, and gathers ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

5. It is uſed by Bacon for a body or collection [from *corps*, French, pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raiſing of forces to reſiſt the rebels, than of the reſiſtance itſelf; for that he was in a *core* of people whoſe affections he ſuſpected. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of leather.

2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather.

A ſtronger projectile motion of the blood muſt occaſion greater ſecretions and loſs of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps ſpiſſitude and *coriaceous* concretions. *Arbuthnot.*

CORIA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.]

It hath a fibroſe annual root: the lower leaves are broad, but the upper leaves are deeply cut into five ſegments: the petals of the flower are unequal, and ſhaped like an heart: the fruit is compoſed of two hemiſpherical, and ſometimes ſpherical ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2. Smaller teſticulated *coriander*. The firſt is cultivated for the ſeeds, which are uſed in medicine: the ſecond ſort is ſeldom found. *Millar.*

Iſrael called the name thereof manna; and it was, like *coriander* ſeed, white. *Exod.* xiii. 31.

CO'RINTH. *n. ſ.* [from the city of that name in Greece.] A ſmall fruit commonly called currant.

The chief riches of Zant conſiſteth in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. *Broom's Notes on Odyſſ.*

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by ſome the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the moſt noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius aſcribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian ſculptor, who is ſaid to have taken the hint by paſſing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a baſket with ſome of her playthings had been placed by her nurſe, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it ſprung up the branches encompaſſed the baſket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of a volute. Hence Callimachus imitated the baſket by the vaſe of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. This ſtory is treated as a fable by Villalpandus, who imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whoſe leaves were thoſe of the palm-tree. This order is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by ſeveral characters. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind theſe figures are large columns of the *Corinthian Order*, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORK. *n. ſ.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dutch.
Hic dies, anno redeunte, feſtus
Corticem *aſtrictum pice dimovebit*
Amphoræ, fumum bibere inſtitutæ
Conſule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, ſpongy, and ſoft. *Millar.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenæan hills, and in ſeveral parts of Italy, and the north of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples, or burnt into Spaniſh black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the ſtopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pr'ythee take the *cork* out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Be ſure, nay very ſure, thy *cork* be good;
Then future ages ſhall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale ſo well. *King.*
Nor ſtop, for one bad *cork*, his butler's pay. *Pope.*

CORKING-PIN. *n. ſ.* A pin of the largeſt ſize.

When you put a clean pillow-caſe on your lady's pillow, be ſure to faſten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night. *Swift's Direct. to the Chambermaid.*

CO'RKY. *adj.* [from *cork.*] Conſiſting of cork.

Bind faſt his *corky* arms. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CO'RMORANT. *n. ſ.* [*cormoran*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Lat.]

1. A bird that preys upon fiſh. It is nearly of the bigneſs of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greeniſh about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſter'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, ſpight of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy
That honour which ſhall 'bate his ſcythe's keen edge. *Shak.*

Thoſe called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 194.
Not far from thence is ſeen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fiſhing *cormorant.* *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A glutton.

CORN. *n. ſ.* [conn, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,
Hagul er kaldaſtur corna.
Hail is the coldeſt grain.]

1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; ſuch as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone. *John*, xii. 25.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Shakeſp.*

2. Grain yet unreaped, ſtanding in the field upon its ſtalk.

Why he was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining *corn.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almoſt ripe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Still a murmur runs
Along the ſoft inclining fields of *corn.* *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed.

Thou ſhalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a ſhock of *corn* cometh in his ſeaſon. *Job*, v. 26.

4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful; probably ſo called from its form, though by ſome ſuppoſed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny ſubſtance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakeſp.*
The man that makes his toe,
What he his heart ſhould make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
And turn his ſleep to wake. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do engrieve either towards rain or towards froſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The hardeſt part of the *corn* is uſually in the middle, thruſting itſelf in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

He firſt that uſeful ſecret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain. *Gay's Paſt.*

It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in ſome people as *corns.* *Arbuth.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
An offer'd fee from Radcliff ſcorns. *Swift.*

To **CORN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. The word is ſo uſed, as Skinner obſerves, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *n. ſ.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his laſs,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did paſs. *Shak. As You Like It.*

You may ſoon enjoy the gallant ſights of armies, encampments, and ſtandards waving over your brother's *cornfields.* *Pope.*

CORN-FLAG. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *flag.*]

It hath a fleſhy double tuberoſe root: the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lys: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a lily, open at the top, in two lips; the upper imbricated, the under divided into five ſegments: the ovary becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, filled with roundiſh ſeeds wrapt up in a cover. Millar enumerates eleven ſpecies of this plant, ſome with red flowers, and ſome with white. It is a proper ornament for borders.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. ſ.* The floor where corn is ſtored.

Thou haſt loved a reward upon every *corn-floor.* *Hoſ.* ix. 1.

CORN-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *flower.*]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come ſeldom or never in other places, unleſs they be ſet, but only amongſt corn; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marigold, wild poppy, and furmitory. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 482.

Corn-flowers are of many ſorts: ſome of them flower in June and July, and others in Auguſt. The ſeeds ſhould be ſown in March: they require a good ſoil. *Mortim. Huſband.*

CORN-LAND. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *land.*] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Paſtures and meadows are of ſuch advantage to huſbandry, that many prefer them to *corn-lands.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CORN-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *maſter.*] One that cultivates corn for ſale.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greateſt audits of any man in my time; a great graſier, a great ſheepmaſter, a great timberman, a great collier, a great *corn-maſter*, and a great leadman. *Bacon, Eſſay* 35.

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *marigold.*]

It hath an annual root: the cup of the flower is hemiſpherical and ſcaly: the flowers are radiated; the rays being, for the moſt part, of a yellow flower, and the ſeeds are furrowed. *Millar.*

CORN-MILL. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *mill.*] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raiſe large hammers. *Mort. Huſband.*

CORN-PIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *pipe.*] A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn.

Now the ſhrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the ſtraggling ſwarms. *Tickel.*

CORN-ROCKET. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *rocket.*]

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, in form of a croſs: the pointal becomes a four-cornered fruit, reſembling a creſted club, divided into four cells, in which are contained roundiſh ſeeds with a beak. This plant grows wild in the warm parts of France and Spain. *Millar.*

CORN-ROSE. *n. ſ.* See POPPY, of which it is a ſpecies.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *ſallad.*]

The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite on the branches, which are always divided into two parts, and appear at the top like an umbrella. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into many ſegments, and ſucceeded by one naked ſeed, having no down adhering to it, in which it differs from the valerian. Some ſorts of it grow wild. *Millar.*

Corn-ſallad is an herb, whoſe top-leaves are a ſallet of themſelves. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CO'RNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Latin.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *chandler.*] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *cut.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not looſe, nor did ſeem to preſs into the fleſh; for there had been a *corncutter*, who had cleared it. *Wiſeman.*

I have known a *corncutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent phyſician. *Spectator*, N° 307.

CO'RNEL. } *n. ſ.* [*cornus*, Lat.] See CORNELIAN-
CORNELIAN-TREE. } CHERRY.

The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian ſtone, the colour whereof it ſomewhat repreſents. The fruit is good in the kitchen and conſervatory. The wood is very durable, and uſeful for wheelwork. *Mortim. Huſband.*

Take a ſervice-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harſh and binding juice, and ſet them near a vine or fig-tree, and ſee whether the grapes or figs will not be the ſweeter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 485.

Mean time the goddeſs, in diſdain, beſtows
The maſt and acorn, brutal food! and ſtrows
The fruits of *cornel*, as they feaſt around. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'RNEL. } *n. ſ.* [*cornus*, Latin.]
CORNELIAN-CHERRY. }

The flower-cup conſiſts of four ſmall rigid leaves, expanded in form of a croſs; from the center of which are produced many ſmall yellowiſh flowers, conſiſting of four leaves, diſpoſed in form of an umbrella: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by fruit, oblong or of a cylindrical form, ſomewhat like an olive, containing an hard ſtone, which is divided into two cells, each containing a ſingle ſeed. The ſpecies are ten, of which the *cornelian-cherry*, or male cornel-tree, is very common, being propagated for its fruit, which, by many people, is preſerved to make tarts: it is alſo uſed in medicine as an aſtringent and cooler. There is likewiſe an officinal preparation of this fruit, called *Rob de cornus.* Dogberry, or gattentree, is very common in hedges, and the fruit of this plant is often brought into the markets, and ſold for buckthorn berries; but in this fruit is but one ſtone, and in the buckthorn four. The ſaſſafras ſort is a native of America; and its root is much uſed in England to make a tea, which is greatly commended by ſome againſt violent defluxions. Moſt of the other ſorts are brought from America, except what is commonly called the dwarf honeyſuckle, which grows wild on the high mountains in the northern counties; but is with difficulty preſerved in gardens. *Millar.*

On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed;
Cornels and brambleberries gave the reſt,
And falling acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CORNE'LIAN-STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CO'RNEMUSE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A kind of ruſtick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Horny; of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobſters, and cruſtaceous animals, are generally dimſighted. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The various ſubmarine ſhrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous conſtitution, conſiſting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodw.*

CO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [*cornel*, Welſh; *cornier*, French.]

1. An angle; a place incloſed by two walls or lines, which would interſect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A ſecret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conſcience,
Deſerves a *corner.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a houſe-top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide houſe. *Proverbs*, xxv. 24.

I am perſuaded that none of theſe things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner.* *Acts*, xxvi. 26.

All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the iſland, have been abſolutely reduced under his immediate ſubjection. *Davies.*

Thoſe vices, that lurk in the ſecret *corners* of the ſoul. *Addiſon.*

Your active ſearch
Leaves no cold wintry *corner* unexplor'd. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. The extremities; the utmoſt limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my priſon, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* elſe o' th' earth
Let liberty make uſe of. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
I turn'd, and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
To find if ſleep were there; but ſleep was loſt. *Dryden.*

CORNER-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*corner* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal ſtone.

See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' *corner-ſtone?* *Shakeſpeare.*

A maſon was fitting a *corner-ſtone.* *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

CORNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes; and are two above and two below, on each ſide of the jaw, which ſhoot forth when the horſe is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. *adj.* [*corner* and *wiſe.*] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth: uſed anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Iſrael played before the Lord on pſalteries and on timbrels, and on *cornets.* 2 *Sam.* vi. 5.

Other wind inſtruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear,
Under an actor's noſe, he's never near. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A company or troop of horſe; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This ſenſe is now diſuſed.

Theſe noblemen were appointed, with ſome *cornets* of horſe and bands of foot, to put themſelves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horſes lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They diſcerned a body of five *cornets* of horſe very full, ſtanding in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.

4. CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A ſcarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

6. A head-dreſs. *Dict.*

7. *A* CORNET *of Paper*, is deſcribed by Skinner to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for ſmall wares.

CO'RNETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cornet.*] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpetters, *cornetters*, and other muſicians, that even Claudius himſelf might have heard them. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CO'RNICE. *n. ſ.* [*corniche*, French.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Farneſe, which makes ſo beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its juſt meaſures. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The walls were maſſy braſs, the *cornice* high
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CORNICE *Ring.* [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

COR'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either ſide, two black filaments, or membranous ſtrings, which extend unto the long and ſhorter *cornicle*, upon protruſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CORNI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are ſuch as produce many diſtinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are ſuch hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur, or little horn. *Chambers.*

CORNI'FICK. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

CORNI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CORNUCOPIÆ. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddeſs.

To **CORNU'TE.** *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. ſ.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto* her huſband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealouſy. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

CO'RNY. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up ſtood the *corny* reed,
Embattel'd in her field. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

2. [from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,
'Midſt Summer's plenty, thinks of Winter's want,
By conſtant journeys, careful to prepare
Her ſtores; and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

CO'ROLLARY. *n. ſ.* [*corollarium*, Latin, from *corolla*; *finis coronat opus*; or from *corollair*, Fr. a ſurplus.]

1. The concluſion: a corollary ſeems to be a concluſion, whether following from the premiſes neceſſarily or not.

Now ſince we have conſidered the malignity of this ſin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance againſt it. *Government of the Tongue.*

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done juſtice to others, I owe ſomewhat to myſelf. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

CORO'NA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, ſo called becauſe it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, N° 415.

CO'RONAL. *n. ſ.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*,
And Hymen alſo crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenſer.*

CO'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the ſagittal and *coronal* ſuture. *Wiſeman.*

CO'RONARY. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown; ſeated on the top of the head like a crown.

The baſiliſk of older times was a proper kind of ſerpent, not above three palms long, as ſome account; and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks, or *coronary* ſpots upon the crown. *Vulgar Errours.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland.

The ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CORONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corona*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune ſmiling at her work therein, that a ſcaffold of execution ſhould grow a ſcaffold of *coronation.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Willingly I came to Denmark,
To ſhew my duty in your *coronation.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A cough, Sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his *coronation* day. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Now empreſs Fame had publiſh'd the renown
Of Sh——'s *coronation* through the town. *Dryden.*

2. The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation.

In penſive thought recal the fancy'd ſcene,
See *coronations* riſe on ev'ry green. *Pope.*

CO'RONER. *n. ſ.* [from *corona.*] An officer whoſe duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occaſioned; for which purpoſe a jury of twelve perſons is impannelled.

Go thou and ſeek the *coroner*, and let him ſit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. *Shakeſp.*

CO'RONET. *n. ſ.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interpoſed; that of an earl raiſes the pearls above the leaves; that of a viſcount is ſurrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

The reſt was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly ſet with pearl. *Sidney.*

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and *coronets*, realms and iſlands were
As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shakeſpeare.*
All the reſt are counteſſes.
——Their *coronets* ſay ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Under a *coronet* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt. *Dryden.*
Peers and dukes, and all their ſweeping train,
And garters, ſtars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope's R. of Lock.*

CO'RPORAL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The loweſt officer of the infantry, whoſe office is to place and remove the ſentinels.

The cruel *corp'ral* whiſper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would ſet me clear. *Gay.*

CO'RPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that hath the charge of ſetting the watches and ſentries, and relieving them; who ſees that all the ſoldiers and ſailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to uſe them. He has a mate under him. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*corporel*, French; *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint ſouls, paſt *corporal* toil,
A hundred alms-houſes, right well ſupplied. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Render to me ſome *corporal* ſign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

That God hath been otherwiſe ſeen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the ſmall proportion of my underſtanding. *Raleigh.*

They enjoy greater ſenſual pleaſures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains, and are utter ſtrangers to all thoſe anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and diſquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not ſpiritual. In the preſent language, when *body* is uſed philoſophically in oppoſition to ſpirit, the word *corporeal* is uſed, as a *corporeal* being; but otherwiſe *corporal*. *Corporeal* is having a body; *corporal* relating to the body. This diſtinction ſeems not ancient.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?
Into the air: and what ſeem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

And from theſe *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

CORPORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corporal.*] The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not ſpiritual, yet it approacheth neareſt unto ſpirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all other, the moſt ſubtile and pure. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

CO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *corporal.*] Bodily.

The ſun is *corporally* conjoined with baſiliſcus. *Brown.*

CO'RPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal proceſſes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a ſudden tempeſt, he over-run all Munſter and Connaught, defacing and utterly ſubverting all *corporate* towns that were not ſtrongly walled. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

They anſwer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* aſſembly, therefore the reſentment of the commons was uſually turned againſt particular perſons. *Swift.*

CO'RPORATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *corporate.*] The ſtate of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

CORPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

A *corporation* is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common ſeal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common conſent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compaſs of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the ſucceſſors, as a ſingle man binds his executor or heir. *Cowel.*

Of angels we are not to conſider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that alſo which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongſt themſelves, and of ſociety or fellowſhip with men. *Hooker, b.* i. § 4.

Of this we find ſome foot-ſteps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thouſand men ſhe doth together draw,
And of them all one *corporation* make. *Davies.*

CO'RPORATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] The ſtate of a being embodied. *Dict.*

CORPO'REAL. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Latin.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial. See CORPORAL.

The ſwiftneſs of thoſe circles attribute,
Though numberleſs, to his omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* ſubſtances could add
Speed almoſt ſpiritual. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul, we are not to omit thoſe characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a ſpiritual ſubſtance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*. *South's Sermons.*

God being ſuppoſed to be a pure ſpirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* ſenſe. *Tillotſon.*

The courſe is finiſh'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corporeal* priſon freed. *Dryden's Fab.*

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed by Swift inaccurately for *corporal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true ſtep even on Aimſbury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* falſe ſtep is worſe than a political one. *Swift.*

CORPO'REITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the ſtate of having a body; bodilineſs.

Since philoſophy affirmeth, that we are middle ſubſtances between the ſoul and the body, they muſt admit of ſome *corporeity* which ſuppoſeth weight or gravity. *Vulgar Errours.*

It is the ſaying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemiſphere of immaterial intellects and this lower of *corporeity*. *Glanville's Scepſ. c.* iv.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other ſhape and figure. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPORIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corporify.*] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] To embody; to inſpiſſate into body.

A certain ſpirituous ſubſtance, extracted out of it, is miſtaken for the ſpirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle.*

CORPS. }
CORPSE. } *n. ſ.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To ſtuff this man, this vaſt unhide-bound *corps*. *Milton.*

He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That ſcorns his brittle *corps*, and ſeems aſham'd
He's not all ſpirit. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. A carcaſe; a dead body; a corſe.

Not a friend greet
My poor *corps*, where my bones ſhall be thrown. *Shakeſp.*

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thouſand ſhapes diſplay'd. *Dryden.*

See where the *corps* of thy dead ſon approaches. *Addiſon.*

The *corpſe* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and ſtand about the dead body. *Addiſon's Guardian,* Nº 99.

3. A body of forces.

CO'RPULENCE. }
CO'RPULENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]

1. Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs; fulneſs of fleſh.

To what a cumberſome unwieldineſs,
And burdenous *corpulence* my love had grown. *Donne.*

It is but one ſpecies of *corpulency*; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muſcular fleſh, the caſe of robuſt people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter.

The muſculous fleſh ſerves for the vibration of the tail, the heavineſs and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray on the Creation.*

CO'RPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Fleſhy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We ſay it is a fleſhy ſtile, when there is much periphraſes, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Exceſs of nouriſhment is hurtful; for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon.*

CO'RPUSCLE. *n. ſ.* [*corpuſculum*, Latin.] A ſmall body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our ſatisfaction, if thoſe *corpuſcles* can be diſcovered with microſcopes. *Newton's Opticks.*

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuſcles* that compoſe and diſtinguiſh different bodies? *Watts's Logick.*

CORPU'SCULAR. }
CORPUSCULA'RIAN. } *adj.* [from *corpuſculum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; compriſing bodies. It is the diſtinguiſhing epithet of that philoſophy which attempts the rational ſolution of all phyſical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philoſophy I do not expect to ſee any principles propoſed, more comprehenſive and intelligible than the *corpuſcularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

This may be ſaid, that the modern *corpuſcularians* talk, in moſt things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. *Bentley.*

The mechanical or *corpuſcular* philoſophy, though peradventure the eldeſt, as well as the beſt in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Bentley's Serm.*

CO'RRACLE. See CORRICLE.

To CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to ſcrape together.

CORRADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impreſſion of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the baſis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; ſo as there is a *corradiation*, and conjunction of beams. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*corrigo correctum*, Latin.]

1. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to diſcipline.

Sad accidents, and a ſtate of affliction, is a ſchool of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of ſinning. *Taylor.*

After he has once been *corrected* for a lie, you muſt be ſure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education.*

Children being to be reſtrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them, when they do amiſs. *Locke on Education.*

2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings or life.

This is a defect in the firſt make of ſome men's minds, which can ſcarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

Correcting nature, from what actually ſhe is in individuals, to what ſhe ought to be, and what ſhe was created. *Dryden.*

I writ, becauſe it amuſed me; I *corrected*, becauſe it was as pleaſant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope's Preface.*

The mind may cool, and be at leiſure to attend to its domeſtick concern: to conſider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be ſubdued. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

As in habitual gout or ſtone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In caſes of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with ſome animal ſubſtances; as ivory or hartſhorn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs; free from faults.

What verſe can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he preſumes the moſt *correct* of his. *Dryden.*

Always uſe the moſt *correct* editions: various readings will be only troubleſome where the ſenſe and language is complete. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

CORRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *correct.*]

1. Puniſhment; diſcipline; chaſtiſement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiſs the rod? *Shak. Rich.* II.

An offenſive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer ſtrokes,
As he is ſtriking, holds his infant up,
And hangs reſolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. *p.* ii.

We are all but children here under the great Maſter of the family; and he is pleaſed, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to inſtruct us in virtue. *Watts.*

2. Alteration to a better ſtate; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the ſame liberty with my writings; if, at leaſt, they live long enough to deſerve *correction*. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

3. That which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements ſhould be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehenſion; animadverſion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, eſtabliſhing their aſſertions not only with great ſolidity, but ſubmitting them alſo unto the *correction* of future diſcovery. *Brown.*

One fault was too great lenity to her ſervants, to whom ſhe always gave good counſel, but often too gentle *correction*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary.

To make courts hot, ambitious, wholeſome, do not take
A dram of country's dulneſs; do not add
Corrections, but as chymiſts purge the bad. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *correction.*] One that has been in the houſe of correction; a jayl-bird. This ſeems to be the meaning in Shakeſpeare.

I will have you ſoundly ſwinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famiſhed *correctioner*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

CORRE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of the bilious alcali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs.

The hair, wool, feathers, and ſcales, which all animals of prey do ſwallow, are a ſeaſonable and neceſſary *corrective*, to prevent their greedineſs from filling themſelves with too ſucculent a food. *Ray on the Creation.*

Humanly ſpeaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* ſupplied by art and diſcipline, it ſeldom fails but an ill principle has its courſe, and nature makes good its blow. *South's Sermons.*

2. Limitation; reſtriction.

There ſeems to be ſuch an inſtance in the regiment, which the human ſoul exerciſeth in relation to the body, that with certain *correctives* and exceptions, may give ſome kind of explication or adumbration thereof. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

CORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *correct.*] Accurately; appoſitely; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenſes and participles, adverbs and prepoſitions are, ſpeak as properly and as *correctly* as moſt gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar ſchools. *Locke on Education.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low. *Pope's Eſſay on Crit.*

CORRE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy; exactneſs; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the ſpirit, by adding to the poliſhing; ſo that there remains nothing but a dull *correctneſs*, a piece without any conſiderable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The ſoftneſs of the fleſh, the delicacy of the ſhape, air and poſture, and the *correctneſs* of deſign in this ſtatue, are inexpreſſible. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Late, very late, *correctneſs* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. *Pope.*

Thoſe pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctneſs*. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *correct.*]

1. He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment or animadverſion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do juſtice on ſome ſins, than to forbear all ſin? How many rather to be *correctors* than practiſers of religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

With all his faults he ſets up to be an univerſal reformer and *corrector* of abuſes, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. He that reviſes any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the preſs, that amends the errours committed in printing.

I remember a perſon, who, by his ſtyle and literature, ſeems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge preſs in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a compoſition, as guards againſt or abates the force of another; as the lixivial ſalts prevent the grievous vellications of reſinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adheſion to the inteſtinal membranes, whereby they ſometimes occaſion intolerable gripings; and as ſpices and carminative ſeeds alſo aſſiſt in the eaſier operation of ſome catharticks, by diſſipating collections of wind. In making a medicine, ſuch a thing is called a *corrector* which deſtroys or diminiſhes a quality that it could not otherwiſe be diſpenſed with: thus turpentines are *correctors* of quickſilver, by deſtroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture; and thus rectified ſpirit of wine breaks off the points of ſome acids, ſo as to make them become ſafe and good remedies, which before were deſtructive. *Quincy.*

To CO'RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon.

CO'RRELATE. *n. ſ.* One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation.

It is one thing for a father to ceaſe to be a father, by caſting off his ſon; and another for him to ceaſe to be ſo, by the death of his ſon: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate*. *South's Sermons.*

CORRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, ſo that the exiſtence of one in a particular ſtate depends upon the exiſtence of another.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other *correlative* terms, ſeem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and ſo requires a *correlative* to anſwer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unleſs there be an accepting on the other. *South's Sermons.*

CORRE'LATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *correlative.*] The ſtate of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*corripio correptum*, Latin.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehenſion; reproof.

If we muſt needs be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction and backbiting into admonition and fraternal *correption*. *Government of the Tongue,* § 6.

To CORRESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuit; to anſwer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another ſucceſſively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not juſtly *correſpond* with any artificial or mechanical equal meaſures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty ſounds, any farther than they are ſigns of our ideas, we cannot but aſſent to them, as they *correſpond* to thoſe ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE. }
CORRESPO'NDENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *correſpond.*]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our ſtate of mortality, ſuch *correſpondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in ſome ſort the one, for the others more perfect direction. *Hooker, b.* i.

Whatever we fancy, things keep their courſe; and their habitudes, *correſpondencies*, and relations keep the ſame to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence.

I had diſcovered thoſe unlawful *correſpondencies* they had uſed, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

Sure the villains hold a *correſpondence*
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. *Denham.*

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I ſhould have the ſame thought much about the ſame time: my enemies will be apt to ſay, that we hold a *correſpondence* together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addiſon's Guardian,* Nº 116.

3. Friendſhip; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let ſuch military perſons be aſſured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding alſo good *correſpondence* with the other great men in the ſtate. *Bacon.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [from *correſpond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; anſwerable.

What good or evil is there under the ſun, what action *correſpondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath impoſed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himſelf hath eternally purpoſed to keep. *Hooker.*

And as five zones th' etherial regions bind,
Five *correſpondent* are to earth aſſign'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *n. ſ.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters.

He was pleaſed to command me to ſend to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correſpondents* at home and abroad. *Denham's Dedication.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *correſpond.*] Anſwerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's ſix gates i' th' city, with maſſy ſtaples,
And *correſponſive* and fulfilling bolts,
Sperre up the ſons of Troy. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

CO'RRIDOR. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compaſs of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long iſle round about a building, leading to ſeveral chambers at a diſtance from each other. *Harris.*

There is ſomething very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almoſt intirely ruined. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CORRI'GIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Latin.]

1: That which may be altered or amended.

2. He who is a proper object of puniſhment; puniſhable.

He was taken up very ſhort, and adjudged *corrigible* for ſuch preſumptuous language. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; ſo that, if we will either have it ſterile with idleneſs, or manured with induſtry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

CORRI'VAL. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adverſaries and *corrivals* one againſt the other. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He that doth redeem her thence, might wear
Without *corrival* all her dignities. *Shak. Hen.* IV. *p.* i.

Corri'valry. *n.ſ.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; oppoſition.

Corro'borant. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give ſtrength.

There be divers ſorts of bracelets fit to comfort the ſpirits, and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 961.

To **CORRO'BORATE.** *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to eſtabliſh.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured inſtance, there is no truſting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by cuſtom. *Bacon.*

2. To ſtrengthen; to make ſtrong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refreſh it. *Bacon.*

It was ſaid that the prince himſelf had, by the ſight of foreign courts, and obſervations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his ſpirits, and *corroborated* his judgment. *Wotton.*

As any limb well and duly exerciſed grows ſtronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

Corrobora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of ſtrengthening or confirming; confirmation by ſome additional ſecurity; addition of ſtrength.

The lady herſelf procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of the marriage. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Corro'borative. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increaſing ſtrength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moiſt intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an aſtringent faculty; and the ulcer alſo requireth to be dried. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **CORRO'DE.** *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menſtruum; to prey upon; to conſume; to wear away gradually.

Stateſmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*
The bad with bad, a ſpider with a toad;
For ſo ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good againſt her will. *Donne.*

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigreaſe, is wont to reduce it to a green blue ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

The nature of mankind, left to itſelf, would ſoon have fallen into diſſolution, without the inceſſant and *corroding* invaſions of ſo long a time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Hannibal the Pyreneans paſt,
And ſteepy Alps, the mounds that nature caſt,
And with *corroding* juices, as he went,
A paſſage through the living rock he rent. *Dryd. Juv.*

Fiſhes, which neither chew their meat nor grind it in their ſtomachs, do, by a diſſolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus. *Ray on the Creation.*

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the veſſels, producing almoſt all the diſeaſes of the inflammatory kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Through the heart,
Should jealouſy its venom once diffuſe,
'Tis then delightful miſery no more,
But agony unmixt, inceſſant gall,
Corroding every thought, and blaſting all
Love's paradiſe. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 1075.

Corro'dent. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or waſting any thing away.

Corro'dible. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not ſuffer a liquation from the powerfuleſt heat communicable unto that element. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

Co'rrody. *n. ſ.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or ſalary for ſome other than the original purpoſe.

In thoſe days even noble perſons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and penſions to their chaplains and ſervants out of churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Corroſibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] The quality of being corroſible; poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

Corro'ſible. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

Corro'ſibleneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Suſceptibility of corroſion. *Dict.*

Corro'ſion. *n. ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corroſion is a particular ſpecies of diſſolution of bodies, either by an acid, or a ſaline menſtruum. It is almoſt wholly deſigned for the reſolution of bodies moſt ſtrongly compacted, as bones and metals; ſo that the menſtruums here employed, have a conſiderable moment or force. Theſe liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but ſalts diſſolved in a little phlegm; therefore theſe being ſolid, and conſequently containing a conſiderable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are alſo more attracted by the particles of the body to be diſſolved; ſo when the more ſolid bodies are put into ſaline menſtruums, the attraction is ſtronger than in other ſolutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: ſo that we may eaſily conceive, when the motion is in ſuch a manner increaſed, it ſhould drive the ſalts into the pores of the bodies, and open and looſen their coheſion, though ever ſo firm. *Quincy.*

If there be any medicine that purgeth, and hath neither of the firſt two manifeſt qualities, it is to be held ſuſpected as a kind of poiſon; for that it worketh either by *corroſion*, or by a ſecret malignity and enmity to nature. *Bacon.*

That *corroſion* and diſſolution of bodies, even the moſt ſolid and durable, which is vulgarly aſcribed to the air, is cauſed merely by the action of water upon them; the air being ſo far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their ſecurity and preſervation. *Woodward.*

Corrosive. *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of conſuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corroſive* liquors into inviſible parts, yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. *c.* 2. § 12.

The ſacred ſons of vengeance, on whoſe courſe
Corroſive famine waits, and kills the year. *Thomſ. Spring.*

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corroſive* to ſuch as oppugn them, undoubtedly to ſuch as maintain them it can be no great pleaſure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 10.

Corrosive. *n. ſ.*

1. That which has the quality of waſting any thing away, as the fleſh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corroſives* to apply,
And with ſtrict diet tame his ſtubborn malady. *Fairy Q.*

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such ſpeeches ſavour not of God in him that uſeth them, and unto virtuouſly diſpoſed minds they are grievous *corroſives*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 33.

Away; though parting be a fretful *corroſive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shak. Hen.* VI. *p.* i.

Care is no cure, but rather *corroſive*,
For things that are not to be remedied. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Corro'ſively. *adv.* [from *corroſive.*]

1. Like a corroſive.

At firſt it taſted ſomewhat *corroſively*. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

2. With the power of corroſion.

Corro'ſiveneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *corroſive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuſe, to what he meant for meat,
Corroſiveneſs, or intenſe cold or heat. *Donne.*

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corroſiveneſs* at all, but coldneſs, mixt with a ſomewhat languid reliſh retaining to bitterneſs. *Boyle.*

Co'rrugant. *adj.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To **CO'RRUGATE.** *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purſe up; as the ſkin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cauſe. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of ſinews: it cometh either by cold or dryneſs; for cold and dryneſs do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Corruga'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the ſolid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the ſpirits are irritated by ſharp humours. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **CORRU'PT.** *v. a.* [*corrumpo corruptus*, Latin.]

1. To turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate; to infect.

2. To deprave; to deſtroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear leſt by any means, as the ſerpent beguiled Eve through his ſubtilty, ſo your minds ſhould be *corrupted* from the ſimplicity that is in Chriſt. 2 *Cor.* xi. 3.

Even what things they naturally know, in thoſe very things, as hearts void of reaſon, they *corrupted* themſelves. *Jude*, v.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. 1 *Cor.* xv.

All that have miſcarried
By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injuſtice. *Shak. Rich.* III.

I have heard it ſaid, the fitteſt time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when ſhe's fallen out with her huſband. *Shakeſp.*

But ſtay, I ſmell a man of middle earth;
With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chaſte, the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he ſtart,
It is the fleſh of a *corrupted* heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill uſe of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he ſtops the pipes. *Locke.*

Hear the black trumpet through the world proclaim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the ſhame. *Pope.*

3. To ſpoil; to do miſchief.

To **Corru'pt.** *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy.

The aptneſs or propenſion of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifeſt effects of diſeaſes, blaſting, or the like. *Bacon.*

Corru'pt. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Vicious; tainted with wickedneſs; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the uſe of edifying. *Eph.* iv. 29.

Corrupt, corrupt, and tainted in deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe kind of knaves I know, which in this plainneſs
Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely ſolicitous to have their children piouſly brought up. *South's Sermons.*

Corru'pter. *n. ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates; he that leſſens purity or integrity.

What is here?
The ſcriptures of the loyal Leonatus,
All turn'd to hereſy? Away, away,
Corrupters of my faith! *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the errour firſt of all. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Thoſe great *corrupters* of Chriſtianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jeſuits. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 6.

Corruptibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Poſſibility to be corrupted.

Corru'ptible. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. Suſceptible of deſtruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they ſhall live, were it not that they are joined with his body, which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cauſe of immortality. *Hooker.*

It is a devouring corruption of the eſſential mixture, which conſiſting chiefly of an oily moiſture, is *corruptible* through diſſipation. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The ſeveral parts of which the world conſiſts, being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long ſince have been diſſolved. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Suſceptible of corruption; poſſible to be tainted or vitiated.

Corru'ptibleneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Suſceptibility of corruption.

Corru'ptibly. *adv.* [from *corruptible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Corru'ption. *n. ſ.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts.

2. Wickedneſs; perverſion of principles; loſs of integrity.

Precepts of morality, beſides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averſe to them, are ſo abſtracted from ideas of ſenſe, that they ſeldom get an opportunity for deſcriptions and images. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

Amidſt *corruption*, luxury and rage,
Still leave ſome ancient virtues to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putreſcence.

The wiſe contriver, on his end intent,
Careful this fatal errour to prevent,
And keep the waters from *corruption* free,
Mix'd them with ſalt, and ſeaſon'd all the ſea. *Blackm.*

4. Matter or *pus* in a ſore.

5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation.

After my death I wiſh no other herald,
No other ſpeaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But ſuch an honeſt chronicler as Griffith. *Shakeſpeare.*

The region hath by conqueſt, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and differing names. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

All thoſe four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language; for which reaſons the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brerewood on Languages.*

6. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony or treaſon, and to his iſſue: for as he loſeth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, ſo his iſſue cannot be heir to him, or to any other anceſtor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in reſpect of the father. *Cowel.*

Corru'ptive. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Not reſembling themſelves according to ſeminal condition, yet carrying a ſettled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* vi.

It ſhould be endued with an acid ferment, or ſome *corruptive* quality, for ſo ſpeedy a diſſolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

Corru'ptleſs. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around
The borders, with *corruptleſs* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden.*

Corru'ptly. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O, that eſtates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly*, that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have dealt very *corruptly* againſt thee, and have not kept the commandments. *Neh.* i. 7.

2. Vitiouſly; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted moſt names, both of men and places. *Camden's Remains.*

Corru'ptneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putreſcence; vice.

CO'RSAIR. n. ſ. [French.] A pirate; one who profeſſes to ſeize merchants.

Corse. *n. ſ.* [*corps*, French.]

1. A body.

For he was ſtrong, and of ſo mighty *corſe*,
As ever wielded ſpear in warlike hand. *Spenſer, c.* iii.

2. A dead body; a carcaſe: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy ſin,
He reft her hateful head, without remorſe;
A ſtream of coal-black blood forth guſhed from her *corſe*.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* i. *ſtanz.* 24.

Set down the *corſe*; or, by Saint Paul,
I'll make a *corſe* of him that diſobeys. *Shak. Rich.* III.

What may this mean?
That thou, dead *corſe*, again, in complete ſteel,
Reviſit'ſt thus the glimpſes of the moon,
Making night hideous? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my ſight, that I may view at leiſure
The bloody *corſe*, and count thoſe glorious wounds. *Addiſ.*

You heard the groans,
Heard nightly plung'd, amid' the ſullen waves,
The frequent *corſe*. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1035.

Co'rſelet. *n. ſ.* [*corſelet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some ſhirts of maile, ſome coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, ſome a *corſlet* bright. *Fairfax, b.* i.

They laſh, they foin, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their *corſlets*, and their thinneſt parts explore. *Dryden.*

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ſtrings of which, in battle's heat,
Againſt their very *cors'lets* beat. *Prior.*

CO'RTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their laſt extremities form a little gland, (all theſe little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain) terminating in two little veſſels. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Co'rticated. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Reſembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated* and depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

Co'rticose. *adj.* [from *corticoſus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

Corve'tto. *n. ſ.* The curvet. See **Curvet.**

You muſt draw the horſe in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peacham on Draw.*

CORU'SCANT. *adj.* [*coruſco*, Latin.] Glittering by flaſhes; flaſhing.

Corusca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*coruſcatio*, Latin.] Flaſh; quick vibration of light.

We ſee that lightnings and *coruſcations*, which are near at hand, yield no ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 114.

We may learn that ſulphureous ſteams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and ſometimes take fire with a ſudden *coruſcation* and exploſion. *Newton's Opticks.*

How heat and moiſture mingle in a maſs,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruſcations* ſtrike the eye,
And bold tornados bluſter in the ſky. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

Cory'mbiated. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garniſhed with branches of berries. *Dict.*

Corymbi'ferous. *adv.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are diſtinguiſhed into ſuch as have a radiate flower, as the ſun-flower; and ſuch as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added thoſe a-kin hereunto, ſuch as ſcabious, teaſel, thiſtle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORY'MBUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

It in general ſignifies the top of any thing; but amongſt the ancient botaniſts it was uſed to expreſs the bunches or cluſters of berries of ivy, or the like: amongſt modern botaniſts it is uſed for a compounded diſcous flower, whoſe ſeeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marigold; and therefore Mr. Ray makes one genus of plants to be ſuch as have a compound diſcous flower, without any downy wings to carry off their ſeeds. *Quincy.*

Cosci'nomancy. *n. ſ.* [from κόσκινον, a ſieve, and μαντεία, divination.] The art of divination by means of a ſieve. A very ancient practice mentioned by Theocritus, and ſtill uſed in ſome parts of England, to find out perſons unknown. *Chambers.*

Cose'cant. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

Co'shering. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh.]

Coſherings were viſitations and progreſſes made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the Engliſh proverb is) out of houſe and home. *Davies.*

Co'sier. *n. ſ.* [from *couſer*, old Fr. to ſew.] A botcher. *Hanmer.*

Do you make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe, that ye ſqueak out your *coſier* catches, without any mitigation or remorſe of voice? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Co'sine. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The right ſine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

Cosme'tick. *adj.* [κοσμητικὸς.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *coſmeticks* than a ſevere temperance and purity, modeſty and humility, a gracious temper and calmneſs of ſpirit; no true beauty without the ſignatures of theſe graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

Firſt, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *coſmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

CO'SMICAL. *adj.* [κόσμος.]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Riſing or ſetting with the ſun; not acronychal.

The *coſmical* aſcenſion of a ſtar we term that, when it ariſeth together with the ſun, or in the ſame degree of the ecliptick wherein the ſun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'smically. *adv.* [from *coſmical.*] With the ſun; not acronychally.

From the riſing of this ſtar, not *coſmically*, that is, with the ſun, but heliacally, that is, its emerſion from the rays of the ſun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

Co'smogony. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος, and γόνη.] The riſe or birth of the world; the creation.

Cosmo'grapher. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] One who writes a deſcrip-a deſcription of the world; diſtinct from geographer, who deſcribes the ſituation of particular countries.

Thus the ancient *coſmographers* do place the diviſion of the Eaſt and Weſtern hemiſphere; that is, the firſt term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Iſlands, conceiving theſe parts the extremeſt habitations weſtward. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *coſmography.*] Relating to the general deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *coſmographical.*] In a manner relating to the ſcience by which the ſtructure of the world is diſcovered and deſcribed.

This it doth more plainly upon the terrella, or ſpherical magnet, *coſmographically* ſet out with circles of the globe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

COSMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The ſcience of the general ſyſtem or affections of the world, diſtinct from geography, which delivers the ſituation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might ſee the world without travel; it being a leſſer ſcheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *coſmography*, or map of the univerſe. *South's Sermons.*

COSMOPO'LITAN. } *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and πολίτης.] A citizen of
COSMOPO'LITE. } the world; one who is at home in every place.

CO'SSET. *n. ſ.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woful teen,
I ſhall thee give yond' *coſſet* for thy pain. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

COST. *n. ſ.* [*koſt*, Dutch. As this word is found in the remoteſt Teutonick dialects, even in the iſlandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *conſto*; though it is not unlikely that the French *couſter* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuouſneſs; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *coſt* of princes on unworthy ſhoulders. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let foreign princes vainly boaſt
The rude effects of pride and *coſt*
Of vaſter fabricks, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *coſt*, he was content to be deaf to any noiſe of infamy. *Sidney.*

I ſhall never hold that man my friend,
Whoſe tongue ſhall aſk me for one penny *coſt*,
To ranſom home revolted Mortimer. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Have we eaten at all of the king's *coſt?* or hath he given us any gift? 2 *Sam.* xix. 42.

And wilt thou, O cruel boaſt!
Put poor nature to ſuch *coſt?*
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of ſuch another. *Craſhaw.*

It is ſtrange to ſee any eccleſiaſtical pile, not by eccleſiaſtical *coſt* and influence, riſing above ground; eſpecially in an age in which men's mouths are open againſt the church, but their hands ſhut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whoſe tale is beſt, and pleaſes moſt,
Should win his ſupper at our common *coſt*. *Dryden. Fab.*

Fourteen thouſand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchaſe of his patent: what were his other viſible *coſts* I know not; what his latent, is variouſly conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loſs; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wiſhed, proved afterwards to their *coſts* over true. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To **COST.** *v. n. pret. coſt*; *particip. coſt.* [*couſter*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poiſon are always in readineſs; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *coſt* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

CO'STAL. *adj.* [*coſta*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fiſhes, many pectinal, whoſe ribs are rectilineal; and many *coſtal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'STARD. *n. ſ.* [from *coſter*, a head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the *coſtard* with the belt of thy ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to ſhifts; and, if our greedy patrons hold us to ſuch conditions, they will make us turn *coſtard* mongers, graſiers, or ſell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

CO'STIVE. *adj.* [*conſtipatus*, Lat. *conſtipè*, French.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obſtructed.

When the paſſage of the gall becomes obſtructed, the body grows *coſtive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faſter than his *coſtive* brains indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His caſe appears to me like honeſt Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Cloſe; unpermeable.

Clay in dry ſeaſons is *coſtive*, hardening with the ſun and wind, 'till unlocked by induſtry, ſo as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CO'STIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coſtive.*] The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed.

Coſtiveneſs diſperſes malign putrid fumes out of the guts and meſentery into all parts of the body, occaſioning head-aches, fevers, loſs of appetite, and diſturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Coſtiveneſs has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by phyſick; purging medicines rather increaſing than removing the evil. *Locke on Education*, § 23.

CO'STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coſtly.*] Sumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs.

Though not with curious *coſtlineſs*, yet with cleanly ſufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney, b.* i.

Nor have the frugaller ſons of fortune any reaſon to object the *coſtlineſs*; ſince they frequently pay dearer for leſs advantageous pleaſures. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

CO'STLY. *adj.* [from *coſt.*] Sumptuous; expenſive; of a high price.

Coſtly thy habit as thy purſe can buy,
But not expreſt in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Leave for a while thy *coſtly* country-ſeat;
And to be great indeed, forget
The nauſeous pleaſures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the moſt *coſtly* piece of work on the face of the earth, when completed. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

He is here ſpeaking of Paradiſe, which he repreſents as a moſt charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only uſeful and convenient, but even the moſt rare and valuable, the moſt *coſtly* and deſirable. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

CO'STMARY. *n. ſ.* [*coſtus*, Latin.] An herb whoſe flowers are naked, and of a yellow colour, growing in umbels on the top of the ſtalks: the leaves are intire, and crenated about the edges. *Millar.*

CO'STREL. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be derived from *coſter.*] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT. }
COTE. } At the end of the names of places, come generally
COAT. } from the Saxon cot, a cottage. *Gibſon's Camden.*

COT. *n. ſ.* [cot, Sax. *cwt*, Welſh.] A ſmall houſe; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that uſage meant,
Which in her *cot* ſhe daily practiſed. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Beſides his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on ſale; and at our ſheep *cot* now,
By reaſon of his abſence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Hezekiah made himſelf ſtalls for all manner of beaſts, and *cots* for flocks. 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 28.

My feeble goats,
With pains I drive from their forſaken *cotes*. *Dryd. Virg.*

A ſtately temple ſhoots within the ſkies:
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns riſe;
The pavement, poliſh'd marble they behold;
The gates with ſculpture grac'd, the ſpires and tiles of gold. *Dryden's Baucis and Philemon.*

As Jove vouchſaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis ſaid,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

COT. *n. ſ.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.

COTA'NGENT. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To **COTE.** *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *To leave behind, To over paſs.*

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *coted* far his ſteeds. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the ſame time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the firſt voucher, have appeared probable, is now uſed as certain, becauſe ſeveral have ſince, from him, ſaid it one after another. *Locke.*

CO'TLAND. *n. ſ.* [*cot* and *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

CO'TQUEAN. *n. ſ.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for coſt.——
——Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A ſtateſwoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the ſexes ſhould keep within its particular bounds. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 38.

You have given us a lively picture of huſbands hen-peck'd; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*. *Add. Spect.*

CO'TTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cot.*] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little houſe.

The ſea-coaſt ſhall be dwellings and *cottages* for ſhepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zeph.* ii. 6.

They were right glad to take ſome corner of a poor *cottage*, and there to ſerve God upon their knees. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

The ſelf-ſame ſun that ſhines upon his court,
Hides not his viſage from our *cottage*, but
Looks on both alike. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurſe their children, look to the affairs of the houſe, viſit poor *cottages*, and relieve their neceſſities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peaſant, bred up in the obſcurities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the unſeen ſplendors of a court. *South's Sermons.*

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haſte,
And here, unenvied, rural dainties taſte. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'TTAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *cottage.*]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms,
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*

The moſt ignorant Iriſh *cottager* will not ſell his cow for a groat. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The huſbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, or elſe mere *cottagers*, which are but houſed beggars. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and *cottagers*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CO'TTIER. *n. ſ.* [from *cot.*] One who inhabits a cot. *Dict.*

CO'TTON. *n. ſ.* [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or *quince*, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, French.] The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its hardneſs may not be offenſive. *Wiſeman.*

CO'TTON. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into ſeveral ſegments almoſt to the bottom, and is of the expanded bell ſhape: from the center riſes a pyramidal hollow tube, adorned and loaded with chives: from the empalement ſhoots up the pointal, fixed like a nail in the bottom of the flower and of the tube, which is changed into a roundiſh fruit, divided into four or more ſeminal cells, gaping at the top, and incloſing ſeeds, covered over and wrapped within that ſoft ductile wool, commonly known by the name of cotton. The ſpecies are, 1. Hot or ſhrubby *cotton*. 2. The moſt excellent American *cotton*, with a greeniſh ſeed. 3. Annual ſhrubby *cotton*, of the iſland of Providence, with a large quinquefied vine leaf. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton* with a yellow flower. The firſt ſort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as alſo between Jeruſalem and Damaſcus, from whence the *cotton* is brought annually into theſe northern parts of Europe. It is ſown upon tilled grounds in the ſpring of the year, and cut down and reaped in harveſt, as corn with us. This *cotton* is the wool which incloſes or wraps up the ſeeds, and is contained in a kind of brown huſk or ſeed-veſſel growing upon this ſhrub. It is from this ſort that the vaſt quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furniſh our parts of the world. It is brought from the iſlands, where the natives take great care of its culture. There are ſeveral ſorts of *cotton* ſold, which differ according to the countries from whence they come, and the various preparations made of them. The firſt is the *cotton* in the wool; that is, that which comes from the ſhell, from which only we take the ſeed: thoſe come from Cyprus, Smyrna, &c. The ſecond is the *cotton* in the yarn: the ſecond and third ſorts are alſo annual: theſe are cultivated in the Weſt Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth ſorts grow in Egypt: theſe abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude, from which the inhabitants are annually furniſhed with great quantities of *cotton*. One of theſe trees has a purpliſh and the other a yellow flower, which is the only difference between them. *Millar.*

CO'TTON. *n. ſ.* Cloth or ſtuff made of cotton.

To **CO'TTON.** *v. n.*

1. To riſe with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel between you will end in one of you being turned off, in which caſe it will not be eaſy to *cotton* with another. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

To **COUCH.** *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repoſe.

If I court more women, you'll *couch* with more men. *Shak.*

Doth not the gentleman
Deſerve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice ſhall *couch* upon? *Shakeſpeare.*

When love's fair goddeſs
Couch'd with her huſband in his golden bed. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt.

Trees bent their heads to hear him ſing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers *couch'd* around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b.* iv. *l.* 41.

Theſe when death
Comes like a ruſhing lion, *couch* like ſpaniels;
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Dryden.*

3. To lye down in ſecret, or in ambuſh.

We'll *couch* i' th' caſtle-ditch, 'till we ſee the light of our fairies. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow, and was paſſed over for dead, until a horſe was brought for his eſcape. *Hayw.*

4. To lye in a bed, or ſtratum.

Bleſſed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deut.* xxxiii. 13.

5. To ſtoop, or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in reſpect.

Iſſachar is a ſtrong aſs *couching* down between two burdens. *Gen.* xlix. 14.

Theſe *couchings*, and theſe lowly curteſies,
Might ſtir the blood of ordinary men. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

To **COUCH.** *v. a.*

1. To repoſe; to lay on a place of repoſe.

Where unbruiſed youth, with unſtuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shak.*

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or ſtratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter ſeaſon require it, we ſpread it on the floor much thinner. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The ſea and the land make one globe; and the waters *couch* themſelves, as cloſe as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a ſpherical convexity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in uſe at Gaza, to *couch* potſherds, or veſſels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to paſs it down in ſpouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. To involve; to include; to compriſe.

But who will call thoſe noble who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whoſe only title to our father's fame,
Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name? *Dryd. Juv.*

That great argument for a future ſtate, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury's Serm.*

5. To include ſecretly; to hide: with *under*.

The foundation of all parables is ſome analogy or ſimilitude between the topical or alluſive part of the parable and the thing *couched under* it, and intended by it. *South's Serm.*

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched under* this allegory. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 3.

The true notion of the inſtitution being loſt, the tradition of the deluge, which was *couched under* it, was thereupon at length ſuſpended and loſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

6. To lay cloſe to another.

And over all, with brazen ſcales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of ſteel, ſo *couched* near,
That nought might pierce. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* 11.

7. To fix the ſpear in the reſt; in the poſture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his ſteady ſpear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Fairy Queen.*

Before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and *couch* their ſpears,
'Till thickeſt legions cloſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

The former wav'd in air
His flaming ſword, Æneas *couch'd* his ſpear. *Dryd. Æn.*

8. To depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching the cataract*: with equal impropriety they ſometimes ſpeak of *couching the patient*.

Some artiſt, whoſe nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his eyes,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes ruſhing on his eyes. *Dennis.*

Whether the cataract be waſted by being ſeparated from its veſſels, I have never known poſitively, by diſſecting one that had been *couched*. *Sharp.*

COUCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſeat of repoſe, on which it is common to lye down dreſſed.

So Satan fell; and ſtraight a fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy vans receiv'd him ſoft,
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore
As on a floating *couch* through the blithe air. *Par. Reg.*

To loll on *couches*, rich with citron ſteds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. A bed; a place of repoſe.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A *couch* for luxury and damned inceſt. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Dire was the toſſing! deep the groans! deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from *couch* to *couch*. *Par. Loſt.*

This gentle knight, inſpir'd by jolly May,
Forſook his early *couch* at early day. *Dryden's Fables.*

O, ye immortal pow'rs that guard the juſt,
Watch round his *couch*, and ſoften his repoſe. *Addiſ. Cato.*

3. A layer, or ſtratum.

This heap is called by maltſters a *couch*, or bed of raw malt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CO'UCHANT. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; ſquatting.

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather *couchant* or dormant. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 10.

As a tiger, who by chance hath ſpy'd,
In ſome purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Strait couches cloſe; then riſing, changes oft
His *couchant* watch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 403.

CO'UCHEE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of viſiting late at night.

None of her ſylvan ſubjects made their court;
Levees and *couchees* paſs'd without reſort. *Dryden.*

CO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or elſe you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'UCHGRASS. *n. ſ.* A weed.

The *couchgraſs*, for the firſt year, inſenſibly robs moſt plants in ſandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

COVE. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall creek or bay.
2. A ſhelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. *n. ſ.* [*convenant*, Fr. *conventum*, Latin.]

1. A contract; a ſtipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to deſtroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the ſea
Surpaſs his bounds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 892.

The Engliſh make the ocean their abode,
Whoſe ready ſails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *cov'nant* with th' unconſtant ſky. *Waller.*

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now conſider it, betwixt God and man; conſiſting of mercies on God's part, made over to man; and of conditions on man's part, required by God. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends ſay what they will, they ſtop their ears againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I ſhall but lend my diamond 'till your return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **CO'VENANT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to ſtipulate.

His lord uſed commonly ſo to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant diſliked, he might freely depart at his pleaſure. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England, that neither of them ſhould treat of peace or truce with the French king. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by theſe they *covenant* and confederate. *South's Sermons.*

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it ſhould be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant ſhould direct. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with *for*.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of ſilver. *Matt.*

Pointing to a heap of ſand,
For ev'ry grain to live a year demand;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime. *Garth's Ovid.*

COVENANTE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant.*] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were reſpective rites of their admiſſion into the ſeveral covenants, and the *covenantees* become thereby entitled to the reſpective privileges. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COVENA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant.*] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

The *covenanters* ſhall have no more aſſurance of mutual aſſiſtance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

CO'VENOUS. *adj.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; colluſive; trickiſh.

I wiſh ſome means deviſed for the reſtraint of theſe inordinate and *covenous* leaſes of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thouſands of years. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

To CO'VER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe.

The paſtures are cloathed with flocks, the valleys alſo are *covered* over with corn. *Pſalm* lxv. 13.

A man ought not to *cover* his head. 1 *Cor.* xi. 7.

Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

2. To conceal under ſomething laid over.

Or lead me to ſome ſolitary place,
And *cover* my retreat from human race. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Raillery and wit ſerve only to *cover* nonſenſe with ſhame, when reaſon has firſt proved it to be mere nonſenſe. *Watts.*

5. To ſhelter; to conceal from harm.

Charity ſhall *cover* the multitude of ſins. 1 *Pet.* iv. 8.

6. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural hiſtorians obſerve, that only the male birds have voices; that their ſongs begin a little before breeding-time, and end a little after; that whilſt the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuſes and diverts her with his ſongs during the whole time of her ſitting. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7. To copulate with a female.

8. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of ſuperiority.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or ſignification to him, than to be *covered* in the preſence of that king. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*

CO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The ſecundine is but a general *cover*, not ſhaped according to the parts, but the ſkin is ſhaped according to the parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 732.

The fountains could be ſtrengthened no other way than by making a ſtrong *cover* or arch over them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Oreſtes' bulky rage,
Unſatisfy'd with margins cloſely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finiſh'd yet. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

With your hand, or any other *cover*, you ſtop the veſſel, ſo as wholly to exclude the air. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A concealment; a ſcreen; a veil; a ſuperficial appearance, under which ſomething is hidden.

The truth and reaſon of things may be artificially and effectually inſinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact, or of a ſuppoſed one. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the ſpleen has great inconveniences, ſo the pretence of it is a handſome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilſt his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

COVER-SHAME. *n. ſ.* [*cover* and *ſhame.*] Some appearance uſed to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-ſhame* of lewdneſs? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

CO'VERING. *n. ſ.* [from *cover.*] Dreſs; veſture; any thing ſpread over another.

The women took and ſpread a *covering over* the well's mouth. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19.

Bring ſome *covering* for this naked ſoul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Sometimes providence caſts things ſo, that truth and intereſt lie the ſame way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. *South.*

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *cov'rings* of Sidonian purple ſpread. *Dryden's Fab.*

CO'VERLET. *n. ſ.* [*couvrelict*, French.] The outermoſt of the bedcloaths; that under which all the reſt are concealed.

Lay her in lillies and in violets,
And ſilken curtains over her diſplay,
And odour'd ſheets, and arras *coverlets*. *Spenſer.*

With ſilken curtains and gold *coverlets*,
Therein to ſhrowd her ſumptuous Bellamoure. *Fairy Q.*

This done, the hoſt produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no coſtly *coverlet* they ſpread. *Dryden's Fab.*

The difficulties I was in, for want of a houſe and bed, being forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

CO'VERT. *n. ſ.* [from *cover*, *couvert*, French.]

1. A ſhelter; a defence.

Let mine outcaſts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the ſpoiler. *Iſaiah*, xvi. 4.

There ſhall be a tabernacle for a ſhadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from ſtorm and rain. *Iſaiah*, iv. 6.

They are by ſudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under ſky or *covert*, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman wont. *Milton on Education.*

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in ſilent walk, then laid him down
Under the hoſpitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rds him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And ſtole into the *covert* of the wood. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton.*

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conſcious groves,
The ſcenes of his paſt triumphs and his loves. *Denham.*

Deep into ſome thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the ſtars or ſun. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*;
Be ſure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Ruſh in at once, and ſeize upon your prey. *Addiſ. Cato.*

CO'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not expoſed.

You are, of either ſide the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in ſhade into the garden. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

The fox is a beaſt alſo very prejudicial to the huſbandman, eſpecially in places that are near foreſt-woods and *covert* places. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield. *Pope's Eſſays.*

2. Secret; hidden; private; inſidious.

And let us preſently go ſit in council,
How *covert* matters may be beſt diſclos'd,
And open perils ſureſt anſwered. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

By what beſt way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii. *l.* 41.

CO'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her huſband; as *covert* baron, feme *covert*.

Inſtead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myſelf; to have my body diſabled, and my head fortified. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

COVERT-WAY. *n. ſ.* [from *covert* and *way.*]

It is, in fortification, a ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greateſt difficulties in a ſiege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, becauſe uſually the beſieged palliſade it along the middle, and undermine it on all ſides. It is ſometimes called the corridor, and ſometimes the counterſcarp, becauſe it is on the edge of the ſcarp. *Harris.*

CO'VERTLY. *adv.* [from *covert.*] Secretly; cloſely; in private; with privacy.

Yet ſtill Aragnol (ſo his foe was hight)
Lay lurking, *covertly* him to ſurpriſe. *Spenſer's Muiopot.*

How can'ſt thou croſs this marriage?
—Not honeſtly, my lord; but ſo *covertly*, that no diſhoneſty ſhall appear in me. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Amongſt the poets, Perſius *covertly* ſtrikes at Nero; ſome of whoſe verſes he recites with ſcorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

CO'VERTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *covert.*] Secrecy; privacy. *Dict.*

CO'VERTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *covert.*]

1. Shelter; defence; not expoſure.

It may be it is rather the ſhade, or other *coverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He ſaw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, ſeconded
Upon her huſband; ſaw their ſhame that ſought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 337.

The winds being ſo fierce, and the weather ſo ſevere, as not to ſuffer any thing to proſper or thrive beyond the height of a ſhrub, in any of all thoſe iſlands, unleſs it be protected by walls; as in gardens, or other like *coverture*. *Woodward.*

2. In law.

The eſtate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *poteſtate viri*, and therefore diſabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herſelf or her huſband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowel.*

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, diſable them to accompliſh the conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CO'VET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]

1. To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds.

If it be a ſin to *covet* honour,
I am the moſt offending man alive. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* V.

I am yet
Unknown to woman, never was foreſworn,
Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own,
At no time broke my faith. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

O father! can it be that ſouls ſublime,
Return to viſit our terreſtrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To deſire earneſtly.

But *covet* earneſtly the beſt gifts. 1 *Cor.* xii. 31.

To CO'VET. *v. n.* To have a ſtrong deſire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while ſome *coveted after*, they have erred from the faith. 1 *Tim.* vi.

CO'VETABLE. *adj.* [from *covet.*] To be wiſhed for; to be coveted. *Dict.*

CO'VETISE. *n. ſ.* [*convoitiſe*, French.] Avarice; covetouſneſs of money.

Moſt wretched wight, whom nothing might ſuffice,
Whoſe greedy luſt did lack in greateſt ſtore;
Whoſe need had end, but no end *covetiſe*. *Fairy Queen.*

CO'VETOUS. *adj.* [*convoiteux*, French.]

1. Inordinately deſirous.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the unhoſpitable coaſt. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exerciſed with *covetous* practices. 2 *Pet.*

What he cannot help in his nature, you muſt not account a vice in him: you muſt in no ways ſay he is *covetous*. *Shak.*

Let never ſo much probability hang on one ſide of a *covetous* man's reaſoning, and money on the other, it is eaſy to foreſee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

3. Deſirous; eager; in a good ſenſe.

Sheba was never
More *covetous* of wiſdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair ſoul ſhall be. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CO'VETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous.*] Avariciouſly; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will ſupply us eaſily; if he *covetouſly* reſerve it, how ſhall's get it? *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'VETOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *covetous.*] Avarice; inordinate deſire of money; eagerneſs of gain.

When workmen ſtrive to do better than well,
They do confound their ſkill in *covetouſneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

He that takes pains to ſerve the ends of *covetouſneſs*, or miniſters to another's luſt, or keeps a ſhop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worſt ſenſe. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Covetouſneſs debaſeth a man's ſpirit, and ſinks it into the earth. *Tillotſon.*

CO'VEY. *n. ſ.* [*couvee*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of waſps and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a ſup of him to quench their thirſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *covey* of partridges ſpringing in our front, put our infantry in diſorder. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 3.

There would be no walking in a ſhady wood without ſpringing a *covey* of toaſts. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 112.

COUGH. *n. ſ.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulſion of the lungs, vellicated by ſome ſharp ſeroſity. It is pronounced *coff*.

In conſumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 63.

For his dear ſake long reſtleſs nights you bore,
While rattling *coughs* his heaving veſſels tore. *Smith.*

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulſed; to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didſt drink
The ſtale of horſes, and the gilded puddle
Which beaſts would *cough* at. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Thou haſt quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the ſtreet, becauſe he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain aſleep in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The firſt problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often obſerved. *Brown.*

If any humour be diſcharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of clearing themſelves, and caſting it up by *coughing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are who to my perſon pay their court,
I *cough* like Horace, and though lean, am ſhort. *Pope.*

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be diſcharged by expectoration, it muſt firſt paſs into the ſubſtance of the lungs, then into the aſpera arteria, or weaſand, and from thence be *coughed* up, and ſpit out by the mouth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CO'UGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *cough.*] One that coughs. *Dict.*

CO'VIN. } *n. ſ.* A deceitful agreement between two or more,
CO'VINE. } to the hurt of another. *Cowel.*

CO'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *cove.*] A term in building, uſed of houſes that project over the ground-plot and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaiſtered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See CAN.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the ſtory, it is that which I deſired; but if ſlenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto. 2 *Mac.* xv. 38.

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?
Am I oblig'd by that t' aſſiſt his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

CO'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [*culter*, Latin.] The ſharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the ſhare.

The Iſraelites went down to ſharpen every man his ſhare, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 20.

Literature is the grindſtone to ſharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The plough for ſtiff clays is long and broad, and the *coulter* long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortim.*

CO'UNCIL. *n. ſ.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation.

The chief prieſts, and all the *council*, ſought falſe witneſs. *Matt.* xxvi. 59.

In hiſtories compoſed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual ſcheme of cauſes and events, and preſerving a conſtant correſpondence between the camp and the *council* table. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 170.

2. An aſſembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Chriſtian church, or from their ſynods or *councils*. *Watts.*

3. Perſons called together to be conſulted on any occaſion, or to give advice.

They being thus aſſembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to adviſe his majeſty in thoſe things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court. *Bacon to Villiers.*

4. The body of privy counſellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great ſeal. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

COUNCIL-BOARD. *n. ſ.* [*council* and *board.*] Council-table; table where matters of ſtate are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*,
He be convened. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

When ſhip-money was tranſacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to truſt. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if ſhe broke the laws,
Muſt yield her foe the ſtronger cauſe;
A ſhame to one ſo much ador'd
For wiſdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift.*

CO'UNSEL. *n. ſ.* [*conſilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

Let me give thee *counſel*, that thou mayeſt ſave thine own life. 1 *Kings*, i. 12.

There is as much difference between the *counſel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himſelf, as there is between the *counſel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

The beſt *counſel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

2. Conſultation; interchange of opinions.

They that lay wait for my ſoul, take *counſel* together. *Pſal.*

I hold as little *counſel* with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. Deliberation; examination of conſequences.

They all confeſs therefore, in the working of that firſt cauſe, that *counſel* is uſed, reaſon followed, and a way obſerved. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 2.

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wiſdom of old men, and underſtanding and *counſel* to men of honour! *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxv. 5.

There is no wiſdom, nor underſtanding, nor *counſel* againſt the Lord. *Prov.* xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy; the ſecrets intruſted in conſulting.

The players cannot keep *counſel*; they'll tell all. *Shakeſp.*

6. Scheme; purpoſe; deſign.

The *counſel* of the Lord ſtandeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Pſal.* xxxiii. 11.

The Lord will bring to light the hidden things of darkneſs, and will make manifeſt the *counſels* of the heart. 1 *Cor.* iv. 5.

7. Thoſe that plead a cauſe; the counſellors. This ſeems only an abbreviature uſual in converſation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have theſe things ſet down by lawful *counſel*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

For the advocates and *counſel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an eſſential part of juſtice; and an overſpeaking judge is no well tuned cymbal. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

What ſays my *counſel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

To CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*conſilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counſel to any perſon.

But ſay, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'ſt thou then *counſel* me to fall in love? *Shakeſp.*

Truth ſhall nurſe her;
Holy and heav'nly thoughts ſtill *counſel* her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ill fortune never cruſhed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counſelled* my friends never to truſt to her fairer ſide, though ſhe ſeemed to make peace with them. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

He ſupports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counſel* and inſtruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

2. To adviſe any thing.

The leſs had been our ſhame,
The leſs his *counſell'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

CO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* [from *counſel.*] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of ſo great parts were more *counſellable* than he; ſo that he would ſeldom be in danger of great errours, if he would communicate his own thoughts to diſquiſition. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSELLOR. *n. ſ.* [from *counſel.*]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counſellor* to do wickedly. 2 *Chr.* xxii. 3.

She would be a *counſellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wiſd.* viii. 9.

Death of thy ſoul! Thoſe linen cheeks of thine
Are *counſellors* to fear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Confidant; boſom friend.

In ſuch green palaces the firſt kings reign'd,
Slept in their ſhades, and angels entertain'd;
With ſuch old *counſellors* they did adviſe,
And by frequenting ſacred groves grew wiſe. *Waller.*

3. One whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs.

You are a *counſellor*,
And by that virtue no man dare accuſe you. *Shakeſp.*

Of *counſellors* there are two ſorts: the firſt, *conſiliarii nati*, as I may term them; ſuch are the Prince of Wales, and others of the king's ſons: but the ordinary ſort of *counſellors* are ſuch as the king, out of a due conſideration of their worth and abilities, and, withal, of their fidelity to his perſon and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. One that is conſulted in a caſe of law; a lawyer.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *counſellor*.] The office or poſt of a privy counſellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the moſt part are ſuch as cannot well be ſevered from the *counſellorſhip*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here through this grate I can *count* every one,
And view the Frenchmen. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous, their acts. *Ben. Johnſon.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the ſands, or to ſum up infinity. *South's Serm.*

When men in ſickneſs ling'ring lie,
They *count* the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryd.*

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;
Thy ſlaughter'd ſons now ſmile, and think they won,
When they can *count* more Theban ghoſts than theirs. *Dryden.*

2. To preſerve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongſt them at their certain ſeaſons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteouſneſs. *Gen.* xv. 6.

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat; the labour of thoſe who broke the oxen, muſt all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To eſteem; to account; to reckon; to conſider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in ſpeech, we then *count* it to have ſome uſe of natural reaſon. *Hooker, b.* i. § 6.

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. 1 *Sam.*

Nor ſhall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 991.

You would not wiſh to *count* this man a foe!
In friendſhip, and in hatred, obſtinate. *Philips's Briton.*

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impoſſibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner be. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or ſcheme: with *upon*.

I think it a great errour to *count upon* the genius of a nation as a ſtanding argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT. *n. ſ.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of bleſſed ſaints for to increaſe the *count*. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon theſe years. *Shakeſp.*

2. Reckoning.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a change upon you.
——Well, I know not
What *counts* hard fortune caſts upon my face. *Shakeſp.*

COUNT. *n. ſ.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Latin.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *count*.] That which may be numbered.

The evils which you deſire to be recounted are very many, and almoſt *countable* with thoſe which were hidden in the baſket of Pandora. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

COUNTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*contenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face; the ſyſtem of the features.

So ſpake our Sire, and by his *count'nance* ſeem'd
Entering on ſtudious thoughts abſtruſe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To whom, with *count'nance* calm, and ſoul ſedate,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Air; look.

Well, Suffolk, yet thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arreſt:
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

3. Calmneſs of look; compoſure of face.

She ſmil'd ſevere; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the fun'ral preſent took;
Ev'n kept her *count'nance*, when the lid remov'd,
Diſclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien; aſpect of aſſurance.

The night beginning to perſuade ſome retiring place, the gentlewoman, even out of *countenance* before ſhe began her ſpeech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the anſwer ye ſhall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Their beſt friends were out of *countenance*, becauſe they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it out of *countenance* in every place; even in private corners it will ſoon loſe confidence. *Sprat's Sermons.*

If the outward profeſſion of religion and virtue were once in practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the neceſſary conſequence. *Swift.*

If thoſe preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation out of *countenance*, and the other aſleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be out of *countenance* that ſhould gain the ſuperiority in ſuch a conteſt: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 32.

It puts the learned in *countenance*, and gives them a place among the faſhionable part of mankind. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Affection or ill will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet ſtout the fairy, 'mongſt the middeſt crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princeſs too, exceeding proud,
That to ſtrange knight no better *countenance* allow'd. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

The king hath on him ſuch a *countenance*,
As he had loſt ſome province, and a region
Lov'd, as he loves himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any ſide; ſupport.

The church of Chriſt, which held that profeſſion which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not ſo long uſe the exerciſe of Chriſtian religion but in private. *Hooker, b.* v. § 11.

His majeſty maintained an army here, to give ſtrength and *countenance* to the civil magiſtrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then, we'll uſe
His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him, deviſe
His ſpeedy taking off. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This is the magiſtrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneneſs. *Atterbury.*

7. Superficial appearance; ſhow; reſemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great diſcontent thereat. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Oh, you bleſſed miniſters above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance*. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Bianca's love
Made me exchange my ſtate with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town. *Shakeſp.*

To CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport; to patronize; to vindicate.

Neither ſhalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cauſe. *Exod.*

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reaſon. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

This national fault of being ſo very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it. *Addiſ.*

2. To make a ſhew of.

Each to theſe ladies love did *countenance*,
And to his miſtreſs each himſelf ſtrove to advance. *Spenſer.*

3. To act ſuitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves riſe up, and walk like ſprights,
To *countenance* this horrour. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore he was not immured with a wooden veſſel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his longboat. *Wotton.*

CO'UNTENANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *countenance*.] One that countenances or ſupports another.

CO'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *count*.]

1. A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning.

Though theſe half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*. *Swift's Conſiderations on Wood's Coin.*

2. Money in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows ſo covetous,
To lock ſuch raſcal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts,
Daſh him to pieces. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

3. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a ſhop.

A fine gaudy minx, that robs our *counters* every night; and then goes out, and ſpends it upon our cuckold-makers. *Dryden.*

In half-whipt muſlin, needles uſeleſs lie;
And ſhuttle-cocks a-croſs the *counter* fly:
Theſe ſports warm harmleſs. *Gay's Trivia.*

Sometimes you would ſee him behind his *counter* ſelling broad-cloth, ſometimes meaſuring linen. *Arbuthnot.*

Whether thy *counter* ſhine with ſums untold,
And thy wide-graſping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*

4. COUNTER *of a Horſe*, is that part of a horſe's forehand that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER. *adv.* [*contre*, French; *contra*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to; in oppoſition to.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpoſe and intention run *counter* to the will of his approbation? *South's Sermons.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are ſo far from being always parallels, that frequently they run *counter* one to the other. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his firſt ſetting out, to ſignalize himſelf in running *counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way.

How chearfully on the falſe trail they cry,
Oh, this is *counter*, your falſe Daniſh dogs. *Shak. Hamlet.*

3. Contrary ways.

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to uſe perſuaſions to another, which, at the ſame time I am ſpeaking, I may wiſh may not prevail on him: in this caſe, it is plain, the will and the deſire run *counter*. *Locke.*

4. This word is often found in compoſition, and may be placed before any word uſed in a ſenſe of oppoſition.

That deſign was no ſooner known, but others of an oppoſite party were appointed to ſet a *counter*-petition on foot. *Clarendon.*

To COUNTERA'CT. *v. a.* [*counter* and *act*.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this caſe we can find no principle within him ſtrong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

To COUNTERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance*.] To weigh againſt; to act againſt with an oppoſite weight.

There was ſo much air drawn out of the veſſel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with ſome biaſs, which it is the buſineſs of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke.*

COUNTERBA'LANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people ſet,
Each other's poiſe and *counterbalance* are. *Dryden.*

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchaſeable by it, and lying, as it were, in the oppoſite ſcale of commerce. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff*.] To impel in a direction oppoſite to the former impulſe; to ſtrike back.

The giddy ſhip, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the diff'rent blows; then ſhoots amain,
'Till *counterbuff'd* ſhe ſtops, and ſleeps again. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBU'FF. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *buff*.] A blow in a contrary direction; a ſtroke that produces a recoil.

He at the ſecond gave him ſuch a *counterbuff*, that, becauſe Phalantus was not to be driven from the ſaddle, the ſaddle with broken girths was driven from the horſe. *Sidney.*

Go, Captain Stub, lead on, and ſhow
What houſe you come of, by the blow
You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'ſcape o' th' ſandbags *counterbuff*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *counter*, for a falſe piece of money, and *caſter*.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caſter of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had ſeen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, muſt be let and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this *countercaſter*. *Shak. Othello.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *change*.] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmleſs lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her maſter, hitting
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is ſev'rally in all. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *charm*.] That by which a charm is diſſolved; that which has the power of deſtroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by *countercharms* they change again,
And ſtand majeſtick, and recall'd to men. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm*.] To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a ſpell it was to keep us invulnerable, and ſo *countercharm* all our crimes, that they ſhould only be active to pleaſe, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check*.] To oppoſe; to ſtop with ſudden oppoſition.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I ſaid his beard was not well cut, he would ſay I lye: this is called the *countercheck* quarrelſome. *Shakeſp.*

To COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*.] With painters, to copy a deſign or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other tranſparent matter, whereon the ſtrokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *evidence*.] Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed.

Senſe itſelf detects its more palpable deceits by a *counterevidence*, and the more ordinary impoſtures ſeldom outlive the firſt experiments. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 10.

We have little reaſon to queſtion his teſtimony in this point, ſeeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all becauſe there is no *counterevidence*, nor any witneſs that appears againſt it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,
That *counterfeits* the perſon of a king? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

It came into this prieſt's fancy to cauſe this lad to *counterfeit* and perſonate the ſecond ſon of Edward IV. ſuppoſed to be murdered. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

There have been ſome that could *counterfeit* the diſtance of voices, which is a ſecondary object of hearing, in ſuch ſort, as when they ſtand faſt by you, you would think the ſpeech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Say, lovely dream, where could'ſt thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one ſingle line or thought is contained in this impoſture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble.

And, Oh, you mortal engines, whoſe rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,
Farewel! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou did'ſt give ear
To that falſe worm, of whomſoever taught
To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeneſs and appearance of ſome real excellency: Briſtol-ſtones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to paſs for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their ſuperſcription; in proſperous days
They ſwarm, but in adverſe withdraw their head. *Milton.*

General obſervations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great ſtore in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, leſt, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our ſhame be the greater, when our ſtock comes to a ſevere ſcrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear leſs mov'd than *counterfeit*. *Roſcom.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. One who perſonates another; an impoſtor.

I am no *counterfeit*; to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

This prieſt, being utterly unacquainted with the true perſon, according to whoſe pattern he ſhould ſhape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it poſſible for him to inſtruct his player, either in geſture or faſhions, or in recounting paſt matters of his life and education, or in fit anſwers to queſtions, any ways to come near the reſemblance of him whom he was to repreſent. *Bacon.*

But truſt me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to paſs for that which it reſembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was ſtampt. Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother ſeem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the ſake of ſomething that is real; for though all pretenders ſeem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be ſomething that really is. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *n. ſ.* [from *counterfeit*.] A forger; one who contrives copies to paſs for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from *counterfeit*.] Falſely; fictitiouſly; with forgery.

Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practiſe the inſinuating nod, and be off to them moſt *counterfeitly*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

COUNTERFE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *ferment*.] Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* muſt a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a faſhionable table, I fancy I ſee innumerable diſtempers lurking in ambuſcade among the diſhes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

COUNTERFE'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*contrefaiſance*, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfeſance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Such is the face of falſhood, ſuch the ſight
Of foul Dueſſa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfeſance* known. *Fairy Queen.*

CO'UNTERFORT. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *fort*.]

Counterforts, buttreſſes or ſpurs, are pillars ſerving to ſupport walls or terraces, ſubject to bulge, or be thrown down. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *gage*.] In carpentry, a method uſed to meaſure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *guard*.] A ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover ſome part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *light*.] A window or light oppoſite to any thing, which makes it appear to a diſadvantage. *Chambers.*

To **COUNTERMA'ND.** *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power *countermands* their deepeſt projects, and ſmites their policies with fruſtration and a curſe. *South's Sermons.*

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in cholerick bodies, becauſe he eſteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

2. To oppoſe; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourſelves againſt God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he muſt die to-morrow? *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To **COUNTERMA'RCH.** *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retroceſſion; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are ſuch an infinite number of things placed with ſuch order in the memory, notwithſtanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal ſpirits? *Collier.*

2. Change of meaſures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by ſuch *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wiſdom. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *mark.*]

1. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to ſeveral merchants, that it may not be opened but in the preſence of them all.
2. The mark of the goldſmiths company, to ſhew the metal is ſtandard, added to that of the artificer.
3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes, that have outgrown their natural mark, to diſguiſe their age.
4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value which they have undergone. *Chambers.*

To **COUNTERMA'RK.** *v. a.* [*counter* and *mark.*]

A horſe is ſaid to be *countermarked* when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a falſe mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horſe's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *mine.*]

1. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine, and diſappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and thereinto they poured ſuch a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of oppoſition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himſelf contemned, knowing no *countermine* againſt contempt but terror, began to let nothing paſs, which might bear the colour of a fault, without ſharp puniſhment. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of ſkill, the *countermine* was only an act of ſelf-preſervation. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **COUNTERMI'NE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without miſchief.
2. To counterwork; to defeat by ſecret meaſures.

Thus infallibly it muſt be, if God do not miraculouſly *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do againſt ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion; oppoſition of motion.

That reſiſtance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is preſſed, muſt needs preſs again on the body that preſſes it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning ſpirits ſhould happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, theſe *countermotions* would overſet them, or occaſion a later arrival. *Collier.*

COUNTERMU'RE. *n. ſ.* [*contremur*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall, to ſupply its place.

The great ſhot flying continually through the breach, did beat down houſes; but the *countermure*, new built againſt the breach, ſtanding upon a lower ground, it ſeldom touched. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

COUNTERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature.

A conſumption is a *counternatural* hectick extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COUNTERNO'ISE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *noiſe.*] A ſound by which any other noiſe is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſenſual delights, to charm and lull aſleep, or elſe, by a *counternoiſe* of revellings and riotous exceſſes, to drown the ſofter whiſpers of their conſcience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

COUNTERO'PENING. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the contrary ſide.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part diſpoſed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

COUNTERPA'CE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary meaſure; attempts in oppoſition to any ſcheme.

When the leaſt *counterpaces* are made to theſe reſolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

CO'UNTERPANE. *n. ſ.* [*contrepoint*, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares. It is ſometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint*.

In ivory coffers I have ſtufft my crowns;
In cypreſs cheſts my arras *counterpanes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTERPA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correſpondent part; the part which anſwers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the *key* of a cipher.

In ſome things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; ſo that they ſeem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Com. Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may paſs for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 82.

Oh *counterpart*
Of our ſoft ſex; well are you made our lords:
So bold, ſo great, ſo god-like are you form'd,
How can you love ſo ſilly things as women? *Dryden.*

He is to conſider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the diſcovery the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 267.

COUNTERPLE'A. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication: as if a ſtranger to the action begun, deſire to be admitted to ſay what he can for the ſafeguard of his eſtate; that which the demandant allegeth againſt this requeſt is called a *counterplea*. *Cowel.*

To **COUNTERPLO'T.** *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppoſe one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

COUNTERPLO'T. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An artifice oppoſed to an artifice.

The wolf here, that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and ſuch a *counterplot* it was too, as the wolf, with all his ſagacity, was not able to ſmell out. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 174.

CO'UNTERPOINT. *n. ſ.* A coverlet woven in ſquares, commonly ſpoken *counterpain*. See COUNTERPANE.

To **COUNTERPO'ISE.** *v. a.* [*counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to; to act againſt with equal weight.

Our ſpoil we have brought home,
Do more than *counterpoiſe* a full third part
The charges of the action. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The force and the diſtance of weights, *counterpoiſing* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heavineſs of theſe bodies muſt be *counterpoiſed* by a plummet, that may be faſtened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

3. To act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

So many freeholders of Engliſh will be able to beard and to *counterpoiſe* the reſt. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

CO'UNTERPOISE. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,
And tell her ſhe is thine; to whom I promiſe
A *counterpoiſe*, if not in thy eſtate,
A balance more replete. *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Faſtening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoiſe* into the oppoſite ſcale. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden ſcales,
Wherein all things created firſt he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air
In *counterpoiſe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 999.

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The ſecond nobles are a *counterpoiſe* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon, Eſſay* 20.

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magiſtrates and other civil officers, a ſort of *counterpoiſe* to the power of the people. *Swift.*

COUNTERPO'ISON. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *poiſon.*] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poiſon are obviated.

Counterpoiſons muſt be adapted to the cauſe; for example, in poiſon from ſublimate corroſive, and arſenick. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *preſſure.*] Oppoſite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this ſingle point direct their courſe;
That ſo the *counterpreſſure* ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions ſtay,
And, by a ſteady poiſe, the whole in quiet lay? *Blackm.*

COUNTERPRO'JECT. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correſpondent part of a ſcheme.

A clear reaſon why they never ſent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was ſtruck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch. *Swift.*

To **COUNTERPRO'VE.** *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a deſign in black lead, or red chalk, by paſſing it through the rolling-preſs with another piece of paper, both being moiſtened with a ſponge. *Chambers.*

To **COUNTERRO'L.** *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.* This is now generally written as it is ſpoken, *control.*] To preſerve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTERRO'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account; controlment.

This preſent manner of exerciſing of this office, hath ſo many teſtimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrolments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and reſting in the power of ſo many ſeveral perſons, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſhood. *Bacon.*

CO'UNTERSCARP. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *ſcarp.*] In fortification, is that ſide of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that ſupports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often underſtood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and ſo it is to be underſtood when it is ſaid the enemy lodged themſelves on the *counterſcarp*. *Harris.*

To **COUNTERSI'GN.** *v. a.* [from *counter* and *ſign.*] To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperiour, in quality of ſecretary, to render the thing more authentick. Thus charters are ſigned by the king, and *counterſigned* by a ſecretary of ſtate, or lord chancellor. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTE'NOR. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of muſick; ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor. *Harris.*

I am deaf for two months together: this deafneſs unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices. *Swift.*

COUNTERTI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and ſo
Preſaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTI'ME. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *time*, *contretemps*, Fr.]

1. The defence or reſiſtance of a horſe, that intercepts his cadence, and the meaſure of his manage. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. Defence; oppoſition.

Let cheerfulneſs on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate. *Dryd. Aur.*

COUNTERTU'RN. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *turn.*]

The cataſtaſis, called by the Romans ſtatus, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which deſtroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far diſtant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

To **COUNTERVA'IL.** *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act againſt with equal power.

In ſome men there may be found ſuch qualities as are able to *countervail* thoſe exceptions which might be taken againſt them, and ſuch men's authority is not lightly to be ſhaken off. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him aſſail'd;
Who, ſoon prepar'd to field, his ſword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

The outward ſtreams, which deſcend, muſt be of ſo much force as to *countervail* all that weight, whereby the aſcending ſide, in every one of theſe revolutions, does exceed the other; and though this may be effected by making the water-wheels larger, yet then the motion will be ſo ſlow, that the ſcrew will not be able to ſupply the outward ſtreams. *Wilkins's Dedalus.*

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at laſt will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 112.

COUNTERVA'IL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value ſufficient to obviate any effect or objection.
2. That which has equal weight or value with ſomething elſe.

Surely, the preſent pleaſure of a ſinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterneſs of the review, which begins where the action ends, and laſts for ever. *South's Sermons.*

COUNTERVIE'W. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *view.*]

1. Oppoſition; a poſture in which two perſons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was ſin'd and judg'd on earth,
Within the gates of hell ſat ſin and death,
In *counterview*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 231.

2. Contraſt; a poſition in which two diſſimilar things illuſtrate each other.

I have drawn ſome lines of Linger's character, on purpoſe to place it in *counterview* or contraſt with that of the other company. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converſation.*

To **COUNTERWO'RK.** *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That *counterworks* each folly and caprice;
That diſappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Eſſay on Man.*

CO'UNTESS. *n. ſ.* [*comitiſſa*, Lat. *comteſſe*, French.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, ſhe that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the dutcheſs of Norfolk.
—It is, and all the reſt are *counteſſes*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

It is the peculiar happineſs of the *counteſs* of Abingdon to have been ſo truly loved by you, while ſhe was living; and ſo gratefully honoured after ſhe was dead. *Dryden.*

COUNTING-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*count* and *houſe.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade ſeldom think of laying out money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their *counting-houſes*, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiſs for kiſs,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O, were the ſum of theſe that I ſhould pay
Countleſs and infinite, yet would I pay them. *Shakeſpeare.*

But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes
Legions of miſchief, *countleſs* multitudes
Of former curſes. *Donne.*

By one *countleſs* ſum of woes oppreſt,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of reſt,
We find the vital ſprings relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

I ſee, I cry'd, his woes, a *countleſs* train;
I ſee his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main. *Pope.*

The ſeats which, ſhining through the chearful land,
In *countleſs* numbers, bleſt Britannia ſees. *Thomſ. Aut.*

CO'UNTRY. *n. ſ.* [*contrée*, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; ſuppoſed to be contracted from *conterrata.*]

1. A tract of land; a region.

Send out more horſes, ſkirre the *country* round,
Hang thoſe that talk of fear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They require to be examined concerning the deſcriptions of thoſe *countries* of which they would be informed. *Sprat.*

2. The parts of a region diſtant from cities or courts; rural parts.

I ſee them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spectator*, Nº 626.

3. The place which any man inhabits,
4. The place of one's birth; the native ſoil.

The king ſet on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*. *Sprat.*

O, ſave my *country*, heav'n, ſhall be your laſt. *Pope.*

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cry'd hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were ſet on Hereford. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

CO'UNTRY. *adj.* [This word is ſcarcely uſed out in compoſition.]

1. Ruſtick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that having received a ſhilling from one that owes her three, and a ſhilling alſo from another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal? *Locke.*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot ſhould confine himſelf to *country* dances. *Spectator*, Nº 308.

He comes no nearer to a poſitive, clear idea of a poſitive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to paſs the channel of the river where he ſtood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you ſhall find that the notions they apply this name to, are ſo odd that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do ſomewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* ſeat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

2. Remote from cities or courts, and of an intereſt oppoſite to that of courts.

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the univerſity, removes thence to his manſion-houſe. *Locke.*

3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughing the cruel tyrant to ſcorn, ſpake in her *country* language. *2 Maccabees*, vii. 27.

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

CO'UNTRYMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *country* and *man.*]

1. One born in the ſame country, or tract of ground *Locke.*

See, who comes here?
My *countryman*; but yet I know him not. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Horace, great bard, ſo fate ordain'd, aroſe;
And bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading proſe,
And ſet their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The Britiſh ſoldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not conſider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. A ruſtick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have buſineſs to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a huſbandman.

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'UNTY. *n. ſ.* [*comtè*, Fr. *comitatus*, Latin.]

1. A ſhire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the better government thereof, and the more eaſy adminiſtration of juſtice; ſo that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within ſome *county*. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a ſheriff, who, among other duties belonging to his office, puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of theſe counties four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaſter, Cheſter, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a juriſdiction of ſo high a nature, that whereas all pleas, touching the life and the maiming of a man, called pleas of the crown, and ordinarily held in the king's name, and which cannot paſs in the name of any other; the chief governors of theſe, by ſpecial charter from the king, ſent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching juſtice as abſolutely as the prince himſelf in other counties, only acknowledging him their ſuperior and ſovereign. But this power has, by a ſtatute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. Beſides the above counties of both ſorts, there are likewiſe counties corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to beſtow extraordinary liberties. Of theſe London is one, York another, the city of Cheſter a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to theſe may be added many more; as the county of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, the county of the town of Haverfordweſt, and the county of Litchfield. *County* is, in another ſignification, uſed

for the county-court which the ſheriff keeps every month within his charge, either by himſelf or his deputy. Of theſe counties, one with another, there are reckoned thirty-ſeven in England, beſides twelve in Wales. *Cowel.*

Diſcharge your powers unto their ſeveral *counties*,
As we will ours. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He caught his death the laſt *county* ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow-woman and her fatherleſs children. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 517.

2. An earldom.

3. A count; a lord: now wholly obſolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Cheſter, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the ſame *ita liberè ad gladium ſicut rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam. Davies.*

COUPEE. *n.ſ.* [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and ſuſpended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

COUPLE. *n.ſ.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tye that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my ſtable-ſtand where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couples* with her,
Than when I feel and ſee no further truſt her. *Shakeſp.*

It is in ſome ſort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they ſhould be of the ſame ſize and humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of ſhepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A ſchoolmaſter, who ſhall teach my ſon and your's, I will provide; yea, though the three do coſt me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Aſcham.*

A piece of cryſtal incloſed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were ſhaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So ſhall all the *couples* three,
Ever true in loving be. *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Oh! alas!
I loſt a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have ſtood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious *couple* do. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to ſee one another naked. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He ſaid: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All ſucceeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To COUPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
Leech Merriman, the poor cur is imboſt;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shak.*

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heaven's in ſtore,
To *couple* coming harms with ſorrow paſt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And whereſoe'er we went, like Juno's ſwans,
Still we went *coupled* and inſeparable. *Shakeſpeare.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together, that it may be one. *Exod.* xxvi. 11.

They behold your chaſte converſation *coupled* with fear. 1 *Pet.* iii. 2.

Their concernments were ſo *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reaſon, who is meaſuring ſyllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he ſhould be mending his own ſoul, and ſecuring his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I ſhall rejoice to ſee you ſo *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am juſt going to aſſiſt with the archbiſhop, in degrading a parſon who *couples* all our beggars, by which I ſhall make one happy man. *Swift.*

To COUPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

The fountains of waters there being rare, divers ſorts of beaſts come from ſeveral parts to drink; and ſo being refreſhed, fall to *couple*, and many times with ſeveral kinds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 77.

Thou with thy luſty crew,
Caſt wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Par. Regained.*

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reaſon of the meeting together of brutes of ſeveral ſpecies, at water, and the promiſcuous *couplings* of males and females of ſeveral ſpecies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

After this alliance,
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with ſheep,
And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryden.*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n.ſ.* [*couple* and *beggar*.] One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other.

No *couple-beggar* in the land,
E'er join'd ſuch numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

COUPLET. *n.ſ.* [French.]

1. Two verſes; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they caſt away their pipes, and holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would uſe in ſinging ſome ſhort *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half ſhould anſwer. *Sidney, b.* i.

Then at the laſt, an only *couplet* fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needleſs Alexandrine ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags its ſlow length along.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a ſigh I wiſh it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix
More ſenſe than I can do in ſix,
It gives me ſuch a jealous fit,
I cry, Pox take him and his wit. *Swift.*

2. A pair; as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are diſcloſ'd,
His ſilence will ſit drooping. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

COURAGE. *n.ſ.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Latin.] Bravery; active fortitude; ſpirit of enterpriſe.

The king becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude;
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Their diſcipline
Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Hope arms their *courage*: from their tow'rs they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. *Dryden.*

Courage, that grows from conſtitution, very often forſakes a man when he has occaſion for it; and when it is only a kind of inſtinct in the ſoul, it breaks out on all occaſions, without judgment or diſcretion. That *courage* which ariſes from the ſenſe of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reaſon. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cauſe of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

COURA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *courage*.] Brave; daring; bold; enterpriſing; adventurous; hardy; ſtout.

His is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, ſhall flee away naked in that day. *Amos*, ii. 16.

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who choſe then to magnify his office when ill men conſpired to leſſen it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous*.] Bravely; ſtoutly; boldly.

The king the next day preſented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl *courageouſly* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS, *n.ſ.* [from *courageous*.] Bravery; boldneſs; ſpirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manlineſs and the *courageouſneſs* that they had to fight for their country, durſt not try the matter by the ſword. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 18.

COURA'NT. } *n.ſ.* [*courante*, French.] See CORANT.
COU'RANTO. }

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a *couranto*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any thing that ſpreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, French.] To bend; to bow; to ſtoop in ſupplication.

In the fatneſs of theſe purſy times,
Virtue itſelf of vice muſt pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good. *Shakeſp.*

CO'URIER. *n.ſ.* [*courier*, French.] A meſſenger ſent in haſte; an expreſs; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend. *Shak. Timon.*

This thing the wary baſſa well perceiving, for more aſſurance, by ſpeedy *couriers* advertiſed Solyman of the taking of Tauris, and of the enemy's purpoſe, requeſting him with all ſpeed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

COURSE. *n.ſ.* [*courſe*, Fr. *curſus*, Latin.]

1. Race; career.

And ſome ſhe arms with ſinewy force,
And ſome with ſwiftneſs in the *courſe*. *Cowley.*

2. Paſſage from place to place; progreſs. To this may be referred *the courſe of a river*.

And when we had finiſhed our *courſe* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts*, xxi. 7.

A light, by which the Argive ſquadron ſteers
Their ſilent *courſe* to Ilium's well known ſhore. *Denham.*

3. Tilt; act of running in the liſts.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *courſe*, he received of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ſhip ſails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the courſe is performed.

To the *courſes* we have deviſed ſtudding-ſails, ſprit-ſails, and top-ſails. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

7. Progreſs from one gradation to another.

If ſhe live long,
And in the end meet the old *courſe* of death,
Women will all turn monſters. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

When the ſtate of the controverſy is plainly determined, it muſt not be altered by another diſputant in the *courſe* of the diſputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of ſucceſſion; as, *every one in his* courſe.

If any man ſpeak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the moſt by three, and that by *courſe*; and let one interpret. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 27.

9. Stated and orderly method.

The duke cannot deny the *courſe* of law. *Shakeſp.*

If God, by his revealed declaration, firſt gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, muſt have the ſame poſitive grant of God for his ſucceſſion; for, if it has not directed the *courſe* of its deſcent and conveyance, no body can ſucceed to this title of the firſt Ruler. *Locke.*

10. Series of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure.

The glands did reſolve during her *courſe* of phyſick, and ſhe continueth very well unto this day. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries. Hence our *courſes* of philoſophy, anatomy, chemiſtry, and mathematicks. *Chambers.*

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grittus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himſelf what *courſe* were beſt for him to take. *Knolles.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common miſery, took the beſt *courſe* he poſſibly could to eſtabliſh a commonwealth in Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

He placed commiſſioners there, who governed it only in a *courſe* of diſcretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies.*

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know, obedience is your ſafeſt *courſe*. *Dryd. Auren.*

But if a right *courſe* be taken with children, there will not be ſo much need of common rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

'Tis time we ſhould decree
What *courſe* to take. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The ſenate obſerving how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wiſeſt *courſe* to give way alſo to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of ſo working a mind, and ſo vehement ſpirits, as it was happy ſhe took a good *courſe*; for otherwiſe it would have been terrible. *Sidney.*

His addiction was to *courſes* vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude and ſhallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, ſports. *Shakeſp.*

Men will ſay,
That beauteous Emma vagrant *courſes* took,
Her father's houſe and civil life forſook. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is beſt to leave nature to her *courſe*, who is the ſovereign phyſician in moſt diſeaſes. *Temple.*

So every ſervant took his *courſe*,
And, bad at firſt, they all grew worſe. *Prior.*

15. Catamenia.

The like happens upon the ſtoppage of women's *courſes*, which, if not ſuddenly looked to, ſets them undoubtedly into a conſumption, dropſy, or ſome other dangerous diſeaſe. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

16. Orderly ſtructure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and ſetteth on fire the *courſe* of nature. *James*, iii. 6.

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of ſtones, level or of the ſame height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris.*

18. Series of conſequences.

Senſe is of *courſe* annex'd to wealth and power;
No muſe is proof againſt a golden ſhow'r. *Garth.*

With a mind unprepoſſeſſed by doctors and commentators of any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretation and language, which I have been uſed to, will of *courſe* make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

19. Number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table.

Worthy ſir, thou bleed'ſt:
Thy exerciſe hath been too violent
For a ſecond *courſe* of fight. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Then with a ſecond *courſe* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god. *Dryden's Æn.*

You are not to waſh your hands 'till after you have ſent up your ſecond *courſe*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

So quick retires each flying *courſe*, you'd ſwear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand was there. *Pope.*

20. Regularity; ſettled rule.

Neither ſhall I be ſo far wanting to myſelf, as not to deſire a patent, granted of *courſe* to all uſeful projectors. *Swift.*

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promiſes are no more than words of *courſe*. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 47.

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to purſue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent noſe
In piteous chaſe. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The king is hunting the deer; I am *courſing* myſelf.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.

Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpoſe
To be his purveyor. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To purſue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried alſo in flying of hawks, or in *courſing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I am continually ſtarting hares for you to *courſe*: we were certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour juſt where thine takes it up. *Congreve's Old Batch.*

3. To put to ſpeed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *courſe* them oft, and tire them in the heat. *May's Virg.*

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Swift as quickſilver it *courſes* through
The nat'ral gates and allies of the body. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The blood, before cold and ſettled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of puſillanimity and cowardice; but the ſherris warms it, and makes it *courſe* from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

She did ſo *courſe* o'er my exteriours, with ſuch a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a burning-glaſs. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and *cours'd* around his chair.
Dryden.

All, at once
Relapſing quick, as quickly re-aſcend
And mix, and thwart, extinguiſh, and renew,
All ether *courſing* in a maze of light. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

CO'URSER. *n.ſ.* [from *courſe*; *courſier*, French.]

1. A ſwift horſe; a war horſe: a word not uſed in proſe.

So proudly pricketh on his *courſer* ſtrong,
And Atin ay him pricks with ſpurs of ſhame and wrong.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 5. *ſtanz.* 38.

Then to his abſent gueſt the king decreed
A pair of *courſers*, born of heav'nly breed;
Who from their noſtrils breath'd etherial fire,
Whom Circe ſtole from her celeſtial ſire. *Dryden's Æn.*

Th' impatient *courſer* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, ſeems to beat the diſtant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already croſs'd,
And, ere he ſtarts, a thouſand ſteps are loſt. *Pope.*

2. One who purſues the ſport of courſing hares.

A leaſh is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courſer* leads his greyhound. *Hanmer*

COURT. *n.ſ.* [*cour*, Fr. *koert*, Dut. *curtis*, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince reſides; the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo diſorderly, ſo debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; Epicuriſm and luſt,
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

It ſhall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls.
Iſaiah, xxvi 13.

His care and exactneſs, that every man ſhould have his due, was ſuch, that you would think he had never ſeen a *court*: the politeneſs and civility with which this juſtice was adminiſtred, would convince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior's Dedication.*

A ſuppliant to your royal *court* I come. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The hall or chamber where juſtice is adminſtered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this preſent queſtion in the *court*? *Shakeſp.*

St. Paul being brought unto the higheſt *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached, concerning Jeſus and the reſurrection, took occaſion to imprint on thoſe magiſtrates a future ſtate. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Open ſpace before a houſe.

You muſt have, before you come to the front, three *courts*: a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a ſecond *court* of the ſame, but more garniſhed, with little turrets, or other embelliſhments upon the wall; and a third *court*, to ſquare with the front, not to be built but incloſed with a naked wall. *Bacon, Eſſay* 46.

Suppoſe it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meaneſt man in the tragedy muſt come and diſpatch his buſineſs, rather than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter for him,) for fear the ſtage ſhould be cleared, and the ſcenes broken. *Dryd.*

4. A ſmall opening incloſed with houſes and paved with broad ſtones.

5. Perſons who compoſe the retinue of a prince.

Their wiſdom was ſo highly eſteemed, that ſome of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings to adviſe them. *Temple.*

6. Perſons who are aſſembled for the adminiſtration of juſtice.

7. Any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical.

If any noiſe or ſoldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by ſome apparent ſign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard. *Shak. H.* VI.

The archbiſhop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late *court* at Dunſtable. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

I have at laſt met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *Spectator*, N° 623.

8. The art of pleaſing; the art of inſinuation.

Haſt thou been never baſe? Did love ne'er bend
Thy frailer virtue to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy *court*, and ſay it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Some ſort of people, placing a great part of their happineſs in ſtrong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young maſter, by offering that which they love beſt themſelves. *Locke*, § 18.

I have been conſidering why poets have ſuch ill ſucceſs in making their *court*, ſince they are allowed to be the greateſt and beſt of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing. *Swift to Gay.*

9. It is often uſed in compoſition in moſt of it's ſenſes.

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to ſolicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a ſhadow, it flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will purſue:
So *court* a miſtreſs, ſhe denies you;
Let her alone, ſhe will *court* you. *Ben. Johnſon's Foreſt.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed. *Dryd. Æn.*

Alas! Sempronius, would'ſt thou talk of love
To Marcia, whilſt her father's life's in danger?

Thou might'ſt as well *court* the pale tembling veſtal,
While ſhe beholds the holy flame expiring. *Addiſ. Cato.*
Ev'n now, when ſilent ſcorn is all they gain,
A thouſand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

2. To ſolicit; to ſeek.

Their own eaſe and ſatisfaction would quickly teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned. *Locke on Education*, § 59.

3. To flatter; to endeavour to pleaſe.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy office.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain.* *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on which juſtice is ſolemnly adminiſtered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he ſpoke. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

COURT-DRESSER. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *dreſſer.*] One that dreſſes the court, or perſons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; ſuch arts of giving colours, appearances and reſemblances, by this *court-dreſſer*, fancy. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *n. ſ.* Favours or benefits beſtowed by princes.

We part with the bleſſings of both worlds for pleaſures, *court-favours*, and commiſſions; and at laſt, when we have ſold ourſelves to our luſts, we grow ſick of our bargain. *L'Eſtrange.*

COURT-HAND. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand or manner of writing uſed in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand.* *Shakeſp.*

COURT-LADY. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady converſant or employed in court.

The ſame ſtudy, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the ſame clothes or faſhion is to a *court-lady.* *Locke.*

CO'URTEOUS. *adj.* [*courtois*, French.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of reſpect.

He hath deſerved worthily of his country;
And this aſcent is not by ſuch eaſy degrees,
As thoſe who have been ſupple and *courteous* to the people.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

They are one while *courteous*, civil, and obliging; but, within a ſmall time after, are ſupercilious, ſharp, troubleſome, fierce, and exceptious. *South's Sermons.*

CO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courteous.*] Reſpectfully; civilly; complaiſantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them *courteouſly* paſs. *Wotton.*

Whilſt Chriſt was upon earth, he was not only eaſy of acceſs, he did not only *courteouſly* receive all that addreſſed themſelves to him, but alſo did not diſdain himſelf to travel up and down the country. *Calamy's Sermons.*

He arrived at the coaſt of Alcinous, who, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteouſly.* *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaiſance.

CO'URTESAN. } *n. ſ.* [*cortiſana*, low Latin.] A woman of the
CO'URTEZAN. } town; a proſtitute; a ſtrumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtezan.* *Shak. K. Lear.*

With them there are no ſtews, no diſſolute houſes, no *courteſans*, nor any thing of that kind; nay, they wonder, with deteſtation, at you in Europe, which permit ſuch things. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The Corinthian is a column, laſciviouſly decked like a *courteſan.* *Wotton.*

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the *courtezan*, ſpent his whole eſtate upon her. *Addiſon's Spect.*

CO'URTESY. *n. ſ.* [*courtoiſie*, Fr. *corteſia*, Italian.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaiſance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our houſe:
It muſt appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I ſcant this breathing *courteſy.* *Shak. M. of Ven.*

Who have ſeen his eſtate, his hoſpitality, his *courteſy* to ſtrangers. *Peacham.*

He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability and *courteſy* towards all kinds of people, brought himſelf to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeneſs towards the queen. *Clarendon.*

So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his *courteſy* was blown. *Dryden.*

2. An act of civility or reſpect.

Fair Sir, you ſpit on me laſt Wedneſday;
You ſpurn'd me ſuch a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and for theſe *courteſies*;
I'll lend you thus much money. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Repoſe you there, while I to the hard houſe
Return, and force their ſcanted *courteſy.* *Shak. K. Lear.*

When I was laſt at Exeter,
The mayor in *courteſy* ſhew'd me the caſtle. *Shak. R.* III.

Sound all the lofty inſtruments of war,
And by that muſick let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth ſome of us never ſhall
A ſecond time do ſuch a *courteſy.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Other ſtates, aſſuredly, cannot be juſtly accuſed for not ſtaying for the firſt blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's *courteſy*, to be the laſt that ſhall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, ſcarce to a *court'ſy* bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, ſupercilious, haughty, proud and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train. *Dryden.*

The poor creature was as full of *courteſies* as if I had been her godmother: the truth on't is, I endeavoured to make her look ſomething Chriſtian-like. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, *to hold upon* courteſy.

5. COURTESY *of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritance, that is, a woman ſeiſed of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet, if ſhe were in poſſeſſion, ſhall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courteſy* of England. *Cowel.*

To **CO'URTESY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence.

Toby approaches, and *court'ſies* there to me. *Shakeſp.*

The petty traffickers,
That *court'ſy* to them, do them reverence. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I ſhould meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'ſy* to each other. *Prior.*

CO'URTIER. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*]

1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he ſwears.——
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a meaſure; I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my friend, ſmooth with mine enemy; I have undone three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I ſee you'll be a *courtier.*
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

You know I am no *courtier*, nor verſed in ſtate affairs. *Bac.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the luſtre of all his attendants. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. One that courts or ſolicits the favour of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd honeſt Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd reſt, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,
To drench the capitol? *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard the IIId. not out of fear, but wiſdom. *Suckling.*

CO'URTINE. See CURTAIN.

CO'URTLIKE. *adj.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant; polite.

Our Engliſh tongue is, I will not ſay as ſacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spaniſh, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

CO'URTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaiſance; civility.

CO'URTLY. *adj.* [from *court.*] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; ſoft; flattering.

In our own time, (excuſe ſome *courtly* ſtrains)
No whiter page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope's Ep. of Hor.*

CO'URTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing ſo *courtly* writ, or which expreſſes ſo much the converſation of a gentleman, as Sir John Suckling. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

CO'URTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*]

1. The act of ſoliciting favour.

He paid his *courtſhip* with the croud,
As far as modeſt pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The ſolicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefeſt thoughts
To *courtſhip*, and ſuch fair oſtents of love,
As ſhall conveniently become you there. *Shakeſp.*

In tedious *courtſhip* we declare our pain,
And ere we kindneſs find, firſt meet diſdain. *Dryden.*

Every man in the time of *courtſhip*, and in the firſt entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correſpondent's holiday ſuit. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 113.

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtſhip* to an univerſity,
My modeſty I give to ſoldiers bare;
My patience to a gameſter's ſhare. *Donne.*

CO'USIN. *n. ſ.* [*couſin*, Fr. *conſanguineus*, Lat.] Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or ſiſter.

Macbeth unſeam'd him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.
—Oh, valiant *couſin!* worthy gentleman. *Shakeſ. Mach.*

Tybalt, my *couſin!* O, my brother's child!
Unhappy ſight! alas, the blood is ſpill'd
Of my dear kinſman. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's ſiſter's ſon,
And *couſin* german to great Priam's ſeed. *Shakeſp.*

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.

COW. *n. ſ.* [in the plural, anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Sax. *koe*, Dutch.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We ſee that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the moſt part, are larger than the bulls; which is cauſed by abundance of moiſture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminiſhed, aſſes and goats milk may be neceſſary; yea, a diet of *cows* milk alone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,
He ſought himſelf ſome hoſpitable houſe:
Good Creton entertain'd his godlike gueſt. *Dryd. Fables.*

To **COW.** *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depreſs with fear; to oppreſs with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd.——
——Accurſed be that tongue that tells me ſo;
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shak. Macbeth.*

By reaſon of their frequent revolts they have drawn upon themſelves the preſſures of war ſo often, that it ſeems to have ſomewhat *cowed* their ſpirits. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of courſe are underſtood. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 2.

COW-HERD. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and hẏꞃꝺ, Sax. a keeper.] One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which kine are kept.

You muſt houſe your milch-cows, that you give hay to in your *cow-houſe* all night. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

To **COW-LEECH.** *v. n.* To profeſs to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, eſpecially in the country. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

COW-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A ſpecies of chervil; which ſee.

COW-WHEAT. *n. ſ.* [from *cow* and *wheat.*]

The leaves of this plant grow oppoſite by pairs: the flower conſiſts of one leaf; is of an anomalous figure, and divided into two lips, the uppermoſt of which has a ſpur, but the under one is intire: the fruit is round, and divided into two cells, containing ſeeds reſembling grains of wheat. This plant is very common in woods and ſhady places. *Millar.*

CO'WARD. *n. ſ.* [*couard*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltroon; a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear.

Pyrocles did ſuch wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Muſidorus to courage, though he had been born a *coward.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

There was a ſoldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæſar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæſar knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were beſt take heed, next time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon, Apophth.* 188.

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another, as great captains have often told me from their own experience and obſervation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always eſcape with diſgrace, but ſometimes alſo he loſes his life. *South.*

What can ennoble ſots, and ſlaves, and *cowards?*
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

Tremble ye not, Oh friends! and *cowards* fly,
Doom'd by the ſtern Telemachus to die! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And raiſ'd the houſe with loud and *coward* cries. *Shak.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,
And ills foreſeen the preſent bliſs deſtroy. *Prior.*

CO'WARDICE. *n. ſ.* from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; puſillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, ſir knight, ye have been much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul *cowardice* his carcaſe ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*

Gallant and fearleſs courage will turn into a native and heroick valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton on Education.*

None was diſgrac'd; for falling is no ſhame;
And *cowardice* alone is loſs of fame;
The vent'rous knight is from the ſaddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden's Fables.*

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is preſent to all our affections; ſees every treacherous inclination of our heart to deſert his ſervice; and treaſures up, againſt the day of his wrath, the ſecret *cowardice* which deters us from aſſerting his cauſe which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Rogers, Sermon* 4.

CO'WARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *coward.*]

1. Fearful; timorous; puſillanimous.

An Egyptian ſoothſayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwiſe brave and confident, was in the preſence of Octavius poor and *cowardly.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 940.

Let all ſuch as can enlarge their conſciences like hell, and ſtyle a *cowardly* ſilence in Chriſt's cauſe diſcretion, know that Chriſt will one day ſcorn them. *South's Sermons.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward.

I do find it *cowardly*, and vile,
For fear of what might fall, ſo to prevent
The time of life. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

CO'WARDLY. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He ſharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had moſt *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

CO'WARDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *coward.*] The character or qualities of a coward; meanneſs: a word not now in uſe.

A very diſhoneſt paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his diſhoneſty appears in leaving his friend here in neceſſity, and denying him, and for his *cowardſhip* aſk Fabian. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

To **CO'WER.** *v. n.* [*cwrrian*, Welſh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* ſinks on her knees.] To ſink by bending the knees; to ſtoop; to ſhrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, and then he *cower* down, and the pail be preſſed down with him. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 155.

The ſplitting rocks *cower'd* in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides. *Shakeſp.*

As thus he ſpake, each bird and beaſt beheld,
Approaching two and two; theſe *cow'ring* low
With blandiſhment, each bird ſtoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

Our dame ſits *cow'ring* o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw freſh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryden's Fab.*

CO'WISH. *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful; mean; puſillanimous; cowardly.

It is the *cowiſh* terrour of his ſpirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrongs
Which tie him to an anſwer. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CO'WKEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and hogherd, are not to be uſed in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

COWL. *n. ſ.* [cuᵹle, Saxon; *cucullus*, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did ſcratch his elbow, when he had ſweetly invented, to ſignify his name, Saint Francis with his friery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl?*
I'll tell you, friend, a wiſe man and a fool. *Pope's Eſſays.*

2. A veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF. *n. ſ.* [*cowl* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-ſtaff*,
Which (toſſing him ſomething high)
He apprehended to be Pegaſus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-ſtaff* is ſafer: the ſtaff muſt have a bunch in the middle, ſomewhat wedge-like, and covered with a ſoft bolſter. *Wiſeman.*

CO'WSLIP. *n. ſ.* [cuꞅlippe, Saxon, as ſome think, from their reſemblance of ſcent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in paſture-grounds, and often meeting the *cow's lip.*]

Cowſlip is alſo called pagil, grows wild in the meadows, and is a ſpecies of PRIMROSE, which ſee. *Millar.*

He might as well ſay, that a *cowſlip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I;
In a *cowſlip's* bell I lie. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Thy little ſons
Permit me to range the paſtures: gladly they
Will mow the *cowſlip* poſies, faintly ſweet. *Philips.*

COWS-LUNGWORT. *n. ſ.* See MULLEN, of which it is a ſpecies. *Millar.*

CO'XCOMB. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb.*]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when ſhe put them i' the paſty alive; ſhe rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a ſtick, and cried down, wantons, down. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. The comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There take my *coxcomb*: why, this fellow has baniſhed two of his daughters, and did the third a bleſſing 'gainſt his will: if thou follow him, thou muſt needs wear my *coxcomb.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A fop; a ſuperficial pretender to knowledge or accompliſhments.

I ſent to her,
By this ſame *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which ſhe did reſend. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſcorn, quoth ſhe, thou *coxcomb* ſilly,
Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* iii.

It is a vanity common in the world, for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himſelf one of the party ſtill with his betters. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 135.

They overflowed with ſmart repartees, and were only diſtinguiſhed from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deſerved not ſo ſcandalous a name. *Dryden.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of ſchools,
And ſome made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools. *Pope.*

COXCO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppiſh; conceited: a low word unworthy of uſe.

Becauſe, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepoſſeſſion, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, ſenſeleſs cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impreſſions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis.*

COY. *adj.* [*coi*, French, from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modeſt; decent.

Jaſon is as *coy* as is a maide;
He looked piteouſly, but naught he ſaid. *Chaucer.*

2. Reſerved; not acceſſible; not eaſily condeſcending to familiarity.

And vain delight ſhe ſaw he light did paſs,
A foe of folly and immodeſt toy;
Still ſolemn ſad, or ſtill diſdainful *coy.* *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Like Phœbus ſung the no leſs am'rous boy;
Like Daphne ſhe, as lovely and as *coy.* *Waller.*

At this ſeaſon every ſmile of the ſun, like the ſmile of a coy lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

To **COY.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reſerve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!
No more; but make me happy to my guſt,
That is, without your ſtruggling. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

Retire! I beg you, leave me.——
——Thus to *coy* it!
With one who knows you too! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. To make difficulty; not to condeſcend willingly.

If he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius ſpeak, I'll keep at home. *Shakeſp.*

Co'yly. *adv.* [from *coy.*] With reſerve; with diſinclination to familiarity.

This ſaid; his hand he *coyly* ſnatcht away
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b.* ii.

Co'yness. *n. ſ.* [from *coy.*] Reſerve; unwillingneſs to become familiar.

When the ſun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and ſhe putting on a ſeeming *coyneſs*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Walton.*

When the kind nymph would *coyneſs* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

Co'ystrel. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of degenerate hawk.

One they might truſt, their common wrongs to wreak;
The muſquet and the *coyſtrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

Coz. *n. ſ.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *couſin.*

Be merry, *coz*; ſince ſudden ſorrow
Serves to ſay thus, ſome good thing comes to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COZEN. *v. a.* [*To coſe* is in the old Scotch dialect, as Junius obſerves, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat, becauſe in ſuch traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never ſo fully, let the muſter-maſter view them never ſo diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never ſo exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenſer.*

Goring loved no man ſo well but that he would *cozen* him, and then expoſe him to publick mirth for having been *cozen'd.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.

He that ſuffers a government to be abuſed by careleſſneſs or neglect, does the ſame thing with him that maliciouſly and corruptly ſets himſelf to *cozen* it. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 21.

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet ſays; but you are pleaſed with the image, without being *cozened* by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I pleaſe to lengthen out his date
A day, and take a pride to *cozen* fate. *Dryden's Aureng.*

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a ſport. *Locke on Education.*

Co'zenage. *n. ſ.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat.

Wiſdom without honeſty is meer craft and *cozenage*, and therefore the reputation of honeſty muſt firſt be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

There's no ſuch thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer *cozenage* all;
For though ſome long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingl'd ſo and ſo,
That doth not tie me now from chuſing new. *Suckling.*

Imaginary appearances offer themſelves to our impatient minds, which entertain theſe counterfeits without the leaſt ſuſpicion of their *cozenage.* *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 14.

Strange *coz'nage!* none would live paſt years again,
Yet all hope pleaſure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of life, think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*

But all theſe are trifles, if we conſider the fraud and *cozenage* of trading men and ſhopkeepers. *Swift.*

Co'zener. *n. ſ.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, Sir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Crab. *n. ſ.* [cpabba, Saxon; *krabbe*, Dutch.]

1. A cruſtaceous fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are, the lobſter, the *crab*, the crawfiſh, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoiſe. The old ſhells are never found; ſo as it is like they ſcale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The fox catches *crab* fiſh with his tail, which Olaus Magnus ſaith he himſelf was an eye-witneſs of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble ſtock
Was graft with *crab*-tree ſlip, whoſe fruit thou art. *Shak.*

Fetch me a dozen *crab*-tree ſtaves, and ſtrong ones: theſe are but ſwitches. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

When roaſted *crabs* hiſs in the bowl,
Then nightly ſings the ſtaring owl. *Shakeſpeare.*

Imagine you ſee him laid forth, newly ſlain, upon a bier of *crab*-tree and oaken rods. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Let him tell why a graft, taking nouriſhment from a *crab* ſtock, ſhall have a fruit more noble than its nurſe and parent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A peeviſh moroſe perſon.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ſhips, or heaving them into the dock. *Philips.*

5. The ſign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and *Crab*, the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. *Creech.*

Crab. *adj.* It is uſed by way of contempt for any ſour or degenerate fruit; as, *a* crab *cherry*, *a* crab *plum.*

Better gleanings their worn ſoil can boaſt,
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coaſt. *Dryden.*

Cra'bbed. *adj.* [from *crab.*]

1. Peeviſh; moroſe; cynical; ſour.

A man of years, yet freſh, as mote appear,
Of ſwarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue,
That him full of melancholy did ſhew. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

O, ſhe is
Ten times more gentle, than her father's *crabbed*;
And he's compos'd of harſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. Harſh; unpleaſing.

That was when
Three *crabbed* months had ſour'd themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyſelf my love. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

How charming is divine philoſophy!
Not harſh and *crabbed*, as dull fools ſuppoſe,
But muſical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feaſt of nectar'd ſweets,
Where no crude ſurfeit reigns. *Milton.*

Lucretius had choſen a ſubject naturally *crabbed.* *Dryd.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beſide, he was a ſhrewd philoſopher,
And had read ev'ry text and gloſs over;
Whate'er the *crabbed'ſt* author hath,
He underſtood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

Your *crabbed* rogues that read Lucretius,
Are againſt gods, you know, and teach us,
The god makes not the poet. *Prior.*

Cra'bbedly. *adv.* [from *crabbed.*] Peeviſhly.

Cra'bbedness. *n. ſ.* [from *crabbed.*]

1. Sourneſs of taſte.

2. Sourneſs of countenance; aſperity of manners.

3. Difficulty.

Cra'ber. *n. ſ.*

The poor fiſh have enemies enough, beſide ſuch unnatural fiſhermen; as otters, the cormorant, and the *craber*, which ſome call the water-rat. *Walton's Angler.*

Crabs-eyes. *n. ſ.* They are whitiſh bodies, from the bigneſs of a pea to that of the largeſt horſe-bean, rounded on one ſide and depreſſed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without ſmell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfiſh: the large ſea craw fiſh alſo affords them; and the ſtones are bred in two ſeparate bags, one on each ſide of the ſtomach. In July, and part of June and Auguſt, when the creature caſts its ſhell, the ſtones are not found in their places. We have them from Holland, Muſcovy, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and many other places. They are alkaline, abſorbent, and in ſome degree diuretick. *Hill.*

Several perſons had, in vain, endeavoured to ſtore themſelves with *crabs-eyes.* *Boyle's Experiments.*

CRACK. *n. ſ.* [*kraeck*, Dutch.]

1. A ſudden diſruption, by which the parts are ſeparated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fiſſure, or vacuity made by diſruption; a narrow breach.

Contuſions, when great, do uſually produce a fiſſure or *crack* of the ſkull, either in the ſame part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wiſeman.*

At length it would crack in many places; and thoſe *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obſcure and dark ſky-colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. The ſound of any body burſting or falling.

If I ſay ſooth, I muſt report, they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whoſe early care had robb'd him of his reſt:
Far off the *cracks* of falling houſes ring,
And ſhrieks of ſubjects pierce his tender breaſt. *Dryden.*

4. Any ſudden and quick ſound.

A fourth?—ſtart eye!
What will the line ſtretch out to th' *crack* of doom? *Shak.*

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flaſhes. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 103.

5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the manniſh *crack*, ſing him to th' ground. *Shak.*

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread miſtreſs,
So ſovereignly being honourable. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

6. Crazineſs of intellect.

7. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raiſing millions without burthening the ſubject; but cannot get the parliament to liſten to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addiſ.*

8. A whore; in low language.

9. A boaſt.

Leaſings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*,
All thoſe againſt that fort did bend their batteries. *Spenſ.*

10. A boaſter. This is only in low phraſe.

To Crack. *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with freſh and warm litter out of the ſtable, a good thickneſs, leſt the froſts *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to ſplit.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd.* *Shakeſp.*

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts, having no other reaſon but becauſe thou haſt hazel-eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Should ſome wild fig-tree take her native bent,
And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble titles, and diſperſe
The characters of all the lying verſe. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* 10.

Or as a lute, which in moiſt weather rings
Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her ſtrings. *Donne.*

Honour is like that glaſſy bubble,
That finds philoſophers ſuch trouble;
Whoſe leaſt part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are *crack'd* to find out why. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

3. To do any thing with quickneſs or ſmartneſs.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes. *Pope.*

4. To break or deſtroy any thing.

You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not? *Shak.*

Love cools, friendſhip falls off, brothers divide: in cities, mutinies; in countries, diſcord; in palaces, treaſon; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt ſon and father. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philoſophers ſtone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He thought none poets 'till their brains were *crackt.* *Roſcommon.*

To Crack. *v. n.*

1. To burſt; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make uſe of one part, which was ſtraight and intire. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and ſudden ſound.

I will board her, though ſhe chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack.* *Shakeſp.*

4. To boaſt: with *of.*

To look like her, are chimney-ſweepers black.
And ſince her time are colliers counted bright.
And Ethiops *of* their ſweet complexion *crack.*
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. *Shakeſp.*

Crack-brained. *adj.* [*crack* and *brained.*] Crazy; without right reaſon.

We have ſent you an anſwer to the ill-grounded ſophiſms of thoſe *crack-brained* fellows. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Crack-hemp. *n. ſ.* [*crack* and *hemp.*] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope. *Furcifer.*

Come hither, *crack-hemp.*
——I hope I may chuſe, ſir.
—Come hither, you rogue:
What, have you forgot me? *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Crack-rope. *n. ſ.* [from *crack* and *rope.*] A fellow that deſerves hanging.

Cra'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *crack.*]

1. A noiſy boaſting fellow.

What *cracker* is this ſame that deafs our ears
With this abundance of ſuperfluous breath? *Shakeſp.*

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with great noiſe.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almoſt like a *cracker.* *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

And when, for furious haſte to run,
They durſt not ſtay to fire a gun,
Have don't with bonfires, and at home
Made ſquibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With ſquibs and *crackers* arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

To Cra'ckle. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make ſlight cracks; to make ſmall and frequent noiſes; to decrepitate.

All theſe motions, which we ſaw,
Are but as ice, which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her diſhevell'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire. *Dryden's Æn.*

Marrow is a ſpecifick in that ſcurvy which occaſions a *crackling* of the bones; in which caſe marrow performs its natural function of moiſtening them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Cra'cknel. *n. ſ.* [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake.

Albee my love he ſeek with daily ſute,
His clowniſh gifts and curteſies I diſdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he ſells;
And with our offerings, help to raiſe his vails. *Dryden.*

CRA'DLE. *n. ſ.* [cpadel, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or ſick perſons are agitated with a ſmooth and equal motion, to make them ſleep.

She had indeed, Sir, a ſon for her *cradle*, ere ſhe had a huſband for her bed. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle.* *Shak.*

His birth, perhaps, ſome paltry village hides,
And ſets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

A child knows his nurſe and his *cradle*, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas! ſo nigh:
To live, is ſcarce diſtinguiſh'd from to die. *Prior.*

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of repoſing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor ſmile, and ſmooth the bed of death. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed for infancy, or the firſt part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and military exerciſes. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The new duke's daughter, her couſin, loves her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together. *Shak. As You Like It.*

They ſhould ſcarcely depart from a form of worſhip, in which they had been educated from their *cradle.* *Clarendon.*

3. [With ſurgeons.] A caſe for a broken bone, to keep off preſſure.

4. [With ſhipwrights.] A frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip by the bulge, ſerving more ſecurely and commodiouſly to help to launch her. *Harris.*

To Cra'dle. *v. a.* [from the ſubſtantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majeſty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanville's Apol.*

The tears ſteal from our eyes, when in the ſtreet
With ſome betrothed virgin's herſe we meet;
Or infant's fun'ral from the cheated womb,
Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryden.*

He ſhall be *cradled* in my ancient ſhield, ſo famous through the univerſities. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

Cradle-cloaths. *n. ſ.* [from *cradle* and *cloaths.*] Bedcloaths belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd,
That ſome night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In *cradle-cloaths*, our children where they lay,
And call mine Piercy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRAFT. *n. ſ.* [cpæpt, Sax. *crefft*, in old Welſh.]

1. Manual art; trade.

I hear an objection, even from ſome well-meaning men, that theſe delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill applied in a land. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is holy, that ſhe hath committed;
And this deceit loſes the name of *craft*,
Of diſobedience, or unduteous title. *Shakeſpeare.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft*, in raiſing ſuch a ſtructure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe.*

3. Small ſailing veſſels.

To Craft. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practiſe artifice. Now out of uſe.

You've made fair hands,
You and your crafts! You've *crafted* fair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cra'ftily. *adv.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honeſty.

But that which moſt impaired his credit was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Chriſtians; and had, for that cauſe, *craftily* perſuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Perſian war. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

May he not *craftily* infer
The rules of friendſhip too ſevere,
Which chain him to a hated truſt;
Which make him wretched to be juſt? *Prior.*

Cra'ftiness. *n. ſ.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; ſtratagem.

He taketh the wiſe in their own *craftineſs.* *Job*, v. 13.

Cra'ftsman. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as poliſh'd ivory,
Which cunning *craftſman's* hand hath overlaid
With fair vermillion. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* ix. *ſt.* 41.

What reverence he did throw away on ſlaves;
Wooing poor *craftſmen* with the craft of ſmiles. *Shakeſp.*

What a reſemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftſmen!* *Decay of Piety.*

Cra'ftsmaster. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *maſter.*] A man ſkilled in his trade.

He is not his *craftſmaſter*, he doth not do it right. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is art in pride: a man might as ſoon learn a trade. Thoſe who were not brought up to it, ſeldom prove their *craftſmaſter.* *Collier on Pride.*

Cra'fty. *adj.* [from *craft.*] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; ſly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love,
And call it cunning. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

This oppreſſion did, of force and neceſſity, make the Iriſh a *crafty* people; for ſuch as are oppreſſed, and live in ſlavery, are ever put to their ſhifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in ſight, the *crafty* god
His wings diſmiſs'd, but ſtill retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

No body was ever ſo cunning as to conceal their being ſo; and every body is ſhy and diſtruſtful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAG. *n. ſ.*

1. *Crag* is, in Britiſh, a rough ſteep rock; and is uſed in the ſame ſenſe in the northern counties at this day. *Gibſ. Camb.*

2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits ſulphur out,
With clifts of burning *crags*, and fire and ſmoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath diſpos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where ſprings down from the ſteepy *crags* do beat. *Wotton.*

A lion ſpied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *crag* ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

4. The ſmall end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

Cra'gged. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and ſteep, truth ſtands. *Craſhaw.*

Cra'ggedness. *n. ſ.* [from *cragged.*] Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks.

That *craggedneſs* or ſteepneſs of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inacceſſible. *Brerewood.*

Cra'gginess. *n. ſ.* [from *craggy.*] The ſtate of being craggy.

Cra'ggy. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That ſame wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* clift ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Fairy Queen.*

It was impoſſible to paſs up the woody and *craggy* hills, without the loſs of thoſe commanders. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The town and republick of St. Marino ſtands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To CRAM. *v. a.* [cꞃamman, Saxon.]

1. To ſtuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhime,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a ſheet of paper,
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margent and all. *Shakeſpeare.*

Being thus *crammed* in the baſket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Thou haſt ſpoke as if thy eldeſt ſon ſhould be a fool, whoſe ſkull Jove *cram* with brains. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cram not in people by ſending too faſt company after company; but ſo as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by ſurcharge be in penury. *Bacon, Eſſay* 34.

2. To fill with food beyond ſatiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a ſquire;
Or elſe ſome ſmiles from court you may deſire. *King.*

I am ſure children would be freer from diſeaſes, if they were not *crammed* ſo much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from fleſh the firſt three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digeſtion, is never nouriſhed; ſo theſe endleſs readers may *cram* themſelves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts's Improv.*

But Annius, crafty ſeer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon, from where Pollio dines.
Pope's Dunciad.

3. To thruſt in by force.

You *cram* theſe words into mine ears, againſt
The ſtomach of my ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this ſword
Shall down thy falſe throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras.*

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one leaſe,
And that even now expiring. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expreſſed, that he will *cram* his braſs down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond ſatiety.

The godly dame, who fleſhly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams. Pope.*

CRA'MBO. *n. ſ.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his ſkull
To celebrate ſome ſuburb trull,
His ſimiles in order ſet,
And ev'ry *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRAMP. *n. ſ.* [*krampe*, Dutch; *crampe*, French.]

1. A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be ſure, to-night thou ſhalt have *cramp*,
Side-ſtitches that ſhall pen thy breath up. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

In a retreat, he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp. Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

The *cramp*, no doubt, cometh of contraction of ſinews; which is manifeſt, in that it cometh either by cold or dryneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 964.

Hares, ſaid to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition: and he that obſerves what vertigoes, *cramps*, and convulſions follow thereon, in theſe animals, will be of our belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 27.

2. A reſtriction; a confinement; obſtruction; ſhackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of ſerving his friend. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermoſt of theſe there ſhould be faſtened a ſharp graple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

CRAMP. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then
A wat'riſh humour ſwell'd, and ooz'd again. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. To reſtrain; to confine; to obſtruct; to hinder.

It is impoſſible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will enſue, if borrowing be *cramped. Bacon, Eſſay* 42.

There are few but find that ſome companies benumb and *cramp* them, ſo that in them they can neither ſpeak nor do any thing that is handſome. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 24.

He, who ſerves, has ſtill reſtraints of dread upon his ſpirits, which, even in the midſt of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity. *South's Sermons.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the ſenſe of prophecies. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their ſubjects into as narrow a ſpace as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a ſcience into a few general maxims. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Marius uſed all endeavours for depreſſing the nobles, and raiſing the people; particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature. *Swift on Diſſ. in Ath. and Rome.*

No more
Th' expanſive atmoſphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
But full of life, and vivifying ſoul. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *fiſh.*] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRAMPIRON. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *iron.*] See CRAMP, Senſe 3.

CRA'NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels, at any creek of the ſea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It ſignifies alſo the money paid and taken for the ſame. *Cowel.*

CRANE. *n. ſ.* [cꞃan, Sax. *kraen*, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane*, or a ſwallow, ſo did I chatter. *Iſ.* xlviii. 14.

That ſmall infantry warr'd on by *cranes*. *Par. Loſt.*

2. An inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed.

In caſe the mould about it be ſo ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raiſe it with a *crane*. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The buſy merchant, the big warehouſe built,
Rais'd the ſtrong *crane*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. A ſiphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

CRANES-BILL. *n. ſ.* [from *crane* and *bill.*]

1. An herb.

The leaves are conjugate: the cup conſiſts of one leaf, divided into five parts, expanded in form of a ſtar: the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, ſomewhat reſembling a creſted or lipped flower, with ten ſtamina ſurrounding the ovary. The fruit is of a pentagonal figure, with a beak, containing five ſeed-veſſels, in each of which is one tailed ſeed, which, when ripe, is caſt forth by the twiſting of the beak. It is common in ſeveral parts of England, growing in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation. *Millar.*

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRA'NIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] The ſkull.

In wounds made by contuſion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not preſently to croud in doſſils; for if that contuſed fleſh be well digeſted, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CRANK. *n. ſ.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear ſome reſemblance, and is part of the inſtrument called a *crane.*]

1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down; ſo that, on the laſt turning down, a leather thong is ſlipt to tread the treddle-wheel about. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

2. Any bending or winding paſſage.

I ſend it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart; to th' ſeat o' th' brain;
And, through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The ſtrongeſt nerves, and ſmall inferiour veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twiſting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Haſte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jeſt and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed ſmiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple ſleek. *Milton.*

CRANK. *adj.* [from *onkranck*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

1. Healthy; ſprightly: ſometimes corrupted to *cranky*.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the cragg ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate,
As cockle, on his dunghill crowing *cranke. Spenſer's Paſt.*

2. Among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overſet. [from *kranck*, Dutch, ſick.]

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank.*] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in,
And cuts me from the beſt of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monſtrous cantle out. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal ſurfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's ſtream,
Forc'd by the ſudden ſhock, her wonted track
Forſook, and drew her humid train aſlope,
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crank.*]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Diſpoſition to overſet.

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny.*] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shakeſpeare.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but ſomewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 1.

CRA'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Latin.] A chink; a cleft; a fiſſure.

The eye of the underſtanding is like the eye of the ſenſe; for as you may ſee great objects through ſmall *crannies* or holes, ſo you may ſee great axioms of nature through ſmall and contemptible inſtances. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 91.

And therefore beat, and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 1.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbiſh, but with brick or ſtone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

Within the ſoaking of water and ſprings, with ſtreams and currents in the veins and *crannies*. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

He ſkipped from room to room, ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

CRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin ſtuff, looſely woven, of which the dreſs of the clergy is ſometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage,
With fifty yards of *crape* ſhall ſweep the ſtage. *Swift.*

Nor thou, lord Arthur, ſhall eſcape:
To thee I often call'd in vain,
Againſt that aſſaſſin in *crape*;
Yet thou could'ſt tamely ſee me ſlain. *Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;
A ſaint in *crape*, is twice a ſaint in lawn. *Pope, Epiſtle* i.

CRA'PULENCE. *n. ſ.* [*crapula*, a ſurfeit, Latin.] Drunkenneſs; ſickneſs by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapuloſus*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; ſick with intemperance. *Dict.*

To CRASH. *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.]

1. To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There ſhall be a great *craſhing* from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

When convulſions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the diſmal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houſes *craſh*. *Smith.*

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruiſe.

My maſter is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the houſe of Montague, I pray you come and *craſh* a cup of wine. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Mr. Warburton has it, *cruſh a cup of wine.*

To craſh, ſays Hanmer, is to be merry: a *craſh* being a word ſtill uſed in ſome counties for a merry bout.

It is ſurely better to read *crack*. See CRACK.

CRASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud ſudden mixed ſound, as of many things broken at the ſame time.

Senſeleſs Ilium,
Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his baſe; and, with a hideous *craſh*,
Takes priſoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Moralizing ſat I by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *craſh* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRA'SIS. n. ſ. [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; conſtitution ariſing from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are ſo immediately diverſified by the individual *craſis*, that every man owns ſomething wherein none is like him. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 15.

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, luſt, and anger, as theſe inclinations are founded in a peculiar *craſis*, and conſtitution of the blood and ſpirits. *South's Sermons.*

CRASS. *adj.* [*craſſus*, Latin.] Groſs; coarſe; not thin; not comminuted; not ſubtle; not conſiſting of ſmall parts.

Metals are intermixed with the common terreſtrial matter, ſo as not to be diſcoverable by human induſtry; or, if diſcoverable, ſo diffuſed and ſcattered amongſt the *craſſer* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be poſſible to ſeparate and extract it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*craſſitudo*, Latin.] Groſſneſs; coarſeneſs; thickneſs.

They muſt be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for if they have a greater *craſſitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they ſpend not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *craſſitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, caſt into it, have been borne up, and not ſunk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The terreſtrial matter carried by rivers into the ſea, is ſuſtained therein partly by the greater *craſſitude* and gravity of the ſea-water, and partly by its conſtant agitation. *Woodw.*

CRASTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *craſtino*, Latin, to-morrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH. *n. ſ.* [*creche*, French; *crates*, Latin.] The paliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradiſe, by reaſon of ſin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was incloſed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in ſwathling-cloaths. *Hakewell on Providence.*

CRAVA'T. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neck-cloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Leſs delinquents have been ſcourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 1.

The reſtrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To CRAVE. *v. a.* [cꞃapian, Saxon.]

1. To aſk with earneſtneſs; to aſk with ſubmiſſion; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole litany, whereof we ſhall ever be able at any time to ſay, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands? *Hooker.*

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;
But for the mutable rank-ſcented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The poor people not knowing where to hide themſelves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women diſmayed. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action propoſed. *Locke.*

Each ardent nymph the riſing current *craves*,
Each ſhepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves. *Prior.*

2. To aſk inſatiably.

The ſubjects arm'd; the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*. *Denham.*

Him doſt thou mean, who, ſpite of all his ſtore,
Is ever *craving*, and will ſtill be poor?
Who cheats for half-pence; and who doffs his coat,
To ſave a farthing in a ferry-boat. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* iv.

3. To long; to wiſh unreaſonably.

Levity puſhes us on from one vain deſire to another, in a regular viciſſitude and ſucceſſion of *cravings* and ſatiety. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the ſway of an impetuous luſt; both hurrying him to ſatisfy the *cravings* of it, by ſome wicked action. *South's Sermons.*

4. To call for importunately.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your boſom; and beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes,
Which *crave* the inſtant uſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of ſuch a conſtitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; ſour eructations, and a *craving* appetite, eſpecially of terreſtrial and abſorbent ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing ſought.

Once one may *crave for* love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great. *Suckling.*

CRA'VEN. *n. ſ.* [derived by Skinner from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noiſe made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and diſpirited.

What, is your creſt a coxcomb?——
——A combleſs cock, ſo Kate will be my hen.
—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven. Shakeſp.*

2. A coward; a recreant.

Upon his coward breaſt
A bloody croſs, and on his *craven* creſt
A bunch of hairs diſcolour'd diverſly. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Is it fit this ſoldier keep his oath?—
—He is a *craven* and a villain elſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Whether it be
Beſtial oblivion, or ſome *craven* ſcruple,
Of thinking too preciſely on th' event;
A thought, which quarter'd, hath but one part wiſdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Yet if the innocent ſome mercy find
From cowardice, not ruth did that proceed;
His noble foes durſt not his *craven* kind
Exaſperate by ſuch a bloody deed. *Fairfax, b.* i. *ſtan.* 88.

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Hanmer.*

'Gainſt ſelf-ſlaughter
There is a prohibition ſo divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CRA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *crave.*] A weak-hearted ſpiritleſs fellow. It is uſed in Clariſſa.

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* [*ſchrantſen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar ſay more properly to *ſcraunch.*] To cruſh in the mouth. The word is uſed by Swift.

CRAW. *n. ſ.* [*kroe*, Daniſh.] The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds.

In birds there is no maſtication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at leaſt into a kind of ante-ſtomach, which I have obſerved in many, eſpecially piſcivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRA'WFISH. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *crayfiſh*, properly *crevice*; in French *ecreviſſe.*] A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh found in brooks; the ſmall lobſter of freſh water.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the *crawfiſh*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoiſe. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfiſh* recommend. *Pope.*

The common *crawfiſh*, and the large ſea *crawfiſh*, both produce the ſtones called crabs-eyes. In part of June, in July, and part of Auguſt, this animal not only caſts its ſhell, but its very ſtomach is alſo conſumed and digeſted, by a new one growing in its place. *Hill on the Materia Medica.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm.

That *crawling* inſect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryden.*

The ſtreams but juſt contain'd within their bounds,
By ſlow degrees into their channels *crawl*;
And earth increaſes as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it ſearches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 8.

The vile worm, that yeſterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man! *Prior.*

2. To move weakly, and ſlowly.

'Tis our firſt intent
To ſhake all cares and buſineſs from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and ſecretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles.*

A look ſo pale no quartane every gave;
Thy dwindled legs ſeem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryd. Juv.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far leſs to look after a troubleſome buſineſs. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then ſhrinks to earth again. *Swift.*

It will be very neceſſary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harveſt-time. *Swift.*

3. To move about hated and diſpiſed.

Cranmer
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Reflect upon that litter of abſurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the diſgrace of reaſon. *South's Sermons.*

How will the condemned ſinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth and ſhame, before that undefiled tribunal? *South's Sermons.*

Behold a rev'rend ſire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameleſs race,
Crawl through the ſtreet, ſhov'd on, or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons, that paſs him by unbleſs'd! *Pope's Epiſt.*

CRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *crawl.*] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *n. ſ.* [See **CRAWFISH.**] The river lobſter.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniack ſaltneſs requires to uſe ſlimy meats; as, ſnails, tortoiſes, jellies, and *crayfiſhes.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

CRA'YON. *n. ſ.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paſte to draw lines with.

Let no day paſs over you without drawing a line; that is to ſay, without working, without giving ſome ſtrokes of the pencil or the *crayon.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. A drawing or deſign done with a pencil or crayon.

To **CRAZE.** *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to cruſh; to weaken.

In this conſideration the anſwer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popiſh parents, doth ſeem *crazed.* *Hooker.*

Relent, ſweet Hermia; and, Lyſander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his hoſt,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To powder.

The tin ore paſſeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding ſtones, bruiſeth it to a fine ſand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his ſon dearer: true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Wickedneſs is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a choſen diſtraction; and every ſinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this ſad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſon.*

CRA'ZEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crazed.*] Decrepitude; brokenneſs; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have ſick bodies, ſo likewiſe of the people in the *crazedneſs* of their minds, poſſeſſed with diſlike and diſcontentment at things preſent, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker, Preface.*

CRA'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crazy.*]

1. State of being crazy; imbecillity; weakneſs.

Touching other places, ſhe may be ſaid to hold them as one ſhould do a wolf by the ears; nor will I ſpeak now of the *crazineſs* of her title to many of them. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Weakneſs of intellect.

CRA'ZY. *adj.* [*ecraſè*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will beſtow you in ſome better place;
Fitter for ſickneſs and for *crazy* age. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

When people are *crazy*, and in diſorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Broken witted; ſhattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whoſe large command
Rules all the ſea and half the land,
And over moiſt and *crazy* brains,
In high ſpring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

3. Weak; feeble; ſhattered.

Phyſick can but mend our *crazy* ſtate,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden's Fables.*

Were it poſſible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* conſtitution, or a violent ſickneſs, ſhould amaze ſo many, had they truly conſidered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word.]

In theſe faſt places they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without huſbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To **CREAK.** *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack.*]

1. To make a harſh protracted noiſe.

Let not the *creaking* of ſhoes, nor the ruſtling of ſilks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

No door there was th' unguarded houſe to keep,
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his ſleep. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed of animals.

The *creaking* locuſts with my voice conſpire,
They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce deſire. *Dryd. Virg.*

CREAM. *n. ſ.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*
I am as vigilant as a cat to ſteal *cream.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Cream is matured and made to riſe more ſpeedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it ſeemeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 314.

How the drudging goblin ſwet,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly ſet;
When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn. *Milton.*
Let your various *creams* incircled be
With ſwelling fruit, juſt raviſh'd from the tree. *King.*

Milk, ſtanding ſome time, naturally ſeparates into an oily liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor called ſkimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is uſed for the beſt part of any thing; as, *the* cream *of a jeſt.*

To **CREAM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream.

There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages
Do *cream* and mantle like a ſtanding pond;
And do a wilful ſtiffneſs entertain,
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **CREAM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſkim off the cream.
2. To take the flower and quinteſſence of any thing: ſo uſed ſomewhere by Swift.

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced.*] Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-fac'd* lown,
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe-look. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *cream.*] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

CREANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Is, in falconry, a fine ſmall line, faſtened to a hawk's leaſh when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREASE. *n. ſ.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk. *Skinner.*] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in buſineſs, becauſe they go out of the common road: I once deſired lord Bolingbroke to obſerve, that the clerks uſed an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a ſtrong hand; whereas a ſharp penknife would go out of the *creaſe*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To **CREASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To **CREA'TE.** *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cauſe to exiſt.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i. 1.

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reaſon cannot well extricate itſelf out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cauſe; to be the occaſion.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would *create* ſoldiers, and make women fight,
To doff their dire diſtreſſes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies. *King Charles.*

They eclipſe the cleareſt truths, by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, 'till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poiſon'd arrows were. *Roſcommon.*
Muſt I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuſe myſelf what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd. Auren.*

Long abſtinence is troubleſome to acid conſtitutions, by the uneaſineſs it *creates* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

3. To beget.

And the iſſue there *create*,
Ever ſhall be fortunate. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

4. To inveſt with any new character.

Ariſe my knights of the battle: I *create* you
Companions to our perſon, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your eſtates. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new ſtate.

The beſt Britiſh undertaker had but a proportion of three thouſand acres for himſelf, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron. *Davies on Ireland.*

CREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *create.*]

1. The act of creating or conferring exiſtence.

Conſider the immenſity of the Divine Love, expreſſed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his conſervation of us. *Taylor.*

2. The act of inveſting with new qualities or character; as, the *creation* of peers.
3. The things created; the univerſe.

As ſubjects then, the whole *creation* came;
And from their natures Adam them did name. *Denham.*
Such was the ſaint, who ſhone with ev'ry grace,
Reflecting, Moſes like, his maſter's face:
God ſaw his image lively was expreſs'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bleſs'd. *Dryden's Fab.*
Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' exceſſive heats or coldneſs of the year. *Dryden's Virg.*
In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* ſwarm'd with men. *Parnel.*

4. Any thing produced, or cauſed.

Art thou not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to ſight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppreſſed brain? *Shak. Macb.*

CREA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *create.*]

1. Having the power to create.
2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the Ancient of Days in the firſt inſtance, and of his *creative* power, is a reſearch too great for mortal enquiry. *South's Sermons.*

But come, ye generous minds, in whoſe wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmeſt beam. *Thomſon's Spring.*

CREA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that beſtows exiſtence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *Creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his ſix days work, a world. *Par. Loſt.*

When you lie down, cloſe your eyes with a ſhort prayer, commit yourſelf into the hands of your faithful *Creator*; and when you have done, truſt him with yourſelf, as you muſt do when you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

CRE'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not ſelf-exiſtent, but created by the ſupreme power.

Were theſe perſons idolaters for the worſhip they did not give to the Creator, or for the worſhip they did give to his *creatures.* *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.*

2. Any thing created.

God's firſt *creature* was light. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, muſt be acknowledged in many reſpects to be. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

3. An animal not human.

The queen pretended ſatisfaction of her knowledge only
In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own ſelf-ſake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Fairy Queen.*
Moſt curſed of all *creatures* under ſky,
Lo Tantalus, I here tormented lye. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
Though he might burſt his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would aſſiſt or pity him. *Roſcommon.*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
He would into the ſtews,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.
I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the ſcene,
Been ſtruck ſo to the ſoul, that preſently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Nor think to-night of thy ill-nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature.* *Prior.*

A good poet no ſooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderneſs.

And then, Sir, would he gripe and wring my hand;
Cry, Oh ſweet *creature*, and then kiſs me hard. *Shakeſp.*
Ah, cruel *creature*, whom do'ſt thou deſpiſe?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and ſyllables by having them paſted upon little tablets. *Watts.*

7. A perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another.

He ſent to colonel Maſſey to ſend him men, which he, being a *creature* of Eſſex's, refuſed. *Clarendon.*

The duke's *creature* he deſired to be eſteemed. *Clarendon.*

Great princes thus, when favourites they raiſe,
To juſtify their grace, their *creatures* praiſe. *Dryd. Auren.*

The deſign was diſcovered by a perſon whom every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*

CRE'ATURELY. *adj.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature.

The ſeveral parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to one another. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentneſs. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it ſeem, that *credence* this exceeds;
For he that made the ſame was known right well,
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merlin was. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 7. *ſtan.* 36.

Love and wiſdom,
Approv'd ſo to your majeſty, may plead
For ample *credence.* *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl, but the friar, finding ſome *credence* in the people, took boldneſs in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furniſhed. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith; diſtinguiſhed in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

Theſe were the great articles and *credenda* of Chriſtianity, that ſo much ſtartled the world. *South's Sermons.*

CRE'DENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; eaſy of belief.

Then weigh what loſs your honour may ſuſtain,
If with too *credent* ear you liſt' his ſongs. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Having credit not to be queſtioned.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular ſcandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

CREDE'NTIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few perſons of an odious and deſpiſed country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not ſhown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Perſon who ſent them on ſuch a meſſage. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

CREDIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *credible.*] Claim to credit; poſſibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The firſt of thoſe opinions I ſhall ſhew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotſon.*

Calculate the ſeveral degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence ſurpaſſeth the other. *Atterbury.*

CRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; deſerving of belief; having a juſt claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifeſt likelihood of truth in themſelves. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 4.

None can demonſtrate to me, that there is ſuch an iſland as Jamaica; yet, upon the teſtimony of *credible* perſons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

CRE'DIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *credible.*] Credibility; worthineſs of belief; juſt claim to belief.

The *credibleneſs* of a good part of theſe narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiſer of phyſick in the Eaſt Indies. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

CRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loſs of ſo few of the Engliſh as is ſcarce credible, being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *n. ſ.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief.

When the people heard theſe words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. 1 *Mac.* x. 46.

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 130.

Some ſecret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
To maids alone and children are reveal'd:
What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent ſhall ſtill believe. *Pope.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I publiſhed, becauſe I was told I might pleaſe ſuch as it was a *credit* to pleaſe. *Pope.*

3. Eſteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath ſo many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as theſe empty perſons have to maintain the *credit* of their ſufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet ſaid it,
Before a play, would loſe no *credit.* *Swift.*
Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave,
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope's Hor.*

4. Faith; teſtimony.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 12.

The things which we properly believe, be only ſuch as are received upon the *credit* of divine teſtimony. *Hooker, b.* v.

The author would have done well to have left ſo great a paradox only to the *credit* of a ſingle aſſertion. *Locke.*

5. Truſt repoſed.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within ſome limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promiſe given.

They have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uſes than to what they have been thus aſſigned. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

7. Influence; power not compulſive; intereſt.

She employed his uttermoſt *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved ſon with a mother. *Sidney.*

They ſent him likewiſe a copy of their ſupplication to the king, and deſired him to uſe his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

Having *credit* enough with his maſter to provide for his own intereſt, he troubled not himſelf for that of other men. *Clarendon.*

To **CRE'DIT.** *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do preſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to conſider it. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument ſtand ſo,
To *credit* this rude age; and ſhow
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue ſee. *Waller.*

It was not upon deſign to *credit* theſe papers, nor to compliment a ſociety ſo much above flattery. *Glanv. Scepſ. Pref.*

At preſent you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the ſchool formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To truſt; to confide in.
4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit.*]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He ſettled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his intereſt one of the beſt places of the country. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. Honourable; eſtimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not ſerve to promote our happineſs, is but a more ſpecious and ingenious ſort of idleneſs, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

CRE'DITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; eſtimation.

Among all theſe ſnares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableneſs* and repute of cuſtomary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without diſgrace.

Many will chuſe rather to neglect their duty ſafely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's ſervice, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South's Sermons.*

CRE'DITOR. *n. ſ.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*.

There came divers of Anthonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that ſwear he cannot chuſe but break. *Shakeſp.*

I am ſo uſed to conſider myſelf as *creditor* and debtor, that I often ſtate my accounts after the ſame manner, with regard to heaven and my own ſoul. *Addiſon's Spect.* Nº 549.

No man of honour, as that word is uſually underſtood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaſte or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be uſeful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wiſe or learned, to regard his word, his promiſe, or his oath. *Swift.*

CREDU'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*credulité*, French; *credulitas*, Latin.] Eaſineſs of belief; readineſs of credit.

The poor Plangus, being ſubject to that only diſadvantage of honeſt hearts, *credulity*, was perſuaded by him. *Sidney.*

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in ſome meaſure, be cured by learning to ſet a high value on truth. *Watts's Logick.*

CRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unſuſpecting; eaſily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whoſe nature is ſo far from doing harm,
That he ſuſpects none. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *credulous*.] Aptneſs to believe; credulity.

CREED. *n. ſ.* [from *credo*, the firſt word of the apoſtles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is ſet down in the *creeds* of the church. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Will they, who decry *creeds* and creedmakers, ſay that one who writes a treatiſe of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*. *Shakeſp.*

To **CREEK.** *v. a.* [See *To* CREAK.] To make a harſh noiſe.

Shall I ſtay here,
Creeking my ſhoes on the plain maſonry. *Shakeſpeare.*

CREEK. *n. ſ.* [cꞃecca, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coaſt.

As ſtreams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run ſoftly through the plain.
Davies.

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and oſiers whiſp'ring play,
Their unexpected loſs and plaints outbreath'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

2. A ſmall port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to ſtop their paſſage in every port and *creek*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a ſhoulder-clapper; one that commands
The paſſages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shakeſp.*

CRE'EKY. *adj.* [from *creek*.] Full of creeks; unequal winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whoſe outguſhing flood
Ran bathing all the *creeky* ſhore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince ſpilt Turnus' blood. *Spenſer.*

To **CREEP.** *v. n.* [preter. *crept*; cꞃypan, Sax. *krepan*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; as a worm.

Ye that walk
The earth, and ſtately tread, or lowly *creep*! *Par. Loſt.*
And every creeping thing that *creeps* the ground. *Milton.*

If they cannot diſtinguiſh *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryd. Ded. Æn.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other ſupports.

The grottos cool, with ſhady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as inſects.

4. To move ſlowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Why ſhould a man
Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peeviſh? *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common ſenſe, is ſafe from committing abſurdities; but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

5. To move ſecretly and clandeſtinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney.——
—There they always uſe to diſcharge their birding-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Whate'er you are,
That in this deſart inacceſſible,
Under the ſhade of melancholy boughs,
Loſe and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of this ſort are they which *creep* into houſes, and lead captive ſilly women. *2 Tim.* iii. 6.

Thou makeſt darkneſs, and it is night, wherein all the beaſts of the foreſt do *creep* forth. *Pſalm* civ. 20.

Now and then a word or two has *crept* in to keep his firſt deſign in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorouſly without ſoaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradiſe Loſt is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongſt his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along ſometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the ſea-ſhore as far as Genoa. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to ſteal forward unheard and unſeen.

By thoſe gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies, into the favour of poor ſilly women. *Sidney, b.* ii.

It ſeems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conſcience.
——No, his conſcience
Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Neceſſity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to ſpread themſelves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.

None pretends to know from how remote corners of thoſe frozen mountains, ſome of thoſe fierce nations firſt *crept* out.
Temple.

It is not to be expected that every one ſhould guard his underſtanding from being impoſed on, by the ſophiſtry which *creeps* into moſt of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with ſervility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

CRE'EPER. *n. ſ.* [from *creep*.]

1. A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body.

Plants that put forth their ſap haſtily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*; as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. An iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CRE'EPHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*creep* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger.

2. A ſubterfuge; an excuſe.

CRE'EPINGLY. *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even ſuch as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CREMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CRE'MOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A milky ſubſtance; a ſoft liquor reſembling cream.

The food is ſwallowed into the ſtomach, where, mingled with diſſolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*. *Ray.*

CRE'NATED. *adj.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched quite round the edges; but not ſtraited down to any depth. *Woodward.*

CRE'PANE. *n. ſ.* [With farriers.] An ulcer ſeated in the midſt of the forepart of the foot, cauſed by a bilious, ſharp, and biting humour that frets the ſkin, or by a hurt given by ſtriking of the hinder feet. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **CRE'PITATE.** *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *crepitate*.] A ſmall crackling noiſe.

CRE'PT. *particip.* [from *creep*.]

There are certain men *crept* in unawares. *Jude*, 4.

This fair vine, but that her arms ſurround
Her marry'd elm, had *crept* along the ground. *Pope.*

CREPU'SCULE. *n. ſ.* [*crepuſculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dict.*

CREPU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*crepuſculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a ſtate between light and darkneſs.

A cloſe apprehenſion of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepuſculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philoſophy were in a *crepuſculous* obſcurity, and it is yet ſcarce paſt the dawn. *Glanv. Sceps.*

CRE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing; in a ſtate of increaſe.

I have ſeen him in Britain: he was then of a *creſcent* note.
Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.

With theſe in troop
Came Aſtoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Aſtarte, queen of heaven, with *creſcent* horns. *Milton.*

CRE'SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*creſcens*, Latin.] The moon in her ſtate of increaſe; any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing.

My pow'r's a *creſcent*, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to th' full. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Or Bactrian ſophy, from the horns
Of Turkiſh *creſcent*, leaves all waſte beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Jove in duſky clouds involves the ſkies,
And the faint *creſcent* ſhoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryd.*

And two fair *creſcents* of tranſlucent horn,
The brows of all their young increaſe adorn. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CRE'SCIVE. *adv.* [from *creſco*, Lat.] Increaſing; growing.

So the prince obſcur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildneſs, which, no doubt,
Grew like the ſummer-graſs, faſteſt by night,
Unſeen, yet *creſcive* in his faculty. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

CRESS. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *creſco*, it being a quick grower.] An herb.

Its flower conſiſts of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs: the pointal ariſes from the center of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundiſh ſmooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furniſhed with ſeeds, generally ſmooth. It is cultivated as a ſallad-herb, and chiefly eſteemed in the Winter and Spring, being one of the warm kind. *Millar.*

His court with nettles and with *creſſes* ſtor'd,
With ſoups unbought, and ſallads, bleſt his board. *Pope.*

CRE'SSET. *n. ſ.* [*croiſſete*, Fr. becauſe beacons had croſſes anciently on their tops.] A great light ſet upon a beacon, lighthouſe, or watch-tower. *Hanmer.* They ſtill raiſe armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire croſs.

At my nativity
The front of heav'n was full of fiery ſparks,
Of burning *creſſets*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

From the arched roof,
Pendent by ſubtle magick, many a row
Of ſtarry lamps, and blazing *creſſets*, fed
With naphtha and aſphaltus, yielded light
As from a ſky. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 726.

CREST. *n. ſ.* [*criſta*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet.

His valour, ſhewn upon our *creſts* to-day,
Hath taught us how to cheriſh ſuch high deeds,
Ev'n in the boſom of our adverſaries. *Shak. Henry* IV.

2. The comb of a cock.

Others, on ground
Walk'd firm; the *creſted* cock, whoſe clarion ſounds
The ſilent hours. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 442.

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what eſteem *creſts* were, in the time of King Edward the Third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himſelf had formerly borne, for a *creſt* to William Montacute, Earl of Saliſbury. *Camden's Remains.*

The horn;
It was a *creſt* ere thou waſt born:
Thy father's father wore it. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as ſome which the poets aſſign to ſerpents.

Their *creſts* divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

5. Pride; ſpirit; fire; courage; loftineſs of mien.

When horſes ſhould endure the bloody ſpur,
They fall their *creſts*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRE'STED. *adj.* [from *creſt*; *criſtatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or creſt.

The bold Aſcalonites,
Then grov'ling ſoil'd their *creſted* helmets in the duſt.
Milton.

At this, for new replies he did not ſtay;
But lac'd his *creſted* helm, and ſtrode away. *Dryden.*

2. Wearing a comb.

The *creſted* bird ſhall by experience know,
Jove made not him his maſter-piece below. *Dryden.*

CREST-FALLEN. *adj.* [*creſt* and *fall*.] Dejected; ſunk; diſpirited; cowed; heartleſs; ſpiritleſs.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, 'till I were as *creſt-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shakeſpeare.*

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were ſtill complaining and *creſt-fallen*. *Howel.*

CRE'STLESS. *adj.* [from *creſt*.] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel Duke of Clarence,
Third ſon to the third Edward King of England,
Sprung *creſtleſs* yeomen from ſo deep a root. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, ſeems hard to ſay; whether it be the *cretaceous* ſalt, the nitrous ſalt, or ſome igneous particles.
Grew.

Nor from the ſable ground expect ſucceſs,
Nor from *cretaceous*, ſtubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

CRETA'TED. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

CRE'VICE. *n. ſ.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Lat. to burſt.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two ſons heads. *Shakeſp.*

I thought it no breach of good manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people ſo well employed. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CREW. *n. ſ.* [probably from cꞃuꝺ, Saxon.]

1. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe; as *gallant crew*, for troops. *Chevy-chaſe.*

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies ſtood on every ſide,
Which, with their preſence fair, the place much beautify'd.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* iv. *ſtanz.* 7.

2. The company of a ſhip.

The anchors drop'd, his *crew* the veſſels moor. *Dryden.*

3. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

One of the baniſh'd *crew*,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raiſe
New troubles. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 573.

He with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rds the weſt, ſhall find
The plain. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 38.

The laſt was he, whoſe thunder flew
The Titan race, a rebel *crew*. *Addiſon.*

CREW. [the *preterite* of *crow*.]

CRE'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twiſted and wound on a knot or ball.

Take ſilk or *crewel*, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

CRIB. *n. ſ.* [cꞃybbe, Saxon; *crib*, German.]

1. The rack or manger of a ſtable.

Let a beaſt be lord of beaſts, and his *crib* ſhall ſtand at the king's meſſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The ſteer and lion at one *crib* ſhall meet,
And harmleſs ſerpents lick the pilgrim's feet. *Pope.*

2. The ſtall or cabbin of an ox.

3. A ſmall habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmokey *cribs*,
Upon uneaſy pallets ſtretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great? *Shakeſp.*

To **CRIB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I'm cabbin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CRI'BBAGE. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

CRI'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn-ſieve. *Dict.*

CRIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of ſifting, or ſeparating by a ſieve.

CRICK. *n. ſ.*

1. [from *cricco*, Italian.] The noiſe of a door.

2. [from cꞃyce, Saxon, a ſtake.] A painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*krekel*, from *kreken*, to make a noiſe, Dutch.]

1. An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.

Didſt thou not hear a noiſe?——
—I heard the owl ſcream, and the *crickets* cry. *Shakeſp.*

Far from all reſort of mirth,
Save the *cricket* on the hearth. *Milton.*

The ſolemn death-watch click'd the hour ſhe dy'd,
And ſhrilling *crickets* in the chimney cry'd. *Gay's Paſt.*

2. [from cꞃyce, Saxon, a ſtick.] A ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks in oppoſition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother ſerjeant call;
The ſenator at *cricket* urge the ball. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. [from *kriechen*, Germ. to creep.] A low ſeat or ſtool.

CRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cry*.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xx. 15.

The *criers* command ſilence, and the whole multitude preſent ſtand in a ſuſpence. *Brerewood on Languages.*

The *crier* calls aloud
Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food.
Dryden.

CRIME. *n. ſ.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, French.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedneſs.

High God be witneſs, that I guiltleſs am;
But if yourſelf, ſir knight, ye guilty find,
Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
With *crime* do not it cover, but diſcloſe the ſame. *Spenſer.*
No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

CRI'MEFUL. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not againſt theſe feats,
So *crimeful* and ſo capital in nature. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

CRI'MELESS. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; without crime.

My foes could not procure me any ſcathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeleſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'MINAL. *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead atteſt,
That clear ſhe died from blemiſh *criminal*. *Fairy Queen.*

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think *criminal* in ourſelves. *Rogers, Serm.* iv.

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, render us *criminal* in the ſight of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Not civil; as a *criminal* proſecution.

CRI'MINAL. *n. ſ.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accuſed.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three perſons, that had held chief place of authority in their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other diſaſter, but by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents and *criminals*. *Bacon.*

CRI'MINALLY. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all ſubjects, they may be *criminally* employed on all. *Rogers's Sermons.*

CRI'MINALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltineſs; want of innocence.

CRIMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accuſing; accuſation; arraignment; charge.

CRI'MINATORY. *adj.* [from *crimina*, Latin.] Relating to accuſation; accuſing; cenſorious.

CRI'MINOUS. *adj.* [*criminoſus*, Latin.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormouſly guilty.

The puniſhment that belongs to that great and *criminous* guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Chriſt. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *criminous*.] Enormouſly; very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were moſt *criminouſly* omitted before. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

CRI'MINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *criminous*.] Wickedneſs; guilt; crime.

I could never be convinced of any ſuch *criminouſneſs* in him, as willingly to expoſe his life to the ſtroke of juſtice and malice of his enemies. *King Charles.*

CRI'MOSIN. *adj.* [*crimoſino*, Italian.] A ſpecies of red colour.

Upon her head a *crimoſin* coronet,
With damaſk roſes and daffadilies ſet,
Bay-leaves between,
And primroſes green,
Embelliſh the white violet. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

CRIMP. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler, warn'd
By theſe good omens, with ſwift early ſteps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades.
Philips.

2. Not conſiſtent; not forcible: a low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witneſſes ſwear backwards and forwards, and contradict themſelves; and his tenants ſtick by him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To **CRI'MPLE.** *v. a.* [from *rumple, crumple, crimple.*] To contract; to corrugate; to cauſe to ſhrink or contract.

He paſſed the cautery through them, and accordingly crimpled them up. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CRI'MSON. *n. ſ.* [*cremoſino*, Italian.]

1. Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimſon* ſeems to be little elſe than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; ſo ſome kinds of red ſeem to be little elſe than heightened yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet roſed over with the virgin *crimſon* of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy, in her naked ſeeing ſelf? *Shak. Hen.* V.

Beauty's enſign yet
Is *crimſon* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *crimſon* ſtream diſtain'd his arms around,
And the diſdainful ſoul came ruſhing through the wound. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Why does the ſoil endue
The bluſhing poppy with a *crimſon* hue? *Prior.*

To **CRI'MSON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dye with crimſon.

Pardon me, Julius.—Here waſt thou bay'd, brave hart:
Here didſt thou fall; and here thy hunters ſtand
Sign'd in thy ſpoil, and *crimſon'd* in thy lethe. *Shakeſp.*

CRI'NCUM. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimſy.

For jealouſy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 1.

CRINGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bow; ſervile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning *cringe*, and falſe diſſembling looks. *Philips.*

To **CRINGE.** *v. a.* [from *kriechen*, German.] To draw together; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,
'Till, like a boy, you ſee him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To **CRINGE.** *v. n.* [*kriechen*, German.] To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muſcles ſo ſtrong, that they are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *cringing* knave, who ſeeks a place
Without ſucceſs, thus tells his caſe. *Swift.*

CRINI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*criniger*, Latin.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

To **CRI'NKLE.** *v. n.* [from *krinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures.

Unleſs ſome ſweetneſs at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pye? *King's Cookery.*

To **CRI'NKLE.** *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRI'NKLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a ſinuoſity.

CRINOSE. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy. *Dict.*

CRINO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *crinoſe*.] Hairyneſs. *Dict.*

CRI'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [cꞃypel, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has loſt or never enjoyed the uſe of his limbs.

He, poor man, by your firſt order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,
That came too lag to ſee him buried. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader muſt determine. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Among the reſt there was a lame *cripple* from his birth, whom Paul commanded to ſtand upright on his feet. *Bentley.*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* ſing,
The ſot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

To **CRI'PPLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the uſe of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Tettyx, the dancing-maſter, threw himſelf from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall. *Addiſon.*

CRI'PPLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cripple*.] Lameneſs; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

CRI'SIS. *n. ſ.* [κρίσις.]

1. The point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes to the better.

Wiſe leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
'Till ſome ſafe *criſis* authorize their ſkill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour's the very *criſis* of your fate;
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life depends
On this important now. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very *criſis* of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmoſt aſſiſtance to the government, in a manner ſuitable to his ſtation and abilities. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 55.

CRISP. *adj.* [*criſpus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more *criſp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

The Ethiopian black, flat noſed, and *criſp* haired. *Hale.*

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your ſedg'd crowns, and ever harmleſs looks,
Leave your *criſp* channels, and on this green land
Anſwer your ſummons, Juno does command. *Shakeſp.*

3. Brittle; friable.

In froſty weather, muſick within doors ſoundeth better; which may be by reaſon not of the diſpoſition of the air, but of the wood or ſtring of the inſtrument, which is made more *criſp*, and ſo more porous and hollow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

To **CRISP.** *v. a.* [*criſpo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *criſp'd* head in the hollow bank. *Shakeſpeare.*

Young I'd have him too,
Yet a man, with *criſped* hair,
Caſt in thouſand ſnares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *B. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

The haſty application of ſpirits of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but alſo *criſps* up the veſſels of the dura mater and brain, and ſometimes produces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To twiſt.

Along the *criſped* ſhades and bow'rs,
Revels the ſpruce and jocund ſpring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that ſaphine fount the *criſped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and ſands of gold,
Ran nectar, viſiting each plant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CRISPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *criſp*.]

1. The ſtate of curling.

2. The ſtate of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *criſpation*, and colours of them; as he-lions are hirſute, and have great manes; the ſhe's are ſmooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPING-PIN. *n. ſ.* [from *criſp*.] A curling-iron.

The changeable ſuits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *criſping-pins*. *Iſa.* iii. 22.

CRISPI'SULCANT. *adj.* [*criſpiſulcans*, Latin.] Waved, or undulating; as lightning is repreſented. *Dict.*

CRI'SPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *criſp*.] Curledneſs.

CRI'SPY. *adj.* [from *criſp*.] Curled.

So are thoſe *criſpy* ſnaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a ſecond head. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

CRITE'RION. *n. ſ.* [κριτήριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of primitive believers; but we may be known by the contrary *criterion*. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 27.

We have here a ſure infallible *criterion*, by which every man may diſcover and find out the gracious or ungracious diſpoſition of his own heart. *South's Sermons.*

By what *criterion* do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for ſweetneſs, that for ſtink? *Pope's Hor.*

CRI'TICK. *n. ſ.* [κριτικός.]

1. A man ſkilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to diſtinguiſh the faults and beauties of writing.

This ſettles truer ideas in men's minds of ſeveral things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Criticks I ſaw, that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties conſiſtent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks* exalt themſelves, and ſhower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

2. A cenſurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief deſign, next to ſeeing you, is to be a ſevere *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

CRI'TICK. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticiſm; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,
But *critick* learning flouriſh'd moſt in France. *Pope.*

CRI'TICK. *n. ſ.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadverſions.

I ſhould be glad if I could perſuade him to continue his good offices, and write ſuch another *critick* on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

I ſhould as ſoon expect to ſee a *critique* on the poeſy of a ring, as on the inſcription of a medal. *Addiſon on Medals.*

2. Science of criticiſm.

If ideas and words were diſtinctly weighed, and duly conſidered, they would afford us another ſort of logick and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

What is every year of a wiſe man's life, but a cenſure and *critique* on the paſt? *Pope.*

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd,
My verſe gave ampler leſſons to mankind. *Pope.*

To **CRI'TICK.** *v. n.* [from *critick*.] To play the critick; to criticiſe.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and flouriſh upon them. *Temple.*

CRI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is ſubmitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

Virgil was ſo *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in ſuch prayers as theſe, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman cuſtoms. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticiſm; as, *he wrote a* critical *diſſertation on the laſt play*.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldſt thou write of me, if thou ſhouldſt praiſe me?—
—O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

4. [from *criſis*.] Compriſing the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is ſuppoſed to be meaſured by ſevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Opportunity is in reſpect to time, in ſome ſenſe, as time is in reſpect to eternity: it is the ſmall moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work ſo much depends. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The people cannot but reſent to ſee their apprehenſions of the power of France, in ſo *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aſide. *Swift.*

CRI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *critical*.] In a critical manner; exactly; curiouſly.

Difficult it is to underſtand the purity of Engliſh, and *critically* to diſcern good writers from bad, and a proper ſtile from a corrupt one. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſhells which are digged up out of the earth, ſeveral hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and *critically* examined by very many learned men. *Woodward.*

CRI'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *critical*.] Exactneſs; accuracy; nicety.

To **CRI'TICISE.** *v. n.* [from *critick*.]

1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticiſe* ſo weakly, as to imagine I have done my worſt, may be convinced, at their own coſt, that I can write ſeverely with more eaſe than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character,
Without all this at once before your eyes,
Cavil you may, but never *criticiſe*. *Pope's Eſſ. on Criticiſm.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look ſo narrowly into theſe accounts, as to take occaſion from thence to *criticiſe* on his expences. *Locke.*

To **CRI'TICISE.** *v. a.* [from *critick*.] To cenſure; to paſs judgment upon.

Nor ſhall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticiſe* the author, ſo long as I keep clear of the perſon. *Addiſon.*

CRI'TICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *critick*.]

1. *Criticiſm*, as it was firſt inſtituted by Ariſtotle, was meant a ſtandard of judging well. *Dryden's Innocence, Preface.*

2. Remark; animadverſion; critical obſervations.

There is not a Greek or Latin critick who has not ſhewn, even in the ſtile of his *criticiſms*, that he was a maſter of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. *Addiſ. Spect.*

To **CROAK.** *v. n.* [cꞃacezzan, Saxon; *crocare*, Italian; *crocitare*, Latin.]

1. To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog.

The ſubtle ſwallow flies about the brook,
And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak*. *May's Virg.*

So when Jove's block deſcended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom ſhook the bog,
And the hoarſe nation *croak'd*. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* i. *l.* 264.

Blood, ſtuff'd in ſkins, is Britiſh chriſtians food;
And France robs marſhes of the *croaking* brood. *Gay.*

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himſelf not hoarſe,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The hoarſe raven, on the blaſted bough,
By *croaking* from the left, preſag'd the coming blow. *Dryd.*

At the ſame time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding ſolemn and venerable. *Addiſ. Spect.*

3. It may be uſed in contempt for any diſagreeable or offenſive murmur.

Their underſtandings are but little inſtructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to ſtill the *croaking* of their own bellies. *Locke.*

CROAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The ſwallow ſkims the river's watry face,
The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryd.*

Was that a raven's *croak*, or my ſon's voice?
No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me. *Lee's Oed.*

CRO'CEOUS. *adj.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſaffron; like ſaffron. *Dict.*

CROCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*crocitatio*, Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

CROCK. *n. ſ.* [*kruick*, Dutch.] A cup; any veſſel made of earth.

CRO'CKERY. *n. ſ.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE. *n. ſ.* [from κρόκος, ſaffron, and δειλάω, fearing.]

An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard ſcales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the ſkin is tender. It has a wide throat, with ſeveral rows of teeth, ſharp and ſeparated, which enter one another. Though its four legs are very ſhort, it runs with great ſwiftneſs; but does not eaſily turn itſelf. It is long lived, and is ſaid to grow continually to its death; but this is not probable. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. Its ſight is very piercing upon the ground, but in the water it ſees but dimly; and it is ſaid to ſpend the four winter months under water. When its bowels are taken out, or it is wounded, it ſmells very agreeably. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, reſembling gooſe-eggs, ſometimes amounting to ſixty, an the ſand near the waterſide, covering them with the ſand, that the heat of the ſun may contribute to hatch them. The Ichneumon, or Indian rat, which is as large as a tame cat, is ſaid to break the *crocodile*'s eggs whenever it finds them; and alſo, that it gets into the very belly of this creature, while it is aſleep with its throat open, gnaws its entrails, and kills it. *Calmet.*

Glo'ſter's ſhow
Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*,
With ſorrow, ſnares relenting paſſengers. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brown.*

Cæſar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryden.*

Enticing *crocodiles*, whoſe tears are death;
Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath. *Granville.*

Crocodile is alſo a little animal, otherwiſe called ſtinx, very much like the lizard, or ſmall *crocodile*. It lives by land and water; has four ſhort ſmall legs, a very ſharp muzzle, and a ſhort ſmall tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little ſcales of the colour of ſilver, intermixt with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea, in Lybia, and in the Indies. *Trevoux.*

CRO'CODILINE. *adj.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

CRO'CUS. *n. ſ.*

The beſt place to plant the Spring *crocus*'s is cloſe to a wall, or on the edge of boarded borders round a garden, mingling the colour of thoſe of a ſeaſon together. The ſeed muſt be kept in the huſk 'till ſown, and a light rich ground ſhould be choſen for them. They muſt not be placed too thick: they may be increaſed alſo by off-ſets. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fair handed Spring unboſoms every grace,
Throws out the ſnow-drop and the *crocus* firſt. *Thomſon.*

CROFT. *n. ſ.* [cꞃoꝼt, Saxon.] A little cloſe joining to a houſe, that is uſed for corn or paſture.

This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*,
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [*croiſade*, Fr. from *croix*, a croſs.] A holy
CROISA'DO. } war; a war carried on againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs.

See that he take the name of Urban, becauſe a pope of that name did firſt inſtitute the *croiſado*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did ſtir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

CRO'ISES. *n. ſ.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a croſs.

2. Soldiers who fight againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs.

CRONE. *n. ſ.* [cꞃone, Sax. according to Verſtegan; *kronie*, Dutch, according to Skinner.]

1. An old ewe.

2. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the baſtard,
Take't up, I ſay; give't to thy *crone*. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding-night, and finding his averſion, endeavours to win his affection by reaſon. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

CRO'NET. *n. ſ.* The hair which grows over the top of an horſe's hoof.

CRO'NY. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long ſtanding.

So when the Scots, your conſtant *cronies*,
Th' eſpouſers of your cauſe and monies. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Strange, an aſtrologer ſhould die,
Without one wonder in the ſky!
Not one of all his *crony* ſtars,
To pay their duty at his herſe? *Swift.*

CROOK. *n. ſ.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent inſtrument.

2. A ſheephook.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nouriſh'd endleſs woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander.

There fall thoſe ſaphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, conduit like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet iſlands make in that ſweet land. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To **CROOK.** *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this diſeaſe proceeds from a redundant acidity, becauſe vinegar will ſoften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Whatſoever affairs paſs ſuch a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which muſt needs be often eccentrick to the ends of his maſter or ſtate. *Bacon, Eſſay* 24.

CRO'OKBACK. *n. ſ.* [*crook* and *back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous ſhoulders.

Ay, *crookback*, here I ſtand to anſwer thee,
Or any he the proudeſt of thy ſort. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

CRO'OKBACKED. *adj.* Having bent ſhoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant paſs,
As negroe for a ſwan; a *crookback'd* laſs
Be call'd Europa. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 8.

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himſelf, concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *Locke.*

CROO'KED. *adj.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not ſtrait; curve.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill, which intercepts the ſight of the ſounding body; and ſounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes as through ſtraight ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Mathematicians ſay of a ſtraight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.

A man ſhall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where-ever he has the footſteps of others to follow. *Locke.*

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Perverſe; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themſelves: they are a perverſe and *crooked* generation. *Deut.* xxxii. 5.

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigeſted lump!
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shak. Henry* VI.

We were not born *crooked*; we learned thoſe windings and turnings of the ſerpent. *South's Sermons.*

CROO'KEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked.*]

1. Not in a ſtrait line.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perverſely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CROO'KEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crooked.*]

1. Deviation from ſtraitneſs; curvity; the ſtate of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is ſtraight, doth even thereby diſcern what is crooked; becauſe the abſence of ſtraightneſs, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedneſs.* *Hooker.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a ſacrifice to their falſe gods, they would make a ſevere ſearch to ſee if there were any *crookedneſs* or ſpot, any uncleanneſs or deformity, in their ſacrifice. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CROP. *n. ſ.* [cꞃop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird; the firſt ſtomach into which her meat deſcends.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the *crop* or craw. *Ray.*

But flutt'ring there, they neſtle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high *crops* and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

CRO'PFULL. *adj.* [*crop* and *full.*] Satiated; with a full belly.

He ſtretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Baſks at the fire his hairy ſtrength;
And, *crop-full*, out of door he flings,
Ere the firſt cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

CRO'PSICK. *adj.* [*crop* and *ſick.*] Sick with repletion; ſick with exceſs and debauchery.

Strange odds! where *crop-ſick* drunkards muſt engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with ſober rage. *Tate.*

CROP. *n. ſ.* [cꞃoppa, Saxon.]

1. The higheſt part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harveſt; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harveſt hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Lab'ring the ſoil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thiſtles grow. *Roſcomm.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too ſoon; becauſe the ſap is not fully come out of the root. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Any thing cut off.

Guiltleſs of ſteel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reſerv'd for thee. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Crop'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

He, upon whoſe ſide
The feweſt roſes are *crop'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

All the budding honours on thy creſt,
I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain and eminent. *Ezek.* xvii. 22.

There are ſome tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, eſpecially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

O Fruit divine!
Sweet of thyſelf, but much more ſweet thus *crop'd.* *Milton.*

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's boſom drops;
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops.* *Denh.*

Death deſtroys
The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys. *Creech.*

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The ſteepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme! *Dryd. Virg.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harveſt.

Royal wench!
She made great Cæſar lay his ſword to-bed;
He plough'd her, and ſhe *cropt.* *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

CRO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There are ſeveral kinds of trouts, as there be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CRO'SIER. *n. ſ.* [*croiſer*, Fr. from *croix*, a croſs.] The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop, which has a croſs upon it.

When prelates are great, there is alſo danger from them; as it was in the times of Anſelmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *croſiers*, did almoſt try it with the king's ſword. *Bacon, Eſſay* 20.

Grievances there were, I muſt confeſs, and ſome incongruities in my civil government; wherein ſome ſay the *croſier*, ſome ſay the diſtaff, was too buſy. *Howel's England's Tears.*

Her front erect with majeſty ſhe bore,
The *croſier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryden.*

CRO'SLET. *n. ſ.* [*croiſſelet*, French.]

1. A ſmall croſs.

Then Una 'gan to aſk, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *croſlet* red. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Here an unfiniſh'd di'mond *croſlet* lay,
To which ſoft lovers adoration pay. *Gay's Fan.*

2. It ſeems to be uſed in the following paſſage, by miſtake, for *corſelet.*

The *croſlet* ſome, and ſome the cuiſhes mould,
With ſilver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

CROSS. *n. ſ.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Latin.]

1. One ſtrait body laid at right angles over another; the inſtrument by which the Saviour of the world ſuffered death.

They make a little *croſs* of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and croſsways of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 494.

You are firſt to conſider ſeriouſly the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himſelf for you as a ſacrifice upon the *croſs.* *Taylor's Guide to the Penitent.*

2. The enſign of the Chriſtian religion.

Her holy faith and Chriſtian *croſs* oppos'd
Againſt the Saxon gods. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion; ſuch as were anciently ſet in market places.

She doth ſtray about
By holy *croſſes*, where ſhe kneels and prays. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obſtructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; oppoſition; miſadventure; trial of patience.

Wiſhing unto me many *croſſes* and miſchances in my love, whenſoever I ſhould love. *Sidney, b.* i.

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Becauſe it is a cuſtomary *croſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Heaven prepares good men with *croſſes*; but no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

A great eſtate hath great *croſſes*, and a mean fortune hath but ſmall ones. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

6. Money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs.

He was ſaid to make ſoldiers ſpring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *croſs* to pay them ſalary. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loſs,
Who neither carry'd back nor brought one *croſs.* *Dryden.*

7. *Croſs and Pile*, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the ſide, which bears a croſs, ſhall lie upward, or the other.

Whacum had neither *croſs* nor *pile*;
His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; *croſs*, I win, and *pile*, you loſe; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

CROSS. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.]

1. Tranſverſe; falling a-thwart ſomething elſe.

Whatſoever penumbra ſhould be made in the circles by the *croſs* refraction of the ſecond priſm, all that penumbra would be conſpicuous in the right lines which touch thoſe circles. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ſun, in that ſpace of time, by his annual contrary motion eaſtward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, *croſs* to the motion of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The ſhips muſt needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the interſection of *croſs* ones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To ſtand againſt the deep dread bolted thunder?
In the moſt terrible and nimble ſtroke
Of quick *croſs* lightning? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Adverſe; oppoſite.

Were both love's captives; but with fate ſo *croſs*,
One muſt be happy by the other's loſs. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

Croſs to our intereſts, curbing ſenſe and ſin;
Oppreſs'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *croſs* to the belief and apprehenſion of the reſt of mankind; a difficulty, which a modeſt and good man is ſcarce able to encounter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Perverſe; untractable.

When, through the *croſs* circumſtances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleaſure would certainly expoſe him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. *South's Sermons.*

5. Peeviſh; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himſelf, becauſe he he had received a *croſs* anſwer from his miſtreſs? *Taylor.*

All *croſs* and diſtaſteful humours, and whatever elſe may render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another, muſt be ſhunned. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypotheſis together; ſees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and ſo clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that ſeemed to lie *croſs* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South's Sermons.*

7. Contrary to wiſh; unfortunate.

We learn the great reaſonableneſs of not only a contented, but alſo a thankful acquieſcence in any condition, and under the *croſſeſt* and ſevereſt paſſages of providence. *South.*

I cannot, without ſome regret, behold the *croſs* and unlucky iſſue of my deſign; for by my diſlike of diſputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanville.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *croſs* marriage alſo with Dorilaus's ſiſter, and ſhortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

They had long conference, not only upon commerce, but upon *croſs* marriages, to be had between the king's ſon and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's ſon and the king's daughter. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CROSS. *prep.*

1. A-thwart; ſo as to interſect any thing.

They were advertiſed, that the enemy had, in the woods before them, whereby they were to paſs, cut down great trees *croſs* the ways, ſo that their horſe could not poſſibly paſs that way. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Betwixt the midſt and theſe, the gods aſſign'd
Two habitable ſeats of human kind;
And *croſs* their limits cut a ſloping way,
Which the twelve ſigns in beauteous order ſway. *Dryden.*

Croſs his back, as in triumphant ſcorn,
The hope and pillar of the houſe was born. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Over; from ſide to ſide.

A fox was taking a walk one night *croſs* a village. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, a-thwart another.

This forc'd the ſtubborn'ſt, for the cauſe,
To *croſs* the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them't had gain'd,
By their ſupport might be maintain'd. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

The loxia, or croſs-bill, whoſe bill is thick and ſtrong, with the tips *croſſing* one another, with great readineſs breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *croſſing* of the bill was deſigned for this ſervice. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

I ſhall moſt carefully obſerve, not to *croſs* over, or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *croſſes* and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To ſign with the croſs.

3. To mark out; to cancel; as, *to* croſs *an article.*

4. To paſs over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Helleſpont, which he *croſſed*, and made a viſit to the Greek emperor at Conſtantinople. *Temple.*

We found the hero, for whoſe only ſake
We ſought the dark abodes, and *croſs'd* the bitter lake. *Dryden.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or a-thwart; not in oppoſition; not in the ſame line.

But he them ſpying, 'gan to turn aſide,
For fear, as ſeem'd, or for ſome feigned loſs;
More greedy they of news, faſt towards him do *croſs.* *Spenſ.*

6. To thwart; to interpoſe obſtruction; to embarraſs; to obſtruct; to hinder.

Still do I *croſs* this wretch, whatſo he taketh in hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure
Thus to be *croſs'd* in what he did intend. *Dan. Civ. War.*

He was ſo great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who were only preſent in debates of the war with the officers, that he *croſſed* all they propoſed. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Bury'd in private, and ſo ſuddenly!
It *croſſes* my deſign, which was t'allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Swell'd with our late ſucceſſes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to *croſs*,
We urge an unſeen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,
Though ſtill by faction, vice, and fortune *croſt*,
Shall find the generous labour was not loſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

7. To counteract.

Then their wills claſh with their underſtandings, and their appetites *croſs* their duty. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No governour is ſuffered to go on with any one courſe, but upon the leaſt information he is either ſtopped and *croſſed*, or other courſes appointed him from hence. *Spenſer.*

It may make my caſe dangerous, to *croſs* this in the ſmalleſt. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a ſyllable which any ways *croſſeth* us. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 6.

It is certain, howſoever it *croſs* the received opinion, that ſounds may be created without air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch ſhall ſpring,
To *croſs* me from the golden time I look for. *Shakeſp.*

To CROSS. *v. n.*

1. To lye a-thwart another thing.

2. To be inconſiſtent.

Men's actions do not always *croſs* with reaſon. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *n. ſ.* A round ſhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*croſs* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party.

If we may but *croſs-examine* and interrogate their actions againſt their words, theſe will ſoon confeſs the invalidity of their ſolemneſt confeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

The judges ſhall, as they think fit, interrogate or *croſs-examine* the witneſſes. *Spectator,* Nº 608.

CRO'SS-STAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs* and *ſtaff.*] An inſtrument commonly called the foreſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars. *Harris.*

A CRO'SSBITE. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that truſted to his addreſs and manage, without ſo much as dreaming of a *croſs-bite* from ſo ſilly an animal, fell himſelf into the pit that he had digged for another. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRO'SSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No rhetorick muſt be ſpent againſt *croſs-biting* a country evidence, and frighting him out of his ſenſes. *Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,
Which all diſcuſs, but few can clear;
As nature ſlily had thought fit,
For ſome by-ends, to *croſs-bite* wit. *Prior.*

CRO'SSBOW. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *bow.*] A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow a-thwart a ſtock.

Gentlemen ſuffer their beaſts to run wild in their woods and waſte ground, where they are hunted and killed with *croſs-bows* and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Carew.*

The maſter of the *croſs-bows*, lord Rambures. *Shakeſp.*

CRO'SSBOWERS. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs-bow.*] A ſhooter with a croſs-bow.

The French aſſiſted themſelves by land with the *croſs-bowers* of Genoa againſt the Engliſh. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

CRO'SSGRAINED. *adj.* [*croſs* and *grain.*]

1. Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular.

If the ſtuff proves *croſſgrained* in any part of its length, then you muſt turn your ſtuff to plane it the contrary way, ſo far as it runs *croſs-grained.* *Moxon's Mechan. Exerciſes.*

2. Perverſe; troubleſome; vexatious.

We find in ſullen writs,
And *croſs-grain'd* works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

The ſpirit of contradiction, in a *croſs-grained* woman, is incurable. *L'Eſtrange.*

She was none of your *croſs-grained*, termagant, ſcolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the houſe with. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

But wiſdom, peeviſh and *croſs-grain'd*,
Muſt be oppos'd, to be ſuſtain'd. *Prior.*

CRO'SSLY. *adv.* [from *croſs.*]

1. A-thwart; ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe.

2. Oppoſitely; adverſely; in oppoſition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wiſe for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly, and *croſsly* to the reaſon of things, as can be imagined. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

3. Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs.*]

1. Tranſverſeneſs; interſection.

2. Perverſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

The lighter ſort of malignity turneth but to a *croſſneſs*, or aptneſs to oppoſe; but the deeper ſort, to envy, or mere miſchief. *Bacon, Eſſay* 13.

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *croſſneſs* or humour. *King Charles.*

Who would have imagined, that the ſtiff *croſſneſs* of a poor captive ſhould ever have had the power to make Haman's ſeat ſo uneaſy to him? *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 38.

They help us to forget the *croſſneſs* of men and things, compoſe our cares and our paſſions, and lay our diſappointments aſleep. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*

CRO'SSROW. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *row.*] Alphabet; ſo named becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhew that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *croſſrow* plucks the letter G;
And ſays a wizard told him, that by G
His iſſue diſinherited ſhould be. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

CRO'SSWIND. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *wind.*] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The leaſt unhappy perſons do, in ſo fickle and ſo tempeſtuous a ſea, as we all find this world, meet with many more either *croſſwinds* or ſtormy guſts than proſperous gales. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

CRO'SSWAY. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *way.*] A ſmall obſcure path interſecting the chief road.

Damn'd ſpirits all,
That in *croſſways* and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'SSWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs* and *wort.*]

It hath ſoft leaves, like the ladies bedſtraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves, that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, diſpoſed in form of a croſs. The rough or hairy *croſſwort* is ſometimes uſed in medicine, and is found wild on dry ſandy banks. *Miller.*

CROTCH. *n. ſ.* [*croc*, French.] A hook.

There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton uſed to raiſe the benevolence to higher rates; and ſome called it his fork, and ſome his *crotch.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CROTCHET. *n. ſ.* [*crochet*, French.]

1. [In muſick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver. *Chambers.*

As a good harper, ſtricken far in years,
Into whoſe cunning hands the gout doth fall,
All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill, or not at all. *Davies.*

2. A ſupport; a piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building.

A ſtately temple ſhoots within the ſkies,
The *crotchets* of their cot in columns riſe. *Dryden.*

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]

4. A perverſe conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twich or enlarge the ivy. *Howel.*

The horſe ſmelt him out; and preſently a *crotchet* came in his head how he might countermine him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, French.]

1. To ſtoop low; to lye cloſe to the ground; as the lion *crouches* to his maſter.

2. To fawn; to bend ſervilely; to ſtoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine houſe, ſhall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of ſilver and a morſel of bread. 1 *Sam.* ii. 36.

At his heels,
Leaſht in like hounds, ſhould famine, ſword and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are preſent; and, when they are abſent, ſteal their jeſts. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Pref.*

Too well the vigour of that arm they know;
They lick the duſt, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe. *Dryd.*
Your ſhameful ſtory ſhall record of me,
The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free. *Dryden.*

CROUP. *n. ſ.* [*crouppe*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPA'DES. *n. ſ.* [from *croup.*] Are higher leaps than thoſe of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horſe in an equal height, ſo that he truſſes his legs under his belly without yerking; or ſhooting his ſhoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW. *n. ſ.* [cꞃaƿe, Saxon.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſſes of beaſts.

The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
To *crows* he like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and ſuch republick birds. *Dryd.*

2. *To pluck a* CROW, is to be induſtrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you diſpute, we muſt even *pluck a crow* about it. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 7.

Reſolve before we go,
That you and I muſt *pull a crow*. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 2.

3. A piece of iron uſed as a lever; as the Latins called a hook *corvus*.

The *crow* is uſed as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, when either a bauk or a rowler is to be laid under it, and then they thruſt the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying a bauk, or ſome ſuch ſtuff, behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the ſhank backwards, and ſo raiſe the timber. *Moxon's Mechan. Exerc.*

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it ſtraight
Unto my cell. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Againſt the gate employ your *crows* of iron. *Southern.*

4. [From *crow.*] The voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gaiety.

CRO'WFOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus.*] The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, having a many-leaved empalement: out of the middle of the flower riſes the pointal, which becomes a fruit, either round, cylindrical, or ſpiked; to the axis of which, as a placenta, adhere many naked ſeeds. The ſpecies are ſixteen, of which eleven were brought originally from Turkey.

CRO'WFOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot.*] A caltrop or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; ſo that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is uſed in war for incommoding the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

To CROW. *preterit. I crew*, or *crowed*; *I have crowed. v. n.* [cꞃaƿan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noiſe which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud. *Shakeſp.*

Diogenes called an ill phyſician, cock. Why? ſaith he. Diogenes anſwered, Becauſe when you *crow*, men uſe to riſe. *Bacon, Apophthegm* 284.

That the lion trembles at the *crowing* of the cock, King James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. *Hakewell.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd, without a peer
For *crowing* loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So hight her cock. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To boaſt; to bully; to vapour; to bluſter; to ſwagger.

CROWD. *n. ſ.* [cꞃuð, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confuſedly preſſed together.

2. A promiſcuous medley, without order or diſtinction.

He could then compare the confuſion of a multitude to that tumult he had obſerved in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and breaking among its *crowd* of iſlands. *Eſſay on Homer.*

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to ſee a ſhrine,
But fed us, by the way, with food divine. *Dryden's Fab.*

4. [From *crwth*, Welſh.] A fiddle.

His fiddle is your proper purchaſe,
Won in the ſervice of the churches;
And by your doom muſt be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a *crowd*. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

To CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confuſed multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itſelf. *Watts.*

2. To preſs cloſe together.

The time miſorder'd, doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To hold our ſafety up. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It ſeems probable, that the ſea doth ſtill grow narrower from age to age, and ſinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into thoſe ſubterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As the mind itſelf is thought to take up no ſpace, ſo its actions ſeem to require no time; but many of them ſeem to be *crowded* into an inſtant. *Locke.*

Then let us fill
This little interval, this pauſe of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it. *Addiſ. Cato.*

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How ſhort is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a ſmile? *Granville.*

4. *To* CROWD *Sail.* [A ſea phraſe.] To ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*

1. To ſwarm; to be numerous and confuſed.

They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and in the fields of light,
The ſhocking ſquadrons meet in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To thruſt among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not ſome cunning ſin,
Amidſt ſo many virtues, *crowded* in. *Cowley's Davideis.*

CRO'WDER. *n. ſ.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler.

Chevy-chaſe ſung by a blind *crowder*. *Sidney.*

CRO'WKEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A ſcarecrow. The following paſſage is controverted.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper*. *Shakeſp.*

CROWN. *n. ſ.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dutch; *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown*?——
—My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head:
My *crown* is call'd content;
A *crown* it is that ſeldom kings enjoy. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a bleſſed *crown*. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuſe him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And ſet the triple *crown* upon his head. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Edward put to death a citizen,
Only for ſaying, he would make his ſon
Heir to the *crown*. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well-ordering of the feaſt. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxii. 2.

3. Reward; honorary diſtinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. 1 *Cor.* ix. 25.

Let merit *crowns*, and juſtice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden's Epiſtles.*

4. Regal power; royalty,

The ſucceſſion of a *crown* in ſeveral countries, places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head.

If he awake,
From toe to *crown* he'll fill our ſkins with pinches;
Make us ſtrange ſtuff. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the *crown* to ſend for the ſongſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Behold! if fortune, or a miſtreſs frowns,
Some plunge in buſineſs, others ſave their *crowns*. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.

Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the ſteepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden.*

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the *crown* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muſcle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. A piece of money, anciently ſtamped with a crown; five ſhillings;

Truſt not to your ſervants, who may miſlead you, or miſinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few *crowns*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is ſo brown,
May ſatisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*. *Suckling.*

An ounce of ſilver, whether in pence, groats, or *crown*-pieces, ſtivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of ſilver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crown* of old men. *Ecclus.* xxv. 6.

Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crown*, ſtand faſt in the Lord. *Philip.* iv. 1.

10. Completion; accompliſhment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n. ſ.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

The flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, are bell-ſhaped, and hang downwards: theſe are ranged, as it were, into a crown, above which appears a great buſh of leaves. The pointal of the flower becomes an oblong fruit, winged, and divided into three cells, filled with flat ſeeds. It hath a coated root, furniſhed with fibres at the bottom. *Millar.*

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William Lord Haſtings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king. *Shakeſp.*
Her who faireſt does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the prieſt, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illuſtrious.

Thou haſt made him a little lower than the angels, and haſt *crowned* him with glory and honour. *Pſalm* viii. 5.

She ſhall be, to the happineſs of England,
An aged princeſs; many days ſhall ſee her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it. *Shakeſp.*

4. To reward; to recompenſe.

Urge your ſucceſs; deſerve a laſting name,
She'll *crown* a grateful and a conſtant flame. *Roſcommon.*

5. To complete; to perfect.

The laſting and *crowning* privilege, or rather property of friendſhip, is conſtancy. *South's Sermons.*

6. To terminate; to finiſh.

All theſe a milk-white honeycomb ſurround,
Which in the midſt the country banquet *crown'd*. *Dryd.*

CRO'WNGLASS. *n. ſ.* The fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

CRO'WNPOST. *n. ſ.* A poſt, which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNSCAB. *n. ſ.* A ſtinking filthy ſcab, that breeds round about the corners of a horſe's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful ſore. *Farrier's Dict.*

CRO'WNWHEEL. *n. ſ.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

CRO'WNWORKS. *n. ſ.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain ſome hill or riſing ground. *Harris.*

CRO'WNET. *n. ſ.* [from *crown.*]

1. The ſame with *coronet*.

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify chief end; laſt purpoſe; probably from *finis coronat opus*.

Oh, this falſe ſoul of Egypt! this gay charm!
Whoſe eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whoſe boſom was my *crownet*, my chief end;
Like a right gipſy hath, at faſt and looſe,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'YLSTONE. *n. ſ.* Cryſtallized cauk. In this the cryſtals are ſmall. *Woodward's Foſſils.*

CRU'CIAL. *adj.* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Tranſverſe; interſecting one another.

Whoever has ſeen the practice of the *crucial* inciſion, muſt be ſenſible of the falſe reaſoning uſed in its favour. *Sharp.*

To CRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRU'CIBLE. *n. ſ.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymiſt's melting pot, made of earth; ſo called, becauſe they were formerly marked with a croſs.

Take a quantity of good ſilver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruſe, and ſet them on the fire, well covered round about with coals. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CRUCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs. *Dict.*

CRU'CIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *crucify.*] He that inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion.

Viſible judgments were executed on Chriſt's *crucifiers*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CRU'CIFIX. *n. ſ.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion.

There ſtands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much eſteemed. The figure of our Saviour repreſents him in his laſt agonies of death. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CRUCIFI'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CRU'CIFORM. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a croſs.

To CRU'CIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright.

They *crucify* to themſelves the Son of God afreſh, and put him to an open ſhame. *Heb.* vi. 6.

But to the croſs he nails thy enemies,
The law that is againſt thee, and the ſins
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd*. *Par. Loſt.*

CRUCI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs.

CRUD. *n. ſ.* [commonly written *curd*. See CURD.] A concretion of any liquid into hardneſs or ſtiffneſs; coagulation.

CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

1. Raw; not ſubdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any proceſs or preparation.

Common *crude* ſalt, barely diſſolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle.*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itſelf; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Harſh; unripe.

A juice ſo *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nouriſhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 632.

4. Unconcocted; not well digeſted in the ſtomach.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert or alter it, whereby it reſiſteth and holdeth faſt, in ſome degree, the firſt form or conſiſtence, it is, all that while, *crude* and inconcoct; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfiniſhed; immature.

In a moment up they turned
Wide the celeſtial ſoil; and ſaw beneath
Th' originals of nature, in their *crude*
Conception. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 511.

6. Having indigeſted notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and ſhallow in himſelf,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Parad. Regained.*

7. Indigeſted; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dole
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply promis'd. *B. Johnſon.*

What peradventure may ſeem full to me, may appear very *crude* and maimed to a ſtranger. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

Abſurd expreſſions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults. *Roſcommon.*

CRU'DELY. *adv.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation.

Th' advice was true; but fear had ſeiz'd the moſt,
And all good counſel is on cowards loſt:
The queſtion *crudely* put, to ſhun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to ſtay. *Dryden.*

CRU'DENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crude.*] Unripeneſs; indigeſtion.

CRU'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *crude.*] Indigeſtion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigeſtion and *crudities*, and conſequently putreſcence of humours. *Brown.*

A diet of viſcid aliments creates flatulency and *crudities* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Unripeneſs; want of maturity.

To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my *crudled* blood
Congeal with fear; my hair with horrour ſtood. *Dryden.*
The Gelons uſe it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horſes blood. *Dryden.*

CRU'DY. *adj.* [from *crude.*]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up ſo wiſely as they may. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill.

Sherris ſack aſcends into the brain; dries me there all the fooliſh, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakeſp.*

CRU'EL. *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]

1. Pleaſed with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; without pity; without compaſſion; ſavage; barbarous; unrelenting.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key;
All *cruel's* elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
If thou art that *cruel* god, whoſe eyes
Delight in blood, and human ſacrifice. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; miſchievous; deſtructive; cauſing pain.

Conſider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Pſalm* xxv. 19.

We beheld one of the *crueleſt* fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the moſt martial ſtory. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CRU'ELLY. *adv.* [from *cruel.*] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarouſly.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only baſely fails, but alſo *cruelly* pierces the hand that reſts upon it. *South's Serm.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryden.*

CRU'ELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty.

But ſhe more cruel, and more ſavage wild,
Than either lion or the lioneſs,
Shames not to be with guiltleſs blood defil'd;
She taketh glory in her *cruelneſs*. *Spenſer, Sonnet* 20.

CRU'ELTY. *n. ſ.* [*cruaute*, Fr.] Inhumanity; ſavageneſs; barbarity.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our daſtard nobles,
Have ſuffer'd me by the voice of ſlaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enſlaved nations. *Temple.*

CRU'ENTATE. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Lat.] Smeared with blood.

Atomical aporrheas paſs from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 24.

CRU'ET. *n. ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A phial for vinegar or oil, with a ſtopple.

Within thy reach I ſet the vinegar!
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait ſupply'd. *Swift.*

CRUISE. *n. ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A ſmall cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruiſe*. 1 *Kings*, xvii. 12.

The train prepare a *cruiſe* of curious mold,
A *cruiſe* of fragrance, form'd of burniſh'd gold. *Pope.*

A CRUISE. *n. ſ.* [*croiſe*, Fr. from the original *cruiſers*, who bore the croſs, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the ſea in ſearch of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the ſea without any certain courſe.

CRU'ISER. *n. ſ.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

Amongſt the *cruiſers* it was complained, that their ſurgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wiſeman.*

CRUM. } *n. ſ.* [cꞃuma, Saxon; *kruyme*, Dutch; *krummel*,
CRUMB. } German.

1. The ſoft part of bread; not the cruſt.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk 'till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his ſlender feet. *Thomſon's Winter, l.* 255.

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into ſmall pieces; to comminute.

Fleſh is but the glaſs which holds the duſt
That meaſures all our time, which alſo ſhall
Be *crumbled* into duſt. *Herbert.*
He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy ſinews. *Milton.*

By frequent parcelling and ſubdividing of inheritances, in proceſs of time they became ſo divided and *crumbled*, that there were few perſons of able eſtates. *Hale.*

At the ſame time we were *crumbled* into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-intereſts, without any ſincere regard for the publick good. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The other bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which three hundred pounds, by another act paſſed ſome years ago, they can divide likewiſe, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleaſure will diſpoſe of them. *Swift.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into ſmall pieces.

There is ſo hot a ſummer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to duſt. *Shak. King John.*

Nor is the profit ſmall the peaſant makes,
Who ſmooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,
The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden's Georg.*

Ambition ſigh'd: ſhe found it vain to truſt
The faithleſs column, and the *crumbling* buſt. *Pope's Epiſt.*

If the ſtone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

What houſe, when its materials *crumble*,
Muſt not inevitably tumble? *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, proviſion is made by the late act againſt popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRU'MENAL. *n. ſ.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purſe.

The fat ox, that woon ligye in the ſtall,
Is now faſt ſtalled in her *crumenal*. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

CRU'MMY. *adj.* [from *crum*.] Soft.

CRUMP. *adj.* [cꞃump, Sax. *krom*, Dutch; *krumm*, Germ.] Crooked in the back.

When the workman took meaſure of him, he was *crump* ſhouldered, and the right ſide higher than the left. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRU'MPLE. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumple*, *rompelen*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to cruſh together in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horſe, and expoſing his palm to two or three that ſtood by him, they *crumpled* it into all ſhapes, and diligently ſcanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addiſon.*

CRU'MPLING. *n. ſ.* A ſmall degenerate apple.

To CRUNK.
To CRU'NKLE. } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Dict.*

CRU'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of the horſe.] That part of the horſeman's furniture that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received ſuch a blow, that he had loſt the reins of his horſe, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horſe. *Sidney.*

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
——Oh—ſixpence, that I had a Wedneſday laſt,
To pay the ſaddler for my miſtreſs' *crupper*. *Shakeſp.*

Full oft the rivals met, and neither ſpar'd
His utmoſt force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the ſaddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* ſent. *Dryden.*

CRU'RAL. *adj.* [from *crus cruris*, Lat.] Belonging to the leg.

The ſharpneſs of the teeth, and the ſtrength of the *crural* muſcles in lions and tygers, are the cauſe of the great and habitual immorality of thoſe animals. *Arbuthnot.*

CRUSA'DE.
CRUSA'DO. } *n. ſ.* See CROISADE.

1. An expedition againſt the infidels.
2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs.

Believe me, I had rather have loſt my purſe
Full of *cruſadoes*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRU'SET. *n. ſ.* A goldſmith's melting pot. *Philips.*

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]

1. To preſs between two oppoſite bodies; to ſqueeze.

You ſpeak him fair.——
——I don't extend him, ſir: within himſelf
Cruſh him together, rather than unfold
His meaſure fully. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The aſs thruſt herſelf unto the wall, and *cruſhed* Balaam's foot againſt the wall. *Numb.* xxii. 25.

Bacchus that firſt, from out the purple grape,
Cruſh'd the ſweet poiſon of miſuſed wine. *Par. Loſt.*

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:
I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *cruſh* my ſoul out. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. To preſs with violence.

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters ruſh,
Vaſt clouds encount'ring, one another *cruſh*. *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruiſing irons of wrath,
That they may *cruſh* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' uſurping helmets of our adverſaries! *Shak. Rich.* III.

The ſad weight of ſuch ingratitude
Will *cruſh* me into earth.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *cruſh* the pillars which the pile ſuſtain. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To ſubdue; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

They uſe them to plague their enemies, or to oppreſs and *cruſh* ſome of their own too ſtubborn freeholders. *Spenſer.*

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had; for
I thought to *cruſh* him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

This act
Shall bruiſe the head of Satan, *cruſh* his ſtrength,
Defeating ſin and death, his two main arms. *Par. Loſt.*

What can that man fear, who takes care to pleaſe a Being that is ſo able to *cruſh* all his adverſaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any ſuch misfortune to his advantage? *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 107.

To CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condenſed; to come in a cloſe body.

Poverty, cold wind, and *cruſhing* rain,
Beat keen and heavy on thy tender years. *Thomſon.*

CRUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A colliſion.

Thou ſhalt flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidſt the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *cruſh* of worlds. *Addiſon.*

CRUST. *n. ſ.* [*cruſta*, Latin.]

1. Any ſhell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the ſtatue of an emperor quite hid under a *cruſt* of droſs. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

2. An incruſtation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confuſion of never ſo many different bodies, if they had been all actually diſſolved, they would at leaſt have formed one continued *cruſt*; as we ſee the ſcorium of metals always gathers into a ſolid piece. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The viſcous *cruſt* ſtops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The caſe of a pye made of meal, and baked.

He was never ſuffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he ſhould have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's ſide learning how to ſeaſon it, or put it in *cruſt*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 462.

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *cruſt* thy teeth defies,
And petrify'd with age, ſecurely lies. *Dryden's Juv.*

5. A waſte piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is ſped,
You'll wiſh me choak'd with every *cruſt* of bread. *Dryden.*

Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *cruſts*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard caſe.

Why gave you me a monarch's ſoul,
And *cruſted* it with baſe plebeian clay. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in proceſs of time, the whole ſurface of it may be *cruſted* over, as the iſlands enlarge themſelves, and the banks cloſe in upon them. *Addiſon on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breaſts, and bodies ſtood
Cruſted with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addiſon.*

In ſome, who have run up to men without education, we may obſerve many great qualities darkened and eclipſed; their minds are *cruſted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your maſter hath many muſty, or very foul and *cruſted* bottles, let thoſe be the firſt you truck at the next alehouſe. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

To CRUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a cruſt; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myſelf with a plaiſter upon the place that was burnt, which *cruſted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cruſta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not teſtaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted ſhell. Lobſter is *cruſtaceous*, oyſter teſtaceous.

It is true that there are ſome ſhells, ſuch as thoſe of lobſters, crabs, and others of *cruſtaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cruſtaceous*.] The quality of having jointed ſhells.

CRU'STILY. *adv.* [from *cruſty*.] Peeviſhly; ſnappiſhly.

CRU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cruſty*.]

1. The quality of a cruſt.
2. Peeviſhneſs; moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY. *adj.* [from *cruſt*.]

1. Covered with a cruſt.

The egg itſelf deſerves our notice: its parts within, and its *cruſty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the buſineſs of incubation. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. Sturdy; moroſe; ſnappiſh: a low word.

CRUTCH. *n. ſ.* [*croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *crucke*, Germ.] A ſupport uſed by cripples.

Ah, thus King Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Beauty doth varniſh age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*:
A ſcaly gauntlet now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt glove this hand. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

On theſe new *crutches* let them learn to walk. *Dryden.*

This fair defect, this helpleſs aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*

At beſt a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the ſtrong. *Smith.*

The dumb ſhall ſing, the lame his *crutch* forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

To CRUTCH. *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To ſupport on crutches as a cripple.

I haſten Og and Doeg to rehearſe,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble ſenſe on verſe. *Dryden.*

To CRY. *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]

1. To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs.

Methought I heard a voice *cry*, Sleep no more!
Macbeth, doth murther ſleep! the innocent ſleep! *Shak.*

While his falling tears the ſtream ſupply'd,
Thus mourning to his mother goddeſs *cry'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To call importunately.

I *cried*, by reaſon of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jonah*, ii. 2.

3. To talk eagerly or inceſſantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, ſaying, Let us go. *Ex.* v.

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jeruſalem. *Jer.* ii. 2.

The Egyptians ſhall help in vain, and to no purpoſe; therefore have I *cried*, concerning this, their ſtrength is to ſit ſtill. *Iſ.* xxx. 7.

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in miſchief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then, my guiltleſs blood muſt *cry* againſt them. *Shakeſpeare.*

What's the matter,
That in the ſeveral places of the city
You *cry* againſt the noble ſenate. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If dreſſing, miſtreſſing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the ſun himſelf will *cry*
Againſt thee. *Herbert.*

Lyſimachus having obtained the favour of ſeeing his ſhips and machines, ſurpriſed at the contrivance, *cried* out that they were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither:
Thou know'ſt, the firſt time that we ſmell the air,
We wawle and *cry*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Behold, my ſervants ſhall ſing for joy of heart; but ye ſhall *cry* for ſorrow of heart, and ſhall howl for vexation of ſpirit. *Iſ.* lxv. 14.

When any great evil has been upon philoſophers, they certainly ſigh and groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tillotſon, Sermon* v.

7. To ſquall, as an infant.

Should ſome god tell me, that ſhould I be born,
And *cry* again, his offer I ſhould ſcorn. *Denham.*

Thus, in a ſtarry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich ſpangles that adorn the ſky. *Waller.*

He ſtruggles for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

The child certainly knows that the wormſeed or muſtardſeed it refuſes, is not the apple or ſugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to ſhed tears.

He who ſtill weeps with ſpungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beaſt his food, and to the young ravens which *cry*. *Pſalm* cxlvii. 9.

The beaſts of the field *cry* alſo unto thee. *Joel*, i. 20.

10. To yelp, as a hound on a ſcent.

Why, Belman is as good as he, my lord;
He *cried* upon it at the meereſt loſs;
Truſt me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found, in order to its recovery or reſtitution.

She ſeeks, ſhe ſighs, but no where ſpies him:
Love is loſt, and thus ſhe *cries* him. *Craſhaw.*

To CRY *down. v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatiſe of philoſophy, and ſays there's atheiſm in it. *Watts's Improvement, p.* i. *c.* 6.

Men of diſſolute lives *cry down* religion, becauſe they would not be under the reſtraints of it. *Tillotſon, Sermon* ii.

2. To prohibit.

By all means *cry down* that unworthy courſe of late times, that they ſhould pay money. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipſwich fellow's inſolence. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To CRY *out. v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to ſcream; to clamour.

They make the oppreſſed to cry; they *cry out* by reaſon of the arm of the mighty. *Job*, xxxv. 5.

With that Suſanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders *cried out* againſt her. *Suſ.* xxiv.

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine adminiſtration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To blame; to cenſure: with *of*, *againſt*, *upon*.

Are theſe things then neceſſities?
Then let us meet them like neceſſities;
And that ſame word even now *cries out on* us. *Shakeſp.*

Giddy cenſure
Will then *cry out of* Marcius: oh, if he
Had borne the buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Behold, I *cry out of* wrong, but I am not heard. *Job*, xix.

Cry out upon the ſtars for doing
Ill offices, to croſs their wooing. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.

Epiphanius *cries out upon* it as rank idolatry, and deſtructive to their ſouls who did it. *Stillingfleet.*

Tumult, ſedition and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypotheſis *cry out againſt*. *Locke.*

I find every ſect, as far as reaſon will help them, make uſe of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out* it is matter of faith, and above reaſon. *Locke.*

4. To declare loud.
5. To be in labour.

What! is ſhe *crying out?*——
——So ſaid her woman; and that her ſuff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To CRY *up. v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praiſe.

Inſtead of *crying up* all things which are brought from beyond ſea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The philoſopher deſervedly ſuſpected himſelf of vanity, when *cried up* by the multitude. *Glanville's Sceptis, c.* 18.

The aſtrologer, if his predictions come to paſs, is *cried up* to the ſtars from whence he pretends to draw them. *South.*

They ſlight the ſtrongeſt arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones againſt it. *Tillotſon.*

He may, out of intereſt, as well as conviction, *cry up* that for ſacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himſelf cannot be ſafe, nor ſecure. *Locke.*

Poets, like monarchs on an eaſtern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they pleaſe, give infamy or fame. *Walſh.*

Thoſe who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our conſtant ſucceſs at a moſt prodigious rate. *Swift.*

2. To raiſe the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that ſpecies, inſtead of others current here. *Temple.*

CRY. *n. ſ.* [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream.

And all the firſt-born in the land of Egypt ſhall die, and there ſhall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Exod.* xi.

2. Weeping; mourning.
3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement ſeizes all; the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon juſtly doom'd to die. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Theſe narrow and ſelfiſh views have ſo great an influence in this *cry*, that there are ſeveral of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the riſing of bank-ſtock. *Addiſon.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other paſſion.

In popiſh countries ſome impoſtor cries out, A miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errours; and ſo the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation.
6. The hawker's proclamation of wares to be ſold in the ſtreet; as, *the* cries *of London*.
7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee,
And ſtill it might, and yet it may again. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expreſſion.

Sounds alſo, beſides the diſtinct *cries* of birds and beaſts, are modified by diverſity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer for them. *Jer.* vii. 13.

10. Yelping of dogs.

He ſcorns the dog, reſolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtrait reſumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noiſe.

There ſhall be the noiſe of a *cry* from the fiſhgate, and an howling from the ſecond, and a great craſhing from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceaſing bark'd. *Par. Loſt.*

You common *cry* of curs, whoſe breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whoſe loves I prize
As the dead carcaſſes of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CRY'AL. *n. ſ.* The heron. *Ainſworth.*

CRY'ER. See CRIER.

CRY'ER. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very ſwift. *Ainſworth.*

CRY'PTICAL.
CRY'PTICK. } *adj.* [κρύπτω.] Hidden; ſecret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.

The ſtudents of nature, conſcious of her more *cryptick* ways of working, reſolve many ſtrange effects into the near efficiency of ſecond cauſes. *Glanville's Apology.*

Speakers, whoſe chief buſineſs is to amuſe or delight, do not confine themſelves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *cryptical*.] Occultly; ſecretly: perhaps in the following example, the author might have written *critically*.

We take the word acid in a familiar ſenſe, without *cryptically* diſtinguiſhing it from thoſe ſapors that are a-kin to it. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.]

1. The act of writing ſecret characters.
2. Secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Ænigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *n. ſ.* [κρύσταλλος.]

1. *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures, compoſed of ſimple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or elaſtick, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acid menſtrua, and calcining in a ſtrong fire. There are many various ſpecies of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Iſland cryſtal bears a red heat without loſing its tranſparency, and in a very intenſe heat calcines without fuſion: ſteeped a day or two in water, it loſes its natural poliſh: rubbed on cloth, it attracts ſtraws, like amber. *Chambers.*

Iſland cryſtal is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, ſeldom either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, or ſtained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of ſix planes, and found from a quarter of an inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but very ſoft, and is eaſily ſerrated with a pin. It very freely calcines into a pure, but opaque white. It is found in the iſland of Iceland, and in many parts of Germany and France.

A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; ſo that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one, of the ſame colour and thickneſs, and running parallel to one another at a ſmall diſtance. *Hill.*

Water, as it ſeems, turneth into *cryſtal*; as is ſeen in divers caves, where the *cryſtal* hangs *in ſtillicidiis*. *Bacon.*

If *cryſtal* be a ſtone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral ſpirit. *Brown.*

Cryſtal is certainly known, and diſtinguiſhed by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as alſo of its hardneſs, which are ever the ſame. *Woodward.*

3. *Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs; though it comes far ſhort of the whiteneſs and vivacity of the natural *cryſtal*. *Chambers.*

4. *Cryſtals* [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal*. *Chambers.*

If the menſtruum be overcharged, within a ſhort time the metals will ſhoot into certain *cryſtals*. *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL. *adj.*

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of Gods,
Thy *cryſtal* window ope, look out. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds
By *cryſtal* ſtreams, that murmur through the meads. *Dryd.*

CRY'STALLINE. *adj.* [*cryſtallinus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Mount eagle to my palace *cryſtalline*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

We provided ourſelves with ſome ſmall receivers, blown of *cryſtalline* glaſs. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; tranſparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; beſides the pleaſure of the eye, when water is *cryſtalline*. It is effected by caſting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may ſtrain through them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 7.

He on the wings of cherub rode ſublime
On the *cryſtalline* ſky, in ſaphir thron'd
Illuſtrious far and wide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vi.

CRY'STALLINE *Humour*. *n. ſ.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, oppoſite to the papilla, nearer to the forepart than the backpart of the globe. It is the leaſt of the humours, but much more ſolid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both ſides, reſembles two unequal ſegments of ſpheres, of which the moſt convex is on its backſide, which makes a ſmall cavity in the glaſſy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and eſpecially the *cryſtalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cryſtallize*.] Congelation into cryſtals.

Such a combination of ſaline particles as reſembles the form of a cryſtal, variouſly modified, according to the nature and texture of the ſalts. The method is by diſſolving any ſaline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, 'till a film appear at the top, and then let it ſtand to ſhoot; and this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in ſalt, by reaſon of its ſolidity: whereby, when the menſtruum or fluid, in which ſuch particles flow, is ſated enough or evaporated, ſo that the ſaline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into cryſtals. And this is peculiar to thoſe, that let them be ever ſo much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when they are formed into cryſtals, they each of them reaſſume their proper ſhapes; ſo that one might as eaſily diveſt them of their ſaltneſs, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the cryſtals, we may underſtand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form thoſe cryſtals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the cryſtals. *Quincy.*

2. The maſs formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral *cryſtallizations* were effected by the water, which firſt brought the particles, whereof each conſiſts, out from amongſt the matter of the ſtrata. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*, p. i.

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *cryſtal*.] To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals.

If you diſſolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or ſpirit of nitre, you may, by *cryſtallizing* the ſolution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or ſhoot into cryſtals.

Recent urine will likewiſe *cryſtallize* by inſpiſſation, and afford a ſalt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beaſt; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outſtare the ſterneſt eyes that look,
Pluck the young ſucking *cubs* from the ſhe-bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

This night, wherein the *cub*-drawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

In the eagle's deſtroying one fox's *cubs*, there's power executed with oppreſſion. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 72.

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fiſh.

Two mighty whales, which ſwelling ſeas had toſt,
One as a mountain vaſt, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou diſſembling *cub*! what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a grizzle on thy caſe?
Or will not elſe thy craft ſo quickly grow,
That thine own trip ſhall be thine overthrow? *Shakeſp.*

O moſt comical ſight! a country ſquire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's ſhop laſt night; but, ſuch two unlicked *cubs*! *Congreve.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cub'd in a cabbin, on a mattreſs laid,
On a brown George with louſy ſwabbers fed;
Dead wine, that ſtinks of the Borrachio, ſup
From a foul jack, or greaſy mapple cup. *Dryden.*

CUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cubatio*, Latin.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CU'BATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

CU'BATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. ſ.* [from κύβος, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick.] See CUBICK *Number*.

All the maſter planets move about the ſun at ſeveral diſtances, as their common center, and with different velocities. This common law being obſerved in all of them, that the ſquares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their diſtances. *Grew's Coſmologia*, b. i. c. 2.

CUBE *Root*. }
CU'BICK *Root*. } *n. ſ.* The origin of a cubick number; or a number, by whoſe multiplication into itſelf, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

CU'BEB. *n. ſ.* A ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper, but ſomewhat longer, of a greyiſh-brown colour on the ſurface, and compoſed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a ſingle and thin friable ſhell or capſule, containing a ſingle ſeed of a roundiſh figure, blackiſh on the ſurface, and white within. It has an aromatick, but not very ſtrong ſmell, and is acrid and pungent to the taſte, but leſs ſo than pepper. *Cubebs* are brought into Europe from the iſland of Java; but the plant, which produces them, is wholly unknown to us. They are warm and carminative; and the Indians ſteep them in wine, and eſteem them provocatives to venery. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are uſually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily ſpirits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CU'BICAL. }
CU'BICK. } *adj.* [from *cube*.]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A cloſe veſſel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not ſuffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be ſuffocated. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

It is above a hundred to one, againſt any particular throw, that you do not caſt any given ſet of faces with four *cubical* dice; becauſe there are ſo many ſeveral combinations of the ſix faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number of ſixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of ſixty-four. If we ſhould ſuppoſe a multitude actually infinite, there muſt be infinite roots, and ſquare and *cubick* numbers; yet, of neceſſity, the root is but the fourth part of the ſquare, and the ſixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 12.

CU'BICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cubical*.] The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CUBI'CULARY. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the poſture of lying down.

Cuſtom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into diſcubitory, and introduced a faſhion to go from the baths unto theſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 6.

CU'BIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the ſhape of a cube.

CU'BIT. *n. ſ.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A meaſure in uſe among the ancients; which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This meaſure is the fourth part of a well proportioned man's ſtature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris meaſure; and others at eighteen. *Calmet.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the ſtature, and makes a *cubit*; the firſt meaſure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and meaſured by *cubits*. *Holder on Time.*

Meaſur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and height. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi.

The Jews uſed two ſorts of *cubits*; the ſacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbuthnot on Meaſures.*

When on the goddeſs firſt I caſt my ſight,
Scarce ſeem'd her ſtature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

CU'BITAL. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being ſo high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a *cubital* ſtature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv.

CU'CKINGSTOOL. *n. ſ.* An engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowel.*

Theſe mounted on a chair-curale,
Which moderns call a *cucking-ſtool*,
March proudly to the river's ſide. *Hudibras*, p. ii. *cant.* 2.

CU'CKOLD. *n. ſ.* [*cocu*, Fr. from *coukoo*.] One that is married to an adultreſs; one whoſe wife is falſe to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her huſband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I ſhould venture purgatory for't. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this preſent,
Now while I ſpeak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks ſhe has been ſluic'd in's abſence. *Shak.*

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands, to her the *cuckold* may ſucceed. *Dryden's Juv.*

Ever ſince the reign of King Charles II. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauch'd, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the ſcenes. *Swift.*

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canſt *cuckold* him, thou do'ſt thyſelf a pleaſure, and me a ſport. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity.

But ſuffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor ſtrut in ſtreets with amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryden's Juv.*

CU'CKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; ſneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they ſay the jealous knave hath maſſes of money. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*cuckold* and *make*.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I ſpared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or ſhe, cuckold or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to ſee a chine again. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to ſteal her away. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

CU'CKOLDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conſpiring *cuckoldom* againſt me. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. The ſtate of a cuckold.

It is a true ſaying, that the laſt man of the pariſh that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himſelf. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

CU'CKOO. *n. ſ.* [*cwccw*, Welſh; *cocu*, Fr. *kockock*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was uſual to alarm a huſband at the approach of an adulterer by calling *cuckoo*, which, by miſtake, was in time applied to the huſband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in moſt tongues ſeems to have been formed.

Finding Mopſa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, meſſenger of Spring,
His trumpet ſhrill hath thrice already ſounded. *Spenſer.*

The plainſong *cuckoo* gray,
Whoſe note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not anſwer, nay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take heed ere Summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shak.*

I deduce,
From the firſt note the hollow *cuckoo* ſings,
The ſymphony of Spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the paſſion of the grove. *Thomſ. Spring.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a raſcal art thou then, to praiſe him ſo for running?——
—A horſeback, ye *cuckoo*;——but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. p. i.

CUCKOO-BUD. }
CUCKOO-FLOWER. } *n. ſ.* The name of a flower.

When daizies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nettle, *cuckoo-flowers*,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining *corn*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *n. ſ.*

Cuckoo-ſpittle, or woodſeare, is that ſpumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, eſpecially about the joints of lavender and roſemary; obſervable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 8.

CU'CULLATE. }
CU'CULLATED. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded, Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 3.

CU'CUMBER. *n. ſ.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant, and alſo of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one ſingle leaf, bell-ſhaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many ſegments; of which ſome are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large ſtyle in the middle, charged with the *farina*: others are female, or fruitful, being faſtened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleſhy fruit, for the moſt part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, incloſing many oblong ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *cucumber*. 2. The white *cucumber*. 3. The long Turky *cucumber*. The firſt of theſe kinds is the moſt common in the Engliſh gardens. The ſecond ſort, which is by far the better fruit, as being leſs watery, and containing ſweet ſeeds, is the moſt common kind cultivated in Holland. The third ſort is propagated for the uncommon length of its fruit, and alſo its having leſs water, and fewer ſeeds; but it is not ſo fruitful as the common kind, nor will it come ſo early. The common ſort is cultivated in three different ſeaſons; the firſt of which is on hot-beds, under garden-frames, for early fruit: the ſecond is under bell or hand-glaſſes, for the middle crop; and the third is in the common ground for a late crop, to pickle. *Millar.*

How *cucumbers* along the ſurface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryd. Virg.*

CU'CUMBER WILD. See WILD CUCUMBER.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *n. ſ.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical veſſel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glaſs, in the ſhape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite*. *Quincy.*

I have, for curioſity's ſake, diſtilled quickſilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glaſs-head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow ſulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glaſs, upon which pour the ſtrongeſt *aqua fortis*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

CUD. *n. ſ.* [cuꝺ, Saxon.] That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my maſter's cattle came hither to chew their *cud* in this freſh place, I might ſee the young bull teſtify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathleſs wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud*. *Dryden.*

CU'DDEN. }
CU'DDY. } *n. ſ.* [without etymology.] A clown; a ſtupid ruſtick; a low dolt: a low bad word.

The ſlavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his ſtaff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lye cloſe; to ſquat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring faulcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would ſhe ſtay, nor dares ſhe fly. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *n. ſ.* [*kudſe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtick to ſtrike with, lighter than a club, ſhorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was uſed by the captains of armies, amongſt the Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon.*

Do not provoke the rage of ſtones
And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones.
Tremble and vaniſh. *Hudibras*, p. i. *cant.* 2.

The aſs was quickly given to underſtand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 15.

His ſurly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden's Juv.*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the uſe of the rod and the *cudgel*. *Locke.*

The wiſe Cornelius was convinced, that theſe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel*-playing. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. *To croſs the* CUDGELS, is to yield, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way than it would be to contend at firſt, and then either to *croſs the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

My lord, he ſpeaks moſt vilely of you, like a foul-mouth'd man, as he is; and ſaid he would *cudgel* you. *Shakeſp.*

The aſs courting his maſter, juſt as the ſpaniel had done, inſtead of being ſtroked and made much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his courtſhip. *South's Sermons.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull aſs will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to paſs by as a company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a walnut-tree, and aſked them what they did that for. *L'Eſtrange.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

His doublet was of ſturdy buff,
And though not ſword, yet *cudgel-proof*. *Hudibras*, p. i.

CU'DWEED. *n. ſ.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant.

It hath downy leaves: the cup of the flower is ſcaly, neither ſhining nor ſpecious: the flowers are cut in form of a ſtar. It is cultivated for medicinal uſe. *Millar.*

CUE. *n. ſ.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The laſt words of a ſpeech which the player who is to anſwer catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have ſpoken your ſpeech, enter into that brake; and ſo every one according to his *cue*. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a ſhort direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he ſhould weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for paſſion
That I have? He would drown the ſtage with tears. *Shak.*

Let him know how many ſervants there are, of both ſexes, who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the houſe. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the reſt:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I ſhould have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CUE'RPO. *n.ſ.* [Spaniſh.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat or cloke, ſo as to diſcover the true ſhape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Expos'd in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 3.

CUFF. *n.ſ.* [*zuffa*, a battle, *zuffare*, to fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fiſt; a box; a ſtroke.

The prieſt let fall the book,
And as he ſtoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him ſuch a *cuff*,
That down fell prieſt and book, and book and prieſt. *Shak.*

There was, for a while, no money bid for argument, unleſs the poet and the player went to *cuffs* in the queſtion. *Shak.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and ſhe would prick him with her knitting-needle. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Their own ſects, which now lie dormant, would be ſoon at *cuffs* again with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed of birds that fight with their talons.

To **CUFF.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to ſcuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff*, to make the rabble ſport. *Dryd. Juv.*

To **CUFF.** *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt.

I'll after him again, and beat him.———
—Do, *cuff* him ſoundly; but ne'er draw thy ſword. *Shak.*

Well, Sir Joſeph, at your intreaty; but were not you, my friend, abuſed and *cuffed*, and kicked? *Congreve's Old Batch.*

2. To ſtrike with talons.

Thoſe lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would riſe
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Otw.*

The daſtard crow, that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, ſafe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To ſtrike with wings. This ſeems improper.

Hov'ring about the coaſts they make their moan,
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryd. Æn.*

CUFF. *n.ſ.* [*coeffe*, French.] Part of the ſleeve.

He railed at fops; and, inſtead of the common faſhion, he would viſit his miſtreſs in a morning-gown, band, ſhort *cuffs*, and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

CU'INAGE. *n.ſ.* The making up of twine into ſuch forms, as it is commonly framed into, for carriage to other places. *Cowel.*

CUIRASS. *n.ſ.* [*cuiraſſe*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coraccia*, Ital.] A breaſtplate.

The lance purſu'd the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuiraſs*, with ſuch fury ſent,
And ſign'd his boſom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

CUIRA'SSIER. *n.ſ.* [from *cuiraſs*.] A man at arms; a ſoldier in armour.

The field all iron, caſt a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuiraſſiers, all in ſteel, for ſtanding fight. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

The picture of St. George, wherein he is deſcribed like a *cuiraſſier*, or horſeman completely armed, is rather a ſymbolical image than any proper figure. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CUISH. *n.ſ.* [*cuiſſe*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I ſaw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His *cuiſhes* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Riſe from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shakeſp.*

The croſlet ſome, and ſome the *cuiſhes* mould,
With ſilver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at ſo critical a time? And how came the *cuiſhes* to be worſe tempered than the reſt of his armour? *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

CU'LDEES. *n.ſ.* [*colidei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE. *n.ſ.* The ſame plant with ARSE-SMART. *Ainſw.*

CU'LINARY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condenſe thoſe vapours and exhalations, as ſoon as they ſhall at any time begin to aſcend from the ſun, and make them preſently fall back again into him, and by that action increaſe his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increaſes the heat of a *culinary* fire. *Newt.*

To thoſe, who, by reaſon of their northern expoſition, will be ſtill forced to be at the expence of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbuthnot.*

To **CULL.** *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To ſelect from others; to pick out of many.

The beſt of every thing they had, being *culled* out for themſelves, if there were in their flocks any poor diſeaſed thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker, b.* v. § 34.

Our engines ſhall be bent
Againſt the brows of this reſiſting town:
Call for our chiefeſt men of diſcipline,
To *cull* the plots of beſt advantage. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Like the bee, *culling* from ev'ry flow'r,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shakeſpeare.*

In this covert will we make our ſtand,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Then in a moment fortune ſhall *cull* forth,
Out of one ſide, her happy minion. *Shakeſp. King John.*

The choiceſt of the Britiſh, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being *culled*, as it were, this grand charter was extracted. *Howel's Parley of Beaſts.*

When falſe flow'rs of rhetorick thou would'ſt *cull*,
Truſt nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

From his herd he *culls*,
For ſlaughter, four the faireſt of his bulls. *Dryden's Virg.*

When the current pieces of the ſame denomination are of different weights, then the traders in money *cull* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Locke.*

With humble duty and officious haſte,
I'll *cull* the fartheſt mead for thy repaſt. *Prior.*

The various off'rings of the world appear:
From each ſhe nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddeſs with the glitt'ring ſpoil. *Pope.*

CU'LLER. *n.ſ.* [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooſes.

CU'LLION. *n.ſ.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital. perhaps from *ſcullion*. It ſeems to import meanneſs rather than folly.] A ſcoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of ſuch a *cullion*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you *cullions*. *Shak.*

CU'LLIONLY. *adj.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; baſe.

I'll make a ſop o' th' moonſhine of you: you whorſon, *cullionly*, barber-monger, draw. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CU'LLUMBINE. *n.ſ.* [more properly ſpelt COLUMBINE, which ſee.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Millar.*

Her goodly boſom, like a ſtrawberry-bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of *cullumbines*. *Spenſer's Sonn.*

CU'LLY. *n.ſ.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or impoſed upon; as, by ſharpers or a ſtrumpet.

Why ſhould you, whoſe mother wits
Are furniſh'd with all perquiſits,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* ſex, and we uſe none? *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Yet the rich *cullies* may their boaſting ſpare:
They purchaſe but ſophiſticated ware. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, becauſe I won't let him make me over by deed as his lawful *cully*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **CU'LLY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impoſe upon.

CULMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and uſually hollow; and at each joint the ſtalk is wrapped about with ſingle, narrow, long, ſharp-pointed leaves, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks. *Quincy.*

There are alſo ſeveral ſorts of graſſes, both of the Cyprus and *culmiferous* kinds; ſome with broader, others with narrower leaves. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The propereſt food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy ſeeds of ſome *culmiferous* plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. *Arbuth.*

To **CU'LMINATE.** *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:
For ſight no obſtacle found here, or ſhade,
But all ſunſhine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

CULMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *culminate*.] The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABI'LITY. *n.ſ.* [from *culpable*.] Blameableneſs.

CU'LPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no ſtraiter 'gainſt our uncle Glo'ſter,
Than from true evidence of good eſteem,
He be approv'd in practice *culpable*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

2. Guilty.

Theſe being perhaps *culpable* of this crime, or favourers of their friends. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

3. Blameable; blameworthy.

The wiſdom of God ſetteth before us in Scripture ſo many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them, without ſomewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*, to the end that to him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art juſt.* *Hooker's Preface.*

All ſuch ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; for as much as it was in every man's power to have prevented it. *South's Sermons.*

CU'LPABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *culpable*.] Blame; guilt.

CU'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable*.] Blameably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we ſhould communicate holily. *Taylor.*

CU'LPRIT. *n.ſ.* [about this word there is great diſpute. It is uſed by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the priſoner declares himſelf not guilty, and puts himſelf upon his trial, anſwers; *Culprit, God ſend thee a good deliverance.* It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il paroît, May it ſo appear*, the wiſh of the judge being that the priſoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and ſilence they proclaim;
Then firſt the *culprit* anſwer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law, was laſt requir'd
To name the thing that woman moſt deſir'd. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condeſcending too far, he may injure his own cauſe; and by pleading and aſſerting too boldly, he may diſpleaſe the court. *Prior.*

CU'LTER. *n. ſ.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the ſheare. It is commonly written *coulter*.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* ruſts,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

To **CU'LTIVATE.** *v. a.* [*cultiver*, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induſtry.

Thoſe excellent ſeeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be moſt flouriſhing in production; and, as the ſoil is good, and no coſt nor care wanting to improve it, we muſt entertain hopes of the richeſt harveſt. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but leſs indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muſe would flouriſh. *Waller.*

To make man mild and ſociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious ſavage
With wiſdom, diſcipline, and liberal arts,
Th' embelliſhments of life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

CULTIVA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *cultivate*.]

1. The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light diſcovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter diſcoveries. *South's Serm.*

A foundation of good ſenſe, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a ſeaſoning to retirement, and make us taſte the bleſſing. *Dryden.*

CULTIVA'TOR. *n.ſ.* [from *cultivate*.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing elſe capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by ſome *cultivators* of clover-graſs, that from a great quantity of the ſeed not any graſs ſprings up. *Boyle's Unſucceſsful Experiments.*

CU'LTURE. *n.ſ.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us ſeed into our heart, and *culture* to our underſtanding, that there may come fruit of it. 2 *Eſd.* viii. 6.

Theſe three laſt were ſlower than the ordinary wheat of itſelf, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented 'till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increaſe freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the ſoil.
Fix'd to no ſpot is happineſs ſincere. *Eſſay on Man.*

They roſe as vigorous as the ſun;
Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe. *Thomſon.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any paſſion out of a family by *culture*, as ſkilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler,* N° 75.

To **CU'LTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is uſed by Thomſon, but without authority.

CU'LVER. *n.ſ.* [culꝑne, Saxon.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he ſo done, he had him ſnatch'd away,
More light than *culver* in the faulcon's fiſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The ſounding *culver* ſhoots. *Thomſon's Spring.*

CU'LVERIN. *n.ſ.* [*colouvrine*, French.] A ſpecies of ordnance.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of ſixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, ſixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Here a well poliſh'd mall gives us the joy
To ſee our prince his matchleſs force employ:
No ſooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the mall;
And ſuch a fury from his arm't has got,
As from a ſmoaking *culverin* 'twere ſhot. *Waller.*

CU'LVERKEY. *n.ſ.* A ſpecies of flower.

Looking down the meadows I could ſee a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowſlips, to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

To **CU'MBER.** *v. a.* [*kommeren*, *komberen*, to diſturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarraſs; to entangle; to obſtruct.

Why aſks he, what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber*, and retard his flight,
In which his only excellence is plac'd!
You give him death, that intercept his haſte. *Dryden.*

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clog'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryd.*

The learning and maſtery of a tongue, being uneaſy and unpleaſant enough in itſelf, ſhould not be *cumbered* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To croud or load with ſomething uſeleſs.

I come ſeeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none: cut it down, why *cumbereth* it the ground? *Luke,* xiii. 7.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance. *Shakeſpeare.*

The multiplying variety of arguments, eſpecially frivolous ones, is not only loſt labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diſtreſs.

Domeſtick fury, and fierce civil ſtrife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

4. To buſy; to diſtract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much ſerving. *Luke,* x. 40.

5. To be troubleſome in any place.

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii. *c.* 2. § 47.

CU'MBER. *n.ſ.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarraſſment; obſtruction; hindrance; diſturbance; diſtreſs.

By the occaſion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might eſcape. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* ſpring. *Spenſ.*

The greateſt ſhips are leaſt ſerviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*. *Raleigh.*

CU'MBERSOME. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off ſo pleaſing a company, with going to perform a *cumberſome* obedience. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Burthenſome; embarraſſing.

I was drawn in to write the firſt part by accident, and to write the ſecond by ſome defects in the firſt: theſe are the *cumberſome* perquiſites of authors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Unweildy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumberſome*, and ſcarce to be readily managed. *Newton's Opticks.*

CU'MBERSOMELY. *adj.* [from *cumberſome*.] In a troubleſome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.

CU'MBERSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cumberſome*.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obſtruction.

CU'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *cumber*.] Burthen; hindrance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wiſe man's *cumbrance*, if not ſnare; more apt
To ſlacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praiſe. *Par. Loſt.*

CU'MBROUS. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious; diſturbing.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him moleſt;
All ſtriving to infix their feeble ſtings,
That from their noyance he no where can reſt. *Fairy Q.*

2. Oppreſſive; burthenſome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Faireſt and eaſieſt, of this *cumbrous* charge. *Par. Loſt.*

Black was his count'nance in a little ſpace;
For all the blood was gather'd in his face:
Help was at hand; they rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Poſſeſſion's load was grown ſo great,
He ſunk beneath the *cumb'rous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obſtructing each other.

Swift to their ſeveral quarters haſted then
The *cumb'rous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Par. Loſt.*

CU'MFREY. *n.ſ.* A medicinal plant.

CU'MIN. *n.ſ.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

The root is annual, the leaves like thoſe of fennel: the ſeeds ſmall, long, narrow, and crooked; two of which ſucceed each other's flower, as in other umbelliferous plants. The ſeeds of this plant are uſed in medicine, which are brought from the iſland of Malta, where it is cultivated; for it is too tender for our climate. *Millar.*

Rank-ſmelling rue, and *cumin*, good for eyes. *Spenſer.*

To **CU'MULATE.** *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty ſhoals of ſhells, bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap, amongſt earth, will ſcarcely conceive which way theſe could ever live. *Woodward.*

CUMULA'TION. *n.ſ.* The act of heaping together. *Dict.*

CUNCTA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procraſtination; dilatorineſs.

It is moſt certain, that the Engliſh made not their beſt improvements of theſe fortunate events; and that eſpecially by two miſerable errours, *cunctation* in proſecuting, and haſte in departure. *Hayward.*

The ſwifteſt animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that common moral, *feſtina lenté*; and that celerity ſhould always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CUNCTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a ſluggard.

Others, being unwilling to diſcourage ſuch *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the laſt hour. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To **CUND.** *v. n.* [from *konnen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obſolete word. See CONDER.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, diſcerning the courſe of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call it, the maſter of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CU'NEAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEA'TED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM-BONES. *n. ſ.* The fourth, fifth, and ſixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like ſhape, being large above and narrow below. *Dict.*

CU'NNER. *n.ſ.* A kind of fiſh leſs than an oyſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks. *Ainſworth.*

CU'NNING. *adj.* [from connan, Sax. *konnen*, Dutch, to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well inſtructed; learned.

Schoolmaſters will I keep within my houſe,
Fit to inſtruct her youth.—To *cunning* men

I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shakeſp.*
I do preſent you with a man of mine,
Cunning in muſick and the mathematicks,
To inſtruct her fully in thoſe ſciences. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wherein is he good, but to taſte ſack and drink it? Wherein neat and cleanly, but to carve a capon and eat it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? Wherein villainous, but in all things? Wherein worthy, but in nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold, and in ſilver, and that can ſkill to cut and to grave. 2 *Chron.* ii.

When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artiſt's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with ſkill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web, and ſpread her ſubtile net,
Enwrapped in foul ſmoak, and clouds more black than jet.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 7. *ſtan.* 28.

And there beſide of marble ſtone was built
An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;
On which true Chriſtians blood was often ſpilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Fairy Queen.*

Once put out thy light,
Thou *cunning'ſt* pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relumine. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; ſly; deſigning; trickiſh; full of fetches and ſtratagems; ſubtle; crafty; ſubdolous.

Men will leave truth and miſery to ſuch as love it; they are reſolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being ſincere. *South's Sermons.*

4. Acted with ſubtilty.

The more he proteſted, the more his father thought he diſſembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falſhood. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Cu'nning. *n.ſ.* [cunninge, Saxon.]

1. Artifice; deceit; ſlyneſs; ſleight; craft; ſubtilty; diſſimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not ſo much the poet, as even that miſerable ſubject of his *cunning*, whereof you ſpeak. *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a ſiniſter or crooked wiſdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wiſe man, not only in point of honeſty, but in point of ability. *Bacon, Eſſay* 23.

Theſe ſmall wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a liſt of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that cunning men do paſs for wiſe. *Bacon.*

2. Art; ſkill; knowledge.

Cu'nningly. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; ſlyly; ſubtily; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongſt other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of ſuch as had raiſed and diſperſed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was ſuppoſed, that many ſuccours were *cunningly* put off and kept back. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

I muſt meet my danger, and deſtroy him firſt;
But *cunningly* and cloſely. *Denham's Sophy.*

When ſtock is high, they come between,
Making by ſecond-hand their offers;
Then *cunningly* retire unſeen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

Cu'nningman. *n.ſ.* [*cunning* and *man*.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover ſtolen goods.

He ſent him for a ſtrong detachment
Of beadle, conſtable, and watchmen,
T' attack the *cunningman*, for plunder
Committed falſly on his lumber. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 1.

Cu'nningness. *n.ſ.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulneſs; ſlyneſs.

CUP. *n.ſ.* [cup, Sax. *kop*, Dutch; *coupe*, French.]

1. A ſmall veſſel to drink in.

Thou ſhalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou waſt his butler. *Geneſis,* xi. 13.

Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard
The Britiſh iſles, ſuch dire events remove
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment her ſocial *cups*. *Philips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchantereſs perceiv'd,
How that my lord from her I would reprieve,
With *cup* thus charm'd, imparting ſhe deceiv'd. *Fairy Q.*

All friends ſhall taſte
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cups* of their deſervings. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Wil't pleaſe your lordſhip, drink a *cup* of ſack. *Shakeſp.*

They that never had the uſe
Of the grape's ſurpriſing juice,
To the firſt delicious *cup*
All their reaſon render up. *Waller.*

The beſt, the deareſt fav'rite of the ſky,
Muſt taſte that *cup*; for man is born to die. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. Social entertainment; merry bout, [in the plural.]

Then ſhall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as houſhold words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freſhly remember'd.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

Let us ſuppoſe that I were reaſoning, as one friend with another, by the fireſide, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

It was near a miracle to ſee an old man ſilent, ſince talking is the diſeaſe of age; but amongſt *cups*, makes fully a wonder. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Marrying, or proſtituting, as befel
Rape or adultery, where paſſing fair
Allur'd them: thence from *cups*, to civil broils! *Milton.*

Amidſt his *cups* with fainting ſhiv'ring ſeiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diſeas'd,
His hand refuſes to ſuſtain the bowl. *Dryden's Perſius.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the huſk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the ſame colour and ſhape, placed in the cavity of another of an hemiſpherick figure, in much the ſame manner as an acorn in its *cup*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

5. **Cup** *and Can.* Familiar companions. The *can* is the large veſſel, out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a conſtant aſſociate.

You boaſting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordſhip was ſo kind;
Swear he's a moſt facetious man;
That you and he are *cup and can*:
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite miſtake preferment's road. *Swift.*

To **Cup.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with cups: this ſenſe is obſolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd:
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!
Cup us, 'till the world go round. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To fix a glaſs-bell or cucurbite upon the ſkin, to draw the blood in ſcarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in ſpite of art;
Nor breathing veins, nor *cupping* will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryden's Fables.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingſgate, without knowing who I am; or whether I deſerve to be *cupped* and ſcarified at this rate. *Spectator,* Nº 595.

Bliſtering, *cupping*, and bleeding are ſeldom of uſe but to the idle and intemperate. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 195.

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in ſhort, they cur'd.
Pope.

Cupbe'arer. *n.ſ.*

1. An officer of the king's houſhold.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleaſure to wait and to be ſworn his ſervant, and ſhortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the Summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feaſt.

This vine was ſaid to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his ſon Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Cu'pboard. *n.ſ.* [cup and bord, a caſe or receptacle, Sax.] A caſe with ſhelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are beſt for planchers, as deal; ſome for tables, *cupboards*, and deſks, as walnut. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Codrus had but one bed: ſo ſhort to boot,
That his ſhort wife's ſhort legs hung dangling out:
His *cupboard*'s head ſix earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his truſty tankard plac'd. *Dryden.*

Yet their wine and their victuals theſe curmudgeon-lubbards,
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

To **Cu'pboard.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain
I' th' midſt o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the reſt. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Cupi'dity. *n.ſ.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiſcence; unlawful or unreaſonable longing.

CU'POLA. *n.ſ.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemiſpherical ſummit of a building.

Nature ſeems to have deſigned the head as the *cupola* to the moſt glorious of her works; and when we load it with ſupernumerary ornaments, we deſtroy the ſymmetry of the human figure. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 28.

Cu'ppel. See **Coppel.**

There be other bodies fixed, which have little or no ſpirit; ſo as there is nothing to fly out, as we ſee in the ſtuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 799.

Cu'pper. *n.ſ.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glaſſes; a ſcarifier.

Cupping-glass. *n.ſ.* [from *cup* and *glaſs*.] A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this caſe, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glaſſes*, and brought to ſuppuration. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Cu'preous. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; conſiſting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little ſal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took ſome ſmall grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle, whereby they were with the melted tallow ſo kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn for a good while. *Boyle.*

Cur. *n.ſ.* [*korre*, Dutch. See **Curtal.**]

1. A worthleſs degenerate dog.

How does your fallow greyhound, Sir?—
'Tis a good dog.——
—A *cur*, Sir.——
—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here's an old drudging *cur* turned off to ſhift for himſelf, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had loſt in his maſter's ſervice. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 25.

A *cur* may bear
The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er
Denotes the nobleſt or the faireſt beaſt. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *curs*,
That like not peace nor war? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

This knight had occaſion to inquire the way to St. Anne's Lane; upon which the perſon, whom he ſpoke to, called him a young popiſh *cur*, and aſked him, who made Anne a ſaint. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 125.

Cu'rable. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A conſumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diſeaſes, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a chearful ſpirit.
Harvey on Conſumptions.

A deſperate wound muſt ſkilful hands employ,
But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

Cu'rableness. *n.ſ.* [from *curable*.] Poſſibility to be healed.

Cu'racy. *n.ſ.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate, diſtinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as ſoon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

CU'RATE. *n.ſ.* [*curator*, Latin.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He ſpar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none;
Nor durſt he truſt another with his care. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A pariſh prieſt.

I thought the Engliſh of *curate* had been an eccleſiaſtical hireling.—No ſuch matter; the proper import of the word ſignifies one who has the cure of ſouls. *Collier on Pride.*

Cu'rateship. *n.ſ.* [from *curate*.] The ſame with curacy.

Cu'rative. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diſeaſes; not preſervative.

The therapeutick or *curative* phyſick, we term that which reſtores the patient unto ſanity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There may be taken proper uſeful indications, both preſervative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

CURA'TOR. *n.ſ.* [Latin.] One that has the care and ſuperintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam aſſure us, that ſome lunaticks are perſons of honour. *Swift.*

CURB. *n. ſ.* [*courber*, to bend, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

The ox hath his bow, the horſe his *curb*, and the faulcon his bells; ſo man hath his deſire. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

So four fierce courſers, ſtarting to the race,
Scow'r through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear. *Dryd.*

2. Reſtraint; inhibition; oppoſition; hindrance.

The Roman ſtate, whoſe courſe will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thouſand *curbs*
Of more ſtrong links aſunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

We remain
In ſtricteſt bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable *curbs*, reſerv'd
His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 322.

By theſe men, religion, that ſhould be
The *curb*, is made the ſpur to tyranny. *Denham's Sophy.*

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true intereſt of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inſide of a horſe's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is oppoſite to the leg of the lame ſide. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Curb.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or reſtrain a horſe with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming ſteed. *Milt.*

2. To reſtrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongſt them at the firſt, and had they not governours to *curb* and keep them ſtill in awe and obedience? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Then thou, the mother of ſo ſweet a child,
Her falſe imagin'd loſs ceaſe to lament,
And wiſely learn to *curb* thy ſorrows wild. *Milton.*

If ſenſe and learning are ſuch unſociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reaſon, and *curb* his intellectuals. *Collier on Pride.*

At this ſhe *curb'd* a groan, that elſe had come;
And pauſing, view'd the preſent in the tomb;
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glew'd
Her lips, and raiſing it, her ſpeech renew'd. *Dryden.*

'Till force returns, his ardour we reſtrain,
And *curb* his warlike wiſh to croſs the main. *Dryden.*

Knowing when a muſe ſhould be indulg'd
In her full flight, and when ſhe ſhould be *curbed*. *Roſcom.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want muſt *curb* thy warm deſires,
And houſhold cares ſuppreſs thy genial fires. *Prior.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wiſely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *from*; ſometimes with *of*.

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by
The conſequence of the crown. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CURD. *n.ſ.* [See **Crudle.**] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itſelf is ſuch a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey, as it is eaſily turned and diſſolved. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

This night, at leaſt, with me forget your care;
Cheſnuts and *curds*, and cream ſhall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of ſilk!
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of aſs's milk? *Pope.*

To **Curd.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cauſe to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To ſay I am thy mother? *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

To **Cu'rdle.** *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to ſhoot together; to concrete.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roſes, keep the milk ſomewhat from turning or *curdling* in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the houſe,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taſte the *curdling* cheeſe. *Thomſon.*

To **Cu'rdle.** *v. a.* To cauſe to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at firſt themſelves not felt,
'Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' aſſail. *Fairy Queen.*

Mixed with the ſixth part of a ſpoonful of milk, it burnt to the ſpace of one hundred pulſes, and the milk was *curdled*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, Nº 366.

My ſoul is all the ſame,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And ſcarce the ſhadow of a man remains. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ev'n now I fall a victim to thy wrongs;
Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my ſoul;
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my ſhrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the ſpirit of wine ſome acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

Cu'rdy. *adj.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulſion, by coagulating into a *curdy* maſs with acids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CURE. *n. ſ.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; reſtorative.

This league that we have made,
Will give her ſadneſs very little *cure*.
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Cold, hunger, priſons, ills without a *cure*,
All theſe he muſt, and guiltleſs oft, endure. *Dryden.*

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour diſpleaſe;
At firſt your *cure*, and after your diſeaſe. *Granville.*

Horace adviſes the Romans to ſeek a ſeat in ſome remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of their manners.
Swift.

2. Act of healing.

I do *cures* to-day, and to-morrow. *Luke,* xiii. 32.

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing be ſaid againſt entangling property, ſpinning out cauſes, ſqueezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than thoſe who break them. *Collier.*

To **Cure.** *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to reſtore to health; to remedy; to recover: with *of* before the diſeaſe. Uſed of patients and diſeaſes.

The bones, in ſharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contuſions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 688.

Here the poor Lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's ſcorn, of his fond paſſion's *cur'd*.
Waller.

I never knew any man *cured of* inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,
From love, the ſole diſeaſe thou canſt not *cure*. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, ſo as to be preſerved from corruption.

The beef would be ſo ill choſen, or ſo ill *cured*, as to ſtink many times before it came ſo far as Holland. *Temple.*

Cu'reless. *adj.* [*cure* and *leſs*.] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootleſs are plaints, and *cureleſs* are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor ſtrength to hold out flight. *Shakeſp.*

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *cureleſs* ruin. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

If, ſaid he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A *cureleſs* ill, ſince fate will have it ſo. *Dryden's Fables.*

Cu'rer. *n.ſ.* [from *cure*.] A healer; a phyſician.

He is a curer of ſouls, and you a *curer* of bodies: if you ſhould fight, you go againſt the hair of your profeſſions. *Shak.*

The indexterity and worſe ſucceſs of the moſt famous of our conſumption *curers*, do evidently demonſtrate their dimneſs in beholding its cauſes. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Cu'rfew. *n.ſ.* [*couvre feu*, French.] An evening-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man ſhould rake up his fire, and put out his light; ſo that in many places at this day, where a bell is cuſtomarily rung towards bed time, it is ſaid to ring *curfew*. *Cowel.*

You whoſe paſtime
Is to make midnight muſhrooms, that rejoice
To hear the ſolemn *curfew*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Oft on a plat of riſing ground,
I hear the far-off *curfew* ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhoar,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters, and the like,
the

the beauty will not be ſo much reſpected, ſo as the compound ſtuff is like to paſs. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

CURIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *curialis*, Latin.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The court and *curiality*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

CURIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquiſitiveneſs; inclination to enquiry.
2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou waſt in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much *curioſity*; in thy rags thou knoweſt none, but art deſpiſed for the contrary. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactneſs.

Qualities are ſo weighed, that *curioſity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Our eyes and ſenſes, however armed or aſſiſted, are too groſs to diſcern the *curioſity* of the workmanſhip of nature. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An act of curioſity; nice experiment.

There hath been practiſed alſo a *curioſity*, to ſet a tree upon the north-ſide of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and ſpread it upon the ſouth-ſide; conceiving that the root and lower part of the ſtock ſhould enjoy the freſhneſs of the ſhade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the ſun; but it ſorted not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

5. An object of curioſity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to ſee the *curioſities* of this great town. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 47.

CU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*curioſus*, Latin.]

1. Inquiſitive; deſirous of information; addicted to enquiry.

Be not *curious* in unneceſſary matters; for more things are ſhewn unto thee than men underſtand. *Eccleſiaſticus*, iii. 23.

Even then to them the ſpirit of lyes ſuggeſts,
That they were blind, becauſe they ſaw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breaſts
A *curious* wiſh, which did corrupt their will. *Davies.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about: ſometimes with *after*.

It is pity a gentleman ſo very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, ſhould not have been as curious as to their origin, their uſes, and their natural hiſtory. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a ſenior of the place replies,
Well read, and *curious* of antiquities. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Accurate; careful not to miſtake.

Till Arianiſm had made it a matter of great ſharpneſs and ſubtlety of wit to be a ſound believing Chriſtian, men were not *curious* what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker.*

5. Difficult to pleaſe; ſolicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate perſon is not *curious* of fancies and deliciouſneſs; he thinks not much, and ſpeaks not often of meat and drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; ſubtle.

Both theſe ſenſes embrace their objects at greater diſtance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* diſcrimination, than the other ſenſe. *Holder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous.

A vaile obſcur'd the ſunſhine of her eyes,
The roſe within herſelf her ſweetneſs cloſed;
Each ornament about her ſeemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careleſs art, compoſed. *Fairfax,*

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finiſhed.

Underſtanding to deviſe *curious* works, to work in gold. *Exodus.*

9. Rigid; ſevere; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptiſta, of whom I hear ſo well. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquiſitively; attentively; ſtudiouſly.

At firſt I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but obſerving it more *curiouſly*, I ſaw within it ſeveral ſmaller round ſpots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the reſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and ſprings, though never ſo *curiouſly* wrought, and artificially ſet, but the winding of them up, that muſt give motion to the watch. *South's Sermons.*

3. Artfully; exactly.
4. Captiouſly.

CURL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She appareled herſelf like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the ſhort *curls* to cover that noble head. *Sidn.*

Juſt as in act he ſtood, in clouds enſhrin'd,
Her hand ſhe faſten'd on his hair behind;
Then backward by his yellow *curls* ſhe drew
To him, and him alone confeſs'd in view. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. Undulation; wave; ſinuoſity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glaſs of the priſms be free from veins, and their ſides be accurately plain and well poliſhed, without thoſe numberleſs waves or *curls*, which uſually ariſe from the ſand holes, a little ſmoothed in poliſhing with putty. *Newton's Opt. Prop.* ii. *Th.* 2.

To **CURL.** *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dut. cyꞃꞃan, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What haſt thou been?—
—A ſerving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, ſerved the luſt of my miſtreſs's heart, and did the act of darkneſs with her. *Shak. K. Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twiſt.
3. To dreſs with curls.

If ſhe firſt meet the *curled* Antony,
He'll make demand of her kiſs. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Up the trees
Climbing, ſat thicker than the ſnaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 560.

4. To raiſe in waves, undulations, or ſinuoſities.

The viſitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monſtrous heads. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
Seas would be pools, without the bruſhing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

To **CURL.** *v. n.*

1. To ſhrink into ringlets.

Thoſe ſlender aerial bodies are ſeparated and ſtretched out, which otherwiſe, by reaſon of their flexibleneſs and weight, would flag or *curl*. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To riſe in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town,
The *curling* billows roul their reſtleſs tide;
In parties now they ſtraggle up and down,
As armies, unoppoſ'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
While *curling* ſmoaks from village tops are ſeen. *Pope.*

3. To twiſt itſelf.

Then round her ſlender waiſt he *curl'd*,
And ſtamp'd an image of himſelf, a ſov'reign of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CU'RLEW. *n. ſ.* [*courlieu*, French.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black ſpots.
2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very ſwiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and ſometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

CURMU'DGEON. *n. ſ.* [It is a vicious manner of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr. an unknown correſpondent.] An avaricious churliſh fellow; a miſer; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cauſe;
Nor ſhalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou diſpatch it without grudging. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii.

Both their wine and their victuals theſe *curmudgeon* lubbards
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

A man's way of living is commended, becauſe he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than paſs for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churliſh; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow adviſed with his companions how he might ſave the charge. *L'Eſtrange.*

CU'RRANT. *n. ſ.*

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower conſiſts of five leaves, placed in form of a roſe: the ovary, which ariſes from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.
2. A ſmall dried grape, properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd *currants* on fat veal beſtow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey ſtew'd;
Inſipid taſte, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, ſhallot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

CU'RRENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of paſſing from hand to hand.

The *currency* of thoſe half-pence would, in the univerſal opinion of our people, be utterly deſtructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception.
3. Fluency; readineſs of utterance; eaſineſs of pronunciation.
4. Continuance; conſtant flow; uninterrupted courſe.

The *currency* of time to eſtabliſh a cuſtom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term preſcribed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. General eſteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be ſome great over-match for this eſtate, aſſiſted as it is, and, may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinſick value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CU'RRENT. *adj.* [*currens*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; paſſing from hand to hand.

Shekels of ſilver, *current* money with the merchant. *Gen.* xxiii. 16.

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time is paſt doubt, though it is not ſure that it was ſtampt; for he is ſaid to be rich in cattle, in ſilver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many ſtrange bruits are received for *current*. *Sidney.*

Becauſe ſuch as openly reprove ſuppoſed diſorders of ſtate, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plauſible colour, whatſoever they utter paſſeth for good and *current*. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

I have collected the facts, with all poſſible impartiality, from the *current* hiſtories of thoſe times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one ſet of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts's Improvement.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Popular; ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation.

We are alſo to conſider the difference between worth and merit, ſtrictly taken; that is, a man's intrinſick; this, his *current* value; which is leſs or more, as men have occaſion for him. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 7. § 34.

5. Faſhionable; popular.

Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation ſafe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*

6. Paſſable; ſuch as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canſt make
No excuſe *current*, but to hang thyſelf. *Shak. Rich.* III.

7. What is now paſſing; what is at preſent in its courſe; as, *the* current *year*.

CU'RRENT. *n. ſ.*

1. Running ſtream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'ſt, being ſtopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But his fair courſe is not hindered:
He makes ſweet muſick with th' enamel'd ſtones. *Shak.*

Theſe inequalities will vaniſh in one place, and preſently appear in another, and ſeem perfectly to move like waves, ſucceeding and deſtroying one another; ſave that their motion oftentimes ſeems to be quickeſt, as if in that vaſt ſea they were carried on by a *current*, or at leaſt by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n her Eridanus no more ſhall boaſt,
Whoſe fame in thine, like leſſer *currents* loſt;
Thy nobler ſtreams ſhall viſit Jove's abodes,
To ſhine among the ſtars, and bathe the gods. *Denham.*
Not fabled Po more ſwells the poet's lays,
While through the ſky his ſhining *current* ſtrays. *Pope.*

2. [In navigation.] Currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ſhip may happen to be carried more ſwiftly or retarded in her courſe, according to the direction of the current, with or againſt the way of the ſhip. *Harris.*

CU'RRENTLY. *adj.* [from *current*.]

1. In a conſtant motion.
2. Without oppoſition.

The very cauſe which maketh the ſimple and ignorant to think they even ſee how the word of God runneth *currently* on your ſide, is, that their minds are foreſtalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Popularly; faſhionably; generally.
4. Without ceaſing.

CU'RRENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Eaſineſs of pronunciation.

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and *currentneſs* with ſtayedneſs, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*

CU'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bearſkin of a huntſman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathſome carrion under ground;
For uſeleſs to the *currier* were their hides,
Nor could their tainted fleſh with ocean tides
Be freed from filth. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*, *b.* iii.

CU'RRISH. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; ſour; quarrelſome; malignant; churliſh; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet ſpeaking oft a *curriſh* heart reclaims. *Sidney.*

No care of juſtice, nor no rule of reaſon,
No temperance, nor no regard of ſeaſon,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the ſign of *curriſh* kind. *Hubberd's Tale.*

In faſhions wayward, and in love unkind,
For Cupid deigns not wound a *curriſh* mind. *Fairfax.*

I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Entreat ſome pow'r to change this *curriſh* Jew. *Shakeſp.*

She ſays your dog was a cur; and tells you, *curriſh* thanks is good enough for ſuch a preſent. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **CU'RRY.** *v. a.* [*corium*, leather, Latin.]

1. To dreſs leather, by beating and rubbing it.
2. To beat; to drub; to threſh; to chaſtiſe.

A deep deſign in't to divide
The well affected that confide;
By ſetting brother againſt brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *c.* i.

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in caſe of refuſal. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 211.

3. To rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat, and promote his fleſh.

Frictions make the parts more fleſhy and full; as we ſee both in men, and in the *currying* of horſes: the cauſe is, for that they draw a greater quantity of ſpirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To ſcratch in kindneſs; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with maſter Shallow. *Shakeſp.*

5. *To* **CURRY** *Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery.

He judged them ſtill over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry* favour with infidels. *Hooker*, *b.* iv.

This humour ſucceeded ſo with the puppy, that an aſs would go the ſame way to work to *curry* favour for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

CU'RRYCOMB. *n. ſ.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and ſo he would have of *ſtrigil* and *ſiſtrum*, if, inſtead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could ſee ſtamped in the margin ſmall pictures of theſe inſtruments. *Locke.*

To **CURSE.** *v. a.* [cuꞃꞅian, Saxon.]

1. To wiſh evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curſe me this people, for they are too mighty for me. *Numb.*

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curſed* the ſame, he cauſed a great weight to be tied unto it, and ſo caſt unto the ſea. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

What, yet again! the third time haſt thou *curſt* me:
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou haſt wiſhed me like him. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

2. To miſchief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impoſe
Thy plagues, and *curſe* 'em with ſuch ſons as thoſe. *Pope.*

To **CURSE.** *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The ſilver about which thou *curſedſt*, and ſpakeſt of alſo in my ears, behold the ſilver is with me. *Judges*, xvi. 2.

CURSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wiſh of evil to another.

Neither have I ſuffered my mouth to ſin, by wiſhing a *curſe* to his ſoul. *Job*, xxxi. 30.

I never went from your lordſhip but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curſe* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the neceſſity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curſe on the ſtripling! how he apes his ſire!
Ambitiouſly ſententious! *Addiſon's Cato.*

CU'RSED. *participial adj.* [from *curſe*.]

1. Under a curſe; hateful; deteſtable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!
Reſtrain in me the *curſed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Unholy; unſanctified; blaſted by a curſe.

Come, lady, while Heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *curſed* place,
Leſt the ſorcerer us entice
With ſome other new device;
Not a waſte or needleſs ſound,
'Till we come to holier ground. *Milton.*

3. Vexatious; troubleſome.

This *curſed* quarrel be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient ſtill;
Though griev'd, yet ſubject to her huſband's will. *Dryd.*
One day, I think, in Paradiſe he liv'd;
Deſtin'd the next his journey to purſue,
Where wounding thorns and *curſed* thiſtles grew. *Prior.*

CU'RSEDLY. *adv.* [from *curſed*.] Miſerably; ſhamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and reſtitution lie ſo *curſedly* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *curſedly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeneſs, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curſed*.] The ſtate of being under a curſe.

CU'RSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *cur*.] Dogſhip; meanneſs; ſcoundrelſhip.

How durſt he, I ſay, oppoſe thy *curſhip*,
'Gainſt arms, authority, and worſhip. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

CU'RSITOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of courſe, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of theſe there are twenty-four in number, which have certain ſhires allotted to each of them, into which they make out ſuch original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themſelves. *Cowel.*

Then is the recognition and value, ſigned with the handwriting of that juſtice, carried by the *curſitor* in Chancery for that ſhire where thoſe lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingroſſed in parchment. *Bacon.*

CU'RSORARY. *adj.* [from *curſus*, Latin.] Curſory; haſty; careleſs. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *curſorary* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

CU'RSORILY. *adv.* [from *curſory*.] Haſtily; without care; without ſolicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther diſowns, as any one that views the place but *curſorily* muſt needs ſee. *Atterbury.*

CU'RSORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curſory*.] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY. *adj.* [from *curſorius*, Latin.] Haſty; quick; inattentive; careleſs.

The firſt, upon a *curſory* and ſuperficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addiſon.*

CURST. *adj.* Froward; peeviſh; malignant; miſchievous; malicious; ſnarling.

Mr. Maſon, after his manner, was very merry with both parties, pleaſantly playing both with the ſhrewd touches of many *curſt* boys, and with the ſmall diſcretion of many lewd ſchoolmaſters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was never *curſt*;
I have no gift at all in ſhrewiſhneſs:
I am a right maid, for my cowardice;
Let her not ſtrike me. *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

I'll go ſee if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curſt* but when they are hungry. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,

Is, that ſhe is intolerably *curſt*,
And ſhrewd and forward, ſo beyond all meaſure,
That, were my ſtate far worſer than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go, write in a martial hand; be *curſt* and brief. It is no matter how witty, ſo it be eloquent, and full of invention. *Shakeſpeare.*

When I diſſuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it with *curſt* ſpeech,
I threaten'd to diſcover him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
And though his mind
Be ne'er ſo *curſt*, his tongue is kind. *Craſhaw.*

Cu'rstness. *n. ſ.* [from *curſt.*] Peeviſhneſs; frowardneſs; malignity.

Then, noble partners,
Touch you the ſou'reſt points with ſweeteſt terms,
Nor *curſtneſs* grow to the matter. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*
Her mouth ſhe writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to ſparkle fires to love unknown;
Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the *curſtneſs* of a ſhrew. *Dryd.*

Curt. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CU'RTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin. It was anciently written *curtal*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally *to cut the tail*, and was in time written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut ſhort; to ſhorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.
Then why ſhould we ourſelves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

Scribblers ſend us over their traſh in proſe and verſe, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint moderniſms. *Swift.*

This general employ, and expence of their time, would as aſſuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would ſhorten the opportunities of vice. *Woodward.*

Perhaps this humour of ſpeaking no more than we muſt, has ſo miſerably *curtailed* ſome of our words; and, in familiar writings and converſations, they often loſe all but their firſt ſyllables. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 135.

2. It has *of* before the thing cut off.

The count aſſured the court, that Fact his antagoniſt had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it *of* three letters; for that his name was not Fact, but Faction. *Addiſon.*

Cu'rtail *Dog. n. ſ.* A dog whoſe tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in courſing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breaſt had not been made of faith, and my heart of ſteel, ſhe had transformed me to a *curtail dog*, and made me turn i' th' wheel. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

CU'RTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or diſcover any thing; to ſhade a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, ſo as to renew the air. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

So through white *curtains* ſhot a tim'rous ray,
And op'd thoſe eyes that muſt eclipſe the day. *Pope.*
Thy hand, great dulneſs! lets the *curtain* fall,
And univerſal darkneſs buries all. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* iii.

2. *To draw the* Curtain. To cloſe it ſo as to ſhut out the light, or conceal the object.

I muſt *draw a curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in ſuſpence, 'till materials are prepared. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the laſt: the *curtain* will ſoon be *drawn* between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wiſh you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. To open it ſo as to diſcern the object.

Had I forgot thee? Oh, come in, Æmilia:
Soft, by and by; let me the *curtains* draw.
Where art thou? What's the matter with thee now? *Shak.*
So ſoon as the all-cheering ſun
Should in the fartheſt Eaſt begin to draw
The ſhady *curtain* from Aurora's bed. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
Peace, the lovers are aſleep:
They, ſweet turtles! folded lie
In the laſt knot that love could tie:
Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
'Till this ſtormy night be gone;
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the *curtain* will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never ſleep in night. *Craſhaw.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions. *Military Dict.*

The governour, not diſcouraged, ſuddenly of timber and boards raiſed up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Cu'rtain-lecture. *n. ſ.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed.

What endleſs brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryd. Juv.*

She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain-lecture*, and, if ſhe finds him of a rebellious diſpoſition, to tame him. *Addiſ.*

To Cu'rtain. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature ſeems dead, and wicked dreams abuſe
The *curtain'd* ſleep. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy ſtorm they were ſurpriz'd,
And *curtain'd* with a counſel-keeping cave. *Shakeſpeare.*
But in her temple's laſt receſs incloſ'd,
On dulneſs' lap th' anointed head repoſ'd:
Him cloſe ſhe *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,
And ſoft beſprinkled with cimmerian dew. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Curtate *Diſtance. n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.

Curta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *curto*, to ſhorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance. *Chambers.*

Cu'rtelasse. } See Cutlass.
Cu'rtelax. }

Cu'rtsy. See Courtesy.

Curvated. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

Curva'tion. *n. ſ.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

Cu'rvature. *n. ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is ſafeſt for the included marrow. *Cheyne's Phil Prin.*

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muſcle, and *curvature* of the oſſicles, to give it a due tenſion. *Holder.*

Curve. *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not ſtreight.

Unleſs an intrinſick principle of gravity or attraction, may make it deſcribe a *curve* line about the attracting body. *Bentl.*

Curve. *n. ſ.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedneſs of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,
With eye intentive mark the ſpringing game. *Thomſon.*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved*. *Holder on Sp.*

To CU'RVET. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it *curvets* unſeaſonably. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Himſelf he on an earwig ſet,
Yet ſcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet*,
Ere he himſelf could ſettle. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
Seiz'd with unwonted pain, ſurpriz'd with fright,
The wounded ſteed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and laſh the wind. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To friſk; to be licentious.

Cu'rvet. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolick; a prank.

Curvili'near. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting of a crooked line.

The impulſe continually draws the celeſtial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; ſo that it muſt be repeated every minute of time. *Cheyne.*

2. Compoſed of crooked lines.

Cu'rvity. *n. ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs.

The jointed ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the poſture of the oſſicles. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CU'SHION. *n. ſ.* [*kuſſen*, Dutch; *couſſin*, French.]

1. A pillow for the ſeat; a ſoft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and ſome other of my men;
I'll have them ſleep on *cuſhions* in my tent. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*
If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools; if you are not,
Let them have *cuſhions* by you. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
But ere they ſat, officious Baucis lays
Two *cuſhions* ſtuff'd with ſtraw, the ſeat to raiſe;
Coarſe, but the beſt ſhe had. *Dryden's Fables.*

An Eaſtern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous ſentence; and ordered his hide to be ſtuffed into a *cuſhion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the ſon to ſit on. *Swift.*

Cu'shioned. *adj.* [from *cuſhion.*] Seated on a cuſhion; ſupported by cuſhions.

Many, who are *cuſhioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obſcurity. *Diſſertation on Parties.*

CUSP. *n. ſ.* [*cuſpis*, Latin.] A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

Cu'spated. } *adj.* [from *cuſpis*, Latin.] When the leaves
Cu'spidated. } of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

Cu'stard. *n. ſ.* [*cwſtard*, Welſh.] A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar, 'till the whole thickens into a maſs. It is a food much uſed in city feaſts.

He cram'd them 'till their guts did ake,
With cawdle, *cuſtard*, and plumb cake. *Hudibras, c.* ii.
Now may'rs and ſhrieves all huſh'd and ſatiate lay;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *cuſtard* of the day. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Cu'stody. *n. ſ.* [*cuſtodia*, Latin.]

1. Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty.

The council remonſtranced unto Queen Elizabeth the conſpiracies againſt her life, and therefore they adviſed her, that ſhe ſhould go leſs abroad weakly attended, as ſhe uſed; but the queen anſwered, ſhe had rather be dead than put in *cuſtody*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

For us enſlav'd, is *cuſtody* ſevere,
And ſtripes, and arbitrary puniſhment
Inflicted? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 335.

2. Care; guardianſhip; charge.

Under the *cuſtody* and charge of the ſons of Merari, ſhall be the boards of the tabernacle. *Numb.* iii. 36.

We being ſtrangers here, how dar'ſt thou truſt
So great a charge from thine own *cuſtody*. *Shakeſpeare.*

An offence it were, raſhly to depart out of the city committed to their *cuſtody*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

There is generally but one coin ſtampt upon the occaſion, which is made a preſent to the perſon who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole fame is in his own *cuſtody*. *Addiſon.*

3. Defence; preſervation; ſecurity.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ſhips for the *cuſtody* of the narrow ſeas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

CU'STOM. *n. ſ.* [*couſtume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and deſtruction ſhall be ſo in uſe,
That mothers ſhall but ſmile, when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with *cuſtom* of fell deeds. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

Cuſtom, a greater power than nature, ſeldom fails to make them worſhip. *Locke.*

2. Faſhion; common way of acting.
3. Eſtabliſhed manner.

According to the *cuſtom* of the prieſt's office, his lot was to burn incenſe when he went into the temple of the Lord. *Luk.* i.

And the prieſt's *cuſtom* with the people was, that when any man offered ſacrifice, the prieſt's ſervants came, while the fleſh was in, with a fleſh-hook of three teeth in his hands. 1 *Sam.* ii.

4. Practice of buying of certain perſons.

You ſay he is aſſiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *cuſtom*, but not your votes. *Add.*

5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good* cuſtom.
6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed. We cannot ſay that this or that is a *cuſtom*, except we can juſtify that it hath continued ſo one hundred years; yet, becauſe that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *cuſtom*, if two or more can depoſe that they heard their fathers ſay, that it was a *cuſtom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers alſo ſay, that it was likewiſe a *cuſtom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will ſerve. *Cuſtom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordſhip, city, or town. *Cuſtom* differs from preſcription; for *cuſtom* is common to more, and preſcription is particular to this or that man: preſcription may be for a far ſhorter time than *cuſtom*. *Cowel.*
7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The reſidue of theſe ordinary finances be caſual or uncertain, as be the eſcheats and forfeitures, the *cuſtoms*, butlerage, and impoſts. *Bacon.*

Thoſe commodities may be diſperſed, after having paid the *cuſtoms*, in England. *Temple.*

Cuſtoms to ſteal is ſuch a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king. *Dryden.*

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, eſpecially the *cuſtoms* on the importation of the Gallick trade. *Arbuthnot.*

Cu'stomhouse. *n. ſ.* The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *cuſtomhouſe* officers, birds of paſſage, and oppreſſive thrifty ſquires, are the only thriving people amongſt us. *Swift.*

Cu'stomable. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

Cu'stomableness. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtomable.*]

1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to cuſtom.

Cu'stomably. *adv.* [from *cuſtomable.*] According to cuſtom.

Kingdoms have *cuſtomably* been carried away by right of ſucceſſion, according to proximity of blood. *Hayward.*

Cu'stomarily. *adv.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witneſs truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occaſion, in common diſcourſe, *cuſtomarily* without any conſideration of what we ſay, is one of the higheſt indignities and affronts that can be offered him. *Ray on the Creation.*

Cu'stomariness. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Frequency; commonneſs; frequent occurrence.

A vice, which, for its guilt, may juſtify the ſharpeſt, and for its *cuſtomarineſs* the frequenteſt invectives, which can be made againſt it. *Government of the Tongue*, § 3.

Cu'stomary. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*]

1. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom; according to preſcription.

Pray you now, if it may ſtand with the tune of your voices, that I may be conſul: I have here the *cuſtomary* gown. *Shak.*

Several ingenious perſons, whoſe aſſiſtance might be conducive to the advance of real and uſeful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *cuſtomary* belief. *Glanv.*

2. Habitual.

We ſhould carefully avoid the profane and irreverent uſe of God's name, by curſing or *cuſtomary* ſwearing, and take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worſhip, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

3. Uſual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *cuſtomary* compliment, when he,
Waſting his eyes to th' contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, ſpeeds from me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cu'stomed. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Uſual; common; that to which we are accuſtomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the ſky,
No common wind, no *cuſtomed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns. *Shak. K. John.*

Cu'stomer. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtom.*] One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing.

One would think it Overdone's houſe; for here be many old *cuſtomers*. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flatt'ring audience, than poor tradeſmen do
To perſuade *cuſtomers* to buy their goods. *Roſcommon.*

Don't you hear how Lord Strut has beſpoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's ſhop? Don't you ſee how that old fox ſteals away your *cuſtomers*, and turns you out of your buſineſs every day? *Arbuthnot.*

Thoſe papers are grown a neceſſary part in coffeehouſe furniture, and may be read by *cuſtomers* of all ranks for curioſity or amuſement. *Swift's Project for the Advancem. of Religion.*

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer, which you were pleaſed to approve of, and be my *cuſtomer* for. *Swift.*

2. A common woman. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

I marry her!—What, a *cuſtomer?* Pr'ythee, bear ſome charity to my wit; do not think it ſo unwholeſome. *Shakeſp.*

Cu'strel. *n. ſ.*

1. A buckler-bearer.
2. A veſſel for holding wine. *Ainſworth.*

To CUT. pret. *cut*; part. paſſ. *cut*. [probably from the French *couteau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument; to divide any continuity by a ſharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace aſunder,
That my great heart may have ſome ſcope to beat,
Or elſe I ſwoon with this dead-killing news. *Shakeſpeare.*
And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The ſword of juſtice *cuts* upon the knot,
And ſevers 'em for ever. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Some I have *cut* away with ſciſſars. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To hew.

Thy ſervants can ſkill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. 2 *Chron.* ii.

3. To carve; to make by ſculpture.

Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandſire *cut* in alabaſter? *Shakeſpeare.*

The triumphal is, indeed, defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Exod.* xxxix. 3.

Before the whiſtling winds the veſſels fly,
With rapid ſwiftneſs *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Gereſtus at the point of day. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. To pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with theſe conſolations. *Addiſ.*

6. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from paſſion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and ſhuffle for ourſelves. *Prior.*
We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both *cut* and ſhuffled them. *Prior.*
Take a freſh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who *cuts* or ſhuffles with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*

7. To interſect; to croſs; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.
8. *To* Cut *down*. To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

9. *To* Cut *down*. To excel; to overpower.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the fineſt orator, and deſtroys the beſt contrived argument, as ſoon as ever he gets himſelf to be heard. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

10. *To* Cut *off*. To ſeparate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs. *Judges*, i. 6.

11. *To* Cut *off*. To deſtroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was firſt conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were ſtill increaſed, and the native Spaniards ſtill *cut off*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

By whoſe fell working I was firſt advanc'd,
And by whoſe pow'r I well might lodge a fear
To be again diſplac'd; which to avoid,
I *cut* them *off*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
Were I king,
I ſhould *cut off* the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

This great commander was ſuddenly *cut off* by a fatal ſtroke, given him with a ſmall contemptible inſtrument. *Howel.*

Irenæus was likewiſe *cut off* by martyrdom. *Addiſon.*

Ill-fated prince! Too negligent of life!
Cut off in the freſh, ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

12. *To* Cut *off*. To reſcind.

Fetch the will hither, and we ſhall determine
How to *cut off* ſome charge in legacies. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*
He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,
Cuts off ſo many years of fearing death. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*
Preſume not on thy God, whoe'er he be:
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off*
Quite from his people. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1156.

The propoſal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards. *Smalridge.*

13. *To* Cut *off*. To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this iſland, a wiſe man and a great warrior, handled the matter ſo, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ſhips. *Bacon.*

His party was ſo much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

14. *To* CUT *off*. To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commiſſioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*

To *cut off* all further mediation and interpoſition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuſe. *Clarendon.*

It may compoſe our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occaſions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addiſon.*

15. *To* CUT *off*. To take away; to withold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occaſion from thoſe who ſeek occaſion, that they may have whereof to accuſe us. *Rogers.*

16. *To* CUT *off*. To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary ſin, actually *cuts* himſelf *off* from the benefits and profeſſion of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to deſpair,
In ſome few poſting fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Prior.*

Why ſhould thoſe who wait at altars be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature. *Swift.*

17. *To* CUT *off*. To interrupt; to ſilence.

It is no grace to a judge to ſhew quickneſs of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counſel too ſhort. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

18. *To* CUT *off*. To apoſtrophiſe; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot ſink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*

19. *To* CUT *out*. To ſhape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out*
The purity of his. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden ſtuff: they be for children. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

There is a large table at Montmorancy *cut out* of the thickneſs of a vine-ſtock. *Temple.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiouſly about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbuthnot.*

They have a large foreſt *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addiſon.*

20. *To* CUT *out*. To ſcheme; to contrive.

Having a moſt pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own foreſt, he had work enough *cut* him *out* to extinguiſh it. *Howel.*

Every man had *cut out* a place for himſelf in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treaſurers. *Addiſon.*

21. *To* CUT *out*. To adapt.

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatiſe, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

22. *To* CUT *out*. To debar.

I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common diſcourſe. *Pope.*

23. *To* CUT *out*. To excel; to outdo.

24. *To* CUT *ſhort*. To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption.

Thus much he ſpoke, and more he would have ſaid,
But the ſtern hero turn'd aſide his head,
And *cut* him *ſhort*. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Achilles *cut* him *ſhort*; and thus replied,
My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd. *Dryden.*

25. *To* CUT *ſhort*. To abridge; as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay*.

26. *To* CUT *up*. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him *up*, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a ſenſual man. *L'Eſtrange.*

27. *To* CUT *up*. To eradicate.

Who *cut up* mallows by the buſhes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job*, xxx. 4.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To CUT. *v. n.*

1. To make its way by dividing obſtructions.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard ſubſtances, which infants, by a natural inſtinct, affect. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He ſaved the lives of thouſands by his manner of *cutting* for the ſtone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere; as, a horſe that *cuts*.

CUT. *part. adj.* Prepared for uſe: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phraſes, *cut* and dry,
Evermore thy tongue ſupply. *Swift.*

CUT. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the blow of an ax or ſword.

2. The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge or ſharp inſtrument; diſtinguiſhed from that made by perforation with a pointed inſtrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways, which *cuts* are called *ſedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch, Seſoſtris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purpoſed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, for the readier tranſportation of the Indian merchandiſe to Cairo and Alexandria. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

5. A part cut off from the reſt.

Suppoſe a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned ſo many foot. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

6. A ſmall particle; a ſhred.

It hath a number of ſhort *cuts* or ſhreddings, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers. *Hooker, b.* v. § 27.

7. A lot cut off a ſtick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopſa may draw *cuts*, and the ſhorteſt *cut* ſpeak firſt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A man may as reaſonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his perſuaſion by the caſt of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and inſtead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a ſhorter *cut*. *South's Sermons.*

There is a ſhorter *cut*, an eaſier paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my ſenſe is ſimple and immediate, and therefore I have but a ſhorter *cut* thereby to the aſſent to the truth of the things ſo evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs ſee me part of my way, and carry me a ſhort *cut* through his own ground, which ſaved me half a mile's riding. *Swift's Examiner*, Nº 20.

9. A picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it.

In this form, according to his deſcription, he is ſet forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevallerius. *Brown.*

Madam Dacier, from ſome old *cuts* of Terence, fancies that the larva or perſona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had falſe hair to it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. The ſtamp on which a picture is carved.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muſe her aid impart,
Unſkill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the ſhuffle, and the *cut*. *Swift.*

12. Faſhion; form; ſhape; manner of cutting into ſhape.

Their cloths are after ſuch a pagan *cut* too,
That, ſure, they've worn out Chriſtendom. *Shakeſpeare.*

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wiſdom and his face;
In *cut* and dye ſo like a tile,
A ſudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

They were ſo familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or eaſe, but becauſe the having them is a mark or ſtep towards manhood. *Locke.*

A third deſires you to obſerve well the toga on ſuch a reverſe, and aſks you whether you can in conſcience believe the ſleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut*. *Addiſon.*

Sometimes an old fellow ſhall wear this or that ſort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addiſon's Spect.* Nº 264.

Wilt thou buy there ſome high heads of the neweſt *cut* for my daughter. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

13. It ſeems anciently to have ſignified a fool or cully.

Send her money, knight: if thou haſt her not in the end, call me *cut*. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

14. CUT *and long tail*. A proverbial expreſſion for men of all kinds.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.——
Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a ſquire. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee:
Come *cut and long tail*; for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwood.*

CUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the ſkin.

This ſerous, nutritious maſs is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remoteſt parts of the body. *Floyer.*

Some ſorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occaſioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'TICLE. *n. ſ.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin. This is that ſoft ſkin which riſes in a bliſter upon any burning, or the application of a bliſtering-plaiſter. It ſticks cloſe to the ſurface of the true ſkin, to which it is alſo tied by the veſſels which nouriſh it, though they are ſo ſmall as not to be ſeen. When the ſcarf-ſkin is examined with a microſcope, it appears to be made up of ſeveral lays of exceeding ſmall ſcales, which cover one another more or leſs, according to the different thickneſs of the ſcarf-ſkin in the ſeveral parts of the body. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and griſtles, and ligaments and membranes, and muſcles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and ſkin, and *cuticle* and nail. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

When any ſaline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and let cool, the ſalt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the ſalt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal diſtances in rank and file. *Newton's Opt.*

CUTI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſkin.

CUTH, ſignifies knowledge or ſkill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred* a knowing counſellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for ſkill. Much of the ſame nature are Sophocles and Sophianus. *Gibſon's Camden.*

CU'TLASS. *n. ſ.* [*coutelas*, French. This word is written ſometimes *cutlace*, ſometimes *cuttleax*: in Shakeſpeare, *curtleaxe*; and in Pope, *cutlaſh*.] A broad cutting ſword: the word is much in uſe among the ſeamen.

Were't not better
That I did ſuit me all points like a man?
A gallant *curtleaxe* upon my thigh,
A boar-ſpear in my hand. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

To the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkets ſlept beneath the ſun;
Of two his *cutlaſh* launch'd the ſpouting blood,
Theſe quarter'd, ſing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. *Pope.*

CU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or ſells knives.

A paultry ring
That ſhe did give, whoſe poeſy was
For all the world like *cutler*'s poetry
Upon a knife; Love me, and leave me not. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a bye *cutler*'s ſhop on Tower-hill he bought a tenpenny knife: ſo cheap was the inſtrument of this great attempt. *Wotton.*

He choſe no other inſtrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler*. *Clarendon.*

CU'TPURSE. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe*.] One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes: a common practice when men wore their purſes at their girdles, as was once the cuſtom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is neceſſary for a *cutpurſe*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

A vice of kings,
A *cutpurſe* of the empire and the rule,
That from a ſhelf the precious diadem ſtole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurſe, nor burglary abroad? *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurſes* and robbers, would there then be kept that ſquare dealing and equity in ſuch a monſtrous den of thieves. *Bentley's Serm.*

CU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing.

2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.

3. The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders, are behind, neareſt the center of motion, becauſe there is a greater ſtrength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morſel from any ſolid food, to be tranſmitted to the grinders. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them; and then caſts the ſame into the court to be written upon. *Cowel.*

CUT-THROAT. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *throat*.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an aſſaſſin.

Will you then ſuffer theſe robbers, *cut-throats*, baſe people, gathered out of all the corners of Chriſtendom, to waſte your countries, ſpoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your ſeas? *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Pariſian maſſacre, one of the horrideſt inſtances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South's Sermons.*

The ruffian robbers by no juſtice aw'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat* ſoldiers are abroad;
Thoſe venal ſouls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To ſave complaints and proſecution, kill. *Dryden's Juv.*

CUT-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CU'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and caſting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 667.

Many are propagated above ground by ſlips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

CU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and eſcapes.

It is ſomewhat ſtrange, that the blood of all birds and beaſts, and fiſhes, ſhould be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* ſhould be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

He that uſes many words for the explaining any ſubject, doth, like the *cuttle* fiſh, hide himſelf for the moſt part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

CU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cuttle*.] A foul mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hanmer.*

Away, you cutpurſe raſcal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thruſt my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the ſaucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

CY'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a ſpace in which the ſame revolutions begin again; a periodical ſpace of time.

We do more commonly uſe theſe words, ſo as to ſtile a leſſer ſpace a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method continued 'till the ſame courſe begins again.

We thought we ſhould not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to preſent our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requiſite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To ſave appearances; how gird the ſphere
With centrick and excentrick, ſcribbl'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

CY'CLOID. *n. ſ.* [from κυκλοειδὴς, of κύκλος and εἶδος, ſhape.] A geometrical curve, of which the geneſis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail deſcribes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLO'IDAL. *adj.* [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a cycloid; as the *cycloidal* ſpace, is the ſpace contained between the cycloid and its ſubſtance. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPÆDI'A. *n. ſ.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a courſe of the ſciences.

CY'GNET. *n. ſ.* [from *cygnus*, Latin.] A young ſwan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint ſwan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

So doth the ſwan her downy *cygnets* ſave,
Keeping them priſ'ners underneath her wings. *Shakeſp.*

Cygnets from grey turn white. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatted with oats; but fed with weeds, they taſte fiſhy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CY'LINDER. *n. ſ.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be eaſily found. *Wilkins.*

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments, baſes, pedeſtals, plots, and buildings; your *cylinder* for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder*.] Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.
CYLI'NDRICK. }

Minera ferri ſtalactitia, when ſeveral of the *cylindrick* ſtiriæ are contiguous, and grow together into one ſheaf, is called bruſhiron ore. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iv.

Obſtructions muſt be moſt incident to ſuch parts of the body where the circulation and the elaſtick fibres are both ſmalleſt, and thoſe are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

CYMA'R. *n. ſ.* [properly written *ſimar*.] A ſlight covering; a ſcarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,
Her body ſhaded with a ſlight *cymar*;
Her boſom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from κυμάτιον, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two ſorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble ſhow by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, Nº 415.

CY'MBAL. *n. ſ.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument.

The trumpets, ſackbuts, pſalteries and fifes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the ſhouting Romans,
Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If mirth ſhould fail, I'll buſy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums ſhall fright her from the throne,
As ſounding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryden.*

CYNA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [κυων κυνὸς, and ἄνθρωπος.] A ſpecies of madneſs in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGE'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [κυνηγετικα.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

CY'NICAL. } *adj.* [κυνικὸς.] Having the qualities of a dog; currish; brutal; ſnarling; ſatirical.
CY'NICK. }

He doth believe that ſome new fangled wit (it is his *cynical* phraſe) will ſome time or other find out his art. *Wilkins.*

CY'NICK. *n. ſ.* [κύνικος.] A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a ſnarler; a miſanthrope.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhime?—
Get you hence, ſirrah; ſaucy fellow, hence. *Shakeſp.*

CY'NOSURE. *n. ſ.* [from κύνοσουρα.] The ſtar near the North-pole, by which ſailors ſteer.

Towers and battlements it ſees
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The *cynoſure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CY'ON. See CION.

Gather *cyons* for graffs before the buds ſprout. *Evelyn.*

CYPRESS-TREE. [*cypreſſus*, Latin.]

Its leaves are ſquamoſe and flat: the male flowers, which are likewiſe ſquamoſe, grow at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is of a ſpherical form, and is compoſed of many woody tubercles, in which are contained hard angular ſeeds. *Millar.*

The *cypreſs* is a tall ſtrait tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no uſe: its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made uſe of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the *cypreſs-tree* is always green, very heavy, of a good ſmell, and never either rots or is worm eaten. It is diſtinguiſhed into male and female: the branches of the male are, as it were, horizontal; and thoſe of the female are upright, which is therefore generally uſed for paliſſades of gardens, and to make pyramids. The fruit is round, of an olive colour, and as large as nuts when they are ripe, and it grows in ſeparate places. The Latins call it *conus*, becauſe of its figure. This fruit is compoſed of a kind of ſcales, in the clefts of which are hidden little ſeeds, flat and angular. This tree is common on mount Libanus. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have ſtufft my crowns;
In *cypreſs* cheſts my arras counterpanes. *Shakeſpeare.*

He taketh the *cypreſs* and the oak, which he ſtrengtheneth for himſelf among the trees of the foreſt. *Iſ.* xliv. 14.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypreſs* form'd a fragrant ſhade. *Pope.*

2. Being anciently uſed in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poiſon be their drink,
Their ſweeteſt ſhade a grove of *cypreſs* trees. *Shakeſp.*

CY'PRUS. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypreſs*, as being uſed in mourning.] A thin tranſparent black ſtuff.

Lawn as white as driven ſnow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To one of your receiving,
Enough is ſhewn: a *cyprus*, not a boſom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shakeſpeare.*

CYST. } *n. ſ.* [κύςις.] A bag containing ſome morbid
CY'STIS. } matter.

In taking it out the *cyſtis* broke, and ſhewed itſelf by its matter to be a meliceris. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

There may be a conſumption, with a purulent ſpitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyſt* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly ſuffocated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CY'STICK. *adj.* [from *cyſt*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two ſorts; the *cyſtick*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, which is a ſort of repoſitory for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [κύςις and τέμνω.] The act or practice of opening incyſted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. ſ.* [A Sclavonian word, written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the Emperour of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA. *n. ſ.* [from *czar.*] The Empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

D, Is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T, but formed by a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The ſound of D in Engliſh is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Italian.] A term in muſick, which ſignifying from the head or the beginning, means that the firſt part of the tune ſhould be repeated at the concluſion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, French.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

A ſore ſhould never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

DAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall lump of any thing.
2. A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.
3. Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artiſt; a man expert at ſomething. This is not uſed in writing.
5. A kind of ſmall flat fiſh.

Of flat fiſh there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, plaice. *Carew.*

DA'BCHICK. *n. ſ.* A chicken newly hatched; a chicken with feathers not yet grown.

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copſe,
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To ſmear; to daub; to ſpatter; to beſprinkle; to wet.

Then came by
A ſhadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

I ſcarified, and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, riſing with *dabbled* wings,
A ſable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a ſpirit, that dwells with ſtars, *dabble* in this impurer mud. *Glanville's Apology.*

The little one complained of her legs, that ſhe could neither ſwim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Eſtrange.*

But when he found the boys at play,
And ſaw them *dabbling* in their clay,
He ſtood behind a ſtall to lurk,
And mark the progreſs of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a ſlight, ſuperficial, or ſhallow manner; to tamper.

Shakeſpeare ſhall bear it company, and be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing ſtanding juſt as I found it. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dabble.*]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without maſtery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a ſuperficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, leſt our *dabblers* in politicks ſhould be ready to ſwear againſt him for diſaffection. *Swift's Intelligencer*, Nº 19.

DACE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation: in moſt provinces called *dare.*] A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach, but leſs.

Let me live harmleſly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling-place;
Where I may ſee my quill or cork down ſink,
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or *dace.* *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *n. ſ.* [δακτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort, like the joints of a finger; as *cāndĭdŭs.*

DAD. } *n. ſ.* [The child's way of expreſſing *father*. It is
DA'DDY. } remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as firſt taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d* differently placed; as *tad*, Welſh; ἄττα, Greek; *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Latin. *Mammas atque tatas habet Afra*, Mart.] Father.

I was never ſo bethumpt with words,
Since firſt I call'd my brother's father *dad.* *Shakeſpeare.*

His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could ſtare! *Gay.*

DÆ'DAL. *adj.* [*dædalus*, Latin.]

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor ſhould be imitated.

Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL. }
DAFFODI'LLY. } *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by Skinner to be
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY. } corrupted from *aſphodelus.*]

This plant hath a lily-flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and cut into ſix ſegments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly riſes out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundiſh fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. *Millar.*

Strew me the green ground with *daffodowndillies*,
And cowſlips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenſer.*

Bid Amaranthus all his beauty ſhed,
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,
To ſtrew the laureate herſe where Lycid lies. *Milton.*

The daughters of the flood have ſearch'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The ſhort narciſſus, and fair *daffodil*,
Pancies to pleaſe the ſight, and caſſia ſweet to ſmell. *Dryd.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aft*; that is, to *throw back*, to *throw off.*] To toſs aſide; to put away with contempt; to throw away ſlightly.

Where is his ſon,
The nimble-footed mad-cap Prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daft* the world aſide,
And bid it paſs? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

I would ſhe had beſtow'd this dotage on me: I would have *daft* all other reſpects, and made her half myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

DAG. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a piſtol: ſo called from ſerving the purpoſes of a dagger, being carried ſecretly, and doing miſchief ſuddenly.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DA'GGER. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A ſhort ſword; a poniard.

She ran to her ſon's *dagger*, and ſtruck herſelf a mortal wound. *Sidney, b.* ii.

This ſword a *dagger* had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him ſo,
As dwarfs upon knights errant do. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 1.

He ſtrikes himſelf with his *dagger*; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he ſtabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. [In fencing ſchools.] A blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.
3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *n. ſ.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggerſdrawing*,
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 2.

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggerſdrawing*, 'till one deſired to know the ſubject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. Lye, derived from the Daniſh; according to Skinner, from ꝺaᵹ, ſprinkled, or ꝺeaᵹan, to dip. They are probably all of the ſame root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to beſprinkle.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry ſing-ſong up and down. *Pope's Epiſt.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*daggle* and *tail.*] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; beſpattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleaſure are apt to be choaked at the ſight of ſo many *daggledtail* parſons, that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'ILY. *adj.* [ꝺaᵹlic, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us ſuch a prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ceaſe, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble, and continu'd grief. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better ſenſe adviſe,
That of the world leaſt part to us is read;
And *daily* how through hardy enterprize,
Many great regions are diſcovered. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

I was ambitious to be acquainted with a man, with whom I converſed almoſt *daily*, for years together. *Dryden.*

DA'INTILY. *adv.* [from *dainty.*]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

This ſame truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not ſhew the maſks and mummeries, and triumphs of the world, half ſo ſtately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciouſly; pleaſantly.

There is no region on earth ſo *daintily* watered, with ſuch great navigable rivers. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Thoſe young ſuiters had been accuſtomed to nothing but to ſleep well, and fare *daintily*. *Broome's View of Epick Poems.*

DA'INTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dainty.*]

1. Delicacy; ſoftneſs.

What ſhould yet thy palate pleaſe?
Daintineſs and ſofter eaſe,
Sleeked limbs, and fineſt blood? *Ben. Johnſon's Foreſt.*

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the *daintineſs* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine ſhape of his hands. *Wotton.*

3. Squeamiſhneſs; faſtidiouſneſs.

Of ſand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath diſcourſed without any *daintineſs.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

DA'INTY. *adj.* [derived by Skinner from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleaſing to the palate; of exquiſite taſte; delicious.

They are all over watery; whereas an higher concoction is required for ſweetneſs, or pleaſure of taſte, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Delicate; of acute ſenſibility; nice; ſqueamiſh; ſoft; luxurious; tender.

This is the ſloweſt, yet the *daintieſt* ſenſe;
For ev'n the ears of ſuch as have no ſkill,
Perceive a diſcord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. *Davies.*

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,
I'll ſwear hath corns. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Therefore to horſe;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But ſhift away. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languiſhingly, or effeminately beautiful.

My houſe, within the city,
Is richly furniſhed with plate and gold,
Baſons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why ſhould ye be ſo cruel to yourſelf,
And to thoſe *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle uſage, and ſoft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your *dainty* ſpeakers have the curſe,
To plead bad cauſes down to worſe. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *n. ſ.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; ſomething of exquiſite taſte.

Be not deſirous of his *dainties*; for they are deceitful meat. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

A worm breedeth in meal, of the ſhape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her dairy ſtore,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor. *Dryden.*

The ſhepherd ſwains, with ſure abundance bleſt,
In the fat flock, and rural *dainties*, feaſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A word of fondneſs formerly in uſe.

Why, that's my *dainty*; I ſhall miſs thee:
But yet thou ſhalt have freedom. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

There is a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And ſet thee aloft. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

DA'IRY. *n. ſ.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk. Mr. *Lye.*]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England from breeding, either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of Engliſh butter, which will be extremely beaten down, when Ireland turns to it too. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

Theſe beauties will ſuſpect
That you have no more worth
Than the coarſe and country fairy,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

What ſtores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thouſand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dryd. Virg.*

She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* ſtore. *Dryden.*

3. Paſturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well houſewived, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and fleſh. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *n. ſ.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The woman ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage the milk.

The pooreſt of the ſex have ſtill an itch,
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich:
The *dairymaid* enquires if ſhe ſhall take
The truſty taylor, and the cook forſake. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Come up quickly, or we ſhall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids.* *Addiſ. Spectator.*

DA'ISY. *n. ſ.* [ꝺæᵹeꞅeaᵹe, day's eye. *Chaucer.*] A ſpring-flower.

It hath a perennial root: the ſtalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is ſcaly and ſimple, divided into many ſegments to the foot-ſtalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, reſemble obtuſe cones. *Millar.*

When *daiſies* pied, and violets blue,
And lady ſmocks all over white,
And cuckow buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then ſing by turns, by turns the muſes ſing,
Now hawthorns bloſſom, now the *daiſies* ſpring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground:
Begin, the vales ſhall ev'ry note rebound. *Pope's Spring.*

This will find thee picking of *daiſies*, or ſmelling to a lock of hay. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 131.

Fair-handed Spring unboſoms ev'ry grace;
The *daiſy*, primroſe, violet, darkly blaze. *Thomſ. Spring.*

DALE. *n. ſ.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dal*, Dutch and German.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long toſt with ſtorms, and bet with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wandred many a wood, and meaſur'd many a vale.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 7. *ſtanz.* 28.

Before the downfal of the fairy ſtate
This *dale*, a pleaſing region, not unbleſt,
This *dale* poſſeſs'd they, and had ſtill poſſeſs'd. *Tickell.*

He ſteals along the lonely *dale*
In ſilent ſearch. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 220.

DA'LLIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *dally.*]

1. Interchange of careſſes; acts of fondneſs.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the ſtrongeſt oaths are ſtraw
To th' fire i' th' blood. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Nor gentle purpoſe, nor endearing ſmiles
Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as beſeems
Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 332.

I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
My warlike ſpirits work now another way,
And my ſoul's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*

2. Conjugal converſation.

The giant, ſelf-diſmayed with the ſound,
Where he with his Dueſſa *dalliance* found,
In haſte came ruſhing forth from inner bow'r. *Fairy Q.*

That, not myſtick, where the ſapient king
Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian ſpouſe. *Par. Loſt.*

Since thou claim'ſt me for thy ſire,
And my fair ſon here ſhow'ſt me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n, and joys
Then ſweet, now ſad to mention. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Delay; procraſtination.

Nay, come, I pray you, ſir, give me the chain;
Both wind and tide ſtay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—
—Good lord, you uſe this *dalliance* to excuſe
Your breach of promiſe. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

DA'LLIER. *n. ſ.* [from *daily.*] A trifler; a fondler.

The daily *dalliers* with pleaſant words, with ſmiling countenances, and with wagers, purpoſed to be loſt, before they were purpoſed to be made. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

DA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or clump.

Of barley the fineſt and greeneſt ye find,
Leave ſtanding in *dallops* 'till time ye do bind. *Tuſſer.*

To DALLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuſe one's ſelf with idle play; to loſe time in trifles.

Take up thy maſter:
If thou ſhouldſt *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in aſſured loſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'Tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

We have trifled too long already: it is madneſs to *dally* any longer, when our ſouls are at ſtake. *Calamy's Sermons.*

One hundred thouſand pounds muſt be raiſed; for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange careſſes; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shak. Rich.* III.

3. To ſport; to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and ſcorns the ſun. *Shakeſp.*

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he *dallied* with them, ſhall feel a judgment worthy of God. *Wiſd.* xii. 26.

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuſe 'till a proper opportunity.

He fully ſet down, after his wonted manner, to perform ſervice; not by the hazard of one ſet battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often ſkirmiſhes. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

DAM. *n. ſ.* [from *dame*, which formerly ſignified mother. *Had Nero never been an emperour, ſhulde never his* dame *have be ſlaine. Chaucer.*]

1. The mother: uſed of beaſts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmleſs young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loſs. *Shakeſp.*

Mother, ſays a ſick kite, give over lamentations, and let me have your prayers. Alas, my child, ſays the *dam*, which of the gods ſhall I go to? *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 17.

They bring but one morſel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than ſeven or eight young in the neſt together, which, at the return of their *dams*, do all at once, with equal greedineſs, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. A human mother: in contempt or deteſtation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the iſſue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

DAM. *n. ſ.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the ſea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Thoſe banks and *dams*, that like a ſkreen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 2.

Not with ſo fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid courſe withſtood;
Bears downs the *dams* with unreſiſted ſway,
And ſweeps the cattle and the cots away. *Dryd. Æneis.*

Let looſe the reins to all your wat'ry ſtore,
Bear down the *dams*, and open ev'ry door. *Dryden.*

The inſide of the *dam* muſt be very ſmooth and ſtreight; and if it is made very ſloping on each ſide, it is the better. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [ꝺemman, ꝼoꝛeꝺemman, Saxon; *dammen*, Dutch.]

1. To confine, or ſhut up water by moles or dams.

I'll have the current in this place *damm'd* up;
And here the ſmug and ſilver Trent ſhall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will ſpring. *Otway.*

Boggy lands are fed by ſprings, pent by a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and cauſes it to ſpread in the ground, ſo far as the earth is ſoft. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

'Tis you muſt drive that trouble from your ſoul;
As ſtreams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient currrent,
And wond'ring at their banks in other channels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare of fire, and by Milton of light.

The more thou *damm'ſt* it up, the more it burns. *Shak.*

Moon! if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh-candle from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long levell'd rule of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

DA'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*domage*, French.]

1. Miſchief; hurt; detriment.

Groſs errours and abſurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

Such as were either ſent from thence, or raiſed here, did commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the Engliſh ſubjects than to the Iriſh enemies, by their continual ſeſs and extortion. *Davies on Ireland.*

He repulſed the enemy very much to their *damage*. *Clar.*

2. Loſs; miſchief ſuffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have diſpeopled heav'n,
My *damage* fondly deem'd! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

3. The value of miſchief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they ſhould be willing to ſell all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been ſuſtained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The biſhop demanded reſtitution of the ſpoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the ſame. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the ſeveral particulars which I have related to you, I may not ſue her for *damages* in a court of juſtice? *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 97.

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate. In the common law it particularly ſignifies a part of what the jurors be to inquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cauſe, they are likewiſe aſked their conſciences touching coſts, which are the charges of ſuit, and *damages*, which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or demandant hath ſuffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant. *Cowel.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a perſon, into whoſe field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reverſed his own ſentence, when he heard that the oxen, which had done this miſchief, were his own. *Watts.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To miſchief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I conſider time as an immenſe ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely ſwallowed up, many very much ſhattered and *damaged*, ſome quite disjointed and broken into pieces. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 223.

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *damage.*]

1. Suſceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.

2. Miſchievous; pernicious.

Obſcene and immodeſt talk is offenſive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and moſt pernicious to ourſelves. *Gov. of Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE. *n. ſ.* [*damaſcenus*, from *Damaſcus.*] A ſmall black plum; a Damſon, as it is now ſpoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in bloſſom, the *damaſcene* and plum trees in bloſſom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums and *damaſcenes*; and the choiceſt plums are black. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK. *n. ſ.* [*damaſquin*, French; *damaſchino*, Ital. from *Damaſcus.*]

1. Linen or ſilk woven in a manner invented at Damaſcus, by which part riſes above the reſt in flowers, or other forms.

Wipe your ſhoes, for want of a clout, with a *damaſk* napkin. *Swifts Rules to Servants.*

2. It is uſed for red colour in Fairfax, from the damaſk roſe.

And for ſome deale perplexed was her ſpirit;
Her *damaſk* late, now chang'd to pureſt white. *Fairfax.*

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon ſtuffs.

2. To variegate; to diverſify.

Around him dance the roſy hours,
And *damaſking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient ſweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn ſteel-work with figures.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK-ROSE. *n. ſ.* The roſe of Damaſcus; a red roſe. See ROSE.

Damaſk-roſes have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are ſo common. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay ſpotted pinks,
Nor, ſhower'd from ev'ry buſh, the *damaſk-roſe*. *Thomſ.*

DA'MASKENING. *n. ſ.* [from *damaſquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or ſteel, by making inciſions, and filling them up with gold or ſilver wire: uſed in enriching the blades of ſwords, and locks of piſtols. *Chambers.*

DAME. *n. ſ.* [*dame*, French; *dama*, Spaniſh.]

1. A lady; the title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally ſignified a miſtreſs of a family, who was a lady; and it is uſed ſtill in the Engliſh law to ſignify a lady: but in common uſe, now-a-days, it repreſents a farmer's wife, or a miſtreſs of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts's Logick.*

Bleſs you, fair *dame!* I am not to you known,
Though in your ſtate of honour I am perfect:
If you will take a homely man's advice,
Be not found here. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Not all theſe lords do vex me half ſo much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shakeſp.*

Shut your mouth, *dame*,
Or with this paper I ſhall ſtop it;
Thou worſe than any thing. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Sov'reign of creatures, univerſal *dame!* *Par. Loſt.*

2. It is ſtill uſed in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus: a Laurentian *dame*
His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Who would not repeat that bliſs,
And frequent ſight of ſuch a *dame*
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Miſtreſs of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, ſay they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, ſhe would not wake us. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Woman in general.

We've willing *dames* enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour ſo many,
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves,
Finding it ſo inclin'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. ſ.*

The flower of this plant, called alſo queen's gillyflower, conſiſts, for the moſt part, of four leaves, which expand in form of a croſs: out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, which becomes a long, taper, cylindrical pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the imbricated valves adhere on both ſides, and are furniſhed with oblong, cylindrical, or globular ſeeds. *Millar.*

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more *damn'd*
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

It is moſt neceſſary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and ſend to hell for ever thoſe facts and opinions. *Bacon, Eſſay* 3.

2. To procure or cauſe to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmoſt lying in his power, that he might not be ignorant of it, ſhall not *damn* him. *South's Sermons.*

3. To condemn.

His own impartial thought
Will *damn*, and conſcience will record the fault. *Dryden.*

4. To hoot or hiſs any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themſelves, nor will my muſe deſcend
To clap with ſuch who fools and knaves commend. *Dryd.*

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

You are ſo good a critick, that it is the greateſt happineſs of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and next, that you are not ſo arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the reſt, without hearing. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *damn.*]

1. Deſerving damnation; juſtly doomed to never-ending puniſhment.

It gives him occaſion of labouring with greater earneſtneſs elſewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the ſnares of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker, b.* 5. § 42.

He's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And, to tranſport him in the mind he is,
Were *damnable*. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

As he does not reckon every ſchiſm of a *damnable* nature, ſo he is far from cloſing with the new opinion of thoſe who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is ſometimes indecently uſed in a low and ludicrous ſenſe; odious; pernicious.

Oh thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the noſe for thy ſpeeches? *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

DA'MNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment; ſo as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propoſe the queſtion, whether thoſe who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Chriſt *damnably*, in reſpect of thoſe conſequences that ariſe from them? *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe; odiouſly; hatefully.

The more ſweets they beſtowed upon them, the more *damnably* their conſerves ſtunk. *Dennis.*

DAMNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *damn.*] Excluſion from Divine mercy; condemnation to eternal puniſhment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been ſpared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to ſtrangle his brother for a trifle. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Now mince the ſin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phraſe:
Say you conſented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

DA'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *damnatorius.*] Containing a ſentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED. *part. adj.* [from *damn.*] Hateful; deteſtable; abhorred; abominable.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* inceſt. *Shak. Hamlet.*

But, oh, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
Who doats, yet doubts; ſuſpects, yet ſtrongly loves. *Shak.*

Dare not
To brand the ſpotleſs virtue of my prince
With falſhoods of moſt baſe and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

DA'MNIFIC. *adj.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loſs; miſchievous.

To DA'MNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cauſe loſs to any.

He, who has ſuffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit ſatisfaction: the *damnified* perſon has the power of appropriating the goods or ſervice of the offender, by right of ſelf-preſervation. *Locke.*

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he ſaw himſelf ſo freſhly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damnify'd*,
He was diſmay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear. *Fairy Queen.*

DA'MNINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *damning.*] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to thoſe ſins which he hath had ſuch experience of, for the emptineſs and *damningneſs* of them, and ſo think himſelf a compleat penitent. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]

1. Moiſt; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She ſaid no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erſpread with a *damp* ſweat and holy fear. *Dryden.*

2. Dejected; ſunk; depreſſed.

All theſe and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcaſt and *damp*; yet ſuch wherein appear'd
Obſcure ſome glimpſe of joy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

A DAMP. *n. ſ.*

1. Fog; moiſt air; moiſture.

Thus Adam to himſelf lamented loud,
Through the ſtill night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholeſome and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light,
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the ſun in the hotter ſeaſons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites thoſe mineral exhalations in ſubterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: theſe ſeldom happen but in the ſummer-time, when the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depreſſion of ſpirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this, from the cold ſudden *damp*
Recov'ring, and his ſcatter'd ſpirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words addreſs'd. *Milton.*

His name ſtruck ev'ry where ſo great a *damp*,
As Archimedes, through the Roman camp. *Roſcommon.*

Even now, while thus I ſtand bleſt in thy preſence,
A ſecret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts. *Addiſon.*

An eternal ſtate, he knows and confeſſes that he has made no proviſion for, that he is undone for ever: a proſpect which is enough to caſt a *damp* over his ſprightlieſt hours. *Rogers, Sermon* 19.

This commendable reſentment againſt me, ſtrikes a *damp* upon that ſpirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moiſten; to make humid.

2. To depreſs; to deject; to chill.

The very loſs of one pleaſure is enough to *damp* the reliſh of another. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 8.

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterb.*

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in ſuch purſuits, if they could once reflect, that in ſuch courſe they will be ſure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to abandon.

A ſoft body *dampeth* the ſound much more than a hard. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 158.

Unleſs an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depreſs'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

DA'MPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetneſs; fogginess; moiſture.

It hath been uſed by ſome with great ſucceſs to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampiſhneſs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 937.

DA'MPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *damp.*] Moiſture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampneſs* of the ſky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly;
'Twas only water thrown on ſails too dry. *Dryden.*

By ſtacks they often have very great loſs, by the *dampneſs* of the ground, which rots and ſpoils it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

DA'MPY. *adj.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; ſorrowful.

The lords did diſpel *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raiſe, by applying him with exerciſes and diſports. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL. *n. ſ.* [*damoiſelle*, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of diſtinction: now only uſed in verſe.

Kneeling, I my ſervant's ſmiles implore,
And one mad *damſel* dares diſpute my pow'r. *Prior.*

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of *damſels* ſhe was gone
In ſhady walks, the ſcorching heat to ſhun. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. A wench; a country laſs.

The clowns are whoremaſters, and the *damſels* with child. *Gay's Preface to What D'ye Call It.*

DA'MSON. *n. ſ.* [corruptly from *damaſcene.*] A ſmall black plum. See DAMASCENE.

My wife deſir'd ſome *damſons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shakeſp.*

DAN. *n. ſ.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spaniſh, and *donna*, Italian, from *domina.*] The old term of honour for men; as we now ſay *maſter*.

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This Signor Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid. *Shakeſp.*

Dick, if this ſtory pleaſeth thee,
Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior's Alma.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer*, Fr. *dançar*, Span. as ſome think from *tanza*, Arabick, a dance; as Junius, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from δόνησις.]

1. To move in meaſure; to move with ſteps correſpondent to the ſound of inſtruments.

What ſay you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DANCE *Attendance. v. a.* To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs.

Men are ſooner weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leiſure of their own magiſtrates. *Raleigh's Eſſ*

It upbraids you
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience. *Dryden.*

To DANCE. *v. a.*

1. To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandſire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shakeſpeare.*

That I ſee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt heart,
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold. *Shakeſpeare's Coriola*

In peſtilences the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 333.

DANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by muſick.

Our *dance* of cuſtom, round about the oak of Herne the hunter. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The honourableſt part of talk is to give the occaſion, and again to moderate and paſs to ſomewhat elſe; for then a man leads the *dance*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 33.

But you perhaps expect a modiſh feaſt,
With am'rous ſongs and wanton *dances* grac'd. *Dryden.*

DA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *dance.*] One that practiſes the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept
His ſword e'en like a *dancer*, while I ſtrook
The lean and wrinkled Caſſius. *Shakeſpeare.*

Muſicians and *dancers!* take ſome truce
With theſe your pleaſing labours; for great uſe
As much wearineſs as perfection brings. *Donne.*

The earl was ſo far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful goer. *Wotton.*

It is a uſual practice in theſe times for our funambulours, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt ſomewhat like to flying. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

He, perfect *dancer!* climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the muſician's hand
Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command. *Prior.*

DA'NCINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*dance* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their apes tricks by a *dancingmaſter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The legs of a *dancingmaſter*, and the fingers of a muſician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Underſtanding*, § 4.

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*dancing* and *ſchool.*] The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the Engliſh *dancing ſchools*,
And teach lavolta's high, and ſwift couranto's;
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancing ſchool* for the inſtitution of apes of quality. *L'Eſtrange.*

DANDELI'ON. *n. ſ.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all reſpects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a ſingle naked ſtalk, with one flower upon the top. *Millar.*

For cowſlips ſweet, let *dandelions* ſpread;
For Blouzelinda, blithſome maid, is dead! *Gay's Paſt.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *n. ſ.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word uſed ſometimes in fondneſs, ſometimes in contempt.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to pleaſe and quiet him.

Then ſhall ye ſuck, and ſhall be borne upon her ſides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *Iſ.* lxvi. 12.

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy ſprights,
Oft ſkip into our chamber thoſe ſweet nights,
And, kiſs'd and *dandl'd* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did ſee. *Donne.*

Courts are but ſuperficial ſchools to *dandle* fools. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 344.

Motion occaſions ſleep, as we find by the common uſe of rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurſes arms. *Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child ſhall be advanc'd,
And be received for the emp'ror's heir;
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own. *Shakeſp.*

They have put me in a ſilk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; and I am aſhamed to be *dandled* thus, and cannot look in the glaſs without bluſhing, to ſee myſelf turned into ſuch a little pretty maſter. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 113.

3. To delay; to procraſtinate; to protract by trifles.

Captains do ſo *dandle* their doings, and dally in the ſervice to them committed, as if they would not have the enemy ſubdued. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

DA'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dandle.*] He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. *n. ſ.* [often written *dendriff*, from tan, the itch, and ꝺꞃof, ſordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; ſcurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of elder; called alſo dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. Skinner derives it from *damnum*, Menage from *angaria*, Minſhew from θάνατος, death, to which Junius ſeems inclined.] Riſque; hazard; peril.

They that ſail on the ſea, tell of the *danger*. *Ecclus.* xliii.

Our craft is in *danger* to be ſet at nought. *Acts*, x. 27.

I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. *Waller.*

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's ſon ſtands up
For the main ſoldier; whoſe quality going on,
The ſides o' th' world may *danger*. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard; without riſque; exempt from danger.

He ſhewed no leſs magnanimity in *dangerleſs* deſpiſing, than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS. *adj.* [from *danger.*] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city. *Ecclus.*

All men counſel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the leſs *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardouſly; perilouſly; with danger.

But for your ſon, believe it, oh, believe it,
Moſt *dang'rouſly* you have with him prevail'd,
If not moſt mortal to him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A ſort of naughty perſons
Have practis'd *dangerouſly* againſt your ſtate,
Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

It is juſt with God to permit thoſe, which think they ſtand ſo ſurely, to fall moſt *dangerouſly*. *Hammond's Fundamen.*

Plutarch ſays Teleſilla, a noble lady, being *dangerouſly* ſick, was by the oracle adviſed to apply her mind to the muſe and poetry. *Peacham on Poetry.*

If it were ſo; which but to think were pride,
My conſtant love would *dangerouſly* be tried. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dangerous.*] Danger; hazard; peril.

I ſhall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerouſneſs* of diſeaſes, by the nobleneſs of that part affected. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to Skinner; as *hang, hangle, dangle.*] To hang looſe and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yond *dangling* apricocks. *Shakeſp.*

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miſs his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Codrus had but one bed; ſo ſhort to boot,
That his ſhort wife's ſhort legs hung *dangling* out. *Dryd.*

With *dangling* hands he ſtrokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

But have you not with thought beheld
The ſword hang *dangling* o'er the ſhield. *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humhle, uſeleſs, harmleſs follower.

The preſbyterians, and other fanaticks that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the preſent eſtabliſhment. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dangle.*] A man that hangs about women only to waſte time.

A *dangler* is of neither ſex. *Ralph's Miſcel.*

DANK. *adj.* [from *tuncken*, Germ. *Skinner.*] Damp; humid; moiſt; wet.

He here the maiden ſleeping found,
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, riſing on ſtiff pinions, tour
The mid aereal ſky. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 440.

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry,
Like a black miſt, low creeping, he held on
His midnight ſearch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 179.

Lawrence, of virtuous father, virtuous ſon,
Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,
Where ſhall we ſometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waſte a ſullen day? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

By the ruſhy-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the oſier *dank*,
My ſliding chariot ſtays. *Milton.*

Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the ſacred wall declares t' have hung
My *dank* and dropping weeds
To the ſtern god of ſea. *Milton.*

To waſh the ſkins of beaſts and fowls herewith, would keep them from growing *dank* in moiſt weather. *Grew.*

DA'NKISH. *adj.* Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and *dankiſh* vault at home,
There left me. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip.*] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only uſed by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a graſhopper. *Walton's Angler.*

DAPA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DA'PPER. *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is uſually ſpoken in contempt.

And on the tawny ſands and ſhelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* ſpark of a magpye, fancied the birds would never be governed 'till himſelf ſhould ſit at the helm. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'PPERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dapper.*] A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainſworth.*

DA'PPLE. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommelè.*] Marked with various colours; variegated; ſtreaked; imbricated: it is uſed chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impoſſible to think of a lame horſe, 'till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtreak; to vary; to diverſify with colours.

Certes, ſaid ſhe, I wot not how he hight;
But under him a grey ſteed did he weild,
Whoſe ſides with *dappled* circles were endight. *Fairy Q.*

The gentle day
Dapples the drowſy eaſt with ſpots of grey. *Shakeſpeare.*

Horſes that are *dappled*, turn white; and old ſquirrels turn griſly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 85.

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
'Till the *dappled* dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*

I choſe
The *dappl'd* pink, and bluſhing roſe,
To deck my charming Cloe's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curſe Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares. *Pope.*

DAR. }
DART. } *n. ſ.* A fiſh found in the Severn. *Bailey.*

To DARE. *v. n.* pret. *I durſt*; part. *I have dared.* [ꝺeaꞃꞃan, Saxon; *derren*, Dutch.] To have courage for any purpoſe; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

I ſay 'tis copper. *Dar'ſt* thou be as good as thy word now?—Why, Hal, thou know'ſt, as thou art but a man, I *dare*; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They are both hanged; and ſo would this be, if he *durſt* ſteal any thing advent'rouſly. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous fact. *Haywood.*

The father bore it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who *durſt* his deſtiny controul. *Dryden.*

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be cautious and to *dare*, as occaſion offers. *Dryden.*

We *dare* not build much upon ſuch a notion or doctrine, 'till it be very fully examined. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To DARE. *v. a.* To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear challenge urg'd more modeſtly,
Unleſs a brother ſhould a brother *dare*
To gentle exerciſe and proof of arms. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Here ſhe ſtands:
Take but poſſeſſion of her with a touch;
I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shakeſpeare.*

He had many days, in this proud manner, come half ſeas over; and ſometimes paſſing further, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, and, as it were, *daring* them to fight. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Maſters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and *dare* providence to the face. *South.*

All cold, but in her breaſt, I will deſpiſe;
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Roſcommon.*

Time! I *dare* thee to diſcover
Such a youth, and ſuch a lover. *Dryden.*

Preſumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granville.*

To DARE *Larks.* To catch them by means of a looking-glaſs, which keeps them in amaze 'till caught; to amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in ſhallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is uſed for *daring* larks. *Carew.*

As larks lie *dar'd* to ſhun the hobby's flight. *Dryden.*

DARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæſar, and commands
The empire of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

DA'REFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full.*] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DA'RING. *adj.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearleſs; courageous; intrepid; brave; ſtout.

The laſt Georgick has indeed many metaphors, but not ſo *daring* as this; for human thoughts and paſſions may be more naturally aſcribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant. *Addiſon's Eſſays on the Georgicks.*

The ſong too *daring*, and the theme too great. *Prior.*

Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart. *Pope.*

DA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageouſly; fearleſsly; impudently; outrageouſly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the preſs. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with ſucceſs,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did preſs. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *daring.*] Boldneſs.

DARK. *adj.* [ꝺeoꞃc, Saxon.]

1. Not light; without light.

Fleance, his ſon, who keeps him company,
Muſt embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shak. Macbeth.*

While we converſe with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a ſhowy or vivid colour.

If the plague be ſomewhat *dark*, and the plague ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him clean. *Levit.* xiii. 6.

In Muſcovy itſelf the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary ſteps. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Opake; not tranſparent.

5. Obſcure; not perſpicuous.

What may ſeem *dark* at the firſt, will afterwards be found more plain. *Hooker, b.* i. § 1.

Mean time we ſhall expreſs our *darker* purpoſe. *Shak.*

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was *dark*; but he
Could not want ſight, who taught the world to ſee. *Denh.*

7. Gloomy; not chearful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthuſiaſm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DARK. *n. ſ.*

1. Darkneſs; obſcurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunneſt ſmoke of hell,
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor Heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry, Hold, hold! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the chearful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 45.

Whereas ſeeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the *dark* immured, and by curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Obſcurity; condition of one unknown.

All he ſays of himſelf is, that he is an obſcure perſon; one, I ſuppoſe he means, that is in the *dark*, and thinks it proper to continue ſo. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

'Till we ourſelves perceive by our own underſtandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obſcure: obſolete.

Fair when her breaſt, like a rich laden bark
With precious merchandize, ſhe forth doth lay:
Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with ſmiles ſhe drives away. *Spenſer.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. a.* [from *dark.*]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with ſurrounding foreſts then it ſtood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood. *Addiſon.*

Whether the *darken'd* room to muſe invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the ſkew'r to write. *Pope.*

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wiſdom, that his confidence did ſeldom *darken* his foreſight, eſpecially in things near hand. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

3. To foul; to ſully.

The luſts and paſſions of men do ſully and *darken* their minds, even by a natural influence. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 4.

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. [a participle, as it ſeems, from *darkle*, which yet I have never found.] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not ſo. *Shakeſp.*

Darkling ſtands
The varying ſhore o' th' world. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and, in ſhadieſt covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal ſhapes confin'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

DA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *dark.*] In a ſituation void of light; obſcurely; blindly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryd.*

DA'RKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dark.*]

1. Abſence of light.

Darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Gen.* i. 2.

I go whence I ſhall not return, even to the land of *darkneſs* and the ſhadow of death. *Job*, x. 20.

2. Opakeneſs.

3. Obſcurity.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedneſs.

The inſtruments of *darkneſs* tell us truths;
Win us with honeſt trifles, to betray us
In deepeſt conſequence. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearneſs and validity of thoſe proofs upon which it is received: to talk of any other light in the underſtanding, is to put ourſelves in the dark, or in the power of the prince of *darkneſs*. *Locke.*

5. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkneſs*, and tranſlated us into the kingdom of his dear Son. *Col.* i. 13.

DA'RKSOME. *adj.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obſcure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him through a *darkſome* narrow paſs,
To a broad gate, all built of beaten gold. *Fairy Queen.*

And her fair eyes, like ſtars that dimmed were
With *darkſome* cloud, now ſhew their goodly beams. *Spenſer.*

You muſt not look to have an image, or the like, in any thing that is lightſome; for even a face in iron, red-hot, will not be ſeen, the light confounding the ſmall differences of lightſome and *darkſome* which ſhew the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darkſome* cloud of locuſts, ſwarming down,
Muſt eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. *Milton.*

He here with us to be,
Forſook the courts of everlaſting day,
And choſe with us a *darkſome* houſe of mortal clay. *Milton.*

Miſtaken bleſſing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, naſty, *darkſome* hoſpital. *Dryden's Juv.*

The *darkſome* pines that o'er yon' rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

DA'RLING. *adj.* [ꝺeoꞃling, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindneſs and tenderneſs.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppreſſion and injuſtice, even in his moſt *darling* favourites. *L'Eſtrange.*

Have a care leſt ſome beloved notion, or ſome *darling* ſcience, too far prevail over your mind. *Watts's Improvem.*

DA'RLING. *n. ſ.* A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they ſuppoſe is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleaſing emblem of his reign does glide. *Halifax.*

She immediately became the *darling* of the princeſs Sophia. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 21.

To DARN. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or hoſen *darn?* *Gay.*

He ſpent every day ten hours in his *cloſet*, in *darning* his ſtockings, which he performed to admiration. *Swift.*

DA'RNEL. *n. ſ.* A weed growing in the fields. See GRASS.

He was met ev'n now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining corn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taſte? *Shakeſpeare.*

No fruitful crop the ſickly fields return;
But oats and *darnel* choak the riſing corn. *Dryd. Paſt.*

To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.* [This word is by Junius referred to *dare*: it ſeems to me more probably deducible from *arranger la battaille*.]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one ſide calling themſelves Pompeians, the other Cæſarians; and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæſarians got the over-hand. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. To apply to the fight.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to *darraine*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

DART. *n. ſ.* [*dard*, French.]

1. A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand; a ſmall lance.

Here one is wounded or ſlain with a piece of a rock or flint; there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance. *Peacham.*

O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. [In poetry.] Any miſſile weapon.

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offenſively.

He whets his tuſks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryden's Æn.*

Pan came, and aſk'd what magick caus'd my ſmart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

2. To throw; to emit; as the ſun *darts* his beams on the earth.

To DART. *v. n.* To fly as a dart; to let fly with hoſtile intention.

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou ſtruck. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its ſenſes, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething.

If you *daſh* a ſtone againſt a ſtone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 792.

A man that cuts himſelf, and tears his own fleſh, and *daſhes* his head againſt the ſtones, does not act ſo unreaſonably as he. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

2. To break by colliſion.

They that ſtand high, have many blaſts to ſhake them;
And, if they fall, they *daſh* themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſp.*

David's throne ſhall be like a tree,
Spreading and overſhad'wing all the earth;
Or as a ſtone, that ſhall to pieces *daſh*
All monarchies beſides throughout the world. *Par. Reg.*

3. To throw water in flaſhes.

Daſhing water on them may prove the beſt remedy. *Mortim.*

4. To beſpatter; to beſprinkle.

This tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden breach on't. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. To agitate any liquid, ſo as to make the ſurface fly off.

At once the bruſhing oars and brazen prow
Daſh up the ſandy waves, and ope the depths below. *Dryd.*

6. To mingle; to change by ſome ſmall admixture.

Hight Whacum, bred to *daſh* and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholeſome law. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

I take care to *daſh* the character with ſuch particular circumſtances as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addiſ.*

Several revealed truths are *daſhed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. *Spectator*, Nº 580.

7. To form or print in haſte, careleſsly.

Never was *daſh'd* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool, ſo juſt a copy of a wit. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* ii. *l.* 43.

8. To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out.

To *daſh* over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may diſpleaſe you. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make aſhamed ſuddenly; to ſurpriſe with ſhame or fear.

His tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the worſe appear
The better reaſon, to perplex and *daſh*
Matureſt counſels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 114.

Yearly enjoin'd, ſome ſay, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To *daſh* their pride and joy for man ſeduc'd. *Par. Loſt.*

An unknown hand ſtill check'd my forward joy,
Daſh'd me with bluſhes. *Dryden's and Lee's Oedipus.*

To *daſh* this cavil, read but the practice of Chriſtian emperors. *South.*

Nothing *daſhed* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the aſs, in the very interim while he was dilating upon his genealogy. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 18.

The nymph, when nothing could Narciſſus move,
Still *daſh'd* with bluſhes for her ſlighted love. *Add. Ovid.*

After they had ſufficiently blaſted him in his perſonal capacity, they found it an eaſy work to *daſh* and overthrow him in his political. *South's Sermons.*

Some ſtronger pow'r eludes our ſickly will;
Daſhes our riſing hope with certain ill. *Prior.*

Daſh the proud gameſter in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar. *Pope.*

To DASH. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the ſurface.

If the veſſel be ſuddenly ſtopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *daſhes* over the ſides of the veſſel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe.

On each hand the guſhing waters play,
And down the rough caſcade, while *daſhing*, fall. *Thomſ.*

3. To ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly.

Doeg, though without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *daſh'd* through thick and thin,
Through ſenſe and nonſenſe, never out or in. *Dryden.*

A DASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Colliſion.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The *daſh* of clouds, or irritating war,
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below
They furious ſpring. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1100.

2. Infuſion; ſomething mingled in a ſmall proportion.

There is nothing which one regards ſo much, with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *daſh* of folly. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 247.

3. A mark in writing; a line ——, to note a pauſe, or omiſſion.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *daſhes*, which, ſet together, do ſignify nothing. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

In modern wit all printed traſh is
Set off with num'rous breaks and *daſhes*. *Swift.*

4. Stroke; blow.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.
——She takes upon her bravely at firſt *daſh*. *Shakeſp.*

DASH. *adv.* An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring ſound,
Daſh, daſh, upon the ground,
To gentle ſlumbers call. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

DA'STARD. *n. ſ.* [aꝺaſꞇꞃᵹa, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron; a man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *daſtard* nobles,
And ſuffer'd me by th' voice of ſlaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Who now my matchleſs valour dare oppoſe?
How long will Dares wait his *daſtard* foes. *Dryd. Æn.*

Daſtard and drunkard, mean and inſolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremoſt, but the laſt in fight. *Dryden.*

Such bug-bear thoughts, once got into the minds of children, make them *daſtards*, and afraid of the ſhadow of darkneſs ever after. *Locke on Education*, § 138.

Curſe on their *daſtard* ſouls, they ſtand aſtoniſh'd. *Addiſ.*

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to deſert with cowardice; to diſpirit.

I'm weary of this fleſh which holds us here,
And *daſtards* manly ſoul with hope and fear. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *daſtard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to diſpirit; to depreſs; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

He had ſuch things to urge againſt our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my ſword in battle,
And *daſtardiſe* my courage. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

DA'STARDLY. *adj.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

This way of brawl and clamour is ſo arrant a mark of a *daſtardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himſelf ſo that uſes it. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'STARDY. *n. ſ.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardlineſs; timorouſneſs.

DA'TARY. *n. ſ.* [from *date.*] An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whoſe hands moſt benefices paſs. *Dict.*

DATE. *n. ſ.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.

2. The time at which any event happened.

3. The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done.

His days and times are paſt,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

My father's promiſe ties me not to time;
And bonds, without a *date*, they ſay are void. *Dryden.*

4. End; concluſion.

What time would ſpare, from ſteel receives its *date*;
And monuments, like men, ſubmit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend? *Denham.*

Then raiſe,
From the conflagrant maſs, purg'd, and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endleſs *date*,
Founded in righteouſneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. [from *dactylus.*] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take theſe keys, and fetch more ſpices, nurſe.
——They call for *dates* and quinces in the paſtry. *Shakeſp.*

DATE-TREE. *n. ſ.* See PALM, of which it is a ſpecies.

To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

'Tis all one, in reſpect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world ſo many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about ſix thouſand years. *Bentley's Serm.*

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;
Theſe Aldus printed, thoſe Du Süeil has bound. *Pope.*

DA'TELESS. *adj.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term.

The fly-ſlow hours ſhall not determinate
The *dateleſs* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* II.

DA'TIVE. *adj.* [*dativus*, Latin.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Thoſe are termed *dative* executors who are appointed ſuch by the judge's decree; as adminiſtrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch; *dauber*, French.]

1. To ſmear with ſomething adheſive.

She took for him an ark of bulruſhes, and *daubed* it with ſlime and with pitch. *Exod.* ii. 3.

2. To paint coarſely.

Haſty *daubing* will but ſpoil the picture, and make it ſo unnatural as muſt want falſe light to ſet it off. *Otway's Orphan, Dedication.*

They ſnatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little reflection, and too much haſte. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it is an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with ſomething ſpecious or ſtrong, ſomething that diſguiſes what it lies upon.

So ſmooth he *daub'd* his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of ſuſpect. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly.

Since princes will have ſuch things, it is better they ſhould be graced with elegancy than *daubed* with coſt. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;
Sometimes be louſy, but be never poor. *Dryden's Juv.*

5. To flatter groſsly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the ſentence of his conſcience; for, he may be ſure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

I cannot *daub* it further;
And yet I muſt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A DA'UBER. *n. ſ.* [from *daub.*] A coarſe low painter.

What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almoſt all nations, and ſtill unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cauſe laughter. *Dryd.*

A ſign-poſt *dauber* would diſdain to paint
The one-ey'd hero on his elephant. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

The treacherous tapſter, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As fine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

DA'UBRY. *n. ſ.* [from *daub.*] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by ſpells, and ſuch *daubry* as this is beyond our element. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub.*] Viſcous; glutinous; adheſive.

Not in vain th' induſtrious kind,
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd. *Dryd.*

Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling blind,
Or ſear-cloth maſts with ſtrong tarpawling coats. *Dryd.*

DA'UGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*dauhtar*, Gothick; ꝺohꞇeꞃ, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,
With roſy luſtre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A daughter in law, or ſon's wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to ſee the *daughters* of the land. *Gen.* xxxiv.

4. [In poetry.] Any deſcendant.

5. The penitent of a confeſſor.

Are you at leiſure, holy father, now;
Or ſhall I come to you at evening maſs?
—My leiſure ſerves me, penſive *daughter*, now. *Shakeſp.*

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, French; *domitare*, Latin.] To diſcourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whoſe name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praiſe,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remoteſt kings. *Milt.*

Where the rude ax, with heaved ſtroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milton.*

Some preſences *daunt* and diſcourage us, when others raiſe us to a briſk aſſurance. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 24.

DA'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt.*] Fearleſs; not dejected; not diſcouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntleſs* ſpirit of reſolution. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Dauntleſs he roſe, and to the fight return'd:
With ſhame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd.
Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.

He, not by wants or woes oppreſt,
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntleſs* breaſt. *Dryden.*

The utmoſt weight of affliction from miniſterial power and popular hatred, were almoſt worth bearing, for the glory of ſuch a *dauntleſs* conduct as he has ſhewn under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dauntleſs.*] Fearleſſneſs.

DAW. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by Skinner ſo named from his note; by Junius to be corrupted from *dawl*; the German *tul*, and *dol*, in the Bavarian dialect, having the ſame ſignification.] The name of a bird.

I will wear my heart upon my ſleeve,
For *daws* to peck it. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks ſhould laſt ſo long,
When we muſt in an inſtant paſs to nought. *Davies.*

The loud *daw*, his throat diſplaying, draws
The whole aſſembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

DAWK. *n. ſ.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow or inciſion in their ſtuff.

Obſerve if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Moxon.*

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an inciſion.

Should they apply that ſide of the tool the edge lies on, the ſwift coming about of the work would, where a ſmall irregularity of ſtuff ſhould happen, jobb the edge into the ſtuff, and ſo *dawk* it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To DAWN. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed by the etymologiſts to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my ſleep this night;
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inſpir'd. *Shakeſp.*

As it began to *dawn*, towards the firſt day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to ſee the ſepulchre. *Matt.* xxviii. 1.

All night I ſlept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd*, and Phœbus ſhin'd in vain. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. To glimmer obſcurely.

A Romaniſt, from the very firſt *dawning* of any notions in his underſtanding, hath this principle conſtantly inculcated, viz. that he muſt believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give ſome promiſes of luſtre or eminence.

While we behold ſuch dauntleſs worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and ſouls ſo void of fear. *Dryd. Æn.*

Thy hand ſtrikes out ſome free deſign,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe, reckoned from the time that the ſun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ,
To ſearch the land, and where the cities lie,
And what the men; but give this day to joy. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Beginning; firſt riſe.

Theſe tender circumſtances diffuſe a *dawn* of ſerenity over the ſoul. *Pope.*

But ſuch their guiltleſs paſſion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence, and undiſſembling truth. *Thomſon's Summ.*

DAY. *n. ſ.* [ꝺæᵹ, Saxon.]

1. The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, called the artificial day.

Why ſtand ye here all the *day* idle? *Matt.* xx. 6.

Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* ſucceſſive come and go,
Our laſting pains no interruption know. *Blackm. Creat.*

Or object new
Caſual diſcourſe draws on, which intermits
Our *day*'s work. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 224.

2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day?*
How many *days* will finiſh up the year? *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

3. Light; ſunſhine.

Let us walk honeſtly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenneſs. *Rom.* xiii. 13.

The Weſt yet glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of *day*:
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and ſnatch'd the *day*:
'Midſt this was heard the ſhrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghoſts, which in the ſtorm did fly. *Dryd.*

Yet are we able only to ſurvey
Dawnings of beams, and promiſes of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time ſpecified and diſtinguiſhed from other time; an age; the time. In this ſenſe it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutheline his heir,
The juſteſt man, and trueſt, in his *days*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

I think, in theſe *days*, one honeſt man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain means of information than they had. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

5. Life: in this ſenſe it is commonly plural. *He never in his* days *broke his word*; that is, *in his whole life*.

6. The day of conteſt; the conteſt; the battle.

His name ſtruck fear, his conduct won the *day*;
He came, he ſaw, he ſeiz'd the ſtruggling prey. *Roſcommon.*

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The *day* almoſt itſelf profeſſes your's,
And little is to do. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, ſtriking firſt, you were to win the *day?* *Dryden.*

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuſe to pay,
I muſt with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden's Juv.*

8. A day appointed for ſome commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Criſpin Criſpianus. *Shak. Hen.* V.

9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and ſervice doth oblige the Spaniard but from *day* to *day*. *Bacon.*

To-day. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Pſalm*, xcv. 7.

The paſt is all by death poſſeſt,
And frugal fate, that guards the reſt,
By giving, bids us live *to-day*. *Fenton.*

Da'ybed. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed uſed for idleneſs and luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a *daybed* where I have left Olivia ſleeping. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Da'ybook. *n. ſ.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradeſman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are ſet down.

Da'ybreak. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the firſt appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eaſtern ſkies. *Dryden.*

Dayla'bour. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily taſks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light deny'd,
I fondly aſk. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Did either his legs or his arms fail him? No; but *daylabour* was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that could get an eſtate with two or three ſtrokes of his pen. *South.*

Dayla'bourer. *n. ſ.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn
That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton.*

The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a ſmall pittance of courage. *Locke.*

Da'ylight. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the morn, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night. *Fairy Queen.*

Nay, then thou mock'ſt me: thou ſhalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by *daylight* ſee.
Now go thy way. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

They by *daylight* paſſing through the midſt of the Turks fleet, ſafely recovered the haven, to the great joy of the beſieged Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

He ſtands in *daylight*, and diſdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is ty'd. *Dryden.*

Will you murder a man in plain *daylight?* *Dryden.*

Yet though rough bears in covert ſeek defence,
White foxes ſtay, with ſeeming innocence;
That crafty kind with *daylight* can diſpenſe. *Dryden.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary priſmatick colours, they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the light caſt on them, but of ſome middle colour between both. *Newton's Opticks.*

Day-lily. *n. ſ.* The ſame with Asphodel, which ſee.

Daysman. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Ainſworth.* Perhaps rather, ſurety.

For what art thou,
That mak'ſt thyſelf his *dayſman*, to prolong
The vengeance preſt? *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 8.

Dayspring. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſpring.*] The riſe of the day; the dawn; the firſt appearance of light.

So all ere *dayſpring*, under conſcious night,
Secret they finiſh'd, and in order ſet. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The breath of heav'n freſh-blowing, pure and ſweet,
With *dayſpring* born, here leave me to reſpire. *Milton.*

Da'ystar. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſtar.*] The morning ſtar.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wiſe,
Of greateſt blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the *dayſtar* ſhould not brighter riſe,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent ſeat. *Ben. Johnſ.*

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
So ſinks the *dayſtar* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

Da'ytime. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *time.*] The time in which there is light, oppoſed to night.

In the *daytime* ſhe ſitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth moſt by night; that ſhe mingleth things done with things not done, and that ſhe is a terror to great cities. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did ſhine, and kept it under ground in the daytime. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 156.

Da'ywork. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *work.*] Work impoſed by the day; day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou haſt th' impoſed *daywork* done. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. *v. a.* [ꝺƿæs, Saxon.] To overpower with light; to ſtrike with too ſtrong luſtre; to hinder the act of ſeeing by too much light ſuddenly introduced.

They ſmote the gliſtering armies as they ſtand,
With quiv'ring beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye.
Fairfax, b. i. *ſtanz.* 73.

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliſs, and blindly miſs their way. *Dryden.*

Da'zied. *adj.* [rather *daſied.* See Daisy.] Beſprinkled with daiſies.

Let us
Find out the pretti'ſt *dazied* plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To Da'zzle. *v. a.* [See Daze.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the ſight by ſudden luſtre.

Fears uſe, many times, to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

How is it that ſome wits are interrupted;
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly ſee? *Davies.*

The places that have either ſhining ſentiments or manners, have no occaſion for them: a *dazzling* expreſſion rather damages them, and ſerves only to eclipſe their beauty. *Pope.*

2. To ſtrike or ſurpriſe with ſplendour.

Thoſe heav'nly ſhapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly, with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain deſign;
To raiſe the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

To Da'zzle. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to loſe the power of ſight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I ſee three ſuns? *Shakeſp.*

Come, boy, and go with me; thy ſight is young,
And you ſhall read, when mine begins to *dazzle*. *Shak.*

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inſomuch as perpetual looking againſt the ſun would cauſe blindneſs. *Bacon.*

Look, Dianet, for I dare not truſt theſe eyes;
They dance in miſts, and *dazzle* with ſurpriſe. *Dryden.*

DE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]

1. One of the loweſt order of the clergy.

Likewiſe muſt the *deacons* be grave. 2 *Tim.* iii. 8.

The conſtitutions that the apoſtles made concerning *deacons* and widows, in thoſe primitive times, are very importunely urged by the diſciplinarians. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overſeer of the poor.

3. And alſo the maſter of an incorporated company.

De'aconess. *n. ſ.* [from *deacon.*] A female officer in the ancient church.

De'aconry. } *n. ſ.* [from *deacon.*] The office or dignity
De'aconship. } of a deacon.

DEAD. *adj.* [ꝺeaꝺ, Sax. *dood*, Dutch.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is *dead:*
——She ſhould have died hereafter. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when *dead*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

She either from her hopeleſs lover fled,
Or with diſdainful glances ſhot him *dead*. *Dryden.*

2. With *of* before the cauſe of death.

This Indian told them, that, miſtaking their courſe, the crew, all except himſelf, were *dead of* hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the preſs,
Like the laſt gazette, or the laſt addreſs. *Pope, Dial.* ii.

4. Imitating death: ſenſeleſs; motionleſs.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horſe are caſt into a *dead* ſleep. *Pſalm* lxxvi. 6.

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is uſed for procuring *dead* ſleeps. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

5. Unactive; motionleſs.

The tin ſold ſometimes higher, and ſometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* ſale and ſcarcity. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to ſtand ſtill: *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath diſturbs the drouſy main. *Lee.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneaſineſs it is to do nothing at all. *Locke on Education*, § 207.

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour, nevertheleſs, often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the ſenſe; and it ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.*

Nought but a blank remains, and a *dead* void ſpace,
A ſtep of life, that promis'd ſuch a race. *Dryden.*

7. Uſeleſs; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon.*

Perſuade a prince that he is irreſiſtible, and he will take care not to let ſo glorious an attribute lie *dead* and uſeleſs by him. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over the mountain Amanus, then covered with deep ſnow, they came in the *dead* winter to Aleppo in Syria. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

There is ſomething unſpeakably chearful in a ſpot of ground which is covered with trees, that ſmiles amidſt all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view of the moſt gay ſeaſon in the midſt of that which is the moſt *dead* and melancholy. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

9. Still; obſcure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their diſorders by the *dead* darkneſs of the night. *Hayward.*

10. Having no reſemblance of life.

At a ſecond ſitting, though I alter not the draught, I muſt touch the ſame features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

11. Obtuſe; dull; not ſprightly. Uſed of ſounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was ſupported, in the midſt of the cavity of the receiver, by a bent ſtick, by reaſon of its ſpring againſt the oppoſite parts of the inſide of the veſſel; in which, when it was cloſed up, we obſerved that the bell ſeemed to ſound more *dead* than it did when juſt before it ſounded in the open air. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is compoſed in the moſt elegant forms of ſpeech, when it is not heightened by ſolemnity of phraſe from the ſacred writings. *Addiſ.*

13. Taſteleſs; vapid; ſpiritleſs: of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbuth.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, *a* dead *fire*.

16. Without the power of vegetation; as, *a* dead *bough*.

17. [In theology.] The ſtate of ſpiritual death, lying under the power of ſin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in treſpaſſes and ſins. *Epheſ.* ii. 1.

The **Dead.** *n. ſ.* Dead men.

Jove ſaw from high, with juſt diſdain,
The *dead* inſpir'd with vital life again. *Dryd. Æneid.*

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

That the *dead* ſhall riſe and live again, is beyond the diſcovery of reaſon, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had ſung in nobler lays,
How the laſt trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*

Dead. *n. ſ.* Time in which there is remarkable ſtillneſs or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harveſt in the *dead* of winter. *South's Sermons.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all faſt aſleep. *L'Eſtrange.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghoſt appears
Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*

To **Dead.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loſe force, of whatever kind.

So iron, as ſoon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* ſtraightways. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 774.

To **Dead.** } *v. a.*
To **De'aden.** }

1. To deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation.

That the ſound may be extinguiſhed or *deaded* by diſcharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It is requiſite that the tympanum be tenſe, and hard ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the ſound. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by countermotions; and we ſhould not remember any thing, but 'till the next impreſſion. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 6.

We will not oppoſe any thing to them that is hard and ſtubborn, but by a ſoft anſwer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Our dreams are great inſtances of that activity which is natural to the human ſoul, and which is not in the power of ſleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator*, Nº 487.

Anodyne, or abaters of pain, are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibres, or deſtroy the particular acrimony which occaſions the pain, or what *deadens* the ſenſation of the brain by procuring ſleep. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deaded* at all. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Dead-doing. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Deſtructive; killing; miſchievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand;
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. *Fairy Q.*

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, ſo they can
Make up ſome fierce, *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Dead-lift. *n. ſ.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeleſs exigence.

And have no power at all, nor ſhift,
To help itſelf, at a *dead-lift*. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

De'adly. *adj.* [from *dead.*]

1. Deſtructive; mortal; murtherous.

She that herſelf will ſhiver and diſbranch
From her material ſap, perforce muſt wither,
And come to *deadly* uſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Shen then on Romeo calls,
As if that name,
Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward Spring;
Give ſorrow vent, and let the ſluices go. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

De'adly. *adv.*

1. In a manner reſembling the dead.

Like dumb ſtatues, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakeſp.*

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haſte,
And aſk'd him why he look'd ſo *deadly* wan. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharoah's arms, and he ſhall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ez.* xxx.

3. Implacably; irreconcileably; deſtructively.

4. It is ſometimes uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, only to enforce the ſignification of a word.

Mettled ſchoolboys ſet to cuff,
Will not confeſs that they have done enough,
Though *deadly* weary. *Orrery.*

John had got an impreſſion, that Lewis was ſo *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

De'adness. *n. ſ.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadneſs* and diſaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakneſs of the vital powers; languor; faintneſs; inactivity of the ſpirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadneſs*,
And inward languiſhing. *Dryden's and Lee's Oedipus.*

3. Vapidneſs of liquors; loſs of ſpirit.

Deadneſs or flatneſs in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admiſſion of air into the veſſels. *Mortim. Huſbandry.*

De'adnettle. *n. ſ.* A weed; the ſame with archangel.

Dead-reckoning. *n. ſ.* [a ſea-term.] That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; ſo that this reckoning is without any obſervation of the ſun, moon, and ſtars, and is to be rectified as often as any good obſervation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [*doof*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*. *Shakeſp.*

Infected minds
To their *deaf* pillows will diſcharge their ſecrets. *Shakeſp.*

The chief deſign here intended by this account of the natural alphabet, is to prepare a more eaſy and expedite way to inſtruct ſuch as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by conſequence of their want of hearing. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

If any ſins afflict our life
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
'Till death ſhall bring the kind relief,
We muſt be patient, or be *deaf*. *Prior.*

Thus you may ſtill be young to me,
While I can better hear than ſee:
Oh ne'er may fortune ſhew her ſpight,
To make me *deaf*, and mend my ſight. *Swift.*

2. It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf to* pleading and excuſes;
Nor tears, nor prayers ſhall purchaſe out abuſes. *Shakeſp.*

Oh, that men's ears ſhould be
To counſel *deaf*, but not *to* flattery! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Whilſt virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain:
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondeſt call, blind to her greateſt charms.
Roſcommon.

Not ſo, for once indulg'd, they ſweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryden.*

Hope, too long with vain deluſion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noiſe, I took my haſty flight:
No mortal courage can ſupport the fright. *Dryden.*

4. Obſcurely heard.

Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a *deaf* noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhoar. *Dryden.*

The reſt were ſeiz'd with ſullen diſcontent,
And a *deaf* murmur through the ſquadrons went. *Dryd.*

To **Deaf.** *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our ſailors; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to ſay. *Donne.*

A ſwarm of their aerial ſhapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears. *Dryden.*

To **De'afen.** *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud,
For juſtice *deafens*, and diſturbs the crowd. *Dryd. Virgil.*

From ſhouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and ſtunn'd with their promiſcuous cries. *Addiſ.*

De'afly. *adv.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Without ſenſe of ſounds.

2. Obſcurely to the ear.

De'afness. *n. ſ.* [from *deaf.*] Want of the power of hearing; want of ſenſe of ſounds.

Thoſe who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by conſequence from their *deafneſs*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his requeſt, and for his *deafneſs*; for had he been able to converſe with me, do you think I had amuſed my time ſo ill? *Pope.*

3. Unwillingneſs to hear.

I found ſuch a *deafneſs*, that no declaration from the biſhops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. ſ.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

2. Quantity; degree of more or leſs. It is a general word for expreſſing *much* joined with the word *great*.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earneſt a great *deal* than, for the moſt part, ſound believers in the maintainance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which ſcripture yieldeth. *Hooker, Preface.*

There is, indeed, ſtore of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to ſpend time and labour in. *Hooker, b.* iv.

To weep with them that weep, doth eaſe ſome *deal*;
But ſorrow, flouted at, is double death. *Shakeſpeare.*

What a *deal* of cold buſineſs doth a man miſpend the better part of life in! In ſcattering compliments, and tendering viſits: *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

The charge, ſome *deal* thee haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd. *Fairfax.*

Poſſibly ſome never ſo much as doubted of the ſafety of their ſpiritual eſtate; and, if ſo, let them reſt aſſured, that they have ſo much the more reaſon a great *deal* to doubt of it. *South's Sermons.*

The author, who knew that ſuch a deſign as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and ſophiſtry, has puzzled and perplexed his cauſe, by throwing his thoughts together in a ſtudied confuſion. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 31.

3. The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muſe her aid ſupport,
Unſkill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the ſhuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines.

I have alſo found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would eaſily imagine, being purpoſely interpoſed betwixt my eye, placed in a room; and the clearer daylight was not only ſomewhat tranſparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]

1. To diſtribute; to diſpoſe to different perſons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are caſt out, to thy houſe. *Iſa.* lviii. 7.

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryden.*

The buſineſs of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 237.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her bleſſings and her gold. *Tickell.*

Had the philoſophers and great men of antiquity been poſſeſſed of the art of printing, there is no queſtion but they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 184.

If you *deal* out great quantities of ſtrong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*

2. To ſcatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted iſſue felt,
When hiſſing through the ſkies, the feather'd deaths were
dealt. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* reſounding blows,
'Till the proud battlements her tow'rs incloſe. *Gay.*
His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals*, in whiſtling air, his empty blows. *Dryden.*

To DEAL. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to tranſact buſineſs; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by ſpeech than by letter; and by the mediation of a third, than by a man himſelf. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholeſale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and ſell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

2. To act between two perſons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiſeth his own credit with both, by pretending greater intereſt than he hath in either. *Bacon, Eſſay* 55.

3. To behave well or ill in any tranſaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my reſt, and my ſweet ſleep's diſturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shakeſp.*

5. *To* DEAL *by*. To treat well or ill.

Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own underſtanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To* DEAL *in*. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practiſe.

Suiters are ſo diſtaſted with delays and abuſes, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal in* ſuits at firſt, is grown not only honourable, but alſo gracious. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cauſe; which is a popular way of preventing juſtice, that ſome men have *dealt in*, though without that ſucceſs which they propoſed to themſelves in it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Among all ſets of authors, there are none who draw upon themſelves more diſpleaſure than thoſe who *deal in* political matters. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 40.

True logick is not that noiſy thing that *deals* all *in* diſpute and wrangling, to which the former ages had debaſed and confined it. *Watts's Logick.*

7. *To* DEAL *with*. To treat in any manner; to uſe well or ill.

Neither can the Iriſh, nor yet the Engliſh lords, think themſelves wronged, nor hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Who then ſhall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worſe *with* his followers, than *with* him they *dealt?*
Milton.

If a man would have his conſcience *deal* clearly *with* him, he muſt *deal* ſeverely *with* that. *South's Sermons.*

God did not only exerciſe this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus alſo *with* other nations. *Tillotſon.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his two poems, becauſe nothing ill is to be ſpoken of the dead. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own trifles. *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cauſe, as well as of the men, who had been thus *dealt with* by their country. *Swift.*

8. *To* DEAL *with*. To contend with.

If ſhe hated me, I ſhould know what paſſion to *deal with*.
Sidney, b. ii.

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, eaſy to be *dealt with* whilſt they ſtand in fear. *Hayward.*

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to ſee
You're not ſo perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to *deal with*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To DEA'LBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white, which were not ſo before; a word which is now almoſt grown into diſuſe.

All ſeed is white in viviparous animals, and ſuch as have preparing veſſels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. *c.* 10.

DE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *deal.*]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with theſe ſmall *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themſelves a title from their firſt adventure.
Swift.

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honeſt *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage.
Gulliver's Travels.

3. A perſon who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *n. ſ.* [from *deal.*]

1. Practice; action.

What theſe are!
Whoſe own hard *dealings* teach them to ſuſpect
The thoughts of others. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who adminiſter government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their Judge, who ſitteth in heaven. *Hooker, b.* ii.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's deſtiny: he muſt write a ſtory of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Intercourſe.

It were to be wiſhed, that men would promote it to the happineſs of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among thoſe who lie more immediately within their influence. *Addiſ.*

3. Meaſure of treatment; rules by which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries neceſſary to us in the purſuit of piety. *Hammond.*

4. Traffick; buſineſs.

The doctor muſt needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift's Bickerſtaff Detected.*

DEAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *n. ſ.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.]

From the Greek word δέκα; in Engliſh, ten; becauſe he was anciently ſet over ten canons or prebendaries at leaſt in ſome cathedral church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new. (the new are thoſe which Henry VIII. upon ſuppreſſion of abbeys, transformed from abbot or prior, and convent to dean and chapter) ſo there are two means of creating theſe *deans*; for thoſe of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like biſhops, the king firſt ſending out his *Congé d' elire* to the chapter, the chapter then chuſing, the king yielding his royal aſſent, and the biſhop confirming them, and giving his mandate to inſtal them. Thoſe of the new foundation are, by a ſhorter courſe, inſtalled by virtue of the king's letters patents, without either election or confirmation. This word is alſo applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windſor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Eſſex. *Cowel.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, in their firſt inſtitution, were of great uſe in the church: they were not only to be of counſel with the biſhop for his revenue, but chiefly for his government in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. Uſe your beſt means to prefer ſuch to thoſe places who are fit for that purpoſe. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

DE'ANERY. *n. ſ.* [from *dean.*]

1. The office of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his ſucceſſor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Inſtead of the deans, make the *dean'ry* double. *Swift.*

3. The houſe of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and diſpatch it quickly. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

DE'ANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [ꝺeoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Glo'ſter hates you.
—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear*. *Shakeſp.*

The *dear*, *dear* name ſhe bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addiſon's Ovid. Metam. b.* ii.

And the laſt joy was *dearer* than the reſt. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of a high price; coſtly.

What made directors cheat the South Sea year?
To feed on ven'ſon when it ſold ſo *dear*. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, *a* dear *year*.

4. It ſeems to be ſometimes uſed in Shakeſpeare for *deer*; ſad; hateful; grievous.

What fooliſh boldneſs brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou in terms ſo bloody, and ſo *dear*,
Haſt made thine enemies? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us return,
And ſtrain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Some *dear* cauſe
Will in concealment wrap me up a-while:
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Would I had met my *deareſt* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had ſeen that day. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Thy other baniſh'd ſon, with this *dear* ſight
Struck pale and bloodleſs. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR. *n. ſ.* A word of endearment.

That kiſs
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er ſince. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*

See, my *dear*,
How laviſh nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchaſed at an high price.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradiſe, *dearbought* with laſting woe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Such *dearbought* bleſſings happen ev'ry day,
Becauſe we know not for what things to pray. *Dryden.*

Forget not what my ranſom coſt,
Nor let my *dearbought* ſoul be loſt. *Roſcommon.*

DE'ARLING. *n. ſ.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wiſe,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the reſt
Of Venus's *dearlings*, through her bounty bleſt. *Spenſer.*

DE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *dear.*]

1. With great fondneſs.

For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Wotton.*

2. At an high price.

It is rarely bought, and then alſo bought *dearly* enough with ſuch a fine. *Bacon.*

Turnus ſhall *dearly* pay for faith forſworn;
And corps, and ſwords, and ſhields, on Tyber born. *Dryd.*

My father dotes, and let him ſtill dote on;
He buys his miſtreſs *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [ꝺyꝛnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend cloaths. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dear.*]

1. Fondneſs; kindneſs; love.

My brother, I think, he holds you well, and in *dearneſs* of heart hath holp to effect your enſuing marriage. *Shakeſp.*

The whole ſenate dedicated an altar to friendſhip, as to a goddeſs, in reſpect of the great *dearneſs* of friendſhip between them two. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wiſely too, muſt profeſs all the *dearneſs* and friendſhip, with readineſs to ſerve him. *South's Sermons.*

2. Scarcity; high price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is ſeen in the *dearneſs* of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *adv.* [ꝺeoꝛn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unſeen. Obſolete.

At laſt, as chanc'd them by a forreſt ſide
To paſs, for ſuccour from the ſcorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearnly* cry'd
With piercing ſhrieks. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* i. *ſtan.* 35.

DEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *dear.*]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furniſh us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*

There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is ſtrewed with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food ſo long a time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*. *Milton.*

3. Barrenneſs; ſterility.

They have brought on themſelves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowneſs of imagination, which may be obſerved in all their plays. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

To DEARTI'CULATE. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To disjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *n. ſ.* [ꝺeaþ, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the ſoul from the body.

He is the Mediator of the New Teſtament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the tranſgreſſions, they which are called might receive the promiſe of eternal inheritance.
Heb. ix. 15.

They ſay there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Death, a neceſſary end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

He muſt his acts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Mortality; deſtruction.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death?* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. The ſtate of the dead.

In ſwiniſh ſleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

4. The manner of dying.

Thou ſhalt die the *deaths* of them that are ſlain in the midſt of the ſeas. *Ezek.* xxviii. 8.

5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton.

I had rather be married to a *death*'s head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of theſe. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

If I gaze now, 'tis but to ſee
What manner of *death*'s head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that freſh upper ſkin;
The gazer's joy, and ſin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder; the act of deſtroying life unlawfully.

As in manifeſting the ſweet influence of his mercy, on the ſevere ſtroke of his juſtice; ſo in this, not to ſuffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon, Eſſay* 14.

7. Cauſe of death.

They cried out, and ſaid, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. 2 *Kings*, iv. 40.

He caught his *death* the laſt county-ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow woman. *Addiſ. Spect.*

8. Deſtroyer.

All the endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the laſt day. *Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*

9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death.

Deaths inviſible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noiſe, and ſtraight expire. *Dryden.*

Sounded at once the bow; and ſwiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and hiſſes through the ſkies. *Dryd.*

Oft, as in airy rings they ſkim the heath,
The clam'rous plovers feel the leaden *death*. *Pope.*

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all ſin and wickedneſs, from our ghoſtly enemy, and from everlaſting *death*.
Church Catechiſm.

DEATH-BED. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.

Sweet ſoul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thy *death-bed* is no leſſer than the land,
Wherein thou lieſt in reputation ſick. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Theſe are ſuch things as a man ſhall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; ſuch as ſhall chear and warm his heart, even in that laſt and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*

Then round our *death-bed* ev'ry friend ſhould run,
And joyous of our conqueſt early won. *Dryden's Fables.*

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the moſt humbling ſight in the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, becauſe it is the laſt thing that we can do. *Atterbury.*

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DE'ATHFUL. *adj.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of ſlaughter; deſtructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was ſuch, as you would ſpare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Time itſelf, under the *deathful* ſhade of whoſe wings all things wither, hath waſted that lively virtue of nature in man and beaſts, and plants. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds are in that noiſe,
Ruin, deſtruction at the utmoſt point. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Theſe eyes behold
The *deathful* ſcene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope.*

DE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death.*] Immortal; never dying; everlaſting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human ſouls be *deathleſs*. *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that ſtill renew;
For *deathleſs* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themſelves ſhall die,
While *deathleſs* charity remains. *Prior.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *adj.* [*death* and *like.*] Reſembling death; ſtill; gloomy; motionleſs; placid; calm; peaceful; undiſturbed; reſembling either the horrours or the quietneſs of death.

Why doſt thou let thy brave ſoul lie ſuppreſt
In *deathlike* ſlumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Craſhaw.*

A *deathlike* ſleep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

On ſeas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep ſilence fell. *Waller.*

Black melancholy ſits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* ſlumber, and a dread repoſe. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door.*] A near approach to death; the gates of death, πύλαι ἅδου. It is now a low phraſe.

I myſelf knew a perſon of great ſanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting. *Taylor's Worthy Communic.*

There was a poor young woman that had brought herſelf even to *death's-door* with grief for her ſick huſband.
L'Eſtrange.

DE'ATHSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headſman; he that executes the ſentence of death.

He's dead? I'm only ſorry
He had no other *deathſman*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

As *deathſmen* you have rid this ſweet young prince. *Shak.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *watch.*] An inſect that makes a tinkling noiſe like that of a watch, and is ſuperſtitiouſly imagined to prognoſticate death.

The ſolemn *death-watch* click'd the hour ſhe dy'd. *Gay.*

We learn to preſage approaching death in a family by ravens and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch*. *Watts.*

To DEAURATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Latin.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging; a madneſs. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RB. *adj.* [from *de* and *barba*, Latin.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To diſembark. *Dict.*

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to ſhut out from any thing; to hinder.

The ſame boats and the ſame buildings are found in countries two thouſand miles diſtant, *debarred* from all commerce by unpaſſable mountains, lakes and deſerts. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Not ſo ſtrictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreſhment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 236.

Civility, intended to make us eaſy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wiſhes, and in croſſing our moſt reaſonable deſires. *Swift's Examiner.*

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *baſe.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate.

Homer intended to teach, that pleaſure and ſenſuality *debaſe* men into beaſts. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

As much as you raiſe ſilver, you *debaſe* gold; for they are in the condition of two things, put in oppoſite ſcales; as much as the one riſes, the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to degenerate; to ſink into meanneſs; to make deſpicable.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debaſe* religion with ſuch frivolous diſputes. *Hooker, b.* v. § 30.

A man of large poſſeſſions has not leiſure to conſider of every ſlight expence, and will not *debaſe* himſelf to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Reſtraining others, yet himſelf not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryden.*

3. To ſink; to vitiate with meanneſs.

He ought to be careful of not letting his ſubject *debaſe* his ſtyle, and betray him into a meanneſs of expreſſion. *Addiſon.*

4. To adulterate; to leſſen in value by baſe admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debaſed* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words ſo *debas'd* and hard, no ſtone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 1.

DEBA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *debaſe.*] The act of debaſing or degrading.

It is a wretched *debaſement* of that ſprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Government of the Tongue,* § 12.

DEBA'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *debaſe.*] He that debaſes; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that ſinks the value of things, or deſtroys the dignity of perſons.

DEBA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *debate.*] Diſputable; that which is, or may be, ſubject to controverſy.

The French requeſted, that the fiſhing of Tweede, the *debatable* ground, and the Scottiſh hoſtages, might be reſtored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

A DEBA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*debat*, French.]

1. A perſonal diſpute; a controverſy.

Another way that men ordinarily uſe, to force others to ſubmit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adverſary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to aſſign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuſe a light over the underſtanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furniſh the tongue with *debate* and controverſy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A quarrel; a conteſt.

Now, lords, if Heav'n doth give ſucceſsful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no ſwords but what are ſanctified. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a ſtate;
Betwixt the deareſt friends to raiſe *debate*. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert; to diſpute; to conteſt.

Debate thy cauſe with thy neighbour himſelf, and diſcover not a ſecret to another. *Prov.* xxv. 9.

He could not *debate* any thing without ſome commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your ſeveral ſuits
Have been conſider'd and *debated* on. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

2. To diſpute.

He preſents that great ſoul *debating* upon the ſubject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler,* Nº 53.

DEBA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *debate.*]

1. [Of perſons.] Quarrelſome; contentious.
2. [Of things.] Conteſted; occaſioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *debate.*] Conteſt; controverſy.

Without *debatement* further, more or leſs,
He ſhould the bearers put to ſudden death. *Shak. Hamlet.*

DEBA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *debate.*] A diſputant; a controvertiſt.

To DEBA'UCH. [*deſbaucher*, Fr. *debacchari*, Latin.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

This it is to counſel things that are unjuſt; firſt, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to ſeek protection. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. To corrupt with lewdneſs.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo diſorder'd, ſo *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reaſon did ever dictate to him, that it is reaſonable for him to *debauch* himſelf by intemperance and brutiſh ſenſuality. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 6.

DEBA'UCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A fit of intemperance; luxury; exceſs; lewdneſs.

He will for ſome time contain himſelf within the bounds of ſobriety; 'till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*

The firſt phyſicians by *debauch* were made;
Exceſs began, and ſloth ſuſtains the trade. *Dryd. Fables.*

DEBAUCHE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *deſbauché*, French.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greateſt *debauchees* amongſt us to change their lives, we ſhould find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *South's Sermons.*

DEBA'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch.*] One who ſeduces others to intemperance or lewdneſs; a corrupter.

DEBA'UCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of exceſs; intemperance; lewdneſs.

Oppoſe vices by their contrary virtues, hypocriſy by ſober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Theſe magiſtrates, inſtead of leſſening enormities, occaſion juſt twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

DEBA'UCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient ſtories of the raviſhment of chaſte maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned perſons. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To DEBE'L. }
To DEBE'LLATE. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Latin.] To conquer; to overcome in war.

It doth notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monſters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Him long of old
Thou didſt *debel*, and down from heaven caſt
With all his army. *Milton's Par. Regained, b.* iv.

DEBELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*debentur*, Latin, from *debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, ſhould each man bring his claim,
Have deſperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*

DE'BILE. *adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without ſtrength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not waſh'd my noſe that bled,
Or foil'd ſome *debile* wretch, which without note
There's many elſe have done. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emaſculate.

In the luſt of the eye, the luſt of the fleſh, and the pride of life, they ſeemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* poſterity ever after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 1.

The ſpirits being rendered languid, are incapable of ventilating and purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment for the parts. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DEBILITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The weakneſs cannot return any thing of ſtrength, honour, or ſafety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin. *K. Charles.*

DEBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; languor; faintneſs; imbecillity.

Methinks I am partaker of thy paſſion,
And in thy caſe do glaſs mine own *debility*. *Sidney.*

Aliment too vaporous or perſpirable will ſubject it to the inconveniencies of too ſtrong a perſpiration, which are *debility*, faintings, and ſometimes ſudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

DEBONA'IR. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaiſant.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,
Thou recreant knight, and ſoon thyſelf prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Fairy Queen.*

He met her once a maying,
There on beds of violets blue,
And freſh blown roſes waſh'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buckſome, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accoſtable; of the other, retired and ſupercilious; the one quick and ſprightful, the other ſlow and ſaturnine. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

And ſhe that was not only paſſing fair,
But was withal diſcreet and *debonair*,
Reſolv'd the paſſive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryd. Nun's Prieſt.*

DEBONA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *debonair.*] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. ſ.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, French.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: Well, ſays one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Bacon, Apophth.* 141.

The *debt* of ten thouſand talents, which the ſervant owed the king, was no ſlight ordinary ſum. *Duppa's Devotions.*

To this great loſs a ſea of tears is due;
But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Above a thouſand pounds in *debt*,
Takes horſe, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or ſuffer.

Your ſon, my lord, has paid a ſoldier's *debt*;
He only liv'd but 'till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DE'BTED. *part.* [from *debt.* *To* DEBT is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I ſtand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'BTOR. *n. ſ.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes ſomething to another.

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wiſe and to the unwiſe. *Rom.* i. 14.

The caſe of *debtors* in Rome, for the firſt four centuries, was, after the ſet time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's ſlave. *Swift.*

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully reſt *debtor* for the firſt.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

If he his ample palm
Should hap'ly on ill-fated ſhoulder lay
Of *debtor*, ſtrait his body, to the touch
Obſequious, as whilom knights were wont,
To ſome enchanted caſtle is conveyed. *Philips.*

There dy'd my father, no man's *debtor*;
And there I'll die, nor worſe, nor better. *Pope's Horace.*

3. One ſide of an account-book.

When I look upon the *debtor* ſide, I find ſuch innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to caſt them up; but when I look upon the creditor ſide, I find little more than blank paper. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 549.

DEBULLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or ſeething over. *Dict.*

DECACU'MINATED. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top cut off. *Dict.*

DE'CADE. *n. ſ.* [δέκα, Gr. *decas*, Latin.] The ſum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of ſome days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the uſe of computations in hiſtory, chronology, and aſtronomy. *Holder on Time.*

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades*, when they dine,
Muſt want a Trojan ſlave to pour the wine. *Pope's Iliad.*

DECA'DENCY. *n. ſ.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DE'CAGON. *n. ſ.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνια, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten ſides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE. *n. ſ.* [δεκαλογος, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moſes.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of ſacred writ. *Hammond.*

To DECA'MP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To ſhift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *decamp.*] The act of ſhifting the camp.

To DECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *aqua fortis*, and diſſolve in it ordinary coined ſilver, and pour the coloured ſolution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *decant.*] A glaſs veſſel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Latin.] To behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Lat.] To loſe excellence; to decline from the ſtate of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak
Three centuries grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more *decays*. *Dryden.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and ſo my hopes *decay*. *Pope.*

To DE'CAY. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wiſe, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cut off a ſtock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to ſee whether it will *decay* the reſt of the ſtock. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 995.

He was of a very ſmall and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our ſprings, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryden.*

It is ſo ordered, that almoſt every thing which corrupts the ſoul *decays* the body. *Addiſon's Guardian,* Nº 120.

DECA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the ſtate of perfection; ſtate of diminution.

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her *decays* very well. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

And thoſe *decays*, to ſpeak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Denh.*

By reaſon of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakneſs of elaſticity in ſolids, motion is much more apt to be loſt than got, and is always upon the *decay*. *Newton.*

Each may feel encreaſes and *decays*,
And ſee now clearer and now darker days. *Eſſay on Crit.*

Taught half by reaſon, half by mere *decay*,
To welcome death, and calmly paſs away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old muſt have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenneſs. *Locke.*

3. Declenſion from proſperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou ſhalt relieve him. *Levit.* xxv. 35.

I am the very man,
That, from your firſt of difference and *decay*,
Have follow'd your ſad ſteps. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DECA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *decay.*] That which cauſes decay.

Your water is a ſore *decayer* of your whorſon dead body. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

DECE'ASE. *n. ſ.* [*deceſſus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in ſome places, after the owner's *deceaſe*, divided unto all his children; in ſome, all deſcendeth to the eldeſt ſon. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Lat.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shak. K. John.*

You ſhall die
Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, ſhall but once *deceaſe*. *Chapman.*

His lateſt victories ſtill thickeſt came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increaſe:
'Till he, preſs'd down by his own weighty name,
Did, like the veſtal, under ſpoils *deceaſe*. *Dryden.*

DECE'IT. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falſhood is made to paſs for truth.

My lips ſhall not ſpeak wickedneſs, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job,* xxvii. 4.

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honeſt love,
But from *deceit*, bred by neceſſity. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. [In law.] A ſubtile wily ſhift or device; all manner of craft, ſubtilty, guile, fraud, wilineſs, ſlightneſs, cunning, covin, colluſion, practice and offence, uſed to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Cowel.*

DECE'ITFUL. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, *deceitful*,
Sudden, malicious, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin
That has a name. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune ſmil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth. *Thomſ. Aut.*

DECE'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exerciſe of form may be *deceitfully* diſpatched of courſe. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deceitful.*] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulneſs* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. *Matt.* xiii.

DECE'IVABLE. *adj.* [from *deceive.*]

1. Subject to fraud; expoſed to impoſture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

How would thou uſe me now, blind, and thereby
Deceivable, in moſt things as a child
Helpleſs; hence eaſily contemn'd and ſcorn'd;
And laſt neglected. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 938.

2. Subject to produce errour; deceitful.

It is good to conſider of deformity, not as a ſign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cauſe which ſeldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

He received nothing but fair promiſes, which proved *deceivable*. *Hayward.*

O everfailing truſt
In mortal ſtrength! And oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 348.

DECE'IVABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deceivable.*] Liableneſs to be deceived.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableneſs*. *Government of the Tongue,* § 8.

To DECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cauſe to miſtake; to bring into errour; to impoſe upon.

Some have been apt to be *deceived* into an opinion, that there was a natural or divine right of primogeniture to both eſtate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by ſtratagem.
3. To cut off from expectation.

The Turkiſh general, *deceived* of his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I now believ'd
The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gaſping throats. *Dryd.*

DECE'IVER. *n. ſ.* [from *deceive.*] One that leads another into errour; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, ſigh no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever:

One foot in ſea, and one on ſhore;
To one thing conſtant never. *Shakeſpeare.*

As for his diſmiſſion out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected, or neglected for a counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thoſe voices, actions or geſtures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the inſtruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper inſtruments of deceiving, ſo as to denominate the perſon uſing them a lyar or *deceiver*. *South's Sermons.*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be ſo weak to foretel things near at hand, when a very few months muſt of neceſſity diſcover the impoſture. *Swift's Predictions.*

Adieu, the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the ſoul. *Pope's Horace.*

Dece'mber. *n. ſ.* [*december*, Latin.] The laſt month of the year; but named *december*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March.

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

What ſhould we ſpeak of,
When we are old as you? When we ſhall hear
The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Dece'mpedal. *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Latin.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

Dece'mvirate. *n. ſ.* [*decemviratus*, Latin.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth inſtead of conſuls. Their authority ſubſiſted only two years.

DE'CENCE. DE'CENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*decence*, French; *decet*, Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony.

Thoſe thouſand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In good works there may be goodneſs in the general; but *decence* and gracefulneſs can be only in the particulars in doing the good. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Were the offices of religion ſtript of all the external *decencies* of worſhip, they would not make a due impreſſion on the minds of thoſe who aſſiſt at them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

She ſpeaks, behaves, and acts juſt as ſhe ought;
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought:
Virtue ſhe finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableneſs to character; propriety.

And muſt I own, ſhe ſaid, my ſecret ſmart?
What with more *decence* were in ſilence kept. *Dryd. Æn.*

The next conſideration, immediately ſubſequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or diſagrees with that thing; what is ſuitable or unſuitable to it; and from this ſprings the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or miſbecomes. *South's Sermons.*

Sentiments which raiſe laughter, can very ſeldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroick poem. *Addiſ. Spect.*

3. Modeſty; not ribaldry; not obſcenity.

Immodeſt words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

Dece'nnial. *adj.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

Decenno'val. Decenno'vary. } *adj.* [*decem* and *novem*, Latin.] Relating to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponeſian war, conſtituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years; the ſame which we now call the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progreſs of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to thoſe of the ſun. *Holder on Time.*

De'cent. *adj.* [*decens*, Lat.] Becoming; fit; ſuitable.

Since there muſt be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not neceſſary, they muſt at leaſt be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately uſed. *Dryden.*

De'cently. *adv.* [from *decent*.] In a proper manner; with ſuitable behaviour; without meanneſs or oſtentation.

They could not *decently* refuſe aſſiſtance to a perſon, who had puniſhed thoſe who had inſulted their relation. *Broome.*

2. Without immodeſty.

Paſt hope of ſafety, 'twas his lateſt care,
Like falling Cæſar, *decently* to die. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
He performs what friendſhip, juſtice, truth require;
What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

Deceptibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *deceit*.] Liableneſs to be deceived.

Some errours are ſo fleſhed in us, that they maintain their intereſt upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glanv.*

Dece'ptible. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open to impoſture; ſubject to fraud.

The firſt and father cauſe of common errour, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whoſe *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there ſhould not need any other eviction than the frequent errours we ſhall ourſelves commit. *Brown.*

Dece'ption. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet farther removed by advenient *deception*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All *deception* is a miſapplying of thoſe ſigns, which, by compact or inſtitution, were made the means of men's ſignifying or conveying their thoughts. *South's Sermons.*

2. The ſtate of being deceived.

Reaſon, not impoſſibly, may meet
Some ſpecious object by the foe ſuborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Dece'ptious. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' atteſt of eyes and ears;
As if thoſe organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Dece'ptive. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of deceiving. *Dict.*

Dece'ptory. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

DECE'RPT. *adj.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Diminiſhed; taken off. *Dict.*

Dece'rptible. *adj.* [*decerpo*, Latin.] That may be taken off. *Dict.*

Dece'rption. *n. ſ.* [from *decerpt*.] The act of leſſening or taking off. *Dict.*

Decerta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a ſtriving; a diſpute. *Dict.*

Dece'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*deceſſio*, Latin.] A departure; a going away. *Dict.*

To **Decha'rm.** *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to diſinchant.

Notwithſtanding the help of phyſick, he was ſuddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

To **DECI'DE.** *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune ſhould *decide*,
Th' important enterprize, and give the bride. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. To determine a queſtion or diſpute.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy maſter and the world *decide*. *Granville.*
Who ſhall *decide*, when doctors diſagree,
And ſoundeſt caſuiſts doubt? *Pope.*

De'cidence. *n. ſ.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off.
2. The act of falling away.

Men obſerving the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and ſucceſſively reneweth again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 7.

Deci'der. *n. ſ.* [from *decide*.]

1. One who determines cauſes.

I cannot think that a jeſter or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controverſy. *Watts.*

It is ſaid that the man is no ill *decider* in common caſes of property, where party is out of the queſtion. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not laſting through the year.

In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous* with the flower. *Quincy.*

Deci'duousness. *n. ſ.* [from *deciduous*.] Aptneſs to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Dict.*

De'cimal. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at moſt, four and twenty *decimal* progreſſions, without confuſion. *Locke.*

To **DE'CIMATE.** *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

Decima'tion, *n. ſ.* [from *decimate*.]

1. A tithing; a ſelection of every tenth by lot or otherwiſe.
2. A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier, in a general mutiny, for puniſhment.

By *decimation* and a tithed death,
Take thou the deſtin'd tenth. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
A *decimation* I will ſtrictly make
Of all who my Charinus did forſake;
And of each legion each centurion ſhall die. *Dryden.*

To **DECI'PHER.** *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, French.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers.

Zelmane, that had the ſame character in her heart, could eaſily *decipher* it; and therefore, to keep him the longer in ſpeech, deſired to know the concluſion of the matter, and how the honeſt Dametas was eſcaped. *Sidney.*

Aſſurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor underſtood, but by the conſcience, to which the Spirit of God has vouchſafed to *decipher* it. *South's Sermons.*

2. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively repreſentation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I ſhew you the condition of a ſinner hearing himſelf denied by Chriſt. *South.*

Then were laws of neceſſity invented, that ſo every particular ſubject might find his principal pleaſure, *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

3. To ſtamp; to characteriſe; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

4. To unfold; to unravel; as, *to* decipher *a perplexed affair.*

Deci'pherer. *n. ſ.* [from *decipher*.] One who explains writings in cipher.

Deci'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *decide*.]

1. Determination of a difference.

Pleaſure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice
Of any true *deciſion*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

The great number of the undertakers, the worth of ſome of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *deciſion*, are ſure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodw.*

War is a direct appeal to God for the *deciſion* of ſome diſpute, which can by no other means be poſſibly determined. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Determination of an event.

The time approaches,
That will with due *deciſion* make us know
What we ſhall ſay we have, and what we owe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Their arms are to the laſt *deciſion* bent,
And fortune labours with the vaſt event. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

3. It is uſed in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of ſeſſion there.

Deci'sive. *adj.* [from *decide*.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *deciſive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breaſt, and ſtrengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their ſide, and *deciſive* of the controverſy between vice and virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Having the power of ſettling any event.

For on th' event,
Deciſive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

Deci'sively. *adv.* [from *deciſive*.] In a concluſive manner.

Deci'siveness. *n. ſ.* [from *deciſive*.] The power of terminating any difference, or ſettling an event.

Deci'sory. *adj.* [from *decide*.] Able to determine or decide.

To **Deck.** *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overſpread.

Ye miſts and exhalations, that now riſe
From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or grey,
'Till the ſun paint your fleecy ſkirts with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author, riſe!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd ſky,
Or wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhowers,
Riſing or falling, ſtill advance his praiſe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. To dreſs; to array.

Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine. *Shakeſp.*
Long may'ſt thou live to wail thy children's loſs,
And ſee another, as I ſee thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art ſtall'd in mine. *Shakeſp.*
She ſets to work millions of ſpinning worms,
That in their green ſhops weave the ſmooth-hair'd ſilk,
To *deck* her ſons. *Milton.*

3. To adorn; to embelliſh.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the head, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Fairy Q.*
Now the dew with ſpangles *deck'd* the ground,
A ſweeter ſpot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*
The god ſhall to his vot'ries tell
Each conſcious tear, each bluſhing grace,
That *deck'd* dear Eloiſa's face. *Prior.*

Deck. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ſhip.

Her keel plows hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *Ben. Johnſon.*

We have alſo raiſed our ſecond *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordinance, trying on our nether overloop. *Raleigh.*

If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what ſenſe affords, he would be of opinion that the ſhip was as ſtable as a houſe. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 11.

On high-rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whoſe ſhade our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*
Day to night they bring,
With hymns and peans, to the Bowyer king:
At ſun-ſet to their ſhip they make return,
And ſnore ſecure on *decks* 'till roſy morn. *Dryd. Iliad.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Beſides gems, many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured: the Amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew's Coſmologia, b.* i. *c.* 2.

De'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *deck*.] A dreſſer; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer.

To **DECLA'IM.** *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to ſpeak to the paſſions; to rhetoricate; to ſpeak ſet orations.

What are his miſchiefs, conſul? You *declaim*
Againſt his manners, and corrupt your own. *B. Johnſon.*

The ſplendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*

It is uſual for maſters to make their boys *declaim* on both ſides of an argument. *Swift.*

Dreſs up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praiſe of goodneſs. *Watts's Improvement.*

Decla'imer. *n. ſ.* [from *declaim*.] One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* againſt jealouſy. *Addiſon's Spectator,* № 198.

Declama'tion. *n. ſ.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions; an harangue; a ſet ſpeech; a piece of rhetorick.

The cauſe why *declamations* prevail ſo greatly, is, for that men ſuffer themſelves to be deluded. *Hooker, b.* i. § 8.

Thou mayeſt forgive his anger, while thou makeſt uſe of the plainneſs of his *declamation*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Declama'tor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician.

Who could, I ſay, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal. *Tatler,* № 56.

Decla'matory. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while ſuſpended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongſt the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the paſſions.

He has run himſelf into his own *declamatory* way, and almoſt forgotten that he was now ſetting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

Decla'rable. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the beſt writers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Declara'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *declare*.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; oral expreſſion; publication.

His promiſes are nothing elſe but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker, b.* i. § 2.

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is ſubject to a thouſand hazards. *South.*

There are no where ſo plain and full *declarations* of his mercy and love to the ſons of men, as are made in the Goſpel. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

2. An explanation of ſomething doubtful. Obſolete.
3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the ſhewing forth, or laying out, of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for both perſonal and real actions. *Cowel.*

Decla'rative. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things ſhould be always taken from ſomething obſervably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, ſo *declarative* on the ſame ſide. *Swift's Examiner,* № 44.

Decla'ratorily. *adv.* [from *declaratory*.] In the form of a declaration; not promiſſively; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciſcus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the ſame. *Vulgar Errours.*

Decla'ratory. *adj.* [from *declare*.] Affirmative; expreſſive; not decretory; not promiſſory.

Theſe bleſſings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleaſure and intention of God towards them, but likewiſe of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 4.

To **DECLA'RE** *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]

1. To clear; to free from obſcurity.

To *declare* this a little, we muſt aſſume that the ſurfaces of ſuch bodies are exactly ſmooth. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you. 1 *Cor.* i. 11.

The ſun by certain ſigns *declares*,
Both when the South projects a ſtormy day,
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks, l. 620.

3. To publiſh; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 24.

4. To ſhew in open view.

We are a conſiderable body, who, upon a proper occaſion, would not fail to *declare* ourſelves. *Addiſon.*

To **Decla're.** *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim ſome reſolution or opinion, ſome favour or oppoſition.

The internal faculties of will and underſtanding, decreeing and *declaring* againſt them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

God is ſaid not to have left himſelf without witneſs in the world, there being ſomething fixed in the nature of men that will be ſure to teſtify and *declare* for him. *South's Sermons.*

Like fawning courtiers, for ſucceſs they wait;
And then come ſmiling, and *declare* for fate. *Dryden.*

Decla'rement. *n. ſ.* [from *declare*.] Diſcovery; declaration; teſtimony.

Cryſtal will calify into electricity; that is, a power to attract ſtraws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

Decla'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *declare*.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

Decle'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence.

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her beſt days,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe *declenſion*. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Take the picture of a man in the greenneſs and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declenſions* of his drooping years, and you will ſcarce know it to belong to the ſame perſon. *South's Sermons.*

2. Declination; deſcent.

We may reaſonably allow as much for the *declenſion* of the land from that place to the ſea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

Declenſion is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilſt it continues to ſignify the ſame thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Decli'nable. *adj.* [from *decline*.] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.

Declina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Deſcent; change from a better to a worſe ſtate; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it ſo ill, as ſhe would never after hear of his ſuit. *Bacon's Eſ.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;
And Summer, though it be leſs gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.
3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Suppoſing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and ſo there will be no more concourſe than if they did perpendicularly deſcend. *Ray on the Creation.*

This *declination* of atoms in their deſcent, was itſelf either neceſſary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithſtanding what ſome have aſſerted. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaſt or Weſt.

6. [In aſtronomy.] The *declination* of a ſtar we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

7. [In grammar.] The declenſion or inflexion of a noun through its various terminations.

8. **Declination** *of a Plane* [in dialing,] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the Eaſt or Weſt; or elſe between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the North or South. *Harris.*

Declina'tor. } **Decli'natory.** } *n. ſ.* [from *decline.*] An inſtrument in dialing, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are ſeveral ways to know the ſeveral planes; but the readieſt is by an inſtrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To **DECLI'NE.** *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embracements, tempting kiſſes,
And with *declining* head into his boſom,
Bid him ſhed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither ſhalt thou ſpeak in a cauſe to *decline* after many, to wreſt judgment. *Exod.* xxiii. 2.

3. To ſhun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To ſink; to be impaired; to decay. Oppoſed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father ſhould be as a ward to the ſon. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They'll be by th' fire, and preſume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to riſe,
Who thrives, and who *declines*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* ſo low
From virtue, which is reaſon, that no wrong,
But juſtice, and ſome fatal curſe annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

That empire muſt *decline*,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin. *Waller.*

And nature, which all acts of life deſigns,
Not like ill poets, in the laſt *declines*. *Denham.*

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryden's Æn.*

Next that, is when autumnal warmth *declines*;
Ere heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun,
Or Capricorn admits the Winter ſun. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*

God, in his wiſdom, hath been pleaſed to load our *declining* years with many ſufferings, with diſeaſes, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To **Decli'ne.** *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haſte,
His weary waggon to the weſtern vale. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

And leaves the ſemblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 1020.

2. To ſhun; to avoid; to refuſe; to be cautious of.

He had wiſely *declined* that argument, though in their common ſermons they gave it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Since the muſes do invoke my pow'r,
I ſhall no more *decline* that ſacred bow'r,
Where Gloriana, their great miſtreſs, lies. *Waller.*

Though I the buſineſs did *decline*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole deſign,
And ſent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it ſhould be ſaid that theſe minute bodies are indiſſoluble, becauſe it is in their nature to be ſo, that would not be to render a reaſon of the thing propoſed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

Could her mind have been captivated with the glories of this world, ſhe had them all laid before her; but ſhe generouſly *declined* them, becauſe ſhe ſaw the acceptance of them was inconſiſtent with religion. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 21.

Whatever they judged to be moſt agreeable, or diſagreeable, they would purſue or *decline*. *Atterbury.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* muſa, and conſtrue Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with ſome Engliſh tranſlation. *Watts's Improvem.*

Decli'ne. *n. ſ.* [from the ſubſtantive.] The ſtate of tendency to the worſe; diminution; decay. Contrary to increaſe, improvement, or elevation.

Thy riſe of fortune did I only wed;
From its *decline*, determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Thoſe fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual deſcent; not precipitous or perpendicular: the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow, unleſs upon *declivity*, and their ſources be raiſed above the earth's ordinary ſurface, ſo that they may run upon a deſcent. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

I found myſelf within my depth; and the *declivity* was ſo ſmall, that I walked near a mile before I got to the ſhore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Decli'vous. *adj.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually deſcending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly ſinking: the contrary to acclivous; moderately ſteep.

To **DECO'CT.** *v. a.* [*decoquo decoctum*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water.

2. To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach.

There ſhe *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
There ſhe diſtributes it to ev'ry vein,
There ſhe expels what ſhe may fitly ſpare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, ſo as to draw the ſtrength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 308.

4. To boil up to a conſiſtence; to ſtrengthen or invigorate by boiling.

Can ſodden water, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deco'ctible. *adj.* [from *decoct.*] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Dict.*

Deco'ction. *n. ſ.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infuſion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the groſs body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction*, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or ſettleth at the bottom. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 308.

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They diſtil their huſbands land
In *decoctions*; and are mann'd
With ten emp'rics, in their chamber
Lying for the ſpirit of amber. *Ben. Johnſon.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the ſtrained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Deco'cture. *n. ſ.* [from *decoct.*] A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

Decolla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, deſtroyed his juſtice. *Brown.*

Decompo'site. *adj.* [*decompoſitus*, Latin.] Compounded a ſecond time; compounded with things already compoſite.

Decompoſites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be ſome compoſitions of them already obſerved. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Decomposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We conſider what happens in the compoſitions and *decompoſitions* of ſaline particles. *Boyle.*

To **DECOMPO'UND.** *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.] To compoſe of things already compounded; to compound a ſecond time; to form by a ſecond compoſition.

Nature herſelf doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompounded* bodies, as we ſee in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in ſulphur itſelf. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

When a word ſtands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not eaſy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue and green, be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let paſs, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompound* a white. *Newton's Opticks.*

Decompo'und. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compoſed of things or words already compounded; compounded a ſecond time.

The pretended ſalts and ſulphur are ſo far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menſtruum, or other additaments employed to diſguiſe it. *Boyle.*

No body ſhould uſe any compound or *decompound* of the ſubſtantial verbs, but as they are read in the common conjugations. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

De'corament. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Dict.*

To **DE'CORATE.** *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify.

Decora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embelliſhment; added beauty.

The enſigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; ſuch as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can ſpare,
As only *decorations* of the war:
So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*

Decora'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] An adorner; an embelliſher. *Dict.*

Deco'rous. *adj.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; ſuitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; ſeemly.

It is not ſo *decorous*, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and triflingeſt things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferiour or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **DECO'RTICATE.** *v. a.* [*decortico*, Latin.] To diveſt of the bark or huſk; to huſk; to peel; to ſtrip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well waſhed, and boil it in water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Decortica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, contrary to levity; ſeemlineſs.

If your maſter
Would have a queen his beggar, you muſt tell him,
That majeſty, to keep *decorum*, muſt
No leſs beg than a kingdom. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I am far from ſuſpecting ſimplicity, which is bold to treſpaſs in points of *decorum*. *Wotton.*

Beyond the fix'd and ſettled rules
Of vice and virtue in the ſchools,
The better ſort ſhould ſet before 'em
A grace, a manner, a *decorum*. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army ſhould be, at leaſt, obliged to external *decorum*: a profligate life and character ſhould not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due *decorum*;
Yet never ſtood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

To **DECO'Y.** *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap; to draw into a ſnare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the ſnare. *L'Eſtrange.*

Decoy'd by the fantaſtick blaze,
Now loſt, and now renew'd, he ſinks abſorpt,
Rider and horſe. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 1165.

Deco'y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Allurement to miſchiefs; temptation.

The devil could never have had ſuch numbers, had he not uſed ſome as *decoys* to enſnare others. *Governm. of Tongue.*

Theſe exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and ſnare: they only excited and fomented luſts. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

An old dramdrinker is the devil's *decoy*. *Berkley.*

Deco'yduck. *n. ſ.* A duck that lures others.

There is likewiſe a ſort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

To **DECRE'ASE.** *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Latin.] To grow leſs; to be diminiſhed.

From the moon is the ſign of feaſts, a light that *decreaſeth* in her perfection. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xliii. 7.

Unto fifty years the heart annually increaſeth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the ſame proportion, it *decreaſeth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 20.

It is to be obſerved, that when the ſun comes to his tropicks, days increaſe and *decreaſe* but a very little for a great while together. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **Decre'ase.** *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminiſh.

He did diſhonourable find
Thoſe articles, which did our ſtate *decreaſe*. *Daniel.*

Nor cheriſh'd they relations poor,
That might *decreaſe* their preſent ſtore. *Prior.*

Heat increaſes the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balſam, and honey; and thereby *decreaſes* their reſiſtance. *Newton.*

Decre'ase. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſtate of growing leſs; decay.

By weak'ning toil, and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decreaſe*, and haſten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wain; the time when the viſible face of the moon grows leſs.

See in what time the ſeeds, ſet in the increaſe of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from thoſe that are ſet in the *decreaſe* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

To **DECRE'E.** *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to eſtabliſh by law; to determine; to reſolve.

They ſhall ſee the end of the wiſe, and ſhall not underſtand what God in his counſel hath *decreed* of him. *Wiſd.* iv.

Father eternal! Thine is to *decree*;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will. *Par. Loſt.*

Had Heav'n *decreed* that I ſhould life enjoy,
Heav'n had *decreed* to ſave unhappy Troy. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **Decre'e.** *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree.

Thou ſhalt alſo *decree* a thing, and it ſhall be eſtabliſhed. *Job.*

The king their father,
On juſt and weighty reaſons, has *decreed*
His ſceptre to the younger. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

Decre'e. *n. ſ.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice. *Shakeſpeare.*

There went a *decree* from Cæſar Auguſtus, that all the world ſhould be taxed. *Luke* ii. 1.

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjuſt *decree*,
No more our houſes and our homes to ſee? *Dryd. Virg.*

The Supreme Being is ſovereignly good; he rewards the juſt, and puniſhes the unjuſt: and the folly of man, and not the *decree* of Heaven, is the cauſe of human calamity. *Broome.*

2. An eſtabliſhed rule.

When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job*, xxviii. 26.

3. A determination of a ſuit, or litigated cauſe.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himſelf, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council aſſembled, without being conſulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'crement. *n. ſ.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decreaſe; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

Upon the tropick, and firſt deſcenſion from our ſolſtice; we are ſcarce ſenſible of declination; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we ſet apace, and in our laſt days precipitate into our graves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, ſuffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower. *Woodward.*

DECRE'PIT. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Waſted and worn out with age; in the laſt ſtage of decay.

Decrepit miſer! baſe, ignoble wretch! *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Theſe years were ſhort of many men's lives in this *decrepit* age of the world, wherein many exceed fourſcore, and ſome an hundred years. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

This pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be choſen a pope of freſh years. *Bacon.*

Decrepit ſuperſtition, and ſuch as had their nativity in times beyond all hiſtory, are freſh in the obſervation of many heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

And from the North to call
Decrepit Winter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 655.

Who this obſerves, may in his body find
Decrepit age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*

Propp'd on his ſtaff, and ſtooping as he goes,
A painted mitre ſhades his furrow'd brows;
The god, in the *decrepit* form array'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruits ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

The charge of witchcraft inſpires people with a malevolence towards thoſe poor *decrepit* parts of our ſpecies, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addiſon.*

To **DECRE'PITATE.** *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to paſs in a pot of ſalt, although *decrepitated*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

Decrepita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

Decre'pitness. } **Decre'pitude.** } *n. ſ.* [from *decrepit.*] The laſt ſtage of decay; the laſt effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenneſs and *decrepitneſs* of age, can procreate ſuch ſwarms of curious engines. *Bentley.*

Decre'scent. *adj.* [from *decreſcens*, Latin.] Growing leſs; being in a ſtate of decreaſe.

De'cretal. *adj.* [*decretum*, Lat.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epiſtle is that which the pope decrees either by himſelf, or elſe by the advice of his cardinals; and this muſt be on his being conſulted by ſome particular perſon or perſons thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'cretal. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The ſecond room, whoſe walls
Were painted fair with memorable geſts,
Of magiſtrates, of courts, of tribunals,
Of commonwealths, of ſtates, of policy,
Of laws, of judgments, and of *decretals*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the ſacred charter itſelf. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

De'cretist. *n. ſ.* [from *decree.*] One that ſtudies or profeſſes the knowledge of the decretal.

The *decretiſts* had their riſe and beginning under the reign of the Emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'cretory. *adj.* [from *decree.*]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendſhip will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning ſentence. *South's Sermons.*

2. Critical; in which there is ſome definitive event.

The motions of the moon, ſuppoſed to be meaſured by ſevens, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Decri'al. *n. ſ.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation; concurrence in cenſuring any thing.

To **DECRY'.** *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt.

Malice in criticks reigns ſo high,
That for ſmall errours they whole plays *decry*. *Dryden.*

Thoſe meaſures which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decryed* by the other. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

They applied themſelves to leſſen their authority, *decryed* them as hard and unneceſſary reſtraints. *Rogers, Serm.* 17.

Quacks and impoſtors are ſtill cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

Decu'mbence. } **Decu'mbency.** } *n. ſ.* [*decumbo*, Latin.] The act of lying down; the poſture of lying down.

This muſt come to paſs, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for ſtation is properly no reſt, but one kind of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Not conſidering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this geſture of the beloved diſciple unto ruſticity, or an act of incivility. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 6.

Decu'mbiture. *n. ſ.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.

2. [In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognoſticks of recovery or death are diſcovered.

If but a mile ſhe travel out of town,
The planetary hour muſt firſt be known,
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* ſhe takes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

De'cuple. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] Tenfold; the ſame number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the ſole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breaſt and the ſpine. *Vulgar Errours.*

Suppoſing there be a thouſand ſorts of inſects in this iſland, if the ſame proportion holds between the inſects of England and of the reſt of the world, as between plants domeſtick and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the ſpecies of inſects will amount to ten thouſand. *Ray on the Creation.*

Decu'rion. *n. ſ.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A commander over ten; an officer ſubordinate to the centurion.

He inſtituted *decurions* through both theſe colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

Decu'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*decurſus*, Lat.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decurſion* of waters, is ſupplied by the terrene fœces which water brings. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Decurta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting ſhort, or ſhortening.

To **DECU'SSATE.** *v. a.* [*decuſſo*, Lat.] To interſect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muſcle on each ſide, of a great length, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decuſſating* one another longways. *Ray.*

Decussa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *decuſſate.*] The act of croſſing; ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decuſſation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and ſo the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural poſture. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **DEDE'CORATE.** *v. a.* [*dedeçoro*, Latin.] To diſgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dict.*

Dedecora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of diſgracing; diſgrace. *Dict.*

Dede'corous. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Diſgraceful; reproachful; ſhameful.

Dedenti'tion. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth.

Solon divided it into ten ſeptenaries, becauſe in every one thereof a man received ſome ſenſible mutation: in the firſt is *dedentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **DE'DICATE.** *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to ſome divine power; to conſecrate and ſet apart to ſacred uſes.

A pleaſant grove
Was ſhot up high, full of the ſtately tree
That *dedicated* is to olympick Jove,
And to his ſon Alcides, when as he
Gain'd in Nemea goodly victory. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in the day that it was anointed. *Numb.* vii. 10.

Warn'd by the ſeer, to her offended name
We rais'd, and *dedicate* this wond'rous frame. *Dryden.*

2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe.

There cannot be
That vulture in you to devour ſo many,
As will to greatneſs *dedicate* themſelves.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he *dedicates*
To fair content and you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He went to learn the profeſſion of a ſoldier, to which he had *dedicated* himſelf. *Clarendon.*

Bid her inſtant wed,
And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life
To the juſt duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inſcribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the Lord Burghley. *Peacham on Poetry.*

De'dicate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preſerved ſouls,
From faſting maids, whoſe names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus aſſigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly neceſſities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

Dedica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe; conſecration; ſolemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many mens charge, that they have been ſo curious as to trouble biſhops with placing the firſt ſtone in the churches; or ſo ſcrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

Among publick ſolemnities there is none ſo glorious as that under the reign of King Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 49.

2. A ſervile addreſs to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by ſoft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in ſong. *Pope, Epiſt.* xi.

Dedica'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inſcribes his work to a patron with compliment and ſervility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unſucceſsful ſatyrs,
And flattery to fulſome *dedicators*. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

De'dicatory. *adj.* [from *dedicate.*] Compoſing a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

Thus I ſhould begin my epiſtle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

Dedi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; ſurrendry.

It was not a compleat conqueſt, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law.*

To **DEDU'CE.** *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected ſeries, from one time or one event to another.

O goddeſs, ſay, ſhall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times! *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions.

Reaſon is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, ſo as that the following ſhall naturally riſe from the foregoing.

Lend me your ſong, ye nightingales! Oh pour
The mazy-running ſoul of melody
Into my varied verſe! while I *deduce*,
From the firſt note the hollow cuckoo ſings,
The ſymphony of Spring. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 575.

Dedu'cement. *n. ſ.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; the collection of reaſon; conſequential propoſition.

Praiſe and prayer are his due worſhip, and the reſt of thoſe *deducements*, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden's Preface to Rel. Laici.*

Dedu'cible. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reaſon; conſequential; diſcoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet ſhall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The general character of the new earth is paradiſaical, and the particular character that it hath no ſea; and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet's Theory.*

So far, therefore, as conſcience reports any thing agreeable to, or *deducible* from theſe, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a ſpace. *Locke.*

Dedu'cive. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To **DEDU'CT.** *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To ſubſtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is ſpent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To ſeparate; to diſpart; to divide. Now not in uſe.

Having yet, in his *deducted* ſpright,
Some ſparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenſer.*

Dedu'ction. *n. ſ.* [*deductio*, Lat.] Conſequential collection; conſequence; propoſition drawn from principles premiſed.

Out of Scripture ſuch duties may be deduced, by ſome kind of conſequence, as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with ſuch *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reaſon, well informed, can make. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

That by diverſity of motions we ſhould ſpell out things not reſembled by them, we muſt attribute to ſome ſecret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* ſhould be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanville.*

You have laid the experiments together in ſuch a way, and made ſuch *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

All croſs and diſtaſteful humours are either expreſsly, or by clear conſequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

A reflection ſo obvious, that natural inſtinct ſeems to have ſuggeſted it even to thoſe who never much attended to *deductions* of reaſon. *Rogers, Sermon* 19.

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then theſe bleſſings to a ſtrict account;
Make fair *deductions*, ſee to what they mount. *Pope.*

Dedu'ctive. *adj.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a poſition premiſed.

Dedu'ctively. *adv.* [from *deductive.*] Conſequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is ſcarce a popular errour paſſant in our days, which is not either directly expreſſed, or *deductively* contained in this work. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 8.

DEED. *n. ſ.* [ꝺæꝺ, Saxon; *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From loweſt place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The monſter nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjuſt maintain. *Dryden.*

The ſame had not conſented to the counſel and *deed*. *Luke.*

We are not ſecluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other ſide,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themſelves, though mute, ſpoke loud the doer.
Milton.

Thouſands were then in darker fame that dwelt,
Whoſe *deeds* ſome nobler poem ſhall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They deſire, with ſtrange abſurdity, that to the ſame ſenate it ſhould belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to abſolve whom it pleaſed them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The ſolicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his houſe upon the ſand, and writes the *deeds*, by which he holds his eſtate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens ſeen
The ſtage ariſe, and the big clouds deſcend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

Dee'dless. *adj.* [from *deed.*] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedleſs* in his tongue. *Shakeſp.*

Inſtantly, he cry'd, your female diſcord end,
Ye *deedleſs* boaſters! and the ſong attend. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **DEEM.** *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed.* [*domgan*, Gothick; *doemen*, Dutch; ꝺeman, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon conſideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies diſagreed,
'Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Fairy Queen.*

Do me not dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjuſt,
That hath, maugre her ſpite, thus low me laid in duſt.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* v. *ſtanz.* 12.

But they that ſkill not of ſo heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her deſert aſpire. *Spenſer, Sonnet* 84.

So natural is the union of religion with juſtice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He, who to be *deem'd*
A god, leapt fondly into Ætna flames. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Theſe bleſſings, friend, a deity beſtow'd;
For never can I *deem* him leſs than god. *Dryd. Virg. Paſt.*

Nature diſturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her courſe. *Thomſon.*

Deem. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſurmiſe; opinion. Not now in uſe.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakeſp.*

Dee'mster. *n. ſ.* [from *deem.*] A judge: a word yet in uſe in Jerſey and the Iſle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [ꝺeep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; deſcending far; profound.

All trees in high and ſandy grounds are to be ſet *deep*, and in watery grounds more ſhallow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is diſtant from the ſkies. *Dryd.*

2. Low in ſituation; not high.

3. Meaſured from the ſurface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving *deep* into the ſea in a diving veſſel, found, in a clear ſun-ſhine day, that when he was ſunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the ſun ſhone directly, appeared of a red colour.
Newton.

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Strikes *deeper*; grows with more pernicious root.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

For, even in that ſeaſon of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Thou haſt not ſtrength ſuch labours to ſuſtain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and ſcour thy brain.
Dryden's Perſ. Sat.

5. Far from the outer part.

So the falſe ſpider, when her nets are ſpread,
Deep ambuſh'd in her ſilent den does lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

6. Not ſuperficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the ſenſe lies *deep*, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it, and ſtick upon it with labour and thought, and cloſe contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a ſubject.

Who hath not heard it ſpoken,
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n! *Shakeſp.*
The ſpirit of *deep* prophecy ſhe hath. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shak. Rich.* III.

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plauſible to the world, to me worth naught. *Par. Reg.*

I do not diſcover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; inſidious.

When I have moſt need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

9. Grave; ſolemn.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appeaſe thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my miſdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* ſilence, or with more regard. *Dryden.*

10. Dark coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overſpread. *Dryden.*

11. Having a great degree of ſtilneſs, or gloom, or ſadneſs.

Their *deep* poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality. 2 *Cor.* viii. 2.

And the Lord God cauſed a *deep* ſleep to fall upon Adam.
Gen. ii. 21.

12. Baſs; grave in ſound.

The ſounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percuſſion were made in the open air.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 152.

Deep. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The ſea; the main; the abyſs of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who ſheweth his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies ſafer in the *deep*. *Waller.*

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
Theſe rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope.*

2. The moſt ſolemn or ſtill part.

There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shakeſp.*
The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Virgin face divine,
Attracts the hapleſs youth through ſtorms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

To **De'epen.** *v. a.* [from *deep.*]

1. To make deep; to ſink far below the ſurface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raiſe the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addiſon's Travels.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You muſt *deepen* your colours ſo, that the orpiment may be the higheſt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To make ſad or gloomy. See **Deep.** *adj.*

Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

Deep-mouthed. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth.*] Having a hoarſe and loud voice.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shak.*

Behold the Engliſh beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* ſea.
Shakeſpeare.

Then toils for beaſts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did foreſt walks ſurround. *Dryd.*

Hills, dales, and foreſts, far behind remain,
While the warm ſcent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train.
Gay.

Deep-mu'sing. *adj.* [*deep* and *muſe.*] Contemplative; loſt in thought.

But he *deep-muſing* o'er the mountains ſtray'd,
Through mazy thickets of the woodland ſhade. *Pope.*

De'eply. *adj.* [from *deep.*]

1. To a great depth; far below the ſurface.

Fear is a paſſion that is moſt *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of ſelf-preſervation. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

Thoſe impreſſions were made when the brain was more ſuſceptive of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper ſeaſon, and therefore they remain. *Watts's Improv.*

2. With great ſtudy or ſagacity; not ſuperficially; not careleſsly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; ſolemnly; with a great degree of ſeriouſneſs or ſadneſs.

He ſighed *deeply* in his ſpirit. *Mark*, viii. 12.

Klockins ſo *deeply* hath ſworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-houſe, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*

Upon the deck our careful general ſtood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the ſucceeding day. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

4. With a tendency to darkneſs of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promiſe with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

De'epness. *n. ſ.* [from *deep.*] Entrance far below the ſurface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer ſet forward with great toil, by reaſon of the *deepneſs* of the way and heavineſs of the great ordnance.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

Some fell upon ſtony places, and they withered, becauſe they had no *deepneſs* of earth. *Matt.* xiii. 5.

Deer. *n. ſ.* [ꝺeoꞃ, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonick; θὴρ, Greek.] That claſs of animals which is hunted for veniſon, containing many ſubordinate ſpecies.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

To **DEFA'CE.** *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To deſtroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.

Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Pay him ſix thouſand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakeſp.*

Whoſe ſtatues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*

One nobler wretch can only riſe;
'Tis he whoſe fury ſhall *deface*
The ſtoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

Defa'cement. *n. ſ.* [from *deface.*] Violation; injury; raſure; abolition; deſtruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity; and the *defacement*, ſin. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Defa'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *deface.*] Deſtroyer; aboliſher; violator.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork,
Thy womb let looſe, to chaſe us to our graves. *Shakeſp.*

Defa'ilance. *n. ſ.* [*defaillance*, French.] Failure; miſcarriage: a word not in uſe.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*. *Glanville's Sceptis, c.* 2.

To **DEFA'LCATE.** *v. a.* [from *falx falcis*, a ſickle; *defalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a penſion or ſalary. It is generally uſed of money.

Defalca'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *defalcate.*] Diminution; abatement; exciſion of any part of a cuſtomary allowance.

The tea table is ſet forth with its cuſtomary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 487.

To **Defa'lk.** *v. a.* [See **Defalcate.**] To cut off; to lop away.

What he *defalks* from ſome inſipid ſin, is but to make ſome other more guſtful. *Decay of Piety.*

Defama'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *defame.*] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; cenſure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of reproachful ſpeeches, or contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raiſing an ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and alſo to deeds, as by reproachful poſtures, ſigns and geſtures. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Be ſilent, and beware, if ſuch you ſee;
'Tis *defamation* but to ſay, that's he. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*, and many malicious ſpies are ſearching into the actions of a great man. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 256.

Defa'matory. *adj.* [from *defame.*] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjuſtly cenſorious; libellous; falſely ſatirical.

The moſt eminent ſin is the ſpreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

Auguſtus, conſcious to himſelf of many crimes, made an edict againſt lampoons and ſatyrs, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

To **DEFA'ME.** *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous; to cenſure falſely in publick; to deprive of honour; to diſhonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to deſtroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jer.* xx. 10.

They live as if they profeſſed Chriſtianity merely in ſpight, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackneſs blotted thy unblemiſh'd name. *Dryd. Æn.*

Defa'me. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſgrace; diſhonour.

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On gallowtrees. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5. *ſtanz.* 26.

Defa'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *defame.*] One that injures the reputation of another; a detractor; a calumniator.

It may be a uſeful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the leſs crime. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

To **DEFATIGATE.** *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to tire. *Dict.*

Defatiga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*defatigatio*, Latin.] Wearineſs; fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFAULT. *n. ſ.* [*defaut*, French.]

1. Omiſſion of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governours than the people's. *Haywood.*

We that know what 'tis to faſt and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let me not raſhly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of, but myſelf? *Milt. Agoniſt.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other men's *defaults*. *Swift.*

3. Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the ſubject. *Davies on Ireland.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fiſhes, in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned. *Cowel.*

To **Defa'ult.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or ſtipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFE'ASANCE. *n. ſ.* [*defaiſance*, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or ſtipulation.
2. *Defeaſance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recogniſance, or ſtatute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is diſabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cowel.*
3. The writing in which a defeaſance is contained.
4. A defeat; conqueſt; the act of conquering; the ſtate of being conquered. Obſolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived, where that champion ſtout,
After his foe's *defeaſance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Fairy Queen.*

Defe'asible. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeaſible* title, ſo was never well ſettled. *Davies on Ireland.*

DEFE'AT. *n. ſ.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlb'rough's work, and finiſh the *defeat*. *Addiſ.*

2. Act of deſtruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whoſe life
A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To **Defe'at.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow.

Ye gods, ye make the weak moſt ſtrong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the Lord Mountjoy. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

2. To fruſtrate.

To his accuſations
He pleaded ſtill not guilty, and alleg'd
Many ſharp reaſons to *defeat* the law. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Death,
Then due by ſentence when thou did'ſt tranſgreſs,
Defeated of his ſeizure, many days,
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 254.

Diſcover'd, and *defeated* of your prey,
You ſkulk'd. *Dryden's Virgil, Paſt.* 3.

He finds himſelf naturally to dread a ſuperior Being, that can *defeat* all his deſigns, and diſappoint all his hopes. *Tillotſ.*

3. To aboliſh.

Defe'ature. *n. ſ.* [from *de* and *feature.*] Change of feature; alteration of countenance.

Grief hath chang'd me,
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Hath written ſtrange *defeatures* in my face. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **DEFECATE.** *v. a.* [*defæco*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulneſs; to purify; to cleanſe.

I practiſed a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

The blood is not ſufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Provide a brazen tube
Inflext; ſelf-taught and voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
Aſcending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into ſubject veſſels, lovely clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abſtract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glanville.*

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no abſurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 13.

Defecate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulneſs.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleaſing golden colour. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Defeca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*defæcatio*, Latin.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The ſpleen and liver are obſtructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggiſh blood. *Harvey.*

DEFECT. *n. ſ.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; abſence of ſomething neceſſary; inſufficiency; the fault oppoſed to ſuperfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* ſupplied. *Davies.*

Had this ſtrange energy been leſs,
Defect had been as fatal as exceſs. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Failing; want.

Oft 'tis ſeen
Our mean ſecures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. A fault; miſtake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* reſemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praiſe yourſelf,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Truſt not yourſelf; but your *defects* to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe. *Pope's Eſſay.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemiſh; a failure.

Men, through ſome *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to expreſs their univerſal ideas by ſigns. *Locke.*

To **Defe'ct.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall ſhort of; to fail. Obſolete.

Some loſt themſelves in attempts above humanity, yet the enquiries of moſt *defected* by the way, and tired within the ſober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Defectibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *defectible.*] The ſtate of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinſecal *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal, which is rooted in the very nature of the things. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Defe'ctible. *adj.* [from *defect.*]

1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary perſons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

Defe'ction. *n. ſ.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apoſtacy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was firſt found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

If we fall away after taſting of the good word of God, how criminal muſt ſuch a *defection* be? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

But there is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the fooliſh and evil diſpoſitions that are found in fallen man. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or ſtate; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies on Ireland.*

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but of ſome perverſeneſs and *defection* in the very nation itſelf. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Defe'ctive. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]

1. Full of defects; imperfect; not ſufficient; not adequate to the purpoſe.

It ſubjects them to all the diſeaſes depending upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the beſt of four or five hypotheſes propoſed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accompliſhment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Addiſon's Spect.* Nº 255.

2. Faulty; vitious; blameable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriouſly *defective* in giving proper ſentiments to the perſons they introduce. *Addiſ.*

Defe'ctive or *deficient Nouns.* [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or ſuch as want a number, or ſome particular caſe.

Defe'ctive *Verb.* [in grammar.] A verb which wants ſome of its tenſes.

Defe'ctiveness, *n. ſ.* [from *defective.*] Want; the ſtate of being imperfect; faultineſs.

The lowneſs often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveneſs* of ſome other particular makes any ſingle part appear in perfection. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

DEFE'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*defenſio*, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection; ſecurity.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jeruſalem, and built cities for *defence* in Judah. *2 Chron.* ii. 5.

The Lord is your protection and ſtrong ſtay, a *defence* from heat, and a cover from the ſun. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxiv. 16.

Be thou my ſtrong rock for an houſe of *defence* to ſave me. *Pſalm* xxxi. 2.

Againſt all this there ſeems to be no *defence*, but that of ſupporting one eſtabliſhed form of doctrine and diſcipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; juſtification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people. *Acts* xix. 33.

The youthful prince
With ſcorn replied, and made this bold *defence*. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a ſenſe merely French.

Severe *defences* may be made againſt wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Reſiſtance.
5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.
6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

Defe'nceless. *adj.* [from *defence.*]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whoſe chance on theſe *defenceleſs* doors may ſeize,
If deed of honour did thee ever pleaſe,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

My ſiſter is not ſo *defenceleſs* left
As you imagine: ſhe has a hidden ſtrength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceleſs* head, *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

On a ſlave diſarm'd,
Defenceleſs, and ſubmitted to my rage,
A baſe revenge is vengeance on myſelf. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

2. Impotent; unable to make reſiſtance.

Will ſuch a multitude of men employ
Their ſtrength againſt a weak *defenceleſs* boy? *Add. Ovid.*

To **DEFE'ND.** *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To ſtand in defence of; to protect; to ſupport.

There aroſe, to *defend* Iſrael, Tola the ſon of Puah. *Judg.*

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: *defend* me from them that riſe up againſt me. *Pſalm* lix. 1.

Heav'n *defend* your ſouls, that you think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs ſcant. *Shak. Othello.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to aſſert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's aſſiſtance, is able to *defend* herſelf againſt all her majeſty's enemies and allies put together. *Swift's Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.*

3. To fortify: to ſecure.

And here th' acceſs a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden's Æneis.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, French.]

Where can you ſay, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage? *Chaucer.*

O ſons! like one of us, man is become
To know both good and evil, ſince his taſte
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 86.

The uſe of it is little practiſed, and in ſome places *defended* by cuſtoms or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cauſe, againſt thoſe that attack it.

Defe'ndable. *adj.* [from *defend.*] That may be defended.

Defe'ndant. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defenſive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*. *Shak.*

Defe'ndant. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends againſt aſſailants.

Thoſe high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, thoſe alſo were broken by his engines. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. [In law.] The perſon accuſed or ſued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and *defendant*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Plaintiff dog, and bear *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

Defe'nder. *n. ſ.* [*defenſor*, Latin.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

You have the power ſtill
To baniſh your *defenders*, 'till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moſt abated captives, to ſome nation
That won you without blows. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Do'ſt thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,
And the *defenders* of our city ſlain? *Dryden.*

2. An aſſerter; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way ſo effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*. *South's Sermons.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of juſtice.

Defensa'tive. *n. ſ.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unſafe *defenſative* it is againſt the fury of the lion, and ſurely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cock-broth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the biſhop has no other *defenſatives* but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may ſurrender up his paſtoral ſtaff. *South's Sermons.*

2. [In ſurgery.] A bandage, plaiſter, or the like, uſed to ſecure a wound from outward violence.

Defe'nsible. *adj.* [from *defence.*] That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the ſound of Hotſpur's name,
Did ſeem to make *defenſible*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

They muſt make themſelves *defenſible*, both againſt the natives and againſt ſtrangers. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Having often heard Venice repreſented as one of the moſt *defenſible* cities in the world, I informed myſelf in what its ſtrength conſiſts. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Juſtifiable; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defenſible* to diſarm an adverſary, and diſable him from doing miſchief. *Collier.*

Defe'nsive. *adj.* [*defenſif*, Fr. from *defendens*, Latin.]

1. That ſerves to defend; proper for defence; not offenſive.

He would not be perſuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to ſtand upon the beſt *defenſive* guard he could. *Sidn.*

My unpreparedneſs for war, teſtifies for me, that I am ſet on the *defenſive* part. *King Charles.*

Defenſive arms lay by, as uſeleſs here,
Where maſſy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. In a ſtate or poſture of defence.

What ſtood, recoil'd,
Defenſive ſcarce, or with pale fear ſurpriz'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

Defe'nsive. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive upon juſt fears, are true *defenſives*, as well as on actual invaſions. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. State of defence.

His majeſty, not at all diſmayed, reſolved to ſtand upon the *defenſive* only. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Defe'nsively. *adv.* [from *defenſive.*] In a defenſive manner.

Defe'nst. *part. paſſ.* [from *defence.*] Defended. Obſolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,
Like Troy's old town, *defenſt* with Illion's tow'r. *Fairfax.*

To **DEFE'R.** *v. n.* [from *differo*, Latin.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name
Againſt all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 473.

Inure thyſelf by times to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou *deferreſt* to be acquainted with them, the leſs every day thou wilt find thyſelf diſpoſed to them. *Atterbury.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To **Defe'r.** *v. a.*

1. To withold; to delay.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddeſs cries,
Celeſtial azure brightning in the eyes. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* 'till a more convenient time of peace and leiſure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commiſſioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in thoſe parts. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

De'ference. *n. ſ.* [*deference*, French.]

1. Regard; reſpect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by obſerving thoſe perſons, for whoſe wiſdom and goodneſs he has the greateſt *deference*, to be of a contrary ſentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaiſance; condeſcenſion.

A natural roughneſs makes a man uncomplaiſant to others; ſo that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submiſſion.

Moſt of our fellow-ſubjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or a *deference* to the judgment of thoſe who, perhaps, in their own hearts, diſapprove the opinions which they induſtriouſly ſpread among the multitude. *Addiſ.*

De'ferent. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Latin.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which ſounds paſs, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 220.

De'ferent. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however it croſſes the received opinion, that ſounds may be created without air, though air be the moſt favourable *deferent* of ſounds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

De'ferents [in ſurgery.] Certain veſſels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *deffi*, French.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his ſword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
He ſwung about his head. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Nor is it juſt to bring
A war, without a juſt *defiance* made. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.
3. Expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian hereſy was very apt to attract well meaning ſouls, who, ſeeing it had ſuch expreſs *defiance* to apoſtacy, could not ſuſpect that it was itſelf any defection from the faith. *Decay of Piety.*

No body will ſo openly bid *defiance* to common ſenſe, as to affirm viſible and direct contradictions. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *deficio*, Latin.] Defect; failing; imperfection.
DEFI'CIENCY. }

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reaſon of Ariſtotle, introduceth one of no leſs *deficiency* himſelf. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Thou in thyſelf art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 415.

We ſhall find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficience*, and deplorable confeſſions of human ignorance. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* iii.

What great *deficience* is it, if we come ſhort of others? *Sprat's Sermons.*

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with ſome ſpecks of frailty and *deficience*, ſuch as they have been deſcribed to us in hiſtory. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

2. Want; ſomething leſs than is neceſſary.

What is to be conſidered in this caſe, is chiefly, if there be a ſufficient fulneſs or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There is no burden laid upon our poſterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourſelves, which has been our caſe in ſo many other ſubſidies. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

DEFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! beſt are all things as the will
Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Figures are either ſimple or mixed: the ſimple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Several views, poſtures, ſtands, turns, limitations and exceptions, and ſeveral other thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be ſtudied. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENT *Verbs.* See DEFECTIVE *Verbs.*

DEFI'CIENT *Nouns.* See DEFECTIVE *Nouns.*

DEFI'CIENT *Numbers* [in arithmetick] are thoſe numbers whoſe parts, added together, make leſs than the integer, whoſe parts they are. *Chambers.*

DEFI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deffi*, French.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws ſhould provide, by the moſt prudent and effectual means, to curb thoſe bold and inſolent *defiers* of heaven. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 3.

To **DEFI'LE.** *v. a.* [aꝼilan, Sax. from *ful*, *foul*.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make naſty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

He is juſtly reckoned among the greateſt prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift's Letter concerning the Sacramental Teſt.*

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itſelf he ſhall not eat, to *defile* himſelf therewith. *Lev.* xxii. 8.

Neither ſhall he *defile* himſelf for his father. *Lev.* xxi. 11.

3. To corrupt chaſtity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revil'd,
The huſband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd*. *Prior.*

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulneſs of good turns, *defiling* of ſouls, adultery and ſhameleſs uncleanneſs. *Wiſd.* xiv. 26.

God requires rather that we ſhould die than *defile* ourſelves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

Let not any inſtances of ſin *defile* your requeſts. *Wake.*

To **DEFI'LE.** *v. n.* [*deffiler*, French.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *n. ſ.* [*deffile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of ſoldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow paſſage; a long narrow paſs; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to uſe the military term, where the partiſans uſed to encounter. *Addiſ. Spect.*

DEFI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] The ſtate of being defiled; the act of defiling; naſtineſs; pollution; corruption; defedation.

Luſt,
By unchaſte looks, looſe geſtures, and foul talk,
Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milton.*

The unchaſte are provoked to ſee their vice expoſed, and the chaſte cannot rake into ſuch filth without danger of *defilement*. *Spectator*, Nº 286.

DEFI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator.

At the laſt tremendous day I ſhall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 128.

DEFI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwiſe define, than by ſaying it is infinite, as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a ſubject for our narrow underſtanding. *Dryden.*

2. That which may be aſcertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the queſtion is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet's Theory.*

To **DEFI'NE.** *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definir*, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumſtances.

Whoſe loſs can'ſt thou mean,
That do'ſt ſo well their miſeries *define*? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper ſignification, yet there are ſome words that will not be *defined*. *Locke.*

2. To circumſcribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings, or ſome parts of them, appeared only black and white, they were very diſtinct and well *defined*, and the blackneſs ſeemed as intenſe as that of the central ſpot. *Newt.*

To **DEFI'NE.** *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjuſt judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiſs of lands and properties. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

DEFI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that deſcribes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forſooth, is found
Incomprehenſible and infinite;
But is he therefore found? Vain ſearcher! no:
Let your imperfect definition ſhow,
That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

DE'FINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your arbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the ſight of the goddeſs, who in a *definite* compaſs can ſet forth infinite beauty. *Sidney, b.* i.

2. Exact; preciſe.

Ideots, in this caſe of favour, would
Be wiſely *definite*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the accuſatory libel or inquiſition, which ſucceeds in the place of accuſation, ſome certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

DE'FINITE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

If theſe things are well conſidered, ſpecial baſtardy is nothing elſe but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing elſe but a *definite* of the ſpecial. *Ayliffe.*

DE'FINITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedneſs. *Dict.*

DEFINI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*definitio*, Latin; *definition*, French.]

1. A ſhort deſcription of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular conſideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are only to be found in him; and, where they are proper, they will be delightful. *Dryden.*

2. Deciſion; determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reaſonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and diſtinguiſhing *definition*. *Bentley.*

DEFI'NITIVE. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] Determinate; poſitive; expreſs.

Other authors write often dubiouſly, even in matters wherein is expected a ſtrict and *definitive* truth. *Vulgar Errours.*

I make haſte to the caſting and comparting of the whole work, being indeed the very *definitive* ſum of this art, to diſtribute uſefully and gracefully a well choſen plot. *Wotton.*

DEFI'NITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Poſitively; deciſively; expreſsly.

Definitively thus I anſwer you:
Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert,
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shak. Rich.* III.

That Methuſelah was the longeſt lived, of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it *definitively* ſet down by Moſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

Bellarmine ſaith, becauſe we think that the body of Chriſt may be in many places at once, locally and viſibly; therefore we ſay and hold, that the ſame body may be circumſcriptively and *definitively* in more places at once. *Hall.*

DEFI'NITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *definitive*.] Deciſiveneſs. *Dict.*

DEFLAGRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Combuſtibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have been forced to ſpend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may ſo ſpeak, of ſaltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

DEFLA'GRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, ſuppoſing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the beſt ſpirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

DEFLAGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deflagratio*, Latin.]

A term frequently made uſe of in chymiſtry, for ſetting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation; as in making Æthiops with fire, with ſal prunellæ, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reaſon, therefore, why that paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, ſeems to be, that the aqueous part of the ſpirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it ſo moiſt, that the flame of the ſulphureous parts of the ſame ſpirit cannot faſten on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you ſhall always find the paper moiſt; and ſometimes we have found it ſo moiſt, that the flame of a candle would not readily light it. *Boyle.*

To **DEFLE'CT.** *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aſide; to deviate from a true courſe, or right line.

At ſome parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other ſide of the Azores, and this ſide of the Equator, the North point of the needle wheeleth to the Weſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ariſing beyond the Equator, it maketh northward almoſt fifteen degrees; and *deflecting* after weſtward, without meanders, continueth a ſtrait courſe about forty degrees. *Brown.*

For did not ſome from a ſtrait courſe *deflect*,
They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackm.*

DEFLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aſide.

Needles incline to the South on the other ſide of the Equator; and, at the very line or middle circle, ſtand without *deflection*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

2. A turning aſide, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

DEFLE'XURE. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aſide, or out of the way. *Dict.*

DEFLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*defloration*, Fr. from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A ſelection of that which is moſt valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great meaſure, the *defloration* of the Engliſh laws, and a tranſcript of them. *Hale.*

To **DEFLO'UR.** *v. a.* [*deflorer*, French.]

1. To raviſh; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the luſt of an eunuch to *deflour* a virgin, ſo is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xx. 4.

Now will I hence to ſeek my lovely Moor,
And let my ſpleenful ſons this trull *deflour*. *Shakeſp.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a ſudden loſt,
Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote! *Par. Loſt.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the ſweetneſs of his ſoul was *defloured* and raviſhed from him, by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Taylor on Living Holy.*

DEFLO'URER. *n. ſ.* [from *deflour*.] A raviſher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that thoſe *deflourers* of innocence, though dead to all the ſentiments of virtue and honour, are not reſtrained by humanity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

DEFLU'OUS. *adj.* [*defluus*, Latin.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLU'XION. *n. ſ.* [*defluxio*, Latin.] A defluxion; a flowing down of humours.

We ſee that taking cold moveth looſeneſs, by contraction of the ſkin and outward parts; and ſo doth cold likewiſe cauſe rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

DEFLY'. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully. Obſolete. Properly *deftly*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the inſtrument;
They dauncen *defly*, and ſingen ſoote,
In their merriment. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

DEFOEDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *defœdus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution.

What native, unextinguiſhable beauty muſt be impreſſed and inſtincted through the whole, which the *defœdation* of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor, could not hinder from ſhining forth. *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

DEFO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *force*.] A with-holding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To **DEFO'RM.** *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to ſpoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up. *Shakeſp.*

Wintry blaſts
Deform the year delightleſs. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. To diſhonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with duſt *deform'd* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

DEFO'RM. *adj.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whoſo kill'd that monſter moſt *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Fairy Q.*

So ſpake the grieſly terror; and in ſhape,
So ſpeaking and ſo threatning, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Sight ſo *deform*, what heart of rock could long
Dry-ey'd behold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 494.

DEFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deformatio*, Latin.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform*.] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deformed*.] Uglineſs; a diſagreeable form.

DEFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]

1. Uglineſs; ill-favouredneſs.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time,
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,
And deſcant on mine own *deformity*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Proper *deformity* ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Where ſits *deformity* to mock my body,
To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize;
To diſproportion me in every part. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Why ſhould not man,
Retaining ſtill divine ſimilitude
In part, from ſuch *deformities* be free,
And, for his Maker's image ſake, exempt? *Par. Loſt.*

2. Ridiculouſneſs; the quality of ſomething worthy to be laughed at.

In comedy there is ſomewhat more of the worſe likeneſs to be taken, becauſe it is often to produce laughter, which is occaſioned by the ſight of ſome *deformity*. *Dryd. Pref. Dufreſ.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateneſs.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or ſtate, when *deformities* are ſuch, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *King Charles.*

4. Diſhonour; diſgrace.

DEFO'RSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

To **DEFRA'UD.** *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, becauſe that the Lord is the avenger of all ſuch, as we alſo have forewarned you and teſtified. 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

My ſon, *defraud* not the poor *of* his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Eccleſiaſticus*, iv. 1.

They ſeem, after a ſort, even to mourn, as being injured and *defrauded of* their right, when places, not ſanctified as they are, prevent them unneceſſarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Hooker, b.* v. § 16.

Then they, who brothers better claim diſown,
Expel their parents, and uſurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre ſold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden's Æn.* 6.

But now he ſeiz'd Briſeis' heav'nly charms,
And *of* my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wiſe man may juſtly reſerve for his own particular uſe, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden's Dedicat. to King Arthur.*

DEFRA'UDER. *n. ſ.* [from *defraud*.] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow ſevere,
Defrauders juſt, and ſycophants ſincere. *Blackmore.*

To **DEFRA'Y** *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] To bear the charges of; to diſcharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the ſacrifices. 2 *Macc.* ix. 16.

It is eaſy, Ireneus, to lay a charge upon any town; but to foreſee how the ſame may be anſwered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good adviſement. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It is long ſince any ſtranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the ſtate will *defray* you all the time you ſtay; neither ſhall you ſtay one day the leſs for that. *Bacon.*

DEFRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *defray*.] One that diſcharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *defray*.] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *adj.* [dæft, Saxon.] Obſolete.

1. Neat; handſome; ſpruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you muſt call the watch that are their accuſers.——
—Yea, marry, that's the *defteſt* way. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter ſeiz'd the gueſts, to ſee
The limping god ſo *deft* at his new miniſtry. *Dryden.*

The wanton calf may ſkip with many a bound
And my cur, Tray, play *defteſt* feats around. *Gay's Paſt.*

DE'FTLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Obſolete.

1. Neatly; dexterouſly.

2. In a ſkilful manner.

Come, high or low,
Thyſelf and office *deftly* ſhow. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay.*

DEFU'NCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Latin.]

1. Dead; deceaſed.

I therefore beg it not,
To pleaſe the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, and proper ſatisfaction. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Here entity and quiddity,
The ſouls of *defunct* bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

DEFU'NCT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man, or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or ſleep upon the dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

In many of theſe caſes the ſearchers are able to report the opinion of the phyſician who was with the patient, as they receive the ſame from the friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *defunct*.] Death.

Nor did the French poſſeſs the Salique land,
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of King Pharamond. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

To **DEFY'.** *v. a.* [*deffier*, French, from *de fide decedere*, or ſome like phraſe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or inſult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Where ſeek retreat, now innocence is fled!
Safe in that guard, I durſt even hell *defy*;
Without it, tremble now, when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*

Agis, the Lycian, ſtepping forth with pride,
To ſingle fight the boldeſt foe *defy'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To treat with contempt; to ſlight.

I do know
As many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a trickſy word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

DEFY'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet ſounds; the challeng'd makes reply:
With clangour rings the field, reſounds the vaulted ſky. *Dryden.*

DEFY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight.

God may, ſome time or other, think it the concern of his juſtice, and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon them by ſuch impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South's Sermons.*

DEGE'NERACY. *n. ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. A departing from the virtue of our anceſtors.

2. A forſaking of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakneſs and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodneſs; but that grace, which the goſpel offers to us for our aſſiſtance, is ſufficient for us. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 6.

The ruin of a ſtate is generally preceded by an univerſal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our caſe at preſent. *Swift.*

3. Meanneſs.

There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as poorneſs and *degeneracy* of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery. *Addiſon.*

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Spaniſh.]

1. To fall from the virtue of anceſtors.
2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate.

When wit tranſgreſſeth decency, it *degenerates* into inſolence and impiety. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 2.

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe.

Moſt of thoſe fruits that uſe to be grafted, if they be ſet of kernels or ſtones, *degenerate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 519.

Dege'nerate. *adv.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his anceſtors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.

Thou art like enough
To fight againſt me under Piercy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'ſy at his frowns,
To ſhow how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Yet thou haſt greater cauſe to be
Aſham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since firſt the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; baſe.

So all ſhall turn *degen'rate*, all deprav'd;
Juſtice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!
One man except. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 806.

When a man ſo far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done ſome perſon or other. *Locke.*

Dege'nerateness. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild; out of kind. *Dict.*

Degenera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.
2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

In plants, wherein there is no diſtinction of ſexes, theſe tranſplantations are yet more obvious than they; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnel; and thoſe grains which generally ariſe among corn, as cockle, aracus, œgilops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 17.

Dege'nerous. *adj.* [from *degener*, Latin.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.
2. Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of ſome mens immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly ſlavery, which ſhould make me ſtrengthen them by my conſent. *King Charles.*

Shame, inſtead of piety, reſtrains them from many baſe and *degenerous* practices. *South's Sermons.*

Degenerous paſſion, and for man too baſe,
It ſeats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make his blow ſecure,
Puts flatt'ry on, until the aim be ſure. *Dryden's Juv.*

Dege'nerously. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly.

How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee our greateſt heroes, like Hercules at the diſtaff, thus *degenerouſly* employed! *Decay of Piety.*

Degluti'tion. *n. ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Latin.] The act or power of ſwallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally aboliſhed, the patient may be nouriſhed by clyſters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Degrada'tion. *n. ſ.* [*degradation*, French.]

1. A deprivation of an office or dignity.

The word *degradation* is commonly uſed to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. *Ayliffe's Par.*

2. Degeneracy; baſeneſs.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South's Sermons.*

3. [In painting.] A term made uſe of to expreſs the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects in a landſkip, ſo as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that diſtance from them. *Dict.*

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He ſhould
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn ſwain,
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shakeſp.*

2. To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of.

Nor ſhalt thou, by deſcending to aſſume
Man's nature, leſſen or *degrade* thine own. *Par. Loſt.*

All higher knowledge in her preſence falls
Degraded. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 551.

Degrava'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *degravate*, of *degravo*, Latin.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

DEGREE. *n. ſ.* [*degré*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; ſtation; place of dignity.

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Pſalm* lxii. 9.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And ſet in higheſt ſeat of dignity. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

I embrace willingly the ancient received courſe and conveniency of that diſcipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker's Dedication.*

Well then, Colevile is your name; a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthieſt ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shakeſpeare.*

This noble youth to madneſs lov'd a dame
Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*

Farmers in *degree*,
He a good huſband, a good houſewife ſhe. *Dryden.*

But is no rank, no ſtation, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of ſorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The ſtate and condition in which a thing is.

The book of wiſdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making that of worſhipping petty and vile idols more groſs than ſimply the worſhipping of the creature. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing.

Her firſt *degree* was by ſetting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be miſliked, but as much advanced to the eye as abaſed to the judgment by art. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Which ſight the knowledge of myſelf might bring,
Which to true wiſdom is the firſt *degree*. *Davies.*

4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family.

King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.

5. The orders or claſſes of the angels.

The ſeveral *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to ſet before them, as in one picture, all their paſt knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Meaſure; proportion.

If you come to ſeparate them, and that all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will ſtun you to that *degree*, that you would fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Poeſy
Admits of no *degrees*; but muſt be ſtill
Sublimely good, or deſpicably ill. *Roſcommon.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The ſpace of one degree in the heavens is accounted to anſwer to ſixty miles.

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we ſee;
In the ſame ſign, almoſt the ſame *degree*. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To you who live in chill *degree*,
As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden's Epiſtles.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* conſiſts of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens and hundreds; ſo three hundred and ſixty-five is a *degree*. *Coker's Arithm.*
9. The diviſion of the lines upon ſeveral ſorts of mathematical inſtruments.
10. [In muſick.] The intervals of ſounds, which are uſually marked by little lines. *Dict.*
11. [In phyſick and chymiſtry.] The vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body.

The ſecond, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more eaſily introduced than the firſt: every one is both a preparative and a ſtep to the next. *South's Sermons.*

By Degre'es. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exerciſed in all abilities both of doing and ſuffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Doth not this ethereal medium, in paſſing out of water, glaſs, cryſtal, and other compact and denſe bodies, into empty ſpaces, grow denſer and denſer by *degrees*? *Newton.*

Exulting in triumph, now ſwell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild muſick floats;
'Till by *degrees* remote and ſmall,
The ſtrains decay,
And melt away,
In a dying, dying fall. *Pope's Cecilia.*

A perſon who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at firſt, by *degrees* contracts a ſtrong inclination towards it. *Spectator*, Nº 447.

Degusta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*deguſtatio*, Lat.] A taſting. *Dict.*

To DEHO'RT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To diſſuade; to adviſe to the contrary.

One of the greateſt ſticklers for this fond opinion, ſeverely *dehorted* all his followers from proſtituting mathematical principles unto common apprehenſion or practice. *Wilkins.*

The author of this epiſtle, and the reſt of the apoſtles, do every where vehemently and earneſtly *dehort* us from unbelief: did they never read theſe dehortations? *Ward.*

Dehorta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary.

The author of this epiſtle, and the reſt of the apoſtles, do every where vehemently and earneſtly dehort from unbelief, did they never read theſe *dehortations*? *Ward.*

Deho'rtatory. *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

Deho'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *dehort*.] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The murder of God: the act of killing God. It is only uſed in ſpeaking of the death of our bleſſed Saviour.

Explain how perfection ſuffer'd pain,
Almighty languiſh'd; and Eternal dy'd;
How by her patient victor death was ſlain,
And earth profan'd, yet bleſs'd with *deicide*! *Prior.*

To DEJE'CT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]

1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve; to depreſs; to ſink; to diſcourage; to cruſh.

Well, I am your theme; you have the ſtart of me; I am *dejected*; ignorance itſelf is a plummet o'er me; uſe me as you will. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The loweſt, moſt *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance; lives not in fear! *Shak. K. Lear.*

Nor think to die, *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look ſad.

Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour ſhine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryden.*

Deje'ct. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Caſt down; afflicted; lowſpirited.

I am of ladies moſt *deject* and wretched,
That ſuck'd the honey of his muſick vows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deje'ctedly. *adv.* [from *deject*.] In a dejected manner; afflictedly.

No man in that paſſion doth look ſtrongly, but *dejectedly*; and that repulſion from the eyes, diverteth the ſpirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon.*

Deje'ctedness. *n. ſ.* [from *dejected*.] A being caſt down; a lowneſs of ſpirits. *Dict.*

Deje'ction. *n. ſ.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Latin.]

1. A lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy.

What beſides
Of ſorrow, and *dejection*, and deſpair,
Our frailty can ſuſtain, thy tidings bring,
Departure from this happy place. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Deſerted and aſtoniſhed, he ſinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itſelf is ſwallowed up in deſpair. *Rogers's Serm.*

2. Weakneſs; inability.

The effects of ſuch an alkaleſcent ſtate, in any great degree, are thirſt and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occaſion more than any other. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] A going to ſtool.

The liver ſhould continually ſeparate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the inteſtines, where there is good uſe for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but alſo to attenuate the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

Deje'cture. *n. ſ.* [from *deject*.] The excrements.

A diſeaſe oppoſite to this ſpiſſitude is too great fluidity, the ſymptoms of which are exceſs of animal ſecretions; as of perſpiration, ſweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanneſs, weakneſs, and thirſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Dejera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a ſolemn oath. *Dict.*

Deifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

De'iform. *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr. of *deus* and *fio*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the ſhepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deify'd* above. *Dryden.*

Even the ſeals which we have of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be antique, have the ſtar of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

Perſuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Half of thee
Is *deify'd* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praiſe exceſſively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again ſo extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had ſaid in praiſe of his maſter and miſtreſs ſeem temperate and paſſable. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Latin.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy.

Deign to deſcend now lower, and relate
What may no leſs perhaps avail us known. *Par. Loſt.*

Oh *deign* to viſit our forſaken ſeats,
The moſſy fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope's Sum.*

To Deign. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves compoſition;
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
'Till he diſburs'd ten thouſand dollars. *Shak. Macbeth.*

De'igning. *n. ſ.* [from *deign*.] A vouchſafing; a thinking worthy.

To Dei'ntegrate. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To take from the whole; to ſpoil; to diminiſh. *Dict.*

Dei'parous. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin. *Dict.*

DE'ISM. *n. ſ.* [*deiſme*, French.] The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deiſm, or the principles of natural worſhip, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the poſterity of Noah. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

De'ist. *n. ſ.* [*deiſte*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God, without any other article of faith.

The diſcourſe is in the ſecond epiſtle of St. Peter, the third chapter, where certain *deiſts*, as they ſeem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

Dei'stical. *adj.* [from *deiſt*.] Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts.

But this folly and weakneſs of trifling, inſtead of arguing, does not happen to fall only to the ſhare of Chriſtian writers, but to ſome who have taken the pen in hand to ſupport the *deiſtical* or antichriſtian ſcheme of our days. *Watts.*

De'ity. *n. ſ.* [*déité*, French, from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity: the nature and eſſence of God.

Some things he doth as God, becauſe his *deity* alone is the ſpring from which they flow; ſome things as man, becauſe they iſſue from his meer human nature; ſome things jointly as both God and man, becauſe both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker, b.* v. § 53.

With what arms
We mean to hold, what anciently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 724.

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddeſſes.

Will you ſuffer a temple, how poorly built ſoever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Heard you not what an humble ſuppliant
Lord Haſtings was to her for his delivery?
—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Give the gods a thankful ſacrifice when it pleaſeth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god.

They on their former journey forward paſs,
In ways unknown, her wandering knight to ſeek;
With pains far paſſing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refuſed *deity*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* 4.

By what reaſon could the ſame *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

Delacera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

Delacryma'tion. *n. ſ.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the wateriſhneſs of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

Delacta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breaſt. *Dict.*

Dela'psed. *adj.* [With phyſicians.] [from *delapſus*, Lat.] Bearing or falling down. It is uſed in ſpeaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.] Carried; conveyed.

Try exactly the time wherein ſound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

Dela'tion. *n. ſ.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carrying; conveyance.

In *delation* of ſounds, the incloſure of them preſerveth them, and cauſeth them to be heard further. *Bacon.*

It is certain, that the *delation* of light is in an inſtant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the ſound from the teeth to the inſtrument of hearing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 149.

2. An accuſation; an impeachment.

Dela'tor. *n. ſ.* [*delator*, Lat.] An accuſer; an informer.

Men have proved their own *delators*, and diſcovered their own moſt important ſecrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No ſooner was that ſmall colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable ſpectacle of their parent's nakedneſs. *Government of the Tongue*, § 2.

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people ſaw that Moſes *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themſelves together unto Aaron. *Exod.* xxxii. 1.

2. To hinder; to fruſtrate.

She flies the town, and mixing with a throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with theſe arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden.*

Be mindful, goddeſs, of thy promiſe made!
Muſt ſad Ulyſſes ever be *delay'd*? *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* x.

To Dela'y. *v. n.* To ſtop; to ceaſe from action.

There ſeem to be certain bounds to the quickneſs and ſlowneſs of the ſucceſſion of thoſe ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor haſten. *Locke.*

Dela'y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A deferring; procraſtination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary. *Shakeſp.*

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; ſtop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Paſs'd on, and took the irremediable way. *Dryden's Æn.*

Dela'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *delay*.] One that defers; a putter off.

DELE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleaſing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach'd;
For we have alſo our ev'ning, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thence, as thou know'ſt,
He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden; planted with the trees of God;
Delectable, both to behold and taſte! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifeſtations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellective faculty, but are ſuitably and eaſily conceptible by us, becauſe apparent in his works; as his goodneſs, beneficence, wiſdom and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the witleſs ſwain beguiles;
'Till that with writhen mouth, and ſpattering noiſe,
He taſtes the bitter morſel. *Phillips.*

Dele'ctableness. *n. ſ.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulneſs; pleaſantneſs.

DELE'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleaſantly.

DELECTA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleaſure; delight.

To **DELE'GATE.** *v.a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To ſend away.
2. To ſend upon an embaſſy.
3. To intruſt; to commit to another's power and juriſdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in ſeveral parts upon ſeveral eſtates of men, as princes, parents, ſpiritual guides; ſo he hath alſo *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

We are to remember, that as God is the univerſal monarch of the world, ſo we have all the relation of fellow-ſubjects to him; and can pretend no farther juriſdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correſpondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,
Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'rs,
To beautify the world, and bleſs the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cauſe.

DE'LEGATE. *n.ſ.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]

1. A deputy; a commiſſioner; a vicar; any one that is ſent to act for, or repreſent another.

If after her
Any ſhall live, which dare true good prefer,
Every ſuch perſon is her *delegate*,
T'accompliſh that which ſhould have been her fate. *Donne.*

There muſt be ſevere exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and miniſters of juſtice. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Let the young Auſtrian then her terrours bear;
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of ſway,
With joyous pride the ſummons I'd obey. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. [In law.] *Delegates* are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery. *Blount.*

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; ſent to act for, or repreſent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, muſt judge the cauſes of all perſons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES [*Court of.*] A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbiſhops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A ſending away.
2. A putting in commiſſion.
3. The aſſignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. *adj.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to aſſwage, or eaſe pain. *Dict.*

To **DELE'TE.** *v.a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; deſtructive; of a poiſonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by ſubſtance or quality, are yet deſtructive by figure, or ſome occaſional activity. *Brown.*

DELE'TERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Latin.] Deſtructive; deadly; poiſonous.

Nor doctor epidemick,
Though ſtor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
(Which whoſoever took is dead ſince)
E'er ſent ſo vaſt a colony
To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

DELE'TION. *n.ſ.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of raſing or blotting out.
2. A deſtruction.

Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every perſon of the oppoſing party or country, then the victory is complete, becauſe none remains to call it in queſtion. *Hale.*

DELF.
DELFE. } *n.ſ.* [from ꝺelwan, Sax. to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry.

Yet could not ſuch mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be ſo flown with waters, that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delph.*

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf*:
No, not for China's wide domain itſelf. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An eſſay; a taſte.

To **DELI'BERATE.** *v.n.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in order to choice; to heſitate.

A conſcious, wiſe, reflecting cauſe,
Which freely moves, and acts by reaſon's laws;
That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end deſign'd. *Blackmore.*

When love once pleads admiſſion to our hearts,
In ſpite of all the virtue we can boaſt,
The woman that *deliberates* is loſt. *Addiſon.*

DELI'BERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumſpect; wary; adviſed; diſcreet.
2. Slow; tedious; not ſudden.

Commonly therefore it is for virtuous conſiderations, that wiſdom ſo far prevaileth with men as to make them deſirous of ſlow and *deliberate* death, againſt the ſtream of their ſenſual inclination. *Hooker, b.* v. § 46.

Echoes are ſome more ſudden, and chop again as ſoon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more ſpace between the voice and the echo, which is cauſed by the local nearneſs or diſtance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

DELI'BERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpectly; adviſedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himſelf ſo far as to fall; but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is ſure to put his ſtaff before him. *Dryden.*

DELI'BERATENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpection; warineſs; coolneſs; caution.

They would not ſtay the ripening and ſeaſon of counſels, or fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateneſs* befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chuſe good by free *deliberation*, it ſhould never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DELI'BERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to conſider.

DELI'BERATIVE. *n.ſ.* [from the adjective.] The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is leſs. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY. *n.ſ.* [*delicateſſe*, French, of *deliciæ*, Latin.]

1. Daintineſs; fineneſs in eating.

On hoſpitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chuſe for *delicacy* beſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes.

Theſe *delicacies*,
I mean of taſte, ſight, ſmell, herbs, fruits and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Softneſs; feminine beauty.

She had never ſeen a man of a more goodly preſence, in whom ſtrong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceneſs. *Sidney, b.* ii.

4. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. Neatneſs; elegance of dreſs.
6. Politeneſs; gentleneſs of manners.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Perſons in thoſe poſts are uſually born of families noble and rich, and ſo derive a weakneſs of conſtitution from the eaſe and luxury of their anceſtors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

8. Tenderneſs; ſcrupulouſneſs; mercifulneſs.
9. Weakneſs of conſtitution.

DE'LICATE. *adj.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts.

As much blood paſſeth through the lungs as through all the reſt of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.
3. Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour.

The chuſing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary diſh, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and preciſe natural limits deſcribed. *Taylor.*

4. Dainty; deſirous of curious meats.
5. Choice; ſelect; excellent.
6. Polite; gentle of manners.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardſhips.

Witneſs this army of ſuch maſs and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Tender and *delicate* perſons muſt needs be oft angry, they have ſo many things to trouble them, which more robuſt natures have little ſenſe of. *Bacon, Eſſay* 58.

8. Pure; clear.

Where they moſt breed and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DE'LICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate.*]

1. Beautifully.

Ladies, like variegated tulips, ſhow,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy ſpots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope, Epiſt.* ii. *l.* 41.

2. Finely; not coarſely.
3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troubleſome to thyſelf or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy ſauces. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

4. Choicely.
5. Politely.
6. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *delicate.*] The ſtate of being delicate; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to ſet the ſole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateneſs* and tenderneſs. *Deut.* xxviii. 56.

DE'LICATES. *n.ſ.* [from *delicate.*] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle,
All which ſecure and ſweetly he enjoys,
Is far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

They their appetites not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marſhy weed;
But with thy ſickle reap the rankeſt land,
And miniſter the blade with bounteous hand. *Dryd. Virg.*

With abſtinence all *delicates* he ſees,
And can regale himſelf with toaſt and cheeſe. *King's Cook.*

DE'LICES. *n.ſ.* pl. [*deliciæ*, Latin.] Pleaſures. This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and laviſh joys,
Having his warlike weapons caſt behind,
And flowers in pleaſures and vain pleaſing toys. *Fairy Q.*

DELI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *delicatus*, Latin.]

1. Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the ſenſe or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's diſobedience, Almighty God chaſed him out of paradiſe, the faireſt and moſt *delicious* part of the earth, into ſome other, the moſt barren and unpleaſant of all the whole globe. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

In his laſt hours his eaſy wit diſplay;
Like the rich fruit he ſings, *delicious* in decay. *Swift.*

Still on that breaſt enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poiſon from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious.*] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully.

How much ſhe hath glorified herſelf and lived *deliciouſly*, ſo much torment and ſorrow give her. *Rev.* xviii. 7.

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *delicious.*] Delight; pleaſure; joy.

Let no man judge of himſelf, or of the bleſſings and efficacy of the ſacrament itſelf, by any ſenſible reliſh, by the guſt and *deliciouſneſs*, which he ſometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

DELIGA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts ſo joined together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

DELI'GHT. *n.ſ.* [*delice*, Fr. from *delector*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; ſatisfaction.

And Saul commanded his ſervants, ſaying, Commune with David ſecretly, and ſay, Behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his ſervants love thee; now therefore be the king's ſon-in-law. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 22.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, ſiſters, chear we up his ſprights,
And ſhew the beſt of our *delights*:
We'll charm the air to give a ſound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Titus Veſpaſian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the univerſal empire made him only known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryd. Juv.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;
Moſt in his thought, and ever in his ſight. *Dryden's Fab.*

To **DELI'GHT.** *v.a.* [*delector*, Latin.]

1. To pleaſe; to content; to ſatisfy; to afford pleaſure.

Delight thyſelf alſo in the Lord, and he ſhall give thee the deſires of thine heart. *Pſalm* xxxvii. 4.

Poor inſects, whereof ſome are bees, *delighted with* flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, *delighted with* other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, ſwill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

To **DELI'GHT.** *v.n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight in* this thing? 2 *Sam.* xxiv.

Bleſſed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly *in* his commandments. *Pſalm* cxii. 1.

DELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleaſant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to ſparing in ſo immeaſurable ſort, that he did not only bar himſelf from the *delightful*, but almoſt from the neceſſary uſe thereof. *Sidney, b.* iv.

No Spring nor Summer on the mountain ſeen,
Smiles with gay fruits, or with *delightful* green. *Addiſon.*

DELI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increaſe and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

DELI'GHTFULNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſure; comfort; ſatisfaction.

This indeed ſhews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulneſs* of the knowledge. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

DELI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſant; delightful.

The words themſelves being ſo ancient, the knitting of them ſo ſhort and intricate, and the whole periods and compaſs of his ſpeech ſo *delightſome* for the roundneſs, and ſo grave for the ſtrangeneſs. *Spenſer.*

God has furniſhed every one with the ſame means of exchanging hunger and thirſt for *delightſome* vigour. *Grew.*

DELI'GHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantly; in a delightful manner.

DELI'GHTSOMENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantneſs; delightfulneſs.

To **DELI'NEATE.** *v.a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]

1. To draw the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign.
2. To paint in colours; to repreſent a true likeneſs in a picture.

The licentia pictoria is very large: with the ſame reaſon they may *delineate* old Neſtor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Abſolon's head. *Vulgar Errours.*

3. To deſcribe; to ſet forth in a lively manner.

It followeth to *delineate* the region, in which God firſt planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happineſs of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

DELINEA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The firſt draught of a thing.

In the orthographical ſchemes there ſhould be a true *delineation*, and the juſt dimenſions of each face, and of what things belong to it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

DELI'NIMENT. *n.ſ.* [*delinimentum*, Latin.] A mitigating, or aſſwaging. *Dict.*

DELI'NQUENCY. *n.ſ.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; a failure in duty; a miſdeed.

They never puniſh the greateſt and moſt intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their exciters. *King Charles.*

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou ſhould'ſt my *delinquencies* exquire,
And with variety of tortures tire? *Sandys's Paraph. of Job.*

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or juriſdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Ayliffe.*

DELI'NQUENT. *n.ſ.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious ſtate,
That ſooner will accuſe the magiſtrate
Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve
The treaſon is not acted, than believe. *Ben. Johnſon.*

All three ruined, not by war, or any other diſaſter, but by juſtice and ſentence, as *delinquents* and criminals; all three famous writers. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He had, upon frivolous ſurmiſes, been ſent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houſes. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

To **DE'LIQUATE.** *v.n.* [*deliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to be diſſolved.

It will be reſolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymiſts make of ſalt of tartar, left in moiſt cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle's Chym. Princip.*

Such an ebullition as we ſee made by the mixture of ſome chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and *deliquated* ſalt of tartar. *Cudworth on the Creation.*

DELIQUA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a diſſolving.

DELI'QUIUM. *n.ſ.* Latin. [a chymical term.] A diſtillation by the force of fire, or a diſſolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moiſt cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Dict.*

DELI'RAMENT. *n.ſ.* [*deliramentum*, Latin.] A doting or fooliſh idle ſtory. *Dict.*

To **DELI'RATE.** *v.n.* [*deliro*, Latin.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Dict.*

DELIRA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*deliratio*, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madneſs. *Dict.*

DELI'RIOUS. *adj.* [*delirius*, Latin.]

1. Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him ſaid he had been for ſome hours *delirious*; but when I ſaw him he had his underſtanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed
Delirious flung, ſleep from his pillow flies. *Thomſon.*

DELI'RIUM. *n.ſ.* [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptneſs in anſwering, eſpecially in perſons naturally of another temper, is a ſign of an approaching *delirium*; and in a feveriſh *delirium* there is a ſmall inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DELITIGA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *delitigo*, Latin.] A ſtriving; a chiding; a contending. *Dict.*

To **DELI'VER.** *v.a.* [*delivrer*, French.]

1. To give; to yield; to offer; to preſent.

In any caſe thou ſhalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the ſun goeth down. *Deut.* xxiv. 13.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but *deliver* it for the breaches of the houſe. 2 *Kings.*

Yet within three days ſhall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and reſtore thee unto thy place; and thou ſhalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou waſt his butler. *Gen.* xl. 13.

It was no wonder that they, who at ſuch a time could be corrupted to frame and *deliver* ſuch a petition, would not be reformed by ſuch an anſwer. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

2. To caſt away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All ſenſe of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. To ſurrender; to put into one's hands.

And David ſaid to him, Canſt thou bring me down to this company? And he ſaid, Swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my maſter, and I will bring thee down to this company. 1 *Sam.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou haſt *delivered* us for a ſpoil, and unto captivity. *Tob.* iii. 4.

4. To ſave; to reſcue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Pſ.* lxxi.

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford, but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus ſhe the captive did *deliver*;
The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

5. To ſpeak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jeſt,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expoſitor,
Delivers in ſuch apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tell me your highneſs' pleaſure;
What from your grace I ſhall *deliver* to him. *Shakeſp.*

I knew a clergyman, who appear'd to *deliver* his ſermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

6. To diſburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is ſomething before her time *deliver'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verſes, and thoſe poor ones too. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To **DELI'VER** *over.* *v.a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the diſcretion of another.

Deliver me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies; for falſe witneſſes are riſen up againſt me, and ſuch as breathe out cruelty. *Pſalm* xxvii. 12.

The conſtables have *delivered* her *over* to me, and ſhe ſhall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

2. To give from hand to hand; to tranſmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the preſent, your lordſhip will be *delivered over* to poſterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden.*

To DELI'VER *up. v. a.*

1. To ſurrender; to give up.

He that ſpared not his own Son, but *delivered* him *up* for us all, how ſhall he not, with him alſo, freely give us all things? *Rom.* viii. 32.

Are the cities that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Happy having ſuch a ſon,
That would *deliver up* his greatneſs ſo
Into the hand of juſtice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

DELI'VERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*delivrance*, French.]

1. The act of delivering a thing to another.

2. The act of freeing from captivity, ſlavery, or any oppreſſion; reſcue.

He hath ſent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of ſight to the blind, to ſet at liberty thoſe that are bound. *Luke*, iv. 18.

O God, command *deliverances* for Jacob. *Pſalm* xliv. 4.

Whate'er befalls, your life ſhall be my care;
One death, or one *deliv'rance* we will ſhare. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. The act of ſpeaking; utterance; pronunciation.

If ſeriouſly I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have ſpoke
With one that in her ſex, her years profeſſion,
Wiſdom and conſtancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weakneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

People have a ſuperſtitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the eaſy *deliverance*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

DELI'VERER. *n. ſ.* [from *deliver*.]

1. A ſaver; a reſcuer; a preſerver; a releaſer.

It doth notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monſters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

By that ſeed
Is meant thy great *deliverer*, who ſhall bruiſe
The ſerpent's head. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii. *l.* 149.

Andrew Doria has a ſtatue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preſerver. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confeſs,
All tongues extol him, all religions bleſs. *Halifax.*

She wiſhes for death, as a *deliverer* from pain. *Bolingbroke.*

2. A relater; one that communicates ſomething by ſpeech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by ſober authors, have been believed falſe, only becauſe the menſtruums, or other materials employed in the unſucceſsful trials of them, were not as highly rectified, or otherwiſe as exquiſitely depurated, as thoſe that were uſed by the *deliverers* of thoſe experiments. *Boyle.*

DELI'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering, or giving.

2. Releaſe; reſcue; ſaving.

He ſwore, with ſobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

3. A ſurrender; giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's perſon into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find ſome means to get acceſs to him, ſhe was pleaſed to ſend me. *Denham, Dedication.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his houſe, which was at firſt imagined, becauſe it was ſo ill, or not at all defended. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

4. Utterance; pronunciation; ſpeech.

We alledge what the ſcriptures themſelves do uſually ſpeak, for the ſaving force of the word of God, not with reſtraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howſoever the ſame ſhall chance to be made known. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

5. Uſe of the limbs; activity.

The earl was the taller, and much the ſtronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Wotton.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out. *Iſaiah*, xxvi. 7.

DELL. *n. ſ.* [from *dal*, Dutch.]

1. A pit; a valley; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth. Obſolete.

The while, the like ſame unhappy ewe,
Whoſe clouted leg her hurt doth ſhew,
Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy *dell* of this wild wood. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

But, foes to ſun-ſhine, moſt they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human ſight. *Tickell.*

DELPH. *n. ſ.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delftland.] A fine ſort of earthen ware.

A ſupper worthy of herſelf;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

DELTOIDE. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; ſo called by reaſon of its reſembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muſcle ariſing from the clavicula, and from the proceſs of the ſame, whoſe action is to raiſe the arm upward.

Cut ſtill more of the *deltoid* muſcle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DELU'DABLE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is eaſily impoſed on.

Not well underſtanding omniſcience, he is not ſo ready to deceive himſelf as to falſify unto him whoſe cogitation is no ways *deludable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To DELU'DE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impoſe on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, not yet the duke I nam'd,
But Reignier, king of Naples, that prevail'd. *Shakeſp.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.

DELU'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *delude*.]

1. A beguiler; a deceiver; an impoſtor; a cheat; a falſe pretender.

Say, flatterer, ſay, ah fair *deluder* ſpeak;
Anſwer me this, ere yet my heart does break. *Granville.*

To DELVE. *v. a.* [delpan, Saxon; *delven*, Dutch; perhaps from δελφαξ, a hog. *Junius.*]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a ſpade.

It ſhall go hard
But I will *delve* one yard below the mines,
And blow them at the moon. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Delve of convenient depth your thraſhing floor;
With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er. *Dryd. Georg.*

Beſides, the filthy ſwine will oft invade
Thy firm incloſure, and with *delving* ſnout
The rooted foreſt undermine. *Philips.*

2. To fathom; to ſift; to ſound one's opinion.

What's his name and birth?
—I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was call'd Sicillius. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

DE'LVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfal; a den; a cave.

He by and by
His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Which to that ſhady *delve* him brought at laſt;
Where Mammon earſt did ſun his treaſury. *Fairy Queen.*

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by landmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-ſtones;
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For their bairns bread, wives, and ſelves. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A DELVE *of Coals.* A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Dict.*

DE'LVER. *n. ſ.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a ſpade.

DE'LUGE. *n. ſ.* [*deluge*, French, from *diluvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; a laying entirely under water.

The apoſtle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was ſubject to periſh by a *deluge*, as this is ſubject to periſh by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they ſtrive to force
His channel to a new or narrow courſe,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
Firſt to a torrent, then a *deluge* ſwells. *Denham.*

3. Any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The reſtleſs flood the land would overflow,
By which the *delug'd* earth would uſeleſs grow. *Blackmore.*

Still the battering waves ruſh in
Implacable, 'till *delug'd* by the foam
The ſhip ſinks, found'ring in the vaſt abyſs. *Philips.*

2. To overwhelm; to cauſe to ſink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope's Epiſt.* iii. *l.* 137.

DELU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*deluſio*, Latin.]

1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; colluſion; falſehood.

2. A falſe repreſentation; illuſion; errour; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore ſeeks in theſe
True wiſdom, finds her not, or by *deluſion*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

I waking, view'd with grief the riſing ſun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *deluſion* gone. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; impoſing on.

When, fir'd with paſſion, we attack the fair,
Deluſive ſighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*

The happy whimſey you purſue,
'Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *deluſive* art,
You fancy firſt, and then aſſert. *Prior.*

While the baſe and groveling multitude of different nations, ranks and ages, were liſtening to the *deluſive* deities, thoſe of a more erect aſpect and exalted ſpirit ſeparated themſelves from the reſt. *Tatler*, Nº 81.

A vaſt variety of phænomena, and thoſe many of them ſo *deluſive*, that it is very hard to eſcape impoſition and miſtake. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*, *p.* iv.

DELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *deluſory* prejudice. *Glanville's Scepſis*, *c.* 12.

DE'MAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A ringleader of the rabble; a populous and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to ſend for them, to flatter and embolden them. *K. Charles.*

A plauſible, inſignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South.*

Demoſthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular ſtate, yet ſeem to differ in their practice upon this branch of their art. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN.
DEME'AN. } *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, French.]
DEME'SNE.

That land which a man holds originally of himſelf, called *dominium* by the civilians, and oppoſed to *feodum* or fee, which ſignifies thoſe that are held of a ſuperior lord. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, demiſed or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders; although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is alſo accounted *demeans*. *Philips.*

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demeſns*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakeſpeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal juriſdiction and ſeigniory, though the lands of that county in *demeſne* were poſſeſſed for the moſt part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies on Ireland.*

The defects in thoſe acts for planting foreſt-trees might be fully ſupplied, ſince they have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demeſnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unſkilfully made, and thriving accordingly. *Swift.*

DEMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the aſking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones. *Daniel*, iv. 17.

Giving vent, gives life and ſtrength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wiſhes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A queſtion; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

My bookſeller tells me, the *demand* for thoſe my papers increaſes daily. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 124.

4. [In law.] The aſking of what is due. It hath alſo a proper ſignification diſtinguiſhed from plaint; for all civil actions are purſued either by demands or plaints, and the purſuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is expreſs demand: in law, as every entry in land-diſtreſs for rent, taking or ſeizing of goods, and ſuch like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, French.]

1. To claim; to aſk for with authority.

The pound of fleſh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakeſp.*

2. To queſtion; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war proſpered. 2 *Sam.* xi. 7.

If any friend of Cæſar's *demand*, why Brutus roſe againſt Cæſar, this is my anſwer: Not that I loved Cæſar leſs, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it ſeems,
They crave to be *demanded*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The oracle of Apollo being *demanded*, when the war and miſery of Greece ſhould have an end, replied, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Peacham on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To proſecute in a real action.

DEMA'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded; requeſted; aſked for.

All ſums *demandable*, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any ſuch alienation, already made without licence, have been ſtayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

DEMA'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from *demand*.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, becauſe he demandeth lands. *Coke.*

One of the witneſſes depoſed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whoſe wife had ſat below the ſquire's lady at church, ſhe the ſaid wife dropped ſome expreſſions, as if ſhe thought her huſband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*demandeur*, French.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that aſks a civil queſtion.

3. One that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

They grow very faſt and fat, which alſo bettereth their taſte, and delivereth them to the *demander's* ready uſe at all ſeaſons. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

DEME'AN. *n. ſ.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. A mien; preſence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with ſorrowful *demean*,
And deadly hue, an armed corſe did lie. *Fairy Queen.*

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. To behave; to carry one's ſelf.

Thoſe plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourſelves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours juſtly, and to ourſelves ſoberly and temperately. *South's Sermons.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himſelf towards him, he will make him happy or miſerable for ever. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with ſo high a nymph he might
Demean himſelf the wedding-night. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad;
Elſe he would never ſo *demean* himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEME'ANOUR. *n. ſ.* [*demener*, French.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of ſo inſupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well ſtir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed diſdain. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Angels beſt like us, when we are moſt like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker, b.* i.

His geſtures fierce
He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*, then alone,
As he ſuppos'd, all unobſerv'd, unſeen. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To whom thus Eve, with ſad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I, ſuch title ſhould belong
To me tranſgreſſor! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 162.

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifeſted in all his actions, eſpecially in his whole *demeanour* at the Iſle of Ree, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS. *n. ſ.* pl. An eſtate in goods or lands; that which a man poſſeſſes in his own right.

To DEME'NTATE. *v. n.* [*demento*, Latin.] To grow mad.

DEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dementatio*, Latin.] A being mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *n. ſ.* [*demérite*, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Latin.] The oppoſite to merit; ill-deſerving; what makes one worthy of blame or puniſhment.

They ſhould not be able once to ſtir, or to murmur, but it ſhould be known, and they ſhortened according to their *demerits*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thou liv'ſt by me; to me thy breath reſign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden's Fables.*

Whatever they acquire by their induſtry or ingenuity, ſhould be ſecure, unleſs forfeited by any *demerit* or offence againſt the cuſtom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the ſame with merit; deſert.

'Tis yet to know,
Which when I know that boaſting is an honour,
I ſhall promulgate, I fetch my life and being
From men of royal ſiege; and my *demerits*
May ſpeak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, French.] To deſerve blame or puniſhment.

DEME'RSED. *adj.* [from *demerſus*, of *demergo*, Lat.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

DEME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*demerſio*, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymiſtry.] The putting any medicine in a diſſolving liquor. *Dict.*

DEME'SNE. See DEMAIN.

DE'MI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr. *dimidium*, Latin.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only uſed in compoſition; as *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *cannon*.]

DEMI-CANNON *Loweſt.* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and ſix inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is ſix inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun ſix inches four eights diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ſhot ſix inches one ſixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *of the greateſt Size.* A gun ſix inches and ſix eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of ſix inches five eighths diameter, and thirty-ſix pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a ſleeve? 'Tis like a *demi-cannon*. *Shakeſp.*

Ten engines, that ſhall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demi-cannon*, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the ſame price that one of theſe will amount to. *Wilkins.*

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *culverin*.]

DEMI-CULVERIN *of the loweſt Size.* A gun four inches two eighths diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun four inches four eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN, *elder Sort.* A gun four inches and ſix eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eight parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Military Dict.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins*. *Raleigh.*

The army left two *demi-culverins*, and two other good guns. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *devil*.] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus enſnar'd my ſoul and body? *Shakeſp.*

DEMI-GOD. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whoſe eyes bade him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Tranſported *demi-gods* ſtood round,
And men grew heroes at the ſound,
Enflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*
Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this *demi-god*. *Pope's Epiſt. of Hor.*

Demi-lance. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *lance.*] A light lance; a ſpear; a half-pike.

On their ſteel'd heads, their *demi-lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. *Dryden.*
Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Faſten'd with leathern thongs to gall the foe. *Dryd. Æn.*

Demi-man. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *man.*] Half a man. A term of reproach.

We muſt adventure this battle, leſt we periſh by the complaints of this barking *demi-man*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Demi-wolf. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *wolf.*] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and a wolf. *Lyciſca.*

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Demi'se. *n. ſ.* [from *demetre, demis, demiſe*, French] Death; deceaſe. It is ſeldom uſed but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demiſe* of Queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

To **DEMI'SE.** *v. a.* [*demis, demiſe*, French.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors ſhall not have power to *demiſe* my lands to be purchaſed. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

Demi'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*demiſſio*, Latin.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depreſſion.

Inexorable rigour is worſe than a laſche *demiſſion* of ſovereign authority. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **DEMI'T.** *v. a.* [*demitto*, Latin.] To depreſs; to hang down; to let fall. *Dict.*

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they preſently *demit*, and let fall the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

DEMO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the ſovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the ſervants, by induſtry and virtue, arrive at riches and eſteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*. *Temple.*

The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing thoſe laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

Democra'tical. *adj.* [from *democracy.*] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are ſtill within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, ſo the right of inventing political lyes, is partly in the people. *Arbuthnot.*

To **DEMO'LISH.** *v. a.* [*demolir*, French; *demolior*, Latin.]

1. To throw down buildings; to raze; to deſtroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long ſince have been *demoliſhed*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotſon.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demoliſh'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Demo'lisher. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer; a layer waſte.

Demoli'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] The act of overthrowing or demoliſhing buildings; deſtruction.

Two gentlemen ſhould have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DE'MON. *n. ſ.* [*dæmon*, Latin; δαίμων.] A ſpirit; generally an evil ſpirit; a devil.

I felt him ſtrike, and now I ſee him fly:
Curs'd *demon!* O for ever broken lie
Thoſe fatal ſhafts, by which I inward bleed. *Prior.*

Demoni'acal. } *adj.* [from *demon.*]
Demo'niack. }

1. Belonging to the devil; deviliſh.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chaſe thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, poſſeſſion foul. *Par. Reg.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical poſſeſſion.

Demoniack phrenſy, moping melancholy. *Par. Loſt.*

Demo'niack. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One poſſeſſed by the devil; one whoſe mind is diſturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean ſpirits.

Thoſe lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were reſtored to their right mind, were ſuch as ſought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Demo'nian. *adj.* [from *demon.*] Deviliſh; of the nature of devils.

Demonian ſpirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Par. Reg.*

Demono'cracy. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and κρατέω.] The power of the devil. *Dict.*

Demono'latry. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worſhip of the devil. *Dict.*

Demono'logy. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Diſcourſe of the nature of devils. Thus King James entitled his book concerning witches.

Demo'nstrable. *adj.* [*demonſtrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable, but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonſtrable* as geometry. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 24.

Demo'nstrably. *adv.* [from *demonſtrable.*] In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond poſſibility of contradiction.

He ſhould have compelled his miniſters to execute the law, in thoſe caſes that *demonſtrably* concerned the publick peace. *Clarendon.*

To **DEMO'NSTRATE.** *v. a.* [*demonſtro*, Latin.] To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty; to prove in ſuch a manner as reduces the contrary poſition to evident abſurdity.

We cannot *demonſtrate* theſe things ſo, as to ſhew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

Demonstra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*demonſtratio*, Latin.]

1. The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the ſtrongeſt degree of proof; ſuch proof as not only evinces the poſition proved to be true, but ſhews the contrary poſition to be abſurd and impoſſible.

What appeareth to be true by ſtrong and invincible *demonſtration*, ſuch as wherein it is not by any way poſſible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth neceſſarily aſſent. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or diſagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonſtration*. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

Which way ſoever we turn ourſelves, we are encountered with clear evidences and ſenſible *demonſtrations* of a Deity. *Tillotſon.*

Demo'nstrative. *adj.* [*demonſtrativus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonſtration; invincibly concluſive; certain.

An argument neceſſary and *demonſtrative*, is ſuch as, being propoſed unto any man, and underſtood, the man cannot chuſe but inwardly yield. *Hooker, Preface.*

2. Having the power of expreſſing clearly and certainly.

Painting is neceſſary to all other arts, becauſe of the need which they have of *demonſtrative* figures, which often give more light to the underſtanding than the cleareſt diſcourſes we can make. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Demo'nstratively. *adv.* [from *demonſtrative.*]

1. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an aſſurance either of the good which he deſigns, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonſtratively* certain. *South.*

First, I *demonſtratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonſtratively underſtanding the ſimplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

Demonstra'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *demonſtrate.*] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonſtrates.

Demonstra'tory. *adj.* [from *demonſtrate.*] Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

Demu'lcent. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Lat.] Softening; mollifying; aſſuaſive.

Peaſe, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the higheſt degree; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when diſſolved by digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

To **DEMU'R.** *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections. See **Demurrer.**

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred*. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To pauſe in uncertainty; to ſuſpend determination; to heſitate; to delay the concluſion of an affair.

Upon this rub the Engliſh ambaſſadours thought fit to *demur*, and ſo ſent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a ſudden reſolution in things, wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

He muſt be of a very ſluggiſh or querulous humour, that ſhall *demur* upon ſetting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wiſh'd, he eaſily believ'd;
But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, ſo loth he was to think it true. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

3. To doubt; to have ſcruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is ſomething in our compoſition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, conſents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and reſolves and chuſes, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To **Demu'r.** *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
Much reaſon, and in their actions, oft appears. *Par. Loſt.*

Demu'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Doubt; heſitation; ſuſpenſe of opinion.

O progeny of heav'n, empyreal thrones!
With reaſon hath deep ſilence and *demur*
Seiz'd us, though undiſmay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Certainly the higheſt and deareſt concerns of a temporal life are infinitely leſs valuable than thoſe of an eternal; and conſequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be ſacrificed to them, whenſoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, Do, and we go ſnacks. *Pope's Epiſt.*

DEMU'RE. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two moſt lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modeſt grace. *Fairy Q.*
Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, ſtedfaſt and *demure*. *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modeſt: it is now generally taken in a ſenſe of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they ſhould do theirs. *Shakeſpeare.*

There be many wiſe men, that have ſecret hearts and tranſparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abaſing of your eye ſometimes. *Bacon, Eſſay* 23.

A company of mice, peeping out of their holes, ſpied a cat, that lay and looked ſo *demure* as if there had been neither life nor ſoul in her. *L'Eſtrange.*

So cat, transform'd, ſat gravely and *demure*,
'Till mouſe appear'd, and thought himſelf ſecure. *Dryden.*
Jove ſent and found, far in a country ſcene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look ſerene;
From which ingredients, firſt, the dext'rous boy
Pick'd the *demure*, the aukward, and the coy. *Swift.*

To **Demu're.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modeſty.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And ſtill concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Demu'rely. *adv.* [from *demure.*] With affected modeſty; ſolemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a ſober habit,
Talk with reſpect, and ſwear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shak.*

Eſop's damſel, turned from a cat to a woman, ſat very *demurely* at the board's end, 'till a mouſe ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next ſtood hypocriſy with holy leer,
Soft ſmiling, and *demurely* looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. In the following line it is the ſame with ſolemnly.

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the ſleepers! *Shak.*

Demu'reness. *n. ſ.* [from *demure.*]

1. Modeſty; ſoberneſs; gravity of aſpect.

Her eyes having in them ſuch a cheerfulneſs, as nature ſeemed to ſmile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureneſs*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor ſoul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modeſty; pretended gravity.

Demu'rrage. *n. ſ.* [from *demur.*] An allowance made by merchants to maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed.

Demu'rrer. *n. ſ.* [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco vel morari.*] A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controverſy conſiſts either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the caſe plain to the judge, or ſo hard and rare, as it breedeth juſt doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is aſſured of the law; and in ſuch caſe the judge, with his aſſociates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his aſſociates, then is there ſtay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or elſe for all the juſtices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber; and, upon hearing that which the ſerjeants can ſay of both parts, to adviſe, and ſet down as law, whatſoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowel.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEN. *n. ſ.* [ꝺen, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a ſmall obliquity, under ground; diſtinct from a hole, which runs down perpendicularly.

They here diſperſed, ſome in the air, ſome on the earth, ſome in the waters, ſome amongſt the minerals, *dens* and caves under the earth. *Hooker, b.* i. § 4.

2. The cave of a wild beaſt.

What, ſhall they ſeek the lion in his *den*,
And fright him there? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*
The tyrant's *den*, whoſe uſe, though loſt to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter ſhown. *Dryd. Fab.*
'Tis then the ſhapeleſs bear his *den* forſakes;
In woods and fields a wide deſtruction makes. *Dryden.*

3. *Den* may ſignify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon ꝺen imports both. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Dena'y. *n. ſ.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay.*] Denial; refuſal.

To her in haſte, give her this jewel: ſay
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dendro'logy. *n. ſ.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural hiſtory of trees.

Deni'able. *adj.* [from *deny.*] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuſe belief.

The negative authority is alſo *deniable* by reaſon. *Brown.*

Deni'al. *n. ſ.* [from *deny.*]

1. Negation; the contrary to confeſſion.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifeſt; no man more ready to confeſs, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Refuſal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or conceſſion.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*:
I muſt and will have Catharine to my wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *denial* of landing, and haſty warning us away, troubled us much: on the other ſide, to find people ſo full of humanity, did comfort us. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He, at every freſh attempt, is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all thoſe acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: thoſe are the proper ſcenes, in which we act our confeſſions or *denials* of him. *South.*

Deni'er. *n. ſ.* [from *deny.*]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a propoſition.

By the word virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word virtue means only courage, or, at moſt, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick, p.* i. *c.* 6. § 3.

2. A diſowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was ſo fearful when Chriſt looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he ſhall look him into deſtruction? *South's Sermons.*

3. A refuſer; one that refuſes.

It may be I am eſteemed by my *denier*: ſufficient of myſelf to diſcharge my duty to God as a prieſt, though not to men as a prince. *King Charles.*

Denie'r. *n. ſ.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two ſyllables.] A ſmall denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a ſous.

You will not pay for the glaſſes you have burſt?
—No, not a *denier*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To **DE'NIGRATE.** *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken; to make black.

By ſuffering ſome impreſſion from fire, bodies are caſually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own ſuffitus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

Hartſhorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all loſe its whiteneſs. *Boyle.*

Denigra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black.

Theſe are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, anſwerably whereto may be the natural progreſs. *Brown.*

In ſeveral inſtances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwiſe reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

Deniza'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *denizen.*] The act of infranchiſing, or making free.

That the mere Iriſh were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchaſed by them. *Davies on Ireland.*

DE'NIZEN. } *n. ſ.* [from *dinaſddyn*, a man of the city, or *dineſydd*, free of the city, Welſh.] A freeman; one infranchiſed.
DE'NISON. }

Denizen is a Britiſh law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies's Preface.*

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: Ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of bleſt abodes,
From whence theſe murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nurſing, be made to produce their ſeed out of their native ſoil; but corn, ſo neceſſary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free *deniſon* of the world. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii. *c.* 2.

He ſummons ſtraight his *denizens* of air;
The lucid ſquadrons the ſails repair. *Pope.*

To **De'nizen.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infranchiſe; to make free.

Pride, luſt, covetize, being ſeveral
To theſe three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their iſſue is inceſtuous;
Falſhood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

To **DENO'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

Their commendable purpoſe being not of every one underſtood, they have been in latter ages conſtrued as though they had ſuperſtitiouſly meant either that thoſe places, which were *denominated* of angels and ſaints, ſhould ſerve for the worſhip of ſo glorious creatures; or elſe thoſe glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of ſuch places. *Hooker, b.* v.

Predeſtination is deſtructive to all that is eſtabliſhed among men, to all that is moſt precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, underſtanding and will; for what uſe can we have of our underſtandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exerciſe have we of our wills? *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Denomina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks ſome principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The liking or diſliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or conſtitute it ſuch. *Dryden's Defence of Dramatick Poeſy.*

Philoſophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many ſects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are ſinners: the moſt righteous among us muſt confeſs ourſelves to come under that *denomination*. *Rogers.*

Deno'minative. *adj.* [from *denominate.*]

1. That which gives a name; that which confers a diſtinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a diſtinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The leaſt *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greateſt integer being a year. *Coker's Arithmetick.*

Denomina'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *denominate.*] The giver of a name; the perſon or thing that cauſes an appellation.

Both the ſeas of one name ſhould have one common *denominator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Denomina'tor *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, ſhewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* ſhews you, that the integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 ſhews, that you take 6 of ſuch parts; *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a ſingle broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number conſiſting of an unit, in the firſt place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Coker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient ariſing from the diviſion of the antecedent by the conſequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, becauſe 5) 30 (6. This is alſo called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

Denota'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To **DENO'TE.** *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a ſign of; to betoken; to ſhew by ſigns; as, a quick pulſe *denotes* a fever.

To **DENOU'NCE.** *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye ſhall ſurely periſh. *Deut.* xxx. 18.

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admoniſh, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impenitence. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 815.

They impoſe their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war againſt all that receive them not. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To threaten by ſome outward ſign or expreſſion.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Deſperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To leſs than gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii. *l.* 106.

The ſea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, firſt *denounce* the watry war. *Dryden.*

3. To give information againſt.

Archdeacons ought to propoſe parts of the New Teſtament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* ſuch as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Denou'ncement. *n. ſ.* [from *denounce.*] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

Falſe is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curſe, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Denou'ncer. *n. ſ.* [from *denounce.*] One that declares ſome menace.

Here comes the ſad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knel of ſeparation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *adj.* [*denſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; compact; approaching to ſolidity; having ſmall interſtices between the conſtituent particles.

The cauſe of cold is the denſity of the body; for all *denſe* bodies are colder than moſt other bodies, as metals, ſtone, glaſs; and they are longer in heating than ſofter bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the leſs it is compreſſed, and conſequently the leſs *denſe* it is; and ſo the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To **De'nshire.** *v. a.* A barbarous term of huſbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denſhiring*, that is, *Devenſhiring* or *Denbighſhiring*, becauſe moſt uſed or firſt invented there. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

De'nsity. *n. ſ.* [*denſitas*, Latin.] Cloſeneſs; compactneſs; cloſe adheſion, or near approach of parts.

Whilſt the denſeſt of metals, gold, if foliated, is tranſparent, and all metals become tranſparent, if diſſolved in menſtruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariſeth not from their *denſity* alone. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air within the veſſels being of a leſs *denſity*, the outward air would preſs their ſides together; and, being of a greater *denſity*, would expand them ſo as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DE'NTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* Nº 198.

The *dental* conſonants are eaſy, therefore let them be next; firſt the labio-*dentals*, as alſo the lingua-*dentals*. *Holder.*

De'ntal. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

Two ſmall black and ſhining pieces, ſeem, by the ſhape, to have been formed in the ſhell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

DENTE'LLI. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] Modillons.

The modillons, or *dentelli*, make a noble ſhow by graceful projections. *Spectator*, Nº 415.

Denticula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or thoſe ſmall oblique inciſions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Denti'culated. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] Set with ſmall teeth.

De'ntifrice. *n. ſ.* [*dens* and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to ſcour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice?* *Ben. Johnſon.*

The ſhells of all ſorts of ſhell-fiſh, being burnt, obtain a cauſtick nature: moſt of them, ſo ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Denti'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

To **DENU'DATE.** *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To diveſt; to ſtrip; to lay naked.

Till he has *denudated* himſelf of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

Denuda'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *denudate.*] The act of ſtripping, or making naked.

To **Denu'de.** *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To ſtrip; to make naked; to diveſt.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unleſs we would *denude* ourſelf of all force to defend us. *Clarendon*, *b.* vi.

If in Summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

The eye, with the ſkin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to ſhew the muſcle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Denuncia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denunciatio*, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciation* or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Chriſt tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they ſhall die in their ſins: did they never read thoſe *denunciations?* *Ward.*

Midſt of theſe *denunciations*, and notwithſtanding the warning before me, I commit myſelf to laſting durance. *Congreve.*

Denuncia'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.

2. He that lays an information againſt another.

The *denunciator* does not make himſelf a party in judgment, as the accuſer does. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **DENY'.** *v. a.* [*denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict an accuſation; not to confeſs.

Sarah *denied*, ſaying, I laughed not; for ſhe was afraid. *Gen.* xviii. 15.

2. To refuſe; not to grant.

My young boy
Hath an aſpect of interceſſion, which
Great nature cries—*deny* not. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Ah, charming fair, ſaid I,
How long can you my bliſs and your's *deny?* *Dryden.*

3. To abregate; to diſown.

It ſhall be therefore a witneſs unto you, leſt you *deny* your God. *Joſh.* xxiv. 27.

4. To renounce; to diſregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The beſt ſign and fruit of *denying* ourſelves, is mercy to others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

When St. Paul ſays, If in this life only we have hope in Chriſt, we are of all men moſt miſerable: he conſiders Chriſtians as *denying* themſelves in the pleaſures of this world, for the ſake of Chriſt. *Atterbury's Sermons*, *Pref.*

To **DEOBSTRU'CT.** *v. a.* [*deobſtruo*, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from ſuch things as hinder a paſſage.

It is a ſingular good wound-herb, uſeful for *deobſtructing* the pores of the body. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Such as carry off the fæces and mucus, *deobſtruct* the mouth of the lacteals, ſo as the chyle may have a free paſſage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Deo'bstruent. *n. ſ.* [*deobſtruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to reſolve viſcidities, or to open by any means the animal paſſages.

All ſopes are attenuating and *deobſtruent*, reſolving viſcid ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

De'odand. *n. ſ.* [*deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in caſe of any miſfortune, by which any Chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature; as, if a horſe ſhould ſtrike his keeper, and ſo kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify ſomething about it, ſhould fall ſo as the cart-wheels, by running over him, ſhould preſs him to death; if one ſhould be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themſelves, and any of them ſhould nevertheleſs be ſlain by the fall of the tree; in theſe caſes the horſe, the cart-wheel, cart and horſes, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, ſold and diſtributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occaſioned by unreaſonable, ſenſeleſs, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this caſe, to ſee the price of theſe diſtributed to the poor. *Cowel.*

To **DEO'PPILATE.** *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Latin.] To deobſtruct; to clear a paſſage; to free from obſtructions.

Deoppila'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *deoppilate.*] The act of clearing obſtructions; the removal of whatever obſtructs the vital paſſages.

Though the groſſer parts be excluded again, yet are the diſſoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 21.

Deo'ppilative. *adj.* [from *deoppilate.*] Deobſtruent.

A phyſician preſcribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Deoscula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*deoſculatio*, Latin.] The act of kiſſing.

We have an enumeration of the ſeveral acts of worſhip required to be performed to images, viz. proceſſions, genuflections, thurifications and *deoſculations*. *Stillingfleet.*

To **Depa'int.** *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]

1. To picture; to deſcribe by colours; to paint; to ſhew by a painted reſemblance.

He did unwilling worſhip to the ſaint,
That on his ſhield *depainted* he did ſee. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

2. To deſcribe.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or ſonnet quaint. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

To **DEPA'RT.** *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]

1. To go away from a place.

When the people *departed* away, Suſanna went into her garden. *Suſan.* vii.

He ſaid unto him, Go in peace; ſo he *departed* from him a little way. *2 Kings*, v. 19.

They *departed* quickly from the ſepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his diſciples word. *Matt.* xxviii.

He, which hath no ſtomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*; his paſſport ſhall be made. *Shakeſp.*

Barbaroſſa ſtayed his courſe, and returned to Caſtronovum, whence, better appeaſed with preſents, he *departed* out of that bay. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

And could'ſt thou leave me, cruel, thus alone;
Not one kind kiſs from a *departing* ſon!
No look, no laſt adieu! *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To deſiſt from a practice.

He cleaved unto the ſins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom. *2 Kings*, iii. 3.

3. To be loſt; to periſh.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode ſtill. *2 Eſd.* iii.

4. To deſert; to revolt; to fall away; to apoſtatiſe.

In tranſgreſſing and lying againſt the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Iſaiah*, lix. 13.

5. To deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion.

His majeſty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the moſt unreaſonable of all their demands. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

6. To die; to deceaſe; to leave the world.

As her ſoul was in *departing*; for ſhe died. *Gen.* xxxv. 18.

Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Luke*, ii. 29.

As you wiſh Chriſtian peace to ſouls *departed*,
Stand theſe poor people's friend. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To **Depa'rt.** *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from.

You have had diſpatch in private by the conſul;
You are will'd by him this evening
To *depart* Rome. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

To **Depa'rt.** *v. a.* [*partir*, French; *partior*, Latin.] To divide; to ſeparate.

Depa'rt. *n. ſ.* [*depart*, French.]

1. The act of going away.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,
To marry princeſs Marg'ret. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his lateſt gaſp,
Tidings, as ſwiftly as the poſt could run,
Were brought me of your loſs and his *depart*. *Shakeſp.*

3. [With chymiſts.] An operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the ſame maſs, and could not be ſeparated any other way. *Dict.*

Depa'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *depart.*] One that refines metals by ſeparation.

Depa'rtment. *n. ſ.* [*departement*, French.] Separate allotment; province or buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon.

The Roman fleets, during their command at ſea, had their ſeveral ſtations and *departments*: the moſt conſiderable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the ſecond was the African. *Arbuthnot.*

Depa'rture. *n. ſ.* [from *depart.*]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow,
Who needs muſt know of her *departure*, and
Do'ſt ſeem ſo ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a ſharp torture. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

What beſides
Of ſorrow, and dejection, and deſpair,
Our frailty can ſuſtain, thy tidings bring,
Departure from this happy place. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi.

2. Death; deceaſe; the act of leaving the preſent ſtate of exiſtence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his ſon's miſeries. *Sidney.*

They were ſeen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but ſurvived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

3. A forſaking; an abandoning.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phraſes of like importance. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Depa'scent. *adj.* [*depaſcens*, Latin.] Feeding greedily.

To **Depa'sture.** *v. n.* [from *depaſcor*, Latin.] To eat up; to conſume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themſelves in bodies paſturing upon the mountains, and removing ſtill to freſh land, as they have *depaſtured* the former. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

To **Depau'perate.** *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor; to impoveriſh; to conſume.

Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will laſt long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Depe'ctible. *adj.* [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious.

It may be alſo, that ſome bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil; as we ſee it evident in coloration; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of braſil or wine. *Bacon.*

To **Depe'inct.** *v. a.* [*depeindre*, French.] To depaint; to paint; to deſcribe in colours. A word of Spenſer.

The red roſe medlied with the white y fere,
In either cheek *depeincten* lively here. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To **DEPE'ND.** *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard
Long iſicles *depend*, and crackling ſounds are heard. *Dryd.*

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps diſplay
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

There is a chain let down from Jove,
So ſtrong, that from the lower end,
They ſay, all human things *depend*. *Swift.*

The direful monſter was afar deſcry'd,
Two bleeding babes *depending* at her ſide. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation; to live ſubject to the will of others; to retain to others.

We work by wit, and not by witchcraft;
And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Never be without money, nor *depend* upon the curteſy of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you perſuaded to interpoſe yourſelf in any cauſe *depending*, or like to be *depending* in any court of juſtice. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cauſe,
And doubtful iſſue of miſconſtru'd laws. *Prior.*

4. *To* **Depe'nd** *upon.* To rely on; to truſt to; to reſt upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He reſolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you're rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it—he'll remain incog. *Addiſon's Drum. Prol.*

I am a ſtranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon*. *Swift.*

5. To be in a ſtate of dependance; to be at the diſcretion of others.

Be then deſir'd
Of fifty to diſquantity your train;
And the remainders, that ſhall ſtill *depend*,
To be ſuch men as may beſort your age. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To reſt upon any thing as its cauſe.

The peace and happineſs of a ſociety *depend* on the juſtice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members. *Rogers.*

Depe'ndance. } *n. ſ.* [from *depend.*]
Depe'ndancy. }

1. The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter.

2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree deſcending light,
Like a large cluſter of black grapes they ſhow,
And make a large *dependence* from the bough. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. Concatination; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all ſorts of reaſoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas ſhould be followed, 'till the mind is brought to the ſource on which it bottoms. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the diſpoſal or under the ſovereignty of another.

Every moment we feel our *dependance* upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourſelves ſo. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

5. The things or perſons of which any man has the dominion or diſpoſal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an overgreatneſs in one counſellor, or an over-ſtrict combination in divers. *Bacon, Eſſay* 21.

The ſecond natural diviſion of power, is of ſuch men who have acquired large poſſeſſions, and conſequently *dependancies*; or deſcend from anceſtors, who have left them great inheritances. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

6. Reliance; truſt; confidence.

Their *dependancies* on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hooker*, *b.* i. §4.

They ſlept in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with ſuch firm *dependance* on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*

7. Accident; that of which the exiſtence preſuppoſes the exiſtence of ſomething elſe.

Modes I call ſuch complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the ſuppoſition of ſubſiſting by themſelves, but are conſidered as *dependancies* on, or affections of ſubſtances; ſuch are the ideas ſignified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke.*

Depe'ndant. *adj.* [from *depend.*]

1. In the power of another.

On God, as the moſt high, all inferior cauſes in the world are *dependant*. *Hooker*, *b.* v. §23.

Depe'ndant. *n. ſ.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindneſs appears as well in the general *dependants*, as in the duke himſelf alſo, and your daughter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

For a ſix-clerk 'a perſon recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid ſix thouſand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*

His *dependants* ſhall quickly become his proſelytes. *South.*

Depe'ndence. } *n. ſ.* [from *depend*, Latin. This word, with
Depe'ndency. } many others of the ſame termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetouſneſs, but of dominion, that we may create *dependencies*. *Collier on Pride.*

2. State of being ſubordinate, or ſubject in ſome degree to the diſcretion of another; the contrary to ſovereignty.

Let me report to him
Your ſweet *dependency*, and you ſhall find

A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindneſs;
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*

At their ſetting out they muſt have their commiſſion, or letters patents from the king, that ſo they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is ſubordinate.

We ſpeak of the ſublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which roſe out of a chaos about ſix thouſand years ago. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Concatenation; connexion; riſe of conſequents from premiſes.

Her madneſs hath the oddeſt frame of ſenſe;
Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madneſs. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cauſe.

I took pleaſure to trace out the cauſe of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the viſible creation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

6. Truſt; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our deſire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and aſſiſtance. *Stillingfl.*

DEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*dependens*, Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are ſuppoſed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

None may wear this furr but princes; and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, marquiſſes, and earls, which they muſt not exceed in lining their caps therewith. In the time of Charles the Great, and long ſince, the whole furrs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that faſhion is left, and the ſpots only worn, without the tails. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

DEPE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *dependens*, Lat.] One ſubordinate; one at the diſcretion or diſpoſal of another.

We are indigent, defenceleſs beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers's Serm.*

DEPE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *depend.*] A dependant; one that repoſes on the kindneſs or power of another.

What ſhalt thou expect,
To be *depender* on a thing that leans? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

DEPERDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loſs; deſtruction.

It may be unjuſt to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omiſſion of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation, 'till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers caſes it is not enough to ſeparate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for ſome liquors contain alſo an unſuſpected quantity of ſmall corpuſcles, of ſomewhat an earthy nature, which, being aſſociated with the ſaline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM.
To DEPHLE'GMATE. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Latin.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter.

We have ſometimes taken ſpirit of ſalt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline ſolution and the ſpirit of wine, depends ſo much upon the ſtrength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedneſs* of the latter, that it is ſcarce poſſible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray; to repreſent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their ſhields the moſt terrible beaſts they could imagine. *Taylor's Worth. Comm.*

2. To deſcribe; to repreſent an action to the mind.

When the diſtractions of a tumult are ſenſibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are ſo preſented to your view, that while you read, you ſeem indeed to ſee them. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] An application uſed to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deplanto*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

DEPLE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*depleo depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abſtinence and a ſlender diet attenuates, becauſe *depletion* of the veſſels gives room to the fluid to expand itſelf. *Arbuth.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; that which demands or cauſes lamentation; diſmal; ſad; calamitous; miſerable; hopeleſs.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The bill of all weapons gives the moſt ghaſtly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*

It will be conſidered in how *deplorable* a ſtate learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift's Vindication of Iſaac Bickerſtaff.*

2. It is ſometimes, in a more lax and jocular ſenſe, uſed for contemptible; deſpicable: as, *deplorable* nonſenſe; *deplorable* ſtupidity.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deplorable.*] The ſtate of being deplorable; miſery; hopeleſneſs. *Dict.*

DEPLO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miſerably; hopeleſsly.

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* ſtrangers to them. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeleſs.

The caſe is then moſt *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong ſide, and when intereſt ſhall be made the text and the meaſure. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 30.

DEPLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to expreſs ſorrow.

But chaſte Diana, who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æſculapian herbs his life reſtor'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

DEPLO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

DEPLUMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.

2. [In ſurgery.] A ſwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To ſtrip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity.

2. To riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure.

On this I would *depone*
As much, as any cauſe I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *n. ſ.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

1. One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; an evidence; a witneſs.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally ſignify action only; as *fateor*, I confeſs. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waſte; to deſtroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himſelf? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to ſpoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A land exhauſted to the laſt remains,
Depopulated towns, and driven plains. *Dryden's Æn.*

Grim death, in different ſhapes,
Depopulates the nations, thouſands fall
His victims. *Phillips.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waſte; deſtruction of mankind.

How did'ſt thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy off-ſpring, end ſo ſad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and ſorrow a flood, thee alſo drown'd,
And ſunk thee as thy ſons. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Remote thou hear'ſt the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Phillips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *depopulate.*] A diſpeopler; a deſtroyer of mankind; a waſter of inhabited countries.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambaſſador *deport* himſelf in the moſt graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's ſelf
In gait ſurpaſs'd, and goddeſs-like *deport*. *Par. Loſt.*

Of middle age one riſing, eminent
In wiſe *deport*, ſpake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deportatio*, Latin.] Tranſportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of reſidence.

2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*deportement*, French.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but ſweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own *deportment* in that iſland. *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldneſs of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him ſafe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great ſtation. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its ſhores are neither advanced one jot further into the ſea, nor its ſurface raiſed by additional mud *depoſed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high ſtation.

Firſt, of the king: what ſhall of him become?
—The duke yet lives that Henry ſhall *depoſe*. *Shakeſp.*

May your ſick fame ſtill languiſh 'till it die;
Then, as the greateſt curſe that I can give,
Unpity'd, be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Depoſed conſuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler, Nº* 53.

3. To take away; to diveſt; to ſtrip off.

You may my glory and my ſtate *depoſe*,
But not my griefs; ſtill am I king of thoſe. *Shakeſp.*

4. To give teſtimony; to atteſt.

'Twas he that made you to *depoſe*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

It was uſual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-Street, to *depoſe* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in uſe.

According to our law,
Depoſe him in the juſtice of his cauſe. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witneſs.

Love ſtraight ſtood up and *depoſed*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney, b.* ii.

DEPO'SITARY. *n. ſ.* [*depoſitarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt.

I gave you all.
—And in good time you gave it.
—Made you my guardians, my *depoſitaries*;
But kept a reſervation to be follow'd
With ſuch a number. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *depoſite* her eggs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Dryden wants a poor ſquare foot of ſtone, to ſhew where the aſhes of one of the greateſt poets on earth are *depoſited*. *Garth.*

When veſſels were open, and the inſects had free acceſs to the aliment within them, Redi diligently obſerved, that no other ſpecies were produced, but of ſuch as he ſaw go in, and feed, and *depoſite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or ſecurity.

3. To place at intereſt.

God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulneſs; not to *depoſite* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Sprat.*

4. To lay aſide.

The difficulty will be to perſuade the *depoſiting* of thoſe luſts, which have, by I know not what faſcination, ſo endeared themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *n. ſ.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the truſt and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a ſecurity.

3. The ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had ſince Marſeilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *depoſite*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *depoſitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving publick teſtimony.

A witneſs is obliged to ſwear, otherwiſe his *depoſition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from ſovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] Depoſition properly ſignifies a ſolemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [from *depoſite.*] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depoſitary* is properly uſed of perſons, and *depoſitory* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themſelves are the *depoſitories* of all the propheсies which tend to their own confuſion. *Addiſon.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their ſeveral perfections, and are ſubject to their ſeveral *depravations*: however, few ſtates are ruined by defect in their inſtitution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackeſt ſins that human nature, in its higheſt *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; cenſure: a ſenſe not now in uſe.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to ſquare all the ſex. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithſtanding the endeavours of Infidels to aboliſh, and the fraudulence of hereticks always to *deprave* the ſame. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves*? *Shakeſp.*

But from me what can proceed,
But all corrupt; both mind and will *deprav'd*. *Par. Loſt.*

A taſte which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawleſs ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated ſtate.

What ſins do you mean? Our original *depravedneſs*, and proneneſs of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] A vitiated ſtate; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of ſight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] A corrupter; he that cauſes depravity.

DEPRA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; a vitiated ſtate.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Latin.]

1. To pray earneſtly. *Dict.*

2. To requeſt; to petition. *Dict.*

3. To aſk pardon for. *Dict.*

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*

1. To implore mercy of.

At length he ſets
Thoſe darts, whoſe points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his pow'r. *Prior.*

2. To avert; to remove; to turn away.

3. To beg off; to pray deliverance from.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's juſtice in chaſtiſing, as well as clemency, in ſparing the guilty. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* iii.

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are eaſily perſuaded to *deprecate* from themſelves. *Rogers, Sermon* ii.

The judgments which we would *deprecate*, are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongſt the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

DEPRECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]

1. Intreaty; petitioning.

2. An excuſing; a begging pardon for.

3. Prayer againſt evil.

I, with leave of ſpeech implor'd,
And humble *deprecation*, thus reply'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good ſign, or a bad one; and ſo, upon this motion, they commonly uſed a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*

DEPRECA'TIVE.
DEPRECA'TORY. } *adj.* [from *deprecate.*] That ſerves to deprecate; excuſive; apologizing.

Biſhop Fox underſtanding that the Scottiſh king was ſtill diſcontent, being troubled that the occaſion of breaking of the truce ſhould grow from his men, ſent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottiſh king to appeaſe him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*deprecator*, Latin.]

1. One that ſues for another; an interceſſor; a ſolicitor. *Dict.*

2. An excuſer.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Latin.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They preſumed upon that mercy, which, in all their converſations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and miſrepreſent. *Addiſon.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than thoſe who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for ſuch as have not ſucceeded in it to *depreciate* the works of thoſe who have. *Spectator.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To ſpoil; to devour.

It maketh the ſubſtance of the body more ſolid and compact, and ſo leſs apt to be conſumed and *depredated* by the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, Nº* 299.

DEPREDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deprædatio*, Latin.]

1. A robbing; a ſpoiling.

Commiſſioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the ſubjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before ſo free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Wotton.*

2. Voracity; waſte.

The ſpeedy *depredation* of air upon watry moiſture, and verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in nothing more viſible than in the ſudden diſcharge or vaniſhing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glaſs, or the blade of a ſword, or any ſuch poliſhed body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, Nº* 91.

DEPREDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*deprædator*, Latin.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the ſhrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, ſet near together, one or both will die: the cauſe is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them ſtarveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; theſe we call *depredators*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To DE'PREHEND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 11.

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in ſo groſs and impious an impoſture. *More.*

2. To diſcover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or underſtanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do ſo great effects, have not been obſerved at all, becauſe they are inviſible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, Nº* 98.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehend.*]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be apprehended, conceived, or underſtood. *Dict.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Capableneſs of being caught.

2. Intelligibleneſs; eaſineſs to be underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*deprehenſio*, Latin.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, of *deprimo*, Latin.]

1. To preſs or thruſt down.

2. To let fall; to let down.

The ſame thing I have tried by letting a globe reſt, and raiſing or *depreſſing* the eye, or otherwiſe moving it to make the angle of a juſt magnitude. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To humble; to deject; to ſink.

Others *depreſs* their own minds, deſpond at the firſt difficulty, and conclude that the making any progreſs in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we conſider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depreſs* the mind, with tranſient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wiſe for ſo great a pleaſure of life. *Addiſon's Spectator, Nº* 249.

Paſſion can *depreſs* or raiſe
The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

DEPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of preſſing down.

2. The ſinking or falling in of a ſurface.

The beams of light are ſuch ſubtile bodies, that, in reſpect of them, even ſurfaces that are ſenſibly ſmooth, are not exactly ſo: they have their own degree of roughneſs, conſiſting of little protuberances and *depreſſions*; and conſequently ſuch inequalities may ſuffice to give bodies different colours, as we ſee in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when moſt carefully poliſhed. *Boyle on Colours.*

If the bone be much depreſſed, and the fiſſure conſiderably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fiſſure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the uſe of the trapan; not doubting but a ſmall *depreſſion* of the bone will either riſe, or caſt off, by the benefit of nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. The act of humbling; abaſement.

Depreſſion of the nobility may make a king more abſolute, but leſs ſafe. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.* 28.

DEPRE'SSION *of an Equation*, [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms by diviſion. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSION *of a Star*, [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon below, and is meaſured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, paſſing through the ſtar, intercepted between the ſtar and the horizon. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Latin.]

1. He that keeps or preſſes down.
2. An oppreſſor.

DEPRE'SSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to ſeveral muſcles of the body, whoſe action is to depreſs the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Latin.] An epithet applied to one of the ſtraight muſcles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its uſe being to pull it downwards. *Phillips.*

All I ſhall farther take notice of, ſhall be only the exquiſite equilibration of all oppoſite and antagoniſt muſcles, affected partly by the natural poſture of the body and the eye, which is the caſe of the attollent and *depriment* muſcles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

Fools whoſe end is deſtruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION, [in law] is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or depoſed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To **DEPRI'VE.** *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him.

God hath *deprived* her of wiſdom, neither hath he imparted to her underſtanding. *Job*, xxxix. 17.

He lamented the loſs of an excellent ſervant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clarendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *depriv'd* of ſight,
Led a long death in everlaſting night. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To hinder; to debar from.

From his face I ſhall be hid, *depriv'd*
His bleſſed count'nance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

The ghoſts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of ſepulchres, and fun'ral due. *Dryd. Æn.* vi.

3. To releaſe; to free from.

Moſt happy he,
Whoſe leaſt delight ſufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him oppreſt. *Spenſer.*

4. To put out of an office.

A miniſter, *deprived* for inconformity, ſaid, that if they *deprived* him it ſhould coſt an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *n. ſ.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards.

As for men, although they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water, yet that inundation had a long continuance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

We have large and deep caves of ſeveral *depths*: the deepeſt are ſunk ſix hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the *depth* of Tartarus deſcends. *Dryden's Æn.*

For though, in nature, *depth* and height
Are equally held infinite,
In poetry the height we know
'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a ſhoal.

The falſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled *depths* betray. *Dryden.*

3. The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he ſet a compaſs upon the face of the *depth*. *Prov.* viii. 27.

4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon.

And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
You plow the raging ſeas to coaſts unknown. *Denham.*

The Earl of Newcaſtle, in the *depth* of Winter, reſcued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity.

There are greater *depths* and obſcurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonſenſe, than in the moſt abſtruſe tract of ſchool divinity. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Batallion*, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To **DE'PTHEN.** *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To **DEPU'CELATE.** *v. a.* [*depuceler*, French.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*depulſion*, Latin.] A beating or thruſting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depulſus*, Latin.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To **DE'PURATE.** *v. a.* [*depurer*, French, from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanſe; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemiſtry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in ſome meaſure to analize them, and take aſunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more ſimple, or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to preſent them to us. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleanſed; freed from dregs and impurities.
2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boaſt a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmoſphere of fleſh. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimſtone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either uſed crude, and called *ſulphur vive*, or is of a ſadder colour, and, after *depuration*, ſuch as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

What hath been hitherto diſcourſed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and conſtant uſes of reſpiration. *Boyle on Air.*

2. The cleanſing of a wound from its filth.

To **DEPU'RE.** *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanſe; to free from impurities.
2. To purge; to free from ſome noxious quality.

It produced plants of ſuch imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not ſo waſh out or *depure*, but that the ſame defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or ſending away with a ſpecial commiſſion.
2. Vicegerency; the poſſeſſion of any commiſſion given.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the fav'rites that the abſent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was perſonal in the Iriſh war. *Shak. Henry* IV.

He looks not below the moon, but hath deſigned the regiment of ſublunary affairs unto ſublunary *deputations*. *Brown.*

The authority of conſcience ſtands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South's Sermons.*

To **DEPU'TE.** *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another.

And Abſalom ſaid unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. *2 Samuel*, xv. 3.

A biſhop, by *deputing* a prieſt or chaplain to adminiſter the ſacraments, may correct and remove him for his demerits. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the reſt,
The heroes welcom'd, and their thanks expreſs'd. *Roſcom.*

DE'PUTY. *n. ſ.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Latin.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a ſpecial commiſſion to govern and act inſtead of another.

He exerciſeth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another.

Preſbyters, abſent through infirmity from their churches, might be ſaid to preach by thoſe *deputies*, who, in their ſtead, did but read homilies. *Hooker, b.* v. § 21.

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendſhip is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exerciſe them by his friend. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

3. [In law.] One that exerciſes any office or other thing in another man's right, whoſe forfeiture or miſdemeanour ſhall cauſe the officer or perſon for whom he acts to loſe his office. *Phillips.*

To **DEQUA'NTITATE.** *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminiſh the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and paſſeth in ſtamp amongſt us, by reaſon of its allay, which is a proportion of ſilver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and poſſibly by frequent extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

DER. A term uſed in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from ꝺeoꞃ, a wild beaſt, unleſs the place ſtands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the Britiſh *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **DERA'CINATE.** *v. a.* [*deraciner*, French.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon; while that the cutter ruſts
That ſhould *deracinate* ſuch ſavagery. *Shak. Henry* V.

2. To aboliſh; to deſtroy; to extirpate.

To **DERA'IGN.** } *v. a.* [*diſrationare*, or *dirationare*, Latin.]
To **DERA'IN.** }

1. To prove; to juſtify.

When the parſon of any church is diſturbed to demand tythes in the next pariſh by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron ſhall have a writ to demand the advowſon of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then ſhall the plea paſs in the court chriſtian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To diſorder; to turn out of courſe. *Dict.*

DERA'IGNMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *deraign*.]
DERA'INMENT. }

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A diſordering or turning out of courſe.
3. A diſcharge of profeſſion; a departure out of religion.

In ſome places the ſubſtantive *dereignment* is uſed in the very literal ſignification with the French *diſrayer*, or *deſranger*; that is, turning out of courſe, diſplacing, or ſetting out of order; as *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *dereignment* or diſcharge of their profeſſion, which is ſpoken of thoſe religious men who forſook their orders and profeſſions. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from *deſrayer*, French, to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; diſorder; noiſe.
2. Merriment; jollity; ſolemnity. *Douglaſs.*

To **DERE.** *v. a.* [ꝺeꞃian, Saxon.] To hurt. Obſolete.

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands may not withſtand his might;
Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and ſpoil is his delight. *Fairy Queen.*

DERELI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forſaking or leaving; an abandoning.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's moſt juſt diſpleaſure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confuſion. *Hooker.*

DE'RELICTS. *n. ſ.* pl. [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquiſhed by the owner. *Dict.*

To **DERI'DE.** *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.]

1. To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to ſcorn.

And before whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt unſeemlineſs, we would be ſurely as loth as they who moſt reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

What ſhall be the portion of thoſe who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is ſacred and religious? *Tillotſon, Sermon* ii.

Theſe ſons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
Inſult my darkneſs, and my groans *deride*. *Pope's Statius.*

DERI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a ſcoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blaſphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*deriſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
2. Contempt; ſcorn; a laughing ſtock.

I am in *deriſion* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jer.* xx.

Thou makeſt us a reproach to our neighbours, a ſcorn and a *deriſion* to them that are round about us. *Pſ.* xliv. 13.

Enſnar'd, aſſaulted, overcome, led bound,
Thy foes *deriſion*, captive, poor, and blind,
Into a dungeon thruſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 364.

Are we grieved with the ſcorn and *deriſion* of the prophane? Thus was the bleſſed Jeſus deſpiſed and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakneſs of an ambitious man, which expoſes him to the ſecret ſcorn and *deriſion* of thoſe he converſes with. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 255.

DERI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; ſcoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feaſt;
Deriſive taunts were ſpread from gueſt to gueſt,
And each in jovial mood his mate addreſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DERI'SORY. *adj.* [*deriſorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and ſtandard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that thoſe who honour him ſhall be honoured by him. *South's Sermons.*

DERIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its courſe; letting out.

When it began to ſwell, it would every way diſcharge itſelf by any deſcents or declivities of the ground; and theſe iſſues and *derivations* being once made, and ſupplied with new waters puſhing them forwards, would continue their courſe 'till they arrived at the ſea, juſt as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordſhip here ſeems to diſlike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word ſubſtance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordſhip tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The tracing of any thing from its ſource.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of thoſe truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of thoſe truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulſion only in the meaſure of the diſtance, and the force of the medicines uſed: if we draw it to ſome very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulſion; if only to ſome neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

DERI'VATIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, ſo it is a diſtinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

DERI'VATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I ſtand for. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The word honeſtus originally and ſtrictly ſignifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honour, which ſignifies credit or honour. *South's Sermons.*

DERI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.

To **DERI'VE.** *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the courſe of any thing; letting out; communicating.

Company leſſens the ſhame of vice by ſharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South's Sermons.*

2. To deduce from its original.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progreſs or motion of theſe globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle on Colours.*

This property of it ſeems rather to have been *derived* from the Pretorian ſoldiers, who inſolently aſſumed the diſpoſing of the empire. *Decay of Piety.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they obſerve to ſucceed one another in their own underſtandings. *Locke.*

From theſe two cauſes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodiſts, an ancient ſet of phyſicians, *derived* all diſeaſes of human bodies with a great deal of reaſon; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource.

Chriſt having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately, from his own perſon, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

The cenſers of theſe wretches, who, I am ſure, could *derive* no ſanctity to them from their own perſons; yet, upon this account, that they had been conſecrated by the offering incenſe in them, were, by God's ſpecial command, ſequeſtered from all common uſe. *South's Sermons.*

4. To communicate to by deſcent of blood.

Beſides the readineſs of parts, an excellent diſpoſition of mind is *derived* to your lordſhip from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

5. To ſpread; to diffuſe gradually from one place to another.

The ſtreams of the publick juſtice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To **DE'RIVE.** *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that reſiſts the pow'r of Ptolemy,
Reſiſts the pow'r of Heav'n; for pow'r from Heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To deſcend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,
As well poſſeſt. *Shakeſpeare's Midſ. Night's Dream.*

DERI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *derive*.]

1. One that draws or fetches from the original.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's ſins, but alſo a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

DERN. *adj.* [ꝺeaꞃn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; ſolitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel. Obſolete.

DERNIE'R. *adj.* Laſt. It is a mere French word, and uſed only in the following phraſe.

In the Imperial chamber, the term for the proſecution of an appeal is not circumſcribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elſewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* reſort and ſupreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

To **DE'ROGATE.** *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or cuſtom, ſo as to diminiſh its former value.

By ſeveral contrary cuſtoms and ſtiles uſed here, many of thoſe civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing; to diſparage.

To **DE'ROGATE.** *v. n.* To degenerate; to do a thing contrary to one's calling or dignity.

We ſhould be injurious to virtue itſelf, if we did *derogate* from them whom their induſtry hath made great. *Hooker.*

DE'ROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Damaged; leſſened in value.

Into her womb convey ſterility;
Dry up in her the organs of increaſe,
And from her *derogate* body never ſpring
A babe to honour her! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DEROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking and making void a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambaſſage, with good reſpects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is alſo certain, that the ſcripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South.*

2. A diſparaging; leſſening or taking away the worth of any perſon or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

Which, though never ſo neceſſary, they could not eaſily now admit, without ſome fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after reſolute to maintain. *Hooker, Preface.*

So ſurely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I ſpeak to his *derogation*; for in that I ſaid he is a mingled people, it is no diſpraiſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The wiſeſt princes need not think it any diminution to their greatneſs, or *derogation* to their ſufficiency, to rely upon counſel. *Bacon, Eſſay* 21.

I ſay not this in *derogation* to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly ſaid in his juſt praiſe. *Dryd.*

I believe there are none of theſe patriots who will think it a *derogation* from their merit to have it ſaid, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 39.

DERO'GATIVE. *adj.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; leſſening the value of.

That ſpirits are corporeal ſeems to me a conceit *derogative* to himſelf, and ſuch as he ſhould rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he eſtabliſheth the doctrine of luſtrations, amulets and charms, as we have declared before. *Vulgar Err.*

DERO'GATORILY. *adv.* [from *derogatory.*] In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *derogatory.*] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORY. *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.] That leſſens the value of.

They live and die in their abſurdities, paſſing their days in perverted apprehenſions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God and the wiſdom of the creation. *Brown.*

Theſe deputed beings, as they are commonly underſtood, are *derogatory* from the wiſdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtleſs can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and eaſy methods than employing theſe ſubſervient divinities. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

DE'RVIS. *n. ſ.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkiſh prieſt.

Even there, where Chriſt vouchſaf'd to teach,
Their *dervises* dare an impoſtor preach. *Sandys.*

The *dervis* at firſt made ſome ſcruple of violating his promiſe to the dying brachman; but told him, at laſt, that he could conceal nothing from ſo excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DE'SCANT. *n. ſ.* [*diſcanto*, Italian.]

1. A ſong or tune compoſed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harſh a *deſcant.* *Shakeſp.*
The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous *deſcant* ſung. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. A diſcourſe; a diſputation; a diſquiſition branched out into ſeveral diviſions or heads. It is commonly uſed as a word of cenſure, or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And ſtand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy *deſcant.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Such kindneſs would ſupplant our unkind reportings, and ſevere *deſcants* upon our brethren. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

To DE'SCANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſing in parts.

2. To diſcourſe at large; to make ſpeeches: in a ſenſe of cenſure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time;
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,
And *deſcant* on mine own deformity. *Shak. Richard* III.
Com'ſt thou for this, vain boaſter, to ſurvey me,
To *deſcant* on my ſtrength, and give thy verdict? *Milton.*

A virtuous man ſhould be pleaſed to find people *deſcanting* upon his actions, becauſe, when they are thoroughly canvaſſed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addiſon.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*deſcendo*, Latin.]

1. To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to ſink.

The rain *deſcended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that houſe; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. *Matt.* vii. 25.

The brook that *deſcended* out of the mount. *Deut.* ix. 21.

He cleft his head with one *deſcending* blow. *Dryden.*

Foul with ſtains
Of guſhing torrents and *deſcending* rains. *Addiſon's Cato.*
O goddeſs! who, *deſcending* from the ſkies,
Vouchſaf'd thy preſence to my wond'ring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To come down in a popular ſenſe, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He ſhall *deſcend* into battle, and periſh. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 10.

3. To come ſuddenly or violently; to fall upon as an enemy.

For the pious ſire preſerve the ſon;
His wiſh'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the ſuitors let thy wrath *deſcend.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. To make an invaſion.

The goddeſs gives th' alarm; and ſoon is known
The Grecian fleet, *deſcending* on the town. *Dryden.*
A foreign ſon upon the ſhore *deſcends*,
Whoſe martial fame from pole to pole extends. *Dryden.*

5. To proceed from an original; to be extracted from.

Deſpair *deſcends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear, lazineſs, and impatience. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

Will is younger brother to a baronet, and *deſcended* of the ancient family of the Wimbles. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 108.

6. To fall in order of inheritance to a ſucceſſor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the eſtate of the father, ought to *deſcend* to the eldeſt ſon; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *deſcend* unto him by inheritance. *Locke.*

The inheritance of both rule over men and property, in things ſprung from the ſame original, and were to *deſcend* by the ſame rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the *deſcending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to poſterity, by the inheritance of his heir, ſucceeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

7. To extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſiderations.

Congregations diſcerned the ſmall accord that was among themſelves, when they *deſcended* to particulars. *Dec. of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *deſcend* the hill;
Deſcended Adam to the bow'r, where Eve
Lay ſleeping. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we *deſcended* them, we had ſtill a river running along with the road. *Addiſon on Italy.*

In the midſt of this plain ſtands a high hill, ſo very ſteep, that there would be no mounting or *deſcending* it, were not it made up of a looſe crumbled earth. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DESCE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [*deſcendant* Fr. *deſcendens*, Latin.] The offspring of an anceſtor; he that is in the line of generation at whatever diſtance.

The *deſcendants* of Neptune were planted there. *Bacon.*

O, true *deſcendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchſafe this picture of thy ſoul to ſee. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my *deſcendants* before them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DESCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*deſcendens*, Latin. It ſeems to be eſtabliſhed that the ſubſtantive ſhould derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; ſinking; coming down; deſcending.

There is a regreſs of the ſap in plants from above downwards; and this *deſcendent* juice is that which principally nouriſhes both fruit and plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another as an original or anceſtor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *deſcendent* of æthereal race. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DESCE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [from *deſcend.*]

1. Such as may be deſcended; ſuch as may admit of a paſſage downwards.

2. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance.

According to the cuſtoms of other countries thoſe honorary fees and infeudations were *deſcendible* to the eldeſt, and not to all the males. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

DESCE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*deſcenſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of falling or ſinking; deſcent.

2. A declenſion; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy *deſcenſion*:
It was Jove's caſe. From a prince to a 'prentice? a low transformation: that ſhall be mine. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. [In aſtronomy.] Right *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign or ſtar below the horizon of a direct ſphere.

Oblique *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign below the horizon of an oblique ſphere. *Ozenam.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *deſcenſion.*] Relating to deſcent.

DESCE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*deſcenſus*, Latin; *deſcente*, French.]

1. The act of paſſing from a higher place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with ſuch a ſwift *deſcent?* *Blackmore.*

2. Progreſs downwards.

Obſerving ſuch gradual and gentle *deſcents* downwards, in thoſe parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is ſo alſo in things above. *Locke.*

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and ſources of rivers flow upon a *deſcent*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

4. Loweſt place.

From th' extremeſt upward of thy head,
To the *deſcent* and duſt below thy feet,
A moſt toad-ſpotted traitor. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. Invaſion; hoſtile entrance into a kingdom: in alluſion to the height of ſhips.

At the firſt *deſcent* on ſhore, he was not immured with a wooden veſſel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

The duke was general himſelf, and made that unfortunate *deſcent* upon the Iſle of Ree, which was attended with a miſerable retreat, in which the flower of the army was loſt. *Clarendon.*

Ariſe, true judges, in your own defence,
Controul thoſe foplings, and declare for ſenſe;
For ſhould the fools prevail, they ſtop not there,
But make their next *deſcent* upon the fair. *Dryden.*

6. Tranſmiſſion of any thing by ſucceſſion and inheritance.

If the agreement and conſent of men firſt gave a ſceptre into any one's hand, that alſo muſt direct its *deſcent* and conveyance. *Locke.*

7. The ſtate of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without ſuch a particular claim, had great reaſon to glory in their common *deſcent* from Abraham, Iſaac and Jacob, to whom the promiſe of the bleſſed ſeed was ſeverally made. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

8. Birth; extraction; proceſs of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To bar my maſter's heirs in true *deſcent!*
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.
Turnus, for high *deſcent* and graceful mien,
Was firſt, and favour'd by the Latian queen. *Dryd. Æn.*

9. Offspring; inheritors; thoſe proceeding in the line of generation.

The care of our *deſcent* perplexes us moſt,
Which muſt be born to certain woe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
From him
His whole *deſcent*, who thus ſhall Canaan win. *Par. Loſt.*

10. A ſingle ſtep in the ſcale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thouſand *deſcents* removed from Adam himſelf. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

Then all the ſons of theſe five brethren reign'd
By due ſucceſs, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven *deſcents* the crown retain'd,
'Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd. *Fairy Queen.*

11. A rank in the ſcale or order of being.

How have I then, with whom to hold converſe,
Save with the creatures which I made, and thoſe
To me inferior; infinite *deſcents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee. *Par. Loſt.*

To DESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*deſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

I pray thee, overname them; and as thou nam'ſt them, I will *deſcribe* them; and according to my deſcription, level at my affection. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He that writes well in verſe will often ſend his thoughts in ſearch, through all the treaſure of words that expreſs any one idea in the ſame language, that ſo he may comport with the meaſures, or the rhyme of the verſe which he writes, or with his own moſt beautiful and vivid ſentiments of the thing he *deſcribes.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as a torch waved about the head *deſcribes* a circle.

3. To diſtribute into proper heads or diviſions.

Men paſſed through the land, and *deſcribed* it by cities into ſeven parts in a book. *Joſh.* xviii. 9.

4. To define in a lax manner by the promiſcuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See DESCRIPTION.

DESCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſcribe.*] He that deſcribes.

From a plantation and colony of theirs, an iſland near Spain was by the Greek *deſcribers* named Erythra. *Brown.*

DESCRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſcoverer; a detecter.

May think his labour vainly gone,
The glad *deſcrier* ſhall not miſs
To taſte the nectar of a kiſs. *Craſhaw.*

DESCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*deſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deſcribing or making out any perſon or thing by perceptible properties.

2. The ſentence or paſſage in which any thing is deſcribed.

A poet muſt refuſe all tedious and unneceſſary *deſcriptions*: a robe which is too heavy, is leſs an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Sometimes miſguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for ſtreams immortaliz'd in ſong,
That loſt in ſilence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
That run for ever by the muſe's ſkill,
And in the ſmooth *deſcription* murmur ſtill. *Addiſon.*

3. A lax definition.

This ſort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the moſt remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a *deſcription*; whereas the definition is called perfect when it is compoſed of the eſſential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watts's Logick.*

4. The qualities expreſſed in a deſcription.

I'll pay ſix thouſand, and deface the bond,
Before a friend of this *deſcription*
Shall loſe a hair. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To DESCRY'. *v. a.* [*deſcrier*, French.]

1. To give notice of any thing ſuddenly diſcovered: as, the ſcout *deſcried* the enemy; that he gave notice of their approach. This ſenſe is now obſolete, but gave occaſion to thoſe which are now in uſe.

2. To ſpy out; to examine at a diſtance.

And the houſe of Joſeph ſent to *deſcry* Bethel. *Judg.* i. 23.

Edmund, I think, is gone to *deſcry*
Th' ſtrength o' th' enemy. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.

Of the king they got a ſight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; in neither place *deſcryed*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambaſſador in England. *Wotton.*

4. To diſcover; to perceive by the eye; to ſee any thing diſtant or abſent.

Thus dight, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him *deſcry'd*,
And through the watchmen, who him never ſpy'd. *Hubbard's Tale.*
The ſpirit of deep prophecy ſhe hath;
What's paſt and what's to come ſhe can *deſcry.* *Shakeſp.*

That planet would, unto our eyes, *deſcrying* only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon ſeems. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, b.* i. *c.* 7.

And now their way to earth they had *deſcry'd*,
To Paradiſe firſt tending. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Although the motion of light be not *deſcried*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Digby on Bodies.*

A tow'r ſo high, it ſeem'd to reach the ſky,
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *deſcry*
All Ilium. *Denham.*
Once more at leaſt look back, ſaid I,
Thyſelf in that large glaſs *deſcry.* *Prior.*

DESCRY'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſcovery; thing diſcovered.

How near's the other army?
—Near, and on ſpeedy foot, the main *deſcry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To DE'SECRATE. *v. a.* [*deſacro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpoſe to which any thing is conſecrated.

The founders of monaſteries imprecated evil on thoſe who ſhould *deſecrate* their donations. *Salmon's Survey.*

DESECRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſecrate.*] The abolition of conſecration.

DE'SERT. *n. ſ.* [*deſertum*, Latin.] A wilderneſs; ſolitude; waſte country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the *deſert* with thy ſword.
Of trembling I inhibit; then proteſt me
The baby of a girl. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
He, looking round on every ſide, beheld
A pathleſs *deſert*, duſk with horrid ſhades. *Paradiſe Reg.*

DE'SERT. *adj.* [*deſertus*, Latin.] Wild; waſte; ſolitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the *deſert* air,
Where hearing ſhould not catch them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He found him in a *deſert* land, and in the waſte howling wilderneſs. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

The promiſes and bargains between two men in a *deſert* iſland are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a ſtate of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

To DESE'RT. *v. a.* [*deſerter*, French; *deſero*, Latin.]

1. To forſake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherouſly.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wiſhed the paſſing of that bill, that ever *deſerted* them 'till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

2. To leave; to abandon.

What is it that holds and keeps them in fixed ſtations and intervals, againſt an inceſſant and inherent tendency to *deſert* them? *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enliſted.

DESE'RT. *n. ſ.* [properly *deſſert*: the word is originally French.] The laſt courſe; the fruit or ſweetmeats with which a feaſt is concluded. See DESSERT.

DESE'RT. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert.*]

1. Qualities or conduct conſidered with reſpect to rewards or puniſhments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of neceſſity a thing common, it is, through the manifold perſuaſions, diſpoſitions, and occaſions of men, with equal *deſert* both of praiſe and diſpraiſe, ſhunned by ſome, by others deſired. *Hooker, b.* v. § 46.

The baſe o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deſerts*, all kind of natures,
That labour on the boſom of this ſphere
To propagate their ſtates. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Uſe every man after his *deſert*, and who ſhall 'ſcape whipping? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

More to move you,
Take my *deſerts* to his, and join them both. *Shak. Timon.*

All *deſert* imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deſerved, or made due. *South's Sermons.*

3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DESE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert.*]

1. He that has forſaken his cauſe or his poſt.

The members of both houſes, who at firſt withdrew, were counted *deſerters*, and outed of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

Streight to their ancient calls, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd *deſerters* will repair. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
Hoſts of *deſerters*, who your honour ſold,
And baſely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryden.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enliſted.

They are the ſame *deſerters*, whether they ſtay in our own camp, or run over to the enemies. *Decay of Piety.*

A *deſerter*, who came out of the citadel, ſays the garriſon is brought to the utmoſt neceſſity. *Tatler*, N° 59.

3. He that forſakes another; an abandoner.

The fair ſex, if they had the *deſerter* in their power, would certainly have ſhewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Thou, falſe guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deſerter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert.*]

1. The act of forſaking or abandoning a cauſe or poſt.

Every compliance that we are perſuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will neceſſarily involve us in a *deſertion* of the other. *Rogers, Serm.* v.

3. [In theology.] Spiritual deſpondency; a ſenſe of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Chriſt hears and ſympathizes with the ſpiritual agonies of a ſoul under *deſertion*, or the preſſures of ſome ſtinging affliction. *South's Sermons.*

DESE'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *deſert.*] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She ſaid ſhe lov'd;
Lov'd me *deſertleſs*, who, with ſhame, confeſt
Another flame had ſeiz'd upon my breaſt. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*deſervir*, French.]

1. To be worthy of either good or ill.

Thoſe they honoured, as having power to work or ceaſe, as men *deſerved* of them. *Hooker, b.* i.

Some of us love you well; and ev'n thoſe ſome
Envy your great *deſervings*, and good name. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.
All friends ſhall taſte
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deſervings.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
What he *deſerves* of you and me I know. *Shakeſp.*
Yet well, if here would end
The miſery: I *deſerv'd* it, and would bear
My own deſervings. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 727.
Courts are the places where beſt manners flouriſh,
Where the *deſerving* ought to riſe. *Otway's Orphan.*
A mother cannot give him death; though he
Deſerves it, he *deſerves* it not from me. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Since my Orazia's death I have not ſeen
A beauty ſo *deſerving* to be queen. *Dryden.*

He had been a perſon of great *deſervings* from the republick, was an admirable ſpeaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

2. To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural juſtice, one man may merit and *deſerve* of another. *South's Sermons.*

DESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deſerve.*] Worthily; according to deſert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not ſent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and baſe,
Deſervedly made vaſſal. *Milton's Par. Regained, b.* iv.

A man *deſervedly* cuts himſelf off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to ſubvert. *Addiſon.*

DESE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſerve.*] A man who merits rewards. It is uſed, I think, only in a good ſenſe.

Their love is never link'd to the *deſerver*,
'Till his deſerts are paſs'd. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Heavy, with ſome high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwiſe great *deſervers* do perchance grow intolerable preſumers. *Wotton.*

Emulation will never be wanting amongſt poets, when particular rewards and prizes are propoſed to the beſt *deſervers.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

DESI'CCANTS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiccate.*] Applications that dry up the flow of ſores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *deſiccants*, and waſted. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To DESI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*deſicco*, Latin.] To dry up; to exhale moiſture.

In bodies *deſiccated* by heat or age, when the native ſpirit goeth forth, and the moiſture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 842.

Where there is moiſture enough, or ſuperfluous, there wine helpeth to digeſt and *deſiccate* the moiſture. *Bacon.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the ſea, or ſome *deſiccated* places thereof, by the heat of the ſun. *Hale.*

DESICCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiccate.*] The act of making dry; the ſtate of being dried.

If the ſpirits iſſue out of the body, there followeth *deſiccation*, induration, and conſumption; as in brick, evaporation of bodies liquid, &c. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 329.

DESI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *deſiccate.*] That which has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*deſidero*, Lat.] To want; to miſs; to deſire in abſence. A word ſcarcely uſed.

Eclipſes are of wonderful aſſiſtance toward the ſolution of this ſo deſirable and ſo much *deſiderated* problem. *Cheyne.*

DESI'DIOSE. *adj.* [*deſidioſus*, Latin.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*deſigno*, Latin; *deſſiner*, French.]

1. To purpoſe; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpoſe: with *for.*

The acts of religious worſhip were purpoſely *deſigned for* the acknowledgment of a Being, whom the moſt excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. *Stillingfleet.*

You are not for obſcurity *deſign'd*,
But, like the ſun, muſt cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. To devote intentionally; with *to.*

One of thoſe places was *deſigned* by the old man *to* his ſon. *Clarendon.*

He was born to the inheritance of a ſplendid fortune; he was *deſigned to* the ſtudy of the law. *Dryden.*

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to obſerve whether it be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *deſigned*; then, whether it be well coloured, which be the two general heads. *Wotton.*

Thus while they ſpeed their pace, the prince *deſigns*
The new elected ſeat, and draws the lines. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To mark out.

'Tis not enough to make a man a ſubject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there muſt be ways of *deſigning* and knowing the perſon to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESI'GN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpoſe.

2. A ſcheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal eſtate, that lays *deſigns* only for a day, without any proſpect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

3. A ſcheme formed to the detriment of another.

A ſedate ſettled *deſign* upon another man's life, put him in a ſtate of war with him againſt whom he has declared ſuch an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artiſt endeavours to execute or expreſs.

I doubt not but in the *deſigns* of ſeveral Greek medals one may often ſee the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. *Addiſon.*

Thy hand ſtrikes out ſome new *deſign*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope's Epiſt.*

DESI'GNABLE. *adj.* [*deſigno*, Latin.] Diſtinguiſhable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover muſt be confined to obſerve theſe proportions, and cannot paſs over all theſe infinite *deſignable* degrees in an inſtant. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deſignatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by ſome particular token.

This is a plain *deſignation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of ſtuff uſed to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to uſe that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titulary pretence, grounded upon the will and *deſignation* of Edward the Confeſſor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite ſeem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their firſt *deſignation* only to thoſe things which have parts, and are capable of increaſe or diminution. *Locke.*

DESI'GNEDLY. *adv.* [from *deſign.*] Purpoſely; intentionally; by deſign or purpoſe; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitouſly.

The next thing is ſometimes *deſignedly* to put them in pain; but care muſt be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke.*

Uſes made things; that is to ſay, ſome things were made *deſignedly*, and on purpoſe, for ſuch an uſe as they ſerve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

DESI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſign.*]

1. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays ſchemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for ſuch *deſigners* to ſuborn the publick intereſt, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety.*

2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture.

There is a great affinity between deſigning and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *deſigners* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the ſame reliſh for wit and fancy. *Addiſon.*

DESI'GNING. *participial adj.* [from *deſign.*] Inſidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould ſhew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Deſigning, mercenary; and I know
You would not wiſh to think I could be bought. *Southern.*

DESI'GNLESS. *adj.* [from *deſign.*] Without intention; without deſign; unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *deſignleſs.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *deſignleſsly* conſpiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the reſpective ſingers. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

DESI'GNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deſign.*]

1. A ſcheme of hoſtility.

News, lords, our wars are done:
The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo bang'd the Turks,
That their *deſignment* halts. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. A plot; a malicious intention.

She received advice both of the king's deſperate eſtate, and of the duke's *deſignments* againſt her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or ſketch of a work.

The ſcenes which repreſent cities and countries are not really ſuch, but only painted on boards and canvaſs; but ſhall that excuſe the ill painture or *deſignment* of them? *Dryden.*

When abſent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that ſome mean artiſt's ſkill were ſhown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet ſtill the fair *deſignment* was his own. *Dryden.*

DESI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *deſire.*]

1. Pleaſing; delightful.

She then let drop ſome expreſſions about an agate ſnuff-box; I immediately took the hint, and bought one, being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *deſirable* in her eyes. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 97.

Our own ſex, our kindred, our houſes, and our very names, ſeem to have ſomething good and *deſirable* in them. *Watts.*

2. That which is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs.

Adjudged caſes, collected by men of great ſagacity, will improve his mind, toward acquiring this *deſirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

He cannot but confeſs, that it is a thing the moſt *deſirable* to man, and moſt agreeable to the goodneſs of God, that he ſhould ſend forth his light and his truth by a ſpecial revelation of his will. *Rogers, Sermon* iii.

DESI'RE. *n. ſ.* [*deſir*, Fr. *deſeo*, Ital. *deſiderium*, Lat.] Wiſh; eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy.

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *deſire*, but it takes away the performance. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Deſire's the vaſt extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

Deſire is the uneaſineſs a man finds in himſelf upon the abſence of any thing, whoſe preſent enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

It is in a man's power only to obſerve what the ideas are that take their turns in his underſtanding, or elſe to direct the ſort, and call in ſuch as he hath a *deſire* or uſe of. *Locke.*

To DESI'RE. *v. a.* [*deſirer*, French; *deſiderare*, Latin.]

1. To wiſh; to long for; to covet.

Thou ſhalt not *deſire* the ſilver or gold. *Deut.* vii. 25.

2. To expreſs wiſhes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a *deſiring* look. *Dryden.*

3. To aſk; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *deſire* your grace of pardon;
I muſt away this night. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

But ſince you take ſuch int'reſt in our woe,
And Troy's diſaſt'rous end *deſire* to know,
I will reſtrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our laſt ſad fatal night befell. *Dryden's Æn.*

DESI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſire.*] One that is eager of any thing; a wiſher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the *deſirers.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

DESI'ROUS. *adj.* [from *deſire.*] Full of deſire; eager; longing after; wiſhing for.

The ſame piety which maketh them that are in authority *deſirous* to pleaſe and reſemble God by juſtice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker, b.* v. § 1.

Be not *deſirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

Men are drowſy and *deſirous* to ſleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and ſtretch. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, Nº 296.

Adam the while,
Waiting *deſirous* her return, had wove
Of choiceſt flow'rs a garland. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, *deſirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

DESI'ROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſirous.*] Fulneſs of deſire; eagerneſs. *Dict.*

DESI'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *deſirous.*] Eagerly; with deſire; with ardent wiſhes. *Dict.*

To DESI'ST. *v. n.* [*deſiſto*, Latin.] To ceaſe from any thing; to ſtop.

Deſiſt, thou art diſcern'd,
And toil'ſt in vain; nor me in vain moleſt. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or abſurd; but will readily *deſiſt* from it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

DESI'STANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiſt.*] The act of deſiſting; ceſſation.

Men uſually give freelieſt where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuſe of their *deſiſtance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESI'TIVE. *adj.* [*deſitus*, Latin.] Ending; concluded.

Inceptive and *deſitive* propoſitions are of this ſort: the fogs vaniſh as the ſun riſes, but the fogs have not yet begun to vaniſh; therefore the ſun is not yet riſen. *Watts's Logick.*

DESK. *n. ſ.* [*diſch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repoſitory under it.

Tell her in the *deſk*,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkiſh tapeſtry,
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

He is drawn leaning on a *deſk*, with his bible before him. *Walton's Angler.*

I have alſo been obliged to leave unfiniſhed in my *deſk* the heads of two eſſays. *Pope.*

Not the *deſk* with ſilver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japann'd, avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

DE'SOLATE. *adj.* [*deſolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us ſeek ſome *deſolate* ſhade, and there
Weep our ſad boſoms empty. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This hero appears at firſt in a *deſolate* iſland, ſitting upon the ſide of the ſea. *Broome on Epick Poetry.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waſte.

This city ſhall be *deſolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.* xxvi. 9.

3. Solitary; without ſociety.

To DE'SOLATE. *v. a.* [*deſolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waſte.

The iſland of Atlantis was not ſwallowed by an earthquake, but was *deſolated* by a particular deluge; for earthquakes are ſeldom in thoſe parts: but, on the other ſide, they have ſuch pouring rivers, as the rivers of Aſia, Africa, and Europe are but brooks to them. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

Thick around
Thunders the ſport of thoſe, who with the gun
And dog, impatient bounding at the ſhot,
Worſe than the ſeaſon, *deſolate* the fields. *Thomſ. Winter.*

DE'SOLATELY. *adv.* [from *deſolate.*] In a deſolate manner.

DESOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſolate.*] Deſtruction of inhabitants; ravage.

What with your praiſes of the country, what with your diſcourſe of the lamentable *deſolation* thereof made by thoſe Scots, you have filled me with a great compaſſion of their calamities. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Without her follows to myſelf and thee,
Herſelf, the land, and many a Chriſtian ſoul,
Death. *deſolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

To complete
The ſcene of *deſolation* ſtretch'd around,
The grim guards ſtand. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1075.

2. Gloomineſs; ſadneſs; melancholy.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleneſs of the continual motion, the *deſolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth ſtill vex the mind, even when it is beſt armed againſt it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Then your hoſe ſhall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonſtrate a careleſs *deſolation.* *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

My *deſolation* does begin to make
A better life. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. A place waſted and forſaken.

How is Babylon become a *deſolation* among the nations! *Jer.* l. 23.

DESPA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*deſeſpoir*, French.]

1. Hopeleſſneſs; deſpondence; loſs of hope.

You had either never attempted this change, ſet on with hope, or never diſcovered it, ſtopt with *deſpair.* *Sidney b.* ii.

We are troubled on every ſide, yet not diſtreſſed; we are perplexed, but not in *deſpair.* *2 Cor.* iv. 8.

Weary'd, forſaken, and purſu'd at laſt,
All ſafety in *deſpair* of ſafety plac'd,
Courage he thence reſumes, reſolv'd to bear
All their aſſaults, ſince 'tis in vain to fear. *Denham.*

Equal their flame, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languiſh'd with *deſpair.* *Dryden.*

Deſpair is the thought of the unattainableneſs of any good, which works differently in men's minds, ſometimes producing uneaſineſs or pain, ſometimes reſt and indolency. *Locke.*

2. That which cauſes deſpair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely viſited people,
All ſwol'n and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye;
The mere *deſpair* of ſurgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. [In theology.] Loſs of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or moſt evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one ſide, ſo there may be an exceſs on the other: may not hope in God, or godly ſorrow, be perverted into preſumption or *deſpair?* *Sprat's Sermons.*

To DESPA'IR. *v. n.* [*deſpero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to deſpond.

Though thou dreweſt a ſword at thy friend, yet *deſpair* not; for there may be a turning. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxii. 21.

We commend the wit of the Chineſe, who *deſpair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of ſilver. *Bacon.*

Never *deſpair* of God's bleſſings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wake's Preparation.*

DESPA'IRER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpair.*] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *deſpairers* hope for good ſucceſs. *Dryden.*

DESPA'IRFUL. *adj.* [*deſpair* and *full.*] Hopeleſs. Obſolete.

That ſweet but ſour *deſpairful* care. *Sidney, b.* i.

DESPA'IRINGLY. *adv.* [from *deſpairing.*] In a manner betokening hopeleſſneſs or deſpondency.

He ſpeaks ſeverely and *deſpairingly* of our ſociety. *Boyle.*

To DESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*depeſcher*, French.]

1. To ſend away haſtily.

Doctor Theodore Colebý, a ſober and intelligent man, I *deſpatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring me ſome of the moxa, and learn the exact method of uſing it, from the man that ſold it. *Temple.*

The good Æneas, whoſe paternal care
Julus' abſence could no longer bear,
Deſpatch'd Achates to the ſhips in haſte,
To give a glad relation of the paſt. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

2. To ſend out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to *deſpatch*
His nighted life. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

And the company ſhall ſtone them with ſtones, and *deſpatch* them with their ſwords. *Ezek.* xxiii. 47.

In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we reſolve we will *deſpatch* you all. *Dryden.*

Deſpatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I ſhall grow tender elſe, and wiſh to live. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

3. To perform a buſineſs quickly; as, I *deſpatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceaſing, and to *deſpatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. *2 Mac.* ix. 4.

No ſooner is one action *deſpatched*, which, by ſuch a determination as the will, we are ſet upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to ſet us on work. *Locke.*

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What, are the brothers parted?
—They have *deſpatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shak.*

DESPA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Haſty execution; ſpeedy performance.

Affected *deſpatch* is one of the moſt dangerous things to buſineſs that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd ſee, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, ſhe wiſhes for *deſpatch*;
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward. *Granville.*

The *deſpatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the ſolicitor as the good office itſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Conduct; management. Obſolete.

You ſhall put
This night's great buſineſs into my *deſpatch*,
Which ſhall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give ſolely ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shak. Macb.*

3. Expreſs; haſty meſſenger or meſſage; as *deſpatches* were ſent away.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [from *deſpatch.*] Bent on haſte; intent on ſpeedy execution of buſineſs.

So ſaying, with *deſpatchful* looks, in haſte
She turns, on hoſpitable thoughts intent. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let one *deſpatchful* bid ſome ſwain to lead
A well fed bullock from the graſſy mead. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DE'SPERATE. *adj.* [*deſperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile ſhe hath deſpis'd me moſt;
Forſworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *deſperate* of obtaining her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Without care of ſafety; raſh; precipitant; fearleſs of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Engliſhman dare give me counſel,
Or be a known friend 'gainſt his highneſs' pleaſure,
Though he be grown ſo *deſperate* to be honeſt,
And live a ſubject? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, ſuch an one we vulgarly call a *deſperate* perſon, and that ſure is a moſt damning ſin. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

3. Irretrievable; unſurmountable; irrecoverable.

Theſe debts may be well called *deſperate* ones; for a mad man owes them. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

In a part of Aſia the ſick, when their caſe comes to be thought *deſperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *deſperate* fortunes, that is, a man whoſe friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *deſperate* phyſician to wiſh his friend dead, rather than to apply the beſt endeavours of his ſkill for his recovery? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

5. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *deſp'rate* ſots and fools,
That durſt depart from Ariſtotle's rules. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

DE'SPERATELY. *adv.* [from *deſperate.*]

1. Furiouſly; madly; without attention to ſafety or danger.

Your eldeſt daughters have foredone themſelves,
And *deſp'rately* are dead. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

There might be ſomewhat in it, that he would not have done, or deſired undone, when he broke forth as *deſperately* as before he had done uncivilly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. In a great degree; violently: this ſenſe is ludicrous.

She fell *deſperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in purſuit of him, he having withdrawn thither on purpoſe to avoid her. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 223.

DE'SPERATENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Madneſs; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrours and amazement of conſcience, but alſo boldly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of ſin, is called a *deſperateneſs* alſo; and the more bold thus, the more deſperate. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

DESPERA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Hopeleſſneſs; deſpair; deſpondency.

Deſperation
Is all the policy, ſtrength, and defence,
That Rome can make againſt them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

As long as we are guilty of any paſt ſin, and have no promiſe of remiſſion, whatever our future care be, this *deſperation* of ſucceſs chills all our induſtry, and we ſin on, becauſe we have ſinned. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

DE'SPICABLE. *adj.* [*deſpicabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; ſordid; worthleſs. It is applied equally to perſons or things.

Our caſe were miſerable, if that wherewith we moſt endeavour to pleaſe God, were in his ſight ſo vile and *deſpicable* as men's diſdainful ſpeech would make it. *Hooker, b.* v. § 23.

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, ſunk before the ſpears
Of *deſpicable* foes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 437.
All th' earth he gave thee to poſſeſs and rule,
No *deſpicable* gift! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 340.

All the quiet that could be expected from ſuch a reign, muſt be the reſult of abſolute power on the one hand, and a *deſpicable* ſlavery on the other. *Addiſon.*

When men of rank and figure paſs away their lives in criminal purſuits and practices, they render themſelves more vile and *deſpicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low ſtation his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addiſon.*

DESPI'CABLENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs; worthleſſneſs.

We conſider the great diſproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *deſpicableneſs* of our ſervice. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY. *adv.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanly; ſordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy ſhore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *deſpicably* poor;
The town in ſoft ſolemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DESPI'SABLE. *adj.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemptible; deſpicable; regarded with contempt. A word ſcarcely uſed but in low converſation.

I am extremely obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old diſtreſſed courtier, commonly the moſt *deſpiſable* thing in the world. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

To **DESPI'SE.** *v. a.* [*deſpiſer*, old French, *Skinner*; *deſpicio*, Latin.]

1. To ſcorn; to contemn; to ſlight; to diſreſpect.

For, lo, I will make thee ſmall among the Heathen, and *deſpiſed* among men. *Jer.* xlix. 15.

My ſons their old unhappy ſire *deſpiſe*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope's Statius.*

2. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems once to ſignify *abhor*, as from the Italian *deſpettare.*

Let not your ears *deſpiſe* my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DESPI'SER. *n.ſ.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemner; ſcorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diſtreſs?
Or elſe a rude *deſpiſer* of good manners,
That in civility thou ſeem'ſt ſo empty? *Shakeſpeare.*

Wiſdom is commonly, at long running, juſtified even of her *deſpiſers.* *Government of the Tongue*, § 7.

Thus the atheiſts, libertines, and *deſpiſers* of religion, uſually paſs under the name of free-thinkers. *Swift.*

DESPI'TE. *n.ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, French.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciouſneſs; ſpleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! *deſpite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shak. Coriolanus.*

With men theſe conſiderations are uſually the cauſes of *deſpite*, diſdain, or averſion from others; but with God they paſs for reaſons of our greater tenderneſs towards others. *Sprat.*

2. Defiance.

The life, thou gav'ſt me firſt, was loſt and done;
'Till with thy warlike ſword, *deſpite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'ſt new date. *Shakeſp.*
My life thou ſhalt command, but not my ſhame;
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Deſpite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark diſhonour's uſe thou ſhalt not have. *Shakeſp.*
Know I will ſerve the fair in thy *deſpite.* *Dryd. Fab.*
I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *deſpite.* *Dryden.*
Say, would the tender creature, in *deſpite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? *Blackmore's Creation.*
Thou, with rebel inſolence, did'ſt dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And in *deſpite*, ev'n of thy father's juſtice,
To ſtir the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

3. Act of malice; act of oppoſition.

His puniſhment, eternal miſery,
It would be all his ſolace and revenge,
As a *deſpite* done againſt the Moſt High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To **DESPI'TE.** *v.a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to affront; to give uneaſineſs to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, ſetting the town on fire, to *deſpite* Bacchus. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

DESPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*deſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; full of ſpleen; full of hate; malignant; miſchievous: uſed both of perſons and things.

His taken labours bid him me forgive;
I, his *deſpiteful* Juno, ſent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shak.*

Preſerve us from the hands of our *deſpiteful* and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

Mean while the heinous and *deſpiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradiſe, was known
In heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 1.

DESPI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly.

It requires us to pray for them that *deſpitefully* uſe us and perſecute us. *Matt.* v. 44.

DESPI'TEFULNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *deſpitefulneſs* and torture, that we may know his meekneſs, and prove his patience. *Wiſd.* ii. 19.

DESPI'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *deſpite.*] Malicious; furious. A word now out of uſe.

The knight of the red croſs, when him he ſpy'd
Spurring ſo hot with rage *deſpiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his ſpear. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* 2.

To **DESPO'IL.** *v.a.* [*deſpolio*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to deprive. With *of.*

Deſpoil'd of warlike arms, and knowen ſhield. *Spenſer.*
You are nobly born,
Deſpoiled of your honour in your life. *Shak. Henry* VI.
He waits with helliſh rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or ſend thee back
Deſpoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliſs. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
He, pale as death, *deſpoil'd of* his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*
Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal preſt,
Awaits: this day of all his honours gain'd
Deſpoils him, if thy ſuccour opportune
Defends not the ſad hour. *Phillips.*

DESPOLIA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *deſpolio*, Latin.] The act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.

To **DESPO'ND.** *v.a.* [*deſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To deſpair; to loſe hope; to become hopeleſs or deſperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to *deſpond* for any miſcarriages or diſappointments that were not in his own power to prevent. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 110.

There is no ſurer remedy for ſuperſtitious and *deſponding* weakneſs, than firſt to govern ourſelves by the beſt improvement of that reaſon which Providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the reſt, to the good pleaſure of Heaven with truſt and reſignation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Beſides, to change their paſture 'tis in vain,
Or truſt to phyſick: phyſick is their bane:
The learned leaches in deſpair depart,
And ſhake their heads, *deſponding* of their art. *Dryden.*

Others depreſs their own minds, *deſpond* at the firſt difficulty; and conclude that making any progreſs in knowledge, farther than ſerves their ordinary buſineſs, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To loſe hope of the divine mercy.

He conſiders what is the natural tendency of ſuch a virtue, or ſuch a vice: he is well apprized that the repreſentation of ſome of theſe things may convince the underſtanding, ſome may terrify the conſcience, ſome may allure the ſlothful, and ſome encourage the *deſponding* mind. *Watts's Improvement.*

DESPO'NDENCY. *n.ſ.* [from *deſpondent.*] Deſpair; hopeleſſneſs; deſperation.

DESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [*deſpondens*, Lat.] Deſpairing; hopeleſs; without hope.

Congregated thruſhes, linnets, ſit
On the dead tree, a dull *deſpondent* flock. *Thomſon's Aut.*

It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldeſt atheiſts, out of their debauches and company, when they chance to be ſurpriſed with ſolitude or ſickneſs, are the moſt ſuſpicious, timorous, and *deſpondent* wretches in the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **DESPO'NSATE.** *v.a.* [*deſponſo*, Latin.] To betroth; to affiance; to unite by reciprocal promiſes of marriage.

DESPONSA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *deſponſate.*] The betrothing perſons to each other.

DE'SPOT. *n.ſ.* [δεσπότης.] An abſolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in uſe, except as applied to ſome Dacian prince; as, the *deſpot* of Servia.

DESPO'TICAL. }
DESPO'TICK. } *adj.* [from *deſpot.*] Abſolute in power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable.

God's univerſal law
Gave to the man *deſpotick* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile ſhe or lowre. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reaſon conveyed its ſuggeſtions with clearneſs, and enjoined them with power; it had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; though its command over them was but perſuaſive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and *deſpotical.* *South's Sermons.*

We may ſee in a neighbouring government the ill conſequences of having a *deſpotick* prince, in a ſtate that is moſt of it compoſed of rocks and mountains; for notwithſtanding there is vaſt extent of lands, and many of them better than thoſe of the Swiſs and Griſons, the common people among the latter are in a much better ſituation. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madneſs of the people, who, ſtirred up with the harangues of their orators, were now wholly bent upon ſingle and *deſpotick* ſlavery. *Swift.*

DESPO'TICALNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *deſpotical.*] Abſolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM. *n.ſ.* [*deſpotiſme*, French, from *deſpot.*] Abſolute power.

To **DESPU'MATE.** *v. n.* [*deſpumo*, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *deſpumate.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in ſcum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *ſquama*, Latin.] The act of ſcaling foul bones.

DESSE'RT. *n.ſ.* [*deſſerte*, French.] The laſt courſe at an entertainment; the fruit or ſweetmeats ſet on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou haſt the art
To make a ſupper with a fine *deſſert.* *Dryden's Perſius.*
At your *deſſert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your firſt courſe was well ſerv'd up in plate. *King.*

To **DE'STINATE.** *v.a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.] To deſign for any particular end or purpoſe.

Birds are *deſtinated* to fly among the branches of trees and buſhes. *Ray on the Creation.*

DESTINA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *deſtinate.*] The purpoſe for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate deſign.

The paſſages through which ſpirits are conveyed to the members, being almoſt infinite, and each of them drawn through ſo many meanders, wherein other ſpirits are a journeying, it is wonderful that they ſhould perform their regular *deſtinations* without loſing their way. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

There is a great variety of apprehenſions and fancies of men, in the *deſtination* and application of things to ſeveral ends and uſes. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **DE'STINE.** *v.a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any ſtate or condition.

Wherefore ceaſe we then?
Say they who counſel war: we are decreed,
Reſerv'd, and *deſtin'd* to eternal woe:
Whatever doing, what can we ſuffer more? *Par. Loſt.*
All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *deſtin'd* ſacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. To appoint to any uſe or purpoſe.

Too thin blood ſtrays into the immediately ſubordinate veſſels, which are *deſtined* to carry humours ſecreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To devote; to doom to puniſhment or miſery.

May Heav'n around this *deſtin'd* head
The choiceſt of its curſes ſhed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r
From the dark urn ſhall throw thy *deſtin'd* hour. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *n.ſ.* [*deſtinée*, French.]

1. The power that ſpins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy ſire or dam;
But like a foul miſ-ſhapen ſtigmatick,
Mark'd by the *deſtinies* to be avoided. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. Fate; invincible neceſſity.

He ſaid, Dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the ſtream of *deſtiny*,
Or break the chain of ſtrong neceſſity,
Which faſt is ty'd to Jove's eternal ſeat? *Fairy Queen.*
How can hearts, not free, be try'd whether they ſerve
Willing or no, who will but what they muſt
By *deſtiny*, and can no other chuſe? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Had thy great *deſtiny* but given thee ſkill
To know, as well as pow'r to act her will. *Denham.*
Chance, or forceful *deſtiny*,
Which forms in cauſes firſt whate'er ſhall be. *Dryden.*

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *deſtiny.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DE'STITUTE. *adj.* [*deſtitutus*, Latin.]

1. Forſaken; abandoned.

To forſake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all ſuch evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *deſtitute* of grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker, b.* v. § 1.

He will regard the prayer of the *deſtitute*, and not deſpiſe their prayer. *Pſal.* cii. 17.

2. In want of.

Living turfs upon his body lay;
This done, ſecurely take the deſtin'd way
To find the regions *deſtitute* of day. *Dryden's Æn.* vi.

Nothing can be a greater inſtance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than ſuch a ſavage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the ſame country, *deſtitute* of inhabitants. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DESTITU'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *deſtitute.*] Want; the ſtate in which ſomething is wanted.

That *deſtitution* in food and cloathing is ſuch an impediment, as, 'till it be removed, ſuffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in ſo great *deſtitution*, that juſtly any man ſhould think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or reſtitution is ſet down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *deſtitution* or want of ſuch rules, we are to obſerve the neceſſity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the ſpecial obligations of friendſhip. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To **DESTRO'Y.** *v.a.* [*deſtruo*, Latin; *deſtruire*, French.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.

The Lord will *deſtroy* this city. *Gen.* xix. 14.

2. To lay waſte; to make deſolate.

Solyman ſent a great part of his army out of the main unto the iſland, which burnt and *deſtroyed* the country villages. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *deſtroyed* them before them, and they ſucceeded them, and dwelt in their ſtead. *Deut.* ii. 21.

'Tis ſafer to be that which we *deſtroy*,
Than by deſtruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakeſp.*

The wiſe Providence hath placed a certain antipathy between ſome animals and many inſects, whereby they delight in their deſtruction, though they uſe them not as food; as the peacock *deſtroys* ſnakes and adders; the weaſel, mice and rats; ſpiders, flies; and ſome ſorts of flies *deſtroy* ſpiders. *Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

Do we not ſee that ſlothful, intemperate and incontinent perſons, *deſtroy* their bodies with diſeaſes, their reputations with diſgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*

There will be as many ſovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *deſtroys* the ſovereignty of one ſupreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTRO'YER. *n.ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] The perſon that deſtroys or lays waſte; a murderer.

In all the tranſlations it is ſaid, that Aſſur both founded it and ruined it: it may be underſtood, that Aſſur the founder was the ſon of Shem, and Aſſur the *deſtroyer* was an Aſſyrian. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

For glory done
Of triumph, to be ſtyl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and ſons of gods!
Deſtroyers rightlier call'd, and ſlayers of men. *Par. Loſt.*
Yet, guiltleſs too, this bright *deſtroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound ſhe gives. *Pope.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deſtruo*, Latin.] Liable to deſtruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. *n.ſ.* [from *deſtructible.*] Liableneſs to deſtruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *n.ſ.* [*deſtructio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deſtroying; waſte.
2. Murder; maſſacre.

'Tis ſafer to be that which we deſtroy,
Than by *deſtruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakeſp.*
If that your moody diſcontented ſouls
Do through the clouds behold this preſent hour,
Even for revenge mock my *deſtruction.* *Shak. Rich.* III.
When that which we immortal thought,
We ſaw ſo near *deſtruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not ſecure. *Waller.*

3. The ſtate of being deſtroyed; ruin.
4. The cauſe of deſtruction; a deſtroyer; a depopulator: as a conſuming plague.

The *deſtruction* that waſteth at noon-day. *Pſal.* xci. 6.

5. [In theology.] Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to *deſtruction.* *Matt.* vii.

DESTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*deſtructivus*, low Latin.]

1. That which deſtroys; waſteful; cauſing ruin and devaſtation; that which brings to deſtruction.

In ports and roads remote,
Deſtructive fires among whole fleets we ſend. *Dryden.*

One may think, by the name duration, that the continuation of exiſtnece, with a kind of reſiſtance to any *deſtructive* force, is the continuation of ſolidity. *Locke.*

2. With *of.*

He will put an end to ſo abſurd a practice, which makes our moſt refined diverſions *deſtructive of* all politeneſs. *Addiſ.*

Both are defects equally *deſtructive of* true religion. *Rogers.*

3. With *to.*

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbiſh which is of a periſhable kind, *deſtructive to* the ſtrength. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Exceſs of cold, as well as heat, pains us; becauſe it is equally *deſtructive to* that temper which is neceſſary to the preſervation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deſtructive.*] Ruinouſly; miſchievouſly; with power to deſtroy.

What remains to him that ponders this epidemick folly, but to breathe out Moſes's wiſh, O that men were not ſo deſtructively fooliſh! *Decay of Piety.*

Destru'ctiveness. ſ. [from *deſtructive.*] The quality of deſtroying or ruining. *Decay of Piety.*

Destru'ctor. ſ. [from *deſtroy.*] Deſtroyer; conſumer. *Boyle.*

Desuda'tion. ſ. [*deſudatio*, Latin.] A profuſe and inordinate ſweating.

Desue'tude. ſ. [*deſuetudo*, Latin.] Ceſſation from being accuſtomed.

Desulto'rious } a. [*deſultorius*, Latin.] Removing from
Desu'ltory. } thing to thing; unſettled; immethodical.

To Desu'me. v. a. [*deſumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing.

To DETA'CH. v. a. [*detacher*, French.]
1. To ſeparate; to diſengage. *Woodward.*
2. To ſend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

Deta'chment. ſ. [from *detach.*] A body of troops ſent out from the main army. *Blackmore.*

To Deta'il. v. a. [*detailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particulariſe. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL. ſ. [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*

To DETA'IN. v. a. [*detineo*, Latin.]
1. To keep that which belongs to another. *Taylor.*
2. To with-hold; to keep back. *Broome.*
3. To reſtrain from departure. *Judges.*
4. To hold in cuſtody.

Deta'inder. ſ. [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in cuſtody.

Deta'iner. ſ. [from *detain.*] He that holds any one's right; he that detains.

To DETE'CT. v. a. [*detectus*, Latin.] To diſcover; to find out any crime or artifice.

Dete'cter. ſ. [from *detect.*] A diſcoverer; one that finds out what another deſires to hide. *Decay of Piety.*

Dete'ction. ſ. [from *detect.*]
1. Diſcovery of guilt or fraud. *Spratt.*
2. Diſcovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*

Dete'ntion. ſ. [from *detain.*]
1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Confinement; reſtraint. *Bacon.*

To DETE'R. v. a. [*deterreo*, Latin.] To diſcourage from any thing. *Tillotſon.*

Dete'rment. ſ. [from *deter.*] Cauſe of diſcouragement. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RGE. v. a. [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe a ſore. *Wiſem.*

Dete'rgent. a. [from *deterge.*] That which cleanſes. *Arbuth.*

Deteriora'tion. ſ. [from *deterior*, Latin.] The act of making any thing worſe.

Dete'rminable. a. [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RMINATE. v. a. [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dete'rminate. a. [*determinatus*, Latin.]
1. Limited; determined. *Bentley.*
2. Eſtabliſhed; ſettled by rule. *Hooker.*
3. Deciſive; concluſive. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Fixed; reſolute. *Sidney.*
5. Reſolved. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dete'rminately. ad. [from *determinate.*] Reſolutely; with fixed reſolve. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*

Determina'tion. ſ. [from *determinate.*]
1. Abſolute direction to a certain end. *Locke.*
2. The reſult of deliberation. *Hale. Calamy.*
3. Judicial deciſion. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Dete'rminative. a. [from *determinate.*]
1. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end. *Bramh.*
2. That which makes a limitation. *Watts.*

Dete'rminator. ſ. [from *determine.*] One who determines.

To DETE'RMINE. v. a. [*determiner*, French.] To fix; to ſettle; to conclude; to fix ultimately; to bound; to confine; to adjuſt; to limit; to direct to any certain point; to influence the choice; to reſolve; to decide; to put an end to; to deſtroy.

To Dete'rmine. v. n. To conclude; to form a final concluſion; to end; to come to an end; to come to a deciſion; to end conſequentially; to reſolve concerning any thing.

Deterra'tion. ſ. [*de* and *terra*, Latin.] Diſcovery of any thing by removal of the earth. *Woodward.*

Dete'rsion. ſ. [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleanſing a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

Dete'rsive. a. [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanſe a ſore.

Dete'rsive. ſ. An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds. *Wiſeman.*

To DETE'ST. v. a. [*deteſtor*, Lat.] To hate; to abhor. *South.*

Dete'stable. a. [from *deteſt.*] Hateful; abhorred. *Hayw.*

Dete'stably. ad. [from *deteſtable.*] Hatefully; abominably. *South.*

Detesta'tion. ſ. [from *deteſt.*] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Dete'ster. ſ. [from *deteſt.*] One that hates.

To Dethro'ne. v. a. [*dethroner*, French.] To diveſt of regality; to throw down from the throne.

Deti'nue. ſ. [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies againſt him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

Detona'tion. ſ. [*detono*, Latin.] A noiſe ſomewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of ſalts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.

To De'tonize. v. a. [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbuthnot.*

To Deto'rt. [v. a. *detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Lat.] To wreſt from the original import. *Dryden.*

To DETRA'CT. v. a. [*detractum*, Latin.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny. *Bacon.*

Detra'cter. ſ. [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift.*

Detra'ction. ſ. [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.] *Detraction*, in the native importance of the word, ſignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing a man in point of fame. *Ayliffe.*

Detra'ctory. a. [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of deſert; derogatory. *Brown.*

Detra'ctress. ſ. [from *detract.*] A cenſorious woman.

DETRIMENT. ſ. [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loſs; damage; miſchief. *Hooker. Evelyn.*

Detrime'ntal. a. [from *detriment.*] Miſchievous; harmful; cauſing loſs. *Addiſon.*

Detri'tion. ſ. [*detero*, *detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away.

To DETRU'DE. v. a. [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt down; to force into a lower place. *Davies.*

To DETRUNCATE. v. a. [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to ſhorten.

Detrunca'tion. ſ. [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping.

Detru'sion. ſ. [*detruſio*, Latin.] The act of thruſting down.

Deturba'tion. ſ. [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

Devasta'tion. ſ. [*devaſto*, Lat.] Waſte; havock. *Garth.*

Deuce. ſ. [*deux*, French.] Two. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Deve'lop. v. a. [*developer*, French.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals. *Pope.*

Deve'rgence. ſ. [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination.

To Dive'st. v. a. [*deveſter*, French.]
1. To ſtrip; to deprive of clothes. *Denham.*
2. To take away any thing good. *Bacon.*
3. To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*

DEVEX. a. [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous.

Deve'xity. ſ. [from *devex.*] Incurvation downward.

To De'viate. v. n. [*de via decedere*, Latin.]
1. To wander from the right or common way. *Pope.*
2. To go aſtray; to err; to ſin.

Devia'tion. ſ. [from *deviate.*]
1. The act of quitting the right way; error. *Cheyne.*
2. Variation from eſtabliſhed rule. *Holder.*
3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clariſſa.*

Devi'ce. ſ. [from *deviſe*, French.]
1. Contrivance; a ſtratagem. *Atterbury.*
2. A deſign; a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.
3. The emblem on a ſhield. *Prior.*
4. Invention; genius. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEVIL. ſ. [ꝺioꝼul, Saxon.]
1. A fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind.
2. A wicked man or woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ludicrous term for miſchief. *Granville.*

De'vilish. a. [from *devil.*]
1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Sidney.*
2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

De'vilishly. ad. [from *deviliſh.*] In a manner ſuiting the devil; wickedly. *South.*

De'vious. a. [*devius*, Latin.]
1. Out of the common tract. *Holder.*
2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomſon.*
3. Erring; going aſtray from rectitude. *Clariſſa.*

To DEVI'SE. v. a. [*deviſer*, French.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Peacham.*

To Devi'se. v. n. To conſider; to contrive.

Devi'se. ſ. [*deviſe*, a will, old French.]
1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Cowel.*
2. Contrivance; device. *Hooker.*

To Devi'se. v. n. [from the noun.] To grant by will.

Devi'ser. ſ. [from *deviſe.*] A contriver; an inventer. *Grew.*

Devi'sour. ſ. [from *deviſe.*] He that gives by will.

De'vitable. a. [*devitabilis*, Latin.] Poſſible to be avoided.

Devita'tion. ſ. [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of eſcaping.

Devo'id. a. [*vuide*, French.]
1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spenſer.*
2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. *Dryden.*

Devo'ir. ſ. [*devoir*, French.]
1. Service. *Knolles.*
2. Act of civility and obſequiouſneſs. *Pope.*

To DEVO'LVE. v. a. [*devolvo*, Latin.]
1. To roll down *Woodward.*
2. To move from one hand to another. *Addiſon.*

To Devo'lve. v. n. To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands.

Devolu'tion. ſ. [from *devolutio*, Latin.] The act of rolling down; paſſage from hand to hand.

Devora'tion. ſ. [from *devoro*, Lat.] The act of devouring.

To DEVO'TE. v. a. [*devotus*, Latin.]
1. To dedicate; to conſecrate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.*
3. To curſe; to execrate. *Dryden.*

Devo'tedness. ſ. [from *devote.*] The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle.*

Devote'e. ſ. [*devot*, French.] One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION. ſ. [*devotion*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being conſecrated or dedicated.
2. Piety; acts of religion. *Dryden.*
3. An act of external worſhip. *Hooker.*
4. Prayer; expreſſion of devotion. *Spratt.*
5. The ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependence upon God. *Law.*
6. An act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Strong affection; ardent love. *Clarendon.*
8. Diſpoſal; power. *Clarendon.*

Devo'tional. a. [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion.

Devo'tionalist. ſ. [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOU'R. v. a. [*devoro*, Latin.]
1. To eat up ravenouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence. *Joel.*
3. To ſwallow up; to annihilate. *South.*

Devou'rer. ſ. [from *devour.*] A conſumer; he that devours.

DEVOU'T. a. [*devotus*, Latin.]
1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy orders. *Rogers.*
2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*
3. Expreſſive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*

Devou'tly. ad. [from *devout.*] Piouſly; with ardent devotion; religiouſly. *Addiſon.*

Deuse. ſ. [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*; from *Duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil.

Deutero'gamy. ſ. [δεύτερος and γάμος.] A ſecond marriage.

Deutero'nomy. ſ. [δεύτερος and νομος.] The ſecond book of the law, being the fifth book of Moſes.

Deutero'scopy. ſ. [δεύτερος and σκοπιέω.] The ſecond intention. *Brown.*

Dew. ſ. [ꝺeap, Saxon.] The moiſture upon the ground. *Pope.*

To Dew. v. a. [from the noun.] To wet with dew; to moiſten. *Spenſer.*

De'wberry. ſ. [from *dew* and *berry.*] Raſberries. *Shak.*

Dewbespre'nt. *part.* [*dew* and *beſprent.*] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

De'wdrop. ſ. [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun riſe. *Tickell.*

De'wlap. ſ. [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew.*]
1. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. *Addiſon.*
2. The lip flaccid with age. *Shakeſpeare.*

De'wlapt. a. [from *dewlap.*] Furniſhed with dewlaps.

De'wworm. ſ. [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew.

De'wy. a. [from *dew.*]
1. Reſembling dew; partaking of dew.
2. Moiſt with dew; roſcid. *Milton.*

DE'XTER. a. [Latin.] The right; not the left. *Shakeſp.*

DEXTE'RITY. ſ. [*dexteritas*, Latin.]
1. Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill.
2. Readineſs of contrivance. *Bacon.*

De'xterous. a. [*dexter*, Latin.]
1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready.
2. Expert in management; ſubtile; full of expedients. *Locke.*

De'xterously. ad. [from *dexterous.*] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully. *South.*

De'xtral. a. [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left.

Dextra'lity. ſ. [from *dextral.*] The ſtate of being on the right ſide.

Diabe'tes. ſ. [διαβαίτης.] A morbid copiouſneſs of urine.

Diabo'lical. } a. [from *diabolus*, Latin.] Deviliſh; par-
Diabo'lick. } taking of the qualities of the devil. *Ray.*

DIACO'DIUM. ſ. [Greek.] The ſyrup of poppies.

Diaco'usticks. ſ. [διακουστικά.] The doctrine of ſounds.

DI'ADEM. ſ. [*diadema*, Latin.]
1. A tiara; an enſign of royalty bound round the head of eaſtern monarchs. *Spenſer.*
2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

Diade'med. a. [from *diadem.*] Adorned with a diadem. *Pope.*

Di'adrom. ſ. [διαδρομέω.] The time in which any motion is performed. *Locke.*

Diæ'resis. ſ. [διαίρεσις.] The ſeparation or disjunction of ſyllables; as, *aër.*

Diagno'stick. ſ. [διαγινώσκω.] A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others. *Collier.*

DIA'GONAL. a. [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another. *Brown.*

Dia'gonal. ſ. [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle. *Locke.*

Dia'gonally. ad. [from *diagonal.*] In a diagonal direction.

Dia'gram. ſ. [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical ſcheme. *Bentley.*

Diagry'diates. ſ. [from *diagrydium.*] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium. *Floy.*

Di'al. ſ. [*diale*, *Skinner.*] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhews the hour. *Glanville.*

Dial-plate. ſ. [*dial* and *plate.*] That on which hours or lines are marked. *Addiſon.*

DI'ALECT. ſ. [διάλεκτος.]
1. The ſubdiviſion of a language.
2. Style; manner of expreſſion. *Hooker.*
3. Language; ſpeech. *South.*

Diale'ctical. a. [from *dialectick.*] Logical; argumental.

DIALE'CTICK. ſ. [διαλεκτικη.] Logick; the art of reaſoning.

Di'alling. ſ. [from *dial.*] The ſciaterick ſcience; the knowledge of ſhadows; the art of conſtructing dials.

Di'alist. ſ. [from *dial.*] A conſtructor of dials. *Moxon.*

Dia'logist. ſ. [from *dialogue.*] A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference.

DI'ALOGUE. ſ. [διαλογος.] A conference; a converſation between two or more. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Dialogue. v. n. [from the noun.] To diſcourſe with.

Dia'lysis. ſ. [διαλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which ſyllables or words are divided.

Dia'meter. ſ. [δια and μετρον.] The line which, paſſing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. *Raleigh.*

Dia'metral. a. [from *diameter.*] Deſcribing the diameter.

Dia'metrally. ad. [from *diameter.*] According to the direction of a diameter. *Hammond.*

Diame'trical. a. [from *diameter.*]
1. Deſcribing a diameter.
2. Obſerving the direction of a diameter. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Diame'trically. ad. [from *diametrical.*] In a diametrical direction. *Clarendon.*

Di'amond. ſ. [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Latin.] The *diamond*, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the pureſt water. The largeſt known is that in the poſſeſſion of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and ſeventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and forty-four pounds. *Hill.*

Di'apase. ſ. [διαπαζων.] A chord including all tones.

Diapa'son. ſ. [διαπαζων.] A term in muſick; an octave.

DI'APER. ſ. [*diapre*, French.]
1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. *Spenſer.*
2. A napkin. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Di'aper. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To variegate; to diverſify. *Howel.*
2. To draw flowers upon clothes. *Peacham.*

Diaphane'ity. ſ. [from διαφανεια.] Tranſparency; pellucidneſs. *Ray.*

Diapha'nick. a. [δια and φαινος.] Tranſparent; pellucid.

DIA'PHANOUS. a. [δια and φαινω.] Tranſparent; clear.

Diaphore'tick. a. [διαφορητικος.] Sudorifick; promoting perſpiration. *Arbuthnot.*

Di'aphragm. ſ. [διαφραγμα.]
1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body.

Diarrhoe'a. ſ. [διαρροια.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*

Diarrhoe'tick. a. [from *diarrhœa.*] Promoting the flux of the belly; ſolutive; purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

Di'ary. ſ. [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of every day; a journal. *Tatler.*

Dia'stole. ſ. [διαστολη.]
1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.
2. The dilatation of the heart. *Ray.*

Dia'style. ſ. [δια and στυλος, a pillar.] A ſort of edifice where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

Diate'sseron. ſ. [of δια and τεσσερα, four.] An interval in muſick, compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemitone. *Harris.*

Di'bble. ſ. [from *dipſel*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſpade.

Di'bstone. ſ. A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone. *Locke.*

Dica'city. ſ. [*dicacitas*, Latin.] Pertneſs; ſaucineſs. *Dict.*

DICE. ſ. The plural of *die.* *Bentley.*

To Dice. v. n. [from the noun.] To game with dice. *Shak.*

Dice-box. ſ. [*dice* and *box.*] The box from whence the dice are thrown. *Addiſon.*

Di'cer. ſ. [from *dice.*] A player at dice; a gameſter. *Shak.*

Dich. ad. This word ſeems corrupted from *dit* for *do it.* *Shak.*

Dicho'tomy. ſ. [διχοτομια.] Diſtribution of ideas by pairs.

Di'cher *of leather.* [*dicra*, low Latin.] Ten hides. *Dict.*

To DI'CTATE. v. a. [*dicto*, Latin.]
1. To deliver to another with authority. *Pope.*
2. To pronounce what another is to ſpeak or write.

Di'ctate. ſ. [*dictatum*, Latin.]
1. Rule or maxim delivered with authority. *Prior.*
2. That which delivered orally by one is to be written or ſpoken by another.

Dicta'tion. ſ. [from *dictate.*] The act or practice of dictating.

DICTA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and inveſted with abſolute authority. *Waller.*
2. One inveſted with abſolute authority. *Milton.*
3. One whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Dictato'rial. a. [from *dictator.*] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical. *Watts.*

Dicta'torship. ſ. [from *dictator.*]
1. The office of a dictator. *Wotton.*
2. Authority; inſolent confidence. *Dryden.*

Dicta'ture. ſ. [*dictatura*, Lat.] The office of a dictator.

Di'ction. ſ. [*diction*, French.] Style; language; expreſſion. *Dryden.*

Di'ctionary. ſ. [*dictionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language; vocabulary; word book. *Watts.*

Did. of *do.* [ꝺıꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The preterite of *do.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe. *Dryden.*
3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

Dida'ctical. } a. [διδακτικος.] Preceptive; giving pre-
Dida'ctick. } cepts: as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for ſome art. *Ward.*

Di'dapper. ſ. [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water.

Didasca'lick. a. [διδασκαλικος.] Preceptive; didactick.

To Di'dder. v. a. [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, German.] To quake with cold; to ſhiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

Didst. The ſecond perſon of the preter-tenſe of *do.* I *do*, thou *didſt.* *Dryden.*

To DIE. v. a. [ꝺeaᵹ, Saxon.] To tinge; to colour. *Milton.*

Die. ſ. [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; ſtain; hue acquired. *Bacon.*

To Die. v. n. [ꝺeaꝺian, Saxon.]
1. To loſe life; to expire; to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence. *Sidney.*
2. To periſh by violence or diſeaſe. *Dryden.*
3. To be puniſhed with death. *Hammond.*
4. To be loſt; to periſh; to come to nothing. *Spectator.*
5. To ſink; to faint. *Samuel.*
6. [In theology.] To periſh everlaſtingly. *Hakewill.*

7. To languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs. *Pope.*

8. To vaniſh. *Addiſon.*

9. [In the ſtyle of lovers.] To languiſh with affection. *Tatler.*

10. To wither as a vegetable.

11. To grow vapid as liquor.

Die. *ſ.* plural *dice.* [*dé*, French.]

1. A ſmall cube, marked on its face with numbers from one to ſix, which gameſters throw in play. *South.*

2. Hazard; chance. *Spenſer.*

3. Any cubick body.

Die. *ſ.* plural *dies.* The ſtamp uſed in coinage. *Swift.*

Di'er. *ſ.* [from *die.*] One who follows the trade of dying.

DI'ET. *ſ.* [*diæta*, low Latin; διαῖτα.]

1. Food proviſions for the mouth; victuals. *Raleigh.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Temple.*

To **Di'et.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give food to. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To board; to ſupply with diet.

To **Di'et.** *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of phyſick.

2. To eat; to feed. *Milton.*

Di'et-drink. [*diet* and *drink.*] Medicated liquors. *Locke.*

Di'et. *ſ.* [Ger.] An aſſembly of princes or eſtates. *Raleigh.*

Di'etary. *a.* [from *diet.*] Pertaining to the rules of diet.

Di'eter. *ſ.* [from *diet.*] One who preſcribes rules for eating.

Diete'tical. } *a.* [διαιτητική.] Relating to diet; belonging
Diete'tick. } to the medical cautions about the uſe of food.

To **DI'FFER.** *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]

1. To be diſtinguiſhed from; to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another. *Addiſon.*

2. To contend; to be at variance. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion. *Burnet.*

Di'fference. *ſ.* [*differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being diſtinct from ſomething. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another. *Raleigh.*

3. The diſproportion between one thing and another. *Hayw.*

4. Diſpute; debate; quarrel. *Sandys.*

5. Diſtinction. *Tillotſon.*

6. Point in queſtion; ground of controverſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Logical diſtinction. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of diſtinction; differential marks. *Davies.*

To **Di'fference.** *v. a.* To cauſe a difference. *Holder.*

Di'fferent. *a.* [from *differ.*]

1. Diſtinct; not the ſame. *Addiſon*

2. Of many contrary qualities. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; diſſimilar.

Differe'ntial *Method*, conſiſts in deſcending from whole quantities to their infinitely ſmall differences, and comparing together their infinitely ſmall differences, of what kind ſoever they be. *Harris.*

Di'fferently. *ad.* [from *different.*] In a different manner.

DIFFI'CIL. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not eaſy. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous. *Bacon.*

Diffi'cilness. *ſ.* [from *difficil.*] Difficulty to be perſuaded. *Bacon.*

DI'FFICULT. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not eaſy; not facil.

2. Troubleſome; vexatious.

3. Hard to pleaſe; peeviſh.

Di'fficulty. *ad.* [from *difficult.*] Hardly; with difficulty; not eaſily. *Rogers.*

Di'fficulty. *ſ.* [from *difficulté*, French.]

1. Hardneſs; contrariety to eaſineſs. *Rogers.*

2. Something hard to accompliſh. *South.*

3. Diſtreſs; oppoſition. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs. *Addiſon.*

5. Objection; cavil. *Swift.*

To **DIFFI'DE.** *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] To diſtruſt; to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*

Di'ffidence. *ſ.* [from *diffide.*] Diſtruſt; want of confidence.

Di'ffident. *a.* [from *diffide.*] Not confident; not certain.

To **DIFFI'ND.** *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two.

Diffi'ssion. *ſ.* [*diffiſſio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving.

Diffla'tion. *ſ.* [*difflare*, Latin.] The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind.

Di'ffluence. } *ſ.* [from *diffluo*, Latin.] The quality of
Di'ffluency. } falling away on all ſides. *Brown.*

Di'ffluent. *a.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not fixed.

DI'FFORM. *a.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniformity; having parts of different ſtructure; as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

Diffo'rmity. *ſ.* [from *difform.*] Diverſity of form; irregularity; diſſimilitude. *Brown.*

Diffra'nchisement. *ſ.* [*franchiſe*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To **DIFFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane. *Burnet.*

2. To ſpread; to ſcatter. *Milton.*

Diffu'se. *a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely ſpread.

2. Copious; not conciſe.

Diffu'sed. *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irregular. *Shakeſp.*

Diffu'sedly. *ad.* [from *diffuſed.*] Widely; diſperſedly.

Diffu'sedness. *ſ.* [from *diffuſed.*] The ſtate of being diffuſed; diſperſion.

Diffu'sely. *ad.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Widely; extenſively.

2. Copiouſly; not conciſely.

Diffu'sion. *ſ.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Diſperſion; the ſtate of being ſcattered every way. *Boyle.*

2. Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtyle.

Diffu'sive. *a.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way. *Dryd.*

2. Scattered; diſperſed. *South.*

3. Extended in full extenſion. *Tillotſon.*

Diffu'sively. *ad.* [from *diffuſive.*] Widely; extenſively.

Diffu'siveness. *ſ.* [from *diffuſive.*]

1. Extenſion; diſperſion.

2. Want of conciſeneſs. *Addiſon.*

To **DIG.** *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. paſſ. *dug*, or *digged.* [*dyger*, Daniſh.]

1. To pierce with a ſpade. *Ezekiel.*

2. To form by digging. *Whitgift.*

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade.

4. To pierce with a ſharp point. *Dryden.*

5. To gain by digging. *Woodward.*

To **Dig.** *v. n.* To work with a ſpade. *Job.*

To **Dig** *up.* *v. n.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Di'gerent. *a.* [*digerens*, Latin.] That which has the power of digeſtion.

Di'gest. *ſ.* [*digeſta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law.

To **DIGE'ST.** *v. a.* [*digero, digeſtum*, Latin.]

1. To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories; to range methodically.

2. To concoct in the ſtomach. *Prior.*

3. To ſoften by heat, as in a boiler: a chemical term.

4. To range methodically in the mind. *Thomſon.*

5. To reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To receive without loathing; not to reject. *Peacham.*

7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. [In chirurgery.] To diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To **Dige'st.** *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound.

Dige'ster. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. He that digeſts or concocts his food. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ſtrong veſſel, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any hard ſubſtances, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate.

3. That which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power.

Dige'stible. *a.* [from *digeſt.*] Capable of being digeſted.

Dige'stion. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. The act of concocting food. *Temple.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat. *Blackmore.*

3. Reduction to a plan. *Temple.*

4. The act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.

Dige'stive. *a.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. Having the power to cauſe digeſtion. *Brown.*

2. Capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue. *Hale.*

3. Diſpoſing; methodiſing. *Dryden.*

Dige'stive. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*] An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter. *Wiſeman.*

Di'gger. *ſ.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a ſpade. *Boyle.*

To **Dight.** *v. a.* [ꝺihꞇan, to prepare, Saxon,] To dreſs; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*

Di'git. *ſ.* [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon.

3. Any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures. *Brown.*

Di'gitated. *a.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into diviſions like fingers. *Brown.*

Digladia'tion. *ſ.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with ſwords; any quarrel. *Glanville.*

Di'gnified. *a.* [from *dignify.*] Inveſted with ſome dignity.

Dignifica'tion. *ſ.* [from *dignify.*] Exaltation. *Walton.*

To **DI'GNIFY.** *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.

2. To honour; to adorn; to improve by ſome adventitious excellence, or honourable diſtinction. *Ben Jonſon.*

Di'gnitary. *ſ.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity; to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt. *Swift.*

Di'gnity. *ſ.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker.*

2. Grandeur of mien. *Clariſſa.*

3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. [Among eccleſiaſticks.] That promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.*

5. Maxim; general principle. *Brown.*

6. [In aſtrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any ſign.

Digno'tion. *ſ.* [from *dignoſco*, Latin.] Diſtinction. *Brown.*

To **Digre'ss.** *v. n.* [*digreſſus*, Latin.] To turn out of the road: to depart from the main deſign; to wander; to expatiate; to tranſgreſs; to deviate.

Digre'ssion. *ſ.* [*digreſſio*, Latin.]

1. A paſſage deviating from the main tenour. *Denham*

2. Deviation. *Brown.*

Dijudica'tion. *ſ.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial diſtinction.

Dike. *ſ.* [ꝺic, Saxon.]

1. A channel to receive water. *Pope.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*

To **DILA'CERATE.** *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend. *Brown.*

Dilacera'tion. *ſ.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Dila'niate.** *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To rend by violence; to tear in rage.

To **DILA'PIDATE.** *v. n.* To fall to ruin.

Dilapida'tion. *ſ.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's ſuffering any edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.*

Dilatabi'lity. *ſ.* [from *dilatable.*] The quality of admitting extenſion. *Ray*

Dila'table. *a.* [from *dilate.*] Capable of extenſion. *Arbuth.*

Dilata'tion. *ſ.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater ſpace. *Holder.*

2. The ſtate of being extended. *Newton.*

To **DILA'TE.** *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to ſpread out. *Waller.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffuſely and copiouſly. *Shakeſp.*

To **Dila'te.** *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſpeak largely and copiouſly. *Clarendon.*

Dila'tor. *ſ.* [from *dilate.*] That which widens or extends.

Di'latoriness. *ſ.* [from *dilatory.*] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

DI'LATORY. *a.* [*dilatoire*, French.] Tardy; ſlow; ſluggiſh. *Hayward. Otway.*

Dile'ction. *ſ.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving. *Boyle.*

Dile'mma. *ſ.* [διλημμα.]

1. An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice. *Pope.*

Di'ligence. *ſ.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Induſtry; aſſiduity; the contrary to idleneſs. *Peter.*

DI'LIGENT. *a.* [*deligens*, Latin.]

1. Conſtant in application; perſevering in endeavour; aſſiduous; not lazy. *Proverbs.*

2. Conſtantly applied; proſecuted with activity. *Deuteronomy.*

Di'ligently. *ad.* [from *diligent.*] With aſſiduity; with heed and perſeverance. *Dryden.*

Dill. *ſ.* [ꝺile, Saxon.] An herb.

DILU'CID. *a.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; plain; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obſcure.

To **Dilu'cidate.** *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain. *Brown.*

Dilucida'tion. *ſ.* [from *dilucidatio*, Latin.] The act of making clear.

DI'LUENT. *a.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin other matter.

Di'luent. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To **DILU'TE.** *v. n.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin. *Locke.*

2. To make weak. *Newton.*

Dilu'ter. *ſ.* [from *dilute.*] That which makes any thing elſe thin. *Arbuthnot.*

Dilu'tion. *ſ.* [*dilutio*, Latin.] The act of making any thing thin or weak. *Arbuthnot.*

DILU'VIAN. *a.* [from *diluvium*, Latin.] Relating to the deluge. *Burnet*

Dim. *a.* [ꝺimme, Saxon.] Not having a quick ſight; dull of apprehenſion; not clearly ſeen; obſcure; obſtructing the act of viſion; not luminous.

To **DIM.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken. *Locke*

2. To make leſs bright; to obſcure. *Spenſer.*

DIME'NSION. *ſ.* [*dimenſio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. *Dryden.*

Dime'nsionless. *a.* [from *dimenſion.*] Without any definite bulk. *Milton.*

Dime'nsive. *a.* [*dimenſus*, Latin.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*

Dimica'tion. *ſ.* [*dimicatio*, Latin.] A battle; the act of fighting. *Dict.*

Dimidia'tion. *ſ.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The act of halving. *Dict.*

To **DIMI'NISH.** *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]

1. To make leſs by abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part. *Locke.*

2. To impair, or leſſen; to degrade. *Milton.*

3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs; the contrary to *add.* *Deuteronomy.*

To **Dimi'nish.** *v. n.* To grow leſs; to be impaired. *Pope.*

Dimi'nishingly. *ad.* [from *diminiſh.*] In a manner tending to vilify. *Locke.*

Diminu'tion. *ſ.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making leſs. *Hooker.*

2. The ſtate of growing leſs. *Newton.*

3. Diſcredit; loſs of dignity. *Philips.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation. *K. Charles.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of a diameter of a column, as it aſcends.

Dimi'nutive. *a.* [*diminutivus*, Lat.] Small; little. *South.*

Diminu'tive. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to expreſs littleneſs; as, *manikin*, in Engliſh *a little man.* *Cotton.*

2. A ſmall thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dimi'nutively. *ad.* [from *diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.

Dimi'nutiveness. *ſ.* [from *dimidutive.*] Smallneſs; littleneſs; pettyneſs.

Di'mish. *a.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim. *Swift.*

Di'missory. *a.* [*dimiſſorius*, Latin.] That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction. *Ayliffe.*

DI'MITY. *ſ.* A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloth of cotton.

Di'mly. *ad.* [from *dim.*]

1. Not with a quick ſight; not with a clear perception. *Milton.*

2. Not brightly; not luminouſly. *Boyle.*

Di'mness. *ſ.* [from *dim.*] Dulneſs of ſight; want of apprehenſion; ſtupidity; Obſcurity; not brightneſs.

DI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole. *Skinner.*] Cavity or depreſſion in the cheek or chin. *Grew.*

To **Di'mple.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſink in ſmall cavities. *Dryden.*

Di'mpled. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples. *Shakeſpeare.*

Di'mply. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples. *Warton.*

DIN. *ſ.* [ꝺyn, a noiſe, Saxon.] A loud noiſe; a violent and continued ſound. *Smith.*

To **Din.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtun with noiſe. *Otway.*

2. To impreſs with violent and continued noiſe. *Swift.*

To **DINE.** *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clarendon.*

To **Dine.** *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed. *Dryden.*

Dine'tical. *a.* [δινητικός.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

To **DING.** *v. a.* pret. *dung.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]

1. To daſh with violence.

2. To impreſs with force.

To **Ding.** *v. n.* To bluſter; to bounce; to huff. *Arbuthnot.*

Ding-dong. *ſ.* A word by which the ſound of bells is imitated. *Shakeſpeare.*

Di'ngle. *ſ.* [from ꝺen, a hollow.] A hollow between hills.

Di'ning-room. *ſ.* [*dine* and *room.*] The principal apartment of the houſe. *Taylor.*

Di'nner. *ſ.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. *Taylor.*

Di'nner-time. *ſ.* [*dinner* and *time.*] The time of dining.

DINT. *ſ.* [ꝺynꞇ, Saxon.] A blow; a ſtroke; the mark made by a blow; violence; force; power.

To **Dint.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Donne.*

Dinumera'tion. *ſ.* [*dinumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering out ſingly.

Dioce'san. *ſ.* [from *dioceſs.*] A biſhop as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock. *Tatler.*

DI'OCESS. *ſ.* [*diœceſis*, Latin.] The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction. *Cowel. Whitgift.*

DIO'PTRICAL. } *a.* [διόπτομαι.] Affording a medium for
DIO'PTRICK. } the ſight; aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects. *More.*

Dio'ptricks. *ſ.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light. *Harris.*

Diorthro'sis. *ſ.* [διορθρωσις.] An operation by which crooked members are made even. *Harris.*

To **DIP.** *v. a.* particip. *dipped* or *dipt.* [ꝺippan, Saxon; *doopen*, Dutch.] To immerge; to put into any liquor; to moiſten; to wet; to be engaged in any affair; to be engaged as a pledge.

To **Dip.** *v. n.* To ſink; to immerge; to enter; to pierce; to enter ſlightly into any thing; to drop the hand by chance into any maſs; to chuſe by chance.

Di'pchick. *ſ.* [from *dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird.

Dipe'talous. *a.* [δὶς and πέταλον.] Having two flower leaves.

Di'pper. *ſ.* [from *dip.*] One that dips in the water.

Di'pping *Needle.* *ſ.* A magnetick needle as it points up or down. *Philips.*

Di'phthong. *ſ.* [διφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound; as *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæſer.* *Holder.*

Di'ploe. *ſ.* The inner plate or lamina of the ſkull.

Diplo'ma. *ſ.* [διπλωμα] A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege.

Di'psas. *ſ.* [from διψάω.] A ſerpent whoſe bite produces unquenchable thirſt. *Milton.*

Di'ptote. *ſ.* [δίπτωτα.] A noun conſiſting of two caſes only. *Clarke.*

Di'ptych. *ſ.* [*diptycha*, Latin.] A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

DIRE. *a.* [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful; horrible. *Milton.*

DIRE'CT. *a.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Straight, not crooked. *Bentley.*

2. Not oblique.

3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiack; not retrograde. *Dryden.*

4. Not collateral. *Sidney.*

5. Apparently tending to ſome end. *Bacon.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

7. Plain; expreſs. *Pope.*

To **DIRE'CT.** *v. a.* [*directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim in a ſtraight line. *Dryden.*

2. To point out againſt as a mark. *Ecclus.*

3. To regulate; to adjuſt.

4. To preſcribe certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe.

5. To order; to command.

Dire'cter. *ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs.

2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

Dire'ction. *ſ.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point. *Smalridge.*

2. Tendency of motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe. *Locke.*

3. Order; command; preſcription. *Hooker.*

Dire'ctive. *a.* [from *direct.*] Having the power of direction; informing; ſhewing the way.

Dire'ctly. *ad.* [from *direct.*]

1. In a ſtraight line; rectilineally. *Dryden.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution. *Ha*

Dire'ctness. *ſ.* [from *direct.*] Straightneſs; tendency to any point; the neareſt way. *Bentley.*

Dire'ctor. *ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent. *Swift.*

2. A rule; an ordinance. *Swift.*

3. An inſtructor. *Hooker.*

4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience. *Dryden.*

5. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation. *Sharp.*

Dire'ctory. *ſ.* [from *director.*] The books which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſects in acts of worſhip. *Oxford Reaſons.*

Di'reful. *a.* Dire; dreadful. *Pope.*

Di'reness. *ſ.* [from *dire.*] Diſmalneſs; horror; hideouſne

DIREPTIO

DIRE'PTION. ſ. [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. ſ. A mournful ditty; a ſong of lamentation. *Sandys.*

DIRK. ſ. [An Earſe word.] A kind of dagger. *Tickell.*

To **DIRKE.** *v. a.* To ſpoil; to ruin. *Spenſer.*

DIRT. ſ. [*dryt*, Dutch.]
1. Mud; filth; mire. *Wake.*
2. Meanneſs; ſordidneſs.

To **DIRT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire. *Swift.*

DI'RTPIE. ſ. [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms moulded by children, of clay. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY. *ad.* [from *dirty.*]
1. Naſtily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; ſordidly; ſhamefully. *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS. ſ. [from *dirty.*]
1. Naſtineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs.
2. Meanneſs; baſeneſs; ſordidneſs.

DIRTY. *a.* [from *dirt.*]
1. Foul; naſty; filthy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Groſs; not elegant. *Locke.*
3. Mean; baſe; deſpicable. *Taylor.*

To **DI'RTY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To foul; to ſoil. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To diſgrace; to ſcandalize.

DIRU'PTION. ſ. [*diruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of burſting, or breaking.
2. The ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DIS. An inſeparable particle, implying commonly a privative or negative ſignification; as, to *arm*, to diſarm.

DISABI'LITY. ſ. [from *diſable.*]
1. Want of power to do any thing; weakneſs. *Raleigh.*
2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe; legal impediment. *Swift.*

To **DISA'BLE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]
1. To deprive of natural force. *Davies.*
2. To impair; to diminiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make unactive *Temple.*
4. To deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy. *Day.*
5. To exclude, as wanting proper qualifications. *Wotton.*

To **DISABU'SE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuſe.*] To ſet free from a miſtake; to ſet right; to undeceive. *Glanville. Waller.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. ſ. [*dis* and *accommodation.*] The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared. *Hale.*

To **DISACCU'STOM.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *accuſtom.*] To deſtroy the force of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DISACQUA'INTANCE. *a.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Diſuſe of familiarity. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE. ſ.
1. Loſs; injury to intereſt; as, he ſold to *diſadvantage.*
2. Diminution of any thing deſirable; as credit, fame, honour. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtate not prepared for defence. *Spenſer.*

To **DISADVA'NTAGE.** *v. a.* To injure an intereſt of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *a.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loſs. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience. *Addiſon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. ſ. Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* Unhappy; unproſperous. *Spenſer.*

To **DISAFFE'CT.** *v. a.* To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED. *part a.* Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. ſ. [from *diſaffected.*] The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. ſ. Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFI'RMANCE. ſ. Confutation; negation. *Hale.*

To **DISAFFO'REST.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To throw open to common purpoſes, by putting away the privileges of a foreſt. *Bacon.*

To **DISAGRE'E.** *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]
1. To differ; not to be the ſame. *Locke.*
2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion. *Dryden.*
3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition. *Brown.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *a.* [from *diſagree.*]
1. Contrary; unſuitable. *Pope.*
2. Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. ſ. [from *diſagreeable.*]
1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.
2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs. *South.*

DISAGREE'MENT. ſ. [from *diſagree.*]
1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity. *Woodw.*
2. Difference of opinion. *Hooker.*

To **DISALLO'W.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]
1. To deny authority to any. *Dryden.*
2. To conſider as unlawful. *Hooker.*
3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act. *Swift.*
4. Not to juſtify. *South.*

To **DISALLO'W.** *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion; not to grant.

DISALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable.

DISALLO'WANCE. ſ. Prohibition. *South.*

To **DISA'NCHOR.** *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ſhip from its anchor.

To **DISA'NIMATE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]
1. To deprive of life.
2. To diſcourage; to deject. *Boyle.*

DISANIMA'TION. ſ. [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life. *Br.*

To **DISANN'UL.** *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. *Herbert.*

DISANNU'LMENT. ſ. [from *diſannul.*] The act of making void.

To **DISAPPE'AR.** *v. n.* [*diſparoitre*, French.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight. *Milton.*

To **DISAPPO'INT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotſon.*

DISAPPO'INTMENT. ſ. [from *diſappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miſcarriage of expectations. *Spectator.*

DISAPPROBA'TION. ſ. [*dis* and *approbation.*] Cenſure; condemnation. *Pope.*

To **DISAPPRO'VE.** *v. n.* [*diſapprouver*, French.] To diſlike; to cenſure. *Pope.*

DI'SARD. ſ. [ꝺıꞅıᵹ, Saxon.] A prattler; a boaſting talker.

To **DISA'RM.** *v. a.* [*diſarmer*, French.] To ſpoil or diveſt of arms. *Dryden.*

To **DISARRA'Y.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undreſs any one; to diſorder. *Spenſer.*

DISARRA'Y. ſ. [from the verb.]
1. Diſorder; confuſion. *Hayward.*
2. Undreſs.

DISA'STER. ſ. [*diſaſtre*, French.]
1. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery. *Pope.*

To **DISA'STER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blaſt by an unfavourable ſtar. *Sidney.*
2. To afflict; to miſchief. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISA'STROUS. *a.* [from *diſaſter.*]
1. Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.*
2. Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable. *Denham.*
3. Gloomy; threatening misfortune. *Milton.*

DISA'STROUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] In a diſmal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. ſ. [from *diſaſtrous.*] Unluckineſs; unfortunateneſs.

To **DISAVOU'CH.** *v. a.* To retract profeſſion; to diſown.

To **DISAVO'W.** *v. a.* To diſown; to deny knowledge of.

DISAVO'WAL. ſ. [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Clariſſa.*

DISAVO'WMENT. ſ. [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Wotton.*

To **DISAU'THORIZE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wotton.*

To **DISBA'ND.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]
1. To diſmiſs from military ſervice. *Knolles.*
2. To ſpread abroad; to ſcatter. *Woodward.*

To **DISBA'ND.** *v. n.* To retire from military ſervice.

To **DISBA'RK.** *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.] To land from a ſhip.

DISBELIE'F. ſ. [from *to diſbelieve.*] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotſon.*

To **DISBELIE'VE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*

DISBELIE'VER. ſ. One who refuſes belief. *Watts.*

To **DISBE'NCH.** *v. a.* To drive from a ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **DISBRA'NCH.** *v. n.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To ſeparate or break off. *Evelyn.*

To **DISBU'D.** *v. a.* [with gardeners.] To take away the ſprigs newly put forth. *Dict.*

To **DISBU'RDEN.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]
1. To eaſe of a burden; to unload. *Milton.*
2. To diſencumber, diſcharge, or clear. *Hale.*
3. To throw off a burden. *Addiſon.*

To **DISBU'RDEN.** *v. n.* To eaſe the mind.

To **DISBU'RSE.** *v. a.* [*debourſer*, French.] To ſpend or lay out money. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSEMENT. ſ. [*debourſement*, French.] A diſburſement, or laying out. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSER. ſ. [from *diſburſe.*] One that diſburſes.

DISCA'LCEATED. *a.* [*diſcalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of ſhoes.

DISCALCEA'TION. ſ. [from *diſcalceated.*] The act of pulling off the ſhoes. *Brown.*

To **DISCA'NDY.** *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy.*] To diſſolve; to melt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **DISCA'RD.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*]
1. To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs.
2. To diſcharge or eject from ſervice or employment. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *a.* [*dis* and *caro*, fleſh; *ſcarnato*, Italian.] Stripped of fleſh. *Glanville.*

To **DISCA'SE.** *v. a.* To ſtrip; to undreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **DISCE'RN.** *v. a.* [*diſcerno*, Latin.]
1. To deſcry; to ſee. *Proverbs.*
2. To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney.*
3. To diſtinguiſh. *Boyle.*
4. To make the difference between. *Ben Jonſon.*

To **DISCE'RN.** *v. a.* To make diſtinction. *Hayward.*

DISCE'RNER. ſ. [from *diſcern.*]
1. Diſcoverer; he that deſcries. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Judge; one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing. *Clarend.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [from *diſcern.*] Diſcoverable; perceptible; diſtinguiſhable; apparent. *South.*

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. ſ. [from *diſcernible.*] Viſibleneſs.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *diſcernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*

DISCE'RNING. *part. a.* [from *diſcern.*] Judicious; knowing.

DISCE'RNINGLY. *ad.* Judiciouſly; rationally; acutely. *Gar.*

DISCE'RNMENT. ſ. [from *diſcern.*] Judgment; power of diſtinguiſhing. *Freeholder.*

To **DISCE'RP.** *v. a.* [*diſcerpo*, Latin.] To tear in pieces.

DISCE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [from *diſcerp.*] Frangible; ſeparable.

DISCERPTIBI'LITY. ſ. [from *diſcerptible.*] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION. ſ. [from *diſcerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces.

To **DISCHA'RGE.** *v. a.* [*decharger*, French.] To diſburden; to exonerate; to unload; to diſembark; to give vent to any thing; to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to ſet free from obligation; to clear from an accuſation or crime; to abſolve; to perform; to execute; to put away; to obliterate; to deſtroy; to diveſt of any office or employment; to diſmiſs; to releaſe.

To **DISCHA'RGE.** *v. n.* To diſmiſs itſelf; to break up. *Bacon.*

DISCHA'RGE. ſ. [from the verb.] Vent; exploſion; emiſſion; matter vented; diſruption; evaneſcence; diſmiſſion from an office; releaſe from an obligation or penalty; abſolution from a crime; ranſom; price of ranſom; performance; execution; an acquittance from a debt; exemption; privilege.

DISCHA'RGER. ſ. [from *diſcharge.*]
1. He that diſcharges in any manner.
2. He that fires a gun. *Brown.*

DISCI'NCT. *a.* [*diſcinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; looſely dreſſed.

To **DISCI'ND.** *v. a.* [*diſcindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE. ſ. [*diſcipulus*, Latin.] A ſcholar. *Hammond.*

To **DISCI'PLE.** *v. a.* To puniſh; to diſcipline. *Spenſer.*

DISCI'PLESHIP. ſ. [from *diſciple.*] The ſtate or function of a diſciple. *Hammond.*

DI'SCIPLINABLE. *a.* [*diſciplinabilis*, Latin.] Capable of inſtruction.

DI'SCIPLINABLENESS. ſ. [from *diſciplinable.*] Capacity of inſtruction. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *a.* [from *diſcipline.*] Pertaining to diſcipline. *Glanville.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. ſ.
1. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs.
2. A follower of the preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their clamour about diſcipline. *Saunderſon.*

DI'SCIPLINARY. *a.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.] Pertaining to diſcipline. *Milton.*

DI'SCIPLINE. ſ. [*diſciplina*, Latin.] Education; inſtruction; the act of cultivating the mind; rule of government; order; military regulation; a ſtate of ſubjection; any thing taught; art; ſcience; puniſhment; chaſtiſement; correction.

To **DI'SCIPLINE.** *v. a.* To educate; to inſtruct; to bring up; to regulate; to keep in order; to puniſh; to correct; to chaſtiſe; to reform; to redreſs.

To **DISCLA'IM.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To diſown; to deny any knowledge of. *Rogers.*

DISCLA'IMER. ſ. [from *to diſclaim.*] One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.

To **DISCLO'SE.** *v. a.*
1. To uncover; to produce from a ſtate of latitancy to open view.
2. To hatch; to open. *Bacon.*
3. To reveal; to tell. *Addiſon.*

DISCLO'SER. ſ. [from *diſcloſe.*] One that reveals or diſcovers.

DISCLO'SURE. ſ. [from *diſcloſe.*]
1. Diſcovery; production into view. *Bacon.*
2. Act of revealing any ſecret. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORA'TION. ſ. [from *diſcolour.*]
1. The act of changing the colour; the act of ſtaining.
2. Change of colour; ſtain; die. *Arbuthnot.*

To **DISCO'LOUR.** *v. a.* [*diſcoloro*, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to ſtain. *Temple.*

To **DISCO'MFIT.** *v. a.* [*deſconfire*, French.] To defeat; to conquer; to vaniſh. *Philips.*

DISCO'MFIT. ſ. [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

DISCO'MFORT. ſ. [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneaſineſs; ſorrow. melancholy; gloom. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **DISCO'MFORT.** *v. a.* To grieve; to ſadden; to deject.

DISCO'MFORTABLE. *a.* [from *diſcomfort.*]
1. One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort. *Shakeſp.*
2. That cauſes ſadneſs. *Sidney.*

To **DISCOMME'ND.** *v. a* To blame; to cenſure. *Denham.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *a.* Blameable; cenſurable. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. ſ. Blameableneſs; liableneſs to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDA'TION. ſ. Blame; reproach; cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDER. ſ. One that diſcommends.

To **DISCOMMO'DE.** *v. a.* To put to inconveniencies; to moleſt.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* Inconvenient; troubleſome. *Spenſer.*

DISCOMMO'DITY. ſ. Inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt.

To **DISCOMPO'SE.** *v. a,* [*diſcompoſer*, French.] To diſorder; to unſettle; to ruffle; to diſorder; to diſturb the temper; to offend; to fret; to vex; to diſplace; to diſcard.

DISCOMPO'SURE. ſ. [from *to diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation. *Clarendon.*

To **DISCONCE'RT.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe. *Collier.*

DISCONFO'RMITY. ſ. Want of agreement. *Hakewill.*

DISCONGRU'ITY. ſ. Diſagreement; inconſiſtency. *Hale.*

DISCO'NSOLATE. *a.* Wanting comfort; hopeleſs; ſorrowful.

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *ad.* In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſsly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS. ſ. The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTE'NT. ſ. Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NT. *a.* Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſſatisfied.

To **DISCONTE'NT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy. *Dryden.*

DISCONTE'NTED. *participial a.* Uneaſy; cheerleſs; malevolent. *Tillotſon.*

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS. ſ. Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe. *Addiſ.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT. ſ. [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented. *Bacon.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE. ſ. [from *diſcontinue.*]
1. Want of coheſion of parts; diſruption. *Bacon.*
2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion. *Atterbury.*

DISCONTINUA'TION. ſ. [from *diſcontinue.*] Diſruption of continuity; diſruption; ſeparation. *Newton.*

To **DISCONTI'NUE.** *v. n.* [*diſcontinuer*, French.]
1. To loſe the coheſion of parts. *Bacon.*
2. To loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom. *Jeremiah.*

To **DISCONTI'NUE.** *v. a.*
1. To leave off; to ceaſe any practice or habit. *Bacon.*
2. To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*

DISCONTI'NUITY. ſ. Diſunion of parts; want of coheſion.

DISCONVE'NIENCE. ſ. Incongruity; diſagreement. *Bramb.*

DI'SCORD. ſ. [*diſcordia*, Latin.]
1. Diſagreement; oppoſition; mutual anger. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities. *Dryden.*
3. [In muſick.] Sounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others. *Peacham.*

To **DISCO'RD.** *v. n.* [*diſcordo*, Latin.] To diſagree; not to ſuit with. *Bacon.*

DISCO'RDANCE. } ſ. [from *diſcord.*] Diſagreement; oppoſition; inconſiſtency.
DISCO'RDANCY. }

DISCO'RDANT. *a.* [*diſcordans*, Latin.]
1. Inconſiſtent; at variance with itſelf. *Dryden.*
2. Oppoſite; contrarious; as, diſcordant *opinions perplex.*
3. Incongruous; not conformable; *declarations* diſcordant *from action.* *Hale.*

DISCO'RDANTLY. *ad.* [from *diſcordant.*]
1. Inconſiſtently; in diſagreement with itſelf.
2. In diſagreement with another. *Boyle.*
3. Peeviſhly; in a contradictious manner.

To **DISCO'VER.** *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, French.] To ſhew; to diſcloſe; to bring to light; to make known; to find out; to eſpy.

DISCO'VERABLE. *a.* [from *diſcover.*]
1. That which may be found out. *Watts.*
2. Apparent; expoſed to view. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER. ſ. [from *diſcover.*]
1. One that finds any thing unknown before. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſcout; one who is put to deſcry the enemy. *Shakeſp.*

DISCO'VERY. ſ. [from *diſcover.*]
1. The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dryden.*
2. The act of revealing or diſcloſing any ſecret. *South.*

To **DISCOU'NSEL.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *counſel.*] To diſſuade; to give contrary advice. *Spenſer.*

DI'SCOUNT. ſ. The ſum refunded in a bargain. *Swift.*

To **DISCOU'NT.** *v. a.* To count back; to pay back again.

To **DISCOU'NTENANCE.** *v. a.*
1. To diſcourage by cold treatment. *Clarendon.*
2. To abaſh; to put to ſhame. *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE. ſ. Cold treatment; unfriendly regard.

DISCOU'NTENANCER. ſ. One that diſcourages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*

To **DISCOU'RAGE.** *v. a.* [*decourager*, French.]
1. To depreſs; to deprive of confidence. *King Charles.*
2. To deter; to fright from any attempt. *Numbers.*

DISCOU'RAGER. ſ. [from *diſcourage.*] One that impreſſes diffidence and terror. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT. ſ. [from *diſcourage.*]
1. The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope.
2. Determent; that which deters. *Wilkins.*
3. The cauſe of depreſſion, or fear. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE. ſ. [*diſcours*, French.]
1. The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences. *Hooker.*
2. Converſation; mutual intercourſe of language; talk.
3. Effuſion of language; ſpeech. *Locke.*
4. A treatiſe; a diſſertation either written or uttered. *Pope.*

To **DISCOU'RSE.** *v. n.*
1. To converſe; to talk; to relate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner. *Locke.*
3. To reaſon; to paſs from premiſes to conſequences. *Dav.*

To **DISCOU'RSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of.

DISCOU'RSER. ſ. [from *diſcourſe.*]
1. A ſpeaker; an haranguer. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A writer on any ſubject. *Brown.*

DISCOU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *diſcourſe.*] Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences; containing dialogue; interlocutory.

DISCOU'RTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; uncomplaiſant. *Motteux.*

DISCOU'RTESY. ſ. Incivility; rudeneſs. *Sidney. Herbert.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſcourteous.*] Uncivilly; rudely.

DI'SCOUS. *a.* [from *diſcus*, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide.

DISCRE'DIT. ſ. [*diſcrediter*, French.] Ignominy; reproach; diſgrace. *Rogers.*

To **DISCRE'DIT.** *v. a.* [*decrediter*, French.]
1. To deprive of credibility; to make not truſted. *Shakeſp.*
2. To diſgrace; to bring reproach upon; to ſhame. *Donne.*

DISCRE'ET. *a.* [*diſcret*, French.]
1. Prudent; circumſpect; cautious; ſober. *Whitgifte.*
2. Modeſt; not forward. *Thomſon.*

DISCRE'ETLY. *ad.* [from *diſcreet.*] Prudently; cautiouſly.

DISCRE'ETNESS. ſ. [from *diſcreet.*] The quality of being diſcreet.

DI'SCREPANCE. ſ. [*diſcrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety.

DI'SCREPANT. *a.* [*diſcrepans*, Latin.] Different; diſagreeing.

DISCRE'TE. *a.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]
1. Diſtinct; disjointed; not continuous. *Hale.*
2. Disjunctive.
3. *Diſcrete* proportion, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the ſame; but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four; thus, 6 : 8 : : 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION. ſ. [from *diſcretio*, Latin.]
1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; wiſe management. *Tillotſon.*
2. Liberality of acting at pleaſure; uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DISCRE'TIONARY. *a.* [from *diſcretion.*] Left at large; unlimited; unreſtrained. *Tatler.*

Discre'tive. *a.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]
1. [In logick.] *Diſcretive* propoſitions are ſuch wherein various, and ſeemingly oppoſite judgments are made; as *travellers may change their climate* but *not their temper.* *Watts.*
2. [In grammar.] *Diſcretive* conjunctions are ſuch as imply oppoſition; as, *not a man*, but *a beaſt.*

Discri'minable. *a.* [from *diſcriminate.*] Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens.

To **DISCRIMINATE.** *v. a.* [*diſcrimino*, Latin.]
1. To mark with notes of difference. *Boyle.*
2. To ſelect or ſeparate from others. *Boyle.*

Discri'minateness. *ſ.* [from *diſcriminate.*] Diſtinctneſs.

Discrimina'tion. *ſ.* [from *diſcriminatio*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things.
2. The act of diſtinguiſhing one from another; diſtinction.
3. The marks of diſtinction. *Holder.*

Discri'minative. *a.* [from *diſcriminate.*]
1. That which makes the mark of diſtinction; characteriſtical.
2. That which obſerves diſtinction. *More.*

Discri'minous. *a.* [from *diſcrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous. *Harvey.*

Discu'bitory. *a.* [*diſcubitorius*, Latin.] Fitted to the poſture of leaning. *Brown.*

Discu'mbency. *ſ.* [*diſcumbens*, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat. *Brown.*

To **Discu'mber.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk; commonly, diſencumber. *Pope.*

To **Discu're.** *v. a.* To diſcover. *Spenſer.*

DISCU'RSIVE. *a.* [*diſcurſif*, French.]
1. Moving here and there; roving. *Bacon.*
2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences.

Discu'rsively. *ad.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale.*

Discu'rsory. *a.* [*diſcurſor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DICUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] A quoit. *Pope.*

To **DISCU'SS.** *v. a.* [*diſcuſſum*, Latin.]
1. To examine; to ventilate.
2. To diſperſe any humour or ſwelling.

Discu'sser. *ſ.* [from *diſcuſs.*] He that diſcuſſes.

Discu'ssion. *ſ.* [from *diſcuſs.*]
1. Diſquiſition; examination, ventilation of a queſtion. *Prior.*
2. [In ſurgery.] *Diſcuſſion* is breathing out the humours by inſenſible tranſpiration. *Wiſeman.*

Dis'cussive. *a.* [from *diſcuſs.*] Having the power to diſcuſs.

Discu'tient. *ſ.* [*diſcutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel. *Quincy.*

To **DISDAIN.** *v. a.* [*dedaigner*, French.] To ſcorn; to conſider as unworthy of one's character. *Addiſon.*

Disda'in. *ſ.* [*ſdegno*, Italian.] Contempt; ſcorn; contemptuous anger. *Ecclus.*

Disda'inful. *a.* [*diſdain* and *full.*] Contemptuous; haughtily ſcornful; indignant. *Hooker.*

Disda'infully. *ad.* [from *diſdainful.*] Contemptuouſly; with haughty ſcorn. *South.*

Disda'infulness. *ſ.* [from *diſdainful.*] Contempt; haughty ſcorn. *Aſcham.*

Disea'se. *ſ.* [*dis* and *eaſe.*] Diſtemper; malady; ſickneſs.

To **Disea'se.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict with diſeaſe; to torment with ſickneſs. *Shakeſp.*
2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneaſy. *Locke.*

Disea'sedness. *ſ.* [from *diſeaſed.*] Sickneſs; morbidneſs.

Dise'dged. *a.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

To **Disemba'rk.** *v. a.* To carry to land. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Disemba'rk.** *v. n.* To land; to go on land. *Pope.*

To **Disembi'tter.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To ſweeten; to free from bitterneſs. *Addiſon.*

Disembo'died. *a.* Diveſted of the body.

To **Disembo'gue.** *v. a.* [*diſemboucher*, French.] To pour out at the mouth of a river. *Addiſon.*

To **Disembo'gue.** *v. n.* To gain vent; to flow. *Cheyne.*

Disembo'welled. *part. a.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels. *Phillips.*

To **Disembro'il.** *v. a.* [*debrouiller*, French.] To diſentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dryden.*

To **Disena'ble.** *v. a.* To deprive of power. *Dryden.*

To **Disencha'nt.** *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment. *Denham.*

To **Disencu'mber.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*]
1. To diſcharge from encumbrances; to diſburthen; to exonerate. *Spratt.*
2. To free from obſtruction of any kind. *Addiſon.*

Disencu'mbrance. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance. *Spectator.*

To **Disenga'ge.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*]
1. To ſeparate from any thing with which it is in union. *Burnet.*
2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abſtract the mind.
3. To diſentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.
4. To free from any thing that powerfully ſeizes the attention.

To **Disenga'ge.** *v. n.* To ſet one's ſelf free from. *Collier.*

Disenga'ged. *part. a.* Vacant; at leiſure.

Disenga'gedness. *ſ.* The quality of being diſengaged; vacuity of attention.

Disenga'gement. *ſ.* [from *diſengage.*]
1. Releaſe from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To **Disenta'ngle.** *v. a.*
1. To ſet free from impediments; to diſembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon.*
2. To unfold the parts of any thing interwoven. *Boyle.*
3. To diſengage; to ſeparate. *Stillingfleet.*

To **Disente'rre.** *v. a.* To unbury. *Brown.*

To **Disenthra'l.** *v. a.* To ſet free; to reſtore to liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery. *Sandys.*

To **Disenthro'ne.** *v. a.* To depoſe from ſovereignty. *Milt.*

To **Disentra'nce** *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep ſleep.

To **Disespou'se.** *v. a.* To ſeparate after faith plighted. *Milt.*

Diseste'em. *ſ.* [*dis* and *eſteem.*] Slight regard. *Locke.*

To **Diseste'em.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard ſlightly.

Disestima'tion. *ſ.* [*dis* and *eſtimatio*, Latin.] Diſreſpect; diſeſteem.

To **Disfa'vour.** *ſ.* [*dis* and *favour.*]
1. Diſcountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bacon.*
2. A ſtate of ungraciouſneſs or unacceptableneſs. *Spelman.*
3. Want of beauty.

To **Disfa'vour.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcountenance; to with-hold or withdraw kindneſs. *Swift.*

Disfigura'tion. *ſ.* [from *disfigure.*] The act of disfiguring; the ſtate of being disfigured; deformity.

To **Disfi'gure.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worſe form; to deform; to mangle. *Locke.*

Disfi'gurement. *ſ.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worſe. *Suckling.*

To **Disfo'rest.** *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To **Disfra'nchise.** *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or immunities.

Disfra'nchisement. *ſ.* The act of depriving of privileges.

To **Disfu'rnish.** *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurniſh; to ſtrip.

To **Disga'rnish.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *garniſh.*] To ſtrip of ornaments; to take guns from a fortreſs.

To **Disglo'rify.** *v. a.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*

To **Disgo'rge.** *v. a.* To diſcharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.

To **Disgra'ce** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring a reproach upon; to diſhonour; to put out of favour.

Disgra'ceful. *a.* [*diſgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious.

Disgra'cefully. *ad.* In diſgrace; with indignity; ignominiouſly. *Ben Jonſon.*

Disgra'cefulness. *ſ.* [from *diſgrace.*] Ignominy; cauſe of ſhame.

Disgra'cer. *ſ.* [from *diſgrace.*] One that expoſes to ſhame.

Disgra'cious. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unkind; unfavourable.

To **Disgui'se.** *v. a.* [*deguiſer*, French.] To conceal by an unuſual dreſs; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to diſfigure; to change the form; to deform by liquor.

Disgui'se. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A dreſs contrived to conceal the perſon that wears it. *Addiſ.*
2. A counterfeit ſhow.

Disgui'sement. *ſ.* [from *diſguiſe.*] Dreſs of concealment.

Disgui'ser. *ſ.* [from *diſguiſe.*]
1. One that puts on a diſguiſe. *Swift.*
2. One that conceals another by a diſguiſe; one that disfigures.

DISGU'ST. *ſ.* [*degout*, French.]
1. Averſion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*

To **Disgu'st.** *v. a.* [*degouter*, French.] To raiſe averſion in the ſtomach; to diſtaſte; to ſtrike with diſlike; to offend; to produce averſion.

Disgu'stful. *a.* Nauſeous. *Swift.*

DISH. *ſ.* [ꝺıꞅc, Saxon; *diſcus*, Latin.]
1. A broad wide veſſel, in which ſolid food is ſerved up at the table.
2. A deep hollow veſſel for liquid food. *Milton.*
3. The meat ſerved in a diſh; any particular kind of food.

To **Dish.** *v. a.* To ſerve in a diſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dish-clout. *ſ.* [*diſh* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their diſhes. *Swift.*

Dish-washer. *ſ.* The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE. *a.* [*diſhabillé*, French.] Undreſſed; looſely or negligently dreſſed. *Dryden.*

Dishabi'lle. *ſ.* Undreſs; looſe dreſs. *Clariſſa.*

To **Disha'bit.** *v. a.* To throw out of place. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disha'rmony. *ſ.* Contrariety to harmony.

To **Dishea'rten.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*] To diſcourage; to deject; to terrify. *Milton.*

Dishe'rison. *ſ.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To **Dishe'rit.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cua off from hereditary ſucceſſion. *Spenſer.*

To **Dishe'vel.** *v. a.* *decheveler*, French.] To ſpread the hair diſorderly. *Knolles. South.*

Di'shing. *a.* Concave. *Mortimer.*

Disho'nest. *a.* [*dis* and *honeſt.*] Void of probity; void of faith; faithleſs; diſgraced; diſhonoured; diſgraceful; ignominious.

Disho'nestly. *ad.* [from *diſhoneſt.*]
1. Without faith; without probity; faithleſſly. *Shakeſp.*
2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchaſtely. *Eccleſ.*

Disho'nesty. *ſ.* [from *diſhoneſt.*]
1. Want of probity; faithleſſneſs. *Swift.*
2. Unchaſtity; incontinence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disho'nour. *ſ.* [*dis* and *honour.*]
1. Reproach; diſgrace; ignominy. *Boyle.*
2. Reproach uttered; cenſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Disho'nour.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]
1. To diſgrace; to bring ſhame upon; to blaſt with infamy.
2. To violate chaſtity.
3. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

Disho'nourable. *a.* [from *diſhonour.*]
1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel.*
2. In a ſtate of neglect or diſeſteem. *Eccluſ.*

Disho'nourer. *ſ.* [from *diſhonour.*]
1. One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.*
2. A violator of chaſtity.

To **Disho'rn.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To ſtrip of horns. *Shak.*

Dishu'mour. *ſ.* Peeviſhneſs; ill humour. *Spectator.*

Disimpro'vement. *ſ.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worſe ſtate. *Norris.*

To **Disincar'cerate.** *v. a.* To ſet at liberty. *Harvey.*

Disinclina'tion. *ſ.* Want of affection; ſlight diſlike.

To **Disincline.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce diſlike to; to make diſaffected; to alienate affection from.

Disingenu'ity. *ſ.* [from *diſingenuous.*] Meanneſs of artifice; unfairneſs. *Clarendon.*

Disenge'nuous. *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciouſly ſubtile; illiberal. *Stillingfleet.*

Disinge'nuously. *ad.* In a diſingenuous manner.

Disinge'nuousness. *ſ.* Mean ſubtilty; low craft.

Disinhe'rison. *ſ.*
1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion. *Clar.*
2. The ſtate of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor.*

To **Disinhe'rit.** *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right.

To **Disinte'r.** *v. a.* To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Disintere'ssed. *a.* [*dis* and *intereſſe*, French.] Void of regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden.*

Disintere'ssment. *ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſſement*, French.] Diſregard to private advantage; diſintereſtedneſs. *Prior.*

Disi'nterest. *ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſt.*]
1. What is contrary to one's wiſh or proſperity. *Glanville.*
2. Indifference to profit.

Disi'nterested. *a.* [from *diſintereſt.*]
1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift.*
2. Without any concern in an affair.

Disintere'stedly. *ad.* In a diſintereſted manner.

Disintere'stedness. *ſ.* [from *diſintereſted.*] Contempt of private intereſt. *Brown.*

To **Disi'ntricate.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To diſentangle.

To **Disinvi'te.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To prohibit after an invitation.

To **Disjo'in.** *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, French.] To ſeparate; to part from each other; to ſunder. *Milton.*

To **Disjo'int.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*] To put out of joint; to break at junctures; to ſeparate at the part where there is a cement; to break in pieces; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.

To **Disjo'int.** *v. n.* To fall in pieces. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disjo'int. *particip.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided.

Disju'nct. *a.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjointed; ſeparate.

Disju'nction. *ſ.* [from *disjunctio*, Latin.] Diſunion; ſeparating; parting. *South.*

Disju'nctive. *a.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.]
1. Incapable of union. *Grew.*
2. That which marks ſeparation or oppoſition; as, *I love him*, or *fear him.* *Watts.*
3. [In logick.] A disjunctive propoſition is when the parts are oppoſed; as, *It is either day or night.*

Disju'nctively. *ad.* Diſtinctly; ſeparately. *Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *ſ.* [*diſcus*, Latin.]
1. The face of the ſun or planet, as it appears to the eye.
2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports; a quoit.

Diski'ndness. *ſ.* [*dis* and *kindneſs.*] Want of kindneſs; want of affection; ill turn; injury; detriment.

Disli'ke. *ſ.* Diſinclination; abſence of affection; diſcord; diſſention; diſagreement.

To **Disli'ke.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to regard without affection. *Temple.*

Disli'keful. *a.* [*diſlike* and *full.*] Diſaffected; malign.

To **Disli'ken.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To make unlike. *Shak.*

Disli'keness. *ſ.* [*dis* and *likeneſs.*] Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

Disli'ker. *ſ.* A diſapprover; one that is not pleaſed. *Swift.*

To **Disli'mb.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb.

To **Disli'mn.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to ſtrike out of a picture. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Di'slocate.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Latin.]
1. To put out of the proper place. *Woodward.*
2. To put out of joint. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disloca'tion. *ſ.* [from *diſlocate.*]
1. The act of ſhifting the place of things.
2. The ſtate of being diſplaced. *Burnet.*
3. A luxation; a joint put out. *Grew.*

To **Dislo'dge.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge.*]
1. To remove from a place. *Woodward.*
2. To remove from an habitation. *Dryden.*
3. To drive an enemy from a ſtation. *Dryden.*
4. To remove an army to other quarters. *South.*

To **Dislo'dge.** *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*

Dislo'yal. *a.* [*deſloyal*, French.]
1. Not true to allegiance; faithleſs; falſe to a ſovereign. *Milt.*
2. Diſhoneſt; perfidious. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not true to the marriage bed. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Falſe in love; not conſtant.

Dislo'yally. *ad.* [from *diſloyal.*] Not faithfully; diſobediently.

Dislo'yalty. *ſ.* [from *diſloyal.*]
1. Want of infidelity to the ſovereign. *K. Charles.*
2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'SMAL. *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappy. *Decay of Piety.*

Di'smally. *ad.* Horribly; ſorrowfully.

Di'smalness. *ſ.* [from *diſmal.*] Horror; ſorrow.

To **Disma'ntle.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle.*]
1. To throw off a dreſs; to ſtrip. *South.*
2. To looſe; to unfold; to throw open. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrip a town of its outworks. *Hakewell.*
4. To break down any thing external. *Dryden.*

To **Disma'sk.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *maſk.*] To diveſt of a maſk.

To **DISMA'Y.** *v. a.* [*deſmayar*, Spaniſh.] To terrify; to diſcourage; to affright. *Raleigh.*

Disma'y. *ſ.* [*deſmayo*, Spaniſh.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; deſertion of mind. *Milton.*

Disma'yedness *ſ.* [from *diſmay.*] Dejection of courage; diſpiritedneſs. *Sidney.*

DISME. *ſ.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.

To **Dismember.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *member.*] To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Swift.*

To **DISMI'SS.** *v. a.* [*diſmiſſus*, Latin.] To ſend away; to give leave of departure; to diſcard.

Dismi'ssion. *ſ.* [from *diſmiſſio*, Latin.]
1. Diſpatch; act of ſending away. *Dryden.*
2. An honourable diſcharge from any office. *Milton.*
3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any poſt or place. *Shak.*

To **Dismo'rtgage.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage.*] To redeem from mortgage. *Howel.*

To **Dismo'unt.** *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]
1. To throw off an horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To throw from any elevation.
3. To throw a cannon from its carriage. *Knolles.*

To **Dismo'unt.** *v. n.*
1. To alight from an horſe. *Addiſon.*
2. To deſcend from an elevation.

To **Disna'turalise.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturaliſe.*] To alienate; to make alien.

Disna'tured. *a.* [*dis* and *natnre.*] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disobe'dience. *ſ.* [*dis* and *obedience.*]
1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty to ſuperiors. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Incompliance. *Blackmore.*

Disobe'dient. *a.* [*dis* and *obedient.*] Not obſervant of lawful authority. *Kings.*

To **Disobe'y.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To break commands or tranſgreſs prohibitions. *Denham.*

Disobliga'tion. *ſ.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence; cauſe of diſguſt. *Clarendon.*

To **DISOBLI'GE.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to diſguſt; to give offence to. *Clarendon.*

Disobli'ging. *participial a.* [from *diſoblige.*] Diſguſting; unpleaſing; offenſive. *Government of the Tongue.*

Disobli'gingly. *ad.* [from *diſobliging.*] In a diſguſting or offenſive manner; without attention to pleaſe.

Disobli'gingness, *ſ.* [from *diſobliging.*] Offenſiveneſs; readineſs to diſguſt.

Diso'rbed. *a.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Diso'rder. *ſ.* [*diſordre*, French.]
1. Want of regular diſpoſition; irregularity; confuſion.
2. Tumult; diſturbance; buſtle. *Waller.*
3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. *Pope.*
4. Breach of laws; violation of ſtanding inſtitution. *Wiſd.*
5. Breach of that regularity in the animal œconomy which cauſes health; ſickneſs; diſtemper. *Locke.*
6. Diſcompoſure of mind.

To **Diso'rder.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*] To throw into confuſion; to confound; to diſturb; to ruffle; to make ſick; to diſcompoſe; to diſturb the mind.

Diso'rdered. *a.* [from *diſorder.*] Diſorderly; irregular; vicious; looſe; debauched. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diso'rderedness. *ſ.* Irregularity; want of order; confuſion.

Diso'rderly. *a.* [from *diſorder.*] Confuſed; immethodical; irregular; tumultuous; lawleſs; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious.

Diso'rderly. *ad.* [from *diſorder.*]
1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confuſedly.
2. Without law; inordinately. *Theſſalonians.*

Diso'rdinate. *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Milton.*

Diso'rdinately. *ad.* Inordinately; viciouſly.

Diso'rientated. *ad.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the eaſt; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*

To **Diso'wn.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]
1. To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*
2. To abrogate; to renounce. *Swift.*

To **DISPA'ND.** *v. a.* [*diſpando*, Latin.] To diſplay; to ſpread abroad.

Dispa'nsion. *ſ.* [from *diſpanſus*, Latin.] The act of diſplaying; diffuſion; dilatation.

To **DISPA'RAGE.** *v. a.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]
1. To match unequally; to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence.
2. To injure by a compariſon with ſomething of leſs value. *Milton.*
3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout.
4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cauſe of diſgrace.

5. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

Dispa'ragement. *ſ.* [from *diſparage.*]

1. Injurious union, or compariſon with ſomething of inferiour excellence. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency. *Sidney.*

3. Reproach; diſgrace; indignity. *Wotton.*

Dispa'rager. *ſ.* One that diſgraces.

Di'sparates. *ſ.* [*diſparata*, Latin.] Things ſo unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

Dispa'rity. *ſ.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.] Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

To **Dispa'rk.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*] To throw open a park; to ſet at large without incloſure.

To **Dispa'rt.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *diſpertior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to ſeparate; to break. *Dier.*

Dispa'ssion. *ſ.* [*dis* and *paſſion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation. *Temple.*

Dispa'ssionate. *a.* [from *dis* and *paſſionate.*] Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. *Clarendon.*

To **Dispe'l.** *v. a.* [*diſpello*, Latin.] To drive by ſcattering; to diſſipate. *Locke.*

Dispe'nce. *ſ.* [*diſpenſe*, Fr.] Expence; coſt; charge.

To **DISPE'ND.** *v. a.* [*diſpendo*, Latin.] To ſpend; to conſume. *Spenſer.*

Dispe'nsary. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] The place where medicines are diſpenſed. *Garth.*

Dispensa'tion. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſatio*, Latin.] Diſtribution; the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; an exemption from ſome law.

DISPENSA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a diſtributer. *Bacon.*

Dispe'nsatory. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed, a *pharmacopeia.* *Hammond.*

To **Dispe'nse.** *v. a.* [*diſpenſer*, French.]

1. To deal out; to diſtribute. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. To Dispense *with.* To excuſe; to grant diſpenſation for; to ſuſpend from operation. *Raleigh.*

DISPE'NSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpenſation; exemption.

Dispe'nser. [from *diſpenſe.*] One that diſpenſes; a diſtributer. *Spratt.*

To **Dispe'ople.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people. *Pope.*

Dispe'opler. *ſ.* [from *diſpeople.*] A depopulator. *Gay.*

To **Dispe'rge.** *v. a.* [*diſpergo*, Latin.] To ſprinkle.

To **DISPE'RSE.** *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Latin.] To ſcatter; to drive to different parts; to diſſipate.

Dispe'rsedly. *ad.* [from *diſperſed.*] In a diſperſed manner. *Hooker.*

Dispe'rsedness. *ſ.* [from *diſperſe*] The ſtate of being diſperſed; thinneſs; ſcatteredneſs.

Dispe'rser. *ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] A ſcatterer; a ſpreader.

Dispe'rsion. *ſ.* [from *diſperſio*, Latin.] The act of ſcattering or ſpreading; the ſtate of being ſcattered.

To **Dispi'rit.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpirit.*]

1. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs; to damp. *Claren.*

2. To oppreſs the conſtitution of the body. *Collier.*

Dispi'ritedness. *ſ.* [from *diſpirit.*] Want of vigour.

To **Displa'ce.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*] To put out of place; to put out of any ſtate, condition, or dignity; to diſorder.

Displa'cency. *ſ.* [*diſplicentia*, Latin.] Incivility; diſobligation; diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing.

To **Displa'nt.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*] To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

Displanta'tion. *ſ.* The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To **DISPLA'Y.** *v. a.* [*deſployer*, Fr.] To ſpread wide; to exhibit to the ſight or mind; to carve; to cut up; to talk without reſtraint; to ſet out oſtentatiouſly to view.

Displa'y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view. *Spectator.*

Disple'asance. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Anger; diſcontent.

Disple'asant. *a.* Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Glanville.*

To **Disple'ase.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe.*] To offend; to make angry; to diſguſt; to raiſe averſion.

Disple'asingness. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſing.*] Offenſiveneſs; quality of offending. *Locke.*

Disple'asure. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Uneaſineſs; pain received; offence; pain given; anger; indignation; ſtate of diſgrace.

To **Disple'asure.** *v. a.* To diſpleaſe; not to gain favour. *Bacon.*

To **DISPLO'DE.** *v. a.* [*diſplodo*, Latin.] To diſperſe with a loud noiſe; to vent with violence. *Milton.*

Displo'sion. *ſ.* [from *diſploſus*, Latin.] The act of diſploding; a ſudden burſt with noiſe.

Dispo'rt. *ſ.* [*dis* and *port.*] Play; ſport; paſtime.

To **Dispo'rt.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert. *Shak.*

To **Dispo'rt.** *v. n.* To play; to to toy; to wanton. *Pope.*

Dispo'sal. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe*] The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing; regulation; diſtribution; the power of diſtribution; the right of beſtowing; government; conduct.

To **DISPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*diſpoſer*, French.]

1. To employ to various purpoſes; to diffuſe. *Prior.*

2. To give; to place; to beſtow. *Spratt.*

3. To turn to any particular end or conſequence. *Dryden.*

4. To adapt; to form for any purpoſe. *Spenſer.*

5. To frame the mind. *Smalridge.*

6. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Dryden.*

7. *To* Dispose *of.* To apply to any purpoſe; to transfer to any perſon *Swift.*

8. *To* Dispose *of.* To put into the hands of another. *Tatl.*

9. *To* Dispose *of.* To give away. *Waller.*

10. *To* Dispose *of.* To employ to any end. *Bacon.*

11. *To* Dispose *of.* To place in any condition. *Dryden.*

12. *To* Dispose *of.* To put away by any means. *Burnet.*

To **Dispo'se.** *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shakeſp.*

Dispo'se. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Power; management; diſpoſal; diſtribution; act of government; diſpoſition; caſt of behaviour; caſt of mind; inclination.

Dispo'ser. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*] Diſtributer; giver; beſtower; governour; regulator; one who gives to whom he pleaſes.

Disposi'tion. *ſ*, [from *diſpoſitio*, Latin.] Order; method; diſtribution; natural fitneſs; quality; tendency to any act or ſtate; temper of mind; affection of kindneſs or ill-will; predominant inclination.

Dispo'sitive. *a.* That which implies diſpoſal of any property; decretive. *Ayliffe.*

Dispo'sitively. *ad.* [from *diſpoſitive.*] Diſtributively.

Dispo'sitor. *ſ.* The lord of that ſign in which the planet is.

To **Disposse's.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *poſſeſs.*] To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize. *Fairfax. Knolles. Tillotſon.*

Dispo'sure. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*] Diſpoſal; government; power; management; ſtate; poſture.

Dispra'ise. *ſ.* Blame; cenſure. *Addiſon.*

To **Dispra'ise.** *v. a.* To blame; to cenſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dispra'iser. *ſ.* A cenſurer.

Dispra'isable. *a.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] Unworthy of commendation.

Dispra'isingly. *ad.* With blame. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Dispre'ad.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpread.*] To ſpread different ways. *Pope.*

Dispro'fit. *ſ.* Loſs; damage.

Dispro'of. *ſ.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falſehood. *Atterbury.*

To **Dispro'perty.** *v. a.* To diſpoſſeſs.

Disproportion. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing to another; want of ſymmetry. *Denham.*

To **Dispropo'rtion.** *v. a.* To diſmatch; to join things unſuitable. *Suckling.*

Dispropo'rtionable. *a.* Unſuitable in quantity or quality. *Suckling. Smalridge.*

Dispropo'rtionableness. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

Dispropo'rtionably. *ad.* Unſuitably; not ſymmetrically.

Dispropo'rtional. *a.* Diſproportionable; unſymmetrical; ill adapted.

Dispropo'rtionally. *ad.* Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

Dispropo'rtionate. *a.* Unſymmetrical; unſuitable to ſomething elſe. *Ray.*

Dispropo'rtionately. *ad.* Unſuitably; unſymmetrically.

Dispropo'rtionateness. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.

To **Dispro've.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*] To confute an aſſertion; to convict of errour or falſehood; to convict a practice of errour.

Dispro'ver *ſ.* [from *diſprove.*] One that confutes.

Dispu'nishable. *a.* Without penal reſtraint. *Swift.*

Dispu'table. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Liable to conteſt; controvertible; lawful to be conteſted.

Di'sputant. *ſ.* [from *diſpute*; *diſputans*, Latin.] A controvertiſt; an arguer; a reaſoner. *Spectator.*

Di'sputant. *a.* Diſputing; engaged in controverſy.

Disputa'tion. *ſ.* [from *diſputatio*, Latin.]

1. The ſkill of controverſy; argumentation.

2. Controverſy; argumental conteſt. *Sidney.*

Disputa'tious. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Inclined to diſpute; cavilling. *Addiſon.*

Dispu'tative. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Diſpoſed to debate.

To **DISPU'TE.** *v. n.* [*diſputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to debate; to controvert. *Tillotſon.*

To **Dispu'te.** *v. a.* To contend for; to oppoſe; to queſtion; to diſcuſs; to conſider.

Dispu'te. *ſ.* Conteſt; controverſy. *Bentley.*

Dispu'teless. *a.* Undiſputed; uncontrovertible.

Dispu'ter. *ſ.* A controvertiſt; one given to argument.

Disqualifica'tion. *ſ.* That which diſqualifies. *Spect.*

To **Disqua'lify.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*] To make unfit; to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right or claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction. *Swift.*

To **Disqua'ntity.** *v. a.* To leſſen.

Disqui'et. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; vexation; anxiety.

Disqui'et. *a.* Unquiet; uneaſy; reſtleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Disqui'et.** *v. a.* To diſturb; to make uneaſy; to fret; to vex. *Roſcommon.*

Disqui'eter. *ſ.* A diſturber; a harraſſer.

Disqui'etly. *ad.* Without reſt; anxiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disqui'etness. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; anxiety.

Disqui'etude. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; anxiety. *Addiſon.*

Disquisi'tion. *ſ.* [*diſquiſitio*, Latin.] Examination; diſputative enquiry. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Disra'nk.** *v. a.* To degrade from his rank.

Disrega'rd. *ſ.* Slight notice; neglect.

To **Disrega'rd.** *v. a.* To ſlight; to contemn. *Spratt.*

Disrega'rdful. *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.

Disrega'rdfully. *ad.* Contemptuouſly.

Disre'lish. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reliſh.*] Bad taſte; nauſeouſneſs; diſlike; ſqueamiſhneſs.

To **Disre'lish.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infect with an unpleaſant taſte; to want a taſte of.

Disreputa'tion. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reputation.*] Diſgrace; diſhonour. *Taylor.*

Disrepu'te. *ſ.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Ill character; diſhonour; want of reputation.

Disrespe'ct. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reſpect.*] Incivility; want of reverence; rudeneſs. *Clarendon.*

Disrespe'ctful. *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.

Disrespe'ctfully. *ad.* Irreverently. *Addiſon.*

To **Disro'be.** *v. a.* To undreſs; to uncover. *Wotton.*

Disru'ption. *ſ.* [*diſruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking aſunder; a breach; rent. *Ray. Blackmore.*

Dissatisfa'ction. *ſ.* [*dis* and *ſatisfaction.*] The ſtate of being diſſatiſfied; diſcontent. *Rogers.*

Dissatisfa'ctoriness. *ſ.* [from *diſſatiſfactory.*] Inability to give content.

Dissatisfa'ctory. *a.* [from *diſſatiſfy.*] Unable to give content.

To **Dissa'tisfy.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſatiſfy.*] To diſcontent; to diſpleaſe. *Collier.*

To **DISSE'CT.** *v. a.* [*diſſeco*, Latin.] To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely, as an anatomiſt.

Disse'ction. *ſ.* [*diſſectio*, Latin.] The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Glanville.*

To **DIS'SEIZE.** *v. a.* [*diſſaiſer*, French.] To diſpoſſeſs; to deprive. *Locke.*

Disse'isin. *ſ.* [from *diſſaiſir*, French.] An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land. *Cowel.*

Disse'izor. *ſ.* [from *diſſeize.*] He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

To **Disse'mble.** *v. a* [*diſſimulo*, Latin.]

1. To hide under falſe appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. *Prior.*

To **Disse'mble.** *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Rowe.*

Disse'mbler. *ſ.* [from *diſſemble.*] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true diſpoſition. *Raleigh.*

Disse'mblingly. *ad.* With diſſimulation; hypocritically.

To **DISSE'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*diſſemino*, Latin.] To ſcatter as ſeed; to ſpread every way. *Atterbury.*

Dissemina'tion. *ſ.* [*diſſeminato*, Latin.] He that ſcatters: a ſpreader. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSENSION. *ſ.* [*diſſenſio*, Latin.] Diſagreement; ſtrife; contention; breach of union. *Knolles.*

Disse'nsious, *a.* Diſpoſed to diſcord; contentious.

To **DISSE'NT.** *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Latin.]

1. To diſagree in opinion. *Addiſon.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

Disse'nt. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion. *Bentley.*

Dissenta'neous. *a.* [from *diſſent.*] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent; contrary.

Disse'nter. *ſ.* [from *diſſent.*]

1. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from an opinion. *Locke.*

2. One who for whatever reaſon, refuſs the communion of the Engliſh church.

Disserta'tion. *ſ.* [*diſſertatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe.

To **Disse'rve.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſerve.*] To do injury to; 'to miſchief; to harm. *Clarendon.*

Disse'rvice. *ſ.* [*dis* and *ſervice.*] Injury; miſchief. *Collier.*

Disse'rviceable. *a.* Injurious; miſchievous.

Disse'rviceableness. *ſ.* Injury; harm; hurt. *Norris.*

To **Disse'ttle.** *v. a.* To unſettle; to put out of the eſtabliſhed ſtate.

To **Disse'ver.** *a. a.* [*dis* and *ſover.*] To part in two; to break; to divide; to ſeparate; to diſunite. *Raleigh.*

Di'ssidence. *ſ.* [*diſſideo*, Latin.] Diſcord; diſagreement.

Dissi'lience. *ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſtarting aſunder.

Dissi'lient. *a.* [*diſſiliens*, Latin.] Starting aſunder; burſting in two. *Boyle.*

Dissi'milar. *a.* [*dis* and *ſimilar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Dissimila'rity. *ſ.* [from *diſſimilar.*] Unlikeneſs; diſſimilitude. *Cheyne.*

Dissimi'litude. *ſ.* Unlikeneſs; want of reſemblance.

Dissimula'tion. *ſ.* [*diſſimulatio*, Latin.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy. *South.*

Di'ssipable. *a.* [from *diſſipate.*] Eaſily ſcattered. *Bacon.*

To **DI'SSIPATE.** *v. a.* [*diſſipatus*, Latin.]

1. To ſcatter every way; to diſperſe. *Woodward.*

2. To ſcatter the attention. *Savage's Life.*

3. To ſpend a fortune. *London.*

Dissipa'tion. *ſ.* [*diſſipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of diſperſion. *Hale.*

2. The ſtate of being diſperſed. *Milton.*

3. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

To **Disso'ciate.** *v. a.* [*diſſocio*, Latin.] To ſeparate; to diſunite; to part. *Boyle.*

Disso'lvable. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Capable of diſſolution.

Di'ssoluble. *a.* [*diſſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of ſeparation of one part from another. *Woodward.*

Dissolubi'lity. *ſ.* [from *diſſoluble.*] Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts. *Hale.*

To **DISSO'LVE.** *v. a.* [*diſſolvo*, Latin.]

1. To diſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts, as by heat or moiſture. *Woodward.*

2. To break; to diſunite, in any manner. *2 Peter.*

3. To looſe; to break the ties of any thing. *Milton.*

4. To ſeparate perſons united. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To break up aſſemblies. *Bacon.*

6. To ſolve; to clear. *Daniel.*

7. To break an enchantment. *Milton.*

8. To be relaxed by pleaſure. *Dryden.*

To **Disso'lve.** *v. n.* To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleaſure.

Disso'lvent. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Having the power of diſſolving or melting. *Ray.*

Disso'lvent. *ſ.* That which has the power of diſuniting the parts of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

Disso'lver. *ſ.* That which has the power of diſſolving.

Dissolvible. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Liable to periſh by diſſolution *Hale.*

DI'SSOLUTE. *a.* [*diſſolutus*, Latin.] Looſe; wanton; unreſtrained; luxurious; debauched. *Hayward. Rogers.*

Di'ssolutely. *ad.* [from *diſſolute.* Looſely; in debauchery. *Wiſdom.*

Di'ssoluteness. *ſ.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſeneſs; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*

Dissolu'tion. *ſ.* [*diſſolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moiſture.

2. The ſtate of being liquefied.

3. The ſtate of melting away. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts.

5. The ſubſtance formed by diſſolving any body.

6. Death; the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements. *Raleigh.*

7. Deſtruction, *Hooker.*

8. Breach of any thing compacted. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an aſſembly.

10. Looſeneſs of manners. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE. *ſ.* [*diſſonance*, French.] A mixture of harſh, unharmonious ſounds. *Milton.*

Di'ssonant. *a.* [*diſſonans*, Latin.]

1. Harſh; unharmonious *Thomſon.*

2. Incongruous; diſagreeing. *Hakewill.*

To **DISSUA'DE.** *v. a.* [*diſſuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To repreſent any thing as unfit. *Milton.*

Dissua'der. *ſ.* [from *diſſuade.*] He that diſſuades.

Dissuasion. *ſ.* [*diſſuaſio*, Latin.] Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing; dehortation. *Boyle.*

Dissua'sive. *a.* [from *diſſuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to deter.

Dissua'sive. *ſ.* Dehortation; argument to turn the mind off from any purpoſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dissy'llable. *ſ.* [δις and συλλαϐν.] A word of two ſyllables.

Di'staff. *ſ.* [ꝺiꞅτæꝼ, Saxon.]

1. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning.

2. It is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex. *Howel.*

Di'staff-thistle. *ſ.* A thiſtle.

To **Distain.** *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſtain.*] To ſtain; to tinge; to blot; to ſully with infamy.

DI'STANCE. *ſ.* [*diſtance*, Fr. *diſtantia*, Latin.]

1. *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered between any two beings.

2. Remoteneſs in place. *Prior,*

3. The ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing.

4. Contrariety; oppoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run.

6. Space of time. *Prior.*

7. Remoteneſs in time. *Smalridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction. *Locke.*

9. Reſpect; diſtant behaviour. *Dryden.*

10 Retraction of kindneſs; reſerve. *Milton.*

To **Di'stance.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance. *Gay.*

Di'stant. *a.* [*diſtans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near. *Pope.*

2. Remote in time either paſt or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten miles *diſtant.*

4. Reſerved; ſly.

5. Not primary; not obvious. *Addiſon.*

Dista'ste. *ſ.* [*dis* and *taſte.*]

1. Averſion of the palate; diſguſt. *Bacon.*

2. Diſlike; uneaſineſs. *Bacon.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection. *Bacon.*

To **Dista'ste.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill the mouth with nauſeouſneſs; to diſlike; to loath; to offend; to diſguſt; to vex; to exaſperate.

Dista'steful. *a.* [*diſtaſte* and *full.*]

1. Nauſeous to the palate; diſguſting. *Glanville.*

2. Offenſive; unpleaſing. *Davies*

3. Malignant; malevolent. *Brown.*

Diste'mper. *ſ.* [*dis* and *temper.*]

1. A diſproportionate mixture of parts.

2. A diſeaſe; a malady. *Suckling.*

3. Want of due temperature. *Raleigh.*

4. Bad conſtitution of the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Want of balance between contraries. *Bacon.*

6. Depravity of inclination. *K. Charles.*

7. Tumultuous diſorder. *Waller.*

8. Uneaſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Diste'mper** *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*] To diſeaſe; to diſorder; to diſturb; to ruffle; to deſtroy temper or moderation; to make diſaffected.

Diste'mperate. *a.* [*dis* and *temperate.*] Immoderate.

Diste'mperature. *ſ.* [from *diſtemperate.*]

1. Intemperateneſs; exceſs of heat or cold. *Abbot.*

2. Violent tumultuouſneſs; outrageouſneſs.

3. Perturbation of the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Confuſion; commixture of extremes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſtendo*, Latin.] To ſtretch out in breadth. *Thomſon.*

Diste'nt. *ſ.* [from *diſtend.*] The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread. *Wotton.*

Diste'ntion. *ſ.* [*diſtentio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtretching in breadth. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Breadth; ſpace occupied.
3. The act of ſeparating one part from another. *Wotton.*

To Disthroni'ze. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*] To dethrone.

Di'stich. *ſ.* [*diſtichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram conſiſting only of two verſes. *Camden.*

To DISTI'L. *v. n.* [*diſtillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall by drops; to flow gently and ſilently; to uſe a ſtill.

To Disti'l. *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to force by fire through the veſſels of diſtillation; to draw by diſtillation.

Distilla'tion. *ſ.* [*diſtillatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of diſtilling by fire. *Newton.*
5. The ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disti'llatory. *a.* [from *diſtil.*] belonging to diſtillation.

Disti'ller. *ſ.* [from *diſtil.*]
1. One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling. *Boyle.*
2. One who makes pernicious inflammatory ſpirits.

Disti'lment. *ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] That which is drawn by diſtillation. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISTI'NCT. *a.* [*diſtinctus*, Latin.]
1. Different; not the ſame. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Separate; not conjunct. *Tillotſon.*
3. Clear; unconfuſed. *Milton.*
4. Spotted; variegated. *Milton.*
5. Marked out; ſpecified. *Milton.*

Disti'nction. *ſ.* [*diſtinctio*, Latin.]
1. Note of Difference.
2. Honourable note of ſuperiority.
3. That by which one differs from another. *Locke.*
4. Preference or neglect in compariſon with ſomething elſe.
5. Separation of complex notions. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Diviſion into different parts. *Dryden.*
7. Notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame; diſcrimination. *Norris.*
8. Diſcernment; judgment.

Disti'nctive. *a.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. That which makes diſtinction or difference. *Pope.*
2. Having the power to diſtinguiſh; judicious. *Brown.*

Disti'nctively. *ad.* In right order; not confuſedly.

Disti'nctly. *ad.* [from *diſtinct.*] Not confuſedly; plainly; clearly.

Disti'nctness. *ſ.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. Nice obſervation of the difference between things. *Ray.*
2. Such diſcrimination of things as makes them eaſy to be obſerved.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*diſtinguo*, Latin.]
1. To note the diverſity of things. *Hooker.*
2. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour. *Prior.*
3. To divide by notes of diverſity. *Burnet.*
4. To know one from another by any mark. *Watts.*
5. To diſcern critically; to judge. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To conſtitute difference; to ſpecificate. *Locke.*
7. To make known or eminent.

To Disti'nguish. *v. n.* To make diſtinction; to find or ſhew the difference. *Child.*

Disti'nguishable. *a.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]
1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed. *Hale.*
2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*

Disti'nguished. *part. a.* Eminent; extraordinary.

Disti'nguisher. *ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]
1. A judicious obſerver; one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another.
2. He that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity. *Brown.*

Disti'nguishably. *ad.* With diſtinction. *Pope.*

Disti'nguishment. *ſ.* Diſtinction; obſervation of difference. *Graunt*

To DISTO'RT. *v. a.* [*diſtortus*, Latin.]
1. To writhe; to twiſt; to deform by irregular motions.
2. To put out of the true direction or poſture. *Tillotſon*
3. To wreſt from the true meaning. *Peacham.*

Disto'rtion. *ſ.* [*diſtortio*, Latin.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered. *Prior.*

To DISTRA'CT. *v. a. part. paſt. diſtracted*; anciently *diſtraught.* [*diſtractus*, Latin.]
1. To pull different ways at once.
2. To ſeparate; to divide. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To turn from a ſingle direction towards various points.
4. To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex.
5. To make mad. *Locke.*

Distra'ctedly. *ad.* [from *diſtract.*] Madly; frantickly.

Distra'ctedness. *ſ.* [from *diſtract.*] The ſtate of being diſtracted; madneſs.

Distra'ction. *ſ.* [*diſtractio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency to different parts. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden.*
3. Perturbation of mind. *Tatler.*
4. Madneſs; frantickneſs; loſs of the wits. *Atterbury.*
5. Diſturbance; tumult cauſed by difference of ſentiments.

To DISTRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Latin.] To ſeize.

To Distra'in. *v. n.* To make ſeizure. *Marvel.*

Distrai'ner. *ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

Distra'int. *ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure.

Distra'ught. *part. a.* [from *diſtract.*] Diſtracted. *Claren.*

DISTRE'SS. [*diſtreſſe*, French.]
1. The act of making a legal ſeizure.
2. Compulſion, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or pay a debt.
3. The thing ſeized by law.
4. Calamity; miſery; misfortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Distre'ss. *v. a* [from the noun.] To proſecute by law to a ſeizure; to harraſs; to make miſerable.

Distre'ssful. *a.* [*diſtreſs* and *full.*] Miſerable; full of trouble; full of miſery. *Pope.*

To DISTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*diſtribuo*, Latin.] To divide among more than two; to deal out. *Spenſer.*

Distribu'tion. *ſ.* [*diſtributio*, Lat.] The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.

Distri'butive. *a.* [from *diſtribute.*] That which is employed in aſſigning to others their portion; as, *diſtributive* juſtice. *Dryden.*

Distri'butively. *ad.* [from *diſtributive.*] By diſtribution; ſingly; particularly.

Di'strict. *ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.]
1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance.
2. Circuit of authority; province. *Addiſon.*
3. Region; country; territory. *Blackmore*

To Distru'st. *v. a.* [*dis* and *truſt.*] To regard with diffidence; not to truſt. *Wiſdom.*

Distru'st. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Loſs of credit; loſs of confidence; ſuſpicion.

Distru'stful. *a.* [*diſtruſt* and *full.*] Apt to diſtruſt; ſuſpicious; not confident; diffident; diffident of himſelf; timorous.

Distru'stfully. *a.* In a diſtruſtful manner.

Distru'stfulness. *ſ.* The ſtate of being diſtruſtful; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB. *v. a.* [*diſturbo*, low Latin.]
1. To perplex; to diſquiet. *Collier.*
2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.
3. To interrupt; to hinder.
4. To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*

Distu'rbance. *ſ.* [from *diſturb.*] Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity; confuſion; diſorder; tumult; violation of peace.

Distu'rber. *ſ.* [from *diſturb.*] A violater of peace; he that cauſes tumults; he that cauſes perturbation of mind.

To Distu'rn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn off. *Daniel.*

Disvalua'tion. *ſ.* [*dis* and *valuation.*] Diſgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*

To Disva'lue. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue.

To Disve'lop. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To uncover.

Disu'nion. *ſ.* [*dis* and *union.*] Separation; diſjunction; breach of concord.

To Disuni'te. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To ſeparate; to divide; to part friends.

To Disuni'te. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To fall aſunder; to become ſeparate. *South.*

Disu'nity. *ſ.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A ſtate of actual ſeparation.

Disu'sage. *ſ.* [*dis* and *uſage.*] The gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom. *Hooker.*

Disu'se. *ſ.* [*dis* and *uſe.*] Ceſſation of uſe; want of practice; ceſſation of cuſtom.

To Disu'se. *v. a.* [*dis* and *uſe.*] To ceaſe to make uſe of; to diſaccuſtom. *Dryden.*

To Disvo'uch. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To deſtroy the credit of; to contradict. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diswi'tted. *a.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad; diſtracted. *Drayton.*

Dit. *ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem. *Spenſer.*

DITCH. *ſ.* [ꝺic, Saxon.]
1. A trench cut in the ground uſually between fields.
2. Any long narrow receptacle of water. *Bacon.*
3. The moat with which a town is ſurrounded. *Knolles.*
4. *Ditch* is uſed, in compoſition, of any thing worthleſs. *Shak.*

To Ditch. *v. a.* To make a ditch. *Swift.*

Ditch-delivered. *a.* Brought forth in a ditch. *Shak.*

Di'tcher. *ſ.* [from *ditch.*] One who digs ditches. *Swift.*

Dithyra'mbick. *ſ.* [*dithyrambus*, Latin.] A ſong in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildneſs.

Ditta'nder. *ſ.* Pepperwort.

Di'ttany. *ſ.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.] An herb.

Di'tted. *a.* [from *ditty.*] Sung; adapted to muſick.

DI'TTY. *ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be ſung; a ſong.

Di'van. *ſ.* [An Arabick word.] The council of the oriental princes; any council aſſembled.

To Diva'ricate. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted into two; to become forked. *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two; to make forked. *Grew.*

Divarica'tion. *ſ.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.] Partition in two; diviſion of opinions.

To DIVE. *v. n.* [ꝺippan, Saxon.]
1. To ſink voluntarily under water. *Dryden.*
2. To go under water in ſearch of any thing. *Raleigh.*
3. To go deep into any queſtion or ſcience. *Davies.*
4. To immerge into any buſineſs or condition. *Shakeſp.*

To Dive. *v. a.* To explore by diving. *Denham.*

Di'ver. *ſ.* [from *dive.*]
1. One that ſinks voluntarily under water. *Pope.*
2. One that goes under water in ſearch of treaſure. *Woodw.*
3. He that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy. *Wotton.*

To DIVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point. *Newton.*

Dive'rgent. *a.* [from *divergens*, Latin.] Tending to various parts from one point.

Di'vers. *a.* [*diverſus*, Latin.] Several; ſundry; more than one. *Whitgifte.*

Di'verse. *a.* [*diverſus*, Latin.] Difference from another; different from itſelf; multiform; in different directions.

Diversifica'tion. *ſ.* [from *diverſify.*] The act of changing forms or qualities; variation; variegation; variety of forms; multiformity; change; alteration.

To Dive'rsify. *v. a.* [*diverſifier*, French.]
1. To make different from another; to diſtinguiſh. *Addiſon.*
2. To make different from itſelf; to variegate. *Sidney.*

Dive'rsion. *ſ.* [from *divert.*]
1. The act of turning any thing off from it's courſe. *Bacon.*
2. The cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency. *Denham.*
3. Sport; amuſement; ſomething that unbends the mind.
4. [In war.] The act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

Dive'rsity. *ſ.* [*diverſité*, French; from *diverſitas*, Latin.] Difference; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs; variety; diſtinction of being; not identity; variegation.

Di'versely. *ad.* [from *diverſe.*] In different ways; differently; variouſly; in different directions.

To DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn off from any direction or courſe. *Locke.*
2. To draw forces to a different part. *Davies.*
3. To withdraw the mind. *Philips.*
4. To pleaſe; to exhilarate. *Swift.*
5. To ſubvert; to deſtroy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dive'rter. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*

To DIVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*divertiſer*, French.] To pleaſe; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*

Dive'rtisement. *ſ.* [*divertiſſement*, French.] Diverſion; delight; pleaſure. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dive'rtive. *a.* [from *divert.*] Recreative; amuſive.

To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſtir*, French.] To ſtrip; to make naked. *Denham.*

Dive'sture. *ſ.* [from *diveſt.*] The act of putting off.

Divi'dable. *a.* [from *divide.*] Separate; different; parted.

Divi'dant. *a.* [from *divide.*] Different; ſeparate. *Shak.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]
1. To part one whole into different pieces. *Kings. Locke.*
2. To ſeparate; to keep apart; to ſtand as a partition between.
3. To diſunite by diſcord. *Luke.*
4. To deal out; to give in ſhares. *Locke.*
5. To ſeparate intellectually; to diſtinguiſh.

To Divi'de. *v. n.* To part; to ſunder; to break friendſhip.

Di'vidend. *ſ.* [from *divido*, Latin.]
1. A ſhare; the part allotted in a diviſion. *Decay of Piety.*
2. *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided.

Divi'der. *ſ.* [from *divide.*]
1. That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.*
2. A diſtributer; he who deals out to each his ſhare. *Luke.*
3. A diſuniter. *Swift.*
4. A particular kind of compaſſes.

Divi'dual. *a.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; ſhared or participated in common with others. *Milton.*

Divina'tion. *ſ.* [*divinatio*, Latin.] Prediction or foretelling future things. *Hooker.*

DIVI'NE. *a.* [*divinus*, Latin.]
1. Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker.*
3. Excellent in a ſupreme degree. *Davies.*
4. Preſageful; divining; preſcient. *Milton.*

Divi'ne. *ſ.* A miniſter of the goſpel; a prieſt; a clergyman; a man ſkilled in divinity; a theologian.

To Divi'ne. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreknow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Divi'ne. *v. n.* To utter prognoſtication; to feel preſages; to conjecture; to gueſs.

Divi'nely. *ad.* [from *divine.*] By the agency or influence of God; excellently; in the ſupreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

Divi'neness. *ſ.* [from *divine.*] Divinity; participation of the divine nature; excellence in the ſupreme degree.

Divi'ner. *ſ.* [from *divine.*]
1. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means. *Brown.*
2. Conjecturer; gueſſer. *Locke.*

Divi'neress. *ſ.* [from *diviner.*] A propheteſs. *Dryden.*

Divi'nity. *ſ.* [*divinité*, French; *divinitas*, Latin.]
1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The Deity; the ſupreme being; the Cauſe of cauſes.
3. Falſe god. *Prior.*
4. Celeſtial being. *Cheyne.*
5. The ſcience of divine things; theology. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Something ſupernatural. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*diviſibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; ſeparably. *Bentley.*

Divisibi'lity. *ſ.* [*diviſibilité*, French.] The quality of admitting diviſion. *Glanville.*

Divi'sibleness. *ſ.* [from *diviſible.*] Diviſibility; ſeparability. *Boyle.*

Divi'sion. *ſ.* [*diviſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing any thing into parts. *2 Eſdras.*
2. The ſtate of being divided.
3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.
4. The part which is ſeparated from the reſt by dividing.
5. Diſunion; diſcord; difference. *Decay of Piety.*
6. One of the parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed.
7. Space between the notes of muſick; juſt time. *Shakeſp.*
8. Diſtinction. *Exodus.*
9. [In arithmetick.] The ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned. *Cocker.*
10. Subdiviſion; diſtinction of the genus into ſpecies.

Divi'sor. *ſ.* [*diviſor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO'RCE, *ſ.* [*divorce*, French.] the legal ſeparation of huſband and wife; ſeparation; diſunion; the ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved; the cauſe of any penal ſeparation.

To Divo'rce. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other; to force aſunder; to ſeparate by violence; to ſeparate from another; to take away.

Divo'rcement. *ſ.* [from *divorce.*] Divorce; ſeparation of marriage. *Deuteronomy.*

Divo'rcer. *ſ.* [from *divorce.*] The perſon or cauſe which produces divorce or ſeparation. *Drummond.*

Diure'tick. *a.* [διουρητικὸς] Having the power to provoke urine. *Arbuthnot.*

Diu'rnal. *a.* [*diurnus*, Latin.] Relating to the day; conſtituting the day; performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

DIU'RNAL *ſ.* [*diurnal*, French,] A journal; a day-book.

Diu'rnally. *ad.* [from *diurnal.*] Daily; every day. *Tat.*

Diutu'rnity. *ſ.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin.] Length of duration.

To DIVU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.] To publiſh; to make publick; to proclaim.

Divu'lger. *ſ.* [from *divulge.*] A publiſher. *K. Charles.*

Divu'lsion. *ſ.* [*divulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking away. *Brown.*

To Di'zen. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To dreſs; to deck, in contempt.

Di'zzard. *ſ.* [from *dizzy*] A blockhead; a fool.

Di'zziness. *ſ.* [from *dizzy.*] Giddineſs. *Glanville.*

DI'ZZY. *a.* [ꝺyſiꝫ Saxon.] Giddy; vertiginous; cauſing giddineſs; thoughtleſs.

To Di'zzy. *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shak.*

To DO. *v. a.* preter. *did*; part. paſſ. *done.* [ꝺon, Saxon; *doen*, Dutch.] To practiſe or act any thing good or bad; to perform; to atchieve; to execute; to diſcharge; to cauſe; to tranſact; to produce any effect to another; to have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort; to perform for the benefit of another; to exert; to put forth; to manage by way of intercourſe or dealing; to gain a point; to effect by influence; to make any thing what it is not; to finiſh; to end; to conclude; to ſettle.—This phraſe, *what to* DO *with*, ſignifies how to beſtow; what to make uſe of; what courſe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

To Do. *v. n.* To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end; to conclude; to ceaſe to be concerned with; to ceaſe to care about; to fare; to be with regard to ſickneſs or health; as, *how do you?* To ſucceed; to fulfill a purpoſe.—*To* Do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the verb; as, *I ſhall come*; *but if* I do *not, go away*; that is, *if I come not.*—*Do* is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt; as, *help me*, do; *make haſte*, do.—*To* Do is put before verbs ſometimes expletively; as, *I* do *love*, or, *I love*; *I* did *love*, or, *I loved*; ſometimes emphatically; as, I do *hate him, but will not wrong him*; ſometimes by way of oppoſition; as, *I* did *love him, but ſcorn him now.*

DO'CIBLE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable; docile; eaſy to be taught. *Milton.*

Do'cibleness. *ſ.* [from *docible*] Teachableneſs; docility.

DO'CILE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Teachable; eaſily inſtructed; tractable. *Ellis.*

Doci'lity. *ſ.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Latin.] Aptneſs to be taught; readineſs to learn. *Grew.*

DOCK. *ſ.* [ꝺocca, Saxon.] An herb.

Dock. *ſ.* The ſtump of the tail which remains after docking.

Dock. *ſ.* [As ſome imagine, of δοχεῖον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up. *Addiſon.*

To Dock. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.] To cut off a tail; to cut any thing ſhort; to cut off part of a reckoning; to lay the ſhip in a dock.

Do'cket. *ſ.* A direction tied upon goods; a ſummary of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR. *ſ.* [*doctor*, Latin.] One that has taken the higheſt degrees in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick. In ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion; a phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes; any able or learned man.

To Do'ctor. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To phyſick; to cure.

Do'ctoral. *a.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

Do'ctorally. *ad.* [from *doctoral.*] In manner of a doctor.

Do'ctorship. *ſ.* [from *doctor.*] The rank of a doctor.

Doctri'nal. *a.* [*doctrina*, Latin.] Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

Doctri'nally. *ad.* [from *doctrine.*] In the form of doctrine; poſitively. *Ray.*

Do'ctrine. *ſ.* [*doctrina*, Latin.] The principles or poſitions of any ſect or matter; the art of teaching.

Do'cument. *ſ.* [*documentum*, Latin.] *Watts.*
1. Precept; inſtruction; direction.
2. Precept in an ill ſenſe; a precept magiſterially dogmatical. *Government of the Tongue.*

DO'DDER. *ſ.* [*touteren*, to ſhoot up, Dutch.] Dodder is a ſingular plant, when it firſt ſhoots from the ſeed, it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments ſoon after clinging about theſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of the plant. It has no leaves. *Hill.*

Do'ddered. *a.* [fom *dodder.*] Overgrown with dodder.

Dode'cagon. *ſ.* [δωδεκα and γωνια.] A figure of twelve ſides.

Dodecatemo'rian. *ſ.* [δωδεκατημοριον.] The twelfth part.

To Dodge. *v. n.* [from *dog.*]
1. To uſe craft; to deal with tergiverſation. *Hall.*
2. To ſhift place as another approaches. *Milton.*
3. To play faſt and looſe; to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them. *Swift.*

Do'dkin. *ſ.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitken or little doit; a low coin. *Lily.*

Do'dman. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Bacon.*

Doe. *ſ.* [ꝺa, Saxon.] A ſhe deer; the female of a buck.

Doe. *ſ.* [from *to do.*] A feat; what one has to do. *Hudib.*

Do'er. *ſ.* [from *to do.*]
1. One that does any thing good or bad. *South.*
2. Actor; agent. *Hooker.*
3. An active, or buſy, or valiant perſon. *Knolles.*
4. One that habitually performs or practiſes. *Hooker.*

Does. The third perſon from *do.* for *doth.* *Locke.*

To Doff. *v. a.* [from *do off.*]
1. To put off dreſs. *Milton. Dryden. Row.*
2. To ſtrip. *Craſhaw*
3. To put away; to get rid of. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To delay; to refer to another time. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOG. *ſ.* [*dogghe*, Dutch.]
1. A domeſtick animal remarkably various in his ſpecies.
2. A conſtellation called Sirius, or Caniculo, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the dog-days. *Brown!*
3. A reproachful name for a man. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To give or ſend to the* Dogs; to throw away. *To go to the* Dogs; to be ruined, deſtroyed, or devoured. *Pope.*
5. It is uſed as the male of ſeveral ſpecies, as the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

To Dog. *v. a.* To hunt as a dog, inſidiouſly, and indefatigably. *Herbert.*

Dog-teeth. *ſ.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

Dog-trick. *ſ.* [*dog* and *trick.*] An ill turn; ſurly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*

Do'g-bane. *ſ.* [*dog* and *bane.*] An herb.

Do'gberry-tree. *ſ.* Cornelian cherry.

Do'gbriar. *ſ.* [*dog* and *briar.*] The briar that bears the hip.

Do'gcheap. *a.* [*dog* and *cheap.*] Cheap as dogs meat.

Do'gdays. *ſ.* [*dog* and *days.*] The days in which the dogſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun. *Clarendon.*

Doge. *ſ.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addiſon.*

Do'gfish. *ſ.* [from *dog* and *fiſh.*] A ſhark. *Woodward.*

Do'gfly. *ſ.* A voracious biting fly. *Chapman.*

Do'gged. *a.* [from *dog.*] Sullen; ſour; moroſe; ill-humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras.*

Do'ggedly. *ad.* [from *dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily.

Do'ggedness. *ſ.* [from *dogged.*] Gloom of mind; ſullenneſs.

Do'gger. *ſ.* A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

Do'ggerel. *a.* Vile; deſpicable; mean. *Dryden.*

Do'ggerel. *ſ.* Mean, deſpicable, worthleſs verſes. *Swift.*

Do'ggish. *a.* [from *dog.*] Curriſh; brutal.

Doghe'arted. *a.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitileſs; malicious. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dogho'le. *ſ.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile habitation. *Pope.*

Docke'nnel. *ſ.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or houſe for dogs. *Tatler.*

Do'glouse. *ſ.* [*dog* and *louſe.*] An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA. *ſ.* [Latin.] Eſtabliſhed principle; ſettled notion. *Dryden.*

Dogma'tical. } *a.* [from *dogma.*] Authoritative; magiſterial; poſitive. *Boyle.*
Dogma'tick. }

Dogma'tically. *ad.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magiſterially; poſitively. *South.*

Dogmatica'lness. *ſ.* [feom *dogmatical.*] Magiſterialneſs; mock authority.

Do'gmatist. *ſ.* [*dogmatiſte*, French.] A magiſterial teacher; a bold advancer of principles. *Watts.*

To Dogmati'ze. *v. n.* [from *dogma.*] To aſſert poſitively; to teach magiſterially. *Blackmore.*

Dogmati'zer. *ſ.* [from *dogmatize.*] An aſſerter; a magiſterial teacher. *Hammond.*

Do'grose. *ſ.* [*dog* and *roſe.*] The flower of the hip. *Derb.*

Do'gsleep. *ſ.* [*dog* and *ſleep.*] Pretended ſleep. *Addiſon.*

Do'gsmeat. *ſ.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuſe; vile ſtuff. *Dryd*

Do'gstar. *ſ.* [*dog* and *ſtar.*] The ſtar which gives name to the dog-days. *Addiſon.*

Do'gstooth. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

Do'gtrot. *ſ.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*

Dogwe'ary. *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'gwood. See Cornelian cherry.

Do'ily. *ſ.* A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff, ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from the name of the firſt maker. *Congreve.*

Do'ings. *ſ.* [from *to do.*]
1. Things done; events; tranſactions. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Feats; actions, good or bad. *Sidney.*
3. Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*
4. Stir; buſtle; tumult. *Hooker.*
5. Feſtivity; merriment; as *gay* doings.

Doit. *ſ.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of money. *Shakeſp.*

Dole. *ſ.* [from *deal*, ꝺælan, Saxon.]
1. The act of diſtribution or dealing. *Cleave.*
2. Any thing dealt out or diſtributed. *Hudibras.*
3. Proviſion or money diſtributed in charity. *Dryden.*
4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
5. [from *dolor*, Lat.] Grief; ſorrow; miſery. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Dole. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to diſtribute.

Do'leful. *a.* [*dole* and *full.*] Sorrowful; expreſſing grief; melancholy; feeling grief; diſmal; impreſſing ſorrow.

Do'lefully. *ad.* [from *doleful.*] In a doleful manner.

Do'lefulness. *ſ.* [from *doleful.*] Sorrow; melancholy; querulouſneſs; diſmalneſs.

Do'lesome. *a.* [from *dole.*] Melancholy; gloomy; diſmal.

Do'lesomely. *ad.* [from *doleſome.*] In a doleſome manner.

Do'lesomeness. *ſ.* [from *doleſome.*] Gloom; melancholy.

Doll. *ſ.* A little girl's puppet or baby.

Dollar. *ſ.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.

Dolori'fick. *a.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] That which cauſes grief or pain. *Ray.*

Do'lorous. *a.* [from *dolor*, Latin.] Sorrowful; doleful; diſmal; painful.

Do'lour. *ſ.* [*dolor*, Latin.] Grief; ſorrow; lamentation; complaint; pang.

Do'lphin. *ſ.* [*delphin*, Latin.] The name of a fiſh.

Dolt. *ſ.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy ſtupid fellow; a thickſkull. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'ltish. [from *dolt.*] Stupid; mean; blockiſh. *Sidney.*

Do'mable. *a.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable.

Doma'in. *ſ.* [*domaine*, French.] Dominion; empire; poſſeſſion; eſtate.

Dome. *ſ.* [*dome*, French.] A building; a houſe; a fabrick; a hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL. } *a.* [*domeſticus*, Latin.]
DOME'STICK. }
1. Belonging to the houſe; not relating to things publick.
2. Private; not open. *Hooker.*
3. Inhabiting the houſe; not wild. *Addiſon.*
4. Not foreign; inteſtine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Dome'sticate. *v. a.* [from *domeſtick.*] To make domeſtick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clariſſa.*

To Do'mify. *v. a.* To tame.

Do'minant. *a.* [*dominant*, French.] Predominant; preſiding; aſcendant.
ſiding; aſcendant.

To Do'minate. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Latin.] To predominate; to prevail over the reſt. *Dryden.*

Domina'tion. *ſ.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]
1. Power; dominion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Tyranny; inſolent authority. *Arbuthnot.*
3. One highly exalted in power; uſed of angelick beings.

Do'minative. *a.* [from *dominate.*] Imperious; inſolent.

DOMINA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] The preſiding power. *Camden.*

To Domine'er. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Latin.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to act without controul. *Prior.*

Domi'nical. *a.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which denotes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.*

Domi'nion. *ſ.* [*dominium*, Latin.]
1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Tickell.*
2. Right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable.
3. Territory; region; diſtrict. *Davies.*
4. Predominance; aſcendant. *Dryden.*
5. An order of angels. *Coloſſians.*

Don. *ſ.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman; as, *Don* Quixote.

To Don. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on. *Fairfax.*

Do'nary. *ſ.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to ſacred uſes.

Dona'tion. *ſ.* [*donatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of giving any thing. *South.*
2. The grant by which any thing is given. *Raleigh.*

Dona'tive. *ſ.* [*donatif*, French.]
1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent. *Hooker.*
2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without the ordinary. *Cowel.*

Done. *part. paſſ.* of the verb *To do.*

Done. *interject.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done.*

Do'njon. *ſ.* [now *dungeon.*] The higheſt and ſtrongeſt tower of the caſtle, in which priſoners were kept. *Chaucer.*

Do'nor. *ſ.* A giver; a beſtower. *Atterbury.*

Do'odle. *ſ.* A trifler; an idler.

To Doom. *v. a.* [ꝺeman, Saxon.]
1. To judge. *Milton.*
2. To condemn to any puniſhment; to ſentence. *Smith.*
3. To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dryden.*
4. To command judiciouſly or authoritatively. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To deſtine; to command by uncontroulable authority.

Doom. *ſ.* [ꝺom, Saxon.]
1. Judicial ſentence; judgment. *Milton.*
2. The great and final judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Condemnation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Determination declared. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ſtate to which one is deſtined. *Dryden.*
6. Ruin; deſtruction. *Pope.*

Do'omsday. *ſ.* [*doom* and *day.*] The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day; the day of ſentence or condemnation.

Do'omsday-book. *ſ.* [*doomſday* and *book.*] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered. *Camden.*

DOOR. *ſ.* [ꝺoꞃ, Saxon.]
1. The gate of a houſe; that which opens to yield entrance.
2. In familiar language, a houſe. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Entrance; portal. *Dryden.*
4. Paſſage; avenue; means of approach. *Hammond.*
5. *Out of* Doors. No more to be found; fairly ſet away.
6. *At the* Door *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him. *Dryden.*
7. *Next* Door *to.* Approaching to: near to. *L'Eſtrange.*

Do'orcase. *ſ.* [*door* and *caſe.*] The frame in which the door is incloſed. *Moxon.*

Do'orkeeper. *ſ.* [*door* and *keeper.*] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houſe. *Taylor.*

Do'quet. *ſ.* A paper containing a warrant. *Bacon.*

Do'rmant. *a.* [*dormant*, French.] Sleeping; in a ſleeping poſture; private; not publick; concealed; not divulged; leaning; not perpendicular.

Do'rmitory. *ſ.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.] A place to ſleep in; a room with many beds: a burial place.

Do'rmouse. *ſ.* [*dormio* and *mouſe.*] A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the winter in ſleep. *Ben Jonſon.*

Dorn. *ſ.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fiſh. *Carew.*

Do'rnick. *ſ.* [of *Doornick*, in *Flanders.*] A ſpecies of linen cloth uſed in Scotland for the table.

To Dorr. *v. a.* [*dor*, ſtupid, Teutonick.] To deafen; to ſtupify with noiſe. *Skinner.*

Dorr. *ſ.* A kind of flying inſect; the hedge-chaſer. *Grew.*

Do'rsel. } *ſ.* [from *dorſum*, the back.] A pannier; a baſket or bag, one of which hangs on either ſide of a beaſt of burthen.
Do'rser. }

Dorsi'ferous. } *a.* [*dorſam* and *fero*, or *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing on the back; uſed of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.
Dorsi'parous. }

Do'rture. *ſ.* [from *dormiture*; *dortoir*, French.] A dormitory; a place to ſleep in. *Bacon.*

Dose. *ſ.* [δοσις.]
1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*
2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras.*
3. The utmoſt guantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow.

To Dose. *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.

Do'ssil. *ſ.* [from *dorſel.*] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint. *Wiſeman.*

Dost. [the ſecond perſon of *do.*] *Addiſon.*

DOT. *ſ.* [from *jot*, a point.] A ſmall point or ſpot to mark any place in writing.

To Dot. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or ſpots.

Do'tage. *ſ.* [from *dote.*] Loſs of underſtanding; imbecility of mind; exceſſive fondneſs.

Do'tal. *a.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; conſtituting her portion. *Garth.*

Do'tard. *ſ.* [from *dote.*] A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects; a *twichild.* *Spenſer.*

Dota'tion. *ſ.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry.

To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.] To have the intellect impaired bf age or paſſion; to be in love to extremity.

To Dote *upon.* To regard with exceſſive fondneſs.

Do'ter. *ſ.* [from *dote.*]
1. One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; a dotard.
2. A man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love. *Boyle.*

Do'tingly. *ad.* [from *doting.*] Fondly. *Dryden.*

Do'ttard. *ſ.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

Do'tterel. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Bacon.*

Dou'ble. *a.* [*double*, French.]
1. Two of a ſort; one correſponding to the other. *Ecclus.*
2. Twice as much; containing the ſame quantity repeated.
3. Having more than one in the ſame order or parallel; as, a double *row of trees.* *Bacon.*
4. Two-fold; of two kinds. *Dryden.*
5. Two in number. *Davies.*
6. Having twice the effect or influence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dou'ble-plea. *ſ.* That in which the defendant alleges for himſelf two ſeveral matters, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff.

Do'uble-biting. *a.* Biting or cutting on either ſide.

Do'uble-buttoned. *a.* [*double* and *buttoned.*] Having two rows of buttons.

Do'uble-dealer. *ſ.* A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow; one who ſays one thing and thinks another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Do'uble-dealing. *ſ.* Artifice; diſſimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*

To Do'uble-die. *v. a.* To die twice over. *Dryden.*

Do'uble-headed. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

To Do'uble-lock. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock.*] To ſhut the lock twice. *Tatler.*

Do'uble-minded. *a.* Deceitful; inſidious.

Dou'ble-shining. *a.* Shining with double luſtre. *Sidney.*

Do'uble-tongued. *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing. *Dryden.*

To Do'uble. *v. a.*
1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity.
2. To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.*
3. To repeat; to add. *Dryden.*
4. To add one to another in the ſame order or parallel. *Exod.*
5. To fold. *Prior.*
6. To paſs round a headland. *Knolles.*

To Do'uble. *v. n.*
1. To grow to twice the quantity. *Burnet.*
2 To enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play. *Dryden.*
3. To wind or turn in running. *Bacon.*
4. To play tricks; to uſe ſleights. *Dryden.*

Do'uble. *ſ.* Twice the quantity or number; ſtrong beer of twice the common ſtrength; a trick; a ſhift; an artifice.

Do'ubleness. *ſ.* [from *double.*] The ſtate of being double.

Do'ubler. *ſ.* [from *double.*] He that doubles any thing.

Do'ublet. *ſ.* [from *double.*] The inner garment of a man; the waiſtcoat; two; a pair.

DOUBLO'N. ſ. [French.] A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles.

Do'ubly. *ad.* [from *double.*] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French.]
1. To queſtion; to be in uncertainty. *Tillotſon.*
2. To queſtion any event, fearing the worſt. *Shakeſp. Knolles.*
3. To fear; to be apprehenſive. *Baker.*
4. To ſuſpect; to have ſuſpicion. *Daniel.*
5. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe. *Dryden.*

To Doubt. *v. a.* To hold queſtionable; to think uncertain; to fear; to ſuſpect; to diſtruſt.

Doubt. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Uncertainty of mind; ſuſpenſe. *South.*
2. Queſtion; point unſettled. *Pope.*
3. Scruple; perplexity; irreſolution. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteronomy.*
5. Suſpicion; apprehenſion of ill. *Galatians.*
6. Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.*

Do'ubter. *ſ.* [from *doubt.*] One who entertains ſcruples.

Do'ubtful. *a.* [*doubt* and *full.*]
1. Dubious; not ſettled in opinion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.
3. That which is doubted; queſtionable; uncertain.
4. Not ſecure; not without ſuſpicion. *Hooker.*
5. Not confident; not without fear. *Milton.*

Do'ubtfully. *ad.* [from *doubtful.*] Dubiouſly; irreſolutely; ambiguouſly; with uncertainty of meaning.

Do'ubtfulness. *a.* [from *doubtful.*] Dubiouſneſs; ſuſpenſe; inſtability of opinion; ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

Do'ubtingly. *ad.* [from *doubt.*] In a doubting manner; dubiouſly. *Bacon.*

Do'ubtless. *a.* [from *doubt.*] Without fear; without apprehenſion of danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'ubtless. *ad.* Without doubt; unqueſtionably.

Douce't. *ſ.* [*doucet*, French.] A cuſtard. *Skinner.*

Do'ucker. *ſ.* A bird that dips in the water.

DOVE. *ſ.* [*duvo*, old Teut. *daub*, German.] A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

Do'vecot. *ſ.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'vehouse. *ſ.* [*dove* and *houſe.*] A houſe for pigeons.

Do'vetail. *ſ.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed.

Dough. *ſ.* [ꝺah, Saxon.]
1. The paſte of bread or pies, yet unbaked. *Dryden.*
2. *My cake is* Dough. My affair has miſcarried. *Shakeſp.*

Doughba'ked. *a.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfiniſhed; not hardened to perfection; ſoft. *Donne.*

Do'ughty. *a.* [ꝺohtiȝ, Saxon.] Brave; noble; illuſtrious; eminent. *Spenſer.*

Do'ughy. *a.* [from *dough.*] Unſound; ſoft; unhardened.

To DOUSE. *v. a.* To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To Douse. *v. n.* To fall ſuddenly into the water. *Hudib.*

Do'wager. *ſ.* [*douairiere*, French.]
1. A widow with a jointer. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands.

Do'wdy. *ſ.* An awkward, ill dreſſed, inelegant woman.

Do'wer. } *ſ.* [*douaire*, French.]
Do'wery. }
1. That which the wife bringeth to her huſband in marriage.
2. That which the widow poſſeſſes. *Bacon.*
3. The gifts of a huſband for a wife. *Geneſis.*
4. Endowment; gift. *Davies.*

Do'wered. *a.* Portioned; ſupplied with a portion. *Shak.*

Do'werless. *a.* [from *dower.*] Without a fortune. *Shak.*

Do'wlas. *ſ.* A coarſe kind of linen. *Shakeſp.*

Down. *ſ.* [*doun*, Daniſh.]
1. Soft feathers. *Wotton.*
2. Any thing that ſoothes or molifies. *Southern.*
3. Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior.*
4. The ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeeds. *Bacon.*

Down. *ſ.* [ꝺun, Saxon.] A large open plain or valley.

Down. *prep.* [aꝺuna, Saxon.]
1. Along a deſcent; from a higher place to a lower; contrary to *up.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*

Down. *ad.* Not up.
1. On the ground. *Milton.*
2. To the ground.
3. Tending towards the ground.
4. Out of ſight; below the horizon. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To a total maceration. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Into diſgrace; into declining reputation. *South.*
7. [Up and down.] Here and there. *Pſalms.*

Down. *interject.* An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition. *Shakeſpeare.*

Down. [*To go.*] To be digeſted; to be received. *Locke.*

To Down. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to ſubdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*

Do'wncast. *a* [*down* and *caſt.*] Bent down; directed to the ground. *Addiſon.*

Do'wnfal. *ſ.* [*down* and *fall.*] Ruin; fall from a higher ſtate; a body of things falling; deſtruction of fabricks.

DO'WNFALLEN. *part. a.* Ruined; fallen. *Carew.*

DO'WNGYRED. *a.* [*down* and *gyred.*] Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WNHILL. *ſ.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; deſcent. *Dryd.*

DO'WNHILL. *a.* Declivous; deſcending.

DO'WNLOOKED. *a.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; ſullen; melancholy. *Dryden.*

DO'WNLYING. *a.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNRIGHT. *ad.* [*down* and *right.*] Straight or right down; in plain terms; compleatly; without ſtopping ſhort.

DO'WNRIGHT. *a.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undiſguiſed. *Rogers.*

2. Directly tending to the point. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Unceremonious; honeſtly ſurly. *Addiſon.*

4. Plain; without palliation. *Brown.*

DO'WNSITTING. *ſ.* [*down* and *ſit.*] Reſt; repoſe. *Pſalms.*

DO'WNWARD. }
DO'WNWARDS. } *ad.* [ꝺuneƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Toward the centre. *Newton.*

2. From a higher ſituation to a lower. *Milton.*

3. In a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WNWARD. *a.* Moving on a declivity; declivous; bending; depreſſed; dejected.

DO'WNY. *a* [from *down.*] Covered with down or nap; made of down or ſoft feathers; ſoft; tender; ſoothing.

DO'WER. }
DO'WERY. } *ſ.* [*douaire*, French.]

1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*

2. A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*

DOXO'LOGY. *ſ.* [δόξα and λογος.] A form of giving glory to God. *Stillingfleet.*

DO'XY. *ſ.* A whore; a looſe wench. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to dull. *Clarendon.*

To DOZE. *v. n.* [ꝺƿæꞅ, Saxon.] To ſlumber; to be half aſleep. *L'Eſtrange. Pope.*

DO'ZEN. [*douzaine*, French.] The number of twelve. *Ral.*

DO'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *dozy.*] Sleepineſs; drowſineſs. *Locke.*

DO'ZY. *a.* Sleepy; drowſy; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*

DRAB. *ſ.* [ꝺꞃabbe, Saxon, leer.] A whore; a ſtrumpet.

DRACHM. *ſ.* [*drachma*, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin.

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACU'NCULUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the ſkin and fleſh.

DRAFF. *ſ.* [ꝺꞃoꝼ, Saxon.] Any thing thrown away. *B. J.*

DRA'FFY. *a.* [from *draff.*] Worthleſs; dreggy.

DRAFT. *a.* [corrupted for *draught.*] Employed in drawing, as oxen. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRAG. *v. a.* [ꝺꞃaᵹan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force. *Denham.*

2. To draw any thing burthenſome. *Smith.*

3. To draw contemptuouſly along. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Moxon.*

DRAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a car drawn by the hand.

To DRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GNET. *ſ.* [*drag* and *net.*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *May.*

DRA'GON. *ſ.* [*draco*, Latin.] A kind of winged ſerpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a conſtellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON. *ſ.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *ſ.* A little dragon. *Spenſer.*

DRA'GONFLY. *ſ.* A fierce ſtinging fly. *Bacon.*

DRA'GONISH. *a.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shakeſp.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *ſ.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] A reſin moderately heavy, friable, and duſky red; but of bright ſcarlet, when powdered; it has little ſmell, and is of a reſinous and aſtringent taſte. *Hill.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONTREE. *ſ.* Palm-tree. *Miller.*

DRAGO'ON. *ſ.* [from *dragon*, German.] A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on foot or horſeback.

To DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.] To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.

DRAIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are generally drawn. *Mortimer.*

DRAKE. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] The male of the duck; a ſmall piece of artillery.

DRAM. *ſ.* [from *drachm*; *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall quantity. *Dryden.*

3. Such a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once. *Swift.*

4. Spirit; diſtilled liquor. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. a.* To drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRA'MA. *ſ.* [δρᾶμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; and in which therefore ſuch rules are to be obſerved as makes the repreſentation probable. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL. }
DRAMA'TICK. } *a.* [from *drama.*] Repreſented by action. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dramatick.*] Repreſentatively; by repreſentation. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST. *ſ.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compoſitions. *Burnet.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink.*]

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, French.] To make cloth. *Bac.*

DRA'PER. *ſ.* [from *drape.*] One who ſells cloth. *Boyle.*

DRA'PERY. *ſ.* [*drappiere*, French.] Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; cloth; ſtuffs of wool; the dreſs of a picture or ſtatue.

DRA'PET. *ſ.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet. *Spenſer.*

DRA'STICK. *a.* [δραςικος.] Powerful; vigorous.

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive.*] *Cowley.*

DRAUGHT. *ſ.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuſe; ſwill.

DRAU'GHT. *ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. The act of drinking. *Dryden.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once. *Boyle.*

3. Liquor drank at pleaſure. *Milton.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. *Temple.*

5. The quality of being drawn. *Mortimer.*

6. Repreſentation by picture. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; ſketch. *South.*

8. A picture drawn. *South*

9. The act of ſweeping with a net. *Hale.*

10. The quantity of fiſhes taken by once drawing the net.

11. The act of pulling the bow to ſhoot. *Camden.*

12. Diverſion in war; the act of diſturbing the main deſign.

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

14. A ſink; a drain. *Matthew.*

15. The depth which a veſſel draws, or ſinks into the water.

16. [In the plural, *draughts.*] A kind of play reſembling cheſs.

DRAU'GHTHOUSE. *ſ.* [*draught* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which filth is depoſited. *Kings.*

To DRAW. *v. a.* preter. *drew*; part. paſſ. *drawn.* [ꝺꞃaᵹan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry. *Samuel.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck. *Atterbury.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag. *James.*

4. To raiſe out of a deep place. *Jeremiah.*

5. To ſuck. *Ecclus.*

6. To attract; to call toward itſelf; *the magnet* draws *iron.*

7. To inhale. *Addiſon.*

8. To take from any thing contained. *Chronicles.*

9. To take from a caſk. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. To pull a ſword from the ſheath. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. To let out any liquid. *Wiſeman.*

12. To take bread out of the oven. *Mortimer.*

13. To uncloſe or ſlide back curtains. *Dryden.*

14. To cloſe or ſpread curtains. *Sidney.*

15. To extract. *Cheyne.*

16. To procure as an agent cauſe; *he* draws *his ruin upon himſelf.* *Locke.*

17. To produce as an efficient cauſe; *virtue* draws *reverence.*

18. To convey ſecretly. *Raleigh.*

19. To protract; to lengthen. *Felton.*

20. To utter lingeringly. *Dryden.*

21. To repreſent by picture. *Waller.*

22. To form a repreſentation. *Dryden.*

23. To derive from ſome original. *Temple.*

24. To deduce as from poſtulates. *Temple.*

25. To imply. *Locke.*

26. To allure; to entice. *Pſalms.*

27. To lead as a motive. *Dryden.*

28. To perſuade to follow. *Shakeſpeare.*

29. To induce. *Davies.*

30. To win; to gain. *Shakeſpeare.*

31. To receive; to take up. *Shakeſpeare.*

32. To extort; to force. *Addiſon.*

33. To wreſt; to diſtort. *Whitgifte.*

34. To compoſe; to form in writing; *he* draws *ſettlements.*

35. To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shakeſpeare.*

36. To eviſcerate; to embowel. *King.*

37. *To* DRAW *in.* To apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion.

38. *To* DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull back. *Gay.*

39. *To* DRAW *in.* To inveigle; to entice. *South.*

40. *To* DRAW *off* To extract by diſtillation. *Addiſon.*

41. *To* DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abſtract.

42. *To* DRAW *on.* To occaſion; to invite. *Hayward.*

43. *To* DRAW *on.* To cauſe by degrees. *Boyle.*

44. *To* DRAW *over.* To raiſe in a ſtill. *Boyle.*

45. *To* DRAW *over.* To perſuade to revolt. *Addiſon*

46. *To* DRAW *out.* To protract; to lengthen. *Shak.*

47. *To* DRAW *out.* To pump out by inſinuation. *Sidney.*

48. *To* DRAW *out.* To call to action; to detach for ſervice.

49. To range in battle. *Collier.*

50. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in order of battle. *Clarendon.*

51. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in writing. *Swift.*

To DRAW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught. *Deuteronomy.*

2. To act as a weight. *Addiſon.*

3. To contract; to ſhrink. *Bacon.*

4. To advance; to move. *Milton*

5. To draw a ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To practiſe the art of delineation. *Locke.*

7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot. *Dryden.*

8. To make a ſore run by attraction.

9. To retire; to retreat a little. *Clarendon.*

10. *To* DRAW *off.* To retire; to retreat. *Collier.*

11. *To* DRAW *on.* To advance; to approach. *Dryden.*

12. *To* DRAW *up.* To form troops into regular order.

DRAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK. *ſ.* [*draw* and *back.*] Money paid back for ready payment. *Swift.*

DRA'WBRIDGE. *ſ.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure. *Carew.*

DRA'WER. *ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well. *Deut.*

2. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk.

3. That which has the power of attraction. *Swift.*

4. A box in a caſe out of which it is drawn at pleaſure.

5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dreſs. *Locke.*

DRA'WING. *ſ.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; repreſentation.

DRA'WINGROOM. *ſ.* [*draw* and *room.*]

1. The room in which company aſſembles at court.

2. The company aſſembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from *draw.*]

1. Equal; where each party takes his own ſtake. *Addiſon.*

2. With a ſword drawn. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Open; put aſide; or uncloſed. *Dryden.*

4. Eviſcerated. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Induced as from ſome motive. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRA'WWELL. *ſ.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. *Grew.*

To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw.*] To utter any thing in a ſlow way. *Pope.*

DRAY. }
DRA'YCART. } *ſ.* [ꝺꞃaᵹ, Saxon.] The cart on which beer is carried. *Gay.*

DRA'YHORSE. *ſ.* A horſe which draws a dray. *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN. *ſ.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray. *South.*

DRA'YPLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*dray* and *plough.*] A plough of a particular kind.

DRA'ZEL. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *droſſel*, the ſcum or droſs of human nature; or from *droſleſſe*, French, a whore.] A low, mean, worthleſs wench.

DREAD. *ſ.* [ꝺꞃæꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright. *Tillotſon.*

2. Habitual fear; awe. *Geneſis.*

3. The perſon or thing feared. *Prior.*

DREAD. *a.* [ꝺꞃæꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful. *Milton.*

2. Awful; venerable in the higheſt degree. *Milton.*

3. This ſeems to be the meaning of that controverted phraſe *dread majeſty.* Some of the old acts of parliament are ſaid in the preface to be *metuendiſſimi regis*, our *dread* ſovereign's.

To DREAD. *v. a.* To fear in an exceſſive degree.

To DREAD. *v. n* To be in fear. *Deuteronomy.*

DRE'ADER. *ſ.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL. *a.* [*dread* and *full.*] Terrible; frightful; formidable. *Granville.*

DRE'ADFULNESS. *ſ.* Terribleneſs; frightfulneſs.

DRE'ADFULLY. *ad.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully.

DRE'ADLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *dreadleſs.*] Fearleſſneſs; intrepidity.

DRE'ADLESS. *a.* Fearleſs; unaffrighted; intrepid. *Spenſer.*

DREAM. *ſ.* [*droom*, Dutch.]

1. A phantaſm of ſleep; the thoughts of a ſleeping man.

2. An idle fancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DREAM. *v. n.*

1. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep. *Tatler.*

2. To think; to imagine. *Burnet.*

3. To think idly. *Smith.*

4. To be ſluggiſh; to idle. *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To ſee in a dream. *Dryden.*

DRE'AMER. *ſ.* [from *dream.*]

1. One who dreams. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a mope. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A mope; a man loſt in wild imagination. *Prior.*

4. A ſluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS. *a.* Free from dreams. *Cambden.*

DREAR. *a.* [ꝺꞃeoꞃıᵹ, Saxon.] Mournful; diſmal. *Milton.*

DRE'ARIHEAD. *ſ.* Horrour; diſmalneſs.

DRE'ARIMENT. *ſ.* [from *dreary.*] Sorrow; diſmalneſs; melancholy; horrour; dread; terrour. *Spenſer.*

DRE'ARY. *a.* [ꝺꞃeoꞃıᵹ, Saxon.] Sorrowful; diſtreſsful; gloomy; diſmal; horrid.

DREDGE. *ſ.* A kind of net. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* To catch with a net. *Carew.*

DRE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *dredge.*] One who fiſhes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS. *ſ.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulneſs of dregs or lees; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *a.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.

DRE'GGY. *a.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; conſiſting of dregs; feculent. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *ſ.* [ꝺꞃeꞅꞇen, Saxon.] The ſediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; droſs; ſweepings; refuſe.

To DREIN. *v. n.* To empty. *Southern.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [ꝺꞃencan, Saxon.] To waſh; to ſoak; to ſteep; to ſaturate with drink or moiſture; to phyſick by violence.

DRENCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A draught; ſwill; phyſick for a brute; phyſick that muſt be given by violence; a channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *drench.*] One that dips or ſteeps any thing; one that gives phyſick by force.

DRENT. *participle.* Drowned. *Spenſer.*

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, French.]

1. To clothe; to inveſt with clothes. *Dryden.*

2. To clothe pompouſly or elegantly. *Taylor.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embelliſh. *Clarendon.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wiſeman.*

5. To curry; to rub a horſe. *Taylor.*

6. To rectify; to adjuſt. *Milton.*

7. To prepare for any purpoſe. *Mortimer.*

8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready uſe. *Mortimer.*

9. To prepare victuals for the table. *Dryden.*

10. To train a horſe. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. *Clariſſa.*

3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *dreſs.*]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes of another.

2. One employed in regulating or adjuſting any thing.

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt. *Swift.*

DRE'SSING. *ſ.* The application made to a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *ſ.* The room in which clothes are put on. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]

To DRIB. *v. a.* To crop; to cut off. *Dryden.*

To DRIBBLE. *v. n.* [*drypp*, Daniſh.] To fall in drops; to fall weakly and ſlowly; to ſlaver as a child or ideot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*

DRI'BLET. *ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum; odd money in a ſum. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. Force impellent; impulſe. *South.*

2. Violence; courſe. *Spenſer.*

3. Any thing driven at random. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing driven or borne along in a body. *Pope.*

5. A ſtorm; a ſhower. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.

7. Tendency, or aim of action. *Daniel.*

8. Scope of a diſcourſe. *Tillotſon. Swift.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive; to urge along; to throw together on heaps.

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch.] To pierce any thing with a drill; to perforate; to bore; to pierce; to make a hole; to delay; to put off; to draw from ſtep to ſtep; to draw ſlowly; to range troops; to train to arms.

DRILL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inſtrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle.*

2. An ape; a baboon. *Locke.*

3. A ſmall dribbling brook. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n.* pret. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [ꝺꞃıncan, Saxon.]

1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt. *Taylor.*

2. To be entertained with liquors. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To be an habitual drunkard.

4. *To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking.

To DRINK. *v. a.* To ſwallow; applied to liquids; to ſuck up; to abſorb; to take in by any inlet; to hear; to ſee; to act upon drinking; to make drunk.

DRINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Liquor to be ſwallowed; oppoſed to meat; liquor of any particular kind. *Arbuth.*

DRI'NKMONEY. *ſ.* Money given to buy liquor.

DRI'NKABLE. *a.* [from *drink.*] Potable.

DRI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *drink.*] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard. *South.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.] To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.

To DRIP. *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roaſting. *Mortimer.*

DRIP. *ſ.* That which falls in drops.

DRI'PPING. *ſ.* The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat. *Swift.*

DRI'PPINGPAN. *ſ.* The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.

To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. paſſ. *driven*, or *drove.* [ꝺꞃıꝼan, Saxon.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.

2. To force along by impetuous preſſure.

3. To expel by force from any place.

4. To force or urge in any direction.

5. To guide and regulate a carriage.

6. To make animals march along under guidance. *Addiſon.*

7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryd.*

8. To force; to compel. *King Charles.*

9. To diſtreſs; to ſtraiten. *Spenſer.*

10. To urge by violence, not kindneſs. *Dryden.*

11. To impel by influence of paſſion. *Clarendon.*

12. To urge; to preſs to a concluſion. *Digby.*

13. To carry on. *Bacon.*

14. To purify by motion. *L'Eſtrange.*

15. *To* DRIVE *out.* To expel. *Knolles.*

To DRIVE. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown.*
2. To ruſh with violence. *Dryden.*
3. To paſs in a carriage. *Milton.*
4. To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign. *Dryden.*
5. To aim; to ſtrike at with fury.

To Dri'vel. *v. n.* [from *drip.*]
1. To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops. *Grew.*
2. To be weak or fooliſh; to dote. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dri'vel. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Slaver; moiſture ſhed from the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A fool; an ideot; a driveller. *Sidney.*

Dri'veller. *ſ.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an ideot. *Swift.*

Dri'ven. Participle of *drive.*

Dri'ver. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beaſts. *Sandys.*
3. One who drives a carriage. *Dryden.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. a.* [*driſelen,* German.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Dri'zzle. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops. *Addiſon.*

Dri'zzly. *a.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding ſmall rain. *Dry.*

DROIL. *ſ.* A drone; a ſluggard.

To Droil. *v. n.* To work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly.

Droll. *ſ.* [*droler,* French.]
1. One whoſe buſineſs it is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon. *Prior.*
2. A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth. *Swift.*

To Droll. *v. n.* [*drôle,* French.] To jeſt; to play the buffoon. *Glanville.*

Dro'llery. *ſ.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

Dro'medary. *ſ.* [*dromedare,* Italian.] A ſort of camel ſo called from it's ſwiftneſs, becauſe it is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a day. *Calmet. Kings.*

Drone. *ſ.* [ꝺꞃæn, Saxon.]
1. The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden.*
2. A ſluggard; an idler. *Addiſon.*
3. The hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To Drone. *v. n.* To live in idleneſs. *Dryden.*

Dro'nish. *a.* [from *drone.*] Idle; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*

To Droop. *v. n.* [*droef,* ſorrow, Dutch.]
1. To languiſh with ſorrow. *Sandys.*
2. To faint; to grow weak. *Roſcommon.*

Drop. *ſ.* [ꝺꞃoppa, Saxon.]
1. A globule of moiſture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream. *Boyle.*
2. Diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*

Drop-serene. *ſ.* [*gutta ſerena,* Latin.] A diſeaſe of the eye producing blindneſs, and proceeding from an inſpiſſation of the humour. *Milton.*

To Drop. *v. a.* [ꝺꞃoppan, Saxon.]
1. To pour in drops or ſingle globules. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To let fall. *Dryden.*
3. To let go; to diſmiſs from the hand or the poſſeſſion.
4. To utter ſlightly or caſually. *Amos.*
5. To inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion. *Locke.*
6. To intermit; to ceaſe. *Collier.*
7. To quit a maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. To let go a dependant, or companion. *Addiſon.*
9. To ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing. *Swift.*
10. To bedrop; to ſpeckle; to variegate. *Milton.*

To Drop. *v. n.*
1. To fall in drops, or ſingle globules. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To let drops fall. *Pſalms.*
3. To fall; to come from a higher place. *Cheyne.*
4. To fall ſpontaneouſly. *Milton.*
5. To fall in death; to die ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To die. *Digby.*
7. To ſink into ſilence; to vaniſh; to come to nothing.
8. To come unexpectedly. *Spectator.*

Dro'pping. *ſ.* [from *drop.*]
1. That which falls in drops. *Donne.*
2. That which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes.

Dro'plet. *ſ.* A little drop. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dro'pstone. *ſ.* Spar formed in the ſhape of drops. *Wood.*

Dro'pwort. *ſ.* A plant.

Dro'psical. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

Dro'psied. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

DRO'PSY. *ſ.* [*hydrops,* Latin.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*

DROSS. *ſ.* [ꝺꞃoꞅ, Saxon.]
1. The recrement or deſpumation of metals. *Hooker.*
2. Ruſt; incruſtation upon metal. *Addiſon.*
3. Refuſe; leavings; ſweepings; feculence; corruption.

Dro'ssiness. *ſ.* [from *droſſy.*] Foulneſs; feculence; ruſt.

Dro'ssy. *a.* [from *droſs.*]
1. Full of ſcorious or recrementitious parts. *Davies.*
2. Worthleſs; foul; feculent. *Donne.*

Dro'tchel. *ſ.* An idle wench; a ſluggard; a drozzle.

Drove. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. A body or number of cattle. *Hayward.*
2. A number of ſheep driven. *South.*
3. Any collection of animals. *Milton.*
4. A crowd; a tumult. *Dryden.*

Dro'ven. *part. a.* [from *drive.*] *Shakeſpeare.*

Dro'ver. *ſ.* [from *drove.*] One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to the market. *Dryden.*

DROUGHT. *ſ.* [ꝺꞃuȝoꝺe, Saxon.]
1. Dry weather; want of rain. *Sandys.*
2. Thirſt; want of drink. *Milton.*

Drou'ghtiness. *ſ.* [from *droughty.*] The ſtate of wanting rain.

Drou'ghty. *a.* [from *drought.*]
1. Wanting rain; ſultry. *Ray.*
2. Thirſty; dry with thirſt. *Phillips.*

To Drown. *v. a.* [ꝺꞃuncnan, Saxon.]
1. To ſuffocate in water. *King Charles.*
2. To overwhelm in water. *Knolles.*
3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation. *Dryden*
4. To immerge. *Davies.*
5. To loſe in ſomething that overpowers or covers. *Wotton.*

To Drown. *v. n.* To be ſuffocated in waters. *Aſcham.*

To Drowse. *v. a.* [*drooſen,* Dutch.] To make heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*

To Drowse. *v. a.*
1. To ſlumber; to grow heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*
2. To look heavy, not cheerful. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dro'wsihed. *ſ.* Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep. *Spenſer.*

Dro'wsily. *ad.* [from *drowſe.*]
1. Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden*
2. Sluggiſhly; idly; ſlothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*

Dro'wsiness. *ſ.* [from *drowſe.*]
1. Sleepineſs; heavineſs with ſleep. *Craſhaw.*
2. Idleneſs; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*

Dro'wsy. *a.* [from *drowſe.*]
1. Sleepy; heavy with ſleep; lethargick. *Cleaveland.*
2. Heavy; lulling; cauſing ſleep. *Addiſon.*
3. Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

To DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber,* to kill, Daniſh.] To threſh; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*

Drub. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.

To DRUDGE. *v. n.* [*draghen,* to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity.

Drudge. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour.

Dru'dger. *ſ.* [from *drudge.*]
1. A mean labourer.
2. The box out of which flour is thrown on roaſt meat.

Dru'dgery. *ſ.* Mean labour; ignoble toil. *Southern.*

Dru'dgingbox. *ſ.* The box out of which flour is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat. *King.*

Dru'dgingly. *ad.* Laboriouſly; toilſomely.

DRUG. *ſ.* [*drogue,* French.]
1. An ingredient uſed in phyſick; a medicinal ſimple. *Smith.*
2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaſer can be found. *Dryden.*
3. A drudge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Drug. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To tincture with ſomething offenſive. *Milton.*

Dru'gget. *ſ.* A ſlight kind of woollen ſtuff. *Swift.*

Dru'ggist. *ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical drugs.

Dru'gster. *ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical ſimples.

Dru'id. *ſ.* [*derio,* oaks and *hud,* incantation.] The prieſts and philoſophers of the ancient Britons.

Drum. *ſ.* [*tromme,* Daniſh.]
1. An inſtrument of military muſick.
2. The tympanum of the ear.

To Drum. *v. n.*
1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulſatory motion. *Dryden.*

To Dru'mble. *v. n.* To drone; to be ſluggiſh. *Shakeſp.*

Dru'mfish. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Woodward.*

Dru'mmajor. *ſ.* [*drum* and *major.*] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleaveland.*

Dru'mmaker. *ſ.* He who deals in drums.

Dru'mmer. *ſ.* He whoſe office is to beat the drum. *Gay.*

Dru'mstick. *ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick.*] The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

Drunk. *a.* [from *drink.*]
1. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor; inebriated. *Dryden.*
2. Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture. *Deuteronomy.*

Dru'nkard. *ſ.* [from *drunk.*] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors. *South.*

Dru'nken. *a.* [from *drunk.*]
1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Bacon.*
2. Given to habitual ebriety.
3. Saturated with moiſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Done in a ſtate of inebriation. *Swift.*

Dru'nkenly. *ad.* [from *drunken.*] In a drunken manner.

Dru'nkenness. *ſ.* [from *drunken.*]
1. Intoxication with ſtrong liquor. *Taylor.*
2. Habitual ebriety. *Watts.*
3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties. *Spenſer.*

DRY. *a.* [ꝺꞃiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Arid; not wet; not moiſt. *Bacon.*
2. Without rain. *Addiſon.*
3. Not ſucculent; not juicy. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Without tears. *Dryden.*
5. Thirſty; athirſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembelliſhed. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. Hard; ſevere. *Hudibras.*

To Dry. *v. a.*
1. To free from moiſture; to arefy; to exſiccate. *Bacon.*
2. To exhale moiſture. *Woodward.*
3. To wipe away moiſture. *Denham.*
4. To ſcorch with thirſt. *Iſaiah.*
5. To drain; to exhauſt. *Phillips.*

To Dry. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture.

Dry'er. *ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture. *Temple.*

Dry'eyed. *a.* [*dry* and *eye.*] Without tears; without weeping. *Milton.*

Dry'ly. *ad.* [from *dry.*] Without moiſture; coldly; frigidly; without affection; jejunely; barrenly.

Dry'ness. *ſ.* [from *dry.*]
1. Want of moiſture; ſiccity. *Bentley.*
2. Want of ſucculence. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Want of embelliſhment; want of pathos. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Want of ſenſibility in devotion; avidity. *Taylor.*

Dry'nurse. *ſ.* [*dry* and *nurſe.*]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt.
2. One who takes care of another. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Dry'nurse. *v. a.* To feed without the breaſt. *Hudib.*

Dry'shod. *a.* Without wet feet; without treading above the ſhoes in the water. *Sidney.*

Du'al. *a.* [*dualis,* Latin.] Expreſſing the number of two.

To DUB. *v. a.* [ꝺubban, Saxon.]
1. To make a man a knight. *Camden.*
2. To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleaveland.*

Dub. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*

Dubio'sity. *ſ.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. *Brown.*

DU'BIOUS. *a.* [*dubius,* Latin.]
1. Doubting; not ſettled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.
3. Not plain; not clear. *Milton.*

Du'biously. *ad.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift.*

Du'biousness. *ſ.* Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

DU'BITABLE. *a.* [*dubito,* Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

Dubita'tion. *ſ.* [*dubitatio,* Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Grew.*

Du'cal. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

Du'cat. *ſ.* [from *duke.*] A coin ſtruck by dukes; in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſixpence; in gold at nine ſhillings and ſixpence. *Bacon.*

DUCK. *ſ.* [*ducken,* to dip, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.
2. The female of the drake.
3. A word of endearment, or fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A declination of the head. *Milton.*
5. A ſtone thrown obliquely on the waters, called duke and drake. *Arbuthnot.*

To Duck. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dive under water as a duck. *Spenſer.*
2. To drop the head, as a duck. *Swift.*
3. To bow low; to cringe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Duck. *v. a.* To put under water.

Du'cker. *ſ.* [from *duck.*]
1. A diver.
2. A cringer.

Du'cking-stool. *ſ.* A chair in which ſcolds are tied and put under water. *Dorſet.*

Duck-legged. *a.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged. *Dryden.*

Du'ckling. *ſ.* A young duck. *Ray.*

Du'ckmeat. *ſ.* A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.

Ducko'y. *ſ.* Any means of enticing and enſnaring.

To Ducko'y. *v. a.* [miſtaken for *decoy.*] To entice to a ſnare. *Grew.*

Ducks-foot. *ſ.* Black ſnake-root, or may-apple. *Miller.*

Du'ckweed. *ſ.* Duckmeat. *Bacon.*

Duct. *ſ.* [*ductus,* Latin.]
1. Guidance; direction. *Hammond.*
2. A paſſage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbuth.*

DU'CTILE. *a.* [*ductilis,* Latin.]
1. Flexible; pliable. *Dryden.*
2. Eaſy to be drawn out into a length. *Dryden.*
3. Tractable; obſequious; complying. *Phillips.*

Du'ctileness. *ſ.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility.

Ducti'lity. *ſ.* [from *ductile.*]
1. Quality of ſuffering extenſion; flexibility. *Watts.*
2. Obſequiouſneſs; compliance.

Du'dgeon. *ſ.* [*dolch,* German.]
1. A ſmall dagger. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Malice; ſullenneſs; ill will. *Hudibras.*

DUE. *a.* Participle paſſive of *owe.* [*dû,* French.]
1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand.
2. Proper; fit; appropriate. *Atterbury.*
3. Exact; without errour. *Milton.*

Due. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; nicely; duly.

Due. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed. *Swift.*
2. Right; juſt title. *Milton.*
3. Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done. *Dryden.*
4. Cuſtom; tribute. *Addiſon.*

To Due. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'EL. *ſ.* [*duellum,* Latin.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight. *Waller.*

To Du'el. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat.

To Du'el. *v. a.* To attack or fight with ſingly. *Milton.*

Du'eller. *ſ.* [from *duel.*] A ſingle combatant.

Du'ellist. *ſ.* [from *duel.*]
1. A ſingle combatant. *Suckling.*
2. One who profeſſes to live by rules of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

DU'ELLO ſ. [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

DU'ENNA. *ſ.* [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

Dug. *ſ.* [*deggia,* to give ſuck, Iſlandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Creech.*

Dug. *ſ. preterite* and *part-paſſ.* of *dig.* *Addiſon.*

DUKE. *ſ.* [*duc,* French; *dux,* Latin.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England.

Du'kedom. *ſ.* [from *duke.*]
1. The ſeigniority or poſſeſſions of a duke.
2. The title or quality of a duke.

Du'lbrained. *a.* [*dull* and *brain.*] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh.

Du'lcet. *a.* [*dulcis,* Latin.]
1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious. *Milton.*
2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dulcifica'tion. *ſ.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of ſweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony.

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier,* French.] To ſweeten; to free from acidity. *Wiſeman.*

Du'lcimer. *ſ.* [*dolcimello,* Italian. *Skinner.*] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wire with little ſticks. *Daniel.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis,* Latin.] To ſweeten; to make leſs acrimonious. *Bacon.*

Dulcora'tion. *ſ.* The act of ſweetening. *Bacon.*

Du'lhead. *ſ.* [*dull* and *head.*] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid. *Aſcham.*

Du'lia. *ſ.* [δουλεια.] An inferiour kind of adoration.

DULL. *a.* [*dwl,* Welſh.] Stupid; doltiſh; blockiſh; unapprehenſive; blunt; obtuſe; unready; awkward; hebetated; not quick; ſad; melancholy; ſluggiſh; heavy; ſlow of motion; groſs; cloggy; vile; not exhilarating; not delightful; not bright; drowſy; ſleepy.

To Dull. *v. a* [from the adjective.] To ſtupify; to infatuate; to blunt; to obtund; to ſadden; to make melancholy; to hebetate; to weaken; to damp; to clog; to make weary or ſlow of motion; to ſully brightneſs.

Du'llard. *ſ.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Du'lly. *ad.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidly; doltiſhly. *Dryden.*
2. Slowly; ſluggiſhly. *Bacon.*
3. Not vigorouſly; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly; obtuſely.

Du'lness. *ſ.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidity; weakneſs of intellect; indocility. *South.*
2. Want of quick perception. *Bacon.*
3. Drowſineſs; inclination to ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Sluggiſhneſs of motion.
5. Dimneſs; want of luſtre.

Du'ly. *ad.* [from *due.*] Properly; fitly; regularly; exactly.

DUMB. *a.* [דום, ꝺume, Saxon.]
1. Mute; incapable of ſpeech. *Hooker.*
2. Deprived of ſpeech. *Dryden.*
3. Mute; not uſing words. *Roſcommon.*
4. Silent; refuſing to ſpeak. *Dryden.*

Du'mbly. *ad.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; ſilently.

Du'mbness. *ſ.* [from *dumb.*]
1. Incapacity to ſpeak.
2. Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence. *Dryden.*

To Du'mbfound. *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuſe; to ſtrike dumb. *Spectator.*

DUMP. *ſ.* [from *dom,* ſtupid, Dutch.]
1. Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs. *Hudibras.*
2. Abſence of mind; reverie. *Locke.*

Du'mpish *a.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; ſorrowful. *Herbert.*

Du'mpling. *ſ.* [from *dump,* heavineſs.] A ſort of pudding. *Dryden.*

Dun. *a.* [ꝺun, Saxon.]
1. A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton.*
2. Dark; gloomy.

To Dun. *v. a.* [ꝺunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift.*

Dun. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, and troubleſome creditor. *Phillips.*

Dunce. *ſ.* A dullard; a dolt; a thickſkul. *Stillingfleet.*

Dung. *ſ.* [ꝺineȝ, Saxon.] The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground. *Donne.*

To Dung. *v. a.* To fatten with dung. *Dryden.*

Du'ngeon. *ſ.* [from *donjon.*] A cloſe priſon: generally ſpoke of a priſon ſubterraneous. *Addiſon.*

Du'ngfork. *ſ.* [*dung* and *fork.*] A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables. *Mortimer.*

Du'nghil. *ſ.* [*dung* and *hill.*]
1. An heap or accumulation of dung. *South.*
2. Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden.*
3. Any ſituation of meanneſs. *Sandys.*
4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. *Shakeſpeare.*

Du'nghil. *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low.

Du'ngy. *a.* Full of dung; mean; vile; baſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Du'ngyard. *ſ.* [*dung* and *yard.*] The place of the dunghill. *Mortimer.*

Dunner. *ſ.* One employed in ſoliciting petty debts. *Spec.*

Duo'decuple. *a.* [*duo* and *decuplus,* Latin.] Conſiſting of twelve; twelvefold. *Arbuthnot.*

Dupe. *ſ.* [*dupe,* French.] A credulous man; a man eaſily tricked. *Dunciad.*

To Dupe. *v. a.* To trick; to cheat. *Pope.*

Du'ple. *a.* [*duplex,* Lat.] Double; one repeated.

To DUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico,* Latin.]
1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity. *Glanville.*
2. To fold together.

Du'plicate. *ſ.* Another correſpondent to the firſt; a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper. *Woodw.*

Duplica'tion. *ſ.* [from *duplicate*] The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold; a doubling.

Du'plicature. *ſ.* [from *duplicate.*] A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.*

Dupli'city. *ſ.* [*duplicitas*, Latin.] Doubleneſs; the number of two; deceit; doubleneſs of heart.

Durabi'lity. *ſ.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of laſting; endurance. *Hooker.*

DU'RABLE. [*durabilis*, Latin.] Laſting; having the quality of long continuance; having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

Du'rableness. *ſ.* Power of laſting.

Du'rably. *ad.* [from *durable.*] In a laſting manner. *Syd.*

Du'rance. *ſ.* [from *dureſſe*, low French.]

1. Impriſonment; the cuſtody or power of a jaylor. *Cong.*
2. Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dryden.*

Dura'tion. *ſ.* [*duratio*, Latin.] A ſort of diſtance or length, the idea whereof we get from the perpetually periſhing parts of ſucceſſion; power of continuance; length of continuance.

To DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Latin.] To laſt; to continue. *Ral.*

Du'refull. *a.* [from *endure* and *full.*] Laſting; of long continuance. *Spenſer.*

Du'reless. *a.* [from *dure.*] Without continuance; fading. *Raleigh.*

DURE'SSE. ſ. [French.] Impriſonment; conſtraint. [In law.] A plea uſed by way of exception, by him who being caſt into priſon at a man's ſuit, or otherwiſe by threats, hardly uſed, ſeals any bond to him during his reſtraint.

Du'ring. *prep.* For the time of the continuance. *Locke.*

Du'rity. *ſ.* [*dureté*, French.] Hardneſs; firmneſs *Wotton.*

Durst. The preterite of *dare.*

DUSK. *a.* [*duſter*, Dutch.] Tending to darkneſs; tending to blackneſs; dark coloured.

Dusk. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Tendency to darkneſs; incipient obſcurity; darkneſs of colour.

To Dusk. *v. a.* [from the noun] To make darkiſh.

To Dusk. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to loſe ſight.

Du'skily. *ad.* [from *duſky.*] With a tendency to darkneſs.

Du'skish. *a.* [from *duſk.*] Inclining to darkneſs; tending to obſcurity; tending to blackneſs.

Du'skishly. *ad.* Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*

Du'sky. *a.* [from *duſk.*]

1. Tending to darkneſs; obſcure. *Prior.*
2. Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured. *Newton.*
3. Gloomy; ſad; intellectually clouded. *Bentley.*

DUST. *ſ.* [duſt, Saxon.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles. *Bacon.*
2. The grave; the ſtate of diſſolution. *Milton.*
3. Mean and dejected ſtate. *Samuel.*

To Dust. *v. a.* To free from duſt; to ſprinkle with duſt.

Du'stman. *ſ.* One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt. *Gay.*

Du'sty. *a.* [from *duſt.*]

1. Filled with duſt; clouded with duſt.
2. Covered or ſcattered with duſt.

Du'tchess. *ſ.* [*ducheſſe*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke. *Swift.*
2. A lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

Du'tchy. *ſ.* [*duchè*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addiſon.*

Du'tchycourt. *ſ.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided. *Cowel.*

Du'teous. *a.* [from *duty.*]

1. Obedient; obſequious. *Prior.*
2. Obedient to good or bad purpoſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Enjoined by duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Du'tiful. *a.* [*duty* and *full.*]

1. Obedient; ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiors. *Swift.*
2. Expreſſive of reſpect; giving token of reverence; reverential. *Sidney.*

Du'tifully. *ad.* [from *dutiful.*] Obediently; ſubmiſſively; reverently; reſpectfully.

Du'tifulness. *ſ.* [from *dutiful.*]

1. Obedience; ſubmiſſion to juſt authority. *Dryden.*
2. Reverence; reſpect. *Taylor.*

Du'ty. *ſ.* [from *due.*]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. *Luke.*
2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality.
3. Obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governours, or ſuperiors. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Act of reverence or reſpect. *Spenſer.*
5. The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard. *Clarendon.*
6. Tax; impoſt; cuſtom; toll. *Arbuthnot.*

DWARF. *ſ.* [dweorg, Saxon.]

1. A man below the common ſize of men. *Brown. Milton.*
2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenſer.*
4. It is uſed often in compoſition; as, *dwarf* elder, *dwarf* honeyſuckle.

To Dwarf. *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addiſon.*

Dwa'rfish. *a.* Below the natural bulk; low; ſmall; little. *Bentley.*

Dwa'rfishly *ad.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Like a dwarf.

Dwa'rfishness. *ſ.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Minuteneſs of ſtature; littleneſs. *Glanville.*

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt* or *dwelled.* [*dwelia*, Iſlandick.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have an habitation. *Leviticus.*
2. To live in any form of habitation. *Hebrews.*
3. To be in any ſtate or condition. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To be ſuſpended with attention. *Smith.*
5. To fix the mind upon. *Pope.*
6. To continue long ſpeaking. *Swift.*

To Dwell. *v. a.* To inhabit. *Milton.*

Dwe'ller. *ſ.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant. *Bacon.*

Dwe'lling. *ſ.* [from *dwell.*] Habitation; abode; ſtate of life; mode of living.

Dwe'llinghouse. *ſ.* The houſe at which one lives. *Ayl.*

To Dwi'ndle. *v. n.* [dwinan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhrink; to loſe bulk; to grow little. *Addiſon.*
2. To degenerate; to ſink. *Norris. Swift.*
3. To wear away; to loſe health; to grow feeble. *Gay.*
4. To fall away; to moulder off. *Clarendon.*

Dy'ing. The participle of *die.* Expiring; giving up the ghoſt; tinging; giving a new colour.

Dy'nasty. *ſ.* [δυναςεια.] Government; ſovereignty. *Hale.*

Dy'crasy. *ſ.* [δυσκρασια.] An undue mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diſtemperature. *Floyer.*

Dy'sentry. *ſ.* [δυσεντερια.] A looſeneſs wherein ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are ſometimes attended with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Dyspe'psy. *ſ.* [δυσπεψια.] A difficulty of digeſtion.

Dy'sphony. *ſ.* [δυσφωνια.] A difficulty in ſpeaking.

Dyspnoe'a. *ſ.* [δυσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing.

Dy'sury. *ſ.* [δυσυρια.] A difficulty in making urine. *Harvey.*

E.

E, Has two ſounds; long, as *ſcēne*, and ſhort, as *men.* *E* is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *căn, cāne.*

Ea has the ſound of *e* long.

Each. *pron.* [elc, Saxon.] Either of two; every one of any number.

To Each the correſpondent word is *other.*

Ead, and *eading*, denotes happineſs; *Eadgar*, happy power.

EA'GER. *a.* [eagor, Saxon.]

1. Struck with deſire; ardently wiſhing. *Dryden.*
2. Hot of diſpoſition; vehement; ardent. *Hooker. Spratt.*
3. Quick; buſy. *Addiſon.*
4. Sharp; ſour; acid. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Keen; ſevere; biting. *Bacon*
6. Brittle; inflexible. *Locke.*

Ea'gerly. *ad.* [from *eager.*] With ardour of deſire; ardently; hotly; keenly; ſharply. *Knolles.*

Ea'gerness. *ſ.* [from *eager.*]

1. Ardour of inclination. *Rogers.*
2. Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence. *Dryden.*

Ea'gle. *ſ.* [*aigle*, French]

1. A bird of prey ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted. *Shakeſp.*
2. The ſtandard of the ancient Romans. *Pope.*

Ea'gle-eyed. *a.* [from *eagle* and *eye.*] Sharp-ſighted as an eagle. *Howel.*

Ea'glespeed. *ſ.* [*eagle* and *ſpeed.*] Swiftneſs like that of an eagle. *Pope.*

Ea'glestone. *ſ.* A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts. The *eagleſtone* contains a cavity within it, a ſmall looſe ſtone, which rattles when it is ſhaken; and every foſſil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. *Hill.*

Ea'glet. *ſ.* [from *eagle.*] A young eagle. *Davies.*

Ea'gre. *ſ.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the *ocean.*] A tide ſwelling above another tide. *Dryden.*

Ea'lderman. *ſ.* [ealdorman, Saxon.] Alderman.

Eam. *ſ.* [eam, Saxon.] Uncle. *Fairfax.*

EAR. *ſ.* [eare, Saxon.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing. *Derham.*
2. That part of the ear that ſtands prominent. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Power of judging of harmony.
4. The head or the perſon. *Knolles.*
5. The higheſt part of a man; the top. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. Any prominences from a large body, raiſed for the ſake of holding it. *Taylor. Congreve.*
8. The ſpike of corn; that part which contains the ſeeds.
9. *To fall together by the* Ears. To fight; to ſcuffle. *More.*
10. *To ſet by the* Ears. To make ſtrife; to make to quarrel. *Addiſon.*

Ea'rless. *a.* [from *ear.*] Wanting ears. *Pope.*

Ea'rring. *ſ.* [*ear* and *ring.*] Jewels ſet in a ring, and worn at the ears. *Sandys.*

Ea'rshot. *ſ.* Reach of the ear. *Dryden.*

Ea'rwax. *ſ.* The cerumen or exudation which ſmears the inſide of the ear. *Ray.*

Ea'rwig. *ſ.* [eare and wigga, Saxon.]

1. A ſheathwinged inſect. *Drayton.*
2. A whiſperer.

Ea'rwitness. *ſ.* [*ear* and *witneſs.*] One who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf. *Hooker.*

To Ear. *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To plow; to till. *Shakeſp.*

To Ear. *v. n.* [from *ear.*] To ſhoot into ears.

Ea'red. *a.* [from *ear.*]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.
2. Having ears, or ripe corn. *Pope.*

EARL. *ſ.* [eorl, Saxon.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third. *Shakeſpeare.*

Earl-marshal. *ſ.* [*earl* and *marſhal.*] He that has chief care of military ſolemnities. *Dryden.*

Ea'rldom. *ſ.* [from *earl.*] The ſeigniory of an earl.

Ea'rliness. *ſ.* [from *early.*] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Sidney.*

EA'RLY. *a.* [ær, Saxon, before.] Soon; with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Smith.*

Ea'rly. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes. *Waller.*

To Earn. *v. a.* [earnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour. *Swift.*
2. To gain; to obtain. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'RNEST. *a* [eornest, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous. *Hooker.*
2. Intent; fixed; eager. *Duppa.*

Ea'rnest. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Seriouſneſs; a ſerious event; not a jeſt. *Shakeſp.*
2. [*ernitz penge*, Daniſh.] Pledge; handſel; firſt fruits.
3. The money that is given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Decay of Piety.*

Ea'rnestly. *ad.* [from *earneſt.*]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; importunately.
2. Eagerly; deſirouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ea'rnestness. *ſ.* [from *earneſt.*] Eagerneſs; warmth; vehemence; ſolemnity; zeal; ſolicitude; care.

Earsh. *ſ.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field.

EARTH. *ſ.* [eorð, Saxon.]

1. The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water. *Thomſon.*
2. The terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke.*
3. Different modification of terrene matter. The five genera of *earths* are 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas.
4. This world oppoſed to other ſcenes of exiſtence. *Shak.*
5. The inhabitants of the earth. *Geneſis.*
6. Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tuſſer.*

To Earth. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hide in the earth; to cover with earth.

To Earth. *v. n.* To retire under ground. *Tickel.*

Ea'rthboard. *ſ.* [*earth* and *board.*] The board of the plough that ſhakes off the earth. *Mortimer.*

Ea'rthborn. *a.* [*earth* and *born.*]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior.*
2. Meanly born. *Smith.*

Ea'rthbound. *a.* [*earth* and *bound.*] Faſtened by the preſſure of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ea'rthen. *a.* [from *earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay.

Ea'rthflax. *ſ.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind of fibrous foſſil.

Ea'rthiness. *ſ.* The quality of containing earth; groſſneſs.

Ea'rthling. *ſ.* [from *earth.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature. *Drummond.*

Ea'rthly. *a.* [from *earth.*]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; ſordid. *Milton.*
2. Belonging only to our preſent ſtate; not ſpiritual. *Hook.*
3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope.*

Ea'rthnut. *ſ.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut; a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut. *Ray.*

Ea'rthquake. *ſ.* [*earth* and *quake.*] Tremor or convulſion of the earth. *Addiſon.*

Ea'rthshaking. *a.* [*earth* and *ſhake.*] Having the power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes. *Milton.*

Ea'rthworm. *ſ.* [*earth* and *worm.*] A worm bred under ground; a mean ſordid wretch.

Ea'rthy. *a.* [from *earth.*] Conſiſting of earth; compoſed or partaking of earth; terrene; inhabiting the earth; terreſtrial; relating to earth; not mental; groſs; not refined.

EASE. *ſ.* [*aiſe*, French.]

1. Quiet; reſt; undiſturbed tranquillity. *Davies.*
2. Freedom from pain. *Temple.*
3. Reſt after labour; intermiſſion of labour. *Swift.*
4. Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden.*
5. Unconſtraint; freedom from harſhneſs, forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*

To Ease. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain. *Locke.*
2. To relieve; to aſſuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve from labour. *Dryden.*
4. To ſet free from any thing that offends. *Locke.*

Ea'seful. *a.* [*eaſe* and *full.*] Quiet; peaceable. *Shakeſp.*

Ea'sement. *ſ.* [from *eaſe.*] Aſſiſtance; ſupport. *Swift.*

Ea'sily. *ad.* [from *eaſy.*] Without difficulty; without pain; without diſturbance; readily; without reluctance.

Ea'siness. *ſ.* [from *eaſy.*]

1. Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotſon.*
2. Flexibility; compliance; readineſs. *Hooker.*
3. Freedom from conſtraint; unaffectedneſs; not formality.
4. Reſt; tranquillity. *Ray.*

East. *ſ.* [eaſt, Saxon.]

1. The quarter where the ſun riſes. *Abbot.*
2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world. *Shak.*

Ea'ster. *ſ.* [eaſtre, Saxon.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection.

Ea'sterly. *a.* [from *eaſt.*] Coming from the parts toward the Eaſt; lying toward the Eaſt; looking toward the Eaſt.

Ea'stern. *a.* [from *Eaſt.*]

1. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt; oriental. *Thomſon.*
2. Lying or being toward the Eaſt. *Addiſon.*
3. Going toward the Eaſt. *Addiſon.*
4. Looking toward the Eaſt.

Ea'stward. *ad.* [*Eaſt* and *toward.*] Toward the Eaſt.

Ea'sy. *a.* [from *eaſe.*] Not difficult; quiet; at reſt; not haraſſed; complying; unreſiſting; credulous; free from pain; ready; not unwilling; free from want; contented; unconſtrained; not formal.

To EAT. *v. n.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten.* [etan, Saxon.]

1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus.*
2. To conſume; to corrode. *Tillotſon.*
3. To ſwallow back; to retract. *Hakewill.*

To Eat. *v. n.* To go to meals; to take meals; to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corroſion.

Ea'table. *a.* [from *eat.*] Any thing that may be eaten.

Ea'ter. *ſ.* [from *eat.*] One that eats any thing; a corroſive.

EATH. *a.* [eað, Saxon.] Eaſy; not difficult. *Fairfax.*

Eath. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eaſily.

Ea'tinghouse. *ſ.* [*eat* and *houſe.*] A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

EAVES. *ſ.* [efeſe, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the houſe. *Woodward.*

To Ea'vesdrop. *v. n.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; to liſten under windows. *Shakeſp.*

Ea'vesdropper. *ſ.* A liſtener under windows. *Shakeſp.*

EBB. *ſ.* [ebba, Saxon.]

1. The reflux of the tide toward the ſea.
2. Decline; decay; waſte. *Roſcommon.*

To Ebb. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To flow back toward the ſea; to decline; to decay.

E'ben. } *ſ.* [*ebenum*, Latin.] A hard, black, valuable
E'bon. } wood. *Moxon.*

Ebri'ety. *ſ.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenneſs; intoxication by ſtrong liquors. *Brown.*

Ebrio'sity. *ſ.* [*ebrioſitas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenneſs.

Ebulli'tion. *ſ.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any inteſtine motion.
3. That ſtruggling or effervefcence which ariſes from the mingling any alkalizate and acid liquor; any inteſtine violent motion of the parts of a fluid. *Newton.*

Ecce'ntrical. } *a.* [*eccentricus*, Latin.]
Ecce'ntrick. }

1. Deviating from the centre.
2. Not having the ſame centre with another circle. *Newton.*
3. Not terminating in the ſame point. *Bacon.*
4. Irregular; anomalous. *K. Charles.*

Eccentri'city. *ſ.* [from *eccentrick.*]

1. Deviation from a centre.
2. The ſtate of having a different centre from another circle.
3. Excurſion from the proper orb. *Wotton.*

Ecchy'mosis. *ſ.* [εκχυμωσις.] Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *a.* [*eccleſiaſticus*, Latin.] Re-
ECCLESIA'STICK. } lating to the church; not civil.

Ecclesia'stick. *ſ.* A perſon dedicated to the miniſters of religion. *Burnet.*

Eccopro'ticks. *ſ.* [εκ and κοπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. *Harvey.*

E'chinate. } *a.* [from *echinus*, Latin.] Briſtled like an
E'chinated. } hedgehog; ſet with prickles. *Woodw.*

ECHI'NUS. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.
2. A ſhellfiſh ſet with prickles.
3. [With botaniſts.] The prickly head of any plant.

4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking it's name from the roughneſs of the carving. *Harris.*

ECHO. *ſ.* [ἠχώ.]
1. Echo was ſuppoſed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a ſound. *Sidney.*
2. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound. *Bacon.*
3. The ſound returned. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ECHO. *v. n.*
1. To reſound; to give the repercuſſion of a voice. *Shakeſp.*
2. To be ſounded back. *Blackmore.*

To ECHO. *v. a.* To ſend back a voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. ſ. [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair. *Clarendon.*

ECLAT. ſ. [French.] Splendour; ſhow; luſtre. *Pope.*

ECLE'CTICK. *a.* [ἐκλεκτικός.] Selecting, chuſing at will.

ECLE'GMA. *ſ.* [ἐκ and λείχειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with ſyrups.

ECLIPSE. *ſ.* [ἔκλειψις.] An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven; darkneſs; obſcuration.

To ECLIPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken a luminary; to extinguiſh; to put out; to cloud; to obſcure; to diſgrace.

ECLIPTICK. *ſ.* [ἐκλειπτικός.] A great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30', which is the ſun's greateſt declination. *Harris.*

ECLOGUE. *ſ.* [ἐκλογή.] A paſtoral poem, ſo called becauſe *Virgil* called his paſtorals eclogues. *Pope.*

ECO'NOMY. *ſ.* [οἰκονομία.]
1. The management of a family. *Taylor.*
2. Frugality; diſcretion of expence.
3. Diſpoſition of things; regulation. *Hammond.*
4. The diſpoſition or arrangement of any work. *B. Jonſon.*
5. Syſtem of motions; diſtribution of every thing to its proper place. *Blackmore.*

ECONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from *economy.*]
ECONO'MICK. }
1. Pertaining to the regulation of an houſehold. *Davies.*
2. Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *ſ.* [ἐκ and φράττω.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin. *Harvey.*

ECSTACY. *ſ.* [ἔκστασις.]
1. Any paſſion in which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt. *Suckling.*
2. Exceſſive joy; rapture. *Prior.*
3. Enthuſiaſm; exceſſive elevation of the mind. *Milton.*
4. Exceſſive grief or anxiety. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Madneſs; diſtraction.

ECSTASIED. *a.* [from *ecſtacy.*] Raviſhed. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐκστατικός.]
ECSTA'TICK. }
1. Raviſhed; rapturous; elevated to ecſtacy. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Being in the higheſt degree of joy. *Pope.*

ECTYPE. *ſ.* [ἔκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

ECURIE. ſ. [French.] A place for the houſing of horſes.

EDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*edacitas,* Latin.] Eating; voracious, ravenous; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *ſ.* [*edacitas,* Latin.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs.

To EDDER. *v. a.* To bind a fence. *Mortimer.*

EDDER. *ſ.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tuſſer.*

EDDY. *ſ.* [eð, *backward, again,* and ea, *water,* Saxon.]
1. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream. *Dryden.*
2. Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*

EDDY. *a.* Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryden.*

EDEMATO'SE. *a.* [οἴδημα.] Swelling; full of humours.

EDENTATED. *a.* [*edentatus,* Latin.] Deprived of teeth.

EDGE. *ſ.* [ecȝe, Saxon.]
1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. *Shakeſpeare*
2. A narrow part riſing from a broader.
3. Keenneſs; acrimony. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To ſet teeth on* EDGE. To cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth. *Bacon.*

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſharpen; to enable to cut. *Dryden.*
2. To furniſh with an edge. *Dryden.*
3. To border; to fringe. *Pope.*
4. To exaſperate; to embitter. *Hayward.*
5. To put foreward beyond a line. *Locke.*

To EDGE. *v. n.* To move againſt any power. *Dryden.*

EDGED. *part. a.* [from *edge.*] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*

EDGING. *ſ.* [from *edge.*]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryd.*
2. A narrow lace.

EDGELESS. *a.* [from *edge.*] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut.

EDGETOOL. *ſ.* [*edge* and *tool.*] A tool made ſharp to cut.

EDGEWISE. *ad.* [*edge* and *wiſe.*] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*

EDIBLE *a.* [from *edo,* Latin.] Fit to be eaten. *More.*

EDICT. *ſ.* [*edictum,* Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ædificatio,* Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs. *Taylor.*
2. Improvement; inſtruction. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICE. *ſ.* [*ædificium,* Latin.] A fabrick; a building.

EDIFIER. *ſ.* [from *edify.*] One that improves or inſtructs another.

To EDIFY. *v. n.* [*edifico,* Latin.]
1. To build. *Chapman.*
2. To inſtruct; to improve. *Hooker.*
3. To teach; to perſuade. *Bacon.*

EDILE. *ſ.* [*ædilis,* Latin.] The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

EDITION. *ſ.* [*editio,* Latin.]
1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet.*
2. Republication, with reviſal. *Baker.*

EDITOR. *ſ.* [*editor,* Latin.] Publiſher; he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication. *Addiſon.*

To EDUCATE. *v. a.* [*educo,* Latin.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift.*

EDUCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *educate.*] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educo,* Latin.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville.*

EDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *educe.*] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDULCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis,* Latin.] To ſweeten.

EDULCORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *edulcorate.*] The act of ſweetening.

To EEK. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.] See EKE.
1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
2. To ſupply any deficiency. *Spenſer.*

EEL. *ſ.* [æl, Saxon.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud. *Shakeſpeare.*

EEN. *ad.* Contracted from *even.* *L'Eſtrange.*

EFFABLE. *ad.* [*effabilis,* Latin.] Utterable; that may be ſpoken.

To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer,* French.]
1. To deſtroy any form painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out. *Locke.*
3. To deſtroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*

EFFE'CT. *ſ.* [*effectus,* Latin.]
1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe. *Addiſon.*
2. Conſequence; event. *Addiſon.*
3. Purpoſe; meaning. *Chronicles.*
4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage. *Clarendon.*
5. Completion; perfection. *Prior.*
6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker.*
7. Goods; moveables. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*efficio,* Latin.]
1. To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to atchieve.
2. To produce as a cauſe. *Boyle.*

EFFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *effect.*] Performable; practicable.

EFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *effect.*]
1. Powerful to produce effects. *Taylor.*
2. Operative; active. *Brown.*
3. Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor.*
4. Having the power of operation; uſeful.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *effective.*] Powerfully; with real operation. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *a.* [from *effect.*] Without effect; impotent; uſeleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

EFFE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*effector,* Latin.]
1. He that produces any effect.
2. Maker; creator. *Denham.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*effectuel,* French.]
1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occaſion; efficacious. *Hooker.*
2. Veracious; expreſſive of facts. *Shakeſpeare.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *effectual.*] In a manner productive of the conſequence intended; efficaciouſly. *South.*

To EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer,* French.] To bring to paſs; to fulfil. *Sidney.*

EFFE'MINANCY. *ſ.* [from *effeminate.*]
1. Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman; ſoftneſs; unmanly delicacy. *Milton.*
2. Laciviouſneſs; looſe pleaſure. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE. *a.* [*effeminatus,* Latin.] Having the qualities of a woman; womaniſh; voluptuous; tender.

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino,* Latin.] To make womaniſh; to emaſculate; to unman. *Locke.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow womaniſh; to melt into weakneſs. *Pope.*

EFFEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *effeminate.*] The ſtate of one grown womaniſh; the ſtate of one emaſculated or unmanned. *Brown.*

To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*efferveſco,* Latin.] To grow hot by inteſtine motion. *Mead.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *efferveſco,* Latin.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by inteſtine motion.

EFFE'TE. *a.* [*effætus,* Latin.] Diſabled from generation; worn out with age.

EFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*efficax,* Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the conſequence intended.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually.

E'FFICACY. *ſ.* Production of the conſequence intended.

EFFI'CIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *efficio,* Latin.] The act of pro-
EFFI'CIENCY. } ducing effects; agency. *South.*

EFFI'CIENT. *ſ.* [*efficiens,* Latin.]
1. The cauſe which effects. *Hooker.*
2. He that makes; the effector. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT. *a.* Cauſing effects. *Collier.*

To EFFI'GIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio,* Latin.] To form in ſemblance; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *effigiate.*] The act of imaging things or perſons. *Dict.*

EFFI'GIES. } *ſ.* [*effigies,* Latin.] Reſemblance; image in
E'FFIGY. } painting or ſculpture. *Dryden.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*effloreſco,* Latin.]
EFFLORE'SCENCY. }
1. Production of flowers. *Bacon.*
2. Excreſcences in the form of flowers. *Woodward*
3. [In phyſic.] The breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*

EFFLORE'SCENT. *a.* [*effloreſco,* Latin.] Shooting out in form of flowers. *Woodward.*

E'FFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*effluo,* Latin.] What iſſues from ſome other principle. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA. } *ſ.* [from *effluo,* Latin.] Thoſe ſmall par-
EFFLU'VIUM. } ticles which are continually flying off from bodies.

E'FFLUX. *ſ.* [*effluxus,* Latin.]
1. The act of flowing out. *Harvey.*
2. Effuſion. *Hammond.*
3. That which flows from ſomething elſe; emanation.

To EFFLU'X. *v. n.* [*effluo,* Latin.] To run out. *Boyle.*

EFFLU'XION. *ſ.* [*effluxum,* Latin.]
1. The act of flowing out. *Brown.*
2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer,* French.]
1. To break through by violence. *Spenſer.*
2. To force; to raviſh. *Spenſer.*

To EFFO'RM. *v. a.* [*efformo,* Latin.] To ſhape; to faſhion.

EFFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *efform.*] The act of faſhioning or giving form to. *Ray.*

E'FFORT. *ſ.* [*effort,* French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. *Addiſon.*

EFFO'SSION. *ſ.* [*effoſſum,* Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRA'IABLE. *a.* [*effroyable,* French.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey.*

EFFRO'NTERY. *ſ.* [*effronterie,* French.] Impudence; ſhameleſſneſs. *K. Charles.*

EFFU'LGENCE. *ſ.* [*effulgeo,* Latin.] Luſtre; brightneſs; clarity; ſplendor. *Milton.*

EFFU'LGENT. *a.* [*effulgens,* Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore.*

EFFUMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*fumus,* Latin.] The quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle.*

To EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effuſus,* Latin.] To pour out; to ſpill.

EFFU'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; effuſion. *Shakeſp.*

EFFU'SION. *ſ.* [*effuſio,* Latin.] The act of pouring out; waſte; the act of ſhedding; the act of pouring out words; bounteous donation; the thing poured out.

EFFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *effuſe.*] Pouring out; diſperſing.

EFT. *ſ.* [eꝼeꞇa, Saxon.] A newt; an evet.

EFT. *ad.* [eꝼꞇ, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily. *Fairf.*

E'FTSOONS. *ad.* [eꝼꞇ and ꞅoon, Saxon.] Soon afterwards.

E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the ſake of an inſtance or example.

E'GER. *ſ.* An impetuous and irregular flood or tide. See EGRE.

To EGE'ST. *v. a.* [*egero,* Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*

EGE'STION. *ſ.* [*egeſtus,* Latin.] The act of throwing out the digeſted food. *Hale.*

EGG. *ſ.* [æȝ, Saxon.]
1. That which is laid by feathered animals, and many others, from which their young is produced. *Bacon.*
2. The ſpawn or ſperm. *Blackmore.*
3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg. *Boyle.*

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia,* Iſlandick.] To incite; to inſtigate.

E'GLANTINE. *ſ.* [*eſglantine,* French.] A ſpecies of roſe; ſweetbriar. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'GOTISM. *ſ.* [from *ego,* Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego,* or *I*; too frequent mention of one's ſelf. *Spectator.*

E'GOTIST. *ſ.* [from *ego,* Latin.] One that is always repeating the word *ego, I*; a talker of himſelf. *Spectator.*

To E'GOTISE. *v. n.* [from *ego,* Latin.] To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRE'GIOUS. *a.* [*egregius,* Latin.] Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; eminently bad; remarkably vicious.

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *egregious.*] Eminently; ſhamefully. *Arbuthnot.*

E'GRESS. *ſ.* [*egreſſus,* Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure. *Woodward.*

EGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*egreſſio,* Latin.] The act of going out.

E'GRET. *ſ.* A fowl of the heron kind.

E'GRIOT. *ſ.* [*aigret,* French.] A ſpecies of cherry. *Brown.*

To EJA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor,* Latin.] To throw; to ſhoot out. *Grew.*

EJACULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ejaculate.*]
1. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally. *Taylor.*
2. The act of darting or throwing. *Bacon.*

EJA'CULATORY. *a.* [from *ejaculate.*] Suddenly darted; ſudden; haſty. *Duppa.*

To EJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ejicio ejectum,* Latin.]
1. To throw out; to caſt forth; to void. *Sandys.*
2. To throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion.
3. To expel; to drive away. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To caſt away; to reject. *Hooker.*

EJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ejectio,* Latin.]
1. The act of caſting out; expulſion. *Broome.*
2. [In phyſick.] The diſcharge of any thing by an emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT. *ſ.* [from *eject.*] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden delight.

EIGHT. *a.* [eahꞇa, Saxon.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys.*

EIGHTH. *a.* [from *eight.*] Next in order to the ſeventh.

EI'GHTEEN. *a.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Twice nine. *Taylor.*

EI'GHTEENTH. *a.* [from *eighteen.*] The next in order to the ſeventeenth. *Kings.*

EI'GHTFOLD. *a.* [*eight* and *fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *ad.* [from *eight.*] In the eighth place. *Bacon.*

EI'GHTIETH. *a.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth; eight tenth. *Wilkins.*

EI'GHTSCORE. *a.* [*eight* and *ſcore.*] Eight times twenty.

EI'GHTY. *a.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Eight times ten. *Brown.*

EI'GNE. *a.* [*aiſne,* French.] The eldeſt or firſt born. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL. *ſ.* [eoꞅil, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice.

EI'THER. *pron.* [æȝðer, Saxon.]
1. Whetherſoever of the two; whether one or the other.
2. Each; both. *Hale.*

EI'THER. *ad.* [from the noun.] A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by or; either the one or the other. *Daniel.*

EJULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ejulatio,* Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Government of the Tongue.*

EKE. *ad.* [eac, Saxon.] Alſo; likewiſe; beſide. *Prior.*

To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.] To increaſe; to ſupply; to fill up deficiencies; to protract; to lengthen; to ſpin out by uſeleſs additions.

To ELA'BORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro,* Latin.]
1. To produce with labour. *Young.*
2. To heighten and improve by ſucceſſive operations. *Arbuth.*

ELA'BORATE. *a.* [*elaboratus,* Latin.] Finiſhed with great diligence. *Waller.*

ELA'BORATELY. *ad.* [from *elaborate.*] Laboriouſly; diligently; with great ſtudy. *Newton.*

ELA'BORATION. *ſ.* [from *elaborate.*] Improvement by ſucceſſive operations. *Ray.*

To ELA'NCE. *v. n.* [*elancer,* French.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior.*

To ELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*elapſus,* Latin.] To paſs away; to glide away. *Clariſſa.*

ELA'STICAL. } *a.* [from ἐλάω.] Having the power of
ELA'STICK. } returning to the form from which it was diſtorted; ſpringy. *Newton.*

ELASTI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *elaſtick.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves. *Pope.*

ELA'TE. *a.* [*elatus,* Latin.] Fluſhed with ſucceſs; lofty; haughty. *Pope.*

To ELA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To puff up with proſperity; to exalt; to heighten.

ELATE'RIUM. ſ. [Latin.] An inſpiſſated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elate.*] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs. *Atterbury.*

E'LBOW. *ſ.* [eȝlboȝa, Saxon.]
1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder.
2. Any flexure, or angle. *Bacon.*
3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near. *Shakeſpeare.*

ELBOWCHA'IR. *ſ.* [*elbow* and *chair.*] A chair with arms.

E'LBOWROOM. *ſ.* [*elbow* and *room.*] Room to ſtretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement. *South.*

To E'LBOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puſh with the elbow. *Dryden.*
2. To puſh; to drive to diſtance. *Dryden.*

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD. *ſ.* [ealð, Saxon.] Old age; decrepitude; old people; perſons worn out with years.

E'LDER. *a.* [The comparative of *old.*] Surpaſſing another in years. *Temple.*

E'LDER. *ſ.* [ellaꞅn, Saxon.] The name of a tree. *Shakeſp.*

E'LDERLY. *a.* [from *elder.*] No longer young. *Swift.*

E'LDERS. *ſ.* [from *elder.*]
1. Perſons whoſe age gives them reverence. *Raleigh.*
2. Anceſtors. *Pope.*
3. Thoſe who are older than others. *Hooker.*
4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.
5. [In the New Teſtament.] Eccleſiaſticks.
6. [Among the Preſbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk polity. *Cleaveland.*

E'LDERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *elder.*] Seniority; primogeniture; preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate.

E'LDEST. *a.* [The ſuperlative of *eld.*]
1. The oldeſt; that has the right of primogeniture. *Shakeſp.*
2. That has lived moſt years. *Locke.*

ELECAMPA'NE. *ſ.* A plant, named alſo ſtarwort. *Miller.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*electus,* Latin.]
1. To chuſe for any office or uſe. *Daniel.*
2. [In theology.] To ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

ELE'CT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Choſen; taken by preference from among others. *Shakeſp.*
2. Choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.*
3. Choſen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammond.*

ELE'CTION. *ſ.* [*electio,* Latin.]
1. The act of chuſing one or more from a greater number.
2. The power of choice. *Davies.*
3. Voluntary preference. *Rogers.*
4. The determination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life. *Atterbury.*
5. The ceremony of a public choice. *Addiſon.*

ELE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *elect.*] Exerting the power of a choice.

ELE'CTIVELY. *ad.* By choice; with preference of one to another. *Grew.*

ELE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *elect.*]
1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer. *Waller.*
2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELE'CTORAL. *a.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE. *ſ.* [from *elector.*] The dignity of an elector. *Addiſon.*

ELE'CTRE. *ſ.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber, which having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name of electricity.
2. A mixed metal. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL.
ELE'CTRICK. *a.* [from *electrum*, Latin.]

1. Attractive without magnetiſm; by a peculiar property, ſuppoſed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton.*
2. Produced by an electrick body. *Brown.*

ELECTRI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *electrick.*] A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw ſubſtances, emit flame, may be fitted with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELE'CTUARY. *ſ.* [*electuarium*, Latin.] A form of medicine of conſerves and powders in the conſiſtence of honey.

ELEEMO'SYNARY. *a.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Glanville.*
2. Given in charity.

E'LEGANCE.
E'LEGANCY. *ſ.* [*elegantia*, Latin.] Beauty of art; beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh.*

E'LEGANT. *a.* [*elegans*, Latin.] Pleaſing with minuter beauties; nice; not coarſe; not groſs.

E'LEGANTLY. *ad.* [from *elegant.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation. *Pope.*

ELEGI'ACK. *a.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.] Uſed in elegies; mournful; ſorrowful.

E'LEGY. *ſ.* [*elegia*, Latin.] A mournful ſong; a funeral ſong; a ſhort poem, without points or turns.

E'LEMENT. *ſ.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

1. The firſt, or conſtituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed. *Bacon.*
3. The proper habitation or ſphere of any thing. *Baker.*
4. A neceſſary ingredient; a conſtituent part. *Shakeſp.*
5. The letters of any language.
6. The loweſt or firſt rudiments in literature or ſciences.

To **E'LEMENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To compound of elements; to conſtitute; to make as a firſt principle.

ELEME'NTAL. *a.* [from *element.*] Produced by ſome of the four elements; ariſing from firſt principles.

ELEMENTA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *elementary.*] Simplicity of nature; abſence of compoſition. *Brown.*

ELEME'NTARY. *a.* [from *element.*]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rudimental; ſimple.

ELE'NCH. *ſ.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a ſophiſm.

ELE'OTS. *ſ.* Apples in requeſt in the cyder countries.

E'LEPHANT. *ſ.* [*elephas*, Latin.]

1. The largeſt of quadrupeds, of whoſe ſagacity, faithfulneſs, and underſtanding, many ſurprizing relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and pulſe. He is naturally very gentle. He is ſupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which ſerves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory ſo well known in Europe. *Calmet.*
2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS. *ſ.* [*elephantiaſis*, Latin.] A ſpecies of leproſy, ſo called from incruſtations like thoſe on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *a.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To **E'LEVATE.** *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.] To raiſe aloft; to exalt; to dignify; to raiſe the mind with great conceptions; to elate the mind with vicious pride; to leſſen by detraction.

E'LEVATE. *part. a.* Exalted; raiſed aloft. *Milton.*

ELEVA'TION. *ſ.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raiſing up aloft. *Woodward.*
2. Exaltation; dignity. *Locke.*
3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris.*
4. Attention to objects above us. *Hooker.*
5. The height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *elevate.*] A raiſer or lifter up.

ELE'VEN. *a.* [ænꝺleꝼen, Saxon.] Ten and one. *Shakeſp.*

ELE'VENTH. *a.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth. *Raleigh.*

ELF. *ſ.* plural *eleves.* [*eilf*, Welſh. *Baxter.*]

1. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild places.
2. A devil.

To **ELF.** *v. a.* To entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'LFLOCK. *ſ.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twiſted by elves. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **ELI'CITE.** *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To ſtrike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale.*

ELI'CIT. *a.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act. *Hamm.*

ELICITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] Excitement of the power of the will into act. *Bramhall.*

To **ELI'DE.** *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces.

ELIGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen.

E'LIGIBLE. *a.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be choſen; preferable.

E'LIGIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

ELIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of baniſhing; rejection.

ELI'SION. *ſ.* [*eliſio*, Latin.] The act of cutting off; diviſion; ſeparation of parts.

ELIXA'TION. *ſ.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling.

ELI'XIR. *ſ.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum. *Quincy.*
2. The liquor with which chymiſts tranſmute metals.
3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing. *South.*
4. Any cordial. *Milton.*

ELK. *ſ.* [ælc, Saxon.] The *elk* is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. *Hill.*

ELL. *ſ.* [eln, Saxon.] A meaſure containing a yard and a quarter. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS. *ſ.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out.
2. [In geometry.] An oval figure generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*

ELLI'PTICAL.
ELLI'PTICK. *a.* [from *ellipſis.*] Having the form of an ellipſis. *Cheyne.*

ELM. *ſ.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

ELOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*elocutio*, Latin.] The power of fluent ſpeech; eloquence; flow of language; the power of expreſſion or diction.

E'LOGY. *ſ.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe; panegyrick. *Wotton.*

To **ELO'IGNE.** *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a diſtance. *Donne.*

To **ELO'NGATE.** *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.] To lengthen; to draw out.

To **ELO'NGATE.** *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing. *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elongate.*]

1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.
3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Quincy. Wiſem.*
4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another. *Glanville.*
5. Departure; removal. *Brown.*

To **ELO'PE.** *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape. *Addiſon.*

ELO'PEMENT. *ſ.* [from *elope.*] Departure from juſt reſtraint. *Ayliffe.*

E'LOPS. *ſ.* [ἔλοψ.] A fiſh; reckoned by *Milton* among the ſerpents. *Milton.*

E'LOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance. *Shak.*
2. Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *a.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of an orator. *Iſaiah. Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [elleꞃ, Saxon.] Other; one beſides.

ELSE. *ad.* Otherwiſe; beſide; except.

E'LSEWHERE. *ad.* [*elſe* and *where.*] In any other place; in other places; in ſome other place.

To **ELU'CIDATE.** *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explanation; expoſition. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator. *Abbot.*

To **ELU'DE.** *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid by artifice. *Rogers.*
2. To mock by unexpected eſcape. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Poſſible to be defeated. *Sw.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf.* *Pope.*

ELVELO'CK. *ſ.* Knot in the hair. *Brown.*

E'LVISH. *a.* [from *elves.*] Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits. *Drayton.*

ELU'MBATED. *a.* [*elumbis*, Latin.] Weakened in the loins.

ELU'SION. *ſ.* [*eluſio*, Latin.] An eſcape from examination; an artifice. *Woodward.*

ELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY. *a.* [from *elude.*] Tending to deceive; fraudulent. *Brown.*

To **ELU'TE.** *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh off. *Arbuth.*

To **ELU'TRIATE.** *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ſtrain out. *Arbuthnot.*

ELY'SIAN. *a.* [*elyſius*, Latin.] Deliciouſly ſoothing; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place excellently pleaſant. *Shak.*

'EM. A contraction of *them.* *Hudibras.*

To **EMA'CIATE.** *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh. *Graunt.*

To **EMA'CIATE.** *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.] The act of making lean; the ſtate of one grown lean.

EMACULA'TION. *ſ.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

E'MANANT. *a.* [*emanans*, Latin.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe. *Hale.*

EMANA'TION. *ſ.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance.
2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance. *Taylor.*

EMA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Iſſuing from another.

To **EMA'NCIPATE.** *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To ſet free from ſervitude. *Arbuthnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery. *Glanville.*

To **EMA'RGINATE.** *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To **EMA'SCULATE.** *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Latin.]

1. To caſtrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.*
2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emaſculate.*] Caſtration; effeminacy; womaniſh qualities.

To **EMBA'LE.** *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.] To make up into a bundle; to bind up; to encloſe.

To **EMBA'LM.** *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction.

EMBA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *embalm.*] One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies. *Bacon.*

To **EMBA'R.** *v. a.* [from *bar.*]

1. To ſhut; to encloſe. *Fairfax.*
2. To ſtop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. *Bacon.*

EMBARCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *embark.*] The act of putting on ſhipboard; the act of going on ſhipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *ſ.* [*embargar*, Spaniſh.] A prohibition to paſs; a ſtop to trade. *Wotton.*

To **EMBA'RK.** *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.] To put on ſhipboard; to engage another in any affair.

To **EMBA'RK.** *v. n.* To go on ſhipboard; to engage in any affair.

To **EMBA'RRASS.** *v. a.* [*embarraſſer*, French.] To perplex; to diſtreſs; to entangle. *Spectator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *ſ.* [from *embarraſs.*] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*

To **EMBA'SE.** *v. a.* [from *baſe.*] To vitiate; to depauperate; to impair; to degrade; to vilify.

EMBA'SSADOR. *ſ.* One ſent on a publick meſſage. *Denham.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *ſ.* A woman ſent on a publick meſſage.

E'MBASSAGE.
E'MBASSY. *ſ.* A publick meſſage; any ſolemn meſſage; an errand, in an ironical ſenſe.

To **EMBA'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle. *Prior.*

To **EMBA'Y.** *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to waſh. *Spenſer.*
2. [From *bay.*] To incloſe in a bay; to landlock. *Shak.*

To **EMBE'LLISH.** *v. a.* [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify. *Locke.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *embelliſh.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration. *Addiſon.*

E'MBERING. *ſ.* The ember days. *Tuſſer.*

E'MBERS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [æmyꞃia, Saxon.] Hot cinders; aſhes not yet extinguiſhed. *Bacon.*

E'MBER WEEK. *ſ.* A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four ſeaſons are the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

To **EMBE'ZZLE.** *v. a.*

1. To appropriate by breach of truſt. *Hayward.*
2. To waſte; to ſwallow up in riot. *Dryden.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *embezzle.*]

1. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another.
2. The thing ill appropriated.

To **EMBLA'ZE.** *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embelliſhments. *Pope.*
2. To blazon; to paint with enſigns armorial. *Milton.*

To **EMBLA'ZON.** *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry.
2. To deck in glaring colours. *Hakewill.*

E'MBLEM. *ſ.* [ἔμβλημα.] Inlay; enamel; an occult repreſentation; an alluſive picture.

To **E'MBLEM.** *v. a.* To repreſent in an occult or alluſive manner. *Glanville.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL.
EMBLEMA'TICK. *a.* [from *emblem.*]

1. Compriſing an emblem; alluſive; occultly repreſentative.
2. Dealing in emblems; uſing emblems.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emblematick.*] In the manner of emblems; alluſively. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST. *ſ.* [from *emblem.*] Writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown.*

E'MBOLISM. *ſ.* [ἐμβολισμός.]

1. Intercalation; inſertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.
2. The time inſerted; intercalatory time. *Holder.*

E'MBOLUS. *ſ.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inſerted and acting in another, as the ſucker in a pump. *Arbuthnot.*

To **EMBO'SS.** *v. a.* [from *boſſe*, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances. *Milton.*
2. To engrave with relief, or riſing work. *Dryden.*
3. To incloſe; to include; to cover. *Spenſer.*
4. To incloſe in a thicket. *Milton.*
5. To hunt hard. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMBO'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *emboſs.*]

1. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt; jut; eminence.
2. Relief; riſing work. *Addiſon.*

To **EMBO'TTLE.** *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle. *Philips.*

To **EMBO'WEL.** *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To eviſcerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate. *Milton.*

To **EMBRA'CE.** *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, French.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to ſqueeze in kindneſs. *Dryd.*
2. To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. *Davies. Tillotſon.*
3. To comprehend; to take in; to encircle.
4. To compriſe; to incloſe; to contain. *Denham.*
5. To admit; to receive. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To find; to take. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To **EMBRA'CE.** *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMBRA'CE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms; hug. *Denham.*
2. An hoſtile ſqueeze; cruſh.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *embrace.*]

1. Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney.*
2. Comprehenſion. *Davies.*
3. State of being contained; incloſure. *Bacon.*
4. Conjugal endearment. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMBRA'CER. *ſ.* [from *embrace.*] The perſon embracing.

EMBRAS'URE. *ſ.* [*embraſure*, French.] An aperture in the wall; battlement.

To **EMBRA'VE.** *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embelliſh; to deck. *Spenſer.*

To **E'MBROCATE.** *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors. *Wiſeman.*

EMBROCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *embrocate.*] The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed.

To **EMBRO'IDER.** *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate figured work. *Waller.*

EMBRO'IDERER. *ſ.* [from *embroider.*] One that adorns clothes with needlework. *Eccluſ.*

EMBRO'IDERY. *ſ.* [from *embroider.*]

1. Figures raiſed upon a ground; variegated needlework.
2. Variegation; diverſity of colours. *Spectator.*

To **EMBRO'IL.** *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.] To diſturb; to confuſe; to diſtract. *King Charles.*

To **EMBRO'THEL.** *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel.*] To incloſe in a brothel. *Donne.*

E'MBRYO.
E'MBRYON. *ſ.* [ἔμβρυον.]

1. The offſpring yet unfiniſhed in the womb. *Brown. Burnet.*
2. The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfiniſhed. *Swift.*

EME. *ſ.* [eame, Saxon.] Unkle. *Spenſer.*

EME'NDABLE. *a.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worſe to better.
2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

EMENDA'TOR. *ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver.

E'MERALD. *ſ.* [*emeraude*, French; *ſmaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious ſtone. The emerald is in its moſt perfect ſtate perhaps the moſt beautiful of all the gems. It is of all the various ſhades of green, from the deepeſt to the paleſt. *Woodward.*

To **EME'RGE.** *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]

1. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered. *Boyle.*
2. To iſſue; to proceed. *Newton.*
3. To riſe; to mount from a ſtate of depreſſion or obſcurity.

EME'RGENCE.
EME'RGENCY. *ſ.* [from *emerge.*]

1. The act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered.
2. The act of riſing into view. *Newton.*
3. Any ſudden occaſion; unexpected caſualty. *Glanville.*
4. Preſſing neceſſity. A ſenſe not proper. *Addiſon.*

EME'RGENT. *a.* [from *emerge.*]

1. Riſing out of that which overwhelms or obſcures it.
2. Riſing into view, or notice. *Milton.*
3. Iſſuing from any thing. *South.*
4. Sudden; unexpectedly caſual. *Clarendon.*

E'MERODS.
E'MEROIDS. *ſ.* [from *hemorrhoids.*] Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. *Samuel.*

EME'RSION. *ſ.* [from *emerge.*] The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its approach to the ſun, appears again. *Brown.*

E'MERY. *ſ.* [*eſmeril*, French.] Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is uſed in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel. *Hill.*

EME'TICAL.
EME'TICK. *a.* [ἐμέω.] Having the quality of provoking vomits. *Hale.*

EME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emetical.*] In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*

EMICA'TION. *ſ.* [*emicatio*, Latin.] Sparkling; flying off in ſmall particles. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine. *Harvey.*

To **E'MIGRATE.** *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation.

E'MINENCE.
E'MINENCY. *ſ.* [*eminentio*, Latin.]

1. Loftineſs; height. *Ray.*
2. Summit; higheſt part. *Dryden.*
3. A part riſing above the reſt.
4. A place where one is expoſed to general notice. *Addiſon.*
5. Exaltation; conſpicuouſneſs; reputation; celebrity. *Milton.*
6. Supreme degree. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Notice; diſtinction.
8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT. *a.* [*eminens*, Latin.] High; lofty; dignified; exalted; conſpicuous; remarkable.

E'MINENTLY. *ad.* [from *eminent.*]

1. Conſpicuouſly; in a manner that attracts obſervation. *Swift.*
2. In a high degree.

E'MISSARY. *ſ.* [*emiſſarius*, Latin.]

1. One ſent on private meſſages; a ſpy; a ſecret agent. *Swift.*
2. One that emits or ſends out. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MISSION. *ſ.* [*emiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending out; vent. *Evelyn.*

To **EMI'T.** *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]

1. To ſend forth; to let go. *Woodward.*
2. To let fly; to dart. *Prior.*
3. To iſſue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*

EMME'NAGOGUES. *ſ.* [ἐμμῆνια and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courſes. *Quincy.*

E'MMET. *ſ.* [æmette, Saxon.] An ant; a piſmire. *Sid.*

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew.*] To mew or coop up. *Sh.*

To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir,* French.] To excite; to rouſe. *Spenſer.*

EMO'LLIENT. *a.* [*emmolliens,* Latin.] Softening; ſuppling. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS. *ſ.* Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids.

EMOLLI'TION. *ſ.* [*emollitio,* Latin.] The act of ſoftening.

EMO'LUMENT. *ſ.* [*emolumentum,* Latin.] Profit; advantage. *South.*

EMO'NGST. *prep.* [ſo written by *Spenſer.*] Among. *Spenſ.*

EMO'TION. *ſ.* [*emotion,* French.] Diſturbance of mind; vehemence of paſſion. *Dryden.*

To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler,* French.]

1. To fence with a pale. *Donne.*

2. To fortify. *Raleigh.*

3. To incloſe; to ſhut in. *Cleaveland.*

4. To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright.

EMPA'NNEL. *ſ.* [from *panne,* French.] The writing or entering by the ſheriff the names of a jury into a ſchedule, which he has ſummoned to appear. *Cowel.*

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſummon to ſerve on a jury. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPA'RLANCE. *ſ.* [from *parler,* French.] It ſignifieth a deſire or petition in court of a day to pauſe what is beſt to do. *Cowel.*

EMPA'SM. *ſ.* [ἐμπάσσω.] A powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *paſſion.*] To move with paſſion; to affect ſtrongly. *Milton.*

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people.*] To form into a people or community. *Spenſer.*

E'MPERESS. *ſ.* [from *emperour.*]

1. A woman inveſted with imperial power. *Davies.*

2. The queen of an emperour. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMPEROUR. *ſ.* [*empereur,* French.] A monarch of title and dignity ſuperiour to a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPERY. *ſ.* [*empire,* French.] Empire; ſovereign command. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

EMPHASIS. *ſ.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence. *Holder.*

EMPHA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐμφαίνω.] Forcible; ſtrong, ſtriking; ſtriking the ſight; appearing; ſeeming; not real.
EMPHA'TICK. }

EMPHA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emphatical.*]

1. Strongly; forcibly, in a ſtriking manner. *South.*

2. According to appearance. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *a.* [from ἐμφύσημα.] Bloated; puffed; ſwollen. *Sharp.*

To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulſe. *Spenſer.*

EMPI'GHT. *part.* Set; pitched; put in a poſture. *Spenſer.*

EMPIRE. *ſ.* [*empire,* French.]

1. Imperial power, ſupreme dominion. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple.*

3. Command over any thing.

EMPIRICK. *ſ.* [ἐμπειρικός.] A trier or experimenter; ſuch perſons as have no true knowledge of phyſical practice, but venture upon obſervation only. *Hooker.*

EMPI'RICAL. } *a.* [from the noun.]
EMPI'RICK. }

1. Verſed in experiments. *Milton.*

2. Known only by experience; practiſed only by rote. *Sh.*

EMPI'RICALLY. *ad* [from *empirical.*]

1. Experimentally; according to experience. *Brown.*

2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically.

EMPI'RICISM. *ſ.* [from *empirick.*] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *ſ.* [ἔμπλαστρον.] An application to a ſore of an oleaginous or viſcous ſubſtance ſpread upon cloth.

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* To cover with a plaſter. *Mort.*

EMPLA'STICK. *a.* [ἐμπλαστικός.] Viſcous; glutinous.

To EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* To indict; to prefer a charge againſt.

To EMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*emploier,* French.]

1. To buſy; to keep at work; to exerciſe. *Temple.*

2. To uſe as an inſtrument. *Gay.*

3. To uſe as means. *Dryden.*

4. To uſe as materials. *Locke.*

5. To commiſſion; to entruſt with the management of any affairs. *Watts.*

6. To fill up with buſineſs. *Dryden.*

7. To paſs or ſpend in buſineſs. *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Buſineſs; object of induſtry; publick office.

EMPLO'YABLE. *a.* [from *employ.*] Capable to be uſed; proper for uſe. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER. *ſ.* [from *employ.*] One that uſes or cauſes to be uſed; one who ſets others to work.

EMPLO'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *employ.*] Buſineſs; object of induſtry; object of labour; buſineſs; the ſtate of being employed; office; poſt of buſineſs; buſineſs intruſted.

To EMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoiſoner,* French.]

1. To deſtroy by poiſon; to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney.*

2. To taint with poiſon; to envenom.

EMPO'ISONER. *ſ.* [*empoiſonneur,* French.] One who deſtroys another by poiſon. *Bacon.*

EMPO'ISONMENT. *ſ.* [*empoiſonnement,* French.] The practice of deſtroying by poiſon. *Bacon.*

EMPORE'TICK. *a.* [ἐμπορευτικός.] That which is uſed at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM. *ſ.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandize; a mart; a commercial city. *Dryden.*

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre,* French.] To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence; to leſſen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER. *ſ.* [from *empoveriſh.*] One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *empoveriſh.*] Cauſe of poverty; waſte. *Swift.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power.*]

1. To authoriſe; to commiſſion. *Dryden.*

2. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker.*

E'MPRESS. *ſ.* [from *emperеſs.*]

1. The queen of an emperour. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. A female inveſted with imperial dignity; a female ſovereign. *Milton.*

EMPRI'SE. *ſ.* [*empriſe,* French.] An attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterpriſe. *Fairfax. Pope.*

E'MPTIER. *ſ.* [from *empty.*] One that empties; one that makes void. *Nahum.*

E'MPTYNESS. *ſ.* [from *empty.*]

1. Abſence of plentitude; inanity. *Phillips.*

2. The ſtate of being empty. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A void ſpace; vacuity; *vacuum.* *Dryden.*

4. Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity. *Dryden.*

5. Unſatisfactorineſs; inability to fill up the deſires.

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope.*

E'MPTION. *ſ.* [*emptio,* Latin.] The act of purchaſing.

E'MPTY. *a.* [æmtig, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Burnet.*

2. Devoid; unfurniſhed. *Newton.*

3. Unſatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or deſires.

4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened. *Dryden.*

5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unſkilful. *Raleigh.*

6. Without ſubſtance; without ſolidity; vain. *Dryden.*

To E'MPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhauſt. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a ſtand. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA. *ſ.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever; generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPY'REAL. *a.* [ἐμπύρεος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton.*

EMPYRE'AN. *ſ.* [ἐμπύρεος.] The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt. *Milton.*

E'MPYREUM. } *ſ.* [ἐμπύρευμα.] The burning of any matter in boiling or diſtillation.
EMPYRE'UMA. }

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances. *Boyle.*

EMPYRO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire.

To E'MULATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor,* Latin.]

1. To rival; to propoſe as one to be equalled or excelled.

2. To imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperior excellence.

3. To be equal to; to riſe to equality with. *Pope.*

4. To imitate; to reſemble. *Arbuthnot.*

EMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*æmulatio,* Latin.]

1. Rivalry; deſire of ſuperiority. *Spratt.*

2. Envy; deſire of depreſſing another; conteſt; contention.

E'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; diſpoſed to competition.

EMULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *emulate*] A rival; a competitor.

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo,* Latin.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *a.* [*emulgens,* Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out.

2. *Emulgent* veſſels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which ariſe, the former from the deſcending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava. *Brown.*

E'MULOUS. *a.* [*æmulus,* Latin.]

1. Rivalling; engaged in competition. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. Deſirous of ſuperiority; deſirous to riſe above another; deſirous of any excellence poſſeſſed by another. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *emulous.*] With deſire of excelling or outdoing another. *Granville.*

EMU'LSION. *ſ.* [*emulſio,* Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruiſing oily ſeeds or kernels. *Quincy.*

EMU'NCTORIES. *ſ.* [*emunctorium,* Latin.] Thoſe parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is ſeparated.

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to confer power. *Spenſer. Rogers.*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*] To act; to perform; to effect; to eſtabliſh; to decree; to repreſent by action.

ENA'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Purpoſe; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *enact.*]

1. One that forms decrees, or eſtabliſhes laws. *Atterbury.*

2. One that practiſes or performs any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENA'LLAGE. *ſ.* [from the Greek ἐναλλαγή.] A figure in grammar, where there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a poſſeſſive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tenſe of a verb is put for another.

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambuſh.*] To hide in ambuſh; to hide with hoſtile intention. *Chapman.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.*]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.

2. To lay upon another body ſo as to vary it. *Milton.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practiſe the uſe of enamel. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. *Fairfax.*

2. The ſubſtance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *ſ.* [from *enamel.*] One that practiſes the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [*amour,* French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Dryden.*

ENARRA'TION. *ſ.* [*ennaro,* Latin.] Explanation.

ENARTHRO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐν and ἄρθρον.] The inſertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiſeman.*

ENATA'TION. *ſ.* [*enato,* Latin.] The act of ſwimming out.

ENA'UNTER. *ad.* An obſolete word explained by *Spenſer* himſelf to mean, leſt that.

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To ſhut as in a cage; to coop; to confine. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* To pitch tents; to ſit down for a time in a march. *Bacon.*

To ENCAMP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT. *ſ.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grew.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave.

ENCE'INTE. *ſ.* [French.] Incloſure; ground incloſed with a fortification.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*eſchauffer,* French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer,* French.] To faſten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind. *Dryden.*

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter,* French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by ſongs of ſorcery. *Gran.*

2. To ſubdue by charms or ſpells. *Sidney.*

3. To delight in a high degree. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTER. *ſ.* [*enchanteur,* French.] A magician; a ſorcerer. *Decay of Piety.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *ſ.* [*enchantement,* French.]

1. Magical charms; ſpells; incantation. *Knolles.*

2. Irreſiſtible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *ſ.* [*enchantereſſe,* French.]

1. A ſorcereſs; a woman verſed in magical arts. *Tatler.*

2. A woman whoſe beauty or excellencies give irreſiſtible influence. *Thomſon.*

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchaſſer,* French.]

1. To infix; to incloſe in any body ſo as to be held faſt, but not concealed. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Dryden.*

ENCHE'ASON. *ſ.* [*encheſon,* old law, French.] Cauſe; occaſion. *Spenſer.*

To ENCI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle.*] To ſurround; to environ; to incloſe in a ring or circle. *Pope.*

ENCI'RCLET. *ſ.* [from *circle.*] A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*

ENCLI'TICKS. *ſ.* [ἐγκλιτικά.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing ſyllable.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos,* French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

2. To environ; to encircle; to ſurround. *Pope.*

ENCLO'SER. *ſ.* [from *encloſe.*]

1. One that encloſes, or ſeparates common fields into ſeveral diſtinct properties. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is encloſed.

ENCLO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *encloſe.*]

1. The act of encloſing or environing any thing. *Wilkins.*

2. The ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſions. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common. *Taylor.*

4. State of being ſhut up in any place. *Burnet.*

5. The ſpace encloſed. *Addiſon.*

6. Ground encloſed; ground ſeparated. *South.*

ENCO'MIAST. *ſ.* [ἐγκωμιαστής.] A panegyriſt; a proclaimer of praiſe; a praiſer. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL. } *a.* [ἐγκωμιαστικός.] Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praiſe; beſtowing praiſe.
ENCOMIA'STICK. }

ENCO'MIUM. *ſ.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick; praiſe; eulogy. *Government of the Tongue.*

To ENCO'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compaſs.*] To encloſe; to encircle; to ſhut in; to ſurround; to environ; to go round any place.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *ſ.* [from *encompaſs.*] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

ENCO'RE. *ad.* [French.] Again; once more. *Pope.*

ENCO'UNTER. *ſ.* [*encontre,* French.]

1. Duel; ſingle fight; conflict. *Dryden.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies ruſh againſt each other.

3. Eager and warm converſation, either of love or anger.

4. Accidental congreſs; ſudden meeting. *Pope.*

5. Act of accoſting. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Caſual incident; occaſion. *Pope.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To meet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh againſt in conflict.

3. To meet with reciprocal kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotſon.*

5. To oppoſe; to oppugn. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.* To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner; to conflict; to engage; to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *ſ.* [from *encounter.*] Opponent; antagoniſt; enemy; one that loves to accoſt others.

To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager,* French.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Pſalms.*

2. To give courage to; to ſupport the ſpirits; to embolden.

3. To raiſe confidence; to make confident *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *encourage.*] Incitement to any action or practice; incentive; favour; countenance; ſupport.

ENCO'URAGER. *ſ.* [from *encourage.*[One that ſupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher,* from *croc,* a hook, Fr.]

1. To make invaſions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away.

2. To advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert.*

ENCRO'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *encroach.*] One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means; one who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *encroach.*]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowel. Milt.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addiſon.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer,* French.] To clog; to load; to impede; to entangle; to embarraſs; to obſtruct; to load with debts.

ENCU'MBRANCE. *ſ.* [from *encumber.*] Clog; load; impediment; excreſcence; uſeleſs addition; burthen upon an eſtate.

ENCY'CLICAL. *a.* [ἐγκυκλικός.] Circular; ſent round through a large region. *Stillingfleet.*

ENCYCLOPEDI'A. } *ſ.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.] The circle of ſciences; the round of learning. *Arb.*
ENCYCLO'PEDY. }

ENCY'STED. *a.* [κύστις.] Encloſed in a veſicle or bag.

END. *ſ.* [end, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke.*

2. The laſt particle of any aſſignable duration. *Donne.*

3. The concluſion or ceſſation of any action. *Geneſis.*

4. The concluſion or laſt part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter.

5. Ultimate ſtate; final doom.

6. The point beyond which no progreſſiou can be made.

7. Final determination; concluſion of debate or deliberation. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Death; fate; deceaſe. *Wotton. Roſcommon.*

9. Abolition; total loſs. *Locke.*

10. Cauſe of death; deſtroyer. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Conſequence; event. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. Fragment; broken piece. *Shakeſpeare.*

13. Purpoſe; intention. *Clarendon.*

14. Thing intended; final deſign. *Suckling.*

15. *An* END. Erect: as, his hair ſtands *an end.*

16. *Moſt an* END. Commonly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finiſh. *Knolles. Smalr.*

2. To deſtroy; to put to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

To END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finiſhed. *Fairfax.*

2. To terminate; to conclude; to ceaſe; to fail. *Taylor.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To miſchief; to harm. *South.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. *Tillotſon.*

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard. *Bacon.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *ſ.* [from *endear.*]

1. The cauſe of love; means by which any thing is endeared.

2. The ſtate of being endeared; the ſtate of being loved.

ENDEAVO'UR. *ſ.* [*devoir, endevoir,* French.] Labour directed to ſome certain end. *Tillotſon.*

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpoſe.

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to try. *Milton.*

ENDE'AVOURER. *ſ.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end. *Rymer.*

ENDE'CAGON. *ſ.* [ἑνδέκαγον.] A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *a.* [ἔνδημος.] Peculiar to a country; uſed of any diſeaſe that affects ſeveral people together in the ſame country, proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns.
ENDE'MICAL. }
ENDE'MICK. }

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchiſe. *Camden.*

To ENDI'CT. } *v. a.* [*enditer,* French.]
To ENDI'TE. }

1. To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice; as, *he was* indited *for felony.*

2. To draw up; to compoſe; to write. *Waller.*

ENDICTMENT. }
ENDITEMENT. } ſ. [from *endite.*] A bill or declaration made in form of law for the benefit of the commonwealth. *Hooker.*

E'NDIVE. ſ. [*endive*, French; *intybum*, Latin.] An herb; ſuccory. *Mortimer.*

E'NDLESS. *a.* [from *end.*]

1. Without end; without concluſion or termination. *Pope.*
2. Infinite in longitudinal extent. *Tillotſon.*
3. Infinite in duration; perpetual. *Hooker.*
4. Inceſſant; continual. *Pope.*

E'NDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *endleſs.*] Inceſſantly; perpetually; without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS. ſ. [from *endleſs.*] Perpetuity; endleſs duration; the quality of being round without an end.

E'NDLONG. *ad.* [*end* and *long.*] In a ſtraight line. *Dryd.*

E'NDMOST. *a.* [*end* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt; furtheſt; at the further end.

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endoſſer*, French.] To regiſter on the back of a writing; to ſuperſcribe; to cover on the back.

ENDO'RSEMENT. ſ. [from *endorſe.*] Superſcription; writing on the back; ratification.

To ENDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.]

1. To enrich with a portion. *Exodus.*
2. To ſupply with any external goods. *Addiſon.*
3. To enrich with any excellence. *Swift.*
4. To be the fortune of any one. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENDO'WMENT. ſ. [from *endow.*]

1. Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe.
2. The beſtowing or aſſuring a dower; the ſetting forth or ſerving a ſufficient portion for perpetual maintenance.
3. Gifts of nature. *Addiſon.*

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To ſupply with mental excellencies. *Common Prayer.*

ENDU'RANCE. ſ. [from *endure.*] Continuance; laſtingneſs; delay; procraſtination.

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French.] To bear; to undergo; to ſuſtain; to ſupport. *Temple.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.* To laſt; to remain; to continue; to brook; to bear; to admit.

ENDU'RER. ſ. [from *endure.*] One that can bear or endure; ſuſtainer; ſufferer; continuer; laſter.

E'NDWISE. *ad.* [*end* and *wiſe.*] Erectly; uprightly; on end. *Ray.*

To ENE'CATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Latin.] To kill; to deſtroy.

E'NEMY. ſ. [*ennemi*, French.] A publick foe; a private opponent; an antagoniſt; any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend; one that diſlikes. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TICK. *a.* [ἐνεργητικός.] Forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious; operative; active; working; not at reſt.

E'NERGY. ſ. [ἐνέργεια.] Power not exerted in action; force; efficacy; influence; faculty; operation; ſtrength of expreſſion; force of ſignification.

To ENE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*

ENERVA'TION. ſ. [from *enerve.*] The act of weakening; maſculation; the ſtate of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to cruſh. *Digby.*

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh.*] To ſtarve; to famiſh.

To ENFEE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble.*] To weaken; to enervate. *Taylor.*

To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Lat.] To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions; a law term. *Hale.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. ſ. [from *enfeoff.*] The act of enfeoffing; the inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to enchain.

ENFILA'DE. ſ. [French.] A ſtrait paſſage.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

To ENFI'RE. *v. a.* [from *fire.*] To fire; to ſet on fire; to kindle. *Spenſer.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]

1. To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to invigorate.
2. To make or gain by force. *Spenſer.*
3. To put in act by violence. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on. *Spenſer.*
5. To urge with energy. *Clarendon.*
6. To compel; to conſtrain. *Davies.*
7. To preſs with a charge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince. *Hooker.*

ENFO'RCE. ſ. [from *force.*] Power; ſtrength. *Milton.*

ENFO'RCEDLY. *ad.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFO'RCEMENT. ſ. [from *enforce.*]

1. An act of violence; compulſion; force offered. *Raleigh.*
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.*
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*
4. Preſſing exigence. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFO'RCER. ſ. [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*

ENFO'ULDRED. *a.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenſer.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*] To admit to the privileges of a free man; to ſet free from ſlavery; to free or releaſe from cuſtody; to deniſen; to endeniſen.

ENFRANCHI'SEMENT. ſ. [from *enfranchiſe.*]

1. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a deniſen. *Cowel.*
2. Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

ENFRO'ZEN. *part.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with gold.

To ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To impawn; to ſtake. *Hudibras.*
3. To enliſt; to bring into a party. *Tillotſon.*
4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking.
5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addiſon.*
6. To induce; to win by pleaſing means; to gain. *Waller.*
7. To bind by appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*
8. To ſeize by the attention.
9. To employ; to hold in buſineſs. *Dryden.*
10. To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.* To conflict; to fight; to embark in any buſineſs; to enliſt in any party.

ENGA'GEMENT. ſ. [from *engagement*, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt.
2. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.*
3. Adherence to a party or cauſe; partiality. *Swift.*
4. Employment of the attention. *Rogers.*
5. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden.*
6. Obligation; motive. *Hammond.*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To impriſon; to confine.

To ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* To protect by a garriſon. *Howel.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.] To beget between different ſexes; to produce; to form; to excite; to cauſe; to bring forth.

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be cauſed; to be produced.

E'NGINE. ſ. [*engin*, French.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine. *Fairfax.*
3. Any inſtrument. *Raleigh.*
4. Any inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes.
5. Any means uſed to an effect. *Duppa.*
6. An agent for another. *Daniel.*

ENGINE'ER. ſ. [*engenieur*, French.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

E'NGINERY. ſ. [from *engine.*] The act of managing artillery; engines of war; artillery. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to ſurround.

E'NGLE. ſ. A gull; a put; a bubble. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'NGLISH. *a.* [engleꞅ, Saxon.] Belonging to England.

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* To tranſlate into Engliſh. *Brown.*

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.] To ſwallow up; to glut; to pamper.

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick.

To ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, French.] To ſwallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To feed with eagerneſs and voracity.

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French.] To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*

To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To cloſe with; to contend with; hold on each other. *Daniel.*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *graſp.*] To ſeize; to hold faſt in the hand. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. paſſ. *engraved* or *engraven.* [*engraver*, French.]

1. To picture by inciſions in any matter. *Pope.*
2. To mark wood or ſtone. *Exodus.*
3. To impreſs deeply; to imprint. *Locke.*
4. [From *grave.*] To bury; to inter. *Spenſer.*

ENGRA'VER. ſ. [from *engrave.*] A cutter in ſtone or other matter. *Hale.*

To ENGRI'EVE. *v. a.* To pain; to vex.

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*groſſir*, French.] To thicken; to make thick; to increaſe in bulk; to fatten; to plump up; to ſeize in the groſs; to purchaſe the whole of any commodity for the ſake of ſelling it at a high price; to copy in a large hand.

ENGRO'SSER. ſ. [from *engroſs.*] He that purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, to ſell it at a high price.

ENGRO'SSMENT. ſ. [from *engroſs.*] Appropriation of things in the groſs; exorbitant acquiſition. *Swift.*

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect; to defend.

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*enhauſſer*, French.] To lift up; to raiſe on high; to raiſe; to advance in price; to raiſe in eſteem; to aggravate.

ENHA'NCEMENT. ſ. [from *enhance.*] Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.

ENI'GMA. ſ. [*ænigma*, Latin.] A riddle; an obſcure queſtion; a poſition expreſſed in remote and ambiguous terms. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *enigma.*]

1. Obſcure; ambiguouſly or darkly expreſſed. *Brown.*
2. Cloudy; obſcurely conceived or apprehended. *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *enigma.*] In a ſenſe different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply. *Brown.*

ENI'GMATIST. ſ. [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obſcure and ambiguous matters. *Addiſon.*

To ENJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to preſcribe. *Tillotſon.*

ENJOI'NER. ſ. One who gives injunctions.

ENJO'INMENT. ſ. [from *enjoin.*] Direction; command.

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjouir*, French.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleaſure. *Addiſon.*
2. To obtain poſſeſſion or fruition of. *Milton.*
3. To pleaſe; to gladden; to exhilarate. *More.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. n.* To live in happineſs. *Milton.*

ENJO'YER. ſ. One that has fruition.

ENJO'YMENT. ſ. Happineſs; fruition. *Tillotſon.*

To ENKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*] To ſet on fire; to enflame; to rouſe paſſions; to incite to any act or hope.

To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.* [*enlargir*, French.] To make greater in quantity or appearance; to increaſe in magnitude; to increaſe by repreſentation; to dilate; to expand; to ſet free from limitation; to extend to more purpoſes or uſes; to amplify; to aggrandize; to releaſe from confinement; to diffuſe in eloquence.

To ENLA'RGE. *v. a.* To expatiate; to ſpeak in many words. *Clarendon.*

ENLA'RGEMENT. ſ. [from *enlarge.*] Increaſe; augmentation; farther extenſion; releaſe from confinement; magnifying repreſentation; expatiating ſpeech; copious diſcourſe.

ENLA'RGER. ſ. [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier.

To ENLI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to ſupply with light. *Pope.*

To ENLI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light.*]

1. To illuminate; to ſupply with light. *Hooker.*
2. To inſtruct; to furniſh with increaſe of knowledge.
3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
4. To ſupply with light. *Dryden.*

ENLI'GHTENER. ſ. [from *enlighten.*] Illuminator; one that gives light; inſtructor.

To ENLI'NK. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to bind.

To ENLI'VEN. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live.*] To make quick; to make alive; to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make ſprightly or vivacious; to make gay or chearful in appearance.

ENLI'VENER. ſ. That which animates; that which invigorates. *Dryden.*

To ENLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French.] To illumine; to illuminate. *Spenſer.*

E'NMITY. ſ. [from *enemy.*] Unfriendly diſpoſition; malevolence; averſion; contrariety of intereſts or inclinations; ſtate of oppoſition; malice; miſchievous attempts.

To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To turn to marble.

To ENME'SH. *v. a.* [from *meſh.*] To net; to entangle.

E'NNEAGON. ſ. [ἐννέα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL. *a.* [ἐννέα.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a ſickneſs; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNO'BLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, Fr.] To raiſe from commonalty to nobility; to dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raiſe; to elevate; to magnify; to make famous or illuſtrious.

ENNO'BLEMENT. ſ. [from *ennoble.*] The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility; exaltation; elevation; dignity.

ENODA'TION. ſ. [*enodatio*, Latin.] The act of untying a knot; ſolution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMITY. ſ. [from *enormous.*] Deviation from rule; irregularity; deviation from right; depravity; corruption; atrocious crime; villainy.

ENO'RMOUS. *a.* [*enormis*, Latin.] Irregular; out of rule; diſordered; confuſed; wicked beyond the common meaſure; exceeding in bulk the common meaſures.

ENO'RMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond meaſure. *Woodward.*

ENO'RMOUSNESS. ſ. Immeaſurable wickedneſs.

ENO'UGH. *a.* [genoh, Saxon.] Being in a ſufficient meaſure; ſuch as may ſatisfy. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH. ſ. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence; ſomething equal to a man's powers or faculties.

ENO'UGH. *ad.*

1. In a ſufficient degree; in a degree that gives ſatisfaction.
2. It notes a ſlight augmentation of the poſitive degree; as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel*: that is, I am rather quarrelſome than peaceable. *Addiſon.*
3. An exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENO'W. [The plural of *enough.*] A ſufficient number.

EN PASSANT. *ad.* [French.] By the way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to make furious. *Walſh.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range.*] To place regularly; to put in order. *Spenſer.*

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank.*] To place in orderly ranks.

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt.*] To throw into an extaſy; to tranſport with enthuſiaſm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To tranſport with pleaſure.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *raviſh.*] To throw into extaſy.

ENRAVISHMENT. ſ. [from *enraviſh.*] Extaſy of delight.

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. *1 Samuel.*
2. To fertilize; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*
3. To ſtore; to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſirable. *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT. ſ. [from *enrich.*] Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement by addition.

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature. *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dreſs; to clothe.

To ENRO'L. *v. a.* [*enroler*, French.] To inſert in a roll or regiſter; to record; to leave in writing; to involve; to inwrap.

ENRO'LLER. ſ. He that enrols; he that regiſters.

ENRO'LMENT. ſ. [from *enrol.*] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded. *Davies.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* To fix by the root. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round.*] To environ; to ſurround; to encloſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENS. ſ. [Latin.]

1. Any being or exiſtence.
2. [In chymiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities of the ingredients in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. ſ. [*enſempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. *Sanderſon.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give as a copy. *Spenſer.*

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Latin.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood. *Milton.*

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* To inſert in a ſchedule or writing.

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* To cover as with a fort. *Shakeſp.*

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *ſeam.*] To ſew up; to encloſe by a ſeam. *Camden.*

To ENSE'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſear.*] To cauteriſe; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* [from *ſhield.*] To cover. *Shakeſp.*

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* To encloſe in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve as a thing ſacred. *Tate.*

E'NSIFORM. *a.* [*enſiformis*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of a ſword.

E'NSIGN. ſ. [*enſeigne*, French.] The flag or ſtandard of a regiment; any ſignal to aſſemble; badge; mark of diſtinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.

E'NSIGNBEARER. ſ. He that carries the flag. *Sidney.*

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *ſlave.*]

1. To reduce to ſervitude; to deprive of liberty. *Milton.*
2. To make over to another as his ſlave. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. ſ. [from *enſlave.*] The ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery. *South.*

ENSLA'VER. ſ. [from *enſlave.*] He that reduces others to ſervitude. *Swift.*

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*enſuivre*, Fr.] To follow; to purſue. *Common Prayer. Davies.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.* To follow as a conſequence to premiſes; to ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time.

ENSU'RANCE. ſ. [from *enſure.*]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum.
2. The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER. ſ. [from *enſurance.*] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *ſure.*]

1. To aſcertain; to make certain; to ſecure. *Swift.*
2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.
3. To promiſe reimburſement of any miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated. *L'Eſtrange.*

ENSU'RER. ſ. [from *enſure.*] One who makes contracts of inſurance.

ENTA'BLATURE. }
ENTA'BLEMENT. } ſ. [from *table.*]—[In architecture.] The architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTA'IL. ſ. [from the French, *entaille*, cut.]

1. The eſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of it's deſcent.
2. The rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.
3. Engraver's work; inlay. *Spenſer.*

To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut, French.]

1. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it cannot be, by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor, bequeathed at pleaſure. *Dryden.*
2. To fix unalienably upon any perſon or thing. *Tillotſon.*
3. To cut. *Spenſer.*

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to ſubjugate.

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*

1. To inwrap or enſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable.
2. To loſe in multiplied involutions.
3. To twiſt, or confuſe.
4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex. *Clarendon.*
5. To puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward.*
6. To enſnare by captious queſtions or artful talk.
7. To diſtract with variety of cares. *Timothy.*
8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTA'NGLEMENT. ſ. [from *entangle.*] Involution of any thing intricate or adheſive; perplexity; puzzle.

ENTA'NGLER. ſ. [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

To E'NTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place. *Atterbury.*
2. To initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſociety. *Locke.*
3. To introduce or admit into any counſel. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſet down in writing. *Graunt.*

To E'NTER. *v. n.* To come in; to go in; to penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERDE'AL. ſ. [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal tranſactions. *Iſaiah.*

E'NTERING. ſ. Entrance; paſſage into a place.

To ENTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, French.] To intermix; to interweave. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. ſ. [*enterocele*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels preſſing through the peretonæum, ſo as to fall down into the groin. *Sharp.*

ENTERO'LOGY. ſ. [ἔντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. ſ. [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλός.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. ſ. [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLE'ADER. ſ. [*entre* and *plead.*] The diſcuſſing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cauſe can take end. *Cowel.*

E'NTERPRISE. ſ. [*enterpriſe*, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt. *Dryden.*

To E'NTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To undertake; to attempt; to eſſay; to receive; to entertain.

ENTERPRI'SER. *ſ.* [from *enterpriſe.*] A man of enterpriſe; one who undertakes great things. *Hayward.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, French.] To converſe with; to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hoſpitably; to keep in one's ſervice or pay; to foſter in the mind; to pleaſe; to amuſe; to divert; to admit with ſatisfaction.

ENTERTA'INER. *ſ.* [from *entertain.*] He that keeps others in his ſervice; he that treats others at his table; he that pleads, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *entertain.*]
1. Converſation.
2. Treatment at the table; convivial proviſion. *Waller.*
3. Hoſpitable reception.
4. Reception; admiſſion. *Tillotſon.*
5. The ſtate of being in pay, as ſoldiers or ſervants. *Shak.*
6. Payment of ſoldiers or ſervants. *Davies.*
7. Amuſement; diverſion. *Temple.*
8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy. *Gay.*

ENTERTI'SSUED. *v. a.* [*entre* and *tiſſue.*] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or ſubſtances. *Shakeſp.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*] To place on a regal ſeat; to inveſt with ſovereign authority. *Ayliffe.*

ENTHU'SIASM. *ſ.* [ἐνθυσιασμός.]
1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke.*
2. Heat of imagination; violence of paſſion.
3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHU'SIAST. *ſ.* [ἐνθυσιάω.]
1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God. *Locke.*
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent paſſions. *Pope.*
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIA'STICAL. } *a.* [ἐνθυσιαστικός.] Perſuaded of
ENTHUSIA'STICK. } ſome communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cauſe; elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

ENTHYME'ME. *ſ.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument conſiſting only of an antecedent and conſequential propoſition. *Brown.*

To ENTI'CE. *v. a.* To allure; to attract; to draw by blandiſhment or hopes. *Aſcham.*

ENTI'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *entice.*] The art or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill; allurement.

ENTI'CER. *ſ.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY. *ad.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addiſon.*

ENTIERTY. *ſ.* [*entierté*, French.] The whole. *Bacon.*

ENTI'RE. *a.* [*entier*, French.] Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts; full; complete; compriſing all requiſites in itſelf; ſincere; hearty; firm; ſure; ſolid; fixed; unmingled; unallayed; honeſt; firmly adherent; faithful; in full ſtrength; with vigour unabated.

ENTI'RELY. *ad.* [from *entire.*]
1. In the whole; without diviſion. *Raleigh.*
2. Completely; fully. *Milton.*
3. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenſer.*

ENTI'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *entire.*] Totality: completeneſs: fulneſs: honeſty: integrity.

To ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]
1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.
2. To give a title or diſcriminative appellation. *Hooker.*
3. To ſuperſcribe or prefix as a title. *Locke.*
4. To give a claim to any thing. *Rogers.*
5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke.*

ENTITY. *ſ.* [*entitas*, low Latin.] Something which really is; a real being; a particular ſpecies of being.

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To enſnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'MB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*entrailles*, French.]
1. The inteſtines; the bowels; the guts. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. The internal parts; receſs; caverns. *Locke.*

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* To mingle: to interweave. *Spenſer.*

ENTRANCE. *ſ.* [*entrans*, French.]
1. The power of entering into a place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The act of entering. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The paſſage by which a place is entered; avenue. *Wotton.*
4. Initiation: commencement. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual ingreſs: knowledge. *Bacon.*
6. The act of taking poſſoſſion of an office or dignity.
7. The beginning of any thing. *Hakewill.*

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [from *trance.*]
1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions.
2. To put into an ecſtacy. *Milton.*

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap.*] To enſnare; to catch in a trap: to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of. *Eccleſ.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, French.] To petition: to ſolicit: to importune: to prevail upon by ſolicitation; to treat or uſe well or ill: to entertain: to amuſe: to receive.

To ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* To offer a treaty or compact: to treat; to diſcourſe: to make a petition.

ENTRE'ATANCE. *ſ.* Petition; entreaty; ſolicitation.

ENTRE'ATY. *ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; ſolicitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENTREME'TS. *ſ.* [French.] Small plates ſet between the main diſhes. *Mortimer.*

ENTRY. *ſ.* [*entrée*, French.]
1. The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe. *Bacon.*
2. The act of entrance; ingreſs. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate.
4. The act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing. *Bacon.*
5. The act of entering publickly into any city. *Bacon.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [from *e* and *nubile*, Lat.] To clear from clouds.

To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Lat.] To ſolve; to clear.

To ENVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, French.] To inwrap; to cover; to hide; to ſurround; to line; to cover on the inſide.

ENVELO'PE. *ſ.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward caſe.

To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom.*] To taint with poiſon; to poiſon; to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIABLE. *a.* [from *envy.*] Deſerving envy. *Carew.*

ENVIER. *ſ.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; maligner. *Clarendon.*

ENVIOUS. *a* [from *envy.*] Infected with envy. *Proverbs.*

ENVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill will. *Duppa.*

To ENVI'RON. *v. a.* [*environer*, French.] To ſurround; to encompaſs; to encircle; to involve; to envelop; to ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege; to hem in; to incloſe; to inveſt.

ENVI'RONS. *ſ.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up ſingly; to count over diſtinctly. *Wake.*

ENUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over. *Spratt.*

To ENU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim.

ENUNCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.] Declaration; publick atteſtation; intelligence; information.

ENU'NCIATIVE. *a.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expreſſive. *Ayliffe.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY. *ad.* [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.

ENVOY. *ſ.* [*envoye*, French.]
1. A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another.
2. A publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador.
3. A meſſenger. *Blackmore.*

To E'NVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French.]
1. To hate another for excellence, or ſucceſs. *Collier.*
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.
3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly. *Dryden.*

To E'NVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*

E'NVY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs. *Pope.*
2. Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.*
3. Malice; malignity. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Publick odium; ill repute. *Bacon.*

To ENWHEE'L. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompaſs; to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*] To make pregnant; to bury; to hide.

EO'LIPILE. *ſ.* [from *Æolus* and *pila*, Latin.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends out as the water heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold wind through the pipe.

EPA'CT. *ſ.* [ἐπακτη.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given you have this rule—

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: the prime makes *expact* then.

EPA'ULMENT. *ſ.* [French, from *epaule*, a ſhoulder.]—[In fortification] A ſidework of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth. *Harris.*

EPE'NTHESIS. *ſ.* [ἐπένθεσις.] The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. *ſ.* [Hebrew] A meaſure among the Jews, containing fifteen ſolid inches. *Ezekiel.*

EPHE'MERA. *ſ.* [ἐφήμερη.] A fever that terminates in one day; an inſect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. } *a.* [ἐφήμερος.] Diurnal; beginning and
EPHEME'RICK. } ending in a day. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS. *ſ.* [ἐφημερίς.]
1. A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets. *Dryden.*

EPHE'MERIST. *ſ.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies aſtrology. *Howel.*

EPHE'MERON-WORM. *ſ.* A ſort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*

E'PHOD. [אפוד] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts. *Sandys.*

E'PIC. *a.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἔπος.] Applied to a poem; narrative; compriſing narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick. *Dryden.*

EPICE'DIUM. *ſ.* [ἐπικήδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*

E'PICURE. *ſ.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *ſ.* One who holds the phiſiological principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Sh.*

E'PICURISM. *ſ.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure. *Calamy.*

EPICY'CLE. *ſ.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a ſmall orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*

EPICY'CLOID. *ſ.* [ἐπικυκλοειδής.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MICAL. } *a.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.]
EPIDE'MICK. }
1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Graunt.*
2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*
3. General; univerſal. *Cleaveland.*

EPIDE'RMIS. *ſ.* [ἐπιδερμίς.] The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

E'PIGRAM. *ſ.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A ſhort poem terminated in a point. *Peacham.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*epigrammaticus*, Latin.]
EPIGRAMMA'TICK. }
1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*
2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams. *Addiſon.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pope.*

EPI'GRAPHE. *ſ.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inſcription.

E'PILEPSY. *ſ.* [ἐπίληψις.] Any convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or of its parts, with loſs of ſenſe. *Floyer.*

EPILE'PTICK. *a.* [from *epilepſy.*] Convulſed. *Arbuthnot.*

E'PILOGUE. *ſ.* [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*

EPYNY'CTIS. *ſ.* [ἐπινυκτίς.] A ſore at the corner of the eye. *Wiſeman.*

EPI'PHANY. *ſ.* [ἐπιφάνεια.] A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous ſtar.

EPI'PHONEMA. *ſ.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [from ἐπὶ, φύλλον, and σπέρμα.] It is applied to plants that bear their ſeed on the back part of their leaves, being the ſame with capillaries. *Harris.*

EPIPHY'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐπίφυσις.] Accretion; the parts added by accretion. *Quincy. Wiſeman.*

EPI'PLOCE. *ſ.* [ἐπιπλοκή.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or ſtriking circumſtance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPI'SCOPACY. *ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Latin.] The government of biſhops, eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles. *Clarendon.*

EPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *epiſcopus*, Latin.] Belonging to a biſhop; veſted in a biſhop.

EPI'SCOPATE. *ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Latin.] A biſhoprick.

E'PISODE. *ſ.* [ἐπισωδή.] An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject. *Ad.*

EPISO'DICAL. } *a.* [from *epiſode.*] Contained in an
EPISO'DICK. } epiſode. *Dryden.*

EPISPA'TICK. *a.* [ἐπὶ and σπάω.] Drawing; bliſtering.

EPI'STLE. *ſ.* [ἐπιστολή.] A letter. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY. *a.* [from *epiſtle.*] Relating to letters; ſuitable to letters; tranſacted by letters.

EPI'STLER. *ſ.* [from *epiſtle.*] A ſcribbler of letters.

E'PITAPH. *ſ.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inſcription upon a tomb.

EPITHALA'MIUM. *ſ.* [ἐπιθάλαμος.] A nuptial ſong; a compliment upon marriage. *Sandys.*

E'PITHEM. *ſ.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*

E'PITHET. *ſ.* [ἐπίθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*

EPI'TOME. *ſ.* [ἐπιτομή.] Abridgement; abreviature.

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*] To abſtract; to contract into a narrow ſpace; to diminiſh; to curtail.

EPI'TOMISER. } *ſ.* [from *epitomiſe.*] An abridger; an ab-
EPI'TOMIST. } ſtracter.

E'POCH. } *ſ.* [ἐποχή.] The time at which a new compu-
E'POCHA. } tation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered. *South.*

EPO'DE. *ſ.* [ἐπῳδός.] The ſtanza following the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

EPOPE'E. *ſ.* [ἐποποιΐα.] An epick or heroick poem. *Dryden.*

EPULA'TION. *ſ.* [*epulato*, Latin.] Banquet; feaſt. *Brown.*

EPULO'TIC. *ſ.* [ἐπουλωτικός.] A cicatriſing medicament.

EQUABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *equable.*] Equality to itſelf; evenneſs; uniformity. *Ray.*

E'QUABLE. *a.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itſelf; even; uniform. *Bentley.*

E'QUABLY. *ad.* [from *equable.*] Uniformly; evenly; equally to itſelf. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL. *a.* [*æqualis*, Latin.] Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits compariſon; adequate to any purpoſe; even; uniform; in juſt proportion; impartial; neutral; indifferent; equitable; advantageous alike to both parties; upon the ſame terms.

E'QUAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] One not inferior or ſuperior to another; one of the ſame age.

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make one thing or perſon equal to another; to riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon; to be equal to; to recompenſe fully.

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal.*] To make even; to be equal to.

EQUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *equal.*] Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared; the ſame degree of dignity; evenneſs; uniformity; equability.

E'QUALLY. *ad.* [from *equal.*] In the ſame degree with another; evenly; equably; uniformly; impartially.

EQUA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *equus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY. *ſ.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.] Evenneſs of mind; neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even; not dejected.

EQUA'TION. *ſ.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect. *Holder.*

EQUA'TION. [In algebra.] An expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value.

EQUA'TION. [In aſtronomy.] The difference between the time marked by the ſun's apparent motion and that meaſured by its real motion.

EQUA'TOR. *ſ.* [*æquator*, Latin.] A great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres.

EQUATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *equator.*] Pertaining to the equator. *Cheyne.*

EQUE'RRY. *ſ.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Maſter of the horſe.

EQUE'STRIAN. *a.* [*equeſtris*, Latin.] Appearing on horſeback; ſkilled in horſemanſhip; belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

EQUICRU'RAL. } *a.* [*equus* and *crus*, Latin.] Having the
EQUICRU'RE. } legs of an equal length; having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the baſe. *Digby.*

EQUIDI'STANT. *a.* [*equus* and *diſtans*, Latin.] Being at the ſame diſtance. *Ray.*

EQUIDI'STANTLY. *ad.* [from *equidiſtant.*] At the ſame diſtance. *Brown.*

EQUIFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform equality. *Brown.*

EQUILA'TERAL. *a.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all ſides equal. *Bacon.*

To EQUILI'BRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium.*] To balance equally. *Boyle.*

EQUILI'BRATION. *ſ.* [from *equilibrate.*] Equipoiſe.

EQUILI'BRIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Equipoiſe; equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives, or powers.

EQUINE'CESSARY. *a.* [*æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Lat.] Needful in the ſame degree. *Hudibras.*

EQUINO'CTIAL. *ſ.* [*equus* and *nox*, Latin.] The time that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *a.* [from *equinox.*] Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINO'CTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *equinoctial.*] In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*

E'QUINOX. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.]
1. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris. Brown.*
2. Equality; even meaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Equinoctial wind. *Dryden.*

EQUINU'MERANT. *a.* [*equus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the ſame number. *Arbuthnot.*

To EQUI'P. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.] To furniſh for a horſeman; to furniſh; to accoutre; to dreſs out.

E'QUIPAGE. *ſ.* [*equipage*, French.] Furniture for a horſeman; carriage of ſtate; vehicle; attendance; retinue; accoutrements; furniture.

E'QUIPAGED. *a.* [from *equipage.*] Accoutred; attended.

EQUIPE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [*equus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoiſe. *South.*

EQUI'PMENT. *ſ.* [from *equip.*] The act of equipping or accoutring; accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE. [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*

EQUIPO'LLENCE. *ſ.* Equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT. *a.* [*æquipollens*, Latin.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *ſ.* [*equus* and *pondus*, Latin.]
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } Equality of weight.

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *a.* [*equus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the ſame weight. *Ray.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*equus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to another thing. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *a.* [*equus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equilibrated; equal on either part; not in uſe. *Glanville.*

E'QUITABLE. *a.* [*equitable*, French.] Juſt; due to juſtice; loving juſtice; candid; impartial.

E'QUITABLY. *ad.* [from *equitable.*] Juſtly; impartially.

E'QUITY. *ſ.* [*equité*, French.] Juſtice; right; honeſty; impartiality. [In law.] The rules of deciſion obſerved by the Court of Chancery.

EQUI'VALENCE. } *ſ.* [*æquus* and *valeo*, Latin.] Equality
EQUI'VALENCY. } of power or worth.

To EQUI'VALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

EQUI'VALENT. *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Latin.] Equal in value; equal in any excellence; equal in force or power; of the ſame cogency or weight; of the ſame import or meaning.

EQUI'VALENT. *ſ.* A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value. *Rogers.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *a.* [*equivocus*, Latin.] Of doubtful ſignification; meaning different things; uncertain; doubtful.

EQUI'VOCAL. *ſ.* Ambiguity. *Dennis.*

EQUI'VOCALLY. *ad.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguouſly; in a doubtful or double ſenſe; by uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the ſtated order.

EQUI'VOCALNESS. *ſ.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguity double meaning. *Norris.*

To EQUI'VOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] To uſe words of double meaning; to uſe ambiguous expreſſions. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of ſpeech; double meaning. *Hook.*

EQUIVOCA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *equivocate.*] One who uſes ambiguous language. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'RA. *ſ.* [*æra*, Latin.] Account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*

ERADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emiſſion; radiance. *K. Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.] To pull up by the root; to completely deſtroy; to end.

ERADICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eradicate.*] The act of tearing up by the root; deſtruction; exciſion; the ſtate of being torn up by the roots.

ERA'DICATIVE. *a.* [from *eradicate.*] That which cures radically.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, French.] To deſtroy; to exſcind; to rub out. *Peacham.*

ERA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eraſe.*] Deſtruction; devaſtation; expunction; abolition.

ERE. *ad.* [œꞃ, Saxon.] Before; ſooner than. *Daniel.*

ERELO'NG. *ad.* [from *ere* and *long.*] Before a long time had elapſed. *Spenſer.*

ERENO'W. *ad.* [from *ere* and *now.*] Before this time.

EREWHI'LE. }
EREWHI'LES. } *ad.* [from *ere* and *while.*] Some time ago; before a little while. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. To raiſe; to build. *Addiſon.*
3. To eſtabliſh anew; to ſettle. *Raleigh.*
4. To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.*
5. To raiſe conſequences from premiſes. *Locke.*
6. To animate; not to depreſs; to encourage. *Denham.*

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To riſe upright. *Bacon.*

ERE'CT. *a.* [*erectus*, Latin.] Upright; not leaning; not prone; directed upward; bold; confident; unſhaken; vigorous; not depreſſed.

ERE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *erect.*]
1. The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward.
2. The act of building or raiſing edifices. *Raleigh.*
3. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement. *South.*
4. Elevation; exaltation of ſentiments. *Sidney.*

ERE'CTNESS. *ſ.* Uprightneſs of poſture. *Brown.*

E'REMITE. *ſ.* [*eremita*, Latin.] One who lives in a wilderneſs; an hermit. *Raleigh.*

EREMI'TICAL. *a.* [from *eremite.*] Religiouſly ſolitary.

EREPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth.

ERE'PTION. *ſ.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A ſnatching or taking away by force.

E'RGOT. *ſ.* A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of ſoft horn, placed behind and below the paſtern joint. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

ERI'NGO. *ſ.* Sea-holy, a plant.

ERI'STICAL. *a.* [ἔρις.] Controverſial; relating to diſpute.

ERKE. *a.* [eꞃᵹ, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; ſlothful. *Chaucer.*

E'RMELINE. *ſ.* [diminitive of *ermine.*] An ermine. *Sidn.*

E'RMINE. *ſ.* [*hermine*, French.] An animal found in cold countries, which very nearly reſembles a weaſel in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur. *Trevoux.*

E'RMINED. *a.* [from *ermine.*] Clothed with ermine. *Pope.*

ERNE. }
E'RON. } *ſ.* [from the Saxon eꞃn.] A cottage.

To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker; to eat away.

EROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or beſtowing.

ERO'SION. *ſ.* [*eroſio*, Latin.] The act of eating away; the ſtate of being eaten away.

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.] To wander; to ramble; to miſs the right way; to ſtray; to deviate from any purpoſe; To commit errours; to miſtake.

E'RRABLE. *a.* [from *err.*] Liable to err.

E'RRABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *errable.*] Liableneſs to errour.

E'RRAND. *ſ.* [æꞃenꝺ, Saxon.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger. *Hooker.*

E'RRANT. *a.* [*errans*, Latin.] Wandering; roving; rambling; vile; abandoned; completely bad.

E'RRANTRY. *ſ.* [from *errant.*]
1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer. *Addiſon.*
2. The employment of a knight-errant.

ERRA'TA. *ſ.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer or author inſerted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle.*

ERRATICK. *a.* [*erraticus*, Latin.] Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain courſe; irregular; changeable.

ERRA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *erratical* or *erratick.*] Without rule; without method. *Brown.*

E'RRHINE. *a.* [ἔῤῥινα.] Snuffed up the noſe; occaſioning ſneezing. *Bacon.*

ERRO'NEOUS. *a.* [from *erro*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; unſettled. *Newton.*
2. Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Miſtaking; miſled by errour. *South.*
4. Miſtaken; not conformable to truth. *Newton.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *erroneous.*] By miſtake; not rightly. *Hooker.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *erroneous.*] Phyſical falſehood; inconformity to truth. *Boyle.*

E'RROUR. *ſ.* [*error*, Latin.]
1. Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A blunder; a miſtake committed. *Dryden.*
3. Roving excurſion; irregular courſe. *Dryden.*
4. [In theology.] Sin. *Hebrews.*
5. [In law.] A miſtake in pleading, or in the proceſs.

ERST. *ad.* [*erſt*, German.] Firſt; at firſt; in the beginning; once; when time was; formerly; long ago; before; till then; till now.

ERUBE'SCENCE. }
ERUBE'SCENCY. } *ſ.* [*erubeſcentia*, Latin.] The act of growing red; redneſs.

ERUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*erubeſcens*, Latin.] Reddiſh; ſomewhat red.

To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] to belch; to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eruct.*] The act of belching; belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach; ſudden burſt of wind or matter.

ERUDI'TION. *ſ.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge.

ERU'GINOUS. *a.* [*æruginoſus*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper.

ERU'PTION. *ſ.* [*eruptio*, Latin.] The act of burſting forth; burſt; emiſſion; ſudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind; violent exclamation; efflореſcence; puſtules.

ERU'PTIVE. *a.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Burſting forth. *Thomſ.*

ERYSI'PELAS. *ſ.* [ἐρυσίπελας.] An *eryſipelas* is generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, and affects the ſuperfices of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red ſpreading from one place to another. *Wiſeman.*

ESCALA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] The act of ſcaling the walls.

E'SCALOP. *ſ.* A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented.

To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echapper*, French.] To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid; to paſs unobſerved.

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger. *Chron.*

ESCA'PE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flight; the act of ſhunning danger. *Pſalms.*
2. Excurſion; ſally. *Denham.*
3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of lawful reſtraint.
4. Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion. *Raleigh.*
5. Sally; flight; irregularity. *Milton.*
6. Overſight; miſtake. *Brerewood.*

ESCA'RGATOIRE. *ſ.* [French.] A nurſery of ſnails. *Ad.*

ESCHALO'T. *ſ.* [French.] Pronounced *ſhalot.* A plant.

E'SCHAR. *ſ.* [ἐσχάρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications. *Sharp.*

ESCHARO'TICK. *a.* [from *eſchar.*] Cauſtick; having the power to ſcar or burn the fleſh. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT. *ſ.* [from the French *eſchevir.*] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial. *Cowel.*

To ESCHE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor. *Clarendon.*

ESCHE'ATOR. *ſ.* [from *eſcheat.*] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator. *Camden.*

To ESCHE'W. *v. a.* [*eſcheoir*, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to ſhun. *Sandys.*

ESCU'TCHEON. *ſ.* The ſhield of the family; the enſigns armorial. *Peacham.*

ESCO'RT. *ſ.* [*eſcort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. *ſ.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations toward the ſupport of the community.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESCO'UT. *ſ.* [*eſcouter*, French.] Liſteners or ſpies.

ESCRITOI'R. *ſ.* [French.] A box with all the implements neceſſary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *ſ.* [from *eſcu*, French, a ſhield.] *Eſcuage*, that is ſervice of the ſhield, is either uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* uncertain is, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord. The other kind of this *eſcuage* uncertain, is called caſtleward, where the tenant by his land is bound to defend a caſtle. *Eſcuage* certain is, where the tenant is ſet at a certain ſum of money, to be paid in lieu of ſuch uncertain ſervices. *Cowel.*

E'SCULENT. *a.* [*eſculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable. *Bacon.*

E'SCULENT. *ſ.* Something fit for food. *Bacon.*

ESPA'LIER. *ſ.* Trees planted and cut ſo as to join. *Evelyn.*

ESPA'RCET. *ſ.* A kind of ſaint-foin. *Mortimer.*

ESPE'CIAL. *a.* [*eſpecialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

ESPE'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *eſpecial.*] Principally; chiefly; in an uncommon degree; particularly. *Hooker.*

ESPE'RANCE. *ſ.* [French.] Hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESPI'AL. *ſ.* [from *eſpier*, French.] A ſpy; a ſcout.

ESPLA'NADE. *ſ.* [French.] The empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town.

ESPO'USAL. *a.* Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or bethrothing.

ESPO'USALS. *ſ* without a ſingular. [*eſpous*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*eſpouſer*, French.] To contract or betroth to another; to marry; to wed; to adopt; to take to himſelf; to maintain; to defend.

To ESPY'. *v. a.* [*eſpier*, French.] To ſee a thing at a diſtance; to diſcover a thing intended to be hid; to ſee unexpectedly; to diſcover as a ſpy.

To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about. *Jeremiah.*

ESQUI'RE. *ſ.* [*eſcuer*, French.]
1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.
2. A title of dignity, and next below a knight. Thoſe to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger ſons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four eſquires of the king's body; the eldeſt ſons of all baronets; of knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line. A juſtice of the peace has it during the time he is in commiſſion, and no longer.

To ESSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, French.]
1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Blackmore.*
2. To make experiment of.
3. To try the value and purity of metals. *Locke.*

ESSAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Attempt; endeavour; a looſe ſally of the mind; an irregular indigeſted piece; a trial; an experiment; firſt taſte of any thing.

E'SSENCE. *ſ.* [*eſſentia*, Latin.]
1. Eſſence is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually exiſting or no. *Watts.*
2. Formal exiſtence. *Hooker.*
3. Exiſtence; the quality of being. *Sidney.*
4. Being; exiſtent perſon. *Milton.*
5. Species of exiſtent being. *Bacon.*
6. Conſtituent ſubſtance. *Milton.*
7. The cauſe of exiſtence. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any ſimple or compoſition collected in a narrow compaſs.
9. Perfume; odour; ſcent. *Pope.*

To E'SSENCE. *v. a.* [from *eſſence.*] To perfume; to ſcent.

ESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [*eſſentialis*, Latin.]
1. Neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of any thing.
2. Important in the higheſt degree; principal. *Denham.*
3. Pure; highly rectified; ſubtilely elaborated. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *ſ.* Exiſtence; being; nature; firſt or conſtituent principle; the chief point.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [*eſſentialiter*, Latin.] By the conſtitution of nature. *South.*

ESSOI'NE. *ſ.* [of the French *eſſoine.*]
1. He that has his preſence forborne or excuſed upon any juſt cauſe, as ſickneſs.
2. Allegement of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear. *Cowel.*
3. Excuſe; exemption. *Spenſer.*

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*etablir*, French.]
1. To ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Geneſis.*
2. To ſettle in any privilege or poſſeſſion; to confirm. *Swift.*
3. To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers.*
4. To fix or ſettle in an opinion. *Acts.*
5. To form or model. *Clarendon.*
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. *Pſalms.*
7. To make a ſettlement of any inheritance. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh.*]
1. Settlement; fixed ſtate. *Spenſer.*
2. Confirmation of ſomething already done; ratification.
3. Settled regulation; form; model. *Spenſer.*
4. Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atterbury.*
5. Allowance; income; ſalary. *Swift.*

ESTA'TE. *ſ.* [*état*, French.] The general intereſt; the publick; condition of life; circumſtances in general; fortune; poſſeſſion in land; rank; quality; a perſon of high rank.

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſettle as a fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ESTE'EM. *v. a.* [*eſtimer*, French.]
1. To ſet a value, whether high or low, upon any thing.
2. To compare; to eſtimate by proportion. *Davies.*
3. To prize; to rate high. *Dryden.*
4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine. *Romans.*

ESTE'EM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *ſ.* [from *eſteem.*] One that highly values; one that ſets a high rate upon any thing. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE. *a.* [French.]
1. Valuable; worth a large price. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Worthy of eſteem; worthy of honour. *Temple.*

E'STIMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *eſtimable.*] The quality of deſerving regard.

To E'STIMATE. *v. a.* [*æſtimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*
2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Computation; calculation; value; valuation; aſſignment of proportional value.

ESTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*] The act of adjuſting proportioned value; calculation; computation; opinion; judgment; eſteem; regard; honour.

E'STIMATIVE. *a.* [from *eſtimate.*] Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference. *Hale.*

ESTIMA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*] A ſetter of rates.

ESTI'VAL. *a.* [*æſtivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the ſummer; continuing for the ſummer.

ESTIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*æſtivatio*, Latin.] The act of paſſing the ſummer. *Bacon.*

ESTRA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] An even or level ſpace.

To ESTRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, French.]
1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw. *Dryden.*
2. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor.
3. To alienate from affection. *Milton.*
4. To withdraw or withhold. *Glanville.*

ESTRA'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eſtrange.*] Alienation; diſtance; removal. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who riſes before and yerks furiouſly with his hind legs.

ESTRE'ATE. *ſ.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of any original writing. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *ſ.* Spoil made by the tenant for a term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH. *ſ.* [commonly written *oſtrich.*] The largeſt of birds. *Sandys.*

E'STUARY. [*æſtuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.

To E'STUATE. *v. a.* [*æſtuo*, Latin.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil.

ESTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *æſtuo*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *ſ.* [*æſtus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion. *Chap.*

ESU'RIENT. *a.* [*eſuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious.

E'SURINE. *a.* [*eſurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating. *Wiſem.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*; which ſignifies *and ſo on.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etizen*, German.] A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, and well blacked with the ſmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing; which having its backſide tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the ſtrucken outlines with a ſtift, impreſs the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterward with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground; and then there is poured on well tempered *aqua fortis*, which eats into the figure or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

ETE'RNAL. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Without beginning or end; being without beginning; being without end; endleſs; perpetual; conſtant; unintermitting; unchangeable.

ETE'RNAL. *ſ.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.*

ETE'RNALIST. *ſ.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*

To ETE'RNALISE. *v. a.* [from *eternal.*] To make eternal.

ETE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *eternal.*] Without beginning or end; unchangeably; invariably; perpetually; without intermiſſion.

ETE'RNE. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual. *Shak.*

ETE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*æternitas*, Latin.] Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.] To make endleſs; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous; to immortalize.

E'THER. *ſ.* [*æther*, Latin; αἰθὴρ.]
1. An element more fine and ſubtle than air; air refined or ſublimed. *Newton.*
2. The matter of the higheſt regions above.

ETHE'REAL. *a.* [from *ether.*] Formed of ether; celeſtial; heavenly.

ETHE'REOUS. *a.* [from *ether.*] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*

E'THICAL. *a.* [ηθικος.] Moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY. *ad.* [from *ethical.*] According to the doctrine of morality. *Government of the Tongue.*

E'THICK. *a.* [ηθικος.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

E'THICKS. *ſ.* without the ſingular. [ηθικη.] The doctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of morality. *Donne. Bentley.*

E'THNICK. *a.* [ἐθνικος.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewiſh; not Chriſtian. *Grew.*

E'THNICKS. *ſ* Heathens. *Raleigh.*

ETHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [ηθος and λογος.] Treating of morality.

ETHIO'LOGY. *ſ.* [αἰτιολογια.] An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper. *Arbuthnot.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *etymology.*] Relating to etymology. *Locke.*

ETYMO'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *etymology.*] One who ſearches out the original of words.

ETYMO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*etymologia*, Latin; ἔτυμος and λόγος.]
1. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Collier.*
2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON. *ſ.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word. *Peacham.*

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*

To EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin.] To make empty; to clear; to throw out as noxious, or offenſive; to void by the excretory paſſages; to make void; to nullify; to quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

EVA'CUANT. *ſ.* [*evacuans*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evacuate.*]
1. Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge. *Hale.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
3. The practice of emptying the body by phyſick. *Temple.*
4. Diſcharge of the body by any vent, natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]
1. To elude; to eſcape by artifice or ſtratagem. *Brown.*
2. To avoid; to decline by ſubterfuge. *Dryden.*
3. To eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry. *Stillingfleet.*
4. To eſcape as imperceptible or uncontroulable. *South.*

To EVADE. *v. n.* To eſcape; to ſlip away; to practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions.

EVAGA'TION. *ſ.* [*evagor*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excurſion; ramble; deviation. *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT. *a.* [*evaneſcens*, Latin.] Vaniſhing; imperceptible. *Woollaſton.*

EVANGE'LICAL. *a.* [*evangelique*, French.]
1. Agreeable to goſpel; conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel. *Atterbury.*
2. Contained in the goſpel. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM. *ſ.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel. *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST. *ſ.* [εὐαγγελος.]
1. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus. *Addiſon.*

2. A promulgator of the chriſtian laws. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVANGE'LIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Latin; ευαγγελίζω.] To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *ſ.* [ευαγγελιον, that is, good tidings.] The meſſage of pardon and ſalvation; the holy goſpel; the goſpel of Jeſus. *Spenſer.*

EVA'NID. *a.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; evaneſcent.

To EVA'NISH. *v. n.* [*evaneſco*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to eſcape from notice.

EVA'PORABLE. *a.* [from *evaporate.*] Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours. *Grew.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes. *Boyle.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.* To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies.

EVAPORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evaporate.*]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. *Howel.*
2. The act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.*
3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſtream, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *ſ.* [*evaſum*, Latin.] Excuſe; ſubterfuge; ſophiſtry; artifice. *Milton*

EVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *evade.*] Practiſing evaſion; eluſive; containing an evaſion; ſophiſtical.

EU'CHARIST. *ſ.* [ευχαριστια.] The act of giving thanks; the ſacramental act, in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper. *Hooker. Taylor.*

EUCHARI'STICAL. *a.* [from *euchariſt.*] Containing acts of thankſgiving; relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EU'CRASY. [ευκρασια.] An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby the body is in health.

EVE. }
EVEN. } *ſ.* [æfen, Saxon.] The cloſe of the day; the vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday.

E'VEN. *a.* [efen, Saxon.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newton.*
2. Uniform; equal to itſelf; ſmooth. *Prior.*
3. Level with; parallel to. *Exodus.*
4. Without inclination any way. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.*
6. Equal on both ſides; fair. *South.*
7. Without any thing owed on either part. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Calm; ſteady; not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion. *Pope.*
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not *odd.* *Taylor.*

To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make even; to make out of debt; to level; to make level.

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew.*

E'VEN. *ad.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]

1. A word of ſtrong aſſertion; verily *he did it* even *now.*
2. Notwithſtanding; *he could hear* even *at a great diſtance.*
3. Not only ſo; but alſo; *appeaſed* and even *pleaſed.* *Atter.*
4. So much as; *he was not* even *a gentleman.* *Swift.*

EVENHA'NDED. *a.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'VENING. *ſ.* [æfen, Saxon.] The cloſe of the day; the beginning of night. *Watts.*

E'VENLY. *ad.* [from *even.*] Equally; uniformly; levelly; without aſperities; without inclination to either ſide; horizontally; impartially; without favour or enmity.

E'VENNESS. *ſ.* [from *even.*]

1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity. *Grew.*
3. Equality of ſurface; levelneſs.
4. Freedom from inclination to either ſide; horizontal poſition. *Hooker.*
5. Impartiality; equal reſpect.
6. Calmneſs; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

E'VENSONG. *ſ.* [*even* and *ſong.*]

1. The form of worſhip uſed in the evening. *Taylor.*
2. The evening; the cloſe of the day. *Dryden.*

EVENTI'DE. *ſ.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening.

EVE'NT. [*eventus*, Latin.] An incident; any thing that happens; the conſequence of an action.

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Latin.] To rip up; to open the belly. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *a.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents. *Shak.*

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Latin.] To winnow; to ſift out; to examine; to diſcuſs.

EVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *event.*] Happening in conſequence of any thing; conſequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *ad.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the laſt reſult. *Boyle.*

E'VER. *ad.* [æfre, Saxon.]

1. At any time; *if* ever *he did it let him do it now.* *Tillotſ.*
2. At all times; always; without end; *it has* ever *been and* ever *will be.* *Hooker. Temple.*
3. For ever; eternally. *Phillips.*
4. At one time; as, *ever* and anon.
5. In any degree; *is he* ever *the richer for his profits?* *Hall.*
6. A word of enforcement. *As ſoon as* ever *he had done it.*
7. EVER A. Any. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. It is often contracted into *e'er.*
9. It is much uſed in compoſition in the ſenſe of *always*: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end.

EVERBU'BBLING. *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBU'RNING. *a.* [*ever* and *burning.*] Unextinguiſhed.

EVERDU'RING. *a.* [*ever* and *during.*] Eternal; enduring without end. *Raleigh.*

E'VERGREEN. *a.* [*ever* and *green.*] Verdant throughout the year. *Milton.*

E'VERGREEN. *ſ.* A plant that retains its verdure throughout all the ſeaſons. *Evelyn.*

EVERHO'NOURED. *a.* [*ever* and *honoured.*] Always held in honour. *Pope.*

EVERLA'STING. *a.* [*ever* and *laſting.*] Laſting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal. *Hammond.*

EVERLA'STING. *ſ.* Eternity. *Pſalms.*

EVERLA'STINGLY. *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakſp.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *everlaſting.*] Eternity; perpetuity. *Donne.*

EVERLI'VING. *a.* [*ever* and *living.*] Living without end.

EVERMO'RE. *ad.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; eternally.

To EVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*everſus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to ſubvert; to deſtroy. *Glanville.*

To EVE'RT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To deſtroy. *Ayliffe.*

E'VERY. *a.* [æfre ealc, Saxon.] Each one of all. *Ham.*

E'VESDROPPER. *ſ.* [*eves* and *dropper.*] Some mean fellow that ſkulks about a houſe in the night to liſten. *Dryden.*

To EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*eveſtigo*, Latin.] To ſearch out.

EUGH. *ſ.* A tree. *Dryden.*

To EVI'CT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To diſpoſſeſs of by a judicial courſe; to take away by a ſentence of law; to prove; to evince.

EVI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *evict.*] Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature; proof; evidence.

E'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [French.] The ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; notoriety; teſtimony; proof; witneſs; one that gives evidence.

To E'VIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prove; to evince; to ſhew; to make diſcovery of.

E'VIDENT. *a.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

E'VIDENTLY. *ad.* Apparently; certainly.

E'VIL. *a.* [yfel, Saxon.] Having bad qualities of any kind; not good; wicked; bad; corrupt; unhappy; miſerable; calamitous; miſchievous; deſtructive.

E'VIL. *ſ.* [generally contracted to *ill.*] Wickedneſs; a crime; injury; miſchief; malignity; corruption; misfortune; calamity; malady; diſeaſe.

E'VIL. *ad.* [commonly contracted to *ill.*] Not well in whatever reſpect; not well; not virtuouſly; not happily; injuriouſly; not kindly. It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *a.* [*evil* and *affected.*] Not kind; not diſpoſed to kindneſs. *Acts.*

EVILDO'ER. *ſ.* [*evil* and *doer.*] Malefactor. *Peter.*

EVILFA'VOURED. *a.* [*evil* and *favour.*] Ill countenanced. *Bacon.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *evil-favoured.*] Deformity. *Deuteronomy.*

E'VILLY. *ad.* [from *evil.*] Not well. *Shakeſpeare.*

EVILMI'NDED. *a.* [*evil* and *minded.*] Malicious; miſchievous. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS. *ſ.* [from *evil.*] Contrariety to goodneſs; badneſs of whatever kind. *Hale.*

EVILSPE'AKING. *ſ.* [*evil* and *ſpeaking.*[Slander; defamation; calumny. *Peter.*

EVILWI'SHING. *a.* [*evil* and *wiſh.*] Wiſhing bad to; having no good will. *Sidney.*

EVILWO'RKER. *ſ.* [*evil* and *work.*] One who does wickedneſs. *Philippians.*

To EVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to ſhew.

EVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *evince.*] Capable of proof; demonſtrable. *Hale.*

EVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *evincible.*] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood. *Dict.*

To EVI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviſcero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.

E'VITABLE. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned. *Hooker.*

To E'VITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to ſhun.

EVITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evitate.*] The act of avoiding.

EVITE'RNAL. *a.* [*æviternus*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited ſenſe; of duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*æviternitas*, low Latin.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *ſ.* [εὖ and λόγος.] Praiſe; encomium. *Spenſer.*

EU'NUCH. *ſ.* [ευνουχος.] One that is caſtrated. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch. *Brown.*

EVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

EVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE. *v. a.* To open itſelf; to diſcloſe itſelf.

EVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.
2. The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded. *More.*
3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is ſuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend. *Harris.*
4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up. *Harris.*

EVOMI'TION. *ſ.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out.

EUPHO'NICAL. *a.* [from *euphony.*] Sounding agreeably.

EU'PHONY. *ſ.* [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHO'RBIUM. *ſ.*

1. A plant.
2. A gum, in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright.

EURO'CLYDON. *ſ.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows in the Mediterranean. *Acts.*

EU'RUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] The eaſt wind. *Peacham.*

E'URYTHMY. *ſ.* [ευρυθμος.] Harmony; regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANA'SIA. }
EUTHA'NASY. } *ſ.* [εὐθανασια.] An eaſy death. *Arb.*

EVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*evulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

EVULGA'TION. *ſ.* [*evulgo*, Latin.] The act of divulging.

EWE. *ſ.* [eope, Saxon.] The ſhe ſheep.

E'WER. *ſ.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu*, water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

E'WRY. *ſ.* [from *ewer.*] An office in the king's houſehold where they take care of the linen of the king's table.

EX. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words; ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw *out.*

To EXACERBA'TE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.] To imbitter; to exaſperate.

EXACERBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exacerbate.*] Encreaſe of malignity; augmented force or ſeverity; height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm. *Bacon.*

EXACERVA'TION. *ſ.* [*acervus*, Latin.] The act of heaping up.

EXA'CT. *a.* [*exactus*, Latin.] Nice; free from failure; not negligently performed; careful; not negligent; honeſt; ſtrict; punctual.

To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.] To require authoritatively; to demand of right; to ſummon; to enjoin.

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practiſe extortion. *Pſalms.*

EXA'CTER. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon.*
2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon.*
3. One that is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands.

EXA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Extortion; or unjuſt demand. *Davies.*
3. A toll; a tribute ſeverely levied. *Addiſon.*

EXA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Atterbury.*

EXA'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. Accuracy; nicety; ſtrict conformity to rule or ſymmetry. *Woodward.*
2. Regularity of conduct; ſtrictneſs of manners. *Rogers.*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.] To heighten by repreſentation. *Clarendon.*

EXAGGERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exaggerate.*] The act of heaping; an heap; hyperbolical amplification.

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.] To ſhake; to put in motion; to reproach; to purſue with invectives.

EXA'GITATION. *ſ.* [from *exagitate.*] The act of ſhaking.

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French.]

1. To raiſe on high.
2. To elevate to wealth or dignity. *Ezekiel.*
3. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clarendon.*
4. To praiſe; to extol; to magnify. *Pſalms.*
5. To raiſe up in oppoſition; a ſcriptural phraſe. *Kings.*
6. To intend; to enforce. *Prior.*
7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
8. To elevate in diction or ſentiment. *Roſcommon.*

EXALTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exalt.*]

1. The act of raiſing on high.
2. Elevation to power or dignity. *Hooker.*
3. Elevated ſtate; ſtate of greatneſs or dignity. *Tillotſon.*
4. [In pharmacy.] Raiſing a medicine to a higher degree of virtue. *Quincy.*
5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increaſed.

EXA'MEN. *ſ.* [Latin.] Examination; diſquiſition.

EXA'MINATE. *ſ.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] The perſon examined.

EXAMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*examinatio*, Latin.] The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment. *Locke.*

EXAMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer.

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]

1. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected, by interrogatories.
2. To interrogate a witneſs. *Acts.*
3. To try the truth or falſehood of any propoſition.
4. To try by experiment; to narrowly ſift; to ſcan.
5. To make enquiry into; to ſearch into; to ſcrutiniſe.

EXA'MINER. *ſ.* [from *examine.*] One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who ſearches or tries.

EXA'MPLARY. *a.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE. *ſ.* [*exemple*, French.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is propoſed to be reſembled.
2. Precedent; former inſtance of the like.
3. Precedent of good. *Milton.*
4. A perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern. *1 Timothy.*
5. One puniſhed for the admonition of others. *Jude.*
6. Influence which diſpoſes to imitation. *Wiſdom.*
7. Inſtance; illuſtration of a general poſition by particular ſpecification. *Dryden.*
8. Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application.

To EXA'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give an inſtance of. *Spenſer.*

EXA'NGUIOUS. *a.* [*exanguis*, Latin.] Having no blood.

EXA'NIMATE. *a.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.] Lifeleſs; dead; ſpiritleſs; depreſſed.

EXAMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *examinate.*] Deprivation of life.

EXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeleſs; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA. *ſ.* [ἐξανθήματα.] Effloreſcencies; eruptions; breaking out; puſtules.

EXANTHEMATOUS. *a.* [from *exanthemata.*] Puſtulous; effloreſcent; eruptive.

To EXA'NTLATE. *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Lat.] To draw out; to exhauſt; to waſte away.

EXANTLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out.

EXARA'TION. *ſ.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing.

EXARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The diſlocation of a joint.

To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaſpero*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Addiſon.*
2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.
3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon.*

EXASPERA'TER. *ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] He that exaſperates, or provokes.

EXASPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] Aggravation; malignant repreſentation; provocation; irritation.

To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.] To diſmiſs from ſervice; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exauctorate.*] Diſmiſſion from ſervice; depravation; degradation.

EXCANDE'SCENCE. }
EXCANDE'SCENCY. } *ſ.* [*excandeſco*, Latin.] Heat; the ſtate of growing hot; anger; the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Diſenchantment by a counter charm.

To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnis*, Latin.] To clear from fleſh. *Grew.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*excarnifico*, Latin.] The act of taking away the fleſh.

To E'XCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore.*

EXCAVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excavate.*] The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed; the cavity.

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.] To go beyond; to outgo; to excel; to ſurpaſs.

To EXCE'ED. *v. n.* To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCE'EDING. *part. a.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'EDING. *ad.* In a very great degree. *Addiſon.*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *ad.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree.

To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities; to ſurpaſs. *Prior.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree.

E'XCELLENCE. }
E'XCELLENCY. } *ſ.* [*excellence*, French; *excellentia*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in exiſtence. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtate of eminence in any thing valuable. *Locke.*
4. That in which one excels. *Addiſon.*
5. Purity; goodneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A title of honour uſually applied to ambaſſadors and governors. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'XCELLENT. *a.* [*excellens*, Latin.] Being of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

E'XCELLENTLY. *ad.* [from *excellent.*] Well; in a high degree; to an eminent degree.

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.] To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept or poſition.

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

EXCE'PT. *prepoſit.* [from the verb.] In excluſion of; without incluſion of; unleſs.

EXCE'PTING. *prepoſit.* Without incluſion of; with exception of. *Dryden.*

EXCE'PTION. *ſ.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept or poſition. *South.*
2. Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception.
3. Objection; cavil. *Hooker. Bentley.*
4. Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection.

EXCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *except.*] Peeviſh; froward.

EXCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *except.*] Including an exception.

EXCE'PTLESS. *a.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCE'PTOR. *ſ.* [from *except.*] Objecter. *Burnet.*

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers. *Bacon.*

EXCE'RPTION. *ſ.* [*excerptio*, Latin.] The act of gleaning; ſelecting; the thing gleaned or ſelected.

EXCE'SS. *ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.] More than enough; ſuperfluity; exuberance; act of exceeding; intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence; violence of paſſion; tranſgreſſion of due limits.

EXCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*exceſſif*, French.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.
2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

EXCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *exceſſive.*] Exceedingly; eminently. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another.
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Rowe.*

EXCHA'NGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller*

2. To traffick by permutation. *South*
3. The form or act of transferring. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The balance of the money of different nations. *Hayw.*
5. The thing given in return for ſomething received. *Locke.*
6. The thing received in return for ſomething given. *Dryd.*
7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGER. ſ. [from *exchange.*] One who practices exchange. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT. ſ. See ESCHEAT. *Spenſer.*

EXCHE'ATOR. ſ. See ESCHEATOR.

EXCHE'QUER. ſ. [*eſchequier*, Norman French.] The court to which are brought the revenues belonging to the crown. It is a court of record, wherein all cauſes touching the revenues are handled. *Harris.*

EXCI'SE. [*accijs*, Dutch; *exciſum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property. *Marvel.*

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing. *Pope.*

EXCI'SEMAN. ſ. [*exciſe* and *man.*] An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCI'SION. ſ. [*exciſio*, Latin.] Extirpation; deſtruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCITA'TION. ſ. [from *excito*, Latin.]
1. The act of exciting or putting into motion. *Bacon.*
2. The act of rouſing or awakening. *Watts.*

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]
1. To rouſe; to animate; to ſtir up; to encourage. *Spenſer.*
2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raiſe.

EXCI'TEMENT. ſ. [from *excite.*] The motive by which one is ſtirred up. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCI'TER. ſ. [from *excite.*]
1. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion.
2. The cauſe by which any thing is raiſed or put in motion.

To EXCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]
1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry.
2. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCLA'IM. ſ. [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry.

EXCLAMA'TION. ſ. [*exclamatio*, Latin.]
1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.
2. An emphatical utterance. *Sidney.*
3. A note by which a pathetical ſentence is marked, thus (!)

EXCLA'MER. ſ. [from *exclaim.*] One that makes vehement outcries. *Atterbury.*

EXCLA'MATORY. *a.* [from *exclaim.*] Practiſing exclamation; containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]
1. To ſhut out; to hinder from entrance or admiſſion.
2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.
3. To except in poſition.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege. *Hooker.*

EXCLU'SION. ſ. [from *exclude.*] The act of ſhutting out or denying admiſſion; rejection; not reception: the act of debarring from any privilege; exception: the diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb.

EXCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *exclude.*] Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number; excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY *ad.* [from *excluſive.*]
1. Without admiſſion of another to participation. *Boyle.*
2. Without comprehenſion in any account or number.

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up.

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Latin.] To invent; to ſtrike out by thinking. *More.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure. *Hammond.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. ſ. [from *excommunicate.*] An eccleſiaſtical interdict; excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to ſtrip off the ſkin.

EXCORIA'TION. ſ. [from *excoriate.*] Loſs of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act of flaying; plunder; ſpoil.

EXCORTICA'TION. ſ. [from *ex* and *cortex*, Lat.] Pulling the bark off any thing.

To E'XCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking.

E'XCREMENT. ſ. [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as uſeleſs, from the natural paſſages of the body. *Raleigh.*

EXCREME'NTAL. *a.* [from *excrement.*] That which is voided as excrement. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements; conſiſting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRE'SCENCE. }
EXCRE'SCENCY. } ſ. [*excreſco*, Latin.] Somewhat growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *a.* [*excreſcens*, Latin.] That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION. ſ. [*excretio*, Latin.] Ejection of animal ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

E'XCRETORY. *a.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE. *a.* [from *excruciatus*, Latin.] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*

EXCUBA'TION. ſ. [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night.

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clarendon.*

EXCU'RSION ſ. [*excurſion*, French.]
1. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path.
2. An expedition into ſome diſtant part.
3. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject.

EXCU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomſon.*

EXCU'SABLE. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] Pardonable.

EXCU'SABLENESS. ſ. [from *excuſable.*] Pardonable; capability to be excuſed. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION. ſ. [from *excuſe.*] Excuſe; plea; apology.

EXCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] Pleading excuſe; apologetical.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Latin.]
1. To extenuate by apology. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To diſengage from an obligation. *Clarendon.*
3. To remit; not to exact.
4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing. *South.*
5. To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addiſon.*
6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

EXCU'SE. ſ. Plea offered in extenuation; apology; the act excuſing or apologiſing; cauſe for which one is excuſed.

EXCU'SELESS. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] That for which no excuſe or apology can be given. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCU'SER. ſ. [from *excuſe.*] One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [*excuſſus*, Latin.] To ſeize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXCU'SSION. ſ. [*excuſſio*, Latin.] Seizure by law.

E'XECRABLE. *a.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; deteſtable; accurſed. *Hooker.*

E'XECRABLY. *ad.* [from *execrable.*] Curſedly; abominably.

To E'XECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curſe; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION. ſ. [from *execrate.*] Curſe; imprecation of evil. *Stillingfleet.*

To EXE'CT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Lat.] To cut out; to cut away.

EXE'CTION. ſ. [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out.

To E'XECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.] To perform; to practiſe; to put in act; to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of juſtice; to kill.

E'XECUTER. ſ. [from *execute.*]
1. He that performs or executes any thing. *Dennis.*
2. He that is entruſted to perform the will of a teſtator.
3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shak.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP. ſ. [from *executer.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECU'TION. ſ. [from *execute.*]
1. Performance; practice. *Bacon.*
2. The laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given, of body or goods. *Clarendon.*
3. Capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law.
4. Deſtruction; ſlaughter. *Hayward.*

EXECU'TIONER. ſ. [from *execution.*]
1. He that puts in act, or executes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. He that inflicts capital puniſhments.
3. He that kills; he that murders. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed.

EXE'CUTIVE. *a.* [from *execute.*]
1. Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.*
2. Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in act the laws. *Swift.*

EXE'CUTRIX. ſ. [from *execute.*] A woman entruſted to perform the will of the teſtator. *Bacon.*

EXEGE'SIS. ſ. [εξηγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL. *a.* [εξηγητικος.] Explanatory; expoſitory.

EXE'MPLAR. ſ. [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

EXE'MPLARILY. *ad.* [from *exemplary.*] So as deſerves imitation; ſo as may warn others.

EXE'MPLARINESS. ſ. [from *exemplary.*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotſon.*

EXE'MPLARY. *a.* [from *exemplar.*]
1. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation. *Bacon.*
2. Such as may give warning to others. *K. Charles.*
3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. *Prior.*

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. ſ. [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript. *Hayward.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*] To illuſtrate; by example; to tranſcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a* [*exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Knolles.*

EXE'MPT. *a.* [from the verb.] Free by privilege; not ſubject; not liable to; clear; not included; cut off from.

EXE'MPTION. ſ. [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege; freedom from impoſts. *Bacon.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable; that which may be taken from another. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Lat.] To embowel.

EXENTERA'TION. ſ. [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling. *Brown.*

EXE'QUIAL. *a.* [from *exequiæ*, Latin.] Relating to funerals.

E'XEQUIES. ſ. without a ſingular. [*exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial. *Dryden.*

EXE'RCENT. *a.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practiſing; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*

E'XERCISE. ſ. [*exercitium*, Latin.]
1. Labour of the body. *Bacon.*
2. Something done for amuſement. *Bacon.*
3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs. *Sidney.*
4. Preparatory practice in order to ſkill.
5. Uſe; actual application of any thing. *Hooker.*
6. Practice; outward performance. *Addiſon.*
7. Employment. *Locke.*
8. Taſk; that which one is appointed to perform. *Milton.*
9. Act of divine worſhip whether publick or private. *Shak.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]
1 To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*
2. To train to uſe by any act. *Locke.*
3. To make ſkilful or dexterous by practice. *Hebrews.*
4. To buſy; to keep buſy. *Atterbury.*
5. To taſk; to keep employed as a penal injunction.
6. To practiſe; to perform. *Bacon.*
7. To exert; to put in uſe. *Locke.*
8. To practiſe or uſe in order to habitual ſkill. *Addiſon.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To uſe exerciſe; to labour for health.

E'XERCISER. ſ. [from *exerciſe.*] He that directs or uſes exerciſe.

EXERCITA'TION. ſ. [*exercitatio*, Latin.] Exerciſe; practice; uſe.

To EXE'RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.] To uſe with an effort; to put forth; to perform; to enforce; to puſh to an effort.

EXE'RTION. ſ. [from *exert.*] The act of exerting; effort.

EXE'SION. ſ. [*exeſus*, Latin.] The act of eating through.

EXESTUA'TION. ſ. [*exæſtuo*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; efferveſcence; ebullition. *Boyle.*

To EXFO'LIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To ſhell off; as, a corrupt bone from the ſound part. *Wiſeman.*

EXFOLIA'TION. ſ. [from *exfoliate.*] The proceſs by which the corrupted part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound.

EXFO'LIATIVE. *a.* [from *exfoliate.*] That which has power of procuring exfoliation. *Wiſeman.*

EXHA'LABLE. *a.* [from *exhale.*] That which may be evaporated.

EXHALA'TION. ſ. [*exhalatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of exhaling or ſending out in vapours.
2. The ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours.
3. That which riſes in vapours. *Milton.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.] To ſend or draw out vapours or fumes; to draw out.

EXHA'LEMENT. ſ. [from *exhale.*] Matter exhaled; vapour.

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.* To drain; to diminiſh; to draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left.

EXHA'USTION. ſ. [from *exhauſt.*] The act of drawing.

EXHA'USTLESS. *a.* [from *exhauſt.*] Not to be emptied; inexhauſtible. *Blackmore.*

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.] To offer to view or uſe; to offer or propoſe; to ſhow; to diſplay.

EXHI'BITER. ſ. [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing.

EXHIBI'TION. ſ. [from *exhibit.*] The act of exhibiting; diſplay; ſetting forth; thing diſplayed; allowance; ſalary; penſion.

To EXHI'LARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth. *Philips*

EXHILARA'TION. ſ. [from *exhilarate.*] The act of giving gaiety; the ſtate of being enlivened.

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Lat.] To incite by words to any good action. *Common Prayer.*

EXHORTA'TION. ſ. [from *exhort.*]
1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury.*
2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakeſp.*

EXHO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER. ſ. [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts.

To EXI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Latin.] To dry.

EXI'CCATION. ſ. [from *exiccate.*] Arefaction; act of drying up; ſtate of being dried up. *Bentley.*

EXI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality.

E'XIGENCE. }
E'XIGENCY. } ſ. Demand; want; need; preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion.

E'XIGENT. ſ. [*exigens*, Latin.]
1. Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help.
2. [In law.] A writ ſued when the defendant is not to be found.
3. End. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXIGU'ITY. ſ. [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallneſs; diminutiveneſs. *Boyle.*

EXI'GUOUS. *a.* [*exiguus*, Lat.] Small; diminutive; little.

E'XILE. ſ. [*exilium*, Latin.] Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed; the perſon baniſhed.

EXI'LE. *a.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; ſlender; not full.

To EXI'LE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To baniſh; to drive from a country. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXI'LEMENT. ſ. [from *exile.*] Baniſhment. *Wotton.*

EXILI'TION. ſ. [*exilitio*, Lat.] The act of leaping out.

EXI'LITY. ſ. [*exilis*, Latin.] Smallneſs; ſlenderneſs.

EXI'MIOUS. *a.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent.

EXINANI'TION. ſ. [*exinanitio*, Lat.] Privation; loſs.

To EXI'ST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

EXI'STENCE. }
EXI'STENCY. } ſ. [*exiſtentia*, low Latin.] State of being; actual poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXI'STENT. *a.* [from *exiſt.*] In being; in poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMA'TION. ſ. [*exiſtimatio*, Lat.] Opinion; eſteem.

E'XIT. ſ. [Latin.]
1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the players go off.
2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life.
3. Paſſage out of any place. *Glanville.*
4. Way by which there is a paſſage out. *Woodward.*

EXI'TIAL. }
EXI'TIOUS. } *a.* Deſtructive; fatal; mortal.

E'XODUS. }
E'XODY. } ſ. [ἔξοδος.] Departure; journey from a place; the ſecond book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt. *Hale.*

EXOLE'TE. *a.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obſolete; out of uſe.

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To looſe; to pay.

EXO'MPHALOS. ſ. [ἐξ and ὀμφαλος.] A navel-rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to diſburthen. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION. ſ. [from *exonerate.*] The act of diſburthening. *Grew.*

EXO'PTABLE. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Latin.] Deſirable; to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

E'XORABLE. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by entreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE. }
EXO'RBITANCY. } ſ. [from *exorbitant.*] The act of going out of the track preſcribed; enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right; boundleſs depravity.

EXO'RBITANT. *a.* [*ex* and *orbita*, Latin.]
1. Deviating from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed.
2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method. *Hooker.*
3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive. *Addiſon.*

To EXO'RBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the tract. *Bentley.*

To E'XORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]
1. To adjure by ſome holy name.
2. To drive away by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits.

E'XORCISER. ſ. [from *exorciſe.*] One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

E'XORCISM. ſ. [ἐξορκισμὸς.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away. *Harvey.*

E'XORCIST. ſ. [ἐξορκιστής.]
1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits. *Acts.*
2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly. *Shakeſp.*

EXO'RDIUM. ſ. [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a compoſition. *May.*

EXORNA'TION. ſ. [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

EXO'SSATED. *a.* [*exoſſatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones.

EXOSTO'SIS. ſ. [ἐκ and ὀστέον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXO'SSEOUS. *a.* [*ex* and *oſſa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneleſs. *Brown.*

EXO'TICK. *a.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Evelyn.*

EXO'TICK. ſ. A foreign plant. *Addiſon.*

To EXPA'ND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.] To ſpread; to lay open as a net or ſheet: to dilate; to ſpread out every way; to enlarge in words.

EXPA'NSE. ſ. [*expanſum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities. *Savage.*

EXPANSIBI'LITY. ſ. [from *expanſible.*] Capacity of extenſion; poſſibility to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *expanſus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSION. ſ. [from *expanſe.*]
1. The ſtate of being extended into a wider ſurface or ſpace.
2. The act of ſpreading out. *Grew.*
3. Extent; ſpace to which any thing is extended. *Locke.*
4. Pure ſpace, as diſtinct from ſolid matter. *Locke.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface. *Ray.*

To EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.] To range at large; to enlarge upon in language; to let looſe; to allow to range.

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]
1. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil. *Dryden.*
2. To wait for; to attend the coming. *Job.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* To wait; to ſtay.

EXPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *expect.*] To be expected.

EXPE'CTANCE. }
EXPE'CTANCY. } ſ. [from *expect.*] The act or ſtate of expecting; ſomething expected; hope.

EXPE'CTANT. *a.* [French.] Waiting in expectation.

EXPE'CTANT. ſ. [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation. *Pope.*

EXPECTA'TION. ſ. [*expectatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of expecting. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear. *Rogers.*
3. Proſpect of any thing good to come. *Pſalms.*
4. The object of happy expectation; the Meſſiah expected.
5. A ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us.

EXPE'CTER. ſ. [from *expect.*] One who has hopes of ſomething; one who waits for another.

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject from the breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORA'TION. ſ. [from *expectorate.*]
1. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The diſcharge which is made by coughing. *Harvey.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *a.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPE'DIENCE. }
EXPEDIENCY. } ſ. [from *expedient.*] Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs to an end; expedition; adventure: haſte; diſpatch.

EXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*expedit*, Latin.] Proper; fit; convenient; ſuitable; quick; expeditious.

EXPE'DIENT. ſ. [from the adjective.]
1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

2. A ſhift; means to an end contrived in an exigence.

Expe'diently. *ad.* [from *expedient.*] Fitly; ſuitably; conveniently; haſtily; quickly.

To EXPEDI'TE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.] To facilitate; to free from impediment; to haſten; to quicken; to diſpatch; to iſſue from a publick office.

Expedite. *a.* [*expeditus*, Latin.] Quick; haſty; ſoon done; eaſy; diſencumbered; clear; nimble; active; agile; light armed.

Expeditely. *ad.* [from *expedite.*] With quickneſs; readily; haſtily. *Grew.*

Expedi'tion. *ſ.* [from *expedite.*] Haſte; ſpeed; activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

To EXPEL. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.] To drive out; to force away; to eject; to throw out; to baniſh; to drive from the place of reſidence.

Expe'ller. *ſ.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

To Expe'nd. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to ſpend. *Hayward.*

EXPE'NSE. *ſ.* [*expenſum*, Latin.] Coſt; charges; money expended. *Ben Jonſon.*

Expe'nseful. *a.* [*expenſe* and *full.*] Coſtly; chargeable.

Expe'nseless. *a.* [from *expenſe.*] Without coſt. *Milton.*

Expe'nsive. *a.* [from *expenſe.*] Given to expenſe; extravagant; luxurious; coſtly; requiring expenſe; liberal; diſtributive.

Expe'nsively. *ad.* With great expence.

Expe'nsiveness. *ſ.* [from *expenſive.*] Addition to expenſe; extravagance; coſtlineſs.

EXPE'RIENCE. *ſ.* [*experientia*, Latin.] Practice; frequent trial; knowledge gained by practice.

To Expe'rience. *v. a.* To try; to practiſe; to know by practice.

Expe'rienced. *participle a.* Made ſkilful by experience; wiſe by long practice.

Expe'riencer. *ſ.* One who makes trial; a practiſer of experiments. *Digby.*

EXPE'RIMENT. *ſ.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect. *Bacon.*

To Expe'riment. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to ſearch out by trial. *Ray.*

Experime'ntal. *a.* Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.

Experime'ntally. *ad.* [from *experimental.*] By experience; by trial. *Evelyn.*

Experime'nter. *ſ.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiments. *Digby.*

EXPE'RT. *a.* [*expertus*, Latin.] Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent in buſineſs; ready; dexterous; ſkilful by practice or experience.

Expe'rtly. *ad.* [from *expert.*] In a ſkilful, ready manner.

Expe'rtness. *ſ.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readineſs. *Knol.*

E'xpiable. *a.* Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.] To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to atone for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

Expia'tion. *ſ.* [from *expiate.*]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.
3. Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

E'xpiatory. *a.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation. *Hooker.*

Expila'tion. *ſ.* [*expilatio*, Latin.] Robbery.

Expira'tion. *ſ.* [from *expire.*]

1. That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The laſt emiſſion of breath; death. *Rambler.*
3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.
4. Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon.*
5. The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed. *Boyle.*
6. The concluſion of any limited time. *Clarendon.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.] To breathe out; to exhale; to ſend out in exhalations; to cloſe; to bring to an end.

To Expi're. *v. n.* To make an emiſſion of the breath; to die; to breathe the laſt; to periſh; to fall; to be deſtroyed; to fly out with a blaſt; to conclude; to come to an end.

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Latin.] To expound; to illuſtrate; to clear. *Gay.*

Expla'inable. *a.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained. *Brown.*

Expla'iner. *ſ.* [from *explain.*] Expoſitor; interpreter; commentator.

Explana'tion. *ſ.* [from *explain.*] The act of explaining or interpreting; the ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter.

Expla'natory. *a.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation. *Swift.*

E'xpletive. *ſ.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something uſed only to take up room. *Swift.*

Explicable. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; poſſible to be explained. *Hale.*

To E'XPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.] To unfold; to expand; to explain; to clear.

Explica'tion. *ſ.* [from *explicate.*]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.
3. The ſenſe given by an explainer. *Burnet*

E'xplicative. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain. *Watts.*

Explica'tor. *ſ.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT. *a.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet.*

Expli'citly. *ad.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt.
2. To drive out with noiſe and violence, as from a gun.

Explo'der. *ſ.* [from *explode.*] An hiſſer; one that drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOI'T. *ſ.* [*expletum*, Latin.] A deſign accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt. *Denham.*

To Exploi't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve. *Camden.*

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To ſearch out.

Explora'tion. *ſ.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination. *Brown.*

Explora'tor. *ſ.* [from *explorate.*] One who ſearches; an examiner.

Explo'ratory. *a.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to ſearch into; to examine by trial. *Boyle.*

Explo'rement. *ſ.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial.

Explo'sion. *ſ.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence. *Woodward. Newton.*

Explo'sive. *a.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noiſe and violence. *Woodward.*

EXPO'NENT. *ſ.* [from *expono*, Latin.] Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers, or quantities, is the exponent ariſing when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent: thus ſix is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. *Harris.*

Expone'ntial. *ſ.* [from *exponent.*] Exponential curves are ſuch as partake both of the nature of algebraick and tranſcendental ones. *Harris.*

To EXPO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country. *Addiſon.*

E'xport. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

Exporta'tion. *ſ.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries. *Swift.*

To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expoſitum*, Latin.] To lay open; to make liable to; to put in the power of any thing; to make bare; to lay open to cenſure or ridicule; to lay open to examination; to put in danger; to caſt out to chance; to cenſure; to treat with diſpraiſe.

Exposi'tion. *ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Explanation; interpretation. *Dryden.*

Expo'sitor. *ſ.* [*expoſitor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter. *South.*

To EXPO'STULATE. *v. n.* [*expoſtulo*, Latin.] To canvaſs with another; to altercate; to debate. *Cotton.*

Expostula'tion. *ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Debate; altercation; diſcuſſion of an affair; charge; accuſation.

Expostula'tor. *ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

Expo'stulatory. *a.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Containing expoſtulation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Expo'sure. *ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The act of expoſing or ſetting out to obſervation.
2. The ſtate of being open to obſervation.
3. The ſtate of being expoſed to any thing.
4. The ſtate of being in danger. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Expoſition; ſituation. *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND. *v. n.* [*expono*, Latin.] To explain; to clear; to interpret; to examine; to lay open.

Expo'under. *ſ.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter.

To EXPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*expreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent.
2. To repreſent by the imitative arts; as poetry, ſculpture, painting. *Smith.*
3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. *Milton.*
4. To ſhow or make known in any manner. *Prior.*
5. To denote; to deſignate. *Numbers.*
6. To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion. *Bacon.*
7. To extort by violence. *Ben Jonſon.*

Expre'ss. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; reſembling; exactly like. *Milton.*
2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Clear; not dubious. *Stillingfleet.*
4. On purpoſe; for a particular end. *Atterbury.*

Expre'ss. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe; a meſſage ſent; a declaration in plain terms.

Expre'ssible. *a.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. That may be uttered or declared. *Woodward.*
2. That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

Expre'ssion. *ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. The act or power of repreſenting any thing. *Holder.*
2. The form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered. *Buckingham.*
3. A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.
4. The act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing, as by a preſs. *Arbuthnot.*

Expre'ssive. *a.* [from *expreſs.*] Having the power of utterance or repreſentation. *Pope.*

Expre'ssively. *ad.* [from *expreſſive.*] In a clear and repreſentative way.

Expre'ssiveness. *ſ.* [from *expreſſive.*] The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words. *Addiſon.*

Expressly. *ad.* [from *expreſs.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication. *Stillingfleet.*

Expre'ssure. *ſ.* [from *expreſs.*] Expreſſion; utterance; the form; the likeneſs repreſented; the mark; the impreſſion.

To EXPRO'BRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Latin.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brown.*

Exprobra'tion. *ſ.* [from *exprobrate.*] Reproachful accuſation. *Hooker.*

To Expro'priate. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Latin.] To make no longer our own. *Boyle.*

To EXPU'GN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by aſſault.

Expugna'tion. *ſ.* [from *expugn.*] Conqueſt; the act of taking by aſſault. *Sandys.*

To EXPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*expulſus*, Latin.] To drive out; to force away. *Bacon. Broome.*

Expu'lsion. *ſ.* [from *expulſe.*] The act of expelling or driving out; the ſtate of being driven out.

Expu'lsive. *a.* [from *expulſe.*] Having the power of expulſion.

Expu'nction. *ſ.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition.

To EXPU'NGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.] To blot out; to rub out; to efface; to annihilate.

Expurga'tion. *ſ.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleanſing. *Wiſeman.*
2. Purification from bad mixture, as errour or falſehood.

Expu'rgatory. *a.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown.*

E'XQUISITE. *a.* [*exquiſitus*, Latin.] Farſought; excellent; conſummate; complete; conſummately bad.

Exqui'sitely. *ad.* Perfectly; completely. *Wotton. Add.*

E'xquisiteness. *ſ.* [from *exquiſite.*] Nicety; perfection.

E'xscript. *ſ.* [*exſcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

Exsi'ccant. *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiſeman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Latin.] To dry. *Bro.*

Exsicca'tion. *ſ.* [from *exſiccate.*] The act of drying.

Exsi'ccative. *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

Exspui'tion. *ſ.* [*expuo*, Latin.] A diſcharge by ſpitting.

Exsu'ction. *ſ.* [*exugo*, Latin.] The act of ſucking out.

Exsuda'tion. *ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.] A ſweating; an extillation. *Derham.*

Exsuffla'tion. *ſ.* [*ex* and *ſufflo*, Latin.] A blaſt working underneath. *Bacon.*

To Exsu'ffolate. *v. a.* To whiſper; to buzz in the ear.

To Exsu'scitate. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Latin.] To rouſe up; to ſtir up.

E'xtancy. *ſ.* [from *extant.*] Parts riſing up above the reſt.

E'XTANT. *a.* [*extans*, Latin.] Standing out to view; ſtanding above the reſt; publick; not ſuppreſſed.

Exta'tical. } *a.* [ἐκςάτικος.] Rapturous. *Pope.*
Exta'tick. }

Exte'mporal. *a.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; ſudden.
2. Speaking without premeditation. *Ben Jonſon.*

Exte'mporally. *ad.* [from *extemporal.*] Quickly; without premeditation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Extempora'neous. *a.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Unpremeditated; ſudden.

Exte'mporary. *a.* [*extemporarius*, Latin.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; ſudden; quick. *More.*

EXTE'MPORE. *ad.* [*extempore*, Latin.] Without premeditation; ſuddenly; readily. *South.*

Exte'mporiness. *ſ.* [from *extempore.*] The faculty of ſpeaking or acting without premeditation.

To Exte'mporise. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] To ſpeak extempore, or without premeditation. *South.*

To EXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtretch out in any direction. *Pope.*
2. To ſpread abroad; to diffuſe; to expand; contrary to *contract.* *Locke.*
3. To widen to a large comprehenſion. *Locke.*
4. To ſtretch into aſſignable dimenſions; to make local; to magnify ſo as to fill ſome aſſignable ſpace. *Prior.*
5. To enlarge; to continue. *Pope.*
6. To increaſe in force or duration. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To enlarge the comprehenſion of any poſition. *Hooker.*
8. To impart; to communicate. *Pſalms.*
9. To ſeize by a courſe of law. *Hudibras.*

Exte'nder. *ſ.* [from *extend.*] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extended. *Wiſeman.*

Exte'ndible. *a.* [from *extend.*] Capable of extenſion.

Extensibi'lity. *ſ.* [from *extenſible.*] The quality of being extenſible. *Grew.*

Exte'nsible. *a.* [*extenſio*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being ſtretched into length or breadth. *Holder.*
2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion.

Exte'nsibleness. *ſ.* [from *extenſible.*] Capacity of being extended.

Exte'nsion. *ſ.* [from *extenſio*, Latin.] The act of extending; the ſtate of being extended.

Exte'nsive. *a.* [*extenſivus*, Latin.] Wide; large; comprehenſive. *Watts.*

Exte'nsively. *ad.* [from *extenſive.*] Widely; largely.

Exte'nsiveness. *ſ.* [from *extenſive.*] Largeneſs; diffuſiveneſs; wideneſs; poſſibility to be extended.

Exte'nsor. *ſ.* The muſcle by which any limb is extended.

Exte'nt. *participle.* [from *extend.*] Extended. *Spenſer.*

Exte'nt. *ſ.* [*extenſus*, Latin.] Space or degree to which any thing is ſtretched or ſpread; communication; diſtribution; execution; ſeizure.

To EXTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.] To leſſen; to make ſmall; to diminiſh in any quality; to degrade; to diminiſh in honour; to palliate; to make lean.

Extenua'tion. *ſ.* [from *extenuate.*]

1. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of puniſhment. *Atterbury.*
3. A general decay in the muſcular fleſh of the whole body.

Exte'rior. *a.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinſick. *Boyle.*

Exte'riorly. *ad.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly; externally. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away. *Bentley.*

Extermina'tion. *ſ.* Deſtruction; exciſion. *Bacon.*

Extermina'tor. *ſ.* [*exterminator*, Latin.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To Exte'rmine. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Latin.] To exterminate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exte'rn. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.] External; outward; viſible; without itſelf; not inherent; not intrinſick.

EXTE'RNAL. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itſelf; oppoſite to internal.
2. Having the outward appearance. *Stillingfleet.*

Exte'rnally. *ad.* [from *external.*] Outwardly. *Tayl.*

To Exti'l. *v. n.* [*ex* and *ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop or diſtil from.

Extilla'tion. *ſ.* [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops. *Derham.*

To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Latin.] To prick; to incite by ſtimulation. *Brown.*

Extimula'tion. *ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or ſenſation. *Bacon.*

Exti'nct. *a.* [*extinctus*, Latin.] Extinguiſhed; quenched; put out; at a ſtop; without progreſſive ſucceſſion; aboliſhed; out of force.

Exti'nction. *ſ.* [*extinctio*, Latin.] The act of quenching or extinguiſhing; the ſtate of being quenched; deſtruction; exciſion; ſuppreſſion.

To EXTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.] To put out; to quench; to ſuppreſs; to deſtroy; to cloud; to obſcure.

Exti'nguishable. *a.* [from *extinguiſh.*] That may be quenched, or deſtroyed.

Exti'nguisher. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *Collier.*

Exti'nguishment. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] Extinction; ſuppreſſion; act of quenching; abolition; nullification; termination of a family or ſucceſſion.

To Exti'rp. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTI'RPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind.

Extirpa'tion. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion.

Extirpa'tor. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

Extispi'cious. *a.* [*extiſpicium*, Latin.] Augurial; relating to the inſpection of entrails. *Brown.*

To EXTO'L. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden.*

Exto'ller. *ſ.* [from *extol.*] A praiſer; a magnifier.

Exto'rsive. *a.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

Exto'rsively. *ad.* [from *extorſive.*] In an extorſive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wreſt; to wring from one. *Rowe.*
2. To gain by violence or oppreſſion. *Spenſer.*

To Exto'rt. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence.

Exto'rter. *ſ.* [from *extort.*] One who practiſes oppreſſion. *Camden.*

Exto'rtion. *ſ.* [from *extort.*]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.
2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away.

Exto'rtioner. *ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes extortion. *Camden.*

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extractum*, Latin.] To draw out of ſomething; to draw by chemical operation; to take from ſomething; to draw out of any containing body; to ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe.

E'xtract. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſubſtance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

Extra'ction. *ſ.* [*extractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon.*
2. Derivation from an original; lineage; deſcent. *Clar.*

EXTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *a.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Latin.] Not conſiſting in words, but realities. *Brown.*

Extrajudi'cial. *a.* [*extra* and *judicium.*] Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Latin.] The act of emitting outwards. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *a.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign. *Woodward.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *ad.* [from *extraordinary.*]
1. In a manner out of the common method and order. *Hook.*
2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently. *Howel.*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *ſ.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonneſs; eminence; remarkableneſs. *G. of the Tong.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *a.* [*extraordinarius*, Latin.]
1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.
2. Different from the common courſe of law. *Clarendon.*
3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common. *Sid. Still.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *ad.* Extraordinarily; uncommonly.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin.] Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the ſame province. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRARE'GULAR. *a.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule. *Taylor.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. }
EXTRA'VAGANCY. } *ſ.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]
1. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits. *Hammond.*
2. Irregularity; wildneſs.
3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence. *Tillotſon.*
4. Unnatural tumour; bombaſt. *Dryden.*
5. Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous expence. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *a.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]
1. Wandering out of his bounds. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods. *Dryd.*
3. Not comprehended in any thing. *Ayliffe.*
4. Irregular; wild. *Milton.*
5. Waſteful; prodigal; vainly expenſive. *Addiſon.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *ſ.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *ad.* [from *extravagant.*] In an extravagant manner; wildly; in an unreaſonable degree; expenſively; luxuriouſly; waſtefully.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *extravagant.*] Exceſs; excurſion beyond limits.

To **EXTRA'VAGATE.** *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits.

EXTRA'VASATED. *a.* [*extra* and *vaſa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVASA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extravaſated.*] The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVE'NATE. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Latin.] Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*

EXTRAVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *verſio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out. *Boyle.*

EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* Extracted. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTRE'ME. *a.* [*extremus*, Latin.] Greateſt; of the higheſt degree; utmoſt; laſt; that beyond which there is nothing; preſſing, or rigorous to the utmoſt degree.

EXTRE'ME. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Utmoſt point; higheſt degree of any thing; points at the greateſt diſtance from each other; extremity; end.

EXTRE'MELY. *ad.* [from *extreme.*] In the utmoſt degree; very much; greatly.

EXTRE'MITY. *ſ.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]
1. The utmoſt point; the higheſt degree. *Hooker.*
2. The utmoſt part; the part moſt remote from the middle.
3. The point in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition. *Denham.*
4. Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſtance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Violence of paſſion. *Spenſer.*
6. The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs. *Clarendon.*

To **EXTRICATE.** *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To diſembarraſs; to ſet any one free in a ſtate of perplexity; to clear a perplexed queſtion.

EXTRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extricate.*] The act of diſentangling. *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL. *a.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinſick. *Digb.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY. *ad.* [from *extrinſical.*] From without.

EXTRI'NSICK. *a.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] Outward; external.

To **EXTRU'CT.** *v. a.* [*extructum*, Latin.] To build; to raiſe; to form.

EXTRU'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *extruct.*] A builder; a fabricator.

To **EXTRU'DE.** *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt off.

EXTRU'SION. *ſ.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or driving out. *Bacon.*

EXTU'BERANCE. *ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Moxon.*

EXU'BERANCE. *ſ.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.] Overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; luxuriance. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT. *a.* [*exuberans*, Latin.] Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous; abounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXU'BERANTLY. *ad.* [from *exuberant.*] Abundantly.

To **EXUBERA'TE.** *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the higheſt degree. *Boyle.*

EXU'CCOUS. *a.* [*exſuccus*, Latin.] Without juice; dry.

EXUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.] The act of emitting in ſweat; the matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body.

To **EXUDA'TE.** }
To **EXU'DE.** } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To ſweat out; to iſſue by ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To **EXU'LCERATE.** *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Latin.] To make ſore with an ulcer; to afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

EXULCERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exulcerate.*] The beginning eroſion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation; corroſion.

EXU'LCERATORY. *a.* [from *exulcerate.*] Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To **EXU'LT.** *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above meaſure; to triumph. *Hooker.*

EXU'LTANCE. *ſ.* [from *exult.*] Tranſport; joy; triumph.

EXULTA'TION. *ſ.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*

To **EXU'NDATE.** *v. a.* [*exundo*, Latin.] To overflow.

EXUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exundate.*] Overflow; abundance. *Ray.*

EXU'PERABLE. *a.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE. *ſ.* [*exuperantia*, Latin.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*

To **EXU'SCITATE.** *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Latin.] To ſtir up; to rouſe.

EXU'STION. *ſ.* [*exuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; conſumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ. *ſ.* [Latin.] Caſt ſkins; caſt ſhell; whatever is ſhed by animals. *Woodward.*

EY, EA, EE. May either come from ıᵹ, an iſland, or from the Saxon ea, which ſignifies a water. *Gibſon.*

EY'AS. *ſ.* [*nias*, French.] A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'ASMUSKET. *ſ.* A young unfledged male hawk. *Han.*

EYE. *ſ.* plural *eyne*, now *eyes.* [eaᵹ, Saxon.] The organ of viſion; ſight, ocular knowledge; look, countenance; front, face; a poſture of direct oppoſition; aſpect, regard; notice, attention, obſervation; opinion formed by obſervation; ſight, view; any thing formed like an eye; any ſmall perforation; any ſmall catch for a hook; bud of a plant; a ſmall ſhade of colour; power of perception.

To **EYE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view. *More.*

To **EYE.** *v. n.* To appear; to ſhow; to bear an appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'EBALL. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye. *Shak.*

EYEBRI'GHT. [*euphraſia*, Latin.] An herb.

EY'EBROW. *ſ.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden.*

EY'EDROP. *ſ.* [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'EGLANCE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *glance.*] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenſer.*

EY'EGLASS. *ſ.* [*eye* and *glaſs.*] Spectacles; glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight. *Newton.*

EY'ELESS. *a.* [from *eye.*] Without eyes; ſightleſs; deprived of ſight. *Milton. Garth.*

EY'ELET. *ſ.* [*œillet*, French.] A hole through which light may enter, any ſmall perforation. *Wiſeman.*

EY'ELID. *ſ.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that ſhuts over the eye. *Bacon.*

EYESE'RVANT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant that works only while watched.

EYESE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervice.*] Service performed only under inſpection. *Coloſſians.*

EY'ESHOT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſhot.*] Sight; glance; view. *Spec.*

EY'ESIGHT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſight.*] Sight of the eye. *Samuel.*

EY'ESORE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſore.*] Something offenſive to the ſight. *Clarendon.*

EYESPO'TTED. *a.* [*eye* and *ſpot.*] Marked with ſpots like eyes. *Spenſer.*

EY'ESTRING. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſtring.*] The nerve of the eye.

EY'ETOOTH. *ſ.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders; the fang. *Ray.*

EY'EWINK. *ſ.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint or token. *Shakeſpeare.*

EYEWI'TNESS. *ſ.* [*eye* and *witneſs.*] An ocular evidence; one who gives teſtimony of fact ſeen with his own eyes.

EYRE. *ſ.* [*eyre*, French.] The court of juſtices itinerants.

EY'RY. *ſ.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their neſts, and hatch. *Milton.*

F.

F, Has in the Engliſh an invariable ſound, formed by compreſſion of the whole lips, and a forcible breath.

FABA'CEOUS. *a.* [*fabaceus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean.

FA'BLE. *ſ.* [*fable*, French.]
1. A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept.
2. A fiction in general. *Dryden.*
3. The ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem.
4. A lye.

To **FA'BLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feign; to write, not truth, but fiction; to tell falſehoods.

To **FA'BLE.** *v. a.* To feign; to tell falſely. *Milton.*

FA'BLED. *a.* [from *fable.*] Celebrated in fables. *Tickel.*

FA'BLER. *ſ.* [from *fable.*] A dealer in fiction.

To **FABRICATE.** *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Latin.] To build; to conſtruct; to forge; to deviſe falſely.

FABRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *fabricate.*] The act of building.

FA'BRICK. *ſ.* [*fabrica*, Latin.] A building; an edifice; any ſyſtem or compages of matter.

To **FA'BRICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to conſtruct. *Philips.*

FA'BULIST. *ſ.* [*fabuliſte*, French.] A writer of fables.

FABULO'SITY. *ſ.* [*fabuloſitas*, Latin.] Fulneſs of feigned ſtories. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS. *a.* [*fabuloſus*, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables.

FA'BULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fabulous.*] In fiction. *Brown.*

FACE. *ſ.* [*face*, French; from *facies*, Latin.] The viſage; countenance; caſt of the features; the ſurface of any thing; the front or fore part of any thing; ſtate of affairs; appearance; reſemblance; preſence; ſight; confidence; boldneſs; diſtortion of the face.

FACE *to* **FACE.** When both parties are preſent; without the interpoſition of other bodies.

To **FACE.** *v. n.* To carry a falſe appearance; to turn the face; to come in front.

To **FACE.** *v. a.*
1. To meet in front; to oppoſe with confidence. *Dryden.*
2. To oppoſe with impudence. *Hudibras.*
3. To ſtand oppoſite to. *Pope.*
4. To cover with an additional ſuperficies. *Addiſon.*

FA'CELESS. *a.* [from *face.*] Being without a face.

FACEPAI'NTER. *ſ.* [*face* and *painter.*] A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAI'NTING. *ſ.* [*face* and *painting.*] The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*

FA'CET. *ſ.* [*facette*, French.] A ſmall ſurface. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS. *a.* [*facetieux*, French.] Gay; cheerful; lively. *Government of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *facetious.*] Gayly; cheerfully.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *facetious.*] Cheerful wit; mirth.

FA'CILE. *a.* [*facile*, French.]
1. Eaſy; not difficult; performable with little labour.
2. Eaſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquerable.
3. Eaſy of acceſs or converſe; not ſupercilious. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Pliant; flexible; eaſily perſuaded. *Calamy.*

To **FACI'LITATE.** *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make eaſy; to free from difficulty. *Clarendon.*

FACI'LITY. *ſ.* [*facilite*, French.]
1. Eaſineſs to be performed; freedom from difficulty.
2. Readineſs in performing; dexterity. *Dryden.*
3. Vitious ductility; eaſineſs to be perſuaded. *Bacon.*
4. Eaſineſs of acceſs; affability. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS. *a.* Wicked; facinorous. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'CING. *ſ.* [from *to face.*] An ornamental covering.

FA'CINOROUS. *a.* [*facinora*, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; deteſtably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT. *ſ.* [*factum*, Latin.] A thing done; an effect produced; reality; not ſuppoſition; action; deed.

FA'CTION. *ſ.* [*faction*, French.] A party in a ſtate; tumult; diſcord; diſſenſion.

FA'CTIONARY. *ſ.* [*factionaire*, French.] A party man.

FA'CTIOUS. *a.* [*factieux*, French.]
1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party. *Shakeſp.*
2. Proceeding from publick diſſenſions. *King Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *factious.*] In a manner criminally diſſenſious. *King Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to a publick diſſenſion.

FACTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*

FA'CTOR. *ſ.* [*facteur*, French.] An agent for another; a ſubſtitute. *South.*

FA'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *factor.*] A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country; the traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM. *ſ.* [*fac totum*, Latin.] A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs: as *Scrub* in the Stratagem.

FA'CTURE. *ſ.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY. *ſ.* [*faculté*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]
1. The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hooker.*
2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory.
3. [In phyſick.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal. *Quincy.*
4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon.*
5. Quality; diſpoſition or habit of good or ill. *Shakeſp.*
6. Power; authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.*
8. Faculty in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences.

FACU'ND. *a.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.

To **FA'DDLE.** *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

To **FADE.** *v. n.* [*fade*, French.]
1. To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to grow weak.
2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle.*
3. To wither as a vegetable. *Iſaiah.*
4. To die away gradually; to vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
5. To be naturally not durable; to be tranſient. *Locke.*

To **FADE.** *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to langour.

To **FADGE.** *v. n.* [ᵹeꝼeᵹan, Saxon.]
1. To ſuit; to fit; to have one part conſiſtent with another.
2. To agree; not to quarrel. *Hudibras.*
3. To ſucceed; to hit. *L'Eſtrange.*

FÆ'GES. *ſ.* [Latin.] Excrements; ſettlings; dregs.

To **FAG.** *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with wearineſs; a word ſcarce uſed. *Mackenzie.*

FAGE'ND. *ſ.* [from *fag* and *end.*] The end of a web of cloth; the refuſe or meaner part of any thing. *Fanſhaw.*

FA'GOT. *ſ.* [*fagod*, Welſh; *fagot*, French.]
1. A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire.
2. A ſoldier numbered in the muſter roll, but not really exiſting.

To **FA'GOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle.

To **FAIL.** *v. n.* [*failler*, French.]
1. To be deficient; to ceaſe from former plenty; to fall ſhort. *Pſalms.*
2. To be extinct; to ceaſe to be produced. *Addiſon.*
3. To ceaſe; to periſh; to be loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To die; to loſe life. *Iſaiah.*
5. To ſink; to be torn down.
6. To decay; to decline; to languiſh.
7. To miſs; not to produce its effect.
8. To miſs; not to ſucceed in a deſign.
9. To be deficient in duty. *Wake.*

To **FAIL.** *v. a.* To deſert; not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply; not to aſſiſt; to neglect; to omit to help; not to perform; to be wanting to.

FAIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Miſcarriage; miſs; unſucceſsfulneſs; omiſſion, non-performance; deficience; want; death; extinction.

FAI'LING. *ſ.* [from *fail.*] Deficiency; imperfection; lapſe.

FAI'LURE. *ſ.* [from *fail.*] Deficience; ceſſation; omiſſion; non-performance; ſlip; a lapſe, a ſlight fault.

FAIN. *a.* [fæᵹn, Saxon.] Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

FAIN. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Gladly, very deſirouſly.

To **FAIN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wiſh; to deſire fondly.

To **FAINT.** *v. n.* [*faner*, French.]
1. To decay; to wear or waſte away quickly.
2. To loſe the animal functions; to ſink motionleſs. *Ecclus.*
3. To grow feeble. *Milton.*
4. To ſink into dejection.

To **FAINT.** *v. a.* To deject; to depreſs; to enfeeble.

FAINT. *a.* [*fane*, French.] Languid, week, feeble; not bright, not vivid, not ſtriking; not loud, not piercing; feeble of body; cowardly, timorous, not vigorous; dejected, depreſſed; not active.

FAINTHE'ARTED. *a.* [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly, timorous. *Iſaiah.*

FAINTHE'ARTEDLY. *ad.* [from *fainthearted.*] Timorouſly.

FAINTHE'ARTEDNESS. *ad.* [from *fainthearted.*] Cowardice; timorouſneſs.

FA'INTING. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loſs of animal motion. *Wiſeman.*

FA'INTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Weakneſs in a ſlight degree; incipient debility.

FA'INTLING. *a.* [from *faint.*] Timorous; feeble-minded.

FA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *faint.*] Feebly, languidly; not in bright colours; without force or repreſentation; without ſtrength of body; not vigorouſly, not actively; timorouſly, with dejection, without ſpirit.

FA'INTNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Langour, feebleneſs, want of ſtrength; inactivity, want of vigour; timorouſneſs; dejection.

FA'INTY. *a.* [from *faint.*] Weak, feeble, languid.
FAIR. *a.* [fæȝeꞃ, Saxon.]
1. Beautiful; elegant of features; handſome. *Shakeſp.*
2. Not black: not brown: white in the complexion. *Hale.*
3. Pleaſing to the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Clear: pure. *Boyle.*
5. Not cloudy: not foul: not tempeſtuous.
6. Favourable, proſperous. *Prior.*
7. Likely to ſucceed. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Equal: juſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods.
10. Not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts. *Pope.*
11. Open: direct. *Dryden.*
12. Gentle, mild; not compulſory. *Spenſer.*
13. Mild: not ſevere. *Milton.*
14. Pleaſing: civil. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. Equitable: not injurious. *Milton.*
16. Commodious: eaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*
FAIR. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Gently, decently, without violence; civilly, complaiſantly; happily, ſucceſsfully; on good terms.
FAIR. *ſ.* A beauty: elliptically a fair woman: honeſty: juſt dealing.
FAIR. *ſ.* [*foire*, French.] An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers. *Arbuthnot.*
FA'IRING. *ſ.* [from *fair.*] A preſent given at a fair.
FA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *fair.*] Beautifully: commodiouſly: conveniently: honeſtly, juſtly, without ſhift: ingenuouſly, plainly, openly: candidly, without ſiniſtrous interpretations, without violence to right reaſon, without blots: completely, without any deficience.
FA'IRNESS. *ſ.* [from *fair.*] Beauty, elegance of form: honeſty, candour, ingenuity.
FAIRSPO'KEN. *a.* [from *fair* and *ſpeak.*] Bland and civil language and addreſs. *Hooker.*
FA'IRY. [ꝼaꞃhð, Saxon.]
1. A kind of fabled being ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanlineſs in houſes: an elf, a fay.
2. Enchantreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
FA'IRY. *a.* Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.
FA'IRYSTONE. *ſ.* A ſtone found in gravel-pits.
FAITH. *ſ.* [*fai*, French.]
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker.*
2. The ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church.
3. Truſt in God. *Swift.*
4. Tenet held. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another.
6. Fidelity, unſhaken adherence. *Milton.*
7. Honour, ſocial confidence. *Dryden.*
8. Sincerity, honeſty, veracity. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Promiſe given. *Shakeſpeare.*
FA'ITHBREACH. *ſ.* [*faith* and *breach.*] Breach of fidelity, perfidy. *Shakeſpeare.*
FA'ITHED. *a.* [from *faith.*] Honeſt, ſincere. *Shakeſp.*
FA'ITHFUL. *a.* [*faith* and *full.*]
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Epheſians.*
2. Of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance. *Milton.*
3. Honeſt, upright, without fraud.
4. Obſervant of compact or promiſe. *Dryden.*
FA'ITHFULLY. *ad.* [from *faithful.*] With firm belief in religion: with full confidence in God: with ſtrict adherence to duty: without failure of performance: ſincerely: with ſtrong promiſes: honeſtly: without fraud: confidently: ſteadily.
FA'ITHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *faithful.*] Honeſty, veracity; adherence to duty; loyalty.
FA'ITHLESS. *a.* [from *faith.*]
1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion: unconverted. *Hooker.*
2. Perfidious, diſloyal, not true to duty. *Shakeſpeare.*
FA'ITHLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *faithleſs.*] Treachery, perfidy: unbelief as to revealed religion.
FA'ITOUR. *ſ.* [*faitard*, French.] A ſcoundrel, a raſcal, a mean fellow. *Spenſer.*
FAKE. *ſ.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*
FALCA'DE. *ſ.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.] A horſe is ſaid to make *falcades*, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.
FA'LCATED. *a.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked, bent like a ſcythe. *Harris.*
FALCA'TION. *ſ.* Crookedneſs. *Brown.*
FA'LCHIN. *ſ.* [*fauchon*, French.] A ſhort crooked ſword; a ſcymeter. *Dryden.*
FALCON. *ſ.* [*faulcon*, French.] A hawk trained for ſport: a ſort of cannon.
FA'LCONER. *ſ.* [*falconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*
FA'LCONET. *ſ.* [*falconnette*, French.] A ſort of ordnance.
FA'LDAGE. *ſ.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege reſerved of ſetting up folds for ſheep. *Harris.*
FA'LDING. *ſ.* A kind of coarſe cloth.
FA'LDSTOOL. *ſ.* [*fald* or *fold* and *ſtool.*] A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.
To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *faln.* [ꝼellan, Saxon.]
1. To drop from a higher place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To drop from an erect to a prone poſture.
3. To drop, to be held no longer. *Acts.*
4. To move down any deſcent. *Burnet.*
5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Iſaiah.*
6. To paſs at the outlet, as a river. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To be determined to ſome particular direction. *Cheyne.*
8. To apoſtatiſe: to depart from faith or goodneſs. *Milton.*
9. To die by violence. *Milton.*
10. To come to a ſudden end. *Davies.*
11. To be degraded from an high ſtation.
12. To decline from power or empire. *Addiſon.*
13. To enter into any ſtate worſe than the former. *Dryden.*
14. To decreaſe: to be diminiſhed.
15. To ebb, to grow ſhallow.
16. To decreaſe in value: to bear leſs price.
17. To ſink, not to amount to the full.
18. To be rejected, to become null.
19. To decline from violence to calmneſs.
20. To enter into any new ſtate of body or mind. *Knolles.*
21. To ſink below ſomething in compariſon.
22. To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection. *Bacon.*
23. To happen, to befal. *Donne.*
24. To come by chance, to light on. *Shakeſpeare.*
25. To come in a ſtated method. *Holder.*
26. To come unexpectedly. *Boyle.*
27. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Hale.*
28. To handle or treat directly. *Addiſon.*
29. To come vindictively, as a puniſhment.
30. To come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor.
31. To drop or paſs by careleſſneſs or imprudence. *Swift.*
32. To come forcibly and irreſiſtibly.
33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, or inheritance. *Denham.*
34. To languiſh, to grow faint. *Addiſon.*
35. To be born, to be yeaned. *Mortimer.*
36. *To* FALL *away.* To grow lean. *Arbuthnot.*
37. *To* FALL *away.* To revolt, to change allegiance.
38. *To* FALL *away.* To apoſtatiſe.
39. *To* FALL *away.* To periſh, to be loſt.
40. *To* FALL *away.* To decline gradually, to fade.
41. *To* FALL *back.* To fail of a promiſe or purpoſe.
42. *To* FALL *back.* To recede, to give way.
43. *To* FALL *down.* To proſtrate himſelf in adoration.
44. *To* FALL *down.* To ſink, not to ſtand.
45. *To* FALL *down.* To bend as a ſuppliant. *Iſaiah.*
46. *To* FALL *from.* To revolt, to depart from adherence.
47. *To* FALL *in.* To concur, to coincide.
48. *To* comply, to yield to. *Swift.*
49. *To* FALL *off.* To ſeparate, to be broken. *Shakeſp.*
50. *To* FALL *off.* To periſh, to die away.
51. *To* FALL *off.* To apoſtatiſe. *Milton.*
52. *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing.
53. *To* FALL *on.* To make an aſſault. *Shakeſpeare.*
54. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt, to deſert from one ſide to the other. *Shakeſpeare.*
55. *To* FALL *out.* To quarrel, to jar. *Sidney.*
56. *To* FALL *out.* To happen, to befal. *Hooker.*
57. *To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat.
58. *To* FALL *to.* To apply himſelf to.
59. *To* FALL *under.* To be ſubject to. *Taylor.*
60. *To* FALL *under.* To be ranged with. *Addiſon.*
61. *To* FALL *upon.* To attack, to invade.
62. *To* FALL *upon.* To attempt. *Holder.*
63. *To* FALL *upon.* To ruſh againſt. *Addiſon.*
To FALL. *v. a.* To drop; to let fall; to ſink; to depreſs; to diminiſh in value; to ſink in price; to yean; to bring forth.
FALL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of dropping from on high.
2. The act of tumbling from an erect poſture. *Shakeſp.*
3. The violence ſuffered in dropping from high. *Locke.*
4. Death; overthrow; deſtruction incurred.
5. Ruin; diſſolution. *Denham.*
6. Downfal; loſs of greatneſs; declenſion from eminence; degradation. *Daniel.*
7. Declenſion of greatneſs, power, or dominion. *Hooker.*
8. Diminution; decreaſe of price. *Child.*
9. Declination or diminution of ſound; cloſe to muſick.
10. Declivity; ſteep deſcent. *Bacon.*
11. Cataract; caſcade. *Pope.*
12. The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addiſon.*
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden.*
14. Any thing that falls in great quantities; as a *fall* of ſnow.
15. The act of felling or cutting down.
FALLA'CIOUS. *a.* [*fallacieux*, French.]
1. Producing miſtake; ſophiſtical. *South.*
2. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*
FALLA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fallacious.*] Sophiſtically; with purpoſe to deceive. *Brown.*
FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *fallacious.*] Tendency to deceive.
FA'LLACY. *ſ.* [*fallacia*, Lat.] Sophiſm; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*
FALLIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fallible.*] Liableneſs to be deceived. *Watts.*
FA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to errour. *Taylor.*
FA'LLING. *ſ.* [from *fall.*] Indentings oppoſed to prominence. *Addiſon.*
FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *ſ.* [*fall* and *ſickneſs.*] The epilepſy; a diſeaſe in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his ſenſes, and falls down.
FA'LLOW. *a.* [ꝼaleƿe, Saxon.] Pale red, or pale yellow; unſowed; left to reſt after the years of tillage; plowed, but not ſowed; unplowed; uncultivated; unoccupied; neglected.
FA'LLOW. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. *Mortimer.*
2. Ground lying at reſt. *Rowe.*
To FA'LLOW. *v. a.* To plow in order to a ſecond plowing.
FA'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenneſs; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*
FALSE. *a.* [*falſus*, Latin.]
1. Not morally true; expreſſing that which is not thought.
2. Not phyſically true; conceiving that which does not exiſt.
3. Suppoſititious; ſuccedaneous. *Bacon.*
4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Not honeſt; not juſt. *Donne.*
7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous.
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.
To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenſer.*
2. To deceive. *Spenſer.*
3. To defeat, to balk, to evade. *Spenſer.*
FALSEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*falſe* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow. *Bacon.*
FA'LSEHOOD. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Want of truth, want of veracity.
2. Want of honeſty; treachery. *Milton.*
3. A lie, a falſe aſſertion.
FA'LSELY. *ad.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Contrarily to truth, not truly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. Erroneouſly, by miſtake. *Smalridge.*
3. Perfidiouſly, treacherouſly.
FA'LSENESS. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*]
1. Contrariety to truth.
2. Want of veracity, violation of promiſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. Duplicity, deceit. *Hammond.*
4. Treachery, perfidy, traitorouſneſs. *Rogers.*
FA'LSER. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*] A deceiver.
FALSIFI'ABLE. *a.* [from *falſify.*] Liable to be counterfeited.
FALSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*falſification*, French.]
1. The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.*
2. Confutation. *Broome.*
FA'LSIFIER. *ſ.* [from *falſify.*]
1. One that counterfeits, one that makes any thing ſeem what it is not. *Boyle.*
2. A liar. *L'Eſtrange.*
To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falſifier*, French.] To counterfeit, to forge; to confute, to prove falſe; to violate by falſehood.
To FA'LSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies. *South.*
FA'LSITY. *ſ.* [*falſitas*, Latin.] Falſehood, contrariety to truth; a lye, an errour.
To FA'LTER. *v. n.* [*vaultur*, Iſlandick.]
1. To heſitate in the utterance of words.
2. To fail in any act of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding. *Locke.*
To FA'LTER. *v. a.* To cleanſe, to ſift.
FA'LTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *falter.*] With heſitation, with difficulty.
To FA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fambler*, Daniſh.] To heſitate.
FAME. *ſ.* [*fama*, Lat.] Celebrity, renown, report, rumour.
FA'MED. *a.* [from *fame.*] Renowned, celebrated, much talked of. *Dryden.*
FA'MELESS. *a.* Without fame. *May.*
FAMI'LIAR. *a.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]
1. Domeſtick, relating to a family. *Pope.*
2. Affable, not formal; eaſy in converſation. *Shakeſp.*
3. Unceremonious, free. *Sidney.*
4. Well known. *Watts.*
5. Well acquainted with, accuſtomed.
6. Common, frequent. *Locke.*
7. Eaſy, unconſtrained. *Addiſon.*
8. Too nearly acquainted. *Camden.*
FAMI'LIAR. *ſ.* An intimate, not long acquainted. *Rogers.*
FAMILIA'RITY. *ſ.* [*familiarité*, French.]
1. Eaſineſs of converſation, omiſſion of ceremony.
2. Acquaintance, habitude. *Atterbury.*
3. Eaſy intercourſe. *Pope.*
To FAMI'LIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, French.]
1. To make eaſy by habitude.
2. To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.
FAMI'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *familiar.*]
1. Unceremoniouſly, with freedom. *Bacon.*
2. Commonly, frequently. *Raleigh.*
3. Eaſily, without formality. *Pope.*
FAMI'LLE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way. *Swift.*
FA'MILY. *ſ.* [*familia*, Latin.]
1. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; houſhold. *Swift.*
2. Thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation.
3. A claſs; a tribe; a ſpecies. *Bacon.*
FA'MINE. *ſ.* [*famine*, French.] Scarcity of food, dearth.
To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin.]
1. To kill with hunger, to ſtarve. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To kill by depravation of any thing neceſſary. *Milton.*
To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger.
FA'MISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *famiſh.*] Want of food.
FA'MOSITY. *ſ.* Renown. *Dict.*
FA'MOUS. *a.* [*famuex*, French.] Renowned, celebrated.
FA'MOUSLY. *ad.* [from *famous.*] With celebrity, with great fame.
FAN. *ſ.* [*vannus*, Latin.]
1. An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves. *Atterbury.*
2. Any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away.
4. Any thing by which the air is moved.
5. An inſtrument to raiſe the fire. *Hooker.*
To FAN. *v. a.*
1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spectator.*
2. To ventilate, to affect by air put in motion. *Milton.*
3. To ſeparate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*
FANA'TICISM. *ſ.* [from *fanatick.*] Enthuſiaſm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*
FANA'TICK. *a.* [*fanaticus*, Latin.] Enthuſiaſtick, ſuperſtitious. *Milton.*
FANA'TICK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An enthuſiaſtick; a man mad with wild notions.
FA'NCIFUL. *a.* [*fancy* and *full.*]
1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reaſon.
2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reaſon. *Hayward.*
FA'NCIFULLY. *a.* [from *fanciful.*] According to the wildneſs of imagination.
FA'NCIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fanciful.*] Addiction to the pleaſures of imagination.
FA'NCY. *ſ.* [*phantaſia*, Latin.]
1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations. *Granville.*
2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon.
3. Taſte, idea, conception of things. *Addiſon.*
4. Image, conception, thought. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Inclination, liking, fondneſs. *Collier.*
6. Caprice, humour, whim. *Dryden.*
7. Frolick, idle ſcheme, vagary. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Something that pleaſes or entertains. *Bacon.*
To FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine, to believe without being able to prove. *Spratt.*
To FA'NCY. *v. a.*
1. To pourtray in the mind, to imagine.
2. To like, to be pleaſed with. *Raleigh.*
FANCYMO'NGER. *ſ.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.
FA'NCYSICK. *a.* [from *fancy* and *ſick.*] One whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind. *L'Eſtrange.*
FANE. *ſ.* [*fane*, French.] A temple conſecrated to religion.
FA'NFARON. *ſ.* [Fr.] A bully; a hector; a bluſterer; a boaſter of more than he can perform.
FANFARONA'DE. *ſ.* [from *fanfaron*, French.] A bluſter; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*
To FANG. *v. a.* [ꝼanȝan, Saxon.] To ſeize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakeſpeare.*
FANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal. *Shakeſp.*
2. The nails, the talons.
3. Any ſhoot or other thing by which hold is taken.
FA'NGED. *a.* [from *fang.*] Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth; furniſhed with inſtruments in imitation of fangs.
FA'NGLE. *ſ.* [from ꝼanȝan, Saxon.] Silly attempt; trifling ſcheme.
FA'NGLED. *a.* [from *fangle.*] It is ſcarcely uſed but in new *fangled*; vainly fond of novelty. Quick wits be in deſire new *fangled.* *Aſcham.*
FA'NGLESS. *a.* [from *fang.*] Toothleſs; without teeth.
FA'NGOT. *ſ.* A quantity of wares.
FA'NNEL. *ſ.* [*fanon*, French.] A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt.
FA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *fan.*] One that plays a fan.
FA'NTASIED. *a.* [from *fantaſy.*] Filled with fancies
FANTA'SM. *ſ.* [See PHANTASM.]
FANTA'STICAL. } *a.* [*fantaſtique*, Fr. from *fantaſy.*]
FANTA'STICK. }
1. Irrational, bred only in the imagination.
2. Subſiſting only in the fancy, imaginary.
3. Capricious, humourous, unſteady.
4. Whimſical, fanciful. *Sidney. Addiſon.*
FANTA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *fantaſtical.*] By the power of imagination; capriciouſly; humourouſly; whimſically.
FANTA'STICALNESS. } *ſ.* [from *fantaſtical.*] Humourouſneſs; mere compliance with fancy; whimſicalneſs; unreaſonableneſs; caprice; unſteadineſs.
FANTA'STICKNESS. }
FA'NTASY. *ſ.* [*fantaſie*, French.] Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.
FAP. *a.* Fuddled, drunk. *Shakeſpeare*
FAR. *ad.* [feoꞃ, Saxon.]
1. To great extent in length. *Prior.*
2. To a great extent every way. *Prior.*
3. To a great diſtance progreſſively. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Remotely, at a great diſtance. *Knolles.*
5. To a diſtance. *Raleigh.*
6. In a great part. *Judges.*
7. In a great proportion, by many degrees.
8. To a great height, magnificently. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To a certain point, to a certain degree. *Hammond.*
10. It is uſed often in compoſition; as, *far-ſhooting*, *far-ſeeing.*
FAR-FETCH. *ſ.* [*far* and *fetch.*] A deep ſtratagem.
FAR-FETCHED. *a.* [*far* and *fetch.*]
1. Brought from places remote. *Milton.*
2. Studiouſly ſought, elaborately ſtrained. *Smith.*
FAR-PIERCING. *a.* [*far* and *pierce.*] Striking, penetrating a great way. *Pope.*
FAR-SHOOTING. *a.* Shooting to a great diſtance.
FAR. *a.*
1. Diſtant; remote. *Dryden.*
2. *From* FAR. From a remote place.
FAR. *ſ.* [contracted from *farrow.*] Young pigs. *Tuſſer.*

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin.]
1. To ſtuff, to fill with mingled ingredients. *Carew.*
2. To extend, to ſwell out. *Shakeſpeare.*

FARCE. *ſ.* [*farcer*, French, to mock.] A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity. *Dryden.*

FA´RCICAL. *a.* [from *farce.*] Belonging to a farce. *Gay.*

FA´RCY. *ſ.* [*farcin*, French.] The leproſy of horſes.

FA´RDEL. *ſ.* [*fardello*, Italian.] A bundle, a little pack.

To FARE. *v. n.* [ꝼaꞃan, Saxon.]
1. To go, to paſs, to travel. *Fairfax.*
2. To be in a ſtate good or bad. *Waller.*
3. To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad.
4. To happen to any one well or ill. *South.*
5. To feed, to eat, to be entertained. *Brown.*

FARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Dryd.*
2. Food prepared for the table, proviſions.

FAREWE´LL. *ad.*
1. The parting compliment; adieu. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs. *Waller.*

FAREWE´LL. *ſ.* Leave, act of departure. *Milton.*

FARINA´CEOUS. *a.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; taſting like meal. *Arbuthnot.*

FARM. *ſ.* [*ferme*, French.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit.
2. The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
2. To take at a certain rate. *Camden.*
3. To cultivate land.

FA´RMER. *ſ.* [*fermier*, French.] One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.

FA´RMOST. *a.* [ſuperlative of *far.*] Moſt diſtant. *Dryden.*

FA´RNESS. *ſ.* [from *far.*] Diſtance; remoteneſs. *Carew.*

FARRA´GINOUS. *a.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of different materials. *Brown.*

FARRA´GO. ſ. [Latin.] A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients; a medley.

FA´RRIER. *ſ.* [*ferrier*, French.] A ſhoer of horſes; one who profeſſes the medicine of horſes.

To FA´RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe phyſic or chirurgery on horſes.

FA´RROW. *ſ.* [ꝼeaꞃh, Saxon.] A little pig. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FARROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. *Tuſſer.*

FART. *ſ.* [ꝼeꞃꞇ, Saxon.] Wind from behind. *Suckling.*

To FART. *v. a.* To break wind behind.

FA´RTHER. *ad.* We ought to write *further*, and *furtheſt.* [ꝼoꞃðoꞃ, ꝼuꞃðeꞃ, Saxon.] At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance; more remotely. *Locke.*

FA´RTHER. *a.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, more probably from *forth.*] More remote; longer, tending to a greater diſtance.

FA´RTHERANCE. *ſ.* [more properly *furtherance.*] Encouragement; promotion.

FARTHERMO´RE. *ad.* [more properly *furthermore.*] Beſides; over and above; likewiſe. *Raleigh.*

To FA´RTHER. *v. a.* [more properly *to further.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dryden.*

FA´RTHEST. *ad.* [more properly *furtheſt.*] At the greateſt diſtance; to the greateſt diſtance.

FA´RTHEST. *a.* Moſt diſtant; remoteſt.

FA´RTHING. *ſ.* [ꝼeoꞃðling, Saxon.] The fourth of a penny; copper money. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe hyperbolical; as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FA´RTHINGALE. *ſ.* A hoop, uſed to ſpread the petticoat.

FA´RTHINGSWORTH. *ſ.* As much as is ſold for a farthing.

FA´SCES. ſ. [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the conſuls. *Dryden.*

FA´SCIA. ſ. [Latin.] A fillet; bandage.

FA´SCIATED. *a.* [from *faſcia*, Latin.] Bound with fillets.

FASCIA´TION. *ſ.* [*faſcia*, Latin.] Bandage. *Wiſeman.*

To FA´SCINATE. *v. a.* [*faſcino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA´TION. *ſ.* [from *faſcinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment.

FA´SCINE. ſ. [French.] A faggot. *Addiſon.*

FA´SCINOUS. *a.* [*faſcinum*, Latin.] Cauſed or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey.*

FA´SHION. *ſ.* [*façon*, French.]
1. Form; make; ſtate of any thing with regard to appearance. *Luke.*
2. The make or cut of cloaths. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Manner; ſort; way. *Hayward.*
4. Cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments.
5. Cuſtom; general practice. *Tillotſon.*
6. Manner imitated from another; way eſtabliſhed by precedent. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. General approbation; mode. *Pope.*
8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Raleigh.*
9. Any thing worn. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. The farcy, a diſtemper in horſes; the horſes leproſy.

To FA´SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French.]
1. To form, to mould, to figure. *Raleigh.*
2. To fit, to adapt, to accommodate. *Spenſer.*
3. To caſt into external appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To make according to the rule preſcribed by cuſtom.

FA´SHIONABLE. *a.* [from *faſhion.*]
1. Approved by cuſtom; eſtabliſhed by cuſtom. *Rogers.*
2. Made according to the mode. *Dryden.*
3. Obſervant of the mode. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA´SHIONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *faſhionable.*] Modiſh elegance. *Locke.*

FA´SHIONABLY. *ad.* [from *faſhionable.*] In a manner conformable to cuſtom; with modiſh elegance. *South.*

FA´SHIONIST. *ſ.* [from *faſhion.*] A follower of the mode; a coxcomb.

To FAST. *v. n.* [*faſtan*, Gothick.] To abſtain from food; to mortify the body by religious abſtinence.

FAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Abſtinence from food; religious mortification by abſtinence; by religious humiliation.

FAST. *a.* [ꝼæꞅꞇ, Saxon.]
1. Firm, immoveable. *Milton.*
2. Strong, impregnable. *Spenſer.*
3. Fixed. *Temple.*
4. Deep, ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Firm in adherence. *Aſcham.*
6. [from *ffeſt*, Welſh.] Speedy, quick, ſwift. *Davies.*
7. FAST *and looſe.* Uncertain, variable, inconſtant. *Sidney.*

FAST. *ad.* Firmly, immoveably; cloſely, nearly; ſwiftly; nimbly; frequently.

To FA´STEN. *v. a.* [from *faſt.*] To make faſt, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin; to ſtamp, to impreſs; to ſettle, to confirm; to lay on with ſtrength.

To FA´STEN. *v. n.* To fix himſelf.

FA´STENER. *ſ.* [from *faſten.*] One that makes faſt or firm.

FA´STER. *ſ.* [from *faſt.*] He who abſtains from food.

FA´STHANDED. *a.* [*faſt* and *hand.*] Avaricious, cloſehanded, covetous. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIO´SITY. *ſ.* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfulneſs.

FASTI´DIOUS. *a.* [*faſtidioſus*, Latin.] Diſdainful, ſqueamiſh, delicate to a vice. *Ben Jonſon. South.*

FASTI´DIOUSLY. *a.* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfully; ſqueamiſhly. *Government of the Tongue.*

FASTI´GIATED. *a.* [*faſtigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed with a ſlope.

FA´STINGDAY. *ſ.* [*faſt* and *day.*] Day of mortification by abſtinence. *Taylor.*

FA´STNESS. *ſ.* [from *faſt.*]
1. Firmneſs, firm adherence. *Bacon.*
2. Strength, ſecurity. *Davies.*
3. A ſtrong place, a place not eaſily forced.
4. Cloſeneſs, conciſeneſs, not diffuſion. *Aſcham.*

FA´STUOUS. *a.* [*faſtuoſus*, Latin.] Proud, haughty.

FAT. *a.* [ꝼæꞇ, Saxon.] Fulfed, plump, fleſhy; coarſe, groſs, dull; wealthy, rich.

FAT. *ſ.* An oily and ſulphureous part of the blood; depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, from the innumerable little veſſels which are ſpread amongſt them.

FAT. *ſ.* [ꝼeꞇ, Saxon.] A veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or be ſoaked, commonly written *vat.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten.

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleſhed. *I. Eſr.*

FA´TAL. *a.* [*fatalis*, Latin.]
1. Deadly; mortal; deſtructive; cauſing deſtruction. *Dry.*
2. Proceeding by deſtiny; inevitable; neceſſary. *Tillotſon.*
3. Appointed by deſtiny. *Bacon.*

FA´TALIST. *ſ.* [from *fate.*] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity. *Watts.*

FATA´LITY. *ſ.* [*fatalité*, French.]
1. Predeſtination; predetermined order or ſeries of things and events. *South.*
2. Decree of fate. *King Charles.*
3. Tendency to danger. *Brown.*

FA´TALLY. *ad.* [from *fatal.*]
1. Mortally; deſtructively; even to death.
2. By decree of fate. *Bentley.*

FA´TALNESS. *ſ.* [from *fatal.*] Invincible neceſſity.

FATE. *ſ.* [*fatum*, Latin.] Deſtiny; an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes; event predetermined; death, deſtruction; cauſe of death.

FA´TED. *a.* [from *fate.*] Decreed by fate; modelled in any matter by fate; endued with any quality by fate.

FA´THER. *ſ.* [ꝼaðeꞃ. Saxon.]
1. He by whom the ſon and daughter is begotten. *Bacon.*
2. The firſt anceſtor. *Romans.*
3. The appellation of an old man. *Camden.*
4. The title of any man reverend. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.
6. An eccleſiaſtical writer of the firſt centuries. *Stillingfl.*
7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderneſs. *Job.*
8. The title of a popiſh confeſſor. *Addiſon.*
9. The title of a ſenator of old Rome. *Dryden.*
10. The appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity. *Taylor.*
11. The compellation of God as Creator. *Com. Prayer.*

FA´THER-IN-LAW. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The father of one's huſband or wife. *Addiſon.*

To FA´THER. *v. a.* To take; to adopt as a ſon or daughter; to ſupply with a father; to adopt a work; to aſcribe to any one as his offspring, or production.

FA´THERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The character of a father. *Hall.*

FA´THERLESS. *a.* [from *father.*] Without a father.

FA´THERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The tenderneſs of a father.

FA´THERLY. *a.* [from *father.*] Paternal; like a father.

FA´THERLY. *ad.* In the manner of a father. *Milton.*

FA´THOM. *ſ.* [ꝼæðm, Saxon.]
1. A meaſure of length containing ſix feet. *Holder.*
2. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA´THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encompaſs with the arms extended or encircling.
2. To reach; to maſter. *Dryden.*
3. To ſound; to try with reſpect to the depth. *Felton.*
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom; as, *I cannot* fathom *his deſign.*

FA´THOMLESS. *a.* [from *fathom.*]
1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

FATI´DICAL. *a.* [*fatidicus*, Latin.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel. *Howel.*

FATI´FEROUS. *a.* [*fatifer*, Latin.] Deadly; mortal.

FA´TIGABLE. *a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] Eaſily wearied.

To FA´TIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATI´GUE. *ſ.* [*fatigue*, French.]
1. Wearineſs, laſſitude.
2. The cauſe of wearineſs, labour, toil.

To FATI´GUE. *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, French.] To tire; to weary.

FATKI´DNEYED. *a.* [*fat* and *kidney.*] Fat.

FA´TLING. *ſ.* [from *fat.*] A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter. *Iſaiah.*

FA´TNER. *ſ.* [from *fat.*] That which gives fatneſs. *Arb.*

FA´TNESS. *ſ.* [from *fat.*]
1. The quality of being fat; plump.
2. Fat, greaſe. *Bacon.*
3. Unctuous or greaſy matter. *Bacon.*
4. Oleaginouſneſs, ſlimineſs. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Fertility, fruitfulneſs. *Geneſis.*
6. That which cauſes fertility. *Phillips.*

To FA´TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat.*]
1. To feed up, to make fleſhy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make fruitful. *Dryden.*
3. To feed groſsly, to increaſe. *Dryden.*

To FA´TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat, to be pampered. *Otway.*

FA´TUOUS. *a.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]
1. Stupid, fooliſh, feeble of mind. *Glanville.*
2. Impotent, without force. *Denham.*

FATU´ITY. *ſ.* [*fatuité*, French.] Fooliſhneſs, weakneſs of mind. *King Charles.*

FA´TWITTED. *a.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy, dull. *Shakeſp.*

FA´TTY. *a.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous, oleaginous, greaſy.

FA´UCHION. *ſ.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked ſword.

FA´UFEL. ſ. [French.] The fruit of a ſpecies of the palmtree.

FAVI´LLOUS. *a.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Conſiſting of aſhes.

FA´ULCON. *ſ.* See FALCON.

FAULT. *ſ.* [*faute*, French.]
1. Offence, ſlight crime, ſomewhat liable to cenſure.
2. Defect, want, abſence. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Puzzle, difficulty

To FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong, to fail. *Spenſer.*

To FA´ULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault, to accuſe.

FA´ULTER. *ſ.* [from *fault.*] An offender. *Fairfax.*

FA´ULTFINDER. *ſ.* [*fault* and *find.*] A cenſurer.

FA´ULTILY. *ad.* [from *faulty.*] Not rightly; improperly.

FA´ULTINESS. *ſ.* [from *faulty.*]
1. Badneſs, viciouſneſs, evil. *Sidney.*
2. Delinquency, actual offence. *Hooker.*

FA´ULTLESS. *a.* [from *fault.*] Without fault, perfect.

FA´ULTY. *a.* [*fautif*, French.]
1. Guilty of a fault, blameable, criminal. *Milton.*
2. Wrong, erroneous. *Hooker.*
3. Defective, bad in any reſpect. *Bacon.*

To FA´VOUR. *v. a.* [*favor*, Latin.]
1. To ſupport, to regard with kindneſs. *Bacon.*
2. To aſſiſt with advantages or conveniences. *Addiſon.*
3. To conduce to, to contribute.
4. To reſemble in feature. *Spectator.*

FA´VOUR. *ſ.* [*favor*, Latin.]
1. Kindneſs, kind regard. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Support, defence, vindication. *Rogers.*
3. Kindneſs granted. *Sidney.*
4. Lenity, mildneſs, mitigation of puniſhment. *Swift.*
5. Leave, good-will, pardon. *Pſalms.*
6. Object of favour, perſon or thing favoured. *Milton.*
7. Something given by a lady to be worn.
8. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Feature, countenance. *South.*

FA´VOURABLE. *a.* [*favourable*, French.]
1. Kind, propitious, affectionate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Palliative, tender, averſe from cenſure.
3. Conducive to, contributing to. *Temple.*
4. Accommodate, convenient. *Clarendon.*
5. Beautiful, well favoured. *Spenſer.*

FA´VOURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *favourable.*] Kindneſs, benignity.

FA´VOURABLY. *ad.* [from *favourable.*] Kindly, with favour. *Rogers.*

FA´VOURED. *particip. a.*
1. Regarded with kindneſs. *Pope.*
2. Featured. With *well* or *ill.* *Spenſer.*

FA´VOUREDLY. *ad.* With *well* or *ill.* In a fair or foul manner.

FA´VOURER. *ſ.* [from *favour.*] One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs. *Daniel.*

FA´VOURITE. *ſ.* [*favori, favorite*, French.]
1. A perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour.
2. One choſen as a companion by his ſuperiour. *Clarendon.*

FA´VOURLESS. *a.* [from *favour.*]
1. Unfavoured, not regarded with kindneſs.
2. Unfavouring, unpropitious. *Spenſer.*

FA´USEN. *ſ.* A ſort of large eel. *Chapman.*

FA´USET. *ſ.* [*fauſſet*, French.] The pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot.

FA´USSEBRAYE. *ſ.* A ſmall mount of earth four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*

FA´UTOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer, countenancer. *Ben Jonſon.*

FA´UTRESS. *ſ.* [*fautrice*, French.] A woman that favours, or countenances. *Chapman.*

FAWN. *ſ.* [*faon*, French.] A young deer.

To FAWN. *v. n.*
1. To court by friſking before one: as a dog. *Sidney.*
2. To court by any means. *South.*
3. To court ſervilely. *Milton.*

FA´WNER. *ſ.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays ſervile courtſhip.

FA´WNINGLY. *ad.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing ſervile way.

FA´XED. *a.* [from ꝼæx, Saxon.] Hairy. *Camden.*

FAY. *ſ.* [*fee*, French.]
1. A fairy, an elf. *Milton.*
2. Faith. [*foi*, French.] *Spenſer.*

FE´ABERRY. *ſ.* A gooſeberry.

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*fegen*, German, to ſweep.] To whip, to chaſtiſe.

FE´ALTY. *ſ.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a ſuperior lord. *Milton.*

FEAR. *ſ.* [ꝼeaꞃan, Saxon.]
1. Dread, terror, apprehenſion of danger. *Locke.*
2. Awe, dejection of mind. *Geneſis.*
3. Anxiety, ſolicitude. *Maccabees.*
4. That which cauſes fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Something hung up to ſcare deer. *Iſaiah.*

FEAR. *ſ.* [ꝼeaꞃa, Saxon.] A companion. Obſolete.

To FEAR. *v. a.* [ꝼeaꞃan, Saxon.]
1. To dread, to conſider with apprehenſions of terrour.
2. To fright, to make afraid. *Donne.*

To FEAR. *v. n.*
1. To live in horrour, to be afraid. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*

FE´ARFUL. *a.*
1. Timorous; eaſily made afraid. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Afraid. *Davies.*
3. Awful; to be reverenced. *Exodus.*
4. Terrible, dreadful. *Tillotſon.*

FE´ARFULLY. *ad.* [from *fearful.*]
1. Timorouſly, in fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Terribly, dreadfully.

FE´ARFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fearful.*]
1. Timorouſneſs, habitual timidity.
2. State of being afraid, awe, dread. *South.*

FE´ARLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fearleſs.*] Without terrour.

FE´ARLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *fearleſs.*] Exemption from fear. *Clarendon.*

FE´ARLESS. *a.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid.

FEASIBI´LITY. *ſ.* [from *feaſible.*] A thing practicable.

FE´ASIBLE. *a.* [*faiſible*, French.] Practicably; that may be effected. *Glanville.*

FE´ASIBLY. *ad.* [from *feaſible.*] Practicably.

FEAST. *ſ.* [*feſte*, French.]
1. An entertainment of the table; a ſumptuous treat of great numbers. *Geneſis.*
2. An anniverſary day of rejoicing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke.*

To FEAST. *v. n.* To eat ſumptuouſly.

To FEAST. *v. a.*
1. To entertain ſumptuouſly. *Hayward.*
2. To delight; to pamper. *Hayward.*

FE´ASTER. *ſ.* [from *feaſt.*]
1. One that fares deliciouſly. *Taylor.*
2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE´ASTFUL. *a.* [*feaſt* and *full.*]
1. Feſtive; joyful. *Milton.*
2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*

FE´ASTRITE. *ſ.* [*feaſt* and *rite.*] Cuſtom obſerved in entertainments. *Phillips.*

FEAT. *ſ.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Act; deed; action. *Spenſer.*
2. A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*

FEAT. *a.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Ready, ſkilful, ingenious. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Nice, neat. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE´ATEOUS. *a.* Neat, dexterous.

FE´ATEOUSLY. *ad.* Neatly, dexterouſly. *Spenſer.*

FE´ATHER. *ſ.* [ꝼeðeꞃ, Saxon.]
1. The plume of birds. *Newton.*
2. An ornament, an empty title.
3. [Upon a horſe.] A ſort of natural frizzling hair.

To FE´ATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
3. To tread as a cock. *Dryden.*
4. To enrich, to adorn. *Bacon.*
5. *To* FEATHER *one's neſt.*] To get riches together.

FE´ATHERBED. *ſ.* [*feather* and *bed.*] A bed ſtuffed with feathers. *Bacon.*

FE´ATHERDRIVER. *ſ.* [*feather* and *drive.*] One that cleanſes feathers. *Derham.*

A *featherdriver* had the reſidue of his lungs filled with the ſmall down of feathers. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

FE'ATHERED. *adj.* [from *feather.*]

1. Cloathed with feathers.

I ſaw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuiſſes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Riſe from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury. *Shakeſp.*

So when the new-born phœnix firſt is ſeen,
Her *feather'd* ſubjects all adore their queen. *Dryden.*

Dark'ning the ſky, they hover o'er, and ſhroud
The wanton ſailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior.*

Then ſhips of uncouth form ſhall ſtem the tide,
And *feather'd* people crowd my wealthy ſide. *Pope.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many other *feather'd* creatures, ſeveral little winged boys perch upon the middle arches. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 159.

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be ſtruck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Not with the bow they bend, nor boaſt the ſkill
To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FE'ATHEREDGE. *n. ſ.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* ſtuff. *Moxon's Mechan. Exerciſes.*

FE'ATHEREDGED. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge.*] Belonging to a feather edge.

The cover muſt be made of *featheredged* boards, in the nature of ſeveral doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW. *n. ſ.* A plant both ſingle and double: it is increaſed by ſeeds or ſlips, and alſo by dividing the roots: it flowereth moſt part of the Summer. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FE'ATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Without feathers.

This ſo high grown ivy was like that *featherleſs* bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedneſs. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

FE'ATHERSELLER. *n. ſ.* [*feather* and *ſeller.*] One who ſells feathers for beds.

FE'ATHERY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Cloathed with feathers.

Or whiſtle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames. *Milton.*

FE'ATLY. *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly; dexterouſly.

Foot it *featly* here and there,
And ſweet ſprites the burthen bear. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The moon was up, and ſhot a gleamy light;
He ſaw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing ſeem'd to ſkim the ground. *Dryden.*

There haply by the ruddy damſel ſeen,
Or ſhepherd boy, they *featly* foot the green. *Tickell.*

FE'ATNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *feat.*] Neatneſs; nicety; dexterity.

FE'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [*faiture*, old French.]

1. The caſt or make of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any lineament or ſingle part of the face.

Though ye be the faireſt of God's creatures,
Yet think that death ſhall ſpoil your goodly *features*. *Spenſ.*

We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features* the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that diſcovers itſelf in the hiſtory. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Though various *features* did the ſiſters grace,
A ſiſter's likeneſs was in every face. *Addiſon.*

To FE'ATURE. *v. a.* To reſemble in countenance; to favour.

He liv'd in court moſt prais'd, moſt lov'd,
A ſample to the young'ſt; to th' more mature,
A glaſs that *featur'd* them. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To FEAZE. *v. a.* [See FAXED, perhaps from ꝼax, Saxon, hair.]

1. To untwiſt the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its firſt ſtamina.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainſworth.*

To FEBRI'CITATE. *v. n.* [*febricitor*, Latin.] To be in a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRICULOSE. *adj.* [*febriculoſus*, Latin.] Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

FE'BRIFUGE. *n. ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *febrifuge*, Fr.] Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the beſt ſanguifiers, and alſo the beſt *febrifuges*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FE'BRIFUGE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a moſt ſurprizing good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE. *adj.* [*febrilis*, Latin; *febrile*, French.] Conſtituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

The ſpirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumified by the *febrile* fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

FE'BRUARY. *n. ſ.* [*februarius*, Latin.] The name of the ſecond month in the year.

You have ſuch a *February* face,
So full of froſt, of ſtorm, and cloudineſs? *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'CES. *n. ſ.* [*fæces*, Latin; *feces*, French.]

1. Dregs; lees; ſediment; ſubſidence.

Hence the ſurface of the ground with mud
And ſlime beſmear'd, the *feces* of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and ſucking in
The ſeeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

2. Excrement.

The ſymptoms of ſuch a conſtitution are a ſour ſmell in their *feces*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FE'CULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*fæculentia*, Latin.]
FE'CULENCY. }

1. Muddineſs; quality of abounding with lees or ſediment.

2. Lees; feces; ſediment; dregs.

Pour upon it ſome very ſtrong lee, to facilitate the ſeparation of its *feculencies*. *Boyle.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's pureſt ſpirit, and reſiſt
Its *feculence*, which in more porous ſtocks
Of cyder plants find paſſage free. *Phillips.*

FE'CULENT. *adj.* [*fæculentus*, Latin; *feculent*, French.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, moſt filthy *feculent*,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to waſh themſelves inceſſantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for ſuch intent. *Fairy Queen.*

We may affirm them to be to the body as the light of a candle to the groſs and *feculent* ſnuff, which as it is not pent up in it, ſo neither doth it partake of its ſtench and impurity. *Glanville's Apology.*

FECUND. *adj.* [*fæcundus*, Latin; *fecond*, French.] Fruitful; prolifick.

The more ſickly the years are, the leſs *fecund* or fruitful of children alſo they be. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

FECUNDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fæcundo*, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolifick.

She requeſted theſe plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vii. *c.* 7.

To FECU'NDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolifick. *Dict.*

FECU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fecund*; *fecondité*, French.]

1. Fruitfulneſs; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vaſt numbers whereof notoriouſly teſtify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention ſome ſeeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years; and I have found, from a friend, that melon-ſeeds, after thirty years, are beſt for raiſing of melons. *Ray on the Creation.*

He could never create ſo ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhauſted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FED. Preterite and participle paſſ. of *To feed.*

For on the graſſy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freſhneſs of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpleſs infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

FE'DARY. *n. ſ.* [*fædus*, Latin, or from *feudum.*] This word, peculiar to Shakeſpeare, may ſignify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependant.

Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, ſenſeleſs bauble!
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookeſt
So virgin-like without? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

FE'DERAL. *adj.* [from *fædus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.

It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among the Jews and Heathens, was wont to be. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right and juſtice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and alſo to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

FE'DERARY. *n. ſ.* [from *fædus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'DERATE. *adj.* [*fæderatus*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeoh, Saxon; *fee*, Daniſh, cattle; *feudum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottiſh.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of ſuperiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual eſtate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium* is every man's own land, which he poſſeſſes merely in his own right, without acknowledgment of any ſervice, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe ſervices, or pay rent, or both, to a ſuperior lord. And all our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum: for though a man have land by deſcent from his anceſtors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of ſuch a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by deſcent or purchaſe, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or firſt of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all ſuch to whom it might deſcend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demeſne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has *fee* has *jus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not ſimply his own. *Fee* is divided into two ſorts; *fee*-abſolute, otherwiſe called *fee*-ſimple, and *fee*-conditional, otherwiſe termed *fee*-tail: *fee*-ſimple is that whereof we are ſeiſed in thoſe general words, To us and our heirs of ever: *fee*-tail is that whereof we are ſeiſed to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body, &c. And *fee*-tail is either general or ſpecial: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee*-tail ſpecial is that where a man and his wife are ſeiſed of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or ſell *fee*-ſimples in his maſter's name. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Here's the lord of the ſoil come to ſeize me for a ſtray, for entering his *fee*-ſimple without leave. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?
The general cauſe? or is it a *fee*-grief,
Due to ſome ſingle breaſt? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompenſe.

Theſe be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a *fee*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Not helping, death's my *fee*;
But if I help, what do you promiſe me? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive ſtate to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due *fees*? *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Reward paid to phyſicians or lawyers.

He does not reject the perſon's pretenſions, who does not know how to explain them; or refuſe doing a good office for a man, becauſe he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addiſon's Spect.*

6. Portion; pittance; ſhare. Obſolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reſerve to each cattle their property *fees*. *Tuſſ. Huſband.*

FE'EFARM. *n. ſ.* [*fee* and *farm.*] Tenure by which lands are held from a ſuperiour lord.

John ſurrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *feefarm*; which brought him into ſuch hatred, as all his lifetime after he was poſſeſt with fear. *Davies.*

To FEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reward; to pay.

No man *fees* the ſun, no man purchaſes the light, nor errs if he walks by it. *South's Sermons.*

Watch the diſeaſe in time; for when within
The dropſy rages and extends the ſkin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor; but too late is wiſe. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. To bribe.

I have long loved her, and ingroſſed opportunities to meet her; *feed* every ſlight occaſion, that could but niggardly give me ſight of her. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. To keep in hire.

There's not a thane of them but in his houſe
I have a ſervant *fee'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FE'EBLE. *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; ſickly; infirm; without ſtrength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon aſſes to Jericho. 2 *Chron.*

Command th' aſſiſtance of a faithful friend,
But *feeble* are the ſuccours I can ſend. *Dryden's Æn.*

How I have lov'd, excuſe my falt'ring tongue;
My ſpirits *feeble*, and my pains are ſtrong. *Dryden.*

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal ſoul; and though we be now miſerable and *feeble*, yet we aſpire after eternal happineſs, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the *feeble*, but retards the ſtrong. *Smith.*

To FE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength or power. Not in uſe.

Or as a caſtle reared high and round,
By ſubtile engines and malicious ſlight
Is undermined from the loweſt ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feebled* quite. *Fairy Queen.*

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
That in your chambers gave you chaſtiſement?
Shakeſpeare's King John.

FEEBLEMI'NDED. *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind.*] Weak of mind; defective in reſolution and conſtancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feebleminded*, ſupport the weak, be patient toward all men. 1 *Theſſ.* v. 14.

FE'EBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *feeble.*] Weakneſs; imbecility; infirmity; want of ſtrength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that ſhakes for age and *feebleneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some in their latter years, through the *feebleneſs* of their limbs, have been forced to ſtudy upon their knees. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble.*] Weakly; without ſtrength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep;
Thy tragick muſe gives ſmiles, thy comick ſleep. *Dryden.*

To FEED. *v. a.* [*fodan*, Gothick; ꝼeðan, ꝼoeðan, Saxon.]

1. To ſupply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to purſue. *Dryden.*

Boerhaave *fed* a ſparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To ſupply; to furniſh.

A conſtant ſmoke ariſes from the warm ſprings that *feed* the many baths with which this iſland is ſtocked. *Addiſon.*

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper muſt be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too faſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To graze; to conſume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure conſtantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The froſt will ſpoil the graſs; for which reaſon take care to *feed* it cloſe before Winter. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. To nouriſh; to cheriſh.

How oft from pomp and ſtate did I remove,
To *feed* deſpair, and cheriſh hopeleſs love? *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbaroſſa learned the ſtrength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from ſatiety.

The alteration of ſcenes, ſo it be without noiſe, *feeds* and relieves the eye, before it be full of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

To FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

To *feed* were beſt at home;
From thence the ſauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I, who doth *feed* upon my coſt. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

You cry againſt the noble ſenate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which elſe
Would *feed* on one another. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Galen ſpeaketh of the curing of the ſcirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow, that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He *feeds* on fruits, which, of their own accord,
The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryd. Virg.*

The Brachmans were all of the ſame race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extenſive bleſſing of his luxury. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

3. To paſture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man ſhall cauſe a field to be eaten, and ſhall put in his beaſt, and ſhall *feed* in another man's field, he ſhall make reſtitution. *Exod.* xxii. 5.

4. To grow fat or plump.

FEED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks moſt about when ſhe comes to the beſt *feed*, with a ſhrugging kind of tremor through all her principal parts. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their *feed* is much cheaper, becauſe they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. Paſture.

Beſides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on ſale. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

FE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *feed.*]

1. One that gives food.

The beaſt obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his maſter's but his *feeder*'s hand. *Denham.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'ſt hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou was't,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choak the *feeder*. *Shak.*

We meet in Ariſtotle with one kind of thruſh, called the miſſel-thruſh, or *feeder* upon miſſeltoe. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

4. One that eats nicely; one that lives luxuriouſly.

But that our feaſts
In every meſs have folly, and the *feeders*
Jeſt with it as a cuſtom, I ſhould bluſh
To ſee you ſo attired. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

But ſuch fine *feeders* are no gueſts for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfaſhionable man am I,
With me they'd ſtarve for want of ivory. *Dryden's Juv.*

To FEEL. pret. *felt*; part. paſſ. *felt.* *v. n.* [ꝼelan, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The ſenſe of *feeling* can give us a notion of extenſion, ſhape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 411.

2. To ſearch by feeling. See FEELER.

3. To have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.

The difference of theſe tumours will be diſtinguiſhed by the feel: one *feels* flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent and ſpringy. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judg.* xxvi. 26.

2. To try; to ſound.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour. *Shak.*

3. To have ſenſe of pain or pleaſure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*? *Milton.*

But why ſhould thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, who *feel*
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions and thoſe whips of ſteel? *Creech.*

The well ſung woes ſhall ſooth my penſive ghoſt;
He beſt can paint them who can *feel* them moſt. *Pope.*

Not youthful kings in battle ſeiz'd alive,
E'er *felt* ſuch grief, ſuch terrour, and deſpair. *Pope.*

4. To be affected by.

Would I had never trod this Engliſh earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

5. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not 'till then, he *felt* himſelf,
And found the bleſſedneſs of being little. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

FEEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſenſe of feeling; the touch.

The difference of theſe tumours will be diſtinguiſhed by the *feel*: one feels flaccid and rumpled, the other more even, flatulent, and ſpringy. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FE'ELER. *n. ſ.* [from *feel.*]

1. One that feels.

This hand, whoſe touch,
Whoſe ev'ry touch would force the *feeler*'s ſoul
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. The horns or antennæ of inſects.

Inſects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ: and as they are perpetually feeling and ſearching before them with their *feelers* or antennæ, I am apt to think that beſides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uſes here named may be admitted. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

FEELING. *participial adj.* [from *feel.*]

1. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility.

O wretched ſtate of man in ſelf-diviſion!
O well thou ſay'ſt a *feeling* declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep inciſion. *Sidney.*

Thy wailing words do much my ſpirits move,
They uttered are in ſuch a *feeling* faſhion. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moiſt it again; and frame ſome *feeling* line,
That may diſcover ſuch integrity. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Senſibly felt. This ſenſe is not ſufficiently analogical.

A moſt poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I had a *feeling* ſenſe
Of all your royal favours; but this laſt
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

FE'ELING. *n. ſ.* [from *feel.*]

1. The ſenſe of touch.

Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd;
So obvious and ſo eaſy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,
That ſhe might look at will through ev'ry pore? *Milton.*

2. Senſibility; tenderneſs.

The apprehenſion of the good,
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was ſparing and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Perception.

Great perſons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themſelves happy; for if they judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of ſenſe, ſo we learn what belongs to the ſoul by an inward conſciouſneſs, which may be called a ſort of internal *feeling*. *Watts.*

FE'ELINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling.*]

1. With expreſſion of great ſenſibility.

The princeſs might judge that he meant himſelf, who ſpake ſo *feelingly*. *Sidney.*

He would not have talked ſo *feelingly* of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope.*

2. So as to be ſenſibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference; as the icy phang,
And churliſh chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile and ſay,
This is no flattery: theſe are counſellors,
That *feelingly* perſuade me what I am. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchaſed evil. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

FEET. *n. ſ.* The plural of *foot.*

His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet* with fears.
Pope's Statius.

FE'ETLESS. *adj.* [from *feet.*] Without feet.

Geoffrey of Boulloin broched three *feetleſs* birds, called Allerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

To **FEIGN.** *v. a.* [*feindre*, French; *fingo*, Latin.]

1. To invent.

And theſe three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing *feigned*, the feigning and the feigner; ſo the poem, the poeſy and the poet. *Ben. Johnſon.*

No ſuch things are done as thou ſayeſt, but thou *feigneſt* them out of thine own heart. *Neh.* vi. 8.

2. To make a ſhow of.

Both his hands, moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And *feigned* to waſh themſelves inceſſantly. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To make a ſhew of; to do upon ſome falſe pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in ſhades, eludes her eager ſwain;
But *feigns* a laugh to ſee me ſearch around. *Pope.*

4. To diſſemble; to conceal. Now obſolete.

Each trembling leaf and whiſtling wind they hear,
As ghaſtly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do ſtrive their fearfulneſs to *feign*. *Fairy Queen.*

To **FEIGN.** *v. n.* To relate falſely; to image from the invention.

Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, ſtones, and floods;
Since nought ſo ſtockiſh, hard and full of rage,
But muſick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakeſp.*

FE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly.

Such is found to have been falſely and *feignedly* in ſome of the heathens. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

FE'IGNER. *n. ſ.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

And theſe three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the *feigner*; ſo the poem, the poeſy and the poet. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FEINT. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.]

The mind by degrees loſes its natural reliſh of real, ſolid truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly to any thing that can be but dreſſed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

FEINT. *n. ſ.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A falſe appearance; an offer of ſomething not intended to be.

Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spect.* Nº 286.

2. A mock aſſault; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be ſtruck.

But, in the breaſt encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS. *n. ſ.* Worms in hawks. *Ainſworth.*

FELDFARE. *n. ſ.* See **FIELDFARE.**

To **FELICITATE.** *v. a.* [*feliciter*, French; *felicita*, Latin.]

1. To make happy.

I profeſs
Myſelf an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highneſs' love. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

What a glorious entertainment and pleaſure would fill and *felicitate* his ſpirit, if he could graſp all in a ſingle ſurvey. *Watts.*

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of ſpeeches, *felicitating* the good, or deprecating the evil to follow. *Vulgar Errours.*

FELICITATION. *n. ſ.* [French, from *felicitate.*] Congratulation. *Dict.*

FELICITOUS. *adj.* [*felix*, Latin.] Happy. *Dict.*

FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous.*] Happily. *Dict.*

FELICITY. *n. ſ.* [*felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, Fr.] Happineſs; proſperity; bliſsfulneſs; bleſſedneſs.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou dideſt die,
Being with thy dear blood clean waſh'd from ſin,
May live for ever in *felicity*. *Spenſer, Sonnet* 68.

Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleaſure he, and careleſs eaſe. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

So the *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the deſires of a reaſonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the goſpel! *Rogers, Sermon* iii.

FE'LINE. *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew's Muſæum.*

FELL. *adj.* [felle, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It ſeemed fury, diſcord, madneſs *fell*,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the ſame. *Fairfax.*

So *felleſt* foes,
Whoſe paſſions and whoſe plots have broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends.
Shakeſpeare.

That inſtant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my deſires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope's Autumn.*

Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *felleſt* of the *fell*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

FELL. *n. ſ.* [felle, Saxon.] The ſkin; the hide.

Wipe thine eye;
The goujers ſhall devour them, fleſh and *fell*,
Ere they ſhall make us weep. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The time has been my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a night-ſhriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a diſmal treatiſe rouze and ſtir. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To **FELL.** *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

Villain, ſtand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shak. Henry* V.

Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now wards a *felling* blow, now ſtrikes again. *Daniel.*

Taking the ſmall end of his muſket in his hand, he ſtruck him on the head with the ſtock, and *felled* him. *Raleigh.*

His fall, for the preſent, ſtruck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *felled*. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

On their whole hoſt I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choiceſt youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milton.*

Whom with ſuch force he ſtruck he *fell'd* him down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

I *fell'd* along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a ſhining caſe. *Dryden.*

2. To hew down; to cut down.

Then would he ſeem a farmer that would ſell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*. *Hubb. Tale.*

Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,
And ſhot a dreadful gleam; ſo ſtrong they ſtruck,
There ſeem'd leſs force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*

FELL. preterite of *To fall.*

None on their feet might ſtand,
Though ſtanding elſe as rocks; but down they *fell*
By thouſands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*

FE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down.

Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up againſt us. *Iſa.* xiv. 8.

FELLI'FLUOUS. *adj.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FE'LLMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; fury; rage.

When his brother ſaw the red blood trail
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour ſteep,
For very *fellneſs* loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

FE'LLOE. *n. ſ.* [*felge*, Daniſh.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly*.

Out, out, thou ſtrumpet, Fortune! all you gods,
In general ſynod, take away her power;
Break all the ſpokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shak.*

Their axle-trees, naves, *felloes*, and ſpokes, were all molten. 1 *Kings*, vii. 33.

FE'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*quaſi*, to follow, *Minſhew*; from fe, faith, and lag, bound, Saxon, *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottiſh.]

1. A companion; one with whom we conſort.

In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myſelf, but not one of them came to a good end. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To be your *fellow*,
You may deny me; but I'll be your ſervant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one ſhould be the common good of both;
One ſoul ſhould both inſpire, and neither prove
His *fellow*'s hindrance in purſuit of love? *Dryden.*

2. An aſſociate; one united in the ſame affair.

Each on his *fellow* for aſſiſtance calls;
At length the fatal fabrick mounts the walls. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. One of the ſame kind.

Let partial ſpirits ſtill aloud complain,
Think themſelves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*

A ſhepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of any of his *fellows*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. Equal; peer.

Chieftain of the reſt
I choſe him here: the earth ſhall him allow;
His *fellows* late, ſhall be his ſubjects now. *Fairfax, b.* i.

So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer ſervants. *Sidney.*

5. One thing ſuited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that ſeems to have been prepared for the reception of vice: the ſoul and the body do not ſeem to be *fellows*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 86.

6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.

7. A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs; ſometimes with eſteem; but generally with ſome degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The ſame indeed; a very valiant *fellow*. *Shak. Othello.*

An officer was in danger to have loſt his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleaſant *fellow* ſaid, that he had been cruſhed, but that he ſaved himſelf upon his horns. *Bacon, Apophthegm* iv.

Full fifteen thouſand luſty *fellows*
With fire and ſword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

8. A word of contempt: the fooliſh mortal; the mean wretch; the ſorry raſcal.

Thoſe great *fellows* ſcornfully receiving them, as fooliſh birds fallen into their net, it pleaſed the Eternal Juſtice to make them ſuffer death by their hands. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Caſſio hath here been ſet on in the dark
By Rodorigo, and *fellows* that are 'ſcap'd:
He's almoſt ſlain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had ſtill kept loyal to poſſeſſion;
And left me in reputeleſs baniſhment,
A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

How oft the ſight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for hadſt not thou been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and ſign'd to do a deed of ſhame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shak. K. John.*

The Moor's abus'd by ſome moſt villainous knave,
Some baſe notorious knave, ſome ſcurvy *fellow*. *Shak.*

The *fellow* had taken more fiſh than he could ſpend while they were ſweet. *L'Eſtrange.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our ſtock, and the Siſyphian ſeed
By fraud and theft aſſerts his father's breed. *Dryden.*

You will wonder how ſuch an ordinary *fellow*, as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobler like, the parſon will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The reſt is all but leather and prunella. *Eſſay on Man.*

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The provoſt commanded his men to hang him up on the neareſt tree: then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man. *Hayward.*

10. A member of a college that ſhares its revenues.

To **FE'LLOW.** *v. a.* To ſuit with; to pair with; to match.

Fellow is often uſed in compoſition to mark community of nature, ſtation, or employment.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'ſt* nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

FELLOW-CO'MMONER. *n. ſ.*

1. One who has the ſame right of common.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREA'TURE. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame Creator.

Reaſon is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminences whereby we are raiſed above our *fellow-creatures* the brutes in this lower world. *Watts's Logick, Introduction.*

FELLOW-HEIR. *n. ſ.* Coheir; partner of the ſame inheritance.

The Gentiles ſhould be *fellow-heirs*. *Eph.* iii. 6.

FELLOW-HE'LPER. *n. ſ.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the ſame buſineſs.

We ought to receive ſuch, that we might be *fellow-helpers* to the truth. 3 *John*, 8.

FELLOW-LA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* One who labours in the ſame deſign.

My *fellow-labourers* have likewiſe commiſſioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryden.*

FELLOW-SE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame maſter.

Nor leſs think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellow-ſervant*; and enquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milt Par. Loſt.*

Fair *fellow-ſervant*! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my ſlighted care
Than the bright dame's we ſerve. *Waller.*

Their fathers and yours were *fellow-ſervants* to the ſame heavenly Maſter while they lived; nor is that relation diſſolved by their death, but ought ſtill to operate among their ſurviving children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FELLOW-SO'LDIER. *n. ſ.* One who fights under the ſame commander. An endearing appellation uſed by officers to their men.

Come, *fellow-ſoldier*, make thou proclamation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellow-ſoldier*. *Phil.* ii. 25.

FELLOW-STU'DENT. *n. ſ.* One who ſtudies in company with another.

I pr'ythee, do not mock me, *fellow-ſtudent*;
I think it was to ſee my mother's wedding. *Shakeſp.*

If you have no *fellow-ſtudent* at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. *Watts's Logick.*

FELLOW-SU'BJECT. *n. ſ.* One who lives under the ſame government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellow-ſubjects* was a feather in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*

FELLOW-SU'FFERER. *n. ſ.* One who ſhares in the ſame evils; one who partakes the ſame ſufferings with another.

How happy was it for thoſe poor creatures, that your grace was made their *fellow-ſufferer*? And how glorious for you, that you choſe to want rather than not relieve the wants of others? *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

We in ſome meaſure ſhare the neceſſities of the poor at the ſame time that we relieve them, and make ourſelves not only their patrons but *fellow-ſufferers*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FELLOW-WRI'TER. *n. ſ.* One who writes at the ſame time, or on the ſame ſubject.

Since they cannot raiſe themſelves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they muſt ſink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themſelves upon a level with them. *Spectator.*

FELLOWFE'ELING. *n. ſ.* [*fellow* and *feeling.*]

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellowfeeling* of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Combination; joint intereſt.

Even your milkwoman and your nurſerymaid have a *fellowfeeling*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

FE'LLOWLIKE. } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like.*] Like a companion;
FE'LLOWLY. } on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and reſpectful carriage. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

One ſeed for another, to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood ſeemeth not ſtrange. *Tuſſer.*

FE'LLOWSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *fellow.*]

1. Companionſhip; conſort; ſociety.

This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowſhip*. *Shakeſp.*

From bliſsful bow'rs
Of amaranthine ſhade, fountain, or ſpring,
By the waters of life, where'er they ſat
In *fellowſhips* of joy, the ſons of light
Haſted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 80.

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his poſſeſſion, to be uſed for the common good; for men are made for ſociety and mutual *fellowſhip*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

God having deſigned man for a ſociable creature, made him not only with an inclination and under the neceſſity to have *fellowſhip* with thoſe of his own kind, but furniſhed him alſo with language, which was to be the great inſtrument and cementer of ſociety. *Locke.*

2. Aſſociation; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowſhip* to die with us. *Shak. Henry* V.

Thoſe laws do bind men abſolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any ſettled *fellowſhip*, never any ſolemn agreement amongſt themſelves what to do, or not to do. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

Moſt of the other Chriſtian princes were drawn into the *fellowſhip* of that war. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. Equality.

4. Partnerſhip; joint intereſt.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof

That *fellowſhip* in pain divides not ſmart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Par. Reg.*
O love! thou ſternly do'ſt thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowſhip* diſdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company; ſtate of being together.
The great contention of the ſea and ſkies
Parted our *fellowſhip*. But hark, a ſail! *Shak. Othello.*

6. Frequency of intercourſe; ſocial pleaſure.

In a great town friends are ſcattered, ſo that there is not that *fellowſhip* which is in leſs neighbourhoods. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

7. Fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments, with *good* prefixed.

He had by his exceſſive *good fellowſhip*, which was grateful to all the company, made himſelf popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

8. An eſtabliſhment in the college with ſhare in its revenue.

Combes having, by the moſt extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly *fellowſhip*, went up to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accompts, depending between divers perſons, having put together a general ſtock, ſo that they may every man have his proportional gain, or ſuſtain his proportional part of loſs. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

10. A rule in arithmetick, by which two or more independent operations of the rule of three may divide any given number into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers. It is ſo called, becauſe the more common and uſeful application thereof is in the diviſion of gains, loſſes, or other things, among partners in company. *Malcolm.*

FE'LLY. *adv.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; ſavagely; barbarouſly.

Fair ye be ſure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greedineſs
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beaſt, doth *felly* him oppreſs. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

FELO-DE-SE. *n. ſ.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himſelf.

FE'LON. *n. ſ.* [*felon*, French; *felo*, low Latin; ꝼel, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

And often have you brought the wily fox,
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the murd'rous deed. *Dryden.*

2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a *felon.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FE'LON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cauſe of ſo impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath ſtirred up ſo miſchievous deſpight! *Spenſer.*
Then bids prepare th' hoſpitable treat,
Vain ſhews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FELO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant; perfidious; deſtructive.

This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

O thieviſh night!
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome *felonious* end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Iriſh pen and dies. *Dryden.*

FELO'NIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *felonious.*] In a felonious way.

FE'LONOUS. *adj.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; felonious.

I am like for deſperate dole to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

FE'LONY. *n. ſ.* [*felonie*, French; *felonia*, low Latin, from *felon.*] A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink ſmall-beer. *Shakeſpeare.*

FELT. The preterite of FEEL, which ſee.

FELT. *n. ſ.* [ꝼelt, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate ſtratagem to ſhoe
A troop of horſe with *felt.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. A hide or ſkin.

To know whether ſheep are ſound or not, ſee that the *felt* be looſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.

The ſame wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kerſey. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To FE'LTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt.*] To clot together like felt.

His *feltred* locks, that on his boſom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns reſemble. *Fairfax.*

FELU'CCA. *n. ſ.* [*feleu*, French; *felkon*, Arabick.] A ſmall open boat with ſix oars. *Dict.*

FE'MALE. *n. ſ.* [*femelle*, French; *femella*, Latin.] A ſhe; one of the ſex which brings young.

God created man in his own image, male and *female* created he them. *Gen.* i. 27.

Man, more divine,
Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry ſeas,
Indu'd with intellectual ſenſe and ſoul,
Are maſters to their *females*, and their lords. *Shakeſp.*

FE'MALE. *adj.*

1. Not maſculine; belonging to a ſhe.

If by a *female* hand he had foreſeen
He was to die, his wiſh had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryd.*

2. FEMALE *Rhymes.* Double rhymes ſo called, becauſe in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. Theſe rhymes are *female*:

Th' exceſs of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*

The *female rhymes* are in uſe with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiſcuouſly, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*

FEME *Covert. n. ſ.* [French.] A married woman; who is alſo ſaid to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

FEME *Sole. n. ſ.* [French.] A ſingle woman; an unmarried woman.

FEMINA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *femina*, Latin.] Female nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increaſe or growth thereof the maſculine appears. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 17.

FE'MININE. *adj.* [*femininus*, Latin.]

1. Of the ſex that brings young; female.

Thus we chaſtiſe the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and ſo concorporate. *Cleaveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heav'nly form
Angelick, but more ſoft and *feminine.* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Effeminate; emaſculated.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine* and ſubjected to eaſe and delicacy. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

FE'MININE. *n. ſ.* A ſhe; one of the ſex that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at laſt
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine?* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

FE'MORAL. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.

The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed in taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FEN. *n. ſ.* [ꝼenn, Saxon; *venne*, Dutch.] A marſh; low flat and moiſt ground; a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that ſtands in the midſt of a great marſh or *fen.* *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shak. Coriol.*
You common cry of curs, whoſe breath I hate,
As reek o' th' rotten *fens.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The ſurface is of black *fen* earth. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

He to Portina's wat'ry marſhes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear unſully'd current glides. *Addiſon.*

FE'NBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*fen* and *berry.*] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard; ſecurity; outwork; defence.

That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their oppreſſors. *Decay of Piety.*

There's no *fence* againſt inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 167.

To put them out of their parents view, at a great diſtance, is to expoſe them to the greateſt dangers of their whole life, when they have the leaſt *fence* and guard againſt them. *Locke.*

Let us bear this awful corps to Cæſar,
And lay it in his ſight, that it may ſtand
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Incloſure; mound; hedge.

In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden's Horace.*
Shall I mention make
Of the vaſt mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the diſdainful ſea, that, ſhut from thence,
Roars round the ſtructure, and invades the *fence?* *Dryd.*
Employ their wiles and unavailing care;
To paſs the *fences* and ſurpriſe the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruiſed my ſhin th' other day, with playing at ſword and dagger with a maſter of *fence.* *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Deſpite his nice *fence* and his active practice. *Shakeſp.*

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To incloſe; to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each paſture and each plain
Deſtroyed have, each field to waſte is laid;
In *fenced* towers beſtowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'ſt this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot paſs, and ſet darkneſs in my paths. *Job,* xix. 8.

Thou haſt cloathed me with ſkin and fleſh, and haſt *fenced* me with bones and ſinews. *Job,* x. 11.

He went about to make a bridge to a ſtrong city, which was *fenced* about with walls. 2 *Mac.* xii. 13.

See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent rail, or other incloſure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To guard.

So much of adders wiſdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear againſt thy ſorceries. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep deſcent. *Dryd.*

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to practiſe the uſe of weapons.

He having got ſome iron, ſhould have it beaten into ſwords, and put into his ſervants hands to *fence* with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard againſt; to act on the defenſive.

Vice is the more ſtubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the firſt place to be *fenced* againſt. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art.

If a throſtle ſing, he falls ſtrait a capering:
He will *fence* with his own ſhadow. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The ſtooping warriors, aiming head to head,
Engage their claſhing horns; with dreadful ſound
The foreſt rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They *fence* and puſh, and, puſhing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their ſides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*

A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies and gameſters company. *Locke.*

Theſe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgelplaying. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

FE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Without incloſure; open.

Each motion of the heart riſes to fury,
And love in their weak boſoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as deſtructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceleſs* ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from North, from South, from Eaſt, from Weſt.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

FE'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *fence.*] One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons, or ſcience of defence.

Calmneſs is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning *fencers* ſuffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

A nimble *fencer* will put in a thruſt ſo quick, that the foil will be in your boſom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FE'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence. *Addiſon.*

FE'NCINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the uſe of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *ſchool.*] A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his ſon for duels, I had rather mine ſhould be a good wreſtler than an ordinary fencer, which is the moſt a gentleman can attain to, unleſs he will be conſtantly in the *fencingſchool*, and every day exerciſing. *Locke.*

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend.*] To keep off; to ſhut out.

Spread with ſtraw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To diſpute; to ſhift off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them, paſſes for a great part of learning; but it is learning diſtinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *fend.*]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fœneratio*, Latin.] Uſury; the gain of intereſt; the practice of increaſing money by lending.

The hare figured not only puſillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and uſury from its fecundity and ſuperfetation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 17.

FE'NUGREEK. *n. ſ.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, ſomewhat plain, ſhaped like a horn, and full of ſeeds, for the moſt part rhomboid or kidney-ſhaped. *Millar.*

FE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*fœniculum*, Latin.] A plant of ſtrong ſcent.

It is an umbelliferous plant, whoſe leaves are divided into capillaceous jags: the petals of the flower are intire, and placed orbicularly, expanding in form of a roſe: each flower is ſucceeded by two oblong thick gibbous ſeeds, channeled on one ſide, and plain on the other. *Millar.*

A ſav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt *fennel*, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

FE'NNELFLOWER. *n. ſ.* A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath a large ſucculent milky root: the ſtalks are ſpongy, and filled with pith: the flowers conſiſt of many leaves, expanded in form of a roſe, growing in an umbel: each flower is ſucceeded by two large oval-ſhaped flat ſeeds, which are very thin, and turn black when ripe: the leaves are like thoſe of fennel. *Millar.*

FE'NNY. *adj.* [from *fen.*]

1. Marſhy; boggy; mooriſh.

Driving in of piles is uſed for ſtone or brick houſes, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or mooriſh. *Moxon.*

The hungry crocodile, and hiſſing ſnake,
Lurk in the troubl'd ſtream and *fenny* brake. *Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marſh.

Fillet of a *fenny* ſnake,
In the caudron boil and bake. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FE'NNYSTONES. *n. ſ.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED. *adj.* [*fen* and *ſuck.*] Sucked out of marſhes.

Infect her beauty,
You *fenſuck'd* fogs, drawn by the pow'rful ſun. *Shakeſp.*

FE'OD. *n. ſ.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL. *adj.* [*feodal*, Fr. from *feod.*] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *n. ſ.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperiour lord. *Hanmer.*

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*fief*, *fieffer*, French; *feoffare*, low Lat.] To put in poſſeſſion; to inveſt with right.

FEOFFEE. *n. ſ.* [*feoffatus*, Latin; *fieffé*, French.] One put in poſſeſſion.

The late Earl of Deſmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed ſecretly all his lands to *feoffees* in truſt, in hope to have cut off her majeſty from the eſcheat of his lands. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

FE'OFFER. *n. ſ.* [*feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing. See FEOFFMENT.

FE'OFFMENT. *n. ſ.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting poſſeſſion.

Any gift or grant of any honours, caſtles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-ſimple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffor, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffor gives in fee-ſimple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowel.*

The act of parliament cut off and fruſtrated all ſuch conveyances as had, by the ſpace of twelve years before his rebellion, been made; within the compaſs whereof the fraudulent *feoffment* of others, his accomplices and fellow-traitors, were contained. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

FERA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*feracitas*, Latin.] Fruitfulneſs; fertility. *Dict.*

FE'RAL. *adj.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; mournful; deadly. *Dict.*

FERIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday; ceſſation from work.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this ſeaſon is commonly termed the phyſicians vacation. *Vulg. Errours.*

FE'RINE. *adj.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; ſavage.

The only difficulty that remains is touching thoſe *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beaſts; as lions, tigers, wolves and bears. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FERI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ferine.*] Barbarity; ſavageneſs; wildneſs.

A ferine and neceſſitous kind of life, a converſation with thoſe that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would aſſimilate the next generation to barbariſm and *ferineneſs.* *Hale.*

FE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildneſs; ſavageneſs.

He reduced him from the moſt abject and ſtupid *ferity* to his ſenſes, and to ſober reaſon. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To FERME'NT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.] To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts.

Ye vig'rous ſwains! while youth *ferments* your blood,
And purer ſpirits ſwell the ſprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickeſt woods beſet,
Wind the ſhrill horn, or ſpread the waving net. *Pope.*

To FERME'NT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Latin.]

1. That which cauſes inteſtine motion.

The ſemen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poiſon, are putrefying *ferments.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of deſire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. The inteſtine motion; tumult.

FERME'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FERME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Having the power to cauſe fermentation.

Cucumbers, being wateriſh, fill the veins with crude and windy ſeroſities, that contain little ſalt or ſpirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the ſtomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fermentatio*, Latin.] A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeſt rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort, &c. And this motion differs much from that uſually called ebullition or efferveſcence, which is a violent boiling and ſtruggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after *fermentation*, will yield a *ſpiritus ardens.* *Boyle.*

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expreſſions, gives them a new kind of *fermentation*; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

The ſap, in fluent dance,
And lively *fermentation*, mounting, ſpreads
All this innumerous colour'd ſcene of things. *Thomſon.*

FERME'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Cauſing fermentation; having the power to cauſe fermentation.

Aromatical ſpirits deſtroy by their *fermentative* heat. *Arb.*

FERN. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeaꞃn, Saxon.] A plant.

The male *fern* is common on the ſtumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of ſmall pinnules, dentated on the edges, and ſet cloſe by one another on tender ribs. On the back of theſe pinnules are produced the ſeeds, ſmall and extremely numerous. Decoctions of the root and diet-drinks have been uſed in chronick diſorders and obſtructions. The country people eſteem it a ſovereign remedy for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

beſides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uſes here named may be admitted. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Fe'eling. *participial adj.* [from *feel.*]
1. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility.
O wretched ſtate of man in ſelf-diviſion!
O well thou ſay'ſt a *feeling* declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep inciſion. *Sidney.*
Thy wailing words do much my ſpirits move,
They uttered are in ſuch a *feeling* faſhion. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moiſt it again; and frame ſome *feeling* line,
That may diſcover ſuch integrity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Senſibly felt. This ſenſe is not ſufficiently analogical.
A moſt poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
I had a *feeling* ſenſe
Of all your royal favours; but this laſt
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

Fe'eling. *n. ſ.* [from *feel.*]
1. The ſenſe of touch.
Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd;
So obvious and ſo eaſy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,
That ſhe might look at will through ev'ry pore? *Milton.*
2. Senſibility; tenderneſs.
The apprehenſion of the good,
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was ſparing and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
3. Perception.
Great perſons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themſelves happy; for if they judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of ſenſe, ſo we learn what belongs to the ſoul by an inward conſciouſneſs, which may be called a ſort of internal *feeling.* *Watts.*

Fe'elingly. *adv.* [from *feeling.*]
1. With expreſſion of great ſenſibility.
The princeſs might judge that he meant himſelf, who ſpake ſo *feelingly.* *Sidney.*
He would not have talked ſo *feelingly* of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope.*
2. So as to be ſenſibly felt.
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference; as the icy phang,
And churliſh chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile and ſay,
This is no flattery: theſe are counſellors,
That *feelingly* perſuade me what I am. *Shakeſpeare.*
He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchaſed evil. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Feet. *n. ſ.* The plural of *foot.*
His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet* with fears. *Pope's Statius.*

Fe'etless. *adj.* [from *feet.*] Without feet.
Geoffrey of Boulloin broched three *feetleſs* birds, called Allerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

To **Feign.** *v. a.* [*feindre*, French; *fingo*, Latin.]
1. To invent.
And theſe three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing *feigned*, the feigning and the feigner; ſo the poem, the poeſy and the poet. *Ben. Johnſon.*
No ſuch things are done as thou ſayeſt, but thou *feigneſt* them out of thine own heart. *Neh.* vi. 8.
2. To make a ſhow of.
Both his hands, moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And *feigned* to waſh themſelves inceſſantly. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To make a ſhew of; to do upon ſome falſe pretence.
Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in ſhades, eludes her eager ſwain;
But *feigns* a laugh to ſee me ſearch around. *Pope.*
4. To diſſemble; to conceal. Now obſolete.
Each trembling leaf and whiſtling wind they hear,
As ghaſtly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do ſtrive their fearfulneſs to *feign.* *Fairy Queen.*

To **Feign.** *v. n.* To relate falſely; to image from the invention.
Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, ſtones, and floods;
Since nought ſo ſtockiſh, hard and full of rage,
But muſick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakeſp.*

Fe'ignedly. *adv.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly.
Such is found to have been falſely and *feignedly* in ſome of the heathens. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

Fe'igner. *n. ſ.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.
And theſe three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the *feigner*; ſo the poem, the poeſy and the poet. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Feint. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, for *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.]
The mind by degrees loſes its natural reliſh of real, ſolid truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly to any thing that can be but dreſſed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

Feint. *n. ſ.* [*feint*, French.]
1. A falſe appearance; an offer of ſomething not intended to be.
Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spect.* Nº 286.
2. A mock aſſault; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be ſtruck.
But, in the breaſt encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

Fe'landers. *n. ſ.* Worms in hawks. *Ainſworth.*

Feldfare. *n. ſ.* See Fieldfare.

To **Felicitate.** *v. a.* [*feliciter*, French; *felicita*, Latin.]
1. To make happy.
I profeſs
Myſelf an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highneſs' love. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
What a glorious entertainment and pleaſure would fill and *felicitate* his ſpirit, if he could graſp all in a ſingle ſurvey! *Watts.*
2. To congratulate.
They might proceed unto forms of ſpeeches, *felicitating* the good, or deprecating the evil to follow. *Vulgar Errours.*

Felicita'tion. *n. ſ.* [French, from *felicitate.*] Congratulation. *Dict.*

Feli'citous. *adj.* [*felix*, Latin.] Happy. *Dict.*

Feli'citously. *adv.* [from *felicitous.*] Happily. *Dict.*

Feli'city. *n. ſ.* [*felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, Fr.] Happineſs; proſperity; bliſsfulneſs; bleſſedneſs.
The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou dideſt die,
Being with thy dear blood clean waſh'd from ſin,
May live for ever in *felicity.* *Spenſer, Sonnet* 68.
Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleaſure he, and careleſs eaſe. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
So the *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the deſires of a reaſonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the goſpel! *Rogers, Sermon* iii.

Fe'line. *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.
Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Fell. *adj.* [ꝼelle, Saxon.]
1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.
It ſeemed fury, diſcord, madneſs *fell*,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the ſame. *Fairfax.*
So *felleſt* foes,
Whoſe paſſions and whoſe plots have broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends. *Shakeſpeare.*
That inſtant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my deſires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.
I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope's Autumn.*
Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *felleſt* of the *fell.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

Fell. *n. ſ.* [ꝼelle, Saxon.] The ſkin; the hide.
Wipe thine eye;
The goujers ſhall devour them, fleſh and *fell*,
Ere they ſhall make us weep. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
The time has been my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a night-ſhriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a diſmal treatiſe rouze and ſtir. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To **Fell.** *v. a.* [*fellen*, German.]
1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.
Villain, ſtand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shak. Henry* V.
Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now wards a *felling* blow, now ſtrikes again. *Daniel.*
Taking the ſmall end of his muſket in his hand, he ſtruck him on the head with the ſtock, and *felled* him. *Raleigh.*
His fall, for the preſent, ſtruck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *felled.* *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*
On their whole hoſt I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choiceſt youth: they only liv'd who fled. *Milton.*
Whom with ſuch force he ſtruck he *fell'd* him down,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*
I *fell'd* along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a ſhining caſe. *Dryden.*
2. To hew down; to cut down.
Then would he ſeem a farmer that would ſell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell.* *Hubb. Tale.*
Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,
And ſhot a dreadful gleam; ſo ſtrong they ſtruck,
There ſeem'd leſs force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*

Fell. preterite of *To fall.*
None on their feet might ſtand,
Though ſtanding elſe as rocks; but down they *fell*
By thouſands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*

Fe'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down.
Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up againſt us. *Iſa.* xiv. 8.

Felli'fluous. *adj.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

Fe'llmonger. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

Fe'llness. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; fury; rage.
When his brother ſaw the red blood trail
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour ſteep,
For very *fellneſs* loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Fe'lloe. *n. ſ.* [*felge*, Daniſh.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly.*
Out, out, thou ſtrumpet, Fortune! all you gods,
In general ſynod, take away her power;
Break all the ſpokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shak.*
Their axle-trees, naves, *felloes*, and ſpokes, were all molten. *1 Kings*, vii. 33.

Fe'llow. *n. ſ.* [*quaſi*, to follow, *Minſhew*; from ꝼe, faith, and lag, bound, Saxon, *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottiſh.]
1. A companion; one with whom we conſort.
In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myſelf, but not one of them came to a good end. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
To be your *fellow*,
You may deny me; but I'll be your ſervant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one ſhould be the common good of both;
One ſoul ſhould both inſpire, and neither prove
His *fellow's* hindrance in purſuit of love? *Dryden.*
2. An aſſociate; one united in the ſame affair.
Each on his *fellow* for aſſiſtance calls;
At length the fatal fabrick mounts the walls. *Dryd. Virg.*
3. One of the ſame kind.
Let partial ſpirits ſtill aloud complain,
Think themſelves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*
A ſhepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of any of his *fellows.* *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
4. Equal; peer.
Chieftain of the reſt
I choſe him here: the earth ſhall him allow;
His *fellows* late, ſhall be his ſubjects now. *Fairfax, b.* i.
So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer ſervants. *Sidney.*
5. One thing ſuited to another; one of a pair.
When virtue is lodged in a body, that ſeems to have been prepared for the reception of vice: the ſoul and the body do not ſeem to be *fellows.* *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 86.
6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow.*
7. A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs; ſometimes with eſteem; but generally with ſome degree of contempt.
This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The ſame indeed; a very valiant *fellow.* *Shak. Othello.*
An officer was in danger to have loſt his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleaſant *fellow* ſaid, that he had been cruſhed, but that he ſaved himſelf upon his horns. *Bacon, Apophthegm* iv.
Full fifteen thouſand luſty *fellows*
With fire and ſword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*
8. A word of contempt: the fooliſh mortal; the mean wretch; the ſorry raſcal.
Thoſe great *fellows* ſcornfully receiving them, as fooliſh birds fallen into their net, it pleaſed the Eternal Juſtice to make them ſuffer death by their hands. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Caſſio hath here been ſet on in the dark
By Rodorigo, and *fellows* that are 'ſcap'd:
He's almoſt ſlain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had ſtill kept loyal to poſſeſſion;
And left me in reputeleſs baniſhment,
A *fellow* of no mark nor likelihood. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
How oft the ſight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for hadſt not thou been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and ſign'd to do a deed of ſhame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shak. K. John.*
The Moor's abus'd by ſome moſt villainous knave,
Some baſe notorious knave, ſome ſcurvy *fellow.* *Shak.*
The *fellow* had taken more fiſh than he could ſpend while they were ſweet. *L'Eſtrange.*
As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our ſtock, and the Siſyphian ſeed
By fraud and theft aſſerts his father's breed. *Dryden.*
You will wonder how ſuch an ordinary *fellow*, as this Mr. Wood, could have got his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*
You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobler like, the parſon will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The reſt is all but leather and prunella. *Eſſay on Man.*
9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.
The provoſt commanded his men to hang him up on the neareſt tree: then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man. *Hayward.*
10. A member of a college that ſhares its revenues.

To **Fe'llow.** *v. a.* To ſuit with; to pair with; to match.
Fellow is often uſed in compoſition to mark community of nature, ſtation, or employment.
Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'ſt* nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Fellow-co'mmoner. *n. ſ.*
1. One who has the ſame right of common.
He cannot appropriate, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*
2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

Fellow-cre'ature. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame Creator.
Reaſon is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminences whereby we are raiſed above our *fellow-creatures* the brutes in this lower world. *Watts's Logick, Introduction.*

Fellow-he'ir. *n. ſ.* Coheir; partner of the ſame inheritance.
The Gentiles ſhould be *fellow-heirs.* *Eph.* iii. 6.

Fellow-he'lper. *n. ſ.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the ſame buſineſs.
We ought to receive ſuch, that we might be *fellow-helpers* to the truth. *3 John*, 8.

Fellow-la'bourer. *n. ſ.* One who labours in the ſame deſign.
My *fellow-labourers* have likewiſe commiſſioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryden.*

Fellow-se'rvant. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame maſter.
Nor leſs think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellow-ſervant*; and enquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Fair *fellow-ſervant!* may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my ſlighted care
Than the bright dame's we ſerve. *Waller.*
Their fathers and yours were *fellow-ſervants* to the ſame heavenly Maſter while they lived; nor is that relation diſſolved by their death, but ought ſtill to operate among their ſurviving children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Fellow-so'ldier. *n. ſ.* One who fights under the ſame commander. An endearing appellation uſed by officers to their men.
Come, *fellow-ſoldier*, make thou proclamation. *Shakeſpeare.*
Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellow-ſoldier.* *Phil.* ii. 25.

Fellow-stu'dent. *n. ſ.* One who ſtudies in company with another.
I pr'ythee, do not mock me, *fellow-ſtudent*;
I think it was to ſee my mother's wedding. *Shakeſp.*
If you have no *fellow-ſtudent* at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. *Watts's Logick.*

Fellow-su'bject. *n. ſ.* One who lives under the ſame government.
The bleeding condition of their *fellow-ſubjects* was a feather in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*

Fellow-su'fferer. *n. ſ.* One who ſhares in the ſame evils; one who partakes the ſame ſufferings with another.
How happy was it for thoſe poor creatures, that your grace was made their *fellow-ſufferer*? And how glorious for you, that you choſe to want rather than not relieve the wants of others? *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
We in ſome meaſure ſhare the neceſſities of the poor at the ſame time that we relieve them, and make ourſelves not only their patrons but *fellow-ſufferers.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Fellow-wri'ter. *n. ſ.* One who writes at the ſame time, or on the ſame ſubject.
Since they cannot raiſe themſelves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they muſt ſink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themſelves upon a level with them. *Spectator.*

Fellowfe'eling. *n. ſ.* [*fellow* and *feeling.*]
1. Sympathy.
It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellowfeeling* of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Combination; joint intereſt.
Even your milkwoman and your nurſerymaid have a *fellowfeeling.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Fe'llowlike. } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like.*] Like a companion;
Fe'llowly. } on equal terms; companionable.
All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and reſpectful carriage. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
One ſeed for another, to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood ſeemeth not ſtrange. *Tuſſer.*

Fe'llowship. *n. ſ.* [from *fellow.*]
1. Companionſhip; conſort; ſociety.
This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowſhip.* *Shakeſp.*
From bliſsful bow'rs
Of amaranthine ſhade, fountain, or ſpring,
By the waters of life, where'er they ſat
In *fellowſhips* of joy, the ſons of light
Haſted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 80.
There is no man but God puts excellent things into his poſſeſſion, to be uſed for the common good; for men are made for ſociety and mutual *fellowſhip.* *Calamy's Sermons.*
God having deſigned man for a ſociable creature, made him not only with an inclination and under the neceſſity to have *fellowſhip* with thoſe of his own kind, but furniſhed him alſo with language, which was to be the great inſtrument and cementer of ſociety. *Locke.*
2. Aſſociation; confederacy; combination.
We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowſhip* to die with us. *Shak. Henry* V.
Thoſe laws do bind men abſolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any ſettled *fellowſhip*, never any ſolemn agreement amongſt themſelves what to do, or not to do. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.
Moſt of the other Chriſtian princes were drawn into the *fellowſhip* of that war. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
3. Equality.
4. Partnerſhip; joint intereſt.
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof

That *fellowſhip* in pain divides not ſmart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load. *Par. Reg.*
O love! thou ſternly do'ſt thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowſhip* diſdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company; ſtate of being together.

The great contention of the ſea and ſkies
Parted our *fellowſhip*. But hark, a ſail! *Shak. Othello.*

6. Frequency of intercourſe; ſocial pleaſure.

In a great town friends are ſcattered, ſo that there is not that *fellowſhip* which is in leſs neighbourhoods. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

7. Fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments, with *good* prefixed.

He had by his exceſſive *good fellowſhip*, which was grateful to all the company, made himſelf popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

8. An eſtabliſhment in the college with ſhare in its revenue.

Corruſcodes having, by the moſt extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly *fellowſhip*, went up to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accompts, depending between divers perſons, having put together a general ſtock, ſo that they may every man have his proportional gain, or ſuſtain his proportional part of loſs. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

10. A rule in arithmetick, by which two or more independent operations of the rule of three may divide any given number into unequal parts, proportional to certain other numbers. It is ſo called, becauſe the more common and uſeful application thereof is in the diviſion of gains, loſſes, or other things, among partners in company. *Malcolm.*

FE'LLY. *adv.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; ſavagely; barbarouſly.

Fair ye be ſure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greedineſs
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beaſt, doth *felly* him oppreſs. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

FELO-DE-SE. *n. ſ.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himſelf.

FE'LON. *n. ſ.* [*felon*, French; *felo*, low Latin; fel, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

And often have you brought the wily fox,
Chas'd even amid the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the murd'rous deed. *Dryden.*

2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a *felon*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FE'LON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cauſe of ſo impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath ſtirred up ſo miſchievous deſpight! *Spenſer.*
Then bids prepare th' hoſpitable treat,
Vain ſhews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FELO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; traiterous; villanous; malignant; perfidious; deſtructive.

This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

O thieviſh night!
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome *felonious* end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Iriſh pen and dies. *Dryden.*

FELO'NIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *felonious.*] In a felonious way.

FE'LONOUS. *adj.* [from *felon.*] Wicked; felonious.

I am like for deſperate dole to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

FE'LONY. *n. ſ.* [*felonie*, French; *felonia*, low Latin, from *felon.*] A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink ſmall-beer. *Shakeſpeare.*

FELT. The preterite of FEEL, which ſee.

FELT. *n. ſ.* [felt, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate ſtratagem to ſhoe
A troop of horſe with *felt*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. A hide or ſkin.

To know whether ſheep are ſound or not, ſee that the *felt* be looſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.

The ſame wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kerſey. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To FE'LTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt.*] To clot together like felt.

His *feltred* locks, that on his boſom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns reſemble. *Fairfax.*

FELU'CCA. *n. ſ.* [*felou*, French; *felkon*, Arabick.] A ſmall open boat with ſix oars. *Dict.*

FE'MALE. *n. ſ.* [*femelle*, French; *femella*, Latin.] A ſhe; one of the ſex which brings young.

God created man in his own image, male and *female* created he them. *Gen. i. 27.*

Man, more divine,
Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry ſeas,
Indu'd with intellectual ſenſe and ſoul,
Are maſters to their *females*, and their lords. *Shakeſp.*

FE'MALE. *adj.*

1. Not maſculine; belonging to a ſhe.

If by a *female* hand he had foreſeen
He was to die, his wiſh had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryd.*

2. FEMALE *Rhymes.* Double rhymes ſo called, becauſe in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. Theſe rhymes are *female*:

Th' exceſs of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*

The *female rhymes* are in uſe with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiſcuouſly, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*

FEME *Covert.* *n. ſ.* [French.] A married woman; who is alſo ſaid to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

FEME *Sole.* *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſingle woman; an unmarried woman.

FEMINA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *femina*, Latin.] Female nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increaſe or growth thereof the maſculine appears. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.*

FE'MININE. *adj.* [*fœmininus*, Latin.]

1. Of the ſex that brings young; female.

Thus we chaſtiſe the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and ſo concorporate. *Cleaveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heav'nly form
Angelick, but more ſoft and *feminine*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Effeminate; emaſculated.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine* and ſubjected to eaſe and delicacy. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

FE'MININE. *n. ſ.* A ſhe; one of the ſex that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at laſt
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*? *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

FE'MORAL. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.

The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed in taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FEN. *n. ſ.* [fenn, Saxon; *venne*, Dutch.] A marſh; low flat and moiſt ground; a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that ſtands in the midſt of a great marſh or *fen*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shak. Coriol.*
You common cry of curs, whoſe breath I hate,
As reek o' th' rotten *fens*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The ſurface is of black *fen* earth. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

He to Pertinia's wat'ry marſhes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear unſully'd current glides. *Addiſon.*

FE'NBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*fen* and *berry.*] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard; ſecurity; outwork; defence.

That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their oppreſſors. *Decay of Piety.*

There's no *fence* againſt inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 167.*

To put them out of their parents view, at a great diſtance, is to expoſe them to the greateſt dangers of their whole life, when they have the leaſt *fence* and guard againſt them. *Locke.*

Let us bear this awful corps to Cæſar,
And lay it in his ſight, that it may ſtand
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Incloſure; mound; hedge.

In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden's Horace.*
Shall I mention make
Of the vaſt mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the diſdainful ſea, that, ſhut from thence,
Roars round the ſtructure, and invades the *fence*? *Dryd.*
Employ their wiles and unavailing care;
To paſs the *fences* and ſurpriſe the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruiſed my ſkin th' other day, with playing at ſword and dagger with a maſter of *fence*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Deſpite his nice *fence* and his active practice. *Shakeſp.*

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To incloſe; to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each paſture and each plain
Deſtroyed have, each field to waſte is lade;
In *fenced* towers beſtowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'ſt this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot paſs, and ſet darkneſs in my paths. *Job, xix. 8.*

Thou haſt cloathed me with ſkin and fleſh, and haſt *fenced* me with bones and ſinews. *Job, x. 11.*

He went about to make a bridge to a ſtrong city, which was *fenced* about with walls. *2 Mac. xii. 13.*

See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent rail, or other incloſure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To guard.

So much of adders wiſdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear againſt thy ſorceries. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep deſcent. *Dryd.*

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to practiſe the uſe of weapons.

He having got ſome iron, ſhould have it beaten into ſwords, and put into his ſervants hands to *fence* with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard againſt; to act on the defenſive.

Vice is the more ſtubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the firſt place to be *fenced* againſt. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art.

If a throſtle ſing, he falls ſtrait a capering:
He will *fence* with his own ſhadow. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The ſtooping warriors, aiming head to head,
Engage their claſhing horns; with dreadful ſound
The foreſt rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They *fence* and puſh, and, puſhing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their ſides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*

A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies and gameſters company. *Locke.*

Theſe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgelplaying. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

FE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Without incloſure; open.

Each motion of the heart riſes to fury,
And love in their weak boſoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as deſtructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceleſs* ocean,
And leaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from North, from South, from Eaſt, from Weſt.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

FE'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *fence.*] One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons, or ſcience of defence.

Calmneſs is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning *fencers* ſuffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

A nimble *fencer* will put in a thruſt ſo quick, that the foil will be in your boſom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FE'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence. *Addiſon.*

FE'NCINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the uſe of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *ſchool.*] A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his ſon for duels, I had rather mine ſhould be a good wreſtler than an ordinary fencer, which is the moſt a gentleman can attain to, unleſs he will be conſtantly in the *fencingſchool*, and every day exerciſing. *Locke.*

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend.*] To keep off; to ſhut out.

Spread with ſtraw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To diſpute; to ſhift off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them, paſſes for a great part of learning; but it is learning diſtinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *fend.*]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fœneratio*, Latin.] Uſury; the gain of intereſt; the practice of increaſing money by lending.

The hare figured not only puſillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and uſury from its fecundity and ſuperfetation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. c. 17.*

FE'NUGREEK. *n. ſ.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, ſomewhat plain, ſhaped like a horn, and full of ſeeds, for the moſt part rhomboid or kidney-ſhaped. *Millar.*

FE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*fœniculum*, Latin.] A plant of ſtrong ſcent.

It is an umbelliferous plant, whoſe leaves are divided into capillaceous jags: the petals of the flower are intire, and placed orbicularly, expanding in form of a roſe: each flower is ſucceeded by two oblong thick gibbous ſeeds, channelled on one ſide, and plain on the other. *Millar.*

A ſav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt *fennel*, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

FE'NNELFLOWER. *n. ſ.* A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath a large ſucculent milky root: the ſtalks are ſpongy, and filled with pith: the flowers conſiſt of many leaves, expanded in form of a roſe, growing in an umbel: each flower is ſucceeded by two large oval-ſhaped flat ſeeds, which are very thin, and turn black when ripe: the leaves are like thoſe of fennel. *Millar.*

FE'NNY. *adj.* [from *fen.*]

1. Marſhy; boggy; mooriſh.

Driving in of piles is uſed for ſtone or brick houſes, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or mooriſh. *Moxon.*

The hungry crocodile, and hiſſing ſnake,
Lurk in the troubl'd ſtream and *fenny* brake. *Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marſh.

Fillet of a *fenny* ſnake,
In the caudron boil and bake. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FE'NNYSTONES. *n. ſ.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED. *adj.* [*fen* and *ſuck.*] Sucked out of marſhes.

Infect her beauty,
You *fenſuck'd* fogs, drawn by the pow'rful ſun. *Shakeſp.*

FE'OD. *n. ſ.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL. *adj.* [*feodal*, Fr. from *feod.*] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *n. ſ.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperiour lord. *Hanmer.*

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*fief*, *fieffer*, French; *feoffare*, low Lat.] To put in poſſeſſion; to inveſt with right.

FEOFFEE. *n. ſ.* [*feoffatus*, Latin; *fieffé*, French.] One put in poſſeſſion.

The late Earl of Deſmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed ſecretly all his lands to *feoffees* in truſt, in hope to have cut off her majeſty from the eſcheat of his lands. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

FE'OFFER. *n. ſ.* [*feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing. See FEOFFMENT.

FE'OFFMENT. *n. ſ.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting poſſeſſion.

Any gift or grant of any honours, caſtles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-ſimple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffor, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffor gives in fee-ſimple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowel.*

The act of parliament cut off and fruſtrated all ſuch conveyances as had, by the ſpace of twelve years before his rebellion, been made; within the compaſs whereof the fraudulent *feoffment* of others, his accomplices and fellow-traitors, were contained. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

FERA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*feracitas*, Latin.] Fruitfulneſs; fertility. *Dict.*

FE'RAL. *adj.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funereal; mournful; deadly. *Dict.*

FERIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday; ceſſation from work.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this ſeaſon is commonly termed the phyſicians vacation. *Vulg. Errours.*

FE'RINE. *adj.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; ſavage.

The only difficulty that remains is touching thoſe *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beaſts; as lions, tigers, wolves and bears. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FERI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ferine.*] Barbarity; ſavageneſs; wildneſs.

A ferine and neceſſitous kind of life, a converſation with thoſe that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would aſſimilate the next generation to barbariſm and *ferineneſs*. *Hale.*

FE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildneſs; ſavageneſs.

He reduced him from the moſt abject and ſtupid *ferity* to his ſenſes, and to ſober reaſon. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To FERME'NT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, French.] To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts.

Ye vig'rous ſwains! while youth *ferments* your blood,
And purer ſpirits ſwell the ſprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickeſt woods beſet,
Wind the ſhrill horn, or ſpread the waving net. *Pope.*

To FERME'NT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Latin.]

1. That which cauſes inteſtine motion.

The ſemen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poiſon, are putrefying *ferments*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of deſire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. The inteſtine motion; tumult.

FERME'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FERME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Having the power to cauſe fermentation.

Cucumbers, being wateriſh, fill the veins with crude and windy ſeroſities, that contain little ſalt or ſpirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the ſtomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fermentatio*, Latin.] A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeſt rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort, &c. And this motion differs much from that uſually called ebullition or efferveſcence, which is a violent boiling and ſtruggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after *fermentation*, will yield a *ſpiritus ardens*. *Boyle.*

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expreſſions, gives them a new kind of *fermentation*; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

The ſap, in fluent dance,
And lively *fermentation*, mounting, ſpreads
All this innumerous colour'd ſcene of things. *Thomſon.*

FERME'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Cauſing fermentation; having the power to cauſe fermentation.

Aromatical ſpirits deſtroy by their *fermentative* heat. *Arb.*

FERN. *n. ſ.* [fearn, Saxon.] A plant.

The male *fern* is common on the ſtumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches: the leaves are formed of a number of ſmall pinnules, dentated on the edges, and ſet cloſe by one another on tender ribs. On the back of theſe pinnules are produced the ſeeds, ſmall and extremely numerous. Decoctions of the root and diet-drinks have been uſed in chronick diſorders and obſtructions. The country people eſteem it a ſovereign remedy for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the foreſt, thick with beech it ſtood,
Horrid with *fern*, and intricate with thorn:
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beaſts were worn.
Dryden's Æneid.

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are ſeldom cultivated in gardens. *Millar.*

FE'RNY. *adj.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern.

The herd ſuffic'd, did late repair
To *ferny* heaths, and to their foreſt-lare. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French.]

1. Savage; fierce.
2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beaſts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto ſuperfetation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but ſeldom, and but one at a time. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 16.

Smedley roſe in majeſty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze. *Pope's Dunc.*

FERO'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr. from *ferocious.*] Savageneſs; wildneſs; fierceneſs.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatneſs of my noſe, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of Lion. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhoſpitable, full of *ferocity*. *Phillips's Briton.*

FE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; of iron.

In the body of glaſs there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

FE'RRET. *n. ſ.* [*fured*, Welſh; *furet*, Fr. *ferret*, Dutch; *viverra*, Latin.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbits.

With what an eager earneſtneſs ſhe looked, having threatning not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while ſhe ſpoke her noſe ſeemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Cicero
Looks with ſuch *ferret* and ſuch fiery eyes,
As we have ſeen him. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Coneys are deſtroyed or taken either by *ferrets* or purſenets. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A kind of narrow ribband.

To **FE'RRET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbiſhop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER. *n. ſ.* [from *ferret.*] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FE'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ferry.*] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*ferrugineux*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, ſaline, petrefying and bituminous. *Ray on the Creation.*

FE'RRULE. *n. ſ.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are ſtrengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our ſtaves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

To **FE'RRY.** *v. a.* [ꝼaꞃan, to paſs, Saxon; *fahr*, German, a paſſage. Skinner imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if ſuch muſt be ſought, may not theſe words be more naturally derived from *ferri*, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and ſaw,
He loudly call'd to ſuch as were aboard,
The little bark unto the ſhore to draw,
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To **FE'RRY.** *v. n.* To paſs over water in a veſſel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They *ferry* over this Lethæan ſound
Both to and fro, their ſorrow to augment. *Par. Loſt.*

FE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A veſſel of carriage; a veſſel in which goods or paſſengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other ſide of that wide ſtrand,
Where ſhe was rowing, and for paſſage ſought:
Him needed not long call, ſhe ſoon to hand
Her *ferry* brought. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 6.

There went a *ferryboat* to carry over the king's houſhold. 2 *Sam.* xix. 18.

Bring them with imagin'd ſpeed
Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addiſ.*

2. The paſſage over which the ferryboat paſſes.

FE'RRYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ferry* and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers over the water.

I paſt, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim *ferryman*, which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shak. Rich.* III.

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and ſolemn ſtories raiſed after him. *Brown.*

The griſly *ferryman* of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Roſcommon.*

FERTH, or *forth*. Common terminations are the ſame as in Engliſh an army; coming from the Saxon word ꝼyꞃð. *Gibſon.*

FE'RTILE. *adj.* [*fertile*, French; *fertilis*, Latin.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for *fertile* England. *Shak. Henry* VI.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleaſant field; ſo *fertile*, that it has given me two harveſts in a Summer. *Dryden.*

I aſk whether in the uncultivated waſte of America, left to nature, without any improvement, a thouſand acres yield the needy inhabitants as many conveniencies of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonſhire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and *fertile* by her floods. *Blackmore.*

2. With *of* before the thing produced.

The earth is *fertile of* all kind of grain. *Camden's Rem.*

This happy country is extremely *fertile*, as of thoſe above, ſo likewiſe of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfulneſs; fecundity.

To **FERTI'LITATE.** *v. a.* [from *fertile.*] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluſter of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

FERTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*fertilitas*, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulneſs; plenteouſneſs.

I will go root away
The noiſom weeds, that without profit ſuck
The ſoil's *fertility* from wholeſome flowers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Paradiſe itſelf exceeded in beauty and *fertility*; and theſe places had but a reſemblance thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary *fertility*, and thoſe mighty crops they produce after theſe waters are withdrawn. *Woodward.*

To **FE'RTILIZE.** *v. a.* [*fertiliſer*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a ſort of terreſtrial matter that *fertilizes* the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

FE'RTILY. *adv.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfully; plenteouſly; plentifully; abundantly.

FE'RVENCY. *n. ſ.* [*fervens*, Latin.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerneſs.

Your diver
Did hang a ſaltfiſh on his hook, which he
With *fervency* drew up. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all ſides loſt much of our firſt *fervency* towards God. *Hooker, Dedication.*

There muſt be zeal and *fervency* in him which propoſeth for the reſt thoſe ſuits and ſupplications, which they by their joyful acclamations muſt ratify. *Hooker, b.* v. § 25.

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perſeverance. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

FE'RVENT. *adj.* [*fervens*, Latin; *fervent*, French.]

1. Hot; boiling.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of *fervent* blood, will flow a future quietude and ſerenitude. *Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more *fervent* to diſpute, be not always the moſt able to determine. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the Spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts,* xviii. 25.

So ſpake the *fervent* angel; but his zeal
None ſeconded, as out of ſeaſon judg'd,
Or ſingular and raſh. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Let all enquiries into the myſterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would diſpoſe their minds to direct all their ſkill to the promotion of a good life. *South's Sermons.*

FE'RVENTLY. *adv.* [from *fervent.*]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply,
With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Queen.*

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras ſaluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. *Col.* iv. 12.

He cares not how or what he ſuffers, ſo he ſuffer well, and be the friend of Chriſt; nor where nor when he ſuffers, ſo he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FE'RVID. *adj.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.
2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid.*]

1. Heat.
2. Zeal; paſſion; ardour. *Dict.*

FE'RVIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid.*] Ardour of mind; zeal; paſſion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the act of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidneſs* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what ſpirit he was of. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FE'RULA. *n. ſ.* [*ferule*, Fr. from *ferula*, giant fennel, Lat.] An inſtrument of correction with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand: ſo named becauſe anciently the ſtalks of fennel were uſed for this purpoſe.

Theſe differ as much as the rod and *ferula*. *Shaw.*

To **FE'RULE.** *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fervor*, Latin; *ferveur*, French.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *fervour* proceeded from this ſtar, yet would not the ſame determine the opinion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

Like bright Aurora, whoſe refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of enſuing day,
And warns the ſhepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy ſhadows, from the threat'ned heat. *Waller.*

Theſe ſilver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the *fervour* of the day;
So from one cloud ſoft ſhow'rs we view,
And blaſting lightnings burſt away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal; ardour of devotion.

Odious it muſt needs have been to aboliſh that which all had held for the ſpace of many ages, without reaſon ſo great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear ſufficient to clear them from all blame of raſh proceedings, if in *fervour* of zeal they had removed ſuch things. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

Haply deſpair hath ſeiz'd her;
Or, wing'd with *fervour* of her love, ſhe's flown
To her deſir'd Poſthumus. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greateſt value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its preſent *fervour*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

FE'SCUE. *n. ſ.* [*veeſe*, Dutch; *feſtu*, French.] A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inſide to ſignify ſome letter, when any of them is pointed at by the forefinger of the right hand, or by any kind of *feſcue*. *Holder.*

Teach them how manly paſſions ought to move;
For ſuch as cannot think, can never love;
And ſince they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *feſcues* to each ſhining part. *Dryden.*

FE'SELS. *n. ſ.* A kind of baſe grain.

Diſdain not *feſels* or poor vech to ſow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *May's Virgil.*

FESSE. *n. ſ.* [In heraldry.]

The *feſſe* is ſo called of the Latin word *faſcia*, a band or girdle, poſſeſſing the third part of the eſcutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you muſt call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as ſeven or nine, then you muſt name the field, and ſay ſo many bars; if even, as ſix, eight, or ten, you muſt ſay barwiſe, or barry of ſix, eight, or ten, as the King of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

To **FE'STER.** *v. n.* [*feſſe*, in Bavarian, a ſwelling corrupted, *Junius.*] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's preſence, diſcover the ſore which had deeply *feſtered* within me. *Sidney, b.* ii.

How ſhould our *feſtered* ſores be cured? *Hooker, b.* i.

Inward corruption and infected ſin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained ſtill,
And *feſtering* ſore did rankle yet within. *Fairy Queen.*

I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart
To hear themſelves remember'd.
—Well might they *feſter* 'gainſt ingratitude,
And tent themſelves with death. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Mind that their ſouls
May make a peaceful and a ſweet retire
From off theſe fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Muſt lie and *feſter*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into ſome good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *feſtering* in his breaſt, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*

Paſſion, anger, and unkindneſs, may give a wound that ſhall bleed and ſmart; but it is treachery only that makes it *feſter*. *South's Sermons.*

FE'STINATE. *adj.* [*feſtinatus*, Latin.] Haſty; hurried. A word not in uſe.

Adviſe the duke, where you are going, to a moſt *feſtinate* preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shak. King Lear.*

FE'STINATELY. *adv.* [from *feſtinate.*] Haſtily; ſpeedily; with ſpeed. Not in uſe.

Take this key; give enlargement to the ſwain, and bring him *feſtinately* hither. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

FESTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*feſtinatio*, Latin.] Haſte; hurry.

FE'STIVAL. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feaſts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *feſtival* entertainments, that he might manifeſt his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVAL. *n. ſ.* Time of feaſt; anniverſary-day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before ſome *feſtival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Th' invited ſiſters with their graces bleſt
Their *feſtivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *feſtival* proclaim'd
Through each high ſtreet. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Follow, ye nymphs and ſhepherds all,
Come celebrate this *feſtival*,
And merrily ſing, and ſport, and play;
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By ſacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever they had ſpoken amiſs during the *feſtival*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

The *feſtival* of our Lord's reſurrection we have celebrated, and may now conſider the chief conſequence of his reſurrection, a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FE'STIVE. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feaſt.

The glad circle round them yield their ſouls
To *feſtive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomſon.*

FESTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*feſtivitas*, Latin, from *feſtive.*]

1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worſhipped as a deity, and had an annual *feſtivity* obſerved unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and ſolemn *feſtivity*, ſuch as the ſheep-ſhearings uſed to be, David condeſcends to beg of a rich man ſome ſmall repaſt. *South.*

2. Gaiety; joyfulneſs; temper or behaviour befitting a feaſt.

To thoſe perſons there is no better inſtrument to cauſe the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *feſtivity* and joy of a holyday. *Taylor.*

FE'STOON. *n. ſ.* [*feſton*, French.] In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together, thickeſt at the middle, and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

FE'STUCINE. *adj.* [*feſtuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be diſcovered a little inſect of a *feſtucine* or pale green, reſembling a locuſt or graſhopper. *Brown.*

FESTU'COUS. *adj.* [*feſtuca*, Latin.] Formed of ſtraw.

We ſpeak of ſtraws, or *feſtucous* diviſions, lightly drawn over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **FET.** *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*,
The ſooner the eaſier carriage to get. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

He in a chair was ſet,
Toſſing and turning them withouten end;
But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him ſtill attend. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who ſlew him with the ſword. *Jer.* xxvi. 23.

FET. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *fait*, French, a part or portion.] A piece.

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of ſeed-pearl, ere ſhe bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To **FETCH.** *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anciently *fet*, unleſs it rather came from *To fet*. [ꝼeccan, ꝼeꞇꞇan, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have deviſ'd a mean
How he her chamber-window will aſcend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakeſpeare.*

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judges.*

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats. *Gen.* xxvii. 9.

The ſeat of empire, where the Iriſh come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*

Draw forth the monſters of th' abyſs profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Eſſay on Man.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you nobleſt Engliſh,
Whoſe blood is *fetcht* from fathers of war-proof. *Shak.*

3. To ſtrike at a diſtance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is ſeen in ordnance and muſkets. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation.

In ſmells we ſee their great and ſudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they ſwoon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

At Rome any of thoſe arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetched* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

Generally terms may ſufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compaſs of the ordinance. *Sanderſon.*

6. To produce by ſome kind of force.

Theſe ways, if there were any ſecret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itſelf by. *Milton on Education.*

An human ſoul without education is like marble in the quarry, which ſhews none of its beauties 'till the ſkill of the poliſher *fetches* out the colours. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7. To perform any excurſion.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you ſhould not ſpeak together. *Shakeſp.*

When evening grey doth riſe, I *fetch* my round
Over the mount, and all this hollow ground. *Milton.*

To come to that place they muſt *fetch* a compaſs three miles on the right-hand through a foreſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

8. To perform with ſuddenneſs or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fox *fetched* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluſter of grapes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that loſt her beauty by the ſmall-pox, ſhe *fetches* a deep ſigh. *Addiſon.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ſhips, and ſtraight we *fetcht*
The ſyrens iſle; a ſpleenleſs wind ſo ſtretcht
Her wings to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

It needs not thy belief,
If earth, induſtrious of herſelf, *fetch* day
Travelling Eaſt; and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

The hare laid himſelf down, and took a nap; For, ſays he, I can *fetch* up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During ſuch a ſtate, ſilver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the ſilver in bullion. *Locke.*

To **FETCH.** *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a ſhifted wind unto a ſail,
It makes the courſe of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakeſp.*

FETCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing ſeems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is eaſy to find,
His cumberſome *fetches* are ſeldom behind:
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpoſe once gotten, a pin for thee then. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

It is a *fetch* of wit;
You laying theſe ſlight ſullies on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shakeſp.*

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Straight caſt about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqu'ror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Stillingfleet.*

The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 42.

From theſe inſtances and *fetches*
Thou mak'ſt of horſes, clocks, and watches,
Quoth Mat, thou ſeem'ſt to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FE'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.

FETID. *adj.* [*fœtidus*, Latin; *fetide*, French.] Stinking; rancid; having a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive.

Moſt putrefactions are of an odious ſmell; for they ſmell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In the moſt ſevere orders of the church of Rome, thoſe who practiſe abſtinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eructations. *Arbuth.*

Plague, fierceſt child of Nemeſis divine,
Deſcends from Ethiopia's poiſon'd woods,
From ſtifled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomſon.*

FE'TIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of ſtinking.

FE'TLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the hair of the mane that grows behind the paſtern-joint of many horſes: horſes of a low ſize have ſcarce any ſuch tuft. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded ſteeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Shak.*

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a ſnowy ſtar he bore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

FE'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*fœtor*, Latin.] A ſtink; a ſtench; a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell.

The *fetor* may diſcover itſelf by ſweat and humour. *Brown.*

When the ſymptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, ſuch a diſeaſe will be cured by aceſcent ſubſtances, and none better than whey. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FE'TTER. *n. ſ.* It is commonly uſed in the plural *fetters*. [from *fet*; ꝼeꞇꞇeꞃ, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxi. 19.

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errours failed. *Raleigh's Apology.*

Paſſion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may releaſe. *Prior.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and aſſur'd your freedom. *Phillips.*

To **FE'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to ſhackle; to tie.

Neither her great worthineſs nor his own ſuffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleneſs. *Sidney.*

My conſcience! thou art *fetter'd*
More than my ſhanks and wriſts. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a ſilken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakeſp.*

Doth a maſter chide his ſervant becauſe he doth not come, yet knows that the ſervant is chained and *fettered*, ſo as he cannot move? *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To **FE'TTLE.** *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel*.] To do trifling buſineſs; to ply the hands without labour.

When your maſter is moſt buſy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, ſay you thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

FE'TUS. *n. ſ.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embrio; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

Nor are we at leiſure to examine that paradox of Hippocrates, which ſome learned phyſicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* reſpires in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEUD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼæhð, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention; oppoſition; war.

Though men would find ſuch mortal *feuds*
In ſharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 1.

In former ages it was a conſtant policy of France to raiſe and cheriſh inteſtine *feuds* and diſcords in the iſle of Great Britain. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remoteſt regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addiſon's Cato.*

FEUDAL. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperiour lord.

FE'UDAL. *n. ſ.* A dependance; ſomething held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly ſtrange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

FE'UDATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure from a ſuperiour.

The Duke of Parma was reaſonably well tempted to be true to that enterprize, by no leſs promiſe than to be made a *feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the ſeignory in chief of the pope, and the protection of the King of Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

FEVER. *n. ſ.* [*fievre*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent.

Think'ſt thou the fiery *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending?
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he ſleeps well. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,
Becauſe it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*

He had never dreamed in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To **FE'VER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.*

FE'VERET. *n. ſ.* [from *fever*.] A ſlight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a ſufficient excuſe for non-appearance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FE'VERFEW. *n. ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.]

It has a fibroſe root: the leaves are conjugated, and divided into many ſegments: the cup of the flower is ſquamoſe and hemiſpherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of the ſtalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white. The ſpecies are nine; but the firſt, called common *feverfew*, is the ſort uſed in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gardens. *Millar.*

FE'VERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever.

To other climates beaſts and birds retire,
And *feveriſh* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives ſuck turns *feveriſh*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteneſs to yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feveriſh* diſorder diſabled me. *Swift to Pope.*

3. Uncertain; inconſtant; now hot, now cold.

We toſs and turn about our *feveriſh* will,
When all our eaſe muſt come by lying ſtill;
For all the happineſs mankind can gain,
Is not in pleaſure, but in reſt from pain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the ſun had ſeen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' inceſſant fire;
It ſeem'd as if the ſtars more ſickly roſe,
And farther from the *feveriſh* North retire. *Dryden.*

FE'VERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *feveriſh*.] A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

FE'VEROUS. *adj.* [*fievreux-ſe*, French, from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Thou mad'ſt thine enemies ſhake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *fev'rous* kinds,
Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce catarrhs. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that ſouthern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cauſe a *feverous* diſpoſition of the year; but with rain, not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FE'VERY. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diſeaſed with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in ſleep, and all thy body *fev'ry*. *B. Johnſon.*

FEUILLAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

I have done Homer's head; and I incloſe the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it ſo large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

FEUILLEMORT. *n. ſ.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.

FE'UTERER. *n. ſ.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW. *adj.* [ꝼeo, ꝼeopa, Saxon; *faa*, Daniſh.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but *few* of many. *Jer.*

So much the thirſt of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, ſo *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herſelf regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd. Juvenal.*

On Winter ſeas we *fewer* ſtorms behold,
Than foul diſeaſes that infect the fold. *Dryden's Virg.*

Men have *fewer* or more ſimple ideas from without, according as the objects they converſe with afford greater or leſs variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* ſtill you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope.*

Party is the madneſs of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*

The imagination of a poet is a thing ſo nice and delicate, that it is no eaſy matter to find out images capable of giving pleaſure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up to that character. *Berkley to Pope.*

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

To anſwer both allegations at once, the very ſubſtance of that they contain is in *few* but this. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

So having ſaid, he thus to Eve in *few*:
Say, woman, what is this which thou haſt done? *Milton.*

Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryd. Æn.*

The firm reſolve I here in *few* diſcloſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FE'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*feu*, French.] Combuſtible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.

If a ſpark of errour have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and fartheſt off from any inclination unto furious attempts, muſt not the peril thereof be greater in men, whoſe minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, ſeditions, and broils? *Hooker, Dedicat.*

Others may give the *fewel* or the fire;
But they the breath, that makes the flame, inſpire. *Denham.*

A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cauſe water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **FE'WEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

FE'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *few*.]

1. Paucity; ſmallneſs of number.

Theſe, by reaſon of their *fewneſs*, I could not diſtinguiſh from the numbers of the reſt with whom they are embodied. *Dryden's Preface to the Hind and Panther.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.

Fewneſs and truth, 'tis thus. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

To **FEY.** *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dutch.] To cleanſe a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry Summer no water will yield,
By *feying* and caſting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the huſbandman reaps. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

FIB. *n. ſ.* [A cant word among children.] A lye; a falſehood.

Deſtroy his *fib* or ſophiſtry; in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

I ſo often lie,
Scarce Harvey's ſelf has told more *fibs* than I. *Pope.*

To **FIB.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lye; to tell lyes; to ſpeak falſely.

If you have any particular mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you ſpeak truth, you had beſt tell it me. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

FI'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs.

FI'BRE. *n. ſ.* [*fibre*, French; *fibra*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall thread or ſtring; the firſt conſtituent parts of bodies.

Now ſliding ſtreams the thirſty plants renew,
And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*

2. A *fibre*, in phyſick, is an animal thread, of which there are different kinds: ſome are ſoft, flexible, and a little elaſtick; and theſe are either hollow, like ſmall pipes, or ſpongious and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleſhy *fibres*: others are more ſolid, flexible, and with a ſtrong elaſticity or ſpring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third ſort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Now of all thoſe ſome are very ſenſible, and others deſtitute of all ſenſe: ſome ſo very ſmall as not to be eaſily perceived; and others, on the contrary, ſo big as to be plainly ſeen; and moſt of them, when examined with a microſcope, appear to be compoſed of ſtill ſmaller *fibres*: theſe *fibres* firſt conſtitute the ſubſtance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muſcles. And again, by the various texture and different combination of ſome or all of thoſe parts, the more compound organs are framed; ſuch as the lungs, ſtomach, liver, legs, and arms, the ſum of all which make up the body. *Quincy.*

My heart ſinks in me while I hear him ſpeak,
And every ſlacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the ſprings of life:
The name of father awes me ſtill. *Dryd. Spaniſh Friar.*

FI'BRIL. *n. ſ.* [*fibrille*, French.] A ſmall fibre or ſtring.

The muſcles conſiſt of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

FI'BROUS. *adj.* [*fibreux*, French, from *fibre*.] Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viſcous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and ſilk, have a greedineſs of moiſture. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I ſaw Petræus' arms employ'd around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
The trunk was like a ſapling in his hands. *Dryden.*

The *fibrous* and ſolid parts of plants paſs unaltered through the inteſtines. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FI'BULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia: it lies on the outſide of the leg; and its upper end, which is not ſo high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a ſmall ſinus, which it has in its inner ſide. Its lower end is received into the ſmall ſinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large proceſs, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*

FICKLE. *adj.* [ꝼicol, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; unconſtant; irreſolute; wavering; unſteady; mutable; changeful; without ſteady adherence.

Remember where we are,
In France amongſt a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shakeſp.*

A ſlave, whoſe eaſy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows. *Shakeſp.*

Or likeſt hovering dreams,
The *fickle* penſioners of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*

They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
Their oaths and vows are cautiouſly believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

We in vain the *fickle* ſex purſue,
Who change the conſtant lover for the new. *Prior.*

2. Not fixed; ſubject to viciſſitude.

He would be loth
Us to aboliſh; leſt the adverſary
Triumph, and ſay, *Fickle* their ſtate, whom God
Moſt favours! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

FI'CKLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fickle*.] Inconſtancy; uncertainty; unſteadineſs.

Neither her great worthineſs, nor his own ſuffering for her, could fetter his *fickleneſs*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom ſhe complained. *Sidney.*

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleneſs*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame. *Fairy Q.*

I am a ſoldier, and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleneſs*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Inſtability of temper ought to be checked, when it diſpoſes men to wander from one ſcheme of government to another, ſince ſuch a *fickleneſs* cannot but be attended with fatal conſequences. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 25.

Whether out of *fickleneſs* or deſign I can't tell, I found that what ſhe liked one day ſhe diſliked another. *Addiſon.*

FI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or ſtability.

Do not now,
Like a young waſteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majeſty on bankrupt terms,
To raiſe a preſent pow'r that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

FICO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expreſſing *a fig for you*.

Having once recovered his fortreſs, he then gives the *fico* to all that his adverſaries can by ſiege, force, or famine, attempt againſt him. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FI'CTILE. *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cauſe of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore ſtone is more fragil than metal, and ſo *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

FI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fiction*, French.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the preſence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a ſufficient ground to worſhip that image, is not God's real preſence in every creature a far better ground to worſhip it? *Stillingfleet.*

Fiction is of the eſſence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a reſemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true ſtory by a *fiction*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any conſolations,
By wiſe diſcourſe, ſweet tunes, or poets *fictions*;
If ought I ceaſe theſe hideous exclamations,
While that my ſoul, ſhe, ſhe lives in afflictions. *Sidney.*

So alſo was the *fiction* of thoſe golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the ſerpent, which tempted Evah. *Raleigh.*

3. A falſehood; a lye.

FI'CTIOUS. *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by Prior.

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man reſtrains,
And ſtudy'd lines and *fictious* circles draws. *Prior.*

FICTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; falſe; not genuine.

Draw him ſtrictly ſo,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The human perſons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda reſembles you in nothing but in beauty. *Pope.*

3. Not real; not true.

Milton, ſenſible of this defect in the ſubject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a ſhadowy and *fictitious* nature, in the perſons of ſin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Spectator.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fictitious*.] Falſely; counterfeitly.

Theſe pieces are *fictitiouſly* ſet down, and have no copy in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 20.

FID. *n. ſ.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which ſeamen untwiſt their cords. *Skinner.*

FI'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝼiðele, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fidicula*, Latin; *fiull*, Erſe.]

1. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a violin.

In trials of muſical ſkill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer. *Stillingfleet.*

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*
Is ſung; but breaks off in the middle. *Hudibras.*

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the ſtrings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 98.

To **FI'DDLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Themiſtocles being deſired at a feaſt to touch a lute, he ſaid he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a ſmall town a great city. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make ſenates dance. *Pope.*

2. To trifle; to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a fiddle.

A cunning fellow obſerved, that old Lewis had ſtole away part of the map, and ſaw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

Good cooks cannot abide what they juſtly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is ſpent, and little done. *Swift.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *n.ſ.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

She ſaid that their grandfather had a horſe ſhot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the ſiege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the ſame nature. *Spectator*, Nº 299.

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a buſtle about nothing.

She was a troubleſome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and ſo ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

FI'DDLER. *n.ſ.* [from *fiddle.*] A muſician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no ſaucy *fiddler* preſume to intrude,
Unleſs he is ſent for to vary our bliſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more ſkilful in the trade than he was. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Theſe will appear ſuch chits in ſtory,
'Twill turn all politicks to jeſts,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* ſing at feaſts. *Dryden.*
When miſs delights in her ſpinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get. *Swift.*

FI'DDLESTICK. *n.ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtick.*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle.

His griſly beard was long and thick,
With which he ſtrung his *fiddleſtick.* *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

FI'DDLESTRING. *n.ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of a fiddle; that which makes the noiſe.

A *fiddleſtring*, moiſtened with water, will ſink a note in a little time, and conſequently muſt be relaxed or lengthened one ſixteenth. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

FIDE'LITY. *n.ſ.* [*fidelitas*, Latin; *fidelité*, French.]

1. Honeſty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witneſs; now the principal thing required in a witneſs is *fidelity.* *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 19.

2. Faithful adherence.

They miſtake credulity for *fidelity.* *Clarke.*

To **FIDGE.** } *v.n.* [A cant word.] To move nimbly and
To **FIDGET.** } irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to ſtir up trouble in;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out;
Run on in a perpetual round,
To teaze, perplex, diſturb, confound. *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and ſuch as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promiſes, and obediential ſubmiſſion to the commands. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

FIDU'CIARY. *n.ſ.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in truſt.
2. One who depends on faith without works.

The ſecond obſtructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only inſtrument of his juſtification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident; ſteady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* aſſent to whatever the Goſpel has revealed. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unleſs at her own home, where ſhe is exemplarily loyal to herſelf in a high exact obedience. *Howel's Voc. Foreſt.*

FIEF. *n.ſ.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperiour.

To the next realm ſhe ſtretch'd her ſway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, ſhe claim'd. *Dryd.*

As they were honoured by great privileges, ſo their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the poſſeſſors were obliged to do perſonal ſervice at ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FIELD. *n.ſ.* [ꝼelꝺ, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleaſure prove,
That hills and vallies, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield. *Raleigh.*

By the civil law the corpſe of perſons deceaſed were buried out of the city in the *fields.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Ground not incloſed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from ſmut, where it is more than in incloſed lands. *Mortimer.*

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Oſiris, who firſt taught the ſwain
In Pharian *fields* to ſow the golden grain. *Pope's Statius.*

4. The open country: oppoſed to quarters.

Since his majeſty went into the *field*,
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. The ground of battle.

What though the *field* be loſt,
All is not loſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* i.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate ſkill in fencing rather expoſes him to the ſword of his enemy than ſecures him from it. *Locke.*

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain ſeveral factions;
And whilſt a *field* ſhould be diſpatch'd and fought,
You are diſputing of your generals. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

7. A wide expanſe.

The god a clearer ſpace for heav'n deſign'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*
Aſk of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's ſatellites are leſs than Jove. *Eſſay on Man.*

8. Space; compaſs; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himſelf a large *field* to expatiate in: he expoſes failings in human nature. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

I ſhould enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I ſhould diſplay all the advantages of peace. *Smalridge.*

Who can this *field* of miracles ſurvey,
And not with Galen all in rapture ſay,
Behold a God, adore him and obey. *Blackmore's Creat.*

9. The ground or blank ſpace on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

10. [In heraldry.] The ſurface of a ſhield.

FI'ELDED. *adj.* [from *field.*] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work;
That we with ſmoking ſwords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

FIELD-BASIL. *n.ſ.* [*field* and *baſil.*] A plant with a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is upright, roundiſh, and generally ſplit in two; but the beard, or under lip, is divided into three ſegments: theſe flowers are diſpoſed in whorles round the ſtalks, and are ſucceeded by oblong ſeeds. *Millar.*

FI'ELDBED. *n.ſ.* [*field* and *bed.*] A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.

Romeo, good-night; I'll to my trucklebed,
This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'ELDFARE. *n.ſ.* [ꝼelꝺ and ꝼaran, to wander in the fields.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us ſhew cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 816.

FI'ELDMARSHAL. *n.ſ.* [*field* and *marſhal.*] Commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMOUSE. *n.ſ.* [*field* and *mouſe.*] A mouſe that burrows in banks, and makes her houſe with various apartments.

The *fieldmouſe* builds her garner under ground. *Dryd.*

Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard Winters. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FI'ELDOFFICER. *n.ſ.* [*field* and *officer.*] An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE. *n.ſ.* [*field* and *piece.*] Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

The baſſa planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills on the North-ſide, did from thence grievouſly annoy the defendants. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

FIEND. *n.ſ.* [ꝼeonꝺ, ꝼionꝺ, Saxon, a foe.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; ſatan; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wiſh ſhould be,
And Hannibal could not have wiſh'd to ſee. *Ben. Johnſon.*
The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with fleſh and blood,
Purſue their prey, and ſeek their wonted food;
The *fiend* remounts his courſer. *Dryden's Theo. and Hon.*
O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FIERCE. *adj.* [*fier*, French; *ferox*, Latin.]

1. Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged.

Thou hunteſt me as a *fierce* lion. *Job.*

2. Vehement in rage; eager of miſchief.

Deſtruction enters in the treacherous wood,
And vengeful ſlaughter, *fierce* for human blood. *Pope.*
Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die. *Pope.*
With that the god, whoſe earthquakes rock the ground,
Fierce to Phœacia croſt the vaſt profound. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Violent; outrageous.

Curſed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel. *Gen.* xlix. 7.

4. Paſſionate; angry; furious.

This *fierce* abridgement
Hath to it circumſtantial branches, which
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A man brings his mind to be poſitive and *fierce* for poſitions whoſe evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*

5. Strong; forcible.

The ſhips, though ſo great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very ſmall helm. *Jam.* iii. 4.

FI'ERCELY. *adv.* [from *fierce.*] Violently; furiouſly.

Battle join'd, and both ſides *fiercely* fought. *Shakeſp.*

The defendants, *fiercely* aſſailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievouſly diſtreſſed. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire ſcorcheth in froſty weather, and ſo furthereth the conſumption. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'ERCENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *fierce.*]

1. Ferocity; ſavageneſs.

The ſame defect of heat which gives a *fierceneſs* to our natures, may contribute to that roughneſs of our language. *Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treaſurer.*

2. Eagerneſs for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monſtrous lion, with a ſhe-bear not far from him, of little leſs *fierceneſs.* *Sidney.*

3. Quickneſs to attack; keenneſs in anger and reſentment.

The Greeks are ſtrong, and ſkilful to their ſtrength,
Fierce to their ſkill, and to their *fierceneſs* valiant. *Shak.*

4. Violence; outrageous paſſion.

His pride and brutal *fierceneſs* I abhor;
But ſcorn your mean ſuſpicions of me more. *Dryden.*

FIERIFA'CIAS. [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, againſt whom the recovery was had. *Cowel.*

FI'ERINESS. *n.ſ.* [from *fiery.*]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The aſhes, by their heat, their *fierineſs*, and their dryneſs, belong to the element of earth. *Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithſtanding their natural *fierineſs* of temper, affect always to appear ſober and ſedate. *Addiſon.*

FI'ERY. *adj.* [from *fire.*]

1. Conſiſting of fire.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy Eaſt
Yet harneſſed his *fiery* footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming creſt,
When the laſt deadly ſmoak aloft did ſteam. *Fairy Queen.*
I know, thou'dſt rather
Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fiery* heart ſo parcht thy entrails,
That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? *Shakeſp.*

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fiery* expedition be my wing,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shak. Rich.* III.
I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd theſe *fiery* ſpirits from the world,
To outlook conqueſt, and to win renown
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shak. K. John.*

4. Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke;
How unremoveable, and fixt he is
In his own courſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. Unreſtrained; fierce.

Then, as I ſaid, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* ſteed,
Which his aſpiring rider ſeem'd to know,
With ſlow but ſtately pace kept on his courſe. *Shakeſp.*
Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;
Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* courſers drew. *Dryden.*

6. Heated by fire.

The ſword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reaſon of the ſharpneſs which ſimply it hath, but alſo burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

See! from the brake the whirring pheaſant ſprings,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:
Short is his joy; he feels the *fiery* wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground. *Pope.*

FIFE. *n.ſ.* [*fifre*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind-muſick.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!
Farewell the neighing ſteed and the ſhrill trump,
The ſpirit-ſtirring drum, th' ear-piercing *fife.* *Shakeſp.*
Thus the gay victim, with freſh garlands crown'd,
Pleas'd with the ſacred *fife*'s enlivening ſound,
Through gazing crowds in ſolemn ſtate proceeds. *Phillips.*

FI'FTEEN. *adj.* [ꝼyꝼtyne, Saxon.] Five and ten.

I have dreamed and ſlept above ſome *fifteen* years and more. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

FI'FTEENTH. *adj.* [ꝼiꝼteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

A *fifteenth* part of ſilver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of ſeparation, except you put a greater quantity of ſilver to draw up the leſs. *Bacon.*

London ſends but four burgeſſes to parliament, although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

FIFTH. *adj.* [ꝼiꝼta, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With ſmiling aſpect you ſerenely move,
In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*
Juſt as I wiſh'd, the lots were caſt on four,
Myſelf the *fifth.* *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* ix.

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they expreſs: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick ſhall have loſt four *fifths* of its annual income for ever. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY. *adv.* [from *fifth.*] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 607.

FI'FTIETH. *adj.* [ꝼiꝼteogoþa, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the ſun's body than at its ſurface, and rarer there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I ſee no reaſon why the increaſe of denſity ſhould ſtop any where. *Newton's Opticks.*

FI'FTY. *adj.* [ꝼiꝼtig, Saxon.] Five tens.

A wither'd hermit, five ſcore Winters worn,
Might ſhake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

Judas ordained captains over thouſands, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens. 1 *Mac.* iii. 55.

The breadth of the ark ſhall be *fifty* cubits. *Gen.* vi. 15.

In the Hebrew there is a particle conſiſting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

FIG. *n.ſ.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figo*, Spaniſh; *figue*, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always incloſed in the middle of the fruit, conſiſt of the leaf, and are male and female in the ſame fruit: the male flowers are ſituated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the ſtalk, are ſucceeded by ſmall hard ſeeds: the intire fruit is, for the moſt part, turbinated and globular, or of an oval ſhape, is fleſhy, and of a ſweet taſte. *Millar.*

Full on its crown a *fig*'s green branches riſe,
And ſhoot a leafy foreſt to the ſkies. *Pope. Odyſſey.*
Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endleſs of the Indian *fig.* *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. A luſcious ſoft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Figs are great ſubduers of acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To **FIG.** *v.a.* [See *FICO.*]

1. To inſult with fico's or contemptuous motions of the fingers.

When Piſtol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

2. To put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. Low cant.

Away to the ſow ſhe goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'GAPPLE. *n.ſ.* A fruit.

A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in theſe reſembling a fig, and differing from other apples. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FI'GMARIGOLD. *n.ſ.* A plant. It is ſucculent, and has the appearance of houſeleek: the leaves grow oppoſite by pairs. *Millar.*

To **FIGHT.** *v.n.* preter. *fought*; part. paſſ. *fought.* [ꝼeohtan, Saxon.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. It is uſed both of armies and ſingle combatants.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to *fight* in thy defence. *Shakeſpeare.*
Fierce fiery warriors *fight* upon the clouds
In ranks and ſquadrons, and right form of war. *Shakeſp.*

The common queſtion is, if we muſt now ſurrender Spain, what have we been *fighting* for all this while? The anſwer is ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the publick intereſt, and the advancement of a private. *Swift.*

For her confederate nations *fought*, and kings were ſlain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell. *Phillips.*

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in ſingle fight.

One ſhall undertake to *fight* againſt another. 2 *Eſdr.* xiii.

The poor wren,
The moſt diminutive of birds, will *fight*,
The young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shak. Macb.*

3. To act as a ſoldier in any caſe.

Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fought* the holy wars in Paleſtine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shakeſp.*
Greatly unfortunate, he *fights* the cauſe
Of honour, virtue, liberty, and Rome. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. It has *with* before the perſon oppoſed.
5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid *fight.* *Sandys.*

To **FIGHT.** *v.a.* To war againſt; to combat againſt.

Himſelf alone, an equal match he boaſts,
To *fight* the Phrygian and the Auſonian hoſts. *Dryden.*

FIGHT. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.
2. Combat; duel.

Herilus in ſingle *fight* I ſlew,
Whom with three lives Feronia did endue;
And thrice I ſent him to the Stygian ſhore,
'Till the laſt ebbing ſoul return'd no more. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Something to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips.

FI'GHTER. *n.ſ.* [from *fight.*] Warriour; duelliſt.

I will return again into the houſe, and deſire ſome conduct of the lady: I am no *fighter.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

O, 'tis the coldeſt youth upon a charge,
The moſt deliberate *fighter!* *Dryden's All for Love.*

FI'GHTING. *participial adj.* [from *fight.*]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An hoſt of *fighting* men went out to war by bands. 2 *Chro.*

2. Occupied by war; being the ſcene of war.

In *fighting* fields, as far the ſpear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

FI'GMENT. *n.ſ.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raiſed the *figment* of Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of thoſe times aſſigned him an hundred hands. *Vulg. Errours.*

The moſt frightful paſſages, probably ſo ſtrange as to be hardly credible; it carried rather an appearance of *figment* and invention, in thoſe that handed down the memory of it, than of truth and reality. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'GPECKER. *n.ſ.* [*fig* and *peck.*] A bird.

FI'GULATE. *adj.* [from *figulus*, Latin.] Made of potters clay.

FI'GURABLE. *adj.* [from *figuro*, Latin.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.

The differences of impreſſible and not impreſſible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, ſciſſible and not ſciſſible, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FIGURABI'LITY. *n.ſ.* [from *figurable.*] The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FI'GURAL. *adj.* [from *figure.*]

1. Repreſented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* reſemblances of ſeveral regions. *Vulgar Errours.*

2. **FIGURAL** *Numbers*. Such numbers as do or may repreſent ſome geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always conſidered, and are either linear, ſuperficial, or ſolid. *Harris.*

FI'GURATE. *adj.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the ſpirit is able to ſpread and continue itſelf, ſo far goeth the ſhape or figure, and then is determined. *Bacon.*

2. Reſembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* ſtones retaining the forms of ſhells in which they were formed by the deluge.

3. **FIGURATE** *Counterpoint*. [In muſick.] That wherein there is a mixture of diſcords along with the concords. *Harris.*

4. **FI'GURATE** *Deſcant*. [In muſick.] That wherein diſcords are concerned, as well, though not ſo much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of muſick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, ſyncopes, diverſities of meaſures, and whatever elſe is capable of adorning the compoſition. *Harris.*

FIGURA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]

1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in variety of words. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect. *Bacon.*

FI'GURATIVE. *adj.* [*figuratiſ-ve*, Fr. from *figura*, Latin.]

1. Repreſenting ſomething elſe; typical; repreſentative.

This, they will ſay, was *figurative*, and ſerved by God's appointment but for a time, to ſhadow out the true everlaſting glory of a more divine ſanctity; whereinto Chriſt being long ſince entered, it ſeemeth that all theſe curious exornations ſhould rather ceaſe. *Hooker, b.* v. § 15.

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been railed at for underſtanding words in a *figurative* ſenſe, which cannot be literally underſtood without overthrowing the plaineſt evidence of ſenſe and reaſon? *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

This is a *figurative* expreſſion, where the words are uſed in a different ſenſe from what they ſignify in their firſt ordinary intention. *Rogers, Sermon* xiv.

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original ſenſe.

Sublime ſubjects ought to be adorned with the ſublimeſt and with the moſt *figurative* expreſſions. *Dryd. Juv. Pref.*

FI'GURATIVELY. *adj.* [from *figurative*.] By a figure; in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The cuſtom of the apoſtle is *figuratively* to transfer to himſelf, in the firſt perſon, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*

The words are different, but the ſenſe is ſtill the ſame; for therein are *figuratively* intended Uziah and Ezechias. *Brown.*

Satire is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprehended, partly dramatically, partly ſimply; but, for the moſt part, *figuratively* and occultly. *Dryden's Juv. Dedic.*

FIGURE. *n.ſ.* [*figura*, Latin.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquiſite *figures*, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in primroſes, briar-roſes, ſingle muſkroſes, ſingle pinks and gilliflowers, &c. which have five leaves; lilies, flower-de-luces, borage, bugloſs, &c. which have four leaves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Men find green clay that is ſoft as long as it is in the water, ſo that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what ſhape one pleaſes. *Boyle.*

Figures are properly modifications of bodies; for pure ſpace is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape; form; ſemblance.

He hath borne himſelf beyond the promiſe of his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Perſon; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German ſhall the Tigris drink,
Ere I, forſaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

I was charmed with the gracefulneſs of his *figure* and delivery, as well as with his diſcourſes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A good *figure*, or perſon, in man or woman, gives credit at firſt ſight to the choice of either. *Clariſſa.*

4. Diſtinguiſhed appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms ſupport
The cauſe, and rul'd the counſels of the court,
I made ſome *figure* there; nor was my name
Obſcure, nor I without my ſhare of fame. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ſpeech, I believe, was not ſo much deſigned by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Not a woman ſhall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Whether or no they have done well to ſet you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witneſs. *Addiſon.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. A ſtatue; an image; ſomething formed in reſemblance of ſomewhat elſe.

The ſeveral ſtatues, which ſeemed at a diſtance to be made of the whiteſt marble, were nothing elſe but ſo many *figures* in ſnow. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

6. Repreſentations in painting; perſons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the ſinews of his art; for in them conſiſts the principal beauty of his work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

My favourite books and pictures ſell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And ſet the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*

7. Arrangement; diſpoſition; modification.

The *figure* of a ſyllogiſm is the proper diſpoſition of the middle term with the parts of the queſtion. *Watts's Logick.*

8. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, ſcribes, bards, poets cannot
Think, ſpeak, caſt, write, ſing, number
His love to Anthony. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

He that ſeeketh to be eminent amongſt able men, hath a great taſk; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* paſs for real ſums, ſo in human affairs words paſs for things themſelves. *South.*

9. The horoſcope; the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes.

We do not know what's brought to paſs under the profeſſion of fortune-telling: ſhe works by charms, by ſpells, by the *figure*, and dawbry beyond our element. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſet a *figure* to diſcover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 1.

Figure flingers and ſtar-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foreſight in what concerns themſelves. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 94.

10. [In theology.] Type repreſentative.

Who was the *figure* of him that is to come. *Romans.*

11. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe. In ſtrict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a ſentence a *figure*; but they are generally confounded by the exacteſt writers.

Silken terms preciſe,
Three pil'd hyperboles, ſpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, theſe Summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here is a ſtrange *figure* invented againſt the plain and natural ſenſe of the words; for by praying to beſtow, muſt be underſtood only praying to pray. *Stillingfleet.*

They have been taught rhetorick, but yet never taught to expreſs themſelves in the language they are always to uſe; as if the names of the *figures* that embelliſhed the diſcourſe of thoſe, who underſtood the art of ſpeaking, were the very art and ſkill of ſpeaking well. *Locke.*

12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To **FI'GURE.** *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]

1. To form into any determinate ſhape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon.*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold. *Dryden.*

2. To ſhow by a corporeal reſemblance; as in picture or ſtatuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuſe
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the ſea did bear; ſo lively ſeen,
That it true ſea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenſer.*

Now marks the courſe of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures.

I'll give my jewels for a ſet of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almſman's gown,
My *figur'd* goblets for a diſh of wood. *Shak. Rich.* II.

4. To diverſify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effuſion of ſuch manly drops,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd
Than had I ſeen the vaulty top of heav'n
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shak. K. John.*

5. To repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance.

When ſacraments are ſaid to be viſible ſigns of inviſible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which theſe heavenly myſteries were inſtituted; and the matter whereof they conſiſt is ſuch as ſignifieth, *figureth*, and repreſenteth their end. *Hooker, b.* v.

There is a hiſtory in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceaſed. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Marriage rings are not of this ſtuff:
Oh! why ſhould ought leſs precious or leſs tough
Figure our loves? *Donne.*

The emperor appears as a riſing ſun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels ſenſibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himſelf thoſe imaginary charms in riches and praiſe, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Prior.*

7. To prefigure; to foreſhow.

Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun,
In this the heaven *figures* ſome event. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

8. To form figuratively; to uſe in a ſenſe not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expreſſions do well to illuſtrate more abſtruſe and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accuſtomed to. *Locke.*

FIGURE-FLINGER. *n.ſ.* [*figure* and *fling*.] A pretender to aſtrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters, cannot well live without it. *Collier of Confidence.*

FI'GWORT. *n. ſ.* [*fig* and *wort*.] A plant.

It hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of one leaf, gaping at both ſides, and generally globular, cut as it were into two lips, under the upper one of which are two ſmall leaves. *Millar.*

FILA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *filum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of threads; compoſed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime-trees: it is the ſtalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and ſometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'LACER. *n. ſ.* [*filazarius*, low Latin; *filum*.] An officer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs. There are fourteen of them in their ſeveral diviſions and counties: they make out all original proceſs, as well real as perſonal and mixt. *Harris.*

FI'LAMENT. *n.ſ.* [*filament*, French; *filamenta*, Lat.] A ſlender thread; a body ſlender and long like a thread.

The effluvium paſſing out in a ſmaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it ſtirreth not the bodies interpoſed. *Brown.*

The lungs of conſumptives have been conſumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulſive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the ſpringy texture of the air
And thoſe ſtill ſtrike the next, 'till to the ſight
The quick vibration propagates the light. *Blackmore's Creation.*

The dung of horſes is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay, and as ſuch combuſtible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FI'LBERT. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by Junius and Skinner from the long beards or huſks, as corrupted from *full beard*, or *full* of *beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from ſome one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

In Auguſt comes fruit of all ſorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muſkmelons, monkſhoods of all colours. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

Thou haſt a brain, ſuch as it is indeed!
On what elſe ſhould thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots ſurvive, when all the kernel's gone. *Dorſet.*

There is alſo another kind, called the *filbert* of Conſtantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former: the beſt are thoſe of a thin ſhell. *Mortimer.*

To **FILCH.** *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which ſome derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To ſteal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is uſually ſpoken of petty thefts.

He ſhall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in incloſures, where they ſhall always have ſafe being, that none are continually *filched* and ſtolen. *Spenſer.*

The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by day. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals traſh; 'tis ſomething, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been ſlave to thouſands;
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

His thefts were too open; his *filching* was like an unſkilful ſinger, he kept no time. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He could diſcern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought elſe but ſting; ſome like hornets, ſome like *filching* waſps, others as drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away? *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 1.

The piſmire was formerly a huſbandman, that ſecretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,
While unreſtrain'd thoſe happy gluttons prey. *Dryden.*

So ſpeeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care. *Gay's Trivia.*

FI'LCHER. *n.ſ.* [from *filch*.] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *n.ſ.* [*file*, French; *filum*, a thread, Latin.]

1. A thread.

But let me reſume the *file* of my relation, which this object of books, beſt agreeable to my courſe of life, hath a little interrupted. *Wotton.*

2. A line on which papers are ſtrung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, ſhould be cancelled and taken off the *file*. *Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually ſet apart an hour in a day to peruſe thoſe, and then rank them into ſeveral *files*, according to the ſubject matters. *Bacon.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one preſcription make. *Dryden.*

3. A catalogue; roll; ſeries.

Our preſent muſters grow upon the *file*
To five and twenty thouſand men of choice. *Shakeſp.*

The valu'd *file*
Diſtinguiſhes the ſwift, the ſlow, the ſubtle. *Shakeſp.*

4. A line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another.

Thoſe goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and muſters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawny front. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

So ſaying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

5. [ꝼeol, Saxon; *vijle*, Dutch.] An inſtrument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarſe-toothed *file*, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenneſs of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the baſtard-toothed *file* is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or *file*-ſtrokes, the rough *file* made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the cuts, or *file*-ſtrokes, the baſtard *file* made; and the ſmooth *file* is to take out thoſe cuts, or *file*-ſtrokes, that the fine *file* made. *Moxon.*

Yet they had a *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 21.

The ſmiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands and hammers at their ſide,
And nails for looſen'd ſpears, and thongs for ſhields provide. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

FILECU'TTER. *n.ſ.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A maker of files.

Gad-ſteel is a tough ſort of ſteel: *filecutters* uſe it to make their chiſſels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*

To **FILE.** *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]

1. To ſtring upon a thread or wire. Whence to *file a bill* is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.

From the day his firſt bill was *filed* he began to collect reports. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. [from ꝼeolan, Saxon.] To cut with a file.

They which would *file* away moſt from the largeneſs of that offer, do in more ſparing terms acknowledge little leſs. *Hooker, b.* v. § 27.

His humour is lofty, his diſcourſe peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemiſh by *filing* or cutting off the head of ſuch an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*

3. [from ꝼilan.] To foul; to ſully; to pollute. This ſenſe is retained in Scotland.

For Banquo's iſſue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. *Shak.*

His weeds, divinely faſhioned,
All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman's Iliads, b.* xviii.

To **FILE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreaſt, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler*, Nº 86.

Did all the groſſer atoms at the cell
Of chance *file* off to form the pond'rous ball,
And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore's Creation.*

FI'LEMOT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to wiſh for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

FI'LER. *n.ſ.* [from *file*.] One who files; one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FI'LIAL. *adj.* [*filial-le*, French; *filius*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a ſon; befitting a ſon.

My miſchievous proceeding may be the glory of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for ſo great a merit. *Sidney.*

From impoſition of ſtrict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from ſervile fear
To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith. *Par. Loſt.*

He griev'd, he wept, the ſight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love; a ſadly pleaſing thought. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a ſon.

And thus the *filial* Godhead anſwering ſpoke. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Where the old myrtle her good influence ſheds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;
And when the parent roſe decays and dies,
With a reſembling face the daughter buds ariſe. *Prior.*

FILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *filius*, Latin.] The relation of a ſon to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between the firſt and ſecond perſon, and the relation between the ſacred perſons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, muſt needs be eternal, becauſe the terms of relation between whom that relation ariſeth were eternal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FI'LINGS. *n.ſ.* [without a ſingular; from *file*.] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infuſed in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperoſe at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

The chippings and *filings* of thoſe jewels are of more value than the whole maſs of ordinary authors. *Felton.*

To **FILL.** *v. n.* [ꝼyllan, Saxon.]

1. To ſtore till no more can be admitted.

Fill thine horn with oil. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 1.

Fill the waterpots with water: and they *filled* them up to the brim. *John*, ii. 7.

The earth is *filled* with violence through them. *Gen.* vi.

2. To ſtore abundantly.

Be fruitful and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the ſeas. *Geneſis*, i. 22.

3. To ſatisfy; to content.

Nothing but the ſupreme and abſolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and ſuper-abundantly ſatisfy the infinite deſires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

4. To glut; to ſurfeit.

Thou art going to Lord Timon's feaſt.
—Ay, to ſee meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. *To* FILL *out*. To pour out liquor for drink.

6. *To* FILL *out*. To extend by ſomething contained.

I only ſpeak of him
Whom pomp and greatneſs ſits ſo looſe about,
That he wants majeſty to *fill* them *out*. *Dryden.*

7. *To* FILL *up*. [*Up* is often uſed without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens ſtill, and opens on his ſoul;
'Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliſs that *fills up* all the mind. *Eſſay on Man.*

8. *To* FILL *up*. To ſupply.

When the ſeveral trades and profeſſions are ſupplied, you will find moſt of thoſe that are proper for war abſolutely neceſſary for *filling up* the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addiſon on the War.*

9. *To* FILL *up*. To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether ſo much water required for the land as for the ſea, to raiſe them to an equal height; becauſe mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that ſpace upon the land, and ſo make leſs water requiſite. *Burnet.*

10. *To* FILL *up*. To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and ſupper. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which ſhe hath filled, *fill* to her double. *Rev.*

We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miſs. *Shakeſp.*

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to ſatiate.

Things that are ſweet and fat are more *filling*, and do ſwim and hang more about the mouth of the ſtomach, and go not down ſo ſpeedily. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. *To* FILL *up*. To grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other ſeas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow ſhallower. *Woodward.*

The firſt ſtage of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called digeſtion; the ſecond, or the *filling up* with fleſh, incarnation; and the laſt, or ſkining over, cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction.

Her neck and breaſts were ever open bare,
That aye thereof her babes might ſuck their *fill*. *Spenſer.*

But thus inflam'd beſpoke the captain,
Who ſcorneth peace ſhall have his *fill* of war. *Fairfax.*

When ye were thirſty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your *fill*? *2 Eſdr.* i. 20.

Mean while enjoy
Your *fill*, what happineſs this happy ſtate
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting ſo nigh, to pluck and eat my *fill*
I ſpar'd not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Which made me gently firſt remove your fears,
That ſo you might have room to entertain
Your *fill* of joy. *Denham's Sophy.*

Your barbarity, which I have heard ſo long exclaimed againſt in town and country, may have its *fill* of deſtruction. *Pope.*

2. [More properly *thill.*] The place between the ſhafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the *fill* of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fill.*]

1. Any thing that fills up room without uſe.

'Tis a meer *filler*, to ſtop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryd. Æn. Ded.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and ſuitable expreſſions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needleſs *fillers* up to the reſt. *Pope.*

2. One whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage.

They commonly have three, four, five or ſix hewers or diggers to four *fillers*, being proportioned ſo as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*filet*, French; *filum*, Latin.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inſpiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryden.*

She ſcorn'd the praiſe of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waiſt, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleſhy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five ſharp broachers rank'd, the roaſt they turn'd:
Theſe morſels ſtay'd their ſtomachs; then the reſt
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feaſt. *Dryden's Iliad.*

3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The mixture thus, by chymick art
United cloſe in every part,
In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd ſpecies. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called liſtel. *Harris.*

To FI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

2. To adorn with an aſtragal.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters and *filletted* them. *Exod.* xxxviii. 28.

To FI'LLIP. *v. a.* [A word, ſays Skinner, formed from the ſound. This reſemblance I am not able to diſcover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by ſome combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring or motion.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the ſtars: then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainſt the fiery ſun. *Shakeſp.*

We ſee, that if you *fillip* a luteſtring, it ſheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 183.

FI'LLIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FI'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*filoy*, Welſh; *fille*, French.]

1. A young horſe or mare.

Geld *fillies*, but tits, yer a nine days of age,
They die elſe of gelding, or gelders do rage:
Young *fillies* ſo likely of bulk and of bone,
Keep ſuch to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

A well-wayed horſe will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

2. A young mare, oppoſed to a colt or young horſe.

I jeſt to Oberon, and make him ſmile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horſe beguile,
Neighing in likeneſs of a *filly* foal. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am joined in wedlock, for my ſins, to one of thoſe *fillies* who are deſcribed in the old poet. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FILM. *n. ſ.* [ꝼylmeþa, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or ſkin.

While the ſilver needle did work upon the ſight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never ſaw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that falſe fruit that promis'd clearer ſight
Had bred. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 412.

A ſtone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and ſo kept from grating or offending it. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

There is not one infidel ſo ridiculous as to pretend to ſolve the phænomena of ſight, fancy, or cogitation, by thoſe fleeting ſuperficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He from thick *films* ſhall purge the viſual ray,
And on the ſightleſs eyeballs pour the day. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin.

It will but ſkin and *film* the ulcerous place,
Whilſt rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unſeen. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

FI'LMY. *adj.* [from *film.*] Compoſed of thin membranes or pellicles.

So the falſe ſpider, when her nets are ſpread,
Deep ambuſh'd in her ſilent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whoſe *filmy* cord ſhould bind the ſtruggling fly. *Dryden.*

They with fruitleſs toil
Flap *filmy* pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid ſhackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthleſs ſouls; ſuch doom
Waits luxury, and lawleſs love of gain. *Phillips.*

Looſe to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;
Dipt in the richeſt tincture of the ſkies,
Where light diſports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To FI'LTER. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Latin; *per filum trahere.*]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To ſtrain; to percolate.

Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filtre* it through a paper, and ſo evaporate it. *Grew's Muſæum.*

FI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]

1. A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drips from it. See NEW DISPENSATORY.

2. A ſtrainer; a ſearce.

That the water, paſſing through the veins of the earth, ſhould be rendered freſh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the ſaline particles will paſs through a tenfold *filter*. *Ray on the Creation.*

FILTH. *n. ſ.* [ꝼılð, Saxon.]

1. Dirt; naſtineſs; any thing that ſoils or fouls.

When we in our viciouſneſs grow hard,
The wiſe gods ſeal our eyes;
In our own *filth* drop our clear judgments. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wiſdom and goodneſs to the vile ſeem vile;
Filths ſavour but themſelves. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Neither may you truſt waters that taſte ſweet; for they are commonly found in riſing grounds of great cities, which muſt needs take in a great deal of *filth*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How perfect then is man? From head to foot
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*

Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his *filth* about;
He ſtill has gratitude and ſap'ence,
To ſpare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

2. Corruption; groſſneſs; pollution.

Such do likewiſe exceedingly diſpoſe us to piety and religion, by purifying our ſouls from the droſs and *filth* of ſenſual delights. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

FI'LTHILY. *adv.* [from *filthy.*] Naſtily; foully; groſsly.

It ſtuck *filthily* in the camel's ſtomach that bulls, bears, and the like, ſhould be armed, and that a creature of his ſize ſhould be left defenceleſs. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 78.

FI'LTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *filthy.*]

1. Naſtineſs; foulneſs; dirtineſs.

Men of virtue ſuppreſſed it, leſt their ſhining ſhould diſcover the others *filthineſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their *filthineſs*
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beaſtlineſs,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native ſlime. *Fairy Queen.*

They never duly improved the utmoſt of ſuch a power, but gave themſelves up to all the *filthineſs* and licentiouſneſs of life imaginable. *South's Sermons.*

FI'LTHY. *adj.* [from *filth.*]

1. Naſty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Groſs; polluted.

As all ſtories are not proper ſubjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, ſo neither are they for a noble picture: the ſubjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To FI'LTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter.*] To ſtrain; to percolate; to filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to aſhes, and thoſe aſhes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery ſalt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FILTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *filtrate.*] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The *filtration* in uſe is ſtraining a liquor through paper, which, by the ſmallneſs of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the reſt behind. *Quincy.*

We took then common nitre, and having, by the uſual way of ſolution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into cryſtals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a ſtrong new crucible. *Boyle.*

FI'MBLE *Hemp. n. ſ.*

The ſeaſon of pulling of it is firſt about Lammas, when good part of it will be ripe; that is, the light Summer hemp, that bears no ſeed, which is called *fimble hemp*. *Mortimer.*

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good houſewife will ſee it be ſown;
And afterwards trim it, to ſerve at a need,
The *fimble* to ſpin, and the carle for her ſeed. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

FIN. *n. ſ.* [ꝼin, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fiſh; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

He that depends
Upon your favours, ſwims with *fins* of lead,
And hews down oaks with ruſhes. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Their *fins* conſiſt of a number of griſtly bones, long and ſlender, like pins and needles. *More's Antid. againſt Atheiſm.*

Thus at half-ebb a rowling ſea
Returns, and wins upon the ſhore;
The wat'ry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Reſt on their *fins* awhile, and ſtay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*

Still at his oar th' induſtrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each buſy arm ſhrinks in,
And by degrees is faſhion'd to a *fin*.
Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorphoſes.

FIN-FOO'TED. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is deſcribed like fiſſipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like ſwans and geeſe, according to the method of nature in latiroſtrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally ſwimmers, the organ is wiſely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Vulg. Errours.*

FI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *fine.*] That admits a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. *Bacon.*

He ſent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himſelf favoured in bringing his cauſe *finable*. *Hayward.*

FI'NAL. *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*, Latin.]

1. Ultimate; laſt.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to ſtrike, though oft invok'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Par. Loſt.*

2. Concluſive; deciſive.

There be many examples where ſea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon, Eſſay* 30.

Henry ſpent his reign in eſtabliſhing himſelf, and had neither leiſure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Mortal; deſtructive.

At laſt reſolv'd to work his *final* ſmart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did ſtart. *Fairy Q.*

4. Reſpecting the end or motive.

Some things in ſuch ſort are allowed, that they be alſo required as neceſſary unto ſalvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper neceſſity *final*; ſo that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary courſe be ſaved, nor by any means be excluded from life, obſerving them. *Hooker, b.* ii.

By its gravity fire raiſes the water in pumps, ſiphons, and other engines; and performs all thoſe feats which former philoſophers, through ignorance of the efficient cauſe, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray.*

Your anſwering in the *final* cauſe, makes me believe you are at a loſs for the efficient. *Collier on Thought.*

FI'NALLY. *adv.* [from *final.*]

1. Ultimately; laſtly; in concluſion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to number thee with thoſe
Whom patience *finally* muſt crown. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Their houſes were many times in danger of ruin; yet was there not any houſe of noble Engliſh in Ireland utterly deſtroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of juſtice, but the houſe of Deſmond only. *Davies on Ireland.*

Doubtleſsly many men are *finally* loſt, who yet have no mens ſins to anſwer for but their own. *South's Sermons.*

FI'NANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

This ſort of *finance* hath been increaſed by this new device. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

The reſidue of theſe ordinary *finances* be caſual or uncertain; as be the eſcheats and forfeitures. *Bacon.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their piracies, though he practiſed the ſame trade when he was ſtraitened in his *finances* at the ſiege of Byzantium. *Arb.*

FI'NANCIER. *n. ſ.* [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FI'NARY. *n. ſ.* [from *To fine.*] In the iron works, the ſecond forge at the iron mills. *Dict.*

FINCH. *n. ſ.* [ꝼinc, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [ꝼinðan, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]

1. To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking.

Aſk, and it ſhall be given you; ſeek, and ye ſhall *find*. *Matt.* vii. 7.

Whereas thou haſt ſearched all my ſtuff, what haſt thou *found* of all thy houſhold ſtuff? *Gen.* xxxi. 37.

A bird that flies about,
And beats itſelf againſt the cage,
Finding at laſt no paſſage out,
It ſits and ſings. *Cowley.*

2. To obtain ſomething loſt.

When he hath *found* his ſheep, he layeth it on his ſhoulders rejoicing. *Luke*, xv. 5.

In my ſchool days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight
The ſelf-ſame way, with more adviſed watch,
To *find* the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft *found* both. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

3. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they *find*
Suſpicion with her eyes behind. *Dodſley's Miſcell.*

In woods and foreſts thou art *found*. *Cowley.*

The bad muſt miſs, the good unſought ſhall *find*. *Pope.*

4. To know by experience.

How oft will he
Of thy chang'd faith complain!
And his fortunes *find* to be
So airy and ſo vain! *Cowley.*

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

5. To diſcover by ſtudy.

Phyſicians
With ſharpen'd ſight ſome remedies may *find*. *Dryden.*

Thy maid! ah, *find* ſome nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*

6. To diſcover what is hidden.

A curſe on him who *found* the oar. *Cowley.*

7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.

They build on ſands, which if unmov'd they *find*,
'Tis but becauſe there was no wind. *Cowley.*

8. To gain by any mental endeavour.

If we for happineſs could leiſure *find*,
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We ſhould not then the great mens favour need. *Cowley.*

We oft review, each *finding* like a friend
Something to blame, and ſomething to commend. *Pope.*

9. To remark; to obſerve.

Beauty or wit in all I *find*. *Cowley.*

10. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.

When firſt *found* in a lye, talk to him of it as a ſtrange monſtrous matter, and ſo ſhame him out of it. *Locke.*

11. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can *find* the grave. *Job*, iii. 22.

He did the utmoſt bounds of knowledge *find*,
Yet found them not ſo large as was his mind. *Cowley.*

12. To meet.

A clear conſcience and heroick mind,
In ills their buſineſs and their glory *find*. *Cowley.*

13. To ſettle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catholick would *find*. *Cowley.*

14. To determine by judicial verdict.

His peers, upon this evidence,
Have *found* him guilty of high treaſon. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

15. To ſupply; to furniſh: as, he *finds* me in money and in victuals.

16. [In law.] To approve: as, to *find* a bill.

17. *To* FIND *himſelf*. To be; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain, health or ſickneſs.

Pray, Sir, how d'ye *find yourſelf*? ſays the doctor. *L'Eſtrange.*

18. *To* FIND *out*. To unriddle; to ſolve.

The *finding out* of parables is a weariſome labour of the mind. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xiii. 26.

19. *To* FIND *out*. To diſcover ſomething hidden.

Canſt thou by ſearching *find out* God? Canſt thou *find out* the Almighty unto perfection? *Job*, xi. 7.

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies ſtick together by very ſtrong attractions, and it is the buſineſs of experimental philoſophy to *find* them *out*. *Newt.*

What hinders then, but that thou *find* her *out*,
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addiſon's Cato.*

20. *To* FIND *out*. To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to *find out* and thoroughly to underſtand what nature has made moſt beautiful. *Dryd.*

21. *To* FIND *out*. To invent; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, ſkilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device which ſhall be put to him. 2 *Chron.* ii. 14.

22. The particle *out* is added often without any other uſe than that it adds ſome force or emphaſis to the verb.

While ſhe proudly march'd about,
Greater conqueſts to *find out*,
She beat out Suſan by the by. *Cowley.*

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can *find out* in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. *Addiſon.*

He was afraid of being inſulted with Greek; for which reaſon he deſired a friend to *find* him *out* a clergyman rather of plain ſenſe than much learning. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *find.*]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of mad men. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. One that picks up any thing loſt.

Some lewd ſqueaking crier,
Well pleas'd with one lean thread-bare groat for hire,
May like a devil roar through every ſtreet,
And gall the *finder*'s conſcience, if they meet. *Donne.*

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton ſhall deſcry,
Let the *finder* ſurely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer. *Craſhaw.*

FINDFA'ULT. *n. ſ.* [*find* and *fault.*] A cenſurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, ſtops the mouth of all *findfaults*. *Shakeſp.*

FI'NDY. *adj.* [ꝼẏnꝺıᵹ, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; ſolid. Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*.

means that it ſtores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Jun.*

FINE. *adj.* [*finne*, French; *fijn*, Dutch and Erſe, perhaps from *finitus*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarſe.

Not any ſkill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,
With this ſo curious net-work might compare. *Spenſer.*

He was arrayed in purple and *fine* linen. *Luke.*

2. Refined; pure; free from droſs.

Two veſſels of *fine* copper, precious as gold. *Ezra*, viii. 27.

3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* ſpirits evaporate.

4. Refined; ſubtilely excogitated.

In ſubſtance he promiſed himſelf money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but thoſe things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and ſucceed in all parts. *Bacon.*

Whether the ſcheme has not been purſued ſo far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine. *Temple.*

5. Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and ſtubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*

6. Clear; pellucid; tranſparent: as, the wine is *fine*.

7. Nice; exquiſite; delicate.

Are they not ſenſeleſs then, that think the ſoul
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the ſenſe. *Davies.*

The irons of planes are ſet *fine* or rank: they are ſet *fine*, when they ſtand ſo ſhallow below the ſole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin ſhaving. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

8. Artful; dexterous.

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather *fine* deliveries, and ſhiftings of dangers and miſchiefs, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

9. Fraudulent; ſly; knaviſhly ſubtle.

Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all thoſe royal ſigns had ſtol'n away. *Hubberd's Tale.*

10. Elegant; with elevation.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dryden.*

11. Applied to perſon, it means beautiful with dignity.

12. Accompliſhed; elegant of manners.

He was not only the *fineſt* gentleman of his time, but one of the *fineſt* ſcholars. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

13. Showy; ſplendid.

It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* faſhion; all thoſe are diſpleaſed at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.*

The ſatirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impoſſible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift.*

14. [Ironically.] Something that will ſerve the purpoſe; ſomething worth contemptuous notice.

That ſame knave, Ford, her huſband, hath the *fineſt* mad devil of jealouſy in him, maſter Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houſes,
To feaſt, to ſleep on down, to be profuſe:
A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Phillips's Briton.*

FINE. *n. ſ.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary puniſhment.

The killing of an Iriſhman was not puniſhed by our law, as manſlaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary puniſhment, called an ericke. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Penalty.

Ev'n this ill night your breathing ſhall expire,
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shakeſp. King John.*

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-ſimple, with *fine* and recovery, he will never, I think, in the way of waſte, attempt us again. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Beſide *fines* ſet upon plays, games, balls and feaſting, they have many cuſtoms which contribute to their ſimplicity. *Addiſon.*

How vain that ſecond life in others breath,
Th' eſtate which wits inherit after death!
Eaſe, health, and life for this they muſt reſign,
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the *fine!* *Pope.*

4. [From *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; concluſion. It is ſeldom uſed but adverbially, *in fine*.

In fine, whatſoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleaſed Zelmane, the powers of his ſpirit depending of her. *Sidney.*

His reſolution, *in fine*, is, that in the church a number of things are ſtrictly obſerved, whereof no law of ſcripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. § 5.

Still the *fine*'s the crown;
Whate'er the courſe, the end is the renown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your daughter, ere ſhe ſeems as won,
Deſires this ring; appoints him an encounter;
In fine, delivers me to fill the time,
Herſelf moſt chaſtely abſent. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bleſſings of fortune are the loweſt: the next are the bodily advantages of ſtrength and health; but the ſuperlative bleſſings, *in fine*, are thoſe of the mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

In fine, he wears no limbs about him ſound,
With ſores and ſickneſſes beleagur'd round. *Dryd. Juv.*

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.

The *fining* pot is for ſilver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov.*

There is a vein for the ſilver, and a place for gold, where they *fine* it. *Job*, xxviii. 1.

2. To embelliſh; to decorate. Now not in uſe.

Hugh Capet alſo, who uſurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with ſome ſhews of truth,
Convey'd himſelf as heir to th' Lady Lingare. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

3. To make leſs coarſe.

It *fines* the graſs, but makes it ſhort, though thick. *Mortim.*

4. To make tranſparent.

It is good alſo for fuel, not to omit the ſhavings of it for the *fining* of wine. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. [From the ſubſtantive.] To puniſh with pecuniary penalty.

To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, ſeems very hard. *Locke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine.

What poet ever *fin'd* for ſheriff? or who
By rhymes and verſe did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham.*

To FINEDRA'W. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To ſow up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *finedraw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to ſow up rents.

FINEFI'NGERED. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger.*] Nice; artful; exquiſite.

The moſt *finefinger'd* workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquiſhed. *Spenſer.*

FI'NELY. *adv.* [from *fine.*]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than juſtly.

Plutarch ſays very *finely*, that a man ſhould not allow himſelf to hate even his enemies; becauſe, ſays he, if you indulge this paſſion on ſome occaſions, it will riſe of itſelf in others. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 125.

The walls are painted, and repreſent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Keenly; ſharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead, ſharpened *finely*, and put it into quills. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. Not coarſely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, ſave that he had two perſons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*

4. In ſmall parts; ſubtilly; not groſsly.

Saltpetre was but groſsly beaten; for it ſhould not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in ſuch a manner as to deſerve contemptuous notice.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a ſhort time. *South.*

For him ſhe loves:
She nam'd not me; that may be Torriſmond,
Whom ſhe has thrice in private ſeen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own ſnare. *Dryden.*

FI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice *fineneſs*, that, if it wanted any thing in majeſty, it ſupplied with increaſe in pleaſure; and if at the firſt it ſtruck not admiration, it raviſhed with delight. *Sidney.*

The ſoftneſs of her ſex, and the *fineneſs* of her genius, conſpire to give her a very diſtinguiſhing character. *Prior.*

2. Show; ſplendour; gaiety of appearance.

The *fineneſs* of cloaths deſtroys the eaſe: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languiſh under the moſt ſplendid cover. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Subtility; artfulneſs; ingenuity.

Thoſe, with the *fineneſs* of their ſouls,
By reaſon guide his execution. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

4. Purity; freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought elſe
But the protractive trials of great Jove,
To find perſiſtive conſtancy in men;
The *fineneſs* of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

I am doubtful whether men have ſufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, braſs, and tin, be refined to the height: but when they come to ſuch a *fineneſs* as ſerveth the ordinary uſe, they try no farther. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineneſs*, only in times of exigence they have diminiſhed both the weight and *fineneſs*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FI'NERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*] Show; ſplendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.

Dreſs up your houſes and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To conſecrate this day a feſtival. *Southern.*

The capacities of a lady are ſometimes apt to fall ſhort in cultivating cleanlineſs and *finery* together. *Swift.*

Don't chuſe your place of ſtudy by the *finery* of the proſpects, or the moſt various ſcenes of ſenſible things. *Watts.*

FINE'SSE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Artifice; ſtratagem: an unneceſſary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumſtance not much to be ſtood upon, in caſe it were not upon ſome *fineſſe*. *Hayward.*

FI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals.

Take away the droſs from the ſilver, and there ſhall come forth a veſſel for the *finer*. *Prov.* xxv. 4.

FI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [ꝼınᵹeꞃ, Saxon, from *fangen*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand conſiſt of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*: they are a little convex and round towards the back of the hand, but hollow and plain towards the palm, except the laſt, where the nails are. The order of their diſpoſitions is called firſt, ſecond, and third phalanx: the firſt is longer than the ſecond, and the ſecond longer than the third. The upper extremity of the firſt bone on each *finger* has a little ſinus, which receives the round head of the bones of the metacarpus. The upper extremity of the ſecond and third bones of each *finger* hath two ſmall ſinuſes, parted by a ſmall protuberance; and the lower extremity of the firſt and ſecond bones of each *finger* has two protuberances, divided by a ſmall ſinus: the two protuberances are received into the two ſinuſes of the upper extremity of the ſecond and third bones; and the ſmall ſinus receives the little protuberance of the ſame end of the ſame bones. The firſt bone of the thumb is like the bones of the metacarpus, and it is joined to the wriſt and ſecond of the thumb, as they are to the wriſt and firſt of the *fingers*. The ſecond bone of the thumb is like the firſt bones of the *fingers*, and it is joined to the firſt and third, as they are to the bones of the metacarpus and ſecond of the *fingers*. The *fingers* are moved ſideways only upon their firſt joint. Beſides theſe there are ſome ſmall bones, called *oſſa ſeſamoidea*, becauſe they reſemble ſeſamum grains: they are reckoned about twelve in each hand: they are placed at the joint of the *fingers*, under the tendons of the flexors, to which they ſerve as pullies. *Quincy.*

You ſeem to underſtand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Diogenes, who is never ſaid,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye and ſob,
Becauſe h' had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one oppoſite to them bending backwards, and of greater ſtrength than any of them ſingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them ſeverally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any ſize or quantity. *Ray on the Creat.*

A hand of a vaſt extenſion, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one ſound a particular note. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

Poor Peg ſewed, ſpun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her *finger* ends were ſore. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. A ſmall meaſure of extenſion.

Go now, go truſt the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or ſeven at moſt, when thickeſt is the board. *Dryd. Juv.*

One of theſe bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of ſteel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

3. The hand; the inſtrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her ſtubborn look
This ſoftneſs from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

To FI'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shakeſpeare.*

One that is covetous is not ſo highly pleaſed with the mere ſight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being conſidered as a wealthy man. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

2. To touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the ſceptre, and hoiſting him into his father's throne. *South's Sermons.*

3. To touch an inſtrument of muſick.

She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her ſhe miſtook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers.

Not any ſkill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,
With this ſo curious net-work might compare. *Spenſer.*

FI'NGLEFANGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle: a burleſque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,
About the ſlighteſt *finglefangle*. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

FI'NICAL. *adj.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppiſh; pretending to ſuperfluous elegance.

A whorſon, glaſsgazing, ſuperſerviceable, *finical* rogue. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I cannot hear a *finical* fop romancing, how the king took him aſide at ſuch a time; what the queen ſaid to him at another. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 34.

FI'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical.*] Foppiſhly.

FI'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FI'NISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end purpoſed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, ſitteth not down firſt, and counteth the coſt, whether he have ſufficient to *finiſh* it. *Luke*, xiv. 28.

As he had begun, ſo he would alſo *finiſh* in you the ſame grace. 2 *Cor.* viii. 6.

A poet uſes epiſodes; but epiſodes, taken ſeparately, *finiſh* nothing. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. To perfect; to poliſh to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection ſhould not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will deſign'd;
It is a *finiſh'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackm.*

I would make what bears your name as *finiſhed* as my laſt work ought to be; that is, more *finiſhed* than the reſt. *Pope.*

3. To end; to put an end to.

FI'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *finiſh.*]

1. Performer; accompliſher.

He that of greateſt works is *finiſher*,
Oft does them by the weakeſt miniſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the plain condition of thoſe times; the whole world againſt Athanaſius, and Athanaſius againſt it: half an hundred of years ſpent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the ſide which had all, or elſe that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finiſher* of all his troubles. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 42.

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finiſher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*

O prophet of glad tidings! *finiſher*
Of utmoſt hope! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii.

FI'NITE. *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That ſuppoſed infinite duration will, by the very ſuppoſition, be limited at two extremes, though never ſo remote aſunder, and conſequently muſt needs be *finite*. *Bentley.*

FI'NITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reaſon, and *finiteleſs* as their deſires. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FI'NITELY. *adv.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures ſtill, and that ſets them at an infinite diſtance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* diſtant from us. *Stillingfleet.*

FI'NITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my paſſion, and love without other boundary than what is ſet by the *finiteneſs* of my natural powers. *Norris.*

FI'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the ſeveral degrees of affections, or properties of theſe things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedneſs of theſe degrees of affections, or properties. *Cheyne.*

FI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Without fins.

He angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finleſs* fiſh. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

FI'NLIKE. *adj.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imitation of fins.

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide;
Ere ſharp-keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or *finlike* oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

FI'NNED. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide.

They plow up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortim.*

FI'NNY. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Furniſhed with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* courſers guides;
Proteus his name. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b.* iv.

New herds of beaſts he ſends the plains to ſhare;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fiſh repair. *Dryd. Ovid.*

While black with ſtorms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fiſher's art defends her *finny* ſholes. *Blackm.*

With hairy ſpringes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair ſurprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

FI'NTOED. *adj.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fintoed*, viz. ſome birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and ſwim there. *Ray on the Creation.*

FI'NOCHIO. *n.ſ.* See FENNEL, of which plant it is a ſpecies.

FI'PPLE. *n.ſ.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A ſtopper.

You muſt know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that ſtraiteneth the air, much more than the ſimple concave, would yield no ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FIR. *n.ſ.* [*fyrr*, Welſh; ꝼuꞃh, Saxon; *fyr*, Daniſh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are ſingle, and for the moſt part produced on every ſide of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The ſeeds are propagated on cones, which are ſquamoſe. See PINE-TREE. *Millar.*

He covered the floor of the houſe with planks of *fir*. *1 Kings.*

The 'ſpiring *fir* and ſtately box adorn. *Pope.*

FIRE. *n.ſ.* [ꝼyꞃ, Saxon; *fewr*, German.]

1. The igneous element.
2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being ſuffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shakeſp.*
Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do conſume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakeſp.*
So contraries on Etna's top conſpire;
Here hoary froſts, and by them breaks out *fire*. *Cowley.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had ſuffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Though ſafe thou think'ſt thy treaſure lies,
Conceal'd in cheſts from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; luſtre.

Stars, hide your *fires!*
Let not night ſee my black and deep deſires! *Shak. Macb.*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breaſt inſpire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire?* *Prior.*

6. The puniſhment of the damned.

Who among us ſhall dwell with the devouring *fire?* Who among us ſhall dwell with everlaſting burnings? *Iſ.* xxxiii.

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the paſſions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and ſcorn ſo much? *Shakeſp.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of paſſion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntneſs; and, upon provocations, might ſtrain a phraſe. *Atterbury.*

9. Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expreſſion; ſpirit of ſentiment.

Nor can the ſnow that age does ſhed
Upon thy reverend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is juſt in grammar and in meaſure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

He brings
The reaſoner's weapons and the poet's fire. *Blackmore.*
Exact Racin, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had ſomething to admire. *Pope.*
The bold Longinus all the nine inſpire,
And warm the critick with a poet's *fire*. *Pope.*
O may ſome ſpark of your celeſtial *fire*,
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire. *Pope.*

10. The paſſion of love.

Love various hearts does variouſly inſpire,
It ſtirs in gentle boſoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of incenſe on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempeſtuous ſouls invade;
A *fire* which every windy paſſion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*
The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in bruſh-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*
The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope.*
New charms ſhall ſtill increaſe deſire,
And time's ſwift wing ſhall fan the *fire*. *Moore's Fables.*

11. Eruptions or impoſthumations: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.
12. *To ſet* FIRE *on*, or *ſet on* FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermoſilla courageouſly ſet upon the horſemen, and ſet *fire* alſo upon the ſtables where the Turks horſes ſtood. *Knolles.*

He that ſet a *fire* on a plane-tree to ſpite his neighbour, and the plane-tree ſet on his neighbour's houſe, is bound to pay all the loſs, becauſe it did all riſe from his own ill intention. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

FI'REARMS. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Nor had they ammunition to ſupply their few *firearms*: horſes they had, and officers they had, which made all their ſhew. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

Before the uſe of *firearms* there was infinitely more ſcope for perſonal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

FI'REBALL. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown.

Judge of thoſe inſolent boaſts of conſcience, which, like ſo many *fireballs*, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church. *South's Sermons.*

The ſame great man has ſworn to make us ſwallow his coin in *fireballs*. *Swift.*

FI'REBRUSH. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *bruſh.*] The bruſh which hangs by the fire to ſweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to ſtir up the fire, clean away the aſhes from betwixt the bars with the *firebruſh*. *Swift.*

FI'REDRAKE. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery ſerpent: I ſuppoſe the preſter.

By the hiſſing of the ſnake,
The ruſtling of the *firedrake*,
I charge thee thou this place forſake,
Nor of Queen Mab be prattling. *Drayton's Nymphia.*

FI'RENEW. *adj.* [*fire* and *new.*] New from the forge; new from the melting-houſe.

Armado is a moſt illuſtrious wight,
A man of *firenew* words, faſhion's own knight. *Shakeſp.*
Some excellent jeſts, *firenew* from the mint. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myſelf, according to cuſtom, in another ſuit *firenew*, with ſilver buttons to it. *Addiſon.*

FI'REPAN. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*] Veſſel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, and all the veſſels thereof, thou ſhalt make of braſs. *Exod.* xxvii. 3.

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do roſewater and vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'RER. *n.ſ.* [from *fire.*] An incendiary.

Others burned Mouſſel, and the reſt marched as a guard for defence of theſe *firers*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FI'RESIDE. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth; the chimney; the focus.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be deſpiſed, and ought to ſerve but for Winter talk by the *fireſide*. *Bacon.*

By his *fireſide* he ſtarts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair:
His feet, however lame, you find,
Have got the better of his mind. *Prior.*

What art thou aſking of them, after all? Only to ſit quietly at thy own *fireſide*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

FI'RESTICK. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtick.*] A lighted ſtick or brand.

Children, when they play with *fireſticks*, move and whirl them round ſo faſt, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and repreſent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

FI'REWORK. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome delightful oſtentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework*. *Shakeſpeare.*

We repreſent alſo ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and alſo *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his ſpite;
Thoſe are the only ſerpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion propoſed a ſubject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amuſing. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler*, Nº 88.

To FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on fire; to kindle.

They ſpoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houſes of thoſe whom they eſteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at firſt hindered, and then appeaſed by the fall of a ſudden ſhower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breathleſs body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*
A ſecond Paris, diff'ring but in name,
Shall *fire* his country with a ſecond flame. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To inflame the paſſions; to animate.

Yet, if deſire of fame, and thirſt of pow'r,
A beauteous princeſs, with a crown in dow'r,
So *fire* your mind, in arms aſſert your right. *Dryden.*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, ſhall bring a brand from heav'n
And *fire* us hence. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To FIRE. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with paſſion.
3. To diſcharge any firearms.

FIREBRA'ND. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *brand.*]

1. A piece of wood kindled:

I have eaſed my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to ſet my own houſe in a flame. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who cauſes miſchief.

Troy muſt not be, nor goodly Ilion ſtand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſent Surrey with a competent power againſt the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, their *firebrand*. *Bacon.*

FI'RECROSS. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *croſs.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in ſome parts ſmeared with blood. It is carried like lightning from one place to another. Upon refuſal to ſend it forward, or to riſe, the laſt perſon who has it ſhoots the other dead.

He ſent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecroſs* to be carried; namely, two firebrands ſet in faſhion of a croſs, and pitched upon the point of a ſpear. *Haywood.*

FI'RELOCK. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A ſoldier's gun; a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, faſten well the ſtake. *Gay.*

FI'REMAN. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *man.*]

1. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.

The *fireman* ſweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leather caſque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickeſt ſmoke aſcends. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent paſſions.

I had laſt night the fate to drink a bottle with two of theſe *firemen*. *Tatler*, Nº 61.

FI'REPAN. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*]

1. A pan for holding fire.
2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RESHIP. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhip.*] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themſelves of the *fireſhip*, by cutting the ſpritſail tackle. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FI'RESHOVEL. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhovel.*] The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Nim and Bardolph are ſworn brothers in filching; and in Calais they ſtole a *fireſhovel*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Culinary utenſils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireſhovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireſhovels*, and ſpits, and other domeſtick weapons. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

FI'RESTONE. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtone.*]

The *fireſtone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the ſeveral maſſes. The moſt common ſort, which is uſed in medicine, is a greeniſh ſhapeleſs kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *fireſtone*, from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the ſparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter ſtruck from off the ſtone burning itſelf out before the ſpark becomes extinguiſhed. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Fireſtone is a kind of ſtone called alſo Rygate ſtone, from the place whence it is chiefly brought, being very good for firehearths, ovens, and ſtoves. *Builder's Dict.*

Fireſtone, if broke ſmall, and laid on cold lands, muſt be of advantage. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FI'REWOOD. *n.ſ.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fewel.

FI'RING. *n.ſ.* [from *fire.*] Fewel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there ſcarce. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chaſtiſe.

Beſides, it is not only foppiſh,
But vile, idolatrous and popiſh,
For one man out of his own ſkin
To *firk* and whip another's ſin. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 2.

FI'RKIN. *n.ſ.* [from ꝼeoþeꞃ, Sax. the fourth part of a veſſel.]

1. A veſſel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's ſervants get ſuch a haunt about that ſhop, that it will coſt us many a *firkin* of ſtrong beer to bring them back again. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. A ſmall veſſel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,
Which made the lye ſo much the louder;
Now liſt to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Denham.*

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to ſoft.

The flakes of his fleſh are joined together: they are *firm* in themſelves, and they cannot be moved. *Job*, xli. 23.

Love's artillery then checks
The breaſtworks of the *firmeſt* ſex. *Cleaveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbiſh. *Dryden.*

That body, whoſe parts are moſt *firm* in themſelves, and are by their peculiar ſhapes capable of the greateſt contacts, is the moſt *firm*; and that which has parts very ſmall, and capable of the leaſt contact, will be moſt ſoft. *Woodward.*

2. Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the ſenſe which is God's lamp. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He ſtraight obeys;
And *firm* believes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The great encouragement is the aſſurance of a future reward, the *firm* perſuaſion whereof is enough to raiſe us above any thing in this world. *Tillotſon, Sermon* vi.

The man that's reſolute and juſt,
Firm to his principles and truſt,
Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Walſh.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]

1. To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix.

He declared the death of the emperor; which after they had ſeen to be true, they by another ſecret and ſpeedy meſſenger advertiſed Solyman again thereof, *firming* thoſe letters with all their hands and ſeals. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryd. Albion.*
The pow'rs, ſaid he,
To you, and your's, and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpoſe with their augury. *Dryden's Æn.*
Oh thou, who freeſt me from my doubtful ſtate,
Long loſt and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be preſent ſtill: oh goddeſs, in our aid
Proceed, and *firm* thoſe omens thou haſt made. *Pope.*

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compaſs *firms* his eye,
The maſters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

FIRMAMENT. *n.ſ.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The ſky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their ſhouting ſhrill
Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill. *Spenſer.*
I am conſtant as the northern ſtar,
Of whoſe true, fixt, and reſting quality,
There is no fellow in the *firmament*. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

The Almighty, whoſe hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered ſtars, ſun and moon, written on theſe large volumes of the *firmament*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The *firmament* expanſe of liquid, pure,
Tranſparent, elemental air, diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermoſt convex
Of this great round. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.
The ſteeds climb up the firſt aſcent with pain;
And when the middle *firmament* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And ſee the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am ſeiz'd with horror. *Addiſon's Ovid's Metam.*

What an immenſurable ſpace is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of ſtars, leſſer and leſſer, and conſequently farther and farther off, are ſeen with our naked eye, and many more diſcovered with our glaſſes! *Derham's Aſtro-Theology.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *firmament.*] Celeſtial; of the upper regions.

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

FI'RMLY. *adv.* [from *firm.*]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.

Thou ſhalt come of force,
Though thou art *firmlier* faſten'd than a rock. *Milton.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can ſtick together ſo *firmly*, without ſomething which cauſes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Steadily; conſtantly.

Himſelf to be the man the fates require;
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge deſire. *Dryden's Æn.*

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* perſuaded, that one Lucqueſe can beat five Florentines. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FI'RMNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *firm.*]

1. Stability; hardneſs; compactneſs; ſolidity.

It would become by degrees of greater conſiſtency and *firmneſs*, ſo as to reſemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability.

Both the eaſineſs and *firmneſs* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the ſame language. *Hayw.*

3. Certainty; ſoundneſs.

In perſons already poſſeſſed with notions of religion, the underſtanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmneſs* of the one, and the flaws and weakneſs of the other. *South's Sermons.*

4. Steadineſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

That thou ſhould'ſt my *firmneſs* doubt
To God, or thee, becauſe we have a foe
May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muſe,
Which for his *firmneſs* does his heat excuſe. *Roſcommon.*

This armed Job with *firmneſs* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST. *adj.* [ꝼyꞃꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *firſt*.
—A third is like the former. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In the ſix hundredth and *firſt* year, in the *firſt* month, the *firſt* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen.* viii. 13.

Arms and the man I ſing, the *firſt* who bore
His courſe to Latium from the Trojan ſhore. *Æn.*

2. Earlieſt in time.

The *firſt* covenant had alſo ordinances of divine ſervice. *Heb.* ix. 1.

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who *firſt* offend, will *firſt* complain. *Prior.*

3. Higheſt in dignity.

Three preſidents, of whom Daniel was *firſt*. *Dan.*
Firſt with the dogs, and king among the ſquires. *Spect.*

4. Great; excellent.

My *firſt* ſon,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

FIRST. *adv.*

1. Before any thing elſe; earlieſt.

He, not unmindful of his uſual art,
Firſt in diſſembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beaſts and running ſtreams he tries. *Dryd.*
Thy praiſe, and thine was then the publick voice,
Firſt recommended Guiſcard to my choice. *Dryden.*
Heav'n, ſure, has kept this ſpot of earth uncurſt,
To ſhew how all things were created *firſt*. *Prior.*

2. Before any other conſideration.

Firſt, metals are more durable than plants; ſecondly, they are more ſolid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly ſubterraneous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 603.

3. It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.

At firſt the ſilent venom ſlid with eaſe,
And ſeiz'd her cooler ſenſes by degrees. *Dryden's Æn.*

Excepting fiſh and inſects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themſelves *at firſt*, without the aſſiſtance of parents. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. FIRST *or laſt*. At one hour or other.

But ſure a general doom on man is paſt,
And all are fools and lovers *firſt or laſt*. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BEGOT. } *n.ſ.* [from *firſt* and *begot.*] The eldeſt
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } of children.

His *firſt-begot*, we know; and ſore have felt,
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep. *Par. Reg.*

FIRST-BORN. *n.ſ.* [*firſt* and *born.*] Eldeſt; the firſt by the order of nativity.

Laſt, with one midnight ſtroke, all the *firſt-born*
Of Egypt muſt lie dead. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.
Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n *firſt-born*! *Milton.*

The *firſt-born* has not a ſole or peculiar right, by any law of God and nature; the younger children having an equal title with him. *Locke.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *n. ſ.* [*firſt* and *fruits.*]

1. What the ſeaſon firſt produces or matures of any kind.

A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by moſt noble *firſt-fruits*, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harveſt of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*

2. The firſt profits of any thing.

Although the king loved to employ and advance biſhops, becauſe, having rich biſhopricks, they carried their reward upon themſelves; yet he did uſe to raiſe them by ſteps, that he might not loſe the profit of the *firſt-fruits*, which by that courſe of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. The earlieſt effect of any thing.

See, Father, what *firſt-fruits* on earth are ſprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

FI'RSTLING. *adj.* [from *firſt.*] That which is firſt produced or brought forth.

All the *firſtling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou ſhalt ſanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deut.* xv.

FI'RSTLING. *n. ſ.* [from *firſt.*]

1. The firſt produce or offspring.

A ſhepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firſtlings* of his flock,
Choiceſt and beſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

The tender *firſtlings* of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden's Virg. Paſt.*

The *firſtlings* of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl ſupply. *Pope.*

2. The thing firſt thought or done.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and *firſtlings* of theſe broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ. Prol.*

The flighty purpoſe works o'erlook,
Unleſs the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very *firſtlings* of my heart ſhall be
The *firſtlings* of my hand. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FI'SCAL. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſcus*, a treaſury, Latin.] Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by diet, ſo can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiſcal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

FISH. *n. ſ.* [ꝼiꞅc, Saxon; *viſch*, Dutch.] An animal that inhabits the water.

The beaſts, the *fiſhes*, and the winged fowls,
Are their males ſubjects. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

I fight when I cannot chuſe, and I eat no *fiſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And now the *fiſh* ignoble fates eſcape,
Since Venus ow'd her ſafety to their ſhape. *Creech.*

There are *fiſhes*, that have wings, that are not ſtrangers to the airy region; and there are ſome birds that are inhabitants of the water, whoſe blood is cold as *fiſhes*; and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the ſcrupulous are allowed them on fiſh-days. *Locke.*

To FISH. *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fiſhes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others *fiſh*, with craft, for great opinion,
I, with great truth, catch meer ſimplicity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FISH. *v. a.* To ſearch water in queſt of fiſh, or any thing elſe.

Some have *fiſhed* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

Oft, as he *fiſh'd* her nether realms for wit,
The goddeſs favour'd him, and favours yet. *Pope's Dunc.*

FISH-HOOK. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *hook.*] A hook baited, with which fiſh are caught.

A ſharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fiſh-hook*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

FISH-POND. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *pond.*] A ſmall pool for fiſh.

Fiſh-ponds are no ſmall improvement of watery boggy lands. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fiſh-ponds were made where former foreſts grew,
And hills were levell'd to extend the view. *Prior.*

After what I have ſaid of the great value the Romans put upon fiſhes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirrius ſhould ſell his *fiſh-ponds* for quadragies H. S. 32,291 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FI'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] One who is employed in catching fiſh.

In our ſight the three were taken up
By fiſhermen of Corinth, as we thought:
At length another had ſeiz'd on us,
And would have reft the *fiſhers* of their prey,
Had not they been very ſlow of ſail. *Shakeſpeare.*

We know that town is but with *fiſhers* fraught,
Where Theſeus govern'd and where Plato taught. *Sandys.*

Leſt he ſhould ſuſpect it, draw it from him,
As *fiſhers* do the bait, to make him follow it. *Denham.*

A ſoldier now he with his coat appears;
A *fiſher* now, his trembling angle bears;
Each ſhape he varies. *Pope.*

FI'SHERBOAT. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *man.*] One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The *fiſhermen* that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

At length two monſters of unequal ſize,
Hard by the ſhore, a *fiſherman* eſpies. *Waller.*

Do ſcales and fins bear price to this exceſs?
You might have bought the *fiſherman* for leſs. *Dryd. Juv.*

FI'SHERTOWN. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *town.*] A town inhabited by fiſhermen.

Others of them, in that time, burned that *fiſhertown* Mouſehole. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Lime in Dorſetſhire, a little *fiſhertown*. *Clarendon, b.* vii.

FI'SHERS-COAT. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *coat.*] A coat worn by a fiſher.

When Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his *fiſhers-coat* unto him, for he was naked, and did caſt himſelf into the ſea. *John*, xxi. 7.

FI'SHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſher.*] The buſineſs of catching fiſh.

We ſhall have plenty of mackarel this ſeaſon: our *fiſhery* will not be diſturbed by privateers. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FI'SHFUL. *adj.* [from *fiſh.*] Abounding with fiſh; ſtored with fiſh.

Thus mean in ſtate, and calm in ſprite,
My *fiſhful* pond is my delight. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, moſt commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleaſant, *fiſhful* and navigable rivers. *Camden's Remains.*

To FI'SHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fiſh.*] To turn to fiſh: a cant word.

Here comes Romeo.
—Without his roe, like a dried herring:
O fleſh, fleſh, how art thou *fiſhified*! *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'SHING. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] Commodity of taking fiſh.

There alſo would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fiſhing*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

FI'SHKETTLE. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *kettle.*] A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming amongſt the Egyptians was by boiling the body, in a long caldron like a *fiſhkettle*, in ſome kind of liquid balſam. *Grew's Muſæum.*

FI'SHMEAL. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *meal.*] Diet of fiſh; abſtemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fiſhmeals*, they fall into a kind of male greenſickneſs. *Sharp.*

FI'SHMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] A dealer in fiſh; a ſeller of fiſh.

I fear to play the *fiſhmonger*; and yet ſo large a commodity may not paſs in ſilence. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The ſurgeon left the *fiſhmonger* to determine the controverſy between him and the pike. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'SHY. *adj.* [from *fiſh.*]

1. Conſiſting of fiſh.

My abſent mates
Roam the wild iſle in ſearch of rural cates,
Bait the barb'd ſteel, and from the *fiſhy* flood
Appeaſe th' afflictive fierce deſire of food. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Having the qualities of fiſh.

Few eyes have eſcaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monſter with a woman's head above, and *fiſhy* extremity below. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FI'SSILE. *adj.* [*fiſſilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft.

This cryſtal is a pellucid *fiſſile* ſtone, clear as water or cryſtal of the rock, and without colour; enduring a red heat without loſing its tranſparency, and in a very ſtrong heat calcining without fuſion. *Newton's Opticks.*

FISSI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſſile.*] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [*fiſſura*, Latin; *fiſſure*, French.] A cleft; a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made.

The ſtone and other terreſtrial matter was diſtinguiſhed into ſtrata or layers, as it is in England: thoſe ſtrata were divided by parallel *fiſſures*, that were incloſed in the ſtone.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

I ſee
The gaping *fiſſures* to receive the rain. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To FI'SSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fiſſure.

By a fall or blow the ſkull may be *fiſſured* or fractured.
Wiſeman.

FIST. *n. ſ.* [ꝼyꞅτ, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas deſpiſe,
Up with her *fiſt*, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth ſhe, become more wiſe;
Thus Pas did kiſs her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

And being down, the villain ſore did beat
And bruiſe with clowniſh *fiſts* his manly face. *Fairy Q.*

Anger cauſeth paleneſs in ſome; in others trembling, ſwelling, foaming at the mouth, ſtamping, and bending the *fiſt*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, Nº 716.

And the ſame hand into a *fiſt* may cloſe,
Which inſtantly a palm expanded ſhows. *Denham.*

Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fiſt*. *Dryden's Æn.*

To FIST. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt.

I ſaw him ſpurning and *fiſting* her moſt unmercifully.
Dryden.

2. To gripe with the fiſt.

We have been down together in my ſleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fiſting* each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

FI'STINUT. *n. ſ.* A piſtachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS. *n. ſ.* [*fiſt* and *cuff.*] Battle with the fiſt; blows with the fiſt.

Naked men belabouring one another with ſnagged ſticks, or dully falling together by the ears at *fiſticuffs*. *More.*

She would ſeize upon John's commons; for which they were ſure to go to *fiſticuffs*. *Arbuth. Hiſtory of John Bull.*

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fiſticuffs*, 'till they have quite diſabled each other. *Swift.*

FI'STULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *fiſtule*, French.]

1. A ſinuous ulcer callous within; any ſinuous ulcer.

That *fiſtula* which is recent is the eaſieſt of cure: thoſe of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland and caries in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. FISTULA *Lachrimalis.* A diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe, which obſtructs the natural progreſs of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the firſt and mildeſt ſtage of the diſeaſe: in the next there is matter diſcharged with the tears from the *puncta lachrimalia*, and ſometimes from an orifice broke through the ſkin between the noſe and angle of the eye. The laſt and worſt degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring ſoft parts, but alſo affected the ſubjacent bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FI'STULAR. *adj.* [from *fiſtula.*] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS. *adj.* [from *fiſtula*; *fiſtuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fiſtula; callous or ſinuous like a fiſtula.

How theſe ſinuous ulcers become *fiſtulous*, I have ſhewn you. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FIT. *n. ſ.* [from *fight*, *Skinner*, every fit of a diſeaſe being a ſtruggle of nature; from *viit*, in Flemiſh, frequent, *Junius.*]

1. A paroxyſm or exacerbation of any intermittent diſtemper.

Small ſtones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which caſe a *fit* of the ſtone in that part is the cure.
Sharp's Surgery.

2. Any ſhort return after intermiſſion; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A ſhort viciſſitude, and *fit* of poverty. *Dryden's Horace.*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits* and ſtarts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Eſtrange.*

By *fits* my ſwelling grief appears,
In riſing ſighs and falling tears. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unſteady flame
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by *fits*,
And falls again as loth to quit its hold. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Religion is not the buſineſs of ſome *fits* only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, and laid aſide for the reſt of our time; but a ſyſtem of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers's Sermons.*

All *fits* of pleaſure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like ſpending this year part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did flit away out of her neſt,
And all his ſenſes were with deadly *fit* oppreſt. *Spenſer.*

An ambitious man ſubjects himſelf to others, and puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melancholy. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Diſorder; diſtemperature.

For your huſband,
He's noble, wiſe, judicious, and beſt knows
The *fits* o' th' ſeaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. It is uſed, without an epithet of diſcrimination, for the hyſterical diſorders of women, and the convulſions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepſy.

Mrs. Bull was ſo much enraged, that ſhe fell downright into a *fit*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

FIT. *adj.* [*vitten*, Flemiſh, *Junius.*]

1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Mighty men of valour, *fit to* go out for war and battle.
1 *Chron.* vii. 11.

He lends him vain Goliah's ſacred ſword,
The *fitteſt* help juſt fortune could afford. *Cowley's Dav.*

This fury *fit for* her intent ſhe choſe,
One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryd. Æn.*

It is a wrong uſe of my underſtanding to make it the rule and meaſure of another man's; a uſe which it is neither *fit for*, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have ſaid it were good not to uſe men of ambitious natures, except it be upon neceſſity, it is *fit* we ſpeak in what caſes they are ſo. *Bacon, Eſſay* 37.

See how thou could'ſt judge of *fit* and meet. *Par. Loſt.*

It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities and weakneſſes, and not think himſelf obliged to imitate all that he thinks *fit* to praiſe. *Boyle.*

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and ſerious, I hope their poſterity may laugh without offence. *Addiſon.*

To FIT. *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemiſh, *Junius.*]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to ſuit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitteth* it with planes. *Iſa.* xliv. 13.

Would fate permit
To my deſires I might my fortune *fit*,
Troy I would raiſe. *Denham.*

2. To accommodate a perſon with any thing: as, the taylor *fits* his cuſtomer.

A truſſmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddice, ſtiffened on the lame ſide. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To be adapted to; to ſuit any thing.

She ſhall be our meſſenger to this paultry knight: truſt me I thought on her; ſhe'll *fit* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

As much of the ſtone as was contiguous to the marcaſite, *fitted* the marcaſite ſo cloſe as if it had been formerly liquid.
Boyle.

4. *To* FIT *out.* To furniſh; to equip; to ſupply with neceſſaries or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice *fit out*,
You'll all be ſlander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryden.*

The Engliſh fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted out*, unleſs we encouraged trade and navigation. *Freeholder.*

5. *To* FIT *up.* To furniſh; to make proper for the uſe or reception of any.

He has *fitted up* his farm. *Pope to Swift.*

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be fit.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the heavenly feaſt,
Timeleſs, indecent, but retire to reſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FITCH. *n. ſ.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch.*] A ſmall kind of wild pea.

Now is the ſeaſon
For ſowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peaſon. *Tuſſer.*

FI'TCHAT. ⎫ *n. ſ.* [*fiſſau*, French; *fiſſe*, Dutch.] A ſtinking
FI'TCHEW. ⎭ little beaſt, that robs the henrooſt and warren. Skinner calls him the *ſtinking ferret*; but he is much larger, at leaſt as ſome provinces diſtinguiſh them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchat*, and the *ſtinking ferret* a ſtoat.

'Tis ſuch another *fitchew*! marry, a perfum'd one:
What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakeſp.*

The *fitchat*, the fulimart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FI'TFUL. *adj.* [*fit* and *full.*] Varied by paroxyſms; diſordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever he ſleeps well. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

FI'TLY. *adv.* [from *fit.*]

1. Properly; juſtly; reaſonably.

Mutinous parts
That envied his receipt, even ſo moſt *fitly*
As you malign our ſenators. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the ſtage. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

I cannot *fitlier* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may ſucceed, and may miſs; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty ſtore of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expreſſed moſt *fitly* by departing from evil. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

An animal, in order to be moveable, muſt be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of ſeparate and ſmall ſolid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Commodiouſly; meetly.

To take a latitude,
Sun or ſtars are *fitlieſt* view'd
At their brighteſt; but to conclude
Of longitudes, what other way have we
But to mark when, and where the dark eclipſes be. *Donne.*

FI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fit.*]

1. Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs; reaſonableneſs.

In things the *fitneſs* whereof is not of itſelf apparent, nor eaſy to be made ſufficiently manifeſt unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hooker, b.* v. § 7.

The queen being abſent, 'tis a needful *fitneſs*
That we adjourn this court. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Wer't my *fitneſs*
To let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the ſtate of being fit.

Nor time nor place
Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:
They've made themſelves, and that their *fitneſs* now
Does unmake you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *fit.*] Something adapted to a particular purpoſe.

Poor beſeeming: 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpoſe I then follow'd. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

FI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *fit.*]

1. The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing.

Sowing the ſandy gravelly land in Devonſhire and Cornwall with French furze-ſeed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mort. Huſbandry.*

2. [from *fetta*, Italian; *fetzen*, German.] A ſmall piece: as, to cut into *fitters*. *Skinner.*

FITZ. *n. ſ.* [Norman, from *fils*, a ſon, French.] A ſon. Only uſed in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the ſon of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the ſon of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the ſon of the king. It is commonly uſed of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *adj.* [ꝼiꝼ, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wiſe, and *five* were fooliſh. *Matt.*

No perſon, no incident, but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign: all things elſe are like ſix fingers to the hand, when nature, which is ſuperfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks, his paſtures fill'd;
His lands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Our Britiſh youth loſe their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 111.

FIVELE'AVED *Graſs. n. ſ.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

FIVES. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.
2. A diſeaſe of horſes.

His horſe ſped with ſpavins rayed with the yellows, paſt cure of the *fives*, and ſtark ſpoiled with the ſtaggers. *Shak.*

To **FIX.** *v. a.* [*fixer*, French; *fixus*, Latin.]

1. To make faſt, firm, or ſtable.

Hell heard the unſufferable noiſe, hell ſaw
Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but that Fate had *fix'd* too deep
Her dark foundations, and too faſt had bound. *Par. Loſt.*

2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh invariably.

Brighteſt ſeraph! tell
In which of all theſe orbs hath man
His *fixed* ſeat, or *fixed* ſeat hath none,
But all theſe ſhining orbs his choice to dwell! *Par. Loſt.*

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When cuſtom hath *fixed* his eating to certain ſtated periods, his ſtomach will expect victuals at the uſual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fixt* to the ſullen earth,
Gazing at that which ſeems to dim thy ſight!
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
Fix'd on the walls with wonder and ſurprize. *Dryd. Æn.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed*. *Locke.*

5. To pierce; to transfix. A ſenſe purely Latin.

While from the raging ſword he vainly flies,
A bow of ſteel ſhall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

6. To withold from motion.

To **Fix.** *v. n.*

1. To ſettle the opinion; to determine the reſolution.

If we would be happy, we muſt *fix* upon ſome foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Eſtrange.*

He made himſelf their prey,
T' impoſe on their belief and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obſtinately bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden's Æn.*

Here hope began to dawn; reſolv'd to try,
She *fix'd* on this her utmoſt remedy,
Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryden.*

In moſt bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we muſt *fix* on, and are moſt led by. *Locke.*

2. To reſt; to ceaſe to wander.

Your kindneſs baniſhes your fear,
Reſolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.

In the midſt of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quickſilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quickſilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FIXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Stability; firmneſs; ſteadineſs.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more neceſſary for your ſoul's than your kingdom's peace. *K. Charles.*

2. Reſidence in a certain place.

To light, created in the firſt day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excurſion.

They are ſubject to errors from a narrowneſs of ſoul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; deſtruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be obſerved; the colour, the fragility or pliantneſs, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the ſimple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals leſs ponderous and leſs materiate, than, *via verſâ*, to make ſilver of lead or quickſilver, both which are more ponderous than ſilver; ſo that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condenſation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmneſs.

Salt diſſolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 7.

Fi'xedly. *adv.* [from *fixed.*] Certainly; firmly; in a manner ſettled and eſtabliſhed.

If we pretend that the diſtinction of ſpecies, or ſorts, is *fixedly* eſtabliſhed by the real and ſecret conſtitutions of things. *Locke.*

Fi'xedness. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Stability; firmneſs.

2. Want or loſs of volatility.

Fixedneſs, or a power to remain in the fire unconſumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea ſignified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

All matter is either fluid or ſolid, to comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedneſs* and coherency, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Steadineſs; ſettled opinion or reſolution.

A *fixedneſs* in religion will not give my conſcience leave to conſent to innovations. *King Charles.*

Fixi'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed.*] Coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility. A word of Boyle.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are ſo combined by the firſt operation of the fire, that itſelf does ſcarce afterwards ſeparate them. *Boyle.*

Fi'xity. *n. ſ.* [*fixitè*, French.] Coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility.

And are not the ſun and fixed ſtars great earths vehemently hot, whoſe heat is conſerved by the greatneſs of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whoſe parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but alſo by the vaſt weight and denſity of the atmoſpheres incumbent upon them? *Newton's Opticks.*

Fi'xure. *n. ſ.* [from *fix.*]

1. Poſition.

The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't,
As we were mock'd with art. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Stable preſſure.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. Firmneſs; ſtable ſtate.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of ſtates
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Fi'zgig. *n. ſ.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.

Fla'bby. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm; eaſily ſhaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleneſs, a weak pulſe, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black fleſh, are ſymptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop
Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

Fla'bile. *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; ſubject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLA'CCID. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not ſtiff; lax; not tenſe.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the ſun: the cauſe I take to be is, that the part againſt which the ſun beateth waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the ſtalk, and thereby leſs able to ſupport the flower. *Bacon.*

They whoſe muſcles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce funguſes, or as they harden and produce calloſities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Flacci'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion; want of ſtiffneſs.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with inſenſibility. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **FLAG.** *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch; ꝼleoᵹan, Saxon, to fly.]

1. To hang looſe without ſtiffneſs or tenſion.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in the which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowſy, ſlow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

It keeps thoſe ſlender aerial bodies ſeparated and ſtretched out, which otherwiſe, by reaſon of their flexibleneſs and weight, would *flag* or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Like a fiery meteor ſunk the ſun,
The promiſe of a ſtorm; the ſhifting gales
Forſake by fits, and fill the *flagging* ſails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow ſpiritleſs or dejected.

My *flagging* ſoul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if ſhe were a body in a body:
My ſenſes too are dull and ſtupify'd,
Their edge rebated: ſure ſome ill approaches. *Dryden.*

The pleaſures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the ſpleen. *Swift.*

3. To grow feeble; to loſe vigour.

Juice in language is ſomewhat leſs than blood; for if the words be but becoming and ſignifying, and the ſenſe gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, *flagging*, poor, ſtarved, ſcarce covering the bone, and ſhews like ſtones in a ſack: ſome men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they ſtrive to hinder ill blood or juice, they loſe their good. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

His ſtomach will expect victuals at the uſual hour, and grow peeviſh if he paſſes it; either fretting itſelf into a troubleſome exceſs, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite. *Locke.*

There muſt be a noble train of actions to preſerve his fame in life and motion; for, when it is once at a ſtand, it naturally *flags* and languiſhes. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 256.

If on ſublimer wings of love and praiſe,
My love above the ſtarry vault I raiſe,
Lur'd by ſome vain conceit of pride or luſt,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the duſt. *Arbuthnot.*

He ſees a ſpirit hath been raiſed againſt him, and he only watches 'till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

To **Flag.** *v. a.*

1. To let fall; to ſuffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, Time is blind:
Soon muſt thoſe glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find:
The thouſand loves that arm thy potent eye,
Muſt drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die. *Prior.*

2. [From *flag*, a ſpecies of ſtone.] To lay with broad ſtone.

The ſides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

A white ſtone uſed for *flagging* floors. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

Flag. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower, ſo called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulruſhes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink. *Exod.* ii. 3.

Can bulruſhes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flouriſh where no waters flow. *Sandys.*

There be divers fiſhes that caſt their ſpawn on *flags* or ſtones. *Walton's Angler.*

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds. *Mortimer.*

2. The colours or enſign of a ſhip or land forces, by which ſignals are made at ſea, or regiments are diſtinguiſhed in the field.

Theſe *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and proſpect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement. *Shakeſp.*

He hangs out as many *flags* as he deſcryeth veſſels; ſquare, if ſhips; if gallies, pendants. *Sandys's Travels.*

Let him be girt
With all the griſly legions that troop
Under the ſooty *flag* of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monſtrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to reſtore his purchaſe back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Miton.*

The French and Spaniard, when your *flags* appear,
Forget their hatred, and conſent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag* is a ground at pleaſure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden ſerpents bear,
Erecting creſts alike, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hiſſings in the air. *Dryden's Aureng.*

Then they, whoſe mothers, frantick with their fear,
In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with diſhevell'd hair. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. A ſpecies of ſtone uſed for ſmooth pavements. [*flache*, old French.]

Part of two *flags* ſtriated, but deeper on one ſide than the other. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Flagſtone will not ſplit, as ſlate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than ſo many ſtrata. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

Flag-broom. *n. ſ.* [from *flag* and *broom.*] A broom for ſweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

Flag-officer. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *officer.*] A commander of a ſquadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Flag-ship. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *ſhip.*] The ſhip in which the commander of a fleet is.

Flag-worm. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *worm.*] A grub bred in watery places among flags or ſedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*

Fla'gelet. *n. ſ.* [*flageolet*, French.] A ſmall flute; a ſmall inſtrument of wind muſick.

Play us a leſſon on your *flagelet*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Flagella'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *flagello*, Latin.] The uſe of the ſcourge.

By Bridewell all deſcend,
As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

Fla'gginess. *n. ſ.* [from *flaggy.*] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion.

Fla'ggy. *adj.* [from *flag.*]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not ſtiff; not tenſe.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did diſplay,
Were like two ſails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh ſpeedy way. *Fairy Queen.*

That baſking in the ſun thy bees may lie,
And reſting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. Weak in taſte; inſipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the ſtock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLAGI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *flagitius*, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villainy or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the cauſes of it, it will be found that a lye was firſt or laſt the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverſe nature by kindneſs and diſcipline. *L'Eſtrange.*

Firſt, thoſe *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conſpire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roſcommon.*

Perjury is a crime of ſo *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addiſon.*

But if in noble minds ſome dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of ſpleen and ſour diſdain,
Diſcharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in theſe *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

Flagi'tiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedneſs; villainy.

Fla'gon. *n. ſ.* [*fflacced*, Welſh; ꝼlaxe, Saxon; *flaſke*, Daniſh; *flacon*, French; *fiaſco*, Italian; *flaſco*, Spaniſh.] A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rheniſh on my head once. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

More had ſent him by a ſuitor in Chancery two ſilver *flagons*. *Bacon's Apoph.*

Did they coin piſpots, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of horſe and dragoons? *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 2.

His truſty *flagon*, full of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and uſe. *Roſcomm.*

One *flagon* walks the round, that none ſhould think
They either change, or ſtint him of his drink. *Dryden.*

Fla'grancy. *n. ſ.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning; heat; fire.

Luſt cauſeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the ſight and the touch are the things deſired, and therefore the ſpirits reſort to thoſe parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fla'grant. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, ſtirreth up *flagrant* deſires and affections, correſpondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; fluſhed.

See Sapho, at her toilet's greaſy taſk,
And iſſuing *flagrant* to an evening maſk:
So morning inſects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and fly-blow in the ſetting ſun. *Pope's Epiſt.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's laſh ſtill *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

4. Notorious; flaming.

When fraud is great, it furniſhes weapons to defend itſelf; and at worſt, if the crimes be ſo *flagrant* that a man is laid aſide out of perfect ſhame, he retires loaded with the ſpoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let ſteddy juſtice ſway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, till the proofs are clear, the ſtroke delay. *Smith.*

Flagra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning. *Dict.*

Fla'gstaff. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, leſs numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody croſſes on his *flagſtaffs* riſe. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Flail. *n. ſ.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *flegel*, German.] The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

Our ſoldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy threſher with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they ſtruck their friends. *Shakeſp.*

When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy *flail* hath threſh'd the corn,
That ten day-labourers could not end,
Then lies him down the lubbar-fend. *Milton.*

In this pile ſhould reign a mighty prince,
Born for a ſcourge of wit, and *flail* of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with theſe tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's ſkill in arms, nor make them leſs able in the arts of war and government. *Locke.*

The threſher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;
The proverb ſays, no fence againſt a *flail*. *Swift.*

FLAKE. *n. ſ.* [*floccus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears looſely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimſon circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hotteſt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And from his wide devouring oven ſent
A *flake* of fire, that fluſhing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almoſt made affear'd. *Fairy Queen.*

The earth is ſometimes covered with ſnow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burn.*

Small drops of a miſling rain, deſcending through a freezing air, do each of them ſhoot into one of thoſe figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and cluſtered together into ſmall parcels, which we call *flakes* of ſnow. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sacra, b.* i. *c.* 3.

Upon throwing in a ſtone the water boils for a conſiderable time, and at the ſame time are ſeen little *flakes* of ſcurf riſing up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A ſtratum; layer; lámina.

The *flakes* of his tough fleſh ſo firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

A labourer in his left hand holding the head of the center-pin, and with his right drawing about the beam and teeth, which cut and tore away great *flakes* of the metal, 'till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon.*

To **Flake.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies looſely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy ſnow. *Pope.*

Fla'ky. *adj.* [from *flake.*]

1. Looſely hanging together.

The ſilent hour ſteals on,
And *flaky* darkneſs breaks within the Eaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With ſparks that ſeem to ſet the world on fire. *Pope.*

Hence, when the ſnows in Winter ceaſe to weep,
And undiſſolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with eaſe their humble ſtreams contain,
Which ſwell in Summer, and thoſe banks diſdain. *Blackm.*

2. Lying in layers or ſtrata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. *n. ſ.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falſehood; a lye; an illuſory pretext.

A *flam* more ſenſeleſs than the rog'ry
Of old aruſpicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 3.

'Till theſe men can prove the things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinſically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conſcience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and deluſion. *South's Sermons.*

What are moſt of the hiſtories of the world but lyes? Lyes immortalized and conſigned over as a perpetual abuſe and *flam* upon poſterity. *South's Sermons.*

Flam. *n. ſ.* [from the French *flamme*, a flame.] A tranſient blaze; a ſudden exploſion of flame from fat or dripping: and ſo in Scotland transferred to any thing glozing and flaſhily illuſory.

To **Flam.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.

For ſo our ignorance was *flamm'd*,
To damn ourſelves t' avoid being damn'd. *Hudibras.*

God is not to be *flammed* off with lyes, who knows exactly what thou canſt do, and what not. *South's Sermons.*

FLA'MBEAU. *n. ſ.* [French.] A lighted torch.

The king ſeiz'd a *flambeau* with zeal to deſtroy. *Dryd.*

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the ſultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the houſe, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

FLAME. *n. ſ.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, ſo hot as to ſhine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame*. *Newton's Opticks.*

What *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once ſtole from thee, grant him now. *Cowl.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightneſs of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaſter have the loudeſt fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*:
In both our Engliſh genius is expreſt,
Lofty and bold, but negligently dreſt. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*. *Pope.*

5. Paſſion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aſpire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like ſudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To **FLAME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine as fire; to burn with emiſſion of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with ſuch weak breath as this? *Shakeſp.*

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal ſky
To bottomleſs perdition. *Milton.*

Hell all around
As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton.*

2. To ſhine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain ſpread,
Now ſtreak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chuſing ſable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of paſſion.

FLAMECO'LOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis ſtrong, and it does indifferent well in *flamecoloured* ſtockings. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and cholerick aſpect, in a *flamecoloured* garment. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A prieſt; one that officiates in ſolemn offices.

Then firſt the *flamen* taſted living food;
Next his grim idol ſmear'd with human blood. *Pope.*

FLAMMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of ſetting on flame.

White or cryſtaline arſenick, being artificial, and ſublimed with ſalt, will not endure *flammation*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FLAMMABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be ſet on fire.

In the ſulphur of bodies torrified, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, conſiſt the principles of *flammability*. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of flame; reſembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*flammifer*, Latin.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *adj.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

FLA'MY. *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; flaming.

My thoughts impriſon'd in my ſecret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do iſſue oft in ſound. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital ſpirits of living creatures are a ſubſtance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLANK. *n. ſ.* [*flanc*, French, according to Menage, from λαγὼν; more probably from *latus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly ſhall be eminent by ſhadowing the *flank*. *Peach.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He ſaid, and, pois'd in air, the jav'lin ſent:
Through Paris' ſhield the forceful weapon went,
His corſlet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* deſcends. *Pope.*

3. The ſide of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and ſmall ſhot thundered and ſhowered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the gallies that lay at ſea in *flank*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The other half of the battle, and the whole *flank* of the rear, was cloſed by the carriages. *Hayward.*

Gray was appointed to ſtand on the left ſide, in ſuch ſort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the oppoſite face, the *flank* and the curtain. *Harris.*

To **FLANK.** *v. a.*

1. To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide; to be on the ſide.

With fates averſe, againſt their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they ſtand,
And *flank* the paſſage. *Dryden's Æn.*

By the rich ſcent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did cloſe in covert lay. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault.

The Turks, diſcouraged with the loſs of their fellows, and ſore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To **FLA'NKER.** *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*gwlanen*, Welch, from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies*.] A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool.

I cannot anſwer the Welch *flannel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLAP. *n. ſ.* [læppe, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and looſe, faſtened only by one ſide.

There is a peculiar proviſion for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larinx, which hath an open cavity for the admiſſion of the air. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Some ſurgeons make a crucial inciſion, upon the ſuppoſition that the wound will more eaſily heal by turning down the *flaps*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and looſe.

3. A diſeaſe in horſes.

When a horſe is ſaid to have the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips to be ſwelled on both ſides of his mouth; and that which is in the bliſters is like the white of an egg: you muſt, to cure it, cut ſome ſlaſhes with a knife, and rub it once with ſalt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **FLAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took ſanctuary in a ditch with a beetle; the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that ſtinks and ſtings. *Pope.*

2. To move with a flap or noiſe made by the ſtroke of any thing broad.

The dire *flapping* on the ſhield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, diſheartened him in the duel. *Dryd. Æn. Ded.*

With fruitleſs toil
Flap filmy pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid ſhackles bound. *Phillips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And ſhrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing. *Tickell.*

To **FLAP.** *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noiſe.

'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

When ſuffocating miſts obſcure the morn,
Let thy worſt wig, long us'd to ſtorms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat ſecures his hair. *Gay's Trivia.*

FLA'PDRAGON. *n. ſ.*

1. A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy, and, extinguiſhing them by cloſing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

To **FLA'PDRAGON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow; to devour.

But to make an end of the ſhip, to ſee how the ſea *flapdragoned* it. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

FLA'PEARED. *adj.* [*flap* and *ear*.] Having looſe and broad ears.

A whoreſon, beetleheaded, *flapeared* knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **FLARE.** *v. n.* [from *flederen*, to flutter, Dutch, *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare*.]

1. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow.

She ſhall be looſe enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*

2. To glitter with tranſient luſtre.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A ſtrong regard and awe; but ſpeech alone
Doth vaniſh like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conſcience, ring. *Herbert.*

3. To glitter offenſively.

When the ſun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddeſs, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*

4. To be in too much light.

I cannot ſtay
Flaring in ſunſhine all the day. *Prior.*

FLASH. *n. ſ.* [φλὸξ, *Minſhew*.]

1. A ſudden, quick, tranſitory blaze.

When the croſs blue lightning ſeem'd to open
The breaſt of heav'n, I did preſent myſelf
Ev'n in the aim and very *flaſh* of it. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

We ſee a *flaſh* of a piece is ſeen ſooner than the noiſe is heard. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 210.

One with a *flaſh* begins, and ends in ſmoak;
The other out of ſmoak brings glorious light. *Roſcomm.*

And as Ægeon, when with heaven he ſtrove,
Defy'd the forky lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flaſh* for *flaſh* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Sudden burſt of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your ſongs? your *flaſhes* of merriment, that were wont to ſet the table in a roar? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Wicked men prefer the light *flaſhes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while ſuſpend reflection, and hide the ſinner from himſelf, to ſuch diſcourſes as awaken conſcience. *Rogers.*

3. A ſhort tranſient ſtate.

The Perſians and Macedonians had it for a *flaſh*. *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To **FLASH.** *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame.

This ſalt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flaſh* divers times almoſt like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burſt out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
He *flaſhes* into one groſs crime or other,
That ſets us all at odds. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They *flaſh* out ſometimes into an irregular greatneſs of thought. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To **FLASH.** *v. a.* To ſtrike up large bodies of water from the ſurface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flaſh'd*
The waves about, and all his armour ſwept,
That all the blood and filth away was waſh'd. *Fairy Queen.*

If the ſea-water be *flaſhed* with a ſtick or oar, the ſame caſteth a ſhining colour, and the drops reſemble ſparkles of fire. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FLA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *flaſh*.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*

FLA'SHILY. *adv.* [from *flaſhy*.] With empty ſhow; without real power of wit or ſolidity of thought.

FLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *flaſh*.]

1. Empty; not ſolid; ſhowy without ſubſtance.

Flaſhy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large diſcourſe. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

When they liſt, their lean and *flaſhy* ſongs
Grate on their ſcrannel pipes of wretched ſtraw. *Milton.*

This mean conceit, this darling myſtery,
Which thou think'ſt nothing, friend! thou ſhalt not buy;
Nor will I change for all the *flaſhy* wit. *Dryd. Perſ. Sat.*

2. [From *flaccidus*, *Skinner*.] Inſipid; without force or ſpirit.

Diſtilled books are, like common diſtilled waters, *flaſhy* things. *Bacon, Eſſay* 51.

The taſtes that moſt offend in fruits, herbs and roots, are bitter, harſh, ſour, wateriſh or *flaſhy*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

FLASK. *n. ſ.* [*flaſque*, French.]

1. A bottle; a veſſel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely aſk;
But the Champaigne is to each man his *flaſk*. *King.*

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a ſkilleſs ſoldier's *flaſk*
Is ſet on fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLA'SKET. *n. ſ.* [from *flaſk*.] A veſſel in which viands are ſerved.

Another plac'd
The ſilver ſtands, with golden *flaſkets* grac'd. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

FLAT. *adj.* [*plat*, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou all-ſhaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The houſes are *flat* roofed to walk upon, ſo that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly diſcern it was a land *flat* to our ſight, and full of boſcage. *Bacon.*

3. Without elevation.

Ceaſe t' admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat*, and ſhrink into a trivial toy,
At every ſudden ſlighting quite abaſht. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plaineſt taught, and eaſieſt learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it ſo,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

That Chriſt-church ſtands above ground, and that the church of Weſtminſter lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordſhip's commendation. *South.*

5. Lying horizontally proſtrate; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her *flat*,
And worſhip her as goddeſs of the wood. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground. *Daniel.*

6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.

7. Taſteleſs; inſipid; dead.

He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece. *Shakeſpeare.*

Taſte ſo divine! that what of ſweet before
Hath touch'd my ſenſe, *flat* ſeems to this and harſh. *Milton.*

The miry fields,
Rejoicing in rich mold, moſt ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce; pleaſing to ſight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*. *Phillips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short ſpeeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be ſhot out of ſecret intentions; but as for large diſcourſes, they are *flat* things, and not ſo much noted. *Bacon, Eſſay* 16.

Some ſhort excurſions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but *flat* inſipid ſtuff. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

9. Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs; dejected.

My hopes all *flat*, nature within me ſeems
In all her functions weary of herſelf. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

10. Unpleaſing; taſteleſs.

How weary, ſtale, *flat* and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uſes of this world! *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To one firmly perſuaded of the reality of heavenly happineſs, and earneſtly deſirous of obtaining it, all earthly ſatiſfactions muſt needs look little, and grow *flat* and unſavoury. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

11. Peremptory; abſolute; downright.

His horſe with *flat* tiring taught him, that diſcrete ſtays make ſpeedy journeys. *Sidney.*

It is a *flat* wrong to puniſh the thought or purpoſe of any before it be enacted; for true juſtice puniſheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, ſo they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiouſneſs. *Spenſer.*

You ſtart away,
And lend no ear unto my purpoſes;
Thoſe priſoners you ſhall keep.
——I will, that's *flat*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is *flat* deſpair: we muſt exaſperate
Th' Almighty Victor to ſpend all his rage,
And that muſt end us. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

If thou ſin in wine or wantonneſs,
Boaſt not thereof, nor make thy ſhame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by ſubmiſſiveneſs:
But he that boaſts, ſhuts that out of his ſtory:
He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy
With his meer clod of earth the ſpacious ſky. *Herbert.*

You had broke and robb'd his houſe,
And ſtole his taliſmanique louſe;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With *flat* felonious intentions. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.

12. Not ſhrill; not acute; not ſharp in ſound.

If you ſtop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a *flat* noiſe or rattle. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The upper end of the windpipe is endued with ſeveral cartilages and muſcles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or ſharp. *Ray on the Creation.*

FLAT. *n. ſ.*

1. A level; an extended plane.

The ſtrings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater ſound, by reaſon of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Becauſe the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expoſe fleſh or fiſh, both upon a ſtake of wood ſome height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers diſtinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of ſhadows, and yet the ſhadows themſelves not to appear. *Wotton's Architecture.*

He has cut the ſide of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waſte earth, that he has found in ſeveral of the neighbouring parts, furniſhed out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your duſt upon the quick and dead,
'Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the ſkyiſh head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Faſt by a mountain. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

3. A ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations.

The ocean, overpeering of his liſt,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haſte,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

All the infections, that the ſun ſucks up
From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Proſpero fall. *Shakeſp. Temp.*

Half my pow'rs this night,
Paſſing theſe *flats*, are taken by the tide;
Theſe Lincoln waſhes have devoured them. *Shak. K. John.*

4. Shallow; ſtrand; place in the ſea where the water is not deep enough for ſhips.

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of *flats*. *Shakeſp.*

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through ſo many *flats* and ſands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Having newly left theſe grammatick *flats* and ſhallows, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtructions, we are now on the ſudden turmoiled with their unballaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy. *Milton on Education.*

Full in the prince's paſſage hills of ſand,
And dangerous *flats* in ſecret ambuſh lay,
Where the falſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

The ſea could not be narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world; and muſt we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and ſhallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad ſide of a blade.

A darted mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the dæmons of the air;
My flaming ſword above 'em to diſplay,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The *flat* to ſweep the viſions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that ſtay behind. *Dryden.*

6. Depreſſion of thought or language.

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongſt his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along ſometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

7. A ſurface without relief, or prominences.

Are there then ſuch raviſhing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*, to make a ſufficient compenſation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the laſting hills? *Bentley's Sermons.*

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depreſs; to make broad and ſmooth.

The ancients ſay, if you take two twigs of ſeveral fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the ſides, and bind them cloſe, and ſet them in the ground, they will come up in one ſtock. *Bacon.*

With horrid ſhapes ſhe does her ſons expoſe,
Diſtends their ſwelling lips, and *flats* their noſe. *Creech.*

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moiſt place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwiſe freſh in their colour, but their juice ſomewhat *flatted.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 377.

To FLAT. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat: oppoſed to ſwell.

I burnt it the ſecond time, and obſerved the ſkin ſhrink, and the ſwelling to *flat* yet more than at firſt. *Temple.*

2. To obſtruct; retard; hinder; to render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are conſtant forms of prayer more likely to *flat* and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuſed variety to diſtract and loſe it. *K. Charles.*

FLA'TLONG. *adv.* [*flat* and *long.*] With the flat downwards; not edgewiſe.

What a blow was there given?
—An it had not fallen *flatlong.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

FLA'TLY. *adv.* [from *flat.*]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without ſpirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in theſe wars had *flatly* refuſed his aid. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thereupon they *flatly* diſavouch
To yield him more obedience, or ſupport. *Daniel.*

Unjuſt, thou ſay'ſt,
Flatly unjuſt, to bind with laws the free. *Par. Loſt.*

Not any interpreters allow it to be ſpoken of ſuch as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that believing his exiſtence, do yet ſeclude him from directing the affairs of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FLA'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *flat.*]

1. Evenneſs; level extenſion.
2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears ſo very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the *flatneſs* of a figure, as one of the greateſt beauties in ſculpture. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

3. Deadneſs; inſipidity; vapidneſs.

Deadneſs or *flatneſs* in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admiſſion of air into the veſſel. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. Dejection of ſtate.

The emperor of Ruſſia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but ſee
The *flatneſs* of my miſery! *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of ſpirit.
6. Dulneſs; inſipidity; frigidity.

How faſt does obſcurity, *flatneſs*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult taſk to talk to the purpoſe, and to put life and perſpicuity into our diſcourſes. *Collier.*

Some of Homer's tranſlators have ſwelled into fuſtian, and others ſunk into *flatneſs.* *Pope's Preface to Homer.*

7. The contrary to ſhrilneſs or acuteneſs of ſound.

Take two ſaucers, and ſtrike the edge of the one againſt the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you ſhall find the ſound groweth more flat, even while part of the ſaucer is above the water, but that *flatneſs* of ſound is joined with a harſhneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 157.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. a.* [*flatir*, French, from *flat.*]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground.

If they ſhould lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will riſe again. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

To FLA'TTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and inſipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, freſh and in vigour, are oppoſed to ſatisfactions that are attended with ſatiety and ſurfeits, and *flatten* in the very taſting. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *flat.*] The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER. *v. a.* [*flater*, French.]

1. To ſooth with praiſes; to pleaſe with blandiſhments; to gratify with ſervile obſequiouſneſs; to gain by falſe compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He ſays he does; being then moſt *flattered.* *Shak. J. Cæſ.*

His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for's power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;
What his breaſt forges, that his tongue muſt vent. *Shakeſp.*

He that *flattereth* his neighbour, ſpreadeth a net for his feet. *Prov.* xxix. 5.

He *flattereth* himſelf in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Pſalm* xxxvi. 2.

After this way of *flattering* their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their poſſeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

Averſe alike to *flatter* or offend. *Pope.*

They *flatter'd* ev'ry day, and ſome days eat. *Pope.*

I ſcorn to *flatter* you or any man. *Dr. Newton.*

2. To praiſe falſely.

Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age,
Provoke our cenſure. *Young.*

3. To pleaſe; to ſooth. This ſenſe is purely Gallick.

A conſort of voices ſupporting themſelves by their different parts make a harmony, pleaſingly fills the ears and *flatters* them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. To raiſe falſe hopes.

He always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of *flattering* gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleaſing falſities.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He ſays he does; being then moſt flattered. *Shakeſp.*

Some praiſes proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may ſerve every man: if he be a cunning *flatterer*, he will follow the arch *flatterer*, which is a man's ſelf. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conſcious to himſelf that he is moſt defective, and is moſt out of countenance in himſelf, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to perforce. *Bacon, Eſſay* 54.

If we from wealth to poverty deſcend,
Want gives to know the *flatt'rer* from the friend. *Dryd.*

After treating her like a goddeſs, the huſband uſes her like a woman: what is ſtill worſe, the moſt abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greateſt tyrants. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The publick ſhould know this of your ladyſhip; yet whoever goes about to inform them, ſhall be cenſured for a *flatterer.* *Swift.*

FLA'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *flatter*; *flaterie*, French.] Falſe praiſe; artful obſequiouſneſs; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conſcious of their greatneſs,
And hold it mean to borrow aught from *flattery.* *Rowe.*

Simple pride for *flatt'ry* makes demands. *Pope.*

See how they beg an alms of *flattery!*
They languiſh, O! ſupport them with a lye. *Young.*

FLA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatneſs.

Theſe are from three inches over to ſix or ſeven, and of a *flattiſh* ſhape. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

FLA'TULENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *flatulent.*]

1. Windineſs; fulneſs of wind; turgeſcence by wind confined.

Vegetable ſubſtances contain a great deal of air, which expands itſelf, producing all the diſorders of *flatulency.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Emptineſs; vanity; levity; airineſs.

Whether moſt of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypotheſis they claim to, may be determined by any that conſiders the natural *flatulency* of that airy ſcheme of notions. *Glanville.*

FLA'TULENT. *adj.* [*flatulentus*, *flatus* Latin.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Peaſe are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are *flatulent*, when diſſolved by digeſtion. *Arbuth.*

Flatulent tumours are ſuch as eaſily yield to the preſſure of the finger; but readily return, by their elaſticity, to a tumid ſtate again: theſe are ſo light as ſcarce to be felt by the patient, and no otherwiſe incommodious than by their unſightlineſs or bulk. *Quincy.*

2. Empty; vain; big without ſubſtance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from thoſe few indiſtinct repreſentations which are made to our groſſer faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 23.

How many of theſe *flatulent* writers have ſunk in their reputation, after ſeven or eight editions of their works. *Dryd.*

FLATUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*flatuoſité*, French, from *flatus*, Latin.] Windineſs; fulneſs of air.

The cauſe is *flatuoſity*; for wind ſtirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw ſpirit or wind, which is the principal cauſe of tenſion in the ſtomach and belly. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the ſtomach, in a ſmall quantity, doth digeſt and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathſome; and ſo ſendeth it to the meſentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 44.

FLA'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, cauſed by indigeſtion and a groſs internal perſpiration; which is therefore diſcuſſed by warm aromaticks. *Quincy.*

FLA'TWISE. *adj.* [*flat* and *wiſe*: ſo it ſhould be written, not *flatways.*] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its poſture in the earth was *flatwiſe*, and parallel to the ſite of the ſtratum in which it was repoſited. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With *flaunting* honeyſuckle. *Milton.*

Theſe courtiers of applauſe deny themſelves things convenient to *flaunt* it out, being frequently enough fain to immolate their own deſires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Here, attir'd beyond our purſe, we go,
For uſeleſs ornament and *flaunting* ſhow:
We take on truſt, in purple robes to ſhine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine. *Dryden's Juv.*

You ſot, you loiter about alehouſes, or *flaunt* about the ſtreets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying. This ſeems not to be proper.

Fortune in men has ſome ſmall diff'rence made;
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope's Eſſ.*

FLAUNT. *n. ſ.* Any thing looſe and airy.

How would he look to ſee his work ſo noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he ſay! or how
Should I in theſe my borrow'd *flaunts* behold
The ſternneſs of his preſence! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

FLA'VOUR. *n. ſ.*

1. Power of pleaſing the taſte.

They have a certain *flavour*, at their firſt appearance, from ſeveral accidental circumſtances, which they may loſe, if not taken early. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 488.

2. Sweetneſs to the ſmell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the bluſhing roſe,
With bending heaps, ſo nigh their bloom diſcloſe,
Each ſeems to ſmell the *flavour* which the other blows. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOUROUS. *adj.* [from *flavour.*]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd
From their firſt *flav'rous* taſte, renounce their kind. *Dryd.*

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *n. ſ.* [φλάω, to break; ꝼloh, Saxon, a fragment; *flauw*, Dutch, broken in mind.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart ſhall break into a thouſand *flaws*,
Or ere I weep. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Wool, new-ſhorn, being laid caſually upon a veſſel of verjuice, after ſome time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the veſſel were whole, without any *flaw*, and had not the bunghole open. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw.* *Boyle.*

A *flaw* is in thy ill-bak'd veſſel found;
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring ſound. *Dryd. Perſ.*

As if great Atlas, from his height,
Should ſink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty *flaw* the flaming wall, as once it ſhall,
Should gape immenſe, and, ruſhing down, o'erwhelm this
nether ball. *Dryden.*

Whether the nymph ſhall break Diana's law,
Or ſome frail China-jar receive a *flaw.* *Pope.*

He that would keep his houſe in repair, muſt attend every little breach or *flaw*, and ſupply it immediately, elſe time alone will bring all to ruin. *Swift.*

2. A fault; defect.

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws*; for that the ſcriveners and brokers do value unſound men to ſerve their own turn. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain ſuch they were, ſo known;
But ſince ſome *flaws* in long deſcents may be,
They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden.*

And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a *flaw.* *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

Their judgment has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

So many *flaws* had this vow in its firſt conception. *Atterb.*

3. A ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt. [from *flo*, Latin.]

Being incens'd, he's flint;
As humourous as Winter, and as ſudden
As *flaws* congealed in the ſpring of day. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall t'expel the Winter's *flaw.* *Shakeſp.*

As a huge fiſh, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering ſhore, is with a north *flaw* fraid,
Shoots back; ſo, ſent againſt the ground,
Was foil'd Eurialus. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Burſting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And ſnow, and hail, and ſtormy guſt, and *flaw*,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argeſtes loud,
And Thraſcias rend the woods, and ſeas upturn. *Milton.*

I heard the rack,
As earth and ſky would mingle; but myſelf
Was diſtant; and theſe *flaws*, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark baſis underneath,
Are to the main inconſiderable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. A tumult; a tempeſtuous uproar.

And this fell tempeſt ſhall not ceaſe to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd *flaw.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The fort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*;
When firſt it broke, the crowding enſigns ſaw
Which choak'd the paſſage. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

5. A ſudden commotion of mind.

Oh theſe *flaws* and ſtarts,
Impoſtors to true fear, would become
A woman's ſtory at a Winter's fire. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fiſſure.

But his *flaw'd* heart,
Alack, too weak the conflict to ſupport,
'Twixt two extremes of paſſion, joy and grief,
Burſt ſmilingly. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The cup was *flawed* with ſuch a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a cryſtalline cup. *Boyle.*

The brazen cauldrons with the froſts are *flaw'd*,
The garment ſtiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd. *Dryden.*

2. To break; to violate. Out of uſe.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants goods. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

FLA'WLESS. *adj.* [from *flaw.*] Without cracks; without defects.

A ſtar of the firſt magnitude, which the more high, more vaſt, and more *flawleſs*, ſhines only bright enough to make itſelf conſpicuous. *Boyle on Colours.*

FLAWN. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlena, Saxon; *flan*, French; *vlaeye*, Dutch.] A ſort of cuſtard; a pie baked in a diſh. *Dict.*

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To ſcrape or pare a ſkin. *Ainſworth.*

FLA'WY. *adj.* [from *flaw.*] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *n. ſ.* [ꝼleax, ꝼlex, Saxon; *vlas*, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made.

The leaves for the moſt part, grow alternately on branches: the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is tubulous, and divided into five parts at the top: the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove-gilliflower: the ovary, which riſes from the centre of the flowercup, becomes an almoſt globular fruit, which is generally pointed, and compoſed of many cells, in which are lodged many plain ſmooth ſeeds, which are blunt at one end, and generally ſharp at the other. The ſpecies are ſix. The firſt ſort is that which is cultivated for uſe in divers parts of Europe, and is reckoned an excellent commodity. It ſhould be cultivated. *Millar.*

2. The fibres of flax cleanſed and combed for the ſpinner.

I'll fetch ſome *flax*, and whites of eggs,
T' apply to's bleeding face. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Then on the rock a ſcanty meaſure place
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,
And turning ſung. *Dryden's Ovid, b.* viii.

FLA'XCOMB. *n. ſ.* [*flax* and *comb.*] The inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *n. ſ.* [*flax* and *dreſs.*] He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLA'XEN. *adj.* [from *flax.*]

1. Made of flax.

The matron, at her nightly taſk,
With penſive labour draws the *flaxen* thread. *Thomſon.*

The beſt materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that ſhoemakers uſe. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Fair, long and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig, that coſt me thirty guineas. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 97.

FLA'XWEED. *n. ſ.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [*ad flaa*, Iſlandick; *flae*, Dan. *vlaen*, Dut.]

1. To ſtrip off the ſkin.

I muſt have ſuffered famine, been eaten with wild beaſts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive. *Raleigh's Apology.*

While the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the miniſterial office to *flay* the ſacrifices. *South.*

Then give command the ſacrifice to haſte;
Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be caſt;
And ſacred vows, and myſtick ſong, apply'd
To griſly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* x.

2. To take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing.

They *flay* their ſkin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces. *Mic.* iii. 3.

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed of cutting ſcraws, which is *flaying* off the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

FLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *flay.*] He that ſtrips off the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlea, Saxon; *vloye*, Dutch; *fleach*, Scottiſh.] A ſmall red inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which ſucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath ſeed, get a handful or twain,
To ſave againſt March to make *flea* to refrain:
Where chamber is ſweeped, and wormwood is ſtrown,
No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A valiant *flea*, that dares eat his breakfaſt on the lip of a lion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *n. ſ.* [*flea* and *bane.*] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the moſt part, are glutinous, and have a ſtrong ſcent: the cup of the flower is for the moſt part ſcaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is compoſed of many florets, which are ſucceeded by ſeeds with a downy ſubſtance adhering to them. *Miller.*

FLE'ABITE.
FLE'ABITING. } *n. ſ.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Red marks cauſed by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*. *Wiſeman's Surgery*.

2. A ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or ſearing the fleſh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the ſoul. *Harvey*.

The ſame expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 229.

Fle'abitten. *adj.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Stung by fleas.
2. Mean; worthleſs.

Fleabitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland*.

Fleak. *v. a.* [from *floccus*, Latin. See Flake.] A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt.

The buſineſſes of men depend upon theſe little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm*.

Fleam. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from φλεβότομον, the inſtrument uſed in phlebotomy.] An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

Fleawort. *n. ſ.* [*flea* and *wort.*] A plant.

This plant agrees with plantain and buckſhorn-plantain in every reſpect, excepting that this riſes up with leafy ſtalks, and divides into many branches; whereas both the others produce their flowers upon naked pedicles. *Millar*.

To **Fleck.** *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a ſpot, *Skinner*: perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid tranſverſe, from the Iſlandick *flake.*] To ſpot; to ſtreak; to ſtripe; to dapple; to variegate.

Let it not ſee the dawning *fleck* the ſkies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean riſe. *Sandys*.
Fleck'd in her face, and with diſorder'd hair,
Her garments ruffled, and her boſom bare. *Dryden's Juv.*
Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian ſtrain. *Dryd.*

To **Fle'cker.** *v. a.* [from *fleck.*] To ſpot; to mark with ſtrokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red whelkes.

The grey-ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light;
And darkneſs *flecker'd*, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels. *Shak.*

Fled. The preterite and participle not properly of *fly*, to uſe the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.

The truth is *fled* far away, and leaſing is hard at hand. 2 *Eſdr.* xiv. 18.

In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;
Ambition and revenge have certain ſpeed. *Prior*.

Fledge. *adj.* [*fledaren*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the neſt.

We did find
The ſhells of *fledge* ſouls left behind. *Herbert*.
His locks behind,
Illuſtrious on his ſhoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

To **Fledge.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furniſh with wings; to ſupply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to ſhift for themſelves. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 72.

The ſpeedy growth of birds that are hatched in neſts, and fed by the old ones 'till they be *fleaged*, and come almoſt to full bigneſs in about a fortnight, ſeems to me an argument of providence. *Ray on the Creation*.

The ſandals of celeſtial mould,
Fledg'd with ambroſial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

To **Flee.** *v. n.* pret. *fled.* [This word is now almoſt univerſally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, ꝼleoᵹan, is *to move with wings*, and *flee*, ꝼlean, *to run away*. They are now confounded.] To run from danger; to have recourſe to ſhelter.

Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto. *Gen.* xix. 20.

Were men ſo dull they could not ſee
That Lyce painted; ſhould they *flee*
Like ſimple birds into a net,
So groſsly woven and ill ſet? *Waller*.

There are none of us fall into thoſe circumſtances of danger, want, or pain, that we can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to, but him. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

FLEECE. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlyꞅ, ꝼleꞅ, Saxon; *vleeſe*, Dutch.] As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep.

Giving account of the annual increaſe
Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece*. *Hubb. Tale*.
So many days my ewes have been with young,
So many months ere I ſhall ſheer the *fleece*. *Shakeſp.*
I am ſhepherd to another man,
And do not ſheer the *fleeces* that I graze. *Shakeſpeare*.
Her ſunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden *fleece*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Sailors have uſed every night to hang *fleeces* of wool on the ſides of their ſhips, towards the water, and they have cruſhed freſh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineneſs of the *fleeces*. *Gulliver's Trav.*

To **Fleece.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a ſheep.
2. To ſtrip; to pull; to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of his wool.

Courts of juſtice have a ſmall penſion, ſo that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people. *Addiſon*.

Fleeced. *adj.* [from *fleece.*] Having fleeces of wool.

As when two rams, ſtirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich *fleeced* flock,
Their horned fronts ſo fierce on either ſide
Do meet, that with the terror of the ſhock
Aſtonied both ſtand ſenſeleſs as a block. *Fairy Queen*.

Fleecy. *adj.* [from *fleece.*] Woolly; covered with wool.

Not all the *fleecy* wealth
That doth enrich theſe downs, is worth a thought
To that my errand. *Milton*.
From eaſtern point
Of Libra, to the *fleecy* ſtar, that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic ſeas. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*.
Let her glad valleys ſmile with wavy corn;
Let *fleecy* flocks her riſing hills adorn. *Prior*.
The good ſhepherd tends his *fleecy* care,
Seeks freſheſt paſture, and the pureſt air;
Explores the loſt, the wand'ring ſheep directs. *Pope*.

To **FLEER.** *v. n.* [ꝼleaꞃꝺian, to trifle, Saxon; *fleardan*, Scottiſh. Skinner thinks it formed from *leer.*]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jeſt with inſolence and contempt.

You ſpeak to Caſca, and to ſuch a man
That is no *fleering* tell-tale. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar*.
Dares the ſlave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *fleer* and ſcorn at our ſolemnity? *Shakeſpeare*.
Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *fleer* and gibe? *Swift*.

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer* upon every man they meet! *Burton on Melancholy*.

Fleer. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks.

Encave yourſelf,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable ſcorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shakeſp. Othello*.

2. A deceitful grin of civility.

If a man will but obſerve ſuch perſons exactly, he ſhall generally ſpy ſuch falſe lines, and ſuch a ſly treacherous *fleer* upon their face, that he ſhall be ſure to have a caſt of their eye to warn him, before they give him a caſt of their nature to betray him. *South's Sermons*.

Fle'erer. *n. ſ.* [from *fleer.*] A mocker; a fawner. *Dict.*

Fleet. Fleot. Flot. Are all derived from the Saxon ꝼleoꞇ, which ſignifies a bay or gulph. *Gibſon's Camden*.

Fleet. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlota, Saxon.] A company of ſhips; a navy.

Our pray'rs are heard; our maſter's *fleet* ſhall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior*.

Fleet. *n. ſ.* [ꝼleoꞇ, Saxon, an eſtuary, or arm of the ſea.] A creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet-priſon and Fleet-ſtreet are named.

They have a very good way in Eſſex of draining of lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of a ſmall creek. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

Fleet. *adj.* [*fliotur*, Iſlandick.] Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

Upon that ſhore he ſpied Atin ſtand;
There by his maſter left, when late he far'd
In Phæuria's *fleet* bark. *Fairy Queen*.
I take him for the better dog.
——Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,
I would eſteem him worth a dozen ſuch. *Shakeſpeare*.

He had in his ſtables one of the *fleeteſt* horſes in England. *Clarendon*.

His fear was greater than his haſte;
For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 3.
So fierce they drove, their courſers were ſo *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryden*.
He told us, that the welkin would be clear
When ſwallows *fleet* ſoar high and ſport in air. *Gay*.
Ten thouſand thouſand *fleet* ideas
Croud faſt into the mind. *Thomſon's Autumn*.

2. [In the huſbandry of ſome provinces.] Light; ſuperficially fruitful.

Marl cope-ground is a cold, ſtiff, wet clay, unleſs where it is very *fleet* for paſture. *Mortimer*.

3. Skimming the ſurface.

Thoſe lands muſt be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

To **Fleet.** *v. n.* [ꝼleꞇan, Saxon.]

1. To fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh.

How all the other paſſions *fleet* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and raſh embrac'd deſpair! *Shak.*
A wolf, who, hang'd for human ſlaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell ſoul *fleet*. *Shakeſpeare*.

2. To be in a tranſient ſtate; the ſame with *flit*.

Our underſtanding, to make a compleat notion, muſt add ſomething elſe to this *fleeting* and unremarkable ſuperficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies*.

O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradiſe, dear-bought with laſting woes! *Par. Loſt.*
While I liſten to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay:
That powerful noiſe
Calls my *fleeting* ſoul away. *Waller*.
As empty clouds by riſing winds are toſt,
Their *fleeting* forms ſcarce ſooner found than loſt. *Prior*.

To **Fleet.** *v. a.*

1. To ſkim the water.

Who ſwelling ſails in Caſpian ſea doth croſs,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *fleet*,
Doth not, I ween, ſo many evils meet. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

2. To live merrily, or paſs time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time careleſsly as they did in the golden age. *Shakeſp.*

3. [In the country.] To ſkim milk; to take off the cream: whence the word *fleeting* diſh.

Flee'tingdish. *n. ſ.* [from *fleet* and *diſh.*] A ſkimming bowl.

Fle'etly. *adv.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with ſwift pace.

Flee'tness. *n. ſ.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftneſs of courſe; nimbleneſs; celerity; velocity; ſpeed; quickneſs.

FLESH. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlæc, ꝼlæꞅc, Sax. *vleeſch*, Dutch; *féol*, Erſe.]

1. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul.

As if this *fleſh*, which walls about our life,
Were braſs impregnable. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.
A diſeaſe that's in my *fleſh*,
Which I muſt needs call mine. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*.
And thou, my ſoul, which turn'ſt with curious eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou canſt know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *fleſh* of mine *Davies*.

2. The muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons.

A ſpirit hath not *fleſh* and bones. *New Teſtament*.

3. Animal food, diſtinguiſhed from vegetable.

Fleſh ſhould be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at leaſt 'till he is two or three years old. *Locke*.

Fleſh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkaleſcent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *fleſh* diet in the nurſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

4. The body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes.

There is another indictment upon thee, for ſuffering *fleſh* to be eaten in thy houſe contrary to the law. *Shakeſpeare*.

We mortify ourſelves with the diet of fiſh; and think we fare coarſely, if we abſtain from the *fleſh* of other animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

5. Animal nature.

The end of all *fleſh* is come before me. *Gen.* vi. 13.

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lov'ſt the *fleſh*. *Shakeſp.*

Faſting ſerves to mortify the *fleſh*, and ſubdue the luſts thereof. *Smalridge's Sermons*.

7. A carnal ſtate; worldly diſpoſition.

They that are in the *fleſh* cannot pleaſe God. *Rom.* viii. 8.

The *fleſh* luſteth againſt the ſpirit, and the ſpirit againſt the *fleſh*. *Gal.* v. 17.

8. Near relation.

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *fleſh*. *Gen.*

When thou ſeeſt the naked, cover him; and hide not thyſelf from thine own *fleſh*. *Iſa.* lviii. 7.

9. The outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type *the fleſh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the ſpirit*. This is frequent in St. Paul.

Ye judge after the *fleſh*. *John*, viii. 15.

To **Flesh.** *v. a.*

1. To initiate: from the ſportſman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the firſt game that they take, or training them to purſuit by giving them the *fleſh* of animals.

Good man boy, if you pleaſe; come, I'll *fleſh* ye. *Shakeſpeare*.

Every puny ſwordſman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *fleſh* himſelf upon. *Government of the Tongue*.

2. To harden; to eſtabliſh in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.

Theſe princes finding them ſo *fleſhed* in cruelty, as not to be reclaimed, ſecretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The women ran all away, ſaving only one, who was ſo *fleſhed* in malice, that neither during nor after the fight ſhe gave any truce to her cruelty. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. To glut; to ſatiate.

Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of reſtraint; and the wild dog
Shall *fleſh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shak. Henry* IV.

He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night he *fleſhes* his will in the ſpoil of her honour. *Shakeſpeare*.

The kindred of him hath been *fleſh'd* upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody ſtrain,
That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.
Full bravely haſt thou *fleſht*
Thy maiden ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Fle'shbroath. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *broath.*] Broath made by decocting fleſh.

Her leg being emaciated, I adviſed bathing it with *fleſhbroath*, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wiſeman*.

Fle'shcolour. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *colour.*] The colour of fleſh.

A complication of ideas together makes up the ſingle complex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or *fleſhcolour* in England is one. *Locke*.

A looſe earth of a pale *fleſhcolour*, that is, white with a bluſh of red, is found in ſmall fiſſures of a brown ſoft ſtone in the Skrees, a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward*.

Fle'shfly. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *fly.*] A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſits her eggs in it.

I would no more endure
This wooden ſlavery, than I would ſuffer
The *fleſhfly* blow my mouth. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*.

It is a wonderful thing in *fleſhflies*, that a fly-maggot, in five days ſpace after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude. *Ray on the Creation*.

Fle'shhook. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *hook.*] A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron.

All that the *fleſhhook* brought up the prieſt took. 1 *Sam.*

Fle'shless. *adj.* [from *fleſh.*] Without fleſh.

Fle'shliness. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſhly.*] Carnal paſſions or appetites.

When ſtrong paſſions or weak *fleſhlineſs*
Would from the right way ſeek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and ſtedfaſtneſs,
Teach him the weak to ſtrengthen, and the ſtrong ſuppreſs.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 4. *ſtanz.* 2.

Corrupt manners in living, breed falſe judgment in doctrine: ſin and *fleſhlineſs* bring forth ſects and hereſies. *Aſcham*.

Fle'shly. *adj.* [from *fleſh.*]

1. Corporeal.

Nothing reſembles death ſo much as ſleep;
Yet then our minds themſelves from ſlumber keep,
When from their *fleſhly* bondage they are free. *Denham*.

2. Carnal; laſcivious.

From amidſt them roſe
Belial, the diſſoluteſt ſpirit that fell,
The ſenſualeſt; and, after Aſmodai,
The *fleſhlieſt* incubus. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* ii.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The ſtores of all ſhe ſhows, and all ſhe hides,
If men with *fleſhly* morſels muſt be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden*.

4. Human; not celeſtial; not ſpiritual.

Elſe, never could the force of *fleſhly* arm
Ne molten metal in his fleſh embrue. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
What time th' eternal Lord in *fleſhly* ſhrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of ſinful crime. *Fairy Queen*.
Much oſtentation, vain of *fleſhly* arm,
And of frail arms, much inſtrument of war
Before mine eyes thou'ſt ſet. *Milton's Par. Regained*.

Fle'shmeat. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *meat.*] Animal food; the fleſh of animals prepared for food.

The moſt convenient diet is that of *fleſhmeats*. *Floyer*.

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleſhmeat* is monſtrouſly dear. *Swift*.

Fle'shment. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation.

He got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting who was ſelf-ſubdued;
And in the *fleſhment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*.

Fle'shmonger. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] One who deals in fleſh; a pimp.

Was the duke a *fleſhmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure*.

Fle'shpot. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *pot.*] A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked; thence plenty of fleſh.

If he takes away the *fleſhpots*, he can alſo alter the appetite. *Taylor's Rule for Living Holy*.

Fle'shquake. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *quake.*] A tremor of the body: a word formed by Johnſon in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-ſhaken then,
Feel ſuch a *fleſhquake* to poſſeſs their powers,
As they ſhall cry like ours:
In ſound of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the ſtars. *Ben. Johnſon's New-Inn.*

Fle'shy. *adj.* [from *fleſh.*]

1. Plump; full of fleſh; fat; muſculous.

All Ethiopes are *fleſhy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moiſture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon*.

We ſay it is a *fleſhy* ſtile when there is much periphraſes and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries*.

The ſole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleſhy*, and covered only with a thick ſkin; but very fit to travel in ſandy places. *Ray*.

2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.

Thoſe fruits that are ſo *fleſhy*, as they cannot make drink by expreſſion, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon*.

Fle'tcher. *n. ſ.* [from *fleche*, an arrow, French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

Flet. *participle paſſive* of *To fleet*. Skimmed; deprived of the cream.

They teach them to drink *flet* milk, which they juſt warm. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

Flew. The preterite of *fly*.

The people *flew* upon the ſpoil. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 32.
O'er the world of waters Hermes *flew*,
'Till now the diſtant iſland roſe in view. *Pope's Odyſſey*.

Flew. *n. ſ.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer*.

Flewed. *adj.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, ſo ſanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that ſweep away the morning dew. *Shakeſp.*

Flexa'nimous. *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind. *Dict.*

Flexibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*flexibilité*, French, from *flexible.*]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ alſo in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, ſeparated from one another, ſo as after ſeparation to make the colours? *Newton's Opticks*.

Corpuſcles of the ſame ſet agree in every thing; but thoſe that are of diverſe kinds differ in ſpecifick gravity, in hardneſs, and in *flexibility*, as in bigneſs and figure. *Woodward.*

2. Eaſineſs to be perſuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Adviſe me to reſolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverſeneſs, by meekneſs than by ſelf-love. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

FLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.]

1. Poſſible to be bent; not brittle; eaſy to be bent; pliant; not ſtiff.

When ſplitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take a ſtock-gillyflower and tie it upon a ſtick, and put them both into a ſtoop glaſs full of quickſilver, ſo that the flower be covered: after four or five days you ſhall find the flower freſh, and the ſtalk harder and leſs *flexible* than it was. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 769.

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obſequious.

Phocyon was a man of great ſeverity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whoſe care ſoever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it ſhould be one who thinks Latin and language the leaſt part of education. *Locke.*

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purpoſes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpoſe. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *flexible.*]

1. Poſſibility to be bent; not brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be bent; not ſtiffneſs; pliantneſs; pliancy.

I will rather chuſe to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whoſe embaſed *flexibleneſs* ſhall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

Keep thoſe ſlender aerial bodies ſeparated and ſtretched out, which otherwiſe, by reaſon of their *flexibleneſs* and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. Facility; obſequiouſneſs; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableneſs.

The *flexibleneſs* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more governable. *Locke.*

FLE'XILE. *adj.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; eaſily bent; obſequious to any power or impulſe.

Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blaſt, th' aerial tumult ſwells. *Thomſ. Summ.*

FLE'XION. *n.ſ.* [*flexio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a ſinuous pipe that may have ſome four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 222.

3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

Pity cauſeth ſometimes tears, and a *flexion* or caſt of the eye aſide. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 71.

FLE'XOR. *n.ſ.* [Latin.] The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muſcles ſo ſtrong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in ſome meaſure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS. *adj.* [*flexuoſus*, Latin.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the ſoul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the reſtrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. Bending; not ſtrait; variable; not ſteady.

The trembling of a candle diſcovers a wind, that otherwiſe we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth ſhew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLE'XURE. *n.ſ.* [*flexura*, Latin.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the ſame joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courteſy;
His legs are for neceſſity, not *flexure*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty ſtrength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. *Sandys.*

4. Obſequious or ſervile cringe.

Think'ſt thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shakeſpeare.*

To **FLI'CKER.** *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dutch; ꝼlicceɲian, Saxon.] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

Under th' allowance of your grand aſpect,
Whoſe influence, like the wreath of radiant fire,
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

'Twas ebbing darkneſs, paſt the mid' of night,
And Phoſpher, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the ſun, ere day began to ſpring;
The tuneful lark already ſtretch'd her wing,
And *flick'ring* on her neſt, made ſhort eſſays to ſing. *Dryden.*

At all her ſtretch her little wings ſhe ſpread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then *flickering* to his pallid lips, ſhe ſtrove
To print a kiſs, the laſt eſſay of love. *Dryden.*

FLI'ER. *n.ſ.* [from *fly.*]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

Cam'ſt thou from where they made the ſtand?
——I did;
Though you, it ſeems, came from the *fliers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gates are ope, now prove good ſeconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Now the *fliers* from and forſakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt; as in a jack.

The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd ſo quick, you ſcarce could ſee't. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *n.ſ.* [from *To fly.*]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late, he wiſhes for the fight,
That ſtrength he waſted in ignoble *flight*. *Denham.*

He thinks by *flight* his miſtreſs muſt be won,
And claims the prize becauſe he beſt did run. *Dryden.*

As eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the foreſt's verdant limits ſtray'd;
Pan ſaw and lov'd, and, burning with deſire,
Purſu'd her *flight*; her *flight* increas'd his fire. *Pope.*

2. Removal to another place.

The fury ſprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, ſublime through night,
She to the Latian palace took her *flight*. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. The act of uſing wings; volation.

For he ſo ſwift and nimble was of *flight*,
That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the cryſtal ſky. *Spenſ. Muiopotmos.*

Winds that tempeſts brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their *flight*,
Made wanton with rich odours, loſe their ſpite. *Dryden.*

4. Removal from place to place by means of wings.

Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyſter'd *flight*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The fowls ſhall take their *flight* away together. 2 *Eſdr.* v. 6.

Fowls, by Winter forc'd, forſake the floods,
And wing their haſty *flight* to happier lands. *Dryden.*

5. A flock of birds flying together.

Flights of angels wing thee to thy reſt. *Shak. Hamlet.*

They take great pride in the feathers of birds; and this they took from their anceſtors of the mountains, who were invited unto it by the infinite *flights* of birds that came up to the high grounds. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderneſs;
And call ſwift *flights* of angels miniſtrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup t' attend. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

6. The birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon: as, the harveſt *flight* of pigeons.

7. A volley; a ſhower; as much ſhot as is diſcharged at once.

At the firſt *flight* of arrows ſent,
Full threeſcore Scots they flew. *Chevy Chace.*

Above an hundred arrows diſcharged on my left hand, pricked me like ſo many needles; and beſides they ſhot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs. *Gulliver's Travels.*

8. The ſpace paſt by flying.

9. Heat of imagination; ſally of the ſoul.

Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are ſtretcht. *Denham.*

He ſhewed all the ſtretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in ſome of his *flights*, it was but becauſe he attempted every thing. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Strange graces ſtill, and ſtranger *flights* ſhe had,
Was juſt not ugly, and was juſt not mad. *Pope, Epiſt.* ii.

Truſt me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and *flights*, and ſcreams and ſcolding fail. *Pope.*

10. Excurſion on the wing.

If there were any certain height where the *flights* of ambition end, one might imagine that the intereſt of France were but to conſerve its preſent greatneſs. *Temple.*

It is not only the utmoſt pitch of impiety, but the higheſt *flight* of folly, to deride theſe things. *Tillotſon, Sermon* ii.

11. The power of flying.

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame *flight*
The ſelf-ſame way. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

FLI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *flight.*]

1. Fleeting; ſwift.

Time, thou anticipat'ſt my dread exploits:
The *flighty* purpoſe never is o'ertook,
Unleſs the deed go with it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and ſuſpect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers.]

1. Weak; feeble; without ſtrength of texture.

2. Mean; ſpiritleſs; without force.

Proud of a vaſt extent of *flimſy* lines. *Pope, Epiſtle* ii.

To **FLINCH.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling. Skinner.*]

1. To ſhrink from any ſuffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.

Every martyr could keep one eye ſteadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South's Sermons.*

A child, by a conſtant courſe of kindneſs, may be accuſtomed to bear very rough uſage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendſhip, ſhould *flinch* at laſt, and pretend that he can diſburſe no more money. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

2. In Shakeſpeare it ſignifies to fail.

If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I ſpoke, unpitied let me die. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLI'NCHER. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] He who ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

To **FLING.** preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. *v. a.* [from *fligo*, Latin, *Skinner*: according to others from *flying*; ſo to fling is to *ſet flying*.]

1. To caſt from the hand; to throw.

The matrons *flung* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their ſcarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as ſhe *flings*,
Of kings makes peaſants, and of peaſants kings. *Dryden.*

2. To dart; to caſt with violence.

How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' ſpoils; when he, among
A thouſand ſhips, like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Denham.*

3. To ſcatter.

Ev'ry beam new tranſient colours *flings*,
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*

4. To drive by violence.

A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with ſuch a violence as to *fling* them among the higheſt clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To move forcibly.

The knight ſeeing his habitation reduced to ſo ſmall compaſs, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open. *Add. Spect.*

6. To eject; to diſmiſs.

Cromwell, I charge thee *fling* away ambition;
By that ſin fell the angels. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

7. To caſt reproach.

I know thy gen'rous temper:
Fling but the appearance of diſhonour on it,
It ſtrait takes fire. *Addiſon's Cato.*

8. To force into another condition, properly into a worſe.

Squalid fortune, into baſeneſs *flong*,
Doth ſcorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenſer.*

9. *To* FLING *down.* To demoliſh; to ruin.

Theſe are ſo far from raiſing mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* ſome of thoſe which were before ſtanding. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

10. *To* FLING *off.* To baffle in the chace; to defeat of a prey.

Theſe men are too well acquainted with the chace to be *flung off* by any falſe ſteps or doubles. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **FLING.** *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.

The angry beaſt
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,
As if h' had been beſide his ſenſe. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 2.

Their conſciences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and *fling* as if they had ſome mettle. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

2. *To* FLING *out.* To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horſe that throws out his legs.

Duncan's horſes,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls, *flung out*,
Contending 'gainſt obedience. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FLING. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a caſt.

2. A gibe; a ſneer; a contemptuous remark.

No little ſcribbler is of wit ſo bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addiſon.*

I, who love to have a *fling*,
Both at ſenate-houſe and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to ſhow their vices odious. *Swift.*

FLI'NGER *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.

2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *n.ſ.* [ꝼlint, Saxon.]

1. A ſemi-pellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a blackiſh grey, of one ſimilar and equal ſubſtance, free from veins, and naturally inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt. It is ſometimes ſmooth and equal, more frequently rough: its ſize is various. It is well known to ſtrike fire with ſteel. It is uſeful in glaſſmaking. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Searching the window for a *flint*, I found
This paper. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred;
A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. *Cleaveland.*

There is the ſame force and the ſame refreſhing virtue in fire kindled by a ſpark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a beam from the ſun. *South's Sermons.*

Take this, and lay your *flint* edg'd weapon by. *Dryden.*

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And ſtrike the ſparkling *flint*, and dreſs the food. *Prior.*

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears, a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Spenſer.*

Throw my heart
Againſt the *flint* and hardneſs of my fault. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLI'NTY. *adj.* [from *flint.*]

1. Made of flint; ſtrong.

Tyrant cuſtom
Hath made the *flinty* and ſteel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. *Dryd.*

2. Full of ſtones.

The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and laying them on heaps, is no good huſbandry. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Hard of heart; cruel; ſavage; inexorable.

I did him a deſired office,
Dear almoſt as his life; which gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's boſom, would peep forth,
And anſwer thanks. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

FLIPP. *n.ſ.* [A cant word.] A liquor much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar.

The tarpawlin and ſwabber is lolling at Madagaſcar, with ſome drunken ſunburnt whore, over a can of *flipp*. *Dennis.*

FLIPPA'NT. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flip-flap.*]

1. Nimble; moveable. It is uſed only of the act of ſpeech.

An excellent anatomiſt promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it ſo wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addiſon.*

2. Pert; talkative.

Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomſon.*

FLI'PPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To **FLIRT.** *v. a.* [Skinner thinks it formed from the ſound.]

1. To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion.

Dick the ſcavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

2. To move with quickneſs.

Permit ſome happier man
To kiſs your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorſet.*

To **FLIRT.** *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe at one.

2. To run about perpetually; to be unſteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elaſtick motion.

In unfurling the fan are ſeveral little *flirts* and vibrations, as alſo gradual and deliberate openings. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Before you paſs th' imaginary ſights
While the ſpread fan o'erſhades your cloſing eyes,
Then give one *flirt*, and all the viſion flies. *Pope.*

2. A ſudden trick.

Have licence to play,
At the hedge a *flirt*,
For a ſheet or a ſhirt. *Ben. Johnſon's Gypſies.*

3. A pert young huſſey.

Scurvy knave; I am none of his *flirt* gills; I am none of his ſkains mates. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Several young *flirts* about town had a deſign to caſt us out of the faſhionable world. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 109.

FLIRTA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *flirt.*] A quick ſprightly motion. A cant word among women.

A muſlin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*

To **FLIT.** *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flitter*, Daniſh, to remove.]

1. To fly away.

Likeſt it ſeemeth, in my ſimple wit,
Unto the fair ſunſhine in Summer's day,
That when a dreadful ſtorm away is *flit*,
Through the broad world doth ſpread his goodly ray. *Spenſ.*

His grudging ghoſt did ſtrive
With the frail fleſh; at laſt it *flitted* is,
Whither the ſouls do die of men that live amiſs. *Fairy Q.*

2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is ſtill uſed for removing from one place to another at quarter-day, or the uſual term.

So hardly he the *flitted* life does win,
Unto her native priſon to return. *Fairy Queen, cant.* 7.

It became a received opinion, that the ſouls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into ſome other. *Hook.*

3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.

He made a glancing ſhot, and miſs'd the dove;
Yet miſs'd ſo narrow, that he cut the cord
Which faſten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird. *Dryd. Æn.*

Fear the juſt gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and ſent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*

4. To be flux or unſtable.

Himſelf up high he lifted from the ground,
And with ſtrong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her *flitting* parts, and element unſound. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

He ſtopt at once the paſſage of his wind,
And the free ſoul to *flitting* air reſign'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

FLIT. *adj.* [from *fleet.*] Swift; nimble; quick.

And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly ſharp, he held; whoſe heads were dight,
In poiſon and in blood, of malice and deſpight. *Fairy Q.*

FLITCH. *n.ſ.* [ꝼlicce, Saxon; *flycke*, Daniſh; *flecche*, *flocbe*, French, *Skinner*.] The ſide of a hog ſalted and cured.

But heretofore 'twas thought a ſumptuous feaſt,
On birthdays, feſtivals, or days of ſtate,
A ſalt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had freſh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryd. Juv.*

While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large ſlices to be fry'd. *Swift.*

He ſometimes accompanies the preſent with a *flitch* of bacon. *Addiſon.*

FLI'TTERMOUSE. *n.ſ.* The bat.

FLI'TTING. *n.ſ.* [ꝼlit, Saxon, ſcandal.] An offence; a fault.

Thou telleſt my *flittings*, put my tears into thy bottle. *Pſalm* lvi.

FLIX. *n.ſ.* [corrupted from *flax.*] Down; fur; ſoft hair.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as ſhe lies:
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beſeeching eyes. *Dryden.*

FLI'XWOOD. *n.ſ.* See HEDGE-MUSTARD.

To **FLOAT.** *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]

1. To ſwim on the ſurface of the water.

When the ſea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd maſterſhip in *floating*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The ark no more now *floats*, but ſeems on ground,
Faſt on the top of ſome high mountain fix'd. *Par. Loſt.*

That men, being drowned and ſunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown.*

Three bluſt'ring nights, borne by the ſouthern blaſt,
I *floated*; and diſcover'd land at laſt. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

His roſy wreath was dropt not long before,
Borne by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor. *Dryden.*

On frothy billows thouſands *float* the ſtream,
In cumb'rous mail, with love of farther ſhore. *Philips.*

Carps are very apt to *float* away with freſh water. *Mortimer.*

2. To move without labour in a fluid.

What divine monſters, O ye gods, were theſe
That *float* in air, and fly upon the ſeas! *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Swift they deſcend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*

3. To paſs with a light irregular courſe.

Floating viſions make not deep impreſſions enough to leave in the mind clear, diſtinct, laſting ideas. *Locke.*

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden ſands. *Dryd. Æn.*

Venice looks, at a diſtance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Now ſmoaks with ſhow'rs the miſty mountain-ground,
And *floated* fields lie undiſtinguiſh'd round. *Pope's Statius.*

The vaſt parterres a thouſand hands ſhall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake. *Pope.*

FLOAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the ebb. A ſenſe now out of uſe.

Our truſt in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their higheſt *float*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Of this kind is ſome diſpoſition of bodies to rotation, particularly from Eaſt to Weſt; of which kind we conceive the main *float* and refloat of the ſea is, which is by conſent of the univerſe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Any body ſo contrived or formed as to ſwim upon the water.

They took it for a ſhip, and, as it came nearer, for a boat: but it proved a *float* of weeds and ruſhes. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

A paſſage for the weary people make;
With oſier *floats* the ſtanding water ſtrow,
Of maſſy ſtones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. The cork or quill by which the angler diſcovers the bite of a fiſh.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, ſometimes caſting a little of it into the place where your *float* ſwims. *Walton.*

4. A cant word for a level.

Banks are meaſured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot ſquare, and one deep. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FLO'ATY. *adj.* Buoyant and ſwimming a-top.

The hindrance to ſtay well is the extreme length of a ſhip, eſpecially if ſhe be *floaty*, and want ſharpneſs of way forwards. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

FLOCK. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlocc, Saxon.]

1. A company; uſually a company of birds or beaſts.

She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will ſhe love when the rich golden ſhaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections elſe
That live in her. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. A company of ſheep, diſtinguiſhed from *herds*, which are of oxen.

The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Thoſe rare and ſolitary; theſe in *flocks*
Paſturing at once, and in broad herds upſprung. *Milton.*

France has a ſheep by her, not only as a ſacrifice, but to ſhew that the riches of the country conſiſted chiefly in *flocks* and paſturage. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

3. A body of men.

The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks*. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 14.

4. [From *floccus*.] A lock of wool.

A houſe well furniſh'd ſhall be thine to keep;
And, for a *flock* bed, I can ſheer my ſheep. *Dryden.*

To FLOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.

Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day, and fleet the time careleſsly. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Upon the return of the ambaſſadors, the poor of all ſorts *flocked* together to the great maſter's houſe. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Others ran *flocking* out of their houſes to the general ſupplication. 2 *Mac.* iii. 18.

Stilpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one ſaid, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to ſee ſome ſtrange beaſt; No, ſaith he, it is to ſee a man which Diogenes ſought with his lanthorn at noon-day. *Bacon.*

Seeing the ſpirits ſwelling the nerves cauſe the arm's motion, upon its reſiſtance they *flock* from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Digby on Bodies.*

The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas ſtrange to ſee how they *flock'd* together;
Each ſtrongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Suckling.*

Friends daily *flock*. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*

People do not *flock* to courts ſo much for their majeſties ſervice, as for making their fortunes. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To laſh; to whip; to chaſtiſe.

The ſchoolmaſter's joy is to *flog*. *Swift.*

FLONG. *particip. paſſive*, from *To fling*, uſed by Spenſer. See FLING.

FLOOD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼloꝺ, Saxon; *flot*, French.]

1. A body of water; the ſea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood*? *Shakeſpeare.*

His dominion ſhall be alſo from the one ſea to the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end. *Pſalm* lxxii. 8.

Or thence from Niger *flood* to Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus,
Morocco, and Algiers, and Tremiſen. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

All dwellings elſe
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; ſea cover'd ſea,
Sea without ſhore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleaſing *floods*. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. A deluge; an inundation.

When went there by an age ſince the great *flood*,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man? *Shakeſp.*

You ſee this confluence, this great *flood* of viſiters. *Shakeſpeare.*

By ſudden *floods*, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is diſpers'd and ſcatter'd. *Shakeſp.*

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the ſwelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We ſeek to know the moving of each ſphere,
And the ſtrange cauſe o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile. *Davies.*

4. Catamenia.

Thoſe that have the good fortune of miſcarrying, or being delivered, eſcape by means of their *floods* revelling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are *flooded* late in Spring, roll them with a large barley-roller. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FLO'ODGATE. *n. ſ.* [*flood* and *gate*.] Gate or ſhutter by which the watercourſe is cloſed or opened at pleaſure.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened ſome great *floodgate* of ſorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent iſſue, ſhe ſunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the ſteel ſtaid not; but inly bate
Deep in his fleſh, and opened wide a red *floodgate*. *Spenſer.*

His youth, and want of experience in maritime ſervice, had ſomewhat been ſhrewdly touched, even before the ſluices and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet ſet open. *Wotton.*

The rain deſcended for forty days, the cataracts or *floodgates* of heaven being opened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

FLOOK. *n. ſ.* [*pflug*, a plow, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR. *n. ſ.* [ꝼloꞃ, ꝼloꞃe, Saxon.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of ſtone, the floor of wood or ſtone; the part on which one treads.

His ſtepmother, making all her geſtures counterfeit affliction, lay almoſt groveling upon the *floor* of her chamber. *Sidn.*

He rent that iron door
With furious force, and indignation fell;
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,
But all a deep deſcent as dark as hell. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Look how the *floor* of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ground lay ſtrewed with pikes ſo thick as a *floor* is uſually ſtrewed with ruſhes. *Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threſhing *floor*. *Ruth.*

2. A ſtory; a flight of rooms.

He that building ſtays at one
Floor, or the ſecond, hath erected none. *Johnſon's Catiline.*

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn ſtone and timber to *floor* the houſes. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

FLO'ORING. *n. ſ.* [from *floor*.] Bottom; floor.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaiſter made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Addiſon.*

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noiſe; to play with any noiſy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almoſt to death with a huge *flopping* kite that ſhe ſaw over her head. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLO'RAL. *adj.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated ſports and *floral* play
Be ſet aſide. *Prior.*

FLO'RENCE. *n. ſ.* [from the city Florence.] A kind of cloth. *Dict.*

FLO'REN. *n. ſ.* [ſo named, ſays Camden, becauſe made by Florentines.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value ſix ſhillings.

FLO'RET. *n. ſ.* [*fleurette*, French.] A ſmall imperfect flower.

FLO'RID. *adj.* [*floridus*, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; fluſhed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferiour to many flowers; and when it is moſt *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowneſs and leanneſs. *Taylor's Living Holy.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy ſtate are to be *florid*, when let out of the veſſel, the red part congealing ſtrongly and ſoon. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Embelliſhed; ſplendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the paſſions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the ſoul, by ſhewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryd.*

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,
Whoſe ſpeech you took, and gave it to a friend? *Pope.*

FLORI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *florid*.] Freſhneſs of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digeſtion of the red part of the blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FLO'RIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *florid*.]

1. Freſhneſs of colour.

2. Embelliſhment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philoſopher need not delight readers with his *floridneſs*, yet he may take a care that he diſguſt them not by flatneſs. *Boyle.*

FLORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN. *n. ſ.* [French.] A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2 *s.* 4 *d.* that of Spain 4 *s.* 4 *d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 *s.* 6 *d.* that of Holland 2 *s.*

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every ſubſtantial receſs. *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST. *n. ſ.* [*fleuriſte*, French.] A cultivater of flowers.

Some botaniſts or *floriſts* at the leaſt. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *floriſt* marks
With ſecret pride the wonders of his hand. *Thomſon.*

FLO'RULENT. *adj.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery; bloſſoming.

FLOS'CULOUS. *adj.* [*floſculus*, Lat.] Compoſed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the ſecond a dry and *floſculous* coat. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To* FLEET.] To ſkim.

Such cheeſes, good Ciſley, ye *floted* too nigh. *Tuſſer.*

FLO'TSON. *n. ſ.* [from *flote*.] Goods that ſwim without an owner on the ſea.

FLO'TTEN. *part.* [from *flote*.] Skimmed. *Skinner.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonſen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to ſtruggle or daſh in the water.

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The riſing ſurge, and *flounces* in the waves. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouncing* Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. To move with paſſionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a poſt,
Nor can the plaineſt word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 129.

They have got into the faſhion of *flouncing* the petticoat ſo very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of luteſtring. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we beſtow,
To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

A muſlin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable. *Pope.*

FLO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [*flynder*, Daniſh; *fluke*, Scottiſh.] The name of a ſmall flat fiſh.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camden.*

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortim.*

To FLO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce*.] To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horſe in the mire.

Down goes at once the horſeman and the horſe;
That courſer ſtumbles on the fallen ſteed,
And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryden.*

The more inform'd, the leſs he underſtood,
And deeper ſunk by *flound'ring* in the mud. *Dryden.*

He champs the bit, impatient of his loſs,
And ſtarts aſide, and *flounders* at the croſs. *Dryden.*

He plung'd for ſenſe, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and *flounder'd* on in mere deſpair. *Pope.*

To FLO'URISH. *v. n.* [*floreo*, *floreſco*, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.

The righteous ſhall *flouriſh* like the palm-tree. *Pſ.* xcii.

Where'er you tread, the bluſhing flow'rs ſhall riſe,
And all things *flouriſh* where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*

2. To be in a proſperous ſtate.

If I could find example
Of thouſands, that had ſtruck anointed kings,
And *flouriſh'd* after, I'd not do't: but ſince
Nor braſs, nor ſtone, nor parchment bears not one,
Let villany itſelf forſwear't. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Harry, that propheſied thou ſhould'ſt be king,
Doth comfort thee in ſleep; live thou and *flouriſh*. *Shak.*

He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flouriſhed* in the opinion of the world, though with ſmall advantage to my fortune. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Lord Clifford.*

3. To uſe florid language; to ſpeak with ambitious copiouſneſs and elegance.

Whilſt Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and *flouriſhes*, and gives example inſtead of rule. *Baker.*

You ſhould not affect to *flouriſh* in a copious harangue and a diffuſive ſtyle in company. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

They dilate ſometimes, and *flouriſh* long upon little incidents, and they ſkip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous ſpread
The ſtream and ſmoaking, *flouriſh'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To boaſt; to brag.

6. [In muſick.] To play ſome prelude.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.

With ſhadowy verdure *flouriſh'd* high,
A ſudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle work.

3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I ſhall ſay will be but like bottoms of thread cloſe wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flouriſhed* into large works. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of ſhow or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applauſe
Flouriſh'd their ſnakes, and toſs'd their flaming brands. *Craſhaw.*

Againſt the poſt their wicker ſhields they cruſh,
Flouriſh the ſword, and at the plaſtron puſh. *Dryd. Juv.*

5. To adorn with embelliſhments of language; to grace with eloquence oſtentatiouſly diffuſive.

We ſhould add the labours of Hercules, though *flouriſhed* with much fabulous matter; yet it doth notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monſters and tyrants. *Bacon.*

6. To adorn; to embelliſh; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no ſin,
Sith that the juſtice of your title to him
Doth *flouriſh* the deceit. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

FLO'URISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty.

I call'd thee then vain *flouriſh* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor ſhadow, painted queen,
The preſentation of but what I was. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The *flouriſh* of his ſober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Craſhaw.*

2. An oſtentatious embelliſhment; ambitious copiouſneſs; farfetched elegance.

This is a *flouriſh*: there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*

We can excuſe the duty of our knowledge, if we only beſtow the *flouriſh* of poetry thereon, or thoſe commendatory conceits which popularly ſet forth the eminence of this creature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 5.

The apprehenſion is ſo deeply rivetted into my mind, that ſuch rhetorical *flouriſhes* cannot at all looſen or bruſh it out. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Villainies have not the ſame countenance, when there are great intereſts, plauſible colours, and *flouriſhes* of wit and rhetorick interpoſed between the ſight and the object. *L'Eſtr.*

The ſo much repeated ornament and *flouriſh* of their former ſpeeches was commonly the trueſt word they ſpoke, though leaſt believed by them. *South's Sermons.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he ſlurs his crimes;
He lards with *flouriſhes* his long harangue;
'Tis fine, ſay'ſt thou; what to be prais'd, and hang? *Dryd.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes ſome pleaſure in beholding the neat characters and *flouriſhes* of a bible curiouſly printed. *Boyle.*

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flouriſhes* about a great letter that ſignify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye. *More.*

FLO'URISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *flouriſh*.] One that is in prime or in proſperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may, or in his flow'r;
For not our greateſt *flouriſher* can equal him in pow'r. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch; *flouwe*, Friſick.] To mock; to inſult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You muſt *flout* my inſufficiency. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Norweyan banners *flout* the ſky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

She railed at her, that ſhe ſhould be ſo immodeſt to write to one ſhe knew would *flout* her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton's Angler.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practiſe mockery; to behave with contempt; to ſneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune ſent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shak.*

With talents well endu'd
To be ſcurrilous and rude;
When you pertly raiſe your ſnout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A mock; an inſult; a word or act of contempt.

He would aſk of thoſe that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out,
With many a ſmile and leering *flout*. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Their doors are barr'd againſt a bitter *flout*;
Snarl, if you pleaſe; but you ſhall ſnarl without. *Dryden.*

How many *flouts* and jeers muſt I expoſe myſelf to by this repentance? How ſhall I anſwer ſuch an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy's Serm.*

FLO'UTER. *n. ſ.* [from *flout*.] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [ꝼloƿan, Saxon.]

1. To run or ſpread as water.

The god am I, whoſe yellow water *flows*
Around these fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryden's Æn.*
Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*
Endleſs tears *flow* down in ſtreams. *Swift.*

2. To run: oppoſed to ſtanding waters.

With other floats the ſtanding water ſtrow;
Of maſſy ſtones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*

2. To riſe; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between. *Shakeſp.*

3. To melt.

Oh that thou would'ſt rend the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy preſence. *Iſaiah*, lxiv. i.

4. To proceed; to iſſue.

I'll uſe that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from't,
I ſhall do good. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from ſpeculation or diſcourſe. *South.*

5. To glide ſmoothly without aſperity: as, a *flowing* period.

This diſcourſe of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, ſhew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence. *Hakewell on Providence.*

6. To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly.

Virgil is ſweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*

Did ſweeter ſounds adorn my *flowing* tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angel ſung. *Prior.*

7. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry ſtreets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

8. To be copious; to be full.

Then ſhall our names
Be in their *flowing* cups freſhly remember'd. *Shakeſp.*
There ev'ry eye with ſlumb'rous chains ſhe bound,
And daſh'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground. *Pope.*

9. To hang looſe and waving.

He was cloathed in a *flowing* mantle of green ſilk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator*, Nº 425.

To **Flow.** *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

In a hot dry Summer watering would be a very great advantage to hops; but it is ſcarce practicable, unleſs you have a ſtream at hand to *flow* the ground. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Flow. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The riſe of water; not the ebb.

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to ſolve the *flows* and motions of theſe ſeas, illuſtrating the ſame by water in a bowl, that riſes or falls according to the motion of the veſſel. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The ebb of tides, and their myſterious *flow*,
We as arts elements ſhall underſtand. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

2. A ſudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of ſuffering bravely is as far above that of enterprizing greatly, as an unblemiſhed conſcience and inflexible reſolution are above an accidental *flow* of ſpirits, or a ſudden tide of blood. *Pope.*

3. A ſtream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glaſs; but an effectual procuring that a man know ſomething which he knew not before, or to know it better. *South.*

FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*fleur*, French; *flos*, *flores*, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds.

Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petala, a ſtamen, apex and ſtylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of theſe is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into ſimple ones, which are not compoſed of other ſmaller ones, and which uſually have but one ſingle ſtyle; and compounded, which conſiſt of many floſculi, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one intire leaf, though ſometimes cut or divided a little way into many ſeeming petala, or leaves; as in borage, bugloſs, &c. or polypetalous, which have diſtinct petala, and thoſe falling off ſingly, and not altogether, as the ſeeming petala of monopetalous *flowers* always do: but thoſe are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no ſuch regularity, as in the flowers of ſage, deadnettle, &c. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewiſe further divided into, firſt, ſemi-fiſtular, whoſe upper part reſembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the ariſtotochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and ſcordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*: and here the upper lip is ſometimes turned upwards, and ſo turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæciſſus, &c. but moſt commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and ſo repreſents a kind of helmet, or monkſhood; and from thence theſe are frequently called galeate, cucullate, and galericulate *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and moſt verticillate plants. Sometimes alſo the lamium is intire, and ſometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, ſuch hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur, or little horn, as in the linaria, delphinum, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded *flowers* are either, firſt, diſcous or diſcoidal; that is, whoſe floſculi are ſet together ſo cloſe, thick, and even, as to make the ſurface of the *flower* plain and flat, which, therefore, becauſe of its round form, will be like a diſcus; which diſk is ſometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala ſtanding round in the diſk, like the points of a ſtar, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and ſometimes naked, having no ſuch radiated leaves round the limb of its diſk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolious, which is compoſed of plain *flowers*, ſet together in circular rows round the centre, and whoſe face is uſually indented, notched uneven and jagged, as the hieracia, &c. 3d, fiſtular, which is compounded of many long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, becauſe they want the petala, are called ſtamineous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and thoſe which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cats-tail. The term campaniformis is uſed for ſuch as are in the ſhape of a bell, and infandibuliformis for ſuch as are in the form of a funnel. *Millar.*

Good men's lives
Expire before the *flowers* in their caps,
Dying or ere they ſicken. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
With *flow'r* inwoven treſſes torn,
The nymphs in twilight ſhade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton.*
Beauteous *flow'rs* why do we ſpread
Upon the monuments of the dead? *Cowley.*
Though the ſame ſun with all-diffuſive rays
Bluſh in the roſe and in the diamond blaze,
We praiſe the ſtronger effort of his power,
And always ſet the gem above the *flower*. *Pope.*

If the bloſſom of the plant be of moſt importance, we call it a *flower*; ſuch are daiſies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embelliſhment.

This diſcourſe of Cyprian, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetorick in it, ſhew him to have been a ſweet and powerful orator. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Truth needs no *flow'rs* of ſpeech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flouriſhing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In *flow'r* of age you periſh for a ſong. *Pope's Hor. Impr.*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in *flower*, ſo as it might be baked ſtill to ſerve their neceſſary want. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the *flow'r* of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a ſort of glue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next theſe in worth, and firm thoſe urns be ſeal'd;
Be twice ten meaſures of the choiceſt *flour*
Prepar'd, ere yet deſcends the evening hour. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

5. The moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing; quinteſſence.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Pſalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly expreſs, by reaſon of their poetical form. *Hooker.*

Thou haſt ſlain
The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry. *Shak. Henry* VI.

The French monarchy is exhauſted of its braveſt ſubjects: the *flower* of the nation is conſumed in its wars. *Addiſon.*

6. That which is moſt diſtinguiſhed for any thing valuable.

He is not the *flower* of courteſy; but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Flo'wer *de Luce.* *n. ſ.* A bulbous iris.

It hath a lily flower of one leaf, ſhaped like that of the common iris: the pointal has three leaves, and the empalement turns to a fruit ſhaped like that of the common iris. Its root is bulbous. Millar ſpecifies thirty-four ſpecies of this plant; and among them the Perſian *flower de luce* is greatly eſteemed for the ſweetneſs and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd are the *flower de luces* in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shak. Henry* VI.

The iris is the *flower de luce*. *Peacham.*

To **Flo'wer.** *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French, or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in bloſſom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly ſort,
To take the ſolace of the open air,
And in freſh *flowering* fields themſelves to ſport. *Spenſer.*
Sacred hill, whoſe head full high,
Is, as it were, for endleſs memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Then herbs of every leaf, that ſudden *flower'd*,
Op'ning their various colours. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load. *Dryden.*
To leafleſs ſhrubs the *flow'ring* palms ſucceed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noiſome weed. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

2. To be in the prime; to flouriſh.

Whilome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful ſpring,
Like ſwallow ſwift, I wandered here and there;
For heat of heedleſs luſt me did ſo ſting,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenſer's Paſt.*
This cauſe detain'd me all my *flow'ring* youth,
Within a loathſome dungeon there to pine. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Thoſe above water were the beſt, and that beer did *flower* a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were freſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 385.

An extreme clarification doth ſpread the ſpirits ſo ſmooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To come as cream from the ſurface.

If you can accept of theſe few obſervations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burniſhing of many ſtudious and contemplative years, I here give you them to diſpoſe of. *Milton on Education.*

To **Flo'wer.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitative flowers.

Flo'werage. *n. ſ.* [from *flower*.] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

Flo'weret. *n. ſ.* [*fleuret*, French.] A flower; a ſmall flower.

Sometimes her head ſhe fondly would aguiſe
With gaudy garlands, or freſh *flow'rets* dight,
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes plight. *Fairy Queen.*
No more ſhall trenching war channel her fields,
Nor bruiſe her *flow'rets* with the armed hoofs
Of hoſtile pacer. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.
That ſame dew, which ſometime on the buds
Was wont to ſwell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'ret*'s eyes,
Like tears that did their own diſgrace bewail. *Shakeſp.*
So to the ſylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour ſmil'd,
With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant ſmells. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Then laughs the childiſh year with *flow'rets* crown'd,
And laviſhly perfumes the fields around;
But no ſubſtantial nouriſhment receives,
Infirm the ſtalks, unſolid are the leaves. *Dryden's Fables.*

Flo'wergarden. *n. ſ.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Obſerving that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try thoſe ſhells in my *flowergarden*, and I never ſaw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Flo'weriness. *n. ſ.* [from *flowery*.]

1. The ſtate of abounding in flowers.
2. Floridneſs of ſpeech.

Flo'weringbush. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The leaves are triangular and graſſy, the ſtalks naked, and the flowers diſpoſed in an umbella upon the top of the ſtalk, each conſiſting of ſix leaves: three of them are large, and three ſmall, which are expanded in form of a roſe. *Miller.*

Flo'wery. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the ſyrens three,
Amidſt the *flow'ry* kirtl'd Naiades. *Milton.*
Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the Eaſt, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowſlip and the pale primroſe. *Milton.*
O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* veſt he threw. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
To her the ſhady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The ſtreams and fountains, no delight could yield. *Pope.*

Flo'wingly. *adv.* [from *flow*.] With volubility; with abundance.

Flowk. *n. ſ.* [*fluke*, Scott.] A flounder; the name of a fiſh.

Amongſt theſe the *flowk*, ſole, and plaice follow the tide up into the freſh waters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Flo'wkwort. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant.

Flown. Participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being confounded.

1. Gone away.

For thoſe,
Appointed to ſit there, had left their charge,
Flown to the upper world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. x.
Where, my deluded ſenſe! was reaſon *flown*?
Where the high majeſty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

And when night
Darkens the ſtreets, then wander forth the ſons
Of Belial, *flown* with inſolence and wine. *Par. Loſt.*

Flu'ctuant. *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Lat.] Wavering; uncertain.

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to ſtand withing and hankering at a venture, how is it poſſible for any man to be at reſt in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion! *L'Eſtrange.*

To **FLU'CTUATE.** *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again as water in agitation.

The *fluctuating* fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors hov'ring there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that raiſ'd the mighty frame. *Blackm.*

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.

3. To move with uncertain and haſty motion.

The tempter
New part puts on; and, as to paſſion mov'd,
Fluctuates diſturb'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ix.

4. To be in an uncertain ſtate; to feel ſudden viciſſitudes.

As the greateſt part of my eſtate has been hitherto of an unſteady and volatile nature, either toſt upon ſeas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and ſettled in ſubſtantial acres and tenements. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 549.

5. To be irreſolute; to be undetermined.

Fluctua'tion. *n. ſ.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin; *fluctuation*, French, from *fluctuate*.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Its *fluctuations* are but motions ſubſervient, which winds, ſtorms, ſhores, ſhelves, and every interjacency irregulates. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii. c. 17.

They were cauſed by the impulſes and *fluctuation* of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proſelyte of a perſon, that loves *fluctuation* of judgment little enough to be willing to be eaſed of it by any thing but errour. *Boyle.*

Flue. *n. ſ.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unleſs it be derived from *flew* of *fly*.]

1. A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or ſmoke.
2. Soft down or fur, ſuch as may fly in the wind.

Flue'llin. *n. ſ.* The herb **Speedwell**.

Flu'ency. *n. ſ.* [from *fluent*.]

1. The quality of flowing; ſmoothneſs; freedom from harſhneſs or aſperity.

Fluency of numbers, and moſt expreſſive figures for the poet, morals for the ſerious, and pleaſantries for admirers of points of wit. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

2. Readineſs; copiouſneſs; volubility.

Our publick liturgy muſt be caſhiered, the better to pleaſe thoſe men who gloried in their extemporary vein and *fluency*. *King Charles.*

Th' unthinking victors vainly boaſt their pow'rs;
Be their's the muſquet, while the tongue is our's:
We reaſon with ſuch *fluency* and fire,
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickell.*

The common *fluency* of ſpeech in many men, and moſt women, is owing to a ſcarcity of matter, and a ſcarcity of words; for whoever is a maſter of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in ſpeaking, to heſitate upon the choice of both. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*

3. Affluence; abundance. This ſenſe is obſolete.

Thoſe who grow old in *fluency* and eaſe,
Behold him toſt on ſeas. *Sandys's Paraphraſe on Job.*
God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wiſh; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot ſo great a *fluency* receive,
But their fruition to a ſtranger leave. *Sandys.*

FLUENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluent*, but ſtupified. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being abſolutely independent upon another, it doth not follow that becauſe any thing moves this moment, it muſt neceſſarily continue to do ſo the next. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Thoſe have ſome natural diſpoſitions, which have better grace in youth than in age, ſuch as is a *fluent* and luxurious ſpeech. *Bacon.*

I ſhall lay before you all that's within me,
And with moſt *fluent* utterance. *Denham's Sophy.*

Flu'ent. *n. ſ.* Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that ſed'lous ſtrive
To cut th' outrageous *fluent*; in this diſtreſs,
Ev'n in the ſight of death. *Phillips.*

FLUID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts eaſily ſeparable; not ſolid.

Or ſerve they as a flow'ry verge to bind
The *fluid* ſkirts of that ſame wat'ry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve, and ſhow'r the earth. *Par. Loſt.*

If particles ſlip eaſily, and are of a fit ſize to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to ſtick to things, it is humid. *Newton's Opticks.*

Flu'id. *n. ſ.* [In phyſick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.

Conſider how luxury hath introduced new diſeaſes, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole courſe of the *fluids*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

Flu'idity. *n. ſ.* [*fluidité*, French, from *fluid*.] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſolidity; want of adherence between the parts.

Heat promotes *fluidity* very much, by diminiſhing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increaſes the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balſam, and honey; and thereby decreaſes their reſiſtance. *Newton's Opticks.*

A diſeaſe oppoſite to this ſpiſſitude is too great *fluidity*. *Arbuthnot.*

Flu'idness. *n. ſ.* [from *fluid*.] That quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability.

What if we ſhould ſay that *fluidneſs* and ſtability depends ſo much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the ſame parts may be made to conſtitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

Flu'mmery. *n. ſ.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

Flung. *participle* and *preterite* of *fling*. Thrown; caſt.

Several ſtatues the Romans themſelves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themſelves. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FLUOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid ſtate.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too ſtrongly, and are of ſuch a ſmallneſs as renders them moſt ſuſceptible of thoſe agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are moſt eaſily ſeparated and rarified into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Catamenia.

Flu'rry. *n. ſ.*

1. A guſt or ſtorm of wind; a haſty blaſt.

The boat was overſet by a ſudden *flurry* from the North. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To **FLUSH.** *v. n.* [*fluyſen*, Dutch, to flow; *flus*, or *flux*, Fr.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulſe of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and ſudden expanſion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to ſuch a degree, doth ſuddenly, and all at once, *fluſh* up and run over the veſſels *Ray.*

It *fluſhes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then ſtops. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To come in haſte.

If the place but affords
Any ſtore of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *fluſh*,
Each owl out of his buſh. *Ben. Johnſon's Owls.*

3. To glow in the ſkin; to produce a colour in the face by a ſudden afflux of blood.

Ere yet the ſalt of moſt unrighteous tears
Had left the *fluſhing* in her gauled eyes,
She married. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her ſtory told,
But in her cheek diſtemper *fluſhing* glow'd. *Par. Loſt.*

What can be more ſignificant than the ſudden *fluſhing* and confuſion of a bluſh? *Collier of the Aſpect.*

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *fluſhes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*

At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *fluſhing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 95.

4. To ſhine. Obſolete.

A flake of fire, that *fluſhing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenſer.*

To FLUSH. *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *fluſh'd* with more exalted charms. *Addiſon.*

Some court, or ſecret corner ſeek,
Nor *fluſh* with ſhame the paſſing virgin's cheek. *Gay.*

2. To elate; to elevate.

A proſperous people, *fluſhed* with great victories and ſucceſſes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FLUSH. *adj.*

1. Freſh; full of vigour.

He took my father groſsly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *fluſh* as May;
And how his audit ſtands, who knows, ſave Heav'n? *Shak.*

I love to wear cloaths that are *fluſh*,
Not prefacing old rags with pluſh. *Cleaveland.*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

Lord Strut was not very *fluſh* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUSH. *n. ſ.*

1. Afflux; ſudden impulſe; violent flow.

Never had any man ſuch a loſs, cries a widower, in the *fluſh* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Eſtrange.*

The pulſe of the arteries is not only cauſed by the pulſation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *fluſh*, but by the coats of the arteries themſelves. *Ray.*

Succeſs may give him a preſent *fluſh* of joy; but when the ſhort tranſport is over, the apprehenſion of loſing ſucceeds to the care of acquiring. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Cards all of a ſort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To fluſh.*] To make hot and roſy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble ſwelling ſpirits,
Have I to-night *fluſter'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

FLUTE. *n. ſ.* [*fluſte*, *flute*, French; *fluyte*, Dutch.]

1. A muſical pipe; a pipe with ſtops for the fingers.

Th' oars were ſilver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept ſtroke. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſoft complaining *flute*
In dying notes diſcovers
The woes of hopeleſs lovers,
Whoſe dirge is whiſper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute ſplit.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLU'TTER. *v. n.* [ꝼloꞇeꞃan, Saxon; *flotter*, French.]

1. To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, *fluttereth* over her young, and ſpreadeth abroad her wings, ſo the Lord alone did lead him. *Deut.* xxxii. 11.

When your hands untie theſe ſtrings,
Think you've an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning ſigh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r. *Craſhaw.*

They fed, and, *fluttering*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryd.*

2. To move about with great ſhow and buſtle without conſequence.

Exceſs muddies the beſt wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high. *Grew.*

No rag, no ſcrap of all the beau or wit,
That once ſo *flutter'd*, and that once ſo writ. *Pope.*

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye ſpirits! to your charge repair;
The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope.*

They the tall maſt above the veſſel rear,
Or teach the *flutt'ring* ſail to float in air. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and with what difficulty, and how long ſhe *fluttered* upon the wings of doubtful ſucceſs, he was not ſurprized. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

It is impoſſible that men ſhould certainly diſcover the agreement or diſagreement of ideas, whilſt their thoughts *flutter* about, or ſtick only in ſounds of doubtful ſignification. *Locke.*

Eſteem we theſe, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance! *Prior.*

Some never arrive at any deep, ſolid, or valuable knowledge, becauſe they are perpetually *fluttering* over the ſurface of things. *Watts.*

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas ſucceſſively. *Watts.*

To FLU'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
Flutter'd your Volſcians in Corioli. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To hurry the mind.

3. To diſorder the poſition of any thing.

FLUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made uſe of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modeſt *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 102.

2. Hurry; tumult; diſorder of mind.

3. Confuſion; irregular poſition.

FLUVIA'TICK. *adj.* [*fluviaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *n. ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]

1. The act of flowing; paſſage.

The moſt ſimple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby on Bodies.*

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſtate of paſſing away and giving place to others.

The heat of the ſun in animals whoſe parts are ſucceſſive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloſs of blackneſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

What the ſtated rate of intereſt ſhould be, in the conſtant change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to determine. *Locke.*

In the conſtituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the ſtock or fund can never be exhauſted, nor the *flux* and alteration ſenſible. *Woodward.*

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and ſtand in need of recruits to ſupply the place of thoſe words that are continually falling through diſuſe. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

3. Any flow or iſſue of matter.

Quinces ſtop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Dyſentery; diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.

Eat Eaſtern ſpice, ſecure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Hallifax.*

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Concourſe; confluence.

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

7. The ſtate of being melted.

8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX. *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconſtant; not durable; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*

1. To melt,

2. To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.

He might faſhionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South.*

FLU'XILITY. *n. ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts; poſſibility of liquefaction.

Experiments ſeem to teach, that the ſuppoſed averſation of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in conſequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at leaſt *fluxility* of the bodies here below. *Boyle.*

FLU'XION. *n. ſ.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows.

3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite ſmall or infinitely ſmall quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. *Harris.*

A penetration into the abſtruſe difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of thoſe who deſign the learned profeſſions as the buſineſs of life. *Watts.*

To FLY. pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*. *v. n.* [ꝼleoᵹan, Saxon. To *fly* is properly *to uſe wings*, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to *eſcape*, or *go away*, ꝼlean, Saxon, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flown*
His cloiſter'd flight. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. *Gen.* i. 20.

Theſe men's haſtineſs the warier ſort of you do not commend: ye wiſh they had held themſelves longer in, and not *flown* ſo dangerouſly abroad before the feathers of the cauſe had been grown. *Hooker.*

2. To paſs through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the ſparks *fly* upward. *Job.*

3. To paſs away.

Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhime,
Help thee to paſs the tedious time,
Which elſe would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*

4. To paſs ſwiftly.

The ſcouts with *flying* ſpeed
Return, and through the city ſpread the news. *Dryden.*

Earth rolls back beneath the *flying* ſteed. *Pope.*

5. To ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly.

A ſervant that he bred, thrill'd with remorſe,
Oppos'd againſt the act, bending his ſword
To his great maſter; who, thereat enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongſt them fell'd him dead. *Shakeſp.*

Though the dogs have never ſeen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth, and bark and *fly* at him. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miſerable, when an enraged conſcience ſhall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat. *South's Sermons.*

6. To move with rapidity.

Glad to catch this good occaſion,
Moſt thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn ſhall *fly* aſunder. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

A fair example to his maſter gave;
He baſſas heads, to ſave his own, made *fly*;
And now, the ſultan to preſerve, muſt die. *Waller.*

7. To burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion.

Behold, a frothy ſubſtance riſe;
Be cautious, or your bottle *flies*. *Swift.*

8. To break; to ſhiver.

9. [ꝼlean, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt eſcape. [In this ſenſe the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled* is formed; but the following examples ſhew that they are confounded.]

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey. *Spenſer.*

Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ye ſhall flee, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zech.* xiv. 5.

Abiathar eſcaped, and *fled* after David. 1 *Sam.* xxii. 20.

What wonder if the kindly beams he ſhed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If ſcience rais'd her head,
And ſoft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*. *Dryden.*

He oft deſir'd to *fly* from Iſrael's throne,
And live in ſhades with her and love alone. *Prior.*

I'll *fly* from ſhepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;
From ſhepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forſake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*

10. *To* FLY *in the face*. To inſult.

This would diſcourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face*; and he muſt expect only danger to himſelf. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

11. To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's *face*:
—But how, if nature *fly in* my *face* firſt?
—Then nature's the aggreſſor. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

12. *To* FLY *off*. To revolt.

Deny to ſpeak with me? They're ſick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt, and *flying off*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The traitor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horſe. *Addiſon's Cato.*

13. *To* FLY *out*. To burſt into paſſion.

How eaſy is a noble ſpirit diſcern'd,
From harſh and ſulphurous matter that *flies out*
In contumelies, makes a noiſe, and ſtinks. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Paſſion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

14. *To* FLY *out*. To break out into licence.

You uſe me like a courſer ſpurr'd and rein'd:
If I *fly out*, my fierceneſs you command. *Dryden.*

Papiſts, when unoppoſed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of worſhip; but in times of war, when they are hard preſſed by arguments, lie cloſe intrenched behind the council of Trent. *Dryden's Medal, Dedication.*

15. *To* FLY *out*. To ſtart violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not reſtrained. *Bentley's Sermons.*

16. *To let* FLY. To diſcharge.

The noiſy culverin, o'ercharg'd, *lets fly*,
And burſts, unaiming, in the rended ſky. *Granville.*

17. To be light and unencumbered: as, a *flying* camp.

To FLY. *v. a.*

1. To ſhun; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a ſhadow flies, when ſubſtance love purſues;
Purſuing that which flies, and *flying* what purſues. *Shak.*

O Jove, I think
Foundations *fly* the wretched; ſuch I mean,
Where they ſhould be relieved. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you *fly* phyſick in health altogether, it will be too ſtrange for your body when you ſhall need it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

O whither ſhall I run, or which way *fly*,
The ſight of this ſo horrid ſpectacle. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. To refuſe aſſociation with.

Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppreſt,
And his toſs'd limbs are weary'd into reſt,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 13.

Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

3. To quit by flight.

Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The firſt who ſail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monſter, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is ſomewhat worth. *Bacon.*

5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*, when it ſignified volation, and *fled* when it ſignified eſcape: *flown* ſhould be confined likewiſe to volation; but theſe diſtinctions are now confounded.

FLY. *n. ſ.* [ꝼleoᵹe, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall winged inſect of many ſpecies.

As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their ſport. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the *fly* in their ſheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*

To prevent the *fly*, ſome propoſe to ſow aſhes with the ſeed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To heedleſs *flies* the window proves
A conſtant death. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equaliſes the motion of the reſt.

If we ſuppoſe a man tied in the place of the weight, it were eaſy, by a ſingle hair faſtened unto the *fly* or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*

3. FLY, in a compaſs. That part which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I cannot diſcern any labyrinth, unleſs in the perplexity of his own thoughts; for I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a deſign to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others diſtaſte them. *Stillingfleet.*

Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*

So morning inſects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the ſetting ſun. *Pope's Epiſt.*

FLY'BOAT. *n. ſ.* [*fly* and *boat*.] A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [*fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to redeem or mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher*. *Dryden.*

The ſwallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the ſpider. *L'Eſtr.*

FLY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *fly*.]

1. One that flies or runs away.

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the *flyer*. *Sandys's Journey.*

He grieves ſo many Britons ſhould be loſt;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To ſave the *flyers* than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uſes wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong ſquare figure, whoſe fore and back ſides are parallel to each other, and ſo are their ends: the ſecond of theſe *flyers* ſtands parallel behind the firſt, the third behind the ſecond, and ſo are ſaid to fly off from one another. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fiſh*.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

I ſhall next give you ſome other directions for *fly-fiſhing*. *Walton's Angler.*

FOAL. *n. ſ.* [ꝼola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen. The cuſtom now is to uſe *colt* for a young horſe, and *foal* for a young mare; but there was not originally any ſuch diſtinction.

Alſo flew his ſteed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a *foal* of Pegaſus's kind. *Fairy Queen.*

Twenty ſhe-aſſes and ten *foals*. *Gen.* xxxii. 15.

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.

Give my horſe to Timon: it *foals* me ſtraight
Ten able horſes. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Such colts as are
Of generous race, ſtraight, when they firſt are *foal'd*,
Walk proudly. *May's Georgicks.*

About September take your mares into the houſe, where keep them 'till they *foal*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FO'ALBIT. }
FO'ALFOOT. } *n. ſ.* Plants.

FOAM. *n. ſ.* [ꝼam, Saxon.] The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; ſpume.

The *foam* upon the water. *Hoſ.* x. 7.

Whitening, down their moſſy tinctur'd ſtream
Deſcends the billowy *foam*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a beard of the general's cut will do among *foaming* bottles and ale-waſh'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Cæſar fell down in the market-place, and *foam'd* at mouth, and was ſpeechleſs. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And ſprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope.*

Upon a *foaming* horſe
There follow'd ſtrait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

He *foameth*, and gnaſheth with his teeth. *Mark*, ix. 18.

FO'AMY. *adj.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When ſtruggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juſter ſide. *Dryden.*

FOB. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppe*, *ſupſacke*, German.] A ſmall pocket.

Who pick'd a *fob* at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 3.

When were the dice with more profuſion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fob*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juv.*

He put his hand into his *fob*, and preſented me in his name with a tobacco-ſtopper. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

There were two pockets which we could not enter; theſe he call'd his *fobs*: they were two large ſlits cut into the top of his middle cover, but ſqueezed cloſe by the preſſure of his belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Orphans around his bed the lawyer ſees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purſe, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fob*. *Swift.*

To **FOB.** *v. a.* [*ſuppen*, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is ſcurvy, and begin to find myſelf *fobb'd* in it. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Shall there be a gallows ſtanding in England when thou art king, and reſolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the ruſty curb of old father antick the law. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* i.

He goes preſſing forward, 'till he was *fobbed* again with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. *To* FOB *off.* To ſhift off; to put aſide with an artifice; to delude by a trick.

You muſt not think
To *fob off* our diſgraces with a tale. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But there will not be *fobb'd off* ſo,
They muſt have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p.* i.

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The raſcal *fobb'd* me *off* with only wine. *Addiſon.*

Being a great lover of country-ſports, I abſolutely determined not to be a miniſter of ſtate, nor to be *fobbed off* with a garter. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 3.

FO'CAL. *adj.* [from *focus.*] Belonging to the focus. See FOCUS.

Scheelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or ſcatters them. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

FO'CIL. *n. ſ.* [*focile*, French.] The greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wriſt.

The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg. *Wiſem.*

FOCILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; ſupport. *Dict.*

FO'CUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. [In opticks.] The *focus* of a glaſs is the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs. *Harris.*

The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. FOCUS *of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*

3. FOCUS *of an Ellipſis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

4. FOCUS *of the Hyperbola.* A point in the principal axis, within the oppoſite hyperbola's; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

FO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoðꞃe, ꝼoðeꞃ, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt Winter.

Their cattle, ſtarving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the air. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Being not to be raiſed without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a neceſſity of *fodder*. *Temple.*

Of graſs and *fodder* thou defraud'ſt the dams,
And of their mother's dugs the ſtarving lambs. *Dryden.*

To **FO'DDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken the firſt half ſpit from juſt under the turf of the beſt paſture ground, in a place that has been well *foddered* on. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

From Winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortim. Huſb.*

FO'DDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *fodder.*] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *n. ſ.* [ꝼah, Saxon; *fae*, Scottiſh.]

1. An enemy in war.

Ere he had eſtabliſhed his throne,
He fought great battles with his ſavage *fone*,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Never but one more was either like
To meet ſo great a *foe*. *Milton.*

2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's beniſon go with you, and with thoſe
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become;
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a coſtly tomb. *Dryd. Fab.*

Thy defects to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an illwiſher.

He that conſiders and enquires into the reaſon of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

FOE'MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *foe* and *man.*] Enemy in war; antagoniſt. An obſolete word.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily ſpoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

What valiant *foemen*, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakeſp.*

FO'ETUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*

A *fœtus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the ſtate of a vegetable. *Locke.*

FOG. *n. ſ.* [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water.

Infect her beauty,
You fenſuck'd *fogs*, drawn by the pow'rful ſun,
To fall and blaſt her pride. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Leſſer miſts and *fogs* than thoſe which covered Greece with ſo long darkneſs, preſent great alteration in the ſun and moon. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Fly, fly, prophane *fogs!* far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the ſpringing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To ſit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*

Fogs we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in our hotteſt months. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

FOG. *n. ſ.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foreſta regis locatur pro fogagio. Leg. ſ foreſt. Scoticæ.*] Aftergraſs; graſs which grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.

FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy.*] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foggy.*] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.

FO'GGY. *adj.* [from *fog.*]

1. Miſty; cloudy; dank; full of moiſt vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* miſt
Of our ſelf love, ſo paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And Phœbus flying ſo, moſt ſhameful ſight,
His bluſhing face in *foggy* cloud implys,
And hides for ſhame. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 6.

Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Let not air be too groſs, nor too penetrative; not ſubject to any *foggy* noiſomeneſs, from fens or marſhes near adjoining. *Wotton's Architecture.*

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, retire your rareſt plants. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* [from ꝼah, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one ſhould at ſight of any thing hated cry out *a foe!*

Not to affect many propoſed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank,
Foul diſproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shak. Othello.*

FO'IBLE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide; a failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Freind's Hiſt. of Phyſ.*

The witty men ſometimes have ſenſe enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily ſhun the attacks of argument. *Watts's Logick.*

To **FOIL.** *v. a.* [*affoler*, to wound, old French.] To put to the worſt; to defeat, though without a complete victory.

Amazement ſeiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to ſee
Thus *foil'd* their mightieſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Leader of thoſe armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd!* *Milt.*

Yet theſe ſubject not: I to thee diſcloſe
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:
Who meet with various objects, from the ſenſe
Variouſly repreſenting; yet ſtill free,
Approve the beſt, and follow what I approve. *Par. Loſt.*

Strange, that your fingers ſhould the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*

He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

In their conflicts with ſin they have been ſo often *foiled*, that they now deſpair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*

Virtue, diſdain, deſpair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd. *Dryden.*

But I, the conſort of the Thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unſucceſsful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*

FOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miſcarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conqueſt.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One ſudden *foil* ſhall never breed diſtruſt. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Whoſoever overthroweth his mate in ſuch ſort, as that either his back, or the one ſhoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, ſhall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow eſcape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*

So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing freſh aſſaults, amidſt his pride,
Fell whence he ſtood to ſee his victor fall. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When age ſhall level me to impotence,
And ſweating pleaſure leave me on the *foil*. *Southern.*

Death never won a ſtake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate ſo near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Feuille*, French.] Leaf; gilding.

A ſtately palace, built of ſquared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whoſe walls were high, but nothing ſtrong nor thick,
And golden *foil* all over them diſplay'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal ſoil,
Nor in the glittering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre.

As ſhe a black ſilk cap on him begun
To ſet for *foil* of his milk-white to ſerve. *Sidney.*

Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to ſet it off. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

The ſullen paſſage of thy weary ſteps
Eſteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to ſet
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil* cloſely itſelf, and thereby better augment its luſtre: the *foil* is a mixture of maſtich and burnt ivory. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Hector has a *foil* to ſet him off: we are perpetually oppoſing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

4. [From *fouiller*, French.] A blunt ſword uſed in fencing.

He that plays the king ſhall be welcome; his majeſty ſhall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight ſhall uſe his *foil* and target. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

FO'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *foil.*] One who has gained advantage over another.

To **FOIN.** *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To puſh in fencing.

He hew'd, and laſh'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did ſeek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward ſo mighty throws,
But yielded paſſage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

He cares not what miſchief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he will ſpare neither man, woman, nor child. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Then both, no moment loſt, at once advance
Againſt each other, arm'd with ſword and lance:
They laſh, they *foin*, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their corſelets, and the thinneſt parts explore. *Dryden.*

FOIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.

FO'ININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin.*] In a puſhing manner.

FO'ISON. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoıſon, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word now out of uſe.

Pay juſtly thy tithes, whatſoever thou be,
That God may in bleſſing ſend *foiſon* to thee. *Tuſſer.*

Be wilful to kill, and unſkilful to ſtore,
And look for no *foiſon*, I tell thee before. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Nature ſhould bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

As thoſe that feed grow full, as bloſſoming time
That from the ſeedneſs the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foiſon*; ſo her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth his full tilth and huſbandry. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **FOIST.** *v. a.* [*fauſſer*, French.] To inſert by forgery.

Leſt negligence or partiality might admit or *foiſt* in abuſes and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Forge law, and *foiſt* it into ſome by-place
Of ſome old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

FO'ISTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foiſty.*] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs.

Dreſs muſtard, and lay it in cellar up ſweet,
Leſt *foiſtineſs* make it for table unmeet. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

FO'ISTY. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fuſty.

FOLD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼalæð, ꝼalð, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd; the other part, ſheepwalks and *folds*. *Milton.*

In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy ſheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*

2. The place where ſheep are houſed.

Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Raleigh.*

3. The flock of ſheep.

And this you ſee I ſcarcely drag along,
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promiſe of my failing *fold*. *Dryden's Virg.*

4. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're diſtinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their ſeats, and paſs the dreadful *fold*. *Creech.*

5. [From ꝼılð, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.

She in this trice of time
Commits a thing ſo monſtrous, to diſmantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrowded in a number of *folds* of linen, beſmeared with gums. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a ſurging maze! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let the draperies be nobly ſpread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large: the parts ſhould be often traverſed by the flowing of the *folds*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

With fear and wonder ſeiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with ſeven diſtinguiſh'd *folds*
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

The inward coat of a lion's ſtomach has ſtronger *folds* than a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*

6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, *two fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; ſome an *hundred fold*, ſome *ſixty fold*, ſome *thirty fold*. *Matt.*

At laſt appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice *three fold* the gates: *three folds* were braſs,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Their martyr'd blood and aſhes ſow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where ſtill doth ſway
The triple tyrant; that from theſe may grow
A *hundred fold*. *Milton.*

To **FOLD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold.

The ſtar that bids the ſhepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heaven doth hold. *Milton.*

We ſee that the *folding* of ſheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compoſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy ſtore,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*

2. [ꝼalðan, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.

As a veſture ſhalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.* i. 12.

Yet a little ſleep, a little ſlumber, a little *folding* of the hands to ſleep. *Prov.* vi. 10.

They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nah.* i. 10.

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, ſeal it, and again return to bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conſcious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in deſpair, and ſits curling in a corner. *Collier of Envy.*

Both furl their ſails, and ſtrip them for the fight;
Their *folded* ſheets diſmiſs the uſeleſs air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut.

We will deſcend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs *folded* up. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The fires i' th' loweſt hell *fold* in the people. *Shakeſp.*

To **FOLD.** *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind; to join with another of the ſame kind.

The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding*. 1 *Kings*, vi. 34.

FOLIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Conſiſting of laminæ or leaves.

A piece of another, conſiſting of an outer cruſt, of a ruddy talky ſpar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* ſpar. *Woodward on Foſ.*

FO'LIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuillage*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*, that run twiſting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addiſon on Italy.*

When ſwelling buds their od'rous *foliage* ſhed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wiſe
Spare not the little offſprings, if they grow
Redundant. *Phillips.*

To **FO'LIATE** *v. n.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin.] To beat into laminas or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth. *Bacon.*

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greeniſh blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

FOLIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*foliatio*, *folium*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. *Foliation* is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being the collection of thoſe fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which conſtitute the compaſs of the flower; and alſo ſometimes to ſecure and guard the fruit which ſucceeds the *foliation*, as in apples, pears, &c. and ſometimes ſtands within it, as in cherries, apricots, &c. for theſe, being of a tender and pulpous body, and coming forth in the colder parts of the Spring, would be often injured by the extremities of weather, if they were not thus protected and lodged up within their flowers, *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The ſtate of being hammered into leaves. *Dict.*

FO'LIO. *n. ſ.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbinus and Plumeo made leſs progreſs in knowledge, though they had read over more *folio's*. *Watts's Improvement.*

FO'LIOMORT. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Latin.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomot*.

A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exteriour cortex of a *foliomort* colour. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

FOLK. *n. ſ.* [ꝼolc, Saxon; *volk*, Dutch.]

1. People, in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with aſking queſtions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolor dolorous diſcourſes of their own and other *folks* misfortune. *Sidney.*

Dorilaus having married his ſiſter, had his marriage in ſhort time bleſt, for ſo are *folk* wont to ſay, how unhappy ſoever the children after grow, with a ſon. *Sidney.*

When with greateſt art he ſpoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras, p.* i.

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou ſhalt judge the *folk* righteouſly, and govern the nations upon earth. *Pſalm* lvii. 4.

3. Any kind of people as diſcriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;
And the old *folk*, time's doting chronicles,
Say it did ſo a little time before. *Shakeſpeare.*

Anger is a kind of baſeneſs; as it appears well in the weakneſs of children, women, old *folks*, and ſick *folks*. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

4. It is now uſed only in familiar or burleſque language.

Old good man Dobſon of the green,
Remembers he the tree has ſeen,
And goes with *folks* to ſhew the ſight. *Swiſt.*

He walk'd, and wore a threadbare cloak;
He din'd and ſupp'd at charge of other *folk*. *Swiſt.*

FO'LKMOTE. *n. ſ.* [from *folk* and *mote.*]

Thoſe hills were appointed for two ſpecial uſes, and built by two ſeveral nations: the one is that which you call *folkmotes*, built by the Saxons, and ſignifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

FO'LLICLE. *n. ſ.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or veſicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifeſt receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 2.

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany ſignifying the ſeed-veſſels, capſula ſeminalis, or caſe, which ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. *Quincy.*

To FOLLOW. *v. a.* [ꝼolᵹian, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch.]

1. To go after; not before or ſide by ſide.

I had rather, forſooth, go before you like a man, than *follow* him like a dwarf. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. To purſue as an enemy.

Wherever guilt can fly, revenge can *follow*. *Irene.*

3. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldeſt ſons of Jeſſe went and *followed* Saul to the battle. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 13.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion,
That in the nature of their lords rebels:
As knowing nought, like dogs, but *following*. *Shakeſp.*

Let not the muſe then flatter lawleſs ſway,
Nor *follow* fortune where ſhe leads the way. *Pope.*

4. To purſue.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time *following* a merlin. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And *follow'd* with his eyes the fleeting ſhade. *Dryd. Æn.*

We *follow* fate, which does too faſt purſue. *Dryden.*

5. To ſucceed in order of time.

6. To be conſequential, as effects to cauſes.

7. To imitate; to copy.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worſe, we had rather *follow* the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects reſemble them whom we love. *Hooker, b.* v. § 28.

Ill patterns are ſure to be *followed* more than good rules. *Locke on Education.*

8. To obey; to obſerve.

If all who do not *follow* oral tradition as their only rule of faith, are out of the church, then all who *follow* the council of Trent are no Chriſtians. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

Moſt men admire
Virtue, who *follow* not her lore. *Par. Regain'd, b.* vii.

9. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

They bound themſelves to his laws and obedience; and in caſe it had been *followed* upon them, as it ſhould have been, they ſhould have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenſer.*

10. To attend to; to be buſied with.

He that undertaketh and *followeth* other mens buſineſs for gain, ſhall fall into ſuits. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxix. 9.

To FOLLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.

Peter *followed* afar off. *Luke*, xxii. 54.

The famine ſhall *follow* cloſe after you. *Jer.* xlii. 16.

Welcome all that lead or *follow*
To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. To be poſteriour in time.

3. To be conſequential, as effect to cauſe.

If the neglect or abuſe of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happineſs miſleads him, the miſcarriages that *follow* on it muſt be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of thoſe under their care, great miſchiefs cannot but *follow*. *Locke.*

4. To be conſequential, as inference to premiſes.

Though there are or have been ſometimes dwarfs, and ſometimes giants in the world; yet it does not *follow* that there muſt be ſuch in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*

This dangerous doctrine muſt neceſſarily *follow*, from making all political power to be nothing elſe but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

5. To continue endeavours.

Then ſhall we know, if we *follow* on to know the Lord. *Hoſea*, vi. 3.

FO'LLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *follow.*]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or ſide by ſide.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*; but now you are a leader: whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your maſter's heels? *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

No ſtop, no ſtay, but clouds of ſand ariſe,
Spurn'd and caſt backward on the *follower's* eyes. *Dryd.*

2. A dependant.

3. An attendant.

No *follower*, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An aſſociate; a companion.

How accompanied, can'ſt thou tell that?
—With Poins, and other his continual *followers*. *Shakeſp.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wiſdom to leave unto them too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their *followers* from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The underſtanding that ſhould be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itſelf; and ſo brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind *follower*, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South's Sermons.*

And forc'd Æneas, when his ſhips were loſt,
To leave his *followers* on a foreign coaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. A ſcholar; an imitator; a copyer; one of the ſame ſort.

Be ye *followers* of me, even as I am of Chriſt. 1 *Cor.* xi. 1.

The true profeſſion of Chriſtianity inviolably engages all its *followers* to do good to all men. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the ſame that Pythagoras and thouſands of his *followers* have. *Locke.*

The ſtudious head or gen'rous mind,
Follow'r of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, roſe but to reſtore
The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope's Eſſays.*

FO'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*folie*, French.]

1. Want of underſtanding; weakneſs of intellect.

2. Criminal weakneſs; depravity of mind.

Think'ſt thou, that duty ſhall have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainneſs honour
Is bound, when majeſty to *folly* falls. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

3. Act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming gravity or deep wiſdom. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot ſee
The pretty *follies* that themſelves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himſelf would bluſh
To ſee me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Leave ſuch to trifle with more grace and eaſe,
Whom *folly* pleaſes, or whoſe *follies* pleaſe. *Pope's Hor.*

To FOME'NT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomenter*, French.]

1. To cheriſh with heat.

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Par. Loſt.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He *fomented* the head with opiates to procure ſleep, and a ſolution of opium in water to *foment* the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To encourage; to ſupport; to cheriſh.

They love their givings, and *foment* their deeds no leſs than parents do their children. *Wotton.*

Blame then thyſelf, as Reaſon's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou *foment'ſt* my fires. *Dryden.*

They are troubled with thoſe ill humours, which they themſelves infuſed and *fomented* in them. *Locke.*

FOMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fomentation*, French, from *foment.*]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the ſteams breathe into the parts, and diſcuſs obſtructed humours. *Quincy.*

Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultis, draweth gently the humours out: for it is a gentle *fomentation*, and hath withal a mixture of ſome ſtupefactive. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the phyſicians, and the lotions or *fomentations* by the nurſes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FOME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *foment.*] An encourager; a ſupporter.

Theſe fatal diſtempers, as they did much hurt to the body politick at home, being like humours ſtirred in the natural without evacuation, ſo did they produce diſadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raiſers and *fomenters* of them had never ſprung up *Howel.*

FON. *n. ſ.* [Scott. A word now obſolete.] A fool; an ideot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,
That loves the thing he cannot purchaſe. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

FOND. *n. ſ.* [*fon*, Scottiſh. A word of which I have found no ſatisfactory etymology. To *fonne* is in Chaucer to doat, to be fooliſh.]

1. Fooliſh; ſilly; indiſcreet; imprudent; injudicious.

This we know that the Grecians or Gentiles did account fooliſhneſs; but that they ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to ſeek men's converſion by ſermons, we have not heard. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* ſchoolmaſter. *Aſcham.*

Tell theſe ſad women,
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable ſtrokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Grant I may never prove ſo *fond*
To truſt man on his oath or bond. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than ſleep, *fonder* than ignorance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fond thoughts may fall into ſome idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wiſe. *Davies.*

Thou ſee'ſt
How ſubtly to detain thee I deviſe,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themſelves t' invite. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

It was not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Thoſe aſs's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *fond* repentance of his happy wiſh. *Waller.*

But reaſon with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinites. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

This is *fond*, becauſe it is the way to cheat thyſelf. *Tillotſon.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* ſhekles of the teſted gold,
Or ſtones, whoſe rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. Fooliſhly tender; injudiciouſly indulgent.

I'm a fooliſh *fond* wife. *Addiſon.*

Like Venus I'll ſhine,
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addiſon.*

4. Pleaſed in too great a degree; fooliſhly delighted.

Fame is in itſelf a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond* of it. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

I, *fond* of my well-choſen ſeat,
My pictures, medals, books compleat. *Prior.*

Some are ſo *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldneſs before they thoroughly underſtand them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To FOND. } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with great
To FO'NDLE. } indulgence; to careſs; to cocker.

Howe'er unjuſt your jealouſy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

When amidſt the fervour of the feaſt,
The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breaſt,
And with ſweet kiſſes in her arms conſtrains,
Thou may'ſt infuſe thy venom in her veins. *Dryden's Æn.*

They are allowed to kiſs the child at meeting and parting; but a profeſſor, who always ſtands by, will not ſuffer them to uſe any *fondling* expreſſions. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love; to doat on.

How will this fadge? My maſter loves her dearly;
And I, poor monſter, *fond* as much on him;
And ſhe, miſtaken, ſeems to doat on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *fondle.*] A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed; ſomething regarded with great affection.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings* are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are leaſt cockered make the beſt and wiſeſt men. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may ſhew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have gueſſed miſs to have been bred up under a cruel ſtepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Bred a *fondling* and an heireſs,
Dreſs'd like any lady may'reſs;
Cocker'd by the ſervants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swiſt.*

FO'NDLY. *adv.* [from *fond.*]

1. Fooliſhly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciouſly.

Moſt ſhallowly did you theſe arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and fooliſhly ſent hence. *Shakeſp.*

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him ſpeak *fondly*, like a frantick man. *Shakeſp.*

Ficinus *fondly* adviſeth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of ſome wholeſome young man, and the blood to be ſucked. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The military mound
The Britiſh files tranſcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Phillips.*

Some valuing thoſe of their own ſide or mind,
Still make themſelves the meaſure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praiſe ourſelves in other men. *Pope's Crit.*

Under thoſe ſacred leaves, ſecure
From common lightning of the ſkies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flaſhes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swiſt.*

2. With great or extreme tenderneſs.

Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd,
A wretched ſylph too *fondly* interpos'd:
Fate urg'd the ſheers, and cut the ſylph in twain. *Pope.*

Fondly or ſeverely kind. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fond.*]

1. Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs; want of ſenſe; want of judgment.

Fondneſs it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

2. Fooliſh tenderneſs.

My heart had ſtill ſome fooliſh *fondneſs* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone! I give it to the winds. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Hopeleſs mother!
Whoſe *fondneſs* could compare her mortal offſpring
To thoſe which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender paſſion.

Your jealouſy perverts my meaning ſtill;
My very hate is conſtrued into *fondneſs*. *A. Phillips.*

Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty and a bit to ſpare:
Her *fondneſs* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swiſt.*

4. Unreaſonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondneſs* to any ſin in themſelves, ſubſtitute for repentance any thing that is leſs than a ſincere reſolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

FONT. *n. ſ.* [*fons*, Latin; *fonte*, Fr.] A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church.

The preſenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shakeſp.*

FO'NTANEL. *n. ſ.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An iſſue; a diſcharge opened in the body.

A perſon plethorick, ſubject to hot defluxions, was adviſed to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Wiſeman of Inflammation.*

FONTA'NGE. n. ſ. [from the name of the firſt wearer.] A knot of ribbands on the top of the head-dreſs. Out of uſe.

Theſe old-faſhioned *fontanges* roſe an ell above the head: they were pointed like ſteeples, and had long looſe pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addiſon.*

FOOD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼœðan, Sax. *voeden*, Dut. to feed; *feed*, Scott.]

1. Victuals; proviſion for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me raiment, bed, and *food*. *Shak.*

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor. *Prov.* xiii. 23.

Under whoſe lowly roof thou haſt vouchſaf'd
To enter, and theſe earthly fruits to taſte;
Food not of angels, yet accepted ſo,
As that more willingly thou could'ſt not ſeem
At heav'n's high feaſts t' have fed. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the abſent ſun ſupply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nouriſhes.

Give me ſome muſick: muſick, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

O dear ſon Edgar,
The *food* of thy abuſed father's wrath,
Might I but live to ſee thee in my touch;
I'd ſay, I had eyes again. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

FOO'DFUL. *adj.* [*food* and *full.*] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.

There Tityus was to ſee, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nurſing from the *foodful* earth. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY. *adj.* [from *food.*] Eatable; fit for food.

To veſſels, wine ſhe drew;
And into well ſew'd ſacks pour'd *foody* meal. *Chapman.*

FOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ffol*, Welſh; *fol*, Iſlandick; *fol*, French.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reaſon; a natural; an idiot.

Do'ſt thou call me *fool*, boy?
—All thy other titles thou haſt given away that thou waſt born with. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The *fool* multitude, that chuſe by ſhow,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

It may be aſked, whether the eldeſt ſon, being a *fool*, ſhall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wiſe man? *Locke.*

He thanks his ſtars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.

The *fool* hath ſaid in his heart there is no God. *Pſal.* xiv.

3. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you muſt firſt put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jeſter.

Where's my knave, my *fool?* Go you, and call my *fool* hither. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I ſcorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jeſter. *Milton.*

If this diſguiſe ſit not naturally on ſo grave a perſon, yet it may become him better than that *fool's* coat. *Denham.*

5. *To play the* FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jeſter; to jeſt; to make ſport.

I returning where I left his armour, found another inſtead thereof, and armed myſelf therein to *play the fool*. *Sidney.*

6. *To play the* FOOL. To act like one void of common underſtanding.

Well, thus we *play the fools* with the time,
And the ſpirits of the wiſe ſit in the clouds
And mock us. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to *play the fool*, and draw ſhame and miſery upon a man's ſelf? *Locke.*

7. *To make a* FOOL. To diſappoint; to defeat.

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promiſe with him, and *make a fool* of him. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to ſport.

I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to you; ſo you may continue and laugh at nothing ſtill. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*

If you have the luck to be court-fools, thoſe that have either wit or honeſty, you may *fool* withal, and ſpare not. *Denham.*

It muſt be an induſtrious youth that provides againſt age; and he that *fools* away the one, muſt either beg or ſtarve in the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

He muſt be happy that knows the true meaſures of *fooling*. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 74.

Is this a time for *fooling?* *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

To FOOL. *v. a.*

1. To treat with contempt; to diſappoint; to fruſtrate; to defeat.

And ſhall it in more ſhame be further ſpoken,
That you are *fool'd*, diſcarded, and ſhook off? *Shakeſp.*

If it be you that ſtir theſe daughters hearts
Againſt their father, *fool* me not ſo much
To bear it tamely. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

When I am read, thou feign'ſt a weak applauſe,
As if thou wert my friend, but lackeſt a cauſe:
This but thy judgment *fools*; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy ſpite betray. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Him over-weaning
To over-reach; but with the ſerpent meeting,
Fool'd and beguil'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

If men loved to be deceived and *fooled* about their ſpiritual eſtate, they cannot take a ſurer courſe than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South's Sermons.*

When I conſider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit.
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

I would adviſe this blinded ſet of men not to give credit to thoſe, by whom they have been ſo often *fooled* and impoſed upon. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 7.

2. To infatuate.

It were an handſome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's ſo *fool'd* with downright honeſty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham's Sophy.*

A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleaſures: I will no longer be *fooled* or impoſed upon by them. *Calamy.*

A boor of Holland, whoſe cares of growing ſtill richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him ſo far as to make him enjoy leſs in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*

3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOO'LBORN. *adj.* [*fool* and *born.*] Fooliſh from the birth.

Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jeſt. *Shak. Henry* IV.

FOO'LERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fool.*]

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, Sir, does walk about the orb like the ſun; it ſhines every where: I would be ſorry, Sir, but the fool ſhould be as oft with your maſter as with my miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

It is mere *foolery* to multiply diſtinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus, believed in any of theſe *fooleries*, it cannot be ſuſpected. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

We are tranſported with *fooleries*, which, if we underſtood, we ſhould deſpiſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

FOOLHA'PPY. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy.*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ſhip, that flies fair under ſail,
An hidden rock eſcaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, ſtares
At perils paſt, and yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *foolhappy* overſight. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* 6.

FOOLHA'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foolhardy.*] Mad raſhneſs; courage without ſenſe.

A falſe glozing paraſite would call his *foolhardineſs* valour, and then he may go on boldly, becauſe blindly. *South's Serm.*

There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardineſs*: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

FOOLHA'RDISE. *n. ſ.* [*fool* and *hardieſſe*, French.] Foolhardineſs; adventurouſneſs without judgment. Obſolete.

More huge in ſtrength than wiſe in works he was,
And reaſon with *foolhardiſe* over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage paſs,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in ſhining braſs. *Spenſ.*

FOOLHA'RDY. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; fooliſhly bold.

One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revil'd. *Fairy Q.*

Some would be ſo *foolhardy* as to preſume to be more of the cabinet-council of God Almighty than the angels. *Howel.*

If any yet be ſo *foolhardy*,
T' expoſe themſelves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off and lame,
No honour's got by ſuch a maim. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *cant.* 1.

FOO'LTRAP. *n. ſ.* [*fool* and *trap.*] A ſnare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Betts, at the firſt, were *fooltraps*, where the wiſe
Like ſpiders lay in ambuſh for the flies. *Dryden.*

FOO'LISH. *adj.* [from *fool.*]

1. Void of underſtanding; weak of intellect.

Thou *fooliſh* woman, ſeeſt thou not our mourning? 2 *Eſdr.*

He, of all the men that ever my *fooliſh* eyes looked upon, was the beſt deſerving a fair lady. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Imprudent; indiſcreet.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither *fooliſh* in our ſtands,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a *fooliſh* thing to make a long prologue, and to be ſhort in the ſtory itſelf. 2 *Mac.* ii. 32.

Pray do not mock me;
I am a very *fooliſh* fond old man:
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A *fooliſh* figure he muſt make;
Do nothing elſe but ſleep and ake. *Prior.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; ſinful.

FOO'LISHLY. *adv.* [from *fooliſh.*] Weakly; without underſtanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boaſt our Winter ſun looks bright,
And *fooliſhly* are glad to ſee it at its height;
Yet ſo much ſooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

FOO'LISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fooliſh.*]

1. Folly; want of underſtanding.

2. Fooliſh practice; actual deviation from the right.

Fooliſhneſs being properly a man's deviation from right reaſon, in point of practice, muſt needs conſiſt in his pitching upon ſuch an end as is unſuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unſuitable to the compaſſing of his end. *South.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And ſhape my *fooliſhneſs* to their deſire. *Prior.*

FOO'LSTONES. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The characters are: it hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar leaves; the five uppermoſt of which are ſo diſpoſed as to imitate in ſome manner a helmet. *Millar.*

FOOT. *n. ſ.* plural *feet.* [ꝼoꞇ, Saxon; *voet*, Dutch; *fut*, Scottiſh.]

1. The part upon which we ſtand.

The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her *feet*,
Died ev'ry day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His affection to the church was ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it 'till both it and he were over-run and trod under *foot.* *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is ſupported in the nature of a foot.

3. The lower part; the baſe.

Yond' towers, whoſe wanton tops do buſs the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their own *feet.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Fretting, by little and little, waſhes away and eats out both the tops and ſides and *feet* of mountains. *Hakewell.*

4. The end; the lower part.

What diſmal cries are thoſe?
—Nothing; a trifling ſum of miſery,
New added to the *foot* of thy account:
Thy wife is ſeiz'd by force, and borne away. *Dryden.*

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the ſea paſſable by *foot.* 2 *Mac.* v. 21.

6. On Foot. Walking; without carriage.

Iſrael journeyed about ſix hundred thouſand *on foot.* *Exod.*

7. A poſture of action.

The centurions and their charges diſtinctly billeted, already in the entertainment, and to be on *foot* at an hour's warning. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this ſenſe it has no plural.

Luſias gathered threeſcore thouſand choice men of *foot*, and five thouſand horſemen. 1 *Mac.* iv. 28.

Himſelf with all his *foot* entered the town, his horſe being quartered about it. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Thrice horſe and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*

9. State; character; condition.

See on what *foot* we ſtand; a ſcanty ſhore,
The ſea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden's Æn.*

In ſpecifying the word Ireland, it would ſeem to inſinuate that we are not upon the ſame *foot* with our fellow ſubjects in England. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

What colour of excuſe can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our ſpecies, that we ſhould not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we ſhould only ſet an inſignificant fine upon the man who murders them? *Addiſon.*

10. Scheme; plan; ſettlement.

There is no wellwiſher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot.* *Swift.*

I aſk, whether upon the *foot* of our conſtitution, as it ſtood in the reign of the late King James, a king of England may be depoſed? *Swift.*

11. A ſtate of incipient exiſtence.

If ſuch a tradition were at any time ſet on *foot*, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it ſhould come to be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

12. It ſeems to have been once proverbially uſed for the level, the ſquare, par.

Were it not for this eaſy borrowing upon intereſt, men's neceſſities would draw upon them a moſt ſudden undoing, in that they would be forced to ſell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

13. A certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe.

Feet, in our Engliſh verſifying, without quantity and joints, be ſure ſigns that the verſe is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Didſt thou hear theſe verſes?
—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for ſome o' them had in them more *feet* than the verſes would bear. *Shakeſp.*

14. Motion; action.

While other jeſts are ſomething rank on *foot*,
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender to marry. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the ſecret nature of moſt things to which they relate, muſt make a diſtinct remark of their congruity, in ſome caſes very difficult, and in ſome unattainable. *Grew.*

15. A meaſure containing twelve inches. When it ſignifies meaſure it has often, but vitiouſly, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's ſpace four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*

16. Step.

This man's ſon would, every *foot* and anon, be taking ſome of his companions into the orchard. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **FOOT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror ſtood,
Brown with the ſhade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and ſhot a gleamy light;
He ſaw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* ſeem'd to ſkim the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beaſt drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haſte. *Fairy Queen.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night. *Shakeſpeare.*

The man ſet the boy upon the aſs, and *footed* it himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

With them a man ſometimes cannot be a penitent, unleſs he alſo turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jeruſalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to viſit the ſhrine of ſuch or ſuch a pretended ſaint. *South.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it fartheſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

To **FOOT.** *v. a.*

1. To ſpurn; to kick.

You, that did void your rheum upon my beard, and *foot* me as you ſpurn a ſtranger cur over your threſhold. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſettle; to begin to fix.

What confed'racy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shakeſpeare.*

There haply by the ruddy damſel ſeen,
Or ſhepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tickell.*

FOO'TBALL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ball.*] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder caſed with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I ſo round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do ſpurn me thus? *Shakeſpeare.*

Such a Winter-piece ſhould be beautified with all manner of works and exerciſes of Winter; as *footballs*, felling of wood, and ſliding upon the ice. *Peacham.*

As when a ſort of luſty ſhepherds try
Their force at *football*, care of victory
Makes them ſalute ſo rudely, breaſt to breaſt,
That their encounter ſeems too rough for jeſt. *Waller.*

One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*

He was ſenſible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exerciſe. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

FOO'TBOY. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it diſcretion, lords, to let this man,
This honeſt man, wait like a louſy *footboy*
At chamber-door? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Though I had no body to aſſiſt but a *footboy*, yet I made ſhift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle on Colours.*

Whenever he imagines advantage will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppreſſion of me, he never diſputes it. *Swift.*

FOO'TBRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which paſſengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Palemon's ſhepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not ſtrong enough, loaded it ſo long, 'till he broke that which would have borne a bigger burden. *Sidney.*

FOO'TCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *cloath.*] A ſumpter cloath.

Three times to-day my *footcloath* horſe did ſtumble,
And ſtarted when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the ſlaughterhouſe. *Shak. Rich.* III.

FOO'TED. *adj.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

FOO'TFIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback.

So began our *footfight* in ſuch ſort, that we were well entered to blood of both ſides. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

FOO'THOLD. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot; ſpace on which one may tread ſurely.

So they all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it ſo little *foothold*, that the firſt blaſt of wind laid it flat upon the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*

He's never well 'till he's at the top: he has nothing above him to aſpire to; nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 6.

FOO'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous ſpirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unſteadfaſt *footing* of a ſpear. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did ſhew ſhe *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*

In aſcents, every ſtep gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Foundation; baſis; ſupport; root.

Cloven ſtakes; and, wond'rous to behold,
Their ſharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryden's Virg.*

All thoſe ſublime thoughts take their riſe and *footing* here: the mind ſtirs not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered. *Locke.*

The reaſoning faculties of the ſoul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in moſt men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*

3. Place.

Whether they unctuous exhalations are,
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone;
Or each ſome more remote and ſlippery ſtar,
Which loſes *footing* when to mortals ſhewn. *Dryden.*

4. Tread; walk.

I would outnight you did no body come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Break off, break off; I feel the different ſound
Of ſome chaſte *footing* near about this ground:
Run to your ſhrouds, within theſe brakes and trees;
Our number may affright. *Milton.*

5. Dance.

Make holyday: your ryeſtraw hats put on,
And theſe freſh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

6. Steps; road; track.

He grew ſtrong among the Iriſh; and in his *footing* his ſon continuing, hath increaſed his ſaid name. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impoſſible to be traced. *Bacon.*

7. Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment.

Ever ſince our nation had any *footing* in this land, the ſtate of England did deſire to perfect the conqueſt. *Davies.*

The defeat of colonel Bellaſis gave them their firſt *footing* in Yorkſhire. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

No uſeful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and ſavage does appear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

8. State; condition; ſettlement.

Gaul was on the ſame *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arbuthnot.*

FOO'TLICKER. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A ſlave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good miſchief which may make this iſland
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

FOO'TMAN. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *man.*]

1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did conſiſt of *footmen* three millions, of horſemen one million. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. A low menial ſervant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwiſe, with two horſes at either end, and two *footmen* on each ſide. *Bacon.*

Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*

3. One who practiſes to walk or run.

FOO'TMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Iriſh archers eſpying this, ſuddenly broke up, and committed the ſafety of their lives to their nimble *footmanſhip.* *Hayward.*

Yet, ſays the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and ſhifts than ever you did with your *footmanſhip.* *L'Eſtrange.*

FOO'TPACE. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you aſcend another ſtep, thereby to eaſe the legs in aſcending the reſt of the ſtairs. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

2. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

FOO'TPAD. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horſeback.

FOO'TPATH. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horſes or carriages.

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—Both ſtile and gate, horſeway and *footpath.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

FOO'TPOST. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *poſt.*] A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

For carrying ſuch letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpoſt*, whoſe diſpatch is well near as ſpeedy as the horſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FOO'TSTALL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtall.*] A woman's ſtirrup.

FOO'TSTEP. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtep.*]

1. Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot.

Clear-ſighted reaſon wiſdom's judgment leads,
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her *footſteps* treads. *Denham.*

A man ſhall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the *footſteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our ſyſtem, if there we may trace any viſible *footſteps* of Divine Wiſdom and Beneficence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtool.*] Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.

Thus have we ſwept ſuſpicion from our ſeat,
And made our *footſtool* of ſecurity. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

They whoſe ſacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By theſe myſterious links to fix and tye
Men to the *footſtool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let echoing anthems make his praiſes known
On earth, his *footſtool*, as in heav'n his throne. *Roſcomm.*

By the phraſe of worſhipping his *footſtool*, no more is meant than worſhipping God at his *footſtool.* *Stillingfleet.*

FOP. *n. ſ.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A ſimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation; a pretender; a man fond of ſhow, dreſs, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'tween aſleep and wake. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

When ſuch a poſitive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous abſurdities,
Stumbles upon ſome tolerable line,
I fret to ſee them in ſuch company. *Roſcommon.*

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Eſtrange.*

In a dull ſtream, which moving ſlow,
You hardly ſee the current flow;
When a ſmall breeze obſtructs the courſe,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and ſtraws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and ſtraws. *Swift.*

Fo'pdoodle. *n. ſ.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an inſignificant wretch.

Where ſturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle.* *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Fo'ppery. *n. ſ.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the ſound of ſhallow *foppery* enter
My ſober houſe. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltineſs of my mind, the ſudden ſurpriſe of my powers, drove the groſſneſs of the *foppery* into a received belief, in deſpight of the teeth of all rhime and reaſon, that they were fairies. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are ſick in fortune, often the ſurfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon and ſtars, as if we were villains on neceſſity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Affectation of ſhow or importance; ſhowy folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be ſuffered to break looſe from that ſubjection which your ſuperſtition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*

But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,
Our ſturdy Britons ſcorn to borrow ſenſe. *Granville.*

I wiſh I could ſay quaint *fopperies* were wholly abſent from graver ſubjects. *Swift to the Lord High Treaſurer.*

Fo'ppish. *adj.* [from *fop.*]

1. Fooliſh; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had leſs grace in a year;
For wiſe men are grown *foppiſh*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are ſo apiſh. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Vain in ſhow; fooliſhly oſtentatious; vain of dreſs.

With him the preſent ſtill ſome virtues have;
The vain are ſprightly, and the ſtupid grave;
The ſlothful negligent, the *foppiſh* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the ſly diſcreet. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

The Romans grew extremely expenſive and *foppiſh* in this article; ſo that the Emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their ſhoes, allowing it ſtill to women. *Arbuth.*

Fo'ppishly. *adv.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vainly; oſtentatiouſly.

Fo'ppishness. *n. ſ.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vanity; ſhowy or oſtentatious vanity.

Fo'ppling. *n. ſ.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, ſhare the *foppling*'s heart. *Tickell.*

FOR. *prep.* [foꞃ, Saxon; *voor*, Dutch.]

1. Becauſe of.

That which we *for* our unworthineſs are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthineſs of his Son would notwithſtanding vouchſafe to grant. *Hooker, b.* v. § 47.

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes ſparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out *for* length. *Shakeſpeare.*

For as much as the queſtion cannot be ſcanned, unleſs the time of Abraham's journey be conſidered of, I will ſearch into a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh.*

An aſtrologer ſaith, if it were not *for* two things that are conſtant, no individual would laſt one moment. *Bacon.*

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkiſh empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon Chriſtendom *for* the propagation of their laws; ſo the Chriſtians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The governour, ſallying out, took great ſtore of victual and warlike proviſion, which the Turks had *for* haſte left behind them. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, *for* lack of victual. *Knolles.*

Quit, quit, *for* ſhame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:
If of herſelf ſhe will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*

Care not *for* frowns or ſmiles. *Denham's Sophy, Prol.*

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickeder *for* hoping. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Let no man, *for* his own poverty, become more oppreſſing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his eſtate to God, and leave the ſucceſs to him. *Taylor.*

Perſons who have loſt moſt of their grinders, having been compelled to uſe three or four only in chewing, wore them ſo low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer *for* pain make uſe of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; diſdain'd, betray'd,
And ſuff'ring death *for* this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*

Sole on the barren ſands, the ſuff'ring chief
Roar'd out *for* anguiſh, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

For his long abſence church and ſtate did groan,
Madneſs the pulpit, faction ſeiz'd the throne. *Dryden.*

Nor with a ſuperſtitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryden.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myſelf before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd *for* the downfal in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltleſs lords were doom'd to die. *Dryd.*

Children, diſcountenanced by their parents *for* any fault, find a refuge in the careſſes of fooliſh flatterers. *Locke.*

A ſound mind in a ſound body is a ſhort but full deſcription of a happy ſtate in this world: he that has theſe two has little more to wiſh for, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better *for* any thing elſe. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempeſts. *Addiſ.*

My open'd thought to joyous proſpect raiſe,
And *for* thy mercy let me ſing thy praiſe. *Prior.*

Which beſt or worſt, you could not think;
And die you muſt, *for* want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a moſt infamous ſcandal upon the nation, to reproach them *for* treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now *for* ſomething, which they have ſo many years exerciſed *for* nothing, of railing and ſcribbling againſt us. *Swift.*

Your ſermons would be leſs valuable, *for* want of time. *Swift.*

2. With reſpect to; with regard to.

Rather our ſtate's defective *for* requital,
Than we to ſtretch it out. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A paltry ring
That ſhe did give me, whoſe poeſy was,
For all the world, like cutlers poetry
Upon a knife; Love me and leave me not. *Shakeſpeare.*

For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was young counſel *for* the perſons, and violent counſel *for* the matters. *Bacon, Eſſay* 21.

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wiſely obſerved in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Eſſay* 54.

For me, if there be ſuch a thing as I. *Waller.*

He ſaith theſe honours conſiſted in preſerving their memories, and praiſing their virtues; but *for* any matter of worſhip towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*

Our laws were *for* their matter foreign. *Hales.*

Now *for* the government, it is abſolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

For me, no other happineſs I own,
Than to have born no iſſue to the throne. *Dryden.*

For me, my ſtormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death ſecurely tend. *Dryden's Æn.*

After death, we ſprites have juſt ſuch natures
We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures. *Dryd.*

Such little waſps, and yet ſo full of ſpite;
For bulk mere inſects, yet in miſchief ſtrong. *Tate's Juv.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the ſenſe in general; but *for* particulars and circumſtances, he continually lops them. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Lo, ſome are vellom, and the reſt as good,
For all his lordſhip knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

3. In this ſenſe it has often *as* before it.

As for Maramaldus the general, they had no juſt cauſe to miſlike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully aſſured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman. *A. Phillips.*

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, ſhould die *for* a deſerter? *Gay.*

5. With reſemblance of.

I hear *for* certain, and do ſpeak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Now, now *for* ſure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom ſhall to Iſrael be reſtor'd. *Par. Regained.*

The ſtartling ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel caſt the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*

6. Conſidered as; in the place of.

Our preſent lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worſt,
If we procure not to ourſelves more woe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The council-table and ſtar-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleaſed, and *for* juſt that which profited. *Clarend.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For thoſe our criticks much confide in;
Though meerly writ at firſt *for* filling,
To raiſe the volume's price a ſhilling. *Swift.*

7. In advantage of; for the ſake of.

An ant is a wiſe creature *for* itſelf; but it is a ſhrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon, Eſſay* 24.

He refuſed not to die *for* thoſe that killed him, and ſhed his blood *for* ſome of thoſe that ſpilt it. *Boyle.*

Whether ſome hero's fate,
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beaſts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryden.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is *for* the general good of human ſociety, and conſequently of particular perſons, to be true and juſt; and it is *for* mens health to be temperate. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

It can never be *for* the intereſt of a believer to do me a miſchief, becauſe he is ſure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himſelf a loſer by it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 186.

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We failed from Peru, where we had continued for the ſpace of one whole year, *for* China and Japan, taking with us victuals *for* twelve months. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

As ſhe was brought *for* England, ſhe was caſt away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*

We failed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addiſ.*

10. In comparative reſpect.

For tuſks with Indian elephants he ſtrove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryd.*

11. In proportion to.

As he could ſee clear, *for* thoſe times, through ſuperſtition; ſo he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Your underſtandings are not bright enough *for* the exerciſe of the higheſt acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iv.

12. With appropriation to.

Shadow will ſerve *for* Summer: prick him; for we have a number of ſhadows to fill up the muſter-book. *Shakeſp.*

13. After O an expreſſion of deſire.

O *for* a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt heaven of invention! *Shakeſp Henry* V.

14. In account of; in ſolution of.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progreſs of the deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

15. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reaſon *for* that which we call virtue, and againſt that which we call vice. *Tillotſon.*

16. In expectation of.

He muſt be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot ſtay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new ſet of babies to play with. *Locke.*

17. Noting power or poſſibility.

For a holy perſon to be humble, *for* one whom all men eſteem a ſaint, to fear leſt himſelf become a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to ſubmit himſelf to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*

18. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend *for* their viſibility upon the dimneſs of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle on Colours.*

19. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow. *Tuſſer.*

And, *for* the time ſhall not ſeem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,
In this ſelf place. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

There muſt be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, *for* letting your proſpect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor at the farther end, *for* letting your proſpect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

20. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, ſometimes cold things are good *for* the toothach. *Garretſon.*

21. In exchange for.

He made conſiderable progreſs in the ſtudy of the law, before he quitted that profeſſion *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.*

22. In the place of; inſtead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to tranſlate him line *for* line, is impoſſible. *Dryden.*

We take a falling meteor *for* a ſtar. *Cowley.*

23. In ſupply of; to ſerve in the place of.

Moſt of our ingenious young men take up ſome cried-up Engliſh poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryd.*

24. Through a certain duration.

Some pleaſe *for* once, ſome will *for* ever pleaſe. *Roſcom.*

Thoſe who ſleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are *for* four hours buſy, without their knowing it. *Locke.*

The adminiſtration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Since, hir'd *for* life, thy ſervile muſe muſt ſing
Succeſſive conqueſts, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatſoe'er they coſt. *Prior.*

The youth tranſported, aſks without delay
To guide the ſun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth.*

25. In ſearch of; in queſt of.

Some of the philoſophers have run ſo far back *for* arguments of comfort againſt pain, as to doubt whether there were any ſuch thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men. *Tillotſon, Sermon* v.

26. According to.

Chymiſts have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to ſeparate true ſulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

27. Noting a ſtate of fitneſs or readineſs.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakeſp.*

If he be brave, he's ready *for* the ſtroke. *Dryden.*

28. In hope of; for the ſake of; noting the final cauſe.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the fooliſh, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their ſleeps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with induſtry: *for* this, engroſs'd
The canker'd heaps of ſtrong atchieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to inveſt
Their ſons with arts and martial exerciſes. *Shakeſp.*

The kingdom of God was firſt rent by ill counſel; upon which counſel there are ſet, *for* our inſtruction, two marks. *Bacon.*

For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praiſe,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*

There we ſhall ſee, a ſight worthy dying *for*, that bleſſed Saviour, who ſo highly deſerves of us. *Boyle.*

He is not diſpoſed to be a fool, and to be miſerable *for* company. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I ſaw him, and contemn'd him firſt *for* you. *Dryd. Aur.*

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryden.*

Some pray *for* riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are ſlain. *Dryd.*

Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their ſwords like mine *for* noble ends. *Dryden.*

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go *for* ornament, if they will not ſerve *for* uſe. *Felton.*

29. Of tendency to; towards.

It were more *for* his honour to raiſe his ſiege, than to ſpend ſo many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knolles.*

The kettle to the top was hoiſt;
But with the upſide down, to ſhow
Its inclination *for* below. *Swift.*

30. In favour of; on the part of; on the ſide of.

Ye ſuppoſe the laws *for* which ye ſtrive are found in Scripture; but thoſe not againſt which we ſtrive. *Hooker, Pref.*

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cauſe, when I have ſo often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryd.*

Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*

He *for* the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*

They muſt be void of all zeal for God's honour, who do not with ſighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge.*

Ariſtotle is *for* poetical juſtice. *Dennis.*

They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Fenton.*

31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be ſuch a thing as ſhe,
Spies that I bear ſo well her tyranny,
That ſhe thinks nothing elſe ſo fit *for* me. *Donne.*

A few rules of logick are thought ſufficient, in this caſe, *for* thoſe who pretend to the higheſt improvement. *Locke.*

It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undiſturbed thoughts, even of the juſtice of God. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iv.

His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatick and Mediterranean. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Perſia is commodiouſly ſituated *for* trade both by ſea and land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

32. With intention of.

And by that juſtice haſt remov'd the cauſe
Of thoſe rude tempeſts, which, *for* rapine ſent
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*

Here huntſmen with delight may read
How to chuſe dogs *for* ſcent or ſpeed. *Waller.*

God hath made ſome things *for* as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are courſers driv'n, who ſhed their maſters blood. *Dryd.*

Such examples ſhould be ſet before them, as patterns *for* their daily imitation. *Locke.*

The next queſtion uſually is, what is it *for?* *Locke.*

Achilles is *for* revenging himſelf upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector. *Broome's View of Epick Poem.*

33. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my manhood, honeſty, and wiſdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

Jeſts *for* Dutchmen and Engliſh boys. *Cowley.*

Is it *for* you to ravage ſeas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my ſupreme command! *Dryd. Virg.*

His fire already ſigns him *for* the ſkies,
And marks the ſeat amidſt the deities. *Dryden's Æn.*

It is a reaſonable account *for* any man to give, why he does not live as the greateſt part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and periſh with them. *Tillotſon.*

34. Notwithſtanding.

This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the ſelf-ſame form which Philojudæus expreſſeth. *Hooker.*

God's deſertion ſhall, *for* ought he knows the next minute, ſupervene. *Decay of Piety.*

Probability ſuppoſes that a thing may, or may not be ſo, *for* any thing that yet is certainly determined on either ſide. *South's Sermons.*

For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

If ſuch vaſt maſſes of matter had been ſituated nearer to the ſun, or to each other, as they might as eaſily have been, *for* any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they muſt neceſſarily have cauſed a conſiderable diſorder in the whole ſyſtem. *Bentley.*

If men loved to be deceived and *fooled* about their ſpiritual eſtate, they cannot take a ſurer courſe than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South's Sermons.*

When I conſider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit.
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

I would adviſe this blinded ſet of men not to give credit to thoſe, by whom they have been ſo often *fooled* and impoſed upon. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 7.

2. To infatuate.

It were an handſome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's ſo *fool'd* with downright honeſty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham's Sophy.*

A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleaſures: I will no longer be *fooled* or impoſed upon by them. *Calamy.*

A boor of Holland, whoſe cares of growing ſtill richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him ſo far as to make him enjoy leſs in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*

3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

Foo'lborn. *adj.* [*fool* and *born.*] Fooliſh from the birth.

Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jeſt. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Foo'lery. *n. ſ.* [from *fool.*]

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, Sir, does walk about the orb like the ſun; it ſhines every where: I would be ſorry, Sir, but the fool ſhould be as oft with your maſter as with my miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

It is mere *foolery* to multiply diſtinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus, believed in any of theſe *fooleries,* it cannot be ſuſpected. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

We are tranſported with *fooleries,* which, if we underſtood, we ſhould deſpiſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Foolha'ppy. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy.*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ſhip, that flies fair under ſail,
An hidden rock eſcaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, ſtares
At perils paſt, and yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *foolhappy* overſight. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* 6.

Foolha'rdiness. *n. ſ.* [from *foolhardy.*] Mad raſhneſs; courage without ſenſe.

A falſe glozing paraſite would call his *foolhardineſs* valour, and then he may go on boldly, becauſe blindly. *South's Serm.*

There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardineſs*: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Foolha'rdise. *n. ſ.* [*fool* and *hardieſſe,* French.] Foolhardineſs; adventurouſneſs without judgment. Obſolete.

More huge in ſtrength than wiſe in works he was,
And reaſon with *foolhardiſe* over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage paſs,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in ſhining braſs. *Spenſ.*

Foolha'rdy. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; fooliſhly bold.

One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revil'd. *Fairy Q.*

Some would be ſo *foolhardy* as to preſume to be more of the cabinet-council of God Almighty than the angels. *Howel.*

If any yet be ſo *foolhardy,*
T' expoſe themſelves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off and lame,
No honour's got by ſuch a maim. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

Foo'ltrap. *n. ſ.* [*fool* and *trap.*] A ſnare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Betts, at the firſt, were *fooltraps,* where the wiſe
Like ſpiders lay in ambuſh for the flies. *Dryden.*

Foo'lish. *adj.* [from *fool.*]

1. Void of underſtanding; weak of intellect.

Thou *fooliſh* woman, ſeeſt thou not our mourning? 2 *Eſdr.*

He, of all the men that ever my *fooliſh* eyes looked upon, was the beſt deſerving a fair lady. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Imprudent; indiſcreet.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither *fooliſh* in our ſtands,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a *fooliſh* thing to make a long prologue, and to be ſhort in the ſtory itſelf. 2 *Mac.* ii. 32.

Pray do not mock me;
I am a very *fooliſh* fond old man:
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A *fooliſh* figure he muſt make;
Do nothing elſe but ſleep and ake. *Prior.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; ſinful.

Foo'lishly. *adv.* [from *fooliſh.*] Weakly; without underſtanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boaſt our Winter ſun looks bright,
And *fooliſhly* are glad to ſee it at its height;
Yet ſo much ſooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

Foo'lishness. *n. ſ.* [from *fooliſh.*]

1. Folly; want of underſtanding.

2. Fooliſh practice; actual deviation from the right.

Fooliſhneſs being properly a man's deviation from right reaſon, in point of practice, muſt needs conſiſt in his pitching upon ſuch an end as is unſuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unſuitable to the compaſſing of his end. *South.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And ſhape my *fooliſhneſs* to their deſire. *Prior.*

Foo'lstones. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The characters are: it hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar leaves; the five uppermoſt of which are ſo diſpoſed as to imitate in ſome manner a helmet. *Millar.*

FOOT. *n. ſ.* plural *feet.* [ꝼoꞇ, Saxon; *voet,* Dutch; *fut,* Scottiſh.]

1. The part upon which we ſtand.

The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her *feet,*
Died ev'ry day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His affection to the church was ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it 'till both it and he were over-run and trod under *foot.* *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is ſupported in the nature of a foot.

3. The lower part; the baſe.

Yond' towers, whoſe wanton tops do buſs the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their own *feet.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Fretting, by little and little, waſhes away and eats out both the tops and ſides and *feet* of mountains. *Hakewell.*

4. The end; the lower part.

What diſmal cries are thoſe?
—Nothing; a trifling ſum of miſery,
New added to the *foot* of thy account:
Thy wife is ſeiz'd by force, and borne away. *Dryden.*

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the ſea paſſable by *foot.* 2 *Mac.* v. 21.

6. *On* Foot. Walking; without carriage.

Iſrael journeyed about ſix hundred thouſand *on foot.* *Exod.*

7. A poſture of action.

The centurions and their charges diſtinctly billeted, already in the entertainment, and to be on *foot* at an hour's warning. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this ſenſe it has no plural.

Lyſias gathered threeſcore thouſand choice men of *foot,* and five thouſand horſemen. 1 *Mac.* iv. 28.

Himſelf with all his *foot* entered the town, his horſe being quartered about it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Thrice horſe and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*

9. State; character; condition.

See on what *foot* we ſtand; a ſcanty ſhore,
The ſea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden's Æn.*

In ſpecifying the word Ireland, it would ſeem to inſinuate that we are not upon the ſame *foot* with our fellow ſubjects in England. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

What colour of excuſe can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our ſpecies, that we ſhould not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we ſhould only ſet an inſignificant fine upon the man who murders them? *Addiſon.*

10. Scheme; plan; ſettlement.

There is no wellwiſher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot.* *Swift.*

I aſk, whether upon the *foot* of our conſtitution, as it ſtood in the reign of the late King James, a king of England may be depoſed? *Swift.*

11. A ſtate of incipient exiſtence.

If ſuch a tradition were at any time ſet on *foot,* it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it ſhould come to be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

12. It ſeems to have been once proverbially uſed for the level, the ſquare, par.

Were it not for this eaſy borrowing upon intereſt, men's neceſſities would draw upon them a moſt ſudden undoing, in that they would be forced to ſell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

13. A certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe.

Feet, in our Engliſh verſifying, without quantity and joints, be ſure ſigns that the verſe is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Didſt thou hear theſe verſes?
—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for ſome o' them had in them more *feet* than the verſes would bear. *Shakeſp.*

14. Motion; action.

While other jeſts are ſomething rank on *foot,*
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender to marry. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot,* with the ſecret nature of moſt things to which they relate, muſt make a diſtinct remark of their congruity, in ſome caſes very difficult, and in ſome unattainable. *Grew.*

15. A meaſure containing twelve inches. When it ſignifies meaſure it has often, but vitiouſly, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's ſpace four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*

16. Step.

This man's ſon would, every *foot* and anon, be taking ſome of his companions into the orchard. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Foot. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror ſtood,
Brown with the ſhade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and ſhot a gleamy light;
He ſaw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* ſeem'd to ſkim the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beaſt drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haſte. *Fairy Queen.*
Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night. *Shakeſpeare.*

The man ſet the boy upon the aſs, and *footed* it himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

With them a man ſometimes cannot be a penitent, unleſs he alſo turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jeruſalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to viſit the ſhrine of ſuch or ſuch a pretended ſaint. *South.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it fartheſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

To Foot. *v. a.*

1. To ſpurn; to kick.

You, that did void your rheum upon my beard, and *foot* me as you ſpurn a ſtranger cur over your threſhold. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſettle; to begin to fix.

What confed'racy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shakeſpeare.*
There haply by the ruddy damſel ſeen,
Or ſhepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tickell.*

Foo'tball. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ball.*] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder caſed with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I ſo round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do ſpurn me thus? *Shakeſpeare.*

Such a Winter-piece ſhould be beautified with all manner of works and exerciſes of Winter; as *footballs,* felling of wood, and ſliding upon the ice. *Peacham.*

As when a ſort of luſty ſhepherds try
Their force at *football,* care of victory
Makes them ſalute ſo rudely, breaſt to breaſt,
That their encounter ſeems too rough for jeſt. *Waller.*
One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*

He was ſenſible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exerciſe. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

Foo'tboy. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it diſcretion, lords, to let this man,
This honeſt man, wait like a louſy *footboy*
At chamber-door? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Though I had no body to aſſiſt but a *footboy,* yet I made ſhift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle on Colours.*

Whenever he imagines advantage will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppreſſion of me, he never diſputes it. *Swift.*

Foo'tbridge. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which paſſengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Palemon's ſhepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not ſtrong enough, loaded it ſo long, 'till he broke that which would have borne a bigger burden. *Sidney.*

Foo'tcloath. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *cloath.*] A ſumpter cloath.

Three times to-day my *footcloath* horſe did ſtumble,
And ſtarted when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the ſlaughterhouſe. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Foo'ted. *adj.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

Foo'tfight. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback.

So began our *footfight* in ſuch ſort, that we were well entered to blood of both ſides. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Foo'thold. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot; ſpace on which one may tread ſurely.

So they all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it ſo little *foothold,* that the firſt blaſt of wind laid it flat upon the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*

He's never well 'till he's at the top: he has nothing above him to aſpire to; nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 6.

Foo'ting. *n. ſ.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous ſpirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unſteadfaſt *footing* of a ſpear. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did ſhew ſhe *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*

In aſcents, every ſtep gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Foundation; baſis; ſupport; root.

Cloven ſtakes; and, wond'rous to behold,
Their ſharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryden's Virg.*

All thoſe ſublime thoughts take their riſe and *footing* here: the mind ſtirs not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered. *Locke.*

The reaſoning faculties of the ſoul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in moſt men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*

3. Place.

Whether they unctuous exhalations are,
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone;
Or each ſome more remote and ſlippery ſtar,
Which loſes *footing* when to mortals ſhewn. *Dryden.*

4. Tread; walk.

I would outnight you did no body come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shakeſpeare.*
Break off, break off; I feel the different ſound
Of ſome chaſte *footing* near about this ground:
Run to your ſhrouds, within theſe brakes and trees;
Our number may affright. *Milton.*

5. Dance.

Make holyday: your ryeſtraw hats put on,
And theſe freſh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

6. Steps; road; track.

He grew ſtrong among the Iriſh; and in his *footing* his ſon continuing, hath increaſed his ſaid name. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impoſſible to be traced. *Bacon.*

7. Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment.

Ever ſince our nation had any *footing* in this land, the ſtate of England did deſire to perfect the conqueſt. *Davies.*

The defeat of colonel Bellaſis gave them their firſt *footing* in Yorkſhire. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

No uſeful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and ſavage does appear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

8. State; condition; ſettlement.

Gaul was on the ſame *footing* with Egypt, as to taxes. *Arbuthnot.*

Foo'tlicker. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A ſlave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good miſchief which may make this iſland
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Foo'tman. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *man.*]

1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did conſiſt of *footmen* three millions, of horſemen one million. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. A low menial ſervant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwiſe, with two horſes at either end, and two *footmen* on each ſide. *Bacon.*

Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*

3. One who practiſes to walk or run.

Foo'tmanship. *n. ſ.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Iriſh archers eſpying this, ſuddenly broke up, and committed the ſafety of their lives to their nimble *footmanſhip.* *Hayward.*

Yet, ſays the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and ſhifts than ever you did with your *footmanſhip.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Foo'tpace. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you aſcend another ſtep, thereby to eaſe the legs in aſcending the reſt of the ſtairs. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

2. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

Foo'tpad. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horſeback.

Foo'tpath. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horſes or carriages.

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—Both ſtile and gate, horſeway and *footpath.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Foo'tpost. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *poſt.*] A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

For carrying ſuch letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpoſt,* whoſe diſpatch is well near as ſpeedy as the horſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Foo'tstall. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtall.*] A woman's ſtirrup.

Foo'tstep. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtep.*]

1. Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot.

Clear-ſighted reaſon wiſdom's judgment leads,
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her *footſteps* treads. *Denham.*

A man ſhall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where ever he has the *footſteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our ſyſtem, if there we may trace any viſible *footſteps* of Divine Wiſdom and Beneficence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Example.

Foo'tstool. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtool.*] Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.

Thus have we ſwept ſuſpicion from our ſeat,
And made our *footſtool* of ſecurity. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
They whoſe ſacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By theſe myſterious links to fix and tye
Men to the *footſtool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*
Let echoing anthems make his praiſes known
On earth, his *footſtool,* as in heav'n his throne. *Roſcomm.*

By the phraſe of worſhipping his *footſtool,* no more is meant than worſhipping God at his *footſtool.* *Stillingfleet.*

FOP. *n. ſ.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A ſimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation; a pretender; a man fond of ſhow, dreſs, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops,*
Got 'tween aſleep and wake. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
When ſuch a poſitive abandon'd *fop,*
Among his numerous abſurdities,
Stumbles upon ſome tolerable line,
I fret to ſee them in ſuch company. *Roſcommon.*

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Eſtrange.*

In a dull ſtream, which moving ſlow,
You hardly ſee the current flow;
When a ſmall breeze obſtructs the courſe,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and ſtraws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and ſtraws. *Swift.*

FO'PDOODLE. *n. ſ.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an inſignificant wretch.

Where ſturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle.* *Hudibras, p.* ii.

FO'PPERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the ſound of ſhallow *foppery* enter
My ſober houſe. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltineſs of my mind, the ſudden ſurpriſe of my powers, drove the groſſneſs of the *foppery* into a received belief, in deſpight of the teeth of all rhime and reaſon, that they were fairies. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are ſick in fortune, often the ſurfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon and ſtars, as if we were villains on neceſſity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Affectation of ſhow or importance; ſhowy folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be ſuffered to break looſe from that ſubjection which your ſuperſtition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*

But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,
Our ſturdy Britons ſcorn to borrow ſenſe. *Granville.*

I wiſh I could ſay quaint *fopperies* were wholly abſent from graver ſubjects. *Swift to the Lord High Treaſurer.*

FO'PPISH. *adj.* [from *fop.*]

1. Fooliſh; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had leſs grace in a year;
For wiſe men are grown *foppiſh*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are ſo apiſh. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Vain in ſhow; fooliſhly oſtentatious; vain of dreſs.

With him the preſent ſtill ſome virtues have;
The vain are ſprightly, and the ſtupid grave;
The ſlothful negligent, the *foppiſh* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the ſly diſcreet. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

The Romans grew extremely expenſive and *foppiſh* in this article; ſo that the Emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their ſhoes, allowing it ſtill to women. *Arbuth.*

FO'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vainly; oſtentatiouſly.

FO'PPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vanity; ſhowy or oſtentatious vanity.

FO'PPLING. *n. ſ.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, ſhare the *foppling*'s heart. *Tickell.*

FOR. *prep.* [ꝼoꞃ, Saxon; *voor*, Dutch.]

1. Becauſe of.

That which we *for* our unworthineſs are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthineſs of his Son would notwithſtanding vouchſafe to grant. *Hooker, b.* v. § 47.

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes ſparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out *for* length. *Shakeſpeare.*

For as much as the queſtion cannot be ſcanned, unleſs the time of Abraham's journey be conſidered of, I will ſearch into a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh.*

An aſtrologer ſaith, if it were not *for* two things that are conſtant, no individual would laſt one moment. *Bacon.*

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkiſh empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon Chriſtendom *for* the propagation of their laws; ſo the Chriſtians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The governour, ſallying out, took great ſtore of victual and warlike proviſion, which the Turks had *for* haſte left behind them. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, *for* lack of victual. *Knolles.*

Quit, quit, *for* ſhame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:
If of herſelf ſhe will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*

Care not *for* frowns or ſmiles. *Denham's Sophy, Prol.*

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickeder *for* hoping. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Let no man, *for* his own poverty, become more oppreſſing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his eſtate to God, and leave the ſucceſs to him. *Taylor.*

Perſons who have loſt moſt of their grinders, having been compelled to uſe three or four only in chewing, wore them ſo low that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer *for* pain make uſe of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; diſdain'd, betray'd,
And ſuff'ring death *for* this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*

Sole on the barren ſands, the ſuff'ring chief
Roar'd out *for* anguiſh, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

For his long abſence church and ſtate did groan,
Madneſs the pulpit, faction ſeiz'd the throne. *Dryden.*

Nor with a ſuperſtitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryden.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myſelf before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd *for* the downfal in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltleſs lords were doom'd to die. *Dryd.*

Children, diſcountenanced by their parents *for* any fault, find a refuge in the careſſes of fooliſh flatterers. *Locke.*

A ſound mind in a ſound body is a ſhort but full deſcription of a happy ſtate in this world: he that has theſe two has little more to wiſh for, and he that wants either of them will be but little the better *for* any thing elſe. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempeſts. *Addiſ.*

My open'd thought to joyous proſpect raiſe,
And *for* thy mercy let me ſing thy praiſe. *Prior.*

Which beſt or worſt, you could not think;
And die you muſt, *for* want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a moſt infamous ſcandal upon the nation, to reproach them *for* treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now *for* ſomething, which they have ſo many years exerciſed *for* nothing, of railing and ſcribbling againſt us. *Swift.*

Your ſermons would be leſs valuable, *for* want of time. *Swift.*

2. With reſpect to; with regard to.

Rather our ſtate's defective *for* requital,
Than we to ſtretch it out. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A paltry ring
That ſhe did give me, whoſe poeſy was,
For all the world, like cutlers poetry
Upon a knife; Love me and leave me not. *Shakeſpeare.*

For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was young counſel *for* the perſons, and violent counſel *for* the matters. *Bacon, Eſſay* 21.

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wiſely obſerved in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon, Eſſay* 54.

For me, if there be ſuch a thing as I. *Waller.*

He ſaith theſe honours conſiſted in preſerving their memories, and praiſing their virtues; but *for* any matter of worſhip towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*

Our laws were *for* their matter foreign. *Hales.*

Now *for* the government, it is abſolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

For me, no other happineſs I own,
Than to have born no iſſue to the throne. *Dryden.*

For me, my ſtormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death ſecurely tend. *Dryden's Æn.*

After death, we ſprites have juſt ſuch natures
We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures. *Dryd.*

Such little waſps, and yet ſo full of ſpite;
For bulk mere inſects, yet in miſchief ſtrong. *Tate's Juv.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the ſenſe in general; but *for* particulars and circumſtances, he continually lops them. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Lo, ſome are vellom, and the reſt as good,
For all his lordſhip knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

3. In this ſenſe it has often *as* before it.

As for Maramaldus the general, they had no juſt cauſe to miſlike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully aſſured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman. *A. Phillips.*

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, ſhould die *for* a deſerter? *Gay.*

5. With reſemblance of.

I hear *for* certain, and do ſpeak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Now, now *for* ſure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom ſhall to Iſrael be reſtor'd. *Par. Regained.*

The ſtartling ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel caſt the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*

6. Conſidered as; in the place of.

Our preſent lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worſt,
If we procure not to ourſelves more woe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The council-table and ſtar-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleaſed, and *for* juſt that which profited. *Clarend.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For thoſe our criticks much confide in;
Though meerly writ at firſt *for* filling,
To raiſe the volume's price a ſhilling. *Swift.*

7. In advantage of; for the ſake of.

An ant is a wiſe creature *for* itſelf; but it is a ſhrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon, Eſſay* 24.

He refuſed not to die *for* thoſe that killed him, and ſhed his blood *for* ſome of thoſe that ſpilt it. *Boyle.*

Whether ſome hero's fate,
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beaſts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryden.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is *for* the general good of human ſociety, and conſequently of particular perſons, to be true and juſt; and it is *for* mens health to be temperate. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

It can never be *for* the intereſt of a believer to do me a miſchief, becauſe he is ſure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himſelf a loſer by it. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 186.

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We ſailed from Peru, where we had continued for the ſpace of one whole year, *for* China and Japan, taking with us victuals *for* twelve months. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

As ſhe was brought *for* England, ſhe was caſt away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*

We ſailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addiſ.*

10. In comparative reſpect.

For tuſks with Indian elephants he ſtrove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryd.*

11. In proportion to.

As he could ſee clear, *for* thoſe times, through ſuperſtition; ſo he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Your underſtandings are not bright enough *for* the exerciſe of the higheſt acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iv.

12. With appropriation to.

Shadow will ſerve *for* Summer: prick him; for we have a number of ſhadows to fill up the muſter-book. *Shakeſp.*

13. After O an expreſſion of deſire.

O *for* a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt heaven of invention! *Shakeſp Henry* V.

14. In account of; in ſolution of.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progreſs of the deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

15. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reaſon *for* that which we call virtue, and againſt that which we call vice. *Tillotſon.*

16. In expectation of.

He muſt be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot ſtay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new ſet of babies to play with. *Locke.*

17. Noting power or poſſibility.

For a holy perſon to be humble, *for* one whom all men eſteem a ſaint, to fear leſt himſelf become a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to ſubmit himſelf to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*

18. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend *for* their viſibility upon the dimneſs of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle on Colours.*

19. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow. *Tuſſer.*

And, *for* the time ſhall not ſeem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,
In this ſelf place. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

There muſt be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, *for* letting your proſpect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor at the farther end, *for* letting your proſpect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

20. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, ſometimes cold things are good *for* the toothach. *Garretſon.*

21. In exchange for.

He made conſiderable progreſs in the ſtudy of the law, before he quitted that profeſſion *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.*

22. In the place of; inſtead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to tranſlate him line *for* line, is impoſſible. *Dryden.*

We take a falling meteor *for* a ſtar. *Cowley.*

23. In ſupply of; to ſerve in the place of.

Moſt of our ingenious young men take up ſome cried-up Engliſh poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryd.*

24. Through a certain duration.

Some pleaſe *for* once, ſome will *for* ever pleaſe. *Roſcom.*

Thoſe who ſleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are *for* four hours buſy, without their knowing it. *Locke.*

The adminiſtration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Since, hir'd *for* life, thy ſervile muſe muſt ſing
Succeſſive conqueſts, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatſoe'er they coſt. *Prior.*

The youth tranſported, aſks without delay
To guide the ſun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth.*

25. In ſearch of; in queſt of.

Some of the philoſophers have run ſo far back *for* arguments of comfort againſt pain, as to doubt whether there were any ſuch thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men. *Tillotſon, Sermon* v.

26. According to.

Chymiſts have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to ſeparate true ſulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

27. Noting a ſtate of fitneſs or readineſs.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakeſp.*

If he be brave, he's ready *for* the ſtroke. *Dryden.*

28. In hope of; for the ſake of; noting the final cauſe.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the fooliſh, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their ſleeps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with induſtry: *for* this, engroſs'd
The canker'd heaps of ſtrong atchieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to inveſt
Their ſons with arts and martial exerciſes. *Shakeſp.*

The kingdom of God was firſt rent by ill counſel; upon which counſel there are ſet, *for* our inſtruction, two marks. *Bacon.*

For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praiſe,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*

There we ſhall ſee, a ſight worthy dying *for*, that bleſſed Saviour, who ſo highly deſerves of us. *Boyle.*

He is not diſpoſed to be a fool, and to be miſerable *for* company. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I ſaw him, and contemn'd him firſt *for* you. *Dryd. Aur.*

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryden.*

Some pray *for* riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are ſlain. *Dryd.*

Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their ſwords like mine *for* noble ends. *Dryden.*

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go *for* ornament, if they will not ſerve *for* uſe. *Felton.*

29. Of tendency to; towards.

It were more *for* his honour to raiſe his ſiege, than to ſpend ſo many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knolles.*

The kettle to the top was hoiſt;
But with the upſide down, to ſhow
Its inclination *for* below. *Swift.*

30. In favour of; on the part of; on the ſide of.

Ye ſuppoſe the laws *for* which ye ſtrive are found in Scripture; but thoſe not againſt which we ſtrive. *Hooker, Pref.*

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cauſe, when I have ſo often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryd.*

Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*

He *for* the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*

They muſt be void of all zeal for God's honour, who do not with ſighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge.*

Ariſtotle is *for* poetical juſtice. *Dennis.*

They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Fenton.*

31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be ſuch a thing as ſhe,
Spies that I bear ſo well her tyranny,
That ſhe thinks nothing elſe ſo fit *for* me. *Donne.*

A few rules of logick are thought ſufficient, in this caſe, *for* thoſe who pretend to the higheſt improvement. *Locke.*

It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undiſturbed thoughts, even of the juſtice of God. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iv.

His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatick and Mediterranean. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Perſia is commodiouſly ſituated *for* trade both by ſea and land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

32. With intention of.

And by that juſtice haſt remov'd the cauſe
Of thoſe rude tempeſts, which, *for* rapine ſent
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*

Here huntſmen with delight may read
How to chuſe dogs *for* ſcent or ſpeed. *Waller.*

God hath made ſome things *for* as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are courſers driv'n, who ſhed their maſters blood. *Dryd.*

Such examples ſhould be ſet before them, as patterns *for* their daily imitation. *Locke.*

The next queſtion uſually is, what is it *for?* *Locke.*

Achilles is *for* revenging himſelf upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector. *Broome's View of Epick Poem.*

33. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my manhood, honeſty, and wiſdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

Jeſts *for* Dutchmen and Engliſh boys. *Cowley.*

Is it *for* you to ravage ſeas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my ſupreme command! *Dryd. Virg.*

His fire already ſigns him *for* the ſkies,
And marks the ſeat amidſt the deities. *Dryden's Æn.*

It is a reaſonable account *for* any man to give, why he does not live as the greateſt part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and periſh with them. *Tillotſon.*

34. Notwithſtanding.

This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the ſelf-ſame form which Philojudæus expreſſeth. *Hooker.*

God's deſertion ſhall, *for* ought he knows the next minute, ſupervene. *Decay of Piety.*

Probability ſuppoſes that a thing may, or may not be ſo, *for* any thing that yet is certainly determined on either ſide. *South's Sermons.*

For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

If ſuch vaſt maſſes of matter had been ſituated nearer to the ſun, or to each other, as they might as eaſily have been, *for* any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they muſt neceſſarily have cauſed a conſiderable diſorder in the whole ſyſtem. *Bentley.*

35. FOR *all.* Notwithſtanding.

Neither doubt you, becauſe I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womaniſh; ſince I aſſure you, *for all* my apparel, there is nothing I deſire more than fully to prove myſelf a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*

For all the carefulneſs of the Chriſtians the Engliſh bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did ſhew ſhe footing found *for all* the flood. *Davies.*

They reſolute, *for all* this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*

For all his exact plot, down was he caſt from all his greatneſs, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*

If we apprehend the greateſt things in the world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, *for all* that, to let them govern at home. *Stillingfleet.*

Though that very ingenious perſon has anticipated part of what I ſhould ſay, yet you will, *for all* that, expect that I ſhould give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours.*

She might have paſſed over all ſuch petty buſineſſes; but the raiſing of my rabble is not to be mumbled up in ſilence, *for all* her pertneſs. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

36. To the uſe of; to be uſed in.

The oak *for* nothing ill,
The oſier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenſer.*

37. In conſequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the ſteepy hills and ſtem the flood. *Dryden.*

38. In recompence of.

Now, *for* ſo many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæſar's health;
Beſides, in gratitude *for* ſuch high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryd. Perſ.*

Firſt the wily wizard muſt be caught;
For unconſtrain'd, he nothing tells *for* naught. *Dryd. Virg.*

39. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble *for* revenge. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 13.

40. By means of; by interpoſition of.

Moral conſideration can no way move the ſenſible appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Of ſome calamity we can have no relief but from God alone; and what would men do in ſuch a caſe, if it were not *for* God? *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

41. In regard of; in preſervation of. *I cannot* for *my life*, is, I cannot if my life might be ſaved by it.

I bid the raſcal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers paſted upon the walls. *Addiſon's Spect.*

42. FOR *to.* In the language uſed two centuries ago, *for* was commonly uſed before *to* the ſign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cauſe. As, I come *for to* ſee you, for I love to ſee you: in the ſame ſenſe with the French *pour*. Thus it is uſed in the tranſlation of the Bible. But this diſtinction was by the beſt writers ſometimes forgotten; and *for*, by wrong uſe, appearing ſuperfluous, is now always omitted.

Who ſhall let me now
On this vile body *for to* wreak my wrong? *Fairy Queen.*

A large poſterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of bleſſed ſaints *for to* increaſe the count. *Spenſer.*

Theſe things may ſerve *for to* repreſent how juſt cauſe of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*

FOR. *conj.*

1. The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themſelves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Old huſbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and ſow;
For never any man was yet ſo old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*

Tell me what kind of thing is wit?
For the firſt matter loves variety leſs. *Cowley.*

Thus does he who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to diſpleaſe God; *for* in ſo doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living hand. *Tillotſon.*

2. Becauſe; on this account that.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet *for* that the worſt men are moſt ready to remove, I would wiſh them choſen by diſcretion of wiſe men. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Jealous ſouls will not be anſwer'd ſo:
They are not ever jealous for a cauſe,
But jealous *for* they're jealous. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Heaven defend your good ſouls, that you think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs ſcant;
For ſhe is with me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Nor ſwell'd his breaſt with uncouth pride,
That Heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, *for* his great Creator would the ſame,
His will increas'd; ſo fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*

Many excreſcences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; *for* that the natural ſap of the tree corrupteth into ſome preternatural ſubſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. FOR *as much.* In regard that; in conſideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to conſider what is needful, in reſpect of God; but there is alſo in men that which we muſt regard: we ſomewhat incline to length, leſt overquick diſpatch ſhould give occaſion to deem, that the thing itſelf is but little accounted of. *Hooker, b.* v.

For as much as the thirſt is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free uſe of ſpaw water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. FOR *why.* Becauſe; for this reaſon that.

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces, that a camel might well carry one of them, being taken from the carriage; *for why*, Solyman purpoſing to draw the emperor unto battle, had brought no greater pieces of battery with him. *Knolles.*

To FO'RAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a diſtance.

Forage, and run
To meet diſpleaſure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he comes ſo nigh. *Shakeſp.*

2. To wander in ſearch of ſpoil, generally of proviſions.

As in a ſtormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Denham.*

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to *forage* for them. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Nor dare they ſtray
When rain is promis'd, or a ſtormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but ſhort excurſions make. *Dryd. Virgil.*

3. To ravage; to feed on ſpoil.

His moſt mighty father on a hill
Stood ſmiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To FO'RAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to ſtrip; to ſpoil.

They will both ſtrengthen all the country round, and alſo be as continual holds for her majeſty, if the people ſhould revolt; for without ſuch it is eaſy to *forage* and over-run the whole land. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

FO'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [*fourage*, German and French, from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of proviſions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a band ſelect from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes, and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

2. Proviſions ſought abroad.

Some o'er the publick magazines preſide,
And ſome are ſent new *forage* to provide. *Dryd. Georg.*

3. Proviſions in general.

Provided *forage*, our ſpent arms renew'd. *Dryd. Fab.*

FORA'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the firſt creation of the ſound, will deaden it; but in the paſſage of the ſound they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn.* [ꝼoꞃbæꞃan, Saxon. *For* has in compoſition the power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation; as *forſwear*, and other powers not eaſily explained.]

1. To ceaſe from any thing; to intermit.

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themſelves *forbear*. *Denham.*

2. To pauſe; to delay.

I pray you, tarry: pauſe a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chuſing wrong,
I loſe your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakeſp.*

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abſtain.

He *forbare* to go forth. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 13.

At this he ſtarted and *forbore* to ſwear;
Not out of conſcience of the ſin, but fear. *Dryden's Juv.*

Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in ſcales, and the hills in a balance? *Cheyne.*

4. To reſtrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

By long *forbearing* is a prince perſuaded, and a ſoft tongue breaketh the bone. *Prov.* xxv. 15.

To FO'RBEAR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to omit voluntarily.

Forbear his preſence, until time hath qualified the heat of his diſpleaſure. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. To abſtain from; to ſhun to do.

If it paſſed only by the houſe of peers, it ſhould be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution ſhould be thereupon *forborn* or ſuſpended. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

There is not any one action whatſoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South's Sermons.*

3. To ſpare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowlineſs and meekneſs, with long ſuffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph.* iv. 2.

4. To withold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he deſtroy thee not. 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 21.

FORBE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *forbear.*]

1. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleneſs would
Learn him *forbearance* from ſo foul a wrong. *Shakeſp.*

This may convince us how vaſtly greater a pleaſure is conſequent upon the *forbearance* of ſin, than can poſſibly accompany the commiſſion of it. *South's Sermons.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermiſſion of ſomething.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of puniſhment; mildneſs.

Nor do I take notice of this inſtance of ſeverity in our own country to juſtify ſuch a proceeding, but only to diſplay the mildneſs and *forbearance* made uſe of under the reign of his preſent majeſty. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 52.

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindneſs and beneficence, of long ſuffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The Weſt as a father all goodneſs doth bring,
The Eaſt a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

To FO'RBID. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden*, or *forbid.* [ꝼoꞃbeoꝺan, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my houſe? *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

By taſting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they ſought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reaſon, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a ſtrict obſervance of what it commands, but eſpecially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of perſons, by very many Chriſtian principles, we are moſt ſolemnly and indiſpenſably *forbid*. *Sprat.*

The chaſte and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryd. Æn. b.* vi.

2. To command to forbear any thing.

She with ſo ſweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durſt not rebel. *Sidney, b.* ii.

It is the ſhameful work of Hubert's hand,
The practice and the purpoſe of the king,
From whoſe obedience I *forbid* my ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have determined to conſume all thoſe things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith*, xi. 12.

3. To oppoſe; to hinder.

The moiſture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, ſtayeth longer in the root, and ſo dilateth it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The plaiſter alone would pen the humour, and ſo exaſperate it, as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' abyſs of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the ſight!
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And ſearch no farther than thyſelf reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accurſe; to blaſt. Now obſolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curſe*.

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouſe lid;
He ſhall live a man *forbid*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To FO'RBID. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

FORBI'DDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition; edict againſt any thing.

How haſt thou yielded to tranſgreſs
The ſtrict *forbiddance!* how to violate
The ſacred fruit forbidden! *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

FO'RBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he ſwears, as he had ſeen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RBIDDER. *n. ſ.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accuſation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder!* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

FO'RBIDDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid.*] Raiſing abhorrence; repelling approach; cauſing averſion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*

FORCE. *n. ſ.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

A ſhip, which hath ſtruck ſail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the houſe of Lancaſter the crown,
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Shakeſp.*

The ſhepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free conſent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifeſt it is, that the very majeſty and holineſs of the place where God is worſhipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force* and efficacy; for that it ſerveth as a ſenſible help to ſtir up devotion. *Hooker, b.* v. § 16.

No definitions, no ſuppoſitions of any ſect, are of *force* enough to deſtroy conſtant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validneſs; power of law.

A teſtament is of *force* after men are dead. *Heb.* ix. 17.

Not long in *force* this charter ſtood;
Wanting that ſeal, it muſt be ſeal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.

O Thou! whoſe captain I account myſelf,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſecret of the power of Spain conſiſteth in a veteran army, compounded of miſcellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Ne'er preſs'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Thoſe victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to ſuſtain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to conſtrain.

Dangers are light, if they once ſeem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*

I have been *forced* to uſe the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the ſingle idea. *Broome's View of Epick Poem.*

2. To overpower by ſtrength.

O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought ſuch wonders with an aſs's jaw,
I ſhould have *forc'd* thee ſoon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To *force* their monarch and inſult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To impel; to preſs.

Thou ſhalt not deſtroy the trees by *forcing* an ax againſt them. *Deut.* xx. 19.

4. To draw or puſh by main ſtrength.

Stooping, the ſpear deſcended on his chine,
Juſt where the bone diſtinguiſh'd either loin:
It ſtuck ſo faſt, ſo deeply bury'd lay,
That ſcarce the victor *forc'd* the ſteel away. *Dryd. Æn.*

5. To enforce; to urge.

Three bluſt'ring nights, borne by the ſouthern blaſt,
I floated, and diſcover'd land at laſt:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my ſtrength, and gath'ring to the ſhore. *Dryden.*

6. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their poſſeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punique land
To Trojan gueſts; leſt, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and ſtate. *Dryd.*

7. To gain by violence or power.

My heart was your's; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to thoſe tyrants hope and fear:
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that ſmall part afford? *Dryden.*

8. To ſtorm; to take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd ſo high,
Atrides might as well have *forc'd* the ſky. *Waller.*

Heav'n from all ages wiſely did provide
This wealth, and for the braveſt nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horſe,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryden.*

9. To raviſh; to violate by force.

Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

10. To conſtrain; to diſtort; not to obtain naturally or with eaſe.

Our general taſte in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forced* conceits. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 409.

11. To man; to ſtrengthen by ſoldiers; to garriſon.

Here let them lie,
'Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with thoſe that ſhould be our's,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard. *Shak.*

If you find that any great number of ſoldiers be newly ſent into Oroonoque, and that the paſſages be already *forced*, then be well adviſed how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*

12. *To* FORCE *out.* To extort.

The tricks uſed in convening ſynods might *force out* an expreſſion from him, that did not carry all the reſpect due to thoſe great names. *Atterbury.*

The heat of the diſpute had *forced out* from him expreſſions that ſeemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay ſtreſs upon. This word I have only found in the following paſſage.

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before, and his breaſtplate behind; the which being eſpied by ſome that ſtood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore adviſed him not to fight that day; to whom the duke anſwered, I *force* not of ſuch fooleries; but if I have any ſkill in foothſaying, as in ſooth I have none, it doth prognoſticate that I ſhall change copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

FO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force.*] Violently; conſtrainedly; unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth moſt aptly agree to that ſtructure of the abyſs and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the preſent form of the earth and the waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

FO'RCEFUL. *adj.* [*force* and *full.*] Violent; ſtrong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* inſtigation? *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Againſt the ſteed he threw
His *forcefull* ſpear, which, hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden's Æn.*

Were it by chance, or *forceful* deſtiny,
Which forms in cauſes firſt whate'er ſhall be,
Aſſiſted by a friend, one moonleſs night,
This Palamon from priſon took his flight. *Dryden.*

He pois'd in air, the jav'lin ſent,
Through Paris' ſhield the *forceful* weapon went. *Pope.*

FO'RCEFULLY. *adv.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuouſly.

FO'RCELESS. *adj.* [from *force.*] Without force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FO'RCEPS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

Forceps properly ſignifies a pair of tongs; but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occaſions. *Quincy.*

FO'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *force.*]

1. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulſion, in contradiſtinction to a ſucker, which acts by attraction.

The uſual means for the aſcent of water is either by ſuckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

FO'RCIBLE. *adj.* [from *force.*]

1. Strong; mighty: oppoſed to weak.

That puniſhment, which hath been ſometimes *forcible* to bridle ſin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

2. Violent; impetuous.
3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet ſmells are moſt *forcible* in dry ſubſtances, when broken; and ſo likewiſe in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their ſmell more. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

God hath aſſured us, that there is no inclination or temptation ſo *forcible* which our humble prayers and deſires may not fruſtrate and break aſunder. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Jerſey, belov'd by all; for all muſt feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and conſtant virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd ſtreams, more *forcible* when join'd:
Jerſey ſhall at thy altars ſtand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

5. Done by force.

The abdication of King James, the advocates on that ſide look upon to have been *forcible* and unjuſt, and conſequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forcible.*] Force; violence.

FO'RCIBLY. *adv.* [from *forcible.*]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The Goſpel offers ſuch conſiderations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the moſt ſwaying and governing paſſions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotſon.*

2. Impetuouſly.
3. By violence; by force.

He himſelf with greedy great deſire
Into the caſtle enter'd *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* 8.

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and againſt their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

This doctrine brings us down to the level of horſe and mule, whoſe mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hammond.*

FO'RCIPATED. *adj.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and incloſe.

The locuſts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation of *forcipated* tail behind. *Vulgar Errours.*

When they have ſeized their prey, they will ſo tenaciouſly hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꞃꝺ, Saxon, from ꝼaꞃan, to paſs.]

1. A ſhallow part of a river where it may be paſſed without ſwimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her ſword;
They paſs the ſtream, when ſhe had found the *ford*. *Fairfax.*

2. It ſometimes ſignifies the ſtream, the current, without any conſideration of paſſage or ſhallowneſs.

Meduſa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itſelf the water flies
All taſte of living wight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Riſe, wretched widow! riſe; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian *ford*:
But riſe, prepar'd in black to mourn thy periſh'd lord. *Dryden.*

To FORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To paſs without ſwimming.

Adam's ſhin-bones muſt have contained a thouſand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh.*

FO'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *ford.*] Paſſable without ſwimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the ſame beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

A countryman ſounded a river up and down, to try where it was moſt *fordable*; and where the water ran too ſmooth, he found it deepeſt; and, on the contrary, ſhalloweſt where it made moſt noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

FORE. *adj.* [ꝼoꞃe, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion.

Reſiſtance in fluids ariſes from their greater preſſing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

FORE. *adv.*

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears firſt to thoſe that meet it.

Each of them will bear ſix demiculverins and four ſaikers, needing no other addition than a ſlight ſpar deck *fore* and aft, which is a ſlight deck throughout. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. *Fore* is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time, of which ſome examples ſhall be given.

To FOREADVI'SE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *adviſe.*] To counſel early; to counſel before the time of action, or the event.

Thus to have ſaid,
As you were *foreadviſed*, had touch'd his ſpirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To FOREAPPO'INT. [*fore* and *appoint.*] To order beforehand.

To FOREA'RM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need.

A man ſhould fix and *forearm* his mind with this perſuaſion, that, during his paſſion, whatſoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South's Sermons.*

He *forearms* his care
With rules to puſh his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden's Æn.*

To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*]

1. To prognoſticate; to foretell.

An ancient augur, ſkill'd in future fate,
With theſe *foreboding* words reſtrains their hate. *Dryden.*

2. To foreknow; to be preſcient of; to feel a ſecret ſenſe of ſomething future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore;
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er ſhall ſee you more. *Dryden.*

My ſoul *foreboded* I ſhould find the bow'r
Of ſome fell monſter, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. *Pope.*

FOREBO'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *forebode.*]

1. A prognoſticator; a ſoothſayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of ſmall prophet: a crow that had obſerved the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, ſets up for a *foreboder*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. A foreknower.

FOREBY'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; faſt by.

Not far away he hence doth won
Foreby a fountain, where I late him left. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *caſt.*]

1. To ſcheme; to plan before execution.

He ſhall *forecaſt* his devices againſt the ſtrong holds. *Dan.*

2. To adjuſt; to contrive.

The feaſt was ſerv'd; the time ſo well *forecaſt*,
That juſt when the deſſert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began. *Dryden's Theod. and Honoria.*

3. To foreſee; to provide againſt.

It is wiſdom to conſider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecaſt* conſequences. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 83.

To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form ſchemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatſo heavens in their ſecret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleſhy wight
Forecaſt, but it muſt needs to iſſue come? *Spenſer.*

When broad awake, ſhe finds in troublous fit,
Forecaſting how his foe he might annoy. *Fairy Queen.*

FO'RECAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; ſcheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecaſt*,
But while he thought to ſteal the ſingle ten,
The king was ſlily finger'd from the deck! *Shakeſp.*

He makes this difference to ariſe from the *forecaſt* and predetermination of the gods. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

The laſt, ſcarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpleſs him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and *forecaſt* juſt returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *forecaſt.*] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *caſtle.*] In a ſhip, is that part where the foremaſt ſtands, and is divided from the reſt of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the *forecaſtle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be ſo great, as that, in all their ſhips, the cook-rooms are built in their *forecaſtles*, contrary to that which had been anciently uſed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

FORECHO'SEN. *partic.* [*fore* and *choſen.*] Pre-elected.

FORECI'TED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that *forecited* paſſage is continued. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To FORECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cloſe.*]

1. To ſhut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *forecloſed* this trade. *Carew.*

2. *To* FORECLOSE *a Mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anterior part of the ſhip.

I to the *foredeck* went, and thence did look
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b.* xii.

To FOREDESI'GN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *deſign.*] To plan beforehand.

All the ſteps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreſeen and *foredeſigned* by the wiſe Author of nature. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

To FOREDO'. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore.*]

1. To ruin; to deſtroy. A word obſolete. Oppoſed to making happy.

Beſeeching him, if either ſalves or oils,
A *foredone* wight from door of death might raiſe,
He would at her requeſt prolong her nephew's days. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many ſouls in dolours had *foredone*. *Fairy Queen.*

This doth betoken,
The corſe they follow did with deſperate hand
Foredo its own life. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

This is the night
That either makes me, or *foredoes* me quite. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To overdo; to weary; to harraſs.

Whilſt the heavy plowman ſnoars,
All with weary taſk *foredone*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOREDO'OM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predeſtinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms *foredoom'd* by Jove. *Dryden.*

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with eaſe: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art *foredoom'd* to view the Stygian ſtate. *Dryden.*

Fate *foredoom'd*, and all things tend
By courſe of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's ſtateſmen oft the fall *foredoom*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FORE-E'ND. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anterior part.

I have liv'd at honeſt freedom; paid
More pious debts to Heaven than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a ſmall green branch of palm; and when the wiſe man had taken it into his boat, it opened of itſelf, and there were found in it a book and a letter. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

FOREFA'THER. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *father.*] Anceſtor; one who in any degree of aſcending genealogy precedes another.

The cuſtom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching thoſe things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hooker.*

If it be a generous deſire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be diſpleaſing to underſtand the place of our firſt anceſtor. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Conceit is ſtill deriv'd
From ſome *forefather* grief; mine is not ſo. *Shakeſp.*

Shall I not be diſtraught,
And madly play with my *forefathers* joints? *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Our great *forefathers*
Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addiſon.*

When a man ſees the prodigious pains our *forefathers* have been at in theſe barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been inſtructed in the right way. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bleſt peer! his great *forefathers* ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope, Epiſtle* i.

To FOREFE'ND. *v. a.* [*fore* and *defend.*]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared ſpirit;
No, heav'ns *forefend*! I would not kill thy ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefend*,
May bring your youth to ſome untimely end. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to ſecure.

Down with the noſe,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to *forefend*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

FOREFI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

An agate-ſtone
On the *forefinger* of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Polymnia ſhall be drawn, as it were, acting her ſpeech with her *forefinger*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons; and ſome upon the *forefinger*. *Vulgar Errours.*

FO'REFOOT. *n. ſ.* plur. *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anterior foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fiſt, thy *forefoot* to me give. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ran fiercely, and ſmote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet*. *2 Mac.* iii. 25.

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making the breaſt with the eminency thereof, bring out his near *forefoot*, which I finiſh. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To FOREGO'. *v. a.* [*for* and *go.*]

1. To quit; to give up; to reſign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be ſo cruel to an humbled foe?
If nature, then ſhe may it mend with ſkill;
If will, then ſhe at will may will *forego*. *Spenſer, Son.* 41.

Having all before abſolutely in his power, it remaineth ſo ſtill, he having already neither forgiven nor *foregone* any thing thereby unto them, but having received ſomething from them. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

He is a great adventurer, ſaid he,
That hath his ſword through hard aſſay *foregone*;
And now hath vowed, 'till he avenged be
Of that deſpite, never to wearen none. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Special reaſon oftentimes cauſeth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave one for another's ſake, to *forego* meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker, b.* v.

Muſt I then leave you? Muſt I needs *forego*
So good, ſo noble, and ſo true a maſter? *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Let us not *forego*
That for a trifle which was bought with blood. *Shakeſp.*

How can I live without thee! how *forego*
Thy ſweet converſe, and love ſo dearly join'd,
To live again in theſe wild woods forlorn! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

This argument might prevail with you to *forego* a little of your repoſe for the publick benefit. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleaſure at one time, has proved inſipid or nauſeous at another; and therefore they ſee nothing in it, for which they ſhould *forego* a preſent enjoyment. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be paſt. [from *fore* and *go.*]

By our remembrances of days *foregone*,
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them not. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is to be underſtood of Cain, that many years *foregone*, and when his people were increaſed, he built the city of Enoch. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Leſt what has been ſaid of the differences between true and apparent colours be interpreted in too unlimited a ſenſe, reflect upon the two *foregoing* objections. *Boyle on Colours.*

This *foregoing* remark gives the reaſon why imitation pleaſes. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I was ſeated in my elbow chair, where I had indulged the *foregoing* ſpeculations, with my lamp burning by me as uſual. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 463.

In the *foregoing* part of this work I promiſed further proofs. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To loſe.

This is the very ecſtaſy of love,
Whoſe violent property *foregoes* itſelf,
And leads the will to deſp'rate undertakings. *Shakeſp.*

FO'REGOER. *n. ſ.* [from *forego.*] Anceſtor; progenitor.

Honours beſt thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers*. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

FO'REGROUND. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ground.*] The part of the field or expanſe of a picture which ſeems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can ſubſiſt on the *foreground* of the picture: the queſtion therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being univerſal, and the figures ſuppoſed in an open field. *Dryden.*

FO'REHAND. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *hand.*]

1. The part of a horſe which is before the rider.
2. The chief part.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The ſinew and the *forehand* of our hoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'REHAND. *adj.* A thing done too ſoon.

You'll ſay ſhe did embrace me as a huſband,
And ſo extenuate the *forehand* ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOREHA'NDED. *n. ſ.* [from *fore* and *hand.*]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not ſecured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be ſure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

Bauble, do you call him? He's a ſubſtantial true-bred beaſt, bravely *forehanded*: mark but the cleanneſs of his ſhapes too. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

FO'REHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *head.*]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did ſuckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead*, when it ſpit forth blood
At Grecian ſwords contending. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Some angel copy'd, while I ſlept, each grace,
And molded ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majeſty does from her *forehead* riſe,
Her cheeks ſuch bluſhes caſt, ſuch rays her eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs; audacity.

A man of confidence preſſeth forward upon every appearance of advantage, and thinks nothing above his management or his merit: where his force is too feeble he prevails by dint of impudence: theſe men of *forehead* are magnificent in promiſes, and infallible in their preſcriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legiſlature they can have the *forehead* to apply. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

FOREHO'LDING. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *hold.*] Predictions; ominous accounts; ſuperſtitious prognoſtications.

How are ſuperſtitious men hagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives tales! *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'REIGN. *adj.* [*forain*, French; *forano*, Spaniſh, from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Not of this country; not domeſtick.

Your ſon, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in *foreign* ſoil,
This fair alliance quickly ſhall call home. *Shak. Rich.* III.

The learned correſpondence you hold in *foreign* parts. *Milt.*

The poſitions are ſo far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domeſtick and *foreign* writers. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

The parties and diviſions amongſt us may ſeveral ways bring deſtruction upon our country, at the ſame time that our united force would ſecure us againſt all the attempts of a *foreign* enemy. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 34.

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often uſed with *to*; but more properly with *from*.

I muſt diſſemble,
And ſpeak a language *foreign to* my heart. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Fame is a good ſo wholly *foreign to* our natures, that we have no faculty in the ſoul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to reliſh it, placed out of the poſſibility of fruition. *Addiſon.*

This deſign is not *foreign from* ſome people's thoughts. *Swift on the Sacramental Teſt.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a diſtance.

They will not ſtick to ſay you envied him;
And fearing he would riſe, he was ſo virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man ſtill; which ſo griev'd him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *plantum forinſecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of juſtice.
5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich *foreign* mold in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Phillips.*

FO'REIGNER. *n. ſ.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a ſtranger.

Joy is ſuch a *foreigner*,
So mere a ſtranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*

To this falſe *foreigner* you give your throne,
And wrong a friend, a kinſman, and a ſon:
Reſume your ancient care. *Dryden's Æn.*

Water is the only native of England made uſe of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the ſugar, and the nutmegs, are all *foreigners.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Nor could the majeſty of the Engliſh crown appear in a greater luſtre, either to *foreigners* or ſubjects. *Swift.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteneſs; want of relation to ſomething.

Let not the *foreignneſs* of the ſubject hinder you from endeavouring to ſet me right. *Locke.*

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compaſs of a *foreimagined* poſſibility in that behalf. *Camden's Remains.*

To FOREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepoſſeſſed.

To FOREKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*] To have preſcience of; to foreſee.

We *foreknow* that the ſun will riſe and ſet; that all men born in the world ſhall die again; that after Winter the Spring ſhall come; after the Spring, Summer and harveſt; yet is not our foreknowledge the cauſe of any of thoſe. *Raleigh.*

He *foreknew* John ſhould not ſuffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 10.

Calchas the ſacred ſeer, who had in view
Things preſent and the paſt, and things to come *foreknew.*
Dryden's Iliad.

Who would the miſeries of man *foreknow?*
Not knowing, we but ſhare our part of woe. *Dryden.*

FOREKNO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *foreknow.*] Poſſible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in ſuch and ſuch circumſtances. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Preſcience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Chriſt by eternal *foreknowledge*, ſaveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowſhip of his ſaints in this preſent world. *Hooker, b.* v. § 56.

I told him you was aſleep: he ſeems to have a *foreknowledge* of that too, and therefore chuſes to ſpeak with you. *Shakeſp.*

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no leſs prov'd certain unforeknown. *Milton.*

I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my eſteem for you, is the reaſon that you do not diſlike my letters. *Pope.*

FO'RELAND. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the ſea; a cape.

As when a ſhip, by ſkilful ſteerſman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſo ſteers, and ſhifts her ſails. *Milton.*

To FORELA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*] To lay wait for; to intrap by ambuſh.

A ſerpent ſhoots his ſting at unaware;
An ambuſh'd thief *forelays* a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and ſnake,
One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake. *Dryden.*

To FORELI'FT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raiſe aloft any anterior part.

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his ſpeckled breaſt;
And often bounding on the bruiſed graſs,
As for great joy of his new comen gueſt. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

FO'RELOCK. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *lock.*]. The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be ſtaid,
Unleſs ſhe do him by the *forelock* take. *Spenſer, Sonnet* 70.

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung,
Cluſt'ring, but not beneath his ſhoulders broad. *Milton.*

Zeal and duty are not ſlow,
But on occaſion's *forelock* watchful wait. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, ſignifying thereby that we muſt take time by the *forelock*; for, when it is once paſt, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

FO'REMAN. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *man.*] The firſt or chief perſon.

He is a very ſenſible man, ſhoots flying, and has been ſeveral times *foreman* of the petty jury. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FOREME'NTIONED. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. It is obſervable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whoſe verbs have no ſuch compoſition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FO'REMOST. *adj.* [from *fore.*]

1. Firſt in place.

Our women in the *foremoſt* ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet your miſtreſs there. *Dryden.*

I ſtand aſtoniſh'd! what, the bold Sempronius,
That ſtill broke *foremoſt* through the crowd of patriots,
As with a hurricane of zeal tranſported,
And virtuous ev'n to madneſs! *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Firſt in dignity.

All three were ſet among the *foremoſt* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Theſe ride *foremoſt* in the field,
As they the *foremoſt* rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

FORENA'MED. *adj.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before.

And ſuch are ſure ones,
As Curius, and the *forenam'd* Lentulus. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FO'RENOON. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: oppoſed to afternoon.

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they ſhould run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either the ſtrangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, conſiſting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the poſition of the ſun, for the conveniency of *forenoon*'s and afternoon's diverſion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FORENO'TICE. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens.

So ſtrange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives ſome *forenotice* of it. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

FORE'NSICK. *adj.* [*forenſis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Perſon is a *forenſick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and ſo belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happineſs and miſery. This perſonality extends itſelf beyond preſent exiſtence to what is paſt, only by conſciouſneſs. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal caſes: thence all ſorts of diſputations in courts of juſtice, where ſeveral perſons make their diſtinct ſpeeches, may come under the name of *forenſick* diſputes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predeſtinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can diſcharge, in manner convenient, a work of ſo great importance, by *foreordaining* ſome ſhort collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker, b.* v.

FO'REPART. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *part.*] The anterior part.

Had it been ſo raiſed, it would deprive us of the ſun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breaſt are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray on the Creation.*

FOREPA'ST. *adj.* [*fore* and *paſt.*] Paſt before a certain time.

Now ceaſe, ye damſels, your delights *forepaſt*;
Enough it is that all the day is yours. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

My *forepaſt* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having vainly fear'd too little. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such is the treaty which he negociates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepaſt* ſins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* [*fore* and *poſſeſs.*] Preoccupied; prepoſſeſſed; pre-engaged.

The teſtimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other claſſical divines, may be clearly and abundantly anſwered, to the ſatisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepoſſeſſed* with prejudice. *Sanderſon's Judgment.*

FO'RERANK. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *rank.*] Firſt rank; front.

Yet leave our couſin Catharine here with us;
She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the *forerank* of our articles. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

FORERECI'TED. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount
The *forerecited* practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]

1. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Againſt ill chances men are ever merry;
But heavineſs *foreruns* the good event. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The ſun
Was ſet, and twilight from the Eaſt came on,
Forerunning night. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

She bids me hope: oh heav'ns, ſhe pities me!
And pity ſtill *foreruns* approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. To precede; to have the ſtart of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practiſed in London. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *forerun.*]

1. An harbinger; a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow.

The ſix ſtrangers ſeek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a ſeventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A cock was ſacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the ſun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill deſign'd, and lame:
Blown off, like bloſſoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came finiſh'd, her laſt labour'd care. *Dryden.*

Already opera prepares the way,
The ſure *forerunner* of her gentle ſway. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A prognoſtick; a ſign foreſhowing any thing.

O Eve! ſome further change awaits us nigh,
Which Heav'n, by theſe mute ſigns in nature, ſhews
Forerunners of his purpoſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Loſs of ſight is the miſery of life, and uſually the *forerunner* of death. *South's Sermons.*

The keeping inſenſible perſpiration up in due meaſure is the cauſe as well as ſign of health, and the leaſt deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a diſeaſe. *Arbuth.*

To FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſay.*] To predict; to propheſy; to foretell.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foreſay* it. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſee.*] To ſee beforehand; to ſee what has not yet happened; to have preſcience; to foreknow.

With Cupid ſhe *foreſees* and goes god Vulcan's pace.
Sidney.

The firſt of them could things to come *foreſee*;
The next, could of things preſent beſt adviſe;
The third, things paſt could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing *foreſeen* that is not uſual, be armed for it by any hearty though a ſhort prayer, and an earneſt reſolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foreſeen* approach, already quake
The Caſpian kingdoms and Meotian lake:
Their ſeers behold the tempeſt from afar,
And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

To FORESHA'ME. *v. a.* [*for* and *ſhame.*] To ſhame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, *foreſhaming*
Thoſe rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To FO'RESHEW. *v. a.* [See FORESHOW.]

FO'RESHIP. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſhip.*] The anterior part of the ſhip.

The ſhipmen would have caſt anchors out of the *foreſhip.* *Acts,* xxvii. 30.

To FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhorten.*] To ſhorten figures for the ſake of ſhewing thoſe behind.

The greateſt parts of the body ought to appear foremoſt; and he forbids the *foreſhortenings*, becauſe they make the parts appear little. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhow.*]

1. To diſcover before it happens; to predict; to prognoſticate.

Chriſt had called him to be a witneſs of his death, and reſurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moſes had *foreſhowed.* *Hooker, b.* iii. § 8.

Next, like Aurora, Spenſer roſe,
Whoſe purple bluſh the day *foreſhows.* *Denham.*

You choſe to withdraw yourſelf from publick buſineſs, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent ſhifting of the wind *foreſhowed* a ſtorm. *Dryden.*

2. To repreſent before it comes.

What elſe is the law but the goſpel *foreſhowed?* What other the goſpel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker, b.* v.

FO'RESIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſight.*]

1. Preſcience; prognoſtication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the laſt ſyllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here ſleep below; while thou to *foreſight* wak'ſt;
As once thou ſlept'ſt whilſt ſhe to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a ſharp *foreſight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, ne once could reſt a whit.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

In matters of arms he was both ſkilful and induſtrious, and as well in *foreſight* as reſolution preſent and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more eaſily be borne or avoided, if with prudent *foreſight* we arm ourſelves againſt them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

FORESI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*foreſight* and *full.*] Preſcient; provident.

Death gave him no ſuch pangs as the *foreſightful* care he had of his ſilly ſucceſſor. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſignify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreſhow; to typify.

Diſcoveries of Chriſt already preſent, whoſe future coming the Pſalms did but *foreſignify.* *Hooker, b.* v.

Yet as being paſt times noxious, where they light
On man, beaſt, plant, waſteful and turbulent,
They oft *foreſignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

FO'RESKIN. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkin.*] The prepuce.

Their own hand
An hundred of the faithleſs foe ſhall ſlay,
And for a dow'r their hundred *foreſkins* pay,
Be Michol thy reward. *Cowley's Davideis.*

FO'RESKIRT. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkirt.*] The pendulous or looſe part of the coat before.

A thouſand pounds a year for pure reſpect!
No other obligation?
That promiſes more thouſands: honour's train
Is longer than his *foreſkirt.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlack.*] To neglect by idleneſs.

It is a great pity that ſo good an opportunity was omitted, and ſo happy an occaſion *foreſlacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlow.*]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obſtruct.

No ſtream, no wood, no mountain, could *foreſlow*
Their haſty pace. *Fairfax, b.* i.

Now the illuſtrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no ſtorm,
Foreſlow'd her paſſage, to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it ſtood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by ſo much the ſooner to diſpatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldneſs in *foreſlowing*, but wiſdom in chuſing his time, reſolved with ſpeed to aſſail them. *Bacon.*

Chremes, how many *fiſhers* do you know
That rule their boats and uſe their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreſlow?*
Some ſuch have been: but, ah! by tempeſts ſpite
Their boats are loſt; while we may ſit and moan
That few were ſuch, and now theſe few are none. *P. Fletch.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breaſts,
For yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreſlow no longer, make we hence amain. *Shakeſp.*

To FORESPE'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *ſpeak.*]

1. To predict; to foreſay; to foreſhow; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Wincheſter, thinketh no ominous *foreſpeaking* to lie in names. *Camden's Remains.*

2. To forbid.

Thou haſt *foreſpoke* my being in theſe wars,
And ſay'ſt it is not fit. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopat.*

FORESPE'NT. *adj.* [*fore* and *ſpent.*]

1. Waſted; tired; ſpent.

After him came ſpurring hard
A gentleman, almoſt *foreſpent* with ſpeed. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

2. Forepaſſed; paſt.

Is not enough thy evil life *foreſpent?* *Fairy Queen.*

You ſhall find his vanities *foreſpent*,
Were but the outſide of the Roman Brutus,
Covering diſcretion with a coat of folly. *Shak. Hen.* V.

3. Beſtowed before.

We muſt receive him
According to the honour of his ſender;
And towards himſelf, his goodneſs *foreſpent* on us,
We muſt extend our notice. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſpur.*] One that rides before.

A day in April never came ſo ſweet,
To ſhow how coſtly Summer was at hand,
As this *foreſpurrer* comes before his lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'REST. *n. ſ.* [*foreſt*, French; *foreſta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, becauſe, in a *foreſt* of many wolves, ſheep cannot chuſe but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him.
——That will never be:
Who can impreſs the *foreſt*, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

There be airs which the phyſicians adviſe their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but graſing, and not overgrown with heath; or elſe timber-ſhades, as in *foreſts.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* № 936.

How the firſt *foreſt* rais'd its ſhady head. *Roſcommon.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, and fowls of *foreſt*, chaſe, and warren, to reſt and abide in, in the ſafe protection of the king, for his pleaſure; which territory of ground is bounded with irremoveable marks, and repleniſhed with beaſts of venery or chaſe, and with great coverts of vert for their ſuccour and abode: for the preſervation of which place, vert, and veniſon, there are certain particular laws. The manner of making *foreſts* is this: the king ſends out his commiſſion, under the broad ſeal of England, directed to certain diſcreet perſons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforeſt: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made throughout all the country where the ground lies, that none ſhall hunt or chaſe any wild beaſts within that precinct, without the king's ſpecial licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preſervation of the vert and veniſon; and this becomes a *foreſt* by matter of record. The properties of a *foreſt* are theſe: a *foreſt*, as it is ſtrictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commiſſion to a juſtice in eyre for the *foreſt*; the courts; the officers for preſerving the vert and veniſon, as the juſtices of the *foreſt*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foreſters, agiſtors, regarders, bailiffs, and beadles. The chief property of a *foreſt* is the ſwainmote, which is no leſs incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair. *Cowel.*

To FORESTA'LL. *v. a.* [ꝼoꞃeꞅꞇallan, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be maſter-gunner, ſpend not all
That thou canſt ſpeak at once; but huſband it,
And give men turns of ſpeech: do not *foreſtall*
By laviſhneſs thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'ſt thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *foreſtall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would moſt avoid. *Milton.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like miſhap *foreſtall.* *Fairy Q.*

What's in prayer, but this twofold force,
To be *foreſtalled* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

May
This night *foreſtall* him of the coming day. *Shakeſpeare.*

But for my tears,
I had *foreſtall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had ſpoke. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

If thou covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery, ſo thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his vengeful ire, than ſo
To be *foreſtall'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
I will not *foreſtall* your judgment of the reſt. *Pope.*

3. To ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another; to buy before another in order to raiſe the price.
He bold ſpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this *foreſtalled* place at erſt,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee. *Fairy Queen.*

FORESTA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *foreſtall.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price.
Commodities, good or bad, the workman muſt take at his maſter's rate, or ſit ſtill and ſtarve; whilſt, by this means, this new ſort of ingroſſers or *foreſtallers* having the feeding and ſupplying this numerous body of workmen, ſet the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBO'RN. *adj.* [*foreſt* and *born.*] Born in a wild.
This boy is *foreſtborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of deſperate ſtudies. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

FO'RESTER. *n. ſ.* [*foreſtier*, French, from *foreſt.*]
1. An officer of the foreſt.
Foreſter, my friend, where is the buſh,
That we may ſtand and play the murtherer in?
—Here by, upon the edge of yonder copice. *Shakeſp.*
2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. } *adj.* [from *fore* and *ſwat*, from *ſweat.*]
FO'RESWART. } Spent with heat.
Miſo and Mopſa, like a couple of *foreſwat* melters, were getting the pure ſilver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To **FORETA'STE.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *taſte.*]
1. To have antepaſt of; to have preſcience of.
2. To taſte before another.
Perhaps the fact
Is not ſo heinous now, *foretaſted* fruit,
Profan'd firſt by the ſerpent, by him firſt
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taſte. *Par. Loſt.*

FO'RETASTE. *n. ſ.* Anticipation of.
A pleaſure that a man may call as properly his own as his ſoul and his conſcience, neither liable to accident, nor expoſed to injury: it is the *foretaſte* of heaven, and the earneſt of eternity. *South's Sermons.*

To **FORETE'LL.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell.*]
1. To predict; to propheſy.
What art thou, whoſe heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful ſtory hanging on thy tongue? *Shakeſp.*
I found
The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had *foretold*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*
When great Ulyſſes ſought the Phrygian ſhores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;
Heaven ſeal'd my words, and you thoſe deeds behold. *Pope.*
2. To foretoken; to foreſhow.

To **FORETE'LL.** *v. n.* To utter prophecy.
All the prophets from Samuel, and thoſe that follow after, have likewiſe *foretold* of theſe days. *Acts*, iii. 24.

FORETE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *foretell.*] Predicter; foreſhower.
Others are propoſed, not that the foretold events ſhould be known; but that the accompliſhment that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller* of them was able to foreſee thee. *Boyle on Colours.*

To **FORETHI'NK.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *think.*] To anticipate in the mind; to have preſcience of.
The ſoul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shak. Henry* IV.
I do pray to thee,
Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
Forethought by Heaven. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*
Adam could not be ignorant of the puniſhments due to neglect and diſobedience; and felt by the proof thereof, in himſelf another terror than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her ſoul *forethought* the fiend would change his game. *Dryden.*

To **FORETHI'NK.** *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.
With this you blot my name, and clear your own;
And what's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wiſe, *forethinking*, weighing politician! *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *forethink.*]
1. Preſcience; anticipation.
He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by ſpitefulneſs of *forethought*, or by the folly of overſight, or evil counſel. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Provident care.

To **FORETO'KEN.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreſhow; to prognoſticate as a ſign.
The king from Ireland haſtes; but did no good;
Whilſt ſtrange prodigious ſigns *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

FORETO'KEN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prevenient ſign; prognoſtick.
It may prove ſome ominous *foretoken* of misfortune. *Sidn.*
They miſliked nothing more in King Edward the Confeſſor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the deſire of foreign language then to be a *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden.*

FORETO'OTH. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the inciſor.
The *foreteeth* ſhould be formed broad, and with a thin ſharp edge, like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*

FORETOP. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's head-dreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig.
So may your hats your *foretops* never preſs,
Untouch'd your ribbons, ſacred be your dreſs. *Dryden.*

FOREVOU'CHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told.
Sure her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree,
That monſters it; or your *forevouch'd* affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

FO'REWARD. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front.
They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men. 1 *Mac.* ix. 11.

To **FOREWA'RN.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]
1. To admoniſh beforehand.
I will *forewarn* you whom you ſhall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to caſt into hell. *Luke*, xii.
2. To inform previouſly of any future event.
Divine interpreter, by favour ſent
Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*
Us timely of what might elſe have been our loſs
Unknown. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.
3. To caution againſt any thing beforehand.
Well I will arm me, being thus *forewarn'd*. *Shakeſp.*
Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when leaſt was ſafe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and diſdain'd
Not to be truſted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
Though Phœbus had *forewarned* him of ſinging wars, yet the ſearch of nature was free. *Dryden's Virg. Dedicat.*
Young Choræbus, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Caſſandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid. *Dryden.*

To **FOREWA'STE.** *v. a.* [*fore* and *waſte.*] To deſolate; to deſtroy. Out of uſe.
Veſpaſian, with great ſpoil and rage,
Forewaſted all, until Gemiſſa gent
Perſuaded him to ceaſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,
To think of thoſe her captive parents dear,
And their *forewaſted* kingdom to repair. *Fairy Queen.*

To **FOREWI'SH.** *part.* [*fore* and *wiſh.*] To deſire beforehand.
The wiſer ſort ceaſed not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewiſhed* might in time come to effect. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; waſted by time or uſe.
Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already *foreworn*, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

FO'RFEIT. *n. ſ.* [*forfait*, French; *fforfed*, Welſh.]
1. Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime; ſomething paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.
Thy ſlanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
Th' execution leave to high diſpoſal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal *forfeit* from thyſelf. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 506.
Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treaſon does a *forfeit* make. *Waller.*
2. A perſon obnoxious to puniſhment; one whoſe life is forfeited by his offence. Now obſolete.
Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waſte your words. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*
Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath ſentenced him. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To **FO'RFEIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loſe by ſome breach of condition; to loſe by ſome offence.
If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great eſtate to him, and his, for ever;
If wilfully he *forfeit* it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Davies.*
Men diſpleaſed God, and conſequently *forfeited* all right to happineſs. *Boyle.*
A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to ſome degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

FO'RFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal ſeizure; alienated by a crime; loſt either as to the right or poſſeſſion, by breach of conditions.
All the ſouls that are, were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the 'vantage beſt have took,
Found out the remedy. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
Beg that thou may'ſt have leave to hang thyſelf;
And yet, thy wealth being *forfeit* to the ſtate,
Thou haſt not left the value of a cord. *Shakeſpeare.*
This now fenceleſs world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 303.
Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty ſmoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryden's Virg.*
Methought with wond'rous eaſe he ſwallow'd down
His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
How the murd'rer paid his *forfeit* breath;
What lands ſo diſtant from that ſcene of death,
But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iii.

FO'RFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit.*] Poſſeſſed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loſt.

FO'RFEITURE. *n. ſ.* [*forfaiture*, French, from *forfeit.*]
1. The act of forfeiting; the puniſhment diſcharged by loſs of ſomething poſſeſſed.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.
The court is as well a Chancery to ſave and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial *forfeitures* ſhould go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, muſt not, without high reaſon, be revoked by their ſucceſſors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorouſly. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a *forfeiture* incurr'd. *Swift.*

To **FORFE'ND.** *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hanmer.*

FORGA'VE. The preterite of *forgive.*

FORGE. *n. ſ.* [*forge*, French.]
1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we uſe *forge* for large work, and *ſmithy* for ſmall; but in books the diſtinction is not kept.
Now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-houſe of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shak. Henry* V.
In other part ſtood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two maſſy clods of iron and braſs
Had melted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.
Th' o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his taſk retires,
Th' Æolian *forge* exhauſted of its fires. *Pope's Statius.*
2. Any place where any thing is made or ſhaped.
From no other *forge* hath proceeded a ſtrange conceit, that to ſerve God with any ſet form of common prayer is ſuperſtitious. *Hooker, b.* v. § 26.

To **FORGE.** *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]
1. To form by the hammer; to beat into ſhape.
The queen of martials,
And Mars himſelf conducted them; both which being *forg'd* of gold,
Muſt needs have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad.*
Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
In leagues offenſive and defenſive join'd;
But lawleſs man the anvil dares profane,
And *forge* that ſteel by which a man is ſlain,
Which earth at firſt for plough-ſhares did afford,
Nor yet the ſmith had learn'd to form a ſword. *Tate's Juv.*
2. To make by any means.
He was a kind of nothing, titleleſs,
'Till he had *forg'd* himſelf a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
His heart's his mouth:
What his breaſt *forges*, that his tongue muſt vent. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe few names that the ſchools *forged*, and put into the mouths of their ſcholars, could never yet get admittance into common uſe, or obtain the licence of publick approbation. *Locke.*
3. To counterfeit; to falſify.
Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands:
For my more having would be but as ſauce
To make me hunger more, that I ſhould *forge*
Quarrels unjuſt againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for wealth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FO'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *forge.*]
1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falſifier.
As in ſtealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; ſo in ſlander, if there were fewer ſpreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*
No *forger* of lyes willingly and wittingly furniſhes out the means of his own detection. *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

FO'RGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *forge.*]
1. The crime of falſification.
Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to ſooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to perſuade me patience. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nothing could have been eaſier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jeſus Chriſt, to have diſproved theſe facts, had they been falſe, to have ſhewn their falſhood, and to have convicted them of *forgery*. *Stephens's Sermons.*
A *forgery*, in ſetting a falſe name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law puniſhes with the loſs of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the ſame thing in print, though books ſold under a falſe name are ſo many *forgeries*. *Swift.*
2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.
He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron,
And weaponleſs himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the *forgery*
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 129.

To **FORGE'T.** *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [ꝼoꝛᵹẏtan, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]
1. To loſe memory of; to let go from the remembrance.
That is not *forgot*
Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
When I am *forgotten*, as I ſhall be,
And ſleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me muſt more be heard. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,
And I am all *forgotten*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxvii. 6.
No ſooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*
2. Not to attend; to neglect.
Can a woman *forget* her ſucking child? Yea, they may *forget*; yet will I not *forget* thee. *Iſaiah*, xlix. 5.
The maſs of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon.*

FORGE'TFUL. *adj.* [from *forget.*]
1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Cauſing oblivion; oblivious.
But when a thouſand rolling years are paſt,
So long their puniſhments and penance laſt,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *forgetful* draughts to ſteep the cares
Of their paſt labours, and their irkſome years. *Dryd. Æn.*
3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careleſs.
Be not *forgetful* to entertain ſtrangers. *Heb.* xiii. 2.
The queen is comfortleſs, and we *forgetful*
In our long abſence. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Have you not love enough to bear with me,
When that raſh humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful*? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
I, in fact, a real intereſt have,
Which to my own advantage I would ſave;
And, with the uſual courtier's trick, intend
To ſerve myſelf, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGE'TFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forgetful.*]
1. Oblivion; ceſſation to remember; loſs of memory.
O gentle ſleep!
Nature's ſoft nurſe, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And ſteep my ſenſes in *forgetfulneſs*! *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
All birds and beaſts lie huſh'd; ſleep ſteals away
The wild deſires of men and toils of day;
And brings, deſcending through the ſilent air,
A ſweet *forgetfulneſs* of human care. *Pope's Statius.*
2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.
The church of England is grievouſly charged with *forgetfulneſs* of her duty. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 13.

FORGE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *forget.*]
1. One that forgets.
2. A careleſs perſon.

To **FORGI'VE.** *v. a.* [ꝼoꝛᵹiꝼan, Saxon.]
1. To pardon a perſon; not to puniſh.
Then Heaven *forgive* him too! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
I do beſeech your grace for charity;
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid againſt me, now *forgive* me frankly.
—Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.
Slowly provok'd, ſhe eaſily *forgives*. *Prior.*
2. To pardon a crime.
The people that dwell therein ſhall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Iſaiah*, xxxiii. 24.
3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.
The lord of that ſervant was moved with compaſſion, looſed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Matt.* xviii. 27.

FORGI'VENESS. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꝛᵹiꝼenneꝼꝼe, Saxon.]
1. The act of forgiving.
To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgiveneſſes*. *Daniel.*
2. Pardon of an offender.
Thou haſt promiſed repentance and *forgiveneſs* to them that have ſinned againſt thee. *Prayer of Manaſſeh.*
Exchange *forgiveneſs* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not on thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Forgiveneſs to the injur'd does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*
3. Pardon of an offence.
God has certainly promiſed *forgiveneſs* of ſin to every one who repents. *South's Sermons.*
4. Tenderneſs; willingneſs to pardon.
Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekneſs, *forgiveneſs*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Mercy above did hourly plead
For her reſemblance here below;
And mild *forgiveneſs* intercede
To ſtop the coming blow. *Dryden.*
5. Remiſſion of a fine or penalty.

FORGI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *forgive.*] One who pardons.

FORGO'T. } *part. paſſ.* of *forget.* Not remembered.
FORGO'TTEN. }
This ſong ſhall not be *forgotten*. *Deut.* xxxi. 21.
Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though all
Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*
The ſoft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were eaſily *forgot*. *Prior.*

To **FORHA'IL.** *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul.*] To harraſs; tear; torment.
All this long tale
Nought eaſeth the care that doth me *forhail*. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

FORK. *n. ſ.* [*furca*, Latin; *fforch*, Welſh; *fourche*, French.]
1. An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, uſed on many occaſions.
At Midſummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

The vicar firſt, and after him the crew,
With *forks* and ſtaves the felon to purſue,
Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed for the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the ſhaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. A point of a fork.

Several are amazed at the wiſdom of the ancients that repreſented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, ſince nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To **FORK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FO'RKED. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.

When he was naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radiſh, with a head fantaſtically carved upon it with a knife. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Sometimes we ſee a cloud that's dragoniſh,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, ſhall we go and kill us veniſon?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shak. As You Like It.*

He would have ſpoke;
But hiſs for hiſs return'd, with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Ye dragons, whoſe contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Change your fierce hiſſing into joyful ſong,
And praiſe your Maker with your *forked* tongue. *Roſcomm.*

FO'RKEDLY. *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts.

FO'RKHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.

It ſeizing, no way enter might;
But back rebounding, left the *forked* keen,
Eftſoons it fled away, and might no where be ſeen. *Spenſer.*

FO'RKY. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The ſmiling infant in his hand ſhall take
The creſted baſiliſk and ſpeckled ſnake;
Pleas'd the green luſtre of the ſcales ſurvey,
And with their *forky* tongue and pointleſs ſting ſhall play. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

FORLO'RE. [The preterite and participle of the Saxon ꝼoꞃleoꞃan, in Dutch *verloren*.] Deſerted; forſook; forſaken.

Such as Diana by the ſandy ſhore
Of ſwift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Queen.*

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus fell the trees, with noiſe the deſarts roar;
The beaſts their caves, the birds their neſts *forlore*. *Fairf.*

FORLO'RN. *adj.* [ꝼoꞃloꞃen, from ꝼoꞃleoꞃan, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deſerted; deſtitute; forſaken; wretched; helpleſs; ſolitary.

Make them ſeek for that they wont to ſcorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath ſome wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that ſounds ſo ſweet?
Or art thou of thy loved laſs *forlorne*? *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing ſhewed the heavineſs of the time, and ſeemed as altogether loſt and *forlorn*. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy ſweet converſe, and love ſo dearly join'd,
To live again in theſe wild woods *forlorn*! *Milton.*

Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
The nodding horrour of whoſe ſhady brows,
Threats the *forlorn* and wand'ring paſſenger. *Milton.*

My only ſtrength and ſtay! *forlorn* of thee,
Whither ſhall I betake me, where ſubſiſt! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Like a declining ſtateſman, left *forlorn*
To his friends pity and purſuers ſcorn. *Denham.*

The good old man, *forlorn* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd. *Dryd. Iliad.*

Philomel laments *forlorn*. *Fenton.*

As ſome ſad turtle his loſt love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, unpity'd, and *forlorn*. *Pope's Autumn.*

2. Loſt; deſperate.

What is become of great Acrates' ſon?
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath ſo many haughty conqueſts won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done? *Fairy Q.*

3. Small; deſpicable: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

He was ſo *forlorn*, that his dimenſions to any thick ſight were invincible. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

FORLO'RN. *n. ſ.*

1. A loſt, ſolitary, forſaken man.

Henry
Is of a king become a baniſh'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*. *Shak. Henry* VI.

2. **FORLORN** *Hope*. The ſoldiers who are ſent firſt to the attack, and are therefore doomed to periſh.

Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremoſt benches ſit,
And ſtill charge firſt, the true *forlorn* of wit. *Dryden.*

FORLO'RNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forlorn*.] Deſtitution; miſery; ſolitude.

Men diſpleaſed God, and conſequently forfeited all right to happineſs; even whilſt they compleated the *forlornneſs* of their condition by the lethargy of not being ſenſible of it. *Boyle.*

To **FO'RLYE.** *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye*.] To lie acroſs.

Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlay*
Athwart her ſnowy breaſt, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little 'gan to ſwell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed, their places only ſignify'd. *Spenſ.*

FORM. *n. ſ.* [*forma*, Latin; *forme*, French.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; repreſentation; ſhape.

Nay, women are frail too.
—Ay, as the glaſſes where they view themſelves,
Which are as eaſy broke as they make *forms*. *Shakeſp.*

It ſtood ſtill; but I could not diſcern the *form* thereof. *Job.*

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corroſive liquors into inviſible parts; yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear again in its *form*. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* i.

Matter, as wiſe logicians ſay,
Cannot without a *form* ſubſiſt;
And *form*, ſay I as well as they,
Muſt fail, if matter brings no griſt. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular ſhape.

When noble benefits ſhall prove
Not well diſpos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious *forms*, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, ſleep,
Forms terrible to view, their ſentry keep;
With anxious pleaſures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Aſia and America, will find men reaſon there perhaps as acutely as himſelf, who yet never heard of a ſyllogiſm, nor can reduce any one argument to thoſe *forms*. *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worſhip, and produces more laſting and permanent impreſſions in the mind, than thoſe which accompany any tranſient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worſhip. *Addiſon.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no *form* nor comelineſs. *Iſa.* liii. 2.

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he ſpoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
Was not like madneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the eſſential qualities; empty ſhow.

Then thoſe whom *form* of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cauſe. *Dryd.*

They were young heirs ſent only for *form* from ſchools, where they were not ſuffered to ſtay three months in the year. *Swift's Eſſay on Modern Education.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.

Though well we may not paſs upon his life,
Without the *form* of juſtice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'ſy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A long table, and a ſquare table, or ſeat about the walls, ſeem things of *form*, but are things of ſubſtance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, ſway all the buſineſs; but in the other *form*, there is more uſe of the counſellors opinions that ſit lower. *Bacon, Eſſay* 21.

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* uſed in England, he cauſed a particular act to paſs that the lords of Ireland ſhould appear in parliament robes. *Davies on Ireland.*

Their general uſed, in all diſpatches made by himſelf, to obſerve all decency in their *forms*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

How am I to interpret, Sir, this viſit?
Is it a compliment of *form* or love? *A. Phill. Diſt. Moth.*

8. Stated method; eſtabliſhed practice.

He who affirmeth ſpeech to be neceſſary amongſt all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men muſt neceſſarily ſpeak one kind of language; even ſo the neceſſity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be neceſſary in them all. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 2.

Nor are conſtant *forms* of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuſed variety to diſtract and loſe it. *King Charles.*

Nor ſeek to know
Their proceſs, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryden's Æn.*

9. A long ſeat.

If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a ſtool is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back; and a *form* is a ſeat for ſeveral perſons, without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

I was ſeen with her in the manorhouſe, ſitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shakeſp.*

10. A claſs; a rank of ſtudents.

It will be neceſſary to ſee and examine thoſe works which have given ſo great a reputation to the maſters of the firſt *form*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

11. The ſeat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod-like hare in *form* they peer;
Now bolt and cudgel ſquirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirrour clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himſelf makes love. *Sidney.*

Have you obſerv'd a ſitting hare,
Liſt'ning, and fearful of the ſtorm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the eſſential, ſpecifical, or diſtinguiſhing modification of the matter of which any thing is compoſed, ſo as thereby to give it ſuch a peculiar manner of exiſtence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or ſtricter to abridge the number of ſacraments, we find grace expreſsly mentioned as their true eſſential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itſelf. *Hooker.*

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a ſoul and ſpirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity beſides, but only the ſoul or eſſential *form* of the univerſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

13. A formal cauſe; that which gives eſſence.

To **FORM.** *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.

God *formed* man of the duſt of the ground. *Gen.* ii. 7.

She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

2. To model to a particular ſhape.

3. To modify; to ſcheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroe, to give him piety or valour for his manners. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops.

5. To adjuſt; to ſettle.

Our differences with the Romaniſts are thus *formed* into an intereſt, and become the deſign not of ſingle perſons, but of corporations and ſucceſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.

The defeat of the deſign is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too ſoon;
And fate, if poſſible, muſt be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rowe.*

7. To model by education or inſtitution.

Let him to this with eaſy pains be brought,
And ſeem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for ſpeed, he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden.*

FO'RMAL. *adj.* [*formel*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; ſolemn; preciſe; exact to affectation.

The juſtice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes ſevere, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wiſe ſaws and modern inſtances,
And ſo he plays his part. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance ſurely like a father. *Shakeſp.*

Ceremonies eſpecially be not to be omitted to ſtrangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminiſh the credit of him that ſpeaks. *Bacon, Eſſay* 53.

2. Done according to eſtabliſhed rules and methods; not irregular; not ſudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any poſitive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* expreſs conſent, as in councils; or by ſecret approbation, as in cuſtoms it cometh to paſs, but the ſame may be taken away, if occaſion ſerve. *Hook.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, reſpective to certain enemies; ſo there is a natural and tacit confederation amongſt all men againſt the common enemy of human ſociety, ſo as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all theſe formalities the law of nature ſupplies, as in the caſe of pirates. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* ſtars do travel ſo,
As we their names and courſes know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the eſſence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boaſt;
Thou diſobey'ſt where it concerns me moſt. *Dryden.*

5. Depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom.

Still in conſtraint your ſuffering ſex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; conſtituent; eſſential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is conſtituted by the motions and figure of the organs of ſpeech affecting breath with a peculiar ſound, by which each letter is diſcriminated. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Bellarmine agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperior; but withal he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the *formal* reaſon of it: whereas mere excellency, without ſuperiority, doth not require any ſubjection, but only eſtimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* eſſence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and eſſential characteriſtick.

Thou ſhould'ſt come like a fury covered with ſnakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

I will not let him ſtir,
'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholeſome ſyrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RMALIST. *n. ſ.* [*formaliſte*, French, from *form*.] One who practiſes external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who ſeems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a ſatire to perſons of judgment, to ſee what ſhifts *formaliſts* have, and what proſpectives to make ſuperficies to ſeem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon, Eſſay* 27.

A grave, ſtanch, ſkilfully managed face, ſet upon a graſping aſpiring mind, having got many a ſly *formaliſt* the reputation of a primitive and ſevere piety. *South's Sermons.*

FORMA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*formalité*, French, from *form*.]

1. Ceremony; eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the miniſter of God is by order to uſe at times of divine ſervice, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet ſuch as for comelineſs ſake hath hitherto been judged not unneceſſary. *Hooker, b.* v. § 19.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and elaborate than in deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man ſacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 184.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and cuſtom, but of conſcience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Solemn order, habit, or dreſs.

If men forſwear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though ſign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the ſigning and the ſeal proclaim
The barefac'd perjury, and fix the ſhame. *Dryd. Juv.*

The Pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all ſat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman ſenators. *Swift.*

3. Eſſence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the impoſture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 13.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pound to an hoſpital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witneſſes to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promiſe made to God. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Romiſh Idolatry.*

To **FO'RMALIZE.** *v. a.* [*formaliſer*, French, from *formal*.]

1. To model; to modify. A word now not in uſe.

The ſame ſpirit which anointed the bleſſed ſoul of our Saviour Chriſt, doth ſo *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were ſo many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker, b.* v. § 56.

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FO'RMALLY. *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to eſtabliſhed rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depoſe him. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

2. Ceremoniouſly; ſtifly; preciſely.

To be ſtiff and *formally* reſerved, as if the company did not deſerve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; with viſible and apparent ſhow.

You and your followers do ſtand *formally* divided againſt the authoriſed guides of the church, and the reſt of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Eſſentially; characteriſtically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South's Sermons.*

The Heathens and the Chriſtians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Chriſtian grace, is the ſpring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*formation*, French, from *formo*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter diſcharged forth of vulcano's, and other ſpiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.*

The ſolids are originally formed of a fluid, from a ſmall point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fœtus. *Arbuthnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under obſervation, give not the ſame confuſion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your obſerving the original and *formation* of them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obſcuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear aſunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FO'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plaſtick.

As we have eſtabliſhed our aſſertion of the ſeminal production of all kinds of animals; ſo likewiſe we affirm, that the meaneſt plant cannot be raiſed without ſeed, by any *formative* power reſiding in the ſoil. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FO'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *form*.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he muſt have in the formation of ſeveral parts for ſeveral uſes. *Ray on the Creation.*

FO'RMER. *adj.* [from ꝼoꞃma, Saxon, firſt; whence *former*, and *formoſt*, now commonly written *foremoſt*, as if derived from *before*. *Formoſt* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we ſay, the laſt rank of the proceſſion is like the *former*, we reſpect time rather than place, and mean that which we ſaw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the firſt.
—A third is like the *former*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deſerves better uſage than a bad critick: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Paſt: as, *this was the cuſtom in former times.*

FO'RMERLY. *adv.* [from *former*.] In times paſt.

The places mentioned were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they uſed to hide themſelves among the woods and mountains, during the exceſſive heats of their Summer. *Addiſon on Italy.*

As an animal degenerates by diſeaſes, the animal ſalts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbuth.*

FO'RMIDABLE. *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Latin; *formidable*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick; to be feared.

I ſwell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you ſee ſo many pages behind. *Dryden's Æn. Ded.*

They ſeem'd to fear the *formidable* ſight,
And roll'd their billows on, to ſpeed his flight. *Dryden.*

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *formidable.*]
1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.
2. The thing cauſing dread.

They rather chuſe to be ſhewed the *formidableneſs* of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to periſh in it. *Decay of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter ſhores,
A conquering navy proudly ſpread;
The Britiſh cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *form.*] Shapeleſs; without regularity of form.

All form is *formleſs*, order orderleſs,
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RMULARY. *n. ſ.* [*formulaire*, French, from *formule.*] A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models or ſet forms.

FO'RMULE. *n. ſ.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A ſet or preſcribed model.

To **FO'RNICATE.** *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Latin.] To commit lewdneſs.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a diſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FORNICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fornication*, French; *fornicatio*, Lat.]
1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bleſs me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door. *Shak.*

The law ought to be ſtrict againſt *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were univerſal liberty, the increaſe of mankind would be but like that of foxes at beſt. *Graunt.*

2. In Scripture, ſometimes idolatry.

Thou didſt truſt in thine own beauty, and playedſt the harlot, becauſe of thy renown, and pouredſt out thy *fornications* on every one that paſſed by. *Ezek.* xvi. 15.

FORNICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*fornicateur*, French; from *fornix*, Lat.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer ſteals the ſoul as well as diſhonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

FORNICA'TRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fornicator.*] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatreſs* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not ſlaviſh means. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **FORSA'KE.** *v. a.* preter. *forſook*; part. paſſ. *forſook*, or *forſaken.* [*verſaeken*, Dutch.]
1. To leave in reſentment, neglect, or diſlike.

'Twas now the time when firſt Saul God *forſook*,
God Saul; the room in's heart wild paſſions took. *Cowley.*

Oreſtes comes in time
To ſave your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;
Prevent his falſhood, and *forſake* him firſt:
I know you hate him. *A. Phillips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

Daughter of Jove! whoſe arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and ſhake the dreadful ſhield,
Forſook by thee, in vain I ſought thy aid. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forſook* your friendly ſtate,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To deſert; to fail.

Truth, modeſty, and ſhame the world *forſook*;
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryd. Ovid.*

When ev'n the flying ſails were ſeen no more,
Forſaken of all ſight ſhe left the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Their purple majeſty,
And all thoſe outward ſhows which we call greatneſs,
Languiſh and droop, ſeem empty and *forſaken*,
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more. *Rowe.*

FORSA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *forſake.*] Deſerter; one that forſakes.

Thou didſt deliver us into the hands of lawleſs enemies, moſt hateful *forſakers* of God. *Apocrypha.*

FORSOO'TH. *adv.* [ꝼoꞃſoðe, Saxon.]
1. In truth, certainly; very well. It is uſed almoſt always in an ironical or contemptuous ſenſe.

Wherefore doth Lyſander
Deny your love, ſo rich within his ſoul,
And tender me, *forſooth*, affection? *Shakeſpeare.*

A fit man, *forſooth*, to govern a realm, who had ſo goodly government in his own eſtate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned perſons uſe ſuch letters as juſtly expreſs the power or ſound of their ſpeech; yet *forſooth*, we ſay, write not true Engliſh, or true French. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

In the Eaſt-Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herſelf into the flames of her huſband's funeral pile, to ſhew, *forſooth*, that ſhe is faithful to the memory of her deceaſed lord. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and diſturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the ſtairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forſooth*, only her maid had ſtuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

Some queſtion the genuineneſs of his books, becauſe, *forſooth*, they cannot diſcover in them that *flumen orationis* that Cicero ſpeaks of. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. It is ſuppoſed to have been once a word of honour in addreſs to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, ſhewed his attention by anſwering in the word yes, *forſooth*, which in time loſt its true meaning; and inſtead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was ſuppoſed a compellation. It appears in Shakeſpeare to have been uſed likewiſe to men.

Our old Enliſh word *forſooth* has been changed for the French Madam. *Guardian.*

To **FORSWE'AR.** *v. a.* pret. *forſwore*; part. *forſworn.* [ꝼoꞃꞅƿeꞃian, Saxon.]
1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to wooe her more; but do *forſwear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours,
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that ſelf chain about his neck,
Which he *forſwore* moſt monſtrouſly to have. *Shakeſpeare.*

Obſerve the wretch who hath his faith forſook,
How clear his voice, and how aſſur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as ſerenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forſwears* thy gold! *Dryd. Juv.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forſwear himſelf*; to be perjured; to ſwear falſely.

To leave my Julia, ſhall I be *forſworn?*
To love fair Silvia, ſhall I be *forſworn?*
To wrong my friend, ſhall I be much *forſworn?*
And ev'n that power which gave me firſt my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shakeſpeare.*

One ſays, he never ſhould endure the ſight
Of that *forſworn*, that wrongs both land and laws. *Dan.*

I too have ſworn, ev'n at the altar ſworn,
Eternal love and endleſs faith to Theſeus;
And yet am falſe, *forſworn*; the hallow'd ſhrine,
That heard me ſwear, is witneſs to my falſhood. *Smith.*

To **FORSWE'AR.** *v. n.* To ſwear falſely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
—And that ſame vengeance doth hurl on thee,
For falſe *forſwearing*, and for murder too. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORSWEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *forſwear.*] One who is perjured.

FORT. *n. ſ.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified houſe; a caſtle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort de l'or*; and from thence they bolted like beaſts of the foreſt. *Bacon.*

Now to their *fort* they are about to ſend
For the loud engines which their iſle defend. *Waller.*

He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainſt the weakeſt part. *Denham.*

My fury does, like jealous *forts*, purſue
With death, ev'n ſtrangers who but come to view. *Dryden.*

FO'RTED. *adj.* [from *fort.*] Furniſhed or guarded by forts. Not uſed now.

Your deſert ſpeaks loud, and I ſhould wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert boſom,
When it deſerves with characters of braſs
A *forted* reſidence, 'gainſt the tooth of time
And raſure of oblivion. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

FORTH. *adv.* [ꝼoꞃð, Saxon; whence *further* and *furtheſt.*]
1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I caſt in careful mind
To ſeek her out. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 9.

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the ſecond admonition, and ſo *forth*, where they ſpeak in moſt unchriſtian manner. *Whitgifte.*

Mad Pandarus ſteps *forth*, with vengeance vow'd
For Bitias' death. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I muſt come *forth*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I have no mind of feaſting *forth* to-night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Attend you here the door of our ſtern daughter?
Will ſhe not *forth?* *Shakeſpeare.*

When Winter paſt, and Summer ſcarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the ſun. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth*; they will ſend the enemy ſecret advertiſements; and they will not alſo ſtick to draw the enemy privily upon them. *Spenſer.*

Even that ſunſhine brew'd a ſhow'r for him,
That waſh'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France. *Shakeſp.*

5. Out into publick ſtate; publick view.

You may ſet *forth* the ſame with farmhouſes. *Peacham.*

But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,
Your flaming courage, and your matchleſs worth,
To fierce contention gave a proſp'rous end. *Waller.*

6. Throughly; from beginning to end.

You, couſin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as ſeems you beſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To a certain degree.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect juſtification and ſalvation from the ſufferings of Chriſt; no *further* than we are wrought on by his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquiſitor bade me ſay *forth*; I ſaid I was taught no more. *Memoir in Strype.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the ſtreets of Pomfret. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some *forth* their cabbins peep,
And trembling aſk what news, and do hear ſo
As jealous huſbands, what they would not know. *Donne.*

FORTHCO'MING. *adj.* [*forth* and *coming.*] Ready to appear; not abſconding; not loſt.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you ſee that he be *forthcoming*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

We'll ſee your trinkets here *forthcoming* all. *Shakeſp.*

FORTHI'SSUING. *adj.* [*forth* and *iſſue.*] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthiſſuing thus, ſhe gave him firſt to wield
A weighty axe, with trueſt temper ſteel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* v.

FORTHRI'GHT. *adv.* [*forth* and *right.*] Strait forward; without flexions.

He ever going ſo juſt with the horſe, either *forthright* or turning, that it ſeemed as he borrowed the horſe's body, ſo he lent the horſe his mind. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The river not running *forthright*, but almoſt continually winding, as if the lower ſtreams would return to their ſpring, or that the river had a delight to play with itſelf. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Arrived there, they paſſed in *forthright*;
For ſtill to all the gate ſtood open wide. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Thither *forthright* he rode to rouſe the prey,
That ſhaded by the fern in harbour lay,
And thence diſlodg'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

FORTHWI'TH. *adv.* [*forth* and *with.*] Immediately; without delay; at once; ſtrait.

Forthwith he runs with feigned faithful haſte,
Unto his gueſt; who, after troublous ſights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more ſound repaſt. *Fairy Q.*

Few things are ſo reſtrained to any one end or purpoſe, that the ſame being extinct, they ſhould *forthwith* utterly become fruſtrate. *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

Neither did the martial men dally or proſecute the ſervice faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire. *Davies on Ireland.*

Forthwith began theſe fury-moving ſounds,
The notes of wrath, the muſick brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The winged heralds, by command
Of ſov'reign pow'r, throughout the hoſt proclaim
A ſolemn council *forthwith* to be held
At Pandæmonium. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

In his paſſage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conſpiracy, deſiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived. *South's Sermons.*

FO'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *forty.*] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Donne.*

Burnet ſays, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the reſt of Britain; and, with reſpect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thouſandth part. *Swift.*

FO'RTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *fortify.*] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fortification*, French, from *fortify.*]
1. The ſcience of military architecture.

Fortification is an art ſhewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a ſmall number of men within may be able to defend themſelves for a conſiderable time, againſt the aſſaults of a numerous army without; ſo that the enemy, in attacking them, muſt of neceſſity ſuffer great loſs. It is either regular or irregular; and, with reſpect to time, may be diſtinguiſhed into durable and temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœacians, though an unwarlike nation, yet underſtood the art of *fortification*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. A place built for ſtrength.

Excellent devices were uſed to make even their ſports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications*, being then delivered to their memory, which, after ſtronger judgments, might diſpenſe ſome advantage. *Sidney, b.* ii.

FO'RTIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fortify.*]
1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*

2. One who ſupports or ſecures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedneſs, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

To **FO'RTIFY.** *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]
1. To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunſinane he ſtrongly *fortifies*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *fortified* the city againſt beſieging. *Eccleſiaſticus*, l. 4.

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her deſires, to ſee that her mother had the like deſires. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. To fix; to eſtabliſh in reſolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-ſtrung and ſtiffer bent her ſofter ſoul;
The heroine aſſum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face. *Dryden.*

A young man, before he leaves the ſhelter of his father's houſe, ſhould be *fortified* with reſolution to ſecure his virtues. *Locke.*

FORTILA'GE. *n. ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort; a blockhouſe.

In all ſtraights and narrow paſſages there ſhould be ſome little *fortilage*, or wooden caſtle ſet, which ſhould keep and command the ſtraight. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

FO'RTIN. *n. ſ.* [French.] A little fort raiſed to defend a camp, particularly in a ſiege. *Hanmer.*

Thou haſt talk'd
Of paliſadoes, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

FO'RTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]
1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatneſs of mind; power of acting or ſuffering well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom
Unſung. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Fortitude is the guard and ſupport of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will ſcarce keep ſteady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

2. Strength; force. Not in uſe.

He wrongs his fame,
Deſpairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell! *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RTLET. *n. ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, ꝼeopꞃeꞇyne niᵹhꞇ, Saxon. It was the cuſtom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights: thus we ſay, *this day ſeven-night.* So Tacitus, *Non dierum numerum ut nos, ſed noctium computant.*] The ſpace of two weeks.

She would give her a leſſon for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Hanging in a deep well, ſomewhat above the water, for ſome *fortnights* ſpace, is an excellent means of making drink freſh and quick. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finiſhed it, his majeſty's declaration for liberty of conſcience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehenſion, 'till about a *fortnight* before. *Swift.*

FO'RTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*fortereſſe*, French.] A ſtrong hold; a fortified place; a caſtle of defence.

Breaking forth like a ſudden tempeſt, he over-ran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortreſſes*. *Spenſer.*

The trump of death ſounds in their hearing ſhrill;
Their weapon, faith; their *fortreſs* was the grave. *Fairfax.*

God is our *fortreſs*, in whoſe conqu'ring name
Let us reſolve to ſcale their flinty bulwarks. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is no ſuch way to give defence to abſurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obſcure and undefined words; which yet makes theſe retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fortreſſes* of fair warriors. *Locke.*

FORTU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*fortuit*, French; *fortuitus*, Latin.] Accidental; caſual; happening by chance.

A wonder then it muſt be, that there ſhould be any man found ſo ſtupid as to perſuade himſelf that this moſt beautiful world could be produced by the *fortuitous* concourſe of atoms. *Ray on the Creation.*

If caſual concourſe did the world compoſe,
And things and acts *fortuitous* aroſe,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can conſtant order ſpring. *Blackmore.*

FORTU'ITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accidentally; caſually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and *fortuitouſly* ſhared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTU'ITOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accident; chance; hit.

FO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; ſucceſsful; not ſubject to miſcarriage. Uſed of perſons or actions.

I am moſt *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my buſineſs, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He ſigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, ſo *fortunate* before. *Dryden.*

No, there is a neceſſity in fate
Why ſtill the brave bold man is *fortunate*:
He keeps his object ever full in ſight,
And that aſſurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliſs,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes men look aſide, and ſo their footing miſs. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *fortunate.*] Happily; ſucceſsfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's ſtate,
And boldly wiſe, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fortunate.*] Happineſs; good luck; ſucceſs.

O me, ſaid ſhe, whoſe greateſt *fortunateneſs* is more unfortunate than my ſiſter's greateſt unfortunateneſs. *Sidney.*

FO'RTUNE. *n. ſ.* [*fortuna*, Latin; *fortune*, French.]
1. The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Though *Fortune's* malice overthrow my ſtate,
My mind exceeds the compaſs of her wheel. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The good or ill that befals man.

Rejoice, ſaid he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among ſo brave a people you are they
Whom Heav'n has choſe to fight for ſuch a prize. *Dryden.*

The adequate meaning of chance, as diſtinguiſhed from *fortune*, in that the latter is underſtood to befal only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to ſeek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

4. Event; ſucceſs good or bad.

This terreſtrial globe has been ſurrounded by the *fortune* and boldneſs of many navigators. *Temple.*

No, he ſhall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes ſhall equal *fortune* give. *Dryden.*

5. Eſtate; poſſeſſions.

If thou do'ſt
As this inſtructs thee, thou do'ſt make thy way
To noble *fortunes*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
That eyeleſs head of thine was firſt fram'd fleſh
To raiſe my *fortunes*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power
Preſerv'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour? *Dryd. Virg.*
The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
He ſhould not raiſe his *fortunes* by his wit. *Dryden.*

He was younger ſon to a gentleman of good birth, but ſmall *fortune*. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I'm thought ſome heireſs rich in lands,
Fled to eſcape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a ſtory worth the telling,
Of the next ſparks that go a *fortune* ſtealing. *Prol. to Orph.*

The *fortune* hunters have already caſt their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themſelves in her view. *Spectator.*

When Miſs delights in her ſpinnet,
A fiddler may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.

You who mens *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my deſtiny. *Cowley's Miſtreſs.*

To **FO'RTUNE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befal; to fall out; to happen; to come caſually to paſs.

It *fortuned*, as fair it then befell,
Behind his back, unweeting, where he ſtood,
Of ancient time there was a ſpringing well,
From which faſt trickled forth a ſilver flood. *Fairy Queen.*

It *fortuned* the ſame night that a Chriſtian, ſerving a Turk in the camp, ſecretly gave the watchmen warning that the Turks prepared the next day to give a general aſſault. *Knolles.*

I'll tell you as we paſs along,
That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Here *fortun'd* Curl to ſlide. *Pope's Dunciad.*

FO'RTUNED. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious ſhew
Of the full *fortun'd* Cæſar ever ſhall
Be brook'd with me. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *book*.] A book conſulted to know fortune or future events.

Thou know'ſt a face, in whoſe each look
Beauty lays ope love's *fortunebook*;
On whoſe fair revolutions wait
The obſequious motions of love's fate. *Craſhaw.*

FO'RTUNEHUNTER. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *hunt*.] A man whoſe employment it is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himſelf by marrying them.

We muſt, however, diſtinguiſh between *fortunehunters* and fortuneſtealers. *Spectator*, N° 312.

To **FO'RTUNETELL.** *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell*.]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are ſimple men; we do not know what's brought to paſs under the profeſſion of *fortunetelling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gypſies were to divide the money got by ſtealing linnen, or by *fortunetelling*. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmeſtry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Cleaveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *teller*.] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A thread-bare juggler, and a *fortuneteller*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Welchman being at a ſeſſions-houſe, and ſeeing the priſoners hold up hands at the bar, related to ſome of his acquaintance that the judges were good *fortunetellers*; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they ſhould live or die. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Haſt thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to know any ſecret things by lot? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

There needs no more than impudence on one ſide, and a ſuperſtitious credulity on the other, to the ſetting up of a *fortuneteller*. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 94.

Long ago a *fortuneteller*
Exactly ſaid what now befell her. *Swift.*

FO'RTY. *adj.* [ꝼeopeꝛtiᵹ, Saxon.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them. *Shakeſp.*

He that upon levity quits his ſtation, in hopes to be better, 'tis *forty* to one loſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Any publick place.

The *forum* was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches before the proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal caſes, to accuſe or excuſe, to complain or defend. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Cloſe to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a *forum* flank'd with marble ſhines,
Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to ſtore,
Shape the broad ſail, or ſmooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

To **FORWA'NDER.** *v. a.* [*for* and *wander*.] To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travelled had, when as they far eſpy'd
A weary wight *forwand'ring* by the way. *Fairy Queen.*

FO'RWARD. *adv.* [ꝼoꝛepeaꝛꝺ, Saxon.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progreſſively.

When fervent ſorrow ſlaked was,
She up aroſe, reſolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth paſs. *Fairy Queen.*

From ſmaller things the mind of the hearers may go *forward* to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the loweſt to the higheſt things. *Hooker, b.* v. § 20.

He that is uſed to go *forward*, and findeth a ſtop, falleth of his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon.*

FO'RWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earneſt.

They would that we ſhould remember the poor, which I alſo was *forward* to do. *Gal.* ii. 10.

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll ſtill be too *forward*. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*
Unſkill'd to dart the pointed ſpear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; preſumptuous.

Old Butes' form he took, Anchiſes' ſquire,
Now left to rule Aſcanius by his ſire;
And thus ſalutes the boy, too *forward* for his years. *Dryd.*

4. Not reſerved; not over modeſt.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shak. Rich.* III.

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short Summer lightly has a *forward* Spring. *Shakeſp.*

6. Quick; ready; haſty.

The mind makes not that benefit it ſhould of the information it receives from civil or natural hiſtorians, in being too *forward* or too ſlow in making obſervations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*

Had they, who would perſuade us that there are innate principles, conſidered ſeparately the parts out of which theſe propoſitions are made, they would not perhaps have been ſo *forward* to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anterior: oppoſed to poſterior.

Let us take the inſtant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt decrees
Th' inaudible and noiſeleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferiour.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **FO'RWARD.** *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To haſten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we houſe hot country plants, as lemons, to ſave them; ſo we may houſe our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold ſeaſons. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Whenever I ſhine,
I *forward* the graſs, and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patroniſe; to advance.

FO'RWARDER. *n. ſ.* [from *forward*.] He who promotes any thing.

FO'RWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; haſtily; quickly.

The ſudden and ſurprizing turns we ourſelves have felt, ſhould not ſuffer us too *forwardly* to admit preſumption. *Atterbury.*

FO'RWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forward*.]

1. Eagerneſs; ardour; readineſs to act.

Abſolutely we cannot diſcommend, we cannot abſolutely approve either willingneſs to live, or *forwardneſs* to die. *Hooker.*

Is it ſo ſtrange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a ſiniſter intent and purpoſe, whoſe *forwardneſs* is not therefore a bridle to ſuch as favour the ſame cauſe with a better and ſincere meaning. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 9.

If the great ones were in *forwardneſs*, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy phantaſm with incredible affection. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. Quickneſs; readineſs.

He had ſuch a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to reſtrain his *forwardneſs*; to the end that his brothers, who were under the ſame training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*

3. Earlineſs; early ripeneſs.

4. Confidence; aſſurance; want of modeſty.

In France it is uſual to bring their children into company, and to cheriſh in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardneſs* and aſſurance. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FO'RWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progreſſively.

The Rhodian ſhip paſſed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* ſeveral times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FOSSE. *n. ſ.* [*foſſa*, Latin; *fôs*, Welch.] A ditch; a moat; an intrenchment thrown up by the ſpade.

FO'SSET. See **FAUCET.**

FO'SSEWAY. *n. ſ.* [*foſſe* and *way*.] One of the great Roman inroads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

FO'SSIL. *adj.* [*foſſilis*, Latin; *foſſile*, French.] That which is dug out of the earth.

The *foſſil* ſhells are many of them of the ſame kinds with thoſe that now appear upon the neighbouring ſhores; and the reſt ſuch as may be preſumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent ſeas. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Foſſil or rock ſalt, and ſal gemm, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common ſalt of ſalt ſprings, or that of the ſea, when pure. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

It is of a middle nature, between *foſſil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable ſalts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FO'SSIL. *n. ſ.*

In this globe are many other bodies, which, becauſe we diſcover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *foſſils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.*

Many kinds of *foſſils* are very oddly and elegantly ſhaped. *Bentley's Sermons.*

By the word *foſſil*, uſed as a denomination of one of three general diviſions of natural productions, we underſtand bodies formed uſually within the earth, ſometimes on its ſurface, and ſometimes in waters; of a plain and ſimple ſtructure, in which there is no viſible difference of parts, no diſtinction of veſſels and their contents, but every portion of which is ſimilar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill.*

To **FO'STER.** *v. a.* [ꝼoꝛtꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To nurſe; to feed; to ſupport; to train up.

Thy threat'ning colours now wind up,
And tame the ſavage ſpirit of wild war;
That, like a lion *foſter'd* up at hand,
It may lie gently at the foot of peace. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
Some ſay that ravens *foſter* forlorn children. *Shakeſp.*
Our kingdom's earth ſhould not be ſoil'd
With that dear blood, which it hath *foſtered*. *Shakeſp.*
That baſe wretch,
Bred on alms, and *foſter'd* with cold diſhes,
With ſcraps o' th' court. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Foſtering has always been a ſtronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

No more let Ireland brag her harmleſs nation
Foſters no venom, ſince that Scots plantation. *Cleaveland.*
The ſon of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and *foſter'd* in the plains,
A ſhepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *foſtered* up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. To cheriſh; to forward.

Ye *foſtering* breezes, blow;
Ye ſoftening dews, ye tender ſhowers deſcend. *Thomſon.*

FO'STERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *foſter*.] The charge of nurſing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *foſterage* of this child, who being, perchance, but ſome baſe and obſcure creature, was caſt from the top of her temple into the lake adjoining; and, as the poets have feigned, changed by Venus into a fiſh, all but her face. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

FOSTERBRO'THER. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꝛteꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ, Saxon.] One bred at the ſame pap; one fed by the ſame nurſe.

FOSTERCHI'LD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꝛteꝛ cilꝺ, Saxon.] A child nurſed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *foſterchildren* do love and are beloved of their foſterfathers. *Davies on Ireland.*

The goddeſs thus beguil'd,
With pleaſant ſtories, her falſe *foſterchild*. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

FOSTERDA'M. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *dam*.] A nurſe; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her ſwelling dugs they hung;
The *foſterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue. *Dryd. Æn.*

FOSTEREA'RTH. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *earth*.] Earth by which the plant is nouriſhed, though it did not grow at firſt in it.

In vain, the nurſling grove
Seems fair a while, cheriſh'd with *foſterearth*;
But when the alien compoſt is exhauſt,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Phillips.*

FO'STERER. *n. ſ.* [from *foſter*.] A nurſe; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *foſterers*; the rich men ſelling, the meaner ſort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Iriſh foſtering has always been a ſtronger alliance than blood; and the foſterchildren do love, and are beloved of their foſterfathers and their ſept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies on Ireland.*

FOSTERFA'THER. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꝛteꝛꝼæꝺeꝛ, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland foſterchildren do love and are beloved of their *foſterfathers*, and their ſept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies on Ireland.*

The Duke of Bretagne having been an hoſt and a kind of parent or *foſterfather* to the king, in his tenderneſs of age and weakneſs of fortune, did look for aid this time from King Henry. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Tyrrheus, the *foſterfather* of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fiſt. *Dryd. Æn.*

FOSTERMO'THER. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *mother*.] A nurſe.

FOSTERNU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *nurſe*. This is an improper compound, becauſe *foſter* and *nurſe* mean the ſame.] A nurſe.

Our *foſternurſe* of nature is repoſe,
The which he lacks. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

FO'STERSON. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *ſon*.] One fed and educated, though not the ſon by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celeſtial ſeed! O *foſterſon* of Jove! *Dryden's Virgil.*

FOUGA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In the art of war, a ſort of little mine in the manner of a well, ſcarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under ſome work or fortification, and charged with barrels or ſacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.

FOU'GHTEN. [The paſſive participle of *fight*. Rarely uſed.] Conteſted; diſputed by arms.

On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

FOUL. *adj.* [*fuls*, Gothick; ꝼul, Saxon.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through moſt of its ſignifications it is oppoſed to *fair*.

My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job*, xvi. 16.

It's monſtrous labour when I waſh my brain,
And it grows *fouler*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to ſay that he cannot walk in fair. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

The ſtream is *foul* with ſtains
Of ruſhing torrents and deſcending rains. *Addiſon.*

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,
And in the witneſs of his proper ear,
To call him villain. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*
Kill thy phyſician, and the fee beſtow
Upon the *foul* diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Intemperance and ſenſuality debaſe mens minds, clog their ſpirits, and make them groſs, *foul*, liſtleſs and unactive. *Tillotſon.*

3. Wicked; deteſtable; abominable.

Jeſus rebuked the *foul* ſpirit. *Mark*, ix. 25.

He hates *foul* leaſings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubberd's Tale.*

This is the groſſeſt and moſt irrational ſuppoſition, as well as the *fouleſt* atheiſm, that can be imagined. *Hale.*

Satire has always ſhone among the reſt,
And is the boldeſt way, if not the beſt,
To tell men truly of their *fouleſt* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryd.*

4. Not lawful; not according to the eſtabliſhed rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But bleſſedly help'd hither. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

5. Hateful; ugly; loathſome.

Th' other half did woman's ſhape retain,
Moſt loathſome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile diſdain. *Spenſ.*
Haſt thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Foul ſights do rather diſpleaſe, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, thoſe *foul* ſights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

6. Diſgraceful; ſhameful.

Too well I ſee and rue the dire event,
That with ſad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath loſt us heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.
Who firſt ſeduc'd them to that *foul* revolt? *Par. Loſt.*
Reaſon half extinct,
Or impotent, or elſe approving, ſees
The *foul* diſorder. *Thomſon's Spring.*

7. Coarſe; groſs.

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and ſpoil the beſt proviſions in cooking. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

8. Full of groſs humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diſeaſes grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Not bright; not ſerene.

Who's there beſides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, moſt inquietly. *Shakeſp.*
Be fair or *foul*, or rain or ſhine,
The joys I have poſſeſs'd, in ſpite of fate are mine. *Dryd.*

10. With rough force; with unſeaſonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sachariſſa far'd,
Oppreſs'd by thoſe who ſtrove to be her guard:
As ſhips, though never ſo obſequious, fall
Foul in a tempeſt on their admiral. *Waller.*

In his ſallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarendon.*

The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God himſelf, while men fall *foul* upon his laws. *South's Sermons.*

11. [Among ſeamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To **FOUL.** *v. a.* [ꝼulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep and cleanſe your walks from autumnal leaves, leſt the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your gardens. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

While Traulus all his ordure ſcatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*

She *fouls* a ſmock more in one hour, than the kitchenmaid doth in a week. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*

FO'ULFACED. *adj.* [*foul* and *faced*.] Having an ugly or hateful viſage.

If black ſcandal, or *foulfac'd* reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shakeſp.*

FO'ULLY. *adv.* [from *foul*.] Filthily; naſtily; odiouſly; hatefully; ſcandalouſly; diſgracefully; ſhamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth
Live ſcandaliz'd, and *foully* ſpoken of. *Shak. Henry* IV.

The letter to the protector was gilded over with many ſmooth words; but the other two did fully and *foully* ſet forth his obſtinacy, avarice and ambition. *Hayward.*

O brother, brother! Filbert ſtill is true;
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

Foulmou'thed. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth.*] Scurrilous; habituated to the uſe of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he ſpeaks moſt vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd* man as he is, and ſaid he would cudgel you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

It was allowed by every body that ſo *foulmouthed* a witneſs never appeared in any cauſe. *Addiſon.*

My reputation is too well eſtabliſhed in the world to receive any hurt from ſuch a *foulmouthed* ſcoundrel as he. *Arbuthnot.*

Now ſinging ſhrill, and ſcolding oft between,
Scolds anſwer *foulmouth'd* ſcolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Swift.*

Fo'ulness. *n. ſ.* [from *foul.*]

1. The quality of being foul; filthineſs; naſtineſs.

The ancients were wont to make garments that were not deſtroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the ſpots or *foulneſs* of other cloaths are waſhed out, in theſe they were uſually burnt away. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulneſs*,
No unchaſte action, or diſhonour'd ſtep,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakeſp.*

There is not ſo chaſte a nation as this, nor ſo free from all pollution or *foulneſs*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatefulneſs; atrocioußneſs.

He by an affection ſprung up from exceſſive beauty, ſhould not delight in horrible *foulneſs*. *Sidney.*

Conſul, you are too mild:
The *foulneſs* of ſome facts takes thence all mercy:
Report it to the ſenate. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

It is the wickedneſs of a whole life, diſcharging all its filth and *foulneſs* into this one quality, as into a great ſink or common ſhore. *South's Sermons.*

4. Uglineſs; deformity.

He's fallen in love with your *foulneſs*, and ſhe'll fall in love with my anger. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The fury laid aſide
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
The *foulneſs* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Diſhoneſty; want of candour.

Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and inſincerity, and all falſeneſs or *foulneſs* of intentions; eſpecially to that perſonated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be diſguiſed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Found. The preterite and participle paſſive of *find.*

I am ſought of them that aſked not for me: I am *found* of them that ſought me not. *Iſaiah*, lxv. 1.

To **FOUND.** *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]

1. To lay the baſis of any building.

It fell not; for it was *founded* upon a rock. *Matt.* vii.

He hath *founded* it upon the ſeas, and eſtabliſhed it upon the floods. *Pſalm* xxiv. 2.

2. To build; to raiſe.

Theſe tunes of reaſon are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found.* *Davies.*

They Gabian walls, and ſtrong Fidenæ rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,
And raiſe Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To eſtabliſh; to erect.

This alſo ſhall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderneſs; there they ſhall *found*
Their government, and their great ſenate chuſe,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milt.*

He *founding* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets. 2 *Mac.* ii. 13.

4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art; he *founded* a family.

5. To raiſe upon, as on a principle or ground.

Though ſome have made uſe of the opinion of ſome ſchoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in grace; yet as that is but an opinion, ſo were it admitted as the moſt certain truth, it could never warrant any ſuch ſanguinary method. *Decay of Piety.*

A right to the uſe of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to ſubſiſt. *Locke.*

Power, *founded* on contract, can deſcend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*

The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance of his times. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

6. To fix firm.

Fleance is eſcap'd.
—Then comes my fit again: I had elſe been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Found.** *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin; *fondre*, French.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to caſt.

Founda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*fondation*, French.]

1. The baſis or lower parts of an edifice.

The ſtatelineſs of houſes, the goodlineſs of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that root which miniſtreth unto the other nouriſhment and life, is in the boſom of the earth concealed. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 1.

That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the *foundation*,
To bury all. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

O Jove, I think,
Foundations fly the wretched; ſuch, I mean,
Where they ſhould be reliev'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I draw a line along the ſhore;
I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The act of fixing the baſis.

Ne'er to theſe chambers where the mighty reſt,
Since their *foundation*, came a nobler gueſt. *Tickell.*

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raiſed.

If we give way to our paſſions, we do but gratify ourſelves for the preſent, in order to our future diſquiet; but if we reſiſt and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds. *Tillotſon, Sermon* vi.

That ſhe ſhould be ſubject to her huſband, the laws of mankind and cuſtoms of nations have ordered it ſo; and there is a *foundation* in nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; riſe.

Throughout the world, even from the firſt *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houſes. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 10.

5. A revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to ſchool on a *foundation.* *Swift.*

6. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

Fou'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *found.*]

1. A builder; one who raiſes an edifice; one who preſides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the *founders* know;
But rivers, old as ſeas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor was Prœneſte's *founder* wanting there,
Whom fame reports the ſon of Mulciber;
Found in the fire, and foſter'd in the plains;
A ſhepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. One who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe.

The wanting orphans ſaw with wat'ry eyes
Their *founders* charity in the duſt laid low. *Dryden.*

This hath been experimentally proved beyond contradiction, by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatiſe of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick ſchools
Blaſpheme the ſacred *founder* of our rules. *Roſcommon.*

When Jove, who ſaw from high, with juſt diſdain,
The dead inſpir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the center with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryden's Æn.*

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his ſon had not been involved in ſuch fatal troubles. *Freeholder.*

Nor can the ſkilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*Fondeur*, French.] A caſter; one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more ſonorous; and ſo pewterers to their pewter, to make it ſound more clear like ſilver. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **Fo'under.** *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.] To cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground.

Phœbus' ſteeds are *founder'd*,
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

I have *foundered* nine ſcore and odd poſts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Colevile of the Dale, a moſt furious knight: but what of that? he ſaw me and yielded. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

The ſtumbling *founder'd* jade can trot as high
As any other Pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the ſwift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorſet.*

Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly;
A *founder'd* horſe will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. *Swift.*

If you find a gentleman fond of your horſe, perſuade your maſter to ſell him, becauſe he is vicious, and *foundered* into the bargain. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

Men of diſcretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they pleaſe, drive them through the hardeſt and deepeſt roads, without danger of *foundering* or breaking their backs, and will be ſure to find them neither reſty nor vicious. *Swift.*

To **Fo'under.** *v. n.* [from *fond*, French, the bottom.]

1. To ſink to the bottom.

New ſhips, built at thoſe rates, have been ready to *founder* in the ſeas with every extraordinary ſtorm. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. To fail; to miſcarry.

In this point
All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his phyſick
After his patient's death. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Fo'undery. *n. ſ.* [*fonderi*, Fr. from *found.*] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a caſting-houſe.

Fo'undling. *n. ſ.* [from *found* of *find.*] A child expoſed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like baſtards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to be trained up by grief and ſorrow. *Sidney.*

I paſs the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameleſs iſſue; the blind work of chance. *Dryden.*

I ſhall mention a piece of charity which is practiſed by moſt of the nations about us: I mean a proviſion for *foundlings*, or for thoſe children who, for want of ſuch a proviſion, are expoſed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addiſon.*

The goddeſs long had mark'd the child's diſtreſs,
And long had ſought his ſuff'rings to redreſs;
She prays the gods to take the *foundling*'s part,
To teach his hands ſome beneficial art
Practis'd in ſtreets. *Gay's Trivia.*

Fo'undress. *n. ſ.* [from *founder.*]

1. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.

For of their order ſhe was patroneſs,
Albe Chariſſa was their chiefeſt *foundreſs.* *Fairy Queen.*

For zeal like her's, her ſervants were to ſhow;
She was the firſt, where need requir'd to go;
Herſelf the *foundreſs*, and attendant too. *Dryden.*

FOUNT.
FO'UNTAIN. } *n. ſ.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*, French.]

1. A well; a ſpring.

He ſet before him ſpread
A table of celeſtial food divine,
Ambroſial fruits, fetcht from the tree of life;
And from the *fount* of life ambroſial drink. *Par. Regain.*

2. A ſmall baſon of ſpringing water.

Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when
We ſee each grain of gravel. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Can a man drink better from the *fountain* when it is finely paved with marble, than when it ſwells over the green turf? *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Narciſſus on the graſſy verdure lies;
But whilſt within the cryſtal *fount* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat ariſe. *Addiſon.*

3. A jet; a ſpout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that ſprinkleth or ſpouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fiſh, or ſlime, or mud. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

4. The head or firſt ſpring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*: your compaſſion is general, and has the ſame effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*

5. Original; firſt principle; firſt cauſe.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodneſs. *Com. Prayer.*

You may reduce many thouſand bodies to theſe few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains.* *Peacham.*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the ſeat of trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and faſhions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Fo'untainless. *adj.* [from *fountain.*] Without a fountain; without a ſpring.

So large
The proſpect was, that here and there was room
For barren deſert *fountainleſs* and dry. *Par. Regained.*

Fo'untful. *adj.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of ſprings.

But when the *fountful* Ida's top they ſcal'd with utmoſt haſte,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To **Foupe.** *v. a.* To drive with ſudden impetuoſity. A word out of uſe.

We pronounce, by the confeſſion of ſtrangers, as ſmoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *foupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full ſpirits. *Camden.*

FOUR. *adj.* [ꝼeopeꞃ, Saxon.] Twice two.

Juſt as I wiſh'd, the lots were caſt on *four*;
Myſelf the fifth. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* ix.

FOURBE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in uſe.

Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings diſmal tidings; as if ſuch low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repoſe diſturb!
Thou art a falſe impoſtor, and a *fourbe.* *Denham.*

Fourfo'ld. *adj.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told.

He ſhall reſtore the lamb *fourfold*, becauſe he had no pity. 2 *Sam.* xii. 6.

Fourfo'oted. *adj.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped; having twice two feet.

Augur Aſtylos, whoſe art in vain
From fight diſſuaded the *fourfooted* train,
Now beat the hoof with Neſſus on the plain. *Dryden.*

Foursco're. *adj.* [*four* and *ſcore.*]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach, they turned and croſſed the ocean to Spain, having loſt *fourſcore* of their ſhips, and the greater part of their men. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Chiots were firſt a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of *fourſcore* ſhips. *Sandys.*

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourſcore* years, obtained great veneration from all ſober Proteſtants. *Clarendon.*

2. It is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years in numbering the age of man.

At ſeventeen years many their fortunes ſeek;
But at *fourſcore* it is too late a week. *Shak. As You Like It.*

Some few might be of uſe in council upon great occaſions, 'till after threeſcore and ten; and the two late miniſters in Spain were ſo 'till *fourſcore.* *Temple.*

Foursqua're. *adj.* [*four* and *ſquare.*] Quadrangular; having four ſides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was environed with a wall carried *fourſquare*, of great height and beauty; and on each ſquare certain brazen gates curiouſly engraven. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Fourte'en. *adj.* [ꝼeopeꞃtyn, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice ſeven.

She ſays I am not *fourteen* pence on the ſcore for ſheer ale. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Fourte'enth. *adj.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that ſee the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of ſome not open before the *fourteenth* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii. *c.* 26.

Fourth. *adj.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the firſt after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy hags!
Why do you ſhew me this? A *fourth?* ſtart eye!
What! will the line ſtretch out to th' crack of doom? *Shakeſpeare.*

Fo'urthly. *adv.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their ſeed and ſeminal parts uppermoſt, and living creatures have them lowermoſt. *Bacon.*

Fourwhe'eled. *adj.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon twice two wheels.

Scarce twenty *fourwheel'd* cars, compact and ſtrong,
The maſſy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Fo'utra. *n. ſ.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a ſcoff; an act of contempt.

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings baſe. *Shakeſp.*

FOWL. *n. ſ.* [ꝼugel, ꝼuhl, Saxon; *vogel*, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially uſed of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes.

The beaſts, the fiſhes, and the winged *fowls*,
Are their males ſubjects, and at their controuls. *Shakeſp.*

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent houſe: Pompey ſaid, This is a marvellous houſe for the Summer; but methinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus anſwered, Do you not think me as wiſe as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the Winter ſeaſon? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

This mighty breath
Inſtructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **Fowl.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

Fo'wler. *n. ſ.* [from *fowl.*] A ſportſman who purſues birds.

The *fowler*, warn'd
By thoſe good omens, with ſwift early ſteps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,
Offenſive to the birds. *Phillips.*

With ſlaught'ring guns th' unweary'd *fowler* roves,
When froſts have whiten'd all the naked groves. *Pope.*

Fo'wlingpiece. *n. ſ.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds.

'Tis neceſſary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece*, to deſtroy and ſcare them away. *Mortimer.*

FOX. *n. ſ.* [ꝼox, Saxon; *vos*, *voſch*, Dutch.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with ſharp ears and a buſhy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or ſmall animals.

The *fox* barks not when he would ſteal the lamb. *Shak.*

He that truſts to you,
Where he ſhould find you lions, finds you hares;
Where *foxes*, geeſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Theſe retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortreſſes of fair warriours. *Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

Fo'xcase. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *caſe.*] A fox's ſkin.

One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcaſe* for a fox, than be deſtroyed by taking a live fox for a caſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fo'xchase. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *chaſe.*] The purſuit of the fox with hounds.

See the ſame man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place, or out;
Early at buſineſs, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *foxchaſe*, wiſe at a debate. *Pope, Epiſtle* i.

Fo'xevil. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of diſeaſe in which the hair ſheds.

Fo'xgloves. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The leaves are produced alternately on the branches: the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into ſix ample long ſegments: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is tubuloſe and compreſſed, and a little reflexed at the brim: theſe flowers are diſpoſed in a long ſpike, and always grow upon one ſide of the ſtalk: the ovary of the flower becomes a roundiſh fruit, which ends in a point, and opens in the middle: it has two cells, in which many ſmall ſeeds are contained. *Millar.*

Foxhu'nter. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach uſed of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out ſteals the fox. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 104.

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a ſix-bar gate. *Spectator*, Nº 561.

Fo'xship. *n. ſ.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; miſchievous art.

Hadſt thou *foxſhip*
To baniſh him that ſtruck more blows for Rome,
Than thou haſt ſpoken words. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Fo'xtrap. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or ſnare to catch foxes.

Anſwer a queſtion, at what hour of the night to ſet a *foxtrap.* *Tatler*, Nº 56.

Foy. *n. ſ.* [*foi*, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obſolete word.

He Eaſterland ſubdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raiſe. *Fairy Queen.*

To **Fract.** *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following paſſage.

His days and times are paſt,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

FRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*fraction*, French; *fractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking; the ſtate of being broken.

It hath been obſerved by ſeveral, that the ſurface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it diſlocated; but more particularly ſeveral parcels of nature retain ſtill the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. A broken part of an integral.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the ſun, whereby years are accounted, conſiſteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Fra'ctional. *adj.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increaſing and decreaſing numbers, commonly called abſolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithm.*

FRA'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*fractura*, Latin.]

1. Breach; ſeparation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more ſtable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. The ſeparation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt ſin and grief deſtroy,
That ſo the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-ſet ſong,
Full of his praiſes,
Who dead men raiſes;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more ſtrong. *Herbert.*

Fractures of the ſcull are dangerous, not in conſequence of the injury done to the cranium itſelf, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **Fra'cture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

The leg was dreſſed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FRA'GILE. *adj.* [*fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; eaſily ſnapped or broken.

To eaſe them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's *fragile* veſſel doth ſuſtain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The ſtalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile.* *Bacon.*

When ſubtile wits have ſpun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Denham.*

A dry ſtick will be eaſily broken, when a green one will maintain a ſtrong reſiſtance; and yet in the moiſt ſubſtance there is leſs reſt than in what is drier and more *fragile.* *Glanville.*

2. Weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed.

Much oſtentation, vain of fleſhly arms,
And *fragile* arms, much inſtrument of war,
Long in preparing, ſoon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'ſt ſet. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Fragi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *fragile.*]

1. Brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be broken.

To make an induration with toughneſs, and leſs *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon.*

2. Weakneſs; uncertainty; eaſineſs to be deſtroyed.

Fearing the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. Frailty; liableneſs to fault.

All could not be right, in ſuch a ſtate, in this lower age of *fragility.* *Wotton.*

FRA'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a ſceptre did command,
Now graſps a floating *fragment* in his hand. *Dryden.*

Cowley, in his unfiniſhed *fragment* of the Davideis, has ſhewn us this way to improvement. *Watts's Improvement.*

If a thinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickneſs, appears all over of one uniform colour, ſhould be ſlit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the ſame thickneſs with the plate, I ſee no reaſon why every thread or *fragment* ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

Fra'gmentary. *adj.* [from *fragment.*] Compoſed of fragments. A word not elegant, nor in uſe.

She, ſhe is gone; ſhe's gone: when thou know'ſt this,
What *fragmentary* rubbiſh this world is,
Thou know'ſt, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Donne.*

FRA'GOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A noiſe; a crack; a craſh.

Purſu'd by hideous *fragors*, as before
The flames deſcend, they in their breaches roar. *Sandys.*

Fra'grance.
Fra'grancy. } *n. ſ.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.] Sweetneſs of ſmell; pleaſing ſcent; grateful odour.

Eve ſeparate he ſpies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where ſhe ſtood
Half-ſpy'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

I am more pleaſed to ſurvey my rows of coleworts and cabbages ſpringing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to ſee the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 47.

Not lovelier ſeem'd Narciſſus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boaſt more *fragrancy.* *Garth.*

Such was the wine; to quench whoſe fervent ſteam
Scarce twenty meaſures from the living ſtream
To cool one cup ſuffic'd: the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick *fragrancies* around. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FRA'GRANT. *adj.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; ſweet of ſmell.

The nymph vouchſaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, leſs blooming than her face;
Their ſcent, leſs *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*

Fra'grantly. *adv.* [from *fragrant.*] With ſweet ſcent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and ſmell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Frail. *n. ſ.*

1. A baſket made of ruſhes.

2. A ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRAIL. *adj.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Weak; eaſily decaying; ſubject to caſualties; eaſily deſtroyed.

I know my body's of ſo *frail* a kind,
As force without, fevers within can kill. *Davies.*

When with care we have raiſed this imaginary treaſure of happineſs, we find, at laſt, that the materials of the ſtructure are *frail* and periſhing, and the foundation itſelf is laid in the ſand. *Rogers, Sermon* v.

2. Weak of reſolution; liable to errour or ſeduction.

The truly virtuous do not eaſily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiſs, then may theſe alſo ſpeak amiſs: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may ſoon fail in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Fra'ilness. *n. ſ.* [from *frail.*] Weakneſs; inſtability.

There is nothing among all the *frailneſſes* and uncertainties of this ſublunary world ſo tottering and unſtable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

Fra'ilty. *n. ſ.* [from *frail.*]

1. Weakneſs of reſolution; inſtability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a ſecure fool, and ſtands ſo firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion ſo eaſily. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor ſhould'ſt thou have truſted that to woman's *frailty*:
Ere I to thee, thou to thyſelf waſt cruel. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakneſs, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakneſs; ſins of infirmity.

Love did his reaſon blind,
And love's the nobleſt *frailty* of the mind. *Dryden.*

Kind wits will thoſe light faults excuſe;
Thoſe are the common *frailties* of the muſe. *Dryden.*

Death, only death, can break the laſting chain;
And here, ev'n then, ſhall my cold duſt remain;
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames reſign,
And wait, 'till 'tis no ſin to mix with thine. *Pope.*

FRAISCHEUR. *n. ſ.* [French.] Freſhneſs; coolneſs. A word fooliſhly innovated by Dryden.

Hither in Summer-ev'nings you repair,
To taſte the *fraiſcheur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. *n. ſ.* [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To **FRAME.** *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly conſtruction and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked faſt;
The one fair *fram'd* of burniſh'd ivory,
The other all with ſilver overcaſt. *Spenſer.*

2. To fit one to another.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do other ſuch neceſſaries to their convenient uſe, than to fight. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Hew the timber, ſaw it out, *frame* it, and ſet it together. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To make; to compoſe.

Then chuſing out few words moſt horrible,
Thereof did verſes *frame.* *Spenſer.*

Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;
For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour. *Shakeſp.*

4. To regulate; to adjuſt.

Let us not deceive ourſelves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Chriſt Jeſus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotſon.*

5. To form to any rule or method by ſtudy or precept.

Thou art their ſoldier, and, being bred in broils,
Haſt not the ſoft way; but thou wilt *frame*
Thyſelf forſooth hereafter theirs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To form and digeſt by thought.

The moſt abſtruſe ideas are only ſuch as the underſtanding *frames* to itſelf, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of ſenſe, or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*

Full of that flame his tender ſcenes he warms,
And *frames* his goddeſs by your matchleſs charms. *Granv.*

Urge him with truth to *frame* his ſure replies;
And ſure he will; for wiſdom never lies. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

How many excellent reaſonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wiſdom and ſtudy in a length of years? *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the preſumption and inſolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

8. To ſettle; to ſcheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad ſenſe: as, to *frame* a ſtory or lie.

Aſtronomers, to ſolve the phænomena, *framed* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles. *Bacon.*

Frame. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing conſtructed of various parts or members.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch ſhould diſſolve itſelf, if celeſtial ſpheres ſhould forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility turn themſelves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker, b.* i. § 3.

Caſtles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*

Theſe are thy glorious works, Parent of good!
Almighty! thine this univerſal *frame.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal *frame.* *Dryden.*

The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,
Which, hew'd by Mars himſelf, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it ſtrong. *Dryd.*

We ſee this vaſt *frame* of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

2. Any thing made ſo as to incloſe or admit ſomething elſe.

Put both the tube and the veſſel it leaned on into a convenient wooden *frame*, to keep them from miſchances. *Boyle.*

His picture ſcarcely would deſerve a *frame.* *Dryden's Juv.*

A globe of glaſs, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be ſwiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, ſhine, where it rubs againſt the palm of one's hand. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Order; regularity; adjuſted ſeries or diſpoſition.

A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*,
And never going aright. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your ſteddy ſoul preſerves her *frame*;
In good and evil times the ſame. *Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did reſolve to change the whole *frame* of the government in ſtate as well as church. *Clarendon.*

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the Baſtard,
Whoſe ſpirits toil in *frame* of villainies. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Mechanical conſtruction.

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a ſavage beaſt,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into ſhape and *frame.* *Hudibras.*

Fra'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *frame*; ꝼꞃemman, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; ſchemer.

The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune, ſhould be improper, if all his actions were predetermined. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There was want of accurateneſs in experiments in the firſt original *framer* of thoſe medals. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Fra'mpold. *n. ſ.* [This word is written by Dr. Hacket *frampul.* I know not its original.] Peeviſh; boiſterous; rugged; croſſgrained.

Her huſband! Alas, the ſweet woman leads an ill life with him: ſhe leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *frampul* man could not be pacified. *Hacket's Life of Williams.*

FRA'NCHISE. *n. ſ.* [*franchiſe*, French.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other *franchiſes*, and erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

His gracious edict the ſame *franchiſe* yields
To all the wild increaſe of woods and fields. *Dryden.*

3. Diſtrict; extent of juriſdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto moſt of the corporations, that they ſhall not be travelled forth of their own *franchiſes.* *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To **Fra'nchise.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchiſe; to make free; to keep free.

I loſe no honour
In ſeeking to augment it; but ſtill keep
My boſom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fra'ngible. *adj.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; eaſily broken.

Though it ſeem the ſolideſt wood, if wrought before it be well ſeaſoned, it will ſhew itſelf very *frangible.* *Boyle.*

Fra'nion. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A paramour; a boon companion.

Firſt, by her ſide did ſit the bold Sanſloy,
Fit mate for ſuch a mincing minion,
Who in her looſeneſs took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker *franion.* *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

FRANK. *adj.* [*franc*, French.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The moiſter ſorts of trees yield little moſs, which is for the reaſon of the *frank* putting up of the ſap into the boughs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They were left deſtitute, either by narrow proviſion, or by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that coſt them nothing. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Open; ingenuous; ſincere; not reſerved.

3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou haſt it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the reſt to ſhift. *Hubberd's Tale.*

4. Not reſtrained; licentious.

Might not be found a *franker* franion. *Spenſer.*

Frank. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in; a ſty: ſo called from liberality of food.

Where ſups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank?* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

2. A letter which pays no poſtage.

You'll have immediately, by ſeveral *franks*, my epiſtle to Lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A French coin.

To **Frank.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up in a frank or ſty. *Hanmer.*

Tell Richmond this from me,
That in the ſty of this moſt bloody boar,
My ſon George Stanly is *frank'd* up in hold:
If I revolt, off goes young George's head. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius* and *Ainſworth.*

3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from poſtage.

My Lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you ſee I ſend this under his cover, or at leaſt *franked* by him. *Swift.*

Gazettes ſent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

Frankalmoigne. *n. ſ.* The ſame which we in Latin call *libera eleemoſyna*, or free alms in Engliſh; whence that tenure is commonly known among our Engliſh lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank aumone*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine ſervice. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Fra'nkincense. *n. ſ.* [*frank* and *incenſe*; ſo called perhaps from its liberal diſtribution of odour.]

Frankincenſe is a dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowiſh white colour; a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable; and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte. It is very inflammable. The earlieſt hiſtories inform us, that *frankincenſe* was uſed among the ſacred rites and ſacrifices, as it ſtill continues to be in many different parts of the world. As well however as the world has at all times been acquainted with the drug itſelf, we are ſtill uncertain as to the place whence *frankincenſe* is brought, and much more ſo as to the tree which produces it. It is commended againſt diſorders in the head and breaſt, and againſt diarrhœas and dyſenteries. *Hill.*

Take unto thee ſweet ſpices, with pure *frankincenſe.* *Exod.*

I find in Dioſcorides record of *frankincenſe* gotten in India. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Black ebon only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincenſe* on the Sabœan bough. *Dryden.*

Cedar and *frankincenſe*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the iſle. *Pope.*

Fra'nklin. *n. ſ.* [from *frank.*] A ſteward; a bailiff of land. It ſignifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Engliſhed a gentleman ſervant.

A ſpacious court they ſee,
Both plain and pleaſant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Fairy Q.*

Fra'nkly. *adv.* [from *frank.*]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid againſt me, now forgive me *frankly.* *Shakeſpeare.*

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. *Luke*, vii. 42.

By the toughneſs of the earth the ſap cannot get up to ſpread ſo *frankly* as it ſhould do. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their ſongs. *Spect.*

2. Without conſtraint; without reſerve.

The lords mounted their ſervants upon their own horſes; and they, with the voluntiers, who *frankly* liſted themſelves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horſe. *Clarend.*

He entered very *frankly* into thoſe new deſigns, which were contrived at court. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Fra'nkness. *n. ſ.* [from *frank.*]

1. Plainneſs of ſpeech; openneſs; ingenuouſneſs.

When the conde duke had ſome eclairciſſement with the duke, in which he made all the proteſtations of his ſincere affection, the other received his proteſtations with all contempt; and declared, with a very unneceſſary *frankneſs*, that he would have no friendſhip with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of ſenſe, and always treated her as ſuch during the whole time of courtſhip: his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing diſagreeable, as his ſincerity and *frankneſs* of behaviour made him converſe with her before marriage in the ſame manner he intended to do afterwards. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. Liberality; bounteouſneſs.

3. Freedom from reſerve.

Upon occaſion of the pictures preſent, he delivered with the *frankneſs* of a friend's tongue, as near as he could, word by word, what Kalander had told him touching the ſtrange ſtory. *Sidney.*

The ableſt men that ever were, have had all an openneſs and *frankneſs* of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon, Eſſay* 6.

Frankple'dge. *n. ſ.* [*franciplegium*, Latin, of *franc*, i. e. *liber & pleige*, i. e. *fidei juſſor.*] A pledge or ſurety for freemen. For the ancient cuſtom of England, for the preſervation of the publick peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious perſons, clerks, knights and their eldeſt ſons excepted, ſhould find ſecurity for his fidelity to the king, or elſe be kept in priſon: whence it became cuſtomary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to ſee each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to anſwer the tranſgreſſion of any one abſenting himſelf. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, becauſe it commonly conſiſted of ten houſholds; and every particular perſon, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier.* This cuſtom was ſo ſtrictly obſerved, that the ſheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and ſee that they combined in one dozen or other: whereupon this branch of the ſheriff's authority was called *viſus franciplegii*, view of *frankpledge*. *Cowel.*

FRA'NTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetick*, *phreneticus*, Latin; φρενιτικός.]

1. Mad; deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs; outrageouſly and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them ſo glad;
Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cebel's *frantick* rites have made them mad. *Spenſer.*

2. Tranſported by violence of paſſion; outrageous; turbulent.

Eſteeming, in the *frantick* error of their minds, the greateſt madneſs in the world to be wiſdom, and the higheſt wiſdom fooliſhneſs. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 8.

The lover, *frantick*,
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakeſpeare.*
To ſuch height their *frantick* paſſion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to deſtroy. *Dryden.*
She tears her hair, and, *frantick* in her griefs,
Calls out Lucia. *Addiſon's Cato.*

FRA'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *frantick.*] Madly; outrageouſly.

Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I ſquare my talk! *Shakeſpeare.*

FRA'NTICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frantick.*] Madneſs; fury of paſſion.

FRATE'RNAL. *adj.* [*fraternel*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One ſhall riſe
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* ſtate,
Will arrogate dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow Chriſtians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehenſions; and upon their unſucceſsfulneſs, the cenſures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Plead it to her,
With all the ſtrength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendſhip can inſpire. *Addiſon's Cato.*

FRATE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal.*] In a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*fraternité*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; ſociety; aſſociation; brotherhood.

'Tis a neceſſary rule in alliances, ſocieties, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a ſtrict regard to the humour of thoſe we have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. Men of the ſame claſs or character.

With what terms of reſpect knaves and ſots will ſpeak of their own *fraternity*. *South's Sermons.*

FRA'TRICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*fratricide*, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *n. ſ.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, French.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; ſubtility; ſtratagem.

None need the *frauds* of ſly Ulyſſes fear. *Dryden's Æn.*
If ſucceſs a lover's toil attends,
Who aſks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

FRA'UDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full.*] Treacherous; artful; trickiſh; deceitful; ſubtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting ſhort that *fraudful* man. *Shakeſp.*
He, full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden's Æn*

FRA'UDFULLY. *adv.* [from *fraudful.*] Deceitfully; artfully; ſubtilly; treacherouſly; by ſtratagem.

FRA'UDULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*fraudulentia*, Lat.] Deceitfulneſs;
FRA'UDULENCY. } trickiſhneſs; proneneſs to artifice.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithſtanding the endeavours of infidels to aboliſh, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the ſame. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

FRA'UDULENT. *adj.* [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickiſh; ſubtle; deceitful.

He with ſerpent tongue
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*
She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of ſoul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou haſt aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And fruſtrated the conqueſt *fraudulent*. *Par. Regained.*

FRA'UDULENTLY. *adv.* [from *fraudulent.*] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or ſign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make reſtitution. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

FRAUGHT. *particip. paſſive.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight.*]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow ſeas that part
The French and Engliſh, there miſcarried
A veſſel of our country, richly *fraught*. *Shakeſpeare.*
With joy
And tidings *fraught*, to hell he now return'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.
And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*
With all the riches of the riſing ſun,
And precious ſand from ſouthern climates brought. *Dryd.*

2. Filled; ſtored; thronged.

The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*
By this ſad Una, *fraught* with anguiſh ſore,
Arriv'd, where they in earth their fruitleſs blood had ſpilt.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 6.

I am ſo *fraught* with curious buſineſs, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Whoſoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and underſtanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and diſcourſing with another. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire
Unquenchable, the houſe of woe and pain. *Par. Loſt.*

Abdallah and Balfora were ſo *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and poſſeſſed with ſo conſtant a paſſion for each other, that their ſolitude never lay heavy on them. *Guardian.*

FRAUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! ſwell, boſom, with thy *fraught*;
For 'tis of aſpicks tongues. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
The bark that all our bleſſings brought,
Charg'd with thyſelf and James, a double royal *fraught*.
Dryden.

To **FRAUGHT.** *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to croud.

Hence from my ſight:
If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthineſs, thou dy'ſt. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

FRA'UGHTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *fraught.*] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, Sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

FRAY. *n. ſ.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]

1. A broil; a battle; a fight.

Time tells, that on that ever bleſſed day,
When Chriſtian ſwords with Perſian blood were dy'd,
The furious Prince Tancredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chaſed through foreſts wide. *Fairfax.*
I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing ſteps
Into a manly ſtride; and ſpeak of *frays*,
Like a fine bragging youth. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought. *Shakeſp.*
He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*,
To toil and ſtruggle through the well-fought day. *Pope.*

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray*. *Denham.*
The boaſter Paris oft deſir'd the day
With Sparta's king to meet in ſingle *fray*. *Pope's Iliad.*

To **FRAY.** *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his ſpotted hide
Doth pleaſe all beaſts, but that his looks them *fray*,
Within a buſh his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, whilſt he on them may prey. *Spenſer.*
So diverſely themſelves in vain they *fray*,
Whilſt ſome more bold to meaſure him ſtand nigh. *Spenſer.*

Fiſhes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion cauſed by noiſe upon the water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Theſe vultures prey only on carcaſes, on ſuch ſtupid minds as have not life and vigour enough to *fray* them away.
Government of the Tongue.

2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.

FREAK. *n. ſ.* [*frech*, German, ſaucy, petulant; ꝼꞃæc, Saxon, fugitive.]

1. A ſudden and cauſeleſs change of place.
2. A ſudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth ſhe,
Of Fortune, and the odds of arms in field. *Fairy Queen.*

When that *freak* has taken poſſeſſion of a fantaſtical head, the diſtemper is incurable. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 100.

She is ſo reſtleſs and peeviſh that ſhe quarrels with all about her, and ſometimes in a *freak* will inſtantly change her habitation. *Spectator*, Nº 427.

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To ſlit my tongue, and make me ſpeak. *Swift.*

To **FREAK.** *v. a* [A word, I ſuppoſe, Scotch, brought into England by Thomſon.] To variegate; to chequer.

There furry nations harbour:
Sables of gloſſy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue. *Thomſon.*

FRE'AKISH. *adj.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; humourſome.

It may be a queſtion, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakiſh* of the two; for ſhe was ſtill the ſame uneaſy fop. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 173.

FRE'AKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſly; humourſomely.

FRE'AKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſneſs; humourſomeneſs; whimſicalneſs.

To **FREAM.** *v. n.* [*fremere*, Latin; *fremir*, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*

FRE'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*flech*, a ſpot, German; whence *fleckle*, *freckle.*]

1. A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun.

Ruddy his lips, and freſh and fair his hue;
Some ſprinkled *freckles* on his face were ſeen,
Whoſe duſk ſet off the whiteneſs of the ſkin. *Dryden.*

2. Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration.

The cowſlips tall her penſioners be;
In their gold coats ſpots you ſee:
Thoſe be rubies fairy favours;
In thoſe *freckles* live their ſavours. *Shakeſpeare.*

The farewel froſts and eaſterly winds now ſpot your tulips; therefore cover ſuch with mats, to prevent *freckles*. *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Spotted; maculated; diſcoloured with ſmall ſpots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With ſilken worms. *Drayton's Cynthia.*
The even mead, that erſt brought ſweetly forth
The *freckled* cowſlip,
Wanting the ſcythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
Now thy face charms ev'ry ſhepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And, thy *freckled* neck diſplay'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift.*

FRE'CKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Full of freckles.

FRED. The ſame with peace; upon which our forefathers called their ſanctuaries *fredſtole, i. e.* the ſeats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful, or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, ſincere peace. *Gibſon's Camden.*

FREE. *adj.* [ꝼꞃeah, Saxon; *vry*, Dutch.]

1. At liberty; not a vaſſal; not enſlaved; not a priſoner; not dependant.

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any conditions of ſubjection. *Temple.*

Free, what, and fetter'd with ſo many chains? *Dryden.*

How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Locke.*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could Fortune; but ſhe can no more:
Free to herſelf my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains. *Prior.*
Set an unhappy pris'ner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*

2. Uncompelled; unreſtrained.

Their uſe of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himſelf did; but this is a publick conſtitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker.*

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I ſhould publiſh theſe diſcourſes; yet the publication being once reſolved, the dedication was not ſo indifferent. *South.*

3. Not bound by fate; not neceſſitated.

Freely they ſtood who ſtood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n ſincere
Of true allegiance, conſtant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs muſt do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, Sir, I pray, are not the ſtreets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to ſome, leaves *free* to all. *Milton.*

5. Licentious; unreſtrained.

O conſpiracy!
Sham'ſt thou to ſhew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are moſt *free*? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Phyſicians are too *free* upon the ſubject, in the converſation of their friends. *Temple.*

The criticks have been very *free* in their cenſures. *Felton.*

I know there are to whoſe preſumptuous thoughts
Thoſe *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, ſeem faults. *Pope.*

6. Open; ingenuous.

'Tis not to make me jealous;
To ſay my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of ſpeech, ſings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, theſe make more virtuous. *Shakeſp.*
Caſtalio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Otway.*

7. Acquainted; converſing without reſerve.

Being one day very *free* at a great feaſt, he ſuddenly broke forth into a great ſlaughter. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to ſorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*

8. Liberal; not parſimonious.

Glo'ſter too, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your *free* purſes with large fines,
That ſeeks to overthrow religion. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
No ſtatute in his favour ſays,
How *free* or frugal I ſhall paſs my days;
I, who at ſometimes ſpend as others ſpare. *Pope's Horace.*

Alexandrian verſes, of twelve ſyllables, ſhould never be allowed but when ſome remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of theſe in his latter works. *Pope.*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchaſed.

We wanted words to expreſs our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to aſk. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

10. Clear from diſtreſs.

Who alone ſuffers, ſuffers moſt i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy ſhows behind.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

11. Guiltleſs; innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appal the *free*,
Confound the ign'rant. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden.*

12. Exempt.

Theſe
Are ſuch allow'd infirmities, that honeſty
Is never *free* of. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free* from conſcience, is a ſlave to fame. *Denham.*
Let envy, then, thoſe crimes within you ſee,
From which the happy never muſt be *free*. *Dryden.*
Their ſteeds around,
Free from the harneſs, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

The will, *free* from the determination of ſuch deſires, is left to the purſuit of nearer ſatisfactions. *Locke.*

13. Inveſted with franchiſes; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; admitted to the privileges of any body.

He therefore makes all birds of every ſect }
Free of his farm, with promiſe to reſpect }
Their ſeveral kinds alike, and equally protect. *Dryden.* }
Friend!
What do'ſt thou make a-ſhipboard? To what end
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free*?
Stark-ſtaring mad, that thou ſhou'dſt tempt the ſea? *Dryd.*

14. Without expence; by charity, as a *freeſchool.*

To **FREE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſet at liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery or captivity; to manumit; to looſe.

The child was priſoner to the womb, and is
By law and proceſs of great nature thence
Freed and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The the anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be, the treſpaſs of the queen. *Shakeſpeare.*

He recovered the temple, *freed* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down. 2 *Mac.* ii. 22.

Canſt thou no other maſter underſtand,
Than him that *freed* thee by the pretor's wand? *Dryden.*
Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poiſon through the martial throng,
My jav'lin ſhall revenge ſo baſe a part,
And *free* the ſoul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill.

It is no marvail, that he could think of no better way to be *freed* of theſe inconveniencies the paſſions of thoſe meetings gave him, than to diſſolve them. *Clarendon.*

Hercules
Freed Erymanthus from the foaming boar. *Dryden.*
Our land is from the rage of tygers *freed*. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. To clear from impediments or obſtructions.

The chaſte Sibylla ſhall your ſteps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*
Fierce was the fight; but haſt'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover *freed* his way. *Dryden.*

4. To baniſh; to ſend away; to rid.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, ſleep to our nights,
Free from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives. *Shak.*

5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is *freed* from ſin. *Rom.* vi. 7.

6. To unlock; to open.

This maſter-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perſon. *Dryden.*

FREEBO'OTER. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *booty.*] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

The Kentiſhmen, perceiving that Perkin was not followed by any Engliſh of name, and that his forces conſiſted moſtly of baſe people and *freebooters*, fitter to ſpoil a coaſt than to recover a kingdom, profeſſed their loyalty to the king. *Bacon.*

The Earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Iriſh frigates, or ſuch *freebooters* as failed under their commiſſion, taken all the ſeamen who became priſoners to them of that nation, and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboard into the ſea. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

FREEBOO'TING. *n. ſ.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handſomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his beſt and ſureſt friend. *Spenſer.*

FRE'EBORN. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *born.*] Not a ſlave; inheriting liberty.

O baſeneſs, to ſupport a tyrant's throne,
And cruſh your *freeborn* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*

I ſhall ſpeak my thoughts like a *freeborn* ſubject, ſuch things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am ſure no Frenchman durſt. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Shall *freeborn* men, in humble awe,
Submit to ſervile ſhame;
Who from conſent and cuſtom draw
The ſame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PPEL. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *chappel.*] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo licenſe a ſubject to found ſuch a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's viſitation. *Cowel.*

FRE'ECOST. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *coſt.*] Without expence; free from charges.

We muſt not vouch any man for an exact maſter in the rules of our modern policy, but ſuch a one as has brought himſelf ſo far to hate and deſpiſe the abſurdity of being kind upon *freecoſt*, as not ſo much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South's Sermons.*

FRE'EDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*freed* and *man.*] A ſlave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* joſtles, and will be preferr'd;
Firſt come, firſt ſerv'd, he cries. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 1.

FRE'EDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *free.*]

1. Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence.

The laws themſelves they do ſpecially rage at, as moſt repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenſer.*

O *freedom*! firſt delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their maſters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inſcribe
Their names in this or t'other Roman tribe:

That falſe enfranchiſement with eaſe is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryd. Perſ.*

2. Privileges; franchiſes; immunities.

By our holy Sabbath have I ſworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom.* *Shakeſp.*

3. Power of enjoying franchiſes.

This prince firſt gave *freedom* to ſervants, ſo as to become citizens of equal privileges with the reſt, which very much increaſed the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination.

I elſe muſt change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themſelves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*

In every ſin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by ſo much is the act the more ſinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is ſo much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South's Sermons.*

5. Unreſtraint.

I will that all the feaſts and ſabbaths ſhall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. 1 *Mac.* x.

6. The ſtate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

7. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *adj.* [*free* and *foot.*] Not reſtrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

FREEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*free* and *heart.*] Liberal; unreſtrained.

Love muſt *freehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not inchanted, or by fate conſtrain'd. *Davies.*

FREEHO'LD. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to ſuch land or tenements before his entry or ſeiſure. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either bookland, that is, holden by book or writing, or foleland, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better ſort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being ſuch as we now call *freehold.* The latter was commonly in the poſſeſſion of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowel.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief ſhould be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record, to be found in ſome of her majeſty's treaſuries. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

There is an unſpeakable pleaſure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold,* though it be but in ice and ſnow, will make the owner pleaſed in the poſſeſſion, and ſtout in the defence of it. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 1.

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold,* from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I ſhould be glad to poſſeſs a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give my own conſent. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*

FREEHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *freehold.*] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did baniſh the old Engliſh *freeholder,* who could not live but under the law; ſo the law did baniſh the Iriſh lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FRE'ELY. *adv.* [from *free.*]

1. At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery; without dependance.

2. Without reſtraint; laviſhly.

If my ſon were my huſband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that abſence wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shakeſpeare.*

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains
I have beſtow'd to breed this preſent peace,
You would drink *freely.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. Without ſcruple; without reſerve.

Let ſuch teach others who themſelves excel,
And cenſure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

4. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true verſifying, were even to eat acorns with ſwine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Aſcham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I ſhow,
Thyſelf may *freely* on thyſelf beſtow:
Fortune was never worſhipp'd by the wiſe;
But, ſet aloft by fools, uſurps the ſkies. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

5. Without neceſſity; without predetermination.

Freely they ſtood who ſtood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuſe with the liberty of reaſonable beings: they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do alſo *freely* reject it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Frankly; liberally.

By nature all things have an equally common uſe: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the boſom of the univerſe to all mankind. *South's Sermons.*

7. Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *man.*]

1. One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal.

Had you rather Cæſar were living, and die all ſlaves, than that Cæſar were dead, to live all *freemen?* *Shakeſpeare.*

If to break looſe from the conduct of reaſon, and to want that reſtraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chuſing or doing the worſe, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are only the *freemen.* *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*

What this union was is expreſſed in the preceding verſe, by their both having been made *freemen* on the ſame day. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

FREEMI'NDED. *adj.* [*free* and *mind.*] Unconſtrained; without load of care.

To be *freeminded,* and chearfully diſpoſed at hours of meat, ſleep, and exerciſe, is one of the beſt precepts of long laſting. *Bacon, Eſſay* 31.

FRE'ENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *free.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being free.

2. Openneſs; unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he pleaſe, for the *freeneſs* of the confeſſion. *Dryden.*

3. Generoſity; liberality.

I hope it will never be ſaid that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, ſhall in their corporations exceed the clergy itſelf, and their ſons, in *freeneſs* of giving. *Sprat.*

FREESCHO'OL. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, proviſion was made by another law, that there ſhould be one *freeſchool* at leaſt erected in every dioceſe. *Dav.*

Two clergymen ſtood candidates for a ſmall *freeſchool* in ——ſhire, where a gentleman of intereſt in the country, who happened to have a better underſtanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better ſcholar. *Swift.*

FREESPO'KEN. *adj.* [*free* and *ſpoken.*] Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

Nerva one night ſupped privately with ſome ſix or ſeven; amongſt whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courſes as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into diſcourſe of the injuſtice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accuſers; and ſaid, What ſhould we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at ſupper, and was a *freeſpoken* ſenator, ſaid, Marry, they ſhould ſup with us. *Bacon.*

FRE'ESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *ſtone.*] Stone commonly uſed in building.

Freeſtone is ſo named from its being of ſuch a conſtitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I ſaw her hand: ſhe has a leathern hand, a *freeſtone*-coloured hand. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The ſtreets are generally paved with brick or *freeſtone,* and always kept very neat. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FREETHI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheiſt is an old-faſhioned word: I'm a *freethinker,* child. *Addiſon's Drummer.*

Of what uſe is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the ſole end, how remote ſoever in appearance, of all objections againſt Chriſtianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* conſider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have ſuch a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one ſingle nail, the whole fabrick muſt fall to the ground. *Swift's Argument againſt aboliſhing Chriſtianity.*

FREEWI'LL. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without conſtraint by neceſſity or fate.

We have a power to ſuſpend the proſecution of this or that deſire: this ſeems to me the ſource of all liberty; in this ſeems to conſiſt that which is improperly called *freewill.* *Locke.*

2. Voluntarineſs; ſpontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Iſrael in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jeruſalem, go with thee. *Ezra,* vii. 13.

FREEWO'MAN. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enſlaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; ſhe is become a bondſlave. 1 *Mac.* ii. 11.

To **FREEZE.** *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vrieſen,* Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze,* which is very admirable, ſeeing it hath the perſpicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidiſtant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well ſerve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the ſun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And mountain tops, that *freeze,*
Bow themſelves when he did ſing. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Thou art all ice, thy kindneſs *freezes.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Heav'n *froze* above ſevere, the clouds congeal,
And through the cryſtal vault appear'd the ſtanding hail. *Dryden.*

To **FREEZE.** *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze.*

1. To congeal with cold.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almoſt to death, how did he lap me,
Ev'n in his garments! *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

My maſter and miſtreſs are almoſt *frozen* to death. *Shak.*

3. To chill by the loſs of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almoſt *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

Death came on amain,
And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the ſeat of life he goes;
Senſe fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze.* *Dryden.*

To **FREIGHT.** *v. a.* preter. *freighted*; part. *fraught*; which being now uſed as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter,* French.]

1. To load a ſhip or veſſel of carriage with goods for tranſportation.

The princes
Have to the port of Athens ſent their ſhips,
Fraught with the miniſters and inſtruments
Of cruel war. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida, Prol.*

Nor is, indeed, that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who *freights* a ſhip to venture on the ſeas;
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Freighted with iron, from my native land
I ſteer my voyage. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a veſſel is freighted.

I would
Have ſunk the ſea within the earth, or ere
It ſhould the good ſhip ſo have ſwallow'd, and
The *freighting* ſouls within her. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

FREIGHT. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
The leaky veſſel groans beneath the weight. *Dryden.*

2. The money due for tranſportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*fretteur,* French.] He who freights a veſſel.

FREN. *n. ſ.* A worthleſs woman. An old word wholly forgotten.

But now from me his madding mind is ſtart,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the glen;
And now fair Roſalind hath bred his ſmart,
So now his friend is changed for a *fren.* *Spenſer's Paſt.*

FRENCH *Chalk. n. ſ.*

French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely denſe, of a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface, and ſoft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyiſh white colour, variegated with a duſky green. *Hill.*

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as ſteatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the conſiſtence of ſtone. *Wood.*

To **FRE'NCHIFY.** *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They miſliked nothing more in King Edward the Confeſſor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the deſire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

Has he familiarly diſlik'd
Your yellow ſtarch, or ſaid your doublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified.* *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

FRE'NETICK. *adj.* [*frenetique,* French; φρενητικὸς; generally therefore written *phrenetick.*] Mad; diſtracted.

He himſelf impotent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel's Civil War.*

FRE'NZY. *n. ſ.* [φρενῖτις; *phrenitis,* Latin: whence *phrenetiſy, phrenetſy, phrenzy,* or *frenzy.*] Madneſs; diſtraction of mind; alienation of underſtanding; any violent paſſion approaching to madneſs.

That knave, Ford, hath the fineſt mad devil of jealouſy in him that ever governed *frenzy.* *Shakeſpeare.*

True fortitude is ſeen in great exploits,
That juſtice warrants, and that wiſdom guides;
All elſe is touring *frenzy* and diſtraction. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Why ſuch a diſpoſition of the body induceth ſleep, another diſturbs all the operations of the ſoul, and occaſions a lethargy or *frenzy:* this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bent.*

FRE'QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*frequence,* French; *frequentia,* Latin.] Crowd; concourſe; aſſembly.

The *frequence* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

He, in full *frequence* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel ſmiling ſpake. *Par. Regain'd.*

FRE'QUENCY. *n. ſ.* [*frequentia,* Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often ſeen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themſelves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be loſt by the *frequency* of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Concourſe; full aſſembly.

Thou cam'ſt ere while into this ſenate: who
Of ſuch a *frequency,* ſo many friends
And kindred thou haſt here, ſaluted thee? *Ben. Johnſon.*

FRE'QUENT. *adj.* [*frequent,* French; *frequens,* Latin.]

1. Often done; often ſeen; often occurring.

An ancient and imperial city falls;
The ſtreets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryd. Æn.*

Frequent herſes ſhall beſiege your gates. *Pope.*

2. Uſed often to practiſe any thing.

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himſelf hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourſe.

Frequent and full. *Milton.*

To **FREQU'ENT.** *v. a.* [*frequento,* Lat. *frequenter,* French.] To viſit often; to be much in any place; to reſort often to.

Latter day,
Finding in it fit ports for fiſhers trade,
'Gan more the ſame *frequent,* and further to invade. *Spenſ.*

There were ſynagogues for men to reſort unto: our Saviour himſelf, and after him the apoſtles, *frequented* them. *Hooker, b.* v. § 11.

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequents* my houſe. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ſhips and veſſels. *Bacon.*

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts contrite, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Par. Loſt.*

To ſerve my friends, the ſenate I *frequent*;
And there what I before digeſted, vent. *Denham.*

That he *frequented* the court of Auguſtus, and was well received in it, is moſt undoubted. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

FREQUE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *frequent.*] Converſable; acceſſible. A word not now uſed, but not inelegant.

While youth laſted in him, the exerciſes of that age and his humour, not yet fully diſcovered, made him ſomewhat the more *frequentable* and leſs dangerous. *Sidney, b.* ii.

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentatif,* French; *frequentativus,* Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *frequent.*] One who often reſorts to any place.

Perſons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequenter,* Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not ſeldom; a conſiderable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief, obſerve how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loſs for queſtions and anſwers. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converſation.*

FRE'SCO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.]

1. Coolneſs; ſhade; duſkineſs, like that of the evening or morning.

Helliſh ſprites
Love more the *freſco* of the nights. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk.

Here thy well-ſtudy'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *freſco* here demands a ſigh. *Pope.*

FRESH. *adj.* [ꝼꞃeꞅc, Saxon; *fraiche,* French.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the fartheſt mead for thy repaſt,
The choiceſt herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freſheſt* ſpring. *Prior.*

2. Not ſalt.

They keep themſelves unmixt with the ſalt water; ſo that, a very great way within the ſea, men may take up as *freſh* water as if they were near the land. *Abbot.*

3. New; not impaired by time.

This ſecond ſource of men, while yet but few,
And while the dread of judgment paſt remain
Freſh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With ſome regard to what is juſt and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

That love which firſt was ſet, will firſt decay;
Mine of a *freſher* date will longer ſtay. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. In a ſtate like that of recentneſs.

We will revive thoſe times, and in our memories
Preſerve and ſtill keep *freſh,* like flowers in water. *Denh.*

With ſuch a care
As roſes from their ſtalks we tear,
When we would ſtill preſerve them new,
And *freſh* as on the buſh they grew. *Waller.*

Thou ſun, ſaid I, fair light!
And thou enlighten'd earth, ſo *freſh* and gay! *Par. Loſt.*

5. Recent; newly come.

Amidſt the ſpirits Palinurus preſs'd;
Yet *freſh* from life, a new admitted gueſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Freſh from the fact, as in the preſent caſe,
The criminals are ſeiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they diſtend their tortur'd joints. *Dryden.*

6. Repaired from any loſs or diminution.

Nor lies ſhe long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *freſh* to ſecond pain;
Is ſav'd to-day, to-morrow to be ſlain. *Dryden.*

7. Florid; vigorous; chearful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take order that when he is dead there be choſen a pope of *freſh* years, between fifty and threeſcore. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Two ſwains,
Freſh as the morn, and as the ſeaſon fair. *Pope.*

8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me,
Haſt thou beheld a *freſher* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shakeſp.*

It is no rare obſervation in England to ſee a *freſh* coloured luſty young man yoked to a conſumptive female, and him ſoon after attending her to the grave. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

They repreſent to themſelves a thouſand poor, tall, innocent, *freſh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

9. Briſk; ſtrong; vigorous.

As a *freſh* gale of wind fills the ſails of a ſhip. *Holder.*

10. Faſting: oppoſed to eating or drinking. A low word.

11. Sweet: oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

FRESH. *n. ſ.* Water not ſalt.

He ſhall drink nought but brine; for I'll not ſhew him
Where the quick *freſhes* are. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To **FRE'SHEN.** *v. a.* [from *freſh.*] To make freſh.

Preluſive drops let all their moiſture flow
In large effuſion o'er the *freſhen'd* world. *Thomſ. Spring.*

To **FRE'SHEN.** *v. n.* To grow freſh.

A *freſhening* breeze the magick power ſupply'd,
While the wing'd veſſel flew along the tide. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

FRE'SHET. *n. ſ.* [from *freſh.*] A pool of freſh water.

All fiſh from ſea or ſhore,
Freſhet or purling brook, or ſhell or fin. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

FRE'SHLY. *adv.* [from *freſh.*]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former ſtate renewed.

The weeds of hereſy being grown unto ſuch ripeneſs as that was, do, even in the very cutting down, ſcatter oftentimes thoſe ſeeds which for a while lie unſeen and buried in the earth; but afterwards *freſhly* ſpring up again, no leſs pernicious than at the firſt. *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

Then ſhall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as houſhold words,
Be in their flowing cups *freſhly* remember'd.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

They are now *freſhly* in difference with them. *Bacon.*

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as *freſhly* as he did the day he wreſtled? *Shakeſp.*

FRE'SHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *freſh.*]

1. Newneſs; vigour; ſpirit; the contrary to vapidneſs.

Moſt odours ſmell beſt broken or cruſhed; but flowers preſſed or beaten, do loſe the *freſhneſs* and ſweetneſs of their *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
odour.

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not ſtaleneſs.

For the conſtant *freſhneſs* of it, it is ſuch a pleaſure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for ſurely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuouſly. *South.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newneſs of ſtrength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freſhneſs* of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolneſs.

There are ſome rooms in Italy and Spain for *freſhneſs*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

Say, if ſhe pleaſe, ſhe hither may repair,
And breathe the *freſhneſs* of the open air. *Dryd. Aureng.*

She laid her down to reſt,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breaſt,
To take the *freſhneſs* of the morning air. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Ruddineſs; colour of health.

The ſecret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her ſkin, and burſts in bloating ſtains;
Her cheeks their *freſhneſs* loſe and wonted grace,
And an unuſual paleneſs ſpreads her face. *Granville.*

6. Freedom from ſaltneſs.

FRESHWA'TER. [A compound word of *freſh* and *water*, uſed as an adjective.] Raw; unſkilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the ſailors, who ſtigmatiſe thoſe who come firſt to ſea as *freſh-water* men or novices.

The nobility, as *freſh-water* ſoldiers which had never ſeen but ſome light ſkirmiſhes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

FRET. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: ſome derive it from ꝼꞃeꞇan, to eat; others from ꝼꞃeꞇƿan, to adorn; ſome from φρίττω; Skinner more probably from *fremo*, or the French *fretiller*: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum.*]

1. A frith, or ſtrait of the ſea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally ſignifieth any ſtrait, *fret*, or channel of the ſea, running between two ſhores. *Vulgar Errours.*

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cauſe.

The channel of this river is white with rocks, and the ſurface covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is ſtill breaking againſt the ſtones that oppoſe its paſſage. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, diſcharges itſelf of all heterogeneous mixtures.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

3. That ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring.

It requireth good winding of a ſtring before it will make any note; and in the tops of lutes, &c. the higher they go, the leſs diſtance is between the *frets*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The harp
Had work, and reſted not: the ſolemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of ſweet ſtop,
All ſounds on *fret* by ſtring or golden wire,
Temper'd ſoft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or uniſon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

They are fitted to anſwer the moſt variable harmony: two or three pipes to all thoſe of a church-organ, or to all the ſtrings and *frets* of a lute. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sacra, b.* i.

4. Work riſing in protuberances.

The *frets* of houſes, and all equal figures, pleaſe; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

We take delight in a proſpect well laid out, and diverſified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious *fret* works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator,* Nº 414.

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; paſſion.

Calmneſs is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*,
As cunning fencers ſuffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incred'lous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in ſober *fret*. *Tate's Juv.*

You, too weak the ſlighteſt loſs to bear,
Are on the *fret* of paſſion, boil and rage. *Creech's Juv.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;
I never anſwer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope, Epiſtle* ii.

To **FRET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub againſt any thing; to agitate violently.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe
When they are *fretted* with the guſts of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them ſtill upon one place,
'Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

In the banks of rivers, with the waining of the water, there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had done making a noiſe; becauſe, if the particles of the putty were not made to ſtick faſt in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Choſen thou haſt; and they that over-ween,
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without.
Lev. xiii. 55.

The painful huſband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all *fret* with ruſt, both pikes and ſhields,
And empty helms under his harrow found. *Hakewell.*

5. To form into raiſed work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with boſſy ſculptures grav'n;
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

6. To variegate; to diverſify.

Yon grey lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are meſſengers of day. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To make angry; to vex.

Anthony
Is valiant and dejected; and, by ſtarts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Becauſe thou haſt *fretted* me in all theſe things, behold I will recompenſe thy way upon thine head. *Ezek.* xvi. 43.

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to paſs: therefore I'll even give it up, and go and *fret* myſelf. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends *fret* and gall more, and the memory of them is not ſo eaſily obliterated. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

To **FRET.** *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

No benefits whatſoever ſhall ever alter or allay that diabolical rancour, that *frets* and ferments in ſome helliſh breaſts, but that upon all occaſions it will foam out at its foul mouth in ſlander and invective. *South's Sermons.*

Th' adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,
Now ſcarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomſon.*

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of glovers leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein, binding it cloſe, and then hang it up; the ſal armoniack will fret away, and the gold remain behind.
Peacham on Drawing.

3. To make way by attrition.

Theſe do but indeed ſcrape off the extuberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very ſeldom uſed to ſoft wood. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

It inflamed and ſwelled very much; many wheals aroſe, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiſem.*

4. To be angry; to be peeviſh; to vex himſelf.

They trouble themſelves with *fretting* at the ignorance of ſuch as withſtand them in their opinion. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and with angry diſpoſition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*

Helpleſs, what may it boot
To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan! *Fairy Queen.*

Their wounded ſteeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Shakeſp.*

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who *frets*, or where conſpirers are. *Shakeſp.*

His heart *fretteth* againſt the Lord. *Prov.* xix. 3.

Hudibras *fretting*
Conqueſt ſhould be ſo long a getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

He ſwells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
He *frets*, he fumes, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground. *Dryd.*

How ſhould I *fret* to mangle ev'ry line,
In rev'rence to the ſins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRE'TFUL. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peeviſh; in a ſtate of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to ſtand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Where's the king?
—Contending with the *fretful* elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the ſea. *Shak. K. Lear.*

They are extremely *fretful* and peeviſh, never well at reſt; but always calling for this or that, or changing their poſture of lying or ſitting. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Are you poſitive and *fretful?*
Heedleſs, ignorant, forgetful. *Swift.*

FRE'TFULLY. *adv.* [from *fretful.*] Peeviſhly.

FRE'TFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fretful.*] Paſſion; peeviſhneſs.

FRE'TTY. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raiſed work.

FRIABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being reduced to powder.

Hardneſs, *friability*, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadſtone. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE. *adj.* [*friable*, French; *friabilis*, Latin.] Eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder.

A ſpongy excreſcence groweth upon the roots of the laſer-tree, and ſometimes on cedar, very white, light, and *friable*, which we call agarick. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The liver, of all the viſcera, is the moſt *friable*, and eaſily crumbled or diſſolved. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FRI'AR. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of ſome regular order.

Holy Franciſcan *friar!* brother! ho! *Shakeſpeare.*

All the prieſts and *friars* in my realm,
Shall in proceſſion ſing her endleſs praiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſays he's but a *friar*, but he's big enough to be a pope.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

Many jeſuits and *friars* went about, in the diſguiſe of Preſbyterian and Independent miniſters, to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*

A *friar* would needs ſhew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*

FRI'ARLIKE. *adj.* [from *friar.*] Monaſtick; unſkilled in the world.

Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holyday in the Chriſtian kalendars, in remembrance of thirty thouſand Hungarian martyrs ſlain of the Turks. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY. *adv.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but ſuch as thou may'ſt get juſtly, uſe ſoberly, diſtribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abſtract nor *friarly* contempt of them. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

FRI'ARSCOWL. *n. ſ.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant.

It agrees with the dragon and arum, from both which it differs only in having a flower reſembling a cowl.

FRI'ARY. *n. ſ.* [from *friar.*] A monaſtery or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY. *adj.* Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did ſcratch his elbow when he had ſweetly invented to ſignify his name, St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl in a cornfield. *Camden's Remains.*

To **FRI'BBLE.** *v. n.* To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than thoſe that with the ſtars do *fribble*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

FRI'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A trifler.

A *fribbler* is one who profeſſes rapture for the woman, and dreads her conſent. *Spectator,* Nº 288.

FRICASSE'E. *n. ſ.* [French.] A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce.

Oh, how would Homer praiſe their dancing dogs,
Their ſtinking cheeſe, and *fricacy* of frogs!
He'd raiſe no fables, ſing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with cuſtard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

FRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing againſt another.

Gentle *frication* draweth forth the nouriſhment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this *frication* I wiſh to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Reſinous or unctuous bodies, and ſuch as will flame, attract vigorouſly, and moſt thereof without *frication*, as good hard wax, which will convert the needle almoſt as actively as the loadſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 4.

FRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*friction*, Fr. *frictio*, from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terreſtrial parts, and eſpecially with ſulphureous ones, emit light as often as thoſe parts are ſufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percuſſion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The reſiſtance in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleſhbruſh or cloaths.

Frictions make the parts more fleſhy and full, as we ſee both in men and in the currying of horſes; for that they draw a greater quantity of ſpirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *n. ſ.* [ꝼꞃıᵹe dæᵹ, Saxon.] The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

An' ſhe were not kin to me, ſhe would be as fair on *Friday* as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
And ſeldom ſhall we ſee a *Friday* clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND. *n. ſ.* [*vriend*, Dutch; ꝼꞃeonꝺ, Saxon.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *frend, frendly*: the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: oppoſed to foe or enemy.

Friends of my ſoul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the gor'd ſtate ſuſtain. *Shakeſp.*

Some man is a *friend* for his own occaſion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Eccleſiaſticus,* vi. 8.

God's beniſon go with you, and with thoſe
That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes.
Shakeſpeare.

Wonder not to ſee this ſoul extend
The bounds, and ſeek ſome other ſelf, a *friend*. *Dryden.*

2. One without hoſtile intentions.

Who comes ſo faſt in ſilence of the night?
—A *friend.*
—What *friend?* your name? *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the cuſtom of the language ſomewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's *friends* with Cæſar,
In ſtate of health thou ſay'ſt, and thou ſay'ſt free. *Shakeſp.*

My ſon came then into my mind; and yet my mind
Was then ſcarce *friends* with him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. An attendant, or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and aſcends
His regal ſeat, ſurrounded by his *friends*. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegaſus, ſheweth her ſwiftneſs, and how ſhe is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions.
Peacham.

6. A familiar compellation.

Friend, how cameſt thou in hither? *Matt.* xxii. 12.

What ſupports me, doſt thou aſk?
The conſcience, *friend*, t' have loſt mine eyes o'erply'd
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To **FRIEND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to ſupport.

I know that we ſhall have him well to *friend*. *Shakeſp.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's ſo extended,
That for the fault's love, is th' offender *friended*. *Shakeſp.*

FRI'ENDLESS. *adj.* [from *friend.*]

1. Wanting friends; wanting ſupport; without countenance; deſtitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, *friendleſs*, hopeleſs. *Shakeſp.*

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none ſo much as upon the *friendleſs* perſon. *South's Sermons.*

To ſome new clime, or to thy native ſky,
Oh *friendleſs* and forſaken virtue fly. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

To what new clime, what diſtant ſky,
Forſaken, *friendleſs*, will ye fly?
Say, will ye bleſs the bleak Atlantick ſhore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

2. **FRIENDLESS** *Man.* The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, becauſe he was, upon his excluſion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRI'ENDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *friendly.*]

1. A diſpoſition to friendſhip.

Such a liking and *friendlineſs* as hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendlineſs* and neighbourhood, and means of ſpiritual and corporal health. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

FRI'ENDLY. *adj.* [from *friend.*]

1. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, deſiring them to be *friendly* ſtill unto them. 2 *Mac.* xii. 31.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and *friendly* ſtill, and oft return! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

How art thou
To me ſo *friendly* grown above the reſt
Of brutal kind? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Let the Naſſau-ſtar in riſing majeſty appear,
And guide the proſp'rous mariner
With everlaſting beams of *friendly* light. *Prior.*

2. Diſpoſed to union.

Like *friendly* colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new ſtrength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepentes, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of ſuch power to ſtir up joy as this,
To life ſo *friendly*, or ſo cool to thirſt. *Milton.*

FRI'ENDLY. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindneſs.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together *friendly*, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear thoſe tokens home
Of our reſtored love and amity. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

FRIE'NDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*vriendſchap*, Dutch.]

1. The ſtate of minds united by mutual benevolence.

There is little *friendſhip* in the world, and leaſt of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between ſuperior and inferior, whoſe fortunes may comprehend the one the other. *Bacon, Eſſay* 49.

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendſhip* with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

My ſons, let your unſeemly diſcord ceaſe,
If not in *friendſhip*, live at leaſt in peace. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. Higheſt degree of intimacy.

His *friendſhips*, ſtill to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

3. Favour; perſonal kindneſs.

Raw captains are uſually ſent only preferred by *friendſhip*, and not choſen by ſufficiency. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

4. Aſſiſtance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some *friendſhip* will it lend you 'gainſt the tempeſt;
Repoſe you there. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correſpondence; aptneſs to unite.

We know thoſe colours which have a *friendſhip* with each other, and thoſe which are incompatible, in mixing together thoſe colours of which we would make trial. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

FRIEZE. *n ſ.* [*drap de friſe*, French.] A coarſe warm cloth, made perhaps firſt in *Frieſland.*

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but *frieze*,
The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*

The captive Germans, of gigantick ſize,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frieze*. *Dryd. Perſ.*

He could no more live without his *frieze* coat than without his ſkin. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 102.

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with ſkirts of *frieze*;
As if a man, in making poſies,
Should bundle thiſtles up with roſes. *Swift.*

FRIEZE. } FRIZE. } *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A large flat member which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

No jutting *frieze*,
Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle. *Shak.*

Nor did there want
Cornice or *frieze* with boſſy ſculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Polydore deſigned admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

FRI'EZED. *adj.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRI'EZELIKE. *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Reſembling a frieze.

I have ſeen the figure of Thalia, the comick muſe, ſometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *friezelike* tower, running round the edges of the face, and ſometimes with a maſk for the face only. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

FRI'GAT. *n. ſ.* [*frigate*, French; *fregata*, Italian.]

1. A ſmall ſhip. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*.

The treaſure they ſought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain *frigats*. *Raleigh's Apology.*

On high-rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whoſe ſhade our humble *frigats* go. *Dryden.*

2. Any ſmall veſſel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way. *Fairy Queen.*

FRIGEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [ꝼꞃiᵹhtan, Saxon.] To terrify; to diſturb with fear; to ſhock with fear; to daunt.

The herds
Were ſtrongly clam'rous in the *frighted* fields. *Shakeſp.*

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave ſpirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my ſufferings a merit. *Dryden's Albion.*

The mind *frights* itſelf with any thing reflected on in groſs, and at a diſtance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*

Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,
He *frights* the nations. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

FRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden terrour.

You, if your goodneſs does not plead my cauſe,
May think I broke all hoſpitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble perſon in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

To FRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſhock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or ſpotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infeſt the wood. *Prior.*

FRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *fright*.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy ſchooldays *frightful*, deſp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shakeſpeare.*

Without aid you durſt not undertake
This *frightful* paſſage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleaſing.

FRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *frightful*.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious maſs of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Diſagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glaſs; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

FRI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impreſſing terrour.

FRI'GID. *adj.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]

1. Cold; without warmth. In this ſenſe it is ſeldom uſed but in ſcience.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have deſtroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Without warmth of affection.
3. Impotent; without warmth of body.
4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If juſtice Phillip's coſtive head
Some *frigid* rhymes diſburſes,
They ſhall like Perſian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurſes. *Swift.*

FRI'GIDITY. *n. ſ.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldneſs; want of warmth.
2. Dulneſs; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at theſe as at the higheſt elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 9.

Of the two extremes, one would ſooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity*. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth agitating the fluid air, hinders that ſerenity which is neceſſary to ſo ſevere an intentneſs; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reaſon of its dulling moiſture. *Glanville's Sceſis, c.* 14.

4. Coldneſs of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRI'GIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frigid*.] Coldneſs; dulneſs; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FICK. *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cauſing cold. A word uſed in ſcience.

Frigorifick atoms or particles mean thoſe nitrous ſalts which float in the air in cold weather, and occaſion freezing. *Quincy.*

To FRILL. *v. a.* [*frilleux*, French.] To quake or ſhiver with cold. Uſed of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

FRINGE. *n. ſ.* [*friggio*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture.

Thoſe offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatneſs. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* ev'n ſet the ground on flame,
And drew a precious trail. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

The ſhadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the ſhadow was broadeſt and moſt luminous; and that which was remoteſt from it was narroweſt, and ſo faint as not eaſily to be viſible. *Newton's Opt.*

To FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either ſide of the bank, *fringed* with moſt beautiful trees, reſiſted the ſun's darts. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Of ſilver wings he took a ſhining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Fairfax, ſtanz.* 14.

Here, by the ſacred bramble ting'd,
My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*

FRI'PPERER. *n. ſ.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY. *n. ſ.* [*fripperie*, French; *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old cloaths are ſold.

Oh, oh, monſter, we know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Druina to play their after-game. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Old cloaths; caſt dreſſes; tattered rags.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whoſe works are e'en the *frippery* of wit;
From brocage is become ſo bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The fighting-place now ſeamens rags ſupply,
And all the tackling is a *frippery*. *Donne.*

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are ſold. *Notes to Pope's Dunciad.*

To FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to ſkip.

Put water into a glaſs, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glaſs, preſſing it ſomewhat hard; and after drawing it ſome few times about, it will make the water *friſk* and ſprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The fiſh fell a *friſking* in the net. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Whether every one hath experimented this troubleſome intruſion of ſome *friſking* ideas, which thus importune the underſtanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.

We are as twinn'd lambs, that did *friſk* i' th' ſun,
And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,
Was innocence for innocence; we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

About them *friſking* play'd
All beaſts of th' earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

A wanton heifer *friſked* up and down in a meadow, at eaſe and pleaſure. *L'Eſtrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *friſking* tail,
Then ſerve their fury with the ruſhing male. *Dryd. Virg.*

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beaſts in gambols *friſk'd* before their honeſt god. *Dryd.*

Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,
The *friſking* ſatyrs on the ſummits danc'd. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe merry blades,
That *friſk* it under Pindus' ſhades. *Prior.*

Peg faints at the ſound of an organ, and yet will dance and *friſk* at the noiſe of a bagpipe. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's iſle,
To catch a monkey by a wile,
The mimick animal amuſe;
They place before him gloves and ſhoes;
Which when the brute puts aukward on,
All his agility is gone:
In vain to *friſk* or climb he tries;
The huntſmen ſeize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

FRISK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRI'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *friſk*.] A wanton; one not conſtant or ſettled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear I cannot tell what:
All new faſhions be pleaſant to me:
Now I am a *friſker*, all men on me look;
What ſhould I do but ſet cock on the hoop? *Camden.*

FRI'SKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *friſk*.] Gaiety; livelineſs. A low word.

FRI'SKY. *adj.* [*friſque*, French, from *friſk*.] Gay; airy. A low word.

FRIT. *n. ſ.* [Among chymiſts.] Aſhes or ſalt baked or fried together with ſand. *Dict.*

FRITH. *n. ſ.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A ſtrait of the ſea where the water being confined is rough.

What deſp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the ſhore? *Dryd. Virg.*

Batavian fleets
Defraud us of the glittering finny ſwarms
That heave our *friths*, and croud upon our ſhores. *Thomſ.*

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this ſenſe be now retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Oſe, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye-hook; where the fiſh entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are ſtopt from iſſuing out again. *Carew.*

FRITI'LLARY. *n. ſ.* [*fritillaire*, French.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of ſix leaves, and is of the bell-ſhaped lily flowers, pendulous, naked, and, for the moſt part, chequered: the ſtyle of the flower becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, and filled with flat ſeeds, lying in a double row: the root conſiſts of two fleſhy knobs, for the moſt part ſemi-globular, betwixt which ariſes the flower-ſtalk. *Millar.*

FRI'TINANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *fritinnio*, Latin.] The ſcream of an inſect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more ſhrill than that of the locuſt, and its life ſhort. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FRI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*friture*, French.]

1. A ſmall piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow ſee ye make;
Let Slut have one pancake for company ſake. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

2. A fragment; a ſmall piece.

Senſe and putter! have I lived to ſtand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of Engliſh! *Shakeſpeare.*

If you ſtrike a ſolid body that is brittle, as glaſs or ſugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into ſhivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the preſſure, ſearching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakeſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights;
And cut whole giants into *fritters*,
To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

3. A cheeſecake; a wig. *Ainſworth.*

To FRI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried.
2. To break into ſmall particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let diviſion reign!
My racks and tortures ſoon ſhall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their ſenſe. *Dunciad.*

How prologues into prefaces decay,
And theſe to notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Pope's Dunc.*

FRI'VOLOUS. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, French.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to ſay we ought not to uſe bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and preſume all ſuch bad as it pleaſeth themſelves to diſlike. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 4.

Theſe ſeem very *frivolous* and fruitleſs; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spenſer.*

She tam'd the brinded lioneſs,
And ſpotted mountain pard; but ſet at nought
The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*

Thoſe things which now ſeem *frivolous* and ſlight,
Will be of ſerious conſequence to you,
When they have made you once ridiculous. *Roſcommon.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome ſeem to have agreed in a notion they had of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever perſon they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the ſurmiſes, whereon they were to proceed in their proofs. *Swift.*

I will not defend any miſtake, and do not think myſelf obliged to anſwer every *frivolous* objection. *Arbuthnot.*

FRI'VOLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingneſs.

FRI'VOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRIZLE. *v. a.* [*friſer*, French.] To curl in ſhort curls like nap of frieze.

Th' humble ſhrub
And buſh, with *frizl'd* hair implicit. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They *frizled* and curled their hair with hot irons. *Hakew.*

I doff'd my ſhoe, and ſwear
Therein I ſpy'd this yellow *frizled* hair. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

FRI'ZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *frizle*.] One that makes ſhort curls.

FRO. *adv.* [of ꝼꞃa, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regreſſively. It is only uſed in oppoſition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward.

The Carthaginians, in all the long Punick war, having ſpoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians; ſo betwixt them both, to and *fro*, there was ſcarce a native Spaniard left. *Spenſer.*

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is caſt,
Now to, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blaſt,
Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now uſed.

They turn round like grindleſtones,
Which they dig out *fro'* the delves,
For their bairns bread, wives and ſelves. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FROCK. *n. ſ.* [*froc*, French.]

1. A dreſs; a coat.

That monſter, cuſtom, is angel yet in this,
That to the uſe of actions fair and good,
He likewiſe gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and *frock* of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 129.

2. A kind of cloſe coat for men.

I ſtrip my body of my ſhepherd's *frock*. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n. ſ.* [ꝼꞃoᵹᵹa, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturaliſts among mixed animals, as partaking of beaſt and fiſh. There is likewiſe a ſmall green frog that perches on trees, ſaid to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the ſwimming *frog*, the toad, the todpole. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Auſter is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which ſhall deſcend *frogs*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. The hollow part of the horſe's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *bit*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

FRO'GFISH. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *fiſh*.] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

FRO'GGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *graſs*.] A kind of herb.

FRO'GLETTUCE. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *lettuce*.] A plant.

FROISE. *n. ſ.* [from the French *froiſſer*, as the pancake is criſped or crimpled in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon incloſed in a pancake.

FRO'LICK. *adj.* [*vrolijck*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies, that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the preſence of the ſun,
Following darkneſs like a dream,
Now are *frolick*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Whether, as ſome ſages ſing,
The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And freſh-blown roſes waſh'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*

Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full-grown age,
Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
At laſt betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*

The gay, the *frolick*, and the loud. *Waller.*

FRO'LICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frolick* once again,
And his pretenſions to divinity. *Roſcommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolicks* and excurſions, was immediately accuſed of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the penſive cat gives o'er
Her *frolicks*, and purſues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To FRO'LICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array;
Be fineſt at ev'ry fine ſhow,
And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FRO'LICKLY. *adv.* [from *frolick*.] Gaily; wildly.

FRO'LICKSOME. *adj.* [from *frolick*.] Full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frolickſome*.] Wildneſs of gaiety; pranks.

FRO'LICKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *frolickſome*.] With wild gaiety.

FROM. *prep.* [ꝼꞃam, Saxon and Scottiſh.]

1. Away; noting privation.

Your ſlighting Zulema, this very hour
Will take ten thouſand ſubjects *from* your power. *Dryden.*

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling *from* his ſov'reign's ſide. *Dryd.*

Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon *from* the ſhining caſe. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would ſpare *from* ſteel receives its date. *Pope.*

3. Noting proceſſion, deſcent, or birth.

Thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore's Creat.*

The ſong began *from* Jove. *Dryden.*

Succeeding kings riſe *from* the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting tranſmiſſion.

The meſſengers *from* our ſiſter and the king. *Shakeſp.*

5. Noting abſtraction; vacation from.

I ſhall find time
From this enormous ſtate, and ſeek to give
Loſſes their remedies. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. With *to* following; noting ſucceſſion.

Theſe motions we muſt examine *from* firſt *to* laſt, to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He bid her *from* time *to* time be comforted. *Spectator.*

7. Out of; noting emiſſion.

When the moſt high
Eternal Father, *from* his ſecret cloud
Amidſt, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. *Par. Loſt.*

Then pierc'd with pain, ſhe ſhook her haughty head,
Sigh'd *from* her inward ſoul, and thus ſhe ſaid. *Dryden.*

8. Noting progreſs from premiſſes to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the concluſion of experience *from* the time paſt to the time preſent will not be ſound and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

This is evident *from* that high and refined morality, which ſhined forth in ſome of the ancient heathens. *South's Serm.*

9. Noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought.

The king is coming, and I muſt ſpeak with him *from* the bridge.—How now, Fluellen, cam'ſt thou *from* the bridge? *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

10. Out of: noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky ſhores I came,
Of poor deſcent; Acætes is my name. *Addiſ. Ovid. Met.*

11. Becauſe of. Noting the reaſon or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cauſe;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryd.*

David celebrates the glory of God *from* the conſideration of the greatneſs of his works. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iv.

We ſicken ſoon *from* her contagious care;
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair. *Prior.*

Relaxations *from* plenitude is cured by ſpare diet, and *from* any cauſe by that which is contrary to it. *Arbuthnot.*

12. Out of. Noting the ground or cauſe of any thing.

They who believe that the praiſes which ariſe *from* valour are ſuperiour to thoſe which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not conſidered. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*

What entertainment can be raiſed *from* ſo pitiful a machine? We ſee the ſucceſs of the battle *from* the very beginning. *Dryden.*

'Tis true *from* force the ſtrongeſt titles ſpring. *Dryden.*

13. Not near to. Noting diſtance.

His regiment lies half a mile at leaſt
South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. Noting ſeparation or receſſion.

To die by thee, were but to die in jeſt;
From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Shakeſp.*

By the ſacred radiance of the ſun,
The myſteries of Hecate, and the night;
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exiſt, and ceaſe to be,
Here I diſclaim all my paternal care. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Haſt thou beheld, when *from* the goal they ſtart,
The youthful charioteers, with heaving heart,
Ruſh to the race, and, panting, ſcarcely bear
Th' extremes of feveriſh hope and chilling fear. *Dryden.*

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealouſy's tormenting ſtrife,
For ever be thy boſom free. *Prior.*

16. At a diſtance. Noting abſence.

Our father he hath writ, ſo hath our ſiſter,
Of diff'rences, which I beſt thought it fit
To anſwer *from* our home. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd *from* me, the city call. *Dryden's Æn.*

18. Since. Noting diſtance from the paſt.

The flood was not the cauſe of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 997.

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taſte of blood. *Dryden.*

Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

19. Contrary to.

Any thing ſo overdone is *from* the purpoſe of playing; whoſe end, both at the firſt and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirrour up to nature. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Do not believe,
That *from* the ſenſe of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakeſp.*

Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break?
Or muſt we read you quite *from* what we ſpeak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*

20. Noting removal.

Thrice *from* the ground ſhe leap'd. *Dryden's Æn. b.* ii.

21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs: as, *from above*, *from* the parts *above*; *from below*, *from* the places *below*; of which ſome are here exemplified.

22. FROM *above*.

He, which gave them *from above* ſuch power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, endued them alſo with wiſdom *from above*, to teach that which they ſo did confirm. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 8.

No ſooner were his eyes in ſlumber bound,
When, *from above*, a more than mortal ſound
Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æn. b.* viii.

23. FROM *afar*.

Light demilances *from afar* they throw. *Dryden's Æn.*

24. FROM *beneath*.

With whirlwinds *from beneath* ſhe toſs'd the ſhip,
And bare expos'd the boſom of the deep. *Dryden's Virg.*

An arm ariſes of the Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing ſound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling ſtones around. *Dryd.*

25. FROM *behind*.

See, to their baſe reſtor'd, earth, ſeas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind*, in crouding ranks appear. *Dryden.*

26. FROM *far*.

The train, proceeding on their way,
From far the town and lofty tow'rs ſurvey. *Dryd. Æn.*

27. FROM *high*.

Then heav'n's imperious queen ſhot down *from high*. *Dryden.*

28. FROM *thence*. Here *from* is ſuperfluous.

In the neceſſary differences which ariſe *from thence*, they rather break into ſeveral diviſions than join in any one publick intereſt; and *from hence* have always riſen the moſt dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*

29. FROM *whence*. *From* is here ſuperfluous.

While future realms his wand'ring thoughts delight,
His daily viſion, and his dream by night,
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he ſees his abſent brother fly. *Pope's Stat.*

30. FROM *where*.

From where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching ſhades and pendant woods,
Us to theſe ſhores our filial duty draws. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

31. FROM *without*.

When the plantation grows to ſtrength, then it is time to plant it with women as well as with men, that it may ſpread into generations, and not be pieced *from without*. *Bacon.*

If native power prevail not, ſhall I doubt
To ſeek for needful ſuccour *from without*. *Dryden's Æn.*

32. *From* is ſometimes followed by another prepoſition, with its proper caſe.

33. FROM *amidſt*.

Thou too ſhalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whoſe circling walls the ſev'n fam'd hills encloſe;
And thou, whoſe rival tow'rs invade the ſkies,
And, *from amidſt* the waves, with equal glory riſe. *Addiſ.*

34. FROM *among*.

Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,
Preſence divine! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

35. FROM *beneath*.

My worthy wife our arms miſlaid,
And *from beneath* my head my ſword convey'd. *Dryden.*

36. FROM *beyond*.

There followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and *from beyond* Jordan. *Matt.* iv. 25.

37. FROM *forth*.

Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And caniſters of conſecrated flour. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

38. FROM *off*.

The ſea being conſtrained to withdraw *from off* certain tracts of lands, which lay 'till then at the bottom of it. *Woodward.*

Knights, unhors'd, may riſe *from off* the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

39. FROM *out*.

The king with angry threatnings *from out* a window, where he was not aſhamed the world ſhould behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and the reſt of his ſoldiers to haſten their death. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his ſecret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire. *Milton.*

Now ſhake, *from out* thy fruitful breaſt, the ſeeds
Of envy, diſcord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden's Æn.*

Strong god of arms, whoſe iron ſceptre ſways
The freezing North and hyperborean ſeas,
Terror is thine; and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the ſtrong. *Dryden.*

40. FROM *out of*.

Whatſoever ſuch principle there is, it was at the firſt found out by diſcourſe, and drawn *from out of* the very bowels of heaven and earth. *Hooker, b.* i. § 8.

41. FROM *under*.

He, though blind of ſight,
Deſpis'd, and thought extinguiſh'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under aſhes into ſudden flame. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

42. FROM *within*.

From within
The broken bowels, and the bloated ſkin,
A buzzing noiſe of bees his ears alarms. *Dryd. Virgil.*

FRO'MWARD. *prep.* [ꝼꞃam and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *towards*.

As chearfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward *fromward* his death. *Sidney.*

The common horizontal needle is continually varying towards Eaſt and Weſt; and ſo the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

FRONDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*frondifer*, Latin.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT. *n. ſ.* [*frons*, Latin; *front*, French.]

1. The face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*

They ſtand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view
The other's tail, purſu'd as they purſue. *Creech's Manilius.*

The patriot virtues that diſtend thy thought,
Spread on thy *front*, and in thy boſom glow. *Thomſon.*

2. The face, in a ſenſe of cenſure or diſlike: as, a hardened *front*; a fierce *front*. This is the uſual ſenſe.

3. The face, as oppoſed to an enemy.

His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the ſharpeſt *fronts* of the moſt fierce. *Daniel.*

4. The part or place oppoſed to the face.

The acceſs of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had ſhot that thundered upon them from the rampier in *front*, and from the gallies that lay at ſea in flank. *Bacon.*

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt hoſt and hoſt but narrow ſpace was left,
A dreadful interval! and *front* to *front*
Preſented, ſtood in terrible array. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.

Both theſe ſides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*; and uniform without, though ſeverally partitioned within, and are on both ſides of a great and ſtately tower, in the midſt of the *front*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 46.

Palladius adviſeth the *front* of his edifice ſhould ſo reſpect the South, that in its firſt angle it receive the riſing rays of the Winter ſun, and decline a little from the Winter ſetting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

The prince approach'd the door,
Poſſeſs'd the porch, and on the *front* above
He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

One ſees the *front* of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

7. The moſt conſpicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppoſe directly, or face to face; to encounter.

You four ſhall *front* them in the narrow lane; we will walk lower: if they 'ſcape from your encounter, then they light on us. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Can you, when you have puſh'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to *front* his revenges with eaſy groans. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Some are either to be won to the ſtate in a faſt and true manner, or *fronted* with ſome other of the ſame party that may oppoſe them, and ſo divide the reputation. *Bacon.*

I ſhall *front* thee, like ſome ſtaring ghoſt,
With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. To ſtand oppoſed or overagainſt any place or thing.

The ſquare will be one of the moſt beautiful in Italy when this ſtatue is erected, and a townhouſe built at one end to *front* the church that ſtands at the other. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To ſtand foremoſt.

I *front* but in that file,
Where others tell ſteps with me. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* VIII.

FRO'NTAL. *n. ſ.* [*frontale*, Latin; *frontal*, French.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally compoſed amongſt the ancients of coolers and hypnoticks. *Quincy.*

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of maſtick: *frontales* may alſo be applied. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The torpedo, being alive, ſtupifies at a diſtance; but after death produceth no ſuch effect; which had they retained, they might have ſupplied opium, and ſerved as *frontals* in phrenſies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

FRO'NTATED. *adj.* [from *frons*, Latin.] In botany, the *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line: uſed in oppoſition to cuſpated, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

FRO'NTBOX. *n. ſ.* [*front* and *box*.] The box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage.

How vain are all theſe glories, all our pains,
Unleſs good ſenſe preſerve what beauty gains!
That men may ſay, when we the *frontbox* grace,
Behold the firſt in virtue, as in face. *Pope.*

FRO'NTED. *adj.* [from *front*.] Formed with a front.

Part *fronted* brigades form. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *n. ſ.* [*frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmoſt verge of any territory; the border: properly that which terminates not at the ſea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of thoſe borders away, or plant garriſons upon all thoſe *frontiers* about him. *Spenſ. on Irel.*

I upon my *frontiers* here
Keep reſidence,
That little which is left ſo to defend. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

FRO'NTIER. *adj.* Bordering.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmoſt bounds,
Where riſing ſeas inſult the *frontier* grounds. *Addiſon.*

FRO'NTISPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*frontiſpicium, id quod in fronte conſpicitur*; *frontiſpice*, French.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

With *frontiſpiece* of diamond and gold
Embelliſh'd, thick with ſparkling orient gems
The portal ſhone. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Who is it has informed us that a rational ſoul can inhabit no tenement, unleſs it has juſt ſuch a ſort of *frontiſpiece*? *Locke.*

The *frontiſpiece* of the townhouſe has pillars of a beautiful black marble, ſtreaked with white. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FRO'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *front*.] Without bluſhes; without ſhame; without diffidence.

Thee, *frontleſs* man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy inſtruments of death and tools of war. *Dryd. Iliad.*

For vice, though *frontleſs* and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the ſight of awful grace. *Dryden.*

Strike a bluſh through *frontleſs* flattery. *Pope.*

FRO'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [from *frons*, Latin; *frontean*, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late i' th' frown. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They ſhall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. *Deut.* vi. 8.

To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to reſtrain and intercept the influx. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FRONTROO'M. *n. ſ.* [*front* and *room*.] An apartment in the forepart of the houſe.

If your ſhop ſtands in an eminent ſtreet, the *frontrooms* are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the *frontroom* ſhallow. *Moxon.*

FRORE. *adj.* [*bevroren*, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not uſed ſince the time of Milton.

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs th' effect of fire. *Par. Loſt.*

FRORNE. *adj.* [*bevroren*, frozen, Dutch.] Frozen; congealed with cold. Obſolete.

O, my heart blood is well nigh *frorne* I feel,
And my galage grown faſt to my heel. *Spenſ. Paſtorals.*

FROST. *n. ſ.* [ꝼꞃoꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The laſt effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the ſtate of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a *froſt*, a killing *froſt*,
And when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
His greatneſs is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

When the *froſt* ſeizes upon wine, only the more wateriſh parts are congealed: there is a mighty ſpirit which can retreat into itſelf, and within its own compaſs lie ſecure from the freezing impreſſion. *South's Sermons.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees ſparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that ſhine with ſilver *froſt*,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure loſt. *Pope.*

FRO'STBITTEN. *adj.* [*froſt* and *bitten*.] Nipped or withered by the froſt.

The leaves, gathered ſomewhat before they are too much *froſtbitten*, make excellent matreſſes. *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED. *adj.* [from *froſt*.] Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar froſt upon plants.

The rich brocaded ſilk unfold,
Where riſing flow'rs grow ſtiff with *froſted* gold. *Gay.*

FRO'STILY. *adv.* [from *froſty*.]

1. With froſt; with exceſſive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courting, I rather thou ſhould'ſt utterly
Diſpraiſe my work, than praiſe it *froſtily*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

FRO'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *froſty*.] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *n. ſ.* [*froſt* and *nail*.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horſe's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are ſtrait only to take hold, for better progreſſion; as a horſe that is ſhod with *froſtnails*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

FRO'STWORK. *n. ſ.* [*froſt* and *work*.] Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs.

By nature ſhap'd to various figures, thoſe
The fruitful rain, and theſe the hail compoſe;
The ſnowy fleece and curious *froſt-work* theſe,
Produce the dew, and thoſe the gentle breeze. *Blackmore.*

FRO'STY. *adj.* [from *froſt*.]

1. Having the power of congelation; exceſſive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel ſhed,
For all the *froſty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned ſons. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andron.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire ſcorcheth in *froſty* weather. *Bacon.*

A gnat, half ſtarved with cold and hunger, went out one *froſty* morning to a bee-hive. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindneſs or courage.

What a *froſty* ſpirited rogue is this? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. Hoary; grey-haired; reſembling froſt.

Where is loyalty?
If it be baniſh'd from the *froſty* head,
Where ſhall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shakeſpeare.*

FROTH. *n. ſ.* [*froe*, Daniſh and Scottiſh.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his *froth* foamy ſteed. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* 11.

When wind expireth from under the ſea, as it cauſeth ſome reſounding of the water, ſo it cauſeth ſome light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *froth*. *Bacon.*

Surging waves againſt a ſolid rock,
Though all to ſhivers daſh'd, th' aſſault renew;
Vain batt'ry, and in *froth* or bubbles end. *Par. Regained.*

The uſeleſs *froth* ſwims on the ſurface, but the pearl lies covered with a maſs of waters. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 9.

The ſcatter'd ocean flies;
Black ſands, diſcolour'd *froth*, and mingled mud ariſe. *Dryden.*

They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd moſt. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with ſoap, be agitated to raiſe a *froth*; and after that *froth* has ſtood a little, there will appear, to one that ſhall view it intently, various colours every where in the ſurfaces of the ſeveral bubbles; but to one that ſhall go ſo far off that he cannot diſtinguiſh the colours from one another, the whole *froth* will grow white, with a perfect whiteneſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

A painter, having finiſhed the picture of a horſe, excepting the looſe *froth* about his mouth and his bridle; and after many unſucceſsful eſſays, deſpairing to do that to his ſatisfaction, in a great rage threw a ſpunge at it, all beſmeared with the colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one bold ſtroke of chance moſt exactly ſupplied the want of ſkill in the artiſt. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence.

3. Any thing not hard, ſolid, or ſubſtantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tuſſer.*

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out ſpume; to generate ſpume.

He frets within, *froths* treaſon at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

FRO'THILY. *adv.* [from *frothy*.]

1. With foam; with ſpume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *adj.* [from *froth*.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or ſpume.

The ſap of trees is of differing natures; ſome watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; ſome thick, as apples; ſome gummy, as cherries; and ſome *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a *frothy* ſubſtance riſe;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not ſolid; waſting.

Their bodies are ſo ſolid and hard as you need not fear that bathing ſhould make them *frothy*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy* vanity of diſcourſe that commonly attends theſe pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification, to a man of ſenſe and virtue? *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 185.

Though the principles of religion were never ſo clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy* men; as the graveſt and wiſeſt perſon in the world may be abuſed by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

FROUNCE. *n. ſ.* A word uſed by falconers for a diſtemper, in which white ſpittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner and Ainſworth.*

To FROUNCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. This word was at firſt probably uſed in contempt.

Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guiſe,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 4.

Some warlike ſign muſt be uſed; either a ſlovenly buſkin, or an overſtaring *frounced* head. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Thus, night, oft ſee me in thy pale career,
'Till civil ſuited morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as ſhe was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

FRO'UZY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Dim; fœtid; muſty.

Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift.*

When firſt Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and ſteams her looks diſgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-coloured red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *adj.* [fꞃampeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Peeviſh; ungovernable; angry; perverſe: the contrary to *toward.*

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me ſo delight to puniſh him, whom I eſteemed the chiefeſt let in the way. *Sidney.*

She's not *froward*, but modeſt as the dove:
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whoſe ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths. *Prov.* ii. 15.

Time moveth ſo round, that a *froward* retention of cuſtom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon, Eſſay* 25.

'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* factions too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be ſooner quieted by fear than by any ſenſe of duty. *L'Eſtrange.*

They help or occaſion ſleep, as we find by the common uſe and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhly; perverſely.

I hid me, and was wroth, and he went on *frowardly* in the way of his heart. *Iſaiah,* lvii. 17.

FRO'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhneſs; perverſeneſs.

How many *frowardneſſes* of ours does he ſmother? how many indignities does he paſs by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands? *South's Sermons.*

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth and *frowardneſs* of age. *Addiſon.*

FRO'WER. *n. ſ.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving tool.

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a ſawpit, good huſbandry hath. *Tuſſer.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French, to wrinkle. *Skinner.*] To expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look ſtern.

Say, that ſhe *frowns*; I'll ſay, ſhe looks as clear
As morning roſes newly waſh'd with dew. *Shakeſpeare.*

They chuſe their magiſtrate;
And ſuch a one as he, who puts his ſhall,
His popular ſhall, againſt a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.

——Thou waſt a pretty fellow, when thou hadſt no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Heroes in animated marble *frown.* *Pope.*

The wood,
Whoſe ſhady horrors on a riſing brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the ſtream below. *Pope.*

FROWN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of diſpleaſure.

Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by ſome notable exploit win again her favour. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

In his half-cloſ'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hoſtile terror ſtand;
His *front* yet threatens, and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

FRO'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown.*] Sternly; with a look of diſpleaſure.

What, look'd he *frowningly?*
—A count'nance more in ſorrow than in anger. *Shakeſp.*

FRO'WY. *adj.* Muſty; moſſy. This word is now not uſed; but inſtead of it *frouzy.*

But if they with thy gotes ſhould yede,
They ſoon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. paſſ.* of *freeze.*

Againſt whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in deſpair; but his armour ſo naturally repreſenting ice, and all his furniture ſo lively anſwering thereto, as yet did I never ſee any thing that pleaſed me better. *Sidney, b.* ii.

How dire a tempeſt from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd:
What was the waſte of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Aſia's crown with European arms;
Ev'n ſuch have heard, if any ſuch there be,
Whoſe earth is bounded by the *frozen* ſea. *Dryden's Æn.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, iſſues forth
T'invade the *frozen* waggon of the North. *Dryd. Ovid.*

A cheerful blaze aroſe, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their wet attire. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society.*

Who this profeſs,
Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.* *Pope.*

FRU'CTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainſ.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, French.] To make fruitful; to fertiliſe.

The legal levies the ſovereign raiſes, are as vapours which the ſun exhales, which fall down in ſweet ſhowers to *fructify* the earth. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Where'er ſhe looks, behold ſome ſudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Granville.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and ſerveth as a moſt approved remedy againſt all doleful and heavy accidents which befal men in this preſent life. *Hooker.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the ſun being horizontal to the poles. *Vulg. Errours.*

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *fructify.*] The act of cauſing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the ſap doth powerfully riſe in the Spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath ſlender reaſon to doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

FRU'CTUOUS. *adj.* [*fructeux*, Fr. from *fructify.*] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Here to the light
Apples of price, and plenteous ſheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, ſo rich the ſoil,
So much does *fructuous* moiſture o'erabound! *Phillips.*

FRU'GAL. *adj.* [*frugalis*, Latin; *frugal*, Fr.] Thrifty; ſparing; parſimonious; not prodigal; not profuſe; not laviſh.

If through miſts he ſhoots his ſullen beams,
Frugal of light, in looſe and ſtraggling ſtreams,
Suſpect a driſling day. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

FRU'GALLY. *adv.* [from *frugal.*] Parſimoniouſly; ſparingly; thriftily.

Mean time young Paſimond his marriage preſs'd,
And *frugally* reſolv'd, the charge to ſhun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

FRUGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*frugalité*, French; *frugalitas*, Latin.] Thrift; parſimony; good huſbandry.

As for the general ſort of men, *frugality* may be the cauſe of drinking water; for that is no ſmall ſaving, to pay nothing for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,
Thoſe diff'ring virtues, meet in you. *Waller.*

In this *frugality* of your praiſes, ſome things I cannot omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

The boundaries of virtues are indiviſible lines: it is impoſſible to march up cloſe to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parſimony. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

FRU'GIFEROUS. *adj.* [*frugifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainſw.*

FRUIT. *n. ſ.* [*fructus*, Lat. *frwyth*, Welſh; *fruit*, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the ſeeds are contained.

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baſer quality. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By taſting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they ſought knowledge, they did error find. *Dav.*

See how the riſing *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the ſun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*

3. Production.

The *fruit* of the Spirit is in all goodneſs, and righteouſneſs, and truth. *Epheſ.* v. 9.

4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Canſt thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their ſwoln bellies ſhall enlarge their *fruit.* *Sandys.*

5. Advantage gained by any enterpriſe or conduct.

What is become of all the King of Sweeden's victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to poſterity? *Swift.*

Another *fruit*, from conſidering things in themſelves, will be, that each man will purſue his thoughts in that method which will be moſt agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehenſion of what it ſuggeſts to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or conſequence of any action.

She bluſhed when ſhe conſidered the effect of granting; ſhe was pale, when ſhe remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*

They ſhall eat of the *fruit* of their own way. *Prov.* i. 31.

If I live in the fleſh, this is the *fruit* of my labour. *Philip.* i.

FRU'ITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees
Of life ambroſial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Greedily they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to ſight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garniſhing of their work? *More.*

FRU'ITBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *bearer.*] That which produces fruit.

Trees, eſpecially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the meaſles. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FRU'ITBEARING. *adj.* [*fruit* and *bear.*] Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on thoſe that bear not. *Mort. Huſbandry.*

FRU'ITERER. *n. ſ.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Sampſon Stockfiſh, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's-inn. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Walnuts the *fruit'rer*'s hand in Autumn ſtain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

FRU'ITERY. *n. ſ.* [*fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithſtanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the ſmall *fruitery*
Exempt from ills, an oriental blaſt
Diſaſtrous flies. *Phillips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repoſitory for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *adj.* [*fruit* and *full.*]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.

If ſhe continued cruel, he could no more ſuſtain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in the ſun's continual abſence. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next. *Shak.*

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, nature, hear; dear goddeſs, hear a father!
Suſpend thy purpoſe, if thou didſt intend
To make this creature *fruitful:*
Into her womb convey ſterility. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the damſels *fruitful.* *Gay's Preface to the What D'ye Call It.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural ſhades admire,
And from Britannia's publick poſts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addiſon.*

FRU'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to be prolifick.

How ſacred ſeeds of ſea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through univerſal night,
And empty ſpace, did *fruitfully* unite. *Roſcommon.*

2. Plenteouſly; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shakeſp.*

FRU'ITFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we aſcribe the ſame *fruitfulneſs* to any part of the earth, nor the ſame virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

2. The quality of being prolifick.

The goddeſs, preſent at the match ſhe made,
So bleſs'd the bed, ſuch *fruitfulneſs* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had ſharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulneſs* is eaſy, but no labour will help the contrary: I will like and praiſe ſome things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but juſtly hate him for. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

FRUITGRO'VES. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *groves.*] Shades, or cloſe plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful ſlave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave,
To tend the *fruitgroves.* *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv.

FRUI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment; poſſeſſion; pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe.

Man doth not ſeem to reſt ſatisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewith his life is preſerved, or with performance of ſuch actions as advance him moſt deſervedly in eſtimation. *Hooker, b.* i.

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to ſeek ſhipwreck, or arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shakeſpeare.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wiſh; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot ſo great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a ſtranger leave. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

Affliction generally diſables a man from purſuing thoſe vices in which the guilt of men conſiſts: if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* deſtroyed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dreſs,
Naked and unadorn'd, could find ſucceſs;
'Till by *fruition*, novelty deſtroy'd,
The nymph muſt find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Granv.*

FRU'ITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; poſſeſſing; having the power of enjoyment.

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reſerved among the prerogatives of being in heaven to know how happy we ſhall be, when there. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESS. *adj.* [from *fruit.*]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the firſt forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear ſeed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitleſs.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whoſe joys ſo *fruitleſs* are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or ſtraightway on that laſt long voyage fare. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Serpent! we might have ſpar'd our coming hither;
Fruitleſs to me, though fruit be here t' exceſs. *Milton.*

3. Without offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitleſs* crown,
And put a barren ſcepter in my gripe;
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FRU'ITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitleſs.*] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curioſity *fruitleſsly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitleſsly* divin'd
What friend the prieſteſs by thoſe words deſign'd. *Dryden.*

FRUIT-TIME. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *time.*] The autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRU'ITTREE. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *tree.*] A tree of that kind whoſe principal value ariſes from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by yonder bleſſed moon I vow,
That tips with ſilver all theſe *fruittree* tops. *Shakeſpeare.*

They took ſtrong cities, poſſeſſed houſes full of all goods, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruittrees* in abundance. *Neh.* ix. 25.

All with a border of rich *fruittrees* crown'd,
Whoſe loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Waller.*

FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of gain. *Dict.*

FRUME'NTY. *n. ſ.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner. Ainſw.*

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [*froiſſer*, French.] To break, bruiſe, or cruſh. *Hanmer.*

I like thy armour well;
I'll *fruſh* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be maſter of it. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

FRUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the ſole, and at ſome diſtance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*fruſtra*, Latin.] Vain; uſeleſs; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being ſo *fruſtraneous*, and the demonſtrations to the contrary ſo perſpicuous, it is a marvel that any man, virtuouſly and piouſly diſpoſed, ſhould be ſo partially and zealouſly affected in a cauſe that has neither truth nor any honeſt uſefulneſs in it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He timely withdraws his *fruſtraneous* baffled kindneſſes, and ſees the folly of endeavouring to ſtroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Æthiopian out of his colour. *South's Sermons.*

To FRU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*fruſtror*, Latin; *fruſtrer*, Fr.]

1. To defeat; to diſappoint; to balk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural deſire cannot utterly be *fruſtrate.* *Hooker, b.* i.

I ſurvive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To *fruſtrate* prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion, which hath writ me down
After my ſeeming. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Stern look'd the fiend, as *fruſtrate* of his will;
Not half ſuffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

Not more almighty to reſiſt our might,
Than wiſe to *fruſtrate* all our plots and wiles. *Milton.*

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off, and *fruſtrate* all ſuch conveyances. *Spenſer.*

Now thou haſt aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquiſhing
Temptation, haſt regain'd loſt paradiſe,
And *fruſtrated* the conqueſt fraudulent. *Par. Regained.*

The peculiar ſtrength of the motive may of itſelf perhaps contribute to *fruſtrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be ſuſpected by him to whom it is addreſſed. *Atterbury.*

FRU'STRATE. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; uſeleſs; unprofitable.

He is drown'd
Whom thus we ſtray to find, and the ſea mocks
Our *fruſtrate* ſearch on land. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian buſied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire iſſuing near the foundation, and oft conſuming the workmen, made the enterpriſe *fruſtrate.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *fruſtrate* the deſign. *Dryden.*

2. Null; void.

Few things are ſo reſtrained to any one end or purpoſe, that, the ſame being extinct, they ſhould forthwith utterly become *fruſtrate.* *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

FRUSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fruſtratio*, Latin, from *fruſtrate.*] Diſappointment; defeat.

In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power countermands their deepeſt projects, ſplits their counſels, and ſmites their moſt refined policies with *fruſtration* and a curſe. *South's Sermons.*

Fru'strative. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate.*] Fallacious; diſappointing. *Ainſworth.*

Fru'stratory. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate.*] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former proceſs.

Bartolus reſtrains this to a *fruſtratory* appeal. *Ayliffe.*

Fru'strum. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

Fry. *n. ſ.* [from *froe*, foam, Daniſh. *Skinner.*]

1. The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn.

They come to us, but us love draws;
He ſwallows us, and never chaws:
By him, as by chain'd ſhot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry*. *Donne.*

Forthwith the ſounds and ſeas, each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable ſwarm, and ſhoals
Of fiſh, that with their fins and ſhining ſcales
Glide under the green wave in ſculls, that oft
Bank the mid-ſea. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fiſh from among the *fry*. *L'Eſtrange.*

So cloſe behind ſome promontory lie
The huge leviathans, t' attend their prey;
And give no chace, but ſwallow in the *fry*,
Which through their gaping jaws miſtake the way. *Dryd.*

2. Any ſwarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the *fry* of theſe rakehell horſeboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually ſupplied and maintained. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Them before the *fry* of children young,
Their wanton ſports and childiſh mirth did play,
And to the maidens ſounding timbrels ſung. *Fairy Queen.*

Draw me no conſtellations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monſtrous *fry*
Of animals that ſtock the ſky. *Oldham.*

The young *fry* muſt be held at a diſtance, and kept under the diſcipline of contempt. *Collier on Pride.*

Fry. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſieve.

He dreſſeth the duſt from malt, by running it through a fan or *fry*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To Fry. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat. *ffrio*, Welſh; *frijck*, Erſe.] To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To Fry. *v. n.*

1. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire.
2. To ſuffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fries*,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And, phœnix like, in that rich neſt they die. *Waller.*

4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Oil of ſweet almonds, newly drawn with ſugar, and a little ſpice, ſpread upon bread toaſted, is an excellent nouriſher; but then, to keep the oil from *frying* in the ſtomach, drink mild beer after it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But ſmoothly ſlide along, and ſwell the ſhoar,
That courſe he ſteer'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Fry. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſh of things fried.

Fryingpan. *n. ſ.* [*fry* and *pan.*] The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.

If I paſs by ſea, I may chance to fall from the *fryingpan* into the fire. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

We underſtand by out of the *fryingpan* into the fire, that things go from bad to worſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

A freeman of London has the privilege of diſturbing a whole ſtreet, for an hour together, with the twanking of a braſs kettle or a *fryingpan*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To Fub. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by falſe pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob.* See Fob.

A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear; and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubb'd* off and *fubb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a ſhame to be thought on. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Fub. *n. ſ.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainſworth.*

Fu'cated. *adj.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]

1. Painted; diſguiſed with paint.
2. Diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

Fucus. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Paint for the face.

Women chat
Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thoſe who paint for debauchery ſhould have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarſeneſs underneath diſcovered. *Collier.*

To Fuddle. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

Earneſt brimming bowls
Leave every ſoul the table floating round,
And pavement faithleſs to the *fuddled* feet. *Thomſon.*

To Fuddle. *v. n.* To drink to exceſs.

Men, we ſee, will be whoring and *fuddling* on ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fuel. *n. ſ.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This ſhall be with burning and *fuel* of fire. *Iſaiah*, ix. 5.

This ſpark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may ceaſe;
And as the *fuel* ſinks, the flame decreaſe. *Prior.*

To Fuel. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combuſtible matter.

And yet ſhe cannot waſte by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needful is,
To *fuel* ſuch a fever long. *Donne.*

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. To ſtore with firing.

Some are plainly oeconomical, as that the ſeat be well watered, and well *fuelled*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Fueillemorte. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot.*

Fueillemorte colour ſignifies the colour of withered leaves in Autumn. *Locke.*

Fuga'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

Fuga'city. *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and ſalts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, ſmell, taſte, and divers experiments that I purpoſely made to examine them, were like the ſalt and ſpirit of urine and ſoot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; inſtability.

Fugh. *interj.* [perhaps from φεῦ.] An expreſſion of abhorrence.

A very filthy fellow: how odiouſly he ſmells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he ſtinks of Spain! *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

FUGITIVE. *adj.* [*fugitif*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, ſtill in a boundleſs progreſſion, that can ſtop no where. *Locke.*

Happineſs, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, miſtaking: *fugitive* theme
Of my purſuing verſe, ideal ſhade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unſteady; unſtable; not durable.
3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more ſturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the ſupply from beneath: thoſe only which are more tenacious, making a ſhift to ſubſiſt without ſuch recruit. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilſt yet with Parthian blood thy ſword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*

The Trojan chief
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herſelf, while her parents are in tears? *Clariſſa.*

6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.

It was the moſt malicious ſurmiſe that had ever been brewed, howſoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* phyſician. *Wotton.*

Fu'gitive. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his ſtation or duty.

Unmarried men are beſt friends, beſt maſters, beſt ſervants, but not always beſt ſubjects; for they are light to run away, and almoſt all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon, Eſſay* 8.

Back to thy puniſhment,
Falſe *fugitive!* and to thy ſpeed add wings,
Left with a whip of ſcorpions I purſue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

We underſtand by ſome *fugitives* that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A ſhameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.

There are alſo in this realm of England too many, which, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the ſeas, where they live under princes which are her majeſty's profeſſed enemies; and converſe and are confederates with other traitors and *fugitives*, which are there abiding. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Your royal highneſs is too great and too juſt a monarch either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

Fu'gitiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *fugitive.*]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers ſalts, emerging upon the analyſis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveneſs* of ſalt and of hartſhorn aſcending in diſtillation. *Boyle.*

2. Inſtability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. *n. ſ.* [French, from *fuga*, Latin.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many; repeating the ſame, or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and traduction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſkilful organiſt plies his grave and fancied deſcant in lofty *fugues*; or through the whole ſymphony artful and unimaginable touches adorn and grace the well-ſtudied chords of ſome choice compoſer. *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant *fugue*. *Par. Loſt.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addiſon.*

Fu'lciment. *n. ſ.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body reſts, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiponderates with any weight, muſt have the ſame proportion unto it as there is betwixt their ſeveral diſtances from the center or *fulciment*. *Wilkins.*

To Fulfi'l. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill.*]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This ſenſe is now not uſed.

Six gates i' th' city, with maſſy ſtaples,
And correſponſive and *fulfilling* bolts,
Sparre up the ſons of Troy. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ. Prol.*

2. To anſwer any prophecy or promiſe by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every ſabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Acts*, xiii. 27.

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood:
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfill'd* her promiſe to the ſkies. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign.

Here nature ſeems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Par. Loſt.*

4. To anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breaſt thou drop'ſt a tear,
Think for whoſe ſake my breaſt that wound did bear;
And faithfully my laſt deſires *fulfil*,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. To anſwer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Rom.* xiii. 10.

This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd, declar'ſt thy will
Fulfill'd, which to *fulfil* is all my bliſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Fulfra'ught. *adj.* [*full* and *fraught.*] Fully ſtored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *fulfraught* man, the beſt endu'd,
With ſome ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Fu'lgency. *n. ſ.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter. *Dict.*

Fu'lgent. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquiſitely bright.

As from a cloud, his *fulgent* head,
And ſhape ſtar-bright, appear'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The illumination is not ſo bright and *fulgent* as to obſcure or extinguiſh all perceptibility of reaſon. *More's Divine Dial.*

FU'LGID. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

Fulgi'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *fulgid.*] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*

Fu'lgour. *n. ſ.* [*fulgor*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; dazzling brightneſs like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a luſtre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithſtanding, ceaſeth after death. *Brown.*

When I ſet my eyes on this ſide of things, there ſhines from them ſuch an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes viſible through them. *More.*

Fulgura'tion. *n. ſ.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightening.

Fu'lham. *n. ſ.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Hanmer.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and *Fulham*'s hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fuli'ginous. *adj.* [*fuligineux-ſe*, Fr. *fuliginoſus*, Latin.] Sooty; ſmoky.

The leaf of burrage hath an excellent ſpirit to repreſs the *fuliginous* vapours of duſky melancholy, and ſo cure madneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whereas hiſtory ſhould be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lyes. *Howel.*

Fu'limart. *n. ſ.* [This word, of which Skinner obſerves that he found it only in this paſſage, ſeems to mean the ſame with *ſloat.*] A kind of ſtinking ferret.

The fichat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FULL. *adj.* [fulle, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; without any ſpace void.

Better is an handful with quietneſs than both the hands *full* with travel and vexation of ſpirit. *Eccleſiaſtes*, iv. 6.

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but *full* of warefulneſs. *Sidney.*

You ſhould tread a courſe
Pretty and *full* of view. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Followers, who make themſelves as trumpets of the commendation of thoſe they follow, are *full* of inconvenience; for they taint buſineſs through want of ſecreſy, and they export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon, Eſſay* 49.

In that ſweet ſeaſon, as in bed I lay,
I turn'd my weary ſide, but ſtill in vain,
Though *full* of youthful health and void of pain. *Dryden.*

He is *full* of wants which he cannot ſupply, and compaſſed about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotſon.*

From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the paſſions that your eyes inſpire;
Full of that flame, his tender ſcenes he warms,
And frames his goddeſs by your matchleſs charms. *Granv.*

3. Stored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing.

Full of days was he;
Two ages paſt, he liv'd the third to ſee. *Tickell.*

4. Plump; ſaginated; fat.

A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his ſkin by a fall, the wound inflamed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

5. Saturated; ſated.

I am *full* of the burnt-offerings of rams. *Iſaiah*, i. 11.

The alteration of ſcenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be *full* of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

6. Crouded in the imagination or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak conſtitutions. *Locke.*

7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.

Water digeſteth a *full* meal ſooner than any other liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

8. Complete; ſuch as that nothing further is deſired or wanted.

That day had ſeen the *full* accompliſhment
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Being tried at that time only with a promiſe, he gave *full* credit to that promiſe, and ſtill gave evidence of his fidelity as faſt as occaſions were offered. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

The reſurrection of Jeſus from the dead hath given the world *full* aſſurance of another life. *Tillotſon, Sermon* v.

9. Complete without abatement; at the utmoſt degree.

At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dreamed. *Geneſis.*

After hard riding plunge the horſes into water, and allow them to drink as they pleaſe; but gallop them *full* ſpeed, to warm the water in their bellies. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*

10. Containing the whole matter; expreſſing much.

Where my expreſſions are not ſo *full* as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but the impreſſions which the often reading of him hath left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*

Should a man go about with never ſo ſet ſtudy to deſcribe ſuch a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which is at preſent eſtabliſhed, he could ſcarcely do it in ſo few words, ſo fit and proper, ſo *full* and expreſs. *Woodward.*

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know ſo *full* a voice iſſue from ſo empty a heart; but the ſaying is true, the empty veſſel makes the greateſt ſound. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noiſes in the ſame more *full* and reſounding. *Bacon.*

Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the *full* reſounding line. *Pope.*

12. Mature; perfect.

In the ſultanry of the Mamalukes, ſlaves reigned over families of free men; and much like were the caſe, if you ſuppoſe a nation, where the cuſtom were that after *full* age the ſons ſhould expulſe their fathers and mothers out of their poſſeſſions. *Bacon's Holy War.*

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.

Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs faulter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

14. Noting the concluſion of any matter, or a full ſtop.

Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty ſigh. *Sidney.*

15. Spread to view in all dimenſions.

'Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have ſeen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a *full* face: they always appear in profile. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Full. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete meaſure; freedom from deficiency.

When we return,
We'll ſee thoſe things effected to the *full*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

He liked the pomp and abſolute authority of a general well, and preſerved the dignity of it to the *full*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by the forementioned authors to the *full*. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than expreſs the *full*
Of what he feels. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* iii.

If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence anſwer to the *full*
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope's Crit.*

2. The higheſt ſtate or degree.

The ſwan's down feather,
That ſtands upon the ſwell at *full* of tide,
Neither way inclines. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. The whole; the total.

The king hath won, and hath ſent out
A ſpeedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at *full*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

But what at *full* I know, thou know'ſt no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The ſtate of being full.

When I had fed them to the *full*. *Jer.* v. 7.

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fulleſt in the *full* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Full. *adv.*

1. Without abatement.

In the unity of place they are *full* as ſcrupulous; for many of their criticks limit to that very ſpot of ground where the play is ſuppoſed to begin. *Dryden's Dramatick Poeſy.*

A modeſt bluſh he wears, not form'd by art,
Free from deceit his face, and *full* as free his heart. *Dryd.*

The moſt judicious writer is ſometimes miſtaken after all his care; but the haſty critick, who judges on a view, is *full* as liable to be deceived. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

Since you may
Suſpect my courage, if I ſhould not lay,
The pawn I proffer ſhall be *full* as good. *Dryd. Virg. Paſt.*

2. With the whole effect.

'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily *full* upon the horſe's mouth to expreſs the foam, which the painter, with all his ſkill, could not perform without it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compaſs of the notes it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the ſacred wood,
An arm ariſeth of the Stygian flood. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Full nineteen ſailors did the ſhip convey,
A ſhole of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Addiſon.*

4. Directly.

He met her *full*, but full of warefulneſs. *Sidney.*

He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,
The deadly ſtroke deſcending pierc'd the ſkull. *Dryden.*
At length reſolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or ſtrengthen their ſignification.

Why on your ſhield, ſo goodly ſcor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the ſemblant, though the ſubſtance dead. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

I was ſet at work
Among my maids; *full* little, God knows, looking
Either for ſuch men or ſuch buſineſs. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Full well ye reject the commandment. *Mark*, vii. 9.

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd *full* ſad. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

You *full* little think that you muſt be the beginner of the diſcourſe yourſelf. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight. *Dryden.*

Full well the god his ſiſter's envy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts purſue. *Dryden.*

There is a perquiſite *full* as honeſt, by which you have the beſt part of a bottle of wine for yourſelf. *Swift.*

Full is much uſed in compoſition to intimate any thing arrived at its higheſt ſtate, or utmoſt degree.

Full-blo'wn. *adj.* [*full* and *blown.*]

1. Spread to the utmoſt extent, as a perfect bloſſom.

My glories are paſt danger; they're *full-blown*:
Things, that are blaſted, are but in the bud. *Denham.*
My *full-blown* youth already fades apace;
Of our ſhort being 'tis the ſhorteſt ſpace! *Dryd. Juv.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent.

He who with bold Cratinus is inſpir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villainy turns pale,
And ſteers againſt it with a *full-blown* ſail. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Full-bo'ttomed. *adj.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom.

I was obliged to ſit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new ſuit of cloaths and a *full-bottomed* wig for a ſum of money *Guardian*, Nº 166.

Full-ea'red. [*full* and *ear.*] Having the heads full of grain.

As flames roll'd by the winds conſpiring force,
O'er *full-ear'd* corn, or torrents raging courſe. *Denham.*

Full-ey'ed. [*full* and *eye.*] Having large prominent eyes.

Full-fe'd. [*full* and *fed.*] Sated; fat; ſaginated.

All as a partridge plump, *full-fed* and fair,
She form'd this image of well-bodied air. *Pope's Dunc.*

Full-laden. [*full* and *laden.*] Laden 'till there can be no more.

It were unfit that ſo excellent a reward as the Goſpel promiſes ſhould ſtoop down, like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotſon.*

Full-spre'ad. [*full* and *ſpread.*] Spread to the utmoſt extent.

How eaſy 'tis, when deſtiny proves kind,
With *full-ſpread* ſails to run before the wind;
But thoſe that 'gainſt ſtiff gales laveering go,
Muſt be at once reſolv'd and ſkilful too. *Dryden.*

Full-su'mmed. [*full* and *ſummed.*] Complete in all its parts.

The time was that the cedar ſtretched forth his imperial branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and that the king of birds neſted within his leaves, thick feathered, and with *full-ſummed* wings faſtening his talons Eaſt and Weſt; but now the eagle is become half naked. *Howel's Voc. Foreſt.*

To **FULL.** *v. a.* [*fullo*, Latin.] To cleanſe cloth from its oil or greaſe.

Fu'llage. *n. ſ.* [from *full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloth.

Fu'ller. *n. ſ.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth.

The clothiers have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, *fullers*, weavers. *Shakeſpeare.*

His raiment became ſhining, exceeding white as ſnow; ſo as no *fuller* on earth can whiten them. *Mark*, ix. 3.

Fu'llers *Earth. n. ſ.*

Fullers earth is a marl of a cloſe texture, extremely ſoft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyiſh brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almoſt black, and generally has ſomething of a greeniſh caſt in it. The fineſt *fullers earth* is dug in our own iſland. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The *fullers earth* of England is very various, and it very much exceeds any yet diſcovered abroad in goodneſs; which is one great reaſon why the Engliſh ſurpaſs all other nations in the woollen manufacture. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Fu'llery. *n. ſ.* [from *fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

Fu'llingmill. *n. ſ.* [*full* and *mill.*] A mill where the water raiſes hammers which beat the cloth 'till it be cleanſed.

By large hammers, like thoſe uſed for paper and *fulling-mills*, they beat their hemp. *Mortimer.*

Fu'lly. *adv.* [from *full.*]

1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack; without more to be deſired.

There are many graces for which we may not ceaſe hourly to ſue, graces which are in beſtowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this preſent life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endleſs thanks muſt have their beginning in a ſtate which bringeth the full and final ſatisfaction of all ſuch perpetual deſires. *Hooker, b.* v. § 43.

He *fully* poſſeſſed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digeſted it. *Locke.*

The goddeſs cry'd
It is enough, I'm *fully* ſatisfy'd. *Addiſon's Ovid's Metam.*

Fu'lminant. *adj.* [*fulminant*, French; *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noiſe like thunder.

To **FU'LMINATE.** *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat. *fulminer*, French.]

1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noiſe or crack.

Whilſt it was in fuſion we caſt into it a live coal, which preſently kindled it, and made it boil and flaſh for a pretty while: after which we caſt in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afreſh. *Boyle.*

In damps one is called the ſuffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To **Fu'lminate.** *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terrour.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; ſo this conſtitution is out of uſe among us in a great meaſure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Fulmina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*fulminatio*, Lat. *fulmination*, French, from *fulminate.*]

1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of cenſure.

The *fulminations* from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Fu'lminatory. *adj.* [*fulmineus*, Latin; from *fulminate.*] Thundering; ſtriking horror.

Fu'lness. *n. ſ.* [from *full.*]

1. The ſtate of being filled ſo as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering ſhall be reckoned the *fulneſs* of the wine-preſs. *Numb.* xviii. 27.

To the houſes I wiſhed nothing more than ſafety, *fulneſs*, and freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The ſtate of abounding in any quality good or bad.
3. Completeneſs; ſuch as leaves nothing to be deſired.

Your enjoyments are ſo complete, I turn wiſhes into gratulations, and congratulating their *fulneſs* only wiſh their continuance. *South.*

4. Completeneſs from the coalition of many parts.

The king ſet forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauſes of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonſtrations and *fulneſs* of the cry. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

5. Completeneſs; freedom from deficiency.

He is the half part of a bleſſed man,
Left to be finiſhed by ſuch as ſhe;
And ſhe a fair divided excellence,
Whoſe *fulneſs* of perfection lies in him. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

6. Repletion; ſatiety.

I need not inſtance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulneſs*, pride and luſt, wantonneſs and ſoftneſs. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapſe in *fulneſs*
Is ſorer than to lie for need; and falſhood
Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

8. Struggling perturbation; ſwelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendſhip is the eaſe and diſcharge of the *fulneſs* of the heart, which paſſions of all kinds do cauſe and induce. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

9. Largeneſs; extent.

There wanted the *fulneſs* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps ſomething might have been added to the beauty of the ſtyle. *Dryden.*

10. Force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear; vigour.

This ſort of paſtoral derives almoſt its whole beauty from a natural eaſe of thought and ſmoothneſs of verſe; whereas that of moſt other kinds conſiſts in the ſtrength and *fulneſs* of both. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME. *adj.* [from fulle, Saxon, foul.]

1. Nauſeous; offenſive.

The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands;
And in the doing of the deed of kind,
He ſtuck them up before the *fulſome* ewes. *Shakeſpeare.*
He that brings *fulſome* objects to my view,
With nauſeous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of ſquills. *Roſcommon.*
Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How *fulſome* muſt it be to ſtay behind,
And die of rank diſeaſes here at home? *Otway's Orphan.*

2. Of a rank odious ſmell.

White ſatyrion is of a dainty ſmell, and bean-flowers: again, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and thoſe not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulſome* ſmell. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 507.

3. Tending to obſcenity.

A certain epigram, which is aſcribed to the emperor, is more *fulſome* than any paſſage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

Fu'lsomely. *adv.* [from *fulſome.*] Nauſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely.

Fu'lsomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *fulſome.*]

1. Nauſeouſneſs.
2. Rank ſmell.
3. Obſcenity.

No decency is conſidered, no *fulſomeneſs* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulneſs can ſupply it. *Dryden.*

Fu'mado. *n. ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A ſmoked fiſh.

Fiſh that ſerve for the hotter countries, they uſed at firſt to fume, by hanging them up on long ſticks one by one, drying them with the ſmoke of a ſoft and continual fire, from which they purchaſed the name of *fumadoes*. *Carew.*

Fu'mage. *n. ſ.* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hearthmoney. *Dict.*

Fu'matory. *n. ſ.* [*fumaria*, Latin; *fumeterre*, French.] See **Fumitory.**

It hath divided leaves reſembling thoſe of the umbelliferous plants: the flowers, which are collected into a ſpike, are of an anomalous figure, ſomewhat reſembling a papilionaceous flower, conſiſting of two petals or leaves, open like two lips, the upper lip ending in a ſpur: the footſtalk is joined to the middle part of the flower: the fruit is either of a long or a round figure, which is like a pod. *Millar.*

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*,
Doth root upon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

To **FU'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To attempt any thing aukwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanick theiſts will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in theſe their motions, nor to have produced any inept ſyſtem. *Cudworth.*

2. To puzzle; to ſtrain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuſe. *Dryd. Spaniſh Friar.*

3. To play childiſhly.

I ſaw him *fumble* with the ſheets, and play with flowers, and ſmile upon his finger's end. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

To **Fu'mble.** *v. a.* To manage aukwardly.

As many farewels as be ſtars in heav'n,
With diſtinct breath and conſign'd kiſſes to them,
He *fumbles* up all in one looſe adieu. *Shakeſpeare.*
His greaſy bald-pate choir
Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in ſuch an agony,
They told 'em falſe for fear. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Fu'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *fumble.*] One who acts aukwardly.

Fu'mblingly. *adv.* [from *fumble.*] In an aukward manner.

Fume. *n. ſ.* [*fumée*, French; *fumus*, Latin.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting fires a while themſelves conſume;
But ſtraight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They firſt lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a ſmoke rais'd with the *fume* of ſighs;
Being purg'd, a fire ſparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakeſp.*

It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*

In Winter, when the heat without is leſs, it becomes ſo far condenſed as to be viſible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a *fume*, or craſſer vapour; and may, by proper veſſels, ſet in a ſtrong freezing mixture, be collected in a conſiderable quantity. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Exhalation from the ſtomach.

The *fumes* of drink diſcompoſe and ſtupify the brains of a man overcharged with it. *South's Sermons.*

Plung'd in ſloth we lie, and ſnore ſupine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigeſted wine. *Dryden.*
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain ſurprize,
And its mad *fumes* in hot diſcourſes riſe;
But time theſe yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll taſte the ſober joys of love. *Dryden.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; paſſion.

The *fumes* of his paſſion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and diſcerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unſubſtantial.

When Duncan is aſleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waſſel ſo convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.

Plato's great year would have ſome effect, not in renewing the ſtate of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of thoſe, that conceive the celeſtial bodies have more accurate influences upon theſe things below, than indeed they have, but in groſs. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

To lay aſide all that may ſeem to have a ſhew of *fumes* and fancies, and to ſpeak ſolids, a war with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To **Fume.** *v. n.* [*fumer*, French; *fumo*, Latin.]

1. To ſmoke.

Their pray'rs paſs'd
Dimenſionleſs through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incenſe, where the golden altar *fum'd*,
By their great Interceſſor; came in ſight
Before the Father's throne. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.
From thence the *fuming* trail began to ſpread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryd. Æn.*
Strait hover round the fair her airy band;
Some, as ſhe ſipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd. *Pope.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feaſts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
Silenus lay,
Whoſe conſtant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Roſcommon.*

3. To paſs away in vapours.

We have
No anger in our eyes, no ſtorm, no lightning:
Our hate is ſpent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and alſo by the vaſt weight and denſity of the atmoſpheres incumbent upon them. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The firſt freſh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race
Of uncorrupted man, nor bluſh'd to ſee
The ſluggard ſleep beneath its ſacred beam;
For their light ſlumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomſon.*

4. To be in a rage.

When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He ſwells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He frets, he *fumes*, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

To **Fume.** *v. a.*

1. To ſmoke; to dry in the ſmoke.

Thoſe that ſerve for hot countries they uſed at firſt to *fume*, by hanging them upon long ſticks one by one, and drying them with the ſmoke of a ſoft fire. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.

She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the ſacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*

The *fuming* of the holes with brimſtone, garlick, or other unſavory things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. To diſperſe in vapours.

The heat will *fume* away moſt of the ſcent. *Mortimer.*

FUME'TTE. n. ſ. [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the ſtink of meat.

A haunch of ven'ſon made her ſweat,
Unleſs it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FU'MID. *adj.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

A craſs and *fumid* exhalation is cauſed from the combat of the ſulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous ſpirits of *aquafortis*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* [illegible]

Fumi'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *fumid.*] Smokineſs; tendency to ſmoke. *Dict.*

To **FUMI'GATE.** *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Latin; *fumiger*, Fr.]

1. To ſmoke; to perfume by ſmoke or vapour.

Would'ſt thou preſerve thy famiſh'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to ſave the ſtate. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

Fu'migation. *n. ſ.* [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*, French; from *fumigate.*]

1. Scents raiſed by fire.

Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuth.*

My *fumigation* is to Venus, juſt
The ſouls of roſes, and red coral's duſt:
And, laſt, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with ſparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

Fu'mingly. *adv.* [from *fume.*] Angrily; in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and inſtruction ſake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow altogether out of quietneſs with it; they anſwer *fumingly*, that they are aſhamed to defile their pens with making anſwer to ſuch idle queſtions. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

Fu'miter. *n. ſ.* See **Fumatory.**

Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vext ſea; ſinging aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow-weeds. *Shakeſp.*

Fu'mous. } *adj.* [*fumeux-ſe*, French; from *fume.*] Pro-
Fu'my. } ducing fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to reſt,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breaſt:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it laſted 'till the day. *Dryden's Æn.*

Fun. *n. ſ.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolickſome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *Moore.*

Fu'nction. *n. ſ.* [*functio*, Latin.]

1. Diſcharge; performance.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things, than there is between a repreſenting commoner in the *function* of his publick calling, and the ſame perſon in common life. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office.

The miniſtry is not now bound to any one tribe: now none is ſecluded from that *function* of any degree, ſtate, or calling. *Whitgifte.*

You have paid the heav'ns your *function*, and the priſoner the very debt of your calling. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Nor was it any policy of ſtate, or obſtinacy of will, or partiality of affection either to the men or their *function*, which fixed me. *King Charles.*

This double *function* of the goddeſs gives a conſiderable light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addreſſed to her. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Let not theſe indignities diſcourage us from aſſerting the juſt privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and character. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Single act of any office.

Without difference thoſe *functions* cannot, in orderly ſort, be executed. *Hooker.*

They have ſeveral offices and prayers againſt fire, tempeſts, pefts, and eſpecially for the dead, in which *functions* they uſe ſacerdotal garments. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

4. Trade; occupation.

Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shak.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body.

The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well fitted for life and motion; and the ſeveral parts of them well adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

6. Power; faculty.

Tears in his eyes, diſtraction in his aſpect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* ſuiting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Nature ſeems
In all her *functions* weary of herſelf:
My race of glory run, and race of ſhame;
And I ſhall ſhortly be with them that reſt. *Milton.*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* ſpread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*

Though every human conſtitution is morbid, yet are their diſeaſes conſiſtent with the common *functions* of life. *Arbuthnot.*

Fund. *n. ſ.* [*fond*, French; *funda*, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is ſupported.

He touches the paſſions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts and ſciences for a ſupply. *Dryden.*

Part muſt be left, a *fund* when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the wat'ry tide. *Dryden.*

In preaching, no men ſucceed better than thoſe who truſt entirely to the ſtock or *fund* of their own reaſon, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my eſtate has been hitherto either toſt upon ſeas, or fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in ſubſtantial acres. *Addiſon.*

FU'NDAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part of the body.

Fundame'ntal. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Latin, from *fundament.*] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cauſe of the moſt grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

You that will be leſs fearful than diſcreet,
That love the *fundamental* part of ſtate,
More than you doubt the charge of't. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the ſucceſſion ſhould go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the laſt king were actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain ſome general and *fundamental* truths, both in philoſophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The ſervile actions of our wav'ring ſoul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that *fundamental* ill. *Prior.*

Yet ſome there were among the ſounder few,
Of thoſe who leſs preſum'd, and better knew,
Who durſt aſſert the juſter ancient cauſe,
And here reſtor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope on Crit.*

Fundame'ntal. *n. ſ.* Leading propoſition; important and eſſential part which is the groundwork of the reſt.

We will propoſe the queſtion, whether thoſe who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Chriſt damnably, in reſpect of thoſe ſuperſtructures and conſequences that ariſe from them? *South's Sermons.*

It is a very juſt reproach, that there ſhould be ſo much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in ſome ceremonies, or mere ſpeculative points. *Swift.*

Fundame'ntally. *adv.* [from *fundamental.*] Eſſentially; originally.

As virtue is ſeated *fundamentally* in the intellect, ſo perſpectively in the fancy; ſo that virtue is the force of reaſon, in the conduct of our actions and paſſions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only uſeful to civil ſociety, but *fundamentally* neceſſary to its very birth and conſtitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legiſlators endeavour to depoſit in ſuch hands as would preſerve the people. *Swift.*

FU'NERAL. *n. ſ.* [*funus*, Latin; *funerailles*, French.]

1. The ſolemnization of a burial; the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the reſt,
Come I to ſpeak in Cæſar's *funeral*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All things that we ordained feſtival,
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that had caſt out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any ſolemn *funerals*, nor ſepulchre with his fathers. *2 Mac.* v. 10.

No widow at his *funeral* ſhall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried.

The long *fun'rals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are ſometimes deſirous to ſee a *funeral* paſs by in the ſtreet. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*
I' th' ſands, when he before his day ſhall fall. *Denham.*

Fu'neral. *adj.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our inſtruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a ſad *funeral* feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let ſuch honours
And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be firſt perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *fun'ral* torch diſplays,
And forms a thouſand ills ten thouſand ways. *Dryden.*

Fune'real. *adj.* [*funerea*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; diſmal.

But if his ſoul hath wing'd the deſtin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep diſaſtrous night,
Homeward with pious ſpeed repaſs the main,
To the pale ſhade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Fungo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *fungus.*] Unſolid excreſcence. *Dict.*

Fu'ngous. *adj.* [from *fungus.*] Excreſcent; ſpongy; wanting firmneſs.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that ſpread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the eſcharotick medicines. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FU'NGUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Strictly a muſhroom: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auriculæ Judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *funguſes*, or as they harden and produce calloſities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FU'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A ſmall cord; a ſmall ligature; a fibre.

Funi'cular. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, French, from *funicle.*] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

Funk. *n. ſ.* A ſtink. A low word.

Fu'nnel. *n. ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel.*]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels with narrow mouths; a tundiſh.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you ſhall fill many of them. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Some the long *funnel*'s curious mouth extend,
Through which ingeſted meats with eaſe deſcend. *Blackm.*

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the ſound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we uſe a *funnel* to pour liquor into any veſſel. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A pipe or paſſage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or freſh air. *Addiſon.*

FUR. *n. ſ.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December muſt be expreſſed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as alſo at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the ſign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

'Tis but dreſſing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

And lordly gout wrapt up in *fur*,
And wheezing aſthma, loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats ſuitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cupdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbonnetted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Such animals as feed upon fleſh qualify it, the one by ſwallowing the hair or *fur* of the beaſts they prey upon, the other by devouring ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulſe unequal, and my breath is ſtrong;
Beſides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To **Fur.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair.

How mad a ſight it was to ſee Dametas, like rich tiſſue *furred* with lambikins? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear;
Robes and *furr'd* gowns hide all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

You are for dreams and ſlumbers, brother prieſt;
You *fur* your gloves with reaſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To cover with ſoft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten baſon; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

The ſiſters, mourning for their brother's loſs,
Their bodies hid in bark, and *furr'd* with moſs. *Dryden.*

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry *furr'd* tongues. *Phillips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all ſides *furr'd* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore. *Addiſon.*

Fur. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far.*] At a diſtance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wings her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not *fur*. *Sidney.*

Fur-wrought. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought.*] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin ſtray,
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey. *Gay's Paſt.*

Fura'cious. *adj.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thieviſh; inclined to ſteal. *Dict.*

Fura'city. *n. ſ.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to theft; thieviſhneſs.

Fu'rbelow. *n. ſ.* [*fur* and *below.*] Fur ſewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dreſs.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we beſtow
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*. *Pope.*

To **Fu'rbelow.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dreſs.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain diſcourſe. *Prior.*

She was flounced and *furbelowed* from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 129.

To **Fu'rbish.** *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burniſh; to poliſh; to rub to brightneſs.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And *furbiſh* new the name of John o' Gaunt. *Shakeſp.*

Furbiſh the ſpears, and put on the brigandines. *Jer.* xlvi.

Some others who *furbiſh* up and reprint his old errours, hold that the ſufferings of the damned are not to be, in a ſtrict ſenſe, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there ſhall be a general gaol-delivery of the ſouls in priſon, and that not for a farther execution, but a final releaſe. *South.*

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the ſceptre wield;
Furbiſh'd the ruſty ſword again,
Reſum'd the long-forgotten ſhield,
And led the Latins to the duſty field. *Dryden.*

Inferior miniſters, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And ſend him forth again, with *furbiſh'd* arms. *Dryden.*

Fu'rbisher. *n. ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, French, from *furbiſh.*] One who poliſhes any thing.

Furca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When they grow old they grow leſs branched, and firſt do loſe their brow antlers, or loweſt *furcations* next the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* ix.

FU'RFUR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Huſk or chaff, ſcurf or dandriff, that grows upon the ſkin, with ſome likeneſs to bran. *Quincy.*

Furfura'ceous. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Huſky; branny; ſcaly.

FU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furioſus*, Latin.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be puniſhable. *Hooker, b.* i. § 9.

2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

Who can be wiſe, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furious*,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man. *Shakeſpeare.*

To be *furious*,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the eſtridge. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Fu'riously. *adv.* [from *furious.*] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother ſaw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiouſly*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

They obſerve countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiouſly* to that which of themſelves they are inclined. *South's Sermons.*

She heard not half, ſo *furiouſly* ſhe flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

Fu'riousness. *n. ſ.* [from *furious.*] Frenzy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

To **Furl.** *v. a.* [*freſler*, French.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune ſends a ſtormy wind,
Then ſhew a brave and preſent mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She ſwells too much, then *furl* thy ſails. *Creech.*

Fu'rlong. *n. ſ.* [ꝼuꝛlanᵹ, Saxon.] A meaſure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man ſtand in the middle of a field and ſpeak aloud, he ſhall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate ſounds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 289.

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they paſſed through a very thick grove. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Fu'rlough. *n. ſ.* [*verloef*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice; a licence given to a ſoldier to be abſent.

Brutus and Cato might diſcharge their ſouls,
And give them *furlo's* for another world;
But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
In ſtarleſs nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

Fu'rmenty. *n. ſ.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The ſeed-cake, the paſties, and *furmenty* pot. *Tuſſer.*

Fu'rnace. *n. ſ.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An incloſed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe ſo hot
That it may ſinge yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The fining pot is for ſilver, and the *furnace* for gold. *Prov.*

We have alſo *furnaces* of great diverſities, that keep great diverſity of heats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and fining of their gold. *Abbot.*

Whoſo falleth not down and worſhippeth, ſhall the ſame hour be caſt into the midſt of a burning fiery *furnace*. *Dan.*

A dungeon horrible, on all ſides around,
As one great *furnace*, flam'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

To **Fu'rnace.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as ſparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*
The thick ſighs from him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **FU'RNISH.** *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary.

She hath directed
How I ſhall take her from her father's houſe;
What gold and jewels ſhe is *furniſh'd* with. *Shakeſpeare.*

His training ſuch,
That he may *furniſh* and inſtruct great teachers,
And never ſeek for aid out of himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Thou ſhalt *furniſh* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut.*

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by ſea and land, *furniſhed* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Come, thou ſtranger, and *furniſh* a table, and feed me of that thou haſt ready. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxix. 26.

I ſhall not need to heap up inſtances; every one's reading and converſation will ſufficiently *furniſh* him, if he wants to be better ſtored. *Locke.*

2. To give things for uſe.

Theſe ſimple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted and *furniſhed* to the mind only by theſe two ways, ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not any action of the ſtate, but a compact among private perſons that hath *furniſhed* out theſe ſeveral remittances. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Something deeper,
Whereof perchance theſe are but *furniſhings*. *Shakeſp.*

Plato entertained ſome of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and coſtly *furniſhed*. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, ſaying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly anſwered, But with greater pride, Diogenes. *Bacon's Apophth.*

We were led into another great room, *furniſhed* with old inſcriptions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

Will your lordſhip lend me a thouſand pounds to *furniſh* me? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furniſh'd* out three diff'rent ſects. *Prior.*

Doubtleſs the man Jeſus Chriſt is *furniſhed* with ſuperior powers to all the angels in heaven, becauſe he is employed in ſuperior work. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. To decorate; to adorn.

The wounded arm would *furniſh* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever ſcarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

Fu'rnisher. *n. ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, French, from *furniſh.*] One who ſupplies or fits out.

Fu'rniture. *n. ſ.* [*fourniture*, French, from *furniſh.*]

1. Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament.

No man can tranſport his large retinue, his ſumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South's Sermons.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice: their *furniture* is not commonly very rich, if we except the pictures from the hands of the beſt maſters. *Addiſon.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind ſhall be deſtroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotſon.*

3. Equipage; embelliſhments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful luſtyhed,
After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenſer.*

The duke is coming: ſee, the barge be ready,
And fit it with ſuch *furniture* as ſuits
The greatneſs of his perſon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The ground muſt be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horſe's *furniture* muſt be of very ſenſible colours. *Dryden.*

Fu'rrier. *n. ſ.* [from *fur.*] A dealer in furs.

Fu'rrow. *n. ſ.* [ꝼuꝛh, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed.

Wheat muſt be ſowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Then ploughs for ſeed the fruitful *furrows* broke,
And oxen labour'd firſt beneath the yoke. *Dryd. Ovid.*

2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
With many *furrows* ſince I ſaw it firſt;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Fu'rrow-weed. *n. ſ.* [*furrow* and *weed.*] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and *furrow-weeds*. *Shak.*

To **Fu'rrow.** *v. a.* [from the noun; ꝼyꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

While the plowman, near at hand,
Whiſtles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her ſmooth cheek. *Suckling.*

The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
On the rough ſea, and ſmooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryd.*

3. To make by cutting.

There go the ſhips that *furrow* out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous ſights we ſee. *Wotton.*

Fu'rry. *adj.* [from *fur.*]

1. Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Felton to Lord Gower.*

2. Conſiſting of fur.

Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to ſeize their *furry* ſpoils in fight. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHER. *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined; *forth, further, furtheſt*, corrupted from *forther, fortheſt*, ꝼoꞃðeꞃ, Saxon. *Forther* is uſed by Sir Thomas More. See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]

1. At a greater diſtance.
2. Beyond this.

What *further* need have we of witneſſes? *Matt.* xxvi. 65.

FU'RTHER. *adv.* [from *forth.*] To a greater diſtance.

And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and ſtood in a narrow place. *Numb* xxii. 2.

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; ꝼoꞃðꞃian, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to aſſiſt; to help.

Things thus ſet in order, in quiet and reſt,
Shall *further* thy harveſt, and pleaſure thee beſt. *Tuſſer.*

Could their fond ſuperſtition have *furthered* ſo great attempts, without the mixture of a true perſuaſion concerning the irreſiſtible force of divine power. *Hooker, b.* v. § 1.

Grant not, O Lord, the deſires of the wicked; *further* not his wicked device. *Pſal.* cxl. 8.

This binds thee then to *further* my deſign,
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *further.*] Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them firſt, and uſed them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private buſineſs. *Spenſer.*

Our diligence muſt ſearch out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which ſcriptures, councils, fathers, hiſtories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*

For gain and work, and ſucceſs in his affairs, he ſeeketh *furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*

Cannot my body, nor blood-ſacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted *furtherance?* *Shakeſpeare.*

If men were minded to live righteouſly, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any ſuch deſign, but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it. *Tillotſon.*

FU'RTHERER. *n. ſ.* [from *further.*] Promoter; advancer.

That earneſt favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful ſervitor to his prince and country. *Aſcham.*

FU'RTHERMORE. *adv.* [*further* and *more.*] Moreover; beſides.

This ring I do accept moſt thankfully,
And ſo, I pray you, tell him: *furthermore*,
I pray you, ſhew my youth old Shylock's houſe. *Shak.*

FU'RTIVE. *adj.* [*furtive*, Fr. *furtivus*, Lat.] Stolen; gotten by theft.

Or do they, as your ſchemes, I think, have ſhown,
Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All ſervants to that ſource of light, the ſun? *Prior.*

FU'RUNCLE. *n. ſ.* [*furoncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry puſtule.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaſeth, it riſeth up with an acute head, and ſometimes a puſtule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its ſtate, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FU'RY. *n. ſ.* [*furor*, Latin; *fureur*, French.]

1. Madneſs.
2. Rage; paſſion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madneſs.

I do oppoſe my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd
To ſuffer with a quietneſs of ſpirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beaſts. *Wiſd.* vii. 20.

3. Enthuſiaſm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inſpired; and her voice would, in ſo beloved an occaſion, ſecond her wit. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A ſybil, that had number'd in the world
The ſun to courſe two hundred compaſſes,
In her prophetick *fury* ſew'd the work. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Greater than human kind ſhe ſeem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal ſpoke;
Her ſtaring eyes with ſparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came ruſhing on her ſoul. *Dryd. Æn.*

4. [From *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a ſtormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

The ſight of any of the houſe of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my ſoul. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

It was the moſt proper place for a *fury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleaſed, when he ſees the angry goddeſs thus ſinking in a tempeſt, and plunging herſelf into hell, amidſt ſuch a ſcene of horror and confuſion. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

FURZE. *n. ſ.* [ꝼyꞃꞅ, Saxon.] Gorſe; goſs.

The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are diſpoſed in ſhort thick ſpikes, which are ſucceeded by ſhort compreſſed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. The ſpecies are three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and upland-commons in England: the firſt is ſometimes uſed to make hedges, for which purpoſe it will do very well for a few years. *Millar.*

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole. *Tuſſer.*

For fewel, there groweth generally in all parts great ſtore of *furze*, of which the ſhrubby ſort is called tame, and the better grown French. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

From hence uncertain ſeaſons we may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to ſow,
Or when to fell the *furzes*. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

FU'RZY. *adj.* [from *furze.*] Overgrown with furze; full of gorſe.

Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,
Their bleeding boſoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fuſcus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obſcuring. *Dict.*

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundo, fuſum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fuſion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FU'SEE. *n. ſ.* [*fuſeau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reaſon of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fuſee*, and that by the motion of the ſpring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reaſonableneſs in it, the paſſive impreſſion of the intellectual idea that was in the artiſt. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. A firelock; [from *fuſil*, Fr.] a ſmall neat muſquet. This is more properly written *fuſil.*

FUSEE of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution. 'Tis uſually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or ſome ſuch matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderſon makes twenty-ſeven ſeconds. *Harris.*

FU'SEE. Track of a buck. *Ainſworth.*

FU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *fuſe.*] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with or otherwiſe penetrate into other bodies, eſpecially *fuſible* ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſible.*] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients obſerving in that material a kind of metalical nature, or at leaſt a *fuſibility*, ſeem to have reſolved it into a nobler uſe. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The bodies of moſt uſe, that are ſought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are diſtinguiſhed from other bodies by their weight, *fuſibility*, and malleableneſs. *Locke.*

FU'SIL. *adj.* [*fuſile*, French; *fuſilis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
Firſt his own tools: then, what might elſe be wrought
Fuſile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Some, leſs ſkilful, fancy theſe ſcapi that occur in moſt of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fuſil* marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

Perpetual flames,
O'er ſand and aſhes, and the ſtubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fuſil* ſea. *Phillips.*

FU'SIL. *n. ſ.* [*fuſil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.
2. [In heraldry, from *fuſus*, Lat.] Something like a ſpindle.

Fuſils muſt be made long, and ſmall in the middle, in the ancient coat of Mountague, argent three *fuſils* in feſſe gules. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

FU'SILIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſil.*] A ſoldier armed with a fuſil.

FU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*fuſio*, Latin; *fuſion*, French.]

1. The act of melting.
2. The ſtate of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in *fuſion* do not flame for want of a copious fume, except ſpelter, which fumes copiouſly, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opticks.*

FUSS. *n. ſ.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a buſtle.

End as it befits your ſtation;
Come to uſe and application;
Nor with ſenates keep a *fuſs*:
I ſubmit, and anſwer thus. *Swift.*

FUST. *n. ſ.* [*fuſte*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [From *fuſtè*, French.] A ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to ſmell ill.

FU'STIAN. *n. ſ.* [*futaine*, French, from *fuſte*, a tree, becauſe cotton grows on trees.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimm'd, the ſerving-men in their new *fuſtian* and their white ſtockings? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill aſſociated; bombaſt.

Nor will you raiſe in me combuſtion
By dint of high heroick *fuſtian*. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 1.

What *fuſtian* have I heard theſe gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will ſay, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the ſtrength of thoſe images which they condemn. *Dryden.*

I am much deceived if this be not abominable *fuſtian*; that is, thoughts and words ill ſorted, and without the leaſt relation to each other. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar, Dedication.*

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the cloſe,
Oft riſe to *fuſtian*, or deſcend to proſe. *Smith.*

FU'STIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fuſtian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculouſly tumid. Uſed of ſtile.

When men argue, th' greateſt part
O' th' conteſt falls on terms of art,
Until the *fuſtian* ſtuff be ſpent,
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 3.

Virgil, if he could have ſeen the firſt verſes of the Sylvæ, would have thought Statius mad in his *fuſtian* deſcription of the ſtatue on the brazen horſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

FU'STIC. *n. ſ.* A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt-Indies, uſed in dying of cloth. *Dict.*

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fuſtigo*, Latin.] To beat with a ſtick; to cane. *Dict.*

FU'STILARIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty.*] A low fellow; a ſtinkard; a ſcoundrel. A word uſed by Shakeſpeare only.

Away, you ſcullion, you rampallian, you *fuſtilarian*: I'll tickle your cataſtrophe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

FU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty.*] Mouldineſs; ſtink.

FU'STY. *adj.* [from *fuſt.*] Ill ſmelling; mouldy.

Hector ſhall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fuſty* nut with no kernel. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

The *fuſty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shakeſpeare.*

The large Achilles, at this *fuſty* ſtuff,
From his deep cheſt laughs out a loud applauſe. *Shakeſp.*

FU'TILE. *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futilis*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* perſon, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; worthleſs; of no weight.

FUTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*futilité*, French, from *futile.*]

1. Talkativeneſs; loquacity.

This fable does not ſtrike ſo much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Triflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their ſigns of the zodiack, and their mutual relations and aſpects. *Bentley.*

FU'TTOCKS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *foot hooks. Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FU'TURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* ſtate.

Glory they ſung to the Moſt High! good will
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milton.*

He ſows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And flings the *future* people from his hand. *Addiſon.*

FU'TURE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have tranſported me beyond
This ign'rant preſent time; and I feel now
The *future* in the inſtant. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the *future*, or elſe checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

FU'TURELY. *adv.* [from *future.*] In time to come.

This preſcience of God, as it is preſcience, is not the cauſe of any thing *futurely* ſucceeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impoſe any neceſſity, or bind. *Raleigh.*

FUTURI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *future.*] The ſtate of being to be; of being to come to paſs hereafter.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption ſhould reſt only in the number of poſſibilities, and hang ſo looſe in reſpect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poiſe, whether ever there ſhould be ſuch a thing or no? *South's Sermons.*

FU'TURITY. *n. ſ.* [from *future.*]

1. Time to come; events to come.

Not my ſervice paſt, nor preſent ſorrows,
Not purpos'd merit in *futurity*,
Can ranſom me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

All *futurities* are naked before that all-ſeeing Eye, the ſight of which is no more hindered by diſtance of time than the ſight of an angel can be determined by diſtance of place. *South.*

I will contrive ſome way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordſhip for my patron. *Swift.*

This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Though ſkill'd in fate and dark *futurity*. *Pope's Statius.*

2. The ſtate of being to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare poſſibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring ſuch a free, ſedate and intent mind, as, it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. *Glanville's Scepſ. c.* 10.

To FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in ſmall particles.

FU'ZZBALL. *n. ſ.* [*fuzz* and *ball.*] A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemiſh; φεῦ, Greek; *vah*, Lat.] A word of blame and diſapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whoſe wrathful wreaks themſelves do now allay. *Spenſer.*

Fy, my lord, *fy!* a ſoldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A bawd, Sir, *fy* upon him! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

But *fy*, my wand'ring muſe, how thou doſt ſtray!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I ſwear, I'll ſcratch your face:
Let go, for ſhame; you make me mad for ſpite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kiſs, I'll bite. *Dryd.*

Fy, madam, he cried, we muſt be paſt all theſe gaieties. *Tatler,* № 54.

G.

G Has two ſounds, one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound *G* retains before *a, o, u, l, r*; as, *gate, go, gull.* The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *G*, reſembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e, i*; as, *gem, gibbet.* Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which theſe words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign, malign, condign*, we pronounce *benine, maline, condine.* It is often ſilent in the middle of words before *h*; as, *might.* The Saxon Ᵹ, ᵹ, ſeems to have had generally the ſound of *y* conſonant; whence *gate* is by ruſticks ſtill pronounced *yate.*

GA'BARDINE. *n. ſ.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarſe frock; any mean dreſs.

My beſt way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other ſhelter hereabout. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

You call me miſbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And ſpit upon my Jewiſh *gabardine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The knight did ſtraight ſubmit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he diſrob'd his *gabardine*,
And with it did himſelf reſign. *Hudibras, b.* i.

To GA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian; *gabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To make an inarticulate noiſe.

When thou could'ſt not, ſavage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'ſt *gabble* like
A thing moſt brutiſh, I endow'd thy purpoſes
With words that made them known. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempeſts roar,
With their hoarſe *gabbling* ſeek the ſilent ſhoar. *Dryden.*

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honeſty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Which made ſome think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Such a rout, and ſuch a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

GA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we ſpeak one to another, ſo we ſeem to know, is to know ſtraight our purpoſe; chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* riſes loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not underſtood. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

GA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *gabble.*] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabello*, Italian; ᵹapel, Saxon, a tribute.] An exciſe; a tax.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

GA'BION. *n.ſ.* [French.] A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and caſks filled with ſand. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

GA'BLE. *n.ſ.* [*gaval*, Welſh; *gable*, French.] The ſloping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GAD. *n.ſ.* [ȝaꝺ, Saxon; *gaddur*, Iſlandick, a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of ſteel.

Flemiſh ſteel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts of Holland and Flanders, ſome in bars, and ſome in *gads*; and therefore called Flemiſh ſteel, and ſometimes *gad* ſteel. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

2. It ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare for a ſtile or graver, [from ȝaꝺ, Saxon, a goad.]

I will go get a leaf of braſs,
And with a *gad* of ſteel will write theſe words. *Shakeſp.*

To GAD. *v.n.* [Derived by Skinner from *gadfly*; by Junius from *gadaw*, Welſh, to forſake.] To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe; to rove looſely and idly.

How now, my headſtrong, where have you been *gadding*?
—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give the water no paſſage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxv. 25.

The leſſer devils aroſe with ghaſtly rore,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, ſtream, and ſhore. *Fairfax.*

Envy is a *gadding* paſſion, and walketh the ſtreets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon, Eſſay* 9.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry queſt and call
Of an untrained hope or paſſion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonneſs in contemplation. *Herbert.*

Thee, ſhepherd, thee the woods and deſart caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's moan. *Milton.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their ſtings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood. *Dryden.*

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryd.*

Gull 'em with freedom,
And you ſhall ſee 'em toſs their tails, and *gad*
As if the breeze had ſtung them. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

There's an ox loſt, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Eſtrange.*

No wonder their thoughts ſhould be perpetually ſhifting from what diſguſts them, and ſeek better entertainment in more pleaſing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*

GA'DDER. *n.ſ.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without buſineſs.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, cauſeth great anger, and ſhe will not cover her own ſhame. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 8.

GA'DDINGLY. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.

GA'DFLY. *n.ſ.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by Skinner, who makes it the original of *gad*, *goadfly*. Suppoſed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon ȝaꝺ, and *fly*.] A fly that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeſe.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of ſomewhat that ſwimmeth upon the top of the water, and is moſt about ponds. *Bac.*

Light fly his ſlumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* faſten on the herd. *Thomſon's Summer.*

GAFF. *n.ſ.* A harpoon or large hook. *Ainſworth.*

GA'FFER. *n.ſ.* [ȝeꝼeꞃe, companion, Saxon.] A word of reſpect now obſolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean perſon.

For *Gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Exceſſive ſorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

GA'FFLES. *n.ſ.* [ȝaꝼelucaꞅ, ſpears, Saxon.]

1. Artificial ſpurs put upon cocks when they are ſet to fight.

2. A ſteel contrivance to bend croſs-bows. *Ainſworth.*

To GAG. *v.n.* [from *gaghel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minſhew.*] To ſtop the mouth with ſomething that may allow to breathe, but hinder to ſpeak.

He's out of his guard already: unleſs you laugh and miniſter occaſion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*

GAG. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their ſoft mouths reſtrain. *Dryden.*

Your woman would have run up ſtairs before me; but I have ſecured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGE. *n.ſ.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in ſecurity.

Who, when the ſhamed ſhield of ſlain Sansfoy
He ſpy'd, with that ſame fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that ſame envious *gage*,
Of victor's glory, from him ſnatcht away. *Fairy Queen.*

There I throw my *gage*,
Diſclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aſide my high blood's royalty. *Shak. Rich.* II.

There is my *gage*, the manual ſeal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

They from their mothers breaſts poor orphans rend,
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The *gage* and hoſtage of your keeping it. *Southern.*

But ſince it was decreed, auſpicious king,
In Britain's right that thou ſhould'ſt wed the main,
Heav'n, as a *gage*, would caſt ſome previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawſon ſhould be ſlain. *Dryd.*

In any truth, that gets not poſſeſſion of our minds by ſelf-evidence or demonſtration, the arguments, that gain it aſſent, are the vouchers and *gage* of its probability. *Locke.*

To GAGE. *v.a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or ſecurity.

Againſt the which, a moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Drawing near the ſhore, he found the Turkiſh merchants making merry upon the main: unto theſe merchants he gave due ſalutations, *gaging* his faith for their ſafety, and they likewiſe to him. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. To meaſure; to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids particularly. More properly *gauge*. See GAUGE.

We ſhall ſee your bearing.
—Nay, but I bar to-night: you ſhall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To GA'GGLE. *v.n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*, Dutch.] To make noiſe like a gooſe.

Birds prune their feathers, geeſe *gaggle*, and crows ſeem to call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 823.

May fat geeſe *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooſeberries or apple-ſauce. *King.*

GA'IETY. See GAYETY.

GA'ILY. *adv.* [from *gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.

2. Splendidly; pompouſly; with great ſhow.

The ladies *gaily* dreſs'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dyes, and paint the ſunny morn. *Gay.*

Like ſome fair flow'r that early Spring ſupplies,
That *gaily* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

GAIN. *n.ſ.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage.

But what things were *gain* to me, thoſe I counted loſs for Chriſt. *Phil.* iii. 7.

Beſides the purpoſe it were now, to teach how victory ſhould be uſed, or the *gains* thereof communicated to the general content. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

It is in praiſe of men as in gettings and *gains*; for light *gains* make heavy purſes; for light *gains* come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon, Eſſay* 53.

This muſt be made by ſome governor upon his own private account, who has a great ſtock that he is content to turn that way, and is invited by the *gains*. *Temple.*

2. Intereſt; lucrative views.

That, Sir, which ſerves for *gain*,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I ſent unto you? *2 Cor.* xii. 17.

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing oppoſed to loſs.

To GAIN. *v.a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Thou haſt taken uſury and increaſe, and thou haſt greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezek.* xxii. 12.

2. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two veſſels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To obtain; to procure.

If ſuch a tradition were endeavoured to be ſet on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt *gain* entertainment; but much more difficult to conceive how ever it ſhould come to be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. To obtain increaſe of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would *gain* the time, becauſe ye ſee the thing is gone from me. *Dan.* ii. 8.

5. To obtain whatever good or bad.

Ye ſhould not have looſed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loſs. *Acts*, xxvii. 21.

6. To win.

They who were ſent to the other paſs, after a ſhort reſiſtance, *gained* it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cauſe. *Dryden.*

O love! for Sylvia let me *gain* the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope's Spring.*

7. To draw into any intereſt or party.

Come, with preſents, laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court. *Dryden's Virg.*

If Pyrrhus muſt be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourſelf:
If you *gain* him, I ſhall comply of courſe. *A. Phillips.*

8. To reach; to attain.

The Weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Death was the poſt, which I almoſt did *gain*:
Shall I once more be toſt into the main? *Waller.*

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troubleſome march to *gain* the top of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Thus ſav'd from death, they *gain* the Pheſtan ſhores,
With ſhatter'd veſſels and diſabled oars. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

9. *To* GAIN *over.* To draw to another party or intereſt.

The court of Hanover ſhould have endeavoured to *gain over* thoſe who were repreſented as their enemies. *Swift.*

To GAIN. *v.n.*

1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees.

When watchful herons leave their wat'ry ſtand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the ſkies, and ſoar above the ſight. *Dryd. Virg.*

On the land while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide ſandy plains. *Pope on Crit.*

2. To get ground; to prevail againſt.

The Engliſh have not only *gained* upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itſelf. *Addiſon.*

3. To obtain influence with.

My good behaviour had *gained* ſo far on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To GAIN. *v.n.* To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in intereſt or happineſs.

GAIN. *adj.* [An old word now out of uſe.] Handy; ready; dexterous.

GA'INER. *n.ſ.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage.

The client, beſides retaining a good conſcience, is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any loſs, as ſeeing, if the compoſition be overheard, he may relieve himſelf by recourſe to his oath. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

If what I get in empire
I loſe in fame, I think myſelf no *gainer*. *Denham's Sophy.*

He that loſes any thing, and gets wiſdom by it, is a *gainer* by the loſs. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 59.

By extending a well regulated trade, we are as great *gainers* by the commodities of many other countries as thoſe of our own nation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

GA'INFUL. *adj.* [*gain* and *full*.]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luſcious propoſal of ſome *gainful* purchaſe, ſome rich match, or advantageous project. *South.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Nor knows he merchants *gainful* care. *Dryden's Hor.*

Maro's muſe,
Thrice ſacred muſe! commodious precepts gives,
Inſtructive to the ſwains, not wholly bent
On what is *gainful*: ſometimes ſhe diverts
From ſolid counſels. *Phillips.*

GA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantageouſly.

GA'INFULNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *gainful*.] Profit; advantage.

GAI'NGIVING. *n.ſ.* [*'gainſt* and *give*.] The ſame as miſgiving; a giving againſt: as gainſaying, which is ſtill in uſe, is ſaying againſt, or contradicting. *Hanmer.*

It is but foolery; but it is ſuch a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

GA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

GAI'NLESSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *gainleſs*.] Unprofitableneſs; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gainleſſneſs* as well as laborioufneſs of the work: thoſe wretched creatures, buried in earth and darkneſs, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the inſatiable miſer. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'INLY. *adv.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterouſly.

To GAINSAY. *v.a.* [*gainſt* and *ſay*.]

1. To contradict; to oppoſe; to controvert with; to diſpute againſt.

Speeches which *gainſay* one another, muſt of neceſſity be applied both unto one and the ſame ſubject. *Hooker, b.* v.

Too facile then, thou didſt not much *gainſay*;
Nay, didſt permit, approve, and fair diſmiſs. *Par. Loſt.*

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet
That any of thoſe bolder vices wanted
Leſs impudence to *gainſay* what they did,
Than to perform it firſt. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

GA'INSAYER. *n.ſ.* [from *gainſay*.] Opponent; adverſary.

Such as may ſatisfy *gainſayers*, when ſuddenly, and beſides expectation, they require the ſame at our hands. *Hooker.*

We are, for this cauſe, challenged as manifeſt *gainſayers* of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people. *Hooker, b.* v. § 19.

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainſayers*. *Hamm.*

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *againſt*.] See AGAINST.

Tremble, ye nations! who, ſecure before,
Laugh'd at thoſe arms, that *'gainſt* ourſelves we bore. *Dryd.*

To GA'INSTAND. *v.a.* [*'gainſt* and *ſtand*.] To withſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt.

Love proved himſelf valiant, that durſt with the ſword of reverent duty *gainſtand* the force of ſo many enraged deſires. *Sidney, b.* ii.

GA'IRISH. *adj.* [ȝeaꞃꞃian, to dreſs fine, Saxon.]

1. Gaudy; ſhowy; ſplendid; fine.

I call'd thee then poor ſhadow, painted queen,
The preſentation of but what I was;
A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes;
A dream of what thou waſt, a *gairiſh* flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous ſhot. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

There in cloſe covert by ſome brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's *gairiſh* eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory tranſports a man out of himſelf: it makes the mind looſe and *gairiſh*, ſcatters the ſpirits, and leaves a kind of diſſolution upon all the faculties. *South's Sermons.*

GA'IRISHNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *gairiſh*.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudineſs.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or *gairiſhneſs* of ſpirit, but ſober, grave and ſilent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

GAIT. *n.ſ.* [*gat*, Dutch.]

1. A way: as, *gang your gait*.

Good youth, addreſs thy *gait* unto her;
Be not denied acceſs, ſtand at her door. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. March; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurements did forſake. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou art ſo lean and meagre waxen late,
That ſcarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*. *Hubb. Tale.*

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her *gait*. *Shakeſp.*

He had in his perſon, in his aſpect, the appearance of a great man, which he preſerved in his *gait* and motion. *Claren.*

A third, who, by his *gait*
And fierce demeanour, ſeems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

Leviathans
Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their *gait*. *Milton.*

I deſcrib'd his way,
Bent all on ſpeed, and mark'd his airy *gait*. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

GALA'GE. *n.ſ.* A ſhepherd's clog.

My heart-blood is well nigh frorne, I feel;
And my *galage* grown faſt to my heel. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

GALA'NGAL. *n.ſ.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root, of which there are two ſpecies. The leſſer *galangal* is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickneſs of a man's little finger; a browniſh red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickneſs: its colour is brown, with a faint caſt of red in it: it has a diſagreeable, but much leſs acrid and pungent taſte than the ſmaller ſort. They are both brought from the Eaſt-Indies; the ſmall kind from China, and the larger from the iſland of Java, wherewith the people, while it is freſh, by way of ſpice, ſeaſon their diſhes. The ſmall ſort is uſed with us in medicine as a ſtomachick, and is an ingredient in almoſt all bitter infuſions and mixtures. *Hill.*

GA'LAXY. *n.ſ.* [γαλαξία; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way; a ſtream of light in the ſky.

A broad and ample road, whoſe duſt is gold,
And pavement ſtars, as ſtars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

A brown, for which Heaven would diſband
The *galaxy*, and ſtars be tann'd. *Cleaveland.*

Men doubt, becauſe they ſtand ſo thick i' th' ſky,
If thoſe be ſtars that paint the *galaxy*. *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to ſhew what advantage is brought to us by thoſe innumerable ſtars in the *galaxy*. *Bentley.*

GA'LBANUM. *n.ſ.*

We meet with *galbanum* ſometimes in looſe granules, called drops or tears, which is the pureſt, and ſometimes in large maſſes. It is ſoft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowiſh or reddiſh colour: its ſmell is ſtrong and diſagreeable; its taſte acrid, nauſeous and bitteriſh. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin, being inflammable as a reſin, and ſoluble in water as a gum, and will not diſſolve in oil as pure reſins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant, whoſe ſtalks are about an inch thick, and five or ſix feet high: its leaves are like the common aniſe, of a ſtrong ſmell, and acrid taſte; but the flowers, and eſpecially the ſeeds, much more ſo. The whole plant abounds with a viſcous milky juice, which it yields when wounded, and which ſoon concretes into a ſubſtance called *galbanum*. The plant is frequent in Perſia, and in many parts of Africa. Its medicinal virtues are conſiderable in aſthmas, coughs, and hyſterick complaints. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

I yielded indeed a pleaſant odour, like the beſt myrrh; as *galbanum*. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxiv. 15.

GALE. *n.ſ.* [*gabling*, haſty, ſudden, German.] A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze.

What happy *gale*
Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona? *Shakeſpeare.*

Winds
Of gentleſt *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their ſoft wings, and Flora's earlieſt ſmells. *Milton.*

Freſh *gales* and gentle air. *Milton.*

Umbria's green retreats,
Where weſtern *gales* eternally reſide. *Addiſon.*

GA'LEAS. *n.ſ.* [*galeaſſe*, French.] A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars. It carries three maſts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two ſeats for rowers, and ſix or ſeven ſlaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the ſtern there are two tire of guns. *Dict.*

The Venetians pretend they could ſet out, in caſe of great neceſſity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten *galeaſſes*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

GA'LEATED. *adj.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galeated* eſchinus copped, and in ſhape ſomewhat more conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower reſembling an helmet, as the monkſhood.

GALERI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *galerus*, Latin.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LIOT. *n.ſ.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe. It carries but one maſt, and two or three pattereroes. It can both ſail and row, and has ſixteen or twenty ſeats for the rowers, with one man to each oar. *Dict.*

Barbaroſſa ſent before him Dragut and Corſetus, two notable pirates, with thirty *galiots*, who, landing their men, were valiantly encountered by Sarmentus, and forced again to their *galiots*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

GALL. *n. ſ.* [ȝeala, Saxon; *galle*, Dutch.]

1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs.

Come to my woman's breaſt,
And take my milk for *gall*, you murth'ring miniſters! *Shakeſpeare.*

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,
Is fancy's ſpring, but ſorrow's fall. *Shakeſpeare.*

It drew from my heart all love,
And added to the *gall*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This poſition informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb more peremptorily implies, It's as bitter as *gall*; whereas there's nothing guſtable ſweeter; and what is moſt unctuous muſt needs partake of a ſweet ſavour. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Gall is the greateſt reſolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with ſucceſs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a teſtimony of future concord, did caſt the *gall* of the ſacrifice behind the altar. *Vulgar Errours.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you ſend,
Though ink be made of *gall*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Poiſon be their drink!
Gall, worſe than *gall*, the daintieſt meat they taſte! *Shakeſpeare.*

She ſtill inſults, and you muſt ſtill adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more. *Dryden.*

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

5. A ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin. [From the verb.]

This is the fataleſt wound of the tongue, carries leaſt ſmart, but infinitely more of danger; and is as much ſuperior to the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or ſcratch: this may be ſore and vexing, but that ſtupifying and deadening. *Government of the Tongue*, § 8.

6. Anger; bitterneſs of mind.

Suppoſe your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage;
He grows diſpirited and low,
He hates the fight, and ſhuns the blow. *Prior.*

7. [From *galla*.]

Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but thoſe of the oak only are uſed in medicine. We have two kinds, the Oriental and the European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigneſs of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their ſurface, of a very firm and ſolid texture, and a diſagreeable, acerb, and aſtringent taſte. The European *galls* are of the ſame ſize, with perfectly ſmooth ſurfaces: they are light, often ſpongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a leſs auſtere taſte, and are of much leſs value than the firſt ſort, both in manufactures and medicine. The general hiſtory of *galls* is this: an inſect of the fly kind, for the ſafety of her young, wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole depoſits her egg: the lacerated veſſels of the tree diſcharging their contents, form a tumour or woody caſe about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour alſo ſerves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, as ſoon as it is perfect, and in its winged ſtate, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the *gall*; and where no hole is ſeen on its ſurface, the maggot, or its remains, are ſure to be found within, on breaking it. It has been obſerved, that the oak does not produce *galls* in cold countries: but this obſervation ſhould be confined to the medicinal *galls*; for all thoſe excreſcences which we find on this tree in our own woods, and call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true and genuine *galls*, though leſs firm in their texture. The true reaſon of the hard ones not being produced with us, ſeems to be that we want the peculiar ſpecies of inſect to which they owe their origin, which is a fly of the ichneumon kind, only found in hot countries. The ſpecies of fly that occaſions, by its punctures, the ſoft *galls* of France and Italy, is different both from the Syrian one and from ours, though ſtill of the ichneumon kind; and we find the ſeveral kinds, which occaſion the different *galls* in our own kingdom, produce different kinds, and thoſe of different degrees of hardneſs, on the ſame tree. *Galls* are uſed in making ink, and in dying and dreſſing leather, and many other manufactures. In medicine they are very aſtringent, and good under proper management. *Hill.*

Beſides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 635.

Malpighi, in his treatiſe of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe excreſcences, demonſtrates that all ſuch excreſcences, where any inſects are found, are excited by ſome venenoſe liquor, which, together with their eggs, ſuch inſects ſhed. *Ray on the Creation.*

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than caſes of inſects, which are bred in them. *Derham.*

To **GALL.** *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the ſkin.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him ſlightly,
It may be death. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

His yoke is eaſy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis caſt. *Denham.*

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horſe, begins with caſting his eye upon all things. *Locke.*

On the monarch's ſpeech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting ſpoke,
Tyrant, I well deſerv'd thy *galling* chain. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my ſtate being *gall'd* with my expence,
I ſeek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it ſhould fall down in a continual ſtream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, waſh away plants by the roots, and overthrow houſes. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. To teaze; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not ſo much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker, b.* ii.

What they ſeem contented with, even for that very cauſe we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaſeth us the better, if we eſpy that it *galleth* them. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 9.

When I ſhew juſtice,
I pity thoſe I do not know;
Which a diſmiſs'd offence would after *gall*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let it not *gall* your patience, good Iago,
That I extend my manners: 'tis my breeding,
That gives me this bold ſhew of courteſy. *Shak. Othello.*

All ſtudies here I ſolemnly defy,
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

No man commits any ſin but his conſcience ſmites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

5. To harraſs; to miſchief.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers ſorts of ſhot from corners of ſtreets and houſe-windows *galled* them. *Sidney.*

Light demilances from afar they throw,
Faſten'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe. *Dryd. Æn.*

In our wars againſt the French of old, we uſed to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater diſtance than they could ſhoot their arrows. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

To **GALL.** *v. n.* To fret.

I have ſeen you glecking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

GA'LLANT. *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine dreſs, Spaniſh.]

1. Gay; well dreſſed; ſhowy; ſplendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein ſhall go no galley with oars, neither ſhall *gallant* ſhips paſs thereby. *Iſ.* xxxiii. 21.

The gay, the wiſe, the *gallant*, and the grave,
Subdu'd alike, all but one paſſion have. *Waller.*

2. Brave; high ſpirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any ſhould kill his uncle, made him ſeek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough. *Sidney, b.* ii.

But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth. *Shakeſp.*

A *gallant* man, whoſe thoughts fly at the higheſt game, requires no further inſight into them than to ſatisfy himſelf by what way they may be performed. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

3. Fine; noble; ſpecious.

There are no tricks in plain and ſimple faith;
But hollow men, like horſes hot at hand,
Make *gallant* ſhew and promiſe of their mettle. *Shakeſp.*

He diſcourſed, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highneſs to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his miſtreſs. *Clarendon.*

4. Inclined to courtſhip.

When firſt the ſoul of love is ſent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings. *Thomſ.*

GA'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, ſprightly, airy, ſplendid man.

The new proclamation.
——What is't for?
—The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylors. *Shak.*

The *gallants* and luſty youths of Naples came and offered themſelves unto Vaſtius. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,
Their fauchions brandiſh'd at the griſly ſpright. *Dryden.*

Gallants, look to't, you ſay there are no ſprights;
But I'll come dance about your beds at nights. *Dryden.*

2. A whoremaſter, who careſſes women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, ſhews himſelf a young *gallant*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The next carried a handſome young fellow upon her back: ſhe had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter ſenſes it has commonly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.

GA'LLANTLY. *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; ſplendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; generouſly.

You have not dealt ſo *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel caſe: laſt year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift.*

GA'LLANTRY. *n. ſ.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; ſhow; magnificence; glittering grandeur; oſtentatious finery.

Make the ſea ſhine with *gallantry*, and all
The Engliſh youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

2. Bravery; nobleneſs; generoſity.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the uſeful and ennobling ſtudy of nature. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

4. Courtſhip; refined addreſs to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind. *Granville.*

5. Vicious love; lewdneſs; debauchery.

It looks like a ſort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided ſhe be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Swift.*

GA'LLEASS. *n. ſ.* [*galeas*, French.] A large galley; a veſſel of war driven with oars.

My father hath no leſs
Than three great argoſies, beſides two *galleaſſes*,
And twelve tight gallies. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The number of veſſels were one hundred and thirty, whereof *galleaſſes* and galleons ſeventy-two, goodly ſhips, like floating towers. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

GALLE'ON. *n. ſ.* [*galion*, French.] A large ſhip with four or ſometimes five decks, now in uſe only among the Spaniards.

I aſſured them that I would ſtay for them at Trinidado, and that no force ſhould drive me thence, except I were ſunk or ſet on fire by the Spaniſh *galleons*. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The number of veſſels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleaſſes and *galleons* ſeventy-two, goodly ſhips, like floating towers or caſtles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

GA'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [*galerie*, French, derived by Du Cange from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In moſt part there had been framed by art ſuch pleaſant arbors, that, one anſwering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almoſt round about, which below gave a perfect ſhadow. *Sidney, b.* i.

High lifted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly *galleries* fair overlaid. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Your *gallery*
Have we paſs'd through, not without much content. *Shak.*

The row of return on the banquet ſide, let it be all ſtately *galleries*, in which *galleries* let there be three cupolas. *Bacon.*

A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Denham.*

Nor is the ſhape of our cathedral proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the pariſh-churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them. *Graunt.*

There are covered *galleries* that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. The ſeats in the playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit.

While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit aſcends. *Pope's Ep. of Hor.*

GA'LLETYLE. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe this word has the ſame import with gallipot.

Make a compound body of glaſs and *galletyle*; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a ſtuff between a porcellane and a glaſs. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

GALLEY. *n. ſ.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as ſome think, from *galea*, a helmet pictured anciently on the prow; as others from γαλεώτης, the ſwordfiſh; as others from *galleon*, expreſſing in Syriac men expoſed to the ſea. From *galley* come *galleaſs*, *galleon*, *galliot*.]

1. A veſſel driven with oars, much in uſe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ſhips, hulks, *gallies*, barks and brigantines. *Fairfax.*

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, and eſpecially far voyages; the rather by the uſe of *gallies*, and ſuch veſſels as could hardly brook the ocean. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Jaſon ranged the coaſts of Aſia the Leſs in an open boat, or kind of *galley*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

On oozy ground his *gallies* moor;
Their heads are turn'd to ſea, their ſterns to ſhore. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially conſidered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them.

The moſt voluptuous perſon, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtſhips every day, would find it the greateſt torment that could befal him: he would fly to the mines and the *gallies* for his recreation, and to the ſpade and the mattock for a diverſion from the miſery of a continual uninterrupted pleaſure. *South's Sermons.*

GA'LLEY-SLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*galley* and *ſlave*.] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies.

As if one chain were not ſufficient to load poor man, but he muſt be clogged with innumerable chains: this is juſt ſuch another freedom as the Turkiſh *galley-ſlaves* do enjoy. *Brem.*

Hardened *galley-ſlaves* deſpiſe manumiſſion. *Dec. of Piety.*

The ſurges gently daſh againſt the ſhore,
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-ſlaves* their oar. *Garth.*

GA'LLIARD. *n. ſ.* [*gaillard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gauliſh *ard*, genius; and *gay*.]

1. A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Selden is a *galliard* by himſelf. *Cleaveland.*

2. An active, nimble, ſprightly dance. It is in both ſenſes now obſolete.

I did think by the excellent conſtitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the ſtar of a *galliard*. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble *galliard* won:
You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shak. Henry* V.

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as muſicians uſe to do with thoſe that dance too long *galliards*. *Bacon.*

The tripla's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when *galliard* time and meaſure time are in the medley of one dance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

GALLIARDISE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety.

At my nativity my aſcendant was the watery ſign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor diſpoſed for the mirth and *galliardiſe* of company. *Brown's Rel. Med.*

GA'LLICISM. *n. ſ.* [*galliciſme*, French, from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language: ſuch as, he *figured* in controverſy; he *held* this conduct; he held the ſame language that another had *held* before: with many other expreſſions to be found in the pages of Bolingbroke.

In Engliſh I would have *Galliciſms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our ſpeech. *Felton on the Claſſics.*

GA'LLIGASKINS. *n. ſ.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vaſconum. Skinner.*] Large open hoſe.

My *galligaſkins*, that have long withſtood
The Winter's fury, and encroaching froſts,
By time ſubdu'd, what will not time ſubdue,
An horrid chaſm diſcloſe. *Philips.*

GALLIMATIA. *n. ſ.* [*galimathias*, French.] Nonſenſe; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY. *n. ſ.* [*galimafreé*, French.]

1. A hoch-poch, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; a medley. *Hanmer.*

They have made of our Engliſh tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodge-podge of all other ſpeeches. *Spenſer.*

2. Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches ſay is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, becauſe they are not in't. *Shakeſpeare.*

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with ſuch varieties as alter the truth of hiſtory, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare ludicrouſly of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.
—Why, Sir, my wife is not young.
—He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor;
He loves thy *gallimaufry*, friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLIOT. *n. ſ.* [*galiotte*, French.] A ſmall ſwift galley.

Barbaroſſa departing out of Helleſpontus with eighty gallies, and certain *galliots*, ſhaped his courſe towards Italy. *Knolles.*

GA'LLIPOT. *n. ſ.* [*gleye*, Dutch, ſhining earth. *Skinner.* The true derivation is from *gala*, Spaniſh, finery. *Gala*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly uſed for medicines.

Plato ſaid his maſter Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outſides apes, owls, and ſatyrs; but within precious drugs. *Bacon, Apophth.* 227.

Here phials in nice diſcipline are ſet;
There *gallipots* are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

Alexandrinus thought it unſafe to truſt the real ſecret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man. *Spectator*, Nº 426.

Thou that doſt Æſculapius deride,
And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride. *Fenton.*

GA'LLON. *n. ſ.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GALLO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To **GA'LLOP.** *v. n.* [*galoper*, French. Derived by all the etymologiſts, after Budæus, from καλπάζειν; but perhaps it comes from *gaut*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full ſpeed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horſe: who was't came by? *Shakeſp.*

His ſteeds will be reſtrain'd,
But *gallop* lively down the weſtern hill. *Donne.*

In ſuch a ſhape grim Saturn did reſtrain
His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with ſuch a mane,
When half ſurpriz'd, and fearing to be ſeen,
The letcher *gallop'd* from his jealous queen. *Dryden.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing ſuch ſtreams of blood as threatened a drowning life, we *galloped* toward them to part them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

They 'gan eſpy
An armed knight towards them *gallop* faſt,
That ſeem'd from ſome feared foe to fly. *Fairy Queen.*

He who fair and ſoftly goes ſteadily forward, in a courſe that points right, will ſooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallop* all day full ſpeed. *Locke.*

3. To move very faſt.

The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whom doth time *gallop* withal?
—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakeſp. As You Like it.*

He that rides poſt through a country may, from the tranſient view, tell how in general the parts lie: ſuch ſuperficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the ſame time; and while theſe are in the air, and juſt upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almoſt at once. *Farrier's Dict.*

GA'LLOPER. *n. ſ.* [from *gallop.*]

1. A horſe that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horſes for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though ſome of them are very fleet. *Mortimer.*

2. A man that rides faſt, or makes great haſte.

GA'LLOWAY. *n. ſ.* A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a ſhire in Scotland.

To GA'LLOW. *v. a.* [aȝælpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful ſkies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

GA'LLOWGLASSES. *n. ſ.*

1. It is worn then likewiſe of footmen under their ſhirts of mail, the which footmen call *gallowglaſſes*: the which name doth diſcover them alſo to be ancient Engliſh; for *gallogla* ſignifies an Engliſh ſervitor or yeoman. And he being ſo armed in a long ſhirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was inſtead of the footman that now weareth a corſlet, before the corſlet was uſed, or almoſt invented. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. [*Hanmer*, otherwiſe then *Spenſer*.] Soldiers among the wild Iriſh, who ſerve on horſeback.

A puiſſant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglaſſes* and ſtout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

GA'LLOW.
GA'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* [It is uſed by ſome in the ſingular; but by more only in the plural, or ſometimes has another plural *gallowſes*. *Galga*, Gothick; ȝealȝa, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which ſome derive from *gabalus*, *furca*, Latin; others from גבה high; others from *gallu*, Welſh, power: but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from aȝælpan, the gallows being the great object of legal terrour.]

1. A beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monſter ſat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purſe of money. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were deſolation of gaolers and *gallowſes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I propheſied, if a *gallows* were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

A little before dinner he took the major aſide, and whiſpered him in the ear, that execution muſt that day be done in the town, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* ſhould be erected. *Hayward.*

A production that naturally groweth under *gallowſes*, and places of execution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the ſmart of waſps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deſerves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thouſand years a boy.
—Ay, and a ſhrewd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. *adj.* [*gallows* and *free.*] Exempt by deſtiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my conſent,
And nothing ſuffer, ſince he nothing meant. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *n. ſ.* [*gallows* and *tree.*] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his deareſt dame. *Fairy Q.*
A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got looſe,
Drops into Styx, and turns a ſoland gooſe. *Cleaveland.*

GAMBA'DE.
GAMBA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.] Spatterdaſhes; boots worn upon the legs above the ſhoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

GA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, I ſuppoſe, for *game* or *gameſter.*] A knave whoſe practice is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE. *n. ſ.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell. It is brought from America, and from many parts of the Eaſt Indies, particularly from Cambaia, or Cambogia, whence it has its name. *Gamboge* was not known in Europe 'till 1603, and ſoon after got into uſe as a purgative medicine; but the roughneſs of its operation rendering it leſs eſteemed as ſuch, it got into uſe in painting, where it yet retains its credit. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]

1. To dance; to ſkip; to friſk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolicks.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.
The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*
The monſters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in aukward meaſures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to ſtart.

'Tis not madneſs
That I have utter'd; bring me to the teſt,
And I the matter will record, which madneſs
Would *gambol* from. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

GA'MBOL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſkip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite ſpaniel, that would be ſtill toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thouſand pretty *gambols*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beaſts in *gambols* friſk'd before their honeſt god. *Dryd.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,
With ſuch inſufferable rambles? *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 2.

GA'MBREL. *n. ſ.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horſe.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be ſo mixed as to make it a ſoft body, and yet to have the ſtrength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horſe's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Grew.*

GAME. *n. ſ.* [*gaman*, a jeſt, Iſlandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had paſtimes here, and pleaſing *game*. *Shak.*

2. Jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt or ſeriouſneſs.

Then on her head they ſet a garland green,
And crowned her 'twixt earneſt and 'twixt *game*. *Fairy Q.*

3. Inſolent merriment; ſportive inſult.

Do they not ſeek occaſion of new quarrels,
On my refuſal, to diſtreſs me more;
Or make a *game* of my calamities. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

4. A ſingle match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we ſtand,
And play the *game* into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

6. Scheme purſued; meaſures planned.

This ſeems to be the preſent *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they ſee an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field ſports: as, the chace, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his uſual *game*,
He ſhall here find his friends with horſe and men,
To ſet him free from his captivity. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
What arms to uſe, or nets to frame
Wild beaſts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myſt'ries of that *game*. *Waller.*

Some ſportſmen that were abroad upon *game*, ſpied a company of buſtards and cranes. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Animals purſued in the field; animals appropriated to legal ſportſmen.

Hunting, and men, not beaſts, ſhall be his *game*,
With war, and hoſtile ſnare, ſuch as refuſe
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There is ſuch a variety of *game* ſpringing up before me, that I am diſtracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

A bloodhound will follow the tract of the perſon he purſues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chace. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed ſpear
At the rough bear, or chaſe the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miſs the *game*. *Prior.*
Proud Nimrod firſt the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman boaſts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling ſlaves the royal *game*. *Pope.*

9. Solemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people.

The *games* are done, and Cæſar is returning. *Shakeſp.*
Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick *game*,
With a huge ox upon his ſhoulders came. *Denham.*

To GAME. *v. n.* [ȝaman, Saxon.]

1. To play at any ſport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no ſatisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GA'MECOCK. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *cock.*] Cocks bred to fight.

They managed the diſpute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

GAME-EGG. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *egg.*] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GA'MEKEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *keep.*] A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME. *adj.* [from *game.*] Frolickſome; gay; ſportive; playful; ſportful.

Geron, though old, yet *gameſome*, kept one end with Coſma. *Sidney.*

I am not *gameſome*; I do lack ſome part
Of that quick ſpirit that is in Anthony. *Shakeſp. J. Caſ.*
The *gameſome* wind among her treſſes play,
And curleth up thoſe growing riches ſhort. *Fairfax.*
Belial, in like *gameſome* mood. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This *gameſome* humour of children ſhould rather be encouraged, to keep up their ſpirits and improve their ſtrength and health, than curbed or reſtrained. *Locke.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gameſome.*] Sportiveneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gameſome.*] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *n. ſ.* [from *game.*]

1. One who is viciouſly addicted to play.

Keep a *gameſter* from the dice, and a good ſtudent from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *gameſter*, the greater maſter he is in his art, the worſe man he is. *Bacon.*

Gameſters for whole patrimonies play;
The ſteward brings the deeds, which muſt convey
The whole eſtate. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 1.

Could we look into the mind of a common *gameſter*, we ſhould ſee it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her ſlumbers are haunted with kings, queens and knaves. *Addiſ.*

All the ſuperfluous whims relate,
That fill a female *gameſter*'s pate;
What agony of ſoul ſhe feels
To ſee a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler *gameſter* is the ſooneſt winner.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes ſee no more than one; or that a *gameſter* ſeeth always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, the help of good counſel is that which ſetteth buſineſs ſtrait. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

3. A merry frolickſome perſon.

You're a merry *gameſter*,
My Lord Sands. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

4. A proſtitute.

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gameſter* to the camp. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'MMER. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore uſed commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman correſponding to gaffer.

GA'MMON. *n. ſ.* [*gambone*, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog ſalted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.

Aſk for what price thy venal tongue was ſold:
A ruſty *gammon* of ſome ſev'n years old. *Dryden's Juv.*
Gammons, that give a reliſh to the taſte,
And potted fowl, and fiſh, come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is out, the ſecond ſtinks. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The ſounding *gammon*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

GA'MUT. *n. ſ.* [*gama*, Italian.] The ſcale of muſical notes.

Madam, before you touch the inſtrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer ſort. *Shakeſpeare.*
When by the *gamut* ſome muſicians make
A perfect ſong, others will undertake,
By the ſame *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:
Things ſimply good can never be unfit. *Donne.*
Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire. *Addiſon.*

'GAN, for *began*, from '*gin* for *begin*.

The noble knight '*gan* feel
His vital force to faint. *Spenſer.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of puniſhment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his Pocockius.

Cohors catenis qua pia ſtridulis
Gemunt onuſti, vel ſude trans ſinum
Luctantur actâ, pendulive
Sanguineis luctantur in unæs. *Muſæ Angl.*

GA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [ȝanꝺpa, Saxon.] The male of the gooſe.

As deep drinketh the gooſe as the *gander*. *Camden's Rem.*

One *gander* will ſerve five geeſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To GANG. *v. n.* [*gangen*, Dutch; ȝanȝan, Saxon; *gang*, Scottiſh.] To go; to walk: an old word not now uſed, except ludicrouſly.

But let them *gang* alone,
As they have brewed, ſo let them bear blame. *Spenſer.*

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breaſts open. *Arb.*

GANG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is ſeldom uſed but in contempt or abhorrence.

Oh, you panderly raſcals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conſpiracy againſt me. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a houſe, a maſtiff fell a barking. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 21.

Admitted in among the *gang*,
He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GA'NGHON. [French.] A kind of flower. *Ainſworth.*

GA'NGLION. *n. ſ.* [γαγγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall or ſtroke. It reſiſts, if ſtirred; if preſſed upon the ſide, is not diverted, nor can be turned round. *Harris.*

Boneſetters uſually repreſent every bone diſlocated, though poſſibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of ſome part of a joint. *Wiſeman.*

GA'NGRENE. *n. ſ.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangræna*, Lat.] A mortification; a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themſelves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

She ſaves the lover, as we *gangrenes* ſtay,
By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away. *Waller.*

A diſcolouring in the part was ſuppoſed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

If the ſubſtance of the ſoul is feſtered with theſe paſſions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: the inflammation will rage to all eternity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French, from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noſes and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off preſently; for that the few ſpirits, that remain in thoſe parts, are ſuddenly drawn forth, and ſo putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Gangren'd members muſt be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryden.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. n.* To become mortified.

My griefs not only pain me
As a ling'ring diſeaſe;
But finding no redreſs, ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds immedicable
Rankle and feſter, and *gangrene*
To black mortification. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

As phlegmons are ſubject to mortification, ſo alſo in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not ſpeedily digeſted out. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GA'NGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrene.*] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the veſſels, producing hæmorrhages, puſtules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GA'NGWAY. *n. ſ.* In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other. *Dict.*

GA'NGWEEK. *n. ſ.* [*gang* and *week.*] Rogation week, when proceſſions are made to luſtrate the bounds of pariſhes. *Dict.*

GA'NTELOPE.
GA'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [*gantlet* is only corrupted from *gantelope*, *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch.] A military puniſhment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a laſh from each man.

But would'ſt thou, friend, who haſt two legs alone,
Would'ſt thou to run the *gantlet* theſe expoſe,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd ſhoes? *Dryden's Juv.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the ſeveral claſſes. *Locke.*

GA'NZA. *n. ſ.* [*ganſa*, Spaniſh, a gooſe.] A kind of wild gooſe, by a flock of which a virtuoſo was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And ſavour ſtrongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

GAOL. *n. ſ.* [*geol*, Welſh; *geole*, French.] A priſon; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and ſometimes *goal*.

Then am I the priſoner, and his bed my *gaol*. *Shakeſp.*
Have I been ever free, and muſt my houſe
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol?* *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the priſoners. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

GA'OLDELIVERY. *n. ſ.* [*gaol* and *deliver.*] The judicial proceſs, which by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined evacuates the priſon.

Then doth th' aſpiring ſoul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our ſouls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or *gaoldelivery* call. *Davies.*

Theſe make a general *gaoldelivery* of ſouls, not for puniſhment. *South.*

GA'OLER. *n. ſ.* [from *gaol.*] Keeper of a priſon; he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed.

This is a gentle provoſt; ſeldom, when
The ſteeled *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Shakeſpeare.*
I know not how or why my ſurly *gaoler*,
Hard as his irons, and inſolent as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

From the polite part of mankind ſhe had been baniſhed and immured, 'till the death of her *gaoler*. *Tatler,* Nº 53.

GAP. *n. ſ.* [from *gape.*]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the deſpair,
By cuſtom and covetous pates,
By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*
With terrours and with furies to the bounds
And cryſtal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a ſpacious *gap* diſclos'd
Into the waſteful deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Buſhes are moſt laſting of any for dead hedges, or to mend *gaps*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

I ſought for a man, ſays God, that ſhould make up the hedge, and ſtand in the *gap* before me, for the land that I ſhould not deſtroy it. *Rogers, Sermon* xviii.

2. A breach.

The loſs of that ſtrong city concerned the Chriſtian commonweal: manifold and lamentable miſeries afterwards enſued by the opening of that *gap*, not unto the kingdom of Hungary only, but to all that ſide of Chriſtendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any paſſage.

He's made maſter
O' th' rolls and the king's ſecretary: further
Stands in the *gap*, and treads for more preferment. *Shak.*
So ſtands the Thracian herdſman with his ſpear
Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him ruſtling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England paſſed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deſerved, yet now ſuch a *gap* of miſchief lies open thereby, that I could wiſh it were well ſtopt. *Spenſer.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed againſt him, miſtaking his purpoſe, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Nor is it any botch or *gap* at all in the works of nature. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

6. Any interſtice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and anſwer to his part
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, ſince firſt
We were diſſever'd. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

That I might ſleep out this great *gap* of time my Anthony is away. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 3.

One can revive a languiſhing converſation by a ſudden ſurpriſing ſentence; another is more dexterous in ſeconding; a third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift's Genteel Converſ.*

7. An opening of the mouth in ſpeech during the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is cauſed by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. *To ſtop a* GAP, is to eſcape by ſome mean ſhift: alluding to hedges mended with dead buſhes, 'till the quickſets will grow.

His policy conſiſts in ſetting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *ſtopping gaps.* *Swift.*

GA'P-TOOTHED. *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth.*] Having interſtices between the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are diſtinguiſhed from each other as much as the mincing lady prioreſs and the broad-ſpeaking *gap-toothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

To **GAPE.** *v. n.* [ȝeapan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gaping or yawning, and ſtretching, do paſs from man to man; for that that cauſeth *gaping* and ſtretching is when the ſpirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbuthnot.*

She ſtretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And aſks if it be time to riſe. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,
Whoſe mother's kill'd in ſeeking of the prey,
Cry in their neſt, and think her long away;
And at each leaf that ſtirs, each blaſt of wind,
Gape for the food which they muſt never find. *Dryden.*

As in a drought the thirſty creatures cry,
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then firſt the martlet meets it in the ſky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

3. To deſire earneſtly; to crave. With *for.*

To her grim death appears in all her ſhapes;
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes.* *Denham.*

To thy fortune be not thou a ſlave;
For what haſt thou to fear beyond the grave?
And thou, who *gap'ſt for* my eſtate, draw near;
For I would whiſper ſomewhat in thy ear. *Dryden's Perſ.*

4. With *after.*

What ſhall we ſay of thoſe who ſpend their days in *gaping after* court-favour and preferments? *L'Eſtrange.*

5. With *at.*

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could ſwallow them, have had their mouths ſtopped in the church-yard. *South's Sermons.*

6. To open in fiſſures or holes.

If it aſſume my noble father's perſon,
I'll ſpeak to it, though hell itſelf ſhould *gape*
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

May that ground *gape*, and ſwallow me alive,
Where I ſhall kneel to him that ſlew my father.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

The great horſe-muſſel, with the fine ſhell, doth *gape* and ſhut as the oyſters do. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The reception of one is as different from the admiſſion of the other, as when the earth falls open under the inciſions of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itſelf to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreſhments of a ſhower. *South.*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity of theſe veſicles. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings waſh'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach diſplay:
The roaring waters, with a hoſtile tide,
Ruſh through the ruins of her *gaping* ſide. *Dryden.*

That all theſe actions can be performed by aliment, as well as medicines, is plain; by obſerving the effects of different ſubſtances upon the fluids and ſolids, when the veſſels are open and *gape* by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the beſt of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on another for want of a cæſura in this whole poem. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

9. To make a noiſe with open throat.

And, if my muſe can through paſt ages ſee,
That noiſy, nauſeous, *gaping* fool is he. *Roſcommon.*

10. To ſtare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet deſigns of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foreſee
What ſhall, and what ſhall never be. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

11. To ſtare with wonder.

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this to cauſe laughter: a very monſter in a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape* at. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,
Claſp'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*

12. To ſtare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job*, xvi. 10.

GA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *gape.*]

1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who ſtares fooliſhly.
3. One who longs or craves.

The golden ſhower of the diſſolved abbey-lands rained well near into every *gaper*'s mouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

GAR, in Saxon, ſignifies a weapon: ſo *Eadgar* is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, a noble weapon. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **GAR.** *v. a.* [*giera*, Iſlandick.] To cauſe; to make. It is ſtill in uſe in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What! hath ſome wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that ſounds ſo ſweet?
Or art thou of thy loved laſs forlorne? *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

GARB. *n. ſ.* [*garbe*, French.]

1. Dreſs; cloaths; habit.

Thus Belial, with words cloath'd in reaſon's *garb*,
Counſel'd ignoble eaſe, and peaceful ſloth. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

He puts himſelf into the *garb* and habit of a profeſſor of phyſick, and ſets up. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 37.

2. Faſhion of dreſs.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's ſtate,
He did not ſteal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their cloaths, did wear. *Denham.*

3. Exteriour appearance.

This is ſome fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntneſs, doth affect
A ſaucy roughneſs, and conſtrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

GA'RBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*garbear*, Spaniſh. This etymology is very doubtful.]

1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is ſeparated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,
That ſatiate, yet unſatisfy'd deſire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening firſt the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Luſt, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will ſate itſelf in a celeſtial bed,
And prey on *garbage.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A ſlam more ſenſeleſs than the rog'ry
Of old Aruſpicy and aug'ry,
That out of *garbages* of cattle
Preſag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Who, without averſion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd? *Roſcommon.*

When you receive condign puniſhment, you run to your confeſſor, that parcel of guts and *garbage.* *Dryden.*

GA'RBEL. *n. ſ.* A plank next the keel of a ſhip. *Bailey.*

GA'RBIDGE. *n. ſ.* Corrupted for *garbage.*

All ſhavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garbidge* is good manure for land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GA'RBISH. *n. ſ.* Corrupted from *garbage.*

In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *garbiſh* of fiſh. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **GA'RBLE.** *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To ſift; to part; to ſeparate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* ſome, and ſome you quite forſake. *Dryden.*

Had our author ſet down this command without *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly againſt him. *Locke.*

The underſtanding works to collate, combine, and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination and memory preſent to it. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

GA'RBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *garble.*] He who ſeparates one part from another.

A farther ſecret in this clauſe may beſt be diſcovered by the projectors, or at leaſt the *garblers* of it. *Swift's Examiner.*

GA'RBOIL. *n. ſ.* [*garbouille*, French; *garbuglio*, Italian.] Diſorder; tumult; uproar. *Hanmer.*

Look here, and at thy ſovereign leiſure read
What *garboils* ſhe awak'd. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

GARD. *n. ſ.* [*garde*, French.] Wardſhip; care; cuſtody.

GA'RDEN. *n. ſ.* [*gardd*, Welſh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Italian.]

1. A piece of ground incloſed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleaſure.

Thy promiſes are like Adonis' *gardens*,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shak.*

My Lord of Ely, when I was laſt in Holbourn,
I ſaw good ſtrawberries in your *garden* there. *Shakeſp.*

In the royal ordering of *gardens*, there ought to be *gardens* for all the months in the year. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In every *garden* ſhould be provided flowers, fruit, ſhade, and water. *Temple.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleaſant *garden* of great Italy. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. GARDEN is often uſed in compoſition for *hortenſis*, or belonging to a garden.

GARDEN-MOULD. *n. ſ.* Mould fit for a garden.

They delight moſt in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with ſand than clay. *Mortimer.*

GARDEN-TILLAGE. *n. ſ.* Tillage uſed in cultivating gardens.

Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GARDEN-WARE. *n. ſ.* The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious ſoil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **GA'RDEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

At firſt, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and conſuls held the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build ſtately, ſooner than to *garden* finely; as if *gardening* were the greater perfection. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

GA'RDENER. *n. ſ.* [from *garden.*] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are *gardeners*; ſo that, if we will plant nettles, or ſow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Gardeners tread down any looſe ground, after they have ſown onions or turnips. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *gardener* may lop religion as he pleaſe. *Howel.*

The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable to all other diverſions. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Then let the learned *gard'ner* mark with care
The kinds of ſtocks, and what thoſe kinds will bear.
Dryden.

GA'RDENING. *n. ſ.* [from *garden.*] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compoſitions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildneſs of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator,* Nº 477.

GARE. *n. ſ.* Coarſe wool growing on the legs of ſheep. *Dict.*

GA'RGARISM. *n. ſ.* [γαργαρισμὸς; *gargariſme*, French.] A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with. *Quincy.*

Apophlegmatiſms and *gargariſms* draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **GARGARI'ZE.** *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; *gargariſer*, French.] To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the noſtrils, or *gargarized*, doth eaſe the hiccough; for that it is aſtringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the ſpirit. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

This being relaxed, may make a ſhaking of the larynx; as when we *gargarize.* *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

GA'RGET. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **GA'RGLE.** *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French; *gargogliare*, Ital. *gurgel*, German, the throat.]

1. To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not ſuffered immediately to deſcend.

Gargle twice or thrice with ſharp oxycrate. *Harvey.*

The exciſion made, the bleeding will ſoon be ſtopt by *gargling* with oxycrate. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper uſe.

Thoſe which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a ſong. *Waller.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On nonſenſe *gargl'd* in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton.*

GA'RGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is waſhed.

His throat was waſhed with one of the *gargles* ſet down in the method of cure. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GA'RGLION. *n. ſ.* An exſudation of nervous juice from a bruiſe, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in hogs.

The ſigns of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moiſt eyes, ſtaggering, and loſs of appetite. *Mortimer.*

GA'RLAND. *n. ſ.* [*garlande, guirland*, French.] A wreath of branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitſuntide to bear. *Sidney.*

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your *garland.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A reeling world will never ſtand upright,
'Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.
—How! wear the *garland!* do'ſt thou mean the crown?
—Ay, my good lord. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryd. Fables.*

Vanquiſh again; though ſhe be gone,
Whoſe *garland* crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign; though ſhe has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*

Her gods and godlike heroes riſe to view,
And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. *Pope.*

GA'RLICK. *n. ſ.* [ȝap, Saxon, a lance, and *leek*, the leek that ſhoots up in blades. *Skinner.*]

It has a bulbous root, conſiſting of many ſmall tubercles included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the ſtalk; and are ſucceeded by ſubrotund fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundiſh ſeeds. *Millar.*

Garlick is of an extremely ſtrong, and to moſt people a diſagreeable ſmell, and of an acrid and pungent taſte. It is an extremely active and penetrating medicine, as may be proved by applying plaiſters of *garlick* to the ſoles of the feet, which will in a very little time give a ſtrong ſmell to the breath. Iſſues will ſmell ſtrongly of *garlick* three or four hours after a perſon has eaten it; and given to fowls, it communicates its taſte ſtrongly to their fleſh, and in ſome degree to their eggs. Bruiſed, and laid on any tender part of the ſkin, it corrodes it, and raiſes bliſters. Some are very fond of it in food; and a little of it is not only agreeable this way, but aſſiſts digeſtion, and ſtrengthens the ſtomach. *Hill.*

Garlick has, of all our plants, the greateſt ſtrength, affords moſt nouriſhment, and ſupplies moſt ſpirits to thoſe who eat little fleſh. *Temple.*

'Tis mortal ſin an onion to devour;
Each clove of *garlick* is a ſacred pow'r:
Religious nations ſure, and bleſt abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate's Juv.*

GA'RLICK *Pear-tree. n. ſ.*

It hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of four petals or leaves, which ſtand erect, the lower part being occupied by a number of chives: the pointal, which is fixed on a long footſtalk, riſes from the centre of the empalement, and afterward becomes a globular fleſhy fruit; in the centre of which are included many ſeeds, which are ſhaped almoſt like kidneys. This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and ſeveral other places in the warmer parts of America, where it uſually riſes to the height of thirty or forty feet, and ſpreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit about the ſize of a tennis-ball, which, when ripe, has a rough browniſh rind, and a mealy ſweet pulp, ſomewhat like ſome of the European pears; but has a ſtrong ſcent of garlick. *Millar.*

GARLICK *Wild. n. ſ.*

The characters are: it agrees in every reſpect with the garlick; but hath, for the moſt part, a ſweet ſcent; and the flowers are produced in an umbel. *Miller.*

GARLICKEA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*garlick* and *eat.*] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that ſtood ſo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlickeaters.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

GA'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; dreſs.

Hence, rotten thing, or I ſhall ſhake thy bones
Out of thy *garments.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Haſt any of thy late maſter's *garments* in thy poſſeſſion?
Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.

Our leaf, once fallen, ſpringeth no more; neither doth the ſun or ſummer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Three worthy perſons from his ſide it tore,
And dy'd his *garment* with their ſcatter'd gore. *Waller.*

The peacock, in all his pride, does not diſplay half the colours that appear in the *garments* of a Britiſh lady, when ſhe is dreſſed. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 265.

GA'RNER. *n. ſ.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up.

Earth's increaſe, and foyſon plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

For ſundry foes the rural realm ſurround;
The fieldmouſe builds her *garner* under ground:
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd. Virg.*

To **GA'RNER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore as in garners.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I muſt live, or bear no life. *Shak. Othello.*

GA'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin, from its reſemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs, between the ſapphire and the common cryſtal. It is found of various ſizes. Its ſurfaces are not ſo ſmooth or polite as thoſe of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a ſtrong red, with a plain admixture of blueiſh: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightneſs of the ruby. *Hill.*

The *garnet* ſeems to be a ſpecies of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a ſlight caſt of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a ſlight caſt of purple.
Woodward's Met. Foſſ.

To **GA'RNISH.** *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which *garniſhed* their proud heights with ſtately trees. *Sidney.*

All within with flowers was *garniſhed*,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongſt them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous ſmells, and painted colours ſhew. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5.

With taper light
To ſeek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garniſh*,
Is waſteful and ridiculous exceſs. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Paradiſe was a terreſtrial garden, *garniſhed* with fruits, delighting both the eye and taſte. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All the ſtreets between the Bridge-foot and palace of Paul's, where the king then lay, were *garniſhed* with the citizens, ſtanding in their liveries. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dreſt!
Garniſh'd with 'ſparagus, himſelf a feaſt! *Dryden's Juv.*

No man lards ſalt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garniſhes* his lamb with ſpitchcok'd eel. *King's Cookery.*

3. To fit with fetters.

GA'RNISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

So are you, ſweet,
Ev'n in the lovely *garniſh* of a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Matter and figure they produce;
For *garniſh* this, and that for uſe;
They ſeek to feed and pleaſe their gueſts. *Prior.*

2. Things ſtrewed round a diſh.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

4. *Penſiuncula carceraria*; an acknowledgment in money when firſt a priſoner goes into a gaol. *Ainſworth.*

Ga'rnishment. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh.*] Ornament; embelliſhment.

The church of Sancta Guiſtiniana in Padoua is a ſound piece of good art, where the materials being but ordinary ſtone, without any *garniſhment* of ſculpture, do raviſh the beholders. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Garniture. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh.*] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall ſhort in the *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferior in the furniture of their heads. *Government of the Tongue.*

Plain ſenſe, which pleas'd your ſires an age ago,
Is loſt, without the *garniture* of ſhow. *Granville.*

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our ſpecies, ſo they are very aſſiduous in beſtowing upon themſelves the fineſt *garnitures* of art. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Garous. *adj.* [from *garum.*] Reſembling pickle made of fiſh.

In a civet-cat a different and offenſive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being eſpecially fiſh; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion, and olidous ſeparation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 4.

Ga'rran. *n. ſ.* [Erſe. It imports the ſame as gelding. The word is ſtill retained in Scotland.] A ſmall horſe; a hobby. A Highland horſe which, when brought into the North of England, takes the name of *galloway*.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their perſons. *Spenſer.*

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* ſhift upon graſs the year round: and this would force men to the encloſing of grounds, ſo that the race of *garrans* would decreaſe. *Temple.*

GARRET. *n. ſ.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe.

The mob, commiſſion'd by the government,
Are ſeldom to an empty *garret* ſent. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

John Bull ſkipped from room to room; ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, from the kitchen to the *garret*. *Arbuthnot.*

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the ſpacious air,
With licence to build caſtles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood.

The colour of the ſhining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in ſome pieces white, and in ſome pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

Garrete'er. *n. ſ.* [from *garret.*] An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON. *n. ſ.* [*garniſon*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it.

How oft he ſaid to me,
Thou art no ſoldier fit for Cupid's *garriſon*. *Sidney, b.* i.

2. Fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall ſo ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garriſons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The ſtate of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garriſon* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **Ga'rrison.** *v. a.* [from the verb.] To ſecure by fortreſſes.

Others thoſe forces join,
Which *garriſon* the conqueſts near the Rhine. *Dryden.*

GARRU'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a ſecret.

Let me here
Expiate, if poſſible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeneſs.

Some vices of ſpeech muſt carefully be avoided: firſt of all, loquacity or *garrulity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ga'rrulous. *adj.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomſon.*

GARTER. *n. ſ.* [*gardus*, Welſh; *jartier*, French, from *gar*, Welſh, the binding of the knee.]

1. A ſtring or ribband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be ſleeky comb'd, their blue coats bruſh'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit. *Shakeſpeare.*

When we reſt in our cloaths we looſen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the ſpirits free paſſage. *Ray.*

Handſome *garters* at your knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*.
—The george, profan'd, hath loſt his holy honour;
The *garter*, blemiſh'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Shak.*

You owe your Ormond nothing but a ſon,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryden.*

3. The principal king at arms.

To **Ga'rter.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not ſee to *garter* his hoſe. *Shak.*

A perſon was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Garth. *n. ſ.* [as if *girth*, from *gird.*] The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

Gas. *n. ſ.* [A word invented by the chymiſts.] It is uſed by Van Helmont, and ſeems deſigned to ſignify, in general, a ſpirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uſes it looſely in many ſenſes, and very unintelligibly and inconſiſtently. *Harris.*

GASCONA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French, from *Gaſcon*, a nation eminent for boaſting.] A boaſt; a bravado.

Was it a *gaſconade* to pleaſe me, that you ſaid your fortune was increaſed to one hundred a year ſince I left you? *Swift.*

To **Gascona'de.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boaſt; to brag; to bluſter.

To **GASH.** *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, French. *Skinner.*] To cut deep ſo as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt inſtrument ſo as to make the wound wide.

Where the Engliſhmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horſes were found grievouſly *gaſhed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Wit is a keen inſtrument, and every one can cut and *gaſh* with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires great art. *Tillotſon, Sermon* ii.

See me *gaſh'd* with knives,
Or ſear'd with burning ſteel. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Streaming with blood, all over *gaſh'd* with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *A. Phillips.*

Gash. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gaſh* therein; were not his targe,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary ſoul from thence it would diſcharge. *Spenſer.*

A perilous *gaſh*, a very limb lopt off. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Hamilton drove Newton almoſt to the end of the liſts; but Newton on a ſudden gave him ſuch a *gaſh* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*

But th' ethereal ſubſtance clos'd,
Not long diviſible; and from the *gaſh*
A ſtream of nectarous humour iſſuing flow'd. *Par. Loſt.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-ſword and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gaſh* and ſcar. *Arbuth.*

Ga'skins. *n. ſ.* [from *Gaſcoigne.* See **Galligaskins.**] Wide hoſe; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaſkins* fall. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Gasp.** *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *giſpe*, Daniſh, to ſob, *Junius.*]

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.

The ſick for air before the portal *gaſp*. *Dryden's Virg.*

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gaſping* throats. *Dryden.*

The *gaſping* head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ladies *gaſp'd*, and ſcarcely could reſpire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryden.*

A ſcantling of wit lay *gaſping* for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbiſh. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Pale and faint,
He *gaſps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to ſee his friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively.

I lay me down to *gaſp* my lateſt breath;
The wolves will get a breakfaſt by my death. *Dryden.*

He ſtaggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with ſhort ſobs he *gaſps* away his breath. *Dryden.*

3. To long for. This ſenſe is, I think, not proper, as nature never expreſſes deſire by gaſping.

The Caſtilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the ſame maſter, who, ſeeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gaſped* after their liberty, demanded a moſt exorbitant price for their ranſom. *Spectator,* Nº 198.

Gasp. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The ſhort catch of breath in the laſt agonies.

His fortunes all lie ſpeechleſs, and his name
Is at laſt *gaſp*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his laſt;
And to the lateſt *gaſp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shakeſp.*

If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the lateſt *gaſp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, ſhew it now. *Addiſon's Roſamond.*

Life's buſineſs at one *gaſp* be o'er. *Pope.*

To **Gast.** *v. a.* [from ᵹaꞅτ, Saxon. See **Aghast.**] To make aghaſt; to fright; to ſhock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he ſaw my beſt alarmed ſpirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gaſted* by the noiſe I made,
Full ſuddenly he fled. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ga'strick. *adj.* [from γαςὴρ.] Belonging to the belly.

Gastro'raphy. *n. ſ.* [γαςὴρ and ῥάπτω.] In ſtrictneſs of etymology, ſignifies no more than ſewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the inteſtine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Gastro'tomy. *n. ſ.* [γαςὴρ and τέτομα.] The act of cutting open the belly.

Gat. The preterite of *get*.

Moſes *gat* him up into the mount. *Exod.* xxiv. 18.

GATE. *n. ſ.* [ᵹeat, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, a caſtle, palace, or large building.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My ſoul flies through theſe wounds to ſeek thee. *Shakeſp.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd ſo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into incloſed grounds.

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
——Both ſtile and *gate*, horſeway and footpath. *Shak.*

3. An avenue; an opening.

Auria had done nothing but wiſely and politickly, in ſetting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Ga'tevein. *n. ſ.* The *vena porta*.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade ſick, nor any obſtruction to continue in the *gatevein* which diſperſeth that blood. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Ga'teway. *n. ſ.* [*gate* and *way.*] A way through gates of incloſed grounds.

Gateways between incloſures are ſo miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **GA'THER.** *v. a.* [ᵹaðeꞃan, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place; to get in harveſt.

I *gathered* me ſilver and gold. *Eccleſiaſtes,* ii. 8.

Gather ſtones—and they took ſtones and made an heap. *Geneſis.*

The ſeventh year we ſhall not ſow, nor *gather* in our increaſe. *Lev.* xxv. 20.

2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck.

His opinions
Have ſatisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shakeſpeare.*

Caſt up the highway, *gather* out the ſtones. *Iſ.* lxii. 10.

I will ſpend this preface upon thoſe from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he muſt *gather* up money by degrees, as the ſale of his commodities ſhall bring it in. *Locke.*

3. To crop.

What have I done?
To ſee my youth, my beauty, and my love
No ſooner gain'd, but ſlighted and betray'd;
And like a roſe juſt *gather'd* from the ſtalk,
But only ſmelt, and cheaply thrown aſide,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

4. To aſſemble.

They have *gathered* themſelves together againſt me. *Job.*

Come, ye heathen, and *gather* yourſelves together. *Joel.*

He led us through three fair ſtreets; and all the way we went there were *gathered* ſome people on both ſides, ſtanding in a row. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. To heap up; to accumulate.

He that by uſury and unjuſt gain increaſeth his ſubſtance, ſhall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Prov.* xxviii.

6. To ſelect and take.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Pſalm* cvi. 47.

7. To ſweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was caſt into the ſea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Matt.* xiii. 47.

8. To collect charitable contributions.

9. To bring into one body or intereſt.

I will *gather* others to him, beſides thoſe that are *gathered* unto him. *Iſaiah,* lvi. 8.

10. To draw together from a ſtate of diffuſion; to compreſs; to contract.

Immortal Tully ſhone,
The Roman roſtra deck'd the conſul's throne;
Gath'ring his flowing robe he ſeem'd to ſtand,
In act to ſpeak, and graceful ſtretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

11. To gain.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryden.*

12. To pucker needlework.

13. To collect logically; to know by inference.

That which, out of the law either of reaſon or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Hooker, b.* i. § 3.

The reaſon that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being ſhut againſt his entrance. *Shakeſp.*

After he had ſeen the viſion, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, aſſuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Acts,* xvi. 10.

Return'd
By night, and liſtening where the hapleſs pair
Sat in their ſad diſcourſe, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Madamoiſelle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is at this time tranſlating Chaucer into modern French: from which I *gather*, that he has formerly been tranſlated into the old Provencal. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

We may eaſily *gather* from this paſſage what notion the ancients had concerning a future ſtate. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

14. *To* **Gather** *Breath.* [A proverbial expreſſion.] To have reſpite from any calamity.

The luckleſs lucky maid
A long time with that ſavage people ſtaid;
To *gather breath*, in many miſeries. *Spenſer.*

To **Ga'ther.** *v. n.*

1. To be condenſed; to thicken.

If ere night the *gath'ring* clouds we fear,
A ſong will help the beating ſtorm to bear. *Dryd. Paſt.*

When *gath'ring* clouds o'erſhadow all the ſkies,
And ſhoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dryden.*

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, Eaſt and Weſt, on airy courſers borne,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*

Think on the ſtorm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burſt upon it. *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar matter.

Their ſnow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people came in to them. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

3. To aſſemble.

There be three things that mine heart feareth; the ſlander of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and a falſe accuſation. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xxvi. 5.

4. To generate pus or matter.

Aſk one, who by repeated reſtraints hath ſubdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no leſs happy than the eaſe of a broken impoſthume after the painful *gathering* and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

Ga'ther. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Part cannons, perriwigs, and feathers. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Ga'therer. *n. ſ.* [from *gather.*]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.

I will ſpend this preface about thoſe from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and diſpoſer of other men's ſtuff. *Wotton's Pref. to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of ſycamore-fruit. *Amos.*

Nor in that land
Do poiſonous herbs deceive the *gatherer*'s hand. *May.*

Ga'thering. *n. ſ.* [from *gather.*] Collection of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in ſtore, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 2.

Ga'tten-tree. See **Cornelian-cherry**, of which it is a ſpecies.

GAUDE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain. Skinner imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the moſt gaudy colour. Junius, according to his cuſtom, talks of ἄγαυος; and Mr. Lye finds *gaude*, in Douglaſs, to ſignify deceit or fraud, from *gwawdio*, Welſh, to cheat. It ſeems to me moſt eaſily deducible from *gaudium*, Latin, joy; the cauſe of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expreſſes pleaſure. In Scotland this word is ſtill retained, both as a ſhowy bauble, and the perſon fooled. It is alſo retained in Scotland to denote a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn as a ſign of joy.

He ſtole th' impreſſion of her fantaſy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, noſegays, ſweatmeats. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleaſures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudes*,
To give me audience. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

My love to Hermia
Is melted as the ſnow; ſeems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some bound for Guiney, golden ſand to find,
Bore all the *gaudes* the ſimple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For folded turbants fineſt holland bear. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

To **Gaude.** *v. a.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing.

Go to a goſſip's feaſt, and *gaude* with me,
After ſo long grief ſuch nativity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ga'udery. *n. ſ.* [from *gaude.*] Finery; oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the wiſeſt and nobleſt inſtitutions that ever was. *Bacon.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and ſhould have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, ſcarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmoſt *gaudery* of youth, with cloaths as ridiculouſly, and as much in the faſhion, as the perſon that wears them is uſually grown out of it. *South's Sermons.*

A plain ſuit, ſince we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarniſh'd *gaud'ry* known. *Dryden.*

Ga'udily. *adv.* [from *gaudy.*] Showily.

Gau'diness. *n. ſ.* [from *gaudy.*] Showineſs; tinſel appearance.

Ga'udy. *adj.* [from *gaude.*] Showy; ſplendid; pompous; oſtentatiouſly fine.

Coſtly thy habit as thy purſe can buy,
But not expreſt in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Fancies fond with *gaudy* ſhapes poſſeſs,
As thick and numberleſs
As the gay motes that people the ſun-beams. *Milton.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive thither much ſooner than him who wanders aſide to gaze at every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

A goldfinch there I ſaw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from ſide to ſide. *Dryd.*

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Phillips.*

GA'UDY. *n. ſ.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feaſt; a feſtival; a day of plenty.

He may ſurely be content with a faſt to-day, that is ſure of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give.*

Thou canſt not every day give me thy heart;
If thou canſt give it, then thou never *gav'ſt* it:
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It ſtays at home, and thou with loſing ſav'ſt it. *Donne.*

GA'VEL. *n. ſ.* A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Mortimer.*

GA'VELKIND. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongſt all his ſons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no iſſue of his own. This cuſtom is of force in divers places of England, but eſpecially in Kent. *Cowel.*

Among other Welſh cuſtoms he aboliſhed that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the baſtards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Iriſh *gavelkind.* *Davies on Ireland.*

To **GAUGE.** *v. a.* [*gauge, jauge*, a meaſuring rod, French. It is pronounced *gage.*]

1. To meaſure with reſpect to the contents of a veſſel.
2. To meaſure with regard to any proportion.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each ſide, broad on one ſide, and narrow on the other, both which miniſter to the progreſſive motion of the bird. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itſelf than that artful manner in Homer's battles of taking meaſure or *gauging* his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one perſon by the oppoſition of it to ſome other he is made to excel. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

GAUGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A meaſure; a ſtandard.

This plate muſt be a *gauge* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himſelf, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a conſtant *gauge* of your trade and wealth. *Locke.*

Timothy propoſed to his miſtreſs, that ſhe ſhould entertain no ſervant that was above four foot ſeven inches high; and for that purpoſe had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be meaſured. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

GAU'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *gauge.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.

Thoſe earls and dukes have, from the beginning, been privileged with royal juriſdiction; and, to this end, appointed their ſpecial officers, as ſheriff, admiral, *gauger*, and eſcheator. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

GAUNT. *adj.* [As if *gewant*, from ʒeƿanian, to leſſen, Saxon.] Thin; ſlender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my compoſition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious faſt;
And who abſtains from meat that is not *gaunt?*
For ſleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanneſs, leanneſs is all *gaunt:*
The pleaſure that ſome fathers feed upon,
Is my ſtrict faſt; I mean my childrens looks;
And therein faſting, thou haſt made me *gaunt:*
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whoſe hollow womb inherits nought but bones.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

Two maſtiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her flight purſu'd,
And oft their faſten'd fangs in blood embru'd. *Dryden.*

GA'UNTLY. *adv.* [from *gaunt.*] Leanly; ſlenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *n. ſ.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is ſometimes in poetry uſed for the *ceſtus*, or boxing glove.

A ſcaly *gauntlet* now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt glove this hand. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Feel but the difference, ſoft and rough;
This a *gauntlet*, that a muff. *Cleaveland.*

Some ſhall in ſwiftneſs for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;
The ſtrong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd ſhall ſtand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow ſand. *Dryden's Virg.*

Who naked wreſtled beſt, beſmear'd with oil;
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryd. Fab.*

The funeral of ſome valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light:
View his two *gauntlets*; theſe declare
That both his hands were us'd to war. *Prior.*

So to repel the Vandals of the ſtage,
Our vet'ran bard reſumes his tragick rage;
He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Engliſhmen to judge the field. *Southern.*

GA'VOT. *n. ſ.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.

The diſpoſition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, ſarabands, jigs and *gavots*, are real qualities in the inſtrument. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

GAUZE. *n. ſ.* A kind of thin tranſparent ſilk.

Silken cloaths were uſed by the ladies; and it ſeems they were thin, like *gauze.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Brocadoes and damaſks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK. *n. ſ.* [ʒeac, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.
2. A fooliſh fellow. In both ſenſes it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for *gallon.*] A ſmall tub, or lading veſſel.

GA'WNTREE. *n. ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A wooden frame on which beer-caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY. *adj.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; chearful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda ſmil'd, and all the world was *gay.* *Pope.*

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. *Pope.*

2. Fine; ſhowy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay.* *Bar.* vi. 9.

GAY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embelliſhment.

Moroſe and untractable ſpirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of ſo many old wives tales. *L'Eſtrange.*

GA'YETY. *n. ſ.* [*gayeté*, French, from *gay.*]

1. Chearfulneſs; airineſs; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleaſure.

And from thoſe *gayeties* our youth requires
To exerciſe their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

3. Finery, ſhow.

Our *gayety* and our gilt are all beſmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'YLY. *adv.* Merrily; chearfully; ſhowily.

GA'YNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gay.*] Gayety; finery. Not much in uſe.

To **GAZE.** *v. n.* [ἀγάζεσθαι, or rather ʒeꞅean, to ſee, Sax.] To look intently and earneſtly; to look with eagerneſs.

What ſeeſt thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world:
If ſo, gaze on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

From ſome ſhe caſt her modeſt eyes below;
At ſome her *gazing* glances roving flew. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by thoſe things that are precious in her. *Eccleſiaſticus*, ix. 5.

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And *gaz'd* a while the ample ſky. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

GAZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerneſs or wonder; fixed look.

Being light'ned with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the world's *gaze*,
To ſing with angels her immortal praiſe. *Spenſer.*

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of muſick touch their ears,
You ſhall perceive them make a mutual ſtand,
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt *gaze*,
By the ſweet power of muſick. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Not a month
'Fore your queen dy'd, ſhe was more worth ſuch *gazes*
Than what you look on now. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

With ſecret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold,
On whom the great Creator hath beſtow'd
Worlds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our underſtanding, ſoars out of ſight, and leaves his readers at a *gaze.* *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

After having ſtood at *gaze* before this gate, he diſcovered an inſcription. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 27.

2. The object gazed on.

I muſt die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the ſcorn and *gaze*;
To grind in brazen fetters, under taſk,
With my heav'n-gifted ſtrength. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

GA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *gaze.*] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermil red did ſhew,
Like roſes in a bed of lilies ſhed;
The which ambroſial odours from them threw,
And *gazers* ſenſe with double pleaſure fed. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll ſlay more *gazers* than the baſiliſk. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Come, baſiliſk,
And kill the innocent *gazer* with thy ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bright as the ſun, her eyes the *gazers* ſtrike;
And, like the ſun, they ſhine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a tranſcendent delight; and yet, at the ſame time, diſcover the blemiſhes which the common *gazer* never obſerved. *Watts's Logick.*

GA'ZEFUL. *adj.* [*gaze* and *full.*] Looking intently.

The brightneſs of her beauty clear,
The raviſht hearts of *gazeful* men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenſer on Beauty.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *n. ſ.* [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis agaſæus, Skinner.*] A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye.

Seeſt thou the *gazehound!* how with glance ſevere
From the cloſe herd he marks the deſtin'd deer! *Tickell.*

GAZE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news-paper, of which the firſt was publiſhed at Venice.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented indifferently on the firſt or laſt ſyllable.

And ſometimes when the loſs is ſmall,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in *gazettes.* *Hudibras. p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

An Engliſh gentleman, without geography, cannot well underſtand a *gazette.* *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of a *gazette.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the preſs;
Like the laſt *gazette*, or the laſt addreſs. *Pope.*

GAZETTE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *gazette.*]

1. A writer of news.
2. It was lately a term of the utmoſt infamy, being uſually applied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*gaze* and *ſtock.*] A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

Theſe things are offences to us, by making us *gazingſtocks* to others, and objects of their ſcorn and deriſion. *Ray.*

GAZO'N. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverſes of galleries. *Harris.*

GEAR. *n. ſ.* [ʒẏꞃian, to clothe; ʒeaꞃpe, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dreſs; habit; ornaments.

Array thyſelf in her moſt gorgeous *gear.* *Fairy Queen.*

When he found her bound, ſtript from her *gear*,
And vile tormenters ready ſaw in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax, b.* ii. *ſtan.* 27.

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick duſt,
I ſhall appear ſome harmleſs villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear.* *Milton.*

I fancy every body obſerves me as I walk the ſtreet, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To ſee ſome radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birthday *gear*,
You think ſome goddeſs from the ſky
Deſcended, ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horſes or oxen draw.

Apollo's ſpite Pallas diſcern'd, and flew to Tydeus' ſon;
His ſcourge reacht, and his horſe made freſh; then took her angry run
At King Eumelus, brake his *gears.* *Chapman's Iliads.*

The frauds he learn'd in his fanatick years
Made him uneaſy in his lawful *gears.* *Dryden.*

3. Stuff. *Hanmer.*

If fortune be a woman, ſhe is a good wench for this *gear.* *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches: as, he has *gear* enough.

GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find only in Spenſer.] Wonderful.

It to Leeches ſeemed ſtrange and *geaſon.* *Hubb. Tale.*

GEAT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *jett.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mould. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

GECK. *n. ſ.* [ʒeac, a cuckow; *geck*, German, a fool; *gawk*, Scottiſh.] A bubble eaſily impoſed upon. *Hanmer.*

Why did you ſuffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needleſs jealouſy, and to become the *geck* and ſcorn o' th' other's villainy? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Why have you ſuffer'd me to be impriſon'd,
And made the moſt notorious *geck* and gull
That e'er invention plaid on? *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To **GECK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.

GEE. A term uſed by waggoners to their horſes when they would have them go faſter.

GEESE. The plural of *gooſe.*

GE'LABLE. *adj.* [from *gelu*, Latin.] What may be congealed or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE. } *adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Formed into a gelly;
GELA'TINOUS. } viſcous; ſtiff and coheſive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* ſubſtance is an excrement caſt off from the ſhoals of fiſh that inhabit the main. *Woodward.*

You ſhall always ſee their eggs laid carefully up in that ſpermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are repoſited. *Derham.*

To **GELD.** *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt.* [*gelten*, German.]

1. To caſtrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as ſoon as they fall. *Tuſſer.*

Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

2. To deprive of any eſſential part.

He bears his courſe, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other ſide,
Gelding th' oppos'd continent as much
As on the other ſide it takes from you. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

3. To deprive of any thing immodeſt, or liable to objection.

They were diligent enough to make ſure work, and to geld it ſo clearly in ſome places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*

GE'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *geld.*] One that performs the act of caſtration.

Geld later with *gelders*, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

No ſow *gelder* did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

GE'LDER-ROSE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe brought from *Guelderland.*]

The leaves are like thoſe of the maple-tree: the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, which expands in a circular roſe form, and is divided at the top into five parts: theſe are collected in form of an umbel, the largeſt of which grow on the outſide, and are barren; but thoſe in the middle are fruitful, producing red berries, in each of which is contained one flat heart-ſhaped ſeed.

The ſpecies are three. If the ſoil be moiſt, this plant affords a very agreeable proſpect, both in the ſeaſon when it is in flower, and alſo in the Autumn, when the fruit is ripe, which generally grows in large cluſters, and is of a beautiful colour. *Millar.*

The *gelder-roſe* is increaſed by ſuckers and cuttings. *Mort.*

GE'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *geld.*] Any animal caſtrated, particularly an horſe.

Though naturally there be more males of horſes, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The lord lieutenant may chuſe out one of the beſt horſes, and two of the beſt *geldings*; for which ſhall be paid one hundred pounds for the horſe, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings.* *Temple.*

GE'LID. *adj.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,
They flounce. *Thomſon's Spring.*

GELI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viſcous body; viſcidity; glue; gluey ſubſtance.

My beſt blood turn
To an infected *gelly.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The tapers of the gods,
The ſun and moon became like waxen globes,
The ſhooting ſtars end all in purple *gellies*,
And chaos is at hand. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardeſt of animal ſolids are reſolvable again into *gellies.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GELT. *n. ſ.* [from *geld.*] A caſtrated animal; gelding.

The ſpayed *gelts* they eſteem the moſt profitable. *Mortim.*

GELT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for the ſake of rhyme from *gilt.*] Tinſel; gilt ſurface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Emboſt with bugle about the belt. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

GELT. The participle paſſive of *geld.*

Let the others be *gelt* for oxen. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GEM. *n. ſ.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious ſtone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
And ſo to take the *gem* Urania ſought. *Sidney.*

I ſaw his bleeding rings,
Their precious *gems* new loſt, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, ſav'd him from deſpair. *Shakeſp.*

It will ſeem a hard matter to ſhadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many ſides, and to give the luſtre where it ought. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Stones of ſmall worth may lie unſeen by day;
But night itſelf does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley.*

The baſis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either cryſtal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter. *Woodward.*

2. The firſt bud.

From the joints of thy prolifick ſtem
A ſwelling knot is raiſed, call'd a *gem*;
Whence, in ſhort ſpace, itſelf the cluſter ſhows. *Denham.*

Embolden'd out they come,
And ſwell the *gems*, and burſt the narrow room. *Dryden.*

The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds, before the *gems* exert
Their feeble heads. *Phillips.*

To **GEM.** *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To **GEM.** *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the firſt buds.

Laſt roſe, in dance, the ſtately trees, and ſpread
Their branches; hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
Their bloſſoms. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

GEME'LLIPAROUS. *adj.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To **GE'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *geminate.*] Repetition; reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to caſt into hell; yea, I ſay unto you, with a *gemination*, which the preſent controverſy ſhews not to have been cauteleſs, fear him. *Boyle.*

GE'MINY. *n. ſ.* [*gemini*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or elſe you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *geminy* of aſſes ſplit, would make juſt four of you. *Congr.*

GE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*geminus*, Latin.] Double.

Chriſtians have baptized theſe *geminous* births, and double connaſcencies, with ſeveral names, as conceiving in them a diſtinction of ſouls. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

GE'MMARY. *adj.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principal and *gemmary* affection is its tranſlucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not diſcoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

GE'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itſelf. *Woodward.*

2. Reſembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *gem.*] The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GE'MOTE. *n. ſ.* The court of the hundred. Obſolete.

GE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*genus*, Latin; *gendre*, French.]

1. A kind; a ſort.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; ſo that if we will ſupply it with one gender of herbs, or diſtract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The other motive,

Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bear me. *Shakeſp.*

2. A ſex.
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark.*

Cubitus, ſometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, ſignifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulyſſes ſpeaks of Nauſicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the maſculine *gender*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget.
2. To produce; to cauſe.

Fooliſh and unlearned queſtions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* ſtrife. *2 Tim.* ii. 23.

To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A ciſtern for foul toads
To *gender* in. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thou ſhalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverſe kind. *Lev.* xix. 19.

GENEALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy.*] Pertaining to deſcents or families; pertaining to the hiſtory of the ſucceſſions of houſes.

GENEA'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [γενεαλογέω; *genealogiſte*, French.] He who traces deſcents.

GENEALOGY. *n. ſ.* [γενεὰ and λόγος.] Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families; enumeration of deſcent in order of ſucceſſion; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into ſeveral regions; and in that order ſucceſſively riſing one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

GE'NERABLE. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL. *adj.* [*general* French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals; not ſpecial; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a falſe way of arguing. *Notes to Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Lax in ſignification; not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import.

Where the author ſpeaks more ſtrictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more looſe and *general* expreſſions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, conſidered there as ſeparated from time and place, and ſo capable to repreſent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole claſs or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, becauſe ſome have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgifte.*

5. Publick; compriſing the whole.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men,
'Till he diſburs'd, at St. Colmeſkill iſle,
Ten thouſand dollars to our *gen'ral* uſe. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Nor fail'd they to expreſs how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* ſafety he deſpis'd
His own. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

6. Not directed to any ſingle object.

If the ſame thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* averſion will be turned into a particular hatred againſt it. *Sprat.*

7. Extenſive, though not univerſal.
8. Common; uſual.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the moſt *general* way. *Shak. Timon.*

9. *General* is appended to ſeveral offices: as, *Attorney General*, *Solicitor General*, *Vicar General*.

GE'NERAL. *n. ſ.*

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without inſiſting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing elſe, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of ſome end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins, and ſo ſpreads itſelf by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

I have conſidered Milton's Paradiſe Loſt in the fable, the characters, the ſentiments, and the language; and have ſhewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of theſe heads. *Addiſ.*

2. The publick; the intereſt of the whole. Not in uſe.

Neither my place, nor aught I heard of buſineſs,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the *general*
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingluts and ſwallows other ſorrows. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. The vulgar. Not in uſe.

The play, I remember, pleaſed not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*: but it was, as I received it, and others, whoſe judgment in ſuch matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. [*General*. Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke.*

The *generals* on the enemy's ſide are inferior to ſeveral that once commanded the French armies. *Addiſ. on the War.*

The war's whole art each private ſoldier knows,
And with a *gen'ral*'s love of conqueſt glows. *Addiſon.*

GENERALI'SSIMO. *n. ſ.* [*generaliſſime*, French, from *general.*] The ſupreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commiſſion of *generaliſſimo* was likewiſe given to the prince. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Pompey had deſerved the name of Great; and Alexander, of the ſame cognomination, was *generaliſſimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*generalité*, French, from *general.*]

1. The ſtate of being general; the quality of including ſpecies or particulars.

Becauſe the curioſity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the ſearch of things than were convenient, the ſame is thereby reſtrained unto ſuch *generalities* as, every where offering themſelves, are apparent to men of the weakeſt conceit. *Hooker, b.* i. § 6.

Theſe certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacies and diſobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common maſs.

There is a great neceſſity, though not apparent, as not extending to the *generality*, but reſting upon private heads. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

By his own principles he excludes from ſalvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

The *generality* of the Engliſh have ſuch a favourable opinion of treaſon, nothing can cure them. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

They publiſh their ill-natured diſcoveries with a ſecret pride, and applaud themſelves for the ſingularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Such treatment has its effect among the *generality* of thoſe whoſe hands it falls into. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The wiſeſt were diſtracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any ruler. *Rogers, Sermon* iii.

GE'NERALLY. *adv.* [from *general.*]

1. In general; without ſpecification or exception.

I am not a woman to be touch'd with ſo many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole ſex withal. *Shak.*

Generally we would not have thoſe that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it ſtrange that we have ſet down particulars untried. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Extenſively, though not univerſally.
3. Commonly; frequently.
4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally ſpeaking, they live very quietly. *Addiſon.*

Generally ſpeaking, they have been gaining ever ſince, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift.*

GE'NERALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *general.*] Wide extent, though ſhort of univerſality; frequency; commonneſs.

They had with a general conſent, rather ſpringing by the *generalneſs* of the cauſe than of any artificial practice, ſet themſelves in arms. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *general.*] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vaſt extent, and include in their *generalty* all thoſe ſeveral laws which are allowed as the rule of juſtice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT. *n. ſ.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe that the ſoul is made by God, ſome by angels, and ſome by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention to the later ages. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 4.

In ſuch pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is ſuppoſed to be the ſun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwiſe than by his heat. *Ray.*

To GE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Thoſe creatures which being wild *generate* ſeldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To cauſe; to produce.

God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteouſly
The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Or find ſome other way to *generate*
Mankind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 894.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, muſt likewiſe *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*generation*, French, from *generate.*]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impreſſions; and ſo it may be thought of ſounds in their firſt *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new ſealing, ſhews they cannot be impreſſions. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell
His *generation*, and the riſing birth
Of nature from the unapparent deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

If we deduce the ſeveral races of mankind in the ſeveral parts of the world from *generation*, we muſt imagine the firſt numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil conſtitutions, to aſſemble as ſo many heads of families whom they repreſent. *Temple.*

2. A family; a race.

Y'are a dog.
——Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's ſhe, if I be a dog? *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* meſſes,
To gorge his appetite, ſhall to my boſom
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. A ſingle ſucceſſion; one gradation in the ſcale of genealogical deſcent.

This *generation* ſhall not paſs 'till all theſe things be fulfilled. *Matt.* xxiv. 34.

In the fourth *generation* they ſhall come hither again. *Gen.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conqueſt of Paleſtine, which with ſingular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom ſome few *generations*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

5. An age.

By ſome of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, thirty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked that the continuance of *generations* is ſo much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Chriſtian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be againſt it. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French, from *genero*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their ſpecies and kinds. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

In grains and kernels the greateſt part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, ſo diſproportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been ſuch a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley's Sermons.*

GENERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, cauſes, or produces.

Imagination aſſimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GENE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*generique*, French, from *genus*, Lat.]
GENE'RICK. } That which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus, but does not diſtinguiſh the ſpecies.

The word conſumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and baſtard conſumption, requires a *generical* deſcription quadrate to both. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generick* difference; for it does not diſtinguiſh wine from cyder or perry: the ſpecifick difference of wine, therefore, is its preſſure from the grape. *Watts's Logick.*

GENE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *generick.*] With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies.

Theſe have all the eſſential characters of ſea-ſhells, and ſhew that they are of the very ſame ſpecifick gravity with thoſe to which they are ſo *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GENERO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*generoſité*, French; *generoſitas*, Latin.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generoſity* than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*

It would not have been your *generoſity*, to have paſſed by ſuch a fault as this. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS. *adj.* [*generoſus*, Latin; *genereux*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

His *gen'rous* ſpouſe, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young ſtranger. *Pope.*

3. Liberal; munificent.
4. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digeſtive furnace drawn off the ardent ſpirit from ſome good ſack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious. *Boyle.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous.*]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimouſly; nobly.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet *generouſly* he does his arms withold. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *generous.*] The quality of being generous.

Is it poſſible to conceive that the overflowing *generouſneſs* of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier on Kindneſs.*

GE'NESIS. *n. ſ.* [γένεσις; *geneſe*, French.] Generation; the firſt book of Moſes, which treats of the production of the world.

GE'NET. *n. ſ.* [French. The word originally ſignified a horſeman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A ſmall ſized well proportioned Spaniſh horſe.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courſers for couſins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

It is no more likely that frogs ſhould be engendered in the clouds, than Spaniſh *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*

He ſhews his ſtatue too, where, plac'd on high,
The *genet* underneath him ſeems to fly. *Dryden's Juv.*

GENETHLI'ACAL. *adj.* [γενεθλιακός.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtronomers; ſhewing the configurations of the ſtars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was ſlighting the art of thoſe fooliſh aſtrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemeriſts, that uſe to pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

GENETHLI'ACKS. *n. ſ.* [from γενέθλη.] The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *n. ſ.* [γενέθλη.] He who calculates nativities.

The truth of aſtrological predictions is not to be referred to the conſtellations: the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the diſpoſition, temper, and complexion of the perſon. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper berry.]

We uſed to keep a diſtilled ſpirituous water of juniper in the ſhops; but the making of it became the buſineſs of the diſtiller, who ſold it under the name of *geneva*. At preſent only a better kind is diſtilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly ſold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the ſtill, with a little common ſalt, and the coarſeſt ſpirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof ſtrength, and is conſequently a liquor that one would wonder any people could accuſtom themſelves to drink with pleaſure. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

GE'NIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.

Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with myſterious reverence I deem. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliſs of men below and gods above! *Dryden's Fables.*

2. That gives chearfulneſs or ſupports life.

Nor th' other light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkneſs nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* ſpirits droop. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

3. Natural; native.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indiſpoſition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

GE'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial.*]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are *genially* diſpoſed to ſome opinions, and naturally as averſe to others. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 15.

2. Gayly; chearfully.

GENICULA'TED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of ſome *geniculated* plant, ſeeming to be part of a ſugar-cane. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

GENICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottineſs; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GE'NIO. *n. ſ.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Latin.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genio's* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other ſcience. *Tatler*, Nº 53.

GE'NITALS. *n. ſ.* [*genitalis*, Latin.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngeſt ſon, who is ſaid to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Brown.*

GE'NITING. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French, ſignifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been ſo called in honour of ſome lady of that name; and the Scottiſh dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the ſame with *Janeton*: otherwiſe ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *Juneting*.] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings* and codlins. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

GE'NITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a caſe, which, among other relations, ſignifies one begetting, as, the father *of a ſon*; or one begotten, as ſon *of a father*.

GE'NIUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whoſe being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is ſaid
Anthony's was by Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The *genius* and the mortal inſtruments
Are then in council; and the ſtate of man,
Like to a little kingdom, ſuffers then. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

And as I awake, ſweet muſick breathe,
Sent by ſome ſpirit to mortals good,
Or th' unſeen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*

And the tame demon that ſhould guard my throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad *genius* ſacrifice this day;
Let common meats reſpectfully give way. *Dryden.*

2. A man endowed with ſuperiour faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Addiſon.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The ſtate and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

Your majeſty's ſagacity, and happy *genius* for natural hiſtory, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the ſchools. *Burnet's Theory, Pref.*

One ſcience only will one *genius* fit;
So vaſt is art, ſo narrow human wit. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. Nature; diſpoſition.

Studious to pleaſe the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points and tropes he ſlurs his crimes. *Dryd.*

Another *genius* and diſpoſition improper for philoſophical contemplations is not ſo much from the narrowneſs of their ſpirit and underſtanding, as becauſe they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

He tames the *genius* of the ſtubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; ſoft; gentle; polite. A word now diſuſed.

Veſpaſian, with great ſpoil and rage,
Forewaſted all: 'till Genuiſſa *gent*
Perſuaded him to ceaſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 10.

She that was noble, wiſe, as fair and *gent*,
Caſt how ſhe might their harmleſs lives preſerve. *Fairfax.*

GENTE'EL. *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteeler* manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than moſt of his predeceſſors. *Swift to Gay.*

Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into the moſt filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.

GENTE'ELLY. *adv.* [from *genteel.*]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Thoſe that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchaſe it at the dear rate of being atheiſts. *Glanv. Sceps. Preface.*

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly.* *South.*

2. Gracefully; handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *genteel.*]

1. Elegance; gracefulneſs; politeneſs.

He had a genius full of *genteelneſs* and ſpirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his poſtures and dreſſes. *Dryden.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentiane,* French; *gentiana,* Latin.] Felwort or baldmony.

The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite to each other: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a cup, being cut into four, five, or more ſegments: it is ſucceeded by a membranous oval ſhaped fruit, ending in a ſharp point, opening lengthwiſe into two parts, and containing many flat roundiſh ſeeds, bordered with a leafy rim. *Millar.*

The root of the *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintiſh and ſomewhat diſagreeable ſmell, and an extremely bitter taſte. It is brought cheap from Germany. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

If it be fiſtulous, and the orifice ſmall, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *n. ſ.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE. *n. ſ.* [*gentilis,* Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguiſh upon every ſoul that doeth evil, of the Jew firſt, and alſo of the *Gentile.* *Rom.* ii. 9.

Gentiles or infidels, in thoſe actions, upon both the ſpiritual and temporal good, have been in one purſuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A perſon of rank. Obſolete.

Fine Baſil deſireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in a pot;
That ladies and *gentiles,* for whom ye do ſerve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preſerve. *Tuſſer.*

GENTILE'SSE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Complaiſance; civility.

She with her wedding-cloaths undreſſes
Her complaiſance and *gentileſſes.* *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 1.

GE'NTILISM. *n. ſ.* [*gentiliſme,* French, from *gentile.*] Heatheniſm; paganiſm.

If invocation of ſaints had been introduced in the apoſtolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentiliſm* again. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

GENTILI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius,* Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation,

That an unſavory odour is *gentilitious,* or national unto the Jews, reaſon or ſenſe will not induce. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cauſe of this diſtemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* diſpoſition of body. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*gentilité,* French, from *gentil,* French; *gentilis,* Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulneſs of mien; nicety of taſte.
3. Gentry; the claſs of perſons well born.

Gavelkind muſt needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility.* *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Paganiſm; heatheniſm.

When people began to eſpy the falſhood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

GE'NTLE. *adj.* [*gentilis,* Latin.]

1. Well born; well deſcended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honeſty ſake broke open all priſons. *Sidney.*

Theſe are the ſtudies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to beſtow their time. *Milton on Education.*

Of *gentle* blood, part ſhed in honour's cauſe,
Each parent ſprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of thoſe *gentle* ones that will uſe the devil himſelf with courteſy. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Her voice was ever ſoft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakeſp.*

As *gentle,* and as jocund, as to jeſt,
Go I to fight. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in converſation, and *gentle* in condition. 2 *Mac.* xv. 12.

The *gentleſt* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*

Your change was wiſe; for, had ſhe been deny'd,
A ſwift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

He had ſuch a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not ſo much afraid as aſhamed to repeat them. *Atterbury.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this ſenſe firſt *gentle* muſick found,
Her proper object is the ſpeech of men. *Davies.*

GE'NTLE. *n. ſ.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of uſe.

Gentles, do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles,* methinks you frown. *Shak.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green *gentle.* *Walton's Angler.*

To **GE'NTLE.** *v. a.* To make gentle; to raiſe from the vulgar. Obſolete.

He to-day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never ſo vile,
This day ſhall *gentle* his condition. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

GE'NTLEFOLK. *n. ſ.* [*gentle* and *folk.*] Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore always ſet a freſh one before them after dinner. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

GE'NTLEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentilhomme,* French; *gentilhuomo,* Ital. that is, *homo gentilis,* a man of anceſtry. All other derivations ſeem to be whimſical.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that ſtate, between the *gentlemen* and the peaſants. *Sidney.*

I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman.* *Shakeſpeare.*

He hither came a private *gentleman,*
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Otway's Orphan.*

You ſay a long deſcended race
Makes *gentlemen,* and that your high degree
Is much diſparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*

2. A man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt.

Inquire me out ſome mean-born *gentleman,*
Whom I will marry ſtrait to Clarence' daughter. *Shakeſp.*

3. A term of complaiſance.

The ſame *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked ſiſters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them ſitting at a diſtance, and covered from head to foot. *Addiſon.*

4. The ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorſhip, came to his wife's pew, and uſed the uſual words of his *gentleman* uſher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let be call'd before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. It is uſed of any man however high.

The Earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the moſt valiant *gentleman.* *Shak. Hen.* IV.

The king is a noble *gentleman,* and my familiar. *Shakeſp.*

GENTLEMANLI'KE. } *adj.* [*gentleman* and *like.*] Becoming
GE'NTLEMANLY. } a man of birth.

He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which, he ſaith, is the life of a peaſant or churl; but enureth himſelf to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of ſtealing. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Pyramus is a ſweet-fac'd man; a proper man as one ſhall ſee in a Summer's day; a moſt lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have train'd me up like a peaſant, hiding from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities, *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

A gentleman uſes the words of gallantry, and *gentlemanlike* very often in his petition. *Spectator,* N° 629.

Two clergymen ſtood candidates for a freeſchool, where a gentleman, who happened to have underſtanding, procured the place for him who was the better ſcholar and more *gentlemanly* perſon of the two. *Swift.*

GE'NTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gentle.*]

1. Dignity of birth; goodneſs of extraction.
2. Softneſs of manners; ſweetneſs of diſpoſition; meekneſs; tenderneſs.

My Lord Sebaſtian,
The truth, you ſpeak, doth lack ſome *gentleneſs.* *Shakeſp.*

Still ſhe retains
Her maiden *gentleneſs,* and oft at eve
Viſits the herds. *Milton.*

The perpetual *gentleneſs* and inherent goodneſs of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

Changes are brought about ſilently and inſenſibly, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleneſs.* *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Maſters muſt correct their ſervants with *gentleneſs,* prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleneſs* of heart deſpicable in a man. *Clariſſa.*

3. Kindneſs; benevolence. Obſolete.

The *gentleneſs* of all the gods go with thee. *Shakeſp.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *gentle.*] Carriage of a gentleman. Obſolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleſhip* in their hat than in their head. *Aſcham.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentle* and *woman.* See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well deſcended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not ſuffer their infants to be ſo long ſwathed as poorer people. *Abbot.*

Doth this Sir Protheus
Often reſort unto this *gentlewoman?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themſelves much good by kneeling upon a cuſhion, and weeding. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. A woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman,* a knight's daughter,
To be her miſtreſs' miſtreſs! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Her *gentlewomen,* like the nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adorings. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman,* you are confeſſing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-caſt look. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle.*]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffenſively; kindly.

My miſtreſs *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

The miſchiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When moſt ſtruck home, being *gently* warded, craves
A noble cunning. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

In the ſame iſland a ſort of great bat, as men lie aſleep with their legs naked, will ſuck their blood at a wound ſo *gently* made as not to awake them. *Grew's Muſæum.*

GE'NTRY. *n. ſ.* [*gentlery, gentry,* from *gentle.*]

1. Birth; condition.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like experienc'd, which no leſs adorns
Our *gentry* than our parents' noble name,
In whoſe ſucceſs we are gentle. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Claſs of people above the vulgar; thoſe between the vulgar and the nobility.

They ſlaughtered many of the *gentry,* for whom no ſex or age could be accepted for excuſe. *Sidney.*

Let ſtates, that aim at greatneſs, take heed how their nobility and *gentry* multiply too faſt. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

How chearfully the hawkers cry
A ſatire, and the *gentry* buy. *Swift.*

2. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd *gentry* there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

3. Civility; complaiſance. Obſolete.

Shew us ſo much *gentry* and good-will,
As to extend your time with us a-while. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'NUFLECTION. *n. ſ.* [*genuflexion,* French; *genu* and *flecto,* Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expreſſed by bending the knee.

Here they make uſe of all the rites of adoration, *genuflections,* wax-candles, incenſe, oblations, prayers only excepted. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

GE'NUINE. *adj.* [*genuinus,* Latin.] Not ſpurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with ſophiſticated ones. *Boyle.*

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have ſo great influence to make men religious, that where any of theſe is, the reſt, together with the true and *genuine* effects of them, are ſuppoſed to be. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

A ſudden darkneſs covers all;
True *genuine* night: night added to the groves:
The fogs are blown full in the face of heaven. *Dryd. Oedip.*

GENU'INELY. *adv.* [from *genuine.*] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analize compound bodies leſs violently, more *genuinely,* and more univerſally than the fire. *Boyle.*

GENU'INENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *genuine.*] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural ſtate.

It is not eſſential to the *genuineneſs* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] In ſcience, a claſs of being, comprehending under it many ſpecies: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts.

A general idea is called by the ſchools *genus,* and it is one common nature agreeing to ſeveral other common natures: ſo animal is a *genus,* becauſe it agrees to horſe, lion, whale, and butterfly. *Watts's Logick.*

If minerals are not convertible into another ſpecies, though of the ſame *genus,* much leſs can they be ſurmiſed reducible into a ſpecies of another *genus.* *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

GE'OCENTRICK. *adj.* [γῆ and κέντρον; *geocentrique,* French.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth. *Harris.*

GE'ODÆSIA. *n. ſ.* [γεωδαισία; *geodeſie,* French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of meaſuring ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. *Harris.*

GE'ODÆTICAL. *adj.* [from *geodæſia.*] Relating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces; comprehending or ſhowing the art of meaſuring land.

GE'OGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographe,* French.] One who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or deſcribed by *geographers.* *Brown.*

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old *geographers.* *Addiſon.*

From ſea to ſea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a meer *geographer* by love. *Tickell.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [*geographique,* French; from *geography.*] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical.*] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulyſſes into the knowledge of his country; ſhe *geographically* deſcribes it to him. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

GEO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographie,* Fr.] *Geography* in a ſtrict ſenſe, ſignifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the ſituation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a larger ſenſe, it includes the knowledge of the ſeas alſo; and in the largeſt ſenſe of all, it extends to the various cuſtoms, habits, and governments of nations. *Watts.*

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but *geography* makes light account hereof, when they diſcourſe of Andes or Teneriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

According to ancient fables the Argonauts ſailed up the Danube, and from thence paſſed into the Adriatick, carrying their ſhips upon their ſhoulders: a mark of great ignorance in *geography.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

GEO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and λόγος.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the ſtate and nature of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and μάντις.] A fortuneteller; a caſter of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretel futurity by other means than the aſtrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers,* and the incantatory impoſtors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

GE'OMANCY. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and μαντία; *geomance,* French.] The act of caſting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what ſhall happen.

According to ſome perſons there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and *geomancy.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy.*] Pertaining to the act of caſting figures.

Two *geomantick* figures were diſplay'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryden.*

GE'OMETER. *n. ſ.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre,* French.] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometrician.

He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age. *Watts.*

GE'OMETRAL. *adj.* [*geometral,* French, from *geometry.*] Pertaining to geometry. *Dict.*

GE'OMETRICAL. } *adj.* [γεωμετρικὸς; *geometrique,* French,
GEOME'TRICK. } from *geometry.*]

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A *geometrical* ſcheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonſtration is diſcerned by reaſon. *More's Antid. againſt Atheiſm.*

This mathematical diſcipline, by the help of *geometrical* principles, doth teach to contrive ſeveral weights and powers unto motion or reſt. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. Preſcribed or laid down by geometry.

Muſt men take the meaſure of God juſt by the ſame *geometrical* proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bigneſs of Hercules by his foot? *Stillingfleet.*

Does not this wiſe philoſopher aſſert,
That the vaſt orb, which caſts ſo fair his beams,
Is ſuch, or not much bigger than he ſeems?
That the dimenſions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet do ſcarce ſurpaſs? *Blackm. Creation.*

3. Diſpoſed according to geometry.

Geometrick jaſper ſeemeth of affinity with the *lapis ſanguinalis* deſcribed by Boetius; but it is certainly one ſort of *lapis cruciformis.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

GEOME'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical.*] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis poſſible *geometrically* to contrive ſuch an artificial motion as ſhall be of greater ſwiftneſs than the revolutions of the heavens. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

All the bones, muſcles, and veſſels of the body, are contrived moſt *geometrically,* according to the ſtricteſt rules of mechanicks. *Ray on the Creation.*

GEOMETRI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [γεωμέτρης.] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth therein, *geometricians* would not receive ſatisfaction without demonſtration thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

How eaſily does an expert *geometrician,* with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles! *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **GEO'METRIZE.** *v. n.* [γεωμετρέω.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good ſtore of cryſtals, whoſe figures were differing enough, though prettily ſhaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herſelf to *geometrize.* *Boyle.*

GE'OMETRY. *n. ſ.* [γεωμετρία; *geometrie,* French.] Originally ſignifies the art of meaſuring the earth, or any diſtances or dimenſions on or within it: but it is now uſed for the ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry very probably had its firſt riſe in Egypt, where the Nile annually overflowing the country, and covering it with mud, obliged men to diſtinguiſh their lands one from another, by the conſideration of their figure; and after which, it is probable, to be able alſo to meaſure the quantity of it, and to know how to plot it, and lay it out again in its juſt dimenſions, figure and proportion: after which, it is likely, a farther contemplation of thoſe draughts and figures helped them to diſcover many excellent and wonderful properties belonging to them; which ſpeculations were continually improving, and are ſtill to this day. *Geometry* is uſually divided into ſpeculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abſtractedly; and the latter applies theſe ſpeculations and theorems to uſe and practice, and to the benefit and advantage of mankind. *Harris.*

In the muſcles alone there ſeems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial engines in the world. *Ray on the Creation.*

Him alſo for my cenſor I diſdain,
Who thinks all ſcience, as all virtue, vain;
Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,
And with his foot the ſacred duſt deſtroys. *Dryd. Perſ.*

GEOPO'NICAL. *adj.* [γῆ and πόνος; *geoponique,* Fr.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expreſſions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, or ſuch as have treated *de re ruſtica*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b*. vi.

GEOPO'NICKS. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and πόνος.] The ſcience of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *n. ſ.* [*Georgius*, Latin.]

1. A figure of St. George on horſeback worn by the knights of the garter.

Look on my *George*, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

2. A brown loaf. Of this ſenſe I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattreſs laid,
On a brown *George*, with louſy ſwobbers, fed. *Dryden*.

GEO'RGICK. *n. ſ.* [γεωργικὸν; *georgiques*, French.] Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry. *Addiſon*.

GEO'RGICK. *adj*. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruſe the Mantuan's *georgick* ſtrains,
And learn the labours of Italian ſwains. *Gay*.

GEO'TICK. *adj*. [from γῆ.] Belonging to the earth; terreſtrial. *Dict*.

GE'RENT. *adj*. [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. *Dict*.

GE'RFALCON. *n. ſ.* A bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greateſt ſtrength next to the eagle. *Bailey*.

GE'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or ſiſters are called couſins *german*.

They knew it was their couſin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney*, *b*. ii.

And to him ſaid, Go now, proud miſcreant,
Thyſelf thy meſſage do to *german* dear. *Fairy Queen*.

Theſe *Germans* did ſubdue all Germany,
Of whom it hight; but in the end their ſire,
With foul repulſe, from France was forced to retire.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldſt be kill'd by the horſe; wert thou a horſe, thou wouldſt be ſeiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the ſpots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shak. Timon*.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courſers for couſins, and genets for *germans*. *Shakeſp. Othello*.

GE'RMAN. *adj*. [*germanus*, Latin.] Related.

Not he alone ſhall ſuffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but thoſe that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, ſhall come under the hangman. *Shak*.

GE'RMANDER. *n. ſ.* [*germandrée*, French.]

It has ſmall thick leaves, which are laciniated ſomewhat like thoſe of the oak: the flowers, which are produced at the wings of the leaves, are labiated: the ſtamina or threads ſupply the place of the creſt, or upper lip: the beard or lower lip of the flower is divided into five parts: the middle ſegment, which is largeſt, is hollow like a ſpoon, and ſometimes divided into two parts: the cup of the flower is fiſtulous. *Millar*.

GE'RME. *n. ſ.* [*germen*, Latin.] A ſprout or ſhoot; that part which grows and ſpreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg, doth ſeem of leſſer doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

GE'RMIN. *n. ſ.* [*germen*, Latin.] A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed.

Though palaces and pyramids do ſlope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treaſure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even 'till deſtruction ſicken; anſwer me
To what I aſk you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth*.

Thou all-ſhaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world;
Crack nature's mould, all *germins* ſpill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*.

To **GE'RMINATE.** *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To ſprout; to ſhoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a ſpirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we ſee in chymical trials. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.

The ſeeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the ſurface of the earth, in a convenient ſoil, amongſt matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and repleniſh the face of the earth. *Woodward*.

GERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*germination*, French, from *germinate*.] The act of ſprouting or ſhooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we refer it over unto the place, where we ſhall handle the ſubject of plants generally. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.

The Duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and ſurely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *ſponte naſcentes*. *Wotton*.

There is but little ſimilitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations*. *Glanville's Scepſis*, *c*. 25.

Suppoſe the earth ſhould be carried to the great diſtance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley's Sermons*.

GE'RUND. *n. ſ.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GEST. *n. ſ.* [*geſtum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an atchievement.

Who fair them quites, as him beſeemed beſt,
And goodly can diſcourſe of many a noble *geſt*. *Spenſer*.

2. Show; repreſentation.

Geſts ſhould be interlarded after the Perſian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of our kings, many of them being ſtill extant in the herald's office. [From *giſte*, or *gite*, French.] *Hanmer*.

I'll give you my commiſſion,
To let him there a month, behind the *geſt*,
Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale*.

He diſtinctly ſets down the *geſts* and progreſs thereof; and are conceits of eminent uſe, to ſolve magnetical phenomenas. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b*. ii. *c*. 2.

GESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*geſtatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Ariſtotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *geſtation*, extendeth ſometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown*.

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *geſtation*, ſhould the nouriſhment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation*.

To **GESTI'CULATE.** *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Latin; *geſticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to ſhew poſtures. *Dict*.

GESTICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*geſticulatio*, Latin; *geſticulation*, Fr. from *geſticulate*.] Antick tricks; various poſtures.

GE'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*gero*, *geſtum*, Latin; *geſte*, French.]

1. Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment.

Ah, my ſiſter, if you had heard his words, or ſeen his *geſtures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourſelf, thoſe two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney*, *b*. ii.

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the *geſture* of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker*.

To the dumbneſs of the *geſture*
One might interpret. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens*.

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her ſteps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *geſture* dignity and love! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*.

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aſide all kinds of *geſture*, or at leaſt to make uſe of ſuch only as are graceful and expreſſive. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 408.

To **GE'STURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or poſture.

Our attire diſgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *geſtured* as beſeemeth. *Hooker*, *b*. v.

Undertaking ſo to *geſture* and muffle up himſelf in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none ſhould diſcern him. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

To **GET.** *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. paſſ. *got*, or *gotten*. [ᵹetan, ᵹettan, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coſſet, well haſt thou it *got*. *Spenſer's Paſt*.

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory. *Gen*. xxxi. 1.

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Lam*. v. 9.

The pains of hell *gat* hold upon me. *Pſal*. cxvi. 3.

David *gat* him a name when he returned from ſmiting of the Syrians. 2 *Sam*. viii. 13.

Moſt of theſe things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes ſo accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle*.

Such a conſcience, as has not been wanting to itſelf, in endeavouring to *get* the utmoſt and cleareſt information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whoſe abſolution is a rational and ſure ground of confidence. *South's Sermons*.

He inſenſibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of uſe and practice. *Locke*.

He who attempts to *get* another man into his abſolute power, does thereby put himſelf into a ſtate of war with him. *Locke*.

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his ſet of admirers, and delights in ſuperiority. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 219.

Sphinx was a monſter that would eat
Whatever ſtranger ſhe could *get*,
Unleſs his ready wit diſclos'd
The ſubtle riddle ſhe propos'd. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner*.

This practice is to be uſed at firſt, in order to *get* a fixed habit of attention, and in ſome caſes only. *Watts*.

The word *get* is variouſly uſed: we ſay to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a ſtomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts's Logick*.

2. To force; to ſeize.

Such loſels and ſcatterlings cannot eaſily, by any conſtable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſer on Ireland*.

The king ſeeing this, ſtarting from where he ſat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel*.

All things, but one, you can reſtore;
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller*.

3. To win.

Henry the Sixth hath loſt
All that which Henry the Fifth had *gotten*. *Shakeſp*.

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the hoſt with his ſword. 1 *Mac*. iii. 3.

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a moſt unhappy day for him. 2 *Mac*. v. 6.

Auria held that courſe to have drawn the gallies within his great ſhips, who thundering amongſt them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallies to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*.

4. To have poſſeſſion of; to hold.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou haſt *got* the face of man. *Herbert*.

5. To beget upon a female.

Theſe boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: ſure they are baſtards to the Engliſh, the French never *got* them. *Shakeſpeare*.

Women with ſtudy'd arts they vex:
Ye gods deſtroy that impious ſex;
And if there muſt be ſome t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars ſmoke,
Come down yourſelves, and, in their place,
Get a more juſt and nobler race. *Waller*.

Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke*.

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, ſo and well; if not, you muſt ſtay 'till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden*.

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *get* a child? *Prior*.

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wiſe,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who ſhall ſo ſettle laſting reformation;
Firſt *get* a ſon, then give him education. *Dorſet*.

The god of day, deſcending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *got* the queen of love. *Granville*.

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will loſe one fifth of their principal and uſe, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. *Locke*.

7. To gain as ſuperiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of ſteel. *Shakeſp*.

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Nature and neceſſity taught them to make certain veſſels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World*.

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, ſo much of our trade as is loſt, ſo much of our riches muſt neceſſarily go with it. *Locke*.

If it be ſo much pains to count the money I would ſpend, what labour did it coſt my anceſtors to *get* it? *Locke*.

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raiſes their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your homemade commodities leſſens their price. *Locke*.

10. To learn.

Get by heart the more common and uſeful words out of ſome judicious vocabulary. *Watts*.

11. To procure to be.

I ſhall ſhew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preſerve and keep it ſo. *South's Sermons*.

12. To put into any ſtate.

Take no repulſe, whatever ſhe doth ſay;
For, *get* you gone, ſhe doth not mean away. *Shakeſp*.

About a fortnight before your ewes bring forth their young, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, viſited the place very frequently: his greateſt perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian*.

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of buſineſs, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectat*.

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and ſmiling upon thee *get* out thy ſecrets. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xiii. 11.

By the marriage of his grandſon Ferdinand he *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addiſon*.

After having *got* out of you every thing you can ſpare, I ſcorn to treſpaſs. *Guardian*, Nº 167.

15. To betake; to remove.

Get you to bed on th' inſtant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakeſpeare's Othello*.

Ariſe, *get* thee out from this land. *Gen*. xxxi. 13.

Get thee out, and depart hence. *Luke*, xiii. 31.

Leſt they join alſo unto our enemies, and fight againſt us, and ſo *get* them up out of the land. *Exod*. i. 10.

Get ye up in peace unto your father. *Gen*. xliv. 17.

Thus perplexed, he with all ſpeed *got* himſelf with his followers to the ſtrong town of Mega, in hope to ſhrowd himſelf. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*.

16. To remove by force or art.

By the good direction of Auria ſhe was quickly *got* off the land again, and entered with the reſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory*.

The roving fumes of quickſilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes faſten upon the gold in ſuch plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings. *Boyle*.

When mercury is *got* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may ſuppoſe this quickſilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle*.

They are offended to ſee them wilful, and would be glad to *get* out thoſe weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be eaſily extirpated. *Locke on Education*.

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakeſp. Hen*. IV.

18. *To* GET *off*. To ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halfpence *off*, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for ſeventy in ſilver. *Swift*.

To **GET.** *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty.

Phalantus was entrapped, and ſaw round about him, but could not *get* out. *Sidney*.

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Away, *get* thee down. *Exod*. xix. 24.

If it diſpleaſe thee, I will *get* me back again. *Numb*. xxii.

The ſtranger ſhall *get* up above thee very high, and thou ſhalt come down very low. *Deut*. xxviii. 43.

The fox bragged what a number of ſhifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat ſaid he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon*.

Thoſe that are very cold, and eſpecially in their feet, cannot *get* to ſleep. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.

I utterly condemn the practice of the later times, that ſome who are pricked for ſheriffs, and were fit, ſhould *get* out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.

Being entered unto the Mahometan religion, he *got* away unto the Chriſtians, and hardly eſcaped from the battle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*.

He would be at their backs before they could *get* out of Armenia. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*.

She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger. *Denh*.

The latitant air had *got* away in bubbles. *Boyle*.

There are few bodies whoſe minute parts ſtick ſo cloſe together, but that it is poſſible to meet with ſome other body whoſe ſmall parts may *get* between, and ſo disjoin them. *Boyle*.

There was but an inſenſible diminution of the liquor upon the receſs of whatever it was that *got* through the cork. *Boyle*.

Although the univerſe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is ſo various, that the underſtanding falls under a kind of deſpondency of *getting* through ſo great a taſk. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

If there ſhould be any leak at the bottom of the veſſel, yet very little water would *get* in, becauſe no air could *get* out. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick*.

O heav'n, in what a lab'rinth am I led!
I could *get* out, but ſhe detains the thread! *Dryden*.

So have I ſeen ſome fearful hare maintain
A courſe, 'till tir'd before the dog ſhe lay;
Who, ſtretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Paſt pow'r to kill, as ſhe to *get* away. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab*.

The more oily and light part of this maſs would *get* above the other, and ſwim upon it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

Having *got* through the foregoing paſſage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke*.

The removing of the pains we feel is the *getting* out of miſery, and conſequently the firſt thing to be done, in order to happineſs, abſent good. *Locke*.

If, having *got* into the ſenſe of the epiſtles, we will but compare what he ſays, in the places where he treats of the ſame ſubject, we can hardly be miſtaken in his ſenſe. *Locke*.

I *got* up as faſt as poſſible, girt on my rapier, and ſnatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler*.

Bucephalus would let nobody *get* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addiſon on Italy*.

Impriſon'd fires, in the cloſe dungeons pent,
Roar to *get* looſe, and ſtruggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burſt whole mountains fall. *Addiſon*.

When Alma now, in diff'rent ages,
Has finiſh'd her aſcending ſtages,
Into the head at length ſhe *gets*,
And there in publick grandeur ſits,
To judge of things. *Prior*.

I reſolved to break through all meaſures to *get* away. *Swift*.

Happy are they who meet with civil people that will comply with their ignorance, and help them to *get* out of it. *Locke*.

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are *got* among them. *Tatler*.

3. To find the way.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, ſince there is nothing that appears to *get* in at the ſhell, unleſs ſome colorifick atoms, and ſome little particles of the water it is boiled in, it is not eaſy to diſcover from whence elſe this change of conſiſtency proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle*.

He raves; his words are looſe
As heaps of ſand, and ſcattering wide from ſenſe:
You ſee he knows not me, his natural father;
But aiming to poſſeſs th' uſurping queen,
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is *got* into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar*.

A child runs to overtake and *get* up to the top of his ſhadow, which ſtill advances at the ſame rate that he does. *Locke*.

Should dreſſing, feaſting, and balls, once *get* among the Cantons, their military roughneſs would be quickly loſt. *Addiſon*.

The fluids which ſurround bodies, upon the ſurface of the globe, *get* in between the ſurfaces of bodies when they are at any diſtance. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ*.

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel made ready to ſet;
The ſooner, the eaſier carriage to get. *Tuſſer*.

Many of the gallies rode it out at ſea, where they were by ſhot out of the city enforced to *get* them farther off. *Knolles*.

Riſe up and *get* you forth from amongſt my people. *Ex*. xii.

5. To have recourſe to.

The Turks made great haſte through the midſt of the town ditch, to *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles*.

Lying is ſo cheap a cover for any miſcarriage, and ſo much in faſhion, that a child can ſcarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke*.

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiouſly aſſailed the Turks, now fearing no ſuch matter, and were not as yet all *got* into the caſtle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks*.

A knot of ladies, *got* together by themſelves, is a very ſchool of impertinence. *Swift*.

7. To put one's ſelf in any ſtate.

To-morrow *get* you early on your way. *Judg.* xix. 9.

They might *get* over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worceſter. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find ſource nor iſſue for ſuch an exceſſive maſs of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get* quit of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Without his aſſiſtance we can no more *get* quit of our affliction, than but by his permiſſion we ſhould have fallen into it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

There is a ſort of men who pretend to diveſt themſelves of partiality on both ſides, and to *get* above that imperfect idea of their ſubject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happieſt end of this life, ſo the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and ſcoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing ſot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage ſet,
Her beauty by the ſhade does *get*. *Waller.*

10. *To* GET *off*. To eſcape.

The gallies, by the benefit of the ſhores and ſhallows, *got off*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou do'ſt, deliver not thy ſword;
With that thou may'ſt *get off*, tho' odds oppoſe thee. *Dryd.*

11. *To* GET *over*. To conquer; to ſuppreſs; to paſs without being ſtopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleaſant, on this occaſion, to hear the lady propoſe her doubts, and to ſee the pains he is at to *get over* them. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 475.

I cannot *get over* the prejudice of taking ſome little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their ſermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, the Earl of Peterborough was diſpatched to Vienna, and *got over* ſome part of thoſe diſputes, to the ſatisfaction of the Duke of Savoy. *Swift.*

12. *To* GET *up*. To riſe from repoſe.

Sheep will *get up* betimes in the morning to feed againſt rain. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

13. *To* GET *up*. To riſe from a ſeat.

Get you *up* from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numb.* xvi. 24.

GE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *get*.]

1. One who procures or obtains.
2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, null'd, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible; a *getter* of more baſtard-children than war's a deſtroyer of men. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

GE'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *get*.]

1. Act of getting; acquiſition.

Wiſdom is the principal thing, therefore get wiſdom; and with all thy *getting* get underſtanding. *Prov.* iv. 7.

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a ſtate to repair may not deſpiſe ſmall things; and it is leſs diſhonourable to abridge a petty charge than to ſtoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 29.

The meaner families are obliged to return to the ſteward a ſmall monthly ſhare of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Gulliver's Travels.*

GE'WGAW. *n. ſ.* [ᵹeᵹaƿ, Saxon; *joyau*, French.] A ſhowy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a ſplendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meaneſt trifles and *gewgaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot.*

Prefer that which Providence has pronounced to be the ſtaff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has ſet upon it. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 1.

As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more fooliſh *gewgaw* comes in play. *Dryden.*

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that ſpread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have cruſh'd it. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 10.

Some looſe the bands
Of ancient friendſhip, cancel nature's laws
For pageantry and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Phillips.*

The firſt images were fans, ſilks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay ſo thick that the whole heart was nothing elſe but a toyſhop. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

GE'WGAW. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; ſhowy without value.

Let him that would learn the happineſs of religion, ſee the poor *gewgaw* happineſs of Feliciano. *Law's Serious Call.*

GHA'STFUL. *adj.* [ᵹaꞅꞇ and ꝼulle, Saxon.] Dreary; diſmal; melancholy; fit for walking ſpirits.

Here will I dwell apart,
In *ghaſtful* grave, 'till my laſt ſleep
Do cloſe mine eyes:
Help me, ye baneful birds, whoſe ſhrieking ſound
Is ſign of dreary death. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

GHA'STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ghaſtly*.]

1. Horrour of countenance; reſemblance of a ghoſt; paleneſs.

GHA'STLY. *adj.* [ᵹaꞅꞇ, or *ghoſt*, and *like*.]

1. Like a ghoſt; having horrour in the countenance; pale; dreadful; diſmal.

Why looks your grace ſo heavily to-day?
—O, I have paſt a miſerable night;
So full of ugly ſights, of *ghaſtly* dreams,
So full of diſmal terrour was the time. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Envy quickly diſcovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great baſſa, and began now to ſhew her *ghaſtly* face. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Death
Grinn'd horrible a *ghaſtly* ſmile, to hear
His famine ſhould be fill'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Theſe departed friends, whom at our laſt ſeparation we ſaw disfigured by all the *ghaſtly* horrours of death, we ſhall then ſee aſſiſting about the majeſtick throne of Chriſt, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeneſs of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities and powers. *Boyle.*

This poor man's deſolate wife
Expects ſome happy day;
This *ghaſtly* thing, the comfort of her life. *Flatman.*

He came, but with ſuch alter'd looks,
So wild, ſo *ghaſtly*, as if ſome ghoſt had met him,
All pale and ſpeechleſs. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

I did not for theſe *ghaſtly* viſions ſend;
Their ſudden coming does ſome ill portend. *Dryden.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghaſtly with wounds, and lifeleſs on the bier! *Prior.*

2. Horrible; ſhocking; dreadful.

To be leſs than gods
Diſdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with *ghaſtly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

GHA'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from ᵹaꞅꞇ, Saxon.] Ghaſtlineſs; horrour of look.

Look you pale, miſtreſs?
Do you perceive the *ghaſtneſs* of the eye? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

GHE'RKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *gurcke*, German, a cucumber.] A pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS. *v. n.* [See *To* GUESS. *Gheſs* is by criticks conſidered as the true orthography, but *gueſs* has univerſally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST. *n. ſ.* [ᵹaꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The ſoul of man.

Vex not his *ghoſt*: O, let him paſs! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Often did I ſtrive
To yield the *ghoſt*; but ſtill the envious flood
Kept in my ſoul. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Man, when once cut down, when his pale *ghoſt*
Fleets into air, is for ever loſt. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

2. A ſpirit appearing after death.

The mighty *ghoſts* of our great Harrys roſe,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To ſee this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles ſhould riſe. *Dryden.*

3. *To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God.

Their ſhadows ſeem
A canopy moſt fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to *give up the ghoſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghoſt; to die. Not in uſe.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into ſuch a love-fit, that within a few hours ſhe *ghoſted*; which courſe Euryalus was like to have ſteered, upon the news. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obſolete.

Julius Cæſar,
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghoſted*,
There ſaw you labouring for him. *Shakeſpeare.*

GHO'STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ghoſtly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHO'STLY. *adj.* [from *ghoſt*.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the ſoul; not carnal; not ſecular.

Our common neceſſities, and the lack which we all have, as well of *ghoſtly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind ſo eaſily known, but the gifts of God, according to theſe degrees and times, which he in his ſecret wiſdom ſeeth meet, are ſo diverſely beſtowed, that it ſeldom appeareth what all receive, what all ſtand in need of, it ſeldom lieth hid. *Hooker.*

The graces of the Spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghoſtly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 35.

To deny me the *ghoſtly* comfort of my chaplains, ſeems a greater barbarity than is ever uſed by Chriſtians. *K. Charles.*

2. Having a character from religion; ſpiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghoſtly* friar's cloſe cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ghoſtly* father now hath done his ſhrift. *Shakeſp.*

GIA'LALINA. n. ſ. [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

GIA'MBEUX. *n. ſ.* [*jambes*, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal ſteel diſpiteouſly entail'd,
Deep in their fleſh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple ſtream adown their *giambeux* falls. *Fairy Queen.*

GI'ANT. *n. ſ.* [*geant*, French; *gigas*, Latin.] A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is obſervable, that the idea of a giant is always aſſociated with pride, brutality, and wickedneſs.

Now does he feel his axle
Hang looſe about him, like a *giant*'s robe
Upon a dwarfiſh thief. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd ſo high that *giants* may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Woman's gentle brain
Could not drop forth ſuch *giant* rude invention;
Such Ethiop words. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold empriſe! *Milton.*

Thoſe *giants*, thoſe mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and ſtrength of thoſe *giants* remembered by Moſes of his own time. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The *giant* brothers, in their camp, have found
I was not forc'd with eaſe to quit my ground. *Dryden.*

By weary ſteps and ſlow
The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine
Explor'd his way. *Addiſon.*

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,
Afflicts the chief t' avenge his *giant* ſon,
Great Polypheme, of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

GI'ANTESS. *n. ſ.* [from *giant*.] A ſhe-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *gianteſs*, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were this ſubject to the cedar, ſhe would be able to make head againſt that huge *gianteſs*. *Howel.*

GI'ANTLIKE. } *adj.* [from *giant* and *like*.] Gigantick; vaſt;
GI'ANTLY. } bulky.

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety.*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, which they are deplorably ſtrangers to, and thoſe unanſwerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have againſt Chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himſelf, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections againſt the Chriſtian religion ſhall preſently vaniſh and quit the field. *South's Sermons.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant.

His *giantſhip* is gone ſomewhat creſt-fall'n,
Stalking with leſs unconſcionable ſtrides,
And lower looks. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

GI'BBE. *n. ſ.* Any old worn-out animal. *Hanmer.*

For who that's but a queen, fair, ſober, wiſe,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To ſpeak inarticulately.

The ſheeted dead
Did ſqueak and *gibber* in the Roman ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*

GI'BBERISH. *n. ſ.* [Derived by Skinner from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written *gebriſh*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipſies; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and ſignificant, cry out ſtraightway, that we ſpeak no Engliſh, but *gibberiſh*. *Spenſer.*

Some of both ſexes writing down a number of letters, juſt as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberiſh*, that which the men had wrote ſounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

GI'BBET. *n. ſ.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows; the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed.

When was there ever curſed atheiſt brought
Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore
That bleſſed Pow'r which he had ſet at nought? *Davies.*

You ſcandal to the ſtock of verſe, a race
Able to bring the *gibbet* in diſgrace. *Cleaveland.*

Haman ſuffered death himſelf upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Papers of univerſal approbation, lay ſuch principles to the whole body of the Tories, as, if they were true, our next buſineſs ſhould be to erect *gibbets* in every pariſh, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverſe beams.

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any thing going traverſe: as the beam of a gibbet.

He ſhall come off and on ſwifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

GI'BBIER. n. ſ. [French.] Game; wild fowl.

Theſe impoſts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the ſame time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax free. *Addiſon.*

GIBBO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*gibboſité*, Fr. from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

When two ſhips, ſailing contrary ways, loſe the ſight one of another, what ſhould take away the ſight of ſhips from each other, but the *gibboſity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

GI'BBOUS. *adj.* [*gibbus*, Latin; *gibbeux*, Fr.]

1. Convex; protuberant; ſwelling into inequalities.

The bones will riſe, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiſeman.*

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

The ſea, by this acceſs and receſs, ſhuffling the empty ſhells, wears them away, reducing thoſe that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Crookbacked.

I ſhall demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia, in all relations, have but one? How oxen, in ſome countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed? *Brown.*

GI'BBOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth diſcernible, ſuppoſe a man lifted in the air, that he may have a ſpacious horizon; but then, becauſe of the diſtance, the convexity and *gibbouſneſs* would vaniſh away, and he would only ſee a great circular flat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GI'BCAT. *n. ſ.* [*gib* and *cat*.] An old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French, to ſneer, to ridicule.] To ſneer; to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt.

They ſeem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of ſome new religion, the furniture whereof we ſhould not have borrowed from our enemies, leſt they ſhould afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 9.

When he ſaw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,
And paſs the bounds of modeſt merry-make,
Her dalliance he deſpis'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

Why that's the way to choke a *gibing* ſpirit,
Whoſe influence is begot of that looſe grace
Which ſhallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Shakeſp.*

Thus with talents well endu'd
To be ſcurrilous and rude,
When you pertly raiſe your ſnout,
Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to ſcoff; to ridicule; to treat with ſcorn; to ſneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did *gibe* my miſſive out of audience. *Shakeſpeare.*

Draw the beaſts as I deſcribe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; ſcoff; act or expreſſion of ſcorn; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable ſcorns
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The rich have ſtill a *gibe* in ſtore,
And will be monſtrous witty on the poor. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their averſion would be too ſtrong for little *gibes* every moment. *Spectator*, Nº 300.

But the dean, if this ſecret ſhou'd come to his ears,
Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers. *Swift.*

GI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *gibe*.] A ſneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a ſcoffer; a taunter.

You are well underſtood to be a more perfect *giber* of the table, than a neceſſary bencher of the capitol. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, Sempronia, leave him;
He is a *giber*, and our preſent buſineſs
Is of more ſerious conſequence. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

GI'BINGLY. *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; contemptuouſly.

His preſent portance,
Gibingly and ungravely he did faſhion
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

GI'BLETS. *n. ſ.* [According to Minſhew from *gobbet*, *goblet*: according to Junius more probably from *gibier*, game, French.] The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted.

'Tis holiday; provide me better chear:
'Tis holiday, and ſhall be round the year:
Shall I my houſhold gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat;
That he may loll at eaſe; and pamper'd high,
When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie? *Dryd. Perſius.*

GI'DDILY. *adv.* [from *giddy*.]

1. With the head ſeeming to turn round.
2. Inconſtantly; unſteadily.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home,
Such freedom doth a baniſhment become. *Donne.*

3. Careleſsly; heedleſsly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath beſtow'd upon her,
Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'DDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *giddy*.]

1. The ſtate of being giddy or vertiginous; the ſenſation which we have when every thing ſeems to turn round.

Megrims and *giddineſs* are rather when we riſe after long ſitting, than while we ſit. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; mutability; changeableneſs.

There be that delight in *giddineſs*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon, Eſſay* 1.

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indignation of Heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length ſuch a *giddineſs* ſeized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of ſectaries. *South's Sermons.*

4. Frolick; wantonneſs of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warn'd of thy ſins, do'ſt repent
Theſe vanities and *giddineſſes*. *Donne.*

GI'DDY. *adj.* [ᵹiꝺiᵹ, Saxon. I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad*, *gid*, *giddy*.]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion, ſuch as happens by diſeaſe or drunkenneſs.

Then rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By *giddy* heads and ſtagg'ring legs betray'd. *Tate's Juv.*

2. Rotary; whirling; running round with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch ſhall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

3. Inconſtant; mutable; unſteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,

More longing, wavering, ſooner loſt and won,
Than women's are. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as ſmall birds likewiſe have. *Bacon.*

Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears
That mortal bliſs ſhould laſt for length of years,
She caſt us headlong from our high eſtate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden's Fab.*

The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With noiſe ſay nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden's Æn.*

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverſe of Pope, who hath always loved a domeſtick life. *Swift to Gay.*

4. That which cauſes giddineſs.

The frequent errors of the pathleſs wood,
The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood. *Prior.*

The ſylphs through myſtick mazes guide their way,
Through all the *giddy* circle they purſue. *Pope.*

5. Heedleſs; thoughtleſs; incautious; wild.

Too many *giddy* fooliſh hours are gone,
And in fantaſtick meaſures danc'd away. *Rowe.*

How inexcuſable are thoſe *giddy* creatures, who, in the ſame hour, leap from a parent's window to a huſband's bed. *Clariſſa.*

6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ſter ſtumbled. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtleſſneſs; overcome by any overpowering inticement.

Art thou not *giddy* with the faſhion too, that thou haſt ſhifted out of thy tale into telling me of the faſhion? *Shak.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applauſe and univerſal ſhout,
Giddy in ſpirit, gazing ſtill in doubt,
Whether thoſe peals of praiſe be his or no. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'DDYBRAINED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain.*] Careleſs; thoughtleſs.

Turn him out again, you unneceſſary, uſeleſs, *giddybrain'd* aſs! *Otway's Venice Preſerved.*

GI'DDYHEADED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *head.*] Without thought or caution; without ſteadineſs or conſtancy.

And ſooner may a gulling weather ſpy,
By drawing forth Heav'n's ſcheme deſcry
What faſhion'd hats or ruffs, or ſuits, next year,
Our *giddyheaded* antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

That men are ſo miſaffected, melancholy, *giddyheaded*, hear the teſtimony of Solomon. *Burton on Melancholy.*

GI'DDYPACED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *pace.*] Moving without regularity.

More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of theſe moſt briſk and *giddypaced* times. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'ER-EAGLE. *n. ſ.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle.*] An eagle of a particular kind.

Theſe fowls ſhall not be eaten, the ſwan, and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle.* *Lev.* xi. 18.

GIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *give.*]

1. A thing given or beſtowed; ſomething conferred without price.

They preſented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincenſe, and myrrh. *Matt.* ii. 11.

Recall your *gift*, for I your pow'r confeſs;
But firſt take back my life, a *gift* that's leſs. *Dryden.*

2. The act of giving.

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free *gift*. *South's Sermons.*

3. Oblation; offering.

Many nations ſhall come with *gifts* in their hands, even *gifts* to the King of heaven. *Tobit*, xiii. 11.

4. A bribe.

Thou ſhalt not wreſt judgment, thou ſhalt not reſpect perſons, neither take a *gift*; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wiſe. *Deut.* xvi. 19.

5. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſpeare.*

He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 291.

GI'FTED. *adj.* [from *gift.*]

1. Given; beſtowed.

Made of my enemies the ſcorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under taſk,
With my heav'n *gifted* ſtrength. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly uſed ironically.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a peaſe-cart, and harangued the people to diſpoſe them to an inſurrection. *Dryden's Rel. Laici, Preface.*

There is no talent ſo pernicious as eloquence, to thoſe who have it not under command: women, who are ſo liberally *gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to ſtudy the rules of female oratory. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 23.

GIG. *n. ſ.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, ſhould be procured them. *Locke.*

2. [*Gigia*, Iſlandick.] A fiddle. Now out of uſe.

GIGA'NTICK. *adj.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewiſe wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, ſtones, and ſulphurous fire;
On each hand ſlaughter and *gigantick* deeds! *Par. Loſt.*

I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five ſons,
All of *gigantick* ſize, Goliah chief. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,
By his broad ſhoulders and *gigantick* limbs. *Dryd. Æn.*

The Cyclopean race in arms aroſe;
A lawleſs nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* vi.

To GIGGLE. *v. n.* [*gichgelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.

GI'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *giggle.*] A laugher; a titterer; one idly and fooliſhly merry.

A ſad wiſe valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and ſwallows up the cities:
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

We ſhew our preſent, joking, *giggling* race,
True joy conſiſts in gravity and grace. *Garrick.*

GI'GLET. *n. ſ.* [ᵹeᵹl, Saxon; *geyl*, Dutch; *gillet*, Scottiſh, is ſtill retained.] A wanton; a laſcivious girl. Now out of uſe.

Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The fam'd Caſſibelan was once at point,
Oh *giglet* fortune! to maſter Cæſar's ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Away with thoſe *giglets* too, and with the other confederate companion. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

GIGOT. *n. ſ.* [French.] The hip joint.

To GILD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [ᵹılꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To waſh over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.

The room was large and wide,
As it ſome *gilt* or ſolemn temple were:
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The maſſy roof, and riches huge ſuſtain. *Fairy Queen.*

Gilded wood may worms infold. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

And the *gilded* car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*

Purchaſing riches with our time and care,
We loſe our freedom in a *gilded* ſnare. *Roſcommon.*

When Britain, looking with a juſt diſdain
Upon this *gilded* majeſty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire muſt decline,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin. *Waller.*

Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive;
And love of ombre after death ſurvive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou did'ſt drink
The ſtale of horſes and the *gilded* puddle,
Which beaſts would cough at. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*

3. To adorn with luſtre.

No more the riſing ſun ſhall *gild* the morn,
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her ſilver horn. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightſome paſſion of joy was not that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehenſion and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South.*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lye may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happieſt terms I have.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the ſight. *Dryden.*

GI'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *gild.*]

1. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body.

Gilders uſe to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw the ſpirits of the quickſilver. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

We have here a *gilder*, with his anvil and hammer. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. A coin, from one ſhilling and ſixpence, to two ſhillings. *Phillips.*

I am bound
To Perſia, and want *gilders* for my voyage. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *gild.*] Gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament.

Silvering will ſully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with ſtatues, *gilding*, and paint. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not ſtrip the *gilding* off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpenſion'd, no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope.*

GILL. *n. ſ.* [*aguila*, Spaniſh; *gula*, Latin.]

1. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head.

The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps or ſwims,
And ſeems a moving land; and at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk ſpouts out a ſea. *Par. Loſt.*

Fiſhes perform their reſpiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray on the Creation.*

He hath, on the bottom of his ſides, two *gill*-fins; not behind the *gills*, as in moſt fiſhes, but for a good part before them. *Walton.*

'Till they, of farther paſſage quite bereft,
Were in the maſh with *gills* entangl'd left. *King.*

2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkeycock hath great and ſwelling *gills*, and the hen hath leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The fleſh under the chin.

In many there is no paleneſs at all; but, contrariwiſe, redneſs about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the ſending forth of ſpirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Like the long bag of fleſh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*

4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint.

Every bottle muſt be rinced with wine: ſome, out of miſtaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the ſame: change the wine at every ſecond bottle: a *gill* may be enough. *Swift.*

5. [From *gillian*, the old Engliſh way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana.*] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language.

I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his *Gill*. *Ben. Johnſon's Gypſies.*

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.

7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GI'LLHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*gill* and *houſe.*] A houſe where gill is ſold.

Thee ſhall each alehouſe, thee each *gillhouſe* mourn,
And anſw'ring ginſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope.*

GI'LLYFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or from *giroflée*, French.]

Gillyflowers, or rather *Julyflowers*, ſo called from the month they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be reduced to theſe ſorts; red and white, purple and white, ſcarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many to enumerate. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

Fair is the *gillyflow'r* of gardens ſweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

GILT. *n. ſ.* [from *gild.*] Golden ſhow; gold laid on the ſurface of any matter. Now obſolete.

Our gayneſs and our *gilt* are all beſmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shak. Hen.* V.

When thou waſt in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curioſity: in thy rags thou know'ſt none, but art deſpis'd for the contrary. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

The double *gilt* of this opportunity you let time waſh off. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

GILT. The participle of GILD, which ſee.

Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*

GI'LTHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*gilt* and *head.*] A ſeafiſh. *Dict.*

GILT-TAIL. *n. ſ.* [*gilt* and *tail.*] A worm ſo called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce; well-dreſſed.

GI'MCRACK. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by Skinner to be ludicrouſly formed from *gin*, derived from *engine.*] A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm.

For though theſe *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would ſtill a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceaſes,
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

What's the meaning of all theſe trangrams and *gimcracks?* What, in the name of wonder, are you going about, jumping over my maſter's hedges, and running your lines croſs his grounds. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

GI'MLET. *n. ſ.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a ſcrew at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*

GI'MMAL. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by Skinner and Ainſworth to be derived from *gimellus*, Latin, and to be uſed only of ſomething conſiſting of correſpondent parts, or double. It ſeems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical.*] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hanmer.*

I think by ſome odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are ſet like clocks, ſtill to ſtrike on;
Elſe they could not hold out ſo as they do. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has ſo confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myſelf, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not ſo much by geometry as ſome natural magick. *More's Divine Dial.*

GIMP. *n. ſ.* [See GIM. *Gimp*, in old Engliſh, is neat, ſpruce.] A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN. *n. ſ.* [from *engine.*]

1. A trap; a ſnare.

As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the ſmall birds take,
And paſtime make. *Sidney, b.* i.

Which two, through treaſon and deceitful *gin*,
Hath ſlain Sir Mordant. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

So ſtrives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney ſtruggle in the net. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Be it by *gins*, by ſnares, by ſubtilty. *Shak. Henry* VI.

If thoſe, who have but ſenſe, can ſhun
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reaſon done,
If I could not thy *gins* avoid. *Ben. Johnſon's Foreſt.*

I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my coſt, thy *gins* and toils;
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpoſe to be taken,
Without th' expence of cheeſe and bacon. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Keep from flaying ſcourge thy ſkin,
And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

2. Any thing moved with ſcrews, as an engine of torture.

Typhæus' joints were ſtretched on a *gin*. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails.

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water driveling on the outſide of the *gin* pump of Moſtyn coalpits. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

4. [Contracted from GENEVA, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our ſin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope, Dial.* i.

Thee ſhall each alehouſe, thee each gillhouſe mourn,
And anſw'ring *gin* ſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope's Dunc.*

GI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower conſiſts of five leaves, which are ſhaped ſomewhat like thoſe of the iris: theſe are produced in an head or club, each coming out of a ſeparate leafy ſcale. The ovary afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain their ſeeds. *Millar.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. The Indians eat both the young ſhoots of the leaves and the roots themſelves, cut ſmall in their ſallads, and make an excellent ſweatmeat of them. *Ginger* is an excellent carminative and ſtomachick. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Or waſting *ginger* round the ſtreets to go,
And viſit alehouſe where ye firſt did grow. *Pope's Dunciad.*

GI'NGERBREAD. *n. ſ.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of farinaceous ſweatmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſcuit, ſweetened with treacle, and flavoured with *ginger* and ſome other aromatick ſeeds. It is ſometimes gilt.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou ſhould'ſt have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

Her currants there and gooſeberries were ſpread,
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*. *King's Cookery.*

'Tis a loſs you are not here, to partake of three weeks froſt, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames. *Swift.*

GI'NGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiouſly; nicely.

What is't that you
Took up ſo *gingerly?* *Shakeſpeare's Two Gent. of Ver.*

GI'NGERNESS. *n. ſ.* Niceneſs; tenderneſs. *Dict.*

GI'NGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilſt the Italians ſtrive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, ſo to ſweeten it, they make the occluſe appulſe, eſpecially the *gingival*, ſofter than we do, giving a little of perviouſneſs. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To GI'NGLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to utter a ſharp noiſe in quick ſucceſſion.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence ſound. *Gay's Trivia.*

Once, we confeſs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea ſpoke,
And *gingling* down the backſtairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To GI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made.

Her infant grandame's whiſtle next it grew;
The bells ſhe *gingled*, and the whiſtle blew. *Pope.*

GI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.

2. Affectation in the ſound of periods.

GI'NGLYMOID. *adj.* [γιγγλυμος and εἶδος.] Reſembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

GI'NGLYMUS. *n. ſ.* [*ginglime*, French.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an inſtance. *Wiſeman.*

GI'NNET. *n. ſ.* [γιννος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to ſome, but, I believe, erroneouſly, a Spaniſh *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GI'NSENG. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe Chineſe.] A root brought lately into Europe. It never grows to any great ſize, and is of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh within; and ſo pure and fine, that it ſeems almoſt tranſparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick ſmell, though not very ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it in the ſame latitudes in America. The Chineſe value this root ſo highly, that it ſells with them for three times its weight in ſilver. The Aſiaticks in general think the *ginſeng* almoſt an univerſal medicine. The virtues moſt generally believed to be in it are thoſe of a reſtorative and a cordial. The European phyſicians eſteem it a good medicine in convulſions, vertigoes, and all nervous complaints; and recommend it as one of the beſt reſtoratives known. *Hill.*

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GIPSY. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they firſt appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretel futurity, commonly by palmeſtry or phyſiognomy.

The butler, though he is ſure to loſe a knife, a fork, or a ſpoon every time his fortune is told him, ſhuts himſelf up in the pantry with an old *gipſy* for above half an hour. *Addiſ.*

A frantick *gipſy* now, the houſe he haunts,
And in wild phraſes ſpeaks diſſembled wants. *Prior.*

I, near yon ſtile, three ſallow *gipſies* met;

Upon my hand they caſt a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they ſhook. *Gay.*
In this ſtill labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and ſpheres of palmiſtry;
A ſigil in this hand the *gipſy* bears,
In th' other a prophetick ſieve and ſheers. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipſy*; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

3. A name of ſlight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gipſy*, and ſo did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Eſtrange.*

A ſlave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipſy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

GI'RASOLE. *n.ſ.* [*giraſol*, French.]

1. The herb turnſol.
2. The opal ſtone.

To GIRD. *v.a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [ʒẏꞃdan, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They ſprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with ſackcloth. 2 *Mac.* x. 25.

2. To put on ſo as to ſurround or bind.

Cords of the bigneſs of packthread were faſtened to bandages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Gulliv.*

3. To faſten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harneſs about him. 1 *Mac.* iii. 3.

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and ſword upon thy puiſſant thigh. *Par. Loſt.*

No, let us riſe at once, *gird* on our ſwords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the ſword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To inveſt.

Stoop then, and ſet your knee againſt my foot;
And in reguerdon of that duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant ſword of York. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vii.

5. To dreſs; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with ſilk. *Ezek.* xvi. 10.

Tyſiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her ſanguine gown, by night and day,
Obſervant of the ſouls that paſs the downward way. *Dryden.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

Theſe, with what ſkill they had, together ſow'd,
To *gird* their waiſt: vain covering, if to hide
Their guilt, and dreaded ſhame! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

7. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not ſpare to *gird* the gods. *Shak.*

8. To furniſh; to equip.

So to the coaſt of Jordan he directs
His eaſy ſteps, *girded* with ſnaky wiles. *Par. Regained.*

9. To incloſe; to incircle.

That Nyſeian iſle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid ſon
Young Bacchus, from his ſtepdame Rhea's eye. *Milton.*

To GIRD. *v.n.* To break a ſcornful jeſt; to gibe; to ſneer.

Men of all ſorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of this fooliſh compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myſelf, but the cauſe that wit is in other men. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

GIRD. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: from the ſenſation cauſed by a bandage or girdle drawn hard ſuddenly. This word is now ſeldom uſed.

Sweet king! the biſhop hath a kindly *gird*:
For ſhame, my lord of Wincheſter, relent. *Shakeſpeare.*

They give ſatiſfaction to his mind, and his conſcience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheiſt feels. *Tillotſon, Sermon* ii.

He has the glory of his conſcience, when he doth well, to ſet againſt the checks and *girds* of it when he doth amiſs. *Goodman's Winter Evening Con.*

GI'RDER. *n.ſ.* [from *gird.*] In architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor. Its end is uſually faſtened into the ſummers, or breaſt ſummers, and the joiſts are framed in at one arm to the *girders.* *Harris.*

The *girders* are alſo to be of the ſame ſcantling the ſummers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need not be ſo ſtrong as the front *girder.* *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Theſe mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
Theſe ribs robuſt and vaſt in order join'd. *Blackmore.*

GIRDLE. *n.ſ.* [ʒẏꞃdel, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled.

There will I make thee beds of roſes,
With a thouſand fragrant poſies;
A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many conceive there is ſomewhat amiſs, until they put on their *girdle.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 21.

On him his mantle, *girdle*, ſword and bow,
On him his heart and ſoul he did beſtow. *Cowley.*

2. Encloſure; circumference.

Suppoſe within the *girdle* of theſe walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shak. Hen.* V.

3. The equator; the torrid zone.

Great breezes in great circles, ſuch as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

To GI'RDLE. *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaſter arms. *Shak. Rich.* III.

2. To incloſe; to ſhut in; to environ.

Thoſe ſleeping ſtones,
That as a waiſt do *girdle* you about,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been diſhabited. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That *girdleſt* in thoſe wolves! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

GI'RDLEBELT. *n.ſ.* [*girdle* and *belt.*] The belt that incircles the waiſt.

Nor did his eyes leſs longingly behold
The *girdlebelt*, with nails of burniſh'd gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

GI'RDLER. *n.ſ.* [from *girdle.*] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *n.ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion. See GYRE.

GIRL. *n.ſ.* [About the etymology of this word there is much queſtion: Meric Caſaubon, as is his cuſtom, derives it from κόρη, of the ſame ſignification; Minſhew from *garrula*, Latin, a prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; Junius thinks that it comes from *herlodes*, Welſh, from which, ſays he, *harlot* is very eaſily deduced. Skinner imagines that the Saxons, who uſed ceorl for a man, might likewiſe have ceorla for a woman, though no ſuch word is now found. Dr. Hickes derives it moſt probably from the Iſlandick *karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or female child.

In thoſe unfledg'd days was my wife a *girl.* *Shakeſp.*

And let it not diſpleaſe thee, good Bianca;
For I will love thee ne'er the leſs, my *girl.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is ſport for every *girl* to practiſe on. *Donne.*

Tragedy ſhould bluſh as much to ſtoop
To the low mimick follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with *girls.* *Roſcommon.*

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh, a *girl*, like her, muſt be divine! *Dryden.*

GI'RLISH. *adj.* [from *girl.*] Suiting a girl; youthful.

In her *girliſh* age ſhe kept ſheep on the moor. *Carew.*

GI'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girliſh.*] In a girliſh manner.

To GIRN. *v.n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grin.* It is ſtill uſed in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or peeviſh perſon.

GI'RROCK. *n.ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Dict.*

GIRT. *part. paſſ.* [from *To gird.*]

To GIRT. *v.a.* [from *gird.*] To gird; to encompaſs; to encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line, that *girts* the globe,
The circling Typhon whirl'd from point to point. *Thomſ.*

GIRT. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the ſaddle or burthen is fixed upon the horſe.

Here lies old Hobſon, death hath broke his *girt*;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage.

The moſt common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolſter in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GIRTH. *n.ſ.* [from *gird.*]

1. The band by which the ſaddle is fixed upon the horſe.

Or the ſaddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his ſake,
The law is found. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

Nor Pegaſus could bear the load,
Along the high celeſtial road;
The ſteed oppreſs'd, would break his *girth*,
To raiſe the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*

Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers ſtrown;
This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Swift.*

2. The compaſs meaſured by the girdle, or encloſing bandage.

He's a luſty jolly fellow that lives well, at leaſt three yards in the *girth.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To GIRTH. *v.a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE *Ground. v.a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own ſtock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GI'SLE. Among the Engliſh Saxons, ſignifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgiſle* is a pledge of peace; *Giſlebert* an illuſtrious pledge, like the Greek *Homerus.* *Gibſon's Camden.*

GITH. *n.ſ.* An herb called Guiney pepper.

To GIVE. *v.a.* preter. *gave*; part. paſſ. *given*. [ʒiꝼan, Sax.]

1. To beſtow; to confer without any price or reward.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were ſo reſolved, and gave them courage to all adventures. *Hooker.*

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Matt.*

Give us alſo ſacrifices and burnt-offerings, that we may ſacrifice unto the Lord. *Exod.* x. 25.

I had a maſter that *gave* me all I could aſk, but thought fit to take one thing from me again. *Temple.*

Conſtant at church and change; his gains were ſure,
His *givings* rare, ſave farthings to the poor. *Pope's Epiſt.*

2. To tranſmit from himſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.

The woman whom thou *gaveſt* to be with me, ſhe *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen.* iii. 12.

They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage. *Matt.* xxiv. 38.

Thoſe bills were printed not only every week, but alſo a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thurſday before Chriſtmas. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

We ſhall *give* an account of theſe phenomena. *Burnet.*

Ariſtotle adviſes not poets to put things evidently falſe and impoſſible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out into wildneſs. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. To put into one's poſſeſſion; to conſign.

Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple.*

Give me, ſays Archimedes, where to ſtand firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple.*

If the agreement of men firſt *gave* a ſceptre into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head, that almoſt muſt direct its conveyance. *Locke.*

4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Job*, ii. 4.

If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the ſtrength of your diſpleaſure. *Shak.*

He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his ſheep for ſhells, or wool for a ſparkling pebble. *Locke.*

5. To yield; not to withold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave ſentence againſt a priſoner what time he was drowſy, and ſeemed to *give* ſmall attention. The priſoner, after ſentence was pronounced, ſaid, I appeal: the king, ſomewhat ſtirred, ſaid, To whom do you appeal? The priſoner anſwered, From Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to Philip, when he ſhall *give* ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Conſtantia accuſed herſelf for having ſo tamely *given* an ear to the propoſal. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou ſtranger, to an honourable man. *Ecclus.*

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bleſs her, and *give* thee a ſon alſo of her. *Gen.* xvii.

Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itſelf. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

What beauties I loſe in ſome places, I *give* to others which had them not originally. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

8. To expoſe.

All clad in ſkins of beaſts the jav'lin bear;
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryd. Æn.*

9. To grant; to allow.

'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny.

I *gave* his wiſe propoſal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the ſhallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

11. To yield without reſiſtance.
12. To permit; to commiſſion.

Prepare
The due libation and the ſolemn pray'r;
Then *give* thy friend to ſhed the ſacred wine. *Pope.*

13. To enable; to allow.

God himſelf requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers; and hath *given* the world to underſtand, that the wicked, although they cry, ſhall not be heard. *Hooker.*

Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who ſet it on. *Shak. Othello.*

So ſome weak ſhoot, which elſe would poorly riſe,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the ſkies;
Through the new pupil foſt'ring juices flow,
Thruſt forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickell.*

14. To pay.

The applauſe and approbation, moſt reverend for thy ſtretcht-out life, I *give* to both your ſpeeches. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you muſt be the firſt that *gives* this ſentence,
And he that ſuffers. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The Rhodians ſeeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a great ſhout in deriſion of them. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Let the firſt honeſt diſcoverer *give* the word about, that Wood's halfpence have been offered, and caution the poor people not to receive them. *Swift.*

16. To exhibit; to expreſs.

This inſtance *gives* the impoſſibility of an eternal exiſtence in any thing eſſentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ſhips, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbuth.*

18. To do any act of which the conſequence reaches others.

As we deſire to *give* no offence ourſelves, ſo neither ſhall we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to ſend forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of their rind *giveth* out their ſmell more. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply.

The Helots, of the other ſide, ſhutting their gates, *gave* themſelves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and reſt their wearied bodies. *Sidney.*

After men began to grow to number, the firſt thing we read they *gave* themſelves into, was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker, b. i.*

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the ſecret acceſs which people ſuperſtitiouſly *given* might have always thereunto with eaſe. *Hooker, b. v. § 17.*

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal. *Shakeſp.*

Fear him not, Cæſar, he's not dangerous:
He is a noble Roman, and well *given.* *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

His name is Falſtaff: if that man ſhould be lewdly *given*, he deceives me; for, Harry, I ſee virtue in his looks. *Shak.*

Huniades, the ſcourge of the Turks, was dead long before; ſo was alſo Mathias: after whom ſucceeded others, *given* all to pleaſure and eaſe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Though he was *given* to pleaſure, yet he was likewiſe deſirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the Moſt High, will ſeek out the wiſdom of all the ancients. *Ecclus.* xxxix. 1.

He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

They who *gave* themſelves to warlike action and enterpriſes, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple.*

Men are *given* to this licentious humour of ſcoffing at perſonal blemiſhes and defects. *L'Eſtrange.*

Beſides, he is too much *given* to horſeplay in his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryd.*

I have ſome buſineſs of importance with her; but her huſband is ſo horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

What can I refuſe to a man ſo charitably *given*? *Dryden.*

21. To reſign; to yield up.

Finding ourſelves in the midſt of the greateſt wilderneſs of waters, without victual, we *gave* ourſelves for loſt men, and prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Who ſay, I care not, thoſe I *give* for loſt;
And to inſtruct them, will not quit the coſt. *Herbert.*

Virtue *giv'n* for loſt,
Depreſt and overthrown, as ſeem'd;
Like that ſelf-begott'n bird
In the Arabian woods emboſt,
That no ſecond knows, nor third,
And lay erewhile a holocauſt,
From out her aſhy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppreſs'd and fall'n,
I *give* not heaven for loſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.*

For a man to *give* his name to Chriſtianity in thoſe days, was to liſt himſelf a martyr. *South.*

Ours *gives* himſelf for gone; you've watch'd your time,
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden.*

The parents, after a long ſearch for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

As the hinder feet of the horſe ſtuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himſelf from ſliding off his back, in ſo much that the people *gave* him for gone. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

22. To conclude; to ſuppoſe.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
All *gave* you loſt on far Cyclopean ground. *Garth's Ovid.*

23. *To* GIVE *away.* To alienate from one's ſelf; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he ſhewed that he *gave away* to his new miſtreſs, when he betrayed his promiſes to the former. *Sidney, b. ii.*

If you ſhall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine;
You *give away* Heav'n's vows, and thoſe are mine;
You *give away* myſelf, which is known mine. *Shakeſp.*

Honeſt company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me *give away* myſelf
To this moſt patient, ſweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakeſp.*

I know not how they ſold themſelves; but thou, like a kind fellow, *gav'ſt* thyſelf *away* gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Love *gives away* all things, that ſo he may advance the intereſt of the beloved perſon. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

But we who *give* our native rights *away*,
And our enſlav'd poſterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go
On holidays to ſee a puppet-ſhow. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Alas, ſaid I, man was made in vain! How is he *given away* to miſery and mortality! *Addiſon's Spectator*, № 159.

Theodoſius arrived at a religious houſe in the city, where Conſtantia reſided, and made himſelf one of the order, with a private vow never to enquire after Conſtantia, whom he looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been ſolemnized. *Spectator.*

Whatſoever we employ in charitable uſes, during our lives, is *given away* from ourſelves: what we bequeath at our death, is *given* from others only, as our neareſt relations. *Atterbury.*

24. *To* GIVE *back.* To return; to reſtore.

'Till their vices perhaps *give back* all thoſe advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

25. *To* GIVE *forth.* To publiſh; to tell.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Hayward.*

26. *To* GIVE *the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior.

Leſſons being free from ſome inconveniences, whereunto ſermons are more ſubject, they may in this reſpect no leſs take than in others they muſt *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

27. *To* GIVE *over.* To leave; to quit; to ceaſe.

Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endleſs contradictions, and let ancient cuſtoms prevail. *Hooker.*

It may be done rather than that be *given over.* *Hooker.*

Never *give* her *o'er*;
For ſcorn at firſt makes after love the more. *Shakeſp.*

If Deſdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my ſuit, and repent my unlawful ſolicitation. *Shak. Othello.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and betook himſelf to a ſolitary life, and became monk. *Knolles.*

All the ſoldiers, from the higheſt to the loweſt, had ſolemnly
ſworn

ſworn to defend the city, and not to *give* it *over* unto the laſt man. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Sleep hath forſook and *giv'n* me *o'er*
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*

Thoſe troops, which were levied, have *given over* the proſecution of the war. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

But worſt of all to *give* her *over*,
'Till ſhe's as deſperate to recover. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 3.

'Tis not amiſs, ere y' are *giv'n o'er*,
To try one deſp'rate med'cine more;
And where your caſe can be no worſe,
The deſp'rateſt is the wiſeſt courſe. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: ſhe fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and *gave* quite *over* laying. *L'Eſtrange.*

Many have *given over* their purſuits after fame, either from the diſappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleaſure which attends it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

28. *To* GIVE *over.* To addict; to attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over* unto thee. *Sidney, b.* ii.

When the Babylonians had *given* themſelves *over* to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had ſet up that empire, to pull it down. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii. *c.* 3.

I uſed one thing ill, or *gave* myſelf ſo much *over* to it as to neglect what I owed either to him or the reſt of the world. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

29. *To* GIVE *over.* To conclude loſt.

Since it is lawful to practiſe upon them that are forſaken and *given over*, I will adventure to preſcribe to you. *Suckling.*

The abbeſs, finding that the phyſicians had *given* her *over*, told her that Theodoſius was juſt gone before her, and had ſent her his benediction. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 164.

Her condition was now quite deſperate, all regular phyſicians, and her neareſt relations, having *given* her *over*. *Arb.*

Yet this falſe comfort never *gives* him *o'er*,
That, whilſt he creeps, his vigorous thoughts can ſoar. *Pope.*

Not one foretels I ſhall recover;
But all agree to *give* me *over*. *Swift.*

30. *To* GIVE *over.* To abandon.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore beſt to *give* it *over*. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 13.

The cauſe, for which we fought and ſwore
So boldly, ſhall we now *give o'er*? *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 2.

31. *To* GIVE *out.* To proclaim; to publiſh; to utter.

The fathers *give* it *out* for a rule, that whatſoever Chriſt is ſaid in Scripture to have received, the ſame we ought to apply only to the manhood of Chriſt. *Hooker, b.* v. § 54.

It is *given out*, that, ſleeping in my orchard,
A ſerpent ſtung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged proceſs of my death,
Rankly abuſed. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

One that *gives out* himſelf Prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princeſs. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was the firſt maſter of my ſhip, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thouſand of twenty-two ſhillings per piece. *Raleigh's Apology.*

He *gave out* general ſummons for the aſſembly of his council for the wars. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The night was diſtinguiſhed by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they ſhould forbear all inſulting of their enemies. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 49.

32. *To* GIVE *out.* To ſhow in falſe appearance.

His *givings out* were of an infinite diſtance
From his true meant deſign. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

She that, ſo young, could *give out* ſuch a ſeeming,
To ſeal her father's eyes up cloſe as oak. *Shak. Othello.*

33. *To* GIVE *up.* To reſign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miſeries of war, would *give* him *up*, if they ſaw him ſhrink. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He has betray'd your buſineſs, and *given up*
For certain drops of ſalt your city Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to *give up* the ghoſt for cold, and gave comfort to them all. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

He found the Lord Hopton in trouble for the loſs of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected aſſurance of the *giving up* of Arundel-caſtle. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Let us *give* ourſelves wholly *up* to Chriſt in heart and deſire. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to paſs; therefore I'll even *give* it *up*, and go and fret myſelf. *Collier on Deſpair.*

I can *give up* to the hiſtorians of your country the names of ſo many generals and heroes which croud their annals. *Dryden.*

He declares himſelf to be now ſatisfied to the contrary, in which he has *given up* the cauſe. *Dryden.*

The leagues made between ſeveral ſtates, diſowning all claim to the land in the other's poſſeſſion, have, by common conſent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they *give* them *up* to their reaſons, then they with them *give up* all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no ſuch thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We ſhould ſee him *give up* again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would ſupply the conveniencies of life. *Locke.*

Juba's ſurrender, ſince his father's death,
Would *give up* Africk into Cæſar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addiſon.*

Learn to be honeſt men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon ſhall deſcend on all the reſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A popiſh prieſt threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland ſquire, if he did not *give up* to him the church lands. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

He ſaw the celeſtial deities acting in a confederacy againſt him, and immediately *gave up* a cauſe which was excluded from all poſſibility of ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would *give up* the queſtion when he had the better; I am never aſhamed, ſays he, to be confuted by one who is maſter of fifty legions. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 239.

He may be brought to *give up* the cleareſt evidence. *Atterb.*

The conſtant health and longevity of men muſt be *given up* alſo, as a groundleſs conceit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Have the phyſicians *giv'n up* all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? *Rowe.*

Theſe people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up* to the Romans all their poſſeſſions in Sicily. *Arbuthnot.*

Every one who will not aſk for the conduct of God in the ſtudy of religion, has juſt reaſon to fear he ſhall be left of God, and *given up* a prey to a thouſand prejudices, that he ſhall be conſigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*

Give yourſelf *up* to ſome hours of leiſure. *Watts.*

34. *To* GIVE *up.* To abandon.

If any be *given up* to believe lyes, ſome muſt be firſt *given up* to tell them. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

Our minds naturally *give* themſelves *up* to every diverſion which they are much accuſtomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with aſſiduity, engroſſes the whole woman. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 120.

Give up your fond paternal pride,
Nor argue on the weaker ſide. *Swift.*

A good poet no ſooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Perſons who, through misfortunes, chuſe not to dreſs, ſhould not, however, *give up* neatneſs. *Clariſſa.*

35. *To* GIVE *up.* To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the ſum of the number of the people to the king. 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 9.

His accounts were confuſed, and he could not then *give* them *up*. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

To GIVE. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh; to fall on; to give the aſſault. A phraſe merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives* on with fury led. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooke's Rom. Hiſt.*

2. To relent; to grow moiſt; to melt or ſoften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow ſoft; as the cruſt of bread, biſket, ſweetmeats, and ſalt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Only a ſweet and virtuous ſoul,
Like ſeaſon'd timber, never *gives*;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unleſs it is kept in a hot houſe, it will ſo *give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and ſpread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phraſe.

Up and down he traverſes his ground,
Then nimbly ſhifts a thruſt, then lends a wound;
Now back he *gives*, then ruſhes on amain. *Daniel.*

4. *To* GIVE *in.* To go back; to give way.

The charge was given with ſo well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayward.*

5. *To* GIVE *in to.* [A French phraſe.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medalliſts: the poets, however, have ſometimes *given in to* it, and furniſh us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addiſon on Medals.*

This conſideration may induce a tranſlator to *give in to* thoſe general phraſes, which have attained a veneration in our language from being uſed in the Old Teſtament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either ſtupidly negligent, or elſe *giving in* with all their might *to* thoſe very practices that are working their deſtruction. *Swift.*

6. *To* GIVE *off.* To ceaſe; to forbear.

The puniſhment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as ſoon as we perceived that it reached the mind. *Locke on Education.*

7. *To* GIVE *over.* To ceaſe; to act no more.

If they will ſpeak to the purpoſe, they muſt *give over*, and ſtand upon ſuch particulars only as they can ſhew we have either added or abrogated, otherwiſe than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Neither hath Chriſt, through union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; leſt, by being born a man, we ſhould think he hath *given over* to be God, or that becauſe he continued God, therefore he cannot be man alſo. *Hooker, b.* v.

Give not *o'er* ſo: to him again; intreat him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The ſtate of human actions is ſo variable, that to try things oft, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Demetrius, King of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and ſtill anſwered he had no leiſure; whereupon the woman ſaid aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

So Satan, whom repulſe upon repulſe
Met ever, and to ſhameful ſilence brought,
Yet *gives* not *o'er*, though deſperate of ſucceſs. *Milton.*

Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?
And muſt we now *give o'er*,
And only end where we begun?
In vain this miſchief we have done,
If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to deſiſt from any farther purſuits after fame. *Addiſon.*

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the ſame reaſon. *Swift.*

8. *To* GIVE *out.* To publiſh; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himſelf was ſome great one. *Acts*, viii. 9.

Julius Cæſar laid aſleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæſar's own ſoldiers loved him not. *Bacon, Eſſay* 60.

Your ill-wiſhers will *give out* you are now going to quit your ſchool. *Swift.*

9. *To* GIVE *out.* To ceaſe; to yield.

We are the earth; and they,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about:
And 'till they foot and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much leſs *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you ſo ſtout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*

10. *To* GIVE *way.* To yield; not to reſiſt; to make room for.

Private reſpects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Perpetual puſhing and aſſurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a ſeeming impoſſibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarce had he ſpoken when the cloud *gave way*,
The miſts flew upward, and diſſolv'd in day. *Dryd. Æn.*

His golden helm *gives way* with ſtony blows,
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden's Æn.*

GI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *give.*] One that gives; donor; beſtower; diſtributer; granter.

Well we may afford
Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is loſt
Long ſince. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iv.

I have not liv'd ſince firſt I heard the news;
The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuſe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Both gifts deſtructive to the *givers* prove;
Alike both lovers fall by thoſe they love. *Pope.*

GI'ZZARD. *n. ſ.* [*geſier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin. It is ſometimes called *gizzern.*]

1. The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up ſtones to convey them into their ſecond ventricle, the *gizzerne*. *More.*

In birds there is no maſtication in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop, a kind of anteſtomach, where it is moiſtened by ſome proper juice from the glandules diſtilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or muſculous ſtomach. *Ray.*

Flutt'ring there they neſtle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own;
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryd.*

2. It is proverbially uſed for apprehenſion or conception of mind: as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harraſſes his imagination.

But that which does them greateſt harm,
Their ſpiritual *gizzards* are too warm;
Which puts the overheated ſots
In fevers ſtill. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* ii.

Satiſfaction and reſtitution lie ſo curſedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that the blood in their veins is not half ſo dear to them as the treaſure they have in their coffers. *L'Eſtrange.*

GLA'BRITY. *n. ſ.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothneſs; baldneſs. *Dict.*

GLA'CIAL. *adj.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *glaciate.*] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the ſurface of water, but round in hail, which is alſo a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous deſcent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

GLA'CIS. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, a ſloping bank. It is more eſpecially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the ſide of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD. *adj.* [glæd, Saxon; *glad*, Daniſh.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a ſtate of hilarity.

He will be *glad* in his heart. *Exod.* iv. 14.

They bleſſed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and *glad* of heart. 1 *Kings*, viii. 66.

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; ſhowy.

The wilderneſs and the ſolitary place ſhall be *glad* for them, and the deſert ſhall rejoice and bloſſom as the roſe. *Iſ.* xxxv.

3. Pleaſed; elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, ſometimes *at* or *with* before the cauſe of gladneſs: perhaps *of* is moſt proper, when the cauſe of joy is ſomething gained or poſſeſſed; and *at* or *with*, when it is ſome accident befallen himſelf or another.

I am *glad* to ſee your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

He hath an uncle in Meſſina will be very much *glad of* it. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

He that is *glad at* calamities ſhall not be unpuniſhed. *Prov.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be *glad of* my repentance. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

The gaping wound guſh'd out a crimſon flood;
The Trojan, *glad with* ſight of hoſtile blood,
His fauchion drew. *Dryden's Æn.*

I would be *glad* to learn from thoſe who pronounce that the human ſoul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

4. Pleaſing; exhilarating.

Her converſation
More *glad* to me than to a miſer money is. *Sidney, b.* i.

5. Expreſſing gladneſs.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely deſert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope's Meſſiah.*

To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He ſaw rich nectar-thaws releaſe the rigour
Of th' icy North; from froſt-bound Atlas' hands
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian ſands. *Craſhaw.*

It *glads* me
To ſee ſo many virtues thus united,
To reſtore juſtice and dethrone oppreſſion. *Otway.*

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

If juſtice Philips' coſtive head
Some frigid rhymes diſburſes,
They ſhall like Perſian tales be read,
And *glad* both babes and nurſes. *Swift.*

To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A ſecret pleaſure *gladden'd* all that ſaw him. *Addiſ. Cato.*

A kind of vital heat in the ſoul cheers and *gladdens* her, when ſhe does not attend to it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GLA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *glad.*] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddeſs. *Dryden.*

GLADE. *n. ſ.* [from glopan, to be hot, or to ſhine; whence the Daniſh *glod*, and the obſolete Engliſh *gleed*, a red hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucus.* It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or ſhaded, and has therefore epithets of oppoſite meaning.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow *glade*,
Thoſe glaring lamps were ſet, that made a dreadful ſhade. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 11.

Lo where they ſpy'd, how in a gloomy *glade*
The lion ſleeping lay in ſecret ſhade. *Hubberd's Tale.*

O might I here
In ſolitude live ſavage, in ſome *glade*
Obſcur'd, where higheſt woods, impenetrable
To ſtar or ſun-light, ſpread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to paſs through this adventurous *glade*,
Swift as a ſparkle of a glancing ſtar
I ſhoot from heav'n to give him ſafe convoy. *Milton.*

For noon-day's heat are cloſer arbours made,
And for freſh ev'ning air the op'ner *glade*. *Dryd. Innocence.*

There interſpers'd in lawns and opening *glades*,
Thin trees ariſe that ſhun each other's ſhades. *Pope.*

By the heroes armed ſhades,
Glitt'ring through the gloomy *glades*;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Reſtore, reſtore Eurydice to life!
Oh, take the huſband, or reſtore the wife! *Pope's St. Cecil.*

GLA'DEN. } *n. ſ.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a ſword.] Swordgraſs:
GLA'DER. } a general name of plants that riſe with a broad blade like ſedge. *Junius.*

GLA'DFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [*glad* and *fulneſs.*] Joy; gladneſs.

And there him reſts in riotous ſuffiſance,
Of all his *gladfulneſs*, and kingly joyance. *Spenſer.*

GLADIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A ſwordplayer; a prizefighter.

Then whilſt his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheiſt, looking on, enjoys the ſpoils. *Denham.*

Beſides, in gratitude for ſuch high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred *gladiators*. *Dryden.*

GLA'DLY. *adv.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with gaiety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;
But not one follower. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

You are going to ſet us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will *gladly* ſee you engroſs the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

GLA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *glad.*] Cheerfulneſs; joy; exultation.

By ſuch degrees the ſpreading *gladneſs* grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The ſtanding ſtreets with ſo much joy they view,
That with leſs grief the periſh'd they deplore. *Dryden.*

GLA'DSOME. *adj.* [from *glad.*]

1. Pleaſed; gay; delighted.

The higheſt angels to and fro deſcend,
From higheſt heaven in *gladſome* company. *Fairy Queen.*

The *gladſome* ghoſts in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend:
Delight to hover near. *Dryden's Æn. b.* iv.

2. Cauſing joy; having an appearance of gaiety.

Each morn they wak'd me with a ſprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they ſung, and *gladſome* day. *Prior.*

GLA'DSOMELY. *adv.* [from *gladſome.*] With gaiety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gladſome.*] Gaiety; ſhowineſs; delight.

GLAIRE. *n. ſ.* [ᵹlæꞃ, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Daniſh, glaſs; *glaire*, French; *glarea*, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.

Take the *glaire* of eggs, and ſtrain it as ſhort as water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. A kind of halbert. *Dict.*

To **GLAIRE.** *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*glantz*, German, glitter.]

1. A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour.

His off'ring ſoon propitious fire from heav'n
Conſum'd with nimble *glance*, and grateful ſteam:
The other's not; for his was not ſincere. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. A ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight.

The aſpects which procure love are not gazings, but ſudden *glances* and dartings of the eye. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

There are of thoſe ſort of beauties which laſt but for a moment; ſome particularity of a violent paſſion, ſome graceful action, a ſmile, a *glance* of an eye, a diſdainful look, and a look of gravity. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. A ſnatch of ſight; a quick view.

The ample mind takes a ſurvey of ſeveral objects with one *glance.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **GLANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour.

He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That *glancing* fire out of the iron play'd,
As ſparkles from the anvil uſe,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are ſway'd. *Fairy Q.*

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.

He has a little gall'd me, I confeſs;
But as the jeſt did *glance* away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſtrike in an oblique direction.

Pois'd in air, the jav'lin ſent,
Through Paris' ſhield the forceful weapon went,
His corſelet pierces, and his garment rends,
And *glancing* downwards near his flank deſcends. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick caſt of the eye; to play the eye.

O' th' ſudden up they riſe and dance,
Then ſit again, and ſigh and *glance*;
Then dance again, and kiſs. *Suckling.*

Mighty dulneſs crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-ſtreet her triumphant round:
And her Parnaſſus *glancing* o'er at once,
Behold a hundred ſons, and each a dunce. *Pope's Dunciad.*

The cooing dove
Flies thick in am'rous chace, and wanton rolls
The *glancing* eye, and turns the changeful ſcene. *Thomſon.*

5. To cenſure by oblique hints.

How can'ſt thou thus, for ſhame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theſeus? *Shakeſpeare.*

Some men *glance* and dart at others, by juſtifying themſelves by negatives; as to ſay, This I do not. *Bacon, Eſſay* 23.

I have never *glanced* upon the late deſigned proceſſion of his holineſs and his attendants, notwithſtanding it might have afforded matter to many ludicrous ſpeculations. *Addiſ. Spect.*

It was objected againſt him that he had written verſes, wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulneſs. *Swift.*

To **GLANCE.** *v. a.* To move nimbly; to ſhoot obliquely.

Glancing an eye of pity on his loſſes,
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLA'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance.*] In an oblique broken manner; tranſiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done ſomething in this kind, but brokenly and *glancingly*, intending chiefly a diſcourſe of his own voyage. *Hakewell on Providence.*

GLAND. *n. ſ.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.]

All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two ſorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapt up in a fine ſkin, by which it is ſeparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out: of this ſort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands*, and teſtes. A conglomerate *gland* is compoſed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*

I obſerved the abſceſs to have begun deep in the body of the *glands.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The *glands*, which o'er the body ſpread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twiſted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obſtruct. *Blackm. Creat.*

GLA'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [from *gland.*] In a horſe, is the running of corrupt matter from the noſe, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green or black. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe is poſſeſt with the *glanders*, and like to moſe in the chine. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

GLANDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing maſt; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two ſorts, and numbered amongſt the *glandiferous* trees. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GLA'NDULE. *n. ſ.* [*glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, French.] A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours.

Nature hath provided ſeveral *glandules* to ſeparate this juice from the blood, and no leſs than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus ſalivales.* *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *glandulous.*] A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulofities.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

GLA'NDULOUS. *adj.* [*glandulоſus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, Fr. from *glandule.*] Pertaining to the glands; ſubſiſting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

There are no teſticles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* ſubſtances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 17.

Such conſtitutions muſt be ſubject to *glandulous* tumours and ruptures of the lymphatick, and all the diſeaſes thereon dependant. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **GLARE.** *v. n.* [*glaeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come ſuddenly into the dark, or, contrariwiſe, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the ſight confuſed. *Bacon.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom ſwell,
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit, and groſs hyperboles: he maintains majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs; he ſhines, but *glares* not; and is ſtately without ambition. *Dryden.*

The court of Cacus ſtands reveal'd to ſight;
The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden's Æn.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a falſe *glaring* light,
Which conqueſt and ſucceſs have thrown upon him. *Addiſon.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Avaunt, and quit my ſight! let the earth hide thee!
Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou do'ſt *glare* with. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Look, how pale he *glares!*
His form and cauſe conjoin'd, preaching to ſtones,
Would make them capable. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met they made a furly ſtand,
And *glar'd*, like angry lions, as they paſs'd,
And wiſh'd that every look might be their laſt. *Dryden.*

3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly, or with too much laboured luſtre.

The moſt *glaring* and notorious paſſages are none of the fineſt, or moſt correct. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To **GLARE.** *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot bear.

One ſpirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and ſhot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurſt, that wither'd all their ſtrength. *Milton.*

GLARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering luſtre; ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burniſh'd ſteel that caſt a *glare*
From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

I have grieved to ſee a perſon of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a ſpectre amidſt a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, ſhelter'd cloſe from air,
And ſcreen'd in ſhades from day's deteſted *glare*,
She ſighs for ever. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he ſtalks with fiery *glare.* *Milton. Par. Loſt.*

GLA'REOUS. *adj.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Lat. from *glaire.*] Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING. *adj.* Applied to any thing very ſhocking: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *n. ſ.* [ᵹlæꞅ, Saxon; *glas*, Dutch, as Pezon imagines from *glâs*, Britiſh, green. In Erſe it is called *klânn*, and this primarily ſignifies clean or clear, being ſo denominated from its tranſparency.]

1. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing fixed ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glaſs* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glaſs*, from the verb *glanſen*, which ſignifies amongſt them to ſhine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whoſe colour it reſembles. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Glaſs is thought ſo compact and firm a body that it is indeſtructible by art or nature, and is alſo of ſo cloſe a texture that the ſubtleſt chymical ſpirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show'rs of granadoes rain, by ſudden burſt
Diſploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of ſteel
And ſtones, and *glaſs* and nitrous grain aduſt. *Phillips.*

2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind.

I'll ſee no more;
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glaſs*
Which ſhews me many more. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. A looking-glaſs; a mirrour.

He was the mark and *glaſs*, copy and book,
That faſhion'd others. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He ſpreads his ſubtile nets from ſight,
With twinkling *glaſſes*, to betray
The larks that in the meſhes light. *Dryden's Horace.*

4. *An Hour* **GLASS.** A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand.

Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, ſhe would not live
The running of one *glaſs.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in.

To this laſt coſtly treaty,
That ſwallow'd ſo much treaſure, and like a *glaſs*,
Did break i' th' rinſing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager ſoul
Prompts to purſue the ſparkling *glaſs*, be ſure
'Tis time to ſhun it. *Phillips.*

6. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glaſs* more will not make him drunk, that one *glaſs* hath diſabled him from well diſcerning his preſent condition. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The firſt *glaſs* may paſs for health, the ſecond for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

7. A perſpective glaſs.

Like thoſe who have ſurveyed the moon by *glaſſes*, I can only tell of a new and ſhining world above us; but not relate the riches and glories of the place. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glaſs.

Get thee *glaſs* eyes;
And, like a ſcurvy politician, ſeem
To ſee the things thou do'ſt not. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Glaſs bottles are more fit for this ſecond fining than thoſe of wood. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **GLASS.** *v. a.*

1. To ſee as in a glaſs; to repreſent as in a glaſs or mirrour.

Methinks I am partaker of thy paſſion,
And in thy caſe do *glaſs* mine own debility. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. To caſe in glaſs.

Methought all his ſenſes were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in cryſtal for ſome prince to buy;
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glaſst*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you paſt. *Shakeſp.*

3. To cover with glaſs; to glaze.

I have obſerved little grains of ſilver to lie hid in the ſmall cavities, perhaps *glaſſed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein ſilver has been long kept in fuſion. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSFURNACE. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleaſes to try whether the glowing heat of a *glaſsfurnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowſy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is ſomething more than bare imagination. *Locke.*

GLA'SSGAZING. *adj.* [*glaſs* and *gazing.*] Finical; often contemplating himſelf in a mirrour.

A whorſon, *glaſsgazing*, ſuperſerviceable, finical rogue. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

GLA'SSGRINDER. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *grinder.*] One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs.

The *glaſsgrinders* complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *houſe.*] A houſe where glaſs is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Moſaic, compoſed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glaſshouſes.* *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

GLA'SSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *man.*] One who ſells glaſs.

The profit of glaſſes conſiſts only in a ſmall preſent made by the *glaſsman.* *Swift.*

GLA'SSMETAL. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *metal.*] Glaſs in fuſion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or braſs with *glaſsmetal.* *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

GLA'SSWORK. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *work.*] Manufactory of glaſs.

The cryſtalline Venice glaſs is a mixture, in equal portions, of ſtones brought from Pavia, and the aſhes of a weed called kali, gathered in a deſart between Alexandria and Roſetta; and is by the Egyptians uſed firſt for fuel, and then they cruſh the aſhes into lumps like a ſtone, and ſo ſell them to the Venetians for their *glaſsworks.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

GLA'SSWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſalicornia*, or ſaltwort.]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the ſtamina, or chives, and the embryoes grow on the extreme part of the leaves: theſe embryoes afterward become pods or bladders, which for the moſt part contain one ſeed. The ſpecies are two. Theſe plants grow on the ſea-coaſts in many parts of Europe, and upon the ſhores in ſeveral places of England which are waſhed every tide with the ſalt water. The inhabitants, near the ſea-coaſt where theſe plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of Summer, when they are fully grown; and, after having dried them in the ſun, they burn them for their aſhes, which are uſed in making of glaſs and ſoap. Theſe herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promiſcuouſly gathered for uſe. From the aſhes of theſe plants is extracted the ſalt called ſal kali, or alkali, much uſed by the chymiſts. *Millar.*

For the fine glaſs we uſe the pureſt of the fineſt ſand, and the aſhes of chali or *glaſswort*; and for the coarſer or green ſort, the aſhes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GLA'SSY. *adj.* [from *glaſs.*]

1. Made of glaſs; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a ſand, which, of all others, hath moſt affinity with glaſs; inſomuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glaſſy* ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

2. Reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs.

Man! proud man!
Dreſt in a little brief authority,
Moſt ignorant of what he's moſt aſſur'd:
His *glaſſy* eſſence, like an angry ape,
Plays ſuch fantaſtick tricks before high Heav'n,
As make the angels weep. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

There is a willow grows aſlant a brook,
That ſhews his hoary leaves in the *glaſſy* ſtream. *Shakeſp.*

The magnet attracteth the ſhining or *glaſſy* powder brought from the Indies, uſually employed in writing-duſt. *Brown.*

Whoſe womb produc'd the *glaſſy* ice? Who bred
The hoary froſts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*

A hundred ſweep,
With ſtretching oars, the *glaſſy* deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

GLA'STONBURY *Thorn. n. ſ.* A ſpecies of MEDLAR, which ſee.

This ſpecies of thorn produces ſome bunches of flowers in Winter, and flowers again in the Spring, and in no other reſpect differs from the common hawthorn. *Millar.*

GLAUCO'MA. *n. ſ.* [γλαύκωμα; *glaucome*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a greyiſh colour, without detriment of ſight, and therein differs from what is commonly underſtood by ſuffuſion. *Quincy.*

The *glaucoma* is no other diſeaſe than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*glaive*, French; *glaif*, a hook, Welſh. *Glaive* is Erſe for a broad ſword.] A broad ſword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,
Not ſurely arm'd in ſteel or iron ſtrong,
But each a *glave* had pendant by his ſide. *Fairfax, b.* i.

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaves*,
Gave chace to rockets and white ſtaves. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

To **GLA'VER.** *v. n.* [*glave*, Welſh, flattery; ᵹlipan, Saxon, to flatter. It is ſtill retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their diſtempers, intermiſſions, and paroxyſms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous on the one hand as a wheedling prieſt, or a flattering phyſician is on the other. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To **GLAZE.** *v. a.* [*To glaſs*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furniſh with windows of glaſs.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved; richly hanged, and *glazed* with cryſtalline glaſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glaiſe*, *argilla.*]

3. To overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reaſon of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandiſh the weapons, yet is it found reaſon that carries the ſtroke home. *Grew's Coſm. Sac. b.* ii. *c.* 6.

White, with other ſtrong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the ſpirit, and the luſtre of it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

GLA'ZIER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *glaſier*, or *glaſſier*, of *glaſs.*] One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. Other manufacturers of glaſs are otherwiſe named.

Into rabbets the ſeveral panes of glaſswork are ſet, and faſtened by the *glazier.* *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The dext'rous *glazier* ſtrong returns the bound,
And gingling ſaſhes on the penthouſe ſound. *Gay's Trivia.*

GLEAD. *n. ſ.* A buzzard hawk; a kite. It retains that name in Scotland.

GLEAM. *n. ſ.* [ᵹelioma, Saxon.] Sudden ſhoot of light; luſtre; brightneſs.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far ſeen
Upon ſeven hills to ſpread his gladſome *gleam*;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Auſonian ſtream. *Spenſer.*

At laſt a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haſte
His travell'd ſteps. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

As I bent down to look juſt oppoſite,
A ſhape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

Mine is a *gleam* of bliſs, too hot to laſt;
Wat'ry it ſhines, and will be ſoon o'ercaſt. *Dryden.*

We ken them from afar; the ſetting ſun
Plays on their ſhining arms and burniſh'd helmets,
And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire. *Addiſ. Cato.*

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are ſeen,
And floating foreſts paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was ſeen, and nought was heard,
Around the dreary coaſt,
But dreadful *gleams*,
Fires that glow,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cecil.*

To **GLEAM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine with ſudden corruſcation.

Obſervant of approaching day,
The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,
At firſt faint *gleaming* in the dappled Eaſt. *Thomſ. Sum.*

Ye *gleamings* of departed peace
Shine out your laſt. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. To ſhine.

On each hand the guſhing waters play,
And down the rough caſcade white daſhing fall,
Or *gleam* in lengthen'd viſta's through the trees. *Thomſon.*

GLE'AMY. *adj.* [from *gleam.*] Flaſhing; darting ſudden corruſcations of light.

In brazen arms, that caſt a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warriour bends his way. *Pope.*

To **GLEAN.** *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as Skinner thinks, from *granum.*]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harveſt leave behind.

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth.*

Cheap conqueſt for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd.* *Dryden.*

See

She went, by hard neceſſity compell'd,
To *glean* Palæmon's fields. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly ſcattered.

Gather
So much as from occaſions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shakeſp.*

That goodneſs
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shakeſp.*

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thouſand men. *Judg.* xx. 45.

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flaſh'd through the ſhady plain,
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring ſword and pointed ſpear
Drove headlong to their ſhips, and *glean'd* the routed rear. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

In the knowledge of bodies we muſt be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; ſince we cannot, from a diſcovery of their real eſſences, graſp at a time whole ſheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole ſpecies together. *Locke*

GLEAN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriouſly by ſlow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme diſtend his thighs:
He ſpoils the ſaffron. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b.* iv.

GLEANER. *n. ſ.* [from *glean.*]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For ſtill the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which ſcarce the firm philoſopher can ſcorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field. *Thomſ. Aut.*

2. One who gathers any thing ſlowly and laboriouſly.

An ordinary coffee-houſe *gleaner* of the city is an arrant ſtateſman, and as much ſuperior to him, as a man converſant about the court is to a ſhopkeeper. *Locke.*

GLEANING. *n. ſ.* [from *glean.*] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

There ſhall be as the ſhaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* grapes when the vintage is done. *Iſa.* xxiv. 13.

The orphan and widow are members of the ſame common family, and have a right to be ſupported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harveſt. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

GLEBE. *n. ſ.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; ſoil; ground.

Fertile of corn the *glebe*, of oil and wine,
With herds the paſtures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will anſwer to the ſylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping vegetables lie,
'Till the glad ſummons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to day. *Garth.*

2. The land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parſonage is of three ſorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tythe, which is a ſet part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings beſtowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A treſpaſs done on a parſon's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a ſpiritual court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Many pariſhes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

GLEBOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy. *Dict.*

GLEBY. *adj.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy; perhaps in the following paſſage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flatt'ry! thy malignant ſeeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With riſing pride amidſt the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harveſt of the year. *Prior.*

GLEDE. *n. ſ.* [ᵹlıða, ᵹlıðe, Saxon.] A kite.

Ye ſhall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deut.*

GLEE. *n. ſ.* [ᵹlıᵹᵹe, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gaiety. It anciently ſignified muſick played at feaſts. It is not now uſed, except in ludicrous writing, or with ſome mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*. *Fairy Queen.*

Many wayfarers make themſelves *glee*, by putting the inhabitants in mind of their privilege; who again foreſlow not to baigne them with perfume. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

And his ſportive limbs,
This way and that convolv'd, in friſkful *glee*
Their frolicks play. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewel my *glee*!
No happineſs is now reſerv'd for me. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

GLEED. *n. ſ.* [from ᵹleðan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obſolete word.

GLEEFUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full.*] Gay; merry; cheerful.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'ſt thou ſad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boaſt? *Shakeſp.*

GLEEK. *n. ſ.* [ᵹliᵹᵹe, Saxon.] Muſick; or muſician.

What will you give us?——No money, but the *gleek*: I will give you the minſtrel. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [ᵹliᵹman, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]

1. To ſneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occaſion. *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

I have ſeen you *gleeking* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

2. In Scotland it is ſtill retained, and ſignifies to fool or ſpend time idly, with ſomething of mimickry or drollery.

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To ſhine with heat or poliſh. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the ſame race with *glow* or with *gleam*.

Thoſe who labour
The ſweaty forge, who edge the crooked ſcythe,
Bend ſtubborn ſteel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

GLEET. *n. ſ.* [It is written by Skinner *glitt*, and derived from ᵹlidan, Saxon, to run ſoftly.] A ſanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a ſore.

There then lay a hard dry eſchar, without either matter or *gleet*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and ſwelled, I made an inciſion into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To run ſlowly.

Vapours may be raiſed by the ſun in ſuch quantities as are ſufficient to make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmoſphere, 'till they hit againſt the ſides of the more mountainous places of the globe, and by this concuſſion are condenſed, and ſo *gleet* down the rocky caverns of theſe mountains, whoſe inner parts, being hollow and ſtony, afford them a baſon. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

GLEETY. *adj.* [from *gleet.*] Ichory; thinly ſanious.

If the fleſh loſe its ruddineſs, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may ſuſpect it corrupting. *Wiſeman.*

GLEN. *n. ſ.* [*gleann*, Erſe.] A valley; a dale; a depreſſion between two hills.

From me his madding mind is ſtart,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the *glen*. *Spenſer.*

GLEW. *n. ſ.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viſcous cement made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See GLUE.

GLIB. *adj.* [from λεῖος. *Skinner.*]

1. Smooth; ſlippery; ſo formed as to be eaſily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to ſuſtain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way ſoever gravity inclines them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Habbakkuk brought him a ſmooth ſtrong rope, compactly twiſted together, with a nooſe that ſlipt as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art
To ſpeak and purpoſe not, ſince what I well intend,
I'll do't before I ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

There was never ſo much *glib* nonſenſe put together in well ſounding Engliſh. *Locke.*

Now Curl his ſhop from rubbiſh drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:
And then, to make them paſs the *glibber*,
Revis'd by Tibbald, Moore, and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be ſure he's a fine ſpoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran. *Swift.*

GLIB. *n. ſ.*

They have another cuſtom from the Scythians, the wearing of mantles and long *glibs*; which is a thick curled buſh of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monſtrouſly diſguiſing them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To caſtrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they ſhall not ſee,
To bring falſe generations; they are coheirs,
And I had rather *glib* myſelf than they
Should not produce fair iſſue. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

GLI'BLY. *adv.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would ſtartle at an oath, whoſe ſtomachs as well as conſciences recoil at an obſcenity, do yet ſlide *glibly* into a detraction. *Government of the Tongue.*

GLIBNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *glib.*] Smoothneſs; ſlipperineſs.

A poliſh'd ice-like *glibneſs* doth enfold
The rock. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

The tongue is the moſt ready for motion of any member, needs not ſo much as the flexure of a joint, and by acceſs of humours acquires a *glibneſs* too, the more to facilitate its moving. *Government of the Tongue.*

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [ᵹliðan, Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.]

1. To flow gently and ſilently.

By Eaſt, among the duſty vallies, *glide*
The ſilver ſtreams of Jordan's cryſtal flood. *Fairfax.*

Broke by the jutting land on either ſide,
In double ſtreams the briny waters *glide*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Juſt before the confines of the wood,
The *gliding* Lethe leads her ſilent flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

Where ſtray the Muſes, in what lawn or grove?
In thoſe fair fields where ſacred Iſis *glides*,
Or elſe where Cam his winding vales divides. *Pope.*

2. To paſs gently and without tumult.

Ye *gliding* ghoſts, permit me to relate
The myſtick wonders of your ſilent ſtate. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along.

If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Shoals of fiſh, with fins and ſhining ſcales,
Glide under the green wave. *Milton.*

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a ſmart
As if cold ſteel had *glided* through his heart. *Dryden.*

All things are beheld as in a haſty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and diſappear. *Dryden.*

GLIDE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Lapſe; act or manner of paſſing ſmoothly.

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf,
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly
Seeing Orlando it unlink'd itſelf,
And with indented *glides* did ſlip away
Into a buſh. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

GLI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *glide.*] One that glides.

The glaunce into my heart did glide;
Hey ho the *glider*;
Therewith my ſoul was ſharply gride,
Such wounds ſoon waxen wider. *Spenſer's Paſtoral.*

GLIKE. *n. ſ.* [ᵹliᵹ, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A ſneer; a ſcoff; a flout. Not now in uſe.

Now where's the baſtard's braves, and Charles his *glikes*? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

To GLIMMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Daniſh, to ſhine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To ſhine faintly.

The Weſt yet *glimmers* with ſome ſtreaks of day. *Shak.*

The truth appears ſo naked on my ſide,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
—And on my ſide it is ſo well apparel'd,
So clear, ſo ſhining, and ſo evident,
That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye. *Shakeſp.*

Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades
He met her. *Milton.*

Seeſt thou yon' dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The ſeat of deſolation, void of light,
Save what the *glimmering* of theſe livid flames
Caſts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

The ſacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n
Shoots far into the boſom of dim night
A *glimmering* dawn. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Through theſe ſad ſhades this chaos in my ſoul,
Some ſeeds of light at length began to roll;
The riſing motion of an infant ray
Shot *glimm'ring* through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*

Oft by the winds, extinct the ſignal lies;
Or ſmother'd in the *glimm'ring* ſocket dies. *Gay's Trivia.*

When roſy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,
He drove to paſture all the luſty males. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the baggage poſt-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were. *Wotton.*

The Pagan prieſthood was always in the druids; and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewiſh rites in it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

GLI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint ſplendour; weak light.

2. A kind of foſſil.

The leſſer maſſes that are lodged in ſparry and ſtony bodies, diſperſedly, from their ſhining and glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of foſſils to give thoſe bodies the name of mica and *glimmer*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Stones which are compoſed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elaſtick: talc, catſilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

GLIMPSE. *n. ſ.* [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vaſt room in nature,
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpſe* of light, convey'd ſo far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thouſands of things, which now either wholly eſcape our apprehenſions, or, which our ſhortſighted reaſon having got ſome faint *glimpſe* of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*

2. A quick flaſhing light.

Light as the lightning *glimpſe* they ran. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

My thoughtleſs youth was wing'd with vain deſires;
My manhood long miſled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd falſe lights; and when their *glimpſe* was gone,
My pride ſtruck out new ſpangles of her own. *Dryden.*

3. Tranſitory luſtre.

If I, celeſtial fire, in aught
Have ſerv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One *glimpſe* of glory to my iſſue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryd. Fables.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this weary'd fleſh draws fleeting breath,
Not ſatisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If hap'ly be thy will that I ſhould know
Glimpſe of delight, or pauſe from anxious woe;
From now, from inſtant now, great Sire, diſpel
The clouds that preſs my ſoul. *Prior.*

5. A ſhort tranſitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Haſting this way, and now by *glimpſe* diſcern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the ſhade. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Some he puniſheth exemplarily in this world, that we might from thence have a taſte or *glimpſe* of his preſent juſtice. *Hakewell on Providence.*

A man, uſed to ſuch ſort of reflections, ſees as much at one *glimpſe* as would require a long diſcourſe to lay before another, and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What ſhould I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No *glimpſe* of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

6. The exhibition of a faint reſemblance.

There is no man hath a virtue that he has not a *glimpſe* of. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

To GLI'STEN. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German.] To ſhine; to ſparkle with light.

The bleating kind
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the *gliſtening* earth,
With looks of dumb deſpair. *Thomſon's Winter.*

The ladies eyes *gliſtened* with pleaſure. *Richardſ. Pamela.*

To GLI'STER. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German; *gliſteren*, Dutch.] To ſhine; to be bright.

The wars flame moſt in Summer, and the helmets *gliſter* brighteſt in the faireſt ſunſhine. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

How he *gliſters*
Through my dark ruſt! And how his piety
Does my deeds make the blacker! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a *gliſtering* grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The golden ſun
Gallops the zodiack in his *gliſt'ring* coach. *Shakeſpeare.*

All that *gliſters* is not gold. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to-day, than all
Elſe that *gliſter'd* in Whitehall. *Ben. Johnſ. Underwoods.*

When the ſun ſhone upon the ſhields of gold and braſs, the mountains *gliſtered* therewith, and ſhined like lamps of fire. 1 *Maccab.* vi. 39.

Gliſter'd in one ſnake, and into fraud
Led Eve, our credulous mother, to the tree
Of prohibition. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

It conſiſted not of rubies, yet the ſmall pieces of it were of a pleaſant reddiſh colour, and *gliſtered* prettily. *Boyle.*

GLI'STER. *n. ſ.* [Properly written *clyſter*, from κλύζω.] See CLYSTER.

Now enters Buſh with new ſtate airs,
His lordſhip's premier miniſter;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his *gliſter*. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural *gliſter*, or one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, deſcending daily unto the bowels, extimulates thoſe parts, and excites them unto expulſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 2.

To GLI'TTER. *v. n.* [ᵹlitinian, Saxon.]

1. To ſhine; to exhibit luſtre; to gleam.

Steel gloſſes are more reſplendent than the like plates of braſs, and ſo is the *glittering* of a blade. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

Before the battle joins, from afar
The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryd. Virg.*

Scarce hadſt thou time t' unſheath thy conqu'ring blade;
It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be ſpecious; to be ſtriking.

Let them on the one hand ſet the moſt *glittering* temptations to diſcord, and on the other the diſmal effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GLI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Luſtre; bright ſhow; ſplendour.

Clad
With what permiſſive glory ſince his fall
Was left him, or falſe *glitter*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A man has reaſon not to flouriſh too much upon the *glitter* of his fortune, for fear there ſhould be too much alloy in it. *Collier on Pride.*

GLI'TTERAND. Shining; ſparkling. A participle uſed by Chaucer and the old Engliſh poets. This participial termination is ſtill retained in Scotland.

GLI'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *glitter.*] With ſhining luſtre.

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſquint; to look aſkew. *Skinner.*

2. In Scotland, to ſtare: as, *what a* gloarand *quean.*

To GLOAT. *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for *gloar.*] To caſt ſide glances as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to ſmile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

GLO'BARD. *n. ſ.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.

GLO'BATED. *adj.* [from *globe.*] Formed in ſhape of a globe; ſpherical; ſpheroidical.

GLOBE. *n. ſ.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]

1. A ſphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whoſe fortune the vaſt *globe* obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*

Where God declares his intention to give this dominion, it is plain he meant that he would make a ſpecies of creatures that ſhould have dominion over the other ſpecies of this terreſtrial *globe*. *Locke.*

3. A ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky.

The aſtrologer who ſpells the ſtars,
Miſtakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's phyſiognomy. *Cleaveland.*

Theſe are the ſtars,
But raiſe thy thought from ſenſe, nor think to find
Such figures there as are in *globes* deſign'd. *Creech.*

4. A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A *globe* of fiery ſeraphim inclos'd,
With bright emblazoning, and horrent arms. *Milton.*

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlaſting flower*. *n. ſ.* [*amaranthoides*.]

The flowers are ſmall, and cut into four ſegments, which are collected into ſquamoſe heads: from each of theſe ſcales is produced a ſingle flower: the ovary in the bottom of the flower becomes a roundiſh crooked ſeed, contained in a thin pellicule or ſkin. *Millar.*

GLOBE *Daiſy*. *n. ſ.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fiſh*. *n. ſ.* A kind of orbicular fiſh.

GLOBE *Ranunculus*. *n. ſ.* [*hellebora-ranunculus*.]

It hath ſingle circumſcribed leaves, like the ranunculus: the cup of the flower conſiſts of five ſmall leaves of the ſame colour with the flower. *Millar.*

GLOBE *Thiſtle*. *n. ſ.*

It hath the whole appearance of a thiſtle: the leaves are produced alternately: the florets conſiſt of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments, and is hollow, and each ſingle floret has a ſcaly cup: the flowers are collected into a ſpherical head, which has the common cup or covering. *Millar.*

GLOBO'SE. *adj.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical; round.

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the ſea; from one entire *globoſe*
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v.

Then form'd the moon
Globoſe, and every magnitude of ſtars. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

GLOBO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *globoſe*.] Sphericity; ſphericalneſs.

Why the ſame eclipſe of the ſun, which is ſeen to them that live more eaſterly, when the ſun is elevated ſix degrees above the horizon, ſhould be ſeen to them that live one degree more weſterly, where the ſun is but five degrees above the horizon, and ſo lower and lower proportionably, 'till at laſt it appear not at all: no account can be given but the *globoſity* of the earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

GLO'BOUS. *adj.* [*globoſus*, Latin. When the accent is intended to be on the laſt ſyllable, the word ſhould be written *globoſe*, when on the firſt *globous*: I have transferred hither a paſſage of Milton, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spherical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globoſe* earth in plain outſpread,
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*

The brazen inſtruments of death diſcharge
Horrible flames, and turbid ſtreaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiſs,
Singeing the air. *Phillips.*

GLO'BULAR. *adj.* [*globulus*, Lat.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round; ſpherical.

The figure of the atoms of all viſible fluids ſeemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure ſo well fitted to the making of fluidity. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* i. *c.* 2.

GLOBULA'RIA. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.] A floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets, which are divided into ſeveral ſegments, and have one lip. *Millar.*

GLO'BULE. *n. ſ.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Lat.] Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure, as the red particles of the blood, which ſwim in a tranſparent ſerum, and are eaſily diſcovered by the microſcope. Theſe will attract one another when they come within a due diſtance, and unite like the ſpheres of quickſilver. *Quincy.*

The hailſtones have opaque *globules* of ſnow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton's Opticks.*

Blood conſiſts of red *globules*, ſwimming in a thin liquor called ſerum: the red *globules* are elaſtick, and will break: the veſſels which admit the ſmaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLO'BULOUS. *adj.* [from *globule*.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round.

The whiteneſs of ſuch *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

To GLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball or ſphere.

GLOMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*glomeratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or ſphere.
2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow conſiſteth of a *glomeration* of ſmall drops, which cannot poſſibly fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 832.

GLO'MEROUS. *adj.* [*glomeroſus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or ſphere.

GLOOM. *n. ſ.* [glomung, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkneſs; diſmalneſs; obſcurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*. *Milton.*

This the ſeat,
That we muſt change for heav'n? This mournful *gloom*,
For that celeſtial light? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* i.

The ſtill night, not now, as ere men fell,
Wholſome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful *gloom*. *Milton.*

Now warm in love, now withering in thy bloom,
Loſt in a convent's ſolitary *gloom*. *Pope.*

2. Cloudineſs of aſpect; heavineſs of mind; ſullenneſs.

To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

His gliſt'ring armour made
A little *glooming* light much like a ſhade. *Fairy Queen.*

Scarcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* Eaſt
Yet harneſſed his fiery footed team. *Spenſer.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
3. To be melancholy; to be ſullen.

GLOO'MILY. *adv.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Obſcurely; dimly; without perfect light; diſmally.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aſpect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryden.*

Gloomily retir'd
The villain ſpider lives. *Thomſon's Summer.*

GLOO'MINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Want of light; obſcurity; imperfect light; diſmalneſs.
2. Want of cheerfulneſs; cloudineſs of look; heavineſs of mind; melancholy.

Neglect ſpreads *gloomineſs* upon their humour, and makes them grow ſullen and unconverſable. *Collier of the Spleen.*

The *gloomineſs* in which ſometimes the minds of the beſt men are involved, very often ſtands in need of ſuch little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to diſperſe melancholy. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 179.

GLOO'MY. *adj.* [from *gloom*.]

1. Obſcure; imperfectly illuminated; almoſt dark; diſmal for want of light.

Theſe were from without
The growing miſeries, which Adam ſaw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomieſt* ſhade,
To ſorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowſy god,
Whoſe *gloomy* manſion nor the riſing ſun,
Nor ſetting viſits, nor the lightſome noon. *Dryden's Fab.*

The ſurface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, juſt as the ſun is bright or more overcaſt. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field
Of Enna, where Proſerpine gathering flow'rs,
Herſelf a fairer flow'r, by *gloomy* Dis
Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv.

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED. *adj.* [from *glory*.] Illuſtrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours.

Old reſpect,
As I ſuppoſe, toward your once *glory'd* friend,
My ſon now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine caſt back with age
Came lagging after. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

GLORIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*glorification*, French, from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thankſgiving for the preſervation of you the laſt night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*

To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French; *glorifico*, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praiſe to one.

Two ſuch ſilver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in. *Shak. K. John.*

Juſtice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them ſit ſure, and *glorifies* the throne. *Daniel.*

2. To pay honour or praiſe in worſhip.

God is *glorified* when ſuch his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker, b.* v.

This form and manner of *glorifying* God was not at that time firſt begun; but received long before, and alledged at that time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

Good fellow, tell us here the circumſtance,
That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shak. Henry* VI.

All nations ſhall *glorify* thy name. *Pſal.* lxxxvi. 9.

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all theſe gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to *glorify* the giver. *Tillotſon.*

3. To praiſe; to honour; to extol.

Whomſoever they find to be moſt licentious of life, deſperate in all parts of diſobedience and rebellious diſpoſition, him they ſet up and *glorify*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

No chymiſt yet the elixir got,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory or dignity.

If God be glorified in him, God ſhall alſo *glorify* him in himſelf, and ſhall ſtraightway *glorify* him. *John*, xiii. 32.

Whom he juſtified, them he alſo *glorified*. *Rom.* viii. 30.

The ſoul, being immortal, will, at ſome time or other, reſume its body again in a *glorified* manner. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

GLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*glorioſus*, Latin; *glorieux*, French.]

1. Boaſtful; proud; haughty; oſtentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themſelves as trumpets of the commendation of thoſe they follow, taint buſineſs for want of ſecrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* muſt needs be factious; for all bravery ſtands upon compariſons. *Bacon, Eſſay* 55.

2. Noble; illuſtrious; excellent.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world. *Dan.* iii. 22.

Impartial juſtice holds her equal ſcales,
'Till ſtronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy *glorious* foe prevails,
He now defends the cauſe that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title. *Addiſ. Cato.*

GLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; ſplendidly; illuſtriouſly.

They inſpire with thoſe celeſtial flames, which ſhine ſo *glorioufly* in their works. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Great wits ſometimes may *glorioufly* offend,
And riſe to faults true criticks dare not mend. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *n. ſ.* [*gloire*, French; *gloria*, Latin. Among the old poets it was uſed ſometimes as one ſyllable, *glore*.]

1. Praiſe paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the higheſt. *Luke*, ii. 14.

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God.

Thou ſhalt guide me with thy counſel, and afterward receive me to *glory*. *Pſal.* lxxiii. 24.

Then enter into *glory*, and reſume
His ſeat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Honour; praiſe; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to ſwell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaſeth to enlarge itſelf
'Till by broad ſpreading it diſperſe to nought. *Shakeſp.*

And with that word and warning ſoon was dight,
Each ſoldier longing for near coming *glory*. *Fairfax.*

Can we imagine that either the ambition of princes, or intereſt, or gain in private perſons, or curioſity and the deſire of knowledge, or the *glory* of diſcoveries, could ever move them in that endleſs time to try their fortunes upon the ſea. *Burnet.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of theſe. *Matt.* vi. 29.

Treated ſo ill, chas'd from your throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do ſhow
Their *glory* went and came with you. *Waller.*

Ariſtotle ſays, that ſhould a man under ground converſe with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and ſee the ſeveral *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addiſ. Spect.*

5. Luſtre; brightneſs.

Now ſleeping flocks on their ſoft fleeces lie;
The moon, ſerene in *glory*, mounts the ſky. *Pope's Winter.*

From opening ſkies may ſtreaming *glories* ſhine,
And ſaints embrace thee with a love like mine. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; ſuch an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him upon whom it deſcends. *South's Sermons.*

A ſmile plays with a ſurpriſing agreeableneſs in the eye, breaks out with the brighteſt diſtinction, and ſits like a *glory* upon the countenance. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

7. Pride; boaſtfulneſs; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the world, and therefore ſhall they come ſhortly to an end. *Wiſd.* xiv. 14.

8. Generous pride.

The ſucceſs of thoſe wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Lat.] To boaſt in; to be proud of.

With like judgment *glorying* when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed ſome notable miſchief. *Sidney, b.* ii.

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to *glory*, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popiſh ſuperſtition, the laſt and hardeſt work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

Let them look they *glory* not in miſchief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltleſs blood muſt cry againſt them. *Shak.*

Your *glorying* is not good. 1 *Cor.* v. 6.

Thou haſt ſeen mount Atlas,
While ſtorms and tempeſts thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It ſtands unmov'd, and *glories* in its height. *Addiſ. Cato.*

This title is what I moſt *glory* in, and what moſt effectually calls to my mind the happineſs of that government under which I live. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº [illegible]

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whoſe parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore ſhould *glory* in his proſperity. *Clariſſa.*

To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue. *Hanmer.* See *To* GLOZE.

GLOSS. *n. ſ.* [γλῶσσα; *gloſe*, French.]

1. A ſcholium; a comment.

They never hear ſentence, which mentioneth the word or ſcripture, but forthwith their *gloſſes* upon it are the word preached, the ſcripture explained, or delivered unto us in ſermons. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

If then all ſouls, both good and bad, do teach,
With gen'ral voice, that ſouls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatt'ring *gloſs*, but nature's ſpeech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain paſſages therein, by putting ill *gloſſes* upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Howel.*

All this, without a *gloſs* or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 1.

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his *gloſſes*, and interpreted my words into blaſphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

They give the ſcandal, and the wiſe diſcern,
Their *gloſſes* teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in ſhort *gloſſes*, was Accurſius's method. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themſelves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their *gloſſes* are. *Pope.*

2. An interpretation artfully ſpecious; a ſpecious repreſentation.

Poor painters oft with ſilly poets join,
To fill the world with ſtrange but vain conceit;
One brings the ſtuff, the other ſtamps the coin,
Which breeds nought elſe but *gloſſes* of deceit. *Sidney.*

It is no part of my ſecret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to ſet upon the face of this cauſe any fairer *gloſs* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker, Preface.*

He ſeems with forged quaint conceit
To ſet a *gloſs* upon his bad intent. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

The common *gloſs*
Of theologians. *Milton.*

3. Superficial luſtre.

His iron coat, all overgrown with ruſt,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whoſe glittering *gloſs* dark'ned with filthy duſt. *Spenſer.*

You are a ſectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted *gloſs* diſcovers,
To men that underſtand you, words and weakneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Golden opinions from all ſorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweſt *gloſs*. *Shakeſp.*

The doubt will be whether it will poliſh ſo well; for ſteel *gloſſes* are more reſplendent than the like plates of braſs, and ſo is the glittering of a blade. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

Weeds that the wind did toſs
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that caſt a faint dim *gloſs*,
Like that of oil. *Chapman's Iliads, b.* xviii.

It was the colour of devotion, giving a luſtre to reverence, and a *gloſs* to humility. *South's Sermons.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any ſeaſon pleaſant to look upon; but never ſo much as in the opening of the Spring, when they are all new and freſh, with their firſt *gloſs* upon them. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 412.

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloſer*, French, from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'ſt Briſeis in thy bands,
By prieſtly *gloſſing* on the gods commands. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To make ſly remarks.

Her equals firſt obſerv'd her growing zeal,
And laughing *gloſs'd*, that Abra ſerv'd ſo well. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

No woman ſhall ſucceed in Salique land;
Which Salique land the French unjuſtly *gloſs*
To be the realm of France. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws
Aſſurances, big as *gloſs'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation.

Is this the paradiſe, in deſcription whereof ſo much *gloſſing* and deceiving eloquence hath been ſpent? *Hooker.*

Do I not reaſon wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to *gloſs* the fouleſt cauſe. *Phillips's Briton.*

3. To embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre.

But thou, who lately of the common ſtrain
Wert one of us, if ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Gloſs'd over only with a ſaint-like ſhow,
Then I reſume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryd. Perſ.*

GLO'SSARY. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſarium*, Latin; *gloſſaire*, French.] A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, the moſt learned of the Romans, when *delubrum* was applied to a place, it ſignified ſuch a one, *in quo Dei ſimulachrum dedicatum eſt*; and alſo in the old *gloſſaries*.

I could add another word to the *gloſſary*. *Baker.*

GLOSSA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſateur*, French, from *gloſs*.] A writer of gloſſes; a commentator.

The reaſon why the aſſertion of a ſingle judge does not prove the exiſtence of judicial acts, is becauſe his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the ſame be ſaid of two judges? Therefore, in this reſpect, the *gloſſator*'s opinion muſt be falſe. *Ayliffe.*

GLO'SSER. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſarius*, Latin.]

1. A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.
2. A poliſher.

GLO'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gloſſy*.] Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre.

Thoſe grains were as like little cubes as if they had been made by a ſkilful jeweller, and their ſurfaces had a ſmoothneſs and *gloſſineſs* much ſurpaſſing whatever I had obſerved in marine or common ſalt. *Boyle.*

GLO'SSOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

GLO'SSOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY. *adj.* [from *gloſs*.] Shining; ſmoothly poliſhed.

There came towards us a perſon of place: he had on him a gown with wide ſleeves, of a kind of water-camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more *gloſſy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The reſt entire
Shone with a *gloſſy* ſcurf. *Milton.*

His ſurcoat was a bearſkin on his back;
His hair hung long behind, and *gloſſy* raven black. *Dryd.*

Myſelf will ſearch our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the *gloſſy* plum. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GLOVE. *n. ſ.* [ʒlofe, Saxon, from *klaffue*, Daniſh, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

Like an uproar in a town,
Before them every thing went down;

They flew about like chaff i' th' wind;
For haſte ſome left their maſks behind,
Some could not ſtay their *gloves* to find. *Drayton.*
White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To **Glove.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.
My limbs,
Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,
Are thrice themſelves: hence, therefore, thou nice crutch;
A ſcaly gauntlet now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt *glove* this hand. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.
The next he preys on is her palm,
That alm'ner of tranſpiring balm;
So ſoft, 'tis air but once remov'd;
Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd.* *Cleaveland.*

Glover. *n. ſ.* [from *glove.*] One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves.
Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover*'s paring knife? *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To **Glout.** *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To pout; to look ſullen. It is ſtill uſed in Scotland.
She lurks in midſt of all her den, and ſtreaks
From out a ghaſtly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, *glouting* round her rock, to fiſh ſhe falls. *Chapm.*
Glouting with ſullen ſpight, the fury ſhook
Her clotted locks, and blaſted with each look. *Garth.*

To **Glow.** *v. n.* [ʒlopan, Saxon; *gloeyen,* Dutch.]
1. To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame.
But ſithence ſilence leſſeneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow,*
I will reveal what ye ſo much deſire. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and muſters of the war
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*
Kunigund, wife to the Emperor Henry II. to ſhew her innocency, did take ſeven *glowing* irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewell.*
Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire. *Par. Loſt.*
2. To burn with vehement heat.
Nor would you find it eaſy to compoſe
The mettled ſteeds, when from their noſtrils flows
The ſcorching fire that in their entrails *glows.* *Addiſon.*
How op'ning heav'ns their happy regions ſhow,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow.* *Smith.*
Fires that *glow,*
Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*
3. To feel heat of body.
Did not his temples *glow*
In the ſame ſultry winds and ſcorching heats? *Addiſon.*
The cord ſlides ſwiftly through his *glowing* hands. *Gay.*
4. To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour.
With ſmile that *glow'd*
Celeſtial roſy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*
Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*
A malicious joy,
Whoſe red and fiery beams caſt through your viſage
A *glowing* pleaſure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
From the mingled ſtrength of ſhade and light,
A new creation riſes to my ſight;
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours *glow,*
Amidſt the ſoft variety I'm loſt. *Addiſon.*
Like th' ethereal *glow'd* the green expanſe. *Savage.*
Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the ſketch, or in the picture *glow.* *Pope.*
Not the fair fruit that on yon branches *glows,*
With that ripe red th' autumnal ſun beſtows,
Can move the god. *Pope.*
Each pleaſing Blount ſhall endleſs ſmiles beſtow,
And fair Belinda's bluſh for ever *glow.* *Pope.*
Here clearer ſtars *glow* round the frozen pole. *Pope.*
From her naked limbs of *glowing* white,
In folds looſe floating, fell the fainter lawn. *Thomſon.*
5. To feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy.
You ſtrive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will ſhew thee juſt above neglect;
The fire with which thy lover *glows,*
Will ſettle into cold reſpect. *Prior.*
Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breaſt inſpire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*
Let the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent
Calm ev'ry thought, inſpirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and ſmile upon thy face. *Pope.*
With furies ſurrounded,
Deſpairing, confounded,
He trembles, he *glows,*
Amidſt Rhodope's ſnows. *Pope.*
So periſh all, whoſe breaſts ne'er learn'd to *glow*
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope,*
To praiſe is always hard,
When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*
6. To rage or burn as a paſſion.
A fire which every windy paſſion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows.* *Dryd.*
When crept into aged veins,
Love ſlowly burns, and long remains;
It *glows,* and with a ſullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To **Glow.** *v. a.* To make hot ſo as to ſhine. Not in uſe.
On each ſide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whoſe wind did ſeem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakeſp.*

Glow. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of paſſion.
3. Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour.
The pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of ſcorn and proud diſdain. *Shakeſp.*
A waving *glow* his bloomy beds diſplay,
Bluſhing in bright diverſities of day. *Pope, Epiſtle* iv.

Glowworm. *n. ſ.* [*glow* and *worm.*] A ſmall creeping inſect with a luminous tail.
The honey bags ſteal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery *glowworm*'s eyes. *Shakeſp.*
The *glowworm* ſhews the mattin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
A great light drowneth a ſmaller that it cannot be ſeen; as the ſun that of a *glowworm.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The man, who firſt upon the ground
A *glowworm* ſpy'd, ſuppoſing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing ſtone;
For life it had, and like thoſe jewels ſhone:
He held it dear, 'till by the ſpringing day
Inform'd, he threw the worthleſs worm away. *Waller.*

To **Gloze.** *v. n.* [ʒleɼan, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to wheedle; to inſinuate; to fawn.
Man will hearken to his *glozing* lyes,
And eaſily tranſgreſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.
So *gloz'd* the tempter, and his proem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Par. Loſt.*
A falſe *glozing* paraſite would call his foolhardineſs valour, and then he may go on boldly, becauſe blindly, and by miſtaking himſelf for a lion, come to periſh like an aſs. *South.*
Now for a *glozing* ſpeech,
Fair proteſtations, ſpecious marks of friendſhip. *Phillips.*
2. To comment. This ſhould be *gloſs.*
Which Salique land the French unjuſtly *gloze*
To be the realm of France. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Gloze. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flattery; inſinuation.
Now to plain dealing; lay theſe *glozes* by. *Shakeſp.*
2. Specious ſhow; gloſs.
Precious couches full oft are ſhaked with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,
Shall ſuch morning dews be an eaſe to the heat of a love's fire? *Sidney, b.* i.

GLUE. *n. ſ.* [*glu,* French; *gluten,* Latin; *glud,* Welſh.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a jelly; any viſcous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.
Water, and all liquors, do haſtily receive dry and more terreſtrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other ſide, drink in waters and liquors: ſo that, as it was well ſaid by one of the ancients of earthly and watery ſubſtances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
To build the earth did chance materials chuſe,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuſe. *Blackm.*
The cleareſt, drieſt, and moſt tranſparent *glue* is the beſt. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*
The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a ſort of *glue.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **Glue.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viſcous cement.
I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my ſoul:
My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee. *Shakeſp.*
Whoſo teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potſherd together. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xxii. 7.
The cuſtom of crowning the Holy Virgin is ſo much in vogue among the Italians, that one often ſees in their churches a little tinſel crown, or a circle of ſtars, *glued* to the canvas over the head of the figure. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Moſt wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the fleſh will *glue* together with its own native balm. *Derham.*
2. To hold together.
The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch one another, ſtick together very ſtrongly; and for explaining how this may be, ſome have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the queſtion; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by reſt, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. To join; to unite; to inviſcate.
Thoſe waſps in a honeypot are ſo many ſenſual men, that are plunged in their luſts and pleaſures; and when they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themſelves out. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 126.
Intemperance, ſenſuality, and fleſhly luſts, do debaſe mens minds and clog their ſpirits; ſink us down into ſenſe, and *glue* us to thoſe low and inferior things. *Tillotſ. Sermons.*
She curb'd a groan, that elſe had come;
And pauſing, view'd the preſent in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*
Her lips, and, raiſing it, her ſpeech renew'd. *Dryden.*
I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my claſping arms. *Pope.*

Glu'eboiler. *n. ſ.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

Glu'er. *n. ſ.* [from *glue.*] One who cements with glue.

Glum. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom.*] Sullen; ſtubbornly grave.
Some, when they hear a ſtory, look *glum,* and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

To **GLUT.** *v. a.* [*engloutir,* French; *glutio,* Lat. to ſwallow; γλύζω.]
1. To ſwallow; to devour.
'Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burſt
With ſuck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency; to ſate; to diſguſt.
The ambaſſador, making his oration, did ſo magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*
Love breaks friendſhip, whoſe delights
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*
What way remove
His ſettled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our ſpoils. *Dryden.*
No more, my friend;
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*
I found
The fickle ear ſoon *glutted* with the ſound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to purſue,
Tir'd with the laſt, and eager of the new. *Prior.*
3. To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety.
With death's carcaſe *glut* the grave. *Milton.*
His faithful heart, a bloody ſacrifice,
Torn from his breaſt, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*
A ſylvan ſcene, which, riſing by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the ſight
With one full proſpect; but invites by many,
To view at laſt the whole. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
4. To overfill; to load.
He attributes the ill ſucceſs of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once. *Arbuthnot's Art of Polite Lying.*
5. To ſaturate.
The menſtrum, being already *glutted,* could not act powerfully enough to diſſolve it. *Boyle.*

Glut. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is gorged or ſwallowed.
Diſgorging foul
Their deviliſh *glut,* chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.
2. Plenty even to loathing and ſatiety.
So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut;* and with us two
Be forc'd to ſatisfy his rav'nous maw. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Let him but ſet the one in balance againſt the other, and he ſhall find himſelf miſerable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 11.
A *glut* of ſtudy and retirement in the firſt part of my life, caſt me into this; and this will throw me again into ſtudy and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*
3. More than enough; overmuch.
If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*
4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage.
The water ſome ſuppoſe to paſs continually from the bottom of the ſea to the heads of ſprings and rivers, through certain ſubterranean conduits or channels, until they were by ſome *glut,* ſtop, or other means, arreſted in their paſſage. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

GLU'TINOUS. *adj.* [*glutinex,* French, from *gluten,* Latin.] Gluey; viſcous; tenacious.
The cauſe of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding ſubſtance; for the heat doth bring forth ſpirit in that ſubſtance, and the ſubſtance being *glutinous,* produceth two effects: the one, that the ſpirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the ſpirits, after ſome ſwelling, into ſhape and members. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 900.
Next this marble venom'd ſeat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*
Nouriſhment too viſcid and *glutinous* to be ſubdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Glu'tinousness. *n. ſ.* [from *glutinous.*] Viſcoſity; tenacity.
There is a reſiſtance in fluids, which may ariſe from their elaſticity, *glutinouſneſs,* and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

Glu'tton. *n. ſ.* [*glouton,* French, from *glutio,* Latin, to ſwallow.]
1. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating.
The Chineſe eat horſefleſh at this day, and ſome *gluttons* have uſed to have catsfleſh baked. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Through Macer's gullet ſhe runs down,
When the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modeſty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endleſs draught. *Prior.*
2. One eager of any thing to exceſs.
The reſt bring home in ſtate the happy pair
To that laſt ſcene of bliſs, and leave them there;
All thoſe free joys inſatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feaſts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*
Gluttons in murder, wanton to deſtroy,
Their fatal arts ſo impiouſly employ. *Granville.*

To **Glu'ttonise.** *v. n.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

Glu'ttonous. *adj.* [from *glutton.*] Given to exceſſive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.
When they would ſmile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' intereſt in their *glutt'nous* maws. *Shak.*
The exceeding luxurioufneſs of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we preſs nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her ſtrength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of ſtrong waters. *Raleigh.*
Thou well obſerve
The rule of not too much, by temp'rance taught
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due nouriſhment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Glu'ttonously. *adv.* [from *gluttonous.*] With the voracity of a glutton.

Glu'ttony. *n. ſ.* [*glutonnie,* French, from *glutton.*] Exceſs of eating; luxury of the table.
Their ſumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feaſts,
On citron tables or Atlantick ſtone. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
Well may they fear ſome miſerable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juv.*
The inhabitants of cold moiſt countries are generally more fat than thoſe of warm and dry; but the moſt common cauſe is too great a quantity of food, and too ſmall a quantity of motion; in plain Engliſh, *gluttony* and lazineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

Glu'y. *adj.* [from *glue.*]
2. Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.
It is called balſamick mixture, becauſe it is a *gluy* ſpumous matter. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
With *gluy* wax ſome new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
Whatever is the compoſition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viſcous, and it will mechanically ſolve all the phænomena of the grotto. *Addiſon.*

GLYN. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh; *gleann, glyn,* plur. Erſe; *glenn,* Scottiſh.] A hollow between two mountains.
Though he could not beat out the Iriſh, yet he did ſhut them up within thoſe narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountains foot. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To **Gnar.** } *v. n.* [ʒnyɼɼan, Saxon; *knorren,* Dutch.] To
To **Gnarl.** } growl; to murmur; to ſnarl.
When he 'gan to rear his briſtles ſtrong,
And felly *gnar,* until day's enemy
Did him appeaſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 1.
Thus is the ſhepherd beaten from thy ſide,
And wolves are *gnarling* who ſhall gnaw thee firſt. *Shak.*
Gnarling ſorrow hath leſs power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and ſets it light. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *gnarring* porter durſt not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their ſovereign ſpoke. *Fairfax.*

Gna'rled. *adj.* [*gnar, nar,* or *nurr,* is in Staffordſhire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with ſticks.] Knotty.
Merciful Heav'n!
Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
Split'ſt the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the ſoft myrtle. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To **Gnash.** *v. a.* [*knaſchen,* Dutch.] To ſtrike together; to claſh.
The ſeer, who could not yet his wrath aſſuage,
Roll'd his green eyes, that ſparkled with his rage,
And *gnaſh'd* his teeth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

To **Gnash.** *v. n.*
1. To grind or collide the teeth.
He ſhall *gnaſh* with his teeth, and melt away. *Pſ.* cxii. 10.
There ſhall be weeping and *gnaſhing* of teeth. *Matt.* viii.
2. To rage even to colliſion of the teeth; to fume; to growl.
His great iron teeth he ſtill did grind,
And grimly *gnaſh,* threatning revenge in vain. *Fairy Q.*
They *gnaſhed* upon me with their teeth. *Pſalm* xxxv. 16.
They him laid
Gnaſhing for anguiſh, and deſpite and ſhame,
To find himſelf not matchleſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his *gnaſhing* grinders churn'd. *Dryd.*

GNAT. *n. ſ.* [ʒnæt, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect.
Her whip of cricket's bone, the laſh of film;
Her waggoner, a ſmall grey-coated *gnat.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing proverbially ſmall.
Ye blind guides, which ſtrain at a *gnat,* and ſwallow a camel. *Matt.* xxiii. 24.

Gna'tflower. *n. ſ.* [*gnat* and *flower.*] A flower otherwiſe called the beeflower.

Gna'tsnapper. *n. ſ.* [*gnat* and *ſnap.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe he lives by catching gnats.
They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole; but only the *gnatſnapper.* *Hakewell on Providence.*

To **Gnaw.** *v. a.* [ʒnaʒan, Saxon; *knaghen,* Dutch.]
1. To eat by degrees; to devour by ſlow corroſion.
To you ſuch ſcabb'd harſh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their exerciſings *gnaw.* *Dryden's Juv.*
2. To bite in agony or rage.
Alas, why *gnaw* you ſo your nether lip?
Some bloody paſſion ſhakes your very frame. *Shakeſp.*
They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev.* xvi. 10.
He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden.*
3. To wear away by biting.
Gnawing with my teeth my bonds aſunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*
Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*
A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouſe to help him out of the ſnare: the mouſe *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and ſet the lion at liberty. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To fret; to waſte; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exerciſe the teeth.

I might well, like the ſpaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties him; but I ſhould ſooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a falſe woman: my bed ſhall be abuſed, my coffers ranſacked, my reputation *gnawn* at. *Shak.*

I thought I ſaw a thouſand fearful wrecks,
A thouſand men that fiſhes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

GNA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *n. ſ.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is ſuppoſed to repreſent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof muſt directly anſwer to the North and South pole. *Harris.*

There were from great antiquity ſun-dials, by the ſhadow of a ſtyle or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNOMO'NICKS. *n. ſ.* [γνωμονικὴ.] A ſcience which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find the juſt proportion of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all kinds of ſun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as alſo of a gnomon or ſtile, that throws off the ſhadow for this purpoſe. *Trevoux.*

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [ᵹan, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*.]

1. To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep.

You know that love
Will creep in ſervice where it cannot *go*. *Shakeſpeare.*

After ſome months thoſe muſcles become callous; and, having yielded to the extenſion, the patient makes ſhift to *go* upon it, though lamely. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To move; not ſtand ſtill.

Riſe, let us be *going*. *Matt.* xxvi. 46.

3. To walk ſolemnly.

If there be cauſe for the church to *go* forth in ſolemn proceſſion, his whole family have ſuch buſineſs come upon them that no one can be ſpared. *Hooker, b.* v. §41.

4. To walk leiſurely, not run.

And muſt I *go* to him?
—Thou muſt run to him; for thou haſt ſtaid ſo long, that *going* will ſcarce ſerve the turn. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To travel; to journey a-foot.

I will only *go* through on my feet. *Numb.* xx. 19.

And whoſoever ſhall compel thee to *go* a mile, *go* with him twain. *Matt.* v. 41.

From them I *go*,
This uncouth errand ſole. *Milton.*

6. To proceed; to make a progreſs.

Thus others we with defamation wound,
While they ſtab us; and ſo the jeſt *goes* round. *Dryden.*

7. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

8. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the oppoſite of *to come*.

I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord
That I kiſs aught but him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

At once, good-night:
Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
But *go* at once. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ye ſhall not *go* forth hence. *Gen.* xlii. 15.

And when ſhe had ſo ſaid ſhe *went* her way. *John*, xi. 28.

I will let you *go*, that ye may ſacrifice; only you ſhall not *go* very far away. *Exod.* viii. 28.

Colcheſter oyſters are put into pits, where the ſea *goeth* and cometh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A young tall ſquire
Did from the camp at firſt before him *go*. *Cowley's Dav.*

Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece,
And wiſh our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden's Cleom.*

Go firſt the maſter of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal ſwain and kind. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

9. To move or paſs in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parſon be evil,
Go not for thy tything thyſelf to the devil. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

She may *go* to bed when ſhe liſt; all is as ſhe will. *Shakeſp.*

You did wiſh that I would make her turn;
Sir, ſhe can turn and turn, and yet *go* on. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I am glad to ſee your lordſhip abroad: I heard ſay your lordſhip was ſick: I hope your lordſhip *goes* abroad by advice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Go to, let us *go* down, and there confound their language. *Gen.* xi. 7.

Let my Lord *go* amongſt us. *Exod.* xxxiv. 9.

The mourners *go* about the ſtreets. *Eccleſiaſtes*, xii. 5.

The ſun ſhall *go* down over the prophets, and the day ſhall be dark over them. *Maccabees.*

Put every man his ſword by his ſide, and *go* in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Exod.* xxxii. 27.

The ſun, which once did ſhine alone,
Hung down his head, and wiſh'd for night,
When he beheld twelve ſuns for one
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*

This ſeen, the reſt at awful diſtance ſtood,
As if they had been there as ſervants ſet,
To ſtay, or to *go* on, as he thought good,
And not purſue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Not turning them *going*, 'till you have given them all the ſatisfaction they are capable of, and ſo leading them by your anſwers into farther queſtions. *Locke.*

Hiſtory only acquaints us that his fleet *went* up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as the banks of that river. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The laſt advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you are *going* to be hanged, which, either for robbing your maſter, for houſebreaking, or *going* upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

Thoſe who come for gold will *go* off with pewter and braſs, rather than return empty. *Swift.*

10. To paſs in company with others.

Thou ſhalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and ſhalt *go* forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jer.* xxxi. 4.

Whatever remains in ſtory of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is ſo obſcured with age or fables, that it may *go* along with thoſe of the Atlantick iſlands. *Temple.*

11. To proceed in any courſe of life good or bad.

He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job*, xxxiv. 8.

And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Iſrael *went* aſtray, which *went* aſtray away from me after their idols, they ſhall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek.* xliv. 10.

12. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myſelf for the preſent publiſhing it, truly I ſhould have kept it by me 'till I had once again *gone* over it. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Thus I have *gone* through the ſpeculative conſideration of the Divine Providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I hope, by *going* over all theſe particulars, you may receive ſome tolerable ſatisfaction about this great ſubject. *South.*

If we *go* over the laws of Chriſtianity, we ſhall find that, excepting a very few particulars, they enjoin the very ſame things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotſon, Sermon* vi.

In their primary qualities we can *go* but a very little way. *Locke.*

I *go* over ſome parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly *go* over any moderate ſeries of numbers. *Locke.*

13. To take any road.

I will *go* along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left. *Deut.* ii. 27.

Who ſhall bemoan thee? Or who ſhall *go* aſide to aſk how thou doeſt? *Jer.* xv. 5.

His horſes *go* about
Almoſt a mile. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I have endeavoured to eſcape into the eaſe and freedom of a private ſcene, where a man may *go* his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

14. To march in a hoſtile or warlike manner.

You were adviſ'd his fleſh was capable
Of wounds and ſcars, and that his forward ſpirit
Would lift where moſt trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you ſay *go* forth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

We be not able to *go* up againſt the people; for they are ſtronger than we. *Numb.* xiii. 31.

Let us *go* down after the Philiſtines by night, and ſpoil them until the morning light. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 36.

Thou art not able to *go* againſt this Philiſtine to fight with him. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 33.

The remnant of Jacob ſhall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beaſts of the foreſt; who, if he *go* through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Mic.* v. 8.

15. To change ſtate or opinion for better or worſe.

We will not hearken to the king's words to *go* from our religion. 1 *Mac.* ii. 22.

The regard of the publick ſtate, in ſo great a danger, made all thoſe goodly things, which *went* ſo to wreck, to be lightly accounted of, in compariſon of their lives and liberty. *Knolles.*

They become ſecretly diſcontent, and look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are beſt pleaſed when things *go* backward, which is the worſt property of a ſervant of a prince or ſtate. *Bacon, Eſſay* 37.

All *goes* to ruin, they themſelves contrive
To rob the honey, and ſubvert the hive. *Dryden's Virg.*

Landed men, as well as others, by their providence and good huſbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themſelves from *going* backwards in the world. *Locke.*

Cato, we all *go* into your opinion. *Addiſon's Cato.*

16. To apply one's ſelf.

Seeing himſelf confronted by ſo many, like a reſolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſehood. *Sidney.*

Becauſe this atheiſt *goes* mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryon could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley.*

17. To have recourſe to.

Dare any of you, having a matter againſt another, *go* to law before the unjuſt, and not before the ſaints? 1 *Cor.* vi. 1.

18. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in ſo degenerate an age, deſerves for the rarity, and, I was *going* to ſay, for the incredibility of it, the atteſtation of all that knew him, and conſidered his worth. *Locke.*

19. To ſhift; to paſs life not quite well.

Every goldſmith, eager to engroſs to himſelf as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than *go* without. *Locke.*

Cloaths they muſt have; but if they ſpeak for this ſtuff, or that colour, they ſhould be ſure to *go* without it. *Locke.*

20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin.

He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,
I ſuffer'd much extremity for love,
Very near this. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

21. To be in party or deſign.

They with the vanquiſh'd prince and party *go*,
And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryden.*

22. To eſcape.

Timotheus himſelf fell into the hands of Doſitheus and Soſipater, whom he beſought with much craft to let him *go* with his life. 2 *Mac.* xii. 24.

23. To tend to any act.

There be ſome women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In parcels as I did, would have *gone* near
To fall in love with him. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

24. To be uttered.

His diſciples perſonally appeared among them, and aſcertained the report which had *gone* abroad concerning a life ſo full of miracles. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

25. To be talked of; to be known.

It has the greateſt town in the iſland that *goes* under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in ſeveral places covered with a very fruitful ſoil. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

26. To paſs; to be received.

Becauſe a fellow of my acquaintance ſet forth her praiſes in verſe, I will only repeat them, and ſpare my own tongue, ſince ſhe *goes* for a woman. *Sidney.*

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 12.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it ſtamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to *go* for ſo much. *Collier.*

Clipping ſhould be finally ſtopped, and the money which remains ſhould *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*

27. To move by mechaniſm.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell *goeth* for him: take order that, when he is dead, there be choſen a pope of freſh years. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Clocks will *go* as they are ſet; but man,
Irregular man's never conſtant, never certain. *Otway.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go juſt alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

28. To be in motion from whatever cauſe.

The wayward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do *go* about, about. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Clipt and waſhed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Waller.*

29. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of ſouls, and you a curer of bodies: if you ſhould fight, you *go* againſt the hair of your profeſſions. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Thou truſteſt upon the ſtaff of this bruiſed reed, even upon Egypt; on which, if a man lean, it will *go* into his hand and pierce it. 2 *Kings*, xviii. 21.

Shall the ſhadow *go* forward ten degrees, or *go* back ten degrees? 2 *Kings*, xx. 9.

30. To flow; to paſs; to have a courſe.

The god I am, whoſe yellow water flows
Around theſe fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tyber my name. *Dryden's Æn.*

31. To have any tendency.

Athenians, know
Againſt right reaſon all your counſels *go*;
This is not fair, nor profitable that,
Nor t'other queſtion proper for debate. *Dryden's Perſ.*

32. To be in a ſtate of compact or partnerſhip.

As a lion was beſtriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber paſſing by cried out to him, Half ſhares! You ſhould *go* your ſnip, ſays the lion, if you were not ſo forward to be your own carver. *L'Eſtrange.*

There was a hunting-match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an aſs, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal ſhares in the booty. *L'Eſtrange.*

33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude beareth ſway, laws that ſhall tend to the preſervation of that ſtate muſt make common ſmaller offices to *go* by lot, for fear of ſtrife and diviſions likely to ariſe. *Hooker.*

We are to *go* by another meaſure. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The principles I there *went* on, I ſee no reaſon to alter. *Locke.*

The reaſons that they *went* upon were very ſpecious and probable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

34. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to *go*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The fruit ſhe *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of living creatures ſome are a longer time in the womb, and ſome ſhorter: women *go* commonly ninth months, the cow and the ewe about ſix months. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some do *go* with their young the ſixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about ſix or nine weeks; and the whelps of theſe ſee not 'till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with ſecond hopes ſhe *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throws. *Milton.*

35. To paſs; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his ſtrength *went* from him. *Judges*, xvi. 19.

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money muſt *go* to pay for them. *Locke.*

36. To paſs; not to be retained.

Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his ſhoulder turn'd,
He ſeem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Let *go* the hand of that arch heretick. *Shak. K. John.*

37. To be expended.

Scholars are cloſe and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any *go* for ornament, if they will not ſerve for uſe. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

38. To be in order of time or place.

We muſt enquire farther what is the connection of that ſentence with thoſe that *go* before it, and thoſe which follow it. *Watts's Logick.*

39. To reach or be extended to any degree

Can another man perceive that I am conſcious of any thing, when I perceive it not myſelf? No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience. *Locke.*

40. To extend to conſequences.

It is not one maſter that either directs or takes notice of theſe: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Eſtrange.*

41. To reach by effects.

Conſidering the cheapneſs, ſo much money might *go* farther than a ſum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

42. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expreſſions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

43. To ſpread; to be diſperſed; to reach farther.

Whoſe fleſh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morſels cut, to make it farther *go*. *Tate's Juv. Sat.*

44. To have influence; to be of weight.

I had another reaſon to decline it, that ever uſes to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the beſt trial of them is by time, and obſerving whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a ſober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be ſecured by induſtry, conſideration, or circumſpection. *L'Eſtrange.*

Whatever appears againſt their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or paſſing for libel and ſlander. *Swift.*

45. To be rated one with another; to be conſidered with regard to greater or leſs worth.

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good ſort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur.

The medicines which *go* to the ointments are ſo ſtrong, that, if they were uſed inwards, they would kill thoſe that uſe them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lines. *Glanville's Sceps. c.* 8.

There *goes* a great many qualifications to the compleating this relation: there is no ſmall ſhare of honour and conſcience and ſufficiency required. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

I had ſome thoughts of giving the ſex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and ſhewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of ſuch different humours and conſtitutions. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 211.

Something better and greater than high birth and quality muſt *go* toward acquiring thoſe demonſtrations of publick eſteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

47. To fall out, or terminate; to ſucceed.

Your ſtrong poſſeſſion much more than your right,
Or elſe it muſt *go* wrong with you and me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Howe'er the buſineſs *goes*, you have made fault
I' th' boldneſs of your ſpeech. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I will ſend to thy father, and they ſhall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Tobit*, x. 8.

In many armies, if the matter ſhould be tried by duel between two champions, the victory ſhould *go* on the one ſide; and yet, if it be tried by the groſs, it would *go* on the other ſide. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

It has been the conſtant obſervation of all, that if a miniſter had a cauſe depending in the court, it was ten to one but it *went* againſt him. *South's Sermons.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, eaſily foreſeeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cauſe *goes* for me or againſt me, you muſt pay me the reward. *Watts's Logick.*

48. To be in any ſtate. This ſenſe is imperſonal.

It ſhall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job.*

He called his name Beriah, becauſe it *went* evil with his houſe. 1 *Chron.* vii. 23.

49. To proceed in train or conſequence.

How *goes* the night, boy?
—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And ſhe *goes* down at twelve.
I take't 'tis later, Sir. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I had hope,
When violence was ceas'd, and wàr on earth,
All would have then *gone* well. *Milton.*

Duration in itſelf is to be conſidered as *going* on in one conſtant, equal, uniform courſe. *Locke.*

50. *To* GO *about*. To attempt; to endeavour; to ſet one's ſelf to any buſineſs.

O dear father,
It is thy buſineſs that I *go about*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I loſt him; but ſo found, as well I ſaw

He could not loſe himſelf, but *went about*
His Father's buſineſs. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* ii.

Which anſwer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they ſaw them like to prevail in what they *went about*. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a falſe perſuaſion that they cannot reform their lives, break off their ill cuſtoms, and root out their old vicious habits, never ſo much as attempt, endeavour, or *go about* it. *South's Sermons.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly underſtood by thoſe who peruſe it with attention and indifferency, or elſe I have writ mine ſo obſcurely that it is in vain to *go about* to mend it. *Locke.*

They never *go about*, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expoſe them freely to view. *Swift.*

51. *To* Go *aſide*. To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife *go aſide*, and commit a treſpaſs againſt him. *Numb.* v. 12.

52. *To* Go *between*. To interpoſe; to moderate between two.

I did *go between* them, as I ſaid; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakeſpeare.*

53. *To* Go *by*. To paſs away unnoticed.

Do not you come your tardy ſon to chide,
That laps'd in time and paſſion, lets *go by*
Th' important acting of your dread command? *Shakeſp.*

So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go by* ſome ſixteen years, and makes her
As ſhe liv'd now. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

What's that to us? The time *goes by*; away. *Shakeſp.*

54. *To* Go *by*. To find or get in the concluſion.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worſe, whatever be her cauſe. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

He's ſure to *go by* the worſt that contends with an adverſary that is too mighty for him. *L'Eſtrange.*

55. *To* Go *by*. To obſerve as a rule.

'Tis not to be ſuppoſed, that by ſearching one can poſitively judge of the ſize and form of a ſtone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the ſymptoms, are a better rule to *go by*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

56. *To* Go *down*. To be ſwallowed; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing ſo ridiculous, nothing ſo impoſſible, but it *goes down* whole with him for truth and earneſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Folly will not eaſily *go down* in its own natural form with diſcerning judges. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

If he be hungry, bread will *go down*. *Locke.*

Miniſters are ſo wiſe to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reaſoners at a diſtance, who often mould them into the ſyſtems that do not only *go down* very well in the coffeehouſe, but are ſupplies for pamphlets in the preſent age. *Swift on the preſent State of Affairs.*

57. *To* Go *in and out*. To do the buſineſs of life.

The Lord ſhall preſerve thy *going out* and thy coming *in*. *Pſalm* cxxxi. 8.

58. *To* Go *in and out*. To be at liberty.

He ſhall *go in and out*, and find paſture. *John*, x. 9.

59. *To* Go *off*. To die; to go out of life; to deceaſe.

I would the friends we miſs were ſafe arriv'd:
Some muſt *go off*; and yet, by theſe I ſee,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shak. Macbeth.*

In this manner he *went off*, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler.*

60. *To* Go *off*. To depart from a poſt.

The leaders having charge from you to ſtand,
Will not *go off* until they hear you ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.*

61. *To* Go *on*. To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,
Whoſe valour I have turn'd into his poiſon,
And prais'd ſo to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

62. *To* Go *on*. To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to *go on* in his ſtory. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He that deſires only that the work of God and religion ſhall *go on*, is pleaſed with it, whoever is the inſtrument. *Taylor.*

I have eſcaped many threats of ill fits by theſe motions: if they *go on*, the only poultice I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat ſheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the ſoul as *going on* from ſtrength to ſtrength, to conſider that ſhe is to ſhine for ever with new acceſſions of glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Spectator.*

Go on chearfully in the glorious courſe you have undertaken. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 164.

Copious bleeding is the moſt effectual remedy in the beginning of the diſeaſe; but when the expectoration *goes on* ſucceſsfully, not ſo proper, becauſe it ſometimes ſuppreſſeth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

I have already handled ſome abuſes during the late management, and in convenient time ſhall *go on* with the reſt. *Swift.*

When we had found that deſign impracticable, we ſhould not have *gone on* in ſo expenſive a management of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to *go on* without perpetual heſitations, or extraordinary expletives. *Swift.*

I wiſh you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Berkley.*

63. *To* Go *over*. To revolt; to betake himſelf to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary underſtandings don't ſo much conſider the principles as the practice of thoſe to whom they *go over*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was uſed to follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*

64. *To* Go *out*. To go upon any expedition.

You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter to *go out* than I. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

65. *To* Go *out*. To be extinguiſhed.

Think'ſt thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Spirit of wine burned 'till it *go out* of itſelf, will burn no more. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The care of a ſtate, or an army, ought to be as conſtant as the chymiſt's fire, to make any great production; and if it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temp.*

The morning, as miſtaken, turns about;
And all her early fires again *go out*. *Dryden's Aureng.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather *go out* than be ſmothered. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itſelf *goes out* at thy diſpleaſure. *Addiſon's Cato.*

And at her felt approach and ſecret might,
Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

66. *To* Go *through*. To perform thoroughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that kind of life, he was as deſirous for his ſake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

If you can as well *go through* with the ſtatute laws of that land, I will think you have not loſt all your time there. *Spenſer.*

Kings ought not to ſuffer their council to *go through* with the reſolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon, Eſſay* 21.

He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not ſteadineſs of mind enough to *go through* with ſuch an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatneſs of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from ſetting heartily about ſuch a taſk, as he deſpairs ever to *go through* with it. *South's Sermons.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to *go through* their part of the expence. *Addiſon on the War.*

67. *To* Go *through*. To ſuffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is abſolutely neceſſary for the common good that thou ſhouldſt *go through* this operation. *Arbuthnot.*

68. The ſenſes of this word are very indiſtinct: its general notion is motion or progreſſion.

Go to. *interject.* Come, come, take the right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation.

Go to then, O thou far renowned ſon
Of great Apollo; ſhew thy famous might
In medicine. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 5. *ſtanz.* 43.

Go to, go to, thou art a fooliſh fellow;
Let me be clear of thee. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

My favour is not bought with words like theſe:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rowe.*

Go-by. *n. ſ.* Deluſion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

Except an apprentice is inſtructed how to adulterate and varniſh, and give you the *go-by* upon occaſion, his maſter may be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

Go-cart. *n. ſ.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk, and which they puſh forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their ſteps from ſliding,
When members knit, and legs grow ſtronger,
Make uſe of ſuch machine no longer. *Prior.*

Goad. *n. ſ.* [ʒaꝺ, Saxon.] A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward.

Oft in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*

To Goad. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with a goad.
2. To incite; to ſtimulate; to inſtigate; to drive forward.

Moſt dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
To ſin in loving virtue. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Goaded with moſt ſharp occaſions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The uſe of your own virtues. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden's Lucret.*

Goal. *n. ſ.* [*gaule*, French, a long pole ſet up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark ſet up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery ſteeds, or ſhun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

And the ſlope ſun his upward beam
Shoots againſt the duſky pole,
Pacing toward the other *goal*. *Milton.*

2. The ſtarting poſt.

Haſt thou beheld, when from the *goal* they ſtart,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruſh to the race? *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

3. The final purpoſe; the end to which a deſign tends.

Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him in his race: ſome beautiful deſign, which he firſt eſtabliſhes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

Each individual ſeeks a ſev'ral *goal*;
But Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*

So man, who here ſeems principal alone,
Perhaps acts ſecond to ſome ſphere unknown;
Touches ſome wheel, or verges to ſome *goal*;
'Tis but a part we ſee, and not a whole. *Eſſay on Man.*

4. It is ſometimes improperly written for *gaol*, or *jail*.

Goar. *n. ſ.* [*goror*, Welſh.] Any edging ſewed upon cloth to ſtrengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT. *n. ſ.* [ʒaꞇ, Saxon and Scottiſh.] A ruminant animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep.

Gall of *goat*, and ſlips of yew. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their paper-mills or bubble-ſhells upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
The ſwan whoſe borrow'd ſhape conceal'd his love,
Are grac'd with light; the nurſing *goat*'s repaid
With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Creech.*

Go'atbeard. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *beard*.]

It is a plant with a ſemifloſculous flower, conſiſting of many half florets: theſe with the embryoes are included in one common many leaved flower-cup, not ſcaly, but the ſegments are ſtretched out above the florets: the embryoes afterward become oblong ſeeds incloſed in coats, and have a thick down like a beard adhering to them. *Millar.*

Goa'tsbread. The ſame with Goatsbeard, which ſee.

Goa'tchafer. *n. ſ.* An inſect; a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

Goa'therd. *n. ſ.* [ʒaꞇ and hẏꞃꝺ, Saxon, a feeder or tender.] One whoſe employment is to tend goats.

Is not thilk ſame *goatherd* proud,
That ſits on yonder bank,
Whoſe ſtraying herd themſelf doth ſhrowd
Among the buſhes rank? *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

The firſt gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the marquis and his ſervant chaſed the kid about the ſtack. *Wotton.*

Goa'tmarjoram. *n. ſ.* The ſame with Goatsbeard, which ſee.

Goa'tsmilk. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *milk*.]

After the fever and ſuch like accidents are diminiſhed, aſſes and *goatſmilk* may be neceſſary. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Goa'tmilker. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *milker*.] A kind of owl ſo called from ſucking goats. *Bailey.*

Goats *Rue*. *n. ſ.* [*galega*.]

It hath a perennial root: the leaves grow by pairs, faſtened to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flower is of the papilionaceous kind, conſiſting of a ſtandard, the wings, and the keel: the pointal becomes a long taper pod, which is filled with oblong kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. This plant is propagated for medicinal uſe. *Millar.*

Goat's rue is a native of Italy, and ſome parts of Spain, where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and ſudorifick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a kind of tea of it; but with us it is of no eſteem. *Hill.*

Goa'tskin. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *ſkin*.]

They wandered about in ſheepſkins and *goatſkins*, being deſtitute, afflicted, and tormented. *Heb.* xi. 37.

Then fill'd two *goatſkins*, with her hands divine;
With water one, and one with ſable wine. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Goats-thorn. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *thorn*.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of which empalement ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicapſular pod filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a middle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort ſays the gum adragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Millar.*

Goa'tish. *adj.* [from *goat*.] Reſembling a goat in any qualities: as, rankneſs; luſt.

An admirable evaſion of a whoremaſter, man, to lay his *goatiſh* diſpoſition on the change of a ſtar. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The laſt is notorious for its *goatiſh* ſmell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Gob. *n. ſ.* [*gobe*, French.] A ſmall quantity. A low word.

Do'ſt think I have ſo little wit as to part with ſuch a *gob* of money? *L'Eſtrange.*

GO'BBET. *n. ſ.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be ſwallowed at once.

Therewith ſhe ſpew'd out of her filthy maw
A flood of poiſon, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of fleſh and *gobbets* raw. *Fairy Queen.*

By deviliſh policy art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
With *gobbets* of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shakeſp.*

The cooks, ſlicing it into little *gobbets*, prick it on a prog of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Travels.*

The giant, gorg'd with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretcht at length, and ſnoring in his den,
Belching raw *gobbets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd. *Addiſon.*

To Go'bbet. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 4.

To GO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*gober*, to ſwallow, old French.] To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe.

The ſheep were ſo keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled* up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of laſt year's corn in barn great ſtore;
Fat turkeys *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*

The time too precious now to waſte,
And ſupper *gobbled* up in haſte,
Again afreſh to cards they run. *Swift.*

Go'bbler. *n. ſ.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours in haſte; a gormand; a greedy eater.

Go-between. *n. ſ.* [*go* and *between*.] One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties.

Even as you came in to me, her aſſiſtant, or *go-between*, parted from me: I ſay I ſhall be with her between ten and eleven. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Go'blet. *n. ſ.* [*gobelet*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figur'd *goblets* for a diſh of wood. *Shak. Rich.* II.

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;
But free from ſurfeits our repoſe is found. *Denham.*

Crown high the *goblets* with a chearful draught;
Enjoy the preſent hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryd.*

Go'blin. *n. ſ.* [French, *gobeline*, which Spenſer has once retained, writing it in three ſyllables. This word ſome derive from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; ſo that *elfe* and *goblin* is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*, becauſe the children of either party were terrified by their nurſes with the name of the other: but it appears that *elfe* is Welſh, and much older than thoſe factions. *Eilff Uilbon* are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans likewiſe have long had ſpirits among them named *Goboldi*, from which *gobelin* might be derived.]

1. An evil ſpirit; a walking ſpirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and miniſters of grace defend us!
Be thou a ſpirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven, or blaſts from hell? *Shakeſpeare.*

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Always, whilſt he is young, be ſure to preſerve his tender mind from all impreſſions and notions of ſpirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehenſions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

His ſon was Elfinel, who overcame
The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field;
But Elfant was of moſt renowned fame,
Who of all cryſtal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulſions; ſhorten up their ſinews
With aged cramps. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,
While well atteſted, and as well believ'd,
Heard ſolemn goes the *goblin* ſtory round. *Thomſ. Winter.*

GOD. *n. ſ.* [ʒoꝺ, Saxon, which likewiſe ſignifies *good*. The ſame word paſſes in both ſenſes with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a Spirit, and they that worſhip him muſt worſhip him in ſpirit and in truth. *John*, iv. 24.

God above
Deal between thee and me: for ever now
I put myſelf to thy direction. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is neceſſary, ſelf-exiſtent, eternal, immenſe, omnipotent, omniſcient, and beſt being; and therefore alſo a being who is and ought to be eſteemed moſt ſacred or holy. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* i.

2. A falſe god; an idol.

He that ſacrificeth unto any *god*, ſave unto the Lord only, he ſhall be utterly deſtroyed. *Exod.* xxii. 20.

As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,
They kill us for their ſport. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Strong *god* of arms, whoſe iron ſcepter ſways
The freezing North, and Hyperborean ſeas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coaſt,
Where ſtand thy ſteeds, and thou art honour'd moſt. *Dryd.*

3. Any perſon or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whoſe end is deſtruſtion, whoſe *god* is their belly. *Phil.* iii.

I am not Licio,
Nor a muſician as I ſeem to be;
But one that ſcorns to live in this diſguiſe,
For ſuch a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of ſuch a cullion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To God. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This laſt old man,
Lov'd me above the meaſure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Go'dchild. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of ſpiritual relation; one for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm, and promiſed to ſee educated as a Chriſtian.

Go'ddaughter. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became ſponſor in baptiſm. A term of ſpiritual relation.

Go'ddess. *n. ſ.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddeſs*, hear a father! *Shakeſpeare.*

A woman I forſwore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddeſs*, I forſwore not thee:
My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakeſpeare.*

I long have waited in the temple nigh,
Built to the gracious *goddeſs* Clemency;
But rev'rence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his ſeat the *goddeſs* born aroſe,
And thus undaunted ſpoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the daughter of Jupiter preſented herſelf among a crowd of *goddeſſes*, ſhe was diſtinguiſhed by her graceful ſtature and ſuperior beauty. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 21.

Modeſty with-held the *goddeſs*' train. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Go'ddess-like. *adj.* [*goddeſs* and *like*.] Reſembling a goddeſs.

Then female voices from the ſhore I heard;
A maid amidſt them *goddeſs-like* appear'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Go'dfather. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *father*.] The ſponſor at the font.

He had a ſon by her, and the king did him the honour as to ſtand *godfather* to his child. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Confirmation, a profitable uſage of the church, tranſcribed from the apoſtles, conſiſts in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptiſmal vow; and, that he may more ſolemnly enter this obligation, bringing ſome *godfather* with him, not now, as in baptiſm, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GO'DHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *god.*]

1. Godſhip; deity; divinity; divine nature.

Be content;
Your low-laid ſon our *godhead* will uplift. *Shak. Cymbel.*

At the holy mount
Of heav'n's high-ſeated top, th' imperial throne
Of *Godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and ſure,
The filial Pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

So may thy *Godhead* be confeſt,
So the returning year be bleſt. *Prior.*

2. A deity in perſon; a god or goddeſs.

Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forſake the gods. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Adoring firſt the *genius* of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown. *Dryden.*

GO'DLESS. *adj.* [from *god.*] Without ſenſe of duty to God; atheiſtical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of theſe two ſorts of men, both *godleſs*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other ſtudies how to perſuade themſelves that there is no ſuch thing to be known. *Hooker,*

That *godleſs* crew
Rebellious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 49.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godleſs* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country ſent,
Their beſt Camillus, into baniſhment. *Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [*god* and *like.*] Divine; reſembling a divinity; ſupremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illuſtrious gueſt beſought,
And thus the *godlike* angel anſwered mild. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Muſing and much revolving in his breaſt,
How beſt the mighty work he might begin
Of Saviour to mankind, and which way firſt
Publiſh his *godlike* office now mature. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

That prince ſhall be ſo wiſe and *godlike*, as, by eſtabliſhed laws of liberty, to ſecure protection and encouragement to the honeſt induſtry of mankind. *Locke.*

GO'DLING. *n. ſ.* [from *god.*] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whoſe humble ſtatues are content with braſs. *Dryd. Juv.*

GO'DLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *godly.*]

1. Piety to God.
2. General obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion.

Virtue and *godlineſs* of life are required at the hands of the miniſter of God. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

GO'DLY. *adj.* [from *god.*]

1. Pious towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and ſober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaſeth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. *Pſal.* xii. 1.

GO'DLY. *adv.* Piouſly; righteouſly.

The apoſtle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will live *godly* in Chriſt Jeſus muſt ſuffer perſecution. *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *godly.*] Goodneſs; righteouſneſs. An old word.

For this, and many more ſuch outrage,
I crave your *godlyhead* to aſſuage
The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenſer.*

GO'DMOTHER. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who has become ſponſor in baptiſm. A term of ſpiritual relation.

GO'DSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *god.*] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Diſcourſing largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godſhips* came. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *ſon.*] One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font.

What, did my father's *godſon* ſeek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shak. K. Lear.*

GO'DWARD. *adj.* To *Godward* is *toward God.* So we read, *Hac Arethuſa tenus*, for *hactenus Arethuſa.*

And ſuch truſt have we through Chriſt to *Godward.* 2 *Cor.*

GO'DWIT. *n. ſ.* [ʒoꝺ, good, and pıꞇa, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.

Nor ortelans nor *godwits* crown his board. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. } *adv.* [corrupted from *God ſhield* or protect.]
GO'DYIELD. } A term of thanks. Now not uſed.

Herein I teach you,
How you ſhould bid *godyeld* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

GOEL. *adj.* [ʒolep, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.

In March, at the furtheſt, dry ſeaſon or wet,
Hop-roots ſo well choſen let ſkilful go ſet;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

GO'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *go.*]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together,
Myſelf by with a needle, that I might prick
The *goer* back. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Such a man
Might be a copy to theſe younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonſtrate them
But *goers* backward. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Nothing could hurt either of us ſo much as the intervening officious impertinence of thoſe *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was ſo far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer.* *Wotton.*

To GO'GGLE. *v. n.* To look aſquint.

Inflam'd all over with diſgrace,
To be ſeen by her in ſuch a place,
Which made him hang his head, and ſcoul,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 1.

Nor ſighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want. *Dryd.*

GO'GGLE-EYED. *adj.* [ſceʒl eʒen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking ſtrait.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unſeemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themſelves. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

GO'ING. *n. ſ.* [from *go.*]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their taylors tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches ſuitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to ſee't,
That *going* ſhall be us'd with feet. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; moſt women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compaſs of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going.* *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* iii. *c.* 3.

3. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy huſband; him to follow thou art bound. *Par. Loſt.*

GO'LA. *n. ſ.* The ſame with CYMATIUM, which ſee.

In a cornice, the *gola*, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble ſhow. *Spect.*

GOLD. *n. ſ.* [ʒolꝺ, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welſh.] It is called *gold* in our Engliſh tongue either of *geel*, as Scaliger ſays, which is in Dutch to ſhine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten*, and ſignifies in Latin *valere*, in Engliſh to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt*, for money. *Peacham on Drawing.*

1. *Gold* is the heavieſt, the moſt denſe, the moſt ſimple, the moſt ductile, and moſt fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and ſeeming incorruptible. It is ſoluble by means of ſea-ſalt; but is injured by no other ſalt, and is moſt eaſily of all metals amalgamated with ſilver. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rarely in a ſtate of ore. It never conſtitutes a peculiar ore, but is found moſt frequently among ore of ſilver. Native *gold* is ſeldom found pure, but has almoſt conſtantly ſilver with it, and very frequently copper. *Gold* duſt, or native *gold*, in ſmall maſſes, is mixed among the ſand of rivers in many parts of the world. It is found, in the greateſt abundance, bedded in maſſes of hard ſtone, often at the depth of a hundred and fifty fathoms in the mines of Peru. Pure *gold* is ſo fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it ſet in the eye of a glaſs furnace for two months, without loſing a ſingle grain. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Gold hath theſe natures: greatneſs of weight, cloſeneſs of parts, fixation, pliantneſs or ſoftneſs, immunity from ruſt, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shak. Rich.* III.

We commonly take ſhape and colour for ſo preſumptive ideas of ſeveral ſpecies, that, in a good picture, we readily ſay this is *gold*, and that a ſilver goblet, only by the different figures and colours repreſented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.*

The *gold* fraught veſſel, which mad tempeſts beat,
He ſees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not ſeduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shak. Henry* V.

Thou, that ſo ſtoutly haſt reſiſted me,
Give me thy *gold*, if thou haſt any *gold*;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I want *gold*, ſteal but a beggar's dog,
And give it Timon, why, the dog coins *gold.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is uſed for any thing pleaſing or valuable. So among the ancients χρυσῆ ἀφροδίτη; and *animamq; moreſque* aureos *educit in aſtra.* Horace.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

GOLD *of Pleaſure.* *n. ſ.* [*myagrum.*]

It hath a flower of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs, out of whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, which becomes a turbinated fruit, having one cell, in which is included an oblong ſeed, and two empty cells at the point. *Millar.*

GO'LDBEATER. *n. ſ.* [*gold* and *beat.*] One whoſe occupation is to beat or foliate gold ſo as to gild other matter.

Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit ſake, they are wont to uſe the fineſt coined gold they can get, yet they ſcruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-maſters are wont to alloy with copper or ſilver, to make the coin more ſtiff, and leſs ſubject to be waſted by attrition. *Boyle.*

This gilder was a *goldbeater.* *Pope.*

GO'LDBEATER'S *Skin.* *n. ſ.* The inteſtinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or ſmall freſh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gilliflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife or lancet at each diviſion, as low as the flower has burſt it, and bind it about with a narrow ſlip of *goldbeater's ſkin*, which moiſten with your tongue, and it will ſtick together. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GO'LDBOUND. *adj.* [*gold* and *bound.*] Encompaſſed with gold.

Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow, is like the firſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDEN. *adj.* [from *gold.*]

1. Made of gold; conſiſting of gold.

O would to God that the incluſive verge
Of *golden* metal, that muſt round my brow,
Were red-hot ſteel to ſear me to the brain! *Shakeſpeare.*

Nine royal knights in equal rank ſucceed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery ſteed,
In *golden* armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright; ſplendid; reſplendent.

So ſweet a kiſs the *golden* ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe;
Nor ſhines the ſilver moon one half ſo bright
Through the tranſparent boſom of the deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſtering grief,
And wear a *golden* ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Heaven's *golden* winged herald late he ſaw,
To a poor Galilean virgin ſent. *Craſhaw.*

To her hard yoke you muſt hereafter bow,
Howe'er ſhe ſhines all *golden* to you now. *Dryden.*

And ſee the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining ſoft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden ruſſeting hath a gold coloured coat under a ruſſet hair, and its fleſh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all ſort of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweſt gloſs,
Not caſt aſide ſo ſoon. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

That verſe which they commonly call *golden*, has two ſubſtantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

Thence ariſes that *golden* rule of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Happy; reſembling the age of gold.

They ſay many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time careleſsly, as they did in the *golden* world. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage.* *n. ſ.* [*chryſoſplenium.*]

It hath a perennial fibroſe root: the flowercup is divided into four parts: the flower has no viſible petals, but eight ſtamina, or threads, which ſurround the ovary: the pointal becomes a membranous veſſel, which is forked and bivalve, incloſing many ſmall ſeeds. It grows wild upon marſhy ſoil, and in ſhady woods. *Millar.*

GO'LDENLY. *adv.* [from *golden.*] Delightfully; ſplendidly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at ſchool, and report ſpeaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

GO'LDFINCH. *n. ſ.* [ʒolꝺꝼinc, Saxon.] A ſinging bird, ſo named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordſhire a *proud taylor.*

Of ſinging birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*, ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thruſhes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A *goldfinch* there I ſaw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from ſide to ſide. *Dryd.*

GO'LDFINDER. *n. ſ.* [*gold* and *find.*] One who finds gold. A term ludicrouſly applied to thoſe that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He ſuck'd his vittels through a quill;
Untouch'd it paſs'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for *goldfinders.* *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GO'LDING. *n. ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Dict.*

GO'LDNEY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh, otherwiſe called GILTHEAD, which ſee. *Dict.*

GO'LDPLEASURE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

GO'LDSIZE. *n. ſ.* A glue of a golden colour; glue uſed by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your *goldſize*, and other colours. *Peacham on Drawing.*

GO'LDSMITH. *n. ſ.* [ʒolꝺ and ſmıꞇ, Saxon.]

1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor *goldſmith* came to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

The *goldſmith* or ſcrivener, who takes all your fortune to diſpoſe of, when he has beforehand reſolved to break the following day, does ſurely deſerve the gallows. *Swift.*

GO'LDYLOCKS. *n. ſ.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.]

It hath a fibroſe perennial root: its numerous leaves are produced alternately on every ſide the branches: the flowers are yellow, and produced either ſingly or in an umbel upon the tops of the branches. *Millar.*

GOLL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as Skinner thinks, from pal or pol, whence pealdan, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws; claws. Uſed in contempt, and obſolete.

They ſet hands, and Mopſa put to her golden *golls* among them; and blind fortune, that ſaw not the colour of them, gave her the preheminence. *Sidney, b.* ii.

GOME. *n. ſ.* The black and oily greaſe of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GO'MPHOSIS. *n. ſ.* A particular form of articulation.

Gomphoſis is the connexion of a tooth to its ſocket. *Wiſeman.*

GO'NDOLA. *n. ſ.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much uſed in Venice; a ſmall boat.

He ſaw did ſwim
Along the ſhore, as ſwift as glance of eye,
A little *gondolay*, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Fairy Q.*

In a *gondola* were ſeen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jeſſica. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

As with *gondolas* and men, his
Good excellence the Duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *gondola.*] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Tranſported with no worſe nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the groſs claſps of a laſcivious Moor. *Shak. Othello.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go.* See *To* GO.] As,

I need not qualify theſe remarks with a ſuppoſition that I have *gone* upon through the whole courſe of my papers. *Addiſ.*

1. Advanced; forward in progreſs.

I have known ſheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

The obſervator is much the briſker of the two, and, I think, farther *gone* of late in lyes and impudence than his Preſbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.

He muſt know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my ſiſter; we are *gone* elſe. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Paſt.

I'll tell the ſtory of my life,
And the particular accidents gone by,
Since I came to this iſle. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

4. Loſt; departed.

When her maſters ſaw that the hope of their gains was *gone*, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts*, xvi. 19.

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only thoſe that are in preſence, and is tranſient and *gone.* *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and *gone.* *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his noſe held in the vapour, loſes all ſigns of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone.* *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

GO'NFALON. } *n. ſ.* [*gonfanon*, French; *gunfana*, Iſlandick;
GO'NFANON. } from *gunn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. Mr. *Lye.*] An enſign; a ſtandard.

Ten thouſand thouſand enſigns high advanc'd,
Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

GONORRHOE'A. *n. ſ.* [γόνος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts.

Rauty mummy or ſtone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to ſtop *gonorrhœas.* *Woodward on Foſſils.*

GOOD. *adj.* comp. *better*, ſuperl. *beſt.* [ʒoꝺ, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having ſuch phyſical qualities as are expected or deſired.

God ſaw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very *good.* *Gen.* i. 31.

Take ye *good* heed unto yourſelves. *Deut.* ii. 4.

A univerſe of death! which God by curſe
Created evil; for evil only *good.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Reſolv'd
From an ill cauſe to draw a *good* effect. *Dryden's Fables.*

Notwithſtanding this criticiſm the verſes were *good.* *Spect.*

A man is no more to be praiſed upon this account, than becauſe he has a regular pulſe and a *good* digeſtion. *Addiſon.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's aſſiſtance, as to know what is good for us without his direction. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Ah! ne'er ſo dire a thirſt of glory boaſt,
Nor in the critick let the man be loſt!
Good-nature and *good* ſenſe muſt ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient.

It is not *good* that the man ſhould be alone. *Gen.* ii. 18.

We thought it *good* to be left at Athens alone. 1 *Theſſ.* iii.

Amongſt a man's peers a man ſhall be ſure of familiarity, and therefore it is *good* a little to keep ſtate: amongſt a man's inferiors one ſhall be ſure of reverence, and therefore it is good a little to be familiar. *Bacon, Eſſay* 53.

Let us, if you think *good*, give Martius leave to proceed in his diſcourſe. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He concluded, that it was a *good* time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Suſſex. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Uncorrupted; undamaged.

He alſo bartered away plumbs, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would laſt *good* for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

4. Wholſome; ſalubrious.

A man firſt builds a country ſeat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

5. Medicinal; ſalutary.

The water of Nilus is ſweeter than other waters in taſte, and it is excellent *good* for the ſtone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 767.

6. Pleaſant to the taſte.

Eat thou honey, becauſe it is *good*; and the honeycomb, which is ſweet. *Prov.* xxiv. 13.

Of herbs and plants ſome are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purſlane. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. Complete; full.

The Proteſtant ſubjects of the abbey make up a good third of its people. *Addiſon on Italy.*

8. Uſeful; valuable.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Collier of Envy.*

We diſcipline betimes thoſe other creatures we would make uſeful and *good* for ſomewhat. *Locke.*

9. Sound; not falſe; not fallacious.

He is reſolved now to ſhew how ſlight the propoſitions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Atterbury.*

10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military cuſtom the place was *good*, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainſhip in the ſame regiment. *Wotton.*

11. Confirmed; atteſted; valid.

Ha! am I ſure ſhe's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!
Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accuſation. *Smith.*

12. Having the qualities deſired to a conſiderable degree; ſufficient; not too little.

The king had likewiſe provided a *good* fleet, and had cauſed a body of three thouſand foot to be embarked on board thoſe ſhips. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted ſenſe; *as good as*, no better than.

Therefore ſprang there even of one, and him *as good* as dead, ſo many as the ſtars of the ſky in multitude. *Heb.* xi.

14. No worſe.

He ſharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times as *good* as in poſſeſſion of the victory, had moſt cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

The maſter, I am ſure, will be as *good* as his word, for his own buſineſs. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 52.

15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there muſt have been but one ſovereign over them all, or elſe every father of a family had been as *good* a prince, and had as *good* a claim to royalty as theſe. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confeſs; as thoſe are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing elſe. *South's Sermons.*

I make my way where'er I ſee my foe;
But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryden.*

17. Happy; proſperous.

Behold how *good* and how pleaſant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Pſalm* cxxxiii. 1.

Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!
—*Good* morrow, Cateſby, you are early ſtirring. *Shakeſp.*

Good e'en, neighbours;
Good e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shakeſpeare.*

At once *good* night:
Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

At my window bid *good* morrow. *Milton.*

Good morrow, Portius! Let us once embrace. *Addiſon.*

18. Honourable.

Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's *good* name,
The only honour of the wiſhing dame. *Pope.*

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expreſſing temper of mind.

That when they are certified of our mind, they may be of *good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Mac.* xi. 26.

Quietneſs of mind improves into cheerfulneſs, enough to make me juſt ſo *good* humoured as to wiſh the world well. *Pope to Swift.*

20. Conſiderable; not ſmall though not very great.

A *good* while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth ſhould hear the word. *Acts*, xv. 7.

It ſeemeth the plant, having a great ſtalk and top, doth prey upon the graſs a *good* way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Myrtle and pomegranate, if they be planted, though a *good* ſpace one from the other, will meet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

We may ſuppoſe a great many degrees of littleneſs and lightneſs in theſe earthy particles, ſo as many of them might float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations before they fell down. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

They held a *good* ſhare of civil and military employments during the whole time of the uſurpation. *Swift.*

21. Elegant; decent; delicate. With *breeding*.

If the critick has publiſhed nothing but rules and obſervations in criticiſm, I then conſider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearneſs and delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good breeding* in his raillery. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we expreſs by the word *good breeding*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Thoſe among them, who return into their ſeveral countries, are ſure to be followed and imitated as the greateſt patterns of wit and *good breeding*. *Swift.*

22. Real; ſerious; earneſt.

Love not in *good* earneſt, nor no farther in ſport neither, than with ſafety of a pure bluſh thou may'ſt in honour come off again. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning, in ſaying that he is a *good* man, is to have you underſtand me that he is ſufficient. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

24. Having moral qualities; ſuch as are wiſhed; virtuous.

For a *good* man ſome would even dare to die. *Rom.* v. 7.

The woman hath wrought a *good* work upon me. *Matt.*

Grant the bad what happineſs they would,
One they muſt want, which is to paſs for *good*. *Pope.*

25. Kind; ſoft; benevolent.

Matters being ſo turned in her, that where at firſt liking her manners did breed *good* will, now *good* will became the chief cauſe of liking her manners. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Glory to God in the higheſt, and on earth peace and *good* will towards men. *Luke*, ii. 14.

Without *good* nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;
Good nature now and paſſion ſtrive
Which of the two ſhould be above,
And laws unto the other give. *Suckling.*

'Tis no wonder if that which affords ſo little glory to God, hath no more *good* will for men. *Decay of Piety.*

When you ſhall ſee him, Sir, to die for pity,
'Twere ſuch a thing, 'twould ſo deceive the world,
'Twould make the people think you were *good* natur'd. *Denham.*

To teach him betimes to love and be *good* natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honeſt man. *Locke.*

Good ſenſe and *good* nature are never ſeparated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwiſe. *Dryden's Juv. Ded.*

Affability, mildneſs, tenderneſs, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original ſignification of virtue, I mean *good* nature, are of daily uſe. *Dryden.*

This doctrine of God's *good* will towards men, this command of men's proportionable *good* will to one another, is not this the very body and ſubſtance, this the very ſpirit and life of our Saviour's whole inſtitution? *Sprat's Sermons.*

It was his greateſt pleaſure to ſpread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one ſenſible of his *good* will to mankind. *Calamy's Sermons.*

How could you chide the young *good* natured prince,
And drive him from you with ſo ſtern an air? *Addiſon's Cato.*

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt. *1 Sam.* xxv. 15.

Truly God is *good* to Iſrael, even to ſuch as are of a clean heart. *Pſalm* lxxiii. 1.

You have *good* remembrance of us always, deſiring greatly to ſee us, as we alſo to ſee you. *1 Theſſ.* iii. 6.

This idea, thus made, and laid up for a pattern, muſt neceſſarily be adequate, being referred to nothing elſe but itſelf, nor made by any other original but the *good* liking and will of him that firſt made this combination. *Locke.*

27. Companionable; ſociable; merry. Often uſed ironically.

It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow in his youth. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the cuſtom of having the cup often at his noſe; a dangerous beginning and preparation to *good* fellowſhip. *Locke.*

28. It is ſometimes uſed as an epithet of ſlight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My *good* man, as far from jealouſy as I am from giving him cauſe. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

29. In a ludicrous ſenſe.

As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to louſe themſelves in the ſunſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſ.*

30. Hearty; earneſt; not dubious.

He, that ſaw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and willing by *good* will, obeyed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The *good* will of the nation to the preſent war has been ſince but too much experienced by the ſucceſſes that have attended it. *Temple.*

Good will, ſhe ſaid, my want of ſtrength ſupplies;
And diligence ſhall give what age denies. *Dryden's Fab.*

31. *In* GOOD *time.* Not too faſt.

In good time, replies another, you have heard them diſpute againſt a vacuum in the ſchools. *Collier on Human Reaſon.*

32. *In* GOOD *ſooth.* Really; ſeriouſly.

What, muſt I hold a candle to my ſhames?
They in themſelves, *good ſooth*, are too too light. *Shakeſp.*

33. GOOD [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all *making good* the fight without any ground given. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He forced them to retire in ſpite of their dragoons, which were placed there to *make good* their retreat. *Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper intereſt above others in the pre-eminent rights of the houſhold of faith, then, no doubt, to *make good* that claim, we are proportionably obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to and become this houſhold, and diſtinguiſh it from all others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

He without fear a dangerous war purſues;
As honour made him firſt the danger chuſe,
So ſtill he *makes* it *good* on virtue's ſcore. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

34. GOOD [*To make.*] To perform; to confirm.

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to *make* all this *good*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

While ſhe ſo far extends her grace,
She *makes* but *good* the promiſe of her face. *Waller.*

Theſe propoſitions I ſhall endeavour to *make good*. *Smalrid.*

35. GOOD [*To make.*] To ſupply.

Every diſtinct being has ſomewhat peculiar to itſelf, to *make good* in one circumſtance what it wants in another. *L'Eſtrange.*

GOOD. *n. ſ.*

1. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil.

I fear the emperor means no *good* to us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart *good* to hear me. *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

He wav'd indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither *good* nor harm. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,
Preſcribing truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies.*

This caution will have alſo this *good* in it, that it will put them upon conſidering, and teach them the neceſſity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cauſe or increaſe pleaſure, or diminiſh pain in us; or elſe to procure or preſerve us the poſſeſſion of any other *good*, or abſence of any evil. *Locke.*

Refuſe to leave thy deſtin'd charge too ſoon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*

Works may have more wit than does them *good*,
As bodies periſh through exceſs of blood. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

A thirſt after truth, and a deſire of *good*, are principles which ſtill act with a great and univerſal force. *Rogers.*

2. Proſperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd
Thoſe excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the *good*, not ruin of the ſtate. *Ben. Johnſ. Catiline.*

3. Earneſt; not jeſt.

The good woman never died after this, 'till ſhe came to die for *good* and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Moral qualities, ſuch as are deſirable; virture; righteouſneſs; piety.

Depart from evil, and do *good*. *Pſalm* xxxiv. 14.

Empty of all *good*, wherein conſiſts
Woman's domeſtick honour, and chief praiſe. *Par. Loſt.*

By *good*, I queſtion not but *good*, morally ſo called, *bonum honeſtum* ought, chiefly at leaſt, to be underſtood; and that the *good* of profit or pleaſure the *bonum utile*, or *jucundum*, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Nor holds this earth a more deſerving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good*. *Dryden.*

5. GOOD placed after *bad*, with *as*, ſeems a ſubſtantive; but the expreſſion is, I think, viticus; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically uſed, or it may be conſidered as adverbial. See GOOD. *adv.*

The pilot muſt intend ſome port before he ſteers his courſe, or he had *as good leave* his veſſel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South's Sermons.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had as *good* live in a wilderneſs as in a ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.*

GOOD. *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiſs.

2. *As* GOOD. No worſe.

Was I to have never parted from thy ſide,
As good have grown there ſtill a lifeleſs rib. *Milton.*

Says the cuckow to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Eſtrange.*

GOOD. *interjection.* Well! right! It is ſometimes uſed ironically.

Good! my complexion! do'ſt thou think, though I am capariſon'd like a man, I have a doublet and hoſe in my diſpoſition? *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

GOO'D-CONDITIONED. *adj.* Without ill qualities or ſymptoms. Uſed both of things and perſons, but not elegantly.

No ſurgeon, at this time, dilates an abſceſs of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*. *Sharp's Surg.*

GOOD-NOW. *interjection.*

1. In good time; *a la bonne heure.* A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.

Good-now ſit down, and tell me, he that knows,
Why this ſame watch? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. A ſoft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, good-now, how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

GO'ODLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She ſung this ſong with a voice no leſs beautiful to his ears, than her *goodlineſs* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

The ſtatelineſs of houſes, the *goodlineſs* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker, b.* i.

GO'ODLY. *adj.* [from *good.*]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid. Now little in uſe.

A prince of a *goodly* aſpect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majeſty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidney.*

A *goodly* city is this Antium. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Patience and ſorrow ſtrove
Which ſhould expreſs her *goodlieſt*: you have ſeen
Sunſhine and rain at once. Her ſmiles and tears
Were like a wetter May. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Here from gracious England have I offer
Of *goodly* thouſands. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

But he's ſomething ſtain'd
With grief, that's beauty's canker, thou might'ſt call him
A *goodly* perſon. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldeſt ſon Eſau, and put them upon Jacob. *Gen.* xxvii. 15.

There was not among the children of Iſrael a *goodlier* perſon than he. *1 Sam.* ix. 2.

He had not, according to his promiſe to them in time of his diſtreſs, made them any recompence for their *goodly* houſes and olive gardens, deſtroyed in the country by Roſcetes in the former wars. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The *goodlieſt* man of men ſince born
His ſons, the faireſt of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*

Of the fourth Edward was his noble ſong;
Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful and young. *Waller.*

Not long ſince walking in the field,
My nurſe and I, we there beheld
A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and ſeems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden's Innocence.*

His eldeſt born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Excell'd the reſt in ſhape and outward ſhew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Bulky; ſwelling; affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he ſails behind his link. *Dryden.*

3. Happy; deſireable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confeſſor. *Spenſer.*

We have many *goodly* days to ſee. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

GOO'DLY. *adv.* Excellently. Obſolete.

There Alma, like a virgin queen moſt bright,
Doth flouriſh in all beauty excellent;
And to her gueſts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempered *goodly* well for health and for delight. *Fairy Q.*

GOO'DLYHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Grace; goodneſs. Obſolete.

But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I ſhall thee name. *Fairy Q.*

GOO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*good* and *man.*]

1. A ſlight appellation of civility: generally ironical.

Help ho! murther! murther!
—How now, what's the matter? part.
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you pleaſe: come, I'll fleſh ye. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. A ruſtick term of compliment; gaffer.

Are you my wife, and will not call me huſband? My men ſhould call me lord: I am your *goodman*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nay, hear your *goodman* delver. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

But ſee the ſun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gay's Paſt.*

Old *goodman* Dobſon of the green,
Remembers he the trees has ſeen. *Swift.*

GO'ODNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *good.*] Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical; kindneſs; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatneſs, it was becauſe therein he might exerciſe his *goodneſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

There is in all things an appetite or deſire, whereby they incline to ſomething which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodneſs*. *Hooker.*

All *goodneſs*
Is poiſon to thy ſtomach.
——Yes, that *goodneſs*
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodneſs* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope againſt the king; your *goodneſs*,
Since you provoke me, ſhall be moſt notorious. *Shakeſp.*

There's no *goodneſs* in thy face. *Shak. Anth. and Cleop.*

The *goodneſs* of every thing is meaſured by its end and uſe, and that's the beſt thing which ſerves the beſt end and purpoſe. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

All ſeverally made him very particular relations of the ſtrength of the Scots army, the excellent diſcipline that was obſerved in it, and the *goodneſs* of the men. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

No body can ſay that tobacco of the ſame *goodneſs* is riſen in reſpect of itſelf: one pound of the ſame *goodneſs* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the ſame *goodneſs*. *Locke.*

GOODS. *n. ſ.* [from *good.*]

1. Moveables in a houſe.

That a writ be ſu'd againſt you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Caſtles, and whatſoever. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. Wares; freight; merchandiſe.

Her majeſty, when the *goods* of our Engliſh merchants were attached by the Duke of Alva, arreſted likewiſe the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Sallee, that ſcorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller.*

GOO'DY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons.

Soft, *goody* ſheep, then ſaid the fox, not ſo;
Unto the king ſo raſh ye may not go. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Swarm'd on a rotten ſtick the bees I ſpy'd,
Which erſt I ſaw when *goody* Dobſon dy'd. *Gay's Paſt.*

Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

GOOSE. *n. ſ.* plural *geeſe.* [ᵹoꞅ, Saxon; *goes*, Dutch; *gawe*, Erſe, ſing. *gewey*, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for fooliſhneſs.

Thou cream-faced lown,
Where gott'ſt thou that *gooſe* look? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Since I pluckt *geeſe*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakeſpeare.*

Smile you my ſpeeches, as I were a fool?
Gooſe, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive ye cackling home to Comelot. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Birds moſt eaſy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *gooſe* and ſwan. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geeſe*,
Diſturb with nightly noiſe the ſacred peace. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. A taylor's ſmoothing iron.

Come in, taylor: here you may roaſt your *gooſe*. *Shakeſp.*

GO'OSEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*gooſe* and *berry*, becauſe eaten with young geeſe as ſauce.]

The leaves are laciniated or jagged: the whole plant is ſet with prickles: the fruit grows diſperſedly upon the tree, having for the moſt part but one fruit upon a footſtalk, which is of an oval or globular figure, containing many ſmall ſeeds, ſurrounded by a pulpy ſubſtance. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *gooſeberry*. 2. The large manured *gooſeberry*. 3. The red hairy *gooſeberry*. 4. The large white Dutch *gooſeberry*. 5. The large amber *gooſeberry*. 6. The large green *gooſeberry*. 7. The large red *gooſeberry*. 8. The yellow-leaved *gooſeberry*. 9. The ſtriped-leaved *gooſeberry*. *Millar.*

Auguſt has upon his arm a baſket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooſeberries*. *Peacham.*

Upon a *gooſeberry* buſh a ſnail I found;
For always ſnails near ſweeteſt fruit abound. *Gay's Paſt.*

GO'OSEFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*chenopodium*, Latin.] Wild orach.

The ſeeds are ſingle and globoſe in ſome ſpecies; but in others they are compreſſed: the cup of the flower is quinquefid: the leaves grow alternately upon the ſtalks between the ſeeds. *Millar.*

GO'OSEGRASS. *n. ſ.* Clivers; an herb. See CLIVERS.

Gooſegraſs, or wild tanſy, is a weed that ſtrong clays are very ſubject to. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GO'RBELLY. *n. ſ.* [from ȝoꞃ, dung, and *belly*, according to Skinner and Junius. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welſh, beyond, too much; or, as ſeems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch; a ſwelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat men.

GO'RBELLIED. *adj.* [from *gorbelly*.] Fat; bigbellied; having ſwelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your ſtore were here. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

GORD. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of gaming, as appears from Beaumont and Fletcher. *Warburton.*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and ninepins. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

GORE. *n. ſ.* [ȝoꞃe, Saxon; *gôr*, Welſh, famous matter.]

1. Blood.

A grieſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of *gore* blood thick,
That all her goodly garment ſtain'd around,
And into a deep ſanguine dy'd the graſſy ground. *Fairy Q.*
Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltleſs *gore*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou ſee him die,
Rolling in duſt and *gore*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.
His horrid beard and knotted treſſes ſtood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Denh.*

To GORE. *v. a.* [ȝeꞃuan, Saxon.]

1. To ſtab; to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's ſpear. *Shakeſpeare.*
No weaker lion's by a ſtronger ſlain;
Nor from his larger tuſks the foreſt boar
Commiſſion takes his brother ſwine to *gore*. *Tate's Juv.*
For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed ſteel their foes in battle *gore*. *Dryd.*

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some toſs'd, ſome *gor'd*, ſome trampling down he kill'd.
Dryden's Preface to the Conqueſt of Granada.
He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomſon's Spring.*

GORGE. *n. ſ.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. The throat; the ſwallow.

There were birds alſo made ſo finely, that they did not only deceive the ſight with their figures, but the hearing with their ſongs, which the watery inſtruments did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge* riſes at it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Her delicate tenderneſs will find itſelf abuſed, begin to heave the *gorge*, diſreliſh and abhor the Moor. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or ſwallowed.

And all the way, moſt like a brutiſh beaſt,
He ſpewed up his *gorge*, that all did him deteſt. *Fairy Q.*

To GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to ſatiate.

Thou deteſtable maw, thou womb of death,
Gorg'd with the deareſt morſel of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*
Being with his preſence glutted, *gorg'd* and full. *Shak.*
He that makes his generation meſſes,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*

I muſt therefore deſire, that they will not *gorge* him either with nonſenſe or obſcenity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nor would his ſlaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's ſands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addiſ. Cato.*
The giant, *gorg'd* with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretcht at length, and ſnoring in his den. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſwallow: as, *the fiſh has* gorged *the hook*.

GO'RGEOUS. *adj.* [*gorgias*, old French. *Skinner.*] Fine; ſplendid; glittering in various colours; ſhowy; magnificent.

O, that deceit ſhould dwell
In ſuch a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
As full of ſpirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the ſun at Midſummer. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

He bade them look upon themſelves and upon their enemies, themſelves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hayward.*

The *gorgeous* Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric, pearl and gold. *Milton.*
With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of ſov'reign ſway,
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryden.*

GO'RGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

The duke, one ſolemn day, *gorgeouſly* clad in a ſuit all over ſpread with diamonds, loſt one of them of good value. *Wotton.*

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magnificence; ſhew.

GO'RGET. *n. ſ.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a palſy fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

He did oftentimes ſpend the night in the church alone, praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets, lying by him. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnſon.*
About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 2.

GO'RGON. *n. ſ.* [γοργω.] A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons and hydras, and chimera's dire. *Milton.*
Why didſt thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To ſtare me into ſtatue? *Dryden.*

GORMAND. *n. ſ.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenouſly.

GO'RMANDIZER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *n. ſ.* [ȝoꞃꞅ, Saxon.] Furze; a thick prickly ſhrub that bears yellow flowers in Winter.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from *gore*.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gory* ſides the freſh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenſer.*
Why doſt thou ſhake thy *gory* locks at me?
Thou canſt not ſay I did it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murtherous; fatal. Not in uſe.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'SHAWK. *n. ſ.* [ȝoꞅ, gooſe, and hapoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful viſage on them caſt;
So ſeem poor doves at *goſhawks* ſight aghaſt. *Fairfax.*

GO'SLING. *n. ſ.* [from *gooſe*.]

1. A young gooſe; a gooſe not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and wagging ſo like a fool, as if you were hipſhot? ſays the gooſe to her *goſling*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nature hath inſtructed even a brood of *goſlings* to ſtick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *n. ſ.* [ȝoꝺ ꞅpell, or God's or good tidings; ἐυαγγέλιον; *ſoſkkel, ſkeal ſuach*, happy tidings, Erſe.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation.

Thus may the *goſpel* to the riſing ſun
Be ſpread, and flouriſh where it firſt begun. *Waller.*

How is a good Chriſtian animated and cheered by a ſtedfaſt belief of the promiſes of the *goſpel*! *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with ſentiments of religion. This word in Shakeſpeare, in whom alone I have found it, is uſed, though ſo venerable in itſelf, with ſome degree of irony: I ſuppoſe from the goſpellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you ſo *goſpell'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shakeſpeare.

GO'SPELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *goſpel*.] A name of the followers of Wickliff, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papiſts in reproach, from their profeſſing to follow and preach only the goſpel.

Theſe *goſpellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe.*

GO'SSAMER. *n. ſ.* [*goſſipium*, low Lat.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm ſunny weather, eſpecially about the time of Autumn. *Hanmer.*

A lover may beſtride the *goſſamour*,
That idles in the wanton Summer air,
And yet not fall, ſo light is vanity. *Shakeſpeare.*
Hadſt thou been aught but *goſſamer*, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'dſt ſhiver'd like an egg. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Four nimble gnats the horſes were,
Their harneſſes of *goſſamer*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
The filmy *goſſamer* now flits no more,
Nor halcyons baſk on the ſhort ſunny ſhore. *Dryd. Virg.*

GO'SSIP. *n. ſ.* [from ȝoꝺ and ꞅyb, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm.

Go to a *goſſip*'s feaſt and gaude with me,
After ſo long grief ſuch nativity.
—With all my heart, I'll goſſip at this feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

At the chriſtening of George Duke of Clarence, who was born in the caſtle of Dublin, he made both the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond his *goſſips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tippling companion.

And ſometimes lurk I in a *goſſip*'s bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab,
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I bob. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *goſſip* at her labour. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 1.
'Tis ſung in ev'ry ſtreet,
The common chat of *goſſips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a goſſip's feaſt and gaude with me.
—With all my heart, I'll *goſſip* at this feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
His mother was a votreſs of my order,
And, in the ſpiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath ſhe *goſſipt* by my ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

The market and exchange muſt be left to their own ways of talking; and *goſſippings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*

2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune, other than at feaſts,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *goſſipping*. *Shakeſp.*

GO'SSIPRED. *n. ſ.* [*goſſipry*, from *goſſip*.]

Goſſipred or compaternity, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity; and the juror, that was goſſip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies on Ireland.*

GO'STING. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get*.]

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius *got* off. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If you have ſtrength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Therſites *got* thee, thou ſhalt be
Lov'd and eſteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Theſe regions and this realm my wars have *got*;
This mournful empire is the loſer's lot. *Dryd. Innocence.*

When they began to reaſon about the means how the ſea *got* thither, and away back again, there they were preſently in the dark. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

GOT. *part. paſſ.* of *get*.

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot ſo well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reaſon. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Let him boaſt
His knowledge of good loſt, and evil *got*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

A gentle perſuaſion in reaſoning, when the firſt point of ſubmiſſion to your will is *got*, will moſt times do. *Locke.*

If he behaves himſelf ſo when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man ſay what he will do when he is *got* above the world? *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

GO'TTEN. *part. paſſ.* of *get*.

Wiſdom cannot be *gotten* for gold. *Job,* xxviii. 15.

Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD. *n. ſ.* Woad: a plant. *Dict.*

GOVE. *n. ſ.* A mow. *Tuſſer.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. An old word.

Load ſafe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove juſt in the barn, it is out of deſpair. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

To GO'VERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *guberno*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magiſtrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redreſſed in the governor than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Slaves to our paſſions we become, and then
It grows impoſſible to *govern* men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

The welfare of that is the chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his counſels, deſigns, and actions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To manage; to reſtrain.

Go after her, ſhe's deſperate; *govern* her. *Shakeſp.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to ſyntax: as, *amo governs* the accuſative caſe.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep ſuperiority; to behave with haughtineſs.

By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counſel, that you ſtill may *govern*. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submiſſive to authority; ſubject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibleneſs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more *governable* and ſafe. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and roſe up inſtead of his brother Judas. 1 *Mac.* ix. 31.

2. Controul, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wiſe handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recured to a better will. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
What! ſhall King Henry be a pupil ſtill,
Under the ſurly Gloſter's *governance*? *Shak. Hen.* VI.

3. Behaviour; manners. Obſolete.

GO'VERNANTE. *n. ſ.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more uſual and proper word is *governeſs*.

GO'VERNESS. *n. ſ.* [*gouverneresſe*, old French, from *govern*.]

1. A female inveſted with authority.

The moon, the *governeſs* of floods,
Pale in her anger, waſhes all the air,
That rheumatick diſeaſes do abound. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A tutoreſs; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He preſented himſelf unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governeſs* of Danae is painted, when ſhe ſuddenly ſaw the golden ſhower. *Sidney.*

His three younger children were taken from the *governeſs* in whoſe hands he put them. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. A tutoreſs; an inſtructreſs; a directreſs.

Great affliction, that ſevere *governeſs* of the life of man, brings upon thoſe ſouls ſhe ſeizes on. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

GO'VERNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*gouvernement*, French.]

1. Form of a community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority.

There ſeem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exerciſed according to the arbitrary commands and will of ſome ſingle perſon; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or cuſtom, and not to be changed without the conſent of many. *Temple.*

2. An eſtabliſhment of legal authority.

There they ſhall found
Their *government*, and their great ſenate chuſe
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milt.*
While he ſurvives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no diviſions rent;
But the great monarch's death diſſolves the *government*. *Dryden.*

Every one knows, who has conſidered the nature of *government*, that there muſt be in each particular form of it an abſolute unlimited power. *Addiſon.*

Where any one perſon or body of men ſeize into their hands the power in the laſt reſort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Ariſtotle and his followers call the abuſe or corruption of one. *Swift.*

3. Adminiſtration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things
Which ſubjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller.*

4. Regularity of behaviour.

You needs muſt learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though ſometimes it ſhews greatneſs, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth preſent harſh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtineſs, opinion and diſdain. *Shak. Hen.* IV.
'Tis *government* that makes them ſeem divine;
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Manageableneſs; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he ſhuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of ſupple *government*,
Shall ſtiff and ſtark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakeſp.*

6. Management of the limbs or body. Obſolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary *government*. *Fairy Q.*

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to conſtruction.

GO'VERNOUR. *n. ſ.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the ſupreme direction.

It muſt be confeſſed, that of Chriſt, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker, b.* v. § 56.

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of ſuch ſtupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praiſe. *Bentley.*

2. One who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *governour* among the nations. *Pſalm* xxii. 28.

The magiſtrate cannot urge obedience upon ſuch potent grounds as the miniſter, if ſo diſpoſed, can urge diſobedience: as, for inſtance, if my *governour* ſhould command me to do a thing, or I muſt die, or forfeit my eſtate; and the miniſter ſteps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my ſoul, if I obey that command, 'tis eaſy to ſee a greater force in this perſuaſion. *South's Sermons.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*,
Remains the cenſure of this helliſh villain. *Shak. Othello.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltam will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his ſpecial *governour*;
And for his ſafety there I'll beſt deviſe. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

The great work of a *governour* is to faſhion the carriage, and form the mind; to ſettle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wiſdom. *Locke.*

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold alſo the ſhips, which though they be ſo great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very ſmall helm, whitherſoever the *governour* liſteth. *James.*

GOUGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A chiſſel having a round edge, for the cutting ſuch wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*

GO'UJERES. *n. ſ.* [from *gouje*, French, a camp trull.] The French diſeaſe. *Hanmer.*

GOURD. *n. ſ.* [*gouborde*, French.]

1. It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, of the expanded bell-

ſhape, for the moſt part ſo deeply cut that it ſeems to conſiſt of five diſtinct leaves: this, like the cucumber, has male and female flowers on the ſame plant. The fruit of ſome ſpecies are long, of others round, or bottle-ſhaped, and is commonly divided into ſix cells, in which are contained many flat oblong ſeeds. *Millar.*

But I will haſte, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant, and juicieſt *gourd*, will pluck ſuch choice
To entertain our angel-gueſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Gourd ſeeds are uſed in medicine; and they abound ſo much in oil, that a ſweet and pleaſant one may be drawn from them by expreſſion: they are of the number of the four greater cold ſeeds, and are uſed in emulſions. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

2. A bottle. [from *gourt*, old French. *Skinner.*]

The large fruit ſo called is often ſcooped hollow, for the purpoſe of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the ſame name, and ſo the word is uſed by Chaucer. *Hanmer.*

Gou'rdiness. *n. ſ.* [from *gourd.*] A ſwelling in a horſe's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*

Gou'rnet. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GOUT. *n. ſ.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a diſeaſe which may affect any membranous part, but commonly thoſe which are at the greateſt diſtance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the ſloweſt, the reſiſtance, friction, and ſtricture of the ſolid parts the greateſt, and the ſenſation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

One that's ſick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Groan ſo in perplexity than be cur'd
By th' ſure phyſician death. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with his *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And ſwinges his own vices in his ſon. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A drop. [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] *Gut* for *drop* is ſtill uſed in Scotland by phyſicians.

I ſee thee ſtill,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not ſo before. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

GOUT. *n. ſ.* [French.] A taſte. An affected cant word.

The method which he has publiſhed will make theſe catalogues exceeding uſeful, and ſerve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like ſtudies. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Gou'twort. *n. ſ.* [*gout* and *wort.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Gou'ty. *adj.* [from *gout.*]

1. Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout.

There dies not above one of a thouſand of the gout, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Moſt commonly a *gouty* conſtitution is attended with great acuteneſs of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the gout.

GOWN. *n. ſ.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gwn*, Welſh and Erſe.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either ſhort, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

If ever I ſaid a looſebodied *gown*, ſew me up in the ſkirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I ſaid a *gown*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

In length of train deſcends her ſweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known.
Dryden.

2. A woman's upper garment.

I deſpiſe your new *gown*, 'till I ſee you dreſſed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themſelves are ſo mean in Iriſh counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honeſt miniſter, ſcarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero ſat. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. The dreſs of peace.

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;
Succeſsful councils did him ſoon approve
As fit for cloſe intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

Gow'ned. *adj.* [from *gown.*] Dreſſed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of ſage and ſober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Fairy Q.*

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was *gown'd*,
The ſeams with ſparkling emeralds ſet round. *Dryden.*

Gow'nman. *n. ſ.* [*gown* and *man.*] A man devoted to the acts of peace; one whoſe proper habit is a gown.

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongſt the lazy *gownmen*. *Rowe.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be compoſed of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morſel of bread. *Swift.*

To **Gra'bble.** *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple.*] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of theſe rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

To **Gra'bble.** *v. a.* To lie proſtrate on the ground. *Ainſw.*

GRACE. *n. ſ.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *graace*, Erſe.]

1. Favour; kindneſs.

If the higheſt love in no baſe perſon may aſpire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God! *Shakeſp.*

Such as were popular,
And well deſerving, were advanc'd by *grace*. *Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for thoſe many acts of *grace* I have lately paſſed? *King Charles.*

Yet thoſe remov'd,
Such *grace* ſhall one juſt man find in his ſight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Par. Loſt.*

Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave ſpace
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deſerve
A princeſs born. *Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,
But held the rank of ſovereign queen before. *Dryden.*

With proffer'd ſervice I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* ſhe gave her maid to know
The ſecret meaning of this moral ſhow. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

Prevenient *grace* deſcending had remov'd
The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh
Regenerate grow inſtead. *Milton.*

The *grace* of God, that paſſeth underſtanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope.*

4. Pardon.

Bow and ſue for *grace*
With ſuppliant knee. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred.

I ſhould therefore eſteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be ſo kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the chearful ſkies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

7. A goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty.

This forehead, where your verſe has ſaid
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, conſidered as decent or unbecoming.

Have I reaſon or good *grace* in what I do. *Temple.*

They would have ill *grace* in denying it. *Bolingbroke.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleaſing appearance.

Her purple habit ſits with ſuch a *grace*
On her ſmooth ſhoulders, and ſo ſuits her face. *Dryden.*

To write and ſpeak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to ſay. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency ſhould be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces*, both of wit and learning, for better purpoſes. *Hooker.*

To ſome kind of men,
Their *graces* ſerve them but as enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your advancement. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The charming Lauſus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only ſecond in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden's Æn.*

11. Embelliſhment; recommendation; beauty.

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greateſt *grace*. *Dryden.*

The flow'r which laſts for little ſpace,
A ſhort liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty.

I paſs their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden.*

13. Ornament; flower; higheſt perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings muſt die,
If hell and treaſon hold their promiſes. *Shak. Henry* V.

14. Virtue; goodneſs.

Where juſtice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of helliſh ſmart. *Spenſer.*

The king-becoming *graces*,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the moſt uſeful diſcharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*

15. Virtue phyſical.

O, mickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true qualities. *Shakeſp.*

16. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as *your goodneſs*, or *your clemency*.

Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he will give you audience. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and thoſe your nobles here preſent, may be pleaſed to bow your ears. *Bacon.*

17. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat.

Your ſoldiers uſe him as the *grace* 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shakeſpeare.*

While *grace* is ſaying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*

Then chearful healths, your miſtreſs ſhall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet ſhall ſay *grace*. *Pope's Hor.*

Grace-cup. *n. ſ.* [*grace* and *cup.*] The cup or health drank after grace.

The *grace-cup* ſerv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to ſhew his play. *Prior.*

To **Grace.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embelliſh; to recommend; to decorate.

This they ſtudy, this they practiſe, this they *grace* with a wanton ſuperfluity of wit. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Little of this great world can I ſpeak,
And therefore little ſhall I *grace* my cauſe,
In ſpeaking for myſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation and *gracing*, where cauſes are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal ſcutcheons plac'd,
With ſapphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*. *Dryd.*

By both his parents of deſcent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his noble line. *Pope's Stat.*

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reſerv'd to *grace* the ſoldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raiſe by an act of favour.

He writes
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily *graced* by the emperor. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſpoſe all honours of the ſword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden's Juv.*

3. To favour.

When the gueſts withdrew,
Their courteous hoſt ſaluting all the crew,
Regardleſs paſs'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu.
Dryden.

Gra'ced. *adj.* [from *grace.*]

1. Beautiful; graceful.

He ſaw this gentleman, one of the propereſt and beſt *graced* men that ever I ſaw, being of a middle age and a mean ſtature. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Virtuous; regular; chaſte.

Epicuriſm and luſt
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Gra'ceful. *adj.* [from *grace.*] Beautiful with dignity.

Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the reſt in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryd.*

Matchleſs his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the liſts, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*

Yet *graceful* eaſe, and ſweetneſs void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. *Pope.*

Gra'cefully. *adv.* [from *graceful.*] Elegantly; with pleaſing dignity.

Through nature and through art ſhe rang'd,
And *gracefully* her ſubject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beaſt; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode ſuperadded to that action. *Watts's Logick.*

Gra'cefulness. *n. ſ.* [from *graceful.*] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

His neck, his hands, his ſhoulders, and his breaſt,
Did next in *gracefulneſs* and beauty ſtand,
To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He executed with ſo much *gracefulneſs* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

There is a ſecret *gracefulneſs* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the ſtayedneſs and ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and ſenſe,
Which, though her modeſty would ſhroud,
Breaks like the ſun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulneſs* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion ſteals. *Swift.*

Gra'celess. *adj.* [from *grace.*] Without grace; wicked; hopeleſsly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceleſs* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Whoſe hap ſhall be to have her,
Will not ſo *graceleſs* be, to be ingrate. *Shakeſpeare.*

In all manner of *graceleſs* and hopeleſs characters, ſome are loſt for want of advice, and others for want of heed.
L'Eſtrange.

Furniſh'd for offence, he croſs'd the way
Betwixt the *graceleſs* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

Gra'ces. *n. ſ.* *Good graces* for favour is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,
And perſon up to his embraces. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Gra'cile. *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; ſmall. *Dict.*

Gra'cilent. *n. ſ.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *Dict.*

Graci'lity. *n. ſ.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderneſs; ſmallneſs. *Dict.*

GRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*gracieux*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common ſenſe and reaſon could not but tell them, that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleaſed, nor conſequently worſhipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the moſt amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compaſſion on them. 2 *Kings*, xiii. 23.

From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inſpire
My tongue to ſing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example than by rule. *Spenſer.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Perſia, ſo that they gave us food. 1 *Eſdr.* viii. 80.

Goring, who was now general of the horſe, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no leſs unhappy, their iſſue not being *gracious*, than they are in loſing them when they have approved their virtues. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Excellent.

The grievous abuſe which hath been of counſels, ſhould rather cauſe men to ſtudy how ſo *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that firſt perfection. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

6. Graceful; becoming.

Our womens names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is, red head. *Camden.*

Gra'ciously. *adv.* [from *gracious.*]

1. Kindly; with kind condeſcenſion.

His teſtimony he *graciouſly* confirmed, that it was the beſt of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciouſly* decreed
My grounds to be reſtor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryd.*

If her majeſty would but *graciouſly* be pleaſed to think a hardſhip of this nature worthy her royal conſideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleaſing manner.

Gra'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *gracious.*]

1. Kind condeſcenſion.

The *graciouſneſs* and temper of this anſwer made no impreſſion on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleaſing manner.

Grada'tion. *n. ſ.* [*gradation*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progreſs from one degree to another.

The deſire of more and more ariſes by a natural *gradation* to moſt, and after that to all. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Regular advance ſtep by ſtep.

From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We ſhall proceed with Angelo. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

The pſalmiſt very elegantly expreſſeth to us the ſeveral *gradations* by which men at laſt come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotſon, Sermon* ii.

3. Order; arrangement.

'Tis the curſe of ſervice;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each ſecond
Stood heir to the firſt. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

4. Regular proceſs of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of conſequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the firſt dictates of nature. *South.*

Grada'tory. *n. ſ.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloiſters into the church. *Ainſworth.*

Gra'dient. *adj.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking; moving by ſteps.

Amongſt thoſe *gradient* automata, that iron ſpider is eſpecially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigneſs, did creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL. *adj.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing ſtep by ſtep; from one ſtage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, ſenſe, reaſon, all ſumm'd up in man. *Milton.*

Men ſtill ſuppoſe a *gradual* natural progreſs of things; as that, from great, things and perſons ſhould grow greater, 'till at length, by many ſteps and aſcents, they come to be at greateſt. *South.*

Gra'dual. *n. ſ.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of ſteps.

Before the *gradual* proſtrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiſs'd, and thus the ſaint implor'd. *Dryden.*

Gradua'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *gradual.*] Regular progreſſion.

This ſome aſcribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Gra'dually. *adv.* [from *gradual.*] By degrees; in regular progreſſion.

When the moon paſſes over the fixed ſtars, and eclipſes them, your light vaniſhes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton's Opticks.*

The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondneſs of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater denſity in diving, and of much leſs upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **GRA'DUATE.** *v. a.* [*graduer*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the univerſity.

John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did his prince good ſervice. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make ſuch a noiſe as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices were enough to *graduate* a maſter of this art. *Wotton.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the ſpirits ſtood at the ſevereſt cold and greateſt heat, and according to theſe obſervations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham's Phyſ. Theol.*

3. To raiſe to a higher place in the ſcale of metals: a chymical term.

The tincture was capable to tranſmute or *graduate* as much ſilver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cauſe of blackneſs, but the ſalts of natural bodies; and dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with ſalts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

Gra'duate. *n. ſ.* [*gradué*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I diſlike the learned rout,
And chuſe a female doctor for the gout. *Bramſton.*

Gradua'tion. *n. ſ.* [*graduation*, French, from *graduate.*]

1. Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the univerſe is likewiſe neceſſary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

Of greater repugnancy unto reaſon is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguiſhed in oil of mars or iron, the loadſtone acquires an ability to extract a nail faſtened in a wall. *Vulg. Errours.*

2. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *n. ſ.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

GRAFF. } *n. ſ.* [*greffe*, French.] A ſmall branch inſerted in-
GRAFT. } to the ſtock of another tree, and nouriſhed by its ſap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

God gave unto man all kind of ſeeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the ſenſual of beaſts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a greater fruit, ſo in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 475.

'Tis uſual now an inmate *graff* to ſee
With inſolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

If you cover the top with clay and horſe-dung, in the ſame manner as you do a *graft*, it will help to heel the ſooner. *Mortimer.*

Now the cleft rind inſerted *graffs* receives,
And yields an offſpring more than nature gives. *Pope.*

To GRAFF. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]
To GRAFT. }

1. To inſert a cyon or branch of one tree into the ſtock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitleſs plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the ſtock,
And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

With his pruning hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their ſtead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by inſertion or inoculation.

In March is good *graffing* the ſkilful do know,
So long as the wind in the Eaſt do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till paſt be the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time. *Tuſſer.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not only upon young ſtocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if you *graft* but upon one ſtock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryd.*

3. To inſert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they alſo, if they abide not ſtill in unbelief, ſhall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again. *Rom.* xi.

Theſe are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and *graff* upon the Trojan line. *Dryd. Æn.*

4. To fill with an adſcititious branch.

We've ſome old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your reliſh. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The noble iſle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal ſtock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another.

This reſolution againſt any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapleſs name,
And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

GRA'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *graff* or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the moſt ſkilful and experienced *grafters* of theſe parts, that a man ſhall ſeldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the ſame year in which the inciſion is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *grêle*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
And, lying down upon the ſandy *grails*,
Drank of the ſtream as clear as cryſtal glaſs. *Fairy Queen.*

GRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian; has all the following ſignifications.]

1. A ſingle ſeed of corn.

Look into the ſeeds of time,
And ſay which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shak.*

His reaſons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two buſhels of chaff. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many of the ears, being ſix inches long, had ſixty *grains* in them, and none leſs than forty. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his *grain*,
And ſhortly comes to harveſt. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Pales no longer ſwell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryd. Paſtorals.*

'Tis a rich ſoil, I grant you; but oftener covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*

3. The ſeed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any ſingle body.

Thou exiſt'ſt on many thouſand *grains*
That iſſue out of duſt. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We ſee each *grain* of gravel. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. The ſmalleſt weight, of which in phyſick twenty make a ſcruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight; a grain ſo named becauſe it is ſuppoſed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariſeth, being multiplied, to ſcruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing ſeverally ſeven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the ſame depth in the water as abovesaid. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

6. Any thing proverbially ſmall.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wiſdom*, xi. 22.

The ungrateful perſon lives to himſelf, and ſubſiſts by the good nature of others, of which he himſelf has not the leaſt *grain*. *South's Sermons.*

7. GRAIN *of Allowance.* Something indulged or remitted; ſomething above or under the exact weight.

He, whoſe very beſt actions muſt be ſeen with *grains of allowance*, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addiſon.*

I would always give ſome *grains of allowance* to the ſacred ſcience of theology. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his courſe of growth. *Shakeſp.*

9. The body of the wood.

The beech, the ſwimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a ſofter *grain*. *Dryden.*

10. The body conſidered with reſpect to the form or direction of the conſtituent particles.

The tooth of a ſea-horſe, in the midſt of the ſolider parts, contains a curdled *grain* which is not to be found in ivory. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 23.

Stones of a conſtitution ſo compact, and a *grain* ſo fine, that they bear a fine poliſh. *Woodward.*

11. Died or ſtained ſubſtance.

How the red roſes fluſh up in her cheeks,
And the pure ſnow with goodly vermil ſtain,
Like crimſon dy'd in *grain*. *Spenſer's Prothalam.*

Over his lucid arms
A military veſt of purple flow'd,
Livelier than melibæan, or the *grain*
Of ſarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Par. Loſt.*

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkeſt *grain*,
Flowing with majeſtick train. *Milton.*

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

12. Temper; diſpoſition; inclination; humour.

Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather muſt do than what you ſhould do,
Made you againſt the *grain* to voice him conſul. *Shakeſp.*

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I ſee, to argue 'gainſt the *grain*. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 2.

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitleſs care,
Diſmiſs their hopes of eating, and deſpair;
Though much againſt the *grain*, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for ſupper, and provide a fire. *Dryden's Juv.*

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other ſtiff and impatient of a ſuperior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.

The ſmaller the particles of thoſe ſubſtances are, the ſmaller will be the ſcratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glaſs until it be poliſhed; but be they never ſo ſmall, they can wear away the glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe than by bringing its roughneſs to a very fine *grain*, ſo that the ſcratches and frettings of the ſurface become too ſmall to be viſible. *Newton's Opticks.*

GRA'INED. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made leſs ſmooth.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In ſap conſuming Winter's drizzled ſnow,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRAINS. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing.

Give them *grains* their fill,
Huſks, draff, to drink and ſwill. *Ben. Johnſ. New Inn.*

GRA'INY. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe.

Gramercy, Sir, ſaid he; but mote I weet
What ſtrange adventure do ye now purſue? *Fairy Queen.*

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shakeſp.*

GRAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Graſſy. *Gramineous* plants are ſuch as have a long leaf without a footſtalk.

GRAMINI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Graſs-eating; living upon graſs.

The ancients were verſed chiefly in the diſſection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRA'MMAR. *n. ſ.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Lat. γραμματική.]

1. The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

Men, ſpeaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet ſpeak improperly of things. *Locke.*

2. Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; ſpeech according to grammar.

Varium & mutabile ſemper femina, is the ſharpeſt ſatire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal muſt be underſtood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School. n. ſ.* A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou haſt moſt traitorouſly corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar ſchool*. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* VI.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar ſchool* I cannot encourage. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*grammairien*, French, from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

Many diſputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might alſo have called him the plague of tranſlators. *Dryd.*

GRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*grammatical*, Fr. *grammaticus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue ſtill being ſet before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than *grammatical* rules. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I ſhall take the number of conſonants, not from the *grammatical* alphabets of any language, but from the diverſity of ſounds framed by ſingle articulations with appulſe. *Holder.*

2. Taught by grammar.

They ſeldom know more than the *grammatical* conſtruction, unleſs born with a poetical genius. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *grammatical*.] According to the rules or ſcience of grammar.

When a ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of ſpeech which compoſe it, then it is ſaid to be analyſed *grammatically*. *Watts.*

As grammar teacheth us to ſpeak properly, ſo it is the part of rhetorick to inſtruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and *grammatically* true. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

GRAMMATICA'STER. n. ſ. [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed their language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticaſters*. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

GRA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* A crab-fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GRA'MPUS. *n. ſ.* A large fiſh of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.

Ants, by their labour and induſtry, contrive the matter ſo, that corn will keep as dry in their neſts as in our *granaries*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 156.

The naked nations clothe,
And be th' exhauſtleſs *granary* of a world. *Thomſ. Spring.*

GRA'NATE. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains. Otherwiſe GRANITE.

GRAND. *adj.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.]

1. Great; illuſtrious; high in power.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradiſe and garden of ſo *grand* a Lord. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Great; ſplendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown
To re-enflame a *grand* deſign. *Young.*

3. Noble; ſublime; lofty; conceived or expreſſed with great dignity.

4. It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his *grandam*, and as chaſte
As may be in the world. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

A woman's ſtory, at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her *grandam*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

We have our forefathers and great *grandames* all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Thy tygreſs heart belies thy angel face:
Too well thou ſhew'ſt thy pedigree from ſtone;
Thy *grandame*'s was the firſt by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*

2. An old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the ſuppliant ſhould have right,
And to the *grandame* hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRA'NDCHILD. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *child*.] The ſon or daughter of my ſon or daughter; one in the ſecond degree of deſcent.

Auguſtus Cæſar, out of indignation againſt his daughters and Agrippa his *grandchild*, would ſay that they were not his ſeed, but impoſthumes broken from him. *Bacon.*

Theſe hymns may work on future wits, and ſo
May great *grandchildren* of thy praiſes grow. *Donne.*

He hoped his majeſty did believe, that he would never make the leaſt ſcruple to obey the *grandchild* of King James. *Clarendon.*

Fair daughter, and thou ſon and *grandchild* both! *Mil.*

He 'ſcaping with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rds the ſhore his little *grandchild* led. *Denham.*

GRA'NDDAUGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDE'E. *n. ſ.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

They had ſome ſharper and ſome milder differences, which might eaſily happen in ſuch an interview of *grandees*, both vehement on the parts which they ſwayed. *Wotton.*

When a prince or *grandee* manifeſts a liking to ſuch a thing, men generally ſet about to make themſelves conſiderable for ſuch things. *South's Sermons.*

Some parts of the Spaniſh monarchy are rather for ornament than ſtrength: they furniſh out viceroyalties for the *grandees*, and poſts of honour for the noble families. *Addiſ.*

GRANDE'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *grandævus*, Latin.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS. *adj.* [*grandævus*, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. State; ſplendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magiſtrate or great officer, he locks himſelf from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the diſtance of ceremony and *grandeur*. *South's Sermons.*

2. Elevation of ſentiment or language.

GRA'NDFATHER. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father in the ſcale of aſcent.

One was ſaying that his great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father died at ſea: ſaid another, that heard him, An' I were as you, I would never come at ſea. Why, ſaith he, where did your great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father die? He anſwered, Where but in their beds? He anſwered, An' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Our grandchildren will ſee a few rags hung up in Weſtminſterhall, which coſt an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boaſt that their *grandfathers* were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRANDI'FICK. *adj.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRA'NDINOUS. *adj.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail; conſiſting of hail. *Dict.*

GRA'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatneſs; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, ſmoothneſs and property, in quickneſs and briefneſs. *Camden's Remains.*

GRA'NDMOTHER. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice. 2 *Tim.* i.

GRA'NDSIRE. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *ſire*.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'ſt thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my *grandſire* and my father ſat? *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Thy *grandſire*, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his *grandſire* knew to reap
By active toil and military ſweat. *Prior.*

2. Any anceſtor, poetically.

Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his *grandſire* cut in alabaſter? *Shakeſpeare.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike *grandſires* ſtood. *Dryd.*

So mimick ancient wits at beſt,
As apes our *grandſires* in their doublets dreſt. *Pope.*

GRA'NDSON. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *ſon*.] The ſon of a ſon or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy ſtore,
Give much to you, and to his *grandſons* more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much obſerved to have great influence on their *grandſons*, and, I believe, they have much leſs among princes. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *n. ſ.* [*grange*, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs ſell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, ſaith he; the trees were all blaſted, the ſwine died of the meaſles, the cattle of the murrain, and the ſheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a gooſe. *Ben. Johnſ. Diſcov.*

At the moated *grange* reſides this dejected Mariana. *Shakeſp.*

The looſe unletter'd hinds,
When for their teeming flocks and *granges* full
In wanton dance they praiſe the bounteous Pan. *Milton.*

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuſe, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein, unleſs, perhaps, the ſaid church had people belonging to it; for then they muſt ſtill maintain a curate: and of this ſort were their *granges* and priories. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NITE. *n. ſ.* [*granit*, French, from *granum*, Latin; becauſe conſiſting as it were of grains, or ſmall diſtinct particles.] A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardneſs, giving fire with ſteel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white *granite* with black ſpots, commonly called moor-ſtone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated maſs. It is found in immenſe ſtrata in Ireland, but not uſed there. In Cornwall and the adjacent counties it is found on the ſurface of the earth in prodigious maſſes, and brought in great quantities to London, where it is uſed for the ſteps of publick buildings. Hardred *granite*, variegated with black and white, now called Oriental *granite*, is valuable for its extreme hardneſs and beauty, and capable of a moſt elegant poliſh. It is common in Egypt and Arabia, and is alſo found in the Weſt of England little inferiour. The vulgar opinion of their being caſt out of various fragments of marble, becauſe they appear compoſed of particles or granules of different colours, is eaſily confuted by an accurate inſpection of the ſtructure and formation of thoſe granules, the leaſt and meaneſt of which no human art could ever compoſe, nor fire leave in the ſtate in which we ſee them. A third ſort of *granite* has a beautiful variegation of colours, red, white, black, and yellow, and capable of an elegant poliſh: it is little inferiour in beauty to the Oriental *granite*, and there are immenſe ſtrata of it in Minorca. Detached nodules of it, two or three foot in circumference, are alſo frequent on the ſhores of Guernſey, from whence it is brought as ballaſt, and uſed in paving our ſtreets. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Alabaſter, marble of divers colours, both ſimple and mixed, the ophites, porphyry, and the *granite*. *Woodward.*

There are ſtill great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addiſon on Italy.*

GRANI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*granum* and *voro*, Latin.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the firſt peck of their bills, can diſtinguiſh the qualities of hard bodies, which the ſenſe of men diſcerns not without maſtication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a ſoft demulcent nouriſhment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GRA'NNAM. *n. ſ.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. Only uſed in burleſque works.

Oft my kind *grannam* told me, Tim, take warning. *Gay.*

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *garantir*, French, *Junius* and *Skinner*; perhaps, as *Minſhew* thinks, from *granuto*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and ſo, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourſelves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,
The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.

Suppoſe, which yet I *grant* not, thy deſire
A moment elder than my rival fire,
Can chance of ſeeing firſt thy title prove? *Dryden.*

If he be one indifferent as to the preſent rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a diſappointed man. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Iſrael *grant* thee thy petition that thou haſt aſked of him. 1 *Sam.* i. 17.

Then hath God alſo to the Gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts*, xi. 18.

Didſt thou not kill this king?
——I grant ye.
—Do'ſt grant me, hedgehog? Then God *grant* me too,
Thou may'ſt be damned for that wicked deed. *Shakeſp.*

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;
The reſt the winds diſpers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or beſtowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers juſtle for a *grant*,
And when they break their friendſhip plead their want. *Dryden.*

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reverſions, ſervices, advowſons in groſs, common in groſs, tithes, &c. or made by ſuch perſons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politick; which differences be often in ſpeech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatſoever, made of any thing by any perſon; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is ſaid to be in *grant* which cannot be aſſigned without deed. *Cowel.*

All the whole land is the queen's, unleſs there be ſome *grant* of any part thereof, to be ſhewed from her majeſty. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

4. Conceſſion; admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute.

But of this ſo large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 11.

This *grant* deſtroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRA'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That which may be granted.

The office of the biſhop's chancellor was *grantable* for life. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GRANTE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To ſmooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the poſſeſſion of the abbey-lands. *Swift.*

GRA'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela* ſhall not be granted under pain of ſuſpenſion of the *grantor* from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed.

Small-coal, with ſulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is in uſe for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, French, from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into ſmall grains.

The juice of grapes, inſpiſſated by heat, *granulates* into ſugar. *Sprat.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into ſmall maſſes or granules.
2. To raiſe into ſmall aſperities.

I have obſerved, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick ſet, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory veſſel. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*granulation*, French, from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, ſo as it may granulate or congeal into ſmall grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and ſome ſalts are likewiſe ſaid to be granulated, from their reſemblance to grain or ſeed. *Quincy.*
2. The act of ſhooting or breaking in ſmall maſſes.

Tents in wounds, by reſiſting the growth of the little *granulations* of the fleſh, in proceſs of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fiſtula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRA'NULE. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A ſmall compact particle.

With an excellent microſcope, where the naked eye did ſee but a green powder, the aſſiſted eye could diſcern particular *granules*, ſome blue, and ſome yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRA'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters; the fruit from which wine is expreſſed.

And thou ſhalt not glean thy vineyard, neither ſhalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou ſhalt leave them for the poor and ſtranger. *Lev.* xix. 10.

Turn back thine hand, as the *grape* gatherers into the baſkets. *Jer.* vi. 9.

Anacreon, for thy ſake
I of the *grape* no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Curſed plant I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r diſcry'd,
Here *grapes* diſcolour'd on the ſunny ſide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

GRAPE *Hyacinth*, or GRAPE *Flower*. See MUSK.

GRA'PESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*grape* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone or ſeed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a *grapeſtone*, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [γράφω.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, ſo the letters will grow more large and *graphical*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

GRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a pictureſque manner; with good deſcription or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* deſcribed by Caſtellus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii.

GRA'PNEL. *n. ſ.* [*grapin*, French.]

1. A ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel.
2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

To GRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappeln*, Germ.]

1. To contend by ſeizing each other, as wreſtlers.

They muſt be alſo practiſed in all the locks and gripes of wreſtling, as need may often be in fight to tug or *grapple*, and to cloſe. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all atchievements paſt,
Meets envy, ſtill to *grapple* with at laſt. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can *grapple* with Divine vengeance, and endure the everlaſting burnings? *South's Sermons.*

Antæus here and ſtern Alcides ſtrive,
And both the *grappling* ſtatues ſeem to live. *Addiſon.*

2. To contend in cloſe fight.

I'll in my ſtandard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Sometimes, from fighting ſquadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* Ætna's on the ocean meet,
And Engliſh fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryden.*

To GRA'PPLE. *v. a.*

1. To faſten; to fix; to join indiſſolubly. Now obſolete.

Grapple your minds to ſternage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight ſtill.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

I will put that buſineſs in your boſoms,
Whoſe execution takes your enemy off,
Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shak. Macbeth.*

2. To ſeize; to lay faſt hold of.

GRA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Conteſt hand to hand, in which the combatants ſeize each other; the wreſtlers hold.

As when earth's ſon, Antæus, ſtrove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, ſtill roſe
Freſh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*

Or did his genius
Know mine the ſtronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To ſkulk behind my ſword. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. Cloſe fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the inſtant they got clear of our ſhip, ſo I alone became their priſoner. *Shakeſp.*

3. Iron inſtrument by which one ſhip faſtens on another.

But Cymon ſoon his crooked *grapples* caſt,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryden.*

GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *grapple*.] Cloſe fight; hoſtile embrace.

They catching hold of him, as down he went,
Him backward overthrew, and down him ſtay'd
With their rude hands and grieſly *grapplement*. *Spenſer.*

GRA'SHOPPER. *n. ſ.* [*graſs* and *hop*.] A ſmall inſect that hops in the Summer graſs. The *cicada* of the Latins, or *cicala* of the Italians, is often by the poets tranſlated *graſhopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon ſpokes made of long ſpinners legs,
The cover of the wings of *graſhoppers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Graſhoppers eat up the green of whole countries. *Bacon.*

Where ſilver lakes, with verdant ſhadows crown'd,
Diſperſe a grateful chilneſs all around;
The *graſhopper* avoids the untainted air,
Nor in the midſt of Summer ventures there. *Addiſon.*

The women were of ſuch an enormous ſtature, that we appeared as *graſhoppers* before them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graſpare*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *graſp* water and bind the wind. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

In his right-hand
Graſping ten thouſand thunders, which he ſent
Before him, ſuch as in their ſouls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi.

Kings, by *graſping* more than they could hold,
Firſt made their ſubjects, by oppreſſion, bold. *Denham.*

Doom, as they pleaſe, my empire not to ſtand,
I'll *graſp* my ſceptre with my dying hand. *Dryden.*

2. To ſeize; to catch at.

This *graſping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was deſired the Summer before. *Clarendon.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to ſeize; to try at.

So endleſs and exorbitant are the deſires of men, that they will *graſp* at all, and can form no ſcheme of perfect happineſs with leſs. *Swift.*

2. To ſtruggle; to ſtrive; to grapple. Not now in uſe.

See, his face is black and full of blood;
His hands abroad diſplay'd, as one that *graſpt*
And tugg'd for life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miſer 'midſt his ſtore,
Who *graſps* and *graſps* 'till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or ſeizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *graſp*
What ſeem'd both ſpear and ſhield. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

This hand and ſword have been acquainted well;
It ſhould have come before into my *graſp*,
To kill the raviſher. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may ſee it held ſomething in its *graſp* formerly. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Poſſeſſion; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt
For the whole ſpace that's in the tyrant's *graſp*,
And the rich Eaſt to boot. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Power of ſeizing.

Within the direful *graſp*
Of ſavage hunger, or of ſavage heat. *Milton.*

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *graſp*. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

GRA'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from *graſp*.] One that graſps, ſeizes, or catches at.

GRASS. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃæꞅ, Saxon.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *graſs*, and bellow as bulls. *Jer.* l. 11.

The trade of beef for foreign exportation was prejudiced, and almoſt ſunk; for the fleſh being young, and only *graſs* fed, was thin, light and moiſt, and not of a ſubſtance to endure the ſalt, or be preſerved by it, for long voyages, or a ſlow conſumption. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will paſs,
Juſt fifteen, coming Summer's *graſs*. *Swift.*

GRASS *of Parnaſſus*. *n. ſ.* [*parnaſſia*, Latin.]

It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower of five large leaves, and five ſmall at the bottom fringed, of a greeniſh colour, and planted orbicularly: out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, which turns to an oval membranaceous fruit, having but one cell filled with ſeeds. This plant grows wild in moſt meadows, particularly in the North. It is called *parnaſſia* from mount Parnaſſus, where it was ſuppoſed to grow; and becauſe the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of graſs, though the plant has no reſemblance to the graſs kind. *Millar.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed graſs; to become paſture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may ſow it, the ſooner to *graſs*,
More ſoon to be paſture, to bring it to paſs. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

GRASS-PLOT. *n. ſ.* [*graſs* and *plot*.] A ſmall level covered with ſhort graſs.

Here on this *graſs-plot*, in this very place,
Come and ſport. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The part of your garden next your houſe ſhould be a parterre for flowers, or *graſs-plots* bordered with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn their walks and *graſs-plots*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GRASS-POLY. A ſpecies of WILLOW-WORT, which ſee.

GRA'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *graſſy*.] The ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *graſs*.] Covered with graſs; abounding with graſs.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unſeen,
Nor the rank *graſſy* fens delights untry'd. *Spenſer.*

Rais'd of *graſſy* turff
Their table was, and moſſy ſeats had round. *Par. Loſt.*

The moſt in fields, like herded beaſts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *graſſy* floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE. *n. ſ.* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or croſſing each other: ſuch as are in cloyſters or priſons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or elſe you had look'd through the *grates*, like a geminy of baboons. *Shakeſpeare.*

Out at a little *grate* his eyes he caſt
Upon thoſe bord'ring hills, and open plain. *Daniel.*

A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black-eyed veſtals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*. *Addiſon.*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old faſhioned *grate* conſumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator*, Nº 30.

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnaſhing teeth did *grate*. *Spenſer.*

Blind oblivion ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates characterleſs are *grated*
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

If the particles of the putty were not made to ſtick faſt in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To offend by any thing harſh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, ſoon he 'gan upſtart,
Grinding his teeth and *grating* his great heart. *Hubb. Tale.*

They have been partial in the Goſpel, culled and choſen out thoſe ſofter and more gentle dictates which would leſs *grate* and diſturb them. *Decay of Piety.*

Juſt reſentment and hard uſage coin'd
Th' unwilling word; and, *grating* as it is,
Take it, for it is thy due. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

This habit of writing and diſcourſing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almoſt the whole kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I could wiſh, was acquired during my apprenticeſhip in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a ſound by colliſion of aſperities or hard bodies.

The *grating* ſhock of wrathful iron arms.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

On a ſudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring ſound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harſh thunder, that the loweſt bottom ſhook
Of Erebus *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

To GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard ſo as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppreſſion or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been ſuborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you ſhould ſeal this lawleſs bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a ſeal divine? *Shak. Henry* IV.

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or elſe you had looked through the grates. *Shakeſpeare.*

Paradoxing is of great uſe; but the faculty muſt be ſo tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reaſon of things. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

This *grated* harder upon, and raiſed greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the ſeeming unreaſonableneſs of former articles. *South's Sermons.*

I never heard him make the leaſt complaint, in a caſe that would have *grated* ſorely on ſome men's patience, and have filled their lives with diſcontent. *Locke.*

2. To make a harſh noiſe, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not ſo nice as to caſt away a ſharp knife, becauſe the edge of it may ſometimes *grate*. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 36.

GRA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Latin.]

1. Having a due ſenſe of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind
By owing owes not, but ſtill pays. *Milton.*

Years of ſervice paſt,
From *grateful* ſouls exact reward at laſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Pleaſing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatſoever is ingrate at firſt, is made *grateful* by cuſtom; but whatſoever is too pleaſing at firſt, groweth quickly to ſatiate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches ſhine,
And *grateful* cluſters ſwell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due ſenſe of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd. *Milton.*

Enough remains for houſhold charge beſide,
His wife and tender children to ſuſtain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deſerving train. *Dryden.*

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lovers toil ſhe *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleaſing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of ſomething new, which may *gratefully* ſtrike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obſolete.

A Laconian knight, having ſometime ſerved him with more *gratefulneſs* than good courage, defended him. *Sidney.*

Bleſſings beforehand, ties of *gratefulneſs*,
The ſound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleaſantneſs.

Gra'ter. *n. ſ.* [*gratoir*, Fr. from *grate.*] A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Gratifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*gratificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pleaſing.

They are incapable of any deſign above the preſent *gratification* of their palates. *South's Sermons.*

2. Pleaſure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its deſires and averſions, and to renounce thoſe *gratifications* in which he has been long uſed to place his happineſs? *Rogers's Serm.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

To **Gra'tify.** *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to pleaſe by compliance.

You ſteer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify*, whate'er the great deſire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to pleaſe.

But pride ſtood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden's Fables.*

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A palled appetite is humorous, and muſt be *gratified* with ſauces rather than food. *Tatler*, Nº 54.

At once they *gratify* their ſcent and taſte,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repaſt. *Pope.*

A thouſand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to curioſity, though not improving to the underſtanding. *Addiſ.*

3. To requite with a gratification: as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.

Gra'tingly. *adv.* [from *grate.*] Harſhly; offenſively.

GRA'TIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd. *Shakeſp.*

They ſold themſelves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'ſt thyſelf away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſcorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by thoſe univerſities. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

Gra'titude. *n. ſ.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid
That our renowned Rome, whoſe *gratitude*
Tow'rds her deſerving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Deſire to return benefits.

The debt immenſe of endleſs *gratitude*. *Milton.*

Gratitude is properly a virtue, diſpoſing the mind to an inward ſenſe and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame, or the like. *South's Sermons.*

GRATU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, Fr.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We miſtake the *gratuitous* bleſſings of heaven for the fruits of our own induſtry. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Aſſerted without proof.

The ſecond motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the ſame poet gives us. *Ray.*

Gratu'itously. *adv.* [from *gratuitous.*]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitouſly* tack to matter: this is to aſcribe will and choice to theſe particles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Gratu'ity. *n. ſ.* [*gratuité*, Fr. from *gratuitous.*] A preſent or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulyſſes, and diſmiſſed him with a ſmall *gratuity*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

He uſed every year to preſent us with his almanack, upon the ſcore of ſome little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

To **Gra'tulate.** *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]

1. To congratulate; to ſalute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his ſafe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whither away ſo faſt?
—No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Since nature could behold ſo dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at leaſt my native clime,
That ſuch a land, which ſuch a monſter bore,
So far is diſtant from our Thracian ſhore. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To declare joy for.

Yet give thy jealous ſubjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'ſcape from rumour *gratulate*,
No leſs than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after ſtate. *B. Johnſ. Epigrams.*

Gratula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expreſſing joy; expreſſion of joy.

They are the firſt *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by ſuch as in their hearts, arms, and bowels, embraced him. *Hooker.*

The earth
Gave ſigns of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Your enjoyments, according to the ſtandard of a Chriſtian deſire, are ſo compleat that they require no addition: I ſhall turn my wiſhes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their fulneſs, only wiſh their continuance. *South.*

Gra'tulatory. *adj.* [from *gratulate.*] Congratulatory; expreſſing congratulation.

Grave, a final ſyllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon ʒꞃæꝼ, a grove or cave. *Gibſon's Camden.*

GRAVE. *n. ſ.* [ʒꞃæꝼ, Saxon.] The place in the ground in which the dead are repoſited.

Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his ſpright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathſome *grave*. *Milton.*

To walk upon the *graves* of our dead maſters,
Is our own ſecurity. *Denham's Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all thoſe fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all mankind, and all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

Gra've-cloaths. *n. ſ.* [*grave* and *cloaths.*] The dreſs of the dead.

But of ſuch ſubtle ſubſtance and unſound,
That like a ghoſt he ſeem'd, whoſe *grave-cloaths* were unbound. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* xi.

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-cloaths*. *John*, xi. 44.

Gra've-stone. *n. ſ.* [*grave* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone that is laid over the grave; the monumental ſtone.

Timon, preſently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the ſea may beat
The *grave-ſtone* daily. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

To **GRAVE.** *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. paſſ. *graven*. [*graver*, French; γράφω.]

1. To inſculp; to carve a figure or inſcription in any hard ſubſtance.

Cornice with boſſy ſculptures *graven*. *Milton.*

Such later vows, oaths, or leagues, can never blot out thoſe former *gravings* or characters, which by juſt and lawful oaths were made upon their ſouls. *King Charles.*

Thy ſum of duty let two words contain;
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be juſt. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Hab.* ii. 18.

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impreſſed on paper.

The gravers can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and ſhadows: 'tis impoſſible to give much ſtrength to what they *grave*, after the works of the ſchools, without imitating in ſome ſort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. [From *grave.*] To entomb. Not in uſe.

There's more gold:
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

5. To clean, caulk, and ſheath a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

To **Grave.** *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard ſubſtances.

Thou ſhalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Exod.* xxviii. 36.

Grave. *adj.* [*grave*, French; *gravis*, Latin.]

1. Solemn; ſerious; ſober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To th' more mature,
A glaſs that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,
A child that guided dotards. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We ſhould have elſe deſir'd
You good advice, which ſtill hath been both *grave*
And proſperous, in this day's council. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

That *grave* awfulneſs, as in your beſt breed of maſtiffs, or elegancy and prettineſs, as in your leſſer dogs, are modes of beauty. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Even the *grave* and ſerious characters are diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral ſorts of gravity. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Youth on ſilent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

To laugh, were want of goodneſs and of grace;
And to be *grave*, exceeds all pow'r of face. *Pope's Epiſt.*

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himſelf,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little uſed.

The Roman ſtate was of all others the moſt celebrated for their virtue, as the *graveſt* of their own writers, and of ſtrangers, do bear them witneſs. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* iii.

3. Not ſhowy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* ſuit of cloaths.

4. Not ſharp of ſound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and uſage, ſeems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raiſing the voice, in ſome certain ſyllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depreſſing it lower, and both having ſome emphaſis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

GRA'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*gravier*, French; *graveel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard ſand; ſand conſiſting of very ſmall pebbleſtones.

Gravel conſiſts of flints of all the uſual ſizes and colours, of the ſeveral ſorts of pebble; ſometimes with a few pyritæ, and other mineral bodies, confuſedly intermixed, and common ſand. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

His armour, all gilt, was ſo well handled, that it ſhewed like a glittering ſand and *gravel*, interlaced with ſilver rivers. *Sidney.*

By intelligence,
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We ſee each grain of *gravel*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Providence permitted not the ſtrength of the earth to ſpend itſelf in baſe *gravel* and pebbles, inſtead of quarries of ſtones. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

So deep, and yet ſo clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryden.*

The upper garden at Kenſington was at firſt nothing but a *gravel* pit. *Spectator*, Nº 477.

Gravel walks are beſt for fruit-trees. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the ſtone is brittle it will often crumble, and paſs in the form of *gravel*: if the ſtone is too big to paſs, the beſt method is to come to a ſort of a compoſition or truce with it. *Arbuth.*

To **Gra'vel.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moſs groweth upon alleys, eſpecially ſuch as lie cold, and upon the North, as in divers terraſſes; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the firſt *gravelled*. *Bacon.*

2. To ſtick in the ſand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this iſland, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet ſtuck ſo faſt in the ſand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*

3. To puzzle; to ſtop; to put to a ſtand; to embarraſs.

I would kiſs before I ſpoke.
—Nay, you were better ſpeak firſt, and when you were *gravell'd* for lack of matter you might take occaſion to kiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The diſeaſe itſelf will *gravel* him to judge of it: nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is ſo ſharp. *Howel.*

What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immenſity? And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemmas? *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 13.

Mat, who was here a little *gravell'd*,
Toſt up his noſe, and would have cavill'd. *Prior.*

4. [In horſemanſhip.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

Gra'veless. *adj.* [from *grave.*] Without a tomb; unburied.

By degrees the memory of my womb,
Together with my brave Egyptians all,
By the diſcandying of this pelletted ſtorm,
Lie *graveleſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Gra'velly. *adj.* [*graveleux*, French, from *gravel.*] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; conſiſting of gravel.

There are ſome natural ſpring-waters that will inlapidate wood; ſo that you ſhall ſee one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water ſhall continue wood, and the part under the water ſhall be turned into a *gravelly* ſtone. *Bacon.*

If you live in a conſumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

Gra'vely. *adv.* [from *grave.*]

1. Solemnly; ſeriouſly; ſoberly; without lightneſs or mirth.

Thou ſtand'ſt
Gravely in doubt when to hold them wiſe. *Milton.*

A girl longs to tell her confidant that ſhe hopes to be married in a little time, and aſks her very *gravely* what ſhe would have her to do. *Spectator*, Nº 475.

Wiſdom's above ſuſpecting wiles;
The queen of learning *gravely* ſmiles. *Swift.*

A formal ſtory was very *gravely* carried to his excellency, by ſome zealous members. *Swift.*

2. Without gaudineſs or ſhow.

Gra'veness. *n. ſ.* [from *grave.*] Seriouſneſs; ſolemnity and ſobriety of behaviour.

You no leſs becomes
The light and careleſs livery that it wears,
Than ſettled age his ſables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

But yet beware of counſels when too full;
Number makes long diſputes and *graveneſs* dull. *Denham.*

Gra'veolent. *adj* [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strong ſcented. *Dict.*

Gra'ver. *n. ſ.* [*graveur*, French, from *grave.*]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to inſcribe or carve upon hard ſubſtances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impreſſed on paper.

If he makes a deſign to be graved, he is to remember that the *gravers* diſpoſe not their colours as the painters do; and that, by conſequence, he muſt take occaſion to find the reaſon of his deſign in the natural ſhadows of the figures, which he has diſpoſed to cauſe the effect. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. The ſtile or tool uſed in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of ſoftening *gravers*, I could not ſoften this. *Boyle.*

The toilſome hours in diff'rent labour ſlide,
Some work the file, and ſome the *graver* guide. *Gay.*

Gravi'dity. *n. ſ.* [*gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy; ſtate of being with child.

Women, obſtructed, have not always the forementioned ſymptoms: in thoſe the ſigns of *gravidity* and obſtructions are hard to be diſtinguiſhed in the beginning. *Arbuthnot.*

Gra'ving. *n. ſ.* [from *grave.*] Carved work.

Skilful to work in gold; alſo to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which ſhall be put to him. *2 Chron.* ii. 14.

To **GRA'VITATE.** *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction.

Thoſe who have nature's ſteps with care purſu'd,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, aſſert. *Blackmore's Creat.*

That ſubtle matter muſt be of the ſame ſubſtance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body muſt *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley.*

Gravita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *gravitate.*] Act of tending to the centre.

The moſt conſiderable phenomenon belonging to terreſtrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and preſs towards its centre. *Bentley's Sermons.*

When the looſe mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* ceaſe, if you go by? *Eſſay on Man.*

Gra'vity. *n. ſ.* [*gravitas*, Latin; *gravité*, French.]

1. Weight; heavineſs; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philoſophy has ſhewn to be unſolvable by any hypotheſis, and reſolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, conſidered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and abſolute, and apparent, vulgar or comparative: abſolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the exceſs of *gravity* in one body above the ſpecifick *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do ſwim or ſink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of thoſe liquors which are to ſupport them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 15.

Though this increaſe of denſity may at great diſtances be exceeding ſlow, yet if the elaſtick tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may ſuffice to impel bodies from the denſer parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Atrociouſneſs; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reaſonable, that had intended thereby only to puniſh the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

3. Seriouſneſs; ſolemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but ſhould have his effect of *gravity*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Our youths and wildneſs ſhall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an eſſential part of juſtice. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

The emperors often jeſted on their rivals or predeceſſors, but their mints ſtill maintained their *gravity*. *Addiſon.*

Gra'vy. *n. ſ.* The ſerous juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire.

They uſually boil and roaſt their meat until it falls almoſt off from the bones; but we love it half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorus or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

There may be a ſtronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* ſoup. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GRAY. *adj.* [ʒꞃæʒ, Saxon; *grau*, Daniſh; *graau*, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,
Like a ſad votariſt in palmer's weed,
Roſe from the hindmoſt wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

Theſe *gray* and dun colours may be alſo produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by conſequence differ from perfect whites, not in ſpecies of colours, but only in degree of luminouſneſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is ſeen in men, though ſome earlier and ſome later; in horſes that are dappled and turn white; in old ſquirrels that turn griſly, and many others. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Thou haſt neither forſaken me now I am become gray headed, nor ſuffered me to forſake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton's Life of Biſhop Sanderſon.*

Anon
Gray headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Aſſemble. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

The reſtoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhauſted marrow, may be effected. *Glanville's Sceps.*

Gray headed infant! and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms reſiſtleſs? *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 13.

We moſt of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear maſter's ſervice. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº [illegible]

Her *gray* hair'd ſynods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope's Dun.*

3. Dark like the opening or cloſe of day; of the colour of aſhes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Cæſia, that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden's Remains.*

The *gray* ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Chequ'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light. *Shak.*

I'll ſay yon *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning ſtreaks the ſkies,
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay's Triv.*

Gray. *n. ſ.* A badger. *Ainſworth.*

Gra'ybeard. *n. ſ.* [*gray* and *beard.*] An old man, in contempt.

Youngling, thou canſt not love ſo dear as I.
—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze. *Shakeſpeare.*

Have I in conqueſt ſtretcht mine arm ſo far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakeſpeare.*

Gra'yhound. See **Greyhound.**

Gra'yling. *n. ſ.* The umber, a fiſh.

The *grayling* lives in ſuch rivers as the trout does, and is uſually taken with the ſame baits, and after the ſame manner: he is of a fine ſhape, his fleſh white, and his teeth, thoſe little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not ſo general a fiſh as the trout, nor ſo good to eat. *Walton's Angler.*

Gra'yness. *n. ſ.* [from *gray.*] The quality of being gray.

To **Graze.** *v. n.* [from *graſs.*]

1. To eat graſs; to feed on graſs.

The greateſt of my pride is to ſee my ewes *graze*, and my lambs ſuck. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Graze where you will, you ſhall not houſe with me. *Shak.*

Leaving in the fields his *grazing* cows,
He ſought himſelf ſome hoſpitable houſe. *Dryden's Fab.*

The more ignoble throng
Attend their ſtately ſteps, and ſlowly *graze* along. *Dryden.*

2. To ſupply graſs.

Phyſicians adviſe their patients to remove into airs which are plain champaigns, but *grazing*, and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

The ſewers muſt be kept ſo as the water may not ſtay too long in the Spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpoſe that year. *Bacon.*

A third ſort of *grazing* ground is that near the ſea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every ſtate lay next to the other that was oppreſſed, ſo the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

4. [From *raſer*, French.] To touch lightly.

Mark then a bounding valour in our Engliſh,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a ſecond courſe of miſchief,
Killing in relapſe of mortality. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

To GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to ſet cattle to feed on graſs.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's ſheep. *Shakeſpeare.*

O happy man, ſaith he, that, lo! I ſee
Grazing his cattle in thoſe pleaſant fields,
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War.*

The chief beheld their chariots from afar;
Their ſteeds around,
Free from their harneſs, *graze* the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

Grounds *graze* well the next year after plowing. *Mortimer.*

Some *graze* their land 'till Chriſtmas, and ſome longer. *Mortimer.*

He hath a houſe and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at firſt as other beaſts, that *graze*
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milton.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His ſcaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden.*

The lambs with wolves ſhall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

GRA'ZIER. *n. ſ.* [from *graze.*]

All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner paſtures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which filleſt the huſbandman's barns, the *grazier's* folds, and the tradeſman's ſhop. *Howel.*

His confuſion increaſed when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*. *Spectator*, Nº 612.

Of agriculture, the deſolation made in the country by engroſſing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable inſtances under what diſcouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. ſ.* [*graiſſe*, French.]

1. The ſoft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Greaſe, that's ſweaten
From the murth'rer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To take out a ſpot of *greaſe* they uſe a coal upon brown paper. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thou hop'ſt, with ſacrifice of oxen ſlain,
To compaſs wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increaſe;
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *greaſe*. *Dryd. Juv.*

A girdle, foul with *greaſe*, binds his obſcene attire. *Dryd.*

2. [In horſemanſhip.] A ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear or anoint with greaſe.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with preſents.

Envy not the ſtore
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryd. Perſ.*

GRE'ASINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *greaſe.*] Oilineſs; fatneſs.

Upon the moſt of theſe ſtones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greaſineſs* or unctuoſity. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY. *adj.* [from *greaſe.*]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, ſcraps, the bits and *greaſy* reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Smeared with greaſe.

Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:
I could have hugg'd the *greaſy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Otway.*

Buy ſheep, and ſee that they be big-boned, and have a ſoft, *greaſy*, well curled cloſe wool. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Fat of body; bulky. In reproach.

Let's conſult together againſt this *greaſy* knight. *Shakeſp.*

GREAT. *adj.* [ᵹreat, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas one of the twelve came, and with him a *great* multitude with ſwords and ſtaves, from the chief prieſts and elders of the people. *Matt.* xxvi. 47.

All theſe cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, beſides unwalled towns a *great* many. *Deut.* iii. v.

The idea of ſo much is poſitive and clear: the idea of *greater* is alſo clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*

2. Having any quality in a high degree.

There were they in *great* fear. *Pſal.* xiv. 5.

This is a *great* paradox. *Tillotſon.*

3. Conſiderable in extent or duration.

Thou haſt ſpoken of thy ſervant's houſe for a *great* while to come. 2 *Sam.* vii. 19.

4. Important; weighty.

Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,
For this *great* journey. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially conſidered, yet it is alſo a *great* paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices. *Tillotſon, Sermon* vi.

5. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleaſure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the *great* ſeal preſently. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

6. Of high rank; of large power.

Such men as he be never at heart's eaſe,
Whilſt they behold a *greater* than themſelves. *Shakeſp.*

Of all the *great*, how few
Are juſt to Heaven, and to their promiſe true! *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Misfortune made the throne her ſeat,
And none could be unhappy but the *great.* *Rowe.*

Deſpiſe the farce of ſtate,
The ſober follies of the wiſe and *great.* *Pope.*

7. Illuſtrious; eminent.

O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might. *Jer.* x. 6.

8. Grand of aſpect; of elevated mien.

Such Dido was; with ſuch becoming ſtate,
Amidſt the crowd, ſhe walks ſerenely *great*. *Dryd. Virg.*

9. Noble; magnanimous.

In her every thing was goodly and ſtately; yet ſo, that it might ſeem that *great* mindedneſs was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleneſs. *Sidney.*

10. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be diſcouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he begun to batter the walls. *Knolles.*

11. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.

Thoſe that would not cenſure, or ſpeak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of thoſe that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon, Eſſay* 49.

12. Pregnant; teeming.

Their bellies *great*
With ſwelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*

This fly, for moſt he ſtings in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away. *May's Virg.*

13. It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity: as *great* grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon.

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandſires tongue came out of Perſia. *Camden's Remains.*

What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forthafader. *Camden's Remains.*

Their holiday-cloaths go from father to ſon, and are ſeldom worn out 'till the ſecond or third generation; ſo that 'tis common enough to ſee a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addiſon.*

14. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expreſſion.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek perſons. *Taylor's Devotion.*

GREAT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The whole; the groſs; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harveſt by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,
By day will diſpatch. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry for Auguſt.*

It were behoveful, for the ſtrength of the navy, that no ſhips ſhould be builded by the *great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He did at length ſo many ſlain forget,
And loſt the tale, and took them by the *great*. *Dryden.*

Carpenters, for uniformity, generally make them ſo, unleſs they build an houſe by the *great*, and are agreed for the ſum of money. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

I ſet aſide one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of ſixty. *Addiſon.*

GRE'ATBELLIED. *adj.* [*great* and *belly.*] Pregnant; teeming.

Greatbellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would ſhake the preſs,
And make 'em reel from before 'em.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the city in the daytime, had her child ſtruck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

To GRE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from *great.*] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little uſed.

After they ſought to *greaten* themſelves in Italy itſelf, uſing ſtrangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*

GREATHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*great* and *heart.*] High ſpirited; undejected.

The earl, as *greathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendſhip, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY. *adj.* [from *great.*]

1. In a great degree.

Thy ſorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*

2. Nobly; illuſtriouſly.

Yet London, empreſs of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didſt expire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. Magnanimouſly; generouſly; bravely.

Where are theſe bold intrepid ſons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general ſend a brave defiance? *Addiſon's Cato.*

GRE'ATNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *great.*]

1. Largeneſs of quantity or number.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no poſitive idea of any ſpace or duration, which is not made up of and commenſurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatneſs* of theſe ſort of quantities. *Locke.*

All abſent good does not, according to the *greatneſs* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cauſe pain equal to that *greatneſs*, as all pain cauſes deſire equal to itſelf; becauſe the abſence of good is not always a pain, as the preſence of pain is. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, ſhould be proportioned to the *greatneſs* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers, Sermon* xiii.

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

Farewel, a long farewel to all my *greatneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

So many
As will to *greatneſs* dedicate themſelves. *Shak. Macbeth.*

I beg your *greatneſs* not to give the law
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden's Æn.*

Approaching *greatneſs* met him with her charms
Of pow'r and future ſtate;
He ſhook her from his arms. *Dryden.*

Themiſtocles raiſed the Athenians to their *greatneſs* at ſea, which he thought to be the true and conſtant intereſt of that commonwealth. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected ſtate.

My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatneſs* that he cometh not aboard your ſhips. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleneſs of mind.

Greatneſs of mind and nobleneſs their ſeat
Build in her lovelieſt. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence.

Greatneſs with Timon dwells in ſuch a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. *Pope.*

GREAVE. *n. ſ.* [ᵹræf, Saxon.] A grove. *Spenſer.*

GREAVES. *n. ſ.* [from *gréves*, French.] Armour for the legs; a ſort of boots. It wants the ſingular number.

He had *greaves* of braſs upon his legs. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 6.

A ſhield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and curets ſuch
As may renown thy workmanſhip, and honour him as much. *Chapman's Iliads, b.* 18.

GRE'CISM. *n. ſ.* [*græciſmus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *n. ſ.* [*gré*, French, probably from *gratia.*] Good will; favour; good graces.

And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes preſent of his ſervice ſeen,
Which ſhe accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Spenſer.*

GREECE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *degrees.*] A flight of ſteps.

Ev'ry *greece* of fortune
Is ſmother'd by that below. *Shakeſpeare.*

After the proceſſion, the king himſelf remaining ſeated in the quire, the lord archbiſhop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

GRE'EDILY. *adj.* [from *greedy.*] Eagerly; ravenouſly; voraciouſly; with keen appetite or deſire.

Greedily ſhe engorg'd without reſtraint. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

He ſwallow'd it as *greedily*
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham's Sophy.*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice,
Wild hunger ſeeks; and to prolong our breath,
We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

GRE'EDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *greedy.*] Ravenouſneſs; voracity; hunger; eagerneſs of appetite or deſire.

Fox in ſtealth, wolf in *greedineſs*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Thither with all *greedineſs* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to ſup. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

If thou wert the wolf, thy *greedineſs* would afflict thee. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

I with the ſame *greedineſs* did ſeek,
As water when I thirſt, to ſwallow Greek. *Denham.*

GRE'EDY. *adj.* [ᵹæꝺiᵹ, Saxon; *graadig*, Daniſh; *gretig*, Dutch.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Pſalm* xvii. 12.

Be not unſatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxvii. 29.

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cauſe of death, ſwift to the fire ſhe ran. *Fairfax.*

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Proverbs.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as fruſtrate of his will,
Not half ſuffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden ſheaves in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

GREEN. *adj.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is ſaid to be moſt favourable to the ſight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greeniſh primroſe, but it is pale, and ſcarce a *green*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*

2. Pale; ſickly: from whence we call the maid's diſeaſe the *green* ſickneſs, or *chloroſis*. Like it is Sappho's χλωροτέρη πόιας.

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dreſt yourſelf? Hath it ſlept ſince?
And wakes it now to look ſo *green* and pale
At what it did ſo freely. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

There's never any of theſe demure boys come to any proof; they fall into a kind of male *green* ſickneſs. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

'Till the *green* ſickneſs and love's force betray'd
To death's remorſeleſs arms th' unhappy maid. *Garth.*

3. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.

4. New; freſh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, Sir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shak.*

Griefs are *green*;
And all thy friends, which thou muſt make thy friends,
Have but their ſtings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Shakeſp.*

In a vault,
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies feſtering in his blood. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A man that ſtudieth revenge keeps his own wounds *green*, which otherwiſe would heal and do well. *Bacon, Eſſay* 4.

5. Not dry.

If a ſpark of errour have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was *green*, and fartheſt off from any inclination unto furious attempts; muſt not the peril thereof be greater in men, whoſe minds are of themſelves as dry fuel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*

Of fragility the cauſe is an impotency to be extended, and therefore ſtone is more fragile than metal, and ſo dry wood is more fragile than *green*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If you but conſider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily diſcern, in the diſbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, ſo heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

6. Not roaſted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank thoſe words which ſignify different ideas, by a ſort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or diſtant reſemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we ſay the meat is *green*, when it is half roaſted. *Watts's Logick.*

7. Unripe; immature; young; becauſe fruits are green before they are ripe.

My ſallad days,
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakeſp.*

O charming youth, in the firſt op'ning page;
So many graces in ſo *green* an age. *Dryden.*

You'll find a difference
Between the promiſe of his *greener* days,
And theſe he maſters now. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

If you would fat *green* geeſe, ſhut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Stubble geeſe at Michaelmas are ſeen
Upon the ſpit, next May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*

GREEN. *n. ſ.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different ſhades.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in *green*, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd. *Shakeſp.*

But with your preſence cheer'd, they ceaſe to mourn;
And walks wear freſher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*

Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the ſame red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redneſs will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opticks.*

Let us but conſider the two colours of yellow and blue: if they are mingled together in any conſiderable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A graſſy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march theſe *greens* before your town. *Shakeſp.*

O'er the ſmooth enamell'd *green*,
Where no print of ſtep hath been,
Follow me as I ſing. *Milton.*

The young Æmilia, fairer to be ſeen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And ſeek freſh forage to ſuſtain their lives. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Ev'ry brow with chearful *green* is crown'd;
The feaſts are doubled, and the bowls go round. *Dryden.*

The fragrant *greens* I ſeek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.

Great Spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and bloſſoms bluſh'd
In ſocial ſweetneſs on the ſelf-ſame bough. *Thomſon.*

GRE'ENBROOM. *n. ſ.* [*cytiſo geniſta*, Latin.]

It hath papilionaceous flowers, which are ſucceeded by compreſſed pods, in which are contained many kidney-ſhaped ſeeds: the branches of the trees are flexible, and have ſometimes ſingle, and other times three leaves joined together. This ſhrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths. *Millar.*

GRE'ENCLOTH. *n. ſ.* A board or court of juſtice held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſhold, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the ſervants that ſhall offend. *Dict.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largeſt ſenſe, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

GRE'ENEYED. *adj.* [*green* and *eye.*] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and raſh embrac'd deſpair,
And ſhudd'ring fear, and *greeney'd* jealouſy. *Shakeſp.*

GRE'ENFINCH. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouſe, and other ſmall birds, are injurious to ſome fruits. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GREE'NFISH. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GREENGAGE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of PLUM, which ſee.

GRE'ENHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered from the weather.

If the ſeaſon prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moiſtened cloth ſet in your *greenhouſe*, kindle ſome charcoal. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Sometimes our road led us into ſeveral hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like ſo many natural *greenhouſes*, as being always ſhaded with a great variety of trees and ſhrubs that never loſe their verdure. *Addiſon.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt orangery or artificial *greenhouſe.* *Spectator*, Nº 477.

GRE'ENISH. *adj.* [from *green.*] Somewhat green; tending to green.

> With goodly *greeniſh* locks, all looſe, unty'd,
> As each had been a bride. *Spenſer's Prothalam.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables ſeems to be, partly by reaſon of the intenſeneſs of their colours, and partly becauſe, when they wither, ſome of them turn to a *greeniſh* yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*

GRE'ENLY. *adj.* [from *green.*]

1. With a greeniſh colour.
2. Newly; freſhly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gaſp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in proteſtation. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

GRE'ENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *green.*]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridneſs.

About it grew ſuch ſort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, ſtatelineſs of growth, continual *greenneſs*, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney, b.* i.

In a meadow, though the mere graſs and *greenneſs* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *Ben. Johnſon.*

My reaſon, which diſcourſes on what it finds in my phantaſy, can conſider *greenneſs* by itſelf, or mellowneſs, or ſweetneſs, or coldneſs, ſingly and alone by itſelf. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Immaturity; unripeneſs.

This prince, while yet the errours in his nature were excuſed by the *greenneſs* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itſelf, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. Freſhneſs; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenneſs* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declention of his drooping years, and you will ſcarce know it to belong to the ſame perſon. *South's Sermons.*

4. Newneſs.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *ſickneſs.*] The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, eſpecially of terreſtrial and abſorbent ſubſtances, are the caſe of girls in the *greenſickneſs.* *Arbuthnot.*

GRE'ENSWARD. } *n. ſ.* [*green* and *ſward:* of the ſame ori-
GRE'ENSWORD. } ginal with *ſwath.*] The turf on which graſs grows.

> This is the prettieſt low-born laſs that ever
> Ran on the *greenſword.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

> After break their faſt
> On *greenſword* ground, a cool and grateful taſte. *Dryden.*

In ſhallow ſoils all is gravel within a few inches; and ſometimes in low ground a thin *greenſward*, and ſloughy underneath; which laſt turns all into bog. *Swift.*

GRE'ENWEED. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *weed.*] Dyers weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood conſidered as it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is ſometimes uſed as one word.

> Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* ſhade. *Fairfax.*

> It happen'd on a Summer's holiday,
> That to the *greenwood* ſhade he took his way;
> For Cymon ſhunn'd the church. *Dryden.*

To **GREET.** *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; ᵹꞃeτan, Saxon.]

1. To addreſs at meeting.

> I think if men, which in theſe places live,
> Durſt look in themſelves, and themſelves retrieve,
> They would like ſtrangers *greet* themſelves. *Donne.*

> I would gladly go,
> To *greet* my Pallas with ſuch news below. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To addreſs in whatever manner.

> My noble partner
> You *greet* with preſent grace, and great prediction;
> To me you ſpeak not. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

> Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
> And mark my *greeting* well; for what I ſpeak,
> My body ſhall make good. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

3. To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect.

> My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
> —God bleſs your grace with health and happy days.
> *Shakeſpeare.*

> Now the herald lark
> Left his ground neſt, high tow'ring to deſcry
> The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his ſong. *Milton.*

> Once had the early matrons run
> To *greet* her of a lovely ſon. *Milton.*

> The ſea's our own; and now all nations *greet*,
> With bending ſails, each veſſel of our fleet. *Waller.*

> Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:
> None *greets*; for none the *greeting* will return;
> But in dumb ſurlineſs, each arm'd with care,
> His foe profeſt, as brother of the war. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To congratulate.

> His lady, ſeeing all that channel from far,
> Approacht in haſte to *greet* his victorie. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To pay compliments at a diſtance.

> The king's a-bed,
> And ſent great largeſs to your officers;
> This diamond he *greets* your wife withal,
> By the name of moſt kind hoſteſs. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

6. To meet, as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in uſe.

> Your haſte
> Is now urg'd on you.
> ——We will *greet* the time. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

> Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,
> Ere Greece aſſembled ſtem'd the tides to Troy;
> But parting then for that deteſted ſhore,
> Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **GREET.** *v. n.* To meet and ſalute.

> There *greet* in ſilence, as the dead are wont,
> And ſleep in peace. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREE'TER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GREE'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance.

> I from him
> Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
> Can ſend his brother. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

GREEZE. *n. ſ.* [Otherwiſe written *greece.* See GREECE, or GRIEZE, or GRICE, from *degrees.*] A flight of ſteps; a ſtep.

> In purity of manhood ſtand upright,
> And ſay, this man's a flatterer: if one be,
> So are they all; for every *greeze* of fortune
> Is ſmooth'd by that below: the learned pate,
> Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

GRE'GAL. *adj.* [*grex, gregis*, Latin.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds, like ſheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are *gregarious.* *Ray on the Creation.*

GRE'MIAL. *adj.* [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

GRENA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *pomum granatum*, Latin.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is ſet on fire by means of a ſmall fuſee faſtened to the touch-hole: as ſoon as it is kindled, the caſe flies into many ſhatters, much to the damage of all that ſtand near. Theſe *grenades* ſerve to fire cloſe and narrow paſſages, and are often thrown with the hand among the ſoldiers to diſorder their ranks, more eſpecially in thoſe poſts where they ſtand thickeſt; as in trenches, redoubts, and lodgments. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER. *n. ſ.* [*grenadier*, French, from *grenade.*] A tall foot-ſoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment: ſuch men being employed to throw grenades.

> Peace allays the ſhepherd's fear
> Of wearing cap of *grenadier.* *Gay's Paſtorals.*

GRENA'DO. *n. ſ.* See GRENADE.

> Yet to expreſs a Scot, to play that prize,
> Not all thoſe mouth *grenados* can ſuffice. *Cleaveland.*

You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenado* with a ſhell of fair water, as hope to ſucceed. *Watts.*

GREUT. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile body.

A ſort of tin-ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of cryſtals, or ſparks of ſpar, of the bigneſs of bayſalt, and of a brown ſhining colour immerſed therein. *Grew's Muſæum.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow.*

> The pleaſing taſk he fails not to renew;
> Soft and more ſoft at ev'ry touch it *grew.* *Dryden's Fab.*

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray.*] See GRAY.

This ancient ruffian, Sir, whoſe life I ſpar'd at ſuit of his *grey* beard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

> Our green youth copies what *grey* ſinners act,
> When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

GRE'YHOUND. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃiᵹhunð, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chaſes in ſight.

Firſt may a truſty *greyhound* transform himſelf into a tyger. *Sidney, b.* i.

> So on the downs we ſee, near Wilton fair,
> A haſt'ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go. *Sidney.*

> Th' impatient *greyhound*, ſlipt from far,
> Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

GRICE. *n. ſ.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A ſtep or *greeze.*

> No, not a *grice*;
> This a ſtep to love. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

To **GRIDE.** *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in uſe.

> His poignant ſpear he thruſt with puiſſant ſway,
> At proud Cymochles, whiles his ſhield was wide,
> That through his thigh the mortal ſteel did *gride.* *Spenſ.*

> So ſore
> The *griding* ſword, with diſcontinuous wound,
> Paſs'd through him! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

GRI'DELIN. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.

> The ladies dreſs'd in rich ſymars were ſeen,
> Of Florence ſattin, flow'r'd with white and green,
> And for a ſhade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin.* *Dryd. Fab.*

GRI'DIRON. *n. ſ.* [*grind*, Iſlandick, a grate, and *iron.*] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron.* *Spect.* Nº 570.

GRIEF. *n. ſ.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welſh, probably from the Engliſh.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt.

> I will inſtruct my ſorrows to be proud;
> For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner ſtout. *Shakeſp.*

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breaſt, or wiſhing one's ſelf unborn, are but the ceremonies of ſorrow, the pomp and oſtentation of an effeminate *grief*, which ſpeak not ſo much the greatneſs of the miſery as the ſmallneſs of the mind. *South's Sermons.*

The mother was ſo afflicted at the loſs of a fine boy, who was her only ſon, that ſhe died for *grief* of it. *Spectator.*

2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, French.]

> Be factious for redreſs of all theſe *griefs*,
> And I will ſet this foot of mine as far
> As who goes fartheſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

> The king hath ſent to know
> The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
> You conjure from the breaſt of civil peace
> Such bold hoſtility? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

3. Pain; diſeaſe.

GRI'EVANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *grief.*]

1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs. Out of uſe.
2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs. Uſed of ſuch cauſes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found againſt *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage thoſe who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future puniſhment, will be moved to juſtice and integrity? *Swift.*

To **GRIEVE.** *v. a.* [*grever*, French; *griever*, Flemiſh; *gravis*, Latin.] To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. *Lam.* iii. 33.

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Pſal.*

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen.* vi. 6.

> *Griev'd* at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
> Should be to cloſe thoſe breaches. *Rowe's Ambit. Stepm.*

To **GRIEVE.** *v. n.* To be in pain for ſomething paſt; to mourn; to ſorrow, as for the death of friends.

Do not you *grieve* at this; I ſhall be ſent for in private to him: look you, he muſt ſeem thus to the world. *Shakeſp.*

> With equal mind what happens let us bear;
> Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care.
> *Dryden's Fables.*

GRIE'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve.*] In ſorrow; ſorrowfully.

> *Grievingly*, I think,
> The peace between the French and us not values
> The coſt that did conclude it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

GRIE'VOUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve.*]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.

To the fleſh, as the apoſtle himſelf granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous.* *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forſaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof ſhall die. *Prov.* xv. 10.

2. Such as cauſes ſorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they may quicken and ſharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Expreſſing a great degree of uneaſineſs.

He durſt not diſobey, but ſent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the uſage he was forced to ſubmit to. *Clarend.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

> It was a *grievous* fault,
> And grievouſly hath Cæſar anſwer'd it. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

5. Sometimes uſed adverbially in low language.

> He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* ſick. *Shakeſp.*

GRIE'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous.*]

1. Painfully; with pain.

> Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
> Red as the roſe, thence guſhed *grievouſly.* *Fairy Queen.*

2. With diſcontent; with ill will.

Grittus, perceiving how *grievouſly* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitouſly; miſerably.

I ſee how a number of ſouls are, for want of right information in this point, oftentimes *grievouſly* vexed. *Hooker, b.* v.

4. Vexatiouſly; to a great degree of uneaſineſs.

Houſes built on plains are apt to be *grievouſly* annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grievous.*] Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the ſwords, from the drawn ſword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievouſneſs* of war. *Iſ.* xxi.

GRI'FFIN. } *n. ſ.* [This ſhould rather be written *gryfon*, or
GRI'FFON. } *gryphon*, gryps, γρὺψ; but it is generally written *griffon.*] A fabled animal, ſaid to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among theſe winged creatures, the *griffin* is the moſt ancient. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Ariſteus, a poet of Proconeſus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown.*

GRIG. *n. ſ.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It ſeems originally to have ſignified any thing below the natural ſize.
2. A ſmall eel.
3. A merry creature. [Suppoſed from *Greek*; *græculus feſtivus*, Latin.]

> Hard is her heart as flint or ſtone,
> She laughs to ſee me pale;
> And merry as a *grig* is grown,
> And briſk as bottle-ale. *Swift.*

To **GRILL.** *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRI'LLADE. *n. ſ.* [from *grill.*] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To **GRI'LLY.** *v. a.* [from *grill.*] This word ſignifies, as it ſeems, to harraſs; to hurt: as we now ſay, *to roaſt a man*, for *to teaze him.*

> For while we wrangle here and jar,
> W' are *grillied* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

GRIM. *adj.* [ᵹꞃimma, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible; hideous; frightful.

> The innocent prey in haſte he does forſake,
> Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
> With change of fear to ſee the lion look ſo *grim.*
> *Fairy Queen.*

> Thou haſt a *grim* appearance, and thy face
> Bears a command in't. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

> Their dear cauſes
> Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
> Excite the mortified man. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

> What if the breath that kindled thoſe *grim* fires,
> Awak'd, ſhould blow them into ſevenfold rage? *Milton.*

> Expert to turn the ſway
> Of battle, open when and where to cloſe
> The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

> He that dares to die,
> May laugh at the *grim* face of law, and ſcorn
> The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Denham's Sophy.*

> Their ſwarthy hoſts would darken all our plains,
> Doubling the native horrour of the war,
> And making death more *grim.* *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

> *Grim* viſag'd war hath ſmooth'd his wrinkl'd front.
> *Shakeſpeare.*

> Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim.*
> *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MACE. *n. ſ.* [French, from *grim.*]

1. A diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence.

> He had not ſpar'd to ſhew his piques,
> Againſt th' haranguer's politicks,
> With ſmart remarks of leering faces,
> And annotations of *grimaces!* *Hudibras, p.* iii.

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very eaſy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, ſet off with ſome odd devotional poſtures and *grimaces*, and ſuch other little arts of diſſimulation, cunning men will do wonders. *South's Sermons.*

The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it from the whole field. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 116.

The French nation is addicted to *grimace.* *Spectator.*

2. Air of affectation.

> Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,
> Allows all freedom, but to ſee the face. *Granville.*

GRIMA'LKIN. *n. ſ.* [*gris*, French, grey, and *malkin*, or little *Moll.*]

1. Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.

> So, poets ſing,
> *Grimalkin*, to domeſtick vermin ſworn
> An everlaſting foe, with watchful eye
> Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
> Protending her fell claws, to thoughtleſs mice
> Sure ruin. *Phillips.*

GRIME. *n. ſ.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply inſinuated; ſullying blackneſs not eaſily cleanſed.

Swart, like my ſhoe, but her face nothing ſo clean kept; for why? ſhe ſweats: a man may go over ſhoes in the *grime* of it. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **GRIME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to ſully deeply.

> My face I'll *grime* with filth,
> Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *grim.*]

1. Horribly; hideouſly; terribly.

> We've landed in ill time: the ſkies look *grimly*,
> And threaten preſent bluſters. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

> So Pluto, ſeiz'd of Proſerpine, convey'd
> To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
> There *grimly* ſmil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
> Nor envy'd Jove his ſunſhine and his ſkies. *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. Sourly; ſullenly.

> The augurs
> Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,
> And dare not ſpeak their knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grim.*] Horror; frightfulneſs of viſage.

To **GRIN.** *v. n.* [ᵹꞃennian, Saxon; *grinnen, grinden*, Dutch, undoubtedly of the ſame origin with *To grind*, as we now ſay *to grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French.]

1. To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips.

> Small curs are not regarded when they *grin*;
> But great men tremble when the lion roars. *Shakeſpeare.*

> Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
> Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou ſmil'ſt. *Shakeſp.*

> What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
> For one to truſt his hand between his teeth,
> When he might ſpurn him with his foot away? *Shakeſp.*

It was no unpleaſant entertainment to me to ſee the various methods with which they have attacked me; ſome with piteous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only ſhewing their teeth. *Stillingfleet.*

A lion's hide he wears;
About his ſhoulders hangs the ſhaggy ſkin;
The teeth and gaping jaws ſeverely *grin*. *Dryden's Æn.*

They neither could defend, nor can purſue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and caſt a helpleſs view. *Dryden.*

Madneſs, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To *grinning* laughter and to frantick mirth. *Prior.*

2. To fix the teeth as in anguiſh.

I like not ſuch *grinning* honour as Sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can ſave, ſo; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Grin. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of cloſing the teeth and ſhewing them.

He laughs at him: in's face too.
—O you miſtake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryden.*

The muſcles were ſo drawn together on each ſide of his face, that he ſhewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Deiſts are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reaſon and argument; and they would now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, *grin* and grimace. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

Grin. *n.ſ.* [ᵹꞃyn, ᵹꞃyne, Saxon.] A ſnare; a trap.

Like a birde that haſteth to his *gryn*,
Not knowinge the perile. *Chaucer.*

The *grin* ſhall take him by the heel, and the robber ſhall prevail againſt him. *Job*, xviii. 9.

To **GRIND.** *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. paſſ. *ground*. [ᵹꞃinꝺan, geᵹꞃunꝺen, ground, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whoſoever ſhall fall on this ſtone, ſhall be broken; but on whomſoever it ſhall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. *Matt.* xxi. 44.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, muſt needs tarry the *grinding*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greateſt? Is a ſmall drop of rain any wiſer than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meal? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To ſharpen or ſmooth by rubbing on ſomething hard.

Meeting with time, Slack thing, ſaid I,
Thy ſcythe is dull; whet it, for ſhame:
No marvel, Sir, he did reply,
If it at length deſerve ſome blame;
But where one man would have me *grind* it,
Twenty for one too ſharp do find it. *Herbert.*

Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter *grinds*,
And in the ſharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd. Fab.*

That the ſtomach in animals *grinds* the ſubſtances which it receives, is evident from the diſſection of animals, which have ſwallowed metals, which have been found poliſhed on the ſide next the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To rub one againſt another.

So up he let him riſe; who with grim look,
And count'nance ſtern, upſtanding, 'gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great diſdain. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Harſh ſounds, as of a ſaw when it is ſharpened, and *grinding* of one ſtone againſt another, make a ſhivering or horror in the body, and ſet the teeth on edge. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

4. To harraſs; to oppreſs.

Some merchants and tradeſmen, under colour of furniſhing the colony with neceſſaries, may not *grind* them ſo as ſhall always keep them in poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themſelves. *Addiſon.*

To **Grind.** *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they ſend thee
Into the common priſon, there to *grind*
Among the ſlaves and aſſes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking ſinews ſtart,
And ſmeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws. *Rowe.*

Grinder. *n.ſ.* [from *grind*.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

2. The inſtrument of grinding.

His heart a ſolid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the *grinder*'s nether ſtone. *Sandys.*

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *Phillips.*

3. [ᵹꞃinꝺ-ꞇoð.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: ſharp, as the foreteeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He the raging lioneſs confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; ſo they
With the old hunter ſtarve for want of prey. *Sandys.*

The jaw-teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molares*, are made flat and broad a-top, and withal ſomewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, grind and commix the aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to tranſmute vegetable into animal ſubſtances; therefore herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have ſtrong *grinders*, and chew much. *Arb.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at ſight of ſupper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* try'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his *grinders* caught. *Dryd.*

Gri'ndlestone. **Gri'ndstone.** } *n. ſ.* [from *grind* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindleſtones*,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives and ſells. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Literature is the *grindſtone* to ſharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet ſeldom file them; but grind them on a *grindſtone* 'till bright. *Moxon.*

Grinner. *n. ſ.* [from *grin*.] He that grins.

The frightful'ſt *grinner*
Be the winner. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 170.

Grinningly. *adv.* [from *grin*.] With a grinning laugh.

Grip. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ditch. *Ainſworth.*

To **GRIPE.** *v. a.* [*greipan*, Gothick; ᵹꞃipan, Sax. *grijpen*, Dutch; *gripp*, Scottiſh.]

1. To hold with the fingers cloſed; to graſp; to preſs with the fingers.

He that ſpeaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wriſt,
Whilſt he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

He ſeiz'd the ſhining bough with *griping* hold,
And rent away with eaſe the ling'ring gold. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to ſeize.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey. *Fairy Queen.*

You took occaſion to be quickly woo'd
To *gripe* the gen'ral ſway into your hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To cloſe; to clutch.

Unlucky Welſted! thy unfeeling maſter,
The more thou tickleſt, *gripes* his hand the faſter. *Pope.*

4. To pinch; to preſs; to ſqueeze.

And firſt the dame came ruſhing through the wood;
And next the famiſh'd hounds that ſought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft eſſay'd their jaws in blood. } *Dryden's Fables.*

To **Gripe.** *v. n.* To pinch the belly; to give the colick.

Thus full of counſel to the den ſhe went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*

Many people would, with reaſon, prefer the *griping* of an hungry belly to thoſe diſhes which are a feaſt to others. *Locke.*

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the ſenſations of ſickneſs, and ſometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us. *Locke.*

Gripe. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Graſp; hold; ſeizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore ſtill on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy. *Fairy Queen.*

They put a barren ſceptre in my *gripe*,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. *Shakeſp.*

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the ſtairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hardy with hourly falſhood as with labour. *Shak.*

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, ſays, Dear my lord,
Command my ſervice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

I fell; and with my weight the helm conſtrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd. *Dryden.*

2. Squeeze; preſſure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he ſtrain'd the breaſt;
'Tis true, the harden'd breaſt reſiſts the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiſs unripe. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Oppreſſion; cruſhing power.

I take my cauſe
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a moſt noble judge, the king my maſter. *Shakeſp.*

4. Affliction; pinching diſtreſs.

Adam, at the news
Heart-ſtruck with chilling *gripe* of ſorrow ſtood,
That all his ſenſes bound! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Canſt thou bear cold and hunger? Can theſe limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter *gripes* of ſmarting poverty? *Otway.*

5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the icterical have a great ſourneſs and *gripes*, with windineſs. *Floyer.*

Gri'per. *n. ſ.* [from *gripe*.] Oppreſſor; uſurer; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are profeſſed uſurers, *gripers*, monſters, of men, and harpies. *Burton on Melancholy.*

Gri'pingly. *adv.* [from *griping*.] With pain in the guts.

Clyſters help, leſt the medicine ſtop in the guts, and work *gripingly*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Gri'ple. *n. ſ.* A greedy ſnatcher; a griping miſer. *Spenſer.*

Gri'samber. *n. ſ.* Uſed by Milton for ambergriſe.

Beaſts of chace, or fowl of game,
In paſtry built, or from the ſpit, or boil'd,
Griſamber ſteam'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* ii.

Grise. *n. ſ.* [See **Greeze**, as it ſhould be written.] A ſtep, or ſcale of ſteps.

Let me ſpeak like ourſelf; and lay a ſentence,
Which, as a *griſe* or ſtep, may help theſe lovers
Into your favour. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Gri'skin. *n. ſ.* [*griſgin*, roaſt meat, Iriſh.] The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

Gri'sly. *adj.* [ᵹꞃiꞅlu, Saxon.] Dreadful horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His *griſly* locks, long growen and unbound,
Diſordered hung about his ſhoulders round. *Fairy Queen.*

Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
The *griſly* toadſtool grown there might I ſee. *Spenſer.*

My *griſly* countenance made others fly;
None durſt come near, for fear of ſudden death. *Shakeſp.*

Back ſtepp'd thoſe two fair angels, half amaz'd
So ſudden to behold the *griſly* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accoſt him ſoon. *Par. Loſt.*

For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the *griſly* legions that troop
Under the ſooty flag of Acheron. *Milton.*

The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a *griſly* ſight. *Dryden's Fab.*

In viſion thou ſhalt ſee his *griſly* face,
The king of terrors, raging in thy race. *Dryd. Innocence.*

Thus the *griſly* ſpectre ſpoke again. *Dryden's Fables.*

Cloſe by each other laid, they preſs'd the ground,
Their manly boſoms pierc'd with many a *griſly* wound. *Dryden's Fables.*

So ruſhes on his foe the *griſly* bear. *Addiſon.*

Grist. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃiꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *griſt* to the mill to have plenty in ſtore,
Leſt miller lack water. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

A mighty trade this luſty miller drove;
Much *griſt* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at Scholars-hall. *Miller of Tromp.*

2. Supply; proviſion.

Matter, as wiſe logicians ſay,
Cannot without a form ſubſiſt;
And form, ſay I, as well as they,
Muſt fail, if matter brings no *griſt*. *Swift.*

3. **Grist** *to Mill*, is profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial cauſes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, becauſe it brings *griſt to* the *mill*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GRI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃiꞅꞇle, Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardneſs to a bone.

No living creatures, that have ſhells very hard, as oyſters, crabs, lobſters, and eſpecially the tortoiſe, have no bones within them, but only little *griſtles*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Leſt the aſperity or hardneſs of theſe cartilages ſhould hurt the œſophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a ſkinny ſubſtance, or hinder the ſwallowing of our meat, therefore theſe annulary *griſtles* are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a ſoft membrane, which may eaſily give way to the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray on the Creation.*

Gri'stly. *adj.* [from *griſtle*.] Cartilaginous; made of griſtle.

At laſt they ſpit out pieces of their lungs; it may be ſmall *griſtly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes. *Harvey.*

She has made the back-bone of ſeveral vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and leſs in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without theſe *griſtly* junctures. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Fins are made of *griſtly* ſpokes, or rays connected by membranes; ſo that they may be contracted or extended like womens fans. *Ray on the Creation.*

They have a louder and ſtronger note than other birds of the ſame bigneſs, which have only a *griſtly* windpipe. *Grew.*

Each pipe, diſtinguiſh'd by its *griſtly* rings,
To cheriſh life aerial paſture brings. *Blackmore's Creation.*

GRIT. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃyꞇꞇa, ᵹꞃeoꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The coarſe part of meal.

2. Oats huſked, or coarſely ground.

3. Sand; rough hard particles.

Sileſian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the leaſt particle of *grit*, feels as ſmooth as Caſtile ſoap. *Grew's Muſæum.*

The ſturdy pear-tree here
Will riſe luxuriant, and with tougheſt root
Pierce the obſtructing *grit* and reſtive marle. *Phillips.*

4. *Grits* are foſſils found in minute maſſes, forming together a kind of powder; the ſeveral particles of which are of no determinate ſhape, but ſeem the rudely broken fragments of larger maſſes; not to be diſſolved or diſunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a maſs. They are opake, and in many ſpecies fermenting with acids, and often fouled with heterogene matters. One ſort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with ſalt-water into mortar or paſte, dries almoſt immediately, and coaleſces into a hard ſtony maſs, ſuch as is not eaſily afterwards diſunited by water. This is the *pulvis puteolanus* of the ancients, mixed among their cements uſed in buildings ſunk into the ſea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plaiſters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the ſides of hills in Italy. Another ſpecies, which is a coarſe, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chryſocolla* of the ancients, which they uſed in ſoldering gold, long ſuppoſed a loſt foſſil. It ſerves the purpoſe of ſoldering metals better than borax, and may be had for carriage from the ſhores of New England. The ferrugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black ſhining ſand employed to throw over writing, found on the ſhores of Italy. What is commonly uſed in London is from Genoa. The coarſe, glittering, browniſh black, is nearly of the ſame nature, but inferior in all reſpects. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Gri'ttiness. *n. ſ.* [from *gritty*.] Sandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit.

In fullers-earth he could find no ſand by the microſcope, nor any *grittineſs*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Gritty. *adj.* [from *grit*.] Full of hard particles; conſiſting of grit.

I could not diſcern the unevenneſs of the ſurface of the powder, nor the little ſhadows let fall from the *gritty* particles thereof. *Newton's Opticks.*

Gri'zelin. *adj.* [More properly *gridelin*. See **Gridelin**.]

The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others, is ſureſt to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE. *n. ſ.* [from *gris*, gray; *griſaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

O thou diſſembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a *grizzle* on thy face? *Shakeſpeare.*

Gri'zzled. *adj.* [from *grizzle*.] Interſperſed with gray.

To the boy Cæſar, ſend this *grizzled* head. *Shakeſp.*

His beard was *grizzled*: no.
—It was as I have ſeen it in his life. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

His hair juſt *grizzled*,
As in a green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Thoſe *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth, their aſſes ears to hide. *Dryd. Juv.*

Gri'zzly. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be gray and white; as is ſeen in men, though ſome earlier, ſome later; in horſes that are dappled, and turn white; and in old ſquirrels, that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To **GROAN.** *v. n.* [ᵹꞃanan, Saxon; *gronen*, Dutch.] To breathe with a hoarſe noiſe, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir
Of theſe fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Men *groan* from out of the city, and the ſoul of the wounded crieth out. *Job*, xxiv. 12.

Repenting and *groaning* for anguiſh of ſpirit. *Wiſd.* v. 3.

So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nothing can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of humanity, as for one man to ſee another ſo much himſelf as to ſigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South.*

On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Groan. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty.

Alas poor country,
Where ſighs and *groans*, and ſhrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I led to ſlaughter, and to ſlaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive. *Dryden.*

2. Any hoarſe dead ſound.

Such ſheets of fire, ſuch burſts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Gro'anful. *adj.* [*groan* and *full*.] Sad; agonizing.

Adown he keſt it with ſo puiſſant wreſt,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave againſt his mother earth a *groanful* ſound. *Spenſ.*

Groat. *n. ſ.* [*groot*, Dutch; *groſſo*, Italian.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a ſmall ſum.

My mother was wont
To call them woollen vaſſals, things created
To buy and ſell with *groats*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I dare lay a *groat*,
A tertian ague is at leaſt your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*

Imagine a perſon of quality prevailed on to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune. *Swift.*

3. **Groats.** Oats that have the hull taken off. *Ainſworth.*

GRO'CER. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *groſſer*, from *groſs*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholeſale; or from *groſſus*, a fig, which their preſent ſtate ſeems to favour.]

A *grocer* is a man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar and plumbs and ſpices for gain. *Watts's Logick.*

But ſtill the offspring of your brain ſhall prove
The *grocer*'s care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*

Gro'cery. *n. ſ.* [from *grocer*.] Grocers ware, ſuch as tea; ſugar; raiſins; ſpice.

His troops, being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Gro'geram. **Gro'gram.** **Gro'gran.** } *n. ſ.* [*gros grain*, French; *groſſogranus*, low Latin. *Ainſworth.*] Stuff woven with large woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloath'd: I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*

Natolia affords great ſtore of chamelots and *grograms*. *Sandys.*

Some men will ſay this habit of John's was neither of camel's ſkin nor any coarſe texture of its hair, but rather ſome finer weave of camelot, *grogram*, or the like. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The natural ſweetneſs and innocence of her behaviour ſhot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in *grogram* than the greateſt beauty in town had ever done in brocade. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*

Groin. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the thigh.

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;

Paſs'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound
Caſt from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*

GRO'MWELL. *n. ſ.* [*lithoſpermum*, Latin.] Gromill or graymill. A plant.

The cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into five long narrow ſegments: the flower, which is, for the moſt part, ſmall, conſiſts of one leaf, is funnel-ſhaped, and open at the top: the pointal is encompaſſed by four embryos, which become ſo many roundiſh hard poliſhed ſeeds. *Millar.*

GROOM. *n. ſ.* [*grom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a ſervant.

Then called ſhe a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

From Egypt's king ambaſſadours they come;
Them many a ſquire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*

Think then, my ſoul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom King Henry his father, a little before, had made *groom* of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's Pſalms into verſe. *Peacham on Poetry.*

Would'ſt thou be touch'd
By the preſuming hands of ſaucy *grooms*? *Dryden.*

Amid' the fold he rages, nor the ſheep
Their ſhepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryd.*

2. A young man.

I preſume for to intreat this *groom*,
And ſilly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

3. A man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dreſs'd;
All Rhodes is ſummon'd to the nuptial feaſt. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *n. ſ.* [from *grave.*]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleneſs, work in a *groove* or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little eſteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The ſcrew-plate is a kind of ſteel well tempered, with ſeveral holes in it, each leſs than other; and in thoſe holes are threads grooved inwards, into which *grooves* fit the reſpective taps that belong to them. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To **GROOVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.

The plates of iron faſtened at the bottom of the box preſerved the balance while it fell, and every joint of it was well *grooved.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

To **GROPE.** *v. n.* [ȝꞃapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot ſee.

My ſea-gown ſcarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I, to find out them. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

We *grope* for the wall like the blind, and we *grope* as if we had no eyes. *Iſaiah*, lix. 10.

They meet with darkneſs in the cleareſt light;
And *grope* at noon, as if involv'd with night. *Sandys.*

A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand upon a ſnake. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 131.

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they ſhould in the dark *grope* after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our courſe,
And with his out-ſtretch'd arms around him *grop'd*. *Addiſ.*

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I *grope* and gueſs no more, but ſee my way. *Arbuthnot.*

To **GROPE.** *v. a.* To ſearch by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to ſee.

How vigilant to *grope* mens thoughts, and to pick out ſomewhat whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to *grope* them out by twilight, and by darkneſs almoſt to diſcover that, whoſe exiſtence is evidenced by light. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *grope.*] One that ſearches in the dark.

GROSS. *adj.* [*gros*, French; *groſſo*, Italian; *craſſus*, Latin.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew ſcarce ſo *groſs* as beetles. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

There are two *groſs* volumes concerning the power of popes. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Shameful; unſeemly.

He ripely conſidered how *groſs* a thing it were for men of his quality, wiſe and grave men, to live with ſuch a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hooker, Preface.*

They can ſay that in doctrine, in diſcipline, in prayers, and in ſacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *groſs* corruptions. *Hooker, b.* iv.

So far hath the natural underſtanding, even of ſundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not diſcerned, no, not *groſs* iniquity to be ſin. *Hooker, b.* i.

3. Intellectually coarſe; palpable; impure; unrefined.

To all ſenſe 'tis *groſs*
You love my ſon: invention is aſham'd,
Againſt the proclamation of thy paſſion,
To ſay thou do'ſt not. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Examples *groſs* as earth exhort me. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Like *groſs* terms,
The prince will in the perfectneſs of time
Caſt off his followers. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Belial came laſt, than whom a ſpirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *groſs* to love
Vice for itſelf. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Is not religion ſo perfectly good in itſelf, above all, in its Author, that without the *groſſeſt* ſenſuality, we cannot but admire it. *Sprat's Sermons.*

It is a *groſs* miſtake of ſome men, to think that our wants only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

4. Inelegant; diſproportionate in bulk.

The ſun's oppreſſive ray the roſeat bloom
Of beauty blaſting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature *groſs*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

5. Thick; not refined; not pure.

It is manifeſt, that when the eye ſtandeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *groſſer*, things ſhew greater; but contrariwiſe, when the eye is placed in the *groſſer* medium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Of elements,
The *groſſer* feeds the purer; earth the ſea,
Earth and the ſea feed air. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Light fumes are merry, *groſſer* fumes are ſad;
Both are the reaſonable ſoul run mad. *Dryden's Fables.*

Or ſuck the miſts in *groſſer* air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.

If ſhe doth then the ſubtile ſenſe excel,
How *groſs* are they that drown her in the blood? *Davies.*

And in clear dream and ſolemn viſion,
Tell her of things that no *groſs* ear can hear. *Milton.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare ſtating of the queſtion with perſpicuity and juſtneſs, than others by talking of it in *groſs* confuſion for whole hours together. *Watts*

7. Coarſe; rough; oppoſite to delicate.

Fine and delicate ſculptures are helped with nearneſs, and *groſs* with diſtance. *Wotton's Architecture.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

GROSS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with diſorder'd haſte
The deep-cut keels upon the ſands might run;
Or, if with caution leiſurely were paſt
Their numerous *groſs* might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

Several caſuiſts are of opinion, that, in a battle, you ſhould diſcharge upon the *groſs* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular perſon. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The *groſs* of the people can have no other proſpect in changes and revolutions than of publick bleſſings. *Addiſon.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts.

Certain general inducements are uſed to make ſaleable your cauſe in *groſs*. *Hooker, Preface.*

There was an opinion in *groſs*, that the ſoul was immortal. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Remember, ſon,
You are a general: other wars require you;
For ſee the Saxon *groſs* begins to move. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

Notwithſtanding the decay and loſs of ſundry trades and manufactures, yet, in the *groſs*, we ſhip off now one-third part more of the manufactures, as alſo lead and tin, than we did twenty years paſt. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

3. Not individual, but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they come to him by the *groſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I cannot inſtantly raiſe up the *groſs*
Of full three thouſand ducats. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

You ſee the united deſign of many perſons to make up one figure: after they have ſeparated themſelves in many petty diviſions, they rejoin one by one into a *groſs*. *Dryden.*

4. The chief part; the main maſs.

Comets, out of queſtion, have likewiſe power and effect over the *groſs* and maſs of things. *Bacon, Eſſay* 24.

The articulate ſounds are more confuſed, though the *groſs* of the ſound be greater. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*Groſſe*, French.]

It is made up only of that ſimple idea of an unit repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make thoſe diſtinct ſimple modes of a dozen, a *groſs*, and a million. *Locke.*

GRO'SSLY. *adv.* [from *groſs.*]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarſely: as, *this matter is* groſsly *pulverized.*

2. Without ſubtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarſely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been ſo *groſsly* and ſhamefully abuſed in the church of Rome, where they remain, are ſcandalous. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 12.

Treaſon and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils ſworn to other's purpoſe;
Working ſo *groſsly* in a natural cauſe,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shak. Hen.* V.

And thine eyes
See it ſo *groſsly* ſhown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they ſpeak it. *Shakeſpeare.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deſerv'd it?
—Speak not ſo *groſsly*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

What I have ſaid has been forced from me, by ſeeing a noble ſort of poetry ſo happily reſtored by one man, and ſo *groſsly* copied by almoſt all the reſt. *Dryden.*

If at any time I ſpeak of light and rays as coloured, or endued with colours, I would be underſtood to ſpeak not philoſophically and properly, but *groſsly*, and according to ſuch conceptions as vulgar people, in ſeeing all theſe experiments, would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opticks.*

While it is ſo difficult to learn the ſprings and motives of ſome facts, it is no wonder they ſhould be ſo *groſsly* miſrepreſented to the publick by curious inquiſitive heads. *Swift.*

GRO'SSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *groſs.*]

1. Coarſeneſs; not ſubtilty; thickneſs; greatneſs of parts.

The purpoſe is perſpicuous even as ſubſtance,
Whoſe *groſſneſs* little characters ſum up. *Shakeſpeare.*

And I will purge that mortal *groſſneſs* ſo,
That thou ſhalt like an airy ſpirit go. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cauſe of the epilepſy from the ſtomach is the *groſſneſs* of the vapours which riſe and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, № 966.

Then all this earthly *groſſneſs* quit;
Attir'd with ſtars we ſhall for ever ſit,
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

This being the firſt colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the fineſt and moſt tranſparent ſkies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *groſſneſs* requiſite to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known
Th' oppoſing body's *groſſneſs*, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatneſs; unwieldy corpulence.

Wiſe men that be over-fat and fleſhy, go to ſojourn abroad at the temperate diet of ſome ſober man; and ſo, by little and little, eat away the *groſſneſs* that is in them. *Aſcham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarſeneſs.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltineſs of my mind drove the *groſſneſs* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shak.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at leaſt from the *groſſneſs* of thoſe faults I mentioned. *Dryden.*

What a *groſſneſs* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clariſſa.*

GROT. *n. ſ.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure.

In the remoteſt wood and lonely *grot*,
Certain to meet that worſt of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful ſee the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

GROTE'SQUE. *adj.* [*groteſque*, French; *grotteſco*, Italian.] Diſtorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

The champaign head
Of a ſteep wilderneſs, whoſe hairy ſides
With thicket overgrown, *groteſque* and wild,
Acceſs deny'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

There is yet a lower ſort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *groteſque* is in a picture: the perſons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners falſe, that is, inconſiſting with the characters of mankind: *groteſque* painting is the juſt reſemblance of this. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew,
Nor lines, nor looks, nor ſhades, nor colours true,
And this *groteſque* deſign expos'd to publick view. *Dryd.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Groteſco roofs, and ſtucco floors. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*

GRO'TTO. *n. ſ.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or cave made for coolneſs. It is not uſed properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their careleſs chiefs to the cool *grottoes* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to ſhade them from the ſun. *Dryden.*

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

GROVE. *n. ſ.* [from *grave.*] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move:
Within this three mile may you ſee it coming;
I ſay, a moving *grove*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;
Thrice happy iſles! *Milton.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*. *Blackmore.*

Baniſh'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth ſeeks ſhelter in the *grove*. *Granville.*

Can fierce paſſions vex his breaſt,
While every gale is peace, and every *grove*
Is melody? *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **GRO'VEL.** *v. n.* [*gruſde*, Iſlandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground feel.*]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The ſteel-head paſſage wrought,
And through his ſhoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground
He *groveling* fell, all gored in his guſhing wound. *Spenſer.*

What ſeeſt thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!
If ſo, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the ſame. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Now they lie
Groveling and proſtrate on yon lake of fire. *Par. Loſt.*

Upon thy belly *groveling* thou ſhalt go. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to ſhew themſelves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I muſt diſclaim whate'er he can expreſs;
His *groveling* ſenſe will ſhow my paſſion leſs. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *groveling.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GROUND. *n. ſ.* [ȝꞃunꝺ, Saxon; *grondt*, Daniſh.]

1. The earth, conſidered as ſolid, or as low.

Iſrael ſhall go on dry *ground* through the ſea. *Ex.* xiv. 16.

From the other hill
To their fix'd ſtation, all in bright array,
The cherubim deſcended, on the *ground*
Gliding meteorous. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. The earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water.

I have made man and beaſt upon the *ground*. *Jer.* xxvii. 5.

There was dew upon all the *ground*. *Judg.* vi. 40.

We will light on him as dew falleth on the *ground*. 2 *Sam.*

Too late young Turnus the deluſion found;
Far on the ſea, ſtill making from the *ground*. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Land; country.

The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.

With theſe came they, who from the bord'ring flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names
Of Baalim and Aſhtaroth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

5. Farm; eſtate; poſſeſſion.

Uneaſy ſtill within theſe narrow bounds,
Thy next deſign is on thy neighbour's *grounds*:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own ſeems thin, becauſe it is thy own. *Dryd. Juv.*

6. The floor or level of the place.

Wherefore ſhould I ſmite thee to the *ground*? 2 *Sam.* ii. 22.

Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*. 1 *Sam.* v. 4.

A multitude ſit on the *ground*. *Matt.* xv. 35.

7. Dregs; lees; fæces; that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.

Set by them cyder, verjuice, ſour drink, or *grounds*. *Mort.*

Some inſiſt upon having had particular ſucceſs in ſtopping gangrenes, from the uſe of the *grounds* of ſtrong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. The firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.

We ſee the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with ſhadows and darkſome colours. *Hakewell on Providence.*

When ſolid bodies, ſenſible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and tranſparent *grounds*, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more diſtinguiſhable, than that with which they are encompaſſed. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

9. The fundamental ſubſtance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are ſupported.

Indeed it was but juſt that the fineſt lines in nature ſhould be drawn upon the moſt durable *ground*. *Pope.*

10. The plain ſong; the tune on which deſcants are raiſed.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And ſtand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that *ground* I'll build a holy deſcant. *Shakeſp.*

11. Firſt hint; firſt traces of an invention; that which gives occaſion to the reſt.

Though jealouſy of ſtate th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground*;
That way the tyrant had reſerv'd to fly,
Purſuing hate, now ſerv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryd.*

12. The firſt principles of knowledge.

The concords will eaſily be known, if the fore *grounds* be thoroughly beaten in. *Preface to Accidence.*

Here ſtateſmen, or of them they which can read,
May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Donne.*

After evening repaſts 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be beſt taken up in the eaſy *grounds* of religion, and the ſtory of Scripture. *Milton on Education.*

13. The fundamental cauſe; the true reaſon; original principle.

He deſired the ſteward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*

Making happineſs the *ground* of his unhappineſs, and good news the argument of his ſorrow. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The uſe and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and firſt original cauſes from whence they have ſprung be unknown. *Hooker, b.* i. § 1.

Thou could'ſt not have diſcern'd
Fraud in the ſerpent, ſpeaking as he ſpake,
No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the cauſes of their miſadventures. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well. *Roſcomm.*

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true. *Dryden.*

If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is ſome *ground* and reaſon for theſe fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*

Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his ſentiments. *Swift.*

The miraculous increaſe of the profeſſors of Chriſtianity was without any viſible *grounds* and cauſes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

14. The field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed, when theſe men roſe;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or haſten'd at the leaſt upon this *ground*. *Daniel.*

15. The ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to loſe *ground*. *Sidney.*

Heartleſs they fought, and quitted ſoon their *ground*,
While our's with eaſy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

He has loſt *ground* at the latter end of the day, by purſuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Senepa. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

16. The intervening ſpace between the flier and purſuer.

Ev'ning miſt,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the mariſh glides,
And gathers *ground* faſt at the labourer's heel,
Homeward returning. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to ſee another they get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the purſuits of glory. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Even whilſt we ſpeak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment. *Addiſon.*

17. The ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors.

Hadſt thou ſway'd as kings ſhould do,
Giving no *ground* unto the houſe of York,
They never then had ſprung. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

If they get *ground* and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of ſteel,
To make them ſtronger. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He will ſtand his *ground* againſt all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worſt enemies of the two; but are even ſubdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph ſo glorioſly over the others. *Atterbury's Serm.*

18. State of progreſs or receſſion.

I have known ſo many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being ſo familiar in Auſtria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*

The ſquirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: ſhe runs ſpace, and wearies herſelf with her continual motion, and gets no *ground*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

19. The foil to ſet a thing off.

Like bright metal on a ſullen *ground*,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to ſet it off. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Gro'und. *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground.

Wherever ſhe had *grounded* her foot, neither gods nor men could force her to retire. *Rambler.*

2. To found as upon cauſe or principle.

Wiſdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of compariſon. *Hooker, b.* i. § 8.

It may ſerve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine ſhall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryden.*

Some eminent ſpirit, having ſignalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reaſon, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a ſingle perſon than a multitude. *Swift.*

3. To ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph.* iii. 17.

Gro'und. The preterite and part. paſt. of *grind*.

He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and *ground* it to powder. *Exod.* xxxii. 20.

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*
And poliſh'd, looks a diamond? *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Gro'und is much uſed in compoſition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

Gro'und-ash. *n.ſ.* A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough *ground-aſh* the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden's Æn.*

Some cut the young aſhes off about an inch above the ground, which cauſes them to make very large ſtraight ſhoots, which they call *ground-aſh*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Gro'und-bait. *n.ſ.* [from *ground* and *bait*.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you deſign to angle, ſinks to the bottom, and draws the fiſh to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to caſt your *ground-bait*, and to fiſh. *Walton's Angler.*

Gro'und-floor. *n.ſ.* [*ground* and *floor*.] The lower ſtory of a houſe.

Gro'und-ivy. *n.ſ.* [*hedera terreſtris*, Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

The ſhoots trail upon the ground, and emit roots from almoſt every joint, which faſten themſelves into the earth: the leaves are roundiſh, thick, rough, and crenated on the edges: the helmet of the flower is roundiſh, bifid, and reflexed: the beard or lower lip is trifid, or cut into three ſegments: the middle ſegment is broad and bifid, and the flowers are produced at the joints of the ſhoots. The ſpecies are, firſt, common *ground-ivy*, or gill-go-by-ground; and ſecond, leſſer *ground-ivy*. *Millar.*

Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the moſt excellent uſe and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

Gro'und-oak. *n.ſ.* [*ground* and *oak*.]

If the planting of oaks were more in uſe for underwoods, it would ſpoil the coopers trade for the making of hoops, either of hazel or aſh; becauſe one hoop made of the young ſhoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlaſt ſix of the beſt aſh. *Mortimer.*

Gro'und-pine. *n.ſ.* [*chamæpitys*, Latin.]

The leaves are narrow and trifid; the flower labiated: the place of the creſt of the flower is ſupplied with little teeth: the lower lip is divided into three parts, the middle ſegment being ſplit again into two parts. The flowers rarely grow in whorles, but one or two are produced at the wings of the leaves. *Millar.*

The whole plant has a very ſingular ſmell, reſembling that of reſin; whence its name *ground-pine*. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in ſome places on the ditch-banks by roadſides. It is highly extolled, by the generality of medical writers, as an aperient, cephalick, and nervous medicine; but it is however little uſed at preſent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Gro'und-plate. *n.ſ.* [In architecture.] The outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tennons. In theſe alſo are mortiſes made to receive the tennons of the joiſts, the ſummer and girders; and ſometimes the trimmers for the ſtair-caſe and chimney way, and the binding joiſt. *Harris.*

In the orthographical ſchemes there ſhould be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the ſeveral ſizes of the *ground-plates*, breaſt-ſummers, and beams. *Mortimer.*

Gro'und-plot. *n.ſ.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where canſt thou find any ſmall *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

Gro'und-rent. *n.ſ.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five-ſevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Gro'und-room. *n.ſ.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beſeeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwiſe it would be impoſſible for an artiſt of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler*, Nº 88.

Gro'undedly. *adv.* [from *grounded*.] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the firſt hint of ſpeaking *groundedly*, and to the purpoſe, upon this ſubject. *Glanville.*

Gro'undless. *n.ſ.* [from *ground*.] Void of reaſon; without ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundleſs* fear
Do that dear fooliſh boſom tear. *Prior.*

We have great reaſon to look upon the high pretenſions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundleſs*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who diſtinguiſh themſelves by their zeal for the preſent eſtabliſhment, ſhould be careful to diſcover ſuch a reverence for religion, as may ſhew how *groundleſs* that reproach is which is caſt upon them, of being averſe to our national worſhip. *Freeholder*, Nº 129.

Gro'undlessly. *adv.* [from *groundleſs*.] Without reaſon; without cauſe; without juſt reaſon.

Divers perſons have produced the like by ſpirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundleſsly* aſcribed the effect to ſome peculiar quality of thoſe two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

Gro'undlessness. *n.ſ.* [from *groundleſs*.] Want of juſt reaſon.

He durſt not cite the words either of my book or ſermons, leſt the reader ſhould have diſcovered the notorious falſhood and *groundleſſneſs* of his calumny. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Gro'undling. *n.ſ.* [from *ground*.] A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar. *Hanmer.*

It offends me to the ſoul, to hear a robuſteous perriwig-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to very rags, to ſplit the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Gro'undly. *adv.* [from *ground*.] Upon principles, ſolidly; not ſuperficially.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himſelf, in uſing by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory ſake, into ſhorter room. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

Gro'undsel. *n.ſ.* [ᵹꝛunꝺ and ꞅyle, the baſis, Saxon, perhaps from *ſella*, Latin.] The timber or raiſed pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outſide about half an inch into the frame; and all theſe rabbets, but that on the *groundſel*, are grooved ſquare; but the rabbet on the *groundſel* is levelled downwards, that rain or ſnow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Gro'undsel. *n.ſ.* [*ſenecio*, Latin.]

It hath a floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets, divided into ſeveral ſegments ſitting on the embryo, contained in an empalement conſiſting of one leaf, and divided into many parts, afterwards becoming of a conical figure: the embryo afterwards becomes a ſeed, furniſhed with down; at which time the empalement is reflexed, to make way for the ſeeds to eſcape. *Millar.*

Gro'undwork. *n.ſ.* [*ground* and *work*.]

1. The ground; the firſt ſtratum; the firſt part of the whole; that to which the reſt is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the ſkies are clear, is ſeen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The *groundwork* is of ſtars. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The firſt part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main ſkill and *ground-work* will be to temper them ſuch lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. Firſt principle; original reaſon.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheleſs true and certain, however they through ignorance diſguiſe the ſame, or through vanity. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The morals is the firſt buſineſs of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his inſtruction. *Dryden.*

Group. *n.ſ.* [*grouppe*, French; *groppo*, Italian.] A crowd; a cluſter; a huddle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, beſides the principal figures which compoſe it, and are placed in the midſt of it, there are leſs *groups* or knots of figures diſpoſed at proper diſtances, which are parts of the piece, and ſeem to carry on the ſame deſign in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which repreſents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addiſon.*

You ſhould try your graving tools
On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*

To **Group.** *v.a.* [*groupper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and diſpoſing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* ſuch a multitude of different objects, preſerving ſtill the juſtice and conformity of ſtyle and colouring. *Prior.*

Grouse. *n.ſ.* A kind of fowl; a heathcock.

The 'ſquires in ſcorn will fly the houſe
For better game, and look for *grouſe*. *Swift.*

Grout. *n.ſ.* [ᵹꝛuꞇ, Saxon. In Scotland they call it *groats*.]

1. Coarſe meal; pollard.

King Hardicnute, 'midſt Danes and Saxons ſtout,
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*:
Which diſh its priſtine honour ſtill retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in ſplendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey ſome condenſe, ſome purge the *grout*;
The reſt, in cells apart, the liquid nectar ſhout. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*Agriomelum*, Latin.]

To **GROW.** *v.n.* preter. *grew*; part. paſſ. *grown*. [ᵹꝛopan, Saxon; *groeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increaſe by vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nouriſheth man; but it is thy word which preſerveth them. *Wiſd.* xvi. 26.

He cauſeth the graſs to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the ſervice of man. *Pſalm* civ. 14.

2. To be produced by vegetation.

Ye ſhall eat this year ſuch things as *grow* of themſelves. *2 Kings*, xix. 29.

In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which ſince is brought into Europe to dye red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the firſt is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after *groweth* of a muſhroom-colour, and full of light duſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

But ſay, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far?
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.

In colder regions men compoſe
Poiſon with art; but here it *grows*. *Waller.*

Thoſe tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,
And viſit mountains where they once did *grow*. *Waller.*

3. To ſhoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender oſiers, take the bow;
And as they firſt are faſhion'd, always *grow*. *Dryden.*

4. To increaſe in ſtature.

I long with all my heart to ſee the prince;
I hope he is much *grown* ſince laſt I ſaw him. *Shakeſp.*

The poor man had nothing, ſave one little ew-lamb, which he had bought and reared up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Sam.* xii. 3.

Thine own things, and ſuch as are *grown* up with thee, canſt thou not know. *2 Eſdr.* iv. 10.

5. To come to manhood from infancy.

Now the prince *groweth* up faſt to be a man, and is of a ſweet and excellent diſpoſition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be conſidered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown* up. *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow* up in vanity and folly. *Wake.*

6. To iſſue, as plants from a ſoil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will ſeem not ſtuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

7. To increaſe in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a ſtay: as for nails, they *grow* continually. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Then their numbers ſwell,
And *grow* upon us. *Denham.*

Diviſions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To improve; to make progreſs.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. *2 Peter*, iii. 18.

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelaſgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

9. To advance to any ſtate.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,
Is faſhion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shakeſpeare.*

They doubted whereunto this would *grow*. *Acts*, v. 24.

The king, by this time, was *grown* to ſuch an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foreſight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he ſhall *grow*,
The greedy ſailor ſhall the ſeas forego. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Verſe, or the other harmony of proſe, I have ſo long ſtudied and practiſed, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any ſtate gradually.

After they *grew* to reſt upon number, rather competent than vaſt, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diverſions, and the like; and they *grew* more ſkilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The treſpaſſes of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their ſins are got beyond all reſtraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some ſeeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governour, will not attempt redreſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to *grow* faſt on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempeſts, then fell abundantly. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one ſtate to another; to become either better or worſe; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shakeſp.*

Hence, hence, and to ſome barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of ſo long a flight. *Dryden.*

Patient of command
In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his maſter's board for food. *Dryden's Æn.*

We may trade and be buſy, and *grow* poor by it, unleſs we regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unleſs you can ſupply the loſs of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*

Delos, by being reckoned a ſacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

13. To proceed as from a cauſe.

What will *grow* out of ſuch errours, as maſked under the cloak of divine authority, impoſſible it is that ever the wit of man ſhould imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we ſet light by that cuſtom of reading, from whence ſo precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker, b.* v.

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why ſhould damage *grow* to the hurt of the king? *Ezra*, iv. 22.

Scipio Naſica feared leſt, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleneſs or civil diſſention. *Abbot.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from ſo many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n juſt the ſum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholis. *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

15. To adhere; to ſtick together.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends,
I' th' war do *grow* together. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues ſo for at leaſt ſix months without eating. *Walton's Angler.*

In burnings and ſcaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together: the chin would *grow* to the breaſt, and the arms to the ſides, were they not hindered. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

16. To ſwell: a ſea term.

Mariners are uſed to the tumbling and rolling of ſhips from ſide to ſide, when the ſea is never ſo little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

Gro'wer. *n.ſ.* [from *grow*.] An increaſer.

It will grow to a great bigneſs, being the quickeſt *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Growl.** *v.n.* [*grollen*, Flemiſh.]

1. To ſnarl or murmur like an angry cur.

They roam amid' the fury of their heart,
And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Dogs in this country are of the ſize of common maſtiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a fooliſh handkerchief! and then he would *growl* ſo manfully. *Gay.*

Grown. The participle paſſive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the ſlothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of underſtanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Proverbs*, xxiv. 30, 31.

3. Arrived at full growth or ſtature.

I ſaw lately a pair of China ſhoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would ſcarce have been big enough for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

Growth. *n.ſ.* [from *grow*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increaſe of vegetation.

Deep in the palace, of long *growth* there ſtood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.

Thoſe trees that have the ſloweſt *growth*, are, for that reaſon, of the longeſt continuance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Product; thing produced.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the proſperous *growth* of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Waller.*

The trade of a country ariſes from the native *growths* of the ſoil or ſeas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that this ſtory was of Engliſh *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this ſubject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this diſeaſe, where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Increaſe of ſtature; advance to maturity.

They ſay my ſon of York
Has almoſt overta'en him in his *growth*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

The ſtag, now conſcious of his fatal *growth*,
To ſome dark covert his retreat had made. *Denham.*

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the laſt period of life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to conſider the *growth* of his own eſtate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing ſtill in the former manner. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

Gro'wthead. } *n. ſ.* [from *groſs* or *great head*; *capito*,
Gro'wtnol. } Latin.]

1. A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow.

Though ſleeping one hour refreſheth his ſong,
Yet truſt not Hob *growthead* for ſleeping too long. *Tuſſer.*

To **GRUB.** *v. a.* [*graban*, preter. *grôb*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to deſtroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the ſoil.

A fooliſh heir cauſed all the buſhes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Foreſt land,
From whence the ſurly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryd.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unthriftineſs. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are moſt of them *grubbed* up, ſince the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addiſon.*

Grub. *n. ſ.* [from *grubbing* or mining.]

1. A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
'Till ſhooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed ſtings. *Dryden.*

Sometimes they are eaten with *grubs*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

The *grub*,
Oft unobſerv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her ſecret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaſeleſs. *Phillips.*

2. A ſhort thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

John Romane, a ſhort clowniſh *grub*, would bear the whole carcaſe of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

To **Gru'bble.** *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German, from *grub*.] To feel in the dark.

Thou haſt a colour;
Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee:
Blind men ſay white feels ſmooth, and black feels rough:
Thou haſt a rugged ſkin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

Gru'bstreet. *n. ſ.* Originally the name of a ſtreet in Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *Grubſtreet*.

Χαῖρ᾽ Ἰθάκη, μετ᾽ ἄεθλα, μετ᾽ ἄλγεα πικρὰ
Ἀσπασίως τεὸν οὖδας ἱκάνομαι.

The firſt part, though calculated only for the meridian of *Grubſtreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better ſort. *Arbuth.*

I'd ſooner ballads write, and *Grubſtreet* lays. *Gay.*

To **GRUDGE.** *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to Skinner, which in French is to grind or eat. In this ſenſe we ſay of one who reſents any thing ſecretly, *he chews it*. *Grwgnach*, in Welſh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling moroſe countenance.]

1. To envy; to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent.

What means this baniſhing me from your counſels? Do you love your ſorrow ſo well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Sidn.*

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleaſures, to cut off my train. *Shakeſp.*

He ſtruggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, iſſuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

Theſe clamours with diſdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* the praiſe, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryd.*

Do not, as ſome men, run upon the tilt, and taſte of the ſediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative diſpoſition. *Spect.*

Let us conſider the ample proviſion of waters, thoſe inexhauſted treaſures of the ocean; and though ſome have *grudged* the great ſhare that it takes of the ſurface of the earth, yet we ſhall propoſe this too, as a conſpicuous mark and character of the wiſdom of God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I have often heard the Preſbyterians ſay they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Let me at leaſt a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryden.*

You ſteer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify whate'er the great deſire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*

They have *grudged* thoſe contributions, which have ſet our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addiſ.*

To **Grudge.** *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curſe, whereunto idolatry maketh ſubject; nor is there cauſe why the guilty ſuſtaining the ſame ſhould *grudge* or complain of injuſtice. *Hooker.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

Many times they go with as great *grudging* to ſerve in his majeſty's ſhips, as if it were to be ſlaves in the gallies. *Raleigh.*

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one againſt another, brethren, leſt ye be condemned. *James*, v. 9.

4. To wiſh in ſecret. A low word.

E'en in the moſt ſincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* ſtill to be a knave. *Dryden's Medal.*

5. To give or have any uneaſy remains. I know not whether the word in this ſenſe be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has paſſed the ſieve.

My Dolabella,
Haſt thou not ſtill ſome *grudgings* of thy fever? *Dryden.*

Grudge. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; ſullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Corinth, were thought ſtill would conclude there. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Two houſholds, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakeſp.*

Let me go in to ſee the generals:
There is ſome *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Deep-feſter'd hate;
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from ſire to ſon. *Tate's Juv.*

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to ſhew his *grudge*,
Clapt aſs's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingneſs to benefit.

4. Envy; odium; invidious cenſure.

Thoſe to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

4. Remorſe of conſcience. *Ainſworth.*

5. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe. *Ainſw.*

Gru'dgingly. *adj.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could ſcent a plenteous board;
Then to be ſure they never fail'd their lord:
The reſt was form, and bare attendance paid;
They drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd. *Dryden.*

Gru'el. *n. ſ.* [*gruau*, *gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-ſtrangl'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and ſlab. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the ſtrength of water *gruel*? *Prior.*

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped, poſſet-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbuth.*

GRUFF. *adj.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aſpect; harſh of manners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, ſat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff diſcontent, through ignorance miſled. *Garth.*

The appellation of honour was ſuch an one the *gruff*, ſuch an one the ſtocky. *Addiſon.*

Gru'ffly. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harſhly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot ſtood,
All ſheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god. *Dryden.*

Gru'ffness. *n. ſ.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedneſs of mien; harſhneſs of look or voice.

Grum. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; ſurly; ſevere. A low word.

Nic looked ſour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To **GRU'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*grommelen*, *grommen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with diſcontent.

A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl ſhall find. *Shakeſp.*

Thou *grumbleſt* and raileſt every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatneſs as Cerberus is at Proſerpina's beauty. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Th' accurſt Philiſtian ſtands on th' other ſide,
Grumbling aloud, and ſmiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, becauſe they miſs of what they think their due. *South's Sermons.*

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is ſuperfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want this, becauſe we have it not. *L'Eſtrange.*

L'Avare, not uſing half his ſtore,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he ſees the toils are ſet,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, ſcours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with ſullen pleaſure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryd.*

3. To make a hoarſe rattle.

Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice. *Motteux.*

Like a ſtorm
That gathers black upon the frowning ſky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Vapours foul
Daſh on the mountains brow, and ſhake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomſon's Winter.*

Gru'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a diſcontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will ſtand by it: if I made them of ſilver, it would be the ſame thing to the *grumbler*. *Swift.*

Gru'mbling. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through diſcontent; a grudge.

I have ſerv'd
Without or grudge or *grumblings*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

GRUME. *n. ſ.* [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

Gru'mly. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; moroſely.

Gru'mmel. *n. ſ.* [*lithoſpermum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

Gru'mous. *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due conſiſtence, the ſerum ſaline, and of a yellowiſh green. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Gru'mousness. *n. ſ.* [from *grumous*.] Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor.

The cauſe may be referred either to the coagulation of the ſerum, or *grumouſneſs* of the blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Gru'nsel. *n. ſ.* [More uſually *groundſil*, unleſs Milton intended to preſerve the Saxon ᵹꞃunꝺ.] The groundſil; the lower part of the building.

Next came one
Who mourn'd in earneſt, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunſel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and ſham'd his worſhippers. *Milton.*

To **GRUNT.** } *v. n.* [*grunnio*, Latin.] To murmur like
To **GRUNTLE.** } a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,
Like horſe, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lament, ye ſwine! in *gruntings* ſpend your grief;
For you, like me, have loſt your ſole relief. *Gay's Paſt.*

Thy brinded boars may ſlumber undiſmay'd,
Or *grunt* ſecure beneath the cheſnut ſhade. *Tickell.*

The ſcolding quean to louder notes doth riſe,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round. *Swift.*

Grunt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The noiſe of a hog.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of purſuing dogs;
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful ſqueak,
Poor ſwine, as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryd.*

From hence were heard
The *grunts* of briſtled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's Æn.*

Gru'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *grunt*.]

1. He that grunts.

2. A kind of fiſh. [χρομὶς.] *Ainſworth.*

Gru'ntling. *n. ſ.* [from *grunt*.] A young hog.

To **Grutch.** *v. n.* [corrupted for the ſake of rhyme from *grudge*.] To envy; to repine; to be diſcontented.

The poor at the encloſure doth *grutch*,
Becauſe of abuſes that fall;
Leſt ſome men ſhould have but too much,
And ſome again nothing at all. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

But what we're born for we muſt bear,
Our frail condition it is ſuch,
That what to all may happen here,
If't chance to me, I muſt not *grutch*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Grutch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To ſhoot at foes, and ſometimes pullets;
To whom he bore ſo fell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any ſuch. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Gry. *n. ſ.* [γρῦ.] Any thing of little value: as, the paring of the nails. *Dict.*

Guaia'cum. *n. ſ.* [See Lignum-vitæ.]

Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient, and promotes diſcharges by ſweat and urine. It is an excellent medicine in many chronick caſes, and was once famous for curing the venereal diſeaſe, which it ſtill does ſingly in warmer climates, but with us we find it inſufficient. We have a reſin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*, given in the ſame caſes with the famous balſamum polycreſtum. *Hill.*

Guarante'e. *n. ſ.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot ſecure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South's Sermons.*

A prince diſtinguiſhed by being a patron of Proteſtants, and *guarantee* of the Weſtphalian treaty. *Addiſ. on the War.*

To **Gua'ranty.** *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to ſecure the performance of any articles.

To **GUARD.** *v. a.* [*garder*, French, from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity.

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder ſhall. *Waller.*

Your pow'r you never uſe, but for defence,
To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not ſlow
To *guard* their ſhore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* againſt the ſtorms. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To preſerve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's ſelf againſt this particular imperfection, becauſe it is that which our nature very ſtrongly inclines us to. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. To provide againſt objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumſtance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Notes on Odyſſ.*

5. To adorn with liſts, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shakeſpeare.*

See a fellow
In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

To **Guard.** *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of caution or defence.

There are other nice caſes, in which a man muſt *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier on Popularity.*

To *guard* againſt ſuch miſtakes, it is neceſſary to acquaint ourſelves a little with words. *Watts's Logick.*

Guard. *n. ſ.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonick.]

1. A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 28.

Up into heav'n, from paradiſe, in haſte
Th' angelick *guards* aſcended, mute, and ſad,
For man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His *guards* behold him ſoaring through the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in cloſe by the ſtrict *guards* of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

He muſt be truſted to his own conduct, ſince there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, uſurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and ſpies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A ſtate of caution; a ſtate of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the ſtate eccleſiaſtical, cauſed him to ſtand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is wiſdom to keep ourſelves upon a *guard*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Now he ſtood collected and prepar'd,
For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*. *Dryd.*

Men are always upon their *guard* againſt an appearance of deſign. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expreſſion.

They have expreſſed themſelves with as few *guards* and reſtrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.

5. Part of the hilt of a ſword.

Gua'rdage. *n. ſ.* [from *guard*.] State of wardſhip.

A maid ſo tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the ſooty boſom
Of ſuch a thing as thou. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Gu'arder. *n. ſ.* One who guards. *Ainſworth.*

Gua'rdian. *n. ſ.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to ſupply the want of parents.

I am ſorry for her, as I have juſt cauſe, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,
Choak up the ſtreets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the intereſt of the three girls. *Arbuth.*

2. One to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,
Made you my *guardians*, my depoſitaries;
But kept a reſervation to be follow'd
With ſuch a number. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. A repoſitory or ſtorehouſe. Not uſed.

Where is Duncan's body?
——Carried to Colmeſkill,
The ſacred ſtorehouſe of his predeceſſors,
And *guardian* of their bones. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Gua'rdian *of the Spiritualties.* He to whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of any dioceſe is committed, during the vacancy of the ſee. He may be either *guardian* in law, or *jure magiſtratus*, as the archbiſhop is of any dioceſe within his province; or *guardian* by delegation, as he whom the archbiſhop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowel.*

Gua'rdian. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant.

My charming patroneſs protects me unſeen, like my *guardian* angel; and ſhuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by ſtealth, and conceals the giver, when ſhe beſtows the gift. *Dryden's Dedication to Cleomenes.*

Thus ſhall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promis'd Father of the future age. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the ſtarry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

Gua'rdianship. *n. ſ.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate ſtretched his patent for the cure of ſouls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianſhip* over goods and chattels. *L'Eſtr.*

Theſeus is the firſt who eſtabliſhed the popular ſtate in Athens, aſſigning to himſelf the *guardianſhip* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift.*

Gua'rdless. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardleſs* herd, their keeper ſlain,
Ruſhes a tyger in the Lybian plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardleſs* and undefended, muſt needs have been a double incitement. *South's Sermons.*

Gua'rdship. *n. ſ.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How bleſt am I, by ſuch a man led!
Under whoſe wiſe and careful *guardſhip*
I now deſpiſe fatigue and hardſhip. *Swift.*

2. [*Guard* and *ſhip*.] A king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

Gua'iava. } *n. ſ.*
Gua'va. }

The flowers conſiſt of five leaves, produced in a circular order, having many ſtamina or threads ſurrounding the ovary: the ovary is of a long tubulous figure, which becomes a fleſhy fruit, crowned on the top, and containing many ſmall hard ſeeds. The fruit, ſays Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholſome. They have only this inconvenience, that, being very aſtringent, they ſtop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

GUBERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*gubernatio*, Latin.] Government; ſuperintendency; ſuperiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is tranſacted by the man Jeſus, inhabited by the Divine Power and Wiſdom, and employed as a medium or conſcious inſtrument of this extenſive *gubernation*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

GU'DGEON. *n. ſ.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers, eaſily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man eaſily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbots dignify my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

This he did to draw you in, like ſo many *gudgeons*, to ſwallow his falſe arguments. *Swift.*

2. Something to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage; a bait; an allurement: *gudgeons* being commonly uſed as baits for pike.

But fiſh not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUE'RDON. *n. ſ.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, French.] A reward; a recompence. A word now no longer in uſe.

He hearken'd, and did ſtay from further harms,
To gain ſo goodly *guerdon* as ſhe ſpake. *Fairy Queen.*
But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed ſtands herſelf ſo mock'd to ſee,
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,
For ſo misfeigning her true knight to be. *Fairy Queen.*

He ſhall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the juſt *guerdon* of all his former villainies. *Knolles.*

Fame is the ſpur that the clear ſpirit doth raiſe
To ſcorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burſt out into ſudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred ſheers,
And ſlits the thin-ſpun life. *Milton.*

To GUESS. *v. a.* [*ghiſſen*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and ſhallow innocents!
You cannot *gueſs* who cauſ'd your father's death. *Shak.*
Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard.
—Hum! I *gueſs* at it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He that, by reaſon of his ſwift motions, can inform himſelf of all places and preparations, ſhould he not very often *gueſs* rightly of things to come, where God pleaſeth not to give impediment? *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

There iſſue ſwarming bands
Of ambuſh'd men, whom, by their arms and dreſs,
To be Taxcallan enemies I *gueſs*. *Dryd. Indian Emperor.*

The ſame author ventures to *gueſs* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *gueſs*,
How that ungrateful charming maid
My pureſt paſſion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly.

One may *gueſs* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himſelf had a right opinion concerning the true God. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common ſoldier by his name in his army, it may be *gueſſed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his leſſons by heart. *Locke.*

GUESS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the *gueſs* of their true ſtrength and forces. *Shakeſp.*
A poet muſt confeſs
His art's like phyſick, but a happy *gueſs*. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a leſs, upon uncertain *gueſſes*, before a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make ſome *gueſs* at the diſtinction of things, into thoſe that are according to, above, and contrary to reaſon. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *gueſs*,
Let us for once a child of truth confeſs. *Prior.*

GUE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *gueſs*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *gueſſers*, that the laſt fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*

If fortune ſhould pleaſe but to take ſuch a crochet,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's ſucceſſor,
To give the lawn-ſleeves, a mitre and rochet,
Whom would'ſt thou reſemble? I leave thee a *gueſſer*. *Swift.*

GUE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *gueſſing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly.

What confed'racy have you with the traitors
Late footed in the kingdom?
—I have a letter *gueſſingly* ſet down,
Which came from one that's of a neutral heart,
And not from one oppos'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

GUEST. *n. ſ.* [ȝeſt, ȝiſt, Saxon; *gweſt*, Welſh.]

1. One entertained in the houſe of another.

They all murmured, ſaying, that he was gone to be *gueſt* with a man that is a ſinner. *Luke*, xix. 7.

Methinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his ſon, a *gueſt*
That beſt becomes the table. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Tell my royal *gueſt*,
I add to his commands my own requeſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A ſtranger; one who comes newly to reſide.

O deſarts, deſarts! how fit a *gueſt* am I for you, ſince my heart can people you with wild ravenous beaſts, which in you are wanting. *Sidney.*

Thoſe happieſt ſmiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, ſeem'd not to know
What *gueſts* were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUE'STCHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [*gueſt* and *chamber*.] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *gueſtchamber*, where I ſhall eat the paſſover with my diſciples? *Mark*, xiv. 14.

To GU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.] To ſound as water running with intermiſſions out of a narrow mouthed veſſel.

GUI'DAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide. *Ainſworth.*

GUI'DANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *guide*.] Direction; government.

As to thoſe who lived under the *guidance* of reaſon alone, without the aſſiſtance of ſupernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a meſſage from the dead, would perſuade them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Particular application muſt be left to Chriſtian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's Holy Spirit, who knows our neceſſity before we aſk, and our ignorance in aſking. *Rogers.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, becauſe he declines from his office of preſiding over the whole to be the head of a party. *Swift.*

To GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the Spirit of Truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth. *John*, xvi. 13.

The new light ſerved to *guide* them to their neighbours coffers. *Decay of Piety.*

Whoſoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark paſſages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet ſee never the worſe. *South's Sermons.*

2. To govern by counſel; to inſtruct.

For thy name's ſake lead me and *guide* me. *Pſal.* xxxi. 3.

3. To regulate; to ſuperintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul aſſigns them as their proper buſineſs, the *guiding* of the houſe. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. *n. ſ.* [*guide*, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Judas was *guide* to them that took Jeſus. *Acts*, i. 16.

Thou gaveſt them a burning pillar of fire, to be a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wiſd.* xviii. 3.

Can knowledge have no bound, but muſt advance
So far to make us wiſh for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than led by a falſe *guide* to err by day? *Denham.*

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *Guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move and are. Thoſe things which nature is ſaid to do, are by divine art performed, uſing nature as an inſtrument: nor is there any ſuch art or knowledge divine in nature herſelf working, but in the *Guide* of nature's work. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 3.

Some truths are not by reaſon to be tried,
But we have ſure experience for our *guide*. *Dryd. Fables.*

GUI'DELESS. *adj.* [from *guide*.] Without a guide; without a governour or ſuperintendant.

Th' ambitious Swede, like reſtleſs billows toſt,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideleſs* kingdom peace bequeath'd. *Dryden.*
There fierce winds o'er duſky valleys blow,
Whoſe every puff bears empty ſhades away,
Which *guideleſs* in thoſe dark dominions ſtray. *Dryden.*

GUI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shakeſpeare.*

That perſon, that being provoked by exceſſive pain, thruſt his dagger into his body, and thereby inſtead of reaching his vitals, opened an impoſthume, the unknown cauſe of all his pain, and ſo ſtabbed himſelf into perfect health and eaſe, ſurely had great reaſon to acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and Providence for the *guider* of his hand. *South.*

GUI'DON. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſtandardbearer; a ſtandard. Obſolete.

GUILD. *n. ſ.* [ȝildſcip, Saxon, a fellowſhip, a corporation.] A ſociety; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themſelves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *guild* or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, ſupporting their common charge by mutual contribution. *Cowel.*

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords. *Shakeſp.*

In woollen cloth it appears, by thoſe ancient *guilds* that were ſettled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flouriſhed in that art. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
At ſome ſick miſer's triple-bolted gate,
For their defrauded abſent foals they make
A moan ſo loud, that all the *guild* awake. *Pope's Dunciad.*

GUILE. *n. ſ.* [*guille*, *gille*, old French, the ſame with *wile*.] Deceitful cunning; inſidious artifice; miſchievous ſubtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft ſighing ſore,
Her conſtant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and ſighs ſhe did abhor. *Fairy Q.*
When I have moſt need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! This do I beg of Heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shak. Rich.* III.
We may, with more ſucceſsful hope, reſolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Nor thou his malice and falſe *guile* contemn:
Subtile he needs muſt be who could ſeduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix.

GUI'LEFUL. *adj.* [*guile* and *full*.]

1. Wily; inſidious; miſchievouſly artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are ſo *guileful* through ſkill, is thoroughly to be inſtructed in that which maketh ſkilful againſt guile. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 8.

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd. *Shakeſp.*
He ſaw his *guileful* act
By Eve, though all unweeting, ſeconded
Upon her huſband. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.
The *guileful* phantom now forſook the ſhroud,
And flew ſublime, and vaniſh'd in a cloud. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corpſe of Baſſianus lay. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

GUI'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *guileful*.] Inſidiouſly; treacherouſly.

To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

GUI'LEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guileful*.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUI'LELESS. *adj.* [from *guile*.] Without deceit; without inſidiouſneſs; ſimply honeſt.

GUI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *guile*. See BEGUILE.] One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices.

But he was wary wiſe in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful ſleight;
Ne ſuffered luſt his ſafety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey. *Fairy Queen.*

GUILT. *n. ſ.* [ȝilt, Saxon, originally ſignified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itſelf.]

1. The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.

It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reaſon of ſtate, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

When theſe two are taken away, the poſſibility of *guilt*, and the poſſibility of innocence, what reſtraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. A crime; an offence.

Cloſe pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and aſk
Theſe dreadful ſummoners grace. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

GUI'LTILY. *adv.* [from *guilty*.] Without innocence; without clearneſs of conſcience.

Bloody and guilty, *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on Lord Haſtings, and deſpair and die. *Shakeſp.*

GUI'LTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guilty*.] The ſtate of being guilty; wickedneſs; conſciouſneſs of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltineſs* than of an humble faithfulneſs. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

The laſt was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terrour of thy *guiltineſs*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
I ſhould be guiltier than my *guiltineſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GUI'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *guilt*.] Innocent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble Duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reaſon what is meant hereby,
Becauſe I will be *guiltleſs* of the meaning. *Shak. Rich.* III.
Many worthy and chaſte dames thus,
All *guiltleſs*, meet reproach. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Then ſhall the man be *guiltleſs* from iniquity, and this woman ſhall bear her iniquity. *Numb.* v. 31.

Thou, who do'ſt all thou wiſheſt at thy will,
And never willeſt aught but what is right,
Preſerve this *guiltleſs* blood they ſeek to ſpill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*
Guiltleſs of greatneſs, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wiſh'd he, that thoſe vows he made
On his own head ſhould be at laſt repaid. *Dryden.*
Thou know'ſt how *guiltleſs* firſt I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendſhip's name. *Pope.*

GUI'LTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *guiltleſs*.] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guiltleſs*.] Innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, truſting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltleſſneſs* is not always with eaſe oppreſſed. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

I would not have had any hand in his death, of whoſe *guiltleſſneſs* I was better aſſured than any man living could be. *King Charles.*

GUI'LTY *adj.* [ȝiltiȝ, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]

1. Juſtly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.

Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar?
—The world was *guilty* of ſuch a ballad ſome three ages ſince. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shak.*

We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we ſaw the anguiſh of his ſoul when he beſought us, and we would not hear. *Gen.* xlii. 21.

With mortal hatred I purſu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the ſtrife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryden.*
Farewel the ſtones
And threſhold, *guilty* of my midnight moans. *Dryden.*

There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himſelf; and there is no man that carries guilt about him, but he receives a ſting into his ſoul. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Toſt by ungenerous paſſion, ſinks away. *Thomſon's Spring.*

GUI'NEA. *n. ſ.* [from *Guinea*, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings.

By the word gold I muſt be underſtood to deſign a particular piece of matter; that is, the laſt *guinea* that was coined. *Locke.*

GUINE'ADROPPER. *n. ſ.* [*guinea* and *drop*.] One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the *guineadropper*'s bait regards,
Trick'd by the ſharper's dice, or juggler's cards. *Gay.*

GUI'NEAHEN. *n. ſ.* A ſmall Indian hen.

GUINE'APEPPER. *n. ſ.* [*capſicum*, Latin.]

The characters are: the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, and are expanded like thoſe of nightſhade: the fruit is ſoft, fleſhy and membranous, divided into two or more cells, in which are contained many flat kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Millar.*

GUI'NEAPIG. *n. ſ.* A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout.

GUISE. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *wiſe*; *guiſe*, French; ƿiſa, Saxon; the ƿ or *w* being changed as is common into *g*.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; caſt of behaviour.

His own ſire, and maſter of his *guiſe*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.
Thus women know, and thus they uſe the *guiſe*,
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wiſe. *Fairfax*, *b.* iv.

Lo you! here ſhe comes: this is her very *guiſe*; and, upon my life, faſt aſleep: obſerve her, ſtand cloſe. *Shak. Macb.*

They ſtand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guiſe*
Of warriors old, with order'd ſpear and ſhield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impoſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* i.
By their *guiſe*
Juſt men they ſeem, and all their ſtudy bent
To worſhip God aright. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.
Back, ſhepherds, back;
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and ſuch court *guiſe*,
As Mercury did firſt deviſe. *Milton.*

Their external ſhapes are notoriouſly accommodated to that law or *guiſe* of life that nature has deſigned them. *More.*

2. Practice; cuſtom; property.

This would not be ſlept;
Old *guiſe* muſt be kept. *Ben. Johnſon.*
The ſwain reply'd, It never was our *guiſe*
To ſlight the poor, or aught humane deſpiſe. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dreſs.

When I was very young, nothing was ſo much talked of as rickets among children, and conſumptions among young people: after theſe the ſpleen came in play, and then the ſcurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guiſes*. *Temple.*

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the ſpecious pretences of ſome, who, under the *guiſe* of religion, ſacrificed ſo many thouſands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUITA'R. *n. ſ.* [*ghitara*, Italian; *guiterre*, French.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian ſpark's *guitar*. *Prior.*

GULCH. *n. ſ.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A little glutton.
GU'LCHIN. *Skinner.*

GULES. *adj.* [perhaps from *guele*, the throat.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules*, *gules*;
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what ſhould war be? *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
He whoſe ſable arms,
Black as his purpoſe, did the knight reſemble,
When he laid couched in the ominous horſe,
Hath now his dread and black complexion ſmear'd
With heraldry more diſmal; head to foot,
Now he is total *gules*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

GULF. *n. ſ.* [*golfo*, Italian.]

1. A bay; an opening into land.

Piſaurius, the Venetian admiral, knowing himſelf unable to encounter with the Turks great fleet at ſea, withdrew himſelf farther off from the iſland Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatick. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. An abyſs; an unmeaſurable depth.

Thence turning back, in ſilence ſoft they ſtole,
And brought the heavy corſe with eaſy pace
To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernus' hole;
By that ſame hole, an entrance dark and baſe,
With ſmoak and ſulphur hiding all the place,
Deſcends to hell. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *cant.* 5.
I know thou'd'ſt rather

Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto ſhoots herſelf into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompaſs it, are all in the deſcription. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ſea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world; and muſt we now have an ocean of mere flats and ſhallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads ſhould turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abyſſes and unfathomable *gulfs?* *Bentley.*

3. A whirlpool; a ſucking eddy.
England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a *gulf*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

4. Any thing inſatiable.
Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravening ſalt ſea ſhark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Gu'lfy. *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; *vorticoſus.*
Rivers ariſe; whether thou be the ſon
Of utmoſt Tweed, or Ooſe, or *gulfy* Dun. *Milton.*
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years ſurviv'd,
And 'ſcap'd the perils of the *gulfy* main. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
High o'er a *gulfy* ſea the Pharian iſle
Fronts the deep roar of diſemboguing Nile. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Gull.** *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat, old French.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie ſtraight in my bed. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Yet love theſe ſorc'ries did remove, and move
Thee to *gull* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*
He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politick. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

They are not to be *gulled* twice with the ſame trick. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Roman people were groſsly *gulled* twice or thrice over, and as often enſlaved in one century, and under the ſame pretence of reformation. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

By their deſigning leaders taught,
The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*
For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with ſtern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him diſpoſing in his own abode,
He ſooth'd the goddeſs, while he *gull'd* the god. *Dryden.*

Gull. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſea-bird.

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I ſhould think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow ſpeaks it. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Either they have theſe excellencies they are praiſed for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. A ſtupid animal; one eaſily cheated.
Being fed by us you us'd us ſo,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckow bird,
Uſeth the ſparrow. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.
Why have you ſuffer'd me to be impriſon'd,
Kept in a dark houſe, viſited by the prieſt,
And made the moſt notorious geck and *gull*
That e'er invention play'd on. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
That paltry ſtory is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat ſuch *gulls* as you. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Gu'llcatcher. *n. ſ.* [*gull* and *catch*.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches ſilly people.
Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Gu'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impoſtor.

Gu'llery. *n. ſ.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; impoſture. *Ainſworth.*

Gu'llet. *n. ſ.* [*goulet*, French; *gula*, Latin.] The throat; the paſſage through which the food paſſes; the meat-pipe; the œſophagus.
It might be his doom
One day to ſing
With *gullet* in ſtring. *Denham.*

Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fiſhes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for ſuch thereof as have lungs and reſpiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 8.

Nature has various tender muſcles plac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd. *Blackmore's Creat.*

The liquor in the ſtomach is a compound of that which is ſeparated from its inward coat, the ſpittle which is ſwallowed, and the liquor which diſtils from the *gullet*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Gu'lly.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noiſe.

Gu'llyhole. *n. ſ.* [from *gully* and *hole*.] The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

Gulo'sity. *n. ſ.* [*guloſus*, Latin.] Greedineſs; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, ſeldom offending in ebriety, or exceſs of drink; nor erring in *guloſity*, or ſuperfluity of meats. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 10.

To **Gulp.** *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To ſwallow eagerly; to ſuck down without intermiſſion.

He looſens the fiſh, *gulps* it down, and ſo ſoon as ever the morſel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Eſtrange.*

I thirſty ſtand,
And ſee the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

Gulp. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] As much as can be ſwallowed at once.

In deep ſuſpirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and ſorrow. *More.*

As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the ſeas, he names the fair. *Dryd. Fables.*

GUM. *n. ſ.* [*gummi*, Latin.]

1. A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid and leſs friable, and generally diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums; whereas reſins, being more ſulphureous, require a ſpirituous diſſolvent. *Quincy.*
One whoſe eyes,
Albeit unuſed to the melting mood,
Drop tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
He ripens ſpices, fruit, and precious *gum*,
Which from remoteſt regions hither come. *Waller.*
Her maiden train,
Who bore the veſts that holy rites require,
Incenſe, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd fire. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. [Goma, Saxon; *gumme*, Dutch.] The fleſhy covering that inveſts and contains the teeth.
From the babe that milks me
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneleſs *gums*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Untwiſts a wire, and from her *gums*
A ſet of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To **Gum.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloſe with gum; to ſmear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viſcous humour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To prevent the *gumming* of the eyelids cut a piece of ſponge, and lay it wet upon the eye. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Gu'mminess. *n. ſ.* [from *gummy*.] The ſtate of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great *gummineſs* and collection of matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Gummo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *gummous*.] The nature of gum; gummineſs.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elaſtick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummoſity*. *Floyer.*

Gu'mmous. *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum.

Obſervations concerning Engliſh amber, and relations about the amber of Pruſſia, prove that amber is not a *gummous* or reſinous ſubſtance drawn out of trees by the ſun's heat, but a natural foſſil. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Gu'mmy. *adj.* [from *gum*.]

1. Conſiſting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmoſt end of the head branches there iſſueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*

Nor all the *gummy* ſtores Arabia yields. *Dryden's Virg.*
How each ariſing alder now appears,
And o'er the Po diſtils her *gummy* tears. *Dryden's Silenus.*

2. Productive of gum.
Late the clouds
Juſtling, or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the ſlant light'ning; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Overgrown with gum.
The yawning youth, ſcarce half awake, eſſays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raiſe;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and ſcrubs his pate. *Dryden.*

GUN. *n. ſ.* [Of this word there is no ſatisfactory etymology. Mr. Lye obſerves that *gun* in Iceland ſignifies *battle*; but when *guns* came into uſe we had no commerce with Iceland.] The general name for firearms; the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire.
Theſe dread curſes, like the ſun 'gainſt glaſs,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

The emperor, ſmiling, ſaid that never emperor was yet ſlain with a *gun*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil. *Cleaveland.*
In vain the dart or glitt'ring ſword we ſhun,
Condemn'd to periſh by the ſlaught'ring *gun*. *Granville.*

Gu'nnel. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for *gunwale*. See Gunwale.]

Gu'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip.
The nimble *gunner*
With lynſtock now the deviliſh cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

They ſlew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*

Gu'nnery. *n. ſ.* [from *gunner*.] The ſcience of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

Gu'npowder. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It conſiſts of about twenty parts of nitre, three parts of ſulphur, and three of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder conſiſteth of three ingredients, ſaltpetre, ſmall coal, and brimſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at ſea. *Wiſeman.*

Gu'nshot. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſhot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the ſpace to which a ſhot can be thrown.

Thoſe who are come over to the royal party are ſuppoſed to be out of *gunſhot*. *Dryden.*

Gu'nshot. *adj.* Made by the ſhot of a gun.

The greater ſymptoms I have tranſlated to *gunſhot* wounds. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Gu'nsmith. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſmith*.] A man whoſe trade is to make guns.

It is of particular eſteem with the *gunſmiths* for ſtocks. *Mortimer.*

Gu'nstick. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtick*.] The rammer; or ſtick with which the charge is driven.

Gu'nstock. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is uſeful for bows, pullies, ſcrews, mills, and *gunſtocks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Gu'nstone. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtone*.] The ſhot of cannon. They uſed formerly to ſhoot ſtones from artillery.
Tell the pleaſant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunſtones*, and his ſoul
Shall ſtand ſore charged for the waſteful vengeance
That ſhall fly with them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Gu'nwale, or **Gunnel** *of a Ship.* That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half-deck to the forecaſtle, being the uppermoſt bend which finiſheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the ſtanchions which ſupport the waſte trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ſhip or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is alſo termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

Gurge. *n. ſ.* [*gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.
Marching from Eden he ſhall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Gu'rgion. *n. ſ.* The coarſer part of the meal, ſifted from the bran.

To **Gu'rgle.** *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle.
Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They ruſh to land, and end in feaſts the day. *Pope.*

Gu'rnard. } *n. ſ.* [*gournal*, French.] A kind of ſea-fiſh.
Gu'rnet. }

If I be not aſham'd of my ſoldiers I am a ſowc'd *gurnet*: I have miſus'd the king's preſs damnably. *Shak. Henry* IV.

To **Gush.** *v. n.* [*goſtelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or ruſh out with violence; not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a large body.
A ſea of blood *guſh'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments ſtain'd with filthy gore. *Spenſer.*

The covering of this abyſs was broken aſunder, and the water *guſhed* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*

Inceſſant ſtreams of thin magnetick rays
Guſh from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverſe courſe. *Blackmore.*
On either hand the *guſhing* waters play,
And down the rough caſcade white-daſhing fall. *Thomſ.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.
The gaping wound *guſh'd* out a crimſon flood. *Dryd.*
Line after line my *guſhing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a ſad variety of woe. *Pope.*

Gush. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor ſo emitted.

If a lung-vein be burſted, generally at the firſt cough a great *guſh* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

Gu'sset. *n. ſ.* [*gouſſet*, French.] Any thing ſewed on to cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST. *n. ſ.* [*gouſt*, French; *guſtus*, Latin.]

1. Senſe of taſting.
Deſtroy all creatures for thy ſport or *guſt*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjuſt. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of ſenſual enjoyment.
They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *guſt*, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter aſhes, which th' offended taſte
With ſpattering noiſe rejected. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Where love is duty on the female ſide,
On theirs mere ſenſual *guſt*, and ſought with ſurly pride. *Dryden's Fables.*
My ſight, and ſmell, and hearing, were employ'd,
And all three ſenſes in full *guſt* enjoy'd. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. Love; liking.
To kill, I grant, is ſin's extremeſt *guſt*;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made juſt. *Shak. Timon.*

Old age ſhall do the work of taking away both the *guſt* and comfort of them. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 38.

We have loſt, in a great meaſure, the *guſt* and reliſh of true happineſs. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taſte.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made moſt proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *guſt* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [From *guſter*, Iſlandick.] A ſudden violent blaſt of wind.
Some troops purſue the bloody-minded queen,
That led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a ſail, fill'd with a fretting *guſt*,
Command an argoſie to ſtem the waves. *Shak. Hen.* VI.
You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the *guſts* of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Preſently come forth ſwarms and volleys of libels, which are the *guſts* of liberty of ſpeech reſtrained. *Bacon.*

As when fierce northern blaſts from th' Alps deſcend,
From his firm roots with ſtruggling *guſts* to rend
An aged ſturdy oak, the rattling ſound
Grows loud. *Denham.*
Part ſtay for paſſage, 'till a *guſt* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a ſhining ſheet. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
Pardon a weak diſtemper'd ſoul, that ſwells
With ſudden *guſts*, and ſinks as ſoon in calms,
The ſport of paſſions. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. It is written in Spenſer vitiouſly for *juſts*, ſports.
Full jolly knight he ſeem'd, and fair did ſit,
As one for knightly *guſts* and fierce encounters fit. *Spenſ.*

Gu'stable. *n. ſ.* [*guſto*, Latin.]

1. To be taſted.

This poſition informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *guſtable* ſweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleaſant to the taſte.

A *guſtable* thing, ſeen or ſmelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Derham.*

Gusta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*guſto*, Latin.] The act of taſting.

In it the gullet and conveying parts are only ſeated, which partake of the nerves of *guſtation*, or appertaining unto ſapor. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

Gu'stful. *adj.* [*guſt* and *full*.] Taſteful; well-taſted.

What he defaults from ſome dry inſipid ſin, is but to make up for ſome other more *guſtful*. *Decay of Piety.*

GUSTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.]

1. The reliſh of any thing; the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate.

Pleaſant *guſtos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derh.*

2. Intellectual taſte; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *guſto* along with them. *Dryden.*

Gu'sty. *adj.* [from *guſt*.] Stormy; tempeſtuous.
Once upon a raw and *guſty* day,
The troubl'ed Tyber chafing with his ſhores. *Shakeſp.*
Or whirl'd tempeſtuous by the *guſty* wind. *Thomſon.*

GUT. *n. ſ.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Reveng'd I will be, as ſure as his *guts* are made of puddings. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A viol ſhould have a lay of wire-ſtrings below, cloſe to the belly, and then the ſtrings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper ſtrings ſtricken ſhould make the lower reſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The inteſtines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poiſonous ſubſtance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The ſtomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.
And cramm'd them 'till their *guts* did ake,
With caudle, cuſtard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras, p.* ii.
With falſe weights their ſervants *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden's Juv.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.
Apicius, thou didſt on thy *guts* beſtow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was ſpent,
Ten millions ſtill remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to ſuffer thirſt and famiſhment,
In poiſon'd potion drank'ſt. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To **Gut.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviſcerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fiſhermen ſave the moſt part of their fiſh: ſome are *gutted*, ſplitted, powdered and dried. *Carew's Sur. of Cornw.*

2. To plunder of contents.
In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were ſent to ſeize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryd. Juv.*

Tom Brown, of facetious memory, after having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, uſed it in his works as free as he pleaſed. *Spectator,* Nº 567.

Gu'ttated. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Beſprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

Gu'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A paſſage for water.

Theſe *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Moxon.*

Rocks riſe one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the ſides of them by torrents of rain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **Gu'tter.** *v. a.* [from the noun] To cut in ſmall hollows.
Tempeſts themſelves, high ſeas, and howling winds,
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated ſands,
Traitors enſteep'd to clog the guiltleſs keel,
As having ſenſe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting ſafe go by
The divine Deſdemona. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*
Firſt in a place, by nature cloſe, they build
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd. *Dryden.*
The *gutter'd* rocks, and mazy-running clefts. *Thomſon.*

To **Gu'ttle.** *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriouſly; to gormandize. A low word.
His jelly brother, oppoſite in ſenſe,
Laughs at his thrift; and, laviſh of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

To **Gu'ttle.** *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To ſwallow.

The fool ſpit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiſs: they did not hiſs, and ſo he *guttled* them up, and ſcalded his chops. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gu'ttler. *n. ſ.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.

Gu'ttulous. *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a ſmall drop.

Ice is plain upon the ſurface of the water, but round in hail, which is alſo a glaciation, and figured in its guttulous deſcent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

GU'TTURAL. *adj.* [*gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In attempting to pronounce the naſals, and ſome of the vowels ſpiritally; the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*

Gu'tturalness. *n.ſ.* [from *guttural.*] The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

Gu'twort. *n.ſ.* [*gut* and *wort*. An herb.

Guy. *n.ſ.* [from *guide.*] A rope uſed to lift any thing into the ſhip. *Skinner.*

To **Gu'zzle.** *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *guſt*, to *guttle*, or *guſtle.*] To gormandiſe; to feed immoderately; to ſwallow any liquor greedily.

Well ſeaſon'd bowls the goſſip's ſpirits raiſe,
Who while ſhe *guzzles* chats the doctor's praiſe. *Roſcommon.*

They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, 'till they burſt themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

No more her care ſhall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

To **Gu'zzle.** *v. a.* To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

The Pylian king
Was longeſt liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* muſt of wine. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Gu'zzler. *n.ſ.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandiſer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

Gybe. *n.ſ.* [See Gibe.] A ſneer; a taunt; a ſarcaſm.

Ready in *gybes*, quick anſwer'd, ſaucy, and as quarrellous as the weaſel. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **Gybe.** *v. n.* To ſneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and fleer. *Hubb. Tale.*

Gymna'stically. *adv.* [from *gymnaſtick.*] Athletically; fitly for ſtrong exerciſe.

Such as with agility and vigour have not the uſe of either, who are not *gymnaſtically* compoſed, nor actively uſe thoſe parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 5.

GYMNA'STICK. *adj.* [γυμναςικὸς; *gymnaſtique*, French.] Pertaining to athletick exerciſes; conſiſting of leaping, wreſtling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans wiſely forbid their ſervants *gymnaſticks* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exerciſe themſelves daily, whilſt their enervated lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

Gy'mnick. *adj.* [γυμνικὸς; *gymnique*, French.] Such as practiſe the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes.

Have they not ſword-players, and ev'ry ſort
Of *gymnick* artiſts, wreſtlers, riders, runners. *Milton.*

Gymnospe'rmous. *adj.* [γύμνος and σπέρμα.] Having the ſeeds naked.

Gy'necocrasay. *n.ſ.* [γυναικοκρατία; *gynecocratie*, French.] Petticoat government; female power.

Gyra'tion. *n.ſ.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reaſon of which is, that the ſenſation of the coal in the ſeveral places of that circle remains impreſſed on the ſenſorium, until the coal return again to the ſame place. *Newton.*

Gyre. *n.ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved ſkill to ward,
Or ſtrike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his ſafe guard,
But rudely rag'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5.

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the ſky,
And to the South by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*

He faſhion'd thoſe harmonious orbs, that roll
In reſtleſs *gyres* about the Artick pole. *Sandys.*

Quick and more quick he ſpins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his ſoul expires. *Dryden.*

Gyves. *n.ſ.* [*gevyn*, Welſh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

And knowing this, ſhould I yet ſtay,
Like ſuch as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben. Johnſon's Foreſt.*

The poor priſoners, ready to take the occaſion offered, boldly ſtarting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*

Do'ſt thou already ſingle me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

But Telamon ruſh'd in, and hap'd to meet
A riſing root, that held his faſten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom ſprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryd. Fab.*

To **Gyve.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to ſhackle; to enchain; to enſnare.

With as little a web as this, will I enſnare as great a fly as Caſſio. Ay, ſmile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

H.

H Is in Engliſh, as in other languages, a note of aſpiration, ſounded only by a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of ſpeech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in Engliſh is ſcarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *houſe*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a conſonant it has no ſound, according to the preſent pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the ſyllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*.

Ha. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion.

You ſhall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What ſays the golden cheſt? *ha!* let me ſee. *Shakeſp.*

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headleſs trunk!
It is my Haſtings! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. An expreſſion of laughter.

He ſaith among the trumpets *ha*, *ha*, and he ſmelleth the battle afar off. *Job*, xxxix. 25.

Ha, *ha*, 'tis what ſo long I wiſh'd and vow'd;
Our plots and deluſions
Have wrought ſuch confuſions,
That the monarch's a ſlave to the crowd. *Dryden's Albion.*

Haak. *n.ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of ſome treſpaſs, being laid in priſon for the ſame, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himſelf thither at his own coſts, and to anſwer the cauſe there. *Cowel.*

Haberda'sher. *n.ſ.* [This word is ingeniouſly deduced by Minſhew from *habt ihr daſs*, German, *have you this*, the expreſſion of a ſhopkeeper offering his wares to ſale.] One who ſells ſmall wares; a pedlar.

Becauſe theſe cunning men are like *haberdaſhers* of ſmall wares, it is not amiſs to ſet forth their ſhop. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A *haberdaſher*, who was the oracle of the coffeehouſe, declared his opinion. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 48.

Ha'berdine. *n.ſ.* A dried ſalt cod. *Ainſworth.*

Ha'bergeon. *n.ſ.* [*haubergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Latin.] Armour to cover the neck and breaſt; breaſtplate; neckpiece; gorget.

And halbert ſome, and ſome a *habergeon*;
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax, b.* i.

The ſhot let fly, and grazing
Upon his ſhoulder, in the paſſing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's braſs *habergeon*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Habi'liment. *n.ſ.* [*habilement*, French.] Dreſs; cloaths; garment.

He the faireſt Una found,
Strange lady, in ſo ſtrange *habiliment*,
Teaching the ſatyres. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 6.

My riches are theſe poor *habiliments*,
Of which if you ſhould here disfurniſh me,
You take the ſum and ſubſtance that I have. *Shakeſpeare.*

The clergy ſhould content themſelves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Iriſh drapery. *Swift.*

To **HABI'LITATE.** *v. n.* [*habiliter*, French.] To qualify; to entitle.

Divers perſons in the houſe of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to ſerve in parliament, being diſabled in the higheſt degree. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Habilita'tion. *n.ſ.* [from *habilitate.*] Qualification.

The things formerly ſpoken of, are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon, Eſſay* 30.

Ha'bility. *n.ſ.* [*habilite*, French.] Faculty; power.

Ha'bit. *n.ſ.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as, *habit* of body.

2. Dreſs; accoutrement.

I ſhifted
Into a madman's rags, t' aſſume a ſemblance
The very dogs diſdain'd; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If you have any juſtice, any pity;
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Both the poets being dreſſed in the ſame Engliſh *habit*, ſtory compared with ſtory, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The ſcenes are old, the *habits* are the ſame
We wore laſt year. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

There are among the ſtatues ſeveral of Venus, in different *habits*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The clergy are the only ſet of men who wear a diſtinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the ſame thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. Cuſtom; inveterate uſe.

This is the laſt fatal ſtep but one, which is, by frequent repetition of the ſinful act, to continue and perſiſt in it, 'till at length it ſettles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of ſin; which being properly that which the apoſtle calls the finiſhing of ſin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but alſo as to actual infliction. *South's Sermons.*

No civil broils have ſince his death aroſe,
But faction now by *habit* does obey;
And wars have that reſpect for his repoſe,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at ſea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is ſo great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what ſhape we pleaſe, and give the impreſſions of ſuch *habits* as ſhall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **Ha'bit.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to accoutre; to array.

Preſent yourſelf and your fair princeſs
Before Leontes:
She ſhall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he uſed to wear, in which at that time he ſeemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that perſon. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themſelves like thoſe rural deities, and imitated them in their ruſtick dances. *Dryden.*

HA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*habitable*, French; *habitabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of ſuſtaining human creatures.

By means of our ſolitary ſituation, we know well moſt part of the *habitable* world, and are ourſelves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donne.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it, purſue. *Dryden.*

Ha'bitableness. *n.ſ.* [from *habitable.*] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the equinoctial line decides that controverſy of the *habitableneſs* of the torrid zone. *More.*

Thoſe ancient problems of the ſpherical roundneſs of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableneſs* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonſtrated. *Ray.*

Ha'bitance. *n.ſ.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in deſart haſt thine *habitance*?
And theſe rich heaps of wealth do'ſt hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right uſance. *Fairy Q.*

Ha'bitant. *n.ſ.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are thoſe bright luminaries
Officious; but to the earth's *habitant*:
And for the heav'n's wide circuit, let it ſpeak
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Pow'rs celeſtial to each other's view
Stand ſtill confeſt, though diſtant far they lie,
Or *habitants* of earth, or ſea, or ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Habita'tion. *n.ſ.* [*habitation*, French; *habitatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dwelling; the ſtate of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude almoſt immenſe, with ſtars
Numerous, and ev'ry ſtar perhaps a world
Of deſtin'd *habitation*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Palaces,
For want of *habitation* and repair,
Diſſolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham's Sophy.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the firſt ages were high and craggy, and conſequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wiſdom, to the end ſhe might ſave many, built her houſe of that nature which is common unto all; ſhe made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker, b.* v.

God oft deſcends to viſit men
Unſeen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

HABITA'TOR. *n.ſ.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

So is his preſence more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longeſt day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the northern *habitators*. *Brown.*

Habi'tual. *adj.* [*habituel*, from *habit*, French.] Cuſtomary; accuſtomed; inveterate; eſtabliſhed by frequent repetition.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time
The ſcurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No ſpeck is left of their *habitual* ſtains;
But the pure ether of the ſoul remains. *Dryden's Æn.*

'Tis impoſſible to become an able artiſt, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Habi'tually. *adv.* [from *habitual.*] Cuſtomarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind ſanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **Habi'tuate.** *v. a.* [*habituer*, French.] To accuſtom; to uſe one's ſelf by frequent repetition.

Men are firſt corrupted by bad counſel and company, and next they *habituate* themſelves to their vicious practices. *Tillotſon.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exerciſe of a greater muſcular ſtrength. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Ha'bitude. *n.ſ.* [*habitudo*, Latin; *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; reſpect; ſtate with regard to ſomething elſe.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the ſun. *Vulg. Errours.*

The will of God is like a ſtraight unalterable rule; but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occaſion ſeveral *habitudes* of this rule into it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It reſults from the very nature and being of things, as they ſtand in ſuch a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *South's Sermons.*

As by the objective part of perfect happineſs we underſtand that which is beſt and laſt, and to which all other things are to be referred; ſo by the formal part muſt be underſtood the beſt and laſt *habitude* of man toward that beſt object. *Norris.*

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the miſtreſs, and the wife;
Variety we ſtill purſue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converſe; frequent intercourſe.

His knowledge in the nobleſt uſeful arts,
Was ſuch dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with thoſe who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one muſt have frequent *habitudes* with the beſt company. *Dryden.*

3. Long cuſtom; habit; inveterate uſe.

Mankind is not more liable to deceit than willing to continue in a pleaſing errour, ſtrengthened by a long *habitude*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable ſounds,
And pitying love, muſt feel the hateful wounds
Of jeſt obſcene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred queſtion, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worſe;
Muſt hear the frequent oath, the direful curſe. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impoſſible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

Ha'bnab. *adv.* [*hap ne hap*, or *nap*; as *would ne would*, *will ne will*; that is, *let it happen or not.*] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws and ſquares,
With cyphers, aſtral characters;
Then looks 'em o'er to underſtand 'em,
Although ſet down *habnab* at random. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

To **HACK.** *v. a.* [haccan, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacher*, French; from acase, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into ſmall pieces; to chop; to cut ſlightly with frequent or unſkilful blows.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in ſome places, bewraying ſome fight not long ſince paſſed. *Sidney.*

What a ſlave art thou, to *hack* thy ſword as thou haſt done, and ſay it was in fight! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Richard the Second here was *hack'd* to death. *Shakeſp.*

I'll fight 'till from my bones my fleſh be *hackt*. *Shakeſp.*

One flouriſhing branch of his moſt royal root
Is *hackt* down, and his ſummer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy prieſtly ſtall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack* and mawl. *Pope.*

Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the duſty field,
But purple veſts and flow'ry garlands pleaſe. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

2. To ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation.

Diſarm them, and let them queſtion; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Hack.** *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or proſtitute. *Hanmer.*

I could be knighted.—What! thou lyeſt. Sir Alice Ford, theſe knights will *hack*, and ſo thou ſhouldſt alter the article of thy gentry. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Ha'ckle. *n.ſ.* Raw ſilk; any filmy ſubſtance unſpun.

Take the *hackle* of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top; take off one ſide of the feather, and then take the *hackle* ſilk, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

To **Ha'ckle.** *v. a.* [from *hack.*] To dreſs flax.

Ha'ckney. *n.ſ.* [*hacnai*, Welſh; *hackeneye*, Teut. *haquenée*, French.]

1. A pacing horſe.

2. A hired horſe; hired horſes being uſually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd perſons were as eaſily ſuborned to make an affidavit for money, as poſt-horſes and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In queſt of you came hither poſt,
Within an hour, I'm ſure, at moſt. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

3. A hireling; a proſtitute.

Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Roſcommon.*

That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney* lady ſuffer. *Hudibras.*

Shall each ſpurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new penſion'd ſycophant, pretend
To break my windows. *Pope, Dial.* 2.

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can ſtudy in the ſtreets;
Not quite ſo well, however, as one mought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to ſpoil a thought. *Pope.*

5. Much uſed; common.

Theſe notions young ſtudents in phyſick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practiſe in one thing; to accuſtom to the road.

He is long *hackney*'d in the ways of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'CQUETON. *n. ſ.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horſe.] Some piece of armour.

You may ſee the very faſhion of the Iriſh horſeman in his long-hoſe, riding ſhoes of coſtly cordwain, his *hacqueton*, and his habergeon. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

HAD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *have.*

I *had* rather be a country ſervant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition,
To be thus taunted. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cauſe? *Addiſon's Cato.*

HA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [*hadot*, French.] A ſea-fiſh of the cod kind, but ſmall.

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddocks*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HAFT. *n. ſ.* [hæft, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch, from *To have* or *hold.*] A handle; that part of any inſtrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandiſh'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breaſt. *Dryd. and Lee's Oed.*

Theſe extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A needle is a ſimple body, being only made of ſteel; but a ſword is a compound, becauſe its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts's Logick.*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet in a haft. *Ainſw.*

HAG. *n. ſ.* [hæʒeſſe, a goblin, Saxon; *heckle*, a witch, Dutch.]

1. A fury; a ſhe monſter.

Thus ſpoke th' impatient prince, and made a pauſe;
His foul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applauſe,
Flouriſh'd their ſnakes, and toſt their flaming brands. *Craſhaw.*

2. A witch; an enchantreſs.

Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you poulcat, you runnion. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. An old ugly woman.

Such affectations may become the young;
But thou, old *hag*, of threeſcore years and three,
Is ſhewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryd. Juv.*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harraſs with vain terrour.

That makes them in the dark ſee viſions,
And *hag* themſelves with apparitions. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

How are ſuperſtitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and viſions! *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'GARD. *adj.* [*hagard*, French.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.

To let them down before that his flights end,
As *hagard* hawk, preſuming to contend
With hardy fowl above his able might,
His weary pounces all in vain doth ſpend,
To truſs the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. To this ſenſe I have put the following paſſage; for ſo the author ought to have written.

A *hagged* carion of a wolf, and a jolly ſort of dog, with good fleſh upon's back, fell into company together. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. [*Hage*, Welſh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly diſordered.

She's too diſdainful;
I know her ſpirits are as coy and wild,
As *hagard* as the rock. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fearful beſides of what in fight had paſs'd,
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he caſt. *Dryd. Æn.*

Where are the conſcious looks, the face now pale,
Now fluſhing red, the down-caſt *hagard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or ſlowly rais'd! *Smith's Phad. and Hipp.*

HA'GGARD. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.

I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days paſs, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud diſdainful *haggard. Shakeſp.*

2. A ſpecies of hawk.

Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the ſky,
And to the South by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*

I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the aires, the brancher, the ramiſh hawk, and the *haggard*. *Walt. Angler.*

3. A hag. So Garth has uſed it for want of underſtanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HA'GGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard.*] Deformed; ugly.

For her the rich Arabia ſweats her gum;
And precious oils from diſtant Indies come,
How *haggardly* ſoe'er ſhe looks at home. *Dryd. Juv.*

HA'GGESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hog* or *hack.*] A maſs of meat, generally pork chopped, and incloſed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a ſheep's maw of the entrails of the ſame animal, cut ſmall, with ſuet and ſpices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hag.*] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

He laſted long;
But on us both did *haggiſh* age ſteal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack.*] To cut; to chop; to mangle.

Suffolk firſt died, and York all *haggled* o'er
Comes to him where in gore he lay inſteep'd. *Shakeſp.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *haggle.*]

1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ἅγιος and γράφω.] A holy writer.

The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAH. *interject.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions juſt,
She ſtamps, and then cries *hah!* at ev'ry thruſt. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *n. ſ.* [hagel, Saxon.]

1. Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

As thick as *hail*
Came poſt on poſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.

My people ſhall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it ſhall *hail*, coming down on the foreſt. *Iſa.* xxxii. 19.

HAIL. *interj.* [hœl, health, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the ſame as *ſalve* of the Latins, or ὑγίαινε of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of ſalutation now uſed only in poetry; health be to you.

Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil
As thou did'ſt leave it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Her ſick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a *hail*
Or health wiſh'd in it, as on other morns. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The angel *hail*
Beſtow'd, the holy ſalutation us'd
Long after to bleſt Mary, ſecond Eve. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Farewel, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*
Infernal world! and thou profoundeſt hell
Receive thy new poſſeſſor! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;
Once firſt of men below, now firſt of birds above. *Dryd.*

Hail to the ſun! from whoſe returning light
The chearful ſoldier's arms new luſtre take,
To deck the pomp of battle. *Rowe's Tamerlane.*

To HA'IL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſalute; to call to.

A galley well appointed, with a long-boat, drawing near unto the ſhore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horſemen. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breaſt,
And *hail* me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

HAI'LED. *adj.* [from *hail.*] Struck with hail.

HA'ILSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*hail* and *ſhot.*] Small ſhot ſcattered like hail.

The maſter of the artillery did viſit them ſharply with murdering *hailſhot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*hail* and *ſtone.*] A particle or ſingle ball of hail.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailſtone* in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hard *hailſtones* lie not thicker on the plain,
Nor ſhaken oaks ſuch ſhow'rs of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

HAI'LY. *adj.* [from *hail.*] Conſiſting of hail.

From whoſe dark womb a rattling tempeſt pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* ſhowers. *Pope.*

HAIR. *n. ſ.* [hæꞃ, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the ſoles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the *hairs* with a microſcope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draws their nouriſhment from the ſurrounding humours: that each *hair* conſiſts of five or ſix others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thruſting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the *hair* in tubes, as plants grow. *Quincy.*

2. A ſingle hair.

My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the ſkin, be a mark of a different internal conſtitution between a changeling and a drill? *Locke.*

Naughty lady,
Theſe *hairs* which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Much is breeding;
Which, like the courſer's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a ſerpent's poiſon. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

3. Any thing proverbially ſmall.

If thou tak'ſt more
Or leſs than juſt a pound; if the ſcale turn
But in the eſtimation of a *hair*,
Thou dieſt. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Courſe; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.

Mr. doctor, he is a curer of ſouls, and you a curer of bodies: if you ſhould fight, you go againſt the *hair* of your profeſſion. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

HA'IRBRAINED. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *harebrained*, unconſtant, unſettled, wild as a *hare.*] Wild; irregular; unſteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrain'd* ſlaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager. *Shakeſp.*

HA'IRBREADTH. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *breadth.*] A very ſmall diſtance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred choſen men left-handed could fling ſtones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miſs. *Judges*, xx. 16.

I ſpoke of moſt diſaſtrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of *hairbreadth* 'ſcapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakeſpeare.*

HAI'RBEL. *n. ſ.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRCLOTH. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *cloth.*] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification.

It is compoſed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

HAIRLA'CE. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *lace.*] The fillet with which women tie up their hair

Worms are commonly reſembled to a woman's *hairlace* or fillet, thence called tenia. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If Molly happens to be careleſs,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as ſure as death. *Swift.*

HA'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *hair.*] Without hair.

White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairleſs* ſcalps
Againſt thy majeſty. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

HA'IRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hairy.*] The ſtate of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HA'IRY. *adj.* [from *hair.*]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She his *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Children are not *hairy*, for that their ſkins are more perſpirable. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Conſiſting of hair.

Storms have ſhed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryden.*

HAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with mackerel and *hake*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HA'KOT. *n. ſ.* [from *hake.*] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HAL is derived like *al* from the Saxon þealle, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. In Gothick *alh* ſignifies a temple, or any other famous building. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HA'LBERD. *n. ſ.* [*halebarde*, French; *hallebarde*, Dutch, from *barde*, an ax, and *halle*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breaſt,
Or I'll ſtrike thee to my foot. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.

Our *halberds* did ſhut up his paſſage. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Four knaves in garbs ſuccinct, a truſty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HA'LBERDIER. *n. ſ.* [*halebardier*; French, from *halberd.*] One who is armed with a halberd.

The dutcheſs appointed him a guard of thirty perſons, *halberdeers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his perſon. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The king had only his *halberdeers*, and fewer of them than uſed to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HA'LCYON. *n. ſ.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is ſaid that ſhe breeds in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such ſmiling rogues, as theſe, ſooth ev'ry paſſion,
Bring oil to fire, ſnow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maſters. *Shakeſpeare.*

Amidſt our arms as quiet you ſhall be,
As *halcyons* brooding on a Winter ſea. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

HA'LCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ſtill; peaceful.

When great Auguſtus made war's tempeſts ceaſe,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*

No man can expect eternal ſerenity and *halcyon* days from ſo incompetent and partial a cauſe, as the conſtant courſe of the ſun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley's Sermons.*

HALE. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *hail*, and *hal*, health.] Healthy; ſound; hearty; well complexioned.

My ſeely ſheep like well below,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Some of theſe wiſe partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed as repreſentatives of the pretended captives. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 7.

His ſtomach too begins to fail;
Laſt year we thought him ſtrong and *hale*,
But now he's quite another thing:
I wiſh he may hold out 'till Spring. *Swift.*

To HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently.

Fly to your houſe;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

My third comfort,
Starr'd moſt unluckily, is from my breaſt
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Give diligence that thou mayeſt be delivered from him, leſt he *hale* thee to the judge. *Luke*, xii. 58.

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And ſet me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

This ſiniſtrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then ſubſideth, and *haleth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be diſguſted with any recreation, in itſelf indifferent, if he ſhould with blows be *haled* to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded ſometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood was drawn to the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HA'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *hale.*] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *n. ſ.* plural. [healf, Saxon and all the Teutonick dialects. The *l* is often not ſounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.

An *half* acre of land. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 14.

Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their induſtry the right way. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Well choſen friendſhip, the moſt noble
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*

Or what but riches is there known
Which man can ſolely call his own;
In which no creature goes his *half*,
Unleſs it be to ſquint and laugh? *Hudibras, p.* ii.

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;
For none but hands divine could work ſo well. *Dryden.*

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were conſumed amongſt ourſelves. *Locke.*

The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the plebeian. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Half the miſery of life might be extinguiſhed, would men alleviate the general curſe by mutual compaſſion. *Addiſon.*

Her beauty, in thy ſofter *half*
Bury'd and loſt, ſhe ought to grieve. *Prior.*

Natural was it for a prince, who had propoſed to himſelf the empire of the world, not to neglect the ſea, the *half* of his dominions. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. It ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.

Had the land ſelected of the beſt,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the reſt. *Dryden.*

3. It is much uſed in compoſition to ſignify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will ſhow.

HALF. *adv.* In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* conſenting. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *n. ſ.* One not born of the ſame father and mother.

Which ſhall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the diſſection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a ſiſter by the *half-blood* ſhall inherit before a brother's daughter of the whole blood. *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood.*] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will.
——Nor in thine, lord.
——*Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

HALF-CAP. *n. ſ.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

After diſtaſteful looks, and theſe hard fractions,
With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into ſilence. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

HA'LFENDEAL. *n. ſ.* [*half* and dæl, Saxon.] Part. *Spenſer.*

HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *faced.*] Showing only part of the face; ſmall faced.

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whoſe hopeful colours
Advance, a *half-faced* ſun ſtriving to ſhine. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

This ſame *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he preſents no mark to the enemy: the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak. Henry* IV.

HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch.*] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, thick as hailſtones pour,
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled ſhow'r,
Among the rabble rain. *Gay's Trivia.*

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my taſk could cloſe;
Back to thy native iſlands might'ſt thou ſail,
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

HALF-MOON. *n. ſ.*

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.
2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.

See how in warlike muſter they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milt.*

HALF-PENY. *n. ſ.* plural *half-pence.* [*half* and *peny.*] A copper coin, of which two make a peny.

There ſhall be in England ſeven *half-peny* loaves ſold for a peny. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Bardolph ſtole a lute-caſe, bore it twelve leagues, and ſold it for three *half-pence.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

I thank you; and ſure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a *half-peny.* *Shakeſpeare.*

He cheats for *half-pence,* and he doffs his coat
To ſave a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden's Preface.*

Never permit this pernicious coin, no not ſo much as one ſingle *half-peny.* *Swift.*

You will wonder how Wood could get his majeſty's broad ſeal for ſo great a ſum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the ſame favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we uſed to do. *Swift.*

HALF-PIKE. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *pike.*] The ſmall pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the ſalute with the *half-pike.* *Tatler,* Nº 60.

HALF-PINT. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *pint.*] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle ſerves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope's Horace.*

HALF-SCHOLAR. *n. ſ.* Imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-ſcholars* now-a-days, and there is much confuſion and inconſiſtency in the notions and opinions of ſome perſons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

HALF-SEAS *over.* A proverbial expreſſion for any one far advanced. It is commonly uſed of one half drunk.

I am *half-ſeas o'er* to death;
And ſince I muſt die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half finiſh'd. *Dryden.*

HALF-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*half* and *ſight.*] Seeing imperfectly; having weak diſcernment.

The officers of the king's houſhold had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they muſt look both ways, elſe they are but *half-ſighted.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

HALF-SPHERE. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *ſphere.*] Hemiſphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At ſhewing but thy head forth, ſtart away
From this *half-ſphere.* *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

HALF-STRAINED. *adj.* [*half* and *ſtrain.*] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-ſtrain'd* villain yet,
But mungril-miſchievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

HALF-SWORD. *n. ſ.* Cloſe fight within half the length of a ſword.

I am a rogue if I were not at *half-ſword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

HALF-WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way.*] In the middle.

Fearleſs he ſees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempeſt rage, and hears the thunder ſound;
Ever the ſame let fortune ſmile or frown:
Serenely as he liv'd reſigns his breath;
Meets deſtiny *half-way,* nor ſhrinks at death. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *wit.*] A blockhead; a fooliſh fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, ſo little and ſo light,
We ſcarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryd.*

HALF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *half-wit.*] Imperfectly furniſhed with underſtanding.

I would rather have truſted the refinement of our language, as to ſound, to the judgment of the women than of *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had paſſed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted,* crack-brained fellow: people were ſtrangely ſurpriſed to find him in ſuch a roguery. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

HA'LIBUT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HA'LIDOM. *n. ſ.* [haliᵹꝺom, holy judgment, or haliᵹ and *dame,* for lady.] Our bleſſed lady.

By my *halidom,* quoth he,
Ye a great a maſter are in your degree. *Hubberd's Tale.*

HA'LIMASS. *n. ſ.* [haliᵹ and *maſs.*] The feaſt of All-ſouls.

My queen to France; from whence ſet forth in pomp,
She came adorned hither like ſweet May;
Sent back like *halimaſs,* or ſhorteſt day. *Shak. Rich.* II.

HALITUOUS. *adj.* [*halitus,* Latin.] Vaporous; fumous.

We ſpeak of the atmoſphere as of a peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

HALL. *n. ſ.* [hal, Saxon; *halle,* Dutch.]

1. A court of juſtice.
2. A manour-houſe ſo called, becauſe in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my maſter's nephew, has taken poſſeſſion of the *hall* houſe, and the whole eſtate. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. The publick room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,
To ſummon all the company to the *hall.* *Garth.*

4. The firſt large room of a houſe.

That light we ſee is burning in my *hall.* *Shakeſp.*

Courteſy is ſooner found in lowly ſheds
With ſmoky rafters, than in tap'ſtry *halls*
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

HALLELU'JAH. *n. ſ.* [הללויה.] *Praiſe ye the Lord.* A ſong of thankſgiving.

Then ſhall thy ſaints
Unfained *hallelujahs* to Thee ſing,
Hymns of high praiſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Singing thoſe devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant ſeems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the ſolemn praiſes and *hallelujahs* of the celeſtial choirs. *Boyle.*

HALLOO. *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted: ſome imagine it corrupted from *a lui,* to him! others from *allons,* let us go! and Skinner from *haller,* to draw.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game.

Some popular chief,
More noiſy than the reſt, but cries *halloo,*
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd came out. *Dryden.*

To **HA'LLOO.** *v. n.* [*haler,* Fr.] To cry as after the dogs.

A number of country folks *hallooed* and houted after me, as at the arranteſt coward that ever ſhewed his ſhoulders to his enemy. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A cry more tuneable
Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakeſp.*

To **HA'LLOO.** *v. a.*

1. To encourage with ſhouts.

If, whilſt a boy, Jack ran from ſchool,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his ſpeed detain,
Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chaſe with ſhouts.

If I fly, Marcius,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To call or ſhout to.

When we have found the king, he that firſt lights on him,
Halloo the other. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To **HA'LLOW.** *v. a.* [halᵹian, haliᵹ, Saxon, holy.]

1. To conſecrate; to make holy.

When we ſanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to teſtify that we make them places of publick reſort; that we inveſt God himſelf with them, and that we ſever them from common uſes. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

With us it cannot be endured to hear a man openly profeſs that he putteth fire to his neighbour's houſe, but yet ſo *halloweth* the ſame with prayer, that he hopeth it ſhall not burn. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

Is't Cade that I have ſlain, that monſtrous traitor?
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shakeſp.*

My prayers
Are not words duly *hallow'd,* nor my wiſhes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wiſhes
Are all I can return. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

And from work
Now reſting, bleſs'd and *hallow'd* the ſeventh day,
As reſting on that day from all his works,
But not in ſilence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then baniſh'd faith ſhall once again return;
And veſtal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn. *Dryden's Virg.*
No ſatyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Granv.*

2. To reverence as holy; *hallowed* be thy name.

HALLUCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*hallucinatio,* Latin.] Errour; blunder; miſtake; folly.

A waſting of fleſh, without cauſe, is frequently termed a bewitched diſeaſe; but queſtionleſs a meer *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

This muſt have been the *hallucination* of the tranſcriber, who probably miſtook the daſh of the I for a T. *Addiſ. Spect.*

HALM. *n. ſ.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw. Pronounced *hawm.*

HA'LO. *n. ſ.* A red circle round the ſun or moon.

And, if the hail be a little flatted, the light tranſmitted may grow ſo ſtrong, at a little leſs diſtance than that of twenty-ſix degrees, as to form a *halo* about the ſun or moon; which *halo,* as often as the hailſtones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton's Opticks.*

I ſaw by reflexion, in a veſſel of ſtagnating water, three *halo's,* crowns or rings of colours about the ſun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body. *Newton's Opticks.*

HA'LSENING. *adj.* [*hals,* German; *haſs,* Scottiſh, the neck.] Sounding harſhly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue.

This ill *halſening* horny name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the ſcoffs of many. *Carew.*

HA'LSER. *n. ſ.* [from halꞅ, neck, and ꞅeel, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawſer.*] A rope leſs than a cable.

A beechen maſt then in the hollow baſe
They hoiſted, and with well-wreath'd *halſers* hoiſe
Their white ſails. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b.* ii.

No *halſers* need to bind theſe veſſels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no ſtorms they fear. *Dryden.*

To **HALT.** *v. n.* [healꞇ, Saxon, lame; healꞇan, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am miſ-ſhapen thus? *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*

Spenſer himſelf affects the obſolete,
And Sidney's verſe *halts* ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To ſtop in a march.

I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addiſ.*

3. To heſitate; to ſtand dubious.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 *Kings,* xviii.

4. To fail; to faulter.

Here's a paper written in his hand;
A *halting* ſonnet of his own pure brain,
Faſhion'd to Beatrice. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting,* ſaying, Peradventure he will be enticed, and we ſhall prevail againſt him. *Jer.*

HALT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt,* and the blind. *Luke,* xiv. 21.

HALT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
2. [*Alte,* French.] A ſtop in a march.

The heav'nly bands
Down from a ſky of jaſper lighted now
In Paradiſe, and on a hill made *halt.* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Scouts each coaſt light armed ſcour
Each quarter, to deſcry the diſtant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

He might have made a *halt* 'till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

HA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *halt.*] He who limps.

HA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [healꞅꞇꞃe, Saxon, from halꞅ, the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highneſs' doom of life or death. *Shakeſp.*

Anſwer was made, it was by the ſword if they ſtood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as ſoldiers than as dogs. *Hayw.*

Were I a drowſy judge, whoſe diſmal note
Diſgorgeth *halters,* as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Cleaveland.*

When the times begin to alter,
None riſe ſo high as from the *halter.* *Hudibras, p.* iii.

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly eſcapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A cord; a ſtrong ſtring.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To **HA'LTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a nooſe.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

To **HALVE.** *v. a.* [from *half, halves.*] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half, halves* being the plural.] An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare.

Have you not ſeen how the divided dam
Runs to the ſummons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *halves,* ſhe quits the firſt. *Cleaveland.*

HAM, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon ham, a houſe, farm, or village. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HAM. *n. ſ.* [ham, Saxon; *hamme,* Dutch.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was ſome contraction remaining. *Wiſeman.*

2. The thigh of a hog ſalted.

Who has not learn'd, freſh ſturgeon and *ham* pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy. *Pope's Horace.*

HA'MATED. *adj.* [*hamatus,* Latin.] Hooked; ſet with hooks.

To **HA'MBLE.** *v. a.* [from *ham.*] To cut the ſinews of the thigh; to hamſtring.

HAME. *n. ſ.* [hama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *n. ſ.* [ham, Saxon, and *let,* the diminutive termination.] A ſmall village.

Within the ſelf-ſame lordſhip, pariſh, or *hamlet,* lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country waſted and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryd. Fab.*

HA'MMER. *n. ſ.* [hameꞃ, Saxon; *hammer,* Daniſh.]

1. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head; with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With buſy *hammers* cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The ſtuff will not work well with a *hammer.* *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the beſt *hammers* and anvils of iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Every morning he riſes freſh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *South's Sermons.*

The ſmith prepares his *hammer* for the ſtroke. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing deſtructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of hereſies, St. Auguſtine. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To **HA'MMER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the *hammer'd* ſteel in ſtrength ſurpaſs. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryd. Æn.*

Drudg'd like a ſmith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vaſt eſtate. *Dryden's Juv.*

I muſt pay with *hammered* money inſtead of milled. *Dryd.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour.

Wilt thou ſtill be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy huſband and thyſelf? *Shakeſpeare.*

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this witcraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camd.*

Some ſpirits, by whom they were ſtirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammered* up the articles. *Hayward.*

To **HA'MMER.** *v. n.*

1. To work; to be buſy.

Nor need'ſt thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering.* *Shakeſp.*

I have been ſtudying how to compare
This priſon where I live unto the world;
And, for becauſe the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myſelf,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Shakeſp.*

HA'MMERER. *n. ſ.* [from *hammer.*] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD. *n. ſ.* [*hammer* and *hard.*]

Hammerhard is when you harden iron or ſteel with much hammering on it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

HA'MMOCK. *n. ſ.* [hamaca, Saxon.] A ſwinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Naſſau, who had been accuſtomed to *hammocks,* uſed them all his life. *Temple.*

HA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by Minſhew to be contracted from *hand panier,* but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in uſe, whence *hanaper, hamper.*] A large baſket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts! *Swift.*

To **HA'MPER.** *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its preſent meaning, is uncertain: Junius obſerves that *hamplyns* in Teutonick is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper,* being the treaſury to which fines are paid, to *hamper,* which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To ſhackle; to entangle in chains.

O looſe this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free ſoul may uſe her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing. *Herbert.*

We ſhall find ſuch engines to aſſail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou ſhalt come of force. *Milton.*

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net! *L'Eſtrange.*

They *hamper* and entangle our ſouls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. To enſnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shakeſp.*

Wear under vizard-maſks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the nooſe,
Too faſt to dream of breaking looſe. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, theſe one by one unbind,
Stretch their ſmall tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind. *Blackmore.*

4. To perplex; to embarraſs by many lets and troubles.

And when they're *hamper'd* by the laws,
Releaſe the lab'rers for the cauſe. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 2.

HA'MSTRING. *n. ſ.* [*ham* and *ſtring.*] The tendon of the ham.

A ſtrutting player, whoſe conceit
Lies in his *hamſtring,* doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and ſound
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaffoldage. *Shakeſp.*

On the hinder ſide it is guarded with the two *hamſtrings.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **HA'MSTRING.** *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hamſtrung.* [from the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamſtring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his ſide. *Dryden's Æn.*

HAN for *have,* in the plural. *Spenſer.*

HA'NAPER. *n. ſ.* [*hanaperium,* low Latin.] A treaſury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the ſeal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Falls of the fife-rails placed on banniſters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.*

HA'NCES. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and theſe are the arches of ſmaller circles than the ſcheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The ſweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you muſt cement pieces to many of the courſes in the *hance,* to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

HAND. *n. ſ.* [hanꝺ, honꝺ, Saxon, and in all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or uſe any inſtrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

So *hand* in *hand* they paſs'd, the lovelieſt pair
That ever ſince in love's embraces met. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They *hand* in *hand,* with wandering ſteps and ſlow,
Through Eden took their ſolitary way. *Milton.*

That wonderful inſtrument the *hand,* was it made to be idle? *Berkley.*

2. Meaſure of four inches; a meaſure uſed in the matches of horſes; a palm.
3. Side; right or left.

For the other ſide of the court-gate on this *hand,* and that *hand,* were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Exod.* xxxviii. 15.

4. Part; quarter; ſide.

It is allowed on all *hands,* that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the ſun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with reſpect to the receiver.

Of which offer the baſſa accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Theſe two muſt make our duty very eaſy; a conſiderable reward in *hand*, and the aſſurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*. *Tob.* iv. 14.

7. Rate; price.

Time is the meaſure of buſineſs, as money of wares: buſineſs is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is ſmall diſpatch. *Bacon, Eſſay* 26.

8. Terms; conditions.

With ſimplicity admire and accept the myſtery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, intereſt, or vanity, wreſt it to ignoble ſenſes. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

It is either an ill ſign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* conſiſtent with humility. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou ſaweſt the contradiction between my heart and *hand*. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Alnaſchar was a very idle fellow, that never would ſet his *hand* to any buſineſs during his father's life. *Addiſon's Spect.*

I rather ſuſpect my own judgment than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay ſo long under Virgil's correction, and had his laſt *hand* put to it. *Addiſon.*

11. Performance.

Where are theſe porters,
Theſe lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *hand!* fellows,
There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

12. Power of performance.

Will. Honeycomb has told me, that he had a great mind to try his hand at a Spectator, and that he would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin. *Addiſ.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of ſuch a nation. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majeſty hath received great profit, ſo may ſhe, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanſhip; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of Infinite Perfection, with an averſion or even indifferency to be reunited with its Author, the ſource of its utmoſt felicity, is ſuch a ſhock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not conſiſtent with finite wiſdom and perfection. *Cheyne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The maſter ſaw the madneſs riſe;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.

God muſt have ſet a more than ordinary eſteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or preſenting.

Let Tamar dreſs the meat in my ſight, that I may eat it at her *hand*. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 5.

To-night the poet's advocate I ſtand,
And he deſerves the favour at my *hand*. *Addiſon.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or deſtroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whoſe greatneſs and fortune were not made to their *hands*, had ſufficient qualifications and opportunities of riſing to theſe high poſts. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

20. Care; neceſſity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Eſtrange.*

When a ſtateſman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with ſenſe,
Or ſimple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be whiſtled off my *hands*. *Pope.*

21. Diſcharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanneſs of eſtate like the apoſtles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apoſtles. *Hooker, Preface.*

22. Reach; nearneſs: as, *at hand*, within reach, near, approaching.

Your huſband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakeſp.*

Couſins, I hope the days are near at *hand*
That chambers will be ſafe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come
To do you ſalutation. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The ſight of his mind was like ſome ſights of eyes; rather ſtrong at *hand* than to carry afar off. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, ſheweth a wind at *hand*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A very great ſound near *hand* hath ſtrucken many deaf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 128.

It is not probable that any body ſhould effect that at a diſtance, which, nearer *hand*, it cannot perform. *Brown.*

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

23. Manual management.

Nor ſwords at *hand*, nor hiſſing darts afar,
Are doom'd t' avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryden.*

24. State of being in preparation.

Where is our uſual manager of mirth?
What revels are in *hand?* Is there no play,
To eaſe the anguiſh of a torturing hour? *Shakeſpeare.*

25. State of being in preſent agitation.

I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher taſk in *hand*
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which way the learned ſhall determine of it. *Locke.*

26. Cards held at a game.

There was never an *hand* drawn, that did double the reſt of the habitable world, before this; for ſo a man may term it, if he ſhall put to account that which may be hereafter, by the occupation and colonizing of thoſe countries. *Bacon.*

27. That which is uſed in oppoſition to another.

He would diſpute,
Confute, change *hands*, and ſtill confute. *Hudibras. p.* i.

28. Scheme of action.

Conſult of your own ways, and think which *hand*
Is beſt to take. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

They who thought they could never be ſecure, except the king were firſt at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

29. Advantage; gain; ſuperiority.

The French king, ſuppoſing to make his *hand* by thoſe rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hoſtility. *Hayward.*

30. Competition; conteſt.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *hand* with any princeſs of the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

31. Tranſmiſſion; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

The ſalutation by the *hand* of me Paul. *Col.* iv. 18.

32. Poſſeſſion; power.

Sacraments ſerve as the moral inſtruments of God to that purpoſe; the uſe whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

And though you war, like petty wrangling ſtates,
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you ceaſe,
You ſhall be cruſh'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there muſt be a quarter of the revenue of the land conſtantly in their *hands*. *Locke.*

It is fruitleſs pains to learn a language, which one may gueſs by his temper he will wholly neglect, as ſoon as an approach to manhood, ſetting him free from a governour, ſhall put him into the *hands* of his own inclination. *Locke.*

Vectigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and diſtributed amongſt the ſoldiers, or left in the *hands* of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arbuthnot.*

33. Preſſure of the bridle.

There are no tricks in plain and ſimple faith;
But hollow men, like horſes hot at *hand*,
Make gallant ſhow and promiſe of their mettle. *Shakeſp.*

34. Method of government; diſcipline; reſtraint.

Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens, having a malicious mind againſt his countrymen. 2 *Mac.* v. 23.

He kept a ſtrict *hand* on his nobility, and choſe rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

However ſtrict a *hand* is to be kept upon all deſires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy muſt be permitted to ſpeak. *Locke.*

35. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurſe of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleaſures bent. *Daniel.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance with other bodies, as faſt as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing ſeems to ſtand ſtill; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and ſhadows of ſun-dials. *Locke.*

37. Agent; perſon employed.

The wiſeſt prince, if he can ſave himſelf and his people from ruin, under the worſt adminiſtration, what may not his ſubjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh uſe of the beſt? *Swift.*

38. Giver, and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than tranſmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all generations. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

39. An actor; a workman; a ſoldier.

Your wrongs are known: impoſe but your commands,
This hour ſhall bring you twenty thouſand *hands*. *Dryd.*

Demetrius appointed the painter guards for his ſecurity, pleaſed that he could preſerve that *hand* from the barbarity and inſolence of ſoldiers. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A dictionary containing a natural hiſtory requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Iſrael ſmote as well the men of every city as the beaſt, and all that came to *hand*. *Judges*, xx. 48.

A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf,
Uncull'd as came to *hand*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

41. Form or caſt of writing.

Here is th' indictment of the good Lord Haſtings,
Which in a ſet *hand* fairly is engroſs'd;
Eleven hours I've ſpent to write it over. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Solyman ſhewed him his own letters intercepted, aſking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that ſeal. *Knolles.*

Being diſcovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*, I happily eſcaped. *Denham, Dedication.*

If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their *hands*, and then refuſe to pay,
I muſt attend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is ſomething peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*

The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the characters of ſuch *hand* you like. *Locke.*

Conſtantia ſaw that the *hand* writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

I preſent theſe thoughts in an ill *hand*; but ſcholars are bad penmen: we ſeldom regard the mechanick part of writing. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

They were wrote on both ſides, and in a ſmall *hand*. *Arbuthnot.*

42. **HAND** *over head.* Negligently; raſhly; without ſeeing what one does.

So many ſtrokes of the alarum bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, *hand over head*, have ſerved their turn, doth ring the peal ſo much the louder. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: Thus 'tis, ſays a paſſenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

43. **HAND** *to* **HAND.** Cloſe fight.

In ſingle oppoſition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the beſt part of an hour. *Shakeſpeare.*

He iſſues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That ſlings afar, and poniards *hand to hand*,
He baniſh'd from the field. *Dryden's Fables.*

44. **HAND** *in* **HAND.** In union; conjointly.

Had the ſea been Marlborough's element, the war had been beſtowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift.*

45. **HAND** *in* **HAND.** Fit; pat.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* compariſon, had been ſomething too fair and too good for any lady in Britany. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

46. **HAND** *to mouth.* As want requires.

I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end. *L'Eſtrange.*

47. *To bear in* **HAND.** To keep in expectation; to elude.

A raſcally yea forſooth knave, to *bear in hand*, and then ſtand upon ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

48. *To be* **HAND** *and glove.* To be intimate and familiar.

To **HAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give or tranſmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only becauſe he dipped in the ſame diſh, but becauſe he was ſo near that our Saviour could *hand* the ſop unto him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Reports, like ſnowballs, gather ſtill the farther they roll; and when I have once *handed* it to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

I have been ſhewn a written prophecy that is *handed* among them with great ſecrecy. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell;
For ſhe was of that order whence moſt fell. *Donne.*

By ſafe and inſenſible degrees he will paſs from a boy to a man, which is the moſt hazardous ſtep in life: this therefore ſhould be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over it. *Locke.*

3. To ſeize; to lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
Firſt *hand* me: on mine own accord, I'll off. *Shakeſp.*

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

'Tis then that with delight I rove
Upon the boundleſs depth of love:
I bleſs my chains, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on ſhore. *Prior.*

5. To tranſmit in ſucceſſion; to deliver down from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of ſeveral the moſt remarkable particular accidents of it likewiſe, which they *handed* downwards to the ſucceeding ages. *Woodward.*

I know no other way of ſecuring theſe monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed* down to future ages. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Arts and ſciences conſiſt of ſcattered theorems and practices, which are *handed* about amongſt the maſters, and only revealed to the *filii artis*, 'till ſome great genius appears, who collects theſe disjointed propoſitions, and reduces them into a regular ſyſtem. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

One would think a ſtory ſo fit for age to talk of, and infancy to hear, were incapable of being *handed* down to us. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

HAND is much uſed in compoſition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-ſaw*; or borne in the hand, as a *hand-barrow*.

HAND-BARROW. *n. ſ.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

A *hand-barrow*, wheel-barrow, ſhovel and ſpade. *Tuſſ.*

Set the board whereon the hive ſtandeth on a *hand-barrow*, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortim. Huſbandry.*

HAND-BASKET. *n. ſ.* A portable baſket.

You muſt have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a ſmall *hand-baſket* to carry them in. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HAND-BELL. *n. ſ.* A bell rung by the hand.

The ſtrength of the percuſſion is a principal cauſe of the loudneſs or ſoftneſs of ſounds; as in ringing of a *hand-bell* harder or ſofter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HAND-BREADTH. *n. ſ.* A ſpace equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of an *hand-breadth* round about. *Exod.* xxv. 25.

Within were hooks an *hand-breadth*, faſtened round about. *Ezek.* xl. 43.

The eaſtern people determined their *hand-breath* by the breadth of barley-corns, ſix making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's-breadth*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HA'NDED. *adj.* [from *hand*.]

1. Having the uſe of the hand left or right.

Many are right *handed*, whoſe livers are weakly conſtituted; and many uſe the left, in whom that part is ſtrongeſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 5.

2. With hands joined.

Into their inmoſt bow'r
Handed they went. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

HA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hand*.] Tranſmitter; conveyor in ſucceſſion.

They would aſſume, with wond'rous art,
Themſelves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vaſt frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the preſent, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

HA'NDFAST. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *faſt*.] Hold, cuſtody. Obſolete.

If that ſhepherd be not in *handfaſt*, let him fly. *Shakeſp.*

HA'NDFUL. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *full*.]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

In the park I ſaw a country gentleman at the ſide of Roſamond's Pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Freeholder*, Nº 44.

2. A palm; a hand's-breadth; four inches.

Take one veſſel of ſilver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the ſound will be more reſounding from the veſſel of ſilver than that of wood. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The peaceful ſcabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was ſo manful. *Hudibras, b.* i.

3. A ſmall number or quantity.

Being in poſſeſſion of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themſelves from firing. *Raleigh's Apology.*

He could not, with ſuch a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propoſe reaſonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

HAND-GALLOP. *n. ſ.* A ſlow eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle to hinder increaſe of ſpeed.

Ovid, with all his ſweetneſs, has as little variety of numbers and ſound as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verſe runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *n. ſ.* A gun wielded by the hand.

They have names given them, ſome from ſerpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines; others in other reſpects, as cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muſkets. *Camden.*

HA'NDICRAET. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *craft*.] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

The nurſeries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the ſame manner. *Gulliv. Trav.*

The cov'nants thou ſhalt teach by candle-light,
When puffing ſmiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden's Juv.*

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical geniuſes, and divert themſelves with painting, ſculpture, architecture, gardening, and ſeveral kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addiſon.*

HANDICRA'FTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*handicraft* and *man*.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miſerable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftſmen*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

He has ſimply the beſt wit of any *handicraftſman* in Athens. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free ſervants, and *handicraftſmen*; as ſmiths, maſons, and carpenters. *Bacon, Eſſay* 30.

The profaneneſs and ignorance of *handicraftſmen*, ſmall traders, ſervants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and ſhopkeeper, and *handicraftſman*. *Swift.*

HA'NDILY. *adv.* [from *handy*.] With ſkill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *handy*.] Readineſs; dexterity.

HA'NDIWORK. *n. ſ.* [*handy* and *work*.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wiſheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiworks*, all happineſs; although perhaps, for ſome ſpecial cauſe in our own particular, a contrary determination have ſeemed more convenient. *Hooker, b.* v.

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament ſheweth his *handiwork*. *Pſalm* xix. 1.

He parted with the greateſt bleſſing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *kerchief*.] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her ſitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the ſhepherd's ſon, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

They did not make uſe of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbuthnot.*

To **HA'NDLE.** *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, from *hand*.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilſt they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that preſs them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a cowkeeper. *Shakeſp.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable ſhyneſs is the general vice of the Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the hardneſs of the Winters forces the breeders there to houſe and *handle* their colts ſix months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat in diſcourſe.

He left nothing fitting for the purpoſe
Untouch'd, or ſlightly *handled* in diſcourſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
I tell thee, I am mad
In Creſſid's love: thou anſwer'ſt, ſhe is fair;
Pour'ſt in the open ulcer of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handleſt* in thy diſcourſe. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. 2 *Maccab.*

Of a number of other like inſtances we ſhall ſpeak more, when we *handle* the communication of ſounds. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatiſe, for the explication of this inſtrument, the ſubtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be ſaid. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

5. To deal with; to practiſe.

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer.* ii. 8.

6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being priſoner? *Shak. Hen.* VI.

They were well enough pleaſed to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them ſo ill. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

7. To practiſe upon; to do with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to queſtion; you ſhall ſee how I'll *handle* her. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

HA'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [handle, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the ſacred *handle* of our ſceptre,
Unleſs he do prophane, ſteal, or uſurp. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is eaſy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to graſp. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at leaſt we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor's Rule of Liv. Holy.*

A carpenter, that had got the iron-work of an ax, begged only ſo much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taſte from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unſav'ry haut-gouſt from the haft. *Dryden's Juv.*
A beam there was, on which a beechen pail
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. That of which uſe is made.

They overturned him in all his intereſts by the ſure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South's Sermons.*

HA'NDLESS. *adj.* [*hand* and *leſs.*] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accurſed hand
Hath made thee *handleſs?* *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*
His mangled myrmidons,
Noſeleſs, *handleſs*, hackt and clipt, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

HA'NDMAID. *n. ſ.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* ſpeak to thee. *Shakeſp.*
She gave the knight great thanks in little ſpeech,
And ſaid ſhe would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*

I will never ſet politicks againſt ethicks, eſpecially for that true ethicks are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's youngeſt teamed ſtar
Hath fix'd her poliſh'd car,
Her ſleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*
Love led them on; and Faith, who knew them beſt
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew ſo dreſt,
And ſpeak the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge. *Milton.*
Thoſe of my family their maſter ſlight,
Grown deſpicable in my *handmaid*'s ſight. *Sandys.*
By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, art,
Makes mighty things from ſmall beginnings great;
Thus fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

Since he had placed his heart upon wiſdom, health, wealth, victory and honour ſhould always wait on her as her *handmaids*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The great maſter will deſcend to hear
The humble ſeries of his *handmaid*'s care. *Prior.*
Then criticiſm the muſe's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dreſs her charms and make her more belov'd. *Pope.*

HA'NDMILL. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *mill.*] A mill moved by the hand.

Oft the drudging aſs is driv'n with toil;
Returning late, and loaden home with gain
Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain. *Dryden.*

HANDS *off.* A vulgar phraſe for keep off; forbear.

They cut a ſtag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, *Hands off*, ſays the lion. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

HA'NDSAILS. *n. ſ.* Sails managed by the hand.

The ſeamen will neither ſtand to their *handſails*, nor ſuffer the pilot to ſteer. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW. *n. ſ.* Saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my ſword hack'd like a *handſaw*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

To perform this work it is neceſſary to be provided with a ſtrong knife and a ſmall *handſaw*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HA'NDSEL. *n. ſ.* [*hanſel*, a firſt gift, Dutch.] The firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt act of ſale.

The apoſtles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hanſel* or earneſt of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Thou art joy's *hanſel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to ev'ry mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

To **HA'NDSEL.** *v. a.* To uſe or do any thing the firſt time.

In timorous deer he *handſels* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*
I'd ſhow you
How eaſy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handſel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HA'NDSOME. *adj.* [*handſaem*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is ſo *handſome*, as it may ſeem it was firſt invented for him. *Spenſer.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peaſant's houſe, and, finding his wife very *handſome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That eaſineſs and *handſome* addreſs in writing, which is hardeſt to be attained by perſons bred in a meaner way, will be familiar to you. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handſome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handſome* action.

To **HA'NDSOME.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute
For his device in *handſoming* a ſuit;
To judge of lace he hath the beſt conceit. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *handſome.*]

1. Conveniently; dexterouſly.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handſomely* in his way. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Where the kind nymph, changing her faultleſs ſhape,
Becomes unhandſome, *handſomely* to 'ſcape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath ſawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handſomely*, and made a veſſel thereof. *Wiſdom*, xiii. 11.

4. Liberally; generouſly.

I am finding out a convenient place for an alms-houſe, which I intend to endow very *handſomely* for a dozen ſuperannuated huſbandmen. *Addiſon.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *handſome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handſomeneſs* in her mourning garments, nor ſweetneſs in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *handſomeneſs* ſake, it were good you hang the upper glaſs upon a nail. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In cloths, cheap *handſomeneſs* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Perſons of the fairer ſex like that *handſomeneſs* for which they find themſelves to be the moſt liked. *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to hold ſmall work in. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

HA'NDWRITING. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *writing.*] A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to ſhow;
If the ſkin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,
Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shak.*

To no other cauſe than the wiſe providence of God can be referred the diverſity of *handwritings*. *Cockburn.*

HA'NDY. *adj.* [from *hand.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

Proudly vaunting, that although they were but few, yet they would eaſily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Both parties now were drawn ſo cloſe,
Almoſt to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

2. Ready; dexterous; ſkilful.

She ſtript the ſtalks of all their leaves; the beſt
She cull'd, and them with *handy* care ſhe dreſt. *Dryden.*
The ſervants waſh the platter, ſcour the plate;
And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient.

The ſtrike-block is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *n. ſ.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond juſtice rails upon yond ſimple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and, *handydandy*, which is the juſtice, which is the thief. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Neither croſs and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite ſo ancient as *handydandy*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To **HANG.** *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [hangan, Saxon.]

1. To ſuſpend; to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above.

Strangely viſited people he cures;
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himſelf ſlain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jeruſalem. *South's Sermons.*

2. To place without any ſolid ſupport.

Thou all things haſt of nothing made,
That *hung'ſt* the ſolid earth in fleeting air,
Vein'd with clear ſprings, which ambient ſeas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck, ſo as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commiſſion from thy wife and me
To *hang* Cordelia in the priſon. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Hanging ſuppoſes human ſoul and reaſon;
This animal's below committing treaſon:
Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
That's a preferment for Achitophel. *Dryden.*

Virgil has deſcribed *hanging* more happily than Homer. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

4. To diſplay; to ſhow aloft.

This unlucky mole miſled ſeveral coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of falſe colours, made ſome of them converſe with Roſalinda in what they thought the ſpirit of her party. *Addiſon.*

5. To let fall below the proper ſituation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head ſadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xix. 26.

The beauties of this place ſhould mourn;
Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return
Should *hang* their wither'd head; for ſure my breath
Is now more pois'nous. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
The roſe is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet ſweet, but quickly paſt the prime;
White lilies *hang* their heads, and ſoon decay;
And whiter ſnow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*
The cheerful birds no longer ſing;
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. 1 *Mac.* iv. 57.

7. To adorn by hanging upon.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night! *Shakeſpeare.*
The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door. *Dryden.*

8. To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall.

Muſick is better in chambers wainſcotted than *hanged*. *Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my ſake
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
Or I increas'd them with my ſylvan toils,
And *hung* thy holy roofs with ſavage ſpoils,
Give me to ſcatter theſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

Sir Roger has *hung* ſeveral parts of his houſe with the trophies of his labours. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **HANG.** *v. n.*

1. To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hong*,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs and compacture ſtrong. *Fairy Q.*

2. To depend; to fall looſely on the lower part; to dangle.

A tower full of aſhes had a round inſtrument, which on every ſide *hanged* down. 2 *Mac.* xiii. 5.

Upon her ſhoulders wings ſhe wears
Like *hanging* ſleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*
If gaming does an aged ſire entice,
Then my young maſter ſwiftly learns the vice,
And ſhakes in *hanging* ſleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a poſture of bending forward to ſtrike the enemy. *Addiſon.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall theſe ſayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil ſpeech and ſoft perſuaſion *hung*. *Prior.*

5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be ſaid to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens ſuch as are planted on the top of the houſe. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. To reſt upon by embracing.

She *hung* about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
She vied. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotſpur's neck,
Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Fauſtina is deſcribed in the form of a lady ſitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacham.*

7. To hover; to impend.

With this ſtrange virtue
He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And ſundry bleſſings *hang* about his throne,
That ſpeak him full of grace. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Odious names of diſtinction, which had ſlept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

8. To be looſely joined.

Whither go you?
——To ſee your wife: is ſhe at home?
—Ay, and as idle as ſhe may *hang* together, for want of company. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

9. To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined.

In my Lucia's abſence
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addiſon's Cato.*

10. To be compact or united.

In the common cauſe we are all of a piece; we *hang* together. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Your device *hangs* very well together; but is it not liable to the ſame exceptions you made to ſuch explications as have nothing but the writer's imagination to ſupport them? *Addiſ.*

11. To adhere.

A cheerful temper ſhines out in all her converſation, and diſſipates thoſe apprehenſions which *hang* on the timorous or the modeſt, when admitted to her preſence. *Addiſon.*

Shining landſkips, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, diſperſe that gloomineſs which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in thoſe dark diſconſolate ſeaſons. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

12. To reſt.

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouſe lid. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Two women, the babes *hanging* at their breaſts, were caſt headlong from the wall. 2 *Mac.* vi. 10.

13. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty.

Thy life ſhall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou ſhalt fear day and night, and ſhalt have none aſſurance of thy life. *Deut.* xxviii. 66.

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble ſtroke he lifted,
Which *hung* not, but ſo ſwift with tempeſt fell
On the proud creſt of Satan. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.
She thrice eſſay'd to ſpeak: her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfiniſh'd on her tongue. *Dryden.*

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes favours! *Shakeſp.*
Great queen! whoſe name ſtrikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whoſe juſt ſceptre *hangs* Europa's ſcale. *Prior.*

16. To be fixed or ſuſpended with attention.

Though wond'ring ſenates *hung* on all he ſpoke,
The club muſt hail him maſter of the joke. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

17. To have a ſteep declivity.

Suſſex marl ſhews itſelf on the middle of the ſides of *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forſakes him, and Sir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his ſhoulders *hung*,
Preſs'd with the weight of ſleep that tames the ſtrong. *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *hang.*] That by which any thing hangs: as, the pot *hangers*.

HA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *hang.*] A ſhort broad ſword.

HA'NGER-ON. *n. ſ.* [from *hang.*] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were abſent, their rooms were ſupplied by the umbræ, or *hangers-on*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

They all excuſed themſelves ſave two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the reſt *hangers-on*. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HA'NGING. *n. ſ.* [from *hang.*] Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

A ſtorm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
Like rich *hangings* in an homely houſe,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Being informed that his breakfaſt was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*

Now purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls,
And ſumptuous feaſts are made in ſplendid halls. *Dryden.*

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his deſigns for tapeſtry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Rome oft has heard a croſs haranguing,
With prompting prieſt behind the *hanging*. *Prior.*

HA'NGING. *participial adj.* [from *hang.*]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, Sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

What Ethiops lips he has!
How foul a ſnout, and what a *hanging* face! *Dryd. Juv.*

2. Requiring to be puniſhed by the halter.

HA'NGMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hang* and *man.*] The publick executioner.

This monſter ſat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right-hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left-hand a purſe of money. *Sidney, b.* ii.

One cried, God bleſs us! and Amen! the other;
As they had ſeen me with theſe *hangman*'s hands:
Liſtening their fear, I could not ſay Amen,
When they did ſay God bleſs us. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowſtring, and the little *hangman* dare not ſhoot at him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who makes that noiſe there? Who are you?
—Your friend, Sir, the *hangman*: you muſt be ſo good, Sir, to riſe, and be put to death. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Men do not ſtand
In ſo ill caſe, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;
Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate. *Donne.*

I never knew a critick, who made it his buſineſs to laſh the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himſelf; as the *hangman* is generally a worſe malefactor than the criminal that ſuffers by his hand. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

HANK. *n. ſ.* [*hank*, Iſlandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A ſkein of thread.

2. A tye; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the *hank* that ſome gallants have on their truſting merchants, that, upon peril of loſing all former ſcores, he muſt ſtill go on to ſupply? *Decay of Piety.*

To **HA'NKER.** *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an inceſſant wiſh.

And now the ſaints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd ſo long in vain,
And felt ſuch bowel *hankerings*,
To ſee an empire all of kings. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 2.

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a *hankering* after theſe juggling aſtrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The ſhepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant *hankers* after ſomething elſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Doſt thou not *hanker* after a greater liberty in ſome things? If not, there's no better ſign of a good reſolution. *Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering* after the diverſions of the town. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The republick that fell under the ſubjection of the Duke of Florence, ſtill retains many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HAN'T, for *has not*, or *have not*.

That roguiſh leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ake: you *han't* that ſimper about the mouth for nothing. *Addiſon.*

HAP. *n. ſ.* [*anhap*, in Welſh, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Things caſual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot ſtill have the like *hap*. *Hooker.*

Whether art it were, or heedleſs *hap*,
As through the flow'ring foreſt raſh ſhe fled,
In her rude hairs ſweet flowers themſelves did lap,
And flouriſhing freſh leaves and bloſſoms did enwrap.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curſt be good *haps*, and curſt be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make deſpair
For all theſe certain blows the ſureſt ſhield. *Sidney.*

To have ejected whatſoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be uſed by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleaſed ſome few men, who, having begun ſuch a courſe themſelves, muſt be glad to ſee their example followed. *Hooker, b.* iv.

3. Accident; caſual event; misfortune.

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles.*

Nor feared ſhe among the bands to ſtray
Of armed men; for often had ſhe ſeen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. *Fairfax, b.* vi.

HAP-HAZARD. *n. ſ.* Chance; accident.

The former of theſe is the moſt ſure and infallible way; but ſo hard that all ſhun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread ſo long and intricate mazes for knowledge ſake. *Hooker, b.* i. § 7.

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any inſight into cauſes and effects. *L'Eſtrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon truſt, and without ever having examined them; and then believe a whole ſyſtem, upon a preſumption that they are true. *Locke.*

To **HAP.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen.

It will be too late to gather proviſion from abroad, for the furniſhing of ſhips or ſoldiers, which peradventure may need to be preſently employed, and whoſe want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath *hap'd*. *Shak. Othello.*

In deſtructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reſerved are ignorant people. *Bacon.*

HA'PLY. *adv.* [from *hap*.]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myſelf have often ſeen,
Haply when they have judg'd me faſt aſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

To warn
Us, *haply* too ſecure, of our diſcharge
From penalty, becauſe from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Then *haply* yet your breaſt remains untouch'd,
Though that ſeems ſtrange. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Let us now ſee what concluſions may be found for inſtruction of any other ſtate, that may *haply* labour under the like circumſtances. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugeſt, that ſwim the ocean ſtream,
Him *haply* ſlumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of ſome ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff
Deeming ſome iſland oft, as ſeamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his ſcaly rind,
Moors by his ſide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

HA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *hap*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckleſs; unlucky.

Hapleſs Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire miſhap! *Shakeſpeare.*

Here *hapleſs* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief reſtrain'd his art. *Dryden's Æn.*

Did his *hapleſs* paſſion equal mine,
I would refuſe the bliſs. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

To **HA'PPEN.** *v. n.* [from *hap*.]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to paſs.

Bring forth your ſtrong reaſons, and ſhew us what ſhall *happen*. *Iſaiah*, xl. 22.

Say not I have ſinned, and what harm hath *happened* unto me. *Eccleſiaſticus*, v. 4.

If it ſo fall out that thou art miſerable for ever, thou haſt no reaſon to be ſurprized, as if ſome unexpected thing had *happened* to thee. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have *happened* on ſome other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

HA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *happy*.]

1. Fortunately; luckily; ſucceſsfully.

Were ſhe as rough
As are the ſwelling Adriatick ſeas,
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakeſpeare.*

Preferr'd by conqueſt, *happily* o'erthrown,
Falling they riſe to be with us made one. *Waller.*

Neither is it ſo trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to ſave than kill. *Dryd.*

2. Addreſsfully; gracefully; without labour.

Form'd by thy converſe, *happily* to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere. *Pope.*

3. In a ſtate of felicity: as, he lives *happily*.

4. By chance; peradventure. In this ſenſe *happily* is written erroneouſly for *haply*.

One thing more I ſhall wiſh you to deſire of them, who *happily* may peruſe theſe two treatiſes. *Digby.*

HA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *happy*.]

1. Felicity; ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied.

Happineſs is that eſtate whereby we attain, ſo far as poſſibly may be attained, the full poſſeſſion of that which ſimply for itſelf is to be deſired, and containeth in it after an eminent ſort the contentation of our deſires, the higheſt degree of all our perfection. *Hooker, b.* i.

Oh! *happineſs* of ſweet retir'd content,
To be at once ſecure and innocent. *Denham.*

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the ſame thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of purſuits ſhews, that every one does not place his *happineſs* in the ſame thing. *Locke.*

2. Good luck; good fortune.

3. Fortuitous elegance; unſtudied grace.

Certain graces and *happineſſes*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham.*

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happineſs* as well as care. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

HA'PPY. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck*.]

1. In a ſtate of felicity; in a ſtate where the deſire is ſatisfied.

At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*

Am I *happy* in thy news?
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Beget you happineſs, be *happy* then;
For it is done. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Truth and peace, and love, ſhall ever ſhine
About the ſupreme throne
Of him, t' whoſe *happy* making ſight alone,
When once our heav'nly guided ſoul ſhall climb. *Milton.*

Though the preſence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy*, the abſence of it may make us miſerable. *Addiſon.*

2. Lucky; ſucceſsful; fortunate.

Chymiſts have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the cauſes of them. *Boyle.*

Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear ſupply'd him with this *happy* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Addreſsful; ready.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *n. ſ.* A piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HARA'NGUE. *n. ſ.* [*harangue*, French. The original of the French word is much queſtioned: Menage thinks it a corruption of *hearing*, Engliſh; Junius imagines it to be *diſcours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* ſeems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *orationare*, *orationer*, *oraner*, *aranger*, *haranguer*.] A ſpeech; a popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Aſſemble, and *harangues* are heard; but ſoon
In factious oppoſition. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Nothing can better improve political ſchoolboys than the art of making plauſible or implauſible *harangues*, againſt the very opinion for which they reſolve to determine. *Swift.*

A multitude of preachers neglect method in their *harangues*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **HARA'NGUE.** *v. n.* [*haranguer*, French.] To make a ſpeech; to pronounce an oration.

HARA'NGUER. *n. ſ.* [from *harangue*.] An orator; a publick ſpeaker: generally with ſome mixture of contempt.

To **HA'RASS.** *v. a.* [*haraſſer*, French, from *haraſſe*, a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange*.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneaſineſs.

Theſe troops came to the army but the day before, *haraſſed* with a long and weariſome march. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our beſt men ſlain;
The reſt, an heartleſs number, ſpent with watching,
And *haraſs'd* out with duty. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Nature oppreſs'd, and *haraſs'd* out with care,
Sinks down to reſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

HA'RASS, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; diſturbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *haraſs* of their land, beſet me round. *Milton's Agon.*

HA'RBINGER. *n. ſ.* [*herberger*, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an *harbour* for thoſe that follow.] A forerunner; a precurſor.

Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,
Thoſe clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*

I'll be myſelf the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shakeſp.*

Sin, and her ſhadow death, and miſery,
Death's *harbinger*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 13.

And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening ſtar,
Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is ſent *harbinger*, who all
Invites. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

As Ormond's *harbinger*, to you they run;
For Venus is the promiſe of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR. *n. ſ.* [*herberge*, French; *herberg*, Dutch; *albergo*, Italian.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.

For *harbour* at a thouſand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thouſand but was lock'd. *Dryd. Fab.*

Doubly curs'd
Be all thoſe eaſy fools who give it *harbour*. *Rowe.*

2. A port or haven for ſhipping.

Three of your argoſies
Are richly come to *harbour* ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*

They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And ſpreading round in one continu'd lake,
A ſpacious hoſpitable *harbour* make. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. An aſylum; a ſhelter; a place of ſhelter and ſecurity.

To **HA'RBOUR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to ſojourn; to take ſhelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

They are ſent by me,
That they ſhould *harbour* where their lord would be. *Shakeſpeare.*

Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they roſe, and ſet up every ſail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale. *Dryden.*

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and falſe diſſembling look,
And ſervile flattery, that *harbours* oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Phillips.*

To **HA'RBOUR.** *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reſide.

My lady bids me tell you, that though ſhe *harbours* you as her uncle, ſhe's nothing allied to your diſorders. *Shakeſp.*

Knaves I know, which in this plainneſs
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants,
That ſtretch their duties nicely. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Let not your gentle breaſt *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

We owe this old houſe the ſame kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition, nay even in his laſt extremities. *Pope.*

How people, ſo greatly warmed with a ſenſe of liberty, ſhould be capable of *harbouring* ſuch weak ſuperſtition; and that ſo much bravery and ſo much folly can inhabit the ſame breaſts. *Pope.*

2. To ſhelter; to ſecure.

Harbour yourſelf this night in this caſtle, becauſe the time requires it; and, in truth, this country is very dangerous for murthering thieves to truſt a ſleeping life among them. *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE. *n. ſ.* [*herbergage*, French, from *harbour*.] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whoſe labour'd ſpirits,
Forewearied in this action of ſwift ſpeed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls. *Shak. K. John.*

HA'RBOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *harbour*.] One that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS. *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Without harbour; without lodging; without ſhelter.

HA'RBROUGH for *harbour*. *Spenſer.*

HARD. *adj.* [heard, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]

1. Firm; reſiſting penetration or ſeparation; not ſoft; not eaſy to be pierced or broken.

Repoſe you there, while I to the hard houſe,
More *hard* than is the ſtone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Difficult; not eaſy to the intellect.

Some diſeaſes, when they are eaſy to be cured, are *hard* to be known. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The *hard* cauſes they brought unto Moſes; but every ſmall matter they judged themſelves. *Exod.* xviii. 26.

When *hard* words, jealouſies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras, p.* i.

'Tis *hard* to ſay if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom ſhe ſo dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to uſe, they are either terms of art, or ſuch as I ſubſtituted in place of others that were too low. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Difficult of accompliſhment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Gen.* xviii. 14.

Poſſeſs
As lords a ſpacious world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great atchiev'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our priſon ſtrong. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

He now diſcerned he was wholly to be on the defenſive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have worſe ſymptoms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleſhy ones. *Wiſeman on Inflam.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have paſs'd the perils of ſo *hard* a way. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. Painful; diſtreſsful; laborious.

Rachael travelled, and ſhe had *hard* labour. *Gen.* xxxv.

Worceſter's horſe came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is aſleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horſe is half of himſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, leſſened and diminiſhed his army. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

When Sebaſtian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the neceſſity of having twice as much victuals as one under no neceſſity to work. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

5. Cruel; oppreſſive; rigorous.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 23.

Whom ſcarce my ſheep, and ſcarce my painful plough,
The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy ſon, ſo *hard* a mother thou. *Dryd.*

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuſe you half your time. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

It will be a loſs to all thoſe, who have their eſtates in money, of one third of their eſtates; which will be a very *hard* caſe upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more eaſe and proſperity than the ſubjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who ſuffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the ſubjects of little principalities. *Addiſon.*

Rough ungovernable paſſions hurry men on to ſay or do very *hard* or offenſive things. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To find a bill that may bring puniſhment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sower; rough; ſevere.

What, have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'ſt me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Abſalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatick patrons. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Some *hard* rumours have been tranſmitted from t'other ſide the water, and rumours of the ſevereſt kind. *Swift.*

8. Inſenſible; untouched.

If I by chance ſucceed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not ſo ſtupid, or ſo *hard*,
Not to feel praiſe, or fame's deſerv'd reward. *Dryden.*

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our ſoil or climate, that ſo excellent a fruit, which proſpers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; ſevere: as, a *hard* Winter.

11. Unreaſonable; unjuſt.

It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the laſt conſequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body ſhould be the ſole perſons not conſulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardeſt* caſe in the world, that Steele ſhould take up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

12. Forced; not eaſily granted.

If we allow the firſt couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* ſuppoſition; there would ariſe from theſe, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

13. Powerful.

The ſtag was too *hard* for the horſe, and the horſe flies for ſuccour to one that's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Let them conſider the vexation they are treaſuring up for themſelves, by ſtruggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A diſputant, when he finds that his adverſary is too *hard* for him, with ſlyneſs turns the diſcourſe. *Watts.*

14. Auſtere; rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, ſet veſſels of wine over againſt the noon ſun, which calleth out the more oily ſpirits, and leaveth the ſpirit more ſour and *hard*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

15. Harſh; ſtiff; conſtrained.

Others, ſcrupulouſly tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itſelf. *Dryd.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, inſufferably ſtrained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not proſperous.

You have got a famous victory: there are bonfires decreed; and, if the times had not been *hard*, my billet ſhould have burnt too. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

17. Avaricious; faultily ſparing.

HARD. *adv.* [*hardo*, very old German.]

1. Cloſe; near.

Hard by was a houſe of pleaſure, built for a Summer retiring place. *Sidney.*

They doubted a while what it ſhould be, 'till it was caſt up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully ſaw it was a man. *Sidney.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard* by a foreſt's ſide,
Far from reſort of people that did paſs
In travel to and fro. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Scarce had he ſaid, when *hard* at hand they ſpie
That quickſand nigh, with water covered. *Fairy Queen.*

When theſe marſhal the way, *hard* at hand comes the maſter and main exerciſe. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Abimeleck went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judg.* ix. 52.

Hard by a cottage chimney ſmokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriouſly; inceſſantly; vehemently; earneſtly; importunately.

Geneura roſe in his defence,
And pray'd ſo *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryden.*

An ant works as *hard* as a man who ſhould carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Whoever my unknown correſpondent be, he preſſes *hard* for an anſwer, and is earneſt in that point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneaſily; vexatiouſly.

When a man's ſervant ſhall play the cur with him, look you, it goes *hard*. *Shakeſpeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

4. Vehemently; diſtreſsfully.

The queſtion is *hard* ſet, and we have reaſon to doubt. *Brown.*

A ſtag, that was *hard* ſet by the huntſmen, betook himſelf to a ſtall for ſanctuary. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. Faſt; nimbly.

The Philiſtines followed *hard* upon Saul. 2 *Sam.* xxxi. 2.

The wolves ſcampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies foreſhow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. Tempeſtuouſly; boiſterouſly.

When the North wind blows *hard*, and it rains ſadly, none but fools ſit down in it and cry; wiſe people defend themſelves againſt it. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

HA'RDBOUND. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Coſtive.

Juſt writes to make his barrenneſs appear,
And ſtrains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a year. *Pope.*

To **HA'RDEN.** *v. n.* [from *hard*.] To grow hard.

The powder of loadſtone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paſte, will in a few days *harden* to the hardneſs of a ſtone. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **HA'RDEN.** *v. a.* [from *hard*.]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who firſt the paſſage try'd,
In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his ſide,
Who tempted firſt the briny flood. *Dryden.*

A piece of the *hardened* marl. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedneſs; to make obdurate.

But exhort one another daily, leſt any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulneſs of ſin. *Heb.* iii. 13.

He ſtiffened his neck, and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the Lord. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 13.

It is a melancholy conſideration, that there ſhould be ſeveral among us ſo *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper ſubject for a jeſt. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. To make inſenſible; to ſtupify.

Our religion ſets before us not the example of a ſtupid ſtoick, who had by obſtinate principles *hardened* himſelf againſt all ſenſe of pain; but an example of a man like ourſelves, that had a tender ſenſe of the leaſt ſuffering, and yet patiently endured the greateſt. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my ſpirits ſince we loſt him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endue with conſtancy.

Then ſhould I yet have comfort; yea, I would *harden* myſelf in ſorrow. *Job*, vi. 10.

One raiſes the ſoul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other ſoftens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden.*

HA'RDENER. *n. ſ.* [from *harden*.] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarſe of feature; harſh of countenance.

When the blaſt of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the ſinews, ſummon up the blood,
Diſguiſe fair nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aſpect. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The brother a very lovely youth, and the ſiſter *hardfavoured*. *L'Eſtrange.*

When Vulcan came into the world he was ſo *hardfavoured* that both his parents frowned on him. *Dryden.*

HARDHA'NDED. *adj.* [*hard* and *hand*.] Coarſe; mechanick; one that has hands hard with labour.

What are they that do play it?
—*Hardhanded* men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds 'till now. *Shakeſp.*

HA'RDHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*hard* and *head*.] Claſh of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants daſh their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have diſperſt them. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

HARDHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart*.] Cruel; inexorable; mercileſs; pitileſs; barbarous; inhuman; ſavage; uncompaſſionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My ſoul to heav'n. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Can you be ſo *hardhearted* to deſtroy
My ripening hopes, that are ſo near to joy? *Dryden.*

John Bull, otherwiſe a good-natured man, was very *hardhearted* to his ſiſter Peg. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hardhearted*.] Cruelty; want of tenderneſs; want of compaſſion.

Hardheartedneſs and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worſe than brutal. *L'Eſtrange.*

How black and baſe a vice ingratitude is, may be ſeen in thoſe vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedneſs*, or want of compaſſion. *South's Sermons.*

Hardheartedneſs is an eſſential in the character of a libertine. *Clariſſa.*

HA'RDIHEAD. } *n. ſ.* [from *hardy*.] Stoutneſs; bravery. Obſolete.
HA'RDIHOOD. }

Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He ſeem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nouriſh bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Spenſer.*

If you have this about you,
Boldly aſſault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntleſs *hardihood*. *Milton.*

HA'RDIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. French.] Courage; ſtoutneſs; bravery.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be ſtaid. *Spenſer.*

On the gentle Severn's ſedgy bank,
In ſingle oppoſition, hand to hand,
He did confound the beſt part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shakeſp.*

Zeal was the ſpring whence flowed her *hardiment*. *Fairf.*

HA'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [*hardieſſe*, French, from *hardy*.]

1. Hardſhip; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardineſs*. *Spenſer.*

2. Stoutneſs; courage; bravery.

If with thrice ſuch powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation loſe
The name of *hardineſs* and policy. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number nor in the *hardineſs* and courage of their perſons contemptible. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He has the courage of a rational creature, and ſuch an *hardineſs* we ſhould endeavour by cuſtom and uſe to bring children to. *Locke.*

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourſelf againſt the *hardineſs* of one that ſhould tell you of it. *Spectator.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour*.] Elaborate; ſtudied; diligently wrought.

How chearfully the hawkers cry
A ſatire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines,
Unfold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY. *adv.* [from *hard*.]

1. With difficulty; not eaſily.

For the moſt part it ſo falleth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themſelves they be moſt certain, yet, becauſe men preſume them granted of all, we are *hardlieſt* able to bring ſuch proof of their certainty as may ſatisfy gainſayers, when ſuddenly and beſides expectation they require the ſame at our hands. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeneſs of wit and judgment, free from all ſuch affairs as might trouble their meditations, inſtructed in the ſharpeſt and ſubtleſt points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the ſoul. *Hooker.*

God hath delivered a law as ſharp as the two-edged ſword, piercing the very cloſeſt and moſt unſearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, poſſibly reach unto. *Hooker, b.* i.

There are in living creatures parts that nouriſh and repair eaſily, and parts that nouriſh and repair *hardly*. *Bacon.*

The barks of thoſe trees are more cloſe and ſoft than thoſe of oaks and aſhes, whereby the moſs can the *hardlier* iſſue out. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Falſe confidence is eaſily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South's Sermons.*

The father, mother, daughter they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repaſt. *Dryden.*

Recov'ring *hardly* what he loſt before,
His right endears it much, his purchaſe more. *Dryden.*

2. Scarcely; ſcant; not lightly.

The fiſh that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 1.

They are worn, lord conſul, ſo
That we ſhall *hardly* in our ages ſee
Their banners wave again. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Hardly ſhall you find any one ſo bad, but he deſires the credit of being thought good. *South's Sermons.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulſe, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryd.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with ſome of that body. *Swift.*

3. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this preſence, I deſire
To reconcile me. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

4. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are ſome reaſons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are thoſe reaſons demonſtrative, are they neceſſary, or meer poſſibilities only? *Hooker, Preface.*

5. Rigorouſly; oppreſſively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarend.*

They are now in priſon, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addiſon on Italy.*

They have begun to ſay, and to fetch inſtances, where he has in many things been *hardly* uſed. *Swift.*

6. Unwelcomely; harſhly.

Such information, even from thoſe who have authority over them, comes very *hardly* and harſhly to a grown man; and, however ſoftened, goes but ill down. *Locke.*

7. Not ſoftly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy, bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth*.] Diſobedient to the rein; not ſenſible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* courſers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and tranſgreſs the goal,
And therefore I conclude. *Dryden's Fables.*

But who can youth, let looſe to vice, reſtrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horſe has got the rein,
He's paſt the pow'r to ſtop. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

HA'RDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hard*.]

1. Durity; power of reſiſtance in bodies.

Hardneſs is a firm coheſion of the parts of matter that make up maſſes of a ſenſible bulk, ſo that the whole does not eaſily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of theſe corpuſcles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taſte, ſmell, *hardneſs*, and ſpecifick gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be underſtood.

I found
This label on my boſom, whoſe containing
Is ſo from ſenſe in *hardneſs*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Difficulty to be accompliſhed.

It was time now or never to ſharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardneſs* of this enterprize. *Sidney.*

Concerning the duty itſelf, the *hardneſs* thereof is not ſuch as needeth much art. *Hooker, b.* v. § 31.

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardneſs* of the times,
Are ill excuſes for a ſervant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateneſs.

Every commiſſion of ſin introduces into the ſoul a certain degree of *hardneſs*, and an aptneſs to continue in that ſin. *South's Sermons.*

6. Coarſeneſs; harſhneſs of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the *hardneſs* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their ſouls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

7. Keenneſs; vehemence of weather or ſeaſons.

If the *hardneſs* of the Winter ſhould ſpoil them, neither the loſs of ſeed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

8. Cruelty of temper; ſavageneſs; harſhneſs; barbarity.

We will aſk,
That if we fail in our requeſt, the blame
May hang upon your *hardneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

They quicken ſloth, perplexities unty,
Make roughneſs ſmooth, and *hardneſs* mollify. *Denham.*

9. Stiffneſs; harſhneſs.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are inſufferable *hardneſſes*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*

10. Faulty parſimony; ſtingineſs.

HA'RDOCK. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe the ſame with *burdock*.

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shak.*

HARDS. *n. ſ.* The refuſe or coarſer part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *hard*.]

1. Injury; oppreſſion.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and ſo are we, to recover the effects of their *hardſhips* upon us. *Swift.*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were expoſed to *hardſhip* and penury. *Sprat's Serm.*

You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardſhips* that your leaders bore. *Addiſ. Cato.*

In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardſhips* many, many fall by eaſe. *Prior.*

HA'RDWARE. *n. ſ.* [*hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin 108,000l. in copper to paſs in Ireland, leaving us liberty to take or refuſe. *Swift.*

HA'RDY. *adj.* [*hardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; ſtout; daring.

Try the imagination of ſome in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*

Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryd. Fab.*

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for thoſe, who dare venture to diſſent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*

Could thirſt of vengeance, and deſire of fame,
Excite the female breaſt with martial flame?
And ſhall not love's diviner pow'r inſpire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*

2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his preſent ſtrength? An unwholſome blaſt may ſhake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*

3. Confident; firm.

HARE and **HERE**, differing in pronunciation only, ſignify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegeſiſtratus* among the Greeks. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HARE. *n. ſ.* [haꞃa, Saxon; *harh*, Erſe.]

1. A ſmall quadruped, with long ears and ſhort tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Diſmay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
——Yes,
As ſparrows, eagles; or the *hare*, the lion. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

We view in the open champaign a brace of ſwift greyhounds courſing a good ſtout and well breathed *hare*. *More.*

Your dreſſings muſt be with Galen's powder and *hare's* fur. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid *hare*. *Thomſ. Aut.*

2. A conſtellation.

The *hare* appears, whoſe active rays ſupply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

To **HARE.** *v. n.* [*harier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terrour.

To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*

HA'REBELL. *n. ſ.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform.

Thou ſhalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primroſe; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

HA'REBRAINED. *adj.* [from *hare*, the verb, and *brain*.] Volatile; unſettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.

That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

HA'REFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*hare* and *foot*.]

1. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HA'RELIP. *n. ſ.* A fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their iſſue ſtand;
Never mole, *harelip*, nor ſcar,
Shall upon their children be. *Shak. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

The third ſtitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

HA'RESEAR. *n. ſ.* [*bupleurum*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: the leaves grow alternately upon the branches, and for the moſt part ſurround the ſtalk, having no footſtalk: the ſeeds are oblong, ſmooth, and furrowed. *Millar.*

HA'RIER. *n. ſ.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainſw.*

To **HARK.** *v. n.* [Contracted from *hearken*.] To liſten.

The king,
To me inveterate, *harks* my brother's ſuit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pricking up his ears, to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] Liſt! hear! liſten!

What harmony is this? My good friends, *hark!* *Shak.*

The butcher ſaw him upon the gallop with a piece of fleſh, and called out, *Hark* ye, friend, you may make the beſt of your purchaſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Hark! methinks the roar that late purſu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*

Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Thomſon's Spring.*

HARL. *n. ſ.*

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous ſubſtance.

The general ſort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HA'RLEQUIN. *n. ſ.* [This name is ſaid to have been given by Francis of France to a buſy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy *Charles le quint*. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harlay's houſe, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley. *Trevoux.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a victory muſt not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his miſtreſs. *Dryden.*

The man in graver tragick known,
Though his beſt part long ſince was done,
Still on the ſtage deſires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jeſt ſtill loads the ſcene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT. *n. ſ.* [*herlodes*, Welſh, a girl. Others for *horelet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. *Hurlet* is uſed in Chaucer for a low male drudge.] A whore; a ſtrumpet.

Away, my diſpoſition, and poſſeſs me with
Some *harlot's* ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

They help thee by ſuch aids as geeſe and *harlots*. *B. Johnſ.*

The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchaſe an unclean embrace. *Dryd. Juv.*

HA'RLOTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *harlot*.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Nor ſhall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainſt *harlotry*, while thou art clad ſo thin. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peeviſh ſelf-will'd *harlotry*,
That no perſuaſion can do good upon. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

HARM. *n. ſ.* [heaꞃm, Saxon.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedneſs.

2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourſelves,
Beg often our own *harms*, which the wiſe powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

They ſhould be ſuffered to write on: it would keep them out of *harms* way, and prevent them from evil courſes. *Swift.*

To **HARM.** *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.

What ſenſe had I of her ſtol'n hours or luſt?
I ſaw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me. *Shakeſp.*
Paſſions ne'er could grow
To *harm* another, or impeach your reſt. *Waller.*

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, leſt the cold, and ſometimes the heat, ſhould *harm* them. *Ray on the Creation.*

HA'RMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full.*] Hurtful; miſchievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved ſquire
His ſpear of heben-wood behind him bare;
Whoſe *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breaſt with pike-head ſquare. *Fairy Q.*

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature leſs, becauſe he ſees the apoſtle ſafe from that poiſon. *Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And ſleepy poppies *harmful* harveſts yield. *Dryd. Georg.*

HA'RMFULLY. *adv.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfully; noxiouſly; detrimentally.

A ſcholar is better occupied in playing or ſleeping, than ſpending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in ſuch kind of exerciſe. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfulneſs; miſchievouſneſs; noxiouſneſs.

HA'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *harm.*]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies *harmleſs* in themſelves, and hurtful only in reſpect of number, was it amiſs to decree that thoſe things that were leaſt needful, and newlieſt come, ſhould be the firſt that were taken away? *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

She, like *harmleſs* lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her maſter; hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged.

The ſhipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at leaſt to ſave himſelf *harmleſs*, and therefore ſuit his work ſlightly, according to a ſlight price. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *adv.* [from *harmleſs.*] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He ſpent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmleſsly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which ſtand inflexible, but fall *harmleſsly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HA'RMLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *harmleſs.*] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt.

When, through taſteleſs flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men ſome *harmleſſneſs* we ſee,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

Compare the *harmleſſneſs*, the credulity, the tenderneſs, the modeſty, and the ingenuous pliableneſs to virtuous counſels, which is in youth untainted, with the miſchievouſneſs, the ſlyneſs, the craft, the impudence, the falſhood, and the confirmed obſtinacy in an aged long-practiſed ſinner. *South.*

HA'RMONICAL.
HA'RMONICK. } *adj.* [ἁρμονικὸς; *harmonique*, French.] Proportioned to each other; adapted to each other; concordant; muſical.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* uſe, one half note to be interpoſed. *Bacon.*

Harmonical ſounds, and diſcordant ſounds, are both active and poſitive; but blackneſs and darkneſs are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

So ſwells each wind-pipe; aſs intones to aſs,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and braſs. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, French, from *harmony.*]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other.

All the wide-extended ſky,
And all th' *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's ſacred work ſhall dye. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we muſt bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*

2. Having ſounds concordant to each other; muſical.

Harmony in wedded pair,
More grateful than *harmonious* ſounds to th' ear. *Milton.*

The verſe of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who lived with him, and ſome time after him, thought it muſical. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

HA'RMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious.*]

1. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like, together cruſh'd and bruis'd;
But as the world, *harmoniouſly* confuſ'd:
Where order in variety we ſee,
And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*

That all theſe diſtances, motions, and quantities of matter, ſhould be ſo accurately and *harmoniouſly* adjuſted in this great variety of our ſyſtem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material cauſes, and muſt certainly flow from that eternal Fountain of wiſdom. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Muſically; with concord of ſounds.

If we look upon the world as a muſical inſtrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniouſly* ſtruck, we ought not therefore to worſhip the inſtrument, but him that makes the muſick. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; muſicalneſs.

To **HA'RMONIZE.** *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjuſt in fit proportions; to make muſical.

Love firſt invented verſe, and form'd the rhime,
The motion meaſur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryden.*

HA'RMONY. *n. ſ.* [ἁρμονία; *harmonie*, French.]

1. The juſt adaptation of one part to another.

The pleaſures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correſpondence; ſo that equality and correſpondence are the cauſes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of ſounds, from diſcord ſprings. *Denham.*

Sure infinite wiſdom muſt accompliſh all its works with conſummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne.*

2. Juſt proportion of ſound; muſical concord.

Harmony is a compound idea made up of different ſounds united. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Concord; correſpondent ſentiment.

In us both one ſoul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious ſounds to th' ear. *Milton.*
I no ſooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a ſecret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion ſweet! *Milton.*

HA'RNESS. *n. ſ.* [*harnois*, French, ſuppoſed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runnick; *hiairn*, Welſh and Erſe, iron.]

1. Armour; defenſive furniture of war.

A goodly knight, all dreſs'd in *harneſs* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *Fairy Q.*
Doff thy *harneſs*, youth:
I am to-day i' th' vein of chivalry. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*
Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harneſs*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.
Were I a great man, I ſhould fear to drink:
Great men ſhould drink with *harneſs* on their throats. *Shak.*

2. The traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure or ſtate: of other carriages we ſay *geer*.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horſes ſhall be trapp'd,
Their *harneſs* ſtudded all with gold and pearl. *Shakeſp.*
Their ſteeds around,
Free from their *harneſs*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

To **HA'RNESS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in armour.

He was *harneſt* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakeſp.*
Full fifty years, *harneſs'd* in rugged ſteel,
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blaſt. *Rowe.*

2. To fix horſes in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot ſtood,
All ready *harneſſed* for journey new. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Harneſs the horſes; and get up ye horſemen, and ſtand forth with your helmets. *Jer.* xlvi. 4.

When I plow my ground, my horſe is *harneſſed* and chained to my plough. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To the *harneſſed* yoke
They lend their ſhoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomſon.*

HARP. *n. ſ.* [heaꞃp, Saxon; *harpe*, French. It is uſed through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in uſe.

Romanuſq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpâ. Ven. Fort.]

1. A lyre; an inſtrument ſtrung with wire and ſtruck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempeſts cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy ſeas,
Through the ſweet muſick which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to eaſe. *Spenſer.*
They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.
Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire,
The muſes ſung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. A conſtellation.

Next ſhines the *harp*, and through the liquid ſkies
The ſhell, as lighteſt, firſt begins to riſe;
This when ſweet Orpheus ſtruck, to liſt'ning rocks
He ſenſes gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech.*

To **HARP.** *v. n.* [*harper*, French, from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.*

Things without life giving ſound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a diſtinction in the ſounds, how ſhall it be known what is piped or *harped?* 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7.

The helmed cherubim,
And ſworded ſeraphim,
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks with wings diſplay'd,
Harping in loud and ſolemn quire,
With unexpreſſive notes to Heav'n's new-born heir. *Milt.*

I conceive you *harp* a little too much upon one ſtring. *Collier on Pride.*

2. To touch any paſſion as the harper touches a ſtring; to dwell on a ſubject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not baniſh reaſon
For inequality; but let your reaſon ſerve
To make the truth appear. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*
Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife: diſmiſs me; enough.
——Whate'er thou art, for thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'ſt *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
He ſeems
Proud and diſdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

HA'RPER. *n. ſ.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp.

Never will I truſt to ſpeeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a ſchoolboy's tongue;
Nor wooe in rhime, like a blind *harper's* ſong. *Shakeſp.*
I'm the god of the harp: ſtop, my faireſt:—in vain;
Nor the harp, nor the *harper*, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *Iron. n. ſ.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught.

The boat which on the firſt aſſault did go,
Struck with a *harping iron* the younger foe;
Who, when he felt his ſide ſo rudely gor'd,
Loud as the ſea that nouriſh'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*

HARPONE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*harponeur*, French, from *harpoon.*] He that throws the harpoon in whaleſiſhing.

HARPO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HA'RPSICORD. *n. ſ.* A muſical inſtrument.

HA'RPY. *n. ſ.* [*harpyia*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpye*, French.]

The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which, when the table was furniſhed for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did ſo defile the reſt that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a ſquare is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch.

I will do you any ambaſſage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RQUEBUSS. *n. ſ.* [See ARQUEBUSE.] A handgun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *n. ſ.* [from *harquebuſs.*] One armed with a harquebuſs.

About thirty paces off were placed twenty thouſand nimble *harquebuſſiers*, ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out worthleſs horſe.] A decayed ſtrumpet.

She juſt endur'd the Winter ſhe began,
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and ſhrunk,
To bawd for others, and go ſhares with punk. *Swift.*

HA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [*charrouë*, French; *harcke*, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth, drawn over ſowed grounds to break the clods and throw the earth over the ſeed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Two ſmall *harrows*, that clap on each ſide of the ridge, harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **HA'RROW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break with the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by ſome manner of means,
Not only thy peaſon, but alſo thy beans. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

Can'ſt thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job*, xxxix. 10.

Let the Volſcians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy, I'll never
Be ſuch a goſling to obey inſtinct. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whoſe lighteſt word
Would *harrow* up thy ſoul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like ſtars, ſtart from their ſpheres. *Shak.*
Imagine you behold me bound and ſcourg'd,
My aged muſcles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

3. To pillage; to ſtrip; to lay waſte. See HARRY, which in Scottiſh is the ſame thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, ſo he had in ſecret a deſign to make uſe of them, as well for collecting of treaſure as for correcting of manners; and ſo meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. To invade; to haraſs with incurſions. [From henȝian, Saxon.]

And he that *harrow'd* hell with heavy ſtowre,
The faulty ſouls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 10.
Moſt glorious Lord of life, that on this day
Did'ſt make thy triumph over death and ſin;
And having *harrow'd* hell, did'ſt bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

5. To diſturb; to put into commotion. [This ſhould rather be written *harry*, *harer*, French.]

Moſt like: it *harrows* me with fear and wonder. *Shakeſp.*
Amaz'd I ſtood, *harrow'd* with grief and care. *Milton.*
Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What diſmal day hath lent this curſed light,
To ſee my lord ſo deadly damnify'd? *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

HA'RROW. *interj.* An exclamation of ſudden diſtreſs. Now out of uſe.

HA'RROWER. *n. ſ.* [from *harrow.*]

1. He who harrows.
2. A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

To **HA'RRY.** *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]

1. To teaze; to hare; to ruffle.

Thou muſt not take my former ſharpneſs ill.
—I repent me much
That I ſo *harry'd* him. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

2. In Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs: as, one harried *a neſt*, that is, he took the young away: as alſo, he harried *me out of houſe and home*; that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors. See *To* HARROW.

HARSH. *adj.* [*herwiſche*, German, *Skinner.*]

1. Auſtere; roughly ſour.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some ſorts, when old, continue briſk and fine:
So age's gravity may ſeem ſevere,
But nothing *harſh* or bitter ought t' appear. *Denham.*

Sweet, bitter, ſour, *harſh* and ſalt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberleſs variety of reliſhes. *Locke.*

The ſame defect of heat which gives a fierceneſs to our natures, may contribute to that roughneſs of our language, which bears ſome analogy to the *harſh* fruit of colder countries. *Swift to the Lord High Treaſurer.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmuſical to Volſcian ears,
And *harſh* in ſound to thine. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the ſmoothneſs of thy native tongue;
But ſatire needs not that, and wit will ſhine
Through the *harſh* cadence of a rugged line. *Dryden.*

The unneceſſary conſonants made their ſpelling tedious, and their pronunciation *harſh*. *Dryden.*

Thy lord commands thee now
With a *harſh* voice, and ſupercilious brow,
To ſervile duties. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 5.

3. Crabbed; moroſe; peeviſh.

He was a wiſe man and an eloquent, but in his nature *harſh* and haughty. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Bear patiently the *harſh* words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admoniſhes us of our duty. *Taylor.*

No *harſh* reflection let remembrance raiſe;
Forbear to mention what thou can'ſt not praiſe. *Prior.*

A certain quickneſs of apprehenſion inclined him to kindle into the firſt motions of anger; but, for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harſh* word proceed from him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Rugged to the touch.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or ſome *harſh* ſand; and red feels very ſmooth. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Unpleaſing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harſh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryd.*

HA'RSHLY. *adj.* [from *harſh.*]

1. Sourly; auſterely to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence; in oppoſition to gentleneſs, unleſs in the following paſſage it rather ſignifies unripely.

'Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with eaſe
Gather'd, not *harſhly* pluck'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

3. Severely; moroſely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me *harſhly*, than of an effeminate nature. *Addiſon.*

4. Ruggedly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day:
I tell you, 'twould ſound *harſhly* in her ears. *Shakeſpeare.*
Get from him why he puts on this confuſion,
Grating ſo *harſhly* all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dang'rous lunacy. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
A hollow groan, a murm'ring wind aroſe;
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring ſound, and *harſhly* rung. *Dryd. Fables.*

HA'RSHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *harſh.*]

1. Sourneſs; auſtere taſte.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling doth ſoften and ſweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the ſmooth diſtribution of the ſpirits into the parts; for the unequal diſtribution of the ſpirits maketh the *harſhneſs*. *Bacon.*

2. Roughneſs to the ear.

Neither can the natural *harſhneſs* of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian. *Dryden.*

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the ſtrength of his expreſſion, without defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual *harſhneſs* of their ſound? *Dryden.*

'Tis not enough no *harſhneſs* gives offence;
The ſound muſt ſeem an echo to the ſenſe. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedneſs to the touch.

Harſhneſs and ruggedneſs of bodies is unpleaſant to the touch. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Crabbedneſs; moroſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

No, Regan, you ſhall never have my curſe:
Thy tender-hefted nature ſhall not give
Thee o'er to *harſhneſs*: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

HART. *n. ſ.* [heoꞃꞇ, Saxon.] A he-deer of the large kind; the male of the roe.

That inſtant was I turn'd into a *hart*,
And my deſires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
The deer
And fearful *harts* do wander every where
Amidſt the dogs. *May's Virgil's Georg.*

HA'RTSHORN. *n. ſ.*

Hartſhorn is a drug that comes into uſe as many ways, and under as many forms, as any one in the whole *materia medica*. What is uſed here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This ſpecies is the fallow deer; but ſome tell us, that the medicinal *hartſhorn* ſhould be that of the true hart or ſtag, called the red deer. The ſalt of *hartſhorn* is a great ſudorifick, and the ſpirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is uſed to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the noſe, and pouring down ſome drops of it in water. *Hill.*

Ramoſe concretions of the volatile ſalts are obſervable upon the glaſs of the receiver, whilſt the ſpirits of vipers and *hartſhorn* are drawn. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

HA'RTSHORN. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HA'RT-ROYAL. *n. ſ.* A plant. A ſpecies of buckthorn plantain.

HA'RTSTONGUE. *n. ſ.* [*lingua cervina*, Latin.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moiſt and ſhady. There are very few of them in Europe. *Millar.*

Hartſtongue is propagated by parting the roots, and alſo by ſeed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ha'rtwort. *n. ſ.* [*tordylium*, Latin.] It is an umbelliferous plant, with a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of five unequal heart-faſhioned petals, which are placed circularly and reſt on the empalement, which afterward becomes an almoſt round fruit, compoſed of two flat ſeeds, which eaſily caſt off their covering with a raiſed border, which are commonly indented. It is an annual plant, and periſhes ſoon after it has perfected its ſeed. It is found wild in ſeveral parts of England. *Millar.*

HA'RVEST. *n. ſ.* [hæꞃꝼeꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The ſeaſon of reaping and gathering the corn.

As it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his grain,
And ſhortly comes to *harveſt*. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*
With *harveſt* work he is worſe than he was in the Spring. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.

From Ireland come I with my ſtrength,
And reap the *harveſt* which that raſcal ſow'd. *Shakeſp.*
When the father is too fondly kind,
Such ſeed he ſows, ſuch *harveſt* ſhall he find. *Dryden.*

3. The product of labour.

Let theſe ſmall cotts and hills ſuffice:
Let us the *harveſt* of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarſeſt diet ſweet. *Dryden's Juv.*

Ha'rvest-home. *n. ſ.*

1. The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt.

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harveſt-home*. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

2. The time of gathering harveſt.

At *harveſt-home*, and on the ſhearing-day,
When he ſhould thanks to Pan and Pales pay,
And better Ceres, trembling to approach
The little barrel. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 4.

3. The opportunity of gathering treaſure.

His wife ſeems to be well favoured: I will uſe it as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer; and there's my *harveſt-home*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Ha'rvest-lord. *n. ſ.* The head reaper at the harveſt.

Grant *harveſt-lord* more by a peny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

Ha'rvester. *n. ſ.* [from *harveſt*.] One who works at the harveſt.

Ha'rvestman. *n. ſ.* [*harveſt* and *man*.] A labourer in harveſt.

Like to a *harveſtman*, that's taſk'd to mow
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **Hash.** *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into ſmall pieces, and mingle.

He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a ſtorm
Of blows ſo terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *haſh* her quick. *Hudibras, p.* i.

What have they to complain of but too great variety, though ſome of the diſhes be not ſerved in the exacteſt order, and politeneſs; but *haſhed* up in haſte. *Garth.*

Hask. *n. ſ.* This ſeems to ſignify a caſe or habitation made of ruſhes or flags.

Phœbus, weary of his yearly taſk,
Eſtabliſhed hath his ſteeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fiſhes *haſk*. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Ha'slet. } *n. ſ.* [*haſla*, Iſlandick, a bundle; *haſterel*, *haſtereau*, *haſtier*, French.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.
Ha'rslet. }

Hasp. *n. ſ.* [hæpꞅ, Saxon, whence in ſome provinces it is yet called *hapſe*.] A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened on with a padlock.

Have doors to open and ſhut at pleaſure, with *haſps* to them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Hasp.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhut with a haſp.

Ha'ssock. *n. ſ.* [*haſeck*, German. *Skinner.*]

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his pariſhioners very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in the reſponſes, he gave every one of them a *haſſock* and common prayer book. *Addiſon.*

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of ruſhes or privet, on which a perſon may ſit: it is therefore probable that *haſſock* and *haſk* are the ſame.

Hast. The ſecond perſon ſingular of *have*.

HASTE. *n. ſ.* [*haſte*, French; *haeſte*, Dutch.]

1. Hurry; ſpeed; nimbleneſs; precipitation.

Spare him, death!
Let not pity with her tears
Keep ſuch diſtance from thine ears:
But O, thou wilt not, canſt not ſpare!
Haſte hath never time to hear. *Craſhaw.*

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haſte*,
Poliſh'd like marble, would like marble laſt;
But as the preſent, ſo the laſt age writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*

In as much *haſte* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an example. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The wretched father, running to their aid
With pious *haſte*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryden.*

2. Paſſion; vehemence.

I ſaid in my *haſte*, all men are liars. *Pſalm* cxvi. 11.

To **Haste.** } *v. n.* [*haſter*, French; *haeſten*, Dutch.]
To **Ha'sten.** }

1. To make haſte; to be in a hurry; to be buſy; to be ſpeedy.

I have not *haſtened* from being a paſtor to follow thee. *Jer.* xvii. 16.

2. To move with ſwiftneſs.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haſte* you ſo? *Shakeſp.*

They were troubled and *haſted* away. *Pſalm* xlviii. 5.

All thoſe things are paſſed away like a ſhadow, and as a poſt that *haſted* by. *Wiſd.* v. 9.

Haſting to pay his tribute to the ſea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*

Theſe rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Haſtes to the nether world, his deſtin'd way. *Dryd. Æn.*

To diſtant Sparta, and the ſpacious waſte
Of ſandy Pyle, the royal youth ſhall *haſte*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Soon as the ſun awakes the ſprightly court,
Leave their repoſe, and *haſten* to the ſport. *Prior.*

To **Haste.** } *v. a.* To puſh forward; to urge on; to precipitate; to drive to a ſwifter pace.
To **Ha'sten.** }

Let it be ſo *haſted*, that ſupper be ready at the fartheſt by five of the clock. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

All hope of ſuccour from your arms is paſt;
To ſave us now, you muſt our ruin *haſte*. *Dryden.*

Each ſees his lamp with diff'rent luſtre crown'd;
Each knows his courſe with diff'rent periods bound;
And in his paſſage through the liquid ſpace,
Nor *haſtens*, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

Ha'stener. *n. ſ.* [from *haſten*.] One that haſtens or hurries.

Ha'stily. *adj.* [from *haſty*.]

1. In a hurry; ſpeedily; nimbly; quickly.

A voice that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *haſtily*! *Fairy Queen.*

If your Grace incline that we ſhould live,
You muſt not, Sir, too *haſtily* forgive. *Waller.*

The next to danger, hot purſu'd by fate,
Half cloth'd, half naked, *haſtily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Raſhly; precipitately.

Without conſidering conſequences, we *haſtily* engaged in a war which hath coſt us ſixty millions. *Swift.*

3. Paſſionately; with vehemence.

Ha'stiness. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty*.]

1. Haſte; ſpeed.

A fellow being out of breath, or ſeeming to be for haſte, with humble *haſtineſs* told Baſilius. *Sidney, b.* i.

2. Hurry; precipitation.

There is moſt juſt cauſe to fear, leſt our *haſtineſs* to embrace a thing of ſo perilous conſequence, ſhould cauſe poſterity to feel thoſe evils. *Hooker, Preface.*

The turns of his verſe, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *haſtineſs* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*

3. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.

Ha'stings. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty*.] Peas that come early.

The large white and green *haſtings* are not to be ſet 'till the cold is over. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ha'sty. *adj.* [*haſtif*, French, from *haſte*; *haeſtig*, Dutch.]

1. Quick; ſpeedy.

Is all the counſel that we two have ſhar'd,
The ſiſters vows, the hours that we have ſpent,
When we have chid the *haſty* footed time
For parting us. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

2. Paſſionate; vehement.

He that is ſlow to wrath is of great underſtanding; but he that is *haſty* of ſpirit exalteth folly. *Prov.* xiv. 29.

3. Raſh; precipitate.

Seeſt thou a man that is *haſty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxix. 20.

Be not raſh with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *haſty* to utter any thing before God. *Eccleſiaſtes*, v. 2.

4. Early ripe.

Beauty ſhall be a fading flower, and as the *haſty* fruit before the Summer. *Iſaiah*, xxviii. 4.

Ha'sty-pudding. *n. ſ.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as alſo of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *haſty-pudding* is thy chiefeſt diſh,
With bullock's liver, or ſome ſtinking fiſh. *Dorſet.*

HAT. *n. ſ.* [hæꞇ, Saxon; *hatt*, German.] A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Out of meer ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be ſtampt on the king's coin. *Shakeſpeare.*

His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spaniſh montera. *Bacon.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with ſoft words his drooping ſpirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the ſleep compelling rod. *Dryd.*

Ha'tband. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *band*.] A ſtring tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, ſet round like *hatbands*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Room for the noble gladiator! ſee
His coat and *hatband* ſhew his quality. *Dryden's Juv.*

Ha'tcase. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *caſe*.] A ſlight box for a hat.

I might mention a *hatcaſe*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **Hatch.** *v. a.* [*hecken*, German, as Skinner thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen*, æᵹ, egg, Saxon.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

When they have laid ſuch a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to ſit. *Ray on the Creation.*

He kindly ſpreads his ſpacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' enſuing Spring. *Denham.*

The tepid caves, and fens and ſhores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs, that ſoon
Burſting with kindly rupture, forth diſclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, 'till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To produce by precedent action.

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will eaſily confeſs, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their hereſy, have choſen thoſe churches as fitteſt neſts where Athanaſius's creed is not heard. *Hooker, b.* v.

He was a man harmleſs and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his ſafety and honour. *Hayward.*

5. [From *hacher*, to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving.

Who firſt ſhall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing freſh,
Shall win this ſword, ſilver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapm. Iliads.*

Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in braſs; and ſuch again
As venerable Neſtor, *hatch'd* in ſilver,
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree
On which Heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Thoſe tender hairs, and thoſe *hatching* ſtrokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the ſight. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **Hatch.** *v. n.*

1. To be in the ſtate of growing quick.

He obſerved circumſtances in eggs, whilſt they were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.

Hatch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of excluſion from the egg.

3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery.

Something's in his ſoul,
O'er which his melancholy ſits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the diſcloſe
Will be ſome danger. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. [Hæca, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] The half door; the opening over the door.

Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or elſe o'er the *hatch*. *Shak. K. John.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another.

To the king's ſhip, inviſible as thou art,
There ſhalt thou find the mariners aſleep
Under the *hatches*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

There ſhe's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* ſtow'd. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

So ſeas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,
Aſſault the ſides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryden.*

A ſhip was faſten'd to the ſhore;
The plank was ready laid for ſafe aſcent, }
For ſhelter there the trembling ſhadow bent, }
And ſkipp'd and ſculk'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryd.* }

6. *To be under* Hatches. To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.

He aſſures us how this fatherhood began in Adam, continued its courſe 'till the flood, got out of the ark with Noah, made and ſupported all the kings of the earth, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was *under hatches*. *Locke.*

7. *Hatches.* Floodgates. *Ainſworth.*

To **HA'TCHEL.** *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.

This aſbeſtos ſeems different from that mentioned by Kircher in his deſcription of China; which, he ſays, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous ſmall excreſcence, like hairs growing upon the ſtones; and for the *hatchelling*, ſpinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus ſubterraneus*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Ha'tchel. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

Ha'tcheller. *n. ſ.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET. *n. ſ.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French; *aſcia*, Latin.] A ſmall axe.

The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of pieces of ſtuff. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

His harmful *hatchet* he hent in his hand,
And to the field he ſpeedeth. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Ye ſhall have a hempen candle then, and the help of a *hatchet*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Nails, hammers, *hatchets* ſharp, and halters ſtrong,
Swords, ſpears, twice dipt in the dire ſtains
Of brothers blood. *Craſhaw.*

Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fiſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Our countryman preſented him with a curious *hatchet*; and aſking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Ha'tchet-face. *n. ſ.* An ugly face; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*. *Dryden.*

Ha'tchment. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *atchievement*. See Atchievement.] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

His means of death, his obſcure funeral,
No trophy, ſword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal oſtentation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Ha'tch-way. *n. ſ.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

To **HATE.** *v. a.* [hatian, Saxon.] To deteſt; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the paſſion contrary to love.

You are, I think, aſſur'd I love you not.
—I am aſſur'd, if I be meaſur'd rightly,
Your majeſty hath no juſt cauſe to *hate* me. *Shakeſp.*

Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?
—Ev'ry offence is not a hate at firſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe old inhabitants of thy holy land thou *hateſt* for doing moſt odious works. *Wiſd.* xii. 4.

But whatſoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may love. *Dryd.*

Hate. *n. ſ.* [hate, Saxon.] Malignity; deteſtation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more,
Whom Mincius from his ſire Benacus bore. *Dryd. Æn.*

Nauſicaa teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects of Divine *hate*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Ha'teful. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.]

1. That which cauſes abhorrence; odious; abominable; deteſtable.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacham.*

What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thruſt me down,
To ſit in *hateful* office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

I hear the tread
Of *hateful* ſteps: I muſt be viewleſs now. *Milton.*

But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not ſo;
He breaks the vial whence the ſorrows flow. *Pope.*

2. Abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worſe than death, to view the *hateful* eyes
His rival's conqueſt, and renounce the prize. *Dryden.*

Ha'tefully. *adv.* [from *hateful*.]

1. Odiouſly; abominably.

2. Malignantly; maliciouſly.

All their hearts ſtood *hatefully* appaid
Long ſince. *Chapman's Iliads.*

They ſhall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek.* xxiii. 29.

Ha'tefulness. *n. ſ.* [from *hateful*.] Odiouſneſs.

Ha'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a deteſter.

I of her underſtood of that moſt noble conſtancy in my Lord Argalus; which whoſoever loves not, ſhews himſelf to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the ſociety of mankind. *Sidney.*

Whilſt he ſtood up and ſpoke,
He was my maſter, and I wore my life
To ſpend upon his *haters*. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Brown.*

They never wanted ſo much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulneſs of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*

Ha'tred. *n. ſ.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; diſlike; abhorrence; deteſtation; abomination; the paſſion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing preſent or abſent is apt to produce in us. *Locke.*

I wiſh I had a cauſe to ſeek him there,
To oppoſe his *hatred* fully. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Hatred is the paſſion of defiance, and there is a kind of averſation and hoſtility included in its very eſſence; but then, if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was ſcarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*

Hatreds are often begotten from ſlight and almoſt innocent occaſions, and quarrels propagated and continued in the world. *Locke.*

Retain no malice nor *hatred* againſt any: be ready to do them all the kindneſs you are able. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

She is a Preſbyterian of the moſt rank and virulent kind, and conſequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church. *Swift.*

To **Ha'tter.** *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To haraſs; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He's *hatter'd* out with penance. *Dryden.*

Ha'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

A *hatter* ſells a dozen of hats for five ſhillings a piece. *Swift.*

Ha'ttock. *n. ſ.* [*attock*, Erſe.] A ſhock of corn. *Dict.*

Hau'berk. *n. ſ.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breaſtplate.

Him on the *hauberk* ſtruck the princeſs ſore,

That quite diſparted all the linked frame,
And pierced to the ſkin. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;
The mighty maces with ſuch haſte deſcend,
They break the bones, and make the ſolid armour bend.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

To HAVE. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *had.* [*haban*, Gothick; habban, Sax. *hebben*, Dutch; *avoir*, Fr. *avere*, Ital.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had I might *have* ſomething to write. *Acts*, xxv. 26.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the maſt they ſaw a young man, who ſat as on horſeback, *having* nothing upon him. *Sidney.*

3. To make uſe of.

I *have* a Levite to my prieſt. *Judges*, xvii. 13.

4. To poſſeſs.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Exod.* xvi. 18.

5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.

I will never truſt a man again for keeping his ſword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing in him, by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

6. To obtain; to enjoy.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own ſelf, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *John*, xvii.

7. To take; to receive.

A ſecret happineſs, in Petronius, is called *curioſa felicitas*, and which I ſuppoſe he *had* from the *feliciter audere* of Horace. *Dryden.*

8. To be in any ſtate.

Have I need of madmen, that ye *have* brought this fellow? 1 *Sam.* xxi. 15.

9. To put; to take.

With toſſing and raking, and ſetting on cox,
Graſs lately in ſwathes is meat for an ox;
That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

10. To procure; to find.

I would fain *have* any one name to me that tongue, that any one can ſpeak as he ſhould do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke on Education.*

11. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot ſpeak; if my heart be not ready to burſt. Well, ſweet Jack, *have* a care of thyſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Your plea is good; but ſtill I ſay beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; ſo *have* a care. *Pope.*

12. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid-ſervants ſhall I be *had* in honour. 2 *Sam.* vi.

The proud *have had* me greatly in deriſion. *Pſ.* cxix. 51.

13. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas ſome of them are crude and cold; and ſometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

14. To contain.

You *have* of theſe pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, ſiſter. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

15. To require; to claim.

What would theſe madmen *have?*
Firſt they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common ſenſe,
And without pow'r enſlave. *Dryden.*

16. To be a huſband or wife to another.

If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not *have had* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

17. To be engaged, as in a taſk.

If we maintain things that are eſtabliſhed, we *have* to ſtrive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker, b.* i. § 1.

The Spaniards captain never *hath* to meddle with his ſoldiers pay. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

You did ſet your courſe to treat of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, among which that of the inconvenience of the laws was the firſt which you *had* in hand. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants and their commons. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

18. To wiſh; to deſire.

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the houſe of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedneſs. *Pſalm* lxxxiv. 10.

I would *have* no man diſcouraged with that kind of life or ſeries of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own neceſſities, may have engaged him. *Addiſon.*

19. To buy.

If theſe trifles were rated only by art and artfulneſs, we ſhould *have* them much cheaper. *Collier on Human Reaſon.*

20. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes. *Have* the preterperfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* expreſſed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Congreve.*

I *have* heard one of the greateſt genius's this age *has* produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite ſtudies of antiquity, aſſure me, upon his being obliged to ſearch into records, that he at laſt took an incredible pleaſure in it. *Addiſon.*

I *have* not here conſidered cuſtom as it makes things eaſy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the ſame reflections, it is poſſible they may not *have* drawn thoſe uſes from it. *Addiſon.*

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is ſaid to *have* given to his diſciples, and which that philoſopher muſt *have* drawn from the obſervation I *have* enlarged upon. *Addiſon.*

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue. *Addiſon.*

This obſervation we *have* made on man. *Addiſon.*

Evil ſpirits *have* contracted in the body habits of luſt and ſenſuality, malice and revenge. *Addiſon.*

There torments *have* already taken root in them. *Addiſon.*

It *has* been finely improved by many divines. *Addiſon.*

That excellent author *has* ſhewn how every particular cuſtom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a ſtate of happineſs, in him who ſhall hereafter practiſe it. *Addiſon.*

21. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt.

He that will caper with me for a thouſand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at* him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at* it with you. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddeſt I ever undertook: *have with* you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

HA'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips.

Only love was threatened and promiſed to him, and ſo to his couſin, as both the tempeſt and *haven* of their beſt years. *Sidn.*

Order for ſea is given:
They have put forth the *haven. Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*

After an hour and a half ſailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The queen beheld, as ſoon as day appear'd,
The navy under ſail, the *haven* clear'd. *Denham.*

We may be ſhipwreckt by her breath:
Love, favour'd once with that ſweet gale,
Doubles his haſte, and fills his ſail,
'Till he arrive, where ſhe muſt prove
The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A ſhelter; an aſylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven viſits,
Are to a wiſe man ports and happy *havens. Shakeſpeare.*

HA'VENER. *n. ſ.* [from *haven.*] An overſeer of a port.

Theſe earls and dukes appointed their ſpecial officers, as receiver, *havener*, and cuſtomer. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*

HA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *have.*] Poſſeſſor; holder.

Valour is the chiefeſt virtue, and
Moſt dignifies the *haver. Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats: as, *haver* bread for oaten bread.

When you would anneal, take a blue ſtone, ſuch as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the croſs bars of iron. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; inſolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant.

The proud inſulting queen,
With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland,
Have wrought the eaſy melting king, like wax. *Shakeſp.*
No lord of thine, thou *haught* inſulting man;
Nor no man's lord. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage *haught*,
Deſir'd of foreign foemen to be known,
And far abroad for ſtrange adventures ſought. *Fairy Q.*

HAU'GHTILY. *adv.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuouſly.

Her heav'nly form too *haughtily* ſhe priz'd;
His perſon hated, and his gifts deſpis'd. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *haughty.*] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our ſupplications, our threatnings, our mildneſs, our *haughtineſs*, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

HA'UGHTY. *adj.* [*hautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; inſolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit ſuperior to his, quickly reſented the diſreſpect ſhe received from him. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I ſhall ſing of battles, blood, and rage,
And *haughty* ſouls, that mov'd with mutual hate,
In fighting fields purſu'd and found their fate. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquiſh'd wills that pleaſing force obey:
Her goodneſs takes our liberty away;
And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary ſway. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous.

Who now ſhall give me words and ſound
Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?
Or who ſhall lend me wings, with which from ground
My lowly verſe may loftily ariſe? *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

HA'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *have.*]

1. Poſſeſſion; eſtate; fortune.

My *having* is not much;
I'll make diviſion of my preſent with you:
Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

2. The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing.

Of the one ſide was alleged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other ſide, the firſt ſtriking the ſhield. *Sidney.*

Thou art not for the faſhion of theſe times,
Where none will ſweat but for promotion;
And having that, do choak their ſervice up,
Even with the *having. Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is ſtill retained in the Scottiſh dialect.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poinz: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

HA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [for *behaviour.*] Conduct; manners.

Their ill *haviour* garres men miſſay
Both of their doctrines and their fay. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to perſons, aukwardneſs or rudeneſs.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in baſe durance and contagious priſon,
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

The youth with ſongs and rhimes,
Some dance, ſome *haul* the rope. *Denham.*

Some the wheels prepare,
And faſten to the horſes feet; the reſt
With cables *haul* along th' unwieldly beaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

In his grandeur he naturally chuſes to *haul* up others after him, whoſe accompliſhments moſt reſemble his own. *Swift.*

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ſhips to land;
The crooked keel divides the yellow ſand. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

While romp-loving miſs
Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robuſt. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

HAUL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the ſlap, the *haul*; and ſhook to notes
Of native muſick, the reſpondent dance. *Thomſ. Winter.*

HAUM. *n. ſ.* [or *hame*, or *halm*; healm, Saxon; *halm*, Dutch and Daniſh.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleaſure they take
To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake:
The *haume* is the ſtraw of the wheat or the rie,
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tuſſer.*

Having ſtripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, ſtack them up for their ſecurity in Winter. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HAUNCH. *n. ſ.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *hanche*, French; *anca*, Ital.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.

Hail, groom! didſt thou not ſee a bleeding hind,
Whoſe right *haunch* earſt my ſtedfaſt arrow ſtrake?
If thou didſt, tell me. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 3.

To make a man able to teach his horſe to ſtop and turn quick, and to reſt on his *haunches*, is of uſe to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locke.*

2. The rear; the hind part.

O Weſtmoreland, thou art a Summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of Winter ſings
The lifting up of day. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or perſon.

A man who for his hoſpitality is ſo much *haunted*, that no news ſtir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, the time that we ſpent in curing ſome very dangerous wounds, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were ſooner than ourſelves expected, ſhe continually almoſt *haunted* us. *Sidney.*

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus,
Becauſe ſome tell me that thou art a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

She this dang'rous foreſt *haunts*,
And in ſad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now
Secur'd like to heav'n, a ſeat where gods might dwell,
Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt*
Her ſacred ſhades. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Celeſtial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves;
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope's Spring.*

2. It is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, Sir, thus ſtill to *haunt* my houſe;
I told you, Sir, my daughter is diſpos'd of. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh, could I [illegible] my country-ſeat!
There leaning near a gentle brook,
Sleep, or peruſe ſome ancient book;
And there in ſweet oblivion drown
Thoſe cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently uſed of apparitions or ſpectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul ſpirits *haunt* my reſting place,
And ghaſtly viſions break my ſleep by night. *Fairfax.*
All theſe the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town. *Pope.*

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honeſt plainneſs thou haſt heard me ſay,
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Where they moſt breed and *haunt*, I have obſerv'd
The air is delicate. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

HAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

We ſet toils, nets, gins, ſnares and traps, for beaſts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks, and without any ſeal of faith and confidence. *L'Eſtrange.*

To me pertains not, ſhe replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither ſtray. *Prior.*
A ſcene where, if a god ſhould caſt his ſight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the meſſenger of heav'n; he ſtay'd
Entranc'd, and all the bliſsful *haunt* ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

HA'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *haunt.*] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar ſort, ſuch as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleaſure in the conceits of Ariſtophanes. *Wotton on Education.*

O goddeſs, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether ſkies. *Dryden's Fables.*

HA'VOCK. *n. ſ.* [*hafog*, Welſh, devaſtation.] Waſte; wide and general devaſtation; mercileſs deſtruction.

Having been never uſed to have any thing of their own, and now being upon ſpoil of others, they make no ſpare of any thing, but *havock* and confuſion of all they meet with. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Saul made *havock* of the church. *Acts*, viii. 3.

Ye gods, what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addiſon's Cato.*

The Rabbins, to expreſs the great *havock* which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that there were ſuch torrents of holy blood ſhed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the ſea. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If it had either air or fuel, it muſt make a greater *havock* than an hiſtory mentions. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to ſlaughter.

Why ſtand theſe royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shakeſpeare's King John.*
Até by his ſide
Cries *havock!* and lets looſe the dogs of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſte; to deſtroy; to lay waſte.

Whatſoever they leave, the ſoldier ſpoileth and *havocketh* likewiſe; ſo that, between both, nothing is very ſhortly left. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

See! with what heat theſe dogs of hell advance,
To waſte and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

HA'UTBOY. *n. ſ.* [*haut* and *bois.*] A wind inſtrument.

I ſaw it, and told John of Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have truſs'd him and all his apparel into an eelſkin: the caſe of a treble *hautboy* was a manſion for him, a court; and now hath he land and beeves. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *Dryden.*

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry.* See STRAWBERRY.

HAW. *n. ſ.* [hag, Saxon.]

1. The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn.

Now ſow and go harrow, where ridge ye did draw
The ſeed of the bramble with kernel and *haw. Tuſſer.*

Years of ſtore of *haws* and hips commonly portend cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raiſins, rather than *haws* and blackberries. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An excreſcence in the eye.

3. [*haga*, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Daniſh.] A ſmall piece of ground adjoining to an houſe. In Scotland they call it *haugh.*

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HA'WTHORN. *n. ſ.* [hæg ðorn, Saxon.] A ſpecies of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

The great uſe to which it is applied in England is to make hedges and fences; and there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that ſort which produces the ſmalleſt leaves is preferable, becauſe its branches always grow cloſe together. *Millar.*

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *hawthorn* fly is all black, and not big. *Walton's Ang.*

Some in their hands, beſide the lance and ſhield,
The boughs of woodbine, or of *hawthorn* held. *Dryden.*
Now *hawthorns* bloſſom, now the daiſies ſpring. *Pope.*
The *hawthorn* whitens, and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To HAW. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack.*] To ſpeak ſlowly with frequent intermiſſion and heſitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *hawing* upon't, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Eſtrange.*

HAWK. *n. ſ.* [*hæbog*, Welſh; hafoc, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds.

Do'ſt thou love hawking? Thou haſt *hawks* will ſoar
Above the morning lark. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

It can be no more diſgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk*'s meat. *Peacham.*

Whence borne on liquid wing
The ſounding culver ſhoots; or where the *hawk*,
High in the beetling cliff, his airy builds. *Thomſ. Spring.*

2. *Hoch*, Welſh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from *hawk.*]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.

'Tis his highneſs' pleaſure
You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk. Shakeſp.*
Do'ſt thou love *hawking?* Thou haſt hawks will ſoar
Above the morning lark. *Shakeſpeare.*

One followed ſtudy and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting. *Locke.*

He that *hawks* at larks and ſparrows has no leſs ſport, though a much leſs conſiderable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma *hawks*;
With her of tarſels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A faulcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mouſing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd. *Shakeſp.*
Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the Winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elſewhere, concerns us not to know.
Dryden.

3. [*Hoch*, Welſh.] To force up phlegm with a noiſe.

Come, ſit, ſit, and a ſong.——Shall we clap into't roundly, without *hawking* or ſpitting, or ſaying we are hoarſe, which are the only prologues to a bad voice. *Shakeſpeare.*

She complained of a ſoreneſs of her throat, and of a ſtinking tough phlegm which ſhe *hawked* up in the mornings. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Blood, caſt out of the throat or windpipe, is ſpit out with a *hawking* or ſmall cough; that out of the gums is ſpit out without *hawking*, coughing, or vomiting. *Harvey.*

4. To ſell by proclaiming it in the ſtreets. [From *hock*, German, a ſaleſman.]

His works were *hawk'd* in ev'ry ſtreet;
But ſeldom roſe above a ſheet. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *adj.* [from *hawk.*] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noſes ſeem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Perſian, a large and prominent noſe unto the Roman. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HA'WKER. *n. ſ.* [from *hock*, German.] One who ſells his wares by proclaiming them in the ſtreet.

I ſaw my labours, which had coſt me ſo much thought and watching, bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the weighty conſideration of the greateſt perſon. *Swift's Vindication of Iſaac Bickerſtaff.*

To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:
She ſummons all her ſons; an endleſs band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED. *n. ſ.*

The characters are: the ſtalks are branched and ſlender, the leaves produced alternately, and the flower conſiſts of many leaves placed in an orbicular order, and open in form of a marigold: the ſeeds are ſlender and angular, or furrowed: the whole plant hath a milky juice. Oxtongue is a ſpecies of this plant. *Millar.*

HA'WSES. *n. ſ.* [of a ſhip.] Two round holes under the ſhip's head or beak, through which the cables paſs when ſhe is at anchor. *Harris.*

HAY. *n. ſ.* [hieȝ, hiȝ, Saxon; *hey*, Dutch.] Graſs dried to fodder cattle in Winter.

Make *hay* while the ſun ſhines. *Camden's Remains.*

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and *hay* ſtacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their tears. *Shak.*

We have heats of dungs, and of *hays*, and herbs laid up moiſt. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Or if the earlier ſeaſon lead
To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead. *Milton.*

Bring them for food ſweet boughs and oſiers cut,
Nor all the Winter long thy *hay* rick ſhut. *May's Virgil.*

Some turners turn long and ſlender ſprigs of ivory, as ſmall as an *hay* ſtalk. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The beſt manure for meadows is the bottom of *hay* mows, and *hay* ſtacks. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make ale. *Swift.*

By ſome *hay* cock, or ſome ſhady thorn,
He bids his beads both even ſong and morn. *Dryden.*

Blouzelinda, in a gameſome mood,
Behind a *hay* cock loudly laughing ſtood. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

The hum of bees inviting ſleep ſincere,
Into the guiltleſs breaſt, beneath the ſhade,
Or thrown at large amid' the fragrant *hay*. *Thomſ. Aut.*

To dance the **HAY.** To dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a hay cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them dance the *hay*. *Shak. Love's Labour Loſt.*

This maids think on the hearth they ſee,
When fires well nigh conſumed be,
There dancing *hays* by two and three,
Juſt as your fancy caſts them. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The gum and gliſt'ning, which with art
And ſtudy'd method, in each part
Hangs down the heart,
Looks juſt as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the *hay*. *Suckling.*

HAY. *n. ſ.* [from *haie*, French, a hedge.] A net which incloſes the haunt of an animal.

Coneys are deſtroyed by *hays*, curs, ſpaniels, or tumblers bred up for that purpoſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HA'YMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*hay* and *make.*] One employed in drying graſs for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his *haymakers*. *Pope to Swift.*

HA'ZARD. *n. ſ.* [*hazard*, French; *azar*, Spaniſh; *haſki*, Runick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have ſet my life upon a caſt,
And I will ſtand the *hazard* of the die. *Shak. Rich.* III.

I will upon all *hazards* well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'ſt my tongue ſo well. *Shak.*

Where the mind does not perceive this connection, there mens opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and *hazard*, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein ſo many things are laid open, as a light which otherwiſe would have been buried in darkneſs, not without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*, but with the certain loſs of thouſands of ſouls, moſt undoubtedly now ſaved. *Hooker, b.* i.

The *hazard* I have run to ſee you here, ſhould inform you that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Men are led on from one ſtage of life to another in a condition of the utmoſt *hazard*, and yet without the leaſt apprehenſion of their danger. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at *hazard* at the groom-porter's, in much company, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Swift.*

To **HA'ZARD.** *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expoſe to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by perſiſting in the extremity of that opinion, *hazard* greatly their own eſtates, and ſo weaken that part which their places now give. *Hooker, b.* v.

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge to *hazard* himſelf againſt a man of private condition. *Hayward.*

To **HA'ZARD.** *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pauſe a day or two,
Before you *hazard*; for in chuſing wrong,
I loſe your company. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. To adventure.

She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than *hazard* to have you her foe. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from *hazard.*] Ventureſome; liable to chance.

An *hazardable* determination it is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to affix a poſitive type or period. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hazard.*] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *n. ſ.* [from *hazard.*] Temerity; precipitation; raſh adventurouſneſs. Obſolete.

Haſty wrath; and heedleſs *hazardry*,
Do breed repentance late, and laſting infamy. *Fairy Q.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *adj.* [*hazardeux*, French, from *hazard.*] Dangerous; expoſed to chance.

Grant that our *hazardous* attempt prove vain,
We feel the worſt, ſecur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hazardous.*] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; miſt.

To **HAZE.** *v. n.* To be foggy or miſty.

To **HAZE.** *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainſworth.*

HA'ZEL. *n. ſ.* [hæꞅel, Saxon; *corylus*, Latin.]

It hath male flowers growing at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree: the nuts grow in cluſters, and are cloſely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward huſk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out: the leaves are roundiſh and intire. The ſpecies are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are moſtly eſteemed for their fruit. *Millar.*

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is ſtraight and ſlender; and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and ſweeter than the kernels. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her chariot is an empty *hazel* nut. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why ſit we not beneath the grateful ſhade,
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryd.*

There are ſome from the ſize of a *hazel* nut to that of a man's fiſt. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

HA'ZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

Chuſe a warm dry ſoil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HA'ZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands conſiſt either of ſand, gravel, chalk, rock or ſtone, *hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HA'ZY. *adj.* [from *haze.*] Dark; foggy; miſty.

Our cleareſt day here is miſty and *hazy*; we ſee not far, and what we do ſee is in a bad light. *Burnet's Theory.*

Oft engender'd by the *hazy* North,
Myriads on myriads, inſect armies waft. *Thomſon.*

HE *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [*hy*, Dutch; he, Saxon. It ſeems to have borrowed the plural from ðiꞅ, plural ðaꞅ, dative ðiꞅum.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the conſpirators, ſave only *he*,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*

If much you note *him*,
You ſhall offend *him*, and increaſe his paſſion;
Feed, and regard *him* not. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I am weary of this moon; would *he* would change. *Shak.*

Adam ſpoke;
So cheer'd *he* his fair ſpouſe, and ſhe was cheer'd. *Milton.*

When Adam wak'd, *he* on his ſide
Leaning half rais'd hung over her. *Milton.*

Thus talking, hand in hand along *they* paſs'd
On to their bliſsful bow'rs. *Milton.*

Extol
Him firſt, *him* laſt, *him* midſt. *Milton.*

2. The man; the perſon. It ſometimes ſtands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much deſires. *Daniel.*

3. Man or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ay, crook-back, here I ſtand to anſwer thee, or any *he* the proudeſt of thy ſort. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Tros and his race the ſculptor ſhall employ,
And *he* the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryd. Virg.*

4. Male: as, a *he* bear; a *he* goat. It is uſed where the male and female have not different denominations.

The *he*'s in birds have the faireſt feathers. *Bacon.*

5. In the two laſt ſenſes *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD. *n. ſ.* [heaꝼoꝺ, heaꝼꝺ, Saxon; *hoofd*, Dutch; *heved*, old Engliſh, whence by contraction *head.*]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of ſenſation or thought.

Vein healing verven, and *head* purging dill. *Spenſer.*

Over *head* up-grew
Inſuperable height of loftieſt ſhade. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

My *head* geers off, what filthy work you make. *Dryd.*

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy *head*. *Dryden.*

I could ſtill have offers, that ſome, who hold their *heads* higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

2. Perſon as expoſed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it lie on my *head*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Who of all ages to ſucceed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curſe
My *head?* ill fare our anceſtor impure. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. **HEAD** *and Ears.* The whole perſon.

In jingling rhimes well fortify'd and ſtrong,
He fights intrench'd o'er *head and ears* in ſong. *Granville.*

4. Denomination of any animals.

When Innocent deſired the Marquis of Carpio to furniſh thirty thouſand *head* of ſwine, he could not ſpare them; but thirty thouſand lawyers he had at his ſervice. *Addiſon.*

The tax upon paſturage was raiſed according to a certain rate *per head* upon cattle. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. Chief; principal perſon; one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate; leader; commander.

For there commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads*. *Bacon.*

Your *head* I him appoint;
And by myſelf have ſworn, to him ſhall bow
All knees in heav'n, and ſhall confeſs him lord. *Milton.*

The *heads* of the chief ſects of philoſophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did likewiſe conſent to this tradition. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

6. Place of honour; the firſt place.

Notwithſtanding all the juſtices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7. Place of command.

An army of fourſcore thouſand troops, with the Duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing againſt an enemy. *Addiſon on the War.*

8. Countenance; preſence.

Richard not far from hence had hid his *head*. *Shakeſp.*

With Cain go wander through the ſhade of night,
And never ſhew thy *head* by day or light. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Ere to-morrow's ſun ſhall ſhew his *head*. *Dryden.*

9. Underſtanding; faculties of the mind.

The wenches laid their *heads* together. *L'Eſtrange.*

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; Oh, ſays Reynard, never trouble your *head*, but leave that to me. *L'Eſtrange.*

Work with all the eaſe and ſpeed you can, without breaking your *head*, and being ſo very induſtrious in ſtating ſcruples. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The lazy and inconſiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their *heads* about them. *Locke.*

If a man ſhews that he has no religion, why ſhould we think that he beats his *head* and troubles himſelf to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine? *Locke.*

When in ordinary diſcourſe we ſay a man has a fine *head*, we expreſs ourſelves metaphorically, and ſpeak in relation to his underſtanding; and when we ſay of a woman ſhe has a fine *head*, we ſpeak only in relation to her commode. *Addiſon.*

We laid our *heads* together, to conſider what grievances the nation had ſuffered under King George. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

10. Face; front; fore part.

The gathering crowd purſues;
The raviſhers turn *head*, the fight renews. *Dryden.*

11. Reſiſtance; hoſtile oppoſition.

Then made he *head* againſt his enemies,
And Hymner ſlew. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made *head* againſt my power. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Two valiant gentlemen firſt making *head* againſt them, ſeconded by half a dozen more, made forty of them run away. *Raleigh's Apology.*

Sin having depraved his judgment, and got poſſeſſion of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can make *head* againſt it. *South's Sermons.*

12. Spontaneous reſolution.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own *head*, without any pay or commiſſion from the ſtate. *Davies on Ireland.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

It was a buck of the firſt *head*. *Shak. Love's Labour Loſt.*

The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the firſt *head*. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. Individual. It is uſed in numbers or computation.

If there be ſix millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

15. The top of any thing bigger than the reſt.

His ſpear's *head* weighed ſix hundred ſhekels of iron. 1 *Sam.*

As high
As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the ſky,
So low towards hell his roots deſcend. *Denham.*

Trees, which have large and ſpreading *heads*, would lie with their branches up in the water. *Woodward.*

If the buds are made our food, they are called *heads* or tops; ſo *heads* of aſparagus and artichoaks. *Watts's Logick.*

It is an equivocal term; for it ſignifies the *head* of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts's Logick.*

16. Place of chief reſort.

The horſe took the alarm, and made their eſcape to Wincheſter, the *head* quarters. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

17. The fore part of any thing, as of a ſhip.

By gallies with brazen *heads* ſhe might tranſport over Indus at once three hundred thouſand ſoldiers. *Raleigh.*

On oozy ground his gallies moor;
Their *heads* are turn'd to ſea, their ſterns to ſhore. *Dryden.*

18. That which riſes on the top.

Let it ſtand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the caſk, ſtirring it twice a day, and beating down the *head* or yeaſt into it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

19. The blade of an axe.

A man fetcheth a ſtroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* ſlippeth from the helve. *Deut.* xix. 5.

20. Upper part of a bed.

Iſrael bowed himſelf upon the bed's *head*. *Gen.* xlvii. 31.

21. The brain.

As eaſtern prieſts in giddy circles run,
And turn their *heads* to imitate the ſun. *Pope's Eſſays.*

22. Dreſs of the head.

Politick ladies think they gain a great point when they have teazed their huſbands to buy them a laced *head* or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*

23. Principal topicks of diſcourſe.

Theſe *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propoſe only ſuch as belong to the natural world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Theſe *heads* are ſet down more fully in the arguments of each chapter. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

'Tis our great intereſt, and our chief duty, to ſatisfy ourſelves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

24. Source of a ſtream.

It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it: his mercies in the current, through which they would paſs, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.*

The current by Gaza is but a ſmall ſtream, riſing between it and the Red Sea, whoſe *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty Engliſh miles. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Some did the ſong, and ſome the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel ſhade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head* below.
Dryden.

25. Criſis; pitch.

The indiſpoſition which has long hung upon me, is at laſt grown to ſuch a *head*, that it muſt quickly make an end of me, or of itſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

26. Power; influence; force; ſtrength; dominion.

Within her breaſt though calm, her breaſt though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

God will not admit of the paſſionate man's apology, that he has ſo long given his unruly paſſions their *head*, that he cannot now govern or controul them. *South's Sermons.*

27. Body; conflux.

People under command chuſe to conſult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwiſe, run up an *head* together in confuſion. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one *head*. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

28. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd *head*. *Shak.*

At ſixteen years,
When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he fought
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a ſtate. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another *head* to fight again. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

29. Liberty in running a horſe.

He gave his able horſe the *head*,
And bounding forward ſtruck his agile heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their ſwelling *heads* below,
And how the cloſing coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

31. **HEAD** *and Shoulders.* By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be ſtill bringing it in by *head and ſhoulders*, over and over, in ſeveral companies. *L'Eſtrange.*

They can bring in every odd exception in grammar, every figure of ſpeech, *head and ſhoulders* by main force in ſpite of nature and their ſubject. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To **HEAD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Nor is what has been ſaid of princes leſs true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is maſter of a family, or of one ſingle ſervant. *South.*

Abas, who ſeem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commiſſion for more heads. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Such as the Indians in their quivers hide. *Fairy Queen.*
Of cornel-wood a ſpear upright,
Headed with piercing ſteel, and poliſh'd bright. *Dryden.*

4. To lop trees.

You muſt diſbranch them, leaving only the ſummit entire: unleſs the ſoil be very good, it may be neceſſary to *head* them too. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HE'ADACH. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ach.*] Pain in the head.

From the cruel *headach*,
Riches do not preſerve. *Sidney, b.* i.

Nothing more expoſes to *headachs*, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*

In the *headach* he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

At ſome dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme. *Pope.*

HE'ADBAND. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *band.*]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the *headbands.* *Iſaiah*, iii. 20.

2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable.

Here lies John Dod, a ſervant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, or ſiſter or brother, he never knew none;
A *headborough* and a conſtable, a man of fame,
The firſt of his houſe, and laſt of his name. *Camden.*
This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by *head* of *borough.* *Hudibras, p* i.

HE'ADDRESS. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not ſo variable a thing in nature as a lady's *headdreſs*: I have known it riſe and fall. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If ere with airy horns I planted heads,
Or diſcompos'd the *headdreſs* of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Any thing reſembling a headdreſs, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a moſt beautiful *headdreſs*, whether it be a creſt, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

HE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *head.*]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.

2. The firſt brick in the angle.

If the *header* of one ſide of the wall is toothed as much as the ſtretcher on the outſide, it would be a ſtronger toothing, and the joints of the *headers* of one ſide would be in the middle of the *headers* of the courſe they lie upon of the other ſide. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *gargle.*] A diſeaſe, I ſuppoſe, in cattle.

For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation; obſtinacy.

If any will raſhly blame ſuch his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more juſtly blame and condemn, either of witleſs *headineſs* in judging, or of headleſs hardineſs in condemning. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLAND. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *land.*]

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroick play ought to be an imitation of an heroick poem, and conſequently love and valour ought to be the ſubject of it: both theſe Sir William Davenant began to ſhadow; but it was ſo as diſcoverers draw their maps, with *headlands* and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the graſs upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in ſhadow ſo rank and ſo ſtout. *Tuſſer.*

HE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *head.*]

1. Without any head; beheaded.

His ſhining helmet he 'gan ſoon unlace,
And left his *headleſs* body bleeding at the place. *Fairy Q.*
Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove theſe tedious ſtumbling blocks,
And ſmooth my way upon their *headleſs* necks. *Shakeſp.*
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A *headleſs* carkaſs, and a nameleſs thing. *Denham.*
Prickly ſtubs, inſtead of trees, are found;
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.

They reſted not until they had made the empire ſtand *headleſs* about ſeventeen years. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

3. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects: perhaps for *heedleſs.*

If any will raſhly blame ſuch his choice of old unwonted words, him may I more juſtly blame and condemn, either of witleſs headineſs in judging, or of *headleſs* hardineſs in condemning. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLONG. *adj.*

1. Raſh; thoughtleſs.

2. Sudden; precipitate.

It ſuddenly fell from an exceſs of favour, which, many examples having taught them, never ſtopt his race 'till it came to a *headlong* overthrow. *Sidney, b.* ii.

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [*head* and *long.*]

1. With the head foremoſt. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain turn, and the deficient ſight
Topple down *headlong.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Who, while he ſteering view'd the ſtars, and bore
His courſe from Africk to the Latian ſhore,
Fell *headlong* down. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.
Headlong from thence the glowing fury ſprings,
And o'er the Theban palace ſpreads her wings. *Pope.*

2. Raſhly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab ſuch warning, as might infallibly have prevented his deſtruction, was eſteemed by him evil; and to puſh him on *headlong* into it, becauſe he was fond of it, was accounted good. *South's Sermons.*

Some aſk for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate
Purſues and hurries *headlong* to their fate;
Down go the titles. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* x.

3. Haſtily; without delay or reſpite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden.*

4. It is very negligently uſed by Shakeſpeare.

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which ſhall be thy grave. *Shakeſp.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. ſ.* [*head, mould*, and *ſhot.*] This is when the ſutures of the ſkull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges ſhot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occaſions convulſions and death. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *piece.*]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly intreated her pardon, or knowledge why ſhe was cruel. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The word is giv'n; with eager ſpeed they lace
The ſhining *headpiece*, and the ſhield embrace. *Dryden.*

Another reaſon for this fiction was their wearing a *headpiece*, or martial vizor, that had but one ſight through it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

This champion will not be in ſuch haſte to come into the field before his great blunderbuſs can be got ready, his old ruſty breaſtplate ſcoured, and his cracked *headpiece* mended. *Swift.*

2. Underſtanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by ſome ſeverals
Of *headpiece* extraodinary, lower meſſes
Perchance are to this buſineſs purblind. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

Eumenes had the beſt *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for ſoldiers.

Thoſe ſpirits, poſted upon the out-guards, immediately ſcour off to the brain, which is the *headquarters*, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. *Collier.*

HE'ADSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our aſſociates bleeding backs,
And *headſmen* lab'ring 'till they blunt their ax? *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTALL. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ſtall.*] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horſe near legg'd before, and with a half-cheek'd bit, and a *headſtall* of ſheep's leather, which being reſtrained to keep him from ſtumbling, hath been often burſt, and now repaired with knots. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

HE'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ſtone.*] The firſt or capital ſtone.

The ſtone, which the builders refuſed, is become the *headſtone.* *Pſalm* cxviii. 24.

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [*head* and *ſtrong.*] Unreſtrained; violent; ungovernable; reſolute to run his own way: as a horſe whoſe head cannot be held in.

An example, for *headſtrong* and inconſiderate zeal, no leſs fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wiſdom. *Hooker, Dedication.*

How now, my *headſtrong!* where have you been gadding?
—Where I have learnt me to repent the ſin
Of diſobedient oppoſition. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
But ſuch a *headſtrong* potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
He ill aſpires to rule
Cities of men or *headſtrong* multitudes,
Subject himſelf to anarchy within. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There's no oppoſing the torrent of a *headſtrong* multitude. *L'Eſtrange.*

Now let the *headſtrong* boy my will controul:
Virtue's no ſlave of man; no ſex confines the ſoul:
I, for myſelf, th' imperial ſeat will gain,
And he ſhall wait my leiſure for his reign. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
Your father's folly took a *headſtrong* courſe;
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*
I'll try if yet I can reduce to reaſon
This *headſtrong* youth, and make him ſpurn at Cato. *Addiſ.*

Why there it is, you will be both judge and party: I am ſorry thou diſcovereſt ſo much of thy *headſtrong* humour. *Arbuthnot.*

Can we forget how the mad *headſtrong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance ſworn? *Phillips.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*head work* and *man.*] The foreman, or chief ſervant over the reſt.

Can Wood be otherwiſe regarded than as the mechanick, the *headworkman*, to prepare his furnace, metal, and ſtamps? *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

HE'ADY. *adj.* [from *head.*]

1. Raſh; precipitate; haſty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with paſſion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temp'rate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murther, ſpoil and villainy. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
I am adviſed what I ſay:
Neither diſturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor, *heady* raſh, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiſer mad. *Shakeſp.*
I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indiſpos'd and ſickly fit
For the ſound man. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Never came reformation in a flood
With ſuch a *heady* current ſcow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
Wives, the readieſt helps
To betray *heady* huſbands, rob the eaſy. *B. Johnſ. Catil.*

Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are tranſported with the greateſt fluſh of good nature. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a ſort of wine which was very *heady*, but otherwiſe ſeemed to be ſack. *Boyle.*

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, ptiſan of ſong and ſhow:
Give you ſtrong ſenſe, the liquor is too *heady*;
You're come to farce, that's aſſes milk, already. *Dryden.*
Flow, Welſted! flow, like thine inſpirer, beer;
Heady, not ſtrong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [*hailgan*, Gothick; hælan, Saxon; *heelen*, Dutch.]

1. To cure a perſon; to reſtore from hurt or ſickneſs.

I will reſtore health, and *heal* thee of thy wounds. *Jer.* xxx.

Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the ſick, and raiſed the dead, when it was publiſhed by thoſe who themſelves often did the ſame miracles? *Addiſon.*

Phyſicians, by juſt obſervations, grow up to an honourable degree of ſkill in the art of *healing.* *Watts.*

2. To cure a wound or diſtemper.

Thou haſt no *healing* medicines. *Jer.* xxx. 13.

A fontanel had been made in the ſame leg, which he was forced to *heal* up, by reaſon of the pain. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To perform the act of making a ſore to cicatrize, after it is cleanſed.

After ſeparation of the eſchar, I deterged and *healed.* *Wiſem.*

4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all diſſenſions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Uſed of wounds or ſores.

Thoſe wounds *heal* that men do give themſelves. *Shak.*

Abſceſſes will have a greater or leſs tendency to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp's Surgery.*

HE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *heal.*] One who cures or heals.

I will not be an *healer.* *Iſaiah*, iii. 7.

HE'ALING. *participial adj.* [from *heal.*] Mild; mollifying; gentle; aſſuaſive: as, he's of a *healing* pacifick temper.

HEALTH. *n. ſ.* [from heel, Saxon.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the moſt perfect manner. *Quincy.*

Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive. *Gen.* xliii. 28.

May be he is not well;
Infirmity doth ſtill neglect all office,
Whereto our *health* is bound. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodneſs; principle of ſalvation.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

The beſt preſervative to keep the mind in *health*, is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

3. Salvation ſpiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why haſt thou forſaken me, and art ſo far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint? *Pſalm* xxii. 1.

4. With of happineſs in drinking.

Come, love and *health* to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shakeſp.*

He aſked leave to begin two *healths*: the firſt was to the king's miſtreſs, and the ſecond to his wife. *Howel.*

For peace at home, and for the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæſar's *health.* *Dryden's Perſ.*

HE'ALTHFUL. *adj.* [*health* and *full.*]

1. Free from ſickneſs.

Adam knew no diſeaſe, ſo long as temperance from the forbidden fruit ſecured him: nature was his phyſician, and innocence and abſtinence would have kept him *healthful* to immortality. *South's Sermons.*

2. Well diſpoſed.

Such an exploit have I in hand, Ligarius,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

3. Wholeſome; ſalubrious.

There be many good and *healthful* airs that do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in ſmell from other airs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

While they pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathſome ſickneſs; worthily ſince they
God's image did not reverence in themſelves. *Par. Loſt.*
Our *healthful* food the ſtomach labours thus,
At firſt embracing what it ſtraight doth cruſh. *Dryden.*

4. Salutary; productive of ſalvation.

Pour upon them the *healthful* Spirit of thy grace. *Common Prayer.*

HE'ALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *healthful.*]

1. In health.

2. Wholeſomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *healthful.*]

1. State of being well.

2. Wholeſomeneſs; ſalubrious qualities.

You have taſted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank, which I look upon as God's phyſick, having that in *healthfulneſs* which it wants in pleaſure. *King Charles.*

We ventured to make a ſtandard of the *healthfulneſs* of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diſeaſes. *Graunt.*

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva aſcribe the *healthfulneſs* of their air; for as the Alps ſurround them on all ſides, there would be a conſtant ſtagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HE'ALTHILY. *adv.* [from *healthy.*] Without ſickneſs or pain.

HE'ALTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *healthy.*] The ſtate of health.

HE'ALTHLESS. *adj.* [from *health.*] Weak; ſickly; infirm.

He that ſpends his time in ſports, is like him whoſe garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but ſauces; they are *healthleſs*, chargeable, and uſeleſs. *Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME. *adj.* [from *health.*] Wholeſome; ſalutary.

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no *healthſome* air breathes in,
And there be ſtrangl'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakeſp.*

HE'ALTHY. *adj.* [from *health.*] In health; free from ſickneſs; hale; ſound.

The huſbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, ſtrong and *healthy*, becauſe innocent and laborious. *South's Sermons.*

Gardening or huſbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of ſtudy or buſineſs. *Locke.*

Temperance, induſtry, and a publick ſpirit, running through the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preſerved an infant commonwealth, of a ſickly conſtitution, through ſo many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have ſtruggled againſt without thoſe advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exerciſe contribute to make the animal *healthy.* *Arbuthnot.*

HEAM. *n. ſ.* In beaſts the ſame as the after-birth in women.

HEAP. *n. ſ.* [heap, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch and Scottiſh.]

1. Many ſingle things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another. *Wiſd.* xviii. 23.

Huge *heaps* of ſlain around the body riſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

One may form from it an idea of Venice in its firſt beginnings, when it had only a few *heaps* of earth for its dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny, bathed in the blood of their emperors; a *heap* of vaſſals and ſlaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no ſtirp or ancient families. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. Cluſter; number driven together.

An univerſal cry reſounds aloud;
The ſailors run in *heaps*, a helpleſs crowd. *Dryden.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire, conſume the fleſh, and ſpice it well. *Ezek.* xxiv. 10.

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though the wicked *heap* up ſilver as the duſt, and raiment as the clay; but the juſt ſhall put it on, and the innocent ſhall divide the ſilver. *Job*, xxvii. 16.

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preſerved, may be gathered from the vaſt riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profeſſion of painting, muſt *heap* up treaſures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raiſing themſelves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to ſomething elſe.

For thoſe of old,
And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,
We reſt your hermits. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

HE'APER. *n. ſ.* [from *heap.*] One that makes piles or heaps.

HE'APY. *adj.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbiſh grows. *Gay.*
Scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
Lies ſlumb'ring ſullen in the white abyſs. *Thomſ. Winter.*

To HEAR. *v. n.* [hyran, Saxon; *hooren*, Dutch.]

1. To enjoy the ſenſe by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is ſuppoſed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, theſe little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and veſtibulum; which internal air makes an impreſſion upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: ſo that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impreſſions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing*; and theſe different impreſſions repreſent different ſounds. *Quincy.*

The object of *hearing* is ſound, whoſe variety is ſo great, that it brings in admirable ſtore of intelligence. *Holder.*

2. To liſten; to hearken.

Since 'tis your command, what you ſo well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*

3. To be told; to have an account.

I have *heard* by many of this man. *Acts*, ix. 13.

I was bowed down at the *hearing* of it; I was diſmayed at the ſeeing of it. *Iſaiah*, xxi. 3.

Prepare to *hear* of ſuch a crime
As tragick poets, ſince the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juv. Sat.* 15.

This, of eldeſt parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine inſtitution, has a right to civil power, than thoſe who never *heard* any thing at all of heir or deſcent. *Locke.*

To Hear. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and ſingers were as one ſound to be *heard* in praiſing the Lord. 2 *Chron.* v. 13.

2. To give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak.

He ſent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Chriſt. *Acts*, xxiv. 24.

I muſt beg the forbearance of cenſure, 'till I have been *heard* out in the ſequel of this diſcourſe. *Locke.*

3. To attend; to liſten to; to obey.

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezek.* iii. 17.

4. To attend favourably.

They think they ſhall be *heard* for their much ſpeaking. *Matt.* vi. 7.

5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the cauſes, and judge righteouſly. *Deut.* i. 16.

6. To acknowledge. A Latin phraſe.

Or *hear'ſt* thou rather pure ethereal ſtream,
Whoſe fountain who ſhall tell? *Milton.*

Hear'ſt thou ſubmiſſive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

Heard ſignifies a keeper, and is ſometimes initial; as *heardbearht*, a glorious keeper: ſometimes final, as *cyneheard*, a royal keeper. *Gibſon's Camden.* It is now written *herd*: as, *cowherd*, a cowkeeper; hẏꞃꝺ, Saxon.

Hearer. *n. ſ.* [from *bear.*] One who attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe delivered orally by another.

And ſo was ſhe dulled withal, that we could come ſo near as to hear her ſpeeches, and yet ſhe not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded theſe ſermons, heard them; and being *hearers*, did think themſelves as well reſpected as the Phariſees. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 19.

Words, be they never ſo few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

The *hearers* will ſhed tears,
And ſay, Alas, it was a piteous deed! *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And ſend the *hearers* weeping to their beds. *Shakeſp.*

Plays in themſelves have neither hopes nor fears;
Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Her *hearers* had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to ſtare. *Swift.*

Hearing. *n. ſ.* [from *hear.*]

1. The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived.

Bees are called with ſound upon braſs, and therefore they have *hearing*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Audience.

The French ambaſſador upon that inſtant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing*. *Acts*, xxv. 23.

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cauſe, or to bring it to another *hearing* before ſome other court. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Thoſe of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to ſay for yourſelf. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. Reach of the ear.

If we profeſs, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profeſs it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do ſo. *Hooker*, *b.* iii.

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, Beware that none touch Abſalom. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 12.

You have been talk'd of ſince your travels much,
And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they ſay you ſhine. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Hearken. *v. n.* [heaꞃcnian, Saxon.]

1. To liſten by way of curioſity.

The youngeſt daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from acceſs of ſuitors. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shakeſp.*

They do me too much injury,
That ever ſaid I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were ſo, I might have let alone
Th' inſulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to ſnarl;
The furies *hearken*, and their ſnakes uncurl. *Dryd. Virg.*

Louder, and yet more loud, I hear the alarms
Of human cries:
I mount the terraſs, thence the town ſurvey,
And *hearken* what the fruitful ſounds convey. *Dryden.*

He who makes much neceſſary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will incline to *hearken* after any expedient that offers to ſhorten his way to it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me, thou ſon of Zippor. *Numb.* xxiii. 18.

Thoſe who put paſſion in the place of reaſon, neither uſe their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reaſon, any farther than it ſuits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a bleſſing individuals find,
But ſome way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

Hearkener. *n. ſ.* [from *hearken.*] Liſtener; one that hearkens.

Hearsay. *n. ſ.* [*hear* and *ſay.*] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwiſe than by account from others.

For prey theſe ſhepherds two he took,
Whoſe metal ſtiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearſay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearſay*, that ſome giants ſaved themſelves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All the little ſcramblers after fame fall upon him, publiſh every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearſay* to defame him. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Hearse. *n. ſ.* [of unknown etymology.]

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

2. A temporary monument ſet over a grave.

To add to your laments,
Wherewith you now bedew King Henry's *hearſe*,
I muſt inform you of a diſmal ſight. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

HEART. *n. ſ.* [heoꞃꞇ, Saxon; *hertz*, German.]

1. The muſcle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion. It is ſuppoſed in popular language to be the ſeat ſometimes of courage, ſometimes of affection.

He with providence and courage ſo paſſed over all, that the mother took ſuch ſpiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and ſhe died. *Sidney.*

Thou wouldſt have left thy deareſt *heart* blood there,
Rather than made that ſavage duke thine heir,
And diſinherited thine only ſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Snakes, in my *heart* blood warm'd, that ſting my *heart*. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

Our battle is more full of names than your's,
Our men more perfect in the uſe of arms,
Our armour all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon wills our *hearts* ſhould be as good. *Shakeſp.*

I thank you for my veniſon, maſter Shallow.
—Maſter Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shakeſp.*

But ſince the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of ſenſe,
How makes it in the *heart* thoſe paſſions ſpring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence
'Twixt *heart* and brain, this ſympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all ſet our *hearts* at reſt, ſince whatever comes from above is for the beſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which conſiſts of good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Preſt with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural ſhed prefers. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The chief part; the vital part.

Barley being ſteeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will ſprout half an inch; and, if it be let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The inner part of any thing.

Some Engliſhmen did with great danger paſs by water into the *heart* of the country. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The king's forces are employed in appeaſing diſorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inſide or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll ſtay,
And timely ſuccour, where it wants, convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundations be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, ſuch as will reach ground. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

4. Perſon; character. Uſed with reſpect to courage or kindneſs.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Hey, my *hearts*; cheerly, my *hearts*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

What ſays my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead, bully-ſtale? Is he dead? *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. Courage; ſpirit.

If it pleaſe you to make his fortune known, as I have done Erona's, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his falſehood. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old poſſeſſions. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the roſe, thence guſhed grievouſly,
That when the painim ſpy'd the ſtreaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*

Eve, recov'ring *heart*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his majeſty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon it, went up to it, and and viewed it. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*

6. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who loſt my *heart* while I preſerv'd my ſheep? *Pope.*

7. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Abſalom. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 1.

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
By th' abbot's ſkill of Weſtminſter is found. *Daniel.*

Nor ſet thy *heart*,
Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to ſet the *heart* too much upon any thing, is what we cannot juſtify. *L'Eſtrange.*

A friend makes me a feaſt, and ſets all before me; but I ſet my *heart* upon one diſh alone, and if that happens to be thrown down, I ſcorn all the reſt. *Temple.*

Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magick art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryden.*

What did I not, her ſtubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were anſwer'd with diſdain. *Dryden.*

8. Memory.

Whatſoever was attained to, concerning God and his working in nature, the ſame was delivered over by *heart* and tradition from wiſe men to a poſterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by *heart*; for it is the memory that muſt tranſmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* ſhould keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Compoſing ſongs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*

9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. *To take to heart* any thing, is to be zealous or ſolicitous or ardent about it.

If he *take* not their cauſes *to heart*, how ſhould there be but in them frozen coldneſs, when his affections ſeem benumbed, from whom theirs ſhould take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would *take* the buſineſs *to heart*, and deal in it effectually, it would ſucceed well. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The Lady Marchioneſs of Hertford engaged her huſband to *take* this buſineſs *to heart*. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Amongſt thoſe, who *took* it moſt *to heart*, Sir John Stawel was the chief. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Every prudent and honeſt man would join himſelf to that ſide which had the good of their country moſt at *heart*. *Addiſon.*

Learned men have been now a long time ſearching after the happy country from which our firſt parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my *heart*. *Woodward.*

I would not be ſorry to find the Preſbyterians miſtaken in this point, which they have moſt at *heart*. *Swift.*

What I have moſt at *heart* is, that ſome method ſhould be thought on for aſcertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

10. Paſſions; anxiety; concern.

Set your *heart* at reſt;
The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Secret thoughts; receſſes of the mind.

Michal ſaw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and ſhe deſpiſed him in her *heart*. 2 *Sam.* vi. 16.

The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every way elſe, become Engliſh; ſo as there will be no difference or diſtinction, but the Iriſh ſea, betwixt us. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thou ſaweſt the contradiction between my *heart* and hand. *King Charles.*

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and aſk your advice, you muſt begin to do ſo with him firſt. *Locke.*

Men, ſome to pleaſure, ſome to buſineſs take;
But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake. *Pope, Epiſtle* ii.

12. Diſpoſition of mind.

Doing all things with ſo pretty a grace, that it ſeemed ignorance could not make him do amiſs, becauſe he had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney.*

13. The heart is conſidered as the ſeat of tenderneſs: a *hard heart* therefore is cruelty.

I've ſeen thee ſtern, and thou haſt oft beheld
Heart hardening ſpectacles. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Such iron *hearts* we are, and ſuch
The baſe barbarity of human kind. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

14. *To find in the* Heart. To be not wholly averſe.

For my breaking the laws of friendſhip with you, I could *find in my heart* to aſk you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reaſon to confirm my former dealing. *Sidney.*

15. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my ſpeech in your praiſe,
And then ſhew you the *heart* of my meſſage. *Shakeſp.*

16. Conſcience; ſenſe of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conſcience doth in good or evil, even ſecretly committed, and known to none but itſelf, either like or diſallow itſelf. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 9.

17. Strength; power.

Try whether leaves of trees, ſwept together, with ſome chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not make a good compoſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He keeps a ſabbath of alternate years,
That the ſpent earth may gather *heart* again,
And, better'd by ceſſation, bear the grain. *Dryden's Georg.*

Care muſt be taken not to plow ground out of *heart*, becauſe if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by marl again. *Mortimer.*

18. Utmoſt degree.

This gay charm,
Whoſe eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd thee home,
Whoſe boſom was my crownet, my chief end,
Like a right gipſy, hath, at faſt and looſe,
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

19. Life. *For my heart* ſeems ſometimes to ſignify, *if life was at ſtake*; and ſometimes *for tenderneſs*.

I bid the raſcal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it. *Shakeſp.*

I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee;
I could not *for my heart* deny it him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Profoundly ſkill'd in the black art,
As Engliſh Merlin for his *heart*. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

20. It is much uſed in compoſition for mind, or affection.

Heart-ach. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguiſh of mind.

To die—to ſleep—
No more; and, by a ſleep, to ſay we end
The *heart-ach*, and the thouſand natural ſhocks
That fleſh is heir to. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Heart-break. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *break.*] Overpowering ſorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heart-break*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heart-breaker. *n. ſ.* A cant name for a woman's curls, ſuppoſed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Sampſon's *heart-breakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

Heart-breaking. *adj.* Overpowering with ſorrow.

Thoſe piteous plaints and ſorrowful ſad tine,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did ſit
Beſide the ſilver ſprings of Helicone,
Making your muſick of *heart-breaking* mone. *Spenſer.*

Heart-breaking. *n. ſ.* Overpowering grief.

What greater *heart-breaking* and confuſion can there be to one, than to have all his ſecret faults laid open, and the ſentence of condemnation paſſed upon him? *Hakewell.*

Heart-burned. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can ſee him but I am *heart-burn'd* an hour after. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Heart-burning. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *burn.*]

1. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the moſt noble abſorbents, and powerfully corrects and ſubdues the acrid humours in the ſtomach: this property renders it very ſerviceable in the cardialgia, or *heart-burning*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. Diſcontent; ſecret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and diſcontent among the meaner people. *Swift to Pope.*

Heart-dear. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more endear'd to it than now;
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to ſee his father
Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain! *Shakeſp.*

Heart-ease. *n. ſ.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite *heart-eaſe* muſt kings neglect,
That private men enjoy? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Heart-easing. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddeſs fair and free,
In heav'n yclep'd Euphroſyne,
And by men *heart-eaſing* mirth. *Milton.*

Heart-felt. *adj.* Felt in the conſcience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can deſtroy,
The ſoul's calm ſun-ſhine, and the *heart-felt* joy,
Is Virtue's prize. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

Heart-peas. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The characters are: it hath a trailing ſtalk, emitting claſpers, whereby it faſtens itſelf to whatever plant ſtands near it: the flower-cup conſiſts of three leaves, the flower of eight leaves, and are of an anomalous figure: the ovary becomes a fruit like a bladder, divided into three cells, in which are contained round ſeeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Millar.*

Heart-quelling. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her *heart-quelling* ſon, upon you ſmile. *Spenſer.*

Heart-rending. *adj.* Killing with anguiſh.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to thoſe few
Who her reſemble, and her ſteps purſue;
That death ſhould licence have to rage among
The fair, the wiſe, the virtuous, and the young! *Waller.*

Heart-robbing. *adj.* Ecſtatick; depriving of thought.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyſelf ſweet art;
For when on me thou ſhinedſt, late in ſadneſs,
A melting pleaſance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladneſs. *Spenſer.*

Heart-sick. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.

If we be *heart-ſick*, or afflicted with an uncertain ſoul, then we are true deſirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the conſtitution.

Good Romeo, hide thyſelf.
—Not I, unleſs the breath of *heart-ſick* groans,
Miſt like, infold me from the ſearch of eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Hearts-ease. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Hearts-eaſe is a ſort of violet that blows all Summer, and often in Winter: it ſows itſelf. *Mortimer.*

Heart-sore. *n. ſ.* Struck with ſorrow.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only *heart-ſore* and his only foe. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

Heart-string. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *ſtring.*] The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himſelf, and *heart-ſtrings* of an eagle rived. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

How, out of tune on the ſtrings?
—Not ſo; but yet ſo falſe, that he grieves my very *heart-ſtrings*. *Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

That grates my *heart-ſtrings*: what ſhould diſcontent him!
Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham's Sophy.*

If thou thinkeſt thou ſhalt periſh, I cannot blame thee to be ſad 'till thy *heart-ſtrings* crack. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

There's the fatal wound,
That tears my *heart-ſtrings*; but he ſhall be found,
My arms ſhall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STRUCK. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?
——None but the fool who labours to out-jeſt
His *heart-ſtruck* injuries. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Shocked with fear or diſmay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news
Heart-ſtruck, with chilling gripe of ſorrow ſtood,
That all his ſenſes bound! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and *heart-ſwelling* hate. *Spenſer.*

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not ſeen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole.* *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Cupid hath clapt him o' th' ſhoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole.* *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *adj.* Filled with paſſion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of ſtate withdrew. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

HEART-WOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a ſhriek *heart-wounding* loud ſhe cry'd,
While down her cheeks the guſhing torrents ran,
Faſt falling on her hands. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

HE'ARTED. *adj.* It is only uſed in compoſition: as, hard *hearted.*

To **HE'ARTEN.** *v. a.* [from *heart.*]

1. To encourage; to animate; to ſtir up.

Palladius blaming thoſe that were ſlow, *heartening* them that were forward, but eſpecially with his own example leading them, made an impreſſion into the ſquadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer theſe noble lords,
And *hearten* thoſe that fight in your defence:
Unſheath your ſword, good father; cry, St. George!
Shakeſpeare.

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him, and taught him tricks. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Thus *hearten'd* well, and fleſh'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate with manure.

The ground one year at reſt; forget not then
With richeſt dung to *hearten* it again. *May's Virg. Georg.*

HEARTH. *n. ſ.* The pavement of a room in which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity
Hath brought me to this *hearth.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Cricket, to Windſor chimneys ſhalt thou leap,
Whereas thou find'ſt unrak'd, and *hearths* unſwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakeſpeare.*

Good luck befriend thee, ſon; for at thy birth
The fairy ladies danc'd upon the *hearth.* *Milton.*

The vanquiſh'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, ſink into a ſleep:
Each houſhold genius ſhews again its face,
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTILY. *adv.* [from *hearty.*]

1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorouſly.

Where his judgment led him to oppoſe men on a publick account, he would do it vigorouſly and *heartily*; yet the oppoſition ended there. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death;
But thoſe that ſought it, I could wiſh more Chriſtians;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakeſpeare.*

If to be ſad is to be wiſe,
I do moſt *heartily* deſpiſe
Whatever Socrates has ſaid,
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

3. Eagerly; with deſire.

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

HE'ARTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hearty.*]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from *heartineſs*, and well become the agent. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Vigour; diligence; ſtrength.

The anger of an enemy repreſents our faults, or admoniſhes us of our duty, with more *heartineſs* than the kindneſs of a friend. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

HE'ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; ſpiritleſs.

I joyed oft to chaſe the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the *heartleſs* hare 'till ſhe were tame. *Spenſer.*

Then hopeleſs, *heartleſs* 'gan the cunning thief,
Perſuade us die, to ſtint all further ſtrife. *Fairy Queen.*

What, art thou drawn among theſe *heartleſs* hinds?
Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thouſands beſides ſtood mute and *heartleſs* there,
Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*

The peaſants were accuſtomed to payments, and grew *heartleſs* as they grew poor. *Temple.*

Heartleſs they fought, and quitted ſoon their ground,
While our's with eaſy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heartleſs.*] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heartleſs.*] Want of courage or ſpirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *adj.* [from *heart.*]

1. Sincerely; undiſſembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that *hearty* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

But the kind hoſts their entertainment grace
With *hearty* welcome and an open face;
In all they did, you might diſcern with eaſe
A willing mind, and a deſire to pleaſe. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himſelf *hearty* for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; ſtrong.

Whoſe laughs are *hearty*, though his jeſts are coarſe,
And loves you beſt of all things but his horſe. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being ſtrong in all poſitions, may be better truſted in croſs and tranſverſe work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

HEARTY-HALE. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale.*] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
Sound ſavory, and baſil *hearty-hale.* *Spenſer.*

HEAT. *n. ſ.* [heat, hæt, Saxon; *heete*, Daniſh.]

1. The ſenſation cauſed by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very briſk agitation of the inſenſible parts of the object, which produces in us that ſenſation from whence we denominate the object hot; ſo what in our ſenſation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is uſed to ſignify the ſenſation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cauſe of that ſenſation, which is in the fire itſelf; and thence we conclude, that there is a ſort of *heat* in the fire reſembling our own ſenſation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of ſuch particular ſhapes as are fitted to impreſs ſuch motions on our fleſh as excite the ſenſe of *heat.* *Watts.*

2. The cauſe of the ſenſation of burning.

The ſword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reaſon of the ſharpneſs which ſimply it hath, but alſo burn by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooker, b.* v.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* which are there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to begin the cuſtom of going naked. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Hot weather.

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
The glebe will anſwer to the ſylvan reign;
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the propoſal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finiſhed their work, and produce a peſtilence among the people. *Addiſon.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heats* ſmiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flaming *heat*, and a ſparkling or welding *heat*. *Moxon.*

5. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the ſpirits muſt needs be a weakening of any conſtitution, eſpecially in age; and many cauſes are required for refreſhment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryd.*

6. The ſtate of being once hot.

I'll ſtrike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
And give him not the leiſure to forget. *Dryden's Aureng.*

7. A courſe at a race, between each of which courſes there is an intermiſſion.

Feign'd zeal, you ſaw, ſet out the ſpeedier pace;
But the laſt *heat*, plain dealing won the race. *Dryden.*

8. Pimples in the face; fluſh.

It has raiſed animoſities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbans. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

9. Agitation of ſudden or violent paſſion; vehemence of action.

They ſeeing what forces were in the city with them, iſſued againſt the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be uſed to diſſever them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The friend hath loſt his friend;
And the beſt quarrels, in the *heat*, are curſt
By thoſe that feel their ſharpneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

It might have pleaſed in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but muſt have diſpleaſed in the cool ſedate reflections of his mind. *South's Sermons*

We have ſpilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle, or the chace. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

One playing at hazard, held in many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the *heat* of play, never obſerved a ſharper, who ſwept it into his hat. *Swift.*

10. Faction; conteſt; party rage.

Our ſtate thinks not ſo: they are in a moſt warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their diviſion. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I was ſorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat* elections were carried. *King Charles.*

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe
Than thoſe diſtemper'd *heats*? *Dryden's Homer.*

11. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her
With all the ſtrength and *heats* of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendſhip can inſpire. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **HEAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they ſhould *heat* the furnace one ſeven times more than it was wont to be *heated.* *Dan.* iii. 19.

2. To cauſe to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To make the conſtitution feveriſh.

Thou art going to Lord Timon's feaſt.
—Ay, to ſee meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools. *Shak.*

Whatever increaſeth the denſity of the blood, even without increaſing its celerity, *heats*, becauſe a denſer body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire.

A noble emulation *heats* your breaſt,
And your own fame now robs you of your reſt. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and ſpirits with action.

When he was well *heated* the younger champion could not ſtand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

HE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to ſmooth and plait linen.

HEATH. *n. ſ.* [*erica*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

It is a ſhrub of low ſtature: the leaves are ſmall, and abide green all the year: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is naked, and, for the moſt part, ſhaped like a pitcher: the ovary, which is produced in the bottom of the flower, becomes a roundiſh fruit, divided into four cells, in which are contained many ſmall ſeeds. *Millar.*

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and ſpread the aſhes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Oft with bolder wing they ſoaring dare
The purple *heath.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

Say, from whence
You owe this ſtrange intelligence? or why
Upon this blaſted *heath* you ſtop our way
With ſuch prophetick greeting? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. A place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of roſemary, will ſmell a great way into the ſea. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HEATH-COCK. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheaſant, *heath-cock*, and powte. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HEATH-POUT. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *pout.*] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird
Which Phaſis or Ionia yields,
More pleaſing morſels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bitter VETCH, which ſee.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *roſe.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HE'ATHEN. *n. ſ.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 35.

If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of aſſent, men have reaſon to be *heathens* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papiſts in Spain, and proteſtants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I conſider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

HE'ATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impoſſible for a *heathen* author to relate theſe things, becauſe, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a *heathen.* *Addiſon.*

HE'ATHENISH. *adj.* [from *heathen.*]

1. Belonging to the gentiles.

When the apoſtles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heatheniſh* religion, choſen they were, St Paul excepted; the reſt unſchooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker, b.* iv.

2. Wild; ſavage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heatheniſh* feet whatever little they found yet there ſtanding. *Spenſer.*

That execrable Cromwell made a *heatheniſh* or rather inhuman edict againſt the poor epiſcopal clergy, that they ſhould neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach ſchool. *South's Sermons.*

HE'ATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *heatheniſh.*] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *n. ſ.* [from *heathen.*] Gentiliſm; paganiſm.

It ſignifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in oppoſition to *heatheniſm.* *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

HE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath.

This ſort of land they order the ſame way with the *heathy* land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **HEAVE.** *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven.*

1. To lift; to raiſe from the ground.

So ſtretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever hence
Had riſ'n, or *heav'd* his head, but that the will
And high permiſſion of all-ruling Heaven
Left him at large. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

2. To carry.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being ſeen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the ſea. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

3. To raiſe; to lift.

So daunted, when the giant ſaw the knight,
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,
And him to duſt thought to have batter'd quite. *Fairy Q.*

Unhappy that I am, I cannot *heave*
My heart into my mouth: I love your majeſty
According to my bond, no more nor leſs. *Shak. K. Lear.*

He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my perſon, as in conſort fought,
Save when he *heav'd* his ſhield in my defence,
And on his naked ſide receiv'd my wound. *Dryden.*

4. To cauſe to ſwell.

The groans of ghoſts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And *heave* it up: they pant and ſtick half way. *Dryden.*

The glittering finny ſwarms,
That *heave* our friths and croud upon our ſhores. *Thomſ.*

5. To force up from the breaſt.

Made ſhe no verbal queſt?
—Yes, once or twice ſhe *heav'd* the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it preſt her heart. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The wretched animal *heav'd* forth ſuch groans,
That their diſcharge did ſtretch his leathern coat
Almoſt to burſting. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Poor ſhadow, painted queen;
One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shakeſp.*

7. To puff; to elate.

The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory, took the Engliſh for fooliſh birds fallen into the net, forſook their hill, and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

To **HEAVE.** *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.

'Tis ſuch as you,
That creep like ſhadows by him, and do ſigh
At each his needleſs *heavings*; ſuch as you
Nouriſh the cauſe of his awaking. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs ſupply'd,
And fetch'd from far, diſtends his lab'ring ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To labour.

The Church of England had ſtruggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever ſince Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

3. To riſe with pain; to ſwell and fall.

Thou haſt made my curdled blood run back,
My heart *heave* up, my hair to riſe in briſtles. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;
Weak was the pulſe, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryd.*

No object affects my imagination ſo much as the ſea or ocean: I cannot ſee the *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleaſing aſtoniſhment. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Frequent for breath his panting boſom *heaves.* *Prior.*

The *heaving* tide
In widen'd circles beats on either ſide. *Gay's Trivia.*

4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.

None could gueſs whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would ſettle them on the firſt foundation, or ſwallow them. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. Riſing of the breaſt.

There's matter in theſe ſighs; theſe profound *heaves*
You muſt tranſlate; 'tis fit we underſtand them. *Shakeſp.*

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to riſe.

But after many ſtrains and *heaves*,
He got up to his ſaddle eaves. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* ii.

HEAVE *Offering.* *n. ſ.* An offering among the Jews.

Ye ſhall offer a cake of the firſt of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threſhing floor. *Numb.* xv. 20.

HE'AVEN, *n. ſ.* [heoꝼon, which ſeems to be derived from heoꝼð, the places over head, Saxon.]

1. The regions above; the expanſe of the ſky.

A ſtation like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a *heaven* kiſſing hill. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Thy race in time to come
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome;
Rome, whoſe aſcending tow'rs ſhall *heav'n* invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her ſhade. *Dryden's Æn.*

The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the *heavens*, as the beſt Hebrecians underſtand them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

This act, with ſhouts *heav'n* high, the friendly band
Applaud. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure ſouls departed.

It is a knell
That ſummons thee to *heaven*, or to hell. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Theſe, the late
Heav'n baniſh'd hoſt, left deſert utmoſt hell. *Milton.*

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n fall'n, in ſtation ſtood, or juſt array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

3. The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of Heaven.

Now *Heav'n* help him! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The will
And high permiſſion of all-ruling *Heav'n*,
Left him at large. *Milton.*

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby inſtruct the people, and enabled to propheſy, as a teſtimony of their being ſent by *Heaven.* *Temple.*

4. The pagan gods; the celeſtials.

Our brows
No more obey the *heavens* than our courtiers. *Shakeſp.*

Take phyſick, pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the ſuperflux to them,
And ſhow the *heavens* more juſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe myſteries which Heaven
Will not have earth to know. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Heav'ns! what a ſpring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his ſhield, and roſe at ev'ry blow. *Dryd.*

5. Elevation; ſublimity.

O, for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt *heav'n* of invention.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V. *Prologue.*

6. It is often uſed in compoſition.

HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celeſtial power.

If I am *heav'n-begot*, aſſert your ſon
By ſome ſure ſign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Deſcended from the celeſtial regions; native of heaven.

If a fever fires his ſulphurous blood,
In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,
And *heav'n-born* flame. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 13.

Oh *heav'n-born* ſiſters! ſource of art!
Who charm the ſenſe, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and myſtick ſong! *Pope.*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heav'n-bred* poeſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

My ſoul inſpire,
As when we wrapt Troys *heav'n-built* walls in fire. *Pope.*

His arms had wrought the deſtin'd fall
Of ſacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.

1. Raiſed towards the ſky.

Who taught that *heav'n-directed* ſpire to riſe? *Pope.*

2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

O ſacred weapon! left for truth's defence;
To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd;
The muſe may give it, but the gods muſt guide. *Pope.*

HEAVENLY. *adj.* [from *heaven.*]

1. Reſembling heaven; ſupremely excellent.

As the love of Heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of virtue virtuous, ſo doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sidney.*

Not Maro's muſe, who ſung the mighty man;
Nor Pindar's *heav'nly* lyre, nor Horace when a ſwan. *Dryd.*

2. Celeſtial; inhabiting heaven.

Adoring firſt the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the *heav'nly* race. *Dryd. Æn.*

HEAVENLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner reſembling that of heaven.

In theſe deep ſolitudes and awful cells,
Where *heav'nly* penſive contemplation dwells,
And ever-muſing melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a veſtal's veins? *Pope.*

2. By the agency or influence of Heaven.

Truth, and peace, and love, ſhall ever ſhine
About the ſupreme throne
Of Him, t' whoſe happy-making ſight alone,
Our *heav'nly* guided ſoul ſhall climb. *Milton.*

HEAVENWARD. *adv.* [*heaven* and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Towards heaven.

I proſtrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I ſpoke. *Prior.*

HEAVILY. *adv.* [from *heavy.*]

1. With great ponderouſneſs.

2. Grievouſly; afflictively.

Eaſe muſt be impracticable to the envious: they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common bleſſings fall *heavily* upon them. *Collier of Envy.*

3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.

I came hither to tranſport the tydings,
Which I have *heavily* born. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Why looks your grace ſo *heavily* to-day?
—O, I have paſt a miſerable night. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

This O'Neil took very *heavily*, becauſe his condition in the army was leſs pleaſant to him. *Clarendon.*

HEAVINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heavy.*]

1. Ponderouſneſs; the quality of being heavy; weight.

The ſubject is concerning the *heavineſs* of ſeveral bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*

2. Dejection of mind; depreſſion of ſpirit.

We are, at the hearing of ſome, more inclined unto ſorrow and *heavineſs*; of ſome more mollified, and ſoftened in mind. *Hooker, b.* v. § 38.

Heavineſs in the heart of man maketh it ſtoop; but a good word maketh it glad. *Proverbs,* xii. 25.

Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a ſeaſon ye are in *heavineſs*, through manifold temptations. 1 *Peter,* i. 6.

Againſt ill chances men are ever merry;
But *heavineſs* foreruns the good event. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Let us not burthen our remembrance with
An *heavineſs* that's gone. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; ſluggiſhneſs; torpidneſs; dulneſs of ſpirit; languidneſs; languor.

Our ſtrength is all gone into *heavineſs*,
That makes the weight. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

What means this *heavineſs* that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my ſenſes? *Addiſon.*

He would not violate that ſweet receſs,
And found beſides a welcome *heavineſs*,
Which ſeiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*

A ſenſation of drouſineſs, oppreſſion, *heavineſs*, and laſſitude, are ſigns of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Oppreſſion; cruſh; affliction.

5. Deepneſs or richneſs of ſoil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, ſo it received ſome from other European ports, which, by reaſon of the fatneſs and *heavineſs* of the ground, Egypt did not produce; ſuch as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HEAVY. *adj.* [heaꝼiᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending ſtrongly to the center; contrary to light.

Merſennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much *heavier* than it is. *Wilkins.*

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depreſſed.

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a *heavy* huſband. *Shakeſp.*

3. Grievous; oppreſſive; afflictive.

Menelaus bore an *heavy* hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind. 2 *Mac.* v. 23.

Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the *heavieſt* ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If the cauſe be not good, the king himſelf hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Are you ſo goſpell'd
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue?
Whoſe *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Chartres, at the levee,
Tells with a ſneer the tidings *heavy.* *Swift.*

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briſkneſs of appearance.

My *heavy* eyes, you ſay, confeſs
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting ſpirit or rapidity of ſentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thouſand copies were beſpoke. *Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. Drouſy; dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with ſleep. *Luke,* ix. 33.

8. Slow; ſluggiſh.

But let thy ſpiders, that ſuck up thy venom,
And *heavy* gaited toads lie in their way. *Shak. Rich.* II.

9. Stupid; fooliſh.

This *heavy* headed revel, Eaſt and Weſt
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakeſp.*

I would not be accounted ſo baſe minded, or *heavy* headed, that I will confeſs that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myſelf. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

10. Burdenſome; troubleſome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diverſion of ſome of my idle and *heavy* hours. *Locke's Epiſtle to the Reader.*

When alone your time will not lie *heavy* upon your hands for want of ſome trifling amuſement. *Swift.*

11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened.

Hearing that there were forces coming againſt him, and not willing that they ſhould find his men *heavy* and laden with booty, he returned into Scotland. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

12. Not eaſily digeſted; not light to the ſtomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are moſt *heavy* to the ſtomach, which makes baked meat hard of digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Rich in ſoil; fertile, as *heavy* lands.

14. Deep; cumberſome, as *heavy* roads.

HE'AVY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only uſed in compoſition; heavily.

Your carriages were *heavy* laden; they are a burden to the weary beaſt. *Iſaiah,* xlvi. 1.

Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you reſt. *Matt.* ii. 28.

HE'BDOMAD. *n. ſ.* [*hebdomas,* Latin.] A week; a ſpace of ſeven days.

Computing by the medical month, the firſt *hebdomad* or ſeptenary conſiſts of ſix days, ſeventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADAL. } *adj.* [from *hebdomas,* Latin.] Weekly;
HEBDO'MADARY. } conſiſting of ſeven days.

As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their ſabbaths, they were obſerved by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

To HEBE'TATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto,* Latin; *hebeter,* French.] To dull; to blunt; to ſtupify.

The eye, eſpecially if *hebetated,* might cauſe the ſame perception. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Beef may confer a robuſtneſs on the limbs of my ſon, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

HEBETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *hebetate.*]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The ſtate of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*hebetudo,* Latin.] Dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; bluntneſs.

The peſtilent ſeminaries, according to their groſſneſs or ſubtilty, activity or *hebetude,* cauſe more or leſs truculent plagues. *Harvey on the Plague.*

HE'BRAISM, *n. ſ.* [*hebraiſme,* French; *hebraiſmus,* Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infuſed a great many Latiniſms, as well as Græciſms, and ſometimes *Hebraiſms,* into his poem. *Spectator.*

HE'BRAIST. *n. ſ.* [*hebræus,* Latin.] A man ſkilled in Hebrew.

HE'BRICIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *Hebrew.*] One ſkilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the beſt *Hebricians* underſtand them. *Raleigh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verſe, as the meaneſt *Hebrician* knoweth, conſiſts of uneven feet. *Peacham.*

HE'CATOMB. *n. ſ.* [*hecatombe,* French; ἑκατόμβη.] A ſacrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich mens homes
I bid kill ſome beaſts, but no *hecatombs*;
None ſtarve, none ſurfeit ſo. *Donne.*

One of theſe three is a whole *hecatomb,*
And therefore only one of them ſhall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant ſons in war ſucceed,
And ſlaughter'd *hecatombs* around 'em bleed. *Addiſon.*

HE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [*hectique,* French, from ἕξις.]
HE'CTICK. }

1. Habitual; conſtitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is ſlow and continual, and ending in a conſumption, is the contrary to thoſe fevers which ariſe from a plethora, or too great fulneſs from obſtruction, becauſe it is attended with too lax a ſtate of the excretory paſſages, and generally thoſe of the ſkin; whereby ſo much runs off as leaves not reſiſtance enough in the contractile veſſels to keep them ſufficiently diſtended, ſo that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*

A *hectick* fever hath got hold
Of the whole ſubſtance, not to be controul'd. *Donne.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No *hectick* ſtudent ſcars the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HE'CTICK. *n. ſ.* An hectick fever.

Like the *hectick* in my blood he rages,
And thou muſt cure me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

HE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from the name of *Hector,* the great Homeric warrior.]

1. A bully; a bluſtering, turbulent, pervicacious, noiſy fellow.

Thoſe uſurping *hectors,* who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be waſhed out but by blood. *South's Sermons.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celeſtial *hector.* *Prior.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with inſolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they muſt part with honour together with their opinion, if they ſuffer themſelves to be *hectored* out of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

The weak low ſpirit, fortune makes her ſlave;
But ſhe's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honeſt man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his ſervants, and calling for ſupper. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluſter.

They have attacked me, ſome with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only ſhewing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring,* others ſcolding and reviling. *Stillingfl.*

One would think the *hectoring,* the ſtorming, the ſullen, and all the different ſpecies of the angry, ſhould be cured. *Spectator.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That ſhe might o'er the ſervants *hector.* *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*hederaceus,* Lat.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE. *n. ſ.* [heᵹᵹe, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly buſhes.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very uſeful for ſtakes in *hedges.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze
Of ſweet-briar *hedges* I purſue my walk. *Thomſon.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes ſomething mean, vile, of the loweſt claſs: perhaps from a *hedge,* or *hedge-born man,* a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the firſt ſhew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-prieſt,* the fool, and the boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge,* contemptible, illiterate vicar can be preſumed to do. *Swift.*

A perſon, who, by his ſtile and literature, ſeems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-preſs* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy poſſeſſion about with thorns. *Ecclus.* xxviii. 24.

Thoſe alleys muſt be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

2. To obſtruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hoſea,* ii. 6.

3. To encircle for defence.

England, *hedg'd* in with the main,
That water-wall'd bulwark, ſtill ſecure
And confident from foreign purpoſes. *Shak. King John.*

There's ſuch divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That reaſon can but peep to what it would. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To ſhut within an incloſure.

It muſt not be paid and exported in ready money; ſo ſays our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow, and ſerves for no purpoſe: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This ſeems to be miſtaken for *edge. To edge in,* is to put in by the way that requires leaſt room; but *hedge* may ſignify to thruſt in with difficulty, as into a *hedge.*

Bay not me,
I'll not endure it: you forget yourſelf
To *hedge* me in: I am a ſoldier. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

When I was haſty thou delay'dſt me longer:
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promiſe; for thy life preſerv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are ſent on an errand, be ſure to *hedge* in ſome buſineſs of your own. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

To HEDGE. *v. n.* To ſhift; to hide the head.

I myſelf ſometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to ſhuffle, to *hedge* and to lurch; and yet you rogue will enſconce your rags, your catamountain looks, your red-lettice phraſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born.*] Of an unknown birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furniſh'd in this ſort,
Doth but uſurp the ſacred name of knight,
And ſhould, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* ſwain,
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shakeſp.*

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HEDGE-HOG. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *hog.*]

1. An animal ſet with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs,* which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Few have belief to ſwallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one ſee in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog,* boiled in oil, and preſerved in a brazen veſſel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

The *hedge-hog* hath his back-ſide and flanks thick ſet with ſtrong and ſharp prickles; and beſides by the help of a muſcle, can contract himſelf into a globular figure, and ſo withdraw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A term of reproach.

Did'ſt thou not kill this king?
——I grant ye.
——Do'ſt grant me, *hedge-hog?* *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

3. A plant. *Ainſworth.*

4. The globe-fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *hyſſop.*] A ſpecies of willow-wort.

Hedge-hyſſop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is ſaid to be vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flower has four leaves, expanded in a crucial form: the pointal becomes a long, ſlender, bivalve pod, divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many round ſeeds. The ſpecies are five. *Millar.*

HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HEDGE-NOTE. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *note.*] A word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be ſomewhat better bred, they left theſe *hedge-notes* for another ſort of poem, which was alſo full of pleaſant raillery. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

HEDGE-PIG *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *pig.*] A young hedge-hog.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shak. Macbeth.*

HEDGE-ROW. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *row.*] The ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for incloſures.

Sometime walking not unſeen
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern ſide are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkley to Pope.*

HE'DGE-SPARROW. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *ſparrow.*] A ſparrow that lives in buſhes.

The *hedge-ſparrow* fed the cuckoo ſo long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shak. King Lear.*

HE'DGING-BILL. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting hook uſed in making hedges.

Comes Maſter Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chafing and ſwearing. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *hedge.*] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his looſe traces from the furrow came,
And the ſwink'd *hedger* at his ſupper ſat. *Milton.*

He would be laughed at that ſhould go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at paſt fifty. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [heꝺan, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleaſure Argus the muſician *heeds*:
But wonders much at thoſe new vocal reeds. *Dryden.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landſcape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

HEED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural coheſion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou muſt take *heed,* my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's ſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; ſuſpicious watch.

Either wiſe bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diſeaſes, one of another; therefore let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Take *heed,* have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take *heed* ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

3. Care to avoid.

We ſhould take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worſhip. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. Notice; obſervation.

Speech muſt come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beaſts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriouſneſs; ſtayedneſs.

He did unſeal them; and the firſt he view'd,
He did it with a ſerious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

6. Regard; reſpectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he ſays. *L'Eſtrange.*

HE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *heed.*]

1. Watchful; cautious; ſuſpicious.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In cenſure of his ſeeming. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Attentive; careful; obſerving.

I am commanded
To tell the paſſion of my ſovereign's heart;
Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilſt I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou, *heedful* of advice, ſecure proceed;
My praiſe the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

HE'EDFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful.*] Attentively; carefully; cautiouſly.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his inſtructor, and *heedfully* liſten to his inſtructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY. *adv.* Cautiouſly; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'EDINESS. *n. ſ.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs; thoughtleſs; regardleſs; unobſerving.

The *heedleſs* lover does not know
Whoſe eyes they are that wound him ſo. *Waller.*
Heedleſs of verſe, and hopeleſs of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown. *Dryden.*

Some ideas, which have more than once offered themſelves to the ſenſes, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedleſs*, as in children, or otherwiſe employed, as in men. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsly; negligently; inattentively.

Whilſt ye diſcharge the duty of matrimony, ye *heedleſsly* ſlide into ſin. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſſneſs; thoughtleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they ſuffer from knocks and falls, they ſhould not be pitied, but bid do ſo again; which is a better way to cure their *heedleſſneſs.* *Locke.*

HEEL. *n. ſ.* [hele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

He calls to mind his ſtrength, and then his ſpeed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;
With theſe t'avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him truſt his feet. *Denham.*

If the luxated bone be diſtorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The whole foot of animals.

Pegaſus appeared hanging off the ſide of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their maſters to bears and tygers, and ſhew them a fair pair of *heels* for't. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. *To be at the* HEELS. To purſue cloſely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the *heels* of my preſentment. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
But is there no ſequel at the *heels* of this
Mother's admiration? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels* all hell ſhould riſe
With blackeſt inſurrection, to confound
Heav'n's pureſt light. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

5. To purſue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to ſeek their fortunes, being ſtill chaſed by the Engliſh navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels*, and chaces me in view. *Otway.*

6. To follow cloſe as a dependent.

Through proud London he came ſighing on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shak. Henry* IV.

7. *To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to ſhackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for't, I'll *lay* ye all
By th' heels, and ſuddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
One half of man, his mind,
Is, *ſui juris*, unconfin'd,
And cannot be *laid by the heels.* *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

I began to ſmoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to *lay* ſome of them *by the heels.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

8. Any thing ſhaped like a heel.

At the other ſide is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

9. The back part of a ſtocking: whence the phraſe *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard;
Some time I ſhall ſleep out, the reſt I'll whiſtle:
A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels.* *Shakeſp.*

To **HEEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot ſing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor ſweeten talk. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To lean on one ſide: as, the ſhip *heels.*

HEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *heel.*] A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe, to ſupply what is worn away.

To **HE'EL-PIECE.** *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her ſhoes. *Arbuthnot.*

HEFT. *n. ſ.* [from *heave.*]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup
A ſpider ſteep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one preſent
Th' abhorr'd ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his ſides
With violent *hefts.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. [For *haft.*] Handle.

His oily ſide devours both blade and *heft.* *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his eſcape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, *A. D.* 622, under the reign of the Emperor Heracleus. *Harris.*

HE'IFER. *n. ſ.* [heahꝼoꞃe, Saxon.] A young cow.

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding freſh,
And ſees faſt by a butcher with an ax,
But will ſuſpect 'twas he that made the ſlaughter? *Shak.*

A *heifer* will put up her noſe, and ſnuff in the air, againſt rain. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

For her the flocks refuſe their verdant food,
Nor thirſty *heifers* ſeek the gliding flood. *Pope's Winter.*

HEIGH-HO. *interj.*

1. An expreſſion of ſlight languour and uneaſineſs.

Heigh-ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shak.*

2. It is uſed by Dryden, contrarily to cuſtom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toſs off our ale 'till we cannot ſtand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England. *Dryden.*

HEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *high.*]

1. Elevation above the ground; any place aſſigned.

Into what pit thou ſeeſt,
From what *height* fall'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

2. Altitude; ſpace meaſured upwards.

Abroad I'll ſtudy thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Donne.*

There is in Ticinium, in Italy, a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

An amphitheatre appear'd,
Rais'd in degrees, to ſixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to ſee. *Dryden.*
An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addiſon.*

3. Degree of latitude.

Guinea lieth to the North ſea, in the ſame *height* as Peru to the South. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

4. Summit; aſcent; towering eminence.

From Alpine *heights* the father firſt deſcends;
His daughter's huſband in the plain attends. *Dryd. Æn.*

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which ſome others have arrived. *Watts.*

5. Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd,
I never did incenſe his majeſty
Againſt Clarence. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.
Ten kings had from the Norman conqu'ror reign'd,
When England to her greateſt *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth and ſtate. *Daniel.*

6. The utmoſt degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not riſe to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*

Did not ſhe
Of Timna firſt betray me, and reveal
The ſecret, wreſted from me in the *height*
Of nuptial love profeſs'd? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*
Of happineſs! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

7. Utmoſt exertion.

Come on, Sir; I ſhall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with ſtronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addiſ.*

To **HE'IGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *height.*]

1. To raiſe higher.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate.

Foreign ſtates gave us their aſſiſtance in reducing our country to a ſtate of peace; and which of them uſed their endeavours to *heighten* our confuſions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for ſtate, the height of the roof ſhould bear a proportion to the area; ſo in the *heightenings* of poetry, the ſtrength and vehemence of figures ſhould be ſuited to the occaſion. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar, Dedication.*

HE'INOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *hain*, hate; or from the Teutonick *hoon*, ſhame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the goſpel of Chriſt, if men or angels ſhould attempt, it were moſt *heinous* and accurſed ſacrilege. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

This is the man ſhould do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

As it is a moſt *heinous*, ſo it is a moſt dangerous impiety to deſpiſe him that can deſtroy us. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

HE'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſly; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſneſs; wickedneſs.

He who can treat offences provoking to God as jeſts and trifles, muſt have very little ſenſe of the *heinouſneſs* of them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

HEIR. *n. ſ.* [*heire*, old French; *hæres*, Latin.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor.

An *heir* ſignifies the eldeſt, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?
—The *heir* of Alanſon, Roſaline her name. *Shakeſpeare.*
That I'll give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To bar my maſter's *heirs* in true deſcent,
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. 1 *Pet.* iii. 7.

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new ſteward, and was reſolved to look into his eſtate before things grew deſperate. *Swift.*

Sunk is the hero, and his glory loſt,
And I his *heir* in miſery alone. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

The *heirs* to titles and large eſtates have a weakneſs in their eyes, and a tenderneſs in their conſtitutions. *Swift.*

To **HEIR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

His ſons in blooming youth were ſnatch'd by fate;
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal ſtate. *Dryden's Æn.*

HE'IRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heireſs* ſhe, while yet alive;
All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*

Æneas, though he married the *heireſs* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryden.*

HE'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I ſtill think of
The wrong I did myſelf; which was ſo much,
That *heirleſs* it hath made my kingdom. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

HE'IRSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *heir.*] The ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hoſpital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirſhip.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

HE'IRLOOM. *n. ſ.* [*heir* and ȝeloma, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold.

Achilles' ſceptre was of wood,
Tranſmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long deſcent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer ſings. *Swift.*

HELD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *hold.*

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Ecclus.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his deſign. *Dryden.*

HELI'ACAL. *adj.* [*heliaque*, Fr. from ἥλιος.] Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or falling into it.

Had they aſcribed the heat of the ſeaſon to this ſtar, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* aſcent. *Brown.*

HE'LIACALLY. *adv.* [from *heliacal.*]

From the riſing of this ſtar, not coſmically, that is, with the ſun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emerſion from the rays of the ſun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempeſtuous in the Summer, when he riſes *heliacally*; and rainy in the Winter, when he riſes achronically. *Dryden.*

HE'LICAL. *adv.* [*helice*, Fr. from ἕλιξ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The ſcrew is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any ſtroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

HE'LIOID *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick ſpiral, is a curve which ariſes from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the ſaid circle. *Harris.*

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, French; ἥλιος and κέντρον.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is ſaid to be ſuch as it would appear to us from the ſun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HE'LIOSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*helioſcope*, Fr. ἥλιος and σκοπέω.] A ſort of teleſcope fitted ſo as to look on the body of the ſun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HE'LIOTROPE. *n. ſ.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω; *heliotrope*, French; *heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant that turns towards the ſun; but more particularly the turnſol, or ſun-flower.

'Tis a common obſervation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the ſun, but ſhut and contract themſelves at night, and in cloudy weather. *Government of the Tongue.*

HE'LISPHERICAL. *adj.* [*helix* and *ſphere.*]

The *heliſpherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is ſo called becauſe on the globe it winds round the pole ſpirally, and ſtill comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. *Harris.*

HE'LIX. *n. ſ.* [*helice*, French; ἕλιξ.] A ſpiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the ſcrew, together with the certain quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

HELL. *n. ſ.* [helle, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked ſouls.

For it is a knell
That ſummons thee to heaven, or to *hell.* *Shak. Macbeth.*

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he ſhould have old turning the key. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in *hell*; that ſoil may beſt
Deſerve the precious bane. *Milton.*
Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my ſon mourning to *hell.* *Gen.* v. 35.
He deſcended into *hell.* *Apoſtles Creed.*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the ſnares of death overtook me. *Pſalm* xviii. 4.

4. The place at a running play to which thoſe who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be ſtraight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
Muſt ſtrive with waiting foot, and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may ſupply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the taylor throws his ſhreds.

This truſty ſquire, he had, as well
As the bold Trojan knight, ſeen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeited paſs
Of golden bough, but true gold lace. *Hudibras, p.* i.
In Covent Garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deſerve a place in his own *hell.* *King's Cookery.*

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger firſt, much did he ſuſtain,
While Saul and *hell* croſt his ſtrong fate in vain. *Cowley.*

7. It is uſed in compoſition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.

The ſea, with ſuch a ſtorm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the ſtelled fires. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred.*] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul enfouldred ſmoak and flaſhing fire,
The *hell-bred* beaſt threw forth unto the ſkies. *Fairy Q.*

HELL-BROTH. *n. ſ.* [*hell* and *broth.*] A compoſition boiled up for infernal purpoſes.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's ſting,
Lizard's legs, and owlet's wing;
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

HELL-DOOMED. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom.*] Conſigned to hell.

And reckon'ſt thou thyſelf with ſpirits of heav'n,
Hell-doom'd! and breath'ſt defiance here and ſcorn,
Where I reign king? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

HELL-GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,
As thou doſt ſwallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Shakeſp.*

HELL-HATED. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toſs theſe treaſons to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shakeſp.*

HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt.*] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Oſmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me ſtand expoſed to the bleak winds,
And Winter's ſtorms, and heav'n's inclemency,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dryden.*

HELL-HOUND. *n. ſ.* [helle hunð, Saxon.]

1. Dogs of hell.

Thou had'ſt a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him:
From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A *hell-hound*, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakeſp.*
Now the *hell-hounds*, with ſuperior ſpeed,
Had reach'd the dame, and, faſt'ning on her ſide,
The ground with iſſuing ſtreams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with taint had ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

HELL-KITE. *n. ſ.* [*hell* and *kite.*] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes deteſtation.

All my pretty ones?
Did you ſay all? What, all? Oh, *hell-kite!* all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell ſwoop? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

HE'LLEBORE. *n. ſ.* [*helleborus*, Latin.] Chriſtmas flower.

It hath a digitated leaf: the flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly, and expanding in form of a roſe: in the centre of the flower riſes the pointal, encompaſſed about the baſe with ſeveral little horns between the chives and petals, which turn to a fruit, in which the membranaceous huſks are gathered into a little head, ending in an horn, opening longwiſe, and full of roundiſh or oval ſeeds. *Millar.*

HE'LLEBORE *White. n. ſ.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower is naked, conſiſting of ſix leaves, expanding in form of a roſe: in the middle ariſes the pointal, ſurrounded by ſix threads, which turn to a fruit; in which three membranaceous ſheaths are gathered into a little head, and are full of oblong ſeeds reſembling a grain of wheat, and compaſſed by a leafy wing. *Millar.*

There are great doubts whether any of its ſpecies be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Millar.*

HE'LLENISM. *n. ſ.* [ἑλληνισμός.] An idiom of the Greek. *Ainſ.*

HE'LLISH. *adj.* [from *hell.*]

1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; deteſtable.

No benefits ſhall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments in ſome *helliſh* breaſts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in ſlander. *South's Sermons.*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquiſh by wiſdom *helliſh* wiles. *Par. Regained.*

2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celeſtial or infernal ſpirit of love, or what other heavenly or *helliſh* title thou liſt to have, for effects of both I find in myſelf, have compaſſion of me. *Sidney, b.* i.

HE'LLISHLY. *adv.* [from *helliſh.*] Infernally; wickedly; deteſtably.

HE'LLISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *helliſh.*] Wickedneſs; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell.*] Towards hell.

Be next thy care the ſable ſheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hell-ward* turn their face. *Pope.*

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence: like *Amyntas* and *Boetius* among the Greeks. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HELM. *n. ſ.* [helm, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an headpiece.

France ſpreads his banners in our noiſeleſs land;
With plumed *helm* thy ſlay'r begins his threats. *Shakeſp.*
Mneſtheus lays hard load upon his *helm.* *Dryden.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt.

More might be added of *helms*, creſts, mantles, and ſupporters. *Camden's Remains.*

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymiſts themſelves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the diſtilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm.* *Boyle.*

4. [helma, Saxon.] The ſteerage; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in ſtorms!
And ſuch they are make happy ſtates. *Ben. Johnſ. Catiline.*
More in proſperity is reaſon toſt
Than ſhips in ſtorms, their *helms* and anchors loſt. *Denham.*
Fair occaſion ſhews the ſpringing gale,
And int'reſt guides the *helm*, and honour ſwells the ſail. *Prior.*

5. The ſtation of government.

I may be wrong in ſome of the means; but that is no material objection againſt the deſign: let thoſe who are at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *ſteerſman* or *defender* is intended: I think *ſteerſman.*

You ſlander
The *helms* o' th' ſtate, who care for you like fathers,
When you curſe them as enemies. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **HELM.** *v. a.* [from the noun] To guide; to conduct. *Hanmer.*

The very ſtream of his life, and the buſineſs he hath *helmed*, muſt give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LMED. *adj.* [from *helm.*] Furniſhed with a headpiece.

The *helmed* cherubim
Are ſeen in glittering ranks with wings diſplay'd. *Milton.*

HE'LMET. *n. ſ.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm.*] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

I ſaw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the ſpur all bleeding o'er. *Shakeſpeare.*
Put in their hands thy bruiſing irons of wrath,
That they may cruſh down with a heavy fall
Th' uſurping *helmets* of our adverſaries. *Shak. Rich.* III.
Seven darts are thrown at once, and ſome rebound
From his bright ſhield, ſome on his *helmet* ſound. *Dryden.*

HELMI'NTHICK. *adj.* [from ἕλμινθος.] Relating to worms. *Dict.*

To **HELP.** *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen.* [*hilpan*, Gothick; helpan, Saxon.]

1. To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behoves;
For boldeſt hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax.*

God *helped* him againſt the Philiſtines. *2 Chron.* xxvi. 7.

They *helped* them in all things with ſilver and gold. *1 Eſdr.*

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his underſtanding and direct his expreſſions. *Stillingfleet.*

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you ſhould join to *help* him out. *Dryden.*

What I offer is ſo far from doing any diſkindneſs to the cauſe theſe gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real ſervice, and *helps* them out with the main thing whereat they ſtuck. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himſelf to *help* him out. *Swift.*

2. To remove, or advance by help.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him up. *Eccleſiaſtes*, iv. 10.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourſe to thoſe fooliſh or ill ways in uſe to *help* off their time. *Locke.*

Wherever they are at a ſtand, *help* them preſently over the difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*

3. To free from pain or diſeaſe.

Help and eaſe them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

4. To cure; to heal.

Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him of his blindneſs. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

5. To remedy; to change for the better.

Ceaſe to lament for that thou canſt not *help*;
And ſtudy *help* for that which thou lament'ſt. *Shakeſp.*

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame muſt lie upon them. *Sanderſon.*

It is a high point of ill-nature to make ſport with any man's imperfections, that he cannot *help*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe cloſing ſkies might ſtill continue bright;
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night? *Dryden.*
She, betwixt her modeſty and pride,
Her wiſhes, which ſhe could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, becauſe that is a thing which no man can *help* in himſelf. *Swift.*

Thoſe few who reſide among us, only becauſe they cannot *help* it. *Swift.*

6. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that ſuch things he ſaw and heard. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

I cannot *help* remarking the reſemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

7. To promote; to forward.

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in faſhion of a ſugar-loaf reverſed, it will *help* the experiment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

8. *To* HELP *to.* To ſupply with; to furniſh with.

Whom they would *help to* a kingdom, thoſe reign; and whom again they would, they diſplace. *1 Mac.* viii. 13.

The man that is now with Tireſias can *help* him *to* his oxen again. *L'Eſtrange.*

In plenty ſtarving, tantaliz'd in ſtate,
And complaiſantly *help'd to* all I hate;
Treated, careſs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

To **HELP.** *v. n.*

1. To contribute aſſiſtance.

Sir, how come it you
Have *holp* to make this reſcue? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Diſcreet followers and ſervants *help* much to reputation. *Bacon.*

Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's matchleſs impudence
Help'd to ſupport the knave. *Dryden.*

A generous preſent *helps* to perſuade as well as an agreeable perſon. *Garth.*

2. To bring a ſupply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors ſhould *help* out where the muſes failed. *Rymer.*

HELP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour.

Muleaſſes, deſpairing to recover the city, hardly eſcaped his enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Knolles.*

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the leaſt *help* from them. *Locke.*

So great is the ſtupidity of ſome of thoſe, that they may have no ſenſe of the *help* adminiſtered to them. *Smalridge.*

2. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in uſe as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon.*

3. That which gives help.

Though theſe contrivances increaſe the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by ſuch *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate ſtrength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins.*

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that deſtroys it, and the diſeaſes of intemperance are the natural product of the ſins of intemperance. *South.*

Another *help* St. Paul himſelf affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epiſtles. *Locke.*

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he muſt be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech.*

HE'LPER. *n. ſ.* [from *help.*]

1. An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or aſſiſts.

There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Iſrael. *2 Kings.*

We ought to receive ſuch, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *3 John*, 8.

It is impoſſible for that man to deſpair who remembers that his *Helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. One that adminiſters remedy.

Compaſſion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle ſpectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More.*

3. A ſupernumerary ſervant.

I live in the corner of a vaſt unfurniſhed houſe: my family conſiſts of a ſteward, a groom, a *helper* in the ſtable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope.*

4. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted.

Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive
And *helper* to a huſband. *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

HE'LPFUL. *adj.* [*help* and *full.*]

1. Uſeful; that which gives aſſiſtance.

Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* ſwords. *Shakeſpeare.*
He orders all the ſuccours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. Wholeſome; ſalutary.

A ſkilful chymiſt can as well, by ſeparation of viſible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poiſon, as poiſon out of the moſt healthful herbs. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

HE'LPLESS. *adj.* [from *help.*]

1. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf.

One dire ſhot
Cloſe by the board the prince's main-maſt bore;
All three now *helpleſs* by each other lie. *Dryden.*

Let our enemies rage and perſecute the poor and the *helpleſs*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers.*

2. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance.

How ſhall I then your *helpleſs* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to ſeem your friend. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpleſs* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Unſupplied; void.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpleſs of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpleſs.*] Without ſuccour; without ability.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *helpleſs.*] Want of ſuccour; want of ability.

HELTER-SKELTER. *adv.* [As Skinner fancies, from heolster sceado, the darkneſs of hell; hell, ſays he, being a place of confuſion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuouſly.

Sir John, I am thy Piſtol, and thy friend;
And *helter-ſkelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

He had no ſooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-ſkelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Eſtrange.*

HELVE. *n. ſ.* [helpe, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

The ſlipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is ſlain, was the work of God himſelf. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To **HELVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *n. ſ.* [hem, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading.

Rowlers muſt be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, ſeam, or thread hanging by. *Wiſeman.*

2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakeſp.*

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleaſed with any one who takes notice of the ſtrength which he ſtills exerts in his morning *hems.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. *interject.* Hem! [Latin.]

To **HEM.** *v. a.*

1. To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the ſkirt about
Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
Along the ſhoar of ſilver ſtreaming Thames,
Whoſe ruſhy bank, the which his river *hems.* *Spenſer.*

3. To encloſe; to environ; to confine; to ſhut.

So of either ſide, ſtretching itſelf in a narrow length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney, b.* ii.

What lets us then the great Jeruſalem
With valiant ſquadrons round about to *hem.* *Fairfax.*
Why, Neptune, haſt thou made us ſtand alone,
Divided from the world for this, ſay they;
Hemm'd in to be a ſpoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel's C. War.*
I hurry me in haſte away,
And find his honour in a pound,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

To **HEM.** *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *n. ſ.* [ἥμισυ, half, and κρανίον, the ſkull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE. *n. ſ.* [ἡμικύκλιος.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *n. ſ.* An ancient meaſure: now uſed in medicine to ſignify about ten ounces in meaſure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *n. ſ.* [ἥμισυ, half, and πλήσσω, to ſtrike or ſeize.] A palſy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time; ſome partial diſorder of the nervous ſyſtem.

HE'MISPHERE. *n. ſ.* [ἡμισφαίριον; *hemiſphere*, French.] The half of a globe when it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles.

That place is earth, the ſeat of man; that light
His day, which elſe, as th' other *hemiſphere*,
Night would invade. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.
God ſaw the light was good,
And light from darkneſs by the *hemiſphere*
Divided. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.
A hill
Of Paradiſe, the higheſt from whoſe top
The *hemiſphere* of earth, in cleareſt ken
Stretch'd out to th' ampleſt reach of proſpect lay. *Milton.*

The ſun is more powerful in the northern *hemiſphere*, and in the apogeum; for therein his motion is ſlower. *Brown.*

In open proſpect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth ſeems join'd unto the ſky;
So in this *hemiſphere* our utmoſt view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [from *hemiſphere.*] Half round;
HEMISPHE'RICK. } containing half a globe.

The thin film of water ſwells above the ſurface of the water it ſwims on, and commonly conſtitutes *hemiſpherical* bodies with it. *Boyle.*

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemiſpherick* figure, in much the ſame manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

HE'MISTICK. *n. ſ.* [ἡμιστίχιον; *hemiſtiche*, French.] Half a verſe.

He broke off in the *hemiſtick*, or midſt of the verſe; but ſeized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemiſtick*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

HE'MLOCK. *n. ſ.* [hemloc, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute ſegments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-ſhaped, and unequal: the flower is ſucceeded by two ſhort channelled ſeeds. One ſort is ſometimes uſed in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of the ancients, which was ſuch deadly poiſon, is generally ſuppoſed different. *Millar.*

He was met even now,
As mad as the vext ſea, ſinging aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, *hemlock*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nouriſhed by wood or ſtones, or that all men will be poiſoned by *hemlock*. *Locke.*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *n. ſ.* [αἱμοῤῥαγία; *hemorragie*, French.]
HE'MORRHAGY. } A violent flux of blood.

Great *hemorrhagy* ſucceeds the ſeparation. *Ray.*

Twenty days faſting will not diminiſh its quantity ſo much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HE'MORRHOIDS. *n. ſ.* [αἱμοῤῥοΐδες; *hemorrhoids*, French.] The piles; the emerods.

I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, French, from *hemorrhoids.*] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Beſides there are hemorrhages from the noſe and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray on the Creation.*

Emboſt upon the field, a battle ſtood
Of leeches, ſpouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

HEMP. *n. ſ.* [hænep, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves oppoſite to one another: the flowers have no viſible petals; it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnſhire in great quantities for its bark, which is uſeful for cordage, cloth, &c. and the ſeed affords an oil uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe ſuffocate. *Shak. Hen.* V.

Hemp and flax are commodities that deſerve encouragement, both for their uſefulneſs and profit. *Mortim. Huſb.*

HEMP *Agrimony. n. ſ.* A plant.

The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and ſides of rivers. *Millar.*

HE'MPEN. *adj.* [from *hemp.*] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Behold
Upon the *hempen* tackle ſhip-boys climbing. *Shakeſp.*

Ye ſhall have a *hempen* caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wiſt not when the *hempen* ſtring I drew. *Gay.*

HEN. *n. ſ.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch; *han*, Germ. a cock.]

1. The female of a houſe-cock.

2. The female of any land-fowl.

The peacock, pheaſant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whilſt the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his ſongs during the whole time of her ſitting. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The wild duck hence
O'er the rough moſs, and o'er the trackleſs waſte
The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomſon's Spring.*

HEN-DRIVER. *n. ſ.* [*hen* and *driver.*] A kind of hawk.

The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walton's Angler.*

HE'N-HARM. } *n. ſ.* A kind of kite. *Ainſworth.* So called
HE'N-HARRIER. } probably from deſtroying chickens.

HEN-HEARTED. *adj.* [*hen* and *heart.*] Daſtardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked.*] Governed by the wife.

A ſtepdame too I have, a curſed ſhe,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* ſire, and orders me. *Dryd. Virg.*

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impoſſible, by ſuch a mild-ſpirited woman as his wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *n. ſ.* [*hen* and *rooſt.*] The place where the poultry reſt.

Many a poor devil ſtands to a whipping poſt for the pilfering of a ſilver ſpoon, or the robbing of a *hen-rooſt.* *L'Eſtr.*

Her houſe is frequented by a company of rogues, whom ſhe encourageth to rob his *hen-rooſts*. *Swift.*

If a man proſecutes gipſies with ſeverity, his *hen-rooſt* is ſure to pay for it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

They oft have ſally'd out to pillage
The *hen-rooſts* of ſome peaceful village. *Tickell.*

HENS-FEET. *n. ſ.* A kind of plant. *Ainſworth.*

HE'NBANE. *n. ſ.* [*hyoſcyamus*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are ſoft and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches: the cup of the flower is ſhort, bell-ſhaped, and divided into five ſegments: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, the bottom part of which is tubeloſe, but is expanded at the top, and divided into five ſegments, having five obtuſe ſtamina: the fruit, which is incloſed within the calyx, reſembles a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many ſmall ſeeds. It is very often found growing upon the ſides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poiſonous plant. *Millar.*

That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to ſwell 'em 'till they burſt. *Dryden.*

HE'NBIT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

In a ſcarcity in Sileſia a rumour was ſpread of its raining millet-ſeed; but it was found to be only the ſeeds of the ivy-leaved ſpeedwell, or ſmall *henbit*. *Derham's Phyſ. Theology.*

HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [heonan, Saxon; *hennes*, old Eng.]

1. From this place to another.

Diſcharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day. *Shakeſp.*
Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Par. Loſt.*
A ſullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noiſe, fraud and impertinence. *Roſcommon.*

2. Away; to a diſtance.

Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shakeſp.*
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuſe. *Milton.*

3. At a diſtance; in other places.

Why ſhould I then be falſe, ſince it is true
That I muſt die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakeſp.*
All members of our cauſe, both here and *hence*,
That are inſinewed to this action. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

4. From this time; in the future.

He who can reaſon well to-day about one ſort of matters, cannot at all reaſon to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*

Let not poſterity a thouſand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbuthnot.*

5. For this reaſon; in conſequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wiſdom. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

6. From this cauſe; from this ground.

By too ſtrong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exerciſe in helping digeſtion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. From this ſource; from this original; from this ſtore.

My Flora was my ſun; for as
One ſun, ſo but one Flora was:
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace, as ſtars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. *From hence* is a vicious expreſſion, which crept into uſe even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.

An ancient author propheſy'd *from hence*,
Behold on Latian ſhores a foreign prince!
From the ſame parts of heav'n his navy ſtands,
To the ſame parts on earth. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To ſend off; to diſpatch to a diſtance. Obſolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curſt. *Sidney.*

HENCEFO'RTH. *adv.* [henonꝼoꞃð, Saxon.] From this time forward.

Thanes and kinſmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Never *henceforth* ſhall I joy again;
Never, oh never, ſhall I ſee more joy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Happier thou may'ſt be, worthier can'ſt not be;
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyſelf a goddeſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.
I never from thy ſide *henceforth* will ſtray,
'Till day droop. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.
If we treat gallant ſoldiers in this ſort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden.*

HENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*hence* and *forward*.] From this time to all futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair ſhining ſuns. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Henceforward it ſhall be treaſon for any that calls me other than Lord Mortimer. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Pardon, I beſeech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shakeſpeare.*

The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only ſuch who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

HE'NCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [hync, a ſervant, and *man*, *Skinner*; hengſt, a horſe, and *man*, *Spelman*.] A page; an attendant. Obſolete.

Why ſhould Titania croſs her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman*. *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*
Three *henchmen* were for ev'ry knight aſſign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

To HEND. *v. a.* [hendan, Saxon, from *hendo*, low Latin, which ſeems borrowed from *hand* or *hond*, Teutonick.]

1. To ſeize; to lay hold on.

With that the ſerjeants *hent* the young man ſtout,
And bound him likewiſe in a worthleſs chain. *Fairfax.*

2. To croud; to ſurround. Perhaps the following paſſage is corrupt, and ſhould be read *hemmed*.

The generous and graveſt citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

HE'NDECAGON. *n. ſ.* [ἕνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

HEPA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*hepaticus*, Latin; *hepatique*, French,
HEPA'TICK. } ἧπαρ.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is ſtomach blood; if red and copious, it is *hepatick*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The cyſtick gall is thick, and intenſely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not ſo bitter. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

HEPS. *n. ſ.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips*. *Ainſw.*

In hard Winters there is obſerved great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preſerve the ſmall birds from ſtarving. *Bacon.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [ἑπτὰ and *capſula*.] Having ſeven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON. *n. ſ.* [*heptagone*, French; ἑπτὰ and γωνία.] A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *heptagon*.] Having ſeven angles or ſides.

HE'PTARCHY. *n. ſ.* [*heptarchie*, French; ἑπτὰ and ἀρχή.] A ſevenfold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they deſcended, uſed ſhields. *Camd.*

England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who ſhar'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,
His ſteps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden.*

HER. *pron.* [heꞃa, heꞃ, in Saxon, ſtood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female poſſeſſive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a ſhe; of a woman.

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*
Still new favourites ſhe choſe,
'Till up in arms my paſſion roſe,
And caſt away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*
One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the ſov'reign pow'r;
Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;
But ſo weak and ſmall *her* wit,
That ſhe to govern were unfit,
And ſo Suſanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique caſe of *ſhe*.

England is ſo idly king'd,
Her ſceptre ſo fantaſtically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
She cannot ſeem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* ſeem to others ſo. *Cowley.*
The moon aroſe clad o'er in light,
With thouſand ſtars attending on her train;
With *her* they riſe, with *her* they ſet again. *Cowley.*
Should I be left, and thou be loſt, the ſea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, ſhould bury me. *Dryden.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before; as, ſuch are *her* charms, ſuch charms are *hers*.

This pride of *hers*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from her. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thine own unworthineſs,
Will ſtill that thou art mine, not *hers*, confeſs. *Cowley.*
Some ſecret charm did all her acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to ſave a crown, not *hers*, but yours. *Dryden.*

HE'RALD. *n. ſ.* [*herault*, French; *herald*, German.]

1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May none, whoſe ſcatter'd names honour my book,
For ſtrict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainſt the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *Ben. Johnſ. Epigrams.*
When time ſhall ſerve, let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
After my death I wiſh no other *herald*,
No other ſpeaker of my living actions,
But ſuch an honeſt chronicler as Griffith. *Shakeſpeare.*
Embaſſador of peace, if peace you chuſe;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuſe. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*
Pleaſe thy pride, and ſearch the *herald*'s roll,
Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

2. A precurſor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the moſt mighty gods, by tokens, ſend
Such dreadful *heralds* to aſtoniſh us. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*
It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HE'RALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as an herald. A word not uſed.

We are ſent
To give thee from our royal maſter thanks;
Only to *herald* thee into his ſight,
Not pay thee. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

HE'RALDRY. *n. ſ.* [*heraulderie*, French, from *herald*.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham.*
Grant her, beſides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
'Twas no falſe *heraldry*, when madneſs drew
Her pedigree from thoſe who too much knew. *Denham.*

2. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties: ſhe
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*. *Cleaveland.*

HERB. *n. ſ.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.]

Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them; as graſs and hemlock. *Locke.*

In ſuch a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*
That did renew old Æſon. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
With ſweet-ſmelling *herbs*
Eſpouſed Eve deck'd firſt her nuptial bed. *Milton.*
Unhappy, from whom ſtill conceal'd does lie
Of *herbs* and roots the harmleſs luxury. *Cowley.*

If the leaves are of chief uſe to us, then we call them *herbs*; as ſage and mint. *Watts's Logick.*

Herb eating animals, which don't ruminate, have ſtrong grinders, and chew much. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HERB *Chriſtopher*, or *Bane-berries*. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flower conſiſts of five leaves, placed orbicularly in form of a roſe: in its centre ariſes the ovary, which becomes a ſoft fruit or berry of an oval ſhape, and filled with ſeeds in a double row, which for the moſt part adhere together. *Millar.*

HERBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *herba*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, reſembling the water flower-de-luce. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

HE'RBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*herbage*, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; graſs; paſture.

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal ſnow;
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitleſs fields. *Dryden.*

At the time the deluge came the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals. *Woodward.*

2. The tythe and the right of paſturage. *Ainſworth.*

HE'RBAL. *n. ſ.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and deſcription of plants.

We leave the deſcription of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural hiſtory. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Brown.*

As for the medicinal uſes of plants, the large *herbals* are ample teſtimonies thereof. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Our *herbals* are ſufficiently ſtored with plants. *Baker.*

HE'RBALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *herbal*.] A man ſkilled in herbs.

Herbaliſts have thus diſtinguiſhed them, naming that the male whoſe leaves are lighter, and fruit and apples rounder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

HE'RBAR. *n. ſ.* [A word, I believe, only to be found in Spenſer.] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arched over head,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily. *Fairy Q.*

HE'RBARIST. *n. ſ.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Latin.] One ſkilled in herbs.

Herbariſts have exerciſed a commendable curioſity in ſubdividing plants of the ſame denomination. *Boyle.*

He was too much ſwayed by the opinions then current among *herbariſts*, that different colours or multiplicity of leaves in the flower were ſufficient to conſtitute a ſpecifick difference. *Ray on the Creation.*

As to the fuci, their ſeed hath been diſcovered and ſhewed me firſt by an ingenious *herbariſt*. *Derham's Phyſ. Theol.*

HE'RBELET. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A ſmall herb.

Even ſo
Theſe *herbelets* ſhall, which we upon you ſtrow. *Shakeſp.*

HERBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*herbeſcens*, Lat.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID. *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *herb*.] One curious in herbs. This ſeems a miſtake for *herbariſt*.

A curious *herboriſt* has a plant, whoſe flower periſhes in about an hour. *Ray.*

HE'RBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary reſidence. Now written *harbour*.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms ſet up in his laſt *herborough*; ſaid he was taken and committed upon ſuſpicion of treaſon, no witneſs appearing againſt him. *Ben. Johnſon.*

HE'RBOUS. *adj.* [*herboſus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT. *adj.* [from *herbula*.] Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HE'RBWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that ſells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Arb.*

HE'RBY. *adj.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs.

No ſubſtance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and ſtone, yieldeth any moſs or *herby* ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

HERD. *n. ſ.* [heoꞃd, Saxon.]

1. A number of beaſts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks* and *herds* are *ſheep* and *oxen* or *kine*.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the ſhore. *Addiſ.*

2. A company of men, in contempt or deteſtation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato ſhines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden's Juv.*

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. It anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is ſtill uſed. [hyꞃd, Saxon,] a ſenſe ſtill retained in compoſition: as *goatherd*.

To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women ſhould, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dryd.*

It is the nature of indigency like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-ſailors in a ſtorm. *Norris.*

2. To aſſociate.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and ſeem
One of the number. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,
And undiſtinguiſh'd paſs among the crowd. *Walſh.*

To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.

The reſt,
However great we are, honeſt and valiant,
Are *herded* with the vulgar. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

HE'RDGROOM. *n. ſ.* [*herd* and *groom*.] A keeper of herds.

But who ſhall judge the wager won or loſt?
That ſhall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other,
Which over the pouſſe hitherward doth poſt. *Spenſer.*

HE'RDMAN. } *n. ſ.* [*herd* and *man*.] One employed in tend-
HE'RDSMAN. } ing herds; formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdſman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney.*
And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdſman*, if e'er thou
Theſe rural latches to his entrance open,
I will deviſe a death cruel for thee. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
Scarce themſelves know how to hold
A ſheephook, or have learn'd ought elſe the leaſt
That to the faithful *herdman*'s art belongs. *Milton.*
There oft the Indian *herdſman*, ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his paſturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickeſt ſhade. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
So ſtands a Thracian *herdſman* with his ſpear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden.*
The *herdſmen*, round
The chearful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

When their *herdſmen* could not agree, they parted by conſent. *Locke.*

HERE. *adv.* [heꞃ, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch.]

1. In this place.

Before thy *here* approach,
Old Siward, with ten thouſand warlike men,
All ready at appoint, was ſetting forth. *Shak. Macbeth.*
I, upon my frontiers *here*,
Keep reſidence. *Milton.*
Here nature firſt begins
Her fartheſt verge. *Milton.*
How wretched does Prometheus' ſtate appear,
While he his ſecond mis'ry ſuffers *here*! *Cowley.*
To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the preſent ſtate.

Thus ſhall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. It is uſed in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here*'s for earneſt:
'Tis finiſh'd, and the duſk that yet remains
Is but the native horrour of the wood. *Dryd. King Arthur.*
However, friend, *here*'s to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*

4. It is often oppoſed to *there*. Diſperſedly; in one place and another.

Good-night: mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?
—'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

We are come to ſee thee fight, to ſee thee foigne, to ſee thee traverſe, to ſee thee *here*, to ſee thee *there*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Poſt *here* for help, ſeek *there* their followers. *Daniel.*

I would have in the heath ſome thickets made only of ſweet briar and honey-ſuckle, and ſome wild vine amongſt; and the ground ſet with violets; for theſe are ſweet, and proſper in the ſhade; and theſe to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in order. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward ſuggeſtions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a ſingle proſelyte. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

You remember how your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not preſently, by raiſing continued ſtreets in any one part; but at firſt *here* a houſe, and *there* a houſe, to which others by degrees were joined. *Sprat's Sermons.*

He that rides poſt through a country may be able to give ſome looſe deſcription of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a moraſs and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and ſavannas in another. *Locke.*

5. *Here* ſeems, in the following paſſage to mean this place.

Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou loſeſt *here*, a better where to find. *Shak. King Lear.*

HEREABO'UTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about*.] About this place.

I ſaw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Auguſtus's bridge. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*here* and *after*.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather than ſtory him in his own hearing. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The grand-child, with twelve ſons increas'd, departs
From

From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd
Egypt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.
Hereafter he from war ſhall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future ſtate.

Herea'fter. *n. ſ.* A future ſtate.
'Tis the divinity that ſtirs within us;
'Tis heaven itſelf that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon's Cato.*
I ſtill ſhall wait
Some new *hereafter*, and a future ſtate. *Prior.*

Herea't. *adv.* [*here* and *at*.] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, demanded what this ſingularity could mean. *Hooker, b.* ii.

Hereby'. *adv.* [*here* and *by*.] By this.

In what eſtate the fathers reſted, which were dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this deſcription no conſideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquiſition of truth is of infinite concernment: *hereby* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

Here'ditable. *adj.* [*hæres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditable*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke.*

Here'ditament. *n. ſ. hæredium*, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary eſtate.

HERE'DITARY. *adj.* [*hereditaire*, French; *hereditarius*, Latin.] Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance.
To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shakeſp.*
Theſe old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakeſpeare.*
He ſhall aſcend
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heav'ns. *Milton.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their ſight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own *hereditary* ſkies. *Dryden's Ovid.*
When heroick verſe his youth ſhall raiſe,
And form it to *hereditary* praiſe. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Here'ditarily. *adv.* [from *hereditary*.] By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greateſt glories of his father was to have diſtinguiſhed and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope to Swift.*

Herei'n. *adv.* [*here* and *in*.] In this.

How highly ſoever it may pleaſe them with words of truth to extol ſermons, they ſhall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker, b.*v.

My beſt endeavours ſhall be done *herein*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since truths, abſolutely neceſſary to ſalvation, are ſo clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unleſs we be notoriouſly wanting to ourſelves, *herein* the fault of the judgment is reſolved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

Herei'nto. *adv.* [*here* and *into*.] Into this.

Becauſe the point about which we ſtrive is the quality of our laws, our firſt entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with conſideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

Hereo'f. *adv.* [*here* and *of*.] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that Prince Harry is valiant. *Shakeſp.*

Hereo'n. *adv.* [*here* and *on*.] Upon this.

If we ſhould ſtrictly inſiſt *hereon*, the poſſibility might fall into queſtion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

Hereou't. *adv.* [*here* and *out*.]

1. Out of this place.
A bird, all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Hereout up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenſer.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a prepoſition, except *hereafter*, are obſolete, or obſoleſcent; never uſed in poetry, and ſeldom in proſe, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

Heremi'tical. *adj.* [it ſhould be written *eremitical*, from *eremite*, of ἔρημος, a deſart; *heremitique*, French.] Solitary; ſuitable to a hermit.

You deſcribe ſo well your *heremitical* ſtate of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope.*

He'resy. *n. ſ.* [*hereſie*, French; *hæreſis*, Latin; αἵρεσις.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

Hereſy prevaileth only by a counterfeit ſhew of reaſon, whereby notwithſtanding it becometh invincible, unleſs it be convicted of fraud by manifeſt remonſtrance clearly true, and unable to be withſtood. *Hooker, b.* iii.

As for ſpeculative *hereſies*, they work mightily upon mens wits; yet they do not produce any great alterations in ſtates. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

Let the truth of that religion I profeſs be repreſented to her judgment, not in the odious diſguiſes of levity, ſchiſm, *hereſy*, novelty, cruelty, and diſloyalty. *King Charles.*

Here'siarch. *n. ſ.* [*hereſiarque*, French; αἵρεσις and ἀρχή.] A leader in hereſy; the head of a herd of hereticks.

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *hereſiarch*. *Stillingfleet.*

HE'RETICK. *n. ſ.* [*heretique*, Fr. αἱρετικός.] One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church.
I rather will ſuſpect the ſun with cold
Than thee with wantonneſs; thy honour ſtands,
In him that was of late an *heretick*,
As firm as faith. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Theſe things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or ſchiſmatick be ſuffered to go into thoſe countries. *Bacon.*
No *hereticks* deſire to ſpread
Their wild opinions like theſe Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* inſtead of a father. *Baker on Learning.*

When a Papiſt uſes the word *hereticks*, he generally means Proteſtants; when a Proteſtant uſes the word, he means any perſons wilfully and contentiouſly obſtinate in fundamental errours. *Watts's Logick.*

Here'tical. *adj.* [from *heretick*.] Containing hereſy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Chriſt under the colour of hereſy, when they cannot but grant it poſſible even for him to be, as touching his own perſonal perſuaſion, *heretical*, who in their opinion not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefeſt place of authority over the ſame? *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

Conſtantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealouſy that thoſe words had ſome *heretical* meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

Here'tically. *adv.* [from *heretical*.] With hereſy.

Hereto'. *adv.* [*here* and *to*.] To this; add to this.

Heretofo're. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently.

Lord Amphialus, ſaid ſhe, I have long deſired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your perſon. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil ſtate and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the prieſthood united in the ſame perſon. *South's Sermons.*
We now can form no more
Long ſchemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

Hereunto'. *adv.* [*here* and *unto*.] To this.

They which rightly conſider after what ſort the heart of man *hereunto* is framed, muſt of neceſſity acknowledge, that whoſo aſſenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whoſe words they are. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

Agreeable *hereunto* might not be amiſs to make children, as ſoon as they are capable of it, often to tell a ſtory of any thing they know. *Locke.*

Herewi'th. *adv.* [*here* and *with*.] With this.
You, fair Sir, be not *herewith* diſmaid,
But conſtant keep the way in which ye ſtand. *Fairy Q.*

Herewith the caſtle of Hame was ſuddenly ſurpriſed by the Scots. *Hayward.*

He'riot. *n. ſ.* [heꞃeᵹilꝺ, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the beſt thing in the landholder's poſſeſſion.

This he detains from the ivy; for he ſhould be the true poſſeſſory lord thereof, but the olive diſpenſeth with his conſcience to paſs it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*
Though thou conſume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleaveland.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the beſt of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purſe to you. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

He'ritable. *adj.* [*hæres*, Latin.] A perſon that may inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this ſon ſhall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England. *Hale's Common Law.*

He'ritage. *n. ſ.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion; eſtate in general.
Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Hubberd's Tale.*

He conſiders that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a gueſt that tarries but a day. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, ſave thy people, and bleſs thine *heritage*. *Com. Pr.*

HERMA'PHRODITE. *n. ſ.* [*hermaphrodite*, French, from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting both ſexes.
Man and wife make but one right
Canonical *hermaphrodite*. *Cleaveland.*

Monſtroſity could not incapacitate from marriage, witneſs *hermaphrodites*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

Hermaphrodi'tical. *adj.* [from *hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both ſexes.

There may be equivocal ſeeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality and power of different forms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HERME'TICAL. }
HERME'TICK. } *adj.* [from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, the imagined inventor of chymiſtry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.

An *hermetical* ſeal, or to ſeal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glaſs 'till it is juſt ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twiſt it cloſe together. *Quincy.*

The tube was cloſed at one end with diachylon, inſtead of an *hermetical* ſeal. *Boyle.*

Herme'tically. *adv.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chimick art.

He ſuffered thoſe things to putrefy in *hermetically* ſealed glaſſes, and veſſels cloſe covered with paper; and not only ſo, but in veſſels covered with fine lawn, ſo as to admit the air and keep out the inſects: no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT. *n. ſ.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, ἐρημίτης.]

1. A ſolitary; an anchoret; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion.
A wither'd *hermit*, fiveſcore Winters worn,
Might ſhake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

You were pleaſed to lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in ſo eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, ſuch as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

He had been Duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this ſolitary ſpot. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Come, inſpiration, from thy *hermit* ſeat,
By mortals ſeldom found. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. A beadſman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.
For thoſe of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We reſt your *hermit*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He'rmitage *n. ſ.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.
By that painful way they paſs
Forth to an hill, that was both ſteep and high;
On top whereof a ſacred chapel was,
And eke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Go with ſpeed
To ſome forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleaſures of the world. *Shakeſpeare.*
And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hairy gown and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit and rightly ſpell
Of every ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to ſee a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettieſt ſolitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

He'rmitess. *n. ſ.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.

He'rmitical. *adj.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

He'rmodactyl. *n. ſ.* [ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος.]

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and repreſents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was firſt brought into medicinal uſe by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people uſe them, while freſh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roaſting them for food, which they eat in order to make themſelves fat. The dried roots, which we have, are a gentle purge; but they are now little uſed. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Hern. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from HERON, which ſee.]

Birds that are moſt eaſy to be drawn are the mallard, ſwan, *hern*, and bittern. *Peacham on Drawing.*

He'rnhill. *n. ſ.* [*hern* and *hill*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HE'RNIA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, diverſified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly ſucceed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

HE'RO. *n. ſ.* [*heros*, Latin; ἥρως.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.
In which were held, by ſad deceaſe,
Heroes and heroeſſes. *Chapman's Oyſſey.*
I ſing of *heroes* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*
Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*

In this view he ceaſes to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*
Theſe are thy honours, not that here thy buſt
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy duſt. *Pope.*
Heroes, kings,
Joy thy wiſh'd approach to ſee. *Welſted.*

2. A man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect.

He'roess. *n. ſ.* [from *hero*; *herois*, Latin.] A heroine; a female hero.
In which were held, by ſad deceaſe,
Heroes and *heroeſſes*. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Hero'ical. *adj.* [from *hero*.] Befitting an hero; heroick.

Muſidorus was famous over all Aſia for his *heroical* enterprizes. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I aſcribe it to you as your ſecond attribute. *Dryden's Fables, Dedic.*

Hero'ically. *adv.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of a hero; ſuitably to an hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical couſin. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

Hero'ick. *adj.* [from *hero*; *heroique*, French.]

1. Productive of heroes.
Bolingbroke
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Noble; ſuitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterpriſing; illuſtrious.
Not that which juſtly gives *heroick* name
To perſon, or to poem. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.
Verſe makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can life to verſes give. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes.
Methinks *heroick* poeſy, 'till now,
Like ſome fantaſtick fairy land did ſhow. *Cowley.*

I have choſen the moſt *heroick* ſubject which any poet could deſire: I have taken upon me to deſcribe the motives, the beginning, progreſs and ſucceſſes of a moſt juſt and neceſſary war. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab. Preface.*

An *heroick* poem is the greateſt which the ſoul of man is capable to perform: the deſign of it is to form the mind to heroick virtue by example. *Dryden.*

Hero'ickly. *adv.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.
Samſon hath quit himſelf
Like Samſon, and *heroickly* hath finiſh'd
A life heroick. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He'roine. *n. ſ.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, French.] A female hero. Anciently, according to Engliſh analogy, *heroeſs*.
But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-ſtrung, and ſtiffer bent her ſofter ſoul;
The *heroine* aſſum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryden.*
Then ſhall the Britiſh ſtage
More noble characters expoſe to view,
And draw her finiſh'd *heroines* from you. *Addiſon.*

He'roism. *n. ſ.* [*heroiſme*, French.] The qualities or character of an hero.

If the Odyſſey be leſs noble than the Iliad, it is more inſtructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroiſm*, this with more morality. *Broome's Notes to the Odyſſey.*

HE'RON. *n. ſ.* [*heron*, French.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fiſh.
So lords, with ſport of ſtag and *heron* full,
Sometimes we ſee ſmall birds from neſts do pull. *Sidney.*
The *heron*, when ſhe ſoareth high, ſheweth winds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*.
The tow'ring hawk let future poets ſing,
Who terror bears upon his ſoaring wing;
Let them on high the frighted *hern* ſurvey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

He'ronry. }
He'ronshaw. } *n. ſ.* [from *heron*; commonly pronounced *hernry*.] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

He'rpes. *n. ſ.* [ἕρπης.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *puſtularis*, which is like millet-ſeed upon the ſkin; and *exedens*, which is more corroſive and penetrating, ſo as to form little ulcers, if not timely taken care of. *Quincy.*

A farther progreſs towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the acceſs of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes exedens*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

He'rring. *n. ſ.* [*hareng*, French; hæꞃınᵹ, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with round fiſh, pilchard, *herring*, mackerel, and cod. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Buy my *herring* freſh. *Swift.*

Hers. *pron.* The female poſſeſſive, uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before: as, this is *her* houſe, this houſe is *hers*.
How came her eyes ſo bright? not with ſalt tears;
If ſo, my eyes are oftner waſh'd than *hers*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
For all the miſerable are made *hers*. *Waller.*
I ſee her rowling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, ſhe cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human ſound,
She makes th' obedient ghoſts peep trembling through the ground. *Roſcommon.*

HERSE. *n. ſ.* [*herſia*, low Latin; ſuppoſed to come from heꞃıan, to praiſe.]

1. A temporary monument raiſed over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpſes are drawn to the grave.
When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herſe*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verſe? *Roſcomm.*
Crowds of dead in decent pomp are born;
Their friends attend the *herſe*, the next relations mourn.
Dryden's Virgil's Georg. b. iv.
On all the line a ſudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herſes* ſhall beſiege your gates. *Pope.*

To **Herse.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an herſe.

I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear. O, would ſhe were *herſ'd* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
The Grecians ſpitefully drew from the darts the corſe,
And *herſ'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliads.*
The houſe is *herſ'd* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree:
Each flower's a pregnant poiſon, try'd and good;
Each herb a plague. *Craſhaw.*

He'rself. *pronoun.* The female perſonal pronoun, in the oblique caſes reciprocal.
The jealous o'er-worn widow and *herſelf*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
The more ſhe looks, the more her fears increaſe,
At nearer ſight; and ſhe's *herſelf* the leſs. *Dryden.*

He'rselike. *adj.* [*herſe* and *like*.] Funeral; ſuitable to funerals.

Even in the Old Teſtament, if you liſten to David's harp, you ſhall hear as many *herſelike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

To **He'ry.** *v. a.* [heꞃıan, Saxon, to praiſe, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in uſe.
Thenot, now nis the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with love to play;
Like mirth in May is meeteſt for to make,
Or Summer ſhade, under the cocked hay. *Spenſer's Paſt.*
Thenceforth it firmly was eſtabliſhed,
And for Apollo's honour highly *heried*. *Fairy Queen.*
But were thy years green as now be mine,
Then wouldſt thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy laſs's glove. *Spenſer.*

He'sitancy. *n. ſ.* [from *heſitate*.] Dubiouſneſs; uncertainty; ſuſpence.

The reaſon of my *heſitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which ſhot into cryſtals expoſed to the air, would not have done the like in a veſſel accurately ſtopped. *Boyle.*

Some of them reaſoned without doubt or *heſitancy*, and lived and died in ſuch a manner as to ſhew that they believed their own reaſonings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **HE'SITATE.** *v. a.* [*hæſito*, Latin; *heſiter*, French.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pauſe; to make difficulty.

A ſpirit of revenge makes him curſe the Grecians in the ſeventh book, when they *heſitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Broome's Notes on the Iliad.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ſtrike,
Juſt hint a fault, and *heſitate* diſlike;
Alike reſerv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a ſuſpicious friend. *Pope.*

HESITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *heſitate.*]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foreſee the difficulties and *heſitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruſer. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Intermiſſion of ſpeech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *heſitations.* *Swift.*

HEST. *n. ſ.* [hæꞅτ, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction.

If thou be the moſt kind preſerver
Of living wights, the ſovereign lord of all,
How falls it then, that, with thy furious fervour,
Thou doſt afflict the not deſerver,
As him that doth thy lovely *heſts* deſpiſe. *Spenſer.*
Thou waſt a ſpirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands,
Refuſing her grand *heſts.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

HE'TEROCLITE. *n. ſ.* [*heteroclite*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Lat. ἑτερὸς and κλίνω.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenſion, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwiſe. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin ſhould not be touched in the firſt learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*

2. Any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *heteroclite.*] Deviating from the common rule.

Of ſins *heteroclitical*, and ſuch as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a ſin, even in their hiſtories. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HE'TERODOX. *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, French; ἕτερος and δόξα.] Deviating from the eſtabliſhed opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be obſerved in ſome to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX. *n. ſ.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a ſimple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will ſeem, and of great abſurdity, if we ſay attraction is unjuſtly appropriated unto the loadſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HETEROGE'NEAL. *adj.* [*heterogene*, French; ἑτερος and γένος.] Not of the ſame nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preſerved: ſuch are quickſilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The light, whoſe rays are all alike refrangible, I call ſimple, homogeneal, and ſimilar; and that whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and diſſimilar. *Newton's Opticks.*

HETEROGENE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*heterogeneité*, French, from *heterogeneous.*]

1. Oppoſition of nature; contrariety or diſſimilitude of qualities.
2. Oppoſite or diſſimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is ſequeſtered into aſhes and ſoot; whereas the ſame wood, diſtilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is reſolved into oil, ſpirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS. *adj.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature.

I have with great care obſerved the condition of ſuch *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found immerſed and included in the maſs of this ſandſtone. *Woodward.*

HETERO'SCIANS. *n. ſ.* [ἕτερος and σκιά.] Thoſe whoſe ſhadows fall only one way, as the ſhadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

To **HEW.** *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed.* [heapan, Saxon; *hauwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut with an edged inſtrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky ſteel did light,
And made ſuch way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenſer.*
I had purpoſe
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or loſe my arm for't. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was ſo grievouſly *hewn*, that many thouſands have died of leſs than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.

Scarce can I ſpeak, my choler is ſo great:
Oh! I could *hew* up rocks, and fight with flint. *Shakeſp.*
He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew.* *Dryd. Fables.*

3. To fell, as with an ax.

He that depends
Upon your favours, ſwims with fins of lead,
And *hews* down oaks with ruſhes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Brave followers, yonder ſtands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'n's aſſiſtance and your ſtrength,
Muſt by the roots be *hewn* up yet ere night.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.
Yet ſhall the axe of juſtice *hew* him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*
He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a veſſel of huge bulk. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew* down all that would oppoſe our paſſage. *Addiſon.*

4. To form or ſhape with an axe.

Thou haſt *hewed* thee out a ſepulchre here, as he that *hewed* him out a ſepulchre on high. *Iſaiah*, xxii. 16.

Nor is it ſo proper to *hew* out religious reformations by the ſword, as to poliſh them by fair and equal diſputations. *King Charles.*

This river riſes in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that ſeems *hewn* out on purpoſe to give its waters a paſſage amidſt ſo many rocks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Next unto bricks are preferred the ſquare *hewn* ſtone. *Mortimer.*

5. To form laboriouſly.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame!
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himſelf, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*

I now paſs my days, not ſtudious nor idle, rather poliſhing old works than *hewing* out new. *Pope to Swift.*

HE'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *hew.*] One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourſcore thouſand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

HE'XAGON. *n. ſ.* [*hexagone*, French; ἓξ and γωνία.] A figure of ſix ſides or angles: the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *hexagon.*] Having ſix ſides or corners.

As for the figures of cryſtal, it is for the moſt part *hexagonal*, or ſix-cornered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Many of them ſhoot into regular figures; as cryſtal and baſtard diamonds into *hexagonal.* *Ray on the Creation.*

HEXA'GONY. *n. ſ.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of ſix angles.

When I read in St. Ambroſe of *hexagonies*, or ſexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

HEXA'METER. *n. ſ.* [ἓξ and μέτρον.] A verſe of ſix feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the Engliſh heroick. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *adj.* [ἓξ and *angulus*, Latin.] Having ſix corners.

Hexangular ſprigs or ſhoots of cryſtal, of various ſizes, ſome clear, and others a little ſoiled. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

HEXA'POD. *n. ſ.* [ἓξ and πόδες.] An animal with ſix feet.

I take thoſe to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater ſort of beetles come; for that ſort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray on the Creation.*

HEXA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [ἓξ and ςίχος.] A poem of ſix lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high.*] An expreſſion of joy, or mutual exhortation; the contrary to the Latin *hei.*

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bleſs the wood with peaceful lyrick;
Then *hey* for praiſe and panegyrick. *Prior.*

HE'YDAY. *interj.* [for *high day.*] An expreſſion of frolick and exultation, and ſometimes of wonder.

Thou'lt ſay anon he is ſome kin to thee,
Thou ſpend'ſt ſuch *heyday* wit in praiſing him. *Shakeſp.*
'Twas a ſtrange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday!* *Hudibras, p.* i.

HE'YDAY. *n. ſ.* A frolick; wildneſs.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

HE'YDEGIVES. *n. ſ.* A wild frolick dance.

But friendly fairys met with many graces,
And light-foot nymphs can chaſe the ling'ring night
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenſer.*

HIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping.

Men obſerving the continual *hiation*, or holding open its mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is alſo occaſioned by the greatneſs of the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HIA'TUS. *n. ſ.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a breach.

Thoſe *hiatus*'s are at the bottom of the ſea, whereby the abyſs below opens into and communicates with it. *Woodw.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* ſhould be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unleſs where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the ſound than the *hiatus* itſelf. *Pope.*

HIBE'RNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the Winter.

This ſtar ſhould rather manifeſt its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the ſun in its *hibernal* converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, I fancy, from *hic eſt doctus, this* or *here* is the learned man. Uſed by jugglers of themſelves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays faſt and looſe.

An old dull ſot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Weſtminſter and Hicks's hall,
And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Hudibras.*

HI'CCOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*hicken*, Daniſh.] A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs.

So by an abbey's ſkeleton of late
I heard an echo ſupererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice reſtore,
As if ſhe had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the ſtomach be hurt, ſingultus or *hiccough* follows, with vomiting and nauſea. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **HI'CCOUGH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To **HI'CKUP.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough.*] To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulſe to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup.* *Hudibras, p.* ii.

HI'CKWALL. } *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
HI'CKWAY. }

HID. } *part. paſſ.* of *hide.*
HI'DDEN. }

Thus fame ſhall be atchiev'd, renown on earth;
And what moſt merits fame, in ſilence *hid.* *Milton.*
Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night;
God ſaid, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope's Epiſt.*

To **HIDE.** *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. paſſ. *hid* or *hidden.* [hýdan, Saxon.] To conceal; to withold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge.

Avaunt, and quit my ſight; let the earth *hide* thee!
Shakeſpeare.

His reaſons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two buſhels of chaff. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Nile hears him knocking at his ſev'nfold gates,
And ſeeks his *hidden* ſpring, and fears his nephews fates.
Dryden.
Thus the ſire of gods and men below:
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryden.*
The ſev'ral parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
Th'occaſion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*
Then for my corpſe a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick ſcorn may *hide.* *Dryd.*
Seas *hid* with navies, chariots paſſing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from ſhore to ſhore. *Dryden.*

With what aſtoniſhment and veneration may we look into our own ſouls, where there are ſuch *hidden* ſtores of virtue and knowledge, ſuch inexhauſted ſources of perfection? *Addiſ.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulyſſes, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himſelf under a greater variety of ſhapes. *Addiſon.*

Hell trembles at the ſight, and *hides* its head
In utmoſt darkneſs, while on earth each heart
Is filled with peace. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To **HIDE.** *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.

A fox, that had been hard run, begged of a countryman, at work in a wood, to help him to ſome *hiding* place. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view diſplay'd;
Your virtues open faireſt in the ſhade:
Bred to diſguiſe, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none diſtinguiſh 'twixt your ſhame and pride,
Weakneſs or delicacy. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* **SEEK.** *n. ſ.* A play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and ſeek* in my hair. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HIDE. *n. ſ.* [hyde, Saxon; *haude*, Dutch.]

1. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed.

The trembling weapon paſt
Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd
On his broad ſhield. *Dryden.*
Piſiſtratus was firſt to graſp their hands,
And ſpread ſoft *hides* upon the yellow ſands. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. The human ſkin: in contempt.

Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide!*
How could'ſt thou drain the life-blood of the child?
Shakeſpeare.
His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famiſh'd face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide, hyde*, French; *hida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] *Ainſw.*

One of the firſt things was the perfecting of the Wincheſter book, being a more particular inquiſition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conqueſt, and how they were holden. *Wotton.*

HIDEBO'UND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound.*]

1. A horſe is ſaid to be *hidebound* when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other. It ſometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a ſurfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without ſomewhat put into it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Like ſtinted *hidebound* trees, that juſt have got
Sufficient ſap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harſh; untractable.

And ſtill the harſher and *hidebounder*,
The damſels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

4. Niggardly; penurious; parſimonious. *Ainſworth.*

HI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*hideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; ſhocking.

If he could have turned himſelf to as many forms as Proteus, every form ſhould have been made *hideous.* *Sidney.*

Thou echo'ſt me,
As if there were ſome monſter in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be ſhewn. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and ſigh'd
From all her caves, and back reſounded death. *Milton.*
Her eyes grow ſtiffen'd, and with ſulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and helliſh form return;
Her curling ſnakes with hiſſings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden's Æn.*

'Tis forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the ſea with ſuch vehemence, that it puts the ſea into the moſt horrible diſorder, making it rage and roar with moſt *hideous* and amazing noiſe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous.*] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that ſhocks.

I arm myſelf
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideouſly* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantaſy. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

This, in the preſent application, is *hideouſly* profane; but the ſenſe is intelligible. *Collier's Defence.*

HI'DEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hideous.*] Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs; terrour.

HI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To **HIE.** *v. n.* [hıeȝan, Saxon.]

1. To haſten; to go in haſte.

When they had mark'd the changed ſkies,
They wiſt their hour was ſpent; then each to reſt him *hies.*
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 2.

In a fair moon-ſhine night thither he *hieth* to dig it up. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

My will is even this,
That preſently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Well, I will *hie*,
And ſo beſtow theſe papers as you bade me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some to the ſhores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear adviſ'd;
But running from, all to deſtruction *hie.* *Dan. Civ. War.*
The ſnake no ſooner hiſt,
But virtue heard it, and away ſhe *hy'd.* *Craſhaw.*
Thither, full fraught with miſchievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a curſed hour, he *hies.* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Thus he adviſ'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the ſea. *Waller.*
The youth, returning to his miſtreſs, *hies.* *Dryden.*

2. It was anciently uſed with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almoſt obſolete in all its uſes.

Auſter ſpy'd him;
Cruel Auſter thither *hy'd* him. *Craſhaw.*

HI'ERARCH. *n. ſ.* [ἱερος and ἀρχὴ; *hierarque*, French.] The chief of a ſacred order.

Angels, by imperial ſummons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

HIERA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, French; from *hierarch.*] Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HI'ERARCHY. *n. ſ.* [*hierarchie*, French, from *hierarch.*]

1. A ſacred government; rank or ſubordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels ſheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reſt. *Fairfax, b.* i.
He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy.* *Donne.*
Theſe the ſupreme King
Exalted to ſuch pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Jehovah, from the ſummit of the ſky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world ſurvey'd. *Sandys.*

The bleſſedeſt of mortal wights, now queſtionleſs the higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial *hierarchy*, began to be ſo importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

The preſbytery had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*

While the old Levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the miniſterial office to flay the ſacrifices. *South.*

Conſider what I have written, from regard for the church eſtabliſhed under the *hierarchy* of biſhops. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PH. } *n. ſ.* [*hieroglyphe*, French; ἱερὸς,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } ſacred; and γλύφω, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were uſed before the alphabet was invented.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifeſted in the protection of her young ones, when her neſt was ſet on fire. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

A lamp amongſt the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The firſt writing they uſed was only the ſingle pictures and gravings of the things they would repreſent, which way of expreſſion was afterwards called *hieroglyphick.* *Woodw.*

Between the ſtatues obeliſks were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taſte of ſtrong liquor, and conſequently it is againſt all the rules of *hieroglyph* to aſſign thoſe animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*, French; from
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } the noun.] Emblematical; expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

In this place ſtands a ſtately *hieroglyphical* obeliſk of Theban marble. *Sandys's Travels.*

Th' Egyptian ſerpent figures time,
And, ſtripp'd, returns into his prime;
If my affection thou would'ſt win,
Firſt caſt thy *hieroglyphick* ſkin. *Cleaveland.*

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a proceſs of tradition, ſtole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical.*] Emblematically.

Others have ſpoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the ſun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HIERO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT. *n. ſ.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; a prieſt.

Herein the wantonneſs of poets, and the crafts of their heatheniſh prieſts and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **HIGGLE.** *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; probably corrupted from *haggle.*]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

Baſe thou art!
To *higgle* thus for a few blows,
To gain thy knight an op'lent ſpouſe. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about ſuch a paultry ſum? Does this become the generoſity of the noble and rich John Bull? *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. To go ſelling proviſions from door to door. This ſeems the original meaning.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGELDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confuſed maſs, as higglers carry a huddle of proviſions together.

HI'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *higgle.*] One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH. *adj.* [heah, Saxon; *hoogh*, Dutch.]

1. Long upwards; riſing above from the ſurface, or from the centre.

They that ſtand *high* have many blaſts to ſhake them,
And, if they fall, they daſh themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſp.*

Their andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than thoſe with us; whereby the remnants of the generations of men were, in ſuch a particular deluge, ſaved. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually ſpending, and the lower continually gaining, they muſt of neceſſity at length come to an equality. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Elevated in place; raiſed aloft.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes at ev'ry blaſt. *Dryden.*

Reaſon elevates our thoughts as *high* as the ſtars, and leads us through the vaſt ſpaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far ſhort of the real extent of even corporeal being. *Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature.

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* prieſt.

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know
To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Exalted in ſentiment.

Solomon liv'd at eaſe, nor aim'd beyond
Higher deſign than to enjoy his ſtate. *Milton.*

6. Difficult; abſtruſe.

They meet to hear, and anſwer ſuch *high* things. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Boaſtful; oſtentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* diſcourſes, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

The governor made himſelf merry with his *high* and threatening language, and ſent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

9. Severe; oppreſſive.

When there appeareth on either ſide an *high* hand, violent proſecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge ſeen. *Bacon.*

10. Noble; illuſtrious.

Truſt me, I am exceeding weary.
—Is it come to that? I had thought, wearineſs durſt not have attacked ſo *high* blood.—It doth me, though it diſcolours the complexion of my greatneſs to acknowledge it. *Shakeſpeare.*

He wooes both *high* and low, both rich and poor. *Shak.*

11. Violent; tempeſtuous; loud. Applied to the wind.

More ſhips in calms on a deceitful coaſt,
Or unſeen rocks, than in *high* ſtorms are loſt. *Denham.*

Spiders cannot eaſily weave their nets in a *high* wind. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

At length the winds are rais'd, the ſtorm blows *high*;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury. *Addiſon's Cato.*

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Not only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worſe within,
Began to riſe; *high* paſſions, anger,
Miſtruſt, ſuſpicion, diſcord, hate, ſhook ſore
Their inward ſtate of mind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Can heav'nly minds ſuch *high* reſentment ſhow,
Or exerciſe their ſpight in human woe? *Dryden's Æn.*

13. Full; complete.

High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of thoſe her captive parents dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Sweet warriour, when ſhall I have peace with you?
High time it is this war now ended were. *Spenſer.*

It was *high* time to do ſo; for it was now certain, that forces were already upon their march towards the Weſt. *Clarendon.*

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them. *Clar.*

14. Strong taſted; guſtful.

Solomon liv'd at eaſe, and full
Of honour, wealth, *high* fare, aim'd not beyond
Higher deſign than to enjoy his ſtate. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

High ſauces and rich ſpices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their courſe either *high* to the North, or low to the South. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

16. At the moſt perfect ſtate; in the meridian: as, by the ſun it is *high* noon.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle ſhould be gathered. *Gen.* xxix. 7.

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal obſervation of the ſeveral days of the week, is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the ſame according to the ſeven planets. *Vulgar Errours.*

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they muſt be good at ſo *high* a rate, they know they may be ſafe at a cheaper. *South's Sermons.*

19. Capital; great; oppoſed to little: as, *high* treaſon, in oppoſition to petty.

HIGH. *n. ſ.* High place; elevation; ſuperiour region.

Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*,
He ſigh'd. *Dryden.*

On **HIGH.** Aloft; above; into ſuperiour regions.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd *on high*,
With adamantine columns threats the ſky. *Dryden's Æn.*

HIGH is much uſed in compoſition with variety of meaning.

HIGH-BLE'ST. *adj.* Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heav'n deſcends;
But that from us ought ſhould aſcend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-bleſt*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may ſeem. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

HI'GH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that ſwim on bladders,
Theſe many Summers on a ſea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary, and old with ſervice, to the mercy
Of a rude ſtream, that muſt for ever hide me. *Shakeſp.*

HI'GH-BORN. Of noble extraction.

Caſt round your eyes
Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;
There chuſe ſome worthy partner of your heart. *Rowe.*

HI'GH-BUILT. *adj.*

1. Of lofty ſtructure.

I know him by his ſtride,
The giant Harapha of Gath; his look
Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars
The *high-built* elephant his caſtle rears,
Looks down on man below, and ſtrikes the ſtars. *Creech.*

HIGH-CO'LOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.

If a fever happens in a rancid oily ſtate of the blood, it produces a ſcorbutick fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and ſpots in the ſkin. *Floyer on the Humours.*

HIGH-DESI'GNING. Having great ſchemes.

His warlike mind, his ſoul devoid of fear,
His *high-deſigning* thoughts were figur'd there. *Dryden.*

HIGH-FE'D. Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of fleſh and metal, would ſtill be bragging of his family. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLA'MING. Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune ſlain,
High-flaming, pleaſe the monarch of the main. *Pope.*

HIGH-FLI'ER. *n. ſ.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly profeſſeth herſelf to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable ſhe may alſo be a papiſt at heart. *Swift.*

HI'GH-FLOWN. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly.*]

1. Elevated; proud.

This ſtiff-neckt pride nor art nor force can bend;
Nor *high-flown* hopes to reaſon's lure deſcend. *Denham.*

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miſeries of marriage. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLY'ING. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryden's Virgil.*

HIGH-HE'APED. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*

2. Raiſed into high piles.

I ſaw myſelf the vaſt unnumber'd ſtore
Of braſs, *high-heap'd* amidſt the regal dome. *Pope.*

HIGH-HE'ELED. Having the heel of the ſhoe much raiſed.

By theſe embroider'd *high-heel'd* ſhoes,
She ſhall be caught as in a nooſe. *Swift.*

HI'GH-HUNG. Hung aloft.

By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could diſcern his cheeks were glowing red. *Dryden.*

HIGH-ME'TTLED. Proud or ardent of ſpirit.

He fails not in theſe to keep a ſtiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegaſus; and takes care not to ſurfeit here, as he had done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*

HIGH-MI'NDED. Proud; arrogant.

My breaſt I'll burſt with ſtraining of my courage,
But I will chaſtiſe this *high-minded* ſtrumpet. *Shakeſp.*

Becauſe of unbelief they were broken off, and thou ſtandeſt by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Rom.* ii. 20.

HIGH-PRI'NCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politicks.

This ſeems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift.*

HIGH-RED. Deeply red.

Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digeſted upon the purely white ſugar of lead, has in a ſhort time afforded a *high-red* tincture. *Boyle on Colours.*

HIGH-SE'ASONED. Piquant to the palate.

Be ſparing alſo of ſalt in the ſeaſoning of all his victuals, and uſe him not to *high-ſeaſoned* meats. *Locke.*

HIGH-SI'GHTED. Always looking upwards.

Let *high-ſighted* tyranny range on,
'Till each man drop by lottery;
But if theſe countrymen bear fire enough,
What need we any ſpur but our own cauſe? *Shakeſp.*

HIGH-SPI'RITED. Bold; daring; inſolent.

HIGH-STO'MACHED. Obſtinate; lofty.

High-ſtomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the ſea, haſty as fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

HIGH-TA'STED. Guſtful; piquant.

Flatt'ry ſtill in ſugar'd words betrays,
And poiſon in *high-taſted* meats conveys. *Denham.*

HIGH-VI'CED. Enormouſly wicked.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er ſome *high-vic'd* city hang his poiſon
In the ſick air. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

HI'GH-WROUGHT. Accurately finiſhed; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'ſt, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, ſoft ſmiling, lead'ſt away. *Pope.*

HI'GHLAND. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *land.*] Mountainous region.

The wand'ring moon
Beholds her brother's ſteeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* ſmoak'd, cleft by the piercing rays. *Addiſon.*

Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland uſe this diſcipline to their children in the midſt of Winter, and find that cold water does them no harm. *Locke.*

HIGHLA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *highland.*] An inhabitant of mountains.

His cabinet-council of *highlanders.* *Addiſon.*

HI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *high.*]

1. With elevation as to place and ſituation.

2. In a great degree.

Whatever expedients can allay thoſe heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be uſeful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its ſafety. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

It cannot but be *highly* requiſite for us to ſupport and enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the ſame conſiderations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiouſly.

What thou wouldſt *highly*,
That thou wouldſt holily; wouldſt not play falſe,
And yet wouldſt wrongly win. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. With eſteem; with eſtimation.

Every man that is among you, not to think of himſelf more *highly* than he ought to think. *Rom.* xii. 3.

HI'GHMOST. *adj.* [An irregular word.] Higheſt; topmoſt.

Now is the ſun upon the *highmoſt* hill
Of this day's journey; and from nine 'till twelve,
Is three long hours. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

HI'GHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *high.*]

1. Elevation above the ſurface.

2. The title of princes, anciently of kings.

Moſt royal majeſty,
I crave no more than that your *highneſs* offer'd. *Shakeſp.*

How long in vain had nature ſtriv'd to frame
A perfect princeſs, ere her *highneſs* came? *Waller.*

Beauty and greatneſs are eminently joined in your royal *highneſs.* *Dryden.*

3. Dignity of nature; ſupremacy.

Deſtruction from God was a terrour to me, and by reaſon of his *highneſs* I could not endure. *Job*, xxxi. 23.

HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, uſed only in the preterite tenſe with a paſſive ſignification: hatan, to call, Saxon; *heſſen*, to be called, German.]

1. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happineſs doth dwell. *Spenſer.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So *hight* her cock. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed as a participle paſſive, and ſignifies called; named. It is obſolete, except in burleſque writings.

Amongſt the reſt a good old woman was,
Hight Mother Hubberd. *Hubberd's Tale.*

HIGHWA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *water.*] The utmoſt flow of the tide.

They have a good way in Eſſex of draining of lands that lie below the *high-water*; and that are ſomething above the low-water mark. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HIGHWA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *way.*] Great road; publick path.

So few there be
That chuſe the narrow path, or ſeek the right:
All keep the broad *high-way*, and take delight
With many rather for to go aſtray. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Two inſcriptions give a great light to the hiſtories of Appius, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator. *Addiſon.*

Ent'ring on a broad *highway*,
Where power and titles ſcatter'd lay,
He ſtrove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*

I could mention more trades we have loſt, and are in the *highway* to loſe. *Child on Trade.*

HI'GHWAYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*highway* and *man.*] A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

'Tis like the friendſhip of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that obſerve ſtrict juſtice among themſelves. *Bentley.*

A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman* before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the ſin of robbery. *Swift.*

HI'GLAPER. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HILA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gaiety.

Averroes reſtrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a ſober incaleſcence from wine. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HILD, in Ælrick's grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady; ſo *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mahtild*, an heroick lady; and in the ſame ſenſe is *Wiga* alſo found. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HI'LDING. *n. ſ.* [hilꝺ, Saxon, ſignifies a lord: perhaps *hilding* means originally a *little lord* in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; a term of reproach abbreviated from *hindering*, degenerate. *Hughes's Spenſer.*]

1. A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

He was ſome *hilding* fellow, that had ſtol'n
The horſe he rode on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

If your lordſhip find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your reſpect. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

You are curb'd from that enlargement by
The conſequence o' th' crown, and muſt not ſoil
The precious note of it with a baſe ſlave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a ſquire's cloth. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

This idle toy, this *hilding* ſcorns my power,
And ſets us all at naught. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. It is uſed likewiſe for a mean woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shakeſpeare.*

HILL. *n. ſ.* [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground leſs than a mountain.

My ſheep are thoughts, which I both guide and ſerve;
Their paſture is fair *hills* of fruitleſs love. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Jeruſalem is ſeated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned ſide to ſide. *Fairfax.*

Three ſides are ſure imbar'd with crags and *hills*,
The reſt is eaſy, ſcant to riſe eſpy'd;
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature ſtrengtheneth art. *Fairfax.*

When our eye ſome proſpect would purſue,
Deſcending from a *hill*, looks round to view. *Granville.*

A *hill* is nothing but the neſt of ſome metal or mineral, which, by a plaſtick virtue, and the efficacy of ſubterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their ſubſtance, do increaſe and grow. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

HI'LLOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *hill.*] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:
What, judge you, doth a *hillock* ſhow by the lofty Olympus! *Sidney, b.* i.

Sometime walking not unſeen
By hedge-row elms, on *hillocks* green. *Milton.*

This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie ſcattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of theſe dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HI'LLY. *adj.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills; unequal in the ſurface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druina remain yet her very Aborigenes, fatally thruſt amongſt an aſſembly of mountains. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Climbing to a *hilly* ſteep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden.*

Lo! how the Norick plains
Riſe *hilly*, with large piles of ſlaughter'd knights. *Phillips.*

Hilly countries afford the moſt entertaining proſpects, though a man would chuſe to travel through a plain one. *Addiſon.*

HILT. *n. ſ.* [hilꞇ, Saxon, from healꝺan, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a ſword.

Now ſits expectation in the air,
And hides a ſword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets,
Promis'd to Harry and his followers. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,
Guide thou the ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Be his this ſword, whoſe blade of braſs diſplays
A ruddy gleam; whoſe *hilt*, a ſilver blaze. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HIM. [him, Saxon.]

1. The oblique caſe of *he.*

Me he reſtored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Gen.*

2. *Him* was anciently uſed for *it* in a neutral ſenſe.

HI'MSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *ſelf.*]

1. In the nominative the ſame as *he*, only more emphatical.

It was a ſparing ſpeech of the ancients to ſay, that a friend is another *himſelf*; for that a friend is far more than *himſelf.* *Bacon.*

With ſhame remembers, while *himſelf* was one
Of the ſame herd, *himſelf* the ſame had done. *Denham.*

2. In ancient authors it is uſed neutrally for *itſelf*.

She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as Heav'n *himſelf*. *Shakeſp.*

3. In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil diſpoſition made him ſeek his death; but a provoking merit, ſet awork by a reproveable badneſs in *himſelf*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

4. It is ſometimes not reciprocal.

Nothing in nature can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of humanity, as for one man to ſee another ſo much *himſelf* as to ſigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to ſing his joys, and do and feel every thing by ſympathy. *South.*

Hin. *n.ſ.* [הין] A meaſure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Exod.* xxix. 40.

HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; ſuperl. *hindmoſt*. [hynðan, Sax.] Backward; contrary in poſition to the face; as, *hind* legs. See Hinder and Hindmost.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back ſo far 'till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and ſo with its armour gathers itſelf into a ball. *Ray on the Creation.*

The ſtag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they ſound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

Hind. *n.ſ.* [hinde, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]

1. The ſhe to a ſtag; the female of red deer.

How he ſlew, with glancing dart amiſs,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Canſt thou mark when the *hinds* do calve? *Job*, xxxix. 1.

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he ſlew. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [hine, Saxon.] A ſervant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their miſtreſs, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to Datchet Lane. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peaſant; a boor; a mean ruſtick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harveſt their ripe ears did yield,
Now look like thoſe, when rolling thunders roar,
And ſheets of lightning blaſt the ſtanding field. *Dryden.*

He cleath'd himſelf in coarſe array,
A lab'ring *hind* in ſhew. *Dryden's Fables.*

Hindbe'rries. *n.ſ.* The ſame as raſpberries. *Ainſworth.*

To HI'NDER. *v.a.* [hinðrian, Saxon.] To obſtruct; to ſtop; to let; to impede.

Hinder me not, ſeeing the Lord hath proſpered my way. *Gen.* xxiv. 56.

The whole world ſhined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour. *Wiſd.* xvii. 20.

You minimus of *hind'ring* knot-graſs made;
You bead, you acorn. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

If the alms were *hindered* only by intreaty, the hinderer is not tied to reſtitution, becauſe intreaty took not liberty away from the giver. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroick action of ſome commander, enterpriſed for the Chriſtian cauſe, and executed happily, may be written. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the ſame right? *Locke.*

Hi'nder. *adj.* [from *hind.*] That which is in a poſition contrary to that of the face.

Theſe beaſts, fighting with any man, ſtand upon their *hinder* feet, and ſo this did, being ready to give me a ſhrewd embracement. *Sidney, b.* i.

As the *hinder* feet of the horſe ſtuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himſelf from ſliding off his back. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Hi'nderance. *n.ſ.* [from *hinder.*] Impediment; let; ſtop; obſtruction.

Falſe opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices againſt the *hinderances* of them, and thoſe practices new opinions more pernicious than the firſt; yea, moſt extremely ſometimes oppoſite to the firſt. *Hooker, Preface.*

They muſt be in every Chriſtian church the ſame, except mere impoſſibility of ſo having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker.*

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One ſoul ſhould both inſpire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hind'rance* in purſuit of love? *Dryden.*

He muſt conquer all theſe difficulties, and remove all theſe *hinderances* out of the way that leads to juſtice. *Atterbury.*

Hi'nderer. *n.ſ.* [from *hinder.*] He or that which hinders or obſtructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *May.*

Hi'nderling. *n.ſ.* [from *hind* or *hinder.*] A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

Hi'ndermost. *adj.* [This word ſeems to be leſs proper than *hindmoſt.*] Hindmoſt; laſt; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremoſt, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joſeph *hindermoſt*. *Geneſis*, xxxiii. 2.

Like to an enter'd tide, they all ruſh by,
And leave you *hindermoſt*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Hi'ndmost. *adj.* [*hind* and *moſt.*] The laſt; the lag; that which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmoſt* man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now. *Shakeſp.*

He met thee by the way, and ſmote the *hindmoſt* of thee, even all that were feeble behind. *Deut.* xxv. 18.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages caſt,
The firſt of this, and *hindmoſt* of the laſt,
A loſing gameſter. *Dryden's Aurengz. Prologue.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmoſt*, hell—he ſaid, and run. *Pope.*

Hinge. *n.ſ.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang.*]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate ſelf-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Then from the *hinge* their ſtrokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Denham.*

Heaven's imperious queen ſhot down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at Eaſt,
The birth breaks forward from its native reſt;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This ſtation gives. *Creech's Manilius.*

And theſe being *hinges* of the world, create
New powers in ſtars. *Creech's Manilius.*

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of puniſhment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, ſhould pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. *To be off the* Hinges. To be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder.

The man's ſpirit is out of order and *off the hinges*; and 'till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually diſquieted. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iv.

To Hinge. *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with hinges.

2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatt'rer now, and *hinge* thy knee;
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt obſerve,
Blow off thy cap. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

To Hint. *v.a.* [*enter*, French. *Skinner.*] To bring to mind by a ſlight mention or remote alluſion; to mention imperfectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ſtrike,
Juſt *hint* a fault, and heſitate diſlike. *Pope.*

In waking whiſpers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd ſoul. *Thomſon.*

To Hint *at.* To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon.

Speaking of Auguſtus's actions, he ſtill remembers that agriculture ought to be ſome way *hinted at* throughout the whole poem. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

Hint. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion; diſtant intimation.

Let him ſtrictly obſerve the firſt ſtirrings and intimations, the firſt *hints* and whiſpers of good and evil, that paſs in his heart. *South's Sermons.*

2. Suggeſtion; intimation.

On this *hint* I ſpake,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had paſt. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Actions are ſo full of circumſtances, that, as men obſerve ſome parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different interpretations on them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

HIP. *n.ſ.* [hype, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh; the fleſhy part of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the moſt profound ſciatica? *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, uſing continual riding, they were generally moleſted with the ſciatica, or *hip* gout. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

So ſhepherds uſe
To ſet the ſame mark on the *hip*
Both of their ſound and rotten ſheep. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter grinds,
And ranch'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

2. *To have on the* Hip. [A low phraſe.] To have an advantage over another. It ſeems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly ſeized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cheriſh
For his quick hunting, ſtand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Caſſio *on the hip*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Hip. *n.ſ.* [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar or the dogroſe.

Eating *hips* and drinking watery foam. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Why ſhould you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oaks bear maſts, the briars ſcarlet *hips*. *Shakeſp.*

Years of ſtore of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To Hip. *v.a.* [from *hip.*]

1. To ſprain or ſhoot the hip.

His horſe was *hipp'd*, with an old motely ſaddle, and the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Hip-hop. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.

Your different taſtes divide our poets cares;
One foot the ſock, t'other the buſkin wears:
Thus while he ſtrives to pleaſe, he's forc'd to do't,
Like Volſcius *hip-hop* in a ſingle boot. *Congreve.*

Hip. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the ſame as the Latin *eho, heus!* *Ainſworth.*

Hip.
Hi'ppish. } *adj.* A corruption of *hypochondriack*. *Ainſw.*

Hippoce'ntaur. *n.ſ.* [ἱπποκένταυρος; *hippocentaure*, Fr.] A fabulous monſter, half horſe and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chimeras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

Hi'ppocrass. *n.ſ.* [*hypocras*, French; *quaſi vinum Hippocratis.*] A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-ſpic'd *hippocraſs*, the wine,
Waſſail the bowl with ancient ribbands fine. *King.*

Hi'ppocrates's *Sleeve. n.ſ.* A wollen bag made by joining the two oppoſite angles of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to ſtrain ſyrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

Hi'ppogriff. *n.ſ.* [ἵππος and γρύψ; *hippogriffe*, French.] A winged horſe.

He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff* bore through the air ſublime. *Par. Loſt.*

Hippo'potamus. *n.ſ.* [ἵππος and ποταμός.] The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

Hi'pshot. *adj.* [*hip* and *ſhot.*] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and waggling ſo like a fool, as if you were *hipſhot?* ſays the gooſe to the goſling. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hi'pwort. *n.ſ.* [*hip* and *wort.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

To HIRE. *v.a.* [hyran, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price.

His ſordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages.

They weigh ſilver in the balance, and *hire* a goldſmith, and he maketh it a god. *Iſaiah*, xlvi. 6.

I cannot ſtrike at wretched kerns, whoſe arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their ſtaves. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To bribe.

Themetes firſt, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,
Or ſo the Trojan deſtiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryd.*

4. To engage himſelf for pay.

They that were full, *hired* out themſelves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceaſed. 1 *Sam.* ii. 5.

Hire. *n.ſ.* [hyre, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.

2. Wages paid for ſervice.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good ſire;
He thence departing gave for his pains *hire*. *Fairy Queen.*

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I ſav'd under your father. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet ſomewhat to their ſhare he threw. *Dryden.*

All arts and artiſts Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden.*

Hi'reling. *n.ſ.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who ſerves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to ſee the ſhades aſcend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*

In the framing of Hiero's ſhip there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, beſides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

'Tis frequent here to ſee a freeborn ſon
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A mercenary; a proſtitute.

Now ſhe ſhades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* ſhe, no proſtitute to praiſe. *Pope.*

Hi'reling. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryd. Perſ. Sat.*

Hi'rer. *n.ſ.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who uſes any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps ſmall horſes to let.

Hirsu'te. *adj.* [*hirſutus*, Latin.] Rough; rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirſute* roots: the *hirſute* is a middle ſort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, beſides the putting forth ſap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [hyſ, Saxon.]

1. The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

If much you note him,
You ſhall offend him, and extend *his* paſſion. *Shakeſp.*

Heav'n and yourſelf
Had part in this fair maid; now Heav'n hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But Heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shakeſpeare.*

If our father carry authority with ſuch diſpoſition as he bears this laſt ſurrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shak.*

He that is nouriſhed by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himſelf: nobody can deny but the nouriſhment is *his*. *Locke.*

Whene'er I ſtoop, he offers at a kiſs;
And when my arms I ſtretch, he ſtretches *his*. *Addiſon.*

2. It was anciently uſed in a neutral ſenſe, where we now ſay *its*.

Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Not the dreadful ſpout,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In *his* deſcent. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

There's not the ſmalleſt orb, which thou behold'ſt,
But in *his* motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſpeare.*

This rule is not ſo general, but that it admitteth *his* exceptions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Opium loſeth ſome of *his* poiſonous quality, if it be vapoured out, mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed as a ſign of the genitive caſe: as, *the man his ground*, for *the man's ground*.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methuſalem *his* page? *Donne.*

By thy fond conſort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed in oppoſition to this *man's*.

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands,
Deſire *his* jewels, and this other's houſe. *Shak. Macbeth.*

5. Anciently before *ſelf*.

Every of us, each for *his* ſelf, laboured how to recover him. *Sidney.*

To Hiss. *v.n.* [*hiſſen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noiſe which it ſignifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot, in that ſurge, like a horſeſhoe; think of that; *hiſſing* hot. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The merchants ſhall *hiſs* at thee. *Ezek.* xxvii. 36.

See the furies ariſe:
See the ſnakes that they rear,
How they *hiſs* in their hair. *Dryden's Alexander's Feaſt.*

Againſt the ſteed he threw
His forceful ſpear, which, *hiſſing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

To Hiss. *v.a.* [hiſcean, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hiſſing; to explode.

Every one will *hiſs* him out to his diſgrace. *Ecclus.* xxii. 1.

Men ſhall purſue with merited diſgrace;
Hiſs, clap their hands, and from his country chaſe. *Sandys.*

She would ſo ſhamefully fail in the laſt act, that, inſtead of a plaudite, ſhe would deſerve to be *hiſſed* off the ſtage. *More.*

I have ſeen many ſucceſſions of men, who have ſhot themſelves into the world, ſome bolting out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others *hiſſed* off, and quitting it with diſgrace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cauſe, which would be *hiſſed* out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To procure hiſſes or diſgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but ſo diſgrac'd a part, whoſe iſſue
Will *hiſs* me to my grave. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

What's the neweſt grief?
—That of an hour's age doth *hiſs* the ſpeaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Hiss. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a ſerpent, and of ſome other animals.

2. Cenſure; expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres.

He heard
On all ſides, from innumerable tongues,
A diſmal univerſal *hiſs*, the ſound
Of publick ſcorn! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
Of *hiſſes*, blows, or want, or loſs of ears. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Hist. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: probably it may be a corruption of *huſh, huſh it, huſht, hiſt.*] An exclamation commanding ſilence.

Hiſt! Romeo, *hiſt!* O for a falc'ner's voice,
To lure this taſſel gentle back again. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Mute ſilence *hiſt* along!
'Leſs Philomel will deign a ſong,
In her ſweeteſt ſaddeſt plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*

Hiſt, hiſt, ſays another that ſtood by, Away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of diſmals coming. *Swift.*

Histo'rian. *n.ſ.* [*hiſtoricus*, Latin; *hiſtorien*, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of hiſtory.

What thanks ſufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Hiſtorian! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Our country, which has produced writers of the firſt figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *hiſtorians*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Not added years on years my taſk could cloſe,
The long *hiſtorian* of my country's woes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HISTO'RICAL.
HISTO'RICK. } *adj.* [*hiſtorique*, Fr. *hiſtoricus*, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Becauſe the beginning ſeemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occaſion of theſe ſeveral adventures; for the method of a poet *hiſtorical* is not ſuch as of an hiſtoriographer. *Spenſer.*

Here riſing bold, the patriot's honeſt face;
There warriors frowning in *hiſtorick* braſs. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to hiſtory or narrative.

In an *hiſtorical* relation we uſe terms that are moſt proper and beſt known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

With equal juſtice and *hiſtorick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

Histo'rically. *adv.* [from *hiſtorical.*] In the manner of hiſtory; by way of narration.

The goſpels, which are weekly read, do all *hiſtorically* declare ſomething which our Lord Jeſus Chriſt himſelf either ſpoke, did, or ſuffered, in his own perſon. *Hooker, b.* v.

When that which the word of God doth but deliver *hiſtorically*, we conſtrue as if it were legally meant, and ſo urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God? *Hooker, b.* iii. § 5.

After his life has been rather invented than written, I ſhall conſider him *hiſtorically* as an author, with regard to thoſe works he has left behind him. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

To HISTO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *hiſtory.*] To relate; to record in hiſtory.

O, muſe, *hiſtoriſy*
Her praiſe, whoſe praiſe to learn your ſkill hath framed me. *Sidney, b.* i.

The third age they term hiſtoricon; that is, ſuch wherein matters have been more truely *hiſtoriſied*, and therefore may be believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ἱστορία and γράφω; *hiſtoriographe*, French.] An hiſtorian; a writer of hiſtory.

Becauſe the beginning ſeemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occaſion of theſe knights ſeveral adventures; for the method of a poet hiſtorical is not ſuch as of an *hiſtoriographer*. *Spenſer.*

What poor ideas muſt ſtrangers conceive of theſe perſons who have been famous among us, ſhould they form their notions of them from the writings of thoſe our *hiſtoriographers*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 35.

I put the journals of all tranſactions into a ſtrong box, after the manner of the *hiſtoriographers* of ſome eaſtern monarchs. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἱστορία and γράφω.] The art or employment of an hiſtorian.

HISTORY. *n. ſ.* [ἱστορία; *hiſtoria*, Latin; *hiſtoire*, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Juſtly Cæſar ſcorns the poet's lays;
It is to *hiſtory* he truſts for praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The *hiſtory* part lay within a little room. *Wiſeman.*

What *hiſtories* of toil could I declare?
But ſtill long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

Hiſtory, ſo far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is neceſſary to divines. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

HISTORY *Piece. n. ſ.* A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event.

The former makes his works reſemble a large *hiſtory piece*, where even the leſs important figures have ſome convenient place. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

HISTRIO'NICAL. } *adj.* [from *hiſtrio*, Latin; *hiſtrion*, Fr.]
HISTRIO'NICK. } Befitting the ſtage; ſuitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

HISTRIO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *hiſtrionical.*] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT. *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Latin, *Minſhew*, from *hitte*, Daniſh, to throw at random, *Junius.*]

1. To ſtrike; to touch with a blow.

When I firſt ſaw her I was preſently ſtricken; and I, like a fooliſh child, that when any thing *hits* him will ſtrike himſelf again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would perſuade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney.*

His conſcience ſhall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his ſin and folly. *South's Sermons.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miſs.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, diſguis'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hitteth* he ſo right? *Sidney, b.* ii.

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a ſhaking hand. *South's Sermons.*

3. To attain; to reach the point.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is ſo *hit* in you,
His very air, that I ſhould call you brother,
As I did him. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, ſome there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Roſcomm.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it paſt doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and uſe them for patterns. *Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to ſhew how great a bungler my author is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*

4. To ſtrike a ruling paſſion.

Hail, divineſt melancholy!
Whoſe ſaintly viſage is too bright
To *hit* the ſenſe of human ſight. *Milton.*

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*

5. *To* HIT *off.* To ſtrike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What prince ſoever can *hit off* this great ſecret, need know no more either for his own ſafety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

6. *To* HIT *out.* To perform by good luck.

Having the ſound of theſe ancient poets ſtill ringing in his ears, he mought needs in ſinging *hit out* ſome of their tunes. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To HIT. *v. n.*

1. To claſh; to collide.

If bodies be extenſion alone, how can they move and *hit* one againſt another; or what can make diſtinct ſurfaces in an uniform extenſion? *Locke.*

The bones, teeth, and ſhells, being ſuſtained in the water with theſe metallick corpuſcles, and the ſaid corpuſcles meeting with and *hitting* upon thoſe bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To chance luckily; to ſucceed by accident; not to miſs.

Oft expectation fails, and moſt oft there
Where moſt it promiſes; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldeſt, and deſpair moſt fits. *Shakeſp.*

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting paſſages amongſt compliments, which is of ſingular uſe, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon, Eſſay* 53.

3. To ſucceed; not to miſcarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diverſified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the moſt part. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

But thou bring'ſt valour too and wit,
Two things that ſeldom fail to *hit*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely poſſible; for friars have free admittance into every houſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miſs for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

4. To light on.

You've *hit* upon the very ſtring, which touch'd,
Echoes the ſound, and jars within my ſoul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they ſhould not find out the way of writing before that time; ſure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally ſo dull as not to find it out, had the luck at laſt to *hit* upon it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

There's a juſt medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was ſo ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Eſtr.*

None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

There's but a true and a falſe prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right ſide, cannot be called a bad gueſſer, but muſt miſs out of deſign. *Bentley.*

HIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen paſſes between you and him, he ſhall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder ſeem'd amaz'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*. *Shak.*

To ſuppoſe a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to perform diverſity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable abſurdity. *Glanville.*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we ſhall judge wrong; and if we ſhould judge right, yet it is not properly ſkill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky *hit*. *South's Sermons.*

But with more lucky *hit* than thoſe
That uſe to make the ſtars depoſe. *Hudibras, p.* i.

The fiſherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the concluſion, tells us, that honeſt endeavours will not fail. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without ſeeking. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

If caſual concourſe did the world compoſe,
And things and *hits* fortuitous aroſe,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can conſtant order ſpring? *Blackm.*

If at firſt he minds his *hits*,
And drinks champaigne among the wits,
Five deep he toaſts the tow'ring laſſes. *Prior.*

To HITCH. *v. n.* [hieᵹan, Saxon, or *hocher*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is uſed but in the following paſſage.

Whoe'er offends, at ſome unlucky time
Slides in a verſe, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the ſad burthen of ſome merry ſong. *Pope's Horace.*

To HI'TCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL. *n. ſ.* [*heckel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *n. ſ.* [hyðe, Saxon.] A ſmall haven to land wares out of veſſels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HI'THER. *adv.* [hiðeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. To this place from ſome other.

Cæſar, tempted with the fame
Of this ſweet iſland, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came. *Fairy Queen.*

Men muſt endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakeſp.*

Who brought me *hither*
Will bring me hence, no other guide I ſeek. *Par. Regained.*

2. It is uſed in oppoſition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this deſign; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Latin. *Huc refer exitum.*]

Hereupon dependeth whatſoever difference there is between the ſtates of ſaints in glory; *hither* we refer whatſoever belongeth unto the higheſt perfection of man, by way of ſervice towards God. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 8.

Hither belong all thoſe texts, which require of us that we ſhould not walk after the fleſh, but after the ſpirit. *Tillotſon.*

HI'THER. *adj.* ſuperl. *hithermoſt.* Nearer; towards this place.

After theſe,
But on the *hither* ſide, a different ſort,
From the high neighb'ring hills deſcended. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

An eternal duration may be ſhorter or longer upon the *hither* end thereof, namely, that extreme wherein it is finite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

HI'THERMOST. *adj.* [of *hither*, adv.] Neareſt on this ſide.

That which is eternal cannot be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermoſt* and concluding extreme. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO. *adv.* [from *hither.*]

1. To this time; yet; in any time till now.

More ample ſpirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous anceſtries
Of my moſt dreadful ſovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen.*

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the ſubject of a picture of a poem. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adverſaries, though they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
I have perform'd, as reaſon was, obeying. *Milton's Agon.*

Hitherto ſhe kept her love conceal'd,
And with thoſe graces ev'ry day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden's Fables.*

He could not have failed to add the oppoſition of ill ſpirits to the good: they have alſo their deſign ever oppoſite to that of Heaven, and this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

We ought to ſtruggle with thoſe natural diſadvantages, and be careful whom we employ, whenever we deſign to correct them, which is a work that has *hitherto* been aſſumed by the leaſt qualified hands. *Swift.*

HI'THERWARD. } *adv.* [hyðeꞃƿeaꞃd, Saxon.] This way;
HI'THERWARDS. } towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The king himſelf in perſon hath ſet forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended ſpeedily,
With ſtrong and mighty preparation. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

A puiſſant and might pow'r
Of gallow-glaſſes and ſtout kernes,
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakeſpeare.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

HIVE *n. ſ.* [hyƿe, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or cell of bees.

So bees with ſmoke, and doves with noiſome ſtench,
Are from their *hives* and houſes driv'n away. *Shakeſp.*

So wand'ring bees would periſh in the air,
Did not a ſound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appeaſe their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*

Bees, of which we are told ſo many wonderful things, have each of them a hole in their *hives*: their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, ſcatter up and down. *Shakeſp.*

3. A company being together.

What modern maſons call a lodge was by antiquity called a *hive* of free maſons; and therefore, when a diſſention happens, the going off is to this day called ſwarming. *Swift.*

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addiſon of Oxford has been troubleſome to me; after his bees, my latter ſwarm is ſcarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*

When they are fully ſettled, and the cluſter at the biggeſt, *hive* them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To contain in hives.

Ambitious now to take exciſe
Of a more fragrant paradiſe,
He at Fuſcara's ſleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious ſweets are *hiv'd*. *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take ſhelter together.

He ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

In Summer we wander in a paradiſaical ſcene, among groves and gardens; but at this ſeaſon we get into warmer houſes, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*

HI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *hive.*] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and waſh his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HO. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a ſudden exclamation
HOA. } to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe.

What noiſe there, *ho?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who's within? *Shak.*

Stand, *ho!* ſpeak the word along, *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

When I cried *hoa!*
Like boys, kings would ſtart forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ho, ho, come forth and flee. *Zech.* ii. 6.

Ho, ſwain, what ſhepherd owns theſe ragged ſheep? *Dryden.*

HOAR. *adj.* [haꞃ, Saxon.]

1. White.

A people,
Whom Ireland ſent from loughs and forreſts *hore*. *Fairf.*

Iſland of bliſs, all aſſaults
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud ſea-wave. *Thomſon.*

2. Grey with age.

It govern'd was and guided evermore
Through wiſdom of a matron grave and *hoar*. *Fairy Q.*

Now ſwarms the populace, a countleſs throng;
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along. *Pope.*

3. White with froſt.

HOAR-FROST. *n. ſ.* [*hoar* and *froſt.*] The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderneſs there lay a ſmall round thing, as ſmall as the *hoarfroſt* on the ground. *Exod.* xvi. 14.

In Farenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is known by *hoar-froſts*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

HOARD. *n. ſ.* [hoꞃd, Saxon.] A ſtore laid up in ſecret; a hidden ſtock; a treaſure.

I have a venturous fairy, that ſhall ſeek
The ſquirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak.*

They might have even ſtarved, had it not been for this providential reſerve, this *hoard*, that was ſtowed in the ſtrata underneath, and now ſeaſonably diſcloſed. *Woodward.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up ſtore.

He fear'd not once himſelf to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for thoſe whom he did breed. *Fairy Q.*

Happy always was it for that ſon,
Whoſe father for his *hoarding* went to hell? *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to huſband privily; to ſtore ſecretly.

The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love? *Shak.*

I have juſt occaſion to complain of them, who, becauſe they underſtand Chaucer, would *hoard* him up as miſers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themſelves, and hinder others from making uſe of it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

You *hoard* not health for your own private uſe,
But on the publick ſpend the rich produce. *Dryd. Fables.*

The baſe wretch, who *hoards* up all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryd. Juven.*

You will be unſucceſsful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he ſquanders away the nation's money; but you may ſafely relate that he *hoards* it. *Arbuthnot's Art of Political Lying.*

A ſuperfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treaſures, or conſidered as a ſafe, independent proviſion laid up for many years. *Rogers, Serm.* 2.

HOA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hoard.*] One that ſtores up in ſecret.

Since commodities will be raiſed, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

HO'ARHOUND. *n. ſ.* [*marrubium*, Latin.] A plant.

It is a verticillate plant with a lip flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip or creſt is upright, with two horns; but the under lip or beard is divided into three parts: the pointal is fixed to the hinder part of the flower, and attended by four embryoes, which become ſo many oblong ſeeds, incloſed in the flower-cup. *Millar.*

Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoarineſs: it is famous for the relief it gives in moiſt aſthmas, and in all diſeaſes of the breaſt and lungs, of which a thick and viſcous matter is the cauſe; but it is now little uſed. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

HO'ARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoary.*] The ſtate of being whitiſh; the colour of old mens hair.

He grows a wolf, his *hoarineſs* remains,
And the ſame rage in other members reigns. *Dryden.*

HOARSE. *adj.* [haꞃ, Saxon; *heerſch*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough ſound.

Come, ſit, ſit, and a ſong.
——Clap into't roundly, without hawking or ſpitting, or ſaying we are *hoarſe*. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The raven himſelf is *hoarſe*,
That crokes the fatal entrance of Duncan,
Under my battlements. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He ſped his ſteps along the *hoarſe* reſounding ſhore. *Dryd.*

The ſtock-dove only through the foreſt cooes,
Mournfully *hoarſe*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

HO'ARSELY. *adv.* [from *hoarſe.*] With a rough harſh voice.

The hounds at neareſt diſtance *hoarſely* bay'd;
The hunter cloſe purſu'd the viſionary maid. *Dryden.*

HO'ARSENESS.. *n. ſ.* [from *hoarſe.*] Roughneſs of voice.

The voice is ſometimes intercluded by an *hoarſeneſs*, or viſcous phlegm. *Holder.*

She ſings them back in thy deſpight!
I had a voice in heav'n, ere ſulph'rous ſteams
Had damp't it to a *hoarſeneſs*. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

The want of it in the wind-pipe occaſions *hoarſeneſs* in the gullet, and difficulty of ſwallowing. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HO'ARY. *adj.* [haꞃ, haꞃunᵹ, Saxon. See HOAR.]

1. White; whitiſh.

Thus ſhe reſted on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addiſon.*

2. White or grey with age.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripeſt years, and hairs all *hoary* grey. *Spenſer.*

Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majeſty of the *hoary* old prince in his ſo great extremity, diſmiſſed him, and ſent him again into the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Has then my *hoary* head deſerv'd no better? *Rowe.*

Then in full age, and *hoary* holineſs,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliſs. *Prior.*

3. White with froſt.

Through this diſtemperature we ſee
The ſeaſons alter; *hoary* headed froſts
Fall in the freſh lap of the crimſon roſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Mouldy; moſſy; ruſty.

There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarſe, *hoary*, moulded bread. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

HO'BNOB. This is probably corrupted from *hab nab* by a coarſe pronunciation. See HAB NAB.

His incenſement at this moment is ſo implacable, that ſatisfaction can be none, but pangs of death and ſepulchre: *hobnob* is his word; give't, or take't. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

To HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble.*]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch.

The friar was *hobbling* the ſame way too, accidentally again. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Some perſons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the broken arches, but fell through. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Was he ever able to walk without leading-ſtrings, without being diſcovered by his *hobbling*. *Swift.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being aſcribed to verſes, whatever is done with feet is likewiſe aſcribed to them.

Thoſe ancient Romans had a ſort of extempore poetry, or untuneable *hobbling* verſe. *Dryden.*

While you Pindarick truths rehearſe,
She *hobbles* in alternate verſe. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby*.]

For twenty *hobblers* armed, the Iriſhmen were ſo called, becauſe they ſerved on hobbies, he paid ſix-pence a-piece *per diem*. *Davies on Ireland.*

HO'BBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *hobble*.] Clumſily; aukwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY. *n. ſ.* [*hobereau*, French.]

1. A ſpecies of hawk.

They have ſuch a hovering poſſeſſion of the Valtoline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*

The common people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Larks lie dar'd to ſhun the *hobby*'s flight. *Dryden.*

2. [*Hoppe*, Gothick, a horſe; *hobin*, French, a pacing horſe.] An Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a pacing horſe; a garran.

3. A ſtick on which boys get aſtride and ride.

Thoſe grave contenders about opiniative trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horſe. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

As young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their ſteps from ſliding,
When members knit, and legs grow ſtronger,
Make uſe of ſuch machine no longer;
But leap *pro libitu*, and ſcout
On horſe call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*

No *hobby* horſe, with gorgeous top,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

4. A ſtupid fellow.

I have ſtudied eight or nine wiſe words to ſpeak to you, which theſe *hobby* horſes muſt not hear. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOBGO'BLIN. *n. ſ.* [according to Skinner, for *robgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*: but more probably, according to Wallis and Junius, *hopgoblins empuſæ*, becauſe they do not move their feet: whence, ſays Wallis, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg.]

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy O-yes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'BIT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall mortar to ſhoot little bombs.

HO'BNAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby* and *nail*.] A nail uſed in ſhoeing a hobby or little horſe; a nail with a thick ſtrong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-bon'd clown in chines of beef, ere thou ſleep in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove on my knees thou may'ſt be turn'd into *hobnails*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

We ſhall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

HO'BNAILED. *adj.* [from *hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.

Would'ſt thou, friend, who haſt two legs alone,
Would'ſt thou, to run the gantlet, theſe expoſe
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* ſhoes? *Dryden's Juv.*

HOCK. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *hough*; hoh, Saxon.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſable in the hock.

HOCK. } *n. ſ.* [from *Hockheim* on the *Maine*.] Old
HO'CKAMORE. } ſtrong Rheniſh.

Reſtor'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and *aqua vitæ*;
And made 'em ſtoutly overcome
With bachrarch, *hockamore*, and mum. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Wine becomes ſharp, as in *hock*, like vitriolick acidity. *Floyer on the Humours.*

If cyder-royal ſhould become unpleaſant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hogſhead of that and one of tart new cyder together. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HO'CKHERB. *n. ſ.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant; the ſame with mallows. *Ainſworth.*

To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock*.] To hamſtring; to cut the ſinews about the ham or hough. *Hanmer.*

HOCUS POCUS. [The original of this word is referred by Tillotſon to a form of the Romiſh church. Junius derives it from *hocced*, Welſh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag, jugglers uſing a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from ſome words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be diſcovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

This gift of *hocus pocuſſing*, and of diſguiſing matters, is ſurpriſing. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOD. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tuſſ. Huſband.*

HO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *n. ſ.* A fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the crawfiſh, and the *hodmandod* or dodman. *Bacon.*

HODGE-PODGE. *n. ſ.* [*hachè pochè*, *hochepot*, quaſi *hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our Engliſh tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other ſpeeches. *Spenſer.*

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodge-podge* of ſundry ingredients. *Sandys's Travels.*

HODIE'RNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE. *n. ſ.* [*houe*, French; *houwe*, Dutch.] An inſtrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

If they come up too thick, they ſhould be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

If it be a dry Spring, they muſt be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HOG. *n. ſ.* [*hwch*, Welſh.]

1. The general name of ſwine.

This will raiſe the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The *hog*, that plows not nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope.*

2. A caſtrated boar.

3. *To bring* HOGS *to a fair market*. To fail of one's deſign.

You have brought your *hogs to a fair market*. *Spectator.*

HO'GCOTE. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A houſe for hogs; a hogſty.

Out of a ſmall *hogcote* ſixty or eighty load of dung hath been raiſed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HO'GGEREL. *n. ſ.* A two year old ewe. *Ainſworth.*

HOGH. *n. ſ.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; riſing ground; a cliff. Obſolete.

That well can witneſs yet unto this day,
The weſtern *hogh*, beſprinkl'd with the gore
Of mighty Goëmot. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

HOGHE'RD. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and hyꞃꝺ, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hogherd* and cowkeeper are not to be uſed in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

HO'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of an hog; brutiſh; greedy; ſelfiſh.

Suſpicion Miſo had, for the *hoggiſh* ſhrewdneſs of her brain, and Mopſa, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney.*

HO'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *hoggiſh*.] Greedily; ſelfiſhly.

HO'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoggiſh*.] Brutality; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

HO'GSBEANS. }
HO'GSBREAD. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
HO'GSMUSHROOMS. }

HO'GSFENNEL. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *fennel*.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HO'GSHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *head*.]

1. A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded ſix hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre ſhould yield fifty-five *hogſheads*, and a little more. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any large barrel.

Blow ſtrongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogſhead*, putting into it before that which you would have preſerved; and in the inſtant that you withdraw the bellows, ſtop the hole. *Bacon.*

They flung up one of their largeſt *hogſheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'GSTY. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *ſty*.] The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs, without a ſhoe or ſtocking to their feet, or a houſe ſo convenient as an Engliſh *hogſty*. *Swift.*

HOGWA'SH. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *waſh*.] The draff which is given to ſwine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer ſells you *hogwaſh*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

HO'IDEN. *n. ſ.* [*hoeden*, Welſh; *fœmina levioris famæ*, Lat.] An ill-taught aukward country girl.

To HO'IDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a ſcratch; but we always diſcovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To HOISE. }
To HOIST. } *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, French.] To raiſe up on high.

'Tis the ſport to have the engineer *hoiſt* up with his own petar. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoiſt* Duke Humphrey from his ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hoiſe ſail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Auria had *hoiſed* ſail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They looſed the rudder-bands, and *hoiſed* up the mainſail to the wind, and made toward ſhore. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.

That man which prizeth virtue for itſelf, and cannot endure to *hoiſe* and ſtrike his ſails, as the divers natures of calms and ſtorms require, muſt cut his ſails of mean length and breadth, and content himſelf with a ſlow and ſure navigation. *Raleigh.*

What made Abſalom kick at all the kindneſſes of his father, but becauſe his ambition would needs be fingering the ſceptre, and *hoiſting* him into his father's throne. *South.*

We thought for Greece
The ſails were *hoiſted*, and our fears releaſe. *Dryd. Æn.*

They *hoiſt* him on the bier, and deal the dole,
And there's an end. *Dryden's Perſius.*

What haſte ſhe made to *hoiſt* her purple ſails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our ſtrength away. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Their navy ſwarms upon the coaſts: they cry
To *hoiſt* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden's Æn.*

Seize him, take, *hoiſt* him up, break off his hold,
And toſs him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern.*

If 'twas an iſland where they found the ſhells, they ſtraightways concluded that the whole iſland lay originally at the bottom of the ſea, and that it was *hoiſted* up by ſome vapour from beneath. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

HOLD, in the old gloſſaries, is mentioned in the ſame ſenſe with *wold*, *i. e.* a governour or chief officer; but in ſome other places for love, as *holdlic*, lovely. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held* or *holden*. [*haldan*, Gothick; haldan, Saxon; *henden*, Dutch.]

1. To graſp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

France, thou may'ſt *hold* a ſerpent by the tongue,
A faſting tyger ſafer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou doſt *hold*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To keep; to retain; to gripe faſt.

Too late it was for ſatyrs to be told,
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he ſeeks, that having cannot *hold*. *Fairy Queen.*

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Exod.* xxxvi. 12.

Prove all things: *hold* faſt that which is good. 2 *Theſſ.* v.

3. To maintain as an opinion.

Men with aſſurance *hold* and profeſs, without ever having examined. *Locke.*

4. To conſider as good or bad; to hold in regard.

I as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakeſpeare.*

One amongſt the fair'ſt of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his eaſe. *Shakeſp.*

This makes thee bleſſed peace ſo light to *hold*,
Like Summer's flies that fear not Winter's cold. *Fairfax.*

Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladneſs, and *hold* ſuch in reputation. *Phil.* ii. 29.

He would make us amends, and ſpend ſome time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon.*

As he is the father of Engliſh poetry, ſo I *hold* him in the ſame degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Ye Latian dames, if any here,
Hold your unhappy Queen Amata dear!
The orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To have any ſtation.

The ſtar bids the ſhepherd fold;
Now the top of heav'n doth *hold*. *Milton.*

And now the ſtrand, and now the plain they *held*;
Their ardent eyes with bloody ſtreaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*

Obſerve the youth who firſt appears in ſight,
And *holds* the neareſt ſtation to the light. *Dryden's Æn.*

How pleaſant and joyful a thing is it to have a light *held* us forth from heaven to guide our ſteps! *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

6. To poſſeſs; to enjoy.

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leaſh,
To let him ſlip at will. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The caſtle, *holden* by a garriſon of Germans, he commanded to be beſieged. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Aſſuredly it is more ſhame for a man to loſe that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayward.*

7. To poſſeſs in ſubordination.

The duke was willing to yield himſelf unto Solyman as his vaſſal, and of him to *hold* his ſeigniory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

8. To ſuſpend; to refrain.

Death! what do'ſt? O *hold* thy blow!
What thou do'ſt, thou do'ſt not know. *Craſhaw.*

9. To ſtop; to reſtrain.

We cannot *hold* mortality's ſtrong hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fell, banning hag! inchantreſs, *hold* thy tongue. *Shakeſp.*

Men in the midſt of their own blood, and ſo furiouſly aſſailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and neceſſity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

When ſtraight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination *held*,
Break forth at once. *Waller.*

Unleſs thou find occaſion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyſelf or others, careleſs talk may wrong. *Denham.*

Hold your laughter, and then divert your fellow-ſervants. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

10. To fix to any condition.

His gracious promiſe you might,
As cauſe had call'd you up, have *held* him to. *Shakeſp.*

11. To preſerve; to keep.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with ſo weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. To confine to a certain ſtate.

The Moſt High then ſhewed ſigns for them, and *held* ſtill the flood, 'till they were paſſed over. 2 *Eſdr.* xiii. 14.

13. To detain.

Him God hath raiſed up, having looſed the pains of death, becauſe it was not poſſible that he ſhould be *holden* of it. *Acts.*

14. To retain; to continue.

Theſe reaſons mov'd her ſtar-like huſband's heart;
But ſtill he *held* his purpoſe to depart. *Dryden.*

15. To ſolemnize; to celebrate.

The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we ſhall be of her council. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *held* a feaſt in his houſe, like the feaſt of a king. 1 *Sam.*

16. To offer; to propoſe.

Chriſtianity came into the world with the greateſt ſimplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding* forth nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Meſſiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*

My account is ſo far from interfering with Moſes, that it *holds* forth a natural and unforced interpretation of his ſenſe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

17. To conſerve; not to violate.

Her huſband heard it, and *held* his peace. *Numb.* xxx. 7.

She ſaid, and *held* her peace: Æneas went,
Unknowing whom the ſacred ſibyl meant. *Dryden's Æn.*

18. To manage; to handle intellectually.

Some in their diſcourſe deſire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in diſcerning what is true. *Bacon, Eſſay* 33.

19. To maintain.

Whereupon they alſo made engines againſt their engines, and *held* them battle a long ſeaſon. 1 *Mac.* vi. 52.

20. To form; to plan.

The Phariſees went out, and *held* a council againſt him. *Matt.* xii. 14.

21. To carry on; to continue.

He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his courſe, in a narrow paſſage towards the Weſt, for the ſpace of divers days, did at length peaceably paſs through the ſtraits. *Abbot.*

22. *To* HOLD *forth*. To offer to exhibit.

Obſerve the connection of ideas in the propoſitions, which thoſe books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*

23. *To* HOLD *in*. To reſtrain; to govern by the bridle.

I have lately ſold my nag, and honeſtly told his greateſt fault, which is, that he became ſuch a lover of liberty that I could ſcarce *hold* him *in*. *Swift.*

24. *To* HOLD *in*. To reſtrain in general.

Theſe mens haſtineſs the warier ſort of you doth not commend; ye wiſh they had *held* themſelves longer *in*, and not ſo dangerouſly flown abroad. *Hooker, Preface.*

25. *To* HOLD *off*. To keep at a diſtance.

Although 'tis fit that Caſſio have his place;
Yet if you pleaſe to *hold* him *off* a while,
You ſhall by that perceive him. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The object of ſight doth ſtrike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interception; whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the ſound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*

I am the better acquainted with you for abſence, as men are with themſelves for affliction: abſence does but *hold off* a friend, to make one ſee him truly. *Pope to Swift.*

26. *To* HOLD *on*. To continue; to protract; to puſh forward.

They took Barbaroſſa, *holding on* his courſe to Africk, who brought great fear upon the country. *Knolles.*

If the obedience challenged were indeed due to theſe laws, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold it on*. *Sanderſon's Judgment in one View.*

27. *To* HOLD *out*. To extend; to ſtretch forth.

The king *held out* to Eſther the golden ſceptre that was in his hand. *Eſther*, v. ii.

28. *To* HOLD *out*. To offer; to propoſe.

Fortune *holds out* theſe to you, as rewards. *B. Johnſon.*

29. *To* HOLD *out*. To continue to do or ſuffer.

He cannot long *hold out* theſe pangs,
Th' inceſſant care and labour of his mind. *Shakeſp.*

30. *To* HOLD *up*. To raiſe aloft.

I ſhould remember him: does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and ſtrut in his gait? *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

The hand of the Almighty viſibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*

31. *To* HOLD *up*. To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himſelf *up* in virtue, or lets himſelf ſlide to viciouſneſs. *Sidney.*

It followeth, that all which they do in this ſort proceedeth originally from ſome ſuch agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the ſame. *Hooker, b.* i. § 3.

The time miſorder'd doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us, and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To *hold* our ſafety *up*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

And ſo ſucceſs of miſchief ſhall be borne,
And heir from heir ſhall *hold* his quarrel *up*. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe princes have *held up* their ſovereignty beſt, which have been ſparing in thoſe grants. *Davies on Ireland.*

We have often made one conſiderably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purpoſely cauſed their flat ſurfaces to be carefully ground and poliſhed. *Boyle.*

Then do not ſtrike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him *up* in life, and cheer his ſoul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Addiſon.*

To HOLD. *v. n.*

1. To ſtand; to be right; to be without exception.

To ſay that ſimply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

This *holdeth* not in the ſea-coaſts, becauſe the vapour of the ſea, without ſhowers, doth refreſh. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The laſting of plants is moſt in thoſe that are largeſt of body; as oak, elm, and cheſnut, and this *holdeth* in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When the religion formerly received is rent by diſcords, and when the holineſs of the profeſſors of religion is decayed, and full of ſcandal, and withal the times be ſtupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the ſpringing up of a new ſect; if then alſo there ſhould ariſe any extravagant and ſtrange ſpirit, to make himſelf author thereof; all which points *held* when Mahomet publiſhed his law. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

Nothing can be of greater uſe and defence to the mind than the diſcovering of theſe colours, ſhewing in what caſes they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*

Where outward force conſtrains, the ſentence *holds*;
But who conſtrains me? *Milton.*

So doth he deal with the teſtimonies of the fathers, let them be never ſo expreſs againſt all ſorts of prayers and invocations: they *hold* only of ſuch a ſort of prayer. *Stillingfl.*

The reaſons given by them againſt the worſhip of images, will equally *hold* againſt the worſhip of images amongſt Chriſtians. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

None of his ſolutions will *hold* by mere mechanicks. *More.*

This unſeen agitation of the minute parts will *hold* in light and ſpirituous liquors. *Boyle.*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatſoever, but eſpecially in ſuch as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South's Sermons.*

The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *L'Eſtrange.*

The proverb *holds*, that to be wiſe and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden's Fables.*

As if th' experiment were made to *hold*
For baſe production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*

This remark, I muſt acknowledge, is not ſo proper for the colouring as the deſign; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*

Our author offers no reaſon; and when any body does, we ſhall ſee whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*

The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*

This ſeems to *hold* in moſt caſes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The analogy *holds* good, and preciſely keeps to the ſame properties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*

Sanctorius's experiment of perſpiration, being to the other ſecretion as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hotteſt time of Summer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In words, as faſhions, the ſame rule will *hold*;
Alike fantaſtick; if too new or old. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

2. To continue unbroken or unſubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To laſt; to endure.

We ſee, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* ſubſtance the ſkin is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Never any man was yet ſo old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more might *hold*. *Denham.*

4. To continue.

He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To refrain.

His dauntleſs heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To ſtand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do *hold* of his ſide do find it. *Wiſd.* ii. 24.

They muſt, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*

When Granada for your uncle *held*,
You was by us reſtor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*

Numbers *hold*
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vig'rous are his eyes, ſuch rays they caſt,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him; men of giant-like both hugeneſs and force. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The mother, if the houſe *holds* of our lady, had rather, yea and will, have her ſon cunning and bold, in making him to live trimly. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights, but even petty barons *holding* under them. *Temple.*

My crown is abſolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryden.*

8. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the nobleſt title ſprings;
I therefore *hold* from that which firſt made kings. *Dryd.*

9. *To* **HOLD** *forth.* To harangue; to ſpeak in publick; to ſet forth publickly.

A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

10. *To* **HOLD** *in.* To reſtrain one's ſelf.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with *holding in*. *Jer.* vi. 11.

11. *To* **HOLD** *in.* To continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together. *Swift.*

12. *To* **HOLD** *off.* To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers.

Theſe are intereſts important enough, and yet we muſt be wooed to conſider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverſe coyneſs we *hold off*. *Decay of Piety.*

13. *To* **HOLD** *on.* To continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the biſhops became Proteſtants; and ſome of their names are ſtill remembered with infamy, on account of enriching their families by ſuch ſacrilegious alienations. *Swift.*

14. *To* **HOLD** *on.* To proceed.

He *held on*, however, till he was upon the very point of breaking. *L'Eſtrange.*

15. *To* **HOLD** *out.* To laſt; to endure.

Before thoſe dews that form manna come upon trees in the valleys, they diſſipate, and cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, ſo are there mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of ſcience, and therefore cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*

Truth, fidelity, and juſtice, are a ſure way of thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

By an extremely exact regimen a conſumptive perſon may *hold out* for years, if the ſymptoms are not violent. *Arbuth.*

16. *To* **HOLD** *out.* Not to yield; not to be ſubdued.

The great maſter, leaving a ſufficient number of ſoldiers for the keeping of that fort, went with the reſt of his company to a place where the Spaniards, ſore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

You think it ſtrange a perſon, obſequious to thoſe he loves, ſhould *hold out* ſo long againſt importunity. *Boyle.*

Nor could the hardeſt iron *hold out*
Againſt his blows. *Hudibras.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womaniſh;
But yet my heart *holds out*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the conqueſt of the reſt of the dutchy. *Addiſon on Italy.*

As to the *holding out* againſt ſo many alterations of ſtate, it ſometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*

Pronounce your thoughts: are they ſtill fix'd
To *hold it out*, and fight it to the laſt?
Or are your hearts ſubdu'd at length, and wrought
By time and ill ſucceſs to a ſubmiſſion? *Addiſon's Cato.*

17. *To* **HOLD** *together.* To be joined.

Thoſe old Gothick caſtles, made at ſeveral times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

18. *To* **HOLD** *together.* To remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world beſides, muſt keep faith amongſt themſelves, or elſe they cannot *hold together*. *Locke.*

19. *To* **HOLD** *up.* To ſupport himſelf.

All the wiſe ſayings and advices which philoſophers could muſter up to this purpoſe, have helped only to ſupport ſome few ſtout and obſtinate minds, which, without the aſſiſtance of philoſophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themſelves. *Tillotſon, Sermon* v.

20. *To* **HOLD** *up.* Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

21. *To* **HOLD** *up.* To continue the ſame ſpeed.

When two ſtart into the world together, the ſucceſs of the firſt ſeems to preſs upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up*? *Collier of Envy.*

HOLD has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill.

Hold, ho! lieutenant—Sir—Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all ſenſe of place and duty?
The general ſpeaks to you—*hold*, *hold*, for ſhame! *Shak.*

Hold, *hold*! are all thy empty wiſhes ſuch!
A good old woman would have ſaid as much. *Dryd. Perſ.*

HOLD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure.

Thoſe bards, Cæſar writeth, delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken of any antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenſ. on Irel.*

The wits of the multitude are ſuch, that many things they cannot lay *hold* on at once. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took *hold* of it; for the oxen ſhook it. 2 *Sam.* vi. 6.

This is to give him liberty and pow'r:
Rather thou ſhould'ſt lay *hold* upon him, ſend him
To deſerv'd death, and a juſt puniſhment. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Let but them
Find courage to lay *hold* on this occaſion. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

The devil himſelf, when let looſe upon Job, could not tranſport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold*. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſeized the ſhining bough with griping *hold*,
And rent away with eaſe the ling'ring gold. *Dryd. Æn.*

The head is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one oppoſite to them bending backwards, and of greater ſtrength than any of them ſingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any ſize or quantity. *Ray on the Creat.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy ſet me free,
Whilſt, in the confidence of pray'r,
My ſoul took *hold* on thee. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We are ſtrangely backward to lay *hold* of this ſafe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

He kept his *hold*,
Nor loſt 'till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by poſſeſſion pall'd and cold. *Granville.*

2. Something to be held; ſupport.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Catch; power of ſeizing or keeping.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let it conſiſt with ſuch a man's intereſt and ſafety to wrong you, and then it will be impoſſible you can have any *hold* upon him, becauſe there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance againſt his profit. *Swift.*

4. Priſon; place of cuſtody.

They lay him in *hold*, becauſe it was not declared what was to be done with him. *Hooker, b.* iii.

The priſoner to his *hold* retir'd,
His troop with equal emulation fir'd. *Dryden.*

5. Power; influence.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleaſures of a man who is early wiſe; and give fortune no more *hold* of him than of neceſſity he muſt. *Dryden.*

Fear is that paſſion which hath the greateſt power over us, and by which God and his laws take the ſureſt *hold* of us. *Tillotſon.*

6. Cuſtody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

7. **HOLD** *of a Ship.* All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck. *Harris.*

Now a ſea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another ſea had wrought. *Dryd. Juv.*

8. A lurking place: as, the *hold* of a wild beaſt or deer.

9. A fortified place; a fort.

It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waſte. *Spenſer.*

HO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hold.*]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.

The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times paſt, holdings were ſo plentiful, and *holders* ſo ſcarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HOLDERFO'RTH. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick.

Whence ſome tub *holdersforth* have made
In powd'ring tubs the richeſt trade. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

He was confirmed in this opinion upon ſeeing the *holderforth*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

HO'LDFAST. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *faſt.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The ſeveral ſorts of teeth are furniſhed with *holdfaſts* ſuitable to the ſtreſs that they are put to. *Ray on the Creation.*

HO'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *hold.*]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were ſo plentiful, and holders ſo ſcarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. *Carew.*

2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burthen or chorus of a ſong. *Hanmer.*

The *holding* every man ſhall beat as loud
As his ſtrong ſides can volley. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

HOLE. *n. ſ.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakeſp.*

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles, and under the arm *holes* and ſides. *Bacon.*

A loadſtone is ſo diſpoſed, that it ſhall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of ſteel, which, as it aſcends near to the loadſtone, may fall down through ſome *hole*, and ſo return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins's Dædal.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*

2. A perforation; a ſmall interſtitial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has ſmall *holes* in it: thoſe *holes* appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking *holes* for ſpots of ink; and painters, to repreſent *holes*, make uſe of black. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoiſe ſpends all his days in a *hole*, with a houſe upon his head. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have frighted ants with my fingers, and purſued them as far as another *hole*, ſtopping all paſſages to their own neſt, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addiſ.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally uſed, unleſs in ſpeaking of manual works, with ſome degree of diſlike.

When Alexander firſt beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden's Juv.*

6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift. *Ainſworth.*

HO'LIDAM. *n. ſ.* [*holy dame.*] Bleſſed lady. *Hanmer.*

By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shakeſp.*

HO'LILY. *adv.* [from *holy.*]

1. Piouſly; with ſanctity.

Thou would'ſt be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illneſs ſhould attend it: what thou would'ſt highly,
That would'ſt thou *holily*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendſhip, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that ſo *holily* was obſerved to the laſt of thoſe two excellent men. *Sidney, b.* ii.

HO'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *holy.*]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodneſs.

I will not hence and leave my huſband here;
And ill it doth beſeem your *holineſs*
To ſeparate the huſband and the wife. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Religion is rent by diſcords, and the *holineſs* of the profeſſors is decayed, and full of ſcandal. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Then in full age, and *hoary* holineſs,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliſs. *Prior.*

We ſee piety and *holineſs* ridiculed as moroſe ſingularities. *Rogers, Sermon* 15.

2. The ſtate of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cauſe 'fore his *holineſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

His *holineſs* has told ſome Engliſh gentlemen, that thoſe of our nation ſhould have the privileges. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HO'LLA. *interj.* [*hola*, French.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance.

Liſt, liſt! I hear
Some far off *holla* break the ſilent air. *Milton.*

To **HO'LLA.** *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiouſly written *hollo* by the beſt authors: ſometimes *halloo.*] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies aſleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer! *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

What *halloing* and what ſtir is this to-day? *Shakeſp.*

HO'LLAND. *n. ſ.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For folded turbants fineſt *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

HO'LLOW. *adj.* [from *hole.*]

1. Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid.

It is fortune's uſe
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Some ſearch for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dryd.*

He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground;
The *hollow* tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

2. Noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity.

The ſouthern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whiſtling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempeſt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Thence iſſu'd ſuch a blaſt and *hollow* roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

3. Not faithful; not ſound; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly ſeaſons him his enemy. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Hollow church papiſts are like the roots of nettles, which themſelves ſting not; but yet they bear all the ſtinging leaves. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

He ſeem'd
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was falſe and *hollow*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollow* hearted dealings? *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The *hollow* hearted, diſaffected,
And cloſe malignants are detected. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

HO'LLOW. *n. ſ.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myſelf proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Eſcap'd the hunt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I ſuppoſe there is ſome vault or *hollow*, or iſle, behind the wall, and ſome paſſage to it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Againſt the horſe's ſide his ſpear
He throws, which trembles with incloſed fear;
Whilſt from the *hollows* of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own. *Denham.*

Himſelf, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyſs. *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'ſt deſcend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

Foreſts grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'erſhading
The haunts of ſavage beaſts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming ſuch an unſightly *hollow* into ſo uncommon and agreeable a ſcene. *Addiſon.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen.* xxii. 25.

5. Paſſage; canal.

The little ſprings and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addiſon.*

To **HO'LLOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves ſuſtain,
Ere ſhips in triumph plow'd the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*

Multitudes were employed in the ſinking of wells, the digging of trenches, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator.*

To **HO'LLOW.** *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla.* See **HOLLA.**] To ſhout; to hoot.

This unſeen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden's Aureng.*

I paſs for a diſaffected perſon and a murderer, for no other reaſon but becauſe I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noiſe. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the ſtable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

HO'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow.*]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly.

O earth, bear witneſs,
And crown what I profeſs with kind event,
If I ſpeak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What beſt is boaded me, to miſchief! *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

You ſhall arraign your conſcience,
And try your penitence, if it be ſound,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

HO'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hollow.*]

1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow.]

If you throw a ſtone or a dart, they give no ſound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the caſting, which *hollowneſs* penneth the air. *Bacon.*

I have ſeen earth taken up by a ſtrong wind, ſo that there remained great empty *hollowneſs* in the place. *Hakewell.*

Was he ever able to walk without leading-ſtrings, without being diſcovered by his *hobbling*. *Swift.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being aſcribed to verſes, whatever is done with feet is likewiſe aſcribed to them.

Thoſe ancient Romans had a ſort of extempore poetry, or untuneable *hobbling* verſe. *Dryden.*

While you Pindarick truths rehearſe,
She *hobbles* in alternate verſe. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby*.]

For twenty *hobblers* armed, the Iriſhmen were ſo called, becauſe they ſerved on hobbies, he paid ſix-pence a-piece *per diem.* *Davies on Ireland.*

HO'BBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *hobble*.] Clumſily; aukwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY. *n. ſ.* [*hobereau*, French.]

1. A ſpecies of hawk.

They have ſuch a hovering poſſeſſion of the Valtoline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*

The common people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Larks lie dar'd to ſhun the *hobby*'s flight. *Dryden.*

2. [*Hoppe*, Gothick, a horſe; *hobin*, French, a pacing horſe.] An Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a pacing horſe; a garran.

3. A ſtick on which boys get aſtride and ride.

Thoſe grave contenders about opiniative trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horſe. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

As young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their ſteps from ſliding,
When members knit, and legs grow ſtronger,
Make uſe of ſuch machine no longer;
But leap *pro libitu*, and ſcout
On horſe call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*

No *hobby* horſe, with gorgeous top,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

4. A ſtupid fellow.

I have ſtudied eight or nine wiſe words to ſpeak to you, which theſe *hobby* horſes muſt not hear. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOBGO'BLIN. *n. ſ.* [according to Skinner, for *robgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*: but more probably, according to Wallis and Junius, *hopgoblins empuſæ*, becauſe they do not move their feet: whence, ſays Wallis, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg.]

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy O-yes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'BIT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall mortar to ſhoot little bombs.

HO'BNAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby* and *nail*.] A nail uſed in ſhoeing a hobby or little horſe; a nail with a thick ſtrong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-bon'd clown in chines of beef, ere thou ſleep in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove on my knees thou may'ſt be turn'd into *hobnails*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

We ſhall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

HO'BNAILED. *adj.* [from *hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.

Would'ſt thou, friend, who haſt two legs alone,
Would'ſt thou, to run the gantlet, theſe expoſe
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* ſhoes? *Dryden's Juv.*

HOCK. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *hough*; hoh, Saxon.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To **HOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſable in the hock.

HOCK. }
HO'CKAMORE. } *n. ſ.* [from *Hockheim* on the *Maine*.] Old ſtrong Rheniſh.

Reſtor'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and *aqua vitæ*;
And made 'em ſtoutly overcome
With bachrarch, *hockamore*, and mum. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Wine becomes ſharp, as in *hock*, like vitriolick acidity. *Floyer on the Humours.*

If cyder-royal ſhould become unpleaſant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hogſhead of that and one of tart new cyder together. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HO'CKHERB. *n. ſ.* [*hock* and *herb*.] A plant; the ſame with mallows. *Ainſworth.*

To **HO'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from *hock*.] To hamſtring; to cut the ſinews about the ham or hough. *Hanmer.*

HOCUS POCUS. [The original of this word is referred by Tillotſon to a form of the Romiſh church. Junius derives it from *hoced*, Welſh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag, jugglers uſing a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from ſome words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be diſcovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

This gift of *hocus pocuſſing*, and of diſguiſing matters, is ſurpriſing. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOD. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tuſſ. Huſband.*

HO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hod* and *man*.] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *n. ſ.* A fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the crawfiſh, and the *hodmandod* or dodman. *Bacon.*

HODGE-PODGE. *n. ſ.* [*hachè pochè*, *hochepot*, quaſi *hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our Engliſh tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other ſpeeches. *Spenſer.*

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodge-podge* of ſundry ingredients. *Sandys's Travels.*

HODIE'RNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE. *n. ſ.* [*houe*, French; *houwe*, Dutch.] An inſtrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

If they come up too thick, they ſhould be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **HOE.** *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

If it be a dry Spring, they muſt be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HOG. *n. ſ.* [*hwch*, Welſh.]

1. The general name of ſwine.

This will raiſe the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The *hog*, that plows not nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope.*

2. A caſtrated boar.

3. *To bring* HOGS *to a fair market*. To fail of one's deſign.

You have brought your *hogs to a fair market*. *Spectator.*

HO'GCOTE. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A houſe for hogs; a hogſty.

Out of a ſmall *hogcote* ſixty or eighty load of dung hath been raiſed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HO'GGEREL. *n. ſ.* A two year old ewe. *Ainſworth.*

HOGH. *n. ſ.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; riſing ground; a cliff. Obſolete.

That well can witneſs yet unto this day,
The weſtern *hogh*, beſprinkl'd with the gore
Of mighty Goëmot. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

HOGHE'RD. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and hyꞃꝺ, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hogherd* and cowkeeper are not to be uſed in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

HO'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hog*.] Having the qualities of an hog; brutiſh; greedy; ſelfiſh.

Suſpicion Miſo had, for the *hoggiſh* ſhrewdneſs of her brain, and Mopſa, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney.*

HO'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *hoggiſh*.] Greedily; ſelfiſhly.

HO'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoggiſh*.] Brutality; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

HO'GSBEANS. }
HO'GSBREAD. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
HO'GSMUSHROOMS. }

HO'GSFENNEL. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *fennel*.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HO'GSHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *head*.]

1. A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded ſix hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre ſhould yield fifty-five *hogſheads*, and a little more. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any large barrel.

Blow ſtrongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogſhead*, putting into it before that which you would have preſerved; and in the inſtant that you withdraw the bellows, ſtop the hole. *Bacon.*

They flung up one of their largeſt *hogſheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'GSTY. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *ſty*.] The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs, without a ſhoe or ſtocking to their feet, or a houſe ſo convenient as an Engliſh *hogſty*. *Swift.*

HOGWA'SH. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *waſh*.] The draff which is given to ſwine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer ſells you *hogwaſh*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

HO'IDEN. *n. ſ.* [*hoeden*, Welſh; *fœmina levioris famæ*, Lat.] An ill-taught aukward country girl.

To **HO'IDEN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a ſcratch; but we always diſcovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To **HOISE.** }
To **HOIST.** } *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, French.] To raiſe up on high.

'Tis the ſport to have the engineer *hoiſt* up with his own petar. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoiſt* Duke Humphrey from his ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hoiſe ſail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Auria had *hoiſed* ſail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They looſed the rudder-bands, and *hoiſed* up the mainſail to the wind, and made toward ſhore. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.

That man which prizeth virtue for itſelf, and cannot endure to *hoiſe* and ſtrike his ſails, as the divers natures of calms and ſtorms require, muſt cut his ſails of mean length and breadth, and content himſelf with a ſlow and ſure navigation. *Raleigh.*

What made Abſalom kick at all the kindneſſes of his father, but becauſe his ambition would needs be fingering the ſceptre, and *hoiſting* him into his father's throne. *South.*

We thought for Greece
The ſails were *hoiſted*, and our fears releaſe. *Dryd. Æn.*

They *hoiſt* him on the bier, and deal the dole,
And there's an end. *Dryden's Perſius.*

What haſte ſhe made to *hoiſt* her purple ſails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our ſtrength away. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Their navy ſwarms upon the coaſts: they cry
To *hoiſt* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden's Æn.*

Seize him, take, *hoiſt* him up, break off his hold,
And toſs him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern.*

If 'twas an iſland where they found the ſhells, they ſtraightways concluded that the whole iſland lay originally at the bottom of the ſea, and that it was *hoiſted* up by ſome vapour from beneath. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

HOLD, in the old gloſſaries, is mentioned in the ſame ſenſe with *wold*, *i. e.* a governour or chief officer; but in ſome other places for love, as *holdlic*, lovely. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **HOLD.** *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held* or *holden*. [*haldan*, Gothick; healdan, Saxon; *houden*, Dutch.]

1. To graſp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

France, thou may'ſt *hold* a ſerpent by the tongue,
A faſting tyger ſafer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou doſt *hold*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To keep; to retain; to gripe faſt.

Too late it was for ſatyrs to be told,
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he ſeeks, that having cannot *hold*. *Fairy Queen.*

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Exod.* xxxvi. 12.

Prove all things: *hold* faſt that which is good. 2 *Theſſ.* v.

3. To maintain as an opinion.

Men with aſſurance *hold* and profeſs, without ever having examined. *Locke.*

4. To conſider as good or bad; to hold in regard.

I as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakeſpeare.*

One amongſt the fair'ſt of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his eaſe. *Shakeſp.*

This makes thee bleſſed peace ſo light to *hold*,
Like Summer's flies that fear not Winter's cold. *Fairfax.*

Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladneſs, and *hold* ſuch in reputation. *Phil.* ii. 29.

He would make us amends, and ſpend ſome time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon.*

As he is the father of Engliſh poetry, ſo I *hold* him in the ſame degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Ye Latian dames, if any here,
Hold your unhappy Queen Amata dear!
The orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To have any ſtation.

The ſtar bids the ſhepherd fold;
Now the top of heav'n doth *hold*. *Milton.*

And now the ſtrand, and now the plain they *held*;
Their ardent eyes with bloody ſtreaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*

Obſerve the youth who firſt appears in ſight,
And *holds* the neareſt ſtation to the light. *Dryden's Æn.*

How pleaſant and joyful a thing is it to have a light *held* us forth from heaven to guide our ſteps! *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

6. To poſſeſs; to enjoy.

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leaſh,
To let him ſlip at will. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The caſtle, *holden* by a garriſon of Germans, he commanded to be beſieged. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Aſſuredly it is more ſhame for a man to loſe that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayward.*

7. To poſſeſs in ſubordination.

The duke was willing to yield himſelf unto Solyman as his vaſſal, and of him to *hold* his ſeigniory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

8. To ſuſpend; to refrain.

Death! what do'ſt? O *hold* thy blow!
What thou do'ſt, thou do'ſt not know. *Craſhaw.*

9. To ſtop; to reſtrain.

We cannot *hold* mortality's ſtrong hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fell, banning hag! inchantreſs, *hold* thy tongue. *Shakeſp.*

Men in the midſt of their own blood, and ſo furiouſly aſſailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and neceſſity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

When ſtraight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination *held*,
Break forth at once. *Waller.*

Unleſs thou find occaſion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyſelf or others, careleſs talk may wrong. *Denham.*

Hold your laughter, and then divert your fellow-ſervants. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

10. To fix to any condition.

His gracious promiſe you might,
As cauſe had call'd you up, have *held* him to. *Shakeſp.*

11. To preſerve; to keep.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with ſo weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. To confine to a certain ſtate.

The Moſt High then ſhewed ſigns for them, and *held* ſtill the flood, 'till they were paſſed over. 2 *Eſdr.* xiii. 44.

13. To detain.

Him God hath raiſed up, having looſed the pains of death, becauſe it was not poſſible that he ſhould be *holden* of it. *Acts.*

14. To retain; to continue.

Theſe reaſons mov'd her ſtar-like huſband's heart;
But ſtill he *held* his purpoſe to depart. *Dryden.*

15. To ſolemnize; to celebrate.

The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we ſhall be of her council. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *held* a feaſt in his houſe, like the feaſt of a king. 1 *Sam.*

16. To offer; to propoſe.

Chriſtianity came into the world with the greateſt ſimplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding* forth nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Meſſiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*

My account is ſo far from interfering with Moſes, that it *holds* forth a natural and unforced interpretation of his ſenſe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

17. To conſerve; not to violate.

Her huſband heard it, and *held* his peace. *Numb.* xxx. 7.

She ſaid, and *held* her peace: Æneas went,
Unknowing whom the ſacred ſibyl meant. *Dryden's Æn.*

18. To manage; to handle intellectually.

Some in their diſcourſe deſire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in diſcerning what is true. *Bacon, Eſſay* 33.

19. To maintain.

Whereupon they alſo made engines againſt their engines, and *held* them battle a long ſeaſon. 1 *Mac.* vi. 52.

20. To form; to plan.

The Phariſees went out, and *held* a council againſt him. *Matt.* xii. 14.

21. To carry on; to continue.

He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his courſe, in a narrow paſſage towards the Weſt, for the ſpace of divers days, did at length peaceably paſs through the ſtraits. *Abbot.*

22. *To* **HOLD** *forth*. To offer to exhibit.

Obſerve the connection of ideas in the propoſitions, which thoſe books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*

23. *To* **HOLD** *in*. To reſtrain; to govern by the bridle.

I have lately ſold my nag, and honeſtly told his greateſt fault, which is, that he became ſuch a lover of liberty that I could ſcarce *hold* him *in*. *Swift.*

24. *To* **HOLD** *in*. To reſtrain in general.

Theſe mens haſtineſs the warier ſort of you doth not commend; ye wiſh they had *held* themſelves longer *in*, and not ſo dangerouſly flown abroad. *Hooker, Preface.*

25. *To* **HOLD** *off*. To keep at a diſtance.

Although 'tis fit that Caſſio have his place;
Yet if you pleaſe to *hold* him *off* a while,
You ſhall by that perceive him. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The object of ſight doth ſtrike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interception; whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the ſound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*

I am the better acquainted with you for abſence, as men are with themſelves for affliction: abſence does but *hold off* a friend, to make one ſee him truly. *Pope to Swift.*

26. *To* **HOLD** *on*. To continue; to protract; to puſh forward.

They took Barbaroſſa, *holding on* his courſe to Africk, who brought great fear upon the country. *Knolles.*

If the obedience challenged were indeed due to theſe laws, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold it on*. *Sanderſon's Judgment in one View.*

27. *To* **HOLD** *out*. To extend; to ſtretch forth.

The king *held out* to Eſther the golden ſceptre that was in his hand. *Eſther*, v. ii.

28. *To* **HOLD** *out*. To offer; to propoſe.

Fortune *holds out* theſe to you, as rewards. *B. Johnſon.*

29. *To* **HOLD** *out*. To continue to do or ſuffer.

He cannot long *hold out* theſe pangs,
Th' inceſſant care and labour of his mind. *Shakeſp.*

30. *To* **HOLD** *up*. To raiſe aloft.

I ſhould remember him: does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and ſtrut in his gait? *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The hand of the Almighty viſibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*

31. *To* **HOLD** *up*. To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himſelf *up* in virtue, or lets himſelf ſlide to viciouſneſs. *Sidney.*

It followeth, that all which they do in this ſort proceedeth originally from ſome ſuch agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the ſame. *Hooker, b.* i. § 3.

The time miſorder'd doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us, and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To *hold* our ſafety *up*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

And ſo ſucceſs of miſchief ſhall be borne,
And heir from heir ſhall *hold* his quarrel *up*. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe princes have *held up* their ſovereignty beſt, which have been ſparing in thoſe grants. *Davies on Ireland.*

We have often made one conſiderably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purpoſely cauſed their flat ſurfaces to be carefully ground and poliſhed. *Boyle.*

Then do not ſtrike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him *up* in life, and cheer his ſoul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Addiſon.*

To **HOLD.** *v. n.*

1. To ſtand; to be right; to be without exception.

To ſay that ſimply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

This *holdeth* not in the ſea-coaſts, becauſe the vapour of the ſea, without ſhowers, doth refreſh. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The laſting of plants is moſt in thoſe that are largeſt of body; as oak, elm, and cheſnut, and this *holdeth* in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When the religion formerly received is rent by diſcords, and when the holineſs of the profeſſors of religion is decayed, and full of ſcandal, and withal the times be ſtupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the ſpringing up of a new ſect; if then alſo there ſhould ariſe any extravagant and ſtrange ſpirit, to make himſelf author thereof; all which points *held* when Mahomet publiſhed his law. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

Nothing can be of greater uſe and defence to the mind than the diſcovering of theſe colours, ſhewing in what caſes they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*

Where outward force conſtrains, the ſentence *holds*;
But who conſtrains me? *Milton.*

So doth he deal with the teſtimonies of the fathers, let them be never ſo expreſs againſt all ſorts of prayers and invocations: they *hold* only of ſuch a ſort of prayer. *Stillingfl.*

The reaſons given by them againſt the worſhip of images, will equally *hold* againſt the worſhip of images amongſt Chriſtians. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

None of his ſolutions will *hold* by mere mechanicks. *More.*

This unſeen agitation of the minute parts will *hold* in light and ſpirituous liquors. *Boyle.*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatſoever, but eſpecially in ſuch as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South's Sermons.*

The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *L'Eſtrange.*

The proverb *holds*, that to be wiſe and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden's Fables.*

As if th' experiment were made to *hold*
For baſe production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*

This remark, I muſt acknowledge, is not ſo proper for the colouring as the deſign; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*

Our author offers no reaſon; and when any body does, we ſhall ſee whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*

The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*

This ſeems to *hold* in moſt caſes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The analogy *holds* good, and preciſely keeps to the ſame properties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*

Sanctorius's experiment of perſpiration, being to the other ſecretion as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hotteſt time of Summer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In words, as faſhions, the ſame rule will *hold*;
Alike fantaſtick; if too new or old. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

2. To continue unbroken or unſubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To laſt; to endure.

We ſee, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* ſubſtance the ſkin is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Never any man was yet ſo old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more might *hold*. *Denham.*

4. To continue.

He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To refrain.

His dauntleſs heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To ſtand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do *hold* of his ſide do find it. *Wiſd.* ii. 24.

They muſt, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*

When Granada for your uncle *held*,
You was by us reſtor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*

Numbers *hold*
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vig'rous are his eyes, ſuch rays they caſt,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him; men of giant-like both hugeneſs and force. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The mother, if the houſe *holds* of our lady, had rather, yea and will, have her ſon cunning and bold, in making him to live trimly. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights, but even petty barons *holding* under them. *Temple.*

My crown is abſolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryden.*

8. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the nobleſt title ſprings;
I therefore *hold* from that which firſt made kings. *Dryd.*

9. *To* HOLD *forth.* To harangue; to ſpeak in publick; to ſet forth publickly.

A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the marketplace. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

10. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain one's ſelf.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with *holding in.* *Jer.* vi. 11.

11. *To* HOLD *in.* To continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together. *Swift.*

12. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers.

Theſe are intereſts important enough, and yet we muſt be wooed to conſider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverſe coyneſs we *hold off.* *Decay of Piety.*

13. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the biſhops became Proteſtants; and ſome of their names are ſtill remembered with infamy, on account of enriching their families by ſuch ſacrilegious alienations. *Swift.*

14. *To* HOLD *on.* To proceed.

He *held on*, however, till he was upon the very point of breaking. *L'Eſtrange.*

15. *To* HOLD *out.* To laſt; to endure.

Before thoſe dews that form manna come upon trees in the valleys, they diſſipate, and cannot *hold out.* *Bacon.*

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, ſo are there mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of ſcience, and therefore cannot *hold out.* *Bacon.*

Truth, fidelity, and juſtice, are a ſure way of thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

By an extremely exact regimen a conſumptive perſon may *hold out* for years, if the ſymptoms are not violent. *Arbuth.*

16. *To* HOLD *out.* Not to yield; not to be ſubdued.

The great maſter, leaving a ſufficient number of ſoldiers for the keeping of that fort, went with the reſt of his company to a place where the Spaniards, ſore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out.* *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

You think it ſtrange a perſon, obſequious to thoſe he loves, ſhould *hold out* ſo long againſt importunity. *Boyle.*

Nor could the hardeſt iron *hold out*
Againſt his blows. *Hudibras.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womaniſh;
But yet my heart *holds out.* *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the conqueſt of the reſt of the dutchy. *Addiſon on Italy.*

As to the *holding out* againſt ſo many alterations of ſtate, it ſometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*

Pronounce your thoughts: are they ſtill fix'd
To *hold* it *out*, and fight it to the laſt?
Or are your hearts ſubdu'd at length, and wrought
By time and ill ſucceſs to a ſubmiſſion? *Addiſon's Cato.*

17. *To* HOLD *together.* To be joined.

Thoſe old Gothick caſtles, made at ſeveral times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

18. *To* HOLD *together.* To remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world beſides, muſt keep faith amongſt themſelves, or elſe they cannot *hold together.* *Locke.*

19. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſupport himſelf.

All the wiſe ſayings and advices which philoſophers could muſter up to this purpoſe, have helped only to ſupport ſome few ſtout and obſtinate minds, which, without the aſſiſtance of philoſophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themſelves. *Tillotſon, Sermon* v.

20. *To* HOLD *up.* Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

21. *To* HOLD *up.* To continue the ſame ſpeed.

When two ſtart into the world together, the ſucceſs of the firſt ſeems to preſs upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up?* *Collier of Envy.*

HOLD has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill.

Hold, ho! lieutenant—Sir—Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all ſenſe of place and duty?
The general ſpeaks to you—*hold, hold*, for ſhame! *Shak.*

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wiſhes ſuch!
A good old woman would have ſaid as much. *Dryd. Perſ.*

HOLD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure.

Thoſe bards, Cæſar writeth, delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken of any antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenſ. on Irel.*

The wits of the multitude are ſuch, that many things they cannot lay *hold* on at once. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took *hold* of it; for the oxen ſhook it. 2 *Sam.* vi. 6.

This is to give him liberty and pow'r:
Rather thou ſhould'ſt lay *hold* upon him, ſend him
To deſerv'd death, and a juſt puniſhment. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Let but them
Find courage to lay *hold* on this occaſion. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

The devil himſelf, when let looſe upon Job, could not tranſport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold.* *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſeized the ſhining bough with griping *hold*,
And rent away with eaſe the ling'ring gold. *Dryd. Æn.*

The head is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one oppoſite to them bending backwards, and of greater ſtrength than any of them ſingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any ſize or quantity. *Ray on the Creat.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy ſet me free,
Whilſt, in the confidence of pray'r,
My ſoul took *hold* on thee. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We are ſtrangely backward to lay *hold* of this ſafe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

He kept his *hold*,
Nor loſt 'till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by poſſeſſion pall'd and cold. *Granville.*

2. Something to be held; ſupport.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Catch; power of ſeizing or keeping.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let it conſiſt with ſuch a man's intereſt and ſafety to wrong you, and then it will be impoſſible you can have any *hold* upon him, becauſe there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance againſt his profit. *Swift.*

4. Priſon; place of cuſtody.

They lay him in *hold*, becauſe it was not declared what was to be done with him. *Hooker, b.* iii.

The priſoner to his *hold* retir'd,
His troop with equal emulation fir'd. *Dryden.*

5. Power; influence.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleaſures of a man who is early wiſe; and give fortune no more *hold* of him than of neceſſity he muſt. *Dryden.*

Fear is that paſſion which hath the greateſt power over us, and by which God and his laws take the ſureſt *hold* of us. *Tillotſon.*

6. Cuſtody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

7. HOLD *of a Ship.* All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck. *Harris.*

Now a ſea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another ſea had wrought. *Dryd. Juv.*

8. A lurking place: as, the *hold* of a wild beaſt or deer.

9. A fortified place; a fort.

It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waſte. *Spenſer.*

HO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hold.*]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.

The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times paſt, holdings were ſo plentiful, and *holders* ſo ſcarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HOLDERFO'RTH. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick.

Whence ſome tub *holdersforth* have made
In powd'ring tubs the richeſt trade. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

He was confirmed in this opinion upon ſeeing the *holderforth.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

HO'LDFAST. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *faſt.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The ſeveral ſorts of teeth are furniſhed with *holdfaſts* ſuitable to the ſtreſs that they are put to. *Ray on the Creation.*

HO'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *hold.*]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were ſo plentiful, and holders ſo ſcarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. *Carew.*

2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burthen or chorus of a ſong. *Hanmer.*

The *holding* every man ſhall beat as loud
As his ſtrong ſides can volley. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

HOLE. *n. ſ.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakeſp.*

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles, and under the arm *holes* and ſides. *Bacon.*

A loadſtone is ſo diſpoſed, that it ſhall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of ſteel, which, as it aſcends near to the loadſtone, may fall down through ſome *hole*,, and ſo return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins's Dædal.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*

2. A perforation; a ſmall interſtitial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has ſmall *holes* in it: thoſe *holes* appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking *holes* for ſpots of ink; and painters, to repreſent *holes*, make uſe of black. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole.* *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoiſe ſpends all his days in a *hole*, with a houſe upon his head. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have frighted ants with my fingers, and purſued them as far as another *hole*, ſtopping all paſſages to their own neſt, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole.* *Addiſ.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally uſed, unleſs in ſpeaking of manual works, with ſome degree of diſlike.

When Alexander firſt beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden's Juv.*

6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift. *Ainſworth.*

HO'LIDAM. *n. ſ.* [*holy dame.*] Bleſſed lady. *Hanmer.*

By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shakeſp.*

HO'LILY. *adv.* [from *holy.*]

1. Piouſly; with ſanctity.

Thou would'ſt be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illneſs ſhould attend it: what thou would'ſt highly,
That would'ſt thou *holily.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendſhip, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that ſo *holily* was obſerved to the laſt of thoſe two excellent men. *Sidney, b.* ii.

HO'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *holy.*]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodneſs.

I will not hence and leave my huſband here;
And ill it doth beſeem your *holineſs*
To ſeparate the huſband and the wife. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Religion is rent by diſcords, and the *holineſs* of the profeſſors is decayed, and full of ſcandal. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Then in full age, and *hoary* holineſs,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliſs. *Prior.*

We ſee piety and *holineſs* ridiculed as moroſe ſingularities. *Rogers, Sermon* 15.

2. The ſtate of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cauſe 'fore his *holineſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

His *holineſs* has told ſome Engliſh gentlemen, that thoſe of our nation ſhould have the privileges. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HO'LLA. *interj.* [*hola*, French.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance.

Liſt, liſt! I hear
Some far off *holla* break the ſilent air. *Milton.*

To HO'LLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiouſly written *hollo* by the beſt authors: ſometimes *halloo.*] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies aſleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer! *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

What *halloing* and what ſtir is this to-day? *Shakeſp.*

HO'LLAND. *n. ſ.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For folded turbants fineſt *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

HO'LLOW. *adj.* [from *hole.*]

1. Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid.

It is fortune's uſe
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Some ſearch for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dryd.*

He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground;
The *hollow* tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

2. Noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity.

The ſouthern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whiſtling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempeſt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Thence iſſu'd ſuch a blaſt and *hollow* roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

3. Not faithful; not ſound; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly ſeaſons him his enemy. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Hollow church papiſts are like the roots of nettles, which themſelves ſting not; but yet they bear all the ſtinging leaves. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

He ſeem'd
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was falſe and *hollow.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollow* hearted dealings? *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The *hollow* hearted, diſaffected,
And cloſe malignants are detected. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

HO'LLOW. *n. ſ.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myſelf proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Eſcap'd the hunt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I ſuppoſe there is ſome vault or *hollow*, or iſle, behind the wall, and ſome paſſage to it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Againſt the horſe's ſide his ſpear
He throws, which trembles with incloſed fear;
Whilſt from the *hollows* of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own. *Denham.*

Himſelf, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyſs. *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'ſt deſcend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

Foreſts grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'erſhading
The haunts of ſavage beaſts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming ſuch an unſightly *hollow* into ſo uncommon and agreeable a ſcene. *Addiſon.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen.* xxii. 25.

5. Paſſage; canal.

The little ſprings and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addiſon.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves ſuſtain,
Ere ſhips in triumph plow'd the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*

Multitudes were employed in the ſinking of wells, the digging of trenches, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla.* See HOLLA.] To ſhout; to hoot.

This unſeen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden's Aureng.*

I paſs for a diſaffected perſon and a murderer, for no other reaſon but becauſe I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noiſe. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the ſtable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

HO'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow.*]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly.

O earth, bear witneſs,
And crown what I profeſs with kind event,
If I ſpeak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What beſt is boaded me, to miſchief! *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

You ſhall arraign your conſcience,
And try your penitence, if it be ſound,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

HO'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hollow.*]

1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow.]

If you throw a ſtone or a dart, they give no ſound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the caſting, which *hollowneſs* penneth the air. *Bacon.*

I have ſeen earth taken up by a ſtrong wind, ſo that there remained great empty *hollowneſs* in the place. *Hakewell.*

An heap of ſand or fine powder will ſuffer no *hollowneſs* within them, though they be dry ſubſtances. *Burnet.*

2. Deceit; inſincerity; treachery.

Thy youngeſt daughter does not love thee leaſt;
Nor are thoſe empty hearted, whoſe low ſound
Reverbs no *hollowneſs.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

People, young and raw, and ſoft natured, think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendſhip a ſure price of any man's: but when experience ſhall have ſhewn them the hardneſs of moſt hearts, the *hollowneſs* of others, and the baſeneſs and ingratitude of almoſt all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South's Sermons.*

HO'LLOWROOT. *n.ſ.* [*hollow* and *root.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HO'LLY. *n.ſ.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are ſet about the edges with long, ſharp, ſtiff prickles: the berries are ſmall, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular ſtriated ſeeds in each. Of this tree there are ſeveral ſpecies; ſome variegated in the leaves, ſome with yellow berries, and ſome with white. *Millar.*

Faireſt bloſſoms drop with every blaſt;
But the brown beauty will with *hollies* laſt. *Gay.*
Some to the *holly* hedge
Neſtling repair, and to the thicket ſome;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomſon.*

HO'LLYHOCK. *n.ſ.* [holihoc, Saxon, commonly called *holy-oak.*] Roſemallow.

It is in every reſpect larger than the common mallow: its leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in ſome ſpecies double, adhere cloſely to the ſtalk. They flower in July. *Millar.*

Holyocks far exceed poppies for their durableneſs, and are very ornamental. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

HO'LLYROSE.
HO'LLYTREE. } *n.ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*

HOLME. *n.ſ.*

1. *Holme* or *howme*, whether jointly or ſingly, comes from the Saxon holme, a river iſland; or if the place be not ſuch, the ſame word ſignifies alſo a hill, or mountain. *Gibſon's Camd.*

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.

Under what tree didſt thou take them companying together? who anſwered, Under a *holm* tree. *Suſan.* 58.

The carver *holme*, the maple ſeldom inward ſound. *Spenſ.*

HO'LOCAUST. *n.ſ.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt ſacrifice; a ſacrifice of which the whole was conſumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Iſaac carried the wood for the ſacrifice, which being an *holocauſt*, or burnt-offering, to be conſumed unto aſhes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Vulgar Errours.*

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a ſacrifice; let the tongue ſpeak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocauſt.* *Ray on the Creation.*

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocauſt*, or an entire ſacrifice. *Broome.*

HO'LOGRAPH. *n.ſ.* [ὅλος and γράφω.] This word is uſed in the Scottiſh law to denote a deed written altogether by the granter's own hand.

HOLP. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *help.*

His great love, ſharp as his ſpur, hath *holp* him
To's home before us. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

HO'LPEN. The old participle paſſive of *help.*

In a long trunk the ſound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and ſomewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the ſpeaker. *Bacon.*

HO'LSTER. *n.ſ.* [heolſteꞃ, Saxon, a hiding place.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

In's ruſty *holſters* put what meat
Into his hoſe he could not get. *Butler.*

HOLT, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, ſignifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon holꞇ, a wood; or ſometimes poſſibly from the Saxon hol, *i. e.* hollow, eſpecially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun.* *Gibſon.*

HO'LY. *adj.* [haliᵹ, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch, from hal, healthy, or in a ſtate of ſalvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his Grace ſtands 'tween two clergymen!
And ſee a book of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Doubtleſs
With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, moſt *holy.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe.

State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shakeſpeare.*
Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his ſceptre. *Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate.

Common ſenſe could tell them, that the good God could not be pleaſed with any thing cruel; nor the moſt *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South's Sermons.*

4. Sacred.

An evil ſoul producing *holy* witneſs,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek. *Shakeſpeare.*
He has deſerv'd it, were it carbuncled,
Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

HO'LY-GHOST. *n.ſ.* [haliᵹ and ᵹaſt, Saxon.] The third Perſon of the adorable Trinity.

If ſtrength of perſuaſion be the light which muſt guide us, I aſk, how ſhall any one diſtinguiſh the inſpirations of the *Holy-ghoſt?* *Locke.*

HO'LY-THURSDAY. *n.ſ.* The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HO'LY-WEEK. *n.ſ.* The week before Eaſter.

HO'LYDAY. *n.ſ.* [*holy* and *day.*]

1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival.

2. Anniverſary feaſt.

This victory was ſo welcome unto the Perſians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their ſolemn *holydays* for many years after. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Rome's *holydays* you tell, as if a gueſt
With the old Romans you were wont to feaſt. *Waller.*

3. A day of gaiety and joy.

He writes verſes, he ſpeaks *holyday*, he ſmells April and May; he will carry it. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

What, have I 'ſcaped love-letters in the *holyday* time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſp.*

4. A time that comes ſeldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be ſeldom exerciſed. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

HO'MAGE. *n.ſ.* [*hommage*, French; *homagium*, low Lat.]

1. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperior lord.

Call my ſovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient ſubjects. *Shakeſpeare.*

The chiefs, in a ſolemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marſhal. *Davies.*

2. Obeiſance; reſpect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham.*
A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry lay
They ſaw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obeiſance to the daiſy paid. *Dryden.*
Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dogs beneath your maſters feet. *Dryden.*

To HO'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

HO'MAGER. *n.ſ.* [*hommager*, Fr. from *homage.*] One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperior lord.

As I'm Egypt's queen,
Thou bluſheſt, Anthony; and that blood of thine
Is Cæſar's *homager.* *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

His ſubjects, traitors, are received by the Duke of Bretagne his *homager.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

HOME. *n.ſ.* [ham, Saxon.]

1. His own houſe; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that proviſion
Which ſhall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakeſp.*
Home is the ſacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*
When Hector went to ſee
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at *home*; for ſhe was gone. *Dryden.*
Thoſe who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
To a laſt lodging calls their wand'ring friends. *Dryden.*

2. His own country.

How can tyrants ſafely govern *home*,
Unleſs abroad they purchaſe great alliance? *Shakeſp.*

Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

With honour to his *home* let Theſeus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden's Fables.*
At *home* the hateful names of parties ceaſe,
And factious ſouls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*

They who paſs through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not uſually give up themſelves to the pleaſures of the place. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. The place of conſtant reſidence.

Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles reſtor'd. *Prior.*

4. United to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies domeſtick.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering ſubſtance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

3. Cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs.

He that encourages treaſon lays the foundation of a doctrine that will come *home* to himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

This is a conſideration that comes *home* to our intereſt. *Addiſon.*

Theſe conſiderations, propoſed in general terms, I am ſure, Madam, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. To the point deſigned; to the utmoſt; cloſely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to ſhew them, but when they might pay *home.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

In fell motion,
With his prepared ſword he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
A loyal Sir
To him thou follow'ſt: I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Her cauſe and yours
I'll perfect him withal; and he ſhall bring you
Before the duke, and to the head of Angelo
Accuſe him *home* and *home.* *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and ſeldom drive buſineſs *home* to the full period; but content themſelves with a mediocrity of ſucceſs. *Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the buſineſs, and taketh off the objection clearly. *Sanderſon.*

Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Addiſ.*

He makes choice of ſome piece of morality; and in order to preſs this *home*, he makes leſs uſe of the force of reaſoning. *Pope's View of Epick Poems.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themſelves, who ſpeak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury's Serm. Preface.*

5. United to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poiſon may be falſe;
The *home* thruſt of a friendly ſword is ſure. *Dryden.*

I am ſorry to give him ſuch *home* thruſts; for he lays himſelf ſo open, and uſes ſo little art to avoid them, that I muſt either do nothing, or expoſe his weakneſs. *Stillingfleet.*

HOMEBO'RN. *adj.* [*home* and *born.*]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm
Theſe creatures from *homeborn* intrinſick harm. *Donne.*

2. Domeſtick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*

HO'MEBRED. *adj.* [*home* and *bred.*]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* luſts, or vicious cuſtoms of the world, ſhould be able to pretend to him. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. Not poliſhed by travel; plain; rude; artleſs; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryd. Juv.*

3. Domeſtick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,
And *homebred* evil, ye deſire to hear,
I can you tydings tell. *Fairy Queen.*
This once happy land,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Phillips.*

HO'MEFELT. *adj.* [*home* and *felt.*] Inward; private.

Yet they in pleaſing ſlumber lull'd the ſenſe,
And in ſweet madneſs robb'd it of itſelf;
But ſuch a ſacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such ſober certainty of waking bliſs,
I never heard 'till now. *Milton.*
Happy next him who to theſe ſhades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muſe inſpires,
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet pleaſe,
Succeſſive ſtudy, exerciſe, and eaſe. *Pope.*

HO'MELILY. *adv.* [from *homely.*] Rudely; inelegantly.

HO'MELINESS. *n.ſ.* [from *homely.*] Plainneſs; rudeneſs; coarſeneſs.

Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatneſs of genius, by the *homelineſs* of ſome of his ſentiments. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

HO'MELY. *adj.* [from *home.*] Plain; homeſpun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarſe; rude.

Each place handſome without curioſity, and *homely* without loathſomeneſs. *Sidney.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did riſe
A ſpring of water, mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wiſe
The *homely* ſhepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spenſer.*
Like rich hangings in an *homely* houſe,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakeſpeare.*
Be plain, good ſon, and *homely* in thy drift:
Riddling confeſſion finds but riddling ſhrift. *Shakeſp.*
Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits. *Shakeſp.*
Our ſtomachs will make what's *homely* ſavoury. *Shak.*
It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence. *Milton.*

It is obſerved by ſome, that there is none ſo *homely* but loves a looking-glaſs. *South's Sermons.*

Their *homely* fare diſpatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.
Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeli'ſt* ſtrains. *Swift.*

Homely perſons, the more they endeavour to adorn themſelves, the more they expoſe the defects they want to hide. *Clarendon.*

HO'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarſely; rudely.

Thus like the god his father, *homely* dreſt,
He ſtrides into the hall a horrid gueſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

HO'MELYN. *n.ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HOMEMA'DE. *adj.* [*home* and *made.*] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *homemade* commodities, makes them yield leſs to the firſt ſeller. *Locke.*

HO'MER. *n.ſ.* A meaſure of about three pints.

An *homer* of barley-ſeed ſhall be valued at fifty ſhekels of ſilver. *Lev.* xxvii. 16.

HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *ſpun.*]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Inſtead of *homeſpun* coifs were ſeen
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a ſuit of Engliſh broad-cloth, very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was ſubſtantial, honeſt, *homeſpun* ware. *Addiſon.*

3. Plain; coarſe; rude; homely; inelegant.

They ſometimes put on, when they go aſhore, long ſleeveleſs coats of *homeſpun* cotton. *Sandys's Travels.*

We ſay, in our *homeſpun* Engliſh proverb, He killed two birds with one ſtone; pleaſed the emperor, by giving him the reſemblance of his anceſtors, and gave him ſuch a reſemblance as was not ſcandalous in that age. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Our *homeſpun* authors muſt forſake the field,
And Shakeſpeare to the ſoft Scarlatti yield. *Addiſon.*

HOMESPU'N. *n.ſ.* A coarſe, inelegant, rude, untaught, ruſtick man.

What hempen *homeſpuns* have we ſwaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'MESTALL.
HO'MESTEAD. } *n.ſ.* [ham and ſtede, Saxon.] The place of the houſe.

Both houſe and *homeſtead* into ſeas are born,
And rocks are from their old foundations torn. *Dryden.*

HO'MEWARD.
HO'MEWARDS. } *adv.* [ham and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Towards home; towards the native place; towards the place of reſidence.

Then Urania *homeward* did ariſe,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*
My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Since ſuch love's natural ſtation is, may ſtill
My love deſcend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; ſo
I ſhall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*
Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, waft the haplefs youth! *Milton.*
Like a long team of ſnowy ſwans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid ſky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry paſtures born,
They ſing, and Aſia's lakes their notes return. *Dryd. Æn.*
What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And wand'ring *homewards* ſeek our ſafety hence. *Dryden.*

HO'MICIDE. *n.ſ.* [*homicide*, French; *homicidium*, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apoſtles command to abſtain from blood: conſtrue this according to the law of nature, and it will ſeem, that *homicide* only is forbidden; but conſtrue it in reference to the law of the Jews, about which the queſtion was, and it ſhall eaſily appear to have a clean other ſenſe, and a truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of ſhedding blood. *Hooker, b.* iv.

2. Deſtruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is leſs than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a manſlayer.

Your beauty, that did haunt me in my ſleep,
To undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your ſweet boſom.
——If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
Theſe nails ſhould rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shak.*
Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conqu'ring arms, with corps to ſtrew the field. *Dryden.*

HOMICI'DAL. *adj.* [from *homicide.*] Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth iſſuing from the dark receſs,
With *homicidal* rage, the king oppreſs. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HOMILE'TICAL. *adj.* [ὁμιλητικὸς.] Social; converſable.

His life was holy, and, when he had leiſure for retirements, ſevere: his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*; not thoſe lazy ſullen ones of the cloyſter. *Atterbury.*

HO'MILY. *n.ſ.* [*homilie*, French; ὁμιλία.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings uſual in former times; a moſt commendable inſtitution, as well then to ſupply the caſual, as now the neceſſary defect of ſermons. *Hooker.*

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your pariſhioners withal, and never cried have patience, good people. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

If we ſurvey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we ſhall diſcern that upon feſtival days, the ſubject of the *homily* was conſtantly the buſineſs of the day. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

HOMOGE'NEAL.
HOMOGE'NEOUS. } *adj.* [*homogene*, Fr. ὁμογενής.] Having the ſame nature or principles; ſuitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneal* parts. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Ice is a ſimilar body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whoſe material is properly water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

An *homogeneous* maſs of one kind is eaſily diſtinguiſhable from any other; gold from iron, ſulpher from alum, and ſo of the reſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The light, whoſe rays are all alike refrangible, I call ſimple, *homogeneal*, and ſimilar; and that whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and diſſimilar. *Newton's Opticks.*

HOMOGE'NEALNESS.
HOMOGENE'ITY.
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. } *n.ſ.* [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneal.*] Participation of the ſame principles or nature; ſimilitude of kind.

The mixtures require a greater degree of fluidity and ſimilarity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Upon this ſuppoſition of only different diameters, it is impoſſible to account for the *homogeneity* or ſimilarity of the ſecerned liquors. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

HO'MOGENY. *n.ſ.* [ὁμογενία.] Joint nature.

By the driving back of the principal ſpirits, which preſerve the conſiſtence of the body, their government is diſſolved, and every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny.* *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS. *adj.* [*homologue*, Fr. ὁμόλογος.] Having the ſame manner or proportions.

HOMO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*homonyme*, Fr. ὁμώνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words ſignifying the ſame thing are called ſynonymous, ſo equivocal words, or thoſe which ſignify ſeveral things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when perſons uſe ſuch ambiguous words with a deſign to deceive, it is called equivocation. *Watts's Logick.*

HOMO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [*homonymie*, French; ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS. *adj.* [ὁμοτόνος.] Equable: ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion. *Quincy.*

HONE. *n. ſ.* [This word M. Caſaubon derives from ἀκόνη; Junius from *hogſaen*, Welſh; Skinner, who is always rational, from hæn, Saxon, a ſtone; hænan, to ſtone.] A whetſtone for a razor.

A *hone* and a parer, to pare away *graſs. Tuſſer's Huſb.*

To HONE. *v. n.* [honȝian, Sax.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HONEST. *adj.* [*honeſte*, French; *honeſtus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; true; ſincere.

What art thou?
—A very *honeſt* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

The way to relieve ourſelves from thoſe ſophiſms, is an *honeſt* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and cauſes of things. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Chaſte.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honeſt* too. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Juſt; righteous; giving to every man his due.

4. It is ſometimes uſed criminally for diſhoneſt; baſe.

I'll deviſe ſome *honeſt* ſlanders
To ſtain my couſin with: one doth not know
How much an ill word doth impoiſon liking. *Shakeſp.*

HO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *honeſt.*]

1. Uprightly; juſtly.

It doth make me tremble,
There ſhould thoſe ſpirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honeſtly*, would rather periſh baſely. *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*

For ſome time paſt all endeavours or propoſals from private perſons to advance the publick ſervice, however *honeſtly* and innocently deſigned, have been called flying in the king's face. *Swift.*

2. With chaſtity; modeſtly.

HO'NESTY. *n. ſ.* [*honneſteté*, French; *honeſtas*, Latin.] Juſtice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou ſhalt not have thy huſband's lands.
—Why, then mine *honeſty* ſhall be my dower. *Shakeſp.*

Goodneſs, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promiſe before their paſſions or their intereſt, and is properly the object of truſt, in our language goes rather by the name of *honeſty*; though what we call an honeſt man, the Romans called a good man; and *honeſty* in their language, as well as in French, rather ſignifies a compoſition of thoſe qualities which generally acquire honour and eſteem. *Temple.*

HO'NIED. *adj.* [from *honey.*]

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honied* thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth ſing. *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luſcious.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in mens ears,
To ſteel his ſweet and *honied* ſentences. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

HO'NEY. *n. ſ.* [huniȝ, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honec*, *honag*, German.]

1. A thick, viſcous, fluid ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell. We have three kinds of honey: the firſt and fineſt is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a fragrant ſmell: it is the firſt produce of the ſwarm, obtained by draining from the combs without preſſing. The ſecond is thicker than the firſt, often almoſt ſolid, procured from the combs by preſſure: and the worſt is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs over the fire, and then preſſing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the baſis in the petals, is ſecreted a ſweet juice, which the bee, by means of its proboſcis or trunk, ſucks up, ſwallows it, flies away with it to the hive, and diſcharges again from the ſtomach through the mouth into ſome of the cells of the comb. The honey thus taken up into the body of the bee, and depoſited again into the cells of the comb, is deſtined for the food of the young offſpring; but in hard ſeaſons the bees are ſometimes reduced to the neceſſity of feeding on it themſelves, and die of hunger after they have eat it all up. Honey, taken out of the new combs early in the Summer, is vaſtly preferable to that taken from the ſame hive in Autumn. Honey is an excellent pectoral, is detergent, aperient, and diuretick. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

So work the *honey* bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The like contention is found among the Greeks, touching his education and firſt foſtering: ſome affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as ſugar, and was not ſo luſcious as ours. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of phyſicians about him, as thick as waſps to a *honey* pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

Honey is the moſt elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a moſt exquiſite vegetable ſope, reſolvent of the bile, balſamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable ſpirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by diſtillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbuth.*

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;
Then living waters from the cryſtal ſpring. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Sweetneſs; luſciouſneſs.

The king hath found
Matter againſt him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's ſpring, but ſorrow's fall. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A name of tenderneſs; ſweet; ſweetneſs. [*Mel*; *corculum.*]

Honey, you ſhall be well deſir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongſt them. Oh, my ſweet,
I prattle out of faſhion, and I dote
In mine own comfort. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpoſe for thee: did'ſt not thou ſay, thou long'dſt for a Chriſtian ſlave? *Dryden.*

To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank ſweat of an inceſtuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the naſty ſty. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

HO'NEY-BAG. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *bag.*]

The *honey-bag* is the ſtomach, which they always fill to ſatisfy, and to ſpare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept againſt Winter. *Grew's Muſæum.*

HO'NEY-COMB. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *comb.*] The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey.

All theſe a milk-white *honey-comb* ſurround.
Which in the midſt the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb.*] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill caſt.

A mariner having diſcharged his gun, which was *honey-combed*, and loading it ſuddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiſeman.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *dew.*] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds inſects. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luſcious ſweets adorn. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a ſhrub: the leaves are like thoſe of burnet; the cup of the flower is divided into ſeveral parts: the flower conſiſts of four leaves, and is of an anomalous figure, ſometimes in the ſhape of a fan, and at other times conical: the ovary becomes a fruit, reſembling a bladder four cornered, divided into four cells, and pregnant with roundiſh ſeeds. This plant produces large ſpikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black ſweet liquor, from whence it is ſuppoſed to derive its name. *Millar.*

HO'NEY-GNAT. *n. ſ.* [*mellio*, Latin; *honey* and *gnat.*] An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

HO'NEY-MOON. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *moon.*] The firſt month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderneſs and pleaſure.

A man ſhould keep his finery for the latter ſeaſon of marriage, and not begin to dreſs 'till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addiſ.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *n. ſ.* [*caprifolium*, Latin.] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing ſtalk, which twiſts itſelf about whatſoever tree ſtands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, conſiſting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermoſt of which is ſubdivided into two, and the lowermoſt is cut into many ſegments: the tube of the flower is bent, ſomewhat reſembling a huntſman's horn. They are produced in cluſters, and are very ſweet. Millar enumerates ten ſpecies, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her ſteal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey-ſuckles*, ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Againſt the power that bred it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honeyſuckle.* *Milton.*

Then melfoil beat, and *honey-ſuckles* pound;
With theſe alluring favours ſtrew the ground. *Dryd. Virg.*

HO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *honey.*] Without honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyleſs.* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *n. ſ.* [*cerinthe*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath glaucous deep green leaves, which are, for the moſt part, beſet with prickles; the flowers are cylindrical, conſiſting of one leaf, in ſhape like thoſe of comfrey, and are pendulous: each flower turns to the top of the ſecond page of the third leaf following. *Millar.*

HO'NORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour.

There was probably ſome diſtinction made among the Romans between ſuch *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and thoſe that were raiſed to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This monument is only *honorary*; for the aſhes of the emperor lie elſewhere. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with theſe little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and diſtinction to the perſon who received them. *Addiſon.*

HO'NOUR. *n. ſ.* [*honeur*, French; *honor*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill huſband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may diſgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. The title of a man of rank.

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the ſeparated councils:
His *honour* and himſelf are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Cateſby. *Shakeſp.*

4. Subject of praiſe.

Thou happy father,
Think that the cleareſt gods, who make them *honours*
Of man's impoſſibilities, have preſerv'd thee. *Shakeſp.*

5. Nobleneſs of mind; ſcorn of meanneſs; magnanimity.

Now ſhall I ſee thy love; what motive may
Be ſtronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*. *Shak.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing diſtinct from conſcience, 'tis no more than a regard to the cenſure and eſteem of the world. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Reverence; due veneration.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

There, my lord,
The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his ſtate at door, 'mongſt purſuivants.
——Ha! 'tis he, indeed!
Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*; a reſpect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally ſuppoſes goodneſs and power. *Rogers's Sermons.*

7. Chaſtity.

Be ſhe *honour* flaw'd,
I have three daughters, the eldeſt is eleven;
If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

She dwells ſo ſecurely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my ſoul dares not prevent itſelf: ſhe is too bright to be looked againſt. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler ſhape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,
In naked majeſty, ſeem'd lords of all. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

9. Glory; boaſt.

A late eminent perſon, the *honour* of his profeſſion for integrity and learning. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

10. Publick mark of reſpect.

He ſaw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their fun'ral *honours* claim'd, and aſk'd their quiet graves. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

Such diſcourſes, on ſuch mournful occaſions as theſe, were inſtituted not ſo much in *honour* of the dead, as for the uſe of the living. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, ſome to heap together a little dirt that ſhall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that, at beſt, can be celebrated but by an inconſiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the ſeventh, truly pitying
My father's loſs, like a moſt royal prince,
Reſtor'd to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a ſlave, or if you will a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope's Horace.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The ſire then ſhook the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion ſhed. *Dryden.*

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promiſe. *Shakeſp.*

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honnorer*, French; *honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next perſon unto the king. *Eſther*, xvi. 11.

The poor man is *honoured* for his ſkill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Eccleſiaſticus*, x. 30.

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches? *Eccleſiaſticus*, x. 31.

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raiſe to greatneſs.

In ſoothing them, we nouriſh 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition,
Which we ourſelves have plow'd for, ſow'd and ſcatter'd,
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number. *Shakeſp.*

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he ſhall follow after them, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his hoſt, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Exodus*, xiv.

HO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illuſtrious; noble.

Sir, I'll tell you;
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think *honourable.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Who hath taken this counſel againſt Tyre, the crowning city, whoſe merchants are princes, whoſe traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth? *Iſaiah*, xxiii. 8.

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Think'ſt thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Conferring honour.

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

Many of thoſe perſons, who put this *honourable* taſk on me, were more able to perform it themſelves. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguiſh, rather than of crime hath been,
Preſerve her cauſe to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchſafe her *honourable* tomb. *Spenſer.*

5. Not to be diſgraced.

Here's a Bohemian tartar tarries the coming down of thy fat woman.—Let her deſcend, my chambers are *honourable.* *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Without taint; without reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, ſo in this, that he took Joppe for an haven. 1 *Mac.* xiv. 5.

Methinks I could not die any where ſo contented as in the king's company, his cauſe being juſt, and his quarrel *honourable.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

7. Honeſt; without intention of deceit.

The earl ſent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in caſe he ſhould come in perſon, and aſſure it: they anſwered, they did conceive him to be ſo *honourable*, that from himſelf they would moſt thankfully embrace it. *Hayward.*

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpoſe marriage, ſend me word to-morrow. *Shakeſp.*

8. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *honourable.*] Eminence; magnificence; generoſity.

HO'NOURABLY. *adv.* [from *honourable.*]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him. *Shakeſp.*

2. Magnanimouſly; generouſly.

After ſome ſix weeks diſtance of time, which the king did *honourably* interpoſe, to give ſpace to his brother's interceſſion, he was arraigned of high treaſon, and preſently after condemned. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis juſt, ye gods! and what I well deſerve:
Why did I not more *honourably* ſtarve! *Dryden's Juv.*

HO'NOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *honour.*] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I muſt not here omit to do juſtice to Mr. Gay, whoſe zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer.* *Pope.*

HOOD, in compoſition, is derived from the Saxon haꝺ, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is uſed after the Dutch, as *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as *brotherhood*, a confraternity; *ſiſterhood*, a company of ſiſters.

HOOD. *n. ſ.* [hoꝺ, Saxon, probably from heꝼoꝺ, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

In velvet, white as ſnow, the troop was gown'd;
Their *hoods* and ſleeves the ſame. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

Undertaking ſo to geſture and muffle up himſelf in his *hood*, as the duke's manner was to ride in cold weather, that none ſhould diſcern him. *Wotton.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dreſs: it had a *hood*, which could be ſeparated or joined to it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in a hood.

The cobler apron'd, and the parſon gown'd,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is ſaying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and ſigh, and ſay, Amen. *Shakeſp.*

3. To cover.

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguiſher he makes,
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry ſtrove. *Dryden.*

HO'ODMAN'*s Blind.* *n. ſ.* A play in which the perſon hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind?* *Shakeſp.*

To HO'OD-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*]

1. To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes.

They willingly *hood-winking* themſelves from ſeeing his faults, he often abuſed the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injuſtice. *Sidney.*

We will bind and *hood-wink* him ſo, that he ſhall ſuppoſe he is carried into the leaguer of the adverſaries. *Shakeſp.*

You may
Convey your pleaſures in a ſpacious plenty,
And yet ſeem cold, the time you may ſo *hood-wink.* *Shak.*

Then ſhe who hath been *hood-wink'd* from her birth,
Doth firſt herſelf within death's mirrour ſee. *Davies.*

So have I ſeen, at Chriſtmas ſports, one loſt,
And, *hood-wink'd*, for a man embrace a poſt. *Ben. Johnſ.*

Satan is fain to *hood-wink* thoſe that are apt to ſtart. *Decay of Piety.*

Prejudice ſo dexterouſly *hood-winks* mens minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Muſt I wed Rodogune?
Fantaſtick cruelty of *hood-wink'd* chance! *Rowe.*

On high, where no hoarſe winds or clouds reſort,
The *hood-wink'd* goddeſs keeps her partial court. *Garth.*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hood-wink* this miſchance. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

3. To deceive; to impoſe upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often ſhe had uſed to her huſband's ſhame, filling all mens ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hood-winked* with kindneſs, leaſt of all men knew who ſtruck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. ſ.* [hop, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.] The hard horny ſubſtance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horſes ſhall he tread down all thy ſtreets. *Ezek.* xxvi. 11.

The bull and ram know the uſe of their horns as well as the horſe of his *hoofs*. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

HO'OFED. *adj.* [from *hoof*.] Furniſhed with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the ſwifteſt; of all the *hoofed*, the horſe is the moſt beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the ſtrongeſt. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* ii. *c.* 8.

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound*.]

A horſe is ſaid to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the forefeet, occaſioned by the dryneſs and contraction or narrowneſs of the horn of the quarters, which ſtraitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horſe lame. A *hoof-bound* horſe has a narrow heel, the ſides of which come too near one another, inſomuch that the fleſh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOK. *n. ſ.* [hoce, Saxon; *hoeck*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold: as, a ſhepherd's *hook* and pot *hooks*.

This failing not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they aſſayed with great *hooks* and ſtrong ropes to have pulled it down. *Knolles.*

2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is pierced.

Like unto golden *hooks*,
That from the fooliſh fiſh their baits do hide. *Spenſer.*
My bended *hook* ſhall pierce
Their ſlimy jaws. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*
Though divine Plato thus of pleaſures thought,
They us with *hooks* and baits, like fiſhes, caught. *Denham.*

3. A ſnare; a trap.

A ſhop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, beſides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairneſs, which ſtrikes the eye. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. A ſickle to reap corn.

Peaſe are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long ſtick. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. An iron to ſeize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,
With *hooks* and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the veſſel boil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

6. Any inſtrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like ſlaſhing Bentley with his deſperate *hook*. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for in diſorder.

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite *off* o' *the hooks*. *Cleaveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expenſive, eaſily put *off the hooks*, and monſtrous hard to be pleaſed again. *L'Eſtrange.*

While Sheridan is *off the hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. HOOK. [In huſbandry.] A field ſown two years running. *Ainſworth.*

9. HOOK *or Crook*. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique.

Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was ſerved up for the firſt diſh: upon our ſitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To entrap; to enſnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But ſhe
I can *hook* to me. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. To faſten as with an hook.

5. To be drawn by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unleſs *hooked* in by tedious conſequences. *Norris.*

HO'OKED. *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curvated.

Gryps ſignifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet grypus, for an *hooked* or aquiline noſe. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'ſt, with unjuſt decree,
To ſeize the prize which I ſo dearly bought:
Mean match to thine; for ſtill above the reſt,
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands uſurp the beſt. *Dryden.*

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backſides of leaves. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

HO'OKEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED. *adj.* [*hook* and *noſe*.] Having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle.

I may juſtly ſay with the *hook-noſed* fellow of Rome there, Cæſar, I came, ſaw, and overcame. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

HOOP. *n. ſ.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, particularly caſks or barrels.

Thou ſhalt prove a ſhelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united veſſel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us ſtaunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world I would purſue it. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shakeſpeare.*

To view ſo lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could my ſpleen contain! *Dryden.*

And learned Athens to our art muſt ſtoop,
Could ſhe behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

A petticoat without a *hoop*. *Swift.*

At coming in you ſaw her ſtoop;
The entry bruſh'd againſt her *hoop*. *Swift.*

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty ſhoes, and to keep fellows at diſtance. *Clariſſa.*

3. Any thing circular.

I have ſeen at Rome an antique ſtatue of Time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or encloſe with hoops.

The three *hoop'd* pot ſhall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink ſmall beer. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

The caſk for his majeſty's ſhipping were *hooped* as a wine-caſk, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. To encircle; to claſp; to ſurround.

If ever henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will deviſe a death. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

That ſhelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occaſion his miſtake. *Grew's Muſ.*

To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *wopgan* or *wopyan*, Gothick; or *houpper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper, if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop*, if we derive it from the French.] To ſhout; to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

To HOOP. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a ſhout.

Daſtard nobles
Suffer'd me, by th' voice of ſlaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a ſhout.

HO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *hoop*, to incloſe with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *n. ſ.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to ſhout.] A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe; the chine cough.

To HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welſh; *huer*, French.]

1. To ſhout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to paſs thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arranteſt coward. *Sidney.*

Matrons and girls ſhall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and wonders
At our queint ſports. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noiſe and ſhouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beaſts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your cluſters,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*!
That were I ſet up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the leaſt bird, from muting on my head. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Patridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impoſtor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

HOOT. *n. ſ.* [*huée*, French, from the verb.] Clamour; ſhout; noiſe.

Its aſſertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon; *hoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To jump; to ſkip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a ſilk thread plucks it back again. *Shakeſp.*

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you ſhall *hop* without my cuſtom, Sir. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

The painted birds, companions of the Spring,
Hopping from ſpray to ſpray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their firſt young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hopp'd* about, and ſhort excurſions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourſelves by trial ordeal, and *hop* over heated ploughſhares blindfold? *Collier on Duelling.*

I am highly delighted to ſee the jay or the thruſh *hopping* about my walks. *Spectator.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble or ſtrong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping ſmith obſerv'd the ſadden'd feaſt,
And *hopping* here and there, himſelf a jeſt,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Softly feel
Her feeble pulſe, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Fairy Queen.*

HOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above an hundred yards at a *hop*, ſtep, and jump. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. A place where meaner people dance. *Ainſworth.*

HOP. *n. ſ.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Latin.] A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the ſtalks climb and twiſt about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower conſiſts of a calyx divided into five parts, which ſurrounds the ſtamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into ſquamoſe heads, which grow in bunches: from each of the leafy ſcales is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a ſingle roundiſh ſeed. *Millar.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping go ſave. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and conſequently for the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Beer hath malt firſt infuſed in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Next to thiſtles are *hop* ſtrings, cut after the flowers are gathered. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwiſe it will be troubleſome to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer.*

When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put diſſolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer.*

In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty ſhillings an acre. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Hop poles, the largeſt ſort, ſhould be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compaſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate with hops.

Brew in March or October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To increaſe the milk, diminiſhed by fleſh-meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HOPE. *n. ſ.* [hopa, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]

1. Expectation of ſome good; an expectation indulged with pleaſure.

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will ſprout again. *Job*, xiv. 7.

Hope is that pleaſure in the mind which every one finds in himſelf, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*

When in heav'n ſhe ſhall his eſſence ſee,
This is her ſov'reign good and perfect bliſs;
Her longing, wiſhings, *hopes*, all finiſh'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions reſt in this. *Davies.*

Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our abſent preſence, and our future now. *Craſhaw.*

Faith is oppoſed to infidelity, and *hope* to deſpair. *Taylor.*

He ſought them both, but wiſh'd his hap might find
Eve ſeparate: he wiſh'd, but not with *hope*
Of what ſo ſeldom chanc'd: when to his wiſh,
Beyond his *hope*, Eve ſeparate he ſpies. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long proceſſion go,
In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden's Virg.*

Why not comfort myſelf with the *hope* of what may be, as torment myſelf with the fear on't? *L'Eſtrange.*

To encourage our *hopes* it gives us the higheſt aſſurance of moſt laſting happineſs, in caſe of obedience. *Tillotſon.*

The deceaſed really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for ſight, deſire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

Young men look rather to the paſt age than the preſent, and therefore the future may have ſome *hopes* of them. *Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raiſed up again by him. 2 *Mac.* vii. 14.

Bleſſed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xiv. 2.

I had *hope* of France,
Ev'n as I have of fertile England's ſoil. *Shak. Henry* VI.

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which ſomething deſired may be effected.

I might ſee from far ſome forty truncheoneers draw to her ſuccour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where ſhe was quarter'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth leſs than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an indigeſted deform'd lump. *Shak. Henry* VI.

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Moſt in his thought, and ever in his ſight. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *n. ſ.* Any ſloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainſworth.*

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of ſome good.

Hope for good ſucceſs, according to the efficacy of the cauſes and the inſtrument; and let the huſbandman *hope* for a good harveſt. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

My muſe, by ſtorms long toſt,
Is thrown upon your hoſpitable coaſt;
And finds more favour by her ill ſucceſs,
Than ſhe could *hope* for by her happineſs. *Dryden.*

Who knows what adverſe fortune may befall!
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryden.*

2. To place confidence in futurity.

He ſhall ſtrengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Pſalm* xxxi. 24.

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with deſire.

The ſun ſhines hot; and if we uſe delay,
Cold-biting Winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shakeſp.*

So ſtands the Thracian herdſman with his ſpear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryd. Fab.*

HO'PEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promiſing; likely to obtain ſucceſs; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify deſire, or anſwer expectation.

He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* ſervice periſh. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

You ſerve a great and gracious maſter, and there is a moſt *hopeful* young prince whom you muſt not deſert. *Bacon.*

What to the old can greater pleaſure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to ſee? *Denham.*

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* ſcholars by that time they are threeſcore. *Addiſ.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of ſucceſs. This ſenſe is now almoſt confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and ſtrongly conceited, whatſoever they took in hand. *Hooker, b.* v.

I was *hopeful* the ſucceſs of your firſt attempts would encourage you to make trial alſo of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendleſs orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still muſt the wrong'd Telemachus ſuſtain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HO'PEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]

1. In ſuch a manner as to raiſe hope; in a promiſing way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls ſons and heirs. *Wotton.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to proſecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or ſuppreſſion of the Iriſh. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without deſpair. This ſenſe is rare.

From your promiſing and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a conſiderable enlargement of the hiſtory of nature. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hopeful*.] Promiſe of good; likelihood to ſucceed.

Set down beforehand certain ſignatures of *hopefulneſs*, or characters, whereby may be timely deſcribed what the child will prove in probability. *Wotton.*

HO'PELESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]

1. Without hope; without pleaſing expectation.

Are they indifferent, being uſed as ſigns of immoderate and *hopeleſs* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker, b.* v.

Alas, I am a woman, friendleſs, *hopeleſs*! *Shakeſp.*

He watches with greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage, us aſunder;
Hopeleſs to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other ſpeedy aid might lend at need. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our ſtate,
And *hopeleſs* to prevail by open force,
Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Hopeleſs of ranſom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Giving no hope; promiſing nothing pleaſing.

The *hopeleſs* word of never to return,
Breathe I againſt thee upon pain of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *hope*.] One that has pleaſing expectations.

I except all *hopers*, who turn the ſcale, becauſe the ſtrong expectation of a good certain ſalary will outweigh the loſs by bad rents. *Swift on the Sacramental Teſt.*

HO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expectation of good.

One ſign of deſpair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrours and amazement of conſcience, but alſo boldly, *hopingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of ſin. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg. *Ainſworth.*

HO'PPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [ſo called becauſe it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the ſame reaſon, *tremie* or *tremue*.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The ſalt of the lake Aſphaltites ſhooteth into perfect cubes; ſometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Granivorous birds have the mechaniſm of a mill: their maw is the *hopper* which holds and ſoftens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Juſt at the *hopper* will I ſtand,
In my whole life I never ſaw griſt ground,
And mark the clack how juſtly it will ſound. *Betterton.*

2. A baſket

2. A baſket for carrying ſeed. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'ral. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.
Howe'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would ſtill a watch remain;
But if the *horal* orbit ceaſes,
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

Ho'rary. *adj.* [*horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.
I'll draw a figure that ſhall tell you
What you forgot perhaps befell you,
By way of *horary* inſpection,
Which ſome account our worſt erection. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

In his anſwer to an *horary* queſtion, as what hour of the night to ſet a fox-trap, he has largely diſcuſſed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of ſurpriſing all ſharpers. *Tatler*, Nº 56.

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a baſket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the deſtruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their deſolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than thoſe *horary* or ſoon decaying fruits of Summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Horde. *n. ſ.* A clan; a migratory crew of people.
Of loſt mankind, in poliſh'd ſlavery ſunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful ſweep,
And gave the vanquiſh'd world another form. *Thomſon.*

Hori'zon. *n. ſ.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is diſtinguiſhed into ſenſible and real: the ſenſible *horizon* is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemiſphere. It is falſely pronounced by Shakeſpeare *horizon.*
When the morning ſun ſhall raiſe his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakeſp.*

She began to caſt with herſelf from what coaſt this blazing ſtar ſhould firſt appear, and at what time it muſt be upon the *horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Far in the *horizon* to the North appear'd,
From ſkirt to ſkirt, a fiery region. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
In his Eaſt the glorious lamp was ſeen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round
Inveſted with bright rays. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.
The morning lark, the meſſenger of day,
Saluted in her ſong the morning gray;
And ſoon the ſun aroſe with beams ſo bright,
That all th' *horizon* laugh'd to ſee the joyous ſight. *Dryd.*

When the ſea is worked up in a tempeſt, ſo that the *horizon* on every ſide is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impoſſible to deſcribe the agreeable horrour that riſes from ſuch a proſpect. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Horizo'ntal. *adj.* [*horizontal*, French, from *horizon.*]

1. Near the horizon.
As when the ſun, new riſen,
Looks through the *horizontal* miſty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipſe, diſaſtrous twilight ſheds
On half the nations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obeliſk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by Auguſtus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height is neceſſary to place ſeveral ranks of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbuthnot.*

Ho'rizontally. *adv.* [from *horizontal.*] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not ſink into the bottom, ſo will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie ſuperficially, or almoſt *horizontally* unto it. *Vulg. Err.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with celerity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Horn. *n. ſ.* [*haurn*, Gothick; hoꞃn, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of ſome graminivorous quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons.

No beaſt that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon.*
Zetus riſes through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That toſſes back his *horns* in vain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

All that proceſs is no more ſurprizing than the eruption of *horns* in ſome brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn.
The ſquire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the caſtle-wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook as it would fall. *Fairy Q.*

There's a poſt come from my maſter, with his *horn* full of good news. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
The goddeſs to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal ſound. *Dryden.*
Fair Aſcanius, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryd.*

3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned by poets.
She bleſs'd the bed, ſuch fruitfulneſs convey'd,
That ere ten moons had ſharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*
The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*. *Thomſon.*

4. The feelers of a ſnail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repreſs one's ardour.
Love's feeling is more ſoft and ſenſible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled ſnails. *Shakeſp.*
Aufidius,
Hearing of our Marcius's baniſhment,
Thruſt forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inſhell'd when Marcius ſtood for Rome,
And durſt not once peep out. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.
If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakeſp.*
Merchants, vent'ring through the main,
Slight pirates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

7. **Horn** *mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himſelf: if he had, he would have been *horn mad.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Hornbe'ak. }
Hornfi'sh. } *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'rnbeam. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch, for *tree*, from the hardneſs of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree: the katkins are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree, and the outward ſhell of the fruit is winged. This tree was formerly much uſed in hedges for wilderneſſes and orangeries. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent uſe. *Millar.*

Ho'rnbook. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *book.*] The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled.

He teaches boys the *hornbook.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Nothing has been conſidered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer. *Locke.*
To maſter John the Engliſh maid
A *hornbook* gives of gingerbread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

Ho'rned. *adj.* [from *horn.*] Furniſhed with horns.
As when two rams, ſtirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts ſo fierce on either ſide
Do meet, that, with the terrour of the ſhock,
Aſtoniſhed both ſtand ſenſeleſs as a block. *Fairy Queen.*
O, that I were
Upon the hill of Baſan, to out-roar
The *horned* herd! *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*
Thither all the *horned* hoſt reſorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Denham.*
Thou king of *horned* floods, whoſe plenteous urn
Suffices fatneſs to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

Ho'rner. *n. ſ.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and ſells horns.

The ſkin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made uſe of by *horners*, whereupon they ſhave their horns. *Grew.*

Ho'rnet. *n. ſ.* [hyꞃneꞇꞇe, Saxon, from its horns.] A very large ſtrong ſtinging fly, which makes its neſt in hollow trees.
Silence, in times of ſuff'ring, is the beſt;
'Tis dangerous to diſturb a *hornet*'s neſt. *Dryden.*

Hornets do miſchief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortim.*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials for building their neſts, have found a proper matter to glue their combs. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Ho'rnfoot. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hoofed.
Mad frantick man,
That did not inly quake!
With *hornfoot* horſes, and braſs wheels,
Jove's ſtorms to emulate. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Ho'rnowl. *n. ſ.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'rnpipe. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn.
A luſty tabrere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid. *Spenſer.*
There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Raleigh.*
Let all the quickſilver i' the mine
Run t' the feet-veins, and refine
Your firkhum jerkhum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipes* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyſhire. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Florinda danced the Derbyſhire *hornpipe* in the preſence of ſeveral friends. *Tatler*, Nº 106.

Ho'rnstone. *n. ſ.* A kind of blue ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'rnwork. *n. ſ.* A kind of angular fortification.

Ho'rny. *adj.* [from *horn.*]

1. Made of horn.

2. Reſembling horn.
He thought he by the brook of Cherith ſtood,
And ſaw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the white of the eye, but riſeth up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure. *Ray.*
Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet. *Dryden.*

The pineal gland was encompaſſed with a kind of *horny* ſubſtance. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

As the ſerum of the blood is reſolvable by a ſmall heat, a greater heat coagulates it ſo as to turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Hard as horn; callous.
Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fiſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Horo'graphy. *n. ſ.* [*horographie*, Fr. ὥρα and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

Ho'rologe. } *n. ſ.* [*horologium*, Latin.] Any inſtrument
Ho'rology. } that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-glaſs.
'Tis evermore the prologue to his ſleep;
He'll watch the *horologe* a double ſet,
If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that meaſured the hours not only by drops of water in glaſſes, called clepſydra, but alſo by ſand in glaſſes, called clepſammia. *Brown.*

Horo'metry. *n. ſ.* [*horometrie*, French; ὥρα and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring hours.

It is no eaſy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity diſcovered not this artifice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ho'roscope. *n. ſ.* [*horoſcope*, French; ὡροσκόπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almoſt numberleſs conjunctions of ſtars, which occur in the progreſs of a man's life, ſhould not match and countervail that one *horoſcope* or conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoſcope* unto the ſeventh houſe, or oppoſite ſigns every ſeventh year, oppreſſeth living natures. *Brown.*
Him born beneath a boding *horoſcope*,
His ſire, the blear-ey'd Vulcan of a ſhop,
From Mars his forge ſent to Minerva's ſchool. *Dryden.*
The Greek names this the *horoſcope*;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Creech.*

They underſtood the planets and the zodiack by inſtinct, and fell to drawing ſchemes of their own *horoſcopes* in the ſame duſt they ſprung out of. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Ho'rrible. *adj.* [*horrible*, French; *horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; ſhocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with diſpleaſure: there be ſights that are *horrible*, becauſe they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Eternal happineſs and eternal miſery, meeting with a perſuaſion that the ſoul is immortal, are, of all others, the firſt the moſt deſireable, and the latter the moſt *horrible* to human apprehenſion. *South's Sermons.*

Ho'rribleness. *n. ſ.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulneſs; hideouſneſs; terribleneſs; fearfulneſs.

Ho'rribly. *adv.* [from *horrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; hideouſly.
What hideous noiſe was that!
Horribly loud. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of theſe ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

Ho'rrid. *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; ſhocking.
Oh!
Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may ſeem to thoſe
Which chance to find us. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Shocking; offenſive; unpleaſing: in womens cant.
Already I your tears ſurvey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they ſay. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.
Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beaſts were worn. *Dryden.*

Ho'rridness. *n. ſ.* [from *horrid.*] Hideouſneſs; enormity.

A bloody deſigner ſuborns his inſtrument to take away ſuch a man's life, and the confeſſor repreſents the *horridneſs* of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

Ho'rrifick. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Latin.] Cauſing horrour.
His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful ſhark. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Horri'sonous. *adj.* [*horriſonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

Ho'rrour. *n. ſ.* [*horror*, Latin; *horreur*, French.]

1. Terrour mixed with deteſtation; a paſſion compounded of fear and hate, both ſtrong.
Over them ſad *horrour*, with grim hue,
Did always ſoar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful meſſengers of heavy things. *Fairy Queen.*
I have ſupt full with *horrours*;
Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Doubtleſs all ſouls have a ſurviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling *horrour* in our ſouls we find. *Davies.*
Me damp *horrour* chill'd
At ſuch bold words, vouch'd with a deed ſo bold. *Milton.*
Deep *horrour* ſeizes ev'ry human breaſt;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confeſt. *Dryden.*

2. Gloom; drearineſs.
Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horrour* on the woods. *Pope.*

3. [In medicine.] Such a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking. *Quincy.*

All objects of the ſenſes, which are very offenſive, do cauſe the ſpirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in ſome degree deſtitute, and ſo there is induced in them a trepidation and *horrour.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Horse. *n. ſ.* [hoꞃꞅ, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, uſed in war, and draught and carriage.
Duncan's *horſes*, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls. *Shak. Macbeth.*
A *horſe*! a *horſe*! my kingdom for a *horſe*! *Shakeſp.*
I would ſell my *horſe*, and buy ten more
Better than he. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*
Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,
The ſofter ſeaſon ſuiting to the man;
Whilſt Winter's ſhivering goat afflicts the *horſe*
With froſt, and makes him an uneaſy courſe. *Creech.*

We call a little *horſe*, ſuch a one as comes not up to the ſize of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily to *horſes.* *Locke.*

I took *horſe* to the lake of Conſtance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. It is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular termination, for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry.
I did hear
The galloping of *horſe*: who was't came by? *Shakeſp.*

The armies were appointed, conſiſting of twenty-five thouſand *horſe* and foot, for the repulſing of the enemy at their landing. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

If they had known that all the king's *horſe* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their *horſe.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.
Th' Arcadian *horſe*
With ill ſucceſs engage the Latin force. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Something on which any thing is ſupported: as, a *horſe* to dry linnen on.

4. A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment. It is ſometimes called a timber-mare.

5. Joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe: as, a *horſeface*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To **Horse.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horſe.

He came out with all his clowns, *horſed* upon ſuch cartjades, and ſo furniſhed, as in good faith I thought with myſelf, if that were thrift, I wiſht none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, b.* ii.

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonſalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horſed* and armed: Diego de Mendoza aſked the great captain, Who's this? Who anſwered, It is St. Ermin, who never appears but after the ſtorm. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.
Stalls, bulks, windows
Are ſmother'd, leads fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horſe* more mares than your own, you muſt feed him well. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ho'rseback. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *back.*] The ſeat of the rider; the ſtate of being on a horſe.
I've ſeen the French,
And they can well on *horſeback.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
I ſaw them ſalute on *horſeback*,
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

He fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus, King of India; in which notwithſtanding he was on *horſeback.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
When manniſh Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Aſtride on *horſeback* hunts the Tuſcan boar. *Dryd. Juv.*

If your ramble was on *horſeback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

Horsebea'n. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *bean.*[A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes.

Only the ſmall *horſebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mortimer.*

Ho'rseblock. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *block.*] A block on which they climb to a horſe.

Horseboa't. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *boat.*] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

Horsebo'y. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *boy.*] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtableboy.

Some *horſeboys*, being awake, diſcovered them by the fire in their matches. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Ho'rsebreaker. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *break.*] One whoſe employment it is to tame horſes to the ſaddle.

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horſebreakers*, and tamers of wild beaſts. *Creech.*

Horseche'snut. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *cheſnut.*] A plant.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which conſiſt of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the ſame ſpike: the female flowers are ſucceeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly huſks. Their whole year's ſhoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increaſe in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and ſtrengthening the buds for the next year's ſhoots. *Millar.*

I may bring in the *horſecheſnut*, which grows into a goodly ſtandard. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ho'rsecourser. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *courſer.* Junius derives it from *horſe* and *coſe*, an old Scotch word, which ſignifies to change; and it ſhould therefore, he thinks, be writ *horſecoſer.* The word now uſed in Scotland is *horſecouper*, to denote a jockey, ſeller, or rather changer of horſes. It may well be derived from *courſe*, as he that ſells horſes may be ſuppoſed to *courſe* or exerciſe them.]

1. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race.

2. A dealer in horſes.

A ſervant to a *horſecourſer* was thrown off his horſe. *Wiſeman.*

A Florentine bought a horſe for ſo many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horſecourſer* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'RSECRAB. *n.ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HORSECU'CUMBER. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *cucumber.*] A plant.

The *horſecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the beſt for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEDUNG. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *dung.*] The excrements of horſes.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered cloſe, let it rot in hot *horſedung.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

HORSEE'MMET. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *emmet.*] Ant of a larke kind.

HO'RSEFLESH. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *fleſh.*] The fleſh of horſes.

The Chineſe eat *horſefleſh* at this day, and ſome gluttons have colts fleſh baked. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horſefleſh* that he had in his eye; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'RSEFLY. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *fly.*] A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

HO'RSEFOOT. *n.ſ.* An herb. The ſame with coltsfoot. *Ainſ.*

HO'RSEHAIR. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *hair.*] The hair of horſes.

His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd
With waving *horſehair.* *Dryden's Æn.*

HO'RSEHEEL. *n.ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSELAUGH. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horſelaugh*, if you pleaſe, at honeſty;
A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*

HO'RSELEECH. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *leech.*]

1. A great leech that bites horſes.

The *horſeleech* hath two daughters, crying, Give, give. *Prov.* xxx. 15.

Let us to France; like *horſeleeches*, my boys,
The very blood to ſuck. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

2. A farrier. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSELITTER. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, in which the perſon carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the ſea, was now caſt on the ground, and carried in an *horſelitter.* *2 Mac.* ix. 8.

HO'RSEMAN. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *man.*]

1. One ſkilled in riding.

A ſkilful *horſeman*, and a huntſman bred. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. One that ſerves in wars on horſeback.

Encounters between *horſemen* on the one ſide, and foot on the other, are ſeldom with extremity of danger; becauſe as *horſemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, ſo men on foot cannot poſſibly chaſe *horſemen.* *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horſeman* received yearly *tria millia æris*, and a foot-ſoldier one mille; that is, more than ſix-pence a day to a *horſeman*, and two-pence a day to a foot-ſoldier. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A rider; a man on horſeback.

With deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone fir'd,
The wild Barbarian in the ſtorm expir'd;
Wrapt in devouring flames the *horſeman* rag'd,
And ſpurr'd the ſteed in equal flames engag'd. *Addiſon.*

A *horſeman*'s coat ſhall hide
Thy taper ſhape, and comelineſs of ſide. *Prior.*

HO'RSEMANSHIP. *n.ſ.* [from *horſeman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horſe.

He vaulted with ſuch eaſe into his ſeat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegaſus,
And witch the world with noble *horſemanſhip.* *Shakeſp.*

They pleaſe themſelves in terms of hunting or *horſemanſhip.* *Wotton.*

His majeſty, to ſhew his *horſemanſhip*, ſlaughtered two or three of his ſubjects. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Peers grew proud, in *horſemanſhip* t' excel;
Newmarket's glory roſe, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*

HO'RSEMARTEN. *n.ſ.* A kind of large bee. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMATCH. *n.ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMEAT. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *meat.*] Provender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten ſooner, yet the dry ones that are uſed for *horſemeat* are ripe laſt. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEMINT. *n.ſ.* A large coarſe mint.

HO'RSEMUSCLE. *n.ſ.* A large muſcle.

The great *horſemuſcle*, with the fine ſhell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and ſhut as the oyſters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HO'RSEPLAY. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *play.*] Coarſe, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horſeplay* in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEPOND. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *pond.*] A pond for horſes.

HORSERA'CE. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *race.*] A match of horſes in running.

In *horſeraces* men are curious to foreſee that there be not the leaſt weight upon the one horſe more than upon the other. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneſhip, entertained the people with a *horſerace.* *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

HO'RSERADISH. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *radiſh.*] A root acrid and biting: a ſpecies of ſcurvygraſs.

Horſeradiſh is increaſed by ſprouts ſpreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*

Stomachicks are the creſſe acrids, as *horſeradiſh* and ſcurvygraſs, infuſed in wine. *Floyer on the Humours.*

HO'RSESHOE. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe.*]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that ſurge, like a *horſeſhoe.* *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HORSESTEA'LER. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſteal.*] A thief who takes away horſes.

He is not a pickpurſe, nor a *horſeſtealer*; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

HO'RSETAIL. *n.ſ.* A plant.

HO'RSETONGUE. *n.ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEWAY. *n.ſ.* [*horſe* and *way.*] A broad way by which horſes may travel.

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—Both ſtile and gate, *horſeway* and footpath. *Shakeſp.*

HORTA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HO'RTATIVE. *n.ſ.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon, Eſſay* 8.

HO'RTATORY. *adj.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; adviſing to any thing: uſed of precepts, not of perſons; a *hortatory* ſpeech, not a *hortatory* ſpeaker.

HORTICU'LTURE. *n.ſ.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Lat.] Belonging to a garden.

This ſeventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

HO'SANNA. *n.ſ.* [ὡσαννα.] An exclamation of praiſe to God.

Through the vaſt of heav'n
It ſounded, and the faithful armies rung
Hoſanna to the Higheſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

The publick entrance which Chriſt made into Jeruſalem was celebrated with the *hoſanna's* and acclamations of the people. *Fides's Sermons.*

HOSE. *n.ſ.* plur. *hoſen.* [hoꞅa, Saxon; *hoſan*, Welſh; *oſſan*, Erſe, *oſſanen*, plur. *chauſſe*, French.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hoſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Here's an Engliſh taylor come hither for ſtealing out of a French *hoſe.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Theſe men were bound in their coats, *hoſen*, hats, and other garments, and caſt into the midſt of the burning fiery furnace. *Dan.* iii. 21.

He croſs examin'd both our *hoſe*,
And plunder'd all we had to loſe. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 3.

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not ſee to garter his *hoſe*;
And you, being in love, cannot ſee to put on
Your *hoſe.* *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or *hoſen* darn,
And knit thee gloves? *Gay's Paſtorals.*

HO'SIER. *n.ſ.* [from *hoſe.*] One who ſells ſtockings.

You are as arrant a cockney as any *hoſier* in Cheapſide. *Swift to Gay.*

HO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*hoſpitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind to ſtrangers.

I'm your hoſt:
With robbers hands my *hoſpitable* favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Receive the ſhip-wreck'd on your friendly ſhore;
With *hoſpitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden's Æn.*

HO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *hoſpitable.*] With kindneſs to ſtrangers.

Ye thus *hoſpitably* live,
And ſtrangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as piouſly and *hoſpitably* as the other. *Swift.*

HO'SPITAL. *n.ſ.* [*hoſpital*, French; *hoſpitalis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor.

They who were ſo careful to beſtow them in a college when they were young, would be ſo good as to provide for them in ſome *hoſpital* when they are old. *Wotton.*

I am about to build an *hoſpital*, which I will endow handſomely for twelve old huſbandmen. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment.

They ſpy'd a goodly caſtle, plac'd
Foreby a river in a pleaſant dale,
Which chuſing for that evening's *hoſpital*,
They thither march'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

HOSPITA'LITY. *n.ſ.* [*hoſpitalité*, French.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all acceſs of ſtrangers into their coaſts, are, in that reſpect, deſervedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hoſpitality* which, for common humanity ſake, all the nations on earth ſhould embrace. *Hooker, b.* i.

My maſter is of a churliſh diſpoſition,
And little recks to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of *hoſpitality.* *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

How has this ſpirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hoſpitality?* *Swift.*

HO'SPITALLER. *n.ſ.* [*hoſpitallier*, French; *hoſpitalarius*, low Latin, from *hoſpital.*] One reſiding in an hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger.

The firſt they reckon ſuch as were granted to the *hoſpitallers* in *titulum beneficii.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **HO'SPITATE.** *v.a.* [*hoſpitor*, Latin.] To reſide under the roof of another.

That always chuſes an empty ſhell, and this *hoſpitates* with the living animal in the ſame ſhell. *Grew's Muſæum.*

HOST. *n.ſ.* [*hoſte*, French; *hoſpes, hoſpitis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either gueſts or *hoſts* with long ſpeeches, 'till the mouth of hunger be ſtopped. *Sidney.*

Here, father, take the ſhadow of this tree,
For your good *hoſt.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's like a faſhionable *hoſt*,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand;
But with his arms out-ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps in the comer. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The frighted friend aroſe by break of day,
And found the ſtall where late his fellow lay;
Then of his impious *hoſt* enquiring more,
Was anſwer'd that his gueſt was gone before. *Dryden.*

3. [From *hoſtis*, Latin.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war.

Let ev'ry ſoldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby ſhall we ſhadow
The numbers of our *hoſt.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his *hoſt*,
And craze your chariot-wheels. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i.

After theſe came arm'd, with ſpear and ſhield,
An *hoſt* ſo great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious meſſage
An *hoſt* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themſelves, when they be felt. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*

5. [*Hoſtia*, Latin; *hoſtie*, French.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church; the conſecrated wafer.

To **HOST.** *v.n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we *hoſt*;
And ſtay there, Dromio, 'till I come to thee. *Shakeſp.*

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it ſeem'd
At firſt, that angel ſhould with angel war,
And in fierce *hoſtings* meet. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

From his loins
New authors of diſſenſion ſpring; from him
Two branches, that in *hoſting* long contend
For ſov'reign ſway. *Phillips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muſter.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hoſtings.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

HO'STAGE. *n.ſ.* [*oſtage*, French.] One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions.

Your *hoſtages* I have, ſo have you mine;
And we ſhall talk before we fight. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Do this meſſage honourably;
And if he ſtand on *hoſtage* for his ſafety,
Bid him demand what pledge will pleaſe him beſt. *Shak.*

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hoſtages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterpriſes, either of virtue or miſchief. *Bacon, Eſſay* 8.

They who marry give *hoſtages* to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or diſturb the peace of it. *Atterbury.*

The Romans having ſeized a great number of *hoſtages*, acquainted them with their reſolution. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HO'STEL. }
HO'STELRY. } *n.ſ.* [*hoſtel, hoſtelerie*, French.] An inn. *Ainſworth.*

HO'STESS. *n.ſ.* [*hoſteſſe*, French, from *hoſt.*] A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hoſteſs*,
We are your gueſt to-night. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ye were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the *hoſteſs* of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be as kind an *hoſteſs* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another huſband. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

HO'STESS-SHIP. *n.ſ.* [from *hoſteſs.*] The character of an hoſteſs.

It is my father's will I ſhould take on me
The *hoſteſs-ſhip* o' th' day: you're welcome, Sirs. *Shakeſp.*

HO'STILE. *adj.* [*hoſtilis*, Latin.] Adverſe; oppoſite; ſuitable to an enemy.

He has now at laſt
Giv'n *hoſtile* ſtrokes, and that not in the preſence
Of dreaded juſtice, but on the miniſters
That do diſtribute it. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to *hoſtile* force, ſhall urge thy fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

HO'STILITY. *n.ſ.* [*hoſtilité*, Fr. from *hoſtile.*] The practices of an open enemy; open war; oppoſition in war.

Neither by treaſon nor *hoſtility*
To ſeek to put me down, and reign thyſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Hoſtility being thus ſuſpended with France, preparation was made for war againſt Scotland. *Hayward.*

What peace can we return,
But, to our pow'r, *hoſtility* and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

In this bloody diſpute we have ſhewed ourſelves fair, nay, generous adverſaries; and have carried on ever our *hoſtilities* with humanity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

HO'STLER. *n.ſ.* [*hoſteller*, from *hoſtel.*] One who has the care of horſes at an inn.

The cauſe why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horſeback, and *hoſtlers* to tend their horſes by the way. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

HO'STRY. *n.ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſtelry.*] A place where the horſes of gueſts are kept.

Swift rivers are with ſudden ice conſtrain'd,
And ſtudded wheels are on its back ſuſtain'd;
An *hoſtry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ſhips of burden on its boſom bore. *Dryden's Georg.*

HOT. *adj.* [hat, Saxon; *hat*, Scottiſh.]

1. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
——Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
—No, though thou call'ſt thyſelf a *hotter* name
Than any is in hell. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, ſuch as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in thoſe parts, noon is nothing ſo *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And ſoft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Black ſubſtances do ſooneſt of all others become *hot* in the ſun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from eaſy commotion of ſo very ſmall corpuſcles. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Luſtful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregiſter'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Now the *hot* blooded gods aſſiſt me! Remember, Jove, thou was't a bull for thy Europa. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Strongly affected by ſenſible qualities: in alluſion to dogs hunting.

Nor law, nor checks of conſcience, will he hear,
When in *hot* ſcent of gain and full career. *Dryden.*

4. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthagena, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, and had put themſelves in their full ſtrength, was one of the *hotteſt* ſervices, and moſt dangerous aſſaults, that hath been known. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

He reſolved to ſtorm; but his ſoldiers declined that *hot* ſervice, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To court the cry directs us, when we found
Th' aſſault ſo *hot*, as if 'twere only there. *Denham.*

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, Lord Mortimer, you are as ſlow,
As *hot* Lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Nature to youth *hot* raſhneſs doth diſpenſe,
But with cold prudence age doth recompenſe. *Denham.*

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas, patient, conſiderate, and careful of his people. *Dryd. Fables, Pref.*

6. Eager; keen in deſire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the neceſſary affairs of life, or *hot* in the purſuit of pleaſures, ſhould not ſeriouſly examine their tenets. *Locke.*

Quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have ſo *hot* a mind t'her. *Hudibras.*

7. Piquant; acrid.

HO'TBED. *n.ſ.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horſe-dung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and ſupported round about with planks, and upon the top was caſt ſifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon.*

Preſerve the *hotbed* as much as poſſible from rain. *Evelyn.*

HOTBRA'INED. *adj.* [*hot* and *brain.*] Violent; vehement; furious.

You ſhall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

HOTCO'CKLES. *n.ſ.* [*hautes coquilles*, French.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by ſtriking. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick roſe, and read ſoft miſchief in her eye. *Gay's Paſt.*

HOTHEA'DED. *adj.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; paſſionate.

One would not make the ſame perſon zealous for a ſtanding army and publick liberty; nor a *hotheaded*, crackbrained coxcomb, forward for a ſcheme of moderation. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE. *n.ſ.* [*hot* and *houſe.*]

1. A bagnio; a place to ſweat and cup in.

Now ſhe profeſſes a *hothouſe*, which, I think, is a very ill houſe too. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

2. A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hothouſe*: ſo it may,
And ſtill be a whorehouſe: th' are ſynonyma. *Ben. Johnſon.*

HO'TLY. *adv.* [from *hot.*]

1. With heat; not coldly.

2. Violently; vehemently.

The ſtag was in the end ſo *hotly* purſued, that he was driven to make courage of deſpair. *Sidney.*

I do conteſt
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to ſkirmiſh in divers places with the Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Though this controverſy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal diſpute. *Boyle.*

3. Luſtfully.

Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, becauſe on ſalt they feed. *Dryden.*

HOTMOU'THED. *adj.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headſtrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beaſt that bears againſt the curb,
Hard to broken. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

HO'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TCHPOTCH. *n. ſ.* [*haché en poche*, French; or *hachee en pot*, French, as Camden has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally uſed.] A mingled haſh; a mixture.

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the ſame rather to a Babelliſh confuſion than any one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*

A mixture of many diſagreeing colours is ever unpleaſant to the eye, and a mixture or *hotchpotch* of many taſtes is unpleaſant to the taſte. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcaſs would remain;
But a maſh'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the ſlain. *Dryden.*

HO'TSPUR. *n. ſ.* [*hot* and *ſpur.*]

1. A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate, and heady.

My nephew's treſpaſs may be well forgot:
It hath the excuſe of youth and heat of blood,
A harebrain'd *hotſpur*, govern'd by a ſpleen. *Shakeſp.*

Wars are begun by hairbrain'd diſſolute captains, paraſitical fawners, unquiet *hotſpurs*, and reſtleſs innovators. *Burt.*

2. A kind of pea of ſpeedy growth.

Of ſuch peas as are planted or ſown in gardens, the *hotſpur* is the ſpeedieſt of any in growth. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

HO'TSPURRED. *adj.* [from *hotſpur.*] Vehement; raſh; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotſpurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a ſenſeleſs judgment. *Peacham.*

HOVE. The preterite of *heave.*

HO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of hoƿe, houſe, Saxon.]

1. A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead.

So likewiſe a *hovel* will ſerve for a roome,
To ſtacke on the peaſe, when harveſt ſhall come. *Tuſſer.*

If you make a large *hovel*, thatched, over ſome quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed ſaltpetre. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd. *Dryden.*

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in ſuch ſorry *hovels* and ſheds as they build to inhabit in during the Summer. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **HO'VEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhelter in an hovel.

And was't thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with ſwine and rogues forlorn,
In ſhort and muſty ſtraw? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

HO'VEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *heave.*] Raiſed; ſwelled; tumefied.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheeſe be ſo *hoven*, make Ciſſe to ſeek creeks. *Tuſſer.*

To **HO'VER.** *v. n.* [*hovio*, to hang over, Welſh.]

1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovers* in the ſky,
And pours down miſchief. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle ſouls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shak. Rich.* III.

A *hovering* miſt came ſwimming o'er his ſight,
And ſeal'd his eyes in everlaſting night. *Dryden's Æn.*

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and ſettling upon it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her priſon's mould'ring walls;
Hovers awhile upon the ſad remains,
Which now the pile, or ſepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native ſkies. *Prior.*

Some leſs refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the ſhooting ſtars by night. *Pope.*

2. To ſtand in ſuſpenſe or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. To wander about one place.

We ſee ſo warlike a prince at the head of ſo great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addiſon.*

The truth and certainty is ſeen, and the mind fully poſſeſſes itſelf of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke.*

HOUGH. *n. ſ.* [hoȝ, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh.

Blood ſhall be from the ſword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's *hough*. 2 *Eſdr.* xiii. 36.

2. [*Hue*, French.] An adz; an hoe. See **HOE.**

Did they really believe that a man, by *houghs* and an ax, could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillingfleet.*

To **HOUGH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamſtring; to diſable by cutting the ſinews of the ham.

Thou ſhalt *hough* their horſes. *Joſh.* ii. 6.

2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *To* **HAWK.**

Neither could we *hough* or ſpit from us; much leſs could we ſneeze or cough. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* i.

HO'ULET. *n. ſ.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern counties ſtill retain it.

HOULT. *n. ſ.* [holꞇ, Saxon.[A ſmall wood. Obſolete.

Or as the wind, in *hoults* and ſhady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Fairfax.*

HOUND. *n. ſ.* [hunꝺ, Saxon; *hund* Scottiſh.] A dog uſed in the chaſe.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Jaſon threw, but fail'd to wound
The boar, and ſlew an undeſerving *hound*,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryden.*

The kind ſpaniel and the faithful *hound*,
Likeſt that fox in ſhape and ſpecies found,
Purſues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*

To **HOUND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on the chaſe.

God is ſaid to harden the heart permiſſively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets looſe a greyhound out of the ſlip, is ſaid to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to purſue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers, they ſhould have worried them. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'UNDFISH. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HOUNDSTO'NGUE. *n. ſ.* [*cynogloſſum*, Latin.] A plant.

The cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, deeply cut into five parts: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is funnel-ſhaped, and cut into five ſegments: the pointal, which ariſes from the bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit compoſed of four rough, each for the moſt part burry cells, and containing a flat ſeed affixed to a pyramidal and quadrilateral placenta. The proper ſeaſon to take the roots up is ſoon after the leaves decay. *Millar.*

HO'UNDTREE. *n. ſ.* A kind of tree. *Ainſworth.*

HOUP. *n. ſ.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet. *Ainſworth.*

HOUR. *n. ſ.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the ſpace of ſixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,
How many *hours* bring about the day,
How many days will finiſh up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A particular time.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That ſunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death. *Shakeſp.*

When we can intreat an *hour* to ſerve,
We'll ſpend it in ſome words upon that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The conſcious wretch muſt all his arts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The *hour* runs through the rougheſt day. *Shakeſp.*

Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good *hours*. *Tatler*, Nº 88.

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

HO'URGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*hour* and *glaſs.*]

1. A glaſs filled with ſand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hourglaſs* than by the day's clearneſs. *Sidney.*

If a man be in ſickneſs, the time will ſeem longer without a clock or *hourglaſs* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*

O, recollect your thoughts!
Shake not his *hourglaſs*, when his haſty ſand
Is ebbing to the laſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. Space of time. A manner of ſpeaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglaſs* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*

HO'URLY. *adj.* [from *hour.*] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Obſerves the waining moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wiſhes for a new. *Dryden.*

We muſt live in *hourly* expectation of having thoſe troops recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*

HO'URLY. *adv.* [from *hour.*] Every hour; frequently.

She deſerves a lord,
That twenty ſuch rude boys might tend upon,
And *hourly* call her miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our eſtate may not endure
Hazard ſo near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

They with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me, as thou ſaw'ſt; *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with ſorrow infinite
To me! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Great was their ſtrife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
'Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*

HO'URPLATE. *n. ſ.* [*hour* and *plate.*] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inſcribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a diſtance ſee what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteneſs. *Locke.*

HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [huꞅ, Saxon; *huys*, Dutch; *huſe*, Scottiſh.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

Sparrows muſt not build in his *houſe* eaves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Houſes are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let uſe be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon, Eſſay* 46.

In a *houſe* the doors are moveable, and the rooms ſquare; yet the *houſe* is neither moveable nor ſquare. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with ſmoke, the doves with noiſome ſtench,
Are from their hives and *houſes* driven away. *Shakeſp.*

3. Place in which religious or ſtudious perſons live in common; monaſtery; college.

Theodoſius arrived at a religious *houſe* in the city, where now Conſtantia reſided. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miſerable *houſe*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, aſtrologically conſidered.

Pure ſpiritual ſubſtances we cannot converſe with, therefore have need of means of communication, which ſome make to be the celeſtial *houſes*: thoſe who are for the celeſtial *houſes* worſhip the planets, as the habitations of intellectual ſubſtances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of anceſtors, deſcendants, and kindred; race.

The red roſe and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our ſtriving *houſes*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

An ignominious ranſom and free pardon
Are of two *houſes*; lawful mercy ſure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shakeſpeare.*

By delaying my laſt fine, upon your grace's acceſſion to the patrimonies of your *houſe*, I may ſeem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

A poet is not born in ev'ry race;
Two of a *houſe* few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively conſidered.

Nor were the crimes objected againſt him ſo clear, as to give convincing ſatisfaction to the major part of both *houſes*, eſpecially that of the lords. *King Charles.*

To **HOUSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to reſidence.

Palladius wiſhed him to *houſe* all the Helots, and make themſelves maſters of the gates. *Sidney.*

Upon the North-ſea a valley *houſeth* a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Slander lives upon ſucceſſion,
For ever *houſed* where it gets poſſeſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mere cottagers are but *houſed* beggars. *Bacon.*

Oh, can your counſel his deſpair defer,
Who now is *houſed* in his ſepulchre? *Sandys.*

We find them *houſing* themſelves under ground in dens. *South's Sermons.*

In expectation of ſuch times as theſe,
A chapel *hous'd* 'em, truly call'd of eaſe. *Dryden.*

2. To ſhelter; to keep under a roof.

As we *houſe* hot country plants to ſave them, ſo we may *houſe* our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Houſe your choiceſt carnations, or rather ſet them under a pent-houſe, to preſerve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange-trees, 'tis *hous'd* from ſnow. *Dryden.*

To **HOUSE.** *v. n.*

1. To take ſhelter; to keep abode; to reſide.

Ne ſuffer it to *houſe* there half a day. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Graze where you will, you ſhall not *houſe* with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Summers three times eight, ſave one,
She had told; alas, too ſoon,
After ſo ſhort time of breath,
To *houſe* with darkneſs and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an aſtrological ſtation in the heavens.

In fear of this, obſerve the ſtarry ſigns
Where Saturn *houſes*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*

I *houſing* in the lion's hateful ſign,
Bought ſenates and deſerting troops are mine. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *break.*] Burglar; one who makes his way into houſes to ſteal.

All *houſebreakers* and ſharpers had Thief written in their foreheads. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOUSEBREA'KING. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *break.*] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *houſebreaking*; he will ſend the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*

HO'USEDOG. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *dog.*] A maſtiff kept to guard the houſe.

A very good *houſedog*, but a dangerous cur to ſtrangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Eſtrange.*

You ſee the goodneſs of the maſter even in the old *houſedog*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

HO'USEHOLD. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *hold.*]

1. A family living together.

Two *houſholds*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our ſcene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakeſp.*

A little kingdom is a great *houſhold*, and a great *houſhold* a little kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Of God obſerv'd
The one juſt man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'ſt,
To ſave himſelf and *houſhold* from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He has always taken to himſelf, amongſt the ſons of men, a peculiar *houſhold* of his love, which at all times he has cheriſhed as a father, and governed as a maſter: this is the proper *houſhold* of faith; in the firſt ages of the world, it was ſometimes literally no more than a ſingle *houſhold*, or ſome new families. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Great crimes muſt be with greater crimes repaid,
And ſecond funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *houſhold* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curſe o'ertake us all. *Dryden's Fables.*

Learning's little *houſhold* did embark,
With her world's fruitful ſyſtem in her ſacred ark. *Swift.*

In his own church he keeps a ſeat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *houſhold* twice a day to prayers. *Swift.*

2. Family life; domeſtick management.

An inventory, thus importing
The ſeveral parcels of his plate, his treaſure,
Rich ſtuffs, and ornaments of *houſhold*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is uſed in the manner of an adjective, to ſignify domeſtick; belonging to the family.

Cornelius called two of his *houſhold* ſervants. *Acts*, x. 7.

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to ſtudy *houſhold* good;
And good works in her huſband to promote. *Par. Loſt.*

It would be endleſs to enumerate the oaths and blaſphemies among the men, among the women the neglect of *houſhold* affairs. *Swift.*

HO'USEHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *houſehold.*] Maſter of a family.

A certain *houſeholder* planted a vineyard. *Matt.* xxi. 33.

HOU'SEHOLDSTUFF. *n. ſ.* [*houſehold* and *ſtuff.*] Furniture of an houſe; utenſils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he ſtill flieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke is his bed, yea and his *houſeholdſtuff*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

A great part of the building was conſumed, with much coſtly *houſeholdſtuff*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The poor woman had her jeſt for her *houſeholdſtuff*, and paid her phyſician with a conceit for his money. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOU'SEKEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *keep.*]

1. Houſeholder; maſter of a family.

To be ſaid an honeſt man and a good *houſekeeper*, goes as fairly as to ſay, a graceful man and a great ſcholar. *Shakeſp.*

If I may credit *houſekeepers* and ſubſtantial tradeſmen, all ſorts of proviſions and commodities are riſen exceſſively. *Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty.

The people are apter to applaud *houſekeepers* than houſe-raiſers. *Wotton.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifeſt *houſekeepers*. What are you ſewing here? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. A woman-ſervant that has care of a family, and ſuperintends the other maid-ſervants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *houſekeeper*, and get her
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*

5. A houſedog.

Diſtinguiſh the *houſekeeper*, the hunter. *Shak. Macbeth.*

HOU'SEKEEPING. *adj.* [*houſe* and *keep.*] Domeſtick; uſeful to a family.

His houſe, for pleaſant proſpect, large ſcope, and other *houſekeeping* commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carew.*

HO'USEKEEPING. *n. ſ.* Hoſpitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath ſworn out *houſekeeping*. *Shakeſp.*

His table was one of the laſt that gave us an example of the old *houſekeeping* of an Engliſh nobleman: an abundance reigned, which ſhewed the maſter's hoſpitality. *Prior.*

HO'USEL. *n. ſ.* [huꞅl, Saxon, from *hunſel*, Gothick, a ſacrifice, or *hoſtia*, dimin. *hoſtiola*, Latin.] The holy euchariſt.

To **HO'USEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the euchariſt. Both the noun and verb are obſolete.

HO'USELEEK. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *leek.*] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a roſe; out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit, compoſed, as it were, of many ſeed-veſſels reſembling huſks, which are collected into a ſort of head, and full of ſmall ſeeds. The ſpecies are ſix. *Millar.*

The acerbs ſupply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the ſorrels, and *houſeleek*. *Floyer.*

HO'USELESS. *adj.* [from *houſe.*] Without abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How ſhall your *houſeleſs* heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedneſs, defend you? *Shak.*

This hungry, *houſeleſs*, ſuffering, dying Jeſus, fed many thouſands with five loaves and two fiſhes. *Weſt.*

HO'USEMAID. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *maid.*] A maid employed to keep the houſe clean.

The *houſemaid* may put out the candle againſt the looking-glaſs. *Swift.*

HO'USEROOM. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *room.*] Place in a houſe.

Houſeroom, that coſts him nothing, he beſtows;
Yet ſtill we ſcribble on, though ſtill we loſe. *Dryd. Juv.*

HO'USESNAIL. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſnail.

HO'USEWARMING. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *warm.*] A feaſt or merry-making upon going into a new houſe.

Ho'using. *n.ſ.* [from *houſe.*]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is ſupplied with people to increaſe its inhabitants, according to the increaſe of *houſing*. *Graunt.*

2. [From *houſeaux*, *heuſes*, or *houſes*, French.] Cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental.

Ho'usling. *adj.* [from *houſe.*] Provided for entertainment at firſt entrance a houſe; houſewarming.

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands, for ſuch a turn moſt fit,
The *houſling* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Queen.*

Houss. *n.ſ.* [from *houſeaux*, or *houſes*, French.] Covering of cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental; houſings. This word, though uſed by Dryden, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions hides, with thongs together faſt,
His upper part defended to his waiſt;
And where man ended, the continu'd veſt,
Spread on his back, the *houſs* and trappings of a beaſt. *Dryd.*

Ho'usewife. *n.ſ.* [*houſe* and *wife.* This is now frequently written *huſwife*, or *huſſy.*] The miſtreſs of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *houſewife* to ſtir in or to buſy herſelf about her houſewifery. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *houſewife* is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A female œconomiſt.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and ſurely for a bad *houſewife* it is no leſs convenient; for ſome of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Let us ſit and mock the good *houſewife*, Fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be diſpoſed equally. *Shakeſpeare.*

Farmers in degree,
He a good huſband, a good *houſewife* ſhe. *Dryden.*
Early *houſewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the earth are ſpread. *Dryden.*

The faireſt among the daughters of Britain ſhew themſelves good ſtateſwomen as well as good *houſewives*. *Addiſon.*

3. One ſkilled in female buſineſs.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, 'till ſhe made him as good an *houſewife* as herſelf: he could preſerve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Ho'usewifely. *adj.* [from *houſewife.*] Skilled in the acts becoming a houſewife.

Ho'usewifely. *adv.* [from *houſewife.*] With the œconomy of a houſewife.

Ho'usewifery. *n.ſ.* [from *houſewife.*]

1. Domeſtick or female buſineſs; management becoming the miſtreſs of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good houſewife to ſtir in or to buſy herſelf about her *houſewifery*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiſeful; fair and young, and ſkill'd in *houſewiferies*. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that diſcredited by the *houſewifery* of the Iriſh in making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female œconomy.

Learn good works for neceſſary uſes; for St. Paul expreſſes the obligation of Chriſtian women to good *houſewifery*, and charitable proviſions for their family and neighbourhood. *Taylor.*

HOW. *adv.* [hu, Saxon; *hoe*, Dutch.]

1. In what manner; to what degree.

How long wilt thou refuſe to humble thyſelf before me? *Exod.* x. 3.

How much better it is to get wiſdom than gold? and to get underſtanding rather to be choſen than ſilver? *Prov.* xvi.

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out? And *how* oft cometh their deſtruction upon them? *Job*, xxi. 17.

O *how* I love thy law: it is my meditation. *Pſal.* cxix.

How many children's plaints, and mother's cries!
How many woeful widows left to bow
To ſad diſgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

Conſider into *how* many differing ſubſtances it may be analyſed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shakeſpeare.*

Proſecute the means of thy deliverance
By ranſom, or *how* elſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

We examine the why, the what, and the *how* of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis much in our power *how* to live; but none at all when or *how* to die. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is pleaſant to ſee *how* the ſmall territories of this little republick are cultivated to the beſt advantage. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. For what reaſon; from what cauſe.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek ſo pale?
How chance the roſes there to fade ſo faſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. By what means.

How is it thou haſt found it ſo quickly? *Gen.* xxvii. 10.

Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they could tell *how*; or they will have gay ſkins inſtead of gay clothes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. In what ſtate.

For *how* ſhall I go up to my father? *Gen.* xliv. 34.

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I borne?
How, and with what reproach ſhall I return? *Dryden.*

6. It is uſed in a ſenſe marking proportion or correſpondence.

Behold, he put no truſt in his ſervants, *how* much leſs on them that dwell in houſes of clay, whoſe foundation is in the duſt. *Job*, iv. 19.

A great diviſion fell among the nobility, ſo much the more dangerous by *how* much the ſpirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

By *how* much they would diminiſh the preſent extent of the ſea, ſo much they would impair the fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*

7. It is much uſed in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! 2 *Sam.* i. 25.

How doth the city ſit ſolitary as a widow. *Lam.* i. 1.

8. In an affirmative ſenſe, not eaſily explained; that ſo it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in ſome hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have iſlands or continents. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Howbe'it. } *adv.* [*how be it.*] Neverthelesſ; notwithſtanding; yet; however. Not now in uſe.
Ho'wbe. }

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd lorrel,
Of heaven to deemen ſo,
Howbe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer.*

Things ſo ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not neceſſarily, any longer than till there grow ſome urgent cauſe to ordain the contrary. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. § 14.

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and eſteem highly as profound wiſdom, *howbeit* this wiſdom ſaveth them not. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 22.

There was no army tranſmitted out of England, *howbeit* the Engliſh colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Iriſh. *Davies on Ireland.*

Howd'ye. [Contracted from *how do ye.*] In what ſtate is your health. A meſſage of civility.

Years make men more talkative, but leſs writative; ſo that I now write no letters but of plain buſineſs, or plain *howd'ye's*, to thoſe few I am forced to correſpond with. *Pope.*

Howe'ver. *adv.* [*how* and *ever.*]

1. In whatſoever manner; in whatſoever degree.

This ring he holds
In moſt rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not ſeem too dear,
Howe'er repented of. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

To trace the ways
Of higheſt agents, deem'd *however* wiſe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at leaſt.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greateſt evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefeſt. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

3. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet.

In your excuſe your love does little ſay;
You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*

Its views are bounded on all ſides by ſeveral ranges of mountains, which are *however* at ſo great a diſtance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful proſpects. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I do not build my reaſoning wholly on the caſe of perſecution, *however* I do not exclude it. *Atterbury.*

Few turn their thoughts to examine how thoſe diſeaſes in a ſtate are bred, that haſten its end; which would, *however*, be a very uſeful enquiry. *Swift.*

To **Howl.** *v. n.* [*huylen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and *howled* in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noiſe
I trembling wak'd. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

If wolves had at thy gate *howl'd* that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shak.*

He found him in a deſert land, and in the waſte *howling* wilderneſs. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

As when a ſort of wolves infeſt the night,
With their wild *howlings* at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller.*

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his ſword,
Fierce as the wolves that *howl'd* around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the ſuppliant ſcorns. *Smith.*

2. To utter cries in diſtreſs.

Therefore will I *howl*, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer.*

The damned uſe that word in hell,
Howlings attend it. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Each new morn
New widows *howl*, new orphans cry, new ſorrows
Strike heaven on the face, that it reſounds
As if it felt with Scotland. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I have words
That would be *howl'd* out in the deſart air,
Where hearing ſhould not catch them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The noiſe grows louder ſtill:
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums, and ataballes;
And ſometimes peals of ſhouts that rend the heav'ns,
Like victory: then groans again, and *howlings*
Like thoſe of vanquiſh'd men. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

3. To ſpeak with a belluine cry or tone.

Peace, monſter, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To ſavages, and *howl* it out in deſarts!
Me would'ſt thou make the accomplice of thy crimes? *A. Phillips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

4. It is uſed poetically of any noiſe loud and horrid.

Howl. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murther,
Alarm'd by his ſentinel the wolf,
Whoſe *howl*'s his watch. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Theſe and the like rumours are no more than the laſt *howls* of a dog diſſected alive. *Swift.*

2. The cry of a human being in horrour.

She raves, ſhe runs with a diſtracted pace,
And fills with horrid *howls* the publick place. *Dryd. Æn.*

Howsoe'ver. *adv.* [*how* and *ſoever.*]

1. In what manner ſoever. See **However.**

Beroſus, who, after Moſes, was one of the moſt ancient, *howſoever* he hath been ſince corrupted, doth in the ſubſtance of all agree. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, *howſoever* it ſeems not in him. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

To **Hox.** *v. a.* [from hoȝ, Saxon.] To hough; to hamſtring.

Thou art a coward,
Which *hoxes* honeſty behind, reſtraining
From courſe required. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Lodronius, perceiving the old ſoldier's meaning, alighted, and with his ſword *hoxed* his horſe, ſaying aloud, This day, valiant ſoldiers, ſhall you have me both your general and fellow ſoldier, fighting on foot as one of yourſelves. *Knolles.*

Hoy. *n.ſ.* [*hou*, old French.] A large boat ſometimes with one deck.

He ſent to Germany, ſtrange aid to rear;
From whence eftſoons arrived here three *hoys*
Of Saxons, whom he for his ſafety employs. *Fairy Queen.*

To define a barge and *hoy*, which are between a boat and a ſhip, is hard. *Watts's Logick.*

Hu'bbub. *n.ſ.* [I know not the etymology, unleſs it be from *up up*, or *hobnob.*] A tumult; a riot.

People purſued the buſineſs with all contempt of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the firſt day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people. *Clarendon.*

An univerſal *hubbub* wild
Of ſtunning ſounds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, aſſaults his ear
With loudeſt vehemence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

Why wolves raiſe a *hubbub* at her,
And dogs howl when ſhe ſhines in water. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii.

Hu'ckaback. *n.ſ.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

Hu'cklebacked. *adj.* [*hocker*, German, a *bunch*, and *back.*] Crooked in the ſhoulders.

Hu'cklebone. *n.ſ.* [from *hucken*, Dutch, to ſit down.] The hipbone.

Hu'ckster. } *n.ſ.* [*hock*, German, a pedlar; *hockſter*, a ſhe-pedlar.]
Hu'cksterer. }

1. One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being *huckſters* to ſuch vile merchandiſe. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

God deliver the world from ſuch guides, or rather ſuch *huckſters* of ſouls, the very ſhame of religion. *South's Serm.*

Should thy ſhoe wrench aſide, down, down you fall,
And overturn the ſcolding *huckſter*'s ſtall,
The ſcolding *huckſter* ſhall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay.*

There ſhould be a general confederacy of all the ſervants in every family, for the publick good, to drive thoſe China *huckſters* from the doors. *Swift.*

Thoſe *huckſterers* or money-jobbers will be found neceſſary, if this braſs money is made current. *Swift.*

2. A trickiſh mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his *huckſter* man. *Hubb. Tale.*

To **Hu'ckster.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains.

They muſt pay a ſhilling, for changing their piece into ſilver, to ſome *huckſtering* fellow who follows that trade. *Swift.*

To **Hu'ddle.** *v. a.* [probably from *hood.*]

1. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered; to mobble.

2. To put on careleſsly in a hurry.

At twelve ſhe roſe with much ado;
Her cloaths were *huddl'd* on by two. *Prior.*

Now all in haſte they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*

3. To cover up in haſte.

4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem: this is not a play *huddled* up in haſte. *Dryden.*

When continu'd rain
The lab'ring huſband in his houſe reſtrain,
Let him forecaſt his work with timely care,
Which elſe is *huddled* when the ſkies are fair. *Dryd. Virg.*

5. To throw together in confuſion.

Our adverſary, *huddling* ſeveral ſuppoſitions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confuſion. *Locke.*

To **Hu'ddle.** *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his loſſes,
That have of late ſo *huddled* on his back,
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down. *Shakeſpeare.*

Brown anſwered after his blunt and *huddling* manner. *Bacon.*

Thyrſis, whoſe artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal,
And ſweeten'd every muſkroſe of the dale. *Milton.*

Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will run againſt things, and, *huddling* forwards, fall from high places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Hu'ddle. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confuſion.

That the Ariſtotelian philoſophy is a *huddle* of words and terms inſignificant, has been the cenſure of the wiſeſt. *Glanv.*

Your carrying buſineſs in a *huddle*,
Has forc'd our rulers ſo new model. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii.

Nature doth nothing in a *huddle*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The underſtanding ſees nothing diſtinctly in things remote, and in a *huddle*. *Locke.*

Several merry anſwers were made to my queſtions, which entertained us 'till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle* of ideas. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Hue. *n.ſ.* [hiepe, Saxon.]

1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady ſhe before did view,
Or that dread lion's look her caſt in deadly *hue*. *Fairy Q.*

For now three months have changed thrice their *hue*. *Fairy Queen*, *cant.* viii.

To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,
Is waſteful and ridiculous exceſs. *Shakeſpeare's K. John.*

Flow'rs of all *hue*, and without thorn the roſe. *Milton.*

To whom the angel, with a ſmile that glow'd
Celeſtial roſy red, love's proper *hue*,
Anſwer'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* viii.

Your's is much of the camelion *hue*,
To change the die with diſtant view. *Dryden.*

2. [*Huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal purſuit; an alarm given to the country.

Hue and cry, villain, go! Aſſiſt me, knight, I am undone: fly, run, *hue* and cry! villain, I am undone. *Shakeſpeare.*

Immediately comes a *hue* and cry after a gang of thieves, that had taken a purſe upon the road. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you ſhould hiſs, he ſwears he'll hiſs as high;
And, like a culprit, join the *hue* and cry. *Addiſon.*

The *hue* and cry went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

Hue'r. *n.ſ.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whoſe buſineſs is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coaſt, and are directed by a balker or *huer*, who ſtandeth on the cliff-ſide, and from thence diſcerneth the courſe of the pilchard. *Carew.*

HUFF. *n.ſ.* [from *hove*, or *hoven*, ſwelled: he is *huffed up* by *diſtempers*. So in ſome provinces we ſtill ſay the bread *huffs up*, when it begins to *heave* or ferment: *huff*, therefore, may be *ferment*. To be in a *huff* is then to be in a *ferment*, as we now ſpeak.]

1. Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To ſwear by only in a lord;
In others it is but a *huff*,
To vapour with inſtead of proof. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii.

His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluſter of whoſe *huff*
All hats, as in a ſtorm, flew off. *Hudibras.*

We have the apprehenſions of a change to keep a check upon us in the very *huff* of our greatneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Eſtrange.*

No man goes about to enſnare or circumvent another in a paſſion, to lay trains, and give ſecret blows, in a preſent *huff*. *South's Sermons.*

2. A wretch ſwelled with a falſe opinion of his own value.

Lewd ſhallow-brained *huffs* make atheiſm and contempt of religion the ſole badge and character of wit. *South.*

As for you, colonel *huff*-cap, we ſhall try before a civil magiſtrate who's the greater plotter. *Dryd. Spaniſh Friar.*

To **Huff.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſwell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may eaſily be *huffed* up with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Grew's Coſ. Sac.*

2. To hector; to treat with inſolence and arrogance, or brutality.

To **Huff.** *v. n.* To bluſter; to ſtorm; to bounce; to ſwell with indignation or pride.

This ſenſeleſs arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*

A *huffing*, ſhining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*

A thief and juſtice, fool and knave,
A *huffing* officer and ſlave. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii. *c.* 3.

Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to cred'lous fools a knave. *Roſcommon.*

Now what's his end? O charming glory, ſay!
What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play? *Dryd. Juv.*

What a ſmall pittance of reaſon and truth is mixed with thoſe *huffing* opinions they are ſwelled with! *Locke.*

When Peg received John's meſſage, ſhe *huffed* and ſtormed like the devil. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Hu'ffer. *n.ſ.* [from *huff.*] A bluſterer; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to ſuffer,
By ſuch a braggadocio *huffer*. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii. *c.* 3.

Hu'ffish. *adj.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; inſolent; hectoring.

Hu'ffishly. *adv.* [from *huffiſh.*] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluſter.

Hu'ffishness. *n.ſ.* Petulance; arrogance; noiſy bluſter.

To **Hug.** *v. a.* [heȝian, Saxon, to hedge, to incloſe.]

1. To preſs cloſe in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

What would not he do now to *hug* the creature that had given him ſo admirable a ſerenade! *L'Eſtrange.*

Ev'n in that urn their brother they confeſs,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their boſom preſs. *Dryd.*

King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would *hug* and kiſs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderneſs.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courteſy,
Baited with reaſons not unplauſible,
Win me into the eaſy-hearted man,
And *hug* him into ſnares. *Milton.*

We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names. *Glanville.*

Admire yourſelf,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book. *Roſcommon.*

Though they know that the flatterer knows the falſehood of his own flatteries, yet they love the impoſtor, and with both arms *hug* the abuſe. *South's Sermons.*

Mark with what joy he *hugs* the dear diſcovery! *Rowe.*

3. To hold faſt.

Age makes us moſt fondly *hug* and retain the good things of life, when we have the leaſt proſpect of enjoying them. *Atterbury.*

Hug. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] Cloſe embrace.

Why theſe cloſe *hugs?* I owe my ſhame to him. *Gay.*

HUGE. *adj.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch.]

1. Vaſt; immenſe.

Let the ſtate of the people of God, when they were in the houſe of bondage, and their manner of ſerving God in a ſtrange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jeruſalem did afford; and who ſeeth not what *huge* difference there was between them? *Hooker, b.* iv.

This ſpace of earth is ſo *huge*, as that it equalleth in greatneſs not only Aſia, Europe, and Africa, but America. *Abbot.*

2. Great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder. *Shakeſp.*

Through foreſts *huge*, and long untravell'd heaths,
With deſolation brown he wanders waſte. *Thomſ. Spring.*

Hu'gely. *adv.* [from *huge.*]

1. Immenſely; enormouſly.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the ſea? *Shak. As You Like It.*

2. Greatly; very much.

I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you concern yourſelves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*

Hu'geness. *n. ſ.* [from *huge.*] Enormous bulk; greatneſs.

My miſtreſs exceeds in goodneſs the *hugeneſs* of your unworthy thinking. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Hu'ggermugger. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *hug er morcker*, or hug in the dark. *Morcker* in Daniſh is darkneſs, whence our *murky*. It is written by Sir Thomas More, *hoker moker*. *Hoker*, in Chaucer, is *peeviſh*, *croſsgrained*, of which *moker* may be only a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is likewiſe in German *a corner*, and *moky* is in Engliſh *dark*. I know not how to determine.] Secrecy; bye-place.

Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the reſt do rob of goods and land. *Hubb. Tale.*

But if I can but find them out,
Where e'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy-work. *Hudibras, p.* i.

There's a diſtinction betwixt what's done openly and barefaced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a ſeal of ſecrecy and concealment. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Hu'gy. *adj.* [See **Huge.**] Vaſt; great; huge.

This *hugy* rock one finger's force
Apparently will move. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Huke. *n. ſ.* [*huque*, French.] A cloak.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that ſeemed to be a meſſenger in a rich *huke*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Hulk. *n. ſ.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; hulc, Saxon.]

1. The body of a ſhip.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux ſtuff in him: you have not ſeen a *hulk* better ſtuffed in the hold. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cuſtom they had of giving the colour of the ſea to the *hulks*, ſails, and mariners of their ſpy-boats, to keep them from being diſcovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

They Argo's *hulk* will tax,
And ſcrape her pitchy ſides for wax. *Swift.*

The ſooty *hulk*
Steer'd ſluggiſh on. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland: as, a *hulk* of a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
Is priſoner to your ſon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

To **Hulk.** *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainſw.*

Hull. *n. ſ.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as, the *hull* of a nut covers the ſhell. [*Hule*, Scottiſh.]

2. The body of a ſhip; the hulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* ſeems originally to have ſignified not merely the body or hull, but a whole ſhip of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

So many arts hath the Divine Wiſdom put together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a ſenſible and thinking creature. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* i. *c.* 5.

To **Hull.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder.

They ſaw a ſight full of piteous ſtrangeneſs; a ſhip, or rather the carcaſe of the ſhip, or rather ſome few bones of the carcaſe, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned. *Sidney.*

Will you hoiſt ſail, Sir? here lies your way.
—No, good ſwabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Shakeſpeare.*

He look'd, and ſaw the ark *hull* on the flood,
Which now abated. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

People walking down upon the ſhore, ſaw ſomewhat come *hulling* toward them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hu'lly. *adj.* [from *hull.*] Siliquoſe; huſky. *Ainſworth.*

Hu'lver. *n. ſ.* Holly.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make. *Tuſſer.*

To **Hum.** *v. a.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noiſe of bees.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Bacon.*

An airy nation flew,
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew
In Summer's heat. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

So weary bees in little cells repoſe;
But if night-robbers lift the well-ſtor'd hive,
An *humming* through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakeſp.*

Upon my honour, Sir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a ſtrange one too, which did awake me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cloudy meſſenger turns me his back,
And *hums*; as who ſhould ſay, You'll rue. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *humm'd* upon it, thus he writ. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

I ſtill acquieſt,
And never *humm'd* and haw'd ſedition,
Nor ſnuffled treaſon. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 2.

The man lay *humming* and hawing a good while; but, in the end, he gave up himſelf to the phyſicians. *L'Eſtrange.*

Still *humming* on, their drowſy courſe they keep,
And laſh'd ſo long, like tops, are laſh'd aſleep. *Pope.*

4. To ſing low.

The muſical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate *hummings*; as are ours to their otherwiſe tuned organs. *Glanville's Apol.*

Hum half a tune. *Pope.*

5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

Hum. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The noiſe of bees or inſects.

To black Hecate's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy *hums*,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Nor undelightful is the ceaſeleſs *hum*,
To him who muſes through the woods at noon. *Thomſon.*

2. The noiſe of buſtling crowds.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army ſtilly ſounds. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Tower'd cities pleaſe us then,
And the buſy *hum* of men. *Milton.*

One theatre there is of vaſt reſort,
Which whilome of requeſts was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
And full of *hum* and buz from noon 'till night. *Dryden.*

3. Any low dull noiſe.

Who ſat the neareſt, by the words o'ercome,
Slept faſt; the diſtant nodded to the *hum*. *Pope's Dunciad.*

4. A pauſe with an inarticulate ſound.

Theſe ſhrugs, theſe *hums* and haws,
When you have ſaid ſhe's goodly, come between,
Ere you can ſay ſhe's honeſt. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Your excuſes want ſome grains to make 'em current: *hum* and ha will not do the buſineſs. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

5. In Hudibras it ſeems uſed for *ham*.

And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did ſtew their meat between their *hums*
And the horſes backs o'er which they ſtraddle,
And ev'ry man eat up his ſaddle. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* ii.

6. An expreſſion of applauſe.

You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spectator.*

Hum. *interject.* A ſound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let not your ears deſpiſe the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard.
—*Hum!* I gueſs at it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

See Sir Robert—*hum!*
And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*

HU'MAN. *adj.* [*humanus*, Latin; *humain*, French.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will not be aſked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a *human* creature. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me; all his ſenſes have but *human* conditions. *Shakeſpeare.*

For man to tell how *human* life began
Is hard; for who himſelf beginning knew? *Milton.*

Thee, ſerpent, ſubtil'ſt beaſt of all the field,
I knew; but not with *human* voice indu'd. *Milton.*

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the higheſt of all *human* certainty. *Locke.*

HUMA'NE. *adj.* [*humaine*, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not ſpent upon a few, doth naturally ſpread itſelf towards many, and maketh men become *humane* and charitable. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Envy, malice, covetouſneſs and revenge are aboliſhed: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more *humane*, are planted in their ſtead. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Huma'nely. *adv.* [from *humane.*] Kindly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the ſuperfluity, while it were wholeſome, we might gueſs they relieved us *humanely*. *Shakeſp.*

Hu'manist. *n. ſ.* [*humaniſte*, French.] A philologer; a grammarian.

Huma'nity. *n. ſ.* [*humanité*, French; *humanitas*, Latin.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyſelf; reach not beyond *humanity*. *Sidney.*

A rarer ſpirit never did ſteer *humanity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The middle of *humanity* thou never kneweſt, but the extremity of both ends. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

To preſerve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been uſed the higheſt caution *humanity* could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie thoſe knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*, and will do well to oblige mankind by his informations. *Glanville.*

3. Benevolence; tenderneſs.

All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices of *humanity* and friendſhip in diverſity of opinions. *Locke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of ſoft *humanity?*
Like thee reſerve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with thoſe that weep? *Rowe.*

4. Philology; grammatical ſtudies.

To **Hu'manize.** *v. a.* [*humaniſer*, French.] To ſoften; to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe,
And here my faithful tears in ſhowers ſhall flow,
To *humanize* the flints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*

Was it the buſineſs of magick to *humanize* our natures with compaſſion, forgiveneſs, and all the inſtances of the moſt extenſive charity? *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Hu'mankind. *n. ſ.* [*human* and *kind.*] The race of man; mankind.

Bleſt with a taſte exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and *humankind*. *Pope.*

Hu'manly. *adv.* [from *human.*]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.

Thus the preſent happy proſpect of our affairs, *humanly* ſpeaking, may ſeem to promiſe. *Atterbury.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This ſhould be *humanely*.

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, ſincere;
Modeſtly bold, and *humanly* ſevere. *Pope's Eſſay on Crit.*

Hu'mbird. *n. ſ.* [from *hum* and *bird.*] The humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the leaſt of birds, yet our own plantations have ſhewed us one far leſs; that is, the *humbird*, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

HU'MBLE. *adj.* [*humble*, French; *humilis*, Latin.]

1. Not proud; modeſt; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield. *Fairy Queen.*

Now we have ſhewn our power,
Let us ſeem *humbler* after it is done,
Than when it was a doing. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thy *humble* ſervant vows obedience,
And faithful ſervice, 'till the point of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

We ſhould be as *humble* in our imperfections and ſins as Chriſt was in the fulneſs of the Spirit, great wiſdom, and perfect life. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Chuſe you for me, for well you underſtand;
But if an *humble* huſband may requeſt,
Provide and order all things for the beſt. *Dryden.*

Ten thouſand trifles light as theſe,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She ſhould be *humble*, who would pleaſe;
And ſhe muſt ſuffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.

Th' example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!
Above the ſkies let thy proud muſick ſound,
Thy *humble* neſt build on the ground. *Cowley.*

Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An *humble* roof and an obſcure retreat. *Yalden.*

Ah! prince, hadſt thou but known the joys which dwell
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldſt curſe thy royalty. *Rowe.*

Far *humbler* titles ſuit my loſt condition. *Smith.*

To **Hu'mble.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make humble; to make ſubmiſſive; to make to bow down with humility.

Take this purſe, thou whom the heaven's plagues
Have *humbled* to all ſtrokes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But firſt begs pardon. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Humble yourſelves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 *Pet.* v. 6.

Hezekiah *humbled* himſelf for the pride of his heart. 2 *Chro.*

Why do I *humble* thus myſelf, and ſuing
For peace, reap nothing but repulſe and hate? *Milton.*

Let the ſinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble* himſelf by a ſpeedy and ſincere repentance: let him return to God, and then let him be aſſured that God will return to him. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To cruſh; to break; to ſubdue; to mortify.

Yearly injoin'd, ſome ſay, to undergo
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,
To daſh their pride, and joy, for man ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

We are pleaſed, by ſome implicit kind of revenge, to ſee him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had ſo far raiſed himſelf above us. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The miſtreſs of the world, the ſeat of empire,
The nurſe of heroes, the delight of gods,
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Men that make a kind of inſult upon ſociety, ought to be *humbled* as diſturbers of the publick tranquillity. *Freeholder.*

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boaſt;
Though double tax'd, how little have I loſt! *Pope.*

3. To make to condeſcend.

This would not be to condeſcend to their capacities, when he *humbles* himſelf to ſpeak to them, but to loſe his deſign in ſpeaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from an height.

In proceſs of time the higheſt mountains may be *humbled* into valleys; and again, the loweſt valleys exalted into mountains. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Hu'mblebee. *n. ſ.* [*hum* and *bee.*] A buzzing wild bee.

The honeybags ſteal from the *humblebees*,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shakeſp.*

This puts us in mind once again of the *humblebees* and the tinderboxes. *Atterbury.*

Hu'mblebee. *n. ſ.* A herb. *Ainſworth.*

Hu'mblebee *Eater.* *n. ſ.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainſworth.*

Hu'mbleness. *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humility; abſence of pride.

With how true *humbleneſs*
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*

I am rather with all ſubjected *humbleneſs* to thank her excellencies, ſince the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to ſave myſelf, than to receive thanks for a deed which was her only inſpiring. *Sidney, b.* i.

It was anſwered by us all, in all poſſible *humbleneſs*; but yet with a countenance, that we knew that he ſpoke it but merrily. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A grain of glory, mixt with *humbleneſs*,
Cures both a fever and lethargickneſs. *Herbert.*

Hu'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

Hu'mblemouthed. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouth.*] Mild; meek.

You are meek and *humblemouth'd*; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, ſpleen and pride. *Shakeſp.*

Hu'mbleplant. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſenſitive plant.

The *humbleplant* is ſo called becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, it proſtrates itſelf on the ground, and in a ſhort time elevates itſelf again: it is raiſed in hotbeds. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Hu'mbles. *n. ſ.* Entrails of a deer.

Hu'mbless. *n. ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humbleneſs; humility.

And with meek *humbleſs*, and afflicted mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenſer.*

Hu'mbly. *adv.* [from *humble.*]

1. Without pride; with humility.

They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shak.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides,
And there the Rhine ſubmits her ſwelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a ſlave, who, *humbly* proud,
With preſents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*

In midſt of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodneſs I'll adore;
And praiſe thee for thy mercies paſt,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Without height; without elevation.

Hu'mdrum. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone.*] Dull; droniſh; ſtupid.

Shall we, quoth ſhe, ſtand ſtill *humdrum*,
And ſee ſtout Bruin all alone,
By numbers baſely overthrown? *Hudibras, p.* i.

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his ſtory out, was called away by buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

To HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat. *humecter*, Fr.]
To HUME'CTATE. } To wet; to moiſten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and contemperate the air by their exhalations, but refreſh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Her rivers are wheeled up into ſmall cataracts, and ſo divided into ſluices, to *humectate* the bordering ſoil, and make it wonderfully productive. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much aſtringent. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Humecta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate.*] The act of wetting; moiſtening.

Plates of braſs, applied to a blow, will keep it down from ſwelling; the cauſe is repercuſſion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

That which is concreted by exſiccation, or expreſſion of humidity, will be reſolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Hu'meral. *adj.* [*humeral*, French, from *humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhoulder.

The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

Humicuba'tion. *n. ſ.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground.

Faſting and ſackcloth, and aſhes and tears, and *humicubations*, uſed to be companions of repentance. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID. *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moiſt; watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow

Flowers of more mingl'd hue
Than her purpled ſcarf can ſhew. *Milton.*

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,
And firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies. *Dryden.*

If they ſlip eaſily, and are of a fit ſize to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to ſtick to things, it is *humid*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Humi'dity. *n.ſ.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid.*] That quality which we call moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or ſurfaces of ſuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quickſilver is not a moiſt liquor, in reſpect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not ſtick to; but it may be called ſo in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whoſe ſurfaces it will preſently adhere. And even water itſelf, that wets almoſt every thing, and is the great ſtandard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it ſtands and runs eaſily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages, and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, ſwans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We'll uſe this unwholeſome *humidity*, this groſs watery pumpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shak.*

O bleſſing-breeding ſun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity*: below thy ſiſter's orb
Infect the air. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and reliſhing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Humilia'tion. *n.ſ.* [French.]

1. Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cauſe there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but reſtored it by obedience. *Hooker, b.* v. § 55.

Thy *humiliation* ſhall exalt
With thee thy manhood alſo to this throne. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Mortification; external expreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts contrite, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Par. Loſt.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may ſerve for a great leſſon of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and paſſions of men trampling over intereſt, friendſhip, honour, and their own perſonal ſafety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

Humi'lity. *n.ſ.* [*humilite*, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modeſty; not arrogance.

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the geſture of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Engliſhman alive,
With whom my ſoul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night;
I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a Chriſtian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*

The *humility* of the ſtyle gained them many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are ſome that uſe
Humility to ſerve their pride, and ſeem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their wiſh'd journey's end. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is an eaſy matter, when there is no danger of a trial, to extol *humility* in the midſt of honours, or to begin a faſt after dinner. *South's Sermons.*

As high turrets, for their airy ſteep,
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards ſhoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her ſecure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of ſubmiſſion.

With theſe *humilities* they ſatisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the preſent ſtorm. *Davies.*

Hu'mmer. *n.ſ.* [from *hum.*] An applauder. *Ainſworth.*

Hu'moral. *adj.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from the humours.

This ſort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Hu'morist. *n.ſ.* [*humoriſto*, Italian; *humoriſte*, French.]

1. One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The wit ſinks imperceptibly into an *humoriſt*. *Spectator.*

The notion of a *humoriſt* is one that is greatly pleaſed, or greatly diſpleaſed, with little things; his actions ſeldom directed by the reaſon and nature of things. *Watts's Logick.*

This *humoriſt* keeps to himſelf much more than he wants, and gives a vaſt refuſe of his ſuperfluities to purchaſe heaven. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. One who has violent and peculiar paſſions.

By a wiſe and timeous inquiſition the peccant humours and *humoriſts* muſt be diſcovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in ſuch a caſe, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Hu'morous. *adj.* [from *humour.*]

1. Full of groteſque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marſya was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe; others that this paſſage alludes to the ſtory of the ſatire Marſyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addiſon on Itay.*

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleaſing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot;
And penſive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'ſt and hop'ſt thou know'ſt not what. *Prior.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the preſent whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; ſaid to be ſomething imperfect, in favouring the firſt complaint; haſty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thou fortune's champion, that doſt never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyſhip is by,
To teach thee ſafety. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

He's *humorous* as Winter, and as ſudden
As flaws congeal'd in the ſpring of day. *Shakeſpeare.*

O, you awake then: come away,
Times be ſhort, are made for play;
The *humorous* moon too will not ſtay:
What doth make you thus delay? *Ben. Johnſon.*

Vaſt is his courage, boundleſs is his mind,
Rough as a ſtorm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

He that would learn to paſs a juſt ſentence on perſons and things, muſt take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Pleaſant; jocular. *Ainſworth.*

Hu'morously. *adj.* [from *humorous.*]

1. Merrily; jocoſely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls, very *humorouſly*, *conciſum argentum in titulos facieſque minutas*. *Addiſon.*

We reſolve by halves, and unadviſedly; we reſolve raſhly, ſillily, or *humorouſly*, upon no reaſons that will hold. *Calamy.*

It has been *humorouſly* ſaid, that ſome have fiſhed the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

2. With caprice; with whim.

Hu'morousness. *n.ſ.* [from *humorous.*] Fickleneſs; capricious levity.

Hu'morsome. *adj.* [from *humour.*]

1. Peeviſh; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous.

Our ſcience cannot be much improved by maſquerades, where the wit of both ſexes is altogether taken up in continuing ſingular and *humorſome* diſguiſes. *Swift.*

Hu'morsomely. *adv.* [from *humorſome.*] Peeviſhly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *n.ſ.* [*humeur*, French; *humor*, Latin.]

1. Moiſture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, ſeeing it hath the perſpicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The different kind of moiſture in man's body, reckoned by the old phyſicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were ſuppoſed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not theſe ſuggeſtions, which proceed
From anguiſh of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour*, to which impudent poverty cannot make itſelf ſerviceable; ſo were there enow of thoſe of deſperate ambition, who would build their houſes upon others ruin. *Sidney, b.* ii.

There came with her a young lord, led hither with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whoſe goodneſs he ſees not. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, ſo he was a prince of a marvellous pleaſant *humour*: as he was going through Luſen by Greenwich, he aſked what town it was; they ſaid Luſen. He aſked, a good while after, What town is this we are now in? They ſaid ſtill it was Luſen: ſaid the king, I will be King of Luſen. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,
And which the ruling paſſion of your mind. *Roſcommon.*

They, who were acquainted with him, knew his *humour* to be ſuch, that he would never conſtrain himſelf. *Dryden.*

In caſes where it is neceſſary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the puniſhment. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to laſt,
Still makes new conqueſts, and maintains the paſt. *Pope.*

4. Preſent diſpoſition.

It is the curſe of kings to be attended
By ſlaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant
To break into the blood-houſe of life. *Shak. King John.*

Another thought her nobler *humour* fed. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are impos'd upon. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Tempt not his heavy hand;
But one ſubmiſſive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryden.*

5. Groteſque imagery; jocularity; merriment.
6. Diſeaſed or morbid diſpoſition.

He was a man frank and generous; when well, denied himſelf nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*

7. Petulance; peeviſhneſs.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and diſcretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindneſſes to be enjoyed? *South's Sermons.*

8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in ſome *humours*: I ſhould have borne the humour'd letter to her. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and in conſort, men are more obnoxious to others *humours*; therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To **Hu'mour.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to ſoothe by compliance.

If I had a ſuit to Maſter Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with Maſter Shallow. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Caſſius,
He ſhould not *humour* me. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Obedience and ſubjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the paſſions, luſts, and vanities of thoſe who are commanded to obey our governours. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am ſick;
Why not when I am ſplenetick? *Pope.*

Children are fond of ſomething which ſtrikes their fancy moſt, and ſullen and regardleſs of every thing elſe, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou ſhalt be writ the man,
That with ſmooth air could'ſt *humour* beſt our tongue. *Milton.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the muſicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden's Preface to Albion.*

Fountainbleau is ſituated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of ſavage proſpects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made uſe of ſo much art as is neceſſary to regulate nature. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Hump. *n.ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See Bump.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

Theſe defects were mended by ſucceeding matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell. *Tatler,* Nº 74.

Hu'mpback. *n.ſ.* [*hump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high ſhoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and very high noſe. *Tatler.*

Humpba'cked. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

To **HUNCH.** *v. a.* [*huſch*, German.]

1. To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and puſh one another: Why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs: to thy own kind
Make love, if thou canſt find it in the world. *Dryden.*

Hunchba'cked. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back.

His perſon deformed to the higheſt degree, flat-noſed, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Eſtrange.*

But I more fear Creon!
To take that *hunchback'd* monſter in my arms,
Th' excreſcence of a man. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The ſecond daughter was peeviſh, haggard, pale, with ſaucer-eyes, a ſharp noſe, and *hunchbacked*. *Arbuthnot.*

Hu'ndred. *adj.* [hunꝺ, hunꝺꞃeꝺ, Saxon; *honderd*, Dutch.] The number conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten.

A baſe, proud, three ſuited, *hundred* pound, filthy, worſted ſtocking knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A *hundred* altars in her temple ſmoke,
A thouſand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryden.*

Many thouſands had ſeen the tranſactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thouſands received an account of them from the mouths of thoſe who were eye-witneſſes. *Addiſon.*

Hu'ndred. *n.ſ.*

1. A company or body conſiſting of an hundred.

Very few will take this propoſition, that God is pleaſed with the doing of what he himſelf commands, for an innate moral principle: whoſoever does ſo, will have reaſon to think *hundreds* of propoſitions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and diſtributed among the ſoldiers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A canton or diviſion of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin; *hundrede*, old French.]

Impoſts upon merchants ſeldom do good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loſeth in the ſhire. *Bacon.*

For juſtice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket uſually ſat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raiſed: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayward.*

Hu'ndredth. *adj.* [hunꝺꞃeonꞇeoᵹoꞃa, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We ſhall not need to uſe the *hundredth* part of that time, which themſelves beſtow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rarer within the ſun's body than at its ſurface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I ſee no reaſon why the increaſe of denſity ſhould ſtop any where. *Newton's Opticks.*

Hung. The *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *hang*.

A wife ſo *hung* with virtues, ſuch a freight,
What mortal ſhoulders can ſupport! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with great variety of pictures, ſtrikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HU'NGER. *n.ſ.* [hunᵹeꞃ, Saxon; *honger*, Dutch.]

1. Deſire of food; the pain felt from faſting.

An uneaſy ſenſation at the ſtomach for food. When the ſtomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tenſion, they draw up ſo cloſe as to rub againſt each other, ſo as to make that ſenſation: but when they are diſtended with food, it is again removed; unleſs when a perſon faſteth ſo long as for want of ſpirits, or nervous fluid, to have thoſe fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we ſay a perſon faſted away his ſtomach; and this is occaſioned by the attrition of the coats of the ſtomach againſt each other. *Quincy.*

Thou ſhalt ſerve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirſt. *Deut.* xxviii. 48.

The ſub-acid part of the animal ſpirits, being caſt off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the ſtomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the ſenſe we call *hunger*. *Grew.*

Something viſcous, fat and oily, remaining in the ſtomach, deſtroys the ſenſation of *hunger*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Any violent deſire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally ſuggeſt the neceſſity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Hu'nger.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To deſire with great eagerneſs.

Do'ſt thou ſo *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs inveſt thee with my honours,
Before thy hour be ripe? O, fooliſh youth,
Thou ſeek'ſt the greatneſs that will overwhelm thee!
Stay but a little. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

My more having, would be as a ſauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I content me,
And from the ſting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me *hung'ring* more to do my Father's will. *Par. Loſt.*

Hu'ngerbit. } *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit.*] Pained or weak-
Hu'ngerbitten. } ened with hunger.

His ſtrength ſhall be *hungerbitten*, and deſtruction ſhall be ready at his ſide. *Job,* xviii. 12.

Thyſelf
Bred up in poverty and ſtraits at home;
Loſt in a deſert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Hu'ngerly. *adj.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in want of nouriſhment.

His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and ſeem'd to aſk
His ſops as he was drinking. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Hu'ngerly. *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have ſav'd my longing, and I feed
Moſt *hungerly* on your ſight. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

They are all but ſtomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,
They belch us. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Hu'ngerstarved. *adj.* [*hunger* and *ſtarved.*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like ſhips before the wind,
Or lambs purſu'd by *hungerſtarved* wolves. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'ertake me, if thou canſt; I ſcorn thy ſtrength:
Go, go, chear up thy *hungerſtarved* men. *Shakeſpeare.*

As to ſome holy houſe th' afflicted came,
Th' *hungerſtarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diſeaſes, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

Hu'ngred. *adj.* [from *hunger.*] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a ſmall degree nouriſh, and we ſee men an *hungred* love to ſmell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Hu'ngrily. *adv.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd ſuff'ring mortals long ago;
When on harſh acorns *hungrily* they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden's Juv.*

Hu'ngry. *adj.* [from *hunger.*]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have ſtain'd with blood. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

They that talk thus may ſay that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger conſiſts in that very ſenſation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more diſpoſed to draw from other ſubſtances than to impart to them.

Caſſius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakeſpeare.*

The more fat water will bear ſoap beſt; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In ruſhy grounds ſprings are found at the firſt and ſecond ſpit, and ſometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To this great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here ſow in the moſt *hungry* and barren ſoil. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Hunks. *n.ſ.* [*hunſkur*, ſordid, Iſlandick.] A covetous ſordid wretch; a miſer; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well ſerved, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the ſecuring of his puddings. *L'Eſtrange.*

She has a huſband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunks*. *Dryden.*

Irus has given all the intimations of being a cloſe *hunks*, worth money. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **HUNT** *v. a.* [hunꞇian, Saxon, from hunꝺ, a dog.]

1. To chaſe wild animals.

The man that once did ſell the lion's ſkin,
While the beaſt liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shakeſp.*

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job*, xxxviii. 39.

We ſhould ſingle every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the contrary, ſhelter and defend virtue. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To purſue; to follow cloſe.

Evil ſhall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Pſalm* cxl.

The heart ſtrikes five hundred ſort of pulſes in an hour, and is *hunted* unto ſuch continual palpitations through anxiety, that fain would it break. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

3. To ſearch for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenſer.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from the principles it is pretended to be built upon: ſuch an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, eſpecially in thoſe who have given themſelves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and ſupport the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chace.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **HUNT.** *v. n.*

1. To follow the chaſe.

When he returns from *hunting*,
I will not ſpeak with him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Eſau went to the field to *hunt* for veniſon. *Gen.* xxvii. 5.

One followed ſtudy and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs, maſks, *hunting* matches, and Bacchanals are very common. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To purſue or ſearch.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one ſide of a queſtion, and wholly to neglect and refuſe thoſe which favour the other ſide. *Locke.*

HUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common, *hunt* though from their rage reſtrain'd
By ſov'reign pow'r, her company diſdain'd,
Grinn'd as they paſs'd. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

2. A chace.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakeſp.*

3. Purſuit.

I've heard myſelf proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree,
Eſcap'd the *hunt*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

HU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chaſes animals for paſtime.

If thoſe Engliſh lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, bogs, and woods within the limits of foreſts, chaces and parks, the foreſt law would have driven them into the plains. *Davies on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beaſt that reigns in woods,
Firſt *hunter* then, purſued a gentle brace,
Goodlieſt of all the foreſt, hart and hind. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Another's crime's th' unhappy *hunter* bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltleſs gore. *Dryd. Æn.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a paſſage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bold Nimrod firſt the ſavage chace began,
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Diſtinguiſhes the ſwift, the ſlow, the ſubtle,
The houſekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

HU'NTINGHORN. *n. ſ.* [*hunting* and *horn*.] A bugle; a horn uſed to cheer the hounds.

Whilſt a boy, Jack ran from ſchool,
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HU'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chace.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, ſurvey
With thy chaſte eye, from thy pale ſphere above,
Thy *huntreſs'* name, that my full life doth ſway. *Shakeſp.*

Shall I call
Antiquity from the old ſchools of Greece,
To teſtify the arms of chaſtity?
Hence had the *huntreſs* Dian her dread bow,
Fair ſilver-ſhafted queen, for ever chaſte. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boaſt her ample plain,
Th' immortal *huntreſs*, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windſor. *Pope's Windſor Foreſt.*

Homer repreſents Diana with her quiver at her ſhoulder; but at the ſame time he deſcribes her as an *huntreſs*. *Broome.*

HU'NTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chace.

Like as a *huntſman*, after weary chace,
Seeing the game eſcape from him away,
Sits down to reſt him. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilſt yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did purſue:
What *huntſman* of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare ſuch a monſter chace? *Waller.*

2. The ſervant whoſe buſineſs it is to manage the chace.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntſman*, that managed the chace, than to the maſter. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *huntſman*.] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day
Give th' art of rhiming, *huntſmanſhip*, or play. *Donne.*

HU'RDLE. *n. ſ.* [hẏꞃꝺel, Saxon.] A texture of ſticks woven together; a crate.

Settle your fine joints 'gainſt Thurſday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakeſpeare.*

The blackſmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleaſure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he ſhould be famous in after times. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The ſled, the tumbril, *hurdles*, and the flail,
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

HURDS. *n. ſ.* The refuſe of hemp or flax. *Ainſworth.*

To **HURL.** *v. a.* [from *huorlt*, to throw down, Iſlandick; or, according to Skinner, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuouſly.

If heav'ns have any grievous plagues in ſtore,
O, let them keep it till thy ſins be ripe,
And then *hurl* down their indignation
On thee. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

He holds vengeance in his hand,
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shakeſpeare.*

I with my nails digg'd ſtones out of the ground,
To *hurl* at the beholders of my ſhame. *Shak. Henry* VI.

If he thruſt him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait. *Numb.* xxxv. 20.

They uſe both the right hand and the left in *hurling* ſtones. *Chron.* xii. 2.

Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen ſtones. *Ben. Johnſon.*

His darling ſons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, ſhall curſe
Their frail original and faded bliſs. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

She ſtrikes the lute; but if it ſound,
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*
Sin, death, and ignorance o'er all the world. *Denham.*

Young Phaeton,
From Eaſt to North irregularly *hurl'd*,
Firſt ſet himſelf on fire, and then the world. *Dryd. Juv.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*Hurler*, French, to make an howling or hideous noiſe.]

The glad merchant that does view
His ſhip far come from watry wilderneſs,
He *hurls* out vows. *Spenſer.*

Highly they rag'd againſt the Higheſt,
Hurling defiance toward the vault of heav'n. *Milton.*

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two ſorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or leſs, choſen out on each ſide, who ſtrip themſelves, and then join hands in ranks, one againſt another: out of theſe ranks they match themſelves by pairs, one embracing another, and ſo paſs away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HURL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.

He in the ſame *hurl* murdering ſuch as he thought would withſtand his deſire, was choſen king. *Knolles.*

HU'RLBAT. *n. ſ.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. *Ainſworth.*

HU'RLER. *n. ſ.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at hurling.

The *hurlers* muſt hurl man to man, and not two ſet upon one man at once. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HU'RLWIND. *n. ſ.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent guſt. A word not in uſe.

Like ſcatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his manſion thrown. *Sandys.*

HU'RLY.
HU'RLYBURLY. } *n. ſ.* [I have been told that this word owes its original to two neighbouring families named *Hurly* and *Burly*, or *Hurleigh* and *Burleigh*, which filled their part of the kingdom with conteſts and violence. If this account be rejected, the word muſt be derived from *hurl*, *hurly*, and *burly*, a ludicrous reduplication. *Hurlade*, French; *hurlubrelu*, inconſiderately.] Tumult; commotion; buſtle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurley* death itſelf awakes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Poor diſcontents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurlyburly* innovation. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Methinks, I ſee this *hurly* all on foot. *Shak. K. John.*

All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man meaſured the danger by his own fear; and ſuch a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities preſently to be beſieged. *Knolles.*

HU'RRICANE.
HU'RRICANO. } *n. ſ.* [*huracan*, Spaniſh; *ouragan*, French.] A violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the eaſtern hemiſphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and *hurricanoes* ſpout. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

A ſtorm or *hurricano*, though but the force of air, makes a ſtrange havock where it comes. *Burnet's Theory.*

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays ſtark raging mad: all was tempeſtuous and bluſtering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The miniſters of ſtate, who gave us law,
In corners with ſelected friends withdraw;
There, in deaf murmurs, ſolemnly are wiſe,
Whiſp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* ariſe. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian waſtes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* deſcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away. *Addiſon.*

To **HU'RRY.** *v. a.* [heꞃᵹian, to plunder, Saxon: *hurs* was likewiſe a word uſed by the old Germans in urging their horſes to ſpeed; but ſeems the imperative of the verb.] To haſten; to put into precipitation or confuſion; to drive confuſedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer ſervice to your enemy;
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

For whom all this haſte
Of midnight march, and *hurry'd* meeting here? *Milton.*

Impetuous luſt *hurries* him on to ſatisfy the cravings of it. *South's Sermons.*

That *hurry'd* o'er
Such ſwarms of Engliſh to the neighb'ring ſhore. *Dryd.*

A man has not time to ſubdue his paſſions, eſtabliſh his ſoul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the ſtage. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Stay theſe ſudden guſts of paſſion,
That *hurry* you away. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himſelf by the poet's imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

To **HU'RRY.** *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryden.*

HU'RRY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almoſt quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleaſed him in the preſent heat and *hurry* of his rage; but muſt have diſpleaſed him infinitely in the ſedate reflection. *South's Sermons.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a ſtate ſomewhat more calm. *Woodw.*

Ambition raiſes a tumult in the ſoul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

A long train of coaches and ſix ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

I do not include the life of thoſe who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of thoſe who are not always engaged. *Addiſon.*

The pavement ſounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the ſtreet. *Gay's Trivia.*

HURST. *n. ſ.* [hẏꞃſꞇ, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainſ.*

To **HURT.** *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. paſſ. *I have hurt.* [hẏꞃꞇ, wounded, Saxon; *heurter*, to ſtrike, French.]

1. To miſchief; to harm.

Virtue may be aſſail'd, but never *hurt*;
Surpriz'd by unjuſt force, but not enthrall'd. *Milton.*

2. To wound; to pain by ſome bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to ſtone: I ſtrike it, and it *hurts* my hand. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The Adonis of the ſea is ſo called, becauſe it is a loving and innocent fiſh, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton.*

It breeds contempt
For herds to liſten, or preſume to pry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryden.*

HURT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; miſchief.

The *hurt* which cometh thereby is greater than the good. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

I found it ſtand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruiſe.

Where is he wounded?
—There will be large cicatrices to ſhew the people: he received ſeven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of ſickneſs and *hurts*, hunger, thirſt, and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and ſcience 'tis the ſame,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

HU'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.

HU'RTFUL. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Miſchievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be moſt *hurtful* unto many. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

The *hurtful* hazel in thy vineyard ſhun,
Nor plant it to receive the ſetting ſun. *Dryden's Georg.*

HU'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Miſchievouſly; perniciouſly.

HU'RTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hurtful*.] Miſchievouſneſs; perniciouſneſs.

To **HU'RTLE.** *v. n.* [*heurter*, French; *urtare*, Italian.] To claſh; to ſkirmiſh; to run againſt any thing; to joſtle; to meet in ſhock and encounter. *Hanmer.*

The noiſe of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

Kindneſs, nobler ever than revenge,
And nature ſtronger than his juſt occaſion,
Made him give battle to the lioneſs,
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurtling*,
From miſerable ſlumber I awak'd. *Shak. As You Like It.*

To **HU'RTLE.** *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuoſity. This is probably the original of *hurl*.

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

HU'RTLEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*hiort bar*, Daniſh.] Bilberry.

HU'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *hurt*.]

1. Innocent; harmleſs; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and *hurtleſs* many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it ſhould be ſo;
For ſimple goodneſs ſhined in his eyes. *Sidney.*

She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, ſo *hurtleſs* and ſo true. *Fairy Queen.*

Shorter ev'ry gaſp he takes,
And vain efforts and *hurtleſs* blows he makes. *Dryden.*

2. Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hurtleſs*.] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you ſo *hurtleſsly* ſtrong, that they thought it better to reſt in your friendſhip than make new trial of your enmity. *Sidney.*

HU'RTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hurtleſs*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND. *n. ſ.* [*hoſsband*, maſter, Daniſh, from *houſe* and *bonda*, Runick, a maſter.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.

Thy *huſband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy ſovereign. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Why, woman, your *huſband* is in his old lunes again: he ſo takes on yonder with my *huſband*, and ſo rails againſt all married mankind. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

This careful *huſband* had been long away,
Whom his chaſte wife and little children mourn. *Dryden.*

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occaſion of the denomination or relation of *huſband*. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.

Ev'n though a ſnowy ram thou ſhalt behold,
Prefer him not in haſte, for *huſband* to thy fold. *Dryden.*

3. An œconomiſt; a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit. Its ſignification is always modified by ſome epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. ſhewed himſelf a right good *huſband*; owner of a lordſhip ill huſbanded. *Davies on Ireland.*

I was conſidering the ſhortneſs of life, and what ill *huſbands* we are of ſo tender a fortune. *Collier on Fame.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Huſband's work is laborious and hard. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I heard a great *huſband* ſay, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

In thoſe fields
The painful *huſband* plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with ruſt, both pikes and ſhields. *Hakew.*

If continu'd rain
The lab'ring *huſband* in his houſe reſtrain,
Let him forecaſt his work. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

To **HU'SBAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with an huſband.

Think you I am no ſtronger than my ſex,
Being ſo father'd and ſo *huſbanded*? *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

If you ſhall prove
This ring was ever her's, you ſhall as eaſy
Prove that I *huſbanded* her bed in Florence,
Where yet ſhe never was. *Shakeſpeare.*

In my right,
By me inveſted, he compeers the beſt.
—That were the moſt, if he ſhould *huſband* you. *Shakeſp.*

2. To manage with frugality.

It will be paſtime paſſing excellent,
If it be *huſbanded* with modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

The French, wiſely *huſbanding* the poſſeſſion of a victory, kept themſelves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If thou be maſter-gunner, ſpend not all
That thou can'ſt ſpeak at once; but *huſband* it,
And give men turns of ſpeech. *Herbert.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

A farmer cannot *huſband* his ground, if he ſits at a great rent. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

HU'SBANDLESS. *adj.* [from *huſband*.] Without an huſband.

A widow, *huſbandleſs*, ſubject to fears;
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakeſp. King John.*

HUS'BANDLY. *adj.* [from *huſband*.] Frugal; thrifty.

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;
And compaſs it then, is a *huſbandly* part. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

HU'SBANDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*huſband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage.

This Davy ſerves you for good uſes; he is your ſervingman and your *huſbandman*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

The mule being more ſwift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *huſbandman*. *Broome.*

HU'SBANDRY. *n. ſ.* [from *huſband*.]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *huſbandry*, eſpecially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Aſk, if in *huſbandry* he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to ſow. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Huſbandry ſupplieth unto us all things neceſſary for food. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *huſbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth its full tilth and *huſbandry*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſeeds of virtue may, by the *huſbandry* of Chriſtian counſel, produce better fruit than the ſtrength of ſelf-nature. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Huſbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valleys of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear ſeed. *Raleigh.*

A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the ſeveral trades of *huſbandry*, tillage, and paſturage. *Temple.*

Let any one conſider the difference between an acre of land ſown with wheat, and an acre of the ſame land lying without any *huſbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parſimony.

There's *huſbandry* in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

You have already ſaved ſeveral millions to the publick, and that what we aſk is too inconſiderable to break into any rules of the ſtricteſt good *huſbandry.* *Swift.*

3. Care of domeſtick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *huſbandry* and manage of my houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe!

The king hath done you wrong; but *huſh!* 'tis ſo. *Shak.*
There's ſomething elſe to do; *huſh* and be mute,
Or elſe our ſpell is marr'd. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Hush. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet.

As we often ſee, againſt ſome ſtorm,
A ſilence in the heavens, the rack ſtand ſtill,
The bold winds ſpeechleſs, and the orb below
As *huſh* as death. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To **Hush.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for ſhame did bluſh;
Another ſeemed envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did gnaw a ruſh;
But at theſe ſtrangers preſence every one did *huſh.* *Spenſ.*

To **Hush.** *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe.

Yet can I not of ſuch tame patience boaſt,
As to be *huſht*, and nought at all to ſay. *Shak. Rich.* II.

It was my breath that blew this tempeſt up,
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope;
But ſince you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue ſhall *huſh* again this ſtorm of war,
And make fair weather in your bluſt'ring land. *Shakeſp.*

Speak ſoftly;
All's *huſht* as midnight yet. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

My love would ſpeak; my duty *huſhes* me *Shakeſpeare.*

When in a bed of ſtraw we ſhrink together,
And the bleak winds ſhall whiſtle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Huſh my cares thus, and ſhelter me with love? *Otway.*

Huſh'd as midnight ſilence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her fire at length is kind,
Calms ev'ry ſtorm, and *huſhes* ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's eaſe,
And for his hatching nephews ſmooths the ſeas. *Dryden.*

Upon his riſing the court was *huſhed*, and a whiſper ran. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **Hush** *up.* *v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *huſhed up*, and the ſervants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

Hu'shmoney. *n. ſ.* [*huſh* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information; pay to ſecure ſilence.

A dext'rous ſteward, when his tricks are found,
Huſhmoney ſends to all the neighbours round;
His maſter, unſuſpicious of his pranks,
Pays all the coſt, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

HUSK. *n. ſ.* [*huldſch*, Dutch, or *huyſcken*, from *huys.*] The outmoſt integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and ſtarved band,
And your fair ſhew ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,
Leaving them but the ſhales and *huſks* of men. *Shakeſp.*

Moſt ſeeds, in their growing, leave their *huſk* or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thy food ſhall be
The freſh brook muſſels, withered roots, and *huſks*
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or ſmooth rind, or bearded *huſks*, or ſhell
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unſparing hand. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Some ſteep their ſeeds, and ſome in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And ſwell the flatt'ring *huſks* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*

Some when the preſs, by utmoſt vigour ſcrew'd,
Has drain'd the pulpous maſs, regale their ſwine
With the dry refuſe; thou, more wiſe, ſhalt ſteep
The *huſks* in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for ptiſan was firſt ſteeped in water 'till it ſwelled; afterwards dried in the ſun, then beat 'till the *huſk* was taken off, and ground. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Do not content yourſelves with mere words, leſt you only amaſs a heap of unintelligible phraſes, and feed upon *huſks* inſtead of kernels. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **Husk.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the outward integument.

Hu'sked. *adj.* [from *huſk.*] Bearing an huſk; covered with a huſk.

Hu'sky. *adj.* [from *huſk.*] Abounding in huſks; conſiſting of huſks.

Moſt have found
A *huſky* harveſt from the grudging ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

With timely care
Shave the goat's ſhaggy beard, leſt thou too late
In vain ſhould'ſt ſeek a ſtrainer, to diſpart
The *huſky* terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Phillips.*

Hu'ssy. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife*: taken in an ill ſenſe.] A ſorry or bad woman; a worthleſs wench. It is often uſed ludicrouſly in ſlight diſapprobation.

Get you in, *huſſy*, go: now will I perſonate this hopeful young jade. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

Hu'stings. *n. ſ.* [huſtinꝣ, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To **Hu'stle.** *v. a* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle.*] To ſhake together.

Hu'swife. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*]

1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. It is common to uſe *houſewife* in a good, and *huſwife* or *huſſy* in a bad ſenſe.

Bianca,
A *huſwife*, that, by ſelling her deſires,
Buys herſelf bread and cloth. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. An œconomiſt; a thrifty woman.

Why ſhould you want?
The bounteous *huſwife*, nature, on each buſh
Lays her fulneſs before you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Hu'swife.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with œconomy and frugality.

But *huſwifing* the little Heav'n had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

Hu'swifery. *n. ſ.* [from *huſwife.*]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huſwifery* trieth
To riſe with the cock;
Ill *huſwifery* lyeth
'Till nine of the clock. *Tuſſer.*

2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women.

If cheeſes in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Ciſley the fault in her *huſwifery* lies. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Hut. *n. ſ.* [hutte, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage.

Our wand'ring ſaints, in woeful ſtate,
To a ſmall cottage came at laſt,
Where dwelt a good old honeſt yeoman,
Who kindly did theſe ſaints invite
In his poor *hut* to paſs the night. *Swift.*

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many ſhrink into the ſordid *hut*
Of cheerleſs poverty. *Thomſon.*

Hutch. *n. ſ.* [hpæcca, Saxon; *huche*, Fr.] A corn cheſt.

The beſt way to keep them, after they are threſhed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or cloſe caſks. *Mortimer.*

To **Huzz.** *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To buzz; to murmur.

Huzza'. *interj.* A ſhout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the ſame to a bear that they are to a prince. *L'Eſtrange.*

It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with *huzzas* and hunting horns never let me cool. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

All fame is foreign, but of true deſert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart;
One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid ſtarers and of loud *huzzas. Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

To **Huzza'.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A cauldron of fat beef, and ſtoop of ale,
On the *huzzaing* mob ſhall ſtill prevail. *King's Cookery.*

To **Huzza'.** *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.

He was *huzzaed* into the court by ſeveral thouſands of weavers and clothiers. *Addiſon.*

Hy'acinth. *n. ſ.* [ὑάκινθος; *hyacinthe*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Lat.]

1. A plant.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the ſtalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a ſpike: the flowers conſiſt each of one leaf, are naked, tubuloſe, and cut into ſix diviſions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundiſh fruit, with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundiſh ſeeds. *Millar.*

The ſilken fleece, impurpled for the loom,
Rivall'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

The *hyacinth* is the ſame with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. It is a leſs ſhewy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is ſeldom ſmaller than a ſeed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepneſs and paleneſs; but its colour is always adeadiſh red, with a conſiderable admixture of yellow, which even ſometimes ſeems predominant: but its moſt uſual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in ſeveral parts of Europe; but the fineſt ſort comes from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Hyaci'nthine. *adj.* [ὑακίνθινος.] Made of hyacinths.

Hy'ades.
Hy'ads. *n. ſ.* [ὑάδες.] A watery conſtellation.

Then ſailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar;
The pleiads, *hyads.* *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Hy'aline. *adj.* [ὑάλινος.] Glaſſy; cryſtalline; made glaſs; reſembling glaſs.

From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glaſſy ſea. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Hy'bridous. *adj.* [ὕβρις; *hybrida*, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different ſpecies.

Why ſuch different ſpecies ſhould not only mingle together, but alſo generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production ſhould not again generate, is to me a myſtery. *Ray.*

Hyda'tides. *n. ſ.* [from ὕδωρ.] Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part: moſt common in dropſical perſons, from a diſtenſion or rupture of the lympheducts; for they happen moſtly in parts abounding with thoſe veſſels. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides.* *Wiſeman.*

Hy'dra. *n. ſ.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monſter with many heads ſlain by Hercules: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra.*

New rebellions raiſe
Their *hydra* heads, and the falſe North diſplays
Her broken league to imp her ſerpent wings. *Milton.*

More formidable *hydra* ſtands within,
Whoſe jaws with iron-teeth ſeverely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*

Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hiſſing crew. *Dryden.*

Hy'dragogues. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ἄγω; *hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours, which is generally the caſe of the ſtronger catharticks, becauſe they ſhake moſt forcibly by their vellications the bowels and their appendages, ſo as to ſqueeze out water enough to make the ſtools ſeem to be little elſe. *Quincy.*

Hydrau'lical.
Hydrau'lick. *adj.* [from *hydraulick.*] Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is uſeful, pumps may be accounted not contemptible ones, and divers other *hydraulical* engines. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

We have employed a virtuoſo to make an *hydraulick* engine, in which a chymical liquor, reſembling blood, is driven through elaſtick channels. *Arbuth. and Pope Mart. Scrib.*

HYDRAU'LICKS. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλός, a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

Hydroce'le. *n. ſ.* [ὑδροκήλη; *hydrocele*, French.] A watery rupture.

Hydroce'phalus. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλή.] A dropſy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropſy of the head, is only incurable when the ſerum is extravaſated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Hydro'grapher. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographe*, Fr.] One who draws maps of the ſea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer.* *Boyle.*

Hydro'graphy. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.] Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

Hy'dromancy. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μαντία; *hydromantie*, Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Perſians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Hy'dromel. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the moſt pleaſant and univerſal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the moſt ancient. *Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments preſcribed by Hippocrates were ptiſans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbuthnot.*

Hydro'meter. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent of water.

Hydro'metry. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

Hydropho'bia. *n. ſ.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobie*, Fr.] Dread of water.

Among thoſe diſmal ſymptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the dread of water is the moſt remarkable. *Quincy.*

Hydro'pical.
Hydro'pick. *adj.* [ὑδρωπικός; *hydropique*, French; from *hydrops*, Latin.] Dropſical; diſeaſed with extravaſated water.

Cantharides heats the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydropical* water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The world's whole ſap is ſunk:
The general balm th' *hydropick* earth hath drunk;
Whither, as to the beds-feet, life is ſhrunk,
Dead and interr'd. *Donne.*

Some mens *hydropick* inſatiableneſs learned to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Hydropical ſwellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wiſem.*

Every luſt is a kind of *hydropick* diſtemper, and the more we drink, the more we ſhall thirſt. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Hydropick wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waſte away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirſt and heat amidſt a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*

One ſort of remedy he uſes in dropſies, *viz.* the water of the *hydropicks*, which is a remedy for the diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDROSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [ὕδωρ and στατική.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks.

A human body forming in ſuch a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydroſtatical* law: there will be always ſomething lighter beneath, and ſomething heavier above; becauſe bone, the heavieſt in ſpecie, will be ever in the midſt. *Bentley.*

Hydrosta'tically. *adv.* [from *hydroſtatical.*] According to hydroſtaticks.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for inſtance, a pound weight, examined *hydroſtatically*, doth always contain an equal quantity of ſolid maſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Hydrosta'ticks *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and στατική; *hydroſtatique*, Fr.] The ſcience of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

Hydro'tick. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ; *hydrotique*, French.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He ſeems to have been the firſt who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Hy'en.
Hye'na. *n. ſ.* [*hyene*, French; *hyæna*, Latin.] An animal like a wolf, ſaid fabulouſly to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are diſpoſed to be merry; I will laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

A wonder more amazing would we find;
The *hyena* ſhews it, of a double kind:
Varying the ſexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having alſo a bag in thoſe parts, if thereby we underſtand the *hyena odorata*, or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The keen *hyena*, felleſt of the fell. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Hygro'meter. *n. ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and μετρέω; *hygrometre*, French.] An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture.

A ſponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Hy'groscope. *n. ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and σκοπέω; *hygroſcope* French.] An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

Moiſture in the air is diſcovered by *hygroſcopes. Arbuthnot.*

Hyla'rchical. *adj.* [ὕλη and ἀρχή.] Preſiding over matter.

Hym. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of dog.

Avaunt, you curs!
Maſtiff, greyhound, mungril grim,
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or *hym*;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Hy'men. *n. ſ.* [ὑμήν.]

1. The god of marriage.

2. The virginal membrane.

Hymene'al.
Hymene'an. *n. ſ.* [ὑμέναιος.] A marriage ſong.

And heav'nly choirs the *hymenean* ſung. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

For her the ſpouſe prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneals* ſing. *Pope.*

Hymene'al.
Hymene'an. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

The ſuitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A ſignal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Hymn. *n. ſ.* [*hymne*, French; ὕμνος.] An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperiour being.

As I earſt, in praiſe of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke ſhould frame. *Spenſer.*

Our ſolemn *hymns* to ſullen dirges change;
Our bridal flow'rs ſerve for a buried corpſe. *Shakeſp.*

When ſteel grows
Soft as the paraſite's ſilk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There is an *hymn* ſung; but the ſubject of it is always the praiſes of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

Farewel, you happy ſhades,
Where angels firſt ſhould practiſe *hymns*, and ſtring
Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would ſing. *Dryd.*

To **Hymn.** *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praiſe in ſong; to worſhip with hymns.

To **Hymn.** *v. n.* To ſing ſongs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd
God and his works. *Milton.*

He had not left alive this patient ſaint,
This anvil of affronts, but ſent him hence
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Hy'mnick. *adj.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

To **Hyp.** *v. a.* [barbarouſly contracted from *hypochondriack.*] To make melancholy; to diſpirit.

I have been, to the laſt degree, *hypped* ſince I ſaw you. *Spectator.*

Hy'pallage. *n. ſ.* [ὑπαλλαγή.] A figure by which words change their caſes with each other.

Hy'per. *n. ſ.* [A word barbarouſly curtailed by Prior from *hypercritick.*] A hypercritick; one more critical than neceſſity requires. Prior did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*

HYPE'RBOLA. *n. ſ.* [*hyperbole*, French; ὑπὲρ and βάλλω.] In geometry, a ſection of a cone made by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipſis interſects it. The axis of the hyperbolical ſection will meet alſo with the oppoſite ſide of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are, or had their diſtances from the ſun, or the quantity of the ſun's matter, and conſequently his attractive power been greater or leſs than they are now, with the ſame velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbola*'s very eccentrick. *Bentley.*

Hy'perbole. *n. ſ.* [*hyperbole*, French; ὑπερβολή.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth; as, *he runs faſter than lightning. His poſſeſſions are fallen to duſt. He was ſo gaunt, the caſe of a flagellet was a manſion for him.* Shakeſpeare.

Terms unſquar'd,
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would ſeem *hyperboles.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Taſſo

Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three pil'd *hyperboles*, ſpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, theſe Summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry beſtows upon its admired objects. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 1.

Hyperboles, ſo daring and ſo bold,
Diſdaining bounds, are yet by rules controul'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our ſight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granville.*

The common people underſtand raillery, or at leaſt rhetorick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a ſenſe. *Swift.*

HYPERBO'LICAL. } *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, French; from *hyper-*
HYPERBO'LICK. } *bola.*]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancellated in the middle with ſquares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Muſæum.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riſeth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [From *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a ſtrict ſenſe. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical.*]

1. In form of an hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be ſolved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*

Scylla is ſeated upon a narrow mountain, which thruſts into the ſea a ſteep high rock, and *hyperbolically* deſcribed by Homer as inacceſſible. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

HYPERBO'LIFORM. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma.*] Having the form, or nearly the form, of an hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *n.ſ.* [*hyperboréen*, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Latin.] Northern.

HYPERCRI'TICK. *n.ſ.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and κρίτικος.] A critick exact or captious beyond uſe or reaſon.

Thoſe *hypercriticks* in Engliſh poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the Italians and French, and from the general taſte of all ages. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond neceſſity or uſe.

We are far from impoſing thoſe nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which ſome aſtrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*

Such *hypercritical* readers will conſider my buſineſs was to make a body of refined ſayings, only taking care to produce them in the moſt natural manner. *Swift.*

HYPE'RMETER. *n.ſ.* [ὑπὲρ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the ſtandard requires.

When a man riſes beyond ſix foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *n.ſ.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις, ὑπὲρ and σαρκὸς.] The growth of fungous or proud fleſh.

Where the *hyperſarcoſis* was great, I ſprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more ſpeedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

HY'PHEN. *n.ſ.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue*, *ever-living*.

HYPNO'TICK. *n.ſ.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *n.ſ.* [*hypocondre*, French; ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the tip of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen. *Quincy.*

The blood moving too ſlowly through the celiack and meſenterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence ſuch perſons are called hypochondriack. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. } *adj.* [*hypocondriaque*, French, from
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. } *hypochondres.*]

1. Melancholy; diſordered in the imagination.

Socrates laid down his life in atteſtation of that moſt fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he is not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Producing melancholy.

Cold ſweats are many times mortal, and always ſuſpected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* paſſions, being a relaxation or forſaking of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HY'POCIST. *n.ſ.* [ὑποκιστις; *hypociſte*, French.]

Hypociſt is an inſpiſſated juice in large flat maſſes, conſiderably hard and heavy, of a fine ſhining black colour, when broken. It is brought from the Levant, ſometimes from France, and other parts of Europe. The ſtem of the plant, from which it is produced, is thick and fleſhy; and, what is ſingular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are gathered before they are ripe; and the juice is expreſſed, then evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in the ſun. It is an aſtringent medicine of conſiderable power. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

HYPO'CRISY. *n.ſ.* [*hypocriſie*, French; ὑπόκρισις.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next ſtood *hypocriſy* with holy leer,
Soft ſmiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*

Hypocriſy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving ſcandal: nay, continued diſguiſes are too great a conſtraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practiſing them in private. *Swift.*

HYPOCRITE. *n.ſ.* [*hypocrite*, French; ὑποκριτὴς.] A diſſembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays ſome occaſion may detain us longer: I dare ſwear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

A wiſe man hateth not the law: but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ſhip in a ſtorm. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxiii. 3.

Fair *hypocrite*, you ſeek to cheat in vain;
Your ſilence argues, you aſk time to reign. *Dryden.*

The making religion neceſſary to intereſt might increaſe hypocriſy; but if one in twenty ſhould be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would ſtill be great. *Swift.*

Beware, ye honeſt: the third circling glaſs
Suffices virtue: but may *hypocrites*,
Who ſlily ſpeak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, ſtill pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,
And through intemp'rance grow a while ſincere. *Phillips.*

HYPOCRI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *hypocrite.*] Diſſembling; in-
HYPOCRI'TICK. } ſincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confeſſing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-caſt look. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be eſteemed an *hypocritical* impoſture on the world; and in his retired pleaſures, he will be preſumed a libertine. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Let others ſkrew their *hypocritick* face. *Swift.*

HYPOCRI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical.*] With diſſimulation; without ſincerity; falſely.

Simeon and Levi ſpake not only falſely, but inſidiouſly, nay *hypocritically*, abuſing at once their proſelytes and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOGA'STRICK. *adj.* [*hypogaſtrique*, Fr. ὑπὸ and γαστὴρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The ſwelling we ſuppoſed to riſe from an effuſion of ſerum through all the *hypogaſtrick* arteries. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

HYPOGE'UM. *n.ſ.* [ὑπὸ and γῆ.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS. *n.ſ.* [*hypoſtaſe*, French; ὑπόστασις.]

1. Diſtinct ſubſtance.
2. Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneneſs of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, referring to the ſeveral *hypoſtaſes* in the one eternal, indiviſible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and conſubſtantiality with the Father, are aſſertions equivalent to thoſe before comprized in the ancient more ſimple article. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. from *hypoſtaſis.*]

1. Conſtitutive; conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to ſubſcribe to the grand doctrine of the chymiſts, touching their three *hypoſtatical* principles, 'till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENU'SE. *n.ſ.* [*hypotenuſe*, French; ὑποτείνουσα.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the ſubtenſe.

The ſquare of the *hypotenuſe* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the ſquares of the two other ſides. *Locke.*

HYPO'THESIS. *n.ſ.* [*hypotheſe*, Fr. ὑπόθεσις.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved.

The mind caſts and turns itſelf reſtleſly from one thing to another, 'till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypotheſis* together; ſees how one part coheres with another, and ſo clears off all the appearing contrarieties that ſeemed to lie croſs, and make the whole intelligible. *South.*

With imagin'd ſovereignty
Lord of his new *hypotheſis* he reigns:
He reigns: how long? 'till ſome uſurper riſe;
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wiſe,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*hypothetique*, French, from *hypo-*
HYPOTHE'TICK. } *theſis.*] Including a ſuppoſition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propoſitions are thoſe whoſe parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the ſun be fixed, the earth muſt move. *Watts's Logick.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddeſs; yet this is propoſed with modeſty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Broome's Notes to Pope's Odyſſey.*

HYRST. }
HURST. } Are all from the Saxon hẏꞃꞅꞇ, a wood or grove.
HERST. } *Gibſon.*

HY'SSOP. *n.ſ.* [*hyſſope*, French; *hyſſopus*, Latin.] A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves: the creſt of the flower is roundiſh, erect, and divided into two parts: the beard is divided into three parts; the middle part is hollowed like a ſpoon, having a double point, and is ſomewhat winged: the whorles of the flowers are ſhort, and at the lower part of the ſtalks are placed at a great diſtance; but toward the top are cloſer joined, ſo as to [illegible] a regular ſpike. It hath been a great diſpute, whether the *hyſſop* commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture. *Millar.*

The *hyſſop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyſſop*; for that is not the leaſt of vegetables obſerved to grow upon walls; but rather ſome kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and ſtony places. *Brown.*

HYSTE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*hyſterique*, French; ὑστερικὸς.]
HYSTE'RICK. }

1. Troubled with fits; diſordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hyſterick* women the rarity of ſymptoms doth oft ſtrike ſuch an aſtoniſhment into ſpectators, that they report them poſſeſſed with the devil. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Many *hyſterical* women are ſenſible of wind paſſing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave th' *hyſterick* or poetick fit. *Pope.*

This terrible ſcene made too violent an impreſſion upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a ſtrong *hyſterick* fit. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

HYSTE'RICKS. *n.ſ.* [ὑστερικὸς.] Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

I Is in Engliſh conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant; though, ſince the vowel and conſonant differ in their form as well as ſound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long ſound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is uſually marked by an *e* final; and a ſhort ſound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the ſame ſound with the ſoft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are ſpoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is ſpoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled ſound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or ſound compoſed of the ſounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the Engliſh language, as *oil*, *coin*. The ſound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expreſſed by *y*.

J conſonant has invariably the ſame ſound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *juſt*.

I. *pronoun perſonal.* [*ik*, Gothick; ic, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.]
I, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*.
ic, *me*, ƿe, ūꞃ.

1. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf*.

I do not like theſe ſeveral councils, *I*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

There is none greater in this houſe than *I*. *Gen.* xxxix. 9.

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid. *Matt.* xiv. 27.

What ſhall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?
I ſhall like beaſts or common people die,
Unleſs you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me*. *Cowley.*

When chance of buſineſs parts *us* two,
What do our ſouls, *I* wonder, do? *Cowley.*

Of that book you have given *us* a large earneſt. *Cowley.*

Thus, having paſs'd the night in fruitleſs pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. *Me* is in the following paſſage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom ſhe can have, and that is *me*. *Clariſſa.*

3. *I* is more than once in Shakeſpeare written for *ay*, or *yes*.

Hath Romeo ſlain himſelf? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, *I*, ſhall poiſon more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakeſp.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?
—*I*, Sir; ſhe took 'em and read 'em in my preſence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakeſp.*

To JABBER. *v.n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties. *Swift.*

JA'BBERER. *n.ſ.* [from *jabber.*] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

JA'CENT. *adj.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in ſwagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* poſture. *Wotton's Architect.*

JACI'NTH. *n.ſ.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jeruſalem* for *Hieruſalem.*]

1. The ſame with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddiſh yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

JACK. *n.ſ.* [Probably by miſtake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James.*]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Uſed as a general term of contempt for ſaucy or paltry fellows.

I am in eſtimation:
You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot
Office me from my ſon Coriolanus. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have in my mind
A thouſand raw tricks of theſe bragging *Jacks*,
Which I will practiſe. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Every *Jack* ſlave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I muſt go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shakeſp.*

2. The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the ſpit, or to pull off their maſters boots; but when inſtruments were invented for both thoſe ſervices, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the ſpit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed ſquare; that the wheels be perpendicularly and ſtrongly fixed on the ſquares of the ſpindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well ſmoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Moxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, uſed for roaſting of meat, commonly conſiſt but of three wheels. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Clocks and *jacks*, though the ſcrews and teeth be never ſo ſmooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Some ſtrain in rhyme; the muſes on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thouſand *jacks*. *Pope.*

4. A young pike.

No fiſh will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. [*Jacque*, French.] A coat of mail.

The reſidue were on foot, well furniſhed with *jack* and ſkull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and ſlicing ſwords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that ſtinks of the borrachio, ſup
From a foul *jack*, or greaſy mapple cup. *Dryd. Perſius.*

7. A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one ſhould ſay, that a bowl equally poiſed, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run neceſſarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a bias, that may decline it a little from a ſtraight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and ſo run ſpontaneouſly to the *jack*. *Bentley.*

8. A part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as ſoon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the ſtring, the ſound ceaſeth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* aſs, for a ſtallion, was bought for three thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three ſhillings and four-pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. A ſupport to ſaw wood on. *Ainſworth.*
11. The colours or enſign of a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*
12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing.

Jack of all trades, ſhow and ſound;
An inverſe burſe, an exchange under ground. *Cleaveland.*

JACK *Boots.* *n.ſ.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which ſerve as armour to the legs.

A man on horſeback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dreſſed up in a commode and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

JACK *by the Hedge.* *n.ſ.* An herb.

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other ſallads are, and much uſed in broth. *Mortimer.*

JACK *Pudding.* *n.ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A zani; a merry Andrew.

Every *Jack-pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weakneſſes which they ought to cover. *L'Eſtrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the diſh they like beſt: in French *jean-pottage*, and in Engliſh *Jack-pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack-pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
Toſſes the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

JACK *with a Lantern.* An *ignis fatuus*.

JACKALE'NT. *n.ſ.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor ſtarven fellow.] A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow.

You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us?
—Ay, I'll be ſworn. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

JACKA'L. *n.ſ.* [*chacal*, French.] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

land ſown with wheat, and an acre of the ſame land lying without any *huſbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parſimony.

There's *huſbandry* in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

You have already ſaved ſeveral millions to the publick, and that what we aſk is too inconſiderable to break into any rules of the ſtricteſt good *huſbandry.* *Swift.*

3. Care of domeſtick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *huſbandry* and manage of my houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe!

The king hath done you wrong; but *huſh!* 'tis ſo. *Shak.*

There's ſomething elſe to do; *huſh* and be mute,
Or elſe our ſpell is marr'd. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet.

As we often ſee, againſt ſome ſtorm,
A ſilence in the heavens, the rack ſtand ſtill,
The bold winds ſpeechleſs, and the orb below
As *huſh* as death. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for ſhame did bluſh;
Another ſeemed envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did gnaw a ruſh;
But at theſe ſtrangers preſence every one did *huſh.* *Spenſ.*

To HUSH. *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe.

Yet can I not of ſuch tame patience boaſt,
As to be *huſht,* and nought at all to ſay. *Shak. Rich.* II.

It was my breath that blew this tempeſt up,
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope;
But ſince you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue ſhall *huſh* again this ſtorm of war,
And make fair weather in your bluſt'ring land. *Shakeſp.*

Speak ſoftly;
All's *huſht* as midnight yet. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

My love would ſpeak; my duty *huſhes* me *Shakeſpeare.*

When in a bed of ſtraw we ſhrink together,
And the bleak winds ſhall whiſtle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Huſh my cares thus, and ſhelter me with love? *Otway.*

Huſh'd as midnight ſilence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her ſire at length is kind,
Calms ev'ry ſtorm, and *huſhes* ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's eaſe,
And for his hatching nephews ſmooths the ſeas. *Dryden.*

Upon his riſing the court was *huſhed,* and a whiſper ran. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To HUSH *up. v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *huſhed up,* and the ſervants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

HU'SHMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*huſh* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information; pay to ſecure ſilence.

A dext'rous ſteward, when his tricks are found,
Huſhmoney ſends to all the neighbours round;
His maſter, unſuſpicious of his pranks,
Pays all the coſt, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

HUSK. *n. ſ.* [*huldſch,* Dutch, or *huyſcken,* from *huys.*] The outmoſt integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and ſtarved band,
And your fair ſhew ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,
Leaving them but the ſhales and *huſks* of men. *Shakeſp.*

Moſt ſeeds, in their growing, leave their *huſk* or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thy food ſhall be
The freſh brook muſſels, withered roots, and *huſks*
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or ſmooth rind, or bearded *huſks,* or ſhell
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unſparing hand. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Some ſteep their ſeeds, and ſome in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And ſwell the flatt'ring *huſks* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*

Some when the preſs, by utmoſt vigour ſcrew'd,
Has drain'd the pulpous maſs, regale their ſwine
With the dry refuſe; thou, more wiſe, ſhalt ſteep
The *huſks* in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for ptiſan was firſt ſteeped in water 'till it ſwelled; afterwards dried in the ſun, then beat 'till the *huſk* was taken off, and ground. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Do not content yourſelves with mere words, leſt you only amaſs a heap of unintelligible phraſes, and feed upon *huſks* inſtead of kernels. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED. *adj.* [from *huſk.*] Bearing an huſk; covered with a huſk.

HU'SKY. *adj.* [from *huſk.*] Abounding in huſks; conſiſting of huſks.

Moſt have found
A *huſky* harveſt from the grudging ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

With timely care
Shave the goat's ſhaggy beard, leſt thou too late
In vain ſhould'ſt ſeek a ſtrainer, to diſpart
The *huſky* terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Phillips.*

HU'SSY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife:* taken in an ill ſenſe.] A ſorry or bad woman; a worthleſs wench. It is often uſed ludicrouſly in ſlight diſapprobation.

Get you in, *huſſy,* go: now will I perſonate this hopeful young jade. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

HU'STINGS. *n. ſ.* [huſting, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HU'STLE. *v. a* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle.*] To ſhake together.

HU'SWIFE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*]

1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. It is common to uſe *houſewife* in a good, and *huſwife* or *huſſy* in a bad ſenſe.

Bianca,
A *huſwife,* that, by ſelling her deſires,
Buys herſelf bread and cloth. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. An œconomiſt; a thrifty woman.

Why ſhould you want?
The bounteous *huſwife,* nature, on each buſh
Lays her fulneſs before you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with œconomy and frugality.

But *huſwifing* the little Heav'n had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFERY. *n. ſ.* [from *huſwife.*]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huſwifery* trieth
To riſe with the cock;
Ill *huſwifery* lyeth
'Till nine of the clock. *Tuſſer.*

2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women.

If cheeſes in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Ciſley the fault in her *huſwifery* lies. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

HUT. *n. ſ.* [hutte, Saxon; *hute,* French.] A poor cottage.

Our wand'ring ſaints, in woeful ſtate,
To a ſmall cottage came at laſt,
Where dwelt a good old honeſt yeoman,
Who kindly did theſe ſaints invite
In his poor *hut* to paſs the night. *Swift.*

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many ſhrink into the ſordid *hut*
Of cheerleſs poverty. *Thomſon.*

HUTCH. *n. ſ.* [hwæcca, Saxon; *huche,* Fr.] A corn cheſt.

The beſt way to keep them, after they are threſhed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches,* or cloſe caſks. *Mortimer.*

To HUZZ. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA'. *interj.* A ſhout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the ſame to a bear that they are to a prince. *L'Eſtrange.*

It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with *huzzas* and hunting horns never let me cool. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

All fame is foreign, but of true deſert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid ſtarers and of loud *huzzas.* *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

To HUZZA'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A cauldron of fat beef, and ſtoop of ale,
On the *huzzaing* mob ſhall ſtill prevail. *King's Cookery.*

To HUZZA'. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.

He was *huzzaed* into the court by ſeveral thouſands of weavers and clothiers. *Addiſon.*

HY'ACINTH. *n. ſ.* [ὑάκινθος; *hyacinthe,* Fr. *hyacinthus,* Lat.]

1. A plant.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the ſtalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a ſpike: the flowers conſiſt each of one leaf, are naked, tubuloſe, and cut into ſix diviſions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundiſh fruit, with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundiſh ſeeds. *Millar.*

The ſilken fleece, impurpled for the loom,
Rivall'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

The *hyacinth* is the ſame with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. It is a leſs ſhewy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is ſeldom ſmaller than a ſeed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepneſs and paleneſs; but its colour is always a deadiſh red, with a conſiderable admixture of yellow, which even ſometimes ſeems predominant: but its moſt uſual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in ſeveral parts of Europe; but the fineſt ſort comes from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. *Hill on Foſſils.*

HYACI'NTHINE. *adj.* [ὑακίνθινος.] Made of hyacinths.

HY'ADES. } *n. ſ.* [ὑάδες.] A watery conſtellation.
HY'ADS. }

Then ſailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar;
The pleiads, *hyads.* *Dryden's Georgicks.*

HY'ALINE. *adj.* [ὑάλινος.] Glaſſy; cryſtalline; made glaſs; reſembling glaſs.

From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline,* the glaſſy ſea. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

HY'BRIDOUS. *adj.* [ὕβρις; *hybrida,* Latin.] Begotten between animals of different ſpecies.

Why ſuch different ſpecies ſhould not only mingle together, but alſo generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production ſhould not again generate, is to me a myſtery. *Ray.*

HYDA'TIDES. *n. ſ.* [from ὕδωρ.] Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part: moſt common in dropſical perſons, from a diſtenſion or rupture of the lympheducts; for they happen moſtly in parts abounding with thoſe veſſels. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides.* *Wiſeman.*

HY'DRA. *n. ſ.* [*hydra,* Latin.] A monſter with many heads ſlain by Hercules: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra.*

New rebellions raiſe
Their *hydra* heads, and the falſe North diſplays
Her broken league to imp her ſerpent wings. *Milton.*

More formidable *hydra* ſtands within,
Whoſe jaws with iron-teeth ſeverely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*

Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hiſſing crew. *Dryden.*

HY'DRAGOGUES. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ἄγω; *hydragogue,* French.] Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours, which is generally the caſe of the ſtronger cathartieks, becauſe they ſhake moſt forcibly by their vellications the bowels and their appendages, ſo as to ſqueeze out water enough to make the ſtools ſeem to be little elſe. *Quincy.*

HYDRAU'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *hydraulick.*] Relating to the
HYDRAU'LICK. } conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is uſeful, pumps may be accounted not contemptible ones, and divers other *hydraulical* engines. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

We have employed a virtuoſo to make an *hydraulick* engine, in which a chymical liquor, reſembling blood, is driven through elaſtick channels. *Arbuth. and Pope Mart. Scrib.*

HYDRAU'LICKS. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλὸς, a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [ὑδροκήλη; *hydrocele,* French.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALUS. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλή.] A dropſy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus,* or dropſy of the head, is only incurable when the ſerum is extravaſated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

HYDRO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographe,* Fr.] One who draws maps of the ſea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer.* *Boyle.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographie,* Fr.] Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HY'DROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μαντεία; *hydromantie,* Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Perſians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy,* pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

HY'DROMEL. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι; *hydromel,* Fr.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the moſt pleaſant and univerſal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the moſt ancient. *Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments preſcribed by Hippocrates were ptiſans and cream of barley; *hydromel,* that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'METER. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent of water.

HYDRO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA. *n. ſ.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobie,* Fr.] Dread of water.

Among thoſe diſmal ſymptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the dread of water is the moſt remarkable. *Quincy.*

HYDRO'PICAL. } *adj.* [ὑδρωπικὸς; *hydropique,* French; from
HYDRO'PICK. } *hydrops,* Latin.] Dropſical; diſeaſed with extravaſated water.

Cantharides heats the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydropical* water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The world's whole ſap is ſunk:
The general balm th' *hydropick* earth hath drunk;
Whither, as to the beds feet, life is ſhrunk,
Dead and interr'd. *Donne.*

Some mens *hydropick* inſatiableneſs learned to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Hydropical ſwellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wiſem.*

Every luſt is a kind of *hydropick* diſtemper, and the more we drink, the more we ſhall thirſt. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Hydropick wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waſte away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirſt and heat amidſt a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*

One ſort of remedy he uſes in dropſies, *viz.* the water of the *hydropicks,* which is a remedy for the diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDROSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [ὕδωρ and ςατικὴ.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks.

A human body forming in ſuch a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydroſtatical* law: there will be always ſomething lighter beneath, and ſomething heavier above; becauſe bone, the heavieſt in ſpecie, will be ever in the midſt. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydroſtatical.*] According to hydroſtaticks.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for inſtance, a pound weight, examined *hydroſtatically,* doth always contain an equal quantity of ſolid maſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ςατικὴ; *hydroſtatique,* Fr.] The ſcience of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO'TICK. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ; *hydrotique,* French.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He ſeems to have been the firſt who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HY'EN. } *n. ſ.* [*hyene,* French; *hyæna,* Latin.] An animal
HYE'NA. } like a wolf, ſaid fabulouſly to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are diſpoſed to be merry; I will laugh like a *hyen,* when you are inclined to ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

A wonder more amazing would we find;
The *hyena* ſhews it, of a double kind:
Varying the ſexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having alſo a bag in thoſe parts, if thereby we underſtand the *hyena odorata,* or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The keen *hyena,* felleſt of the fell. *Thomſon's Summer.*

HYGRO'METER. *n. ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and μετρέω; *hygrometre,* French.] An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture.

A ſponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

HY'GROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and σκοπέω; *hygroſcope* French.] An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

Moiſture in the air is diſcovered by *hygroſcopes.* *Arbuthnot.*

HYLA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [ὕλη and ἀρχὴ.] Preſiding over matter.

HYM. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of dog.

Avaunt, you curs!
Maſtiff, greyhound, mungril grim,
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or *hym;*
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

HY'MEN. *n. ſ.* [ὑμὴν.]

1. The god of marriage.

2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *n. ſ.* [ὑμέναιος.] A marriage ſong.
HYMENE'AN. }

And heav'nly choirs the *hymenean* ſung. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

For her the ſpouſe prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneals* ſing. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.
HYMENE'AN. }

The ſuitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A ſignal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HYMN. *n. ſ.* [*hymne,* French; ὕμνος.] An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperiour being.

As I earſt, in praiſe of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke ſhould frame. *Spenſer.*

Our ſolemn *hymns* to ſullen dirges change;
Our bridal flow'rs ſerve for a buried corpſe. *Shakeſp.*

When ſteel grows
Soft as the paraſite's ſilk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There is an *hymn* ſung; but the ſubject of it is always the praiſes of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

Farewel, you happy ſhades,
Where angels firſt ſhould practiſe *hymns,* and ſtring
Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would ſing. *Dryd.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praiſe in ſong; to worſhip with hymns.

To HYMN. *v. n.* To ſing ſongs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* praiſ'd
God and his works. *Milton.*

He had not left alive this patient ſaint,
This anvil of affronts, but ſent him hence
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

HY'MNICK. *adj.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

To HYP. *v. a.* [barbarouſly contracted from *hypochondriack.*] To make melancholy; to diſpirit.

I have been, to the laſt degree, *hypped* ſince I ſaw you. *Spectator.*

HY'PALLAGE. *n. ſ.* [ὑπαλλαγὴ.] A figure by which words change their caſes with each other.

HY'PER. *n. ſ.* [A word barbarouſly curtailed by Prior from *hypercritick.*] A hypercritick; one more critical than neceſſity requires. Prior did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*

HYPE'RBOLA. *n. ſ.* [*hyperbole,* French; ὑπὲρ and βάλλω.] In geometry, a ſection of a cone made by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipſis interſects it. The axis of the hyperbolical ſection will meet alſo with the oppoſite ſide of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are, or had their diſtances from the ſun, or the quantity of the ſun's matter, and conſequently his attractive power been greater or leſs than they are now, with the ſame velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbola*'s very eccentrick. *Bentley.*

HY'PERBOLE. *n. ſ.* [*hyperbole,* French; ὑπερβολή.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth; as, *he runs faſter than lightning. His poſſeſſions are fallen to duſt. He was ſo gaunt, the caſe of a flagellet was a manſion for him.* Shakeſpeare.

Terms unſquar'd,
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would ſeem *hyperboles.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three pil'd *hyperboles*, ſpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, theſe Summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry beſtows upon its admired objects. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 1.

Hyperboles, ſo daring and ſo bold,
Diſdaining bounds, are yet by rules controul'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our ſight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granville.*

The common people underſtand raillery, or at leaſt rhetorick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a ſenſe. *Swift.*

Hyperbo'lical.
Hyperbo'lick. } *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, French; from *hyperbola.*]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancellated in the middle with ſquares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Muſæum.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riſeth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [From *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a ſtrict ſenſe. *Boyle.*

Hyperbo'lically. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical.*]

1. In form of an hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

Yet may all be ſolved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*

Scylla is ſeated upon a narrow mountain, which thruſts into the ſea a ſteep high rock, and *hyperbolically* deſcribed by Homer as inacceſſible. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Hyperbo'liform. *adj.* [*hyperbola* and *forma.*] Having the form, or nearly the form, of an hyperbola.

Hyperbo'rean. *n. ſ.* [*hyperboréen*, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Latin.] Northern.

Hypercri'tick. *n. ſ.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and κριτικός.] A critick exact or captious beyond uſe or reaſon.

Thoſe *hypercriticks* in Engliſh poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the Italians and French, and from the general taſte of all ages. *Dryden.*

Hypercri'tical. *adj.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond neceſſity or uſe.

We are far from impoſing thoſe nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which ſome aſtrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*

Such *hypercritical* readers will conſider my buſineſs was to make a body of refined ſayings, only taking care to produce them in the moſt natural manner. *Swift.*

Hype'rmeter. *n. ſ.* [ὑπὲρ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the ſtandard requires.

When a man riſes beyond ſix foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Hypersarco'sis. *n. ſ.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις, ὑπὲρ and σαρκός.] The growth of fungous or proud fleſh.

Where the *hyperſarcoſis* was great, I ſprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more ſpeedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Hyphen. *n. ſ.* [ὑφέν.] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue*, *ever-living*.

Hypno'tick. *n. ſ.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHONDRES. *n. ſ.* [*hypocondre*, French; ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the tip of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen. *Quincy.*

The blood moving too ſlowly through the celiack and meſenterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence ſuch perſons are called hypochondriack. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Hypochondri'acal.
Hypochondri'ack. } *adj.* [*hypocondriaque*, French, from *hypochondres.*]

1. Melancholy; diſordered in the imagination.

Socrates laid down his life in atteſtation of that moſt fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he is not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Producing melancholy.

Cold ſweats are many times mortal, and always ſuſpected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* paſſions, being a relaxation or forſaking of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Hy'pocist. *n. ſ.* [ὑπόκιστις; *hypociſte*, French.]

Hypociſt is an inſpiſſated juice in large flat maſſes, conſiderably hard and heavy, of a fine ſhining black colour, when broken. It is brought from the Levant, ſometimes from France, and other parts of Europe. The ſtem of the plant, from which it is produced, is thick and fleſhy; and, what is ſingular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are gathered before they are ripe; and the juice is expreſſed, then evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in the ſun. It is an aſtringent medicine of conſiderable power. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Hypo'crisy. *n. ſ.* [*hypocriſie*, French; ὑπόκρισις.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next ſtood *hypocriſy* with holy leer,
Soft ſmiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*

Hypocriſy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving ſcandal: nay, continued diſguiſes are too great a conſtraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practiſing them in private. *Swift.*

HY'POCRITE. *n. ſ.* [*hypocrite*, French; ὑποκριτής.] A diſſembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays ſome occaſion may detain us longer: I dare ſwear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

A wiſe man hateth not the law: but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ſhip in a ſtorm. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxiii. 3.

Fair *hypocrite*, you ſeek to cheat in vain;
Your ſilence argues, you aſk time to reign. *Dryden.*

The making religion neceſſary to intereſt might increaſe hypocriſy; but if one in twenty ſhould be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would ſtill be great. *Swift.*

Beware, ye honeſt: the third circling glaſs
Suffices virtue: but may *hypocrites*,
Who ſlily ſpeak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, ſtill pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,
And through intemp'rance grow a while ſincere. *Phillips.*

Hypocri'tical.
Hypocri'tick. } *adj.* [from *hypocrite.*] Diſſembling; inſincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confeſſing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-caſt look. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be eſteemed an *hypocritical* impoſture on the world; and in his retired pleaſures, he will be preſumed a libertine. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Let others ſkrew their *hypocritick* face. *Swift.*

Hypocri'tically. *adv.* [from *hypocritical.*] With diſſimulation; without ſincerity; falſely.

Simeon and Levi ſpake not only falſely, but inſidiouſly, nay *hypocritically*, abuſing at once their proſelytes and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

Hypoga'strick. *adj.* [*hypogaſtrique*, Fr. ὑπὸ and γαστήρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The ſwelling we ſuppoſed to riſe from an effuſion of ſerum through all the *hypogaſtrick* arteries. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Hypoge'um. *n. ſ.* [ὑπὸ and γῆ.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS. *n. ſ.* [*hypoſtaſe*, French; ὑπόστασις.]

1. Diſtinct ſubſtance.
2. Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneneſs of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, referring to the ſeveral *hypoſtaſes* in the one eternal, indiviſible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and conſubſtantiality with the Father, are aſſertions equivalent to thoſe before comprized in the ancient more ſimple article. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Hyposta'tical. *adj.* [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. from *hypoſtaſis.*]

1. Conſtitutive; conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to ſubſcribe to the grand doctrine of the chymiſts, touching their three *hypoſtatical* principles, 'till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

Hypotenu'se. *n. ſ.* [*hypotenuſe*, French; ὑποτείνουσα.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the ſubtenſe.

The ſquare of the *hypotenuſe* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the ſquares of the two other ſides. *Locke.*

HYPO'THESIS. *n. ſ.* [*hypotheſe*, Fr. ὑπόθεσις.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved.

The mind caſts and turns itſelf reſtleſsly from one thing to another, 'till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypotheſis* together; ſees how one part coheres with another, and ſo clears off all the appearing contrarieties that ſeemed to lie croſs, and make the whole intelligible. *South.*

With imagin'd ſovereignty
Lord of his new *hypotheſis* he reigns:
He reigns: how long? 'till ſome uſurper riſe;
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wiſe,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

Hypothe'tical.
Hypothe'tick. } *adj.* [*hypothetique*, French, from *hypotheſis.*] Including a ſuppoſition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propoſitions are thoſe whoſe parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the ſun be fixed, the earth muſt move. *Watts's Logick.*

Hypothe'tically. *adv.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddeſs; yet this is propoſed with modeſty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Broome's Notes to Pope's Odyſſey.*

Hyrst.
Hurst.
Herst. } Are all from the Saxon hẏꞃꞅꞇ, a wood or grove. *Gibſon.*

Hy'ssop. *n. ſ.* [*hyſſope*, French; *hyſſopus*, Latin.] A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves: the creſt of the flower is roundiſh, erect, and divided into two parts: the beard is divided into three parts; the middle part is hollowed like a ſpoon, having a double point, and is ſomewhat winged: the whorles of the flowers are ſhort, and at the lower part of the ſtalks are placed at a great diſtance; but toward the top are cloſer joined, ſo as to [illegible] a regular ſpike. It hath been a great diſpute, whether the [illegible] commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture. *Millar.*

The *hyſſop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyſſop*; for that is not the leaſt of vegetables obſerved to grow upon walls; but rather ſome kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and ſtony places. *Brown.*

Hyste'rical.
Hyste'rick. } *adj.* [*hyſterique*, French; ὑστερικός.]

1. Troubled with fits; diſordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hyſterick* women the rarity of ſymptoms doth oft ſtrike ſuch an aſtoniſhment into ſpectators, that they report them poſſeſſed with the devil. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Many *hyſterical* women are ſenſible of wind paſſing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave th' *hyſterick* or poetick fit. *Pope.*

This terrible ſcene made too violent an impreſſion upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a ſtrong *hyſterick* fit. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

Hyste'ricks. *n. ſ.* [ὑστερικός.] Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

I, Is in Engliſh conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant; though, ſince the vowel and conſonant differ in their form as well as ſound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long ſound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is uſually marked by an *e* final; and a ſhort ſound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the ſame ſound with the ſoft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are ſpoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is ſpoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled ſound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or ſound compoſed of the ſounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the Engliſh language, as *oil*, *coin*. The ſound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expreſſed by *y*.

J conſonant has invariably the ſame ſound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *juſt*.

I. *pronoun perſonal.* [*ik*, Gothick; ic, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.]
I, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*.
ic, *me*, ƿe, uꞅ.

1. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf*.

I do not like theſe ſeveral councils, *I*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

There is none greater in this houſe than *I*. *Gen.* xxxix. 9.

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid. *Matt.* xiv. 27.

What ſhall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?
I ſhall like beaſts or common people die,
Unleſs you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me*. *Cowley.*

When chance of buſineſs parts *us* two,
What do our ſouls, *I* wonder, do? *Cowley.*

Of that book you have given *us* a large earneſt. *Cowley.*

Thus, having paſs'd the night in fruitleſs pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. *Me* is in the following paſſage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom ſhe can have, and that is *me*. *Clariſſa.*

3. *I* is more than once in Shakeſpeare written for *ay*, or *yes*.

Hath Romeo ſlain himſelf? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, *I*, ſhall poiſon more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakeſp.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?
—*I*, Sir; ſhe took 'em and read 'em in my preſence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakeſp.*

To **JABBER.** *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties. *Swift.*

Ja'bberer. *n. ſ.* [from *jabber.*] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Ja'cent. *adj.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in ſwagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* poſture. *Wotton's Architect.*

Jaci'nth. *n. ſ.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jeruſalem* for *Hieruſalem.*]

1. The ſame with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddiſh yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

JACK. *n. ſ.* [Probably by miſtake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James.*]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Uſed as a general term of contempt for ſaucy or paltry fellows.

I am in eſtimation:
You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot
Office me from my ſon Coriolanus. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have in my mind
A thouſand raw tricks of theſe bragging *Jacks*,
Which I will practiſe. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Every *Jack* ſlave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I muſt go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shakeſp.*

2. The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the ſpit, or to pull off their maſters boots; but when inſtruments were invented for both thoſe ſervices, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the ſpit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed ſquare; that the wheels be perpendicularly and ſtrongly fixed on the ſquares of the ſpindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well ſmoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Moxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, uſed for roaſting of meat, commonly conſiſt but of three wheels. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Clocks and *jacks*, though the ſcrews and teeth be never ſo ſmooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Some ſtrain in rhyme; the muſes on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thouſand *jacks*. *Pope.*

4. A young pike.

No fiſh will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. [*Jacque*, French.] A coat of mail.

The reſidue were on foot, well furniſhed with *jack* and ſkull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and ſlicing ſwords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that ſtinks of the borrachio, ſup
From a foul *jack*, or greaſy mapple cup. *Dryd. Perſius.*

7. A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one ſhould ſay, that a bowl equally poiſed, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run neceſſarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a bias, that may decline it a little from a ſtraight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and ſo run ſpontaneouſly to the *jack*. *Bentley.*

8. A part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as ſoon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the ſtring, the ſound ceaſeth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* aſs, for a ſtallion, was bought for three thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three ſhillings and four-pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. A ſupport to ſaw wood on. *Ainſworth.*
11. The colours or enſign of a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*
12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing.

Jack of all trades, ſhow and ſound;
An inverſe burſe, an exchange under ground. *Cleaveland.*

Jack *Boots. n. ſ.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which ſerve as armour to the legs.

A man on horſeback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dreſſed up in a commode and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

Jack *by the Hedge. n. ſ.* An herb.

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other ſallads are, and much uſed in broth. *Mortimer.*

Jack *Pudding. n. ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A zani; a merry Andrew.

Every *Jack-pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weakneſſes which they ought to cover. *L'Eſtrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the diſh they like beſt: in French *jean-pottage*, and in Engliſh *Jack-pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack-pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
Toſſes the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

Jack *with a Lantern.* An *ignis fatuus*.

Jackale'nt. *n. ſ.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor ſtarven fellow.] A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow.

You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us?
—Ay, I'll be ſworn. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Jacka'l. *n. ſ.* [*chacal*, French.] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chaſe-guns through our ſterns they ſend:
Cloſe by their fireſhips, like *jackals*, appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryden.*

The mighty lion, before whom ſtood the little *jackal*, the faithful ſpy of the king of beaſts. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Ja'ckanapes. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *ape.*]
1. Monkey; an ape.
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?
—That *jackanapes* with ſcarfs. *Shakeſpeare.*

People wondered how ſuch a young upſtart *jackanapes* ſhould grow ſo pert and ſaucy, and take ſo much upon him. *Arbuthnot.*

Jackda'w. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *daw.*] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impoſe on a child to get by heart a long ſcroll of phraſes, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the ſhape of man. *Watts.*

Ja'cket. *n. ſ.* [*jacquet*, French.]
1. A ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a croſs of red. *Hubberd's Tale.*

And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;
And here a ſailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Swift.*

Jack-pudding, in his party-colour'd *jacket*,
Toſſes the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

2. *To beat one's* **Jacket**, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jacket* of the parſon, who ſtood gaping at her. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ja'cob's *Ladder. n. ſ.* The ſame with Greek valerian.

Ja'cob's *Staff. n. ſ.*
1. A pilgrim's ſtaff.
2. A ſtaff concealing a dagger.
3. A croſs ſtaff; a kind of aſtrolabe.

Ja'cobine. *n. ſ.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainſworth.*

Jactita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*jactito*, Latin.] Toſſing; motion; reſtleſſneſs; heaving.

If the patient be ſurprized with *jactitation*, or great oppreſſion about the ſtomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

Jacula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculor*, Latin.] The act of throwing miſſive weapons.

So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

JADE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: Skinner derives it from *gaad*, a goad, or ſpur.]
1. A horſe of no ſpirit; a hired horſe; a worthleſs nag.

Alas, what wights are theſe that load my heart!
I am as dull as Winter-ſtarved ſheep,
Tir'd as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sidney.*

When they ſhould endure the bloody ſpur,
They fall their creſt, and, like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the trial. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The horſemen ſit like fixed candleſticks,
With torchſtaves in their hand; and their poor *jades*
Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shak.*

To other regions
France is a ſtable, we that dwell in't *jades*;
Therefore to th' war. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

So have I ſeen with armed heel
A wight beſtride a commonweal,
While ſtill the more he kick'd and ſpurr'd,
The leſs the ſullen *jade* has ſtirr'd. *Hudibras, p.* i.

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove thoſe to be *jades* that made ſport with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Falſe ſteps but help them to renew their race,
As, after ſtumbling, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A ſorry woman. A word of contempt noting ſometimes age, but generally vice.

Shall theſe, theſe old *jades*, paſt the flower
Of youth, that you have, paſs you. *Chapman's Iliads.*

But ſhe, the cunning'ſt *jade* alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive,
By ſharing female bounties. *Stepney.*

Get in, huſſy: now will I perſonate this young *jade*, and diſcover the intrigue. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

In di'monds, pearl, and rich brocades,
She ſhines the firſt of batter'd *jades*,
And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and ſlight contempt.

You ſee now and then ſome handſome young *jades* among them: the ſluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addiſon.*

Jade. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſtone.

The *jade* is a ſpecies of the jaſper, and of extreme hardneſs. Its colour is compoſed of a pale blueiſh grey, or aſh-colour, and a pale green, not ſimple and uniform, but intermixed. It appears dull and coarſe on the ſurface, but it takes a very elegant and high poliſh. It is found in the Eaſt Indies, and is much uſed by the Turks for handles of ſabres. It is ſo highly eſteemed by the Indians as to be called the divine ſtone: they wear it externally as a remedy for the gravel, and an amulet to preſerve them from the bite of venomous animals. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

To **Jade.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tire; to harraſs; to diſpirit; to weary.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horſe of Parthia
We've *jaded* out o' th' field. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

It is good in diſcourſe to vary and intermingle ſpeech of the preſent occaſion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at laſt
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches caſt,
No favour for the ſtallion we retain,
And no reſpect for the degen'rate ſtrain. *Dryden's Juv.*

The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

There are ſeaſons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with ſtudy or thinking; or upon ſome other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to aſſiſt the ſpirit in meditation. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To overbear; to cruſh; to degrade; to harraſs, as a horſe that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of ſcarlet,
Farewel nobility. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood
Muſt not be ſhed by ſuch a *jaded* groom. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myſelf, to let imagination *jade* me; for every reaſon excites to this. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To **Jade.** *v. n.* To loſe ſpirit; to ſink.

Many offer at the effects of friendſhip, but they do not laſt: they are promiſing in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the proſecution. *South's Sermons.*

Ja'dish. *adj.* [from *jade.*]
1. Vicious; bad, as an horſe.

That hors'd us on their backs, to ſhow us
A *jadiſh* trick at laſt, and throw us. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

When once the people get the *jadiſh* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's ſafe. *Southern.*

2. Unchaſte; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadiſh*, not all the locks and ſpies in nature can keep her honeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **JAGG.** *v. a.* [*gagaw*, ſlits or holes, Welſh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw.

Some leaves are round, ſome long, ſome ſquare, and many *jagged* on the ſides. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *jagging* of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality of oak-leaves; but they never have any ſmall plain purls. *Bacon.*

The banks of that ſea muſt be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous aſſaults, or the ſilent underminings of waves; violent rains muſt waſh down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentl.*

An alder-tree is one among the leſſer trees, whoſe younger branches are ſoft, and whole leaves are *jagged*. *Watts.*

Jagg. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into ſo many *jaggs* or eſcallops, and curiouſly indented round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the ſtaring ſtraws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hive, and make them as ſmooth as poſſible. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Ja'ggy. *adj.* [from *jagg.*] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ring creſt was glorious to behold;
His ſhoulders and his ſides were ſcal'd with gold;
Three tongues he brandiſh'd when he charg'd his foes;
His teeth ſtood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Addiſon.*

Amid' thoſe angles, infinitely ſtrain'd,
They joyful leave their *jaggy* ſalts behind. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

Ja'ggedness. *n. ſ.* [from *jagged.*] The ſtate of being denticulated; unevenneſs.

Firſt draw rudely your leaves, making them plain with your coal or lead, before you give them their veins or *jaggedneſs*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

JAIL. *n. ſ.* [*geol*, French.] A gaol; a priſon; a place where criminals are confined. See **Gaol.** It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him. *Shakeſp.*

A dependant upon him paid ſix pound ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon.*

He ſigh'd and turn'd his eyes, becauſe he knew
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*

One *jail* did all their criminals reſtrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can ſcarce contain. *Dryden.*

Ja'ilbird. *n. ſ.* [*jail* and *bird.*] One who has been in a jail.

Ja'iler. *n. ſ.* [from *jail.*] A gaoler; the keeper of a priſon.

Seeking many means to ſpeak with her, and ever kept from it, as well becauſe ſhe ſhunned it, ſeeing and diſdaining his mind, as becauſe of her jealous *jailers*. *Sidney.*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
Some monſtrous malefactor. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
With hoarſe commands his breathing ſubjects call,
And boaſt and bluſter in his empty hall. *Dryden's Æn.*

Palamon, the pris'ner knight,
Reſtleſs for woe, aroſe before the light;
And with his *jailer*'s leave, deſir'd to breathe
An air more wholeſome than the damp beneath. *Dryden.*

Jakes. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A houſe of office.

I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Their ſordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*. *Dryden's Juv.*

Some have fiſhed the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

Ja'lap. *n. ſ.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, low Latin.]

Jalap is a firm and ſolid root, of a wrinkled ſurface, and generally cut into ſlices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintiſh ſmell, and of an acrid and nauſeous taſte. It was not known in Europe 'till after the diſcovery of America, and had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was diſcovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative in all caſes where ſerous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Jam. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water.

Jamb. *n. ſ.* [*jambe*, French.] Any ſupporter on either ſide, as the poſts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the foreſide of the chimney *jambs*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Ia'mbick. *n. ſ.* [*iambique*, French; *iambicus*, Latin.] Verſes compoſed of iambick feet, or a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately: uſed originally in ſatire, therefore taken for ſatire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Iriſh pen, and dies:
Thy genius calls thee not to purchaſe fame
In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To **Ja'ngle.** *v. n.* [*jangler*, French. *Skinner.*] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentiles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his book-men. *Shak. Love's Labour Loſt.*

So far am I glad it did ſo ſort,
As this their *jangling* I eſteem a ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is no errour which hath not ſome appearance of probability reſembling truth, which, when men, who ſtudy to be ſingular, find out, ſtraining reaſon, they then publiſh to the world matter of contention and *jangling*. *Raleigh.*

To **Ja'ngle.** *v. a.* To make to ſound untuneable.

Now ſee that noble and that ſovereign reaſon,
Like ſweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harſh. *Shakeſp.*

Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
And in our verſe ere monkiſh rhimes
Had *jangled* their fantaſtick chimes. *Prior.*

Ja'ngler. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noiſy fellow.

Ja'nizary. *n. ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] One of the guards of the Turkiſh king.

His grand viſier, preſuming to inveſt
The chief imperial city of the Weſt,
With the firſt charge compell'd in haſte to riſe;
The ſtandards loſt, and *janizaries* ſlain,
Render the hopes he gave his maſter vain. *Waller.*

Ja'nnock. *n. ſ.* [probably a corruption of *bannock.*] Oat-bread. A northern word.

Ja'nty. *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, French.] Showy; fluttering.

This ſort of woman is a *janty* ſlattern: ſhe hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies her poſture. *Spectator.*

Ja'nuary. *n. ſ.* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The firſt month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans conſecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, ſignifying providence. *Peacham.*

JAPA'N. *n. ſ.* [from *Japan* in Aſia, where figured work was originally done.] Work varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glaſs, of great value, with a ſtroke of her bruſh. *Swift.*

To **Japa'n.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To varniſh, and embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures.

For not the deſk with ſilver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well *japan'd*, avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

2. To black ſhoes. A low phraſe.

The god of fire
Among theſe gen'rous preſents joins his part,
And aids with ſoot the new *japanning* art. *Gay's Trivia.*

Japa'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *japan.*]
1. One ſkilled in japan work.
2. A ſhoeblacker.

The poor have the ſame itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new *japanner* to their ſhoes. *Pope's Horace.*

To **Jar.** *v. n.* [from eoꞃꞃe, anger, Saxon; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonick, to clamour.]
1. To ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort rattle.

A hollow groan, a murm'ring wind aroſe;
The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a *jarring* ſound, and harſhly rung. *Dryden.*

My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

2. To ſtrike or ſound untuneably.

O, you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abuſed nature:
Th' untun'd and *jarring* ſenſes, O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I perceive you delight not in muſick.
—Not a whit, when it *jars* ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſtring may *jar* in the beſt maſter's hand,
And the moſt ſkilful archer miſs his aim. *Roſcommon.*

He keeps his temper'd mind, ſerene and pure,
And every paſſion aptly harmoniz'd
Amid' a *jarring* world. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. To claſh; to interfere; to act in oppoſition; to be inconſiſtent.

At laſt, though long, our *jarring* notes agree. *Shakeſp.*

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well conſiſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Venalus concluded his report:
A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court:
As when a torrent rolls with rapid force,
The flood, conſtrain'd within a ſcanty ſpace,
Roars horrible. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To quarrel; to diſpute.

When thoſe renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through ſtubborn pride, among themſelves did *jar*,
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their ſtrife did bar. *Spenſer.*

They muſt be ſometimes ignorant of the means conducing to thoſe ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppoſe each other. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Jar. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of rattling vibration of ſound.

In *r*, the tongue is held ſtiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muſcles; ſo as when the impulſe of breath ſtrikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds paſſage, it ſhakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the ſound is affected with a trembling *jar*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Claſh; diſcord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
O miſerable men, that to him ſubject are! *Fairy Queen.*

Nath'leſs, my brother, ſince we paſſed are
Unto this point, we will appeaſe our *jar*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,
Between whoſe endleſs *jar* juſtice preſides,
Would loſe their names, and ſo would juſtice too. *Shak.*

3. A ſtate in which a door unfaſtened may ſtrike the poſt; half opened.

The chaffering with diſſenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a *jar*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. [*Giarro*, Italian.] An earthen veſſel.

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*

He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the *jars*. *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilſt empty *jars* the dire defeat reſound. *Garth.*

JA'RDES. *n. ſ.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horſes, a little below the bending of the ham on the outſide. This diſtemper in time will make the horſe halt, and grow ſo painful as to cauſe him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is moſt common to managed horſes, that have been kept too much upon their haunches. *Farrier's Dict.*

Ja'rgon. *n. ſ.* [*jargon*, French; *gerigonça*, Spaniſh.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberiſh.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonſtration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fuſtian or *jargon*. *Bramhall.*

From this laſt toil again what knowledge flows?
Juſt as much, perhaps, as ſhows
That all his predeceſſor's rules
Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the ſchools. *Prior.*

During the uſurpation an infuſion of enthuſiaſtick *jargon* prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

Ja'rgonelle. *n. ſ.* See **Pear**, of which it is a ſpecies.

Ja'shawk. *n. ſ.* A young hawk. *Ainſworth.*

Ja'smine. *n. ſ.* [*jaſmin*, French. It is often pronounced *jeſſamine.*]

It hath a funnel-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is cut into ſeveral ſegments at the brim, out of whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes the fruit or pod, which, for the moſt part, grows double and open lengthwiſe, diſcovering the ſeeds, which are oblong, and have a border round them: theſe are ranged over each other like ſlates on a houſe, and are faſtened to the placenta. *Millar.*

Thou, like the harmleſs bee, may'ſt freely range;
From *jaſmine* grove to grove may'ſt wander. *Thomſon.*

Ja'smine *Perſian. n. ſ.* A plant. See **Lilac**, of which it is a ſpecies.

Ja'sper. *n. ſ.* [*jaſpe*, Fr. *iaſpis*, Lat.] A hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white, found in maſſes of various ſizes and ſhapes. It is capable of a very elegant poliſh, and is found in many parts of the Eaſt Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The baſis of *jaſper* is uſually of a greeniſh hue, and ſpotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

The moſt valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jaſper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of tranſparent oriental *jaſper* in the Vatican Library. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Iatrole'ptick. *adj.* [*iatraleptique*, Fr. ἰάομαι and ἀλείφω.] That which cures by anointing.

To **Ja'vel**, or *jable. v. a.* To bemire; to ſoil over with dirt through unneceſſary traverſing and travelling. This word is ſtill retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

Ja'vel. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering fellow.

When as time, flying with wings ſwift,
Expired had the term that thoſe two *javels*
Should render up a reckoning of their travels. *Hubb. Tale.*

Ja'velin. *n. ſ.* [*javeline*, French.] A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and *jav'lin*, ſtones and ſulph'rous fire;
On each hand ſlaughter and gigantick deeds. *Milton.*

She ſhakes her myrtle *jav'lin*; and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden's Æn.*

Flies the *javelin* ſwifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addiſ. Cato.*

JA'UNDICE. *n. ſ.* [*jauniſſe*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A diſtemper from obſtructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly ſeparated by them from the blood; and ſometimes, eſpecially in hard drinkers, they are ſo indurated as never after to be opened, and ſtraighten the motion of the blood ſo much through that viſcus as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gaſtrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick, to break through them, and drain into the ſtomach; ſo that vomiting of blood, in this diſtemper, is a fatal ſymptom. *Quincy.*

Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandſire cut in alabaſter?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice*
By being peeviſh? *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

What grief hath ſet the *jaundice* on your cheeks? *Shak.*

Thoſe were thy thoughts, and thou couldſt judge aright,
'Till int'reſt made a *jaundice* in thy ſight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow obſervations on every thing; and the ſoul, tinctured with any paſſion, diffuſes a falſe colour over the real appearances of things. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Ja'undiced. *adj.* [from *jaundice.*] Infected with the jaundice.

All ſeems infected, that th' infected ſpy,
As all looks yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope.*

To Jaunt. *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To wander here and there; to buſtle about. It is now always uſed in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horſe,
And yet I bear a burthen like an aſs;
Spur-gall'd and tir'd by *jaunting* Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

Jaunt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excurſion. It is commonly uſed ludicrouſly, but ſolemnly by Milton.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his airy *jaunt*, though hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his reſt. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

He ſends me out on many a *jaunt*,
Old houſes in the night to haunt. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

They parted, and away poſts the cavalier in queſt of his new miſtreſs: his firſt *jaunt* is to court. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you are for a merry *jaunt*, I'll try for once who can foot it fartheſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Thus much of the ſcheme of my deſign in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out theſe metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

Ja'untiness. *n. ſ.* [from *jaunty*, or *janty*, corrupted from *gentil*, French. See Janty.] Airineſs; flutter; genteelneſs.

A certain ſtiffneſs in my limbs entirely deſtroyed that *jauntineſs* of air I was once maſter of. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Jaw. *n. ſ.* [*joue*, a cheek, French; whence *joowbone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whoſe teeth are as ſwords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Prov.* xxx. 14.

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinable. *Walton's Angler.*

Piſo, who probably ſeeks Ariſtotle's meaning, ſaith that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immoveable. *Grew's Muſæum.*

More formidable hydra ſtands within,
Whoſe *jaws* with iron teeth ſeverely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou haſt brought me into the duſt of death. *Pſalm* xxii. 15.

My bended hook ſhall pierce their ſlimy *jaws*. *Shakeſp.*

A ſmeary foam works o'er my grinding *jaws*,
And utmoſt anguiſh ſhakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe.*

Jay. *n. ſ.* [named from *his cry*. *Skinner.*] A bird.

Two ſharp winged ſheers,
Deck'd with diverſe plumes, like painted *jays*,
Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *Fairy Queen.*

We'll uſe this unwholeſome humidity, this groſs wat'ry pumpion—we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*. *Shak.*

What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark,
Becauſe his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakeſpeare.*

I am highly delighted to ſee the *jay* or the thruſh hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

Admires the *jay*, the inſects gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when Philomela ſings. *Pope.*

Ja'zel. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict.*

Ice. *n. ſ.* [ıꞅ, Saxon; *eyſe*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*,
Or hailſtone in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou art all *ice*, thy kindneſs freezes. *Shak. Rich.* III.

If I ſhould aſk whether *ice* and water were two diſtinct ſpecies of things, I doubt not but I ſhould be anſwered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted ſugar.
3. *To break the* Ice. To make the firſt opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice*, and do this feat,
Atchieve the elder, ſet the younger free
For our acceſs, whoſe hap ſhall be to have her,
Will not ſo graceleſs be to be ingrate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus have I *broken the ice* to invention, for the lively repreſentation of floods and rivers neceſſary for our painters and poets. *Peacham on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wiſe,
At laſt *broke* ſilence and the *ice*. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

To Ice. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.
2. To cover with concreted ſugar.

I'cehouse. *n. ſ.* [*ice* and *houſe*.] A houſe in which ice is repoſited againſt the warm months.

Ichne'umon. *n. ſ.* [ἰχνεύμων.] A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

Ichneumonfly'. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of inſects. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

Ichno'graphy. *n. ſ.* [ἴχνος and γράφω.] The groundplot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itſelf, and alſo to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichnography* of every ſtory in a paper by itſelf. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR. *n. ſ.* [ἰχώρ.] A thin watery humour like ſerum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from ſome animals that feed only upon fleſh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring firſt a ſaline taſte, which is a ſign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I'chorous. *adj.* [from *ichor*.] Sanious; thin; undigeſted.

The lung-growth is imputed to a ſuperficial ſanious or *ichorous* exulceration. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Ichthyo'logy. *n. ſ.* [*ichthyologie*, Fr. ἰχθυολογία, from ἰχθὺς and λέγω.] The doctrine of the nature of fiſh.

Some there are, as camels and ſheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ichthyo'phagy. *n. ſ.* [ἰχθὺς and φάγω.] Diet of fiſh; the practice of eating fiſh.

I'cicle. *n. ſ.* [from *ice*.] A ſhoot of ice hanging down from the upper part.

If diſtilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadſtone, the ſubſiding powder, dried, retains ſome magnetical virtue; but if the menſtruum be evaporated to a conſiſtence, and afterwards doth ſhoot into *icicles*, or cryſtals, the loadſtone hath no power upon them. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long *icicles* depend, and crackling ſounds are heard. *Dryd.*

The common dropſtone conſiſts principally of ſpar, and is frequently found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down from the tops and ſides of grotto's. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

I'ciness. *n. ſ.* [from *icy*.] The ſtate of generating ice.

I'con. *n. ſ.* [εἰκών.] A picture or repreſentation.

Boyſardus, in his tract of divination, hath ſet forth the *icons* of theſe ten, yet added two others. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whoſe names and *icons* are publiſhed, have deſerved good commendation. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Ico'noclast. *n. ſ.* [*iconoclaſte*, French; εἰκονοκλάστης.] A breaker of images.

Icono'logy. *n. ſ.* [*iconologie*, French; εἰκὼν and λέγω.] The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

Icte'rical. *n. ſ.* [*icterique*, French; *icterus*, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great ſourneſs, and gripes with windineſs. *Floyer.*

2. Good againſt the jaundice.

I'cy. *adj.* [from *ice*.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; froſty.

But my poor heart firſt ſet free,
Bound in thoſe *icy* chains by thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference; as, the *icy* phang,
And churliſh chiding of the Winter's wind. *Shakeſp.*

He relates the exceſſive coldneſs of the water they met with in Summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her croſs diſplay
To the bright regions of the riſing day;
Tempt *icy* ſeas, where ſcarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from paſſion.

Thou would'ſt have never learn'd
The *icy* precepts of reſpect. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'ſt find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons;
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

I'd. Contracted for *I would*.

IDE'A. *n. ſ.* [*ideé*, French; ἰδέα.] Mental imagination.

Whatſoever the mind perceives in itſelf, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or underſtanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke.*

The form under which theſe things appear to the mind, or the reſult of our apprehenſion, is called an *idea*. *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the ſaint, your only *idea*,
Although ſimply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himſelf, being to ſet down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wiſh for on earth, did not teach to pray or wiſh for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hooker, b.* i.

Her ſweet idea wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleneſs of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

How good, how fair,
Anſwering his great *idea*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

If Chaucer by the beſt *idea* wrought,
The faireſt nymph before his eyes he ſet. *Dryden.*

Ide'al. *adj.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the ſenſes.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impreſſion thereof on our ſenſes, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, abſent in itſelf, is repreſented to and conſidered on the imagination. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Ide'ally. *adv.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally.

A tranſmiſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ide'ntical. } *adj.* [*identique*, French.] The ſame; implying
Ide'ntick. } the ſame thing; compriſing the ſame idea.

The beard's th' *identick* beard you knew,
The ſame numerically true. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

There majus is *identical* with magis. *Hale's Origin.*

Thoſe ridiculous *identical* propoſitions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are firſt principles in this controverſy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be ſolidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

If this pre-exiſtent eternity is not compatible with a ſucceſſive duration, as we clearly and diſtinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that ſome being, though infinitely above our finite comprehenſions, muſt have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity; which being is no other than God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Ide'ntity. *n. ſ.* [*identité*, French; *identitas*, ſchool Latin.] Sameneſs; not diverſity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a ſociety in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for ſtrong water. *Vulgar Err.*

Certainly thoſe actions muſt needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South.*

Conſidering any thing as exiſting, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itſelf exiſting at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diverſity. *Locke.*

It cuts off the ſenſe at the end of every firſt line, which muſt always rhime to the next following, and conſequently produces too frequent an *identity* in ſound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

Ides. *n. ſ.* [*ides*, French; *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans, and ſtill retained in the Romiſh kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, becauſe in theſe four months it was ſix days before the nones, and in the others four days. *Trevoux.*

A ſoothſayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakeſpeare.*

IDIO'CRASY. *n. ſ.* [*idiocraſe*, French; ἴδιος and κρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of conſtitution.

Idiocra'tical. *adj.* [from *idiocraſy*.] Peculiar in conſtitution.

I'diocy. *n. ſ.* [ἰδιωτεία.] Want of underſtanding.

I ſtand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horſes did eat their bits. *Bacon's Holy War.*

I'DIOM. *n. ſ.* [*idiome*, French; ἰδίωμα.] A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular caſt of a tongue; a phraſe; phraſeology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words tranſlated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryd.*

Some that with care true eloquence ſhall teach,
And to juſt *idioms* fix our doubtful ſpeech. *Prior.*

Idioma'tical. } *adj.* [from *idiom*.] Peculiar to a tongue;
Idioma'tick. } phraſeological.

Since phraſes uſed in converſation contract meanneſs by paſſing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet ſhould guard himſelf againſt *idiomatick* ways of ſpeaking. *Spectator.*

Idio'pathy. *n. ſ.* [*idiopathie*, French; ἴδιος and πάθος.] A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

Idiosy'ncrasy. *n. ſ.* [*idioſynacraſe*, French; ἴδιος, σύν, and κρᾶσις.] A peculiar temper or diſpoſition not common to another. *Quincy.*

Whether quails, from any *idioſyncraſy* or peculiarity of conſtitution, do innocuouſly feed upon hellebore, or rather ſometimes but medicinally uſe the ſame. *Vulgar Errours.*

The underſtanding alſo hath its *idioſyncraſies*, as well as other faculties. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 15.

I'DIOT. *n. ſ.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiota*, Latin; ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reaſon.

Life is a tale,
Told by an *idiot*, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

What elſe doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble ſuppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or baſe wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

By idle boys and *idiots* vilify'd,
Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *idiots* will believe that they ſee what they only hear. *Dennis.*

I'diotism. *n. ſ.* [*idiotiſme*, French; ἰδιωτισμός.]

1. Peculiarity of expreſſion; mode of expreſſion peculiar to a language.

Scholars ſometimes in common ſpeech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotiſms* ſuitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

I'DLE. *adj.* [ẏꝺel, Saxon.]

1. Lazy; averſe from labour.

For ſhame, ſo much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bull.*

2. Not buſy; at leiſure.

For often have you writ to her; and ſhe in modeſty,
Or elſe for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shak.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

No war or battle's ſound
Was heard the world around,
The *idle* ſpear and ſhield were high up hung. *Milton.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their buſy humour ſhould be conſtantly employed in ſomething of uſe to them. *Locke.*

Suppoſing, among a multitude embarked in the ſame veſſel, there are ſeveral that, in the fury of a tempeſt, will rather periſh than work for their preſervation; would it not be madneſs in the reſt to ſtand *idle*, and rather chuſe to ſink than do more than comes to their ſhare? *Addiſon.*

4. Uſeleſs; vain; ineffectual.

They aſtoniſh'd, all reſiſtance loſt,
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then
The power that guards the ſacred lives of kings?
Why ſlept the lightning and the thunderbolts,
Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees,
When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

5. Worthleſs; barren; not productive of good.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,
That all thine *idle* offers I refuſe;
All that I need I have: what needeth me
To covet more than I have cauſe to uſe? *Fairy Queen.*

Of antres vaſt, and deſarts *idle*,
It was my hent to ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The murmuring ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard ſo high. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining corn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* ſtory.

This anſwer is both *idle* in regard of us, and alſo repugnant to themſelves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our eſtimation, *idle* reproofs, when the authors of needleſs innovations are oppoſed with ſuch negatives, as that of Leo: how are theſe new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker, b.* ii.

His friend ſmil'd ſcornful, and, with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reaſon leſſens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

How ill he wiſhes to recall the precious hours he has ſpent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diverſions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To Idle. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madneſs,
Next page he ſays, in ſober ſadneſs,
That ſhe and all her fellow-gods
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

Idlehe'aded. *adj.* [*idle* and *head*.] Fooliſh; unreaſonable.

Theſe *idleheaded* ſeekers reſorted thither. *Carew.*

Upon this loſs ſhe fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day ſtands near the place ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

I'dleness. *n. ſ.* [from *idle*.]

1. Lazineſs; ſloth; ſluggiſhneſs; averſion from labour.

Nor is exceſs the only thing by which ſin mauls and breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themſelves thereby; but many are alſo brought to a very ill and languiſhing habit of body by mere *idleneſs*, and *idleneſs* is both itſelf a great ſin, and the cauſe of many more. *South.*

2. Abſence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuſe her, though it made us pine away for ſpight, to loſe any of our time in ſo troubleſome an *idleneſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To the Engliſh court aſſemble now,
From ev'ry region, apes of *idleneſs*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He fearing *idleneſs*, the nurſe of ill,
In ſculpture exercis'd his happy ſkill. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, neceſſity impoſing no induſtry or travel, *idleneſs* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleaſures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omiſſion of buſineſs.

Ten thouſand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleneſs* doth hatch. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

4. Unimportance; trivialneſs.
5. Inefficacy; uſeleſſneſs.
6. Barrenneſs; worthleſſneſs.
7. Unreaſonableneſs; want of judgment; fooliſhneſs; madneſs.

There is no heat of affection but is joined with ſome *idleneſs* of brain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I'dler. *n. ſ.* [from *idle*.] A lazy perſon; a ſluggard.

Many of theſe poor fiſhermen and *idlers*, that are commonly preſented to his majeſty's ſhips, are ſo ignorant in ſea-ſervice as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*

Thou ſluggiſh *idler*, dilatory ſlave. *Irene.*

I'dly. *adv.* [from *idle*.]

1. Lazily; without employment.

I will ſlay myſelf,
For living *idly* here in pomp and eaſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

2. Fooliſhly; in a trifling manner.

And modern Aſgil, whoſe capricious thought
Is yet with ſtores of wilder notions fraught,
Too ſoon convinc'd, ſhall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd ſo *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Careleſſly; without attention.

This from rumour's tongue
I *idly* heard; if true or falſe, I know not. *Shakeſpeare.*

But ſhall we take the muſe abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our ſubject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, ſuitable unto it, ceaſe to bark any longer *idly* againſt the truth, the courſe and paſſage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

I'DOL. *n. ſ.* [*idole*, French; εἴδωλον; *idolum*, Latin.]

1. An image worſhipped as God.

They did ſacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. 1 *Mac.* i. 59.

A nation from one faithful man to ſpring,
Him on this ſide Euphrates yet reſiding,
Bred up in *idol* worſhip. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The apoſtle is there arguing againſt the Gnoſticks who joined in the *idol* feaſts, and whom he therefore accuſes of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idol* ſhepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech.* ii.

3. An image.

Never did art ſo well with nature ſtrive,
Nor ever *idol* ſeem'd ſo much alive;
So like the man, ſo golden to the ſight;
So baſe within, ſo counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A repreſentation.

Men beholding ſo great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with ſacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Q.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The ſoldiers god, and people's *idol.* *Denham's Sophy.*

IDO'LATER. *n. ſ.* [*idolatre*, French; *idololatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worſhips for God that which is not God.

The ſtate of *idolaters* is two ways miſerable: firſt, in that which they worſhip they find no ſuccour; and ſecondly, at his hands, whom they ought to ſerve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of moſt juſt diſpleaſure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confuſion. *Hooker.*

An aſtrologer may be no Chriſtian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think aſtrology to be compatible with rank atheiſm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *idolater.*] To worſhip idols. *Ainſworth.*

IDO'LATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; compriſing idolatry, or the worſhip of falſe gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apoſtles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* uſe, or be ſet up in churches to be worſhipped. *Peacham on Drawing.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatſoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatſoever they have either thought or done *idolatrouſly*, be ſo far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *n. ſ.* [*idolatrie*, French; *idololatria*, Latin.] The worſhip of images; the worſhip of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou ſhalt be worſhipp'd, kiſs'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And, were there ſenſe in his *idolatry*,
My ſubſtance ſhould be ſtatued in thy ſtead. *Shakeſpeare.*

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worſhipping that for God which is not God, but it is alſo a worſhipping the true God in a way wholly unſuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal reſemblances. *South's Sermons.*

The kings were diſtinguiſhed by judgments or bleſſings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worſhip of the true God. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

I'DOLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *idol.*] A worſhipper of images. A poetical word.

I to God have brought
Diſhonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idoliſts* and atheiſts. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To I'DOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration.

Thoſe who are generous, humble, juſt and wiſe,
Who not their gold, nor themſelves *idolize.* *Denham.*

Parties, with the greateſt violation of Chriſtian unity, denominate themſelves, not from the grand Author and Finiſher of our faith, but from the firſt broacher of their *idolized* opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

IDO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and ſo fix their ſaline part, by making them corrode ſome *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*

An eccleſiaſtical benefice is ſometimes void *de jure & facto*, and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* perſon. *Ayliffe.*

I'DYL. *n. ſ.* [εἰδύλλιον; *idyllium*, Latin.] A ſmall ſhort poem.

I. E. for *id eſt*, or *that is.*

That which raiſes the natural intereſt of money, is the ſame that raiſes the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptneſs to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*

JE'ALOUS. *adj.* [*jaloux*, French.]

1. Suſpicious in love.

To both theſe ſiſters have I ſworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the ſtung
Are of the adder. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor ſecure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of ſelf-bounty, be abus'd: look to't. *Shak. Othello.*

Miſtreſs Ford, the honeſt woman, the modeſt wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her huſband. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A *jealous* empreſs lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryd. Aureng.*

2. Emulous; full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, reſign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this ſubject. *Dryden.*

3. Zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hoſts. 1 *Kings.*

4. Suſpiciouſly vigilant.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealouſy. 2 *Cor.* ii. 2.

His apprehenſions, as his *jealous* nature had much of ſagacity in it, or his reſtleſs and mutinous humour, tranſported him. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

5. Suſpiciouſly careful.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the Engliſh nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

They *jealous* of their ſecrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey ſtrange, with clamorous uproar
Proteſting fate ſupreme. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how maliciouſly prodigal of other mens? *Decay of Piety.*

6. Suſpiciouſly fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates ſuch doubts as theſe;
Renders us *jealous*, and deſtroys our peace. *Waller.*

While the people are ſo *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not ſee any other method left for them to reform the world, than by uſing all honeſt arts to make themſelves acceptable to the laity. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *jealous.*] Suſpiciouſly; emulouſly; with ſuſpicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jealous.*] The ſtate of being jealous; rivalry; ſuſpicion; ſuſpicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preſerve me amidſt the unjuſt hatred and *jealouſneſs* of too many, which thou haſt ſuffered to prevail upon me. *King Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY. *n. ſ.* [*jalouſie*, French, from *jealous.*]

1. Suſpicion in love.

But gnawing *jealouſy*, out of their ſight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Queen.*

The ſweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very *jealouſy* man. *Shakeſpeare.*

How all the other paſſions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and raſh embrac'd deſpair;
And ſhudd'ring fear, and green-ey'd *jealouſy*!
O love, be moderate; allay thy extaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why did you ſuffer Jachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needleſs *jealouſy*? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Small *jealouſies*, 'tis true, inflame deſire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire. *Dryden.*

2. Suſpicious fear.

The obſtinacy in Eſſex, in refuſing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealouſy*, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him. *Clar.*

3. Suſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To ſcoff; to flout; to make mock.

The merry world did on a day,
With his trainbands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in ſport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*

Abſtain from diſſolute laughter, petulant uncomely jeſts, loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called indecencies and incivilities. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with ſcoffs.

My children abroad are driven to diſavow me, for fear of being *jeered.* *Howel's England's Tears.*

JEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jeſt; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,
Had loſt his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

They tipt the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who ſhould ſay—ſhe wants it here;
She may be handſome, young and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

JE'ERER. *n. ſ.* [from *jeer.*] A ſcoffer; a ſcorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY. *adj.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly; in mock; in ſcoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the ſonorous rays are refracted? *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

JE'GGET. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſauſage. *Ainſworth.*

JEHO'VAH. *n. ſ.* [יהוה.] The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJU'NE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only ſubſtance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty: the melting ſheweth that it is not *jejune*, or ſcarce in ſpirit. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not ſaturated.

In groſs and turbid ſtreams there might be contained nutriment, and not *jejune* or limpid water. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. Dry; unaffecting.

You may look upon an enquiry made up of meer narratives, as ſomewhat *jejune.* *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jejune.*]

1. Penury; poverty.

There are three cauſes of fixation: the even ſpreading both parts, and the *jejuneneſs* or extreme comminution of ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Dryneſs; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *adj.* [See GELLY.] Glutinous; brought to a ſtate of viſcoſity.

The kiſs that ſips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.]

1. Any thing brought to a ſtate of glutinouſneſs and viſcoſity.

They, diſtill'd
Almoſt to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and ſpeak not to him. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Sweatmeat made by boiling ſugar in the jelly.

The deſert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*

That *jelly*'s rich, this malmſey healing;
Pray dip your whiſkers. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*

JE'NNETING. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Juneting*, an apple ripe in June.] A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe, and of a pleaſant taſte. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

JE'NNET. [See GENNET.] A Spaniſh horſe.

The Spaniſh king preſents a *jennet*,
To ſhew his love. *Prior.*

To JE'OPARD. *v. a.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger. Obſolete.

He had been accuſed of Judaiſm, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. 2 *Mac.* xiv.

JE'OPARDOUS. *adj.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JE'OPARDY. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſuppoſed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu.* *Skinner* and *Junius.*] Hazard; danger; peril. A word not now in uſe.

And would ye not poor fellowſhip expel,
Myſelf would offer you t' accompany,
In this adventure's chanceful *jeopardy.* *Hubberd's Tale.*

Thy rage ſhall burn thee up, and thou ſhalt turn
To aſhes ere our blood ſhall quench that fire:
Look to thyſelf, thou art in *jeopardy.* *Shakeſp. K. John.*

This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of poverty, or at leaſt a caſualty or *jeopardy.* *Bacon.*

To JERK. *v. a.* [ȝereccan, Saxon.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow; to laſh. It is ſometimes written *yerk.*

I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me ſervice: nine or ten times
I thought t' have *jerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shakeſp.*

Baſtings heavy, dry, obtuſe,
Only dullneſs can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the ſpirits all a working. *Swift.*

To JERK. *v. n.* To ſtrike up; to accoſt eagerly. This ſeems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Nor bluſh, ſhould he ſome grave acquaintance meet;
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

JERK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmart quick laſh.

Contemn the ſilly taunts of fleering buffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glanv.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or ſting of an epigram, nor the ſeeming contradiction of a poor antitheſis; neither is it ſo much the morality of a grave ſentence, affected by Lucan, but more ſparingly uſed by Virgil. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden ſpring; a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

Lobſters uſe their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly ſwim backwards by *jerks* or ſprings, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

JE'RKIN. *n. ſ.* [cyrtelkin, Saxon.] A jacket; a ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat.

A man may wear it on both ſides, like a leather *jerkin.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Miſtreſs Line, is not this my *jerkin*? Now is the *jerkin* under the line: now, *jerkin*, you are like to loſe your hair, and prove a bald *jerkin.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Unleſs we ſhould expect that nature ſhould make *jerkins* and ſtockings grow out of the ground, what could ſhe do better than afford us ſo fit materials for cloathing as the wool of the ſheep? *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Imagine an ambaſſador preſenting himſelf in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but ſmall audience. *South's Sermons.*

Then ſtrip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a ferkin. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

I walked into the ſea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water. *Gulliver's Travels.*

JE'RKIN. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.* This ſhould be written *gyrkin.*

JE'RSEY. *n. ſ.* [from the iſland of *Jerſey*, where much yarn is ſpun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JESS. *n. ſ.* [*gecte*, French; *getto*, Italian.] Short ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt. *Hanmer.*

If I prove her haggard,
Though that my *jeſſes* were her dear heartſtrings,
I'd whiſtle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

JE'SSAMINE. *n. ſ.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower.

Her goodly boſom, like a ſtrawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;
Her breaſt like lillies, ere their leaves be ſhed;
Her nipples, like young bloſſom'd *jeſſamines.* *Spenſer.*

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes.* *n. ſ.* Sunflower, of which they are a ſpecies.

Jeruſalem artichokes are increaſed by ſmall off-ſets, and by quartering the roots. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To JEST. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions.

Jeſt not with a rude man, leſt thy anceſtors be diſgraced. *Eccleſiaſticus*, viii. 4.

Fear you the boar, and go ſo unprovided?
—You may *jeſt* on; but I do not like theſe ſeveral councils. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

JEST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter.

But is this true, or is it elſe your pleaſure,
Like pleaſant travellers to break a *jeſt*
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakeſpeare.*

As for *jeſt*, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of ſtate, and great perſons. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

No man ought to have the leſs reverence for the principles of religion, or for the Holy Scriptures, becauſe idle and profane wits can break *jeſts* upon them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jeſt.* *Prior.*

2. The object of jeſts; laughing-ſtock.

If I ſuſpect without cauſe, why then make ſport at me? then let me be your *jeſt*, I deſerve it. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Manner of doing or ſpeaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not ſerious; game, not earneſt.

That high All-ſeer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earneſt what I begg'd in *jeſt.* *Shakeſpeare.*

When his play-fellows choſe him their king, he ſpoke and did thoſe things in *jeſt*, which would have become a king in earneſt. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

JE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *jeſt.*]

1. One given to merriment and pranks.

The ſkipping king, he rambled up and down
With ſhallow *jeſters*, and raſh bavin wits;
Soon kindled, and ſoon burnt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

2. One given to ſarcaſm.

Now, as a *jeſter*, I accoſt you,
Which never yet one friend has loſt you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jackpudding.

Another ſort of like looſe fellows do paſs up and down, amongſt gentlemen, by the name of *jeſters*; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many ſtealths, but alſo privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

JET. *n. ſ.* [ȝaȝat, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gagates*, Latin.]

1. *Jet* is a very beautiful foſſil, of a firm and very even ſtructure, and of a ſmooth ſurface; found in maſſes, ſeldom of a great ſize, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain reſembling that of wood. The ancients recommend *jet* in medicine; but it is now uſed only in toys. It is confounded with cannal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately ſo. *Hill.*

Black, forſooth; coal-black, as *jet.* *Shak. Henry* VI.

There is more difference between thy fleſh and hers, than between *jet* and ivory. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a ſet
Of ſeed-pearl, ere ſhe bath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet.* *Drayton.*

One of us in glaſs is ſet,
One of us you'll find in *jet.* *Swift.*

Under flowing *jet*,
Of ſunny ringlets, or of circling brown,
The neck ſlight ſhaded. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. [*Jet*, French.] A ſpout or ſhoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverſe way!
For ſhould th' unſeen magnetick *jets* deſcend
All the ſame way, they could not gain their end. *Blackm.*

Thus the ſmall *jet*, which haſty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

3. A yard. Obſolete.

What orchard unrobbed eſcapes?
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*? *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

To JET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]

1. To ſhoot forward; to ſhoot out; to intrude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

2. To ſtrut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he *jets* under his advanced plumes! *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

3. To jolt; to be ſhaken. [*Jetter*, French.]

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach ſhe was thrown out of the hinder ſeat againſt a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wiſem.*

JE'TSAM. } *n. ſ.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods or other things
JE'TSON. } which, having been caſt over board in a ſtorm, or after ſhipwreck, are thrown upon the ſhore, and belong to the lord admiral. *Bailey.*

JE'TTY. *adj.* [from *jet.*]

1. Made of jet.

2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Ceſala, and Madagaſcar, are of a *jetty* black. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Her hair
Adown her ſhoulders looſely lay diſplay'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thouſand Cupids play'd. *Prior.*

Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown,
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow'rs below. *Pope's Dunciad.*

JE'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*, Dutch.]

1. Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shakeſp.*

They found him dead, and caſt into the ſtreets,
An empty caſket, where the *jewel*, life,
By ſome damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shak.*

The pleaſure of the religious man is an eaſy and a portable pleaſure, ſuch an one as he carries about in his boſom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world: a man putting all his pleaſures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one *jewel*. *South.*

2. A precious ſtone; a gem.

Jewels too, ſtones, rich and precious ſtones,
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Proud fame's imperial ſeat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondneſs; an appellation of tender regard.

Bid farewel to your ſiſters.
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with waſh'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Jewel-house, *or Office.* *n. ſ.* The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

The king has made him
Maſter of the *jewel-houſe*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Je'weller. *n. ſ.* [from *jewel.*] One who trafficks in precious ſtones.

Theſe grains were as like little dice as if they had been made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one thing; but the intrinſick worth of a thing to a man of ſenſe is another. *L'Eſtrange.*

I will turn *jeweller*: I ſhall then deal in diamonds, and all ſorts of rich ſtones. *Addiſon.*

Jews-ears. *n. ſ.* [from its reſemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variouſly hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its ſides are undulated, and in many places run into the hollow, ſo as to repreſent in it ridges like thoſe of the human ear. Its ſubſtance is tough like leather, and its colour very dark. It is light when dry, of a diſagreeable ſmell and nauſeous taſte. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees, eſpecially where they are decaying. It is not much uſed by phyſicians; but the common people cure themſelves of ſore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and ſometimes aſhes: in warm water it ſwelleth, and openeth extremely. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Jews-mallow. *n. ſ.* [*corchorus*, Latin.]

The leaves are produced alternately at the joints of the ſtalks: the flower has five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the pointal of the flower becomes a cylindrical fruit, divided into five cells, filled with angular ſeeds. Ranwolf ſays it is ſown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Millar.*

Jews-stone. *n. ſ.* An extraneous foſſil, being the clavated ſpine of a very large egg-ſhaped ſea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, ſwelling in the middle, and gradually tapering to each end; generally about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale duſky grey, with a faint caſt of duſky rediſhneſs. It is found in Syria, lodged in a looſe ſandy ſtone, or a marly very hard earth. It is diuretick; but has been falſely recommended as a lithontriptick. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Jews-harp. *n. ſ.* A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth, which gives a ſound by the motion of a broad ſpring of iron, which, being ſtruck by the hand, plays againſt the breath.

If. *conjunction.* [ᵹıꝼ, Saxon.]

1. Suppoſe that; allowing that. A hypothetical particle.

Abſolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or ands. *Hooker, Preface.*

If that rebellion
Came like itſelf, in baſe and abject routs;
I ſay, *if* damn'd commotion ſo appear'd,
In his true, native, and moſt proper ſhape,
You, reverend father, and theſe noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.
—*If!* talk'ſt thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor. *Shak.*

This ſeeing of all things, becauſe we can deſire to ſee all things, he makes a proof that they are preſent to our minds; and *if* they be preſent, they can no ways be preſent but by the preſence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This is only an infallibility upon ſuppoſition, which amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impoſſible to be falſe. *Tillotſon's Sermons, Preface.*

All of them ſuppoſe the apoſtle to have allowed the Epicurean maxim to be good; *if* ſo be there were no reſurrection. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

Tiſiphone, that oft haſt heard my pray'r,
Aſſiſt, *if* Oedipus deſerve thy care. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance;
But by this eaſy riſe they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:
It can't—it may be—and it muſt;
To which of theſe muſt Alma truſt?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting *if* ſhe doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Though I doubt whether; ſuppoſe it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumſtances, *if* I may ſo call them, were not neceſſary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

Igneous. *adj.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us ſtill ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* ſolutions. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 20.

Igni'potent. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Latin.] Preſiding over fire. *Pope's Homer.*

IGNIS FA'TUUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Will with the wiſp; Jack with the lanthorn.

Vapours ariſing from putrified waters are uſually called *ignes fatui*. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **IGNITE.** *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Latin.] To kindle; to ſet on fire.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Igni'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ignition*, French, from *ignite.*] The act of kindling, or of ſetting on fire.

The laborant ſtirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be preſently communicated. *Boyle.*

Thoſe black circular lines we ſee on diſhes, and other turned veſſels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the preſſure of an edged ſtick upon the veſſel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

Igni'tible. *adj.* [from *ignite.*] Inflammable; capable of being ſet on fire.

Such bodies only ſtrike fire which have ſulphur or *ignitible* parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Igni'vomous. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *ignivomous* mountains are ſome of the moſt terrible ſhocks of the globe. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

IGNO'BLE. *adj.* [*ignoble*, French; *ignobilis*, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illuſtrious race.

As when in tumults riſe th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthleſs; not deſerving honour. Uſed of things or perſons.

The noble iſle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal ſtock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Igno'bly. *adv.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiouſly; meanly; diſhonourably; reproachfully; diſgracefully.

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Here, over-match'd in fight, in heaps they lie;
There ſcatter'd o'er the fields *ignobly* fly. *Dryden's Æn.*

Ignomi'nious. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, French; *ignominioſus*, Lat. from *ignominy.*] Mean; ſhameful; reproachful; diſhonourable. Uſed both of perſons and things.

They with pale fear ſurpriz'd,
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the ſtate,
And tortur'd, 'ſcap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryden's Juv.*

They gave, and ſhe transferr'd the curs'd advice,
That monarchs ſhould their inward ſoul diſguiſe;
By *ignominious* arts, for ſervile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and ſhun their friends. *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deſerved to be ſacrificed to one ſingle, rapacious, obſcure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

Ignomi'niously. *adv.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; ſcandalouſly; diſgracefully; ſhamefully; reproachfully.

It is ſome allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiouſly* to be buried privately. *South's Sermons.*

I'GNOMINY. *n. ſ.* [*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, Latin.] Diſgrace; reproach; ſhame; infamy; meanneſs; diſhonour.

Adieu, and take thy praiſe with thee to heav'n;
Thy *ignominy* ſleep with thee in the grave. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Strength from truth divided, and from juſt,
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe
And *ignominy*; yet to glory aſpires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy ſeeks fame. *Milton.*

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conqueſt. *Addiſon.*

IGNORA'MUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly uſed by the grand inqueſt impannelled in the inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their conſideration, when they miſlike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment: the effect of which word ſo written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ſtopped, and he delivered without farther anſwer. *Cowel.*

2. A fooliſh fellow; a vain uninſtructed pretender. A low word.

Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit and an underſtanding above all the world, and he ſhall readily admit the commendation *South's Sermons.*

I'gnorance. *n. ſ.* [*ignorance*, French; *ignoratio*, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unſkilfulneſs.

If all the clergy were as learned as themſelves are that moſt complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the ſame. *Hooker, b.* v.

Ignorance is the curſe of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakeſp.*

Still baniſh your defenders, 'till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,
As moſt abated captives, to ſome nation
That won you without blows! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If he have power,
Then veil your *ignorance*; if none, awake
Your dangerous lenity. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If we ſee right, we ſee our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wiſe! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge diſcovered by external effect. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

Forgive us all our ſins, negligences, and *ignorances*. *C. Pray.*

Puniſh me not for my ſins and *ignorances*. *Tob.* iii. 2.

I'GNORANT. *adj.* [*ignorant*, French; *ignorans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninſtructed; unenlightened.

So fooliſh was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beaſt. *Pſ.* lxxiii. 22.

Thy letters have tranſported me beyond
This *ign'rant* preſent time, and I feel now
The future in the inſtant. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In ſuch buſineſs
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*
More learned than the ears. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He that doth not know thoſe things which are of uſe for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know beſides. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men, once *ignorant*, are ſlaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiſcovered.

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, impriſon't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of ſome particular.

Let not judges be ſo *ignorant* of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wiſe application of laws. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

O viſions ill foreſeen! Better had I
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! ſo had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

4. Unacquainted with. In a good ſenſe.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not ſhame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done.

His ſhipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible ſeas
Like egg-ſhells mov'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'gnorant. *n. ſ.* One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Denham.*

I'gnorantly. *adv.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unſkilfully; without information.

The greateſt and moſt cruel foes we have,
Are thoſe whom you would *ignorantly* ſave. *Dryden.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably, we ſometimes miſtake his blunders for beauties, and are ſo *ignorantly* fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*

To **Igno're.** *v. a.* [*ignorer*, French; *ignoro*, Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word Boyle endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.

I *ignored* not the ſtricter interpretation, given by modern criticks to divers texts, by me alledged. *Boyle.*

Philoſophy would ſolidly be eſtabliſhed, if men would more carefully diſtinguiſh thoſe things that they know from thoſe that they *ignore*. *Boyle.*

Igno'scible. *adj.* [*ignoſcibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

JIG. *n. ſ.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teutonick, a fiddle.] A light careleſs dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, inſtead of their warlike muſick, he appointed to them certain laſcivious lays and looſe *jigs*; by which he ſo mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As fiddlers ſtill,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thruſt one more *jig* upon you. *Donne.*

Poſterity ſhall know that you dare, in theſe *jig* given times, to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben. Johnſon.*

All the ſwains that there abide,
With *jigs* and rural dance reſort, *Milton.*

The muſes bluſh'd to ſee their friends exalting
Thoſe elegant delights of *jig* and vaulting. *Fenton.*

They wrote to her friends in the country, that ſhe ſhould dance a *jig* next October in Weſtminſter-hall. *Arbuthnot.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

To **Jig.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance careleſly; to dance. Expreſſed in contempt.

As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Locke.*

Ji'g-maker. *n. ſ.* [*jig* and *make.*] One who dances or plays merrily.

Your only *jig-maker!* what ſhould a man do but be merry? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Ji'ggumbob. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a ſlight contrivance in machinery.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

JILT. *n. ſ.* [*jilia*, Iſlandick, to intrap in an amour. Mr. *Lye*. Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis alſo called *jillet* in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To throw herſelf away on fools. *Otway's Orphan.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an eaſy monarch's care,
Jilts rul'd the ſtate, and ſtateſmen farces writ. *Pope.*

To **Jilt.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is *jilted* for another's ſake. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Tell a man, paſſionately in love that he is *jilted*; bring a ſcore of witneſſes of the falſehood of his miſtreſs, and it is ten to one but three kind words of hers ſhall invalidate all their teſtimonies. *Locke.*

She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and ſham,
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

To **Jingle.** *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from the ſound intended to be expreſſed.] To clink; to ſound correſpondently.

What ſhould the wars do with theſe *jingling* fools? *Shak.*

With noiſes
Of roaring, ſhrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
We were awak'd. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble ſubjects, great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of theſe, impenitently bold,
In ſounds and *jingling* ſyllables grown old! *Pope.*

Ji'ngle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Correſpondent ſounds.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and *jingles* wit. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Any thing ſounding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where ſavages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but uſe them juſtly. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Ile. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *aiſle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aile*.

Upward columns ſhoot, the roofs aſcend,
And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.*

Ile. *n. ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] An ear of corn. *Ainſworth.*

ILE'US. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

The conſequence of an inflammation is an *ileus*, commonly called the twiſting of the guts; but is really either a circumvolution, or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

I'LEX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

The *ilex*, or great ſcarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy ſort of tree, and eaſily raiſed of acorns. The Spaniards have a ſort they call enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted, and is uſeful for ſtocks of tools, mallet-heads, chairs, axle-trees, wedges, beetles, pins, and palliſadoes for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer.*

Iliac. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. The *iliac* paſſion is a kind of convulſion in the belly.

Thoſe who die of the *iliac* paſſion have their bellies much ſwelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

I'liac *Paſſion.* *n. ſ.* A kind of nervous cholick, whoſe ſeat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twiſted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is alſo called the volvulus, from *volvo*, to roll.

Ilk. *adv.* [ealc, Saxon.] Eke; alſo. It is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes each: as, *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It alſo ſignifies the ſame; as, *Macintoſh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whoſe ſurname and the title of the eſtate are the ſame.

Shepherds, ſhould it not yſhend
Your roundels freſh, to hear a doleful verſe
Of Roſalind, who knows not Roſalind,
That Colin made? *ilk* can I you rehearſe. *Spenſer.*

Ill. *adj.* [contracted from Evil, and retaining all its ſenſes.]

1. Bad in any reſpect; contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral; evil. See Evil.

There's ſome *ill* planet reigns;
I muſt be patient, 'till the heavens look
With an aſpect more favourable. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* ſeat; but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed: others, of a jovial nature, diſpoſe them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; diſordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever uſed in this ſenſe.

You wiſh me health in very happy ſeaſon;
For I am on the ſudden ſomething *ill*. *Shak. Henry* IV.

I have known two towns of the greateſt conſequence loſt, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the ſieges. *Temple.*

Ill. *n. ſ.*

1. Wickedneſs.

Ill, to man's nature as it ſtands perverted, hath a natural motion ſtrongeſt in continuance. *Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;
But are compell'd to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's ſhape they follow vice. *Dryd. Juv.*

Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature, ſtruggles ſtill,
Exerts itſelf, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryd. Aureng.*

2. Misfortune; miſery.

Who can all ſenſe of others *ills* eſcape,
Is but a brute at beſt in human ſhape. *Tate's Juvenal.*

Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind deſpair;
When preſt by dangers, and beſet with foes,
The gods their timely ſuccour interpoſe;
And when our virtue ſinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeſeen expedients bring relief. *A. Phillips.*

Ill. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any reſpect.

Ill at eaſe, both ſhe and all her train
The ſcorching ſun had borne, and beating rain. *Dryden.*

2. Not eaſily.

Thou deſir'ſt
The puniſhment all on thyſelf! alas!

Bear thine own firſt; *ill* able to ſuſtain
His full wrath, whoſe thou feel'ſt as yet leaſt part,
And my diſpleaſure bear'ſt ſo *ill*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ill bears the ſex a youthful lover's fate,
When juſt approaching to the nuptial ſtate. *Dryden.*

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition, which may be eaſily underſtood by the following examples.

ILL. *ſubſtantive.*

He may ſtrew
Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds. *Shakeſp.*

I have an *ill* divining ſoul:
Methinks I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakeſpeare.*

No look, no laſt adieu before he went!
In an *ill* boding hour to ſlaughter ſent. *Dryden's Æn.*

I know
The voice *ill* boding, and the ſolemn ſound. *Phillips.*

The wiſeſt prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of *ill* deſigning men. *Swift's Examiner.*

Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies,
Who, threat'ning cruel death, conſtrain'd the bride
To wring from me and tell to them my ſecret. *Milton.*

A ſpy diſtinguiſh'd from his airy ſtand,
To bribe whoſe vigilance, Ægiſthus told
A mighty ſum of *ill* perſuading gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

ILL. *adverb.*

There ſounded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, and a lamentable noiſe was carried abroad. *Wiſd.* xviii. 10.

My colleague,
Being ſo *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in perſon. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The danger of the day's but newly gone,
And the examples
Of every minute's inſtance, preſent now,
Have put us in theſe *ill* beſeeming arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
I would reſtore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengiſt's *ill* bought aid. *Dryden.*

We ſimple toaſters take delight
To ſee our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry ſaucy *ill* bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

The ungrateful treaſon of her *ill* choſen huſband overthrows her. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Envy, how carefully does it look? How meagre and *ill* complexioned? It preys upon itſelf, and exhauſts the ſpirits. *Collier on Envy.*

There grows,
In my moſt *ill* compos'd affection, ſuch
A ſtanchleſs avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſpeare.*

To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
Palpable and groſs? *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Our generals at preſent are ſuch as are likely to make the beſt uſe of their numbers, without throwing them away on any *ill* concerted projects. *Addiſon on the War.*

The ſecond daughter was a peeviſh, froward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

No Perſian arras hides his homely walls
With antick veſts, which, through their ſhady fold,
Betray the ſtreaks of *ill* diſſembled gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the ſlander of moſt ſtep-mothers,
Ill ey'd unto you. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I ſee thy ſiſter's tears,
Thy father's anguiſh, and thy brother's death,
In the purſuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itſelf, is much better than an artificial ungratefulneſs, and ſuch ſtudied ways of being *ill* faſhioned. *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to ſeek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured caſtle they meant to perform their unknightly errand. *Sidney, b.* ii.

O, what a world of vile *ill* favour'd faults
Look handſome in three hundred pounds a year! *Shakeſp.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured noſe, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cauſe to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

I was at her houſe the hour ſhe appointed.
——And you ſped, Sir?
—— Very *ill* favouredly. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He ſhook him *ill* favouredly for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whereſoever he came. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to deſtroy *ill* formed and miſ-ſhaped productions. *Locke.*

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got ſtore. *Dryd. Juv.*

Bid him employ his care for theſe my friends,
And make good uſe of his *ill* gotten power,
By ſhelt'ring men much better than himſelf. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Ill govern'd paſſions in a prince's breaſt,
Hazard his private and the publick reſt. *Waller.*

That knowledge of theirs is very ſuperficial and *ill* grounded. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Ill grounded paſſions quickly wear away;
What's built upon eſteem can ne'er decay. *Walſh.*

Hither, of *ill* join'd ſons and daughters born,
Firſt from the ancient world theſe giants came. *Milton.*

Nor has he erred above once by an *ill* judged ſuperfluity. *Garth's Ovid.*

Did you never taſte delicious drink out of an *ill* looked veſſel? *L'Eſtrange.*

The match had been ſo *ill* made for Plexirtus, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to deſtruction, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The works are weak, the garriſon but thin,
Diſpirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*

He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

Theſe are the product
Of theſe *ill* mated marriages thou ſaw'ſt,
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

It is impoſſible for the moſt *ill* minded, avaricious, or cunning clergyman, to do the leaſt injuſtice to the meaneſt cottager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*

Soon as th' *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can deſcribe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*

The eternal law of things muſt not be altered, to comply with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke.*

When you expoſe the ſcene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For Phthia fix'd is my return;
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here ſuſtain the publick ſcorn. *Dryd.*

There motly images her fancy ſtrike,
Figures *ill* pair'd, and ſimilies unlike. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Sparta has not to boaſt of ſuch a woman;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*

I ſhall direct you better, a taſk for which I take myſelf not to be *ill* qualified, becauſe I have had more opportunities than many others to obſerve what ſources the follies of women are derived from. *Swift.*

Actions are pleaſing or diſpleaſing, either in themſelves, or conſidered as a means to a greater and more deſirable end: the eating of a well ſeaſoned diſh, ſuited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itſelf that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the conſideration of the pleaſure there is in health and ſtrength may add a new guſt, able to make us ſwallow an *ill* reliſhed potion. *Locke.*

Bluſhes, *ill* reſtrain'd, betray
Her thoughts inventive on the bridal day;
The conſcious ſire the dawning bluſh ſurvey'd,
And ſmiling thus beſpoke the blooming maid. *Pope.*

Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain:
As many months as I ſuſtain'd her hate,
So many years is ſhe condemn'd by fate. *Dryden.*

The god inform'd
This *ill* ſhap'd body with a daring ſoul.
Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.

There was plenty enough, but the diſhes were *ill* ſorted: whole pyramids of ſweetmeats for boys and women; but little of ſolid meat for men. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to the prieſt's office to impoſe this name in baptiſm: he may refuſe to pronounce the ſame, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* ſounding names. *Ayliffe.*

Ill ſpirited Wor'ſter, did we not ſend grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakeſpeare.*

From thy fooliſh heart, vain maid, remove
An uſeleſs ſorrow, and an *ill* ſtarr'd love. *Prior.*

Ah, why th' *ill* ſuiting paſtime muſt I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
Ill the gay ſports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Holding of *ill* taſted things in the mouth will make a ſmall ſalivation. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii.

The maid, with downcaſt eyes, and mute with grief,
For death unfiniſh'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood ſullen to her ſuit. *Dryden's Ovid.*

How ſhould opinions, thus ſettled, be given up, if there be any ſuſpicion of intereſt or deſign, as there never fails to be, where men find themſelves *ill* treated? *Locke.*

That boldneſs and ſpirit which lads get amongſt their playfellows at ſchool, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeneſs and *ill* turned confidence; ſo that theſe miſbecoming and diſingenuous ways of ſhifting in the world muſt be unlearned. *Locke.*

IL, before words beginning with *l*, ſtands for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *adj.* [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE. *n. ſ.* [*illapſus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual immiſſion or entrance of one thing into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reaſon of the *illapſe* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; ſo the ſouls of the bleſſed, by the *illapſe* of the divine eſſence into them, ſhall be all over divine. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; caſual coming.

Life is oft preſerved
By the bold ſwimmer in the ſwift *illapſe*
Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **ILLA'QUEATE.** *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to enſnare.

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into an aſſent to your concluſion. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

ILLAQUEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *illaqueate.*]

1. The act of catching or enſnaring.

The word in Matthew doth not only ſignify ſuſpenſion, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but alſo ſuffocation. *Vulgar Errours.*

2. A ſnare; any thing to catch.

ILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; concluſion drawn from premiſes.

Herein there ſeems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Illation ſo orders the intermediate ideas as to diſcover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

I'LLATIVE. *adj.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or concluſion.

In common diſcourſe or writing ſuch cauſal particles as *for*, *becauſe*, manifeſt the act of reaſoning as well as the *illative* particles then and therefore. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praiſe or commendation.

Strength from truth divided and from juſt,
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

ILLA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *illaudable.*] Unworthily; without deſerving praiſe.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome.*

ILLE'GAL. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Latin.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the ſubject againſt law, unleſs an *illegal* patent paſſed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itſelf. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *illegal.*] Contrariety to law.

He wiſhed them to conſider what votes they had paſſed, of the *illegality* of all thoſe commiſſions, and of the unjuſtifiableneſs of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. *adv.* [from *illegal.*] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read.

The ſecretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and ſo defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howel.*

ILLEGI'TIMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] State of baſtardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your ſtate;
For all the world is *illegitimate*. *Cleaveland.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderneſs and uncommon ſatisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and converſation of a parent. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY. *adv.* [from *illegitimate.*] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a reſolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to diſable their iſſues, upon falſe and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bacon.*

ILLE'VIABLE. *adv.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obſolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLFA'VOURED. *adj.* Deformed. See the compoſitions of **ILL.** *adv.*

ILLFA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* With deformity.

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS. *n. ſ.* Deformity.

ILLI'BERAL. *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

The charity of moſt men is grown ſo cold, and their religion ſo *illiberal*. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; ſparing.

Yet ſubſiſt they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nouriſhment with an overſparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

ILLIBERA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal.*] Parſimony; niggardlineſs; want of munificence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with ſhifts. *Bacon.*

ILLI'BERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal.*] Diſingenuouſly; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon ſurprize and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, French.] Unlawful.

To **ILLI'GHTEN.** *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in Raleigh.

Corporeal light cannot be, becauſe then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we ſee the air *illightened*. *Raleigh.*

ILLI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the ſubtiler heads, the worſhip perhaps might be ſymbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whoſe credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Vulg. Err.*

With what an awful world-revolving power,
Were firſt th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The *illimitable* void! *Thomſon's Summer.*

ILLI'MITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable.*] Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLI'MITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin; *illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLI'MITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds.

The abſoluteneſs and *illimitedneſs* of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

ILLI'TERATE. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by ſcience.

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to ſupply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the beſt inſtruments of experience. *Wotton.*

Th' *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies
To minds diſeas'd unſafe chance remedies:
The learn'd in ſchools, where knowledge firſt began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man;
Sees virtue, vice, and paſſions in their cauſe,
And fame from ſcience, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*

In the firſt ages of Chriſtianity not only the learned and the wiſe, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

ILLI'TERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of ſcience.

Many acquainted with chymiſtry but by report, have, from the *illiterateneſs* and impoſtures of thoſe that pretend ſkill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

ILLI'TERATURE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning.

The more uſual cauſes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the diſcharge of that ſacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ill.*]

1. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the priſon-doors ſet open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to ſtay, by the *illneſs* of the weather. *Locke.*

2. Sickneſs; malady; diſorder of health.

On the Lord's-day, which immediately preceded this *illneſs*, he had received the ſacrament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Since the account her majeſty received of the inſolent behaviour of the faction, during her late *illneſs* at Windſor, ſhe hath been willing to ſee them deprived of all power to do miſchief. *Swift.*

3. Wickedneſs.

Thou would be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The *illneſs* ſhould attend it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

ILLNA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to thoſe actions that thwart and ſour and diſturb converſation, and conſiſts of a proneneſs to do ill turns, attended with a ſecret joy upon the ſight of any miſchief that befals another, and of an utter inſenſibility of any kindneſs done him. *South's Sermons.*

ILLNA'TURED. *adj.* [from *illnature.*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindneſs or goodwill; miſchievous.

Theſe ill qualities denominate a perſon *illnatured*, they being ſuch as make him grievous and uneaſy to all whom he deals and aſſociates himſelf with. *South's Sermons.*

Stay, ſilly bird, th' *illnatur'd* taſk refuſe;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

It might be one of thoſe *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleaſure in filling them with groundleſs terrors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Phillips applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their *illnatur'd* land
Induce. *Phillips.*

ILLNA'TUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of a kindly diſpoſition.

ILLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical.*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning.

One of the diſſenters appeared to Dr. Sanderſon ſo bold and *illogical* in the diſpute, as forced him to ſay he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and leſs abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reaſon.

Reaſon cannot diſpute and make an inference ſo utterly *illogical*. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To **ILLU'DE.** *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock; to impoſe on; to play upon; to torment by ſome contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, ſometimes he ſtrook him ſtrait,
And falſed of this blow, t' *illude* him with ſuch bait. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

In vain we meaſure this amazing ſphere,
While its circumference, ſcorning to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd ſpace, *illudes* our vanquiſh'd thought. *Prior.*

To **ILLU'ME.** *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When you ſame ſtar, that's weſtward from the pole,
Had made his courſe t' *illume* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **ILLU'MINE.** *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light.

To confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming ſwords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the ſudden blaze
Far round *illumin'd* hell. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raiſe and ſupport! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honeſt line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine! *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French; *lumen*, Latin.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light.

Do thou vouchſafe, with thy love-kindling light,
T' *illuminate* my dim and dulled eyn. *Spenſer.*

No painting can be ſeen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a ſingle light. *Wotton.*

He made the ſtars,
And ſet them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Reaſon our guide, what can ſhe more reply
Than that the ſun *illuminates* the ſky;
Than that night riſes from his abſent ray,
And his returning luſtre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuſe the *illuminated* world with his impoſtures. *Sandys's Travels.*

When he *illuminates* the mind with ſupernatural light, he does not extinguiſh that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illuſtrate.

My health is inſufficient to amplify theſe remarks, and to *illuminate* the ſeveral pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

ILLUMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*illuminatio*, Latin; *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate*.]

1. The act of ſupplying with light.

2. That which gives light.

The ſun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. Feſtal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'rs are ſtrew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryd. Perſius.*

4. Brightneſs; ſplendour.

The illuminators of manuſcripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

5. Infuſion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

Hymns and pſalms are ſuch kinds of prayers as are not conceived upon a ſudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inſpired. *Hooker.*

We have forms of prayers imploring God's aid and bleſſing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uſes. *Bacon.*

No holy paſſion, no *illumination*, no inſpiration, can be now a ſufficient commiſſion to warrant thoſe attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminatif*, French, from *illuminate.*] Having the power to give light.

What makes itſelf and other things be ſeen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not ſeen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLUMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *illuminate.*]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuſcripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

ILLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*illuſio*, Latin; *illuſion*, French.] Mockery; falſe ſhow; counterfeit appearance; errour.

That, diſtill'd by magick ſlights,
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As, by the ſtrength of their *illuſion*,
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

There wanted not ſome about him that would have perſuaded him that all was but an *illuſion*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

So oft they fell
Into the ſame *illuſion*; not as man,
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

An excuſe for uncharitableneſs, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the moſt general and prevailing *illuſion*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Many are the *illuſions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into ſecurity, and defeat their title to ſalvation. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To dream once more I cloſe my willing eyes;
Ye ſoft *illuſions*, dear deceits, ariſe! *Pope.*

We muſt uſe ſome *illuſion* to render a paſtoral delightful; and this conſiſts in expoſing the beſt ſide only of a ſhepherd's life, and in concealing its miſeries. *Pope.*

ILLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *illuſus*, Latin.] Deceiving by falſe ſhow.

The heathen bards, who idle fables dreſt,
Illuſive dreams in myſtick forms expreſt. *Blackmore.*

While the fond ſoul,
Wrapt in gay viſions of unreal bliſs,
Still paints th' *illuſive* form. *Thomſon's Spring.*

ILLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *luſorius*, Latin; *illuſoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtilty, in thoſe who make profeſſion to teach or defend truth, hath paſſed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, conſiſting for the moſt part in nothing but the fallacious and *illuſory* uſe of obſcure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE. *v. n.* [*illuſtro*, Latin; *illuſtrer*, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.

2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illuſtrates, when they ſee all regal pow'r
Giv'n me to quell their pride. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thee ſhe enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illuſtrating the noble liſt. *Phillips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

They take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjuſtifiable, or really falſe, *illuſtrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ILLUSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*illuſtration*, French, from *illuſtrate.*] Explanation; elucidation; expoſition.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illuſtrations* of this emblem. *L'Eſtrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have ſomething very abſtruſe and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of uſe for their *illuſtration*. *Locke.*

ILLU'STRATIVE. *adj.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the ſimile, or *illuſtrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *illuſtrative.*] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illuſtratively*, and not with reference to action. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ILLU'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*illuſtris*, Latin; *illuſtre*, French.] Conſpicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the moſt *illuſtrious* titles are derived from things ſacred. *South's Sermons.*

Of ev'ry nation, each *illuſtrious* name,
Such toys as thoſe have cheated into fame. *Dryden's Juv.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Conſpicuouſly; nobly; eminently.

He diſdained not to appear at feſtival entertainments, that he might more *illuſtriouſly* manifeſt his charity. *Atterbury.*

Enjoy the glory to be great no more;
And carrying with you all the world can boaſt,
To all the world *illuſtriouſly* are loſt. *Pope's Spring.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M. Contracted from *I am.*

IM is uſed commonly, in compoſition, for *in*, before mute letters.

I'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]

1. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues; a ſtatue; a picture.

Whoſe is this *image* and ſuperſcription? *Matt.* xxii. 20.

The one is too like an *image*, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, ever more talking. *Shak.*

Thy brother I,
Even like a ſtony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South's Sermons.*

Still muſt I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me leſs,
Becauſe I could not boaſt of *images*. *Dryd. Tyrann. Love.*

2. An idol; a falſe god.

3. A copy; repreſentation; likeneſs.

Long may'ſt thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shakeſpeare.*

I have bewept a worthy huſband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*:
But now two mirrours of his princely ſemblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *image* of the jeſt
I'll ſhew you here at large. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windſor.*

He made us to his *image* all agree;
That *image* is the ſoul, and that muſt be,
Or not the Maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; ſhow; appearance.

Deny to ſpeak with me? They're ſick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The *images* of revolt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This is the man ſhould do the bloody deed:
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And preſent death in various forms appears. *Dryd. Æn.*

5. An idea; a repreſentation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

Outcaſts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, ſoft, or great? *Prior.*

When we ſpeak of a figure of a thouſand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thouſand angles; but the *image*, or ſenſible idea, we cannot diſtinguiſh by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial ſubſtances to be *imaged*, which are ſuch things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian ſhades
Went quick. *Phillips.*

His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice
Of Heav'n, when firſt it thunder'd. *Prior.*

If fate ſome future bard ſhall join
In ſad ſimilitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in abſence to deplore,
And *image* charms he muſt behold no more. *Pope.*

I'MAGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *image.*]

1. Senſible repreſentations; pictures; ſtatues.

Of marble ſtone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *Fairy Queen.*

When in thoſe oratories might you ſee
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*;
Where ev'ry figure to the life expreſs'd
The Godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Your gift ſhall two large goblets be
Of ſilver, wrought with curious *imagery*,
And high emboſs'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.

What can thy *imagery* of ſorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Haſt thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*

All the viſionary beauties of the proſpect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our ſenſes, fade and diſappear. *Rogers.*

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantaſtick *imagery*. *Taylor.*

3. Copies of the fancy; falſe ideas; imaginary phantaſms.

It might be a mere dream which he ſaw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy, ſuch as muſing men miſtake for a reality. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Repreſentations in writing; ſuch deſcriptions as force the image of the thing deſcribed upon the mind.

I wiſh there may be in this poem any inſtance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE. *adj.* [*imaginable*, French, from *imagine.*] Poſſible to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot eſteem. *South's Sermons.*

Men, ſunk into the greateſt darkneſs *imaginable*, retain ſome ſenſe and awe of a Deity. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

IMA'GINANT. *adj.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, French, from *imagine.*]

1. Fancied; viſionary; exiſting only in the imagination.

Falſe ſorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*. *Shakeſp.*

Expectation whirls me round:
Th' *imaginary* reliſh is ſo ſweet,
That it enchants my ſenſe. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Fortune is nothing elſe but a power *imaginary*, to which the ſucceſſes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety aſcribed. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I ſuffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addiſon's Cato.*

IMA'GINATION. *n. ſ.* [*imaginatio*, Latin; *imagination*, Fr. from *imagine.*]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of repreſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or others.

Imagination I underſtand to be the repreſentation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is paſt; and of things preſent, or as if they were preſent: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleaſure, as if one ſhould imagine ſuch a man to be in the veſtments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*

Our ſimple apprehenſion of corporal objects, if preſent, is ſenſe; if abſent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies preſent us with its idea. *Glanville.*

O whither ſhall I run, or which way fly
The ſight of this ſo horrid ſpectacle,
Which erſt my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* ſtill purſues me. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

His *imaginations* were often as juſt as they were bold and ſtrong. *Dennis.*

Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's ſoft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes deſpair darkens all her *imaginations*; ſometimes the active paſſion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidney.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt *imaginations*,
They often feel a world of reſtleſs cares. *Shakeſpeare.*

Better I were diſtract,
So ſhould my thoughts be ſever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We are apt to think that ſpace, in itſelf, is actually boundleſs; to which *imagination*, the idea of ſpace, of itſelf leads us. *Locke.*

3. Contrivance; ſcheme.

Thou haſt ſeen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* againſt me. *Lam.* iii. 60.

IMA'GINATIVE. *adj.* [*imaginatif*, French, from *imagine.*] Fantaſtick; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Lay fetters and reſtraints upon the *imaginative* and fantaſtick part, becauſe our fancy is uſually pleaſed with the entertainment of ſhadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French; *imaginor*, Latin.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* ſpeed. *Shakeſp.*

Preſent fears
Are leſs than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

What are our ideas of eternity and immenſity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expanſion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To ſcheme; to contrive.

They intended evil againſt thee, they *imagined* a miſchievous device. *Pſalm* xxi. 11.

IMA'GINER. *n. ſ.* [from *imagine.*] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that ſuch an one ſhould point in ſuch a place of a garter that was held up; and ſtill he did it, by firſt telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

IMBE'CILE. *adj.* [*imbecilis*, Latin; *imbecille*, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written *embezzle.*] To weaken a ſtock or fortune by clandeſtine expences or unjuſt appropriations.

Princes muſt in a ſpecial manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not ſuffering their perſons to be oppreſſed, or their ſtates *imbeciled*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

IMBECI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*imbecillité*, French.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker, b.* iv.

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promiſe of God herein. *Hooker.*

We that are ſtrong muſt bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not pleaſe ourſelves. *Hooker.*

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worſe in itſelf, is notwithſtanding now, by reaſon of common *imbecility*, the fitter and the likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude ſon would ſtrike his father dead. *Shakeſp.*

Imbecility, for ſex and age, was ſuch as they could not lift up a hand againſt them. *King Charles.*

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a ſtrange *imbecility* immediately ſeized and laid hold of him. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To IMBI'BE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin; *imbiber*, French.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of aſhes will receive more hot water than cold, foraſmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the ſalt. *Brown.*

The torrent merciless *imbibes*
Commiſſions, perquiſites, and bribes. *Swift.*

Illumin'd wide,
The dewy-ſkirted clouds *imbibe* the ſun. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

2. To admit into the mind.

Thoſe, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole goſpel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promiſes. *Hammond.*

It is not eaſy for the mind to put off thoſe confuſed notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from cuſtom. *Locke.*

Converſation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and ſets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To drench; to ſoak. This ſenſe, though unuſual, perhaps unexampled, is neceſſary in the Engliſh, unleſs the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers ſeem not willing to receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into ruſt, which is an earth taſteleſs and indiſſolvable in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick ſalt. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or ſucks.

Salts are ſtrong *imbibers* of ſulphureous ſteams. *Arbuth.*

IMBIBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*imbibition*, French, from *imbibe.*] The act of ſucking or drinking in.

Moſt powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reaſon is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual tranſition, without communication of ſubſtance, but in moiſture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a ſheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and ſome tranſparency, will appear much darker than the reſt; many of the incident beams of light being now tranſmitted, that otherwiſe would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter.*]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleaſure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguiſh their paſſions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their ſhare in the happineſs of the community. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than ſhame? *South's Sermons.*

3. To exaſperate,

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from *body.*]

1. To condenſe to a body.

2. To inveſt with matter.

An opening cloud reveals
An heav'nly form *imbody'd*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*

Though aſſiduity in the moſt fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialiſed ſpirits, yet it is more than our *embodied* ſouls can bear without laſſitude. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

3. To bring together into one maſs or company.

I by vow am ſo *embodied* yours,
That ſhe which marries you muſt marry me. *Shakeſp.*

Never ſince created, man
Met ſuch *imbodied* force, as nam'd with theſe,
Could merit more than that ſmall infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Under their head *embody'd* all in one. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Then Clauſus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops *embodied*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To incloſe. Improper.

In thoſe ſtrata we ſhall meet with the ſame metal or mineral *imbodied* in ſtone, or lodged in coal, that elſewhere we found in marle. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs; to coaleſce.

The ſoul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till ſhe quite loſe
The divine property of her firſt being. *Milton.*

The idea of white, which ſnow yielded yeſterday, and another idea of white from another ſnow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To exeſtuate; to effervelce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.

With whoſe reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan ſoon unbrace
His graſping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raiſe to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis neceſſary he ſhould die:
Nothing *imboldens* ſin ſo much as mercy. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

I think myſelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath ſomething *imboldened* me to this unſeaſoned intruſion. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I was the more *imboldened*, becauſe I found I had a ſoul congenial to his. *Dryden.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by deſpair, he ſtood at bay. *Dryden's Æn.*

Their virtues and ſuperior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of ſtate, to attempt the ſervice of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *boſom.*]

1. To hold on the boſom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliſs *imboſom'd* ſat the Son. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Villages *imboſom'd* ſoft in trees,
And ſpiry towns by ſurging columns mark'd. *Thomſon.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad deſire, his late *imboſom'd* gueſt,
Yet but a babe, with milk of ſight he nurſt. *Sidney.*

Who glad t' *imboſom* his affection vile,
Did all ſhe might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To incloſe; to ſhut in.

That ſweet breath,
Which was *imbounded* in this beauteous clay. *Shakeſp.*

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow.*] To arch; to vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond ſure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Q.*

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and ſun off. *Bacon.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſter's pale,
And love the high *imbowed* roof,
With antick pillar maſſy proof. *Milton.*

IMBO'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *imbow.*] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not ſo much as any *imbowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to ſhelter with trees.

And ſtooping thence to Ham's *imbowering* walks,
In ſpotleſs peace retir'd. *Thomſon.*

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word.

With ſubtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they ſtir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras.*

IMBRI'CATED. *adj.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obſcure; to cloud.

Where the morning ſun firſt warmly ſmote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd ſhade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The walking crew,
At thy requeſt, ſupport the miry ſhoe;
The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket gingling half-pence ſound. *Gay.*

Another age ſhall ſee the golden ear
Imbrown the ſlope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly ſtands. *Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*]

1. To ſteep; to ſoak; to wet much or long.

Thou mad'ſt many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee ſubdu'd. *Spenſer.*

There ſtreams a ſpring of blood ſo faſt
From thoſe deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face
Of that accurſed caitiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The mercileſs Turks, *embrued* with the Chriſtian blood, were weary of ſlaughter, and began greedily to ſeek after the ſpoil. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whoſe arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue.* *Sandys.*

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addiſ.*

Lo! theſe hands in murder are *imbru'd*,
Thoſe trembling feet by juſtice are purſu'd. *Prior.*

Theſe, where two ways in equal parts divide, }
The direful monſter from afar deſcry'd, }
Two bleeding babes depending at her ſide; }
Whoſe panting vitals, warm with life, ſhe draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*

His virgin ſword Ægyſthus' veins *imbru'd*;
The murd'rer fell, and blood aton'd for blood. *Pope.*

A good man chuſes rather to paſs by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood. *Clariſſa.*

2. To pour; to emit moiſture. Obſolete.

Some bathed kiſſes, and did oft *embrue*
The ſugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Q.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To degrade to brutality.

I, who erſt contended
With gods to ſit the higheſt, am now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt; and mix with beſtial ſlime,
This eſſence to incarnate and *imbrute.* *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To ſink down to brutality.

The ſoul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, 'till ſhe quite loſe
The divine property of her firſt being. *Milton.*

To IMBU'E. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin. This word, which ſeems wanted in our language, has been propoſed by ſeveral writers, but not yet adopted by the reſt. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only uſed.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatiſe intelligible to every rational man, however little verſed in ſcholaſtick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer paſſage, than among thoſe that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*

Clothes which have once been throughly *embued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, ſo as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour. *Woodward.*

To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourſe*, French.] To ſtock with money. This ſhould be *emburſe*, from *embourſer*, French.

IMITABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariouſneſs of this *imitability*, ſo are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris.*

I'MITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated.

How could the moſt baſe men, and ſeparate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an obſervant ſlaviſh courſe? *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by moſt *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for hiſtory. *Hayward.*

2. Poſſible to be imitated.

The characters of men placed in lower ſtations of life, are more uſeful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterb.*

To I'MITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to reſemble.

We *imitate* and practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any out of your muſkets. *Bacon.*

Deſpiſe wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

I would careſs ſome ſtableman of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Man of Taſte.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a ſhining ſword to wield,
And that ſuſtain'd an *imitated* ſhield. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples.

For ſhame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*

IMITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to reſemble.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleaſure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, muſt produce a much greater: for both theſe arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the beſt nature. *Dryden.*

2. That which is offered as a copy.

3. A method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the tranſlator not only varies from the words and ſenſe, but forſakes them as he ſees occaſion; and, taking only ſome general hints from the original, runs diviſion on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] inclined to copy.

This temple, leſs in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the firſt in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to reſemble another.

Imitators are but a ſervile kind of cattle, ſays the poet. *Dryden.*

IMMA'CULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Latin; *immaculé*, Fr.]

1. Spotleſs; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameleſs, was to teach the goſpel of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love ſincere, his thoughts *immaculate.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The king, whom catholicks count a ſaint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my ſoul as pure
From other guilts as that, heav'n did not hold
One more *immaculate.* *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid. Improper.

Thou clear, *immaculate*, and ſilver fountain,
From whence this ſtream, through muddy paſſages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himſelf. *Shak. Rich.* II.

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To fetter; to confine.

Thou canſt not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou haſt *immanacled.* *Milton.*

IMMA'NE. *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vaſt; prodigiouſly great.

I'MMANENT. [*immanent*, French; *in* and *maneo*, Latin.] Intrinſick; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite eſſence by our narrow ſelves, we aſcribe intellections, volitions, and ſuch like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being groſsly contrary to the very firſt notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to ſtate or ſuppoſe any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifeſt.*] Not manifeſt; not plain.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifeſt* and unknown. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMMA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*immanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; ſavageneſs.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That ſuch *immanity* and bloody ſtrife
Should reign among profeſſors of one faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *marceſco*, Latin.] Unfading. *Dict.*

IMMA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial.*] Nor warlike.

My pow'rs are unfit,
Myſelf *immartial.* *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

To IMMA'SK. *v. a.* [*in* and *maſk.*] To cover; to diſguiſe.

I have caſes of buckram for the nonce, to *immaſk* our noted outward garments. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

IMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*immateriel*, Fr. *in* and *materia*, Lat.]

1. Incorporeal; diſtinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are ſpirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of thoſe ſacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no ſhadow of matter for tears, diſcontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable paſſions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

Has then the ſoul a ſubſtance hath alone,
Beſides the body, in which ſhe is confin'd;
So hath ſhe not a body of her own,
But is a ſpirit and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*

Thoſe *immaterial* felicities we expect, ſuggeſt the neceſſity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

No man that owns the exiſtence of an infinite ſpirit can doubt of the poſſibility of a finite ſpirit; that is, ſuch a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This ſenſe has crept into the converſation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporeity; diſtinctneſs from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a ſpirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The viſible ſpecies of things ſtrike not our ſenſes *immaterially*; but ſtreaming in corporal rays, do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they paſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED. *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Diſtinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though aſſiduity in the moſt fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* ſpirits, yet it is more than our embodied ſouls can bear without laſſitude. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Latin.] Not conſiſting of matter; incorporeal; without body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immerſe in matter, I interpoſe ſome object which is *immateriate*, or leſs materiate; ſuch as this of ſounds. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulneſs or completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill meaſured and *immature* counſel; for it was grounded upon a falſe account, that the paſſages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your *immature* diſſenſion ceaſe,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Haſty; early; come to paſs before the natural time.

We are pleaſed, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives 'till ſeventy. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

IMMATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *immature.*] Too ſoon; too early; before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *immature.*] Unripeneſs; in-
IMMATU'RITY. } completeneſs; a ſtate ſhort of completion.

I might reaſonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgment. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to paſs.

From this phlegm proceeds white cold tumours, viſcidity, and conſequently *immeability* of the juices. *Arbuthnot.*

IMME'ASURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *meaſure.*] Immenſe; not to be meaſured; indefinitely extenſive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeaſurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their reſtoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

From the ſhore
They view'd the vaſt *immeaſurable* abyſs,
Outrageous as a ſea, dark, waſteful, wild. *Par. Loſt.*

Immeaſurable ſtrength they might behold
In me, of wiſdom nothing more than mean. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

What a glorious ſhow are thoſe beings entertained with, that can ſee ſuch tremendous objects wandering through thoſe *immeaſurable* depths of ether? *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nor friends are there, nor veſſels to convey,
Nor oars to cut th' *immeaſurable* way. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

IMME'ASURABLY. *adv.* [from *immeaſurable.*] Immenſely; beyond all meaſure.

The Spaniards *immeaſurably* bewail their dead. *Spenſer.*

There ye ſhall be fed, and fill'd
Immeaſurably; all things ſhall be your prey. *Par. Loſt.*

IMMECHA'NICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to ſhow any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature. *Cheyne.*

IMME'DIACY. *n. ſ.* [*immediateté*, French, from *immediate.*] Perſonal greatneſs; power of acting without dependance. This is a harſh word, and ſenſe peculiar, I believe, to Shakeſpeare.

He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commiſſion of my place and perſon;
The which *immediacy* may well ſtand up,
And call itſelf your brother. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

IMME'DIATE. *adj.* [*immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moſes mentions the *immediate* cauſes, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental cauſes, that conſtitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by ſecond cauſes.

It is much to be aſcribed to the *immediate* will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleaſure. *Abbot.*

3. Inſtant; preſent with regard to time. Prior therefore ſhould not have written *more* immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Muſt not be toſt and turn'd to me in words,
But find ſupply *immediate.* *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he preſumes already vain, and void,
Becauſe not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By ſome *immediate* ſtroke. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

But ſhe, howe'er of vict'ry ſure,
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'r,
Calls cruel ſilence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himſelf, or mediately by the hands of the biſhop, is that which veſts the whole property of a thing in God. *South's Sermons.*

2. Inſtantly; at the time preſent; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

IMME'DIATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Preſence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMME'DICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and feſter, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

IMME'MORABLE. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Latin.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Paſt time of memory; ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

By a long *immemorial* practice, and preſcription of an aged thorough-paced hypocriſy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at firſt practice of it, they themſelves knew to be a cheat. *South's Sermons.*

All the laws of this kingdom have ſome memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for ſome obtained their force by *immemorial* uſage or cuſtom. *Hale.*

IMME'NSE. *adj.* [*immenſe*, French; *immenſus*, Latin.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodneſs infinite! goodneſs *immenſe!*
That all this good of evil ſhall produce! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, ſo infinite or *immenſe* eſſence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing diſtinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we ſpeak of immenſity, and of God as of an *immenſe* being. *Grew's Coſmol.*

IMME'NSELY. *adv.* [from *immenſe.*] Infinitely; without meaſure.

We ſhall find that the void ſpace of our ſyſtem is *immenſely* bigger than all its corporeal maſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

IMME'NSITY. *n. ſ.* [*immenſité*, French.] Unbounded greatneſs; infinity.

By the power we find in ourſelves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of ſpace, we get the idea of *immenſity*. *Locke.*

He that will conſider the *immenſity* of this fabrick, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconſiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other manſions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All theſe illuſtrious worlds,
And millions which the glaſs can ne'er deſcry,
Loſt in the wilds of vaſt *immenſity*,
Are ſuns, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immenſurable.*] Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be meaſured.

To IMME'RGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMME'RIT. *n. ſ.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of deſert.

When I receive your lines, and find there expreſſions of a paſſion, reaſon and my own *immerit* tell me it muſt not be for me. *Suckling.*

IMME'RSE. *adj.* [*immerſus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; ſunk deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerſe* in matter, I interpoſe ſome object which is immateriate, or leſs materiate; ſuch as this of ſounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

To IMME'RSE. *v. a.* [*immerſus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To ſink or cover deep.

He ſtood
More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They obſerved that they were *immerſed* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the ſame manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a ſtate of intellectual depreſſion.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of ſaints, ſhould now have leſs appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring ſtate or kingdom; whether they be ſuch as continue ſtill *immerſed* in the errours of the church of Rome, or ſuch as are recovered out of them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

We are prone to engage ourſelves with the buſineſs, the pleaſures, and the amuſements of this world: we give ourſelves up too greedily to the purſuit, and *immerſe* ourſelves too deeply in the enjoyment of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is impoſſible for a man to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immerſed* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

IMME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*immerſio*, Latin; *immerſion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface.

Achilles's mother is ſaid to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immerſion*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. The ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid.
3. The ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect.

There are many perſons, who, through the heat of their luſt and paſſions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immerſion* in the affairs of life, ſwerve from the rules of their holy faith; and yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confuſed; being without regularity; being without method.

M. Bayle compares the anſwering of an *immethodical* author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your ſight he gives you the ſlip, and becomes inviſible. *Addiſ.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *immethodical.*] Without method.

I'MMINENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. A word not in uſe.

I do not ſpeak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Addreſs their dangers in. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

I'MMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, French; *imminens*, Latin.] Impending; at hand; threatning. Always in an ill ſenſe.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe ſhe applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent*; and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will ſtay at home to-day. *Shakeſp.*

To them preach'd
Converſion and repentance, as to ſouls
In priſon, under judgments *imminent*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Men could not ſail without *imminent* danger and inconveniences. *Pope.*

To IMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some of us, like thee, through ſtormy life
Toil'd, tempeſt-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms. *Thomſ. Summ.*

IMMINU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decreaſe.

Theſe revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually overſee and ſecure them from all alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immiſcible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *miſcible.*] Not capable of being mingled. *Clariſſa.*

IMMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*immiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending in; contrary to emiſſion.

To IMMI'T. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To ſend in.

To IMMI'X. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle.

Samſon, with theſe *immixt*, inevitably
Pull'd down the ſame deſtruction on himſelf. *Milton.*

IMMI'XABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mix.*] Impoſſible to be mingled.

Fill a glaſs ſphere with ſuch liquors as may be clear, of the ſame colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immobilité*, Fr. from *immobilis*, Latin.] Unmoveableneſs; want of motion; reſiſtance to motion.

The courſe of fluids through the vaſcular ſolids muſt in time harden the fibres, and aboliſh many of the canals; from whence dryneſs, weakneſs, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

IMMO'DERATE. *adj.* [*immoderé*, French; *immoderatus*, Latin.] Exceſſive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preſervation of health, is a quiet and chearful mind, not afflicted with violent paſſions, or diſtracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on Creation.*

IMMO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate.*] In an exceſſive degree.

Immoderately ſhe weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shakeſp.*

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, ſucking out the moiſture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

IMMODERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate.*] Want of moderation; exceſs.

IMMO'DEST. *adj.* [*immodeſte*, French; *in* and *modeſt.*]

1. Wanting ſhame; wanting delicacy or chaſtity.

She railed at herſelf, that ſhe ſhould be ſo *immodeſt* to write to one that ſhe knew would flout her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unchaſte; impure.

Immodeſt deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proſcribe the leaſt *immodeſt* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Obſcene.

'Tis needful that the moſt *immodeſt* word
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which once attain'd,
Comes to no farther uſe
But to be known and hated. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

4. Unreaſonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY. *n. ſ.* [*immodeſtie*, French, from *immodeſt.*] Want of modeſty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodeſty*. *Pope.*

To I'MMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Latin; *immoler*, French.] To ſacrifice; to kill in ſacrifice.

Theſe courtiers of applauſe being oftentimes reduced to live in want, theſe coſtly trifles ſo ingroſſing all that they can ſpare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own deſires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune and the powers divine. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

IMMOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*immolation*, French, from *immolate.*]

1. The act of ſacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Iſaac, or Abraham ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A ſacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the moſt ſavage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMO'MENT. *adj.* [*in* and *moment.*] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I ſome lady-trifles have reſerv'd,
Immoment toys, things of ſuch dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMO'RAL. *adj.* [*in* and *moral.*] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honeſty; diſhoneſt.

IMMORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immoral.*] Diſhoneſty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commiſſion of the peace who encourage the groſſeſt *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift.*

IMMO'RTAL. *adj.* [*immortalis*, Latin.]

1. Exempt from death; never to die.

To the King eternal, *immortal*, inviſible, the only wiſe God, be glory for ever. 1 *Tim.* i. 17.

Her body ſleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shakeſpeare.*

There was an opinion in groſs, that the ſoul was *immortal*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil ſo rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddeſſes may bleed. *Waller.*

2. Never ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

IMMORTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immortalité*, French, from *immortal.*] Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible ſhall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality*. 1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

Quaff *immortality* and joy. *Milton.*

He th' *immortality* of ſouls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wiſeſt nam'd. *Denham.*

His exiſtence will of itſelf continue for ever, unleſs it be deſtroyed; which is impoſſible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a ſpirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. a.* [*immortaliſer*, French, from *immortal.*] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

For mortal things deſire their like to breed,
That ſo they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to Pope.

Fix the year preciſe,
When Britiſh bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal.*] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
Long guard it yours! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his ſenſual pleaſures! *Bentley's Sermons.*

IMMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *moveable.*]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We ſhall not queſtion his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* baſe to place his engine upon. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the *immovable* eſtate, before he has ſeized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of ſentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Unſhaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centering on himſelf, remains *immovable*, and ſmiles at the madneſs of the dance about him! *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

IMMO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *immovable.*] In a ſtate not to be ſhaken.

Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no proſpect of reward. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

IMMU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*immunité*, French; *immunitas*, Latin.]

1. Diſcharge from any obligation.

Of things harmleſs whatſoever there is, which the whole church doth obſerve, to argue for any man's *immunity* from obſerving the ſame, it were a point of moſt inſolent madneſs. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed ſo far as to cauſe Palladius to be proclaimed ſucceſſor. *Sidney.*

Simon ſent to Demetrius, to the end he ſhould give the land an *immunity*, becauſe all that Tryphon did was to ſpoil. 1 *Mac.* xiii. 34.

The laity invidiouſly aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Freedom.

Common apprehenſions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

But this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errours, you diſown. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emmurer*, old French, ſo that it might be written *emmure.*] To incloſe within walls; to confine; to ſhut up; to impriſon.

Pity, you ancient ſtones, theſe tender babes,
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shakeſp.*

One of theſe three contains her heav'nly picture;
And ſhall I think in ſilver ſhe's *immur'd!* *Shakeſpeare.*

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore he was not *immured* with a wooden veſſel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Lyſimachus *immured* it with a wall. *Sandys's Travels.*

Though a foul fooliſh priſon her *immure*
On earth, ſhe, when eſcap'd, is wiſe and pure. *Denham.*

IMMU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wall; an incloſure, as in Shakeſpeare.

Their vow is made
To ranſack Troy; within whoſe ſtrong *immures*
The raviſh'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris ſleeps. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMU'SICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *muſical.*] Unmuſical; inharmonious.

All ſounds are either muſical, which are ever equal, or *immuſical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in ſpeaking, and whiſperings. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When we conſider the *immuſical* note of all ſwans we ever beheld or heard of, we cannot conſent. *Brown.*

IMMUTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immutabilitas*, Latin; *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable.*] Exemption from change; invariableneſs; unchangeableneſs.

The *immutability* of God they ſtrive unto, by working after one and the ſame manner. *Hooker.*

His exiſtence will of itſelf continue for ever, unleſs it be deſtroyed; which is impoſſible, from the *immutability* of God. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

IMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Latin.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

By two *immutable* things, in which it was impoſſible for God to lye, we might have ſtrong conſolation. *Heb.* vi. 18.

Thy threat'nings, Lord, as thine, thou may'ſt revoke;
But if *immutable* and fix'd they ſtand,
Continue ſtill thyſelf to give the ſtroke,
And let not foreign foes oppreſs thy land. *Dryden.*

IMMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his eſſence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*

IMP. *n. ſ.* [*imp*, Welſh, a ſhoot, a ſprout, a ſprig.]

1. A ſon; the offspring; progeny.

That noble *imp* your ſon. *Lord Cromwell to King Henry.*

And thou, moſt dreaded *imp* of higheſt Jove,
Fair Venus' ſon. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

2. A ſubaltern devil; a puny devil. In this ſenſe 'tis ſtill retained.

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hooker.*

Him after long debate, irreſolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final ſentence choſe,
Fit veſſel, fitteſt *imp* of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark ſuggeſtions hide
From ſharpeſt ſight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

As ſoon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d——l in hell;
And, lo! his miniſters of ſtate,
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*

To IMP. *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Welſh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adſcititious.

If then we ſhall ſhake off our ſlaviſh yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shakeſp.*

New rebellions raiſe
Their hydra heads, and the falſe North diſplays
Her broken league to *imp* her ſerpent wings. *Milton.*

Help, ye tart ſatyriſts, to *imp* my rage
With all the ſcorpions that ſhould whip this age. *Cleavel.*

With cord and canvas from rich Hamburgh ſent,
His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more. *Dryden.*

New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
'Till ſhooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed ſtings. *Dryden.*

The Mercury of heav'n, with ſilver wings
Impt for the flight, to overtake his ghoſt. *Southern.*

To IMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] To drive cloſe or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not eaſy to determine, becauſe of their being *impacted* ſo thick and confuſedly together. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To IMPA'INT. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in uſe.

Never yet did inſurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, to make worſe, French. *Skinner.*] To diminiſh; to injure; to make worſe; to leſſen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any ſuch law, muſt needs, with the common ſort, *impair* and weaken the force of thoſe grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

Objects divine
Muſt needs *impair*, and weary human ſenſe. *Par. Loſt.*

That ſoon refreſh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,
Or thirſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Nor was the work *impair'd* by ſtorms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a ſun. *Pope.*

In years he ſeem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. n.* To be leſſened or worn out.

Fleſh may *impair*, quoth he; but reaſon can repair. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPA'IR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decreaſe.

A loadſtone, kept in undue poſition, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preſerved by ſite than duſt of ſteel. *Brown.*

IMPA'IRMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury.

His poſterity, at this diſtance, and after ſo perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obſcure himſelf from his Creator in the ſhade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

IMPA'LPABLE. *adj.* [*impalpable*, French; *in* and *palpable.*] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reaſon that the ſmallneſs of the parts do make them eaſy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

To IMPA'RADISE. *v. a.* [*imparadiſare*, Italian.] To put in a place or ſtate reſembling paradiſe in felicity.

This *imparadiſed* neighbourhood made Zelmane's ſoul cleave unto her, both through the ivory caſe of her body, and the apparel which did over-cloud it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

All my ſouls be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I underſtand, and grow, and ſee. *Donne.*

Thus theſe two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, ſhall enjoy their fill
Of bliſs on bliſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

IMPA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; diſproportion.

Some bodies are hard, ſome ſoft: the hardneſs is cauſed chiefly by the jejuneneſs of the ſpirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddneſs; indiviſibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral diviſion of man, by even and odd; and ſo by parity or *imparity* of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes on either ſide of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To IMPA'RK. *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To incloſe with a park; to ſever from a common.

To IMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*impartior*, Latin.]

1. To grant; to give.

High ſtate and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To communicate.

Gentle lady,
When firſt I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

As in confeſſion the revealing is for the eaſe of a man's heart, ſo ſecret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather diſcharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts
Waſt wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*. *Milton.*

I find thee knowing of thyſelf;
Expreſſing well the ſpirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Impa'rtial. *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial.*] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; diſintereſted; equal in diſtribution of juſtice; juſt. It is uſed as well of actions as perſons.

Succeſs I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I ſhall deſerve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the ſame. *Dryden's Æn.*

Impartia'lity. *n. ſ.* [*impartialité*, French; from *impartial.*] Equitableneſs; juſtice.

A pious and well diſpoſed will gives not only diligence, but alſo *impartiality* to the underſtanding in its ſearch into religion, which is abſolutely neceſſary to give ſucceſs unto our inquiries into truth; it being ſcarce poſſible for that man to hit the mark, whoſe eye is ſtill glancing upon ſomething beſide it. *South's Sermons.*

Impa'rtially. *adv.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiaſſed judgment; without regard to party or intereſt; juſtly; honeſtly.

Since the Scripture promiſes eternal happineſs and pardon of ſin, upon the ſole condition of faith and ſincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to ſuch a pardon, whoſe conſcience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South's Sermons.*

Impa'rtible. *adj.* [*impartible*, Fr. from *impart.*] Communicable; to be conferred or beſtowed. This word is elegant, though uſed by few writers.

The ſame body may be conceived to be more or leſs *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

Impa'ssable. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſable.*] Not to be paſſed; not admitting paſſage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impaſſable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*

Over this gulf
Impaſſable, impervious; let us try,
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

When Alexander would have paſſed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impaſſable* marſhes, or ſandy deſarts. *Temple.*

Impassibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*impaſſibilité*, Fr. from *impaſſible.*] Exemption from ſuffering; inſuſceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impaſſibility*, or at leaſt not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

Impa'ssible. *adj.* [*impaſſible*, Fr. *in* and *paſſio*, Latin.] Incapable of ſuffering; exempt from the agency of external cauſes; exempt from pain.

If the upper ſoul check what is conſented to by the will, in compliance with the fleſh, and can then hope that, after a few years of ſenſuality, that rebellious ſervant ſhall be eternally caſt off, drop into a perpetual *impaſſible* nothing, take a long progreſs into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be ſome colour. *Hammond.*

Secure of death, I ſhould contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impaſſible* depart. *Dryden.*

Impa'ssibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *impaſſible.*] Impaſſibility; exemption from pain.

How ſhameleſs a partiality is it, thus to reſerve all the ſenſualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impaſſibleneſs* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

Impa'ssioned. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſion.*] Seized with paſſion.

So, ſtanding, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *impaſſion'd*, thus began. *Par. Loſt.*

Impa'ssive. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſive.*] Exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

She told him what thoſe empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impaſſive* air. *Dryden's Æn.*

Pale ſuns, unfelt at diſtance, roll away;
And on th' *impaſſive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

Impa'sted. *adj.* [*in* and *paſte.*] Covered as with paſte.

Horridly trickt
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, ſons,
Bak'd and *impaſted* with the parching fires. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Impa'tience. *n. ſ.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatientia*, Latin.]

1. Inability to ſuffer pain; rage under ſuffering.

All the power of his wit has given way to his *impatience*.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

The experiment I reſolved to make was upon thought, and not raſhneſs or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of paſſion.

3. Inability to ſuffer delay; eagerneſs.

Impa'tient. *adj.* [*impatient*, French; *impatiens*, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear.

Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than exceſs of praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd ſavage turns around,
And flings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound. *Dryd.*

3. Vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion.

To be *impatient* at the death of a perſon, concerning whom it was certain he muſt die, is to mourn becauſe thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The *impatient* man will not give himſelf time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addiſon's Spect.*

4. Eager; ardently deſirous; not able to endure delay.

The mighty Cæſar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and graſps his promis'd pow'r.
Dryden.

On the ſeas prepar'd the veſſel ſtands;
Th' *impatient* mariner thy ſpeed demands. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Impa'tiently. *adv.* [from *impatient.*]

1. Paſſionately; ardently.

He conſidered one thing ſo *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing elſe to be worth conſideration. *Clarendon.*

2. Eagerly; with great deſire.

To **Impa'tronize.** *v. a.* [*impatroniſer*, Fr. *in* and *patronize.*] To gain to one's ſelf the power of any ſeigniory. This word is not uſual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himſelf of the dutchy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **Impa'wn.** *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
Some ſurety for a ſafe return again. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence ſhall invite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our perſon,
How you awake our ſleeping ſword of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **IMPE'ACH.** *v. a.* [*empecher*, French.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This ſenſe is little in uſe.

Each door he opened without any breach;
There was no bar to ſtop, nor foe him to *impeach*. *Fairy Q.*

Theſe ungracious practices of his ſons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*

If they will *impeach* the purpoſes of an army, which they have no reaſon to think themſelves able to reſiſt, they put themſelves out of all expectation of mercy. *Hayward.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howel.*

2. To accuſe by publick authority.

They were both *impeached* by a houſe of commons. *Addiſ.*

Great diſſenſions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached*. *Swift.*

Impe'ach. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this?
If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;
If he were mad, he would not plead ſo coldly. *Shakeſp.*

Impea'chable. *adj.* [from *impeach.*] Accuſable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by poſitive laws to give religion to the world, the wiſdom of his providence had been *impeachable*.
Grew's Coſmol.

Impe'acher. *n. ſ.* [from *impeach.*] An accuſer; one who brings an accuſation againſt another.

Many of our fierceſt *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour.
Government of the Tongue.

Impe'achment. *n. ſ.* [from *impeach.*]

1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obſtruction. Not in uſe.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are moſt offenſive, and the greateſt *impeachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Turn thee back,
And tell thy king I do not ſeek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impeachment*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Neither is this acceſſion of neceſſity any *impeachment* to Chriſtian liberty, or enſnaring of mens conſciences. *Sanderſ.*

2. Publick accuſation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devis'd *impeachments* to impriſon him. *Shak. Rich.* III.

The Lord Somers, though his accuſers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was inſtant with them for the proſecution. *Addiſon.*

The conſequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their ſtate. *Swift.*

To **Impe'arl.** *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl.*]

1. To form in reſemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the ſtars of night,
Or ſtars of morning, dewdrops, which the ſun
Impearls on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and ſcatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Digby to Pope.*

Impeccabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr. from *impeccable.*] Exemption from ſin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes.
Pope.

Impe'ccable. *adj.* [*impeccable*, French; *in* and *pecco*, Lat.] Exempt from poſſibility of ſin.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of conſecrating every ſin of his. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To **Impe'de.** *v. a.* [*impedio*, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obſtruct.

All the forces are muſtered to *impede* its paſſage.
Decay of Piety.

The way is open, and no ſtop to force
The ſtars return, or to *impede* their courſe. *Creech.*

Impe'diment. *n. ſ.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hindrance; let; impeachment; obſtruction; oppoſition.

The minds of beaſts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their ſenſes letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conſcience. *Sidney.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the ſpeedieſt way to remove them. *Hooker.*

The life is led moſt happily wherein all virtue is exerciſed without *impediment* or let. *Hooker.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his ſpeech. *Mark*, vii. 32.

But for my tears,
The moiſt *impediments* unto my ſpeech,
I had foreſtall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakeſpeare.*

May I never
To this good purpoſe, that ſo fairly ſhews,
Dream of *impediment*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noiſe,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller.*

Fear is the greateſt *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly conſent to loſe his life with torments. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To **Impe'l.** *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to preſs on.

So Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either ſide,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryd. Ovid.*

The ſurge *impell'd* me on a craggy coaſt. *Pope.*

Propitious gales
Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy ſails. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

A mightier pow'r the ſtrong direction ſends,
And ſev'ral men *impels* to ſev'ral ends;
This drives them conſtant to a certain coaſt. *Pope.*

Impe'llent. *n. ſ.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulſive power; a power that drives forward.

How ſuch a variety of motions ſhould be regularly managed, in ſuch a wilderneſs of paſſages, by mere blind *impellents* and material conveyances, I have not the leaſt conjecture. *Glanville.*

To **IMPE'ND.** *v. n.* [*impendeo*, Lat.] To hang over; to be at hand; to preſs nearly.

It expreſſes our deep ſorrow for our paſt ſins, and our lively ſenſe of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Deſtruction ſure o'er all your heads *impends*;
Ulyſſes comes, and death his ſteps attends. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

No ſtory I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Impe'ndent. *adj.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; preſſing cloſely.

If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater ſenſible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to averſation. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke: *impendent* in the air
Let his keen ſabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

Impe'ndence. *n. ſ.* [from *impendent.*] The ſtate of hanging over; near approach.

Though it be good, yet ſometimes it is not ſafe to be attempted by reaſon of the *impendence* of a greater ſenſible evil.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Impenetrabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr. from *impenetrable.*]

1. Quality of not being pierceable.

All bodies, ſo far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of univerſal *impenetrability*, beſides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPE'NETRABLE. *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,
The cyclops did their ſtrokes repeat,
Before th' *impenetrable* ſhield was wrought. *Dryden.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into ſome thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the ſtars or ſun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itſelf with any thing reflected on in groſs: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obſcurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the moſt *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.
——Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootleſs prayers. *Shakeſp.*

Some will never believe a propoſition in divinity, if any thing can be ſaid againſt it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a ſermon of the goſpel. *Taylor.*

Impe'netrably. *adv.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion.

Blunt the ſenſe, and fit it for a ſkull
Of ſolid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Impe'nitence. } *n. ſ.* [*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *penitence.*]
Impe'nitency. } Obduracy; want of remorſe for crimes; final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thouſand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South's Sermons.*

Before the revelation of the goſpel the wickedneſs and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excuſeable thing, becauſe they were in a great meaſure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedneſs and *impenitence* to another, 'till at laſt he becomes hardened without remorſe. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Impe'nitent. *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent.*] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted ſome *impenitent* mens requeſts; as, on the other ſide, the apoſtle's ſuit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

They dy'd
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themſelves. *Milton.*

When the reward of penitents, and puniſhment of *impenitents*, is once aſſented to as true, 'tis impoſſible but the mind of man ſhould wiſh for the one, and have diſlikes to the other. *Hammond.*

Impe'nitently. *adv.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a conſtellation of all the goſpel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakneſs, and perhaps with many ſins, ſo they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in.
Hammond.

What crowds of theſe *impenitently* bold,
In ſounds and jingling ſyllables grown old,
Still run on poets! *Pope.*

Impe'nnous. *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Latin.] Wanting wings.

It is generally received an earwigg hath no wings, and is reckoned amongſt *impennous* inſects; but he that ſhall with a needle put aſide the ſhort and ſheathy caſes on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

I'mperate. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with conſciouſneſs; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the ſame habit utterly ceaſe. *South's Sermons.*

Thoſe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the ſoul and inſtrumentality of the ſpirits, as well as thoſe *imperate* acts, wherein we ſee the empire of the ſoul. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

Impe'rative. *adj.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expreſſive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to ſignify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, diſallowing, intreating; which likewiſe, from the principal uſe of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Imperce'ptible. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible.*] Not to be diſcovered; not to be perceived; ſmall; ſubtle; quick or ſlow ſo as to elude obſervation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our ſenſe; yea, and the more refined parts of material exiſtence, which, by reaſon of their ſubtilty, eſcape our perception. *Hale.*

In the ſudden changes of his ſubject with almoſt *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his maſter. *Dryden.*

The parts muſt have their outlines in waves, reſembling flames, or the gliding of a ſnake upon the ground: they muſt be almoſt *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very ſlight, and almoſt *imperceptible*, and ſuch as tend to the benefit of the earth.
Woodward.

Imperce'ptibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *imperceptible.*] The quality of eluding obſervation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reaſon of their ſubtilty and *imperceptibleneſs* to us, are not ſo much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

Imperce'ptibly. *adv.* [from *imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we adviſe ourſelves: the moral inſinuates itſelf *imperceptibly*, we are taught by ſurprize, and become wiſer and better unawares.
Addiſon.

IMPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin]

1. Not complete; not abſolutely finiſhed; defective. Uſed either of perſons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the ſtate,
Which, ſince his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt required. *Shakeſpeare.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, ſettled in the imagination; but never arriving at the underſtanding, there to obtain the tincture of reaſon. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The middle action which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by ſome of the ancients, inquination or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

There are divers things we agree to be knowledge by the bare light of nature, which yet are ſo uneaſy to be ſatisfactorily underſtood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will yet appear obſcure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire waſting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The ſtill-born ſounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd *imperfect* on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

As obſcure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reaſon, ſo do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good.

Imperfe'ction. *n. ſ.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect.*] Defect; failure; fault, whether phyſical or moral; whether of perſons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is ſuppoſed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes moſt pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable; but for pride monſtrous.
Hayward.

Imperfections would not be half ſo much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Eſtrange.*

The world is more apt to cenſure than applaud, and himſelf fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Theſe are rather to be imputed to the ſimplicity of the age, than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect.*] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should ſinking nations ſummon you away,
Maria's love might juſtify your ſtay;
Imperfectly the many vows are paid,
Which for your ſafety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*

Thoſe would hardly underſtand language or reaſon to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPE'RFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which caſe a ſmall puncture, dreſſed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; poſſeſſing royalty.

Aim he took
At a fair veſtal, throned in the Weſt;
But I might ſee young Cupid's fiery ſhaft
Quench'd in the chaſte beams of the wat'ry moon,
And the *imperial* vot'reſs paſſed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking ſovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itſelf to me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Againſt th' *imperial* palace is deſign'd. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

You that are a ſov'reign prince, allay
Imperial pow'r with your paternal ſway. *Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd ſlave to free,
Theſe are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden's Æn.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperour.

The *imperialiſts* imputed the cauſe of ſo ſhameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

IMPE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*imperieux*, French; *imperioſus*, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; aſſuming command.

If it be your proud will
To ſhew the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spenſer.*

This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Not th' *imperious* ſhow
Of the full-fortun'd Cæſar ever ſhall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

How much I ſuffer'd, and how long I ſtrove
Againſt th' aſſaults of this *imperious* love! *Dryden.*

Recollect what diſorder haſty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have cauſed in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; aſcendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vaſt and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the ſand upon the ſea-ſhore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious.*] With arrogance of command; with inſolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh ſo *imperiouſly?* *Shakeſp.*

Who can abide, that, againſt their own doctors, ſix whole books ſhould, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curſe, *imperiouſly* obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall.*

It is not to inſult and domineer, to look diſdainfully, and revile *imperiouſly*, that procures an eſteem from any one. *South.*

The ſage, tranſported at th' approaching hour,
Imperiouſly thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *imperious.*]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he uſe his *imperiouſneſs*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to loſe our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiouſneſs and ſeverity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reaſon of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperiſſable*, Fr. *in* and *periſh.*] Not to be deſtroyed.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperiſhable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon cloſing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

IMPE'RSONAL. *adj.* [*imperſonel*, Fr. *imperſonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the perſons.

IMPE'RSONALLY. *adv.* [from *imperſonal.*] According to the manner of an imperſonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perſuaſibilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by perſuaſion.

Every pious perſon ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteouſneſs; and if it be his fortune to have as *imperſuaſible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet be the delivering his own ſoul, if he cannot benefit other mens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE. }
IMPE'RTINENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*impertinence*, French; from *impertinent.*]

1. That which is of no preſent weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some though they lead a ſingle life, yet their thoughts do end with themſelves, and account future times *impertinencies.* *Bacon.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,
Reaſon and madneſs! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Troubleſomeneſs; intruſion.

It will be ſaid I handle an art no way ſuitable to my employments or fortune, and ſo ſtand charged with intruſion and *impertinency.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

We ſhould avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be underſtood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a ſolid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more eaſy than to repreſent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happineſs or convenience of mankind. *Addiſon.*

There are many ſubtle *impertinencies* learnt in the ſchools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Lat.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more ſpecious idleneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. Importunate; intruſive; meddling.

'Tis not a ſign two lovers are together, when they can be ſo *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

3. Fooliſh; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT. *n. ſ.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent.* *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *impertinent.*]

1. Without relation to the preſent matter.

2. Troubleſomely; officiouſly; intruſively.

I have had joy given me as prepoſterouſly, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Suckling.*

The bleſſedeſt of mortals, now the higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial hierarchy, began to be ſo *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel.*

Why will any man be ſo *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addiſ.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*impervius*, Latin.]

1. Unpaſſable; impenetrable.

We may thence diſcern of how cloſe a texture glaſs is, ſince ſo very thin a film proved ſo *impervious* to the air, that it was forced to break the glaſs to free itſelf. *Boyle.*

Left the difficulty of paſſing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impaſſable, *impervious*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

The cauſe of reflection is not the impinging of light on the ſolid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

A great many veſſels are, in this ſtate, *impervious* by the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours riſe,
Increaſe the darkneſs, and involve the ſkies. *Pope.*

2. Inacceſſible. Perhaps improperly uſed.

A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impervious.*] The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPERTRA'NSIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *pertranſeo*, Latin.] Impoſſibility to be paſſed through.

I willingly declined thoſe many ingenious reaſons given by others; as of the *impertranſibility* of eternity, and impoſſibility therein to attain to the preſent limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPETI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Latin.] Scurfy; covered with ſmall ſcabs.

I'MPETRABLE. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrable*, French.] Poſſible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To I'MPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty. *Dict.*

I'MPETRATION. *n. ſ.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

The bleſſed ſacrament is the myſtery of the death of Chriſt, and the application of his blood, which was ſhed for the remiſſion of ſins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cauſe of it. *Taylor.*

It is the greateſt ſolemnity of prayer, the moſt powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

IMPETUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*impetuoſité*, French, from *impetuous.*]

1. Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will ſet upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a moſt hideous opinion of his rage, ſkill, fury, and *impetuoſity.* *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and ſo violently purſued by his ſpirit and *impetuoſity.* *Clarendon.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other paſſions to take their freeſt range, and act with the utmoſt *impetuoſity.* *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'TUOUS. *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its courſe, deſign'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* ſpeed,
From the low earth tore ſome polluted weed. *Prior.*

2. Vehement; paſſionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous.* *Rowe.*

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar,
Through rocks and woods *impetuouſly* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting ſurface hides. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury.

I wiſh all words of this ſort might vaniſh in that breath that utters them; that as they reſemble the wind in fury and *impetuouſneſs*, ſo they might in tranſientneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

I'MPETUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their deſcent 'till they were contiguous to the ſun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

IMPIE'RCEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beaſt;
For never felt his *impierceable* breaſt
So wond'rous force from hand of living wight.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

IMPI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*impieté*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Then Jephtha's, when he ſacrific'd his daughter. *Shakeſp.*

2. An act of wickedneſs; expreſſion of irreligion. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of thoſe *impieties* for which they are now viſited. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Can Juno ſuch *impieties* approve? *Denham.*

We have a melancholy proſpect of the ſtate of our religion: ſuch amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by thoſe cities conſumed of old by fire. *Swift's Examiner.*

To IMPI'GNORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impignorate.*] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall againſt; to ſtrike againſt; to claſh with.

Things are reſerved in the memory by ſome corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common ſenſe, rebound thence into ſome vacant cells of the brain. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The cauſe of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the ſolid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

To IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions alſo do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exerciſe; for that in frictions the inward parts are at reſt. *Bacon.*

I'MPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture ſtandeth not the church of God in any ſtead to direct, but may be let paſs as needleſs to be conſulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*

Ceaſe then this *impious* rage. *Milton.*

Ye gods, deſtroy that *impious* ſex. *Waller.*

Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in duſt,
Who ſtain'd his ſtepdame's bed with *impious* luſt. *Dryden.*

When no female arts his mind could move,
She turn'd to furious hate her *impious* love. *Dryden.*

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night. *Dryden.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear ſway,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon.*

Since after thee may riſe an *impious* line,
Coarſe manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, 'till fate diſſolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand miſtakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which ſeveral *impious* abſurdities followed, terminating in abſolute infidelity. *Forbes.*

I'MPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious.*] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiouſly* divides
His hero and his gods to different ſides,
I would condemn. *Granville.*

IMPLACABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *implacable.*] Inexorableneſs; irreconcileable enmity; determined malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; conſtant in enmity.

His incenſement is ſo *implacable*, that ſatisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous maſter, but a deadly foe. *Dryden's Aureng.*

The French are the moſt *implacable* and the moſt dangerous enemies of the Britiſh nation. *Addiſon.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable.*]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for diſarming all the papiſts; upon which though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehenſions in the people of dangers, and diſinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate, and conſequently to diſoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once uſed by Dryden in a kind of mixed ſenſe of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatneſs to diſown it:
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryd. Don. Seb.*

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to inſert; to place; to engraft; to ſettle; to ſet; to ſow.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whoſe chief part your worths *implanted* be? *Sidney.*

See, Father! what firſt fruits on earth are ſprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

No need of publick ſanctions thus to bind,
Which nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*

There grew to the outſide of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of ſome muſcles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* thoſe innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reaſon, hands, and materials, he ſhould build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant.*] The act of ſetting or planting.

IMPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *plauſible.*] Not ſpecious; not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.

Nothing can better improve political ſchool-boys than the art of making plauſible or *implauſible* harangues againſt the very opinion for which they reſolve to determine. *Swift.*

I'MPLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are neceſſary; more, if we ſeek ſuch a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleaſure. *Hooker.*

2. Tool; inſtrument of manufacture.

Wood hath coined ſeventeen thouſand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin ſix times as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eaſtern regions for the artiſts in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the houſe where they find employment. *Broome.*

3. Veſſels of a kitchen.

IMPLE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the ſtate of being full.

Theophraſtus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may ſucceed a diſruption of the matrix. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IMPLE'X. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated.

Every poem is either *ſimple* or *implex*: it is called *ſimple* when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

To I'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Lat.] To entangle; to embarraſs; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of ſaltpetre do ſo mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*implicatio*, Latin; *implication*, French, from *implicate.*]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal cauſes of firmneſs are the groſſneſs, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil cauſes, according to ſome men, are of leſs moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPLI'CIT. *adj.* [*implicite*, French, *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit.* *Pope.*

The humble ſhrub,
And buſh with frizzl'd hair *implicit.* *Thomſon.*

2. Inferred; tacitly compriſed; not expreſſed.

In the firſt eſtabliſhments of ſpeech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common conſent, that ſuch and ſuch words ſhould be ſigns, whereby they would expreſs their thoughts one to another. *South.*

Our expreſs requeſts are not granted, but the *implicit* deſires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Reſting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; truſting without reſerve or examination.

There be falſe peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilſt every man's his own interpreter. *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit.*]

1. By inference compriſed though not expreſſed.

The divine inſpection into the affairs of the world doth neceſſarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his exiſtence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart hath ſaid there is no God. *Bentley.*

2. By connection with ſomething elſe; dependently; with unreſerved confidence or obedience.

My bluſhing muſe with conſcious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Roſcommon.*

Learn not to diſpute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquieſce in and adore them. *Atterb.*

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourſelves with this poor reflection, that we ſhall fare as well as thoſe that go before us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*implorer*, French; *imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in ſupplication; to ſolicit.

They ſhip their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To aſk; to beg.
Do not ſay 'tis ſuperſtition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her bleſſing. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

IMPLO'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; ſolicitation. Not in uſe.

Urged ſore
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPLO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *implore.*] Solicitor.

Mere *implorers* of unholy ſuits,
Breathing, like ſanctified and pious,
The better to beguile. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

IMPLU'MED. *adj.* [*implumis*, Lat.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To **IMPLY'.** *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.]

1. To infold; to cover; to intangle.

Whoſe courage ſtout,
Striving to looſe the knot that faſt him ties,
Himſelf in ſtraighter bonds too raſh *implies*. *Fairy Queen.*
And Phœbus flying ſo moſt ſhameful ſight,
His bluſhing face in foggy cloud *implies*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant.

That it was in uſe among the Greeks the word triclinium *implieth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*

Bows the ſtrength of brawny arms *imply*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*

To **IMPO'ISON.** *v. a.* [*empoiſoner*, French. It might be written *empoiſon*.]

1. To corrupt with poiſon.

One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *impoiſon* liking. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To kill with poiſon. This is rare. See EMPOISON.

A man by his own alms *impoiſon'd*,
And with his charity ſlain. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

IMPO'LARILY. *adv.* [*in* and *polar.*] Not according to the direction of the poles.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadſtone, it will, in a ſhort time, exchange its poles. *Vulgar Errours.*

IMPOLI'TICAL. } *adj.* [*in* and *politick.*] Imprudent; indiſ-
IMPO'LITICK. } creet; void of art or forecaſt.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counſel to be *impolitick*; but rather to uſe all prudent foreſight and circumſpection, leſt our ſimplicity be overreacht by cunning ſlights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY. } *adv.* [*in* and *political.*] Without art or
IMPO'LITICKLY. } forecaſt.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces viſible and real effects by *imponderous* and inviſible emiſſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMPORO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *porous.*] Abſence of interſtices; compactneſs; cloſeneſs.

The poroſity or *imporoſity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatneſs or ſmallneſs of the pores. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

IMPO'ROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *porous.*] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interſtices; cloſe of texture; completely ſolid.

It has its earthly and ſalinous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not diſcreted by atomical terminations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If atoms ſhould deſcend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly ſolid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **IMPO'RT.** *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: oppoſed to *export*.

For Elis I would ſail with utmoſt ſpeed,
T' *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer.

Himſelf not only comprehended all our neceſſities, but in ſuch ſort alſo framed every petition as might moſt naturally ſerve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of ſpeakers together. *Hooker.*

The name of diſcipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it conſtrued; but the ſelf-ſame thing it ſignifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*

This queſtion we now aſked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in conſequence.

Something he left imperfect in the ſtate,
Which ſince his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt requir'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. [*Importer*, *importe*, French. Imperſonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or conſequence.

Her length of ſickneſs, with what elſe more ſerious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shak. Anth. and Cleop.*

Let the heat be ſuch as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth,
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the ſtorms that are now raiſing abroad. *Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

IMPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; conſequence.

What occaſion of *import*
Hath all ſo long detain'd you from your wife? *Shakeſp.*
Some buſineſs of *import* that triumph wears
You ſeem to go with. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

When there is any diſpute, the judge ought to appoint the ſum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

2. Tendency.

Add to the former obſervations made about vegetables a third of the ſame *import* made in mineral ſubſtances. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing imported from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *portable.*] Unſupportable; not to be endured. A word peculiar to Spenſer, and accented by him on the firſt ſyllable.

Both at once him charge on either ſide,
With hideous ſtrokes and *importable* power,
That forced him his ground to traverſe wide,
And wiſely watch to ward that deadly ſtour. *Fairy Q.*

IMPO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied.

A notable paſſion of wonder appeared in them; but the wiſeſt beholder, that knew no more but ſeeing, could not ſay if the *importance* were joy or ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Matter; ſubject.

It had been pity you ſhould have been put together with ſo mortal a purpoſe, as then each bore, upon *importance* of ſo ſlight a nature. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Conſequence; moment.

We conſider
Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shak. Othello.*
Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

4. Importunity. An improper uſe peculiar to Shakeſpeare.

Maria writ
The letter at Sir Toby's great *importance*;
In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'RTANT. *adj.* [*important*, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great conſequence.

The moſt *important* and preſſing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate eſtabliſhment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

This ſuperadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falſifying the moſt *important* truſt. *Decay of Piety.*

O then, what intereſt ſhall I make
To ſave my laſt *important* ſtake,
When the moſt juſt have cauſe to quake. *Roſcommon.*

The great *important* end that God deſigns it for, the government of mankind, ſufficiently ſhews the neceſſity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the faſhionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

Important truths ſtill let your fables hold,
And moral myſteries with art unfold. *Granville.*
Th' *important* hour had paſs'd unheeded by. *Irene.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This ſeems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him aſſail'd;
Who ſoon prepar'd to field, his ſword forth drew,
And him with equal value countervail'd. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Importunate. A corrupt uſe of the word.

Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied. *Shakeſp.*

IMPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *import.*] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

The king's reaſonable profit ſhould not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*

Theſe mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addiſon on Italy.*

IMPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impoſſible to limit the quantity that ſhall be brought in, eſpecially if the *importers* of it have ſo ſure a market as the Exchequer. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or conſequence. This is a word not in uſe, but not inelegant.

We leſs expect
That matter needleſs, of *importleſs* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

IMPO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Lat. *importune*, Fr.] Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations; not to be repulſed.

I was in debt to my *importunate* buſineſs; but he would not hear my excuſe. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* ſuitor. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

A rule reſtrains the moſt *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers's Sermons.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate.*] With inceſſant ſolicitation; pertinaciouſly.

Their pertinacy is ſuch, that when you drive them out of one form, they aſſume another; and are ſo *importunately* troubleſome, as makes many think it impoſſible to be freed from them. *Duppa's Rules of Devotion.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *importunate.*] Inceſſant ſolicitation.

She with more and more *importunateneſs* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be deſired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

To **IMPORTU'NE.** *v. a.* [*importuner*, French; *importunus*, Latin. Accented anciently on the ſecond ſyllable.] To teize; to haraſs with ſlight vexation perpetually recurring; to moleſt.

Againſt all ſenſe you do *importune* her. *Shakeſpeare.*

If he eſpied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-ſervants, his maſter ſhould ſtraightways know it, and not reſt free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew.*

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by ſuch wither'd hands:
You *importune* it with a falſe deſire. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

The higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial hierarchy began to be ſo impertinently *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Every one hath experimented this troubleſome intruſion of ſome friſking ideas, which thus *importune* the underſtanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from ſeveral princes of the empire, whoſe miniſters and reſidents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreaſonable demands. *Swift.*

IMPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.]

1. Conſtantly recurring; troubleſome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made moſt dreadful battery. *Fairy Queen.*

Henry, calling himſelf King of England, needed not to have beſtowed ſuch great ſums of treaſure, nor ſo to have buſied himſelf with *importune* and inceſſant labour and induſtry, to compaſs my death and ruin, if I had been ſuch a feigned perſon. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. Troubleſome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and ſome
Do ſerve to them, and with *importune* might
War againſt us, the vaſſals of their will. *Spenſer.*

If the upper ſoul can check what is conſented to by the will, in compliance with the fleſh, and can then hope that after a few years of ſenſuality, that *importune* rebellious ſervant ſhall be eternally caſt off, this would be ſome colour for that novel perſuaſion. *Hammond.*

The ſame airs, which ſome entertain with moſt delightful tranſports, to others are *importune*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

3. Unſeaſonable; coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or ſecond! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worſhip thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

IMPO'RTUNELY. *adv.* [from *importune.*]

1. Troubleſomely; inceſſantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noiſe,
To weet who called ſo *importunely*:
Again he heard a more efforced voice,
That bade him come in haſte. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Unſeaſonably; improperly.

The conſtitutions that the apoſtles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity, but very *importunely* urged by the diſciplinarians. *Sanderſon.*

IMPORTU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, Fr. from *importunate.*] Inceſſant ſolicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty ſpirit, he altered his former purpoſe. *Knolles.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to ſport
Her *importunity*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To **IMPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*impoſer*, French; *impoſitum*, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.

If a ſon, ſent by his father, do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, ſhould be *impoſed* upon his father. *Shakeſpeare.*

It ſhall not be lawful to *impoſe* toll upon them. *Ezra*, vii.

To tyrants others have their country ſold,
Impoſing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryd. Æn.*
On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impoſe*
Thy plagues, and curſe them with ſuch ills as thoſe. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the ſun, what action correſpondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *impoſed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himſelf hath eternally propoſed to keep? *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the ſword for the *impoſing* of the laws upon them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thou on the deep *impoſeſt* nobler laws,
And by that juſtice haſt remov'd the cauſe. *Waller.*

Chriſtianity hath hardly *impoſed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotſon.*

Impoſe but your commands,
This hour ſhall bring you twenty thouſand hands. *Dryd.*

It was neither *impoſed* on me, nor ſo much as the ſubject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the firſt cauſe which we *impoſe* not on the ſecond; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itſelf. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciouſly.

Our poet thinks not fit
T' *impoſe* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5. *To* IMPOSE *on*. To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Phyſicians and philoſophers have ſuffered themſelves to be ſo far *impoſed upon* as to publiſh chymical experiments which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur ſtands for ſome real being, *impoſes on* himſelf, and miſtakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the ſtone, and fit on the chaſes, in order to carry the forms to preſs.

IMPO'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in uſe.

According to your ladyſhip's *impoſe*,
I am thus early come. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'SEABLE. *adj.* [from *impoſe.*] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not ſimply *impoſeable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of ſome church. *Hammond.*

IMPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *impoſe.*] One who enjoins; one who lays any thing on another as a hardſhip.

The univerſities ſufferings might be manifeſted to all nations, and the *impoſers* of theſe oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*impoſition*, French; *impoſitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The ſecond part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the biſhop, made more ſolemn by the *impoſition* of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of giving a note of diſtinction.

The firſt *impoſition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*

The *impoſition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whoſe name is aſcribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more ſuit; unleſs you may be won by ſome other ſort than your father's *impoſition*, depending on the caſkets. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

From *impoſition* of ſtrict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from ſervile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Par. Loſt.*

4. Conſtraint; oppreſſion.

The conſtraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority, was rightly called *impoſition*. *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the groſſeſt *impoſitions* have been ſubmitted to, in order to forward the dangerous deſigns of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occaſion of ſtrife, a narrow ſpirit, and unreaſonable *impoſitions* on the mind and practice. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; impoſture.

IMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impoſſibile*, Fr. *in* and *poſſible.*] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

Unlawful deſires are puniſhed after the effect of enjoying; but *impoſſible* deſires are puniſhed in the deſire itſelf. *Sidney.*

It was *impoſſible* that the ſtate ſhould continue quiet. 2 *Mac.*

With men this is *impoſſible*; but with God all things are poſſible. *Matt.* xix. 26.

'Twere *impoſſible* for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which ſhould legitimate it is ſubſequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not *impoſſible*. *Chillingworth.*

It is *impoſſible* the mind ſhould be ſtopped any where in its progreſs in this ſpace, how far ſoever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impoſſible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the underſtanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive
With hope of things *impoſſible* to find. *Walſh.*

IMPOSSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*impoſſibilité*, Fr. from *impoſſible.*]

1. Impracticability; the ſtate of being not feaſible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the *impoſſibility* that doth torment me; for unlawful deſires are puniſhed after the effect of enjoying, but impoſſible deſires in the deſire itſelf. *Sidney.*

Admit all theſe *impoſſibilities* and great abſurdities to be poſſible and convenient. *Whitgift.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainſt the fiery ſun,
Murdering *impoſſibility*, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They confound difficulty with *impoſſibility*. *South.*

Thoſe who aſſert the *impoſſibility* of ſpace exiſting without matter, muſt make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we ſee a man of like paſſions and weakneſs with ourſelves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impoſſibility*. *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wiſh daily that the affairs, which with evil ſucceſs are paſt, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifeſt *impoſſibility* in itſelf, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

Impoſſibilities! oh no, there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

IMPO'ST. *n. ſ.* [*impoſt*, *impôt*, French; *impoſitum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; cuſtom paid.

Taxes and *impoſts* upon merchants do ſeldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loſeth in the ſhire. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

IMPO'STS. *n. ſ.* [*impoſte*, French; *incumba*, Latin.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainſworth.*

To **IMPO'STHUMATE.** *v. n.* [from *impoſthume.*] To form an abſceſs; to gather; to form a cyſt or bag containing matter.

The bruiſe *impoſthumated*, and afterwards turned to a ſtinking ulcer, which made every body ſhy to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

To **IMPO'STHUMATE.** *v. a.* To afflict with an impoſthume.

They would not fly that ſurgeon, whoſe lancet threatens none but the *impoſthumated* parts. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impoſthumate.*] The act of forming an impoſthume; the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *impoſthumations*. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STHUME. *n. ſ.* [This ſeems to have been formed by corruption from *impoſtem*, as South writes it; and *impoſtem* to have been written erroneouſly for *apoſtem*, ἀπόστημα, an abſceſs.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyſt.

Now the rotten diſeaſes of the South, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *impoſthumes*, make prepoſterous diſcoveries. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

An error in the judgment is like an *impoſtem* in the head, which is always noiſome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot tranſude through the bag of an *impoſthume*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

IMPO'STER. *n. ſ.* [*impoſteur*, French, from *impoſe*; *impoſitor*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and ſickneſs, yea death and hell itſelf, are but the trophies of thoſe fatal conqueſts got by that grand *impoſtor*, the devil, over the deluded ſons of men. *South.*

IMPO'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*impoſture*, French; *impoſtura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; ſuppoſititiouſneſs; cheat committed by giving to perſons or things a falſe character.

That the ſoul and angels have nothing to do with groſſer locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *impoſture*, by allowing them a definitive *ubi*, which is ſtill but imagination? *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Open to them ſo many of the interior ſecrets of this myſterious art, without *impoſture* or invidious reſerve. *Evelyn.*

We know how ſucceſsful the late uſurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal againſt kingſhip; but when they found out the *impoſture*, upon his aſpiring to the ſame himſelf, he was preſently deſerted, and never able to crown his uſurped greatneſs with that title. *South.*

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impoſtures*. *Irene.*

I'MPOTENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
I'MPOTENCY. }

1. Want of power; inability; imbecillity; weakneſs.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherleſs children, old decrepit perſons, ideots, and cripples. *Hayward.*

Weakneſs, or the *impotence* of exerciſing animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whoſe care ſupplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whoſe compaſſion in Chriſt we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers's Serm.*

This is not a reſtraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the moſt abſolute King of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodneſs. *Bentley.*

2. Ungovernableneſs of paſſion. A Latin ſignification: *animi impotentia*.

Will he, ſo wiſe, let looſe at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wiſh, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger ſaves
To puniſh endleſs? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulneſs with obſcenity muſt prove
As hateful, ſure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, Fr. *impotens*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are ſtrong muſt bear the imbecillity of the *impotent*, and not pleaſe ourſelves. *Hooker.*

Yet wealth is *impotent*
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not ſlow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to ſave. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Diſabled by nature or diſeaſe.

In theſe porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *John* v. 3.

There ſat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts* xiv.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads *impotent* and ſnail pac'd beggary.
Shakeſpeare's Richard. III.

3. Without power of reſtraint. [*Animi impotens.*]

With jealous eyes at diſtance ſhe had ſeen,
Whiſp'ring with Jove the ſilver-footed queen;
Then, *impotent* of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden.*

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his miſtreſs would not have him becauſe he is a ſloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*.] Without power.

Proud Cæſar, 'midſt triumphal cars,
The ſpoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in ſtate. *Pope.*

To **IMPO'UND.** *v. a.* [*in* and *pound*. See POUND.]

1. To incloſe as in a pound; to ſhut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might eſcape, than that any doubt was made to vanquiſh them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To ſhut up in a pinfold.

England
Hath taken and *impounded* as a ſtray
The king. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a ſtray, and *impounded* him, with intention to reſtore him to the right owner. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To **IMPO'WER.** See EMPOWER.

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, Fr. *in* and *practicable*.]

1. Not to be performed; unfeaſible; impoſſible.

Had there not been ſtill remaining bodies, the legitimate offſprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To preach up the neceſſity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible proſpect of univerſal damnation. *Rogers's Serm.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable.

That fierce *impracticable* nature
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impracticable*.] Impoſſibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able miniſter than that of rightly adapting the ſeveral faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableneſs* of doing this. *Swift.*

To **IMPRECATE.** *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himſelf or others.

IMPRECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*imprecatio*, Lat. *imprecation*, Fr. from *imprecate*.] Curſe; prayer by which any evil is wiſhed.

My mother ſhall the horrid furies raiſe
With *imprecations*. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Sir John Hotham, uncurſed by any language or *imprecation* of mine, not long after paid his own and his eldeſt ſon's heads. *King Charles.*

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*

I'MPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.] Containing wiſhes of evil.

To **IMPRE'GN.** *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality.

In her ears the ſound
Yet rung of his perſuaſive words, *impregn'd*
With reaſon, to her ſeeming. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Th' unfruitful rock itſelf, *impregn'd* by thee,
Forms lucid ſtones. *Thomſon's Summer.*

IMPRE'GNABLE. *adj.* [*imprenable*, French.]

1. Not to be ſtormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themſelves in a caſtle, ſeated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, becauſe there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the ſeas,
Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,
And with their helps alone defend ourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

Haſt thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, incloſed with a wall
Of ſtrength *impregnable*? *Sandys.*

There the capitol thou ſee'ſt,
Above the reſt lifting his ſtately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iv.

2. Unſhaken; unmoved; unaffected.

The man's affection remains wholy unconcerned and *impregnable*; juſt like a rock, which being plied continually by the waves, ſtill throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South's Sermons.*

IMPRE'GNABLY. *adv.* [from *impregnable*.] In ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſtility.

A caſtle ſtrongly ſeated on a high rock, joined by an iſthmus to the land, and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To **IMPRE'GNATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both ſexes, cannot *impregnate* themſelves. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Impregnate, from their loins they ſhed
A ſlimy juice. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

With native earth their blood the monſters mix'd;
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the *impregnate* earth new ſons beget. *Dryden.*

2. [*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to ſaturate.

Chriſtianity is of ſo prolifick a nature, ſo apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proſelytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch ſhould want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPREGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impregnate*.]

1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counſellors, which is the firſt begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counſel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body ſuch peculiar *impregnations*, as ſhould have ſuch power? *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

3. [*Impregnation*, French.] Saturation. *Ainſworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE. *adj.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepoſſeſſed; impartial.

The ſolid reaſon of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehenſions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated teſtimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *preparation*.] Unpreparedneſs; want of preparation.

Impreparation and unreadineſs when they find in us, they turn it to the ſoothing up of themſelves. *Hooker.*

To **IMPRE'SS.** *v. a.* [*impreſſum*, Latin.]

1. To print by preſſure; to ſtamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their viſages *impreſt*, when they approached near. *Spenſ.*

When God from earth form'd Adam in the Eaſt,
He his own image on the clay *impreſt*. *Denham.*

The conquering chief his foot *impreſt*
On the ſtrong neck of that deſtructive beaſt. *Dryd. Ovid.*

2. To fix deep.

We ſhould dwell upon the arguments, and *impreſs* the motives of perſuaſion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To force into ſervice. This is generally now ſpoken and written *preſs*.

His age has charms in it, his title more,
To pluck the common boſoms on his ſide,
And turn our *impreſt* launces in our eyes
Which do command them. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him.
——That will never be:
Who can *impreſs* the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ormond ſhould contribute all he could for the making thoſe levies of men, and for *impreſſing* of ſhips. *Clarendon.*

I'MPRESS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by preſſure.

This weak *impreſs* of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

They having taken the *impreſſes* of the inſides of theſe ſhells with that exquiſite niceneſs, as to expreſs even the fineſt lineaments of them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Effects upon another ſubſtance.

How objects are repreſented to myſelf I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impreſſes* they make upon the different organs of another, he only knows that feels them. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

3. Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp.

God, ſurveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impreſs* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South's Sermons.*

4. Device; motto.

To deſcribe emblazon'd ſhields,
Impreſſes quaint, capariſons, and ſteeds,
Baſes, and tinſel trappings. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

5. Act of forcing any into ſervice; compulſion; ſeizure. Now commonly *preſs*.

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impreſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Why ſuch *impreſs* of ſhipwrights, whoſe ſore taſk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Your ſhips are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliteers, reapers, people
Ingroſt by ſwift *impreſs*. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

IMPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*impreſſio*, Latin; *impreſſion*, Fr.]

1. The act of preſſing one body upon another.

Senſation is ſuch an *impreſſion* or motion, made in ſome part of the body, as produces ſome perception in the underſtanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impreſſion* like the dam. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion ſtript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due impreſſion on the mind. *Atterbury.*

The falſe repreſentations of the kingdom's enemies had made ſome *impreſſion* in the mind of the ſucceſſor. *Swift.*

4. Operation; influence.

The king had made him high ſheriff of Suſſex, that he might the better make *impreſſion* upon that county. *Clarend.*

We lie open to the *impreſſions* of flattery, which we admit without ſcruple, becauſe we think we deſerve it. *Atterbury.*

Univerſal gravitation is above all mechaniſm, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impreſſion*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itſelf, and the real action and *impreſſion* thereof on our ſenſes, is perceived. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

5. Edition; number printed at once; one courſe of printing.

To be diſtracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the laſt *impreſſion*, and full of change. *Bacon.*

For ten *impreſſions*, which his works have had in ſo many years, at preſent a hundred books are ſcarcely purchaſed once a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*

6. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horſe, ſeconded with two thouſand foot, may ſurely endure a compariſon with any of the braveſt *impreſſions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *preſſum*, Latin.] What may be impreſſed.

The differences of *impreſſible* and not *impreſſible*, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

IMPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *impreſs*.] The mark made by preſſure; the dent; the impreſſion.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The cicatrice and capable *impreſſure*
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

To **IMPRI'NT.** *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure.

One and the ſame ſeal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul of man, we are not to omit thoſe characters of majeſty that God *imprinted* upon the body. *South's Sermons.*

She amidſt his ſpacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
And ſees his num'rous herds *imprint* her ſands. *Prior.*

2. To ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* paſſages, amongſt compliments, which is of ſingular uſe. *Bacon.*

When we ſet before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted* in our mind is of a flat circle, variouſly ſhadowed. *Locke.*

We have all thoſe ideas in our underſtandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of thoſe ſenſible qualities which firſt *imprinted* them. *Locke.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have diſappeared. *Locke.*

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of thoſe two different things diſtinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

To **IMPRI'SON.** *v. a.* [*empriſonner*, Fr. *in* and *priſon*.] To ſhut up; to confine; to keep from liberty.

He *impriſon'd* was in chains remedileſs;
For that Hippolytus' rent corſe he did redreſs. *Fairy Q.*

Now we are in the ſtreet, he firſt of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And ſo *impriſon'd* and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little ſtate his liberty. *Donne.*

Try to *impriſon* the reſiſtleſs wind;
So ſwift is guilt, ſo hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*

If a man *impriſons* himſelf in his cloſet, and employs reaſon to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a ſcheme of chimeras. *Watts.*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals, may be owing to the action of the *impriſoned* rays. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

IMPRI'SONMENT. *n. ſ.* [*empriſonnement*, Fr. from *impriſon*.] Confinement; clauſure; ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. It may be written *empriſonment*.

His ſinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *impriſonment* and hard conſtraint. *Fairy Q.*

Which ſhall I firſt bewail,
Thy bondage or loſt ſight,
Thou art become, O worſt *impriſonment*!
The dungeon of thyſelf. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

From retentive cage
When ſullen Philomel eſcapes, her notes
She varies, and of paſt *impriſonment*
Sweetly complains. *Phillips.*

Count Serini, ſtill cloſe priſoner in this caſtle, loſt his ſenſes by his long *impriſonment* and afflictions. *Addiſon.*

It is well if they don't fix the brand of hereſy on the man who is leading them out of their long *impriſonment*, and looſeing the fetters of their ſouls. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

IMPROBABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *improbable*.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty being ſo great, and the *improbability* of attempting this ſucceſsfully, it was but reaſon that a ſolid foundation ſhould be laid. *Hammond.*

As to the *improbabilities* of a ſpirit appearing, I boldly anſwer him, that a heroick poet is not tied to the bare repreſentation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat. *in* and *probable*.] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear *improboble* to thoſe who live at a diſtance from the faſhionable world. *Addiſ.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obſolete.

Ariſtotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thouſand meaſures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he ſpeaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

To **IMPRO'BATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Latin.] Not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*improbatio*, Latin; *improbation*, Fr.] Act of diſallowing. *Ainſworth.*

IMPRO'BITY. *n. ſ.* [*improbitas*, *improbus*, Latin.] Want of honeſty; diſhoneſty; baſeneſs.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and caſt out for notorious *improbity*. *Hooker.*

We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **IMPROLI'FICATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick*.] To impregnate; to fecundate. A word not uſed.

A difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the ſperm of the cock *improlificates*, and makes the oval conception fruitful. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMPRO'PER. *adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every ſcience requires a peculiar genius, ſo likewiſe there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods uſed in an original diſeaſe would be very *improper* in a gouty caſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Not juſt; not accurate.

He diſappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* ſpeech to ſay he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruouſly.

2. Not juſtly; not accurately.

Improperly we meaſure life by breath;
Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryden's Juv.*

They aſſuring me of their aſſiſtance in correcting my faults where I ſpoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

To Impro'priate. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf.

For the pardon of the reſt, the king thought it not fit it ſhould paſs by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himſelf. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks.

Mrs. Gulſton being poſſeſſed of the *impropriate* parſonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the ſame to the vicarage. *Spelman.*

Impropria'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *impropriate.*]

An *impropriation* is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe, though ſometimes theſe terms are confounded. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Having an *impropriation* in his eſtate, he took a courſe to diſpoſe of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman.*

Impropria'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] A layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leaſes his glebe, the tenant muſt pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Impropri'ety. *n. ſ.* [*impropriété*, French, from *improprius*, Latin.] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs; inaccuracy; want of juſtneſs.

Theſe mighty ones, whoſe ambition could ſuffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudeſt have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Many groſs *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be diſcarded. *Swift.*

Impro'sperous. *adj.* [*in* and *proſperous.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; not ſucceſsful.

This method is in the deſign probable, how *improſperous* ſoever the wickedneſs of men hath rendered the ſucceſs of it. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Our pride ſeduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and puniſhment of *improſperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run,
Since the *improſperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden's Æn.*

Impro'sperously. *adv.* [from *improſperous.*] Unhappily; unſucceſsfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improſperouſly* attempted. *Boyle.*

Impro'vable. *adj.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better ſtate; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the eſſays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have ſtock enough, and that too of ſo *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exerciſe of his faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

I have a fine ſpread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marſhes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Impro'vableness. *n. ſ.* [from *improvable.*] Capableneſs of being made better.

Impro'vably. *adv.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To Impro've. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus. Quaſi probum facere. Skinner.*]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better. We *amend* a *bad*, but *improve* a *good* thing.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven ſeems *improv'd* with a ſuperior ray,
And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*

2. [*In* and *prove*; *improuver*, French; *improbo*, Latin.] To diſprove.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjuſtly accuſed, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have ſaid. *Whitgifte.*

To Impro've. *v. n.* To advance in goodneſs.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury.*

Impro'vement. *n. ſ.* [from *improve.*]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preſervation of health, and others to the *improvement* and ſecurity of eſtates. *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of improving.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and ſome few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Progreſs from good to better.

There is a deſign of publiſhing the hiſtory of architecture, with its ſeveral *improvements* and decays. *Addiſon.*

4. Inſtruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the beſt place of *improvement*: from the ſchool we go to the univerſity, but from the univerſities to London. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greateſt of human affections, and friendſhip the nobleſt and moſt refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

Impro'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *improve.*]

1. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better.

They were the greateſt *improvers* of thoſe qualifications with which courts uſed to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The firſt ſtarted ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a ſkilful *improver*, who places a beautiful ſtatue ſo as to anſwer ſeveral viſtas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of moſt lands. *Mortimer.*

Improvi'ded. *adj.* [*improviſus*, Latin; *imprevu*, French.] Unforeſeen; unexpected; unprovided againſt.

She ſuborned hath
This crafty meſſenger with letters vain,
To work new woe, and *improvided* ſcath,
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Fairy Queen.*

Impro'vidence. *n. ſ.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would eſcape floods by running up to mountains; and though ſome might periſh through *improvidence*, or through the ſudden inundation of a deluge, many would eſcape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour muſt not make me inhuman. *L'Eſtrange.*

IMPRO'VIDENT. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecaſt; wanting care to provide.

Improvident ſoldiers, had your watch been good,
This ſudden miſchief never could have fall'n. *Shakeſp.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they moſt *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

I ſhall conclude this digreſſion, and return to the time when that briſk and *improvident* reſolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby, in defect of proviſion, they muſt deſtroy themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Impro'vidently. *adv.* [from *improvident.*] Without forethought; without care.

Now we are in the ſtreet, he firſt of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And ſo impriſon'd, and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little ſtate his liberty. *Donne.*

Improvi'sion. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *proviſion.*] Want of forethought.

Her *improviſion* would be juſtly accuſable. *Brown.*

Impru'dence. *n. ſ.* [*imprudence*, Fr. *imprudentia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiſcretion; negligence; inattention to intereſt.

IMPRU'DENT. *adj.* [*imprudent*, French; *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiſcreet; negligent.

There is no ſuch *imprudent* perſon as he that neglects God and his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

I'mpudence. } *n. ſ.* [*impudence*, French; *impudentia*, Lat.]
I'mpudency. } Shameleſſneſs; immodeſty.

I ne'er heard yet
That any of theſe bolder vices wanted
Leſs *impudence* to gainſay what they did,
Than to perform it firſt. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Nor did Noah's open infirmity juſtify Cham's *impudency*, or exempt him from that curſe of being ſervant of ſervants. *King Charles.*

Thoſe clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

I'MPUDENT. *adj.* [*impudent*, French; *impudens*, Latin.] Shameleſs; wanting modeſty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with ſuch more than *impudent* ſaucineſs from you, can thruſt me from a level conſideration. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

When we behold an angel, not to fear,
Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

I'mpudently. *adv.* [from *impudent.*] Shameleſsly; without modeſty.

At once aſſail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why ſhould ſoft Fabius *impudently* bear
Names gain'd by conqueſt in the Gallick war?
Why lays he claim to Hercules his ſtrain,
Yet dares he baſe, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

To IMPU'GN. *v. a.* [*impugner*, French; *impugno*, Latin.] To attack; to aſſault.

Of a ſtrange nature is the ſuit you follow;
Yet in ſuch rule, that the Venetian law
Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I cannot think myſelf engaged to diſcourſe of lots, as to their nature, uſe, and allowableneſs; and that not only in matters of moment and buſineſs, but alſo of recreation, which is indeed *impugned* by ſome, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he ſaw one of theſe in his time; but the truth hereof I will not raſhly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Impu'gner. *n. ſ.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.

Impui'ssance. *n. ſ.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakneſs; feebleneſs.

As he would not truſt Ferdinando and Maximilian for ſupports of war, ſo the *impuiſſance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occaſions to accept of peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

I'MPULSE. *n. ſ.* [*impulſus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.

If theſe little *impulſes* ſet the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeneſs and height of that ſhall not at all be prejudiced by the ſmallneſs of its occaſion. *South's Sermons.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifeſtly by *impulſe*. *Locke.*

Bodies, from the *impulſe* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their ſurfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Cheyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea.

Mean time, by Jove's *impulſe*, Mezentius arm'd,
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*

Theſe were my natural *impulſes* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden.*

Moſes ſaw the buſh burn without being conſumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was ſomething, beſides finding an *impulſe* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hoſtile impreſſion.

Like two great rocks againſt the raging tide,
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,
Suſtain th' *impulſe*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

Impu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [*impulſion*, French; *impulſus*, Latin.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any ſolid body paſſeth without ſound; for that ſound that is heard ſometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulſion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To the *impulſion* there is requiſite the force of the body that moveth, and the reſiſtance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too ſmall, it reſiſteth too little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didſt plead
Divine *impulſion*, prompting how thou might'ſt
Find ſome occaſion to infeſt our foes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Impu'lsive. *adj.* [*impulſif*, French, from *impulſe.*] Having the power of impulſe; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;
But thoſe being placed in a lower ſphere,
His fierce ambition, like the higheſt mover,
Has hurried with a ſtrong *impulſive* motion
Againſt their proper courſe. *Denham's Sophy.*

What is the fountain or *impulſive* cauſe of this prevention of ſin? It is perfectly free grace. *South's Sermons.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they
Do ſome *impulſive* force obey,
And are but play'd with, do not play. } *Prior.*

Impu'nity. *n. ſ.* [*impunité*, French; *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment.

In the condition of ſubjects they will gladly continue as long as they may be protected and juſtly governed, without oppreſſion on the one ſide, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never be brought to believe, that there is a crime where they ſee no penalty. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themſelves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

IMPU'RE. *adj.* [*impur*, French; *impurus*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to ſanctity; unhallowed; unholy.

No more can *impure* man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly ſubſtance can unforc'd aſpire,
And leave his nature to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

Hypocrites auſterely talk,
Condemning as *impure* what God has made
Pure, and commands to ſome, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

2. Unchaſte.

If black ſcandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me
From all the *impure* blots and ſtains thereof. *Shakeſp.*

One could not deviſe a more proper hell for an *impure* ſpirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addiſon.*

3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droſſy.

Impu'rely. *adv.* [from *impure.*] With impurity.

Impu'reness. } *n. ſ.* [*impureté*, French; *impuritas*, Latin,
Impu'rity. } from *impure.*]

1. Want of ſanctity; want of holineſs.

2. Act of unchaſtity.

The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkiſh clergy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanſe the alimentary duct by vomiting and clyſters, the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

To Impu'rple. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, French, from *purple.*] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in looſe garlands, thick thrown off the bright
Pavement, that like a ſea of jaſper ſhone,
Impurpled with celeſtial roſes, ſmil'd. *Milton.*

Impu'table. *adj.* [from *impute.*]

1. Chargeable upon any one.

That firſt ſort of fooliſhneſs is *imputable* to them. *South.*

2. Accuſable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her huſband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he ſhall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and ſhe is in no wiſe *imputable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Impu'tableness. *n. ſ.* [from *imputable.*] The quality of being imputable.

'Tis neceſſary to the *imputableneſs* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

Imputa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*imputation*, French, from *impute.*]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.

Truſt to me, Ulyſſes;
Our *imputation* ſhall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

If a ſon that is ſent by his father about merchandize, do fall into ſome lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedneſs, by your rule, ſhould be impoſed upon his father. *Shakeſp.*

To uſe intellections and volitions in the infinite eſſence, as hypotheſes, is allowable; but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

I have formerly ſaid that I could diſtinguiſh your writings from thoſe of any others: it is now time to clear myſelf from any *imputation* of ſelf-conceit on that ſubject. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a ſuit to Maſter Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their maſter. *Shakeſp.*

3. Cenſure; reproach.

Whatſoever happens they alſo the leaſt feel that ſcourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithſtanding they deſerve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourſelves againſt theſe groundleſs *imputations* of our enemies, and to riſe above them. *Addiſon.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majeſty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Swift.*

4. Hint; reflection.

Anthonio is a good man.
—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?
—No, no; my meaning is to have you underſtand me that he is ſufficient. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Imputa'tive. *adj.* [from *impute.*] That which may impute. *Ainſworth.*

To IMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, French; *imputo*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; ſometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteouſneſs. *Rom.* iv. 22.

Men, in their innovations, ſhould follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees ſcarce to be perceived; for otherwiſe whatſoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends ſome, and pairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon.*

I made it by your perſuaſion, to ſatisfy thoſe who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*

This obſcurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in ſo great a maſter of ſtile. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to Lord Bathurſt, called a Diſſertation on Parties. *Swift.*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed ſhall abſolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

Impu'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *impute.*] He that imputes.

In. *prep.* [*in*, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is preſent.

In ſchool of love are all things taught we ſee;
There learn'd this maid of arms the ireful guiſe. *Fairfax.*

Is this place here not ſufficient ſtrong
To guard us *in*? *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. Noting the ſtate preſent at any time.

The other is only by error and miſconceit named the ordinance of Jeſus Chriſt: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be ſo *in* very deed. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending *in* a prize,
That thinks he hath done well *in* people's eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are *in* arms. *Shakeſp.*

Danger before, and *in*, and after the act,
You needs muſt grant is great. *Daniel's Civil War.*

However it be *in* knowledge, I may truly ſay it is of no uſe at all *in* probabilities; for the aſſent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both ſides, nothing is ſo unfit to aſſiſt the mind *in* that as ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal intereſts, *in* moſt caſes, very conſiſtent. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

None was ſo little *in* their friendſhips, or ſo much *in* that of thoſe whom they had moſt abuſed. *Letter to Publ. of Dunciad.*

3. Noting the time.

When we would conſider eternity *a parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourſelves and the preſent time we are *in*, repeat *in* our minds the ideas of years or ages paſt, with a proſpect of proceeding *in* ſuch addition with all the infinity of numbers? *Locke.*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's ſouls, quoth he, is not *in* man. *Hubb. Tale.*

5. Noting proportion.

Let uſury in general be reduced to five *in* the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common courſe, which, at leaſt, nine *in* ten of thoſe who enter into the miniſtry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. Concerning.

I only conſider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument fartheſt, has ſaid *in* it. *Locke.*

7. For the ſake. A ſolemn phraſe.

Now, *in* the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæſar feed,
That he is grown ſo great? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

In the name of the people,
And *in* the power of us the tribunes, we
Baniſh him our city. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Now, *in* the name of honour, Sir, I beg you
That I may ſee your father's death reveng'd. *Dryden.*

8. Noting cauſe.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight *in* thy defence. *Shakeſp.*

9. In *that*. Becauſe.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; *in that* they are wiſe men, and Chriſtian men, ſome things; ſome things *in that* they are men miſled, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

He cannot brook ſuch diſgrace well, as he ſhall run into; *in that* it is a thing of his own ſearch, and againſt my will. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

10. IN *as much*. Since; ſeeing that.

Thoſe things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, *in as much* as we might ſtay our doing of them if we would. *Hooker.*

IN. *adv.*

1. Within ſome place; not out.

How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and unconſcionable perſon; eſpecially if he be arrived at that conſummate and robuſt degree of falſehood as to play *in* and out, and ſhow tricks with oaths, the ſacredeſt bonds which the conſcience of man can be bound with. *South's Sermons.*

I fear me, you'll be *in* till then. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worſt can come: 'tis thought upon:
We cannot ſhift being *in*, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Theſe pragmatical flies value themſelves for being *in* at every thing, and are found at laſt to be juſt good for nothing. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Placed in ſome ſtate.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loſes and who wins; who's *in*, who's out. *Shakeſp.*
Muſt never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unleſs, good man, he has been fairly *in*. *Pope.*

4. Noting entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, ſerve *in* the meat, and we will come *in* to dinner. *Shakeſpeare.*

He's too big to go *in* there: what ſhall I do?
—Let me ſee't; I'll *in*, I'll *in*: follow your friend's advice, I'll *in*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

In the ſaid cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of bivalve larger than could be introduced *in* at either of thoſe holes. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

5. Into any place.

Is it not more elegible to come *in* with a ſmooth gale, than to be toſſed at ſea with a ſtorm? *Collier.*

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in*. *Dryd. Georg.*

6. Cloſe; home.

The poſture of left-handed fencers is ſo different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their ſwords if you puſh forward; and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

IN has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe, as in the Latin: ſo, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before ſome other conſonants; as *improbable*.

INABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ability*.] Impuiſſance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor caſual *inability* croſs their deſires, they always delighting to inure themſelves with actions moſt beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and through experience the more wiſdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended; and what plea can we offer to divine juſtice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

INA'BSTINENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *abſtinence*.] Intemperance; want of power to abſtain.

Diſeaſes dire; of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear, that thou may'ſt know
What miſery the *inabſtinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

INACCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*inacceſſible*, Fr. *in* and *acceſſible*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whate'er you are,
That in this deſart *inacceſſible*,
Under the ſhade of melancholy boughs,
Loſe and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shakeſp.*

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inacceſſible* to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

There ſhall we clearly ſee the ends and uſes of theſe things, which here were either too ſubtile for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inacceſſible* for us to come to any diſtinct view of. *Ray on the Creation.*

This part, which is ſo noble, is not altogether *inacceſſible*; and that an eaſy way may be found to it, 'tis to conſider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*

INA'CCURACY. *n. ſ.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactneſs.

INA'CCURATE. *adj.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate. It is uſed ſometimes of perſons, but more frequently of performances.

INA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inaction*, Fr. *in* and *action*.] Ceſſation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amuſements paſt are not more like a dream to me, than thoſe which are preſent: I lie in a refreſhing kind of *inaction*. *Pope.*

INA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *active*.] Not buſy; not diligent; idle; indolent; ſluggiſh.

INA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour; without motion; ſluggiſhly.

In ſeaſons of perfect freedom, mark how your ſon ſpends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke.*

INACTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *activity*.] Idleneſs; reſt; ſluggiſhneſs.

A doctrine which manifeſtly tends to diſcourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breaſt,
Is *inactivity* at beſt. *Swift.*

INA'DEQUATE. *adj.* [*in* and *adæquatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpoſe; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorſe for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reaſon now direct? *Dryden.*

Inadequate ideas are ſuch, which are but a partial or incomplete repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

INA'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely.

Theſe pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle.*

INADVE'RTENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inadvertance*, French; from *inadvertent*.]
INADVE'RTENCY. }

1. Careleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.

There is a vaſt difference between them; indeed, as vaſt as between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between ſurprize and ſet purpoſe. *South.*

From an habitual heedleſs *inadvertency*, men are ſo intent upon the preſent that they mind nothing elſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many perſons have lain under great and heavy ſcandals, which have taken their firſt riſe only from ſome *inadvertence* or indiſcretion. *Government of the Tongue.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapſes and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are ſcrupulouſly exact. *Addiſ.*

INADVE'RTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent; careleſs.

INADVE'RTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Careleſsly; negligently.

Ariſtotle mentions Telegonus as the ſon of Circe and Ulyſſes, who afterwards ſlew his father with the bone of a fiſh *inadvertently*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Worthy perſons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour inſtantly to recover their loſt ground. *Clariſſa.*

INA'LIENABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated.

INALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [*in* and *alimental*.] Affording no nouriſhment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree to nouriſhment; and the making of things *inalimental* to be become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

INAMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*inamiſſible*, French; *in* and *amiſſum*, Latin.] Not to be loſt.

Theſe advantages are *inamiſſible*. *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *adj.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void.

We ſometimes ſpeak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Latin.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in uſe.

There's a kind of world remaining ſtill,
Though ſhe which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone; yet in this laſt long night
Her ghoſt doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. *Donne.*

INA'NIMATE. } *adj.* [*inanimatus*, Latin; *inanimé*, French.]
INA'NIMATED. } Void of life; without animation.

The ſpirits of animate bodies are all in ſome degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have their ſpirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The golden goddeſs, preſent at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' *inanimated* fair,
And gave the ſign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of ſenſible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

They can neither ſubſiſt nor be produced by the powers of mechaniſm; for both require the conſtant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimated* part of the univerſe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy ſong ſhould vanquiſh'd France appear. *Pope.*

INANI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inanition*, French; *inanis*, Latin.] Emptineſs of body; want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal.

Weakneſs which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulneſs in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end of the diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptineſs; void ſpace.

This opinion excludes all ſuch *inanity*, and admits no vacuities but ſo little ones as no body whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and muſt touch the corporal parts which thoſe vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*

INA'PPETENCY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of ſtomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular uſe.

INAPPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application*.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE. *adj.* [*in* and, *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch*.]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is uſed when the ſtock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the ſtock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one ſide about three inches in length: after the ſame manner cut the ſtock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, ſo that they may join equally together that the ſap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the ſtock to admit it; ſo that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their ſlipping, and the graft will more cloſely unite with the ſtock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the ſtock: you ſhould fix a ſtake into the ground, to which that part of the ſtock, as alſo the graft, ſhould be faſtened, to prevent the wind from breaking them aſunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be ſufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, obſerving to ſlope it off cloſe to the ſtock, and cover the joined parts with freſh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practiſed upon oranges, myrtles, jaſmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not ſucceed by common grafting or budding. *Millar.*

INARTI'CULATE. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with diſtinctneſs like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech.

Obſerve what *inarticulate* ſounds reſemble any of the particular letters. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a ſenſe of devotion; as our ſolemn muſick, which is *inarticulate* poeſy, does in churches. *Dryden.*

INARTI'CULATELY. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*.] Not diſtinctly.

INARTI'CULATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inarticulate*.] Confuſion of ſounds; want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cauſe alſo. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *inartificial*.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumſily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by thoſe of a ſelf-denying profeſſion. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention*.] Diſregard; negligence; neglect.

Perſons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the miniſtry, or hear with ſuch *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers's Sermons.*

We ſee a ſtrange *inattention* to this moſt important proſpect. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Novel lays attract our raviſh'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Careleſs; negligent; regardleſs.

If we indulge the frequent roving of paſſions, we ſhall procure an unſteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INAU'DIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *audible*.] Not to be heard; void of ſound.

Let's take the inſtant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt decrees,
Th' *inaudible* and noiſeleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INAU'GURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Latin.] To conſecrate; to inveſt with a new office by ſolemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Thoſe beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chuſe remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Latin.] Inveſtiture by ſolemn rites.

The royal olive was ſolemnly ſworn, at his *inauguration*, to obſerve theſe things inviolable. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father reſigned the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INAURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but ſome ſort of their *inauration*, or gilding, muſt have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *auſpicious*.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will ſet up my everlaſting reſt;
And ſhake the yoke of *inauſpicious* ſtars
From this world-wearied fleſh. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Though Heaven's *inauſpicious* eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Her eye a ſtrong appeal can give;
Beauty, ſmiles, and love ſhall live. *Craſhaw.*

The ſtars feel not the diſeaſes their *inauſpicious* influence produces. *Boyle.*

With *inauſpicious* love a wretched ſwain
Purſu'd the faireſt nymph of all the plain;
She plung'd him hopeleſs in a deep deſpair. *Dryden.*

INBE'ING. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inſeparableneſs.

When we ſay the bowl is round, the boy is witty, theſe are proper or inherent modes; for they have a ſort of *inbeing* in the ſubſtance itſelf, and do not ariſe from the addition of any other ſubſtance to it. *Watts.*

I'NBORN. *adj.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by ſenſe of good,
Inborn to all, I ſought my needful food. *Dryden.*

All paſſions being *inborn* with us, we are almoſt equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some, Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conſcious eyes ſhall ſee,
And ſlight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addiſon.*

INBRE'ATHED. *adj.* [*in* and *breath*.] Inſpired; infuſed by inſpiration.

Bleſt pair of ſyrens, pledges of heav'n's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious ſiſters, voice and verſe,
Wed your divine ſounds, and mixt power employ,
Dead things with *inbreath'd* ſenſe able to pierce. *Milton.*

I'NBRED. *adj.* [*in* and *bred*.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemy
Forth iſſu'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

A man thinks better of his children than they deſerve; but there is an impulſe of tenderneſs, and there muſt be ſome eſteem for the ſetting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Eſtrange.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;
And *inbred* worth doth boaſting valour ſlight. *Dryden.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage*.] To coop up; to ſhut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace.

And yet *incaged* in ſo ſmall a verge,
Thy waſte is no whit leſſer than thy lord's. *Shakeſpeare.*
It made my impriſonment a pleaſure;
Ay, ſuch a pleaſure as *incaged* birds
Conceive. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

INCALE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*incaleſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.
INCALE'SCENCY. }

Averroes reſtrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a ſober *incaleſcence*, and regulated eſtuation from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preſerves the ends of the bones from *incaleſcency*, which they, being ſolid bodies, would neceſſarily contract from a ſwift motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

INCANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incantation*, Fr. *incanto*, Lat.] Charms uttered by ſinging; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the ſubject of labour, ſorrow, and death. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themſelves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themſelves all over, move a man to think that theſe fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the pores, ſhut in the vapours, and ſend them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

The name of a city being diſcovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The nuptial rights his outrage ſtrait attends;
The dow'r deſir'd is his transfigur'd friends:
The *incantation* backward ſhe repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what ſhe did, defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath impoſed on its followers are not like the abſurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, the frivolous rites of their initiations and worſhip, that might look like *incantations* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INCA'NTATORY. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impoſtors, daily delude them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton*.] To unite to a canton or ſeparate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich propoſed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholicks, fearing the Proteſtant intereſt, propoſed the *incantoning* of Conſtance as a counterpoiſe. *Addiſon on Italy*

INCAPABI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *incapable*.] Inability natural; diſqualification legal.
INCA'PABLENESS. }

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourſelf to the ſervice. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable*.]

1. Wanting power; wanting underſtanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand.

Incapable and ſhallow innocents!
You cannot gueſs who cauſ'd your father's death. *Shak.*

2. Not able to receive any thing.

Wilmot, when he ſaw Goring put in the command, thought himſelf *incapable* of reparation. *Clarendon.*

3. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reaſonable affairs? Is he not ſtupid
With age? *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. Diſqualified by law.

Their lands are almoſt entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchaſing any more. *Swift.*

5. In converſation it is uſual to ſay a man is *incapable* of falſehood, or *incapable* of generoſity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Narrow; of ſmall content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compaſs of times or things. *Burnet.*

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incapacious*.] Narrowneſs; want of containing ſpace.

To INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate*.]

1. To diſable; to weaken.

Nothing of conſequence ſhould be left to be done in the laſt *incapacitating* hours of life. *Clariſſa.*

2. To diſqualify.

Monſtroſity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbuthnot.*

INCAPA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*incapacité*, French, *in* and *capacity*.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehenſiveneſs of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial indiſpoſition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or elſe ignorance and *incapacity* of eſtimating his worth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The inactivity of the ſoul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Arbuthnot.*

To **INCA'RCERATE.** *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Latin.] To impriſon; to confine. It is uſed in the Scots law to denote impriſoning or confining in a gaol; otherwiſe it is ſeldom found.

The peſtilent contagion may be propagated by thoſe denſe bodies, that eaſily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen cloaths. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

INCARCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *incarcerate*.] Impriſonment; confinement.

To **INCA'RN.** *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with fleſh.

The fleſh will ſoon ariſe in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is neceſſary, and *incarn* it. *Wiſeman.*

To **INCA'RN.** *v. n.* To breed fleſh.

The ſlough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*. *Wiſeman.*

To **INCA'RNADINE.** *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous ſea *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **INCA'RNATE.** *v. a.* [*incarner*, French; *incarno*, Latin.]

1. To clothe with fleſh; to embody with fleſh.

I, who erſt contended
With gods to ſit the higheſt, am now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt, and mix with beſtial ſlime,
This eſſence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton.*

INCA'RNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Clothed with fleſh; embodied in fleſh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itſelf, in the perſon of the Son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itſelf fleſh. *Hooker.*

They ſay he cried out of women.
—Yes, that he did, and ſaid they were devils *incarnate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A moſt wiſe ſufficient means of redemption and ſalvation, by the ſatisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* Son of God, Jeſus Chriſt, God bleſſed for ever. *Sanderſon.*

Here ſhalt thou ſit *incarnate*, here ſhalt reign
Both God and man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

2. It may be doubted whether Swift underſtood this word.

But he's poſſeſt,
Incarnate with a thouſand imps. *Swift.*

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its reſemblance to a fleſh colour.

INCARNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incarnation*, French, from *incarnate*.]

1. The act of aſſuming body.

We muſt beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and ſo make the Son of God incarnate not to be very God. *Hooker.*

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our bleſſed Saviour. *Taylor's Guide to Devot.*

2. The ſtate of breeding fleſh.

The pulſation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

INCA'RNATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*incarnatif*, French, from *incarn*.] A medicine that generates fleſh.

I deterged the abſceſs, and incarned by the common *incarnative*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **INCA'SE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *caſe*.] To cover; to incloſe; to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incaſe*,
The pillars ſilver. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

INCAU'TIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Unwary; negligent; heedleſs.

His rhetorical expreſſions may eaſily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious*.] Unwarily; heedleſsly; negligently.

A ſpecies of palſy invades ſuch as *incautiouſly* expoſe themſelves to the morning air. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

INCE'NDIARY. *n. ſ.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin; *incendiaire*, French.]

1. One who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries*. *King Charles.*

Incendiaries of figure and diſtinction, who are the inventers and publiſhers of groſs faſhoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmoſt deteſtation. *Addiſon.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and peſts of commonweals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I'NCENSE. *n. ſ.* [*incenſum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, Fr.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs.

Upon ſuch ſacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themſelves throw *incenſe*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Numa the rites of ſtrict religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the *incenſe* due. *Prior.*

To **INCE'NSE.** *v. a.* [*incenſus*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exaſperate.

The world, too ſaucy with the gods,
Incenſes them to ſend deſtruction. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

If 'gainſt yourſelf you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shak.*

He is attended with a deſp'rate train;
And what they may *incenſe* him to, being apt
To have his ear abus'd wiſdom bids fear. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Tractable obedience is a ſlave
To each *incenſed* will. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Foul idolatries and other faults,
Heap'd to the popular ſum, will ſo *incenſe*
God as to leave them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

How could my pious ſon thy pow'r *incenſe*?
Or what, alas! is vanquiſh'd Troy's offence? *Dryd. Æn.*

INCE'NSEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *incenſe*.] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incenſement* at this moment is ſo implacable, that ſatiſfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*incenſio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the ſtate of being on fire.

Sena loſeth its windineſs by decocting; and ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by *incenſion* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of paſſions.

Many prieſts were impetuous and importunate *incenſors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *n. ſ.* [from *incenſe*.] The veſſel in which incenſe is burnt and offered. *Ainſworth.*

INCE'NTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles.

Their unreaſonable ſeverity was not the leaſt *incentive*, that blew up into thoſe flames the ſparks of diſcontent. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; ſpur. It is uſed of that which incites, whether to good or ill.

Congruity of opinions, to our natural conſtitution, is one great *incentive* to their reception. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Even the wiſdom of God hath not ſuggeſted more preſſing motives, more powerful *incentives* to charity, than theſe, that we ſhall be judged by it at the laſt dreadful day. *Atterbury.*

It encourages ſpeculative perſons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

INCE'NTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging.

Competency is the moſt *incentive* to induſtry: too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and deſitive propoſition, as, the fogs vaniſh as the ſun riſes; but the fogs have not yet begun to vaniſh, therefore the ſun is not yet riſen. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

INCE'RTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*incertitude*, French, *incertitudo*, Latin.] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

INCE'SSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *ceſſans*, Latin.] Unceaſing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging winds blow up *inceſſant* ſhow'rs;
And when the rage allays, the rain begins. *Shakeſp.*

The *inceſſant* weeping of my wife,
Forc'd me to ſeek delays. *Shakeſpeare.*

If, by pray'r
Inceſſant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not ceaſe
To weary him with my aſſiduous cries. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

In form, a herald of the king ſhe flies,
From peer to peer, and thus *inceſſant* cries. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *adv.* [from *inceſſant*.] Without intermiſſion; continually.

Both his hands moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to waſh themſelves *inceſſantly*. *Fairy Queen.*

Who reads
Inceſſantly, and to his reading brings not
A ſpirit and judgment equal or ſuperior. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The Chriſtians, who carried their religion through ſo many perſecutions, were *inceſſantly* comforting one another with the example and hiſtory of our Saviour and his apoſtles. *Addiſon.*

I'NCEST. *n. ſ.* [*inceſte*, French; *inceſtum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited.

Is't not a kind of *inceſt* to take life
From thine own ſiſter's ſhame? *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

He who entered in the firſt act, a young man like Pericles, Prince of Tyre, muſt not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *inceſt* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

INCE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*inceſtueux*, French.] Guilty of inceſt; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou ſimular of virtue,
That art *inceſtuous*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

We may eaſily gueſs with what impatience the world would have heard an *inceſtuous* Herod diſcourſing of chaſtity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *inceſtuous* love,
You muſt divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCE'STUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inceſtuous*.] With unnatural love.

Macareus and Canace, ſon and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *inceſtuouſly*. *Dryden.*

INCH. *n. ſ.* [ince, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the ſixth part of the ſtature of a man, a ſpan one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one ſeventy-ſecond. *Holder on Time.*

2. A proverbial name for a ſmall quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

As in laſting, ſo in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a ſpan. *Donne.*

Is it ſo deſirable a condition to conſume by *inches*, and loſe one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

He ſhould never miſs, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of ſpace. *Blackmore.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakeſp.*

To **INCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant, they ſay, but very popular;
He gets too far into the ſoldiers graces,
And *inches* out my maſter. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give ſparingly.

To **INCH.** *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

I'NCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horſe over four *inched* bridges. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I'NCHIPIN. *n. ſ.* Some of the inſide of a deer. *Ainſworth.*

I'NCHMEAL. *n. ſ.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.

All th' infections that the ſun ſucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Proſpero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a diſeaſe! *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To **I'NCHOATE.** *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence.

It is neither a ſubſtance perfect, nor a ſubſtance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

INCHOA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.

It diſcerneth of four kinds of cauſes; forces, frauds, crimes various of ſtellionate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

The ſetting on foot ſome of thoſe arts in thoſe parts would be looked upon as the firſt *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I'NCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, French; *inchoativus*, Lat.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To **INCI'DE.** *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]

Medicines are ſaid to *incide* which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles; as acids, and moſt ſalts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus ſome expectorating medicines are ſaid to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The menſes are promoted by all ſaponaceous ſubſtances, which *incide* the mucus in the firſt paſſages. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NCIDENCE.
I'NCIDENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidence*, Fr.]

1. The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurſions of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is ſaid to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a ſtraight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrours there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glaſs, and from the glaſs to the eye. *Bacon.*

In equal *incidences* there is a conſiderable inequality of refractions, whether it be that ſome of the incident rays are refracted more and others leſs conſtantly, or one and the ſame ray is by refraction diſturbed. *Newton's Opticks.*

The permanent whiteneſs argues, that in like incidences of the rays there is no ſuch ſeparation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

He enjoys his happy ſtate moſt when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidency* of his happineſs. *Norris.*

2. [*Incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap; caſualty.

What *incidency* thou do'ſt gueſs of harm
Is creeping towards me. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I'NCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, French; *incidens*, Latin.]

1. Caſual; fortuitous; occaſional; happening accidentally; falling in beſide the main deſign; happening beſide expectation.

As the ordinary courſe of common affairs is diſpoſed of by general laws, ſo likewiſe men's rarer *incident* neceſſities and utilities ſhould be with ſpecial equity conſidered. *Hooker.*

I would note in children not only their articulate anſwers, but likewiſe ſmiles and frowns upon *incident* occaſions. *Wotton.*

In a complex propoſition the predicate or ſubject is ſometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whoſe, whom, &c. which make another propoſition: as, every man, who is pious, ſhall be ſaved: Julius, whoſe ſurname was Cæſar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are tranſparent, have many pores. Here the whole propoſition is called the primary or chief, and the additional propoſition is called the *incident* propoſition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Conſtancy is ſuch a ſtability and firmneſs of friendſhip as overlooks all thoſe failures of kindneſs, that through paſſion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be ſometimes guilty of. *South's Sermons.*

I'NCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*incident*, French, from the adjective.] Something happening beſide the main deſign; caſualty.

His wiſdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulneſs. *Bacon's Holy War.*

No perſon, no *incident* in the play, but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

INCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* Incident; caſual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.

The ſatiſfaction you received from thoſe *incidental* diſcourſes which we have wandered into. *Milton.*

By ſome religious duties ſcarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incidental* buſineſs, to be done when they have nothing elſe to do. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental*.] Beſide the main deſign; occaſionally.

Theſe general rules are but occaſionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifeſt unto us a former than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderſon.*

I treat either purpoſely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

I'NCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occaſionally; by the bye; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongſt the judges what ſhould be done for the king himſelf, who was attainted; but reſolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **INCI'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Latin.] To burn to aſhes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indurateth, and then maketh fragile; and laſtly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fire burneth wood, making it firſt luminous, then black and brittle, and laſtly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

Theſe dregs ſtick in the capillary inſertions of the ſtomach, and are ſoon *incinerated* and calcined into ſuch ſalts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

INCINERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incineration*, French, from *incinerate*.] The act of burning any thing to aſhes.

I obſerved in the fixt ſalt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taſte not unlike common ſalt, and very differing from the cauſtick lixiviate taſte of other ſalts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *circumſpection*.] Want of caution; want of heed.

An unexpected way of deluſion, whereby he more eaſily led away the *incircumſpection* of their belief. *Vulg. Err.*

INCI'SED. *adj.* [*inciſer*, French; *inciſus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an *inciſed* wound.

I brought the *inciſed* lips together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

INCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*inciſion*, French; *inciſio*, Latin.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. Generally uſed for wounds made by a chirurgeon.

Let us make *inciſion* for your love,
To prove whoſe blood is reddeſt, his or mine. *Shakeſp.*

God help thee, ſhallow man: God make *inciſion* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The reception of one is as different from the admiſſion of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *inciſions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreſhments of a ſhower. *South's Sermons.*

A ſmall *inciſion* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines.

Abſterſion is a ſcouring off, or *inciſion* of the more viſcous humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which ſcoureth linen cloth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INCI'SIVE. *adj.* [*inciſif*, Fr. from *inciſus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuſcles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be deſtroyed by the effuſion of very piercing and *inciſive* liquors. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR. *n. ſ.* [*inciſor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *adj.* [*inciſoire*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*inciſura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.

In ſome creatures it is wide, in ſome narrow, in ſome with a deep *inciſure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and more eaſy comminuting of hard food. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

INCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulſe.

Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and diſpoſition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the poſſibilities and *incitations*. *Government of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other paſſions to act with the utmoſt impetuoſity. *Decay of Piety.*

To **INCI'TE.** *v. a.* [*incito*, Latin; *inciter*, French.] To ſtir up; to puſh forward in a purpoſe; to animate; to ſpur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence ſhall *incite* us to? *Shakeſpeare.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *Shakeſp.*

Antiochus, when he *incited* Pruſias to join in war, ſet before him the greatneſs of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and ſpread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

The principles of nature and common reaſon, which in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for aſſiſtance to a ſingle perſon than a multitude. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulſe; inciting power.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having ſuch *incitements* to make him deſirous of all furtherances unto his cauſe, could eſpy in the whole Scripture of God nothing which might breed at the leaſt a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the ſame way inclinable. *Hooker.*

A perſon ſent hither by ſome good providence, to be the occaſion and *incitement* of great good to this iſland. *Milton.*

If thou muſt reform the ſtubborn times,
From the long records of diſtant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope's Statius.*

Inci'vil. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpoliſhed. See **Uncivil.**

Incivi'lity. *n.ſ.* [*incivilité*, French, *in* and *civility.*]

1. Want of courteſy; rudeneſs.

He does offend againſt that reverence which is due to the common apprehenſions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greateſt *incivility*. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Act of rudeneſs.

Abſtain from diſſolute laughter, uncomely jeſts, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Incle'mency. *n.ſ.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Lat.] Unmercifulneſs; cruelty; ſeverity; harſhneſs; roughneſs.

And though by tempeſts of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclemency* ſome eaſe we find:
Our foes we vanquiſh'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

Incle'ment. *adj.* [*in* and *clemens*, Latin.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderneſs; harſh.

Teach us further by what means to ſhun
Th' *inclement* ſeaſons, rain, ice, hail and ſnow. *Milton.*

I ſtand
Naked, defenceleſs, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a veſt ſupply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* ſky. *Pope.*

Incli'nable. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propenſion of will; favourably diſpoſed; willing; tending by diſpoſition.

People are not always *inclinable* to the beſt. *Spenſer.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could eſpy in the whole Scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the ſame way *inclinable*. *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterneſs of certain mens writings, who ſpared him little, made him, for their ſakes, the leſs *inclinable* to that truth which he himſelf ſhould have honoured. *Hooker.*

Deſire,
Inclinable now grown to touch or taſte,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Having a tendency.

If ſuch a cruſt naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thouſand years than the laſt; but if the cruſt was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

Inclina'tion. *n.ſ.* [*inclinaiſon*, *inclination*, French; *inclinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency towards any point.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the ſame *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree anſwering to the ſun's diameter. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Natural aptneſs.

Though moſt of the thick woods are grubbed up ſince the promontory has been cultivated, there are ſtill many ſpots of it which ſhew the natural *inclination* of the ſoil leans that way. *Addiſon.*

3. Propenſion of mind; favourable diſpoſition; incipient deſire.

The king was wonderfully diſquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing, and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for ſuch: for otherwiſe how ſhould they ſo often plead and reſt in the honeſt and well-inclined diſpoſition of their minds, when they are juſtly charged with an actual non-performance of the law. *South's Sermons.*

4. Love; affection.

We have had few knowing painters, becauſe of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting. *Dryden.*

5. Diſpoſition of mind.

Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from ſome fæces or ſediment by only ſtooping the veſſel, which is alſo called decantation. *Quincy.*

Incli'natory. *adj.* [from *incline.*] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be deſtroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Incli'natorily. *adv.* [from *inclinatory.*] Obliquely; with inclination to one ſide or the other; with ſome deviation from North and South.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or ſomewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eaſtern or weſtern points, they diſcover ſome verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin; *incliner*, French.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.

Her houſe *inclineth* unto death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov.* ii. 18.

Still to this place
My heart *inclines*, ſtill hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning.

Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no?
——He ſeems indifferent;
Or rather ſwaying more upon our part. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Incli'ne. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate.

The timely dew of ſleep,
Now falling with ſoft ſlumb'rous weight, *inclines*
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*

A tow'ring ſtructure to the palace join'd;
To this his ſteps the thoughtful prince *inclin'd*. *Pope.*

2. To turn the deſire towards any thing.

3. To bend; to incurvate.

With due reſpect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to ſome being of ſuperior kind,
And made my court. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

To Incli'p. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip.*] To graſp; to incloſe; to ſurround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or ſky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

To Inclo'ister. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloiſter.*] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To Inclo'ud. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obſcure.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of groſs diet, ſhall we be *inclouded*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Inclu'de. *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]

1. To incloſe; to ſhut in.

2. To compriſe; to comprehend.

This deſire being recommended to her majeſty, it liked her to *include* the ſame within one intire leaſe. *Bacon.*

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Inſtead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the queſtion is only whether he be a Whig or a Tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*. *Swift.*

Inclu'sive. *adj.* [*incluſif*, French.]

1. Incloſing; encircling.

O, would that the *incluſive* verge
Of golden metal, that muſt round my brow,
Were red-hot ſteel, to ſear me to the brain. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Comprehended in the ſum or number: as, from Wedneſday to Saturday *incluſive*; that is, both Wedneſday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll ſearch where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *incluſive* down to cells. *Swift.*

Inclu'sively. *adv.* [from *incluſive.*] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

Thus much ſhall ſerve for the ſeveral periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *incluſively*. *Hale.*

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *incluſively*; and is differenced partly by the organs uſed in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Incoa'gulable. *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion.

Incoexi'stence. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *coexiſtence.*] The quality of not exiſting together; non-aſſociation of exiſtence.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which ſets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexiſtence or *incoexiſtence* of different ideas in the ſame ſubject, is, that there is no diſcoverable connection between any ſecondary quality and thoſe primary qualities it depends on. *Locke.*

Inco'g. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog*. *Addiſon.*

Inco'gitancy. *n. ſ.* [*incogitantia*, Lat.] Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to others, who convey them as ſuch to their ſucceeders, who afterwards miſname all unobſequiouſneſs to their *incogitancy* preſumption. *Boyle.*

Next to the ſtupid and merely vegetable ſtate of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal conſideration. *Decay of Piety.*

Inco'gitative. *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and ſenſible, thinking, perceiving beings, ſuch as we find ourſelves, we will call cogitative and *incogitative* beings. *Locke.*

Inco'gnito. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a ſtate of concealment.

'Twas long ago
Since gods came down *incognito*. *Prior.*

Incohe'rence. }
Incohe'rency. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *coherence.*]

1. Want of connection; incongruity; inconſequence; want of dependance of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, ſhews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than ſyllogiſms. *Locke.*

Incoherences in matter, and ſuppoſitions without proofs, put handſomely together, are apt to paſs for ſtrong reaſon. *Locke.*

2. Want of coheſion; looſeneſs of material parts.

If plaiſter be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reaſon that the ſmallneſs and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them eaſy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept ſo ſmall, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the maſs. *Boyle.*

Incohe'rent. *adj.* [*in* and *coherent.*]

1. Inconſequential; inconſiſtent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have inſtances of perception whilſt we are aſleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke.*

2. Without coheſion; looſe; not fixed to each other.

Had the ſtrata of ſtone become ſolid, but the matter whereof they conſiſt continued lax and *incoherent*, they had conſequently been as pervious as thoſe of marle or gravel. *Woodward.*

Incohe'rently. *adv.* [from *incoherent.*] Inconſiſtently; inconſequentially.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a perſon confounded with fears, ſpeaking irrationally or *incoherently*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Incolu'mity. *n. ſ.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; ſecurity. A word very little in uſe.

The parliament is neceſſary to aſſert and preſerve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Howel.*

Incombustibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of reſiſting fire ſo that it cannot conſume.

The ſtone in the Appennines is remarkable for its ſhining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombuſtibility*. *Ray.*

Incombu'stible. *adj.* [*incombuſtible*, French, *in* and *combuſtible.*] Not to be conſumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality aſcribed unto both, of being *incombuſtible*, and not conſumable by fire. *Wilkins.*

Incombu'stibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of not being waſted by fire.

I'ncome. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *come.*] Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repineſt at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatneſs of his *incomes*, conſider what are frequently the diſmal conſequences of all this. *South's Sermons.*

No fields afford
So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden's Georg.*

St. Gaul has ſcarcely any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what ariſes from its trade: the great ſupport of this little ſtate is its linen manufacture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Notwithſtanding the large *incomes* annexed to ſome few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to ſubſiſt on. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Incommensurabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *incommenſurable.*] The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

Incomme'nsurable. *adj.* [French, from *in*, *con*, and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both; not to be meaſured together, ſuch as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our diſputations about vacuum or ſpace, *incommenſurable* quantities, the infinite diviſibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to ſee the weakneſs of our nature. *Watts.*

Incomme'nsurate. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common meaſure.

The diagonal line and ſide of a quadrate, which, to our apprehenſion, are *incommenſurate*, are yet commenſurable to the infinite comprehenſion of the divine intellect. *More.*

As all other meaſures of time are reducible to theſe three; ſo we labour to reduce theſe three, though ſtrictly of themſelves *incommenſurate* to one another, for civil uſe, meaſuring the greater by the leſs. *Holder on Time.*

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater ſpace of time may be ſaid to comprehend a leſs, though the leſs ſpace be *incommenſurate* to the greater. *Holder on Time.*

To INCO'MMODATE. } *v.a.* [*incommodo*, Lat. *incommoder*,
To INCOMMO'DE. } Fr.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; But rather than *incommode* ye, ſays he, I'll remove. *L'Eſtrange.*

Although they ſometimes moleſt and *incommode* the inhabitants of ſome parts, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indiſpenſable neceſſity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not ſubſiſt without it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Incommo'dious. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Latin.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great miſchief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is ſo perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by ſome accident be *incommodious* to a few. *Hooker.*

Mens intentions in ſpeaking are to be underſtood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke.*

Incommo'diously. *adv.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconveniently; not at eaſe.

Incommo'diousness. *n. ſ.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconvenience.

Diſeaſes, diſorders, and the *incommodiouſneſs* of external nature, are inconſiſtent with happineſs. *Burnet.*

Incommo'dity. *n. ſ.* [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Lat.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have received to be in the common law, which I would have thought moſt free from all ſuch diſlike. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or ſtone, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapneſs doth make the compound ſtuff profitable. *Bacon.*

By conſidering the region and the winds, one might ſo caſt the rooms, which ſhall moſt need fire, that he ſhould little fear the *incommodity* of ſmoke. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Incommunicabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *incommunicable.*] The quality of not being impartible.

Incommu'nicable. *adj.* [*incommunicable*, Fr. *in* and *communicable.*]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot aſk more than I can give, may I but reſerve to myſelf the *incommunicable* jewel of my conſcience. *King Charles.*

Only the God of nature perfectly knows her; and light without darkneſs is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inacceſſible. *Glanville.*

It was agreed on both ſides, that there was one ſupreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creatures. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not to be expreſſed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with theſe peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary diſcoveries of the goſpel only, but alſo of thoſe *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own perſonal intereſt in it. *South's Sermons.*

Incommu'nicably. *adv.* [from *incommunicable.*] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reaſon, and by the conſent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itſelf. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Incommu'nicating. *adj.* [*in* and *communicating.*] Having no intercourſe with each other.

The judgments and adminiſtrations of common juſtice carry a conſonancy one to another, whereby both are preſerved from that confuſion that would enſue, if the adminiſtration was by ſeveral *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial eſtabliſhments. *Hale's Common Law.*

Incompa'ct. }
Incompa'cted. } *adj.* [*in* and *compacted.*] Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, ſay they, is the baſis of ſolidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variouſly blended, but would remain *incompacted*. *Boyle.*

Inco'mparable. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable.*] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not ſuffer me to omit any occaſion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela ſee how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her ſervice. *Sidney.*

A moſt *incomparable* man breath'd as it were
To an untirable and continuate goodneſs. *Shak. Timon.*

Her words do ſhew her wit *incomparable*. *Shakeſp.*

Now this maſk
Was cried *incomparable*, and th' enſuing night
Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppreſs me with its greatneſs. *Dryden.*

Inco'mparably. *adv.* [from *incomparable.*]

1. Beyond compariſon; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wiſeſt man that ever the French church did enjoy, ſince the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preſervation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any leſs evil, to ſecure himſelf but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South's Sermons.*

2. Excellently; to the higheſt degree. A low phraſe.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Fauſtina's, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Incompa'ssionate. *adj.* [*in* and *compaſſionate.*] Void of pity; void of tenderneſs.

Incompatibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [properly *incompetibility*, *in* and *competo*, Latin.] Inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the ſovereign favour. *Wotton.*

The reaſon of the ſtreſs reſts not upon the *incompetibility* of exceſs of one infinitude above another, either in intenſion or extenſion; but the *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

Incompa'tible. [*incompatible*, Fr. rather *incompetible*, as it is ſometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt, or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe.

Fortune and love have ever been ſo *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, Madam, if, having had ſo much of the one for you, I have ever found ſo little of the other for myſelf. *Suckling.*

May not the outward expreſſions of love in many good Chriſtians be greater to ſome other object than to God? Or is this *incompetible* with the ſincerity of the love of God? *Hamm.*

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompetible* to continued or ſucceſſive motion, and depends upon the incompoſſibility of things ſucceſſive with infinitude. *Hale.*

We know thoſe colours which have a friendſhip with each other, and thoſe which are *incompatible*, by mixing together thoſe colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Senſe I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even thoſe of the moſt compound and elaborate textures. *Bentley.*

Inco'mpatibly. *adv.* [for *incompetibly*, from *incompatible.*] Inconſiſtently.

Inco'mpetency. *n ſ.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent.*] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to diſcern the motion of a ſhadow of a dial-plate or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us ſenſible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to diſcern ſome motions of natural bodies incomparably ſlower than theſe. *Boyle.*

Inco'mpetent. *adj.* [*in* and *competent.*] Not ſuitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes ſome defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a reſolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to diſable their iſſues, upon falſe and *incompetent* pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Every ſpeck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to diſcern, or *incompetent* to reprove the groſſer faults of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commiſſion you have given me: how I have acquitted myſelf of it, muſt be left to the opinion of the world, in ſpight of any proteſtation which I can enter againſt the preſent age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the moſt *incompetent* judges of ſacred things. *Dryden.*

An equal attraction on all ſides of all matter, is juſt equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the univerſe muſt proceed from external impulſe alone, which is an *incompetent* cauſe for the formation of a world. *Bentley.*

INCO'MPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent.*] Unſuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finiſhed.

It pleaſeth him in mercy to account himſelf *incomplete* and maimed without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impoſe on ourſelves, and wrangle with others, eſpecially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incomplete.*] Imperfection; unfiniſhed ſtate.

The *incompleteneſs* of our ſeraphick lover's happineſs, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of ſatisfactorineſs, but of an intire poſſeſſion. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *compliance.*]

1. Untractableneſs; impracticableneſs; contradictious temper.

Self-conceit produces peeviſhneſs and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Refuſal of compliance.

Conſider the vaſt diſproportion between the worſt inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal diſpleaſure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPO'SED. *adj.* [*in* and *compoſed.*] Diſturbed; diſcompoſed; diſordered.

Somewhat *incompoſed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Howel.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incompoſſible.*] Quality of being not poſſible but by the negation or deſtruction of ſomething; inconſiſtency with ſomething.

The manifold *incompoſſibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the ſame fitneſſes in any modification. *More.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompetible to continued or ſucceſſive motion, and depends upon the *incompoſſibility* of the very nature of things ſucceſſive or extenſive with infinitude, yet that *incompoſſibility* is more conſpicuous in diſcrete quantity, that ariſeth from individuals already actually diſtinguiſhed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *poſſible.*] Not poſſible together; not poſſible but by the negation of ſomething elſe.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incomprehenſibilité*, Fr. from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs; ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*incomprehenſible*, Fr. *in* and *comprehenſible.*]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully underſtood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the moſt valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehenſible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

One thing more is *incomprehenſible* in this matter. *Locke.*

The laws of vegetation, life, ſuſtenance, and propagation, are the arbitrary pleaſure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehenſible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not now uſed.

Preſence every where is the ſequel of an infinite and *incomprehenſible* ſubſtance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs.

I might argue from God's *incomprehenſibleneſs*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impoſſible for us to believe God is incomprehenſible. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be aſſured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehenſibly* infinite. *Locke.*

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*incompreſſible*, Fr. *in* and *compreſſible.*] Not capable of being compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

Their hardneſs is the reaſon why water is *incompreſſible*, when the air lodged in it is exhauſted. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incompreſſible.*] Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCU'RRING. *adj.* [*in* and *concur.*] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* cauſes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept ſecret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourſelves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are ſons of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* [*inconceivable*, Fr. *in* and *conceivable.*] Incomprehenſible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Chriſt's promiſes, divine *inconceivable* promiſes; a bliſs to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of ſome few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a ſpiritual ſubſtance ſhould repreſent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two ethers can be diffuſed through all ſpace, one of which acts upon the other, and by conſequence is reacted upon, without retarding, ſhattering, diſperſing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*. *Newton's Opt.*

INCONCE'IVABLY. *adv.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehenſion; to a degree beyond human comprehenſion.

Does that man take a rational courſe to preſerve himſelf, who refuſes the endurance of thoſe leſſer troubles, to ſecure himſelf from a condition *inconceivably* more miſerable? *South.*

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus*, Latin.] Not to be conceived; incomprehenſible; inconceiveable. A word not uſed.

It is *inconceptible* how any ſuch man, that hath ſtood the ſhock of an eternal duration without corruption, ſhould after be corrupted. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCONCLU'DENT. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no conſequence.

The depoſitions of witneſſes themſelves, as being falſe, various, contrariant, ſingle, *inconcludent*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INCONCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *concluſive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unſkilful in ſyllogiſm, at firſt hearing, could perceive the weakneſs and *inconcluſiveneſs* of a long, artificial, and plauſible diſcourſe, wherewith ſome others, better ſkilled in ſyllogiſm, have been miſled. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *concoct.*] Unripened; immature;
INCONCO'TED. } not fully digeſted.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I underſtand, remember, and reaſon better in my riper years than when I was a child, and had my organical parts leſs digeſted and *inconcocted*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCONCO'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *inconcoct.*] The ſtate of being indigeſted; unripeneſs; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth ſuch imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert it, it is all that while crude and inconcoct; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INCO'NDITE. *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpoliſhed.

Now ſportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes with ſuiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Phillips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Without exception; without limitation; without ſtipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified ſenſe, an *inconditional* and abſolute verity is inferred. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INCONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not reſtrained by any conditions; abſolute.

They aſcribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we ſhould be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itſelf, wherein they meant we ſhould ever continue. *Hooker.*

INCONFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *confuſion.*] Diſtinctneſs.

The cauſe of the confuſion in ſounds, and the *inconfuſion* in ſpecies viſible, is, for that the ſight worketh in right lines, and ſo there can be no coincidence in the eye; but ſounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, muſt needs encounter and diſturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

INCO'NGRUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unſuitableneſs; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*incongruité*, Fr. from *incongruous.*]

1. The unſuitableneſs of one thing to another.

The fathers make uſe of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worſhip of them. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſiſtency; inconſequence; abſurdity; impropriety.

To avoid abſurdities and *incongruities*, is the ſame law eſtabliſhed for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Diſagreement of parts; want of ſymmetry.

She, whom after what form ſoe'er we ſee,
Is diſcord and rude *incongruity*;
She, ſhe is dead, ſhe's dead. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongru*, Fr. *in* and *congruous.*]

1. Unſuitable; not fitting.

Wiſer heathens condemned the worſhip of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a diſparagement to the Deity. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſiſtent; abſurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNE'XEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependance.

Others aſcribed hereto, as a cauſe, what perhaps but caſually or *inconnexedly* ſucceeds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conſcionable.*] Void of the ſenſe of good and evil; without influence of conſcience.

So *inconſcionable* are theſe common people, and ſo little feeling have they of God, or their own ſouls good. *Spenſer.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inconſequence*, Fr. *inconſequentia*, Lat.] Incluſiveneſs; want of juſt inference.

This he beſtows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with ſhewing the *inconſequence* of it, as though he did in earneſt believe it were an impertinent anſwer. *Stillingfleet.*

INCO'NSEQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *conſequens*, Lat.] Without juſt concluſion; without regular inference.

The ground he aſſumes is unſound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconſequent*. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Men reſt not in falſe apprehenſions without abſurd and *inconſequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and miſapprehended mediums, erecting concluſions no way inferrible from their premiſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conſiderable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant.

No, I am an *inconſiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Denham's Sophy.*

The moſt *inconſiderable* of creatures may at ſome time or other come to revenge itſelf upon the greateſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Caſting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thouſand cares, very *inconſiderable* with reſpect to us, but of the greateſt importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curioſity. *Addiſon.*

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with leſs reſiſtance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all ſpace adequately without leaving any pores, and by conſequence is much denſer than quickſilver or gold? And may not its reſiſtance be ſo ſmall as to be *inconſiderable?* *Newton's Opticks.*

If we were under any real fear of the papiſts, it would be hard to think us ſo ſtupid not to be equally apprehenſive with others, ſince we are likely to be the greateſt ſufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconſiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no ſin appear ſmall or *inconſiderable* by which an Almighty God is offended, and eternal ſalvation endangered. *Rogers.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inconſiderable.*] Small importance.

To thoſe who are throughly convinced of the *inconſiderableneſs* of this ſhort dying life, in compariſon of that eternal ſtate which remains for us in another life, the conſideration of a future happineſs is the moſt powerful motive. *Tillotſon.*

From the conſideration of our own ſmalneſs and *inconſiderableneſs*, in reſpect of the greatneſs and ſplendor of thoſe glorious heavenly bodies, let us with the holy pſalmiſt raiſe up our hearts. *Ray on the Creation.*

INCONSI'DERATE. *adj.* [*inconſidere*, French; *inconſideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careleſs; thoughtleſs; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent.

When thy *inconſiderate* hand
Flings ope this caſement, with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'ſt my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it,
That which now looks like juſtice, will be thought
An *inconſiderate* raſhneſs. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there ſhould be any ſo *inconſiderate* among us as to ſacrifice morality to politicks. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Wanting due regard.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the tranſgreſſions, which were under the firſt Teſtament, cannot be ſo *inconſiderate* of our frailties. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtleſsly; inattentively.

The king, tranſported with juſt wrath, *inconſiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was ſlain in the purſuit. *Bacon.*

Joſeph was delighted with Mariamne's converſation, and endeavoured with all his art to ſet out the exceſs of Herod's paſſion for her; but when he ſtill found her cold and incredulous, he *inconſiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Careleſſneſs, thoughtleſſneſs; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is ſuch a being as God, not to demean ourſelves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great ſtupidity and *inconſiderateneſs*. *Tillotſ.*

INCONSIDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inconſideration*, Fr. *in* and *conſideration.*] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanneſs to be the parent of blindneſs of mind, *inconſideration*, precipitancy or giddineſs in actions, and ſelf-love. *Taylor.*

INCONSI'STING. *adj.* [*in* and *conſiſt.*] Not conſiſtent; incompatible with.

The perſons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners falſe; that is, *inconſiſting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

INCONSI'STENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *inconſiſtent.*
INCONSI'STENCY. }

1. Such oppoſition as that one propoſition infers the negation of the other; ſuch contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect *inconſiſtency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South's Sermons.*

2. Abſurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part deſtroys the other; ſelf-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconſiſtency* with ourſelves, is the greateſt weakneſs of human nature. *Addiſon.*

If a man would regiſter all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion and learning, what a bundle of *inconſiſtencies* and contradictions would appear at laſt? *Swift.*

4. Unſteadineſs; changeableneſs.

INCONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *conſiſtent.*]

1. Incompatible; not ſuitable; incongruous.

Finding no kind of compliance, but ſharp proteſtations againſt the demands, as *inconſiſtent* with conſcience, juſtice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compoſitions of this nature, when thus reſtrained, ſhew that wiſdom and virtue are far from being *inconſiſtent* with politeneſs and good humour. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, ſo as that one infers the negation or deſtruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite ſpace or duration is very obſcure and confuſed, becauſe it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconſiſtent*. *Locke.*

3. Abſurd; having parts of which one deſtroys the other.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconſiſtent.*] Abſurdly; incongruouſly; with ſelf-contradiction.

INCONSO'LABLE. *adj.* [*inconſolable*, Fr. *in* and *conſole.*] Not to be comforted; ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort.

Her women will repreſent to me that ſhe is *inconſolable*, by reaſon of my unkindneſs. *Addiſon.*

They take pleaſure in an obſtinate grief, in rendering themſelves *inconſolable*. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

INCO'NSONANCY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *conſonancy.*] Diſagreement with itſelf.

INCONSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *conſpicuous.*] Indiſcernible; not perceptible by the ſight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained ſtore of *inconſpicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

INCO'NSTANCY. *n. ſ.* [*inconſtantia*, Lat. *inconſtance*, Fr. from *inconſtant.*] Unſteadineſs; want of ſteady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have ſuffered more for their ſakes, more than the villainous *inconſtancy* of man is able to bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princeſs' curſes,
And his ſon's rage, or the old king's *inconſtancy*. *Denham.*

Irreſolution on the ſchemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconſtancy* in purſuing them, are the greateſt cauſes of all our unhappineſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

As much *inconſtancy* and confuſion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

INCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconſtant*, Fr. *inconſtans*, Latin.]

1. Not firm in reſolution; not ſteady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perſeverance.

He is ſo naturally *inconſtant*, that I marvel his ſoul finds not ſome way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable.

O ſwear not by the moon, th' *inconſtant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe variable. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCONSU'MABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conſume.*] Not to be waſted.

By arts were weaved napkins, ſhirts, and coats, *inconſumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. *Brown.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conſumptus*, Lat.] Not to be ſpent; not to be brought to an end; not to be deſtroyed by fire. This ſeems a more elegant word than *inconſumable*.

Before I give any anſwer to this objection of pretended *inconſumptible* lights, I would gladly ſee the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby on Bodies.*

INCONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [*inconteſtable*, Fr. *in* and *conteſt.*] Not to be diſputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furniſhes us with an evident and *inconteſtable* proof of a Deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *inconteſtable.*] Indiſputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They ſeemed part of ſmall bracelets, conſiſting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*incontinentia*, Latin; *in* and *continence.*] Inability to reſtrain the appe-
INCO'NTINENCY. } tites; unchaſtity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency*
Is this; ſhe hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. *Shakeſpeare.*

But beauty, like the fair Heſperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with uninchanted eye,
To ſave her bloſſoms, and defend her fruit
From the raſh hand of bold *incontinence*. *Milton.*

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myſelf, I ſhunn'd *incontinence*,
And, urg'd by ſtrong deſires, indulg'd my ſenſe. *Dryd.*

The words *ſine veſte Dianam* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chaſtity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both noted of *incontinency*. *Dryden.*

INCO'NTINENT. *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent.*]

1. Unchaſte; indulging unlawful pleaſure.

In theſe degrees have they made a pair of ſtairs to marriage,

riage, which they will climb incontinent, or elſe be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Men ſhall be lovers of their own ſelves, falſe accuſers, *incontinent*, fierce. *2 Tim.* iii. 3.

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obſolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noiſe,
To weet what wight ſo loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came *incontinent*. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on ſullen black *incontinent*. *Shak. Richard* II.

He ſays he will return *incontinent*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

INCO'NTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *incontinent.*]

1. Unchaſtely; without reſtraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obſolete ſenſe. *Spenſer.*

The cauſe of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* ſubmit ourſelves to our neighbours. *Hayward.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through ſeveral nations. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indiſputable; not to be diſputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontrovertible.*] To a degree beyond controverſy or diſpute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and ſureſt teſt to rely upon; and to preſerve the ſame uncorrupt, there hath been uſed the higheſt caution humanity could invent. *Brown.*

INCONVE'NIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inconvenient*, French.]
INCONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Unfitneſs; inexpedience.

They plead againſt the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulneſs of popiſh apparel; and againſt the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulneſs of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. Diſadvantage; cauſe of uneaſineſs; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment, and is continually unſecure even of life itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleaſures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickneſs of ſenſation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that muſt lie ſtill where chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Conſider the diſproportion between the worſt *inconveniences* that attend incompliance with men, and the eternal diſpleaſure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy ſeveral advantages. *Atterbury.*

The things of another world, being diſtant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconveniency*, we muſt frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Atterbury.*

INCONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *conveniens*, Latin.]

1. Incommodious; diſadvantageous.

They delight rather to lean to their old cuſtoms, though they be more unjuſt, and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

We are not to look that the church ſhould change her publick laws, although it chance that for ſome particular men the ſame be found *inconvenient*, eſpecially when there may be other remedy againſt particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falſely think convenient for us. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient.*]

1. Unfitly; incommodiouſly.

2. Unſeaſonably. *Ainſworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *converſable.*] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for converſation; unſocial.

He is a perſon very *inconverſable*. *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not tranſmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanyeth the *inconvertible* portion unto the ſiege. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obſtinately and *inconvincibly* to ſide with any one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCO'NY. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *conn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artleſs.

2. In Scotland it denotes miſchievouſly unlucky: as, he's an *incony* fellow. This ſeems to be the meaning in Shakeſpeare.

O' my troth, moſt ſweet jeſts, moſt *incony* vulgar wit,
When it comes ſo ſmoothly off. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial; diſtinct from matter; diſtinct from body.

Why do'ſt thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with th' *incorporal* air do'ſt hold diſcourſe? *Shakeſp.*

Learned men have not reſolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*: corporal they ſay it cannot be, becauſe then it would neither pierce the air, nor ſolid diaphanous bodies, and yet every day we ſee the air illightened: *incorporal* it cannot be, becauſe ſometimes it affecteth the ſight with offence. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incorporalité*, Fr. from *incorporal.*] Immaterialneſs; diſtinctneſs from body.

INCO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients ſo as they ſhall make one maſs.

A fifteenth part of ſilver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of ſilver to draw to it the leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Who the ſwelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the ſtubborn clods with rain,
And ſcatter'd duſt *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inſeparably.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when
Theſe mutualities ſo marſhal the way,
Hard at hand comes the maſter and main exerciſe,
The *incorporate* concluſion. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

By your leaves, you ſhall not ſtay alone,
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this ſenſe they ſay in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apoſtle affirmeth plainly of all men chriſtian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The ſame is *incorporated* with a majoralty, and nameth burgeſſes to parliament. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. To unite; to aſſociate.

It is Caſca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Your moſt grave belly was deliberate,
Not raſh, like his accuſers, and thus anſwer'd;
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at firſt,
Which you do live upon. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confutian only eſſential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

The Romans did not ſubdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and ſword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. To embody.

Courteſy, that ſeemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be perſuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters, who worſhipped their images as gods, ſuppoſed ſome ſpirit to be *incorporated* therein, and ſo to make together with it a perſon fit to receive worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs.

Painters colours and aſhes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It is not univerſally true, that acid ſalts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy ſoul
In real darkneſs of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
T' *incorporate* with gloomy night. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

It finds the mind unprepoſſeſſed with any former notions, and ſo eaſily gains upon the aſſent, grows up with it, and *incorporates* into it. *South's Sermons.*

INCO'RPORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied.

Moſes forbore to ſpeak of angels, and things inviſible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incorporation*, French, from *incorporate.*]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one maſs.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapneſs of the flint doth make the compound ſtuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with ſome little additional, may further the intrinſick *incorporation*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; aſſociation.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that ſociety which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCORPO'REAL. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal.*] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immateriate, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Senſe and perception muſt neceſſarily proceed from ſome *incorporeal* ſubſtance within us. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially; without body.

The ſenſe of hearing ſtriketh the ſpirits more immediately than the other ſenſes, and more *incorporeally* than the ſmelling. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INCORPORE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; diſtinctneſs from body.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpſe.*] To incorporate; to unite into one body.

He grew unto his ſeat,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

INCORRE'CT. *adj.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finiſhed; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;
I'm all ſubmiſſion; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

INCORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *correctneſs.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactneſs.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible.*] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of inſtruction.

The loſs is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error? *L'Eſtrange.*

Provok'd by thoſe *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick ſchools. *Dryden's Juv.*

Whilſt we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chaſtiſe us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge.*

The moſt violent party-men are ſuch as have diſcovered leaſt ſenſe of religion or morality; and when ſuch are laid aſide, as ſhall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the reſt. *Swift.*

INCORRI'GIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeleſs depravity; badneſs beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a ſad atteſtation of our *incorrigibleneſs*. *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have chiding uſed, much leſs blows, 'till obſtinacy and *incorrigibleneſs* make it abſolutely neceſſary. *Locke.*

INCO'RRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Appear *incorrigibly* mad,
They cleanlineſs and company renounce. *Roſcommon.*

INCORRU'PT. } *adj.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Latin; *incorrompu*,
INCORRU'PTED. } French.]

1. Free from foulneſs or depravation.

Sin, that firſt
Diſtemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

2. Pure of manners; honeſt; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr. from *incorruptible.*] Inſuſceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, alledgeth the verſes of a Greek tragick poet. *Hakewell.*

INCORRU'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptible.*] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In ſuch abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great ſtore of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix.

Our bodies ſhall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal ſubſtances, our ſouls be entertained with the moſt raviſhing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

INCORRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in* and *corruption.*] Incapacity of corruption.

So alſo is the reſurrection of the dead: it is ſown in corruption, it is raiſed in *incorruption*. 1 *Cor.* xv. 42.

INCORRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *corrupt.*]

1. Purity of manners; honeſty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptneſs* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and ſubtile ſpeculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *craſſus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to ſink under the ſurface, the body of water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *incraſſated* with ſalt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Acids diſſolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or *incraſſate*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Acids, ſuch as are auſtere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a ſtricture of the fibres, *incraſſate* and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatiſm. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *incraſſate.*]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The ſtate of growing thick.

Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination of quickſilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incraſſation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *incraſſate.*] Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate reſtringents to ſtench, and *incraſſatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creſco*, Latin.] To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or leſs.

Hear and obſerve to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increaſe* mightily. *Deut.* vi. 3.

Profane and vain babbling will *increaſe* unto ungodlineſs. 2 *Tim.* ii. 16.

From fifty to threeſcore he loſes not much in fancy, and judgment, the effect of obſervation, ſtill *increaſes*. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involving Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft addreſs,
That as the wound the paſſion might *increaſe*. *Prior.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* [See ENCREASE.] To make more or greater.

He hath *increaſed* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Samuel.*

I will *increaſe* the famine, and break your ſtaff of bread. *Ezek.* v. 16.

I will *increaſe* them with men like a flock. *Ezek.* xxxvi.

Hye thee from this ſlaughter-houſe,
Leſt thou *increaſe* the number of the dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fiſhes are more numerous or *increaſing* than beaſts or birds, as appears by their numerous ſpawn. *Hale.*

It ſerves to *increaſe* that treaſure, or to preſerve it. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the ſtate of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increaſe*
In arms of honour, and eſteem in peace. *Dryden.*

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whoſe honours with *increaſe* of ages grow,
As ſtreams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original ſtock.

3. Produce.

As Heſiod ſings, ſpread waters o'er thy field,
And a moſt juſt and glad *increaſe* 'twill yield. *Denham.*

Thoſe grains which grew produced an *increaſe* beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey ſterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increaſe*,
And from her derogate body never ſpring a babe. *Shak.*

5. Progeny.

Him young Thoaſa bore, the bright *increaſe*
Of Phorcys. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

6. The ſtate of waxing, or growing full orbed. Uſed of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow ſooneſt, if ſet or cut in the *increaſe* of the moon. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

INCRE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [from *increaſe.*] He who increaſes.

INCREA'TED. *adj.* Not created.

Since the deſire is infinite, nothing but the abſolute and *increated* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incredibilité*, French.] The quality of ſurpaſſing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are ſo removed from all appearance of truth as thoſe of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Latin.] Surpaſſing belief; not to be credited.

The ſhip Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, ſpoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Preſenting things impoſſible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granville.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being not credible.

INCRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incredulité*, French.] Quality of not believing; hardneſs of belief.

He was more large in the deſcription of Paradiſe, to take away all ſcruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*incredule*, French; *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard of belief; refuſing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be ſuch candles as are made of ſalamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and conſumeth not. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incredulous.*] Hardneſs of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *cremo*, Latin.] Not conſumable by fire.

If from the ſkin of the ſalamander theſe *incremable* pieces are compoſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I'NCREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning its *increment*, or inundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Increaſe; cauſe of growing more.

This ſtratum is expanded at top, ſerving as the ſeminary that furniſheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds: the looſen'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earneſt of happy years. *Phillips.*

To I'NCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION *n. ſ.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehenſion; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Chriſtians, or of the governours of the church, then more publick reprehenſions and *increpations*. *Hammond.*

To INCRU'ST. } *v. a.* [*incruſto*, Latin; *incruſter*, Fr.]
To INCRU'STATE. } To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the groſſer ſtick baked and *incruſtate* upon the ſides of the veſſel. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some rivers bring forth ſpars, and other mineral matter, ſo as to cover and *incruſt* the ſtones. *Woodward.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *incruſt*
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlaſting ruſt. *Pope.*

Any of theſe ſun-like bodies in the centers of the ſeveral vortices, are ſo *incruſtated* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true ſun. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

The ſhield was purchaſed by Woodward, who *incruſted* it with a new ruſt. *Arbuth. and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

INCRUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incruſtation*, Fr. from *incruſto*, Lat.] An adherent covering; ſomething ſuperinduced.

Having ſuch a prodigious ſtock of marble, their chapels are laid over with ſuch a rich variety of *incruſtations* as cannot be found in any other part. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To I'NCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To ſit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incubation*, French; *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how elſe, is only known to God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Birds have eggs enough at firſt conceived in them to ſerve them, allowing ſuch a proportion for every year as will ſerve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that ſome few families ſhould do it in a more novercal way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, ſo can the ſerum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NCUBUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *incube*, French.] The night-mare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the ſtomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, pulſe, and motion, with a ſenſe of a weight oppreſſing the breaſt. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **INCU'LCATE.** *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin; *inculquer*, Fr.] To impreſs by frequent admonitions; to enforce by conſtant repetition.

Manifeſt truth may deſerve ſometimes to be *inculcated*, becauſe we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*

Homer continually *inculcates* morality, and piety to the gods. *Broome's Notes to Pope's Odyſſey.*

INCULCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inculcate.*] The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

INCU'LT. *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untilled.

Her foreſts huge,
Incult, robuſt and tall, by nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

INCU'LPABLE. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblameable; not reprehenſible.

Ignorance, ſo far as it may be reſolved into natural inability, is, as to men, at leaſt *inculpable*, and conſequently not the object of ſcorn, but pity. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY. *adj.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblameably; without blame.

As to errours or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, expoſed him. *South.*

INCU'MBENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *incumbent.*]

1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The ſtate of keeping a benefice.

Theſe fines are only to be paid to the biſhop, during his *incumbency* in the ſame ſee. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Reſting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he ſteers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the duſky air,
That felt unuſual weight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

The aſcending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to ſurmount, were able both ſo to expand themſelves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by preſſing every way againſt the ſides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourſelves we'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the duſky air. *Dryden.*

Here the rebel giants lye;
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Aſcending vapours on the day prevail. *Addiſon.*

Man is the deſtin'd prey of peſtilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a cloſe *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomſon.*

2. Impoſed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform thoſe good works that are *incumbent* on all Chriſtians. *Sprat's Sermons.*

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exerciſe of our powers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we ſhall ſhew ourſelves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations alſo which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atterbury.*

INCU'MBENT. *n. ſ.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in preſent poſſeſſion of a benefice.

In many places the whole eccleſiaſtical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To **INCU'MBER.** *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarraſs.

My cauſe is call'd, and that long look'd-for day
Is ſtill *incumber'd* with ſome new delay. *Dryden's Juv.*

To **INCU'R.** *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.] To become liable to a puniſhment or reprehenſion.

I have *incurred* diſpleaſure from inferiours for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they leſs? the penalty;
And manifold in ſin, deſerv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

So judge thou ſtill, preſumptuous! 'till the wrath
Which thou *incurr'ſt* by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and ſcourge that wiſdom back to hell. *Milton.*

They had a full perſuaſive that not to do it were to deſert God, and conſequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to preſs on the ſenſes.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are inviſible, and *incur* not to the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by experience. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The mind of man, even in ſpirituals, acts with corporeal dependance; and ſo is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur* into the ſenſes. *South's Sermons.*

INCURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable.*] Impoſſibility of cure; utter inſuſceptibility of remedy.

We'll inſtantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper conſumption, together with the reaſon of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, French, *in* and *curable.*] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeleſs.

Pauſe not; for the preſent time's ſo ſick,
That preſent medicine muſt be miniſtred,
Or overthrow *incurable* enſues. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſchirrus is not abſolutely *incurable*, becauſe it has been known that freſh paſture has cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hoſpital. *Swift.*

INCU'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incurable.*] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable.*] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

INCU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *curious.*] Negligent; inattentive.

The Creator did not beſtow ſo much ſkill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careleſs *incurious* eye. *Derh.*

He ſeldom at the Park appear'd;
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd
To know the converſe of mankind. *Swift.*

INCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; miſchievous occurrence.

Sins of daily *incurſion*, and ſuch as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South's Sermons.*

2. [*Incurſion*, French.] Invaſion without conqueſt; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very ſlow to move, when they ſuffered a ſmall fleet of Engliſh to make an hoſtile invaſion, or *incurſion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*

Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his hoſt
Againſt the Scythian, whoſe *incurſions* wild
Have waſted Sogdiana. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

The *incurſions* of the Goths diſordered the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INCURVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *incurvo*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

One part moving while the other reſts, one would think, ſhould cauſe an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made uſe of acts of worſhip which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and ſacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

To **INCU'RVATE.** *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Iſaac Newton has ſhewn, by ſeveral experiments of rays paſſing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of theſe bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

INCU'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedneſs; the ſtate of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin muſt be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and ſuddenly ſhoot down again: ſtrait bodies, in a ſudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Vulgar Err.*

To **I'NDAGATE.** *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To ſearch; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indagate.*] Search; enquiry; examination.

Paracelſus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon ſalts. *Boyle.*

Part hath been diſcovered by himſelf, and ſome by human *indagation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INDAGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A ſearcher; an enquirer; an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies is an enquiry whoſe truth requires to be ſearched into by ſuch ſkilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To **INDA'RT.** *v. a.* [*in* and *dart.*] To dart in; to ſtrike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your conſent gives ſtrength to make it fly. *Shakeſp.*

To **INDE'BT.** *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDE'BTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt.*] Obliged by ſomething received; bound to reſtitution; having incurred a debt. It has *to* before the perſon to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

If the courſe of politick affairs cannot in any good courſe go forward without fit inſtruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itſelf *indebted to* religion, godlineſs being the chiefeſt top and well-ſpring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things. *Hooker.*

Forgive us our ſins; for we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us. *Luke*, xi. iv.

He for himſelf
Indebted and undone, has nought to bring. *Milton.*

This bleſt alliance may
Th' *indebted* nation bounteouſly repay. *Granville.*

Few conſider how much we are *indebted to* government, becauſe few can repreſent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Let us repreſent to our ſouls the love and beneficence *for* which we daily ſtand *indebted to* God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

We are wholly *indebted for* them *to* our anceſtors. *Swift.*

INDE'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; ſomething wrong, but ſcarce criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himſelf. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, French; *in* and *decent.*] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or years.

'Till theſe men can prove theſe things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinſically unlawful or *indecent*, the uſe of them, as eſtabliſhed amongſt us, is neceſſary. *South.*

Characters, where obſcene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*

INDE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *indecent.*] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *deciduous.*] Not falling; not ſhed.

We find the ſtatue of the ſun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous* and unſhaken locks of Apollo. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INDECLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, French; *indeclinabilis*, Latin.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it ſignifies *libra*. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECO'ROUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Indecency; ſomething unbecoming.

INDE'ED. *adv.* [*in* and *deed.*]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore conſtant. *Sidney.*

Though ſuch aſſemblies be had *indeed* for religion's ſake, hurtful nevertheleſs they may prove, as well in regard of their fitneſs to ſerve the turn of hereticks, and ſuch as privily will venture to inſtil their poiſon into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deſerved judgment of death, have for their goods ſake been caught up and carried ſtreight to the bough: a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenſer.*

2. Above common rate.

Then didſt thou utter, I am yours for ever;
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Borrows, in mean affairs, his ſubjects pains;
But things of weight and conſequence *indeed*,
Himſelf doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*

Such ſons of Abraham, how highly ſoever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Iſraelites *indeed*. *South.*

I were a beaſt, *indeed*, to do you wrong,
I who have lov'd and honour'd you ſo long. *Dryden.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.

This limitation, *indeed*, of our author, will ſave thoſe the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongſt the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the diſcovery of one next heir amongſt men. *Locke.*

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet leſs to be feared, than death: *indeed*, for thoſe unhappy men whoſe hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the proſpect of another ſeems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes as a ſlight aſſertion or recapitulation in a ſenſe hardly perceptible or explicable.

This is *indeed* more criminal in thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſaid I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two ſervants; though *indeed* I had no reaſon ſo to think. *Bacon.*

Some ſons *indeed*, ſome very few we ſee,
Who keep themſelves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is *indeed* no greater pleaſure in viſiting theſe magazines of war, after one has ſeen two or three of them. *Addiſon.*

5. It is uſed to note conceſſion in compariſons.

Againſt theſe forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, *in* and *defatigo*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhauſted by labour.

Who ſhall ſpread his airy flight,
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vaſt abrupt. *Milton.*

The ambitious perſon muſt riſe early and ſit up late, and purſue his deſign with a conſtant *indefatigable* attendance: he muſt be infinitely patient and ſervile. *Scuth.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *adv.* [from *indefatigable.*] Without wearineſs.

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the ſervice of the church and ſtate, and whoſe writings have highly deſerved of both. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *indefectible.*] The quality of ſuffering no decay; of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'ISIBLE. *adj.* [*indefaiſible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indefeiſible* is our eſtate in thoſe joys, that, if we do not ſell it in reverſion, we ſhall, when once inveſted, be beyond the poſſibility of ill huſbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defenſum*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of conſulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even ſo far as to the taking up of a ſtraw, ſo it is altogether falſe and *indefenſible.* *Sanderſon.*

INDE'FINITE. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Latin; *indefinit*, Fr.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not ſettled.

Though a poſition ſhould be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as aſhes are more generative than duſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it ſhould be as great as ever any former Queen of England had. *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumſcribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this laſt is left *indefinite.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundleſs in itſelf, it may be ſo to human comprehenſion. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY. *adj.* [from *indefinite.*]

1. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation.

We obſerve that cuſtom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to ſhew *indefinitely* what was done; but not univerſally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only faſhion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon ſome occaſions, by the expreſs command of God. *Smalridge.*

2. To a degree indefinite.

If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, ſo far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we ſee muſt be the leaſt part. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDEFI'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *indefinite.*] Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite.

They ariſe to a ſtrange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various poſitions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INDELI'BERATE. } *adj.* [*indeliberé*, Fr. *in* and *deliberate.*]
INDELI'BERATED. } Unpremeditated; done without conſideration.

Actions proceeding from blandiſhments, or ſweet perſuaſions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children, who want the uſe of reaſon, are not preſently free actions. *Bramhall.*

The love of God better can conſiſt with the *indeliberate* commiſſions of many ſins, than with an allowed perſiſtance in any one. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDE'LIBLE. *adj.* [*indeleble*, Fr. *indelebilis*, Lat. *in* and *delible.* It ſhould be written *indeleble.*]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Wilful perpetration of unworthy actions brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*

Thy heedleſs ſleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And ſpot *indelible* thy pocket ſoil. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

All endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this houſhold, and to conſecrate paſtors and ſtewards of it to the world's end. *Sprat's Sermons.*

INDE'LICACY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worſe than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat deteſtable uncleanneſs as you rally an impertinent ſelf-love. *Addiſon.*

INDE'LICATE. *adj.* [*in* and *delicate.*] Wanting decency; void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indemnify.*]

1. Security againſt loſs or penalty.
2. Reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *damnify.*]

1. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt.

Inſolent ſignifies rude and haughty; *indemnify*, to keep ſafe. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY. *n. ſ.* [*indemnite*, French.] Security from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment.

I will uſe all means, in the ways of amneſty and *indemnity*, which may moſt fully remove all fears, and bury all jealouſies in forgetfulneſs. *King Charles.*

To INDE'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with *indented* glides did ſlip away
Into a buſh. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The ſerpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a ſurging maze! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Trent, who, like ſome earth-born giant, ſpreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Milton.*

The margins on each ſide do not terminate in a ſtraight line, but are *indented.* *Woodward.*

To INDE'NT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may diſcover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treaſon, and *indent* with fears,
When they have loſt and forfeited themſelves? *Shakeſp.*

He deſcends to the ſolemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequality; inciſure; indentation.

Trent ſhall not wind with ſuch a deep *indent*,
To rob me of ſo rich a bottom here. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

INDENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture; waving in any figure.

The margins on each ſide do not terminate in a ſtraight line, but are indented; each *indentation* being continued in a ſmall ridge acroſs the line, to the *indentation* that anſwers it on the oppoſite margin. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

INDE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *indent.*] A covenant, ſo named becauſe the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with *indenture* English. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

The critick to his grief will find
How firmly theſe *indentures* bind. *Swift.*

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*independance*, French; *in* and *de-*
INDEPE'NDENCY. } *pendence.*] Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; ſtate over which none has power.

Dreams may give us ſome idea of the great excellency of a human ſoul, and ſome intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Let fortune do her worſt, whatever ſhe makes us loſe, as long as ſhe never makes us loſe our honeſty and our *independence.* *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency*:
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd juſt as you ſee I do. *Pope.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *in* and *dependent.*]

1. Not depending; not ſupported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is uſed with *on, of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* ſeems moſt proper, ſince we ſay *to depend on*, and conſequently *dependent on.*

Creation muſt needs infer Providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheleſs *independent upon* him in that reſpect. *South's Sermons.*

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a ſtate of nature, the world never was without men in that ſtate. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a proteſtant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addiſ.*

2. Not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperiour cauſe or power.

The conſideration of our underſtanding, which is an incorporeal ſubſtance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the ſtamps and characters of excellent contrivance; theſe alone do very eaſily guide us to the wiſe Author of all things. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, ſubject to no ſuperiour authority.

We ſhall, in our ſermons, take occaſion to juſtify ſuch paſſages in our liturgy as have been unjuſtly quarrelled at by preſbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan ſectaries. *Sanderſon.*

A very famous *independent* miniſter was head of a college in thoſe times. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things.

Diſpoſe lights and ſhadows, without finiſhing every thing, *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESE'RT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *deſert.*] Want of merit.

Thoſe who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeſerts.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

INDE'SINENTLY. *adv.* [*indeſinenter*, Fr. *in* and *deſino*, Lat.] Without ceſſation.

They continue a month *indeſinently.* *Ray on the Creation.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *deſtructible.*] Not to be deſtroyed.

Glaſs is ſo compact and firm a body, that it is *indeſtructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or ſettled.

There is not only obſcurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that as its period is inſcrutable, ſo is its nativity *indeterminable.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate.*] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the ſame colour were by turns tranſmitted at one thickneſs, and reflected at another thickneſs, for an *indeterminate* number of ſucceſſions. *Newton's Opticks.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately.*] Indefinitely; not in any ſettled manner.

His perſpicacity diſcerned the loadſtone to reſpect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately.* *Vulgar Errours.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expreſſed in the deſcription. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETE'RMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined.*] Unſettled; unfixed.

We ſhould not amuſe ourſelves with floating words of *indetermined* ſignification, which we can uſe in ſeveral ſenſes to ſerve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *determination.*] Want of determination; want of fixed or ſtated direction.

By contingents I underſtand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reaſon of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cauſes. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

INDEVO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indevotion*, Fr. *in* and *devotion.*] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the ſcene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redreſs the ſcandal of our profaneneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T. *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. *in* and *devout.*] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much, yet curſes more; whilſt he is meek, but *indevout.* *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The diſcoverer; the pointer out.

Taſtes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all ſorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where leaſt of them reſides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward ſelf-conſciouſneſs of what they do or ſuffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In ſuch *indexes*, although ſmall
To their ſubſequent volumes, there is ſeen
The baby figure of the giant maſs
Of things to come, at large. *Shakeſpeare.*

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very uſeful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readineſs; want of handineſs.

The *indexterity* of our conſumption-curers demonſtrates their dimneſs in beholding its cauſes. *Harvey on Conſump.*

INDIAN *Arrow-root. n. ſ.* [*marcanta*, Latin.] A root.

It has a flower conſiſting of one leaf, almoſt funnel-ſhaped, opening in ſix parts, three of which are alternately larger than the others: the lower part of the flower-cup afterwards becomes an oval-ſhaped fruit, having one cell, with one hard rough ſeed. It was brought from the Spaniſh ſettlements of America into the iſlands of Barbadoes and Jamaica, where it is cultivated as a medicinal plant, it being a ſovereign remedy for curing the bite of waſps, and expelling the poiſon of the manchineel-tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows: after they have dug it up they clean it, maſh it, and lay it as a poultice to the wounded part, and are generally ſucceſsful in the cure. *Millar.*

INDIAN *Creſs. n. ſ.* [*acriviola*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are round, umbilicated, and placed alternately; the ſtalks trailing; the cup of the flower is quinquefid; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves in form of a violet; the ſeeds are roundiſh and rough, three of them ſucceeding each flower. The ſpecies are five. *Millar.*

I'NDIAN *Fig. n. ſ.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: the flower conſiſts of many leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, having a great number of ſtamina in the centre, which grow upon the top of the ovary: the ovary afterwards becomes a fleſhy umbilicated fruit, with a ſoft pulp, incloſing many ſeeds, which are for the moſt part angular. *Millar.*

I'NDIAN *Red. n. ſ.* A kind of mineral earth.

Indian red, ſo called by the painters, is a ſpecies of ochre; and is a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight: while in the ſtratum it is of a pure blood colour, and almoſt of a ſtony hardneſs: when dry it is of a fine glowing red, of a rough duſty ſurface, and, when broken, full of white particles, large, ſolid, bright, and glittering. It is alſo called Perſian earth, and is dug in the iſland of Ormuz in the Perſian Gulph, and alſo at Bombay. *Hill on Foſſils.*

I'NDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To I'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To ſhow; to point out.
2. [In phyſick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indication*, French; *indicatio*, from *indico*, Latin.]

1. Mark; token; ſign; note; ſymptom.

The frequent ſtops they make in the moſt convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their wearineſs. *Addiſon.*

We think that our ſucceſſes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. [In phyſick.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preſervative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cauſe of an approaching diſtemper, curing it whilſt it is actually preſent, or leſſening its effects, or taking off ſome of its ſymptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

Theſe be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analyſis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The depravation of the inſtruments of maſtication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Diſcovery made; intelligence given.

If a perſon, that had a fair eſtate in reverſion, ſhould be aſſured by ſome ſkilful phyſician, that he would inevitably fall into a diſeaſe that would totally deprive him of his underſtanding and memory; if, I ſay, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man ſhould appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that ſaw him conclude that the diſtemper had ſeized him? *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDI'CATIVE. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.
2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal uſe of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Lat. Gramm.*

INDI'CATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhews or betokens.

Theſe images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the ſame ſpecies with thoſe of ſenſe. *Grew's Coſmol.*

To INDI'CT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refuſal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction* inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly diſpoſed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Conſtantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an intire freedom was given to Chriſtianity, the Council of Nice, for the honour of Conſtantine, ordained that the accounts of years ſhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which 'till that time had been done; but that, inſtead thereof, the *indiction* ſhould be made uſe of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*indifference*, French; *indifferentia*,
INDI'FFERENCY. } Latin.]

1. Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide.

In choice of committees it is better to chuſe indifferent perſons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in thoſe that are ſtrong on both ſides. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

By an equal *indifferency* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as ſuch, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its laſt judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act, 'till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Thoſe who would borrow light from expoſitors, either conſult only thoſe who have the good luck to be thought ſound and orthodox, avoiding thoſe of different ſentiments; or elſe with *indifferency* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifferency* and judgment, and thou canſt not but greatly commend it. *Whitgifte.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is converſant about objects which are ſo far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the higheſt importance. *Addiſon.*

A place which we may paſs through, not only with the *indifference* of ſtrangers, but with the vigilance of thoſe who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

Indiff'rence, clad in wiſdom's guiſe,
All fortitude of mind ſupplies;
For how can ſtony bowels melt,
In thoſe who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of publick news. *Swift.*

The people of England ſhould be frighted with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of obſerving this neceſſary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbuthnot.*

4. State in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates; ſtate in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our diſcretion, except a principal bond of ſome higher duty remove the *indifference* that ſuch things have in themſelves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either ſide.

Doth his majeſty
Incline to it or no?
——He ſeems *indifferent.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Being *indifferent*, we ſhould receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the atteſtation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear
Diſturb man's reſt; Cato knows neither of them:
Indifferent in his choice to ſleep or die. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardleſs.

One thing was all to you, and your fondneſs made you *indifferent* to every thing elſe. *Temple.*

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any perſon who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* ſpectator of the contending parties, ſhould be condemned to perpetual baniſhment. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* ſoever man may be to eternal happineſs, yet ſurely to eternal miſery none can be *indifferent.* *Rogers.*

3. Not to have ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

Theſe two cuſtoms, which of themſelves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reaſon of the inconveniencies which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at firſt it was free, and in my choice whether or no I ſhould publiſh theſe diſcourſes; yet, the publication being once reſolved, the dedication was not ſo *indifferent.* *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter in hand which way the learned ſhall determine. *Locke.*

4. Impartial; diſintereſted.

Medcalfe was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all: a maſter for the whole, and a father to every one. *Aſcham.*

I am a moſt poor woman, and a ſtranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge *indiff'rent*, and no more aſſurance
Of equal friendſhip and proceeding. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the ſubject, or between party and party, by reaſon of this general kindred and conſanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling ſtate; neither good nor worſt. This is an improper and colloquial uſe, eſpecially when applied to perſons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:
A counſellor, or pleader at the bar,
May want Meſſala's pow'rful eloquence,
Or be leſs read than deep Caſſelius;
Yet this *indiff'rent* lawyer is eſteem'd. *Roſcommon.*

Who would excel, when few can make a teſt
Betwixt *indiff'rent* writing and the beſt? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publiſh an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worſe. *Prior.*

There is not one of theſe ſubjects that would not ſell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by ſuch mean and baſe methods. *Addiſon.*

6. In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb.

I am myſelf *indifferent* honeſt; but yet I could accuſe me of ſuch things, that it were better that my mother had not borne me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

This will raiſe a great ſcum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]

1. Without diſtinction; without preference.

Whiteneſs is a mean between all colours, having itſelf *indifferently* to them all, ſo as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opticks.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himſelf under any particular obligation? *Addiſ.*

Though a church of England-man thinks every ſpecies of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently.* *Swift.*

2. In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
And I will look on death *indifferently.* *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

3. Not well; tolerably; paſſably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordſhip at an unbending hour. *Rowe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, ſown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

I'NDIGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.] Want;
I'NDIGENCY. } penury; poverty.

Where there is happineſs there muſt not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

For e'en that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myſelf, and him above to know. *Dryden.*

Athens worſhipped God with temples and ſacrifices, as if he needed habitation and ſuſtenance; and that the heathens had ſuch a mean apprehenſion about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Ariſtophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all tranſported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is wonderful to obſerve one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to ſo many different climates. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NDIGENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, French; *indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; neceſſitous.

Charity conſiſts in relieving the *indigent.* *Addiſon.*

2. In want; wanting.

Rejoice, O Albion, ſever'd from the world
By nature's wiſe indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without. *Phillips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent* of moiſture. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INDIGE'ST. } *adj.* [*indigeſte*, Fr. *indigeſtus*, Latin.]
INDIGE'STED. }

1. Not ſeparated into diſtinct orders; not regularly diſpoſed.

This maſs, or *indigeſted* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Before the ſeas, and this terreſtrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and *indigeſted* maſs. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Not formed, or ſhaped.

Set a form upon that *indigeſted* project,
So ſhapeleſs and ſo rude. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigeſted* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shak. Henry VI.*

3. Not well conſidered and methodiſed.

By irkſome deformities, through endleſs and ſenſeleſs effuſions of *indigeſted* prayers, they oftentimes diſgrace the worthieſt part of Chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The political creed of the high-principled men ſets the proteſtant ſucceſſion upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigeſted* ſchemes of thoſe who profeſs revolution principles. *Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the ſtomach.

Dreams are bred
From riſing fumes of *indigeſted* food. *Dryden.*

5. Not brought to ſuppuration.

His wound was *indigeſted* and inflamed. *Wiſeman.*

INDIGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *digeſtible.*] Not conquerable in the ſtomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the moſt nouriſhing and exalted of all animal food, and moſt *indigeſtible*: no body can digeſt the ſame quantity of them as of other food. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INDIGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*indigeſtion*, Fr. from *in* and *digeſtion.*] The ſtate of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigeſtion* may indiſpoſe men to thought, as well as to diſeaſes of danger and pain. *Temple.*

To INDI'GITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to ſhow.

Antiquity expreſſed numbers by the fingers: the depreſſing this finger, which in the left hand implied but ſix, in the right hand *indigitated* ſix hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As though there were a ſeminality of urine, we fooliſhly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts tranſmittent. *Harvey.*

INDIGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indigitate.*] The act of pointing out or ſhowing.

Which things I conceive no obſcure *indigitation* of Providence. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

INDI'GN. *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeſerving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it juſt for another nation, that is civil or policed, to ſubdue them? *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Bringing indignity. This is a word not in uſe.

And all *indign* and baſe adverſities
Make head againſt my eſtimation. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

INDI'GNANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

He ſcourg'd with many a ſtroke th' *indignant* waves. *Milton.*

The luſtful monſter fled, purſued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

What rage that hour did Albion's ſoul poſſeſs,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers gueſs!
He ſtrides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To ſingle fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickell.*

INDIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt.

Suſpend your *indignation* againſt my brother, 'till you derive better teſtimony of his intent. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

From thoſe officers, warm with *indignation* at the inſolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarend.*

But keep this ſwelling *indignation* down,
And let your cooler reaſon now prevail. *Rowe.*

2. The anger of a ſuperiour.

There was great *indignation* againſt Iſrael. 2 *Kings*, iii. 27.

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in ſtore,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

INDI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin; *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with inſult.

Biſhops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a perſon of ſo great place and worth conſtrained to endure ſo foul *indignities*. *Hooker.*

No emotion of paſſion tranſported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to ſay or do any thing unbeſeeming myſelf. *King Charles.*

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his ſeat,
Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity!*
Subjected to his ſervice angel-wings,
And flaming miniſters, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

He does not ſee how that mighty paſſion for the church can well conſiſt with thoſe *indignities* and that contempt men beſtow on the clergy. *Swift.*

To more exalted glories born,
Thy mean *indignities* I ſcorn. *Pattiſon.*

I'NDIGO. *n. ſ.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil.

It hath pennated leaves, terminated by a ſingle lobe: the flowers, diſpoſed in a ſpike, conſiſt of five leaves, and are of the papilionaceous kind; the uppermoſt petal being larger than the others, rounder, and lightly furrowed on the ſide: the lower leaves are ſhort, terminating in a point: in the middle of the flower is the ſtyle, which afterward becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical ſeed in one partition, from which *indigo* is made, which is uſed in dying for a blue colour. *Millar.*

INDIRE'CT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſtrait; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a point.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce with-held.
——Fy, what an *indirect* and peeviſh courſe
Is this of her's? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

3. Not fair; not honeſt.

Think you, that any means under the ſun
Can aſſecure ſo *indirect* a courſe? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Thoſe things which they do know they may, upon ſundry *indirect* conſiderations, let paſs; and although themſelves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker.*

O pity and ſhame! that they who to live well
Enter'd ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide, to tread
Paths *indirect*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Indirect dealing will be diſcovered one time or other, and then he loſes his reputation. *Tillotſon.*

INDIRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *direction.*]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a ſtraight line.

And thus do we, of wiſdom and of reach,
With windlaces, and with eſſays of byas,
By *indirections* find directions out. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Diſhoneſt practice.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peaſants their vile traſh,
By any *indirection*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

INDIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect.*]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in expreſs terms.

Still ſhe ſuppreſſes the name Ithaca, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at laſt ſhe *indirectly* mentions it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then reſign
Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held
From him the true challenger. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was juſtly forfeited, to ſatisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to reſtitution; becauſe I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am anſwerable to God for my unhandſome, unjuſt, or uncharitable circumſtances. *Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *directneſs.*]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairneſs.

INDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſcernible.*] Not perceptible; not diſcoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark ſoul,
Depriv'd of reaſon, is as *indiſcernible*
As colours to my body, wanting ſight. *Denham's Sophy.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiſcernible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſcerptible.*] Not to be ſeparated; incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſcerptible.*] Incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCO'VERY *n. ſ.* [*in* and *diſcovery.*] The ſtate of being hidden. An unuſual word.

The ground of this aſſertion was the magnifying eſteem of the ancients, ariſing from the *indiſcovery* of its head. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T. *adj.* [*indiſcret*, French; *in* and *diſcreet.*] Imprudent; incautious; inconſiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men ſo fond and *indiſcreet*,
So evil gold to ſeek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid. *Spenſ.*

If thou be among the *indiſcreet*, obſerve the time; but be continually among men of underſtanding. *Ecclus.* xxvii. 12.

INDISCREE'TLY. *adv.* [from *indiſcreet.*] Without prudence; without conſideration; without judgment.

Job on juſtice hath aſperſions flung,
And ſpoken *indiſcreetly* with his tongue. *Sandys.*

Let a great perſonage undertake an action paſſionately, let him manage it *indiſcreetly*, and he ſhall have enough to flatter him. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

INDISCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indiſcretion*, French; *in* and *diſcretion.*] Imprudence; raſhneſs; inconſideration.

Indiſcretion ſometimes ſerves us well,
When our deep plots do fail. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, raſhneſs, or other *indiſcretion*, than from any malicious thought. *Hayward.*

Looſe papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiſcretion* of friends, although reſtrained by promiſes. *Swift.*

INDISCRIMI'NATE. *adj.* [*indiſcriminatus*, Latin.] Undiſtinguiſhable; not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiſcriminate.*] Without diſtinction.

Others uſe defamatory diſcourſe purely for love of talk, whoſe ſpeech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiſcriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Liquors, ſtrong of acid ſalts, deſtroy the blueneſs of the infuſion of our wood; and liquors *indiſcriminately*, that abound with ſulphureous ſalts, reſtore it. *Boyle.*

INDISPE'NSABLE. *adj.* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be ſpared; neceſſary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, againſt which theſe exceptions are made, are of *indiſpenſable* uſe and neceſſity, as well to the earth as to man. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

INDISPE'NSABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſpenſable.*] State of not being to be ſpared; neceſſity.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *adv.* [from *indiſpenſable.*] Without diſpenſation; without remiſſion; neceſſarily.

Every one muſt look upon himſelf as *indiſpenſably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **INDISPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*indiſpoſer*, French.]

1. To make unfit. With *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indiſpoſes* us *for* the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To diſincline; to make averſe. With *to*.

It has a ſtrange efficacy to *indiſpoſe* the heart *to* religion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To diſorder; to diſqualify for its proper functions.

The ſoul is not now hindered in its actings by the diſtemperature of *indiſpoſed* organs. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

4. To diſorder ſlightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indiſpoſed* than ſick, and did no ways diſable him from ſtudying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable. With *towards*.

The king was ſufficiently *indiſpoſed towards* the perſons, or the principles of Calvin's diſciples. *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſpoſed.*] State of unfitneſs or diſinclination; depraved ſtate.

It is not any innate harſhneſs in piety that renders the firſt eſſays of it unpleaſant; that is owing only to the *indiſpoſedneſs* of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indiſpoſition*, French, from *indiſpoſe.*]

1. Diſorder of health; tendency to ſickneſs.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indiſpoſition* in health than any ſet ſickneſs. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet loſe great occaſions, by an *indiſpoſition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exerciſe, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wiſdom is ſtill looking forward, from the firſt *indiſpoſitions*, into the progreſs of the diſ aſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

His life ſeems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under thoſe *indiſpoſitions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Diſinclination; diſlike.

The *indiſpoſition* of the church of Rome to reform herſelf, muſt be no ſtay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indiſpoſition* towards believing. *Atterbury.*

INDISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſputable.*] Uncontrovertible; inconteſtable.

There is no maxim in politicks more *indiſputable*, than that a nation ſhould have many honours to reſerve for thoſe who do national ſervices. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The apoſtle aſſerts a clear *indiſputable* concluſion, which could admit of no queſtion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſputable.*] The ſtate of being indiſputable; certainty.

INDISPU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *indiſputable.*]

1. Without controverſy; certainly.

The thing itſelf is queſtionable, nor is it *indiſputably* certain what death ſhe died. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Without oppoſition.

They queſtioned a duty that had been *indiſputably* granted to ſo many preceding kings. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

INDISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſſolvable.*]

1. Indiſſoluble; not ſeparable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into ruſt, which is an earth taſteleſs and *indiſſolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick ſalt. *Newton.*

2. Not to be broken; binding for ever.

Depoſition and degradation are without hope of any remiſſion, and therefore the law ſtiles them an *indiſſolvable* bond; but a cenſure, a diſſolvable bond. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*indiſſolubilité*, French, from *indiſſoluble.*] Reſiſtance of a diſſolving power; firmneſs; ſtableneſs.

What hoops hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together, from whence ſteel has its firmneſs, and the parts of a diamond their hardneſs and *indiſſolubility*. *Locke.*

INDI'SSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*indiſſoluble*, French, *indiſſolubilis*, Lat. *in* and *diſſoluble.*]

1. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts; firm; ſtable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be ſevered almoſt unaltered; yet if, inſtead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the ſaturn, their union will be ſo *indiſſoluble*, that there is no poſſible way of ſeparating the diffuſed elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

Ere yet ſhe grew
To this deep-laid *indiſſoluble* ſtate. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Binding for ever; ſubſiſting for ever.

Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of *indiſſoluble* love and amity, to live as if our perſons being many, our ſouls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the ſupreme and *indiſſoluble* conſanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet ſaith we are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

They might juſtly wonder, that men ſo taught, ſo obliged to be kind to all, ſhould behave themſelves ſo contrary to ſuch heavenly inſtructions, ſuch *indiſſoluble* obligations. *South.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſſoluble.*] Indiſſolubility; reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts.

Adam, though conſiſting of a compoſition intrinſically diſſolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a ſtate of immortality and *indiſſolubleneſs* of his compoſition. *Hale.*

INDI'SSOLUBLY. *adv.* [from *indiſſoluble.*]

1. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation.

On they move
Indiſſolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor ſtrait'ning vale, nor wood, nor ſtream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The remaining aſhes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indiſſolubly* united into glaſs. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite,
Indiſſolubly firm; from Dubris ſouth
To northern Orcades. *Phillips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTI'NCT. *adj.* [*indiſtinct*, Fr. *in* and *diſtinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not plainly marked; confuſed.

That which is now a horſe, even with thought,
The rack diſlimns, and makes it *indiſtinct*
As water is in water. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopat.*

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note;
But *indiſtinct*, and neither ſweet nor clear. *Dryden.*

When we ſpeak of the infinite diviſibility of matter, we keep a very clear and diſtinct idea of diviſion and diviſibility; but when we come to parts too ſmall for our ſenſes, our ideas of theſe little bodies become obſcure and *indiſtinct*. *Watts.*

2. Not exactly diſcerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An *indiſtinct* regard. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

INDISTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſtinct.*]

1. Confuſion; uncertainty.

The *indiſtinction* of many of the ſame name, or the miſapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made ſome doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Omiſſion of diſcrimination.

An *indiſtinction* of all perſons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Sprat.*

INDISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *indiſtinct.*]

1. Confuſedly; uncertainly.

In its ſides it was bounded diſtinctly, but on its ends confuſedly and *indiſtinctly*, the ſight there vaniſhing by degrees. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Without being diſtinguiſhed.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors ſoaked *indiſtinctly* through the bowl. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſtinct.*] Confuſion; uncertainty; obſcurity.

There is unevenneſs or *indiſtinctneſs* in the ſtyle of theſe places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the cryſtalline humour grow flatter than before; ſo that the light, for want of a ſufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by conſequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confuſed picture; and according to the *indiſtinctneſs* of this picture, the object will appear confuſed. *Newton.*

INDISTU'RBANCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *diſturb.*] Calmneſs; freedom from diſturbance.

What is called by the ſtoicks apathy, and by the ſcepticks *indiſturbance*, ſeems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

INDIVI'DUAL. *adj.* [*individu*, *individuel*, Fr. *individuus*, Latin.]

1. Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies; ſingle; numerically one.

Neither is it enough to conſult, *ſecundum genera*, what the kind and character of the perſon ſhould be; for the moſt judgment is ſhewn in the choice of *individuals*. *Bacon.*

They preſent us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Muſt the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble, or contracted urn?
And never ſhall thoſe particles agree,
That were in life this *individual* he? *Prior.*

Know all the good that *individuals* find,
Lie in three words, health, peace and competence. *Pope.*

We ſee each circumſtance of art and *individual* of nature ſummoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

It would be wiſe in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the ſtorms they have raiſed, as well as thoſe they have eſcaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*: ſo Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my ſide to thee, neareſt my heart,
Subſtantial life, to have thee by my ſide
Henceforth an *individual* ſolace dear. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Long eternity ſhall greet our bliſs
With an *individual* kiſs. *Milton.*

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* ſoul,
For ever happy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

INDIVIDUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *individual.*] Separate or diſtinct exiſtence.

Crambe would tell his inſtructor, that all men were not ſingular; that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it is commonly ſaid that a man was not the ſame he was, and that mad men are beſide themſelves. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual.*] With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence; numerically.

How ſhould that ſubſiſt ſolitarily by itſelf, which hath no ſubſtance, but *individually* the very ſame whereby others ſubſiſt with it. *Hooker.*

I dare not pronounce him omniſcious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to any created ſubſtance. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To **INDIVI'DUATE.** *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] To diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies; to make ſingle.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their diſtinct ſenſe and pleaſure. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

No man is capable of tranſlating poetry, who, beſides a genius to that art, is not a maſter both of his author's language and of his own; nor muſt we underſtand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expreſſion, which are the characters that diſtinguiſh and *individuate* him from all other writers. *Dryden.*

INDIVIDUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *individuate.*] That which makes an individual.

What is the principle of *individuation*? Or what is it that makes any one thing the ſame as it was before? *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being an individual; ſeparate exiſtence.

INDIVI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. Not in uſe.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœſus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expoſtulating with him, received no higher anſwer than the excuſe of his impotency. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *indiviſible.*] State in which
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } no more diviſion can be made.

A peſtle and mortar will as ſoon bring any particle of matter

ter to *indiviſibility* as the acuteſt thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*indiviſible*, French; *in* and *diviſible.*] What cannot be broken into parts; ſo ſmall as that it cannot be ſmaller; having reached the laſt degree of diviſibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to expreſs a perfect *indiviſible*, but only the leaſt ſort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indiviſible* point of time obſerved, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

INDIVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiviſible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; inſuſceptible of inſtruction.

INDO'CIL. *adj.* [*indocile*, French; *indocilis*, Latin.] Unteachable; incapable of being inſtructed.

Theſe certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, intractable fools, whoſe ſtolidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof againſt demonſtration itſelf. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDOCI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*indocilité* French; *in* and *docility.*] Unteachableneſs; refuſal of inſtruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To inſtruct; to tincture with any ſcience, or opinion.

Under a maſter that diſcourſed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of ſpeaking very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peept beyond the common belief, in which their eaſy underſtandings were at firſt *indoctrinated*, are ſtrongly aſſured of the truth and co-operative excellency of their receptions. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

INDOCTRINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indoctrinate.*] Inſtruction; information.

Although poſtulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are theſe authorities but temporary, and not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE. } I'NDOLENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *doleo*, Latin; *indolence*, French.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there muſt be *indolency* where there is happineſs, ſo there muſt not be indigency. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Lazineſs; inattention; liſtleſſneſs.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happineſs of the bleſt: the divinity which we worſhip has given us not only a precept againſt it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spaniſh nation, rouſed from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, ſeem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

I'NDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain.

2. Careleſs; lazy; inattentive; liſtleſs.

Ill fits a chief
To waſte long nights in *indolent* repoſe. *Pope's Iliad.*

I'NDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent.*]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Careleſsly; lazily; inattentively; liſtleſsly.

While lull'd by ſound, and undiſturb'd by wit,
Calm and ſerene you *indolently* ſit. *Addiſon.*

To INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *draught.*]

1. An opening in the land into which the ſea flows.

Ebbs and flows there could be none, when there was no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; paſſage inwards.

Navigable rivers are ſo many *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

To INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench.*] To ſoak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

INDU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not ſuſpecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of repoſing an *indubious* confidence in thoſe antipeſtilential ſpirits. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable*, French; *in* and *dubitable.*] Undoubted; unqueſtionable.

When general obſervations are drawn from ſo many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, theſe are jewels of knowledge. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

INDU'BITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable.*] Undoubtedly; unqueſtionably.

If we tranſport theſe proportions from audible to viſible objects, there will *indubitably* reſult from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* inveſted with both theſe authorities. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I appeal to all ſober judges, whether our ſouls may be only a mere echo from claſhing atoms; or rather *indubitably* muſt proceed from a ſpiritual ſubſtance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDU'BITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unqueſtioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he ſtood upon his own title of the houſe of Lancaſter, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the diſinheriſon of the line of York, held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealouſies of ſtate and court, Edgar Atheling could ſubſiſt, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

To INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, French; *induco*, Latin.]

1. To perſuade; to influence to any thing.

The ſelf-ſame argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar ſort to like, may conſtrain the wiſer to yield. *Hooker.*

This lady, albeit ſhe was furniſhed with many excellent endowments both of nature and education, yet would ſhe never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Deſire with thee ſtill longer to converſe
Induc'd me. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Let not the covetous deſign of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather ſatisfy yourſelf with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourſelf a glorious name. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

2. To produce by perſuaſion or influence.

Let the vanity of the times be reſtrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we ſtrive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

As this belief is abſolutely neceſſary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it muſt be of that nature as to accommodate itſelf to all ſpecies of men. *Forbes.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning.

They play much upon the ſimile, or illuſtrative argumentation, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up popular conceits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the perſon or party like to be obeyed by the greateſt or ſtrongeſt part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cauſe extrinſically; to produce.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the ſtomach, which is a great cauſe of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural ſtate of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobate their ſtupidity, he *induceth* the providence of ſtorks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illuſtration had been obſcure, and the exprobation not ſo proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be ſeen *inducing* his perſonages in the firſt Iliad, where he diſcovers their humours, intereſts, and deſigns. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to ſuperinduce.

Schiſm is marked out by the apoſtle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is conſequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *induce.*] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perſuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath miniſtered farther reaſon. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, beſides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be againſt, they are of no value, yet otherwiſe are ſtrongly effectual to perſuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to't,
Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He lives
Higher degree of life; *inducement* ſtrong
For us. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

My *inducement* hither,
Was not at preſent here to find my ſon. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Inſtances occur of oppreſſion, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumſtances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *induce.*] A perſuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were firſt *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys's Travels.*

2. To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice.

If a perſon thus inſtituted, though not *inducted*, takes a ſecond benefice, it ſhall make the firſt void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*induction*, French; *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance.

Theſe promiſes are fair, the parties ſure,
And our *induction* full of proſp'rous hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. *Induction* is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the Scriptures, it cannot be proved from the Acts of the Apoſtles, it cannot be proved from the Epiſtles, nor the book of Revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Teſtament. *Watts's Logick.*

The inquiſition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonſtration: concluſions in natural philoſophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matter of fact by credible teſtimony. *Tillotſon.*

Although the arguing from experiments and obſervations by *induction* be no demonſtration of general concluſions, yet it is the beſt way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as ſo much the ſtronger by how much the *induction* is more general; and if no exception occur from phænomena, the concluſion may be general. *Newton's Opticks.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon obſervation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act or ſtate of taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical living.

INDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *induct.*]

1. Leading; perſuaſive. With *to.*

A brutiſh vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the ſin of Eve. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible concludency in theſe evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of ſcience. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To INDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To inveſt.

One firſt matter all,
Indu'd with various forms. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. It ſeems ſometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*, to furniſh or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God *indued* the waters of Betheſda with ſupernatural virtue, was not ſeen; yet the angel's preſence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His pow'rs, with dreadful ſtrength *indu'd*,
She, with her fair hand, ſtill'd into the noſtrils of his friend. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To INDU'LGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]

1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with conceſſion; to foſter.

The lazy glutton ſafe at home will keep,
Indulge his ſloth, and fatten with his ſheep. *Dryden.*

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters with dogs, ſquirrels, or birds; but then they muſt keep them well. *Locke.*

To live like thoſe that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourſelves in the gratifications of this life very ſparingly. *Atterbury.*

2. To grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, muſt not, without high reaſon, be revoked by their ſucceſſors. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The virgin ent'ring bright, *indulg'd* the day
To the brown cave, and bruſh'd the beams away. *Dryden.*

This is what nature's want may well ſuffice;
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to philoſophick fare,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy eaſe,
And mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe. *Dryden.*

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,
And ſeek Atrides. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Dunciad.*

To INDU'LGE. *v. n.* [A Latiniſm not in uſe.] To be favourable; to give indulgence. With *to.*

We muſt, by *indulging to* any one ſort of reproveable diſcourſe himſelf, defeat all his endeavours againſt the reſt. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDU'LGENCE. } INDU'LGENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*indulgence*, French, from *indulge.*]

1. Fondneſs; fond kindneſs.

Reſtraint ſhe will not brook;
And left to herſelf, if evil thence enſue,
She firſt his weak *indulgence* will accuſe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The glories of our iſle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Forbearance; tenderneſs; oppoſite to rigour.

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondneſs to any ſin in themſelves, ſubſtitute for repentance any thing elſe. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

In known images of life, I gueſs
The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* leſs. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted.

If all theſe gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us, we muſt periſh in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themſelves.

Thou, that giv'ſt whores *indulgences* to ſin,
I'll canvas thee. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Indulgences, diſpenſes, pardons, bulls,
The ſport of winds. *Milton.*

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and ſupererogation, the aſſertors ſeem to be unanimous in nothing but in reference to profit. *Decay of Piety.*

Leo X. is deſervedly infamous for his baſe proſtitution of *indulgences*. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT. *adj.* [*indulgent*, French; *indulgens*, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle.

God has done all for us that the moſt *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter ſuch in thy behalf ſhall be
Th' *indulgent* cenſure of poſterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. With *of.*

The feeble old, *indulgent of* their eaſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

INDU'LGENTLY. *adv.* [from *indulgent.*] Without ſeverity; without cenſure; without ſelf-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits ſome act of ſin, but lives *indulgently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hammond.*

INDU'LT. } INDU'LTO. } *n. ſ.* [Italian and French.] Privilege or exemption.

To I'NDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at firſt are but rude earth or clay; and ſo minerals come at firſt of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water, without approachment of air, we have experiments in coralline. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To I'NDURATE. *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumſtance ſometimes attending on the ſtone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To harden the mind; to ſear the conſcience.

INDURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indurate.*]

1. The ſtate of growing hard.

This is a notable inſtance of condenſation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardneſs of heart.

Schiſm is marked out by the apoſtle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is conſequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*induſtrieux*, French; *induſtrius*, Lat.] Diligent; laborious; aſſiduous. Oppoſed to *ſlothful.*

He himſelf, being excellently learned, and *induſtrious* to ſeek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath ſet down the teſtimony of the ancients truly. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Let our juſt cenſures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Induſtrious ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His thoughts were low:
To vice *induſtrious*; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and ſlothful. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Deſigned; done for the purpoſe.

The *induſtrious* perforation of the tendons of the ſecond joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Obſerve carefully all the events which happen either by an occaſional occurrence of various cauſes, or by the *induſtrious* application of knowing men. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *induſtrious.*]

1. Diligently; laboriouſly; aſſiduouſly.

If *induſtriouſly*
I play'd the fool, it was my negligence,
Not weighing well the end. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Some friends to vice *induſtriouſly* defend
Theſe innocent diverſions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

2. For the ſet purpoſe; with deſign.

Great Britain was never before united in itſelf under one king, notwithſtanding that the uniting had been *induſtriouſly* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

I am not under the neceſſity of declaring myſelf, and I *induſtriouſly* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

I'NDUSTRY. *n. ſ.* [*induſtrie*, French; *induſtria*, Latin.] Diligence; aſſiduity.

The ſweat of *induſtry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble ſweets content her *induſtry*. *Cowley.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the uſeful knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our *induſtry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine ſugared *inebriateth* leſs than wine pure: ſops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriates* more than wine of itſelf. *Bacon.*

Fiſh, entering far in and meeting with the freſh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

At Conſtantinople, fiſh, that come from the Euxine Sea into the freſh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, ſo as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INEBRIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inebriate.*] Drunkenneſs; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodſtones may be of virtue to thoſe intentions they are applied, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyſt prevents *inebriation*. *Brown.*

INEFFABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ineffable.*] Unſpeakableneſs.

INE'FFABLE. *adj.* [*ineffable*, French; *ineffabilis*, Latin.] Unſpeakable; unutterable; not to be expreſſed. It is uſed almoſt always in a good ſenſe.

To whom the Son, with calm aſpect, and clear,
Light'ning divine, *ineffable*, ſerene!
Made anſwer. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conſcience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

INE'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffable.*] In a manner not to be expreſſed.

He all his Father full expreſs'd,
Ineffably into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

INEFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ineffectif*, French, *in* and *effective.*] That which can produce no effect.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeleſs trunk; ſo is the word of God, without the Spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

He that aſſures himſelf he never errs, will always err; and his preſumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

INEFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themſelves they miſlike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hooker.*

The death of Patrocles, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itſelf had proved *ineffectual*. *Pope.*

INEFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual.*] Without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James ſpeaks of the *ineffectualneſs* of ſome mens devotion, Ye aſk, and receive not, becauſe ye aſk amiſs. *Wake.*

INEFFICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*inefficace*, French; *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent uſe of it, miſapply and render *inefficacious* this uſeful remedy? *Locke.*

INE'FFICACY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.

INE'LEGANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *inelegant.*] Abſence of beauty;
INE'LEGANCY. } want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Latin.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: oppoſite to elegant.

What order, ſo contriv'd as not to mix
Taſtes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring
Taſte after taſte, upheld with kindlieſt change. *Milton.*

This very variety of ſea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed ſo *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Mean; deſpicable; contemptible.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer, but in low and *inelegant* tranſlations, impute the meanneſs of the tranſlation to the poet. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

INE'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Latin.] Not perſuaſive; not oratorical: oppoſite to *eloquent.*

INE'PT. *adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; uſeleſs; trifling; fooliſh.

The works of nature, being neither uſeleſs nor *inept*, muſt be guided by ſome principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unſucceſsful ways,
Their fruitleſs labour, and *inept* eſſays,
No cauſe of theſe appearances they'll find,
But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind. *Blackmore.*

When the upper and vegetative ſtratum was once waſhed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the ſtrata below yielding only mere ſterile matter, ſuch as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INE'PTLY. *adv.* [*inepté*, Latin.] Triflingly; fooliſhly; unfitly.

None of them are made fooliſhly or *ineptly*. *More.*

All things were at firſt diſpoſed by an Omniſcient Intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

INE'PTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ineptus*, Latin.] Unfitneſs.

The grating and rubbing of axes againſt the ſockets, wherein they are placed, will cauſe ſome *ineptitude* or reſiſtency to rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An Omnipotent Agent works infallibly and irreſiſtibly, no *ineptitude* or ſtubbornneſs of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray on the Creation.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

INEQUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inegalité*, French, from *in æqualitas* and *in æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is ſo great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impoſſible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenneſs; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into ſo many hills and *inequalities* as render it defenſible. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The glaſs ſeemed as well wrought as the object-glaſſes uſe to be; yet when it was quickſilvered, the reflexion diſcovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glaſs. *Newton's Opt.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the ſurface of the earth, nor in the ſeaſons of the year, we ſhould loſe a conſiderable ſhare of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Diſproportion to any office or purpoſe; ſtate of not being adequate; inadequateneſs.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational ſoul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleaſure in the actual poſſeſſion that he propoſed in the expectation. *South's Sermons.*

4. Change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf; difference of temper or quality.

In ſome places, by the nature of the earth, and by the ſituation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or ſtation.

If ſo ſmall *inequality* between man and man make in them modeſty a commendable virtue, who, reſpecting ſuperiors as ſuperiors, can neither ſpeak nor ſtand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

INERRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wiſdom ſuch a completeneſs and *inerrability* as to exclude myſelf from judging. *King Charles.*

INE'RRABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour.

We have conviction from reaſon, or deciſions from the *inerrable* and requiſite conditions of ſenſe. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Infallibility and inerrableneſs is aſſumed by the Romiſh church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

INE'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour.

Infallibility and *inerrableneſs* is aſſumed and incloſed by the Romiſh church, without any inerrable ground to build it on. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

INE'RRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable.*] With ſecurity from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY. *adv.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without errour; without miſtake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a diſtance, without copy, ſhould draw the ſame picture, is more conceivable, than that matter ſhould frame itſelf ſo *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

INE'RT. *adj.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; ſluggiſh; motionleſs.

Body alone, *inert* and brute, you'll find;
The cauſe of all things is by you aſſign'd. *Blackmore.*

Informer of the planetary train!
Without whoſe quickening glance their cumb'rous orbs
Were brute unlively maſs, *inert* and dead. *Thomſon.*

INE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *inert.*] Sluggiſhly; dully.

Ye pow'rs,
Suſpend a while your force *inertly* ſtrong. *Dunciad.*

INESCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *eſca*, Latin.] The act of baiting. *Dict.*

INE'STIMABLE. *adj.* [*ineſtimable*, Fr. *ineſtimabilis*, Latin.] Too valuable to be rated; tranſcending all price.

I thought I ſaw a thouſand fearful wrecks,
A thouſand men that fiſhes gnaw'd upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Ineſtimable ſtones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The pope thereupon took advantage, abuſing the ſimplicity of the king to ſuck out *ineſtimable* ſums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Abbot.*

There we ſhall ſee a ſight worthy dying for, that bleſſed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does ſo excellently entertain us, and who does ſo highly deſerve of us upon the ſcore of his infinite perfections, and his *ineſtimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

And ſhall this prize, th' *ineſtimable* prize,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INE'VIDENT. *adj.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obſcure. Not in uſe.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unſeen, and a ſtable aſſent unto things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine Revealer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INEVITABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inevitable.*] Impoſſibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do underſtand neither a liberty from ſin, miſery, ſervitude, nor violence, but from neceſſity, or rather neceſſitation; that is, an univerſal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

INE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitable*, Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be eſcaped.

I had a paſs with him: he gives me the ſtuck in with ſuch a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fate *inevitable*
Subdues us. *Milton.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You ſafely unavailing pity ſhow. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

INE'VITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitable.*] Without poſſibility of eſcape.

The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, *inevitable* thou ſhalt die. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a ſigh? *South's Sermons.*

To look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If our ſenſe of hearing were exalted, we ſhould have no quiet or ſleep in the ſilenteſt nights, and we muſt *inevitably* be ſtricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [*inexcuſable*, Fr. *inexcuſabilis*, Lat. *in* and *excuſable.*] Not to be excuſed; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcuſable*, to deliver up ourſelves needleſsly into another's power. *L'Eſtrange.*

As we are an iſland with ports and navigable ſeas, we ſhould be *inexcuſable* if we did not make theſe bleſſings turn to account. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcuſable*: it would inhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your adminiſtration, you are the moſt *inexcuſable* perſon alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcuſable*, as, from the cradle, the ſex is warned againſt the deluſions of men. *Clariſſa.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inexcuſable.*] Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation.

Their *inexcuſableneſs* is ſtated upon the ſuppoſition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South's Sermons.*

INEXCU'SABLY. *adv.* [from *inexcuſable.*] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.

It will *inexcuſably* condemn ſome men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have fruſtrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That which cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not ſo eaſily be boiled hard, becauſe it contains a great ſtock of humid parts, which muſt be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into conſiſtence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INEXHA'USTED. *adj.* [*in* and *exhauſted.*] Unemptied; not poſſible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tuneful ſtrain,
An early, rich, and *inexhauſted* vein. *Dryden.*

INEXHA'USTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhauſtible.*] Not to be drawn all away; not to be ſpent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whoſe ſtock is *inexhauſtible*, and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The ſtock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of ſpace, is perfectly *inexhauſtible*, and ſo it can multiply figures *in infinitum*. *Locke.*

INEXI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *exiſtent.*] Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To expreſs complexed ſignifications they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexiſtent*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We doubt whether theſe heterogeneities be ſo much as *inexiſtent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *exiſtence.*] Want of being; want of exiſtence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a ſtate of *inexiſtence* to adorn and diverſify his poem. *Broome on the Odyſſ.*

INE'XORABLE. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh! ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania. *Shakeſp.*

Inexorable dog. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The ſcourge
Inexorable calls to penance. *Milton.*

The gueſts invited came,
And with the reſt th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*

Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,
And nought was ſeen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful gleams, ſhrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

We can be deaf to the words of ſo ſweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *expediency.*] Want of fitneſs;
INEXPE'DIENCY. } want of propriety; unſuitableneſs to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth ſuperiours to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in different things. *Sanderſ.*

INEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unſuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they ſhould be known to come from a perſon altogether a ſtranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*

We ſhould be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulneſs a repulſe, if God ſhould ſee them to be *inexpedient*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

INEXPE'RIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *in* and *experience.*] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton.*

Prejudice and ſelf-ſufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addiſon.*

INEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert.*] Unſkilful; unſkilled.

The race elect advance
Through the wild deſert; not the readieſt way,
Leſt ent'ring on the Canaanite alarm'd,
War terrify them *inexpert*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INE'XPIABLE. *adj.* [*inexpiable*, French; *inexpiabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be atoned.

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love ſeeks to have love:
My love how could'ſt thou hope, who took'ſt the way
To raiſe in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

INE'XPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excurſions are *inexpiably* bad,
And 'tis much ſafer to leave out than add. *Roſcommon.*

INE'XPLEABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *expleo*, Latin.] Inſatiably. A word not in uſe.

What were theſe harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys's Travels.*

INE'XPLICABLE. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible.

What could ſuch apprehenſions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* paſſions of mind, deſires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker.*

To me at leaſt this ſeems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing elſe than preſſion or motion propagated through ether. *Newton.*

None eludes ſagacious reaſon more,
Than this obſcure *inexplicable* pow'r. *Blackmore.*

INE'XPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *expreſs.*] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit *inexpreſſible* they ſtood,
Orb within orb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Nothing can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of human nature, as for one man to ſee another ſo much himſelf as to ſigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to ſing his joys, and do and feel every thing by ſympathy and ſecret *inexpreſſible* communications. *South's Sermons.*

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles ariſing from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpreſſible* Being. *Stillingfleet.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally conſiſts that beauty, which gives ſo *inexpreſſible* a pleaſure to him who beſt underſtands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpreſſible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful ſervants in a manner and meaſure *inexpreſſibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the ſound was exceeding ſweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpreſſibly* melodious. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

INEXPU'GNABLE. *adj.* [*inexpugnable*, French; *inexpugnabilis*, Latin.] Impregnable; not to be taken by aſſault; not to be ſubdued.

Why ſhould there be implanted in each ſex ſuch a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation? *Ray.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, French, *in* and *extinguo*, Latin.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, ſtatues, and other memorials, are a ſort of ſhadow of an endleſs life, and ſhow an *inextinguiſhable* deſire which all men have of it. *Grew's Coſmology.*

INE'XTRICABLE. *adj.* [*inextricable*, French; *inextricabilis*, Latin.] Not to be diſentangled; not to be cleared; not to be ſet free from obſcurity or perplexity.

He that ſhould tie *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the induſtry of thoſe that ſhould attempt to unlooſe them, would be thought not to have ſerved his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immenſe
Of Wiſdom, and of vaſt Omnipotence,
She trembling ſtands, and does in wonder gaze,
Loſt in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

INE'XTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be diſentangled.

The mechanical atheiſt, though you grant him his laws of mechaniſm, is nevertheleſs *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the firſt formation of animals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

In vain they ſtrive; th' entangling ſnares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock.

Let ſage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *ineying*. *Phillips.*

INFALLIBI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*infallibilité*, French, from *infal-*
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } *lible.*] Inerrability; exemption from errour.

Infallibility is the higheſt perfection of the knowing faculty, and conſequently the firmeſt degree of aſſent. *Tillotſon.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallible*, French, *in* and *fallible.*] Privileged from errour; incapable of miſtake; not to be miſled or deceived; certain.

Every cauſe admitteth not ſuch *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no poſſibility of doubt or ſcruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words;
For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The ſucceſs is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miſcarried in the attempt. *South's Sermons.*

INFA'LLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible.*]

1. Without danger of deceit; with ſecurity from errour.

We cannot be as God *infallibly* knowing good and evil. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Certain.

Our bleſſed Lord has diſtinctly opened the ſcene of futurity to us, and directed us to ſuch a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamer*, French; *infamo*, Latin.] To repreſent to diſadvantage; to defame; to cenſure publickly; to make infamous; to brand.

Livia is *infamed* for the poiſoning of her huſband. *Bacon.*

Hitherto obſcur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I'NFAMOUS. *adj.* [*infamé*, *infamant*, French; *infamis*, Latin.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly cenſured; of bad nature.

Thoſe that be near, and thoſe that be far from thee, ſhall mock thee, which art *infamous*. *Ezek.* xxii. 5.

Theſe are as ſome *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praiſe a matron; what could hurt her more? *Ben. Johnſon.*

After times will diſpute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-Hill. *King Charles.*

Perſons *infamous*, or branded with any note of infamy in any publick court of judicature, are, *ipſo jure*, forbidden to be advocates. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I'NFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infamous.*]

1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

2. Shamefully; ſcandalouſly.

That poem was *infamouſly* bad. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*infamie*, French; *infamia*, Latin.]
I'NFAMY. } Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 3.

I throw my *infamy* at thee:
I will not ruinate my father's houſe,
Who gave his blood to lime the ſtones together,
And ſet up Lancaſter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

The noble iſle doth want her proper limbs,
Her face defac'd with ſcars of *infamy*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with moſt indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to poſterity. *King Charles.*

I'NFANCY. *n. ſ.* [*infantia*, Latin.]

1. The firſt part of life. Uſually extended by naturaliſts to ſeven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their ſalvation, who, even from their tender *infancy*, never knew any other faith or religion than only Chriſtian, no kind of teaching can be available, ſaving that which was ſo needful for the firſt univerſal converſion of Gentiles, hating Chriſtianity? *Hooker.*

Pirithous came t' attend
This worthy Theſeus, his familiar friend:

Their love in early *infancy* began,
And roſe as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

The inſenſible impreſſions on our tender *infancies* have very important and laſting conſequences. *Locke.*

2. Civil infancy, extended by the Engliſh law to one and twenty years.

3. Firſt age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain our ſprings, like old mens children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryden.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the firſt valuation of eſtates with the eſtates afterwards poſſeſſed. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INFA'NGTHEF, or *hingfangtheft*, or *infangtheof*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the prepoſition *in*, *fang*, or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thef*. It ſignifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

I'NFANT. *n. ſ.* [*infant*, French; *infans*, Latin.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, ſerveth greatly both to nouriſh in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to ſound his praiſe. *Hooker.*

Within the *infant* rind of this ſmall flower
Poiſon hath reſidence, and medicine power. *Shakeſp.*

There ſhall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *Iſa.* lxv. 20.

Firſt the ſhrill ſound of a ſmall rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* ſtage. *Roſcommon.*

Young mothers wildly ſtare, with fear poſſeſt,
And ſtrain their helpleſs *infants* to their breaſt. *Dryden.*

In their tender nonage, while they ſpread
Their ſpringing leaves, and lift their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

2. [In law.] A young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

INFA'NTA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFA'NTICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Latin.] The ſlaughter of the infants by Herod.

I'NFANTILE. *adj.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the Winter in theſe balls in its *infantile* ſtate, and comes not to its maturity 'till the following Spring. *Derham.*

I'NFANTRY. *n. ſ.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot ſoldiers of an army.

The principal ſtrength of an army conſiſteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requireth men bred in ſome free and plentiful manner. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

That ſmall *infantry*,
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

INFA'RCTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing; conſtipation.

An hypocondriack conſumption is occaſioned by an *infarction* and obſtruction of the ſpleen. *Harvey.*

To **I'NFATUATE.** *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin; *infatuer*, French.] To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding.

The judgment of God will be very viſible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for deſtruction, into folly and madneſs, making the weak to contribute to the deſigns of the wicked; and ſuffering even thoſe, out of a conſcience of their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Clarendon.*

It is the reforming of the vices and ſottiſhneſs that had long overſpread the *infatuated*, gentile world; a prime branch of that deſign of Chriſt's ſending his diſciples. *Hammond.*

The people are ſo univerſally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow falls ſick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in priſon for it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The carriage of our atheiſts or deiſts is amazing: no dotage ſo *infatuate*, no phrenſy ſo extravagant as theirs. *Bentley.*

May hypocrites,
That ſlily ſpeak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwarn'd, 'till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts diſcloſe. *Phillips.*

INFATUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *infatuate*.] The act of ſtriking with folly; deprivation of reaſon.

Where men give themſelves over to the defence of wicked intereſts and falſe propoſitions, it is juſt with God to ſmite the greateſt abilities with the greateſt *infatuations.* *South.*

INFA'USTING. *n. ſ.* [from *infauſtus*, Latin.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.

As the king did in ſome part remove the envy from himſelf, ſo he did not obſerve that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infauſting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognoſtick. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

INFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *feaſible*.] Impracticable.

This is ſo difficult and *infeaſible*, that it may well drive modeſty to deſpair of ſcience. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To **INFE'CT.** *v. a.* [*infecter*, French; *infectus*, Latin.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poiſon; to pollute.

They put ſuch words in the mouth of one of thoſe fantaſtical mind *infected* people, that children and muſicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

Thine eyes, ſweet lady, have *infected* mine. *Shakeſp.*

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ev'ry day
It would *infect* his ſpeech, that if the king
Should without iſſue die, he'd carry it ſo
To make the ſcepter his. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will diſcharge their ſecrets. *Shakeſp.*

She ſpeaks poniards, and every word ſtabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; ſhe would *infect* to the north-ſtar. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am return'd your ſoldier;
No more *infected* with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat,
Whoſe wanton paſſions in the ſacred porch
Ezekiel ſaw. *Milton.*

2. To fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all thoſe that truſt them! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

INFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*infection*, French; *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; miſchief by communication; taint; poiſon.

Infection is that manner of communicating a diſeaſe by ſome effluvia, or particles which fly off from diſtempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occaſion the ſame diſorders as in the bodies they came from. *Quincy.*

What a ſtrange *infection*
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The bleſſed gods
Purge all *infections* from our air, whilſt you
Do climate here. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Vouchſafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,
For theſe known evils but to give me leave,
By circumſtance, to curſe thy curſed ſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Hence,
Leſt that th' *infection* of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The tranſmiſſion or emiſſion of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, is, of all the reſt, the moſt corporeal; but withal there be a number of thoſe emiſſions, both wholeſome and unwholeſome, that give no ſmell at all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INFE'CTIOUS. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The moſt *infectious* peſtilence upon thee! *Shakeſpeare.*

In a houſe,
Where the *infectious* peſtilence did reign. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some known diſeaſes are *infectious*, and others are not: thoſe that are *infectious* are ſuch as are chiefly in the ſpirits, and not ſo much in the humours, and therefore paſs eaſily from body to body; ſuch as peſtilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diſeaſes; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operation of ſome poiſons, that are received only by the ſmell. *Temple.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiouſly.

The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what *infectiouſly* itſelf affects. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being infectious; contagiouſneſs.

INFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of contagion.

True love, well conſidered, hath an *infective* power. *Sidney.*

INFECU'ND. *n. ſ.* [*infæcundus*, Lat.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How ſafe and agreeable a conſervatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifeſt from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preſerved. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

INFECU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [*infæcunditas*, Latin.] Want of fertility; barrenneſs.

INFELI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*infelicité*, French; *infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappineſs; miſery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the preſent ſtate, we were made wiſe and happy. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 1.

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when ſingle words ſignify complex ideas, one word can never diſtinctly manifeſt all the parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

To **INFE'R.** *v. a.* [*inferer*, French; *infero*, Latin.]

1. To bring on; to induce.

Vomits *infer* ſome ſmall detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.*

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one propoſition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to ſee or ſuppoſe ſuch a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* propoſition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou can'ſt attain, which beſt may ſerve
To glorify the Maker, and *infer*
Thee alſo happier, ſhall not be with-held
Thy hearing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Great,
Or bright, *infers* not excellence: the earth,
Though in compariſon of heav'n ſo ſmall,
Nor gliſtering, may of ſolid good contain
More plenty than the ſun, that barren ſhines. *Milton.*

One would wonder how, from ſo differing premiſſes, they ſhould all *infer* the ſame concluſion. *Decay of Piety.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchaſing publick eſteem, by deſerving well of mankind; and ſuch opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

I'NFERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inference*, French, from *infer*.] Concluſion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the concluſion, it is yet unjuſt and miſtaken in the method of *inference*. *Glanville.*

Theſe *inferences* or concluſions are the effects of reaſoning, and the three propoſitions, taken all together, are called ſyllogiſm or argument. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE. *adj.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premiſed grounds.

As ſimple miſtakes commonly beget fallacies, ſo men from fallacious foundations, and miſapprehended mediums, erect concluſions no way *inferrible* from their premiſſes. *Brown.*

INFE'RIORITY. *n. ſ.* [*inferiorité*, French, from *inferiour*.] Lower ſtate of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbariſm will allow; and therefore we are to reſt contented with that only *inferiority* which is not poſſibly to be remedied. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*inferior*, Latin; *inferieur*, French.]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in ſtation or rank of life.

A great perſon gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by diſdaining him. *South.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itſelf th' *inferiour* gift of Heav'n. *Dryden.*

I have added ſome original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the moſt improper judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philoſophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thouſand *inferiour* and particular propoſitions *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

INFE'RNAL. *adj.* [*infernal*, French; *infernus*, Latin.] Helliſh; tartarean.

His gigantick limbs, with large embrace,
Infold nine acres of *infernal* ſpace. *Dryden's Æn.*

INFE'RNAL *Stone. n. ſ.*

Infernal ſtone, or the lunar cauſtick, is prepared from an evaporated ſolution of ſilver, or from cryſtals of ſilver. It is a very powerful cauſtick, eating away the fleſh and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

INFE'RTILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, French, *in* and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not productive; without fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itſelf, like ſtiff clay, an *infertile* ſoil, when pride comes to ſcorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFERTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*infertilité*, French, from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulneſs; want of fertility.

The ſame diſtemperature of the air that occaſioned the plague, occaſioned alſo the *infertility* or noxiouſneſs of the ſoil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very ſmall, or very unwholeſome. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **INFE'ST.** *v. a.* [*infeſter*, French; *infeſto*, Latin.] To harraſs; to diſturb; to plague.

They ceaſed not, in the mean while, to ſtrengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infeſt* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greateſt adverſaries in this cauſe. *Hooker.*

Although they were a people *infeſted*, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their ſtate, 'till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hooker.*

Unto my feeble breaſt
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou do'ſt *infeſt*,
And hearts of greateſt heroes do'ſt enrage. *Spenſer.*

They were no mean, diſtreſſed, calamitous perſons that fled to him for refuge; but of ſo great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infeſt* and invade his. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Theſe, ſaid the genius, are envy, avarice, ſuperſtition, love, with the like cares and paſſions that *infeſt* human life. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

No diſeaſe *infeſts* mankind more terrible in its ſymptoms and effects. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFESTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *feſtivity*.] Mournfulneſs; want of cheerfulneſs.

INFE'STRED. *adj.* [*in* and *feſter*.] Rankling; inveterate.

This curſed creature, mindful of that old
Infeſtred grudge, the which his mother felt,
So ſoon as Clarion he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice inly ſwelt. *Spenſer.*

INFEUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *feudum*, Latin.] The act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate.

Another military proviſion was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infeudation* of the tenant, and was uſually called knight's ſervice. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

I'NFIDEL. *n. ſ.* [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Latin.] An unbeliever; a miſcreant; a pagan; one who rejects Chriſtianity.

Exhorting her, if ſhe did marry, yet not to join herſelf to an *infidel*, as in thoſe times ſome widows chriſtian had done, for the advancement of their eſtate in this world. *Hooker.*

INFIDE'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*infidelité*, French; *infidelitas*, Latin.]

1. Want of faith.

The conſideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wiſdom, and our own ignorance, are great inſtruments of ſilencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Taylor.*

2. Diſbelief of Chriſtianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that ſingle fault, which ſeems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religon; but ſo it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceneſs and contention, as if the ſafety of mankind depended upon it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Treachery; deceit.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two ſexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the moſt refined delights that make up this buſineſs of life, render it ſilly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

I'NFINITE. *adj.* [*infini*, French; *infinitus*, Latin.]

1. Unbounded; boundleſs; unlimited; immenſe; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impoſſible it is, that God ſhould withdraw his preſence from any thing, becauſe the very ſubſtance of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?
A thouſand ages in that ſea muſt ſink:
Time's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou ſov'reign power, whoſe ſecret will controuls
The inward bent and motion of our ſouls!
Why haſt thou plac'd ſuch *infinite* degrees
Between the cauſe and cure of my diſeaſe? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* ſpace or duration, we at firſt make ſome very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which poſſibly we multiply ſeveral times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehenſive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou haſt wrought:
Our vaſt conceptions are by ſwelling brought,
Swallow'd and loſt in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically uſed for large; great.

I'NFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite*.] Without limits; without bounds; immenſely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* deſired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am ſo *infinitely* bound. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

The king ſaw that contrariwiſe it would follow, that England, though much leſs in territory, yet ſhould have *infinitely* more ſoldiers of their native forces than thoſe other nations have. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have profeſſed to act under a full perſuaſion of this great article. *Rogers.*

I'NFINITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *infinite*.] Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readineſs of his tears, the *infiniteneſs* of his vows, were but among the weakeſt threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us ſuch impreſſions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourſelves before his Almightineſs, and expreſs that infinite diſtance between his *infiniteneſs* and our weakneſſes. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE. *adj.* [*infinitif*, French; *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one uſe of the indicative; but then it does not do it abſolutely. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INFI'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *infinite*.

1. Infinity; immenſity.

Confuſion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, ſtood vaſt *infinitude* confin'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompetible to continued or ſucceſſive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the incompoſſibility of the very nature of things ſucceſſive or extenſive with *infinitude*; yet that incompoſſibility is more conſpicuous in diſcrete quantity, that ariſeth from parts actually diſtinguiſhed. *Hale.*

2. Boundleſs number.

We ſee all the good ſenſe of the age cut out, and minced into almoſt an *infinitude* of diſtinctions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

INFI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*infinité*, French; *infinitas*, Latin.]

1. Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The better, the more deſireable; that therfore muſt be deſirable wherein there is *infinity* of goodneſs; ſo that if any thing deſirable may be infinite, that muſt needs be the higheſt of all things that are deſired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he our felicity and bliſs. *Hooker.*

2. Endleſs number. An hyperbolical uſe of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

The liver, being ſwelled, compreſſeth the ſtomach, ſtops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad ſymptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFI'RM. *adj.* [*infirme*, French; *infirmus*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; diſabled of body.

Here ſtand I your brave;
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and deſpis'd old man. *Shakeſp.*

That on my head all might be viſited,
Thy frailty, and *infirmer* ſex, forgiv'n;
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. Weak of mind; irreſolute.

I'll go no more;
I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look out again, I dare not.
——*Infirm* of purpoſe;
Give me the dagger. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Not ſtable; not ſolid.

He who fixes upon falſe principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and ſo ſinks; and he, who fails in his deductions from right principles, ſtumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To **INFI'RM.** *v. a.* [*infirmer*, Fr. *infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to ſhake; to enfeeble. Not in uſe.

Some contrary ſpirits will object this as a ſufficient reaſon to *infirm* all thoſe points. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The ſpleen is unjuſtly introduced to invigorate the ſiniſter ſide, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFI'RMARY. *n. ſ.* [*infirmerie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the ſick.

Theſe buildings to be for privy lodgings on both ſides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one ſhould be for an *infirmary*, if any ſpecial perſon ſhould be ſick. *Bacon.*

INFI'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*infirmité*, French.]

1. Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper.

Infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath ſomething ſeiz'd
His wiſh'd ability. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Diſcover thine *infirmity*,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

If he had done or ſaid any thing amiſs, he deſired their worſhips to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diſeaſes, his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible ſhall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakneſs; fault.

A friend ſhould bear a friend's *infirmities*;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shakeſp.*

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requiſite, that a wiſer man ſhould have the application of his intereſt. *Clarend.*

How difficult is it to preſerve a great name, when he, that has acquired it, is ſo obnoxious to ſuch little weakneſſes and *infirmities*, as are no ſmall diminution to it, when diſcovered. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Diſeaſe; malady.

General laws are like general rules of phyſick, according whereunto, as now, no wiſe man will deſire himſelf to be cured, if there be joined with his diſeaſe ſome ſpecial accident, in regard that thereby others in the ſame *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

INFI'RMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *infirm.*] Weakneſs; feebleneſs.

Some experiments may diſcover the *infirmneſs* and inſufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine. *Boyle.*

To INFI'X. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in; to faſten.

And at the point two ſtings *infixed* are,
Both deadly ſharp, that ſharpeſt ſteel exceeden far. *Spenſ.*

I never lov'd myſelf,
'Till now, *infixed*, I behold myſelf,
Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye. *Shak. K. John.*

Immoveable, *infix'd*, and frozen round. *Milton.*

That ſting *infix'd* within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with ſecret ſorrow pin'd. *Dryden.*

Arcite on Emily had fix'd his look:
The fatal dart a ready paſſage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]

1. To kindle; to ſet on fire.

Love more clear than yourſelves, dedicated to a love, I fear, more cold than yourſelves, with the clearneſs lays a night of ſorrow upon me, and with the coldneſs *inflames* a world of fire within me. *Sidney.*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage. *Milton.*

2. To kindle deſire.

Their luſt was *inflamed* towards her. *Suſan.* viii.

More *inflam'd* with luſt than rage. *Milton.*

3. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. To heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter.

5. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curioſity weighs ſo much with us, or the church's peace ſo little, that we ſacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To fire with paſſion.

Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of higheſt deſign,
Puts on ſwift wings. *Milton.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obſtructed matter.

If the veſiculæ are oppreſt, they *inflame*. *Wiſeman.*

INFLA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or perſon that inflames.

Intereſt is a great *inflamer*, and ſets a man on perſecution under the colour of zeal. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Aſſemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflamers*. *Swift.*

INFLAMMABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with ſubtile *inflammabilities*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Choler is the lighteſt and moſt inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a ſulphur. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

INFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Eaſy to be ſet on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all *inflammable*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Licetus thinks it poſſible to extract an *inflammable* oil from the ſtone aſbeſtus. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal ſubſtances, which conſiſt as well of ſulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts, as of earthy and alkalizate ones. *Newton's Opt.*

Inflammable ſpirits are ſubtile volatile liquors, which come over in diſtillation, miſcible with water, and wholly combuſtible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLA'MMABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of eaſily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableneſs* of bodies. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inflammatio*, Latin; *inflammation*, French.]

1. The act of ſetting on flame.

2. The ſtate of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but cloſely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*. *Brown.*

Some urns have had inſcriptions on them, expreſſing that the lamps within them were burning when they were firſt buried; whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viſcous vapours doth preſently vaniſh. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obſtructed ſo as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual. *Quincy.*

If that bright ſpot ſtay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Lev.* xiii. 28.

4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our deſire to behold God by ſpeculation; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative ſight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the myſteries of heavenly wiſdom, continually ſtirring up in us correſpondent deſires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldneſs in the extremities: ſuch a ſenſation is very conſiſtent with an *inflammatory* diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

To INFLA'TE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.]

1. To ſwell with wind.

That the muſcles are *inflated* in time of reſt, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*

Vapours are no other than *inflated* veſiculæ of water. *Derb.*

2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with military ſounds,
Nor wanted horns t' inſpire ſagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

INFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inflatio*, Latin, from *inflate.*] The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly, are ſigns of a phlegmatick conſtitution. *Arbuthnot.*

To INFLE'CT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct,
While they a thouſand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their courſe *inflect*? *Blackm.*

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the ſame principle, acting variouſly in various circumſtances? *Newton.*

2. To change or vary.

3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, perſuaſions, or *inflexions* of the underſtanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the underſtanding, pervert the will, or neceſſitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his geſture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who firſt uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very eſſence of inſtruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The ſame word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brerewood.*

INFLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confuſion of aſtronomical obſervations *Derham.*

INFLEXIBI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*inflexibilité*, Fr. from *inflexible.*]
INFLE'XIBLENESS. }

1. Stiffneſs; quality of reſiſting flexure.

2. Obſtinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated.

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reaſon. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

Too great rigidity and elaſticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the cauſes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbuth.*

2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable.

The man reſolv'd and ſteady to his truſt,
Inflexible to ill, and obſtinately juſt. *Addiſon.*

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addiſon.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things are *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we muſt bring our underſtandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remiſſion.

It ſhould be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, 'till there appears not the leaſt reluctancy. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Latin; *infliger*, Fr.] To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment.

I know no pain, they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him ſay I mov'd him to thoſe arms. *Shakeſp.*

Sufficient is this puniſhment which was *inflicted*. 2 *Cor.* ii.

What the potent victor in his rage
Can elſe *inflict*. *Milton.*

What heart could wiſh, what hand *inflict* this dire diſgrace? *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.

By diſeaſes we condemn ourſelves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greateſt tyrants upon the worſt of men. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inflict.*] He who puniſhes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmoſt power of the *inflicter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *inflict.*]

1. The act of uſing puniſhments.

So our decrees,
Dead to *infliction*, to themſelves are dead;
And liberty plucks juſtice by the noſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but alſo as to actual *infliction*. *South's Sermons.*

2. The puniſhment impoſed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to miſdeem
Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
With all *inflictions*? But his patience won. *Par. Reg.*

How deſpicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourſelves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whoſe power extends to eternal *inflictions*? *Rogers.*

His ſevereſt *inflictions* are in themſelves acts of juſtice and righteouſneſs. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *adj.* [*inflictive*, French, from *inflict.*] That which is laid on as a puniſhment.

I'NFLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*influence*, French; *influo*, Latin.]

1. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs.

The ſacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. Aſcendant power; power of directing or modifying.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; ſuch *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence* into the very eſſence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity ſupporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuſe but follow. *Hooker.*

A wiſe man ſhall over-rule his ſtars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the conſtellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*

Religion hath ſo great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal proſperity of men. *Tillotſon.*

Our inconſiſtency in the purſuit of ſchemes throughly digeſted, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addiſon.*

So aſtoniſhing a ſcene would have preſent *influence* upon them, but not produce a laſting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greateſt *influence*, this obvious indiſputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

To I'NFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulſive power; to modify to any purpoſe; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*

Theſe experiments ſucceed after the ſame manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or preſſure of the atmoſphere. *Newton's Opticks.*

This ſtanding revelation was atteſted in the moſt ſolemn and credible manner; and is ſufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the reſtraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has loſt its efficacy on them. *Rogers.*

I'NFLUENT. *adj.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a juſt equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vaſcular ſolids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power.

Our now over-ſhadowed ſouls may be emblemed by thoſe cruſted globes, whoſe *influential* emiſſions are interrupted by the interpoſal of the benighted element. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The inward ſprings and wheels of the corporal machine, on the moſt ſublimed intellectuals, is dangerouſly *influential*. *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

If once contracted in a ſyſtole, by the *influx* of the ſpirits, why, the ſpirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain ſo? *Ray on the Creation.*

An elaſtick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it reſtores itſelf with the greater force; if the ſpring be deſtroyed, it is like a bag, only paſſive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Infuſion.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlaſting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Influence; power. In this ſenſe it is now not uſed.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footſteps of nature, any ſuch tranſmiſſion and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a ſtate of immortality. *Hale.*

Theſe two do not ſo much concern ſea-fiſh, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx.*] Influential. Not uſed.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impreſſions upon their humours. *Howel's England's Tears.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to incloſe with involutions.

For all the creſt a dragon did *infold*
With greedy paws, and over all did ſpread
His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurſe's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, ſeek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Blackmore.*

Wings raiſe her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Latin.] To cover with leaves.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and claſp about him with embracements. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informer*, French; *informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire. *Milton.*

Let others better mold the running maſs
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing braſs;
And ſoften into fleſh a marble face. *Dryden's Æn.*

As from chaos, huddled and deform'd,
The god ſtruck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the ſky; ſo he *inform'd*
This ill-ſhap'd body with a daring ſoul. *Dryd. and Lee.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This ſovereign arbitrary ſoul
Informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* theſe limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deſerve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To inſtruct; to ſupply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally *of*; ſometimes *in*: I know not how proper.

The drift is to *inform* their minds *with* ſome method of reducing the laws into their original cauſes. *Hooker.*

I have this preſent evening from my ſiſter
Been well *informed of* them, and with cautions. *Shakeſp.*

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*

The long ſpeeches rather confounded than *informed* his underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty ariſes not from what ſenſe *informs* us *of*, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occaſion to conſider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what conſiſts the beauty of good poſtures, as their works ſufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of theſe truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himſelf *of* them. *Locke.*

To underſtand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few *inform* themſelves *in* theſe to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broome's Notes on the Iliad.*

I think it neceſſary, for the intereſt of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom ſhould be *informed in* ſome parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor againſt Paul. *Acts*, xxvi.

To INFO'RM. *v. n.*

1. To give intelligence.

It is the bloody buſineſs which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

INFO'RMAL. *adj.* [from *inform.*] Offering an information; accuſing. A word not uſed.

Theſe poor *informal* women are no more
But inſtruments of ſome more mightier member,
That ſets them on. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

INFO'RMANT. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or inſtruction.

He believes the ſentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* underſtands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under theſe words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*informatio*, Latin, from *inform.*]

1. Intelligence given; inſtruction.

But reaſon with the fellow,
Leſt you ſhould chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the meſſenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the paſſive reception of the will, like form cloſing with matter, grew actuate into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South.*

They gave thoſe complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the eaſier and quicker underſtood. *Locke.*

He ſhould regard the propriety of his words, and get ſome *information* in the ſubject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

Theſe men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourſelves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accuſation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFO'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *inform.*]

1. One who gives intelligence.

This writer is either biaſſed by an inclination to believe the worſt, or a want of judgment to chuſe his *informers.* *Swiſt.*

2. One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate.

There were ſpies and *informers* ſet at work to watch the company. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let no court ſycophant pervert my ſenſe,
Nor ſly *informer* watch theſe words to draw
Within the reach of treaſon. *Pope.*

Informers are a deteſtable race of people, although ſometimes neceſſary. *Swiſt.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of ſtrength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terreſtrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapeleſſneſs.

From this narrow time of geſtation may enſue a ſmallneſs in the excluſion; but this inferreth no *informity.* *Brown.*

INFO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſs; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unſhapen, which ſhe faſhioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at preſent, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*infortuné*, Fr. *infortunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly uſed.

Perkin, ſeeing himſelf priſoner, and deſtitute of all hopes, having found all either falſe, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **INFRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break.

Falling faſt, from gradual ſlope to ſlope,
With wild *infracted* courſe and leſſen'd roar,
It gains a ſafer bed. *Thomſon's Summer.*

INFRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.

By the ſame gods, the juſtice of whoſe wrath
Puniſh'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuſe of their hoſtages, fell upon the ſheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken.

Theſe atoms are ſuppoſed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactedneſs and hardneſs is a demonſtration that nothing could be produced by them, ſince they could never cohere. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *n. ſ.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonneſs; rarity.

The abſence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broome's Notes on Pope's Odyſſey.*

INFRE'QUENT. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

To **INFRI'GIDATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the ſurface of the liquor, whoſe coldneſs did not *infrigidate* thoſe upper parts of the glaſs. *Boyle.*

To **INFRI'NGE.** *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Thoſe many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the firſt man that did th' edict *infringe*,
Had anſwer'd for his deed. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus ſubmit myſelf to fight. *Waller.*

2. To deſtroy; to hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular inſtructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*

Bright as the deathleſs gods and happy, ſhe
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation.

The puniſhing of this *infringement* is proper to that juriſdiction againſt which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a ſevere penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial conſtitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM. *n. ſ.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the ſhape of a funnel or tundiſh.

INFU'RIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate.* *Milton.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' *infuriate* hill forth ſhoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomſon.*

INFUSCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*infuſcatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To **INFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to inſtil.

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That ſouls of animals *infuſe* themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

My early miſtreſs, now my ancient muſe,
That ſtrong Circean liquor ceaſe t' *infuſe*,
Wherewith thou didſt intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why ſhould he deſire to have qualities *infuſed* into his ſon, which himſelf never poſſeſſed? *Swiſt.*

Meat muſt be with money bought;
She therefore, upon ſecond thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by ſtealth,
Some ſmall regard for ſtate and wealth. *Swiſt.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inſpire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our firſt parents all the rules of good,
So that their ſkill *infus'd* ſurpaſs'd all arts
That ever were before, or ſince the flood. *Davies.*

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuſe*;
The muſe inſtruct my voice, and thou inſpire the muſe. *Roſcommon.*

He *infus'd*
Bad influence into th' unwary breaſt. *Milton.*

Infuſe into their young breaſts ſuch a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

3. To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate ſo as to extract the virtues of any thing.

Take violets, and *infuſe* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To make an infuſion with any ingredient; to ſupply, to tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed.

Drink, *infuſed* with fleſh, will nouriſh faſter and eaſier than meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. To inſpire with.

Thou didſt ſmile,
Infuſed with a fortitude from Heav'n. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Infuſe his breaſt with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakeſp.*

INFU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuſe.*]

1. Poſſible to be infuſed.

From whom the doctrines being *infuſible* into all, it will be more neceſſary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond.*

2. Incapable of diſſolution; not fuſible.

Vitrification is the laſt work of fire, and a fuſion of the ſalt and earth, wherein the fuſible ſalt draws the earth and *infuſible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*infuſion*, Fr. *infuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; inſtillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infuſion* of Hebraiſms, which are derived to it out of the poetical paſſages in Holy Writ. *Spect.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inſpiration.

We participate Chriſt partly by imputation, as when thoſe things which he did and ſuffered for us are imputed to us for righteouſneſs; partly by habitual and real *infuſion*, as when grace is inwardly beſtowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our ſouls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

They found it would be matter of great debate, and ſpend much time; during which they did not deſire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infuſions.* *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wiſdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infuſion* of other men. *Swiſt.*

3. The act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling.

Repeat the *infuſion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infuſion.

To have the *infuſion* ſtrong, in thoſe bodies which have finer ſpirits, repeat the *infuſion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *infuſe.*] Having the power of infuſion, or being infuſed. A word not authoriſed.

Still let my ſong a nobler note aſſume,
And ſing th' *infuſive* force of Spring on man. *Thomſon.*

INGA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; paſſage in.

One noble perſon ſtoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all thoſe which are at his back. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; deluſion; impoſture; trick; ſlight. A word neither uſed nor neceſſary.

Whoever ſhall reſign their reaſons, either from the root of deceit in themſelves, or inability to reſiſt ſuch trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of getting in the harveſt.

Thou ſhalt keep the feaſt of *ingathering*, when thou haſt gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Exod.* xxiii. 16.

INGE, in the names of places, ſignifies a meadow, from the Saxon ınᵹ, of the ſame import. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **INGE'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace. *Clarend.*

INGEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ingender.*] He that generates, See ENGENDER.

INGE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturaliſts eſteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE.
INGE'NERATED. } *adj.* [*ingeneratus*, Latin.]

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Thoſe virtues were rather feigned and affected things to ſerve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In divers children their *ingenerate* and ſeminal powers lie deep, and are of ſlow diſcloſure. *Wotton.*

Thoſe noble habits are *ingenerated* in the ſoul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale's Origin.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly uſed.

Yet ſhall we demonſtrate the ſame, from perſons preſumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our firſt and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INGE'NIOUS. *adj.* [*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingenioſus*, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; poſſeſſed of genius.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable:
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to perſuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in uſe.

The king is mad: how ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge ſorrows; better I were diſtract. *Shakeſp.*

INGE'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; ſubtily.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the ſchemes of men too *ingeniouſly* politick. *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ingenious.*]

1. Wittineſs; ſubtilty; ſtrength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniouſneſs* there is in the practice I am diſapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Ariſtotle affirms the mind to be at firſt a mere *raſa tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of nature, but by the latter and more languid impreſſions of ſenſe, being only the reports of obſervation, and the reſult of ſo many repeated experiments. *South.*

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,
That makes them always downward take their courſe. *Blackmore.*

INGENU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from *ingenuous.*]

1. Openneſs; fairneſs; candour; freedom from diſſimulation.

Such of high quality, or other of particular note, as ſhall fall under my pen, I ſhall not let paſs without their due character, being part of my profeſſed *ingenuity.* *Wotton.*

My conſtancy I to the planets give;
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openneſs
To jeſuits; to buffoons my penſiveneſs. *Donne.*

I know not whether it be more ſhame or wonder, that men can ſo put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatneſs of their kind, as to deſcend to ſo baſe, ſo ignoble a vice. *Government of the Tongue.*

If a child, when queſtioned for any thing, directly confeſs, you muſt commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [From *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; ſubtilty; acuteneſs.

Theſe are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenuities.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ancient atomical hypotheſis might have ſlept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the preſent age recalled it from its urn and ſilence. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Such ſots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of diſcourſe, nor fineneſs of converſation, to entertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant inſtance how far virtue ſurpaſſes *ingenuity*, and how much an honeſt ſimplicity is preferable to fine parts and ſubtile ſpeculations. *Woodward.*

INGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many ſpeeches there are of Job's, whereby his wiſdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchaſed by theſe words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have ſpoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument: yea twice, howbeit for that cauſe further I will not proceed. *Hooker.*

Infuſing into their young breaſts ſuch an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton on Education.*

If an *ingenuous* deteſtation of this ſhameful vice be but carefully and early inſtilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate diſhoneſty. *Locke.*

2. Freeborn; not of ſervile extraction.

Subjection, as it preſerves property, peace, and ſafety, ſo it will never diminiſh rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. *King Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openly; fairly; candidly; generouſly.

Ingenuouſly I ſpeak,
No blame belongs to thee. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

It was a notable obſervation of a wiſe father, and no leſs *ingenuouſly* confeſſed, that thoſe which held and perſuaded preſſure of conſciences were commonly intereſted. *Bacon.*

I will *ingenuouſly* confeſs, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden.*

INGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openneſs; fairneſs; candour.

I'NGENY. *n. ſ.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in uſe.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

To **INGE'ST.** *v. a.* [*ingeſtus*, Latin.] To throw into the ſtomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingeſted*, receiveth in the belly of the oſtridge no alteration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingeſted* meats with eaſe deſcend. *Blackm.*

INGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [from *ingeſt.*] The act of throwing into the ſtomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimenſion, which is performed by the daily *ingeſtion* of milk and other food, that is in a ſhort time after digeſted into blood. *Harvey.*

INGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Leſt fear return them back to Egypt, chuſing
Inglorious life with ſervitude. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xii.

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor diſhonourable for ſubjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howel.*

Yet though our army brought not conqueſt home,
I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This caſe the chief o'ercome,
Repleniſh'd not *ingloriouſly* at home. *Pope.*

I'NGOT. *n. ſ.* [*lingot*, French; or from *ingegoten*, melted, Dutch.] A maſs of metal.

Some others were new driven, and diſtent
Into great *ingots*, and to wedges ſquare. *Fairy Queen.*

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;
For like an aſs, whoſe back's with *ingots* bound,
Thou bear'ſt thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloadeth thee. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,
Ingots of gold and ſilver heap'd on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinſically and ſolidly valuable. *Prior.*

To **INGRA'FF.** *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*]

1. To propagate trees by inſition.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraff*, how to inoculate. *May's Virg. Georg.*

2. To plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another.

3. To plant any thing not native.

All his works on me,
Good or not good, *ingraft*, my merits thoſe
Shall perfect, and for thoſe alone. *Milton.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our ſtock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to ſettle.

For a ſpur of diligence, we have a natural thirſt after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard ſuch a place as his own ſecond,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ingraft.*]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The ſprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE.
INGRA'TEFUL. } *adj.* [*ingratus*, Latin; *ingrat*, French.]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulneſs ſhall poiſon, rather
Than pity note how much. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolts,
You bloody Neros. *Shakeſpeare.*

So will fall
He and his faithleſs progeny: whoſe fault?
Whoſe but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me
All he could have: I made him juſt and right,
Sufficient to have ſtood, though free to fall. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Words! which no ear ever to hear in heav'n
Expected; leaſt of all from thee, *ingrate!* *Par. Loſt.*

Perfidious and *ingrate!*
His ſtores ye ravage, and uſurp his ſtate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Unpleaſing to the ſenſe.

The cauſes of that which is pleaſing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleaſing and grateful to the ſight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

To **INGRA'TIATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindneſs.

Thoſe have been far from receiving the rewards of ſuch *ingratiatings* with the people. *King Charles.*

Their managers turn water into blood for them, make them ſee armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themſelves with them, that they ſignify nothing leſs than future ſlaughter and deſolation. *Addiſon.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themſelves with their ſovereign than promote his real ſervice, accommodate his counſels to his inclinations. *Spectator*, Nº 479.

INGRA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulneſs.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou ſhew'ſt thee in a child,
Than the ſea monſter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends thoſe that repay evil for good. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd,
In equal fires the bliſsful couple burn'd;
One joy poſſeſs'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. } *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. *n. ſ.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens*, Latin.] Component part of a body, conſiſting of different materials. It is commonly uſed of the ſimples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardeſt to come by is the moſs upon the ſkull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 998.

So deep the pow'r of theſe *ingredients* pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmoſt ſeat of mental ſight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to ſhut his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his ſpirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

By this way of analyſis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their cauſes, and from particular cauſes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton's Opticks.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 155.

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a publick character. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and ſolids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I'NGRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ingres*, French; *ingreſſus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingreſs* of the ſubſtance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or elſe by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 836.

Thoſe air-bladders, by a ſudden ſubſidence, meet again by the *ingreſs* and egreſs of the air. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ingreſſion*, French; *ingreſſio*, Lat.] The act of entering.

The fire would ſtrain the pores of the glaſs too ſuddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingreſſion*. *Digby on Bodies.*

I'NGUINAL. *adj.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague ſeems to be a particular diſeaſe, characteriſed with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and ſuppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To **INGU'LF.** *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf*.]

1. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity.

A river large
Paſs'd underneath *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

The river flows redundant;
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap
Ingulfs their whole militia, quick immerſt. *Phillips.*

2. To caſt into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayward.*

Caſt out from God, falls
Into utter darkneſs deep *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*

To **INGU'RGITATE.** *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To ſwallow down. *Dict.*

INGURGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ingurgitate*.] Voracity.

INGU'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *guſto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taſte.

As for their taſte, if the cameleon's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an inſtrument thereof; for the body of the element is *inguſtable*, void of all ſapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizzen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii.

INHA'BILE. *adj.* [*inhabile*, Fr. *inhabilis*, Lat.] Unſkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To **INHA'BIT.** *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Chriſt *inhabiteth* whom he ſaveth. *Hooker.*

They ſhall build houſes and *inhabit* them. *Iſa.* lxv. 21.

She ſhall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch*, iv. 35.

To **INHA'BIT.** *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton.*

They ſay, wild beaſts *inhabit* here;
But grief and wrong ſecure my fear. *Waller.*

INHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed ſtars are all of them ſuns, with ſyſtems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in uſe.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

INHA'BITANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit*.] Reſidence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet reſting in the wild moors, teſtify a former *inhabitance*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

INHA'BITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit*.] Dweller; one that lives or reſides in a place.

In this place they report that they ſaw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot.*

If the fervour of the ſun were the ſole cauſe of blackneſs in any land of negroes, it were alſo reaſonable that *inhabitants* of the ſame latitude, ſubjected unto the ſame vicinity of the ſun, ſhould alſo partake of the ſame hue. *Brown.*

For his ſuppoſed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And ſtands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. *Waller.*

What happier natures ſhrink at with affright,
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit*.]

1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

Univerſal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* periſh'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; ſtate of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we ſhall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We ſhall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi.

INHA'BITER. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit*.] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The ſame name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this iſland. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Rev.* viii. 13.

They ought to underſtand, that there is not only ſome *inhabiter* in this divine houſe, but alſo ſome ruler. *Derham.*

To **INHA'LE.** *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inſpire.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the freſh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

But from the breezy deep the bleſt *inhale*
The fragrant mumurs of the weſtern gale. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

There ſits the ſhepherd on the graſſy turf,
Inhaling healthful the deſcending ſun. *Thomſon's Spring.*

INHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious*.] Unmuſical; not ſweet of ſound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*, I could recommend for the ſoftneſs and delicacy, but muſt decline for the looſeneſs, of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of ſound may appear a little *inharmonious*, and ſhock the ear. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To **INHE'RE.** *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and ſcattering bright, can love *inhere*. *Donne.*

They do but *inhere* in their ſubject which ſupports them; their being is a dependance on a ſubject. *Digby on Bodies.*

INHE'RENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, French; *inhærens*, Lat.] Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it; innate; inborn.

I will not do't,
Leſt I ſurceaſe to honour mine own truth;
And, my body's action, teach my mind
A moſt *inherent* baſeneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I ſpeak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your perſon. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadſtone; and a power to be ſo drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers paſs for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

They will be ſure to decide in favour of themſelves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of ſuch modes can no more be ſubſiſtent, than the idea of redneſs was juſt now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteneſs in the brain. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The obligations we are under of diſtinguiſhing ourſelves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already diſtinguiſhed by an external and relative holineſs. *Bentley's Serm.*

To **INHE'RIT.** *v. a.* [*inheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance.

Treaſon is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shak. As You Like It.*

Why, all delights are vain; but that moſt vain,
Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shakeſp.*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, ſterile land, manured with excellent good ſtore of fertile ſherris. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Bleſſed are the meek, for they ſhall *inherit* the earth. *Matt.*

The ſon can receive from him the portion of good things, and advantages of education naturally due to him, without empire, that was veſted in him for the good of others; and therefore the ſon cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We muſt know how the firſt ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to ſucceed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to ſell an eſtate he had ſome proſpect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 198.

2. To poſſeſs; to obtain poſſeſſion of: in Shakeſpeare.

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To bury ſo much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

INHE'RITABLE. *adj.* [from *inherit*.] Tranſmiſſible by inheritance; obtainable by ſucceſſion.

A kind of *inheritable* eſtate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by deſcent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the ſame, and from the ſame original in Moſes as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other. *Locke.*

INHE'RITANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *inherit*.]

1. Patrimony; hereditary poſſeſſion.

In the book of Numbers it is writ,
When the ſon dies let the *inheritance*
Deſcend unto the daughter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's houſe. *Geneſis*, xxxi. 14.

Claim our juſt *inheritance* of old. *Milton.*

Oh dear, unhappy babe! muſt I bequeath thee
Only a ſad *inheritance* of woe?
Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unleſs they reach my infant's guiltleſs head? *Smith.*

2. In Shakeſpeare, poſſeſſion.

You will rather ſhew our general lowts
How you can frown, than ſpend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and ſafeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. The reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themſelves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents uſe of it; and this we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*

INHE'RITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *inherit*.] An heir; one who receives any thing by ſucceſſion.

You, like a letcher, out of whoriſh loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſole *inheritor*
Of all perfections that a man may owe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and muſt the *inheritor* himſelf have no more? *Shakeſp.*

Marriage without conſent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the *inheritors*; for the children of ſuch marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

INHE'RITRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inheritor*.] An heireſs; a woman that inherits.

Having given artificially ſome hopes to marry Anne, *inheritreſs* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

INHE'RITRIX. *n. ſ.* [from *inheritor*.] An heireſs. This is now more commonly uſed, though *inheritreſs* be a word more analogically Engliſh.

Charles the Great
Eſtabliſh'd then this law, to wit, No feme
Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To **INHE'RSE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *herſe*.] To incloſe, in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inherſed* in the arms
Of the moſt bloody nurſer of his harms. *Shak. Henry* VI.

INHE'SION. *n. ſ.* [*inhæſio*, Latin.] Inherence; the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To **INHI'BIT.** *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, French.]

1. To reſtrain; to hinder; to repreſs; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help ſomewhat to ceaſe the hiccough; and vinegar put to the noſtrils or gargeriſed doth it alſo, for that it is aſtringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 686.

The ſtars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would ſuddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be ſhattered in pieces. *Ray on the Creation.*

Their motions alſo are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the diſſolution, ſo much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

INHIBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have impoſed an envious *inhibition* on it, becauſe himſelf has not ſtock enough to maintain the trade. *Government of the Tongue*, § 7.

2. [In law.]

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cauſe depending before him. *Inhibition* is moſt commonly a writ iſſuing out of a higher court Chriſtian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Chriſtian, or to an inferior temporal court. *Cowel.*

To **INHO'LD.** *v. a.* [*in* and *hold*.] To have inherent; to contain in itſelf.

It is diſputed, whether this light firſt created be the ſame which the ſun *inholdeth* and caſteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the ſun's creation. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hoſpitable*.] Affording no kindneſs nor entertainment to ſtrangers.

All places elſe
Inhoſpitable appear, and deſolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi.

Since toſs'd from ſhores to ſhores, from lands to lands,
Inhoſpitable rocks, and barren ſands. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhoſpitable*.] Unkindly to ſtrangers.

Of gueſts he makes them ſlaves
Inhoſpitably; and kills their infant males. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

INHOSPI'TABLENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *hoſpitality*; *inhoſpitalité*,
INHOSPITA'LITY. } Fr.] Want of hoſpitality; want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

INHU'MAN. *adj.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; ſavage; cruel; uncompaſſionate.

A juſt war may be proſecuted after a very unjuſt manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by aſſaſſinations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The more theſe praiſes were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the puniſhment, and the ſufferer more innocent. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

INHUMA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*inhumanité*, French; from *inhuman*.] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; barbarity.

Baniſhed
Her mind, beams, ſtate, far from thy weak twigs,
And love which lover hurts is *inhumanity*. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

The rudeneſs of thoſe who muſt make up their want of juſtice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*

Each ſocial feeling fell,
And joyleſs *inhumanity* pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thomſon's Spring*, *l.* 305.

INHU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *inhuman*.] Savagely; cruelly; barbarouſly.

O what are theſe
Death's miniſters, not men: who thus deal death
Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thouſand fold the ſin of him who ſlew
His brother. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

I, who have eſtabliſhed the whole ſyſtem of all true politeneſs and refinement in converſation, think myſelf moſt *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

To **I'NHUMATE.** } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, French; *humo*, Lat.] To
To **INHU'ME.** } bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of ſlain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **INJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville's Sceptis*, *c.* 24.

2. To throw up; to caſt up.

Though bold in open field, they yet ſurround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

INJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*injection*, French; *injectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of caſting in.

This ſalt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-kindled charcoal, made to flaſh like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the veſſels with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ſhapes and ramifications, often done by anatomiſts. *Quincy.*

INIMITABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inimitable*.] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths muſt have an eternal exiſtence in ſome underſtanding; or rather they are the ſame with that underſtanding itſelf, conſidered as variouſly repreſentative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin; *inimitable*, French.] Above imitation; not to be copied.

The portal ſhone, *inimitable* on earth
By model, or by ſhading pencil drawn. *Milton.*

What is moſt excellent is moſt *inimitable*. *Denham.*

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*

Virgil copied this circumſtance from the ancient ſculptors, in that *inimitable* deſcription of military fury in the temple of Janus. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

INI'MITABLY. *adv.* [from *inimitable*.] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures ſhine,
Inimitably wrought with ſkill divine. *Pope.*

Charms ſuch as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

To **INJO'IN.** *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French; *injungo*, Latin.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain conſtraining force. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

This garden tend, our pleaſant taſk *injoin'd*. *Milton.*

2. In Shakeſpeare, to join.

The Ottomites
Steering with due courſe towards the iſle of Rhodes,
Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shakeſpeare.*

INI'QUITOUS. *adj.* [*inique*, French; from *iniquity*.] Unjuſt; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, French.]

1. Injuſtice; unreaſonableneſs.

There is greater or leſs probability of an happy iſſue to a tedious war, according to the righteouſneſs or *iniquity* of the cauſe for which it was commenced. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Wickedneſs; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cauſe of all *iniquity* amongſt men. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Till God at laſt,
Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdrew
His preſence from among them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

INI'TIAL. *adj.* [*initial*, French; *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters, he was made by Keys to hurt the inoffenſive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preſervation of health, and cures many *initial* diſeaſes; but the toil of the mind deſtroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

The ſchools have uſed a middle term to expreſs this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers.*

To **INI'TIATE.** *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new ſtate; to put into a new ſociety.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the uſeful knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our induſtry. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary ſkill in the governour is enough. *Locke on Education.*

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator*, Nº 576.

No ſooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an eaſy figure, he became a new man. *Addiſon.*

To **INI'TIATE.** *v. n.* To do the firſt part; to perform the firſt rite.

The king himſelf *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the ſacred flour,
And the ſtream ſprinkles. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

INI'TIATE. *adj.* [*initie*, French; *initiatus*, Latin.] Unpractiſed.

My ſtrange and ſelf-abuſe
Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard uſe:
We're yet but young. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

INITIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate*.] The act of entering of a new comer into any art or ſtate.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Chriſtian life, is more ſummarily compriſed in the form of baptiſm, the ceremony of this *initiation* inſtituted by Chriſt. *Hammond.*

Silence is the firſt thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into ſacred myſteries. *Broome's Notes to the Odyſſey.*

INJUCU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *jucundity*.] Unpleaſantneſs.

INJU'DICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law. *Dict.*

INJUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; without judgment.

A philoſopher would either think me in jeſt, or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itſelf, if compared with the reſt of the univerſe. *Burnet.*

A ſharp wit may find ſomething in the wiſeſt man, whereby to expoſe him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotſon.*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injudicious.*] With ill judgment; not wiſely.

Scaliger *injudiciouſly* condemns this deſcription. *Broome.*

INJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Lat.] Command; order; precept.

The inſtitution of God's law is deſcribed as being eſtabliſhed by ſolemn *injunction.* *Hooker, b.* i.

My duty cannot ſuffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shak.*

For, ſtill they knew; and ought t' have ſtill remember'd
The high *injunction*, not to taſte that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

The ceremonies of the church are neceſſary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. *South.*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, ſometimes to give poſſeſſion unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, ſometimes to the king's ordinary court, and ſometimes to the court-chriſtian, to ſtay proceeding. *Cowel.*

To INJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French; *injuria*, Latin.]

1. To hurt unjuſtly; to miſchief undeſervedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a deſign; then hate always whom they have once *injured.* *Temple.*

Forgiveneſs to the *injur'd* does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Leſt heat ſhould *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbeſought provided. *Milton.*

INJURER. *n. ſ.* [from *injure.*] He that hurts another unjuſtly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
And 'gainſt an *injurer*, the revenge is juſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The upright judge will countenance right, and diſcountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the ſufferer. *Atterbury.*

INJU'RIOUS. *adv.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurieux*, Fr.]

1. Unjuſt; invaſive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Injurious ſtrength would rapine ſtill excuſe,
By off'ring terms the weaker muſt refuſe. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath ſtrange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once poſſeſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1003.

3. Miſchievous; unjuſtly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, becauſe we have not done what we can to undo our fault, or at leaſt to hinder the *injurious* conſequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

A priſon, indeed *injurious*, becauſe a priſon, but elſe well teſtifying affection, becauſe in all reſpects as commodious as a priſon can be. *Sidney, b.* ii.

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to ſuppoſe the being he prays to repreſented by that image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious muſt it be to the glorious nature of God? *South's Sermons.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cauſe, what appellations would thoſe deſerve who thus endeavour to ſow the ſeeds of ſedition? *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injuſtice.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriouſly* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

INJU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *injurious.*] Quality of being injurious.

Some miſcarriages might eſcape, rather through ſudden neceſſities of ſtate than any propenſity either to *injuriouſneſs* or oppreſſion. *King Charles.*

INJURY. *n. ſ.* [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]

1. Hurt without juſtice.

The town of Bouline, and other places, were acquired by juſt title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward.*

Riot aſcends above their loftieſt tow'rs,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*

2. Miſchief, detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cauſe by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* ſuch vermin as mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.

Cutting off the reſpects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives againſt the French king; and, by how much he was the leſs able to do, talking ſo much the more, ſpake all the *injuries* he could deviſe of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE. *n. ſ.* [*injuſtice*, French; *injuſtitia*, Latin.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thouſand *injuſtices* without being diſcovered, or at leaſt without being puniſhed. *Swift.*

INK. *n. ſ.* [*encre*, French; *inchioſtro*, Italian.] The black liquor with which men write.

Mourn boldly my *ink*; for while ſhe looks upon you, your blackneſs will ſhine. *Sidney, b.* ii.

O! ſhe's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide ſea
Hath drops too few to waſh her clean again. *Shakeſp.*

Write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the works you ſend,
Though *ink* be made of gall. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Like madmen they hurl'd ſtones and *ink*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Intending to have try'd
The ſilver favour which you gave,
In *ink* the ſhining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the ſable wave. *Waller.*

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other ſalt will ſtrike the colour with galls. *Vulgar Errours.*

I have found pens blacked almoſt all over when I had a while carried them about me in a ſilver *ink* caſe. *Boyle.*

The ſecretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and ſo defaced them. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

He that would live clear of envy muſt lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

I could hardly reſtrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. *Ink* is uſed for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink: as, *his face is all over* inked.

INKHO'RN. *n. ſ.* [*ink* and *horn.*] A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine thoſe men. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Ere that we will ſuffer ſuch a prince
To be diſgraced by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakeſp.*

What is more frequent than to ſay, A ſilver *inkhorn*. *Grew.*

INKLE. *n. ſ.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

Incles, caddiſſes, cambricks, lawns: why he ſongs them over as they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wiſt not when the hempen ſtring I drew,
Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

I'NKLING. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *inklincken*, to ſound within. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland: as, *I heard not an* inkling.] Hint; whiſper; intimation.

Our buſineſs is not unknown to the ſenate: they have had *inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll ſhew them in deeds. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

We in Europe, notwithſtanding all the remote diſcoveries and navigations of this laſt age, never heard of any of the leaſt *inkling* or glimpſe of this iſland. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They had ſome *inkling* of ſecret meſſages between the Marquis of Newcaſtle and young Hotham. *Clarendon.*

Aboard a Corinthian veſſel he got an *inkling* among the ſhip's crew of a conſpiracy. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

I'NKMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who makes ink.

I'NKY. *adj.* [from *ink.*]

1. Conſiſting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant ſea,
Whoſe rocky ſhore beats back the envious ſiege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with ſhame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakeſp.*

2. Reſembling ink.

The darkneſs of the liquor preſently began to be diſcuſſed, and grow pretty clear and tranſparent, loſing its *inky* blackneſs. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Black as ink.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor cuſtomary ſuits of ſolemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I'NLAND. *adj.* [*in* and *land.*] Interior; lying remote from the ſea.

In this wide *inland* ſea, that hight by name,
The idle lake, my wand'ring ſhip I row. *Fairy Queen.*

Goodly laws, like little *inland* ſeas, will carry even ſhips upon their waters. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an *inland* man. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

This perſon did publiſh a pamphlet printed in England for a general exciſe, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

I'NLAND. *n. ſ.* Interior or midland parts.

Out of theſe ſmall beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they ſpread themſelves into the *inland*. *Spenſer.*

They of thoſe marches ſhall defend
Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reſt were all
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

I'NLANDER. *n. ſ.* [from *inland.*] Dweller remote from the ſea.

The ſame name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabiters of this iſland. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

To INLA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.] To make ſtoney; to turn to ſtone.

Some natural ſpring waters will *inlapidate* wood; ſo that you ſhall ſee one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water ſhall continue wood, and the part under the water ſhall be turned into a kind of gravelly ſtone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]

1. To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heav'n with ſtars. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſapphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the ſhow'ry arch. *Milton.*

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet-makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Here clouded canes 'midſt heaps of toys are found,
And *inlaid* tweezer caſes ſtrow the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inſerted into bodies; to variegate.

Sea-girt iſles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorned boſom of the deep. *Milton.*

INLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

To INLA'W. *v. a.* [*in* and *law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

It ſhould be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themſelves were not *inlawed*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

I'NLET. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *let.*] Paſſage; place of ingreſs; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together, becauſe I find their dimenſions brought under one. *Wotton.*

She through the porch and *inlet* of each ſenſe
Dropt in ambroſial oils till ſhe reviv'd. *Milton.*

I deſire any one to aſſign any ſimple idea, which is not received from one of theſe *inlets*. *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are ſo much the better, for the imaginary pleaſure of a ſtraight ſhore. *Bentley.*

Inlets amongſt broken lands and iſlands, rocks and ſhoals. *Ellis's Voyage.*

I'NLY. *adj.* [from *in.*] Interior; internal; ſecret.

Didſt thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'ſt as ſoon go kindle fire with ſnow,
As ſeek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakeſp.*

I'NLY. *adv.* Internally; within; ſecretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* ſwell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. *Fairy Queen.*

I've *inly* wept,
Or ſhould have ſpoke ere this. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a ſtone,
That beat out life. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

The ſtubborn only to deſtroy
Theſe growing thoughts, my mother ſoon perceiving
By words at times caſt forth, *inly* rejoic'd,
And ſaid to me apart. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

The ſoldiers ſhout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardor: *inly* pleas'd to ſee
His hoſt. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

I'NMATE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *mate.*]

Inmates are thoſe that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in ſeveral rooms of his manſion-houſe, paſſing in and out by one door. *Cowel.*

So ſpake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In ſerpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve
Addreſs'd his way. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suſpected to a ſequent king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their overgrowth, as *inmate* gueſts
Too numerous. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Home is the ſacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the cauſe admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Dryd. Aureng.*

I'NMOST. *adj.* [from *in.*] Deepeſt within; remoteſt from the ſurface.

'Tis you muſt dig with mattock and with ſpade,
And pierce the *inmoſt* centre of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Riſing ſighs and falling tears,
That ſhow too well the warm deſires;
The ſilent, ſlow, conſuming fires,
Which on my *inmoſt* vitals prey,
And melt my very ſoul away. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the ſeveral rings, I found that it was moſt copious from the firſt or *inmoſt*, and in the exterior rings became leſs and leſs. *Newton.*

He ſends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *inmoſt* hollow caves reſound. *Pope.*

I got into the *inmoſt* court, and I applied my face to the windows. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INN. *n. ſ.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.] A houſe of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of fairer gueſts which dwell within. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of reſt;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When beſt ſhall be to them that lived beſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Now day is ſpent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn*. *Fairy Q.*

The Weſt, that glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day,
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

That very hour, and in the ſelf-ſame *inn*,
A poor mean woman was delivered. *Shakeſpeare.*

Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *Locke.*

2. A houſe where ſtudents were boarded and taught: whence we ſtill call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.

Go ſome and pull down the Savoy: others to the *inns* of courts: down with them all. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.

In thyſelf dwell;
Inn any where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*

To INN. *v. a.* To houſe; to put under cover.

He that ears my land, ſpares my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Howſoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the ſubſidy bare a fruit that proved harſh and bitter: all was *inned* at laſt into the king's barn. *Bacon.*

Mow clover or rye-graſs, and make it fit to *inn*. *Mortim.*

INNA'TE. } *adj.* [*inné*, French; *innatus*, Latin.] Inborn;
INNA'TED. } ingenerate; natural; not ſuperadded; not adſcititious. It is applied to things as well as perſons; but more properly to perſons.

The Druinian hath been cried up for an *innated* integrity, and accounted the uprighteſt dealer on earth. *Howel.*

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harſh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*

Mutual gravitation, or ſpontaneous attraction, cannot poſſibly be *innate* and eſſential to matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INNA'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Latin.] Not to be paſſed by ſailing.

If you ſo hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to paſs th' *innavigable* lake,
Receive my counſel. *Dryden's Æn.*

I'NNER. *adj.* [from *in.*] Interiour; not outward.

But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Fairy Q.*

This attracts the ſoul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Many families are eſtabliſhed in the Weſt Indies, and ſome diſcovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be underſtood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof the papillæ are compoſed, is muſcular. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Thus, ſeiz'd with ſacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the gueſts convey'd. *Pope.*

INNE'RMOST. *adj.* [from *inner.* It ſeems leſs proper than *inmoſt.*] Remoteſt from the outward part.

The reflected beam of light would be ſo broad at the diſtance of ſix feet from the ſpeculum, where the rings appeared, as to obſcure one or two of the *innermoſt* rings. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

I'NNINGS. *n. ſ.* Lands recovered from the ſea. *Ainſworth.*

INNKE'EPER. *n. ſ.* [*inn* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and proviſions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen muſt not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

A factious *innkeeper*, in the reign of Henry VII. was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

We were not ſo inquiſitive about the inn as the *innkeeper*; and provided our landlord's principles were ſound, did not take any notice of the ſtaleneſs of his proviſions. *Addiſon.*

I'NNOCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*innocence*, French; *innocentia*, Latin.]
I'NNOCENCY. }

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Simplicity and ſpotleſs *innocence*. *Milton.*

What comfort does overflow the devout ſoul, from a conſcience of its own *innocence* and integrity. *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit'ſt part black. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my maſter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. Harmleſſneſs; innoxiouſneſs.

The air was calm and ſerene; none of thoſe tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cauſe in ours: 'twas ſuited to a golden age, and to the firſt *innocency* of nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs.

I urge this childhood proof,
Becauſe what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NNOCENT. *adj.* [*innocent*, French; *innocens*, Latin.]

1. Pure from miſchief.

Something
You may deſerve of him through me and wiſdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appeaſe an angry god. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Wreck on *innocent* frail man his loſs. *Milton.*

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good Madam, keep yourſelf within yourſelf;
The man is *innocent*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

The peaſant, *innocent* of all theſe ills, }
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills, }
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.* }

3. Unhurtful; harmleſs in effects.

The ſpear
Sung *innocent*, and ſpent its force in air. *Pope.*

I'NNOCENT. *n. ſ.*

1. One free from guilt or harm.

So pure an *innocent* as that ſame lamb. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou haſt kill'd the ſweeteſt *innocent*,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
If murth'ring *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

2. A natural; an idiot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*

I'NNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from *innocent.*]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf *innocently* and eaſily, while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others ſinfully and difficultly. *South's Sermons.*

2. With ſimplicity; with ſillineſs or imprudence.
3. Without hurt.

Balls at his feet fell *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS. *adj.* [*innocuus*, Latin.] Harmleſs in effects.

The moſt dangerous poiſons, ſkilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the moſt effectual. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

INNO'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innocuous.*] Without miſchievous effects.

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of conſtitution, do *innocuouſly* feed upon hellebore, or rather ſometimes but medically uſe the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmleſſneſs.

The blow which ſhakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuouſneſs* of the effect makes, that, although in itſelf it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little obſerved. *Digby on Bodies.*

To **I'NNOVATE.** *v. a.* [*innover*, French; *innovo*, Latin.]

1. To bring in ſomething not known before.

Time indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly and by degrees. *Bacon.*

Men purſue ſome few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconveniences. *Bacon.*

Former things
Are ſet aſide like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* ſome act 'till then unknown. *Dryden.*

Every man cannot diſtinguiſh betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*

2. To change by introducing novelties.

From his attempts upon the civil power he proceeds to *innovate* God's worſhip. *South's Sermons.*

INNOVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*innovation*, French, from *innovate*.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue ſtayedneſs; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hooker.*

It were good that men in *innovations*, would follow the example of time itſelf, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time muſt paſs between every ſuch *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the conſtitution. *Swift.*

INNOVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*innovateur*, French, from *innovate*.]

1. An introductor of novelties.

I attach thee as a traiterous *innovator*,
A foe to th' publick weal. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Every medicine is an innovation; and he that will not apply new remedies, muſt expect new evils; for time is the greateſt *innovator*: and if time of courſe alter things to the worſe, and wiſdom and counſel ſhall not alter them to the better, what ſhall be the end? *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counſels him to deteſt and perſecute all *innovators* of divine worſhip. *South's Sermons.*

INNO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]

1. Free from miſchievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often ſeen on the hair of mens heads and horſes manes. *Digby.*

We may ſafely uſe purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horſe's mane,
The meteor ſits. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſsly.

Animals, that can *innoxiouſly* digeſt theſe poiſons, become antidotal to the poiſon digeſted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INNUE'NDO. *n. ſ.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

Purſue your trade of ſcandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your *innuendo's*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE. *adj.* [*innumerable*, French; *innumerabilis*, Latin.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have ſent *innumerable* ſubſtance
To furniſh Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me where I may never ſee them more. *Milton.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

INNU'MERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS. *adj.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be ſome ſolace yet, ſome little chearing,
In this cloſe dungeon of *innumerous* boughs. *Milton.*

I take the wood,
And in thick ſhelter of *innum'rous* boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle ſleep allows. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **INO'CULATE.** *v. a.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock; to practiſe inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to ingraff, how to *inoculate*. *May's Virg. Georgicks.*

Now is the ſeaſon for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the ſtate,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*. *Dryden.*

2. To yield a bud to another ſtock.

Virtue cannot ſo *inoculate* our old ſtock, but we ſhall reliſh of it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Thy ſtock is too much out of date,
For tender plants t' *inoculate*. *Cleaveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,
Inoculate carnation. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inoculatio*, Latin, from *inoculate*.]

1. *Inoculation* is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone-fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines. In order to perform it, be provided with a ſharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and ſome ſound baſs-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees you would propagate, chuſe a ſmooth part of the ſtock; then with your life make an horizontal cut croſs the rind of the ſtock, and from the middle of that cut make a ſlit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, leſt you wound the ſtock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-ſtalk remaining, make a croſs cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife ſlit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, obſerving whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all theſe buds which loſe their eyes in ſtripping are good for nothing: then raiſing the bark of the ſtock with the flat haft of your pen-knife clear to the wood, thruſt the bud therein, placing it ſmooth between the rind and the wood of the ſtock, cutting off any part of the rind belonging to the bud which may be too long; and ſo having exactly fitted the bud to the ſtock, tie them cloſely round with baſs-mat, beginning at the under part of the ſlit, and ſo proceed to the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. The March following cut off the ſtock three inches above the bud, ſloping it, that the wet may paſs off: to this part of the ſtock, above the bud, faſten the ſhoot which proceeds from the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out; but this muſt continue no longer than one year, after which it muſt be cut off cloſe above the bud, that the ſtock may be covered thereby. *Millar.*

In the ſtem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one ſtock, moſt of them by *inoculation*. *Howel.*

2. The practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder ſort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the ſmalleſt quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

INOCU'LATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *inoculate*.]

1. One that practiſes the inoculation of trees.
2. One who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddeſden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*. *Friend's Hiſt. of Phyſick.*

INO'DORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no ſcent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the ſame kind coloured. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INO'DOROUS. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting ſcent; not affecting the noſe.

The white of an egg is a viſcuous, unactive, inſipid, *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INOFFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *offenſive*.]

1. Giving no ſcandal; giving no provocation.

A ſtranger, *inoffenſive*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However *inoffenſive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we ſhall be diſowned by God as traitors. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Giving no pain; cauſing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, diverting their thoughts, or mixing pleaſant or agreeable appearances with it, muſt be uſed, 'till it be grown *inoffenſive* to them. *Locke.*

3. Harmleſs; hurtleſs; innocent.

For drink the grape
She cruſhes, *inoffenſive* moſt. *Milton.*

With whate'er gall thou ſett'ſt thyſelf to write,
Thy *inoffenſive* ſatires never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffenſive* now,
Gives ſigns of gratulation. *Phillips.*

4. Unembarraſſed; without ſtop or obſtruction. A Latin mode of ſpeech.

From hence a paſſage broad,
Smooth, eaſy, *inoffenſive*, down to hell. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inoffenſive*.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inoffenſive*.] Harmleſſneſs; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *officious*.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Latin; *inopiné*, French.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Latin.] Unſeaſonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *n. ſ.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; diſorder. It is ſafer to uſe *inordination*.

They become very ſinful by the exceſs, which were not ſo in their nature: that *inordinacy* ſets them in oppoſition to God's deſignation. *Government of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; diſorderly; deviating from right.

Theſe people at firſt were wiſely brought to acknowledge allegiance to the kings of England; but being ſtraight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thence raiſe
At laſt diſtemper'd, diſcontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain arms, *inordinate* deſires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride. *Milton.*

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietneſs of ſpirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularly; not rightly.

As ſoon as a man deſires any thing *inordinately*, he is preſently diſquieted in himſelf. *Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inordinate*.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and caſuiſts, having too much philoſophy to clear a lye from that intrinſick *inordination* and deviation from right reaſon, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was abſolutely and univerſally ſinful. *South's Sermons.*

INORGA'NICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *organical*.] Void of organs or inſtrumental parts.

We come to the loweſt and the moſt *inorganical* parts of matter. *Locke.*

To **INO'SCULATE.** *v. n.* [*in* and *oſculum*, Latin.] To unite by appoſition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the ball of the eye, and to the præcordia alſo in ſome meaſure, by *inoſculating* with one of its nerves. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

INOSCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inoſculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almoſt infinite ramifications and *inoſculations* of all the ſeveral ſorts of veſſels may eaſily be detected by glaſſes. *Ray.*

I'NQUEST. *n. ſ.* [*enqueſte*, French; *inquiſitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confuſion of face ſhall we be under when that grand *inqueſt* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our uſe or miſuſe of them is given in. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. [In law.] The *inqueſt* of jurors, or by jury, is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil cauſes, after proof is made on either ſide, ſo much as each part thinks good for himſelf, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the diſcretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the ſheriff for the purpoſe, and as they bring in their verdict ſo judgment paſſes: for the judge ſaith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and ſo we judge. For the *inqueſt* in criminal cauſes, ſee JURY. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; ſearch; ſtudy.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inqueſt* that the ſoul muſt make after ſcience. *South's Sermons.*

INQUI'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Latin.] Diſturbed ſtate; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had ſuch experience of his fidelity and obſervance abroad, he found himſelf engaged in honour to ſupport him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton.*

Iron, that has ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and diſcontentment 'till it attain the former poſition. *Wotton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Roſe anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **INQUI'NATE.** *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon ſerpents, that venomous food ſo *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they ſometimes came forth in ſerpentine ſhapes. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inquinatio*, Lat. from *inquinate*.] Corruption; pollution.

Their cauſes and axioms are ſo full of imagination, and ſo infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth ſuch imperfect bodies, is fitly called by ſome of the ancients *inquination*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

INQU'IRABLE. *adj.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To **INQUI'RE.** *v. n.* [*inquirer*, French; *inquiro*, Latin.]

1. To aſk queſtions; to make ſearch; to exert curioſity on any occaſion.

You have oft *inquir'd*
After the ſhepherd that complain'd of love. *Shakeſp.*

We will call the damſel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Geneſis.*

They began to *inquire* among themſelves, which of them it was that ſhould do this thing. *Luke*, xxii. 23.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarſus. *Acts*, ix. 11.

He ſent Hadoram to King David, to *inquire* of his welfare. 1 *Chron.* xviii. 10.

It is a ſubject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire* of the more ſubtile perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the houſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It may deſerve our beſt ſkill to *inquire* into thoſe rules, by which we may guide our judgment. *South's Sermons.*

The ſtep-dame poiſon for the ſon prepares;
The ſon *inquires* into his father's years. *Dryden.*

Under their grateful ſhade Æneas ſat;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his ſide,
And oft of winds *inquir'd*, and of the tide. *Dryden's Æn.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will miſlead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire* after the right way. *Locke.*

To thoſe who *inquired* about me, my lover would anſwer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

2. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the ſtate:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Inquires into the manner, place, and time. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **INQUI'RE.** *v. a.*

1. To aſk about; to ſeek out: as, he *inquired* the way.
2. To call; to name. Obſolete.

Canute had his portion from the reſt,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. *Fairy Q.*

INQUI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquiſitive.

What ſatisfaction may be obtained from thoſe violent diſputers, and eager *inquirers* in what day of the month the world began? *Bown's Vulgar Errours.*

What's good doth open to th' *inquirers* ſtand,
And itſelf offers to th' accepting hand. *Denham.*

Superficial *inquirers* may ſatisfy themſelves that the parts of matter are united by muſcles, nerves, and other like ligaments. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

This is a queſtion only of *inquirers*, not diſputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glaſſes find,
That ev'ry inſect of each different kind,
In its own egg, chear'd by the ſolar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life diſplays. *Blackmore.*

2. One who interrogates; one who queſtions.

INQUI'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *inquire*.]

1. Interrogation; ſearch by queſtion.

The men which were ſent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's houſe, and ſtood before the gate. *Acts*, x. 17.

2. Examination; ſearch.

This exactneſs is abſolutely neceſſary in *inquiries* after philoſophical knowledge, and in controverſies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the queſtion is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free. *Locke.*

I have been engaged in phyſical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry* concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter ſenſe, may be called invention: as when a judge or a phyſician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cauſe. *Grew's Coſmol. Sa.*

INQUISI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inquiſition*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquiſition* for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Pſ.* ix. 12.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquiſition*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

With much ſeverity, and ſtrict *inquiſition*, were puniſhed the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Though it may be impoſſible to recollect every failing, yet you are ſo far to exerciſe an *inquiſition* upon yourſelf, as, by obſerving leſſer particulars, you may the better diſcover what the corruption of your nature ſways you to. *Taylor.*

By your good leave,
Theſe men will be your judges: we muſt ſtand
The *inquiſition* of their raillery
On our condition. *Southern.*

2. Examination; diſcuſſion.

When *inquiſition* was made of the matter, it was found out. *Eſther*, ii. 23.

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowel.*
4. The court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of hereſy.

One kiſs of her's, and but eighteen words,
Put quite down the Spaniſh *inquiſition*. *Corbet.*

INQUI'SITIVE. *adj.* [*inquiſitus*, Latin.] Curious; buſy in ſearch; active to pry into any thing. With *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and ſometimes *into*.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquiſitive*
After his brother. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

This idleneſs, together with fear of imminent miſchiefs, have been the cauſe that the Iriſh were ever the moſt *inquiſitive* people *after* news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquiſitive into* the reaſonableneſs of indifferent and innocent commands. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquiſitive* and malicious world a ſurvey of thoſe thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old ſhaking ſire,
Inquiſitive of fights, ſtill longs in vain
To find him in the number of the ſlain. *Dryden's Juv.*
Thou, what befits the new lord-mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiouſly *inquiſitive* to know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambaſſador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquiſitive after*, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be ſo hard that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquiſitive after* my name and character. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A wiſe man is not *inquiſitive about* things impertinent. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

They cannot bear with the impertinent queſtions of a young *inquiſitive* and ſprightly genius. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

Inqui'sitively. *adv.* [from *inquiſitive.*] With curioſity; with narrow ſcrutiny.

Inqui'sitiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *inquiſitive.*] Curioſity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquiſitiveneſs* an uncomely gueſt, he could not but aſk who ſhe was. *Sidney.*

Heights that ſcorn our proſpect, and depths in which reaſon will never touch the bottom, yet ſurely the pleaſure ariſing from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquiſitiveneſs* of human reaſon, and ſo are large enough for it to take its full ſcopes and range in. *South.*

Providence delivering great concluſions to us, deſigned to excite our curioſity and *inquiſitiveneſs* after the methods by which things were brought to paſs. *Burnet.*

Curioſity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this buſy *inquiſitiveneſs*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

Inqui'sitor. *n. ſ.* [*inquiſitor*, Latin; *inquiſiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In theſe particulars I have played myſelf the *inquiſitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinable. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Minos, the ſtrict *inquiſitor*, appears,
And lives and crimes with his aſſeſſors hears. *Dryden.*

2. An officer in the popiſh courts of inquiſition.

To **Inra'il.** *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To incloſe with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the ſame if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is ſubject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits ſpread,
An *inrail'd* column rears its lofty head:
Here to ſev'n ſtreets ſev'n dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

I'nroad. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *road.*] Incurſion; ſudden and deſultory invaſion.

Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.*

From Scotland we have had in former times ſome alarms, and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel
Our pow'r ſufficient to diſturb his heav'n,
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inacceſſible his fatal throne.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

The loſs of Shrewſbury expoſed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*

Insa'nable. *adj.* [*inſanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

Insa'ne. *adj.* [*inſanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad.

Were ſuch things here as we do ſpeak about?
Or have we eaten of the *inſane* root,
That takes the reaſon priſoner? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

INSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin; *inſatiable*, Fr.] Greedy beyond meaſure; greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

Insa'tiableness. *n. ſ.* [from *inſatiable.*] Greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

Some mens hydropick *inſatiablneſs* had learned to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Insa'tiably. *adv.* [from *inſatiable.*] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

They were extremely ambitious and *inſatiably* covetous; and therefore no impreſſion, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

Insa'tiate. *adj.* [*inſatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

When my mother went with child
Of that *inſatiate* Edward, noble York,
My princely father, then had wars in France. *Shakeſp.*
Inſatiate to purſue
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*
Too oft has pride,
And helliſh diſcord, and *inſatiate* thirſt
Of others rights, our quiet diſcompos'd. *Phillips.*

Insatisfa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſatisfaction.*] Want; unſatiſfied ſtate.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to conſider of the emptineſs or inſatisfaction of ſeveral bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Insa'turable. *adj.* [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To **Inscri'be.** *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Latin; *inſcrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument, or on the outſide of ſomething.

In all you writ to Rome, or elſe
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
Was ſtill *inſcrib'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Connatural principles are in themſelves highly reaſonable, and deducible by a ſtrong proceſs of ratiocination to be moſt true; and conſequently the high exerciſe of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no ſuch originally *inſcribed* in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the ſtream with myrtles hide,
And with your golden darts, now uſeleſs grown,
Inſcribe a verſe on this relenting ſtone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inſcribed* the ſtone with my name.

3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleaſed me in the reading, I have attempted to tranſlate in Pindarick verſe: 'tis that which is *inſcribed* to the preſent Earl of Rocheſter. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inſcribe* a ſquare. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

Inscri'ption. *n. ſ.* [*inſcription*, Fr. *inſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praiſe in time to come,
Thoſe long *inſcriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the ſame title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it anſwering ſcarce at all the promiſe of the *inſcription.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. [In law.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby the accuſer binds himſelf to undergo the ſame puniſhment, if he ſhall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accuſed in his accuſatory libel, as the defendent himſelf ought to ſuffer, if the ſame be proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

Inscru'table. *adj.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Latin; *inſcrutable*, Fr.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy.

A jeſt unſeen, *inſcrutable*, inviſible,
As a weather-cock on a ſteeple.
Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

This king had a large heart, *inſcrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inſcrutable!* his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Hereunto they have recourſe as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inſcrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Vulgar Errours.*

We ſhould contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inſcrutable* ways of Providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

To **Inscu'lp.** *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamp'd in gold, but that *inſculpt* upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inscu'lpture. *n. ſ.* [from *in* and *ſculpture.*] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' ſea;
And on the grave-ſtone this *inſculpture*, which
With wax I brought away. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

It was uſual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *inſculptures* were added, the cuſtom of wearing them was tranſlated unto the left. *Brown.*

To **Inse'am.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſeam.*] To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inſeam'd* remain'd the ſcar. *Pope.*

INSE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*inſecta*, Latin.]

1. *Inſects* may be conſidered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *inſects* from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beaſt, bird, *inſect*, or worm, durſt enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible.

In ancient times the ſacred plough employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And ſome with whom compar'd, your *inſect* tribes
Are but the beings of a Summer's day,
Have held the ſcale of empire. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Insecta'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *inſector*, Latin.] One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit. *Dict.*

Inse'ctile. *adj.* [from *inſect.*[Having the nature of inſects.

Inſectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

Insecto'loger. *n. ſ.* [*inſect* and λόγος.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects.

The inſect itſelf is, according to modern *inſectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Inse'cure. *adj.* [*in* and *ſecure.*]

1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniencies every moment of his life, and is continually *inſecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

2. Not ſafe.

Insecu'rity. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſecurity.*]

1. Uncertainty; want of reaſonable confidence.

It may be eaſily perceived with what *inſecurity* of truth we aſcribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and ſuch as vary at pleaſure. *Brown.*

2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard.

The unreaſonableneſs and preſumption, the danger and deſperate *inſecurity* of thoſe that have not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance ſo far as attrition and contrition, ſorrow, and reſolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

Insemina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*inſemination*, French; *inſemino*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

Insecu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*inſecution*, French; *inſecutio*, Latin.] Purſuit. Not in uſe.

Not the king's own horſe got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might ſtill the *inſecution* feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Inse'nsate. *adj.* [*inſenſe*, French; *inſenſato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate *inſenſate* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themſelves t' invite,
Inſenſate left, or to ſenſe reprobate,
And with blindneſs internal ſtruck. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Insensibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*inſenſibilité*, Fr. from *inſenſible.*]

1. Inability to perceive.

Inſenſibility of ſlow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of ſpace which it left, and thoſe which it next acquires. *Glanville.*

2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

Inse'nsible. *adj.* [*inſenſible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not diſcoverable by the ſenſes.

What is honour? a word. What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wedneſday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *inſenſible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not ſuffer it. *Shakeſp.*

Two ſmall and almoſt *inſenſible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The denſe and bright light of the circle will obſcure the rare and weak light of theſe dark colours round about it, and render them almoſt *inſenſible.* *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Slowly gradual.

They fall away,
And languiſh with *inſenſible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was paſſing to my former ſtate
Inſenſible, and forthwith to diſſolve. *Milton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *inſenſible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praiſe. *Temple.*

You render mankind *inſenſible* to their beauties, and have deſtroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

Inse'nsibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *inſenſible.*] Abſence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *inſenſibleneſs* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obſtruction. *Ray.*

Inse'nsibly. *adv.* [from *inſenſible.*]

1. Imperceptibly; in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes.

The planet earth, ſo ſtedfaſt though ſhe ſeem,
Inſenſibly three different motions moves. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The hills riſe *inſenſibly*, and leave the eye a vaſt uninterrupted proſpect. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. By ſlow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what ſin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Inſenſibly. *Milton.*

Propoſals agreeable to our paſſions will *inſenſibly* prevail upon our weakneſs. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Cadenus
Inſenſibly came on her ſide. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal ſenſe.

Insepara**bi'lity.** }
Inse'parableness. } *n. ſ.* [from *inſeparable.*] The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided.

The parts of pure ſpace are immovable, which follows from their *inſeparability*, motion being nothing but change of diſtance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inſeparable. *Locke.*

Inse'parable. *adj.* [*inſeparable*, French; *inſeparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disjoined; united ſo as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inſeparable* conjunction of counſel with kings, and the wiſe and politick uſe of counſel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my ſhade,
Inſeparable, muſt with me along;
For death from ſin no pow'r can ſeparate. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Care and toil came into the world with ſin, and remain ever ſince *inſeparable* from it. *South's Sermons.*

No body feels pain, that he wiſhes not to be eaſed of, with a deſire equal to that pain, and *inſeparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure ſpace are *inſeparable* one from the other, ſo that the continuity cannot be ſeparated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,
Inſeparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmixt no mortal ear ſhall find. *Pope.*

Inse'parably. *adv.* [from *inſeparable.*] With indiſſoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baſer metal is ſo incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be ſeparated; as if ſilver ſhould be *inſeparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou ſhalt enjoy,
Inſeparably thine. *Milton.*

Atheiſts muſt confeſs, that before that aſſigned period matter had exiſted eternally, *inſeparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **INSE'RT.** *v. a.* [*inſerer*, French; *inſero*, *inſertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongſt other things.

Thoſe words were very weakly *inſerted*, where they are ſo liable to miſconſtruction *Stillingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *inſert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addiſon.*

It is the editor's intereſt to *inſert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poeſy and oratory omit things eſſential, and *inſert* little beautiful digreſſions, in order to place every thing in the moſt affecting light. *Watts.*

Inse'rtion. *n. ſ.* [*inſertion*, French; *inſertio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great diſadvantage our hiſtorians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *inſertion* of records in their narration. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

An ileus, commonly called the twiſting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *inſertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The thing inſerted.

He ſoftens the relation by ſuch *inſertions*, before he deſcribes the event. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To **Inse'rve.** *v. a.* [*inſervio*, Latin.] To be of uſe to an end.

Inse'rvient. *adj.* [*inſerviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of uſe to an end.

The providence of God, which diſpoſeth of no part in vain, where there is no digeſtion to be made, makes not any parts *inſervient* to that intention. *Brown.*

To **Inshe'll.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhell.*] To hide in a ſhell.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' baniſhment,
Thruſts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inſhell'd* when Marcius ſtood for Rome,
And durſt not once peep out. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **Inshi'p.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhip.*] To ſhut in a ſhip; to ſtow; to embark.

See them ſafely brought to Dover; where, *inſhipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Inshri'ne.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhrine.*] To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inſhrines thee in his heart. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.
Not Babylon,
Equall'd in all its glories, to *inſhrine* Belus. *Milton.*

I'nside. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſide.*] Interiour part; part within. Oppoſed to the ſurface or *outſide.*

Look'd he o' th' *inſide* of the paper?
He did unſeal them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Shew the *inſide* of your purſe to the outſide of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Here are the outſides of the one, the *inſides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promiſed ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

As for the *inſide* of their neſt, none but themſelves were concerned in it. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Insidia'tor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who lies in wait. *Dict.*

INSI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*inſidieux*, French; *inſidioſus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our ſteps, and watch our haltings, let a ſenſe of their *inſidious* vigilance excite us ſo to behave ourſelves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Chriſtianity towards regulating the paſſions. *Atterbury.*

They wing their courſe,
And dart on diſtant coaſts, if ſome ſharp rock,
Or ſhoal *inſidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomſon.*

Insi'diously. *adv.* [from *inſidious.*] In a ſly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The caſtle of Cadmus was taken, and the city of Thebes itſelf inveſted by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, *inſidiouſly* and in violation of league. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Simeon and Levi ſpoke not only falſely but *inſidiouſly*, nay hypocritically, abuſing their proſelytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel deſigns. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'nsight. *n. ſ.* [*inſicht*, Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the firſt ſyllable.] Inſpection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts; thorough ſkill in any thing.

Hardy ſhepherd, ſuch as thy merits, ſuch may be her *inſight*
Juſtly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*
Straightway ſent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *inſight*
In that diſeaſe of grieved conſcience,
And well could cure the ſame; his name was Patience.
Spenſer.

Now will be the right ſeaſon of forming them to be able writers, when they ſhall be thus fraught with an univerſal *inſight* into things. *Milton.*

The uſe of a little *inſight* in thoſe parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper buſineſs, is to accuſtom our minds to all ſorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *inſight* into the contrivance and wiſdom of Providence, and ſuggeſts innumerable ſubjects of meditation. *Spectator.*

Due conſideration, and a deeper *inſight* into things, would ſoon have made them ſenſible of their error. *Woodward.*

Insignifi'cance. }
Insignifi'cancy. } *n. ſ.* [*inſignificance*, French; from *inſignificant.*]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *inſignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philoſophy, would be almoſt to tranſcribe it. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 18.

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had ſeen, I could not forbear

bear reflecting on the *inſignificancy* of human art, when ſet in compariſon with the deſigns of Providence. *Guardian.*

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With eaſy *inſignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

INSIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*in* and *ſignificant.*]

1. Wanting meaning; void of ſignification.

Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Thoſe words are *inſignificant* and vain. *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual.

That I might not be vapoured down by *inſignificant* teſtimonies, I preſumed to uſe the great name of your ſociety to annihilate all ſuch arguments. *Glanville's Scepſ. Preface.*

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may juſtly claim from the worth and virtue of particular perſons, by rendering their virtue utterly *inſignificant.* *South.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very *inſignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remiſſion of ſins may be had upon ſuch cheap terms. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and *inſignificant* than the ſcum of a people, inſtigated againſt a king. *Addiſon.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy ſo proper as bleeding, often repeated; ſtypticks are often *inſignificant.* *Arbuthnot.*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *inſignificant.*]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to uſe articulate words, yet they underſtand not their import, but uſe them *inſignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it underſtands not. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*inſincerus*, Latin, *in* and *ſincere.*]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; diſſembling; unfaithful.
2. Not ſound; corrupted.

Ah why, Penelope, this cauſeleſs fear,
To render ſleep's ſoft bleſſings *inſincere?*
Alike devote to ſorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſincere.*] Diſſimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men ſhould always act under a maſk, and in diſguiſe, that indeed betrays deſign and *inſincerity.* *Broome on the Odyſſ.*

To **INSI'NEW.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſinew.*] To ſtrengthen; to confirm.

All members of our cauſe,
That are *inſinew'd* to this action. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

INSI'NUANT. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not ſo quick perhaps of conceit as ſlow to paſſions, and commonly leſs inventive than judicious, howſoever prove very plauſible, *inſinuant*, and fortunate men. *Wotton.*

To **INSI'NUATE.** *v. a.* [*inſinuer*, French; *inſinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water eaſily *inſinuates* itſelf into and placidly diſtends the veſſels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. To puſh gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not ſome appearance of goodneſs, whereby to *inſinuate* itſelf. *Hooker.*

At the iſle of Rhee he *inſinuated* himſelf into the very good grace of the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictions bards purſue,
Do but *inſinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To inſtill; to infuſe gently.

All the art of rhetorick, beſides order and clearneſs, are for nothing elſe but to *inſinuate* wrong ideas, move the paſſions, and thereby miſlead the judgment. *Locke.*

To **INSI'NUATE.** *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours; and without all colour
Of baſe *inſinuating* flattery,
I pluck this white roſe with Plantagenet. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly.

Peſtilential miaſms *inſinuate* into the humoral and conſiſtent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether Milton does not uſe this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Cloſe the ſerpent ſly
Inſinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

INSINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſinuatio*, Latin; *inſinuation*, French, from *inſinuate.*] The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections.

When the induſtry of one man hath ſettled the work, a new man, by *inſinuation* or miſinformation, may not ſupplant him without a juſt cauſe. *Bacon.*

He had a natural *inſinuation* and addreſs, which made him acceptable in the beſt company. *Clarendon.*

INSI'NUATIVE. *adj.* [from *inſinuate.*] Stealing on the affections.

It is a ſtrange *inſinuative* power which example and cuſtom have upon us. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSI'NUATOR. *n. ſ.* [*inſinuator*, Latin.] He that inſinuates. *Ainſworth.*

INSI'PID. *adj.* [*inſipide*, French; *inſipidus*, Latin.]

1. Without taſte; without power of affecting the organs of guſt.

Some earths yield, by diſtillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *inſipid.* *Boyle.*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients deſcribed as *inſipid.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

She lays ſome uſeful bile aſide,
To tinge the chyle's *inſipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Without ſpirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *inſipid* ſoul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without deſire,
A heap of aſhes that o'er-lays your fire. *Dryd. Cleom.*

Some ſhort excurſions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *inſipid* ſtuff. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

INSIPI'DITY.
INSI'PIDNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*inſipidité*, French, from *inſipid.*]

1. Want of taſte.
2. Want of life or ſpirit.

Dryden's lines ſhine ſtrongly through the *inſipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSI'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *inſipid.*] Without taſte; dully.

One great reaſon why many children abandon themſelves wholly to ſilly ſports, and trifle away all their time *inſipidly*, is becauſe they have found their curioſity baulked. *Locke.*

INSI'PIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inſipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of underſtanding.

To **INSI'ST.** *v. n.* [*inſiſter*, French; *inſiſto*, Latin.]

1. To ſtand or reſt upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each ſide the partition are ſo ordered, that the angles on one ſide *inſiſt* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other ſide. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or aſſertions; to perſiſt in.

Upon ſuch large terms, and ſo abſolute,
As our conditions ſhall *inſiſt* upon,
Our peace ſhall ſtand as firm as rocky mountains. *Shak.*

3. To dwell upon in diſcourſe.

Were there no other act of hoſtility but that which we have hitherto *inſiſted* on, the intercepting of her ſupplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

INSI'STENT. *adj.* [*inſiſtens*, Latin.] Reſting upon any thing.

The breadth of the ſubſtruction muſt be at leaſt double to the *inſiſtent* wall. *Wotton.*

INSI'TIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſitio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirſt.

What is more admirable than the fitneſs of every creature, for the uſe we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *inſitiency* of a camel for travelling in deſarts. *Grew.*

INSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſitio*, Latin.] The inſertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.

Without the uſe of theſe we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage or agriculture, no pruning or lopping, grafting or *inſition.* *Ray on the Creation.*

INSI'STURE. *n. ſ.* [from *inſiſt.*] This word ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify conſtancy or regularity.

The heav'ns themſelves, the planets, and the centre,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place,
Inſiſture, courſe, proportion, ſeaſon, form,
Office and cuſtom, in all line of order. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **INSNA'RE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſnare.*]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare; to inveigle.

Why ſtrew'ſt thou ſugar on that bottled ſpider,
Whoſe deadly web *inſnareth* thee about. *Shakeſpeare.*

She *inſnar'd*
Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*

By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Inſnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial ſpite;
He fiſh'd!—becauſe the man attempts to write. *Fenton.*

2. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightieſt cauſes belonging to this preſent controverſy, hath *inſnared* the judgments both of ſundry good and of ſome well learned men, is the manifeſt truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that ſerve for uſual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*

That the hypocrite reign not, leſt the people be *inſnared.* *Job*, xxxiv. 30.

INSNA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſnare.*] He that inſnares.

INSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*inſociable*, French; *inſociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averſe from converſation.

If this auſtere *inſociable* life,
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakeſp.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The loweſt ledge or row muſt be merely of ſtone, cloſely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, becauſe lime and wood are *inſociable.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

INSOBRI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſobriety.*] Drunkenneſs; want of ſobriety.

He whoſe conſcience upbraids him with profaneneſs towards God, and *inſobriety* towards himſelf, if he is juſt to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit ſcores. *Decay of Piety.*

To **I'NSOLATE.** *v. n.* [*inſolo*, Latin.] To dry in the ſun; to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſolation*, French, from *inſolate.*] Expoſition to the ſun.

We uſe theſe towers for *inſolation*, refrigeration, conſervation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon.*

If it have not a ſufficient *inſolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be ſunned too long, it ſuffereth a torrefaction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I'NSOLENCE.
I'NSOLENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*inſolence*, Fr. *inſolentia*, Latin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not reſtrain the *inſolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withſtand him, made himſelf lord of thoſe few people that remained. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Such a nature,
Tickled with good ſucceſs, diſdains the ſhadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *inſolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakeſpeare.*

Flown with *inſolence* and wine. *Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and ſhores upon which God breaks the *inſolency* of ſinners, and ſtays their proud waves. *Tillotſon.*

The ſteady tyrant man,
Who with the thoughtleſs *inſolence* of pow'r,
For ſport alone, purſues the cruel chace. *Thomſon.*

The fear of any violence, either againſt her own perſon or againſt her ſon, might deter Penelope from uſing any endeavours to remove men of ſuch *inſolence* and power. *Broome.*

To **I'NSOLENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The biſhops, who were firſt faulty, *inſolenced* and aſſaulted. *King Charles.*

I'NSOLENT. *adj.* [*inſolent*, Fr. *inſolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged thoſe rich provinces which we reſcued; victory itſelf hath not made us *inſolent* maſters. *Atterb.*

I'NSOLENTLY. *adv.* [*inſolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I muſt diſprove,
He *inſolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it ſhook thy regal ſeat,
Not ſenates, *inſolently* loud,
Thoſe echoes of a thoughtleſs crowd,
Could warp thy ſoul to their unjuſt decree. *Dryden.*

Briant, being natually of an haughty temper, treated him very *inſolently*, and more like a criminal than a priſoner of war. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

INSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [*inſolvable*, Fr. *in* and *ſolve.*]

1. Not to be ſolved; not to be cleared; inextricable; ſuch as admits of no ſolution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indiviſibles and incommenſurables, wherein there appear ſome *inſolvable* difficulties. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*inſoluble*, French; *inſolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be reſolved.

Admit this, and what ſhall the Scripture be but a ſnare and a torment to weak conſciences, filling them with infinite ſcrupuloſities, doubts *inſoluble*, and extreme deſpair. *Hooker.*

2. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *inſoluble* ſticks in any part of the body, it gathers a cruſt about it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INSO'LVENT. *adj.* [*in* and *ſolvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By publick declaration he proclaimed himſelf *inſolvent* of thoſe vaſt ſums he had taken upon credit. *Howel.*

A farmer accuſed his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor ſhot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuſer for ſo many brave fellows, and finding him *inſolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addiſ.*

An *inſolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

Inſolvent tenant of incumber'd ſpace. *Smart.*

INSO'LVENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſolvent.*] Inability to pay debts.

INSOMU'CH. *conj.* [*in ſo much.*] So that; to ſuch a degree that.

It hath ever been the uſe of the conqueror to deſpiſe the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: ſo did the Romans always uſe, *inſomuch* that there is no nation but is ſprinkled with their language. *Spenſer.*

To make ground fertile, aſhes excel; *inſomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amends made them, for the miſchiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *inſomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Eſtrange.*

They made the ground uneven about their neſt, *inſomuch* that the ſlate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free paſſage underneath. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To **INSPE'CT.** *v. a.* [*inſpicio*, *inſpectum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſpection*, French; *inſpectio*, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and cloſe ſurvey.

With narrow ſearch, and with *inſpection* deep,
Conſider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be underſtood; that offers itſelf to the ſearch of the inquiſitive, to the *inſpection* of the ſevereſt and the moſt awakened reaſon; for, being ſecure of her ſubſtantial truth and purity, ſhe knows that for her to be ſeen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to ſee it. *South's Sermons.*

2. Superintendence; preſiding care. In the firſt ſenſe it ſhould have *into* before the object, and in the ſecond ſenſe may admit *over*; but authors confound them.

We may ſafely conceal our good deeds from the publick view, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inſpection.* *Atterbury.*

We ſhould apply ourſelves to ſtudy the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impreſſions of his perpetual preſence with us, and *inſpection* over us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inſpection* into the affairs of the world, doth neceſſarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his exiſtence. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inſpectors* preſs,
Like Cham, to ſhew their father's nakedneſs. *Denham.*

2. A ſuperintendant.

They may travel under a wiſe *inſpector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home uſeful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*inſperſio*, Lat.] A ſprinkling. *Ainſw.*

To **INSPHE'RE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſphere.*] To place in an orb or ſphere.

Where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright aereal ſpirits live *inſpher'd*,
In regions mild of calm and ſerene air. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *inſpire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infuſed.

To theſe *inſpirable* hurts, we may enumerate thoſe they ſuſtain from their expiration of fuliginous ſteams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpire.*]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the ſymptoms are a violent fever, and a moſt exquiſite pain increaſed upon *inſpiration*, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy, in which the greateſt pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.
3. Infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperiour power.

I never ſpoke with her in all my life.
—How can ſhe then call us by our names,
Unleſs it be by *inſpiration?* *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inſpirations.* *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

We to his high *inſpiration* owe,
That what was done before the flood we know. *Denham.*

What the tragedian wrote, the late ſucceſs
Declares was *inſpiration*, and not gueſs. *Denham.*

Inſpiration is when an overpowering impreſſion of any propoſition is made upon the mind by God himſelf, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: ſo were the prophets and the apoſtles *inſpired.* *Watts.*

To **INSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*inſpiro*, Latin; *inſpirer*, Fr.] To draw in the breath.

If the *inſpiring* and expiring organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſuddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton.*

To **INSPI'RE.** *v. a.*

1. To breathe into; to infuſe into the mind; to impreſs upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my ſleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inſpir'd.* *Shakeſp.*

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inſpired* into him an active ſoul, and breathed in a living ſpirit. *Wiſd.* xv. 11.

Then to the heart *inſpir'd*
Vernal delight. *Milton.*

2. To animate by ſupernatural infuſion.

Nor th' *inſpir'd*
Caſtalian ſpring. *Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inſpire*,
And fill his ſoul with thy celeſtial fire. *Dryden's Æn.*

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inſpire* with ſentiments of virtue. *Addiſon.*

3. To draw in with the breath.

By means of ſulphurous coal ſmoaks the lungs are ſtifled and oppreſſed, whereby they are forced to *inſpire* and expire the air with difficulty, in compariſon of the facility of *inſpiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inſpiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden.*

INSPI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpire.*] He that inſpires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent Creator and Preſerver of the world, the moſt gracious Redeemer, Sanctifier, and *Inſpirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Derham.*

To **INSPI'RIT.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleaſed God to *inſpirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of ſupernatural ſtrength, which makes it not only eligible, but poſſible; eaſy and pleaſant for us to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A diſcreet uſe of becoming ceremonies renders the ſervice of the church ſolemn and affecting, *inſpirits* the ſluggiſh, and inflames even the devout worſhipper. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inſpirited* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

Let joy or eaſe, let affluence or content,
And the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent,
Calm ev'ry thought, *inſpirit* ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and ſmile upon thy face. *Pope.*

To **INSPI'SSATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpiſſus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inſpiſſate* the ſpirits of the wine, and maketh them not ſo eaſy to reſolve into vapour. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

This oil farther *inſpiſſated* by evaporation, turns by degrees into balm. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSPISSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpiſſate.*] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inſpiſſation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will cryſtallize by *inſpiſſation*, and afford a ſalt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inſtabilitas*, from *inſtabilité*, French; *inſtabilis*, Latin.] Inconſtancy; fickleneſs; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Inſtability of temper ought to be checked, when it diſpoſes men to wander from one ſcheme of government to another; ſince ſuch a fickleneſs cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 25.

INSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*inſtabilis*, Lat.] Inconſtant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

To **INSTA'LL.** *v. a.* [*inſtaller*, French; *in* and *ſtall.*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddeſs now among the ſaints,

That whilom was the ſaint of ſhepherds light,
And is *inſtalled* now in heaven's hight. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd archbiſhop of Canterbury. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

The king choſe him maſter of the horſe, after this he was *inſtalled* of the moſt noble order. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtallation*, French, from *inſtall.*] The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat.

Upon the election the biſhop gives a mandate for his *inſtallation.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTA'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtall.*]

1. The act of inſtalling.

It is not eaſy
To make Lord William Haſtings of our mind,
For the *inſtalment* of this noble duke
In the ſeat royal. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

2. The ſeat in which one is inſtalled.

Search Windſor-caſtle, elves,
The ſeveral chairs of order look you ſcour;
Each fair *inſtalment*, coat and ſeveral creſt
With loyal blazon evermore be bleſt! *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NSTANCE.
I'NSTANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*inſtance*, French.]

1. Importunity; urgency; ſolicitation.

Chriſtian men ſhould much better frame themſelves to thoſe heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with ſo great *inſtancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Motive; influence; preſſing argument. Not now in uſe.

She dwells ſo ſecurely upon her honour, that folly dares not preſent itſelf. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my deſires had *inſtance* and argument to commend themſelves. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The *inſtances* that ſecond marriage move,
Are baſe reſpects of thrift, but none of love. *Shakeſp.*

3. Proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit.

The *inſtance* of a cauſe is ſaid to be that judicial proceſs which is made from the conteſtation of a ſuit, even to the time of pronouncing ſentence in the cauſe, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *inſtance*, all diſcourſe,
That I am ready to diſtruſt mine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

In furnaces of copper and braſs, where vitriol is often caſt in, there riſeth ſuddenly a fly, which ſometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; ſometimes in the fire below; and dieth preſently as ſoon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *inſtance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in hiſtory *inſtances* of perſons, who, after their priſons have been flung open, have choſen rather to languiſh in their dungeons, than ſtake their miſerable lives and fortunes upon the ſucceſs of a revolution. *Addiſon.*

The greateſt ſaints are ſometimes made the moſt remarkable *inſtances* of ſuffering. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Suppoſe the earth ſhould be removed nearer to the ſun, and revolve for *inſtance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The uſe of *inſtances* is to illuſtrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is beſt anſwered by ſuch *inſtances* as are familiar and common. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

5. State of any thing.

Theſe ſeem as if, in the time of Edward the Firſt, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the firſt *inſtance.* *Hale.*

6. Occaſion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reaſon has endeavoured to recommend, even in the moſt ſevere and difficult *inſtances* of duty. *Rogers.*

To **I'NSTANCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to falſe citations, that the world may ſee how little he is to be truſted, I ſhall *inſtance* in two or three about which he makes the loudeſt clamour. *Tillotſon.*

In tragedy and ſatire, this age and the laſt have excelled the ancients; and I would *inſtance* in Shakeſpeare of the former, in Dorſet of the latter ſort. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inſtant*, Fr. *inſtans*, Latin.]

1. Preſſing; urgent; importunate; earneſt.

And they were *inſtant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke*, xxiii. 23.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *inſtant* in prayer. *Rom.* xii. 12.

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; preſent.

Our good old friend, beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes,
Which crave the *inſtant* uſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Th' *inſtant* ſtroke of death denounc'd to-day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend ſhalt ſee;
Nor war haſt thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *inſtant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; without delay.

Inſtant without diſturb they took alarm. *Milton.*

Griev'd that a viſitant ſo long ſhould wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Inſtant he flew with hoſpitable haſte,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd. *Pope.*

I'NSTANT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtant*, French.]

1. *Inſtant* is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion.

There is ſcarce an *inſtant* between their flouriſhing and their not being. *Hooker, b.* v.

I can at any unſeaſonable *inſtant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her nimble body yet in time muſt move,
And not in *inſtants* through all places ſtride;
But ſhe is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. *Davies.*

At any *inſtant* of time the moving atom is but in one ſingle point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or paſt, and no other parts are co-exiſtent or contemporary with it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is uſed in low and commercial language for a day of the preſent or current month.

On the twentieth *inſtant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 98.

INSTANTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*inſtantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an inſtant; acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion; acting with the utmoſt ſpeed; done with the utmoſt ſpeed.

This manner of the beginning or ceaſing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *inſtantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The rapid radiance *inſtantaneous* ſtrikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomſon.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inſtantaneous.*] In an indiviſible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reaſon to conclude that thoſe came from the clouds, or were *inſtantaneouſly* generated. *Derham.*

I'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [*inſtanter*, Latin.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the ſenſe and the affects of any one part of the body *inſtantly* make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Sleep *inſtantly* fell on me. *Milton.*

As ſeveral winds ariſe,
Juſt ſo their natures alter *inſtantly.* *May's Virgil.*

2. With urgent importunity.

To **INSTA'TE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtate.*]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conqueſt does only *inſtate* the victor in theſe rights of government, which the conquered prince, or that prince to whom the conqueror pretends a right of ſucceſſion, had. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Had this gliſtering monſter been born to thy poverty, he could not have been ſo bad: nor, perhaps, had thy birth *inſtated* thee in the ſame greatneſs, wouldſt thou have been better. *South's Sermons.*

The firſt of them being eminently holy and dear to God, ſhould derive a bleſſing to his poſterity on that account, and prevail at laſt to have them alſo accepted as holy, and *inſtated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. To inveſt. Obſolete.

For his poſſeſſions,
Although by confiſcation they are ours,
We do *inſtate* and widow you withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTAURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtauration*, French; *inſtauratio*, Latin.] Reſtoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTE'AD *of.* prep. [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *ſtead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

Vary the form of ſpeech, and *inſtead* of the word church make it a queſtion in politicks, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very conſideration to a wiſe man is *inſtead* of a thouſand arguments, to ſatisfy him, that, in thoſe times, no ſuch thing was believed. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To **INSTE'EP.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſteep.*]

1. To ſoak; to macerate in moiſture.

Suffolk firſt died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *inſteep'd.* *Shakeſp.*

2. Lying under water.

The guttered rocks, and congregated ſands,
Traitors *inſteep'd* to clog the guiltleſs keel. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NSTEP. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſtep.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military ſhoe with a very thick ſole, tied above the *inſtep* with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **I'NSTIGATE.** *v. a.* [*inſtigo*, Latin; *inſtiguer*, French.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtigation*, French; from *inſtigate.*] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulſe to ill.

Such *inſtigations* have been often dropt,
Where I have took them up. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *inſtigation.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

It was partly by the *inſtigation* of ſome factious malecontents that bare principal ſtroke amongſt them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, ſet up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *inſtigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

We have an abridgment of all the baſeneſs and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *inſtigation* of the devil could bring the ſons of men to. *South's Sermons.*

INSTIGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*inſtigateur*, French; from *inſtigate.*] Inciter to ill.

That ſea of blood is enough to drown in eternal miſery the malicious author or *inſtigator* of its effuſion. *King Charles.*

Either the eagerneſs of acquiring, or the revenge of miſſing dignities, have been the great *inſtigators* of eccleſiaſtick feuds. *Decay of Piety.*

To **INSTI'L.** *v. a.* [*inſtillo*, Latin; *inſtiller*, French.]

1. To infuſe by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *inſtill'd.* *Milton.*

2. To inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuſe.

Though ſuch aſſemblies be had indeed for religion's ſake, hurtful nevertheleſs they may eaſily prove, as well in regard of their fitneſs to ſerve the turn of hereticks, and ſuch as privily will ſooneſt adventure to *inſtil* their poiſon into mens minds. *Hooker, b.* v.

He had a farther deſign in all this compaſſion, to *inſtil* and inſinuate good inſtruction, by contributing to their happineſs in this preſent life. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Thoſe heathens did in a particular manner *inſtil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwiſe now-a-days. *Swift's Miſcel.*

INSTILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtillatio*, Latin, from *inſtil.*]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind.
3. The thing infuſed.

They embitter the cup of life by inſenſible *inſtillations.* *Rambler.*

INSTI'NCT. *adj.* [*inſtinct*, French; *inſtinctus*, Latin.] Moved; animated. A word not in uſe.

Forth ruſh'd with whirlwind ſound
The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flaſhing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itſelf *inſtinct* with ſpirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick ſhapes. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

I'NSTINCT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtinct*, French; *inſtinctus*, Latin. This word had its accent formerly on the laſt ſyllable.] Deſire or averſion acting in the mind without the intervention of reaſon or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highneſs' death;
And mere *inſtinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his baniſhment. *Shakeſp.*

Thou knoweſt I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *inſtinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *inſtinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *inſtinct*: I ſhall think the better of myſelf and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p* i.

But providence or *inſtinct* of nature ſeems,
Or reaſon though diſturb'd, and ſcarce conſulted,
To have guided me aright. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Nature firſt pointed out my Portius to me,
And eaſily taught me by her ſecret force
To love thy perſon, ere I knew thy merit;
Till what was *inſtinct* grew up into friendſhip. *Addiſon.*

The philoſopher avers,
That reaſon guides our deed, and *inſtinct* theirs.
Inſtinct and reaſon how ſhall we divide? *Prior.*

Reaſon ſerves when preſs'd;
But honeſt *inſtinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

INSTI'NCTED. *adj.* [*inſtinctus*, Latin.] Impreſſed as an animating power. This, neither muſical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley.

What native unextinguiſhable beauty muſt be impreſſed and *inſtincted* through the whole, which the defedation of ſo many parts by a bad printer and a worſe editor could not hinder from ſhining forth. *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

INSTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *inſtinct.*] Acting without the application of choice or reaſon; riſing in the mind without apparent cauſe.

Rais'd
By quick *inſtinctive* motion, up I ſprung,
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

It will be natural that Ulyſſes's mind ſhould forbode; and it appears that the *inſtinctive* preſage was a favourite opinion of Homer's. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inſtinctive.*] By inſtinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Inſtinctively had quit it. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To **I'NSTITUTE.** *v. n.* [*inſtituo*, *inſtitutum*, Latin; *inſtituer*, French.]

1. To fix; to eſtabliſh; to appoint; to enact; to ſettle; to preſcribe.

God then *inſtituted* a law natural to be obſerved by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the inſtitution thereof is deſcribed as being eſtabliſhed by ſolemn injunction. *Hooker, b.* i.

Here let us breathe, and haply *inſtitute*
A courſe of learning, and ingenuous ſtudies. *Shakeſpeare.*

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *inſtituted* and imprinted on them by inimitable wiſdom. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To *inſtitute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new ſyſtem in politicks, and what, I believe, was never thought on before. *Swift.*

2. To educate; to inſtruct; to form by inſtruction.

If children were early *inſtituted*, knowledge would inſenſibly inſinuate itſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

I'NSTITUTE. *n. ſ.* [*inſtitut*, French; *inſtitutum*, Latin.]

1. Eſtabliſhed law; ſettled order.

This law, though cuſtom now directs the courſe,
As nature's *inſtitute*, is yet in force
Uncancel'd, though diſuſed. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty ſtudies grown,
To make the Stoick *inſtitutes* thy own. *Dryd. Perſius.*

INSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtitution*, French; *inſtitutio*, Latin.]

1. Act of eſtabliſhing.
2. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

The *inſtitution* of God's law is deſcribed as being eſtabliſhed by ſolemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of ſalvation to all, that the *inſtitution* and reſtitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker, b.* v.

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legiſlators have endeavoured, in their ſeveral ſchemes or *inſtitutions* of government, to depoſit in ſuch hands as would preſerve the people. *Swift.*

3. Poſitive law.

The holineſs of the firſt fruits and the lump is an holineſs merely of *inſtitution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holineſs of the root is an holineſs of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The law and *inſtitution* founded by Moſes was to eſtabliſh religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*

4. Education.

After baptiſm, when it is in infancy received, ſucceeds inſtruction and *inſtitution* in the nature and ſeveral branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a ſhort intelligible manner. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

It is a neceſſary piece of providence in the *inſtitution* of our children, to train them up to ſomewhat in their youth, that may honeſtly entertain them in their age. *L'Eſtrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or *inſtitution.* *Bentley.*

INSTITU'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *inſtitution.*] Elemental; containing the firſt doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of faſhion Ariſtotle declareth in his politicks, among the *inſtitutionary* rules of youth. *Brown.*

I'NSTITUTOR. *n. ſ.* [*inſtituteur*, French; *inſtitutor*, Latin.]

1. An eſtabliſher; one who ſettles.

It might have ſucceeded a little better, if it had pleaſed the *inſtitutors* of the civil months of the ſun to have ordered them alternately odd and even. *Holder on Time.*

2. Inſtructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *inſtitutor* of youth ſhould mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

I'NSTITUTIST. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtitute.*] Writer of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions.

Green gall the *inſtitutiſts* would perſuade us to be an effect of an over-hot ſtomach. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **INSTO'P.** *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtop.*] To cloſe up; to ſtop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The ſeams *inſtops.* *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

To **INSTRU'CT.** *v. a.* [*inſtruo*, Lat. *inſtruire*, French.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to inſtitute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *inſtruct* thee. *Deut.* iv. 36.

His God doth *inſtruct* him to diſcretion, and doth teach him. *Iſa.* xxviii. 26.

They that were *inſtructed* in the ſongs of the Lord were two hundred fourſcore and eight. 1 *Chron.* xxv. 7.

Theſe are the things wherein Solomon was *inſtructed* for building of the houſe of God. 2 *Chron.* iii. 3.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *inſtructed* about the ſong, becauſe he was ſkilful. 1 *Chron.* xv. 22.

She being before *inſtructed* of her mother. *Matt.* xiv. 8.

Thou approveſt the things that are more excellent, being *inſtructed* out of the law. *Rom.* ii. 18.

Inſtruct me, for thou knoweſt. *Milton.*

He ever by conſulting at thy ſhrine
Return'd the wiſer, or the more *inſtruct*
To fly or follow what concern'd him moſt. *Milton.*

2. To model; to form. Little in uſe.

They ſpeak to the merits of a cauſe, after the proctor has prepared and *inſtructed* the ſame for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTRU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*] A teacher; an inſtituter; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.

Though you have ten thouſand *inſtructors* in Chriſt. 1 *Cor.*

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *inſtructor* was. *Denham.*

O thou, who future things can'ſt repreſent
As preſent, heav'nly *Inſtructor!* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Poets, the firſt *inſtructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their native proper uſe. *Roſcommon.*

They ſee how they are beſet on every ſide, not only with temptations, but *inſtructors* to vice. *Locke on Education.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *inſtructors.* *Rogers.*

Several *inſtructors* were diſpoſed among this little helpleſs people. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 105.

INSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtruction*, French; from *inſtruct.*]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to ſpeak,
Not by your own *inſtruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to, but with ſuch words
As are rooted in your tongue. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for thoſe diſcoveries and diſcourſes they have left behind them for our *inſtruction.* *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *inſtruction* to hearken to receive my words? *Jer.* xxxv. 13.

On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet *inſtruction* flows;

But ſome untaught o'erhear the whiſp'ring rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure, blockheads ſtill. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this diſpatch'd with all the haſte thou can'ſt;
Anon I'll give thee more *inſtruction*. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *inſtruct*; *inſtructif*, French.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *inſtructive* expreſſions by ſpeech man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but in order to inſtruct; or if my mirth ceaſes to be *inſtructive*, it ſhall never ceaſe to be innocent. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 179.

INSTRUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtrument*, French; *inſtrumentum*, Latin.]

1. A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe.

If he ſmite him with an *inſtrument* of iron, ſo that he die, he is a murderer. *Numb.* xxxv. 16.

What artificial frame, what *inſtrument*,
Did one ſuperior genius e'er invent;
Which to the muſcles is preferr'd. *Blackmore on Creation.*

Box is a wood uſeful for turners and *inſtrument* makers. *Mortimer.*

2. A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds.

He that ſtriketh an *inſtrument* with ſkill, may cauſe notwithſtanding a very pleaſant ſound, if the ſtring whereon he ſtriketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker, b.* i.

She taketh moſt delight
In muſick, *inſtruments* and poetry. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ſolitary groves he makes his moan,
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleaſure ſhares,
But ſighs when ſongs and *inſtruments* he hears. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *inſtrument* of covenants, and ſealed it. *Tob.* vii. 14.

4. The agent or mean of any thing. It is uſed of perſons as well as things, but of perſons very often in an ill ſenſe.

The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *inſtruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*

If, haply, you my father do ſuſpect,
An *inſtrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

All voluntary ſelf-denials and auſterities which Chriſtianity commends become neceſſary, not ſimply for themſelves, but as *inſtruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Piety.*

Reputation is the ſmalleſt ſacrifice thoſe can make us, who have been the *inſtruments* of our ruin. *Swift's Miſcel.*

There is one thing to be conſidered concerning reaſon, whether ſyllogiſm be the proper *inſtrument* of it, and the uſefulleſt way of exerciſing this faculty. *Locke.*

5. One who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another.

He ſcarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleaſed her *inſtruments* to frame themſelves. *Sidney.*

All the *inſtruments* which aided to expoſe the child, were even then loſt when it was found. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to conſider, not the *inſtrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bold are but th' *inſtruments* of the wiſe,
They undertake the dangers they adviſe. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL. *adj.* [*inſtrumental*, French; *inſtrumentum*, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to ſome end; organical.

All ſecond and *inſtrumental* cauſes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether ſilent, virtueleſs, and dead. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Prayer, which is *inſtrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promiſe in this thing. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

It is not an eſſential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *inſtrumental* duty. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

I diſcern ſome excellent final cauſes of conjunction of body and ſoul; but the *inſtrumental* I know not, nor what inviſible bands and fetters unite them together. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Acting to ſome end; contributing to ſome purpoſe; helpful: uſed of perſons and things.

The preſbyterian merit is of little weight, when they alledge themſelves *inſtrumental* towards the reſtoration. *Swift.*

3. Conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *inſtrumental* muſick, approving nevertheleſs the uſe of vocal melody to remain, muſt ſhew ſome reaſon, wherefore the one ſhould be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker, b.* v.

4. Produced by inſtruments; not vocal.

Oft in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heav'nly touch of *inſtrumental* ſounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their ſongs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. *Milton.*

Sweet voices, mix'd with *inſtrumental* ſounds,
Aſcend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryden.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental*.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Thoſe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the ſoul, and the *inſtrumentality* of the ſpirits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *inſtrumental*.] In the nature of an inſtrument; as means to an end.

Mens well-being here in this life is but *inſtrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the ſacrament conſiſts in a ſtanding, permanent habit, or principle of holineſs, wrought chiefly by God's Spirit, and *inſtrumentally* by his word, in the heart or ſoul of man. *South's Sermons.*

INSTRUME'NTALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental*.] Uſefulneſs as means to an end.

The *inſtrumentalneſs* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Chriſtian commonwealth, by laws to ſettle and ſecure propriety. *Hammond's Fund.*

INSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *ſufferable*.]

1. Intolerable; inſupportable; intenſe beyond endurance.

The one is oppreſſed with conſtant heat; the other with *inſufferable* cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

Though great light be *inſufferable* to our eyes, yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not at all diſeaſe them; becauſe that cauſing no diſorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Deteſtable; contemptible.

A multitude of ſcribblers, who daily peſter the world with their *inſufferable* ſtuff, ſhould be diſcouraged from writing any more. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

INSU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *inſufferable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

Thoſe heav'nly ſhapes
Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

There is no perſon remarkably ungrateful, who was not alſo *inſufferably* proud. *South's Sermons.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inſufficience*, French; *in* and *ſuf-*
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } *ficient*.] Inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe; want of requiſite value or power: uſed of things and perſons.

The miniſter's aptneſs or *inſufficiency*, otherwiſe than by reading to inſtruct the flock, ſtandeth in this place as a ſtranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker, b.* v.

The *inſufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of Scripture, ſo fully ſupplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker, b.* ii.

We will give you ſleepy drinks, that your ſenſes, unintelligent of our *inſufficience*, may, though they cannot praiſe us, as little accuſe us. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Till experience had diſcovered their defect and *inſufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Conſider the pleas made uſe of to this purpoſe, and ſhew the *inſufficiency* and weakneſs of them. *Atterbury.*

INSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*inſufficient*, French; *in* and *ſufficient*.] Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The biſhop to whom they ſhall be preſented, may juſtly reject them as incapable and *inſufficient*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

We are weak dependant creatures, *inſufficient* to our own happineſs, full of wants which of ourſelves we cannot relieve, expoſed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Faſting kills by the bad ſtate, not by the *inſufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inſufficient*.] With want of proper ability; not ſkilfully.

INSUFFLA'TION. [*in* and *ſufflo*, Latin.] The act of breathing upon.

Impoſition of hands is a cuſtom of parents in bleſſing their children, but taken up by the apoſtles inſtead of that divine *inſufflation* which Chriſt uſed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

I'NSULAR. } *adj.* [*inſulaire*, French; *inſularis*, Latin.] Be-
I'NSULARY. } longing to an iſland.

Druina, being ſurrounded with the ſea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *inſulary* advantages. *Howel.*

I'NSULATED. *adj.* [*inſula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any ſide.

INSU'LSE. *adj.* [*inſulſus*, Lat.] Dull; inſipid; heavy. *Dict.*

INSU'LT. *n. ſ.* [*inſultus*, Latin; *inſulte*, French.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this ſenſe it has the accent on the laſt ſyllable: the ſenſe is rare.

The bull's *inſult* at four ſhe may ſuſtain,
But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Act of inſolence or contempt.

Take the ſentence ſeriouſly, becauſe railleries are an *inſult* on the unfortunate. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To **INSU'LT.** *v. a.* [*inſulter*, French; *inſulto*, Latin.]

1. To treat with inſolence or contempt. It is uſed ſometimes with *over*, ſometimes without a prepoſition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friends by *inſulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of King Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his maſter very lately
To ſtrike at me upon his miſconſtruction;
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind; being down, *inſulted*, rail'd,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So 'ſcapes the *inſulting* fire his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they ſing at eaſe in full content,
Inſulting o'er the toil they underwent,
Yet ſtill they find a future taſk remain,
To turn the ſoil, *Dryden's Virgil.*

INSU'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſult*.] One who treats another with inſolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the mercileſs *inſulter* man,
Man who rejoices in our ſex's weakneſs,
Shall pity thee. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

INSU'LTINGLY. *adv.* [from *inſulting*.] With contemptuous triumph.

Inſultingly, he made your love his boaſt,
Gave me my life, and told me what it coſt. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſuperable*.] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*inſuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; inſurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *inſuperable* objection, becauſe of the evidence that ſenſe ſeems to give it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Much might be done would we but endeavour; nothing is *inſuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray on the Creation.*

And middle natures how they long to join,
Yet never paſs th' *inſuperable* line. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

INSU'PERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſuperable*.] Invincibleneſs; impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *adv.* [from *inſuperable*.] Invincibly; inſurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being ſo *inſuperably* hard, hinders the ſplitting of it. *Grew's Muſæum.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, French; *in* and *ſupportable*.] Intolerable; inſufferable; not to be endured.

A diſgrace put upon a man in company is *inſupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatneſs, and multiplied according to the number of the perſons that hear. *South.*

The baſer the enemies are, the more *inſupportable* is the inſolence. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The thought of being nothing after death, is a burden *inſupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happineſs, and cannot bear to have it confined to our preſent being. *Dryden.*

To thoſe that dwell under or near the Equator, this Spring would be a moſt peſtilent and *inſupportable* Summer; and as for thoſe countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their buſineſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſupportable*.] Inſufferableneſs; the ſtate of being beyond endurance.

Then fell ſhe to ſo pitiful a declaration of the *inſupportableneſs* of her deſires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give teſtimony how much they ſuffered for her ſuffering. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* [from *inſupportable*.] Beyond endurance.

But ſafeſt he who ſtood aloof,
When *inſupportably* his foot advanc'd,
In ſcorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,
Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The firſt day's audience ſufficiently convinced me, that the poem was *inſupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*inſurmontable*, French; *in* and *ſurmountable*.] Inſuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *inſurmountable*, 'till I can make ſimplicity and variety the ſame. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; deſpair tells us, that difficulty is *inſurmountable*. *Watts.*

INSURMO'UNTABLY. *adv.* [from *inſurmountable*.] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſurgo*, Latin.] A ſeditious riſing; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the firſt motion, all the interim is
Like a phantaſma, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal inſtruments
Are then in council; and the ſtate of man,
Like to a little kingdom, ſuffers then
The nature of an *inſurrection*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

This city of old time hath made *inſurrection* againſt kings, and that rebellion and ſedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There ſhall be a great *inſurrection* upon thoſe that fear the Lord. *2 Eſdr.* xvi. 70.

Inſurrections of baſe people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The trade of Rome had like to have ſuffered another great ſtroke by an *inſurrection* in Egypt, excited by Achilleus. *Arbuthnot.*

INSUSURRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſuſurro*, Latin.] The act of whiſpering.

INTA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

INTA'GLIO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal deſcribes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Addiſon on Italy.*

INTA'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taſte*.] Not raiſing any ſenſations in the organs of taſte.

Something which is inviſible, *intaſtable*, and intangible, as exiſting only in the fancy, may produce a pleaſure ſuperior to that of ſenſe. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

I'NTEGER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As not only ſignified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing conſidered as compriſing all its conſtituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain ſpeechleſs, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, ſhould be bred up amongſt mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL. *n. ſ.* The whole made up of parts.

Phyſicians, by the help of anatomical diſſections, have ſearched into thoſe various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Conſider the infinite complications and combinations of ſeveral concurrences to the conſtitution and operation of almoſt every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the ſeveral parts, which make up the whole, are diſtinct, and each may ſubſiſt apart. *Watts.*

INTE'GRITY. *n. ſ.* [*integrité*, French; *integritas*, from *integer*, Latin.]

1. Honeſty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedneſs.

Your diſhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that *integrity* which ſhould become it. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of *integrity*, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or underſtanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, inſtead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and diſguiſe his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate ſtate.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*

3. Intireneſs; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chaſm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*integumentum*, *intego*, Latin.] Any thing that covers or envelopes another.

He could no more live without his frize-coat than without his ſkin: it is not indeed ſo properly his coat, as what the anatomiſts call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addiſon.*

I'NTELLECT. *n. ſ.* [*intellect*, French; *intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of underſtanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All *intellect*, all ſenſe. *Milton.*

All thoſe arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious purſue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with ſin and time. *South's Sermons.*

INTELLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*intellection*, French; *intellectio*, Lat.] The act of underſtanding.

Simple apprehenſion denotes the ſoul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanv.*

A determinate *intellection* of the modes of being, never hinted by the ſenſes, can realize chimeras. *Glanv. Sceps.*

They will ſay 'tis not the bulk or ſubſtance of the animal ſpirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and ſenſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTELLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having power to underſtand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanv.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind; tranſacted by the underſtanding.

Religion teaches us to preſent to God our bodies as well as our ſouls: if the body ſerves the ſoul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it muſt not be eaſed in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; compriſing the faculty of underſtanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right uſe of our reaſon, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes.

In a dark viſion's *intellectual* ſcene,
Beneath a bow'r for ſorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order roſe,
And, join'd, this *intellectual* ſcene compoſe. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of underſtanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.*

Who would loſe,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Thoſe thoughts that wander through eternity,
To periſh rather, ſwallow'd up and loſt,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of ſenſe and motion? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. Propoſed as the object not of the ſenſes but intellect: as, Cudworth names his book the *intellectual* ſyſtem of the univerſe.

INTELLE'CTUAL. *n. ſ.* Intellect; underſtanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in uſe.

Her huſband not nigh,
Whoſe higher *intellectual* more I ſhun. *Milton.*

The fancies of moſt, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward ſprings of the corporeal machine; which, even on the moſt ſublimed *intellectual*, is dangerouſly influential. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

I have not conſulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bringing their weakneſſes into ſuch diſcerning preſences. *Glanv.*

INTE'LLIGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*intelligence*, French; *intelligentia*,
INTE'LLIGENCY. } Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things diſtant or ſecret.

It was perceived there had not been in the Catholicks, either at Armenia or at Seleucia, ſo much foreſight as to provide that true *intelligence* might paſs between them of what was done. *Hooker, b.* v.

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
A moſt *intelligency* bawd! *Shakeſpeare.*

He furniſhed his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them alſo in charge to advertiſe continually what they found. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The advertiſements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than perſons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the paſſages
Be well ſecur'd, that no *intelligence*
May paſs between the prince and them. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thoſe tales had been ſung to lull children aſleep, before ever Beroſus ſet up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factious followers are worſe to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themſelves; whereupon commonly enſueth that ill *intelligence* that we ſee between great perſonages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendſhip with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully haſt thou ſatisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houſes, and by the favour of the houſes they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour for that of the ſupreme God. *Stillingfl.*

The regularity of motion, viſible in the great variety and curioſity of bodies, is a demonſtration that the whole maſs of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the ſun circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryd.*

4. Underſtanding; ſkill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideouſly,
They think to be chief praiſe of poetry;
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie. *Spenſer.*

INTELLIGE'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligence*.] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions; one who carries meſſages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but diſcomfortable. *Sidney.*

Who hath not heard it ſpoken
How deep you were within the books of Heav'n?
To us, th' imagin'd voice of Heav'n itſelf;
The very opener and *intelligencer*
Between the grace and ſanctities of Heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

If they had inſtructions to that purpoſe, they might be the beſt *intelligencers* to the king of the true ſtate of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the beſt ſort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmoſt cloſets of princes. *Howel.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the converſation of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

INTELLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, French; *intelligens*, Lat.]

1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Ariſtotle would have it; but there is no leſs required for government, courage to protect, and above all honeſty. *Bacon.*

Intelligent of ſeaſons, they ſet forth
Their airy caravan. *Milton.*

He of times,
Intelligent, th' harſh hyperborean ice
Shuns for our equal Winters; when our ſuns
Cleave the chill'd ſoil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*

Trace out the numerous footſteps of the preſence and interpoſition of a moſt wiſe and *intelligent* architect throughout all this ſtupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*

2. Giving information.

Servants, who ſeem no leſs,
Which are to France the ſpies and ſpeculations
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligence*.]

1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind.

Food alike thoſe pure
Intelligential ſubſtances require,
As doth your rational. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Intellectual; exerciſing underſtanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal ſenſe,
His heart or head poſſeſſing, ſoon inſpir'd
With act *intelligential*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

INTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligible*.]

1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.

2. The power of underſtanding; intellection. Not proper.

The ſoul's nature conſiſts in *intelligibility*. *Glanv. Sceps.*

INTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the underſtanding; poſſible to be underſtood.

We ſhall give ſatisfaction to the mind, to ſhew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something muſt be loſt in all tranſlations, but the ſenſe will remain, which would otherwiſe be loſt, or at leaſt be maimed, when it is ſcarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourſelves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reaſon; therefore it has pleaſed God to expreſs them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to ſouls of the loweſt capacity. *Watts.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligible*.] Poſſibility to be underſtood; perſpicuity.

It is in our ideas that both the rightneſs of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleneſs* of our ſpeaking, conſiſts. *Locke.*

INTELLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible*.] So as to be underſtood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine ſenſe, *intelligibly* told,
Shews a tranſlator both diſcreet and bold. *Roſcommon.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a taſk more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

INTE'MERATE. *adj.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad conſtitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

INTE'MPERANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*,
INTE'MPERANCY. } Latin.] Want of temperance; want of moderation; exceſs in meat or drink.

Boundleſs *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
The fall of many kings. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperancy* and all kind of incontinency. *Hakewell.*

Some, as thou ſaw'ſt, by violent ſtroke ſhall die;
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring
Diſeaſes dire; of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear; that thou may'ſt know
What miſery th' inabſtinence of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

INTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, French; *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women ſhould die than men, if the number of burials anſwered in proportion to that of ſickneſſes; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reaſon of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their ſex. *Graunt.*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanſwerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have againſt Chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections ſhall vaniſh. *South.*

2. Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood
Than thoſe pamper'd animals,
That rage in ſavage ſenſuality. *Shakeſpeare.*

Uſe not thy mouth to *intemperate* ſwearing; for therein is the word of ſin. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxiii. 13.

INTE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Goſpel, by living *intemperately* or unjuſtly? *Tillotſon.*

2. Immoderately; exceſſively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Sprat's Sermons.*

INTE'MPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Ainſworth.*

INTE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *intemperate*.] Exceſs of ſome quality.

To **INTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete.

The ſame advancing high above his head,
With ſharp *intended* ſting ſo rude him ſmote,
That to the earth him drove, as ſtricken dead;
Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To enforce; to make intenſe.

What ſeems to be the ground of the aſſertion, is the magnified quality of this ſtar, conceived to cauſe or *intend* the heat of this ſeaſon, we find that wiſer antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiæ is eſſential to matter, becauſe it neither can be deprived of it, nor *intended* or remitted in the ſame body; but is always proportioned to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magnetiſm may be *intended* or remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they ſhould carefully *intend*, and not when the ſacrament is adminiſtered, imagine themſelves called only to walk up and down in a white and ſhining garment. *Hooker.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This ſenſe is now little uſed.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the North. *Spenſer.*

Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and tenderneſs *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little ſmoak, that was raiſed in his country, was over; ſlighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheleſs he *intended* ſeriouſly. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might ſhare any way in the government, while the king *intended* his pleaſure. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Go therefore, mighty pow'rs!
Terror of heav'n, though fallen! *intend* at home,
While here ſhall be our home, what beſt may eaſe
The preſent miſery, and render hell
More tolerable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Their beauty they, and we our loves ſuſpend;
Nought can our wiſhes, ſave thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*

5. To mean; to deſign.

The opinion ſhe had of his wiſdom was ſuch, as made her eſteem greatly of his words; but that the words themſelves ſounded ſo, as ſhe could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body, which had arms and legs, only inſtruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art ſworn
As deeply to effect what we *intend*,
As cloſely to conceal what we impart? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The earl was a very acute and ſound ſpeaker, when he would *intend* it. *Wotton.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his ſatires and epiſtles, being *intended* wholly for inſtruction, required another ſtyle. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [French.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Oneſicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*entendement*, French.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in Spenſer.

Be nought hereat diſmay'd,
'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*,
What woman, and wherefore doth me upbraid. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

INTE'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*entendement*, French.]

1. Intention; deſign.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might ſtay him from his *intendment*, or brook ſuch diſgrace well as he ſhall run into. *Shakeſp.*

All that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other by-end, fall more or leſs within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **INTE'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to ſoften. *Biſhop Taylor.*

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Phillips.*

INTENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *intenerate*.] The act of ſoftening or making tender.

In living creatures the nobleſt uſe of nouriſhment is for the prolongation of life, reſtoration of ſome degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenable*.] That cannot hold. It is commonly written *intenable*.

I know I love in vain, ſtrive againſt hope;
Yet in this captious and *intenible* ſieve,
I ſtill pour in the waters of my love. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'NSE. *adj.* [*intenſus*, Latin.]

1. Raiſed to a high degree; ſtrained; forced; not ſlight; not lax.

To obſerve the effects of a diſtillation, proſecuted with ſo *intenſe* and unuſual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *intenſe*,
The ſound is ſtill a comment to the ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraiſms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intenſe* phraſes. *Addiſon.*

3. Kept on the ſtretch; anxiouſly attentive.

But in diſparity
The one *intenſe*; the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

INTE'NSELY. *adv.* [from *intenſe*.] To a great degree.

If an Engliſhman conſiders our world, how *intenſely* it is heated, he cannot ſuppoſe that it will cool again. *Addiſon.*

INTE'NSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intenſe*.] The ſtate of being affected to a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remiſſion.

The water of ſtanding ſprings and rivers, that ſuſtains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or leſs, in proportion to the greater or leſſer *intenſeneſs* of heat. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

INTE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*intenſion*, Fr. *intenſio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing; contrariety to remiſſion or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than againſt the wind; and likewiſe do riſe and fall with the *intenſion* or remiſſion of the wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Faith differs from hope in the extenſion of its object, and in the *intenſion* of degree. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

INTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *intenſe*.]

1. Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, ſo it is infinitely greater than the perfecton of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, becauſe the *intenſive* diſtance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; full of care.

Tired with that aſſiduous attendance and *intenſive* circumſpection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to beſtow upon another ſome part of the pains. *Wotton.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* To a greater degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intenſively* in the degree of freedom; but not extenſively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exerciſe, but not of ſpecification. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

INTE'NT. *adj.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiouſly diligent; fixed with cloſe application.

Diſtractions in England made moſt men *intent* to their own ſafety. *King Charles.*

When we uſe but thoſe means which God hath laid before us, it is a good ſign that we are rather intent upon God's glory than our own conveniency. *Taylor.*

The general himſelf had been more *intent* upon his command. *Clarendon.*

They on their mirth and dance
Intent. *Milton.*

Of action eager, and *intent* on thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger ſought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *intent* upon this as on things of lower concernment, there are none ſo enſlaved to the neceſſities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be huſbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilſt they are *intent* on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or diſprove ſome propoſition that relates to that part, without attention to the conſequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intent* and ſolicitous to take up the meaning of the ſpeaker. *Watts.*

INTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from *intend*.] A deſign; a purpoſe; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be ſtored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all ſorts of laws, yet the principal intent of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties ſupernatural. *Hooker.*

Whereas commandment was given to deſtroy all places where the Canaanites had ſerved the gods, this precept had reference unto a ſpecial *intent* and purpoſe, which was that there ſhould be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Thoſe that accuſe him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his diſcarded men. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;
And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,
Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shak. Rich.* III.

There is an incurable blindneſs cauſed by a reſolution not to ſee; and, to all *intents* and purpoſes, he who will not open his eyes is for the preſent as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was a miſerable creature to all *intents* and purpoſes. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

This fury fit for her *intent* ſhe choſe;
One who delights in wars. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Athenians ſent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to aſſiſt the Leontines againſt Syracuſe; but with an *intent* to make themſelves maſters of that iſland. *Grew.*

Of darkneſs viſible ſo much be lent,
As half to ſhew, half veil the deep *intent*. *Dunciad.*

INTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*intention*, French; *intentio*, Latin.]

1. Eagerneſs of deſire; cloſeneſs of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earneſtneſs, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, conſiders it on every ſide, and will not be called off by the ordinary ſolicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the interior powers of the ſoul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpoſe ſtill ſomewhat for the higher part of the mind and the underſtanding to work upon. *Hooker.*

She did courſe o'er my exteriors with ſuch a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a burning-glaſs. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

In perſons poſſeſſed with other notions of religion, the underſtanding cannot quit theſe but by great examination; which cannot be done without ſome labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a conſiderable time upon the ſurvey and diſcuſſion of each particular. *South's Sermons.*

2. Deſign; purpoſe.

Moſt part of chronical diſtempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which caſe the principal *intention* is to reſtore the tone of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained. This for diſtinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intenſion*.

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remiſſion; but eſſences are not capable of ſuch variation. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention*.] Deſigned; done by deſign.

The glory of God is the great end which every intelligent being is bound to conſult, by a direct and *intentional* ſervice. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *intentional*.]

1. By deſign; with fixed choice.

I find in myſelf that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purpoſely. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am wiſhing to write to you, I ſhall conclude you are *intentionally* doing ſo to me. *Atterbury to Pope.*

INTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *intent*.] Diligently applied; buſily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the ſenſe *intentive* and erect. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The naked relation, at leaſt the *intentive* conſideration of that, is able ſtill, and at this diſadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INTE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *intentive.*] With application; cloſely.

INTE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *intent.*] With cloſe attention; with cloſe application; with eager deſire.

If we inſiſt paſſionately or ſo *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous purſuit of all juſt, ſober, and godly living. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian ſcreen, at firſt glance, may ſurpriſe and pleaſe a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear ſo extravagantly diſproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury.*

The Chian medal ſeats him with a volume open, and reading *intently.* *Pope.*

INTE'NTNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *intent.*] The ſtate of being intent; anxious application.

He is grown more diſengaged from his *intenſeneſs* on his own affairs. *Swift.*

To **INTE'R.** *v.a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chiefeſt temple I'll erect
A tomb, wherein his corpſe ſhall be *interr'd.* *Shakeſp.*
The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*
His body ſhall be royally *interr'd,*
And the laſt funeral pomps adorn his herſe. *Dryden.*

The aſhes, in an old record of the convent, are ſaid to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The beſt way is to *inter* them as you furrow peaſe. *Mort.*

INTE'RCALAR. } *adj.* [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Lat.]
INTE'RCALARY. } Inſerted out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.

To **INTE'RCALATE.** *v.a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Latin.] To inſert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In ſixty-three years there may be loſt almoſt eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or ſix ſupernumeraries. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **INTERCE'DE.** *v.n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Latin.]

1. To paſs between.

He ſuppoſeth that a vaſt period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale's Origin.*

Thoſe ſuperficies reflect the greateſt quantity of light, which have the greateſt refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ moſt in their refractive denſities. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences.

Them the glad Son
Preſenting, thus to *intercede* began. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Nor was our bleſſed Saviour only our Propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is ſtill our Advocate, continually *interceding* with his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*

I may reſtore myſelf into the good graces of my fair criticks, and your lordſhip may *intercede* with them on my promiſe of amendment. *Dryden.*

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede* with God for us, but only the Son of God. *Stillingfleet.*

INTERCE'DER. *n.ſ.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To **INTERCE'PT.** *v.a.* [*intercepter*, Fr. *interceptus*, Lat.]

1. To ſtop and ſeize in the way.

The better courſe ſhould be by planting of garriſons about him, which, whenſoever he ſhall look forth, or be drawn out, ſhall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Spenſ.*

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?
——O, ſhe that might have *intercepted* thee,
By ſtrangling thee. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muſter'd my ſoldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St. Alban's t' *intercept* the queen. *Shak.*

Your *intercepted* packets
You writ to the pope. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If we hope for things which are at too great a diſtance from us, it is poſſible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progreſs towards them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To obſtruct; to cut off; to ſtop from being communicated.

Though they cannot anſwer my diſtreſs,
Yet in ſome ſort they're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

Since death is near, and runs with ſo much force,
We muſt meet firſt, and *intercept* his courſe. *Dryden.*

On barbed ſteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May,
When ſwarming o'er the duſky fields they fly
New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the ſky. *Dryden.*

Behind the hole I faſtened to the paſteboard, with pitch, the blade of a ſharp knife, to *intercept* ſome part of the light which paſſed through the hole. *Newton's Opticks.*

The direful woes,
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While ſtorms vindictive *intercept* the ſhore. *Pope.*

INTERCE'PTION. *n.ſ.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. from *intercept.*] Stoppage in courſe; hindrance; obſtruction.

The pillars, ſtanding at a competent diſtance from the outmoſt wall, will, by *interception* of the ſight, ſomewhat in appearance diminiſh the breadth. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The word in Matthew doth not only ſignify ſuſpenſion, but alſo ſuffocation, ſtrangulation, or *interception* of breath. *Brown.*

INTERCE'SSION. *n.ſ.* [*interceſſion*, Fr. *interceſſio*, Lat.] Mediation; interpoſition; agency between two parties; agency in the cauſe of another, generally in his favour.

Yet loving, indeed, and therefore conſtant, he uſed ſtill the *interceſſion* of diligence and faith, ever hoping becauſe he would not put himſelf into that hell to be hopeleſs, until the time of our being come and captived there brought forth this end. *Sidney.*

Can you, when you puſh'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the palſied *interceſſion* of ſuch a decay'd dotard as you ſeem to be? *Shakeſpeare.*

He maketh *interceſſion* to God againſt Iſrael. *Rom.* xi. 2.

He bare the ſin of many, and made *interceſſion* for the tranſgreſſors. *Iſaiah*, liii. 12.

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *interceſſion* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer.* vii. 16.

To pray to the ſaints to obtain things by their merits and *interceſſions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillingfleet.*

Your *interceſſion* now is needleſs grown;
Retire, and let me ſpeak with her alone. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

INTERCE'SSOUR. *n.ſ.* [*interceſſeur*, Fr. *interceſſor*, Latin.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'ns! thither thine eyeſight bend;
Thy looks, ſighs, tears, for *interceſſours* ſend. *Fairfax.*

On man's behalf,
Patron or *interceſſour*, none appear'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When we ſhall hear our eternal doom from our *Interceſſour*, it will convince us, that a denial of Chriſt is more than tranſitory words. *South's Sermons.*

To **INTERCHA'IN.** *v.a.* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain; to link together.

Two boſoms *interchained* with an oath;
So then two boſoms, and a ſingle troth. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **INTERCHA'NGE.** *v.a.* [*inter* and *change.*]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ſhip, whereon they kept themſelves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counſelling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worſe. *Sidney.*

I ſhall *interchange*
My wained ſtate for Henry's regal crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſucceed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came ſo mightily to his ſuccour, that, with ſome *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a juſt war, the beſt child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Thoſe people have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Howel.*

2. Alternate ſucceſſion.

With what delight could I have walk'd thee round?
If I could joy in ought! ſweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

The original meaſures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkneſs, and ſucceſſion of ſeaſons. *Holder.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the firſt ages after the flood. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Creſſid hither. Good Diomede,
Furniſh you fairly for this *interchange.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Farewel; the leiſure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of ſweet diſcourſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since their more mature dignities and royal neceſſities made ſeparation of their ſociety, their encounters, though not perſonal, have been royally attornied with *interchange* of gifts, letters, loving embaſſies. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

After ſo vaſt an obligation, owned by ſo free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindneſſes. *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange.*]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many teſtimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counter-rolments, running through the hands and reſting in the power of ſo many ſeveral perſons, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſhood. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

Juſt under the line they may ſeem to have two Winters and two Summers; but there alſo they have four *interchangeable* ſeaſons, which is enough whereby to meaſure. *Holder.*

All along the hiſtory of the Old Teſtament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Iſrael, always ſuited to their manners. *Tillotſon.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable.*] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In theſe two things the Eaſt and Weſt churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews, and concur with them. *Hooker.*

This in myſelf I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shak. Richard* II.

Theſe articles were ſigned by our plenipotentiaries, and thoſe of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the miniſters here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had ſigned. *Swift.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *n.ſ.* [*inter* and *change.*] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Atteſted by the holy cloſe of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings. *Shakeſp.*

INTERCI'PIENT. *n.ſ.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] An intercepting power; ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much aſtringency, unleſs as *intercipients* upon the parts above, leſt the matter ſhould thereby be impacted in the part. *Wiſeman.*

INTERCI'SION. *n.ſ.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] Interruption.

By ceſſation of oracles we may underſtand their *interciſion*, not abciſſion, or conſummate deſolation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **INTERCLU'DE.** *v.n.* [*intercludo*, Latin.] To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening; to intercept.

The voice is ſometimes *intercluded* by a hoarſeneſs, or viſcuous phlegm cleaving to the aſpera arteria. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION. *n.ſ.* [*intercluſus*, Latin.] Obſtruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The ſpace between the pillars.

The diſtance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, becauſe the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than ſtone. *Wotton.*

To **INTERCO'MMON.** *v.n.* [*inter* and *common.*] To feed at the ſame table.

Wine is to be forborn in conſumptions, for that the ſpirits of the wine do prey upon the roſcid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the ſpirits of the body, and ſo rob them of their nouriſhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY. *n.ſ.* [*inter* and *community.*] A mutual communication or community; a mutal freedom or exerciſe of religion.

INTERCO'STAL. *adj.* [*intercoſtal*, Fr. *inter* and *coſta*, Latin.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm ſeems the principal inſtrument of ordinary reſpiration, although to reſtrained reſpiration the *intercoſtal* muſcles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the aſſiſtance of the inward *intercoſtal* muſcles, in deep ſuſpirations, we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *n.ſ.* [*entrecours*, French.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This ſweet *intercourſe*
Of looks, and ſmiles; for ſmiles from reaſon flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication.

The choice of the place requireth many circumſtances, as the ſituation near the ſea, for the commodiouſneſs of an *intercourſe* with England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God ſhould admit us into ſuch a participation of himſelf? That he ſhould give us minds capable of ſuch an *intercourſe* with the Supreme Mind? *Atterbury.*

INTERCU'RRENCE. *n.ſ.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Paſſage between.

Conſider what fluidity ſaltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Latin.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good ſpirit of nitre, you caſt a piece of iron, the liquor, whoſe parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of ſome very ſubtile *intercurrent* matter, thoſe active parts preſently begin to penetrate, and ſcatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL. *n.ſ.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourſe.

The Gauliſh ſpeech is the very Britiſh, which is yet retained of the Welſhmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenſer.*

To **INTERDI'CT.** *v.a.* [*interdire*, Fr. *interdico*, Latin.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I paſs'd, through ways
That brought me on a ſudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

By magick fenc'd, by ſpells encompaſs'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickell.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbiſhop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his ſuffragans, but his vicar-general may do the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongſt his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of ſtrangers. *Bacon.*

Thoſe are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*
Defends the touching of theſe viands pure;
Their taſte no knowledge works at leaſt of evil. *Milton.*

Had he liv'd to ſee her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harſh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himſelf. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himſelf meritoriouſly againſt the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *n.ſ.* [*interdiction*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdict.*]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction*, which reſounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

2. Curſe: from the papal *interdict.* An improper uſe of the word.

The trueſt iſſue of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* ſtands accurſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *interdict.*] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainſworth.*

To **INTERE'SS.** } *v.a.* [*intereſſer*, French.] To concern; to
To **INTERE'ST.** } affect; to give ſhare in.

The myſtical communion of all faithful men is ſuch as maketh every one to be *intereſſed* in thoſe precious bleſſings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Our joy,
Although our laſt not leaſt; to whoſe young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *int'reſs'd.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to ſtudy its benefit and its glory, to be *intereſſed* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

Scipio, reſtoring the Spaniſh bride, gained a great nation to *intereſt* themſelves for Rome againſt Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddeſs who uſed to *intereſt* herſelf in marriages. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Ill ſucceſſes did not diſcourage that ambitious and *intereſted* people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **INTERE'ST.** *v.n.* To affect; to move; to touch with paſſion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *intereſting* ſtory.

I'NTEREST. *n.ſ.* [*intereſt*, Latin; *interêt*, French.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a ſerious comprehenſion of that one great *intereſt* of others, as well as ourſelves. *Hammond.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his poſſeſſion, to be uſed for the common good and *intereſt.* *Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preſerved them, had now loſt their *intereſt.* *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *int'reſt* in the ſky;
Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the diſmal miſchief far away. *Prior.*

Endeavour to adjuſt the degrees of influence, that each cauſe might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *intereſt* of each therein. *Watts.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *intereſt.*

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *intereſt* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the oppoſite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

'Tis *int'reſt* calls off all her ſneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Money paid for uſe; uſury.

Did he take *intereſt?*
——No, not take *intereſt*; not, as you would ſay,
Directly, *int'reſt*; mark what Jacob did. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a ſad life we lead, my dear, to be ſo teazed; paying *intereſt* for old debts, and ſtill contracting new ones. *Arbuth.*

6. Any ſurplus of advantage.

With all ſpeed
You ſhall have your deſires with *intereſt.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To **INTERFE'RE.** *v.n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]

1. To interpoſe; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our anceſtors in converſation, as never to *interfere* with party diſputes in the ſtate. *Swift.*

2. To claſh; to oppoſe each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere.* *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. A horſe is ſaid to *interfere*, when the ſide of one of his ſhoes ſtrikes againſt and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg againſt another, and ſtriking off the ſkin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTE'RFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may conſiſt of any terrene or aqueous corpuſcles, kept ſwimming in the *interfluent* celeſtial matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *adj.* [*interfuſus*, Latin.] Poured or ſcattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *n.ſ.* [from *interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſtate of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed, and ſome deſart ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, ſtorms, ſhoars, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Vulgar Errours.*

INTERJA'CENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between.

The ſea itſelf muſt be very broad, and void of little iſlands *interjacent*, elſe will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it ſerveth. *Raleigh.*

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be ſeen diſtinctly, which would not at all be ſeen through other parts of the glaſſes, where the air was *interjacent.* *Newton's Opt.*

INTERJE'CTION. *n.ſ.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjectio*, Latin.]

1. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion: ſuch as are in Engliſh, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would expreſs their paſſions, are at the beſt but like natural *interjections*, to diſcover their paſſions or impreſſions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between; act of putting ſomething between.

Laughing cauſeth a continued expulſion of the breath, with the loud noiſe which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

INTERIM. *n. ſ.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* ſhall ſupport,
By his dear abſence. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that waſhes away neſt, birds, and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

In this *interim* my women aſked what I thought. *Tatler.*

INTERJO'IN. *adj.* [*inter* and *join.*] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So felleſt foes,
Whoſe paſſions and whoſe plots have broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their iſſues. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

INTE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*interior*, Latin; *interieur*, French.] Internal; inner; not outward; not ſuperficial.

The fool-multitude, that chuſe by ſhow,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' *interiour*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The groſſer parts, thus ſunk down, would harden and conſtitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNO'WLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by ſtrangers that come to them. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, French.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Touching reannexing of Bretagne to France, the ambaſſadors declined any mention thereof; but contrariwiſe *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpoſe of their maſter to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They acknowledged what ſervices he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* ſome errors, wherewith they ſeemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as ſtrong againſt the uſe of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLA'PSE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *lapſe.*] The flow of time between any two events.

Theſe dregs are calcined into ſuch ſalts, which, after a ſhort *interlapſe* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

To INTERLA'RD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, French.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diverſify lean with fat.

2. To interpoſe; to inſert between.

Jeſts ſhould be *interlarded*, after the Perſian cuſtom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diverſify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the Engliſh laws, and a tranſcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. Phillips has uſed this word very harſhly, and probably did not underſtand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of ſtrongeſt brandy. *Phillips.*

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave.*] To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line.*]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and Engliſh one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by ſomething written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wealthy at the ſmall expence of ſigning,
With a wet ſeal, and a freſh *interlining*. *Dryden's Juv.*

Three things render a writing ſuſpected: the perſon producing a falſe inſtrument, the perſon that frames it, and the *interlining* and raſing out of words contained in ſuch inſtruments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The muſe invok'd, ſit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

INTERLINEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual heſitations. *Swift.*

To INTERLI'NK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures cauſes us to enter into the ſubject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: theſe are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the ſame time contained. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

INTERLOCU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interlocution*, French; *interlocutio*, Latin.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of ſpeech.

The plaineſt and the moſt intelligible rehearſal of the pſalms they favour not, becauſe it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of ſentences from ſide to ſide. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final deciſion.

Theſe things are called accidental, becauſe ſome new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERLO'CUTOR. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogiſt; one that talks with another.

Some moroſe readers ſhall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, French; *inter* and *loquor*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of dialogue.

When the miniſter by exhortation raiſeth them up, and the people by proteſtation of their readineſs declare he ſpeaketh not in vain unto them; theſe *interlocutory* forms of ſpeech, what are they elſe but moſt effectual, partly teſtifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are ſeveral *interlocutory* diſcourſes in the Holy Scriptures, though the perſons ſpeaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Preparatory to deciſion.

To INTERLO'PE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to foreſtall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is deſired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the induſtry to their ſhare. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right.

The ſwallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the ſpider's right, than the ſpider was upon the ſwallow's. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTERLU'CENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between. *Dict.*

INTERLUDE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of feſtivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there muſt ſometimes be maſques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Ariſtophanes to perſonate him on the ſtage, and, by the inſinuations of thoſe *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;
When monarch reaſon ſleeps, this mimick wakes. *Dryden.*

INTERLU'ENCY. *n. ſ.* [*interluo*, Latin.] Water interpoſited; interpoſition of a flood.

Thoſe parts of Aſia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the ſea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTERLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*, Latin.] Belonging
INTERLU'NARY. } to the time when the moon, about to change, is inviſible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and prenilunary exemptions. *Brown.*

The ſun to me is dark,
And ſilent as the moon,
When ſhe deſerts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Becauſe the many alliances and *intermarriages*, as well as the perſonal feuds that happen among ſo ſmall a people, might obſtruct the courſe of juſtice, they have always a foreigner for this employ. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry ſome of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpoſe officiouſly.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign ſtates, and declare themſelves protectors-general of Catholicks. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a ſovereign prince, the emperor ſhould not *intermeddle* with ordering his ſubjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*

There were no ladies, who diſpoſed themſelves to *intermeddle* in buſineſs. *Clarendon.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. a.* [*entremeſler*, French.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps miſprinted for *intermelled*.

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; as the love of Britomert, and the virtuouſneſs of Belphæbe. *Spenſer.*

INTERME'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interpoſes officiouſly; one that thruſts himſelf into buſineſs to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater peſt to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and buſy *intermeddlers*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our two great allies abroad, and our ſtock-jobbers at home, direct her majeſty not to change her ſecretary or treaſurer, who, for the reaſons that theſe officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the leaſt truſt. *Swift.*

Shall ſaucy *intermeddlers* ſay,
Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to puniſh? *A. Phillips.*

INTERME'DIACY. *n. ſ.* [from *intermediate.*] Interpoſition; intervention. An unauthoriſed word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham.*

INTERME'DIAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midſt of feaſts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Taylor.*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* ſpaces he is careful to dreſs it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

INTERME'DIATE. *adj.* [*intermediat*, French; *inter* and *medius*, Latin.] Intervening; interpoſed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the moſt refrangible rays excite the ſhorteſt vibrations for making a ſenſation of a deep violet, the leaſt refrangible the largeſt for making a ſenſation of deep red, and the ſeveral *intermediate* ſorts of rays, vibrations of ſeveral *intermediate* bigneſſes, to make ſenſations of the ſeveral *intermediate* colours? *Newton's Opticks.*

An animal conſiſts of ſolid and fluid parts, unleſs one ſhould reckon ſome of an *intermediate* nature, as fat and phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

Thoſe general natures, which ſtand between the neareſt and moſt remote, are called *intermediate*. *Watts.*

INTERME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate.*] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL. *v. a.* [*entremeſler*, French.] To mix; to mingle.

By occaſion hereof many other adventures are *intermelled*, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenſer.*

INTE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*interment*, French; from *inter.*] Burial; ſepulchre.

INTERMIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intermigration*, French; *inter* and *migro*, Latin.] Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

Men have a ſtrange variety in colour, ſtature, and humour; and all ariſing from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of acceſs, mutual intercourſe, and poſſibility of *intermigrations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*interminable*, French; *in* and *termino*, Latin.] Immenſe; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' *interminable*,
And tie him to his own preſcript. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

INTE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*interminate*, French; *interminatus*, Latin.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a ſleep *interminate*. *Chapm. Odyſſey.*

INTERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intermination*, French; *intermino*, Latin.] Menace; threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the Goſpel, thoſe terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive thoſe brutiſh creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to put ſome things amongſt others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Teſtament, leſſons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifeſtly known and ſeen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord ſhall never reſt:
I'll *intermingle* every thing he does
With Caſſio's ſuit. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Here ſailing ſhips delight the wand'ring eyes;
There trees and *intermingled* temples riſe. *Pope.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*intermiſſion*, Fr. *intermiſſio*, Lat.]

1. Ceſſation for a time; pauſe; intermediate ſtop.

Came a reeking poſt,
Deliver'd letters, ſpite of *intermiſſion*,
Which preſently they read. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I count *intermiſſion* almoſt the ſame thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a ſort new. *Bacon.*

The water aſcends gently, and by *intermiſſions*; but it falls continuately, and with force. *Wilkins's Dæd.*

The peaſants work on, in the hotteſt part of the day, without *intermiſſion*. *Locke.*

2. Intervenient time.

But gentle Heav'n
Cut ſhort all *intermiſſion*: front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermiſſion* do win to themſelves a kind of grace-like newneſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

4. The ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever, or any fits of pain; reſt; pauſe of ſorrow.

Reſt or *intermiſſion* none I find. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual.

Wounds I will lend the French, inſtead of eyes,
To weep their *intermiſſive* miſeries. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

I reduced Ireland, after ſo many *intermiſſive* wars, to a perfect paſſive obedience. *Howel's England's Tears.*

As though there were any feriation in nature, or juſtitiums imaginable in profeſſions, whoſe ſubject is under no *intermiſſive* but conſtant way of mutation, this ſeaſon is commonly termed the phyſicians vacation. *Vulgar Errours.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Latin.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature ſhould *intermit* her courſe, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the obſervation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houſes, fall upon your knees;
Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague
That needs muſt light on this ingratitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

His miſled, laſcivious ſon,
Edward the Second, *intermitted* ſo
The courſe of glory. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The ſetting on foot ſome of thoſe arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of thoſe arts which were long before practiſed, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Certain Indians, when a horſe is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horſe not *intermitting* his courſe. *Wilkins.*

Speech *intermitted*, thus began. *Milton.*

We are furniſhed with an armour from Heaven or firmneſs; but if we are remiſs, or ſuffer ourſelves to be perſuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be ſurpriſed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxyſms. Uſed of fevers.

INTERMI'TTENT. *adj.* [*intermittent*, French; *intermittens*, Latin.] Coming by fits.

Next to thoſe durable pains, ſhort *intermittent* or ſwift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into conſumptions. *Harvey.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put ſome things among others.

Her perſuaſions ſhe *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that ſhe would depart from him. *Hayward.*

Reveal
To Adam what ſhall come in future days,
As I ſhall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My cov'nant in the woman's ſeed renew'd. *Par. Loſt.*

In yonder ſpring of roſes, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redreſs 'till noon. *Milton.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a juſt hiſtorian to my royal maſter, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Latin.]

1. Maſs formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparations of gold or mercury, leave perſons much unſatisfied whether the ſubſtances they produce be truly the hypoſtatical principles, or only ſome *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with thoſe employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a maſs.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon's Henry* VI.

INTERMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin.] Subſiſting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vaſt diſtances between theſe great bodies are called *intermundane* ſpaces; in which though there may be ſome fluid, yet it is ſo thin and ſubtile, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL. *adj.* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Latin.] Lying between walls. *Ainſworth.*

INTERMU'TUAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual.*] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A ſolemn oath religiouſly they take,
By *intermutual* vows proteſting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forſake
So good a cauſe. *Daniel's Civil War.*

INTE'RN. *adj.* [*interne*, French; *internus*, Latin.] Inward; inteſtine; not foreign.

The midland towns are moſt flouriſhing, which ſhews that her riches are *intern* and domeſtick. *Howel.*

INTE'RNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; not external.

That ye ſhall be as gods, ſince I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Myſelf, my conſcience, and *internal* peace. *Milton.*

Bad comes of ſetting our hearts upon the ſhape, colour, and external beauty of things without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Eſtrange.*

If we think moſt mens actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no ſuch *internal* veneration for good rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinſick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honeſt; to conſider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the ſight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or ſuſpicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal.*]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are ſymbolically in the ſacrament, and by faith and the Spirit of God, *internally* united to Chriſt. *Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual deſtruction.

Th' Egyptians worſhipp'd dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras, p.* i.

INTERNE'CION. *n. ſ.* [*internecion*, French; *internecio*, Lat.] Maſſacre; ſlaughter.

That natural propenſion of ſelf love, and natural principle of ſelf-preſervation, will neceſſarily break out into wars and *internecions*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTERNU'NCIO. *n. ſ.* [*internuncius*, Latin.] Meſſenger between two parties.

INTERPELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpellation*, French; *interpellatio*, Latin.] A ſummons; a call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts, one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation*, is ſufficient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To INTE'RPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpoler*, Fr. *interpolo*, Lat.]

1. To foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in poſſeſſion of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as ſome think, *interpolated* by him for that purpoſe. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermiſſions.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themſelves ſeems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the firſt moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath neceſſarily a concomitant ſucceſſion of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulſes of the heart, and the ſucceſſive motions of reſpiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA´TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolate.*] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the ſituation of ſome of the Latin verſes, and made ſome *interpolations*. *Cromwell to Pope.*

INTERPOLA´TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *interpolateur*, French.] One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have conſidered. *Swift.*

INTERPO´SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *interpoſe.*]

1. Interpoſition; agency between two perſons.

The *interpoſal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean diſcourſe, may ſeem to take away my choice. *South's Sermons.*

2. Intervention.

Our overſhadowed ſouls may be emblemed by cruſted globes, whoſe influential emiſſions are intercepted by the *interpoſal* of the benighting element. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To **INTERPO´SE.** *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin; *interpoſer*, Fr.]

1. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpoſe* themſelves
Betwixt your eyes and night. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
Death ready ſtands to *interpoſe* his dart. *Milton.*

Human frailty will too often *interpoſe* itſelf among perſons of the holieſt function. *Swift.*

2. To offer as a ſuccour or relief.

The common Father of mankind ſeaſonably *interpoſed* his hand, and reſcued miſerable man out of the groſs ſtupidity and ſenſuality whereinto he was plunged. *Woodward.*

3. To place between; to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpoſe*, both to give ſpace to his brother's interceſſion, and to ſhow that he had a conflict with himſelf what he ſhould do. *Bacon.*

To **INTERPO´SE.** *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interpoſes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almoſt againſt any hypotheſis. *Boyle.*

INTERPO´SER. *n. ſ.* [from *interpoſe.*]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haſte; but 'till I come again,
No bed ſhall ere be guilty of my ſtay,
No reſt be *interpoſer* 'twixt us twain. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI´TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpoſition*, Fr. *interpoſitio*, Lat. from *interpoſe.*]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the *interpoſition* of the magiſtrate was more neceſſary to ſecure the honour of religion. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Though warlike ſucceſſes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interpoſition*, yet are they no ſure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interpoſition* of their common protectors. *Addiſon.*

3. Intervention; ſtate of being placed between two.

The nights are ſo cold, freſh, and equal, by reaſon of the intire *interpoſition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She ſits on a globe that ſtands in water, to denote that ſhe is miſtreſs of a new world, ſeparate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interpoſition* of the ſea. *Addiſon.*

4. Any thing interpoſed.

A ſhelter, and a kind of ſhading cool
Interpoſition, as a Summer's cloud.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

To **INTERPRET.** *v. a.* [*interpreter*, French; *interpretor*, Latin.] To explain; to tranſlate; to decipher; to give a ſolution; to clear by expoſition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
Beyond ſelf-explication. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
You ſhould be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*
That you are ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He hanged the chief baker, as Joſeph had *interpreted* to them. *Gen.* xl. 22.

Pharaoh told them his dream; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto Pharaoh. *Gen.* xli. 8.

An excellent ſpirit, knowledge, and underſtanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and ſhewing of hard ſentences, and diſſolving of doubts, were found in the ſame Daniel. *Dan.* v.

Hear his ſighs, though mute!
Unſkilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

INTE´RPRETABLE. *adj.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: theſe ſingularities are *interpretable* from more innocent cauſes. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA´TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Latin, from *interpret.*]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
Muſt ſhew like all yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Look how we can, or ſad or merrily,
Interpretation will miſquote our looks. *Shak. Henry* VI.

2. The ſenſe given by an interpreter; expoſition.

If it be obſcure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, conſtraineth no man, which ſtandeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardeſt and worſt *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Chriſtians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted theſe predictions, and the marks by which the Meſſiah would be diſcovered; and how the Jewiſh doctors, who ſucceeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addiſon.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beſeech thee to proſper this great ſign, and to give us the *interpretation* and uſe of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTE´RPRETATIVE. *adj.* [from *interpret.*] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apoſtolick were ſufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark againſt hereticks, the rejecting their additions may juſtly be deemed an *interpretative* ſiding with hereſies. *Hammond.*

INTE´RPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative.*] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this proviſion the Almighty *interpretatively* ſpeaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furniſhed world. *Ray on the Creation.*

INTE´RPRETER. *n. ſ.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpres*, Latin.]

1. An explainer; an expoſitor; an expounder.

What we oft do beſt,
By ſick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worſt, as oft,
Hitting a groſſer quality, is cry'd up
For our beſt act. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confuſed maſs, and ſo it is underſtood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Chriſtian. *Burnet.*

We think moſt mens actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A tranſlator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,
With the ſame faith as an *interpreter*. *Fanſhaw.*

How ſhall any man, who hath a genius for hiſtory, undertake ſuch a work with ſpirit, when he conſiders that in an age or two he ſhall hardly be underſtood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPU´NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*interpunction*, Fr. *interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERRE´GNUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another.

Next enſu'd a vacancy,
Thouſand worſe paſſions than poſſeſs'd
The *interregnum* of my breaſt:
Bleſs me from ſuch an anarchy! *Cowley.*

He would ſhew the queen my memorial with the firſt opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or ſuſpenſion of title. *Swift.*

INTERRE´IGN. [*interregne*, French; *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interreign* or ſuſpenſion of title. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **INTE´RROGATE.** *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Latin; *interroger*, French.] To examine; to queſtion.

To **INTE´RROGATE.** *v. n.* To aſk; to put queſtions.

By his inſtructions touching the Queen of Naples, it ſeemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

His proof will eaſily be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

INTERROGA´TION. *n. ſ.* [*interrogation*, French; *interrogatio*, Latin.]

1. A queſtion put; an enquiry.

How demurely ſoever ſuch men may pretend to ſanctity, that *interrogation* of God preſſes hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digreſſions, but thoſe ſhort. *Pope.*

2. A note that marks a queſtion: thus? as, Does Job ſerve God for nought?

INTERRO´GATIVE. *adj.* [*interrogatif*, French; *interrogativus*, Latin.] Denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERRO´GATIVE. *n. ſ.* A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERRO´GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogative.*] In form of a queſtion.

INTERROGA´TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *interrogate.*] An aſker of queſtions.

INTE´RROGATORY. *n. ſ.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A queſtion; an enquiry.

He with no more civility, though with much more buſineſs than thoſe under-fellows had ſhewed, began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Nor time, nor place,
Will ſerve long *interrogatories*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
What earthly name to *interrogatories*
Can taſk the free breath of a ſacred king? *Shakeſpeare.*

The examination was ſummed up with one queſtion, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frighted out of his wits by the laſt dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addiſon.*

INTERRO´GATORY. *adj.* Containing a queſtion; expreſſing a queſtion.

To **INTERRU´PT.** *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Lat.]

1. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend
Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear
What they are uſed to bear. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He might ſecurely enough have engaged his body of horſe againſt their whole inconſiderable army, there being neither tree nor buſh to *interrupt* his charge. *Clarendon*, *b.* ii.

This motion of the heavenly bodies ſeems partly uninterrupted, as that of the firſt moveable interpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition.

Anſwer not before thou haſt heard the cauſe; neither *interrupt* men in the midſt of their talk. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xi. 8.

3. To divide; to ſeparate.

Seeſt thou what rage
Tranſports our adverſary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyſs wide *interrupt*, can hold. *Milton.*

INTERRU´PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without ſtoppages.

The incident light that meets with a groſſer liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or elſe reflected more or leſs *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoiſtened. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRU´PTER. *n. ſ.* [from *interrupt.*] He who interrupts.

INTERRU´PTION. *n. ſ.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruptio*, Lat.]

1. Interpoſition; breach of continuity.

Places ſevered from the continent by the *interruption* of the ſea. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interpoſition.

You are to touch the one as ſoon as you have given a ſtroke of the pencil to the other, leſt the *interruption* of time cauſe you to loſe the idea of one part. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

3. Hindrance; ſtop; let; obſtruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption*, ſpite of France. *Shakeſpeare.*

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when cuſtom has made it familiar, it will be diſpatched without reſting or *interruption* in the courſe of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidſt the *interruptions* of his ſorrow, ſeeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 164.

INTERSCA´PULAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *ſcapula*, Latin.] Placed between the ſhoulders.

To **INTERSCI´ND.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption. *Dict.*

To **INTERSCRI´BE.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcribo*, Lat.] To write between. *Dict.*

INTERSE´CANT. *adj.* [*interſecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To **INTERSE´CT.** *v. a.* [*interſeco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds ſo ſtand in their poſition of proneneſs, that the oppoſite joints of neighbour legs conſiſt in the ſame plane; and a line deſcending from their navel *interſects* at right angles the axis of the earth. *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous loadſtone, it will ſomewhat depreſs its animated extreme, and *interſect* the horizontal circumference. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii.

To **INTERSE´CT.** *v. n.* To meet and croſs each other.

The ſagittal ſuture uſually begins at that point where theſe lines *interſect*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

INTERSE´CTION. *n. ſ.* [*interſectio*, Lat. from *interſect.*] Point where lines croſs each other.

They did ſpout over interchangeably from ſide to ſide in forms of arches, without any *interſection* or meeting aloft, becauſe the pipes were not oppoſite. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The firſt ſtar of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *interſection*, which is now elongated, and moved eaſtward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the ſame ſurface; and conſequently muſt needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *interſection* of croſs ones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **INTERSE´RT.** *v. a.* [*interſero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *interſert* a ſhort philoſophical ſpeculation, the depth of the ſea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brerewood on Languages.*

INTERSE´RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *interſert.*] An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing.

Theſe two *interſertions* were clear explications of the apoſtle's old form, God the Father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgment of the unity. *Hammond.*

To **INTERSPE´RSE.** *v. a.* [*interſperſus*, Lat.] To ſcatter here and there among other things.

The poſſibility of a body's moving into a void ſpace beyond the utmoſt bounds of body, as well as into a void ſpace *interſperſed* amongſt bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's intereſt to inſert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to *interſperſe* theſe additions in ſuch a manner, that ſcarce any book can be bought without purchaſing ſomething unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPE´RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *interſperſe.*] The act of ſcattering here and there.

For want of the *interſperſion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

INTERSTE´LLAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *ſtellar*, Lat.] Intervening between the ſtars.

The *interſtellar* ſky hath ſo much affinity with the ſtar, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the ſtar. *Bacon.*

I´NTERSTICE. *n. ſ.* [*interſtitium*, Lat. *interſtice*, Fr.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The ſun ſhining through a large priſm upon a comb placed immediately behind the priſm, his light, which paſſed through the *interſtices* of the teeth fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interſtices*, and ſeven teeth together with their *interſtices* took up an inch in breadth. *Newton's Opticks.*

The force of the fluid will ſeparate the ſmalleſt particles which compoſe the fibres, ſo as to leave vacant *interſtices* in thoſe places where they cohered before. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interſtices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERSTI´TIAL. *adj.* [from *interſtice.*] Containing interſtices.

In oiled papers, the *interſtitial* diviſion being actuated by the acceſſion of oil, becometh more tranſparent. *Brown.*

INTERTE´XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*intertexo*, Latin.] Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To **INTERTWI´NE.** } *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*, or *twiſt.*] To
To **INTERTWI´ST.** } unite by twiſting one in another.

Under ſome concourſe of ſhades,
Whoſe branching arms thick *intertwin'd* might ſhield
From dews and damps of night his ſhelter'd head. *Milton.*

I´NTERVAL. *n. ſ.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Latin.]

1. Space between places; interſtice; vacuity; ſpace unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant ſpace.

With any obſtacle let all the light be now ſtopped which paſſes through any one *interval* of the teeth, ſo that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will ſee the light of the reſt of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Time paſſing between two aſſignable points.

The century and half following, to the end of the third Punick war, was a very buſy period at Rome; the *intervals* between every war being ſo ſhort. *Swift.*

3. Remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper.

Though he had a long illneſs, conſidering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of ſenſe being few and ſhort, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterb.*

To **INTERVE´NE.** *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.] To come between things or perſons; to be intercepted; to make intervals.

While ſo near each other thus all day
Our taſk we chuſe, what wonder, if ſo near,
Looks *intervene*, and ſmiles. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix.

Eſteem the danger of an action, and the poſſibilities of miſcarriage, and every croſs accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVE´NE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſition, or perhaps interview. A word out of uſe.

They had ſome ſharper and ſome milder differences, which might eaſily happen in ſuch an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they ſwayed. *Wotton.*

INTERVE´NIENT. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Lat. *intervenant*, Fr.] Intercedent; interpoſed; paſſing between.

There be *intervenient* in the riſe of eight, in tones, two bemolls or half notes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 104.

Many arts were uſed to diſcuſs new affection: all which notwithſtanding, for I omit things *intervenient*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleaſure to be ſworn his ſervant. *Wotton.*

INTERVE´NTION. *n. ſ.* [*intervention*, Fr. *interventio*, Lat.]

1. Agency between perſons.

God will judge the world in righteouſneſs by the *intervention* of the man Chriſt Jeſus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Agency between antecedents and conſecutives.

In the diſpenſation of God's mercies to the world, ſome things he does by himſelf, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of ſuch inſtruments as he has appointed. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Interpoſition; the ſtate of being interpoſed.

Sound is ſhut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not ſuffered to paſs into the inward ear. *Holder.*

To **INTERVE´RT.** *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.] To turn to another courſe.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books five hundred pounds. *Wotton.*

I´NTERVIEW. *n. ſ.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual ſight; ſight of each other. It is commonly uſed for a formal and appointed meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the paſſions of former enmity being allayed, we ſhall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love ſhew ourſelves each towards other the ſame, which Joſeph and the brethren of Joſeph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hooker.*

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt
England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him ſome prejudice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Such happy *interview*, and fair event
Of love, and youth not loſt, ſongs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming ſymphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

To **INTERVO´LVE.** *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Lat.] To involve one within another.

Myſtical dance! which yonder ſtarry ſphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels

Reſembles neareſt; mazes intricate,
Eccentrick, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then moſt, when moſt irregular, they ſeem. *Milton.*

To **INTERWE'AVE.** *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. paſſ. *interwoven, interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down
Under the hoſpitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

At laſt
Words *interwove* with ſighs found out their way. *Milton.*

I ſat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*
With flaunting honeyſuckle, *Milton.*

None
Can ſay here nature ends, and art begins,
But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins,
So *interweav'd*, ſo like, ſo much the ſame:
None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Denham.*

The proud theatres diſcloſe the ſcene,
Which *interwoven* Britons ſeem to raiſe,
And ſhow the triumph which their ſhame diſplays. *Dryden.*

He ſo *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleaſing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vaſt ocean planted with iſlands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thouſand little ſhining ſeas that ran among them. *Spectator.*

It is a confuſion of kitchen and parterre, orchard and flower-garden, which lie ſo mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderneſs. *Spectator.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a moſt ardent deſire, *interwoven* in the ſubſtance of their ſpiritual natures, of being reunited with himſelf. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether diſapprove the *interweaving* texts of Scripture through the ſtyle of your ſermon. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To **INTERWI'SH.** *v. a.* [*inter* and *wiſh*.] To wiſh mutually to each other.

The venom of all ſtepdames, gameſter's gall,
What tyrants and their ſubjects *interwiſh*,
All ill fall on that man. *Donne.*

INTE'STABLE. *adj.* [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] Diſqualified to make a will.

A perſon excommunicated is rendered infamous and *inteſtable* both actively and paſſively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTESTATE. *adj.* [*inteſtat*, Fr. *inteſtatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without will.

Why ſhould calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy ſucceeders of *inteſtate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miſeries. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Preſent puniſhment purſues his maw,
When ſurfeited and ſwell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *inteſtate* death. *Dryden's Juv.*

INTE'STINAL. *adj.* [*inteſtinal*, Fr. from *inteſtine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *inteſtinal* tube, affecting a ſtraight inſtead of a ſpiral cylinder. *Arbuth.*

INTE'STINE. *adj.* [*inteſtin*, Fr. *inteſtinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of theſe inward and *inteſtine* enemies to prayer, there are our paſt ſins to wound us, our preſent cares to diſtract us, our diſtempered paſſions to diſorder us, and a whole ſwarm of looſe and floating imaginations to moleſt us. *Duppa.*

Inteſtine war no more our paſſions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.

Inteſtine ſtone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-ſtruck madneſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

A wooden jack, which had almoſt
Loſt, by diſuſe, the art to roaſt,
A ſudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *inteſtine* wheels. *Swift's Miſcel.*

3. Domeſtick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly uſed in the following example of Shakeſpeare: perhaps for *mortal* and *inteſtine* ſhould be read *mortal internecine*.

Since the mortal and *inteſtine* jars
'Twixt thy ſeditious countrymen and us,
It hath in ſolemn ſynods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverſe towns. *Shakeſpeare.*

But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To theſe *inteſtine* diſcords put an end. *Dryden's Ovid.*

She ſaw her ſons with purple deaths expire,
A dreadful ſeries of *inteſtine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and diſhoneſt ſcars. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE. *n. ſ.* [*inteſtinum*, Lat. *inteſtine*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: moſt commonly without a ſingular.

The *inteſtines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid ſubſtance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To **INTHRA'LL.** *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enſlave; to ſhackle; to reduce to ſervitude. A word now ſeldom uſed, at leaſt in proſe.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he ſeems a knight,
And will not any way diſhonour me. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

The Turk has ſought to extinguiſh the ancient memory of thoſe people which he has ſubjected and *inthrall'd*. *Raleigh.*

Authors to themſelves in all
Both what they judge, and what they chooſe; for ſo
I form'd them free, and free they muſt remain
Till they *inthrall* themſelves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

She ſoothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd? *Prior.*

INTHRA'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inthrall*.] Servitude; ſlavery.

Moſes and Aaron, ſent from God to claim
His people from *inthralment*, they return
With glory, and ſpoil, back to their promis'd land.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

To **INTHRO'NE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raiſe to royalty; to ſeat on a throne.

One, chief, in gracious dignity *inthron'd*,
Shines o'er the reſt. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 395.

INTI'MACY. *n. ſ.* [from *intimate*.] Cloſe familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendſhips and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh; *intimus*, Lat.]

1. Inmoſt; inward; inteſtine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulſe, and therefore urged on
The marriage. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 221.

Fear being ſo *intimate* to our natures, it is the ſtrongeſt bond of laws. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Near; not kept at diſtance.

Moſes was with him in the retirements of the mount, received there his private inſtructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admiſſion. *South's Sermons.*

3. Familiar; cloſely acquainted.

United by this ſympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Roſcommon.*

INTIMATE. *n. ſ.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is truſted with our thoughts.

The deſign was to entertain his reaſon with a more equal converſe, aſſign him an *intimate* whoſe intellect as much correſponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. of Tongue.*

To **I'NTIMATE.** *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the ſilver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*

The names of ſimple ideas and ſubſtances, with the abſtract ideas in the mind, *intimate* ſome real exiſtence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*

'Tis the divinity that ſtirs within us;
'Tis Heav'n itſelf that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I'NTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate*.]

1. Cloſely; with intermixture of parts.

The ſame œconomy is obſerved in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be aſſimilated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly; inſeparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its riſe from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more eſſential to us, and more *intimately* united with us. *Addiſon's Spect.* Nº 219.

3. Familiarly; with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate*.] Hint; obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him ſtrictly obſerve the firſt ſtirrings and *intimations*; the firſt hints and whiſpers of good and evil that paſs in his heart. *South's Sermons.*

Of thoſe that are only probable we have ſome reaſonable *intimations*, but not a demonſtrative certainty. *Woodward.*

Beſides the more ſolid parts of learning, there are ſeveral little *intimations* to be met with on medals. *Addiſon.*

I'NTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the maſs; not being external, or on the ſurface; internal.

As to the compoſition or diſſolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and exceſs over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

To **INTI'MIDATE.** *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daſtardize; to make cowardly.

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conſcious breaſt,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTIRE. *n. ſ.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, French; better written *entire*, which ſee, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminiſhed; broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick ſocieties of men, belongeth ſo properly unto the ſame *intire* ſocieties, that for any prince to exerciſe the ſame of himſelf, and not either by expreſs commiſſion immediately and perſonally received from God, or elſe by authority derived at the firſt from their conſent upon whoſe perſons he impoſes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*

INTI'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intire*; better *entireneſs*.] Wholeneſs; integrity.

So ſhall all times find me the ſame:
You this *intireneſs* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you ſtill. *Donne.*

I'NTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the ſite it held, how much more may education, being a conſtant plight and inurement, induce by cuſtom good habits *into* a reaſonable creature. *Wotton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, faſhion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living ſoul. *Locke.*

Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Acrid ſubſtances, which paſs *into* the capillary tubes, muſt irritate them into greater contradiction. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. Noting penetration beyond the outſide, or ſome action which reaches beyond the ſuperficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

3. Noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe.

They have denominated ſome herbs ſolar and ſome lunar, and ſuch like toys put *into* great words. *Bacon.*

Compound bodies may be reſolved *into* other ſubſtances than ſuch as they are divided *into* by the fire. *Boyle.*

A man muſt ſin himſelf *into* a love of other mens ſins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him ſo far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to ſome peculiar fate,
When the mad people riſe againſt the ſtate,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful ſilence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden's Perſius.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his ſoul, and fool himſelf *into* irrecoverable miſery, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs to enquire into theſe matters. *Tillotſon.*

He is not a frail being, that he ſhould be tired *into* compliance by the force of aſſiduous application. *Smalridge.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to riſe, they naturally ſpread themſelves *into* lakes, before they can find any iſſue. *Addiſon on Italy.*

It would have been all irretrievably loſt, was it not by this means collected and brought *into* one maſs. *Woodward.*

Why are theſe poſitions charged upon me as their ſole author; and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were never before maintained by any perſon of virtue. *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God ſhould be always frightening and aſtoniſhing men *into* an acknowledgement of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A man may whore and drink himſelf *into* atheiſm; but it is impoſſible he ſhould think himſelf *into* it. *Bentley.*

INTO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable*, Fr.]

1. Inſufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreaſonable. *Taylor.*

His awful preſence did the crowd ſurprize;
Nor durſt the raſh ſpectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confeſs'd him born for kingly ſway,
So fierce, they flaſh'd *intolerable* day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the ſame ſtudy long continued in is as *intolerable* to them as the appearing long in the ſame clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*

2. Bad beyond ſufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, French.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moiſture affects human bodies with one claſs of diſeaſes, and too great dryneſs with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of exceſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

To **INTO'MB.** *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To incloſe in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment finally had they for the ceremony of odours uſed about the bodies of the dead, after which cuſtom notwithſtanding our Lord was contented that his own moſt precious blood ſhould be *intombed*. *Hooker, b.* i.

Is't night's predominance or the day's ſhame,
That darkneſs does the face of earth *intomb*. *Shakeſp.*

Mighty hero's more majeſtick ſhades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their father's eyes. *Dryden.*

To **I'NTONATE.** *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder. *Dict.*

INTONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering. *Dict.*

To **INTO'NE.** *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone*; *intonner*, French.] To make a ſlow protracted noiſe.

So ſwells each wind-pipe; aſs *intones* to aſs
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* ii.

To **INTO'RT.** *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Latin.] To twiſt; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that ſeparate the finer parts of the blood, called animal ſpirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variouſly *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*

With rev'rent hand the king preſents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*

To **INTO'XICATE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicateth*; and age doth profit rather in the powers of underſtanding than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They ſwim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to ſcorn the earth. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

My early miſtreſs, now my ancient muſe,
That ſtrong Circean liquor ceaſe t' infuſe,
Wherewith thou didſt *intoxicate* my youth. *Denham.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not ſeen equall'd, if not exceeded, by ſome *intoxicated* zealots? *Decay of Piety.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet ſpoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are ſo *intoxicated* with an earneſt deſire of being above all others, that they ſuffer themſelves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to ſpirituous liquors, having quite different qualities from the plant itſelf; for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTOXICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the ſtate of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did ſo burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where elſe detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that beſotting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRA'CTABLE. *n. ſ.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intraitable*, Fr.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; ſtubborn; obſtinate.

To love them who love us is ſo natural a paſſion, that even the moſt *intractable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means ſerpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and uſeful, got together. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intractable*.] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs.

INTRA'CTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable*.] Unmanageably; ſtubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *tranquility*.] Unquietneſs; want of reſt.

Jactations were uſed for amuſement, and allay in conſtant pains, and to relieve that *intranquility* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRA'NSITIVE. *v. a.* [*intranſitivus*, Latin.]

[In grammar.] A verb *intranſitive* is that which ſignifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Lat. Gramm.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tranſmutable*.] Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance.

Some of the moſt experienced chemiſts do affirm quickſilver to be *intranſmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **INTRE'ASURE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *treaſure*.] To lay up as in a treaſury.

There is a hiſtory in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which obſerv'd, a man may propheſy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their ſeeds
And weak beginnings lie *intreaſured*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

To **INTRE'NCH.** *v. n.* [*in* and *trancher*, French.]

1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another.

Little I deſire my ſcepter ſhould *intrench* on God's ſovereignty, which is the only king of men's conſciences. *King Charles.*

That crawling inſect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durſt he, who does but for my pleaſure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative? *Dryden's Aureng.*

We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any converſation, but leaſt of all with children. *Locke.*

2. To break with hollows.

His face
Deep ſcars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

3. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in Shakeſpeare, is thus explained by one of his editors: The *intrenchant* air means the air which ſuddenly encroaches and cloſes upon the ſpace left by any body which had paſſed through it. *Hanmer.* I believe Shakeſpeare intended rather to expreſs the idea of indiviſibility or invulnerableneſs, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher*, to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only inſtance in which Shakeſpeare confounds words of active and paſſive ſignification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indiviſible.

As eaſy may'ſt thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen ſword impreſs, as make me bleed.
Shakeſpeare.

INTRE'NCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearleſs; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of ſulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomſon.*

INTREPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearleſſneſs; courage; boldneſs.

I could not ſufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of theſe diminutive mortals, who durſt venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INTRE'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid*.] Fearleſsly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the ſcene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

I'NTRICACY. *n. ſ.* [from *intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulyſſes in Homer's Odyſſey is much admired by Ariſtotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the ſubtilty of his behaviour. *Addiſon.*

I'NTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obſcure.

Much of that we are to ſpeak may ſeem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obſcure, dark, and *intricate*. *Hooker.*

His ſtile in writing was fit to convey the moſt *intricate* buſineſs to the underſtanding with the utmoſt clearneſs. *Addiſ.*

To **I'NTRICATE.** [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in uſe.

Alterations of ſirnames have ſo *intricated*, or rather obſcured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

I'NTRICATELY. *adv.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions, into which we are ſo *intricately* engaged, gave occaſion to this diſcourſe. *Swift.*

I'NTRICATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obſcurity.

He found ſuch *intricateneſs*, that he could ſee no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRI'GUE. *n. ſ.* [*intrigue*, French.]

1. A plot; a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged: uſually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
Theſe his huge thoughts, and theſe his vaſt deſires. *Flatman.*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The hero of a comedy is repreſented victorious in all his *intrigues*. *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in uſe.

Though this vicinity of ourſelves to ourſelves cannot give us the full proſpect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourſelves, than to know other things without us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned tranſaction.

As theſe cauſes are the beginning of the action, the oppoſite deſigns againſt that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greateſt part of the poem. *Pope.*

To **INTRI'GUE.** *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private deſigns.

INTRI'GUER. *n. ſ.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. from *intrigue*.] One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions; one who forms plots; one who purſues women.

I deſire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addiſon.*

INTRI'GUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intrigue*.] With intrigue; with ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinſecus*, Lat. *intrinſeque*, French. This word is now generally written *intrinſical*, contrarily to etymology.]

1. Internal; ſolid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

Theſe meaſure the laws of God not by the *intrinſecal* goodneſs and equity of them, but by reluctancy and oppoſition which they find in their own hearts againſt them. *Tillotſon.*

The near and *intrinſecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itſelf. *Bentley.*

2. Intimate; cloſely familiar. Out of uſe.

He falls into *intrinſecal* ſociety with Sir John Graham, who diſſuaded him from marriage, and gave him rather encouragement to woo fortune in court. *Wotton.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinſecal* with him, or at leaſt admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinſecal*.]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing abſolutely and *intrinſecally* evil. *South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinſecally* and ſolidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inſide.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the leſs he ſhewed without, the more it wrought *intrinſecally*. *Wotton.*

If once bereaved of motion, it cannot of itſelf acquire it again; nor till it be thruſt by ſome other body from without, or *intrinſecally* moved by an immaterial ſelf-active ſubſtance that can pervade it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTRI'NSICK. *adj.* [*intrinſecus*, Latin.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinſick goodneſs conſiſts in accordance, and ſin in contrariety to the ſecret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, ſtrictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinſick*; this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd,
The more ſhall its *intrinſick* worth proclaim. *Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel ſet in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinſick* value, yet improves the luſtre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INTRI'NSECATE. *adj.* [This word ſeems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinſecal*.] Perplexed; entangled.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain
Too *intrinſecate* t' unlooſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy ſharp teeth this knot *intrinſicate*
Of life at once untie. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To **INTRODU'CE.** *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, Fr.]

1. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon.

Mathematicians of advanced ſpeculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring ſomething into notice or practice.

This vulgar errour whoſoever is able to reclaim, he ſhall *introduce* a new way of cure, preſerving by theory as well as practice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

An author who ſhould *introduce* a ſport of words upon the ſtage, would meet with ſmall applauſe. *Broome.*

3. To produce; to give occaſion.

Whatſoever *introduces* habits in children, deſerves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke on Education.*

4. To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODU'CER. *n. ſ.* [*introducteur*, Fr. from *introduce*.]

1. One who conducts another to a place or perſon.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the Earl of Eſſex I muſt attribute to my Lord of Leiceſter; but yet as an *introducer* or ſupporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beaſtly vice of drinking to exceſs hath been lately, from their example, reſtored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have ſucceeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the ſtate of being uſhered or conducted.
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury had purſued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*introductif*, French; from *introduce*.] Serving as the means to ſomething elſe.

The truths of Chriſt crucified, is the Chriſtian's philoſophy, and a good life is the Chriſtian's logick; that great inſtrumental *introductive* art, that muſt guide the mind into the former. *South's Sermons.*

INTRODU'CTORY. *adj.* [from *introductus*, Latin.] Previous; ſerving as a means to ſomething further.

This *introductory* diſcourſe itſelf is to be but an eſſay, not a book. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*introgreſſio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT. *n. ſ.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the maſs; the beginning of publick devotions.

INTROMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*intromiſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſending in.

If ſight be cauſed by *intromiſſion*, or receiving in the form of that which is ſeen, contrary ſpecies or forms ſhould be received confuſedly together, which Ariſtotle ſhews to be abſurd. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All the reaſon that I could ever hear alledged by the chief factors for a general *intromiſſion* of all ſects and perſuaſions into our communion, is, that thoſe who ſeparate from us are ſtiff and obſtinate, and will not ſubmit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they ſhould be taken away. *South.*

2. [In the Scottiſh law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects: as, *he ſhall be brought to an account for his* intromiſſions *with ſuch an eſtate.*

To **I'NTROMIT.** *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Latin.] To ſend in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glaſs in the window *intromits* light without cold to thoſe in the room. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect ſome ſort of rays, and *intromit* or tranſmit other ſorts. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **INTROSPE'CT.** *v. a.* [*introſpectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *introſpect*.] A view of the inſide.

The actings of the mind or imagination itſelf, by way of reflection or *introſpection* of themſelves, are diſcernible by man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I was forced to make an *introſpection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*

INTROVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhauſted and obſcured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conqueſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **INTRU'DE.** *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shakeſp.*

The Jewiſh religion was yet in poſſeſſion; and therefore that this might ſo enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the ſame hand of Omnipotence. *South.*

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendſhip
Intrudes on your repoſe, and comes thus late
To greet you with the tidings of ſucceſs. *Rowe.*

Some thoughts riſe and *intrude* upon us, while we ſhun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*

2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worſhipping of angels, *intruding* into thoſe things which he hath not ſeen. *Col.* ii. 18.

To **INTRU'DE.** *v. a.* To force without right or welcome.

Not to *intrude* one's ſelf into the myſteries of government, which the prince keeps ſecret, is repreſented by the winds ſhut up in a bull-hide, which the companions of Ulyſſes would needs be ſo fooliſh as to pry into. *Pope.*

INTRU'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right or welcome.

And the hounds
Should drive upon the new transformed limbs,
Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shak. Titus Andron.*

Go, baſe *intruder!* over-weening ſlave!
Beſtow thy fawning ſmiles on equal mates. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were but *intruders* upon the poſſeſſion, during the minority of the heir: they knew thoſe lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*

Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn
To know your baſket, and your bread diſcern? *Dryden.*

She had ſeen a great variety of faces: they were all ſtrangers and *intruders*, ſuch as ſhe had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers riſe up in arms againſt every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addiſon.*

INTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*intruſion*, French; *intruſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate.

It muſt raiſe more ſubſtantial ſuperſtructions, and fall upon very many excellent ſtrains, which have been juſtled off by the *intruſions* of poetical fictions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſeparation of the parts of one body, upon the *intruſion* of another, and the change from reſt to motion upon impulſe, and the like, ſeem to have ſome connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any perſon or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permiſſion.

I think myſelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath ſomething emboldened me to this unſeaſoned *intruſion*; for they ſay, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakeſpeare.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, muſt all his palace fill
With loath'd *intruſion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

How's this, my ſon? Why this *intruſion*?
Were not my orders that I ſhould be private? *Addiſon.*

I may cloſe, after ſo long an *intruſion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be ſaid, I handle an art no way ſuitable either to my employment or fortune, and ſo ſtand charged with *intruſion* and impertinency. *Wotton.*

To **INTRU'ST.** *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret commiſſion, or thing of value.

His majeſty had a ſolicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in ſuch a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intruſted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counſel, and ſecurely move;
Intruſt thy fortune to the pow'rs above. *Dryden's Juv.*

Are not the lives of thoſe, who draw the ſword
In Rome's defence, *intruſted* to our care? *Addiſon's Cato.*

He compoſed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intruſt* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbuthnot.*

INTUI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intuitus*, *intueor*, Latin.]

1. Sight of any thing. Uſed commonly of mental view; immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had ſurely paſſed for a moſt malicious perſecutor; whereas God ſaw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. *Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of theſe propoſitions we know by a bare ſimple *intuition* of the ideas, and ſuch propoſitions are called ſelf-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon, but inſtantaneouſly accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of cauſes is deductive; for we know none by ſimple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the cauſality itſelf is inſenſible. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Diſcourſe was then almoſt as quick as *intuition*. *South.*

He their ſingle virtues did ſurvey,
By *intuition* in his own large breaſt. *Dryden.*

INTU'ITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Latin; *intuitif*, French.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reaſon.

Immediate perception of the agreement or diſagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we ſee their agreement or diſagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Thoſe lofty flights of thought, and almoſt *intuitive* perception of abſtruſe notions, thoſe exalted diſcoveries of mathematical theorems, we ſometimes ſee exiſtent in one and the ſame perſon. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehenſion of things not ſeen, endeth with the *intuitive* viſion of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghoſtly or immaterial natures, as ſpirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodneſs of that object, which, with unſpeakable joy and delight, doth ſet them on work. *Hooker.*

The ſoul receives
Diſcurſive or *intuitive*. *Milton.*

INTUI'TIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, French.] Without deduction of reaſon; by immediate perception.

That our love is ſound and ſincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conſcience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, ſaving only the Searcher of all mens hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his? *Hooker.*

God Almighty, who ſees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

INTUME'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*intumeſcence*, French; *intumeſco*,
INTUME'SCENCY. } Latin.] Swell; tumour; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or eaſily moved, they variouſly begin, continue, or end their *intumeſcencies*. *Brown.*

This ſubterranean heat cauſes a great rarefaction and *intumeſcence* of the water of the abyſs, putting it into very great commotions, and at the ſame time making the like effort upon the earth, occaſions an earthquake. *Woodward.*

INTURGE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *turgeſco*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the ſea, but *inturgeſcencies* cauſed firſt at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INTU'SE. *n. ſ.* [*intuſus*, Latin.] Bruiſe. *Spenſer.*

To **INTWI'NE.** *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twiſt, or wreath together.

This opinion, though falſe, yet *intwined* with a true, that the ſouls of men do never periſh, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To incompaſs by circling round it.

The veſt and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine*. *Dryd.*

To **INVA'DE.** *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hoſtile entrance.

He will *invade* them with his troops. *Hab.* iii. 16.

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would ſoon ſee that nation up in arms. *Knolles.*

With dang'rous expedition they *invade*
Heav'n, whoſe high walls fear no aſſault. *Milton.*

Thy race in times to come
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome;
Rome, whoſe aſcending tow'rs ſhall heav'n *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her ſhade. *Dryden's Æn.*

Encouraged with ſucceſs, he *invades* the province of philoſophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did Nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to aſſail; to aſſault.

There ſhall be ſedition among men, and *invading* one another; they ſhall not regard their kings. 2 *Eſdr.* xv. 16.

Thou think'ſt 'tis much, that this contentious ſtorm
Invades us to the ſkin; ſo 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The leſſer is ſcarce felt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To violate with the firſt act of hoſtility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are ſuch, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden.*

INVA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *invado*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durſt they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In ſharp conteſt of battle found no aid
Againſt *invaders*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, ſerves only to embroil and conſume the ſacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Piety.*

Were he loſt, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders*. *Denham's Sophy.*

The country about Attica was the moſt barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain ſtand;
Nor dread the bold *invader*'s hand. *Prior.*

Eſteem and judgment with ſtrong fancy join,
To call the fair *invader* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conſpiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An aſſailant.
3. Encroacher; intruder.

The ſubſtance thereof was formerly comprized in that uncompounded ſtyle, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*invaleſco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

INVA'LID. *adj.* [*invalide*, French; *invalidus*, Lat.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to ſhew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

To **INVA'LIDATE.** *v. a.* [from *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* ſuch a conſequence, ſome things might be ſpeciouſly enough alledged. *Boyle.*

Tell a man, paſſionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a ſcore of witneſſes of the falſehood of his miſtreſs, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's ſhall *invalidate* all their teſtimonies. *Locke.*

INVALI'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalides*,
With lameneſs broke, with blindneſs ſmitten,
Wiſh'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, French.]

1. Weakneſs; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily ſtrength. This is no Engliſh meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work ſhould be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, ſickneſs, or *invalidity*, ſhould want. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above eſtimation; ineſtimable.

The faith it produced would not be ſo free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *variarus*, Latin; *invariable*, French.] Unchangeable; conſtant.

Being not able to deſign times by days, months, or years, they thought beſt to determine theſe alterations by ſome known and *invariable* ſigns, and ſuch did they conceive the riſing and ſetting of the fixed ſtars. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The rule of good and evil would not then appear uniform and *invariable*, but would ſeem different, according to mens different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *invariable.*] Immutability; conſtancy.

INVA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable.*] Unchangeably; conſtantly.

He, who ſteers his courſe *invariably* by this rule, takes the ſureſt way to make all men praiſe him. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*invaſion*, French; *invaſio*, Latin.]

1. Hoſtile entrance upon the rights or poſſeſſions of another; hoſtile encroachment.

We made an *invaſion* upon the Cherethites. 1 *Sam.* xxx.

Reaſon finds a ſecret grief and remorſe from every *invaſion* that ſin makes upon innocence, and that muſt render the firſt entrance and admiſſion of ſin uneaſy. *South's Sermons.*

The nations of th' Auſonian ſhore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour, from afar,
Of arm'd *invaſion*, and embrace the war. *Dryd. Æn.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one intire length of time, it ſhews at what diſtance this *invaſion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of an epidemical diſeaſe.

What demonſtrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invaſion* and going off at certain ſeaſons. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *invade.*] Entering hoſtilely upon other mens poſſeſſions; not defenſive.

I muſt come cloſer to my purpoſe, and not make more *invaſive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invaſive* bands,
Leſſen their people, and extend their lands;
By gaping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the deſarts that their ſwords had made. *Arbuth.*

INVE'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*invective*, French; *invectiva*, low Latin.] A cenſure in ſpeech or writing; a reproachful accuſation.

Plain men deſiring to ſerve God as they ought, but being not ſo ſkilful as to unwind themſelves, where the ſnares of gloſing ſpeech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear ſo bitter *invectives* againſt that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to obſerve as behoveful for the exerciſe of Chriſtian duty. *Hooker.*

So deſp'rate thieves, all hopeleſs of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* 'gainſt the officers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Caſting off the reſpect fit to be continued between kings, even when their blood is hotteſt, he fell to bitter *invectives* againſt the French king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Whilſt we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invectives* we make at their ſuppoſed errours, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

If we take ſatire, in the general ſignification of the world, for an *invective*, 'tis certain that 'tis almoſt as old as verſe. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

INVE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abuſive.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muſe
Have four and twenty letters to abuſe. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abuſively.

Thus moſt *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea and of this our life; ſwearing that we
Are mere uſurpers, tyrants. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **INVEIGH.** *v. a.* [*inveho*, Latin.] To utter cenſure or reproach.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* ſo ſharply againſt the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* ſeverely againſt the folly of parties, in retaining ſcoundrels to retail their lyes. *Arbuthnot.*

INVEIGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehement railer.

One of theſe *inveighers* againſt mercury, in a courſe of ſeven weeks, could not cure one ſmall herpes in the face. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **INVEIGLE.** *v. a.* [*invegliare*, Ital. *Minſhew*; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, French, *Skinner* and *Junius.*] To perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to ſeduce.

Moſt falſe Dueſſa, royal richly dight,
That eaſy was to *inveigle* weaker ſight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily ſkill,
Too falſe and ſtrong for earthly ſkill or might. *Spenſer.*

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him. *Shakeſp.*

Yet have they many baits and guileful ſpells,
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary ſenſe
Of them that paſs unweeting by the way. *Milton.*

Both right able
T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe drops of prettineſs, ſcatteringly ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

I leave the uſe of garlick to ſuch as are *inveigled* into the gout by the uſe of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before ſhe is come to years of diſcretion, ſhould be as criminal as the ſeducing of her before ſhe is ten years old. *Spectator.*

INVEIGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *inveigle.*] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being preſented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys.*

To **INVE'NT.** *v. a.* [*inventer*, French; *invenio*, Latin.]

1. To diſcover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce ſomething not made before.

The ſubſtance of the ſervice of God, ſo far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reaſon doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but muſt be received from God himſelf. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The ſphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spenſer.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could deviſe, and thouſand ways *invent*
To feed her fooliſh humour and vain jolliment. *Spenſer.*

Woe to them that *invent* to themſelves inſtruments of muſick. *Amos*, vi. 5.

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; both which make up the moſt apt mixture, for this uſe, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye ſkilful maſters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackmore.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had ſet an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

The ſhip, by help of a ſcrew *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To forge; to contrive falſely; to fabricate.

I never did ſuch things as thoſe men have maliciouſly *invented* againſt me. *Suſan.* 43.

Here is a ſtrange figure *invented*, againſt the plain ſenſe of the words. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter ſearching terms,
With full as many ſigns of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathſome cave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hercules's meeting with pleaſure and virtue, was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the firſt dawnings of philoſophy. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. To light on; to meet with.

Far off he wonders what them makes ſo glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Spenſer.*

INVE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inventeur*, French.]

1. One who produces ſomething new; a deviſer of ſomething not known before.

As a tranſlator, he was juſt; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Garth.*

2. A forger.

INVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Fiction.

O for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt heaven of *invention!*
Shakeſpeare's Henry V. *Prologue.*

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours leſs, but judgment more. *Roſcommon.*

Invention is a kind of muſe, which, being poſſeſſed of the other advantages common to her ſiſters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raiſed higher than the reſt. *Dryd.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention.* *Pope.*

2. Diſcovery.

Nature hath provided ſeveral glandules to ſeparate this juice from the blood, and no leſs than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called *ductus ſalivales*. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Excogitation; act of producing ſomething new.

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre;
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inſpire. *Dryden.*

4. Forgery.

We hear our bloody couſins, not confeſſing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With ſtrange *invention*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If thou can'ſt accuſe,
Do it without *invention* ſuddenly. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

5. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions*. *Sidney.*

Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor miſs'd, ſo eaſy it ſeem'd
Once found, which yet unfound moſt would have thought
Impoſſible. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

INVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, French, from *invent.*] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; having the power of fiction.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

As he had an *inventive* brain, ſo there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himſelf. *Raleigh.*

Reaſon, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The ſleeping guardians of the caſtle ſlew. *Dryden.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inſpires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

INVE'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of ſomething new.

We have the ſtatue of your Columbus, that diſcovered the Weſt Indies, alſo the *inventor* of ſhips: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear
Of arts that poliſh life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he
To be the *inventor* miſs'd. *Milton.*

Why are theſe poſitions charged upon me as their ſole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any perſon of virtue? *Atterbury.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill ſenſe.

In this upſhot, purpoſes miſtook,
Fall'n on th' *inventors* heads. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

INVENTO'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial.*] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

INVENTORY. *n. ſ.* [*inventaire*, French; *inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,
Forſooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The ſeveral parcels of his plate. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The leanneſs that afflicts us, the object of our miſery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance: our ſufferings is a gain to them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Whoe'er looks,
For themſelves dare not go, o'er Cheapſide books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much conſequence to have ſuch an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as on the one hand, nothing ſhould be wanting, ſo nothing repeated on the other. *Grew's Muſæum.*

In Perſia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is uſual, when a man ſells a bale of ſilk, to toſs half a dozen women into the bargain. *Spectator.*

He gave me an *inventory* of her goods and eſtate. *Spect.*

To **INVENTORY.** *v. a.* [*inventorier*, French.] To regiſter; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers ſchedules of my beauty: it ſhall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utenſil labell'd to my will. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richeſt poſſeſſions; the philoſopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Government of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*inventrice*, French, from *inventor.*] A female that invents.

The arts, with all their retinue of leſſer trades, hiſtory and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventreſſes* were deified. *Burnet.*

Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame:
The ſweet enthuſiaſt, from her ſacred ſtore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVE'RSE. *adj.* [*inverſe*, French; *inverſus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: oppoſed to *direct*. It is ſo called in proportion, when the fourth term is ſo much greater than the third, as the ſecond is leſs than the firſt; or ſo much leſs than the third as the ſecond is greater than the firſt.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverſe* duplicate proportion of the diſtance. *Garth.*

INVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*inverſion*, French; *inverſio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt.

If he ſpeaks truth, it is upon deſign, and a ſubtle *inverſion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

'Tis juſt the *inverſion* of an act of parliament, your lordſhip firſt ſigned it, and then it was paſſed amongſt the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, ſo as that each takes the room of the other.

To **INVE'RT.** *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn upſide down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, ſhall I humbly woo?
And ſome proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my ſcorn? *Waller.*

Aſk not the cauſe why ſullen Spring
So long delays her flow'rs to bear,
And Winter ſtorms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

Poeſy and oratory omit things eſſential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the moſt affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the laſt firſt.

Yes, every poet is a fool;
By demonſtration Ned can ſhow it:
Happy could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle. Inſtead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly uſed.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treaſures to his own private uſe, and having ſecret intelligence with his enemies. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

INVE'RTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reverſed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landſkip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **INVE'ST.** *v. a.* [*inveſtir*, French; *inveſtio*, Latin.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe; to array. When it has two accuſatives it has *in* or *with* before the thing.

Their geſture ſad,
Inveſt in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Preſented them unto the gazing moon,
So many horrid ghoſts. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Thou *with* a mantle didſt *inveſt*
The riſing world of waters. *Milton.*

Let thy eyes ſhine forth in their full luſtre;
Inveſt them *with* thy lovelieſt ſmiles, put on
Thy choiceſt looks. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office.

When we ſanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to teſtify that we make places of publick reſort, that we *inveſt* God himſelf *with* them, and that we ſever them from common uſes. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbiſhop he was *inveſted in* that high dignity, and ſettled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarendon.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to thoſe who are *inveſted* with publick authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To adorn; to grace.

Honour muſt,
Not accompanied, *inveſt* him only;
But ſigns of nobleneſs, like ſtars, ſhall ſhine
On all deſervers. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The fooliſh, over-careful fathers for this engroſs'd
The canker'd heaps of ſtrong atchieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *inveſt*
Their ſons with arts and martial exerciſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above; ſuch majeſty
Inveſts him coming. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found ſuch an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beaſt, or between ſoul and body, it *inveſteth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To incloſe; to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions: as, the enemy *inveſted* the town.

INVE'STIENT. *adj.* [*inveſtiens*, Latin.] Covering; cloathing.

The ſhells ſerved as plaſms or moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated and freed from its *inveſtient* ſhell, is of the ſame ſhape as the cavity of the ſhell. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* [from *inveſtigate.*] To be ſearched out; diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition.

Finally, in ſuch ſort they are *inveſtigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a leſs good before a greater, the greatneſs whereof is by reaſon *inveſtigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

To **INVE'STIGATE.** *v. a.* [*inveſtigo*, Latin.] To ſearch out; to find out by rational diſquiſition.

Inveſtigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder of Speech.*

From the preſent appearances *inveſtigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from theſe account for future obſervations. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INVESTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inveſtigation*, Fr. *inveſtigatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered.

Not only the *inveſtigation* of truth, but the communication of it alſo, is often practiſed in ſuch a method as neither agrees preciſely to ſynthetick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progreſſive truth, the patient force of thought
Inveſtigation calm, whoſe ſilent powers
Command the world. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own ſhall never more be in a ſtrange land, but a diligent *inveſtigation* of my own territories: I mean no more tranſlations, but ſomething domeſtick, fit for my own country. *Pope to Swift.*

INVE'STITURE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refuſed to yield up to the pope the *inveſtiture* of biſhops, and collation of eccleſiaſtical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. The act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVE'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *veſtment.*] Dreſs; cloaths; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *inveſtments* ſhew. *Shakeſp.*

You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe ſee is by a civil peace maintained,
Whoſe beard the ſilver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whoſe learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whoſe white *inveſtments* figure innocence,
The dove, and every bleſſed ſpirit of peace;
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf,
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war? *Shakeſp.*

INVE'TERACY. *n. ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make uſe of all means for reducing them. *Addiſon.*

2. [In phyſick.] Long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE'TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]

1. Old; long eſtabliſhed.

The cuſtom of Chriſtians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who preſumed to violate ſuch a cuſtom by not obſerving that thing; the very *inveterate* obſervation whereof was a law, ſufficient to bind all men to obſerve it, unleſs they could ſhew ſome higher law, ſome law of Scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exulcerate it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Obſtinate by long continuance.

It is not every ſinful violation of conſcience that can quench the ſpirit; but it muſt be a long *inveterate* courſe and cuſtom of ſinning, that at length produces and ends in ſuch a curſed effect. *South's Sermons.*

He who writes ſatire honeſtly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the phyſician to the patient when he preſcribes harſh remedies to an *inveterate* diſeaſe. *Dryden.*

In a well-inſtituted ſtate the executive power will never let abuſes grow *inveterate*, or multiply ſo far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, French; *invetero*, Lat.] To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a conſummation to ſuperſtitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infuſed and *inveterated* into mens minds. *Bacon.*

Let not atheiſts lay the fault of their ſins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long cuſtom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, ſo hath the *inveterateneſs* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Neither the *inveterateneſs* of the miſchief, nor the prevalency of the faſhion, ſhall be any excuſe for thoſe who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

INVETERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*invidioſus*, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I ſhall open to them the interior ſecrets of this myſterious art, without impoſture or *invidious* reſerve. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more uſual ſenſe.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, theſe are a few cauſes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious.*]

1. Malignantly; enviouſly.

The clergy murmur againſt the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiouſly* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.*

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to ſtrengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The ſpleen is introduced to *invigorate* the ſiniſter ſide, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*

I have lived in a reign when the prince, inſtead of *invigorating* the laws, or giving them their proper courſe, aſſumed a power of diſpenſing with them. *Addiſon.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightſome and *invigorating* principle, which ſpurs him to action. *Spectator.*

Chriſtian graces and virtues they cannot be, unleſs fed, *invigorated*, and animated by a principle of univerſal charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Gentle warmth
Diſcloſes well the earth's all teeming womb,
Invigorating tender ſeeds. *Phillips.*

INVIGORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *invigorate.*]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The ſtate of being invigorated.

I find in myſelf an appetitive faculty, which is always in actual exerciſe, in the very height of activity and *invigoration.* *Norris.*

INVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invincibilis*, Lat.] Inſuperable; unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

I would have thought her ſpirits had been *invincible* againſt all aſſaults of affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

Should he invade any part of their country, he would ſoon ſee that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The ſpirit remains *invincible.* *Milton.*

That miſtake, which is the conſequence of *invincible* errour, ſcarce deſerves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*

If an atheiſt had had the making of himſelf, he would have framed a conſtitution that could have kept pace with his inſatiable luſt, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thouſand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley.*

INVI'NCIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableneſs; inſuperableneſs.

INVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible.*] Inſuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearleſs in his righteous cauſe;
And as ye have receiv'd, ſo have ye done
Invincibly. *Milton.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with thoſe who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Decay of Piety.*

INVI'OLABLE. *adj.* [*inviolable*, Fr. *inviolabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be ſure, ſhalt give account
To him who ſent us, whoſe charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and theſe from harm. *Par. Loſt.*

In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men prophane,
Invade the *inviolable* main;
Th' eternal fences overleap,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable ſky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

This birthright, when our author pleaſes, muſt and muſt not be ſacred and *inviolable.* *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houſe of God, ſhould make the bond of their love inſoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*

See, ſee, they join, embrace, and ſeem to kiſs,
As if they vow'd ſome league *inviolable.*
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

3. Inſuſceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' *inviolable* ſaints
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLY. *adv.* [from *inviolable.*] Without breach; without failure.

The true profeſſion of Chriſtianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Mere acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have converſed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*

INVI'OLATE. *adj.* [*inviolate*, French; *inviolatus*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was ſtill *inviolate.* *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee; even before friendſhip, truth prefer. *Denham.*

If the paſt
Can hope a pardon, by thoſe mutual bonds
Nature has ſeal'd between us, which though I
Have cancell'd, thou haſt ſtill preſerv'd *inviolate*:
I beg thy pardon. *Denham's Sophy.*

My love your claim *inviolate* ſecures;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

In all the changes of his doubtful ſtate,
His truth, like Heav'n's, was kept *inviolate.* *Dryden.*

I'NVIOUS. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impaſſable; untrodden.

If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too. *Hudibras.*

INVISIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inviſibilité*, French, from *inviſible.*] The ſtate of being inviſible; imperceptibleneſs to ſight.

They may be demonſtrated to be innumerable, ſubſtituting their ſmallneſs for the reaſon of their *inviſibility.* *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*inviſible*, French; *inviſibilis*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the ſight; not to be ſeen.

He was *inviſible* that hurt me ſo;
And none *inviſible*, but ſpirits, can go. *Sidney.*

The threaden ſails,
Borne with th' *inviſible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd ſea. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis wonderful,
That an *inviſible* inſtinct ſhould frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught,
Civility not ſeen from others. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To us *inviſible*, or dimly ſeen,
In theſe thy loweſt works. *Milton.*

He that believes a God, believes ſuch a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a ſpirit, and conſequently that he is *inviſible*, and cannot be ſeen. *Tillotſon.*

It ſeems eaſier to make one's ſelf *inviſible* to others, than to make another's thoughts viſible to me, which are not viſible to himſelf. *Locke.*

INVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *inviſible.*] Imperceptibly to the ſight.

Age by degrees *inviſibly* doth creep,
Nor do we ſeem to die, but fall aſleep. *Denham.*

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viſcus*, Latin.] To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.

The cameleon's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and ſlimy extremity, whereby, upon a ſudden emiſſion, it *inviſcates* and intangleth thoſe inſects. *Brown.*

INVITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other anſwer'd with a lowly look,
And ſoon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*

INVI'TATORY. *adj.* [from *invito*, Latin.] Uſing invitation; containing invitation.

To INVI'TE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin; *inviter*, French.]

1. To bid; to aſk to any place, particularly to one's own houſe, with intreaty and complaiſance.

If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyſelf. *Eccleſiaſticus*, i. 39.

He comes *invited* by a younger ſon. *Milton.*

When much company is *invited*, then be as ſparing as poſſible of your coals. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to perſuade.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of ſucceſs might *invite* ſome other choice. *Bacon.*

Nor art thou ſuch
Created, or ſuch place haſt here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though ſpirits of heav'n,
To viſit thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. v.

The liberal contributions ſuch teachers met with, ſerved ſtill to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety.*

Shady groves, that eaſy ſleep *invite*,
And after toilſome days a ſoft repoſe at night. *Dryden.*

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Lat.] To aſk or call to any thing pleaſing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful counſels. *Milton.*

INVI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *invite.*] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, ſuch as their *inviters* and encouragers moſt fancied. *King Charles.*

Honour was the aim of the gueſts, and intereſt was the ſcope of the *inviter.* *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Wines and cates the table grace,
But moſt the kind *inviter*'s chearful face. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

INVI'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *inviting.*] In ſuch a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dreſs up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the buſineſs is done. *Decay of Piety.*

To INU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To ſhade; to cover with ſhades. *Dict.*

INU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*inungo*, *inunctus*, Latin.] The act of ſmearing or anointing.

The wiſe Author of nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and ſqueezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers, and cauſing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inundation*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, ſays Cowley, implies leſs than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That ſhe ſhould give her ſorrow ſo much ſway;
And in his wiſdom haſtes our marriage,
To ſtop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſame *inundation* was not paſt forty foot in moſt places; ſo that although it deſtroyed man and beaſt generally, yet ſome few wild inhabitants of the woods eſcaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, ſhall heave the ocean to uſurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* riſe
Above the higheſt hills. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi.

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is Winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near. *Dryden.*

The hero next aſſail'd proud Doway's head,
And ſpite of confluent *inundations* ſpread
With unexampled valour did ſucceed. *Blackmore.*

No ſwelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But cryſtal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Iriſh, were utterly waſted. *Spenſer.*

To I'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invocate* thy ghoſt,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shak. Rich.* III.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid
With ſolemneſt devotion. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the draff of ſervile food
Conſume me, and oft *invocated* death
Haſten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

INVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*invocation*, French; *invocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer uſual to ſignify even all the ſervice that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cauſe, as I ſuppoſe, but to ſhew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either preſuppoſe or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being.

My *invocation* is
Honeſt and fair, and in his miſtreſs' name. *Shakeſp.*

The propoſition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Walſh.*

I will ſtrain myſelf to breathe out this one *invocation.* *Howel.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I'NVOICE. *n. ſ.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez*, ſend.] A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To INVO'KE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *invoquer*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to.

The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes. *Sidney.*

One peculiar nation to ſelect
From all the reſt, of whom to be *invok'd.* *Par. Loſt.*

The ſkilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himſelf immortal. *Prior.*

To INVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Latin.]

1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a ſinged bottom all *involv'd*
With ſtench and ſmoke. *Milton.*

No man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light; and yet ſo vain are they as to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

In a cloud *involv'd*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryd.*

2. To imply; to compriſe.

We cannot demonſtrate theſe things ſo as to ſhew that the contrary neceſſarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotſon.*

3. To entwiſt; to join.

He knows his end with mine *involv'd.* *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vaſt involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we ſhould hate altogether; but our hatred of it may *involve* the perſon which we ſhould not hate at all. *Sprat.*

One death *involves*
Tyrants and ſlaves. *Thomſon's Summer.*

5. To intangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is ſo far from helping at all, that it only ſerves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obſcure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reaſon, ſo do dubious words puzzle mens reaſon. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some *involv'd* their ſnaky folds. *Milton.*

Syllogiſm is of neceſſary uſe, even to the lovers of truth, to ſhew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* diſcourſes. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confuſedly.

Earth with hell mingle and *involve.* *Milton.*

INVO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [from *involuntary.*] Not by choice; not ſpontaneouſly.

INVO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*in* and *voluntarius*, Latin; *involontaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vaſt *involuntary* throng,
Who gently drawn, and ſtruggling leſs and leſs,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confeſs. *Dunciad*, b. iv.

2. Not choſen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, conſequent to ſuch command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatſoever action is performed without ſuch a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary.* *Locke.*

But why? ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear. *Pope.*

INVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The ſtate of being entangled; complication.

All things are mixed, and cauſes blended by mutual *involutions.* *Glanville's Scepſis*, c. 23.

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raiſed of the *involution* or membranous covering called the ſilly-how, ſometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v.

To INU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure.*]

1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom; to accuſtom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practiſed, now *to.*

Becauſe they inſiſt ſo much, and ſo proudly inſult thereon, we muſt a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing how others, whom they more regard, are in this caſe accuſtomed to uſe the ſelf-ſame language with us. *Hooker*, b. v.

If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker*, b. i. § 6.

That it may no painful work endure,
It *to* ſtrong labour can itſelf *inure.* *Hubberd's Tale.*

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *inured* *to* the mild and goodly government of the Confeſſor. *Spenſer.*

The forward hand, *inur'd to* wounds, makes way
Upon the ſharpeſt fronts of the moſt fierce. *Daniel.*

Then cruel, by their ſports *to* blood *enur'd*
Of fighting beaſts, and men to beaſts expos'd. *Milton.*

To *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. viii.

They, who had been moſt *inured to* buſineſs, had not in their lives ever undergone ſo great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

We may *inure* ourſelves by cuſtom *to* bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 102.

2. To bring into uſe; to practiſe again.

The wanton boy was ſhortly well recur'd
Of that his malady;
But he ſoon after freſh again *inur'd*
His former cruelty. *Spenſer.*

INU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inure.*] Practice; habit; uſe; cuſtom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a ſecret appetite, and habitual inclination to the ſite it held, then how much more may education, being nothing elſe but a conſtant plight and *inurement*, induce by cuſtom good habits into a reaſonable creature. *Wotton.*

To INU'RN. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn.*] To intomb; to bury.

The ſepulchre
Wherein we ſaw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To caſt thee up again. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Amidſt the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INU'STION. *n. ſ.* [*inuſtio*, Lat.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Uſeleſs; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* ſpeculation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 839.

INUTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] Uſeleſſneſs; unprofitableneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, French; *invulnerabilis*, Latin.] Not to be wounded; ſecure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly ſhall be ſpent
Againſt th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in thoſe bright arms,
That mortal dint none can reſiſt. *Milton.*

Vaneſſa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wiſdom's aid,
Was in the very ſearch betray'd. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *wall.*] To incloſe with a wall.

Three ſuch towns in thoſe places with the garriſons, would be ſo augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themſelves ſtrongly. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I'NWARD. } *adv.* [ınpeaɲð, Saxon.]
I'NWARDS. }

1. Towards the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards* nouriſh more than the outward fleſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The medicines which go to theſe magical ointments are ſo ſtrong, that if they were uſed *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

Cœleſtial light ſhine *inward*. *Milton.*

2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.

He ſtretches out his arm in ſign of peace, with his breaſt bending *inward*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we are ſtricken dumb; looking upward we ſpeak and prevail. *Hooker, b.* v.

I'NWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outſide but within.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himſelf all he may to yield equal juſtice unto all, yet can there not but great abuſes lurk in ſo *inward* and abſolute a privilege. *Spenſer.*

He could not reſt, but did his ſtout heart eat,
And waſte his *inward* gall with deep deſpight.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

To each *inward* part
It ſhoots inviſible. *Milton.*

Sickneſs, contributing no leſs than old age to the ſhaking down this ſcaffolding of the body, may diſcover the *inward* ſtructure more plainly. *Pope.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward ſmiles their flatt'ry I receiv'd;
But bent and *inward* to myſelf again
Perplex'd, theſe matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domeſtick.

All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job*, xix. 19.

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of reſtleſs cares. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NWARD. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this ſenſe a ſingular.

Then ſacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incenſe ſtrew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*

They eſteem them moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a ſly fellow was the duke; and I know the cauſe of his withdrawing. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward.*]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man ſhould be, the church outwardly ought to teſtify. *Hooker, b.* v.

I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Conſume away in ſighs, waſte *inwardly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cantharides he preſcribes both outwardly and *inwardly*.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inward.*] Intimacy; familiarity.

You know, my *inwardneſs* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakeſp.*

To INWE'AVE. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove* or *inwoven*. [*in* and *weave.*]

1. To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of ſundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenſer.*

Down they caſt
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

And o'er ſoft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'ſtry, ſtiffen'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To intwine; to complicate.

The roof
Of thickeſt covert was *inwoven* ſhade. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To hide in woods.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himſelf ſo as the ladies loſt the marking his ſportfulneſs. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap.*]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning web, and ſpread her ſubtil net,
Inwrapped in foul ſmoak. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

This, as an amber drop, *inwraps* a bee,
Covering diſcovers your quick ſoul; that we
May in your through-ſhine front our hearts thoughts
ſee. *Donne.*

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity.

The caſe is no ſooner made than reſolv'd: if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perſpicuouſly. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples ſhould not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to raviſh or tranſport.

This pearl ſhe gave me I do feel't and ſee't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

For if ſuch holy ſong
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Adorned with work.

Camus, reverend Sir, when footing ſlow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet ſedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that ſanguine flower inſcrib'd with woe. *Milton.*

To INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreathe.*] To ſurround us with a wreath.

Bind their reſplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams.
Milton.

Nor leſs the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow.
Thomſon.

JOB. *n. ſ.* [A low word now much in uſe, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. A low mean lucrative buſy affair.

2. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.

He was now with his old friends in the ſtate of a poor diſbanded officer after peace, like an old favourite of a cunning miniſter after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot.*

No cheek is known to bluſh, no heart to throb,
Save when they loſe a queſtion, or a *job*. *Pope.*

Such patents as theſe never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the intereſt of a particular perſon to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument.

As an aſs with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and there ſat *jobbing* of the ſore.
L'Eſtrange.

2. To drive in a ſharp inſtrument.

Let peacock and turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tuſſ.*

The work would, where a ſmall irregularity of ſtuff ſhould happen, draw, or *job* the edge into the ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. a.* To play the ſtockjobber; to buy and ſell as a broker.

The judge ſhall *job*, the biſhop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S *Tears. n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

JO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds.

So caſt it in the ſouthern ſeas,
And view it through a *jobber*'s bill;
Put on what ſpectacles you pleaſe,
Your guinea's but a guinea ſtill. *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. One who does chance work.

JOBBERNO'WL. *n. ſ.* [moſt probably from *jobbe*, Flemiſh, dull, and *nowl*, hnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.

And like the world, men's *jobbernowls*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

JO'CKEY. *n. ſ.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, uſed for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horſes.]

1. A fellow that rides horſes in the race.

Theſe were the wiſe ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himſelf. *Addiſon.*

2. A man that deals in horſes.

3. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To juſtle by riding againſt one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *adj.* [*jocoſus*, Latin.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt.

If the ſubject be ſacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocoſe* or comical airs, ſhould be excluded, leſt young minds learn to trifle with the awful ſolemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *adv.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game.

Spondanus imagines that Ulyſſes may poſſibly ſpeak *jocoſely*, but in truth Ulyſſes never behaves with levity. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggery; merriment.
JOCO'SITY. }

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocoſity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

JO'CULAR. *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Uſed in jeſt; merry; jocoſe; waggiſh; not ſerious.

Theſe *jocular* ſlanders are often as miſchievous as thoſe of deepeſt deſign. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

The ſatire is a dramatick poem; the ſtile is partly ſerious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

JOCULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt.

The wits of thoſe ages were ſhort of theſe of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and perſiſt unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

JOCU'ND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shakeſp.*

No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell. *Shakeſp.*

They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* muſick charm his ear;
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds. *Milton.*

Alexis ſhunn'd his fellow ſwains
Their rural ſports, and *jocund* ſtrains. *Prior.*

JOCU'NDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gaily.

He has no power of himſelf to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleaſantly, and damned according to his heart's deſire. *South's Sermons.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.] To puſh; to ſhake by a ſudden impulſe; to give notice by a ſudden puſh.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you ſee
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Donne.*

This ſaid, he *jogg'd* his good ſteed nigher,
And ſteer'd him gently toward the ſquire. *Hudibras, p.* i.

I was pretty well pleaſed while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleaſing ſlumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulyſſes, who was laid
Faſt by my ſide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To JOG. *v. n.* To move by ſucuſſation; to move with ſmall ſhocks like thoſe of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakeſp.*

Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,
And merrily heat the ſtile-a,
A mery heart goes all the day,
Your ſad tires in a mile-a. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Here lieth one who did moſt truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his deſtiny, never to rot
While he might ſtill *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*

Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf ſpy'd a bare place about the dogs neck. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus they *jog* on, ſtill tricking, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which they miſcall reviving. *Dryd.*

JOG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A puſh; a ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake; a hint given by a puſh.

As a leopard was valuing himſelf upon his party-coloured ſkin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whiſpered him, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outſide.
L'Eſtrange.

Nick found the means to ſlip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as ſlily put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*

A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid, and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but ſweet Molly Mogg. *Swift's Miſcel.*

2. A rub; a ſmall ſtop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the leaſt *jog*, or obſtruction, ſhould impreſs a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

JO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully.

They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To ſhake.

In the head of man, the baſe of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is leſs danger of the two brains *joggling*, or ſlipping out of their place. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE. *n. ſ.*

A *johnapple* is a good reliſhed ſharp apple the Spring following, when moſt other fruit is ſpent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]

1. To add one to another in continuity.

Woe unto them that *join* houſe to houſe, that lay field to field. *Iſaiah*, v. 8.

Join them one to another into one ſtick. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 17.

The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh.* iv. 6.

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and ſtate,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Auſonian line. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To daſh together; to collide; to encounter.

When they *joined* battle, Iſrael was ſmitten. 1 *Sam.* iv. 2.

They ſhould with reſolute minds ſet down themſelves to endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

5. To aſſociate.

Go near, and *join* thyſelf to this chariot. *Acts*, vii. 29.

Thou ſhalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Iſa.* xiv. 20.

6. To unite in one act.

Our beſt notes are treaſon to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applauſe of publick voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the ſame mind. 1 *Cor.* i. 10.

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'reſt, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden's Aureng.*

To JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous.

Juſtus's houſe *joined* hard to the ſynagogue. *Acts*, xviii. 7.

2. To cloſe; to claſh.

Look you, all you that kiſs my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Here's the Earl of Wiltſhire's blood,
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra*, ix. 14.

4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight againſt us. *Exod.* i. 10.

Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander againſt us. 1 *Mac.* x. 4.

Ev'n you yourſelf
Join with the reſt: you are arm'd againſt me. *Dryden.*

Any other may join with him that is injured, and aſſiſt him in recovering ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

JO'INDER. *n. ſ.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shakeſp.*

JO'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *join.*] One whoſe trade is to make utenſils of wood joined.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be ſmiths, carpenters and *joiners*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

It is counted good workmanſhip in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiouſly even. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

JO'INERY. *n. ſ.* [from *joiner.*]

Joinery is an art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are ſo fitted and joined together by ſtrait lines, ſquares, miters, or any bevel, that they ſhall ſeem one entire piece. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *n. ſ.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, French.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Dropſies and aſthmas, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milt.*

I continued well, till I felt the ſame pain in the ſame *joint*.
Temple.

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with ſuch *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up cloſe when they liſted; ſo when they would, they might remain as diſcovered and open-ſighted as on horſeback. *Sidney.*

3. [In Joinery; *jointe*, Fr.]

Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are ſhot, that is, plained. *Moxon.*

4. A knot or commiſſure in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing up a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand.
Swift.

6. *Out of* JOINT. Luxated; ſlipped from the ſocket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*. *Gen.* xxiii. 25.

My head and whole body was ſore hurt, and alſo one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herbert.*

7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confuſion and diſorder; confuſed; full of diſturbance.

The time is *out of joint*, oh curſed ſpight!
That ever I was born to ſet it right. *Shakeſpeare.*

JOINT. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though it be common in reſpect of ſome men, it is not ſo to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this pariſh. *Locke.*

2. United in the ſame poſſeſſion: as we ſay, *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, *jointheireſſes* or *coheireſſes*.

The ſun and man did ſtrive,
Joint tenants of the world, who ſhould ſurvive. *Donne.*

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beaſt *joint* tenant of the ſhade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in conſort.

On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

In a war carried on by the *joint* force of ſo many nations, France could ſend troops. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together in confederacy.

The times
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainſt Cæſar.
Shakeſpeare.

2. To form many parts into one.

Againſt the ſteed he threw
His forceful ſpear, which hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood.
Dryden.

3. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furniſhed with ſeveral muſcles. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He *joints* the neck; and with a ſtroke ſo ſtrong,
The helm flies off, and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

JO'INTED. *adj.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commiſſures.

Three cubits high
The *jointed* herbage ſhoots. *Philips.*

JO'INTER. [from *joint.*] A ſort of plane.

The *jointer* is ſomewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its ſole perfectly ſtrait: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and ſhoot an edge perfectly ſtrait, when a joint is to be ſhot. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

JO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *joint.*]

1. Together; not ſeparately.

I began a combat firſt with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Becauſe all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the firſt thing in polity required is a difference of perſons in the church. *Hooker, b.* iii.

The generous prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but deſired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N° 49.

2. In a ſtate of union or co-operation.

His name a great example ſtands, to ſhow
How ſtrangely high endeavours may be bleſt,
Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

JO'INTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen,
Th' imperial *jointreſs* of this warlike ſtate,
We've taken now to wife. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

JOINTSTO'OL. *n. ſ.* [*joint* and *ſtool.*] A ſtool made not merely by inſertion of the feet, but by inſerting one part in another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *jointſtools,* and wears his boot very ſmooth like unto the ſign of the leg. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Could that be eternal which they had ſeen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointſtool.* *South's Sermons.*

He uſed to lay chairs and *jointſtools* in their way, that they might break noſes by falling. *Arbuthnot.*

JOINTURE. *n. ſ.* [*jointure,* French.] Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe.

The *jointure* that your king muſt make,
With her dow'ry ſhall be counterpois'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The old Counteſs of Deſmond, who lived in 1589, and many years ſince, was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the Earls of Deſmond ſince then. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

There's a civil queſtion us'd of late,
Where lies my *jointure,* where your own eſtate? *Dryden.*

What's property? You ſee it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's ſhare,
Or, in a *jointure,* vaniſh from the heir. *Pope.*

JOIST. *n. ſ.* [from *joindre,* French.] The ſecondary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to uſe for beams or *joiſts,* becauſe of the brittleneſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The kettle to the top was hoiſt,
And there ſtood faſten'd to a *joiſt.* *Swift.*

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. *n. ſ.* [*jocus,* Latin.] A jeſt; ſomething not ſerious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Incloſe whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke!*
Inexorable death ſhall level all. *Pope.*

Why ſhould publick mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a ſtage, be a better teſt of truth than ſevere railing ſarcaſms and publick perſecutions? *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor,* Latin.] To jeſt; to be merry in words or actions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
Of aſhes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

JO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *joke.*] A jeſter; a merry fellow.

Thou mad'ſt thy firſt appearance in the world like a dry *joker,* buffoon, or jack-pudding. *Dennis.*

JOLE. *n. ſ.* [*gueule,* French; ceol, Saxon.]

1. The face or cheek. It is ſeldom uſed but in the phraſe *cheek by jole.*

Follow! nay, I'll go with thee cheek by *jole.* *Shakeſp.*

And by him in another hole,
Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by *jole.* *Hudibras.*

A man, who has digeſted all the fathers, lets a pure Engliſh divine go cheek by *jole* with him. *Collier on Pride.*

Your wan complexion, and your thin *joles,* father. *Dryd.*

2. The head of a fiſh.

A ſalmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my ſoul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl.* *Pope.*

Red-ſpeckled trouts, the ſalmon's ſilver *jole,*
The jointed lobſter, and unſcaly ſoale. *Gay's Trivia.*

To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *joll,* the head.] To beat the head againſt any thing; to claſh with violence.

Howſoe'er their hearts are ſever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *joll* horns together like any deer i' th' herd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The tortoiſes envied the eaſineſs of the frogs, 'till they ſaw them *jolled* to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *L'Eſtrange.*

JO'LLILY. *adv.* [from *jolly.*] In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.

The goodly empreſs, *jollily* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind. *Dryd. Perſius.*

JO'LLIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gaiety.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could deviſe, and thouſand ways invent
To feed her fooliſh humour, and vain *jolliment.* *Spenſer.*

JO'LLINESS. }
JO'LLITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *jolly.*]

1. Gaiety; elevation of ſpirit.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; feſtivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity.* *Spenſer.*

There ſhall theſe pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Theſeus, all in *jollity.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,
To luxury and riot, feaſt and dance. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Good men are never ſo ſurpriſed as in the midſt of their *jollities,* nor ſo fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the ſnare. *South's Sermons.*

With branches we the fanes adorn, and waſte
In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the laſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

My heart was filled with melancholy to ſee ſeveral dropping in the midſt of mirth and *jollity.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

JO'LLY. *adj.* [*joli,* French; *jovialis,* Latin.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntſmen, come
Our luſty Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

O nightingale!
Thou with freſh hope the lover's heart do'ſt fill,
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*

All my griefs to this are *jolly;*
Nought ſo ſad as melancholy. *Burton.*

Ev'n ghoſts had learn'd to groan;
But free from puniſhment, as free from ſin,
The ſhades liv'd *jolly,* and without a king. *Dryd. Juv.*

This gentle knight, inſpir'd by *jolly* May,
Forſook his eaſy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

A ſhepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it ſhall fill his hand only with ſtench and foulneſs. *South.*

To JOLT. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground.

In ſuch a contrivance every little unevenneſs of the ground will cauſe ſuch a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its ſails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be uſed in this caſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A coach and ſix horſes is the utmoſt exerciſe you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting.* *Swift to Gay.*

To JOLT. *v. a.* To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The ſymptoms are, bloody water upon a ſudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

The firſt *jolt* had like to have ſhaken me out; but afterwards the motion was eaſy. *Gulliver's Travels.*

JO'LTHEAD. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolthead,* thou can'ſt not read. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had he been a dwarf, he had ſcarce been a reaſonable creature; for he muſt then have either had a *jolthead,* and ſo there would not have been body and blood enough to ſupply his brain with ſpirits; or he muſt have had a ſmall head, and ſo there would not have been brain enough for his buſineſs. *Grew.*

JONQUI'LLE. *n. ſ.* [*jonquille,* French.] A ſpecies of daffodil.

The flowers of this plant, of which there are ſingle and double kinds, are greatly eſteemed for their ſtrong ſweet ſcent, though few ladies can bear the ſmell of them, it being ſo powerful as to overcome their ſpirits. *Millar.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of pureſt virgin white,
Low bent and bluſhing inward; nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomſon's Spring.*

JO'RDEN. *n. ſ.* [ʒoꞃ, *ſtercus,* and ꝺen, *receptaculum.*] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden,* and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamber-lye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakeſpeare.*

This China *jorden* let the chief o'ercome
Repleniſh, not ingloriouſly at home. *Pope's Dunciad.*

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold ſmall-beer, or, in caſe of neceſſity, ſerve for a *jorden.* *Swift.*

JO'SEPH'*s Flowers. n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouſter,* French.] To juſtle; to ruſh againſt.

JOT. *n. ſ.* [ἰῶτα.] A point; a tittle; the leaſt quantity aſſignable.

As ſuperfluous fleſh did rot,
Amendment ready ſtill at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That ſoon in him was left no one corrupt *jot.* *Spenſer.*

Go, Eros, ſend his treaſure after, do it;
Detain no *jot,* I charge thee. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Let me not ſtay a *jot* for dinner; go, get it ready. *Shak.*

This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot;*
Forbear it therefore; give your cauſe to Heav'n. *Shak.*

This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;
The words expreſly are a pound of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

I argue not
Againſt Heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*
Of heart or hope; but ſtill bear up and ſteer
Right onwards. *Milton.*

You might, with every *jot* as much juſtice, hang me up, becauſe I'm old, as beat me becauſe I'm impotent. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man may read the diſcourſes of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*

The final event will not be one *jot* leſs the conſequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreſeen and determined what that event ſhall be. *Rogers.*

JO'VIAL. *adj.* [*jovial,* French; *jovialis,* Latin.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed ſtars are aſtrologically differenced by the planets, and are eſteemed martial or *jovial,* according to the colours whereby they anſwer theſe planets. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, ſleek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your gueſts. *Shak. Macb.*

Our *jovial* ſtar reign'd at his birth. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed; and contrariwiſe, others of a *jovial* nature diſpoſe the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His odes are ſome of them panegyrical, others moral, the reſt *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the jeſt that charm'd the ſprightly crowd,
And made the *jovial* table laugh ſo loud,
To ſome falſe notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

JO'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial.*] Merrily; gaily.

JO'VIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jovial.*] Gaiety; merriment.

JO'UISANCE. *n. ſ.* [*rejouiſſance,* French.] Jollity; merriment; feſtivity.

Colin, my dear, when it ſhall pleaſe thee, ſing,
As thou wert wont, ſongs of ſome *jouiſance;*
Thy muſe too long ſlumbereth in ſorrowing,
Lulled aſleep through love's miſgovernance. *Spenſer.*

JO'URNAL. *adj.* [*journale,* French; *giornale,* Italian.] Daily quotidian. Out of uſe.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to ſteep
His fiery face in billows of the Weſt,
And his faint ſteeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilſt from their *journal* labours they did reſt. *Spenſer.*

Ere twice the ſun has made his *journal* greeting
To th' under generation, you ſhall find
Your ſafety manifeſted. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

So ſick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not ſo citizen a wanton, as
To ſeem to die ere ſick; ſo, pleaſe you, leave me:
Stick to your *journal* courſe; the breach of cuſtom
Is breach of all. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

JO'URNAL. *n. ſ.* [*journal,* French; *giornale,* Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily tranſactions.

Edward kept a moſt judicious *journal* of all the principal paſſages of the affairs of his ſtate. *Hayward on Edw.* VI.

Time has deſtroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Any paper publiſhed daily.

JO'URNALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY. *n. ſ.* [*journée,* French.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is aſleep,
Whereto the rather ſhall this day's hard *journey*
Soundly invite him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Scarce the ſun
Hath finiſh'd half his *journey.* *Milton.*

2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by ſea.

So are the horſes of the enemy,
In general *journey* bated and brought low. *Shakeſpeare.*

Before the light of the Goſpel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain proſpect of the end of their *journey,* or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd *journey* bids prepare
The ſmooth hair'd horſes and the rapid car. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. Paſſage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou do'ſt thy radiant *journies* run,
Through every diſtant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou haſt ſeen
The greateſt prince, the brighteſt queen. *Prior.*

To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to paſs from place to place.

Gentlemen of good eſteem
Are *journeying* to ſalute the emperor. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord ſaid, I will give it you. *Numb.* x. 29.

Make the two trumpets, that thou mayeſt uſe them for the *journeying* of the camps. *Numb.* x. 2.

Since ſuch love's natural ſtation is, may ſtill
My love deſcend, and *journey* down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, ſo
I ſhall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*

I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your lordſhip's diſcourſes had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Over the tent a cloud
Shall reſt by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they *journey.* *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

Having heated his body by *journeying,* he took cold upon the ground. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JO'URNEYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*journée,* a day's work, Fr. and *man.*] A hired workman.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by ſtatute it be extended to thoſe likewiſe that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Cowel.*

Players have ſo ſtrutted and bellowed, that I have thought ſome of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I intend to work for the court myſelf, and will have *journeymen* under me to furniſh the reſt of the nation. *Addiſon.*

Says Frog to Bull, This old rogue will take the management of the young lord's buſineſs into his hands: in that caſe what muſt become of us and our families? We muſt ſtarve or turn *journeymen* to old Lewis Baboon. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

JO'URNEYWORK. *n. ſ.* [*journée,* French, and *work.*] Work performed for hire.

See how your ſoldier wears his cage
Of iron, like the captive Turk,
And as the guerdon of his rage!
See how your glimmering peers do lurk,
Or at the beſt work *journeywork.* *Cleaveland.*

Did no committee ſit, where he
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?
And ſet thee a taſk with ſubornation,
To ſtitch up a ſale and ſequeſtration. *Hudibras.*

Her family ſhe was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her neighbours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

JOUST. *n. ſ.* [*jouſt,* French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written, leſs properly, *juſt.*

Baſes, and tinſel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *jouſt* and tournament. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

To JOUST. *v. n.* [*jouſter,* French.] To run in the tilt.

All who ſince
Jouſted in Aſpramont or Montalban. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler,* as making a hideous noiſe after the game, whom the reſt of the pack follow as their leader.] A kind of hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled: *jowler* lugs him ſtill
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter.*]

Plenty of fiſh is vented to the fiſh-drivers, whom we call *jowters.* *Carew.*

JOY. *n. ſ.* [*joye,* French; *gioia,* Italian.]

1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs; exultation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the conſideration of the preſent, or aſſured approaching poſſeſſion of a good. *Locke.*

There appears much *joy* in him; even ſo much, that joy could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough without a badge of bitterneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

There ſhould not be ſuch heavineſs in their deſtruction, as ſhall be *joy* over them that are perſuaded to ſalvation. 2 *Eſdr.*

The lightſome paſſion of *joy* was not that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South's Sermons.*

2. Gaiety; merriment; feſtivity.

The roofs with *joy* reſound;
And hymen, iö hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happineſs; felicity.

My Lord Baſſanio, and my gentle lady,
I wiſh you all the *joy* that you can wiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, love and health to all;
Then I'll ſit down: give me ſome wine:
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shakeſp.*

Almeyda ſmiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conqueſt. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

The bride,
Lovely herſelf, and lovely by her ſide,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with ſober grace,
Came glitt'ring like a ſtar, and took her place:
Her heav'nly form beheld, all wiſh'd her *joy;*
And little wanted, but in vain, their wiſhes all employ. *Dryden.*

4. A term of fondneſs.

Now our *joy,*
Although our laſt, yet not our leaſt young love,
What ſay you? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I *joy,* when glad occaſion fits,
And maſk in mirth like a comedy;
Soon after, when my joy to ſorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenſer.*

I cannot *joy,* until I be reſolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become. *Shakeſp.*

He will *joy* over thee with ſinging. *Zeph.* iii. 17.

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my ſalvation. *Habb.* iii. 18.

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, becauſe his ſpirit was refreſhed by you. 2 *Cor.* vii. 13.

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament. *Fairfax.*

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the leſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Well then, my ſoul, *joy* in the midſt of pain;
Thy Chriſt, that conquer'd hell, ſhall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own juſtice with his love. *Wotton.*

Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee this paradiſe,
And thy fair Eve. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Their chearful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleaſure's ſlav'ry they are free. *Denham.*

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate; like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her thoughts with the converſation of her beloved ſiſter. *Sidney.*

My ſoul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [*Jouir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy poſſeſſion.

Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love. *Shakeſpeare.*

I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliſs,
Yet willingly choſe rather death with thee. *Milton.*

Th' uſurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

JOYANCE. *n. ſ.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; feſtivity.

Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenſer.*

There him reſts in riotous ſuffiſance,
Of all his gladfulneſs and kingly *joyance.* *Spenſer.*

JO'YFUL. *adj.* [*joy* and *full.*]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They bleſſed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and glad of heart. *1 Kings*, viii. 66.

My ſoul ſhall be *joyful* in my God. *Iſaiah*, lxi. 10.

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cauſe of joy.

Six brave companions from each ſhip we loſt:
With ſails outſpread we fly th' unequal ſtrife,
Sad for their loſs, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

JO'YFULLY. *adj.* [from *joyful.*] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble Lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinſmen, warriours all, adieu.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to fly:
With ſuch alacrity they bore away,
As if to praiſe them all the ſtates ſtood by. *Dryden.*

The good Chriſtian conſiders pains only as neceſſary paſſages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark ſcene of fancied horror, ſees a crown and a throne, and everlaſting bleſſings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his ſummons, as he has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

JO'YFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *joyful.*] Gladneſs; joy.

Thou ſervedſt not the Lord thy God with *joyfulneſs*, and with gladneſs of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deut.*

JO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *joy.*]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure.

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am ſhe, and altogether *joyleſs.* *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

With down-caſt eyes the *joyleſs* victor ſat,
Revolving in his alter'd ſoul
The various turns of chance below;
And now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryden's Alexander's Feaſt.*

2. It has ſometimes *of* before the object.

With two fair eyes his miſtreſs burns his breaſt;
He looks and languiſhes, and leaves his reſt;
Forſakes his food, and, pining for the laſs,
Is *joyleſs of* the grove, and ſpurns the growing graſs. *Dryd.*

3. Giving no pleaſure.

A *joyleſs*, diſmal, black, and ſorrowful iſſue:
Here is the babe, as loathſome as a toad. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here love his golden ſhafts employs; here lights
His conſtant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels; not in the bought ſmiles
Of harlots, loveleſs, *joyleſs*, unendear'd,
Caſual fruition. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The pure in heart ſhall ſee God; and if any others could ſo invade this their incloſure, as to take heaven by violence, it ſurely would be a very *joyleſs* poſſeſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

He forgets his ſleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyleſs* to him. *Addiſ.*

JO'YOUS. *adj.* [*joyeux*, French.]

1. Glad; gay; merry.

Moſt *joyous* man, on whom the ſhining ſun
Did ſhew his face, myſelf I did eſteem,
And that my falſer friend did no leſs *joyous* deem. *Spenſer.*

Joyous the birds; freſh gales and gentle airs
Whiſper'd it. *Milton.*

Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beaſts, by nature ſtung, renew their love. *Dryden.*

Faſt by her flow'ry bank the ſons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of Heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. *Fairy Q.*

3. It has *of* ſometimes before the cauſe of joy.

Round our death-bed ev'ry friend ſhould run,
And *joyous of* our conqueſt early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wiſh it theirs. *Dryd.*

IPECACUA'NHA. *n. ſ.* [An Indian plant.]

Ipecacuanha is a ſmall irregularly contorted root, rough, denſe, and firm. One ſort is of a duſky greyiſh colour on the ſurface, and of a paler grey when broken, which is brought from Peru: the other ſort is a ſmaller root, reſembling the former; but it is of a deep duſky brown, or blackiſh colour, on the outſide, and white when broken, brought from the Braſils. The grey ought to be preferred in medicinal uſe, becauſe the brown, being ſtronger, is apt to operate more roughly. *Ipecacuanha* was in the middle of the laſt century firſt brought into Europe, and became celebrated for the cure of dyſenteries, a virtue diſcovered in it by the Indians; but after a few years it ſunk into oblivion, being given in too large doſes. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

IRA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*iraſcibilis*, low Latin; *iraſcible*, French.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *iraſcible* paſſions follow the temper of the heart, and the concupiſcible diſtractions the craſis of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one inſtance of *iraſcible* paſſions ſubdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

We are here in the country ſurrounded with bleſſings and pleaſures, without any occaſion of exerciſing our *iraſcible* faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; paſſionate hatred.

She lik'd not his deſire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire.* *Sidney.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not ſlake mine *ire*, nor eaſe my heart. *Shakeſp.*

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that ſo long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's ſon. *Par. Loſt.*

The ſentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, ſole cauſe to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only juſt object of his *ire.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will perſiſt, relentleſs in his *ire*,
'Till the fair ſlave be render'd to her ſire. *Dryden.*

I'REFUL. *adj.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; raging; furious.

The *ireful* baſtard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I ſoon encounter'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

By many hands your father was ſubdu'd;
But only ſlaughter'd by the *ireful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guiſe. *Fairfax.*

In midſt of all the dome misfortune ſat,
And gloomy diſcontent and fell debate,
And madneſs laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*

I'REFULLY. *adv.* [from *ire.*] With ire; in an angry manner.

I'RIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.

Beſide the ſolary *iris*, which God ſhewed unto Noah, there is another lunary, whoſe efficient is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light reſembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more diſtinct, I meaſured the breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10'; and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the ſame colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

Iris all hues, roſes and jeſſamine. *Milton.*

To IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Iſlandick.] This word is uſed only imperſonally, *it* irks *me*; *mihi pœne eſt*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence ſay, *tædet*, it *irketh.*

Come, ſhall we go and kill us veniſon?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'RKSOME. *adj.* [from *irk.*] Weariſome; tedious; troubleſome; toilſome; tireſome; unpleaſing.

I know ſhe is an *irkſome* brawling ſcold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since that thou canſt talk of love ſo well,
Thy company, which erſt was *irkſome* to me,
I will endure. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Where he may likelieſt find
Truce to his reſtleſs thoughts, and entertain
The *irkſome* hours, 'till his great chief return. *Milton.*

For not to *irkſome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reaſon join'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing ſo *irkſome* as general diſcourſes, eſpecially when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irkſome* to that illuſtrious body. *Swift.*

I'RKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *irkſome.*] Weariſomely; tediouſly.

I'RKSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irkſome.*] Tediouſneſs; weariſomeneſs.

I'RON. *n. ſ.* [*haiarn*, Welſh; ıꞃeꞃn, ıꞃen, Sax. *iorn*, Erſe.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in moſt, and of a ſmall price, though ſuperior in real value to the deareſt. Though the lighteſt of all metals, except tin, it is conſiderably the hardeſt; and, when pure, naturally malleable, but in a leſs degree than gold, ſilver, lead, or copper: when wrought into ſteel, or when in the impure ſtate from its firſt fuſion, in which it is called caſt iron, it is ſcarce malleable; and the moſt ductile iron, heated and ſuddenly quenched in cold water, loſes much of this quality. *Iron* is more capable of ruſt than any other metal, is very ſonorous, and requires the ſtrongeſt fire of all the metals to melt it, and is with difficulty amalgamated with mercury. Moſt of the other metals are brittle, while they are hot; but this is moſt malleable as it approaches neareſt to fuſion. It conſiſts of a vitriolick ſalt, a vitrifiable earth, and a peculiar bituminous matter. The ſpecifick gravity of *iron* is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is the only known ſubſtance that is attracted by the loadſtone. *Iron* is not only ſoluble in all the ſtronger acids, but even in common water. Pure *iron* has been found in ſome places, but very rarely. *Iron* has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor airleſs dungeon, nor ſtrong links of *iron*,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

If he ſmite him with an inſtrument of *iron*, ſo that he die, he is a murderer. *Numb.* xxxv. 16.

The power of drawing *iron* is one of the ideas of a loadſtone, and a power to be ſo drawn is a part of that of *iron.* *Locke.*

In a piece of *iron* ore, of a ferruginous colour, are ſeveral thin plates, placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of *iron* flag in various parts of the foreſt of Dean. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Iron ſtone lies in ſtrata. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

I treated of making *iron* work, and ſteel work in general. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. Any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or ſmoothing *iron.*

Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with thoſe that wore them, theſe baſe ſlaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

O Thou! whoſe captain I account myſelf,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruiſing *irons* of wrath,
That they may cruſh down with a heavy fall
Th' uſurping helmets of our adverſaries. *Shakeſpeare.*

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *irons.* *Pſal.*

Canſt thou fill his ſkin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fiſh-ſpears? *Job*, xli. 7.

For this your locks in paper-durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; ſhackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons.*

The *iron* entered into his ſoul. *Pſalms. Common Prayer.*

I'RON. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not ſecure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it ſtraight
Unto my cell. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Some are of an iron red, ſhining, and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered with *iron* duſt. *Woodward.*

Poll-cats and weaſels do a great deal of injury to warrens: the way of taking them is in hutches, and *iron* traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Reſembling iron in colour.

A piece of ſtone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in ſome parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Some of them are of an *iron* red, and very bright. *Woodw.*

3. Harſh; ſevere; rigid; miſerable; calamitous: as, the *iron* age, for an age of hardſhip and wickedneſs. Theſe ideas may be found more or leſs in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting ſtill behind,
Aſſiſt the throne of th' *iron* ſcepter'd king. *Craſhaw.*

O ſad virgin, that thy power
Might bid the ſoul of Orpheus ſing
Such notes as warbled to the ſtring,
Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did ſeek. *Milton.*

In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a ſtain of diſhonour. *Rowe.*

Jove cruſh the nations with an *iron* rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the ſcourge of God. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

4. Indiſſoluble; unbroken.

Raſh Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his ſurfeit by irriguous ſleep,
Imprudent: him death's *iron* ſleep oppreſt. *Phillips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converſe with *iron* witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with conſid'rate eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To I'RON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmooth with an iron.

2. To ſhackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL. *adj.* [*ironique*, Fr. from *irony.*] Expreſſing one thing and meaning another; ſpeaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be compriſed all *ironical* miſtakes, or expreſſions receiving inverted ſignifications. *Brown.*

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal ſenſe, and ſhall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *ironical.*] By the uſe of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wiſeſt man of Greece, which he would turn from himſelf *ironically*, ſaying, there could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wiſe, and knew it; and others were not wiſe, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, *ironically* grave,
Still ſhunn'd the fool, and laſh'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRONMO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*iron* and *monger.*] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD. *n. ſ.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water. It grows in America. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

I'RONWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſideritis*, Latin.] It is a plant with a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip or beard is divided into three parts: out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryoes; which afterward turn to ſo many oblong ſeeds, ſhut up in an huſk, which before was the flower-cup: to theſe marks muſt be added, the flowers growing in whorles at the wings of the leaves, which are cut like a creſt, and differ from the other leaves of the plant. *Millar.*

I'RONY. *adj.* [from *iron.*] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not ſtrange if the *irony* chains have more ſolidity than the contemplative. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Some ſprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick ſalts, diſſolve the body of one metal, ſuppoſe iron, put into the ſpring; and depoſite, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

I'RONY. *n. ſ.* [*ironie*, Fr. εἰρωνεία.] A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man.*

So grave a body, upon ſo ſolemn an occaſion, ſhould not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. }
IRRA'DIANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*irradiance*, French; *irradio*, Lat.]

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its tranſlucency; the *irradiancy* and ſparkling, found in many gems, is not diſcoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly ſpirits? Or do they mix
Irradiance! virtual, or immediate touch? *Par. Loſt.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that theſe opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffuſion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; ſuch an one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it deſcends. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate.

Celeſtial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
Irradiate; there plant eyes: all miſt from thence
Purge and diſperſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or ſolar heat muſt digeſt, influence, *irradiate*, and put thoſe more ſimple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments.

No weeping orphan ſaw his father's ſtore
Our ſhrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor. *Pope.*

IRRADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiate.*]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body it ſhould drive away the air, which is likewiſe a body, wherever it is admitted; for within the whole ſphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Bodies.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or anſwerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a tranſmiſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of derivation and immediate union of theſe intelligible objects to the underſtanding, are ſometimes divine and ſupernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]

1. Void of reaſon; void of underſtanding; without the diſcourſive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeleſs things; but diſcord firſt,
Daughter of ſin, among th' *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He hath eat'n, and lives,
And knows, and ſpeaks, and reaſons and diſcerns;
Irrational 'till then. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

2. Abſurd; contrary to reaſon.

Since the brain is only a part tranſmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from ſo *irrational* an application. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

I ſhall quietly ſubmit, not wiſhing ſo *irrational* a thing as that every body ſhould be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRATIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *irrational.*] Want of reaſon.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *irrational.*] Without reaſon; abſurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obſtinate, *irreclaimable*, profeſſed enemies, we muſt expect their calumnies will continue. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE. *adj.* [*irreconciliable*, French; *in* and *reconcilable.*]

1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeaſed.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in ſtrength, and *irreconcilable* by animoſity, it cannot end without ſome criſis. *Temple.*

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made conſiſtent. It has *with* or *to.*

As ſhe was ſtrictly virtuous herſelf, ſo ſhe always put the beſt conſtruction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcilable to* the rules of honeſty and decency. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Since the ſenſe I oppoſe is attended with ſuch groſs *irreconcilable* abſurdities, I preſume I need not offer any thing farther in ſupport of the one, or in diſproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This eſſential power of gravitation or attraction is *irreconcilable with* the atheiſt's own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be tranſmitted from the ſtars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable to* any ſyſtem of ſcience. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irreconcilable.*] Impoſſibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED. *adj.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned.

A ſervant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

IRRECO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]

1. Not to be regained; not to be reſtored or repaired.

Time, in a natural ſenſe, is *irrecoverable*: the moment juſt fled by us, it is impoſſible to recall. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loſs of ſo many livings of principal value. *Hooker.*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his ſoul, and fool himſelf into *irrecoverable* miſery, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs to enquire. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; paſt repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon;
Irrecov'rably dark, total eclipſe,
Without all hope of day. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* loſt by the laſt breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be brought or reduced.

Theſe obſervations ſeem to argue the corpuſcles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE. *adj.* [*irrefragabilis*, ſchool Latin; *irrefragable*, French.] Not to be confuted; ſuperior to argumental oppoſition.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Chriſtianity muſt be: they who reſiſted them would reſiſt every thing. *Atterb.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reaſon for working by ſlow degrees. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *adv.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future ſtate is evident from St. Paul's reaſonings, which are of no force but only on that ſuppoſition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterb.*

IRREFU'TABLE. *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR. *adj.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, cuſtom, or nature.

The am'rous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his deſire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion ſeems excentrique and *irregular*, yet not well to be reſiſted or quieted. *King Charles.*

Regular
Then moſt, when moſt *irregular* they ſeem. *Milton.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular*, and ſometimes ſeem harſh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A ſoft word for *vitious.*

IRREGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*irregularité*, Fr. from *irregular.*]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*

As theſe vaſt heaps of mountains are thrown together with ſo much *irregularity* and confuſion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Inordinate practice.

Religion is ſomewhat leſs in danger of corruption, while the ſinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is aſhamed of his *irregularities.* *Rogers's Sermons.*

IRRE'GULARLY. *adv.* [from *irregular.*] Without obſervation of rule or method.

Phaeton,
By the wild courſes of his fancy drawn,
From Eaſt to Weſt *irregularly* hurl'd,
Firſt ſet on fire himſelf, and then the world. *Dryden jun.*

Your's is a ſoul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*

It may give ſome light to thoſe whoſe concern for their little ones makes them ſo *irregularly* bold as to conſult their own reaſon, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old cuſtom. *Locke.*

To **IRRE'GULATE.** *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Latin.] To make irregular; to diſorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions ſubſervient, which winds, ſhelves, and every interjacency *irregulates.* *Vulgar Errours.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having no reference to any thing; ſingle; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their ſpecies came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* ſeminalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IRRELI'GION. *n. ſ.* [*irreligion*, French; *in* and *religion.*] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already conſecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every inſtance of prophaneneſs and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. *in* and *religious.*]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The iſſue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

Whoever ſees theſe *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a ſickneſs weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their ſouls to ev'ry ſaint. *Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South's Sermons.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture ſtandeth not the church of God in any ſtead, or ſerveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let paſs as needleſs to be conſulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think. *Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domeſticks be obliged to avoid ſwearing, and *irreligious* profane diſcourſe? *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRREME'ABLE. *adj.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Paſs'd on, and took th' *irremeable* way. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *adj.* [*irremediable*, Fr. *in* and *remediable.*] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themſelves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the neceſſity of the preſent hath caſt upon them. *Hooker.*

A ſteady hand, in governing of military affairs, is more requiſite than in times of peace, becauſe an error committed in war may prove *irremediable.* *Bacon.*

Whatever he conſults you about, unleſs it lead to ſome fatal and *irremediable* miſchief, be ſure you adviſe only as a friend. *Locke.*

IRREME'DIABLY. *adv.* [from *irremediable.*] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive theſe accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

IRREMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *remitto*, Latin; *irremiſſible*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irremiſſible.*] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence ariſes the aggravation and *irremiſſibleneſs* of the ſin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRREMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *remove.*] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He's *irremovable*,
Reſolv'd for flight. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

IRRENO'WNED. *adj.* [*in* and *renown.*] Void of honour.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from purſuit of praiſe and fame
To ſluggiſh ſloth and ſenſual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowned* ſhame. *Fairy Queen.*

IRRE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irreparable is the loſs, and patience ſays it is not paſt her cure. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Toil'd with loſs *irreparable.* *Milton.*

It is an *irreparable* injuſtice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of thoſe whom we do not know. *Addiſon.*

The ſtory of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miſs of the divine protection, and that the only loſs *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth.*

IRRE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable.*] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artiſts *irreparably.* *Boyle.*

The cutting off that time induſtry and gifts, whereby ſhe would be nouriſhed, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*irreprehenſible*, French; *irreprehenſibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreprehenſible.*] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *repreſent.*] Not to be figured by any repreſentation.

God's *irrepreſentable* nature doth hold againſt making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reproachable.*] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a ſerious ſincere Chriſtian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raiſe up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reproveable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] Power or force above oppoſition.

The doctrine of *irreſiſtibility* of grace, in working whatſoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixt to gratitude. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRRE'SISTIBLE. *adj.* [*irreſiſtible*, French; *in* and *reſiſtible.*] Superiour to oppoſition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehenſion of the Deity, indued with *irreſiſtible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unapteſt to admit conference with reaſon. *Hooker.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irreſiſtible.* *Milton.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy juſt Being, armed with almighty and *irreſiſtible* power. *Tillotſ.*

There can be no difference in the ſubjects, where the application is almighty and *irreſiſtible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*

Won by the charm
Of goodneſs *irreſiſtible*, ſhe bluſh'd conſent. *Thomſon.*

IRRESI'STIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] In a manner not to be oppoſed.

God *irreſiſtibly* ſways all manner of events on earth. *Dryd.*

Fond of pleaſing and endearing ourſelves to thoſe we eſteem, we are *irreſiſtibly* led into the ſame inclinations and averſions with them. *Rogers.*

IRRESI'STLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irreſiſtible; reſiſtleſs.

Thoſe radiant eyes, whoſe *irreſiſtleſs* flame
Strikes envy dumb, and keeps ſedition tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reſolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be diſſolved.

In factitious ſal armoniac the common and urinous ſalts are ſo well mingled, that both in the open fire and in ſubliming veſſels they riſe together as one ſalt, which ſeems in ſuch veſſels *irreſoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irreſoluble.*] Reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confeſſion of the *irreſolubleneſs* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *reſolved.*] Without ſettled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it ſtrange to hear me ſpeak ſo *irreſolvedly* concerning thoſe things, which ſome take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*irreſolu*, French; *in* and *reſolute.*] Not conſtant in purpoſe; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irreſolute* purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Him, after long debate, *irreſolute*
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final ſentence choſe
Fit veſſel, fitteſt imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

To make reflections upon what is paſt, is the part of *ingenious* but irreſolute men. *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either ſide,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irreſolute on which ſhe ſhould rely,
At laſt unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

IRRE'SOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irreſolute.*] Without firmneſs of mind; without determined purpoſe.

IRRESOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*irreſolution*, French; *in* and *reſolution.*] Want of firmneſs of mind.

It hath moſt force upon things that have the lighteſt motion, and therefore upon the ſpirits of men, and in them upon ſuch affections as move lighteſt; as upon men in fear, or men in *irreſolution.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Irreſolution on the ſchemes of life, which offer themſelves to our choice, and inconſtancy in purſuing them, are the greateſt cauſes of all our unhappineſs. *Addiſon.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *reſpective.*] Having no regard to any circumſtances.

Thus did the Jew, by perſuading himſelf of his particular *irreſpective* election, think it ſafe to run into all foul ſins. *Hammond on Fundmentals.*

According to this doctrine, it muſt be reſolved wholly into the abſolute *irreſpective* will of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

IRRESPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irreſpective.*] Without regard to circumſtances.

He is convinced, that all the promiſes belong to him abſolutely and *irreſpectively.* *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRRETRIE'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIE'VABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable.*] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore muſt have been all *irretrievably* loſt, and uſeleſs to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward.*

IRRE'VERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*irreverentia*, Latin; *irreverence*, French; *in* and *reverence.*]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of reſpect.

Having ſeen our ſcandalous *irreverence* towards God's worſhip in general, 'tis eaſy to make application to the ſeveral parts of it. *Decay of Piety.*

They were a ſort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to ſalute them on all occaſions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope.*

2. State of being diſregarded.

The concurrence of the houſe of peers in that fury, can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and ſcorn the judges were juſtly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, French; *in* and *reverent.*] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldneſs which becometh ſaints, ſo, if our familiarity with God do not ſavour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never ſtand. *Hooker.*

Knowledge men ſought for, and covered it from the vulgar ſort as jewels of ineſtimable price, fearing the *irreverent* conſtruction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh.*

Witneſs the *irreverent* ſon
Of him who built the ark; who, for the ſhame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curſe,
Servant of ſervants, on his vitious race. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* uſing the name of God in common diſcourſe, is another abuſe of the tongue. *Ray.*

If an *irreverent* expreſſion or thought too wanton are crept into my verſes, through my inadvertency, let their authors be anſwerable for them. *Dryden.*

IRRE'VERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due reſpect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill eſſay of reverence and godly fear to uſe the goſpel *irreverently.* *Government of the Tongue.*

IRREVE'RSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reverſe.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The ſins of his chamber and his cloſet ſhall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreverſible* ſentence be pronounced. *Rogers's Sermons.*

IRREVE'RSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreverſible.*] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occaſioned that great ſcandal in the church, at which ſo many millions of ſolifidians have ſtumbled, and fallen *irreverſibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRRE'VOCABLE. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocable*, Fr.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reverſed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,
That only Warwick's daughter ſhall be thine. *Shakeſp.*

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have paſt upon her. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

That which is paſt is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in paſt matters. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The ſecond, both for piety renown'd,
And puiſſant deeds, a promiſe ſhall receive
Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever ſhall endure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

By her *irrevocable* fate,
War ſhall the country waſte, and change the ſtate. *Dryd.*

The other victor flame a moment ſtood,
Then fell, and lifeleſs left th' extinguiſh'd wood;
For ever loſt, th' *irrevocable* light
Forſook the black'ning coals, and ſunk to night. *Dryden.*

Each ſacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope.*

IRRE'VOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguiſhed. *Boyle.*

To **IRRIGATE.** *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moiſten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nouriſh, keep hot, and ſupple all the members. *Ray on the Creation.*

A bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted ſleep,
Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Phillips.*

IRRIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moiſtening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation.* *Bacon.*

IRRI'GUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap
Of ſome *irriguous* valley ſpreads her ſtore. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moiſt. Phillips ſeems to have miſtaken the Latin phraſe *irriguus ſopor.*

Raſh Elpenor
Dry'd an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his ſurfeit by *irriguous* ſleep:
Imprudent! him death's iron ſleep oppreſt. *Phillips.*

IRRI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*irriſio*, Latin; *irriſion*, French.] The act of laughing at another.

This perſon, by his indiſcreet and unnatural *irriſion*, and expoſing of his father, incurs his indignation and curſe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **IRRITATE.** *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French.]

1. To provoke; to teaze; to exaſperate.

The earl, ſpeaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

His power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilſt he had a ſuperior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could ſlacken them according to his own humour and indiſcretion, and was thought to be the more remiſs to *irritate* his cholerick diſpoſition. *Clarendon.*

2. To fret; to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contact; to ſtimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the ſpirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire ſcorcheth in froſty weather. *Bacon.*

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth ſweat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Rous'd
By daſh of clouds, or *irritating* war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious ſpring. *Thomſon's Summer.*

IRRITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from *irritate.*]

1. Provocation; exaſperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication.

Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is cauſed by ſomething acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*irruption*, French; *irruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

I refrain, too ſuddenly,
To utter what will come at laſt too ſoon; *Lee.*

Leſt evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,
Hitting thy aged ear, ſhould pierce too deep. *Milton.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the ſea. *Burnet.*

A full and ſudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a ſtop to its pulſation. *Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burſt of invaders into any place.

Notwithſtanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled. *Addiſon on Italy.*

IS. [ıſ, Saxon. See *To* BE.]

1. The third perſon ſingular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he *is*.

He that *is* of God, heareth Gods' words. *John*, viii. 47.

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither *is* it in them to do good. *Jer.* x. 5.

My thought, whoſe murther yet *is* but fantaſtical,
Shakes ſo my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe; and nothing *is*,
But what *is* not. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is ſometimes expreſſed by *'s*.

There's ſome among you have beheld me fighting. *Shak.*

ISABE'LLA *Colour. n.ſ.* A kind of colour. *Ainſworth.*

ISCHIA'DICK. *adj.* [ἰσχίον, ἰσχιαδικὸς; *iſchiadique*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris.*

ISCHURY. *n.ſ.* [ἰσχουρία, ἴσχω and οὖρον, urine; *iſchurie*, Fr. *iſchuria*, Latin.] A ſtoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cauſe.

ISCHURE'TICK. *n.ſ.* [*iſchuretique*, Fr. from *iſchury*.] Such medicines as force urine when ſuppreſſed.

ISH. [ıſc, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to expreſs diminution, a ſmall degree, or incipient ſtate of any quality: as, *bluiſh*, tending to blue; *brightiſh*, ſomewhat bright.

2. It is likewiſe ſometimes the termination of a gentile or poſſeſſive adjective: as, *Swediſh*, *Daniſh*; the *Daniſh* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewiſe denotes participation of the qualities of the ſubſtantive to which it is added: as *fool*, *fooliſh*; *man*, *manniſh*; *rogue*, *roguiſh*.

ISICLE. *n.ſ.* [More properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* ſhould rather be written *iſe*; ıſ, Saxon.] A pendent ſhoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?
——The moon of Rome; chaſte as the *iſicle*
That's curdled by the froſt from pureſt ſnow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakeſpeare.*

The froſts and ſnows her tender body ſpare;
Thoſe are not limbs for *iſicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

ISINGLASS. *n.ſ.* [from *ice*, or *iſe*, and *glaſs*; that is, matter congealed into glaſs; *ichthyocolla*, Latin.]

Iſinglaſs is a tough, firm, and light ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and in ſome degree tranſparent, much reſembling glue, but cleanlier and ſweeter. We uſually receive it in twiſted pieces, of a roundiſh figure like a ſtaple, which the druggiſts divide into thin ſhreds like ſkins, that eaſily diſſolve. The fiſh from which *iſinglaſs* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a ſpecies of ſturgeon: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly reſembles the ſturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boriſthenes, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of Europe. From the inteſtines of this fiſh the *iſinglaſs* is prepared by boiling. The greateſt quantity of *iſinglaſs* is made in Ruſſia. It is an excellent agglutinant and ſtrengthener, and often preſcribed in gellies and broths. The wine-coopers find it efficacious for clearing wines. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incraſſating diet, as all viſcid broths, hartſhorn, ivory, and *iſinglaſs*. *Floyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *iſinglaſs*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ISINGLASS *Stone. n.ſ.* This is a foſſil which is one of the pureſt and ſimpleſt of the natural bodies. It is found in broad maſſes, compoſed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The maſſes are of a browniſh or rediſh colour; but when the plates are ſeparated, they are perfectly colourleſs, and more bright and pellucid than the fineſt glaſs. It is found in Muſcovy, Perſia, the iſland of Cyprus, in the Alps and Appennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, inſtead of glaſs. It is alſo ſometimes uſed for glaſs before pictures, and for horn in lanthorns. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

ISLAND. *n.ſ.* [*inſula*, Latin; *iſola*, Italian; *ealand*, Erſe. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land ſurrounded by water.

He will carry this *iſland* home in his pocket, and give it his ſon for an apple.——And ſowing the kernels of it in the ſea, bring forth more *iſlands*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Within a long receſs there lies a bay,
An *iſland* ſhades it from the rolling ſea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*

Some ſafer world in depth of woods embrac'd,
Some happier *iſland* in the wat'ry waſte. *Johnſon.*

Iſland of bliſs! amid' the ſubject ſeas. *Thomſon.*

ISLANDER. *n.ſ.* [from *iſland*. Pronounce *ilander*.] An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water.

We, as all *iſlanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camd.*

Your dinner, and the generous *iſlanders*
By you invited, do attend your preſence. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

There are many bitter ſayings againſt *iſlanders* in general, repreſenting them as fierce, treacherous, and unhoſpitable: thoſe who live on the continent, have ſuch frequent intercourſe with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than thoſe who are the inhabitants of an iſland. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A race of rugged mariners are theſe,
Unpoliſh'd men, and boiſt'rous as their ſeas;
The native *iſlanders* alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

ISLE. *n.ſ.* [*iſle*, French; *inſula*, Latin. Pronounce *ile*.]

1. An iſland; a country ſurrounded by water.

Is it not an eaſy matter
To make Lord William Haſtings of our mind,
For the inſtalment of this noble duke
In the ſeat royal of this famous *iſle*? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas ſtain'd with gore I ſing, advent'rous toil,
And how theſe monſters did diſarm an *iſle*. *Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, French, from *ala*, Latin, the *aile* being probably at firſt only a wing or ſide walk. It may come likewiſe from *allee*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or publick building.

O'er the twilight groves and duſky caves,
Long ſounding *iſles* and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy ſits. *Pope.*

ISOPERIME'TRICAL. *n.ſ.* [ἴσος, περὶ, and μέτρον.] In geometry, are ſuch figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateſt. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES. *n.ſ.* [*iſoſcele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two ſides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUE. *n.ſ.* [*iſſue*, French.]

1. The act of paſſing out.

2. Exit; egreſs; or paſſage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *iſſues* from death. *Pſ.* lxviii. 20.

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the *iſſues* of life. *Prov.* iv. 23.

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilſt in motion, as the only means to find an *iſſue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have eaſily prevented thoſe great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are ſo impoveriſhed, in what condition muſt they have been, if that *iſſue* of wealth had been ſtopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; conſequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine *iſſues*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the *iſſue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Againſt the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wiſeſt. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

But let the *iſſue* correſpondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprize. *Fairfax.*

If things were caſt upon this *iſſue*, that God ſhould never prevent ſin 'till man deſerved it, the beſt would ſin, and ſin for ever. *South's Sermons.*

The wittieſt ſayings and ſentences will be found the *iſſues* of chance, and nothing elſe but ſo many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South's Sermons.*

Our preſent condition is better for us in the *iſſue*, than that uninterrupted health and ſecurity that the atheiſt deſires. *Bentley.*

4. Termination; concluſion.

He hath preſerved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after theſe wars, of which they hope for a ſoon and proſperous *iſſue*. *Sidney.*

What *iſſue* of my love remains for me!
How wild a paſſion works within my breaſt!
With what prodigious flames am I poſſeſt! *Dryden.*

Homer, at a loſs to bring difficult matters to an *iſſue*, lays his hero aſleep, and this ſolves the difficulty. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premiſes.

I am to pray you not to ſtrain my ſpeech
To groſſer *iſſues*, nor to larger reach,
Than to ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was cauſed by ſtrict binding of his *iſſue*. *Wiſeman.*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diſeaſed with an *iſſue* of blood. *Matt.* ix. 20.

8. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miſerable!
When ſhalt thou ſee thy wholſome days again?
Since that the trueſt *iſſue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction ſtands accurſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Nor where Abaſſin kings their *iſſue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by ſome ſuppos'd
True paradiſe, under the Æthiop line
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was bleſs'd with no male *iſſue* to ſucceed. *Dryden's Æn.*

The frequent productions of monſters, in all the ſpecies of animals, and ſtrange *iſſues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not poſſible to conſiſt with this hypotheſis. *Locke.*

9. [In law.] *Iſſue* hath divers applications in the common law: ſometimes uſed for the children begotten between a man and his wife; ſometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of ſuit; ſometime for profits of lands or tenements; ſometime for that point of matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury. *Iſſue* is either general or ſpecial: general *iſſue* ſeemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any ſuch thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The ſpecial *iſſue* then muſt be that, where ſpecial matter being alledged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and ſo grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *quæſtio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *quæſtio facti*. *Cowel.*

To **I'SSUE** *v.n.* [from the noun; *iſſer*, Fr. *uſcire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to paſs out of any place.

Waters *iſſued* out from under the threſhold of the houſe. *Ezek.* xlvii. 1.

From the utmoſt end of the head branches there *iſſueth* out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Waters *iſſu'd* from a cave. *Milton.*

Ere Pallas *iſſu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulneſs o'er all poſſeſs'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption.

Three of maſter Ford's brothers watch the door with piſtols, that none ſhould *iſſue* out, otherwiſe you might ſlip away. *Shakeſpeare.*

See that none hence *iſſue* forth a ſpy. *Milton.*

Haſte, arm your Ardeans, *iſſue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, aſſault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*

At length there *iſſu'd*, from the grove behind,
A fair aſſembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*

A buzzing noiſe of bees his ears alarms;
Straight *iſſue* through the ſides aſſembling ſwarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacenſians ſtand,
And furl their ſails, and *iſſue* on the land. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy ſons that ſhall *iſſue* from thee, which thou ſhalt beget, ſhall they take away. *2 Kings*, xx. 18.

4. To be produced by any fund.

Theſe altarages *iſſued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the prieſthood. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To run out in lines.

It would be tried in pipes, being made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *iſſuing* into a ſtraight concave again. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **I'SSUE.** *v. a.*

1. To ſend out; to ſend forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digeſt the parts or to *iſſue* the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To ſend out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent ſenſe.

If the council *iſſued* out any order againſt them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to their houſes, ſome noblemen publiſhed a proteſtation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A manſion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, *iſſuing* out decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the maſter *iſſues* out commands,
In vain the trembling ſailors ply their hands;
The tempeſt unforeſeen prevents their care. *Dryden.*

They conſtantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive ſuch other commands as the judge ſhall *iſſue* forth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I'SSUELESS. *adj.* [from *iſſue*.] Without offspring; without deſcendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, ſucceeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *iſſueleſs*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I have done ſin;
For which the heav'ns, taking angry note,
Have left me *iſſueleſs*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I'STHMUS. *n.ſ.* [*iſthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent.

There is a caſtle ſtrongly ſeated on a high rock, which joineth by an *iſthmus* to the land, and is impregnably fortified. *Sandys's Travels.*

The north ſide of the Aſſyrian empire ſtretcheth northward to that *iſthmus* between the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas. *Brerewood on Languages.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *iſthmus*, that do'ſt proudly riſe
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can'ſt not wave nor wind ſuſtain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England ſtands as Corinth between two ſeas, and there are ſome buſy in cutting the *iſthmus*, to let in both at once upon it. *Stillingfleet.*

Cleomenes thinking it more adviſeable to fortify, not the *iſthmus*, but the mountains, put his deſign in execution. *Creech.*

Plac'd on this *iſthmus* of a middle ſtate,
A being darkly wiſe, and rudely great. *Pope.*

IT. *pronoun.* [hıt, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonſtrative. Uſed in ſpeaking of things.

Nothing can give that to another which *it* hath not itſelf. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Will our great anger learn to ſtoop ſo low?
I know *it* cannot. *Cowley.*

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who maſter art of *it*. *Cowley.*

His ſon, *it* may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman.*

The time will come, *it* will, when you ſhall know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*

How can I ſpeak? or how, Sir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would moſt deplore,
And that which I would ſpeak, is *it* or more. *Dryden.*

A mind ſo furniſhed, what reaſon has *it* to acquieſce in *its* concluſions! *Locke.*

The glory which encompaſſed them covered the place, and darted *its* rays with ſo much ſtrength, that the whole fabrick began to melt. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

If we find a greater good in the preſent conſtitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of *it*, or from other frames and ſtructures, we may then reaſonably conclude, that the preſent conſtitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed *it* that particular way out of choice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. *It* is uſed abſolutely for the ſtate of a perſon or affair.

How is *it* with our general?
——Even ſo
As with a man by his own alms impoiſon'd,
And with his charity ſlain. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. *It* is uſed for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to paſs,
That tractable obedience is a ſlave
To each incenſed will. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

4. *It* is ſometimes expreſſed by *'t*.

He rallied, and again fell to *'t*;
For catching foe by nearer foot,
He lifted with ſuch might and ſtrength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudibras.*

The deſign, *it* ſeems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

5. *It* is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleaſure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the ſtraights of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often ſeen people laviſh *it* profuſely in tricking up their children, and yet ſtarve their minds. *Locke.*

A mole courſes *it* not on the ground, like the rat or mouſe, but lives under the earth. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Whether the charmer ſinner *it*, or ſaint *it*,
If folly grows romantick, I muſt paint it. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrouſly, or rudely to perſons.

Let us after him,
Whoſe care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerleſs kinſman. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and *its* grandam will
Give *it* up him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

7. *It* is ſometimes uſed of the firſt or ſecond perſon, ſometimes of more. This mode of ſpeech, though uſed by good authors, and ſupported by the *il y a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbariſm.

Who was't came by?
—*'Tis* two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

City,
'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

'Tis theſe that early taint the female ſoul. *Pope.*

ITCH. *n.ſ.* [ȝicha, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious, which overſpreads the body with ſmall puſtules filled with a thin ſerum, and raiſed as miſcroſcopes have diſcovered by a ſmall animal. It is cured by ſulphur.

Luſt and liberty
Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,
That 'gainſt the ſtream of virtue they may ſtrive,
And drown themſelves in riot, *itches*, blains. *Shakeſp.*

The Lord will ſmite thee with the ſcab and with the *itch*, whereof thou can'ſt not be healed. *Deut.* xxviii. 27.

As if divinity had catch'd
The *itch*, on purpoſe, to be ſcratch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing.

3. A conſtant teazing deſire.

A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon ſhifting. *L'Eſtrange.*

He had ſtill pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

From ſervants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an *itch* after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:
When univerſal homage Umbra pays,
All ſee 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praiſe. *Pope.*

To **ITCH.** *v.n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing.

A troubleſome *itching* of the part was occaſioned by want of tranſpiration. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

My right eye *itches*, ſome good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual deſire. This ſenſe appears in the following examples, though ſome of them are equivocal.

Maſter Shallow, you have yourſelf been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.——Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I ſee a ſword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shakeſpeare.*

Caſſius, you yourſelf
Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,
To ſell and mart your offices for gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *itching* ears, being an epidemick diſeaſe, give fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Piety.*

All ſuch have ſtill an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing ſide. *Pope.*

I'TCHY. *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. adv. [Latin.] Alſo. A word uſed when any article is added to the former.

I'TEM. *n.ſ.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his ſide, and I to peruſe him by *items*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If this diſcourſe have not concluded our weakneſs, I have one *item* more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I muſt loſe that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanv.*

2. A hint; an innuendo.

To I'TERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the pſalms eſpecially familiar unto all: this is the very cauſe why we *iterate* the pſalms oftener than any other part of Scripture beſides; the cauſe wherefore we inure the people together with their miniſter, and not the miniſter alone, to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. *Hooker.*

If the one may monthly, the other may daily be *iterated*. *Hooker.*

In the firſt ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories ſerved inſtead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the ſame by often putting them in mind: in which reſpect we ſee how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the beſt and wiſeſt. *Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, ſent new ſolemn ambaſſadors to intimate unto him the decree of his eſtates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would deſiſt from hoſtility. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

There be two kinds of reflections of ſounds; the one at diſtance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard diſtinctly, and the reflection alſo diſtinctly: the other in concurrence, when the ſound reflecting, returneth immediately upon the original, and ſo *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To do over again.

Aſhes thoroughly burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the ſalt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former treſpaſs fear'd, the more to ſoothe
Him with her lov'd ſociety. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

I'TERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ITERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*iteration*, French; *iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tir'd with *iteration*
As true as ſteel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

My huſband!
——Ay, 'twas he that told me firſt.
——My huſband!
——What needs this *iteration*, woman?
I ſay, thy huſband. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Iterations are commonly loſs of time; but there is no ſuch gain of time, as to iterate often the ſtate of the queſtion; for it chaſeth away many a frivolous ſpeech. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In all theſe reſpects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to perſevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

ITI'NERANT. *adj.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not ſettled.

It ſhould be my care to ſweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradeſmen, as alſo to accommodate their cries to their reſpective wares. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

ITI'NERARY. *n. ſ.* [*itineraire*, French; *itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels.

The clergy are ſufficiently reproached, in moſt *itineraries*, for the univerſal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ITI'NERARY. *adj.* [*itineraire*, French; *itinerarius*, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progreſs from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an *itinerary* circuit of juſtice than a progreſs. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

ITSE'LF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *ſelf*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itſelf for being there? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itſelf*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JU'BILANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering ſongs of triumph.

The planets liſt'ning ſtood,
While the bright pomp aſcended *jubilant*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

JUBILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*jubilation*, French; *jubilatio*, Latin.] The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE. *n. ſ.* [*jubilé*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Lat.] A publick feſtivity; a time of rejoicing; a ſeaſon of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung
With *jubilee*, and loud hoſanna's fill'd
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Joy was then a maſculine and a ſevere thing: the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reaſon. *South.*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feaſts. *Dryden.*

JUCU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Latin.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which preſent themſelves, will have activity enough to excite the earthieſt ſoul, and raiſe a ſmile from the moſt compoſed tempers. *Brown.*

JUDAS *Tree.* *n. ſ.* [*ſiliquaſtrum*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, whoſe wings are placed above the ſtandard: the head is compoſed of two petals; the pointal, which riſes in the centre of the flower-cup, and is encompaſſed with the ſtamina, afterward becomes a long flat pod, containing ſeveral kidney-ſhaped ſeeds; to which may be added roundiſh leaves, growing alternately on the branches.

Judas tree yields a fine purpliſh, bright, red bloſſom in the Spring, and is increaſed by layers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To JUDA'IZE. *v. n.* [*judaiſer*, French; *judaizo*, low Latin.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *n. ſ.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.]

1. One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal.

Shall not the *Judge* of all the earth do right? *Geneſis.*

A Father of the fatherleſs, and a *Judge* of the widows, is God in his holy habitation. *Pſal.* lxviii. 5.

Thou art *Judge*
Of all things made, and judgeſt only right. *Milton.*

It is not ſufficient to imitate nature in every circumſtance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is moſt beautiful, as being the ſovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*

2. One who preſides in a court of judicature.

My Lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

A ſingle voice; and that not paſt me, but
By learned approbation of the *judges*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. One who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

How dares your pride,
As in a liſted field to fight your cauſe,
Unaſk'd the royal grant; nor marſhal by,
As knightly rites require, nor *judge* to try? *Dryden.*

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
With the ſame ſpirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. n.* [*juger*, French; *judico*, Latin.]

1. To paſs ſentence.

My wrong be upon thee; the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Geneſis.*

Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. 2 *Chron.* xix. 6.

2. To form or give an opinion.

Beſhrew me, but I love her heartily;
For ſhe is wiſe, if I can *judge* aright. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ye *judge* after the fleſh; I *judge* no man. *John*, viii. 15.

Authors to themſelves,
Both what they *judge* and what they chuſe. *Milton.*

If I did not know the originals, I ſhould never be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reaſon muſt *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is leſs evident. *Locke.*

He proceeds in his inquiry into ſciences, reſolved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To diſcern; to diſtinguiſh.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud? *Job*, xxii. 13.

Judge in yourſelves: is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered? 1 *Cor.* xi. 13.

How properly the Tories may be called the whole body of the Britiſh nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addiſon.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To paſs ſentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

Chaos ſhall *judge* the ſtrife. *Milton.*

Then thoſe, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their cauſe. *Dryd.*

2. To paſs ſevere cenſure; to doom ſeverely.

He ſhall *judge* among the heathen; he ſhall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Pſal.* cx. 6.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matthew*, vii. 1.

Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink. *Col.* ii. 16.

JU'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment, or paſſes ſentence.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppreſſors, and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles.*

They who guide themſelves merely by what appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*

JU'DGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*jugement*, French.]

1. The power of diſcerning the relations between one term or one propoſition and another.

O *judgment!* thou art fled to brutiſh beaſts,
And men have loſt their reaſon. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The faculty, which God has given man to ſupply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgment*, whereby the mind takes any propoſition to be true or falſe, without perceiving a demonſtrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; ſo, this tree is high. *Watts.*

2. Doom; the right or power of paſſing judgment.

If my ſuſpect be falſe, forgive me, God;
For *judgment* only doth belong to thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The act of exerciſing judicature.

They gave *judgment* upon him. 2 *Kings*, xxv. 6.

When thou, O Lord, ſhalt ſtand diſclos'd
In majeſty ſevere,
And ſit in *judgment* on my ſoul,
O how ſhall I appear! *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Determination; deciſion.

Where diſtinctions or identities are purely material, the *judgment* is made by the imagination, otherwiſe by the underſtanding. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

We ſhall make a certain *judgment* what kind of diſſolution that earth was capable of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Reaſon ought to accompany the exerciſe of our ſenſes, whenever we would form a juſt *judgment* of things propoſed to our inquiry. *Watts.*

5. The quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety; criticiſm.

Judgment, a cool and ſlow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical compoſition. *Dennis.*

'Tis with our *judgments* as our watches, none
Go juſt alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.

I ſee mens *judgments* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To ſuffer all alike. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

When ſhe did think my maſter lov'd her well,
She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Sentence againſt a criminal.

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his *judgment*, he was ſtirr'd
With agony. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The chief prieſts informed me, deſiring to have *judgment* againſt him. *Acts*, xxv. 15.

On Adam laſt this *judgment* he pronounc'd. *Milton.*

8. Condemnation. This is a theological uſe.

The *judgment* was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto juſtification. *Rom.* v. 16.

The precepts, promiſes, and threatenings of the Goſpel, will riſe up in *judgment* againſt us, and the articles of our faith will be ſo many articles of accuſation. *Tillotſon.*

9. Puniſhment inflicted by Providence, with reference to ſome particular crime.

This *judgment* of the Heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableneſs, than to interpret afflictions as puniſhments and *judgments*: it aggravates the evil to him who ſuffers, when he looks upon himſelf as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

10. Diſtribution of juſtice.

The Jews made inſurrection againſt Paul, and brought him to the *judgment* ſeat. *Acts*, xviii. 12.

Your diſhonour
Mangles true *judgment*, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that integrity which ſhould become it. *Shakeſpeare.*

In *judgments* between rich and poor, conſider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*

A bold and wiſe petitioner goes ſtraight to the throne and *judgment* ſeat of the monarch. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

11. Judiciary laws; ſtatutes.

If ye hearken to theſe *judgments*, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God ſhall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deut.*

12. The laſt doom.

The dreadful *judgment* day
So dreadful will not be as was his ſight. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

JU'DICATORY. *n. ſ.* [*judico*, Latin.]

1. Diſtribution of juſtice.

No ſuch crime appeared as the lords, the ſupreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*

2. Court of juſtice.

Human *judicatories* give ſentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATURE. *n. ſ.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judico*, Latin.] Power of diſtributing juſtice.

The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If he ſhould bargain for a place of *judicature*, let him be rejected with ſhame. *Bacon.*

In *judicatures* to take away the trumpet, the ſcarlet, the attendance, makes juſtice naked as well as blind. *South.*

JUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*judicium*, Latin.]

1. Practiſed in the diſtribution of publick juſtice.

What government can be without *judicial* proceedings? and what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The reſiſtance of thoſe will cauſe a *judicial* hardneſs. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal juſtice.

It will behove us to think that we ſee God ſtill looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions, in the balance of infallible juſtice, and paſſing the ſame judgment which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare. *Grew.*

JUDI'CIARY. *adj.* [*judiciaire*, French; *judiciarius*, Latin.] Paſſing judgment upon any thing.

Before weight be laid upon notions of *judiciary* aſtrologers, the influence of conſtellations ought, by ſevere experiments, to be made out. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wiſe; ſkilful in any matter or affair.

For your huſband,
He's noble, wiſe, *judicious*, and beſt knows
The fits o' th' ſeaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Love hath his ſeat
In reaſon, and is *judicious*. *Milton.*

To each ſavour meaning we apply,
And palate call *judicious*. *Milton.*

We are beholden to *judicious* writers of all ages for thoſe diſcoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wiſely; with juſt determination.

So bold, yet ſo *judiciouſly* you dare,
That your leaſt praiſe is to be regular. *Dryden.*

Longinus has *judiciouſly* preferred the ſublime genius that ſometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but ſeldom riſes to excellence. *Dryden.*

JUG. *n. ſ.* [*jugge*, Daniſh.] A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hoſteſs of the houſe,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone *jugs* and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shakeſpeare.*

He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To JU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*jougler* or *jongler*, Fr. *jocari*, Latin.]

1. To play tricks by ſlight of hand; to ſhow falſe appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's ſtatue ſeems to be a *juggling* of the Ethiopian prieſts. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. To practiſe artifice or impoſture.

Be theſe *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double ſenſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Is't poſſible the ſpells of France ſhould *juggle*
Men into ſuch ſtrange mockeries? *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

They ne'er forſwore themſelves, nor lied,
Diſdain'd to ſtay for friends conſents;
Nor *juggled* about ſettlements. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

JU'GGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. An impoſture; a deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of ſtate to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotſon.*

JU'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *juggle*.]

1. One who practiſes ſlight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,
Drug-working ſorcerers that change the mind,
Diſguiſed cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſaw a *juggler* that had a pack of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ariſtæus was a famous poet, that flouriſhed in the days of Crœſus, and a notable *juggler*. *Sandys's Travels.*

Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and impoſtors, do daily delude them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

The *juggler* which another's ſlight can ſhow,
But teaches how the world his own may know. *Garth.*

One who is managed by a *juggler* fancies he has money in hand; but let him graſp it never ſo carefully, upon a word or two it increaſes or dwindles. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* № 18.

What magick makes our money riſe,
When dropt into the ſouthern main;
Or do theſe *jugglers* cheat us? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

O me, you *juggler*; oh, you canker bloſſom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And ſtol'n my love's heart from him? *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſing no harm
To officer, *juggler*, or juſtice of peace. *Donne.*

JU'GGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through his neck. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JUICE. *n. ſ.* [*jus*, French; *juys*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor, ſap, or water, of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I muſt ſay, wine is a *juice*, not liquid, or wine is a ſubſtance; for *juice* includes both ſubſtance and liquid. *Watts's Logick, p.*

Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly *juice* to cool thirſt's rage contain. *Thomſon.*

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is leſs than blood; for if the words be but becoming and ſignifying, and the ſenſe gentle, there is *juice*: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, ſcarce covering the bone. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

An animal whoſe *juices* are unſound can never be nouriſhed; unſound *juices* can never repair the fluids. *Arbuth.*

JUI'CELESS. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moiſture; without juice.

Divine Providence has ſpread her table every-where; not with a *juiceleſs* green carpet, but with ſucculent herbage and nouriſhing graſs. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

When Boreas ſpirit bluſters ſore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns; now let thy hearth
Crackle with *juiceleſs* boughs. *Phillips.*

JU'ICINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *juice*.] Plenty of juice; ſucculence.

JU'ICY. *adj.* [from *juice*.] Moiſt; full of juice.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* ſubſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Each plant and *juicieſt* gourd will pluck. *Milton.*

The muſk's ſurpaſſing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the ſpreading boughs
With large and *juicy* offſpring. *Phillips.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing: as, birds.

2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes ſtill any complaiſance by bending of the head.

Two aſſes travelled: the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was ſo proud of his truſt, that he went *juking* and toſſing of his head. *L'Eſtrange.*

JUJ'UB. }
JUJ'UBS. } *n. ſ.* [*zizyphus*, Latin.] A plant whoſe flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe; out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oblong fleſhy fruit, ſhaped like an olive, including an hard ſhell divided into cells, each containing an oblong nut or kernel. The

The fruit is like a ſmall plum, but it has little fleſh upon the ſtone. *Millar.*

JU'LAP. *n. ſ.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapium*, low Latin; *julep*, French.]

Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened, and ſerves for a vehicle to other forms not ſo convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

Behold this cordial *julap* here,
That flames and dances in his cryſtal bounds
With ſpirits of balm and fragrant ſyrups mixt. *Milton.*

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good ſudorificks and cordials expel the venom, and contemperate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and emulſions. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JU'LUS. *n. ſ.*

1. *July flower.* See CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER and GILLIFLOWER.

2. *Julus*, among botaniſts, denotes thoſe long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Millar.*

JU'LY. *n. ſ.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juillet*, French.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæſar*; the ſeventh month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and boſom ſun-burnt. *Peacham.*

JUMART. *n. ſ.* [French.]

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an aſs and a mare, the other from a mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

To **JU'MBLE.** *v. a.* [in Chaucer, *jombre*, from *combler*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To mix violently and confuſedly together.

Perſons and humours may be *jumbled* and diſguiſed; but nature, like quickſilver, will never be killed. *L'Eſtrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the ſame meaning; and one may obſerve, how apt that is to *jumble* together paſſages of Scripture, and thereby diſturb the true meaning of holy Scripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but juſt like dice,
And lucky mains make people wiſe;
And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were at firſt created, and are continually ordered for the beſt, than that the whole univerſe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude ſhuffles of matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope's Dunciad.*

That the univerſe was formed by a fortuitous concourſe of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a moſt ingenious treatiſe of philoſophy. *Swift.*

To **JU'MBLE.** *v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Confuſed mixture; violent and confuſed agitation.

Had the world been coagmented from that ſuppoſed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanv.*

What *jumble* here is made of eccleſiaſtical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal juſtice. *Swift.*

JU'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*jument*, French; *jumentum*, Latin.] Beaſt of burthen.

Juments, as horſes, oxen, and aſſes, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To **JUMP.** *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to ſkip; to move forward without ſtep or ſliding.

Not the worſt of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an half by the ſquare. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Here, upon this bank and ſhelve of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearleſs, quench their thirſt, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I ſeen from Severn's brink
A flock of geeſe *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would ſink,
And ſwimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the higheſt ſucceeds in the office. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To leap ſuddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to ſhew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*

We ſee a little, preſume a great deal, and ſo *jump* to the concluſion. *Spectator*, Nº 626.

3. To jolt.

The noiſe of the prancing horſes, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nah.* iii. 2.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumſtance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

In ſome ſort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakeſpeare.*

But though they *jump* not on a juſt account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkiſh fleet. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Becauſe I will not *jump* with common ſpirits,
And rank me with the barb'rous nations. *Shakeſpeare.*

Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipſius. *Hakewell.*

Never did truſty ſquire with knight,
Or knight with ſquire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras, p.* i.

This ſhews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Reſts with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel ſtate of ours,
The rabble are the ſupreme powers. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimbler of the two. *More.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine. *Dryd.*

I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obſolete.

Otherwiſe one man could not excel another, but all ſhould be either abſolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indiviſible point or centre wherein goodneſs conſiſteth; or elſe miſſing it, they ſhould be excluded out of the number of well doers. *Hooker.*

But ſince ſo *jump* upon this bloody queſtion,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Myſelf the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Caſſio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

JUMP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a ſkip.

The ſureſt way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large ſtrides; let that, which he ſets himſelf to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is poſſible. *Locke.*

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed
The preſcript of this ſcrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

5. [*Jupe*, French.] A waiſtcoat; a kind of looſe or limber ſtays worn by ſickly ladies.

The weeping caſſock ſcar'd into a *jump*,
A ſign the preſbyter's worn to the ſtump. *Cleaveland.*

JU'NCATE. *n. ſ.* [*juncade*, French; *gioncata*, Italian.]

1. Cheeſecake; a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and ſugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All ſpread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greateſt prince. *Spenſer, Sonnet* 77.

With ſtories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this ſenſe, which alone remains much in uſe. See JU'NKET.

JU'NCOUS. *adj.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulruſhes.

JU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*jonction*, French.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our ſpies diſcovered a great cloud of duſt. *Addiſon.*

JU'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*junctura*, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together.

Beſides thoſe groſſer elements of bodies, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more ſubtile nature, which being extremely little, may eſcape unheeded at the *junctures* of the diſtillatory veſſels, though never ſo carefully luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of ſeveral vertebræ, as being leſs in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without thoſe griſtly *junctures*. *More.*

All other animals have tranſverſe bodies; and though ſome do raiſe themſelves upon their hinder legs to an upright poſture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures of *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to ſuch a poſture. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Union; amity.

Nor are the ſobereſt of them ſo apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I deſire to bear in thoſe holy offices to be performed with me. *K. Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profeſſion in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewel to all the pleaſures of this life. *Addiſon.*

When any law does not conduce to the publick ſafety, but in ſome extraordinary *junctures*, the very obſervation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid aſleep. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 16.

JUNE. *n. ſ.* [*Juin*, French; *Junius*, Latin.] The ſixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peacham.*

JU'NIOR. *adj.* [*junior*, Latin.] One younger than another.

The fools my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with ſuſpenſe and fear,
Who wiſely thought my age a ſcreen,
When death approach'd to ſtand between. *Swift.*

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the riſe of my *juniors*, and unequal diſtribution of wealth. *Tatler*, Nº 100.

JU'NIPER. *n. ſ.* [*juniperus*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *juniper* are long, narrow, and prickly; the male flowers are, in ſome ſpecies, produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree; but in other ſpecies they are produced on different trees from the fruit: the firſt is a ſoft pulpy berry, containing three ſeeds in each. *Millar.*

Some of our common *juniper* ſhrubs are males and ſome females, of the ſame ſpecies. The male ſhrubs produce, in April and May, a ſmall kind of juli with apices on them, very large, and full of farina; the females produce none of theſe juli, but only the berries, which do not ripen till the ſecond year, and then do not immediately fall off; ſo that it is no uncommon thing to ſee the berries of three different years at once on the ſame tree. The ſhrub is very common with us on heaths and barren hills, but the berries uſed medicinally in our ſhops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly more abundant. The berries are powerful attenuants, dieureticks, and carminative. *Hill.*

A clyſter may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linſeed. *Wiſem.*

JUNK. *n. ſ.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A ſmall ſhip of China.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ſhips. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. Pieces of old cable. *Ainſworth.*

JU'NKET. *n. ſ.* [properly *juncate*. See JUNCATE.]

1. A ſweetmeat.

You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feaſt. *Shakeſp.*

2. A ſtolen entertainment.

To **JU'NKET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feaſt ſecretly; to make entertainments by ſtealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, ſave them to *junket* with your fellow ſervants at night. *Swift.*

2. To feaſt.

Job's children *junketed* and feaſted together often, but the reckoning coſt them dear at laſt. *South's Sermons.*

The apoſtle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*

JU'NTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any ſecret deſign.

Would men have ſpent toilſome days and watchful nights in the laborious queſt of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitneſs from learning, and grace from morality. *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majeſty and a *junto* of miniſters, which had like to have ended in my deſtruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*

I'VORY. *n. ſ.* [*ivoire*, French; *ebur*, Latin.]

Ivory is a hard, ſolid, and firm ſubſtance, of a fine white colour, and capable of a very good poliſh: it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each ſide of his jaws a tooth of ſix or ſeven feet in length, of the thickneſs of a man's thigh at the baſe, and almoſt entirely ſolid; the two ſometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: theſe *ivory* tuſks are hollow from the baſe to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary ſubſtance, ſeeming to have a great number of glands in it. The fineſt *ivory* is brought from the Eaſt-Indies, where great quantity of it is not taken immediately from the head of the animal, but found buried in the earth. The *ivory* of the iſlands of Ceylon and of Achem does not become yellow in the wearing, as all other *ivory* does, and it therefore bears a greater price than that of the Guinea coaſt. The preparations of *ivory* have the ſame reſtorative virtues with thoſe of the hartſhorn. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy fleſh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Draw Erato with a ſweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peacham.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth iſſu'd. *Milton.*

Two gates the ſilent houſe of ſleep adorn,
Of poliſh'd *iv'ry* this, that of tranſparent horn:
True viſions through tranſparent horn ariſe,
Through poliſh'd *iv'ry* paſs deluding lies. *Dryden's Æn.*

JUPPO'N. *n. ſ.* [*juppon*, French.] A ſhort cloſe coat.

Some wore a breaſt-plate and a light *juppon*,
Their horſes cloath'd with rich capariſon. *Dryden.*

JU'RAT. *n. ſ.* [*juratus*, Lat. *jura juré*, Fr.] A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JU'RATORY. *adj.* [*juratoire*, Fr. *juro*, Lat.] Giving an oath.

A contumacious perſon may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de parendo juri*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

JURI'DICAL. *adj.* [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.]

1. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice.

2. Uſed in courts of juſtice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal ſignification, time within memory, by the ſtatute of Weſtminſter, was ſettled in the beginning of the reign of King Richard the Firſt. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law of England.*

JURI'DICALLY. *adj.* [from *juridical.*] With legal authority; according to forms of juſtice.

JU'RISCONSULT. *n. ſ.* [*juris conſultus*, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in caſes of law.

There is mention made, in a deciſion of the *juriſconſult* Javolemus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

JURISDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*juriſdictio*, Lat. *juriſdiction*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of ſuch *juriſdiction* may ſwerve through error even in the very beſt, and for other reſpects, where leſs integrity is. *Hooker, b.* v.

Without the king's aſſent or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You maim'd the *juriſdiction* of all biſhops. *Shakeſpeare.*

All perſons exerciſing eccleſiaſtical *juriſdiction* ſhould have the king's arms in their ſeals of office. *Hayward.*

This place exempt
From Heav'n's high *juriſdiction*. *Milton.*

As Adam had no ſuch power as gave him ſovereign *juriſdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

This cuſtom in a popular ſtate, of impeaching particular men, may ſeem to be nothing elſe but the people's chuſing to exerciſe their own *juriſdiction* in perſon. *Swift.*

2. Diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [*juriſprudence*, Fr. *juriſprudentia*, Lat.] The ſcience of law.

JU'RIST. *n. ſ.* [*juriſte*, Fr. *jura*, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who profeſſes the ſcience of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be meaſured by the principles of *juriſts*. *Bacon.*

JU'ROR. *n. ſ.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that ſerves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, this would be as bad; for the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

I ſhall find your lordſhip judge and *juror*,
You are ſo merciful, I ſee your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

I ſing no harm, good ſooth! to any wight,
Officer, jugler, or juſtice of peace,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and becauſe they could not agree, they were ſhut in. *Hayward.*

JU'RY. *n. ſ.* [*jurata*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.]

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by aſſiſe or *jury*. The trial by aſſiſe, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, perſonal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, ſo paſſeth the judgment. This *jury* is uſed not only in circuits of juſtices errant, but alſo in other courts, and matters of office; as, if the eſcheatour make inquiſition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inqueſt: if the coroner inquire how a ſubject found dead came to his end, he uſeth an inqueſt: the juſtices of peace in their quarter-ſeſſions, the ſheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the ſteward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cauſe between party and party, they do it by the ſame manner: ſo that where it is ſaid, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or aſſize; aſſize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inqueſt, empanelled upon any cauſe in a court where this kind of trial is uſed. This *jury*, though it appertain to moſt courts of the common law, yet it is moſt notorious in the half year courts of the juſtices errants, commonly called the great aſſizes, and in the quarter-ſeſſions, and in them it is moſt ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil cauſes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inqueſt. In the general aſſize, there are uſually many *juries*, becauſe there be ſtore of cauſes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the reſt petit *juries*. The grand *jury* conſiſts ordinarily of twenty-four grave and ſubſtantial gentleman, or ſome of them yeomen, choſen indifferently out of the whole ſhire by the ſheriff, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them theſe words, *billa vera*, or diſallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be conſidered of, becauſe the caſe is of ſuch importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverſe the indictment, or challenge it for inſufficiency, or remove the cauſe to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former caſes it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter tranſmitted to the higher. Thoſe that paſs upon civil cauſes real, are all, or ſo many as can conveniently be had, of the ſame hundred, where the land or tenement in queſtion doth lie, and four at the leaſt; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgment paſſeth afterward in the court where the cauſe firſt began; and the reaſon hereof is, becauſe theſe juſtices of aſſize are, in this caſe, for the eaſe of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *niſi prius*, and ſo return it to the court where the cauſe is depending. *Cowel.*

The *jury*, paſſing on the priſoner's life,
May in the ſworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cauſe can witneſs.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken ſhares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bacon.*

JU'RYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*jury* and *man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The hungry judges ſoon the ſentence ſign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to uſe the leaſt inſinuation, that might affect the intereſts of any one ſingle *juryman*, much leſs of a whole jury. *Swift's Miſcell.*

JU'RYMAST. *n. ſ.* So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in a fight, or by a ſtorm; being ſome great yard which they put down into the ſtep of that loſt maſt, faſtening it into the partners, and fitting to it the miſſen or ſome leſſer yard with ſails and ropes, and with it make a hard ſhift to ſail. *Harris.*

JUST. *adj.* [*juſte*, Fr. *juſtus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the diſtribution of juſtice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praiſe, before my rage
Unſafely *juſt*, break looſe on this bad age. *Dryden.*

2. Honeſt; without crime in dealing with others.

Juſt balances, *juſt* weights, and a *juſt* ephah. *Lev.* xix.

Men are commonly ſo *juſt* to virtue and goodneſs, as to praiſe it in others, even when they do not practiſe it themſelves. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Juſt of thy word, in ev'ry thought ſincere,
Who knew no wiſh but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

3. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expreſſions noble, his thoughts *juſt*, his language pure, his ſatire pointed, and his ſenſe cloſe. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

These ſcenes were wrought,
Embelliſh'd with good morals and *juſt* thought. *Granville.*

Juſt precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from Heav'n. *Pope.*

Juſt to the tale, as preſent at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they ſay,
A certain bard encount'ring on the way,
Diſcours'd in terms as *juſt*, with looks as ſage,
As e'er could Dennis of the laws o' th' ſtage. *Pope.*

Though the ſyllogiſm be irregular, yet the inferences are *juſt* and true. *Watts's Logick.*

4. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

Noah was a *juſt* man, and perfect. *Gen.* vi. 9.
How ſhould man be *juſt* with God? *Job*, ix. 2.
A *juſt* man falleth ſeven times and riſeth. *Prov.* xxiv. 16.
He ſhall be recompenſed at the reſurrection of the *juſt*. *Luke*, xiv. 14.

The *juſt* th' unjuſt to ſerve. *Milton.*

5. True; not forged; not falſely imputed; well grounded.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the leaſt whereof being *juſt*, had bereaved him of eſtimation and credit. *Hooker.*

Me though *juſt* right
Did firſt create your leader. *Milton.*

6. Equally retributed.

He received a *juſt* recompence of reward. *Heb.* ii. 2.
Whoſe damnation is *juſt*. *Rom.* iii. 8.

As Herod ſings, ſpread water o'er thy fields,
And a moſt *juſt* and glad increaſe it yields. *Denham.*

7. Complete without ſuperfluity or defect.

He was a comely perſonage, a little above *juſt* ſtature, well and ſtraight limbed, but ſlender. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

8. Regular; orderly.

When all
The war ſhall ſtand ranged in its *juſt* array,
And dreadful pomp; then will I think on thee. *Addiſon.*

9. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleaſeth your lordſhip
To meet his grace, *juſt* diſtance 'tween our armies? *Shakeſpeare.*

10. Full; of full dimenſions.

His ſoldiers had divers ſkirmiſhes with the Numidians, ſo that once the ſkirmiſh was like to have come to a *juſt* battle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

There is not any one particular abovementioned, but would take up the buſineſs of a *juſt* volume. *Hale's Origin.*

There ſeldom appeared a *juſt* army in the civil wars. *Dutche's of Newcaſtle.*

11. Exact in retribution.

See nations ſlowly wiſe, and meanly *juſt*,
To bury'd merit raiſe the tardy buſt. *Vanity of Human Wiſhes.*

JUST. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand *juſt* to the heart of the beaſt. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are *juſt* of the ſame opinion, and that they only think ſuch ceremonies are not to be uſed when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be eſtabliſhed. *Hooker.*

There, ev'n *juſt* there he ſtood; and as ſhe ſpoke,
Where laſt the ſpectre was, ſhe caſt her look. *Dryden.*

A few ſeem to underſtand him right; *juſt* as when our Saviour ſaid, in an allegorical ſenſe, Except ye eat the fleſh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley's Sermons.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go *juſt* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themſelves upon *juſt* nothing at all. *L'Eſtrange.*

The nereids ſwam before
To ſmooth the ſeas; a ſoft eteſian gale
But *juſt* inſpir'd and gently ſwell'd the ſail. *Dryden.*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That ſo I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *juſt* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

3. Nearly.

Being ſpent with age, and *juſt* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the ſteam of them under his noſe prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST. *n. ſ.* [*jouſte*, French.] Mock encounter on horſeback; tilt; tournament.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itſelf, than *juſts* both with ſword and launce. *Sidney.*

What news from Oxford? hold thoſe *juſts* and triumphs? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

Among themſelves the tourney they divide,
In equal ſquadrons rang'd on either ſide;
Then turn'd their horſes heads, and man to man,
And ſteed to ſteed oppos'd, the *juſts* began. *Dryden.*

To **JUST.** *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To puſh; to drive; to juſtle.

JU'STICE. *n. ſ.* [*juſtice*, French; *juſtitia*, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.

O that I were judge, I would do *juſtice*. 2 *Sam.* xv. 4.

The king-becoming graces,
As *juſtice*, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The nature and office of *juſtice* being to diſpoſe the mind to a conſtant and perpetual readineſs to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *juſtice*, it muſt be converſant about ſomething that is due to another. *Locke.*

2. Vindicative retribution; puniſhment.

This ſhews you are above
You *juſtices*, that theſe our nether crimes
So ſpeedily can venge. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He executed the *juſtice* of the Lord. *Deut.* xxxiii. 21.
Let *juſtice* overtake us. *Iſaiah*, lix. 9.

Examples of *juſtice* muſt be made, for terror to ſome; examples of mercy, for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. Right; aſſertion of right.

Draw thy ſword,
That if my ſpeech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *juſtice*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. [*Juſticiarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowel.*

And thou, Eſdras, ordain judges and *juſtices*, that they may judge in all Syria. 1 *Eſdr.* viii. 23.

5. JU'STICE *of the King's Bench.* [*juſticiarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the reſt; wherefore he is alſo called *capitalis juſticiarius Angliæ*. His office eſpecially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treaſons, felonies, mayhems, and ſuch like: but it is come to paſs, that he with his aſſiſtants heareth all perſonal actions, and real alſo, if they be incident to any perſonal action depending before them. *Cowel.*

Give that whipſter his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *juſtice'* warrant. *Prior.*

6. JU'STICE *of the Common Pleas.* [*juſticiarius Communium Placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus juſticiarius communium placitorum*. He with his aſſiſtants originally did hear and determine all cauſes at the common law; that is, all civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as real; for which cauſe it was called the court of common pleas, in oppoſition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are ſpecial, and appertaining to him only. *Cowel.*

7. JU'STICE *of the Foreſt.* [*juſticiarius Foreſtæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's foreſt, committed againſt veniſon or vert: of theſe there be two, whereof the one hath juriſdiction over all the foreſts on this ſide Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowel.*

8. JU'STICES *of Aſſiſe.* [*juſticiarii ad capiendas Aſſiſas.*] Are ſuch as were wont, by ſpecial commiſſion, to be ſent into this or that country to take aſſiſes; the ground of which policy was the eaſe of the ſubjects: for whereas theſe actions paſs always by jury, ſo many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore juſtices, for this purpoſe, were by commiſſion particularly authoriſed and ſent down to them. *Cowel.*

9. JU'STICES *in Eyre.* [*juſticiarii itinerantes.*] Are ſo termed of the French *erre*, *iter*. The uſe of theſe, in ancient time, was to ſend them with commiſſion into divers counties, to hear ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I muſt imagine they were ſent abroad for the eaſe of the ſubjects, who muſt elſe have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cauſe were too high for the country court. They differed from the juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, becauſe they were ſent upon ſome one or few eſpecial caſes, and to one place; whereas the *juſtices in Eyre* were ſent through the provinces and counties of the land, with more indefinite and general commiſſion. *Cowel.*

10. JU'STICES *of Gaol Delivery.* [*juſticiarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are ſuch as are ſent with commiſſion to hear and determine all cauſes appertaining to ſuch as for any offence are caſt into gaol, part of whoſe authority is to puniſh ſuch as let to mainpriſe thoſe priſoners, that by law be not bailable. Theſe by likelihood, in ancient time, were ſent to countries upon ſeveral occaſions; but afterward juſtices of aſſiſe were likewiſe authoriſed to this. *Cowel.*

11. JU'STICES *of Niſi Prius* are all one now a-days with juſtices of aſſiſe; for it is a common adjournment of a cauſe, in the common pleas, to put it off to ſuch a day: *niſi prius juſticiarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas aſſiſas*; and upon this clauſe of adjournment they are called *juſtices of Niſi Prius*, as well as juſtices of aſſiſe, by reaſon of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowel.*

12. JU'STICES *of Peace.* [*juſticiarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commiſſion, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom ſome, upon eſpecial reſpect, are made of the quorum, becauſe ſome buſineſs of importance may not be dealt in without the preſence of them, or one of them. *Cowel.*

The *juſtice*,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes ſevere, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wiſe ſaws and modern inſtances,
And ſo he plays his part. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Thou haſt appointed *juſtices* of the peace to call poor men before them about matters they were not able to anſwer. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

The *juſtices* of peace are of great uſe: anciently they were conſervators of the peace; theſe are the ſame, ſaving that ſeveral acts of parliament have enlarged their juriſdiction. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

I ſing no harm
To officer, juggler, or *juſtice* of peace. *Donne.*

To **JU'STICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adminiſter juſtice to any. A word not in uſe.

As for the title of proſcription, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath *juſticed* himſelf, God forbid but that it ſhould endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended, for intending to poiſon the young queen of Scots, the king delivered him to the French king, to be *juſticed* by him at his pleaſure. *Woodward.*

JU'STICEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtice*.] Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER. *n. ſ.* [from *To juſtice*.] Adminiſtrator of juſtice. An old word.

He was a ſingular good *juſticer*; and if he had not died in the ſecond year of his government, was the likelieſt perſon to have reformed the Engliſh colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

JU'STICESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtice*.] Rank or office of juſtice. *Swift.*

JUSTI'CIABLE. *adj.* [from *juſtice*.] Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.

JU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *juſtify*.] Defenſible by law or reaſon; conformable to juſtice.

Juſt are the ways of God,
And *juſtifiable* to men. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Although ſome animals in the water do carry a *juſtifiable* reſemblance to ſome at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

JU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtifiable*.] Rectitude; poſſibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *juſtifiableneſs* of their doings before God, never think they have human ſtrength enough. *King Charles.*

JU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *juſtifiable*.] Rightly; ſo as to be ſupported by right.

A man may more *juſtifiably* throw croſs and pile for his opinions, than take them up by ſuch meaſures. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*juſtification*, French; *juſtificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; ſupport; abſolution from guilt.

I hope, for my brother's *juſtification*, he wrote this but as an eſſay of my virtue. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Among theological arguments, in *juſtification* of abſolute obedience, was one of a ſingular nature. *Swift.*

2. Deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt. *Clarke.*

In ſuch righteouſneſs
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Juſtification towards God, and peace
Of conſcience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

'Tis the conſummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the conſummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Chriſt to *juſtification*, and not the bare aptneſs of faith to bring forth works, if thoſe works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*

JUSTIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtify*.] One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.

JU'STIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtify*.] One who juſtifies; one who defends or abſolves; one who frees from ſin by pardon.

That he might be juſt, and the *juſtifier* of him which believeth in Jeſus. *Rom.* iii. 26.

To **JU'STIFY.** *v. a.* [*juſtifier*, French; *juſtifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to abſolve from an accuſation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot *juſtify* whom law condemns. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

They ſay, Behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and ſinners; but wiſdom is *juſtified* of her children. *Matt.* xi.

How can man be *juſtified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? *Job*. xxv. 4.

There is an exquiſite ſubtilty, and the ſame is unjuſt; and there is a wiſe man that *juſtifieth* in judgment. *Ecclus.* x. 25.

You're neither *juſtified*, nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindneſs unto him, he ſeeing himſelf confronted by ſo many, like a reſolute orator, went not to denial, but to *juſtify* his cruel falſhood. *Sidney.*

What ſhe did, whatever in itſelf,
Her doing ſeem'd to *juſtify* the deed. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

My unwilling flight the gods inforce,
And that muſt *juſtify* our ſad divorce. *Denham.*

Yet ſtill thy fools ſhall ſtand in thy defence,
And *juſtify* their author's want of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

Let others *juſtify* their miſſions as they can, we are ſure we can *juſtify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted ſucceſſion. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To free from paſt ſin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *juſtified* from all things, from which ye could not be *juſtified* by the law of Moſes. *Acts*, xiii. 39.

To **JU'STLE.** *v. n.* [from *juſt*, *jouſter*, French.] To encounter; to claſh; to ruſh againſt each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, *juſtles* roughly by
All time of pauſe, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

The chariots ſhall rage in the ſtreets, they ſhall *juſtle* one againſt another in the broad ways. *Nah.* ii. 4.

Argo paſs'd
Through Boſphorus, betwixt the *juſtling* rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds
Juſtling, or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the ſlant lightning. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Not one ſtarry ſpark,
But gods meet gods, and *juſtle* in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiers therefore *juſtle* for a grant;
And, when they break their friendſhip, plead their want. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Murmuring noiſes riſe in every ſtreet;
The more remote run ſtumbling with their fear,
And, in the dark, men *juſtle* as they meet. *Dryden.*

When elephant 'gainſt elephant did rear
His trunk, and caſtles *juſtled* in the air,
My ſword thy way to victory had ſhown. *Dryden.*

Was there not one who had ſet bars and doors to it, and ſaid, Hitherto ſhalt thou come, but no farther, and here ſhall thy proud waves be ſtaid; then might we well expect ſuch viciſſitudes, ſuch *juſtlings* and claſhings in nature. *Woodward.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To *juſtle* here among a crowd. *Swift.*

To **JU'STLE.** *v. a.* To puſh; to drive; to force by ruſhing againſt it.

Private and ſingle abilities ſhould not *juſtle* out and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent ſtrains have been *juſtled* off by their intruſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſurly commons ſhall reſpect deny,
And *juſtle* peerage out with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuſes of writing can ever be *juſtled* out of their poſſeſſion of all libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may *juſtle* a poſt. *Collier of the Eagerneſs of Deſire.*

Abſent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappineſs in its abſence, is *juſtled* out, to make way for the removal of thoſe uneaſineſſes we feel. *Locke.*

We *juſtled* one another out, and diſputed the poſt for a great while. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

JU'STLY. *adv.* [from *juſt*.]

1. Uprightly; honeſtly; in a juſt manner.

Nothing can *juſtly* be deſpiſed, that cannot *juſtly* be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*

With ignominy ſcourg'd, in open ſight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging ſword
Of Brutus *juſtly* drawn, and Rome reſtor'd. *Dryden.*

The goddeſs, ſtudious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *juſtly* and in writing well. *Prior.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Their artful hands inſtruct the lute to ſound,
Their feet aſſiſt their hands, and *juſtly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

JU'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *juſt*.]

1. Juſtice; reaſonableneſs; equity. *Juſtneſs* is properly applied to things, and *juſtice* to perſons; though we now ſay the *juſtice* of a cauſe, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war againſt him, whoſe ſucceſs uſeth commonly to be according to the *juſtneſs* of the cauſe for which it is made. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

We may not think the *juſtneſs* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Accuracy; exactneſs; propriety.

I value the ſatisfaction I had in ſeeing it repreſented with all the *juſtneſs* and gracefulneſs of action. *Dryden.*

I appeal to the people, was the uſual ſaying of a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had any diſpute with particular perſons about the *juſtneſs* and regularity of his productions. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To **JUT.** *v. n.* [This word is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *ſhoot*.] To puſh or ſhoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

Inſulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awleſs throne. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

All the projected or *jutting* parts ſhould be very moderate, eſpecially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*

The land, if not reſtrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *jutted* to the ſea. *Dryden.*

A port ſecure for ſhips to ride,
Broke by the *jutting* land on either ſide;
In double ſtreams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*

It ſeems to *jut* out of the ſtructure of the poem, and be independent of it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To **JU'TTY.** *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To ſhoot out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aſpect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a braſs cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded baſe,
Swill'd with the wild and waſteful ocean. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

JU'VENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almoſt childiſh; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its ſtrength of years, when it is ſolid; and laſtly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhauſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

JUVENI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *juvenile*.] Youthfulneſs.

The reſtauration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing the exhauſted marrow, may be effected without a miracle. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 21.

Cuſtomary ſtrains and abſtracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and ſpeak credibly in dedications. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

JU'XTAPOSITION. *n. ſ.* [*juxtapoſition*, French; *juxta* and *poſitio*, Latin.] Appoſition; the ſtate of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of ſolid bodies are held together by hooks, ſince the coherence of theſe will be of difficult conception; and we muſt either ſuppoſe an infinite number of them holding together, or at laſt come to parts that are united by a mere *juxtapoſition*. *Glanville.*

I'VY. *n. ſ.* [ıꝼıᵹ, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is a paraſitick plant, ſending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is faſtened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great ſhare of its nouriſhment: the leaves are angular; the flowers, for the moſt part, conſiſt of ſix leaves, and are ſucceeded by round black berries, which grow in round bunches, each of which, for the moſt part, contains four ſeeds. *Millar.*

A gown made of the fineſt wool;
A belt of ſtraw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral claſps and amber ſtuds;
And if theſe pleaſures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh.*

Direct
The claſping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

JY'MOLD. *adj.* See GIMAL.

Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd graſs, ſtill and motionleſs.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

K.

K. A letter borrowed by the Engliſh from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable ſound: as, *keen*, *ken*, *kill*; but is not much in uſe, except after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock*, *clock*, *crack*, *back*, *brick*, *ſtick*, *pluck*, *check*, which were written anciently with *e* final: as, *clocke*, *checke*, *tricke*. It is alſo in uſe between a vowel and the ſilent *e* final: as, *cloke*, *broke*, *brake*, *pike*, *duke*, *eke*. It likewiſe ends a word after a diphthong: as, *look*, *break*, *ſhock*, *beek*. The Engliſh never uſe *c* at the end of a word. *K* is ſilent in the preſent pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife*, *knee*, *knell*.

KA'LENDAR. *n. ſ.* [now written *calendar*.] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand as accurſed in the *kalendar*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

KA'LI. *n. ſ.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs was made, whence the word *alkali*.

The aſhes of the weed *kali* is ſold to the Venetians for their glaſs works. *Bacon.*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in Erſe, is ſquint-eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* ſignifies crooked, athwart, awry, croſs from the purpoſe. *A-ſchembo*, Italian, hence our Engliſh *a-kimbo*. Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*.

The blood he hath loſt, he dropt it for his country:
And what is left, to loſe it by his country,
Were to us all that do't and ſuffer it,
A brand to th' end o' th' world.
—This is clean *kam*.
—Merely awry. *Shakeſpeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. See CAW.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the neſts, ſet all their young ones a gaping; but having nothing in their empty mouths but noiſe and air, leave them as hungry as before. *Locke.*

KAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The daſtard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring,
Who, ſafe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *n. ſ.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which ſkittles ſeems a corruption.

And now at *keels* they try a harmleſs chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance. *Sidney.*

The reſidue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exerciſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A kind of play ſtill retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

To KECK. *v. n.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the ſtomach; to reach at vomiting.

All thoſe diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they firſt attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients muſt not *keck* at them at the firſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The faction, is it not notorious?
Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To KE'CKLE *a cable*. To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainſworth.*

KE'CKSY. *n. ſ.* [commonly *kex*, *cigue*, French; *cicuta*, Lat. *Skinner*.] Skinner ſeems to think *keckſy* or *kex* the ſame as hemlock. It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thiſtles, *keckſies*, burs,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

KE'CKY. *adj.* [from *kex*.] Reſembling a kex.

An Indian ſceptre, made of a ſort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, conſiſteth of hard and blackiſh cylinders, mixed with a ſoft *kecky* body; ſo as at the end cut tranſverſely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

To KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a ſmall veſſel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ſhip up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they ſet the fore-ſail, or fore-top-ſail and mizzen, and ſo let her drive with the tide. The ſails are to flat her about, if ſhe comes too near the ſhore. They alſo carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawſer that comes from the ſhip; which anchor, if the ſhip comes too near the ſhore, they let fall in the ſtream, and ſo wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when ſhe is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this uſe the anchor a kedger. *Harris.*

KE'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *kedge*.] A ſmall anchor uſed in a river. See KEDGE.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine*.

A laſs that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,
Cic'ly the weſtern laſs that tends the *kee*. *Gay's Paſt.*

KE'DLACK. *n. ſ.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tuſſer.*

KEEL. *n. ſ.* [cœle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.] The bottom of the ſhip.

Portunus
Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and ſunk the ſand,
And ſteer'd the ſacred veſſel. *Dryden.*

Her ſharp bill ſerves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail ſhe uſeth as her rudder. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* 1.

Your cables burſt, and you muſt quickly feel
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your *keel*. *Swift.*

KEELS, the ſame with *kayles*, which ſee.

To KEEL. *v. a.* [cælan, Saxon.] This word, which is preſerved in Shakeſpeare, probably ſignifies *to cool*, though Hanmer explains it otherwiſe.

To *keel* ſeems to mean to drink ſo deep as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ſhip. *Hanmer.*

While greaſy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shakeſpeare.*

KE'ELFAT. *n. ſ.* [cœlan, Saxon, *to cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a veſſel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. ſ.* The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To puniſh in the ſeamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KEEN. *adj.* [cene, Saxon; *kuhn*, German; *koen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt.

Come thick night,
That my *keen* knife ſee not the wound it makes. *Shakeſp.*

Here is my *keen*-edged ſword,
Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each ſide. *Shakeſp.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my ſabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*

A ſword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds
Blow moiſt, and *keen*, ſhattering the graceful locks
Of theſe fair ſpreading trees; which bids us ſeek
Some better ſhroud. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

The cold was very ſupportable; but as it changed to the north-weſt, or north, it became exceſſively *keen*. *Ellis.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the ſhape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Keen diſpatch of real hunger. *Milton.*

The ſheep were ſo *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe curs are ſo extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the ſport, and worry their game. *Tatler*, N° 62.

This was a proſpect ſo very inviting, that it could not be eaſily withſtood by any who have ſo *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift's Miſcell.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, Amen,
To my *keen* curſes. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

I have known ſome of theſe abſent officers as *keen* againſt Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſharpen. An unauthoriſed word.

Nor when cold Winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Wou'd I weak ſhivering linger on the brink. *Thomſon.*

KE'ENLY. *adj.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpneſs; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenneſs*
Of thy ſharp envy. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Aſperity; bitterneſs of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenneſs* againſt the court, till the coming together of both houſes, his lordſhip furniſhed them with informations, which might be wreſted to the king's diſadvantage. *Clarendon.*

The ſting of every reproachful ſpeech is the truth of it; and to be conſcious is that which gives an edge, and *keenneſs* to the invective. *South's Sermons.*

4. Eagerneſs; vehemence.

To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to loſe.

I *kept* the field with the death of ſome, and flight of others. *Sidney, b.* ii.

We have examples in the primitive church of ſuch as by fear being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, repented, and *kept* ſtill the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgifte.*

Keep in memory what I preached unto you. 1 *Cor.* xv. 2.

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day
Of rend'ring up. *Milton.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

You have loſt a child; but you have *kept* one child, and are likely to do ſo long. *Temple's Miſcell.*

If we would weigh, and *keep* in our minds, what we are conſidering, that would inſtruct us when we ſhould, or ſhould not, branch into diſtinctions. *Locke.*

2. To have in cuſtody.

The crown of Stephanus, firſt King of Hungary, was always *kept* in the caſtle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

She *kept* the fatal key. *Milton.*

3. To preſerve; not to let go.

Theſe men of war that could *keep* rank, came with a perfect heart to Hebron. 1 *Chron.* xii. 38.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thouſands, forgiving iniquity. *Exod.* xxxiv. 7.

I ſpared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of the cluſter, and a plant of a great people. 2 *Eſdr.* ix. 21.

4. To preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity.

We paſſed by where the duke *keeps* his gallies. *Addiſon.*

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee. *Gen.* xxviii. 15.

6. To guard from flight.

Paul dwelt with a ſoldier that *kept* him. *Acts*, xxviii. 16.

7. To detain.

But what's the cauſe that *keeps* you here with me?
—That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or ſtuff to *keep*. *Exod.* xxii. 7.

Reſerv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in ſtore. *Milton.*

9. To reſerve; to conceal.

Some are ſo cloſe and reſerved, as they will not ſhew their wares but by a dark light; and ſeem always to *keep* back ſomewhat. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 27.

10 To tend.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it. *Gen.* ii. 15.

While in her girliſh age ſhe *kept* ſheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant ſaw and liked her. *Carew.*

Count it thine
To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

11. To preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate.

To know the true ſtate, I will *keep* this order. *Bacon.*

Take this at leaſt, this laſt advice, my ſon,
Keep a ſtiff rein, and move but gently on:
The courſers of themſelves will run too faſt,
Your art muſt be to moderate their haſte. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

12. To regard; to attend.

While the ſtars and courſe of heav'n I *keep*,
My weary'd eyes were ſeiz'd with fatal ſleep. *Dryden.*

If that idea be ſteadily *kept* to, the diſtinction will eaſily be conceived. *Locke.*

13. To not ſuffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Pſalm* lxxxix.

Shall truth fail to *keep* her word? *Milton.*

14. To hold in any ſtate.

Ingenuous ſhame, and the apprehenſions of diſpleaſure, are the only true reſtraints: theſe alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order. *Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exerciſe of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance. *Locke.*

Happy ſouls! who *keep* ſuch a ſacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the ſenſitive tumults never riſe to diſturb the ſuperior and better operations of the reaſoning mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

15. To retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate.

Plexirtus, ſaid he, this wickedneſs is found by thee; no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it down in thee. *Sidney, b.* ii.

It is hardly to be thought that any governor ſhould ſo much malign his ſucceſſor, as to ſuffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept* under; or perhaps nouriſh it with coloured countenance of ſuch ſiniſter means. *Spenſer.*

What old acquaintance! could not all this fleſh
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewel. *Shakeſpeare.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corſe,
And *kept* the dogs off: night and day applying ſovereign force
Of roſy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taſte.
Chapman's Iliad.

The Chineſe ſail where they will; which ſheweth that their law of *keeping* out ſtrangers is a law of puſillanimity and fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

And thoſe that cannot live from him aſunder,
Ungratefully ſhall ſtrive to *keep* him under. *Milton.*

If any aſk me what wou'd ſatisfy,
To make life eaſy, thus I would reply:
As much as *keeps* out hunger, thirſt, and cold. *Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our paſſions, take poſſeſſion of our minds, and will not be *kept* out. *Locke.*

Prohibited commodities ſhould be *kept* out, and uſeleſs ones impoveriſh us by being brought in. *Locke.*

An officer with one of theſe unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper perſon to *keep* off impertinence and ſolicitation from his ſuperior. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

And if two boots *keep* out the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior.*

We have it in our power to *keep* in our breaths, and to ſuſpend the efficacy of this natural function. *Cheyne.*

16. To continue any ſtate or action.

The houſe of Ahaziah had no power to *keep* ſtill the kingdom. 2 *Chron.* xxii. 9.

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* ſilence at my counſel. *Job*, xxix. 21.

Auria made no ſtay, but ſtill *kept* on his courſe, and with a fair gale came directly towards Carone. *Knolles.*

It was then ſuch a calm, that the ſhips were not able to *keep* way with the gallies. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The moon that diſtance *keeps* till night. *Milton.*

An heap of ants on a hillock will more eaſily be *kept* to an uniformity in motion than theſe. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

He dy'd in fight:
Fought next my perſon; as in conſort fought:
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*

He, being come to the eſtate, *keeps* on a very buſy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and ſold. *Locke.*

Invading foes, without reſiſtance,
With eaſe I make to *keep* their diſtance. *Swift.*

17. To preſerve in any ſtate.

My ſon, *keep* the flower of thine age ſound. *Ecclus.* xxvi.

18. To practiſe; to uſe habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*

19. To copy carefully.

Her ſervants eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as ſhe mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her meaſures *kept*, and ſtep by ſtep purſu'd. *Dryden.*

20. To obſerve any time.

This ſhall be for a memorial; and you ſhall *keep* it a feaſt to the Lord. *Exod.* xii. 14.

That day was not in ſilence holy *kept*. *Milton.*

21. To obſerve; not to violate.

It cannot be,
The king ſhould *keep* his word in loving us;
He will ſuſpect us ſtill, and find a time
To puniſh this offence in other faults. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sworn for three years term to live with me,
My fellow ſcholars; and to *keep* thoſe ſtatutes
That are recorded in this ſchedule here. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keepeſt* covenant and mercy with thy ſervants. 1 *Kings*, viii. 23.

Lord God of Iſrael, *keep* with thy ſervant that thou promiſedſt him. 1 *Kings*, viii. 25.

Obey and *keep* his great command. *Milton.*

His promiſe Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To *keep* it better than the firſt he made. *Dryden.*

My debtors do not *keep* their day,
Deny their hands and then refuſe to pay. *Dryden's Juv.*

My wiſhes are,
That Ptolemy may *keep* his royal word. *Dryden.*

22. To maintain; to ſupport with neceſſaries of life.

Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impoſe, or I ſuſtain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milt.*

23. To have in the houſe.

Baſe tyke, call'ſt thou me hoſt? I ſcorn the term; nor ſhall my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

24. Not to intermit.

Keep a ſure watch over a ſhameleſs daughter, leſt ſhe make thee a laughing-ſtock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in the city. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xli. 11.

Not *keeping* ſtricteſt watch as ſhe was warn'd. *Milton.*

25. To maintain; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* houſe by himſelf. *Hayward.*

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,
To the pompous palace did reſort,
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden.*

26. To remain in; not to leave a place.

I pry'thee, tell me, doth he *keep* his bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

27. Not to reveal; not to betray.

A fool cannot *keep* counſel. *Eccleſiaſticus*, viii. 17.

Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from man. *Milton.*

If he were wiſe, he would *keep* all this to himſelf. *Tillotſon.*

28. To reſtrain; to with-hold.

If any rebel or vain ſpirit of mine
Did, with the leaſt affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it;
Let Heav'n for ever *keep* it from my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some obſcure paſſages in the Inſpired Volume *keep* from the knowledge of divine myſteries. *Boyle on Scripture.*

If the God of this world did not blind their eyes, it would be impoſſible, ſo long as men love themſelves, to *keep* them from being religious. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

There is no virtue children ſhould be excited to, nor fault they ſhould be *kept* from, which they may not be convinced of by reaſons. *Locke on Education.*

If a child be conſtantly *kept* from drinking cold liquor whilſt he is hot, the cuſtom of forbearing will preſerve him. *Locke.*

By this they may *keep* them from little faults *Locke.*

29. To debar from any place.

Ill fenc'd for heav'n to *keep* out ſuch a foe. *Milton.*

30. *To* KEEP *back*. To reſerve; to with-hold.

Whatſoever the Lord ſhall anſwer, I will declare: I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. *Jeremiah*, xlii. 4.

31. *To* KEEP *back*. To with-hold; to reſtrain.

Keep back thy ſervant from preſumptuous ſins. *Pſal.* xix.

32. *To* KEEP *company*. To frequent any one; to accompany.

Heav'n doth know, ſo ſhall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former ſelf,
So will I thoſe that *kept* me *company*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Why ſhould he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company*?
What place? what time? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

What mean'ſt thou, bride! this *company* to *keep*?
To ſit up, till thou fain would ſleep? *Donne.*

Neither will I wretched thee
In death forſake, but *keep* thee *company*. *Dryden.*

33. *To* KEEP *company with*. To have familiar intercourſe.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodeſty, but the appearance of it; and ſhe could not approve of a young woman *keeping company with* men, without the permiſſion of father or mother. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

34. *To* KEEP *in*. To conceal; not to tell.

I perceive in you ſo excellent a touch of modeſty, that you will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in*. *Shak.*

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate:
I've hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large; but learn to *keep* it *in*,
Leſt it ſhould take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addiſon.*

35. *To* KEEP *in*. To reſtrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be ſhameleſs, *keep* her *in* ſtraightly, leſt ſhe abuſe herſelf through over-much liberty. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 13.

It will teach them to *keep in*, and ſo maſter their inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

36. *To* KEEP *off*. To bear to diſtance; not to admit.

37. *To* KEEP *off*. To hinder.

A ſuperficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obſcurity, has *kept off* ſome from ſeeking in him the coherence of his diſcourſe. *Locke.*

38. *To* KEEP *up*. To maintain without abatement.

Land *kept up* its price, and ſold for more years purchaſe than correſponded to the intereſt of money. *Locke.*

This reſtraint of their tongues will *keep up* in them the reſpect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke.*

Albano *keeps up* its credit ſtill for wine. *Addiſon.*

This dangerous diſſention among us we *keep up* and cheriſh with much pains. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 34.

The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight and fineneſs, and *keep* it *up* to the ſtandard. *Arbuthnot.*

39. *To* KEEP *up*. To continue; to hinder from ceaſing.

You have enough to keep you alive, and to *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the deſire to continue it. *Locke.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the eſtates they are born to, are of no uſe but to *keep up* their families, and tranſmit their lands and houſes in a line to poſterity. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 123.

During his ſtudies and travels he *kept up* a punctual correſpondence with Eudoxus. *Addiſon.*

40. *To* KEEP *under*. To oppreſs; to ſubdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do ſo qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's exceſs, that neither boldneſs can make us preſume, as long as we are *kept under* with the ſenſe of our own wretchedneſs; nor, while we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker, b.* v.

Truth may be ſmothered a long time, and *kept under* by violence; but it will break out at laſt. *Stillingfleet.*

To live like thoſe that have their hope in another life, implies, that we *keep under* our appetites, and do not let them looſe into the enjoyments of ſenſe. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To KEEP. *v. n.*

1. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate.

With all our force we *kept* aloof to ſea,
And gain'd the iſland where our veſſels lay. *Pope.*

A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies and gameſters company. *Locke on Education.*

2. To continue in any place or ſtate; to ſtay.

She would give her a leſſon for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

What! *keep* a week away? ſeven days and nights?
Eightſcore hours? and lovers abſent hours.
Oh weary reckoning! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I think, it is our way,
If we will *keep* in favour with the king,
To be her men, and weary her livery. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Thou ſhalt *keep* faſt by my young men, until they have ended. *Ruth*, ii. 21.

The neceſſity of *keeping* well with the maritime powers, will perſuade them to follow our meaſures. *Temple.*

On my better hand Aſcanius hung,
And with unequal paces tript along:
Creuſa *kept* behind. *Dryden's Æn.*

The goddeſs born in ſecret pin'd:
Nor viſited the camp, nor in the council join'd;
But *keeping* cloſe, his gnawing heart he fed
With hopes of vengeance. *Dryden's Homer.*

And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limitation. *Locke.*

There are caſes in which a man muſt guard, if he intends to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

The endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to *keep* out of reach are the intrigue. *Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*

3. To remain unhurt; to laſt.

Diſdain me not, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty *keep* which never ſun can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn? *Sidney, b.* i.

Grapes will *keep* in a veſſel half full of wine, ſo that the grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. To dwell; to live conſtantly.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the ſkiey influences,
That do his habitation, where thou *keepſt*,
Hourly afflict. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Knock at the ſtudy, where, they ſay, he *keeps*,
To ruminate ſtrange plots of dire revenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To adhere ſtrictly.

Did they *keep* to one conſtant dreſs they would ſometimes be in faſhion, which they never are. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It is ſo whilſt we *keep* to our rule; but when we forſake that, we go aſtray. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

6. *To* KEEP *on*. To go forward.

So chearfully he took the doom;
Nor ſhrunk, nor ſtept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, *kept on*. *Dryden.*

7. *To* KEEP *up*. To continue undiſmayed.

He grew ſick of a conſumption: yet he ſtill *kept up*, that he might free his country. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes.*

8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration.

KEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cuſtody; guard.

Pan, thou god of ſhepherds all,
Which of our lambkins takeſt *keep*;
And when our flocks into miſchance doth fall,
Do'ſt ſave from miſchief the unwary ſheep. *Spenſer.*

The priſon ſtrong,
Within whoſe *keep* the captive knights were laid:
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*

2. Guardianſhip; reſtraint.

Youth is leaſt looked into when they ſtand in moſt need of good *keep* and regard. *Aſcham.*

KE'EPER. *n. ſ.* [from *keep*.]

1. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another.

The good old man having neither reaſon to diſſuade, nor hopes to perſuade, received the things with the mind of a *keeper*, not of an owner. *Sidney.*

2. One who has priſoners in cuſtody.

The *keeper* of the priſon, call to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Io now
With horns exalted ſtands, and ſeems to lowe:
A noble charge; her *keeper* by her ſide
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd. *Dryden.*

A pleaſant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added ſtore
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought,
Who ſwallowed unaware the ſleepy draught. *Dryden.*

3. One who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windſor Foreſt,
Doth all the Winter-time, at ſtill of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakeſp.*

The firſt fat buck of all the ſeaſon's ſent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

4. One that has the ſuperintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. 2 *Kings.*

KE'EPER *of the Great Seal*. [*cuſtos magni ſigilli*, Latin.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the *great ſeal* of England, *&c.* and is of the king's privy-council, under whoſe hands paſs all charters, commiſſions, and grants of the king, ſtrengthened by the great or broad ſeal, without which ſeal all ſuch inſtruments by law are of no force; for the king is, in interpretation and intendment of law, a corporation, and therefore paſſeth nothing firmly, but under the great ſeal. This lord *keeper*, by the ſtatute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. hath the like juriſdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper.

The common gaol of the ſhire is kept at Launceſton: this *keeperſhip* is annexed to the conſtableſhip of the caſtle. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

KEG. *n. ſ.* [*caque*, French.] A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KELL. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pottage. *Ainſworth.* It is ſo called in Scotland, being a ſoup made with ſhredded greens.

KELL. *n. ſ.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the occaſion of a rupture. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

KELP. *n. ſ.* A ſalt produced from calcined ſea-weed.

In making alum, the workmen uſe the aſhes of a ſea-weed called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle on Colours.*

KE'LSON. *n. ſ.* [more properly *keelſon*.] The wood next the keel.

We have added cloſe pillars in the royal ſhips, which being faſtened from the *kelſon* to the beams of the ſecond deck, keep them from ſettling, or giving way. *Raleigh.*

KE'LTER. *n. ſ.* [He is not in *kelter*, that is, he is not ready; from *kilter*, to gird, Daniſh. *Skinner.*]

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cœmban, Saxon; *kammen*, German: now written, perhaps leſs properly, *to comb*.] To ſeparate or diſentangle by a denticulated inſtrument.

Yet are the men more looſe than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd,
More ſleek. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thy head and hair are ſleek;
And then thou *kemb'ſt* the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

To KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennan*, Dutch, to know.]

1. To ſee at a diſtance; to deſcry.

At once as far as angels *ken*, he views
The diſmal ſituation, waſte and wild. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The next day about evening we ſaw, within a *kenning*, before us thick clouds, which did put us in ſome hope of land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

If thou *ken'ſt* from far,
Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled ſtar;
'Tis ſhe that ſhines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*

We *ken* them from afar, the ſetting ſun
Plays on their ſhining arms. *Addiſon.*

4. To know.

'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now plain I *ken* whence love his riſe begun:
Sure he was born ſome bloody butcher's ſon,
Bred up in ſhambles. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

KEN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] View; reach of ſight.

Lo! within a *ken*, our army lies. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

When from the mountain top Piſanio ſhew'd thee,
Thou waſt within a *ken*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

It was a hill
Of paradiſe the higheſt; from whoſe top
The hemiſphere of earth, in cleareſt *ken*,
Stretch'd out to th' ampleſt reach of proſpect, lay. *Milton.*

He ſoon
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel ſtand. *Milton.*

Rude, as their ſhips, was navigation then;
No uſeful compaſs or meridian known:
Coaſting they kept the land within their *ken*,
And knew the North but when the pole-ſtar ſhone. *Dryd.*

When we conſider the reaſons we have to think, that what lies within our *ken* is but a ſmall part of the univerſe, we ſhall diſcover an huge abyſs of ignorance. *Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*chenil*, French.]

1. A cot for dogs.

A dog ſure, if he could ſpeak, had wit enough to deſcribe his *kennel*. *Sidney.*

From forth the *kennel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakeſp.*

The ſeditious remain within their ſtation, which, by reaſon of the naſtineſs of the beaſtly multitude, might be more fitly termed a *kennel* than a camp. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs. *Shakeſp.*

3. The hole of a fox, or other beaſt.

4. [*Kennel*, Dutch; *chenal*, French; *canalis*, Latin.] The water-courſe of a ſtreet.

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers *kennels* flow to one ſink, ſo in ſhort time their numbers increaſed. *Hayward.*

He always came in ſo dirty, as if he had been dragged through the *kennel* at a boarding-ſchool. *Arbuthnot.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from *kennel*.] To lie; to dwell: uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they liſt, would creep,
If ought diſturb'd their noiſe, into her womb,
And *kennel* there; yet there ſtill bark'd and howl'd
Within, unſeen. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock rooſted upon the boughs. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

KEPT. pret. and part. paſſ. of *keep*.

KERCHE'IF. *n. ſ.* [*couvrecheif*, *Chaucer*; *couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face or hands.]

1. A head-dreſs.

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haſt the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the tire vailant.

—A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing elſe. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The proudeſt *kerchief* of the court ſhall reſt
Well ſatisfy'd of what they love the beſt. *Dryden.*

2. Any cloth uſed in dreſs.

O! what a time have you choſe out, brave Caius,
To wear a *kerchief*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck. *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED. } *adj.* [from *kerchief*.] Dreſſed; hooded.
KERCHE'IFT. }

The evening comes
Kercheiſt in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud. *Milton.*

KERF. *n. ſ.* [ceoɲfan, Saxon, *to cut*.]

The ſawn-away ſlit between two pieces of ſtuff is called a *kerf*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

KE'RMES. *n. ſ.*

Kermes is a roundiſh body, of the bigneſs of a pea, and of a browniſh red colour, covered when moſt perfect with a purpliſh grey duſt. It contains a multitude of little diſtinct granules, ſoft, and when cruſhed yield a ſcarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak, and till lately was generally underſtood to be a vegetable excreſcence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules. *Hill.*

KERN. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word.] Iriſh foot ſoldier; an Iriſh boor.

Out of the fry of theſe rake-hell horſeboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their *kern* ſupplied. *Spenſer.*

No ſooner juſtice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd theſe ſkipping *kerns* to truſt their heels,
But the Norweyan lord, ſurveying advantage,
Began a freſh aſſault. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If in good plight theſe Northern *kerns* arrive,
Then does fortune promiſe fair. *Phillip's Briton.*

KERN. *n. ſ.* A hand-mill conſiſting of two pieces of ſtone, by which corn is ground. It is ſtill uſed in ſome parts of Scotland.

To KERN. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a vowel, corrupted from *corn*.]

1. To harden as ripened corn.

When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground than will ſupply their own turn, wherethrough it falleth out that an ill *kerned* or ſaved harveſt ſoon emptieth their old ſtore. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

The principal knack is in making the juice, when ſufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *n. ſ.* [cyɲnel, a gland, Saxon; *karne*, Dutch; *cerneau*, French.] The edible ſubſtance contained in a ſhell.

As brown in hue
As hazle nuts, and ſweeter than the *kernels*. *Shakeſp.*

There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the ſoul of this man is his clothes. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

The *kernel* of the nut ſerves them for bread and meat, and the ſhells for cups. *More.*

2. Any thing included in a huſk or integument.

The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's ſmall grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'erſhade a plain. *Denham.*

Oats are ripe when the ſtraw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. The ſeeds of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this iſland home in his pocket, and give it his ſon for an apple.—And ſowing the *kernels* of it in the ſea, bring forth more iſlands *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The apple incloſed in wax was as freſh as at the firſt putting in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient ſtrata are concreted.

A ſolid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a ſtone. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in childrens fleſh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.

In Staffordſhire, garden-rouncivals ſown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increaſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

KE'RNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels; having the quality or reſemblance of kernels. *Ainſworth.*

KE'RNELWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb.

KE'RSEY. *n. ſ.* [*karſaye*, Dutch; *cariſée*, French.] Coarſe ſtuff.

Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
I do forſwear them; and I here proteſt,
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In ruſſet yeas, and honeſt *kerſey* noes. *Shakeſpeare.*

His lacquey with a linen ſtock on one leg, and a *kerſey* boot-hoſe on the other. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The ſame wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kerſey* or ſerge. *Hale.*

Thy *kerſey* doublet ſpreading wide,
Drew Cic'ly's eye aſide. *Gay.*

KEST. The preter tenſe of *caſt*. It is ſtill uſed in Scotland.

Only that noiſe heav'ns rolling circles *keſt*. *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *n. ſ.* A little kind of baſtard hawk. *Hanmer.*
In his *keſtrel* kind,
A pleaſing vein of glory, vain did find,
To which his flowing tongue, and troublous ſprit,
Gave him great aid. *Fairy Queen.*
Kites and *keſtrels* have a reſemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*

KETCH. *n. ſ.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ſhip.
I wonder
That ſuch a *ketch* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial ſun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

KE'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [cetl, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch.] A veſſel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.
The fire thus form'd, ſhe ſets the *kettle* on;
Like burniſh'd gold the little ſeether ſhone. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM. *n. ſ.* [*kettle* and *drum*.] A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs.
As he drains his draughts of Rheniſh down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

KEY. *n. ſ.* [cæȝ, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is puſhed forward or backward.
If a man were porter of hellgate, he ſhould have old turning the *key*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Poor *key* could figure of a holy king!
Pale aſhes of the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
The glorious ſtandard laſt to heav'n they ſpread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his crown. *Fairfax.*
Yet ſome there be, that by due ſteps aſpire
To lay their juſt hands on that golden *key*,
That opes the palace of eternity. *Milton.*
Conſcience is its own counſellor, the ſole maſter of its own ſecrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man ſhould keep the *key* of his own breaſt. *South's Sermons.*
He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryden.*
I keep her in one room, I lock it;
The *key*, look, here, is in this pocket. *Prior.*
2. An inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned.
Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult.
An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a tub. *L'Eſtrange.*
Theſe notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which repreſents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Thoſe who are accuſtomed to reaſon have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*
4. The parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers.
Pamela loves to handle the ſpinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Pam.*
5. [In muſick.] Is a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted; and this key is ſaid to be either flat or ſharp, not in reſpect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or ſharp third, which is joined with it. *Harris.*
Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my ſword,
And won thy love, doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling. *Shakeſp.*
But ſpeak you with a ſad brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack? Come, in what *key* ſhall a man take you to go in the ſong? *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*
Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Haſt thou ſo crack'd and ſplitted my poor tongue
In ſev'n ſhort years, that here my only ſon
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares? *Shakeſp.*
6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raiſed perpendicular for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips.
A *key* of fire ran along the ſhore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

KE'YAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the key. *Ainſworth.*

KE'YHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.
Make doors faſt upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the caſement; ſhut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakeſp.*
I looked in at the *keyhole*, and ſaw a well-made man. *Tatler.*
I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keyhole* is that left? Moſt certain. *Prior.*

KEYSTO'NE. *n. ſ.* [*key* and *ſtone*.] The middle ſtone of an arch.
If you will add a *keyſtone* and chaptrels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keyſtone* be the height of the arch. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

KIBE. *n. ſ.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German, *Skinner*; from *kibwe*, Welſh, *Minſhew*.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel cauſed by the cold.
If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my ſlipper. *Shakeſp.*
The toe of the peaſant comes ſo near the heel of our courtier that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
One boaſt of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wiſeman.*

KI'BED. *adj.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes: as *kibed* heels.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German; *calco*, Latin.] To ſtrike with the foot.
He muſt endure and digeſt all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiſs the hand that ſtrikes him. *South.*
It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To ſee a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope.*
Another, whoſe ſon had employments at court, that valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.
Wherefore *kick* ye at my ſacrifice, which I have commanded? *1 Sam.* ii. 29.
Jeſhurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.
The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* againſt religion, and ſpurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillotſ.*

KICK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.
What, are you dumb? Quick, with your anſwer, quick,
Before my foot ſalutes you with a *kick*. *Dryden's Juv.*

KI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *kick*.] One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſuppoſed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque choſe*, ſomething; yet Milton ſeems to have underſtood it otherwiſe; for he writes it *kickſhoe*, and ſeems to think it uſed in contempt of dancing.]
1. Something uncommon; fantaſtical; ſomething ridiculous.
Shall we need the monſieurs of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their ſlight and prodigal cuſtodies, and ſend them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickſhoes*? *Milton.*
2. A diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known.
Some pigeons, a couple of ſhort-legged hens, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickſhaws*. *Shak. Hen.* IV.
In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;
Creſſy was loſt by *kickſhaws* and ſoup-meagre. *Fenton.*

KI'CKSY-WICKSEY. *n. ſ.* [from *kick* and *wince*.] A made word in ridicule and diſdain of a wife. *Hanmer.*
He wears his honour in a box, unſeen,
That hugs his *kickſy-wickſey* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

KID. *n. ſ.* [*kid*, Daniſh.]
1. The young of a goat.
Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleaſant ſpring. *Fairy Q.*
There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which ſight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would ſnap one of the *kids*, and carry him cloſe to their lodging. *Wotton.*
Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton.*
So *kids* and whelps their ſires and dams expreſs;
And ſo the great I meaſur'd by the leſs. *Dryden's Virgil.*
2. [From *cidwlen*, Welſh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDER. *n. ſ.* An ingroſſer of corn to enhance its price. *Ainſ.*

To KIDNAP. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To ſteal children; to ſteal human beings.

KIDNA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *kidnap*.] One who ſteals human beings.
The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had ſmelt it out, that the merchant himſelf was the *kidnapper*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Theſe people lie in wait for our children, and may be conſidered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY. *n. ſ.* [Etymology unknown.]
1. Theſe are two in number, one on each ſide: they have the ſame figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickneſs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen. The uſe of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thruſt into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the ſeroſity being ſeparated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*
A youth laboured under a complication of diſeaſes, from his meſentery and *kidneys*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language.
Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as ſubject to heat as butter; a man of continual diſſolution and thaw. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the ſame reſolution without noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

KI'DNEYBEAN. *n. ſ.* [ſo named from its ſhape.]
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which becomes a long pod, incloſing ſeveral ſeeds, which are ſhaped almoſt like a kidney. It has pinnated leaves, conſiſting of an unequal number of lobes. *Millar.*
Kidneybeans, are a ſort of cod ware, that are very pleaſant wholeſome food. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

KI'DNEYVETCH. }
KI'DNEYWORT. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*

KI'LDERKIN. *n. ſ.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A ſmall barrel.
Make in the *kilderkin* a great bung-hole of purpoſe. *Bacon.*
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But ſure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [Anciently *To quell*; cƿellan, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]
1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.
Dar'ſt thou reſolve to *kill* a friend of mine?
—Pleaſe you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shak. Rich.* III.
Ye have brought us forth into this wilderneſs, to *kill* this whole aſſembly with hunger. *Exod.* xvi. 3.
There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men, women, and children. *2 Mac.* v. 13.
2. To deſtroy animals for food.
We're mere uſurpers, tyrants, and what's worſe,
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up
In their aſſign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou ſhalt *kill* of thy herd, and of thy flock. *Deut.* xii.
Shall I take my bread, and my fleſh that I have *killed* for my ſhearers? *1 Sam.* xxv. 11.
3. To deprive of life as a cauſe or inſtrument.
The medicines which go to the magical ointments, if they were uſed inwards, would *kill* thoſe that uſe them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.
Try with oil, or barm of drink, ſo they be ſuch things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killing* it with ſpittle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

KI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.
What ſorrow, what amazement, what ſhame was in Amphialus, when he ſaw his dear foſter-father find him the *killer* of his only ſon! *Sidney.*
Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*
So rude a time,
When love was held ſo capital a crime,
That a crown'd head could no compaſſion find,
But dy'd, becauſe the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*

KI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [This ſeems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as ſoot is thereby produced.]
An earth of a blackiſh or deep blue colour, and doubtleſs had its name from *kollow*, by which name in the North, the ſmut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodw.*

KILN. *n. ſ.* [cyln, Saxon.] A ſtove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.
What ſhall I do? I'll creep up into the chimney.——
There they always uſe to diſcharge their birding-pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*
After the putting forth in ſprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a buſhel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*
Phyſicians chuſe lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not ſlacked. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln.
The beſt way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

KILT. for *killed*. *Spenſer.*

KI'MBO. *adj.* [*a ſchembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.
The *kimbo* handles ſeem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been ſerv'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
He obſerved them edging towards one another to whiſper; ſo that John was forced to ſit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them aſunder. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

KIN. *n. ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity.
You muſt uſe them with fit reſpects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and ſo a friend to their perſons, not to their errours. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Th' unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theſeus holds in bonds, and will not free,
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dyrden.*
2. Relatives; thoſe who are of the ſame race.
Tumultuous wars
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shak.*
The father, mother, and the *kin* beſide,
Were overborn by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*
3. A relation; one related.
Then is the ſoul from God; ſo pagans ſay,
Which ſaw by nature's light her heavenly kind,
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Davies.*
4. The ſame generical claſs, though perhaps not the ſame ſpecies; thing related.
The burſt,
And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, ſo ſurpriz'd my ſenſe,
That I was nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it diſcovers, being diſſolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the ſtink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate ſalts. *Boyle.*
5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *manikin*, *minikin*.

KIND. *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]
1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will.
By the *kind* gods, 'tis moſt ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of puniſhment to the damned, as particularly on the great feſtivals of the reſurrection and aſcenſion. *South's Sermons.*
2. Favourable; beneficent.
He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Luke*, vi. 35.

KIND. *n. ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Race; generical claſs. *Kind* in Teutonick Engliſh anſwers to *genus*, and *ſort* to *ſpecies*; though this diſtinction, in popular language, is not always obſerved.
Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hooker.*
As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came ſummon'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of Thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.
That both are animalia,
I grant; but not rationalia;
For though they do agree in *kind*,
Specifick difference we find. *Hudibras, p.* i.
God and nature do not principally concern themſelves in the preſervation of particulars, but of *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons.*
He with his wife were only left behind
Of periſh'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden.*
I inſtance ſome acts of virtue common to Heathens and Chriſtians; but I ſuppoſe them to be performed by Chriſtians, after a more ſublime manner than ever they were among the Heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Atterb.*
He, with a hundred arts refin'd,
Shall ſtretch thy conqueſts over half the *kind*. *Pope.*
2. Particular nature.
No human laws are exempt from faults, ſince thoſe that have been looked upon as moſt perfect in their *kind*, have been found, upon enquiry, to have ſo many. *Baker.*
3. Natural ſtate.
He did, by edict, give the goods of all the priſoners unto thoſe that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *decumæ*, or tithes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
4. Nature; natural determination.
The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*,
He ſtuck them up before the fulſome ewes. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some of you, on pure inſtinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*
5. Manner; way.
Send me your priſoners with the ſpeedieſt means,
Or you ſhall hear in ſuch a *kind* from me
As will diſpleaſe you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.
This will encourage induſtrious improvements, becauſe many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hundred. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
6. Sort. It has a ſlight and unimportant ſenſe.
Diogenes was aſked, in a *kind* of ſcorn, what was the matter that philoſophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philoſophers? He anſwered, Becauſe the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet on fire; to light; to make to burn.
He will take thereof, and warm himſelf; yea, he *kindleth* it and baketh bread. *Iſa.* xliv. 15.
I was not forgetful of thoſe ſparks, which ſome mens diſtempers formerly ſtudied to *kindle* in parliaments. *K. Charles.*
If the fire burns vigorouſly, it is no matter by what means it was at firſt *kindled*: there is the ſame force and the ſame refreſhing virtue in it, *kindled* by a ſpark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the ſun. *South's Sermons.*
2. To inflame the paſſions; to exaſperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.
I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to *kindle* your diſlike. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
He hath *kindled* his wrath againſt me, and counteth me as one of his enemies. *Job*, xix. 11.
Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel's C. War.*
Each was a cauſe alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.* [*cinnu*, Welſh; cynðelan, Saxon.]
1. To catch fire.
When thou walkeſt through the fire, thou ſhalt not be burnt, neither ſhall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Iſa.* xliii. 2.
2. [From cennan, to bring forth, Saxon.]
Are you native of this place?
—As the coney that you ſee dwells where ſhe is *kindled*. *Shakeſpeare.*

KI'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who inflames.
Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of ſleep. *Gay.*

KI'NDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.]
1. Benevolent; favourably; with good will.
Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyſhip's looks, and ſpends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakeſp.*
I ſometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's houſe: he us'd me *kindly*. *Shakeſp.*
Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love, in honour prefering one another. *Rom.* xii. 10.
His grief ſome pity, others blame;
The fatal cauſe all *kindly* ſeek. *Prior.*
Who, with leſs deſigning ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends;
With good words, and count'nance ſprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely? *Swift.*

KI'NDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind*, the ſubſtantive.]
1. Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the ſame nature.
This competency I beſeech God I may be able to digeſt into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*
Theſe ſoft fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nouriſh. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.
2. The foregoing ſenſe ſeems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.

3. Bland; mild; ſoftening.

Through all the living regions do'ſt thou move,
And ſcatter'ſt, where thou goeſt, the *kindly* ſeeds of love.
Dryden.

Ye heav'ns, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in ſoft ſilence ſhed the *kindly* ſhow'r! *Pope.*

KI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *kind.*] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love.

If there be *kindneſs*, meekneſs, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her huſband like other men. *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 23.

Old Lelius profeſſes he had an extraordinary *kindneſs* for ſeveral young people. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

Ever bleſt be Cytherea's ſhrine,
Since thy dear breaſt has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindneſs* my deſires are crown'd. *Prior.*

Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindneſs* to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

KI'NDRED. *n. ſ.* [from *kin*; cynꝛene, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conqueſts, and extend your own. *Dryden.*

2. Relation; ſort.

His horſe hipp'd with an old mothy ſaddle, and the ſtirrups of no *kindred.* *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man ſecure
But the queen's *kindred.* *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Nor needs thy juſter title the foul guilt
Of Eaſtern kings, who, to ſecure their reign,
Muſt have their brothers, ſons, and *kindred* ſlain. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.

From Tuſcan Coritum he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence aſcended to his *kindred* ſkies
A god. *Dryden.*

KINE. *n. ſ.* [plur. from *cow.*]

To milk the *kine*,
Ere the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her eyne. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A field I went, amid' the morning dew,
To milk my *kine.* *Gay.*

KING. *n. ſ.* [A contraction of the Teutonick word *cuning*, or *cyning*, the name of ſovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it ſignifies ſtout or valiant, the kings of moſt nations being, in the beginning, choſen by the people on account of their valour and ſtrength. *Verſtegan.*]

1. Monarch; ſupreme governour.

The great *King* of *kings*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou ſhalt do no murder. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

True hope is ſwift, and flies with ſwallows wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings.* *Shakeſp.*

The *king* becoming graces,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Bounty, perſev'rance, mercy, lowlineſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thus ſtates were form'd; the name of *king* unknown,
'Till common int'reſt plac'd the ſway in one;
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Diffuſing bleſſings, or averting harms,
The ſame which in a ſire the ſons obey'd,
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by Bacon in the feminine: as *prince* alſo is.

Ferdinand and Iſabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The *king* unſeen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*

4. KING *at Arms*, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the ſociety; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Phillips.*

A letter under his own hand was lately ſhewed me by Sir William Dugdale, *king at arms.* *Walton.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with a king.

England is ſo idly *king'd*,
Her ſceptre ſo fantaſtically borne,
By a vain, giddy, ſhallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

2. To make royal; to raiſe to royalty.

Sometimes am I a king;
Then treaſon makes me wiſh myſelf a beggar,
And ſo I am: then cruſhing penury
Perſuades me, I was better when a king;
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

KI'NGAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenneting. *Mortimer.*

KI'NGCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*king* and *craft.*] The act of governing. A word commonly uſed by King James.

KI'NGCUP. *n. ſ.* [*king* and *cup.*] A flower.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark graſs green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peacham.*

Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daiſy that beſide her grows. *Gay.*

KI'NGDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *king.*]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories ſubject to a monarch.

You're welcome,
Moſt learned, reverend Sir, into our *kingdom.* *Shakeſp.*

Moſes gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Baſhan. *Numb.* xxxii.

2. A different claſs or order of beings. A word chiefly uſed among naturaliſts.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are ſo nearly joined, that if you take the loweſt of one, and the higheſt of the other, there will ſcarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to ſee fair Portia. *Shakeſpeare.*

KI'NGFISHER. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bird.

When dew refreſhing on the paſture fields
The moon beſtows, *kingfiſhers* play on ſhore. *May's Virg.*

Bitterns, herons, ſea-gulls, *kingfiſhers*, and water-rats, are great enemies to fiſh. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

KI'NGLIKE. } *adj.* [from *king.*]
KI'NGLY. }

1. Royal; ſovereign; monarchical.

There we'll ſit,
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almoſt *kingly* dukedoms. *Shakeſp.*

Yet this place
Had been thy *kingly* ſeat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To rev'rence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were perfectly free, the adminiſtration was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either choſe others from a new family, or aboliſhed the *kingly* government, and became free ſtates. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king.

Why lieſt thou with the vile
In loathſome beds, and leav'ſt the *kingly* couch
A watch-caſe to a common 'larum bell? *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Then ſhalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,
What huſband in thy power I will command. *Shakeſp.*

3. Noble; auguſt.

He was not born to live a ſubject life, each action of his bearing in it majeſty, ſuch a *kingly* entertainment, ſuch a *kingly* magnificence, ſuch a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*

I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

KI'NGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with ſuperiour dignity.

Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his ſtate
Inclin'd not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with rev'rence took, and laid aſide;
Low bow'd the reſt, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad.*

KINGSE'VIL. *n. ſ.* [*king* and *evil.*] A ſcrofulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a ſpecies of the *kingſevil*, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

KI'NGSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy.

They deſigned and propoſed to me the new modelling of ſovereignty and *kingſhip*, without any reality of power, or without any neceſſity of ſubjection and obedience. *King Charles.*

We know how ſucceſsful the late uſurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal againſt *kingſhip*; but when they found out the impoſture, upon his aſpiring to the ſame himſelf, he was preſently deſerted and oppoſed by them, and never able to crown his uſurped greatneſs with the addition of that title which he paſſionately thirſted after. *South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The ſtalk is round, ſmooth, ſtrong, and branchy; the leaves like thoſe of a leek, but ſtronger and narrower: the flowers are divided commonly as far as the baſis, naked, ſtellated, and embracing the ovary like a calyx: the apex of the ovary puts forth ſix ſtamina, and a long tube from the centre, which becomes a roundiſh fruit, carnous, triangular, divided into three partitions incloſing triangular ſeeds. *Millar.*

KI'NGSTONE. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

KI'NSFOLK. *n. ſ.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; thoſe who are of the ſame family.

Thoſe lords, ſince their firſt grants of thoſe lands, have beſtowed them amongſt their *kinſfolks.* *Spenſer.*

My *kinſfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten me. *Job*, xix. 14.

KI'NSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the ſame race or family.

The jury he made to be choſen out of their neareſt *kinſmen*, and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenſer.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they ſeem'd,
Whom *kinſmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*

Let me ſtand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my *kinſman*'s arms, who firſt appear'd in fight. *Dryden's Fables.*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a *kinſman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought will ſucceed to his dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

KI'NSWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*kin* and *woman.*] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinſwoman* to the fair Helen, Queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his *kinſwoman.* *Dennis's Letters.*

KIRK. *n. ſ.* [cyꝛce, Saxon; κυριακὴ.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

Home they haſten the poſts to dight,
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,
With hawthorn buds, and ſweet eglantine. *Spenſer.*

Nor is it all the nation hath theſe ſpots,
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Cleaveland.*

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other contemns, deſpiſing the *kirk* government and diſcipline of the Scots. *King Charles.*

KI'RTLE. *n. ſ.* [cyꝛtel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown

All in a *kirtle* of diſcoloured ſay
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*

What ſtuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou ſhalt have a cap to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Thy gowns, thy ſhoes, thy beds of roſes,
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy poeſies,
Soon break, ſoon wither, ſoon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reaſon rotten. *Raleigh.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cuſan*, Welſh; κύω.]

1. To touch with the lips.

But who thoſe ruddy lips can miſs,
Which bleſſed ſtill themſelves do *kiſs.* *Sidney.*

He took
The bride about the neck, and *kiſt* her lips
With ſuch a clamorous ſmack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Their lips were four red roſes on a ſtalk,
And in their ſummer beauty *kiſs'd* each other. *Shakeſp.*

2. To treat with fondneſs.

The hearts of princes *kiſs* obedience,
So much they love it; but to ſtubborn ſpirits,
They ſwell and grow as terrible as ſtorms. *Shakeſp.*

3. To touch gently.

The moon ſhines bright: in ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently *kiſs* the trees,
And they did make no noiſe. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

KISS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What ſenſe had I of her ſtol'n hours or luſt?
I found not Caſſio's *kiſſes* on her lips. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Upon my livid lips beſtow a *kiſs*:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliſs! *Dryden.*

KI'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *kiſs.*] One that kiſſes.

KI'SSINGCRUST. *n. ſ.* [*kiſſing* and *cruſt.*] Cruſt formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

Theſe bak'd him *kiſſingcruſts*, and thoſe
Brought him ſmall-beer. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *n. ſ.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A ſmall diminutive fiddle.

'Tis kept in a caſe fitted to it, almoſt like a dancing-maſter's *kit.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

3. A ſmall wooden veſſel, in which Newcaſtle ſalmon is ſent up to town.

KI'TCHEN. *n. ſ.* [*kegin*, Welſh; *keg*, Flemiſh; cycene, Sax. *cuiſine*, French; *cucina*, Italian; *kyſhen*, Erſe.] The room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked.

Theſe being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends, which are ſuch by whom their *kitchens* are ſometimes amended, will not ſuffer any ſuch ſtatute to paſs. *Spenſer.*

Can we judge it a thing ſeemly for any man to go about the building of an houſe to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour for his own uſe? *Hooker.*

He was taken into ſervice in his court to a baſe office in his *kitchen*; ſo that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

We ſee no new-built palaces aſpire,
No *kitchens* emulate the veſtal fire. *Pope.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which eſculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with ſuch things as are fit for food, are called *kitchengardens.* *Bacon.*

A *kitchengarden* is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt orangery. *Spectator.*

KI'TCHENMAID. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A cookmaid.

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *ſtuff.*] The fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

As a thrifty wench ſcrapes *kitchenſtuff*,
And barrelling the droppings and the ſnuff
Of waſting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

Inſtead of *kitchenſtuff* ſome cry
A goſpel preaching miniſtry. *Hudibras.*

KI'TCHENWENCH. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the inſtruments of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Roaſting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench.* *Swift.*

KI'TCHENWORK. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. ſ.* [cyta, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens.

Ravenous crows and *kites*
Fly o'er our heads. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

More pity that the eagle ſhould be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

The heron, when ſhe ſoareth high, ſo as ſometimes ſhe is ſeen to paſs over a cloud, ſheweth winds; but *kites*, flying aloft, ſhew fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*

A leopard and a cat ſeem to differ juſt as as a *kite* doth from an eagle. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Deteſted *kite!* thou lieſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great eſtate conveyed to him; but if he will madly burn, or childiſhly make paper *kites* of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gov. of Tongue.*

KI'TESFOOT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

KI'TTEN. *n. ſ.* [*katteken*, Dutch.] A young cat.

That a mare will ſooner drown than an horſe is not experienced, nor is the ſame obſerved in the drowning of whelps and *kittens.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It was ſcratched in playing with a *kitten.* *Wiſeman.*

Helen was juſt ſlipt into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay;
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

So it would have done
At the ſame ſeaſon, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourſelf had ne'er been born. *Shak.*

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the cat *kitten'd* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack.*]

1. To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or ſteal away ſuddenly with a ſnatch.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erſe.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite ſomething brittle, that makes a noiſe when it is broken; ſo as that *knab* and *knap* may be the ſame.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* cruſts, without fear, in my own hole, than be miſtreſs of the world with cares. *L'Eſtrange.*

An aſs was wiſhing, in a hard Winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of freſh graſs to *knab* upon. *L'Eſtran.*

KNACK. *n. ſ.* [*cnec*, Welſh, ſly knavery; cnapinge, ſkill, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

When I was young, I was wont
To load my ſhe with *knacks*: I would have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou do'ſt but ſigh
That thou no more ſhalt ſee this *knack*, as never
I mean thou ſhalt, we'll bar thee from ſucceſs. *Shakeſp.*

This cap was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet diſh; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut ſhell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakeſpeare.*

But is't not preſumption to write verſe to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all theſe pretty *knacks* that you compoſe,
Alas, what are they but poems in proſe! *Denham.*

He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks.* *Hudibras.*

2. A readineſs; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax,
And out of their noſes
Draw ribbands and poeſies. *Ben. Johnſon's Gypſies.*

The *knack* of faſt and looſe paſſes with fooliſh people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the deſperate conſequences of an ill habit. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in the art of converſation that gives a good grace to many things, by the manner and addreſs of handling them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Knaves, who in full aſſemblies have the *knack*
Of turning truth to lyes, and white to black. *Dryden.*

My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes another, about our refining in controverſy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhime. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.

For how ſhould equal colours do the *knack*?
Cameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a ſharp quick noiſe, as when a ſtick breaks.

KNA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *knack.*]

1. A maker of ſmall work.

One part for plow-wright, cartwright, *knacker*, and ſmith. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A ropemaker. [*Reſtio*, Latin.] *Ainſworth.*

KNAG. *n. ſ.* [*knag*, a wart, Daniſh. It is retain'd in Scotland.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *adj.* [from *knag.*] knotty; ſet with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *n. ſ.* [*cnap*, Welſh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; cnæp, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a ſwelling prominence.

You ſhall ſee many fine ſeats ſet upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the ſun is pent in, and the wind gathereth as in troughs. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break ſhort.

He *knappeth* the ſpear in ſunder. *Common Prayer.*

He will *knap* the ſpears a-pieces with his teeth. *More.*

2. [*Knaap*, Erſe.] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe like that of breaking.

Knap a pair of tongs ſome depth in a veſſel of water, and you ſhall hear the ſound of the tongs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **Knap.** *v. n.* To make a ſhort ſharp noiſe.

I reduced ſhoulders ſo ſoon, that the ſtanders-by heard them *knap* in before they knew they were out. *Wiſeman.*

To **Kna'pple.** *v. n.* [from *knap.*] To break off with a ſharp quick noiſe. *Ainſworth.*

Kna'psack. *n. ſ.* [from *knappen,* to eat.] The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back; a bag of proviſions.

The conſtitutions of this church ſhall not be repealed, 'till I ſee more religious motives than ſoldiers carry in their *knapſacks.* *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it fartheſt: there are hedges in Summer, and barns in Winter to be found: I with my *knapſack,* and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel 'till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Kna'pweed. *n. ſ.* [*jacea,* Latin.]

This is one of the headed plants deſtitute of ſpines: the cup is ſquamoſe; the borders of the leaves are equal, being neither ſerrated nor indented: the florets round the border of the head are barren; but thoſe placed in the center are ſucceeded each by one ſeed, having a down adhering to it. There are fifty ſpecies of this plant, thirteen of which grow wild in England, and the reſt are exoticks. *Millar.*

Knare. *n. ſ.* [*knor,* German.] A hard knot.

A cake of ſcurf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly ſtubs inſtead of trees are found;
Or woods with knots and *knares* deform'd and old,
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

KNAVE. *n. ſ.* [cnapa, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child.

2. A ſervant. Both theſe are obſolete.

For as the moon the eye doth pleaſe
With gentle beams not hurting ſight,
Yet hath ſir ſun the greater praiſe,
Becauſe from him doth come her light;
So if my man muſt praiſes have,
What then muſt I that keep the *knave?* *Sidney.*

He eats and drinks with his domeſtick ſlaves;
A verier hind than any of his *knaves.* *Dryden.*

3. A petty raſcal; a ſcoundrel; a diſhoneſt fellow.

Moſt men rather brook their being reputed *knaves,* than for their honeſty be accounted fools; *knave,* in the mean time, paſſing for a name of credit. *South's Sermons.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty *knaves,* there's equity againſt both. *L'Eſtrange.*

An honeſt man may take a *knave's* advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

See all our fools aſpiring to be *knaves.* *Pope.*

4. A card with a ſoldier painted on it.

For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
If we are brought in play upon't,
Or but by caſting *knaves* get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win? *Hudibras.*

Kna'very. *n. ſ.* [from *knave.*]

1. Diſhoneſty; tricks; petty villainy.

Here's no *knavery!* See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honeſty to acquaint the king withal, I would do't; I hold it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Here's the folly of the aſs in truſting the fox, and here's the *knavery* of the fox in betraying the aſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cunning courtier ſhould be ſlighted too,
Who with dull *knavery* makes ſo much ado;
'Till the ſhrewd fool, by thriving too too faſt,
Like Æſop's fox, becomes a prey at laſt. *Dryden.*

2. Miſchievous tricks or practices. In the following paſſage it ſeems a general term for any thing put to an ill uſe, or perhaps for trifling things of more coſt than uſe.

We'll revel it as bravely as the beſt,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knav'ry.* *Shak.*

Kna'vish. *adj.* [from *knave.*]

1. Diſhoneſt; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis fooliſh to conceal it at all, and *knaviſh* to do it from friends. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Waggiſh; miſchievous.

Here ſhe comes curſt and ſad;
Cupid is a *knaviſh* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kna'vishly. *adv.* [from *knaviſh.*]

1. Diſhoneſtly; fraudulently.

2. Waggiſhly; miſchievouſly.

To **KNEAD.** *v. a.* [cnæðan, Saxon; *kneden,* Dutch.] To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance. It is ſeldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading,* the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a lump, where all beaſts *kneaded* be;
Wiſdom makes him an ark where all agree. *Donne.*

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge miſapply'd, miſunderſtood,
And pride of empire, ſour'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paſte of fleſh on all degrees beſtow'd,
And *kneaded* up alike with moiſt'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the heart, ſeaſoned it with ſome furious particles of the lion. *Addiſon's Spectator*

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to ſow and *knead.* *Prior.*

The cake ſhe *kneaded* was the ſav'ry meat. *Prior.*

Kne'adingtrough. *n. ſ.* [*knead* and *trough.*] A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

Frogs ſhall come into thy *kneadingtroughs.* *Ex.* viii. 3.

KNEE. *n. ſ.* [cneop, Saxon; *knee,* Dutch.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father
Was a moſt ſainted king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her *knees* than on her feet,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth,*

I have reſerved to myſelf ſeven thouſand, who have not bowed the *knee* to Baal. *Rom.* xi. 4.

Scotch ſkink is a kind of ſtrong nouriſhment, made of the *knees* and ſinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and claſp thy *knees.* *Milton.*

Weary'd with length of ways, worn out with toil,
To lay down, and leaning on her *knees,*
Invok'd the cauſe of all her miſeries;
And caſt her languiſhing regards above,
For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. *Dryden.*

Diſdainful of Campania's gentle plains,
When for them ſhe muſt bend the ſervile *knee.* *Thomſon.*

2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Moxon.*

Such diſpoſitions are the fitteſt timber to make great politicks of: like to *knee* timber, that is good for ſhips that are to be toſſed; but not for building houſes, that ſhall ſtand firm. *Bacon.*

To **Knee.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupplicate by kneeling.

Go you that baniſh'd him, a mile before his tent, fall down, and *knee* the way into his mercy. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Return with her!
Why, the hot-blooded France, that dow'rleſs took
Our youngeſt born: I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne, and ſquire-like penſion beg. *Shakeſp.*

Kneed. *adj.* [from *knee.*]

1. Having knees: as *in-kneed,* or *out-kneed.*

2. Having joints: as *kneed* graſs.

Kne'edeep. *adj.* [*knee* and *deep.*]

1. Riſing to the knees.

2. Sunk to the knees.

The country peaſant meditates no harm,
When clad with ſkins of beaſts to keep him warm;
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almoſt *kneedeep,* through mire in clumſy ſhoes. *Dryden.*

Kne'eholm. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Kne'epan. *n. ſ.* [*knee* and *pan.*] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both ſides, and covered with a ſmooth cartilage on its foreſide. It is ſoft in children, but very hard in thoſe of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it paſſes the tendon of the muſcles which extend the leg, to which it ſerves as a pulley. *Quincy.*

The *kneepan* muſt be ſhewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine ſhadow underneath the joint. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **Kneel.** *v. n.* [from *knee.*] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou do'ſt aſk me bleſſing, I'll *kneel* down,
And aſk of thee forgiveneſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ere I was riſen from the place that ſhew'd
My duty *kneeling,* came a reeking poſt,
Stew'd in his haſte, half breathing, panting forth
From Goneril, his miſtreſs, ſalutation. *Shak. K. Lear.*

A certain man *kneeling* down to him, ſaid, Lord, have mercy upon my ſon; for he is lunatick. *Matt.* xvii. 14.

As ſoon as you are dreſſed, *kneel,* and ſay the Lord's prayer. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Kne'etribute. *n. ſ.* [*knee* and *tribute.*] Genuflection; worſhip or obeiſance ſhewn by kneeling.

Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, proſtration vile. *Milton.*

Knel. *n. ſ.* [*cnil,* Welſh, a funeral pile; cnyllan, to ring, Saxon.] The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wiſh them to a fairer death,
And ſo his *knell* is knoll'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

See nymphs hourly ring his *knell:*
Hark, now I hear them. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His *knell* rung out, his judgment, he was ſtirr'd
With ſuch an agony, he ſweat extremely. *Shakeſpeare.*

All theſe motions, which we ſaw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moiſt weather rings
Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her ſtrings. *Donne.*

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the laſt, the kind releaſing *knell.* *Cowley.*

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and ſung;
The am'rous youth around her bow'd:
At night her fatal *knell* was rung;
I ſaw, and kiſs'd her in her ſhrowd. *Prior.*

Knew. The preterite of *know.*

Knife. *n. ſ.* plur. *knives.* [cnif, Saxon; *kniff,* Daniſh.] An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunneſt ſmoke of hell,
That my keen *knife* ſee not the wound it makes. *Shak.*

Bleſt pow'rs, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife.* *Craſhaw.*

The ſacred prieſts with ready *knives* bereave
The beaſt of life, and in full bowls receive
The ſtreaming blood. *Dryden's Æn.*

Ev'n in his ſleep he ſtarts, and fears the *knife,*
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife. *Dryden.*

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the *knife,* and pain only in ourſelves. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [cniht, Saxon; *knecht,* German; a ſervant, or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the cuſtom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the liſts, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *Sir:* as, *Sir* Thomas, *Sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was uſual to ſay *Sir* Knight.

That ſame *knight*'s own ſword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenſer.*

Sir *Knight,* if *knight* thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place. *Spenſer.*

When every caſe in law is right,
No ſquire in debt, and no poor *knight.* *Shak. King Lear.*

Pardon, goddeſs of the night,
Thoſe that ſlew thy virgin *knight;*
For the which, with ſongs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakeſpeare.*

This *knight;* but yet why ſhould I call him *knight,*
To give impiety to this rev'rend ſtile. *Daniel's Civil War.*

No ſquire with *knight* did better fit
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras.*

2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.

The *knight* intends to make his appearance. *Addiſon.*

3. A champion.

He ſuddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it ſent ſuch a ſmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the *knights* each other loſt,
And ſtood as ſtill as any poſt. *Drayton.*

Did I for this my country bring,
To help their *knight* againſt their king,
And raiſe the firſt ſedition? *Denham.*

Knight *Errant.* [*chevalier errant.*] A wandering knight; one who went about in queſt of adventures.

Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*

The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their miſtreſſes in fights;
They cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

Knight *Errantry.* [from *knight errant.*] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar paſſes for courage is a brutiſh ſort of *knight errantry,* ſeeking out needleſs encounters. *Norris.*

Knight *of the Poſt.* A hireling evidence.

There are *knights of the poſt,* and holy cheats enough, to ſwear the truths of the broadeſt contradictions, where pious frauds ſhall give them an extraordinary call. *South's Serm.*

Knight *of the Shire.* One of the repreſentatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an eſtate in land of ſix hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To **Knight.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the perſon kneeling a blow with a ſword, and bids him riſe up *Sir.*

Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *knighted.* *Wotton.*

The lord protector *knighted* the king; and immediately the king ſtood up, took the ſword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One *knighted* Blackmore, and one penſion'd Quarles. *Pope.*

Kni'ghtly. *adj.* [from *knight.*] Befitting a knight; beſeeming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition, that a more knightly combat ſhall be performed between us. *Sidney.*

How dares your pride preſume againſt my laws?
As in a liſted field to fight your cauſe:
Unaſk'd the royal grant, no marſhal by,
As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

Kni'ghthood. *n. ſ.* [from *knight.*] The character or dignity of a knight.

For that ſame knight's own ſword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made by his almighty art,
For that his nourſling, when he *knighthood* ſwore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal ſmart. *Fairy Queen.*

Speak truly on thy *knighthood,* and thine oath,
And ſo defend thee Heaven and thy valour. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Is this the Sir, who ſome waſte wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought, to go a wooing in. *Ben. Johnſon.*

If you needs muſt write, write Cæſar's praiſe,
You'll gain at leaſt a *knighthood,* or the bays. *Pope.*

Kni'ghtless. *adj.* [from *knight.*] Unbecoming a knight. Obſolete.

Ariſe, thou curſed miſcreant,
That haſt with *knightleſs* guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knighthood foully ſhamed. *Fairy Queen.*

To **KNIT.** *v. n.* preter. *knit* or *knitted.* [cnittan, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd ſleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A thouſand Cupids in thoſe curls do ſit;
Thoſe curious nets thy ſlender fingers *knit.* *Waller.*

2. To tye.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning. *Shakeſp.*

3. To join; to unite.

His gall did grate for grief and high diſdain,
And, *knitting* all his force, got one hand free. *Fairy Q.*

Theſe, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their diſtractions: they are in my power. *Shakeſpeare.*

O let the vile world end,
And the premiſed flames of the laſt day
Knit earth and heav'n together. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Lay your highneſs'
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a moſt indiſſoluble tye
For ever *knit.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit,*
And the conjunction of our inward ſouls
Married in league, coupled and link'd together
With all religious ſtrength of ſacred vows. *Shak. K. John.*

By the ſimplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which *knitteth* ſouls and proſpers loves. *Shakeſp.*

If ye be come peaceably, mine heart ſhall be *knit* unto you. 1 *Chron.* xii. 17.

That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love. *Col.* ii. 2.

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonſtrate the firmeſt *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Pride and impudence, in faction *knit,*
Uſurp the chair of wit! *Ben. Johnſon's New Inn.*

Ye *knit* my heart to you by aſking this queſtion. *Bacon.*

Theſe two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms into one. *Hayward.*

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantaſtick round. *Milton.*

God gave ſeveral abilities to ſeveral perſons, that each might help to ſupply the publick needs, and by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* together by juſtice, as the parts of the world are by nature. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a diſcharge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns,
And turn thy eyes ſo coldly on thy prince. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. To tie up.

He ſaw heaven opened, and as it had been a great ſheet *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth. *Acts,* x. 11.

To **Knit.** *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young ſhepherdeſs *knitting* and ſinging: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's muſick. *Sidney.*

Make the world diſtinguiſh Julia's ſon
From the vile offſpring of a trull, that ſits
By the town-wall, and for her living *knits.* *Dryden.*

2. To join; to cloſe; to unite.

Our ſever'd navy too
Have *knit* again, and float, threat'ning moſt ſea-like. *Shak.*

Knit. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be ſleekly comb'd, their blue coats bruſh'd, and their garters of an indifferent *knit.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Kni'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *knit.*] One who weaves or knits.

The ſpinſters and the *knitters* in the ſun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do uſe to chant it. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Kni'ttingneedle. *n. ſ.* [*knit* and *needle.*] A wire which women uſe in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, ſhe would prick him with her *knittingneedle.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Kni'ttle. *n. ſ.* [from *knit.*] A ſtring that gathers a purſe round. *Ainſworth.*

KNOB. *n. ſ.* [cnæp, Saxon; *knoop,* Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly riſing above the reſt.

Juſt before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raiſed up from the ſubjacent fat; by the interpoſition whereof the blood falling down by the deſcending vein is diverted into the auricle. *Ray.*

Kno'bbed. *adj.* [from *knob.*] Set with knobs; having protuberances.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. *Grew.*

Kno'bbiness. *n. ſ.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs.

Kno'bby. *adj.* [from *knob.*]

1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard; ſtubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obſtinacy, reſolving ſtill to conceal the names of the authors. *Howel.*

To **Knock.** *v. n.* [cnucian, Saxon; *cnoce,* a blow, Welſh.]

1. To claſh; to be driven ſuddenly together.

Any hard body thruſt forwards by another body contiguous, without *knocking,* giveth no noiſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They may ſay, the atoms of the chaos being variouſly moved according to this catholick law, muſt needs *knock* and interfere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To beat, as at a door for admittance.

Villain, I ſay *knock* me at this gate,
And rap me well; or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shak.*

Whether to *knock* againſt the gates of Rome,
Or rudely viſit them in parts remote,
To fright them, ere deſtroy. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I bid the raſcal *knock* upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakeſp.*
For harbour at a thouſand doors they *knock'd*,
Not one of all the thouſand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*
Knock at your own breaſt, and aſk your ſoul,
If thoſe fair fatal eyes edg'd not your ſword. *Dryden.*

3. *To* Knock *under*. A common expreſſion, that denotes when a man yields or ſubmits.

To Knock. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any reſpect by blows.

How do you mean removing him?
—Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place; *knocking* out his brains. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He that has his chains *knocked* off, and the priſon doors ſet open to him, is perfectly at liberty. *Locke.*

Time was, a ſober Engliſhman would *knock*
His ſervants up, and riſe by five o'clock;
Inſtruct his family in ev'ry rule,
And ſend his wife to church, his ſon to ſchool. *Dryden.*

2. To daſh together; to ſtrike; to collide with a ſharp noiſe.

So when the cook ſaw my jaws thus *knock* it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket. *Cleaveland.*

At him he launch'd his ſpear and pierc'd his breaſt;
On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head,
And lay ſupine; and forth the ſpirit fled. *Dryden.*

'Tis the ſport of ſtateſmen,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. *To* Knock *down*. To fell by a blow.

He began to *knock down* his fellow citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural medley of religion and bloodſhed. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 50.

A man who is groſs in a woman's company ought to be *knocked down* with a club. *Clariſſa.*

4. *To* Knock *on the head*. To kill by a blow; to deſtroy.

He betook himſelf to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree. *South's Sermons.*

Exceſs, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man *on the head*; or with a fever, like fire in a ſtrong-water-ſhop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Knock. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſudden ſtroke; a blow.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth ſhould wave him from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

Ajax belabours there an harmleſs ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*. *Dryden.*

2. A loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion.

Guiſcard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*:
Thrice with a doleful ſound the jarring grate
Rung deaf and hollow *Dryden's Boccace.*

Knocker. *n. ſ.* [from *knock*.]

1. He that knocks.

2. The hammer which hangs at the door for ſtrangers to ſtrike.

Shut, ſhut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I ſaid,
Tie up the *knocker*, ſay I'm ſick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

To Knoll. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many ſons as I have hairs,
I would not wiſh them to a fairer death,
And ſo his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To Knoll. *v. n.* To ſound as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakeſp.*

Knoll. *n. ſ.* A little hill. *Ainſworth.*

Knop. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *knap*.] Any tufty top. *Ainſw.*

Knot. *n. ſ.* [cnotta, Saxon; *knot*, German; *knutte*, Dutch; *knotte*, Erſe.]

1. A complication of a cord or ſtring not eaſily to be diſentangled.

He found that reaſon's ſelf now reaſons found
To faſten *knots*, which fancy firſt had bound. *Sidney.*

As the fair veſtal to the fountain came,
Let none be ſtartled at a veſtal's name,
Tir'd with the walk, ſhe laid her down to reſt;
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breaſt,
To take the freſhneſs of the morning air,
And gather'd in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addiſon.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other.

Garden *knots*, the frets of houſes, and all equal figures, pleaſe; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*

Our ſea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her faireſt flowers choked up,
Her *knots* diſorder'd. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

It fed flow'rs worthy of paradiſe, which not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profuſe on hill and dale, and plain. *Milton.*

Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knots*, adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers. *More.*

Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,
Had half-expreſs'd, and half-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft addreſs,
That, as the wound, the paſſion might increaſe. *Prior.*

3. Any bond of aſſociation or union.

Confirm that amity
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchſafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakeſp.*

I would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknit himſelf
The noble *knot* he made. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Why left you wife and children,
Thoſe precious motives, thoſe ſtrong *knots* of love. *Shak.*

Not all that Saul could threaten or perſuade,
In this cloſe *knot*, the ſmalleſt looſeneſs made. *Cowley.*

. A hard part in a piece of wood cauſed by the protuberance of a bough, and conſequently by a tranſverſe direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuſe among thoſe which ſerved to no uſe, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knots*, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing elſe to do. *Wiſd.*

Such *knots* and croſſneſs of grain is objected here, as will hardly ſuffer that form, which they cry up here as the only juſt reformation, to go on ſo ſmoothly here as it might do in Scotland. *King Charles.*

5. A confederacy; an aſſociation; a ſmall band.

Oh you panderly raſcals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conſpiracy againſt me. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?
Where not a ſoul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a ſum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Eſtrange.*

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make requeſt that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man ſhall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of buſineſs, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety ſeem equally weighty; ſo that, which way ſoever the choice determines, a man is ſure to venture a great concern. *South's Sermons.*

7. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the diſcovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the reſt is ſhut up in the compaſs of ſome few lines, becauſe nothing then hindered the happineſs of Toriſmond and Leonora. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

8. A cluſter; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the ſky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of ſmall ſtars, not ſeen aſunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In a picture, beſides the principal figures which compoſe it, and are placed in the midſt of it, there are leſs groups or *knots* of figures diſpoſed at proper diſtances, which are parts of the piece, and ſeem to carry on the ſame deſign in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To Knot. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from ſuch queens are freed,
That were always telling beads:
But here's a queen when ſhe rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads. *Sidley.*

2. To intangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papiſts in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongſt themſelves. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To Knot. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To knit knots for fringes.

Kno'tberrybush. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

Kno'tgrass. *n. ſ.* [*knot* and *graſs*.] A plant.

Kno'tted. *adj.* [from *knot*.] Full of knots.

The *knotted* oaks ſhall ſhow'rs of honey weep. *Dryden.*

Kno'ttiness. *n. ſ.* [from *knotty*.] Fulneſs of knots; unevenneſs; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was repreſented by Hercules naked, with his lion's ſkin and knotted club: by his oaken club is ſignified reaſon ruling the appetite; the *knottineſs* thereof, the difficulty they have that ſeek after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Kno'tty. *adj.* [from *knot*.]

1. Full of knots.

I have ſeen tempeſts, when the ſcolding winds
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The timber in ſome trees more clean, in ſome more *knotty*: try it by ſpeaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not paſs well. *Bacon.*

The *knotty* oaks their liſt'ning branches bow. *Roſcomm.*

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came. *Dryden's Æn.*

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns diſgrace the ground:
Come, ſhepherds, come, and ſtrew with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wiſe to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the ſport of ſtateſmen,
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,
And fall by one another *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarraſſed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, when the kingdom was caſt in his arms, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to ſolve, able to trouble and confound the wiſeſt kings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Princes exerciſed ſkill in putting intricate queſtions; and he that was the beſt at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie. *Dryden.*

They compliment, they ſit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars, reform the ſtate;
A thouſand *knotty* points they clear,
'Till ſupper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or diſcurſive.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's buſineſs ere it come! *Shakeſpeare.*

The memorial of virtue is immortal, becauſe it is *known* with God and with men. *Wiſd.* iv. 1.

The gods all things *know*. *Milton.*

Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cauſe their natures *knew*. *Denham.*

We doubt not, neither can we properly ſay we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the propoſition, and we *know* it. *Dryden.*

When a man makes uſe of the name of any ſimple idea, which he perceives is not underſtood, or is in danger to be miſtaken, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of ſpeech, to declare his meaning, and make *known* what idea he makes it ſtand for. *Locke.*

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye ſhall be healed, and it ſhall be *known* to you why his hand is not removed from you. 1 *Sam.* vi. 3.

Led on with a deſire to *know*
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

One would have thought you had *known* better things than to expect a kindneſs from a common enemy. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To diſtinguiſh.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from thoſe before and after, and diſtinguiſh it from every ſmaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

4. To recognize.

What a monſtrous fellow art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee? *Shakeſp.*

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was *known* of them in breaking of bread. *Luke*, xxiv. 35.

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*

Tell me how I may *know* him. *Milton.*

5. To be no ſtranger to.

What are you?
—A moſt poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. To converſe with another ſex.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife. *Gen.* iv. 4.

7. To ſee with approbation.

They have reigned, but not by me; they have ſet a ſeigniory over themſelves, but I *knew* nothing of it. *Hoſea.*

To Know. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a ſurety that the Lord hath ſent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. *Acts*, xii. 11.

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themſelves they ſpeak of that they do not well *know*, they would nevertheleſs ſeem to others to *know* of that which they may not well ſpeak. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 27.

Not to *know* of things remote, but *know*
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wiſdom. *Milton.*

In the other world there is no conſideration that will ſting our conſciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we *knew* to have done better; and choſe to make ourſelves miſerable, when we underſtood the way to have been happy. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

They might underſtand thoſe excellencies which they blindly valued, ſo as not to be farther impoſed upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the moſt able maſters. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poins will put on two of our jerkins and aprons, and Sir John muſt not *know* of it. *Shakeſp.*

There is but one mineral body, that we *know* of, heavier than common quickſilver. *Boyle.*

4. *To* Know *for*. To have knowledge of. A colloquial expreſſion.

He ſaid the water itſelf was a good healthy water; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diſeaſes than he *knew for*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

5. *To* Know *of*. In Shakeſpeare, is to take cognizance of; to examine.

Fair Hermia, queſtion your deſires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For ay to be in ſhady cloiſter mew'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kno'wable. *adj.* [from *know*.] Cognoſcible; poſſible to be diſcovered or underſtood.

Theſe are reſolved into a confeſſed ignorance, and I ſhall not purſue them to their old aſylum; and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in theſe than in leſs acknowledged myſteries. *Glanville's Sceps.*

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended alſo the law of nature, *knowable* by reaſon, as well as the law given by Moſes. *Locke.*

Theſe two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous ſuffrages of all real beings and ſubſtances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation. *Bentley.*

Kno'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *know*.] One who has ſkill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable as made of earth, we muſt have the true theory of the nature of that element, or we miſerably fail of our ſcientifical aſpirings; and while we can only ſay 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*. *Glanville.*

I know the reſpect and reverence which in this addreſs I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry. *Southern.*

Kno'wing. *adj.* [from *know*.]

1. Skilful; well inſtructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, which hath our noble father ſlain,
Purſu'd my life. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The *knowingeſt* of theſe have of late reformed their hypotheſis. *Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profeſſion, unſpotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. *South.*

The neceſſity of preparing for the offices of religion was a leſſon which the mere light and dictates of common reaſon, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South's Sermons.*

Gio Bellino, one of the firſt who was of any conſideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perſpective. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

All animals of the ſame kind, which form a ſociety, are more *knowing* than others. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. Conſcious; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent Cauſe
Begin ſuch motions and aſſign ſuch laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the ſyſtem blame? *Blackmore.*

Kno'wing. *n. ſ.* [from *know*.] Knowledge.

Let him be ſo entertain'd as ſuits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a ſtranger of his quality. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kno'wingly. *adv.* [from *knowing*.] With ſkill; with knowledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

They who before were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admired it, might defend their inclination by their reaſon. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To the private duties of the cloſet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any buſineſs of conſequence: I ſpeak *knowingly*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Kno'wledge. *n. ſ.* [from *know*.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehenſion.

Knowledge, which is the higheſt degree of the ſpeculative faculties, conſiſts in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propoſitions. *Locke.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curſe of God;
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

3. Skill in any thing.

Do but ſay to me what I ſhould do,
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done,
And I am preſt unto it. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Acquaintance with any fact or perſon.

The dog ſtraight fawned upon his maſter for old *knowledge*. *Sidney.*

That is not forgot,
Which ne'er I did remember; to my *knowledge*
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

5. Cognizance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou ſhouldſt take *knowledge* of me, ſeeing I am a ſtranger? *Ruth*, ii. 10.

A ſtate's anger ſhould not take
Knowledge either of fools or women. *B. Johnſon's Catil.*

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why ſhe was cruel. *Sidney.*

To Kno'wledge. *v. a.* [not in uſe.] To acknowledge; to avow.

The prophet Hoſea tells us that God ſaith of the Jews, They have reigned, but not by me; which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his ſecret providence, yet they are not *knowledged* by his revealed will. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To Knu'bble. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Daniſh.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [cnucle, Saxon; *knockle*, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers cloſe.

Thus often at the Temple-ſtairs we've ſeen
Two tritons, of a rough athletick mien,
Sourly diſpute ſome quarrel of the flood,
With *knuckles* bruis'd, and face beſmear'd in blood. *Garth.*

2. The knee joint of a calf.

We find alſo that Scotch ſkinck, which is a pottage of ſtrong nouriſhment, is made with the knees and ſinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly alſo, which they uſed for a reſtorative, is chiefly made of *knuckles* of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were ſtops in their germination; as gillyflowers, pinks, fennel, and corn. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To Knu'ckle. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſubmit: I ſuppoſe from an odd cuſtom of ſtriking the under ſide of the table with the knuckles, in confeſſion of an argumental defeat.

Knu'ckled. *adj.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watery plant, and groweth not but in the water: it hath theſe properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both ſtalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many ſtalks out of one root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

KNUFF. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the ſame with *chuff*.] A lout. An old word preſerved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted ſhoon,
Shall fill up Duſſendale
With ſlaughter'd bodies ſoon. *Hayward.*

KNUR. } **KNURLE.** } *n. ſ.* [*knor*, German.] A knot; a hard ſubſtance.

The ſtony nodules found lodged in the ſtrata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

KONED for *knew*. *Spenſer.*

To **KYD.** *v. n.* [corrupted probably from cuð, Saxon.] To know.

But ah, unjuſt and worthleſs Colin Clout,
That *kydſt* the hidden kinds of many a weed;
Yet *kydſt* not one to cure thy ſore heart root,
Whoſe rankling wound as yet doth rifely bleed. *Spenſer.*

L.

L, A liquid conſonant, which preſerves always the ſame ſound in Engliſh. In the Saxon it was aſpirated a hlaꝼ, *loaf*; hlæꝼꝺıᵹ, *lady*.

At the end of a monoſyllable it is always doubled; as, *ſhall*; *ſtill*; *full*, except after a diphthong; as, *fail*; *feel*; *veal*; *cool*. In a word of more ſyllables it is written ſingle; as, *channel*; *canal*; *tendril*. It is ſometimes put before *e*, and ſounded feebly after it; as *bible*; *title*.

LA. *interject.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*.] See; look; behold.

La you! if you ſpeak ill of the devil,
How he takes it at heart. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

LA'BDANUM. *n. ſ.* A reſin of the ſofter kind, of a ſtrong and not unpleaſant ſmell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable taſte. This juice exſudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub, of the ciſtus kind, in Crete, and the neighbouring iſlands; and the Grecian women make balls of it with a ſmall admixture of ambergreaſe, by way of a perfume. It was formerly uſed externally in medicine, but is now neglected. *Hill.*

To **LA'BEFY.** *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

LA'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*labellum*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing.

When wak'd, I found
This *label* on my boſom; whoſe containing
Is ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing.

On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impreſſed from the papal ſeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In law.] A narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal. So alſo any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or teſtament, is called a label or codicil. *Harris.*

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand by thee to Romeo ſeal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this ſhall ſlay them both. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'BENT. *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; ſlipping. *Dict.*

LA'BIAL. *adj.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some particular affection of ſound in its paſſage to the lips, will ſeem to make ſome compoſition in any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LA'BIATED. *adj.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LA'BIODENTAL. *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

The dental conſonants are very eaſy; and firſt the *labiodentals f*, *v*, alſo the linguadentals *th*, *dh*. *Holder.*

LABO'RANT. *n. ſ.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chemiſt. Not in uſe.

I can ſhew you a ſort of fixt ſulphur, made by an induſtrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

LA'BORATORY. *n. ſ.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] A chemiſt's workroom.

It would contribute to the hiſtory of colours, if chemiſts would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours obſerved in the ſteam of bodies, either ſublimed or diſtilled. *Boyle on Colours.*

The flames of love will perform thoſe miracles they of the furnace boaſt of, would they employ themſelves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*laborieux*, French; *laborioſus*, Latin.]

1. Diligent in work; aſſiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their profeſſions, unſpotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and reſolute in oppoſing ſeducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and laſtly, to be gentle, courteous, and compaſſionate to all. *South's Sermons.*

To his *laborious* youth conſum'd in war,
And laſting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Prior.*

2. Requiring labour; tireſome; not eaſy.

A ſpacious cave within its farmoſt part,
Was hew'd and faſhion'd by *laborious* art,
Through the hill's hollow ſides. *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

Do'ſt thou love watchings, abſtinence, and toil,
Laborious virtues all? learn them from Cato. *Addiſon.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriouſly* in a ſhip, yet neglects to ſtop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

I chuſe *laboriouſly* to bear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laborious*.]

1. Toilſomeneſs; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gainleſſneſs as well as the *laborouſneſs* of the work; thoſe wretched creatures, buried in earth and darkneſs, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the inſatiate miſer. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Diligence; aſſiduity.

LA'BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*labeur*, French; *labor*, Latin.]

1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength, or weariſome perſeverance; pains; toil; travail; work.

If I find her honeſt, I loſe not my *labour*; if ſhe be otherwiſe, it is *labour* well beſtowed. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſent to know your faith, leſt the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. 1 *Theſſ.* iii. 5.

2. Work to be done.

Being a *labour* of ſo great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wiſh than look for. *Hooker.*

You were wont to ſay,
If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and ſav'd
Your huſband ſo much ſweat. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Exerciſe; motion with ſome degree of violence.

Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preſervation of health, and curing many initial diſeaſes; but the toil of the mind deſtroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

4. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of womens *labours* thou haſt charge,
And generation goodly doeſt enlarge,
Incline thy will to effect our wiſhful vow. *Spenſ. Epith.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings, and of grinding pain;
My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,
Which with her hand the conſcious nurſe ſuppreſs'd. *Dryden.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*. *Graunt.*

His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs 'till it be delivered. *South.*

To **LABOUR.** *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.]

1. To toil; to act with painful effort.

When ſhall I come to th' top of that ſame hill?
—You do climb up it now; look how we *labour*. *Shak.*

For your highneſs' good I ever *labour'd*,
More than mine own. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Who is with him?
—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jeſt
His heart-ſtruck injuries. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour* therein. *Exod.* v. 9.

2. To do work; to take pains.

Epaphras ſaluteth you, always *labouring* fervently for you in prayers, that ye may ſtand perfect. *Col.* iv. 12.

A *labouring* man that is given to drunkenneſs ſhall not be rich. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xix. 1.

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and *labour* on the day. *Neh.* iv. 22.

Yet is there no end of all his labours; neither ſaith he, For whom do I *labour*. *Eccleſiaſtes*, iv. 8.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, ſo he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make uſe of. *Locke.*

3. To move with difficulty.

The ſtone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the labourer's toil, returning ſtill,
Is love. *Granville.*

4. To be diſeaſed with. [*Morbo laborare*, Latin.]

They abound with horſe,
Of which one want our camp doth only *labour*,
And I have found 'em coming. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wiſeman.*

5. To be in diſtreſs; to be preſſed.

To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the *lab'ring* ſkies. *Dryden.*

Trumpets and drums ſhall fright her from the throne,
As ſounding cymbals aid the *lab'ring* moon. *Dryden.*

This exerciſe will call down the favour of Heaven upon you, to remove thoſe afflictions you now *labour* under from you. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail.

There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When ſhe was *lab'ring* in the throws of birth;
For th' unborn chief the fatal ſiſters came,
And rais'd it up, and toſs'd it on the flame. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Here, like ſome furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And ſeem'd to *labour* with th' inſpiring God. *Pope.*

He is ſo touch'd with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his ſoul *labours* for an expreſſion enough to repreſent it. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To **LA'BOUR.** *v. a.*

1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to proſecute with effect.

To uſe brevity, and avoid much *labouring* of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. 2 *Mac.*

The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the moſt part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whoſe ſatisfaction was not to be *laboured* for. *Clarendon.*

The pains of famiſh'd Tantalus ſhall feel,
And Siſyphus that *labours* up the hill,
The rowling rock in vain, and curſt Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*

Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
Th' artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden's Æn.*

An eager deſire to know ſomething concerning him, has occaſioned mankind to *labour* the point under theſe diſadvantages, and turn on all hands to ſee if there were any thing left which might have the leaſt appearance of information. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. To beat; to belabour.

Take, ſhepherd, take a plant of ſtubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a ſturdy ſtroak. *Dryd. Virg.*

LA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [*laboureur*, French.]

1. One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work.

If a ſtate run moſt to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the huſbandmen be but as their work-folks and *labourers*, you may have a good cavalry, but never good ſtable foot. *Bacon.*

The ſun but ſeem'd the *lab'rer* of the year,
Each waxing moon ſupply'd her wat'ry ſtore,
To ſwell thoſe tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful veſſels to the Belgian ſhore. *Dryden.*

Labourers and idle perſons, children and ſtriplings, old men and young men, muſt have divers diets. *Arbuthnot.*

Not balmy ſleep to *lab'rers* faint with pain,
Not ſhow'rs to larks, or ſun-ſhine to the bee,
Are half ſo charming, as thy ſight to me. *Pope's Autumn.*

Yet hence the poor are cloath'd, the hungry fed,
Health to himſelf, and to his infants bread,
The *lab'rer* bears. *Pope, Epiſt.* iv. *l.* 167.

The prince cannot ſay to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the *labourer*, I have no need of thee. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

Sir, I am a true *labourer*; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happineſs. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtone that labours up the hill,
Mocking the *lab'rer*'s toil, returning ſtill,
Is love. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *adj.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence.

Forget
Your *labourſome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He hath, my lord, by *labourſome* petition,
Wrung from me my ſlow leave. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

LA'BRA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A lip. *Hanmer.*

Word of denial in thy *labras* here;
Word of denial, froth and ſcum thou lieſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'BYRINTH. *n. ſ.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

Suffolk, ſtay;
Thou may'ſt not wander in that *labyrinth*;
There Minotaurs, and ugly treaſons lurk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Words, which would tear
The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's ſoft ear. *Donne.*

My clamours tear
The ear's ſoft *labyrinth*, and cleft the air. *Sandys's Parap.*

The Earl of Eſſex had not proceeded with his accuſtomed warineſs and ſkill; but run into *labyrinths*, from whence he could not diſentangle himſelf. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

My ſoul is on her journey; do not now
Divert or lead her back, to loſe herſelf
I' th' maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world. *Denham.*

LAC. *n. ſ.*

Lac is uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of a gum, but improperly, becauſe it is inflammable and not ſoluble in water. We have three ſorts of it, which are all the product of the ſame tree. 1. The ſtick *lac*. 2. The ſeed *lac*. 3. The ſhell *lac*. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE. *n. ſ.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin.]

1. A ſtring; a cord.

There the fond fly entangled, ſtruggled long,
Himſelf to free thereout; but all in vain:
For ſtriving more, the more in *laces* ſtrong
Himſelf he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In limy ſnares, the ſubtil loops among. *Spenſer.*

2. A ſnare; a gin.

The king had ſnared been in love's ſtrong *lace*. *Fairfax.*

3. A platted ſtring, with which women faſten their clothes.

O! cut my *lace*, leſt my heart cracking, it
Break too. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her *lace*,
Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven.

Our Engliſh dames are much given to the wearing of coſtly *laces*; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great eſteem. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or ſilver.

He wears a ſtuff, whoſe thread is coarſe and round,
But trimm'd with curious *lace*. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word.

If haply he the ſect purſues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their myſterious face,
He drinks his coffee without *lace*. *Prior.*

To **LACE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſtring run through eilet holes.

I cauſed a fomentation to be made, and put on a *laced* ſock, by which the weak parts were ſtrengthened. *Wiſeman.*

At this, for new replies he did not ſtay,
But *lac'd* his creſted helm, and ſtrode away. *Dryden.*

Theſe glitt'ring ſpoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body ſuits; but ſuits in vain:
Meſſapus' helm he finds among the reſt,
And *laces* on, and wears the waving creſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Like Mrs. Primly's great belly; ſhe may *lace* it down before, but it burniſhes on her hips. *Congreve.*

When Jenny's ſtays are newly *lac'd*,
Fair Alma plays about her waiſt. *Prior.*

2. To adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on.

It is but a night-gown in reſpect of yours; cloth of gold and coats, and *lac'd* with ſilver. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To embelliſh with variegations.

Look, love, what envious ſtreaks
Do *lace* the ſevering clouds in yonder Eaſt;
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the miſty mountains tops. *Shakeſp.*

Then clap four ſlices of pilaſter on't,
That, *lac'd* with bits of ruſtick, makes a front. *Pope.*

4. To beat; whether from the form which L'Eſtrange uſes, or by corruption of *laſh*.

Go you, and find me out a man that has no curioſity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

LACED *Mutton*. An old word for a whore.

Ay, Sir, I, a loſt mutton, gave your letter to her a *lac'd mutton*, and ſhe gave me nothing for my labour. *Shakeſp.*

LA'CEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace.

I met with a nonjuror, engaged with a *laceman*, whether the late French king was moſt like Auguſtus Cæſar, or Nero. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 404.

LA'CERABLE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they muſt neceſſarily lie open to great damages, becauſe of their thin and *lacerable* compoſure. *Harvey.*

To **LA'CERATE.** *v. a.* [*lacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to ſeparate by violence.

And my ſons *lacerate* and rip up, viper like, the womb that brought them forth. *Howel's England's Tears.*

The heat breaks through the water, ſo as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and cauſeth boiling. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Here *lacerated* friendſhip claims a tear. *Vanity of Human Wiſhes.*

LACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extenſion of the great veſſels, compreſſion of the leſſer, and *lacerations* upon ſmall cauſes. *Arbuth.*

LA'CERATIVE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

LA'CHRYMAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears.

It is of an exquiſite ſenſe, that, upon any touch, the tears might be ſqueezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to waſh and clean it. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

LA'CHRYMARY. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.

How many dreſſes are there for each particular deity? what a variety of ſhapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymary* veſſels. *Addiſon's Travels through Italy.*

LACHRYMA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *lachryma.*] The act of weeping, or ſhedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *n.ſ.* [*lachrimatoire,* French.] A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACI'NIATED. *adj.* [from *lacinia,* Latin.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To **LACK.** *v.a.* [*laecken,* to leſſen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without.

Every good and holy deſire, though it *lack* the form, hath notwithſtanding in itſelf the ſubſtance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and ſighs of the heart. *Hooker, b.* v. *l.* 348.

A land wherein thou ſhalt eat bread without ſcarceneſs; thou ſhalt not *lack* any thing in it. *Deut.* viii. 9.

One day we hope thou ſhalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the juſtice that we *lack.* *Daniel.*
Intreat they may; authority they *lack.* *Daniel.*

To **LACK.** *v.n.*

1. To be in want.

The lions do *lack* and ſuffer huger. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be wanting.

Peradventure there ſhall *lack* five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou deſtroy all the city for *lack* of five? *Gen.* viii. 28.

There was nothing *lacking* to them: David recovered all. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 19.

That which was *lacking* on your part, they have ſupplied. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 17.

LACK. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Want; need; failure.

In the Scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 41.

Many that are not mad
Have ſure more *lack* of reaſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The trenchant blade, Toledo truſty,
For want of fighting, was grown ruſty,
And eat into itſelf, for *lack*
Of ſomebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 1.

2. *Lack,* whether noun or verb, is now almoſt obſolete.

LA'CKBRAIN. *n.ſ.* [*lack* and *brain.*] One that wants wit.

What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

LA'CKER. *n.ſ.* A kind of varniſh, which, ſpread upon a white ſubſtance, exhibits a gold colour.

To **LA'CKER.** *v.a.* [from the noun.] To do over with lacker.

What ſhook the ſtage, and made the people ſtare?
Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and *lacker'd* chair. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY. *n.ſ.* [*lacquais,* French.] An attending ſervant; a foot-boy.

They would ſhame to make me
Wait elſe at door: a fellow-counſellor,
'Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys!* *Shakeſpeare.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He's cautious to avoid the coach and ſix,
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix. *Dryden's Juv.*

Lacqueys were never ſo ſaucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N° 481.

To **LA'CKEY.** *v.a.* [from the noun.] To attend ſervilely. I know not whether Milton has uſed this word very properly.

This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the ſtream,
Goes to, and back, *lacqueying* the varying tide,
To rot itſelf with motion. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

So dear to Heav'n is ſaintly chaſtity,
That when a ſoul is found ſincerely ſo,
A thouſand liveried angels *lackey* her,
Driving far off each thing of ſin and guilt. *Milton.*

To **LA'CKEY.** *v.n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay ſervile attendance.

Oft have I ſervants ſeen on horſes ride,
The free and noble *lacquey* by their ſide. *Sandys's Par.*

Our Italian tranſlator of the Æneis is a foot poet; he *lackeys* by the ſide of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryden's Ded. Æn.*

LA'CKLINEN. *adj.* [*lack* and *linen.*] Wanting ſhirts.

I ſcorn you, ſcurvy companion; what? your poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away; I'm made for your maſter. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

LA'CKLUSTRE. *adj.* [*lack* and *luſtre.*] Wanting brightneſs.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with *lackluſtre* eye,
Says very wiſely, It is ten a clock. *Shakeſpeare.*

LACO'NICK. *adj.* [*laconicus,* Latin; *laconique,* French.] Short; brief; from *Lacones,* the Spartans, who uſed few words.

I grow *laconick* even beyond laconiciſm; for ſometimes I return only Yes, or No, to queſtionary or petitionary epiſtles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

LA'CONISM. *n.ſ.* [*laconiſme,* French; *laconiſmus,* Latin.] A conciſe ſtile: called by Pope *laconiciſm.* See LACONICK.

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo it is very comprehenſive: no *laconiſm* can reach it. It is the ſhort-hand of the mind, and crouds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*

LACO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly; conciſely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and deſirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically.* *Camden's Remains.*

LA'CTARY. *adj.* [*lactis,* Latin.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary,* or milky plants, which having a white and lacteous juice diſperſed through every part, there ariſe flowers blue and yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

LA'CTARY. *n.ſ.* [*lactarium,* Latin.] A dairy-houſe.

LACTA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*lacto,* Latin.] The act or time of giving ſuck.

LA'CTEAL. *adj.* [from *lac,* Latin.] Conveying chyle.

As the food paſſes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is ſeparated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *n.ſ.* The veſſel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not, ſufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax conſtitutions, whereas their ſphincters will ſhut againſt them in ſuch as have ſtrong fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LACTE'OUS. *adj.* [*lacteus,* Latin.]

1. Milky.

Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

The lungs are ſuitable for reſpiration, and the *lacteous* veſſels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LACTES'CENCE. *n.ſ.* [*lacteſco,* Latin.] Tendency to milk.

This *lacteſcence* does commonly enſue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with ſulphureous corpuſcles, fair water is ſuddenly poured upon the ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTES'CENT. *adj.* [*lacteſcens,* Latin.] Producing milk.

Amongſt the pot-herbs are ſome *lacteſcent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholeſome juice. *Arbuth.*

LACTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero.*] What conveys or brings milk.

He makes the breaſts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory veſſel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD. *n.ſ.* [leoꝺe, Saxon, which commonly ſignifies people, but ſometimes, ſays Mr. Lye, a boy.]

1. A boy; a ſtripling, in familiar language.

We were
Two *lads,* that thought there was no more behind,
But ſuch a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The poor *lad* who wants knowledge, muſt ſet his invention on the rack, to ſay ſomething where he knows nothing. *Locke.*

Too far from the ancient forms of teaching ſeveral good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of ſuch *lads* as have been removed to other ſchools. *Watts.*

2. A boy, in paſtoral language.

For grief whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguiſh, and ſelf-will'd annoy.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

The ſhepherd *lad,*
Whoſe offspring on the throne of Judah ſat
So many ages. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* ii. *l.* 439.

LA'DDER. *n.ſ.* [hlæꝺꝛe, Saxon.]

1. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces.

Whoſe compoſt is rotten, and carried in time,
And ſpread as it ſhould be, thrift's *ladder* may clime.
Tuſſer.

Now ſtreets grow throng'd, and buſy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play,
And ſome more bold mount *ladders* to the fire. *Dryden.*

I ſaw a ſtage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three *ladders* to mount it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Eaſy in words thy ſtile, in ſenſe ſublime;
'Tis like the *ladder* in the Patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the ſkies. *Prior.*

2. Any thing by which one climbs.

Then took ſhe help to her of a ſervant near about her huſband, whom ſhe knew to be of a haſty ambition; and ſuch a one, who, wanting true ſufficiency to raiſe him, would make a *ladder* of any miſchief. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I muſt climb her window,
The *ladder* made of cords. *Shakeſpeare.*

Northumberland, thou *ladder,* by the which
My couſin Bolingbroke aſcends my throne. *Shakeſp.*

Lowlineſs is young ambition's *ladder,*
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakeſp.*

3. A gradual riſe.

Endow'd with all theſe accompliſhments, we leave him in the full career of ſucceſs, mounting faſt towards the top of the *ladder* eccleſiaſtical, which he hath a fair probability to reach. *Swift.*

LADE. *n.ſ.*

Lade is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon laꝺe, which ſignifies a purging or diſcharging; there being a diſcharge of the waters into the ſea, or into ſome greater river. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **LADE.** *v.a.* preter. and part. paſſive, *laded* or *laden.* [from hlaꝺen, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load.*

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.

And they *laded* their aſſes with corn, and departed thence. *Gen.* xliii. 26.

The experiment which ſheweth the weights of ſeveral bodies in compariſon with water, is of uſe in *lading* of ſhips, and ſhewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon.*

The veſſels, heavy *laden,* put to ſea
With proſp'rous winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

Though the peripatetick doctrine does not ſatisfy, yet it is as eaſy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for thoſe his own hypotheſis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. [hlaꝺan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

He chides the ſea that ſunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakeſp.*

They never let blood; but ſay, if the pot boils too faſt there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire; and ſo they allay all heats of the blood by abſtinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be ſprings in the ſlate marl, there muſt be help to *lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LA'DING. *n.ſ.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burthen.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The ſtorm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loſs of the ſhip: there is but one way to ſave it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South's Sermons.*

It happened to be foul weather, ſo that the mariners caſt their whole *lading* overboard to ſave themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhould he ſink where nothing ſeem'd to preſs?
His *lading* little, and his ballaſt leſs. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *n.ſ.* [hlæꝺle, Saxon, from hlaꝺan; *leaugh,* Erſe.]

1. A large ſpoon; a veſſel with a long handle, uſed in throwing out any liquid.

Some ſtirr'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Fairy Q.*

When the materials of glaſs have been kept long in fuſion, the mixture caſts up the ſuperfluous ſalt, which the workmen take off with *ladles.* *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our ſilver diſh
Is what I want, is what I wiſh. *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DLE-FUL. *n.ſ.* [*ladle* and *full.*]

If a footman be going up with a diſh of ſoup, let the cook with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up ſtairs. *Swift.*

LA'DY. *n.ſ.* [hlæꝼꝺiᵹ, Saxon.]

1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady,* his mother, play'd falſe with a ſmith. *Shakeſpeare.*

I would thy huſband were dead; I would make thee my *lady.*
——I your *lady,* Sir John? alas, I ſhould be a pitiful *lady.*
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

I am ſorry my relation to ſo deſerving a *lady* ſhould be any occaſion of her danger and affliction. *King Charles.*

2. An illuſtrious or eminent woman.

O fooliſh fairy's ſon, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haſte thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadſt repented it too late? *Fairy Queen.*

I love and hate her; for ſhe's fair and royal,
And that ſhe hath all courtly parts more exquiſite
Than *lady ladies;* winning from each one
The beſt ſhe hath, and ſhe of all compounded
Out-ſells them all. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was ſcarce heard of. *Raleigh.*

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That ſhall divert me from Aſpaſia's love. *Waller.*

Shou'd I ſhun the dangers of the war,
With ſcorn the Trojans wou'd reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their ſweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the repreſentation of *ladies,* that have given occaſion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Of all theſe bounds, even from this line to this,
With ſhadowy foreſts, and with champaigns rich'd,
With plenteous rivers, and wide-ſkirted meads,
We make thee *lady.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. A word of complaiſance uſed of women.

Say, good Cæſar,
That I ſome *lady* trifles have reſerv'd,
Immoment toys, things of ſuch dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

I hope I may ſpeak of women without offence to the *ladies.* *Guardian.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *n.ſ.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the ſtellate kind; the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and produced at the joints of the ſtalks, five or ſix in number, in a radiant form: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, expanded toward the upper part, and divided into ſeveral ſegments; each of theſe flowers is ſucceeded by two dry ſeeds. *Millar.*

LA'DY-BIRD.
LA'DY-COW.
LA'DY-FLY. } *n.ſ.* A ſmall red inſect vaginopennous.

Fly *lady-bird,* north, ſouth, or eaſt or weſt,
Fly where the man is found that I love beſt. *Gay's Paſt.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the graſs,
Whoſe ſpotted back might ſcarlet red ſurpaſs. *Gay.*

LA'DY-DAY. *n.ſ.* [*lady* and *day.*] The day on which the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like.*] Soft; delicate; elegant.

Her tender conſtitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

LA'DY-MANTLE. *n.ſ.* [Alchimilla.] The leaves are ſerrated, the cup of the flower is divided into eight ſegments, expanded in form of a ſtar; the flowers are collected into bunches upon the tops of the ſtalks; each ſeed veſſel generally contains two ſeeds. *Millar.*

LA'DYSHIP. *n.ſ.* [from *lady.*] The title of a lady.

Madam, he ſends your *ladyſhip* this ring. *Shakeſp.*

If they be nothing but mere ſtateſmen,
Your *ladſhip* ſhall obſerve their gravity,
And their reſervedneſs, their many cautions,
Fitting their perſons. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to pleaſe,
Make it my humble thanks expreſs
Unto your *ladyſhip* in theſe. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyſhip* but peep. *Dryden's Juv.*

LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *n.ſ.* [Calceolus.] It hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar leaves, four of which are placed in form of a croſs, the other two paſs the middle, one of which is bifid, and reſts on the other, which is ſwelling, and ſhaped like a ſhoe; the empalement becomes a fruit, open on three ſides, to which adhere the valves, pregnant with very ſmall ſeeds like duſt. *Millar.*

LA'DY'S-SMOCK. *n.ſ.* [Cardamine.] The flower conſiſts of four leaves ſucceeded by narrow pods, which when ripe roll up, and caſt forth their ſeeds: the leaves for the moſt part are winged. The firſt ſort is ſometimes uſed in medicine; the third ſort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long time in flower: they are preſerved in botanick gardens, and ſome of them merit a place in ſome ſhady part of every curious garden, for their odd manner of caſting forth their ſeeds on the ſlighteſt touch when the pods are ripe. *Millar.*

When dazies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady's-ſmocks* all ſilver white,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſpeare.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-ſmocks,* and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowſlips, all to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

Lady's-ſmocks have ſmall ſtringy roots that run in the ground, and comes up in divers places. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LAG. *adj.* [læнᵹ, Saxon, long; *lagg,* Swediſh, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling ſhort.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The ſloweſt footed who come *lag,* ſupply the ſhow of a reer-ward. *Carew's Survey.*

I am ſome twelve or fourteen moonſhines
Lag of a brother. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Sluggiſh; ſlow; tardy. It is retained in Scotland.

He, poor man, by your firſt order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple had the countermand,
That came too *lag* to ſee him buried. *Shakeſpeare.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are
Lag ſouls, and rubbiſh of remaining clay,
Which Heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us paſs for men. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

3. Laſt; long delayed.

Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio,* wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdneſs, and be laugh'd at. *Shak.*

LAG. *n.ſ.*

1. The loweſt claſs; the rump; the fag end.

The reſt of your foes, O gods, the ſenators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiſs in them, make ſuitable for deſtruction. *Shak. Tim. of Athens.*

2. He that comes laſt, or hangs behind.

The laſt, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryd. Virg. Æneis.*
What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*

To **LAG.** *v.n.*

1. To loiter; to move ſlowly.

She paſs'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurſe went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*

The remnant of his days he ſafely paſt,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too ſlow, nor flow'd too faſt. *Prior.*

2. To ſtay behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag.* *Fairy Queen.*

I ſhall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

The knight himſelf did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his ſide,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat againſt the tide and wind. *Hudibras, p.* i.

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and laſhes into night. *Dryd.*

She hourly preſs'd for ſomething new;
Ideas came into her mind
So faſt, his leſſons *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

LA'GGER. *n.ſ.* [from *lag.*] A loiterer; an idler; one that loiters behind.

LA'ICAL. *adj.* [*laïque,* French; *laicus,* Latin; λαός.] Belonging to the laity, or people as diſtinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the *laical.* *Camden.*

LAID. Preterite participle of *lay.*

Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherleſs children. 2 *Mac.* iii. 10.

A ſcheme which was writ ſome years ſince, and *laid* by to be ready on a fit occaſion. *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lye.*

Mary ſeeth two angels in white, ſitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jeſus had *lain.* *John,* xx. 12.

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, between four and five years. *Boyle.*

LAIR. *n.ſ.* [*lai,* in French, ſignifies a wild ſow, or a foreſt: the derivation is eaſy in either ſenſe; or from *leger,* Dutch.] The couch of a boar, or wild beaſt.

Out of the ground uproſe,
As from his *lair,* the wild beaſt, where he wons
In foreſt wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

But range the foreſt, by the ſilver ſide
Of ſome cool ſtream, where nature ſhall provide
Green graſs and fatt'ning clover for your fare,
And moſſy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryd. Virg.*

Laird. *n. ſ.* [hlaꝼoꞃꝺ, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noiſe,
When conſtru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good ſober two pence, and well ſo. *Cleaveland.*

La'ity. *n. ſ.* [λαός.]

1. The people, as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy.

An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble *laity* too, ſince humility is a virtue that equally adorns every ſtation of life. *Swift's Sent. of a Church of England Man.*

2. The ſtate of a layman.

The more uſual cauſe of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Lake. *n. ſ.* [*lac*, French; *lacus*, Latin.]

1. A large diffuſion of inland water.

He adds the running ſprings and ſtanding *lakes*,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

2. Small plaſh of water.

3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet it is rather ſweet than harſh. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *n. ſ.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]

1. The young of a ſheep.

I'm young; but ſomething
You may deſerve of him through me, and wiſdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
T' appeaſe an angry god. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The *lamb*, thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy knowledge would he ſkip and play? *Pope.*

2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

Thou *Lamb* of God that takeſt away the ſins of the world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

La'mbkin. *n. ſ.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.

'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old ſheeps lives they reft. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Pan, thou god of ſhepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takeſt, keep. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

Clean as young *lambkins*, or the gooſe's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

La'mbative. *adj.* [from *lambo*, to lick.] Taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weazon, phyſicians make uſe of ſyrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Vulgar Errours.*

La'mbative. *n. ſ.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

I ſtich'd up the wound, and applied aſtringents, with compreſs and retentive bandage, then put him into bed, and let him blood in the arm, adviſing a *lambative*, to be taken as neceſſity ſhould require. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Lambs-wool. *n. ſ.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples.

A cup of *lambs-wool* they drank to him there. *Song of the King and the Miller.*

La'mbent. *adj.* [*lambens*, Latin.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

From young Iülus head
A *lambent* flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*

His brows thick fogs, inſtead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulneſs played around his face. *Dryden.*

Lamdoi'dal. *n. ſ.* [λάμϐδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ.

The courſe of the longitudinal ſinus down through the middle of it, makes it adviſeable to trapan at the lower part of the os parietale, or at leaſt upon the *lamdoidal* ſuture. *Sharp's Surgery.*

LAME. *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]

1. Crippled; diſabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the *lame*, muſt go upright. *Daniel.*

A greyhound, of a mouſe colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs to a lady. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Hobbling; not ſmooth: alluding to the feet of a verſe.

Our authors write,
Whether in proſe or verſe, 'tis all the ſame;
The proſe is fuſtian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dryd. Perſ.*

3. Imperfect; unſatisfactory.

Shrubs are formed into ſundry ſhapes, by moulding them within, and cutting them without; but they are but *lame* things, being too ſmall to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came ſneaking to the chariot ſide;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuſe,
He never meant the leaſt abuſe. *Swift.*

To **Lame.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to cripple.

I never heard of ſuch another encounter, which *lames* report to follow it, and undoes deſcription to do it. *Shakeſp.*

The ſon and heir
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or ſtruck him blind. *Dryden.*

If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never confeſs. *Swift.*

La'mellated. *adj.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or plates.

The *lamellated* antennæ of ſome inſects are ſurprizingly beautiful, when viewed through a microſcope. *Derham.*

La'mely. *adj.* [from *lame*.]

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.

Thoſe muſcles become callous, and, having yielded to the extenſion, the patient makes ſhift to go upon it, though *lamely*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts.

Look not ev'ry lineament to ſee,
Some will be caſt in ſhades, and ſome will be
So *lamely* drawn, you ſcarcely know 'tis ſhe. *Dryden.*

La'meness. *n. ſ.* [from *lame*.]

1. The ſtate of a cripple; loſs or inability of limbs.

Let blindneſs, *lameneſs* come; are legs and eyes
Of equal value to ſo great a prize? *Dryden's Juv.*

Lameneſs kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*

2. Imperfection; weakneſs.

If the ſtory move, or the actor help the *lameneſs* of it with his performance, either of theſe are ſufficient to effect a preſent liking. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

To **LAMENT.** *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin; *lamenter*, French.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to expreſs ſorrow.

The night has been unruly where we lay;
And chimneys were blown down: and, as they ſay,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, ſtrange ſcreams of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ye ſhall weep and *lament*, but the world ſhall rejoice. *John.*

Jeremiah *lamented* for Joſiah, and all the ſinging men and women ſpake of Joſiah in their lamentations. 2 *Chron.*

In their wailing they ſhall take up a lamentation for thee, and *lament* over thee. *Ezek.* xxvii. 32.

Far leſs I now *lament* for one whole world,
Of wicked ſons deſtroy'd, than I rejoice
For one man found ſo perfect and ſo juſt,
That God vouchſafes to raiſe another world
From him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 874.

To **La'ment.** *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to ſorrow for.

Come, now towards Chertſey with your holy load,
And ſtill, as you are weary of this weight,
Reſt you, while I *lament* King Henry's corſe. *Shakeſp.*

The pair of ſages praiſe;
One pity'd, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

La'ment. *n. ſ.* [*lamentum*, Latin, from the verb.]

1. Sorrow audibly expreſſed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.

Long ere our approaching heard within
Noiſe, other than the ſound of dance, or ſong!
Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton.*

The loud *laments* ariſe,
Of one diſtreſs'd, and maſtiffs mingled cries. *Dryden.*

2. Expreſſion of ſorrow.

To add to your *laments*,
Wherewith you now bedew King Henry's hearſe,
I muſt inform you of a diſmal fight. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

La'mentable. *adj.* [*lamentabilis*, Latin; *lamentable*, Fr. from *lament*.]

1. To be lamented; cauſing ſorrow.

The *lamentable* change is from the beſt;
The worſt returns to laughter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. Mournful; ſorrowful; expreſſing ſorrow.

A *lamentable* tune is the ſweeteſt muſick to a woful mind. *Sidney.*

The victors to their veſſels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans, and *lamentable* cries. *Dryden.*

3. Miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe; pitiful; deſpicable.

This biſhop, to make out the diſparity between the heathens and them, flies to this *lamentable* refuge. *Stillingfleet.*

La'mentably. *adv.* [from *lamentable*.]

1. With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow; mournfully.

The matter in itſelf lamentable, *lamentably* expreſſed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compaſſion. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

2. So as to cauſe ſorrow.

Our fortune on the ſea is out of breath,
And ſinks moſt *lamentably*. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

3. Pitifully; deſpicably.

Lamenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*lamentatio*, Latin.] Expreſſion of ſorrow; audible grief.

Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghoſt,
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne. *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſons buried him, and all Iſrael made great *lamentation* for him. 1 *Mac.* ii. 10.

Lame'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *lament*.] He who mourns or laments.

Such a complaint good company muſt pity, whether they think the *lamenter* ill or not. *Spectator*, Nº 429.

La'mentine. *n. ſ.* A fiſh called a ſea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head reſembling that of a cow, and two ſhort feet, with which it creeps on the ſhallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the fleſh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*

LA'MINA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

La'minated. *adj.* [from *lamina*.] Plated: uſed of ſuch bodies whoſe contexture diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

From the appoſition of different coloured gravel ariſes, for the moſt part, the *laminated* appearance of a ſtone. *Sharp.*

To **Lamm.** *v. a.* To beat ſoundly with a cudgel. *Dict.*

La'mmas. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſaid by Bailey, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a cuſtom, by which the tenants of the Archbiſhop of York were obliged, at the time of maſs, on the firſt of Auguſt, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are ſaid to wean lambs on this day. It may elſe be corrupted from lattermath.] The firſt of Auguſt.

In 1578 was that famous *lammas* day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Auſtria. *Bacon.*

Lamp. *n. ſ.* [*lampe*, French; *lampas*, Latin.]

1. A light made with oil and a wick.

O thieviſh night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their *lamps*
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In *lamp* furnaces I uſed ſpirit of wine inſtead of oil, and the ſame flame has melted foliated gold. *Boyle.*

2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes ſend forth a quick'ning ſpirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*

Cynthia, fair regent of the night,
O may thy ſilver *lamp* from heaven's high bow'r,
Direct my footſteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

La'mpass. *n. ſ.* [*lampas*, French.] A lump of fleſh, about the bigneſs of a nut, in the roof of a horſe's mouth, which riſes above the teeth. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe poſſeſt with the glanders, troubled with the *lampaſs*, infected with the faſhions. *Shakeſpeare.*

La'mpblack. *n. ſ.* [*lamp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſon, and as it is furred ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell, and grind it with gum water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

La'mping. *adj.* [λαμπετάων.] Shining; ſparkling.

Happy lines, on which with ſtarry light
Thoſe *lamping* eyes will deign ſometimes to look. *Spenſ.*

LAMPO'ON. *n. ſ.* [Bailey derives it from *lampons*, a drunken ſong. It imports, *let us drink*, from the old French *lamper*, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carouſals, *Trev.*] A perſonal ſatire; abuſe; cenſure written not to reform but to vex.

They ſay my talent is ſatire; if ſo, it is a fruitful age: they have ſown the dragon's teeth themſelves, and it is but juſt they ſhould reap each other in *lampoons*. *Dryden*

Make ſatire a *lampoon*. *Pope.*

To **Lampo'on.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

Lampo'oner. *n. ſ.* [from *lampoon*.] A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire.

We are naturally diſpleaſed with an unknown critick, as the ladies are with a *lampooner*, becauſe we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ſquibs are thoſe who are called libellers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler*, Nº 88.

La'mprey. *n. ſ.* [*lamproye*, French; *lampreye*, Dutch.]

Many fiſh much like the eel frequent both the ſea and freſh rivers; as, the lamprel, *lamprey*, and lamperne. *Walton.*

La'mpron. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſea fiſh.

Theſe rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and greater fiſhes, that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*lance*, French; *lancea*, Latin.] A long ſpear, which, in the heroick ages, ſeems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In latter times the combatants thruſt them againſt each other on horſeback.

He carried his *lances*, which were ſtrong, to give a lancely blow. *Sidney.*

Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong *lance* of juſtice hurtleſs breaks:
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's ſtraw doth pierce it. *Shakeſp.*

They ſhall hold the bow and the *lance*. *Jer.* l. 42.

To **Lance.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pierce; to cut.

In fell motion,
With his prepared ſword he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanc'd* my arm. *Shakeſpeare.*

In their cruel worſhip they *lance* themſelves with knives. *Glanville's Scepſis*, *c.* 16.

Th' infernal miniſter advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury *lanc'd*
Her back, and piercing through her inmoſt heart,
Drew backward. *Dryden's Theodoſius and Honoria.*

2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.

We do *lance*
Diſeaſes in our bodies. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Fell ſorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but *lanceth* not the ſore. *Shakeſp.*

That differs as far from our uſual ſeverities, as the *lancings* of a phyſician do from the wounds of an adverſary. *Decay of Piety.*

Lance the ſore,
And cut the head; for till the core is found
The ſecret vice is fed. *Dryden's Georgicks*, *l.* 691.

The ſhepherd ſtands,
And when the *lancing* knife requires his hands,
Vain help, with idle pray'rs, from Heav'n demands. *Dryden.*

La'ncely. *adj.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance. Not in uſe.

He carried his lances, which were ſtrong, to give a *lancely* blow. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Lancepe'sade. *n. ſ.* [*lance ſpezzate*, French.] The officer under the corporal: not now in uſe among us.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with eaſt and weſtern prize,
Which, when he had in vain eſſay'd,
Arm'd like a dapper *lancepeſade*
With Spaniſh pike, he broach'd a pore. *Cleaveland.*

La'ncet. *n. ſ.* [*lancette*, French.] A ſmall pointed chirurgical inſtrument.

I gave vent to it by an apertion with a *lancet*, and diſcharged white matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

It differeth from a vein, which in an apparent blue runneth along the body, and if dexterouſly pricked with a *lancet* emitteth a red drop. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii.

Hippocrates ſaith, blood-letting ſhould be done with broad *lancets* or ſwords, in order to make a large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by ſtabbing or pertuſion, as in horſes. *Arbuthnot on Ancient Coins.*

To **Lanch.** *v. a.* [*lancer*, French. This word is too often written *launch*: it is only a vocal corruption of *lance*.] To dart; to caſt as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whoſe arm can *lanch* the ſurer bolt,
And who's the better Jove. *Dryden's and Lee's Oedipus.*

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unbleſt to tread that interdicted ſhore:
When Jove tremendous in the ſable deeps,
Launch'd his red light'ning at our ſcatter'd ſhips. *Pope.*

Lancina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *lancino*, Latin.] Tearing; laceration.

To **La'ncinate.** *v. a.* [*lancino*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND. *n. ſ.* [lanꝺ Gothick, Saxon, and ſo all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. A country; a region; diſtinct from other countries.

All the nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did overflow all Spain, and quite drowned and waſhed away whatſoever reliques there were left of the *land-bred* people. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet ſin, robb'd this bewailing *land*
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

What had he done to make him fly the *land?* *Shakeſp.*

The chief men of the *land* had great authority; though the government was monarchical, it was not deſpotick. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. Earth; diſtinct from water.

The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, ſeeing wherein the ſea-diſcipline differed from the *land-ſervice*, they had pleaſing entertainment. *Sidney.*

He to-night hath boarded a *land-carrack*;
If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shakeſp.*

By *land* they found that huge and mighty country. *Abbot.*

With eleven thouſand *land-ſoldiers*, and twenty-ſix ſhips of war, we within two months have won one town. *Bacon.*

Neceſſity makes men ingenious and hardy; and if they have but *land-room* or ſea-room, they find ſupplies for their hunger. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Yet, if thou go'ſt by *land*, though grief poſſeſs
My ſoul ev'n then, my fears would be the leſs:
But ah! be warn'd to ſhun the wat'ry way. *Dryden.*

They turn their heads to ſea, their ſterns to *land*,
And greet with greedy joy th' Italian ſtrand. *Dryden.*

I writ not always in the proper terms of navigation, or *land-ſervice*. *Dryden's Æneis.*

The French are to pay the ſame duties at the dry ports through which they paſs by *land-carriage*, as we pay upon importation or exportation by ſea. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The Phœnicians carried on a *land-trade* to Syria and Meſopotamia, and ſtopt not ſhort without puſhing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The ſpecies brought by *land-carriage* were much better than thoſe which came to Egypt by ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Ground; ſurface of the place. Unuſual.

Beneath his ſteely caſque he felt the blow,
And roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the *land*. *Pope.*

4. An eſtate real and immovable.

To forfeit all your goods, *lands*, and tenements,
Caſtles, and goods whatſoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He kept himſelf within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoyed certain *lands* and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Knolles.*

This man is freed from ſervile hands,
Of hope to riſe, or fear to fall:
Lord of himſelf, though not of *lands*,
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

5. Nation; people.

Theſe anſwers in the ſilent night receiv'd,
The king himſelf divulg'd, the *land* believ'd. *Dryden.*

6. Urine. [hlonꝺ, Saxon.] As

Probably this was a coarſe expreſſion in the cant ſtrain, formerly in common uſe, but ſince laid aſide and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For *land* or *lant* is an old word for urine, and to ſtop the common paſſages and functions of nature is to kill. *Hanmer.*

You are abuſed, and by ſome putter on,
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To **Land.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet on ſhore.

You ſhall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, ſooner *landed*
In our not fearing Britain. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I told him of the army that was *landed*;
He laughed at it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O ſacred ſhip, be kind,
Thy committed pledge reſtore,
And *land* him ſafely on the ſhore. *Dryden's Horace.*

Another Typhis ſhall new ſeas explore;
Another Argo *land* the chiefs upon th' Iberian ſhore. *Dryd.*

To **LAND.** *v. n.* To come to ſhore.

Let him *land*,
And ſolemnly ſee him ſet on to London. *Shak. Hen.* V.

Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from this coaſt within ſixteen days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I *land*, with luckleſs omens; then adore
Their gods. *Dryden's Æneis.*

LAND-FORCES. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *force.*] Warlike powers not naval; ſoldiers that ſerve on land.

We behold in France the greateſt *land-forces* that have ever been known under any Chriſtian prince. *Temple.*

LA'NDED. *adj.* [from *land.*] Having a fortune, not in money but in land.

A landleſs knight makes thee a *landed* ſquire. *Shakeſp.*

Men, whoſe living lieth together in one ſhire, are commonly counted greater *landed* than thoſe whoſe livings are diſperſed. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew *landed* fell to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*

A houſe of commons muſt conſiſt, for the moſt part, of *landed* men. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 20.

LA'NDFALL. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *fall.*] A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOD. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *flood.*] Inundation.

Apprehenſions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a *landflood*, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

LA'NDHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *holder.*] One whoſe fortune is in land.

Money, as neceſſary to trade, may be conſidered as in his hands that pays the labourer and *landholder*; and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and ſo the trade is loſt. *Locke.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *job.*] One who buys and ſells lands for other men.

If your maſter be a miniſter of ſtate, let him be at home to none but his *land-jobbers*, or his inventor of new funds. *Swift's Directions to the Steward.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDING.
LA'NDING-PLACE. } *n. ſ.* [from *land.*] The top of ſtairs.

Let the ſtairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair *landing-place* at the top. *Bacon.*

The *landing-place* is the uppermoſt ſtep of a pair of ſtairs, *viz.* the floor of the room you aſcend upon. *Moxon.*

There is a ſtair-caſe that ſtrangers are generally crried to ſee, where the eaſineſs of the aſcent, the diſpoſition of the lights, and the convenient *landing*, are admirably well contrived. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

What the Romans called veſtibulum was no part of the houſe, but the court and *landing-place* between it and the ſtreet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

LA'NDLADY. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *lady.*]

1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.
2. The miſtreſs of an inn.

If a ſoldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's halfpence, the *landlady* may be under ſome difficulty. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS. [from *land.*] Without property; without fortune.

Young Fortinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the ſkirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a liſt of *landleſs* reſolutes. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A *landleſs* knight hath made a landed ſquire. *Shakeſp.*

LA'NDLOCKED. *adj.* [*land* and *lock.*] Shut in or incloſed with land.

There are few natural parts better *landlocked*, and cloſed on all ſides, than this ſeems to be have been. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

LA'NDLOPER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *loopen*, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach uſed by ſeamen of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

LA'NDLORD. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *lord.*]

1. One who owns lands or houſes, and has tenants under him.

This regard ſhall be had, that in no place, under any *landlord*, there ſhall be many of them placed together, but diſperſed. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The univerſal *landlord.* *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

It is a generous pleaſure in a *landlord*, to love to ſee all his tenants look fat, ſleek, and contented. *Clariſſa.*

2. The maſter of an inn.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly *landlord*, who knew him by his whiſtle. *Addiſon.*

LA'NDMARK. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *mark.*] Any thing ſet up to preſerve the boundaries of lands.

I' th' midſt, an altar, as the *land-mark*, ſtood,
Ruſtick, of graſſy ſod. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 432.

Then *land-marks* limited to each his right;
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not ſelf-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unqueſtionable deduction, they may ſerve as *land-marks* to ſhew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite beſides it. *Locke.*

LA'NDSCAPE. *n. ſ.* [*landſchape*, Dutch.]

1. A region; the proſpect of a country.

Lovely ſeem'd
That *landſcape!* and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 153.

He ſcarce upriſen,
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,
Diſcov'ring in wide *landſcape* all the eaſt
Of paradiſe, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleaſures,
Whilſt the *landſcape* round it meaſures,
Ruſſet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do ſtray. *Milton.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a ſpacious *landſcape*, where the eye paſſes over one pleaſing proſpect into another. *Addiſon.*

2. A picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *landſcapes* than thoſe about the king's houſe. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Oft in her glaſs the muſing ſhepherd ſpies
The wat'ry *landſcape* of the pendant woods,
And abſent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

LAND-TAX. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houſes.

If mortgages were regiſtered, *land-taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

LAND-WAITER. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *waiter.*] An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knaviſh *land-waiter*, and he ſhall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift's Examiner*, N° 27.

LA'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *land.*] Towards the land.

They are invincible by reaſon of the overpouring mountains that back the one, and ſlender fortification of the other to *landward.* *Sandys's Journal.*

LANE. *n. ſ.* [*laen*, Dutch; lana, Saxon.]

1. A narrow way between hedges.

All flying
Through a ſtraight *lane*, the enemy full hearted,
Struck down ſome mortally. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I know each *lane*, and every alley green,
Dingle or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every boſky bourn. *Milton.*

Through a cloſe *lane* as I purſu'd my journey. *Otway.*

A pack-horſe is driven conſtantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow ſtreet; an alley.

There is no ſtreet, not many *lanes*, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. A paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide.

The earl's ſervants ſtood ranged on both ſides, and made the king a *lane.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

LA'NERET. *n. ſ.* A little hawk.

LA'NGUAGE. *n. ſ.* [*language*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]

1. Human ſpeech.

We may define *language* if we conſider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and ſentences; but if we conſider it according to the deſign thereof, then *language* is apt ſigns for communication of thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others.

O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not ſuch a truant ſince my coming,
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakeſp.*

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jaſon, brought the golden fleece;
To him that *language*, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham.*

3. Stile; manner of expreſſion.

Though his *language* ſhould not be refin'd,
It muſt not be obſcure and impudent. *Roſcommon.*

Others for *language* all their care expreſs,
And value books, as women, men, for dreſs:
Their praiſe is ſtill—the ſtile is excellent;
The ſenſe, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having various languages.

He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many *languag'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [*language* and *maſter.*] One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages.

The third is a ſort of *language-maſter*, who is to inſtruct them in the ſtile proper for a miniſter. *Spectator*, N° 305.

LA'NGUET. *n. ſ.* [*languette*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, diſpoſeth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, diſpoſeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No ſpace can be aſſigned ſo vaſt, but ſtill a larger may be imagined; no motion ſo ſwift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or ſlowneſs may ſtill be conceived. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Dull; heartleſs.

I'll haſten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* ſouls with Cato's virtue. *Addiſon.*

LA'NGUIDLY. *adv.* [from *languid.*] Weakly; feebly.

The menſtruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the receiver. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *languid.*] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.

To **LA'NGUISH.** *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *langueo*, Latin.]

1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to loſe ſtrength.

Let her *languiſh*
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We and our fathers do *languiſh* of ſuch diſeaſes. 2 *Eſdr.*

What can we expect, but that her *languiſhings* ſhould end in death. *Decay of Piety.*

His ſorrows bore him off; and ſoftly laid
His *languiſh'd* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

The troops with hate inſpir'd,
Their darts with clamour at a diſtance drive,
And only keep the *languiſh'd* war alive. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To ſink or pine under ſorrow, or any ſlow paſſion.

What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what ſhe cannot chuſe
But muſt be, will his free hours *languiſh* out
For aſſured bondage. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The land ſhall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein *languiſh.* *Hoſea*, iv. 3.

I have been talking with a ſuitor here,
A man that *languiſhes* in your diſpleaſure. *Shak. Othello.*

A was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuſe for myſelf, and have ever ſince *languiſhed* under the diſpleaſure of an inexorable father. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 181.

Let Leonora conſider, that, at the very time in which ſhe *languiſhes* for the loſs of her deceaſed lover, there are perſons juſt periſhing in a ſhipwreck. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 163.

4. To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.

What poems think you ſoft, and to be read
With *languiſhing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

LA'NGUISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance.

And the blue *languiſh* of ſoft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling *languiſh* of her beam,
With ſoften'd ſoul. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 1035.

LA'NGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *languiſhing.*]

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble ſoftneſs.

Leave ſuch to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, or *languiſhingly* ſlow. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediouſly.

Alas! my Dorus, thou ſeeſt how long and *languiſhingly* the weeks are paſt over ſince our laſt talking. *Sidney.*

LA'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*languiſſemment*, French; from *languiſh.*]

1. State of pining.

By that count, which lovers books invent,
The ſphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have waſted in long *languiſhment*,
That ſeem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenſer.*

2. Softneſs of mien.

Humility it expreſſes, by the ſtooping or bending of the head; *languiſhment*, when we hang it on one ſide. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR. *n. ſ.* [*languor*, Latin; *langueur*, Fr.] *Languor* and laſſitude ſignifies a faintneſs, which may ariſe from want or decay of ſpirits, through indigeſtion, or too much exerciſe; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of ſecretion by the common diſcharges. *Quincy.*

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive *languor* ſhould redeem. *Fairy Queen.*

For theſe, theſe tribunes, in the duſt I write
My heart's deep *languor*, and my ſoul's ſad tears. *Shak.*

Academical diſputation gives vigour and briſkneſs to the mind thus exerciſed, and relieves the *languor* of private ſtudy and meditation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To iſles of fragrance, lily-ſilver'd vales
Diffuſing *languor* in the panting gales. *Dunciad.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *adj.* [*languoreux*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy.

Dear lady, how ſhall I declare thy caſe,
Whom late I left in *languorous* conſtraint. *Fairy Queen.*

To **LA'NIATE.** *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*lanificium*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, eſpecially if they be laid up dankiſh and wet. *Bacon.*

LA'NIGEROUS. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *adj.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]

1. Looſe; not filled up; not ſtiffened out; not fat; not plump; ſlender.

The commons haſt thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakeſpeare.*

Name not Winterface, whoſe ſkin's ſlack,
Lank, as an unthrift's purſe. *Donne.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moiſt earth produces corn and graſs, but both
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my land ſo large a promiſe boaſt,
Leſt the *lank* ears in length of ſtem be loſt. *Dryden.*

Now, now my bearded harveſt gilds the plain,
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
Till his *lank* purſe declares his money gone. *Dryden.*

Meagre and *lank* with faſting grown,
And nothing left but ſkin and bone;
They juſt keep life and ſoul together. *Swift.*

2. Milton ſeems to uſe this word for faint; languid.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd lavers ſtrew'd with aſphodil. *Milton.*

LA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lank.*] Want of plumpneſs.

LA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*lanier*, French; *lannarius*, Latin.] A ſpecies of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET. *n. ſ.* [*lance* and *knecht*, Dutch.]

1. A common foot-ſoldier.
2. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN. *n. ſ.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by miſtake often written *lanthorn.*]

1. A tranſparent caſe for a candle.

God ſhall be my hope,
My ſtay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art our admiral; thou beareſt the *lanthorn* in the poop, but 'tis in the noſe of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

A candle laſteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*

Amongſt the excellent acts of that king, one hath the preeminence, the erection and inſtitution of a ſociety, which we call Solomon's Houſe; the nobleſt foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

O thieviſh night,
Why ſhouldſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus cloſe up the ſtars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller. *Milton.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright ſide only to him that bears it, but looks black and diſmal in another's hand. *Government of the Tongue.*

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued ſhadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lantern-maker.* *More's Divine Dialogues.*

There are at Paris, Madrid, Liſbon, Rome, great hoſpitals, in the walls of which are placed machines in the ſhape of large *lanthorns*, with a little door in the ſide of them. *Addiſon.*

Our ideas ſucceed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inſide of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle. *Locke.*

2. A lighthouſe; a light hung out to guide ſhips.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the benighted ſky,
While by its beams the wary ſailor ſteers. *Addiſon.*

LA'NTERN *Jaws.* A term uſed of a thin viſage, ſuch as if a candle were burning in the mouth might tranſmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

LA'NUGINOUS. *adj.* [*lanuginoſus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with ſoft hair.

LAP. *n. ſ.* [læppe, Saxon; *lappe*, German.]

1. The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the diſh. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

2. The part of the cloaths that is ſpread horizontally over the knees as one ſits down, ſo as any thing may lie in it.

It feeds each living plant with liquid ſap,
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted *lap.* *Spenſer.*

Upon a day, as love lay ſweetly ſlumb'ring
All in his mother's *lap*,
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murm'ring,
About him flew by hap. *Spenſer.*

I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,
And 'witch ſweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shak.*

She bids you
All on the wanton ruſhes lay you down,
And reſt your gentle head upon her *lap*,
And ſhe will ſing the ſong that pleaſeth you. *Shakeſp.*

Let us rear
The higher our opinion, that our ſtirring
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck
The ne'er-luſt-wearied Anthony. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heav'n's almighty Sire
Melts on the boſom of his love, and pours
Himſelf into her *lap* in fruitful ſhow'rs. *Craſhaw.*

Men expect that religion ſhould coſt them no pains, and that happineſs ſhould drop into their *laps.* *Tillotſon.*

He ſtruggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpleſs, in his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and iſſuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began:
Retchleſs of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and reſtleſs on the throne. *Dryden.*

To **LAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wrap or twiſt round any thing.

He hath a long tail, which, as he deſcends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himſelf from falling. *Grew's Muſæum.*

About the paper, whoſe two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was ſtiff like thin paſteboard, I lapped ſeveral times a ſlender thread of very black ſilk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.

As through the flow'ring foreſt raſh ſhe fled,
In her rude hairs ſweet flowers themſelves did *lap*,
And flouriſhing freſh leaves and bloſſoms did enwrap. *Spenſer.*

The thane of Cawder 'gan a diſmal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,
Confronted him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almoſt to death, how he did *lap* me,
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himſelf,
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakeſp.*

Ever againſt eating cares,
Lap me in ſoft Lydian airs. *Milton.*

Indulgent Fortune does her care employ,
And ſmiling, broods upon the naked boy;
Her garment ſpreads, and *laps* him in the folds,
And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden.*

Here was the repoſitory of all the wiſe contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up ſafely in the boſom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be ſpread or twiſted over any thing.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, tranſparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

To LAP. *v. a.* [lappian, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' ſide being thirſty, *lap* haſtily as they run along the ſhore. *Digby on Bodies.*

They had ſoups ſerved up in broad diſhes, and ſo the fox fell to *lapping* himſelf, and bade his gueſt heartily welcome. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 31.

The tongue ſerves not only for taſting, but for maſtication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind, by *lapping*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up.

For all the reſt
They'll take ſuggeſtion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shakeſp.*
Upon a bull
Two horrid lions rampt, and ſeiz'd, and tugg'd off, bellowing ſtill,
Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman's Iliad, b.* xviii.

LA'PDOG. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his intereſt with the lady. *Collier.*

Theſe, if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would ſave their *lap-dog* ſooner than their lord. *Dryden.*
Lap-dogs give themſelves the rouſing ſhake,
And ſleepleſs lovers juſt at twelve awake. *Pope.*

LA'PFUL. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his *lapful*, and ſhred them into the pot of pottage. 2 *Kings.*

Will four per cent. increaſe the number of lenders? If it will not, then all the plenty of money theſe conjurers beſtow upon us, is but like the gold and ſilver which old women believe other conjurers beſtow by whole *lapfuls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke.*

LA'PICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A ſtonecutter. *Dict.*

LA'PIDARY. *n. ſ.* [*lapidaire*, French.] One who deals in ſtones or gems.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he eſpied a diamond: Well, ſays he, this ſparkling foolery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any uſe of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of all the many ſorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To ſtone; to kill by ſtoning. *Dict.*

LAPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lapidatio*, Latin; *lapidation*, French.] A ſtoning.

LAPI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of ſtone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concreted into a ſtone, ſome ſmall toad, which might remain there impriſoned, till the matter about it were condenſed. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*lapideſco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu foſſile, in ſubterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the *lapideſcencies*, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 22.

LAPIDE'SCENT. *adj.* [*lapideſcens*, Latin.] Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming ſtones.

Induration or *lapidification* of ſubſtances more ſoft, is another degree of condenſation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

LAPIDI'FICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming ſtones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as ſaline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular ſtones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST. *n. ſ.* [from *lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in ſtones or gems.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious ſtones of chemiſts in imitation being eaſily detected by an ordinary *lapidiſt*. *Ray on Creation.*

LA'PIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſtone.

LA'PIS *Lazuli.*

The *lapis lazuli*, or azure ſtone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as to take a high poliſh, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, uſually of the ſize of a man's fiſt, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a ſhining gold colour: that of Aſia and Africa is much ſuperior to the Bohemian or German kind: it has been uſed in medicine, but the preſent practice takes no notice of it: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*. *Hill.*

LA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *lap*.]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift's Conſideration on Two Bills.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *lap*.] The parts of a head-dreſs that hang looſe.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's *lappets*, and ruffles, and mantuas. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. ſ.* [*lapſus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide.

Round I ſaw
Hill, dale, and ſhady woods, and ſunny plains,
And liquid *lapſe* of murm'ring ſtreams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preſerved in the memory, notwithſtanding *lapſe* of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Petty error; ſmall miſtake.

Theſe are petty errors and minor *lapſes*, not conſiderably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The weakneſs of human underſtanding all will confeſs; yet the confidence of moſt practically diſowns it; and it is eaſier to perſuade them of it from others *lapſes* than their own. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 9.

This Scripture may be uſefully applied as a caution to guard againſt thoſe *lapſes* and failings, to which our infirmities daily expoſe us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

It hath been my conſtant buſineſs to examine whether I could find the ſmalleſt *lapſe* in ſtile or propriety through my whole collection, that I might ſend it abroad as the moſt finiſhed piece. *Swift.*

3. Tranſlation of right from one to another.

In a preſentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to preſent within four months, and a clergyman within ſix, otherwiſe a devolution, or *lapſe* of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To glide ſlowly; to fall by degrees.

This diſpoſition to ſhorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing elſe but a tendency to *lapſe* into the barbarity of thoſe northern nations from whom we are deſcended, and whoſe languages labour all under the ſame defect. *Swift.*

2. To fail in any thing; to ſlip.

I have ever narrified my friends,
Of whom he's chief, with all the ſize that verity
Would without *lapſing* ſuffer. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
To *lapſe* in fulneſs
Is ſorer than to lye for need; and falſehood
Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. To ſlip by inadvertency or miſtake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Therſites, has *lapſed* into the burleſque character, and departed from that ſerious air eſſential to an epick poem. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Let there be no wilful perverſion of another's meaning, no ſudden ſeizure of a *lapſed* ſyllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

4. To loſe the proper time.

Myſelf ſtood out;
For which if I be *lapſed* in this place,
I ſhall pay dear. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deſerted by the appellant's *lapſing* the term of law, ſo it may alſo be deſerted by a lapſe of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbiſhop ſhall not fill it up within ſix months enſuing, it *lapſes* to the king. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

Once more I will renew
His *lapſed* pow'rs, though forfeit, and enthrall'd
By ſin to foul exorbitant deſires. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Indeed the charge ſeems deſigned as an artifice of diverſion, a ſprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedneſs of *lapſed* Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All publick forms ſuppoſe it the moſt principal, univerſal, and daily requiſite to the *lapſing* ſtate of human corruption. *Decay of Piety.*

Theſe were looked on as *lapſed* perſons, and great ſeverities of penance were preſcribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet's Diſc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

LA'PWING. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I ſay,
And yet would herein others eyes were worſe:
Far from her neſt the *lapwing* cries away;
My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

And how in fields the *lapwing* Tereus reigns,
The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LA'PWORK. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A baſket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a packthread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lap-work*, the quills of porcupines, not ſplit, but of the young ones entire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Muſæum.*

LA'RBOARD. *n. ſ.*

The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head. *Harris.*

Or when Ulyſſes on the *larboard* ſhunn'd
Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool ſteer'd. *Milton.*
Tack to the *larboard*, and ſtand off to ſea,
Veer ſtarboard ſea and land. *Dryden.*

LA'RCENY. *n. ſ.* [*larcin*, French; *latrocinium*, Latin.] Petty theft.

Thoſe laws would be very unjuſt, that ſhould chaſtiſe murder and petty *larceny* with the ſame puniſhment. *Spectator.*

LARCH. *n. ſ.* [Larix.]

The leaves, which are long and narrow, are produced out of little tubercles, in form of a painter's pencil, as in the cedar of Libanus, but fall off in winter; the cones are ſmall and oblong, and, for the moſt part, have a ſmall branch growing out of the top; theſe are produced at remote diſtances from the male flowers, on the ſame tree: the male flowers are, for the moſt part, produced on the under ſide of the branches, and, at their firſt appearance, are very like ſmall cones. *Millar.*

Some botanical criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaëton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into *larch* trees; for that it is this kind of tree which ſheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LARD. *n. ſ.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.]

1. The greaſe of ſwine.

So may thy paſtures with their flow'ry feaſts,
As ſuddenly as *lard*, fat thy lean beaſts. *Donne.*

2. Bacon; the fleſh of ſwine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table ſent the ſmoaking *lard*;
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A ſav'ry bit, that ſerv'd to reliſh wine. *Dryden's Ovid.*
The ſacrifice they ſped;
Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
T' involve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard*. *Dryd.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French; from the noun.]

1. To ſtuff with bacon.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden.*
No man *lards* ſalt pork with orange-peel,
Or garniſhes his lamb with ſpitch-cockt eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

Now Falſtaff ſweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakeſpeare.*
Brave ſoldier, doth he lie
Larding the plain. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

3. To mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

I found, Horatio,
A royal knavery; an exact command,
Larded with many ſeveral ſorts of reaſons. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let no alien interpoſe
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epſom proſe. *Dryden.*
He *lards* with flouriſhes his long harangue,
'Tis fine, ſay'ſt thou. *Dryden.*

Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their plays are ſo much *larded* with it. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

LA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [*lardier*, old French; from *lard*.] The room where meat is kept or ſalted.

This ſimilitude is not borrowed of the *larder* houſe, but out of the ſchool houſe. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Fleſh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I ſeen in *larder* dark,
Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorſet.*
Old age,
Moroſe, perverſe in humour, diffident
The more he ſtill abounds, the leſs content:
His *larder* and his kitchen too obſerves,
And now, leſt he ſhould want hereafter, ſtarves. *King.*

LA'RDERER. [*larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON. *n. ſ.* [French.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. aſked me, What could be the reaſon, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly *larger*, and yet the cattle of all ſorts ſmaller. *Temple.*

Great Theron fell,
Great Theron, *large* of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leiceſter, and Buckingham, bear a *large* boned ſheep of the beſt ſhape and deepeſt ſtaple. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. Wide; extenſive.

Their former *large* peopling was an effect of the countries impoveriſhing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is *large* enough for them. *Gen.* xxxiv. 21.

There he conquered a thouſand miles wide and *large*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou ſhalt drink of thy ſiſter's cup deep and *large*. *Ezek.*

Vernal ſuns and ſhowers
Diffuſe their warmeſt, *largeſt* influence. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

4. Copious; diffuſe.

Skippon gave a *large* teſtimony under his hand, that they had carried themſelves with great civility. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and ſay a great many things which have been ſaid before. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

5. *At* LARGE. Without reſtraint.

If you divide a cane into two, and one ſpeak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air *at large*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thus incorporeal ſpirits to ſmalleſt forms
Reduc'd their ſhapes immenſe; and were *at large*,
Though without number ſtill. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or ſo plentifully provided for, that they are left *at large*. *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;
I've hitherto permitted it to rave
And talk *at large*; but learn to keep it in,
Leſt it ſhould take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addiſ.*

6. *At* LARGE. Diffuſely.

Diſcover more *at large* what cauſe that was,
For I am ignorant, and cannot gueſs. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated *at large*. *Watts.*

LA'RGELY. *adv.* [from *large*.]

1. Widely; extenſively.

2. Copiouſly; diffuſely.

Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the ſhorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

3. Liberally; bounteouſly.

How he lives and eats:
How *largely* gives; how ſplendidly he treats. *Dryden.*
Thoſe, who in warmer climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they ſuffer pain,
Muſt own that pain is *largely* paid
By gen'rous wines beneath the ſhade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly.

They their fill of love, and love's diſport
Took *largely*; of their mutual guilt the ſeal. *Milton.*

LA'RGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *large*.]

1. Bigneſs; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world, either in *largeneſs*, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Nor muſt Bumaſtus, his old honours loſe,
In length and *largeneſs* like the dugs of cows. *Dryden.*

2. Greatneſs; elevation.

There will be occaſion for *largeneſs* of mind and agreeableneſs of temper. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

3. Extenſion; amplitude.

They which would file away moſt from the *largeneſs* of that offer, do in more ſparing terms acknowledge little leſs. *Hooker, b.* v. § 27.

The ample propoſition that hope makes
In all deſigns begun on earth below,
Falls in the promiſed *largeneſs*. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſ.*

Knowing beſt the *largeneſs* of my own heart toward my people's good and juſt contentment. *King Charles.*

Shall grief contract the *largeneſs* of that heart,
In which not fear nor anger has a part? *Waller.*

Man as far tranſcends the beaſts in *largeneſs* of deſire, as dignity of nature and employment. *Glanville's Apology.*

If the *largeneſs* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illuſtrious weakneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Wideneſs.

Suppoſing that the multitude and *largeneſs* of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can eaſily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no leſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LA'RGESS. *n. ſ.* [*largeſſe*, Fr.] A preſent; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,
And liberal *largeſs*, are grown ſomewhat light. *Shakeſp.*

He left me; having aſſigned a value of about two thouſand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great *largeſſes* where they come. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a *largeſs*
Among the ſoldiers, had appeas'd their fury. *Denham.*
The paltry *largeſs* too ſeverely watch'd,
That no intruding gueſts uſurp a ſhare. *Dryden's Juv.*

I am enamoured of Irus, whoſe condition will not admit of ſuch *largeſſes*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

LA'RGITION. *n. ſ.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Dict.*

LARK. *n. ſ.* [lapeɲce, Saxon; *lerk*, Daniſh; *lavrack*, Scottiſh.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*
Look up a height, the ſhrill-gorg'd *lark* ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Th' example of the heav'nly *lark*,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*
Mark how the *lark* and linnet ſing;
With rival notes
They ſtrain their warbling throats,
To welcome in the ſpring. *Dryden.*

LA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks. *Dict.*

LA'RKSPUR. *n. ſ.*

Its flower conſiſts of many diſſimilar petals, with the uppermoſt contracted, which ends in a tail, and receives another bifid petal, which alſo ends in a tail; in the middle riſes a pointal, which becomes a fruit of many pods collected into a head, and filled with ſeeds generally angular. *Millar.*

LA'RVATED. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Latin.] Maſked. *Dict.*

LA'RUM. *n. ſ.* [from *alarum* or *alarm*.]

1. Alarm; noiſe noting danger.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time,
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Fairy Q.*

The peaking cornute her huſband dwelling in a continual *larum* of jealouſy, comes to me in the inſtant of our encounter. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

How far off lie theſe armies?
—Within a mile and half.
—Then ſhall we hear their *larum*, and they ours. *Shakeſpeare.*

She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as ſhe puts every one to ſtand upon his guard, and have a continual *larum* bell in his ears. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. An inſtrument that makes a noiſe at a certain hour.

Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itſelf light a candle for him at any ſet hour. *Wilkins.*

I ſee men as luſty and ſtrong that eat but two meals a day, as others that have ſet their ſtomachs, like *larums*, to call on them for four or five. *Locke on Education.*

The young Æneas all at once let down,
Stunn'd with his giddy *larum* half the town. *Dunciad.*

LARY'NGOTOMY. *n. ſ.* [λάρυγξ and τέμνω; *laryngotomie*, Fr.] An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinſey. *Quincy.*

LA'RYNX. *n. ſ.* [λάρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

There are thirteen muſcles for the motion of the five cartilages of the *larynx*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

LASCI'VIENT. *adj.* [*laſciviens*, Lat.] Frolickſome; wantoning.

LASCI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*laſcivus*, Latin.] Lewd; luſtful.

In what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent,
The looſe encounters of *laſcivious* men. *Shakeſpeare.*

He on Eve
Began to caſt *laſcivious* eyes; ſhe him
As wantonly repaid; in luſt they burn. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanſwerable difficulties which, over their cups, they pretend to have againſt chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *laſcivious* man to throw off his lewd amours, and all their giant-like objections againſt chriſtianity ſhall preſently vaniſh. *South's Sermons.*

2. Wanton; ſoft; luxurious.

Grim viſaged war hath ſooth'd his wrinkled front;
And now, inſtead of mounting barbed ſteeds,
To fright the ſouls of fearful adverſaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *laſcivious* pleaſing of a lute. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Lasci'viousness. *n. ſ.* [from *laſcivious.*] Wantonneſs; looſeneſs.

The reaſon pretended by Auguſtus was the *laſciviouſneſs* of his elegies, and his art of love. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*

Lasci'viously. *adv.* [from *laſcivious.*] Lewdly; wantonly; looſely.

LASH. *n. ſ.* [The moſt probable etymology of this word ſeems to be that of Skinner, from *ſchlagen*, Dutch; to ſtrike; whence *ſlaſh* and *laſh.*]

1. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough.

From hence are heard the groans of ghoſts, the pains
Of ſounding *laſhes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryden's Æn.*

Rous'd by the *laſh* of his own ſtubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*

2. The thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.

Her whip of cricket's bone, her *laſh* of film,
Her waggoner a ſmall grey-coated gnat. *Shakeſpeare.*

I obſerved that your whip wanted a *laſh* to it. *Spectator.*

3. A leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſnare: out of uſe.

The farmer they leave in the *laſh*,
With loſſes on every ſide. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

4. A ſtroke of ſatire; a ſarcaſm.

The moral is a *laſh* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourſelves which ſucceeds well. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Lash.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtrike with any thing pliant; to ſcourge.

Lucagus to *laſh* his horſes bends,
Prone to the wheels. *Dryden.*

Let's whip theſe ſtragglers o'er the ſeas again,
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France. *Shakeſp.*

Let men out of their way *laſh* on ever ſo faſt, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end. *South's Sermons.*

He charg'd the flames, and thoſe that diſobey'd
He *laſh'd* to duty with his ſword of light. *Dryden.*

And limping death, *laſh'd* on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We *laſh* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Leaning on his lance he mounts his car,
His fiery courſers *laſhing* through the air. *Garth's Ovid.*

2. To move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk.

The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;
He falls; and *laſhing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryd.*

3. To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound.

The winds grow high,
Impending tempeſts charge the ſky:
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves *laſh* the frighted ſhoars. *Prior.*

4. To ſcourge with ſatire.

Could penſion'd Boileau *laſh* in honeſt ſtrain,
Flatt'rers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope's Horace.*

5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip.

To **Lash.** *v. n.* To ply the whip.

They *laſh* aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little ſouls at every ſtroke. *Dryden's Æn.*

Gentle or ſharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to *laſh* at vice. *Dryden's Perſius.*

Wheels claſh with wheels, and bar the narrow ſtreet;
The *laſhing* whip reſounds. *Gay's Trivia.*

Lasher. *n. ſ.* [from *laſh.*] One that whips or laſhes.

Lass. *n. ſ.* [from *lad* is formed *laddeſs*, by contraction *leſs. Hickes.*] A girl; a maid; a young woman: uſed now only of mean girls.

Now was the time for vig'rous lads to ſhow
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely *laſſes* crown'd. *Waller.*

A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honeſt, downright, plain-dealing *laſs* it was. *L'Eſtrange.*

They ſometimes an haſty kiſs
Steal from unwary *laſſes*; they with ſcorn,
And neck reclin'd, reſent. *Philips.*

La'ssitude. *n. ſ.* [*laſſitudo*, Latin; *laſſitude*, Fr.] Wearineſs; fatigue.

Laſſitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all *laſſitude* is a kind of contuſion and compreſſion of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Aſſiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied ſouls can bear without *laſſitude* or diſtemper. *Glanville, Scepſ.* 14.

She lives and breeds in the air; for the largeneſs and lightneſs of her wings and tail ſuſtain her without *laſſitude*. *More.*

Do not over-fatigue the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized with a *laſſitude*, and thereby be tempted to nauſeate, and grow tired. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

From mouth and noſe the briny torrent ran,
And loſt in *laſſitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Laſſitude generally expreſſes that wearineſs which proceeds from a diſtempered ſtate, and not from exerciſe, which wants no remedy but reſt: it proceeds from an increaſe of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a conſumption of the fluid neceſſary to maintain the ſpring of the ſolids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated ſecretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not ſupplied. *Quincy.*

La'sslorn. *n. ſ.* [*laſs* and *lorn.*] Forſaken by his miſtreſs.

Brown groves,
Whoſe ſhadow the diſmiſſed batchelor loves,
Being *laſslorn*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

LAST. *n. ſ.* [laτeꞅτ, Saxon; *laetſte*, Dutch.]

1. Lateſt; that which follows all the reſt in time.

I feel my end approach, and thus embrac'd,
Am pleas'd to die; but hear me ſpeak my *laſt*. *Dryden.*

Here, *laſt* of Britons, let your names be read;
Are none, none living? let me praiſe the dead. *Pope.*

Wit not alone has ſhone on ages paſt,
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the *laſt*. *Pope.*

2. Hindmoſt; which follows in order of place.

3. Beyond which there is no more.

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy to the *laſt* the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*

The ſwans, that on Cayſter often try'd
Their tuneful ſongs, now ſung their *laſt* and dy'd. *Addiſ.*

O! may fam'd Brunſwick be the *laſt*,
The *laſt*, the happieſt Britiſh king,
Whom thou ſhalt paint, or I ſhall ſing. *Addiſon.*

But, while I take my *laſt* adieu,
Heave thou no ſigh, nor ſhed a tear. *Prior.*

4. Next before the preſent, as *laſt* week.

5. Utmoſt.

Fools ambitiouſly contend
For wit and pow'r; their *laſt* endeavours bend
T' outſhine each other. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

6. *At* **Last.** In concluſion; at the end.

Gad, a troop ſhall overcome him: but he ſhall overcome at the *laſt*. *Gen.* xlix. 19.

Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blaſt,
Grown old, and deſtitute of oil,
Ruſt to a point, and fix at *laſt*. *Freind.*

7. *The* **Last**; the end.

All politicians chew on wiſdom paſt,
And blunder on in buſineſs to the *laſt*. *Pope.*

Last. *adv.*

1. The laſt time; the time next before the preſent.

How long is't now ſince *laſt* yourſelf and I
Were in a maſk. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

When *laſt* I dy'd, and, dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did ſay, and ſomething did beſtow. *Donne.*

2. In concluſion.

Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *laſt*, the thing ador'd deſires. *Dryden.*

To **Last.** *v. n.* [læꞅτan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to perſevere.

All more *laſting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*

I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace, to prefix your name before the eſſays: for the Latin volume of them, being in the univerſal language, may *laſt* as long as books *laſt*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

With ſeveral degrees of *laſting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory. *Locke.*

Theſe are ſtanding marks of facts delivered by thoſe who were eye-witneſſes to them, and which were contrived with great wiſdom to *laſt* till time ſhould be no more. *Addiſon.*

Last. *n. ſ.* [læꞅτ, Saxon.]

1. The mould on which ſhoes are formed.

The cobler is not to go beyond his *laſt*. *L'Eſtrange.*

A cobler produced ſeveral new grins, having been uſed to cut faces over his *laſt*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 174.

Should the big *laſt* extend the ſhoe too wide,
Each ſtone would wrench th' unwary ſtep aſide. *Gay.*

2. [**Last**, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.

La'stery. *n. ſ.* A red colour.

The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did ſpread,
That her became as poliſh'd ivory,
Which cunning craftſman's hand hath overlaid
With fair vermilion, or pure *laſtery*. *Fairy Queen.*

Lasta'ge. *n. ſ.* [*leſtage*, French; *laſtagie*, Dutch; hlæꞅτ, Saxon, a load.]

1. Cuſtom paid for freightage.

2. The ballaſt of a ſhip.

La'sting. *participial adj.* [from *laſt.*]

1. Continuing; durable.

Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body leſs durable and *laſting*. *Ray on Creation.*

2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

White parents may have black children, as negroes ſometimes have *laſting* white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*

The grateful work is done,
The ſeeds of diſcord ſow'd, the war begun:
Frauds, fears and fury have poſſeſs'd the ſtate,
And fix'd the cauſes of a *laſting* hate. *Dryden's Æn.*

A ſinew cracked ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, and the memory of it leaves a *laſting* caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robuſt employment. *Locke.*

La'stingly. *adv.* [from *laſting.*] Perpetually.

La'stingness. *n. ſ.* [from *laſting.*] Durableneſs; continuance.

All more *laſting* than beautiful, but that the conſideration of the exceeding *laſtingneſs* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

Conſider the *laſtingneſs* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*

La'stly. *adv.* [from *laſt.*]

1. In the laſt place.

I will juſtify the quarrel; ſecondly, balance the forces; and, *laſtly*, propound variety of deſigns for choice, but not adviſe the choice. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. In the concluſion; at laſt.

LATCH. *n. ſ.* [*letſe*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a door moved by a ſtring, or a handle.

The *latch* mov'd up. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Then comes roſy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never phyſician had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*

To **Latch.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a latch.

He had ſtrength enough to reach his father's houſe: the door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to ſee his purſuer. *Locke.*

2. To faſten; to cloſe, perhaps in this place: unleſs it rather ſignifies to *waſh* from *lather*.

But haſt thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakeſpeare.*

La'tches. *n. ſ.*

Latches or laſkets, in a ſhip, are ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ſhip, in order to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

La'tchet. *n. ſ.* [*lacet*, French.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whoſe ſhoes I am not worthy to unlooſe. *Mark*, i. 7.

LATE. *adj.* [læt, Saxon; *laet*, Dutch.]

1. Contrary to early; ſlow; tardy; long delayed.

My haſting days flie on with full career,
But my *late* ſpring no bud nor bloſſom ſheweth. *Milton.*

Juſt was the vengeance, and to *lateſt* days
Shall long poſterity reſound thy praiſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Laſt in any place, office, or character.

All the difference between the *late* ſervants, and thoſe who ſtaid in the family, was, that thoſe latter were finer gentlemen. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 107.

3. The deceaſed; as the works of the *late* Mr. Pope.

4. Far in the day or night.

Late. *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too ſoon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too *late*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Second Silvius after theſe appears,
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears;
For arms and juſtice equally renown'd,
Who *late* reſtor'd in Alba ſhall be crown'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

He laughs at all the giddy turns of ſtate,
When mortals ſearch too ſoon, and fear too *late*. *Dryden.*

The *later* it is before any one comes to have theſe ideas, the *later* alſo will it be before he comes to thoſe maxims. *Locke.*

I might have ſpar'd his life,
But now it is too *late*. *Phillips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

2. In a latter ſeaſon.

To make roſes, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleaſure; for the ancients eſteemed much of the roſa ſera. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There be ſome flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late*, in the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

3. Lately; not long ago.

They arrived in that pleaſant iſle,
Where ſleeping *late*, ſhe left her other knight. *Fairy Q.*

Men have of *late* made uſe of a pendulum, as a more ſteady regulator. *Locke.*

The goddeſs, with indulgent cares,
And ſocial joys, the *late* transform'd repairs. *Pope.*

From freſh paſtures, and the dewy field,
The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* impriſon'd young. *Pope.*

4. Far in the day or night.

Was it ſo *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie ſo *late*?
—Sir, we were carouſing till the ſecond cock. *Shakeſp.*

Late the nocturnal ſacrifice begun,
Nor ended, till the next returning ſun. *Dryden's Æn.*

La'ted. *adj.* [from *late.*] Belated; ſurpriſed by the night.

I am ſo *lated* in the world, that I
Have loſt my way for ever. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

The weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

La'tely. *adv.* [from *late.*] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts*, xviii. 1.

La'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *late.*] Time far advanced.

Lateneſs in life may be improper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*

La'tent. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more ſecret *latent* ſprings, we may there trace out a ſteady hand producing good out of evil. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor ſees,
That melancholy ſloth, ſevere diſeaſe,
Mem'ry confuſ'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*

What were Wood's viſible coſts I know not, and what were his *latent* is variouſly conjectured. *Swift.*

LA'TERAL. *adj.* [*lateral*, French; *latera*, Latin.]

1. Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide.

Why may they not ſpread their *lateral* branches till their diſtance from the centre of gravity depreſs them. *Ray.*

The ſmalleſt veſſels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, ſeparate the next thinner fluid or ſerum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are leſs than the diameters of the blood-veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

Forth ruſh the levant, and the ponent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noiſe,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Latera'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *lateral.*] The quality of having diſtinct ſides.

We may reaſonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

La'terally. *n. ſ.* [from *lateral.*] By the ſide; ſide-wiſe.

The days are ſet *laterally* againſt the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

La'teward. *adv.* [*late* and ꞅeaꞃꝺ, Saxon,] Somewhat late.

LATH, *n. ſ.* [laττa, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French.] A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.

With dagger of *lath*. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Penny-royal and orpin they uſe in the country to trim their houſes; binding it with a *lath* or ſtick, and ſetting it againſt a wall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 29.

Laths are made of heart of oak, for outſide work, as tiling and plaiſtering; and of fir for inſide plaiſtering, and pantile lathing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The god who frights away,
With his *lath* ſword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryd.*

To **Lath.** *v. a.* [*latter*, French, from the noun.] To fit up with laths.

A ſmall kiln conſiſts of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every ſide. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The plaiſterers work is commonly done by the yard ſquare for *lathing*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Lath. *n. ſ.* [læð, Saxon. It is explained by Du Cange, I ſuppoſe from Spelman, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundredas continens*: this is apparently contrary to Spenſer, in the following example.] A part of a county.

If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the ſhire, who would not reſt till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not ameſnable to law. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

The fee-farms reſerved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *lath* ſilver anſwered by the ſheriffs. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

Lathe. *n. ſ.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chizel.

Thoſe black circular lines we ſee on turned veſſels of wood, are the effects of ignition, cauſed by the preſſure of an edged ſtick upon the veſſel turned nimbly in the *lathe*. *Ray.*

To **LA'THER.** *v. n.* [leþꞃan, Saxon.] To form a foam.

Chuſe water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with ſoap. *Baynard.*

To **La'ther.** *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and ſoap.

La'ther. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LA'TIN. *adj.* [*Latinus.*] Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans.

Auguſtus himſelf could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*

La'tin. *n. ſ.* An exerciſe practiſed by ſchool-boys, who turn Engliſh into Latin.

In learning farther his ſyntaxis, he ſhall not uſe the common order in ſchools for making of *Latins*. *Aſcham.*

La'tinism. [*Latiniſme*, French; *latiniſmus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made uſe of frequent tranſpoſitions, *Latiniſms*, antiquated words and phraſes, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expreſſions. *Addiſon's Rem.*

La'tinist. *n. ſ.* [from *Latin.*] One ſkilled in Latin.

Lati'nity. *n. ſ.* [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin ſtile; the Latin tongue.

If Shakeſpeare was able to read Plautus with eaſe, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him. *Dennis's Letters.*

To **La'tinize.** [*Latiniſer*, Frrench; from Latin.] To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryd.*

He uſes coarſe or vulgar words, or terms and phraſes that are *latinized*, ſcholaſtick, and hard to be underſtood. *Watts.*

La'tish. *adj.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

Latiro'strous. *adj.* [*latus* and *roſtrum*, Latin.] Broad-beaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads the eyes are placed at ſome diſtance; in *latiroſtrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally ſeated. *Vulgar Errours.*

La'titancy. *n. ſ.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Deliteſcence; the ſtate of lying hid.

In vipers ſhe has abridged their malignity by their ſeceſſion or *latitancy*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 16.

La'titant. [*latitans*, Latin.] Deliteſcent; concealed; lying hid.

This is evident in ſnakes and lizards, *latitant* many months in the year, which containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long ſubſiſt without nutrition. *Brown.*

Force the ſmall *latitant* bubbles of air to diſcloſe themſelves and break. *Boyle.*

It muſt be ſome other ſubſtance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really diſtinguiſhable from it. *More.*

LATITA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The ſtate of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE. *n.ſ.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimenſions the ſhorter axis, in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrat, or the long ſquare, be the better, I find not well determined; though I muſt prefer the later, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. Room; ſpace; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's underſtandings, to ſo great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between ſome men and others, than between ſome men and beaſts. *Locke.*

3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole.

4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator.

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the ſun here riſes later and ſets ſooner than it does to other places of the ſame *latitude*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

5. Unreſtrained acceptation; licentious or lax interpretation.

In ſuch *latitudes* of ſenſe, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts aſunder all thoſe hard pinching cords. *South.*

6. Freedom from ſettled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees, and preciſe natural limits deſcribed, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*

I took this kind of verſe, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden.*

7. Extent; diffuſion.

Albertus, Biſhop of Ratiſbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, ſirnamed Magnus; beſides divinity, hath written many tracts in philoſophy. *Brown.*

Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is uſually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it ſuffices to ſhew how the mind receives them, from ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN. *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not reſtrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

Latitudinarian love will be expenſive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Collier.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN. *n.ſ.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT. *adj.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking.

Thy care be firſt the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

LATRI'A. [λατρεία; *latrie*, French.] The higheſt kind of worſhip. Diſtinguiſhed by the papiſts from *dulia*, or inferior worſhip.

The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, proſtrations, ſupplications, and other acts of *latria* to the croſs. *Stillingfleet on Romiſh Idolatry.*

LA'TTEN. *n. ſ.* [*leton*, French; *latoen*, Dutch; *lattwn*, Welſh.] Braſs; a mixture of copper and calaminaris ſtone.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* baſon, and, as it groweth black within, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

LATTER. *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though univerſally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the ſuperlative *lateſt*. When the thing of which the compariſon is made is mentioned, we uſe *later*; as, *this fruit is* later *than the reſt*; but *latter* when no compariſon is expreſſed; as, *thoſe are* latter *fruits*.

———*Volet uſus*
Quem penes arbitrium eſt, & vis, & norma loquendi.]

1. Happening after ſomething elſe.

2. Modern; lately done or paſt.

Hath not navigation diſcovered, in theſe *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania. *Locke.*

3. Mentioned laſt of two.

The difference between reaſon and revelation, and in what ſenſe the *latter* is ſuperior. *Watts*

LA'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *latter.*] Of late; in the laſt part of life: a low word lately hatched.

LATTICE. *n. ſ.* [*lattis*, French; by Junius written *lettice*, and derived from lettiȝen, a hindering iron, or iron ſtop; by Skinner imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *nettice* or *network*: I have ſometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *leteyes*, that which *lets the eye*. It may be deduced from *laterculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with ſticks or irons croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

My good window of *lattice*, fare thee well; thy caſement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

The mother of Siſera looked out at a window, and cried through the *latteſs*. *Judg.* v. 28.

Up into the watch-tower get,
And ſee all things deſpoil'd of fallacies:
Thou ſhalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to diſcern. *Donne.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and ſhade,
Like *lattice* windows, give the ſpy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

To **LATTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decuſſate; to mark with croſs parts like a lattice.

LAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of waſhing.

Such filthy ſtuff was by looſe lewd varlets ſung before the chariot on the ſolemn day of her *lavation*. *Hakewell.*

LA'VATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A waſh; ſomething in which parts diſeaſed are waſhed.

Lavatories, to waſh the temples, hands, wriſts, and jugulars, do potently profligate, and keep off the venom. *Harv.*

LAUD. *n. ſ.* [*laus*, Latin.]

1. Praiſe; honour paid; celebration.

Doubtleſs, O gueſt, great *laud* and praiſe were mine,
Reply'd the ſwain, for ſpotleſs faith divine:
If after ſocial rites, and gifts beſtow'd,
I ſtain'd my hoſpitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. That part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

We have certain hymns and ſervices, which we ſay daily, of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon.*

In the book of Pſalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **LAUD.** *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having conſidered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the ſtars which thou haſt ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LA'UDABLE. *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]

1. Praiſe-worthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable*; but to do good, ſometime
Accounted dang'rous folly. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleaſing, though it always miſſes it. *Locke.*

2. Healthy; ſalubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are neceſſary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LA'UDABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [*laudable.*] Praiſe-worthineſs.

LA'UDABLY. *adv.* [from *laudable.*] In a manner deſerving praiſe.

Obſolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are ſounding or ſignificant. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

LA'UDANUM. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A ſoporifick tincture.

To **LAVE.** *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]

1. To waſh; to bathe.

Unſafe, that we muſt *lave* our honours
In theſe ſo flatt'ring ſtreams. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

But as I roſe out of the *laving* ſtream,
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The Spirit deſcended on me like a dove.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty ſtrength,
Whoſe low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves*,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She ſeems a ſea-waſp flying on the waves. *Dryden.*

2. [*Lever*, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out.

Though hills were ſet on hills,
And ſeas met ſeas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, ſteep as the Alps, in duſt,
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Some ſtow their oars, or ſtop the leaky ſides,
Another bolder yet the yard beſtrides,
And folds the ſails; a fourth with labour *laves*
Th' intruding ſeas, and waves eject on waves. *Dryden.*

To **LAVE.** *v. n.* To waſh himſelf; to bathe.

In her chaſte current oft the goddeſs *laves*,
And with celeſtial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

To **LAVE'ER.** *v. n.* To change the direction often in a courſe.

How eaſy 'tis when deſtiny proves kind,
With full-ſpread ſails to run before the wind:
But thoſe that 'gainſt ſtiff gales *laveering* go,
Muſt be at once reſolv'd, and ſkilful too. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER. *n. ſ.*

It is one of the verticillate plants, whoſe flower conſiſts of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, ſtanding upright, is roundiſh, and, for the moſt part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three ſegments, which are almoſt equal: theſe flowers are diſpoſed in whorles, and are collected into a ſlender ſpike upon the top of the ſtalks. *Millar.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatick ſmell and taſte, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

And then again he turneth to his play,
To ſpoil the pleaſures of that paradiſe:
The wholeſome ſage, and *lavender* ſtill grey,
Rank ſmelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenſer.*

LA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave.*] A waſhing veſſel.

Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies blood, and from the ſtream
With *lavers* pure, and cleanſing herbs, waſh off
The clodded gore. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1727.

He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughters, to imbathe
In nectar'd *lavers* ſtrew'd with aſphodil. *Milton.*

Young Aretus from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour,
And caniſters of conſecrated flour. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **LAUGH.** *v. n.* [hlahan, Saxon; *lachen*, German and Dutch; *lach*, Scottiſh.]

1. To make that noiſe which ſudden merriment excites.

You ſaw my maſter wink and *laugh* upon you. *Shakeſp.*

There's one did *laugh* in's ſleep, and one cried, Murther!
They wak'd each other. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

At this fuſty ſtuff
The large Achilles, on his preſt-bed lolling,
From his deep cheſt *laughs* out a loud applauſe. *Shakeſp.*

Laughing cauſeth a continued expulſion of the breath with the loud noiſe, which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, ſhaking of the breaſt and ſides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or fertile.

Entreat her not the worſe, in that I pray
You uſe her well; the world may *laugh* again,
And I may live to do you kindneſs, if
You do it her. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Then *laughs* the childiſh year with flowrets crown'd.
Dryden.

The plenteous board, high-heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine. *Pope.*

3. *To* **LAUGH** *at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule.

Preſently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the ſea may beat
Thy grave-ſtone daily; make thine epitaph,
That death in me *at* others lives may *laugh*. *Shakeſp.*

'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council; you'll be *laugh'd at*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The diſſolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are often betrayed *to laugh at* themſelves, and upon reflection find, that they are merry at their own expence.
Addiſon's Freeholder, Nº 45.

No wit to flatter left of all his ſtore;
No fool *to laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

To **LAUGH.** *v. a.* To deride; to ſcorn.

Be bloody, bold, and reſolute; *laugh* to ſcorn
The pow'r of man. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A wicked ſoul ſhall make him to be *laughed* to ſcorn of his enemies. *Eccleſiaſticus*, vi. 4.

LAUGH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The convulſion cauſed by merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in ſhades, eludes her eager ſwain;
But feigns a *laugh*, to ſee me ſearch around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

LA'UGHABLE. *adj.* [from *laugh.*] Such as may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath fram'd ſtrange fellows in her time:
Some that will evermore peep through their eye
And *laugh* like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of ſuch vinegar aſpect,
That they'll not ſhow their teeth in way of ſmile,
Though Neſtor ſwear the jeſt be *laughable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Caſaubon confeſſes his author Perſius was not good at turning things into a pleaſant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

LA'UGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *laugh.*] A man fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Some ſober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY. *adv.* [from *laugh.*] In a merry way; merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*laugh* and *ſtock.*] A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have ſeen
The *laughingſtock* of fortune's mockerie. *Fairy Queen.*

Pray you let us not be *laughingſtocks* to other mens humours. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Supine credulous frailty expoſes a man to be both a prey and *laughingſtock* at once. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

LA'UGHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *laugh.*] Convulſive merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

To be worſt,
The loweſt, moſt dejected thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance; lives not in fear.
The lamentable change is from the beſt,
The worſt returns to *laughter*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The act of *laughter*, which is a ſweet contraction of the muſcles of the face, and a pleaſant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the juriſdiction of ourſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

We find not that the *laughter*-loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchiſes. *Waller.*

Pain or pleaſure, grief or *laughter*. *Prior.*

LA'VISH. *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no ſatiſfactory etymology.]

1. Prodigal; waſteful; indiſcreetly liberal.

His jolly brother, oppoſite in ſenſe,
Laughs at his thrift; and *laviſh* of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence. *Dryd.*

The dame has been too *laviſh* of her feaſt,
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. Scattered in waſte; profuſe.

3. Wild; unreſtrained.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him,
Curbing his *laviſh* ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **LA'VISH.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſcatter with profuſion.

Should we thus lead them to a field of ſlaughter,
Might not th' impartial world with reaſon ſay,
We *laviſh'd* at our deaths the blood of thouſands. *Addiſon.*

LA'VISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *laviſh.*] A prodigal; a profuſe man.

LA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *laviſh.*] Profuſely; prodigally.

My father's purpoſes have been miſtook;
And ſome about him have too *laviſhly*
Wreſted his meaning and authority. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Then laughs the childiſh year with flowrets crown'd,
And *laviſhly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*

Praiſe to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately beſtowed, it chears and revives; but if too *laviſhly*, overcharges and depreſſes him. *Pope.*

LA'VISHMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *laviſh.*] Prodigality; profuſion.
LA'VISHNESS. }

Firſt got with guile, and then preſerv'd with dread,
And after ſpent with pride and *laviſhneſs*. *Fairy Queen.*

To **LAUNCH.** *v. n.* [It is derived by Skinner from *lance*, becauſe a ſhip is puſhed into water with great force.]

1. To force into the ſea.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. *Luke*, v. 4.

So ſhort a ſtay prevails;
He ſoon equips the ſhip, ſupplies the ſails,
And gives the word to *launch*. *Dryden.*

For general hiſtory, Raleigh and Howel are to be had. He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may conſult Whear. *Locke.*

2. To rove at large; to expatiate.

From hence that gen'ral care and ſtudy ſprings,
That *launching* and progreſſion of the mind. *Davies.*

Whoever purſues his own thoughts, will find them *launch* out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of ſpace. *Locke.*

In our language Spenſer has not contented himſelf with this ſubmiſſive manner of imitation: he *launches* out into very flowery paths, which ſtill conduct him into one great road. *Prior's Preface to Solomon.*

He had not acted in the character of a ſuppliant, if he had *launched* out into a long oration. *Broome's Odyſſey.*

I have *launched* out of my ſubject on this article. *Arbuth.*

To **LAUNCH.** *v. a.*

1. To puſh to ſea.

All art is uſed to ſink epiſcopacy, and *launch* preſbytery, in England. *King Charles.*

With ſtays and cordage laſt he rigg'd the ſhip,
And roll'd on leavers, *launch'd* her in the deep. *Pope.*

2. To dart from the hand. This, perhaps, for diſtinction ſake, might better be written *lanch*.

The King of heav'n, obſcure on high,
Bar'd his red arm, and *launching* from the ſky
His writhen bolt, not ſhaking empty ſmoke,
Down to the deep abyſs the flaming fellow ſtrook. *Dryd.*

LAUND. *n. ſ.* [*lande*, French; *lawn*, Welſh.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. *Hanmer.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll ſhroud ourſelves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our ſtand,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'UNDRESS. *n. ſ.* [*lavandiere*, French: Skinner imagines that *lavandereſſe* may have been the old world.] A woman whoſe employment is to waſh cloaths.

The Counteſs of Richmond would often ſay, On condition the princes of Chriſtendom would march againſt the Turks, ſhe would willingly attend them, and be their *laundreſs*. *Camden.*

Take up theſe cloaths here quickly; carry them to the *laundreſs* in Datchet Mead. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *laundreſs* muſt be ſure to tear her ſmocks in the waſhing, and yet waſh them but half. *Swift.*

LA'UNDRY. *n. ſ.* [as if *lavanderie.*]

1. The room in which clothes are waſhed.

The affairs of the family ought to be conſulted, whether they concern the ſtable, dairy, the pantry, or *laundry*. *Swift.*

2. The act or ſtate of waſhing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of clothes, which wear out apace. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

LAVO'LTA. *n. ſ.* [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Hanmer.*

I cannot ſing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*; nor ſweeten talk;
Nor play at ſubtle games. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

LA'UREATE. *adj.* [*laureatus*, Latin.] Decked or inveſted with a laurel.

Bid Amaranthus all his beauty ſhed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To ſtrew the *laureate* hearſe where Lycid lies. *Milton.*

Soft on her lap her *laureate* ſon reclines. *Dunciad.*

LAUREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *laureate.*] It denotes, in the Scottiſh univerſities, the act or ſtate of having degrees conferred, as they have in ſome of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

LA'UREL. *n. ſ.* [*laurus*, Latin; *laurier*, French.] A tree, called alſo the cherry bay.

It hath broad thick ſhining ever-green leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the bay tree; the cup of the flower is hollow, and funnel-ſhaped, ſpreading open at the top, and is divided into five parts: the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, having many ſtamina in the centre; the fruit, which is like that of the cherry tree, is produced in bunches, and the ſtone is longer and narrower than that of the cherry. *Millar.*

The *laurus* or *laurel* of the ancients is affirmed by naturaliſts to be what we call the bay tree. *Ainſworth.*

The *laurel*, meed of mighty conquerors,
And poets ſage. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

The *laurel*, or cherry-bay, by cutting away the ſide branches, will riſe to a large tree. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LA'URELED. *adj.* [from *laurel.*] Crowned or decorated with laurel.

Hear'ſt thou the news? my friend! th' expreſs is come
With *laurell'd* letters from the camp to Rome. *Dryden.*
Then future ages with delight ſhall ſee
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, looks agree;
Or in fair ſeries *laurell'd* bards be ſhown
A Virgil there, and here an Addiſon. *Pope.*

LAW. *n. ſ.* [laga, Saxon; *loi*, French; *lawgh*, Erſe.]

1. A rule of action.

Unhappy man! to break the pious *laws*
Of nature, pleading in his childrens cauſe. *Dryden.*

2. A decree, edict, ſtatute, or cuſtom, publickly eſtabliſhed as a rule of juſtice.

He hath reſiſted *law*,
And therefore *law* ſhall ſcorn him further trial
Than the ſeverity of publick power. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou art a robber,
A *law*-breaker, a villain; yield thee, thief. *Shakeſp.*

Our nation would not give *laws* to the Iriſh, therefore now the Iriſh gave *laws* to them. *Davies on Ireland.*

One *law* is ſplit into two. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

3. Judicial proceſs.

When every caſe in *law* is right. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Who has a breaſt ſo pure,
But ſome uncleanly apprehenſions
Keep leets and *law* days, and in ſeſſions ſit,
With meditations lawful. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not ſued at a quarter-ſeſſions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful.

In a rebellion,
When what's not meet, but what muſt be, was *law*,
Then were they choſen. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

5. An eſtabliſhed and conſtant mode or proceſs; a fixed correſpondence of cauſe and effect.

I dy'd, whilſt in the womb he ſtay'd,
Attending Nature's *law*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

LA'WFUL. *adj.* [*law* and *full.*] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed legal by law; legitimate.

It is not *lawful* for thee to have her. *Matt.* xiv. 4.

Gloſter's baſtard ſon was kinder to his father, than my daughters, got 'tween the *lawful* ſheets. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *lawful.*] Legally; agreeably to law.

This bond is forfeit;
And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim
A pound of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Though it be not againſt ſtrict juſtice for a man to do theſe things which he might otherwiſe *lawfully* do, albeit his neighbour doth take occaſion from thence to conceive in his mind a falſe belief, yet Chriſtian charity will, in many caſes, reſtrain a man. *South's Sermons.*

I may be allowed to tell your lordſhip, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how *lawfully* you may exerciſe it. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

LA'WFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lawful.*] Legality; allowance of law.

I think it were an error to ſpeak further, till I may ſee ſome ſound foundation laid of the *lawfulneſs* of the action. *Bacon's Holy War.*

LA'WGIVER. *n. ſ.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legiſlator; one that makes laws.

Solomon we eſteem as the *lawgiver* of our nation. *Bacon.*

A law may be very reaſonable in itſelf, although one does not know the reaſon of the *lawgivers.* *Swift.*

LA'WGIVING. *adj.* [*law* and *giving.*] Legiſlative.

Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raiſing cities with their charming lutes. *Waller.*

LA'WLESS. *adj.* [from *law.*]

1. Unreſtrained by any law; not ſubject to law.

The neceſſity of war, which among human actions is the moſt *lawleſs*, hath ſome kind of affinity with the neceſſity of law. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The *lawleſs* tyrant, who denies,
To know their God, or meſſage to regard,
Muſt be compell'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.
Orpheus did not, as poets feign, tame ſavage beaſts,
But men as *lawleſs*, and as wild as they. *Roſcommon.*
Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will bear
Thy *lawleſs* wand'ring walks in open air. *Dryd. Æn.*
Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,
They own'd a *lawleſs* ſavage liberty,
Like that our painted anceſtors ſo priz'd,
Ere empire's arts their breaſts had civiliz'd. *Dryden.*
He, meteor-like, flames *lawleſs* through the void,
Deſtroying others, by himſelf deſtroy'd. *Pope.*

2. Contrary to law; illegal.

Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,
He needs no indirect nor *lawleſs* courſe
To cut off thoſe that have offended him. *Shakeſpeare.*
We cite our faults,
That they may hold excus'd our *lawleſs* lives. *Shakeſp.*
Thou the firſt, lay down thy *lawleſs* claim;
Thou of my blood who bear'ſt the Julian name. *Dryden.*

LA'WLESSLY. *adv.* [from *lawleſs.*] In a manner contrary to law.

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not uſe a woman *lawleſsly.* *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'WMAKER. [*law* and *maker.*] Legiſlator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Their judgment is, that the church of Chriſt ſhould admit no *lawmakers* but the Evangeliſts. *Hooker, b.* iii.

LAWN. *n. ſ.* [*land*, Daniſh; *lawn*, Welſh; *lande*, French.]

1. An open ſpace between woods.

Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks,
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

His mountains were in a few years ſhaded with young trees, that gradually ſhot up into groves, woods, and foreſts, intermixed with walks, and *lawns*, and gardens. *Addiſon.*

Stern beaſts in trains that by his truncheon fell,
Now griſly forms ſhoot o'er the *lawns* of hell. *Pope.*
Interſpers'd in *lawns* and opening glades,
Thin trees ariſe that ſhun each other's ſhades. *Pope.*

2. [*Linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of biſhops.

Should'ſt thou bleed,
To ſtop the wounds my fineſt *lawn* I'd tear,
Waſh them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *Prior.*
From high life high characters are drawn,
A ſaint in crape is twice a ſaint in *lawn.* *Pope.*
What awe did the ſlow ſolemn knell inſpire:
The duties by the *lawn* rob'd prelate pay'd,
And the laſt words, that duſt to duſt convey'd! *Tickell.*

LA'WSUIT. *n. ſ.* [*law* and *ſuit.*] A proceſs in law; a litigation.

The giving the prieſt a right to the tithe would produce *lawſuits* and wrangles; his neceſſary attendance on the courts of juſtice would leave his people without a ſpiritual guide. *Swift's Propoſal.*

LA'WYER. *n. ſ.* [from *law.*] Profeſſor of law; advocate; pleader.

It is like the breath of an unfeed *lawyer*, you give me nothing for it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Is the law evil, becauſe ſome *lawyers* in their office ſwerve from it? *Whitgifte.*

I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the ſpeculative and reverend diſcourſes of philoſophers, and the writings of *lawyers.* *Bacon's Holy War.*

The nymphs with ſcorn beheld their foes,
When the defendant's council roſe;
And, what no *lawyer* ever lack'd,
With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift.*

LAX. *adj.* [*laxus*, Latin.]

1. Looſe; not confined; not cloſely joined.

Inhabit *lax*, ye pow'rs of heav'n! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

In mines, thoſe parts of the earth which abound with ſtrata of ſtone, ſuffer much more than thoſe which conſiſt of gravel, and the like *laxer* matter, which more eaſily give way. *Woodward.*

2. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only *lax* and moral diſcourſes. *Baker.*

3. Looſe in body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool; *laxative* medicines are ſuch as promote that diſpoſition. *Quincy.*

4. Slack; not tenſe.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themſelves, though their outward ear be ſtopt by the *lax* membrane to all ſounds that come that way. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LAX. *n. ſ.* A looſeneſs; a diarrhœa. *Dict.*

LAXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of looſening or ſlackening.
2. The ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LA'XATIVE. *adj.* [*laxatif*, French; *laxo*, Latin.] Having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs.

Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itſelf; the powder of ſome loa ſtones in this doth rather conſtipate and bind, than purge and looſen the belly. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LA'XATIVE. *n. ſ.* A medicine ſlightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without ſtimulation.

Nought profits him to ſave abandon'd life,
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative.* *Dryd.*

LA'XATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [*laxative.*] Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LA'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]

1. Not compreſſion; not cloſe coheſion.

The former cauſes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of ſo great a *laxity* and thinneſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Contrariety to rigorous preciſion.

3. Looſeneſs; not coſtiveneſs.

If ſometimes it cauſe any *laxity*, it is in the ſame way with iron unprepared, which will diſturb ſome bodies, and work by purge and vomit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. Slackneſs; contrariety to tenſion.

Laxity of a fibre, is that degree of coheſion in its parts which a ſmall force can alter, ſo as to increaſe its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*

In conſideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are ſubject to relapſe. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

5. Openneſs; not cloſeneſs.

Hold a piece of paper cloſe by the flame of a candle, and by little and little remove it further off, and there is upon the paper ſome part of that which I ſee in the candle, and it grows ſtill leſs and leſs as I remove; ſo that if I would truſt my ſenſe, I ſhould believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though infeebled by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows. *Digby on Bodies.*

LA'XNESS. *n. ſ.* Laxity; not tenſion; not preciſion; not coſtiveneſs.

For the free paſſage of the ſound into the ear, it is requiſite that the tympanum be tenſe, and hard ſtretched; otherwiſe the *laxneſs* of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the ſound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LAY. Preterite of *lye.*

O! would the quarrel *lay* upon our heads,
And that no man might draw ſhort breath to day,
But I and Harry Monmouth. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He was familiarly acquainted with him at ſuch time as he *lay* embaſſador at Conſtantinople. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

When Ahab had heard thoſe words he faſted, and *lay* in ſackcloth. *1 Kings*, xxi. 27.

I try'd whatever in the Godhead *lay.* *Dryden.*
He rode to rouze the prey,
That ſhaded by the fern in harbour *lay*,
And thence diſlodged. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Leaving Rome, in my way to Sienna, I *lay* the firſt night at a village in the territories of the antient Veii. *Addiſon.*

How could he have the retiredneſs of the cloiſter, to perform all thoſe acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation *lay* upon his ſhoulders? *Francis Atterbury.*

The preſbyterians argued, that if the pretender ſhould invade thoſe parts where the numbers and eſtates of the diſſenters chiefly *lay*, they would ſit ſtill. *Swift.*

To **LAY.** *v. a.* [lecȝan, Saxon; *leggen*, Dutch.]

1. To place along.

Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, leſt at any time thou fear the perſon of the mighty, and *lay* a ſtumbling-block in the way of thy uprightneſs. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

2. To beat down corn or graſs.

Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harveſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Let no ſheep there play,
Nor friſking kids the flowery meadows *lay.* *May's Virgil.*

3. To keep from riſing; to ſettle; to ſtill.

I'll uſe th' advantage of my power,
And *lay* the ſummer's duſt with ſhowers of blood. *Shak.*

It was a ſandy ſoil, and the way had been full of duſt; but an hour or two before a refreſhing fragrant ſhower of rain had *laid* the duſt. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. To fix deep.

Schiſmaticks, outlaws, or criminal perſons, are not fit to *lay* the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

I *lay* the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I perſuade myſelf, that the way I have purſued *lays* thoſe foundations ſurer. *Locke.*

5. To put; to place.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers on it. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

They ſhall *lay* hands on the ſick, and recover. *Mark.*

They, who ſo ſtate a queſtion, do no more but ſeparate and diſentangle the parts of it, one from another, and *lay* them, when ſo diſentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*

We to thy name our annual rites will pay,
And on thy altars ſacrifices *lay.* *Pope's Statius.*

6. To bury; to inter.

David fell on ſleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and ſaw corruption. *Acts*, xiii. 36.

7. To ſtation or place privily.

Lay thee an ambuſh for the city behind thee. *Joſh.* viii. 2.

The wicked have *laid* a ſnare for me. *Pſalm* cxix. 95.

Lay not wait, O wicked man, againſt the dwelling of the righteous. *Prov.* xxiv. 15.

8. To ſpread on a ſurface.

The colouring upon thoſe maps ſhould be *laid* on ſo thin, as not to obſcure or conceal any part of the lines. *Watts.*

9. To paint; to enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours; and, if not ſometimes refreſhed, vaniſh and diſappear. *Locke.*

10. To put into any ſtate of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuſe, and *lay* aſleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*

11. To calm; to ſtill; to quiet; to allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not *laid*
With half the eaſineſs that they are rais'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Thus paſs'd the night ſo foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim ſteps in amice grey,
Who with her radiant finger ſtill'd the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds and *laid* the winds. *Milton.*
After a tempeſt, when the winds are *laid*,
The calm ſea wonders at the wrecks it made. *Waller.*
I fear'd I ſhould have found
A tempeſt in your ſoul, and came to *lay* it. *Denham.*
At once the wind was *laid*, the whiſp'ring ſound
Was dumb, a riſing earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryd.*

12. To prohibit a ſpirit to walk.

The huſband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

13. To ſet on the table.

I *laid* meat unto them. *Hoſea*, xi. 4.

14. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of *laying* gillyflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

15. To wager.

But ſince you will be mad, and ſince you may
Suſpect my courage, if I ſhould not *lay*;
The pawn I proffer ſhall be full as good. *Dryden's Virg.*

16. To repoſit any thing.

The ſparrow hath found an houſe, and the ſwallow a neſt, for herſelf, where ſhe may *lay* her young. *Pſalm* lxxxiv. 3.

17. To exclude eggs.

After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nouriſhment from the female. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A hen miſtakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and ſits upon it; ſhe is inſenſible of an increaſe or diminution in the number of thoſe ſhe *lays.* *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 120.

18. To apply with violence.

Lay ſiege againſt it, and build a fort againſt it, and caſt a mount againſt it. *Ezek.* iv. 2.

Never more ſhall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taſte the gentle comforts of repoſe!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares ſurround me,
And *lay* ſtrong ſiege to my diſtracted ſoul. *Phillips.*

19. To apply nearly.

She *layeth* her hands to the ſpindle, and her hands hold the diſtaff. *Prov.* xxxi. 19.

It is better to go to the houſe of mourning than to go to the houſe of feaſting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Eccleſiaſtes*, vii. 2.

The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that really *lays* theſe two things to heart, the extreme neceſſity that he is in, and the ſmall poſſibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*

20. To add; to conjoin.

Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Iſaiah*, v. 8.

21. To put in any ſtate.

Till us death *lay*
To ripe and mellow; we're but ſtubborn clay. *Donne.*

If the ſinus lie diſtant, *lay* it open firſt, and cure that apertion before you divide that in ano. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The wars for ſome years have *laid* whole countries waſte. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 198.

22. To ſcheme; to contrive.

Every breaſt ſhe did with ſpirit inflame,
Yet ſtill freſh projects *lay'd* the grey-ey'd dame. *Chapman.*

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, ſhaking Olympus; Virgil, like the ſame power in his benevolence, counſelling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*

Don Diego and we have *laid* it ſo, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuthnot.*

23. To charge as a payment.

A tax *laid* upon land ſeems hard to the landholder, becauſe it is ſo much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*

24. To impute; to charge.

Preoccupied with what
You rather muſt do, than what you ſhould do,
Made you againſt the grain to voice him conſul,
Lay the fault on us. *Shakeſpeare.*
How ſhall this bloody deed be anſwered?
It will be *laid* to us, whoſe providence
Should have kept ſhort, reſtrain'd, and out of haunt,
This mad young man. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shakeſp.*

Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job*, xxiv. 12.

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence. *Paradiſe Regain'd, b.* i.

The writers of thoſe times *lay* the diſgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceneſs of thoſe ſavage nations that invaded them. *Temple.*

They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital crime. *Dryden's Æneis.*

You repreſented it to the queen as wholly innocent of thoſe crimes which were *laid* unjuſtly to its charge. *Dryden.*

They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*

There was eagerneſs on both ſides; but this is far from *laying* a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*

25. To impoſe; to enjoin.

The weārieſt and moſt loathed life
That age, ach, penury, impriſonment,
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradiſe
To what we fear of death. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

Thou ſhalt not be to him as an uſurer, neither ſhalt thou *lay* upon him uſury. *Exod.* xx. 25.

The Lord ſhall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you, upon all the land. *Deut.* xi. 25.

It ſeemed good to the Holy Ghoſt, and to us, to *lay* upon you no greater burden. *Acts*, xv. 28.

Whilſt you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*

A prince who never diſobey'd,
Not when the moſt ſevere commands were *laid*,
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd. *Dryden.*

You ſee what obligation the profeſſion of Chriſtianity *lays* upon us to holineſs of life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Theſe words were not ſpoken to Adam; neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam, but a puniſhment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.*

Neglect the rules each verbal critick *lays*,
For not to know ſome trifles is a praiſe. *Pope.*

26. To exhibit; to offer.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accuſed have the accuſers face to face, and have licence to anſwer for himſelf concerning the crime *laid* againſt him. *Acts*, xxv. 16.

Till he *lays* his indictment in ſome certain country, we do not think ourſelves bound to anſwer an indefinite charge. *Francis Atterbury.*

27. To throw by violence.

He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Iſaiah*, xxvi. 5.

Brave Cæneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Cæneus was by Turnus ſlain. *Dryden's Æn.*
He took the quiver and the truſty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders firſt
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*

28. To place in compariſon.

Lay down by thoſe pleaſures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no compariſon. *Raleigh.*

29. *To* Lay *apart.* To reject; to put away.

Lay apart all filthineſs. *James*, i. 21.

30. *To* Lay *aſide.* To put away; not to retain.

Let us *lay aſide* every weight, and the ſin which doth ſo eaſily beſet us. *Heb.* xii. 1.

Amaze us not with that majeſtick frown,
But *lay aſide* the greatneſs of your crown. *Waller.*
Roſcommon firſt, then Mulgrave roſe, like light;
The Stagyrite, and Horace, *laid aſide*,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Granville.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas which, after imprinting, have diſappeared, or have been *laid aſide* out of ſight. *Locke.*

When by juſt vengeance guilty mortals periſh,
The gods behold their puniſhment with pleaſure,
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt *aſide*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

31. *To* Lay *away.* To put from one; not to keep.

Queen Eſther *laid away* her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguiſh. *Eſther*, xiv. 2.

32. *To* Lay *before.* To expoſe to view; to ſhew; to diſplay.

I cannot better ſatisfy your piety, than by *laying before* you a proſpect of your labours. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

That treaty hath been *laid before* the houſe of commons. *Swift's Preface to Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.*

Their office it is to *lay* the buſineſs of the nation *before* him. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 46.

33. *To* Lay *by.* To reſerve for ſome future time.

Let every one *lay by* him in ſtore, as God hath proſpered him. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 2.

34. *To* Lay *by.* To put from one; to diſmiſs.

Let brave ſpirits that have fitted themſelves for command, either by ſea or land, not be *laid by* as perſons unneceſſary for the time. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

She went away, and *laid by* her veil. *Gen.* xxxviii. 19.

Did they not ſwear to live and die
With Eſſex, and ſtraight *laid* him *by*. *Hudibras.*
For that look, which does your people awe,
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,
Lay it *by* here, and give a gentler ſmile. *Waller.*
Darkneſs, which faireſt nymphs diſarms,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can *lay* her beauty *by*,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thouſand captives make. *Waller.*
Then he *lays by* the publick care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to ſpare. *Denham.*
The Tuſcan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the ſling. *Dryden.*
Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings *laid by*,
To that obſcure retreat I chuſe to fly. *Dryden's Juv.*
My zeal for you muſt *lay* the father *by*,
And plead my country's cauſe againſt my ſon. *Dryden.*
Fortune, conſcious of your deſtiny,
E'en then took care to *lay* you ſoftly *by*;
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept freſh to be unfolded with your king's. *Dryden.*
Diſmiſs your rage, and *lay* your weapons *by*,
Know I protect them, and they ſhall not die. *Dryden.*

When their diſpleaſure is once declared, they ought not preſently to *lay by* the ſeverity of their brows, but reſtore their children to their former grace with ſome difficulty. *Locke.*

35. *To* Lay *down.* To depoſit as a pledge, equivalent, or ſatisfaction.

I *lay down* my life for the ſheep. *John*, x. 15.

For her, my lord,
I dare my life *lay down*, and will do't, Sir,
Pleaſe you t' accept it, that the queen is ſpotleſs
I'th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

36. *To* Lay *down.* To quit; to reſign.

The ſoldier being once brought in for the ſervice, I will not have him to *lay down* his arms any more. *Spenſ. Irel.*

Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, *lay down* the ſword and ſpear. *Blackmore's Creation*, b. ii.

The ſtory of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up where the hiſtory has *laid* it *down*. *Dryd. Don. Sebaſt.*

37. *To* Lay *down.* To commit to repoſe.

I will *lay* me *down* in peace and ſleep. *Pſalm* xlviii.

And they *lay* themſelves *down* upon cloaths laid to pledge, by every altar. *Amos*, ii. 8.

We *lay* us *down*, to ſleep away our cares; night ſhuts up the ſenſes. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Some god conduct me to the ſacred ſhades,
Or lift me high to Hæmus' hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me *down*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

38. *To* Lay *down.* To advance as a propoſition.

I have *laid down*, in ſome meaſure, the deſcription of the old known world. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Kircher *lays* it *down* as a certain principle, that there never was any people ſo rude, which did not acknowledge and worſhip one ſupreme Deity. *Stillingfleet on Rom. Idolatry.*

I muſt *lay down* this for your encouragement, that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unſinning obedience. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Plato *lays* it *down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befal a juſt man, whether poverty or ſickneſs, ſhall, either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addiſ. Spect.*

From the maxims *laid down* many may conclude, that I had a mind the world ſhould think there had been occaſion given by ſome late abuſes among men of that calling. *Swift.*

39. *To* Lay *for.* To attempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices.

He embarked himſelf at Marſeilles, after a long and dangerous journey, being not without the knowledge of Solyman hardly *laid for* at ſea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*

40. *To* Lay *forth.* To diffuſe; to expatiate.

O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and ſo he *lays* himſelf *forth* upon the gracefulneſs of the raven. *L'Eſtrange.*

41. *To* Lay *forth.* To place when dead in a decent poſture.

Embalm me,
Then *lay* me *forth*; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakeſpeare.*

42. *To* Lay *hold of.* To ſeize; to catch.

Then ſhall his father and his mother *lay hold on* him, and bring him out. *Deut.* xxi. 19.

Favourable ſeaſons of aptitude and inclination, he heedfully *laid hold of*. *Locke.*

43. *To* Lay *in.* To ſtore; to treaſure.

Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or corn be to a common ſtock; and *laid in*, and ſtored up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

An equal ſtock of wit and valour
He had *laid in*, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

They ſaw the happineſs of a private life, but they thought they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would have more, and *laid in* to make their ſolitude luxurious. *Dryden.*

Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, ſhould labour at thoſe accompliſhments which may ſet off their perſons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay in* timely proviſions for manhood and old age. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

44. *To* Lay *on.* To apply with violence.

We make no excuſes for the obſtinate: blows are the proper remedies; but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary. *Locke on Education.*

45. *To* Lay *open.* To ſhew; to expoſe.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and ſpeak,
Lay open to my earthy groſs conceit,
Smother'd in errours, feeble, ſhallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

A fool *layeth open* his folly. *Prov.* xiii. 16.

46. *To* Lay *over.* To incruſt; to cover; to decorate ſuperficially.

Wo unto him that ſaith to the wood, Awake; and to the dumb ſtone, Ariſe, it ſhall teach: behold, it is *laid over* with gold and ſilver, and there is no breath at all in the midſt of it. *Hab.* ii. 19.

47. *To* Lay *out.* To expend.

Fathers are wont to lay up for their ſons,
Thou for thy ſon art bent to *lay out* all. *Milton.*

Tycho Brahe *laid out*, beſides his time and induſtry, much greater ſums of money on inſtruments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*

The blood and treaſure that's *laid out*,
Is thrown away, and goes for nought. *Hudibras.*

If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge; but will always have the ſatisfaction to think it the money, of all other, the beſt *laid out*. *Locke.*

I, in this venture, double gains purſue,
And *laid out* all my ſtock to purchaſe you. *Dryden.*
My father never at a time like this,
Would *lay out* his great ſoul in words, and waſte
Such precious moments. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A melancholy thing to ſee the diſorders of a houſhold that is under the conduct of an angry ſtateſwoman, who *lays out* all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to find out miſcarriages in the miniſtry. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

When a man ſpends his whole life among the ſtars and planets, or *lays out* a twelve-month on the ſpots in the ſun, however noble his ſpeculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burleſque. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Nature has *laid out* all her art in beautifying the face; ſhe has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the ſeat of ſmiles and bluſhes. *Addiſon.*

48. *To* Lay *out.* To diſplay; to diſcover.

He was dangerous, and takes occaſion to *lay out* bigotry, and falſe confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*

49. *To* Lay *out.* To diſpoſe; to plan.

The garden is *laid out* into a grove for fruits, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

50. *To* Lay *out.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to put forth.

No ſelfiſh man will be concerned to *lay out* himſelf for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*

51. *To* Lay *to.* To charge upon.

When we began, in courteous manner, *to lay* his unkindneſs unto him, he, ſeeing himſelf confronted by ſo many, like a reſolute orator, went not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſhood. *Sidney.*

52. *To* Lay *to.* To apply with vigour.

We ſhould now *lay to* our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

Let children be hired to *lay to* their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up ſtones. *Tuſſer.*

53. *To* Lay *to.* To harraſs; to attack.

The great maſter having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himſelf unto the Engliſh ſtation, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Baſſa Muſtapha. *Knolles.*

Whilſt he this, and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and ſhift, being *laid to* ſore;
Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War.*

54. *To* Lay *together.* To collect; to bring into one view.

If we *lay* all theſe things *together*, and conſider the parts, riſe, and degrees of his ſin, we ſhall find that it was not for nothing. *South's Sermons.*

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true meaſure of things, and *laying* matters rightly *together*. *L'Eſtrange.*

My readers will be very well pleaſed, to ſee ſo many uſeful hints upon this ſubject *laid together* in ſo clear and conciſe a manner. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 96.

One ſeries of conſequences will not ſerve the turn, but many different and oppoſite deductions muſt be examined, and *laid together*, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in queſtion. *Locke.*

55. *To* Lay *under.* To ſubject to.

A Roman ſoul is bent on higher views,
To civilize the rude unpoliſh'd world,
And *lay* it *under* the reſtraint of laws. *Addiſon's Cato.*

56. *To* Lay *up.* To confine.

In the Eaſt-Indies, the general remedy of all ſubject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raiſe a violent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly uſed, no one was ever troubled much, or *laid up* by that diſeaſe. *Temple.*

57. *To* Lay *up.* To ſtore; to treaſure.

St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to *lay up* ſomewhat by him upon the Sunday, and to reſerve it in ſtore, till himſelf did come thither, to ſend it to the church of Jeruſalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

Thoſe things which at the firſt are obſcure and hard, when memory hath *laid* them *up* for a time, judgment afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 22.

That which remaineth over, *lay up* to be kept until the morning. *Exod.* xvi. 23.

The king muſt preſerve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and *lay up* treaſure in ſtore againſt a time of extremity. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Fathers are wont to *lay up* for their ſons,
Thou for thy ſon art bent to lay out all. *Milton.*

The whole was tilled, and the harveſt *laid up* in ſeveral granaries. *Temple.*

I will *lay up* your words for you till time ſhall ſerve. *Dryden.*

This faculty of *laying up*, and retaining ideas, ſeveral other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*

What right, what true, what fit, we juſtly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all:
To *lay* this harveſt *up*, and hoard with haſte
What every day will want, and moſt, the laſt. *Pope.*

58. *To* Lay *upon.* To importune; to requeſt with earneſtneſs and inceſſantly. Obſolete.

All the people *laid* ſo earneſtly *upon* him to take that war in hand, that they ſaid they would never bear arms more againſt the Turks, if he omitted that occaſion. *Knolles.*

To Lay. *v. n.*

1. To bring eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To contrive.

Which mov'd the king,
By all the apteſt means could be procur'd,
To *lay* to draw him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War.*

3. *To* Lay *about.* To ſtrike on all ſides; to act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he wards and ſtrikes, he takes and pays,
Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade,
Before, behind, and round *about* him *lays*. *Fairy Queen.*
And *laid about* in fight more buſily,
Than th' Amazonian dame Pentheſile. *Hudibras.*

In the late ſucceſsful rebellion, how ſtudiouſly did they *lay about* them, to caſt a ſlur upon the king. *South's Sermons.*

He provides elbow-room enough for his conſcience to *lay about*, and have its full play in. *South's Sermons.*

4. *To* Lay *at.* To ſtrike; to endeavour to ſtrike.

Fiercely the good man did *at* him *lay*,
The blade oft groaned under the blow. *Spenſ. Paſtorals.*

The ſword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold. *Job.*

5. *To* Lay *in for.* To make overtures of oblique invitation.

I have *laid in for* theſe, by rebating the ſatire, where juſtice would allow it, from carrying too ſharp an edge. *Dryd.*

6. *To* Lay *on.* To ſtrike; to beat.

His heart *laid on* as if it try'd
To force a paſſage through his ſide. *Hudibras.*
Anſwer, or anſwer not, 'tis all the ſame;
He *lays* me *on*, and makes me bear the blame. *Dryden.*

7. *To* Lay *on.* To act with vehemence.

My father has made her miſtreſs
Of the feaſt, and ſhe *lays* it *on*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

8. *To* Lay *out.* To take meaſures.

Theſe ants knew ſome days after they had nothing to fear, and began to *lay out* their corn in the ſun. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

I made ſtrict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places, where the entrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

Lay. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A row; a ſtratum.

A viol ſhould have a *lay* of wire-ſtrings below, as cloſe to the belly as the lute, and then the ſtrings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper ſtrings ſtrucken might make the lower reſound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of ſtone, and upon that a *lay* of wood. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A wager.

It is eſteemed an even *lay*, whether any man lives ten years longer: I ſuppoſe it is the ſame, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Lay. *n. ſ.* [ley, leʒ, Saxon; *ley*, Scottiſh.] Graſſy ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle: more frequently, and more properly, written *lea*.

A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry *lay*
They ſaw. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

The plowing of *layes* is the firſt plowing up of graſs ground for corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Lay. *n. ſ.* [*lay*, French. It is ſaid originally to ſignify *ſorrow* or *complaint*, and then to have been transferred to poems written to expreſs ſorrow. It is derived by the French from *leſſus*, Latin, a funeral ſong; but it is found likewiſe in the Teutonick dialect: ley, leoð, Saxon; *leey*, Daniſh.] A ſong; a poem.

To the maiden's ſounding timbrel's ſung,
In well attuned notes, a joyous *lay*. *Spenſ. Fairy Queen.*
Soon he ſlumber'd, fearing not be harm'd,
The whiles with a loud *lay*, ſhe thus him ſweetly charm'd. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.
This is a moſt majeſtick viſion, and
Harmonious charming *lays*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Nor then the ſolemn nightingale
Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her ſoft *lays*. *Milton.*
If Jove's will
Have link'd that amorous power to thy ſoft *lay*,
Now timely ſing. *Milton.*
He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious *lay*,
Whom all his charms could not incline to ſtay. *Waller.*
On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praiſe,
With uncouth dances, and with country *lays*. *Dryden.*
Ev'n gods incline their raviſh'd ears,
And tune their own harmonious ſpheres
To his immortal *lays*. *Dennis.*

Lay. *adj.* [*laicus*, Latin; λαὸς.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and none repin'd,
The pref'rence was but due to Levi's kind:
But when ſome *lay* preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

Lay perſons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

It might well ſtartle
Our *lay* unlearned faith. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

La'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *lay*.]

1. A ſtratum, or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another.

A *layer* of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nouriſh the fibres. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The terreſtrial matter is diſpoſed into ſtrata or *layers*, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy ſediment, ſettling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. A ſprig of a plant.

Many trees may be propagated by *layers*: this is to be performed by ſlitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground ſhould be firſt made very light, and, after they are laid, they ſhould have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they muſt be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken ſufficient root by the next winter, they muſt be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nurſery: ſome twiſt the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they faſten a tub or baſket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Millar.*

Tranſplant alſo carnation ſeedlings, give your *layers* freſh earth, and ſet them in the ſhade for a week. *Evelyn's Kal.*

3. A hen that lays eggs.

The oldeſt are always reckoned the beſt ſitters, and the youngeſt the beſt *layers*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

La'yman. *n. ſ.* [*lay* and *man*.]

1. One of the people diſtinct from the clergy.

Laymen will neither admoniſh one another themſelves, nor ſuffer miniſters to do it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Since a truſt muſt be, ſhe thought it beſt
To put it out of *laymens* pow'r at leaſt,
And for their ſolemn vows prepar'd a prieſt. *Dryden.*

Where can be the grievance, that an eccleſiaſtical landlord ſhould expect a third part value for his lands, his title as ancient, and as legal, as that of a *layman*, who is ſeldom guilty of giving ſuch beneficial bargains. *Swift.*

2. An image.

You are to have a *layman* almoſt as big as the life for every figure in particular, beſides the natural figure before you. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

La'ystall. *n. ſ.* An heap of dung.

Scarce could he footing find in that foul way,
For many corſes, like a great *lay-ſtall*
Of murdered men, which therein ſtrewed lay. *Spenſer.*

La'zar. *n. ſ.* [from *Lazarus* in the goſpel.] One deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes.

They ever after in moſt wretched caſe,
Like loathſome *lazars*, by the hedges lay. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll be ſworn and ſworn upon't, ſhe never ſhrowded any but *lazars*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and *lazars* of the people, where every figure of imperfection more reſembles me. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Life he labours to refine
Daily, nor of his little ſtock denies
Fit alms, to *lazars*, merciful, and meek. *Phillips.*

LAZA'R-HOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*lazaret*, French; *lazzeretto*, Ital.
LAZARE'TTO. } from *lazar*.] A houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed; an hoſpital.

A place
Before his eyes appear'd, ſad, noiſome, dark,
A *lazar-houſe* it ſeem'd, where were laid
Numbers of all diſeas'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

LA'ZARWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

LA'ZILY. *adv.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; ſluggiſhly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations; and ſee whether he be ſtirring and active, or whether he *lazily* and liſtleſsly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

The eaſtern nations view the riſing fires,
Whilſt night ſhades us, and *lazily* retires. *Creech.*

LA'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lazy*.] Idleneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; heavineſs to action.

That inſtance of fraud and *lazineſs*, the unjuſt ſteward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than ſtarve. *South's Sermons.*

My fortune you have reſcued, not only from the power of others, but from my own modeſty and *lazineſs*. *Dryden.*

LA'ZING. *adj.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggiſh; idle.

The hands and the feet mutinied againſt the belly: they knew no reaſon, why the one ſhould be *lazing*, and pampering itſelf with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſot cried, *Utinam hoc eſſet laborare*, while he lay *lazing* and lolling upon his couch. *South's Sermons.*

LA'ZULI. *n. ſ.*

The ground of this ſtone is blue, veined and ſpotted with white, and a gliſtering or metallick yellow: it appears to be compoſed of, firſt, a white ſparry, or cryſtalline matter; ſecondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a ſhining yellow ſubſtance; this fumes off in the calcination of the ſtone, and caſts a ſulphureous ſmell; fourthly, a bright blue ſubſtance, of great uſe among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-ſixth of copper, with a very little ſilver. *Woodward's Metallick Foſſils.*

LA'ZY. *adj.* [This word is derived by a correſpondent, with great probability, from *a l'aiſe*, French; but it is however Teutonick: *liſſer* in Daniſh, and *loſigh* in Dutch, have the ſame meaning; and Spelman gives this account of the word: Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut teſtatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos & Lazzos; hoc eſt nobiles, ingenuos & ſerviles: quam & nos diſtinctionem diu retinuimus. Sed Ricardo autem ſecundo pars ſervorum maxima ſe in libertatem vindicavit; ſic ut hodie apud Anglos rarior inveniatur ſervus, qui mancipium dicitur. Reſtat nihilominus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie *lazie* dicimus.]

1. Idle; ſluggiſh; unwilling to work.

Our ſoldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* flight,
Or like a *lazy* thraſher with a flail,
Fall gently down, as if they ſtruck their friends. *Shakeſp.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy*, and ſpend victuals. *Bacon.*

Whoſe *lazy* waters without motion lay. *Roſcommon.*

The *lazy* glutton ſafe at home will keep,
Indulge his ſloth, and batten with his ſleep. *Dryden.*

Like Eaſtern kings a *lazy* ſtate they keep,
And cloſe confin'd in their own palace ſleep. *Pope.*

What amazing ſtupidity is it, for men to be negligent of ſalvation themſelves? to ſit down *lazy* and inactive? *Rogers.*

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to reſiſt this torrent. *Clarendon.*

LD. is a contraction of *lord*.

LEA. *n. ſ.* [ley, Saxon, a fallow; leag, Saxon, a paſture.] Ground incloſed, not open.

Greatly aghaſt with this pittious plea;
Him reſted the good man on the *lea*. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Ceres, moſt bounteous lady, thy rich *leas*
Of wheat, rye, barley, fetches, oats, and peas. *Shakeſp.*

Her fallow *leas*
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn *leas*,
Whereof ingrateful man with liqu'riſh draughts,
And morſels unctuous, greaſes his pure mind. *Shakeſp.*

Such court guiſe,
As Mercury did firſt deviſe,
With the mincing Dryades,
On the lawns, and on the *leas*. *Milton.*

LEAD. *n. ſ.* [læd, Saxon.]

1. *Lead* is the heavieſt metal except gold; for, though it is conſiderably lighter than quickſilver, as this wants malleability, it ought not to be reckoned in the claſs of metals. *Lead* is the ſofteſt of all the metals, and very ductile, though leſs ſo than gold: it is very little ſubject to ruſt, and the leaſt ſonorous of all the metals except gold. The ſpecifick gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11322 to 1000. *Lead*, when kept in fuſion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baſer metals, and carries them off, in form of ſcoriæ, to the ſides of the veſſel. The weakeſt acids are the beſt ſolvents for *lead*: it diſſolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as alſo in vinegar. Gold, or ſilver, or copper, become brittle on being mixed with *lead* in fuſion; and, if *lead* and tin be melted together, the tin is thrown up to the ſurface in little duſty globes. *Lead* is found in various countries, but abounds particularly in England, in ſeveral kinds of ſoils and ſtones. The ſmoke of the *lead* works at Mendip in Somerſetſhire is a prodigious annoyance, and ſubjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal diſeaſe; trees that grow near them have their tops burnt, and their leaves and outſides diſcoloured and ſcorched. *Hill.*

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do ſcald like molten *lead*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Of *lead*, ſome I can ſhew you ſo like ſteel, and ſo unlike common *lead* ore, that the workmen call it ſteel ore. *Boyle.*

Lead is employed for the refining of gold and ſilver by the cupel; hereof is made common ceruſs with vinegar; of ceruſs, red *lead*; of plumbum uſtum, the beſt yellow ochre; of *lead*, and half as much tin, ſolder for *lead*. *Grew.*

2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are ſmother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I would have the tower two ſtories, and goodly *leads* upon the top, raiſed with ſtatues interpoſed. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.

He faſhioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himſelf to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxviii. 30.

There is a traverſe placed in a loft, at the right-hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glaſs *leaded* with gold and blue, where the mother ſitteth. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led.* [lædan, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.]

1. To guide by the hand.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep:
Bring me but to the very brim of it,
And I'll repair the miſery, thou doſt bear,
With ſomething rich about me: from that place
I ſhall no *leading* need. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Doth not each on the Sabbath looſe his ox or his aſs from the ſtall, and *lead* him away to watering? *Luke*, xiii. 15.

They thruſt him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke*, iv. 29.

2. To conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away, and depart. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 22.

Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gate. *Ezek.* xlvii. 2.

He maketh me to lie down in green paſtures; he *leadeth* me beſide the ſtill waters. *Pſal.* xxiii. 2.

3. To conduct as head or commander.

Would you *lead* forth your army againſt the enemy, and ſeek him where he is to fight? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He turns head againſt the lion's armed jaws;
And being no more in debt to years than thou,
Leads ancient lords, and rev'rend biſhops, on
To bloody battles. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

I wonder much,
Being men of ſuch great *leading* as you are,
That you foreſee not what impediments
Drag back our expedition. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

If thou wilt have
The *leading* of thy own revenges, take
One half of my commiſſion, and ſet down
As beſt thou art experienc'd. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He *led* me on to mightieſt deeds,
Above the nerve of mortal arm,
Againſt the uncircumcis'd, our enemies:
But now hath caſt me off. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Chriſt took not upon him fleſh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or poſſeſs places. *South.*

He might muſter his family up, and *lead* them out againſt the Indians, to ſeek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

4. To introduce by going firſt.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Numb.* xxvii. 17.

His guide, as faithful from that day,
As Heſperus that *leads* the ſun his way. *Fairfax, b.* i.

5. To guide; to ſhow the method of attaining.

Human teſtimony is not ſo proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the eſſence of things, as to acquaint us with the exiſtence of things. *Watts's Logick.*

6. To draw; to entice; to allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a ſhew of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Lord Cottington, being a maſter of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a miſtake, and then drive him into choler, and then expoſe him. *Clarendon.*

7. To induce; to prevail on by pleaſing motives.

What I did, I did in honour,
Led by th' impartial conduct of my ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was driven by the neceſſities of the times, more than *led* by his own diſpoſition, to any rigour of actions. *K. Charles.*

What I ſay will have little influence on thoſe whoſe ends *lead* them to wiſh the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

8. To paſs; to ſpend in any certain manner.

The ſweet woman *leads* an ill life with him. *Shakeſp.*

So ſhalt thou *lead*
Safeſt thy life, and beſt prepar'd endure
Thy mortal paſſage when it comes. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Him, fair Lavinia, thy ſurviving wife
Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a ſolitary life. *Dryden.*

Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practiſed in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all uncleanneſs. *Francis Atterbury.*

This diſtemper is moſt incident to ſuch as *lead* a ſedentary life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To LEAD. *v. n.*

1. To go firſt, and ſhow the way.

I will *lead* on ſoftly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children be able to endure. *Gen.* xxxiii.

2. To conduct as a commander.

Cyrus was beaten and ſlain under the *leading* of a woman, whoſe wit and conduct made a great figure in ancient ſtory. *Temple.*

3. To ſhew the way, by going firſt.

He left his mother a counteſs by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before ſomewhat rare, ſince the days of Queen Mary. *Wotton.*

The way of maturing of tobacco muſt be from the heat of the earth or ſun; we ſee ſome *leading* of this in muſk-melons ſown upon a hot-bed dunged below. *Bacon.*

The veſſels heavy-laden put to ſea
With proſp'rous gales, and woman *leads* the way. *Dryd.*

LEAD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Guidance; firſt place: a low deſpicable word.

Yorkſhire takes the *lead* of the other countries. *Herring.*

LEADEN. *adj.* [leaden, Saxon.]

1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it ſhall find
The harm of unſkann'd ſwiftneſs, will, too late,
Tye *leaden* pounds to 's heels. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

O murth'rous ſlumber!
Lay'ſt thou the *leaden* mace upon my boy,
That plays thee muſick. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

A *leaden* bullet ſhot from one of theſe guns againſt a ſtone wall, the ſpace of twenty-four paces from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. Heavy; unwilling; motionleſs.

If thou do'ſt find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons:
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

3. Heavy; dull.

I'll ſtrive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;
Leſt *leaden* ſlumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I ſhould mount with wings of victory. *Shakeſp.*

LEADER. *n. ſ.* [from *lead*.]

1. One that leads, or conducts.

2. Captain; commander.

In my tent
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Limit each *leader* to his ſeveral charge,
And part in juſt proportion our ſmall ſtrength. *Shakeſp.*

I have given him for a *leader* and commander to the people. *Iſa.* lv. 4.

Thoſe who eſcaped by flight excuſed their diſhonour, not without a ſharp jeſt againſt ſome of their *leaders*, affirming, that, as they had followed them into the field, ſo it was good reaſon they ſhould follow them out. *Hayward.*

When our Lycians ſee
Our brave examples, they admiring ſay,
Behold our gallant *leaders*. *Denham.*
The brave *leaders* of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

3. One who goes firſt.

Nay, keep your way, little gallant; you were wont to be a follower now you are a *leader*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. One at the head of any party or faction: as, the deteſtable Wharton was the *leader* of the Whigs.

The underſtandings of a ſenate are enſlaved by three or four *leaders*, ſet to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*

LE'ADING. *participial adj.* Principal.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by ſeed, the ſhape is the *leading* quality, and moſt characteriſtical part, that determines the ſpecies. *Locke.*

Miſtakes ariſe from the influence of private perſons upon great numbers ſtiled *leading* men and parties. *Swift.*

LEADING-STRINGS. *n. ſ.* [*lead* and *ſtring*.] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound may ſerve ſuch, ere they to ſenſe are grown,
Like *leading-ſtrings*, 'till they can walk alone. *Dryden.*

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-ſtrings*, or ſwim without bladders, without being diſcovered by his hobbling and his ſinking? *Swift.*

LE'ADMAN. *n. ſ.* [*lead* and *man*.] One who begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and mettl'd dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle ſtones. *Ben. Johnſon.*

LE'ADWORT. *n. ſ.* [*lead* and *wort*.]

This flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel, and cut into ſeveral ſegments at the top, out of whoſe fiſtulous flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes one oblong ſeed, for the moſt part ſharp-pointed, which ripens in the flower-cup. *Millar.*

LEAF. *n. ſ. leaves*, plural. [leaf, Saxon; *leaf*, Dutch.]

1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers.

This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender *leaves* of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms. *Shak.*

A man ſhall ſeldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the ſame year in which his inciſion is made, if his graft have bloſſom buds; whereas if it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the ſecond ſeaſon. *Boyle.*

Thoſe things which are removed to a diſtant view, ought to make but one maſs; as the *leaves* on the trees, and the billows in the ſea. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. A part of a book, containing two pages.

Happy, ye *leaves*, when as thoſe lily hands
Shall handle you. *Spenſer.*

Peruſe my *leaves* through ev'ry part,
And think thou ſeeſt my owner's heart
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

3. One ſide of a double door.

The two *leaves* of the one door were folding. 1 *Kings.*

4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

Eleven ounces two-pence ſterling ought to be of ſo pure ſilver, as is called *leaf* ſilver, and then the melter muſt add of other weight ſeventeen-pence halfpenny farthing. *Camden.*

Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby on Bodies.*

To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

Moſt trees ſprout, and fall off the *leaves* at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the ſolſtice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

LEAFLESS. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Naked of leaves.

Bare honeſty without ſome other adornment, being looked on as a *leafleſs* tree, nobody will take himſelf to its ſhelter. *Government of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flocks the *leafleſs* trees o'er-ſhade,
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade. *Pope.*

LE'AFY. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever ſo,
Since ſummer was firſt *leafy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?
—Dim darkneſs, and this *leafy* labyrinth. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
The *leafy* foreſt, and the liquid main,
Extends thy uncontroul'd and boundleſs reign. *Dryd.*

Her *leafy* arms with ſuch extent were ſpread,
That hoſts of birds, that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

So when ſome ſwelt'ring travellers retire
To *leafy* ſhades, near the cool ſunleſs verge
Of Paraba, Braſilian ſtream; her tail
A griſly hydra ſuddenly ſhoots forth. *Phillips.*

LEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ligue*, French; *ligo*, Latin.]

1. A confederacy; a combination.

You peers, continue this united *league*:
I every day expect an embaſſage
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.
And now in peace my ſoul ſhall part to heav'n,
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Shakeſp.*

We come to be informed by yourſelves,
What the conditions of that *league* muſt be. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt be in *league* with the ſtones of the field; and the beaſts of the field ſhall be at peace with thee. *Job*, v. 23.

Go break thy *league* with Baaſha, that he may depart from me. 2 *Chron.* xvi. 3.

It is a great error, and a narrowneſs of mind, to think, that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts or *leagues*: there are other bands of ſociety and implicit confederations. *Bacon's Holy War.*

I, a private perſon, whom my country
As a *league* breaker gave up bound, preſum'd
Single rebellion, and did hoſtile acts. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Oh, Tyrians, with immortal hate
Purſue this race: let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league* nor amity. *Denham.*

To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite; to confederate.

Where fraud and falſhood invade ſociety, the band preſently breaks, and men are put to a loſs where to *league* and to faſten their independencies. *South's Sermons.*

LEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*lieuë*, French.]

1. A league; *leuca*, Latin; from *lech*, Welſh; a ſtone that was uſed to be erected at the end of every league. *Camden.*

2. A meaſure of length, containing three miles.

Ere the ſhips could meet by twice five *leagues*,
We were encount'red by a mighty rock. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ev'n Italy, though many a *league* remote,
In diſtant echo's anſwered. *Addiſon.*

LE'AGUED. *adj.* [from *league*.] Confederated.

And now thus *leagu'd* by an eternal bond,
What ſhall retard the Britons bold deſigns. *Phillips.*

LE'AGUER. *n. ſ.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; inveſtment of a town.

We will bind and hoodwink him ſo, that he ſhall ſuppoſe no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adverſaries, when we bring him to our own tents. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEAK. *n. ſ.* [*leck*, *leke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure; breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit hath hands to ſtop. *Hooker.*

The water ruſhes in, as it doth uſually in the *leak* of a ſhip. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Whether ſhe ſprung a *leak* I cannot find,
Or whether ſhe was over ſet with wind, Cr

Or that ſome rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew ſhe went. *Dryden.*

To **LEAK.** *v. n.*

1. To let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shakeſpeare.*

The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into ſeveral parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

His feet ſhould be waſhed every day in cold water; and have his ſhoes ſo thin, that they might *leak*, and let in water. *Locke.*

2. To drop through a breach.

Golden ſtars hung o'er their heads,
And ſeemed ſo crouded, that they burſt upon 'em,
And dart at once their baleful influence
In *leaking* fire. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

LE'AKAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *leak.*] Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

LE'AKY. *adj.* [from *leak.*]

1. Battered or pierced, ſo as to let water in or out.

Thou'rt ſo *leaky*,
That we muſt leave thee to thy ſinking; for
Thy deareſt quit thee. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,
But life ſunk through you like a *leaky* ſieve,
Accuſe yourſelf, you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

2. Loquacious; not cloſe.

Women are ſo *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than ſhe could keep a ſecret. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **LEAN.** *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *leant.* [hlinan, Saxon; *lenen*, Dutch.]

1. To incline againſt; to reſt againſt.

Lean thine aged back againſt mine arm,
And in that caſe I'll tell thee my diſeaſe. *Shakeſp.*

Security is expreſſed among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady *leaning* againſt a pillar, a ſcepter in her hand, before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The columns may be allowed ſomewhat above their ordinary length, becauſe they *lean* unto ſo good ſupporters. *Wott.*

Upon his iv'ry ſceptre firſt he *leant*,
Then ſhook his head, that ſhook the firmament. *Dryden.*

Oppreſs'd with anguiſh, panting and o'erſpent,
His fainting limbs againſt an oak he *leant.* *Dryden's Æn.*

If he be angry, all our other dependencies will profit us nothing; every other ſupport will fail under us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it moſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Then *leaning* o'er the rails he muſing ſtood. *Gay.*

Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
High rais'd in ſolemn theatre around
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To propend; to tend towards.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old cuſtoms, though they be more unjuſt, and more inconvenient. *Spenſer.*

Truſt in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own underſtanding. *Prov.* iii. 5.

A deſire *leaning* to either ſide, biaſſes the judgment ſtrangely. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To be in a bending poſture.

She *leans* me out at her miſtreſs's chamber window, bids me a thouſand times good night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down; and *leaning* on her knees,
Invok'd the cauſe of all her miſeries. *Dryden.*

The gods came downward to behold the wars,
Sharp'ning their ſights, and *leaning* from their ſtars. *Dryd.*

LEAN. *adj.* [hlæne, Saxon.]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting fleſh; bare-boned.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering ſteel, and climbing fire. *Shakeſp.*

Lean raw-bon'd raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe,
They had ſuch courage and audacity! *Shakeſpeare.*

Lean look'd prophets whiſper fearful change. *Shakeſp.*

I would invent as bitter ſearching terms,
With full as many ſigns of deadly hate,
As *lean*-fac'd envy in her loathſome cave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favoured and *lean*-fleſhed. *Gen.* xli. 3.

Let a phyſician beware how he purge after hard froſty weather, and in a *lean* body, without preparation. *Bacon.*

And fetch their precepts from the cynic tub,
Praiſing the *lean*, and ſallow, abſtinence. *Milton.*

Swear that Adraſtus, and the *lean*-look'd prophet,
Are joint conſpirators. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Lean people often ſuffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obſtruction of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard grief, *lean* looking ſallow care,
Dwell on my brow. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.

There are two chief kinds of terreſtrial liquors, thoſe that are fat and light, and thoſe that are *lean* and more earthy, like common water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Low; poor; in oppoſition to great or rich.

That which combin'd us was moſt great, and let not
A *leaner* action rend us. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

LEAN. *n. ſ.* That part of fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without the fat.

With razors keen we cut our paſſage clean
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean.* *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY. *adv.* [from *lean.*] Meagerly; without plumpneſs.

LE'ANNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lean.*]

1. Extenuation of body; want of fleſh; meagerneſs.

If thy *leanneſs* loves ſuch food,
There are thoſe, that, for thy ſake,
Do enough. *Ben. Johnſon's Foreſt.*

The ſymptoms of too great fluidity are exceſs of univerſal ſecretions, as of perſpiration, ſweat, urine, liquid dejectures, *leanneſs*, and weakneſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Want of bulk.

The poor king Reignier, whoſe large ſtyle
Agrees not with the *leanneſs* of his purſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **LEAP.** *v. n.* [hleapan, Saxon; *loup*, Scottiſh.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progreſſively without change of the feet.

If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my ſaddle with my armour on, I ſhould quickly *leap* into a wife. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable, ſtrengtheneth the ſinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights the arms are firſt caſt backwards and then forwards with ſo much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their riſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In a narrow pit
He ſaw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Thrice from the ground ſhe *leap'd*, was ſeen to wield
Her brandiſh'd lance. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To ruſh with vehemence.

God changed the ſpirit of the king into mildneſs, who in a fear *leaped* from his throne, and took her in his arms, till ſhe came to herſelf again. *Eſth.* xv. 8.

After he went into the tent, and found her not, he *leaped* out to the people. *Judith*, xiv. 17.

He ruin upon ruin heaps,
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps.* *Sandys.*

Strait *leaping* from his horſe he rais'd me up. *Rowe.*

3. To bound; to ſpring.

Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy. *Luke*, vi. 23.

I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addiſ.*

4. To fly; to ſtart.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes: ſo looks the chafed lion
Upon the daring huntſman that has gall'd him;
Then makes him nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and ſparks of fire *leap* out. *Job*, xli. 19.

To **LEAP.** *v. a.*

1. To paſs over, or into, by leaping.

Every man is not of a conſtitution to *leap* a gulf for the ſaving of his country. *L'Eſtrange.*

As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops ſhort. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

She dares purſue, if they dare lead:
As their example ſtill prevails,
She tempts the ſtream, or *leaps* the pales. *Prior.*

2. To compreſs; as beaſts.

Too ſoon they muſt not feel the ſting of love:
Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

LEAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space paſſed by leaping.

After they have carried their riders ſafe over all *leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Sudden tranſition.

Wickedneſs comes on by degrees, as well as virtue; and ſudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The commons wreſted even the power of chuſing a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles; which was ſo great a *leap*, and cauſed ſuch a convulſion in the ſtate, that the conſtitution could not bear. *Swift.*

4. An aſſault of an animal of prey.

The cat made a *leap* at the mouſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. Embrace of animals.

How ſhe cheats her bellowing lover's eye;
The ruſhing *leap*, the doubtful progeny. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.

Methinks, it were an eaſy *leap*
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shak.*

You take a precipice for no *leap* of danger,
And woo your own deſtruction. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Behold that dreadful downfal of a rock,
Where yon old fiſher views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryd. Theocritus.*

LEAP-FROG. *n. ſ.* [*leap* and *frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I ſhould quickly leap into a wife. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

LEAP-YEAR. *n. ſ.*

Leap-year or biſſextile is every fourth year, and ſo called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: ſo that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:

Divide by 4; what's left ſhall be
For *leap-year* 0; for paſt 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*

That the ſun conſiſteth of 365 days and almoſt ſix hours, wanting eleven minutes: which ſix hours omitted will, in proceſs of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is the occaſion of the biſſextile or *leap-year.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **LEARN.** *v. a.* [leoꞃnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain the knowledge or ſkill of.

Learn a parable of the fig-tree. *Matt.* xxiv. 32.

He, in a ſhorter time than was thought poſſible, *learned* both to ſpeak and write the Arabian tongue. *Knolles.*

Learn, wretches! *learn* the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of humankind. *Dryd. Perſius.*

You may rely upon my tender care,
To keep him far from perils of ambition:
All he can learn of me will be to weep! *A. Phillips.*

2. To teach. [It is obſervable, that in many of the European languages the ſame word ſignifies to learn and to teach; to gain or impart knowledge.]

He would *learn*
The lion ſtoop to him in lowly-wiſe,
A leſſon hard. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i.

You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know not how to curſe: the red plague rid you,
For *learning* me your language. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

A thouſand more miſchances than this one,
Have *learn'd* me how to brook this patiently. *Shakeſp.*

Haſt thou not *learn'd* me how
To make perfumes? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Ye might *learn* in us not to think of men above that which is written. 1 *Cor.* iv. 6.

To **LEARN.** *v. n.* To take pattern.

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn* of me; for I am meek and lowly. *Matt.* xi. 29.

In imitation of ſounds, that man ſhould be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will *learn* one of another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 237.

LEARNED. *adj.* [from *learn.*]

1. Verſed in ſcience and literature.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the *learned* ſhall determine of it. *Locke.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence:
Such labour'd nothings, in ſo ſtrange a ſtyle,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the *learned* ſmile. *Pope.*

The *learned* met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*

The beſt account is given of them by their own authors: but I truſt more to the table of the *learned* biſhop of Bath. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Skilled; ſkilful; knowing.

Though train'd in arms, and *learn'd* in martial arts,
Thou chuſeſt not to conquer men but hearts. *Granville.*

3. Skilled in ſcholaſtick knowledge.

Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his underſtanding is but little improved: and thus men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

LEARNEDLY. *adv.* [from *learned.*] With knowledge; with ſkill.

Much
He ſpoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

The apoſtle ſeemed in his eyes but *learnedly* mad. *Hooker.*

Ev'ry coxcomb ſwears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

LEARNING. *n. ſ.* [from *learn.*]

1. Literature; ſkill in languages or ſciences; generally ſcholaſtick knowledge.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is almoſt childiſh; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its ſtrength of years, when ſolid; and, laſtly, its old age, when dry and exhauſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To tongue or pudding thou haſt no pretence,
Learning thy talent is, but mine is ſenſe. *Prior.*

As Moſes was learned in all the wiſdom of the Egyptians, ſo it is manifeſt from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great maſter in all the *learning* of the Greeks. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad.

An art of contradiction by way of ſcorn, a *learning* wherewith we were long ſithence forewarned, that the miſerable times whereunto we are fallen ſhould abound. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER. *n. ſ.* [from *learn.*] One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring ſome new art or knowledge.

The late *learners* cannot ſo well take the ply, except it be in ſome minds that have not ſuffered themſelves to fix. *Bacon.*

Nor can a *learner* work ſo cheap as a ſkilful practiſed artiſt can. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

LEASE. *n. ſ.* [*laiſſer*, French. *Spelman.*]

1. A contract by which, in conſideration of ſome payment, a temporary poſſeſſion is granted of houſes or lands.

Why, couſin, wer't thou regent of the world,
It were a ſhame to let this land by *leaſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Lords of the world have but for life their *leaſe*,
And that too, if the leſſor pleaſe, muſt ceaſe. *Denham.*

I have heard a man talk with contempt of biſhops *leaſes*, as on a worſe foot than the reſt of his eſtate. *Swift.*

2. Any tenure.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the *leaſe* of nature. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thou to give the world increaſe,
Short'ned haſt thy own life's *leaſe* *Milton.*

To **LEASE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by leaſe.

Where the vicar *leaſes* his glebe, the tenant muſt pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the ſmall tithes to the vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **LEASE.** *v. n.* [*leſen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harveſt men leave.

She in harveſt us'd to *leaſe*;
But harveſt done, to chare-work did aſpire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire. *Dryden.*

LE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [from *leaſe.*] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.

There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leaſers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

LEASH. *n. ſ.* [*leſſe*, French; *letſe*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courſer leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leaſh*,
To let him ſlip at will. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

What I was, I am;
More ſtraining on, for plucking back; not following
My *leaſh* unwillingly. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The raviſhed ſoul being ſhewn ſuch game, would break thoſe *leaſhes* that tie her to the body. *Boyle.*

2. A tierce; three.

I am ſworn brother to a *leaſh* of drawers, and can call them all by their Chriſtian names. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Some thought when he did gabble
Th'ad heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himſelf pronounce
A *leaſh* of languages at once. *Hudibras, p.* i.

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leaſh* of dull devils. *Dennis's Letters.*

To **LEASH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a ſtring.

Then ſhould the warlike Harry, like himſelf,
Aſſume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,
Leaſht in like hounds, ſhould famine, ſword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

LE'ASING. *n. ſ.* [leaꞅe, Saxon.] Lies; falſhood.

O ye ſons of men, how long will ye have ſuch pleaſure in vanity, and ſeek after *leaſing*? *Pſalm* iv. 2.

He 'mongſt ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry *leaſings* tell. *Hubb. Tale.*

He hates foul *leaſings* and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubberd's Tale.*

That falſe pilgrim which that *leaſing* told,
Was indeed old Archimago. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

I have ever narrified my friends
With all the ſize that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer: nay, ſometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a ſubtle ground
I've tumbl'd paſt the throw; and in his praiſe
Have almoſt ſtampt the *leaſing.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

As folks, quoth Richard, prone to *leaſing*,
Say things at firſt, becauſe they're pleaſing;
Then prove what they have once aſſerted,
Nor care to have their lye deſerted:
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*

Trading free ſhall thrive again,
Nor *leaſings* lewd affright the ſwain. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

LEAST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *little.* [læꞅꞇ, Saxon. This word Wallis would perſuade us to write *leſt*, that it may be analogous to *leſs*; but ſurely the profit is not worth the change.] Little beyond others; ſmalleſt.

I am not worthy of the *leaſt* of all the mercies ſhewed to thy ſervant. *Gen.* xxxii. 10.

A man can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt than he has of the *leaſt* ſpace. *Locke.*

LEAST. *adv.* In the loweſt degree; in a degree below others; leſs than any other way.

He reſolv'd to wave his ſuit,
Or for a while play *leaſt* in ſight. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Ev'n that avert; I chuſe it not;
But taſte it as the *leaſt* unhappy lot. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

No man more truly knows to place a right value on your friendſhip, than he who *leaſt* deſerves it on all other accounts than his due ſenſe of it. *Pope's Letters.*

At **LEAST.** } To ſay no more; not to demand or affirm
At **LEASTWISE.** } more than is barely ſufficient at the loweſt degree.

Upon the maſt they ſaw a young man, *at leaſt* if he were a man, who ſate as on horſeback. *Sidney.*

Every effect doth after a ſort contain, *at leaſtwiſe* reſemble, the cauſe from which it proceedeth. *Hooker, b.* i.

The remedies, if any, are to be propoſed from a conſtant courſe of the milken diet, continued *at leaſt* a year. *Temple.*

A fiend may deceive a creature of more excellency than himſelf, *at leaſt* by the tacit permiſſion of the omniſcient Being. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Let uſeful obſervations be *at leaſt* ſome part of the ſubject of your converſation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LE'ASY. *adj.* [This word ſeems formed from the ſame root with *loiſir*, French, or *looſe.*] Flimſy; of weak texture.

He never leaveth, while the ſenſe itſelf be left looſe and *leaſy.* *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

LE'ATHER. *n. ſ.* [leðeꞃ, Saxon; *leaâr*, Erſe.]

1. Dreſſed hides of animals.

He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of *leather* about his loins. 2 *Kings*, i. 8.

The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his *leather* bottle;
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of *leather*? *Prior.*

2. Skin; ironically.

Returning ſound in limb and wind,
Except ſome *leather* loſt behind. *Swift.*

LE'ATHERCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *coat.*] An apple with a tough rind.

There is a diſh of *leathercoats* for you. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEATHERDRESSER. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *dreſſer.*] He who dreſſes leather.

He removed to Cumæ; and by the way was entertained at the houſe of one Tychius, a *leather-dreſſer*. *Pope.*

LEATHER-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*leather* and *mouth.*]

By a *leather-mouthed* fiſh, I mean ſuch as have their teeth in their throat; as, the chub or cheven. *Walton's Angler.*

LE'ATHERY. *adj.* [from *leather.*] Reſembling leather.

Wormius calls this cruſt a *leathery* ſkin. *Grew's Muſæum.*

LE'ATHERN. *adj.* [from *leather.*] Made of leather.

I ſaw her hand; ſhe has a *leathern* hand,
A free-ſtone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That her old gloves were on. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*
The wretched animal heav'd forth ſuch groans,
That their diſcharge did ſtretch his *leathern* coat
Almoſt to burſting. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*
In ſilken or in *leathern* purſe retain
A ſplendid ſhilling. *Phillips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *ſeller.*] He who deals in leather, and vends it.

LEAVE. *n. ſ.* [leaꝼe, Saxon; from lyꝼan, to grant.]

1. Grant of liberty; permiſſion; allowance.

By your *leave*, Ireneus, notwithſtanding all this your careful foreſight, methinks I ſee an evil lurk uneſpied. *Spenſer.*

When him his deareſt Una did behold,
Diſdaining life, deſiring *leave* to dye. *Spenſer.*
I make bold to preſs upon you.
—You're welcome; give us *leave*, drawer. *Shakeſp.*
The days
Of Sylla's ſway, when the free ſword took *leave*
To act all that it would. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
Thrice happy ſnake! that in her ſleeve
May boldly creep, we dare not give
Our thoughts ſo unconfin'd a *leave*. *Waller.*
No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*
Offended that we fought without his *leave*,
He takes this time his ſecret hate to ſhew. *Dryden.*

One thing more I crave *leave* to offer about ſyllogiſm, before I leave it. *Locke.*

I muſt have *leave* to be grateful to any who ſerves me, let him be never ſo obnoxious to any party: nor did the Tory party put me to the hardſhip of aſking this *leave*. *Pope.*

2. Farewel; adieu.

Take *leave* and part, for you muſt part forthwith. *Shak.*
Evils that take *leave*,
On their departure, moſt of all ſhew evil. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is further compliment of *leave* taking between France and him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Here my father comes;
A double bleſſing is a double grace;
Occaſion ſmiles upon a ſecond *leave*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
But my dear nothings, take your *leave*,
No longer muſt you me deceive. *Suckling.*

Many ſtars may be viſible in our hemiſphere, that are not ſo at preſent; and many which are at preſent ſhall take *leave* of our horizon, and appear unto ſouthern habitations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left*; *I have left*. [Of the derivation of this word the etymologiſts give no ſatiſfactory account.]

1. To quit; to forſake.

A man ſhall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

When they were departed from him, they *left* him in great diſeaſes. 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 25.

If they love lees, and *leave* the luſty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the ſwine. *B. Johnſon.*

2. To deſert; to abandon.

He that is of an unthankful mind, will *leave* him in danger that delivered him. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxix. 17.

3. To have remaining at death.

There be of them that have *left* a name behind them. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xliv. 8.

4. Not to deprive of.

They ſtill have *left* me the providence of God, and all the promiſes of the goſpel, and my charity to them too. *Taylor.*

5. To ſuffer to remain.

If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth leſs that which is ſet down; and beſides, it *leaveth* a ſuſpicion, as if more might be ſaid than is expreſſed. *Bacon.*

Theſe things muſt be *left* uncertain to farther diſcoveries in future ages. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Who thoſe are, to whom this right by deſcent belongs, he *leaves* out of the reach of any one to diſcover from his writings. *Locke.*

6. Not to carry away.

They encamped againſt them, and deſtroyed the increaſe of the earth, and *left* no ſuſtenance for Iſrael. *Judg.* vi. 4.

He ſhall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which alſo ſhall not *leave* thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut.* xxviii. 48.

Vaſtius gave ſtrict commandment, that they ſhould *leave* behind them unneceſſary baggage. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

7. To fix as a token or remembrance.

This I *leave* with my reader, as an occaſion for him to conſider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

8. To bequeath; to give as an inheritance.

That peace thou *leav'ſt* to thy imperial line,
That peace, Oh happy ſhade, be ever thine. *Dryden.*

9. To give up; to reſign.

Thou ſhalt not glean thy vineyard; thou ſhalt *leave* them for the poor and ſtranger. *Levit.* xix. 10.

If a wiſe man were *left* to himſelf, and his own choice, to wiſh the greateſt good to himſelf he could deviſe; the ſum of all his wiſhes would be this, That there were juſt ſuch a being as God is. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

10. To permit without interpoſition.

Whether Eſau were a vaſſal, I *leave* the reader to judge. *Locke.*

11. To ceaſe to do; to deſiſt from.

Let us return, leſt my father *leave* caring for the aſſes, and take thought for us. 1 *Sam.* ix. 5.

12. *To* LEAVE *off.* To deſiſt from; to forbear.

If, upon any occaſion, you bid him *leave off* the doing of any thing, you muſt be ſure to carry the point. *Locke.*

In proportion as old age came on, he *left off* fox-hunting. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 115.

13. *To* LEAVE *off.* To forſake.

He began to *leave off* ſome of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the ſtreets: he put on a ſerious air. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

14. *To* LEAVE *out.* To omit; to neglect.

My good Camillo;
I am ſo fraught with curious buſineſs, that
I *leave out* ceremony. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
Shun they to treat with me too?
No, good lady,
You may partake: I have told 'em who you are.
I ſhould be loth to be *left out*, and here too. *Ben. Johnſon.*

What is ſet down by order and diviſion doth demonſtrate, that nothing is *left out* or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*

Befriend till utmoſt end
Of all thy dues be done, and none *left out*,
Ere nice morn on the Indian ſteep
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep. *Milton.*
We aſk, if thoſe ſubvert
Reaſon's eſtabliſh'd maxims, who aſſert
That we the world's exiſtence may conceive,
Though we one atom *out* of matter *leave*? *Blackmore.*

I always thought this paſſage *left out* with a great deal of judgment, by Tucca and Varius, as it ſeems to contradict a part in the ſixth Æneid. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To LEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To ceaſe; to deſiſt.

She is my eſſence, and I *leave* to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foſter'd, illumin'd, cheriſh'd, kept alive. *Shakeſpeare.*
And ſince this buſineſs ſo far fair is done,
Let us not *leave* till all our own be won. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

He began at the eldeſt, and *left* at the youngeſt. *Geneſis.*

2. *To* LEAVE *off.* To deſiſt.

Grittus, hoping that they in the caſtle would not hold out, *left off* to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he little prevailed. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another ſummons wait. *Roſcommon.*

3. *To* LEAVE *off.* To ſtop.

Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin,
But ſtill beget new miſchiefs in their courſe. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [from *levy*; *lever*, French.] To levy; to raiſe: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by Spenſer, for a rhyme.

An army ſtrong ſhe *leav'd*,
To war on thoſe which him had of his realm bereav'd. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

LE'AVED. *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf.*]

1. Furniſhed with foliage.

2. Made with leaves or folds.

I will looſe the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates. *Iſaiah*, xlv. 1.

LE'AVEN. *n. ſ.* [*levain*, French; *levare*, Latin.]

1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly uſed of ſour dough mixed in a maſs of bread.

It ſhall not be baken with *leaven*. *Levit.* vi. 17.

All fermented meats and drinks are eaſilieſt digeſted; and thoſe unfermented, by barm or *leaven*, are hardly digeſted. *Floyer.*

2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs.

Many of their propoſitions favour very ſtrong of the old *leaven* of innovations. *King Charles.*

To LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ferment by ſomething mixed.

You muſt tarry the *leav'ning*. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Whoſoever eateth *leavened* bread, that ſoul ſhall be cut off. *Exod.* xii. 17.

Breads we have of ſeveral grains, with divers kinds of *leavenings*, and ſeaſonings; ſo that ſome do extremely move appetites. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

2. To taint; to imbue.

That cruel ſomething unpoſſeſt,
Corrodes and *leavens* all the reſt. *Prior.*

LE'AVER. *n. ſ.* [*leave.*] One who deſerts or forſakes.

Let the world rank me in regiſter
A maſter-*leaver*, and a fugitive. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEAVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of leaf.

Parts fit for the nouriſhment of man in plants are, ſeeds, roots, and fruits; for *leaves* they give no nouriſhment at all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

LE'AVINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *leave.*] Remnant; relicks; offal: it has no ſingular.

My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman ſenate,
The *leavings* of Pharſalia. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or ſtop and light at Cloe's head,
With ſcraps and *leavings* to be fed. *Swift.*

LE'AVY. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves; covered with leaves.

Strephon, with *leavy* twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitſuntide to bear. *Sidney.*
Now, near enough: your *leavy* ſcreens throw down,
And ſhow like thoſe you are. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To LECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, French.] To lick over. *Hanmer.*

Haſt thou yet *leched* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice. *Shak. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

LE'CHER. *n. ſ.* [Derived by Skinner from *luxure*, old French: *luxuria* is uſed in the middle ages in the ſame ſenſe.] A whoremaſter.

I will now take the *leacher*; he's at my houſe; he cannot 'ſcape me. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

You, like a *letcher*, out of whoriſh loins
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *lecher* ſoon transforms his miſtreſs; now
In Io's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*
The ſleepy *leacher* ſhuts his little eyes,
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles riſe. *Dryd.*
She yields her charms
To that fair *letcher*, the ſtrong god of arms. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore.

Die for adultery? no. The wren goes to't, and the ſmall gilded fly does *letcher* in my ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Gut eats all day, and *letchers* all the night. *B. Johnſon.*

LE'CHEROUS. *adj.* [from *lecher.*] Lewd; luſtful.

The ſapphire ſhould grow foul, and loſe its beauty, when worn by one that is *lecherous*; the emerald ſhould fly to pieces, if it touch the ſkin of any unchaſte perſon. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdly; luſtfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdneſs.

LE'CHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *lecher.*] Lewdneſs; luſt.

The reſt welter with as little ſhame in open *lechery*, as ſwine do in the common mire. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Againſt ſuch lewdſters, and their *lechery*,
Thoſe that betray them do no treachery. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies.

Every critick has his own hypotheſis: if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various *lection* ſhall be made authentick. *Watts's Logick.*

LE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*lecture*, French.]

1. A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject.

Mark him, while Dametas reads his ruſtick *lecture* unto him, how to feed his beaſts before noon, and where to ſhade them in the extreme heat. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Wrangling pedant,
When in muſick we have ſpent an hour,
Your *lecture* ſhall have leiſure for as much. *Shakeſp.*

When letters from Cæſar were given to Ruſticus, he refuſed to open them till the philoſopher had done his *lectures*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Virtue is the ſolid good, which tutors ſhould not only read *lectures* and talk of, but the labour and art of education ſhould furniſh the mind with, and faſten there. *Locke.*

Numidia will be bleſt by Cato's *lectures*. *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. The act or practice of reading; peruſal.

In the *lecture* of holy Scripture, their apprehenſions are commonly confined unto the literal ſenſe of the text. *Brown.*

3. A magiſterial reprimand.

To LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inſtruct formally.

2. To inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

LE'CTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *lecture.*] An inſtructor; a teacher by way of lecture; a preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector or vicar.

If any miniſter refuſed to admit into his church a *lecturer* recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was preſently required to attend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lecture.*] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureſhip* in town of ſixty pounds a year, where he preached conſtantly in perſon. *Swift.*

LED. part. pret. of *lead.*

Then ſhall they know that I am the Lord your God, which cauſed them to be *led* into captivity among the heathen. *Ezek.* xxxix. 28.

The leaders of this people cauſed them to err, and they that are *led* of them are deſtroyed. *Iſaiah*, ix. 16.

As in vegetables and animals, ſo in moſt other bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we moſt fix on, and are moſt *led* by. *Locke.*

LEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.]

1. A row; layer; ſtratum.

The loweſt *ledge* or row ſhould be merely of ſtone, cloſely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. A ridge riſing above the reſt.

The four parallel ſticks riſing above five inches higher than the handkerchief, ſerved as *ledges* on each ſide. *Gulliver.*

3. Any prominence, or riſing part.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides,
The bending brow above, a ſafe retreat provides. *Dryd.*

LEDHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*led* and *horſe.*] A ſumpter horſe.

LEE. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.]

1. Dregs; ſediment; refuſe.

My cloaths, my ſex, exchang'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee*. *Prior.*

2. [Sea term; ſuppoſed by Skinner from *l'eau*, French.] It is generally that ſide which is oppoſite to the wind, as the *lee* ſhore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the ſhore, is to be cloſe under the weather ſhore. A *leeward* ſhip is one that is not faſt by a wind, to make her way ſo good as ſhe might. To lay a ſhip by the *lee*, is to bring her ſo that all her ſails may lie againſt the maſts and ſhrowds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadſide, ſo that ſhe will make little or no way. *Dict.*

If we, being ſtorm-beaten in the bay of Biſcay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our tranſporting ſhips with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet, and the Azores. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The Hollanders were wont to ride before Dunkirk with the wind at north weſt, making a *lee* ſhore in all weathers. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Unprovided of tackling and victualling, they are forced to ſea by a ſtorm; yet better do ſo than venture ſplitting and ſinking on a *lee* ſhore. *King Charles.*

Him, haply ſlumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of ſome ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff,
Deeming ſome iſland, oft, as ſeamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his ſcaly rind,
Moors by his ſide under the *lee*, while night
Inveſts the ſea. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.
Batter'd by his *lee* they lay,
The paſſing winds through their torn canvaſs play. *Dryd.*

LEECH. *n. ſ.* [læc, Saxon.]

1. A phyſician; a profeſſor of the art of healing: whence we ſtill uſe cowleech.

A *leech*, the which had great inſight
In that diſeaſe of grieved conſcience,
And well could cure the ſame; his name was Patience. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leach*
His cunning hand 'gan to his wounds to lay,
And all things elſe the which his art did teach. *Spenſer.*
Phyſick is their bane.
The learned *leaches* in deſpair depart,
And ſhake their heads, deſponding of their art. *Dryden.*
Wiſe *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude:
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till ſome ſafe criſis. *Dryden.*
The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health reſtoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful ſkill in vain. *Rowe.*
A ſkilful *leach*,
They ſay, had wrought this bleſſed deed;
This *leach* Arbuthnot was yclept. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. A kind of ſmall water ſerpent, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood: it is uſed to draw blood where the lancet is leſs ſafe, whence perhaps the name.

I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Sticking like *leeches*, till they burſt with blood,
Without remorſe inſatiably. *Roſcommon.*

To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

LE'ECHCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*leech* and *craft.*] The art of healing.

We ſtudy ſpeech, but others we perſuade:
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it. *Davies.*

LEEF. *adj.* [*lieve*, *leve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond.

Whilome all theſe were low and *leeſe*,
And lov'd their flocks to feed;
They never ſtrove to be the chief,
And ſimple was their weed. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

LEEK. *n. ſ.* [leac, Saxon; *loock*, Dutch; *leechk*, Erſe.]

Its flower conſiſts of ſix petals, and is ſhaped, as it were, like a bell; in the center ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a roundiſh fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundiſh ſeeds: to theſe notes may be added, the ſtamina are generally broad and flat, ending in three capillaments, of which the middle one is furniſhed with a chive; the flowers are alſo gathered into almoſt globular bunches: the roots are long, cylindrical, and coated, the coats ending in plain leaves. *Millar.*

Know'ſt thou Fluellen?—Yes.
—Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
Leek to the Welſh, to Dutchmen butter's dear. *Gay.*

We uſe acrid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangrenes; in the ſcurvy, water-creſſes, horſe-radiſh, garlick, or *leek* pottage. *Floyer on the Humours.*

LEER. *n. ſ.* [hleape, facies, Saxon.]

1. An oblique view.

I ſpy entertainment in her; ſhe gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Aſide the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Ey'd them aſkance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

2. A laboured caſt of countenance.

Damn with faint praiſe, concede with civil *leer*. *Pope.*
I place a ſtateſman full before my ſight;
A bloated monſter in all his geer,
With ſhameleſs viſage, and perfidious *leer*. *Swift.*

To LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To look obliquely; to look archly.

I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

I wonder whether you taſte the pleaſure of independency, or whether you do not ſometimes *leer* upon the court. *Swift.*

2. To look with a forced countenance.

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with ſmiles, and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryd.*

LEES. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; ſediment: it has ſeldom a ſingular.

This proceeded by reaſon of the old humour of thoſe countries, where the memory of King Richard was ſo ſtrong, that it lay like *lees* in the bottom of mens hearts; and if the veſſel was but ſtirred, it would come up. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If they love *lees*, and leave the luſty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the ſwine. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Thoſe *lees* that trouble it refine
The agitated ſoul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

To LEESE. *v. a.* [*leſen*, Dutch.] To loſe: an old word.

Then ſell to thy profit both butter and cheeſe,
Who buieth it ſooner the more he ſhall *leeſe*. *Tuſſer.*
No cauſe, nor client fat, will Chev'ril *leeſe*,
But as they come on both ſides he takes fees;
And pleaſeth both: for while he melts his greaſe
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace. *B. Johnſ.*
How in the port our fleet dear time did *leeſe*,
Withering like priſoners, which lie but for fees. *Donne.*

LEET. *n. ſ.*

Leete, or *leta*, is otherwiſe called a law-day. The word ſeemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of juriſdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwiſe called thirſhing, and contained the third part of a province or ſhire: theſe juriſdictions, one and other, be now aboliſhed, and ſwallowed up in the county court. *Cowel.*

Who has a breaſt ſo pure,
But ſome uncleanly apprehenſions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in ſeſſions ſit
With meditations lawful. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
You would preſent her at the *leet*,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone jugs, and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shak.*

LE'WARD. *adj.* [lee and ƿeaꞃð, Saxon.]

1. Towards the wind. See LEE.

The claſſicæ were called long ſhips, the onerariæ round, becauſe of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the ſtowage of goods, was not the fitteſt for ſailing, becauſe of the great quantity of *leeward* way, except when they ſailed full before the wind. *Arbuthnot.*

Let no ſtateſman dare
A kingdom to a ſhip compare;
Leſt he ſhould call our commonweal
A veſſel with a double keel;
Which juſt like ours, new rigg'd and mann'd,
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to *leeward* ſide,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

LEFT. participle preter. of *leave*.

Alas, poor lady! deſolate and *left*;
I weep myſelf to think upon thy words. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had ſuch a river as this been *left* to itſelf, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it muſt have formed ſeveral little ſeas. *Addiſon.*

Were I *left* to myſelf, I would rather aim at inſtructing than diverting; but if we will be uſeful to the world, we muſt take it as we find it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 179.

LEFT. *adj.* [*luſte*, Dutch; *lævus*, Lat.] Siniſtrous; not right.

That there is alſo in men a natural prepotency in the right, we cannot with conſtancy affirm, if we make obſervation in children, who permitted the freedom of both hands, do ofttimes confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty reſtrained from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

The right to Pluto's golden palace guides,
The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus deſcends. *Dryden's Æn.*
The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and *left*, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*
A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak:
That omen lik'd him not. *Dryden.*
The *left* foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they ſheathe the right. *Dryden.*
The man who ſtruggles in the fight,
Fatigues *left* arm as well as right. *Prior.*

LEFT-HANDED. *adj.* [*left* and *hand*.] Uſing the left-hand rather than right.

The limbs are uſed moſt on the right-ſide, whereby cuſtom helpeth; for we ſee, that ſome are *left-handed*, which are ſuch as have uſed the left-hand moſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

For the ſeat of the heart and liver on one ſide, whereby men become *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect ſo common: for the ſeat of the liver on the left-ſide is very monſtrous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *left-handed*.] Habitual uſe of the left-hand.

Although a ſquint *left-handedneſs*
B' ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne.*

LEG. *n. ſ.* [*leg*, Daniſh; *leggur*, Iſlandick.]

1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.

They haſte; and what their tardy feet deny'd,
The truſty ſtaff, their better *leg*, ſupply'd. *Dryden.*
Purging comfits, and ants eggs,
Had almoſt brought him off his *legs*. *Hudibras.*

Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but *legs* to carry them. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. An act of obeiſance.

At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kiſs his hand, and ſay nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Their horſes never give a blow,
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

If the boy ſhould not put off his hat, nor make *legs* very gracefully, a dancing-maſter will cure that defect. *Locke.*

He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*

3. To ſtand on his own legs; to ſupport himſelf.

Perſons of their fortune and quality could well have ſtood upon their own *legs*, and needed not to lay in for countenance and ſupport. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

4. That by which any thing is ſupported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.

LEGACY. *n. ſ.* [*legatum*, Latin.]

Legacy is a particular thing given by laſt will and teſtament. *Cowel.*

If there be no ſuch thing apparent upon record, they do as if one ſhould demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of ſome written teſtament, wherein there being no ſuch thing ſpecified, he pleadeth that there it muſt needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the teſtator bore him; imagining, that theſe, or the like proofs, will convict a teſtament to have that in it, which other men can no-where by reading find. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Go you to Cæſar's houſe;
Fetch the will hither, and we ſhall determine
How to cut off ſome charge in *legacies*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Good counſel is the beſt *legacy* a father can leave a child. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

When he thought you gone
T' augment the number of the bleſs'd above,
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;
Nor arm'd, his brothers portions to invade,
But to defend the preſent you had made. *Dryden.*
When the heir of this vaſt treaſure knew,
How large a *legacy* was left to you,
He wiſely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*
Leave to thy children tumult, ſtrife, and war,
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*

LEGAL. *adj.* [*legal*, French; *leges*, Latin.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.

Whatſoever was before, was before time of memory; and what is ſince is, in a *legal* ſenſe, within the time of memory. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law of England.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law.

His merits
To ſave them, not their own, though *legal*, works. *Milt.*

LEGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*legalité*, French.] Lawfulneſs.

To LE'GALIZE. *v. a.* [*legaliſer*, French; from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.

If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it ſhould be injury from an extremely obliged perſon: but revenge is ſo abſolutely the peculiar of Heaven, that no conſideration can impower, even the beſt men, to aſſume the execution of it. *South.*

LE'GALLY. *adv.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much leſs may inferior judges, deny juſtice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Taylor.*

LE'GATARY. *n. ſ.* [*legataire*, French; from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor ſhall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the preſence of fit perſons, as creditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary.

LE'GATINE. *adj.* [from *legate*.]

1. Made by a legate.

When any one is abſolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* conſtitution, that ſome one ſhall publiſh ſuch abſolution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman ſee.

All thoſe you have done of late,
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,
Fall in the compaſs of a præmunire. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'GATE. *n. ſ.* [*legatus*, Lat. *legat*, French; *legato*, Italian.]

1. A deputy; an ambaſſador.

The *legates* from th' Ætolian prince return:
Sad news they bring, that after all the coſt,
And care employ'd, their embaſſy is loſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A kind of ſpiritual embaſſador from the pope; a commiſſioner deputed by the pope for eccleſiaſtical affairs.

Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of Heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Upon the *legate*'s ſummons, he ſubmitted himſelf to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*

LEGATE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to 'ſcape this diſmal bout,
The former *legatees* are blotted out. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

My will is, that if any of the above-named *legatees* ſhould die before me, that then the reſpective legacies ſhall revert to myſelf. *Swift.*

LEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commiſſion; embaſſy.

It will be found, that after a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refuſal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

In the attiring and ornament of their bodies the duke had a fine and unaffected politeneſs, and upon occaſion coſtly, as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*

LEGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppoſe debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair eſtate,
Bequeath'd by ſome *legator*'s laſt intent. *Dryden.*

LE'GEND. *n. ſ.* [*legenda*, Latin.]

1. A chronicle or regiſter of the lives of ſaints.

Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing elſe but heaps of frivolous and ſcandalous vanities, they have been even with diſdain thrown out, the very neſts which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker, b.* v.

There are in Rome two ſets of antiquities, the chriſtian and the heathen; the former, though of a freſher date, are ſo embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little ſatisfaction. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Any memorial or relation.

And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilſt you arm you: arm you whilſt you read. *Fairfax, b.* i.

3. An incredible unauthentick narrative.

Who can ſhow the *legends*, that record
More idle tales, or fables ſo abſurd? *Blackmore.*

It is the way and means of attaining to heaven, that makes profane ſcorners ſo willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is ſuch an inconſiſtent incredible *legend*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Any inſcription; particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehenſiveneſs of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addiſon on Medals.*

LE'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambaſſador; a reſident; one that continues at the court to which he is ſent; a leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-houſe.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heav'n,
Intends you for his ſwift ambaſſador,
Where you ſhall be an everlaſting *leiger*. *Shakeſpeare.*
I've giv'n him that,
Which, if he take, ſhall quite unpeople her
Of *leidgers* for her ſweet. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

If *legier* ambaſſadors or agents were ſent to remain near the courts of princes, to obſerve their motions, and to hold correſpondence with them, ſuch were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Who can endear
Thy praiſe too much? thou art Heav'n's *leiger* here,
Working againſt the ſtates of death and hell. *Herbert.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of thoſe who attended his perſon, who, in truth, lay *leiger* for the covenant, and kept up the ſpirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

I call that a *ledger* bait, which is fixed, or made to reſt, in one certain place, when you ſhall be abſent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*

LE'GERDEMAIN. *n. ſ.* [contracted perhaps from *legereté de main*, French.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

He ſo light was at *legerdemain*,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Hubberd.*

Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impoſe upon their own ſouls, there is none ſo common as the plea of a good intention. *South's Sermons.*

LEG'ERITY. *n. ſ.* [*legereté*, French.] Lightneſs; nimbleneſs; quickneſs. A word not in uſe.

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move
With caſted ſlough and freſh *legerity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'GGED. *adj.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; furniſhed with legs.

LE'GIBLE. *n. ſ.* [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be read.

You obſerve ſome clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cuſhion, to read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*

2. Apparent; diſcoverable.

People's opinions of themſelves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion; it ſtamps value and ſignificancy upon his face. *Collier.*

LE'GIBLY. *adv.* [from *legible*.] In ſuch a manner as may be read.

LE'GION. *n. ſ.* [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five thouſand.

The moſt remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius ſending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greateſt confirmation poſſible of the ſtory of the Chriſtian *legion*. *Addiſon.*

2. A military force.

She to foreign realms
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Phillips.*

3. Any great number.

Not in the *legions*
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shakeſp.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one ſin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the ſame breach. *Rogers's Sermons.*

LE'GIONARY. *adj.* [from *legion*.]

1. Relating to a legion.
2. Containing a legion.
3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many applying themſelves betwixt jeſt and earneſt, make up the *legionary* body of error. *Vulgar Errours.*

LEGISLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Latin.] The act of giving laws.

Pythagoras joined *legiſlation* to his philoſophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable ſanction to the laws he preſcribed. *Littleton on the Converſion of St. Paul.*

LEGISLA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *legiſlator*.] Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their *legiſlative* frenzy they repent,
Enacting it ſhould make no precedent. *Denham.*

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and thoſe qualities are proper to the *legiſlative* ſtyle. *Dryden.*

LEGISLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*legiſlator*, Latin; *legiſlatour*, French.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

It ſpoke like a *legiſlator*: the thing ſpoke was a law. *South.*

Heroes in animated marble frown,
And *legiſlators* ſeem to think in ſtone. *Pope.*

LEGISLA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent conſent of all three parts of the *legiſlature*, no law is or can be made. *Hale's Common Law.*

In the notion of a *legiſlature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and ſuſpend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 16.

By the ſupreme magiſtrate is properly underſtood the legiſlative power; but the word magiſtrate ſeeming to denote a ſingle perſon, and to expreſs the executive power, it came to paſs that the obedience due to the *legiſlature* was, for want of conſidering this eaſy diſtinction, miſapplied to the adminiſtration. *Swift's Sent. of a Church of England Man.*

LEGI'TIMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawfulneſs of birth.

In reſpect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*

2. Genuineneſs; not ſpuriouſneſs.

The *legitimacy* or reality of theſe marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

LEGI'TIMATE. *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Latin; *legitime*, Fr.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

Legitimate Edgar, I muſt have your land;
Our father's love is to the baſtard Edmund. *Shakeſpeare.*

An adulterous perſon is tied to make proviſion for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a common portion. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

To LEGI'TIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, French, from the adjective.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.

Legitimate him that was a baſtard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To make lawful.

It would be impoſſible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which ſhould *legitimate* it is ſubſequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Decay of Piety.*

LEGI'TIMATELY. *adv.* [from *legitimate*.] Lawfully; genuinely.

By degrees he roſe to Jove's imperial ſeat,
Thus difficulties prove a ſoul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*legitimation*, Fr. from *legitimate*.]

1. Lawful birth.

I have diſclaim'd my land;
Legitimation, name, and all is gone:
Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shakeſp.*

From whence will ariſe many queſtions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

2. The act of inveſting with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME. } *n. ſ.* [*legume*, French; *legumen*, Lat.] Seeds
LEGU'MEN. } not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger ſeeds; pulſe.

Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and diſtilled in a retort, will afford an acid ſpirit. *Boyle.*

In the ſpring fell great rains, upon which enſued a moſt deſtructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbuthnot.*

LEGU'MINOUS. *adj.* [*legumineux*, French; from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulſe; conſiſting of pulſe.

The propereſt food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous ſeeds: as oats, barley, and wheat; or of ſome of the ſiliquoſe or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'ISURABLY. *adv.* [from *leiſurable*.] At leiſure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our reſt is come, the patterns of our diſſolution may be Jacob, Moſes, Joſhua, and David, who *leiſurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God to come upon their poſterity. *Hooker, b.* v.

LE'ISURABLE. *adj.* [from *leiſure*.] Done at leiſure; not hurried; enjoying leiſure.

A relation inexcuſable in his works of *leiſurable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*

LE'ISURE. *n. ſ.* [*loiſir*, French.]

1. Freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to ſpend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very ſick, and a friend ſaid to him, Send for a phyſician; but the ſick man anſwered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leiſure*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the deſire of *leiſure* is much more natural than of buſineſs and care. *Temple.*

O happy youth!
For whom thy fates reſerve ſo fair a bride:
He ſigh'd, and had no *leiſure* more to ſay,
His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryd. Ovid.*

You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leiſure* of thinking, but the pleaſure to think of nothing which can diſcompoſe your mind. *Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our *leiſures* to attend on yours. *Shakeſp.*
They ſummon'd up their meiny, ſtrait took horſe;
Commanded me to follow, and attend
The *leiſure* of their anſwer. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I ſhall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully, to be conſidered at his *leiſure*. *Locke.*

3. Want of leiſure. Not uſed.

More than I have ſaid, loving countrymen;
The *leiſure* and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Le'isurely. *adj.* [from *leiſure.*] Not haſty; deliberate; done without hurry.

He was the wretchedſt thing when he was young,
So long a growing, and ſo *leiſurely*,
That, if the rule were true, he ſhould be gracious. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leiſurely* march. *Hayw.*

The bridge is human life: upon a more *leiſurely* ſurvey of it, I found that it conſiſted of threeſcore and ten intire arches. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 159.

Le'isurely. *adv.* [from *leiſure.*] Not in a hurry; ſlowly.

The Belgians hop'd, that with diſorder'd haſte,
Our deep-cut keels upon the ſands might run;
Or if with caution *leiſurely* we paſt,
Their numerous groſs might charge us one by one. *Dryd.*

We deſcended very *leiſurely*, my friend being careful to count the ſteps. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 47.

Le'man. *n. ſ.* [Generally ſuppoſed to be *laimant*, the lover, French; but imagined by Junius, with almoſt equal probability, to be derived from *leef*, Dutch, or leoꝼ, Saxon, *beloved* and *man.* This etymology is ſtrongly ſupported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman.*] A ſweetheart; a gallant; or a miſtreſs. *Hanmer.*

Hold for my ſake, and do him not to dye;
But vanquiſh'd, thine eternal bondſlave make,
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take. *Fairy Q.*

A cup of wine,
That's briſk and fine,
And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Le'mma. *n. ſ.* [λῆμμα; *lemme*, French.] A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.

LE'MON. *n. ſ.* [*limon*, French; *limonium*, low Latin.]

1. The fruit of the lemon-tree.

The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and aſtringent than that of oranges. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The dyers uſe it for dying of bright yellows and *lemon* colours. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Bear me, Pomona!
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. The tree that bears lemons.

The *lemon* tree hath large ſtiff leaves; the flower conſiſts of many leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the fruit is almoſt of an oval figure, and divided into ſeveral cells, in which are lodged hard ſeeds, ſurrounded by a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, which, for the moſt part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Liſbon in great plenty. *Millar.*

Lemona'de. *n. ſ.* [from *lemon.*] Liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, ſhould walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonads.* *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

To **LEND.** *v. a.* [lænan, Saxon; *leenen*, Dutch.]

1. To afford, on condition of repayment.

Thou ſhalt not give him thy money upon uſury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increaſe. *Lev.* xxv. 37.

They dare not give, and e'en refuſe to *lend*,
To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryden.*

2. To ſuffer to be uſed on condition that it be reſtored.

In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingneſs to pay a debt,
Which, with a bounteous hand was kindly *lent*;
Much more to be thus oppoſite with Heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

I'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

The fair bleſſing we vouchſafe to ſend;
Nor can we ſpare you long, though often we may *lend.*
Dryden to the Dutcheſs of Ormond.

3. To afford; to grant in general.

Covetouſneſs, like the ſea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in *lending* any back again. *Decay of Piety.*

Painting and poeſy are two ſiſters ſo like, that they *lend* to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poeſy, and the other a ſpeaking picture. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing ſtore,
Now *lend* aſſiſtance, and relieve the poor. *Dryd. Perſius.*

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,
And condeſcend to hear a young man ſpeak. *Addiſon.*

Cephiſa, thou
Wilt *lend* a hand to cloſe thy miſtreſs' eyes. *A. Phillips.*

Le'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *lend.*]

1. One who lends any thing.
2. One who makes a trade of putting money to intereſt.

Let the ſtate be anſwered ſome ſmall matter, and the reſt left to the *lender*; if the abatement be but ſmall, it will not diſcourage the *lender*: he that took before ten in the hundred, will ſooner deſcend to eight than give over this trade. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Whole droves of *lenders* croud the bankers doors
To call in money. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Intereſt would certainly encourage the *lender* to venture in ſuch a time of danger. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 20.

Length. *n. ſ.* [from lenȝ, Saxon.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longeſt line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Ticinum a church that is in *length* one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in heighth near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extenſion.

Mezentius ruſhes on his foes,
And firſt unhappy Acron overthrows;
Stretch'd at his *length* he ſpurns the ſwarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. A certain portion of ſpace or time.

Large *lengths* of ſeas and ſhores
Between my father and my mother lay. *Shakeſpeare.*

To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free;
Left danger, fears, and foes, behind,
And beat, at leaſt three *lengths*, the wind. *Hudibras.*

Time glides along with undiſcover'd haſte,
The future but a *length* beyond the paſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

What *length* of lands, what oceans have you paſs'd,
What ſtorms ſuſtain'd, and on what ſhores been caſt? *Dryden.*

4. Extent of duration.

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get ſome meaſure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths.* *Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May Heav'n, great monarch, ſtill augment your bliſs
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name,
Such *length* of labour for ſo vaſt a frame. *Dryden's Æn.*

In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now ſtands. *Addiſon.*

6. Reach or expanſion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a purſuit of ſciences, to thoſe extenſive *lengths* to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i.

7. Full extent; uncontracted ſtate.

If Lætitia, who ſent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy gentleman's name, I will inſert it at *length* in one of my papers. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 40.

8. Diſtance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter, which he had ſome thought of beſieging. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

9. End; latter part of any aſſignable time.

Churches purged of things burdenſome, all was brought at the *length* unto that wherein now we ſtand. *Hooker, b.* iv.

A crooked ſtick is not ſtraitened unleſs it be bent as far on the clear contrary ſide, that ſo it may ſettle itſelf at the *length* in a middle ſtate of evenneſs between them both. *Hooker.*

10. *At* **Length.** [It was formerly written *at the length.*] At laſt; in concluſion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms,
Though our malevolent ſtars have ſtruggled hard,
And held us long aſunder. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

To **Le'ngthen.** *v. a.* [from *length.*]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or eaſy to be *lengthened* without rupture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Falling dews with ſpangles deck'd the glade,
And the low ſun had *lengthen'd* ev'ry ſhade. *Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue.

Break off thy ſins by righteouſneſs, and thine iniquities by ſhewing mercy to the poor; if it may be a *lengthening* of thy tranquillity. *Dan.* iv. 27.

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
Which bars a thouſand harms, and *lengthens* life. *Shak.*

It is in our power to ſecure to ourſelves an intereſt in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to *lengthen* the courſe of our preſent proſperity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were leſs conſtrained in the quantity of every ſyllable, beſides helps of grammatical figures for the *lengthening* or abbreviation of them. *Dryden.*

4. *To* **Le'ngthen** *out.* [The particle *out* is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.

What if I pleaſe to *lengthen out* his date
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate. *Dryden's Aur.*

I'd hoard up every moment of my life,
To *lengthen out* the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*

It *lengthens out* every act of worſhip, and produces more laſting and permanent impreſſions in the mind, than thoſe which accompany any tranſient form of words. *Addiſon.*

To **Le'ngthen.** *v. n.* To grow longer; to increaſe in length.

One may as well make a yard, whoſe parts *lengthen* and ſhrink, as a meaſure of trade in materials, that have not always a ſettled value. *Locke.*

Still 'tis farther from its end;
Still finds its error *lengthen* with its way. *Prior.*

Le'ngthwise. *adv.* [*length* and *wiſe.*] According to the length.

Le'nient. *adj.* [*leniens*, Latin.]

1. Aſſuaſive; ſoftening; mitigating.

Conſolatories writ
With ſtudy'd argument, and much perſuaſion ſought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In this one paſſion man can ſtrength enjoy;
Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this; it ſticks to our laſt ſand. *Pope.*

2. Laxative; emollient.

Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient*, balſamick, and abate acrimony in the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Le'nient. *n. ſ.* An emollient, or aſſuaſive application.

I dreſſed it with *lenients.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **Le'nify.** *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old French; *lenio*, Latin.] To aſſuage; to mitigate.

It is uſed for ſquinancies and inflammations in the throat, whereby it ſeemeth to have a mollifying and *lenifying* virtue. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 554.

All ſoft'ning ſimples, known of ſov'reign uſe,
He preſſes out, and pours their noble juice;
Theſe firſt infus'd, to *lenify* the pain,
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

Le'nitive. *adj.* [*lenitif*, French; *lenio*, Latin.] Aſſuaſive; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cauſe may be an inception of putrefaction: for thoſe milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they ſhould be *lenitive.* *Bacon.*

There is aliment *lenitive* expelling the fœces without ſtimulating the bowels; ſuch are animal oils. *Arbuthnot.*

Le'nitive. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing applied to eaſe pain.
2. A palliative.

There are *lenitives* that friendſhip will apply, before it would be brought to decretory rigours. *South's Sermons.*

Le'nity. *n. ſ.* [*lenitas*, Latin.] Mildneſs; mercy; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs of temper.

Henry gives conſent,
Of mere compaſſion, and of *lenity*,
To eaſe your country. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Lenity muſt gain
The mighty men, and pleaſe the diſcontent. *Daniel.*

Albeit ſo ample a pardon was proclaimed touching treaſon, yet could not the boldneſs be beaten down either with ſeverity, or with *lenity* be abated. *Hayward.*

Theſe jealouſies
Have but one root, the old impriſon'd king,
Whoſe *lenity* firſt pleas'd the gaping crowd:
But when long try'd, and found ſupinely good,
Like Æſop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

Lens. *n. ſ.*

A glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides, is uſually called a *lens*; ſuch as is burning-glaſs, or ſpectacle-glaſs, or an object glaſs of a teleſcope. *Newton's Opticks.*

According to the difference of the *lenſes*, I uſed various diſtances. *Newton's Opticks.*

Lent. part. paſſ. from *lend.*

By Jove the ſtranger and the poor are ſent,
And what to thoſe we give, to Jove is *lent.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LENT. *n. ſ.* [lenten, the ſpring, Saxon.] The quadrageſimal faſt; a time of abſtinence.

Lent is from ſpringing, becauſe it falleth in the ſpring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, uſe *glent.* *Camden.*

Le'nten. *adj.* [from *lent.*] Such as is uſed in lent; ſparing.

My lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players ſhall receive from you. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

She quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* ſallad cool'd her blood.
Their commons, though but coarſe, were nothing ſcant.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

Le'nticular. *adj.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

The cryſtalline humour is of a *lenticular* figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray on the Creation.*

Le'ntiform. *adj.* [*lens* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

Le'ntiginous. *adj.* [from *lentigo.*] Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LE'NTIGO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin; ſuch eſpecially as is common to women in childbearing. *Quincy.*

Le'ntil. *n. ſ.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, French.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a ſhort pod, containing orbicular ſeeds, for the moſt part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one midrib, and are terminated by tendrils. *Millar.*

The Philiſtines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of *lentiles.* 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 11.

Le'ntisck. *n. ſ.* [*lentiſcus*, Latin; *lentiſque*, French.]

Lentiſck wood is of a pale brown colour, almoſt whitiſh, reſinous, of a fragrant ſmell and acrid taſte: it is the wood of the tree which produces the maſtich, and is eſteemed aſtringent and balſamick in medicine. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Lentiſck is a beautiful evergreen, the maſtich or gum of which is of uſe for the teeth or gums. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Le'ntitude. *n. ſ.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs; ſlowneſs. *Dict.*

Le'ntner. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.

I ſhould enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the haggard, and the two ſorts of *lentners.* *Walton's Angler.*

LE'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [*lentor*, Latin; *lenteur*, French.]

1. Tenacity; viſcoſity.

Some bodies have a kind of *lentor*, and more depectible nature than others. *Bacon.*

2. Slowneſs; delay.

The *lentor* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cauſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. [In phyſick.] It expreſſes that ſizy, viſcid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obſtructs the capillary veſſels. *Quincy.*

Le'ntous. *adj.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Viſcous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this ſpawn of a *lentous* and tranſparent body, are to be diſcerned many ſpecks which become black, a ſubſtance more compacted and terreſtrious than the other; for it riſeth not in diſtillation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

Le'od. *n. ſ.*

Leod ſignifies the people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus, *leodgar* is one of great intereſt with the people or nation. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Le'of. *n. ſ.*

Leof denotes love; ſo *leofwin* is a winner of love, *leofſtan*, beſt beloved: like theſe Agapetus, Eraſmus, Philo, Amandus, &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Le'onine. *adj.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.
2. Leonine verſes are thoſe of which the end rhymes to the middle, ſo named from *Leo* the inventor: as,

Gloria factorum *temere conceditur* horum.

Le'opard. *n. ſ.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt of prey.

Sheep run not half ſo tim'rous from the wolf,
Or horſe or oxen from the *leopard*,
As you fly from your oft-ſubdued ſlaves. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *leopard* is every way, in ſhape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouſe; and will alſo ſpit much after the ſame manner: ſo that they ſeem to differ, juſt as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Before the king tame *leopards* led the way,
And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden.*

Le'per. *n. ſ.* [*lepra, leproſus*, Latin.] One infected with a leproſy.

I am no loathſome *leper*; look on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *leper* in whom the plague is, his cloaths ſhall be rent. *Lev.* xiii. 45.

The number of their *lepers* was very great. *Hakewell.*

Le'perous. *adj.* [Formed from *leprous*, to make out a verſe.] Cauſing leproſy; infected with leproſy; leprous.

Upon my ſecure hour thy uncle ſtole,
With juice of curſed hebenon in a viol,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The *leperous* diſtilment. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Le'porine. *adj.* [*leporinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

Lepro'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *leprous.*] Squamous diſeaſe.

If the crudities, impurities, and *leproſities* of metals, were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Le'prosy. *n. ſ.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepre*, French.] A loathſome diſtemper, which covers the body with a kind of white ſcales.

Itches, blains,
Sow all the Athenian boſoms, and their crop
Be general *leproſy.* *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

It is a plague of *leproſy.* *Lev.* xiii. 3.

Between the malice of my enemies and other mens miſtakes, I put as great a difference as between the itch of novelty and the *leproſy* of diſloyalty. *King Charles.*

Authors, upon the firſt entrance of the pox, looked upon it ſo highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the *leproſy.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Le'prous. *adj.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepreux*, French.] Infected with a leproſy.

The ſilly amorous ſucks his death,
By drawing in a *leprous* harlot's breath. *Donne.*

Lere. *n. ſ.* [læꞃe, Saxon; *leere*, Dutch.] A leſſon; lore; doctrine. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland.

The kid, pitying his heavineſs,
Aſked the cauſe of his great diſtreſs;
And alſo who, and whence, that he were,
Though he that had well ycond his *lere*,
Thus melled his talk with many a teare. *Spenſer.*

Le'rry. [from *lere.*] A rating; a lecture. A ruſtick word.

Less. A negative or privative termination. [leaꞅ, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a ſubſtantive, it implies the abſence or privation of the thing expreſſed by that ſubſtantive: as, a *witleſs* man, a man without wit; *childleſs*, without children; *fatherleſs*, deprived of a father; *pennyleſs*, wanting money.

Less. *adj.* [leaꞅ, Saxon.] The comparative of little: oppoſed to greater.

Mary, the mother of James the *leſs.* *Mark*, xv. 40.

Yet could he not his cloſing eyes withdraw,
Though *leſs* and *leſs* of Emily he ſaw. *Dryden.*

He that thinks he has a poſitive idea of infinite ſpace, will find that he can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt than he has of the leaſt ſpace; for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative idea of ſmallneſs, which will always be *leſs* than any one whereof we have the poſitive idea. *Locke.*

All the ideas that are conſidered as having parts, and are capable of increaſe by the addition of any equal or *leſs* parts, afford us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity. *Locke.*

'Tis *leſs* to conquer, than to make wars ceaſe,
And, without fighting, awe the world to peace. *Hallifax.*

Less. *n. ſ.* Not ſo much; oppoſed to more.

They gathered ſome more, ſome *leſs.* *Exod.* xvi. 17.

Thy ſervant knew nothing of this, *leſs* or more. 1 *Sam.*

Less. *adv.* In a ſmaller degree; in a lower degree.

This opinion preſents a *leſs* merry, but not *leſs* dangerous, temptation to thoſe in adverſity. *Decay of Piety.*

The leſs ſpace there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, by ſo much the more the ſpecies are preſerved and diſtinguiſhed; and, on the contrary, the more ſpace of air there is, and the *leſs* it is pure, ſo much the more the object is confuſed and embroiled. *Dryden.*

Their learning lay chiefly in flouriſh; they were not much wiſer than the *leſs* pretending multitude. *Collier on Pride.*

The leſs they themſelves want to receive from others, they will be *leſs* careful to ſupply the neceſſities of the indigent. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Happy, and happy ſtill, ſhe might have prov'd,
Were ſhe *leſs* beautiful, or *leſs* belov'd. *Pope's Statius.*

Le'ssee. *n.ſ.* The perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To **Lessen.** *v. a.* [from *leſs*.]

1. To diminiſh in bulk.
2. To diminiſh in degree of any quality.

Kings may give
To beggars, and not *leſſen* their own greatneſs. *Denham.*

Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it ſhall *leſſen* his puniſhment. *Calamy.*

Collect into one ſum as great a number as you pleaſe, this multitude, how great ſoever, *leſſens* not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the inexhauſtible ſtock of number. *Locke.*

This thirſt after fame betrays him into ſuch indecencies as are a *leſſening* to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakneſs in the greateſt characters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Nor are the pleaſures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy, ſubject to be *leſſened* by the uneaſineſs which ariſes from fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.

Who ſeeks
To *leſſen* thee, againſt his purpoſe ſerves
To manifeſt the more thy might. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

St. Paul choſe to magnify his office, when ill men conſpired to *leſſen* it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **Lessen.** *v. n.* To grow leſs; to ſhrink; to be diminiſhed.

All government may be eſteemed to grow ſtrong or weak, as the general opinion in thoſe that govern is ſeen to *leſſen* or increaſe. *Temple.*

The objection *leſſens* very much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witneſs of no good reputation.
Atterbury's Sermons.

Le'sser. *adj.* A barbarous corruption of *leſs*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of proſe.

What great deſpite doth Fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abaſe thy beauty bright,
That it ſhould not deface all other *leſſer* light. *Fairy Q.*

It is the *leſſer* blot, modeſty finds,
Women to change their ſhapes than men their minds.
Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *leſſer* and *leſſer* from age to age: ſometimes the roots of them are weakened by ſubterraneous fires, and ſometimes tumbled by earthquakes into thoſe caverns that are under them.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me ſhall ſlay me. By the ſame reaſon may a man, in the ſtate of nature, puniſh the *leſſer* breaches of that law. *Locke.*

Any heat whatſoever promotes the aſcent of mineral matter, but more eſpecially of that which is ſubtile, and is conſequently moveable more eaſily, and with a *leſſer* power.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

The larger here, and there the *leſſer* lambs,
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams. *Pope.*

Le'sser. *adv.* [formed by corruption from *leſs*.]

Some ſay he's mad; others, that *leſſer* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Lesses. *n.ſ.* [*laiſſées*, French.] The dung of beaſts left on the ground.

Lesson. *n.ſ.* [*leçon*, French; *lectio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.

I but repeat that *leſſon*
Which I have learn'd from thee. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Precept; notion inculcated.

This day's enſample hath this *leſſon* dear
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,
That bliſs may not abide in ſtate of mortal men. *Spenſer.*

Be not jealous over the wife of thy boſom, and teach her not an evil *leſſon* againſt thyſelf. *Ecclus.* ix. 1.

3. Portions of Scripture read in divine ſervice.

Notwithſtanding ſo eminent properties, whereof *leſſons* are happily deſtitute; yet *leſſons* being free from ſome inconveniences whereunto ſermons are more ſubject, they may, in this reſpect, no leſs take, than in other they muſt give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker, b.* v.

4. Tune pricked for an inſtrument.

Thoſe good laws were like good *leſſons* ſet for a flute out of tune; of which *leſſons* little uſe can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. A rating lecture.

She would give her a *leſſon* for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

To **Le'sson.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to inſtruct.

Even in kind love, I do conjure thee,
To *leſſon* me. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Well haſt thou *leſſon'd* us, this ſhall we do. *Shakeſp.*

Children ſhould be ſeaſoned betimes, and *leſſoned* into a contempt and deteſtation of this vice. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Lessor. *n.ſ.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwiſe, by leaſe.

Lords of the world have but for life their leaſe,
And that too, if the *leſſor* pleaſe, muſt ceaſe. *Denham.*

If he demiſes that glebe to a layman, the tenant muſt pay the ſmall tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *leſſor*.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Lest. *conj.* [from the adjective *leaſt*.] That not.

Forty ſtripes he may give him, and not exceed; *leſt* if he ſhould exceed, then thy brother ſhould ſeem vile. *Deut.* xxv.

King Luitprand brought hither the corpſe, *leſt* it might be abuſed by the barbarous nations. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Le'stercock. *n. ſ.*

Upon the north coaſt, for want of good harbours, they have a device of two ſticks filled with corks, and croſſed flat-long, out of whoſe midſt there riſeth a thread, and at the ſame hangeth a ſail; to this engine, termed a *leſtercock*, they tie one end of their boulter, ſo as the wind coming from the ſhore filleth the ſail, and the ſail carrieth the boulter into the ſea, which, after the reſpite of ſome hours, is drawn in again by a cord faſtened at the nearer end. *Carew.*

To **Let.** *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.]

1. To allow; to ſuffer; to permit.

Nay, nay, quoth he, *let* be your ſtrife and doubt.
Fairfax.

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, *let* the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain. *Sanderſon.*

On the crowd he caſt a furious look,
And wither'd all their ſtrength before he ſpoke;
Back on your lives, *let* be, ſaid he, my prey,
And let my vengeance take the deſtin'd way. *Dryden.*

Remember me; ſpeak, Raymond, will you *let* him?
Shall he remember Leonora. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

We muſt not *let* go manifeſt truths, becauſe we cannot anſwer all queſtions about them. *Collier.*

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, ſo as to take but little notice of the ſucceſſion of ideas in his mind, *lets* ſlip out of his account a good part of that duration.
Locke.

A ſolution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, diſſolves the metal, and *lets* go the mercury. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A ſign of the optative mood uſed before the firſt and imperative before the third perſon. Before the firſt perſon ſingular it ſignifies reſolution, fixed purpoſe, or ardent wiſh.

Let me die with the Philiſtines. *Judges.*

Here is her picture: *let* me ſee; I think,
If I had ſuch a tire, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as in this of her's. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Before the firſt perſon plural, *let* implies exhortation.

Riſe; *let* us go. *Mark.*

4. Before the third perſon, ſingular or plural, *let* implies permiſſion or precept.

Let the ſoldiers ſeize him for one of the aſſaſſinates.
Dryden.

5. Before a thing in the paſſive voice, *let* implies command.

Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous be ſeparated, and *let* thoſe which ought to be ſeparated be apparently ſo to us; but *let* this be done by a ſmall and pleaſing difference. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*.

But one ſubmiſſive word which you *let* fall,
Will make him in good humour with us all. *Dryden.*

The ſeventh year thou ſhalt *let* it reſt, and lie ſtill. *Exod.*

7. To leave.

They did me too much injury,
That ever ſaid I hearken'd for your death.
If it were ſo, I might have *let* alone
Th' inſulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakeſpeare.*

The publick outrages of a deſtroying tyranny are but childiſh appetites, *let* alone till they are grown ungovernable.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.

Let me alone to accuſe him afterwards. *Dryden.*

This is of no uſe, and had been better *let* alone: he is fain to reſolve all into preſent poſſeſſion. *Locke.*

Neſtor, do not *let* us alone 'till you have ſhortened our necks, and reduced them to their ancient ſtandard. *Addiſon.*

This notion might be *let* alone and deſpiſed as a piece of harmleſs unintelligible enthuſiaſm. *Rogers's Sermons.*

8. To more than permit.

There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant.

Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers. *Cant.* viii. 11.

Nothing deadens ſo much the compoſition of a picture, as figures which appertain not to the ſubject: we may call them figures to be *let*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

She *let* her ſecond floor to a very genteel youngiſh man.
Tatler, № 88.

A law was enacted, prohibiting all biſhops, and other eccleſiaſtical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years. *Swift.*

10. To ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence.

She *let* them down by a cord through the window. *Joſh.*

Launch out into the deep, and *let* down your nets for a draught. *Luke*, v. 4.

Let down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink.
Gen. xxiv. 14.

My heart ſinks in me while I hear him ſpeak,
And every ſlacken'd fibre drops its hold;
Like nature *letting* down the ſprings of life:
So much the name of father awes me ſtill. *Dryden.*

From this point of the ſtory, the poet is *let* down to his traditional poverty. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

You muſt *let* it down, that is, make it ſofter by tempering it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

11. To permit to take any ſtate or courſe.

Finding an eaſe in not underſtanding, he *let* looſe his thoughts wholly to pleaſure. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Let reaſon teach impoſſibility in any thing, and the will of man doth *let* it go. *Hooker, b.* i.

The beginning of ſtrife is as when one *letteth* out water.
Prov. xvii. 14.

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, ſo doth pricking vines or trees after they be of ſome growth, and thereby *letting* forth gum or tears. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

And if I knew which way to do't,
Your honour ſafe, I'd *let* you out. *Hudibras.*

The *letting* out our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded. *Boyle.*

He was *let* looſe among the woods as ſoon as he was able to ride on horſeback, or carry a gun. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

12. *To* **Let** *blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein.

Be rul'd by me;
Let's purge this choler without *letting blood*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hippocrates *let* great quantities of *blood*, and opened ſeveral veins at a time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

13. *To* **Let** *blood*, is uſed with a dative of the perſon whoſe blood is let.

Tell him, Cateſby,
His antient knot of dangerous adverſaries
To-morrow are *let blood* at Pomfret caſtle. *Shakeſpeare.*

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, ſo doth *letting* plants *blood*, as pricking vines, thereby letting forth tears. *Bacon.*

14. *To* **Let** *in*. To admit.

Let in your king, whoſe labour'd ſpirits,
Sore wearied in this action of ſwift ſpeed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakeſpeare.*

Roſcetes preſented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raiſe ſome tumult, and *let* him *in*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to *let in* the foe,
Effeminately vanquiſh'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The more tender our ſpirits are made by religion, the more eaſy we are to *let in* grief, if the cauſe be innocent.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

They but preſerve the aſhes, thou the flame,
True to his ſenſe, but truer to his fame,
Fording his current, where thou find'ſt it low,
Let'ſt in thine own to make it riſe and flow. *Denham.*

To give a period to my life, and to his fears, you're welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to *let in* death, and receive his commands. *Denham.*

It is the key that *lets* them *into* their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there. *South's Sermons.*

There are pictures of ſuch as have been diſtinguiſhed by their birth or miracles, with inſcriptions, that *let* you *into* the name and hiſtory of the perſon repreſented. *Addiſon.*

Moſt hiſtorians have ſpoken of ill ſucceſs, and terrible events, as if they had been *let into* the ſecrets of Providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. *Addiſon's Spectator*, № 483.

Theſe are not myſteries for ordinary readers to be *let into*.
Addiſon's Spectator, № 221.

As ſoon as they have hewn down any quantity of the rocks, they *let in* their ſprings and reſervoirs among their works. *Addiſon on Italy.*

As we rode through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

15. *To* **Let** *in*. To procure admiſſion.

They ſhould ſpeak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts *into* other mens minds the more eaſily.
Locke.

16. *To* **Let** *off*. To diſcharge. Originally uſed of an arrow diſmiſſed from the gripe, and therefore ſuffered to fly off the ſtring; now applied to guns.

Charging my piſtol only with powder, I firſt cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it *off* in the air. *Swift.*

17. *To* **Let** *out*. To leaſe out; to give to hire or farm.

18. *To* **Let.** [lettan, Saxon.] To hinder; to obſtruct; to oppoſe.

Their ſenſes are not *letted* from enjoying their objects: we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conſcience. *Sidney.*

To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blaſphemed; nothing whereby the ſalvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Chriſt, may be *let* or hindered. *Hooker, b.* i.

Leave, ah leave off, whatever wight thou be,
To *let* a weary wretch from her due reſt,
And trouble dying ſoul's tranquillity. *Fairy Queen.*

Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their works; go you unto your burdens. *Exod.* v. 4.

The myſtery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. 2 *Theſſ.*

I will work, and who will *let* it. *Iſaiah*, xliii. 11.

And now no longer *letted* of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd deſire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide ſurvey,
And nods at every houſe his threatening fire. *Dryden.*

19. *To* **Let**, when it ſignifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterite and part. paſſive; but when it ſignifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*; as, *multa me impedierunt, many things have letted me*. *Introduction to Grammar.*

To **Let.** *v. n.* To forbear; to withold himſelf.

After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the perſon of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counſel the king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Let. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; obſtacle; obſtruction; impediment.

The ſecret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable. *Hooker, b.* i.

Solyman without *let* preſented his army before the city of Belgrade. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

It had been done ere this, had I been conſul;
We had had no ſtop, no *let*. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Juſt judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,
I may before thy high tribunal plead. *Sandys on Job.*

To theſe internal diſpoſitions to ſin add the external opportunities and occaſions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of deſtruction plain before the ſinner's face; ſo that he may run his courſe freely. *South.*

Let, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, *little, ſmall*.

Letha'rgick. *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy*.] Sleepy, beyond the natural power of ſleep.

Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, till they awake from the *lethargick* ſleep, and ariſe from ſo dead, ſo mortiferous a ſtate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Let me but try if I can wake his pity
From his *lethargick* ſleep. *Denham's Sophy.*

A lethargy demands the ſame cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatick caſe, ſuch being the conſtitution of the *lethargick*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Letha'rgickness. *n. ſ.* [from *lethargick*.] Sleepineſs; drowſineſs.

A grain of glory mixt with humbleneſs,
Cures both a fever and *lethargickneſs*. *Herbert.*

Le'thargy. *n. ſ.* [ληθαργία; *lethargie*, Fr.] A morbid drowſineſs; a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

The *lethargy* muſt have his quiet courſe;
If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by
Breaks out to ſavage madneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Though his eye is open, as the morning's,
Towards luſts and pleaſures; yet ſo faſt a *lethargy*
Has ſeiz'd his powers towards publick cares and dangers,
He ſleeps like death. *Denham's Sophy.*

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was no otherwiſe to be reſcued from it, but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

A *lethargy* is a lighter ſort of apoplexy, and demands the ſame cure and diet. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Le'thargied. *adj.* [from the noun.] Laid aſleep; entranced.

His motion weakens, or his diſcernings
Are *lethargied*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Lethe. *n. ſ.* [λήθη.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath ſteept our ſenſe
In ſoft and delicate *lethe*. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth, which whoſo drinks,
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton.*

Le'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *let*.]

1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders.
3. One who gives vent to any thing; as a blood letter.

Le'tter. *n. ſ.* [*lettre*, French; *litera*, Latin.]

1. One of the elements of ſyllables.

A ſuperſcription was written over him in *letters* of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Luke*, xxiii. 38.

Thou whoreſon Zed! thou unneceſſary *letter*! *Shakeſp.*

2. A written meſſage; an epiſtle.

They uſe to write it on the top of *letters*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have a *letter* from her
Of ſuch contents as you will wonder at. *Shakeſpeare.*

When a Spaniard would write a *letter* by him, the Indian would marvel how it ſhould be poſſible, that he, to whom he came, ſhould be able to know all things. *Abbot.*

The aſſes will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent *letter* carriers. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The ſtile of *letters* ought to be free, eaſy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar converſation as poſſible: the two beſt qualities in converſation are, good humour and good breeding; thoſe *letters* are therefore certainly the beſt that ſhew the moſt of theſe two qualities. *Walſh.*

Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the beſt *letter* writers I know; very good ſenſe, civility, and friendſhip, without any ſtiffneſs or conſtraint. *Swift.*

3. The literal or expreſſed meaning.

Touching tranſlations of holy Scripture, we may not diſallow of their painful travels herein, who ſtrictly have tied themſelves to the very original *letter*. *Hooker, b.* v.

In obedience to human laws, we muſt obſerve the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reaſon of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Thoſe words of his muſt be underſtood not according to the bare rigour of the *letter*, but according to the allowances of expreſſion. *South's Sermons.*

What! ſince the pretor did my fetters looſe,
And left me freely at my own diſpoſe,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting ſtill the *letter* of the law? *Dryden's Perſius.*

4. *Letters* without the ſingular: learning.

The Jews marvelled, ſaying, How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned? *John*, vii. 15.

5. Any thing to be read.

Good laws are at beſt but a dead *letter*. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

6. Type with which books are printed.

The iron ladles that *letter* founders uſe to the caſting of printing *letters*, are kept conſtantly in melting metal. *Moxon.*

To **Le'tter.** *v. a.* [from *letter*.] To ſtamp with letters.

I obſerved one weight *lettered* on both ſides; and I found on one ſide, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other ſide was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, bleſſings. *Addiſon.*

LETTERED. *adj.* [from *letter.*] Literate; educated to learning.

A martial man, not ſweetened by a *lettered* education, is apt to have a tincture of ſourneſs. *Collier on Pride.*

LETTUCE. *n.ſ.* [*lactuca*, Latin.]

The *lettuce* hath a fibrous root, which is, for the moſt part, annual; the leaves are ſmooth, and grow alternately upon the branches; the ſtalks are, for the moſt part, tender, ſlender, and ſtiff, and commonly terminate in a ſort of umbel; the cup of the flower is oblong, ſlender, and ſcaly; the ſeeds are oblong, depreſſed, and generally terminate in a point: the ſpecies are, common or garden *lettuce*; cabbage *lettuce*; Sileſia *lettuce*; white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin *lettuce*. *Millar.*

Fat colworts, and comforting purſeline,
Cold *lettice*, and refreſhing roſemarine. *Spenſer.*

Lettuce is thought to be poiſonous, when it is ſo old as to have milk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The medicaments proper to diminiſh milk, are *lettice*, purſlane, endive. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

LEVANT. *adj.* [*levant*, French.] Eaſtern.

Thwart of thoſe, as fierce
Forth ruſh the *levant*, and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

LEVA´NT. *n.ſ.* The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

LEVATOR. *n.ſ.* [Lat.] A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up.

Some ſurgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be ſafer to raiſe it up with your *levator*, when it is but lightly retained in ſome part. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

LEUCOPHLE´GMACY. *n.ſ.* [from *leucophlegmatick.*] Paleneſs, with viſcid juices and cold ſweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leucophlegmacy*, and dropſies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA´TICK. *adj.* [λευκὸς and φλεγμα.] Having ſuch a conſtitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid, and cold, whereby it ſtuffs and bloats the habit, or raiſes white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and ſuch are commonly aſthmatick and dropſical. *Quincy.*

Aſthmatick perſons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right ſanguification are *leucophlegmatick.* *Arbuthnot.*

LEVEE. *n.ſ.* [French.]

1. The time of riſing.
2. The concourſe of thoſe who croud round a man of power in a morning.

The ſervile rout their careful Cæſar praiſe;
Him they extol, they worſhip him alone,
They croud his *levees*, and ſupport his throne. *Dryden.*

Would'ſt thou be firſt miniſter of ſtate?
To have thy *levees* crouded with reſort,
Of a depending, gaping, ſervile court. *Dryden's Juv.*

None of her Sylvan ſubjects made their court,
Levees and couchees paſs'd without reſort. *Dryden.*

LE´VEL. *adj.* [læꝼel, Saxon.]

1. Even; not having one part higher than another.

The garden, ſeated on the *level* floor,
She left behind, and locking ev'ry door,
Thought all ſecure. *Dryden's Boccace.*

Be *level* in preferments, and you will ſoon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley.*

2. Even with any thing elſe; in the ſame line with any thing.

Our navy is addreſſed, our pow'r collected,
Our ſubſtitutes in abſence well inveſted,
And ev'ry thing lies *level* to our wiſh. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies *level* to human underſtanding; and that is, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To **LEVEL.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make even; to free from inequalities.
2. To reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe.

Reaſon can never aſſent to the admiſſion of thoſe brutiſh appetites which would over-run the ſoul, and *level* its ſuperior with its inferior faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

Behold the law
And rule of beings in your Maker's mind:
And thence, like limbecks, rich ideas draw,
To fit the *levell'd* uſe of humankind. *Dryden.*

3. To lay flat.

We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore diſſever the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and *level* the ſwelling and mountainous billows of the ſea. *Raleigh.*

He will thy foes with ſilent ſhame confound,
And their proud ſtructures *level* with the ground. *Sandys.*

With unreſiſted might the monarch reigns,
He *levels* mountains, and he raiſes plains;
And not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*

4. To bring to equality of condition.
5. To point in taking aim; to aim.

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'r,
Bid 'em for ſhame,
Level their cannon lower. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

6. To direct to any end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whoſe deſigns from the firſt were *levelled* to deſtroy both religion and government. *Swift.*

To **LE´VEL.** *v. n.*

1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame direction with the mark.

The glory of God and the good of his church, was the thing which the apoſtles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereat we alſo *level.* *Hooker, b.* iv.

2. To conjecture; to attempt to gueſs.

I pray thee overname them; and as thou nameſt them I will deſcribe them; and, according to my deſcription, *level* at my affection. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

3. To be in the ſame direction with a mark.

He to his engine flew,
Plac'd near at hand in open view,
And rais'd it till it *levell'd* right,
Againſt the glow-worm tail of kite. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

4. To make attempts; to aim.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shakeſp.*

LE´VEL. *n.ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A plane; a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities.

After draining of the *level* in Northamptonſhire, innumerable mice did upon a ſudden ariſe. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

Thoſe bred in a mountainous country overſize thoſe that dwell on low *levels.* *Sandys's Travels.*

2. Rate; ſtandard.

Love of her made us raiſe up our thoughts above the ordinary *level* of the world, ſo as great clerks do not diſdain our conference. *Sidney.*

It might perhaps advance their minds ſo far
Above the *level* of ſubjection, as
T' aſſume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*

The praiſes of military men inſpired me with thoughts above my ordinary *level.* *Dryden.*

3. A ſtate of equality.

The time is not far off when we ſhall be upon the *level*; I am reſolved to anticipate the time, and be upon the *level* with them now: for he is ſo that neither ſeeks nor wants them. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Providence, for the moſt part, ſet us upon a *level*, and obſerves a kind of proportion in its diſpenſations towards us. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 255.

I ſuppoſe, by the ſtile of old friend, and the like, it muſt be ſomebody there of his own *level*; among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wiſh. *Swift.*

4. An inſtrument whereby maſons adjuſt their work.

The *level* is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a conſiderable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang juſt upon the perpendicular, when the *level* is ſet flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either ſide the perpendicular, the floor or work muſt be raiſed on that ſide, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

5. Rule: borrowed from the mechanick level.

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid,
As temp'rance wills, and prudence may perſuade,
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior.*

6. The line of direction in which any miſſive weapon is aimed.

I ſtood i' th' *level*
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that choaked it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the *level* of all care,
Over whoſe heads thoſe arrows fly,
Of ſad diſtruſt and jealouſy. *Waller.*

7. The line in which the ſight paſſes.

Fir'd at firſt ſight with what the muſe imparts,
In fearleſs youth we tempt the heights of arts;
While from the bounded *level* of our mind
Short views we take, nor ſee the lengths behind. *Pope.*

LE´VELLER. *n.ſ.* [from *level.*]

1. One who makes any thing even.
2. One who deſtroys ſuperiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate of equality.

You are an everlaſting *leveller*; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Collier on Pride.*

LE´VELNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *level.*]

1. Evenneſs; equality of ſurface.
2. Equality with ſomething elſe.

The river Tiber is expreſſed lying along, for ſo you muſt remember to draw rivers, to expreſs their *levelneſs* with the earth. *Peacham.*

LE´VEN. *n.ſ.* [*levain*, French.]

1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it riſe and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs; any thing that tinctures the whole.

The matter fermenteth upon the old *leven*, and becometh more acrid. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

As to the peſtilential *levains* conveyed in goods, it is a ſafe opinion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

LE´VER. *n.ſ.* [*levier*, French.]

The ſecond mechanical power, is a balance ſupported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reaſon it is uſed to elevate or raiſe a great weight; whence comes the name *lever.* *Harris.*

Have you any *leavers* to lift me up again, being down?
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Some draw with cords, and ſome the monſter drive
With rolls and *levers.* *Denham.*

In a *leaver*, the motion can be continued only for ſo ſhort a ſpace, as may be anſwerable to that little diſtance betwixt the fulciment and the weight; which is always by ſo much leſſer, as the diſproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itſelf more eaſy. *Wilkins's Magick.*

Some hoiſting *leavers*, ſome the wheels prepare. *Dryd.*

You may have a wooden *lever*, forked at the ends. *Mortimer.*

LE´VERET. *n.ſ.* [*lievret*, French.] A young hare.

Their travels o'er that ſilver field does ſhow,
Like track of *leverets* in morning ſnow. *Waller.*

LEVET. *n.ſ.* [from *lever*, French.] A blaſt on the trumpet; probably that by which the ſoldiers are called in the morning.

He that led the cavalcade,
Wore a ſowgelder's flagellet,
On which he blew as ſtrong a *levet*,
As well-feed lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*

LEVEROOK. *n.ſ.* [laꝼeꝛe, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark.

The ſmaller birds have their particular ſeaſons; as, the *leverook.* *Walton's Angler.*

If the luſft faa 'twill ſmoore aw the *leverooks.* *Scotch Prov.*

LE´VIABLE. *adj.* [from *levy.*] That may be levied.

The ſums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to by *leviable* by courſe of law. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

LEVIATHAN. *n.ſ.* [לויתן] A water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

We may, as bootleſs, ſpend our vain command
Upon th' enraged ſoldiers in their ſpoil,
As ſend our precepts to th' *leviathan*,
To come aſhore. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Canſt thou draw out *leviathan* with an hook? *Job.*

More to embroil the deep; *leviathan*,
And his unwieldly train, in dreadful ſport
Tempeſt the looſen'd brine. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To **LEVIGATE.** *v. a.* [*lævigo*, Latin.]

1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.

The chyle is white, as conſiſting of ſalt, oil, and water, much *levigated* or ſmooth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LEVIGA´TION. *n.ſ.* [from *levigate.*]

Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious ſtones, into a ſubtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unleſs the inſtruments are extremely hard, they will ſo wear as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*

LE´VITE. *n.ſ.* [*levita*, Latin, from *Levi.*]

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews.

In the Chriſtian church, the office of deacons ſucceeded in the place of the *Levites* among the Jews, who were as miniſters and ſervants to the prieſts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A prieſt: uſed in contempt.

LEVI´TICAL. *adj.* [from *Levite.*] Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.

By the *levitical* law, both the man and the woman were ſtoned to death; ſo heinous a crime was the ſin of adultery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LE´VITY. *n.ſ.* [*levitas*, Latin.]

1. Lightneſs; not heavineſs: the quality by which any body has leſs weight than another.

He gave the form of *levity* to that which aſcended; to that which deſcended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*

This bubble, by reaſon of its comparative *levity* to the fluidity that encloſes it, would neceſſarily aſcend to the top. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Inconſtancy; changeableneſs.

They every day broached ſome new thing; which reſtleſs *levity* they did interpret to be their growing in ſpiritual perfection. *Hooker.*

Where wigs with wigs, with ſword-knots ſword-knots ſtrive,
Beaus baniſh beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals *levity* may call. *Pope.*

3. Unſteadineſs; laxity of mind.

I unboſom'd all my ſecrets to thee;
Not out of *levity*, but over-pow'r'd
By thy requeſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

4. Idle pleaſure; vanity.

He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or oſtentation, but as the neceſſities of men required. *Calamy.*

5. Trifling gaiety; want of ſeriouſneſs.

Our graver buſineſs frowns at this *levity.* *Shakeſp.*

Hopton abhorred the licence, and the *levities*, with which he ſaw too many corrupted. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs vaniſhed, and a ſpirit of *levity* and libertiniſm, infidelity and prophaneneſs, ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **LE´VY.** *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]

1. To raiſe; to bring together men.

He reſolved to finiſh the conqueſt of Ireland, and to that end *levied* a mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To raiſe money.

Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numb.*

Inſtead of a ſhip, he ſhould *levy* upon his county ſuch a ſum of money. *Clarendon.*

3. To make war. This ſenſe, though Milton's, ſeems improper.

They live in hatred, enmity, and ſtrife,
Among themſelves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton.*

LE´VY. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of raiſing money or men.

They have already contributed all their ſuperfluous hands, and every new *levy* they make muſt be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

2. War raiſed.

Treaſon has done his worſt: nor ſteel, nor poiſon,
Malice domeſtick, foreign *levy*, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

LEWD. *adj.* [læꝛeꝺe, Saxon.]

1. Lay; not clerical. Obſolete.

For *lewyd* men this book I writ. *Biſhop Groſthead.*

So theſe great clerks their little wiſdom ſhew
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*

2. Wicked; bad; naughty.

If ſome be admitted into the miniſtry, either void of learning, or *lewd* in life, are all the reſt to be condemned? *Whitgifte.*

Before they did oppreſs the people, only by colour of a *lewd* cuſtom, they did afterwards uſe the ſame oppreſſions by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Luſtful; libidinous.

He is not lolling on a *lewd* love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Then *lewd* Anchemolus he laid in duſt,
Who ſtain'd his ſtepdame's bed with impious luſt. *Dryd.*

LE´WDLY. *adj.* [from *lewd.*]

1. Wickedly; naughtily.

A ſort of naughty perſons, *lewdly* bent,
Have practis'd dangerouſly againſt your ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

2. Libidinouſly; luſtfully.

He lov'd fair Lady Eltred, *lewdly* lov'd,
Whoſe wanton pleaſures him too much did pleaſe,
That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd. *Spenſer.*

So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,
The wretched texts deſerve no comments here. *Dryden.*

LE´WDNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *lewd.*] Luſtful licentiouſneſs.

Suffer no *lewdneſs*, nor indecent ſpeech,
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dryd. Juv.*

Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record of the *lewdneſſes* committed under the reign of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

LE´WDSTER. *n.ſ.* [from *lewd.*] A lecher; one given to criminal pleaſures.

Againſt ſuch *lewdſters*, and their lechery,
Thoſe that betray them do no treachery. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEWIS D'OR. *n.ſ.* [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now ſettled at ſeventeen ſhillings. *Dict.*

LEXICO´GRAPHER. *n.ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω; *lexicographe*, French.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmleſs drudge, that buſies himſelf in tracing the original, and detailing the ſignification of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted with the Syriac language, have given theſe hints in their writings on Scripture. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LEXICO´GRAPHY. *n.ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE´XICON. *n.ſ.* [λεξικὸν.] A dictionary; a book teaching the ſignification of words.

Though a linguiſt ſhould pride himſelf to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he had not ſtudied the ſolid things in them as well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing ſo much to be eſteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wiſe in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

LEY. *n.ſ.*

Ley, *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Saxon leaȝ, a field or paſture, by the uſual melting of the letter ȝ or g. *Gibſon's Camden.*

LI´ABLE. *n.ſ.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; ſubject.

But what is ſtrength without a double ſhare
Of wiſdom? vaſt, unwieldly, burthenſome,
Proudly ſecure, yet *liable* to fall
By weakeſt ſubtleties. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The Engliſh boaſt of Spenſer and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are *liable* to many cenſures. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This, or any other ſcheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable* to many defects. *Swift.*

LIAR. *n.ſ.* [from *lie.* This word would analogically be *lier*; but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of diſtinction from *lier*, he who lies down, is ſufficient to confirm it.] One who tells falſhood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!
'Twas I that kill'd her. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He approves the common *liar*, fame,
Who ſpeaks him thus at Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

I do not reject his obſervation as untrue, much leſs condemn the perſon himſelf as a *liar*, whenſoever it ſeems to be contradicted. *Boyle.*

Thy better ſoul abhors a *liar*'s part,
Wiſe is thy voice, and noble is thy heart. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LI´ARD. *adj.*

1. Mingled roan. *Markham.*
2. *Liard*, in Scotland, denotes grey-hair'd: as, he's a *liard* old man.

LIBA´TION. *n.ſ.* [*libatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity.

In digging new earth pour in ſome wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the ſpirits, provided it be not taken for an heathen ſacrifice, or *libation* to the earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The wine ſo poured.

They had no other crime to object againſt the Chriſtians, but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the ſmoke of ſacrifices, to dead men. *Stillingfleet on Rom. Idolatry.*

The goblet then ſhe took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the firſt *libations* on the ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

Li'bbard. *n. ſ.* [*liebard*, Germ. *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

Make the *libbard* ſtern,
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i.

The *libbard*, and the tiger, as the mole
Riſing, the crumbled earth above them threw. *Milton.*

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piſo reſembled to a *libbard's* ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots repreſent the diſperſneſs of habitations, or towns of Africk. *Brerewood.*

Li'bel. *n. ſ.* [*libellus*, Latin; *libelle*, French.]

1. A ſatire; defamatory writing; a lampoon.

Are we reproached for the name of Chriſt? that ignominy ſerves but to advance our future glory; every ſuch *libel* here becomes a panegyrick there. *Decay of Piety.*

Good Heav'n! that ſots and knaves ſhould be ſo vain,
To wiſh their vile reſemblance may remain!
And ſtand recorded, at their own requeſt,
To future days, a *libel* or a jeſt. *Dryden.*

2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon in court.

To **Li'bel.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpread defamation; generally written or printed.

Sweet ſcrauls to fly about the ſtreets of Rome:
What's this but *libelling* againſt the ſenate? *Shakeſp.*

He, like a privileg'd ſpy, whom nothing can
Diſcredit, *libels* now 'gainſt each great man. *Donne.*

To **Li'bel.** *v. a.* To ſatirize; to lampoon.

Is then the peerage of England any thing diſhonoured when a peer ſuffers for his treaſon? If he be *libelled*, or any way defamed, he has his ſcandalum magnatum to puniſh the offender. *Dryden.*

But what ſo pure which envious tongues will ſpare?
Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*

Li'beller. *n. ſ.* [from *libel*.] A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The ſquibs are thoſe who, in the common phraſe, are called *libellers* and lampooners. *Tatler.*

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an inſatiable deſire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men. *Swift.*

Li'bellous. *n. ſ.* [from *libel*.] Defamatory.

It was the moſt malicious ſurmiſe that had ever been brewed, howſoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Wotton.*

Li'beral. *adj.* [*liberalis*, Latin; *liberal*, French.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind.
2. Becoming a gentleman.
3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parſimonious.

Her name was Mercy, well known over all
To be both gracious and eke *liberal*. *Fairy Queen.*

Sparing would ſhew a worſe ſin than ill doctrine.
Men of his way ſhould be moſt *liberal*,
They're ſet here for examples. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Needs muſt the pow'r
That made us, and for us this ample world,
Be infinitely good, and of his good
As *liberal* and free, as infinite. *Milton.*

There is no art better than to be *liberal* of praiſe and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's ſelf hath any perfection. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The *liberal* are ſecure alone;
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own. *Granville.*

Several clergymen, otherwiſe little fond of obſcure terms, are, in their ſermons, very *liberal* of all thoſe which they find in eccleſiaſtical writers, as if it were our duty to underſtand them. *Swift.*

Libera'lity. *n. ſ.* [*liberalitas*, Latin; *liberalité*, Fr.] Munificence; bounty; generoſity; generous profuſion.

Why ſhould he deſpair, that knows to court
With words, fair looks, and *liberality?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'ſt nothing give that is not thine;
That *liberality* is but caſt away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Denham.*

Li'berally. *adv.* [from *liberal*.] Bounteouſly; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wiſdom, let him aſk of God, that giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not. *James*, i. 5.

Li'bertine. *n. ſ.* [*libertin*, French.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and honied ſentences. *Shak. Henry* V.

2. One who lives without reſtraint or law.

Man, the lawleſs *libertine*, may rove
Free and unqueſtion'd. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the ſex. *Clariſſa.*

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They ſay this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye;
Diſguiſed cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like *libertines* of ſin. *Shakeſpeare*

That word may be applied to ſome few *libertines* in the audience. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

4. [In law; *libertinus*, Latin.] A freedman; or rather, the ſon of a freedman.

Some perſons are forbidden to be accuſers on the ſcore of their ſex, as women; others on the ſcore of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the ſcore of their condition, as *libertines* againſt their patrons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Li'bertine. *adj.* [*libertin*, French.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chuſe rather a *libertine* and impure ſingle life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent enquiry, if any perſon about her ſhould happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals. *Swift's Project for Advancement of Religion.*

Li'bertinism. *n. ſ.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiouſneſs of opinions and practice.

That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs vaniſhed all at once, and a ſpirit of liberty and *libertiniſm*, of infidelity and profaneneſs, ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Li'berty. *n. ſ.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]

1. Freedom, as oppoſed to ſlavery.

My maſter knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlaſting *liberty*, if I tell you of it; for he ſwears, he'll turn me away. *Shakeſpeare.*

O *Liberty*; thou goddeſs, heav'nly bright!
Profuſe of bliſs, and pregnant with delight,
Eternal pleaſures in thy preſence reign. *Addiſon.*

2. Freedom, as oppoſed to neceſſity.

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, ſo it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is ſuch, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at *liberty*. *Locke.*

3. Privilege; exemption; immunity.

His majeſty gave not an entire country to any, much leſs did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary *liberties*. *Davies.*

4. Relaxation of reſtraint.
5. Leave; permiſſion.

I ſhall take the *liberty* to conſider a third ground, which, with ſome men, has the ſame authority. *Locke.*

Libi'dinous. *n. ſ.* [*libidinoſus*, Latin.] Lewd; luſtful.

None revolt from the faith; becauſe they muſt not look upon a woman to luſt after her, but becauſe they are much more reſtrained from the perpetration of their luſts. If wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the Goſpel, they would have apoſtatized nevertheleſs. *Bentley.*

Libi'dinously. *adv.* [from *libidinous*.] Lewdly; luſtfully.

Li'bral. *adj.* [*libralis*, Latin.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

Libra'rian. *n. ſ.* [*librarius*, Latin.]

1. One who has the care of a library.
2. One who tranſcribes or copies books.

Charybdis thrice ſwallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this muſt be underſtood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarians*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Li'brary. *n. ſ.* [*librarie*, French.] A large collection of books, publick or private.

Then as they 'gan his *library* to view,
And antique regiſters for to aviſe,
There chanced to the prince's hand to riſe
An ancient book, hight Briton's monuments. *Spenſer.*

Make choice of all my *library*,
And ſo beguile thy ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

I have given you the *library* of a painter, and a catalogue of ſuch books as he ought to read. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **Li'brate.** *v. a.* [*libro*, Latin.] To poiſe; to balance; to hold in equipoiſe.

Libra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*libratio*, Latin; *libration*, French.]

1. The ſtate of being balanced.

This is what may be ſaid of the balance, and the *libration*, of the body. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Their pinions ſtill
In looſe *librations* ſtretch'd, to truſt the void
Trembling refuſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. [In aſtronomy.]

Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time. Aſtronomers likewiſe aſcribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from eaſt to weſt, and from north to ſouth, becauſe that, at full-moon, they ſometimes diſcover parts of her diſk which are not diſcovered at other times. Theſe kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Beſides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which conſiſts in this, that when the moon is at her greateſt elongation from the ſouth, her axis being then almoſt perpendicular to the plane of the eclipick, the ſun muſt enlighten towards the north-pole of the moon ſome parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, ſome parts of thoſe which he enlightened towards the oppoſite pole are obſcured; and this produces the ſame effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Dict. Trev.*

Thoſe planets which move upon their axis, do not all make entire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

Li'bratory. *adj.* [from *libro*, Latin.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

Lice, the plural of *louſe*.

Red bliſters riſing on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noiſome ſweat,
And clammy dews, that loathſome *lice* beget;
Till the ſlow-creeping evil eats his way. *Dryden's Virg.*

Li'cebane. *n. ſ.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

LI'CENSE. *n. ſ.* [*licentia*, Latin; *licence*, French.]

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint.

Some of the wiſer, ſeeing that a popular *licence* is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the reſt to make Muſidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

Taunt my faults
With ſuch full *licence*, as both truth and malice
Have power to utter. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

They bawl for freedom in their ſenſeleſs moods,
And ſtill revolt when truth would ſet them free;
Licence they mean, when they cry Liberty. *Milton.*

The privilege that ancient poets claim,
Now turn'd to *licenſe* by too juſt a name. *Roſcommon.*

Though this be a ſtate of liberty, yet it is not a ſtate of *licence:* though man, in that ſtate, have an uncontroulable liberty to diſpoſe of his perſon or poſſeſſions, yet he has not liberty to deſtroy himſelf. *Locke.*

2. A grant of permiſſion.

They ſent ſome to bring them a *licence* from the ſenate. *Judith*, xi. 14.

Thoſe few abſtract names that the ſchools forged, and put into the mouths of their ſcholars, could never yet get admittance into common uſe, or obtain the *licence* of publick approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a *licence* of the Duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Liberty; permiſſion.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accuſed have the accuſers face to face, and have *licence* to anſwer for himſelf. *Acts.*

To **Li'cense.** *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.]

1. To ſet at liberty.

He would play well, and willingly, at ſome games of greateſt attention, which ſhewed that, when he liſted, he could *licenſe* his thoughts. *Wotton.*

2. To permit by a legal grant.

Wit's titans brav'd the ſkies,
And the preſs groan'd with *licens'd* blaſphemies. *Pope.*

Li'censer. *n. ſ.* [from *licenſe*.] A granter of permiſſion; commonly a tool of power.

Lice'ntiate. *n. ſ.* [*licentiatus*, low Latin.]

1. A man who uſes licenſe.

The *licentiates*, ſomewhat licentiouſly, leſt they ſhould prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themſelves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the ſenſe fall aptly. *Camden.*

2. A degree in Spaniſh univerſities.

A man might, after that time, ſue for the degree of a *licentiate* or maſter in this faculty. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Lice'ntiate.** *v. a.* [*licentier*, French.] To permit; to encourage by licenſe.

We may not hazard either the ſtifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Lice'ntious. *n. ſ.* [*licencieux*, French; *licentioſus*, Latin.]

1. Unreſtrained by law or morality.

Later ages pride, like corn-fed ſteed,
Abus'd her plenty, and fat ſwoln encreaſe,
To all *licentious* luſt, and gan exceed
The meaſure of her mean and natural firſt need.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

How would it touch thee to the quick,
Should'ſt thou but hear I were *licentious?*
And that this body, conſecrate to thee,
With ruffian luſt ſhould be contaminate. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Preſumptuous; unconfined.

The Tyber, whoſe *licentious* waves,
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields;
Now runs a ſmooth and inoffenſive courſe. *Roſcommon.*

Lice'ntiously. *adv.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty; without juſt reſtraint.

The licentiates, ſomewhat *licentiouſly*, leſt they ſhould prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themſelves for doubling or rejecting a letter. *Camden's Remains.*

Lice'ntiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *licentious*.] Boundleſs liberty; contempt of juſt reſtraint.

One error is ſo fruitful, as it begetteth a thouſand children, if the *licentiouſneſs* thereof be not timely reſtrained. *Raleigh.*

This cuſtom has been always looked upon, by the wiſeſt men, as an effect of *licentiouſneſs*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greateſt *licentiouſneſs* of the preſs, the character of the queen was inſulted. *Swift.*

Lich. *n. ſ.* [lice, Saxon.] A dead carcaſe; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordſhire, ſo named from martyred Chriſtians. *Salve magna parens. Lichwake* is ſtill retained in Scotland in the ſame ſenſe.

Li'chowl. *n. ſ.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A ſort of owl, by the vulgar ſuppoſed to foretel death.

To **Lick.** *v. a.* [liccean, Saxon; *lecken*, Dutch.]

1. To paſs over with the tongue.

Æſculapius went about with a dog and a ſhe-goat, both which he uſed much in his cures; the firſt for *licking* all ulcered wounds, and the goat's milk for the diſeaſes of the ſtomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a ſavage beaſt;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd* it into ſhape and frame. *Hudibras, p.* i.

He with his tepid rays the roſe renews,
And *licks* the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryd.*

I have ſeen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to diſtinguiſh the age of it by its taſte. *Addiſon.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue; let them not *lick*
The ſweet which is their poiſon. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. *To* **Lick** *up*. To devour.

Now ſhall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the graſs. *Numb.* xxii. 4.

When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf,
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy truſtees, thyſelf:
Think how poſterity will treat thy name. *Pope's Horace.*

Lick. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough uſage: a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave me a *lick* acroſs the face. *Dryden.*

Li'ckerish.
Li'ckerous. } *adj.* [liccera, a glutton, Saxon.]

1. Nice in the choice of food; ſqueamiſh.

Voluptuous men ſacrifice all ſubſtantial ſatisfactions to a *liquoriſh* palate. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Eager; greedy.

Then is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is ſo *lickeriſh*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know
That it was love that ſhin'd in ſhining maid;
But *lick'rous*, poiſon'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuſcripts, ſought in the moſt remote parts by Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguiſt, had been left to his widow, and were upon ſale to the Jeſuits, *liquoriſh* chapmen of all ſuch ware. *Wotton.*

In vain he proffer'd all his goods to ſave
His body, deſtin'd to that living grave;
The *liquoriſh* hag rejects the pelf with ſcorn,
And nothing but the man would ſerve her turn. *Dryden.*

In ſome provinces they were ſo *liquoriſh* after man's fleſh, that they would ſuck the blood as it run from the dying man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.

Wouldſt thou ſeek again to trap me here
With *lickeriſh* baits, fit to enſnare a brute? *Milton.*

Lickeri'shness. *n. ſ.* [from *lickeriſh*.] Niceneſs of palate.

Lico'rice. *n. ſ.* [γλυκύῤῥιζα; *liquoricia*, Italian; *glycyrrhzza*, Latin.] A root of ſweet taſte.

Liquorice hath a papilionaceous flower; the pointal which ariſes from the empalement becomes a ſhort pod, containing ſeveral kidney-ſhaped ſeeds; the leaves are placed by parts joined to the mid-rib, and are terminated by an odd lobe. *Millar.*

Liquorice root is long and ſlender, externally of a duſky reddiſh brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, void of ſmell, and of a taſte ſweeter than ſugar, it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. This root is excellent in coughs, and all diſorders of the lungs. The inſpiſſated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland; from the firſt of which places it obtained the name of Spaniſh juice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

LICTOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] A beadle that attended the conſuls to apprehend or puniſh criminals.

Saucy *lictors*
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets. *Shakeſpeare.*

Proconſuls to their provinces
Haſting, or on return, in robes of ſtate,
Lictors and rods the enſigns of their power. *Milton.*

Democritus could feed his ſpleen, and ſhake
His ſides and ſhoulders till he felt 'em ake;
Though in his country-town no *lictors* were,
Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Lid. [hlid, Saxon; *lied*, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel; a lid, cover, or ſtopple that enters the mouth.

Hope, inſtead of flying off with the reſt, ſtuck ſo cloſe to the *lid* of the cup, that it was ſhut down upon her. *Addiſon.*

2. The membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

Do not for ever with thy veiled *lids*,
Seek for thy noble father in the duſt. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Our eyes have *lids*, our ears ſtill ope we keep. *Davies.*

The fields fair eyes ſaw her, and ſaw no more,
But ſhut their flow'ry *lids* for ever night,
And winter ſtrew'd her way. *Craſhaw.*

That eye dropp'd ſenſe diſtinct and clear,
As any muſe's tongue could ſpeak;
When from its *lid* a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes
To ſleep could mortal eye-*lids* fix,
And drive departed ſouls to Styx:
That rod was juſt a type of Sid's,
Which o'er a Britiſh ſenate's *lids*
Could ſcatter opium full as well,
And drive as many ſouls to hell. *Swift.*

Lie. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with ſome other body; as, ſoap or ſalt.

Chamber-*lie* breads fleas like a loach. *Shakeſpeare.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow; as, *lye*, wort, &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Lie. *n. ſ.* [lige, Saxon.]

1. A criminal falſhood.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.

--No; nor more fearful.
--Thou lieſt, abhorred tyrant! with my ſword
I'll prove the *lie* thou ſpeak'ſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A *lye* is properly an outward ſignification of ſomething contrary to, or at leaſt beſide, the inward ſenſe of the mind; ſo that when one thing is ſignified or expreſſed, and the ſame thing not meant, or intended, that is properly a *lye*. *South.*

Truth is the object of our underſtanding, as good is of our will; and the underſtanding can no more be delighted with a *lye*, than the will can chuſe an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour ſpeak that which is not true, and I ſay to him, This is not true, or, This is falſe, I only convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the primary idea: but if I ſay it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries alſo a ſecondary idea; for it implies both the falſhood of the ſpeech, and my reproach and cenſure of the ſpeaker. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A charge of falſhood.

That *lye* ſhall lie ſo heavy on my ſword,
That it ſhall render vengeance and revenge;
Till thou, the *lye*-giver, and that *lye*, reſt
In earth as quiet as thy father's ſkull. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a contradiction to ſuppoſe, that whole nations of men ſhould unanimouſly give the *lye* to what, by the moſt invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will give their own experience the *lye*, rather than admit of any thing diſagreeing with theſe tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
The truth is moral, though the tale a *lye*. *Dryden.*

To LIE. *v.n.* [leoȝan, Saxon; *liegen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter criminal falſhood.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to deviſe a lodging, and ſay he lies here, or he lies there, were to *lie* in mine own throat. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

If a ſoul *lye* unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, he ſhall reſtore that which was delivered. *Levit.* vi. 1.

Should I *lye* againſt my right? *Job*, xxxiv. 6.

Inform us, will the emp'ror treat?
Or do the prints and papers *lye?* *Pope.*

To LIE. *v.n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lien*. [licȝan, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.]

1. To reſt horizontally, or with very great inclination againſt ſomething elſe.

2. To reſt; to lean upon.

Death *lies* on her like an untimely flow'r;
Upon the ſweeteſt flow'r of all the field. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*

3. To be repoſited in the grave.

All the kings of the nations *lie* in glory, every one in his own houſe. *Iſa.* xiv. 18.

I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou ſhalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen.* xlvii. 30.

4. To be in a ſtate of decumbiture.

How many good young princes would do ſo; their fathers *lying* ſo ſick as yours at this time is. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that ſhe may be healed. *Mark*, v. 23.

5. To paſs the time of ſleep.

The watchful traveller,
That by the moon's miſtaken light did riſe,
Lay down again, and cloſ'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he muſt, and perſecuted flie;
Climb the ſteep mountain, in the cavern *lie*. *Prior.*

6. To be laid up or repoſited.

I have ſeen where copperas is made great variety of them, divers of which I have yet *lying* by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien* at their hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reſide.

If thou doeſt well, ſhalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doeſt not well, ſin *lieth* at the door. *Gen.* iv. 7.

9. To be placed or ſituated.

We have gone through deſarts, where there *lay* no way. *Wiſd.* v. 7.

I fly
To thoſe happy climes that *lie*,
Where day never ſhuts his eye,
Up in the broad fields of the ſky. *Milton.*

There *lies* our way, and that our paſſage home. *Dryd.*

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumſtances. *Collier of Envy.*

The buſineſs of a tutor, rightly employed, *lies* out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What *lies* beyond our poſitive idea towards infinity, *lies* in obſcurity, and has the undeterminate confuſion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

10. To preſs upon.

Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou haſt afflicted me with all thy waves. *Pſalm* lxxxviii. 7.

He that commits a ſin ſhall find
The preſſing guilt *lie* heavy on his mind,
Though bribes or favour ſhall aſſert his cauſe. *Creech.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguiſh which ſeems to *lie* ſo heavy on Leonora. *Addiſon.*

11. To be troubleſome or tedious.

Suppoſe kings, beſides the entertainment of luxury, ſhould have ſpent their time, at leaſt what *lay* upon their hands, in chemiſtry, it cannot be denied but princes may paſs their time advantageouſly that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the ſtudies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loſs how to employ thoſe hours that *lie* upon their hands. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially fixed.

If he ſhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her looſe to him; and what he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

13. To be in any particular ſtate.

If money go before, all ways do *lie* open. *Shakeſpeare.*

The highways *lie* waſte, the wayfaring man ceaſeth. *Iſa.*

The ſeventh year thou ſhalt let it reſt and *lie* ſtill. *Exod.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular ſubject cannot be improved, merely becauſe it has *lain* without improvement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

14. To be in a ſtate of concealment.

Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which they who were concerned underſtood at firſt ſight. *Locke.*

15. To be in priſon.

Your impriſonment ſhall not be long;
I will deliver you, or elſe *lye* for you. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

16. To be in a bad ſtate.

Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourſelf in ſuch a loneſome, ſtarving courſe of life. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The generality of mankind *lie* pecking at one another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you *lie* bellowing with your finger in your mouth? *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

17. To be in a helpleſs or expoſed ſtate.

To ſee a hated perſon ſuperior, and to *lie* under the anguiſh of a diſadvantage, is far enough from diverſion. *Collier.*

It is but a very ſmall comfort, that a plain man, *lying* under a ſharp fit of the ſtone for a week, receives from this fine ſentence. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

As a man ſhould always be upon his guard againſt the vices to which he is moſt expoſed, ſo we ſhould take a more than ordinary care not to *lie* at the mercy of the weather in our moral conduct. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collected from a moſt miſerable race of farmers, at whoſe mercy every miniſter *lies* to be defrauded. *Swift.*

18. To conſiſt.

The image of it gives me content already; and I truſt it will grow to a moſt proſperous perfection.

—It *lies* much in your holding up; haſte you ſpeedily to Angelo. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

He that thinks that diverſion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early riſing, and hard riding of huntſmen. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.

He ſhews himſelf very malicious if he knows I deſerve credit, and yet goes about to blaſt it, as much as in him *lies*. *Stillingfleet on Idolatry.*

Do'ſt thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to preſerve the lives of all men. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it *lies*
On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be charged in any thing; as, an action *lieth* againſt one.

21. To coſt; as, it *lies* me in more money.

22. *To* LIE *at.* To importune; to teaze.

23. *To* LIE *by.* To reſt; to remain ſtill.

Ev'ry thing that heard him play,
Ev'n the billows of the ſea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*;
In ſweet muſick is ſuch art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall aſleep, or hearing die. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

24. *To* LIE *down.* To reſt; to go into a ſtate of repoſe.

The leopard ſhall *lie down* with the kid. *Iſa.* xi. 6.

The needy ſhall *lie down* in ſafety. *Iſa.* xiv. 30.

25. *To* LIE *down.* To ſink into the grave.

His bones are full of the ſin of his youth, which ſhall *lie down* with him in the duſt. *Job*, xx. 11.

26. *To* LIE *in.* To be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to *lie in* and ſleep, or to louſe themſelves in the ſun-ſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

You confine yourſelf moſt unreaſonably. Come; you muſt go viſit the lady that *lies in*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

She had *lain in*, and her right breaſt had been apoſtemated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The doctor has practiſed both by ſea and land, and therefore cures the green ſickneſs and *lyings in*. *Spectator.*

When Florimel deſign'd to *lie* privately *in*;
She choſe with ſuch prudence her pangs to conceal,
That her nurſe, nay her midwife, ſcarce heard her once ſqueal. *Prior.*

Hyſterical affections are contracted by accidents in *lying in*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

27. *To* LIE *under.* To be ſubject to.

A generous perſon will *lie under* a great diſadvantage. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

This miſtake never ought to be imputed as a fault to Dryden, but to thoſe who ſuffered ſo noble a genius to *lie under* the neceſſity of it. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

Europe *lay* then *under* a deep lethargy, and was no otherwiſe to be reſcued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

28. *To* LIE *upon.* To become an obligation or duty.

Theſe are not places merely of favour, the charge of ſouls *lies upon* them; the greateſt account whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

It ſhould *lie upon* him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at firſt neceſſarily fall, without ever erring or miſcarrying, into ſuch a curious formation of human bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

29. *To* LIE *with.* To converſe in bed.

Pardon me, Baſſanio,
For by this ring ſhe *lay with* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

LIEF. *adj.* [leoꝼ, Saxon; *lief*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved.

My *liefeſt* lord, ſhe thus beguiled had,
For he was fleſh; all fleſh doth frailty breed. *Fairy Queen.*

You, with the reſt,
Cauſeleſs have laid diſgraces on my head;
And with your beſt endeavour have ſtirr'd up
My *liefeſt* liege to be mine enemy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

LIEF. *adv.* Willingly.

If I could ſpeak ſo wiſely under an arreſt, I would ſend for certain of my creditors; and yet, to ſay the truth, I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of impriſonment. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

LIEGE. *adj.* [*lige*, French; *ligio*, Italian; *ligius* low Latin.]

1. Bound by ſome feudal tenure; ſubject: whence *liegeman* for ſubject.

2. Sovereign. [This ſignification ſeems to have accidentally riſen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by miſtake called *liege lord*.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry VIII. of famous memory, for their king and *liege* lord. *Spenſer.*

My lady *liege*, ſaid he,
What all your ſex deſire is ſovereignty. *Dryden.*

So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be ſtiled natural religion; that is to ſay, a devotedneſs unto God our *liege* lord, ſo as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Coſmology.*

LIEGE. *n.ſ.* Sovereign; ſuperior lord.

O pardon me, my *liege!* but for my tears
I had foreſtall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakeſpeare.*

The other part reſerv'd I by conſent,
For that my ſovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shakeſpeare.*

You with your beſt endeavour have ſtirred up
My liefeſt *liege* to be mine enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

The natives, dubious whom
They muſt obey, in conſternation wait
'Till rigid conqueſt will pronounce their *liege*. *Phillips.*

LI'EGEMAN. *n.ſ.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A ſubject.

This *liegeman* 'gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he 'gan himſelf unfold. *Fairy Queen.*

Sith then the anceſtors of thoſe that now live, yielded themſelves then ſubjects and *liegemen*, ſhall it not tye their children to the ſame ſubjection? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Stand, ho! who is there?
—Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shakeſpeare.*

LI'EGER. *n.ſ.* [from *liege*.] A reſident ambaſſador.

His paſſions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breaſt, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Denham's Sophy.*

LI'EN, the participle of *lie*.

One of the people might lightly have *lien* with thy wife. *Gen.* xxvi. 10.

LIENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; eſpecially in obſtructions, and to ſtrengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like caſes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

LI'ENTERY. *n.ſ.* [from λεῖον, *læve*, ſmooth, and ἔντερον, *inteſtinum*, gut; *lienterie*, French.] A particular looſeneſs, or diarrhœa, wherein the food paſſes ſo ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts, as to be thrown out by ſtool with little or no alteration. *Quincy.*

LI'ER. *n.ſ.* [from *to lie*.] One that reſts or lies down; or remains concealed.

There were *liers* in ambuſh againſt him behind the city. *Joſh.* viii. 14.

LIEU. *n.ſ.* [French.] Place; room; it is only uſed with *in*; *in lieu*, inſtead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, in *lieu* of man's endeavours, to beſtow the ſame by the rule of that juſtice which beſt beſeemeth him. *Hooker, b.* i.

In *lieu* of ſuch an increaſe of dominion, it is our buſineſs to extend our trade. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

LIEVE. *adv.* [See LIEF.] Willingly.

Speak the ſpeech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as *lieve* the town crier had ſpoke my lines. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Action is death to ſome ſort of people, and they would as *lieve* hang as work. *L'Eſtrange.*

LIEUTE'NANCY. *n.ſ.* [*lieutenance*, French; from *lieutenant*.]

1. The office of a lieutenant.

If ſuch tricks as theſe ſtrip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not kiſſed your three fingers ſo oft. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. The body of lieutenants.

The liſt of undiſputed maſters, is hardly ſo long as the liſt of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

LIEUTE'NANT. *n.ſ.* [*lieutenant*, French.]

1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.

Whither away ſo faſt?
—No farther than the tower,
To gratulate the gentle princes there.
—We'll enter all together,
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Shakeſpeare.*

I muſt put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper uſe is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppoſe an invaſion from abroad, or a rebellion or ſedition at home. *Bacon.*

Killing, as it is conſidered in itſelf without all undue circumſtances, was never prohibited to the lawful magiſtrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. *Bramh. againſt Hobbes.*

Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And ſince from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *Phillips's Briton.*

2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperior of any denomination; as, a general has his lieutenant generals, a colonel his lieutenant colonel, and a captain ſimply his lieutenant.

It were meet that ſuch captains only were employed as have formerly ſerved in that country, and been at leaſt *lieutenants* there. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

According to military cuſtom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainſhip. *Wotton.*

The Earl of Eſſex was made *lieutenant* general of the army; the moſt popular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the ſword men. *Clarendon.*

His *lieutenant*, engaging againſt his poſitive orders, being beaten by Lyſander, Alcibiades was again baniſhed. *Swift.*

Canſt thou ſo many gallant ſoldiers ſee,
And captains and *lieutenants* ſlight for me. *Gay.*

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP. *n.ſ.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE. *n.ſ.* plural *lives*. [lyꝼian, to live, Saxon.]

1. Union and co-operation of ſoul with body.

On thy *life* no more.
—My *life* I never held but as a pawn
To wage againſt thy foes; nor fear to loſe it,
Thy ſafety being the motive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

She ſhews a body, rather than a *life*,
A ſtatue than a breather. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*. *Gen.* i. 20.

The identity of the ſame man conſiſts in nothing but a participation of the ſame continued *life*, by conſtantly fleeting particles of matter, in ſucceſſion vitally united to the ſame organized body. *Locke.*

So peaceful ſhalt thou end thy bliſsful days,
And ſteal thyſelf from *life* by ſlow decays. *Pope.*

2. Preſent ſtate.

O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!
Dream of a ſhadow! a reflection made
From the falſe glories of the gay reflected bow,
Is more a ſolid thing than thou!
Thou weak built iſthmus, that do'ſt proudly riſe
Up betwixt two eternities;
Yet canſt not wave nor wind ſuſtain,
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

When I conſider *life*, 'tis all a cheat;
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falſer than the former day;
Lyes more; and when it ſays we ſhall be bleſt
With ſome new joy, takes off what we poſſeſt.
Strange cozenage! none would live paſt years again,
Yet all hope pleaſure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give:
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryd.*

Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life*'s perverſe meanders errs,
He can imagin'd pleaſures find,
To combat againſt real cares. *Prior.*

3. Enjoyment, or poſſeſſion of terreſtrial exiſtence.

Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inſpire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire. *Spenſer.*

Their complot is to have my *life*:
And, if my death might make this iſland happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor love thy *life*, nor hate; but what thou liv'ſt
Live well, how long or ſhort permit to Heav'n. *Milton.*

Untam'd and fierce the tyger ſtill remains,
And tires his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior.*

He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a ſum of money. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

4. Blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life.

His guſhing entrails ſmoak'd upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came iſſuing through the wound. *Pope.*

5. Conduct; manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice.

Henry and Edward, brighteſt ſons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more ſacred name;
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
Cloſ'd their long glories with a ſigh. *Pope.*

I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*. *Mrs. Barker.*

6. Condition; manner of living with reſpect to happineſs and miſery.

Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;
So Remus and his brother god were bred. *Dryden's Virg.*

7. Continuance of our preſent ſtate.

And ſome have not any clear ideas of the greateſt part of them all their *lives*. *Locke.*

The adminiſtration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addiſon on Italy.*

8. The living form; reſemblance exactly copied.

Galen hath explained this point unto the *life*. *Brown.*

That is the beſt part of beauty which a picture cannot expreſs, no, nor the firſt ſight of the *life*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Let him viſit eminent perſons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*

He that would be a maſter, muſt draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*

9. Exact reſemblance.

I believe no character of any perſon was ever better drawn to the *life* than this. *Denham.*

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imag'ry,
Where ev'ry figure to the *life* expreſs'd
The Godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

He ſaw in order painted on the wall
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All to the *life*, and ev'ry leader known. *Dryden's Æn.*

10. General ſtate of man.

Studious they appear
Of arts that poliſh *life*; inventors rare;
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

All that cheers or ſoftens *life*,
The tender ſiſter, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the courſe of things.

This I know, not only by reading of books in my ſtudy, but alſo by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Aſcham.*

Not to know at large of things remote
From uſe, obſcure and ſubtle; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wiſdom. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

12. Living perſon.

Why ſhould I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own ſword? whilſt I ſee *lives* the gaſhes
Do better upon them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

13. Narrative of a life paſt.

Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife.

14. Spirit; briſkneſs; vivacity; reſolution.

The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of reſolution, as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage had ſprung. *Sidney.*

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words; and any thing that is juſt in grammar and in meaſure is as good oratory and poetry to them as the beſt. *Felton.*

Not with half the fire and *life*,
With which he kiſs'd Amphytrion's wife. *Prior.*

15. Animated exiſtence; animal being.

Full nature ſwarms with *life*. *Thomſon.*

LIFEBLOOD. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *blood.*] The blood neceſſary to life; the vital blood.

This ſickneſs doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterpriſe. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

How could'ſt thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child. *Shak.*

They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood*. *Spectator.*

Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and ſtagnates in the veins,
Unleſs a proper circulation
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*

His forehead ſtruck the ground,
Lifeblood and life ruſh'd mingled through the wound. *Dryd.*

LIFEEVERLASTING. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

LIFEGIVING. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *giving.*] Having the power to give life.

His own heat,
Kindled at firſt from Heaven's *lifegiving* fire. *Spenſer.*

He ſat deviſing death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *lifegiving* plant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

LIFEGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *guard.*] The guard of a king's perſon.

LIFELESS. *adj.* [from *life.*]

1. Dead; deprived of life.

The other victor-flame a moment ſtood,
Then fell, and *lifeleſs* left th' extinguiſh'd wood. *Dryden.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghaſtly with wounds, and *lifeleſs* on the bier. *Prior.*

2. Unanimated; void of life.

Was I to have never parted from thy ſide?
As good have grown there ſtill a *lifeleſs* rib! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Thus began
Outrage from *lifeleſs* things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The power which produces their motions, ſprings from ſomething without themſelves: if this power were ſuſpended, they would become a *lifeleſs*, unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*

And empty words ſhe gave, and ſounding ſtrain,
But ſenſeleſs, *lifeleſs!* idol void and vain. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. Without power, force, or ſpirit.

Hopeleſs and helpleſs doth Ægeon wend,
But to procraſtinate his *lifeleſs* end. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unknowing to command, proud to obey
A *lifeleſs* king, a royal ſhade I lay. *Prior.*

LIFELESSLY. *adv.* [from *lifeleſs.*] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LIFELIKE. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *like.*] Like a living perſon.

Minerva, *lifelike*, on embodied air
Impreſs'd the form of Ipthema the fair. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LIFESTRING. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *ſtring.*] Nerve; ſtrings imagined to convey life.

Theſe lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifeſtrings* of thoſe hearts
That ſtill ſhall pant, and ſtill ſhall exerciſe
The motion ſpirit and nature both impart. *Daniel's Muſ.*

LIFETIME. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *time.*] Continuance or duration of life.

Jordain talked proſe all his *life-time*, without knowing what it was. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

LIFEWEARY. *adj.* [*life* and *weary.*] Wretched; tired of living.

Let me have
A dram of poiſon, ſuch ſoon ſpeeding geer
As will diſperſe itſelf through all the veins,
That the *life weary* taker may fall dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LIFT. *v. a.* [*lyfta*, Swediſh; *loffter*, Daniſh.]

1. To raiſe from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high.

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth ſhould tear this hand
For *lifting* food to't. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Your gueſts are coming;
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Propp'd by the ſpring, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a ſickly beauty ſoon to ſhed,
In ſummer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

2. To bear; to ſupport. Not in uſe.

So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble ſo great load to *lift*. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To rob; to plunder.

So weary bees in little cells repoſe,
But if night robbers *lift* the well-ſtor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

4. To exalt; to elevate mentally.

My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. *2 Chron.*

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,
His numbers rais'd a ſhade from hell,
Hers *lift* the ſoul to heav'n. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

5. To raiſe in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from miſery. *Ecclus.*

6. To raiſe in eſtimation.

Neither can it be thought, becauſe ſome leſſons are choſen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer diſgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.*

7. To exalt in dignity.

See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man. *Addiſon's Cato.*

8. To elevate; to ſwell with pride.

Lifted up with pride. *Tim.* iii. 6.

Our ſucceſſes have been great, and our hearts have been too much *lifted* up by them, ſo that we have reaſon to humble ourſelves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

9. *Up* is ſometimes emphatically added to *lift*.

He *lift up* his ſpear againſt eight hundred, whom he ſlew at one time. *2 Sam.* xxiii. 8.

Ariſe, *lift up* the lad, and hold him in thine hand. *Geneſis.*

To LIFT. *v. n.* To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength.

Pinch cattle of paſture while ſummer doth laſt,
And *lift* at their tailes 'yer a winter be paſt. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

The mind, by being engaged in a taſk beyond its ſtrength, like the body ſtrained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

LIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of lifting; the manner of lifting.

In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth moſt upon the knees. *Bacon.*

In races, it is not the large ſtride, or high *lift*, that makes the ſpeed. *Bacon's Eſſays,*

The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he ſprings. *L'Eſtr.*

2. [In Scottiſh.] The ſky: for in a ſtarry night they ſay, *How clear the* lift *is!*

3. Effect; ſtruggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raiſe what with the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any ſtate of impotence and inability.

Myſelf and Trulla made a ſhift
To help him out at a *dead lift*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a ſtand.
For you freely muſt own, you were at a *dead lift*. *Swift.*

4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or ſurcharge of any thing; as alſo, if one be diſguiſed much with liquor, they ſay, *He has got a great* lift.

5. *Lifts* of a ſail are ropes to raiſe or lower them at pleaſure.

LIFTER. *n. ſ.* [from *lift.*] One that lifts.

Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine head. *Pſalm* iii. 3.

To LIG. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie.

Thou kenſt the great care
I have of thy health and thy welfare,
Which many wild beaſts *liggen* in wait,
For to entrap in thy tender ſtate. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

LIGAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, French.]

Ligament is a white and ſolid body, ſofter than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conſpicuous cavities, neither have they any ſenſe, leſt they ſhould ſuffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief uſe is to faſten the bones which are articulated together for motion, leſt they ſhould be diſlocated with exerciſe. *Quincy.*

Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,
And their disjointed bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*

The incus ſituate between the two former is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a proceſs is fixed with a *ligament* to the ſtapes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.

Though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,
We muſt not force them till themſelves they break. *Denh.*

3. Bond; chain; entanglement.

Men ſometimes, upon the hour of departure, do ſpeak, and reaſon above themſelves; for then the ſoul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reaſons like herſelf, and diſcourſes in a ſtrain above mortality. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

LIGAME'NTAL. } *n. ſ.* [from *ligament.*] Compoſing a ligament.
LIGAME'NTOUS. }

The urachos or *ligamental* paſſage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it diſchargeth the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The clavicle is inſerted into the firſt bone of the ſternon, and bound in by a ſtrong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiſeman.*

LIGATION. *n. ſ.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding.

2. The ſtate of being bound.

The ſlumber of the body ſeems to be but the waking of the ſoul: it is the *ligation* of ſenſe, but the liberty of reaſon. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 487.

LI'GATURE. *n. ſ.* [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.]

1. Any thing bound on; bandage.

He deludeth us alſo by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many ſuperſtitious ways in the cure of diſeaſes. *Brown.*

If you ſlit the artery, and thruſt into it a pipe, and caſt a ſtrait *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithſtanding the blood hath free paſſage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*; but do but take off the *ligature* it will beat immediately. *Ray on Creation.*

The many *ligatures* of our Engliſh dreſs check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator*, Nº 576.

I found my arms and legs very ſtrongly faſtened on each ſide to the ground; I likewiſe felt ſeveral ſlender *ligatures* acroſs my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs. *Gulliver's Trav.*

2. The act of binding.

The fatal nooſe performed its office, and with moſt ſtrict *ligature* ſqueezed the blood into his face. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

Any ſtoppage of the circulation will produce a dropſy, as by ſtrong *ligature*, or compreſſion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The ſtate of being bound.

Sand and gravel grounds eaſily admit of heat and moiſture, for which they are not much the better, becauſe they let it paſs too ſoon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [leoht, Saxon.]

1. That quality or action of the medium of ſight by which we ſee.

Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and ſpends about ſeven or eight minutes of an hour in paſſing from the ſun to the earth. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Illumination of mind; inſtruction; knowledge.

Of thoſe things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impoſſible to be diſcerned by the *light* of nature itſelf, are there not many which few mens natural capacity hath been able to find out. *Hooker, b.* i.

Light may be taken from the experiment of the horſe-tooth ring, how that thoſe things which aſſuage the ſtrife of the ſpirits, do help diſeaſes contrary to the intention deſired. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 968.

I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conſcience, whom if they will hear
Light after *light* well us'd they ſhall attain,
And to the end perſiſting ſafe arrive. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I opened Arioſto in Italian, and the very firſt two lines gave me *light* to all I could deſire. *Dryden.*

If this internal *light*, or any propoſition which we take for inſpired, be conformable to the principles of reaſon, or to the word of God, which is atteſted revelation, reaſon warrants it. *Locke.*

The ordinary words of language, and our common uſe of them, would have given us *light* into the nature of our ideas, if conſidered with attention. *Locke.*

The books of Varro concerning navigation are loſt, which no doubt would have given us great *light* in thoſe matters. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is ſuppoſed to fall.

Never admit two equal *lights* in the ſame picture; but the greater *light* muſt ſtrike forcibly on thoſe places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminiſhing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. Reach of knowledge; mental view.

Light, and underſtanding, and wiſdom, like the wiſdom of the gods, was found in him. *Dan.* v. 11.

We ſaw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in ſome hope of land, knowing how that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have iſlands or continents that hitherto were not come to *light*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They have brought to *light* not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. Point of view; ſituation; direction in which the light falls.

Frequent conſideration of a thing wears off the ſtrangeneſs of it; and ſhews it in its ſeveral *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South.*

It is impoſſible for a man of the greateſt parts to conſider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 409.

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and ſetting them in proper *lights*, will loſe himſelf in confuſion. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 291.

6. Explanation.

I have endeavoured, throughout this diſcourſe, that every former part might give ſtrength unto all that follow, and every latter bring ſome *light* unto all before. *Hooker, b.* i.

We ſhould compare places of Scripture treating of the ſame point: thus one part of the ſacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

7. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper.

That *light* we ſee is burning in my hall;
How far that little candle throws his beams,
So ſhines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then he called for a *light*, and ſprang in, and fell down before Paul. *Acts*, xvi. 29.

I have ſet thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for ſalvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts*, xiii. 47.

Let them be for ſigns,
For ſeaſons, and for days, and circling years;
And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain
Their office in the firmament of heav'n,
To give light on the earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the ſun and an evanid meteor. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Several *lights* will not be ſeen,
If there be nothing elſe between;
Men doubt becauſe they ſtand ſo thick i' th' ſky,
If thoſe be ſtars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

I will make ſome offers at their ſafety, by fixing ſome marks like *lights* upon a coaſt, by which their ſhips may avoid at leaſt known rocks. *Temple.*

He ſtill muſt mourn
The ſun, and moon, and ev'ry ſtarry *light*,
Eclips'd to him, and loſt in everlaſting night. *Prior.*

LIGHT. *adj.* [leoht, Saxon.]

1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And ſoft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Theſe weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, inſomuch that I could not gueſs which was *light* or heavy whilſt I held them in my hand. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 463.

2. Not burdenſome; eaſy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.

Horſe, oxen, plough, tumbrel, cart, waggon, and wain,
The *lighter* and ſtronger the greater thy gaine. *Tuſſer.*

It will be *light*, that you may bear it
Under a cloke that is of any length. *Shakeſpeare.*

A king that would not find his crown too heavy, muſt wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Not afflictive; eaſy to be endured.

Every *light* and common thing incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker, b.* ii.

Light ſuff'rings give us leiſure to complain,
We groan, but cannot ſpeak, in greater pain. *Dryden.*

4. Eaſy to be performed; not difficult; not valuable.

Forgive
If fictions *light* I mix with truth divine,
And fill theſe lines with other praiſe than thine. *Fairfax.*

Well pleas'd were all his friends, the taſk was *light*,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryden.*

5. Eaſy to be acted on by any power.

Apples of a ripe flavour, freſh and fair,
Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,
Light of digeſtion now, and fit for uſe. *Dryden's Juv.*

6. Not heavily armed.

Paulus Bachitius, with a company of *light* horſemen, lay cloſe in ambuſh, in a convenient place for that purpoſe. *Knolles.*

7. Active; nimble.

He ſo *light* was at legerdemain,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spenſer.*

Aſahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. *2 Sam.* ii. 18.

There Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,
For heels were *lighter* than ever. *Denham.*

Youths, a blooming band;
Light bounding from the earth at once they riſe,
Their feet half viewleſs quiver in the ſkies. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

8. Unencumbered; unembarraſſed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are beſt maſters, but not beſt ſubjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Slight; not great.

A *light* error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render ſome of them unſucceſsful. *Boyle.*

10. Not craſs; not groſs.

In the wilderneſs there is no bread, nor water, and our ſoul loatheth this *light* bread. *Numb.* xxi. 5.

Light fumes are merry, groſſer fumes are ſad,
Both are the reaſonable ſoul run mad. *Dryd. Nun's Tale.*

11. Eaſy to admit any influence; unſteady; unſettled; looſe.

Falſe of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe *light* vain perſons ſtill are drunk and mad
With ſurfeitings, and pleaſures of their youth. *Davies.*

They are *light* of belief, and great liſteners after news. *Howel.*

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconſiderate perſon, than prophanely to ſcoff at religion. *Tillotſon.*

12. Gay; airy; without dignity or ſolidity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shak.*

13. Not chaſte; not regular in conduct.

Let me not be *light*,
For a *light* wife doth make a heavy huſband. *Shakeſp*

14. [From *light, n. ſ.*] Bright; clear.

As ſoon as the morning was *light*, the men were ſent away. *Gen.* xliv. 3.

The horſes ran up and down with their tails and manes on a *light* fire. *Knolles.*

15. Not dark; tending to whiteneſs.

In painting, the light and a white colour are but one and the ſame thing: no colour more reſembles the air than white, and by conſequence no colour which is *lighter*. *Dryden.*

Two cylindric bodies with annular ſulci, found with ſharks teeth, and other ſhells, in a *light* coloured clay. *Woodward.*

LIGHT. *adv.* [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

Shall we ſet *light* by that cuſtom of reading, from whence ſo precious a benefit hath grown? *Hooker, b.* v.

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light, n. ſ.*]

1. To kindle; to inflame; to ſet on fire.

Swinging coals about in the wire, throughly *lighted* them. *Boyle.*

This truth ſhines ſo clear, that to go about to prove it, were to *light* a candle to ſeek the ſun. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The maids, who waited her commands,
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryden.*

Be witneſs gods, and ſtrike Jocaſta dead,
If an immodeſt thought, or low deſire,
Inflam'd my breaſt ſince firſt our loves were *lighted*.
Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.

Abſence might cure it, or a ſecond miſtreſs
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To give light to; to guide by light.

A beam that falls,
Freſh from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting to eternity. *Craſhaw.*

Ah, hopeleſs, laſting flames! like thoſe that burn
To *light* the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate.

The ſun was ſet, and veſper to ſupply
His abſent beams, had *lighted* up the ſky. *Dryden.*

4. *Up* is emphatically joined to *light*.

No ſun was *lighted* up the world to view. *Dryd. Ovid.*

5. [From the adjective.] To lighten; to eaſe of a burthen.

Land ſome of our paſſengers,
And *light* this weary veſſel of her load. *Fairy Queen.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* [*lickt*, by chance, Dutch.]

1. To happen; to fall upon by chance.

No more ſettled in valour than diſpoſed to juſtice, if either they had *lighted* on a better friend, or could have learned to make friendſhip a child, and not the father of virtue. *Sidney.*

The prince, by chance, did on a lady *light*,
That was right fair, and freſh as morning roſe. *Fairy Q.*

Haply, your eye ſhall *light* upon ſome toy
You have deſire to purchaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

As in the tides of people once up, there want not ſtirring winds to make them more rough; ſo this people did *light* upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Of late years, the royal oak did *light* upon Count Rhodophil. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The way of producing ſuch a change on colours may be eaſily enough *lighted* on, by thoſe converſant in the ſolutions of mercury. *Boyle on Colours.*

He ſought by arguments to ſoothe her pain;
Nor thoſe avail'd: at length he *lights* on one,
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,
If Heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

Truth, *light* upon this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is ſo taken up by us, may be falſe as well as true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus ſtumbled upon truth in his way to preferment. *Locke.*

Whoſoever firſt *lit* on a parcel of that ſubſtance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real eſſence. *Locke.*

As wily reynard walk'd the ſtreets at night,
On a tragedian's maſk he chanc'd to *light*,
Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with diſdain,
How vaſt a head is here without a brain. *Addiſon.*

A weaker man may ſometimes *light* on notions which have eſcaped a wiſer. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. [Alihtan, Saxon.] To deſcend from a horſe or carriage.

When Naaman ſaw him running after him, he *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him. 2 *Kings*, v. 21.

I ſaw 'em ſalute on horſeback,
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung
In their embracement. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when ſhe ſaw Iſaac, ſhe *lighted* off the camel. *Gen.* xxiv. 64.

The god laid down his feeble rays,
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

3. To fall in any particular direction.

The wounded ſteed curvets; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and laſh the wind. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To fall; to ſtrike on.

He at his foe with furious rigour ſmites,
That ſtrongeſt oak might ſeem to overthrow;
The ſtroke upon his ſhield ſo heavy *lights*,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Q.*

At an uncertain lot none can find themſelves grieved on whomſoever it *lighteth*. *Hooker, b.* i.

They ſhall hunger no more; neither ſhall the ſun *light* on them, nor any heat. *Rev.* vii. 16.

On me, me only, as the ſource and ſpring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Par. Loſt.*

A curſe *lights* upon him preſently after: his great army is utterly ruined, he himſelf ſlain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up before Jeruſalem. *South.*

5. To ſettle; to reſt.

I plac'd a quire of ſuch enticing birds,
That ſhe will *light* to liſten to their lays. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,
Which ſeem ſweet flow'rs, with luſtre freſh and gay,
She *lights* on that, and this, and taſteth all,
But pleas'd with none, doth riſe and ſoar away. *Davies.*

Plant trees and ſhrubs near home, for them to pitch on at their ſwarming, that they may not be in danger of being loſt for want of a *lighting* place. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [hit, ligt, Saxon.]

1. To flaſh with thunder.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Although I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to night;
It is too raſh, too unadvis'd, too ſudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth ceaſe to be
Ere one can ſay it *lightens*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven, ſheweth unto the other part. *Luke*, xvii. 24.

2. To ſhine like lightning.

Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majeſty. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

3. To fall or light. [from *light*.]

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as our truſt is in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.]

1. To illuminate; to enlighten.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole. *Shakeſpeare.*

O light, which mak'ſt the light which makes the day,
Which ſett'ſt the eye without, and mind within;
Lighten my ſpirit with one clear heav'nly ray,
Which now to view itſelf doth firſt begin. *Davies.*

A key of fire ran all along the ſhore,
And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

Nature from the ſtorm
Shines out afreſh; and through the *lighten'd* air
A higher luſtre, and a clearer calm,
Diffuſive tremble. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To exonerate; to unload.

The mariners were afraid, and caſt forth the wares that were in the ſhip into the ſea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jonah*, i. 7.

3. To make leſs heavy.

Long ſince with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,
That fellowſhip in pain divides not ſmart,
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

Strive
In offices of love how we may *lighten*
Each other's burden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer.

A truſty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jeſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy ſcenes; and few tragedies ſhall ſucceed in this age, if they are not *lightened* with a courſe of mirth. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

LI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *light*, to make *light*.] A heavy boat into which ſhips are lightened or unloaded.

They have cock boats for paſſengers, and *lighters* for burthen. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He climb'd a ſtranded *lighter*'s height,
Shot to the black abyſs, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*

LI'GHTERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a lighter.

Where much ſhipping is employed, whatever becomes of the poor merchant, multitudes of people will be certain gainers; as ſhipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen*. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

LIGHTFI'NGERED. *adj.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at conveyance; thieviſh.

LI'GHTFOOT. *adj.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or dancing; active.

And eke the *lightfoot* maids that keep the deer. *Spenſer.*

Him ſo far had borne his *lightfoot* ſteed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce diſdain,
That him to follow was but fruitleſs pain. *Fairy Queen.*

And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naïades
Flock all about to ſee her lovely face. *Fairy Queen.*

LIGHTFO'OT. *n. ſ.* Veniſon. A cant word.

LIGHTHE'ADED. *adj.* [*light* and *head*.]

1. Unſteady; looſe; thoughtleſs; weak.

The Engliſh liturgy, how piouſly and wiſely ſoever framed, had found great oppoſition; the ceremonies had wrought only upon *lightheaded*, weak men, yet learned men excepted againſt ſome particulars. *Clarendon.*

2. Delirious; diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Delirouſneſs; diſorder of the mind.

LIGHTHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LIGHTHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*light* and *houſe*.] An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea.

He charged himſelf with the riſque of ſuch veſſels as carried corn in winter; and built a pharos or *lighthouſe*. *Arbuth.*

Build two poles to the meridian, with immenſe *lighthouſes* on the top of them. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

LIGHTLE'GGED. *adj.* [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; ſwift.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle ſpace. *Sidney.*

LI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *light*.] Wanting light; dark.

LI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *light*.]

1. Without weight.

This grave partakes the fleſhly birth,
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. Without deep impreſſion.

The ſoft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were eaſily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Eaſily; readily; without difficulty; of courſe.

If they write or ſpeak publickly but five words, one of them is *lightly* about the dangerous eſtate of the church of England in reſpect of abuſed ceremonies. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Believ't not *lightly* that your ſon
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautelous baits and practice. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Short Summer *lightly* has a forward ſpring. *Shakeſp.*

The traitor in faction *lightly* goeth away with it. *Bacon.*

4. Without reaſon.

Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great perſonages. *Taylor's Guide.*

Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in purſuance of its employment, ſo as not *lightly*, or without reaſonable occaſion, to neglect it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

5. Without affliction; cheerfully.

Bid that welcome
Which comes to puniſh us, and we puniſh it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopat.*

6. Not chaſtely.

If I were *lightly* diſpoſed, I could ſtill perhaps have offers, that ſome, who hold their heads higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift's Story of an Injured Lady.*

7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily.

Methought I ſtood on a wide river's bank;
When on a ſudden, Toriſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads,
Till ſafely we had reach'd the farther ſhore. *Dryden.*

8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LIGHTMI'NDED. *adj.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unſettled; unſteady.

He that is haſty to give credit is *lightminded*. *Ecclus.* xix.

LI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *light*.]

1. Levity; want of weight; abſence of weight.

Some are for maſts of ſhips, as fir and pine, becauſe of their length, ſtraightneſs, and *lightneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Suppoſe many degrees of littleneſs and *lightneſs* in particles, ſo as many might float in the air a good while before they fell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs.

For, unto knight there is no greater ſhame,
Than *lightneſs* and inconſtancy in love. *Fairy Queen.*

Of two things they muſt chuſe one; namely, whether they would, to their endleſs diſgrace, with ridiculous *lightneſs*, diſmiſs him, whoſe reſtitution they had in ſo importunate manner deſired, or elſe condeſcend unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greateſt guſt;
Such is the *lightneſs* of you common men. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Unchaſtity; want of conduct in women.

Is it the diſdain of my eſtate, or the opinion of my *lightneſs*, that have emboldened ſuch baſe fancies towards me? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Can it be,
That modeſty may more betray our ſenſe,
Than woman's *lightneſs*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

4. Agility; nimbleneſs.

LI'GHTNING. *n. ſ.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.]

1. The flaſh that attends thunder.

Lightning is a great flame, very bright, extending every way to a great diſtance, ſuddenly darting upwards, and there ending, ſo that it is only momentaneous. *Muſchenbroek.*

Senſe thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;
What tells us then they both together are? *Davies.*

Salmoneus, ſuff'ring cruel pains I found
For emulating Jove; the rattling ſound
Of mimick thunder, and the glitt'ring blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forky rays. *Dryd. Æn.*

No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like ſudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd,
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

2. Mitigation; abatement.

How oft when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind meſſage from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before death. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 517.

LIGHTS. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be called ſo from their lightneſs in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing.

The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no quick ſenſe, ſo no ſeat for any ſharp diſeaſe. *Hayward.*

LI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *light*.]

1. Luminous; not dark; not obſcure; not opake.

Neither the ſun, nor any thing ſenſible is that light itſelf, which is the cauſe that things are *lightſome*, though it make itſelf, and all things elſe, viſible; but a body moſt enlightened, by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call æther, the place of the ſuppoſed element of fire, is effected and qualified. *Raleigh.*

White walls make rooms more *lightſome* than black. *Bacon.*

Equal poſture, and quick ſpirits, are required to make colours *lightſome*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſun
His courſe exalted through the Ram had run
Through Taurus, and the *lightſome* realms of love. *Dryd.*

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

It ſuiteth ſo fitly with that *lightſome* affection of joy, wherein God delighteth when his ſaints praiſe him. *Hooker.*

The *lightſome* paſſion of joy was not that which now often uſurps the name; that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South's Sermons.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lightſome*.]

1. Luminouſneſs; not opacity; not obſcurity; not darkſomeneſs.

It is to our atmoſphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the ſkies, the *lightſomeneſs* of our air, and the twilight, is owing. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

2. Cheerfulneſs; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES. *n. ſ.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood.

The vallies ſpread forth as gardens by the river's ſide, as the trees of *lignaloes* which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beſide the water. *Numb.* xxiv. 6.

LI'GNEOUS. *adj.* [*ligneus*, Latin; *ligneux*, French.] Made of wood; wooden; reſembling wood.

It ſhould be tried with ſhoots of vines, and roots of red roſes; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itſelf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ten thouſand ſeeds of the plant harts-tongue hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the covers, and the true body of each ſeed, the parenchymous and *ligneous* part of both, and the fibres of thoſe parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thouſand millions of formed atoms, but how many more we cannot define. *Grew's Coſmology.*

LIGNUMVITÆ. n. ſ. [Latin.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.

It hath pinnated leaves; the flower conſiſts of ſeveral petals, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; the pointal of the flower, which ariſes from the centre of the calyx, becomes a fleſhy, roundiſh, ſtony fruit, or the ſtony ſeeds are ſurrounded with a thin pulp. *Millar.*

LI'GURE. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.

The third now a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyſt. *Exod.*

LIKE. *adj.* [lic, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch.]

1. Reſembling; having reſemblance.

Whom art thou *like* in thy greatneſs? *Ezek.* xxxi. 2.

His ſon, or one of his illuſtrious name,
How *like* the former, and almoſt the ſame! *Dryden's Æn.*

As the earth was deſigned for the being of men, why might not all other planets be created for the *like* uſes, each for their own inhabitants? *Bentley's Sermons.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks *liker* an univerſal art than a diſtinct logick. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. Equal; of the ſame quantity.

More clergymen were impoveriſhed by the late war, than ever in the *like* ſpace before. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. [For *likely*.] Probable; credible.

The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Likely; in a ſtate that gives probable expectations. This is, I think, an improper, though frequent, uſe.

If the duke continues theſe favours towards you, you are *like* to be much advanced. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread. *Jer.* xxxviii. 9.

The yearly value thereof is already increaſed double of that it was within theſe few years, and is *like* daily to raiſe higher, till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Bacon.*

Hopton reſolved to viſit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were *like* to purſue his purpoſe. *Clarendon.*

Many were not eaſy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themſelves to ſtrict rules. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

If the rules of reaſon be not better ſuited to the mind than his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

LIKE. *n. ſ.* [This ſubſtantive is ſeldom more than the adjective uſed elliptically; *the like* for the *like thing*, or *like perſon*.]

1. Some perſon or thing reſembling another.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I ſhall not look upon his *like* again. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Every *like* is not the ſame, O Cæſar! *Shakeſpeare.*

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ſhips never the *like*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven, endeavouring to do the *like*, was held entangled. *Hayward.*

One offers, and in offering makes a ſtay;
Another forward ſets, and doth no more;
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

His deſire
By converſation with his *like* to help,
Or ſolace his defects. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Two *likes* may be miſtaken. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

She'd ſtudy to reform the men,
Or add ſome grains of folly more,
To women than they had before;
This might their mutual fancy ſtrike,
Since ev'ry being loves its *like*. *Swift.*

2. Near approach; a ſtate like to another ſtate. A ſenſe common, but not juſt.

Report being carried ſecretly from one to another in my ſhip, had *like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*

LIKE. *adv.*

1. In the ſame manner; in the ſame manner as.

The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their muſick ſweet;
Now hearing them ſo heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenſer.*

Like as a father pitieth his children, ſo the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Pſal.* ciii. 13.

Are we proud and paſſionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be *like*-minded with Chriſt, who was meek and lowly? *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

What will be my confuſion, when he ſees me
Neglected, and forſaken *like* himſelf.
Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.

They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd:
The man knew what they were, who heretofore
Had ſeen the like he murther'd on the more. *Waller.*

2. In ſuch a manner as befits.

Be ſtrong, and quit yourſelves *like* men. 1 *Sam.* iv. 9.

3. Likely; probably. A popular uſe not analogical.

I like the work well, ere it be demanded,
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LIKE. *v. a.* [lician, Saxon; *liiken*, Dutch.]

1. To chuſe with ſome degree of preference.

As nothing can be ſo reaſonably ſpoken as to content all men, ſo this ſpeech was not of them all *liked*. *Knolles.*

He gave ſuch an account, as made it appear that he *liked* the deſign. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

We *like* our preſent circumſtances well, and dream of no change. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondneſs.

He ſtayed behind to bring the ſhepherds with whom he meant to confer to breed the better Zelmane's *liking*, which he only regarded. *Sidney, b.* i.

Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked* him that did the evil. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He grew content to mark their ſpeeches, then to marvel at ſuch wit in ſhepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

For ſeveral virtues
I have *lik'd* ſeveral women; never any
With ſo full ſoul. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye;
That *liked*, but had a rougher taſk in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Scarce any man paſſes to a *liking* of ſin in others, but by firſt practiſing it himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Beaſts can *like*, but not diſtinguiſh too,
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To pleaſe; to be agreeable to. Now diſuſed.

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy gueſt,
If ever covetous hand, or luſtful eye,
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him beſt,
Should be his prey. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Say, my fair brother now, if this device
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubberd's Tale.*

This deſire being recommended to her majeſty, it *liked* her to include the ſame within one entire leaſe. *Bacon.*

He ſhall dwell where it *liketh* him beſt. *Deut.* xxiii. 16.

There let them learn, as *likes* them, to deſpiſe
God and Meſſiah. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

To LIKE. *v. n.*

1. To be pleaſed with, with *of* before the thing approved. Obſolete.

Of any thing more than *of* God they could not by any means *like*, as long as whatſoever they knew beſides God, they apprehended it not in itſelf without dependancy upon God. *Hooker, b.* i.

The young ſoldiers did with ſuch cheerfulneſs *like of* this reſolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Knolles.*

It is true, there are limits to be ſet betwixt the boldneſs and raſhneſs of a poet; but he muſt underſtand thoſe limits who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to write: and he who has no *liking* to the whole, ought in reaſon to be excluded from cenſuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

2. To chuſe; to liſt; to be pleaſed.

The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deut.* xxv.

He that has the priſon doors ſet open is perfectly at liberty, becauſe he may either go or ſtay, as he beſt *likes*. *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD.
LI'KELINESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *likely*.]

1. Appearance; ſhew. Obſolete.

What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any *likelihood* he ſhow'd to-day?
— That with no man here he is offended. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Reſemblance; likeneſs. Obſolete.

The mayor and all his brethren in beſt ſort,
Like to the ſenators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conqu'ring Cæſar in.
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,
Were now the general of our gracious empreſs,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit,
To welcome him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkneſs, or between righteouſneſs and reprobation. *Raleigh.*

3. Probability; veriſimilitude; appearance of truth.

As it noteth one ſuch to have been in that age, ſo had there been more, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many. *Hooker, b.* ii.

Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung ſo tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor miſdoubt. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

It never yet did hurt,
To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be ſo altered, ſo is there no probability that theſe rivers were turned out of their courſes. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Where things are leaſt to be put to the venture, as the eternal intereſts of the other world ought to be; there every, even the leaſt, probability, or *likelihood* of danger, ſhould be provided againſt. *South's Sermons.*

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the Evangeliſts, which were not compleated till after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being ſo when they were pronounced by our bleſſed Saviour. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine, who ſhould have a viſit from the other world: the firſt horror it raiſed would go off, as new diverſions come on. *Atterbury.*

LI'KELY. *adj.* [from *like*.]

1. Such as may be liked; ſuch as may pleaſe. Obſolete.

Theſe young companions make themſelves believe they love at the firſt looking of a *likely* beauty. *Sidney.*

Sir John, they are your *likelieſt* men; I would have you ſerved with the beſt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

2. Probable; ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed; ſuch as may be thought more reaſonably than the contrary.

LI'KELY. *adv.* Probably; as may reaſonably be thought.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To LI'KEN. *v. a.* [from *like*.] To repreſent as having reſemblance; to compare.

The prince broke your head for *likening* him to a ſinging man of Windſor. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

For who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? or to what things
Liken on earth conſpicuous, that may lift
Human imagination to ſuch height
Of God-like power? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

LI'KENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *like*.]

1. Reſemblance; ſimilitude.

They all do live, and moved are
To multiply the *likeneſs* of their kind. *Spenſer.*

A tranſlator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himſelf. Tranſlation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is a double ſort of *likeneſs*, a good one and a bad one. *Dryden.*

In ſuch caſes there will be found a better *likeneſs*, and a worſe; and the better is conſtantly to be choſen. *Dryden.*

2. Form; appearance.

Never came trouble to my houſe in the *likeneſs* of your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort ſhould remain. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is ſafer to ſtand upon our guard againſt an enemy in the *likeneſs* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeneſs* of an enemy. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. One who reſembles another.

Poor Cupid, ſobbing, ſcarce could ſpeak,
Indeed, mamma, I did not know ye:
Alas! how eaſy my miſtake?
I took you for your *likeneſs*, Cloe. *Prior.*

LI'KEWISE. *adv.* [*like* and *wiſe*.] In like manner; alſo; moreover; too.

Jeſus ſaid unto them, I alſo will aſk you one thing, which if ye tell me, I *likewiſe* will tell you by what authority I do theſe things. *Matt.* xxi. 24.

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewiſe* in the empire of Almaigne, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed ſerum, coagulates it as if it had been boiled. Spirit of ſea-ſalt makes a perfect coagulation of the ſerum *likewiſe*, but with ſome different phænomena. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LI'KING. *adj.* [Perhaps becauſe plumpneſs is agreeable to the ſight.] Plump; in a ſtate of plumpneſs.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why ſhould he ſee your faces worſe *liking*, than the children which are of your ſort. *Dan.* i. 10.

LI'KING. *n. ſ.* [from *like*.]

1. Good ſtate of body; plumpneſs.

I'll repent, and that ſuddenly, while I am in ſome *liking*; I ſhall be out of heart ſhortly, and then I ſhall have no ſtrength to repent. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn. *Job*, xxxix. 4.

Cappadocian ſlaves were famous for their luſtineſs; and, being in good *liking*, were ſet on a ſtall when expoſed to ſale, to ſhew the good habit of their body. *Dryden.*

2. State of trial.

The royal ſoul, that, like the lab'ring moon,
By charms of art was hurried down;
Forc'd with regret to leave her native ſphere,
Came but a while on *liking* here. *Dryden.*

3. Inclination.

Why do you longer feed on loathed light,
Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold. *Fairy Queen.*

LI'LACH. *n. ſ.* [*lilac*, *lilâs*, French.] A tree.

The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilach* tree. *Bacon.*

LI'LIED. *adj.* [from *lily*.] Embelliſhed with lilies.

Nymphs and ſhepherds dance no more
By ſandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

LI'LY. *n. ſ.* [*lilium*, Latin.]

The *lily* hath a bulbous root, conſiſting of ſeveral fleſhy ſcales adhering to an axis; the ſtalk is greatly furniſhed with leaves; the flower is compoſed of ſix leaves, and is ſhaped ſomewhat like a bell: in ſome ſpecies the petals are greatly reflexed, but in others but little; from the centre of the flower riſes the pointal, which becomes an oblong fruit, commonly triangular, divided into three cells, and full of compreſſed ſeeds, which are bordered, lying upon each other in a double row. There are thirty-two ſpecies of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and martagons of various ſorts. *Millar.*

Oh! had the monſter ſeen thoſe *lily* hands
Tremble, like aſpen leaves, upon a lute,
And make the ſilken ſtrings delight to kiſs them;
He would not then have touch'd them for his life. *Shak.*

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!
No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!
Almoſt no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,
That once was miſtreſs of the field, and flouriſh'd,
I'll hang my head, and periſh. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right ſide a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lily*, or flower-de-luce. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Take but the humbleſt *lily* of the field;
And if our pride will to our reaſon yield,
It muſt by ſure compariſon be ſhown,
That on the regal ſeat great David's ſon,
Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,
Shines with leſs glory than that ſimple flow'r. *Prior.*

Go, gentle gales, and bear my ſighs along:
For her the feather'd quires forget their ſong,
For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

LILY-DAFFODIL. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-narciſſus*.] A foreign flower.

LILY-HYACINTH. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-hyacinthus*.]

It hath a *lily* flower, compoſed of ſix leaves, ſhaped like the flower of hyacinth, whoſe pointal becomes a globular pointed fruit, three-cornered, and divided into three cells, in which are contained many ſeeds, almoſt round: the roots are ſcaly, and ſhaped like thoſe of the *lily*. There are three ſpecies of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red. *Millar.*

LILY *of the Valley*, or *May Lily*. *n. ſ.* [*lilium convallium*.]

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, is ſhaped like a bell, and divided at the top into ſix ſegments; the ovary becomes a ſoft globular fruit, containing ſeveral round ſeeds. It is very common in ſhady woods. *Millar.*

Lily of the valley has a ſtrong root that runs into the ground. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LILYLI'VERED. *adj.* [*lily* and *liver*.] Whitelivered; cowardly.

A knave, a raſcal, an eater of broken meats; a baſe, proud, ſhallow, beggarly, three-ſuited, hundred pound, filthy worſted-ſtocking knave; a *lilylivered*, action-taking knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

LI'MATURE. *n. ſ.* [*limatura*, Latin.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB. *n. ſ.* [lim, Saxon and Scottiſh; *lem*, Daniſh.]

1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals.

A ſecond Hector, for his grim aſpect,
And large proportion of his ſtrong knit *limbs*. *Shakeſp.*

O! that I had her here, to tear her *limb* meal. *Shakeſp.*

Now am I come each *limb* to ſurvey,
If thy appearance anſwer loud report. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. [*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Latin.] An edge; a border. A philoſophical word.

By farther moving the priſms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteneſs, the violet and the blue at its inward *limb*, and at its outward *limb* the red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*

To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with limbs.

As they pleaſe,
They *limb* themſelves, and colour, ſhape, and ſize
Aſſume, as likes them beſt, condenſe, or rare. *Milton.*

2. To tear aſunder; to diſmember.

LI'MBECK. *n. ſ.* [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alembick*.] A ſtill.

Her cheeks, on which this ſtreaming nectar fell,
Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes. *Fairfax.*

All others from all things draw all that's good,
Life, ſoul, form, ſpirit, whence they being have;
I, by love's *limbeck*. *Donne.*

Fires of Spain, and the line,
Whoſe countries *limbecks* to our bodies be,
Canſt thou for gain bear? *Donne.*

Call up, unbound,
In various ſhapes, old Proteus from the ſea,
Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form. *Milton.*

The earth, by ſecret conveyances, lets in the ſea, and ſends it back freſh, her bowels ſerving for a *limbeck*. *Howel.*

He firſt ſurvey'd the charge with careful eyes,
Yet judg'd, like vapours that from *limbecks* riſe,
It would in richer ſhowers deſcend again. *Dryden.*

The warm *limbeck* draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Phillips.*

LI'MBED. *adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.

A ſteer of five years age, large *limb'd*, and fed,
To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope's Iliad.*

LI'MBER. *adj.* Flexible; eaſily bent; pliant; lithe.

You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shakeſpeare.*

I wonder how, among theſe jealouſies of court and ſtate, Edward Atheling could ſubſiſt, being then the apparent and indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues; ſo as though he might have ſome place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear. *Wotton.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect, or worm: thoſe wav'd their *limber* fans
For wings; and ſmalleſt lineaments exact
In all the liveries deck'd of Summer's pride. *Milton.*

She durſt never ſtand at the bay, having nothing but her long ſoft *limber* ears to defend her. *More on Atheiſm.*

The muſcles were ſtrong on both ſides of the aſpera arteria, but on the under ſide, oppoſite to that of the œſophagus, very *limber*. *Ray on the Creation.*

At laſt the ulcer is covered over with a *limber* callus. *Harvey.*

LI'MBERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.

LI'MBO. *n. ſ.* [*Eo quod ſit* limbus *inferorum*. *Du Cange*.]

1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain. Popularly hell.

No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worſe than hell,
A devil in an everlaſting garment hath him,
One whoſe hard heart is button'd up with ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

Oh what a ſympathy of woe is this!
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliſs. *Shakeſp.*

All theſe up-whirl'd aloft
Fly o'er the backſide of the world far off,
Into a *limbo* large, and broad, ſince call'd
The paradiſe of fools. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

2. Any place of miſery and reſtraint.

For he no ſooner was at large,
But Trulla ſtraight brought on the charge;
And in the ſelf-ſame *limbo* put
The knight and ſquire, where he was ſhut. *Hudibras.*

Friar, thou art come off thyſelf, but poor I am left in *limbo*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

LIME. *n. ſ.* [lim, ȝelyman, Saxon, to glue.]

1. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it.

Poor bird! thou'dſt never fear the net or *lime*,
The pitfall, nor the gin. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

You muſt lay *lime*, to tangle her deſires,
By wailful ſonnets, whoſe compoſed rhimes
Should be full fraught with ſerviceable vows. *Shakeſp.*

Monſter, come put ſome *lime* upon your fingers, and away with the reſt. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Jollier of this ſtate
Than are new-benefic'd miniſters, he throws,
Like nets or *lime* twigs, whereſoe'er he goes,
His title of barriſter on every wench. *Donne.*

A poor thruſh was taken with a buſh of *lime* twigs. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Then toils for beaſts, and *lime* for birds were found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did foreſt walks ſurround. *Dryd.*

Or court a wife, ſpread out his wily parts
Like nets, or *lime* twigs, for rich widows hearts. *Pope.*

2. Matter of which mortar is made: ſo called becauſe uſed in cement.

There are ſo many ſpecies of *lime* ſtone, that we are to underſtand by it in general any ſtone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great ebullition and noiſe on being thrown into water, falling into a looſe white powder at the bottom. The *lime* we have in London is uſually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of ſtone. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

They were now, like ſand without *lime*, ill bound together, eſpecially as many as were Engliſh, who were at a gaze, looking ſtrange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their ſide. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,
We never hear the workmen prais'd,
Who bring the *lime*, or place the ſtones,
But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any ſort of ſtone that is not ſandy, or very cold; as freeſtone, *&c. Mortimer.*

LIME *tree*, or LINDEN. *n. ſ.* [lind, Saxon, *tilia*.]

1. The linden tree.

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a roſe, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footſtalk of each cluſter of flowers, from whoſe cup riſes the pointal, which becomes teſticulated, of one capſule, containing an oblong ſeed. The timber is uſed by carvers and turners. Theſe trees continue ſound many years, and grow to a conſiderable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one, in Norfolk, ſixteen yards in circuit. *Millar.*

Go, gentle gales! and bear my ſighs along.
For her the *limes* their pleaſing ſhades deny,
For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

2. A ſpecies of lemon. [*lime*, French.]

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves;
To where the lemon and the piercing *lime*,
With the deep orange glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To LIME. *v. a.* [from *lime*.]

1. To entangle; to enſnare.

Oh boſom, black as death!
Oh *limed* ſoul, that, ſtruggling to be free,
Art more engaged. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Example, that ſo terrible ſhows in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, diſſuade ſucceſſion, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bird that hath been *limed* in a buſh,

With trembling wings miſdoubteth ev'ry buſh;
And I, the hapleſs male to one ſweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was *lim'd*, was caught, and kill'd.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

2. To ſmear with lime.

Myſelf have *lim'd* a buſh for her,
And place a quire of ſuch enticing birds,
That ſhe will light to liſten to their lays. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and then you are all loſt if you do but touch them. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To cement.

I will not ruinate my father's houſe,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the ſtones together,
And ſet up Lancaſter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

4. To manure ground with lime.

The reaſon why they did ſo was, becauſe of the encouragement which that abatement of intereſt gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Child.*

All ſorts of peaſe love *limed* or marled land. *Mortimer.*

LI'MEKILN. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *kiln.*] Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a *lime kiln*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

They were found in a *limekiln*, and having paſſed the fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward.*

LIMESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone of which lime is made.

Fire ſtone and *limeſtone*, if broke ſmall, and laid on cold lands, muſt be of advantage. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LIME-WATER. *n. ſ.*

Lime-water, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with ſome other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great ſervice internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diſeaſes of the lungs. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

He tried an experiment on wheat infuſed in *lime-water* alone, and ſome in brandy and *lime-water* mixed, and had from each grain a great increaſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LI'MIT. *n. ſ.* [*limite*, French; *limitor*, Latin.] Bound; border; utmoſt reach.

The whole *limit* of the mountain round about ſhall be moſt holy. *Exod.* xliii. 12.

To LI'MIT. *v. a.* [*limiter*, French, from the noun.]

1. To confine within certain bounds; to reſtrain; to circumſcribe; not to leave at large.

They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Iſrael. *Pſalm* lxxviii. 41.

Thanks I muſt you con, that you
Are thieves profeſt; for there is boundleſs theft
In *limited* profeſſions. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

If a king come in by conqueſt, he is no longer a *limited* monarch. *Swift.*

2. To reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification; as, *the univerſe is here* limited *to this earth.*

LIMITA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *limit.*] Belonging to the bounds. *Dictionary.*

LI'MITARY. *adj.* [from *limit.*] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

LIMITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*limitation*, French; *limitatio*, Latin.]

1. Reſtriction; circumſcription.

Limitation of each creature, is both the perfection and the preſervation thereof. *Hooker, b.* v.

Am I yourſelf,
But, as it were, in ſort of *limitation*.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

I deſpair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and poſterity, will help us to one heir. This *limitation*, indeed, of our author, will ſave thoſe the labour, who would look for him amongſt the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the diſcovery amongſt men. *Locke.*

If a king come in by conqueſt, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards conſent to *limitations*, he becomes immediately king de jure. *Swift.*

2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

The cauſe of error is ignorance; what reſtraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker, b.* v.

LI'MMER. *n. ſ.* A mongrel. *Ainſworth.*

To LIMN. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French, to adorn books with pictures.] To draw; to paint any thing.

Mine eye doth his effigies witneſs,
Moſt truly *limn'd*, and living in your face. *Shakeſpeare.*
Emblems *limned* in lively colours. *Peacham.*

How are the glories of the field ſpun, and by what pencil are they *limned* in their unaffected bravery? *Glanville.*

LI'MNER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *limners* at a diſtance, without either copy or deſign, ſhould draw the ſame picture to an undiſtinguiſhable exactneſs, is more conceivable than that matter, which is ſo diverſified, ſhould frame itſelf ſo inerringly, according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Poets are *limners* of another kind,
To copy out ideas in the mind;
Words are the paint by which their thoughts are ſhown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

LI'MOUS. *adj.* [*limoſus*, Latin.] Muddy; ſlimy.

That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which ſettled by degrees unto a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They eſteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or ſlimy fœculent part of the blood. *Floyer.*

LIMP. *adj.* [*limpio*, Italian.]

1. Vapid; weak.

The chub eats wateriſh, and the fleſh of him is not firm, *limp* and taſteleſs. *Walton's Angler.*

2. It is uſed in ſome provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexile.

To LIMP. *v. n.* [*limpen*, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely.

An old poor man,
Who after me hath many a weary ſtep
Limp'd in pure love. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Son of ſixteen,
Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old *limping* ſire.
Shakeſpeare.

How far
The ſubſtance of my praiſe doth wrong this ſhadow
In underpriſing it; ſo far this ſhadow
Doth *limp* behind the ſubſtance. *Shakeſpeare*

When Plutus, which is riches, is ſent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes ſlowly; but when he is ſent by Pluto, he runs, and is ſwift of foot. *Bacon.*

Limping death, laſh'd on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*
The *limping* ſmith obſerv'd the ſadden'd feaſt,
And hopping here and there put in his word. *Dryden.*
Can ſyllogiſm ſet things right?
No: majors ſoon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly conſort join'd,
The conſequence *limps* falſe behind. *Prior.*

LI'MPET. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhell fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

LI'MPID. *adj.* [*limpide*, French; *limpidus*, Latin.] Clear; pure; tranſparent.

The ſprings which were clear, freſh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with ſulphur as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The brook that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Gently diffus'd into a *limpid* plain. *Thomſon's Summer.*

LI'MPIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *limpid.*] Clearneſs; purity.

LI'MPINGLY. *adv.* [from *limp.*] In a lame halting manner.

LI'MY. *adj.* [from *lime.*]

1. Viſcous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces ſtrong
Himſelf he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In *limy* ſnares the ſubtil loops among. *Spenſer.*

2. Containing lime.

A human ſkull covered with the ſkin, having been buried in ſome *limy* ſoil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To LIN. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Saxon.] To ſtop; to give over.

Unto his foe he came,
Reſolv'd in mind all ſuddenly to win,
Or ſoon to loſe before he once would *lin*. *Fairy Queen.*

LI'NCHPIN. *n. ſ.* [*linch* and *pin.*] An iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dict.*

LI'NCTUS. *n. ſ.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN. *n. ſ.* [linꝺ, Saxon.] The lime tree. See LIME.

Hard box, and *linden* of a ſofter grain. *Dryden.*
Two neighb'ring trees, with walls encompaſs'd round,
One a hard oak, a ſofter *linden* one. *Dryden.*

LINE. *n. ſ.* [*linea*, Latin.]

1. Longitudinal extenſion.

Even the planets, upon this principle, muſt gravitate no more towards the ſun; ſo that they would not revolve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tangents, till they ſtruck againſt other planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A ſlender ſtring.

Well ſung the Roman bard; all human things,
Of deareſt value, hang on ſlender ſtrings;
O ſee the then ſole hope, and in deſign
Of heav'n our joy, ſupported by a *line*. *Waller.*

A *line* ſeldom holds to ſtrein, or draws ſtreight in length, above fifty or ſixty feet. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

3. A thread extended to direct any operations.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go,
Whoſe paths ſhall be familiar as the land. *Dryden.*

4. The ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook.

Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,
They make the fiſhes and the men their prize. *Waller.*

5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face.

Long is it ſince I ſaw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd thoſe *lines* of favour
Which then he wore. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I ſhall have good fortune; go to, here's a ſimple *line* of life; here's a ſmall trifle of wives. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here, while his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtic figures of her hand,
He tipples palmeſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleaveland.*

6. Delineation; ſketch.

You have generous thoughts turned to ſuch ſpeculations: but this is not enough towards the raiſing ſuch buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of, unleſs the direction of all affairs here were wholly in your hands. *Temple.*

The inventors meant to turn ſuch qualifications into perſons as were agreeable to his character, for whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

7. Contour; outline.

Oh laſting as thoſe colours may they ſhine,
Free as thy ſtroke, yet faultleſs as thy *line!* *Pope.*

8. As much as is written from one margin to the other: a verſe.

In the preceding *line*, Ulyſſes ſpeaks of Nauſicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the maſculine gender.
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

In many *lines* theſe few epiſtles tell
What fate attends. *Garth.*

9. Rank.

10. Work thrown up; trench.

Now ſnatch an hour that favours thy deſigns,
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines*. *Dryden's Æn.*

11. Method; diſpoſition.

The heavens themſelves, the planets, and this center,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place,
Inſiſture, courſe, proportion, ſeaſon, form,
Office and cuſtom, in all *line* of order. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. Extenſion; limit.

Eden ſtretch'd her *line*
From Auran eaſtward to the royal tow'rs
Of great Seleucia. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

13. Equator; equinoctial circle.

When the ſun below the *line* deſcends,
Then one long night continued darkneſs joins. *Creech.*

14. Progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending.

He chid the ſiſters
When firſt they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them ſpeak to him; then prophet like,
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings. *Shakeſpeare.*
He ſends you this moſt memorable *line*,
In ev'ry branch truly demonſtrative,
Willing you overlook this pedigree. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Some *lines* were noted for a ſtern, rigid virtue, ſavage, haughty, parſimonious and unpopular; others were ſweet and affable. *Dryden.*

His empire, courage, and his boaſted *line*,
Were all prov'd mortal. *Roſcommon.*

A golden bowl
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tyrian *line*. *Dryd.*

The years
Ran ſmoothly on, productive of a *line*
Of wiſe heroick kings. *Phillips.*

15. A *line* is one-tenth of an inch. *Locke.*

16. [In the plural.] A letter; as, I read your *lines*.

17. Lint or flax.

To LINE. *v. a.* [ſuppoſed by Junius from *linum*, linings being made of linen.]

1. To cover on the inſide.

A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury that might be ſpilt. *Boyle.*

2. To put any thing in the inſide.

The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purſe, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto. *Carew.*

Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one of their hands. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He, by a gentle bow, divin'd
How well a cully's purſe was *lin'd*. *Swift.*

3. To guard within.

Notwithſtanding they had *lined* ſome hedges with muſqueteers, they were totally diſperſed. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

4. To ſtrengthen by inner works.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shak.*

5. To cover.

Son of ſixteen,
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping ſire. *Shakeſp.*

6. To double; to ſtrengthen.

Who *lin'd* himſelf with hope,
Eating the air, on promiſe of ſupply. *Shakeſpeare.*

My brother Mortimer doth ſtir
About his title, and hath ſent for you
To *line* his enterpriſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

The two armies were aſſigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and aſſured to the ſtate, than martial men; yet *lined* and aſſiſted with ſubordinate commanders of great experience and valour. *Bacon.*

7. To impregnate, applied to animals generating.

Thus from the Tyrian paſtures *lin'd* with Jove
He bore Europa, and ſtill keeps his love. *Creech.*

LI'NEAGE. *n. ſ.* [*linage*, French.] Race; progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending.

Both the *lineage* and the certain ſire
From which I ſprung, from me are hidden yet. *Fair. Q.*

Joſeph was of the houſe and *lineage* of David. *Luke*, ii. 4.

The Tirſan cometh forth with all his generation or *lineage*, the males before him, and the females following him; and if there be a mother from whoſe body the whole *lineage* is deſcended, there is a traverſe where ſhe ſitteth. *Bacon.*

Men of mighty fame,
And from th' immortal gods their *lineage* came. *Dryden.*
No longer ſhall the widow'd land bemoan
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,
But boaſt her royal progeny's increaſe,
And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addiſon.*

This care was infuſed into them by God himſelf, in order to aſcertain the deſcent of the Meſſiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LI'NEAL. *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Latin.]

1. Compoſed of lines; delineated.

When any thing is mathematically demonſtrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors ever occurring more eaſily in the management of groſs materials than *lineal* deſigns. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. Deſcending in a direct genealogy.

To re-eſtabliſh, de facto, the right of *lineal* ſucceſſion to paternal government, is to put a man in poſſeſſion of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *lineal* ſucceſſion had a right to. *Locke.*

3. Claimed by deſcent.

Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our juſt and *lineal* entrance to our own. *Shak. K. John.*

4. Allied by direct deſcent.

Queen Iſabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the Lady Ermengere. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
O that your brows my laurel had ſuſtain'd!
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd:
The father had deſcended for the ſon;
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

LI'NEALLY. *adv.* [from *lineal.*] In a direct line.

If he had been the perſon upon whom the crown had *lineally* and rightfully deſcended, it was good law. *Clarend.*

LI'NEAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*lineament*, French; *lineamentum*, Lat.] Feature; diſcriminating mark in the form.

When that my mother went with child
Of that inſatiate Edward, noble York
Found that the iſſue was not his begot:
Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father. *Shakeſp.*
In companions
There muſt needs be a like proportion
Of *lineaments*, of manners, and of ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*
Six wings he wore, to ſhade
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.
Man he ſeems
In all his *lineaments*, though in his face
The glimpſes of his Father's glory ſhine. *Par. Regain'd.*

There are not more differences in mens faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds; only there is this difference, that the diſtinguiſhing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar phyſiognomy of the mind is moſt diſcernible in children. *Locke.*

Advance religion and morals, by tracing ſome few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath ſpent all her life in the practice of both. *Swift.*

The utmoſt force of boiling water is not able to deſtroy the ſtructure of the tendereſt plant: the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the ſtrongeſt decoction. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'NEAR. *adj.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Compoſed of lines; having the form of lines.

Where-ever it is freed from the ſand ſtone, it is covered with *linear* ſtriæ, tending towards ſeveral centers, ſo as to compoſe flat ſtellar figures. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

LINEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lineatio*, from *linea.*] Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the horney ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

LI'NEN. *n. ſ.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.

Here is a baſket, he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Unſeen, unfelt, the fiery ſerpent ſkims
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs. *Dryden's Æn.*

LI'NEN. *adj.* [*lineus*, Latin.]

1. Made of linen.

A *linen* ſtock on one leg, and a kerſey boot hoſe on the other, gartered with a red and blue liſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Reſembling linen.

Death of thy ſoul! thoſe *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counſellors to fear. What ſoldiers, whey-face? *Shak.*

LINENDR'APER. *n. ſ.* [*linen* and *draper.*] He who deals in linen.

LING. *n. ſ.* [*ling*, Iſlandick.]

1. Heath. This ſenſe is retained in the northern counties; yet Bacon ſeems to diſtinguiſh them.

Heath, and *ling*, and ſedges. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. [*Linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of ſea fiſh.

When harveſt is ended, take ſhipping, or ride,
Ling, ſalt fiſh, and herring, for Lent to provide. *Tuſſer.*

Our Engliſh bring from thence good ſtore of fiſh, but eſpecially our deepeſt and thickeſt *ling*, which are therefore called iſland *lings*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, kit*ling*, and is derived from *klein*, German, little; ſometimes a quality; as, firſt*ling*, in which ſenſe Skinner deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonick, to belong.

To LI'NGER. *v. n.* [from lenȝ, Saxon, *long.*]

1. To remain long in languor and pain.

Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,
We'll ſnatch the ſtrongeſt cordial of our love. *Dryden.*
Better to ruſh at once to ſhades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nouriſh woe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe.

Perhaps thou *ling'reſt*, in deep thoughts detain'd
Of th' enterprize ſo hazardous and high. *Par. Regained.*

3. To remain long. In an ill ſenſe.

Let order die,
And let this world no longer be a ſtage
To feed contention in a *ling'ring* act. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Ye brethren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.
Now live ſecure, and *linger* out your days;
The gods are pleas'd alone with Purcel's lays. *Dryden.*
Your very fear of death ſhall make ye try
To catch the ſhade of immortality;

Wiſhing on earth to *linger*, and to ſave
Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior.*

4. To remain long without any action or determination.

We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my couſin Slender, and this day we ſhall have our anſwer. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty.

I muſt ſolicit
All his concerns as mine:
And if my eyes have pow'r, he ſhould not ſue
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

6. To be long in producing effect.

She doth think, ſhe has ſtrange *ling'ring* poiſons. *Shak.*

To **Li'nger.** *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of uſe.

I can get no remedy againſt this conſumption of the purſe. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the diſeaſe is incurable. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

She *lingers* my deſires. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy,
And *linger* not our ſure deſtructions on. *Shakeſpeare.*

Li'ngerer. *n. ſ.* [from *linger.*] One who lingers.

Li'ngeringly. *adv.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediouſly.

Of poiſons, ſome kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and ſpeedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

Li'nget. *n. ſ.* [from *languet*; *lingot*, French.] A ſmall maſs of metal.

Other matter hath been uſed for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they may ſerve to no other uſe. *Camden*

Li'ngo. *n. ſ.* [Portugueſe.] Language; tongue; ſpeech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn ſomewhat of your *lingo*, before I croſs the ſeas. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Lingua'cious. *adj.* [*linguax*, Latin.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

Linguade'ntal. *adj.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

The *linguadentals f, v,* as alſo the *linguadentals th, dh,* he will ſoon learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Li'nguist. *n. ſ.* [from *lingua.*] A man ſkilful in languages.

Though a *linguiſt* ſhould pride himſelf to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not ſtudied the ſolid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing ſo much to be eſteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradeſman competently wiſe in his mother dialect only. *Milton on Education.*

Our *linguiſt* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Li'ngwort. *n. ſ.* An herb.

Li'niment. *n. ſ.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balſam; unguent.

The noſtrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balſam. *Harvey.*

The wiſe Author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and ſqueezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction of the feathers. *Ray on the Creation.*

Li'ning. *n. ſ.* [from *line.*]

1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment.

Was I deceived, or did a ſable cloud
Turn forth her ſilver *lining* on the night. *Milton.*

The folds in the griſtle of the noſe is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Grew's Coſmol.*

The gown with ſtiff embroid'ry ſhining,
Looks charming with a ſlighter *lining*. *Prior.*

2. That which is within.

The *lining* of his coffers ſhall make coats
To deck our ſoldiers for theſe Iriſh wars. *Shakeſpeare.*

Link. *n. ſ.* [*gelencke*, German.]

1. A ſingle ring of a chain.

The Roman ſtate, whoſe courſe will yet go on
The way it takes, cracking ten thouſand curbs
Of more ſtrong *links* aſunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermoſt *link* of all the ſeries of ſubordinate cauſes, is faſtened to Jupiter's chair, ſignifies an uſeful truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others. *Glanv.*

While ſhe does her upward flight ſuſtain,
Touching each *link* of the continued chain,
At length ſhe is oblig'd and forc'd to ſee
A firſt, a ſource, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

2. Any thing doubled and cloſed together.

Make a *link* of horſe hair very ſtrong, and faſten it to the end of the ſtick that ſprings. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

Nor airleſs dungeon, nor ſtrong *links* of iron,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

I feel
The *link* of nature draw me; fleſh of fleſh,
Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound,
And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

4. Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a propoſition joined to a foregoing and following propoſition.

The thread and train of conſequences in intellectual ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by ſome attributed to brutes. *Judge Hale.*

5. A ſeries: this ſenſe is improper. Addiſon has uſed *link* for chain.

Though I have here only choſen this ſingle *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among thoſe names which are ſtill extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a ſucceſſive tradition. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

6. [From λύχνος.] A torch made of pitch and hards.

O, thou art an everlaſting bonefire light; thou haſt ſaved me a thouſand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Whereas hiſtory ſhould be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fulginous *link* of lies. *Howel.*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he ſails behind his *link*. *Dryden.*

One that bore a *link*
On a ſudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,
Like linſtock, to the horſe's touch-hole. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

7. Perhaps in the following paſſage it may mean lamp-black.

There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat;
And Walter's dagger was not come from ſheathing. *Shak.*

To **Link.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain.

Deſcending tread us down
Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*

Againſt eating cares,
Lap me in ſoft Lydian airs;
Married to immortal verſe,
Such as the meeting ſoul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding bought
Of *linked* ſweetneſs long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. To unite; to conjoin in concord.

They're ſo *link'd* in friendſhip,
That young Prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.* iii.

3. To join.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Incloſe whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope's Hor.*

So from the firſt eternal order ran,
And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

4. To join by confederacy or contract.

They make an offer of themſelves into the ſervice of that enemy, with whoſe ſervants they *link* themſelves in ſo near a bond. *Hooker, b.* ii.

Be adviſed for the beſt,
Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band
Of wedlock, to that new unknown gueſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Blood in princes *link'd* not in ſuch ſort,
As that it is of any pow'r to tye. *Daniel's Civil War*

5. To connect.

New hope to ſpring
Out of deſpair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*. *Milton.*

God has *linkt* our hopes and our duty together.
Decay of Piety.

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our intereſt, and to make thoſe very things the inſtances of our obedience, which are the natural means and cauſes of our happineſs. *Tilloſon's Sermons.*

6. To unite or concatenate in a regular ſeries of conſequences.

Theſe things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as ſeed ſown, with reference unto a future harveſt. *Hooker, b.* i.

Tell me, which part it does neceſſitate;
I'll chuſe the other; there I'll *link* th' effect;
A chain, which fools to catch themſelves project! *Dryd.*

By which chain of ideas thus viſibly *linked* together in train, *i. e.* each intermediate idea agreeing on each ſide with thoſe two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and ſelf-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

Li'nkboy. *n. ſ.* [*link* and *boy.*] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued ſhadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous diſcluſions of light, to prevent the officiouſneſs of the *linkboy*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman's* call,
Yet truſt him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*

In the black form of cinder wench ſhe came.
O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love. *Gay's Trivia.*

Li'nnet. *n. ſ.* [*linot*, French.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

The ſwallows make uſe of celandine, the *linnet* of euphragia, for the repairing of their ſight. *More's Antidote.*

Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat? *Pope*

Linse'ed. *n. ſ.* [*ſemen lini*, Latin.] The ſeed of flax, which is much uſed in medicine.

The joints may be cloſed with a cement of lime, *linſeed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Li'nseywoolsey. *adj.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unſuitable parts.

A lawleſs *linſeywoolſie* brother,
Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linſeywoolſey* brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and ſhirtleſs others.
Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.

Li'nstock. *n. ſ.* [*lunte*, or *lente*, Teutonick, *lint* and *ſtock.*] A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon. *Hanmer.*

The nimble gunner
With *lynſtock* now the deviliſh cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of ev'ry ſize,
The *linſtocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Lint. *n. ſ.* [*linteum*, Latin; *llin*, Welſh and Erſe.]

1. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax.

2. Linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores.

I dreſſed them up with unguentum baſilici cum vitello ovi, upon pledgits of *lint*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Li'ntel. *n. ſ.* [*linteaux*, from *linteal*, French.] That part of the door frame that lies acroſs the door poſts over head.

Take a bunch of hyſop, and dip it in the blood that is in the baſon, and ſtrike the *lintel* and the two ſide poſts. *Exod.*

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preſerver of timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Silver the *lintels* deep projecting o'er,
And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope's Odyſſ*

Lion. *n. ſ.* [*lion*, French; *leo*, Latin.] The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of fourfooted beaſts.

King Richard's ſirname was Cor-de-Lion for his *lion*-like courage. *Camden's Remains.*

Diſmay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?—Yes,
As ſparrows, eagles, or the hare, the *lion*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be *lion* mettled; proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conſpirers are;
Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The ſphinx, a famous monſter in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

They rejoice
Each with their kind, *lion* with lioneſs;
So fitly them in pairs thou haſt combin'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

The *lion* for the honours of his ſkin,
The ſqueezing crab, and ſtinging ſcorpion ſhine
For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave
The threat'ned ſtars. *Creech's Manilius.*

See *lion* hearted Richard,
Piouſly valiant, like a torrent ſwell'd,
With wint'ry tempeſts, that diſdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its ſweep trees, houſes, men, he preſs'd,
Amidſt the thickeſt battle. *Phillips.*

Li'oness. *n. ſ.* [feminine of *lion.*] A ſhe lion.

Under which buſh's ſhade, a *lioneſs*
Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch
When that the ſleeping man ſhould ſtir. *Shakeſpeare.*

The furious *lioneſs*,
Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *May.*

The greedy *lioneſs* the wolf purſues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browze. *Dryden.*

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very ſevere manner, puniſh the adulteries of the *lioneſs*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Li'onleaf. *n. ſ.* [*leontopetalon*, Latin.]

It hath a thick tuberoſe perennial root; the flower is naked, and conſiſts of five or ſix petals, which expand in form of a roſe, garniſhed with five ſtamina; in the middle of the flower ariſes the pointal; which afterward becomes a bladder containing many ſpherical ſeeds. *Millar.*

Li'on's-mouth.
Li'on's-paw.
Li'on's-tail.
Li'on's-tooth. } *n. ſ.* [from *lion.*] The name of an herb.

Lip. *n. ſ.* [lippe, Saxon.]

1. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth, which are of ſo much uſe in ſpeaking, that they are uſed for all the organs of ſpeech.

Thoſe happieſt ſmiles
That play'd on her ripe *lip*, ſeem'd not to know
What gueſts were in her eyes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

No falſhood ſhall defile my *lips* with lies,
Or with a vail of truth diſguiſe. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

Her *lips* bluſh deeper ſweets. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. The edge of any thing.

In many places is a ridge of mountains ſome diſtance from the ſea, and a plain from their roots to the ſhore; which plain was formerly covered by the ſea, which bounded againſt thoſe hills as its firſt ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its veſſel. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the lips ſink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the fleſh within withers. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To make a lip; to hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an eſtate of ſeven years health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the phyſician.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

To **Lip.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiſs. Obſolete.

A hand, that kings
Have *lipt*, and trembled kiſſing. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock,
To *lip* a wanton, and ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lipla'bour. *n. ſ.* [*lip* and *labour.*] Action of the lips without the concurrence of the mind; words without ſentiments.

Faſting, when prayer is not directed to its own purpoſes, is but *liplabour*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Lipo'thymous. *adj.* [λείπω and θυμὸς.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be ſurpriſed with a *lipothymous* languor, and great oppreſſion about the ſtomach and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey on the Plague.*

Lipo'thymy. *n. ſ.* [λειποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The ſenators falling into a *lipothymy*, or deep ſwooning, made up this pageantry of death with a repreſenting of it unto life. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

In *lipothymys* or ſwoonings, he uſed the frication of this finger with ſaffron and gold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Li'pped. *adj.* [from *lip.*] Having lips.

Li'ppitude. *n. ſ.* [*lippitude*, Fr. *lippitudo*, Latin.] Blearedneſs of eyes.

Diſeaſes that are infectious are, ſuch as are in the ſpirits and not ſo much in the humours, and therefore paſs eaſily from body to body; ſuch are peſtilences and *lippitudes*. *Bacon.*

Li'pwisdom. *n. ſ.* [*lip* and *wiſdom.*] Wiſdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lipwiſdom*, which wants experience;
I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney, b.* i.

Li'quable. *adj.* [from *liquo*, Lat.] Such as may be melted.

Liqua'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.

2. Capacity to be melted.

The common opinion hath been, that cryſtal is nothing but ice and ſnow concreted, and by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

To **Li'quate.** *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy.

If the ſalts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are not apt to *liquate*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Liquefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*liquefactio*, Lat. *liquefaction*, Fr.] The act of melting; the ſtate of being melted.

Heat diſſolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their ſpirits, as in divers *liquefactions*; and ſo doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or diſſolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

Li'quefiable. *adj.* [from *liquefy.*] Such as may be melted.

There are three cauſes of fixation, the even ſpreading of the ſpirits and tangible parts, the cloſeneſs of the tangible parts, and the jejuneneſs or extreme comminution of ſpirits; the two firſt may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the laſt not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 799.

To **LIQUEFY.** *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French; *liquefacio*, Latin.] To melt; to diſſolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and aſhes, being a ſmothering heat, is the moſt proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarefy; and that is true maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **Li'quefy.** *v. n.* To grow limpid.

The body of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the ſaint's head. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Lique'scency. *n. ſ.* [*liqueſcentia*, Latin.] Aptneſs to melt.

Lique'scent. *n. ſ.* [*liqueſcens*, Latin.] Melting.

Li'quid. *adj.* [*liquide*, French; *liquidus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſolid; not forming one continuous ſubſtance; fluid.

Gently rolls the *liquid* glaſs. *Daniel.*

2. Soft; clear.

Her breaſt, the ſug'red neſt
Of her delicious ſoul, that there does lie,
Bathing in ſtreams of *liquid* melody. *Craſhaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs.

The many *liquid* conſonants give a pleaſing ſound to the words, though they are all of one ſyllable. *Dryden's Æn.*

Let Carolina ſmooth the tuneful lay,
Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine,
And ſweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope's Horace.*

4. Diſſolved, ſo as not to be obtainable by law.

If a creditor ſhould appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpſe, his appeal ought not to be received, ſince the buſineſs of burial requires a quick diſpatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LI'QUID. *n. ſ.* Liquid ſubſtance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when Summer heats annoy,
To ſit beneath her leafy canopy,
Quaffing rich *liquids*. *Phillips.*

To **Li'quidate.** *v. a.* [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to leſſen debts.

Liqui'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *liquid.*] Subtilty.

The ſpirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyer of ſounds, to perſevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs. *Glanville's Scep.*

Li'quidness. *n. ſ.* [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency.

Oil of anniſeeds, in a cool place, thickened into the conſiſtence of white butter, which, with the leaſt heat, reſumed its former *liquidneſs*. *Boyle.*

LI'QUOR. *n. ſ.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.]

1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly uſed of fluids inebriating or impregnated with ſomething, or made by decoction.

Nor envy'd them the grape
Whoſe heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes. *Milton.*

Sin taken into the ſoul, is like a *liquor* poured into a veſſel; ſo much of it as it fills, it alſo ſeaſons. *South's Sermons.*

2. Strong drink; in familiar language.

To **Liquor.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moiſten.

Cart wheels ſqueak not when they are *liquored*. *Bacon.*

Lirico'nfancy. *n. ſ.* A flower.

Lisne. *n. ſ.* A cavity; a hollow.

In the *liſne* of a rock at Kingſcote in Glouceſterſhire, I found a buſhel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fiſt. *Judge Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*

To **LISP.** *v. n.* [ƿliſp, Saxon.] To ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and ſay, thou art this and that, like a many of theſe *liſping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens apparel, and ſmell like Bucklerſbury in ſimpling time. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Scarce had ſhe learnt to *liſp* a name
Of martyr, yet ſhe thinks it ſhame
Life ſhould ſo long play with that breath,
Which ſpent can buy ſo brave a death. *Craſhaw.*

They ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dreſt, or how to *liſp* abroad. *Cleaveland.*

Appulſe partial, giving ſome paſſage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and cauſes a *liſping* ſound, the breath being ſtrained through the teeth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I *liſp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

Lisp. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of liſping.

I overheard her anſwer, with a very pretty *liſp*, O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature, *Tatler*, N° 60.

Li'sper. *n. ſ.* [from *liſp*. One who liſps.

List. *n. ſ.* [*liſte*, French.]

1. A roll; a catalogue.

He was the ableſt emperor of all the *liſt*. *Bacon.*

Some ſay the loadſtone is poiſon, and therefore in the *liſts* of poiſons we find it in many authors. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Bring next the royal *liſt* of Stuarts forth,
Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north. *Prior.*

2. [*Lice*, French.] Incloſed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.

The ocean, overpeering of his *liſt*,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte
Than young Laertes in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

She within *liſts* my ranging mind hath brought,
That now beyond myſelf I will not go. *Davies.*

Till now alone the mighty nations ſtrove,
The reſt, at gaze, without the *liſts* did ſtand;
And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Paris thy ſon, and Sparta's king advance,
In meaſur'd *liſts* to toſs the weighty lance;
And who his rival ſhall in arms ſubdue,
His be the dame, and his the treaſure too. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. [Lyſtan, Saxon.] Deſire; willingneſs; choice.

Alas, ſhe has no ſpeech!
—Too much;
I find it ſtill when I have *liſt* to ſleep. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Nothing of paſſion or peeviſhneſs, or *liſt* to contradict, ſhall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*

He ſaw falſe reynard where he lay full low;
I need not ſwear he had no *liſt* to crow. *Dryden.*

4. [*Licium*, Latin; *liſſe*, French.] A ſtrip of cloth.

A linen ſtock on one leg, and a kerſey boot hoſe on the other, gartered with a red and blue *liſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inſtead of a *liſt* of cotton, or the like filtre, we made uſe of a ſiphon of glaſs. *Boyle.*

A *liſt* the cobler's temples ties,
To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

5. A border.

They thought it better to let them ſtand as a *liſt* or marginal border unto the Old Teſtament. *Hooker, b.* v.

To **List.** *v. n.* [lyſtan, Saxon.] To chuſe; to deſire; to be diſpoſed; to incline.

Let other men think of your devices as they *liſt*, in my judgment they be mere fanſies. *Whitgifte.*

Unto them that add to the word of God what them *liſteth*, and make God's will ſubmit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's ſake, unto them it ſeemeth not good. *Hooker, b.* ii.

They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to ſpeak as they *liſt*. *Hooker.*

To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
Point what you *liſt*, I nought refuſe at all. *Fairy Queen.*

Now by my mother's ſon, and that's myſelf,
It ſhall be moon, or ſtar, or what I *liſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kings, lords of times, and of occaſions, may
Take their advantage, when, and how, they *liſt*. *Daniel.*

When they *liſt*, into the womb
That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw
My bowels, their repaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **List.** *v. a.* [from *liſt*, a roll.]

1. To enliſt; to enrol or regiſter.

For a man to give his name to Chriſtianity in thoſe days, was to *liſt* himſelf a martyr, and to bid farewel not only to the pleaſures, but alſo to the hopes of this life. *South.*

They *liſt* with women each degen'rate name,
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To retain and enroll ſoldiers.

The lords would, by *liſting* their own ſervants, perſuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The king who raiſed this wall appointed a million of ſoldiers, who were *liſted* and paid for the defence of it againſt the Tartars. *Temple.*

Two hundred horſe he ſhall command;
Though few, a warlike and well-choſen band,
Theſe in my name are *liſted*. *Dryden.*

3. [From *liſt*; encloſed ground.] To encloſe for combats.

How dares your pride preſume againſt my laws,
As in a *liſted* field to fight your cauſe?
Unaſk'd the royal grant. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

4. [From *liſt*, a ſhred or border.] To ſew together, in ſuch a ſort as to make a particoloured ſhew.

Some may wonder at ſuch an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *liſting* of one favour upon another. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

5. [Contracted from *liſten.*] To hearken to; to liſten; to attend.

Then weigh, what loſs your honour may ſuſtain,
If with too credent ear you *liſt* his ſongs;
Or loſe your heart, or your chaſte treaſure open
To his unmaſter'd importunity. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I, this ſound I better know:
Liſt! I would I could hear mo. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Li'sted. *adj.* Striped; particoloured in long ſtreaks.

Over his head beholds
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conſpicuous, with three *liſted* colours gay,
Betok'ning peace from God, and cov'nant new. *Milton.*

As the ſhow'ry arch
With *liſted* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Phillips.*

To **Listen.** *v. a.* To hear; to attend. Obſolete.

Lady, vouchſafe to *liſten* what I ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*

One cried, God bleſs us! and, Amen! the other;
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands,
Liſtening their fear I could not ſay, Amen. *Shakeſpeare.*

He, that no more muſt ſay, is *liſtened* more
Than they whom youth and eaſe have taught to gloſe.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

The wonted roar was up amidſt the woods,
And filled the air with barbarous diſſonance,
At which I ceas'd and *liſten'd* them awhile. *Milton.*

To **Listen.** *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.

Liſten to me, and if you ſpeak me fair,
I'll tell you news. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Antigonus uſed often to go diſguiſed, and *liſten* at the tents of his ſoldiers; and at a time heard ſome that ſpoke very ill of him: whereupon he ſaid, If you ſpeak ill of me, you ſhould go a little farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Liſten, O iſles, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Iſa.* xlix.

When we have occaſion to *liſten*, and give a more particular attention to ſome ſound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tenſion. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

On the green bank I ſat, and *liſten'd* long;
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wiſh'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He ſhall be receiv'd with more regard,
And *liſten'd* to, than modeſt truth is heard. *Dryden.*

To this humour moſt of our late comedies owe their ſucceſs: the audience *liſtens* after nothing elſe. *Addiſon.*

Li'stner. *n. ſ.* [from *liſten.*] One that hearkens; a hearkener.

They are light of belief, and great *liſtners* after news. *Howel.*

Liſteners never hear well of themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

If ſhe conſtantly attends the tea, and be a good *liſtener*, ſhe may make a tolerable figure, which will ſerve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*

The huſh word, when ſpoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the reſt to have a care of *liſteners*. *Swift.*

Li'stless. *adj.* [from *liſt.*]

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.

Intemperance and ſenſuality clog mens ſpirits, make them groſs, *liſtleſs*, and unactive. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

If your care to wheat alone extend,
Let Maja with her ſiſters firſt deſcend,
Before you truſt in earth your future hope,
Or elſe expect a *liſtleſs*, lazy, crop. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Lazy lolling ſort
Of ever *liſtleſs* loit'rers, that attend
No cauſe, no truſt. *Pope.*

I was *liſtleſs* and deſponding. *Gulliver.*

2. Careleſs; heedleſs.

The ſick for air before the portal gaſp,
Or idle in their empty hives remain,
Bedumb'd with cold, and *liſtleſs* of their gain. *Dryden.*

Li'stlessly. *adv.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and ſee whether he be ſtirring and active, or whether he lazily and *liſtleſsly* dreams away his time. *Locke on Education.*

Li'stlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *liſtleſs.*] Inattention; want of deſire.

It may be the palate of the ſoul is indiſpoſed by *liſtleſſneſs* or ſorrow. *Taylor.*

Lit, the preterite of *light*; whether *to light* ſignifies *to happen*, or *to ſet on fire*, or *guide with light*.

Believe thyſelf, thy eyes,
That firſt inflam'd, and *lit* me to thy love,
Thoſe ſtars, that ſtill muſt guide me to my joy. *Southern.*

I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Li'tany. *n. ſ.* [λιτάνεια; *litanie*, French.] A form of ſupplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with ſolemnity for the appeaſing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies*, and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker, b.* v.

Recollect your ſins that you have done that week, and all your life-time; and recite humbly and devoutly ſome penitential *litanies*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

LI'TERAL. *adj.* [*literal*, French; *litera*, Latin.]

1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative.

Through all the writings of the ancient fathers, we ſee that the words, which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical uſe, and are as ſo many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did ſignify in the letter, is accompliſhed in the truth. *Hooker, b.* iv.

A foundation, being primarily of uſe in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an houſe, or other building, nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*

2. Following the letter, or exact words.

The fitteſt for publick audience are ſuch as, following a middle courſe between the rigour of *literal* tranſlations and the liberty of paraphraſts, do with greater ſhortneſs and plainneſs deliver the meaning. *Hooker, b.* v.

3. Conſiſting of letters; as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers.

Li'teral. *n. ſ.* Primitive or literal meaning.

How dangerous it is in ſenſible things to uſe metaphorical expreſſions unto the people, and what abſurd conceits they will ſwallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profeſſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

Li'terally. *adv.* [from *literal.*]

1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.

That a man and his wife are one fleſh, I can comprehend the meaning of; yet, *literally* taken, it is a thing impoſſible. *Swift.*

2. With cloſe adherence to words.

Endeavouring to turn his Niſus and Euryalus as cloſe as I was able, I have performed that epiſode too *literally*; that giving more ſcope to Mezentius and Lauſus, that verſion, which has more the majeſty of Virgil, has leſs of his conciſeneſs. *Dryden.*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be tranſlated *literally*; his genius is too ſtrong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

Litera'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *literal.*] Original meaning.

Not attaining the true deuteroſcopy and ſecond intention of the words, they are fain to omit their ſuperconſequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not ſometimes perſuaded beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*

LITERA'TI. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The learned.

I ſhall conſult ſome *literati* on the project ſent me for the diſcovery of the longitude. *Spectator*, N° 581.

Li'terature. *n. ſ.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; ſkill in letters.

This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature*; and if preferment attend deſervers, there will not want ſupplies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its uſefulneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 377.

Li'tharge. *n. ſ.* [*litharge*, French; *lithargyrum*, Latin.]

Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of ſilver. It is collected from the furnaces where ſilver is ſeparated from lead, or from thoſe where gold and ſilver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* ſold in the ſhops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been uſed to purify that metal, or to ſeparate ſilver from it. It is uſed in ointments and plaiſters, and is drying, abſtergent, and ſlightly aſtrictive. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

I have ſeen ſome parcels of glaſs adhering to the teſt or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*. *Boyle.*

If the lead be blown off from the ſilver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkiſh powder; which, becauſe it is blown off from ſilver, they call *litharge* of ſilver. *Boyle.*

LITHE. *adj.* [liðe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; eaſily bent.

Th' unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd
His *lithe* proboſcis. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Li'theness. *n. ſ.* [from *lithe.*] Limberneſs; flexibility.

Li'ther. *adj.* [from *lithe.*] Soft; pliant.

Thou antick, death,
Two Talbots winged through the *lither* ſky,
In thy deſpight ſhall 'ſcape mortality. *Shakeſpeare.*

[Lyðer, Saxon.] Bad; ſorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Glouceſter written *luther*.

Litho'graphy. *n. ſ.* [λίθος and γράφω.] The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones.

Li'thomancy. *n. ſ.* [λίθος and μαντεία.] Prediction by ſtones.

As ſtrange muſt be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this ſtone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the deſtruction of Troy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

Lithontri'ptick. *adj.* [λίθος and τρίβω; *lithontriptique*, French.] Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

Litho'tomist. *n. ſ.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

Litho'tomy. *n. ſ.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

Li'tigant. *n. ſ.* [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a ſuit of law.

The caſt *litigant* ſits not down with one croſs verdict, but recommences his ſuit. *Decay of Piety.*

The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of ſome third intereſt. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Li'tigant. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical conteſt.

Judicial acts are thoſe writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are ſped in open court at the inſtance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe.*

To **Li'tigate.** *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To conteſt in law; to debate by judicial proceſs.

To **Li'tigate.** *v. n.* To manage a ſuit; to carry on a cauſe.

The appellant, after the interpoſition of an appeal, ſtill *litigates* in the ſame cauſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Litiga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigate.*] Judicial conteſt; ſuit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not confeſſed, he had rather have three ſuits in Weſtminſter Hall, than one in the Arches. *Clarendon.*

Liti'gious. *adj.* [*litigieux*, French.]

1. Inclinable to law-ſuits; quarrelſome; wrangling.

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out ſtill
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

His great application to the law, had not infected his temper with any thing poſitive or *litigious*. *Addiſon.*

2. Diſputable; controvertible.

In *litigious* and controverſed cauſes, the will of God is to have them to do whatſoever the ſentence of judicial and final deciſion ſhall determine. *Hooker.*

No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
Diſtinguiſh'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden's Georg.*

Liti'giously. *adv.* [from *litigious.*] Wranglingly.

Liti'giousness. *n. ſ.* [from *litigious.*] A wrangling diſpoſition.

LI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*litiere*, French.]

1. A kind of vehiculary bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horſes.

To my *litter* ſtrait;
Weakneſs poſſeſſeth me. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

He was carried in a rich chariot *litter-wiſe*, with two horſes at each end. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The drowſy frighted ſteeds
That draw the *litter* of cloſe curtain'd ſleep. *Milton.*

Here modeſt matrons in ſoft *litters* driv'n,
In ſolemn pomp appear. *Dryden's Æn.*

Litters thick beſiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promiſ'd dole. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. The ſtraw laid under animals, or on plants.

To crouch in *litter* of your ſtable planks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Evelyn.*

Their *litter* is not toſs'd by ſows unclean. *Dryden.*

3. A brood of young.

I do here walk before thee like a ſow that hath overwhelmed all her *litter* but one. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of ſtrange, ſenſeleſs opinions, that crawl about the world. *South's Sermons.*

A wolf came to a ſow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been
For tribute paid, nor ſince in Cambria ſeen:
The laſt of all the *litter* 'ſcap'd by chance,
And from Geneva firſt infeſted France. *Dryden.*

4. Any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly about.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a ſtrict ſurvey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

5. A birth of animals.

Fruitful as the ſow that carry'd
The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

To **Litter.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt.

Then was this iſland,
Save for the ſon that ſhe did *litter* here,
A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with
A human ſhape. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

My father named me Autolicus, being *litter'd* under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewiſe a ſnapper up of unconſidered trifles. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The whelps of bears are, at firſt *littering*, without all form or faſhion. *Hakewill on Providence.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, becauſe we obſerve they were *littered* ſo with us. *Brown.*

2. To cover with things negligently, or ſluttiſhly ſcattered about.

They found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

3. To cover with ſtraw.

He found a ſtall where oxen ſtood,
But for his eaſe well *litter'd* was the floor. *Dryden.*

4. To ſupply cattle with bedding.

LI'TTLE. *adj.* comp. *leſs*, ſuperlat. *leaſt.* [*leitels*, Gothick; lytel, Saxon.]

1. Small in quantity.

The coaſt of Dan went out too *little* for them. *Joſh.* xix.

2. Not great; ſmall; diminutive; of ſmall bulk.

He ſought to ſee Jeſus, but could not for the preſs, becauſe he was *little* of ſtature. *Luke*, xix. 3.

His ſon, being then very *little*, I conſidered only as wax, to be moulded as one pleaſes. *Locke.*

3. Of ſmall dignity, power, or importance.

When thou waſt *little* in thine own ſight, waſt thou not made the head of the tribes. 1 *Sam.* xv. 17.

All that is paſt ought to ſeem *little* to thee, becauſe it is ſo in itſelf. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

4. Not much; not many.

5. Some; not none.

I leave him to reconcile theſe contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a *little* attention. *Locke.*

Li'ttle. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall ſpace.

Much was in *little* writ; and all convey'd
With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryden.*

2. A ſmall part; a ſmall proportion.

He that deſpiſeth little things, ſhall periſh by *little* and *little*. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

The poor remnant of human ſeed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again ſlowly, by *little* and *little*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

By freeing the precipitated matter from the reſt by filtration, and diligently grinding the white precipitate with water, the mercury will *little* by *little* be gathered into drops. *Boyle.*

I gave thee thy maſter's houſe, and the houſe of Iſrael and Judah, and if that had been too *little*, I would have given ſuch and ſuch things. *2 Sam.* xii. 8.

They have much of the poetry of Mecænas, but *little* of his liberality. *Dryden's Preface to All for Love.*

Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the *little* I receive. *Dryd. Homer.*

There are many expreſſions, which carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but *little* of my ignorance. *Locke.*

3. A ſlight affair.

As if 'twere *little* from their town to chaſe,
I through the ſeas purſu'd their exil'd race. *Dryden's Æn.*

I view with anger and diſdain,
How *little* gives thee joy or pain:
A print, a bronze, a flow'r, a root. *Prior.*

4. Not much.

Theſe they are fitted for, and *little* elſe. *Cheyne.*

Li'ttle. *adv.*

1. In a ſmall degree.

The received definition of names ſhould be changed as *little* as poſſible. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In a ſmall quantity.

3. In ſome degree, but not great.

Where there is too great a thinneſs in the fluids, ſub-acid ſubſtances are proper, though they are a *little* aſtringent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Not much.

The tongue of the juſt is as choice ſilver; the heart of the wicked is *little* worth. *Prov.* x. 20.

Finding him *little* ſtudious, ſhe choſe rather to endue him with converſative qualities of youth; as, dancing and fencing. *Wotton.*

That poem was infamouſly bad; this parallel is *little* better. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Several clergymen, otherwiſe *little* fond of obſcure terms, yet in their ſermons were very liberal of all thoſe which they find in eccleſiaſtical writers. *Swift.*

Li'ttleness. *n.ſ.* [from *little.*]

1. Smallneſs of bulk.

All trying, by a love of *littleneſs*,
To make abridgments, and to draw to leſs:
Even that nothing which at firſt we were. *Donne.*

We may ſuppoſe a great many degrees of *littleneſs* and lightneſs in theſe earthy particles, ſo as many of them might float in the air. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Meanneſs; want of grandeur.

The Engliſh and French, in verſe, are forced to raiſe their language with metaphors, by the pompouſneſs of the whole phraſe, to wear off any *littleneſs* that appears in the particular parts. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

3. Want of dignity.

The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our *littleneſs* ſo much, as if it was always diſplayed. *Collier of Envy.*

Li'ttoral. *v.a.* [*littoris*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhore.

Li'turgy. [λειτουργία; *liturgie*, French.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions.

We dare not admit any ſuch form of *liturgy*, as either appointeth no ſcripture at all, or very little to be read in the church. *Hooker, b.* v.

The bleſſedeſt of mortal wights began to be importuned, ſo that a great part of divine *liturgy* was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howell.*

It is the greateſt ſolemnity of prayer, the moſt powerful *liturgy* and means of impetration in this world. *Taylor.*

To Live. *v. n.* [lyfian, lyfigan, Saxon.]

1. To be in a ſtate of animation; to be not dead.

She ſhall be
A pattern to all princes *living* with her,
And all that ſhall ſucceed. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Is't night's predominance, or the day's ſhame,
That darkneſs does the face of earth intomb,
When *living* day ſhould kiſs it? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To ſave the *living*, and revenge the dead,
Againſt one warrior's arms all Troy they led. *Dryden.*

2. To paſs life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happineſs or miſery.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that *liveth* at reſt. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xli. 1.

Dr. Parker, in his ſermon before them, touched them ſo near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

The condition required of us is a conjunƈture of all goſpel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakneſs, and perhaps with many ſins, ſo they be not wilfully *lived* and died in. *Hammond.*

A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have *lived* down the pope, and the whole conſiſtory. *Atterbury.*

If we aƈt by ſeveral broken views, we ſhall *live* and die in miſery. *Addiſon's Speƈtator*, Nº 162.

If we are firmly reſolved to *live* up to the diƈtates of reaſon, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with ſteadineſs and pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

3. To continue in life.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall *live* the leaſe of nature, and pay his breath
To time and mortal cuſtom. *Shakeſpeare.*

See the minutes how they run;
How many makes the hour full complete,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finiſh up the year,
How many years a mortal man may *live*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The way to *live* long muſt be, to uſe our bodies ſo as is moſt agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Ray on Creation.*

4. To live emphatically; to be in a ſtate of happineſs.

What greater curſe could envious fortune give,
Than juſt to die when I began to *live*. *Dryden.*

5. To be exempt from death, temporal or ſpiritual.

My ſtatutes and judgments, if a man do, he ſhall *live* in them. *Lev.* xviii. 5.

He died for us, that whether we wake or ſleep, we ſhould *live* together with him. *1 Theſſ.* v. 10.

6. To remain undeſtroyed.

It was a miraculous providence that could make a veſſel, ſo ill manned, *live* upon ſea; that kept it from being daſhed againſt the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burnet.*

Mark how the ſhifting winds from weſt ariſe,
And what collected night involves the ſkies!
Nor can our ſhaken veſſels *live* at ſea,
Much leſs againſt the tempeſt force their way. *Dryden.*

7. To continue; not to be loſt.

Men's evil manners *live* in braſs, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Sounds which addreſs the ear are loſt and die
In one ſhort hour; but that which ſtrikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful ſight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies grace.
There high in air memorial of my name
Fix the ſmooth oar, and bid me *live* to fame. *Pope.*

8. To converſe; to cohabit.

The ſhepherd ſwains ſhall dance and ſing,
For thy delight each May morning.
If theſe delights thy mind may move,
Then *live* with me, and be my love. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. To feed.

Thoſe animals that *live* upon other animals have their fleſh more alkaleſcent than thoſe that *live* upon vegetables. *Arbuthnot.*

10. To maintain one's ſelf.

A moſt notorious thief; *lived* all his life-time of ſpoils and robberies. *Spenſer.*

They which miniſter about holy things, *live* of the things of the temple. *1 Cor.* ix. 13.

His treaſure and goods were all ſeized upon, and a ſmall portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to *live* upon. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The number of ſoldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than the number of thoſe that are idle in a country, to that of thoſe who *live* by labour. *Temple.*

He had been moſt of his time in good ſervice, and had ſomething to *live* on now he was old. *Temple.*

11. To be in a ſtate of motion or vegetation.

In a ſpacious cave of *living* ſtone,
The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,
With pow'r imperial curbs the ſtruggling winds. *Dryd.*

Cool groves and *living* lakes
Give after toilſome days a ſoft repoſe at night. *Dryden.*

12. To be unextinguiſhed.

Pure oil and incenſe on the fire they throw:
Their gifts the greedy flames to duſt devour,
Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

Live. *adj.* [from *alive.*]

1. Quick; not dead.

If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they ſhall ſell the *live* ox, and divide the money. *Exod.* xxi. 35.

2. Active; not extinguiſhed.

A louder ſound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the ſaltpetre upon caſting of a *live* coal upon it. *Boyle.*

Li'veless. *adv.* [from *live.*] Wanting life; rather lifeleſs.

Deſcription cannot ſuit itſelf in words,
To demonſtrate the life of ſuch a battle,
In life ſo *liveleſs* as it ſhews itſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Li'velihood. *n.ſ.* [It appears to me corrupted from *livelode.*] Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

Ah! luckleſs babe! born under cruel ſtar,
And in dead parents baleful aſhes bred;
Full little weeneſt thou what ſorrows are,
Left thee for portion of thy *livelihood*. *Fairy Queen.*

That rebellion drove the lady from thence, to find a *livelihood* out of her own eſtate. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

He brings diſgrace upon his charaƈter, to ſubmit to the picking up of a *livelihood* in that ſtrolling way of canting and begging. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is their profeſſion and *livelihood* to get their living by thoſe praƈtices, for which they deſerve to forfeit their lives. *South's Sermons.*

They have been as often baniſhed out of moſt other places; which muſt very much diſperſe a people, and oblige them to ſeek a *livelihood* where they can find it. *Speƈtator.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furniſhes the pooreſt of our fellow ſubjects with the opportunities of gaining an honeſt *livelihood*: the ſkilful or induſtrious find their account in it. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 42.

Li'veliness. *n.ſ.* [from *lively.*]

1. Appearance of life.

That *livelineſs* which the freedom of the pencil makes appear, may ſeem the living hand of nature. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

2. Vivacity; ſprightlineſs.

Extravagant young fellows, that have *livelineſs* and ſpirit, come ſometimes to be ſet right, and ſo make able and great men; but tame and low ſpirits very ſeldom attain to any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Li'velode. *n.ſ.* [*live* and *lode*, from *lead*; the means of leading life.] Maintenance; ſupport; livelihood.

She gave like bleſſing to each creature,
As well of worldly *livelode* as of life,
That there might be no difference nor ſtrife. *Hubberd.*

Li'velong. *adj.* [*live* and *long.*] Tedious; long in paſſing.

Many a time, and oft,
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
Your infants in your arms; and there have ſate
The *livelong* day, with patient expeƈtation
To ſee great Pompey paſs. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The obſcur'd bird clamour'd the *livelong* night. *Shak.*

Young and old come forth to play,
On a ſun-ſhine holiday,
Till the *livelong* day-light fail. *Milton.*

Seek for pleaſure to deſtroy
The ſorrows of this *livelong* night. *Prior.*

How could ſhe ſit the *livelong* day,
Yet never aſk us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Laſting; durable.

Thou, in our wonder and aſtoniſhment,
Haſt built thyſelf a *livelong* monument. *Milton.*

Li'vely. *adj.* [*live* and *like.*[

3. Briſk; vigorous; vivacious.

But wherefore comes old Manoa in ſuch haſte,
With youthful ſteps? much *livelier* than ere while
He ſeems; ſuppoſing here to find his ſon,
Or of him bringing to us ſome glad news? *Milton.*

2. Gay; airy.

Form'd by thy converſe, happily to ſteer
From grave to gay, from *lively* to ſevere. *Pope.*

3. Repreſenting life.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleaſure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or painting muſt produce a much greater. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. Strong; energetick.

His faith muſt be not only living, but *lively* too; it muſt be brightened and ſtirred up by a particular exerciſe of thoſe virtues ſpecifically requiſite to a due performance of this duty. *South's Sermons.*

The colours of the priſm are manifeſtly more full, intenſe and *lively*, than thoſe of natural bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and refleƈtions, a *lively* perſuaſion of the certainty of a future ſtate. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Li'velily. } *adv.*
Li'vely. }

1. Briſkly; vigorouſly.

They brought their men to the ſlough, who diſcharging *lively* almoſt cloſe to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

2. With ſtrong reſemblance of life.

That part of poetry muſt needs be beſt, which deſcribes moſt *lively* our aƈtions and paſſions, our virtues and our vices. *Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.*

Li'ver. *n.ſ.* [from *live.*]

1. One who lives.

Be thy affeƈtions undiſturb'd and clear,
Guided to what may great or good appear,
And try if life be worth the *liver*'s care. *Prior.*

2. One who lives in any particular manner with reſpeƈt to virtue or vice, happineſs or miſery.

The end of his deſcent was to gather a church of holy chriſtian *livers* over the whole world. *Hammond's Fund.*

If any looſe *liver* have any goods of his own, the ſheriff is to ſeize thereupon. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Here are the wants of children, of diſtraƈted perſons, of ſturdy wandering beggars and looſe diſorderly *livers*, at one view repreſented. *Atterbury.*

3. [From lifer, Saxon.] One of the entrails.

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come:
And let my *liver* rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shakeſp.*

Reaſon and reſpeƈt
Make *livers* pale, and luſtihood dejeƈted. *Shakeſpeare.*

Li'vercolour. *adj.* [*liver* and *colour.*] Dark red.

The uppermoſt ſtratum is of gravel; then clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, *livercolour*. *Woodward.*

Li'vergrown. *adj.* [*liver* and *grown.*] Having a great liver.

I inquired what other caſualties was moſt like the rickets, and found that *livergrown* was neareſt. *Graunt.*

Li'verwort. *n.ſ.* [*liver* and *wort.*] A plant.

That ſort of *liverwort* which is uſed to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and open heaths, where the graſs is ſhort, on declivities, and on the ſides of pits. This ſpreads on the ſurface of the ground, and, when in perfeƈtion, is of an aſh colour; but, as it grows old, it alters; and becomes of a dark colour. *Millar.*

Li'very. *n.ſ.* [from *livrer*, French.]

1. The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion.

You do wrongfully ſeize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attorneys general to ſue
His *livery*, and deny his offered homage. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Releaſe from wardſhip.

Had the two houſes firſt ſued out their *livery*, and once effeƈtually redeemed themſelves from the wardſhip of the tumults, I ſhould then ſuſpeƈt my own judgment. *K. Charles.*

3. The writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained.

4. The ſtate of being kept at a certain rate.

What *livery* is, we by common uſe in England know well enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horſe meat; as they commonly uſe the word ſtabling, as to keep horſes at *livery*; the which word, I gueſs, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* forth their nightly food; ſo in great houſes, the *livery* is ſaid to be ſerved up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink: and *livery* is alſo called the upper weed which a ſerving man wears; ſo called, I ſuppoſe, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleaſure: ſo it is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horſe meat, like as by the coigny is underſtood man's meat. Some ſay it is derived of coin, for that they uſed in their coignies not only to take meat, but money; but I rather think it is derived of the Iriſh, the which is a common uſe amongſt landlords of the Iriſh to have a common ſpending upon their tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they uſed to take of them what viƈtuals they liſt; for of viƈtuals they were wont to make a ſmall reckoning. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

5. The cloaths given to ſervants.

My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears. *Sidney.*

Perhaps they are by ſo much the more loth to forſake this argument, for that it hath, though nothing elſe, yet the name of Scripture, to give it ſome kind of countenance more than the pretext of *livery* coats affordeth. *Hooker.*

I think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her *livery*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery*,
That ſee I by our faces. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,
And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,
Are ſervants to the leaf, by *liveries* known
Of innocence. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

On others int'reſt her gay *liv'ry* flings,
Int'reſt that waves on party-colour'd wings;
Turn'd to the ſun ſhe caſts a thouſand dyes,
And as ſhe turns the colours fall or riſe. *Dunciad.*

If your dinner miſcarries, you were teazed by the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladlefull of broth on one or two of their *liveries*. *Swift.*

6. A particular dreſs; a garb worn as a token or conſequence of any thing.

Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,
Proudly bedeck'd in April's *livery*. *Sidney.*

Miſtake me not for my complexion
The ſhadow'd *livery* of the burning ſun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakeſp.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſeƈt, or worm: thoſe wave'd their limber fans,
For wings, and ſmalleſt lineaments exaƈt,
In all the *liveries* deck'd of Summer's pride,
With ſpots of gold and purple, azure, green. *Milton.*

Now came ſtill evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her ſober *livery* all things clad. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Li'veryman. *n.ſ.* [*livery* and *man.*]

1. One who wears a livery; a ſervant of an inferior kind.

The witneſſes made oath, that they had heard ſome of the *liverymen* frequently railing at their miſtreſs. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [In London.] A freeman of ſome ſtanding in a company.

Lives. *n.ſ.* [the plural of life.]

So ſhort is life, that every peaſant ſtrives,
In a farm houſe, or field, to have three *lives*. *Donne.*

LI'VID. *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *lividé*, French.] Diſcoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.

It was a peſtilent fever, not ſeated in the veins or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or *livid* ſpots, the maſs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Upon my *livid* lips beſtow a kiſs:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliſs! *Dryden.*

They beat their breaſts with many a bruiſing blow,
Till they turn'd *livid*, and corrupt the ſnow. *Dryden.*

Livi'dity. *n.ſ.* [*lividité*, French; from *livid.*] Diſcolouration, as by a blow.

The ſigns of a tendency to ſuch a ſtate, are darkneſs or *lividity* of the countenance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Li'ving. *n.ſ.* [from *live.*]

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives.

The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no ſuccour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place, fighting for their *livings*, wives, and children. *Sidney.*

All they did caſt in of their abundance; but ſhe of her want did caſt in all that ſhe had, even all her *living*. *Mark.*

2. Power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without truſting ſomebody or other, in ſome caſes. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. Livelihood.

For ourſelves we may a *living* make. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Then may I ſet the world on wheels, when ſhe can ſpin for her *living*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Iſaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
Or ſhortly you'll dig for your *living*. *Denham.*

Aƈtors muſt repreſent ſuch things as they are capable to perform, and by which both they and the ſcribbler may get their *living*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our miniſters having the *livings* of the country offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning ſouls to God, be drawn forth from their warm neſts. *Spenſer.*

The parſon of the pariſh preaching againſt adultery, Mrs. Bull told her huſband, that they would join to have him turned out of his *living* for uſing perſonal refleƈtions. *Arbuthnot.*

Li'vingly. *adv.* [from *living.*] In the living ſtate.

In vain do they ſcruple to approach the dead, who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whoſe temper pollutes themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

Livre. *n.ſ.* [French.] The ſum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ſhilling.

Lixi'vial. *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]

1. Impregnated with ſalts like a lixivium.

The ſymptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were a yellowiſh colour of the ſkin, and a *lixivial* urine. *Arbuth.*

2. Obtained by lixivium.

Helmont conjectured, that *lixivial* ſalts do not pre-exiſt in their alcalizate form. *Boyle.*

Lixi'viate. *adj.* [*lixivieux*, Fr. from *lixivium.*] Making a lixivium.

In theſe the ſalt and *lixiviated* ſeroſity, with ſome portion of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

Lixiviate ſalts, to which pot aſhes belong, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, diſpoſe them to part readily with their tincture. *Boyle.*

Lixi'vium. *n.ſ.* [Latin.] Lye; water impregnated with ſalt of whatſoever kind; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

I made a *lixivium* of fair water and ſalt of wormwood, and having frozen it with ſnow and ſalt, I could not diſcern any thing more like to wormwood than to ſeveral other plants. *Boyle.*

Li'zard. *n.ſ.* [*liſarde*, French; *lacertus*, Latin.] An animal reſembling a ſerpent, with legs added to it.

There are ſeveral ſorts of *lizards*; ſome in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat *lizards*; it is very probable likewiſe that they were eaten ſometimes in Arabia and Judæa, ſince Moſes ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calmet.*

Thou'rt like a foul miſ-ſhapen ſtigmatick,
Mark'd by the deſtinies to be avoided,
As venomous toads, or *lizards* dreadful ſtings. *Shakeſp.*
Adder's fork, and blind-worm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Liza'rdital. *n.ſ.* A plant.

Liza'rdstone. *n.ſ.* [*lizard* and *ſtone.*] A kind of ſtone.

L.L.D. *n.ſ.* [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

Lo. *interject.* [la, Saxon.] Look; ſee; behold. It is a word uſed to recall the attention generally to ſome object of ſight; ſometimes to ſomething heard, but not properly; often to ſomething to be underſtood.

Lo! within a ken our armies lies. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now muſt the world point at poor Catharine,
An ſay, *lo!* there is mad Perruchio's wife. *Shakeſpeare.*
Lo! I have a weapon,
A better never did itſelf ſuſtain
Upon a ſoldier's thigh. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Thou did'ſt utter,
I am yours for ever.
—Why *lo* you now, I've ſpoke to the purpoſe twice. *Shak.*
For *lo!* he ſung the world's ſtupendous birth.
Roſcommon.
Lo! heav'n and earth combine
To blaſt our bold deſign. *Dryden's Albion.*

Loach. *n.ſ.* [*loche*, French.]

The *loach* is a moſt dainty fiſh; he breeds and feeds in little and clear ſwift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the ſharpeſt ſtreams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is ſuitable to that length: he is of the ſhape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel: he has two fins at his ſides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown ſpots: his mouth, barbel-like, under his noſe. This fiſh is uſually full of eggs or ſpawn, and is by Geſner, and other learned phyſicians, commended for great nouriſhment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and ſtomach of ſick perſons, and is to be fiſhed for with a very ſmall worm, at the bottom, for he very ſeldom or never riſes above the gravel. *Walton's Angler.*

Load. *n.ſ.* [hlaꝺe, Saxon.]

1. A burthen; a freight; lading.

Then on his back he laid the precious *load*,
And ſought his wonted ſhelter. *Dryden's Nun's Tale.*

2. Any thing that depreſſes.

How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unleſs he be very ignorant. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. As much drink as one can bear.

There are thoſe that can never ſleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one eaſy thought, till they have laid all their cares to reſt with a bottle. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Load.** *v. a.* [hlaꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To burden; to freight.

At laſt, *laden* with honour's ſpoils,
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your carriages were heavy *loaden*; they are a burden to the beaſt. *Iſaiah*, xlvi. 1.

2. To encomber; to embarraſs.

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only *loads* his mind with a rapſody of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

3. To charge a gun.

A mariner having diſcharged his gun, and *loaded* it ſuddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiſeman.*

4. To make heavy by ſomething appended or annexed.

Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death, ſtill ſounds
In my ſtunn'd ears. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Load. *n.ſ.* [more properly *lode*, as it was anciently written from læꝺan, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at firſt in certain ſtrakes amongſt the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main *load* ſpreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Their manner of working in the *load* mines, is to follow the *load* as it lieth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Lo'ader. *n.ſ.* [from *load.*] He who loads.

Lo'adsman. *n.ſ.* [*lode* and *man.*] He who leads the way; a pilot.

Lo'adstar. *n.ſ.* [more properly as it is in Maundeville, *lodeſtar*, from læꝺan, to lead.] The poleſtar; the cynoſure; the leading or guiding ſtar.

She was the *loadſtar* of my life; ſhe the bleſſing of mine eyes; ſhe the overthrow of my deſires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My Helice, the *loadſtar* of my life. *Spenſer.*

O happy fair!
Your eyes are *loadſtars*, and your tongue ſweet air;
More tuneable than lark to ſhepherd's ear
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear. *Shak.*
That clear majeſty
Which ſtandeth fix'd, yet ſpreads her heavenly worth,
Lodeſtone to hearts, and *lodeſtar* to all eyes. *Davies.*

Lo'adstone. *n.ſ.* [properly *lodeſtone* or *leadingſtone*. See **Loadstar.**] The magnet; the ſtone on which the mariners compaſs needle is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth.

The *loadſtone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large maſſes, of a deep iron-grey where freſh broken, and often tinged with a browniſh or reddiſh colour: it is very heavy, and conſiderably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in moſt other places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

The uſe of the *loadſtone* was kept as ſecret as any of the other myſteries of the art. *Swift.*

Loaf. *n.ſ.* [from hlaꝼ or laꝼ, Saxon.]

1. A maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

Eaſy it is
Of a cut *loaf* to ſteal a ſhive, we know. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bread and bread corn in the town ſufficed not for ſix days: hereupon the ſoldiers entered into proportion; and, to give example, the Lord Clinton limited himſelf to a *loaf* a day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more and leſs parts than a lump of lead of the ſame bigneſs. *Digby.*

2. Any maſs into which a body is wrought.

Your wine becomes ſo limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of *loaf* ſugar in each bottle. *Mortimer.*

LOAM. *n.ſ.* [lim, laam, Saxon; *limus*, Latin; from λίμνη, a fen, *Junius.*] Fat, unctuous, tenacious, earth; marl.

The pureſt treaſure
Is ſpotleſs reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alexander returneth to duſt; the duſt is earth; of earth we make *loam*; and why of that *loam* might they not ſtop a beer barrel? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To **Loam.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

The joiſt ends, and girders which be in the walls, muſt be *loamed* all over, to preſerve them from the corroding of the mortar. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Lo'amy. *adj.* [from *loam.*] Marly.

The mellow earth is the beſt, between the two extremes of clay and ſand, eſpecially if it be not *loamy* and binding. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 665.

Auricula ſeedlings beſt like a *loamy* ſand, or light moiſt earth; yet rich and ſhaded. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Loan. *n.ſ.* [hlæn, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or payment.

The better ſuch ancient revenues ſhall be anſwered and paid, the leſs need her majeſty aſk ſubſidies, fifteens, and *loans*. *Bacon.*

You're on the fret,
Becauſe, in ſo debauch'd and vile an age,
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares diſown
The gold you lent him, and forſwear the *loan*. *Dryden.*

Loath. *adj.* [lað, Saxon.] Unwilling; diſliking; not ready; not inclined.

Theſe freſh and delightful brooks, how ſlowly they ſlide away, as *loth* to leave the company of ſo many things united in perfection. *Sidney.*

With lofty eyes, half *loth* to look ſo low,
She thanked them in her diſdainful wiſe,
Ne other grace vouchſafed them to ſhow
Of princeſs worthy. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
When he heard her anſwers *loth*, he knew
Some ſecret ſorrow did her heart diſtrain. *Fairy Queen.*
To ſpeak ſo indirectly, I am *loth*;
I'd ſay the truth; but to accuſe him ſo,
That is your part. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
Long doth the ſtay, as *loth* to leave the land,
From whoſe ſoft ſide ſhe firſt did iſſue make,
She taſtes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,
Her flow'ry banks unwilling to forſake. *Davies.*
Then wilt thou not be *loth*
To leave this paradiſe, but ſhalt poſſeſs
A paradiſe within thee, happier far! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
To pardon willing, and to puniſh *loth*;
You ſtrike with one hand, but you heal with both:
Lifting up all that proſtrate lie, you grieve
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When Æneas is forced to kill Lauſus, the poet ſhews him compaſſionate, and is *loth* to deſtroy ſuch a maſter-piece of nature. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

As ſome faint pilgrim ſtanding on the ſhore,
Firſt views the torrent he would venture o'er;
And then his inn upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and *lother* to go round:
Then dipping in his ſtaff does trial make
How deep it is; and, ſighing, pulls it back. *Dryden.*
I know you ſhy to be oblig'd;
And ſtill more *loath* to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

To **Loathe.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence.

Parthenia had learned both liking and miſliking, loving and *loathing*. *Sidney.*

They with their filthineſs
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time,
That their own mother *loath'd* their beaſtlineſs. *Fairy Q.*

The fiſh in the river ſhall die, and the river ſtink; and the Egyytians ſhall *loath* to drink of the water. *Exod.* vii. 18.

How am I caught with an unwary oath,
Not to reveal the ſecret which I *loath!* *Waller.*
For thee the lion *loaths* the taſte of blood,
And roaring hunts his female through the wood. *Dryden.*
Why do I ſtay within this hated place,
Where every object ſhocks my loathing eyes. *Rowe.*
Now his exalted ſpirit *loaths*
Incumbrances of food and cloaths. *Swift.*

2. To conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety.

Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread. *Cowley.*

Our appetite is extinguiſhed with the ſatiſfaction, and is ſucceeded by *loathing* and ſatiety. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To ſee food with diſlike.

Loathing is a ſymptom well known to attend diſorders of the ſtomach; and the cure muſt have regard to the cauſe. *Quincy.*

To **Loathe.** *v. n.* To create diſguſt; to cauſe abhorrence.

Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
The griſly toadſtool grown there might I ſee,
And *loathing* paddocks lording on the ſame. *Spenſer.*

Lo'ather. *n.ſ.* [from *loath.*] One that loaths.

Lo'athful. *adj.* [*loath* and *full.*]

1. Abhorring; hating.

Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold.
He would no more endure. *Hubberd's Tale.*

2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of *loathful* ſinful luſt,
Whoſe baſe effect, through cowardly diſtruſt
Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven flie. *Spenſer.*

Loa'thingly. *adv.* [from *loathe.*] In a faſtidious manner.

Lo'athly. *adj.* [from *loath.*] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

An huge great dragon, horrible in ſight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary,
With murd'rous ravin. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
The people fear me; for they do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs, and *loathly* births of nature. *Shakeſp.*
Sour-ey'd diſdain, and diſcord ſhall beſtow
The union of your bed with weeds ſo *loathly*,
That you ſhall hate it. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Lo'athly. *adv.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper ſtreams make ſuch haſte to have their part of embracing, that the nether, though *lothly*, muſt needs give place unto them. *Sidney.*

Lothly oppoſite I ſtood
To his unnat'ral purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
This ſhews that you from nature *lothly* ſtray,
That ſuffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*

Lo'athness. *n.ſ.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingneſs.

The fair ſoul herſelf
Weigh'd between *lothneſs* and obedience,
Which end the beam ſhould bow. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Pray you, look not ſad,
Nor make replies of *lothneſs*. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*
Should we be taking leave,
As long a term as yet we have to live,
The *lothneſs* to depart would grow. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

After they had ſat about the fire, there grew a general ſilence and *lothneſs* to ſpeak amongſt them; and immediately one of the weakeſt fell down in a ſwoon. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Lo'athsome. *adj.* [from *loath.*]

1. Abhorred; deteſtable.

The freſh young fly
Did much diſdain to ſubject his deſire
To *loathſome* ſloth, or hours in eaſe to waſte. *Spenſer.*
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To *loathſome* ſickneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

If we conſider man in ſuch a *loathſome* and provoking condition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to enjoy a being. *South's Sermons.*

2. Cauſing ſatiety or faſtidiouſneſs.

The ſweeteſt honey
Is *loathſome* in its own deliciouſneſs,
And in the taſte confounds the appetite. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo'athsomeness. *n.ſ.* [from *loathſome.*] Quality of raiſing hatred.

The catacombs muſt have been full of ſtench and *loathſomeneſs*, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches. *Addiſon.*

Loaves. plural of *loaf.*

Democritus, when he lay a dying, cauſed *loaves* of new bread to be opened, and he poured a little wine into them; and ſo kept himſelf alive with the odour till a feaſt was paſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 934.

Lob. *n.ſ.*

1. Any one heavy, clumſy, or ſluggiſh.

Farewel, thou *lob* of ſpirits, I'll be gone,
Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shakeſp.*

2. Lob's pound; a priſon. Probably a priſon for idlers, or ſturdy beggars.

Crowdero, whom in irons bound,
Thou baſely threw'ſt into *lob*'s pound. *Hudibras.*

3. A big worm.

For the trout the dew worm, which ſome alſo call the *lob* worm, and the brandling are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

To **Lob.** *v. a.* To let fall in a ſlovenly or lazy manner.

The horſemen ſit like fixed candleſticks,
And their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips. *Shak.*

Lo'bby. *n.ſ.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room.

His *lobbies* fill with 'tendance,
Rain ſacrificial whiſp'rings in his ear,
Make ſacred even his ſtirrup. *Shakeſp. Tim. of Athens.*

Before the duke's riſing from the table, he ſtood expecting till he ſhould paſs through a kind of *lobby* between that room and the next, where were divers attending him. *Wotton.*

Try your back ſtairs, and let the *lobby* wait,
A ſtratagem in war is no deceit. *King's Horace.*

Lobe. *n.ſ.* [*lobe*, French; λοβός.] A diviſion; a diſtinct part: uſed commonly for a part of the lungs.

Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver ſwell
To that prodigious maſs, for their eternal meal. *Dryden.*

Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia like bunches of grapes; theſe lobuli conſtitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo'bster. *n.ſ.* [lobꞅꞇeꞃ, Saxon.] A cruſtaceous fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell, are the *lobſter*, the crab, and craw-fiſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 732.

It happeneth often that a *lobſter* hath the great claw of one ſide longer than the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LO'CAL. *adj.* [*local*, French; *locus*, Latin.]

1. Having the properties of place.

By aſcending, after that the ſharpneſs of death was overcome, he took the very *local* poſſeſſion of glory, and that to the uſe of all that are his, even as himſelf before had witneſſed, I go to prepare a place for you. *Hooker, b.* v.

A higher flight the vent'rous goddeſs tries,
Leaving material worlds, and *local* ſkies. *Prior.*

2. Relating to place.

The circumſtance of *local* nearneſs in them unto us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater ſeparation from them than from thoſe other. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Where there is only a *local* circumſtance of worſhip, the ſame thing would be worſhipped, ſuppoſing that circumſtance changed. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Being in a particular place.

Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or the *local* wounds
Of head, or heel. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

How is the change of being ſometimes here, ſometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum, without a change in the body moved? *Digby on Bodies.*

Loca'lity. *n.ſ.* [from *local.*] Exiſtence in place; relation of place, or diſtance.

That the ſoul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimenſion, and that they have nothing to do with groſſer *locality*, is generally opinioned. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

Loca'lly. *adj.* [from *local.*] With reſpect to place.

Whether things, in their natures ſo divers as body and ſpirit, which almoſt in nothing communicate, are not eſſentially divided, though not *locally* diſtant, I leave to the readers. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

Loca'tion. *n.ſ.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situation with reſpect to place; act of placing; ſtate of being placed.

To ſay that the world is ſomewhere, means no more than that it does exiſt; this, though a phraſe borrowed from place, ſignifying only its exiſtence, not *location*. *Locke.*

Loch. *n.ſ.* A lake. Scottiſh.

A lake or *loch*, that has no freſh water running into it, will turn into a ſtinking puddle. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Lock. *n.ſ.* [loc, Saxon, in both ſenſes.]

1. An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors or cheſts.

No gate ſo ſtrong, no *lock* ſo firm and faſt,
But with that piercing noiſe flew open quit or braſt. *Fairy Q.*
We have *locks* to ſafeguard neceſſaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakeſpeare.*

As there are *locks* for ſeveral purpoſes, ſo are there ſeveral inventions in *locks*, in contriving their wards or guards. *Moxon.*

2. The part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck.

A gun carries powder and bullets for ſeven charges and diſcharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the *lock*, another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the further end of the *lock*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

3. A hug; a grapple.

They muſt be practiſed in all the *locks* and gripes of wreſtling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple, and to cloſe. *Milton on Education.*

4. Any incloſure.

Sergeſthus, eager with his beak to preſs
Betwixt the rival gally and the rock,
Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the *lock*. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in *locks*, ſome curled, and ſome forgotten. *Sidney.*

A goodly cypreſs, who bowing her fair head over the water, it ſeemed ſhe looked into it, and dreſſed her green *locks* by that running river. *Sidney.*

His grizly *locks*, long growen and unbound,
Diſordered hung about his ſhoulders round. *Fairy Queen.*

The bottom was ſet againſt a *lock* of wool, and the ſound was quite deaded. *Bacon.*

They nouriſh only a *lock* of hair on the crown of their heads. *Sandys's Travels.*

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew.*

Behold the *locks* that are grown white
Beneath a helmet in your father's battles. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Two *locks* graceful hung behind
In equal curls, and well-conſpir'd, to deck
With ſhining ringlets her ſmooth iv'ry neck. *Pope.*

6. A tuft.

I ſuppoſe this letter will find thee picking of daiſies, or ſmelling to a *lock* of hay. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut or faſten with locks.

The garden, ſeated on the level floor,
She left behind, and *locking* ev'ry door,
Thought all ſecure. *Dryden.*

2. To ſhut up or confine, as with locks.

I am *lockt* in one of them;
If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shakeſpeare.*

We do *lock*
Our former ſample in our ſtrong-barr'd gates. *Shakeſp.*

Then ſeek to know thoſe things which make us bleſt,
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breaſt. *Denh.*

The frighted dame
The log in ſecret *lock'd*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all ſuch whoſe opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of thoſe within are infringed, and all their acts as void as if they were *locked* in. *Dryden's Æn.*

One conduces to the poet's compleating of his work; the other ſlackens his pace, and *locks* him up like a knight-errant in an enchanted caſtle. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æn.*

The father of the gods
Confin'd their fury to thoſe dark abodes,
And *lock'd* 'em ſafe within, oppreſs'd with mountain loads. *Dryden's Æn.*

If one-third of the money in trade were *locked* up, muſt not the landholders receive one-third leſs. *Locke.*

Always *lock* up a cat in a cloſet where you keep your china plates, for fear the mice may ſteal in and break them. *Swift.*

Your wine *lock'd* up,
Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope's Horace.*

3. To cloſe faſt.

Death blaſts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes. *Gay.*

To LOCK. *v. n.*

1. To become faſt by a lock.

For not of wood, nor of enduring braſs,
Doubly diſparted it did *lock* and cloſe,
That when it *locked*, none might through it paſs. *Fairy Q.*

2. To unite by mutual inſertion.

Either they *lock* into each other, or ſlip one upon another's ſurface; as much of their ſurfaces touches as makes them cohere. *Boyle.*

LO'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *lock*.] Any thing that is cloſed with a lock; a drawer.

I made *lockers* or drawers at the end of the boat. *R. Cruſoe.*

LO'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*loquet*, French.] A ſmall lock; any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow liſts,
With wooden *lockets* 'bout their wriſts. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

LO'CKRAM. *n. ſ.* A ſort of coarſe linen. *Hanmer.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt *lockram* 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

LO'CKRON. *n. ſ.* A kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*locus* and *motus*, Latin.] Power of changing place.

All progreſſion, or animal *locomotion*, is performed by drawing on, or impelling forward, ſome part which was before at quiet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LOCOMO'TIVE. *adj.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Latin.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

I ſhall conſider the motion, or *locomotive* faculty of animals. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

In the night too oft he kicks,
Or ſhows his *locomotive* tricks. *Prior.*

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular organical part, nor from its *locomotive* faculty, for ſome adhere to rocks. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LO'CUST. *n. ſ.* [*locuſta*, Latin.]

The Hebrews had ſeveral ſorts of *locuſts*, which are not known among us: the old hiſtorians and modern travellers remark, that *locuſts* are very numerous in Africk, and many places of Aſia; that ſometimes they fell like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they met with. Moſes deſcribes four ſorts of *locuſts*. Since there was a prohibition againſt uſing *locuſts*, it is not to be queſtioned but that theſe creatures were commonly eaten in Paleſtine, and the neighbouring countries. *Calmet.*

To-morrow will I bring the *locuſts* into thy coaſt. *Exod.*

Air replete with the ſteams of animals, rotting, has produced peſtilential fevers; ſuch have likewiſe been raiſed by great quantities of dead *locuſts*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

LO'CUST-TREE. *n. ſ.*

The *locuſt-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whoſe calyx ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an unicapſular hard pod, including roundiſh hard ſeeds, which are ſurrounded with a fungous ſtringy ſubſtance. *Millar.*

LODESTAR. See LOADSTAR.

LODESTONE. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE. *v. a.* [loȝian, Saxon; *loger*, French.]

1. To place in a temporary habitation.

When he was come to the court of France, the king ſtiled him by the name of the Duke of York; *lodged* him, and accommodated him, in great ſtate. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to ſupply with harbour for a night.

Ev'ry houſe was proud to *lodge* a knight. *Dryden.*

3. To place; to plant.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
And in his ſide thought to have *lodg'd* my ſpear,
The deſp'rate ſavage ruſh'd within my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

He *lodg'd* an arrow in a tender breaſt,
That had ſo often to his own been preſt. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

In viewing again the ideas that are *lodged* in the memory, the mind is more than paſſive. *Locke.*

4. To fix; to ſettle.

By whoſe fell working I was firſt advanc'd,
And by whoſe pow'r I well might *lodge* a fear
To be again diſplac'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

I can give no reaſon,
More than a *lodg'd* hate, and a certain loathing
I bear Antonio. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

5. To place in the memory.

This cunning the king would not underſtand, though he *lodged* it, and noted it, in ſome particulars. *Bacon.*

6. To harbour or cover.

The deer is *lodg'd*, I've track'd her to her covert;
Ruſh in at once. *Addiſon's Cato.*

7. To afford place to.

The memory can *lodge* a greater ſtore of images, than all the ſenſes can preſent at one time. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

8. To lay flat.

Though bladed corn be *lodg'd*, and trees blown down,
Though caſtles topple on their warders heads. *Shakeſp.*

We'll make foul weather with deſpiſed tears;
Our ſighs, and they, ſhall *lodge* the Summer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LODGE. *v. n.*

1. To reſide; to keep reſidence.

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,
And where care *lodgeth*, ſleep will never lie. *Shakeſp.*

Something holy *lodges* in that breaſt,
And with theſe raptures moves the vocal air
To teſtify his hidden reſidence. *Milton.*

And dwells ſuch rage in ſofteſt boſom then?
And *lodge* ſuch daring ſouls in little men? *Pope.*

2. To take a temporary habitation.

Why commands the king,
That his chief followers *lodge* in towns about him,
While he himſelf keepeth in the cold field? *Shakeſp.*

I know not where he *lodges*; and for me to deviſe a lodging, and ſay, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in mine own throat. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thy father is a man of war, and will not *lodge* with the people. *2 Sam.* xvii. 8.

3. To take up reſidence at night.

My lords
And ſoldiers, ſtay and *lodge* by me this night. *Shakeſp.*

Oh, that I had in the wilderneſs a *lodging* place of wayfaring men, that I might leave my people. *Jer.* ix. 4.

Here thou art but a ſtranger travelling to thy country; it is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, becauſe thou haſt a leſs convenient inn to *lodge* in by the way. *Taylor.*

4. To lie flat.

Long coſe wheat they reckon in Oxfordſhire beſt for rank clays; and its ſtraw makes it not ſubject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LODGE. *n. ſ.* [*logis*, French.]

1. A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt.

He brake up his court, and retired himſelf, his wife and children, into a certain foreſt thereby, which he calleth his deſart, wherein he hath built two fine *lodges*. *Sidney.*

I found him as melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren. *Shak.*

He and his lady both are at the *lodge*,
Upon the north ſide of this pleaſant chace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus at their ſhady *lodge* arriv'd, both ſtood,
Both turn'd, and under open ſky ador'd
The God that made both ſky, air, earth. *Milton.*

Whenever I am turned out, my *lodge* deſcends upon a low-ſpirited family. *Swift.*

2. Any ſmall houſe; as, the porter's lodge.

LO'DGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.]

1. Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place.

The curious *lodgement* and inoſculation of the auditory nerves. *Derham.*

An oppreſſed diaphragm from a mere *lodgement* of extravaſated matter. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Poſſeſſion of the enemy's work.

The military pedant is making *lodgements*, and fighting battels, from one end of the year to the other. *Addiſon.*

LO'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*.]

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the houſe of another.

Baſe tyke, call'ſt thou me hoſt? now, I ſcorn the term; nor ſhall my Nell keep *lodgers*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three ſervants or *lodgers*. *Graunt's Bills.*

Thoſe houſes are ſooneſt infected that are crowded with multiplicity of *lodgers*, and naſty families. *Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to ſtep; for that a *lodger* ſhe had taken in was run mad. *Tatler*, Nº 88.

Sylla was reproached by his fellow *lodger*, that whilſt the fellow *lodger* paid eight pounds one ſhilling and fivepence halfpeny for the uppermoſt ſtory, he paid for the reſt twenty-four pounds four ſhillings and fourpence halfpeny. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One that reſides in any place.

Look in that breaſt, moſt dirty dear;
Say, can you find but one ſuch *lodger* there? *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*.]

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the houſe of another.

I will in Caſſio's *lodging* loſe this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Let him change his *lodging* from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

At night he came
To his known *lodgings*, and his country dame. *Dryden.*

He deſired his ſiſter to bring her away to the *lodgings* of his friend. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 155.

Wits take *lodgings* in the ſound of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of reſidence.

Fair boſom fraught with virtue's richeſt treaſure,
The neſt of love, the *lodging* of delight,
The bower of bliſs, the paradiſe of pleaſure,
The ſacred harbour of that heavenly ſpright. *Spenſer.*

3. Harbour; covert.

The hounds were uncoupled; and the ſtag thought it better to truſt to the nimbleneſs of his feet, than to the ſlender fortification of his *lodging*. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience to ſleep on.

Their feathers ſerve to ſtuff our beds and pillows, yielding us ſoft and warm *lodging*. *Ray on the Creation.*

LOFT. *n. ſ.* [*lloft*, Welſh; or from *lift*.]

1. A floor.

There is a traverſe placed in a *loft* above. *Bacon.*

2. The higheſt floor.

To lull him in his ſlumber ſoft,
A trickling ſtream from high rock tumbling down,
And ever drizzling rain upon the *loft*,
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

3. Rooms on high.

Paſſing through the ſpheres of watchful fire,
And hills of ſnow, and *lofts* of piled thunder. *Milton.*

A weaſel once made ſhift to ſlink
In at a corn *loft*, through a chink. *Pope.*

LO'FTILY. *adv.* [from *lofty*.]

1. On high; in an elevated place.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

They ſpeak wickedly concerning oppreſſion; they ſpeak *loftily*. *Pſalm* lxxiii. 8.

3. With elevation of language or ſentiment; ſublimely.

My lowly verſe may *loftily* ariſe,
And lift itſelf unto the higheſt ſkies. *Fairy Queen.*

LO'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lofty*.]

1. Height; local elevation.

2. Sublimity; elevation of ſentiment.

Three poets in three diſtant ages born;
The firſt in *loftineſs* of thought ſurpaſs'd,
The next in majeſty; in both the laſt. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; haughtineſs.

Auguſtus and Tiberius had *loftineſs* enough in their temper, and affected to make a ſovereign figure. *Collier.*

LO'FTY. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.]

1. High; hovering; elevated in place.

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance,
See nodding foreſts on the mountains dance. *Pope.*

2. Sublime; elevated in ſentiment.

He knew
Himſelf to ſing and build the *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*

3. Proud; haughty.

Man, the tyrant of our ſex, I hate,
A lowly ſervant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

Lofty and ſour to them that lov'd him not;
But to thoſe men that ſought him, ſweet as Summer. *Shakeſpeare.*

LOG. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is not known. Skinner derives it from liȝȝan, Saxon, to lie; Junius from *logge*, Dutch, ſluggiſh; perhaps the Latin *lignum*, is the true original.] A ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood.

Would the light'ning had
Burnt up thoſe *logs* that thou'rt injoin'd to pile. *Shakeſp.*

The worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber, and many times in gardens, where no *logs* are. *Bacon.*

Some *log*, perhaps, upon the waters ſwam,
An uſeleſs drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd firſt a floating trough became,
And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryden.*

The frighted dame
The *log* in ſecret lock'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. An Hebrew meaſure, which held a quarter of a cab, and conſequently five-ſixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot it was a liquid meaſure, the ſeventy-ſecond part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Calmet.*

A meat offering, mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. *Levit.* xiv. 10.

LO'GARITHMS. *n. ſ.* [*logarithme*, Fr. λόγος and ἀριθμος.]

Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratio's of numbers one to another, were firſt invented by Napier, Lord Merchiſon, a Scottiſh baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian profeſſor at Oxford. They are a ſeries of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they anſwer to do in a geometrical one: for inſtance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition and ſubtraction of *logarithms* anſwers to the multiplication and diviſion of the numbers they correſpond with; and this ſaves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by diſſecting the *logarithms* of any numbers for the ſquare root, and triſecting them for the cube, and ſo on. *Harris.*

LO'GGATS. *n. ſ.*

Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third ſtatute of Henry VIII. It is the ſame which is now called kittlepins, in which boys often make uſe of bones inſtead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone inſtead of bowling. *Hanmer.*

Did theſe bones coſt no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

LO'GGERHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*logge*, Dutch, *ſtupid* and *head*, or rather from *log*, a heavy motionleſs maſs, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickſcull.

Where haſt been, Hal?
With three or four *loggerheads*, amongſt three or fourſcore hogſheads. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Says this *loggerhead*, What have we to do to quench other peoples fires? *L'Eſtrange.*

To fall to LOGGERHEADS. } To ſcuffle; to fight without
To go to LOGGERHEADS. } weapons.

A couple of travellers that took up an aſs, *fell to loggerheads* which ſhould be his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

LO'GGERHEADED. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh.

You *loggerheaded* and unpoliſh'd groom, what! no attendance? *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

LO'GICK. *n. ſ.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from λόγος.] The art of reaſoning.

Logick is the art of uſing reaſon well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
And practiſe rhetorick in your common talk. *Shakeſp.*

By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the caſe of one man, but the caſe of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gagg'd and bound,
There ſtript fair rhetorick languiſh'd on the ground. *Pope.*

LO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *logick*.]

1. Pertaining to logick; taught in logick.

The heretick complained greatly of St. Auguſtine, as being too full of *logical* ſubtilties. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Thoſe who in a *logical* diſpute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*

We ought not to value ourſelves upon our ability, in giving ſubtile rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, ſince it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

2. Skilled in logick; furniſhed with logick.

A man who ſets up for a judge in criticiſm, ſhould have a clear and *logical* head. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 291.

LO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of logick.

How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?
From hence I *logically* gather,
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

LOGI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*logicien*, French; *logicus*, Lat.] A teacher or profeſſor of logick; a man verſed in logick.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is diſtinguiſhed from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addiſon.*

Each ſtaunch polemick ſtubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician* ſtill expelling Locke,
Came whip and ſpur. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

A *logician* might put a caſe that would ſerve for an exception. *Swift.*

The Arabian phyſicians were ſubtile men, and moſt of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and ſhed ſubtilty upon their author. *Baker.*

LO'GMAN. *n. ſ.* [*log* and *man*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to carry logs.

For your ſake
Am I this patient *logman*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

LO'GOMACHY. *n. ſ.* [λογομαχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle ſacred theology with diſtinctions, cavils, quiddities; and ſo transformed her to a mere kind of ſophiſtry and *logomachy*. *Howel.*

LO'GWOOD. *n. ſ.*

Logwood is of a very denſe and firm texture; it is brought to us in very large and thick blocks or logs, and is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, ſtrong, red colour. It grows both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, but no where ſo plentifully as on the coaſt of the bay of Campeachy. It has been long known by the dyers, and was but lately introduced in medicine, and is found to be an excellent aſtringent. *Hill.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruſe with *logwood* water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LO'HOCK. *n.ſ.*

Lohock is an Arabian name for thoſe forms of medicines which are now commonly called Eclegma's, lambatives, or linctus's. *Quincy.*

Lohocks and pectorals were preſcribed, and veneſection repeated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

LOIN. *n.ſ.* [*llwyn*, Welſh.]

1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.

2. *Loins*; the reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my *loins*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Thou ſlander of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed iſſue of my father's *loins*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Virgin Mother, hail!
High in the love of Heav'n! yet from my *loins*
Thou ſhalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God moſt high. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

A multitude! like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to paſs
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous ſons
Came like a deluge on the ſouth. *Milton.*

To LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to ſpend time careleſsly; to idle.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take ſoldiers up in the countries. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whence this long delay?
You *loiter*, while the ſpoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*

Mark how he ſpends his time, whether he unactively *loiters* it away. *Locke.*

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the miſtake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the moſt of the preſent opportunity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

LO'ITERER. *n.ſ.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without buſineſs; one who is ſluggiſh and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a largeſs to cry,
And daily to *loiterers* have a good eye. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

The poor, by idleneſs or unthriftineſs, are riotous ſpenders, vagabonds, and *loiterers*. *Hayward.*

Where haſt thou been, thou *loiterer?*
Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have ſtill been open'd,
To ſearch if thou wert come. *Otway.*

Providence would only enter mankind into the uſeful knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our induſtry, that we live not like idle *loiterers* and truants. *More.*

Ever liſtleſs *loit'rers*, that attend
No cauſe, no truſt, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

To LOLL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuouſly derived from *Lollard*, a name of great reproach before the Reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not neceſſary to life are unlawful.]

1. To lean idly; to reſt lazily againſt any thing.

So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me; ſo ſhakes and pulls me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Cloſe by a ſoftly murm'ring ſtream,
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras, b.* i.

To *loll* on couches, rich with cytron ſteds,
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryden.*

Void of care he *lolls* ſupine in ſtate,
And leaves his buſineſs to be done by fate. *Dryden.*

But wanton now, and *lolling* at our eaſe,
We ſuffer all the invet'rate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

A lazy, *lolling* ſort
Of ever liſtleſs loit'rers. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

2. To hang out. Uſed of the tongue hanging out in wearineſs or play.

The triple porter of the Stygian ſeat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.*

With harmleſs play amidſt the bowls he paſs'd,
And with his *lolling* tongue aſſay'd the taſte. *Dryden.*

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out: uſed of the tongue exerted.

All authors to their own defects are blind;
Hadſt thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To ſee the people, when ſplay mouths they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden's Perſius.*

By Strymon's freezing ſtreams he ſat alone,
Trees bent their heads to hear him ſing his wrongs,
Fierce tigers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

By the wolf were laid the martial twins;
Intrepid on her ſwelling dugs they hung,
The foſter-dam *loll'd* out her fawning tongue. *Dryden.*

LOMP. *n.ſ.* A kind of roundiſh fiſh.

LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.]

1. Solitary.

Here the *lone* hour a blank of life diſplays. *Savage.*

Thus vaniſh ſceptres, coronets, and balls,
And leave you in *lone* woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; without company.

No *lone* houſe in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *n.ſ.* [from *lonely*.] Solitude; want of company; diſpoſition to avoid company.

The huge and ſportful aſſembly grew to him a tedious *lonelineſs*, eſteeming nobody found ſince Daiphantus was loſt. *Sidney.*

I ſee
The myſtery of your *lonelineſs*, and find
Your ſalt tears head. *Shakeſpeare.*

LONELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; addicted to ſolitude.

I go alone,
Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shakeſp.*

Why thus cloſe up the ſtars
That Nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and *lonely* traveller. *Milton.*

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden's Æn.*

When, faireſt princeſs,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the Graces follow to your ſolitude. *Rowe.*

LO'NENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; diſlike of company.

If of court-life you knew the good,
You would leave *loneneſs*. *Donne.*

I can love
Her who loves *loneneſs* beſt. *Donne.*

LO'NESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary; diſmal.

You either muſt the earth from reſt diſturb,
Or roll around the heavens the ſolar orb;
Elſe what a dreadful face will nature wear?
How horrid will theſe *loneſome* ſeats appear? *Blackmore.*

LONG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſhort.

He talked a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts*, xx.

He was deſirous to ſee him of a *long* ſeaſon. *Luke*, xxiii.

2. Having one of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other.

His branches became *long* becauſe of the waters. *Ezek.*

We made the trial in a *long*-necked phial left open at the top. *Boyle.*

3. Of any certain meaſure in length.

Women eat their children of a ſpan *long*. *Lam.* ii. 20.

4. Not ſoon ceaſing, or at an end.

Man goeth to his *long* home. *Eccleſiaſtes*, xii. 5.

Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be *long* upon the land. *Exod.* xx. 12.

The phyſician cutteth off a *long* diſeaſe. *Ecclus.* x. 10.

5. Dilatory.

Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not ſhewed unto thee. *Ecclus.* xiv. 12.

6. [From the verb, *to long*.] Longing; deſirous; or perhaps, long continued, from the diſpoſition to continue looking at any thing deſired.

Praying for him, and caſting a *long* look that way, he ſaw the galley leave the purſuit. *Sidney.*

By ev'ry circumſtance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and parlies, and caſts out
Many a *long* look-for ſuccour. *Dryden.*

7. Reaching to a great diſtance.

If the way be too *long* for thee. *Deut.* xiv. 24.

They are old by reaſon of the very *long* journey. *Joſh.* ix.

8. [In muſick and pronunciation.] Protracted: as, a long note; a long ſyllable.

LONG. *adv.*

1. To a great length.

The marble brought, erects the ſpacious dome,
Or forms the pillars *long*-extended rows
On which the planted grove and penſile garden grows. *Prior.*

2. Not for a ſhort time.

With mighty barres of *long*-enduring braſs. *Fairfax.*

When the trumpet ſoundeth *long*, they ſhall come up to the mount. *Exod.* xix. 13.

The martial Ancus
Furbiſh'd the ruſty ſword again,
Reſum'd the *long*-forgotten ſhield. *Dryden.*

One of theſe advantages, that which Corneille has laid down, is the making choice of ſome ſignal and *long*-expected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend. *Dryden.*

So ſtood the pious prince unmov'd, and *long*
Suſtain'd the madneſs of the noiſy throng. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Muſe reſumes her *long*-forgotten lays,
And Love, reſtor'd, his ancient realm ſurveys. *Dryden.*

No man has complained that you have diſcourſed too *long* on any ſubject, for you leave us in an eagerneſs of learning more. *Dryden.*

Perſia left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,
That *long*-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*

It may help to put an end to that *long*-agitated and unreaſonable queſtion, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*

Heav'n reſtores
To thy fond wiſh the *long*-expected ſhores. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. In the comparative, it ſignifies for more time; and in the ſuperlative, for moſt time.

When ſhe could not *longer* hide him, ſhe took for him an ark of bullruſhes. *Exod.* ii. 3.

Eldeſt parents ſignifies either the eldeſt men and women that have had children, or thoſe who have *longeſt* had iſſue. *Locke.*

4. Not ſoon.

Not *long* after there aroſe againſt it a tempeſtuous wind. *Acts*, xxvii. 14.

5. At a point of duration far diſtant.

If the world had been eternal, thoſe would have been found in it, and generally ſpread *long* ago, and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Say, that you once were virtuous *long* ago?
A frugal, hardy people. *Phillips's Briton.*

6. [For *along*; *au long*, French.] All along; throughout.

Them among
There ſat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life *long*. *Fairy Queen.*

Some ſay, that ever 'gainſt that ſeaſon comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning ſingeth all night *long*,
And then they ſay no ſpirit walks abroad.
The nights are wholeſome, then no planets ſtrike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and ſo gracious is the time. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He fed me all my life *long* to this day. *Gen.* xlviii. 15.

Forty years *long* was I grieved with this generation. *Pſal.*

LONG. *v. n.* [ȝelanȝ, a fault, Saxon.] By the fault; by the failure. A word now out of uſe, but truly Engliſh.

Reſpective and wary men had rather ſeek quietly their own, and wiſh that the world may go well, ſo it be not *long* of them, than with pains and hazard make themſelves adviſers for the common good. *Hooker, b.* v.

Maine, Bloys, Poictiers, and Tours, are won away,
Long all of Somerſet, and his delay. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Miſtreſs, all this coyl is *long* of you. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we owe it to him that we know ſo much, it is perhaps *long* of his fond adorers that we know ſo little more. *Glanv.*

To LONG. *v. n.* [*gelangen*, German, to aſk. *Skinner*.] To deſire earneſtly; to wiſh with eagerneſs continued, with *for* or *after* before the thing deſired.

Freſh expectation troubled not the land
With any *long'd for* change, or better ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

And thine eyes ſhall look, and fail with *longing for* them. *Deut.* xxviii. 32.

If earſt he wiſhed, now he *longed* ſore. *Fairfax, b.* i.

The great maſter perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkiſh tyrant *longed after*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

If the report be good, it cauſeth love,
And *longing* hope, and well aſſured joy. *Davies.*

His ſons, who ſeek the tyrant to ſuſtain,
And *long for* arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deſerv'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Glad of the gift, the new-made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and *longs for* equal foes. *Dryden.*

Elſe whence this pleaſing hope, this fond deſire,
This *longing after* immortality? *Addiſon's Cato.*

There's the tie that binds you;
You *long* to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unſeen, and plead for Cato. *Addiſon.*

Nicomedes *longing for* herrings, was ſupplied with freſh ones by his cook, though at a great diſtance from the ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Through ſtormy ſeas
I courted dangers, and I *long'd for* death. *A. Phillips.*

LONGANI'MITY. *n.ſ.* [*longanimitas*, Latin; *longanimité*, Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offences.

It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekneſs of Moſes, and ſurely had maſtered any but the *longanimity* and laſting ſufferance of God. *Vulgar Errours.*

That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the ſnowy white robes of meekneſs and *longanimity*, than in the purple mantle of blood. *Howel's England's Tears.*

LO'NGBOAT. *n.ſ.* The largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip.

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*. *Wotton.*

They firſt betray their maſters, and then, when they find the veſſel ſinking, ſave themſelves in the *longboat*. *L'Eſtrange.*

LONGE'VITY. *n.ſ.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life.

That thoſe are countries ſuitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the *longevity* of the natives. *Ray on Creation.*

The inſtances of *longevity* are chiefly amongſt the abſtemious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LONGI'MANOUS. *adj.* [*longuemain*, Fr. *longimanus*, Latin.] Long-handed; having long hands.

The villainy of this Chriſtian exceeded the perſecution of heathens, whoſe malice was never ſo *longimanous* as to reach the ſoul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elyſiums. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

LONGI'METRY. *n.ſ.* [*longus* and μετρέω, *longimetrie*, French.] The art or practice of meaſuring diſtances.

Our two eyes are like two different ſtations in *longimetry*, by the aſſiſtance of which the diſtance between two objects is meaſured. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

LO'NGING. *n.ſ.* [from *long*.] Earneſt deſire; continual wiſh.

When within ſhort time I came to the degree of uncertain wiſhes, and that thoſe wiſhes grew to unquiet *longings*, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they ſhould end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*

I have a woman's *longing*,
An appetite that I am ſick withal,
To ſee great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakeſp.*

The will is left to the purſuit of nearer ſatisfactions, and to the removal of thoſe uneaſineſſes which it then feels in its want of, and *longing* after, them. *Locke.*

LO'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *longing*.] With inceſſant wiſhes.

To his firſt bias *longingly* he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*

LO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

LO'NGITUDE. *n.ſ.* [*longitude*, French; *longitudo*, Latin.]

1. Length; the greateſt dimenſion.

The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Wotton's Architect.*

The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only; but the thouſand parts of our bodies may be diverſified by ſituation in all the dimenſions of ſolid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyſs of unfathomable number. *Bentley's Sermons.*

This univerſal gravitation is an inceſſant and uniform action by certain and eſtabliſhed laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of diſtance, that it cannot be deſtroyed nor impaired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian.

Some of Magellanus's company were the firſt that did compaſs the world through all the degrees of *longitude*. *Abbot.*

3. The diſtance of any part of the earth to the eaſt or weſt of any place.

To conclude;
Of *longitudes*, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipſes be? *Donne.*

His was the method of diſcovering the *longitude* by bomb-veſſels. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

4. The poſition of any thing to eaſt or weſt.

The *longitude* of a ſtar is its diſtance from the firſt point of numeration toward the eaſt, which firſt point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

LONGITU'DINAL. *adj.* [from *longitude*; *longitudinal*, Fr.] Meaſured by the length; running in the longeſt direction.

Longitudinal is oppoſed to tranſverſe: theſe veſiculæ are diſtended, and their *longitudinal* diameters ſtraitened, and ſo the length of the whole muſcle ſhortened. *Cheyne.*

LO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *long*.] Longingly; with great liking.

Maſter, you look'd ſo *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakeſp.*

LO'NGSOME. *adj.* [from *long*.] Tedious; wearifome by its length.

They found the war ſo churliſh and *longſome*, as they grew then to a reſolution, that, as long as England ſtood in ſtate to ſuccour thoſe countries, they ſhould but conſume themſelves in an endleſs war. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

When chill'd by adverſe ſnows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary ſteps the *longſome* plain. *Prior.*

LO'NGSUFFERING. *adj.* [*long* and *ſuffering*.] Patient; not eaſily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longſuffering*, and abundant in goodneſs. *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

LONGSUFFERING. *n.ſ.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *longſuffering* of God, that they were themſelves ſufficiently ſecure of his favour. *Rogers.*

LO'NGTAIL. *n.ſ.* [*long* and *tail*.] Cut and longtail: a canting term for, one or another.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
—Aye, that I will come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a ſquire. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

LO'NGWAYS. *adv.* [This and many other words ſo terminated are corrupted from *wiſe*.] In the longitudinal direction.

This iſland ſtands as a vaſt mole, which lays *longways*, almoſt in a parallel line to Naples. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LO'NGWINDED. *adj.* [*long* and *wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious.

My ſimile you minded,
Which, I confeſs, is too *longwinded*. *Swift.*

LO'NGWISE. *adv.* [*long* and *wiſe*.] In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little croſs of a quill, *longwiſe* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and croſswiſe of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwiſe* unto the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakewill.*

LOO. *n.ſ.* A game at cards.

A ſecret indignation, that all thoſe affections of the mind ſhould be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo*. *Addiſon.*

In the fights of *loo*. *Pope.*

LO'OBILY. *adj.* [*looby* and *like*.] Aukward; clumſy.

The plot of the farce was a grammar ſchool, the maſter ſetting his boys their leſſons, and a *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the ſcholars. *L'Eſtrange.*

LOOF. *n.ſ.* It is that part aloft of the ſhip which lies juſt before the cheſs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the caſtle. *Sea Dictionary.*

To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

LO'OBY. *n.ſ.* [Of this word the derivation is unſettled. *Skinner* mentions *lapp*, German, *fooliſh*; and *Junius*, *llabi*, a clown, Welſh, which ſeems to be the true original.] A lubber; a clumſy clown.

The vices trace
From the father's ſcoundrel race.
Who could give the *looby* ſuch airs?
Were they maſons, were they butchers? *Swift.*

LO'OFED. *adj.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a diſtance.

She once being *looft*, Anthony
Claps on his ſea-wing, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight. *Shakeſp Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.]

1. To direct the eye to or from any object.

Your queen died, ſhe was more worth ſuch gazes
Than what you *look* on now. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The gods *look* down, and the unnat'ral ſcene
They laugh at. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Abimelech *looked* out at a window, and ſaw Iſaac. *Gen.*

Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, ſo that I am not able to *look* up. *Pſalm* xl. 12.

He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to *look* to. *1 Sam.* xvi. 12.

The fathers ſhall not *look* back to their children. *Jer.*

He had *look'd* round about on them with anger. *Mark*, iii.

The ſtate would caſt the eye, and *look* about to ſee, whether there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*

Fine devices of arching water without ſpilling, be pretty things to *look* on, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Froth appears white, whether the ſun be in the meridian, or any where between it and the horizon, and from what place ſoever the beholders *look* upon it. *Boyle on Colours.*

They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take pains to *look* about for a bridge. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus pond'ring, he *look'd* under with his eyes,
And ſaw the woman's tears. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Bertran; if thou dar'ſt, *look* out
Upon yon ſlaughter'd hoſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

I cannot, without ſome indignation, *look* on an ill copy of an excellent original; much leſs can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abuſed to their faces, by a botching interpreter. *Dryden.*

Intellectual beings, in their conſtant endeavours after true felicity, can ſuſpend this proſecution in particular caſes, till they have *looked* before them, and informed themſelves, whether that particular thing lie in their way to their main end. *Locke.*

There may be in his reach a book containing pictures and diſcourſes capable to delight and inſtruct him, which yet he may never take the pains to *look* into. *Locke.*

Towards thoſe who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but *look* with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A ſolid and ſubſtantial greatneſs of ſoul *looks* down with a generous neglect on the cenſures and applauſes of the multitude. *Addiſon's Spectator*, № 255.

I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and *look* about me to ſee how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*

The optick nerves of ſuch animals as *look* the ſame way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain; but the optick nerves of ſuch animals as do not *look* the ſame way with both eyes, as of fiſhes, do not meet. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To have power of ſeeing.

Fate ſees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glaſs,
And *looks* it through, but to it cannot paſs. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye.

In regard of our deliverance paſt, and our danger preſent and to come, let us *look* up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

We are not only to *look* at the bare action, but at the reaſon of it. *Stillingfleet.*

The man only ſaved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himſelf; and if we *look* well about us, we ſhall find this to be the caſe of moſt mediations. *L'Eſtrange.*

They will not *look* beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have ſo preſumptuous a thought as to be wiſer than their neighbours. *Locke.*

Every one, if he would *look* into himſelf, would find ſome defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*

Change a man's view of things; let him *look* into the future ſtate of bliſs or miſery, and ſee God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

4. To expect.

Being once chaft, he ſpeaks
What's in his heart; and that is there, which *looks*
With us to break his neck. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If he long deferred the march, he muſt *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*

5. To take care; to watch.

I *look* that ye bind them faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that gathered a hundred buſhels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to *look* that he uſed them before they ſpoiled, elſe he robbed others. *Locke.*

6. To be directed with regard to any object.

Let thine eyes *look* right on, and let thine eyelids *look* ſtraight before thee. *Prov.* iv. 25.

7. To have any particular appearance.

I took the way,
Which through a path, but ſcarcely printed, lay;
And *look'd* as lightly preſs'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*

That ſpotleſs modeſty of private and publick life, that generous ſpirit, which all other Chriſtians ought to labour after, would *look* in us as if they were natural. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and fortune, as it *looks* like the effect either of that, or at leaſt of prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*

Cowards are offenſive to my ſight;
Nor ſhall they ſee me do an act that *looks*
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*

Should I publiſh any favours done me by your lordſhip, I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addiſon.*

Something very noble may be diſcerned, but it *looketh* cumberſome. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Late, a ſad ſpectacle, of woe, he trod
The deſart ſands, and now he looks a god. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

From the vices and follies of others, obſerve how ſuch a practice *looks* in another perſon, and remember that it *looks* as ill, or worſe, in yourſelf. *Watts.*

8. To ſeem.

To complain of want, and yet refuſe all offers of a ſupply, *looks* very ſullen. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This makes it *look* the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects thence ariſing. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

9. To have any air, mien, or manner.

Nay *look* not big, nor ſtamp, nor ſtare, nor fret,
I will be maſter of what is mine own. *Shakeſpeare.*

What haſte *looks* through his eyes?
So ſhould he *look* that ſeems to ſpeak things ſtrange. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give me your hand, and truſt me you *look* well, and bear your years very well. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Can theſe, or ſuch, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to ſhape the world,
Or be a moment to our enterprize? *Ben. Johnſon.*

Though I cannot tell what a man ſays; if he will be ſincere, I may eaſily know what he *looks*. *Collier.*

It will be his lot to *look* ſingular in looſe and licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

10. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time,
Which cannot *look* more hideouſly on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantaſy. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

That which was the worſt now leaſt afflicts me:
Blindneſs, for had I ſight, confus'd with ſhame,
How could I once *look* up, or heave the head? *Milton.*

Theſe *look* up to you with reverence, and would be animated with the ſight of him at whoſe ſoul they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*

11. *To* LOOK *about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant.

It will import thoſe men who dwell careleſs *to look about them*; to enter into ſerious conſultation, how they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

If you find a waſting of your fleſh, then *look* about you, eſpecially if troubled with a cough. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

John's cauſe was a good milch cow, and many a man ſubſiſted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time *to look about* him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

12. *To* LOOK *after.* To attend; to take care of; to obſerve with care, anxiety, or tenderneſs.

Mens hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* thoſe things which are coming on the earth. *Luke*, xxi. 26.

Politeneſs of manners and knowledge of the world, ſhould principally be *looked after* in a tutor. *Locke on Education.*

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them deſired dogs, ſquirrels, or birds; but then they muſt be ſure to *look* diligently *after* them, that they were not ill uſed. *Locke on Education.*

My ſubject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodward.*

13. *To* LOOK *for.* To expect.

Phalantus's diſgrace was engrieved, in lieu of comfort, of Arteſia, who telling him ſhe never *looked for* other, bade him ſeek ſome other miſtreſs. *Sidney.*

Being a labour of ſo great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wiſh than *look for*. *Hooker, b.* v.

Thou
Shalt feel our juſtice, in whoſe eaſieſt paſſage
Look for no leſs than death. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

If we ſin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more ſacrifice for ſins, but a certain fearful *looking for* of judgment. *Heb.* x.

In dealing with cunning perſons it is good to ſay little to them, and that which they leaſt *look for*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This miſtake was not ſuch as they *looked for*; and, though the error in form ſeemed to be conſented to, yet the ſubſtance of the accuſation might be ſtill inſiſted on. *Clarendon.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unneceſſary ſcruples in confeſſion, inſtead of ſetting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked for*, by confeſſion, perplex you the more. *Taylor.*

Look now *for* no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honied words. *Milton.*

Drown'd in deep deſpair,
He dares not offer one repenting prayer:
Amaz'd he lies, and ſadly *looks for* death. *Dryden's Juv.*

I muſt with patience all the terms attend,
Till mine is call'd; and that long *look'd for* day
Is ſtill encumber'd with ſome new delay. *Dryden's Juv.*

This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will ſave thoſe the labour who would *look for* one heir amongſt the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the diſcovery of one amongſt men. *Locke.*

14. *To* LOOK *into.* To examine; to ſift; to inſpect cloſely; to obſerve narrowly.

His nephew's levies to him appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainſt the Polack;
But better *look'd into*, he truly found
It was againſt your highneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The more frequently and narrowly we *look into* the works of nature, the more occaſion we ſhall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look into* all that lies in his way. *Addiſon on Italy.*

15. *To* LOOK *on.* To reſpect; to regard; to eſteem; to conſider; to view; to think on.

Ambitious men, if they be checked in their deſires, become ſecretly diſcontent, and *look upon* men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I *looked on* Virgil as a ſuccinct, majeſtick writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and ſyllable. *Dryden.*

If a harmleſs maid
Should ere a wife become a nurſe,
Her friends would *look on* her the worſe. *Prior.*

16. *To* LOOK *on.* To conſider.

He *looked upon* it as morally impoſſible, for perſons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial conſideration of a religion that taught nothing but ſelf-denial and the croſs. *South's Sermons.*

Do we not all profeſs to be of this excellent religion? But who will believe that we do ſo, that ſhall *look upon* the actions, and conſider the lives of the greateſt part of Chriſtians? *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

In the want and ignorance of almoſt all things, they *looked upon* themſelves as the happieſt and wiſeſt people of the univerſe. *Locke on Human Underſtanding.*

Thoſe prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked upon* as beſt heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your ſickneſs. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*

17. *To* LOOK *on.* To be a mere idle ſpectator.

I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to *look on*. *Bacon's Apophth.*

18. *To* LOOK *over.* To examine; to try one by one.

Look o'er the preſent and the former time,
If no example of ſo vile a crime
Appears, then mourn. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A young child, diſtracted with the number and variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to *look* them *over*. *Locke on Education.*

19. *To* LOOK *out.* To ſearch; to ſeek.

When the thriving tradeſman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to look out for a purchaſe. *Locke.*

Where the body is affected with pain or ſickneſs, we are forward enough to *look out* for remedies, to liſten greedily to every one that ſuggeſts them, and immediately to apply them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expreſſive, and compact, we muſt *look out* for words as beautiful and comprehenſive as can be found. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

The curious are *looking out*, ſome for flattery, ſome for ironies, in that poem; the ſour folks think they have found out ſome. *Swift to Pope.*

20. *To* LOOK *out.* To be on the watch.

Is a man bound to *look out* ſharp to plague himſelf? *Collier.*

21. *To* LOOK *to.* To watch; to take care of.

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to *look to* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who knocks ſo loud at door?
Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Let this fellow be *looked to*: let ſome of my people have a ſpecial care of him. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Uncleanly ſcruples fear not you; *look to*'t. *Shakeſp.*

Know the ſtate of thy flocks, and *look* well *to* thy herds. *Prov.* xxvii. 23.

When it came once among our people, that the ſtate offered conditions to ſtrangers that would ſtay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look to* our ſhip. *Bacon.*

If any took ſanctuary for caſe of treaſon, the king might appoint him keepers to *look to* him in ſanctuary. *Bacon.*

The dog's running away with the fleſh, bids the cook *look* better *to* it another time. *L'Eſtrange.*

For the truth of the theory I am in no wiſe concerned; the compoſer of it muſt *look to* that. *Woodward.*

22. *To* LOOK *to.* To behold.

To LOOK. *v. a.*

1. To ſeek; to ſearch for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young fawn that late hath loſt the hind,
And ſeek each where. *Spenſer.*

My father is here *look'd* for every day,
To paſs aſſurance of a dower. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To turn the eye upon.

Let us *look* one another in the face. *2 Kings*, xiv. 8.

3. To influence by looks.

Such a ſpirit muſt be left behind!
A ſpirit fit to ſtart into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

4. *To* LOOK *out.* To diſcover by ſearching.

Caſting my eye upon ſo many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look out* all the bills I could. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Whoever has ſuch treatment when he is a man, will *look out* other company, with whom he can be at eaſe. *Locke.*

LOOK. *interj.* [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is ſometimes *look ye.*] See! lo! behold! obſerve!

Look! where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealouſy as I am from giving him cauſe. *Shakeſp.*

Look you, he muſt ſeem thus to the world: fear not your advancement. *Shakeſpeare.*

Look, when the world hath feweſt barbarous people, but ſuch as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almoſt everywhere at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Look you! we that pretend to be ſubject to a conſtitution, muſt not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobler may make himſelf a lord. *Collier on Pride.*

LOOK. *n. ſ.*

1. Air of the face; mien; caſt of the countenance.

Thou cream-fac'd lown,
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe *look?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou wilt ſave the afflicted people, but wilt bring down high *looks*. *Pſalm* xviii. 27.

Them gracious Heav'n for nobler ends deſign'd,
Their *looks* erected, and their clay refin'd. *J. Dryden, jun.*

And though Death be the king of terrors, yet pain, diſgrace, and poverty, have frightful *looks*, able to diſcompoſe moſt men. *Locke.*

2. The act of looking or ſeeing.

Then on the crowd he caſt a furious *look*,
And wither'd all their ſtrength. *Dryden.*

When they met they made a ſurly ſtand,
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they paſs'd,
And wiſh'd that ev'ry *look* might be their laſt. *Dryden.*

LO'OKER. *n. ſ.* [from *look.*]

1. One that looks.

2. LO'OKER *on.* Spectator, not agent.

Shepherd's poor pipe, when his harſh ſound teſtifies anguiſh, into the fair *looker on*, paſtime, not paſſion, enters. *Sidney.*

Such labour is then more neceſſary than pleaſant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers on*. *Hooker.*

My buſineſs in this ſtate
Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna;
Where I have ſeen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the ſtew. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Did not this fatal war affront thy coaſt?
Yet ſatteſt thou an idle *looker on*. *Fairfax, b.* i.

The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eye of the *looker on*; but the Engliſh valour lieth about the ſoldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bacon.*

The people love him;
The *lookers on*, and the enquiring vulgar,
Will talk themſelves to action. *Denham's Sophy.*

He wiſh'd he had indeed been gone,
And only to have ſtood a *looker on*. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

LOOKING-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [*look* and *glaſs.*] Mirror; a glaſs which ſhews forms reflected.

Command a mirror hither ſtraight,
That it may ſhew me what a face I have.
—Go ſome of you and fetch a *looking-glaſs*. *Shakeſp.*

There is none ſo homely but loves a *looking-glaſs*. *South.*

We ſhould make no other uſe of our neighbours faults than we do of a *looking-glaſs*, to mend our own manners by. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſurface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the leaſt breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearneſs of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking-glaſs*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LOOM. *n. ſ.* [from *glomus*, a bottom of thread, *Minſhaw.* *Lome* is a general name for a tool or inſtrument, *Junius.*] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

He muſt leave no uneven thread in his *loom*, or by indulging to any one ſort of reproveable diſcourſe himſelf, defeat all his endeavours againſt the reſt. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Minerva, ſtudious to compoſe
Her twiſted threads, the web ſhe ſtrung,
And o'er a *loom* of marble hung. *Addiſon.*

A thouſand maidens ply the purple *loom*,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear at ſea. *Skinner.*

LOOM. *n. ſ.* A bird.

A *loom* is as big as a gooſe; of a dark colour, dappled with white ſpots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two ſpots: they breed in Farr Iſland. *Grew's Muſæum.*

LOON. *n. ſ.* [This word, which is now uſed only in Scotland, is the Engliſh word *lown.*] A ſorry fellow; a ſcoundrel; a raſcal.

Thou cream-fac'd *loon!*
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe look? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The falſe *loon*, who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flatt'ring ſkill:
I hope, my lord, ſaith he, I not offend;
Are you afraid of me that are your friend? *Dryden.*

This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a falſe *loon* of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

LOOP. *n. ſ.* [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through which a ſtring or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Nor any ſkill'd in *loops* of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this, ſo curious network, to compare. *Spenſer.*

Make me to ſee't, or at leaſt ſo prove it,
That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*,
To hang a doubt on. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Bind our crooked legs in hoops
Made of ſhells, with ſilver *loops*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

An old fellow ſhall wear this or that ſort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the reſt of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and *loops*. *Addiſon.*

LO'OPED. *adj.* [from *loop.*] Full of holes.

Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That 'bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedneſs, defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

LO'OPHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*loop* and *hole.*]

1. Aperture; hole to give a paſſage.

The Indian herdſman, ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his paſturing herds;
At *loopholes* cut through thickeſt ſhade, *Milton.*
Ere the blabbing Eaſtern ſcout

The nice morn on the Indian ſteep,
From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Milton.*

Walk not near yon corner houſe by night; for there are blunderbuſſes planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the ſqueaking of a fiddle. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. A ſhift; an evaſion.

Needleſs, or needful, I not now contend,
For ſtill you have a *loophole* for a friend. *Dryden.*

Lo'opholed. *adj.* [from *loophole.*] Full of holes; full of openings, or void ſpaces.

This uneaſy *loophol'd* gaol,
In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Loord. *n. ſ.* [*loerd*, Dutch; from *lourdant*, French; *lurdan*, Erſe; a heavy, ſtupid, or witleſs fellow. D. Trevoux derives *lourdant* from *Lorde* or *Lourde*, a village in Gaſcoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, ſay they. But dexterity in robbing implies ſome degree of ſubtilty, from which the Gaſcoigns are ſo far removed, that, at this day, they are aukward and heavy to a proverb. The Erſe imports ſome degree of knavery, but then it is uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, as in Engliſh, you pretty rogue; though in general it denotes reproachful heavineſs, or ſtupid lazineſs. Spenſer's Scholiaſt ſays, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to ſignify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that uſurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i. e. lord Danes, whoſe inſolence and pride was ſo outrageous in this realm, that if it fortuned a Briton to be going over a bridge, and ſaw the Dane ſet foot upon the ſame, he muſt return back till the Dane was clean over, elſe he muſt abide no leſs than preſent death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became ſo odious unto the people whom they had long oppreſſed, that, even at this day, they uſe for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far the Scholiaſt, but erroneouſly. From Spenſer's own words, it ſignifies ſomething of ſtupid dulneſs rather than magiſterial arrogance. *Macbean.*] A drone.

Siker, thou's but a lazy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy ſwinke,
That with fond terms and witleſs words
To bleer mine eyes do'ſt think. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To **Loose.** *v. a.* [leꞅan, Saxon.]

1. To unbind; to untie any thing faſtened.

The ſhoes of his feet I am not worthy to *looſe*. *Acts.*

Canſt thou *looſe* the bands of Orion? *Job*, xxxviii. 31.

Who is worthy to *looſe* the ſeals thereof. *Rev.* v. 2.

This is to cut the knot when we cannot *looſe* it. *Burnet.*

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were *looſed.* *Dan.* v. 6.

3. To unbind any one bound.

Looſe and bring him to me. *Luke*, xix. 30.

He *looſed*, and ſet at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains. *Abbot.*

4. To free from impriſonment.

Looſe thoſe appointed to death. *Pſalm* cii. 20.

The captive haſteneth that he may be *looſed.* *Iſaiah.*

5. To free from any obligation.

Art thou *looſed* from a wife, ſeek not a wife. 1 *Cor.* vii.

6. To free from any thing that ſhackles the mind.

Ay; there's the man, who, *looſ'd* from luſt and pelf,
Leſs to the pretor owes than to himſelf. *Dryden's Perſ.*

7. To free from any thing painful.

Woman, thou art *looſed* from thy infirmity. *Luke*, xiii. 12.

8. To diſengage.

When Heav'n was nam'd, they *looſ'd* their hold again,
Then ſprung ſhe forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

To **Loose.** *v. n.* To ſet ſail; to depart by looſing the anchor.

Ye ſhould have hearkened, and not have *looſed* from Crete. *Acts*, xxvii. 21.

The emperor *looſing* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the iſland of Minorca. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Looſing thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port. *Raleigh.*

Loose. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unbound; untied.

If he ſhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *looſe* to him; and what he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo! I ſee four men *looſe* walking. *Dan.* iii. 25.

2. Not faſt; not fixed.

Thoſe few that claſhed might rebound after the colliſion; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be ſeparated again, and ſo on in an eternal viciſſitude of faſt and *looſe*, though without ever conſociating into the bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Not tight: as, a looſe robe.

4. Not crouded; not cloſe.

With extended wings a hoſt might paſs,
With horſe and chariots, rank'd in *looſe* array. *Milton.*

5. Wanton; not chaſte.

Fair Venus ſeem'd unto his bed to bring
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
To be the chaſteſt flower that ay did ſpring
On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,
Now a *looſe* leman to vile ſervice bound. *Fairy Queen.*

When *looſe* epiſtles violate chaſte eyes,
She half conſents who ſilently denies. *Dryden's Ovid.*

6. Not cloſe; not conciſe; lax.

If an author be *looſe* and diffuſe in his ſtile, the tranſlator needs only regard the propriety of the language. *Felton.*

7. Vague; indeterminate.

It is but a *looſe* thing to ſpeak of poſſibilities, without the particular deſigns; ſo is it to ſpeak of lawfulneſs without the particular caſes. *Bacon's Holy War.*

It ſeems unaccountable to be ſo exact in the quantity of liquor where a ſmall error was of little concern, and to be ſo *looſe* in the doſes of powerful medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Not ſtrict; not rigid.

Becauſe conſcience, and the fear of ſwerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent obſervers of circumſtances, the *looſe* regard whereof is the nurſe of vulgar folly. *Hooker, b.* v.

9. Unconnected; rambling.

I dare venture nothing without a ſtrict examination; and am as much aſhamed to put a *looſe* indigeſted play upon the publick, as I ſhould be to offer braſs money in a payment. *Dryden's Dedication to his Spaniſh Friar.*

Vario ſpends whole mornings in running over *looſe* and unconnected pages, and with freſh curioſity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treaſures up but little knowledge. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i.

10. Lax of body; not coſtive.

What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to ſtool regularly: people that are very *looſe* have ſeldom ſtrong thoughts, or ſtrong bodies. *Locke on Education.*

11. Diſengaged; not enſlaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to ſit as *looſe* from thoſe pleaſures, and be as moderate in the uſe of them, as they can. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

12. Diſengaged from obligation.

Now I ſtand
Looſe of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addiſon.*

13. Free from confinement.

They did not let priſoners *looſe* homeward. *Iſa.* xiv. 17.

Wiſh the wildeſt tempeſts *looſe*;
That thrown again upon the coaſt,
I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*

14. Remiſs; not attentive.

15. *To break* **Loose.** To gain liberty.

If to *break looſe* from the conduct of reaſon, and to want that reſtraint of examination which keeps us from chuſing the worſe, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*

Like two black ſtorms on either hand,
Our Spaniſh army and the Indians ſtand;
This only ſpace betwixt the clouds is clear,
Where you, like day, *broke looſe* from both appear. *Dryd.*

16. *To let* **Loose.** To ſet at liberty; to ſet at large; to free from any reſtraint.

And *let* the living bird *looſe* into the open field. *Levit.* xiv. 7.

We ourſelves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God *lets looſe* a tyrant upon us, or a ſickneſs, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity ſits heavy upon us. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

In addition and diviſion, either of ſpace or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or diviſions that alone remains diſtinct, as will appear to any one who will *let* his thoughts *looſe* in the vaſt expanſion of ſpace, or diviſibility of matter. *Locke.*

If one way of improvement cannot be made a recreation, they muſt be *let looſe* to the childiſh play they fancy; which they ſhould be weaned from, by being made ſurfeit of it. *Locke on Education.*

Loose. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint.

Come, and forſake thy cloying ſtore,
And all the buſy pageantry
That wiſe men ſcorn, and fools adore:
Come, give thy ſoul a *looſe*, and taſte the pleaſures of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*

Lucia, might my big ſwoln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a *looſe* to ſorrow,
Marcia could anſwer thee in ſighs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The fiery Pegaſus diſdains
To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;
When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
He runs with an unbounded *looſe.* *Prior.*

Poets ſhould not, under a pretence of imitating the ancients, give themſelves ſuch a *looſe* in lyricks, as if there were no connection in the world. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. Diſmiſſion from any reſtraining force.

Air at large maketh no noiſe, except it be ſharply percuſſed; as in the ſound of a ſtring, where air is percuſſed by a hard and ſtiff body, and with a ſharp *looſe.* *Bacon.*

Lo'osely. *adv.* [from *looſe.*]

1. Not faſt; not firmly.

I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd
So *looſely*, that a quarrel could divide? *Dryden's Aureng.*

2. Without bandage.

Her golden locks for haſte were *looſely* ſhed
About her ears. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

3. Without union or connection.

He has eminently, and within himſelf, all degrees of perfection that exiſt *looſely* and ſeparately in all ſecond beings. *Norris's Miſcellany.*

4. Irregularly.

In this age, a biſhop, living *looſely*, was charged that his converſation was not according to the apoſtles lives. *Camden's Remains.*

5. Negligently; careleſsly.

We have not *looſely* through ſilence permitted things to paſs away as in a dream. *Hooker.*

The chiming of ſome particular words in the memory, and making a noiſe in the head, ſeldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *looſely* and negligently employed. *Locke.*

6. Unſolidly; meanly; without dignity.

A prince ſhould not be ſo *looſely* ſtudied, as to remember ſo weak a compoſition. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

7. Unchaſtely.

The ſtage how *looſely* does Aſtræa tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed. *Pope.*

To **Lo'osen.** *v. n.* [from *looſe.*] To part.

When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way; it being more ready to *looſen* when pulled in that direction than by the noſe. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **Lo'osen.** *v. a.* [from *looſe.*]

1. To relax any thing tied.

2. To make leſs coherent.

After a year's rooting, then ſhaking doth the tree good, by *looſening* of the earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To ſeparate a compages.

She breaks her back, the *looſen'd* ſides give way,
And plunge the Tuſcan ſoldiers in the ſea. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To free from reſtraint.

It reſolves thoſe difficulties which the rules beget; it *looſens* his hands, and aſſiſts his underſtanding. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. To make not coſtive.

Fear *looſeneth* the belly; becauſe the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed, in the ſame manner as fear alſo cauſeth trembling. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 41.

Lo'oseness. *n. ſ.* [from *looſe.*]

1. State contrary to that of being faſt or fixed.

The cauſe of the caſting the ſkin and ſhell ſhould ſeem to be the *looſeneſs* of the ſkin or ſhell, that ſticketh not cloſe to the fleſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Latitude; criminal levity.

A general *looſeneſs* of principles and manners hath ſeized on us like a peſtilence, that walketh not in darkneſs, but waſteth at noon-day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.

He endeavoured to win the common people, both by ſtrained courteſy and by *looſeneſs* of life. *Hayward.*

4. Lewdneſs; unchaſtity.

Courtly court he made ſtill to his dame,
Pour'd out in *looſeneſs* on the graſſy ground,
Both careleſs of his health and of his fame. *Fairy Queen.*

5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly.

Taking cold moveth *looſeneſs* by contraction of the ſkin and outward parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In peſtilent diſeaſes, if they cannot be expelled by ſweat, they fall likewiſe into *looſeneſs.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fat meats, in phlegmatick ſtomachs, procure *looſeneſs* and hinder retention. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo'osestrife. *n. ſ.* [*lyſimachia*, Lat.] An herb.

The leaves are entire, oblong, and produced ſometimes by pairs, or three or four at each joint of the ſtalk: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which expands in a circular order, and is cut into ſeveral ſegments at the top; the fruit is globular, and open at the top, incloſing many ſeeds fixed to the placenta: it produces large ſpikes of fine yellow flowers in July, and is preſcribed in medicine. *Millar.*

To **LOP.** *v. a.* [It is derived by Skinner from *laube*, Germ. a leaf.]

1. To cut the branches of trees.

Gentle niece, what ſtern ungentle hands
Have *lopp'd*, and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, thoſe ſweet ornaments. *Shakeſp.*

Like to pillars,
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fell'd. *Milt.*

The plants, whoſe luxury was *lopp'd*,
Or age with crutches underpropp'd. *Cleaveland.*

The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopped*, is ſtill the ſame oak. *Locke.*

The hook ſhe bore, inſtead of Cynthia's ſpear,
To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*

2. To cut any thing.

The gardener may *lop* religion as he pleaſe. *Howel.*

So long as there's a head,
Hither will all the mountain ſpirits fly;
Lop that but off. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

All that denominated it paradiſe was *lopped* off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

I'm ſure in needleſs bonds it poets ties,
Procruſtus like, the ax or wheel applies,
To *lop* the mangled ſenſe, or ſtretch it into ſize. *Smith.*

Lop. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is cut from trees.

Or ſiker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy corbe ſhoulder it leans amiſs;
Now thyſelf hath loſt both *lop* and top,
As my budding branch thou would'ſt crop. *Spenſer.*

Nor ſhould the boughs grow too big, becauſe they give opportunity to the rain to ſoak into the tree, which will quickly cauſe it to decay, ſo that you muſt cut it down, or elſe both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Loppa*, Swediſh.] A flea.

Lope. pret. of *leap*. Obſolete. This is retained in Scotland.

With that ſprang forth a naked ſwain,
With ſpotted wings like peacock's train,
And laughing *lope* to a tree. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Lo'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *lop.*] One that cuts trees.

Lo'ppered. *adj.* Coagulated; as, *loppered* milk. *Ainſw.* And thus it is ſtill called in Scotland.

Loqua'cious. *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue.

To whom ſad Eve,
Confeſſing ſoon; yet not before her judge
Bold, or *loquacious*, thus abaſh'd reply'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

In council ſhe gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking.

Blind Britiſh bards, with volant touch
Traverſe *loquacious* ſtrings, whoſe ſolemn notes
Provoke to harmleſs revels. *Phillips.*

3. Blabbing; not ſecret.

Loqua'city. *n. ſ.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.

Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wiſe man gives ſufficient reaſon for: In the multitude of words there wanteth not ſin. *Ray on Creation.*

Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

LORD. *n. ſ.* [hlaꝼoꝛꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Monarch; ruler; governour.

Man over man
He made not *lord.* *Milton.*

Of Athens he was *lord.* *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*

They call'd their *lord* Actæon to the game,
He ſhook his head in anſwer to the name. *Addiſon.*

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
Unconquer'd *lord* of pleaſure and of pain. *Vanity of Human Wiſhes.*

2. Maſter; ſupreme perſon.

But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair manſion, maſter of my ſervants,
Queen o'er myſelf; and even now, but now,
This houſe, theſe ſervants, and this ſame myſelf
Are yours, my *lord.* *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

3. A tyrant; an oppreſſive ruler.

Now being aſſembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accompliſh their miſery, they fall to diviſion. *Hayward.*

'Tis death to fight, but kingly to controul
Lord-like at eaſe, with arbitrary pow'r,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*

4. A huſband.

I oft in bitterneſs of ſoul deplor'd
My abſent daughter, and my dearer *lord.* *Pope's Odyſſ.*

5. One who is at the head of any buſineſs; an overſeer.

Grant harveſt *lord* more by a peny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to doo. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

6. A nobleman.

Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord.* *Shakeſpeare.*

7. A general name for a peer of England.

Nor were the crimes objected againſt him ſo clear, as to give convincing ſatisfaction to the major part of both houſes, eſpecially that of the *lords.* *King Charles.*

8. A baron.

9. An honorary title applied to offices: as, lord chief juſtice, lord mayor, and lord chief baron.

To **Lord.** *v. n.* To domineer; to rule deſpotically.

Unrighteous lord of love! what law is this,
That me thou makeſt thus tormented be?
The whiles ſhe *lordeth* in licentious bliſs
Of her free will, ſcorning both thee and me. *Spenſer.*

I ſee them *lording* it in London ſtreets. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe huge tracts of ground they *lorded* over begat wealth, wealth uſhered in pride. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

They had by this poſſeſs'd the tow'rs of Gath,
And *lorded* over them whom now they ſerve. *Milton.*

I ſhould chuſe rather to be tumbled into the duſt in blood, bearing witneſs to any known truth of our Lord, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a ſceptre, and *lord* it in a throne. *South's Sermons.*

But if thy paſſions *lord* it in thy breaſt,
Art thou not ſtill a ſlave? *Dryden's Perſius.*

The valour of one man th' afflicted throne
Imperial, that once *lorded* o'er the world,
Suſtain'd. *Phillips.*

The civilizers! the diſturbers ſay,
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,
And *lord* it where you have no right. *Phillips's Briton.*

Lo'rding. *n. ſ.* [from *lord.*] Lord, in contempt or ridicule.

I'll queſtion you
Of my lord's tricks, and yours, when you were boys.
You were pretty *lordings* then? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To *lordings* proud I tune my lay,
Who feaſt in bower or hall;
Though dukes they be, to dukes I ſay,
That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

Lo'rdling. *n. ſ.* A diminutive lord.

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
By the dam from *lordlings* ſprung,
By the ſire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

Lo'rdliness. *n. ſ.* [from *lordly.*]

1. Dignity; high ſtation.

Thou vouchſafeſt here to viſit me,
Doing the honour of thy *lordlineſs*
To one ſo weak. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

2. Pride; haughtineſs.

Lo'rdly. *adj.* [from *lord.*]

1. Befitting a lord.

Lordly ſins require *lordly* eſtates to ſupport them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; inſolent.

So bad a peer—
—As who, my lord?
—Why, as yourſelf, my lord:
An't like your *lordly*, lord protectorſhip? *Shakeſpeare.*

Or, me as a common enemy,
So dreaded once, may now exaſperate them,
I know not: lords are *lordlieſt* in their wine. *Milton.*

Expect another meſſage more imperious,
More *lordly* thund'ring than thou well wilt bear. *Milton.*

Ev'ry rich and *lordly* ſwain,
With pride wou'd drag about her chain. *Swift.*

LO'RDLY. *adv.* Imperiouſly; deſpotically; proudly.

So when a tiger ſucks the bullock's blood,
A famiſh'd lion, iſſuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryden.*

LO'RDSHIP. *n.ſ.* [from *lord.*]

1. Dominion; power.

Let me never know that any baſe affection ſhould get any *lordſhip* in your thoughts. *Sidney.*

It being ſet upon ſuch an inſenſible riſing of the ground, it gives the eye *lordſhip* over a good large circuit. *Sidney.*

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exerciſe *lordſhip* over them, and their great ones exerciſe authority upon them. *Mark,* x. 42.

There is *lordſhip* of the fee, wherein the maſter doth much joy, when he walketh about the line of his own poſſeſſions. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Needs muſt the *lordſhip* there from virtue ſlide. *Fairf.*

2. Seigniory; domain.

How can thoſe grants of the king's be avoided, without wronging of thoſe lords which had thoſe lands and *lordſhips* given them? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

What lands and *lordſhips* for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his worſhip now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour uſed to a nobleman not a duke.

I aſſure your *lordſhip*,
The extreme horrour of it almoſt turn'd me
To air, when firſt I heard it. *Benj. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I could not anſwer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordſhip* my teſtimony of being the beſt huſband now living. *Dryden.*

4. Titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority and office.

LORE. *n.ſ.* [from læꞃan, to learn.] Leſſon; doctrine; inſtruction.

And, for the modeſt *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not ſojourn with theſe armed men.
Oh, whither ſhall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now toſt, and turbulent!
For underſtanding rul'd not; and the will
Heard not her *lore!* but in ſubjection now
To ſenſual appetite. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

The ſubtile fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus anſwer'd ſmooth. *Milton.*

Lo! Rome herſelf, proud miſtreſs now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring againſt heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

LORE. [leoꞃan, Saxon.] Loſt; deſtroyed.

LO'REL. *n.ſ.* [from leoꞃan, Saxon.] An abandoned ſcoundrel. Obſolete.

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd *lorell*
Of Heaven to deemen ſo:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over.

Nature hath *loricated,* or plaiſtered over, the ſides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to ſtop and entangle any inſects that ſhould attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

LO'RIMER.
LO'RINER. *n.ſ.* [*lormier,* French.] Bridlecutter.

LO'RIOT. *n.ſ.* A kind of bird.

LORN. [pret. paſſ. of loꞃian, Saxon.] Forſaken; loſt.

Who after that he had fair Una *lorn,*
Through light miſdeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To LOSE. *v. a.* [leoꞃan, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unlucky conteſt; the contrary to win.

The lighten'd courſers ran;
They ruſh'd, and won by turns, and *loſt* the day. *Dryd.*

2. To be deprived of.

He *loſt* his right hand with a ſhot, and, inſtead thereof, ever after uſed a hand of iron. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal ſtrife
The youth, without a wound, could *loſe* his life. *Dryden.*

3. To ſuffer deprivation of.

The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority, but roughneſs and pride is the *loſing* thereof. *Ecclus.* x. 21.

If the ſalt have *loſt* his ſavour, wherewith ſhall it be ſalted? *Matt.* v. 13.

4. To poſſeſs no longer; contrary to keep.

They have *loſt* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth ſhall equal hopes of glory give,
The Trojan honour and the Roman boaſt,
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *loſt.* *Dryden.*

We ſhould never quite *loſe* ſight of the country, though we are ſometimes entertained with a diſtant proſpect of it. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

5. To have any thing gone ſo as that it cannot be found, or had again.

But if to honour *loſt,* 'tis ſtill decreed
For you my bowl ſhall flow, my flocks ſhall bleed;
Judge and aſſert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *loſt* to all ſhame, they have no reaſon to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

6. To bewilder.

I will go *loſe* myſelf,
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor are conſtant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuſed variety to diſtract and *loſe* it. *K. Charles.*

When the mind purſues the idea of infinity, it uſes the ideas and repetitions of numbers, which are ſo many diſtinct ideas, kept beſt by number from running into a confuſed heap, wherein the mind *loſes* itſelf. *Locke.*

7. To deprive of.

How ſhould you go about to *loſe* him a wife he loves with ſo much paſſion. *Temple.*

8. To kill; to deſtroy.

9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *loſt* upon great men, or at leaſt are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope's Letters.*

10. To miſs; to part with, ſo as not to recover.

Theſe ſharp encounters, where always many more men are *loſt* than are killed or taken priſoners, put ſuch a ſtop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

To LOSE. *v. n.*

1. Not to win.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loſes,* and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakeſp.*

2. To decline; to fail.

Wiſdom in diſcourſe with her
Loſes diſcount'nanc'd, and like folly ſhews. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE. *adj.* [from *loſe.*] Subject to privation.

Conſider whether motion, or a propenſity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loſeable* by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL. *n.ſ.* [from loꞃian, to periſh.] A ſcoundrel; a ſorry worthleſs fellow. A word now obſolete.

Such *loſels* and ſcatterlings cannot eaſily, by any ſheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſ.*

A *loſel* wand'ring by the way,
One that to bounty never caſt his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did aſſay
His baſer breaſt. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

And *loſels* lifted high, where I did look,
I mean to turn the next leaf of the book. *Hubb. Tale.*

Be not with work of *loſels* wit defamed,
Ne let ſuch verſes poetry be named. *Hubberd's Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,
Whoſe loſſes by *loſſels* doth ſhew
More heere than is needful to tell. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

A groſs hag!
And, *loſel,* thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not ſtay her tongue. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

LO'SER. *n.ſ.* [from *loſe.*] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his poſſeſſion or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the *loſers* let it ſympathize,
For nothing can ſeem foul to thoſe that win. *Shakeſp.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the ſpeakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that anſwers, are equal *loſers* of their time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Loſers and malecontents, whoſe portion and inheritance is a freedom to ſpeak. *South's Sermons.*

It cannot laſt, becauſe that act ſeems to have been carried on rather by the intereſt of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which muſt be a *loſer* by it. *Temple.*

A bull, with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,
A ſword and helm ſhall chear the *loſer*'s grief. *Dryden.*

LOSS. *n.ſ.* [from *loſe.*]

1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.

The only gain he purchaſed was to be capable of *loſs* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker, b.* v.

An evil natured ſon is the diſhonour of his father that begat him; and a fooliſh daughter is born to his *loſs.* *Ecclus.*

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, leſſens his income, and is a clear *loſs.* *Locke.*

2. Miſs.

If he were dead, what would betide of me?
—No other harm but *loſs* of ſuch a lord.
—The *loſs* of ſuch a lord includes all harms. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Deprivation.

4. Deſtruction.

Her fellow ſhips from far her *loſs* deſcry'd;
But only ſhe was ſunk, and all were ſafe beſide. *Dryden.*

There ſucceeded an abſolute victory for the Engliſh, with the ſlaughter of above two thouſand of the enemy, with the *loſs* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle.

Not the leaſt tranſaction of ſenſe and motion in man, but philoſophers are at a *loſs* to comprehend. *South's Sermons.*

Reaſon is always ſtriving, and always at a *loſs,* while it is exerciſed about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may ſometimes be at a *loſs* which ſide to cloſe with. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

6. Uſeleſs application.

It would be *loſs* of time to explain any farther our ſuperiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horſe. *Addiſon.*

LOST. *participial adj.* [from *loſe.*] No longer perceptible.

In ſeventeen days appear'd your pleaſing coaſt,
And woody mountains, half in vapours *loſt.* *Pope's Odyſſ.*

LOT. *n.ſ.* [*hlaut,* Gothick; hlot, Saxon; *lot,* Dutch.]

1. Fortune; ſtate aſſigned.

Kala at length concluded my ling'ring *lot:*
Diſdain me not, although I be not fair,
Who is an heir of many hundred ſheep,
Doth beauty keep which never ſun can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn. *Sidney, b.* i.

Our own *lot* is beſt; and by aiming at what we have not, we loſe what we have already. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Prepar'd I ſtand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to ſuffer and to die. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A die, or any thing uſed in determining chances.

Aaron ſhall caſt *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the ſcape-goat. *Lev.* xvi. 8.

Their taſks in equal portions ſhe divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden.*

Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt *lots,* to ſhew, that he would not voluntarily expoſe them to ſo imminent danger. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. It ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify a lucky or wiſhed chance.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shak.*

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what *lot* of ſilks had you at the ſale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay ſcot and *lot.*

LOTE *Tree,* or *Nettle Tree. n.ſ.* [Celtis.] See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *lote tree* are like thoſe of the nettle; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, expanded in form of a roſe, containing many ſhort ſtamina in the boſom: the fruit, which is a roundiſh berry, grows ſingle in the boſom of its leaves. The fruit of this tree is not ſo tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulyſſes: the wood is durable, and uſed to make pipes for wind inſtruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly eſteemed by the Romans for its beauty and uſe. *Millar.*

LO'TOS. n.ſ. [Latin.] See LOTE.

The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LO'TION. *n.ſ.* [*lotio,* Latin; *lotion,* French.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any part with; from lavo, to waſh. *Quincy.*

In *lotions* in women's caſes, he orders two potions of hellebore macerated in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

LO'TTERY. *n.ſ.* [*lotterie,* French; from *lot.*] A game of chance; a ſortilege; diſtribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high-ſighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery.* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The *lottery* that he hath deviſed in theſe three cheſts of gold, ſilver, and lead, will never be choſen by any but whom you ſhall rightly love. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Every warriour may be ſaid to be a ſoldier of fortune, and the beſt commanders to have a kind of *lottery* for their work. *South's Sermons.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her ſlave, oppreſs,
Still various and unconſtant ſtill,
Promotes, degrades, delights in ſtrife,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden's Horace.*

LO'VAGE. *n.ſ.* [*leviſticum,* Latin.]

The lobes of the *lovage* leaves are cut about their borders like thoſe of parſley; the flower conſiſts, for the moſt part, of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; each of theſe flowers are ſucceeded by two oblong, gibboſe, furrowed ſeeds, which on one ſide have a leafy border. This plant is often uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

LOUD. *adj.*

1. Noiſy; ſtriking the ear with great force.

Contending on the Leſbian ſhore,
His proweſs Philomelides confeſs'd,
And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bleſs'd. *Pope.*

The numbers ſoft and clear,
Gently ſteal upon the ear;
Now *louder,* and yet *louder* riſe,
And fill with ſpreading ſounds the ſkies. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is *loud* and ſtubborn; her feet abide not in her houſe. *Prov.* vii. 11.

LO'UDLY. *adv.* [from *loud.*]

1. Noiſily; ſo as to be heard far.

The ſoldier that philoſopher well blam'd,
Who long and *loudly* in the ſchools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorouſly.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many Preſbyterian divines, *loudly* diſclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *n.ſ.* Noiſe; force of ſound; turbulence; vehemence or furiouſneſs of clamour.

Had any diſaſter made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have ſallied out into complaint or *loudneſs.* *South's Sermons.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [luꝼian, Saxon.]

1. To regard with paſſionate affection, as that of one ſex to the other.

Good ſhepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love.*
—It is to be made all of ſighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and ſervice;
It is to be all made of fantaſy,
And all made of paſſion, and all made of wiſhes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleneſs, all patience, all impatience,
All purity, all trial, all obſervance. *Shakeſpeare.*

I could not *love,* I'm ſure,
One who in love were wiſe. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wiſhes himſelf a kind of deity to the perſon he *loves;* he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N° 170.

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and ſiſters, knew,
Whom the kind youth preferr'd to me,
And much above myſelf I *lov'd* them too. *Cowley.*

3. To regard with parental tenderneſs.

He that loveth me ſhall be *loved* of my Father, and I will *love* him, and will manifeſt myſelf to him. *John,* xiv. 21.

4. To be pleaſed with.

Fiſh uſed to ſalt water delight more in freſh: we ſee that ſalmons and ſmelts *love* to get into rivers, though againſt the ſtream. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 703.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *lov'd.* *Cowley.*

He *lov'd* my worthleſs rhimes. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingneſs to offend.

Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut.* vi. 5.

LOVE. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The paſſion between the ſexes.

Hearken to the birds *love*-learned ſong,
The dewie leaves among! *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

While idly I ſtood looking on,
I found th' effect of *love* in idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* diſcourſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

What! have I 'ſcaped *love* letters in the holiday-time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſp.*

I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher taſk in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love.* *Shakeſpeare.*

What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or treſſes like the morn? *Milton.*

Love quarrels oft in pleaſing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

A *love* potion works more by the ſtrength of charm than nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know y' are in my pow'r by making *love.* *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual truſt combine,
And *love,* and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

Cold is that breaſt which warm'd the world before,
And theſe *love*-darting eyes muſt roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindneſs; good-will; friendſhip.

Death grin on me, and I will think thou ſmil'ſt,
And kiſs me as thy wife; miſery's *love,*
O come to me! *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

What love, think'ſt thou, I ſue ſo much to get?
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakeſp.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Dan.* i. 9.

The one preach Chriſt of contention, but the other of *love.* *Phil.* i. 17.

By this ſhall all men know that ye are my diſciples, if ye have *love* one to another. *Rom.* xiii. 35.

Unwearied have we ſpent the nights,
Till the Ledean ſtars, ſo fam'd for *love,*
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtſhip.

Demetrius
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her ſoul. *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

If you will marry, make your *loves* to me,
My lady is beſpoke. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I to your aſſiſtance do make *love,*
Maſking the buſineſs from the common eye. *Shakeſp.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the ſovereign good of human nature. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Tenderneſs; parental care.

No religion that ever was, ſo fully repreſents the goodneſs of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the moſt powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country.

9. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my *love.* *Spenſer.*

If that the world and *love* were young,
And truth in every ſhepherd's tongue;
Theſe pretty pleaſures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy *love.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The baniſh'd never hopes his *love* to ſee. *Dryden.*

The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*

7. Lewdneſs.

He is not lolling on a lewd *love* bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

8. Unreaſonable liking.

The *love* to ſin makes a man ſin againſt his own reaſon. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Men in *love* with their opinions may not only ſuppoſe what is in queſtion, but allege wrong matter of fact. *Locke.*

9. Fondneſs; concord.

Come *love* and health to all!
Then I'll ſit down: give me ſome wine; fill full. *Shak.*

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in *love,* and in the ſpirit of meekneſs? 1 *Cor.* iv. 21.

10. Principle of union.

Love is the great inſtrument of nature, the bond and cement of ſociety, the ſpirit and ſpring of the univerſe: *love* is ſuch an affection as cannot ſo properly be ſaid to be in the ſoul, as the ſoul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one deſire. *South's Sermons.*

11. Pictureſque repreſentation of love.

The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they ſhow
Their utmoſt art, on naked *loves* beſtow. *Dryd. Ovid.*

12. A word of endearment.

'Tis no diſhonour, truſt me, *love*, 'tis none;
I would die for thee. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

13. Due reverence to God.

I know that you have not the *love* of God in you. *John.*

Love is of two ſorts, of friendſhip and of deſire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a ſenſitive *love*: ſo our *love* of God conſiſts of two parts, as eſteeming of God, and deſiring of him. *Hammond.*

The *love* of God makes a man chaſte without the laborious arts of faſting, and exterior diſciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms but thoſe of *love*. *Taylor.*

14. A kind of thin ſilk ſtuff. *Ainſworth.*

This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared ſo full of pores, with ſuch a tranſparency as that of a ſieve, a piece of cypreſs, or *lovehood*. *Boyle on Colours.*

LOVEAPPLE. *n. ſ.*

The *loveapple* has a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which expands in a circular order; the ſtyle afterwards becomes a roundiſh, ſoft, fleſhy fruit, divided into ſeveral cells, which contain many flat ſeeds. *Millar.*

LO'VEKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtſhip.

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents: the ſons follow the father, while the daughters read *loveletters* and romances to their mother. *Addiſon's Spect.*

LO'VELILY. *adv.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

Thou look'ſt
Lovelily dreadful. *Otway's Venice Preſerv'd.*

LO'VELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lovely*.] Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Carrying thus in one perſon the only two bands of good-will, *lovelineſs* and lovingneſs. *Sidney.*

When I approach
Her *lovelineſs*, ſo abſolute ſhe ſeems,
That what ſhe wills to do, or ſay,
Seems wiſeſt, virtuouſeſt, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Par. Loſt.*

If there is ſuch a native *lovelineſs* in the ſex, as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how reſiſtleſs is their power when they are on the ſide of truth! *Addiſon.*

LO'VELORN. *adj.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forſaken of one's love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale
Nightly to thee her ſad ſong mourneth well. *Milton.*

LO'VELY. *adj.* [from *love*.] Amiable; exciting love.

The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did ſuckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*
Than Hector's forehead. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleaſant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. *2 Sam.* i. 23.

The flowers which it had preſs'd
Appeared to my view,
More freſh and *lovely* than the reſt,
That in the meadows grew. *Denham.*

The Chriſtian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of God than any religion ever did. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

The fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair;
And round their *lovely* breaſt and head
Freſh flow'rs their mingl'd odours ſhed. *Prior.*

LO'VEMONGER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and ſpeakeſt ſkilfully.
Shakeſpeare.

LO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *love*.]

1. One who is in love.

Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot ſee
The pretty follies that themſelves commit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let it be never ſaid, that he whoſe breaſt
Is fill'd with love, ſhould break a *lover*'s reſt. *Dryden.*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindneſs.

Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd. *Shakeſp.*

I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my *lover*: I have been
The book of his good act, whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd haply amplified. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. One who likes any thing.

To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

LO'OVER. *n. ſ.* [from *l'ouvert*, French, *an opening*.] An opening for the ſmoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. *Spenſer.*

LO'VESECRET. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſecret*.] Secret between lovers.

What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?
Or what *loveſecret* which I muſt not hear? *Dryden.*

LO'VESICK. *adj.* [*love* and *ſick*.] Diſordered with love; languiſhing with amorous deſire.

See, on the ſhore inhabits purple ſpring,
Where nightingales their *loveſick* ditty ſing. *Dryden.*

To the dear miſtreſs of my *loveſick* mind,
Her ſwain a pretty preſent has deſign'd. *Dryden's Virg.*

Of the reliefs to eaſe a *loveſick* mind,
Flavia preſcribes deſpair. *Granville.*

LO'VESOME. *adj.* [from *love*.] Lovely. A word not uſed.

Nothing new can ſpring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or *loveſome* can appear. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

LO'VESONG. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſong*.] Song expreſſing love.

Poor Romeo is already dead!
Stabb'd with a white wench's black eye,
Run through the ear with a *loveſong*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Loveſong weeds and ſatyrick thorns are grown,
Where ſeeds of better arts were early ſown. *Donne.*

LO'VESUIT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſuit*.] Courtſhip.

His *loveſuit* hath been to me
As fearful as a ſiege. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

LO'VETALE. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *tale*.] Narrative of love.

The *lovetale*
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whoſe wanton paſſions in the ſacred porch
Ezekiel ſaw. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Cato's a proper perſon to entruſt
A *lovetale* with. *Addiſon's Cato.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *thought*.] Amorous fancy.

Away to ſweet beds of flowers,
Lovethoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers. *Shak.*

LO'VETOY. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *toy*.] Small preſents given by lovers.

Has this amorous gentleman preſented himſelf with any *lovetoys*, ſuch as gold ſnuff-boxes? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

LO'VETRICK. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *trick*.] Art of expreſſing love.

Other diſports than dancing jollities;
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*loch*, Iriſh, a lake.] A lake; a large inland ſtanding water.

A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland ſent from *loughs* and foreſts hore,
Divided far by ſea from Europe's ſhore. *Fairfax.*

Lough Neſs never freezes. *Phil. Tranſ.*

LO'VING. *participial adj.* [from *love*.]

1. Kind; affectionate.

So *loving* to my mother,
That he permitted not the winds of heav'n
To viſit her face too roughly. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

This earl was of great courage, and for this cauſe much loved of his ſoldiers, to whom he was no leſs *loving* again. *Hayward.*

2. Expreſſing kindneſs.

The king took her in his arms till ſhe came to herſelf, and comforted her with *loving* words. *Eſth.* xv. 8.

LO'VINGKINDNESS. Tenderneſs; favour; mercy. A ſcriptural word.

Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy *lovingkindneſſes*. *Pſal.* xxv. 6.

He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our underſtanding, requiring us to conſider him only under the amiable attributes of goodneſs and *lovingkindneſs*, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Rogers.*

LO'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *loving*.] Affectionately; with kindneſs.

The new king, having no leſs *lovingly* performed all duties to him dead than alive, purſued on the ſiege of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as for the eſtabliſhing of his own quiet. *Sidney, b.* ii.

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek perſons; but he that can do ſo with the froward and perverſe, he only hath true charity. *Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *loving*] Kindneſs; affection.

Carrying thus in one perſon the only two bands of good-will, lovelineſs and *lovingneſs*. *Sidney, b.* i.

LOUIS D'OR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about ſeventeen ſhillings.

If he is deſired to change a *louis d'or*, he muſt conſider of it. *Spectator*, Nº 305.

To **LOUNGE.** *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

LO'UNGER. *n. ſ.* [from *lounge*.] An idler.

LOURGE. *n. ſ.* [*longurio*, Latin.] A tall gangrel. *Ainſworth.*

LOUSE. *n. ſ.* plural *lice*. [luꞅ, Saxon; *luys*, Dutch.] A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live on the bodies of men, beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

There were *lice* upon man and beaſt. *Exod.* viii. 18.

Frogs, *lice*, and flies, muſt all his palace fill
With loath'd intruſion. *Milton.*

It is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the firſt men might proceed out of the tumours of leaves of trees, as maggots and flies are ſuppoſed to do now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the *lice* of ſome prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Not that I value the money the fourth part of the ſkip of a *louſe*. *Swift.*

To **LOUSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice.

As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to *louſe* themſelves in the ſun-ſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

You ſat and *lous'd* him all the ſun-ſhine day. *Swift.*

LOUSEWORT. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant; called alſo *rattle* and *cock's-comb*.

There are four different kinds of this plant, which grow wild, and in ſome low meadows are very troubleſome; eſpecially one ſort with yellow flowers, which riſes to be a foot high or more, and is often in ſuch plenty as to be the moſt predominant plant; but it is very bad food for cattle. *Millar.*

LO'USILY. *adv.* [from *louſe*.] In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.

LO'USINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *louſy*.] The ſtate of abounding with lice.

LO'USY. *adj.* [from *louſe*.]

1. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice.

Let him be daub'd with lace, live high and whore,
Sometimes be *louſy*, but be never poor. *Dryden's Juv.*

Sweetbriar and gooſeberry are only *louſy* in dry times, or very hot places. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill.

I pray you now remembrance on the *louſy* knave mine hoſt. A *louſy* knave to have his gibes and his mockeries.
Shakeſpeare.

LOUT. *n. ſ.* [*loete*, old Dutch. Mr. *Lye*.] A mean aukward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

Pamela, whoſe noble heart doth diſdain, that the truſt of her virtue is repoſed in ſuch a *lout*'s hands, had yet, to ſhew an obedience, taken on ſhepherdiſh apparel. *Sidney.*

This *lowt*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we ſcarce are men, and you are gods. *Shakeſp.*

I have need of ſuch a youth,
That can with ſome diſcretion do my buſineſs;
For 'tis no truſting to yon fooliſh *lout*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus wail'd the *louts* in melancholy ſtrain. *Gay's Paſt.*

To **LOUT.** *v. n.* [hluꞇan, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obeiſance; to bend; to bow; to ſtoop. Obſolete. It was uſed in a good ſenſe. In Scotland they ſay, a fellow with *lowtan* or *luttan* ſhoulders; that is, one who bends forwards his ſhoulders or back.

He fair the knight ſaluted, *louting* low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. *Fairy Q.*

Under the ſand-bag he was ſeen,
Louting low, like a for'ſter green. *Ben. Johnſon's Underw.*

The palmer, grey with age, with count'nance *lowting* low,
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow.
Drayton.

To **LOWT.** *v. a.* This word ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify, to overpower.

I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

LO'UTISH. *adj.* [from *lout*.] Clowniſh; bumpkinly.

This *loutiſh* clown is ſuch, that you never ſaw ſo ill-favoured a viſar; his behaviour ſuch, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

LO'UTISHLY. *adv.* [from *lout*.] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW. *adj.*

1. Not high.

2. Not riſing far upwards.

It became a ſpreading vine of *low* ſtature. *Ezek.* xvii. 6.

3. Not elevated in ſituation.

O mighty Cæſar! do'ſt thou lie ſo *low*?
Are all thy conqueſts, glories, triumphs, ſpoils,
Shrunk to this little meaſure? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Whatſoever is waſhed away from them is carried down into the *lower* grounds, and into the ſea, and nothing is brought back. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Deſcending far downwards; deep.

5. Not deep; not ſwelling high; ſhallow: uſed of water.

As two men were walking by the ſea-ſide at *low* water, they ſaw an oyſter, and they both pointed at it together.
L'Eſtrange.

It is *low* ebb ſure with his accuſer, when ſuch peccadillo's are put in to ſwell the charge. *Atterbury.*

6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low*.

7. Not loud; not noiſy.

As when in open air we blow,
The breath, though ſtrain'd, ſounds flat and *low*:
But if a trumpet take the blaſt,
It lifts it high, and makes it laſt. *Waller.*

The theatre is ſo well contrived, that, from the very deep of the ſtage, the *loweſt* ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience; and yet, if you raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing like an echo to cauſe confuſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

8. In latitudes near to the line.

They take their courſe either high to the north, or *low* to the ſouth. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

9. Not riſing to ſo great a ſum as ſome other accumulation of particulars.

Who can imagine, that in ſixteen or ſeventeen hundred years time, taking the *lower* chronology, that the earth had then ſtood, mankind ſhould be propagated no farther than Judæa. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire.

11. Dejected; depreſſed.

To be worſt,
The *loweſt*, moſt dejected, thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance. *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſpirits are ſo *low* his voice is drown'd,
He hears as from afar, or in a ſwoon,
Like the deaf murmur of a diſtant ſound. *Dryden.*

Though he before had gall and rage,
Which death or conqueſt muſt aſſwage;
He grows diſpirited and *low*,
He hates the fight, and ſhuns the foe. *Prior.*

12. Impotent; ſubdued.

To keep them all quiet, he muſt keep them in greater awe and leſs ſplendor; which power he will uſe to keep them as *low* as he pleaſes, and at no more coſt than makes for his own pleaſure. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

13. Not elevated in rank or ſtation; abject.

He wooes both high and *low*, both rich and poor. *Shak.*

Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the ſpade. *Locke.*

14. Diſhonourable; betokening meanneſs of mind: as, *low* tricks.

15. Not ſublime; not exalted in thought or diction.

He has not ſo many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but, at the ſame time, has not ſo many thoughts that are ſublime and noble. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 279.

In compariſon of theſe divine writers, the nobleſt wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

16. Reduced; in poor circumſtances; as, I am *low* in the world.

LOW. *adv.*

1. Not aloft; not at a high price; meanly: it is chiefly uſed in compoſition.

Proud of their numbers and ſecure in ſoul,
The confident and over-luſty French:
Do the *low*-rated Engliſh play at dice? *Shakeſpeare.*

This is the prettieſt *low*-born laſs, that ever
Ran the greenſord; nothing ſhe does or ſeems,
But ſmacks of ſomething greater than herſelf,
Too noble for this place. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

There under Ebon ſhades and *low*-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark Cimmerian deſert ever dwell. *Milton.*

My eyes no object met
But *low*-hung clouds, that dipt themſelves in rain,
To ſhake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*

No luxury found room
In *low*-rooft houſes, and bare walls of lome. *Dryden.*

Vaſt yellow offſprings are the German's pride;
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain. *Creech.*

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge deſcends upon a *low*-ſpirited creeping family. *Swift.*

We wand'ring go through dreary waſtes,
Where round ſome mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps,
And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. *Pope.*

Corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all; and av'rice creeping on,
Spread like a *low*-born miſt, and blot the ſun. *Pope.*

2. In times near our own.

In that part of the world which was firſt inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

3. With a depreſſion of the voice.

Lucia, ſpeak *low*, he is retir'd to reſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. In a ſtate of ſubjection.

How comes it that, having been once ſo *low* brought, and thoroughly ſubjected, they afterwards lifted up themſelves ſo ſtrongly again? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **LOW.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſink; to make low. Probably miſprinted for *lower*.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty ſhillings and ſix-pence to one-and-twenty ſhillings. *Swift.*

To **LOW.** *v. n.* [hloƿan, Saxon. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*; the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *lou*.] To bellow as a cow.

Doth the wild aſs bray when he hath graſs? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder? *Job*, vi. 5.

The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries,
And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the ſkies. *Roſcommon.*

Fair Io grac'd his ſhield, but Io now,
With horns exalted ſtands, and ſeems to *low*. *Dryden.*

Had he been born ſome ſimple ſhepherd's heir,
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy ſheep his care. *Prior.*

LO'WBELL. *n. ſ.* [*laeye*, Dutch; leᵹ, Saxon; or *log*, Iſlandick, a flame, and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Lowe* denotes a flame in Scotland; and *to lowe*, to flame.

LOWE. *n. ſ.*

Lowe, *loe*, comes from the Saxon hleaƿ, a hill, heap, or barrow; and ſo the Gothick *hlaiw* is a monument or barrow. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **LO'WER.** *v. a.* [from *low*.]

1. To bring low; to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion.

As our high veſſels paſs their wat'ry way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With haſty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confeſſing the aſſerted power. *Prior.*

The ſuppliant nations
Bow to its enſigns, and with *lower'd* ſails
Confeſs the ocean's queen. *Smith's Phædrus and Hippol.*

2. To ſuffer to ſink down.

When the water of rivers iſſues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it ſuch particles of looſe matter as it met with in its paſſage through the ſtone, and it ſuſtains thoſe particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To leſſen; to make leſs in price or value.

The kingdom will loſe by this *lowering* of intereſt, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*

Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their intereſt. *Child on Trade.*

To **LOWER.** *v. n.* To grow leſs; to fall; to ſink.

The preſent pleaſure,
By revolution *low'ring*, does become
The oppoſite of itſelf. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To LO'WER. *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the ſky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the ſky ſeems to do in dark weather: if it was firſt uſed of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look aſkance.]

1. To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.

Now is the Winter of our diſcontent
Made glorious Summer by this ſon of York;
And all the clouds that *lower'd* upon our houſe,
In the deep boſom of the ocean buried. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *low'ring* Spring, with laviſh rain,
Beats down the ſlender ſtem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myſelf from theſe uncomfortable ſcenes. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 83.

The dawn is overcaſt, the morning *low'rs*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addiſon's Cato.*

If on Swithin's feaſt the welkin *lours*,
And ev'ry penthouſe ſtreams with haſty ſhow'rs,
Twice twenty days ſhall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay.*

2. To frown; to pout; to look ſullen.

There was Diana when Actæon ſaw her, and one of her fooliſh nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might ſee the workman meant to ſet forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But ſullen diſcontent ſat *low'ring* on her face;
Then, impotent of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden.*

LO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloudineſs; gloomineſs.
2. Cloudineſs of look.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without ſo mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

LO'WERINGLY. *adv.* [from *lower.*] With cloudineſs; gloomily.

LO'WERMOST. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *moſt.*] Loweſt.

Plants have their ſeminal parts uppermoſt, living creatures have them *lowermoſt*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It will alſo happen, that the ſame part of the pipe which was now *lowermoſt*, will preſently become higher, ſo that the water does aſcend by deſcending; aſcending in compariſon to the whole inſtrument, and deſcending in reſpect of its ſeveral parts. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

LO'WLAND. *n. ſ.* [*low* and *land.*] The country that is low in reſpect of neighbouring hills; the marſh.

What a devil's he?
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,
And noiſome vapours, from the foggy fens,
Then breathe the baleful ſtench with all his force. *Dryd.*

No nat'ral cauſe ſhe found from brooks or bogs,
Or marſhy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*

LO'WLILY. *adv.* [from *lowly.*]

1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meanly; without dignity.

LOWLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lowly.*]

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

Lowlineſs is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakeſp.*

The king-becoming graces,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Bounty, perſev'rance, mercy, *lowlineſs*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Eve,
With *lowlineſs* majeſtick, from her ſeat,
And grace, that won who ſaw to wiſh her ſtay,
Roſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* viii.

If with a true Chriſtian *lowlineſs* of heart, and a devout fervency of ſoul, we perform them, we ſhall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we truſt. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Meanneſs; want of dignity; abject depreſſion.

They continued in that *lowlineſs* until the time that the diviſion between the two houſes of Lancaſter and York aroſe. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The *lowlineſs* of my fortune has not yet brought me to flatter vice; and it is my duty to give teſtimony to virtue. *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*

LO'WLY. *adj.* [from *low.*]

1. Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt.* xi. 29.

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts ſaluted him in a very *lowly* and ſubmiſſive manner, as looking that from him we ſhould receive ſentence of life or death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

With cries they fill'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began. *Dryden.*

The heavens are not pure in his ſight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence muſt we bow down our ſouls before ſo excellent a Being, and adore a nature ſo much ſuperior to our own! *Rogers.*

2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour diſtinctive names,
One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty; not ſublime.

For all who read, and reading not diſdain,
Theſe rural poems, and their *lowly* ſtrain,
The name of Varus oft inſcrib'd ſhall ſee. *Dryd. Silenus.*

LO'WLY. *adv.* [from *low.*]

1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.

I will ſhew myſelf highly fed, and *lowly* taught; I know my buſineſs is but to the court. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſt'ring grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. Humbly; meekly; modeſtly.

Heav'n is for thee too high
To know what paſſes there; be *lowly* wiſe:
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Milton.*

Another crowd
Preferr'd the ſame requeſt, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*

LOWN. *n. ſ.* [*liun*, Iriſh; *loen*, Dutch, a ſtupid drone.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches coſt him but a crown,
He thought them ſixpence all too dear,
And therefore call'd the taylor *lown*. *Shakeſpeare.*

LO'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *low.*]

1. Abſence of height; ſmall diſtance from the ground.

They know
By th' height, the *lowneſs*, or the mean, if dearth,
Or foizon follow. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

The *lowneſs* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you ſhall even ſee, in apricots upon a wall, the greateſt fruits towards the bottom. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 432.

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch makes it riſe in height, the *lowneſs* often opens it in breadth. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Meanneſs of condition, whether mental or external.

Nothing could have ſubdu'd nature
To ſuch a *lowneſs*, but his unkind daughter. *Shakeſp.*

Now I muſt
To the young man ſend humble treaties,
And palter in the ſhift of *lowneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of ſervants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanneſs of mind, as well as *lowneſs* of condition. *South's Sermons.*

4. Want of ſublimity; contrary to loftineſs.

A tranſcendent height, as *lowneſs* me,
Makes her not ſee, or not ſhow. *Donne.*

His ſtyle is accommodated to his ſubject, either high or low; if his fault be too much *lowneſs*, that of Perſius is the hardneſs of his metaphors. *Dryden.*

5. Submiſſiveneſs.

The people were in ſuch *lowneſs* of obedience as ſubjects were like to yield, who had lived almoſt four-and-twenty years under ſo politick a king as his father. *Bacon.*

6. Depreſſion; dejection.

Hence proceeded that poverty and *lowneſs* of ſpirit to which a kingdom may be ſubject, as well as a particular perſon. *Swift.*

LOWTHO'UGHTED. *adj.* [*low* and *thought.*] Having the thoughts with-held from ſublime or heavenly meditations; mean of ſentiment; narrow mindedneſs.

Above the ſmoke and ſtir of this dim ſpot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feveriſh being. *Milton.*

O Grace ſerene! Oh, Virtue, heav'nly fair!
Divine oblation of *lowthoughted* care!
Freſh blooming Hope, gay daughter of the ſky,
And Faith, our early immortality! *Pope.*

LOWSPI'RITED. *adj.* [*low* and *ſpirit.*] Dejected; depreſſed; not lively; not vivacious; not ſprightly.

Severity carried to the higheſt pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a diſorderly young fellow, you have a *lowſpirited* moped creature. *Locke.*

LOXODROMICK. *n. ſ.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος; *loxodromus*, Latin.]

Loxodromick is the art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you ſail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the ſame meridian, but acroſs them: hence the table of rhumbs, or the tranſverſe tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the ſailor may practically find his courſe, diſtance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*. *Harris.*

LO'YAL. *adj.* [*loyal*, French.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.

Of Gloſter's treachery,
And of the *loyal* ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me ſot. *Shakeſp.*

The regard of duty in that moſt *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knolles.*

Loyal ſubjects often ſeize their prince,
Yet mean his ſacred perſon not the leaſt offence. *Dryden.*

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

Hail, wedded Love! by thee
Founded in reaſon *loyal*, juſt, and pure. *Milton.*

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden's Æn.*

LO'YALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *loyal.*] One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king.

The cedar, by the inſtigation of the *loyaliſts*, fell out with the homebians. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

LO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king.

The circling year I wait, with ampler ſtores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native ſhores;
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LO'YALTY. *n. ſ.* [*loiaulté*, French.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make
Our faith mere folly; yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his maſter conquer. *Shakeſp.*

To-day thou ſhalt behold a ſubject die
For truth, for duty, and for *loyalty*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Commiſſions flaw'd the heart
Of all their *loyalties*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only ſuch *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*

Abdiel faithful found
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd, unterrify'd,
His *loyalty* he kept. *Milton.*

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LO'ZENGE. *n. ſ.* [*loſenge*, French.] Of unknown etymology.

1. A rhomb.

The beſt builders reſolve upon rectangular ſquares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the ſides, they are ſtronger than the rhomb or *loſenge*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted.
3. A cake of preſerved fruit: both theſe are ſo denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

LP. A contraction for *lordſhip*.

LU'BBARD. *n. ſ.* [from *lubber*] A lazy ſturdy fellow.

Yet their wine and their victuals thoſe curmudgeon *lubbards*
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

LU'BBER. *n. ſ.* [of this word the beſt derivation ſeems to be from *lubbed*, ſaid by Junius to ſignify, in Daniſh, *fat.*] A ſturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky loſel; a booby.

For tempeſt and ſhowers deceiveth a many,
And ling'ring *lubbers* looſe many a penie. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Theſe chaſe the ſmaller ſhoals of fiſh from the main ſea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat *lubber* out of breath. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the ſhoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breaſt,
And great Troy ſhrinking. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

A notable *lubber* thou reporteſt him to be. *Shakeſp.*

Tell how the drudging goblin ſweat;
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn,
That ten day labourers could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubber* fend. *Milton.*

Venetians do not more uncourtly ride,
Than did your *lubber* ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dryden.*

How can you name that ſuperannuated *lubber?* *Congreve.*

LU'BBERLY. *adj.* [from *lubber.*] Lazy and bulky.

I came at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and ſhe's a great *lubberly* boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

LU'BBERLY. *adv.* Aukwardly; clumſily.

Merry-andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the ſame tricks which his maſter is ſo dexterouſly performing on the high. *Dryden's Dedication.*

LU. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

Ev'n mighty pam, who kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of *lu*. *Pope.*

To LU'BRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To make ſmooth or ſlippery; to ſmoothe.

There are aliments which, beſides this *lubicrating* quality, ſtimulate in a ſmall degree. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the ſaponaceous remedies, ſome of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and ſtimulate. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To LU'BRICATE. *v. n.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To ſmoothe; to make ſlippery.

LUBRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*lubricus*, Latin; *lubricité*, French.]

1. Slipperineſs; ſmoothneſs of ſurface.
2. Aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preſerves the mucilage from inſpiſſation. *Ray on Creation.*

3. Uncertainty; ſlipperineſs; inſtability.

The manifold impoſſibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the ſame conveniences in any modification. *More.*

He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of univerſal vanity; and yet the politician is not diſcouraged at the inconſtancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his ſubject. *Glanville's Apology.*

A ſtate of tranquillity is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. Wantonneſs; lewdneſs.

From the letchery of theſe fauns, he thinks that ſatyr is derived from them, as if wantonneſs and *lubricity* were eſſential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryd.*

LU'BRICK. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; ſmooth on the ſurface.

A throng
Of ſhort thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float
And roul themſelves over her *lubrick* throat,
In panting murmurs. *Craſhaw.*

2. Uncertain; unſteady.

I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of ſtate, till he is ſwallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton.*

3. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique*, French.]

Why were we hurry'd down
This *lubrick* and adult'rate age?
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encreaſe the ſteaming ordures of the ſtage? *Dryden.*

LU'BRICOUS. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; ſmooth.

The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it eaſily inſinuates itſelf into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Uncertain.

The judgment being the leading power, if it be ſtored with *lubricous* opinions inſtead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily reſolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

LUBRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Latin.] The act of ſmoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the bones; an oily one, furniſhed by the marrow; a mucilaginous, ſupplied by certain glandules ſeated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

LUBRIFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of lubricating or ſmoothing.

The cauſe is *lubrifaction* and relaxation, as in medicines emollient; ſuch as milk, honey, and mallows. *Bacon.*

LUCE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.] A pike full grown.

They give the dozen white *luces* in their coat. *Shakeſp.*

LU'CENT, *adj.* [*lucens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; ſplendid.

I meant the day-ſtar ſhould not brighter riſe,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* ſeat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A ſpot like which perhaps
Aſtronomer in the ſun's *lucent* orb,
Through his glaz'd optick tube yet never ſaw. *Milton.*

LU'CID. *n. ſ.* [*lucidus*, Latin; *lucide*, French.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his *lucid* arms
A military veſt of purple flow'd;
Livelier than Melibœan. *Milton.*

It contracts it, preſerving the eye from being injured by too vehement and *lucid* an object, and again dilates it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light. *Ray.*

If at the ſame time a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at the diſtance of about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part of the glaſs where it is moſt in motion, the electrick vapour which is excited by the friction of the glaſs againſt the hand will, by daſhing againſt the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into ſuch an agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear *lucid* like a glow-worm. *Newton's Opticks.*

The pearly ſhell its *lucid* globe unfold,
And Phœbus warm the rip'ning ore to gold. *Pope.*

2. Pellucid; tranſparent.

On the fertile banks
Of Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* ſtreams. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

On the tranſparent ſide of a globe, half ſilver and half of a tranſparent metal, we ſaw certain ſtrange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers ſtopped by that *lucid* ſubſtance. *Gulliver's Trav.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madneſs.

The long diſſentions of the two houſes, which, although they had had *lucid* intervals and happy pauſes, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth. *Bacon.*

Some beams of wit on other ſouls may fall,
Strike through and make a *lucid* interval;
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray,
His riſing fogs prevail upon the day. *Dryden.*

I believed him in a *lucid* interval, and deſired he would pleaſe to let me ſee his book. *Tatler.*

A few ſenſual and voluptuous perſons may, for a ſeaſon, eclipſe this native light of the ſoul; but can never ſo wholly ſmother and extinguiſh it, but that, at ſome *lucid* intervals, it will recover itſelf again, and ſhine forth to the conviction of their conſcience. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LUCI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *lucid.*] Splendor; brightneſs. *Dict.*

LUCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of diſcovery.

The experiment is in itſelf not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as ſhewing a new way to produce a volatile ſalt. *Boyle.*

LUCI'FICK. *adj.* [*lux* and *facio*, Latin,] Making light; producing light.

When made to converge, and ſo mixed together; though their *lucifick* motion be continued, yet, by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted. *Grew.*

LUCK. *n. ſ.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; caſual event.

He forc'd his neck into a nooſe,
To ſhew his play at faſt and looſe;
And when he chanc'd t' eſcape, miſtook
For art and ſubtlety, his *luck*. *Hudibras.*

Some ſuch method may be found by human induſtry or *luck*, by which compound bodies may be reſolved into other ſubſtances than they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of ſuch *luck*, the luckleſs lucky maid,
A long time with that ſavage people ſtaid,
To gather breath in many miſeries. *Spenſer.*

Farewel, good Saliſbury, and good *luck* go with thee. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

I did demand what news from Shrewſbury.
He told me, that the rebellion had ill *luck*,
And that young Harry Percy's ſpur was cold. *Shakeſpeare.*

That part of mankind who have had the juſtice, or the *luck*, to paſs, in common opinion, for the wiſeſt, have followed a very different ſcent. *Temple.*

Such, how highly ſoever they may have the *luck* to be thought of, are far from being Iſraelites indeed. *South.*

The gueſts are found too num'rous for the treat,
But all, it ſeems, who had the *luck* to eat,
Swear they ne'er taſted more delicious meat. *Tate's Juv.*

Lu'ckily. *adv.* [from *lucky.*] Fortunately; by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horſe's mouth, to expreſs the foam, which the painter with all his ſkill could not form. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

It happens *luckily* for the eſtabliſhment of a new race of kings upon the Britiſh throne, that the firſt of this royal line has all high qualifications. *Addiſon.*

Lu'ckiness. *n. ſ.* [from *lucky.*] Good fortune; good hap; caſual happineſs.

He who ſometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance: and I know not whether the *luckineſs* of the accident will excuſe the irregularity of his proceeding. *Locke.*

Lu'ckless. *adj.* [from *luck.*] Unfortunate; unhappy.

Glad of ſuch luck, the *luckleſs* lucky maid,
A long time with that ſavage people ſtaid,
To gather breath in many miſeries. *Fairy Queen.*

Never ſhall my thoughts be baſe,
Though *luckleſs*, yet without diſgrace. *Suckling.*

What elſe but his immoderate luſt of pow'r,
Pray'rs made and granted in a *luckleſs* hour? *Dryden.*

Lu'cky. *n. ſ.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more feaful, or more *lucky* wight,
Diſmay'd with that deformed, diſmal ſight,
Fled faſt away. *Fairy Queen, b.* x.

Perhaps ſome arm more *lucky* than the reſt,
May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage.
Addiſon's Cato.

Lu'crative. *adj.* [*lucratif*, French; *lucrativus*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandize being the moſt *lucrative*, may bear uſury at a good rate; other contracts not ſo. *Bacon.*

The diſpoſition of Ulyſſes inclined him to purſue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more *lucrative* method of life by agriculture. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Lu'cre. *n. ſ.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill ſenſe.

Malice and *lucre* in them
Have laid this woe here. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

They all the ſacred myſteries of Heav'n
To their own vile advantages ſhall turn,
Of *lucre*, and ambition. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

A ſoul ſupreme in each hard inſtance try'd,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of pow'r, the blaſt of publick breath,
The luſt of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

What can be thought of the procuring letters by fraud, and the printing them merely for *lucre?* *Pope.*

Lucri'ferous. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable.

Silver was afterwards ſeparated from the gold, but in ſo ſmall a quantity, that the experiment, the coſt and pains conſidered, was not *lucriferous.* *Boyle.*

Lucri'fick. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain. *Dict.*

Lu'ctation. *n. ſ.* [*luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; conteſt.

To **Lu'cubrate.** *n. ſ.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to ſtudy by night.

Lucubra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candlelight; nocturnal ſtudy; any thing compoſed by night.

Thy *lucubrations* have been peruſed by ſeveral of our friends. *Tatler*, N° 78.

Lucubra'tory. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Lat.] Compoſed by candle-light.

You muſt have a ſober diſh of coffee, and a ſolitary candle at your ſide, to write an epiſtle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

Lu'culent. *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; tranſparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not uſed in this ſenſe by any other writer.

And *luculent* along
The purer rivers flow. *Thomſon's Winter, l.* 715.

2. Certain; evident.

They are againſt the obſtinate incredulity of the Jews, the moſt *luculent* teſtimonies that Chriſtian religion hath. *Hook.*

LU'DICROUS. *adj.* [*ludicer*, Latin.] Burleſque; merry; ſportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this as an inſtance of Homer's judgment, in cloſing a *ludicrous* ſcene with decency and inſtruction. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Lu'dicrously. *adv.* [from *ludicrous.*] Sportively; in burleſque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

Lu'dicrousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ludicrous.*] Burleſque; ſportiveneſs; merry caſt or manner; ridiculouſneſs.

Ludifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ludificor*, Latin.] The act of mocking, or making ſport with another. *Dict.*

Luff. *n. ſ.* [In Scotland.] The palm of the hand; as, clap me arles in my *luff.*

To **Luff.** *v. n.* [or *loof.*] To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your ſwelling ſails, and *luff* to wind. *Dryden.*

To **Lug.** *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull; *loga*, Swediſh, the hollow of the hand.]

1. To haul or drag; to pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this
Will *lug* your prieſts and ſervants from your ſides. *Shak.*

Thy bear is ſafe, and out of peril,
Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibras.*

When ſavage bears agree with bears,
Shall ſecret ones *lug* ſaints by th' ears? *Hudibras, p.* iii.

See him drag his feeble legs about
Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler *lugs* him ſtill
Through hedges. *Dryden.*

Whoſe pleaſure is to ſee a ſtrumpet tear
A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair. *Dryden.*

Either every ſingle animal ſpirit muſt convey a whole repreſentation, or elſe they muſt divide the image amongſt them, and ſo *lug* off every one his ſhare. *Collier.*

2. *To* **Lug** *out.* To draw a ſword, in burleſque language.

But buff and beltmen never know theſe cares,
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut. *Dryden.*

To **Lug.** *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily: perhaps only miſprinted for *lags.*

My flagging ſoul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air, too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if ſhe were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

Lug. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of ſmall fiſh.

They feed on ſalt unmerchantable pilchards, tag worms, *lugs*, and little crabs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. [In Scotland.] An ear.

3. *Lug*, a land meaſure; a pole or perch.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd
For the large heap which Debon did compel
Ceaulin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground. *Fairy Q.*

Lu'ggage. *n. ſ.* [from *lug.*] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

Come, bring your *luggage* nobly on your back. *Shak.*

What do you mean
To doat thus on ſuch *luggage?* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Think not thou to find me ſlack, or need
Thy politick maxims, or that cumberſome
Luggage of war there ſhewn me. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

How durſt thou with that ſullen *luggage*
O' th' ſelf, old ir'n, and other baggage,
T' oppoſe thy lumber againſt us? *Hudibras, p.* i.

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the ruffling winds of paſſion and opinion; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be caſt out till all be ſhipwrecked. *Glanville.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,
And leave the *luggage* of good works behind. *Dryden.*

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

Lugu'brious. *adj.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Latin.] Mournful; ſorrowful.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a ſad or whining tone, makes up the ſum of many mens humiliations. *Decay of Piety.*

LU'KEWARM. *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon, is hleoð; in old Friſick, *hlij*; in Dutch, *liewte*; whence probably our *luke*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the firſt word, the force of the ſecond; as we ſay, *boiling hot.*]

1. Moderately or mildly warm; ſo warm as to give only a pleaſing ſenſation.

A dreary corſe, whoſe life away did paſs,
All wallow'd in his own, yet *lukewarm* blood,
That from his wound yet welled freſh alas! *Fairy Queen.*

May you a better feaſt never behold,
You knot of mouth friends; ſmoke and *lukewarm* water
Is your perfection. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to contemporate hot and ſharp humours. *Wiſeman.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power that water, which alone diſtils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not diſtil from ſalt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If ſome few continue ſtedfaſt, it is an obedience ſo *lukewarm* and languiſhing, that it merits not the name of paſſion. *Dryden.*

This ſober conduct is a mighty virtue
In *lukewarm* patriots. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Lu'kewarmly. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. With moderate warmth.
2. With indifference.

Lu'kewarmness. *n. ſ.* [from *lukewarm.*]

1. Moderate or pleaſing heat.
2. Indifference; want of ardour.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmneſs.* *King Charles.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmneſs*, or coldneſs in religion; the exceſs is inordinate heat and ſpiritual fury. *Sprat.*

Go dry your chaff and ſtubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmneſs.* *Swift.*

To **Lull.** *v. a.* [*lulu*, Daniſh; *lallo*, Latin.]

1. To compoſe to ſleep by a pleaſing ſound.

There trickled ſoftly down
A gentle ſtream, whoſe murmuring wave did play
Emongſt the puny ſtones, and made a ſound
To *lull* him ſoft aſleep, that by it lay. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Such ſweet compulſion doth in muſick lie,
To *lull* the daughters of neceſſity. *Milton.*

Theſe *lull'd* by nightingales embracing ſlept. *Milton.*

2. To compoſe; to quiet; to put to reſt.

To find a foe it ſhall not be his hap,
And peace ſhall *lull* him in her flow'ry lap. *Milton.*

No more theſe ſcenes my meditations aid,
Or *lull* to reſt the viſionary maid. *Pope.*

By the vocal woods and waters *lull'd*,
And loſt in lonely muſing in a dream. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Lu'llaby. *n. ſ.* [*lallus*, Latin. Quem nutricum fuiſſe deum contendit Turnebus, from *lull*: it is obſervable that the nurſes call ſleep *by, by*; *lullaby* is therefore *lull to ſleep.*] A ſong to ſtill babes.

Only that noiſe heav'n's rolling circles keſt,
Sung *lullaby*, to bring the world to reſt. *Fairfax.*

Philomel, with melody,
Sing in your ſweet *lullaby*;
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; *lulla, lulla, lullaby.* *Shakeſpeare.*

If you will let your lady know I am here to ſpeak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further.

—Marry, Sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again. *Shak.*

Drinking is the *lullaby* uſed by nurſes to ſtill crying children. *Locke on Education.*

Lumba'go. *n. ſ.* [*lumbi*, Lat. the loins.]

Lumbago's are pains very troubleſome about the loins, and ſmall of the back, ſuch as precede ague fits and fevers: they are moſt commonly from fullneſs and acrimony, in common with a diſpoſition to yawnings, ſhudderings, and erratick pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by ſweat, and other critical diſcharges of fevers. *Quincy.*

LU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [loma, geloma, Saxon, houſholdſtuff; *lommering*, the dirt of an houſe, Dutch.] Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; any thing of more bulk than value.

The very bed was violated
By the coarſe hand of filthy dungeon villains,
And thrown amongſt the common *lumber.* *Otway.*

One ſon at home
Concerns thee more than many gueſts to come.
If to ſome uſeful art he be not bred,
He grows mere *lumber*, and is worſe than dead. *Dryden.*

Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched ſtore,
Few hands will rid the *lumber* of the poor. *Dryden's Juv.*

If God intended not the preciſe uſe of every ſingle atom, that atom had been no better than a piece of *lumber.* *Grew.*

The poring ſcholiaſts mark;
Wits, who, like owls, ſee only in the dark;
A *lumber*-houſe of books in ev'ry head. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To **Lu'mber.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like uſeleſs goods irregularly.

In Rollo we muſt have ſo much ſtuff *lumbered* together, that not the leaſt beauty of tragedy can appear. *Rymer.*

To **Lu'mber.** *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

Firſt let them run at large,
Nor *lumber* o'er the meads, nor croſs the wood. *Dryden.*

Lu'minary. *n. ſ.* [*luminare*, Latin; *luminaire*, French.]

1. Any body which gives light.

The great *luminary*
Diſpenſes light from far. *Milton.*

2. Any thing which gives intelligence.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *luminaries* he eſpied in his face, diſſuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

3. Any one that inſtructs mankind.

The circulation of the blood, and the weight and ſpring of the air, had been reſerved for a late happy diſcovery by two great *luminaries* of this iſland. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Lumina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *lumen.*] Emiſſion of light. *Dict.*

Lu'minous. *n. ſ.* [*lumineux*, French.]

1. Shining; emitting light.

Fire burneth wood, making it firſt *luminous*, then black and brittle, and laſtly, broken and incinerate. *Bacon.*

Its firſt convex divides
The *luminous* inferior orbs inclos'd,
From chaos. *Milton.*

How came the ſun to be *luminous?* Not from the neceſſity of natural cauſes. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Enlightened.

Earth may, induſtrious of herſelf, fetch day,
Travelling eaſt; and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

3. Shining; bright.

The moſt *luminous* of the priſmatick colours are the yellow and orange: theſe affect the ſenſes more ſtrongly than all the reſt together. *Newton's Opticks.*

LUMP. *n. ſ.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall maſs of any matter.

The weed kali is by the Egyptians uſed firſt for fuel, and then they cruſh the aſhes into *lumps* like a ſtone, and ſo ſell them to the Venetians. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could *lumps* of ſugar or ſalt caſt into it be ſo perfectly diſſolved in it, that the *lumps* themſelves totally diſappear? *Boyle.*

An Ombite wretch is pris'ner made;
Whoſe fleſh torn off by *lumps*, the rav'nous foe
In morſels cut. *Tate.*

Ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were ſorted well, with *lumps* of amber laid between. *Dryd.*

To conceive thus of the ſoul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as groſs thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the ſeveral parts whereof being applied to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was preſent need of. *Locke.*

2. A ſhapeleſs maſs.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigeſted *lump*;
As crooked in thy manners as thy ſhape.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Bluſh, bluſh, thou *lump* of foul deformity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why might not there have been, in this great maſs, huge *lumps* of ſolid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

3. Maſs undiſtinguiſhed.

All mens honours
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be faſhion'd
Into what pinch he pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

It is rare to find any of theſe metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, ſilver, lead, and tin, all promiſcuouſly in one *lump.* *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. The whole together; the groſs.

If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the *lump.* *Addiſon.*

Other epidemical vices are rife and predominant only for a ſeaſon, and muſt be aſcribed to human nature in the *lump.* *Bentley's Sermons.*

The principal gentlemen of ſeveral counties are ſtigmatized in a *lump*, under the notion of being papiſts. *Swift.*

To **Lump.** *v. a.* To take in the groſs, without attention to particulars.

The expences ought to be *lumped* together. *Ayliffe's Par.*

Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one ſcale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoiſe: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itſelf weighed ſo well, they could not fail of ſucceſs when the ſeveral parts of the monarchy were *lumped* in the ſame ſcale. *Addiſon.*

Lu'mpfish. [*lump* and *fiſh*; *lumpus*, Lat.] A ſort of fiſh.

Lu'mping. *adj.* [from *lump.*] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou ſhalt have a *lumping* pennyworth. *Arbuthnot.*

Lu'mpish. *adj.* [from *lump.*] Heavy; groſs; dull; unactive; bulky.

Out of the earth was formed the fleſh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpiſh.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Sylvia is *lumpiſh*, heavy, melancholy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Love is all ſpirit: fairies ſooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and *lumpiſh.* *Suckling.*

Little terreſtrial particles ſwimming in it after the groſſeſt were ſunk down, which, by their heavineſs and *lumpiſh* figure, made their way more ſpeedily. *Burnet.*

How dull and how inſenſible a beaſt
Is man, who yet wou'd lord it o'er the reſt?
Philoſophers and poets vainly ſtrove
In every age the *lumpiſh* maſs to move. *Dryden.*

Lu'mpishly. *adv.* [from *lumpiſh.*] With heavineſs; with ſtupidity,

Lu'mpishness. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heavineſs.

Lu'mpy. *adj.* [from *lump.*] Full of lumps; full of compact maſſes.

One of the beſt ſpades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too ſmall for light garden mould. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Lu'nacy. *n. ſ.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon; madneſs in general.

Love is merely madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark houſe and a whip as madmen do; and the reaſon why they are not ſo puniſhed and cured is, that the *lunacy* is ſo ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Your kindred ſhun your houſe,
As beaten hence by your ſtrange *lunacy.* *Shakeſpeare.*

There is difference of *lunacy*: I had rather be mad with him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the ſhips that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have ſo much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

Lu'nar. } *adj.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Latin.] Relating to
Lu'nary. } the moon; under the dominion of the moon.

They that have reſolved that theſe years were but *lunary* years, *viz.* of a month, or Egyptian years, are eaſily confuted. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

They have denominated ſome herbs ſolar and ſome *lunar*, and ſuch like toys put into great words. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The figure of its ſeed much reſembles a horſeſhoe, which Baptiſta Porta hath thought too low a ſignification, and raiſed the ſame unto a *lunary* repreſentation. *Vulgar Errours.*

We upon our globe's laſt verge ſhall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the ſky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we ſhall know,
And on the *lunar* world ſecurely pry. *Dryden.*

Lu'nary. *n. ſ.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort.

Then ſprinkles ſhe the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From *lunary* diſtilling. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Lu'nated. *adj.* [from *luna.*] Formed like a half moon.

Lu'natick. *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with *lunatick* bans, ſometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lu'natick. *n. ſ.* A madman.

The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact:
One ſees more devils than vaſt hell can hold;
The madman. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

I dare enſure any man well in his wits, for one in the thouſand that he ſhall not die a *lunatick* in Bedlam within theſe ſeven years; becauſe not above one in about one thouſand five hundred have done ſo. *Graunt's Bills.*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple ſing,
The ſot a hero, *lunatick* a king. *Pope.*

The reſidue of the yearly profits ſhall be laid out in purchaſing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hoſpital for the reception of idiots and *lunaticks*. *Swift.*

LUNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lunaiſon*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

If the *lunations* be obſerved for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the ſame obſervations will be verified for ſucceeding cycles for ever. *Holder on Time.*

LUNCH.
LU'NCHEON. } *n. ſ.* [Minſhew derives it from *louja*, Span. Skinner from *kleinken*, a ſmall piece, Teutonick. It probably comes from *clutch* or *clunch*.] As much food as one's hand can hold.

When hungry thou ſtood'ſt ſtaring, like an oaf,
I ſlic'd the *luncheon* from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well the meſs. *Gay.*

LUNE. *n. ſ.* [*luna*, Latin.]

1. Any thing in the ſhape of a half moon.

2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks. The French ſay of a man who is but fantaſtical or whimſical, *Il a des lunes.* *Hanmer.*

Beſtrew them
Theſe dangerous, unſafe *lunes* i' th' king;
He muſt be told on't, and he ſhall: the office
Becomes a woman beſt. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. A laiſh: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

LUNE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſmall half moon.

Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which conſiſts of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raiſed in foſſes full of water, to ſerve inſtead of a fauſſe braye, and to diſpute the enemy's paſſage: it is ſix toiſes in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trevoux.*

LUNGS. *n. ſ.* [lunȝen, Saxon; *long*, Dutch.] The lights; the part by which breath is inſpired and expired.

More would I, but my *lungs* are waſted ſo,
That ſtrength of ſpeech is utterly denied me. *Shakeſp.*

The bellows of his *lungs* begin to ſwell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel. *Dryden.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of braſs inſpired with iron *lungs*;
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the puniſhments thoſe crimes have met. *Dryden.*

LUNGED. *adj.* [from *lungs.*] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air: as, the lungs in an animal body.

The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hiſſing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown.*]

The lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt within; whence ſuch as are detained with that accident are *lung-grown*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

LU'NGWORT. *n. ſ.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.]

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel, whoſe upper part is cut into ſeveral ſegments; from its fiſtulous flower-cup, which is for the moſt part pentagonal, riſes the pointal encompaſſed by four embrios, which afterwards become ſo many ſeeds incloſed in the flower-cup. *Millar.*

LUNISO'LAR. *adj.* [*luniſolaire*, French; *luna* and *ſolaris*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of ſun and moon.

LUNT. *n. ſ.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE. *n. ſ.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulſe.

It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pale, which afterwards turns into a pod filled with either plain or ſpherical ſeeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot ſtalks. *Millar.*

When Protogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he uſed to diet himſelf with peas and *lupines*, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Where ſtalks of *lupines* grew,
Th' enſuing ſeaſon, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden's Georg.*

Protogenes, drawing the picture of Jalyſus, took no other nouriſhment than *lupines* mixed with water, for fear of clogging his imagination by the luxury of his food. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *l'ourche*, a game of draughts, much uſed, as he ſays, among the Dutch; *ourche* he derives from *arca*; ſo that, I ſuppoſe, thoſe that are loſt are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the uſe of the word.]

To leave in the **LURCH.** To leave in a forlorn or deſerted condition; to leave without help.

Will you now to peace incline,
And languiſh in the main deſign,
And *leave* us *in the lurch.* *Denham.*

But though th' art of a different church,
I will not *leave* thee *in the lurch.* *Hudibras, p.* i.

Have a care how you keep company with thoſe that, when they find themſelves upon a pinch, will *leave* their friends *in the lurch.* *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Can you break your word with three of the honeſteſt beſt-meaning perſons in the world? It is baſe to take advantage of their ſimplicity and credulity, and *leave* them *in the lurch* at laſt. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Flirts about town had a deſign to caſt us out of the faſhionable world, and *leave* us *in the lurch*, by ſome of their late refinements. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To **LURCH.** *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]

1. To ſhift; to play tricks.

I myſelf, ſometimes leaving the fear of Heav'n on my left-hand, and hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to ſhuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To lie in wait: we now rather uſe *lurk.*

While the one was upon wing, the other ſtood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **LURCH.** *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]

1. To devour; to ſwallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder buſineſs; or too near *lurcheth* all proviſions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To defeat; to diſappoint. A word now uſed only in burleſque. [from the game *lurch.*]

He waxed like a ſea;
And, in the brunt of ſeventeen battles ſince,
He *lurcht* all ſwords o' th' garland. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

God never deſigned the uſe of them to be continual; by putting ſuch an emptineſs in them, as ſhould ſo quickly fail and *lurch* the expectation. *South's Sermons.*

There is a ſure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the ſincere communicant. *South's Sermons.*

3. To ſteal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *lurch.*]

1. One that watches to ſteal, or to betray, or entrap.

I cannot repreſent thoſe worthies more naturally than under the ſhadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, *lurchers*, and ſetters. *Tatler*, Nº 59.

His thefts ſome tradeſman ſpies,
Swift from his play the ſcudding *lurcher* flies;
Whilſt ev'ry honeſt tongue Stop thief reſounds. *Gay.*

2. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not uſed.

LURE. *n. ſ.* [*leurre*, French; *lore*, Dutch.]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My faulcon now is ſharp and paſſing empty,
And, till ſhe ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full-gorg'd,
For then ſhe never looks upon her *lure.* *Shakeſpeare.*

This *lure* ſhe caſt abroad, thinking that this fame and belief would draw, at one time or other, ſome birds to ſtrike upon it. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A great eſtate to an heir, is as a *lure* to all the birds of prey round about to ſeize on him. *Bacon.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarſels, and of *lures* he talks. *Prior.*

2. Any enticement; any thing that promiſes advantage.

How many have with a ſmile made ſmall account
Of beauty, and her *lures*, eaſily ſcorn'd
All her aſſaults, on worthier things intent. *Par. Regained.*

This ſtiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reaſon's *lure* deſcend. *Denham.*

To **LURE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and ſhril, I had ſuddenly an offence, as if ſomewhat had broken, or been diſlocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

To **LURE.** *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.

As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Againſt the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lur'd*
With ſcent of living carcaſes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A man ſpent one day in labour that he might paſs the other at eaſe; and *lured* on by the pleaſure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

Should you *lure*
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your fineſt art. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Volumes on ſhelter'd ſtalls expanded lie,
And various ſcience *lures* the learned eye. *Gay's Trivia.*

LU'RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; diſmal.

Slow ſettling o'er the *lurid* grove,
Unuſual darkneſs broods. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **LURK.** *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the ſame word. See **LURCH.**] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie cloſe.

Far in land a ſavage nation dwelt,
That never taſted grace, nor goodneſs felt;
But like wild beaſts, *lurking* in loathſome den,
And flying faſt as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Milbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of ſome eighty houſes, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They lay not to live by their worke,
But theeviſhly loiter and *lurke.* *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

If ſinners entice, conſent not; if they ſay, Let us lay wait for blood, Let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov.* i. 11.

The wife, when danger or diſhonour *lurks*,
Safeſt, and ſeemlieſt by her huſband ſtays. *Milton.*

See
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree:
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Æn.*

The king unſeen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He ſprings to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not *lurk* in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have ſet my name at length. *Swift.*

LU'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *lurk.*] A thief that lies in wait.

LU'RKINGPLACE. *n. ſ.* [*lurk* and *place.*] Hiding place; ſecret place.

Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himſelf. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 23.

LU'SCIOUS. *adj.* [from *delicious*, ſay ſome; but Skinner more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]

1. Sweet, ſo as to nauſeate.

2. Sweet in a great degree.

The food that to him now is as *luſcious* as loches, ſhall ſhortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

With brandiſh'd blade ruſh on him, break his glaſs,
And ſhed the *luſcious* liquor on the ground. *Milton.*

Blown roſes hold their ſweetneſs to the laſt,
And raiſins keep their *luſcious* native taſte. *Dryden.*

3. Pleaſing; delightful.

He will bait him in with the *luſcious* propoſal of ſome gainful purchaſe. *South's Sermons.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luſcious.*] Sweet to a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *luſcious.*] Immoderate ſweetneſs.

Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter ſenſualities whoſe *luſciouſneſs* intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him. *Decay of Piety.*

Peas breed worms by reaſon of the *luſciouſneſs* and ſweetneſs of the grain. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LU'SERN. *n. ſ.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.

LUSH. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint; from *louſche.* *Hanmer.*

How *luſh* and luſty the graſs looks? how green? *Shak.*

LUSK. *adj.* [*luſche*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthleſs. *Dict.*

LU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *luſk.*] Somewhat inclinable to lazineſs or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luſkiſh.*] Lazily; indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS. *adv.* [from *luſkiſh.*] A diſpoſition to lazineſs. *Spenſer.*

LU'SORIOUS. *adj.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play; ſportive.

Things more open to exception, yet unjuſtly condemned as unlawful; ſuch as the *luſorious* lots, dancing and ſtage-plays. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

LU'SORY. *adj.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play.

There might be many entertaining contrivances for the inſtruction of children in geometry and geography, in ſuch alluring and *luſory* methods, which would make a moſt agreeable and laſting impreſſion. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

LUST. *n. ſ.* lurτ, Saxon; *luſt*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal deſire.

This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn, Epicuriſm and *luſt*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Luſt and rank thoughts. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

They are immoderately given to the *luſt* of the fleſh, making no conſcience to get baſtards. *Abbot.*

When a temptation of *luſt* aſſaults thee, do not reſiſt it by diſputing with it, but flie from it, that is, think not at all of it. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Any violent or irregular deſire.

I will divide the ſpoil; my *luſt* ſhall be ſatisfied upon them. *Exod.* xv. 9.

The ungodly, for his own *luſt*, doth perſecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wilineſs they imagined. *Pſal.*

Virtue was repreſented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to ſtrike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *luſts.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and what'er ſeems unjuſt,
Impute not to neceſſity, but *luſt.* *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The *luſt* of lucre. *Pope.*

3. Vigour; active power. Not uſed.

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put ſalt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cauſe may be, the increaſing the *luſt* or ſpirit of the root. *Bacon.*

To **LUST.** *v. n.*

1. To deſire carnally.

Inconſtant man, that loveth all he ſaw,
And *luſted* after all that he did love. *Roſcommon.*

2. To deſire vehemently.

Giving ſometimes prodigally; not becauſe he loved them to whom he gave, but becauſe he *luſted* to give. *Sidney.*

The Chriſtian captives in chains could no way move themſelves, if they ſhould unadviſedly *luſt* after liberty. *Knolles.*

3. To liſt; to like. Out of uſe.

Their eyes ſwell with fatneſs; and they do even what they *luſt.* *Pſal.* lxxiii. 7.

4. To have irregular diſpoſitions.

The mixed multitude fell a *luſting*; and the children of Iſrael alſo wept, and ſaid, Who ſhall give us fleſh to eat? *Numb.* xi. 4.

The ſpirit that dwelleth in us *luſteth* to envy. *Jam.* iv. 5.

LU'STFUL. *adj.* [*luſt* and *full.*]

1. Libidinous; having irregular deſires.

Turning wrathful fire to *luſtful* heat,
With beaſtly ſin thought her to have defil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *luſtful*, but beſides the guilt likewiſe ſtains and obſcures his ſoul. *Tillotſ.*

2. Provoking to ſenſuality; inciting to luſt.

Thence his *luſtful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

LU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *luſtful.*] With ſenſual concupiſcence.

LU'STFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *luſtful.*] Libidinouſneſs.

LU'STIHED.
LU'STIHOOD. } *n. ſ.* [from *luſty.*] Vigour; ſprightlineſs; corporal ability. Not now in uſe.

A goodly perſonage,
Now in his freſheſt flower of *luſtihed*,
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Fairy Queen.*

Reaſon and reſpect
Make livers pale, and *luſtihood* dejected. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll prove it on his body;
Deſpight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of *luſtihood.* *Shakeſpeare.*

LU'STILY. *adv.* [from *luſty.*] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

I determine to fight *luſtily* for him. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Now, gentlemen,
Let's tune, and to it *luſtily* a while. *Shakeſpeare.*

Barbaroſſa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king *luſtily* performed. *Knolles.*

He has fought *luſtily* for her, and deſerves her. *Southern.*

LU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *luſty.*] Stoutneſs; ſturdineſs; ſtrength; vigour of body.

Freſh Clarion being ready dight,
He with good ſpeed began to take his flight,
Over the fields in his frank *luſtineſs.* *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

Where there is ſo great a prevention of the ordinary time, it is the *luſtineſs* of the child; but when it is leſs, it is ſome indiſpoſition of the mother. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* Nº 353.

Cappadocian ſlaves were famous for their *luſtineſs*, and being in good liking, were ſet on a ſtall to ſhew the good habit of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to ſhew their activity and ſtrength. *Dryden's Perſius.*

LU'STLESS. *adj.* [from *luſt.*] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenſer.*

LU'STRAL. *adj.* [*luſtrale*, French; *luſtralis*, Latin.] Uſed in purification.

His better parts by *luſtral* waves refin'd,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

LUSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*luſtration*, French; *luſtratio*, Lat.] Purification by water.

Job's religious care,
His ſons aſſembles, whoſe united prayer,
Like ſweet perfumes, from golden cenſors riſe;
He with divine *luſtrations* ſanctifies. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

That ſpirits are corporeal ſeems a conceit derogative unto himſelf, and ſuch as he ſhould rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he eſtabliſheth the doctrine of *luſtrations*, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

What are all their *luſtrations* but ſo many ſolemn purifyings, to render both themſelves and their ſacrifices acceptable to their gods. *South's Sermons.*

Should Io's prieſt command
A pilgrimage to Meroe's burning ſand;
Through deſarts they wou'd ſeek the ſecret ſpring,
And holy water for *luſtration* bring. *Dryden's Juv.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *luſtration*,
Purge the contagious ſpots of human weakneſs;
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LU'STRE. *n. ſ.* [*luſtre*, French.]

1. Brightneſs; ſplendour; glitter.

You have one eye left to ſee ſome miſchief on him.
—Leſt it ſee more prevent it; out, vile gelly; where is thy *luſtre* now? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To the ſoul time doth perfection give,
And adds freſh *luſtre* to her beauty ſtill. *Davies.*

The ſcorching ſun was mounted high,
In all its *luſtre*, to the noonday ſky. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Paſs but ſome fleeting years, and theſe poor eyes,
Where now without a boaſt ſome *luſtre* lies;
No longer ſhall their little honours keep,
But only be of uſe to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are freſh and fair,
The ſun's mild *luſtre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. A ſconce with lights.

Ridotta ſips, and dances till ſhe ſee
The doubling *luſtres* dance as quick as ſhe. *Pope's Horace.*

3. Eminence; renown.

His anceſtors continued about four hundred years, rather without obſcurity than with any great *luſtre.* *Wotton.*

I uſed to wonder how a man of birth and ſpirit could endure to be wholly inſignificant and obſcure in a foreign country, when he might live with *luſtre* in his own. *Swift.*

4. [From *luſtre*, Fr. *luſtrum*, Latin.] The ſpace of five years.

Both of us have cloſed the tenth *luſtre*, and it is high time to determine how we ſhall play the laſt act of the farce. *Bolingbroke to Swift.*

LU'STRING. *n. ſ.* [from *luſtre.*] A ſhining ſilk; commonly pronounced *luteſtring.*

LU'STROUS. *adj.* [from *luſtre.*] Bright; ſhining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my ſword and yours are kin, good ſparks and *luſtrous.* *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

The more *luſtrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 956.

LU'STWORT. *n. ſ.* [*luſt* and *wort.*] An herb.

LU'STY. *adj.* [*luſtig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

This *luſty* lady came from Perſia late,
She with the Chriſtians had encounter'd oft. *Fairy Q.*

If *luſty* love ſhould go in queſt of beauty,
Where ſhould he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakeſp.*

We yet may ſee the old man in a morning,
Luſty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there purſue the chaſe. *Otway.*

LU'TANIST. *n. ſ.* [from *lute.*] One who plays upon the lute.

LUTA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud.

A ſcaly tortoiſe-ſhell, of the *lutarious* kind. *Grew.*

LUTE. *n. ſ.* [*luth*, *lut*, French.]

1. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

May muſt be drawn with a ſweet and amiable countenance, upon his head a garland of roſes, in one hand a *lute.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

In a ſadly pleaſing ſtrain
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

A *lute* ſtring will bear a hundred weight without rupture, but at the ſame time cannot exert its elaſticity. *Arbuthnot.*

Lands of ſinging, or of dancing ſlaves,
Love-whiſp'ring woods, and *lute* reſounding waves.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. [From *lut*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A compoſition like clay, with which chemiſts cloſe up their veſſels.

Some temper *lute*, ſome ſpacious veſſels move,
Theſe furnaces erect, and thoſe approve. *Garth.*

To LUTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloſe with lute, or chemiſts clay.

Take a veſſel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemiſts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Iron may be ſo heated, that, being cloſely *luted* in a glaſs, it ſhall conſtantly retain the fire. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

LU'TULENT. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put
To LU'XATE. } out of joint; to diſjoint.

He complained of extremity of pain, and ſuſpected his hip *luxated*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Conſider well the *luxated* joint, and which way it ſlipped out; for it requireth to be returned in the ſame manner. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Deſcending careleſs from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and ſpinal marrow bruis'd. *Phillips.*

LUXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of diſjointing.
2. Any thing diſjointed.

The undue ſituation, or connection of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means. *Floyer.*

LUXE. n. ſ. [French; *luxius*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuouſneſs.

The pow'r of wealth I try'd,
And all the various *luxe* of coſtly pride. *Prior.*

LUXU'RIANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberance;
LUXU'RIANCY. } abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wiſem.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greateſt *luxuriancy* and profuſion. *Spectator*, Nº 47.

While through the parting robe th' alternate breaſt
In full *luxuriance* roſe. *Thomſon's Summer.*

LUXU'RIANT. *adj.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* ſpeech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milton.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be ſo. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid's Epiſtles.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, th' uncouth refine,
But ſhow no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

To LUXU'RIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

LUXU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxurioſus*, Latin.]

1. Delighting in the pleaſures of the table.
2. Adminiſtering to luxury.

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

3. Luſtful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
Her bluſh is guiltineſs, not modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, deceitful. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Voluptuous; enſlaved to pleaſure.

Thoſe whom laſt thou ſaw'ſt
In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
Firſt ſeen in acts of proweſs eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Luxurious cities, where the noiſe
Of riot aſcends above their loftieſt tow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Softening by pleaſure.

Repel the Tuſcan foes, their city ſeize,
Protect the Latians in *luxurious* eaſe. *Dryden.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurious by reſtraint. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

LUXU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luxurious.*] Deliciouſly; voluptuouſly.

Hotter hours you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verſe *luxuriouſly* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never ſupt in ſolemn ſtate;
Nor day to night *luxuriouſly* did join. *Dryden.*

LU'XURY. *n. ſ.* [*luxuré*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.]

1. Voluptuouſneſs; addictedneſs to pleaſure.

Egypt with Aſſyria ſtrove
In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*

Riches expoſe a man to pride and *luxury*, and a fooliſh elation of heart. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 464.

2. Luſt; lewdneſs.

Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His beſtial appetite in change of luſt,
Which ſtretch'd unto their ſervants, daughters, wives.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.

Young trees of ſeveral kinds ſet contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the very *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 479.

4. Delicious fare.

He cut the ſide of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furniſhed out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addiſon.*

LY. *v. n.* [A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs: when *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leaȝ, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*; as, *beaſtly*, *beaſtlike*; *plainly*, *plainlike*.]

LYCA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [*lycantropie*, Fr. λύκαν and ἄνθρωπος.] A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts.

He ſees like a man in his ſleep, and grows as much the wiſer as the man that dreamt of a *lycanthropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

LYEKE. *adj.* for *like*. *Spenſer.*

LY'ING, the participle of *lie*, whether it ſignifies to *be recumbent*, or *to ſpeak falſely*, or otherwiſe.

They will have me whipt for ſpeaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and ſometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Many tears and temptations befal me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts*, xx. 19.

LYMPH. *n. ſ.* [*lymphe*, French; *lympha*, Latin.] Water; tranſparent colourleſs liquor.

When the chyle paſſeth through the meſentery, it is mixed with the *lymph*, the moſt ſpirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LY'MPHATED. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad. *Dict.*

LY'MPHATICK. *n. ſ.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lympha*, Latin.]

The *lymphaticks* are ſlender pellucid tubes, whoſe cavities are contracted at ſmall and unequal diſtances: they are carried into the glands of the meſentery, receiving firſt a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Upon the death of an animal, the ſpirits may ſink into the veins, or *lymphaticks* and glandules. *Floyer.*

LY'MPHEDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Latin.] A veſſel which conveys the lymph.

The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lympheducts*, an art'ry, nerve, and vein,
Involv'd and cloſe together wound, contain. *Blackmore.*

LYNX. n. ſ. [Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt, remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight.

He that has an idea of a beaſt with ſpots, has but a confuſed idea of a leopard, it not being thereby ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of ſight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the *linx*'s beam. *Pope.*

LYRE. *n. ſ.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a muſical inſtrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, ſuppoſed to be ſung.

With other notes then to th' Orphean *lyre*. *Milton.*

My ſofteſt verſe, my darling *lyre*,
Upon Euphelia's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touched his *lyre* in ſuch a truly chromatick manner as upon that occaſion. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

LYR'ICAL. } *adj.* [*lyricus*, Lat. *lyrique*, French.] Pertaining
LY'RICK. } to an harp, or to odes or poetry ſung to an harp; ſinging to an harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or ſweet *lyrick* ſong. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Somewhat of the purity of Engliſh, ſomewhat of more equal thoughts, ſomewhat of ſweetneſs in the numbers; in one word, ſomewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrical* verſe, is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muſe,
Love taught my tears in ſadder notes to flow,
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

LY'RICK. *n. ſ.* A poet who writes ſongs to the harp.

The greateſt conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compoſe the words of his divine odes, but ſet them to muſick himſelf. *Addiſon.*

LY'RIST. [*lyriſtes*, Latin.] A muſician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyriſt* choſe
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

M.

M Has, in Engliſh, one unvaried ſound, by compreſſion of the lips; as, *mine*, *tame*, *camp*: it is never mute.

MACARO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*macarone*, Italian.]

1. A coarſe, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purpoſely corrupted.

Like a big wife, at ſight of lothed meat,
Ready to travail; ſo I ſigh and ſweat,
To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain. *Donne.*

2. [*Macaron*, French, from μάκαρ.] A kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

MACAW-TREE. *n. ſ.*

The *macaw-tree* is a ſpecies of the *palm-tree*, and is very common in the Caribbee iſlands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence iſſues a pleaſant liquor, which they are very fond of; and the body of the tree affords a ſolid timber, with which they make javelins, arrows, &c. and is ſuppoſed by ſome to be a ſort of ebony. *Millar.*

MACA'W. *n. ſ.* A bird in the Weſt-Indies.

MACE. *n. ſ.* [maȝȝa, Saxon; *maça*, Spaniſh.]

1. An enſign of authority borne before magiſtrates.

He mightily upheld that royal *mace*
Which now thou bear'ſt. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Death with his *mace* petrifick ſmote. *Milton.*

2. [*Maſſue*, French; *maſſa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

O murth'rous ſlumber!
Lay'ſt thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy
That plays thee muſick? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The Turkiſh troops breaking in with their ſcymitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a moſt bloody execution. *Knolles.*

With his *mace* their monarch ſtruck the ground;
With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound,
And riſing ſtreams a ready paſſage found. *Dryden.*

The mighty *maces* with ſuch haſte deſcend,
They break the bones, and make the ſolid armour bend.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

3. [*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of ſpice.

The nutmeg is incloſed in a threefold covering, of which the ſecond is *mace*: it is a thin and flat membranaceous ſubſtance, of an oleaginous, and a yellowiſh colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable ſmell, and a pleaſant, but acrid and oleaginous taſte. *Mace* is carminative, ſtomachick, and aſtringent. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a moſt excellent ſudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbuthnot.*

MACEA'LE. *n. ſ.* [*mace* and *ale.*] Ale ſpiced with mace.

I preſcribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to diſpoſe him to reſt. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MA'CEBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*mace* and *bear.*] One who carries the mace before perſons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table, oppoſite to the *macebearer*. *Spectator*, Nº 617.

To MA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *macerer*, French.]

1. To make lean; to wear away.

Recurrent pains of the ſtomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients conſumptive and pining. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. To mortify; to harraſs with corporal hardſhips.

Covetous men are all fools: for what greater folly can there be, or madneſs, than for ſuch a man to *macerate* himſelf when he need not? *Burton on Melancholy.*

Out of an exceſs of zeal they practiſe mortifications; whereby they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

3. To ſteep almoſt to ſolution, either with or without heat.

In lotions in womens caſes, he orders two portions of hellebore *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

MACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate.*]

1. The act of waſting, or making lean.
2. Mortification; corporal hardſhip.
3. *Maceration* is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved. *Quincy.*

The ſaliva ſerves for a *maceration* and diſſolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

MA'CHINAL. *adj.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

To MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Lat. *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive.

MACHINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*machinatio*, Latin; *machination*, Fr. from *machinate.*] Artifice; contrivance; malicious ſcheme.

If you miſcarry,
Your buſineſs of the world hath ſo an end,
And *machination* ceaſes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

O from their *machinations* free,
That would my guiltleſs ſoul betray;
From thoſe who in my wrongs agree,
And for my life their engines lay. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

Some one intent on miſchief, or inſpir'd
With dev'liſh *machination*, might deviſe
Like inſtrument, to plague the ſons of men
For ſin; on war, and mutual ſlaughter bent. *Milton.*

Be fruſtrate all ye ſtratagems of hell,
And deviliſh *machinations* come to nought.
Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.

How were they zealous in reſpect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in bleſſing and ſubmitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Sprat's Sermons.*

MACHI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French. This word is pronounced *maſheen.*]

1. Any complicated piece of workmanſhip.

We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a ſtate of greater ſimplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its firſt materials. *Burnet.*

In a watch's fine *machine*,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their ſecondary pow'r
From that which ſimply points the hour. *Prior.*

2. An engine.

In the hollow ſide
Selected numbers of their ſoldiers hide;
With inward arms the dire *machine* they load,
And iron bowels ſtuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in poems.

The marvellous fable includes whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the *machines* of the gods. *Pope.*

MACHI'NERY. *n. ſ.* [from *machine.*]

1. Enginery; complicated workmanſhip; ſelf-moved engines.
2. The *machinery* ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

MA'CHINIST. *n. ſ.* [*machineſte*, Fr. from *machina*, Latin.] A conſtructor of engines or machines.

MA'CILENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *macilent.*] Leanneſs. *Dict.*

MA'CILENT. *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL. *n. ſ.* [*mackereel*, Dutch; *maquereau*, French.] A ſea-fiſh.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *mackerel*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Law ordered that the Sunday ſhould have reſt;
And that no nymph her noiſy food ſhould ſell,
Except it were new milk or *mackarel*. *King's Cookery.*

Sooner ſhall cats diſport in water clear,
And ſpeckled *mackrels* graze the meadows fair,
Than I forget my ſhepherd's wonted love. *Gay's Paſt.*

MACKEREL-GALE ſeems to be, in Dryden's cant, a ſtrong breeze, ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as is deſired to bring *mackerel* freſh to market.

They put up every ſail,
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackrel-gale*. *Dryden.*

MA'CROCOSM. *n. ſ.* [*macrocoſme*, Fr. μακρὸς and κόσμος.] The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MA'CULA. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A ſpot.

And laſtly, the body of the ſun may contract ſome ſpots or *maculæ* greater than uſual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. [In phyſick.] Any ſpots upon the ſkin, whether thoſe in fevers or ſcorbutick habits.

To MA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To ſtain; to ſpot.

MACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *maculate.*] Stain; ſpot; taint.

I will throw my glove to death himſelf,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'CULE. *n. ſ.* [*macula*, Latin.] A ſpot; a ſtain.

MAD. *adj.* [ȝemaad, Saxon; *matto*, Italian.]

1. Diſordered in the mind; broken in the underſtanding; diſtracted.

Alack, Sir, he is *mad*.
—'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

The poets ſung,
Thy mother from the ſea was ſprung;
But they were *mad* to make thee young. *Denham.*

We muſt bind our paſſions in chains, leſt like *mad-folks* they break their locks and bolts, and do all the miſchief they can. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

A bear, enraged at the ſtinging of a bee, ran like *mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turned all the hives. *L'Eſtrange.*

Madmen ought not to be *mad*;
But who can help his frenzy? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. Over-run with any violent or unreaſonable deſire; with *on*, *after*, *of*, perhaps better *for*, before the objects of deſire.

It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad* upon their idols. *Jer.* l. 38.

The world is running *mad* after farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*

The people are not ſo very *mad* of acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil perſons. *Rymer.*

3. Enraged; furious.

Holy Writ repreſents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and perſecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* againſt them. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madded* with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Had I but ſeen thy picture in this plight,
It would have *madded* me. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

This will witneſs outwardly,
As ſtrongly as the conſcience does within,
To th' *madding* of her lord. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

This muſick *mads* me, let it ſound no more;
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,
In me, it ſeems, it will make wiſemen mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

This *mads* me, that perhaps ignoble hands
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer. *Dryden.*

To **MAD.** *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious.

The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noiſe
Of conflict! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

She, mixing with a throng
Of *madding* matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryden.*

MAD. *n. ſ.* [maðu, Saxon.] An earth worm. *Ainſworth.*

MA'DAM. *n. ſ.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree.

Certes, *madam*, ye have great cauſe of plaint. *Spenſer.*

Madam, once more you look and move a queen!
Phillips's Diſtreſt Mother.

MA'DBRAIN. } *adj.* [*mad* and *brain.*] Diſordered in the
MA'DBRAINED. } mind; hotheaded.

I give my hand oppos'd againſt my heart,
Unto a *madbrain* Rudeſby, full of ſpleen. *Shakeſpeare.*

He let fall his book,
And as he ſtoop'd again to take it up,
This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him ſuch a cuff,
That down fell prieſt and book. *Shakeſpeare.*

This fell tempeſt ſhall not ceaſe to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious ſun's tranſparent beams,
Do calm the fury of this *madbrain'd* flaw. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'DCAP. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *cap*; either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon diſtracted perſons by way of diſtinction.] A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.

That laſt is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord;
Not a word with him but a jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where is his ſon,
The nimble-footed *madcap* Prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daft the world aſide,
And bid it paſs? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

To **MA'DDEN.** *v. n.* [from *mad.*] To become mad; to act as mad.

The dog-ſtar rages, nay 'tis paſt a doubt,
All Bedlam or Parnaſſus is let out;
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

To **MA'DDEN.** *v. a.* To make mad.

Such *mad'ning* draughts of beauty,
As for a while overwhelm'd his raptur'd thought.
Thomſon.

MA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [maꝺeꞃe, Saxon.]

The flower of the *madder* conſiſts of one ſingle leaf, which is cut into four or five ſegments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, compoſed of two juicy berries, cloſely joined together, containing ſeed, for the moſt part, hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and ſurround the ſtalks in whorles. *Millar.*

Madder is cultivated in vaſt quantities in Holland: what the Dutch ſend over for medicinal uſe is the root, which is only dried; but the greateſt quantity is uſed by the dyers, who have it ſent in coarſe powder. *Hill.*

MADE. participle preterite of *make.*

Neither hath this man ſinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God ſhould be *made* manifeſt. *John,* ix. 3.

MADEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.

To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon.*

To **MA'DEFY.** *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.] To moiſten; to make wet.

MADGEHOWLET. *n. ſ.* An owl. *Ainſworth.*

MA'DHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *houſe.*] A houſe where madmen are cured or confined.

A fellow in a *madhouſe* being aſked how he came there? Why, ſays he, the mad-folks abroad are too many for us, and ſo they have maſtered all the ſober people, and cooped them up here. *L'Eſtrange.*

MA'DLY. *adv.* [from *mad.*] Without underſtanding; furiouſly.

He wav'd a torch aloft, and *madly* vain,
Sought godlike worſhip from a ſervile train. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *man.*] A man deprived of his underſtanding.

They ſhall be like *madmen*, ſparing none, but ſtill ſporting. *2 Eſdr.* xvi. 71.

He that eagerly purſues any thing, is no better than a *madman.* *L'Eſtrange.*

He who ties a *madman*'s hands, or takes away his ſword, loves his perſon while he diſarms his frenzy. *South's Serm.*

MA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mad.*]

1. Diſtraction; loſs of underſtanding; perturbation of the faculties.

Why, woman, your huſband is in his old tunes again: he ſo rails againſt all married mankind, ſo curſes all Eve's daughters, and ſo buffets himſelf on the forehead, that any *madneſs* I ever yet beheld ſeemed but tameneſs and civility to this diſtemper. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

There are degrees of *madneſs* as of folly, the diſorderly jumbling ideas together, in ſome more, ſome leſs. *Locke.*

2. Fury; wildneſs; rage.

The power of God ſets bounds to the raging of the ſea, and reſtrains the *madneſs* of the people. *King Charles.*

He rav'd with all the *madneſs* of deſpair,
He roar'd, he beat his breaſt, and tore his hair. *Dryden.*

MADRI'ER. *n. ſ.*

Madrier, in war, a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL. *n. ſ.* [*madrigal*, Spaniſh and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.] A paſtoral ſong.

A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verſes, not tied to the ſcrupulous regularity of a ſonnet, or ſubtilty of an epigram: it conſiſts of one ſingle rank of verſes, and in that differs from a canzonet, which conſiſts of ſeveral ſtrophes, which return in the ſame order and number. *Bailey.*

Waters, by whoſe falls
Birds ſing melodious *madrigals*. *Shakeſpeare.*

His artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal*. *Milton.*

Their tongue is light and trifling in compariſon of the Engliſh; more proper for ſonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroick poetry. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *wort.*] An herb.

MÆRE. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon meꞃ, famous, great, noted: ſo *ælmere* is all famous; *athelmere*, famous for nobility. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **MAFFLE.** *v. n.* To ſtammer. *Ainſworth.*

MA'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtammerer. *Ainſw.*

MAGAZI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*magazine*, French, from the Arabick *machſan*, a treaſure.]

1. A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions.

If it ſhould appear fit to beſtow ſhipping in thoſe harbours, it ſhall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all neceſſary proviſions and munitions. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Plain heroick magnitude of mind;
Their armories and *magazines* contemns. *Milton's Agon.*

Some o'er the publick *magazines* preſide,
And ſome are ſent new forage to provide. *Dryden's Virg.*

Uſeful arms in *magazines* we place,
All rang'd in order, and diſpoſed with grace. *Pope.*

His head was ſo well ſtored a *magazine*, that nothing could be propoſed which he was not maſter of. *Locke.*

2. Of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miſcellany named the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by Edward Cave.

MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician. *Spenſer.*

MA'GGOT. *n. ſ.* [*magrod*, Welſh; *millepeda*, Latin; maðu, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall grub, which turns into a fly.

Out of the ſides and back of the common caterpillar we have ſeen creep out ſmall *maggots*. *Ray on Creation.*

From the ſore although the inſect flies,
It leaves a brood of *maggots* in diſguiſe. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

2. Whimſy; caprice; odd fancy.

Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three-pil'd hyperboles, ſpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, theſe ſummer flies,
Have blown me full of *maggot* oſtentation:
I do forſwear them.
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In ruſſet yeas, and honeſt kerſy noes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To reconcile our late diſſenters,
Our breth'ren though by other venters,
Unite them and their diff'rent *maggots*,
As long and ſhort ſticks are in faggots. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

She pricked his *maggot*, and touched him in the tender point; then he broke out into a violent paſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *maggotty.*] The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *adv.* [from *maggot.*]

1. Full of maggots.
2. Capricious; whimſical.

To pretend to work out a neat ſcheme of thoughts with a *maggotty* unſettled head, is as ridiculous as to think to write ſtraight in a jumbling coach. *Norris's Miſcel.*

MA'GICAL. *n. ſ.* [from *magick.*] Acting, or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers, either of nature, or the agency of ſpirits.

I'll humbly ſignify what, in his name,
That *magical* word of war, we have effected. *Shakeſp.*

They beheld unveiled the *magical* ſhield of your Arioſto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightneſs; they can no longer hold up their arms. *Dryden.*

By the uſe of a looking-glaſs, and certain attire made of cambrick, upon her head, ſhe attained to an evil art and *magical* force in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler,* Nº 110.

MA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *magical.*] According to the rites of magick.

In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the falling of a ring *magically* prepared, judged that one Theodorus ſhould ſucceed in the empire. *Camden.*

MA'GICK. *n. ſ.* [*magia*, Latin.]

1. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits: it was ſuppoſed that both good and bad ſpirits were ſubject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful; ſorcery; enchantment.

She once being looft;
The noble ruin of her *magick*, Anthony,
Claps on his ſea-wing. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

What charm, what *magick*, can over-rule the force of all theſe motives? *Rogers.*

2. The ſecret operations of natural powers.

The writers of natural *magick* do attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuſe ſome immaterial virtue into the part ſevered.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

MA'GICK. *adj.* Acting or doing by powers ſuperior to the known power of nature; incantating; necromantick.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:
And that diſtill'd by *magick* ſlights
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As by the ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and ſhake
Till all thy *magick* ſtructures rear'd ſo high,
Were ſhatter'd into heaps. *Milton.*

Like caſtles built by *magick* art in air,
That vaniſh at approach, ſuch thoughts appear. *Granv.*

MAGI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One ſkilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

What black *magician* conjures up this fiend,
To ſtop devoted charitable deeds. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

An old *magician*, that did keep
Th' Heſperian fruit, and made the dragon ſleep;
Her potent charms do troubled ſouls relieve,
And, where ſhe liſts, makes calmeſt ſouls to grieve. *Waller.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know; as, whether Roger Bacon was a mathematician, or a *magician*. *Locke.*

MAGISTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *magiſter*, Latin.]

1. Such as ſuits a maſter.

Such a frame of government is paternal, not *magiſterial*.
King Charles.

He bids him attend as if he had the rod over him; and uſes a *magiſterial* authority while he inſtructs him. *Dryden.*

2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; inſolent; deſpotick.

We are not *magiſterial* in opinions, nor, dictator like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pretences go a great way with men that take fairs words, and *magiſterial* looks, for current payment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe men are but trapanned who are called to govern, being inveſted with authority, but bereaved of power; which is nothing elſe but to mock and betray them into a ſplendid and *magiſterial* way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons.*

3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery.

Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground upon a marble, and the *magiſterial* ſalt, to good purpoſe in ſome fevers: the tincture is no more than a ſolution of the *magiſterial* ſalt. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *magiſterial.*] Arrogantly; with an air of authority.

A downright advice may be miſtaken, as if it were ſpoken *magiſterially*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Over their pots and pipes, claiming and engroſſing all theſe wholly to themſelves; *magiſterially* cenſuring the wiſdom of all antiquity, ſcoffing at all piety, and new modelling the world. *South's Sermons.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *magiſterial.*] Haughtineſs, airs of a maſter.

Peremptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a *magiſterialneſs* in matters of opinion, the other a poſitiveneſs in relating matters of fact: in the one we impoſe upon mens underſtandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*

MA'GISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*magiſterium*, Latin.]

Magiſtery is a term made uſe of by chemiſts to ſignify ſometimes a very fine powder, made by ſolution and precipitation; as of biſmuth, lead, &c. and ſometimes reſins and reſinous ſubſtances; as thoſe of jalap, ſcamony, &c. but the moſt genuine acceptation is to expreſs that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or moſt part, is, by the addition of ſomewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into cryſtals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Paracelſus extracteth the *magiſtery* of wine, expoſing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the ſpirit be uncongealed in the centre. *Brown.*

The *magiſtery* of vegetables conſiſts but of the more ſoluble and coloured parts of the plants that afford it. *Boyle.*

MA'GISTRACY. *n. ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

You ſhare the world, her *magiſtracies*, prieſthoods,
Wealth, and felicity, amongſt you, friends. *B. Johnſon.*

He had no other intention but to diſſuade men from *magiſtracy*, or undertaking the publick offices of ſtate. *Brown.*

Some have diſputed even againſt *magiſtracy* itſelf. *Atterb.*

Duelling is not only an uſurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an inſult upon *magiſtracy* and good government. *Clariſſa.*

MA'GISTRALLY. *adv.* [*magiſtralis*, low Latin.] Deſpotically; authoritatively; magiſterially.

What a preſumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to aſſume to himſelf ſuch a licence to controul ſo *magiſtrally*. *Biſhop Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

MA'GISTRATE. *n. ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] A man publickly inveſted with authority; a governour; an executor of the laws.

They chuſe their *magiſtrate!*
And ſuch a one as he, who puts his ſhall,
His popular ſhall, againſt a graver bench
Than ever frown'd in Greece. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I treat here of thoſe legal puniſhments which *magiſtrates* inflict upon their diſobedient ſubjects. *Decay of Piety.*

MAGNA'LITY. *n ſ.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; ſomething above the common rate. Not uſed.

Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

MAGNANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*magnanimité*, French; *magnanimus*, Latin.] Greatneſs of mind; bravery; elevation of ſoul.

With deadly hue, an armed corſe did lye,
In whoſe dead face he read great *magnanimity*. *Fairy Q.*

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whoſe *magnanimity*, in cauſes of moſt extreme hazard, thoſe ſtrange and unwonted reſolutions have grown, which, for all circumſtances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto match. *Hooker, b.* v.

They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd
Their foe to miſery beneath their fears,
The reſt was *magnanimity* to remit,
If ſome convenient ranſom was propos'd. *Milton's Agon.*

Exploding many things under the name of trifles, is a very falſe proof either of wiſdom or *magnanimity*, and a great check to virtuous actions with regard to fame. *Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Great of mind; elevated in ſentiment; brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more *magnanimous*, than to aſſume. *Milton.*

In ſtrength
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,
With youthful courage and *magnanimous* thoughts
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton.*

Magnanimous induſtry is a reſolved aſſiduity and care, anſwerable to any weighty work. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *magnanimous.*] Bravely; with greatneſs of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform juſtly, ſkilfully, and *magnanimouſly*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton on Education.*

MA'GNET. *n. ſ.* [*magnes*, Latin.] The loadſtone; the ſtone that attracts iron.

Two *magnets*, heaven and earth, allure to bliſs,
The larger loadſtone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

It may be reaſonable to aſk, whether obeying the *magnet* be eſſential to iron? *Locke.*

MAGNE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *magnet.*]
MAGNE'TICK. }

1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole *magnetick* ſcheme. *Blackmore.*

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by conſequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is ſo rare as very readily, and without the leaſt oppoſition, to tranſmit the *magnetick* effluvia, and eaſily to admit quickſilver into its pores, and to let water paſs through it. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet.

The magnet acts upon iron through all denſe bodies not *magnetick*, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, ſilver, lead, glaſs, water. *Newton.*

3. Attractive; having the power to draw things diſtant.

The moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the ſun is of cold and moiſture. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

She ſhould all parts to reunion bow;
She, that had all *magnetick* force alone,
To draw and faſten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

They, as they move tow'rds his all-chearing lamp,
Turn ſwift their various motions, or are turn'd
By his *magnetick* beam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

4. *Magnetick* is once uſed by Milton for *magnet.*

Draw out with credulous deſire, and lead
At will the manlieſt, reſoluteſt breaſt,
As the *magnetick* hardeſt iron draws. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

MA'GNETISM. *n. ſ.* [from *magnet.*] Power of the loadſtone; power of attraction.

Many other *magnetiſms*, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

By the *magnetiſm* of intereſt our affections are irreſiſtibly attracted. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

MAGNIFI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *magnify.*] To be extolled or praiſed. Unuſual.

Number, though wonderful in itſelf, and ſufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonſtrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men. *Brown.*

MAGNI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*magnificus*, Lat.] Illuſtrious; grand;
MAGNI'FICK. } great; noble.

The houſe that is to be builded for the Lord muſt be exceeding *magnifical* of fame and glory throughout all countries. *1 Chron.* xxii. 5.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs!
If theſe *magnifick* titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

O parent! theſe are thy *magnifick* deeds;
Thy trophies! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

MAGNI'FICENCE. *n. ſ.* [*magnificentia*, Latin.] Grandeur of appearance; ſplendour.

This deſert ſoil
Wants not her hidden luſtre, gems, and gold,
Nor want we ſkill or art, from whence to raiſe
Magnificence. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, ſuch *magnificence*
Equall'd in all their glories to inſhrine
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or ſeat

Their kings, when Egypt with Aſſyria ſtrove
In wealth and luxury. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

One may obſerve more ſplendour and *magnificence* in particular perſons houſes in Genoa, than in thoſe that belong to the publick. *Addiſon on Italy.*

MAGNI'FICENT. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]

1. Grand in appearance; ſplendid; pompous.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

It is ſuitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the univerſe, that the ſpecies of creatures ſhould, by gentle degrees, aſcend upward from us toward his perfection, as we ſee they gradually deſcend from us downwards. *Locke.*

Immortal glories in my mind revive,
When Rome's exalted beauties I deſcry,
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addiſon.*

2. Fond of ſplendour; ſetting greatneſs to ſhew.

If he were *magnificent*, he ſpent much with an aſpiring intent: if he ſpared, he heaped much with an aſpiring intent. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MAGNIFI'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *magnificent.*] Pompouſly; ſplendidly.

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,
By crowds of ſlaves and peopled empire's loves. *Dryden.*

We can never conceive too highly of God; ſo neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handy-work. *Grew's Coſmol.*

MA'GNIFICO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice.

The duke himſelf, and the *magnificoes*
Of greateſt port, have all proceeded with him. *Shakeſp.*

MA'GNIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *magnify.*]

1. One that praiſes; an encomiaſt; an extoller.

The primitive *magnifiers* of this ſtar were the Egyptians, who notwithſtanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

2. A glaſs that encreaſes the bulk of any object.

To **MA'GNIFY.** *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]

1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol.

The ambaſſador, making his oration, did ſo *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

2. To exalt; to elevate; to raiſe in eſtimation.

Greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant-angels: thee that day
Thy thunders *magnify'd*, but to create
Is greater than created to deſtroy. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To raiſe in pride or pretenſion.

He ſhall exalt and *magnify* himſelf above every god. *Dan.*

If ye will *magnify* yourſelves againſt me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Job*, xix. 5.

He ſhall *magnify* himſelf in his heart. *Dan.* viii. 25.

4. To encreaſe the bulk of any object to the eye.

How theſe red globules would appear, if glaſſes could be found that could *magnify* them a thouſand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would ſee my face:
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glaſs? *Granville.*

The greateſt *magnifying* glaſſes in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own perſon. *Pope.*

As things ſeem large which we through miſts deſcry,
Dulneſs is ever apt to *magnify.* *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

5. A cant word for *to have effect.*

My governeſs aſſured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almoſt eaten up with the green-ſickneſs: but this *magnified* but little with my father. *Spectator.*

MA'GNITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]

1. Greatneſs; grandeur.

With plain heroick *magnitude* of mind,
And celeſtial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and magazines contemns. *Milt. Agon.*

2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude*, touching the trunk or ſtem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the reſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Never repoſe ſo much upon any man's ſingle counſel, fidelity, and diſcretion, in managing affairs of the firſt *magnitude*, that is, matters of religion and juſtice, as to create in yourſelf, or others, a diffidence of your own judgment. *King Charles.*

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heaven and earth conſiſting; and compute
Their *magnitudes*; this earth, a ſpot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Convince the world that you're devout and true;
Whatever be your birth, you're ſure to be
A peer of the firſt *magnitude* to me. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Conceive theſe particles of bodies to be ſo diſpoſed amongſt themſelves, that the intervals of empty ſpaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all; and that theſe particles may be compoſed of other particles much ſmaller, which have as much empty ſpace between them as equals all the *magnitudes* of theſe ſmaller particles. *Newton's Opticks.*

MA'GPIE. *n. ſ.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is uſed to a *ſparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot.*] A bird ſometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, that underſtood relations, have
By *magpies*, and by choughs, and rooks brought forth
The ſecret'ſt man of blood. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Diſſimulation is expreſſed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right-hand a *magpie*, which Spenſer deſcribed looking through a lattice. *Peacham on Drawing.*

So have I ſeen in black and white,
A prating thing, a *magpie* height,
Majeſtically ſtalk;
A ſtately, worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'GYDARE. *n. ſ.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

MAID. }
MA'IDEN. } *n. ſ.* [mæden, mægden, Saxon; *maegd*, Dutch.]

1. An unmarried woman; a virgin.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This is a man old, wrinkl'd, faded, wither'd,
And not a *maiden*, as thou ſay'ſt he is. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am not ſolely led
By nice direction of a *maiden*'s eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

She employed the reſidue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens*. *Carew.*

Your deluded wife had been a *maid*;
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* ſhe lay,
A *maid* ſhe roſe at the approaching day. *Dryden's Juv.*

Let me die, ſhe ſaid,
Rather than loſe the ſpotleſs name of *maid*. *Dryden.*

2. A woman ſervant.

My *maid* Neriſſa and myſelf, mean time,
Will live as *maids* and widows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Old Tancred viſited his daughter's bow'r;
Her cheek, for ſuch his cuſtom was, he kiſs'd,
Then bleſs'd her kneeling, and her *maids* diſmiſs'd. *Dryden.*

Her cloſet and the gods ſhare all her time,
Except when, only by ſome *maids* attended,
She ſeeks ſome ſhady ſolitary grove. *Rowe.*

A thouſand *maidens* ply the purple loom,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

3. Female.

If ſhe bear a *maid* child. *Lev.* xii. v.

MAID. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſkate fiſh.

MA'IDEN. *adj.*

1. Conſiſting of virgins.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that rov'd
O'er Mænalus, amid the *maiden* throng
More favour'd once. *Addiſon's Ovid's Matamorphoſes.*

2. Freſh; new; unuſed; unpolluted.

He fleſhed his *maiden* ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

When I am dead, ſtrew me o'er
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaſte wife to my grave. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

By this *maiden* bloſſom in my hand
I ſcorn thee and thy faſhion. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

MA'IDENHAIR. *n. ſ.* [*maiden* and *hair.*] This plant is a native of the ſouthern parts of France and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and old ruins, from whence it is brought for medicinal uſe.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark graſs green, upon his head a garland of bents, king's-cup, and *maidenhair*. *Peacham.*

MA'IDENHEAD. }
MA'IDENHODE. } *n. ſ.* [from *maiden.*]
MA'IDENHOOD. }

1. Virginity; virgin purity; freedom from contamination.

And, for the modeſt lore of *maidenhood*,
Bids me not ſojourn with theſe armed men.
Oh, whither ſhall I fly? what ſecret wood
Shall hide me from the tyrant, or what den? *Fairfax.*

She hated chambers, cloſets, ſecret mewes,
And in broad fields preſerv'd her *maidenhead*. *Fairfax.*

Example, that ſo terribly ſhews in the wreck of *maidenhood*, cannot for all that diſſuade ſucceſſion, but that they are limed with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakeſpeare.*

Maidenhood ſhe loves, and will be ſwift
To aid a virgin. *Milton.*

2. Newneſs; freſhneſs; uncontaminated ſtate. This is now become a low word.

The devil and miſchance look big
Upon the *maidenhead* of our affairs. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Some who attended with much expectation, at their firſt appearing have ſtained the *maidenhead* of their credit with ſome negligent performance. *Wotton.*

Hope's chaſte kiſs wrongs no joys *maidenhead*,
Then ſpouſal rites prejudge the marriage-bed. *Craſhaw.*

MA'IDENLIP. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MA'IDENLY. *adj.* [*maiden* and *like.*] Like a maid; gentle, modeſt, timorous, decent.

'Tis not *maidenly*;
Our ſex as well as I may chide you for it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, you virtuous aſs, and baſhful fool; muſt you be bluſhing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are you become! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

MA'IDHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *maid.*] Virginity.

Cæſario,
By *maidhood*, honour, and every thing,
I love thee. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

MAIDMA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*puer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance, ſo called from a buffoon dreſſed like a man, who plays tricks to the populace.

A ſet of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE. *adj.* [*maid* and *pale.*] Pale like a ſick virgin.

Change the complexion of her *maidpale* peace
To ſcarlet indignation. *Shakeſpeare.*

MAIDSE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* A female ſervant.

It is perfectly right what you ſay of the indifference in common friends, whether we are ſick or well; the very *maidſervants* in a family have the ſame notion. *Swift.*

MAJE'STICAL. }
MAJE'STICK. } *adj.* [from *majeſty.*]

1. Auguſt; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.

They made a doubt
Preſence *majeſtical* would put him out:
For, quoth the king, an angel ſhalt thou ſee,
Yet fear not thou, but ſpeak audaciouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Get the ſtart of the *majeſtick* world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

We do it wrong, being ſo *majeſtical*,
To offer it the ſhew of violence. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

In his face
Sate meekneſs, heighten'd with *majeſtick* grace. *Denham.*

A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,
Embroider'd ſandals glitter'd as he trod,
And forth he mov'd, *majeſtick* as a god. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Stately; pompous; ſplendid.

It was no mean thing which he purpoſed; to perform a work ſo *majeſtical* and ſtately was no ſmall charge. *Hooker.*

3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.

Which paſſage doth not only argue an infinite abundance, both of artizans and materials, but likewiſe of magnificent and *majeſtical* deſires in every common perſon. *Wotton.*

The leaſt portions muſt be of the epick kind; all muſt be grave, *majeſtical*, and ſublime. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *majeſtical.*] With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray
Of moving light illuminates the day;
Northward ſhe bends, *majeſtically* bright,
And here ſhe fixes her imperial light. *Granville.*

So have I ſeen in black and white
A prattling thing, a magpie height,
Majeſtically ſtalk;
A ſtately, worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'JESTY. *n. ſ.* [*majeſtas*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs of appearance; an appearance awful and ſolemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of *majeſty*. *Pſal.* xxix. 4.

The Lord reigneth; he is cloathed with *majeſty*. *Pſalms.*

Amidſt
Thick clouds and dark, doth heav'n's all-ruling Sire
Chuſe to reſide, his glory unobſcur'd,
And with the *majeſty* of darkneſs round
Covers his throne. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Great, without pride, in ſober *majeſty*. *Pope.*

2. Power; ſovereignty.

Thine, O Lord, is the power and *majeſty*. 1 *Chron.* xxix.

To the only wiſe God be glory and *majeſty*. *Jude*, v. 25.

He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father *majeſty*. *Dan.* v. 18.

3. Dignity; elevation.

The firſt in loftineſs of thought ſurpaſs'd,
The next in *majeſty*. *Dryden.*

4. The title of kings and queens.

Moſt royal *majeſty*,
I crave no more than what your highneſs offer'd,
Nor will you tender leſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I have a garden opens to the ſea,
From whence I can your *majeſty* convey
To ſome nigh friend. *Waller.*

He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen, viſited her *majeſty* but once in ſix weeks. *Clarendon.*

I walk in awful ſtate above
The *majeſty* of heaven. *Dryden.*

MAIL. *n. ſ.* [*maille*, Fr. *maglia*, Italian, from *maille*, the meſh of a net. *Skinner.*] A quo fonte derivantur multa virorum nomina pr. ut *mailbir*, long or *meiler*, breich-vail clypeatus, vulgo broch-weel. Hy-vad, Howel boldly armed. *Rowland.*

1. A coat of ſteel network worn for defence.

Some ſhirts of *mail*, ſome coats of plate put on,
Some dond a curace, ſome a corſlet bright. *Fairfax, b.* i.

Being adviſed to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this anſwer, That againſt any popular fury, a ſhirt of *mail* would be but a ſilly defence. *Wotton.*

Some wore coat-armour, imitating ſcale,
And next their ſkin were ſtubborn ſhirts of *mail*;
Some wore a breaſt-plate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. Any armour.

We ſtript the lobſter of his ſcarlet *mail*. *Gay.*

3. A poſtman's bundle; a bag. [*male*, *malette*, French.]

To **MAIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To arm defenſively; to cover, as with armour.

The *mailed* Mars ſhall on his altar ſit
Up to the ears in blood. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

I am thy married wife,
And thou a prince, protector of this land;
Methinks I ſhould not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in ſhame, with papers on my back. *Shakeſp.*

To **MAIM.** *v. a.* [*maitan*, Gothick, to cut off; *mehaigner*, to maim, old French; *mehaina*, Armorick; *mancus*, Lat.] To deprive of any neceſſary part; to cripple by loſs of a limb.

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You *maim'd* the juriſdiction of all biſhops. *Shakeſpeare.*

The multitude wondered when they ſaw the dumb to ſpeak, the *maimed* to be whole, and the lame to walk; and they glorified God. *Matt.* xv. 31.

MAIM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Privation of ſome eſſential part; lameneſs produced by a wound or amputation.

Surely there is more cauſe to fear, leſt the want thereof be a *maim*, than the uſe a blemiſh. *Hooker, b.* v.

Humphry, Duke of Glo'ſter, ſcarce himſelf,
That bears ſo ſhrewd a *maim*; two pulls at once;
A lady baniſh'd, and a limb lopt off? *Shak. Henry* VI.

2. Injury; miſchief.

Not ſo deep a *maim*,
As to be caſt forth in the common air,
Have I deſerved. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* II.

3. Eſſential defect.

A noble author eſteems it to be a *maim* in hiſtory, that the acts of parliament ſhould not be recited. *Hayward.*

MAIN. *adj.* [*magne*, old French; *magnus*, Latin.]

1. Principal; chief; leading.

In every grand or *main* publick duty which God requireth at the hands of his church, there is, beſides that matter and form wherein the eſſence thereof conſiſteth, a certain outward faſhion, whereby the ſame is in decent manner adminiſtered. *Hooker, b.* iv.

There is a hiſtory in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceaſed;
The which obſerv'd a man may propheſy,
With a near aim, of the *main* chance of things
As yet not come to life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

He is ſuperſtitious grown of late,
Quite from the *main* opinion he had once
Of fantaſy, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakeſpeare.*

There aroſe three notorious and *main* rebellions, which drew ſeveral armies out of England. *Davies on Ireland.*

The nether flood,
Which now divided into four *main* ſtreams,
Runs diverſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

I ſhould be much for open war, O peers,
If what was urg'd
Main reaſon to perſuade immediate war,
Did not diſſuade me moſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

All creatures look to the *main* chance, that is, food and propagation. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Our *main* intereſt is to be as happy as we can, and as long as poſſible. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,
Be careful ſtill of the *main* chance, my ſon;
Put out the principal in truſty hands;
Live on the uſe, and never dip thy lands. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Whilſt they have buſied themſelves in various learning, they have been wanting in the one *main* thing. *Baker.*

Nor is it only in the *main* deſign, but they have followed him in every epiſode. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. Violent; ſtrong; overpowering; vaſt.

Think, you queſtion with a Jew.
You may as well go ſtand upon the beach,
And bid the *main* flood bate his uſual height. *Shakeſp.*

Seeſt thou what rage
Tranſports our adverſary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the *main* abyſs,
Wide interrupt, can hold? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

3. Groſs; containing the chief part.

We ourſelf will follow
In the *main* battle, which on either ſide
Shall be well winged with our chiefeſt horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

All abreaſt
Charg'd our *main* battle's front. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

4. Important; forcible.

This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take poſſeſſion of his new patrimony. *Davies on Ireland.*

That, which thou aright
Believ'ſt ſo *main* to our ſucceſs, I bring. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

MAIN. *n. ſ.*

1. The groſs; the bulk; the greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wiſdom, by ſeeing men. *Locke.*

2. The ſum; the whole; the general.

They allowed the liturgy and government of the church of England as to the *main*. *King Charles.*

Theſe notions concerning coinage, have for the *main* been put into writing above twelve months. *Locke.*

3. The ocean.

A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an inland brook
Into the *main* of waters. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Where's the king?
Bids the wind blow the earth into the ſea;
Or ſwell the curled waters 'bove the *main*,
That things might change. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He fell, and ſtruggling in the *main*,
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain. *Dryden.*

Say, why ſhould the collected *main*
Itſelf within itſelf contain?
Why to its caverns ſhould it ſometimes creep,
And with delighted ſilence ſleep
On the lov'd boſom of its parent deep? *Prior.*

4. Violence; force.

He 'gan advance
With huge force, and inſupportable *main*,
And towards him with dreadful fury prance. *Fairy Q.*

With might and *main*
He haſted to get up again. *Hudibras, p.* i.

With might and *main* they chac'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets, and inflated box. *Dryden.*

5. [From *manus*, Latin.] A hand at dice. *Ware.*

Were it good,
To ſet the exact wealth of all our ſtates
All at one caſt; to ſet ſo rich a *main*
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour. *Shakeſp.*

To paſs our tedious hours away,
We throw a merry *main*. *Earl Dorſet's Song.*

Writing is but juſt like dice,
And lucky *mains* make people wiſe:
That jumbled words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

6. The continent.

In 1589 we turned challengers, and invaded the *main* of Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

7. A hamper. *Ainſworth.*

Ma'inland. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *land*.] Continent.

Ne was it iſland then, ne was it pays'd
Amid the ocean waves,
But was all deſolate, and of ſome thought,
By ſea to have been from the Celtick *mainland* brought.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.

Thoſe whom Tyber's holy foreſts hide,
Or Circe's hills from the *mainland* divide. *Dryden's Æn.*

Ma'inly. *adv.* [from *main*.]

1. Chiefly; principally.

A brutiſh vice,
Inductive *mainly* to the ſin of Eve. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They are *mainly* reducible to three. *More.*

The metallick matter now found in the perpendicular intervals of the ſtrata, was originally lodged in the bodies of thoſe ſtrata, being interſperſed amongſt the matter, whereof the ſaid ſtrata *mainly* conſiſt. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Greatly; powerfully.

It was obſerved by one, that himſelf came hardly to a little riches, and very eaſily to great riches: for when a man's ſtock is come to that, that he can expect the prime of markets, and overcome thoſe bargains, which, for their greatneſs, are few mens money, and be partner in the induſtries of younger men, he cannot but increaſe *mainly*. *Bacon.*

Ma'inmast. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *maſt*.] The chief or middle maſt.

One dire ſhot,
Cloſe by the board the prince's *mainmaſt* bore. *Dryden.*

A Dutchman, upon breaking his leg by a fall from a *mainmaſt*, told the ſtanders by, it was a mercy it was not his neck. *Spectator*, Nº 574.

Mainpernable. *adj.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give ſurety.

Mainpernor. *n. ſ.* Surety; bail.

He enforced the earl himſelf to fly, till twenty-ſix noblemen became *mainpernors* for his appearance at a certain day; but he making default, the uttermoſt advantage was taken againſt his ſureties. *Davies on Ireland.*

Mainprise. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *pris*, French.] Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance; bail.

Sir William Bremingham was executed for treaſon, though the Earl of Deſmond was left to *mainprize*. *Davies.*

Give its poor entertainer quarter;
And, by diſcharge or *mainpriſe*, grant
Deliv'ry from this baſe reſtraint. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

To **Ma'inprise.** *v. a.* To bail.

Mainsail. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *ſail*.] The ſail of the mainmaſt.

They committed themſelves unto the ſea, and hoiſted up the *mainſail* to the wind, and made toward ſhore. *Acts*, xxvii.

Ma'insheet. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *ſheet*.] The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt.

Strike, ſtrike the top-ſail; let the *mainſheet* fly,
And furl your ſails. *Dryden.*

Ma'inyard. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *yard*.] The yard of the mainmaſt.

With ſharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which held the *mainyard* to the maſt, then rowing they cut the tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board. *Arbuth.*

To **MAINTAIN.** *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.]

1. To preſerve; to keep.

The ingredients being preſcribed in their ſubſtance, *maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation, recluſe oppilations, and mundify it. *Harvey.*

This place, theſe pledges of your love, *maintain*. *Dryd.*

2. To defend; to hold out; to make good.

God values no man more or leſs, in placing him high or low, but every one as he *maintains* his poſt. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. To vindicate; to juſtify.

If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Edward Earl of Glo'ſter, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shak.*

Theſe poſſeſſions being unlawfully gotten, could not be *maintained* by the juſt and honourable law of England. *Davies.*

Maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain. *Dryden.*

Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of parts ſo much ſuperior to any in the company, that he could too well *maintain* and juſtify thoſe contradictions. *Clarendon.*

It is hard to *maintain* the truth. *South.*

4. To continue; to keep up.

Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Some did the ſong, and ſome the choir *maintain*,
Beneath a laurel ſhade. *Dryden.*

5. To keep up; to ſupport the expence of.

I ſeek not to wax great by others waining;
Sufficeth, that I have *maintains* my ſtate,
And ſends the poor well pleaſed from my gate. *Shakeſp.*

What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold? I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To ſupport with the conveniences of life.

It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himſelf by his own labour. *Hooker.*

If a woman *maintain* her huſband, ſhe is full of anger and much reproach. *Ecclus.* xxv. 22.

It is hard to *maintain* the truth, but much harder to be *maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed, cloath, or defend its aſſertors? *South.*

7. To preſerve from failure.

Here ten thouſand images remain
Without confuſion, and their rank *maintain*. *Blackmore.*

To **Mainta'in.** *v. n.* To ſupport by argument; to aſſert as a tenet.

In a tragedy and ſatire I *maintain* againſt ſome of our modern criticks, that this age and the laſt have excelled the ancients. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Mainta'inable. *adj.* [from *maintain*.] Defenſible; juſtifiable.

Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloine, the walls ſore beaten and ſhaken, and ſcarce *maintainable*, he defended the place againſt the dauphin. *Hayward.*

Mainta'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *maintain*.] Supporter; cheriſher.

He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a ſpecial *maintainer* of all learning. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

The *maintainers* and cheriſhers of a regular devotion, a true and decent piety. *South's Sermons.*

Ma'intenance. *n. ſ.* [*maintenant*, French.]

1. Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſuſtenance; ſuſtentation.

It was St. Paul's own choice to maintain himſelf by his labour, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as others did, there had been no offence committed. *Hooker, b.* i.

God aſſigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and then appointed him a law to obſerve. *Hooker, b.* i.

Thoſe of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*, take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*

2. Support; protection; defence.

They knew that no man might in reaſon take upon him to determine his own right, and according to his own determination proceed in *maintenance* thereof. *Hooker, b.* i.

The beginning and cauſe of this ordinance amongſt the Iriſh was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in their poſterity. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. Continuance; ſecurity from failure.

Whatſoever is granted to the church for God's honour, and the *maintenance* of his ſervice, is granted for and to God. *South's Sermons.*

Ma'intop. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *top*.] The top of the mainmaſt.

From their *maintop* joyful news they hear
Of ſhips, which by their mould bring new ſupplies. *Dryd.*

Dictys could the *maintop*-maſt beſtride,
And down the ropes with active vigour ſlide. *Addiſon.*

Ma'jor. *adj.* [*major*, Latin.]

1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.

They bind none, no not though they be many, ſaving only when they are the *major* part of a general aſſembly, and then their voices being more in number, muſt overſway their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker, b.* iv.

The true meridian is a *major* circle paſſing through the poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly dividing the eaſt from the weſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In common diſcourſe we denominate perſons and things according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be called a wiſe man who has but few follies. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Greater in dignity.

Fall Greek, fall fame, honour, or go, or ſtay,
My *major* vow lies here. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Ma'jor. *n. ſ.*

1. The officer above the captain; the loweſt field officer.
2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obſolete.
3. The firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality.

The *major* of our author's argument is to be underſtood of the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle.*

4. **Major**-*General*. The general officer of the ſecond rank.

Major-General Ravignan returned with the French king's anſwer. *Tatler*, Nº 53.

5. **Major**-*Domo*. *n. ſ.* [*majeur-dome*, French.] One who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the horſe.

Majoration. *n. ſ.* [from *major*.] Encreaſe; enlargement.

There be five ways of *majoration* of ſounds: encloſure ſimple; encloſure with dilatation; communication; reflection concurrent; and approach to the ſenſory. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Majo'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *major*.]

1. The ſtate of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater. *Grew's Coſmol.*

2. The greater number. [*majorité*, French.]

It was highly probable the *majority* would be ſo wiſe as to eſpouſe that cauſe which was moſt agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a ſedition. *Addiſon.*

As in ſenates, ſo in ſchools,
Majority of voices rules. *Prior.*

Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reaſon the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

3. [From *majores*, Latin.] Anceſtry.

Of evil parents an evil generation, a poſterity not unlike their *majority*; of miſchievous progenitors, a venomous and deſtructive progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

4. Full age; end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry the IIId. the barons were troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no ſooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raiſed a cruel war againſt him. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. Firſt rank. Obſolete.

Douglas, whoſe high deeds,
Whoſe hot incurſions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all ſoldiers chief *majority*,
And military title capital. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

6. The office of a major.

Maize, or *Indian Wheat*. *n. ſ.*

The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed; the male flowers are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame plant, growing generally in a ſpike upon the top of the ſtalk; the female flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves, and are ſurrounded by three or four leaves, which cloſely adhere to the fruit until it is ripe: this plant is propagated in England only as a curioſity, but in America it is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants, and conſequently propagated with great care. *Millar.*

Maize affords a very great nouriſhment, but more viſcous than wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **Make.** *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *machen*, German; *maken*, Dutch.]

1. To create.

Let us *make* man in our image. *Gen.* i. 26.

The Lord hath *made* all things for himſelf. *Prov.* xvi. 4.

Remember'ſt thou
Thy *making*, while the Maker gave thee being? *Milton.*

2. To form of materials.

He faſhioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *Exod.* xxxii. 4.

God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. *Acts.*

We have no other meaſure, ſave one of the moon, but are artificially *made* out of theſe by compounding or dividing them. *Holder on Time.*

3. To compoſe: as, materials or ingredients.

One of my fellows had the ſpeed of him;
Who, almoſt dead for breath, had ſcarcely more
Than would *make* up his meſſage. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundleſs ſea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

A pint of ſalt of tartar, expoſed unto a moiſt air, will *make* far more liquor than the former meaſure will contain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

4. To form by art what is not natural.

There laviſh nature, in her beſt attire,
Pours forth ſweet odours, and alluring ſights;
And art with her contending, doth aſpire
T'excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenſer.*

5. To produce as the agent.

She may give ſo much credit to her own laws, as to *make* their ſentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. *Hooker, b.* v.

If I ſuſpect without cauſe, why then *make* ſport at me; then let me be your jeſt. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Thine enemies *make* a tumult. *Pſalm* lxxxiii. 2.

When their hearts were merry they ſaid, Call for Sampſon, that he may *make* us ſport. *Judges*, xvi. 25.

Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have *made* proviſion. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 19.

Why *make* ye this ado, and weep? the damſel is not dead. *Mark*, v. 39.

He *maketh* interceſſion to God againſt Iſrael. *Rom.* xi. 2.

Thou haſt ſet ſigns and wonders in the land of Egypt, and haſt *made* thee a name. *Jer.* xxxii. 20.

Should we then *make* mirth? *Ezek.* xxi. 10.

Joſhua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them to let them live. *Joſh.* ix. 15.

Both combine
To make their greatneſs by the fall of man. *Dryden.*

Egypt, mad with ſuperſtition grown,
Makes gods of monſters. *Tate's Juvenal.*

6. To produce as a cauſe.

Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is ſeparated from his neighbour. *Prov.* xix. 4.

A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him before great men. *Prov.* xviii. 16.

The child who is taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad *made* upon the ſoundneſs of his underſtanding. *Watts.*

7. To do; to perform; to practiſe; to uſe.

Though ſhe appear honeſt to me, yet in other places ſhe enlargeth her mirth ſo far, that there is ſhrewd conſtruction *made* of her. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

She *made* haſte, and let down her pitcher. *Gen.* xxiv. 46.

Thou haſt *made* an atonement for it. *Exod.* xxix. 36.

I will judge his houſe for ever, becauſe his ſons *made* themſelves vile, and he reſtrained them not. 1 *Sam.* iii. 13.

We *made* prayer unto our God. *Neh.* iv. 9.

He ſhall *make* a ſpeedy riddance of all in the land. *Zeph.*

They all began to *make* excuſe. *Luke*, xiv. 18.

It hath pleaſed them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a certain contribution for the poor. *Rom.* xv. 26.

Make full proof of thy miniſtry. 2 *Tim.* iv. 5.

The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers injuries, both by ſea and land, reſolved, without delay, to *make* war likewiſe upon him. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Such muſick as before was never *made*,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung. *Milton.*

All the actions of his life were ripped up and ſurveyed, and all malicious gloſſes *made* upon all he had ſaid, and all he had done. *Clarendon.*

Says Carneades, Since neither you nor I love repetitions, I ſhall not now *make* any of what elſe was urged againſt Themiſtius. *Boyle.*

The Phœnicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. *Hale.*

What hope, O Pantheus! whether can we run?
Where *make* a ſtand? and what may yet be done? *Dryd.*

While merchants *make* long voyages by ſea
To get eſtates, he cuts a ſhorter way. *Dryden's Juv.*

To what end did Ulyſſes *make* that journey? Æneas undertook it by the expreſs commandment of his father's ghoſt. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneis.*

He that will make a good uſe of any part of his life, muſt allow a large portion of it to recreation. *Locke.*

Make ſome requeſt, and I,
Whate'er it be, with that requeſt comply. *Addiſon.*

Were it permitted, he ſhould *make* the tour of the whole ſyſtem of the ſun. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

8. To cauſe to have any quality.

I will *make* your cities waſte. *Lev.* xxvi. 31.

Her huſband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he heard them. *Numb.* xxx. 12.

When he had made a convenient room, he ſet it in a wall, and *made* it faſt with iron. *Wiſd.* xiii. 15.

Jeſus came into Cana, where he *made* the water wine. *John*, iv. 46.

He was the more inflamed with the deſire of battle with Waller, to *make* even all accounts. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Permitted you to fight for this uſurper;
All to *make* ſure the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

In reſpect of actions within the reach of ſuch a power in him, a man ſeems as free as it is poſſible for freedom to *make* him. *Locke.*

9. To bring into any ſtate or condition.

I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exod.* vii. 1.

Joſeph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Iſrael. *Gen.* xlvi. 29.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exod.* ii.

Ye have troubled me to *make* me to ſtink among the inhabitants. *Gen.* xxxiv. 30.

He *made* himſelf of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a ſervant. *Philip.* ii. 7.

He ſhould be *made* manifeſt to Iſrael. *John*, i. 31.

Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myſelf ſervant unto all, that I might gain the more. 1 *Cor.* ix. 19.

He hath *made* me a by-word of the people, and aforetime I was as a tabret. *Job*, xvii. 6.

Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himſelf againſt the Lord. *Jer.* xlviii. 26.

Joſeph was not willing to *make* her a publick example. *Matt.* i. 19.

By the aſſiſtance of this faculty we have all thoſe ideas in our underſtandings, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in ſight, and *make* appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs by bringing a drunken man into their company, and ſhewing them what a beaſt he *made* of himſelf. *Watts.*

10. To form; to ſettle.

Thoſe who are wiſe in courts
Make friendſhips with the miniſters of ſtate,
Nor ſeek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rowe.*

11. To hold; to keep.

Deep in a cave the ſybil *makes* abode. *Dryden.*

12. To ſecure from diſtreſs; to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs.

He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks himſelf *made* in the unchaſte compoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is the night,
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakeſp.*

Each element his dread command obeys,
Who *makes* or ruins with a ſmile or frown,
Who as by one he did our nation raiſe,
So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden.*

13. To ſuffer; to incur.

The loſs was private that I *made*;
'Twas but myſelf I loſt; I loſt no legions. *Dryden.*

He accuſeth Neptune unjuſtly, who *makes* ſhipwreck a ſecond time. *Bacon.*

14. To commit.

She was in his company at Page's houſe, and what they *made* there I know not. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will neither plead my age nor ſickneſs in excuſe of the faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.*

15. To compel; to force; to conſtrain.

That the ſoul in a ſleeping man ſhould be this moment buſy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember thoſe thoughts, would need ſome better proof than bare aſſertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke.*

They ſhould be *made* to riſe at their early hour; but great care ſhould be taken in waking them, that it be not done haſtily. *Locke.*

16. To intend; to purpoſe to do.

He may aſk this civil queſtion, friend!
What doſt thou *make* a ſhipboard? to what end? *Dryden.*

Gomez; what *mak'ſt* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bailiffs? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

17. To raiſe as profit from any thing.

He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he *made* five marks ready money. *Shakeſpeare.*

Did I *make* a gain of you by any of them I ſent? 2 *Cor.*

If Auletes, who was a negligent prince, *made* ſo much, what muſt now the Romans *make*, who govern it ſo wiſely? *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

If it is meant of the value of the purchaſe, it was very high; it being hardly poſſible to *make* ſo much of land, unleſs it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at.

Acoſta recordeth, they that ſail in the middle can *make* no land of either ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

I've *made* the port already,
And laugh ſecurely at the lazy ſtorm. *Dryden.*

They ply their ſhatter'd oars
To neareſt land, and *make* the Libyan ſhoars. *Dryden.*

Did I but purpoſe to embark with thee,
While gentle zephyrs play in proſp'rous gales;
But would forſake the ſhip, and *make* the ſhoar,
When the winds whiſtle, and the tempeſts roar? *Prior.*

19. To gain.

The wind came about, and ſettled in the weſt for many days, ſo as we could *make* little or no way. *Bacon.*

I have *made* way
To ſome Philiſtian lords, with whom to treat. *Milton.*

Now mark a little why Virgil is ſo much concerned to make this marriage, it was to *make* way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden's Æn.*

20. To force; to gain by force.

Rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain;
He *makes* his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents, and unforded ſtreams. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The ſtone wall which divides China from Tartary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and *making* way for rivers through mighty arches. *Temple.*

21. To exhibit.

When thou *makeſt* a dinner, call not thy friends, but the poor. *Luke*, xiv. 12.

22. To pay; to give.

He ſhall *make* amends for the harm that he hath done. *Lev.*

23. To put; to place.

You muſt *make* a great difference between Hercules's labours by land, and Jaſon's voyage by ſea for the golden fleece. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

24. To turn to ſome uſe.

Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an inſtrument of war. *Dryden's Æn.*

25. To incline; to diſpoſe.

It is not requiſite they ſhould deſtroy our reaſon, that is, to *make* us rely on the ſtrength of nature, when ſhe is leaſt able to relieve us. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

26. To prove as an argument.

Seeing they judge this to *make* nothing in the world for them. *Hooker, b.* ii.

You conceive you have no more to do than, having found the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of the verſe as will ſerve your turn, though in reality it *makes* nothing for you. *Swift.*

27. To repreſent; to ſhow.

He is not that gooſe and aſs that Valla would *make* him. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

28. To conſtitute.

Our deſires carry the mind out to abſent good, according to the neceſſity which we think there is of it, to the *making* or encreaſe of our happineſs. *Locke.*

29. To amount to.

Whatſoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me: God accepteth no man's perſon. *Gal.* ii. 16.

30. To mould; to form.

Lie not erect but hollow, which is in the *making* of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more wholeſome. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some undeſerved fault
I'll find about the *making* of the bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

They mow fern green, and burning of them to aſhes, *make* the aſhes up into balls with a little water. *Mortimer.*

31. *To* MAKE *away.* To kill; to deſtroy.

He will not let ſlip any advantage to *make away* him whoſe juſt title, enobled by courage and goodneſs, may one day ſhake the ſeat of a never-ſecure tyranny. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The Duke of Clarence, lieutenant of Ireland, was, by practice of evil perſons about the king his brother, called thence away, and ſoon after, by ſiniſter means, was clean *made away.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He may have a likely gueſs,
How theſe were they that *made away* his brother. *Shak.*

Trajan would ſay of the vain jealouſy of princes that ſeek to *make away* thoſe that aſpire to their ſucceſſion, that there was never king that did put to death his ſucceſſor. *Bacon.*

My mother I ſlew at my very birth, and ſince have *made away* two of her brothers, and happily to make way for the purpoſes of others againſt myſelf. *Hayward.*

Give poets leave to *make* themſelves *away.* *Roſcommon.*

What multitude of infants have been *made away* by thoſe who brought them into the world. *Addiſon.*

32. *To* MAKE *away.* To transfer.

Debtors,
When they never mean to pay,
To ſome friend *make* all *away.* *Waller.*

33. *To* MAKE *account.* To reckon; to believe.

They *made* no *account* but that the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

34. *To* MAKE *account of.* To eſteem; to regard.

35. *To* MAKE *free with.* To treat without ceremony.

The ſame who have *made free with* the greateſt names in church and ſtate, and expoſed to the world the private misfortunes of families. *Dunciad.*

36. *To* MAKE *good.* To maintain; to defend; to juſtify.

The grand maſter, guarded with a company of moſt valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made good* the place. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When he comes to *make good* his confident undertaking, he is fain to ſay things that agree very little with one another. *Boyle.*

I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

As for this other argument, that by purſuing one ſingle theme they gain an advantage to expreſs, and work up, the paſſions, I wiſh any example he could bring from them could *make it good.* *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

I will add what the ſame author ſubjoins to *make good* his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*

37. *To* MAKE *good.* To fulfil; to accompliſh.

This letter doth *make good* the friar's words. *Shakeſp.*

38. *To* MAKE *light of.* To conſider as of no conſequence.

They *made light of* it, and went their ways. *Matt.* xxii. 5.

39. *To* MAKE *love.* To court; to play the gallant.

How happy each of the ſexes would be, if there was a window in the breaſt of every one that *makes* or receives *love.* *Addiſon's Guardian,* Nº 106.

40. *To* MAKE *merry.* To feaſt; to partake of an entertainment.

A hundred pound or two, to *make merry* withal? *Shakeſp.*

The king, to make demonſtration to the world that the proceedings againſt Sir William Stanley, impoſed upon him by neceſſity of ſtate, had not diminiſhed the affection he bare to his brother, went to Latham, to *make merry* with his mother and the earl. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A gentleman and his wife will ride to *make merry* with his neighbour, and after a day thoſe two go to a third; in which progreſs they encreaſe like ſnowballs, till through their burthenſome weight they break. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

41. *To* MAKE *much of.* To cheriſh; to foſter.

The king hearing of their adventure, ſuddenly falls to take pride in *making much of* them, extolling them with infinite praiſes. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The bird is dead
That we have *made* ſo *much on!* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

It is good diſcretion not to *make* too *much of* any man at the firſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The eaſy and the lazy *make much of* the gout; and yet *making much of* themſelves too, they take care to carry it preſently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*

42. *To* MAKE *of. What to make of*, is, how to underſtand.

That they ſhould have knowledge of the languages and affairs of thoſe that lie at ſuch a diſtance from them, was a thing we could not tell what to *make of.* *Bacon.*

I paſt the Summer here at Nimmeguen, without the leaſt remembrance of what had happened to me in the Spring, till about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain I knew not what to *make of*, in the ſame joint of my other foot. *Temple.*

There is another ſtatue in braſs of Apollo, with a modern inſcription on the pedeſtal, which I know not what to *make of.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

I deſired he would let me ſee his book: he did ſo, ſmiling: I could not *make* any thing *of* it. *Tatler.*

Upon one ſide of the pillar were huge pieces of iron ſticking out, cut into ſtrange figures, which we knew not what to *make of.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

43. *To* MAKE *of.* To produce from; to effect.

I am aſtoniſhed, that theſe who have appeared againſt this paper have *made* ſo very little *of* it. *Addiſon.*

44. *To* MAKE *of.* To conſider; to account; to eſteem.

Makes ſhe no more *of* me than of a ſlave? *Dryden.*

45. *To* MAKE *of.* To cheriſh; to foſter.

Xaycus was wonderfully beloved, and *made of*, by the Turkiſh merchants, whoſe language he had learned. *Knolles.*

46. *To* MAKE *over.* To ſettle in the hands of truſtees.

Widows, who have tried one lover,
Truſt none again till th' have *made over.* *Hudibras, p.* iii.

The wiſe betimes *make over* their eſtates.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of truſt,
And give me ſeizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

47. *To* MAKE *over.* To transfer.

The ſecond mercy *made over* to us by the ſecond covenant, is the promiſe of pardon. *Hammond.*

Age and youth cannot be *made over*: nothing but time can take away years, or give them. *Collier.*

My waiſt is reduced to the depth of four inches by what I have already *made over* to my neck. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Moor, to whom that patent was *made over*, was forced to leave off coining. *Swift.*

48. *To* MAKE *out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's ſelf.

Make out the reſt—I am diſorder'd ſo,
I know not farther what to ſay or do. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Antiquaries *make out* the moſt ancient medals from a letter with great difficulty to be diſcerned upon the face and reverſe. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

It may ſeem ſomewhat difficult to *make out* the bills of fare for ſome ſuppers. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

49. *To* MAKE *out.* To prove; to evince.

There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himſelf, than the exiſtence of a God. *Locke.*

Though they are not ſelf-evident principles, yet what may be *made out* from them by a wary deduction, may be depended on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke.*

Men of wit and parts, but of ſhort thoughts and little meditation, are apt to diſtruſt every thing for fiction that is not the dictate of ſenſe, or *made out* immediately to their ſenſes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

We are to vindicate the juſt providence of God in the government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to *make out* the beauty and harmony of all the ſeeming diſcords and irregularities of the divine adminiſtration. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Scaliger hath *made out*, that the hiſtory of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*

In the paſſages from our own divines, moſt of the reaſonings which *make out* both my propoſitions are already ſuggeſted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

I dare engage to *make* it *out*, that, inſtead of contributing equal to the landed men, they will have their full principal and intereſt at ſix per cent. *Swift's Miſcell.*

50. *To* MAKE *ſure of.* To conſider as certain.

They *made* as *ſure of* health and life, as if both of them were at their diſpoſe. *Dryden.*

51. *To* MAKE *ſure of.* To ſecure to one's poſſeſſion.

But whether marriage bring joy or ſorrow,
Make ſure of this day, and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*

52. *To* MAKE *up.* To get together.

How will the farmer be able to *make up* his rent at quarter-day? *Locke.*

53. *To* MAKE *up.* To reconcile; to repair.

This kind of comprehenſion in Scripture being therefore received, ſtill there is no doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete meaſure of things neceſſary be *made up.* *Hooker, b.* i.

I knew when ſeven juſtices could not *make up* a quarrel. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

54. *To* MAKE *up.* To repair.

I ſought for a man among them that ſhould *make up* the hedge, and ſtand in the gap before me for the land. *Ezek.*

55. To compoſe, as of ingredients.

Theſe are the lineaments of this vice of flattery, which ſure do together *make up* a face of moſt extreme deformity. *Government of the Tongue.*

He is to encounter an enemy *made up* of wiles and ſtratagems; an old ſerpent, and a long experienced deceiver. *South's Sermons.*

Zeal ſhould be *made up* of the largeſt meaſures of ſpiritual love, deſire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation. *Sprat.*

Oh, he was all *made up* of love and charms;
Whatever maid could wiſh, or man admire. *Addiſon.*

Harlequin's part is *made up* of blunders and abſurdities. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, *make up* the moſt delightful little landſkip imaginable. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers, and diſtreſs,
Make up the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*

The parties among us are *made up* on one ſide of moderate whigs, and on the other of preſbyterians. *Swift.*

56. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſhape.

A catapotium is a medicine ſwallowed ſolid, and moſt commonly *made up* in pills. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

57. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſupply; to repair.

Whatſoever, to *make up* the doctrine of man's ſalvation, is added as in ſupply of the Scripture's inſufficiency, we reject it. *Hooker, b.* ii.

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my ſubject, that ſo what was wanting in my proof might be *made up* in the example. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;
Who ne'er conſider, but without a pauſe
Make up in paſſion what they want in cauſe. *Dryden.*

If they retrench any the ſmaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will eaſily *make up* the halfpenny a-day which we have now under conſideration. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Thus wiſely ſhe *makes up* her time,
Mis-ſpent when youth was in its prime. *Granville.*

There muſt needs be another ſtate to *make up* the inequalities of this, and to ſalve all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

If his romantick diſpoſition tranſport him ſo far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principals would *make* it *up* in dignity and reſpect. *Swift.*

58. *To* MAKE *up.* To clear.

The reaſons you allege, do more conduce
To the hot paſſion of diſtemper'd blood,
Than to *make up* a free determination
'Twixt right and wrong. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Though all at once cannot
See what I do deliver out to each,
Yet I can *make* my audit *up*, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He was to *make up* his accounts with his lord, and by an eaſy undiſcoverable cheat he could provide againſt the impending diſtreſs. *Rogers's Sermons.*

59. *To* MAKE *up.* To accompliſh; to conclude; to complete.

Is not the Lady Conſtance in this troop?
—I know ſhe is not; for this match *made up*,
Her preſence would have interrupted much. *Shakeſpeare.*

On Wedneſday the general account is *made up* and printed, and on Thurſday publiſhed. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

This life is a ſcene of vanity, that ſoon paſſes away, and affords no ſolid ſatisfaction but in the conſciouſneſs of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can ſay upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to *make up* the account. *Locke.*

To MAKE. *v. n.*

1. To tend; to travel; to go any way; to ruſh.

Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this?
—I think, that one of them is hereabouts,
And cannot *make* away. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I do beſeech your majeſty *make* up,
Leſt your retirement do amaze your friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Earl of Lincoln reſolved to *make* on where the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

There *made* forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Warily provide, that while we *make* forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worſe. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A wonderful erroneous obſervation that *maketh* about, is commonly received contrary to experience. *Bacon.*

Make on, upon the heads
Of men, ſtruck down like piles, to reach the lives
Of thoſe remain and ſtand. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the ſoldiers *making* toward land, were eaſily beaten from the ſhores. *Knolles.*

When they ſet out from Mount Sinai they *made* northward unto Riſhmah. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some ſpeedy way for paſſage muſt be found;
Make to the city by the poſtern gate. *Dryden.*

The bull
His eaſier conqueſt proudly did forego;
And *making* at him with a furious bound,
From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dryden.*

Too late young Turnus the deluſion found
Far on the ſea, ſtill *making* from the ground. *Dryden.*

A man of a diſturbed brain ſeeing in the ſtreet one of theſe lads that uſed to vex him, ſtepped into a cutler's ſhop, and ſeizing on a naked ſword *made* after the boy. *Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a ſpaniel by his horſe's ſide, I *made* up to him. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

The French king *makes* at us directly, and keeps a king by him to ſet over us. *Addiſon.*

A monſtrous boar ruſht forth; his baleful eyes
Shot glaring fire, and his ſtiff-pointed briſtles
Roſe high upon his back; at me he *made*,
Whetting his tuſks. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

2. To contribute.

Whatſoever *makes* nothing to your ſubject, and is improper to it, admit not unto your work. *Dryden.*

Blinded he is by the love of himſelf to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *makes* for his own advantage. *Swift's Miſcel.*

3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cauſe.

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the ſtrength of any invincible argument, otherwiſe found out by the light of reaſon, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth *make* againſt that which our own laws eccleſiaſtical have inſtituted for the ordering of theſe affairs; the very authority of the church itſelf ſufficeth. *Hooker.*

That which ſhould *make* for them muſt prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep thoſe laws which in Scripture they find made. *Hooker.*

It is very needful to be known, and *maketh* unto the right of the war againſt him. *Spenſer.*

Let us follow after the things which *make* for peace. *Rom.*

Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilſt his practices were covert, *made* for him, did now, when they were diſcovered, rather *make* againſt him, reſolved to try ſome exploit upon England. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

I obſerved a thing that may *make* to my preſent purpoſe. *Boyle.*

It *makes* to this purpoſe, that the light conſerving ſtones in Italy muſt be ſet in the ſun for ſome while before they retain light. *Digby on Bodies.*

What avails it me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own conceſſion *makes* againſt me. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æn.*

4. To concur.

Antiquity, cuſtom, and conſent, in the church of God, *making* with that which law doth eſtabliſh, are themſelves moſt ſufficient reaſons to uphold the ſame, unleſs ſome notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary. *Hooker.*

5. To ſhew; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joſhua and all Iſrael *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Joſh.* viii. 15.

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourſelf, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

6. *To* MAKE *away with.* To deſtroy; to kill; to make away. This phraſe is improper.

The women of Greece were ſeized with an unaccountable melancholy, which diſpoſed ſeveral of them to *make away with* themſelves. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 231.

7. *To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifferency theſe diſparities of times, and we ſhall plainly perceive, that they *make for* the advantage of England at this preſent time. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

None deny there is a God, but thoſe for whom it *maketh* that there were no God. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I was aſſur'd, that nothing was deſign'd
Againſt thee but ſafe cuſtody and hold;

That *made for* me, I knew that liberty
Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprizes. *Milton.*

8. *To* MAKE *up*. To compenſate; to be inſtead.

Have you got a ſupply of friends to *make up* for thoſe who are gone? *Swift to Pope.*

MAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Form; ſtructure; nature.

Thoſe mercurial ſpirits, which were only lent the earth to ſhew men their folly in admiring it, poſſeſs delights of a nobler *make* and nature, which antedate immortality. *Glanv.*

Upon the deceaſe of a lion the beaſts met to chuſe a king: ſeveral put up, but one was not of *make* for a king; another wanted brains or ſtrength. *L'Eſtrange.*

Is our perfection of ſo frail a *make*,
As ev'ry plot can undermine and ſhake? *Dryden.*

Several lyes are produced in the loyal ward of Portſoken of ſo feeble a *make*, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 7.

It may be with ſuperior ſouls as with gigantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that *make*, commit ſomething near extravagance. *Pope.*

MAKE. *n. ſ.* [maca, ȝemaca, Saxon.] Companion; favourite friend.

The elf therewith aſtonied,
Upſtarted lightly from his looſer *make*,
And his unſteady weapons 'gan in hand to take. *Fairy Q.*
Bid her therefore herſelf ſoon ready make,
To wait on love amongſt his lovely crew;
Where every one that miſſeth then her *make*,
Shall be by him amearſt with penance due. *Spenſer.*
For ſince the wiſe town,
Has let the ſports down,
Of May games and morris,
The maids and their *makes*,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and poſies,
And the wipers for their noſes. *Ben. Johnſon's Owls.*

MAKEBATE. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *debate*.] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her paſſions, like a right *makebate*, whiſpered to both ſides arguments of quarrel. *Sidney.*

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of *makebates*, who inflame ſmall quarrels by a thouſand ſtories. *Swift.*

MA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *make*.]

1. The Creator.

Both in him, in all things, as is meet,
The univerſal *Maker* we may praiſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
This the divine Cecilia found,
And to her *Maker*'s praiſe confin'd the ſound. *Pope.*
Such plain roofs as piety could raiſe,
And only vocal with the *Maker*'s praiſe. *Pope.*

The power of reaſoning was given us by our *Maker* to purſue truths. *Watts's Logick.*

2. One who makes any thing.

Every man in Turky is of ſome trade; Sultan Achmet was a *maker* of ivory rings. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

I dare promiſe her boldly what few of her *makers* of viſits and compliments dare to do. *Pope's Letters.*

3. One who ſets any thing in its proper ſtate.

You be indeed *makers* or marrers of all mens manners within the realm. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

MA'KEPEACE. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *peace*.] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a *makepeace* ſhall become my age. *Shakeſp.*

MA'KEWEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *weight*.] Any ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely ſitting, nor the glimmering light
Of *makeweight* candle, nor the joyous talk
Of loving friend delights. *Phillips.*

MALACHI'TE. *n. ſ.*

This ſtone is ſometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick ſtone, ſo as in colour to reſemble the leaf of the mallow, μαλάχη, from which it has its name; though ſometimes it is veined with white, or ſpotted with blue or black. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſils.*

MA'LADY. *n. ſ.* [*maladie*, French.] A diſeaſe; a diſtemper; a diſorder of body; ſickneſs.

Better it is to be private
In ſorrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace,
Nurſe inward *maladies*, which have not ſcope to be breath'd
out. *Sidney, b.* i.

Wiſe phyſicians firſt require, that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redreſs it. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Say, can you faſt? your ſtomachs are too young:
And abſtinence engenders *maladies*. *Shakeſpeare.*

An uſual draught, or accidental violence of motion, has removed that *malady* that has baffled the ſkill of phyſicians. *South's Sermons.*

Love's a *malady* without a cure;
Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart,
He fires within, and hiſſes at my heart. *Dryden.*

MALA'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [from *mal andare*, Italian, *to go ill*.] A dry ſcab on the paſtern of horſes.

MALAPERT. *adj.* [*mal* and *pert*.] Saucy; quick with impudence; ſprightly without reſpect or decency.

Peace, maſter marquis, you are *malapert*;
Your fire-new ſtamp of honour is ſcarce current. *Shakeſp.*
If thou dar'ſt tempt me further, draw thy ſword.
—What, what? nay, then, I muſt have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Are you growing *malapert*? Will you force me to make uſe of my authority? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

MA'LAPERTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malapert*.] Livelineſs of reply without decency; quick impudence; ſaucineſs.

MA'LAPERTLY. *adv.* [from *malapert*.] Impudently; ſaucily.

To MALA'XATE. *v. a.* [μαλάττω.] To ſoften, or knead to ſoftneſs, any body.

MALAXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *malaxate*.] The act of ſoftening.

MALE. *adj.* [*male*, French; *maſculus*, Lat.] Of the ſex that begets young; not female.

Which ſhall be heir of the two *male* twins, who, by the diſſection of the mother, were laid open to the world? *Locke.*

You are the richeſt perſon in the commonwealth; you have no *male* child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift's Examiner*, Nº 27.

MALE. *n. ſ.* The he of any ſpecies.

In moſt the *male* is the greater, and in ſome few the female. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 852.

There be more *males* than females, but in different proportions. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

MALE, in compoſition, ſignifies *ill*, from *male*, Latin; *male*, old French.

MALEADMINISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wiſeſt nations, when a prince was laid aſide for *maleadminiſtration*, the nobles and people did reſume the adminiſtration of the ſupreme power. *Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching ſuch a matter as properly belongs to the eccleſiaſtical court, for that a ſubject denounces his ſuperior, or ſome criminal prelate, for *maleadminiſtration*, or a wicked life. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MALECONTE'NT.
MALECONTE'NTED. *adj.* [*male* and *content*.] Diſcontented; diſſatiſfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice,
That you ſtand penſive, as half *malecontent*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife
That thou art *malecontent*? I will provide thee. *Shakeſp.*

The king, for the better ſecuring his ſtate againſt mutinous and *malecontented* ſubjects, who might have their refuge in Scotland, ſent a ſolemn ambaſſage unto James III. to conclude a peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They cannot ſignalize themſelves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the ſofter virtues. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

The uſual way in deſpotick governments is to confine the *malecontent* to ſome caſtle. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *adv.* [from *malecontent*.] With diſcontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malecontent*.] Diſcontentedneſs; want of affection to government.

They would aſcribe the laying down my paper to a ſpirit of *malecontentedneſs*. *Spectator*, Nº 445.

MALEDI'CTED. *adj.* [*maledictus*, Latin.] Accurſed. *Dict.*

MALEDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*malediction*, French; *maledictio*, Lat.] Curſe; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be,
To wretched me, the laſt, worſt *malediction*. *Sidney.*

The true original cauſe thereof, divine *malediction*, laid by the ſin of man upon theſe creatures which God hath made for the uſe of man, was above the reach of their natural capacity. *Hooker, b.* i.

In Spain they ſtayed near eight months, during all which time Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions*; which yet, upon the prince's ſafe arrival in the weſt, did vaniſh into praiſes. *Wotton.*

MALEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*male* and *facio*, Latin.] A crime; an offence.

Guilty creatures at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the ſcene,
Been ſtruck ſo to the ſoul, that preſently
They have proclaim'd their *malefactions*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

MALEFA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*male* and *facio*, Latin.] An offender againſt law; a criminal; a guilty perſon.

A jaylor to bring forth
Some monſtrous *malefactor*. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*
Fear his word,
As much as *malefactors* do your ſword. *Roſcommon.*

It is a ſad thing when men ſhall repair to the miniſtry, not for preferment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to ſave their lives. *South's Sermons.*

If their barking dog diſturb her eaſe,
Th' unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd. *Dryden's Juv.*
The *malefactor* goat was laid
On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid. *Dryden.*

MALE'FICK.
MALE'FIQUE. *adj.* [*maleficus*, Latin.] Miſchievous; hurtful. *Dict.*

MALEPRA'CTICE. *n. ſ.* [*male* and *practice*.] Practice contrary to rules.

MALE'VOLENCE. *n. ſ.* [*malevolentia*, Latin.] Ill-will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The ſon of Duncan
Lives in the Engliſh court; and is receiv'd
Of the moſt pious Edward with ſuch grace,
That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing
Takes from his high reſpect. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

MALE'VOLENT. *adj.* [*malevolus*, Latin.] Ill-diſpoſed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms,
Though our *malevolent* ſtars have ſtruggled hard,
And held us long aſunder. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

MALE'VOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *malevolence*.] Malignly; malignantly.

The oak did not only reſent his fall, but vindicate him from thoſe aſperſions that were *malevolently* caſt upon him. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

MA'LICE. *n. ſ.* [*malice*, French; *malitia*, Latin.]

1. Badneſs of deſign; deliberate miſchief.

God hath forgiven me many ſins of *malice*, and therefore ſurely he will pity my infirmities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. Ill intention to any one; deſire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave;
Malice domeſtick, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To MA'LICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill-will. Obſolete.

The cauſe why he this fly ſo *maliced*,
Was that his mother which him bore and bred,
The moſt fine-fingered workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means, was vanquiſhed. *Spenſer.*

MALI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*malicieux*, French; *malitioſus*, Latin.] Ill-diſpoſed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We muſt not ſtint
Our neceſſary actions in the fear
To cope *malicious* cenſurers; which ever,
As rav'nous fiſhes do a veſſel follow
That is new trimm'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin
That has a name. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Stand up, O Lord, and be not merciful unto them that offend of *malicious* wickedneſs. *Pſalm* lix. 5.

Thou know'ſt what *malicious* foe,
Envying our happineſs, and of his own
Deſpairing, ſeeks to work us woe and ſhame. *Milton.*

The air appearing ſo *malicious* in this morbifick conſpiracy, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey on Conſump.*

MALI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *malicious*.] With malignity; with intention of miſchief.

An intrigue between his majeſty and a junto of miniſters *maliciouſly* bent againſt me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter deſtruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*

MALI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malicious*.] Malice; intention of miſchief to another.

Not out of envy or *maliciouſneſs*,
Do I forbear to crave your ſpecial aid. *Herbert.*

MALI'GN. *adj.* [*maligne*, French; *malignus*, Latin: the *g* is mute or liqueſcent.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-diſpoſed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by a tacit operation of *malign* ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If in the conſtellations war were ſprung,
Two planets, ruſhing from aſpect *malign*
Of fierceſt oppoſition, in mid ſky,
Should combat, and their jarring ſpheres confound. *Milt.*

Of contempt, and the *malign* hoſtile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him. *South.*

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; peſtilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers and pernicious impoſthumations. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To MALI'GN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practiſe what miſchiefs and villainies they will againſt private men, whom they *malign*, by ſtealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor ſhould ſo *malign* his ſucceſſor, as to ſuffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Strangers conſpired together againſt him, and *maligned* him in the wilderneſs. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xlv. 18.

If it is a pleaſure to be envied and ſhot at, to be *maligned* ſtanding, and to be deſpiſed falling; then is it a pleaſure to be great, and to be able to diſpoſe of mens fortunes. *South.*

2. To miſchief; to hurt; to harm.

MALI'GNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *malignant*.]

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableneſs.

My ſtars ſhine darkly over me; the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, diſtemper yours; therefore I crave your leave, that I may bear my evils alone. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Deſtructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its *malignancy*, either proves eaſily curable, or elſe it proceeds in its venom. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MALI'GNANT. *adj.* [*malignant*, French.]

1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; miſchievous; intending or effecting ill.

O *malignant* and ill-boding ſtars!
Now art thou come unto a feaſt of death. *Shakeſpeare.*
Not friended by his wiſh to your high perſon,
His will is moſt *malignant*, and it ſtretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
To good *malignant*, to bad men benign. *Milton.*

They have ſeen all other notions beſides their own repreſented in a falſe and *malignant* light; whereupon they judge and condemn at once. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Hoſtile to life: as, *malignant* fevers.

They hold, that the cauſe of the gout is a *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint; that the ſwelling is a kindneſs in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby aſſuage the ſharpneſs of the pain. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Let the learn'd begin
Th' enquiry, where diſeaſe could enter in;
How thoſe *malignant* atoms forc'd their way,
What in the faultleſs frame they found to make their
prey? *Dryden to the Dutcheſs of Ormond.*

MALI'GNANT. *n. ſ.*

1. A man of ill intention; malevolently diſpoſed.

Occaſion was taken, by certain *malignants*, ſecretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

2. It was a word uſed of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel ſectaries in the civil wars.

MALI'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *malignant*.] With ill intention; maliciouſly; miſchievouſly.

Now arriving
At place of potency, and ſway o' th' ſtate,
If he ſhould ſtill *malignantly* remain
Faſt foe to the Plebeians, your voices might
Be curſes to yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

MALI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *malign*.] One who regards another with ill will.

Such as theſe are philoſophy's *maligners*, who pronounce the moſt generous contemplations, needleſs unprofitable ſubtleties. *Glanville's Apology.*

I thought it neceſſary to juſtify my character in point of cleanlineſs, which ſome of my *maligners* call in queſtion. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Sarcaſtical cenſurer.

MALI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [*malignité*, French.]

1. Malice; maliciouſneſs.

Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On ſtubborn fate, or undiſcerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawleſs ſoldiers known,
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickell.*

2. Contrariety to life; deſtructive tendency.

Whether any tokens of poiſon did appear, reports are various; his phyſicians diſcerned an invincible *malignity* in his diſeaſe. *Hayward.*

No redreſs could be obtained with any vigour proportionable to the *malignity* of that far-ſpread diſeaſe. *K. Charles.*

3. Evilneſs of nature.

This ſhews the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural courſe of it tends to the deſtruction of common life, by deſtroying truſt and mutual confidence. *South's Sermons.*

MALI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviouſly; with ill will; miſchievouſly.

Leſt you think I railly more than teach,
Or praiſe *malignly* arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once preſume t' inſtruct the times. *Pope.*

MA'LKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for ſweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dreſſed up; thence a dirty wench. *Hanmer.*

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

MALL. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A hammer.

1. A ſtroke; a blow.

With mighty *mall*,
The monſter mercileſs him made to fall. *Fairy Queen.*
Give that rev'rend head a *mall*,
Or two, or three, againſt a wall. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

2. A kind of beater or hammer. [*mail*, French.]

He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and that part which ſtrikes the ball, he encloſed in them ſeveral drugs. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 195.

3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Moll* is, in Iſlandick, an area or walk ſpread with ſhells.

This the beau monde ſhall from the *mall* ſurvey,
And hail with muſick its propitious ray. *Pope.*

To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or ſtrike with a mall.

MA'LLARD. *n. ſ.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck.

Anthony
Claps on his ſea-wing, like a doating *mallard*,
Leaving the fight in height. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The birds that are moſt eaſy to be drawn are *mallard*, ſhoveler, and gooſe. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut ſo much of a brown *mallard*'s feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*

MALLEABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of ſpreading under the hammer.

Suppoſing the nominal eſſence of gold to be a body of ſuch a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and fuſibility, the real eſſence is that conſtitution on which theſe qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer.] Capable of being ſpread by beating: this is a quality poſſeſſed in the moſt eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is oppoſite to friability or brittleneſs. *Quincy.*

Make it more ſtrong for falls, though it come not to the degree to be *malleable*. *Bacon.*

The beaten ſoldier proves moſt manful,
That like his ſword endures the anvil;
And juſtly's held more formidable,
The more his valour's *malleable*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to preſſion without any ſliding of its parts, it is hard and elaſtick, returning to its figure with a force riſing from the mutual attraction of its parts: if the parts ſlide upon one another, the body is *malleable* or ſoft. *Newton's Opticks.*

MA'LLEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of moſt uſe that are ſought for out of the earth are the metals, which are diſtinguiſhed from other bodies by their weight, fuſibility, and *malleableneſs*. *Locke.*

To MA'LLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To hammer; to forge or ſhape by the hammer.

He firſt found out the art of melting and *malleating* metals, and making them uſeful for tools. *Derham.*

MA'LLET. *n.ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.

The veſſel ſoddered up was warily ſtruck with a wooden *mallet*, and thereby compreſſed. *Boyle.*

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

MA'LLOWS. *n.ſ.* [*malva*, Latin; mæleþe, Saxon.]

The *mallow* has a fibrous root; the leaves are round or angular: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is of the expanded bell-ſhaped kind, and cut into five ſegments almoſt to the bottom: from the centre riſes a pyramidal tube, for the moſt part loaded with many ſmall threads or filaments: from the centre of the flower-cup riſes the pointal in the tube, which becomes the fruit, and this is flat, round, and ſometimes pointed, wrapt, for the moſt part, within the flower-cup, and divided into ſeveral cells ſo diſpoſed round the axle, that each little lodge appears moſt artificially jointed within the correſponding ſtriæ or channels: the ſeed is often ſhaped like a kidney: the ſpecies are ſix, of which the firſt is found wild, and uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

Shards or *mallows* for the pot,
That keep the looſen'd body ſound. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY. *n.ſ.*

1. A ſort of grape. See VINE.
2. A kind of wine.

White-handed miſtreſs, one ſweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and ſugar, there is three.
—Nay then two trays; and if you grow ſo nice,
Metheglin, wort, and *malmſey*. *Shakeſpeare.*

MALT. *n.ſ.* [mealꞇ, Saxon; *mout*, Dutch.] Grain ſteeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath *malt* firſt infuſed in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

MA'LTDUST. *n.ſ.* [*malt* and *duſt*.]

Malt-duſt is an enricher of barren land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MA'LTFLOOR. *n.ſ.* [*malt* and *floor*.] A floor to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the ciſtern into the *malt-floor*. *Mortimer.*

To **MALT.** *v. n.*

1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt.

To houſe it green it will mow-burn, which will make it *malt* worſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MA'LTDRINK. *n.ſ.* [*malt* and *drink*.]

All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the conſiſtence of a ſlimy ſyrup. *Floyer on the Humours.*

MA'LTHORSE. *n.ſ.* [*malt* and *horſe*.] It ſeems to have been, in Shakeſpeare's time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.

You peaſant ſwain, you whoreſon, you *malthorſe* drudge. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Mome, *malthorſe*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shak.*

MA'LTMAN. } *n.ſ.* [from *malt*.] One who makes malt.
MA'LTSTER. }

Sir Arthur the *maltſter!* how fine it will ſound! *Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's ſide; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which ſhe died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltſter*. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION. *n.ſ.* [French.] Bad ſhifts; mean artifices; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

MAM. } *n.ſ.* [*mamma*, Latin: this word is ſaid to be
MAMMA'. } found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages; and is therefore ſuppoſed to be the firſt ſyllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.

Poor Cupid ſobbing ſcarce could ſpeak;
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye:
Alas! how eaſy my miſtake?
I took you for your likeneſs, Cloe. *Prior.*

Little maſters and miſſes are great impediments to ſervants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and *mamma*. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

MAMME'E *Tree.* *n.ſ.*

The *mammee tree* hath a roſaceous flower, which conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed in a circular order, from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an almoſt ſpherical fleſhy fruit, containing two or three ſeeds incloſed in hard rough ſhells. *Millar.*

MA'MMET. *n.ſ.* [from *mam* or *mamma*.] A puppet; a figure dreſſed up. *Hanmer.*

Kate; this is no world
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shakeſp.*

MA'MMIFORM. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French; *mamma* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of paps or dugs.

MAMMI'LLARY. *adj* [*mammillaire*, Fr. *mammillaris*, Lat.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *n.ſ.* A large ſhapeleſs piece.

The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *James's Voyage.*

To **MA'MMOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.

I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly; and he did ſo ſet his teeth, and did tear it! Oh, I warrant, how he *mammockt* it! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

MA'MMON. *n.ſ.* [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *n.ſ.* [man, mon, Saxon.]

1. Human being.

The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me; the element ſhews to him as it doth to me; all his ſenſes have but human conditions. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the weſt bank of Nilus is poſſeſſed by an idolatrous, *man*-eating nation. *Brerewood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* deſign'd,
Conſcious of thought. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Nature in *man* capacious ſouls hath wrought,
And given them voice expreſſive of their thought;
In *man* the God deſcends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creech's Manilius.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the powers of motion, and reaſoning joined to ſubſtance, make the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reaſon though you can,
It may be reaſon, but it is not *man*. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. Not a woman.

Bring forth *men* children only!
For thy undaunted metal ſhould compoſe
Nothing but males. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I had not ſo much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Every *man* child ſhall be circumciſed. *Gen.* xvii. 10.

Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the ſex ſhe firſt began. *Dryden's Æn.*

A long time ſince the cuſtom began, among people of quality, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

3. Not a boy.

The nurſe's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

4. A ſervant; an attendant; a dependant.

Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preſerves my loved life,
Thanked be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody ſtrife:
For if my *man* muſt praiſes have,
What then muſt I that keep the knave? *Sidney, b.* i.

My brother's ſervants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shakeſp.*

Such gentlemen as are his majeſty's own ſworn ſervants ſhould be preferred to the charge of his majeſty's ſhips; choice being made of *men* of valour and capacity rather than to employ other mens *men*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

I and my *man* will preſently go ride
Far as the Corniſh mount. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt.

You may partake of any thing we ſay:
We ſpeak no treaſon, *man*. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.

6. It is uſed in a looſe ſignification like the French *on*, one, any one.

This ſame young ſober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

A *man* in an inſtant may diſcover the aſſertion to be impoſſible. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man* would deſire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thouſand of them a *man* ſhall not be able to advance one ſtep in knowledge. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to purſue, nor be taken off from thoſe they have once fixed on; but run away with a *man*, in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find ſome antiquities; but all they have to ſhow of this nature is an old roſtrum of a Roman ſhip. *Addiſon.*

A *man* might make a pretty landſcape of his own plantation. *Addiſon.*

7. One of uncommon qualifications.

Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wickham.*

I dare do all that may become a *man*;
Who dares do more is none.
—What beaſt was't then
That made you break this enterpriſe to me?
When you durſt do it, then you were a *man*,
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be ſo much more the *man*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He tript me behind, being down, inſulted, rail'd,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of *man*,
That worthied him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Will reckons he ſhould not have been the *man* he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down conſtables, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 105.

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his youth. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 33.

9. Individual.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myſelf, and myſelf in the place of my neighbour. *Watts's Logick.*

10. Not a beaſt.

Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The ſofter ſeaſon ſuiting to the *man*. *Creech's Manilius.*

11. Wealthy or independant perſon: to this ſenſe ſome refer the following paſſage of Shakeſpeare, others to the ſenſe next foregoing.

There would this monſter make a *man*; any ſtrange beaſt there makes a *man*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

What poor man would not carry a great burden of gold to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

12. When a perſon is not in his ſenſes, we ſay, he is not his own *man*. *Ainſworth.*

13. A moveable piece at cheſs or draughts.

14. MAN *of War.* A ſhip of war.

A Flemiſh *man of war* lighted upon them, and overmaſtered them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To **MAN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with men.

Your ſhips are not well *mann'd*;
Your mariners are muliteers, or reapers. *Shakeſpeare.*

A navy, to ſecure the ſeas, is *mann'd*;
And forces ſent. *Daniel's Civil War.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them ſhould ſend certain ſhips to ſea well *manned*, and apparelled to fight. *Hayward.*

Their ſhips go as long voyages as any, and are for their burdens as well *manned*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He had *manned* it with a great number of tall ſoldiers, more than for the proportion of the caſtle. *Bacon.*

They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could ſet out thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeaſes; though I cannot conceive how they could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had *manned* out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To guard with men.

See, how the ſurly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shakeſp.*

There ſtands the caſtle by yond tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

The ſummons take of the ſame trumpet's call,
To ſally from one port, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

3. To fortify; to ſtrengthen.

Adviſe how war may be beſt upheld,
Mann'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold,
In all her equipage. *Milton.*

Theodoſius having *manned* his ſoul with proper reflexions, exerted himſelf in the beſt manner he could, to animate his penitent. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 164.

4. To tame a hawk.

Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To attend; to ſerve; to wait on.

Thou whoreſon mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *manned* with agate till now. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

They diſtill their huſbands land
In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
With ten empyricks in their chamber,
Lying for the ſpirit of amber. *Ben. Johnſon's Foreſt.*

6. To direct in hoſtility; to point; to aim. An obſolete word.

Man but a ruſh againſt Othello's breaſt,
And he retires. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

MA'NACLES. *n.ſ.* [*manicles*, French; *manicæ*, from *manus*, Latin.] Chain for the hands; ſhackles.

For my ſake wear this glove;
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou
Muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With *manacles* along our ſtreet. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Such a perſon
Could fetch your brother from the *manacles*
Of the all-holding law. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *manacles* on the right-hand. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxi. 19.

The bounds of the law good men count their ornament and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppreſſion. *King Charles.*

To **MA'NACLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to ſhackle.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shakeſp.*

I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shakeſpeare.*

Is it thus you uſe this monarch, to *manacle* and ſhackle him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To **MA'NAGE.** *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]

1. To conduct; to carry on.

The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry againſt the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

Let her at leaſt the vocal braſs inſpire,
And tell the nations in no vulgar ſtrain,
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train a horſe to graceful action.

He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his horſe, and charging and diſcharging his lance. *Knolles.*

They vault from hunters to the *manag'd* ſteed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to make tractable.

Let us ſtick to our point, and we will *manage* Bull, I'll warrant you. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

4. To wield; to move or uſe eaſily.

Long tubes are cumberſome, and ſcarce to be eaſily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To huſband; to make the object of caution.

There is no more to *manage!* If I fall,
It ſhall be like myſelf; a ſetting ſun
Should leave a track of glory in the ſkies. *Dryden.*

The leſs he had to loſe, the leſs he car'd,
To *manage* loathſome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

6. To treat with caution or decency: this is a phraſe merely Gallick; not to be imitated.

Notwithſtanding it was ſo much his intereſt to *manage* his Proteſtant ſubjects in the country, he made over his principality to France. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **MANA'GE.** *v. n.* To ſuperintend affairs; to tranſact.

Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wiſdom ſees thee want. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*meſnage*, *menage*, French.]

1. Conduct; adminiſtration.

To him put
The *manage* of my ſtate. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

This might have been prevented,
With very eaſy arguments of love,
Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms muſt
With fearful, bloody iſſue arbitrate. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

For the rebels which ſtand out in Ireland,
Expedient *manage* muſt be made, my liege,
Ere further leiſure yield them further means. *Shakeſp.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and ſtir more than they can quiet. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The plea of a good intention will ſerve to ſanctify the worſt actions; the proof of which is but too manifeſt from that ſcandalous doctrine of the Jeſuits concerning the direction of the intention, and likewiſe from the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South's Sermons.*

Whenever we take a ſtrong biaſs, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and diſcipline to ſet us right at firſt. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. Uſe; inſtrumentality.

To think to make gold of quickſilver is not to be hoped; for quickſilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

3. Government of a horſe.

In thy ſlumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding ſteed. *Shakeſp.*

The horſe you muſt draw in his career with his *manage* and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peacham.*

MA'NAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *manage*.]

1. Eaſy in the uſe; not difficult to be wielded or moved.

The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may ſerve in all weathers; and that the carriage may be light and *manageable*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Very long tubes are, by reaſon of their length, apt to bend, and ſhake by bending ſo as to cauſe a continual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glaſſes are readily *manageable*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *manageable*.]

1. Accommodation to eaſy uſe.

This diſagreement may be imputed to the greater or leſs exactneſs or *manageableneſs* of the inſtruments employed. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableneſs; eaſineſs to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT *n.ſ.* [*menagement*, French.]

1. Conduct; adminiſtration.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some ſtick to you, and ſome to t'other ſide. *Dryden.*

An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure more credit than the profoundeſt ſcience with a rough, inſolent, and noiſy *management*. *Locke on Education.*

The wrong *management* of the Earl of Godolphin was the only cauſe of the union. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. Practice; tranſaction; dealing.

He had great *managements* with eccleſiaſticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addiſon on Italy.*

MA'NAGER. *n.ſ.* [from *manage*.]

1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.

A ſkilful *manager* of the rabble, ſo long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any underſtanding. *South's Sermons.*

The *manager* opens his ſluice every night, and diſtributes the water into the town. *Addiſon.*

An artful *manager* that crept between
His friend and ſhame, and was a kind of ſcreen. *Pope.*

2. A man of frugality; a good huſband.

A prince of great aſpiring thoughts: in the main, a *manager* of his treaſure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, wherever he diſcerns merit. *Temple's Miſcell.*

The moſt ſevere cenſor cannot but be pleaſed with the prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wiſhed, that the maſter of it had been a better *manager*. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGERY. *n.ſ.* [*menagerie*, French.]

1. Conduct; direction; adminiſtration.

They who moſt exactly deſcribe that battle, give ſo ill an account of any conduct or diſcretion in the *managery* of that affair, that poſterity would receive little benefit in the moſt particular relation of it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. Huſbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other inſtances, ſo well atteſted its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Manner of uſing.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloodleſs ſkirmiſhes, inſtruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Piety.*

MANA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

MA'NCHE. *n.ſ.* [French.] A ſleeve.

MA'NCHET. *n.ſ.* [*michet*, French. *Skinner*.] A ſmall loaf of fine bread.

Take a ſmall toaſt of *manchet*, dipped in oil of ſweet almonds. *Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a diſh of fruit, and a *manchet*. *More's Dial.*

MANCHINE'EL *Tree.* *n.ſ.* [*mancanilla*, Latin.]

The *manchineel tree* has male flowers or katkins, which are produced at remote diſtances from embrios, which become round fleſhy fruit, in which is contained a rough woody nut, incloſing four or five flat ſeeds: it is a native of the Weſt Indies, and grows equal to the ſize of an oak: its wood, which is ſawn out into planks, and brought to England, is of a beautiful grain, will poliſh well and laſt long, and is therefore much eſteemed in cabinet-makers work: in cutting down thoſe trees, the juice of the bark, which is of a milky colour, muſt be burnt out before the work is begun; for its nature is ſo corroſive, that it will raiſe bliſters on the ſkin, and burn holes in linen; and if it ſhould happen to fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of loſing their ſight: the fruit is of the colour and ſize of the golden pippin, by which many Europeans have been deceived; ſome of whom have greatly ſuffered, and others loſt their lives by eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat: the leaves of theſe trees alſo abound with a milky juice of the ſame nature, ſo that the cattle never ſhelter themſelves under them, and ſcarcely will any vegetable grow under their ſhade; yet the goats eat this fruit without any injury. *Millar.*

To MANCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Latin.] To enſlave; to bind; to tie.

Although the regular part of nature is ſeldom varied, yet the meteors, which are in themſelves more unſtable, and leſs *mancipated* to ſtated motions, are oftentimes employed to various ends. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

MANCIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mancipate.*] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*manceps*, Latin.] The ſteward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly uſed of the purveyor of a college.

Their *manciple* fell dangerouſly ill,
Bread muſt be had, their griſt went to the mill:
This ſimkin moderately ſtole before,
Their ſteward ſick, he robb'd them ten times more.
Betterton's Miller of Trompington.

MANDA'MUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, ſo called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N. *n. ſ.* A Chineſe nobleman or magiſtrate.

MA'NDATARY. *n. ſ.* [*mandataire*, Fr. from *mando*, Latin.] He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a *mandate* for his benefice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MA'NDATE. *n. ſ.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]

1. Command.

Her force is not any where ſo apparent as in expreſs *mandates* or prohibitions, eſpecially upon advice and conſultation going before. *Hooker, b.* i.

The neceſſity of the times caſt the power of the three eſtates upon himſelf, that his *mandates* ſhould paſs for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleaſed. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Precept; charge; commiſſion, ſent or tranſmitted.

Who knows,
If the ſcarce bearded Cæſar have not ſent
His powerful *mandate* to you. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

This Moor,
Your ſpecial *mandate*, for the ſtate affairs,
Hath hither brought. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryden.*

This dream all powerful Juno ſends, I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear:
Haſte, arm your Ardeans. *Dryden's Æn.*

MANDA'TOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] Director.

A perſon is ſaid to be a client to his advocate, but a maſter and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MA'NDATORY. *adj.* [*mandare*, Lat.] Preceptive; directory.

MA'NDIBLE. *n. ſ.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; the inſtrument of manducation.

He ſaith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MANDI'BULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *mandibula*, Latin.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDI'LION. *n. ſ.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A ſoldier's coat. *Skinner.* A looſe garment; a ſleeveleſs jacket. *Ainſw.*

MA'NDREL. *n. ſ.* [*mandrin*, French.]

Mandrels are made with a long wooden ſhank, to fit ſtiff into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be turned; this *mandrel* is called a ſhank, or *pin-mandrel*: and if the hole the ſhank is to fit into be very ſmall, and the work to be faſtened on it pretty heavy, then turners faſten a round iron ſhank or pin, and faſten their work upon it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

MA'NDRAKE. *n. ſ.* [*mandragoras*, Latin; *mandragôre*, Fr.]

The flower of the *mandrake* conſiſts of one leaf, in the ſhape of a bell, and is divided at the top into ſeveral parts; the pointal afterwards becomes a globular ſoft fruit, in which are contained many kidney-ſhaped ſeeds: the root of this plant is ſaid to bear a reſemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the perſon who dares to attempt ſuch a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Millar.*

Among other virtues, *mandrakes* have been falſely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a ſoporifick quality, and the ancients uſed it when they wanted a narcotick of the moſt powerful kind. *Hill's Materia Med.*

Would curſes kill, as doth the *mandrake*'s groan,
I would invent as bitter ſearching terms,
As curſt, as harſh, and horrible to hear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowſy ſyrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that ſweet ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

And ſhrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakeſp.*

Give me of thy ſon's *mandrakes*. *Gen.* xxx. 14.

Go, and catch a falling ſtar,
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Donne.*

To MA'NDUCATE. *v. a.* [*manduco*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.

MANDUCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*manducatio*, Latin.] Eating.

Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

As he who is not a holy perſon does not feed upon Chriſt, it is apparent that our *manducation* muſt be ſpiritual, and therefore ſo muſt the food, and conſequently it cannot be natural fleſh. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

MANE. *n. ſ.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes, or other animals.

Dametas was toſſed from the ſaddle to the *mane* of the horſe, and thence to the ground. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A currie comb, *maine* comb, and whip for a jade. *Tuſſer.*

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unlooſe his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's *mane*,
Be ſhook to air. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

The horſes breaking looſe, ran up and down with their tails and *manes* on a light-fire. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

A lion ſhakes his dreadful *mane*,
And angry grows. *Waller.*

For quitting both their ſwords and reins,
They graſp'd with all their ſtrength the *manes*. *Hudibras.*

MA'NEATER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *eat.*] A cannibal; an anthropophagite; one that feeds upon human fleſh.

MA'NED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

MANES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Ghoſt; ſhade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy *manes*! hail again
Paternal aſhes. *Dryden's Virgil.*

MA'NFUL. *adj.* [*man* and *full.*] Bold; ſtout; daring.

A handful
It had devour'd, 'twas ſo *manful*. *Hudibras.*

MA'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *manful.*] Boldly; ſtoutly.

Artimeſia behaved herſelf *manfully* in a great fight at ſea, when Xerxes ſtood by as a coward. *Abbot.*

I ſlew him *manfully* in fight,
Without falſe 'vantage, or baſe treachery. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that with this Chriſtian armour *manfully* fights againſt, and repels, the temptations and aſſaults of his ſpiritual enemies; he that keeps his conſcience void of offence, ſhall enjoy peace here and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'NFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manful.*] Stoutneſs; boldneſs.

MANGCO'RN. *n. ſ.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of ſeveral kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye.

MA'NGANESE. *n. ſ.* [*manganeſia*, low Latin.]

Manganeſe is extremely well known by name, though the glaſsmen uſe it for many different ſubſtances, that have the ſame effect in clearing the foul colour of their glaſs: it is properly an iron ore of a poorer ſort; the moſt perfect ſort is of a dark iron grey, very heavy, but brittle. *Hill.*

Manganeſe is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodw.*

MANGE. *n. ſ.* [*de mangeaiſon*, French.] The itch or ſcab in cattle.

The ſheep died of the rot, and the ſwine of the *mange*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Tell what criſis does divine
The rot in ſheep, or *mange* in ſwine. *Hudibras, p.* i.

MA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or veſſel in which animals are fed with corn.

She brought forth her firſt-born ſon, and laid him in a *manger*. *Luke*, ii. 7.

A churliſh cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horſes from their provender. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

MA'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mangy.*] Scabbineſs; infection with the mange.

To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *mancus*, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher.

Caſſio, may you ſuſpect
Who they ſhould be, that thus have *mangled* you? *Shak.*

Your diſhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that integrity which ſhould become it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts,
Exaſperate, exulcerate, and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can aſſuage. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The triple porter of the Stygian ſeat,
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,
And, ſeiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryd.*

What could ſwords or poiſon, racks or flame,
But *mangle* and disjoint this brittle frame!
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter ſhould read or underſtand her own natural tongue; as any one may find who can hear them when they are diſpoſed to *mangle* a play or a novel, where the leaſt word out of the common road diſconcerts them. *Swift to a Young Lady.*

They have joined the moſt obdurate conſonants without one intervening vowel, only to ſhorten a ſyllable; ſo that moſt of the books we ſee now-a-days, are full of thoſe *manglings* and abbreviations. *Swift's Letter to the Ld. Treaſurer.*

Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the ſenſe, and curtailing authors. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

MA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *mangle.*] A hacker; one that deſtroys bunglingly.

Since after thee may riſe an impious line,
Coarſe *manglers* of the human face divine;
Paint on, till fate diſſolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

MA'NGO. *n. ſ.* [*mangoſtan*, Fr.] A fruit of the iſle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

The fruit with the huſk, when very young, makes a good preſerve, and is uſed to pickle like *mangoes*. *Mortimer.*

What lord of old wou'd bid his cook prepare
Mangoes, potargo, champignons, cavare. *King.*

MA'NGY. *adj.* [from *mange.*] Infected with the mange; ſcabby.

Away, thou iſſue of a *mangy* dog!
I ſwoon to ſee thee. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

MANHA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *hater.*] Miſanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *man.*]

1. Human nature.

In Seth was the church of God eſtabliſhed; from whom Chriſt deſcended, as touching his *manhood*. *Raleigh.*

Not therefore joins the Son
Manhood to Godhead, with more ſtrength to foil
Thy enemy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

2. Virility; not womanhood.

'Tis in my pow'r to be a ſovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow. *Dryden.*

3. Virility; not childhood.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy ſchool-days frightful, deſp'rate, wild and furious;
Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold and venturous. *Shak.*

By fraud or force the ſuitor train deſtroy,
And ſtarting into *manhood*, ſcorn the boy. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. Courage; bravery; reſolution; fortitude.

Nothing ſo hard but his valour overcame; which he ſo guided with virtue, that although no man was ſpoken of but he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

MANI'AC. }
MANI'ACAL. } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Latin.] Raging with madneſs; mad to rage.

Epilepſies and *maniacal* lunacies uſually conform to the age of the moon. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii.

MA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*manifeſtus*, Latin.]

1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible operations therein, although not all in like apparent and *manifeſt* manner. *Hooker, b.* i.

That which may be known of God is *manifeſt* in them; for God hath ſhewed it unto them. *Rom.* i. 19.

He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was *manifeſt* in theſe laſt times for you. 1 *Pet.* i. 20.

He full
Reſplendent, all his Father *manifeſt*
Expreſs'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Thus *manifeſt* to fight the god appear'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

I ſaw, I ſaw him *manifeſt* in view,
His voice, his figure, and his geſture knew. *Dryden.*

2. Detected, with *of*.

Caliſtho there ſtood *manifeſt of* ſhame,
And turn'd a bear, the northern ſtar became. *Dryden.*

MANIFE'ST. *n. ſ.* [*manifeſte*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick proteſtation.

You authentick witneſſes I bring,
Of this my *manifeſt*: that never more
This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore. *Dryden.*

To MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [*manifeſter*, French; *manifeſto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to ſhew plainly; to diſcover.

Thy life did *manifeſt*, thou lov'dſt me not;
And thou wilt have me die aſſur'd of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that loveth me I will love him, and *manifeſt* myſelf to him. *John*, xiv. 21.

He was pleaſed himſelf to aſſume, and *manifeſt* his will in, our fleſh, and ſo not only as God from heaven, but God viſible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond.*

This perverſe commotion
Muſt *manifeſt* thee worthieſt to be heir
Of all things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Were he not by law withſtood,
He'd *manifeſt* his own inhuman blood. *Dryden's Juv.*

It may be part of our employment in eternity, to contemplate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wiſdom *manifeſted* in the creation. *Ray on Creation.*

MANIFESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*manifeſtation*, Fr. from *manifeſt.*] Diſcovery; publication; clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wiſe and virtuous, to govern them which are of ſervile diſpoſition; nevertheleſs, for *manifeſtation* of this their right, the aſſent of them who are to be governed ſeemeth neceſſary. *Hooker.*

As the nature of God is excellent, ſo likewiſe is it to know him in thoſe glorious *manifeſtations* of himſelf in the works of creation and providence. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

The ſecret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this publick *manifeſtation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MANIFE'STIBLE. *adj.* [properly *manifeſtable.*] Eaſy to be made evident.

This is *manifeſtible* in long and thin plates of ſteel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

MA'NIFESTLY. *adv.* [from *manifeſt.*] Clearly; evidently; plainly.

We ſee *manifeſtly*, that ſounds are carried with wind. *Bacon.*

Sects, in a ſtate, ſeem to be tolerated becauſe they are already ſpread, while they do not *manifeſtly* endanger the conſtitution. *Swift.*

MA'NIFESTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manifeſt.*] Perſpicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. n. ſ. [Italian.] Publick proteſtation; declaration.

It was propoſed to draw up a *manifeſto*, ſetting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addiſon.*

MA'NIFOLD. *adj.* [*many* and *fold.*] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.

When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did ſeem to melt in pleaſures *manifold*. *Fairy Q.*

Terror of the torments *manifold*,
In which the damned ſouls he did behold. *Spenſer.*

If that the king
Have any way your good deſerts forgot,
Which he confeſſeth to be *manifold*,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward, Earl of Glo'ſter, that he is a *manifold* traitor, let him appear. *Shakeſpeare.*

They receive *manifold* more in this preſent time, and in the world to come life everlaſting. *Luke*, xviii. 30.

To repreſent to the life the *manifold* uſe of friendſhip, ſee how many things a man cannot do himſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what cou'd they leſs? the penalty;
And *manifold* in ſin, deſerv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

My ſcope in this experiment is *manifold*. *Boyle on Colours.*

We are not got further than the borders of the mineral kingdom, ſo very ample is it, ſo various and *manifold* its productions. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

MANIFO'LDED. *adj.* [*many* and *fold.*] Having many complications or doubles.

His puiſſant arms about his noble breaſt,
And *manifolded* ſhield, he bound about his wriſt. *Spenſ.*

MA'NIFOLDLY. *adv.* [from *manifold.*] In a manifold manner.

They were *manifoldly* acknowledged the ſavers of that country. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MANI'GLIONS. *n. ſ.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, caſt after the German form. *Bailey.*

MA'NIKIN. *n. ſ.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A little man.

This is a dear *manikin* to you, Sir Toby.
—I have been dear to him, lad, ſome two thouſand ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

MA'NIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]

1. A handful.

2. A ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MANI'PULAR. *adj.* [from *manipulus*, Latin.] Relating to a maniple.

MANKI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *killer.*] Murderer.

To kill *mankillers* man has lawful pow'r,
But not th' extended licence to devour. *Dryden's Fables.*

MANKI'ND. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *kind.*]

1. The race or ſpecies of human beings.

Plato witneſſeth, that ſoon after *mankind* began to increaſe, they built many cities. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

All *mankind* alike require their grace,
All born to want; a miſerable race. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Reſembling man, not woman, in form or nature.

A *mankind* witch! hence with her, out o' door:
A moſt intelligency bawd! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

MA'NLIKE. *adj.* [*man* and *like.*] Having the completion of man.

Such a right *manlike* man, as Nature often erring, yet ſhews ſhe would fain make. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MA'NLESS. *adj.* [*man* and *leſs.*] Without men; not manned.

Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to ſay, the Spaniards were ſuddenly driven away with ſquibs; for it was no more but a ſtratagem of fire-boats *manleſs*, and ſent upon the armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in ſuch terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

MA'NLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manly.*] Dignity; bravery; ſtoutneſs.

Young maſter, willing to ſhew himſelf a man, lets himſelf looſe to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and *manlineſs* in the caſting off the modeſty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

MA'NLY. *adj.* [from *man.*] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; ſtout; undaunted; undiſmayed.

As did Æneas old Anchiſes bear,
So I bear thee upon my *manly* ſhoulders. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let's briefly put on *manly* readineſs,
And meet i' th' hall together. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing ſteps
Into a *manly* ſtride. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Serene and *manly*, harden'd to ſuſtain
The load of life, and exercis'd in pain. *Dryden's Juv.*

See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils,
He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden's Æn.*

MA'NLY. *adv.* [from *man.*] With courage like a man.

MA'NNA. *n. ſ.*

Manna is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concreted into a ſolid form, ſeldom ſo dry but it adheres more or leſs to the fingers in handling: its colour is whitiſh, yellowiſh, or browniſh, and it has in taſte the ſweetneſs of ſugar, and with it a ſharpneſs that renders it very agreeable: we are ſupplied with *manna* from Calabria and Sicily, which is the product of two different trees, but which are of the ſame genus, being both varieties of the aſh: when the heats of ſummer are free from rain, the leaves, the trunks, and branches of both theſe trees, exſudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna*, forming itſelf as it runs, and according to its different quantity, into ſmall roundiſh drops, or long flakes: what flows out of the leaves of theſe trees is all natural, but the Italians procure a forced kind by wounding the trunks and branches: the fineſt *manna* of all is that which oozes naturally out of the leaves in Auguſt, after the ſeaſon of collecting the common *manna* is over: the French have another ſort of *manna*, produced from the larch treee, of a very different genus of the aſh, and the very tree which produces oil of turpentine; this is called Briançon *manna*, from the country where it is produced: our black thorn, or ſloe tree, ſometimes yields a true *manna* from the ribs of the leaves in Autumn, but it is in a very ſmall quantity: there is another ſort called the *manna* Perſia, produced from a ſmall prickly ſhrub about four or five feet high, growing in Egypt, Armenia, Georgia, and Perſia. The Hebrews, who had been acquainted with the laſt mentioned ſort of *manna*, when they found a miraculous food in the deſart reſembling it, did not ſcruple to call it *manna*: this was a conjecture the more natural to them, as they ſaw plainly that this deſcended from the heavens in form of a dew, and concreted into the globules in which they found it; and the received opinion at that time was, that the Oriental *manna* was formed in the ſame manner; that it was a dew from the clouds concreted on the plant, none ſuppoſing, in thoſe early times, that it was the natural juice of the ſhrub upon which it was found: it is however evident, that this was not of the nature of *manna*, becauſe it melted away as the ſun grew hot, whereas *manna* hardens in that heat. It is but lately that the world were convinced of the miſtake of *manna* being an aërial produce, by an experiment being made by covering a tree with ſheets in the *manna* ſeaſon, and the finding as much *manna* on it afterwards as on thoſe which were open to the air and dew. *Manna* is celebrated, both by the ancients and moderns, as a gentle and mild cathartick. *Hill.*

It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *manna* in heaven will ſuit every man's palate. *Locke.*

MA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method.

In my divine Emilia make me bleſt.
Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare,
Poſſeſſion, more than conqueſt, is my care. *Dryden.*

2. Cuſtom; habit; faſhion.

As the *manner* of ſome is. *New Teſtament.*

3. Certain degree.

It is in a *manner* done already;
For many carriages he hath diſpatch'd
To the ſea-ſide. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 5.

If the envy be general in a *manner* upon all the miniſters of an eſtate, it is truly upon the ſtate itſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This univerſe we have poſſeſt, and rul'd
In a *manner* at our will, th' affairs of earth. *Par. Reg.*

Antony Auguſtinus does in a *manner* confeſs the charge. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

4. Sort; kind.

All *manner* of men aſſembled here in arms againſt God's peace and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwelling-places. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

A love that makes breath poor, and ſpeech unable,
Beyond all *manner* of ſo much I love you. *Shakeſpeare.*

What *manner* of men were they whom ye ſlew? *Judges.*

The city may flouriſh in trade, and all *manner* of outward advantages. *Atterbury.*

5. Mien; caſt of the look.

Air and *manner* are often more expreſſive than words. *Clariſſa.*

Some men have a native dignity in their *manner*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the moſt imperious commands. *Clariſſa.*

6. Peculiar way.

If I melt into melancholy while I write, I ſhall be taken in the *manner*; and I ſit by one too tender to theſe impreſſions. *Donne's Letters.*

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, diſpoſition, and *manner*, of the army under Eſſex, and the other under Waller. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Some few touches of your lordſhip, which I have endeavoured to expreſs after your *manner*, have made whole poems of mine to paſs with approbation. *Dryden's Juv.*

As man is known by his company, ſo a man's company may be known by his *manner* of expreſſing himſelf. *Swift.*

7. Way; ſort.

The temptations of proſperity inſinuate themſelves after a gentle, but very powerful, *manner*. *Atterbury.*

8. Character of the mind.

His princes are as much diſtinguiſhed by their *manners* as by their dominions; and even thoſe among them, whoſe characters ſeem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds. *Addiſon.*

9. *Manners* in the plural. General way of life; morals; habits.

The kinds of muſick have moſt operation upon *manners*: as, to make them warlike; to make them ſoft and effeminate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 114.

Every fool carries more or leſs in his face the ſignature of his *manners*, though more legible in ſome than others. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

We bring our *manners* to the bleſt abodes,
And think what pleaſes us muſt pleaſe the gods. *Dryden.*

10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; ſtudied civility.

The time will not allow the compliment,
Which very *manners* urge. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Theſe bloody accidents muſt excuſe my *manners*,
That ſo neglected you. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Our griefs and not our *manners* reaſon now. *Shakeſp.*

Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak liſt of a country's faſhion: we are the makers of *manners*, Kate. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Good *manners* bound her to invite
The ſtranger dame to be her gueſt that night. *Dryden.*

None but the careleſs and the confident would ruſh rudely into the preſence of a great man: and ſhall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reaſon of mankind will not allow to be *manners?* *South's Sermons.*

Your paſſion bends
Its force againſt your neareſt friends;
Which *manners*, decency, and pride,
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

MA'NNERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaiſance.

Others out of *mannerlineſs* and reſpect to God, though they deny this univerſal ſoul of the univerſe, yet have deviſed ſeveral ſyſtems of the univerſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

MA'NNERLY. *adj.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaiſant.

Tut, tut; here is a *mannerly* forbearance. *Shakeſp.*

Let me have
What thou think'ſt meet, and is moſt *mannerly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fools make a mock at ſin, affront the God whom we ſerve, and vilify religion; not to oppoſe them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not modeſty but cowardice, and a traiterous deſertion of our allegiance to Chriſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MA'NNERLY. *adv.* Civilly; without rudeneſs.

When we've ſupp'd,
We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy ſtory. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'NNIKIN. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH. *adj.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; maſculine; impudent.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault, yet altogether ſeemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; the reaſon whereof might ſeem a *manniſh* countenance, which overthrew that lovely ſweetneſs, the nobleſt power of womankind, far fitter to prevail by parley than by battle. *Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and *manniſh* grown,
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man. *Shakeſpeare.*

When *manniſh* Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Aſtride on horſeback hunts the Tuſcan boar. *Dryden.*

MA'NOR. *n. ſ.* [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Latin; *maner*, Armorick.]

Manor ſignifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of theſe *manors*, it ſeems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compaſs or circuit of ground granted by the king to ſome men of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exerciſe ſome juriſdiction, more or leſs, within that compaſs, as he thought good to grant; performing him ſuch ſervices, and paying ſuch yearly rent for the ſame, as he by his grant required: and that afterward this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, injoining them again ſuch ſervices and rents as he thought good; and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, ſo the inferiors became tenants to him: but thoſe great men, or their poſterity, have alienated theſe manſions and lands ſo given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to the king; and thereby they ſtill remain in the crown, or are beſtowed again upon others. But whoſoever poſſeſſes theſe *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In theſe days, a *manor* rather ſignifies the juriſdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or ſite: for a man may have a *manor* in groſs, as the law terms it, that is, the right and intereſt of a court-baron, with the perquiſites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*

My parks, my walks, my *manors* that I had,
Ev'n now forſake me; and of all my lands
Is nothing left me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Kinſmen of mine,
By this ſo ſicken'd their eſtates, that never
They ſhall abound as formerly. O many
Have broke their backs with laying *manor* on them
For this great journey. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

MANQUE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [man and cƿellan, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manſlayer.

This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler ſpirit and milder ſex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*

MANSE. *n. ſ.* [*manſio*, Latin.] A parſonage houſe.

MA'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*manſio*, Latin.]

1. Place of reſidence; abode; houſe.

All theſe are but ornaments of that divine ſpark within you, which being deſcended from heaven, could not elſewhere pick out ſo ſweet a *manſion*. *Sidney.*

A fault no leſs grievous, if ſo be it were true, than if ſome king ſhould build his *manſion*-houſe by the model of Soloman's palace. *Hooker, b.* v.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *manſion*, and his titles in a place,
From whence himſelf does fly? he loves us not. *Shakeſp.*

Thy *manſion* wants thee, Adam, riſe
Firſt man, of men innumerable ordain'd;
Firſt father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliſs, thy ſeat prepar'd. *Milton.*

A *manſion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy Heav'n's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*

2. Reſidence; abode.

Theſe poets near our princes ſleep,
And in one grave their *manſions* keep. *Denham.*

MANSLA'UGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *ſlaughter.*]

1. Murder; deſtruction of the human ſpecies.

The whole pleaſure of that book ſtandeth in open *manſlaughter* and bold bawdry. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To overcome in battle, and ſubdue
Nations, and bring home ſpoils, with infinite
Manſlaughter, ſhall be held the higheſt pitch
Of human glory. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *ſlay.*] Murderer; one that has killed another.

Cities for refuge for the *manſlayer*. *Numb.* xxxv. 6.

MANSU'ETE. *adj.* [*manſuetus*, Latin.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious; not wild.

This holds not only in domeſtick and *manſuete* birds; for then it might be thought the effect of cicuration or inſtitution, but alſo in the wild. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'NSUETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*manſuetude*, French; *manſuetudo*, Latin.] Tameneſs; gentleneſs.

The angry lion did preſent his paw,
Which by conſent was given to *manſuetude*;
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

MA'NTEL. *n. ſ.* [*mantel*, old French.] Work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally ſignifies a cloak.

From the Italians we may learn how to raiſe fair *mantels* within the rooms, and how to diſguiſe the ſhafts of chimnies. *Wotton's Architecture.*

If you break any china on the *mantletree* or cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

MANTELE'T. *n. ſ.* [*mantelet*, French.]

1. A ſmall cloak worn by women.

2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouſe, made of pieces of timber ſawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almoſt ſix feet: they are generally caſed with tin, and ſet upon little wheels; ſo that in a ſiege they may be driven before the pioneers, and ſerve as blinds to ſhelter them from the enemy's ſmall-ſhot: there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make uſe to approach the walls of a town or caſtle. *Harris.*

MANTI'GER. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *tiger.*] A large monkey or baboon.

Near theſe was placed, by the black prince of Monomotapas's ſide, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mimicking *mantiger*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

MA'NTLE. *n. ſ.* [*mantell*, Welſh.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the reſt of the dreſs.

We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,
And ſeize himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the ſtanding pool. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whoſe pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their actions were covered and diſguiſed with *mantles* very uſual in times of diſorder, of religion and juſtice. *Hayward's Edward* VI.

The herald and children are cloathed with *mantles* of water green ſattin; but the herald's *mantle* is ſtreamed with gold. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Before the ſun,
Before the heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle*, didſt inveſt
The riſing world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formleſs infinite. *Milton.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which ſhe wears. *Sandys.*

Upon looſening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and ſkill has weav'd
A ſilken web; and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours: gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy ſad diſtreſs,
And Venus ſhall the texture bleſs. *Prior.*

A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders flew,
That ſet the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the ſteeds it ſhew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addiſon.*

To **MA'NTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke; to cover; to diſguiſe.

As the morning ſteals upon the night,
Melting the darkneſs; ſo their riſing ſenſes
Begin to chace the ign'rant fumes, that *mantle*
Their clearer reaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

I left them
I' th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To **MA'NTLE.** *v. n.* [The original of the ſignification of this word is not plain. Skinner conſiders it as relative to the expanſion of a *mantle*: as, *the hawk* mantleth; ſhe ſpreads her wings like a *mantle.*]

1. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure.

The ſwan with arched neck,
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her ſtate with oary feet. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

2. To joy; to revel.

My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliſs, and *mantleth* moſt at eaſe;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's deſire with moſt contentment pleaſe. *Spenſer.*

3. To be expanded; to ſpread luxuriantly.

The pair that clad
Each ſhoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breaſt
With regal ornament. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

I ſaw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the ſide of yon ſmall hill,
Plucking ripe cluſters. *Milton.*

You'll ſometimes meet a fop, of niceſt tread,
Whoſe *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*

He with the Nais went to dwell,
Leaving the nectar'd feaſts of Jove;
And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow
A trophy to his love. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

4. To gather any thing on the ſurface; to froth.

There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages
Do cream and *mantle* like a ſtanding pond;
And do a wilful ſtillneſs entertain,
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

It drinketh freſh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 46.

From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Hor.*

5. To ferment; to be in ſprightly agitation.

When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Sparkl'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the ſon. *Smith.*

MA'NTUA. *n. ſ.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, French.] A lady's gown.

Not Cynthia, when her *mantua*'s pinn'd awry,
E'er felt ſuch rage, reſentment, and deſpair,
As thou, ſad virgin! for thy raviſh'd hair. *Pope.*

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*

MA'NTUAMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*mantua* and *maker.*] One who makes gowns for women.

By profeſſion a *mantuamaker*: I am employed by the moſt faſhionable ladies. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

MA'NUAL. *adj.* [*manualis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]

1. Performed by the hand.

The ſpeculative part of painting, without the aſſiſtance of *manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Uſed by the hand.

The treaſurer obliged himſelf to expiate the injury, to procure ſome declaration under his majeſty's ſign *manual*. *Clarendon.*

MA'NUAL. *n. ſ.* A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand.

This *manual* of laws, ſtiled the confeſſor's laws, contains but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

In thoſe prayers which are recommended to the uſe of the devout perſons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought ſcandalous. *Stillingfleet.*

MANU'BIAL. *adj.* [*manubiæ*, Latin.] Belonging to ſpoil; taken in war. *Dict.*

MANU'BRIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A handle.

Though the ſucker move eaſily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manubrium* be taken off, it will require a conſiderable ſtrength to move it. *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the hand.

We find no open tract, of conſtant *manuduction*, in this labyrinth. *Preface to Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evident from the conſtant ſteadineſs and regularity of their motion. *Glanville.*

This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of ſin, by abuſing the conſcience with undervaluing perſuaſions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the fouleſt. *South's Sermons.*

MANUFA'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufacture*, French.]

1. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip.

2. Any thing made by art.

Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and ſea,
The *manufacture* maſs the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*

The peaſants are cloathed in a coarſe kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **MANUFA'CTURE.** *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make by art and labour; to form by workmanſhip.

MANUFA'CTURER. *n. ſ.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufacturus*, Lat.] A workman; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of various kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways of compoſing things for the ſeveral uſes of human life. *Watts.*

To **MANUMI'SE.** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To ſet free; to diſmiſs from ſlavery.

A conſtant report of a danger ſo eminent run through the whole caſtle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compaſſion of certain *manumiſed* ſlaves. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

He preſents
To thee, renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumis'd*, and matchleſs horſe. *Waller.*

MANUMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*manumiſſion*, Fr. *manumiſſio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to ſlaves.

Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumiſſion* or preferment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

The pileus was ſomewhat like a night-cap, as the ſymbol of liberty, and therefore given to ſlaves at their *manumiſſion.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **MANUMI'T.** *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To releaſe from ſlavery.

Help to *manumit* and releaſe him from thoſe ſervile drudgeries to vice, under which thoſe remain who live without God. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy ſhav'd ſlaviſh head. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

MANU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *manure.*] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

MANU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *manure.*] Agriculture; cultivation. An obſolete word, worthy of revival.

Although there ſhould none of them fall by the ſword, yet they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard reſtraint they would quickly devour one another. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **MANU'RE.** *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, French.]

1. To cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our ſcant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milt.*

2. To dung; to fatten with compoſts.

Fragments of ſhells, reduced by the agitation of the ſea to powder, are uſed for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*

Revenge her ſlaughter'd citizens,
Or ſhare their fate: the corps of half her ſenate
Manure the fields of Theſſaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addiſon's Cato.*

MANU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compoſt to fatten land.

When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*

Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is ſandy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MANU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *manure.*] Cultivation; improvement.

The *manurement* of wits is like that of ſoils, where before the pains of tilling or ſowing, men conſider what the mould will bear. *Wotton on Education.*

MANU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a huſbandman.

MANUSCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*manuſcrit*, French; *manuſcriptum*, Latin.] A book written, not printed.

A collection of rare *manuſcripts*, exquiſitely written in Arabick, and ſought in the moſt remote parts by the diligence of Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguiſt, were upon ſale to the Jeſuits. *Wotton.*

Her majeſty has peruſed the *manuſcript* of this opera, and given it her approbation. *Dryden's Dedicat. to K. Arthur.*

MA'NY. *adj.* comp. *more*, ſuperl. *moſt.* [mæniᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Conſiſting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our enemy, and the deſtroyers of our country, ſlew *many* of us. *Judg.* xvi. 24.

When *many* atoms deſcend in the air, the ſame cauſe which makes them be *many*, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude. *Digby on the Soul.*

The apoſtles never gave the leaſt directions to Chriſtians to appeal to the biſhop of Rome for a determination of the *many* differences which, in thoſe times, happened among them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Marking number indefinite.

Both men and women, as *many* as were willing-hearted, brought bracelets. *Exod.* xxxv. 22.

3. Powerful; with *too*, and in low language.

They come to vie power and expence with thoſe that are too high, and *too many*, for them. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

MA'NY. *n. ſ.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent uſe, being written with twenty variations: mæneᵹeo, mæneᵹo, mæniᵹeo, mæniᵹo, mæniᵹu, mænio, mænu, mænyᵹeo, maneᵹeo, maniᵹu, maniᵹe, maniᵹo, meneᵹeo, meneᵹo, meneᵹu, meniᵹeo, meniᵹo, meniᵹu, meno, menu.]

1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.

After him the raſcal *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*

O thou fond *many!* with what loud applauſe
Did'ſt thou beat heav'n with bleſſing Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

I had a purpoſe now
To lead our *many* to the Holy Land;
Leſt reſt and lying ſtill might make them look
Too near into my ſtate. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children. *Shakeſpeare.*

The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

There parting from the king the chiefs divide,
And wheeling Eaſt and Weſt, before their *many* ride. *Dryden.*

He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment of his life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find that perſons of quality were up ſo early. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. *Many*, when it is uſed before a ſingular noun, ſeems to be a ſubſtantive.

Thou art a collop of my fleſh,
And for thy ſake have I ſhed *many* a tear. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is beſet with enemies, the meaneſt of which is not without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was ſet about with *many* a coſtly ſtone. *Dryden.*

Many a child can have the diſtinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

3. *Many* is uſed much in compoſition.

MANYCO'LOURED. *adj.* [*many* and *colour.*] Having many colours.

Hail *manycoloured* meſſenger, that ne'er
Do'ſt diſobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

He hears not me, but on the other ſide
A *manycolour'd* peacock having ſpy'd,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*

The hoary majeſty of ſpades appears;
Puts forth one manly leg, to ſight reveal'd,
The reſt his *manycoloured* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*

MANYCO'RNERED. *adj.* [*many* and *corner.*] Polygonal; having many corners.

Search thoſe *manycorner'd* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

MANYHE'ADED. *adj.* [*many* and *head.*] Having many heads.

Some of the wiſer ſeeing that a popular licence is indeed the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the reſt to make Muſidorus their chief. *Sidney, b.* iii.

The proud Dueſſa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beaſt. *Fairy Queen.*

The *manyheaded* beaſt hath broke,
Or ſhaken from his head, the royal yoke. *Denham.*

Thoſe were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to ſubdue
The hydra of the *manyheaded* hiſſing crew. *Dryden.*

MANYLA'NGUAGED. *adj.* [*many* and *language.*] Having many languages.

Seek Atrides on the Spartan ſhore;
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And *manylanguag'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

MANYPE'OPLED. *adj.* [*many* and *people.*] Numerouſly populous.

He from the *manypeopl'd* city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries. *Sandys.*

MANYTIMES, an adverbial phraſe. Often; frequently.

They are Roman catholick in the device and legend, which are both of them *manytimes* taken out of the Scriptures. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

MAP. *n. ſ.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

Zelmane earneſtly entreated Dorus, that he would beſtow a *map* of his little world upon her, that ſhe might ſee whether it were troubled with ſuch unhabitable climes of cold deſpairs, and hot rages, as her's was. *Sidney.*

I will take the *map* of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my ſchoolmaſters, to give my underſtanding to judge of your plot. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Old coins are like ſo many *maps* for explaining the ancient geography. *Addiſon on Ancient Coins.*

O'er the *map* my finger taught to ſtray,
Croſs many a region marks the winding way;
From ſea to ſea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickell.*

To **MAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to ſet down.

I am near to the place where they ſhould meet, if Piſanio have *mapp'd* it right. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

MA'PLE *Tree. n. ſ.*

The *maple tree* hath jagged or angular leaves; the ſeeds grow two together in hard-winged veſſels: there are ſeveral ſpecies, of which the greater *maple* is falſely called the ſycamore tree: the common *maple* is a tree frequent in hedgerows. *Millar.*

The platane round,
The carver holme, the *mapple* ſeldom inward ſound. *Spenſer.*

Of the rotteneſt *maple* wood burnt to aſhes they make a ſtrong lye. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MA'PPERY. *n. ſ.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and deſigning. *Hanmer.*

The ſtill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike
When fitneſs calls them on;
They call this bedwork, *mapp'ry*, cloſet war. *Shakeſp.*

To **MAR.** *v. a.* [amyꞃꞃan, Saxon.] To injure; to ſpoil; to hurt; to miſchief; to damage. Obſolete.

Loſs is no ſhame; nor to be leſs than foe,
But to be leſſer than himſelf, doth *mar*
Both looſer's lot, and victor's praiſe alſo. *Fairy Queen.*

The maſter may here only ſtumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the *marring* and maiming of the ſcholar in learning. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

When prieſts are more in words than matter,
When brewers *marr* their malt with water. *Shakeſpeare.*

I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing ſongs in their barks.

—I pray you *mar* no more of my verſes with reading them ill-favouredly. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Beware thine honour, be not then diſgrac'd,
Take care thou *mar* not when thou think'ſt to mend. *Fairfax.*

Aumarle became the man that all did *mar*,
Whether through indiſcretion, chance, or worſe. *Daniel.*

The ambition to prevail in great things is leſs harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confuſion, and *marrs* buſineſs, when great in dependencies! *Bacon's Eſſays.*

O! could we ſee how cauſe from cauſe doth ſpring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are:
And hear how oft one diſagreeing ſtring
The harmony doth rather make than *marr!* *Davies.*

Ire, envy, and deſpair,
Marr'd all his borrow'd viſage, and betray'd
Him counterfeit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Had ſhe been there, untimely joy through all
Mens hearts diffus'd, had *marr'd* the funeral. *Waller.*

Mother!
'Tis much unſafe my ſire to diſobey:
Not only you provoke him to your coſt,
But mirth is *marr'd*, and the good cheer is loſt. *Dryden.*

MARANATHA. n. ſ. [Syriack.] It ſignifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, let him be *anathema maranatha*, which is as much as to ſay, May'ſt thou be devoted to the greateſt of evils, and to the utmoſt ſeverity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calmet.*

MARA'SMUS. *n. ſ.* [μαρασμὸς, from μαραίνω.] A conſumption, in which perſons waſte much of their ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

Pining atrophy,
Maraſmus, and wide-waſting peſtilence. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

A *maraſmus* imports a conſumption following a fever; a conſumption or withering of the body, by reaſon of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, cauſed through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*

MA'RBLE. *n. ſ.* [*marbre*, French; *marmor*, Latin.]

1. Stone uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh, and in a ſtrong heat calcining into lime.

He plies her hard, and much rain wears the *marble.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Whole as the *marble*, founded as the rock. *Shakeſp.*

Thou *marble* hew'ſt, ere long to part with breath,
And houſes rear'ſt, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with *marbles*, and prepare to dine. *Dryden.*

The two flat ſides of two pieces of *marble* will more eaſily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more ſolid, but becauſe the parts of water being more eaſily ſeparable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of *marble.* *Locke.*

2. Little balls of marble with which children play.

Marbles taught him percuſſion, and the laws of motion; nut-crackers the uſe of the leaver. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. A ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription; as, the Oxford *marbles.*

MA'RBLE. *adj.*

1. Made of marble.

Pygmalion's fate revers'd is mine,
His *marble* love took fleſh and blood,
All that I worſhipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis underſtood,
Appears to have no more of life,
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller.*

2. Variegated, or red like *marble.*

Shall I ſee far-fetched inventions? ſhall I labour to lay *marble* colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureneſs of my virgin mind be ſtained, let me keep the true ſimplicity of my word. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The appendix ſhall be printed by itſelf, ſtitched, and with a *marble* cover. *Swift.*

To **MA'RBLE.** *v. a.* [*marbrer*, French, from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like *marble.*

A ſheet of very well ſleeked *marbled* paper did not caſt any of its diſtinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffuſion. *Boyle on Colours.*

Marian
Marbled with ſage the hard'ning cheeſe ſhe preſs'd,
And yellow butter Marian's ſkill profeſs'd. *Gay's Paſt.*

MARBLEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*marble* and *heart.*] Cruel; inſenſible; hard-hearted.

Ingratitude! thou *marblehearted* fiend,
More hideous, when thou ſhew'ſt thee in a child,
Than the ſea monſter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

MA'RCASITE. *n. ſ.*

The term *marcaſite* has been very improperly uſed by ſome for biſmuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always expreſs a ſubſtance different from either of theſe by it, ſulphureous and metallick. The *marcaſite* is a ſolid hard foſſil, of an obſcurely and irregularly foliaceous ſtructure, of a bright glittering appearance, and naturally found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fiſſures of ſtone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almoſt endleſs: as it is generally found among the ores of metals, it is frequently impregnated with particles of them, and of other foſſile bodies, and thence aſſumes various colours and degrees of hardneſs. There are however only three diſtinct ſpecies of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright ſilver, and a third of a dead white: the ſilvery one ſeems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica.* *Marcaſite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more ſo in Germany, where they extract vitriol and ſulphur from it, beſides which it contains a quantity of arſenick. *Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and *marcaſites* indifferently to the ſame ſort of body: I reſtrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or thoſe that are found lodged in ſtrata that are ſeparate: the *marcaſite* is part of the matter that either conſtitutes the ſtratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fiſſures. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſils.*

The acid ſalt diſſolved in water is the ſame with oil of ſulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in *marcaſites*, unites itſelf to the other ingredients of the *marcaſite*, which are bitumen, iron, copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and ſulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, or metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds ſulphur: whence it comes to paſs, that *marcaſites* abound with thoſe three minerals. *Newton's Opticks.*

Here *marcaſites* in various figures wait,
To ripen a true metallick ſtate. *Garth's Diſpenſatory.*

MARCH. *n. ſ.* [from *Mars.*] The third month of the year.

March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aſpect, a helmet upon his head, to ſhew this month was dedicated to Mars. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **MARCH.** *v. n.* [*marcher*, French, for *varicare*, *Menage*; from *Mars*, *Junius.*]

1. To move in military form.

Well *march* we on,
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *marched* in battle array with his power againſt Arphaxad. *Jud.* i. 13.

Maccabeus *marched* forth, and ſlew five-and-twenty thouſand perſons. 2 *Mac.* xii. 26.

My father, when ſome days before his death
He ordered me to *march* for Utica,
Wept o'er me. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or ſtately manner.

Plexirtus finding that if nothing elſe, famine would at laſt bring him to deſtruction, thought better by humbleneſs to creep where by pride he could not *march.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he *marcheth* with thee arm in arm. *Shakeſp.*

Our bodies, ev'ry footſtep that they make,
March towards death, until at laſt they die. *Davies.*

Like thee appear,
Like thee, great ſon of Jove, like thee,
When clad in riſing majeſty,
Thou *marcheſt* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

The power of wiſdom *march'd* before. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **MARCH.** *v. n.*

1. To put in military movement.

Cyrus *marching* his army for divers days over mountains of ſnow, the dazzling ſplendour of its whiteneſs prejudiced the ſight of very many of his ſoldiers. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. To bring in regular proceſſion.

March them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day deſign'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*

MARCH. *n. ſ.* [*marcher*, French.]

1. Movement; journey of ſoldiers.

Theſe troops came to the army harraſſed with a long and wearifome *march*, and caſt away their arms and garments, and fought in their ſhirts. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Who ſhould command, by his Almighty nod,
Theſe choſen troops, unconſcious of the road,
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,
Their *marches* to begin, and thither tend. *Blackmore.*

Their *march* begins in military ſtate. *Vanity of Human Wiſhes.*

2. Grave and ſolemn walk.

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtick *march*, and energy divine. *Pope.*

3. Deliberate or laborious walk.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troubleſome *march* to gain the top of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. Signals to move.

The drums preſently ſtriking up a *march*, they make no longer ſtay, but forward they go directly towards Neoſtat. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

5. *Marches*, without ſingular. [*marcu*, Gothick; meaꞃc, Saxon; *marche*, French.] Borders; limits; confines.

They of thoſe *marches*
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Engliſh colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them. *Davies.*

It is not fit that a king of an iſland ſhould have any *marches* or borders but the four ſeas. *Davies on Ireland.*

MA'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *marcheur*, French.] Preſident of the marches or borders.

Many of our Engliſh lords made war upon the Welſhmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own uſe; they were called lords *marchers*, and had royal liberties. *Davies on Ireland.*

MA'RCHIONESS. *n. ſ.* [feminine, formed by adding the Engliſh female termination to the Latin *marchio.*] The wife of a marquis.

The king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you, no leſs flowing
Than *marchioneſs* of Pembroke. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

From a private gentlewoman he made me a *marchioneſs*, and from a *marchioneſs* a queen, and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

The lady *marchioneſs*, his wife, ſolicited very diligently the timely preſervation of her huſband. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

MA'RCHPANE. *n. ſ.* [*maſſepane*, French.] A kind of ſweet bread, or biſcuit.

Along whoſe ridge ſuch bones are met,
Like comfits round in *marchpane* ſet. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MA'RCID. *adj.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.

A burning colliquative fever, the ſofter parts being melted away, the heat continuing its aduſtion upon the drier and fleſhy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever. *Harvey on Conſ.*

He on his own fiſh pours the nobleſt oil;
That to your *marcid* dying herbs aſſign'd,
By the rank ſmell and taſte betrays its kind. *Dryden.*

MA'RCOUR. *n. ſ.* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leanneſs; the ſtate of withering; waſte of fleſh.

Conſidering the exolution and languor enſuing the action of venery in ſome, the extenuation and *marcour* in others, it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

A *marcour* is either imperfect, tending to a leſſer withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire waſting of the body, excluding all means of cure. *Harvey on Conſ.*

MARE. *n. ſ.* [maꞃe, Saxon.]

1. The female of a horſe.

A pair of courſers born of heav'nly breed,
Whom Circe ſtole from her celeſtial ſire,
By ſubſtituting *mares*, produc'd on earth,
Whoſe wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth. *Dryd.*

2. [From *mara*, the name of a ſpirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment ſleepers.] A kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight; the night hag.

Mab, his merry queen by night,
Beſtrides young folks that lie upright,
In elder times the *mare* that hight,
Which plagues them out of meaſure. *Drayton's Nymph.*

Muſhrooms cauſe the incubus, or the *mare* in the ſtomach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 546.

MA'RESCHAL. *n. ſ.* [*mareſchal*, French, derived by Junius from *mare*, the female of an horſe.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may loſe Dinant next year,
And ſo be *mareſchal* of France. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE. *n. ſ.* [*margarita*, Latin; *marguerite*, French.] A pearl.

Silver is the ſecond metal, and ſignifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious ſtones with the *margarite* or pearl. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

MA'RGARITES. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MARGE.
MA'RGENT. } *n. ſ.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*, French.]
MA'RGIN.

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.

He drew his flaming ſword, and ſtruck
At him ſo fiercely, that the upper *marge*
Of his ſevenfold ſhield away it took. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Never ſince
Met we on hill, in dale, foreſt, or mead,
Or on the beached *margent* of the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

An airy crowd came ruſhing where he ſtood,
Which fill'd the *margin* of the fatal flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The edge of a page left blank, or filled with a ſhort note.

As much love in rhime,
As would be cramm'd up in a ſheet of paper
Writ on both ſides the leaf, *margent* and all. *Shakeſp.*

Reconcile thoſe two places, which both you and the *margins* of our bibles acknowledge to be parallel. *Hammond.*

He knows in law, nor text, nor *margent*. *Swift.*

3. The edge of a wound or ſore.

All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenneſs of its *margin*, the purpoſe will be as fully anſwered by keeping that under only. *Sharp's Surgery.*

MA'RGINAL. *n. ſ.* [*marginal*, French, from *margin.*] Placed, or written on the margin.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of theſe words than Pope Leo himſelf expoundeth them, whoſe ſpeech concerning our Lord's aſcenſion may ſerve inſtead of a *marginal* gloſs. *Hooker, b.* v.

What remarks you find worthy of your riper obſervation note with a *marginal* ſtar, as being worthy of your ſecond year's review. *Watts's Logick.*

MA'RGINATED. *adj.* [*marginatus*, Lat. from *margin.*] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*march* and *graff*, German.] A title of ſovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIETS. *n. ſ.* A kind of violet. *Dict.*

MA'RIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [*Mary* and *gold.*] A yellow flower, devoted, I ſuppoſe, to the virgin.

The *marigold* hath a radiated diſcous flower; the petals of them are, for the moſt part, crenated, the ſeeds crooked and rough; thoſe which are uppermoſt long, and thoſe within ſhort: the leaves are long, intire, and, for the moſt part, ſucculent. *Millar.*

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all ſpherical bodies. The moſt of flowers; as the roſe and *marigold*. *Peach.*

The *marigold*, whoſe courtier's face
Echoes the ſun, and doth unlace
Her at his riſe. *Cleaveland.*

Fair is the gilliflower, of gardens ſweet;
Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

To **MA'RINATE.** *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To ſalt fiſh, and then preſerve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I ſtyled a cook, if I'm ſo loath
To *marinate* my fiſh, or ſeaſon broth. *King's Cookery.*

MARI'NE. *adj.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſea.

The king was deſirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*

Vaſt multitudes of ſhells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all ſorts of ſtone. *Woodward.*

No longer Circe could her flame diſguiſe,
But to the ſuppliant God *marine* replies. *Garth's Ovid.*

MARI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*la marine*, French.]

1. Sea-affairs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Oneſicrates, his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the ſtate of the Indies at that time. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ſoldier taken on ſhipboard to be employed in deſcents upon the land.

MA'RINER. *n. ſ.* [from *máre*, Latin; *marinier*, French.] A ſeaman; a ſailor.

The merry *mariner* unto his word
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat ſtraightway
Turn'd to the ſhore. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Your ſhips are not well mann'd,
Your *mariners* are muliteers, or reapers. *Shakeſpeare.*

We oft deceive ourſelves, as did that *mariner* who, miſtaking them for precious ſtones, brought home his ſhip fraught with common pebbles from the remoteſt Indies. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

His buſy *mariners* he haſtes,
His ſhatter'd ſails with rigging to reſtore. *Dryden.*

What *mariner* is not afraid,
To venture in a ſhip decay'd. *Swift's Miſcell.*

MA'RJORAM. *n. ſ.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the baſtard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn upon their heads garlands of honeyſuckles, woodbine, and ſweet *marjoram*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

MA'RISH. *n. ſ.* [*marais*, French; meꞃſc, Saxon; *maerſche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a ſwam; watery ground; a marſh; a moraſs; a moor.

The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reaſon of the *mariſh*, the Engliſh horſe were leaſt able to purſue. *Hayward.*

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *mariſh* of Jordan. 1 *Mac.* ix. 42.

Lodronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horſemen, was driven into a *mariſh*; where, after being ſore wounded, and faſt in the mud, he had done the uttermoſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler ſhades;
Oft, when Heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To *mariſhes* reſorts. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd ſtation, all in bright array,
The cherubim deſcended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning miſt
Ris'n from a river, o'er the *mariſh* glides,
And gathers ground faſt at the labourer's heel. *Milton.*

MA'RISH. *adj.* Mooriſh; fenny; boggy; ſwampy.

It hath been a great endangering to the health of ſome plantations, that they have built along the ſea and rivers, in *mariſh* and unwholeſome grounds. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The fen and quagmire ſo *mariſh* by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

MA'RITAL. *n. ſ.* [*maritus*, Latin; *marital*, French.] Pertaing to a huſband; incident to a huſband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he hereby incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But becauſe repentance does, for the moſt part, conſiſt in the mind, and ſince Chriſtian charity, as well as *marital* affection, eaſily induces a belief thereof, this law is not obſerved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It has been determined by ſome unpolite profeſſors of the law, that a huſband may exerciſe his *marital* authority ſo far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Tormenting.*

MA'RITATED. *adj.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a huſband. *Dict.*

MARI'TIMAL.
MA'RITIME. } *adj.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *maritime*, Fr.]

1. Performed on the ſea; marine.

I diſcourſed of a *maritimal* voyage, and the paſſages and incidents therein. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Relating to the ſea; naval.

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* ſervice, had ſomewhat been ſhrewdly touched. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

3. Bordering on the ſea.

The friend, the ſhores *maritimal*
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd
The murmuring billows. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Ercoco, and the leſs *maritime* kings
Monbaza and Quiloa. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Neptune upbraided them with their ſtupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town ſhould neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the ſeas. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

MARK. *n. ſ.* [*marc*, Welſh; meaꞃc, Saxon; *mercke*, Dutch; *marque*, French.]

1. A token by which any thing is known.

Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men ſhould mark their cattle with an open ſeveral *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, ſo as if they happened to be ſtolen they might appear whoſe they were. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

In the preſent form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its firſt ſtate; with which, if we compare thoſe things that are recorded in ſecret hiſtory, we may diſcover what the earth was in its firſt original. *Burnet.*

The urine is a lixivium of the ſalts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the ſtate and quantity of ſuch ſalts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the ſtate of urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A token; an impreſſion.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,
To Grecian ſwords betray'd my ſleeping life:
Theſe are the monuments of Helen's love,
The ſhame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above. *Dryden.*

'Twas then old ſoldiers, cover'd o'er with ſcars,
The *marks* of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars,
Thought all paſt ſervices rewarded well,
If to their ſhare at leaſt two acres fell. *Dryden's Juv.*

At preſent there are ſcarce any *marks* left of a ſubterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and over-run with graſs and ſhrubs. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. A proof; an evidence.

As the confuſion of tongues was a *mark* of ſeparation, ſo the being of one language is a *mark* of union. *Bacon.*

The Argonauts ſailed up the Danube, and from thence paſſed into the Adriatick, carrying their ſhip Argo upon their ſhoulders; a *mark* of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Notice taken.

5. Conveniency of notice.

Upon the north ſea bordereth Stow, ſo called, per eminentiam, as a place of great and good *mark* and ſcope. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

6. Any thing at which a miſſile weapon is directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to ſhoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies on Ireland.*

Be made the *mark*
For all the people's hate, the prince's curſes. *Denham.*

7. The evidence of a horſe's age.

At four years old cometh the *mark* of tooth in horſes, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and weareth ſhorter and ſhorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is ſmooth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 754.

8. [*Marque*, French.] Licence of repriſals.

9. [*Marc*, French.] A ſum of thirteen ſhillings and fourpence.

We give thee for reward a thouſand *marks*. *Shakeſp.*

Thirty of theſe pence make a mancus, which ſome think to be all one with a *mark*, for that manca and mancuſa is tranſlated, in ancient books, by marca. *Camden's Remains.*

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and ſo for every hundred *marks* more a noble. *Bacon.*

10. A character made by thoſe who cannot write their names.

Here are marriage vows for ſigning;
Set your *marks* that cannot write. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

To **MARK.** *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; meaꞃcan, Saxon; *marquer*, French.]

1. To impreſs with a token, or evidence.

Will it not be received,
When we have *mark'd* with blood thoſe ſleepy two
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,
That they have don't. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

For our quiet poſſeſſion of things uſeful, they are naturally *marked* where there is need. *Grew's Coſmol.*

2. To diſtinguiſh as by a mark.

That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where leaſt of them reſides. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To note; to take notice of.

Alas, poor country!
Where ſighs, and groans, and ſhrieks, that rend the air,
Are made, not *mark'd!* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Mark them which cauſe diviſions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. *Rom.* xvi. 17.

Now ſwear, and call to witneſs
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I *mark* it not from one
That breathes beneath ſuch complicated guilt. *Smith.*

To **MARK.** *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they miſs, as they do alſo of dreams. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Mark a little why Virgil is ſo much concerned to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden's Æn.*

MA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*marqueur*, French, from *mark.*]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.

2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET. *n. ſ.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Latin.]

1. A publick time of buying and ſelling.

It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given, the rather to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth ſooner cauſe civility than many *market* towns, by reaſon the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Miſtreſs, know yourſelf, down on your knees,
And thank Heav'n, faſting, for a good man's love:
For I muſt tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets*. *Shakeſp.*

They counted our life a paſtime, and our time here a *market* for gain. *Wiſd.* xv. 12.

If one buſhel of wheat and two buſhels of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke.*

2. Purchaſe and ſale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pay rents. *Temple.*

The precious weight
Of pepper and Sabæan incenſe take,
And with poſt-haſte thy running *market* make,
Be ſure to turn the penny. *Dryden's Perſius.*

3. Rate; price. [*marché*, French.]

'Twas then old ſoldiers, cover'd o'er with ſcars,
Thought all paſt ſervices rewarded well,
If, to their ſhare, at leaſt two acres fell,
Their country's frugal bounty; ſo of old
Was blood and life at a low *market* ſold. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **MA'RKET.** *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or ſell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *bell.*] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the *marketbell* is rung. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

MA'RKET-CROSS. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *croſs.*] A croſs ſet up where the market is held.

Theſe things you have articulated,
Proclaim'd at *marketcroſſes*, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With ſome fine colour. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

MA'RKET-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *day.*] The day on which things are publickly bought and ſold.

Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome,
Like Mantua, where on *marketdays* we come,
And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He ordered all the Lucqueſe to be ſeized that were found on a *marketday* in one of his frontier towns. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *folks.*] People that come to the market.

Poor *marketfolks*, that come to ſell their corn. *Shakeſp.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *man.*] One who goes to the market to ſell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words,
Talk like the vulgar ſort of *marketmen*,
That come to gather money for their corn. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *marketman* ſhould act as if his maſter's whole eſtate ought to be applied to that ſervant's buſineſs. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-MAID. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *maid.*] A woman that goes to buy or ſell.

You are come
A *marketmaid* to Rome, and have prevented
The oſtentation of our love. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *place.*] Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his ſword, becauſe of the noiſe, never took leiſure to hear his anſwer, but made him priſoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the *marketplace*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The gates he order'd all to be unbarr'd,
And from the *marketplace* to draw the guard. *Dryden.*

Behold the *marketplace* with poor o'erſpread,
The man of Roſs divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

MA'RKET-PRICE.
MA'RKET-RATE. } *n. ſ.* [*market* and *price* or *rate.*] The price at which any thing is currently ſold.

Money governs the world, and the *marketprice* is the meaſure of the worth of men as well as of fiſhes. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that wants a veſſel, rather than loſe his market will not ſtick to have it at the *marketrate*. *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *n. ſ.* A town that has the privilege of a ſtated market; not a village.

Nothing doth ſooner cauſe civility in any country than *markettowns*, by reaſon that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better ſort. *Spenſer.*

No, no, the pope's mitre my maſter Sir Roger ſeized, when they would have burnt him at our *markettown*. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE. *adj.* [from *market.*]

1. Such as may be ſold; ſuch for which a buyer may be found.

A plain fiſh, and no doubt *marketable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Current in the market.

The pretorian ſoldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open port ſale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares. *Decay of Piety.*

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*

MA'RKMAN.
MA'RKSMAN. } *n. ſ.* [*mark* and *man.*] A man ſkilful to hit a mark.

In ſadneſs, couſin, I do love a woman.
—I aim'd ſo near when I ſuppos'd you lov'd.
—A right good *markſman*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and ſhare, not mend the ill.
This is the *markſman*, ſafe and ſure,
Who ſtill is right, and prays to be ſo ſtill. *Herbert.*

An ordinary *markſman* may know certainly when he ſhoots leſs wide at what he aims. *Dryd. Dedicat. to Span. Friar.*

MARL. *n. ſ.* [*marl*, Welſh; *mergel*, Dutch; *marga*, Latin; *marle*,

marle, *marne*, Fr. in Saxon, meꞃᵹ is marrow, with an alluſive ſignification, *marl* being the fatneſs of the earth.]

Marl is a kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain ſo deep in the earth as not to have ſpent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. *Marl* is ſuppoſed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its ſalt and oily quality. *Quincy.*

We underſtand by the term *marls* ſimple native earths, leſs heavy than the boles or clays, not ſoft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moiſt, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffuſible in water. *Hill.*

Marl is the beſt compoſt, as having moſt fatneſs, and not heating the ground too much. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 596.

Uneaſy ſteps
Over the burning *marl*, not like thoſe ſteps
On heaven's azure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl.

Thoſe improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining, have been made ſince money was at five and ſix per cent. *Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.*

Sandy land *marled* will bear good white or blue peaſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from *marline.*] To faſten the ſails with marline. *Ainſworth.*

MA'RLINE. *n. ſ.* [meaꞃn, *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded againſt friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind,
Or ſearcloth maſts with ſtrong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINESPIKE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of iron for faſtening ropes together, or to open the bolt rope when the ſail is to be ſewed in it. *Bailey*

MA'RLPIT. *n. ſ.* [*marl* and *pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the reſt in a *marlpit* in a field. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY. *adj.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl.

The oak thrives beſt on the richeſt clay, and will penetrate ſtrangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Mortimer.*

MA'RMALADE. } *n. ſ.* [*marmelade*, French; *marmelo*, Por-
MA'RMALET. } tugueſe, a quince.]

Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a conſiſtence with ſugar: it is ſubaſtringent, and grateful to the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

MARMORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incruſtation with marble. *Dict.*

MARMO'REAN. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.] Made of marble. *Dict.*

MA'RMOSET. *n. ſ.* [*marmouſet*, French.] A ſmall monkey.

I will inſtruct thee how
To ſnare the nimble *marmozet*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

MARMO'T. } *n. ſ.* [Italian.]
MARMO'TTO. }

The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abſconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'RQUETRY. *n. ſ.* [*marqueterie*, Fr.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUIS. *n. ſ.* [*marquis*, French; *marchio*, Lat. *margrave*, German.]

1. In England one of the ſecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

Peace, maſter *marquis*, you are malapert;
Your fire-new ſtamp of honour is ſcarce current. *Shakeſp.*

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquiſſes*, and earls, which they muſt not exceed. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. *Marquis* is uſed by Shakeſpeare for *marchioneſs.* [*marquiſe*, French.]

You ſhall have
Two noble partners with you: the old Ducheſs
Of Norfolk, and the Lady *Marqueſs* Dorſet. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'RQUISATE. *n. ſ.* [*marquiſat*, French.] The ſeigniory of a marquis.

MA'RRER. *n. ſ.* [from *mar.*] One who ſpoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all mens manners within the realm. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

MA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mariage*, French; *maritagium*, low Lat. from *maritus.*] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The *marriage* with his brother's wife
Has crept too near his conſcience. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpoſe *marriage*, ſend me word to-morrow. *Shak.*

The French king would have the diſpoſing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception, that he ſhould not marry her himſelf. *Bacon.*

Some married perſons, even in their *marriage*, do better pleaſe God than ſome virgins in their ſtate of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preſerving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, pleaſe God in a higher degree than thoſe virgins whoſe piety is not anſwerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propoſe that Palamon ſhall be
In *marriage* join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryden.*

MA'RRIAGE is often uſed in compoſition.

Neither her worthineſs, which in truth was great, nor his own ſuffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fetter his fickleneſs; but, before the *marriage*-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom ſhe complained. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I by the honour of my *marriage*-bed,
After young Arthur, claim this land for mine. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt come into the *marriage* chamber. *Tob.* vi. 16.

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal *marriage*-bed convey. *Denham.*

To theſe whom death again did wed,
This grave's the ſecond *marriage*-bed:
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt ſoul and body a divorce,
It could not ſever man and wife,
Becauſe they both liv'd but one life. *Craſhaw.*

Give me, to live and die,
A ſpotleſs maid, without the *marriage*-tie. *Dryden.*

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady ſtipulated with her huſband, that ſhe ſhall be at liberty to patch on which ſide ſhe pleaſes. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 81.

Virgin awake! the *marriage*-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

MA'RRIAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *marriage.*]

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and conſequently that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be preſumed ſhall have. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

I am the father of a young heireſs, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable*. *Spectator*, Nº 237.

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; ſhe ſpous'd about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dow'r, th' adopted cluſters to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

MA'RRIED. *adj.* [from *marry.*] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you ſhunn'd the *marry'd* ſtate. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [meꞃᵹ, Saxon; *ſmerr*, Erſe; *ſmergh*, Scottiſh.]

All the bones of the body which have any conſiderable thickneſs have either a large cavity, or they are ſpongious, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous ſubſtance, called *marrow*, contained in proper veſicles or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its ſmall bladders, and enters ſome narrow paſſages, which lead to ſome fine canals excavated in the ſubſtance of the bone, that the *marrow* may ſupple the fibres of the bones, and render them leſs apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were waſted, *marrow*, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may ſpring. *Shak.*

The ſkull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body have another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* ſevered, but a little pulp of *marrow* diffuſed. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal
With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point ſtill buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

MA'RROW, in the Scottiſh dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or aſſociate; as alſo equal match, *he met with his* marrow.

Though buying and ſelling doth wonderful wel,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With theef of his *marrow* for fear of il end. *Tuſſer.*

MARR'OWBONE. *n. ſ.* [*bone* and *marrow.*]

1. Bone boiled for the marrow.

2. In burleſque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Eſtrange.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgement of your offences; for I will have ample ſatisfaction, *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

MARR'OWFAT. *n. ſ.* A kind of pea.

MARRO'WLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow.*] Void of marrow.

Avaunt!
Thy bones are *marrowleſs*, thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou doſt glare with. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To MARRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, French; *maritor*, Latin.]

1. To join a man and woman.

What! ſhall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he ſhall *marry* the couple himſelf. *Gay's What D'ye Call It.*

2. To diſpoſe of in marriage.

When Auguſtus conſulted with Mecænas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecænas took the liberty to tell him, that he muſt either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him ſo great. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. To take for huſband or wife.

You'd think it ſtrange if I ſhould *marry* her. *Shakeſp.*

Go in to thy brother's wife, and *marry* her. *Gen.* xxxviii.

As a mother ſhall ſhe meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xv. 2.

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal ſtate.

He hath my good will,
And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let them *marry* to whom they think beſt. *Numb.* xxxvi.

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, Æneas might *marry*, and eſtabliſh the Trojans. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

MARSH. }
MARS. } are derived from the Saxon meꞃꞅc, a fen, or fen-
MAS. } ny place. *Gibſon's Camden.*

MARSH. *n. ſ.* [meꞃꞅc, Saxon. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a ſwamp; a watry tract of land.

In their courſes make that round,
In meadows, and in *marſhes* found,
Of them ſo call'd the fayry ground,
Of which they have the keeping. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Worms, for colour and ſhape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marſh* worm and the ſtag worm. *Walton's Angler.*

We may ſee in more conterminous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield ſtrong, ſinewy, hardy men; the *marſh*-lands, men of large and high ſtature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Your low meadows and *marſh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marſhes* very poachy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. ſ.* [*althæa*, Latin.] It is in all reſpects like the mallow, but its leaves are generally more ſoft and woolly. *Millar.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [*populago*, Latin.] This flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe, in the middle of which riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are ſeveral cells, which are, for the moſt part, bent downwards, collected into little heads, and full of ſeeds. *Millar.*

And ſet ſoft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To ſhade *marſh-marigolds* of ſhining hue. *Dryden.*

MA'RSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*mareſchal*, Fr. *mareſchallus*, low Lat. from *marſcale*, old French; a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old French, ſignified a horſe, and *ſcale*, a ſort of ſervant; one that has the charge of horſes.]

1. The chief officer of arms.

The Duke of Suffolk claims
To be high ſteward; next the Duke of Norfolk
To be earl *marſhal*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An officer who regulates combats in the liſts.

Dares their pride preſume againſt my laws,
As in a liſted field to fight their cauſe?
Unaſk'd the royal grant; no *marſhal* by,
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt, or any other aſſembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marſhal* of the ſame,
Whoſe name was Appetite; he did beſtow
Both gueſts and meats, whenever in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

4. An harbinger; a purſuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was faireſt, had been but as a *marſhal* to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was ſo well placed as it needed no further help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To arrange; to rank in order.

Multitude of jealouſies, and lack of ſome predominant deſire, that ſhould *marſhal* and put in order all the reſt, maketh any man's heart hard to find or ſound. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it ſhould be the directrix of ſuch intricate motions, as that a blind man ſhould *marſhal* an army. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Anchiſes look'd not with ſo pleas'd a face,
In numb'ring o'er his future Roman race,
And *marſhalling* the heroes of his name,
As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

2. To lead as an harbinger.

Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe creation?
Thou *marſhall'ſt* me the way that I was going. *Shakeſp.*

MA'RSHALLER. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal.*] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of Engliſh poetry, and the beſt *marſhaller* of words. *Trapp's Pref. to the Æneis.*

MA'RSHALSEA. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal.*] The priſon in Southwark belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſhold.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal.*] The office of a marſhal.

MARSHE'LDER. *n. ſ.* A gelderroſe, of which it is a ſpecies,

MARSHRO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

MA'RSHY. *adj.* [from *marſh.*]

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; ſwampy.

Though here the *marſhy* grounds approach your fields,
And there the ſoil a ſtony harveſt yields. *Dryden's Virg.*

It is a diſtemper of ſuch as inhabit *marſhy*, fat, low, moiſt ſoils, near ſtagnating water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Produced in marſhes.

Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marſhy* weed. *Dryden.*

MART. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *market.*]

1. A place of publick traffick.

Chriſt could not ſuffer that the temple ſhould ſerve for a place of *mart*, nor the apoſtle of Chriſt that the church ſhould be made an inn. *Hooker, b.* v.

If any born at Epheſus
Be ſeen at Syracuſan *marts* and fairs,
He dies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ezekiel, in the deſcription of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the Eaſt as the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and alſo what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Many may come to a great *mart* of the beſt horſes. *Temple's Miſcell.*

The French, ſince the acceſſion of the Spaniſh monarchy, ſupply with cloth the beſt *mart* we had in Europe. *Addiſon.*

2. Bargain; purchaſe and ſale.

I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a deſperate *mart*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Letters of *mart*. See MARK.

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or ſell.

Sooth, when I was young I wou'd have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury; you've let him go,
And nothing *marted* with him. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Caſſius, you yourſelf
Do ſell and *mart* your offices for gold
To undeſervers. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

If he ſhall think it fit,
A ſaucy ſtranger in his court to *mart*,
As in a ſtew. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

MA'RTEN. } *n. ſ.* [*marte*, *martre*, Fr. *martes*, Latin.]
MA'RTERN. }

1. A large kind of weaſel whoſe fur is much valued.

2. [*Martelet*, Fr.] A kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to expreſs St. Martin's in the Fields, cauſed to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a ſwallow, ſitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

MA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Latin.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breaſt
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troopes thou doſt infeſt,
And hearts of great heroes doſt enrage. *Fairy Queen.*

The queen of *martials*,
And Mars himſelf conducted them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

It hath ſeldom been ſeen, that the far ſouthern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwiſe; whereby it is manifeſt, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

His ſubjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people ſet,
Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryden.*

2. Having a warlike ſhow; ſuiting war.

See
His thouſands, in what *martial* equipage
They iſſue forth! Steel bows and ſhafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in purſuit. *Par. Regained.*

When our country's cauſe provokes to arms,
How *martial* muſick ev'ry boſom warms. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

Let his neck anſwer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* juſtice with their enemies, offering them their law before they drew their ſword. *Bacon's Holy War.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed ſtars are aſtrologically differenced by the planets, and eſteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they anſwer theſe planets. *Brown.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemiſts.

MA'RTIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *martial.*] A warrior; a fighter.

Many brave adventurous ſpirits fell for love of her; amongſt others the high-hearted *martialiſt*, who firſt loſt his hands, then one of his chiefeſt limbs, and laſtly his life. *Howell.*

MA'RTINGAL. *n. ſ.* [*martingale*, French.] It is a broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe, and runs between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſe-band of the bridle. *Harris.*

MARTI'NMAS. *n. ſ.* [*martin* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmaſs* or *martlemaſs*.

Martilmas beefe doth bear good tacke,
When countrey-folke do dainties lacke. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

MA'RTINET. } *n. ſ.* [*martinet*, French.] A kind of ſwal-
MA'RTLET. } low.

This gueſt of Summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet* does approve
By his lov'd manſionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Where they moſt breed and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is delicate. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

As in a drought the thirſty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then firſt the *martlet* meets it in the ſky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

MA'RTNETS. *n. ſ.* They are ſmall lines faſtened to the leetch of the ſail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm cloſe up to the yard, when the ſail is to be furled. *Bailey.*

MA'RTYR. *n. ſ.* [μάρτυς; *martyr*, French.] One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth.

Prayers and tears may ſerve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a ſoldier, yet to ſuffer as a *martyr*. *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy *martyrs* be ſilenced. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues ſhone more bright,
Like riſing flames expanding in their height,
The *martyr*'s glory crown'd the ſoldier's light. *Dryd.*

To be a *martyr* ſignifies only to witneſs the truth of

Chriſt; but the witneſſing of the truth was then ſo generally attended with perſecution, that martyrdom now ſignifies not only to witneſs, but to witneſs by death. *South's Sermons.*

The firſt *martyr* for Chriſtianity was encouraged, in his laſt moments, by a viſion of that divine Perſon for whom he ſuffered. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Socrates,
Truth's early champion, *martyr* for his God. *Thomſon.*

To MA'RTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put to death for virtue.
2. To murder; to deſtroy.

You could not beg for grace.
Hark, wretches, how I mean to *martyr* you!
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shakeſp.*

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes *martyr'd*, ſuch grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

MA'RTYRDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *martyr.*] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr.

If an infidel ſhould purſue to death an heretick profeſſing Chriſtianity only for Chriſtian profeſſion ſake, could we deny unto him the honour of *martyrdom?* *Hooker, b.* v.

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of *martyrdom.* *Bacon.*

Herod, whoſe unbleſt
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatneſs? tore
A thouſand ſweet babes from their mother's breaſt,
The blooms of *martyrdom.* *Craſhaw.*

What miſts of Providence are theſe!
So ſaints, by ſupernatural pow'r ſet free,
Are left at laſt in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

MARTYRO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologium*, Latin.] A regiſter of martyrs.

In the Roman *martyrology* we find at one time many thouſand martyrs deſtroyed by Diocleſian, being met together in a church, rather than eſcape by offering a little incenſe at their coming out. *Stillingfleet.*

MARTYRO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [*martyrologiſte*, French.] A writer of martyrology.

MA'RVEL. *n. ſ.* [*merveille*, French.] A wonder; any thing aſtoniſhing. Little in uſe.

A *marvel* it were, if a man could eſpy, in the whole Scripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the ſame way inclinable. *Hooker.*

I am ſcarce in breath, my lord.
—No *marvel*, you have ſo beſtir'd your valour; you cowardly raſcal! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

No *marvel*
My lord protector's hawks do towre ſo well. *Shakeſp.*

MARVEL *of Peru.* A flower. *Ainſworth.*

To MA'RVEL. *v. n.* [*merveille*, French.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed. Diſuſed.

You make me *marvel.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou ſpendeſt thy time, but alſo how thou art accompanied. *Shakeſpeare.*

—The army *marvelled* at it. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The countries *marvelled* at thee for thy ſongs, proverbs, and parables. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xlvii. 17.

MA'RVELLOUS. *adj.* [*marveilleux*, French.]

1. Wonderful; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing.

She has a *marvellous* white hand, I muſt confeſs. *Shak.*
This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes. *Pſalm* cxviii. 23.

2. Surpaſſing credit.

The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the machines of the gods. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. *The marvellous* is uſed, in works of criticiſm, to expreſs any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſed to *the probable.*

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *marvellous.*] Wonderfully; ſtrangely.

You look not well, Seignior Antonio;
You have too much reſpect upon the world;
They loſe it that do buy it with much care.
Believe me, you are *marvellouſly* chang'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The encouragement of his two late ſucceſſes, with which he was *marvellouſly* elated. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *marvellous.*] Wonderfulneſs; ſtrangeneſs; aſtoniſhingneſs.

MA'SCULINE. *adj.* [*maſculin*, Fr. *maſculinus*, Latin.]

1. Male; not female.

Pray God, ſhe prove not *maſculine* ere long! *Shakeſp.*

His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two *maſculine* elements exerciſing their operation upon nature being the feminine. *Peacham on Drawing.*

O! why did God,
Creator wiſe! that peopl'd higheſt heav'n
With ſpirits *maſculine*, create at laſt
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

2. Reſembling man; virile; not ſoft; not effeminate.

You find ſomething bold and *maſculine* in the air and poſture of the firſt figure, which is that of virtue. *Addiſon.*

3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expreſſing ſex.

MA'SCULINELY. *adv.* [from *maſculine.*] Like a man.

Aurelia tells me, you have done moſt *maſculinely*,
And play the orator. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

MA'SCULINENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *maſculine.*] Manniſhneſs; male figure or behaviour.

MASH. *n. ſ.* [*maſche*, Dutch.]

1. The ſpace between the threads of a net, commonly written *meſh.*

To defend one's ſelf againſt the ſtings of bees, have a net knit with ſo ſmall *maſhes*, that a bee cannot get through. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undiſtinguiſhed or confuſed body. [from *miſchen*, Dutch, to mix, or *maſcher*, French.]
3. A mixture for a horſe.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pale, then put to it as much ſcalding water as will wet it well; ſtir it about for half an hour till the water is very ſweet, and give it the horſe lukewarm: this *maſh* is to be given to a horſe after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time of great ſickneſs, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dict.*

When mares foal, they feed them with *maſhes*, and other moiſt food. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To MASH. *v. a.* [*maſcher*, French.]

1. To beat into a confuſed maſs.

The preſſure would be intolerable, and they would even *maſh* themſelves and all things elſe apieces. *More.*

To break the claw of a lobſter, clap it between the ſides of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without *maſhing* the meat. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

What was put in the firſt *maſhing*-tub draw off, as alſo that liquor in the ſecond *maſhing*-tub. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

MASK. *n. ſ.* [*maſque*, French.]

1. A cover to diſguiſe the face; a viſor.

Now love pulled off his *maſk*, and ſhewed his face unto her, and told her plainly that ſhe was his priſoner. *Sidney.*

Since ſhe did neglect her looking-glaſs,
And throw her ſun-expelling *maſk* away;
The air hath ſtarv'd the roſes in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Could we ſuppoſe that a *maſk* repreſented never ſo naturally the general humour of a character, it can never ſuit with the variety of paſſions that are incident to every ſingle perſon in the whole courſe of a play. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Any pretence or ſubterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedneſs of ſoul eſpy'd,
Why doſt thou ſtrive the conſcious ſhame to hide,
By *maſks* of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*

3. A feſtive entertainment, in which the company is maſked.

Will you prepare for this *maſque* to-night? *Shakeſp.*

4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild buſtle.

They in the end agreed,
That at a *maſque* and common revelling,
Which was ordain'd, they ſhould perform the deed. *Daniel.*

This thought might lead me through this world's vain *maſk*,
Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*

5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick ſtile without attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively repreſentation of floods and rivers neceſſary for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and *maſks.* *Peacham.*

To MASK. *v. a.* [*maſquer*, French.]

1. To diſguiſe with a maſk or viſor.

What will grow out of ſuch errors as go *maſked* under the cloke of divine authority, impoſſible it is that ever the wit of man ſhould imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

'Tis not my blood
Wherein thou ſeeſt me *maſked.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Him he knew well, and gueſs'd that it was ſhe;
But being *maſk'd* he was not ſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every ſcene, the figures of all the perſons, with their particular diſguiſes; and I ſaw in the Villa di Mattheio an antique ſtatue *maſked*, which was perhaps deſigned for Gnatho in the Eunuch, for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the manuſcript. *Addiſon.*

2. To cover; to hide.

I to your aſſiſtance do make love,
Maſking the buſineſs from the common eye,
For ſundry weighty reaſons. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aerial vail is drawn
O'er beauty's face, ſeeming to hide,
More ſweetly ſhows the bluſhing bride:
A ſoul whoſe intellectual beams
No miſts do *maſk*, no lazy ſteams. *Craſhaw.*

To MASK. *v. n.*

1. To revel; to play the mummer.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us ſee't;
What *maſking* ſtuff's here! *Shakeſpeare.*

Maſking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of ſhame. *Prior.*

2. To be diſguiſed any way.

MA'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *maſk.*] One who revels in a maſk; a mummer.

Tell falſe Edward,
That Lewis of France is ſending over *maſkers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let the ſcenes abound with light, and let the *maſkers* that are to come down from the ſcene have ſome motions upon the ſcene before their coming down. *Bacon.*

The *maſkers* come late, and I think will ſtay,
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Donne.*

MA'SON. *n. ſ.* [*maçon*, French; *machio*, low Latin.] A builder with ſtone.

Many find a reaſon very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the *maſon*'s hand than if they had been ſmooth. *Wotton.*

A *maſon* that makes a wall meets with a ſtone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work. *More.*

MA'SONRY. *n. ſ.* [*maçonerie*, French.] The craft or performance of a maſon.

MASQUERA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *maſque.*]

1. A diverſion in which the company is maſked.

What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls, and midnight *maſquerades*,
Safe from the treach'rous friend, and daring ſpark,
The glance by day, the whiſper in the dark? *Pope.*

2. Diſguiſe.

I was upon the frolick this evening, and came to viſit thee in *maſquerade.* *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Truth, of all things the plaineſt and ſincereſt, is forced to gain admittance to us in diſguiſe, and courts us in *maſquerade.* *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go in diſguiſe.

A freak took an aſs in the head, and away he goes into the woods, *maſquerading* up and down in a lion's ſkin. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. To aſſemble in maſks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *maſquerading* among us. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *maſquerade.*] A perſon in a maſk.

The moſt dangerous ſort of cheats are but *maſqueraders* under the vizor of friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

MASS. *n. ſ.* [*maſſe*, French; *maſſa*, Latin.]

1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity.

If it were not for theſe principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, ſun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *maſſes.* *Newton's Opt.*

Some paſſing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or *maſſes* to their outſides, ſo as wholly to cover and involve it in the *maſs* they together conſtituted. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

2. A large quantity.

Thy ſumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have coſt a *maſs* of publick treaſury. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

He had ſpent a huge *maſs* of treaſure in tranſporting his army. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Bulk; vaſt body.

The Creator of the world would not have framed ſo huge a *maſs* of earth but for ſome reaſonable creatures to have their habitation. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

This army of ſuch *maſs* and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He diſcovered to me the richeſt mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *maſs* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

4. Congeries; aſſemblage indiſtinct.

The whole knowledge of groupes, of the lights and ſhadows, and of thoſe *maſſes* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Reubens, expoſed clearly to the ſight. *Dryden.*

At diſtance, through an artful glaſs,
To the mind's eye things well appear;
They loſe their forms, and make a *maſs*
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

Where flowers grow, the ground at a diſtance ſeems covered with them, and we muſt walk into it before we can diſtinguiſh the ſeveral weeds that ſpring up in ſuch a beautiful *maſs* of colours. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Groſs body; the general.

Comets have power over the groſs and *maſs* of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wiſely obſerved in their effects. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' Eternal Mind
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the univerſal *maſs* does move. *Dryden.*

The *maſs* of the people have opened their eyes, and will not be governed by Clodius and Curio at the head of their myrmidons. *Swift.*

If there is not a ſufficient quantity of blood and ſtrength of circulation, it may infect the whole *maſs* of the fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. [*Miſſa*, Latin.] The ſervice of the Romiſh church.

Burniſhed gold is that manner of gilding which we ſee in old parchment and *maſs* books, done by monks and prieſts, who were very expert herein. *Peacham on Drawing.*

He infers, that then Luther muſt have been unpardonably wicked in uſing *maſſes* for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate maſs.

All their *maſſing* furniture almoſt they took from the law, leſt having an altar and a prieſt they ſhould want veſtments. *Hooker, b.* iv.

To MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It ſeems once to have ſignified to thicken; to ſtrengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or *maſſing* the houſe, or elſe by fortifying, make ſuch a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

MA'SSACRE. *n. ſ.* [*maſſacre*, Fr. from *mazzare*, Ital.]

1. Carnage; ſlaughter; butchery; indiſcriminate deſtruction.

Of whom ſuch *maſſacre*
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton.*

Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,
And makes a *maſſacre* what was a war. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

2. Murder.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The moſt arch deed of piteous *maſſacre*,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shak. Rich.* III.

To MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*maſſacrer*, French, from the noun.] To butcher; to ſlaughter indiſcriminately.

I'll find a day to *maſſacre* them all,
And raze their faction, and their family. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chriſtian religion, now crumbled into fractions, may, like duſt, be irrecoverably diſſipated, if God do not countermine us, or we recover ſo much ſobriety as to forbear to *maſſacre* what we pretend to love. *Decay of Piety.*

After the miſerable ſlaughter of the Jews, at the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, they were ſcattered into all corners, oppreſſed and deteſted, and ſometimes *maſſacred* and extirpated. *Atterbury.*

MA'SSICOT. n. ſ. [French.]

Maſſicot is ceruſ calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three ſorts, the white, the yellow, and that of a golden colour, their difference ariſing from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White *maſſicot* is of a yellowiſh white, and is that which has received the leaſt calcination; yellow *maſſicot* has received more, and gold-coloured *maſſicot* ſtill more; all of them ſhould be an impalpable powder, weighty and high-coloured: they are uſed in painting. *Trevoux.*

MA'SSINESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *maſſy*, *maſſive.*] Weight; bulk;
MA'SSIVENESS. } ponderouſneſs.

It was more notorious for the daintineſs of the proviſion which he ſerved in it, than for the *maſſineſs* of the diſh. *Hakewell on Providence.*

MA'SSIVE. } *adj.* [*maſſif*, French.] Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.
MA'SSY. }

If you would hurt,
Your ſwords are now too *maſſy* for your ſtrength,
And will not be uplifted. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Perhaps theſe few ſtones and ſling, uſed with invocation of the Lord of Hoſts, may countervail the *maſſive* armour of the uncircumciſed Philiſtine. *Government of the Tongue.*

No ſideboards then with gilded plate were preſs'd,
No ſweating ſlaves with *maſſive* diſhes dreſs'd. *Dryden.*

The more groſs and *maſſive* parts of the terreſtrial globe, the ſtrata of ſtone, owe their preſent order to the deluge. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

If theſe liquors or glaſſes were ſo thick and *maſſy* that no light could get through them, I queſtion not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the ſame colour in all poſitions of the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

Th' intrepid Theban hears the burſting ſky,
Sees yawning rocks in *maſſive* fragments fly,
And views aſtoniſh'd from the hills afar,
The floods deſcending, and the wat'ry war. *Pope's Stat.*

Swift the ſignal giv'n,
They ſtart away, and ſweep the *maſſy* mound
That runs around the hill. *Thomſon's Spring.*

MAST. *n. ſ.* [*maſt*, *mât*, French; mæꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed.

Ten *maſts* attach'd make not the altitude
That thou haſt perpendicularly fallen. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every ſail, and drawing down the *maſt*,
His veſſel moor'd. *Dryden's Homer.*

2. The fruit of the oak and beech.

The oaks bear *maſts*, the briars ſcarlet hips:
The bounteous houſewife, Nature, on each buſh
Lays her full meſs before you. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Trees that bear *maſt*, and nuts, are more laſting than thoſe that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches laſt longer than apples and pears. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 583.

When ſheep fed like men upon acorns, a ſhepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to ſhake them down ſome *maſts.* *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, ſeems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandſon may enjoy the ſhade and the *maſt*, but the planter, beſides the pleaſure of imagination, has no other benefit. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

As a ſavage boar,
With foreſt *maſt* and fatt'ning marſhes fed,
When once he ſees himſelf in toils inclos'd,
Whets his tuſks. *Dryden's Æn.*

Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;
On leaves and *maſt* of mighty oaks they brouze,
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs. *Dryden.*

MA'STED. *adj.* [from *maſt.*] Furniſhed with maſts.

MA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*meeſter*, Dutch; *maiſtre*, French; *magiſter*, Latin.]

1. One who has ſervants; oppoſed to man or ſervant.

But now I was the lord
Of this fair manſion, *maſter* of my ſervants,
Queen o'er myſelf; and even now, but now,
This houſe, theſe ſervants, and this ſame myſelf,
Are yours, my lord. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Take up thy *maſter.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

My Lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it;
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;
And neither man nor *maſter* would take aught
But the two rings. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

2. A director; a governor.

If thou be made the *maſter* of a feaſt, be among them as one of the reſt. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxii. 1.

My friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *maſter* of the poet, and the ſong. *Pope.*

3. Owner; proprietor.

An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the ſtrongeſt figures of his rhetorick in the praiſe of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; becauſe it would be believed, that he rather took the horſe for his ſubject than the *maſter*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. A lord; a ruler.

Wiſdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the *maſter* of a houſe. *Guardian*, Nº 165.

There Cæſar, grac'd with both Minerva's, ſhone,
Cæſar, the world's great *maſter*, and his own. *Pope.*

Excuſe
The pride of royal blood, that checks my ſoul:
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,
To ſue for pity, and to own a *maſter*. *Phillips.*

5. Chief; head.

Chief *maſter*-gunner am I of this town;
Something I muſt do to procure me grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

As a wiſe *maſter*-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. 1 *Cor.* iii. 10.

The beſt ſets are the heads got from the very tops of the root; the next are the runners, which ſpread from the *maſter* roots. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

6. Poſſeſſor.

When I have thus made myſelf *maſter* of a hundred thouſand drachms, I ſhall naturally ſet myſelf on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in marriage. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 547.

The Duke of Savoy may make himſelf *maſter* of the French dominions on the other ſide of the Rhone. *Addiſon.*

7. Commander of a trading ſhip.

An unhappy *maſter* is he that is made cunning by many ſhipwrecks; a miſerable merchant, that is neither rich nor wiſe, but after ſome bankrouts. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

A ſailor's wife had cheſnuts in her lap;
Her huſband's to Aleppo gone, *maſter* o' th' Tyger.
Shakeſpeare.

8. One uncontrouled.

Let ev'ry man be *maſter* of his time
Till ſeven at night. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Great, and increaſing; but by ſea
He is an abſolute *maſter*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

9. A compellation of reſpect.

Maſter doctor, you have brought thoſe drugs. *Shakeſp.*
Stand by, my *maſters*, bring him near the king. *Shak.*
Maſters, play here, I will content your pains
Something that's brief, and bid, good morrow, general.
Shakeſpeare's Othello.

10. A young gentleman.

If gaming does an aged ſire entice,
Then my young *maſter* ſwiftly learns the vice. *Dryden.*

Maſter lay with his bedchamber towards the ſouth ſun; Miſs lodged in a garret, expoſed to the north wind. *Arbuth.*

Where there are little *maſters* and miſſes in a houſe, they are great impediments to the diverſions of the ſervants; the only remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

11. One who teaches; a teacher.

Very few men are wiſe by their own counſel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by himſelf had a fool to his *maſter*. *Benj. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the firſt *maſters* of learning. *South's Sermons.*

Maſters and teachers ſhould not raiſe difficulties to their ſcholars; but ſmooth their way, and help them forwards. *Locke.*

12. A man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience.

The great mocking *maſter* mock'd not then,
When he ſaid, Truth was buried here below. *Davies.*

Spenſer and Fairfax, great *maſters* of our language, ſaw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than thoſe who followed. *Dryden.*

A man muſt not only be able to judge of words and ſtyle, but he muſt be a *maſter* of them too; he muſt perfectly underſtand his author's tongue, and abſolutely command his own. *Dryden.*

He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a *maſter* in that profeſſion. *Collier.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly underſtand, and be *maſters* of it. *Locke on Education.*

13. A title of dignity in the univerſities; as, maſter of arts.

To **MA'STER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be a maſter to; to rule; to govern.

Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than *maſter* thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To conquer; to overpower; to ſubdue.

Thrice bleſſed they that *maſter* ſo their blood,
To undergo ſuch maiden pilgrimage. *Shakeſpeare.*

The princes of Germany did not think him ſent to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his inſolent ſubjects in England, nor *maſter* his rebellious people of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

Then comes ſome third party, that *maſters* both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty. *L'Eſtrange.*

Honour burns in me, not ſo fiercely bright,
But pale as fires when *maſter'd* by the light. *Dryden.*

Obſtinacy and wilful neglects muſt be *maſtered*, even though it coſt blows. *Locke on Education.*

A man can no more juſtly make uſe of another's neceſſity, than he that has more ſtrength can ſeize upon a weaker, *maſter* him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat, offer him death or ſlavery. *Locke.*

The reformation of an habitual ſinner is a work of time and patience; evil cuſtoms muſt be *maſtered* and ſubdued by degrees. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. To execute with ſkill.

I do not take myſelf to be ſo perfect in the tranſactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot *maſter*. *Bacon.*

MA'STERDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *maſter*.] Dominion; rule. Not in uſe.

You ſhall put
This night's great buſineſs into my diſpatch,
Which ſhall to all our nights and days to come
Give ſolely ſovereign ſway and *maſterdom*. *Shakeſpeare.*

MASTER-HAND. *n. ſ.* The hand of a man eminently ſkilful.

Muſick reſembles poetry, in each
Are nameleſs graces which no methods teach,
And which a *maſter-hand* alone can reach. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *n. ſ.* Principal jeſt.

Who ſhall break the *maſter-jeſt*,
And what, and how, upon the reſt? *Hudibras, p.* iii.

MASTER-KEY. *n. ſ.* The key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one.

This *maſter-key*
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perſon. *Dryden.*

MASTER-LEAVER. *n. ſ.* One that leaves or deſerts his maſter.

Oh, Anthony,
Nobler than my revolt is infamous;
Forgive me in thine own particular;
But let the world rank me in regiſter
A *maſter-leaver*, and a fugitive. *Shak. Anth. and Cleop.*

MASTER-SINEW. *n. ſ.*

The *maſter-ſinew* is a large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are uſually ſeated, which is the largeſt and moſt viſible ſinew in a horſe's body; this oftentimes is relaxed or reſtrained. *Farrier's Dict.*

MASTER-STRING. *n. ſ.* Principal ſtring.

He touch'd me
Ev'n on the tend'reſt point; the *maſter-ſtring*
That makes moſt harmony or diſcord to me,
I own the glorious ſubject fires my breaſt. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE. *n. ſ.* Capital performance.

Ye ſkilful maſters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace;
Tell how your ſearch has here eluded been,
How oft amaz'd, and raviſh'd you have ſeen,
The conduct, prudence, and ſtupendous art,
And *maſter-ſtrokes* in each mechanick part. *Blackmore.*

MA'STERLESS. *adj.* [from *maſter*.]

1. Wanting a maſter or owner.

When all was paſt took up his forlorn weed,
His ſilver ſhield now idle *maſterleſs*. *Fairy Queen.*

The foul opinion
You had of her pure honour, gains, or loſes,
Your ſword or mine; or *maſterleſs* leaves both
To who ſhall find them. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Ungoverned; unſubdued.

MA'STERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *maſterly*.] Eminent ſkill.

MA'STERLY. *adv.* With the ſkill of a maſter.

Thou doſt ſpeak *maſterly*
Young though thou art. *Shakeſpeare.*

I read a book; I think it very *maſterly* written. *Swift.*

MA'STERLY. *adj* [from *maſter*.]

1. Suitable to a maſter; artful; ſkilful.

As for the warmth of fancy, the *maſterly* figures, and the copiouſneſs of imagination, he has exceeded all others. *Dryd.*

That clearer ſtrokes of *maſterly* deſign,
Of wiſe contrivance, and of judgment ſhine,
In all the parts of nature we aſſert,
Than in the brighteſt works of human art. *Blackmore.*

A man either diſcovers new beauties, or receives ſtronger impreſſions from the *maſterly* ſtrokes of a great author, every time he peruſes him. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 409.

2. Imperious; with the ſway of a maſter.

MA'STERPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*maſter* and *piece*.]

1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill.

This is the *maſterpiece*, and moſt excellent part, of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his majeſty's pains. *Davies on Ireland.*

'Tis done; and 'twas my *maſterpiece*, to work
My ſafety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes:
Scylla and Charybdis. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let thoſe conſider this who look upon it as a piece of art, and the *maſterpiece* of converſation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honeſty. *South.*

This wond'rous *maſterpiece* I fain would ſee;
This fatal Helen, who can wars inſpire. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

The fifteenth is the *maſterpiece* of the whole metamorphoſes. *Dryden.*

In the firſt ages, when the great ſouls, and *maſterpieces* of human nature, were produced, men ſhined by a noble ſimplicity of behaviour. *Addiſon.*

2. Chief excellence.

Beating up of quarters was his *maſterpiece*. *Clarendon.*

Diſſimulation was his *maſterpiece*; in which he ſo much excelled, that men were not aſhamed with being deceived but twice by him. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

MA'STERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *maſter*.]

1. Dominion; rule; power.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

For Python ſlain he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for *maſterſhip* ſhould ſtrive,
To quoit, to run, and ſteeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

3. Chief work.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *maſterſhip* of Heaven in face and mind. *Dryden.*

4. Skill; knowledge.

You were uſed
To ſay extremity was the trier of ſpirits;
That when the ſea was calm all boats alike
Shew'd *maſterſhip* in floating. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

5. A title of ironical reſpect.

How now, Signior Launce? what news with your *maſterſhip*? *Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

MASTER-TEETH. *n. ſ.* [*maſter* and *teeth*.] The principal teeth.

Some living creatures have their *maſter-teeth* indented one within another like ſaws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*

MA'STERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*maſter*, and pyꞃt, Saxon.]

The *maſterwort* is a plant with a roſe and umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral petals, which are ſometimes heart-ſhaped, and ſometimes intire, ranged in a circle, and reſting on the empalement; which afterward becomes a fruit, compoſed of two ſeeds, which are plain, almoſt oval, gently ſtreaked and bordered, and generally caſting their cover; to theſe marks muſt be added, that their leaves are winged, and pretty large: the root is uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

Maſterwort is raiſed of ſeeds, or runners from the roots. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MASTERY. *n. ſ.* [*maiſtriſe*, French, from *maſter*.]

1. Dominion; rule.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *maſtery* of the paſſages of the tops, and for the towns that ſtand upon the roots. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

If a man ſtrive for *maſteries*, yet is he not crowned except he ſtrive lawfully. 2 *Tim.* ii. 5.

This is the caſe of thoſe that will try *maſteries* with their ſuperiors, and bite that which is too hard. *L'Eſtrange.*

Good men I ſuppoſe to live in a ſtate of mortification, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and ſtruggling to get the *maſtery* over them. *Atterbury.*

3. Skill.

Chief *maſt'ry* to diſſect,
With long and tedious havock, fabled knights,
In battles feign'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

He could attain to a *maſtery* in all languages, and ſound the depths of all arts and ſciences. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To give ſufficient ſweetneſs, a *maſtery* in the language is required: the poet muſt have a magazine of words, and have the art to manage his few vowels to the beſt advantage. *Dryden.*

4. Attainment of ſkill or power.

The learning and *maſtery* of a tongue being unpleaſant in itſelf, ſhould not be cumbered with any other difficulties. *Locke on Education.*

MA'STFUL. *adj.* [from *maſt*.] Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech, or cheſnut.

Some from ſeeds inclos'd on earth ariſe,
For thus the *maſtful* cheſnut mates the ſkies. *Dryden.*

MASTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*maſticatio*, Lat.] The act of chewing.

In birds there is no *maſtication*, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or craw, and thence transferred into the gizzard. *Ray on the Creation.*

Maſtication is a neceſſary preparation of ſolid aliment, without which there can be no good digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'STICATORY. *n. ſ.* [*maſticatoire*, French.] A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed.

Remember *maſticatories* for the mouth. *Bacon.*

Salivation and *maſticatories* evacuate conſiderably; ſalivation many pints of phlegm in a day, and very much by chewing tobacco. *Floyer on Humours.*

MA'STICH. *n. ſ.* [*maſtic*, French.]

1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name in Scio.

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of *maſtich*; frontals may alſo be applied. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. A kind of mortar or cement.

As for the ſmall particles of of brick and ſtone, the leaſt moiſtneſs would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *maſtich*, which thoſe inſects could not divide. *Addiſ.*

MA'STICOT. *n. ſ.* [*marum*, Latin.] See MASSICOT.

Grind your *maſticot* with a ſmall quantity of ſaffron in gum water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Maſticot is very light, becauſe it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

MA'STIFF. *n. ſ.* *maſtives*, plural. [*maſtin*, French; *maſtino*, Italian.] A dog of the largeſt ſize; a bandog; dogs kept to watch the houſe.

As ſavage bull, whom two fierce *maſtives* bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Fairy Q.*

When rank Therſites opes his *maſtiff* jaws,
We ſhall hear muſick, wit, and oracle. *Shakeſpeare.*

When we knock at a farmer's door, the firſt anſwer ſhall be his vigilant *maſtiff*. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Soon as Ulyſſes near th' encloſure drew,
With open mouths the furious *maſtives* flew. *Pope.*

Let the *maſtiffs* amuſe themſelves about a ſheep's ſkin ſtuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock. *Swift.*

MA'STLESS. *adj.* [from *maſt*.] Bearing no maſt.

Her ſhining hair, uncomb'd, was looſely ſpread,
A crown of *maſtleſs* oak adorn'd her head. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN. *n. ſ.* [from *meſler*, French, to mingle, or rather corrupted from *miſcellane*.] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

The tother for one loſe hath twaine
Of *maſlin*, of rie and of wheat. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

MAT. *n. ſ.* [meatte, Saxon; *matte*, German; *matta*, Lat.] A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes.

The women and children in the weſt of Cornwall make *mats* of a ſmall and fine kind of bents there growing, which ſerve to cover floors and walls. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*

In the worſt inn's worſt room, with *mat* half hung,
The floors of plaiſter, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

To **MAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with mats.

Keep the doors and windows of your conſervatories well *matted*, and guarded from the piercing air. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

2. To twiſt together: to join like a mat.

I on a fountain light,
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted;
The banks with daffadillies dight,
With graſs like ſleave was *matted*. *Drayt. Q. of Cynthia.*

Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,
Or on the *matted* graſs he lies;
No god of ſleep he did invoke,
The ſtream that o'er the pebbles flies,
With gentle ſlumber crowns his eyes. *Dryden.*

He look'd a lion with a gloomy ſtare,
And o'er his eye-brows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

The ſpleen conſiſteth of muſcular fibres, all *matted*, as in the ſkin, but in more open work. *Grew's Coſmol.*

MATADORE. *n. ſ.* [*matador*, a murderer, Spaniſh.] A hand of cards ſo called from its efficacy againſt the adverſe player.

Now move to war her ſable *matadores*,
In ſhow like leaders of the ſwarthy Moors. *Pope.*

MATACHIN. *n. ſ.* [French.] An old dance.

Who ever ſaw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*; for they being but three that fought, every one had two adverſaries ſtriking him who ſtruck the third. *Sidney.*

MATCH. *n. ſ.* [*meche*, French; *miccia*, Italian; probably from *mico*, to ſhine, Latin: ſurely not, as Skinner conjectures, from the Saxon maca, a companion, becauſe a match is companion to a gun.]

1. Any thing that catches fire; generally a cord, rope, or ſmall chip of wood dipped in melted ſulphur.

Try them in ſeveral bottles *matches*, and ſee which of them laſt longeſt without ſtench. *Bacon.*

He made uſe of her trees as of *matches* to ſet Druina a fire. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Being willing to try ſomething that would not cheriſh much fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal, we took a piece of *match*, ſuch as ſoldiers uſe. *Boyle.*

2. [From μάχη, a fight, or from maca, Saxon, one equal to another.] A conteſt; a game; any thing in which there is conteſt or oppoſition.

Shall we play the wanton with our woes,
And make ſome pretty *match* with ſhedding tears? *Shak.*

The goat was mine, by ſinging fairly won.
A ſolemn *match* was made; he loſt the prize. *Dryden.*

3. [From maca, Saxon.] One equal to another; one able to conteſt with another.

Government mitigates the inequality of power among particular perſons, and makes an innocent man, though of the loweſt rank, a *match* for the mightieſt of his fellow-ſubjects. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The old man has met with his *match*. *Spectator.*

The natural ſhame that attends vice, makes them zealous to encourage themſelves by numbers, and form a party againſt religion: it is with pride they ſurvey their increaſing ſtrength, and begin to think themſelves a *match* for virtue. *Rogers.*

4. One that ſuits or tallies with another.

5. A marriage.

The *match*
Were rich and honourable; beſides, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities,
Beſeeming ſuch a wife as your fair daughter. *Shakeſp.*

Love doth ſeldom ſuffer itſelf to be confined by other *matches* than thoſe of its own making. *Boyle.*

With him ſhe ſtrove to join Lavinia's hand,
But dire portents the purpos'd *match* withſtand. *Dryden.*

6. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a perſonal eſtate, and was looked upon as the richeſt *match* of the Weſt. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To **MATCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be equal to.

No ſettled ſenſes of the world can *match*
The pleaſure of that madneſs. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

O thou good Kent, how ſhall I live and work
To *match* thy goodneſs? life will be too ſhort,
And every meaſure fail me. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. To ſhew an equal.

No hiſtory or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South's Sermons.*

3. To equal; to oppoſe.

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they preſum'd
So eaſy, and of his thunder made a ſcorn. *Milton.*

What though his heart be great, his actions gallant,
He wants a crown to poiſe againſt a crown,
Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power. *Dryd.*

The ſhepherd's kalendar of Spenſer is not to be *matched* in any modern language. *Dryden.*

4. To ſuit; to proportion.

Let poets *match* their ſubject to their ſtrength,
And often try what weight they can ſupport. *Roſcommon.*

Mine have been ſtill
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes. *Rowe.*

Employ their wit and humour in chuſing and *matching* of patterns and colours. *Swift's Miſcell.*

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

Great king,
I would not from your love make ſuch a ſtray,
To *match* you where I hate. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Thou doſt proteſt thy love, and would'ſt it ſhow
By *matching* her, as ſhe would *match* her foe. *Donne.*

Them willingly they would have ſtill retain'd,
And *match'd* it to the prince. *Daniel's Civil War.*

When a man thinks himſelf *matched* to one who ſhould be a comfort to him, inſtead thereof he finds in his boſom a beaſt. *South's Sermons.*

A ſenator of Rome, while Rome ſurviv'd,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addiſ.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be married.

A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the bleſſing to *match* with ſome heroical-minded lady. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I hold it a ſin to *match* in my kindred. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with ſheep,
And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryden.*

All creatures elſe are much unworthy thee,
They *match'd*, and thou alone art left for me. *Dryden.*

2. To ſuit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MA´TCHABLE. *adj.* [from *match.*]

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined.

Ye, whoſe high worths ſurpaſſing Paragon,
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,
Ne but in heaven *matchable* to none,
Why did ye ſtoop unto ſo lowly ſtate? *Spenſer.*

2. Correſpondent.

Thoſe at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our ſhores, are of thoſe very kinds which are found no where but in the deepeſt parts of the ſea. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

MA´TCHLESS. *adj.* [from *match.*] Without an equal.

This happy day two lights are ſeen,
A glorious ſaint, a *matchleſs* queen. *Waller.*

Much leſs, in arms, oppoſe thy *matchleſs* force,
When thy ſharp ſpurs ſhall urge thy foaming horſe. *Dryd.*

MA´TCHLESSLY. *n. ſ.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA´TCHLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *matchleſs.*] State of being without an equal.

MA´TCHMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*match* and *make.*]

1. One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know
If you ſhould carry me, or no;
And would have hir'd him and his imps,
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE. *n. ſ.* [maca, Saxon; *maet*, Dutch.]

1. A huſband or wife.

I that am frail fleſh and earthly wight,
Unworthy match for ſuch immortal *mate*,
Myſelf well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A companion, male or female.

Go, baſe intruder! over-weening ſlave!
Beſtow thy fawning ſmiles on equal *mates.* *Shakeſpeare.*

My competitor
In top of all deſign, my *mate* in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

You knew me once no *mate*
For you; there ſitting where you durſt not ſoar. *Milton.*

Damon, behold yon breaking purple cloud;
Hear'ſt thou not hymns and ſongs divinely loud:
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherubs play
About their godlike *mate*, and ſing him on his way. *Dryd.*

Leave thy bride alone:
Go, leave her with her maiden *mates* to play
At ſports more harmleſs, till the break of day. *Dryden.*

3. The male or female of animals.

Part ſingle, or with *mate*;
Graze the ſea-weed their paſture, and through groves
Of coral ſtray. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation with any other than their own proper *mate.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. One that ſails in the ſame ſhip.

What vengeance on the paſſing fleet ſhe pour'd,
The maſter frighted, and the *mates* devour'd. *Roſcommon.*

5. One that eats at the ſame table.

6. The ſecond in ſubordination; as, the maſter's *mate*; the chirurgeon's *mate.*

To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To match; to marry.

Enſample make of him your hapleſs joy,
And of myſelf now *mated* as you ſee,
Whoſe prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy,
Did ſoon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty. *Fairy Queen.*

The hind, that would be *mated* by the lion,
Muſt die for love. *Shakeſp. All's Well that End's Well.*

2. To be equal to.

Some from ſeeds incloſ'd on earth ariſe,
For thus the maſtful cheſnut *mates* the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Parnaſſus is its name; whoſe forky riſe
Mounts through the clouds, and *mates* the lofty ſkies:
High on the ſummit of this dubious cliff,
Deucalion wafting moor'd his little ſkiff. *Dryden.*

3. To oppoſe; to equal.

I i' th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a ſounder man than Surrey can be,
And all that love his follies. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

4. [*Matter*, French; *matar*, Spaniſh.] To ſubdue; to confound; to cruſh.

That is good deceit
Which *mates* him firſt, that firſt intends deceit. *Shakeſp.*

The great effects that may come of induſtry and perſeverance who knoweth not? For audacity doth almoſt bind and *mate* the weaker ſort of minds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

My ſenſe ſhe 'as *mated*, and amaz'd my ſight. *Shakeſp.*

Why this is ſtrange; go call the abbeſs hither;
I think you are all *mated*, or ſtark mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

MATE´RIAL. *adj.* [*materiel*, French; *materialis*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of matter; corporeal; not ſpiritual.

When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,
And as thoſe glaſſes which *material* be,
Forms of *material* things do only take,
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot ſee. *Davies.*

That theſe trees of life and knowledge were *material* trees, though figures of the law and the goſpel, it is not doubted by the moſt religious and learned writers. *Raleigh.*

2. Important; momentous; eſſential.

We muſt propoſe unto all men certain petitions incident, and very *material* in cauſes of this nature. *Hooker, b.* v.

Hold them for catholicks or hereticks, it is not a thing either one way or another, in this preſent queſtion, *material.* *Hooker, b.* iv.

What part of the world ſoever we fall into, the ordinary uſe of this very prayer hath, with equal continuance, accompanied the ſame, as one of the principal and moſt *material* duties of honour done to Chriſt. *Hooker, b.* v.

It may diſcover ſome ſecret meaning and intent therein, very *material* to the ſtate of that government. *Spenſer.*

The queſtion is not, whether you allow or diſallow that book, neither is it *material.* *Whitgifte.*

He would not ſtay at your petitions made;
His buſineſs more *material.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Neither is this a queſtion of words, but infinitely *material* in nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 98.

I paſs the reſt, whoſe ev'ry race and name,
And kinds are leſs *material* to my theme. *Dryden's Virg.*

As for the more *material* faults of writing, though I ſee many of them, I want leiſure to amend them. *Dryden.*

I ſhall, in the account of ſimple ideas, ſet down only ſuch as are moſt *material* to our preſent purpoſe. *Locke.*

In this *material* point, the conſtitution of the Engliſh government far exceeds all others. *Swift.*

MATE´RIALS. *n. ſ.* [this word is ſcarcely uſed in the ſingular; *materiaux*, French.] The ſubſtance of which any thing is made.

The Weſt-Indians, and many nations of the Africans, finding means and *materials*, have been taught by their own neceſſities, to paſs rivers in a boat of one tree. *Raleigh.*

Intending an accurate enumeration of medical *materials*, the omiſſion hereof affords ſome probability it was not uſed by the ancients. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

David, who made ſuch rich proviſion of *materials* for the building of the temple, becauſe he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a ſtone in that ſacred pile. *South.*

That lamp in one of the heathen temples the art of man might make of ſome ſuch *material* as the ſtone aſbeſtus, which being once enkindled will burn without being conſumed. *Wilkins.*

The *materials* of that building very fortunately ranged themſelves into that delicate order, that it muſt be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotſon.*

Simple ideas, the *materials* of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted to the mind only by ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the ruins made
Materials for an houſe decay'd. *Swift's Miſcell.*

MATE´RIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *material.*] One who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances.

He was bent upon making Memmius a *materialiſt.* *Dryd.*

MATERIA´LITY. *n. ſ.* [*materialité*, Fr. from *material.*] Corporeity; material exiſtence; not ſpirituality.

Conſidering that corporeity could not agree with this univerſal ſubſiſtent nature, abſtracting from all *materiality* in his ideas, and giving them an actual ſubſiſtence in nature, he made them like angels, whoſe eſſences were to be the eſſence, and to give exiſtence to corporeal individuals; and ſo each idea was embodied in every individual of its ſpecies. *Digby.*

MATE´RIALLY. *adv.* [from *material.*]

1. In the ſtate of matter.

I do not mean, that any thing is ſeparable from a body by fire that was not *materially* pre-exiſtent in it. *Boyle.*

2. Not formally.

Though an ill intention is certainly ſufficient to ſpoil and corrupt an act in itſelf *materially* good, yet no good intention whatſoever can rectify or infuſe a moral goodneſs into an act otherwiſe evil. *South's Sermons.*

3. Importantly; eſſentially.

All this concerneth the cuſtoms of the Iriſh very *materially*; as well to reform thoſe which are evil, as to confirm and continue thoſe which are good. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

MATE´RIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *material.*] State of being material; importance.

MATE´RIATE. } *adj.* [*materiatus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of
MATE´RIATED. } matter.

After long enquiry of things immerſe in matter, interpoſe ſome ſubject which is immateriate or leſs *materiate*, ſuch as this of ſounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified, and become not partial. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 114.

MATERIA´TION. *n. ſ.* [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of forming matter.

Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itſelf. *Brown.*

MATE´RNAL. *adj.* [*materne*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.

The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her ſmiles:
At his firſt aptneſs the *maternal* love
Thoſe rudiments of reaſon did improve. *Dryden.*

MATE´RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*maternité*, French, from *maternus*, Lat.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON. *n. ſ.* [*matter*, to kill, and *felon*, a thief.] A ſpecies of knap-weed growing wild.

MATHEMA´TICAL. } *adj.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] Conſi-
MATHEMA´TICK. } dered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

The Eaſt and Weſt,
Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point
Only divides: thus happineſs and miſery,
And all extremes, are ſtill contiguous. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is as impoſſible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend or exhauſt one infinite, as it is for the greateſt number of *mathematick* points to amount to, or conſtitute a body. *Boyle.*

I ſuppoſe all the particles of matter to be ſituated in an exact and *mathematical* evenneſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MATHEMA´TICALLY. *adv.* [from *mathematick.*] According to the laws of the mathematical ſciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the ſun is according to the denſity of the ſun-beams, and is reciprocally proportional to the ſquare of the diſtance from the body of the ſun. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MATHEMATI´CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathematicien*, French.] A man verſed in the mathematicks.

One of the moſt eminent *mathematicians* of the age aſſured me, that the greateſt pleaſure he took in reading Virgil was in examining Æneas's voyage by the map. *Addiſon's Spect.*

MATHEMA´TICKS. *n. ſ.* [μαθηματική.] That ſcience which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure conſiders abſtracted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with phyſical conſiderations. *Harris.*

The *mathematicks* and the metaphyſicks
Fall to them, as you find your ſtomach ſerves you. *Shak.*

See myſtery to *mathematicks* fly. *Pope.*

MA´THES. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MATHE´SIS. *n. ſ.* [μάθησις.] The doctrine of mathematicks.

Mad *Matheſis* alone was unconfin'd. *Pope.*

MA´TIN. *adj.* [*matine*, French; *matutinus*, Latin.] Morning; uſed in the morning.

Up roſe the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet ſung. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

I waſte the *matin* lamp in ſighs for thee;
Thy image ſteals between my god and me. *Pope.*

MA´TIN. *n. ſ.* Morning.

The glow-worm ſhews the *mattin* to be near,
And gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA´TINS. *n. ſ.* [*matines*, French.] Morning worſhip.

The winged choriſters began
To chirp their *mattins.* *Cleaveland.*

By the pontifical, no altar is conſecrated without reliques: the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *mattins*, for the ſaints whoſe the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

That he ſhould raiſe his mitred creſt on high,
And clap his wings, and call his family
To ſacred rites; and vex th' etherial powers
With midnight *mattins*, at uncivil hours. *Dryden.*

MA´TRASS. *n. ſ.* [*matras*, French.]

Matraſs is the name of a chemical glaſs veſſel made for digeſtion or diſtillation, being ſometimes bellied, and ſometimes riſing gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

Protect from violent ſtorms, and the too parching darts of the ſun, your pennached tulips and ranunculus's, covering them with *matraſſes.* *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

MA´TRICE. *n. ſ.* [*matrix*, Latin.]

1. The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed.

If the time required in vivification be of any length, the ſpirit will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be encloſed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and cloſeneſs that may keep it from exhaling; and ſuch places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon.*

2. A mould; that which gives form to ſomething incloſed.

Stones that carry a reſemblance of cockles, were formed in the cavities of ſhells; and theſe ſhells have ſerved as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodward.*

MA´TRICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*matricidium*, Latin.]

1. Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compenſates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murther of a mother. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. [*Matricida*, Lat. *matricide.* Fr.] A mother killer. *Ainſw.*

To MATRI´CULATE. *v. a.* [from matricula: a matrix, quod ea velut matrice contineantur militum nomina. *Ainſw.*] To enter or admit to a memberſhip of the univerſities of England; to enliſt; to enter into any ſociety by ſetting down the name.

He, after ſome trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himſelf of that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the univerſity. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

MATRI´CULATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous univerſity, to aſk them ſome plain queſtions. *Arbuthnot.*

MATRICULA´TION. *n. ſ.* [from *matriculate.*] The act of matriculating.

A ſcholar abſent from the univerſity for five years, is ſtruck out of the *matriculation* book; and, upon his coming de novo to the univerſity, ought to be again matriculated. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO´NIAL. *adj.* [*matrimonial*, Fr. from *matrimonium*, Latin.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal.

If he relied upon that title, he could be but a king at curteſy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

So ſpake domeſtick Adam in his care,
And *matrimonial* love. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Since I am turn'd the huſband, you the wife;
The *matrimonial* victory is mine,
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will reſign. *Dryden.*

MATRIMO´NIALLY. *adv.* [from *matrimonial.*] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is ſo *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the ſame, even on the ſcore of going into a religious houſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MA´TRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial ſtate; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any know cauſe why this couple ſhould not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

MA´TRIX. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed.

If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the ſun. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

MA´TRON. *n. ſ.* [*matrone*, French; *matrona*, Latin.]

1. An elderly lady.

Come, civil night,
Thou ſober-ſuited *matron*, all in black. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your wives, your daughters,
Your *matrons*, and your maids, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

She was in her early bloom, with a diſcretion very little inferior to the moſt experienced *matrons.* *Tatler*, Nº 53.

2. An old woman.

A *matron* ſage
Supports with homely food his drooping age. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

MA´TRONAL. *adj.* [*matronalis*, Lat.] Suitable to a matron; conſtituting a matron.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the Queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* years of ſeven and twenty. *Bacon.*

MA´TRONLY. *adj.* [*matron* and *like.*] Elderly; ancient.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

MATRO´SS. *n. ſ.*

Matroſſes, in the train of artillery, are a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under the gunners, who aſſiſt about the guns in traverſing, ſpunging, firing, and loading them: they carry firelocks, and march along with the ſtore-waggons as a guard, and as aſſiſtants, in caſe a waggon ſhould break. *Bailey.*

MA´TTER. *n. ſ.* [*matiere*, French; *materia*, Latin.]

1. Body; ſubſtance extended.

If then the ſoul another ſoul do make,
Becauſe her pow'r is kept within a bound,
She muſt ſome former ſtuff or *matter* take,
But in the ſoul there is no *matter* found. *Davies.*

It ſeems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in ſolid, maſſy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of ſuch ſizes and figures, and with ſuch other properties, and in ſuch proportion to ſpace, as moſt conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that theſe primitive particles being ſolids are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them, and even ſo hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himſelf made one in the firſt creation. *Newton.*

Some have dimenſions of length, breadth, and depth, and have alſo a power of reſiſtance, or exclude every thing of the ſame kind from being in the ſame place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Materials; that of which any thing is compoſed.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempeſts before the air here below. *Bacon.*

3. Subject; thing treated.

The ſubject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth conſtant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were inſtituted. *Hooker, b.* i.

I have words to ſpeak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Son of God, Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my ſong. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

It is *matter* of the greateſt aſtoniſhment to obſerve the common boldneſs of men. *Decay of Piety.*

I ſhall turn
Full fraught with joyful tidings of theſe works,
New *matter* of his praiſe, and of our ſongs. *Dryden.*

He grants the deluge to have come ſo very near the *matter*, that but very few eſcaped. *Tillotſon.*

This is ſo certain in true philoſophy, that it is *matter* of aſtoniſhment to me how it came to be doubted. *Cheyne.*

Be thou the copious *matter* of my ſong. *Philips.*

4. The whole; the very thing ſuppoſed.

5. Affair; buſineſs: in a familiar ſenſe.

To help the *matter*, the alchemiſts call in many varieties out of aſtrology. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Matters ſucceeded ſo well with him, that every-body was in admiration to ſee how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Eſtrange.*

Never was any thing gotten by ſenſuality and ſloth in *matter* of profit or reputation. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

A fawn was reaſoning the *matter* with a ſtag, why he ſhould run away from the dogs. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Some young female ſeems to have carried *matters* ſo far, that ſhe is ripe for aſking advice. *Spectator.*

If chance herſelf ſhould vary,
Obſerve how *matters* would miſcarry. *Prior.*

6. Cauſe of diſturbance.

Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee? *Shak.*

What's the *matter*, you diſſentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves ſcabs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

7. Subject of ſuit or complaint.

Slender, I broke your head; what *matter* have you againſt me?
—Marry, Sir, I have *matter* in my head againſt you. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the craftſmen have a *matter* againſt any man, the law is open; let them implead one another. *Acts*, xix. 38.

In armies, if the *matter* ſhould be tried by duel between two champions, the victory ſhould go on the one ſide; and yet if tried by the groſs, it would go on the other. *Bacon.*

8. Import; conſequence; importance; moment.

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have beſtowed the thouſand I borrowed of you: but it is no *matter*, this poor ſhew doth better. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

And pleaſe yourſelves this day;
No *matter* from what hands you have the play. *Dryden.*

A prophet ſome, and ſome a poet cry,
No *matter* which, ſo neither of them lye,
From ſteepy Othrys' top to Pilus drove
His herd. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd or diſpleas'd, no *matter* now 'tis paſt;
The firſt who dares be angry breathes his laſt. *Granville.*

9. Thing; object; that which has ſome particular relation, or is ſubject to particular conſideration.

The King of Armenia had in his company three of the moſt famous men for *matters* of arms. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a diſſolute houſe; the young man ſaid, Why for ſo ſmall a *matter*? Plato replied, But cuſtom is no ſmall *matter*. *Bacon.*

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be meum and tuum, when the reaſon and conſequence thereof may trench to point of eſtate. I call *matter* of eſtate not only the parts of ſovereignty, but whatſoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

It is a maxim in ſtate, that all countries of new acqueſt, till they be ſettled, are rather *matters* of burden than of ſtrength. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

10. Queſtion conſidered.

Upon the whole *matter*, it is abſurd to think that conſcience can be kept in order without frequent examination. *South.*

11. Space or quantity nearly computed.

Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of ſeven miles off, to enquire if any had ſeen his aſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have thoughts to tarry a ſmall *matter* in town, to learn ſomewhat of your lingo. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

12. Purulent running; that which is formed by ſuppuration.

In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being ſuppurated, I opened it. *Wiſeman.*

13. *Upon the* MATTER. A low phraſe now out of uſe, importing, conſidering the whole; with reſpect to the main; nearly.

In their ſuperiors it quencheth jealouſy, and layeth their competitors aſleep; ſo that *upon the matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to riſing. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Upon the matter, in theſe prayers I do the ſame thing I did before, ſave only that what before I ſpake without book I now read. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

The elder, having conſumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left *upon the matter* nothing to ſupport it. *Clarendon.*

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horſe, but were, *upon the matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

If on one ſide there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are moſt preſſing on that ſide which is deſtitute of proof, I deſire to know, whether this be not *upon the matter* as ſatisfactory to a wiſe man as a demonſtration. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be of importance; to import.

It *matters* not, ſo they deny it all;
And can but carry the lye conſtantly. *Ben. Johnſon.*

It *matters* not how they were called, ſo we know who they are. *Locke.*

If Petrarch's muſe did Laura's wit rehearſe;
And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verſe;
She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears,
I plead her ſex's claim: what *matters* her's? *Prior.*

2. To generate matter by ſuppuration.

Deadly wounds inward bleed, each ſlight ſore *mattereth*. *Sidney*, b. i.

The herpes beneath *mattered*, and were dried up with common epuloticks. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, *I matter not that calumny.*

MA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *matter*.] Purulent; generating matter.

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which tranſcending to the lungs, cauſes their *mattery* cough. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

MA'TTOCK. *n. ſ.* [mattuc, Saxon.]

1. A kind of toothed inſtrument to pull up wood.

Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron. *Shak.*

2. A pickax.

You muſt dig with *mattock* and with ſpade,
And pierce the inmoſt centre of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pick-axes to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To deſtroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corroſive waters, and condemneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with *mattocks*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii.

MA'TTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*matras*, French; *attras*, Welſh. [A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

Their *mattreſſes* were made of feathers and ſtraw, and ſometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden canopies and beds of ſtate;
But the poor patient will as ſoon be found
On the hard *mattreſs*, or the mother ground. *Dryden.*

MATURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *maturo*, Latin.]

1. The act of ripening; the ſtate of growing ripe.

One of the cauſes why grains and fruits are more nouriſhing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 466.

There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of impoſthumes; as alſo other *maturations* of metals. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 312.

We have no heat to ſpare in Summer; it is very well if it be ſufficient for the *maturation* of fruits. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. [In phyſick.] *Maturation*, by ſome phyſical writers, is applied to the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digeſtion, which is the raiſing to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. *Quincy.*

MA'TURATIVE. *adj.* [from *maturo*, Latin.]

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeneſs.

Between the tropicks and the equator their ſecond Summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits than the former. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv.

2. Conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore.

Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and ſuppuratives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MATU'RE. *adj.* [*maturus*, Latin.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time.

When once he was *mature* for man:
In Britain where was he,
That could ſtand up his parallel,
Or rivial object be? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience, who has ſeldom any vanity to gratify. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Mature the virgin was of Egypt's race,
Grace ſhap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

How ſhall I meet, or how accoſt the ſage,
Unſkill'd in ſpeech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. Brought near to completion.

This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Here i' th' ſands
Thee I'll rake up; and in the *mature* time,
With this ungracious paper ſtrike the ſight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Well-diſpoſed; fit for execution; well-digeſted.

To MATU'RE. *v. a.* [*maturo*, Latin.] To ripen; to advance to ripeneſs.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and ſmear it a little with ſack, to ſee if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Love indulg'd my labours paſt,
Matures my preſent, and ſhall bound my laſt. *Pope.*

MATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *mature*.]

1. Ripely; completely.

2. With counſel well-digeſted.

A prince ought *maturely* to conſider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts. *Swift.*

3. Early; ſoon.

We are ſo far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into thoſe everlaſting habitations above. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MATU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*maturité*, French; *maturitas*, Latin.] Ripeneſs; completion.

It may not be unfit to call ſome of young years to train up for thoſe weighty affairs, againſt the time of greater *maturity*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Impatient nature had taught motion
To ſtart from time, and cheerfully to fly
Before, and ſeize upon *maturity*. *Craſhaw.*

Various mortifications muſt be undergone, many difficulties and obſtructions conquered, before we can arrive at a juſt *maturity* in religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MA'UDLIN. *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who being drawn by painters with ſwoln eyes, and diſordered look, a drunken countenance ſeems to have been ſo named from a ludicrous reſemblance to the picture of *Magdalen*.] Drunk; fuddled.

And the kind *maudling* crowd melts in her praiſe. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

And largely, what ſhe wants in words, ſupplies
With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes. *Roſcommon.*

MA'UDLIN. *n. ſ.* [*ageratum*, Latin.] A plant.

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digeſted into looſe umbels, but in other reſpects it is very like the coſtmary. The ſpecies are three. *Millar.*

MA'UGRE. *adj.* [*malgré*, French.] In ſpite of; notwithſtanding. It is now out of uſe.

Maugre all the world, will I keep ſafe;
Or ſome of you ſhall ſmoke for it in Rome. *Shakeſp.*

Maugre thy ſtrength, place, youth, and eminence;
Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor. *Shakeſp.*

I through the ample air in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and ſhow
The pow'rs of darkneſs bound. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Maugre all which, 'twas to ſtand faſt,
As long as monarchy ſhould laſt. *Hudibras, p.* i.

He propheſied of the ſucceſs of his goſpel; which, after his death, immediately took root, and ſpread itſelf everywhere, *maugre* all oppoſition or perſecution. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *n. ſ.* [*mauvis*, French.] A thruſh. An old word.

The world that cannot deem of worthy things,
When I do praiſe her, ſay I do but flatter;
So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* ſings,
Begins his witleſs note apace to clear. *Spenſer's Sonnet.*

In birds, kites have a reſemblance with hawks, and blackbirds with thruſhes and *maviſes*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To beat; to bruiſe; to hurt in coarſe or butcherly manner.

Will he who ſaw the ſoldier's mutton fiſt,
And ſaw thee *maul'd*, appear within the liſt,
To witneſs truth? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Once ev'ry week poor Hannibal is *maul'd*,
The theme is given, and ſtrait the council's call'd,
Whether he ſhould to Rome directly go. *Dryden's Juv.*

I had ſome repute for proſe;
And, till they drove me out of date,
Could *maul* a miniſter of ſtate. *Swift's Miſcell.*

But ſate with butchers plac'd thy prieſtly ſtall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack and *maul*. *Pope.*

MAUL. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer.

A man that beareth falſe witneſs is a *maul*, a ſword, and ſharp arrow. *Prov.* xxv. 18.

MAUND. *n. ſ.* [mand, Saxon; *mande*, Fr.] A hand-baſket.

To MA'UNDER. *v. n.* [*maudire*, French.] To grumble; to murmur.

He made me many viſits, *maundring* as if I had done him a diſcourteſy in leaving ſuch an opening. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MA'UNDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *n. ſ.* [derived by Spelman from *mande*, a hand-baſket, in which the king was accuſtomed to give alms to the poor.] The Thurſday before Good-friday.

MAUSO'LEUM. n. ſ. [Latin; *mauſolée*, French. A name which was firſt given to a ſtately monument erected by his queen Artimeſia to her huſband Mauſolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW. *n. ſ.* [maga, Saxon; *maeghe*, Dutch.]

1. The ſtomach of animals, and of human beings, in contempt.

So oft in feaſts with coſtly changes clad,
To crammed *maws* a ſprat new ſtomach brings. *Sidney.*

We have heats of dungs, and of bellies and *maws* of living creatures, and of their bloods. *Bacon.*

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems,
To ſtuff this *maw*, this vaſt unhidebound corps. *Milton.*

The ſerpent, who his *maw* obſcene had fill'd,
The branches in his curl'd embraces held. *Dryden.*

2. The craw of birds.

Granivorous birds have the mechaniſm of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and ſoftens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the ſtomach, where it is ground by two ſtrong muſcles; in which action they are aſſiſted by ſmall ſtones, which they ſwallow for the purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'WKISH. *adj.* [perhaps from *maw*.] Apt to give ſatiety; apt to cauſe loathing.

Flow, Welſted! flow, like thine inſpirer beer,
So ſweetly *mawkiſh*, and ſo ſmoothly dull. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mawkiſh*.] Aptneſs to cauſe loathing.

MA'WMET. *n. ſ.* [or *mammet*, from *mam* or *mother*.] A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH. *adj.* [from *mawm* or *mawmet*.] Fooliſh; idle; nauſeous.

It is one of the moſt nauſeous, *mawmiſh* mortifications, for a man of ſenſe to have to do with a punctual, finical fop. *L'Eſtrange.*

MAW-WORM. *n. ſ.* [*maw* and *worm*.]

Ordinary gut-worms looſen, and ſlide off from, the intern tunick of the guts, and frequently creep into the ſtomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the ſweet chyle; whence they are called ſtomach or *maw-worms*. *Harvey.*

MA'XILLAR. }
MA'XILLARY. } *adj.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the jaw-bone.

The greateſt quantity of hard ſubſtance continued is towards the head; there is the ſkull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 74.

MA'XIM. *n. ſ.* [*maxime*, French; *maximum*, Latin.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

This *maxim* out of love I teach. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a *maxim* in ſtate, that all countries of new acqueſt, till ſettled, are rather matters of burden than of ſtrength. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Yet, as in duty bound, they ſerve him on;
Nor eaſe, nor wealth, nor life itſelf regard,
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

That the temper, the ſentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and diſpoſition of thoſe they converſe with, is a reflexion which has long ſince paſſed into proverbs, and been ranked among the ſtanding *maxims* of human wiſdom. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MAY, auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [magan, Saxon; *moghen*, Dutch.]

1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, you *may* do for me [*per me licet*] all you can.

He that is ſent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, deſigning to improve himſelf, *may* get into the converſation of perſons of condition. *Locke on Education.*

2. To be poſſible; with the words *may be*.

Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us ſpeak of the work. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. To be by chance.

It *may be*, I ſhall otherwiſe bethink me. *Shakeſp.*

How old *may* Phillis *be*, you aſk,
Whoſe beauty thus all hearts engages?
To anſwer is no eaſy taſk,
For ſhe has really two ages. *Prior.*

4. To have power.

This alſo tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as juſt, and what he *may* do as poſſible. *Bacon.*

Make the moſt of life you *may*. *Bourne.*

5. A word expreſſing deſire.

May you live happily and long for the ſervice of your country. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneis.*

MAY-*be*. Perhaps.

May-be, that better reaſon will aſſwage
The raſh revenger's heart, words well diſpos'd
Have ſecret pow'r t' appeaſe inflamed rage. *Fairy Queen.*

May-be, the am'rous count ſolicits her
In the unlawful purpoſe. *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou haſt to give;
Then add thoſe *may-be* years thou haſt to live. *Dryden.*

What they offer is bare *may-be* and ſhift, and ſcarce ever amounts to a tolerable reaſon. *Creech.*

MAY. *n. ſ.* [*Maius*, Latin.] The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer; the early or gay part of life.

On a day, alack the day!
Love, whoſe month is ever *May*,
Spied a bloſſom paſſing fair,
Playing in the wanton air. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

Maids are *May* when they are maids,
But the ſky changes when they are wives. *Shakeſp.*

My liege
Is in the very *May*-morn of his youth,
Ripe for exploits. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;
Deſpight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His *May* of youth, and bloom of luſtihood. *Shakeſp.*

May muſt be drawn with a ſweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles. *Peacham.*

Hail! bounteous *May*, that do'ſt inſpire
Mirth and youth, and warm deſire;
Woods and groves are of thy dreſſing,
Hill and dale doth boaſt thy bleſſing. *Milton.*

To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning.

When merry May firſt early calls the morn,
With merry maids a *maying* they do go. *Sidney.*

Cupid with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a *maying*. *Milton.*

MAY-BUG. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer. *Ainſworth.*

MAY-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *day*.] The firſt of May.

'Tis as much impoſſible,
Unleſs we ſwept them from the door with cannons,
To ſcatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em ſleep
On *May-day* morning. *Shakeſpeare.*

MAY-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *flower*.] A plant.

The plague, they report, hath a ſcent of the *May-flower*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

MAY-FLY. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *fly*.] An inſect.

He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis. *Walton's Angler.*

MAY-GAME. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *game*.] Diverſion; ſport; ſuch as are uſed on the firſt of May.

The king this while, though he ſeemed to account of the deſigns of Perkin, but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coaſts. *Bacon.*

Like early lovers, whoſe unpractis'd hearts
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,
When once they find their jealouſies were vain,
With double heat renew their fires again. *Dryden.*

MAY-LILY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *lily of the valley*.

MAY-POLE. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in May.

Amid the area wide ſhe took her ſtand,
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the ſtrand. *Pope.*

MAY-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *weed*.] A ſpecies of chamomile, called alſo ſtinking chamomile, which grows wild. *Millar.*

The *Maie-weed* doth burne, and the thiſtle doth freat,
The fitches pul dowhward both rie and the wheat. *Tuſſer.*

MA'YOR. *n. ſ.* [*major*, Latin.] The chief magiſtrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*

My lord, the *mayor* of London comes to greet you. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

When the king once heard it, out of anger,
He ſent command to the lord *mayor* ſtrait
To ſtop the rumour. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The *mayor* of this town locked up the gates of the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Wou'd'ſt thou not rather chuſe a ſmall renown,
To be the *mayor* of ſome poor, paltry town. *Dryden.*

MA'YORALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *mayor.*] The office of a mayor.

It is incorporated with a *mayoralty*, and nameth burgeſſes to the parliament. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

There was a ſharp proſecution againſt Sir William Capel, for miſgovernment in his *mayoralty*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

MA'YORESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mayor.*] The wife of the mayor.

MA'ZARD. *n. ſ.* [*maſchoire*, French.] A jaw. *Hanmer.*

Now my Lady Worm's chapleſs, and knockt about the *mazard* with a ſexton's ſpade. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Where thou might'ſt ſtickle without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide and *mazard*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

MAZE. *n. ſ.* [*miſſen*, Dutch, to miſtake; mare, a whirlpool. *Skinner.*]

1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding paſſages.

He, like a copious river, pour'd his ſong
O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground. *Thomſon.*

2. Confuſion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.

He left in himſelf nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dungeon of ſorrow. *Sidney, b.* ii.

While they ſtudy how to bring to paſs that religion may ſeem but a matter made, they loſe themſelves in the very *maze* of their own diſcourſes, as if reaſon did even purpoſely forſake them, who of purpoſe forſake God, the author thereof. *Hooker, b.* v.

I have thruſt myſelf into this *maze*,
Haply to wive and thrive as beſt I may. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **MAZE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuſe.

Much was I *maz'd* to ſee this monſter kind,
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue. *Spenſer.*

MA'ZY. *adj.* [from *maze.*] Perplexed; confuſed.

The Lapithæ to chariots add the ſtate
Of bits and bridles, taught the ſteed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden.*

MA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [*maeſer*, Dutch, a knot of maple.] A maple cup.

Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchaſed many a fair ſight
Of bears and tygers that make fierce war. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

Virgil obſerves, like Theocritus, a juſt decorum, both of the ſubject and the perſons, as particularly in the third paſtoral, where one of his ſhepherds deſcribes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiouſly carved. *Dryden's Virgil.*

M. D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of phyſick.

ME.

1. The oblique caſe of *I.*

Me, only *me*, the hand of fortune bore,
Unbleſt to tread an interdicted ſhore. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

For me the fates, ſeverely kind, ordain
A cool ſuſpenſe. *Pope.*

2. *Me* is ſometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.

He thruſts *me* himſelf into the company of three or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table. *Shakeſpeare.*

He preſently, as greatneſs knows itſelf,
Steps *me* a little higher than his vow
Made to my father, while his blood was poor. *Shakeſp.*

I, having been acquainted with the ſmell before, knew it was Crab, and goes *me* to the fellow that whips the dogs. *Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

I followed *me* cloſe, came in foot and hand, and, with a thought, ſeven of the eleven I paid. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. It is ſometimes uſed ungrammatically for *I*; as, *methinks.*

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye ſee your courteſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'ACOCK. *n. ſ.* [*mes coq. Skinner.*] An uxurious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK. *adj.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.

'Tis a world to ſee,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curſteſt ſhrew. *Shakeſp.*

MEAD. *n. ſ.* [mæðo, Saxon; *meethe*, Dutch; *meth*, Germ. *hydromeli*, Latin.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.

Though not ſo ſolutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

He ſheers his overburden'd ſheep;
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars. *Dryden.*

MEAD. }
ME'ADOW. } *n. ſ.* [mæðe, Sax.] Ground ſomewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with graſs and flowers.

Where al thing in common do reſt,
Corne feeld with the paſture and *mead*,
Yet what doth it ſtand you in ſtead? *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

A band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat *meadow* ground. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

Paints her, 'tis true, with the ſame hand which ſpreads,
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,
When laviſh nature with her beſt attire
Clothes the gay ſpring, the ſeaſon of deſire. *Waller.*

Yet ere to-morrow's ſun ſhall ſhew his head,
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed. *Dryden.*

MEADOW-SAFFRON. *n. ſ.* [*colchicum*, Latin.] A plant.

The *meadow-ſaffron* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, ſhaped like a lily, riſing in form of a ſmall tube, and is gradually widened into ſix ſegments: it has likewiſe a ſolid, bulbous root, covered with a membranous ſkin. *Millar.*

MEADOW-SWEET. *n. ſ.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The *meadow-ſweet* hath a flower compoſed of ſeveral leaves placed in a circular order, and expanding in form of a roſe, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which becomes a fruit compoſed of many little membranous crooked huſks gathered into an head, each of which generally contains one ſeed. *Millar.*

ME'AGER. *adj.* [*maigre*, French; *macer*, Latin.]

1. Lean; wanting fleſh; ſtarven.

Thou art ſo lean and *meagre* waxen late,
That ſcarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gait. *Hubberd.*

Now will the canker ſorrow eat my bud,
And chaſe the native beauty from his cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghoſt,
As dim and *meagre* as an ague's fit. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Meager were his looks,
Sharp miſery had worn him to the bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whatſoever their neighbour gets, they loſe, and the very bread that one eats makes t'other *meager*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The reeking entrails
He to his *meagre* maſtiffs made a prey. *Dryden.*

Fierce famine, with her *meagre* face,
And fevers of the fiery race,
In ſwarms th' offending wretch ſurround,
All brooding on the blaſted ground:
And limping death, laſh'd on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden.*

2. Poor; hungry.

Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the *meagre* ſoil. *Dryd.*

To **ME'AGER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean.

It cannot be, that I ſhould be ſo ſhamefully betrayed, and as a man *meagered* with long watching and painful labour, laid himſelf down to ſleep. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

ME'AGERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meager.*]

1. Leanneſs; want of fleſh.
2. Scantneſs; bareneſs.

Poynings, the better to make compenſation of the *meagerneſs* of his ſervice in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

MEAK. *n. ſ.* A hook with a long handle.

A *meake* for the peaſe, and to ſwing up the brake. *Tuſſer.*

MEAL. *n. ſ.* [male, Saxon, repaſt or portion.]

1. The act of eating at a certain time.

Boaz ſaid unto her at *meal* time, Come eat, and dip thy morſel. *Ruth*, ii. 14.

The quantity of aliment neceſſary to keep the animal in a due ſtate of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A repaſt.

What ſtrange fiſh
Hath made his *meal* on thee? *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Give them great *meals* of beef, and iron and ſteel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils. *Shak. Henry* V.

They made m' a miſer's feaſt of happineſs,
And could not furniſh out another *meal*. *Dryden.*

3. A part; a fragment.

That yearly rent is ſtill paid into the hanaper, even as the former caſualty itſelf was wont to be, in parcel *meal*, brought in, and anſwered there. *Bacon.*

4. Mælepe, Saxon; *meel*, Dutch; *mahlen*, to grind, German.] The flour or edible part of corn.

In the bolting and ſifting of near fourteen years of ſuch power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but muſt have a mixture of padar and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

An old weazel conveys himſelf into a *meal*-tub for the mice to come to her, ſince ſhe could not go to them. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To **MEAL.** *v. a.* [*meler*, French.] To ſprinkle; to mingle.

Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

ME'ALMAN. *n. ſ.* [*meal* and *man.*] One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY. *adj.* [from *meal.*]

1. Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal.

The *mealy* parts of plants diſſolved in water make too viſcid an aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Beſprinkled, as with meal.

With four wings, as all farinaceous and *mealy*-winged animals, as butterflies and moths. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Like a gay inſect, in his ſummer ſhine,
The fop light fluttering ſpreads his *mealy* wings. *Thomſ.*

MEALY-MOUTHED. *adj.* [imagined by Skinner to be corrupted from *mild-mouthed*, or *mellow-mouthed*: but perhaps from the ſore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to comminute their grain, muſt be fed with meal.] Soft mouthed; unable to ſpeak freely.

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature ſpeaks ſo plain. *L'Eſtrange.*

MEALYMO'UTHEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Baſhfulneſs; reſtraint of ſpeech.

MEAN. *adj.* [mœne, Saxon.]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.

She was ſtricken with moſt obſtinate love to a young man, but of *mean* parentage, in her father's court, named Antiphilus; ſo *mean*, as that he was but the ſon of her nurſe, and by that means, without other deſert, became known of her. *Sidney, b.* ii.

This faireſt maid of fairer mind;
By fortune *mean*, in nature born a queen. *Sidney.*

Let pale fac'd fear keep with a *mean*-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

True hope is ſwift, and flies with ſwallow wings;
Kings it makes gods, and *meaner* creatures, kings. *Shak.*

2. Low-minded; baſe; ungenerous; ſpiritleſs.

The ſhepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,
More than I know the ſound of Marcius' tongue
From every *meaner* man. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Can you imagine I ſo *mean* could prove,
To ſave my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

We faſt not to pleaſe men, nor to promote any *mean*, worldly intereſt. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Contemptible; deſpicable.

The Roman legions, and great Cæſar, found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *Phillips.*

I have ſacrificed much of my own ſelf-love, in preventing not only many *mean* things from ſeeing the light, but many which I thought tolerable. *Pope.*

4. Low in the degree of any property; low in worth; low in power.

Some things are good, yet in ſo *mean* a degree of goodneſs, that many are only not diſproved nor diſallowed of God for them. *Hooker, b.* ii.

The lands be not holden of her majeſty in chief, but by a *mean* tenure in ſoccage, or by knight's ſervice at the moſt. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

By this extortion he ſuddenly grew from a *mean* to a mighty eſtate, inſomuch that his ancient inheritance being not one thouſand marks yearly, he became able to diſpend ten thouſand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;
Call'd from his *mean* abode a ſceptre to ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

5. [*Moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without exceſs.

He ſaw this gentleman, one of the propereſt and beſt-graced men that ever I ſaw, being of middle age and a *mean* ſtature. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Now read with them thoſe organick arts which enable men to diſcourſe and write, and according to the fitteſt ſtyle of lofty, *mean*, or lowly. *Milton on Education.*

6. Intervening; intermediate.

In the *mean* while the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. 1 *Kings*, xviii. 45.

There is French wheat, which is bearded, and requireth the beſt ſoil, recompenſing the ſame with a profitable plenty; and not wheat, ſo termed becauſe it is unbearded, is contented with a *meaner* earth, and contenting with a ſuitable gain. *Carew on Cornwall.*

MEAN. *n. ſ.* [*moyen*, French.]

1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.

Oft 'tis ſeen,
Our *mean* ſecurities, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Temperance, with golden ſquare,
Betwixt them both can meaſure out a *mean*. *Shakeſp.*

There is a *mean* in all things, and a certain meaſure wherein the good and the beautiful conſiſt, and out of which they never can depart. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any *mean* in poeſie. *Roſcommon.*

Againſt her then her forces prudence joins,
And to the golden *mean* herſelf confines. *Denham.*

2. Meaſure; regulation.

The rolling ſea reſounding ſoft,
In his big baſe them fitly anſwered,
And on the rock the waves breaking aloft,
A ſolemn *mean* unto them meaſured. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Interval; interim; mean time.

But ſith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguiſh rather than of crime hath been,
Reſerve her cauſe to her eternal doom,
And in the *mean* vouchſafe her honourable tomb. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Inſtrument; meaſure; that which is uſed in order to any end.

Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known the valiant *mean* of her ſafety. *Sidney, b.* i.

As long as that which Chriſtians did was good, and no way ſubject to juſt reproof, their virtuous converſation was a *mean* to work the Heathens converſion unto Chriſt. *Hooker.*

It is no excuſe unto him, who, being drunk, committeth inceſt, and alledgeth that his wits were not his own; in as much as himſelf might have choſen whether his wits ſhould by that *mean* have been taken from him. *Hooker, b.* i.

He tempering goodly well
Their contrary diſlikes with loved *means*,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themſelves within their ſundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenſer.*

I'll deviſe a *mean* to draw the Moor
Out of the way, that your converſe and buſineſs
May be more free. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

No place will pleaſe me ſo, no *mean* of death,
As here by Cæſar and by you cut off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nature is made better by no *mean*,
But nature makes that *mean*; ſo over that art
Which you ſay adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Your doctrine leads them to look on this end as eſſential, and on the *means* as indifferent. *Lord Bolingbroke to Swift.*

5. It is often uſed in the plural, and by ſome, not very grammatically, with an adjective ſingular.

The more baſe art thou,
To make ſuch *means* for her as thou haſt done,
And leave her on ſuch ſlight conditions. *Shakeſpeare.*

By this *means* he had them the more at vantage, being tired and harraſſed with a long march. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Becauſe he wanted *means* to perform any great action, he made *means* to return the ſooner. *Davies on Ireland.*

Strong was their plot,
Their parties great, *means* good, the ſeaſon fit,
Their practice cloſe, their faith ſuſpected not. *Daniel.*

By this *means* not only many helpleſs perſons will be provided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Who is there that hath the leiſure and *means* to collect all the proofs concerning moſt of the opinions he has, ſo as ſafely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view. *Locke.*

A good character, when eſtabliſhed, ſhould not be reſted in as an end, but only employed as a *means* of doing ſtill farther good. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It renders us careleſs of approving ourſelves to God by religious duties, and, by that *means*, ſecuring the continuance of his goodneſs. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

6. *By all* MEANS. Without doubt; without heſitation; without fail.

7. *By no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all.

The wine on this ſide of the lake is *by no means* ſo good as that on the other. *Addiſon on Italy.*

8. *Means* are likewiſe uſed for revenue; fortune; probably from *deſmenes.*

Your *means* are very ſlender, and your waſte is great. *Shak.*

Ruſt ſword; cool bluſhes; and, Parolles, live
Safeſt in ſhame! being fool'd, by fool'ry thrive;
There's place and *means* for every man alive. *Shakeſp.*

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of *means* enforce you not to evil;
And, as we hear you do reform yourſelves,
Give you advancement. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Eſſex did not build or adorn any houſe; the queen perchance ſpending his time, and himſelf his *means*. *Wotton.*

9. **MEAN-TIME.** }
MEAN-WHILE. } In the intervening time: ſometimes an adverbial mode of ſpeech.

Mean-while
The world ſhall burn, and from her aſhes ſpring
New heaven and earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Mean-time the rapid heav'ns rowl'd down the light,
And on the ſhaded ocean ruſh'd the night. *Dryden.*

Mean-time her warlike brother on the ſeas,
His waving ſtreamers to the winds diſplays. *Dryden.*

Mean-time, in ſhades of night Æneas lies;
Care ſeiz'd his ſoul, and ſleep forſook his eyes. *Dryden.*

Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,
And, as I ſee occaſion, favour thee. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The Roman legions were all recalled to help their country againſt the Goths; *mean-time* the Britons, left to ſhift for themſelves, and daily harraſſed by cruel inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *Swift.*

To **MEAN.** *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.] To have in the mind; to intend; to purpoſe.

When your children ſhall ſay, What *mean* you by this ſervice; ye ſhall ſay, It is the paſſover. *Exod.* xii. 26.

Theſe delights if thou canſt give,
Mirth, with thee I *mean* to live. *Milton.*

To **MEAN.** *v. a.*

1. To purpoſe; to intend; to deſign.

Ye thought evil againſt me; but God *meant* it unto good, to ſave much people alive. *Gen.* l. 20.

And life more perfect have attain'd than fate
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot. *Milton.*

I practis'd it to make you taſte your cheer
With double pleaſure, firſt prepar'd by fear:
So loyal ſubjects often ſeize their prince,
Yet mean his ſacred perſon not the leaſt offence. *Dryden.*

2. To intend; to hint covertly; to underſtand.

I more eaſily forſake an argument on which I could delight to dwell; I *mean* your judgment in your choice of friends. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Whatever was *meant* by them, it could not be that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel. *Locke.*

MEA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*Meander* is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding courſe.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous paſſage; ſerpentine winding; winding courſe.

Phyſicians, by the help of anatomical diſſections, have ſearched into thoſe various *meanders* of the veins, arteries, and integrals of the body. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

'Tis well, that while mankind
Through fate's perverſe *meander* errs,
He can imagin'd pleaſures find,
To combat againſt real cares. *Prior.*

While ling'ring rivers in *meanders* glide,
They ſcatter verdant life on either ſide;
The vallies ſmile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy births, confeſs the floods embrace. *Blackm.*

Law is a bottomleſs pit: John Bull was flattered by the lawyers, that his ſuit would not laſt above a year; yet ten long years did Hocus ſteer his cauſe through all the *meanders* of the law, and all the courts. *Arbuthnot.*

MEA'NDROUS. *adj.* [from *meander.*] Winding; flexuous.

MEA'NING. *n. ſ.* [from *mean.*]

1. Purpoſe; intention.

I am no honeſt man, if there be any good *meaning* toward you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Habitual intention.

Some whoſe *meaning* hath at firſt been fair,
Grow knaves by uſe, and rebels by deſpair. *Roſcommon.*

3. The ſenſe; the thing underſtood.

The *meaning*, not the name, I call: for thou,
Not of the Muſes nine. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Theſe loſt the ſenſe their learning to diſplay,
And thoſe explain'd the *meaning* quite away. *Pope.*

No word more frequently in the mouths of men than conſcience; and the *meaning* of it is, in ſome meaſure, underſtood: however, it is a word extremely abuſed by many, who apply other *meanings* to it which God Almighty never intended. *Swift's Miſcell.*

MEA'NLY. *adv.* [from *mean.*]

1. Moderately; not in a great degree.

Dr. Metcalfe, maſter of St. John's College, a man *meanly* learned himſelf, but not *meanly* affectioned to ſet forward learning in others. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated, but painting eminently flouriſhed. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Without dignity; poorly.

It was the winter wild,
While the heav'n-born Child,
All *meanly* wrapt, in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*

The Perſian ſtate will not endure a king
So *meanly* born. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Without greatneſs of mind; ungenerouſly.

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power, you know I muſt obey. *Prior.*

4. Without reſpect.

Our kindred, and our very names, ſeem to have ſomething deſpicable in them: we cannot bear to have others think *meanly* of them. *Watts's Logick.*

MEA'NNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mean.*]

1. Want of excellence.

The miniſter's greatneſs or *meanneſs* of knowledge to do other things, ſtandeth in this place as a ſtranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

This figure is of a later date by the *meanneſs* of the workmanſhip. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.

No other nymphs have title to mens hearts,
But as their *meanneſs* larger hopes imparts. *Waller.*

Poverty, and *meanneſs* of condition, expoſe the wiſeſt to ſcorn, it being natural for men to place their eſteem rather upon things great than good. *South's Sermons.*

3. Lowneſs of mind.

The name of ſervants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain *meanneſs* of mind, as well as lowneſs of condition. *South's Sermons.*

4. Sordidneſs; niggardlineſs.

MEANT, pret. and part. paſſ. of *to mean.*

By Sylvia if thy charming ſelf be *meant*;
If friendſhip be thy virgin vows extent:
O! let me in Aminta's praiſes join;
Her's my eſteem ſhall be, my paſſion thine. *Prior.*

MEASE. *n. ſ.* [probably a corruption of meaſure: as, a *meaſe* of herrings is five hundred. *Ainſworth.*

MEA'SLES. *n. ſ.* [*morbilli*, Latin.]

Meaſles are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice, and bear this name, which is a diminutive of morbus, becauſe it hath been accounted a ſpecies of the malignant and peſtilential fevers, to which comparatively this is ſo in a much inferior degree. *Quincy.*

My lungs
Coin words till their decay, againſt thoſe *meaſles*,
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us, yet ſeek
The very way to catch them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were rife and mortal, as likewiſe the *meaſles*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A diſeaſe of ſwine.

One, when he had an unlucky old grange, would needs ſell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it; nothing ever thrived on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed; the ſwine died of the *meaſles*, and the ſheep of the rot. *B. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

3. A diſeaſe of trees.

Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *meaſles*, by being ſcorched with the ſun. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MEA'SLED. *adj.* [from *meaſles.*] Infected with the meaſles.

Thou vermin wretched,
As e'er in *meaſled* pork was hatched;
Thou tail of worſhip, that doſt grow
On rump of juſtice as of cow. *Hudibras, p.* i.

MEA'SLY. *adj.* [from *meaſles.*] Scabbed with the meaſles.

Leſt trotted forth the gentle ſwine,
To eaſe her againſt the ſtump,
And diſmally was heard to whine,
All as ſhe ſcrubb'd her *meaſly* rump. *Swift.*

MEA'SURABLE. *adj.*

1. Such as may be meaſured; ſuch as may admit of computation.

God's eternal duration is permanent and indiviſible, not *meaſurable* by time and motion, nor to be computed by number of ſucceſſive moments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Moderate; in ſmall quantity.

MEA'SURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meaſurable.*] Quality of admitting to be meaſured.

MEA'SURABLY, *adv.* [from *meaſurable.*] Moderately.

Wine *meaſurably* drunk, and in ſeaſon, bringeth gladneſs of the heart. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xxxi. 28.

MEA'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*meſure*, French; *menſura*, Latin.]

1. That by which any thing is meaſured.

A taylor's news,
Who ſtood with ſhears and *meaſure* in his hand,
Standing on ſlippers, which his nimble haſte
Had falſely thruſt upon contrary feet,
Told of many a thouſand. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

A concave *meaſure*, of known and denominated capacity, ſerves to meaſure the capaciouſneſs of any other veſſel. *Holder.*

All magnitudes are capable of being meaſured; but it is the application of one to another which makes actual *meaſures*. *Holder on Time.*

When Moſes ſpeaks of *meaſures*, for example, of an ephah, he preſumes they knew what *meaſure* he meant: that he himſelf was ſkilled in weights and *meaſures*, arithmetick and geometry, there is no reaſon to doubt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned.

God's goodneſs is the *meaſure* of his providence. *More.*

I expect, from thoſe that judge by firſt ſight and raſh *meaſures*, to be thought fond or inſolent. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

3. Proportion; quantity ſettled.

Meaſure is that which perfecteth all things, becauſe every thing is for ſome end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto; and to proportion as well exceſſes as defects are oppoſite. *Hooker.*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *meaſures* of puniſhment; yet it is certain there is ſuch a law. *Locke.*

4. A ſtated quantity; as, a meaſure of wine.

Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a *meaſure*
The table round. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. Sufficient quantity.

I'll never pauſe again,
Till either death hath clos'd theſe eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *meaſure* of revenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

Good Kent, how ſhall I live and work
To match thy goodneſs? life will be too ſhort,
And ev'ry *meaſure* fail me. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

We will not boaſt of things without our *meaſure*, but according to the *meaſure* of the rule which God hath diſtributed to us, a *meaſure* to reach even unto you. 2 *Cor.* x. 13.

If elſe thou ſeek'ſt
Ought, not ſurpaſſing human *meaſure*, ſay. *Milton.*

Our religion ſets before us not the example of a ſtupid ſtoick, who had, by obſtinate principles, hardened himſelf againſt all pain beyond the common *meaſures* of humanity, but an example of a man like ourſelves. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

7. Degree.

I have laid down, in ſome *meaſure*, the deſcription of the old world. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

There is a great *meaſure* of diſcretion to be uſed in the performance of confeſſion, ſo that you neither omit it when your own heart may tell you that there is ſomething amiſs, nor over-ſcrupulouſly purſue it when you are not conſcious to yourſelf of notable failings. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

The rains were but preparatory in ſome *meaſure*, and the violence and conſummation of the deluge depended upon the diſruption of the great abyſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

8. Proportionate time; muſical time.

Amaryllis breathes thy ſecret pains,
And thy fond heart beats *meaſure* to thy ſtrains. *Prior.*

9. Motion harmonically regulated.

My legs can keep no *meaſure* in delight,
When my poor heart no *meaſure* keeps in grief:
Therefore no dancing, girl, ſome other ſport. *Shakeſp.*

As when the ſtars in their æthereal race,
At length have roll'd around the liquid ſpace,
From the ſame point of heav'n their courſe advance,
And move in *meaſures* of their former dance. *Dryden.*

10. A ſtately dance. This ſenſe is, I believe, obſolete.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *meaſure* and a cinque pace; the firſt ſuit is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding mannerly, modeſt as a *meaſure*, full of ſtate and anchentry. *Shakeſp.*

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our ſtern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful *meaſures*. *Shakeſp.*

11. Moderation; not exceſs.

O love, be moderate, allay thy ecſtaſy;
In *meaſure* rein thy joy, ſcant this exceſs;
I feel too much thy bleſſing, make it leſs,
For fear I ſurfeit. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Hell hath enlarged herſelf, and opened her mouth without *meaſure*. *Iſaiah,* vi. 14.

12. Limit; boundary. In the ſame ſenſe is

Μέτρον
Τρεῖς ἐτίων δεκάδας τριάδας δύο, μέτρον ἔθηκαν
Ἡμετέρης βιοτῆς μάντιες αἰθέριοι.
Ἀρκοῦμαι τούτοισιν.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *meaſure* of my days what it is, that I may know how frail I am. *Pſal.*

13. Any thing adjuſted.

He only lived according to nature, the other by ill cuſtoms, and *meaſures* taken by other mens eyes and tongues. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Chriſt reveals to us the *meaſures* according to which God will proceed in diſpenſing his rewards. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.

I addreſſed them to a lady, and affected the ſoftneſs of expreſſion, and the ſmoothneſs of *meaſure*, rather than the height of thought. *Dryden.*

The numbers themſelves, though of the heroick *meaſure*, ſhould be the ſmootheſt imaginable. *Pope.*

15. Tune; proportionate notes.

The joyous nymphs and light-foot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their muſick ſweet,
And to the *meaſures* of their melodies
Did learn to move their nimble-ſhifting feet. *Spenſer.*

16. Mean of action; mean to an end.

His majeſty found what wrong *meaſures* he had taken in the conferring that truſt, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*

17. To have hard *meaſure*; to be hardly dealt by.

To **MEA'SURE.** *v. a.* [*meſurer*, French; *menſuro*, Latin.]

1. To compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule.

Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronea, proud letters, writ back, that if he *meaſured* his own ſhadow he would find it no longer than it was before his victory. *Bacon's Apophth.*

2. To paſs through; to judge of extent by marching over.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To *meaſure* kingdoms with his feeble ſteps. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll tell thee all my whole device
At the park-gate; and therefore haſte away,
For we muſt *meaſure* twenty miles to-day. *Shakeſpeare.*

The veſſel ploughs the ſea,
And *meaſures* back with ſpeed her former way. *Dryden.*

3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatneſs.

Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite
Thy pow'r! What thought can *meaſure* thee, or tongue
Relate thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

4. To adjuſt; to proportion.

To ſecure a contented ſpirit, *meaſure* your deſires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your deſires. *Taylor.*

Silver is the inſtrument as well as meaſure of commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of ſilver he gets for any commodity in exchange that he *meaſures* the value of the commodity he ſells. *Locke.*

5. To mark out in ſtated quantities.

What thou ſeeſt is that portion of eternity which is called time, *meaſured* out by the ſun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its conſummation. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. To allot or diſtribute by meaſure.

With what meaſure you mete, it ſhall be *meaſured* to you again. *Matth.* vii. 2.

MEA'SURELESS, *adj.* [from *meaſure.*] Immenſe; immeaſureable.

He ſhut up the *meaſureleſs* content. *Shakeſpeare.*

MEA'SUREMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *meaſure.*] Menſuration; act of meaſuring.

MEA'SURER. *n. ſ.* [from *meaſure.*] One that meaſures.

MEA'SURING. *adj.* [from *meaſure.*] It is applied to a caſt not to be diſtinguiſhed in its length from another but by meaſuring.

When luſty ſhepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the reſt out-go
So far, but that the beſt are *meas'ring* caſts,
Their emulation and their paſtime laſts. *Waller.*

MEAT. *n. ſ.* [*met*, French.]

1. Fleſh to be eaten.

To his father he ſent ten ſhe aſſes laden with corn, and bread, and *meat*, for his father by the way. *Gen.* xlv. 23.

Carnivoræ, and birds of prey, are no good *meat*; but the reaſon is, rather the cholerick nature of thoſe birds than their feeding upon fleſh; for pewets and ducks feed upon fleſh, and yet are good *meat*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 859.

There was a multitude of exciſes; as, the vectigal macelli, a tax upon *meat*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food in general.

Never words were muſick to thine ear,
And never *meat* ſweet-ſavour'd in thy taſte,
Unleſs I ſpake or carv'd. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Meats for the belly, and the belly for *meats*; but God ſhall deſtroy both. 1 *Cor.* vi. 13.

MEA'TED. *adj.* [from *meat.*] Fed; foddered.

Strong oxen and horſes, wel ſhod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and uſed. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

MEATHE. *n. ſ.* [*medd*, Welſh, unde *mede*, meddwi ebrius ſum.] Drink.

For drink the grape
She cruſhes, inoffenſive muſt, and *meathes*
From many a berry. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

MEA'ZLING. *part.* generally called *mizzling*. See MIZZLE.

The air feels more moiſt when the water is in ſmall than in great drops; in *meazling* and ſoaking rain, than in great ſhowers. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

MECHA'NICAL. } *adj.* [*mechanicus*, Lat. *mechanique*, French;
MECHA'NICK. } from μηχανὴ.]

1. Mean; ſervile; of mean occupation.

Know you not, being *mechanical*, you ought not to walk upon a labouring day, without the ſign of your profeſſion? *Shak.*

Hang him, *mechanical* ſalt-butter rogue; I will ſtare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my cudgel. *Shakeſp.*

Mechanick ſlaves,
With greaſy aprons, rules, and hammers, ſhall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Deſcend to a *mechanick* dialect. *Roſcommon.*

2. Conſtructed by the laws of mechanicks.

Many a fair precept in poetry is, like a ſeeming demonſtration in mathematicks, very ſpecious in the diagram, but failing in the *mechanick* operation. *Dryden.*

The main buſineſs of natural philoſophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hyphotheſes, and to deduce cauſes from effects till we come to the very firſt cauſe, which certainly is not *mechanical*; and not only to unfold the mechaniſm of the world, but chiefly to reſolve theſe, and ſuch like queſtions. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Skilled in mechanicks.

MECHA'NICK. *n. ſ.* A manufacturer; a low workman.

Do not bid me
Diſmiſs my ſoldiers, or capitulate
Again with Rome's *mechanicks*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A third proves a very heavy philoſopher, who poſſibly would have made a good *mechanick*, and have done well enough at the uſeful philoſophy of the ſpade or the anvil. *South.*

MECHA'NICKS. *n. ſ.* [*mechanica*, Latin.]

Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion, a mathematical ſcience, which ſhews the effects of powers, or moving forces, ſo far as they are applied to engines, and demonſtrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*

The rudiments of geography, with ſomething of *mechanicks*, may be eaſily conveyed into the minds of acute young perſons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Salmoneus was a great proficient in *mechanicks*, and inventor of a veſſel which imitated thunder. *Broome.*

MECHA'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechaniſm.

They ſuppoſe even the common animals that are in being, to have been formed *mechanically* among the reſt. *Ray.*

Later philoſophers feign hypotheſes for explaining all things *mechanically*, and refer other cauſes to metaphyſicks. *Newton.*

MECHA'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mechanick.*]

1. Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm.
2. Meanneſs.

MECHANI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*mechanicien*, French.] A man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines.

Some were figured like male, others like female ſcrews, as *mechanicians* ſpeak. *Boyle.*

MECHA'NISM. *n. ſ.* [*mechaniſme*, French.]

1. Action according to mechanick laws.

After the chyle has paſſed through the lungs, nature continues her uſual *mechaniſm*, to convert it into animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He acknowledges nothing beſides matter and motion; ſo that all muſt be performed either by *mechaniſm* or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable. *Bentley.*

2. Conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECHO'ACAN. *n. ſ.*

Mechoacan is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long, and of the thickneſs of a man's wriſt, uſually divided into two branches at the bottom: what we ſee of it is commonly cut tranſverſely into ſlices for the conveniency of drying it: its firſt introduction into Europe was about two hundred and twenty years ago: it is brought from the province of *Mechoacan* in South America, from whence it has its name: the plant which affords it is a ſpecies of bindweed, and its ſtalks, which are angular, and full of a reſinous milky juice, climb upon every thing which ſtands near them: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

MECO'NIUM. *n. ſ.* [μηκώνιον.]

1. Expreſſed juice of *poppy*.
2. The firſt excrement of children.

Infants new-born have a *meconium*, or ſort of dark-coloured excrement, in the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ME'DAL. *n. ſ.* [*medaille*, Fr. probably from *metallum*, Lat.]

1. An ancient coin.

The Roman *medals* were their current money: when an action deſerved to be recorded on a coin, it was ſtampt, and iſſued out of the mint. *Addiſon's Guardian,* Nº 96.

2. A piece ſtamped in honour of ſome remarkable performance.

MEDA'LLICK. *n. ſ.* [from *medal.*] Pertaining to medals.

You will never, with all your *medallick* eloquence, perſuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Otho's than of Jacobus's. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

MEDA'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] A large antique ſtamp or medal.

Medallions, in reſpect of the other coins, were the ſame as modern medals in reſpect of modern money. *Addiſon.*

MEDA'LLIST. *n. ſ.* [*medailliſte*, Fr.] A man ſkilled or curious in medals.

In the language of a *medalliſt*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treaſure of money, but of knowledge. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To **ME'DDLE.** *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]

1. To have to do: in this ſenſe it is always followed by *with*.

It is reported that caſſia, when gathered, is put into the ſkins of beaſts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and ſo make it hollow; but *meddle* not *with* the back, becauſe it is bitter. *Bacon.*

With the power of it upon the ſpirits of men we will only *meddle*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 945.

I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling with* the deſign nor diſpoſition. *Dryden.*

2. To interpoſe; to act in any thing.

For my part, I'll not *meddle* nor make any farther. *Shak.*

In every turn of ſtate, without *meddling* on either ſide, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryden.*

The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the ſucceſſion of princes; but, by our author's principles, have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

What haſt thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? to diſpoſe of my eſtate, old boy? *Arbuthnot.*

3. To interpoſe or intervene importunely or officiouſly.

Why ſhould'ſt thou *meddle* to thy hurt. 2 *Kings*, xiv. 10.

It is an honour for a man to ceaſe from ſtrife: but every fool will be *meddling*. *Prov.* xx. 3.

Thus *meddling* prieſt longs to be found a fool. *Rowe.*

Let me ſhake off th' intruſive cares of day,
And lay the *meddling* ſenſes all aſide. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To MEDDLE. *v. a.* [from *meſler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Obſolete.

A *meddled* ſtate of the orders of the goſpel, and the ceremonies of popery, is not the beſt way to baniſh popery. *Hooker, b.* iv.

He that had well ycon'd his lere,
Thus *medled* his talk with many a teare. *Spenſer.*

ME'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *meddle*.] One who buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern.

Do not drive away ſuch as bring thee information, as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*

This may be applied to thoſe that aſſume to themſelves the merits of other mens ſervices, *meddlers*, boaſters, and impertinents. *L'Eſtrange.*

ME'DDLESOME. *adj.* Intermeddling: as, *a meddleſome, buſy body.* *Ainſworth.*

MEDIA'STINE. *n. ſ.* [French; *mediaſtinum*, Latin.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved.

None of the membranes which inveſt the inſide of the breaſt but may be the ſeat of this diſeaſe, the *mediaſtine* as well as the pleura. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To ME'DIATE. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.]

1. To interpoſe as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede.

The corruption of manners in the world, we ſhall find owing to ſome *mediating* ſchemes that offer to comprehend the different intereſts of ſin and religion. *Rogers.*

2. To be between two.

By being crouded, they exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body. *Digby.*

To ME'DIATE. *v. a.*

1. To form by mediation.

The earl made many profeſſions of his deſire to interpoſe, and *mediate* a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.*

I poſſeſs chemiſts and corpuſcularians of advantages by the confederacy I am *mediating* between them. *Boyle.*

2. To limit by ſomething in the middle.

They ſtyled a double ſtep, that is, the ſpace from the elevation of one foot to the ſame foot ſet down again, *mediated* by a ſtep of the other foot a pace equal to five feet. *Holder on Time.*

ME'DIATE. *adj.* [*mediat*, French; *medius*, Latin.]

1. Interpoſed; intervening.

Soon the *mediate* clouds ſhall be diſpell'd;
The ſun ſhall ſoon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*

2. Middle; between two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* ſtate,
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*

3. Acting as a means. Unuſual.

The moſt important care of a new and vigorous king, was his marriage for *mediate* eſtabliſhment of the royal line. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

ME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *mediate*.] By a ſecondary cauſe; in ſuch a manner that ſomething acts between the firſt cauſe and the laſt effect.

God worketh all things amongſt us *mediately* by ſecondary means; the which means of our ſafety being ſhipping and ſea-forces, are to be eſteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchſafeth his grace to uſe them aright. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Peſtilent contagion is propagated immediately by converſing with infected perſons, and *mediately* by peſtilent ſeminaries propagated through the air. *Harvey on Conſump.*

MEDIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mediation*, French, from *medius*, Lat.]

1. Interpoſition; intervention; agency between two parties, practiſed by a common friend.

Some nobler token I have kept apart
For Livia and Octavia, to induce
Their *mediation*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Noble offices thou may'ſt effect
Of *mediation*, after I am dead,
Between his greatneſs and thy other brethren. *Shakeſp.*

The king ſought unto them to compoſe thoſe troubles between him and his ſubjects; they accordingly interpoſed their *mediation* in a round and princely manner. *Bacon.*

2. Agency; an intervenient power.

The paſſions have their reſidence in the ſenſitive appetite: for inaſmuch as man is a compound of fleſh as well as ſpirit, the ſoul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of theſe paſſions. *South's Sermons.*

It is utterly unconceiveable, that inanimate brute matter, without the *mediation* of ſome immaterial being, ſhould operate upon other matter without mutual contact. *Bentley.*

3. Interceſſion; entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*mediateur*, French.]

1. One that intervenes between two parties.

You had found by experience the trouble of all mens confluence, and for all matters to yourſelf, as a *mediator* between them and their ſovereign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. An interceſſor; an entreater for another; one who uſes his influence in favour of another.

It is againſt the ſenſe of the law, to make ſaints or angels to be *mediators* between God and them. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour.

Man's friend, his *Mediator* his deſign'd,
Both ranſom and redeemer voluntary. *Milton.*

MEDIATO'RIAL. } *adj.* [from *mediator*.] Belonging to a me-
MEDIA'TORY. } diator.

All other effects of Chriſt's *mediatorial* office are accounted for from the truth of his reſurrection. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

MEDIA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *mediator*.] The office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX. *n. ſ.* [*medius*, Lat.] A female mediator. *Ainſw.*

ME'DIC. *n. ſ.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

The *medic* hath a papilionaceous or butterfly flower, out of which empalement riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes an intorted pod, ſometimes like a ram's horn, in which are lodged kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Millar.*

ME'DICAL. *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Phyſical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being compoſed by ſnatches of time, as *medical* vacation would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ME'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *medical*.] Phyſically; medicinally.

That which promoted this conſideration, and *medically* advanced the ſame, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Browne.*

ME'DICAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*medicament*, Fr. *medicamentum*, Lat.] Any thing uſed in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehenſions; and, upon the unſucceſsfulneſs of theſe milder *medicaments*, the uſe of that ſtronger phyſick, the cenſures. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A cruel wound was cured by ſcalding *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent ſwelling and bruiſe of another was taken away by ſcalding it with milk. *Temple.*

MEDICAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*medicamenteux*, Fr. from *medicament*.] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAME'NTALLY. *n. ſ.* [from *medicamental*.] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The ſubſtance of gold is invincible by the powerfulleſt action of natural heat; and that not only alimentally in a ſubſtantial mutation, but alſo *medicamentally* in any corporeal converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

To ME'DICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

The fumes, ſteams, and ſtenches of London, do ſo *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To this may be aſcribed the great effects of *medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

She ſecured the whiteneſs of my hand by *medicated* gloves. *Rambler.*

MEDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *medicate*.]

1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infuſion of the medicine may have more force than the reſt, becauſe the *medication* is oft renewed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The uſe of phyſick.

He adviſeth to obſerve the times of the equinoxes and ſolſtices, and to declare *medication* ten days before and after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

MEDI'CINABLE. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.] Having the power of phyſick.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinable* uſe. *Bacon.*

Accept a bottle made of a ſerpentine ſtone, which gives any wine infuſed therein for four and twenty hours the taſte and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the ſpleen. *Wotton.*

The jaw-bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are *medicinable.* *Walton's Angler.*

MEDI'CINAL. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin: this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the beſt authorities, *medicinal*.]

1. Having the power of healing; having phyſical virtue.

Come with words as *medicinal* as true,
Honeſt as either; to purge him of that humour
That preſſes him from ſleep. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts;
Exaſperate, exulcerate, and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor *medicinal* liquor can aſſuage. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The ſecond cauſes took the ſwift command,
The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art. *Dryden.*

2. Belonging to phyſick.

Learn'd he was in *med'cinal* lore,
For by his ſide a pouch he wore,
Replete with ſtrange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank with ſolder. *Butler.*

Such are called *medicinal-days* by ſome writers, wherein no criſis or change is expected, ſo as to forbid the uſe of medicines: but it is moſt properly uſed for thoſe days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with. *Quincy.*

Medicinal-hours are thoſe wherein it is ſuppoſed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning faſting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the ſymptoms and aggravation of the diſtemper. *Quincy.*

MEDICI'NALLY. *adv.* [from *medicinal*.] Phyſically.

The witneſſes that leech-like liv'd on blood,
Sucking for them were *med'cinally* good. *Dryden.*

ME'DICINE. *n. ſ.* [*medicine*, Fr. *medicina*, Latin. It is generally pronounced as if only two ſyllables, *med'cine*.] Phyſick; any remedy adminiſtered by a phyſician.

O, my dear father! reſtauration, hang
Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiſs
Repair thoſe violent harms. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Let's make us *medicines* of our great revenge,
To cure this deadly grief. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A merry heart doth good like a *medicine*; but a broken ſpirit drieth the bones. *Prov.* xvii. 22.

I wiſh to die, yet dare not death endure;
Deteſt the *med'cine*, yet deſire the cure. *Dryden.*

To ME'DICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as phyſick. Not uſed.

Not all the drowſy ſyrups of the world,
Shall ever *medicine* thee to that ſweet ſleep
Which thou owedſt yeſterday. *Shakeſpeare.*

MEDI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*medieté*, Fr. *medietas*, Lat.] Middle ſtate; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no fiſhy compoſure, but were made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variouſly placed not only above but below. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MEDIO'CRITY. *n. ſ.* [*mediocrité*, French; *mediocritas*, Lat.]

1. Small degree; middle rate; middle ſtate.

Men of age ſeldom drive buſineſs home to the full period, but content themſelves with a *mediocrity* of ſucceſs. *Bacon.*

There appeared a ſudden and marvellous converſion in the duke's caſe, from the moſt exalted to the moſt depreſſed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *mediocrities*. *Wotton.*

He likens the *mediocrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his ſtore with great parſimony; but who, with fear of running into profuſeneſs, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Getting and improving our knowledge in ſubſtances only by experience and hiſtory, is all that the weakneſs of our faculties in this ſtate of *mediocrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to. *Locke.*

2. Moderation; temperance. Obſolete.

Leſt appetite, in the uſe of food, ſhould lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe, in this caſe, obedience to that law of reaſon which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker, b.* i.

When they urge us to extreme oppoſition againſt the church of Rome, do they mean we ſhould be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *mediocrity*? *Hooker.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*mediter*, French; *meditor*, Lat.]

1. To plan; to ſcheme; to contrive.

Bleſſed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wiſdom, and that reaſoneth of holy things by his underſtanding. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xiv. 20.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war. *King Charles.*

Like a lion that unheeded lay,
Diſſembling ſleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. *Dryden.*

Before the memory of the flood was loſt, men *meditated* the ſetting up a falſe religion at Babel. *Forbes.*

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Them among
There ſet a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them *meditate* all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muſe; to contemplate; to dwell on with intenſe thought. It is commonly uſed of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Pſalm* i. 2.

I will *meditate* alſo of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings. *Pſalm* lxxvii. 12.

Meditate till you make ſome act of piety upon the occaſion of what you *meditate*; either get ſome new arguments againſt a ſin, or ſome new encouragements to virtue. *Taylor.*

To worſhip God, to ſtudy his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all theſe being great pleaſure and peace. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

MEDITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*meditation*, French; *meditatio*, Latin.]

1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; contrivance; contemplation.

I left the *meditations* wherein I was, and ſpake to her in anger. 2 *Eſdr.* x. 5.

Some thought and *meditation* are neceſſary; and a man may poſſibly be ſo ſtupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to ſay in his heart, There is none. *Bentley.*

2. Thought employed upon ſacred objects.

His name was Heavenly Contemplation;
Of God and goodneſs was his *meditation.* *Fairy Queen.*

'Tis moſt true,
That muſing *meditation* moſt affects
The penſive ſecrecy of deſert cell. *Milton.*

Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,
And ſtudy how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*

3. A ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned by any object or occurrence.

ME'DITATIVE. *adj.* [from *meditate*.]

1. Addicted to meditation. *Ainſworth.*

2. Expreſſing intention or deſign.

MEDITERRANE. }
MEDITERRA'NEAN. } *adj.* [*medius* and *terra*; *mediter-*
MEDITERRA'NEOUS. } *ranée*, French.]

1. Encircled with land.

In all that part that lieth on the north ſide of the *mediterrane* ſea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*

2. Inland; remote from the ſea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts; and ſo it is a fat and unctuous ſublimation of the earth. *Brown.*

We have taken a leſs height of the mountains than is requiſite, if we reſpect the *mediterraneous* mountains, or thoſe that are at a great diſtance from the ſea. *Burnet.*

ME'DIUM. *n. ſ.* [*medium*, Latin.]

1. Any thing intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cauſe a diverſity of ſound from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*

I muſt bring together
All theſe extremes; and muſt remove all *mediums*,
That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

He, who looks upon the ſoul through its outward actions, often ſees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to diſcolour the object. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 257.

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denſer than the *medium* which pervades their interſtices. *Newton.*

Againſt filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unleſs they be exceeding rare, a great objection ariſes from the regular and very laſting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courſes through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Any thing uſed in ratiocination, in order to a concluſion; the middle term in an argument, by which propoſitions are connected.

This cannot be anſwered by thoſe *mediums* which have been uſed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

We, whoſe underſtandings are ſhort, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that proceſs we ſeek out proper *mediums*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

3. The middle place or degree; the juſt temperature between extremes.

The juſt *medium* of this caſe lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

ME'DLAR. *n. ſ.* [*meſpilus*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and ſhaped like thoſe of the laurel, as in the manured ſorts; or laciniated, as in the wild ſorts: the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the moſt part, five hard ſeeds in each. *Millar.*

2. The fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Now will he ſit under a *medlar* tree,
And wiſh his miſtreſs were that kind of fruit,
Which maids call *medlars.* *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

I was fain to forſwear it; they would elſe have married me to the rotten *medlar.* *Shakeſpeare.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a baſket of ſervices, *medlars*, and cheſnuts. *Peacham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilſt there be
Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleaveland.*

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*

To ME'DLE. }
To ME'DLY. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenſer.*

ME'DLY. *n. ſ.* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.] A mixture; a miſcellany; a mingled maſs. It is commonly uſed with ſome degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horſemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and juſtled many into the Tower ditch. *Hayward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suſpicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars;
Then peace again. *Walſh.*

They count their toilſome marches, long fatigues,
Unuſual faſtings, and will bear no more
This *medley* of philoſophy and war. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodſhed. *Freeholder*, Nº 50.

There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: the blended ſtreams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleaſurable *medley*. *Philips.*

ME'DLEY. *adj.* Mingled; confuſed.

I'm ſtrangely diſcompos'd;
Qualms at my heart, convulſions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*

MEDU'LLAR. } *adj.* [*medullaire*, Fr. from *medulla*, Latin.]
MEDU'LLARY. } Pertaining to the marrow.

Theſe little emiſſaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very ſmall, thread-like channels or fibres. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

The back, for the ſecurity of that *medullary* ſubſtance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

MEED. *n. ſ.* [meꝺ, Saxon; *miete*, Teutonick.] Reward; recompence. Now rarely uſed.

He knows his *meed*, if he be ſpide,
To be a thouſand deaths, and ſhame beſide. *Hubberd.*

Whether in beauties glory did exceed,
A roſy garland was the victor's *meede.* *Fairy Queen.*

Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed.* *Shakeſpeare.*

He muſt not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of ſome melodious tear. *Milton.*

If ſo a cloak and veſture be my *meed*
Till his return, no title ſhall I plead. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Preſent; gift.

Plutus, the god of gold,

Is but his ſteward: no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itſelf. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Meek. *adj.* [*minkr*, Iſlandick.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not eaſily provoked; ſoft; gentle.

Moſes was very *meek* above all men. *Numb.* xii. 3.

But he, her fears to ceaſe,
Sent down the *meek*-ey'd Peace. *Milton.*

We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-ſpirited, till we are aſſured of the honeſty of our anceſtors. *Collier.*

To Me'eken. *v. a.* [from *meek.*] To make meek; to ſoften. This word I have found no where elſe.

The glaring lion ſaw, his horrid heart
Was *meeken'd*, and he join'd his ſullen joy. *Thomſon.*

Me'ekly. *adv.* [from *meek.*] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this miſ-ſeeming diſcord *meekly* lay aſide. *Fairy Q.*
No pride does with your riſing honours grow,
You *meekly* look on ſuppliant crowds below. *Stepney.*

Me'ekness. *n. ſ.* [from *meek.*] Gentleneſs; mildneſs; ſoftneſs of temper.

That pride and *meekneſs* mixt by equal part,
Do both appear t' adorn her beauty's grace. *Hubberd.*
You ſign your place and calling, in full ſeeming,
With *meekneſs* and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, ſpleen, and pride. *Shakeſp.*

When his late diſtemper attack'd him, he ſubmitted to it with great *meekneſs* and reſignation, as became a Chriſtian. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Meer. *adj.* See Mere. Simple; unmixed.

Meer. *n. ſ.* See Mere. A lake; a boundary.

Me'ered. *adj.* Relating to a boundary; *meer* being a boundary, or mark of diviſion. *Hanmer.*

What, although you fled! why ſhould he follow you?
The itch of his affection ſhould not then
Have nickt his captainſhip; at ſuch a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* queſtion. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Meet. *adj.* [of obſcure etymology.] Fit; proper; qualified. Now rarely uſed.

Ah! my dear love, why do you ſleep thus long,
When *meeter* were that you ſhould now awake? *Spenſer.*

If the election of the miniſter ſhould be committed to every pariſh, would they chuſe the *meeteſt?* *Whitgifte.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meeteſt for death. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
To be known ſhortens my laid intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not,
Till time and I think *meet.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
What, at any time, have you heard her ſay?
—That, Sir, which I will not report after her.
—You may to me, and 'tis moſt *meet* you ſhould. *Shakeſpeare.*
York is *meeteſt* man
To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am in your hand; do with me as ſeemeth good and *meet* unto you. *Jer.* xxvi. 14.

The eye is very proper and *meet* for ſeeing. *Bentley.*

2. Meet *with.* Even with. [from *meet*, the verb.] A low expreſſion.

Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet with* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Meet. *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; particip. *met.* [metan, Saxon, to find; *moeten*, Dutch.]

1. To come face to face; to encounter.

Met'ſt thou my poſts? *Shakeſpeare.*

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and dances. *Judges*, xi. 34.

Ahimelech was afraid at the *meeting* of David. 1 *Sam.* xxi.

2. To join another in the ſame place.

When ſhall we three *meet* again,
In thunder, light'ning, or in rain? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Well, ſend him word to *meet* us in the field. *Shakeſp.*
I knew not, till I *met*
My friends, at Ceres' now deſerted ſeat. *Dryden.*
Not look back to ſee,
When what we love we ne'er muſt *meet* again. *Dryden.*

3. To cloſe one with another.

The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each ſide grow higher, till at laſt they *meet.* *Addiſon.*

4. To find; to be treated with; to light on.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the puniſhments thoſe crimes have *met.* *Dryden.*
Of vice or virtue, whether bleſt or curſt,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compaſſion firſt. *Pope.*
To me no greater joy,
Than that your labours *meet* a proſp'rous end. *Granville.*

5. To aſſemble from different parts.

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to ſolemnize this feaſt. *Milton.*

To Meet. *v. n.*

1. To encounter; to cloſe face to face.
2. To encounter in hoſtility.
3. To aſſemble; to come together.

They appointed a day to *meet* in together. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 21.

The materials of that building happily *met* together, and very fortunately ranged themſelves into that delicate order, that it muſt be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotſon.*

4. *To* Meet *with.* To light on; to find.

When he cometh to experience of ſervice abroad, he maketh as worthy a ſoldier as any nation he *meeteth with.* *Spenſer.*

We *met with* many things worthy of obſervation. *Bacon.*

A little ſum you mourn, while moſt have *met*
With twice the loſs, and by as vile a cheat. *Creech.*

Hercules' *meeting with* pleaſure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates. *Addiſon.*

What a majeſty and force does one *meet with* in theſe ſhort inſcriptions: are not you amazed to ſee ſo much hiſtory gathered into ſo ſmall a compaſs? *Addiſon on Anc. Medals.*

5. *To* Meet *with.* To join.

Falſtaff at that oak ſhall *meet with* us. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. *To* Meet *with.* To encounter; to engage.

He, that hath ſuffered this diſordered ſpring,
Hath now himſelf *met with* the fall of leaf. *Shakeſpeare.*
Royal miſtreſs,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

7. A Latiniſm. To obviate; *occurrere objecto.*

Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet with* an objection, which if not removed, the concluſion of experience from the time paſt to the preſent will not be found. *Bacon.*

8. To advance half way.

He yields himſelf to the man of buſineſs with reluctancy, but offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with facility, and all the *meeting* readineſs of deſire. *South.*

Our *meeting* hearts
Conſented ſoon, and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*

9. To unite; to join: as, theſe rivers *meet* at ſuch a place and join.

Me'eters. *n. ſ.* [from *meet.*] One that accoſts another.

There are beſide
Laſcivious *meeters*, to whoſe venom'd ſound,
The open ear of youth doth always liſten. *Shakeſpeare.*

Me'eting. *n. ſ.* [from *meet.*]

1. An aſſembly; a convention.

If the fathers and huſbands of thoſe, whoſe relief this your *meeting* intends, were of the houſhold of faith, then their relicts and children ought not to be ſtrangers to the good that is done in it, if they want it. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Since the ladies have been left out of all *meetings* except parties at play, our converſation hath degenerated. *Swift.*

2. A congreſs.

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a *meeting*, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A conventicle; an aſſembly of Diſſenters.

4. A conflux: as, the meeting of two rivers.

Meeting-house. *n. ſ.* [*meeting* and *houſe.*] Place where Diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

His heart miſgave him that the churches were ſo many *meeting-houſes*; but I ſoon made him eaſy. *Addiſon.*

Me'etly. [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.

Me'etness. *n. ſ.* [from *meet.*] Fitneſs; propriety.

Me'grim. *n. ſ.* [from *Hemicrany*, *migrain*, *megrim*; ἡμικρανία.] Diſorder of the head.

In every *megrim* or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a ſemblance of turning round. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

There ſcreen'd in ſhades from day's deteſted glare,
Spleen ſighs for ever on her penſive bed,
Pain at her ſide, and *megrim* at her head. *Pope.*

To Meine. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainſworth.*

Me'iny. *n. ſ.* [menigu, Saxon. See Many. *Meſnie*, Fr.] A retinue; domeſtick ſervants.

They ſummon'd up their *meiny*; ſtraight took horſe;
Commanded me to follow, and attend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Melanago'gues. *n. ſ.* [from μέλανος and ἄγω.] Such medicines as are ſuppoſed particularly to purge off black choler.

Melancho'lick. *adj.* [from *melancholy.*] Diſordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.

The king found himſelf in the head of his army, after ſo many accidents and *melancholick* perplexities. *Clarendon.*

If he be mad, or angry, or *melancholick*, or ſprightly, he will paint whatſoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*

The commentators on old Ari-
Stotle, 'tis urg'd, in judgment vary:
They to their own conceits have brought
The image of his general thought:
Juſt as the *melancholick* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the ſky. *Prior.*

MELANCHO'LY. *n. ſ.* [*melancolie*, Fr. from μέλαν and χολή.]

1. A diſeaſe, ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; but it is better known to ariſe from too heavy and too viſcid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful ſtimuli. *Quincy.*

2. A kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object.

I have neither the ſcholar's *melancholy*, which is emulation; nor the muſician's, which is fantaſtical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the ſoldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all theſe; but it is a *melancholy* of mine own, compounded of many ſimples, extracted from many objects, and, indeed, the ſundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a moſt humourous ſadneſs. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

3. A gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper.

He proteſted unto them, that he had only been to ſeek ſolitary places by an extreme *melancholy* that had poſſeſſed him. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

All theſe gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next *melancholy* be troubled that God did not make us angels. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

This *melancholy* flatters, but unmans you;
What is it elſe but penury of ſoul,
A lazy froſt, a numbneſs of the mind? *Dryden.*

Melancho'ly. *adj.* [*melancolique*, French.]

1. Gloomy; diſmal.

Think of all our miſeries
But as ſome *melancholy* dream, which has awak'd us
To the renewing of our joys. *Denham's Sophy.*
If in the *melancholy* ſhades below,
The flames of friends and lovers ceaſe to glow;
Yet mine ſhall ſacred laſt, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through death, and animate my ſhade. *Pope.*

2. Diſeaſed with melancholy; fanciful, habitually dejected.

How now, ſweet Frank; art thou *melancholy?* *Shakeſp.*

He obſerves Lamech more *melancholy* than uſual, and imagines it to be from a ſuſpicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved. *Locke.*

MELICE'RIS. *n. ſ.* [μελικηρὶς.]

Meliceris is a tumour incloſed in a cyſtis, and conſiſting of matter like honey: it gathers without pain, and gives way to preſſure, but returns again. If the matter forming it reſembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, *meliceris*; and if compoſed of fat, or a ſuety ſubſtance, ſteatomata. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Me'lilot. *n. ſ.* [*melilot*, Fr. *melilotus*, Latin.] A plant.

The *melilot* hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a naked capſule, that is, not hid in the empalement, as in trefoil, pregnant with one or two roundiſh ſeeds: the leaves grow by threes on the foot-ſtalks, and the flowers are produced in a ſpike. *Millar.*

To Meliorate. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior.*] To better; to improve.

Grafting *meliorates* the fruit; for that the nouriſhment is better prepared in the ſtock than in the crude earth. *Bacon.*

But when we graft, or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly *meliorate.* *Denham.*

A man ought by no means to think, that he ſhould be able ſo much as to alter or *meliorate* the humour of an ungrateful perſon by any acts of kindneſs. *South's Sermons.*

Caſtration ſerves to *meliorate* the fleſh of thoſe beaſts that ſuffer it. *Graunt.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees.
Well muſt the ground be digg'd, and better dreſs'd,
New ſoil to make, and *meliorate* the reſt. *Dryden's Virg.*

Meliora'tion. *n. ſ.* [*melioration*, Fr. from *meliorate.*] Improvement; act of bettering.

For the *melioration* of muſick there is yet much left, in this point of exquiſite conſorts, to try. *Bacon.*

Melio'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *melior.*] State of being better.

Men incline unto them which are ſofteſt, and leaſt in their way, in deſpight of them that hold them hardeſt to it; ſo that this colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a ſign of weakneſs. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the diſcernible ends of them, the *meliority* above what was neceſſary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanſhip not of blind mechaniſm, but of an intelligent and benign Agent. *Bentley.*

To Mell. *v. n.* [*meler*, *ſe meler*, French.] To mix; to meddle. Obſolete.

With fathers fits not with ſuch things to *mell.* *Spenſer.*
Here is a great deal of good matter
Loſt for lack of telling:
Now I ſee thou doſt but clatter,
Harm may come of *melling.* *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Melli'ferous. *adj.* Productive of honey.

Mellifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mellifico*, Latin.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the conſtitution of the air, many things beſides the weather ought to be obſerved: in ſome countries, the ſilence of graſshoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Melli'fluence. *n. ſ.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] A honied flow; a flow of ſweetneſs.

Melli'fluent. } *adj.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with
Melli'fluous. } honey; flowing with ſweetneſs.

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight. *Shakeſp.*

As all thoſe things which are moſt *mellifluous* are ſooneſt changed into choler and bitterneſs, ſo are our vanities and pleaſures converted into the bittereſt ſorrows and repentances. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Innumerous ſongſters, in the freſhening ſhade
Of new-ſprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 605.

Me'llow. *adj.* [mearpa, ſoft, Saxon, *Skinner*: more nearly from [illegible]; though *r* is indeed eaſily changed into *l* in common ſpeech.]

1. Soft with ripeneſs; full ripe.

A ſtorm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my *mellow* hangings, nay, my leaves. *Shak.*

An apple in my hand works different effects upon my ſenſes: my eye tells me it is green; my noſe, that it hath a *mellow* ſcent; and my taſte, that it is ſweet. *Digby.*

A little longer,
And nature drops him down without your ſin,
Like *mellow* fruit, without a winter ſtorm. *Dryden.*

2. Soft in ſound.

Of ſeven ſmooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Damœtas gave. *Dryden.*

3. Soft; unctuous.

Camomile ſheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

Greedy of phyſicians frequent fees,
From female *mellow* praiſe he takes degrees. *Roſcommon.*
In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*,
Thou'rt ſuch a teſty, touchy, pleaſant fellow;
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addiſon.*

To Me'llow. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ripen; to mature; to ſoften by ripeneſs; to ripen by age.

Lord Aubrey Vere
Was done to death, and more than ſo, my father;
Even in the downfal of his *mellow'd* years. *Shakeſpeare.*
The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which *mellow'd* by the ſtealing hours of time,
Will well become the ſeat of majeſty. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
On foreign mountains may the ſun refine
The grape's ſoft juice, and *mellow* it to wine. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſoften.

They plow in the wheat ſtubble in December; and if the weather prove froſty to *mellow* it, they do not plow it again till April. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To mature to perfection.

This epiſode is not only now the moſt pleaſing entertainment of the Æneis, but was ſo accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

To Me'llow. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.

Though no ſtone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave inſide ſee'ſt, what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet ſo good, till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there, we're ſtubborn clay. *Donne.*

Me'llowness. *n. ſ.* [from *mellow.*]

1. Maturity of fruits; ripeneſs; ſoftneſs by maturity.

My reaſon can conſider greenneſs, *mellowneſs*, ſweetneſs, or coldneſs, ſingly, and without relation to any other quality that is painted in me by the ſame apple. *Digby of Bodies.*

The Spring, like youth, freſh bloſſoms doth produce,
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for uſe:
So age a mature *mellowneſs* doth ſet
On the green promiſes of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity; full age.

Meloco'ton. *n. ſ.* [*melocotone*, Spaniſh; *malum cotoneum*, Latin.] A quince. Obſolete.

In apricots, peaches, or *melocotones* upon a wall, the greateſt fruits are towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

Melo'dious. *adj.* [from *melody.*] Muſical; harmonious.

Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs! warbling tune his praiſe. *Milton.*
And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
A muſick more *melodious* than the ſpheres. *Dryden.*

Melo'diously. *adv.* [from *melodious.*] Muſically; harmoniouſly.

Melo'diousness. *n. ſ.* [from *melodious.*] Harmoniouſneſs; muſicalneſs.

ME'LODY. *n. ſ.* [μελῳδία.] Muſick; harmony of ſound.

The prophet David having ſingular knowledge not in poetry alone, but in muſick alſo, judged them both to be things moſt neceſſary for the houſe of God, left behind him for that purpoſe a number of divinely indited poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry *melody* in publick prayer, *melody* both vocal and inſtrumental, for the raiſing up of mens hearts, and the ſweetening of their affections towards God. *Hooker, b.* v.

Singing and making *melody* in your hearts to the Lord. *Eph.* v. 19.

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoky cribs,
And huſht with buzzing night flies to thy ſlumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt *melody.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Lend me your ſongs, ye nightingales: Oh pour
The mazy-running ſoul of *melody*
Into my varied verſe. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 570.

Me'lon. *n. ſ.* [*melon*, French; *melo*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

The flower of the *melon* conſiſts of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell-ſhape, cut into ſeveral ſegments, and exactly like thoſe of the cucumber: ſome of theſe flowers are barren, not adhering to the embrio; others are fruitful, growing upon the embrio, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the moſt part of an oval ſhape, ſmooth or wrinkled, and divided into three ſeminal apartments, which ſeem to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong ſeeds. *Millar.*

2. The fruit.

We remember the fiſh which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers and the *melons.* *Numb.* xi. 5.

Melon-thi'stle. *n. ſ.* [*melocactus*, Latin.]

The whole plant of the *melon-thiſtle* hath a ſingular appearance, is very ſucculent, and hath many angles, which are beſet with ſharp thorns. *Millar.*

To Melt. *v. a.* [myltan, Saxon.]

1. To diſſolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat.

How they would *melt* me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor fiſhermen's boots with me! *Shakeſpeare.*

When the *melting* fire burneth, the fire cauſeth the waters to boil. *Iſaiah*, lxiv. 2.

This price, which is given above the value of the ſilver in our coin, is given only to preſerve our coin from being *melted* down. *Locke.*

Will a goldſmith give one ounce and a quarter of coined ſilver for one ounce of bullion, when, by putting it into his *melting* pot, he can make it bullion? *Locke.*

The rock's high ſummit in the temple's ſhade,
Nor heat could *melt*, nor beating ſtorm invade. *Pope.*

If your butter when *melted* taſtes of braſs, it is your maſter's fault, who will not allow you a ſilver ſaucepan. *Swift.*

2. To diſſolve; to break in pieces.

To take in pieces this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its firſt principles; and then to obſerve how the Divine Wiſdom wrought all theſe things into that beautiful compoſition; is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet.*

3. To ſoften to love or tenderneſs.

The mighty maſter ſmil'd to ſee
That love was in the next degree:
'Twas but a kindred ſound to move,
For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden's Alex. Feaſt.*

Alas! thy ſtory *melts* away my ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. To waſte away.

Thou would'ſt have plung'd thyſelf
In general riot, *melted* down thy youth
In different beds of luſt. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

To MELT. *v. n.*

1. To become liquid; to diſſolve; to be made fluid.

Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually. *Pſ.*

The roſe is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet ſweet, but quickly paſt the prime;
While lilies hang their heads and ſoon decay,
And whiter ſnow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden.*

2. To be ſoftened to pity, or any gentle paſſion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle.

I *melt*, and am not
Of ſtronger earth than others. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Dighton and Forreſt;
Albeit, they were fleſht villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderneſs and mild compaſſion,
Wept like two children in their death's ſad ſtory. *Shakeſp.*

This ſaid; the mov'd aſſiſtants *melt* in tears. *Dryden.*

Melting into tears, the pious man
Deplor'd ſo ſad a ſight. *Dryden.*

3. To be diſſolved; to loſe ſubſtance.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?
Into the air: and what ſeem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Beauty is a witch,
Againſt whoſe charms faith *melteth* into blood. *Shakeſp.*

4. To be ſubdued by affliction.

My ſoul *melteth* for heavineſs: ſtrengthen thou me. *Pſ.*

ME'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *melt.*] One that melts metals.

Miſo and Mopſa, like a couple of foreſwat *melters*, were getting the pure ſilver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney, b.* ii.

This the author attributes to the remiſſneſs of the former *melters*, in not exhauſting the ore. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

ME'LTINGLY. *adv.* [from *melting.*] Like ſomething melting.

Zelmane lay upon a bank, with her face ſo bent over Ladon, that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought ſhe began *meltingly* to be metamorphoſed to the running river. *Sidney, b.* ii.

ME'LWEL. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

ME'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*membre*, French; *membrum*, Latin.]

1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.

The tongue is a little *member*, and boaſteth great things. *Jam.* iii. v.

2. A part of a diſcourſe or period; a head; a clauſe.

Where the reſpondent limits or diſtinguiſhes any propoſition, the opponent muſt prove his own propoſition according to that *member* of the diſtinction in which the reſpondent denied it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Any part of an integral.

In poetry, as in architecture, not only the whole, but the principal *members*, and every part of them, ſhould be great. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 267.

4. One of a community.

My going to demand juſtice upon the five *members*, my enemies loaded with obloquies. *King Charles.*

Mean as I am, yet have the Muſes made
Me free, a *member* of the tuneful trade. *Dryden.*

Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in the time of the commonwealth, were erected to ſuch of the *members* as had done any conſiderable ſervice to their country. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ME'MBRANE. *n. ſ.* [*membrane*, French; *membrana*, Lat.]

A *membrane* is a web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up ſome parts: the fibres of the *membranes* give them an elaſticity, whereby they can contract, and cloſely graſp, the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquiſite ſenſe, which is the cauſe of their contraction; they can, therefore, ſcarcely ſuffer the ſharpneſs of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded. *Quincy.*

The chorion, a thick *membrane* obſcuring the formation, the dam doth after tear aſunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They obſtacle find none
Of *membrane*, joint, or limb, excluſive bars:
Eaſier than air with air, if ſpirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton.*

The inner *membrane* that involved the ſeveral liquors of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

MEMBRANA'CEOUS.
MEMBRA'NEOUS.
ME'MBRANOUS.
} *adj.* [*membraneux*, French, from *membrana*, Latin.] Conſiſting of membranes.

Lute-ſtrings, which are made of the *membraneous* parts of the guts ſtrongly wreathed, ſwell ſo much as to break in wet weather. *Boyle.*

Great conceits are raiſed of the involution or *membranous* covering called the ſilly-how. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or muſculous, but a *membranous* ſtomach; that kind of food being torn into ſmall flakes by the beak, may be eaſily concocted by a *membranous* ſtomach. *Ray on Creation.*

Anodyne ſubſtances, which take off contractions of the *membranous* parts, are dieuretick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Birds of prey have *membranaceous*, not muſcular ſtomachs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MEME'NTO. n. ſ. [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

Our gracious maſter, for his learning and piety, is not only a precedent to his own ſubjects, but to foreign princes; yet he is ſtill but a man, and ſeaſonable *memento*'s may be uſeful. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Is not the frequent ſpectacle of other people's deaths a *memento* ſufficient to make you think of your own? *L'Eſtrange.*

MEMO'IR. *n. ſ.* [*memoire*, French.]

1. An account of tranſactions familiarly written.

Be our great maſter's future charge
To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs
High ſchemes of government and plans of wars. *Prior.*

2. Hint; notice; account of any thing.

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ME'MORABLE. *adj.* [*memorable*, French; *memorabilis*, Latin.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

Nothing I ſo much delight to recount, as the *memorable* friendſhip that grew betwixt the two princes. *Sidney.*

From this deſire, that main deſire proceeds,
Which all men have ſurviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds,
For ſhe that this deſires doth ſtill remain. *Davies.*

Dares Ulyſſes for the prize contend,
In ſight of what he durſt not once defend?
But baſely fled that *memorable* day,
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming prey. *Dryden's Ovid.*

ME'MORABLY. *adv.* [from *memorable.*] In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORA'NDUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A note to help the memory.

I reſolved to new pave every ſtreet within the liberties, and entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book accordingly. *Guardian*, Nº 166.

Nature's fair table-book, our tender ſouls,
We ſcrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale *memorandums* of the ſchools. *Swift's Miſcell.*

MEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*memorial*, French; *memorialis*, Latin.]

1. Preſervative of memory.

Thy maſter now lies thinking in his bed
Of thee and me, and ſighs, and takes my glove,
And gives *memorial* dainty kiſſes to it. *Shakeſpeare.*

May I, at the concluſion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inſcription *memorial* of it. *Broome.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies raiſe;
There high in air *memorial* of my name
Fix the ſmooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory.

The caſe is the ſame with the *memorial* poſſeſſions of the greateſt part of mankind: a few uſeful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories. *Watts.*

MEMO'RIAL. *n. ſ.*

1. A monument; ſomething to preſerve memory.

All churches have had their names; ſome as *memorials* of peace, ſome of wiſdom, ſome in memory of the Trinity itſelf, ſome of Chriſt under ſundry titles; of the bleſſed Virgin not a few; many of one apoſtle, ſaint, or martyr; many of all. *Hooker.*

A *memorial* unto Iſrael, that no ſtranger offer incenſe before the Lord. *Numb.* xvi. 43.

All the laws of this kingdom have ſome monuments or *memorials* thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing; for ſome of thoſe laws have obtained their force by immemorial uſage. *Hale.*

In other parts like deeds deſerv'd
Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought. *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conſcience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the *memorial* of a conquered temptation. *South's Sermons.*

Medals are ſo many monuments conſigned over to eternity, that may laſt when all other *memorials* of the ſame age are worn out or loſt. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

2. Hint to aſſiſt the memory.

He was a prince, ſad, ſerious, and full of thoughts and ſecret obſervations, and full of notes and *memorials* of his own hand touching perſons. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Memorials written with King Edward's hand ſhall be the ground of this hiſtory. *Hayward.*

MEMO'RIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *memorial.*] One who writes memorials.

I muſt not omit a memorial ſetting forth, that the *memorialiſt* had, with great diſpatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord. *Spectator*, Nº 629.

MEMORI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *memory.*] To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conqueſt of the Indians, eſpecially in thoſe times in which the ſame was ſuppoſed. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Let their names that were bravely loſt be rather *memorized* in the full table of time; for my part, I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent deſcription of miſeries. *Wotton.*

ME'MORY. *n. ſ.* [*memoire*, French; *memoria*, Latin.]

1. The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt; retention; reminiſcence; recollection.

Memory is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas which after imprinting have diſappeared, or have been laid aſide out of ſight. *Locke.*

The *memory* is perpetually looking back, when we have nothing preſent to entertain us: it is like thoſe repoſitories in animals that are filled with ſtores of food, on which they may ruminate, when their preſent paſture fails. *Addiſ. Spect.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of *memory*,
Henry the Fifth! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

3. Time of knowledge.

Thy requeſt think now fulfill'd, that aſk'd
How firſt this world, and face of things, began,
And what, before thy *memory*, was done. *Milton.*

4. Memorial; monumental record.

Be better ſuited;
Theſe weede are *memories* of thoſe worſer hours:
I pr'ythee put them off. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A ſwan in *memory* of Cycnus ſhines;
The mourning ſiſters weep in wat'ry ſigns. *Addiſon.*

5. Reflection; attention. Not in uſe.

When Duncan is aſleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waſſel ſo convince,
That *memory*, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

MEN, the plural of *man*.

Wits live obſcurely *men* know not how; or die obſcurely *men* mark not when. *Aſcham.*

For *men*, there are to be conſidered the valour and number: the old obſervation is not untrue, that the Spaniards valour lieth in the eye of the looker-on; but the Engliſh valour lieth about the ſoldiers heart. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

He thought fit that the king's affairs ſhould entirely be conducted by the ſoldiers and *men* of war. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

MEN-PLE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [*men* and *pleaſer.*] One too careful to pleaſe others.

Servants, be obedint to them that are your maſters: not with eye-ſervice, as *men-pleaſers*; but as the ſervants of Chriſt, doing the will of God from the heart. *Eph.* vi. 6.

To ME'NACE. *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr.] To threaten; to threat.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* ſo? *Shakeſpeare.*

Your eyes do *menace* me: why look you pale?
Who ſent you hither? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

My maſter knows not but I am gone hence,
And fearfully did *menace* me with death,
If I did ſtay to look on his intents. *Shakeſpeare.*

From this league
Peep'd harms that *menac'd* him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

What ſhould he do? 'Twas death to go away,
And the god *menac'd* if he dar'd to ſtay. *Dryden's Fables.*

ME'NACE. *n. ſ.* [*menace*, French, from the verb.] Threat.

He that would not believe the *menace* of God at firſt, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curſe at laſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

The Trojans view the duſty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the diſtant war. *Dryden's Æneis.*

ME'NACER. *n. ſ.* [*menaceur*, Fr. from *menace.*] A threatener; one that threats.

Hence, *menacer!* nor tempt me into rage:
This roof protects thy raſhneſs. But begone! *Phillips.*

MENA'GE. n. ſ. [French.] A collection of animals.

I ſaw here the largeſt *menage* that I met with any-where. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ME'NAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [μῆνες and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

To MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

1. To repair from breach or decay.

They gave the money to the workmen to repair and *mend* the houſe. 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 10.

2. To correct; to alter for the better.

The beſt ſervice they could do to the ſtate, was to *mend* the lives and manners of the perſons who compoſed it. *Temple's Miſcell.*

You need not deſpair, by the aſſiſtance of his growing reaſon, to maſter his timorouſneſs, and *mend* the weakneſs of his conſtitution. *Locke on Education.*

Though in ſome lands the graſs is but ſhort, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not *mended*. *Swift.*

3. To help; to advance.

Whatever is new is unlooked for; and ever it *mends* ſome, and impairs others: and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wrong. *Bacon.*

If, to avoid ſucceſſion in eternal exiſtence, they recur to the punctum ſtans of the ſchools, they will thereby very little *mend* the matter, or help us to a more poſitive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

4. To improve; to increaſe.

Death comes not at call; Juſtice divine
Mends not her ſloweſt pace, for pray'r or cries. *Milton.*

When upon the ſands the traveller
Sees the high ſea come rolling from afar,
The land grow ſhort, he *mends* his weary pace,
While death behind him covers all the place. *Dryden.*

He ſaw the monſter *mend* his pace; he ſprings,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings. *Dryden.*

To MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

Name a new play and he's the poet's friend;
Nay, ſhow'd his faults—but when wou'd poets *mend?* *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

ME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *mend.*] Capable of being mended. A low word.

MENDA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *mendax.* Latin.] Falſehood.

In this delivery there were additional *mendacities*; for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and poſitively ſaid, Ye ſhall ſurely die; but ſhe, extenuating, replied, Left ye die. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

ME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *mend.*] One who makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou?—A trade that I may uſe with a ſafe conſcience; a *mender* of bad ſoals. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

ME'NDICANT. *adj.* [*mendicans*, Latin.] Begging; poor to a ſtate of beggary.

Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to thoſe who, out of an exceſs of zeal, practiſe mortifications, whereby they macerate their bodies; or to thoſe who voluntarily reduce themſelves to a poor, and perhaps *mendicant*, ſtate. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

ME'NDICANT. *n. ſ.* [*mendicant*, Fr.] A beggar; one of ſome begging fraternity in the Romiſh church.

To ME'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin; *mendier*, French.] To beg; to aſk alms.

MENDI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*mendicitas*, Latin; *mendicité*, French.] The life of a beggar.

MENDS, for *amends*.

Let her be as ſhe is: If ſhe be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if ſhe be not, ſhe has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shak.*

ME'NIAL. *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many*; mein, Saxon, or *meſnie*, old French.]

1. Belonging to the retinue, or train, of ſervants.

Two *menial* dogs before their maſter preſs'd;
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he ſeeks his kingly gueſt. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. Swift ſeems not to have known the meaning of this word.

The women attendants perform only the moſt *menial* offices. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ME'NIAL. *n. ſ.* One of the train of ſervants.

MENI'NGES. *n. ſ.* [μῆνιγξ.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucrum, is, from its thickneſs, ſo denominated. *Dict.*

The brain being expoſed to the air groweth fluid, and is thruſt forth by the contraction of the *meninges*. *Wiſeman.*

MENO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [μηνολόγιον; *menologe*, French.] A regiſter of months.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many thouſand martyrs deſtroyed by Diocleſian: the *menology* ſaith they were twenty thouſand. *Stillingfleet.*

ME'NOW. *n. ſ.* commonly *minnow*. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

ME'NSAL. *adj.* [*menſalis*, Latin.] Belonging to the table; tranſacted at table. A word yet ſcarcely naturalized.

Converſation either mental or *menſal*. *Clariſſa.*

ME'NSTRUAL. *adj.* [*menſtrual*, French; *menſtruus*, Latin.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; laſting a month.

She turns all her globe to the ſun, by moving in her *menſtrual* orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of her's being equal to about fourteen days and nights of ours. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Pertaining to a menſtruum. [*menſtrueux*, French.]

The diſſents of the *menſtrual* or ſtrong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as thoſe of the metal. *Bacon.*

ME'NSTRUOUS. *adj.* [*menſtruus*, Latin.] Having the catamenia.

O thou of late belov'd,
Now like a *menſtruous* woman art remov'd. *Sandys's Par.*

Many, from being women, have proved men at the firſt point of their *menſtruous* eruptions. *Brown.*

ME'NSTRUUM. *n. ſ.* [This name probably was derived from ſome notion of the old chemiſts about the influence of the moon in the preparation of diſſolvents.]

All liquors are called *menſtruums* which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, decoction. *Quincy.*

Inquire what is the proper *menſtruum* to diſſolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what ſeveral menſtrua will diſſolve any metal. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

White metalline bodies muſt be excepted, which, by reaſon of their exceſſive denſity, ſeem to reflect almoſt all the light incident on their firſt ſuperficies, unleſs by ſolution in *menſtruums* they be reduced into very ſmall particles, and then they become tranſparent. *Newton's Opticks.*

MENSURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*menſurabilité*, French.] Capacity of being meaſured.

ME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*menſura*, Latin.] Meaſurable; that may be meaſured.

We meaſure our time by law and not by nature. The ſolar month is no periodical motion, and not eaſily *menſurable*, and the months unequal among themſelves, and not to be meaſured by even weeks or days. *Holder.*

ME'NSURAL. *adj.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] Relating to meaſure.

To ME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] To meaſure; to take the dimenſion of any thing.

MENSURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] The act or practice of meaſuring; reſult of meaſuring.

After giving the *menſuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have ſuppreſſed thoſe of another prelate. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ME'NTAL. *adj.* [*mentale*, French; *mentis*, Latin.] Intellectual; exiſting in the mind.

What a *mental* power
This eye ſhoots forth! How big imagination
Moves in this lip! To the dumbneſs of the geſture
One might interpret. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

So deep the pow'r of theſe ingredients pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmoſt ſeat of *mental* ſight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to cloſe his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his ſpirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

The metaphor of taſte would not have been ſo general, had there not been a very great conformity between the *mental* taſte and that ſenſitive taſte that affects the palate. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 409.

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without thoſe principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no aſſent, no *mental* or verbal propoſitions about them. *Locke.*

She kindly talk'd, at leaſt three hours,
Of plaſtick forms, and *mental* pow'rs. *Prior.*

Thoſe inward repreſentations of ſpirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and *mental* ideas, belonging eſpecially to the mind, and carry nothing of ſhape or ſenſe in them. *Watts's Logick.*

ME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *mental.*] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

If we conſider the heart the firſt principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its conſtituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muſcle of the body. *Bentley.*

ME'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*mention*, French; *mentio*, Latin.] Oral or written expreſſion, or recital of any thing.

Think on me when it ſhall be well with thee; and make *mention* of me unto Pharaoh, and bring me out of this houſe. *Gen.* xl. 14.

The Almighty introduces the propoſal of his laws rather with the *mention* of ſome particular acts of kindneſs, than by reminding mankind of his ſeverity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To **ME'NTION.** *v. a.* [*mentionner*, French, from the noun.] To write or expreſs in words or writing.

I will *mention* the loving-kindneſſes of the Lord, and the praiſes of the Lord. *Iſaiah*, lxiii. 7.

Theſe *mentioned* by their names were princes in their families. 1 *Chron.* iv. 38.

The reſt of the acts of Jehoſhaphat are written in the book of Jehu, who is *mentioned* in the book of Kings. 2 *Chron.*

All his tranſgreſſions ſhall not be *mentioned*. *Ezek.* xviii.

MEPHI'TICAL. *adj.* [*mephitis*, Lat.] Ill favoured; ſtinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poiſonous or noxious ſteams iſſuing out of the earth, from what cauſe ſoever. *Quincy.*

MERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*meracus*, Latin.] Strong; racy.

ME'RCABLE. *adj.* [*mercor*, Latin.] To be ſold or bought. *Dict.*

ME'RCANTANT. *n. ſ.* [*mercatante*, Italian.] This word in Shakeſpeare ſeems to ſignify a foreigner, or foreign trader.

What is he?
—A *mercantant*, or elſe a pedant.
I know not what but formal in apparel. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'RCANTILE. *adj.* Trading; commercial.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or *mercantile* life; let proſperous or adverſe fortune call him to the moſt diſtant parts of the globe, ſtill let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his ſoul. *Watts.*

ME'RCAT. *n. ſ.* [*mercatus*, Latin.] Market; trade.

With irreſiſtible majeſty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercat* out of the temple. *Sprat.*

ME'RCATURE. *n. ſ.* [*mercatura*, Latin.] The practice of buying and ſelling.

ME'RCENARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mercenary.*] Venality; reſpect to hire or reward.

To forego the pleaſures of ſenſe, and undergo the hardſhips that attend a holy life, is ſuch a kind of *mercenarineſs*, as none but a reſigned, believing ſoul is likely to be guilty of; if fear itſelf, and even the fear of hell, may be one juſtifiable motive of mens actions. *Boyle.*

MERCENARY. *adj.* [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.] Venal; hired; ſold for money; acting only for hire.

Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd, and ſoked in *mercenary* blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divers Almains, who ſerved in the garriſons, being merely *mercenary*, did eaſily incline to the ſtrongeſt. *Haywood.*

The appellation of ſervant imports a *mercenary* temper, and denotes ſuch a one as makes his reward both the ſole motive and meaſure of his obedience. *South's Sermons.*

'Twas not for nothing I the crown reſign'd;
I ſtill muſt own a *mercenary* mind. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

ME'RCENARY. *n. ſ.* [*mercenaire*, French.] A hireling; one retained or ſerving for pay.

He a poor *mercenary* ſerves for bread;
For all his travel, only cloth'd and fed. *Sandys's Paraph.*

MERCER. *n. ſ.* [*mercier*, French.] One who ſells ſilks.

The draper and *mercer* may meaſure religion as they pleaſe, and the weaver may caſt her upon what loom he pleaſe. *Howel's England's Tears.*

ME'RCERY. *n. ſ.* [*mercerie*, French; from *mercer.*] Trade of mercers; dealing in ſilks.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-ſtreet and Cheapſide into Paternoſter-row and Fleet-ſtreet. *Graunt.*

To **ME'RCHAND.** *v. n.* [*marchander*, French.] To tranſact by traffick.

Ferdinando *merchanded* with France for the reſtoring Rouſſiglion and Perpignan, oppignorated to them. *Bacon.*

ME'RCHANDISE. *n. ſ.* [*marchandiſe*, French.]

1. Traffick; commerce; trade.

If a ſon, that is ſent by his father about *merchandiſe*, fall into ſome lewd action, his wickedneſs, by your rule, ſhould be impoſed upon his father. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

If he pay thee to the utmoſt farthing, thou haſt forgiven nothing: it is *merchandiſe*, and not forgiveneſs, to reſtore him that does as much as you can require. *Taylor.*

2. Wares; any thing to be bought or ſold.

Fair when her breaſt, like a rich laden bark
With precious *merchandiſe*, ſhe forth doth lay. *Spenſer.*

Thou ſhalt not ſell her at all for money; thou ſhalt not make *merchandiſe* of her. *Deut.* xxi. 14.

As for any *merchandiſe* you have brought, ye ſhall have your return in *merchandiſe* or in gold. *Bacon.*

So active a people will always have money, whilſt they can ſend what *merchandiſes* they pleaſe to Mexico. *Addiſon.*

To **ME'RCHANDISE.** *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exerciſe commerce.

The Phœnicians, of whoſe exceeding *merchandiſing* we read ſo much in ancient hiſtories, were Canaanites, whoſe very name ſignifies merchants. *Brerewood on Languages.*

ME'RCHANT. *n. ſ.* [*marchand*, French.] One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd
Our *merchants* goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

The Lord hath given a commandment againſt the *merchant* city to deſtroy the ſtrong holds thereof. *Iſaiah*, xxiii. 11.

The moſt celebrated *merchants* in the world were ſituated in the iſland of Tyre. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 42.

ME'RCHANTLY. }
ME'RCHANTLIKE. } *adj.* [from *merchant.*] Like a merchant. *Ainſworth.*

ME'RCHANT-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*merchant* and *man.*] A ſhip of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm ſea, when the juſt and peaceful *merchant-man* hath them. *Taylor.*

In the time of Auguſtus and Tiberius, the ſouthern coaſts of Spain ſent great fleets of *merchant-men* to Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* [*mercabilis*, Lat. from *merchant.*] Fit to be bought or ſold.

Why they placed this invention in the beaver, beſide the medical and *merchantable* commodity of caſtor, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the ſagacity of that animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

ME'RCIABLE. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] This word in Spenſer ſignifies *merciful.*

Nought but well mought him betight:
He is ſo meek, wiſe, *merciable*,
And with his word his work is convenable. *Spenſer.*

ME'RCIFUL. *adj.* [*mercy* and *full.*] Compaſſionate; tender; kind; unwilling to puniſh; willing to pity and ſpare.

Be *merciful*, O Lord, unto thy people thou haſt redeemed. *Deut.* xxi. 8.

ME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compaſſion.

Make the true uſe of thoſe afflictions which his hand, *mercifully* ſevere, hath been pleaſed to lay upon thee. *Atterbury.*

ME'RCIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderneſs; willingneſs to ſpare.

The band that ought to knit all theſe excellencies together is a kind *mercifulneſs* to ſuch a one, as is in his ſoul devoted to ſuch perfections. *Sidney.*

Uſe the means ordinary and lawful, among which *mercifulneſs* and liberality is one, to which the promiſe of ſecular wealth is moſt frequently made. *Hammond.*

ME'RCILESS. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy; pitileſs; hard hearted; cruel; ſevere.

His mother *mercileſs*,
Moſt *mercileſs* of women Wyden hight,
Her other ſon faſt ſleeping did oppreſs,
And with moſt cruel hand him murdered pitileſs. *Spenſer.*

The foe is *mercileſs*, and will not pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Think not their rage ſo deſperate t' eſſay
An element more *mercileſs* than they. *Denham.*

What god ſo mean,
So *mercileſs* a tyrant to obey! *Dryden's Juv.*

Whatever ravages a *mercileſs* diſtemper may commit, ſhe ſhall have one man as much her admirer as ever. *Pope.*

The torrent *mercileſs* imbibes
Commiſſions, perquiſites, and bribes. *Swift.*

MERCI'LESSLY. *adv.* [from *mercileſs.*] In a manner void of pity.

ME'RCILESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mercileſs.*] Want of pity.

ME'RCURIAL. *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.]

1. Formed under the influence of mercury; active; ſprightly.

I know the ſhape of 's leg: This is his hand,
His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh,
The brawns of Hercules. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

This youth was ſuch a *mercurial*, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Tully conſidered the diſpoſitions of a ſincere, more ignorant, and leſs *mercurial* nation, by dwelling on the pathetick part. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. Conſiſting of quickſilver.

MERCURIFICA'TION. *adj.* [from *mercury.*] The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver.

I add the ways of *mercurification*. *Boyle.*

MERCURY. *n. ſ.* [*mercurius*, Latin.]

1. The chemiſt's name for quickſilver is *mercury*. *Hill.*

The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms; and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this effect. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sprightly qualities.

Thus the *mercury* of man is fix'd,
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;
The droſs cements what elſe were too refin'd,
And in one int'reſt body acts with mind. *Pope.*

3. A news-paper. *Ainſworth.*

4. It is now applied, in cant phraſe, to the carriers of news and pamphlets.

ME'RCURY. *n. ſ.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *mercury* are crenated, and grow by pairs oppoſite: the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which expands and is cut into three ſegments; theſe are male and female in different places: the flowers of the male grow in long ſpikes, and conſiſt of many ſtamina and apices, which are loaded with farina: the ovary of the female plant becomes a teſticulated fruit, having a ſingle round ſeed in each cell. *Millar.*

Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is eaten in the manner of ſpinach, which, when cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

MERCY. *n. ſ.* [*merci*, French, contracted from *miſericordia*, Latin.]

1. Tenderneſs; goodneſs; pity; willingneſs to ſave; clemency; mildneſs; unwillingneſs to puniſh.

Oh Heav'n have *mercy* on me!
—I ſay, Amen.
And have you *mercy* too? *Shakeſpeare.*

Mercy is not ſtrain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heav'n,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bleſs'd;
It bleſſeth him that gives and him that takes. *Shakeſp.*

Ariſe, and have *mercy* upon Zion. *Pſal.* cii. 13.

Thou, O God, art gracious, long-ſuffering, and in *mercy* ordering all. *Wiſd.* xv. 1.

Examples of juſtice muſt be made for terror to ſome; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Good Heav'n, whoſe darling attribute we find
Is boundleſs grace, and *mercy* to mankind,
Abhors the cruel. *Dryden.*

We adore his undeſerved *mercy* towards us, that he made us the chief of the viſible creation. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Pardon.

'Twere a paper loſt,
As offer'd *mercy* is. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Cry *mercy*, lords,
That you have ta'en a tardy ſluggard here. *Shakeſpeare.*

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for ſuſpecting a friar of the leaſt good-nature. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

3. Diſcretion; power of acting at pleaſure.

Condition!
What good condition can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at *mercy*? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The moſt authentick record of ſo ancient a family ſhould lie at the *mercy* of every infant who flings a ſtone. *Pope.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any thing is denied him; and when the lady ceaſes to be cruel, ſhe is, from the next moment, at his *mercy*. *Swift.*

MERCY-SEAT. *n. ſ.* [*mercy* and *ſeat.*]

The *mercy-ſeat* was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the ſame metal, which with their wings extended forwards, ſeemed to form a throne for the majeſty of God, who in Scripture is repreſented as ſitting between the cherubims, and the ark was his footſtool: it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moſes, or to the high-prieſt that conſulted him. *Calmet.*

Make a *mercy-ſeat* of pure gold. *Exod.* xxv. 17.

MERE. *adj.* [*merus*, Latin.] That or this only; ſuch and nothing elſe; this only.

This avarice
Strikes deeper, grows with more pernicious root
Than Summer-teeming luſt; and it hath been
The ſword of our ſlain kings: yet do not fear,
Scotland hath foiſons to fill up your will
Of your *mere* own. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I have engag'd myſelf to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his *mere* enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The *mere* Iriſh were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England until they had purchaſed charters of denization. *Davies on Ireland.*

From *mere* ſucceſs nothing can be concluded in favour of any nation upon whom it is beſtowed. *Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,
To ſerve *mere* engines to the ruling mind? *Pope.*

Let Eaſtern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their boſom ſlaves, meanly poſſeſs'd
Of a *mere*, lifeleſs, violated form. *Thomſon's Spring.*

MERE, or *mer*, whether in the beginning, middle, or end, always ſignify the ſame with the Saxon mere, a pool or lake. *Gibſon's Camden.*

MERE. *n. ſ.* [mere, Saxon.]

1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Winander mere.*

I may ſay nothing of *meres* ſtored both with fiſh and fowl. *Camden's Remains.*

2. A boundary.

The miſlayer of a *mere*-ſtone is to blame: but it is the unjuſt judge that is the capital remover of land marks, who defineth amiſs of lands. *Bacon.*

ME'RELY. *adv.* [from *mere.*] Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpoſe.

Which thing we ourſelves would grant, if the uſe thereof had been *merely* and only myſtical. *Hooker, b.* v.

Theſe external manners of laments
Are *merely* ſhadows to the unſeen grief,
That ſwells with ſilence in the tortur'd ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

It is below reaſonable creatures to be converſant in ſuch diverſions as are *merely* innocent, and have nothing elſe to recommend them. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 93.

Above a thouſand bought his almanack *merely* to find what he ſaid againſt me. *Swift.*

Prize not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

MERETRICIOUS. *adj.* [*meretricius*, *meretrix*, Latin.] Whoriſh; ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes; alluring by falſe ſhow.

Our degenerate underſtandings having ſuffered a ſad divorce from their deareſt object, defile themſelves with every *meretricious* ſemblance, that the variety of opinion preſents them with. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Not by affected, *meretricious* arts,
But ſtrict harmonious ſymmetry of parts. *Roſcommon.*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meretricious.*] Whoriſhly; after the manner of whores.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meretricious.*] Falſe allurement, like thoſe of ſtrumpets.

MERIDIAN. *n. ſ.* [*meridien*, French; *meridies*, Latin.]

1. Noon; mid-day.

He promis'd in his Eaſt a glorious race,
Now ſunk from his *meridian*, ſets apace. *Dryden.*

2. The line drawn from North to South, which the ſun croſſes at noon.

The true *meridian* is a circle paſſing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the Eaſt from the Weſt. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* ii.

The Sun or Moon, riſing or ſetting, our idea repreſents bigger than when on the *meridian*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. The particular place or ſtate of any thing.

All other knowledge merely ſerves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof: they are ſuch as will be of little uſe to a ſeparate ſoul. *Hale.*

4. The higheſt point of glory or power.

I've touch'd the higheſt point of all my greatneſs,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haſte now to my ſetting. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Your full majeſty at once breaks forth
In the *meridian* of your reign. *Waller.*

MERI'DIAN. *adj.*

1. At the point of noon.

Sometimes tow'rds Eden, which now in his view
Lay pleaſant, his griev'd look he fixes ſad;
Sometimes tow'rds heav'n, and the full blazing Sun,
Which now ſat high in his *meridian* tow'r. *Milton.*

2. Extended from North to South.

Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magnetical needles with one mathematically drawn, and obſerve the variation of the needle, or its declination from the true *meridian* line. *Boyle.*

3. Raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERI'DIONAL. *adj.* [*meridional*, French.]

1. Southern.

In the ſouthern coaſt of America or Africa, the ſouthern point varieth toward the land, as being diſpoſed that way by the *meridional* or proper hemiſphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Southerly; having a ſouthern aſpect.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, ſtillatories, and ſtoves, would be *meridional*. *Wotton's Architect.*

MERIDIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *meridional.*] Poſition in the South; aſpect towards the South.

MERI'DIONALLY. *adv.* [from *meridional.*] With a ſouthern aſpect.

The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple ſtood, do place their bed from North to South, and delight to ſleep *meridionally*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

ME'RIT. *n. ſ.* [*meritum*, Latin; *merite*, French.]

1. Deſert; excellence deſerving honour or reward.

You have the captives: uſe them
As we ſhall find their *merits* and our ſafety
May equally determine. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

She deem'd I well deſerv'd to die,
And made a *merit* of her cruelty. *Dryden.*

Roſcommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's *merit* but his own. *Pope.*

She valu'd nothing leſs
Than titles, figure, ſhape, and dreſs;
That *merit* ſhould be chiefly plac'd
In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taſte. *Swift.*

2. Reward deſerved.

Thoſe laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth,
Which thou from Mahomet didſt greatly gain,
While bold aſſertor of reſiſtleſs truth,
Thy ſword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*

3. Claim; right.

As I am ſtudious to promote the honour of my nati country, I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial, by turning ſom of the Canterbury Tales into our language. *Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our own judgment ſettled, after a large ſurvey of the *merits* of the cauſe, it would be a weakneſs to continue fluttering. *Watts.*

To **ME'RIT.** *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]

1. To deſerve; to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved.

Amply have *merited* of me, of all
Th' infernal empire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

A man at beſt is uncapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South's Sermons.*

To deſerve; to earn: it is uſed generally of good, but ſometimes of ill.

Whatſoever jewels I have *merited*, I am ſure I have received none, unleſs experience be a jewel: that I have purchaſed at an infinite rate. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

If ſuch rewards to vanquiſh'd men are due,
What prize may Niſus from your bounty claim,
Who *merited* the firſt rewards, and fame? *Dryden.*

MERITO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*meritoire*, Fr. from *merit.*] Deſerving of reward; high in deſert.

Inſtead of ſo great and *meritorious* a ſervice, in bringing all the Iriſh to acknowledge the king for their liege, they did great hurt. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The war that hath ſuch a foundation will not only be reputed juſt, but holy and *meritorious*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

A moſt ſufficient means of redemption and ſalvation, by the ſatisfactory and *meritorious* death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jeſus Chriſt, God bleſſed for ever. *Biſhop Saunderſon.*

This is not only the moſt prudent, but the moſt *meritorious* charity, which we can practiſe. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

MERITO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meritorious.*] In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward.

He carried himſelf *meritoriouſly* in foreign employments in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

MERITO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meritorious.*] The act or ſtate of deſerving well.

There was a full perſuaſion of the high *meritoriouſneſs* of what they did; but ſtill there was no law of God to ground it upon, and conſequently it was not conſcience. *South.*

ME'RITOT. *n. ſ.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] A kind of play. *Ainſw.*

ME'RLIN. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a *merlin*. *Sidney.*

ME'RMAID. *n. ſ.* [*mer*, the ſea, and *maid.*] A ſea woman; an animal with a woman's head and fiſh's tail.

I'll drown more ſailors than the *mermaid* ſhall. *Shak.*

Thou remembreſt,
Since once I ſat upon a promontory,
And heard a *mermaid* on a dolphin's back
Uttering ſuch dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew civil at her ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

Did ſenſe perſuade Ulyſſes not to hear
The *mermaids* ſongs, which ſo his men did pleaſe,
That they were all perſuaded, through the ear,
To quit the ſhip and leap into the ſeas? *Davies.*

Few eyes have eſcaped the picture of a *mermaid*: Horace his monſter, with woman's head above, and fiſhy extremity below, anſwers the ſhape of the ancient ſyrens that attempted upon Ulyſſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v.*

ME'RMAID'S TRUMPET. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

ME'RRILY. *adv.* [from *merry.*]

1. Gaily; civilly; cheerfully; with mirth; with gaiety; with laughter.

Merrily, merrily, ſhall we live now,
Under the bloſſom that hangs on the bough. *Shakeſp.*

When men come to borrow of your maſters, they approach ſadly, and go away *merrily*. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

You have ended my buſineſs, and I will *merrily* accompany you home. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A pitan of France thinks of no more than his coarſe bread and his onions, his canvaſs clothes and wooden ſhoes, labours contentedly on working days, and dances or plays *merrily* on holidays. *Temple's Miſcell.*

Merrily ſing, and ſport and play,
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

ME'RRIMAKE. *n. ſ.* [*merry* and *make.*] A feſtival; a meeting for mirth.

Thenot now nis the time of *merrymake*,
Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to play,
Sike mirth in May is meeteſt for to make,
Or Summer ſhade, under the cocked hay. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

The night did not forbear,
Her honeſt mirth and pleaſure to partake,
But when he ſaw her gibe, and toy, and geare,
And paſs the bounds of modeſt *merrimake*,
Her dalliance he deſpiſed. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To ME'RRIMAKE. *v. a.* To feaſt; to be jovial.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day, and *merrimake* at night. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

ME'RRIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulneſs; laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous ſtrained voice,
In haſte forſook their rural *merriment*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

A number of *merriments* and jeſts, wherewith they have pleaſantly moved much laughter at our manner of ſerving God. *Hooker, b.* v.

Methought it was the ſound
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment*. *Milton.*

ME'RRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; merry diſpoſition.

The ſtile ſhall give us cauſe to climb in the *merrineſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'RRY. *adj.*

1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were *merry* with him. *Gen.* xliii. 34.

The vine languiſheth, all the *merry*-hearted ſigh. *Iſa.* xxiv.

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company into which they come to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed; and others that are of a jovial nature, do diſpoſe the company to be *merry* and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Man is the *merrieſt* ſpecies of the creation; all above and below him are ſerious. *Addiſon.*

2. Cauſing laughter.

You kill'd her huſband, and for that vile fault
Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death;
My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Proſperous.

In my ſmall pinnace I can ſail,
Contemning all the bluſt'ring roar;
And running with a *merry* gale,
With friendly ſtars my ſafety ſeek,
Within ſome little winding creek,
And ſee the ſtorm aſhore. *Dryden.*

To make MERRY. To junket; to be jovial.

They trod the grapes and *made merry*, and went into the houſe of their God. *Judg.* ix. 27.

A fox 'ſpy'd a bevy of jolly, goſſiping wenches *making merry* over a diſh of pullets. *L'Eſtrange.*

MERRY-A'NDREW. *n. ſ.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.

He would be a ſtateſman becauſe he is a buffoon; as if there went no more to the making of a counſellor than the faculties of a *merry-andrew* or tumbler. *L'Eſtrange.*

The firſt who made the experiment was a *merry-andrew*. *Spectator*, Nº 599.

ME'RRYTHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*merry* and *thought.*] A forked bone in the body of fowls; ſo called becauſe boys and girls pull in play at the two ſides, the longeſt part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Let him not be breaking *merrythoughts* under the table with my couſin. *Eachard's Contempt of the Clergy.*

MESERA'ICK. *n. ſ.* [μεσαραῖον; *meſaraique*, Fr. analogy requires it *meſaraick.*] Belonging to the myſentery.

It taketh leave of the permeant parts at the mouths of the *meſeraicks*, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into the ſiege. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The moſt ſubtile part of the chyle paſſeth immediately into the blood by the abſorbent veſſels of the guts, which diſcharge themſelves into the *meſeraick* veins. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*merſio*, Lat.] The act of ſinking, or thruſting over head. *Ainſworth.*

MESE'EMS, impersonal verb. [*me* and *ſeems*, or *it ſeems to me*: for this word it is now too common to uſe *methinks* or *methought*, an ungrammatical word.] I think; it appears to me; methinks.

Alas, of ghoſts I hear the ghaſtly cries;
Yet there, *meſeems*, I hear her ſinging loud. *Sidney.*

Meſeemed by my ſide a royal maid,
Her dainty limbs full ſoftly down did lay. *Fairy Queen.*

To that general ſubjection of the land *meſeems* that the cuſtom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment. *Spenſer.*

ME'SENTERY. *n. ſ.* [μεσεντέριον; *meſentere*, French.] That round which the guts are convolved.

When the chyle paſſeth through the *meſentery*, it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MESENTE'RICK. *adj.* [*meſenterique*, French, from *meſentery.*] Relating to the meſentery.

They are carried into the glands of the *meſentery*, receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilutes this chylous fluid, and ſcours its containing veſſels, which, from the *meſinterick* glands, unite in large channels, and paſs directly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Cheyne.*

MESH. *n. ſ.* [*maeſche*, Dutch; *mache*, old French: it were therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, *maſh.*] The interſtice of a net; the ſpace between the threads of a net.

The drovers hang ſquare nets athwart the tide, thorough which the ſhoal of pilchards paſſing, leave many behind entangled in the *meaſhes*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Such a hare is madneſs the youth, to ſkip o'er the *meſhes* of good counſel the cripple. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

He ſpreads his ſubtle nets from ſight,
With twinkling glaſſes to betray
The larks that in the *meſhes* light. *Dryden.*

With all their mouths the nerves the ſpirits drink,
Which through the cells of the fine ſtrainers ſink:
Theſe all the channel'd fibres ev'ry way,
For motion and ſenſation, ſtill convey:
The greateſt portion of th' arterial blood,
By the cloſe ſtructure of the parts withſtood,
Whoſe narrow *meſhes* ſtop the groſſer flood. *Blackmore.*

To MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to enſnare.

The flies by chance *meſht* in her hair,
By the bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,
They ſo like diamonds ſhone. *Drayton.*

ME'SHY. *adj.* [from *meſh.*] Reticulated; of net-work.

Some build his houſe, but thence his iſſue barre,
Some make his *meaſhy* bed, but reave his reſt. *Carew.*

Caught in the *meſhy* ſnare, in vain they beat
Their idle wings. *Thomſon.*

ME'SLIN. *n. ſ.* [from *meſler*, French, to mix; or rather corruptly pronounced for *miſcellane.* See MASLIN.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

What reaſon is there which ſhould but induce, and therefore much leſs enforce, us to think, that care of old diſſimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cauſe of forbidding them to put on garments of ſundry ſtuff, than of charging them withal not to ſow their fields with *meſlin*. *Hooker, b.* iv.

If worke for the threſher ye mind for to have,
Of wheat and of *meſtlin* unthreſhed go ſave. *Tuſſer.*

MESOLEU'CYS. *n. ſ.* [μεσόλευκος.] A precious ſtone, black, with a ſtreak of white in the middle. *Dict.*

MESO'LOGARITHMS. *n. ſ.* [μέσος, λόγος, and ἀριθμός.] The logarithms of the confines and tangents, ſo denominated by Kepler. *Harris.*

MESO'MELAS. *n. ſ.* [μεσομέλας.] A precious ſtone with a black vein parting every colour in the midſt. *Bailey.*

ME'SPISE. *n. ſ.* [probably miſprinted for *meſpriſe*; *meſpris*, French.] Contempt; ſcorn.

Mammon was much diſpleas'd, yet note he choſe
But bear the rigour of his bold *meſpiſe*,
And thence him forward led, him further to entice. *Spenſ.*

MESS. *n. ſ.* [*mes*, old French; *meſſo*, Italian; *miſſus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothick; mere, Saxon, a diſh.] A diſh; a quantity of food ſent to table together.

The bounteous huſwife, Nature, on each buſh
Lays her full *meſs* before you. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Now your traveller,
He and his toothpick at my worſhip's *meſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had as lief you ſhould tell me of a *meſs* of porridge. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Herbs, and other country *meſſes*,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dreſſes. *Milton.*

Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed *meſſes*. *Decay of Piety.*

From him he next receives it thick or thin,
As pure a *meſs* almoſt as it came in. *Pope.*

To MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

ME'SSAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſſage*, French.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

She doth diſplay
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words ſo wiſe do make their way,
To bear the *meſſage* of her ſpright. *Spenſer, Sonnet* 81.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair *meſſage* to his kingly ears? *Shakeſpeare.*

She is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous virtues; ſometimes from her eyes
I did receive fair ſpeechleſs *meſſages*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gently haſt thou told
Thy *meſſage*, which might elſe in telling wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Let the miniſter be low, his intereſt inconſiderable, the word will ſuffer for his ſake; the *meſſage* will ſtill find reception according to the dignity of the meſſenger. *South.*

The welcome *meſſage* made, was ſoon receiv'd;
'Twas to be wiſh'd and hop'd, but ſcarce believ'd. *Dryd.*

ME'SSENGER. *n. ſ.* [*meſſager*, French.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; an harbinger; a forerunner.

Came running in, much like a man diſmaid,
A *meſſenger* with letters, which his meſſage ſaid. *Spenſer.*

Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are *meſſengers* of day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Run after that ſame peeviſh *meſſenger*,
The duke's man. *Shakeſpeare.*

The earl diſpatched *meſſengers* one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believed he ſaw, and yet thought not fit to ſtay for an anſwer. *Clarendon.*

Joy touch'd the *meſſenger* of Heav'n; he ſtay'd
Entranc'd, and all the bliſsful haunt ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

MESSI'AH. *n. ſ.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Chriſt; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and publick oppoſition the magiſtrates made againſt Jeſus the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Meſſiah*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

MESSI'EURS. *n. ſ.* [Fr. plural of *monſieur.*] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE. *n. ſ.* [*meſs* and *mate.*] One who eats at the ſame table.

ME'SSUAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſſuagium*, law Latin; formed perhaps *meſnage* by miſtake of the *n* in court-hand for *u*, they being written alike, *meſnage*, from *maiſon*, French.] The houſe and ground ſet apart for houſhold uſes.

MET, the preterite and part. of *meet.*

A ſet of very ill-meaning gentlemen in England, not to be *met* with in other countries, take it for granted they can never be in the wrong ſo long as they can oppoſe miniſters of ſtate. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 48.

METAGRA'MMATISM. *n. ſ.* [μετὰ and γράμμα.]

Anagrammatiſm, or *metagrammatiſm*, is a diſſolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranſpoſition, without addition, ſubſtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making ſome perfect ſenſe applicable to the perſon named. *Camden's Remains.*

META'BASIS. *n. ſ.* [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator paſſes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

META'BOLA. *n. ſ.* [μεταβολή.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or diſeaſe.

METACA'RPUS. *n. ſ.* [μετακάρπιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called ſynarthroſis; as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

METACA'RPAL. *adj.* [from *metacarpus.*] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dict.*

It will facilitate the ſeparation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ME'TAL. *n. ſ.* [*metal*, French; *metallum*, Latin.]

We underſtand by the term *metal* a firm, heavy, and hard ſubſtance, opake, fuſible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a ſolid body ſuch as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, gloſſy, and glittering ſubſtance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are ſix in number: 1. gold; 2. ſilver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heavieſt, lead the ſecond in weight, then ſilver, then copper, and iron is the lighteſt except tin: ſome have added mercury or quickſilver to the number of *metals*; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the ſemi *metals*. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Metalliſts uſe a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out. *Moxon.*

2. Courage; ſpirit. In this ſenſe it is more frequently written *mettle*. See METTLE.

Being glad to find their companions had ſo much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*

3. Upon this ſignification the following ambiguity is founded.

Both kinds of *metal* he prepar'd,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and ſteel, both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worſe. *Hudibras, p.* i.

METALE'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [μετάληψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications. *Bailey.*

META'LLICAL. } *adj.* [from *metallum*, Latin; *metallique*,
META'LLICK. } French.] Partaking of metal; containing metal; conſiſting of metal.

The antients obſerving in that material a kind of *metallical* nature, or fuſibility, ſeem to have reſolved it to nobler uſe; an art now utterly loſt. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The lofty lines abound with endleſs ſtore
Of min'ral treaſure, and *metallick* oar. *Blackmore.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*. Latin.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

META'LLINE. *adj.* [from *metal.*]

1. Impregnated with metal.

Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into ſmith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 84.

2. Conſiſting of metal.

Though the quickſilver were brought to a very cloſe and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interſperſed bubbles, yet having cauſed the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, ſeveral little bubbles diſcloſed themſelves. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *metal*; *metalliſte*, French.] A worker in metal; or ſkilled in metals.

Metalliſts uſe a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

METALLO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and γράφω.] An account or deſcription of metals. *Dict.*

META'LLURGIST. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

META'LLURGY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [*metamorphoſer*, French; μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or ſhape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou haſt *metamorphos'd* me;
Made me neglect my ſtudies, loſe my time. *Shakeſpeare.*

They became degenerate and *metamorphoſed* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beaſt. *Davies on Ireland.*

The impoſſibility to conceive ſo great a prince and favourite ſo ſuddenly *metamorphoſed* into travellers, with no greater train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five ſenſes. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

From ſuch rude principles our form began;
And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man. *Dryden's Ovid.*

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *n. ſ.* [*metamorphoſe*, Fr. μεταμόρφωσις.]

1. Transformation; change of ſhape.

His whole oration ſtood upon a ſhort narration, what was the cauſer of this *metamorphoſis*. *Sidney.*

Obſcene talk is grown ſo common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphoſis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really ſpeak. *Gov. Tongue.*

The fifteenth book is the maſter-piece of the whole *metamorphoſes*. *Dryden.*

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphoſis*! On what occaſion are you transformed? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

There are probable machines in epick poems, where the gods are no leſs actors than the men; but the leſs credible ſort, ſuch as *metamorphoſes*, are far more rare. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is applied, by Harvey, to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by ſeveral to the various ſhapes ſome inſects in particular paſs through, as the ſilk-worm, and the like. *Quincy.*

ME'TAPHOR. *n. ſ.* [*metaphore*, Fr. μεταφορά.] The application of a word to an uſe to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the ſound; the ſpring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a ſimile comprized in a word; the ſpring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the *winter*, as the powers of a ſleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the paſſions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor ſtrong *metaphors*, in which the epopœa delights. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Virgil's Æneis.*

METAPHO'RICAL. } *adj.* [*metaphorique*, Fr. from *metaphor.*]
METAPHO'RICK. } Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* uſe. *Hooker.*

METAPHRA'SE. *n. ſ.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

This tranſlation is not ſo looſe as paraphraſe, nor ſo cloſe as *metaphraſe*. *Dryden.*

Metaphra'st. *n. ſ.* [*metaphraſte*, French; μεταφραστής.] A literal tranſlator; one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

Metaphy'sical.
Metaphy'sick. } *adj.*

1. Verſed in metaphyſicks; relating to metaphyſicks.
2. In Shakeſpeare it means ſupernatural or preternatural.

Hie thee hither,
To chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and *metaphyſical* aid, doth ſeem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Metaphy'sick.
Metaphy'sicks. } *n. ſ.* [*metaphyſique*, French; μεταφυσική.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of ſubſtances exiſting.

The mathematicks and the *metaphyſicks*,
Fall to them as you find your ſtomach ſerves you. *Shak.*

Call her the *metaphyſicks* of her ſex,
And ſay ſhe tortures wits, as quartans vex
Phyſicians. *Cleaveland.*

If ſight be cauſed by intromiſſion, or receiving in, the form of contrary ſpecies ſhould be received confuſedly together, which how abſurd it is, Ariſtotle ſhews in his *metaphyſicks*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

See phyſick beg the Stagyrite's defence!
See *metaphyſick* call for aid on ſenſe! *Pope's Dunciad.*

The topicks of ontology or *metaphyſick*, are cauſe, effect, action, paſſion, identity, oppoſition, ſubject, adjunct, and ſign. *Watts's Logick.*

Meta'physis. *n. ſ.* [μεταφύσις.] Transformation; metamorphoſis. *Dict.*

Metaplasm. *n. ſ.* [μεταπλασμός.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are tranſpoſed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

Meta'stasis. *n. ſ.* [μετάστασις.] Tranſlation or removal.

His diſeaſe was a dangerous aſthma; the cauſe a *metaſtaſis*, or tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Metata'rsal. *adj.* [from *metatarſus*.] Belonging to the metatarſus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarſal* bones, may be carious; in which caſe cut off only ſo much of the foot as is diſordered. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Metata'rsus. *n. ſ.* [μέτα and ταρσός.] The middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called ſynarthroſis, as in the joining the tarſus to the *metatarſus*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Meta'thesis. *n. ſ.* [μετάθεσις.] A tranſpoſition.

To **Mete.** *v. a.* [*metior*, Latin.] To meaſure; to reduce to meaſure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth. *Pſ.*

To meaſure any diſtance by a line, apply ſome known meaſure wherewith to *mete* it. *Holder.*

Though you many ways purſue
To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,
But thus; take all that ſpace the ſun
Metes out, when every daily round is run. *Creech.*

Metewand.
Meteyard. } *n. ſ.* [*mete* and *yard*, or *wand*.] A ſtaff of a certain length wherewith meaſures are taken.

A true touchſtone, a ſure *metewand*, lieth before their eyes. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Ye ſhall do no unrighteouſneſs in *meteyard*, weight, or meaſure. *Lev.* xix. 35.

To **Metempsycho'se.** *v. a.* [from *metempſychoſis*.] To tranſlate from body to body. A word not received.

The ſouls of uſurers after their deaths, Lucian affirms to be *metempſychoſed*; or tranſlated into the bodies of aſſes, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their penny-worth out of their bones. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Metempsycho'sis. *n. ſ.* [μετεμψύχωσις.] The tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempſychoſis*, or tranſmigration of the ſouls of men into the bodies of beaſts, moſt ſuitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the muſician became a ſwan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii.

Meteor. *n. ſ.* [*meteore*, Fr. μετέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux and tranſitory nature.

Look'd he or red, or pale, or ſad, or merrily?
What obſervation mad'ſt thou in this caſe,
Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face? *Shakeſpeare.*

She began to caſt with herſelf from what coaſt this blazing ſtar muſt riſe upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like *meteor* ſtrong influence before. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Theſe burning fits but *meteors* be,
Whoſe matter in thee ſoon is ſpent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,
Are an unchangeable firmament. *Donne.*

Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were ſeen,
And thunders rattled through a ſky ſerene. *Dryden's Æn.*

Why was I raiſ'd the *meteor* of the world,
Hung in the ſkies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were ſpent; and then caſt downward
To be trod out by Cæſar? *Dryden's All for Love.*

O poet, thou hadſt been diſcreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat ſo high,
If thou hadſt dubb'd thy ſtar a *meteor*,
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

Meteorolo'gical. *adj.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Many others are conſiderable in *meteorological* divinity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vii.

Make diſquiſition whether theſe unuſual lights be new-come gueſts, or old inhabitants of heaven, or *meteorological* impreſſions not tranſcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celeſtial bodies. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Meteoro'logist. *n. ſ.* [from *meteorology*.] A man ſkilled in meteors, or ſtudious of them.

The *meteorologiſts* obſerve, that amongſt the four elements which are the ingredients of all ſublunary creatures, there is a notable correſpondency. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Meteoro'logy. *n. ſ.* [μετέωρα and λέγω.] The doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or innate preſentation of wind and weather. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mete'orous. *adj.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill
To their fixt ſtation, all in bright array,
The cherubim deſcended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as ev'ning miſt,
Ris'n from a river. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii.

Me'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *mete*.] A meaſurer: as, a coal-*meter*, a land-*meter*.

Methe'glin. *n. ſ.* [*meddyglyn*, Welſh, from *medd* and *glyn*, glutinare ait Minſhew, vel a medclyg medicus & llyn potus quia potus medicinalis.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White handed miſtreſs, one ſweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and ſugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow ſo nice,
Metheglin, wort, and malmſey. *Shakeſpeare.*

T' allay the ſtrength and hardneſs of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new *metheglin* join. *Dryden.*

Methi'nks, verb impersonal. [*me* and *thinks*. This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*.] I think; it ſeems to me; meſeems. See **Meseems**, which is more ſtrictly grammatical, though leſs in uſe. *Methinks* was uſed even by thoſe who uſed likewiſe *meſeems*.

In all ages poets have been had in ſpecial reputation, and, *methinks*, not without great cauſe; for, beſides their ſweet inventions, and moſt witty lays, they have always uſed to ſet forth the praiſes of the good and virtuous. *Spenſ. on Irel.*

If he chooſe out ſome expreſſion which does not vitiate the ſenſe, I ſuppoſe he may ſtretch his chain to ſuch a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it. *Dryd.*

There is another circumſtance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the ſoul, in regard to what paſſes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then ariſe in her. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 487.

Methinks already I your tears ſurvey. *Pope.*

ME'THOD. *n. ſ.* [*methode*, French; μέθοδος.]

Method, taken in the largeſt ſenſe, implies the placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in ſuch an order as is moſt convenient to attain ſome end. *Watts.*

To ſee wherein the harm which they feel conſiſteth, the ſeeds from which it ſprang, and the *method* of curing it, belongeth to a ſkill the ſtudy whereof is full of toil, and the practice beſet with difficulties. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

If you will jeſt with me know my aſpect,
And faſhion your demeanour to my looks,
Or I will beat this *method* in your ſconce. *Shakeſpeare.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think beſt to be obſerved in ſchools. *Locke on Education.*

Notwithſtanding a faculty be born with us, there are ſeveral *methods* for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Metho'dical. *adj.* [*methodique*, French, from *method*.] Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order.

The obſervations follow one another without that *methodical* regularity requiſite in a proſe author. *Addiſ. Spect.*

He can take a body to pieces, and diſpoſe of them where he pleaſes; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irretrievable confuſion; but, with reſpect to his own knowledge, into the moſt regular and *methodical* repoſitories. *Rogers.*

Let me appear, great Sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I ſay. *Addiſon's Roſamond.*

Metho'dically. *adv.* [from *methodical*.] According to method and order.

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, conciſely, and clearly delivered in this treatiſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To begin *methodically*, I ſhould enjoin you travel; for abſence doth remove the cauſe, removing the object. *Suckling.*

To **Me'thodize.** *v. a.* [from *method*.] To regulate; to diſpoſe in order.

Reſolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,
The royal ſpy retir'd unſeen,
To brood in ſecret on his gather'd ſpleen,
And *methodize* revenge. *Dryden's Boccace.*

The man who does not know how to *methodiſe* his thoughts, has always a barren ſuperfluity of words; the fruit is loſt amidſt the exuberance of leaves. *Spectator*, Nº 476.

One who brings with him any obſervations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critick. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 291.

Thoſe rules of old diſcover'd, not deviſ'd,
Are nature ſtill, but nature *methodis'd*. *Pope.*

Me'thodist. *n. ſ.* [from *method*.]

1. A phyſician who practiſes by theory.

Our warieſt phyſicians, not only chemiſts but *methodiſts*, give it inwardly in ſeveral conſtitutions and diſtempers. *Boyle.*

2. One of a new kind of puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

Methou'ght, the preterite of *methinks*. See **Methinks** and **Meseems**. I thought; it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *meſeemed*, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from *meſeems*.

Methought, a ſerpent eat my heart away,
And you ſat ſmiling at his cruel prey. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since I ſought
By pray'r th' offended Deity t' appeaſe;
Kneel'd, and before him humbl'd all my heart.
Methought, I ſaw him placable, and mild,
Bending his ear: perſuaſion in me grew
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd
Home to my breaſt; and to my memory
His promiſe, "That thy ſeed ſhall bruiſe our foe." *Milt.*

In theſe
I found not what, *methought*, I wanted ſtill. *Milton.*

Methought I ſtood on a wide river's bank,
Which I muſt needs o'erpaſs, but knew not how. *Dryden.*

Metony'mical. *adj.* [from *metonymy*.] Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

Metony'mically. *adv.* [from *metonymical*.] By metonymy; not literally.

The diſpoſition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or paſſes through it, into this or that particular colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

METO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [*metonymie*, French; μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by ſteel*, that is, by a ſword.

They differ only as cauſe and effect, which by a *metonymy* uſual in all ſorts of authors, are frequently put one for another. *Tillotſon.*

Metopo'scopy. *n. ſ.* [*metopoſcopie*, French; μέτωπον and σκέπτω.] The ſtudy of phyſiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

ME'TRE. *n. ſ.* [*metrum*, Latin; μέτρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables; verſe; meaſure; numbers.

For the *metre* ſake, ſome words be driven awry which require a ſtraighter placing in plain proſe. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

He taught his Romans in much better *metre*,
To laugh at fools. *Pope.*

Me'trical. *adj.* [*metricus*, Latin; *metrique*, French.] Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METRO'POLIS. *n. ſ.* [*metropolis*, Latin; *metropole*, Fr. μήτηρ and πόλις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or diſtrict.

His eye diſcovers unaware
The goodly proſpect of ſome foreign land,
Firſt ſeen: or ſome renown'd *metropolis*,
With glittering ſpires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

Reduc'd in careful watch
Round their *metropolis*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

We ſtopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at preſent a poor town. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Metropo'litan. *n. ſ.* [*metropolitanus*, Latin.] A biſhop of the mother church; an archbiſhop.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who underſtood the church excellently, and countenanced men of the greateſt parts in learning. *Clarendon.*

Metropo'litan. Belonging to a metropolis.

Their patriarch, of a covetous deſire to enrich himſelf, haſ forborne to inſtitute *metropolitan* biſhops. *Raleigh.*

Metropoli'tical. *adj.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities.

He fearing the power of the Chriſtians was gone as far as Gratia, the *metropolitical* city of Stiria. *Knolles.*

ME'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *metal*, but commonly written ſo when the metaphorical ſenſe is uſed.]

1. Spirit; ſpriteſineſs; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?
He was quick *mettle* when he went to ſchool. *Shakeſp.*

I had rather go with Sir Prieſt than Sir Knight: I care not who knows ſo much of my *mettle*. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Upon this heavineſs of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers reſorted to the ſeditious. *Hayward's Edward* VI.

He had given ſo frequent teſtimony of ſignal courage in ſeveral actions, that his *mettle* was never ſuſpected. *Clarend.*

'Tis more to guide than ſpur the muſe's ſteed,
Reſtrain his fury, than provoke his ſpeed;
The winged courſer, like a gen'rous horſe,
Shows moſt true *mettle* when you check his courſe. *Pope.*

2. Subſtance: this at leaſt ſhould be *metal*.

Oh thou! whoſe ſelf-ſame *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Me'ttled. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *metall'd* dance
Saw you never. *Benj. Johnſon.*

Nor would you find it eaſy to compoſe
The *mettled* ſteeds, when from their noſtrils flows
The ſcorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addiſon.*

Me'ttlesome. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spritely; lively; gay; briſk; airy; fiery; courageous.

Their force differs from true ſpirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettleſome* horſe. *Tatler*, Nº 61.

Me'ttlesomely. *adv.* [from *mettleſome*.] With ſpriteſineſs.

Mew. *n. ſ.* [*mue*, French.]

1. A cage; an incloſure; a place where any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darkſom *mew*,
Where ſhe all day did hide her hated hew. *Fairy Queen.*

There then ſhe does transform to monſtruous hues,
And horribly miſ-ſhapes with ugly ſights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron *mews*,
And darkſom dens, where Titan his face never ſhews. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

Her lofty hand would of itſelf refuſe
To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, cloſets, ſecret *mews*,
And in broad fields preſerv'd her maidenhead. *Fairfax.*

2. [Mæp, Saxon.] A ſea-fowl.

Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, ſanderlings, and *meawes*. *Carew.*

The veſſel ſticks, and ſhews her open'd ſide,
And on her ſhatter'd maſt the *mews* in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

To **Mew.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up; to confine; to impriſon; to incloſe.

He in dark corners *mew'd*,
Mutter'd of matters as their books them ſhew'd. *Hubb.*

Unto the buſh her eye did ſudden glance,
In which vain Braggadocio was *mewed*,
And ſaw it ſtir. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

Why ſhould your fears, which, as they ſay, attend
The ſteps of wrong, then move you to *mew* up
Your tender kinſman. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Fair Hermia, queſtion your deſires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun;
For aye to be in ſhady cloiſter *mew'd*,
To live a barren ſiſter all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitleſs moon. *Shak.*

More pity that the eagle ſhould be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Feign them ſick,
Cloſe *mew'd* in their ſedans, for fear of air. *Dryd. Juv.*

It is not poſſible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unleſs you will all his life *mew* him up in a cloſet, and never let him go into company. *Locke.*

2. To ſhed the feathers. It is, I believe, uſed in this ſenſe, becauſe birds are, by cloſe confinement, brought to ſhed their feathers.

I ſhould diſcourſe of hawks, and then treat of their ayries, *mewings*, cutting, and renovation of their feathers. *Walton.*

The ſun hath *mew'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majeſty defac'd the royal ſtamp. *Cleaveland.*

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns, at length
With travel weary, unſupply'd with ſtrength,
And with the burden of her womb oppreſt,
Sabean fields afford her needful reſt. *Dryden.*

3. [*Miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himſelf do what he may,
The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day. *Shakeſp.*

They are not improveable beyond their own genius: a dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark. *Grew's Coſ.*

To **Mewl.** *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To ſquall as a child.

The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurſe's arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Meze'reon. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſpurge laurel.

Mezereon is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this ſhrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat. *Hill.*

MEZZOTINTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A kind of graving, ſo named as nearly reſembling paint, the word importing half-painted: it is done by beating the whole into aſperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a ſtone to the reſemblance intended.

Meynt. *adv.* Mingled. Obſolete.

The ſalt Medway, that trickling ſtreams
Adown the dales of Kent,
Till with the elder brother Thames
His brackiſh waves be *meynt*. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Mi'asm. *n. ſ.* [from μιαίνω, inquino, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous bodies, and to affect people at a diſtance.

The plague is a malignant fever, cauſed through peſtilential *miaſms* inſinuating into the humoral and conſiſtent parts of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Mice, the plural of *mouſe*.

Mice that mar the land. 1 *Sam.* vi. 5.

Micha'elmass. *n. ſ.* [*Michael* and *maſs*.] The feaſt of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

They compounded to furniſh ten oxen after *Michaelmas* for thirty pounds price. *Carew.*

To **MICHE.** *v. n.* To be ſecret or covered; to lie hid. *Hanmer.*

Marry, this is *miching* Malkin; it means miſchief. *Shak.*

Mi'cher. *n. ſ.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of ſight; a hedge-creeper. *Hanmer.*

Mich or *Mick* is ſtill retained in the cant language for an indolent, lazy fellow.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage ſhe did the *micher* bind. *Sidney.*

Shall the bleſſed ſun of heav'n prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries? a queſtion not to be aſked. Shall the ſon of England prove a thief, and take purſes? a queſtion to be aſked. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Mi'ckle. *adj.* [micel, Saxon.] Much; great. Obſolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*.

This reade is rite that oftentime
Great cumbers fall unſoft:
In humble dales is footing faſt,
The trode is not ſo tickle,
And though one fall through heedleſs haſte,
Yet is his miſs not *mickle*. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Many a little makes a *mickle*. *Camden's Remains.*

If I to-day die with Frenchmens rage,
To-morrow I ſhall die with *mickle* age. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true qualities. *Shakeſp.*

All this tract that fronts the falling ſun,
A noble peer, of *mickle* truſt and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton.*

Microco'sm. *n. ſ.* [μικρος and κόσμος.] The little world. Man is ſo called as being imagined, by ſome fanciful philoſophers, to have in him ſomething analogous to the four elements.

You ſee this in the map of my *microcoſm*. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

She to whom this world muſt itſelf refer,
As ſuburbs, or the *microcoſm* of her;
She, ſhe is dead; ſhe's dead, when thou know'ſt this,
Thou know'ſt how lame a creeple this world is. *Donne.*

As in this our *microcoſm*, the heart
Heat, ſpirit, motions gives to every part:
So Rome's victorious influence did diſperſe
All her own virtues through the univerſe. *Denham.*

Philoſophers ſay, that man is a *microcoſm*, or little world, reſembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politick. *Swift.*

Mi'crography. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and γράφω.] The deſcription of the parts of ſuch very ſmall objects as are diſcernable only with a microſcope.

The honey-bag is the ſtomach, which they always fill to ſatisfy and to ſpare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept againſt winter: a curious deſcription and figure of the ſting ſee in Mr. Hook's *micrography*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Mi'croscope. *n. ſ.* [μικρος and σκοπέω; *microſcope*, Fr.] An optick inſtrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwiſe be ſeen.

If the eye were ſo acute as to rival the fineſt *microſcopes*, and to diſcern the ſmalleſt hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curſe, and not a bleſſing, to us; it would make all things appear rugged and deformed; the moſt finely poliſhed cryſtal would be uneven and rough; the ſight of our own ſelves would affright us; the ſmootheſt ſkin would be beſet all over with ragged ſcales and briſtly hairs. *Bentley.*

The critick eye, that *microſcope* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

Micro'meter. *n. ſ.* [μικρος and μέτρον; *micrometre*, Fr.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

Microsco'pical. }
Microsco'pick. } *n. ſ.* [from *microſcope.*]

1. Made by a microſcope.

Make *microſcopical* obſervations of the figure and bulk of the conſtituent parts of all fluids. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Aſſiſted by a microſcope.

Evading even the *microſcopick* eye!
Full nature ſwarms with life. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Reſembling a microſcope.

Why has not man a *microſcopick* eye?
For this plain reaſon, Man is not a fly.
Say what the uſe, were finer opticks given,
T' inſpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope,*

Mid. *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch.]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne ſings,
Shall, lifting in *mid* air, ſuſpend their wings. *Pope.*

Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unweary'd, through th' num'rous hoſt he paſt. *Rowe.*

2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

Mid-course. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *courſe.*] Middle of the way.

Why in the Eaſt
Darkneſs ere day's *mid-courſe?* and morning light,
More orient in yon weſtern cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white? *Milton.*

Mid-day. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *day.*] Noon; meridian.

Who ſhoots at the *mid-day* ſun, though he be ſure he ſhall never hit the mark, yet as ſure he is he ſhall ſhoot higher than he who aims but at a buſh. *Sidney, b.* ii.

His ſparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,
Than *mid-day* ſun fierce bent againſt their faces. *Shakeſp.*

Who have before, or ſhall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly laboured, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm ſtay,
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day*. *Donne.*

Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* ſun,
And clouds of duſt? Did not his temples glow
In the ſame ſultry winds and ſcorching heats? *Addiſon.*

Mi'ddest. [ſuperl. of *mid*, *middeſt*, *midſt.*]

Yet the ſtout fairy 'mongſt the *middeſt* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view. *Fairy Q.*

Mi'ddle. *adj.* [middle, Saxon.]

1. Equally diſtant from the two extremes.

The loweſt virtues draw praiſe from the common people; the *middle* virtues work in them aſtoniſhment; but of the higheſt virtues they have no ſenſe. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A *middle* ſtation of life, within reach of thoſe conveniencies which the lower orders of mankind muſt neceſſarily want, and yet without embarraſſment of greatneſs. *Rogers.*

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle*-ſized brigantines. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

I like people of *middle* underſtanding and *middle* rank. *Swift.*

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, ſeeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies.*

3. Middle finger; the long finger.

You firſt introduce the *middle* finger of the left-hand. *Sharp.*

Mi'ddle. *n. ſ.*

1. Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge.

There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judg.*

With roof ſo low that under it
They never ſtand, but lie or ſit;
And yet ſo foul, that whoſo is in,
Is to the *middle* leg in priſon. *Hudibras, p.* i.

2. The time that paſſes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

The cauſes and deſigns of an action are the beginning; the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the *middle*; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties are the end. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Middle-aged. *adj.* [*middle* and *age.*] Placed about the middle of life.

A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The *middle-aged* ſupport faſting the beſt, becauſe of the oily parts abounding in the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one: you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one. *Swift to Pope.*

Mi'ddlemost. *adj.* [from *middle.*] Being in the middle.

Why have not ſome beaſts more than four feet, ſuppoſe ſix, and the *middlemoſt* ſhorter than the reſt. *More.*

The outmoſt fringe vaniſhed firſt, and the *middlemoſt* next, and the innermoſt laſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

The outward ſtars, with their ſyſtems of planets, muſt neceſſarily have deſcended toward the *middlemoſt* ſyſtem of the univerſe, whither all would be moſt ſtrongly attracted from all parts of a finite ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Mi'ddling. *adj.* [from *middle.*]

1. Of middle rank.

A *middling* ſort of a man, left well enough to paſs by his father, could never think he had enough ſo long as any man had more. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. Of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind.

The bigneſs of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will eaſily extend. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Longinus preferred the ſublime genius that ſometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but ſeldom riſes to any excellence. *Dryden.*

Middling his head, and prone to earth his view. *Tickell.*

Mi'dland. *adj.* [*mid* and *land.*]

1. That which is remote from the coaſt.

The ſame name is given to the inlanders, or *midland* inhabitants of this iſland, by Cæſar. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, ſhews that her riches are intern and domeſtick. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The various dialects of the Engliſh in the North and Weſt, render their expreſſions many times unintelligible to the other, and both ſcarce intelligible to the *midland*. *Hale.*

2. In the midſt of the land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth ſquadron now come in,
Which twice on Biſcay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* ſea the French had aw'd. *Dryden.*

Midge. *n. ſ.* [mieȝe, Saxon.] A gnat.

Mid-heaven. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *heaven.*] The middle of the ſky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns,
Though in *mid-heaven*, ſoon ended his delight. *Milton.*

Mi'dleg. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *leg.*] Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white ſattin, looſe coats to the *midleg*, and ſtockings of white ſilk. *Bacon.*

Mi'dmost. *adj.* [from *mid*, or contracted from *middlemoſt*: this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they ſeem to have a ſuperlative degree.] The middle.

Now van to van the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The *midmoſt* battles haſting up behind. *Dryden.*

Hear himſelf repine
At Fate's unequal laws; and at the clue,
Which, mercileſs in length, the *midmoſt* ſiſter drew. *Dryden.*

What dulneſs dropt among her ſons impreſt,
Like motion, from one circle to the reſt:
So from the *midmoſt* the mutation ſpreads
Round, and more round, o'er all the ſea of heads. *Pope.*

Mi'dnight. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *night.* Milton ſeems to have accented this laſt ſyllable.] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.

To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; ſo that to go to bed after *midnight*, is to go to bed betimes. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

How now, you ſecret, black and *midnight* hags?
What is't you do? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I hope my *midnight* ſtudies, to make our countries flouriſh in myſterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*

By night he fled, and at *midnight* return'd
From compaſſing the earth; cautious of day. *Milton.*

After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had paſt. *Stillingfleet.*

Some ſolitary cloiſter will I chuſe,
Coarſe my attire, and ſhort ſhall be my ſleep,
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell. *Dryden.*

In all that dark *midnight* of popery there were ſtill ſome gleams of light, ſome witneſſes that aroſe to give teſtimony to the truth. *Atterbury.*

They can tell preciſely what altitude the dog-ſtar had at *midnight* or midnoon in Rome when Julius Cæſar was ſlain. *Watts's Logick.*

Mi'driff. *n. ſ.* [midhrife, Saxon.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen: it is compoſed of two muſcles; the firſt and ſuperior of theſe ariſes from the ſternum, and the ends of the laſt ribs on each ſide: its fibres, from this ſemicircular origination, tend towards their centre, and terminate in a tendon or aponeuroſis, which hath always been taken for the nervous part of the *midriff*. The ſecond and inferior muſcle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right ſide comes from the firſt, ſecond, and third vertebræ of the loins; that on the left ſide is ſomewhat ſhorter; and both theſe productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*, which joins its tendons with the tendon of the other, ſo as that they make but one membrane, or rather partition. *Quincy.*

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the *midriff* with a ſtone
That beat out life. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

In the gullet, where it perforateth the *midriff*, the carneous fibres of that muſcular part are inflected. *Ray.*

Mid-sea. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſea.*] The Mediterranean ſea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-ſea* meets
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind. *Dryden.*

Mi'dshipman. *n. ſ.* [from *mid*, *ſhip*, and *man.*]

Midſhipmen are officers aboard a ſhip, whoſe ſtation, when they are on duty, is ſome on the quarter-deck, others on the poop, &c. Their buſineſs is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain and other ſuperior officers: they alſo aſſiſt on all occaſions, both in ſailing the ſhip, and in ſtoring and rummaging the hold. They are uſually young gentlemen, who having ſerved their time as volunteers, are now upon their preferment. *Harris.*

Midst. *n. ſ.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleaſes but God, being thankful in the *midſt* of his afflictions. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Ariſe, ye ſubtle ſpirits, that can ſpy
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;
You that can read it in the *midſt* of doubt,
And in the *midſt* of frowns can find it out. *Dryden.*

Midst. *adj.* [contracted from *middeſt*, the ſuperlative of *mid.*] Midmoſt; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol
Him firſt, Him laſt, Him *midſt*, and without end. *Milton.*

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the firſt act but what might have been ſaid or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midſt* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Midstre'am. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſtream.*] Middle of the ſtream.

The *midſtream*'s his; I creeping by the ſide,
And ſhoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden.*

Mi'dsummer. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſummer.*] The ſummer ſolſtice, popularly reckoned to fall on June the twenty-fourth.

However orthodox my ſentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *Midſummer*. *Swift.*

At eve laſt *Midſummer* no ſleep I ſought. *Gay's Paſt.*

Mi'dway. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *way.*] The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt theſe extremes at all. *Shakeſpeare.*

He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedick; the one is too like an image, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, evermore tattling. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Pity and ſhame! that they, who to live well
Stood ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The hare laid himſelf down about *midway*, and took a nap; for I can fetch up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

How didſt thou arrive at this place of darkneſs, when ſo many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway*? *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Mi'dway. *adj.* Middle between two places.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'dway. *adv.* In the middle of the paſſage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,
She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden's Boccace.*

Mi'dwife. *n. ſ.* [This is derived, both by Skinner and Junius, from mid or *meed*, a reward, and wif, Saxon.] A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,
And as a *midwife*, death directs it home. *Donne.*

Without a *midwife* theſe their throws ſuſtain,
And bowing, bring their iſſue forth with pain. *Sandys.*

There ſaw I how the ſecret felon wrought,
And treaſon lab'ring in the traitor's thought,
And *midwife* Time the ripen'd plot to murder brought. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the ſkill of a *midwife*. *Locke.*

But no man, ſure! e'er left his houſe,
And ſaddl'd Ball with thoughts ſo wild,
To bring a *midwife* to his ſpouſe,
Before he knew ſhe was with child. *Prior.*

Mi'dwifery. *n. ſ.* [from *midwife.*]

1. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth.

2. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

So haſty fruits, and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the *midwif'ry* of rip'ning ſhow'rs,
In ſpight of froſts, ſpring from th' unwilling earth. *Stepney.*

There was never any thing propounded for publick good, that did not meet with oppoſition; ariſing from the humour of ſuch as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifery*. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

3. Trade of a midwife.

Mi'dwinter. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *winter.*] The winter ſolſtice.

Begin when the ſlow waggoner deſcends,
Nor ceaſe your ſowing till *Midwinter* ends. *Dryden.*

Mien. *n. ſ.* [*mine*, French.] Air; look; manner.

In her alone that owns this book is ſeen
Clorinda's ſpirit, and her lofty *mien*. *Waller.*

What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin than craggs, rocks, and cliffs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd,
And turn ſuperior to the vulgar herd. *Prior.*

What winning graces! what majeſtick *mien!*
She moves a goddeſs, and ſhe looks a queen. *Pope.*

Might, the preterite of *may*.

Matters of ſuch conſequence ſhould be in plain words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke.*

Might. *n. ſ.* [miȝht, Saxon.] Power; ſtrength; force.

What ſo ſtrong,
But wanting reſt, will alſo want of *might?* *Spenſer.*

Quoth ſhe, Great grief will not be told,
And can more eaſily be thought than ſaid.
Right ſo, quoth he, but he that never would,
Could never; will to *might* gives greateſt aid. *Fairy Q.*

An oath of mickle *might*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Wherefore ſhould not ſtrength and *might*
There fail, where virtue fails? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

With *might* and main they chac'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden.*

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might* and main. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Mi'ghtily. *adv.* [from *mighty.*]

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciouſly; forcibly.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, ſurely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but alſo to their converſion which are not. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. Vehemently; vigorouſly; violently.

Do as adverſaries do in law, ſtrive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. In a great degree; very much. This is a ſenſe ſcarcely to be admitted but in low language.

Therein thou wrong'ſt thy children *mightily*. *Shakeſp.*

There's ne'er a one of you but truſts a knave,
That *mightily* deceives you. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

An aſs and an ape conferring grievances: the aſs complained *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Theſe happening nearer home, made ſo laſting impreſſions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obſcured, and the circumſtances of it interwoven and confounded with thoſe of theſe later deluges. *Woodward.*

I was *mightily* pleaſed with a ſtory applicable to this piece of philoſophy. *Spectator, N°* 578.

Mi'ghtiness. *n. ſ.* [from *mighty.*] Power; greatneſs; height of dignity.

Think you ſee them great,
And followed with gen'ral throng and ſweat
Of thouſand friends; then in a moment ſee,
How ſoon this *mightineſs* meets miſery! *Shakeſpeare.*

Will't pleaſe your *mightineſs* to waſh your hands? *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'ghty. *adj.* [from *might.*]

1. Powerful; ſtrong.

Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one in the earth. *Gen.* x. 8.

Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things. 1 *Eſdr.* iv. 41.

He is wiſe in heart and *mighty* in ſtrength. *Job,* ii. 1.

2. Excellent, or powerful in any act.

The *mighty* maſter ſmil'd. *Dryden.*

Mi'ghty. *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be uſed but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypotheſis he reigns:
He reigns; How long? Till ſome uſurper riſe,
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wiſe:
Studies new lines. *Prior.*

Migra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*migratio*, *migro*, Lat.] Act of changing place. *Ariſtotle*

Ariſtotle diſtinguiſheth their times of generation, latitancy, and *migration*, ſanity, and venation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Although ſuch alterations, tranſitions, *migrations* of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new iſlands, had actually happened, yet theſe ſhells could never have been repoſed thereby in the manner we find them. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

MILCH. *adj.* [from *milk.*] Giving milk.

Herne doth, at ſtill of midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;
And then he blaſts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes *milch* kine yield blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

When ſhe ſaw Pyrrhus make malicious ſport,
In mincing with his ſword her huſband's limbs,
The inſtant burſt of clamour that ſhe made,
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heaven. *Shak.*

The beſt mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milch*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 778.

Not above fifty-one have been ſtarved, excepting infants at nurſe, cauſed rather by careleſſneſs and infirmity of the *milch* women. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

With the turneps they feed ſheep, *milch*-cows, or fatting cattle. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MILD. *adj.* [milꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compaſſionate; clement; ſoft; not ſevere; not cruel.

The execution of juſtice is committed to his judges, which is the ſeverer part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,
Who doſt mankind below with pity ſee. *Dryden.*

It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful Being, of infinite love to his creatures. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Soft; gentle; not violent.

The roſy morn reſigns her light,
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*

Nothing reſerv'd or ſullen was to ſee,
But ſweet regards, and pleaſing ſanctity;
Mild was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden.*

Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,
More bright than noon, yet freſh as early day. *Pope.*

The folding gates diffus'd a ſilver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refreſh'd the ſight. *Addiſon.*

3. Not acrid; not corroſive; not acrimonious; demulcent, aſſuaſive; mollifying; lenitive.

Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Not ſharp; mellow; ſweet; having no mixture of acidity.

The Iriſh were tranſplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and ſweeter fruit. *Davies.*

Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays
Upon two diſtant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was *mild* or ſtale. *Prior.*

MI'LDERNAX. *n. ſ.* Cannabum nauticum. *Ainſw.*

MI'LDEW. *n. ſ.* [mildeaƿ, Saxon.]

Mildew is a diſeaſe that happens in plants, and is cauſed by a dewy moiſture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the ſun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and ſpoils, the inmoſt ſubſtance of the plant, and hinders the circulation of the nutritive ſap; upon which the leaves begin to fade, and the bloſſoms and fruit are much prejudiced: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete ſubſtance, which exſudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an inſect, which is frequently found in great plenty, preying upon this exſudation. Others ſay, that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the Spring and Summer from the plants, bloſſoms, and even the earth itſelf, in cloſe, ſtill weather, where there is neither ſun enough to draw it upwards to any conſiderable height, nor wind of force ſtrong enough to diſperſe it: it condenſes and falls on plants, and with its thick, clammy ſubſtance, ſtops the pores, and by that means prevents perſpiration. Millar thinks the true cauſe of the *mildew* appearing moſt upon plants which are expoſed to the Eaſt, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which ſtops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perſpiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the ſurface of their leaves, which being of a ſweetiſh nature, inſects are inticed thereto, where finding proper nutriment they depoſite their eggs, and multiply ſo faſt as to cover the whole ſurfaces of the plants, and, by corroding the veſſels, prevent the motion of the ſap. It is obſervable, that whenever a tree has been greatly affected by this *mildew*, it ſeldom recovers it in two or three years, and many times never is entirely clear from it after. *Hill*

Down fell the *mildew* of his ſugar'd words. *Fairfax.*

The *mildew* cometh by cloſeneſs of air; and therefore in hills, or champain grounds, it ſeldom cometh. *Bacon.*

Soon blaſting *mildews* black'ned all the grain. *Dryden.*

To MI'LDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your huſband, like a *mildew'd* ear,
Blaſting his wholeſome brother. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Morals ſnatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyra's ſage. *Gay's Trivia.*

MI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *mild.*]

1. Tenderly; not ſeverely.

Prince, too *mildly* reigning,
Ceaſe thy ſorrow and complaining. *Dryden.*

2. Gently; not violently.

The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and ſo helpeth the continuance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 375.

MI'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mild.*]

1. Gentleneſs; tenderneſs; mercy; clemency.

This milky gentleneſs and courſe of yours;
You are much more at taſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmful *mildneſs.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The ſame majeſtick *mildneſs* held its place;
Nor loſt the monarch in his dying face. *Dryden.*

His probity and *mildneſs* ſhows
His care of friends and ſcorn of foes. *Addiſon.*

I ſaw with what a brow you brav'd your fate;
Yet with what *mildneſs* bore your father's hate. *Dryden.*

2. Contrariety to acrimony.

MILE. *n. ſ.* [*mille paſſus*, Latin.] The uſual meaſure of roads in England, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards, or, five thouſand two hundred and eighty feet.

We muſt meaſure twenty *miles* to-day. *Shakeſpeare.*

Within this three *mile* may you ſee it coming,
A moving grove. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery was four *miles* behind. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

Millions of *miles*, ſo rapid is their race,
To cheer the earth they in few moments paſs. *Blackmore.*

MI'LESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*mile* and *ſtone.*] Stone ſet to mark the miles.

MI'LFOIL. *n. ſ.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant, the ſame with yarrow.

Milfoil and honey-ſuckles pound,
With theſe alluring favours ſtrew the ground. *Dryden.*

MI'LIARY. *adj.* [*milium*, millet, Latin; *miliaire*, Fr.] Small; reſembling a millet ſeed.

The ſcarf-ſkin is compoſed of ſmall ſcales, between which the excretory ducts of the *miliary* glands open. *Cheyne.*

MI'LIARY *fever.* A fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

MI'LICE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Standing force. A word innovated by Temple, but unworthy of reception.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time aſſigned by their conſtitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice.* *Temple's Miſcell.*

MI'LITANT. *adj.* [*militans*, Latin; *militante*, Fr.]

1. Fighting; proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier.

Againſt foul fiends they aid us *militant*;
They for us fight; they watch and duly ward,
And their bright ſquadrons round about us plant.
Fairy Queen.

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to the church triumphant.

Then are the publick duties of religion beſt ordered, when the *militant* church doth reſemble, by ſenſible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified. *Hooker, b.* v.

The ſtate of a Chriſtian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this alluſion has appeared ſo juſt, that the character of *militant* has obtained as the common diſtinction of that part of Chriſt's church ſojourning here in this world from that part of the family at reſt. *Rogers.*

MI'LITAR. } *adj.* [*militaris*, Latin; *militaire*, Fr. *Militar*
MI'LITARY. } is now wholly out of uſe.

1. Engaged in the life of a ſoldier; ſoldierly.

In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being ſoldiers, had been converted unto Chriſt, and notwithſtanding continued ſtill in that *military* courſe of life. *Hooker, b.* ii.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

2. Suiting a ſoldier; pertaining to a ſoldier; warlike.

Although he were a prince in *militar* virtue approved, yet his cruelties weighed down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Numbers numberleſs
The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops
In coats of mail and *military* pride. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

The wreaths his grandſire knew to reap
By active toil, and *military* ſweat,
Pining incline their ſickly leaves. *Prior.*

3. Effected by ſoldiers.

He was with general applauſe, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *militar* election or recognition, ſaluted king. *Bacon.*

MILITIA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the ſtanding force of a nation.

Let any prince think ſoberly of his forces, except his *militia* be good and valiant ſoldiers. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 30.

The *militia* was ſo ſettled by law, that a ſudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Unnumbered ſpirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower ſky. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

MILK. *n. ſ.* [meelc, Saxon; *melck*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breaſt.

Come to my woman's breaſts,
And take my *milk* for gall, you murthering miniſters!
Where-ever in your ſightleſs ſubſtances
You wait on nature's miſchief. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I fear thy nature,
It is too full o' th' *milk* of human kindneſs
To catch the neareſt way. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Milk is the occaſion of many tumours of divers kinds.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

When *milk* is dry'd with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*

I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myſelf wholly to the *milk* diet. *Temple's Miſcell.*

Broths and *milk*-meats are windy to ſtomachs troubled with acid ferments. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Emulſion made by contuſion of ſeeds.

Piſtachoes, ſo they be good and not muſty, joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into a *milk* of themſelves, like unto almond *milk*, are an excellent nouriſher. *Bacon.*

To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw milk from the breaſt by the hand.

Capacious chargers all around were laid
Full pails, and veſſels of the *milking* trade. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To ſuck.

I have given ſuck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shakeſp.*

MI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *milk.*] Conſiſting of milk.

The remedies are to be propoſed from a conſtant courſe of the *milken* diet, continued at leaſt a year. *Temple.*

MI'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *milk.*] One that milks animals.

His kine with ſwelling udders ready ſtand,
And lowing for the pail invite the *milker*'s hand. *Dryden.*

MI'LKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *milky.*] Softneſs like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.

Would I could ſhare thy balmy, even temper,
And *milkineſs* of blood. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

The ſaltneſs and oilineſs of the blood abſorbing the acid of the chyle, it loſes its *milkineſs.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

MI'LKLIVERED. *adj.* [*milk* and *liver.*] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.

Milklivered man!
That bear'ſt a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs.
Shakkeſpeare.

MI'LKMAID. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *maid.*] Woman employed in the dairy.

When milk is dry with heat,
In vain the *milkmaid* tugs an empty teat. *Dryden's Virg.*

A lovely *milkmaid* he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 44.

MI'LKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *man.*] A man who ſells milk.

MI'LKPAIL. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pail.*] A veſſel into which cows are milked.

That very ſubſtance which laſt week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milkpail*, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

MI'LKPAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pan.*] Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Sir Fulke Grevil had much and private acceſs to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would ſay merrily of himſelf, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the maids ſpilt the *milkpans*, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: ſo what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him. *Bacon's Apophth.*

MILKPO'TTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

For breakfaſt and ſupper, milk and *milkpottage* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

MI'LKSCORE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *ſcore.*] Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board.

He ordered the lord high treaſurer to pay off the debts of the crown, particularly a *milkſcore* of three years ſtanding.
Addiſon's Freeholder, N° 36.

He is better acquainted with the *milkſcore* than his ſteward's accounts. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 482.

MI'LKSOP. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *ſop.*] A ſoft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Of a moſt notorious thief, which lived all his life-time of ſpoils, one of their bards in his praiſe will ſay, that he was none of the idle *milkſops* that was brought up by the fire-ſide, but that moſt of his days he ſpent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his ſword.
Spenſer on Ireland.

A *milkſop*, one that never in his life
Felt ſo much cold as over ſhoes in ſnow. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have as good paſſions as yourſelf; and a woman was never deſigned to be a *milkſop.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

But give him port and potent ſack;
From *milkſop* he ſtarts up mohack. *Prior.*

MI'LKTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *tooth.*]

Milkteeth are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before, when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to caſt about two years and a half after, in the ſame order as they grew. *Farrier's Dict.*

MI'LKTHISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *thiſtle*: plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MI'LKTREFOIL. *n. ſ.* An herb.

MI'LKVETCH. *n. ſ.* [*aſtragalus*, Latin.]

The *milkvetch* hath a papilionaceous flower, conſiſting of the ſtandard, the keel, and the wings; out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal covered with a ſheath, which becomes a bicapſular pod filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds: the leaves grow by pairs along the middle rib, with an odd one at the end. *Millar.*

MI'LKWEED. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *weed.*] A plant.

MI'LKWHITE. *adj.* [*milk* and *white.*] White as milk.

She a black ſilk cap on him begun
To ſet, for foil of his *milkwhite* to ſerve. *Sidney.*

Then will I raiſe aloft the *milkwhite* roſe,
With whoſe ſweet ſmell the air ſhall be perfum'd. *Shakeſp.*

Where the bull and cow are both *milkwhite*,
They never do beget a cole-black calf. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bolt of Cupid fell,
It fell upon a little weſtern flower;
Before *milkwhite*, now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it love in idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *milkwhite* goat for you I did provide;
Two *milkwhite* kids run friſking by her ſide. *Dryden.*

MI'LKWORT. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *wort.*]

Milkwort is a bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe brims are expanded, and cut into ſeveral ſegments; from the centre ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a round fruit or huſk, opening from the top downwards, and filled with ſmall ſeeds. *Millar.*

MI'LKWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk.

Even your *milkwoman* and your nurſery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

MI'LKY. *adj.* [from *milk.*]

1. Made of milk.

2. Reſembling milk.

Not taſteful herbs that in theſe gardens riſe,
Which the kind ſoil with *milky* ſap ſupplies,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Some plants upon breaking their veſſels yield a *milky* juice.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my paſſion he diſdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains. *Roſcommon.*

4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

Has friendſhip ſuch a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in leſs than two nights? *Shakeſpeare.*

This *milky* gentleneſs and courſe of yours,
You are much more at taſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

MILKY-WAY. *n. ſ.* [*milky* and *way.*] The galaxy.

The *milky-way*, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompaſſing the whole heavens, and extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. Some of the ancients, as Ariſtotle, imagined that this path conſiſted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the teleſcopical obſervations of this age, it hath been diſcovered to conſiſt of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the confuſed mixture of whoſe light its whole colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned. It paſſes through the conſtellations of Caſſiopeia, Cygnus, Aquila, Perſeus, Andromeda, part of Ophiucus and Gemini, in the northern hemiſphere; and in the ſouthern it takes in part of Scorpio, Sagittarius, Centaurus, the Argo Navis and the Ara. The galaxy hath uſually been the region in which new ſtars have appeared; as that in Caſſiopeia, which was ſeen in A. D. 1572; that in the breaſt of the Swan, and another in the knee of Serpentarius; which have appeared for a while, and then become inviſible again. *Harris.*

Nor need we with a prying eye ſurvey
The diſtant ſkies to find the *milky-way*:
It forcibly intrudes upon our ſight. *Creech's Manilius.*

How many ſtars there muſt be, a naked eye may give us ſome faint glimpſe, but much more a good teleſcope, directed towards that region of the ſky called the *milky-way.* *Cheyne.*

MILL. *n. ſ.* [μύλη; *mola*, Lat. *melin*, Welſh; myln, Saxon; *moulin*, Fr. *molen*, Dutch.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a *mill.* *Sidney.*

More water glideth by the *mill*
Than wots the miller of. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

Olives ground in *mills* their fatneſs boaſt. *Dryden.*

A miller had his arm and ſcapula torn from his body by a rope twiſted round his wriſt, and ſuddenly drawn up by the *mill.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; μυλλεῖν; *mila*, Iſlandick.]

1. To grind; to comminute.

2. To beat up chocolate.

3. To ſtamp coin in the mints.

It would be better for your *milled* medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the ſame time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inſcriptions on the face and the reverſe. *Addiſon.*

Wood's halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more eaſily counterfeited. *Swift.*

MI'LL-COG. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *cog.*] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is uſeful for *mill-cogs.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MI'LL-DAM. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *dam.*] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and *mill-dams.* *Mortimer.*

MI'LL-HORSE. *n. ſ.* Horſe that turns a mill.

His impreſſa was a *mill-horſe*, ſtill bound to go in one circle. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MILLMO'UNTAINS. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MI'LL-TEETH. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *teeth.*] The grinders; *dentes molares*, double teeth.

The beſt inſtruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MILLENA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *millenarius*, Latin; *millenaire*, French.] One who expects the millennium.

MI'LLENARY. *adj.* [*millenaire*, French; *millenarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of a thouſand.

The *millenary* ſeſtertium, in good manuſcripts, is marked with a line croſs the top thus $\overline{\text{HS}}$. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MI'LLENIST. *n. ſ.* [from *mille*, Latin.] One that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We muſt give a full account of that ſtate called the *millennium*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

MILLE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *millennium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and prieſts unto God, is the characteriſtick of thoſe that are to enjoy the *millennial* happineſs. *Burnet.*

MI'LLEPEDES. *n. ſ.* [*millepieds*, Fr. *mille* and *pes*, Latin.] Wood-lice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

If pheaſants and partridge are ſick, give them *millepedes* and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *mill*.] One who attends a mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gillius, who made enquiry of *millers* who dwelt upon its ſhore, received anſwer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

MI'LLER. *n. ſ.* A fly. *Ainſworth.*

MI'LLER'S-THUMB. *n. ſ.* [*miller* and *thumb*.] A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bulhead.

MILLE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*milleſimus*, Latin.] Thouſandth; conſiſting of thouſandth parts.

To give the ſquare root of the number two, he laboured long in *milleſimal* fractions, till he confeſſed there was no end. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

MI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*milium*, Latin; *mil* and *millet*, French.]

1. A plant.

The *millet* hath a looſe divided panicle, and each ſingle flower hath a calyx, conſiſting of two leaves, which are inſtead of petals, to protect the ſtamina and piſtillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, ſhining ſeed. This plant was originally brought from the eaſtern countries, where it is ſtill greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually furniſhed with this grain, which is by many perſons much eſteemed for puddings. *Millar.*

In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundiſh ſtudd, about the bigneſs of a grain of *millet*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Millet is diarrhetick, cleanſing, and uſeful, in diſeaſes of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A kind of fiſh.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle; as whiting, mackerel, *millet*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

MI'LLINER. *n. ſ.* [I believe from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who ſells ribbands and dreſſes for women.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*;
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A pouncet box, which ever and anon
He gave his noſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

The mercers and *milliners* complain of her want of publick ſpirit. *Tatler*, Nº 52.

MI'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*million*, Fr. *milliogne*, Italian.]

1. The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand.

Within thine eyes ſat twenty thouſand deaths,
In thy hands clutch'd as many *millions*, in
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A proverbial name for any very great number.

That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of thoſe propoſitions that go for principles; and yet there are *millions* who know not this at all. *Locke.*

There are *millions* of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

She found the poliſh'd glaſs, whoſe ſmall convex
Enlarges to ten *millions* of degrees
The mite, inviſible elſe. *Phillips.*

Midſt thy own flock, great Shepherd, be receiv'd;
And glad all heav'n with *millions* thou haſt ſav'd. *Prior.*

MI'LLIONTH. *adj.* [from *million*.] The ten hundred thouſandth.

The firſt embrion of an ant is ſuppoſed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheleſs can never arrive to the *millionth* part of the other's bulk. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MI'LLSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone by which corn is comminuted.

No man ſhall take the nether or the upper *millſtone* to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

Æſop's beaſts ſaw farther into a *millſtone* than our mobile. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

MILT. *n. ſ.* [*mildt*, Dutch.]

1. The ſperm of the male fiſh.

You ſhall ſcarce take a carp without a *milt*, or a female without a roe or ſpawn. *Walton's Angler.*

2. [Milt, Saxon.] The ſpleen.

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

MI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *milt*.] The he of any fiſh, the ſhe being called ſpawner.

The ſpawner and *milter* labour to cover their ſpawn with ſand. *Walton's Angler.*

MI'LTWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MIME. *n. ſ.* [*mime*, Fr. *μῖμος*; *mimus*, Latin.] A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth.

Think'ſt thou, *mime*, this is great? *Ben. Johnſon.*

To MIME. *v. n.* To play the mime.

Think'ſt thou, mime, this is great? or that they ſtrive
Whoſe noiſe ſhall keep thy *miming* moſt alive,
Whilſt thou doſt raiſe ſome player from the grave,
Out-dance the babion, or out-boaſt the brave? *B. Johnſ.*

MI'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *mime*.] A mimick; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimers*.
Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.

MI'MICAL. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the moſt *mimical* in geſtures, ſtyles, ſpeech, faſhion, or accents. *Wotton on Education.*

A *mimical* daw would needs try the ſame experiment; but his claws were ſhackled. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light ſongs and *mimical* geſtures, that they might not go away melancholy from ſerious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden.*

MI'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *mimical*.] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

MI'MICK. *n. ſ.* [*mimicus*, Latin.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner ſo as to excite laughter.

Like poor Andrew I advance,
Falſe *mimick* of my maſter's dance:
Around the cord a while I ſprawl,
And thence, though ſlow, in earneſt fall. *Prior.*

2. A mean or ſervile imitator.

Of France the *mimick*, and of Spain the prey. *Anon.*

MI'MICK. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative.

The buſy head with *mimick* art runs o'er
The ſcenes and actions of the day before. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To MI'MICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burleſque imitation.

Morpheus expreſs'd
The ſhape of man, and imitated beſt;
The walk, the words, the geſture, could ſupply,
The habit *mimick*, and the mien belye. *Dryden.*

Who wou'd with care ſome happy fiction frame;
So *mimicks* truth, it looks the very ſame. *Granville.*

MI'MICKRY. *n. ſ.* [from *mimick*.] Burleſque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correſpondent tells me he can aſſume my air, and give my taciturnity a ſlyneſs which diverts more than any thing I could ſay. *Spectat.*

MIMO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [*mimus* and γράφω.] A writer of farces. *Dict.*

MINA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*minax*, Latin.] Full of threats.

MINA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to uſe threats.

MI'NATORY. *adj.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening.

The king made a ſtatute monitory and *minatory*, towards juſtices of peace, that they ſhould duly execute their office, inviting complaints againſt them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To MINCE. *v. a.* [contracted, as it ſeems, from *miniſh*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, French, ſmall.]

1. To cut into very ſmall parts.

She ſaw Pyrrhus make malicious ſport,
In *mincing* with his ſword her huſband's limbs. *Shakeſp.*

With a good chopping-knife *mince* the two capons as ſmall as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

What means the ſervice of the church ſo imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could ſwallow whole in their ſubſcriptions? *South's Sermons.*

Revive the wits;
But murder firſt, and *mince* them all to bits. *Dunciad.*

2. To mention any thing ſcrupulouſly, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to ſay I love you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Think it a baſtard, whom the oracle
Hath doubtfully pronounc'd thy throat ſhall cut,
And *mince* it. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Behold yon ſimpering dame, whoſe face between her forks preſages ſnow; that *minces* virtue, and does ſhake the head to hear of pleaſure's name. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Iago,
Thy honeſty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Caſſio. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Theſe gifts,
Saving your *mincing*, the capacity
Of your ſoft cheveril conſcience would receive,
If you might pleaſe to ſtretch it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

I'll try to force you to your duty:
For ſo it is, howe'er you *mince* it,
Ere we part, I ſhall evince it. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Siren; now *mince* the ſin,
And mollify damnation with a phraſe.
Say you conſented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted ſome part of what he ſaid, or taken from the ſtrength of his expreſſion, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

Theſe, ſeeing no where water enough to effect a general deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a partial one of it, reſtraining it to Aſia. *Woodward.*

To MINCE. *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps; to act with appearance of ſcrupulouſneſs and delicacy; to affect nicety.

By her ſide did ſit the bold Sanſloy,
Fit mate for ſuch a *mincing* minion,
Who in her looſeneſs took exceeding joy. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll turn two *mincing* ſteps
Into a manly ſtride. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

A harlot form ſoft ſliding by,
With *mincing* ſtep, ſmall voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*

2. To ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much diſtinguiſhed from each other, as the *mincing* lady prioreſs and the broad-ſpeaking wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables.*

MI'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *mince*.] In ſmall parts; not fully.

Juſtice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with preſſed, and heaped, and even over-enlarged meaſure. *Hooker, b.* i.

MIND. *n. ſ.* [ȝemind, Saxon.]

1. The intelligent power.

I am a very fooliſh, fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This word being often uſed for the ſoul giving life, is attributed abuſively to madmen, when we ſay that they are of a diſtracted *mind*, inſtead of a broken underſtanding: which word, *mind*, we uſe alſo for opinion; as, I am of this or that *mind*: and ſometimes for mens conditions or virtues; as, he is of an honeſt *mind*, or a man of a juſt *mind*: ſometimes for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* ſake: ſometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we have without diſcourſe: oftentimes for ſpirits, angels, and intelligences: but as it is uſed in the proper ſignification, including both the underſtanding agent and paſſible, it is deſcribed to be a pure, ſimple, ſubſtantial act, not depending upon matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible, as to his firſt object: or more at large thus; a part or particle of the ſoul, whereby it doth underſtand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ; free from paſſion coming from without, and apt to be diſſevered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh.*

2. Liking; choice; inclination; propenſion; affection.

Our queſtion is, whether all be ſin which is done without direction by Scripture? and not whether the Iſraelites did at any time amiſs, by following their own *minds* without aſking counſel of God. *Hooker, b.* ii.

We will conſider of your ſuit:
And come ſome other time to know our *mind*. *Shakeſp.*

Being ſo hard to me that brought your *mind*,
I fear ſhe'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind*.
Shakeſpeare.

I will have nothing elſe but only this;
And now methinks I have a *mind* to it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be of the ſame *mind* one towards another. *Rom.* xii. 16.

Haſt thou a wife after thy *mind*? forſake her not.
Eccleſiaſticus.

They had a *mind* to French Britain; but they have let fall their bit. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Sudden *mind* aroſe
In Adam, not to let th' occaſion paſs,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Waller coaſted on the other ſide of the river, but at ſuch a diſtance that he had no *mind* to be engaged. *Clarendon.*

He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very inſignificant to a man that hath a *mind* to be wicked, when remiſſion of ſins may be had upon ſuch cheap terms. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Suppoſe that after eight years peace he hath a *mind* to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring ſtate, what oppoſition can we make? *Addiſon.*

3. Thoughts; ſentiments.

Th' ambiguous god,
In theſe myſterious words, his *mind* expreſt,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the reſt. *Dryden.*

4. Opinion.

The earth was not of my *mind*,
If you ſuppoſe as fearing you, it ſhook. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas of infinite duration than of infinite ſpace, becauſe God has exiſted from all eternity; but there is no real matter coextended with infinite ſpace. *Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to ſucceed,
Become not parties in an impious deed;
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Granville.*

5. Memory; remembrancy.

The king knows their diſpoſition; a ſmall touch will put him in *mind* of them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will therein ſet
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Theſe, and more than I to *mind* can bring,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to ſing. *Dryden.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Becauſe the path diſus'd was out of *mind*. *Dryden.*

They will put him in *mind* of his own waking thoughts, ere theſe dreams had as yet made their impreſſions on his fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A wholeſome law time out of *mind*,
Had been confirm'd by Fate's decree. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark; to attend.

His mournful plight is ſwallowed up unwares,
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's cares. *Fairy Q.*

Not then miſtruſt, but tender love enjoins,
That I ſhould *mind* thee oft; and *mind* thou me! *Milton.*

If, in the raving of a frantick muſe,
And *minding* more his verſes than his way,
Any of theſe ſhould drop into a well. *Roſcommon.*

Ceaſe to requeſt me; let us *mind* our way;
Another ſong requires another day. *Dryden.*

He is daily called upon by the word, the miniſters, and inward ſuggeſtions of the Holy Spirit, to attend to theſe proſpects, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace.
Rogers.

2. To put in mind; to remind.

Let me be puniſhed, that have *minded* you
Of what you ſhould forget. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I deſire to *mind* thoſe perſons of what Saint Auſtin hath ſaid. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This *minds* me of a cobbling colonel of famous memory.
L'Eſtrange.

I ſhall only *mind* him, that the contrary ſuppoſition, if it could be proved, is of little uſe. *Locke.*

To MIND. *v. n.* To incline; to be diſpoſed.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordſhips to feoffees in truſt. *Spenſer.*

MI'NDED. *adj.* [from *mind*.] Diſpoſed; inclined; affected.

We come to know
How you ſtand *minded* in the weighty diff'rence
Between the king and you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Whoſe fellowſhip therefore unmeet for thee,
Good reaſon was thou freely ſhould'ſt diſlike,
And be ſo *minded* ſtill. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

If men were *minded* to live virtuouſly, to believe a God would be no hindrance to any ſuch deſign, but very much for its advancement. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Pyrrhus is nobly *minded*; and I fain
Would live to thank him. *Philips.*

MI'NDFUL. *adj.* [*mind* and *full*.] Attentive; having memory.

I acknowledge the uſefulneſs of your directions, and I promiſe you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

MI'NDFULLY. *adv.* [from *mindful*.] Attentively.

MI'NDFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mindful*.] Attention; regard.

MI'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *mind*.]

1. Inattentive; regardleſs.

Curſed Athens, *mindleſs* of thy worth,
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour ſtates,
But for thy ſword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shakeſp.*

As the ſtrong eagle in the ſilent wood,
Mindleſs of warlike rage, and hoſtile care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or cryſtal flood. *Prior.*

2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.

Pronounce thee a groſs lout, a *mindleſs* ſlave,
Or elſe a hovering temporizer. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

God firſt made angels bodileſs, pure, *minds*;
Then other things, which *mindleſs* bodies be:
Laſt, he made man. *Davies.*

MIND-STRICKEN. *adj.* [*mind* and *ſtricken*.] Moved; affected in his mind.

He had been ſo *mind-ſtricken* by the beauty of virtue in that noble king, though not born his ſubject, he ever profeſſed himſelf his ſervant. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MINE, pronoun poſſeſſive. [myn, Saxon; *mein*, German; *mien*, French; *meus*, Latin. It was anciently the practice to uſe *my* before a conſonant, and *mine* before a vowel, which euphony ſtill requires to be obſerved. *Mine* is always uſed when the ſubſtantive precedes: as, *this is* my *cat*; *this cat is* mine.] Belonging to me.

The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More hateful to *mine* ear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears
Do ſcald like molten lead. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

When a wiſe man gives thee better counſel, give me *mine* again. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If thou be'ſt ſlain, and with no ſtroke of *mine*,
My wife and children's ghoſts will haunt me ſtill. *Shak.*

A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have nothing to ſet before him. *Luke* xi. 6.

That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

MINE. *n. ſ.* [*mine*, French; *mwyn* or *mwn*, Welſh, from *maen lapis*, in the plural *meini*.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals.

Though ſtreighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Waller.*

A workman, to avoid idleneſs, worked in a groove or *mine*-pit thereabouts, which was little eſteemed. *Boyle.*

A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*

The heedleſs *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining a quantity of ſuch a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*

2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may ſink for want of ſupport, or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may blown up and deſtroyed.

By what eclipſe ſhall that ſun be defac'd?
What *mine* hath erſt thrown down ſo fair a tower?
What ſacrilege hath ſuch a ſaint diſgrac'd? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Build up the walls of Jeruſalem, which you have broken down, and fill up the *mines* that you have digged. *Whitgift.*

Others to a city ſtrong
Lay ſiege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, ſcale and *mine*,
Aſſaulting. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

To MINE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows; to form any hollows under ground.

The ranging ſtork in ſtately beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills ſecurely feed;
The *mining* coneys ſhroud in rocky cells. *Wotton.*

Of this various matter the terreſtrial globe conſiſts, from its ſurface down to the greateſt depth we ever dig or *mine*.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

To MINE. *v. a.* To ſap; to ruin by mines; to deſtroy by ſlow degrees, or ſecret means.

It will but ſkin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unſeen. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

The ſlow fever *mines* the conſtitution. *Bolingbroke.*

MI'NER. *n. ſ.* [*mineur*, French, from *mine.*]

1. One that digs for metals.

By theſe kings palaces are puſh'd to ground,
And *miners* cruſh'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryd.*

2. One who makes military mines.

As the bombardeer levels his miſchief at cities, the *miner* buſies himſelf in ruining private houſes. *Tatler.*

MINERAL. *n. ſ.* [*minerale*, Latin.] Foſſile body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals.

She did confeſs, ſhe had
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring
By inches waſte you. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin, are of great value. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and ſtone. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Minerals; nitre with vitriol; common ſalt with alum; and ſulphur with vitriol. *Woodward.*

MI'NERAL. *adj.* Conſiſting of foſſile bodies.

By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any maſs found there. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

MI'NERALIST. *adj.* [from *mineral.*] One ſkilled or employed in minerals.

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which he knows not what to make of till he ſhews it a jeweller or a *mineraliſt*. *Boyle.*

The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpendicular intervals do ſtill grow, to ſpeak in the *mineraliſt's* phraſe, or receive additional increaſe. *Woodward.*

MINERALOGIST. *n. ſ.* [*mineralogie*, French; from *mineral* and λόγος.] One who diſcourſes on minerals.

Many authors deny it, and the exacteſt *mineralogiſts* have rejected it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

MINERALOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *mineral* and λόγος.] The doctrine of minerals.

MI'NEVER. *n. ſ.* A ſkin with ſpecks of white. *Ainſworth.*

To MINGLE. *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with ſomething ſo as to make one maſs.

Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of ſtrength to *mingle* ſtrong drink. *Iſaiah*, v. 22.

Lament with me! with me your ſorrows join,
And *mingle* your united tears with mine! *Walſh.*

The beſt of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Our ſex, our kindred, our houſes, and our very names, we are ready to *mingle* with ourſelves, and cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. *Watts's Logick.*

He wooes the bird of Jove
To *mingle* woes with his. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 1035.

To MI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

Ourſelf will *mingle* with ſociety,
And play the humble hoſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Alcimus had defiled himſelf wilfully in the times of their *mingling* with the Gentiles. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 13.

Nor prieſts, nor ſtateſmen,
Could have completed ſuch an ill as that,
If women had not *mingled* in the miſchief. *Rowe.*

She, when ſhe ſaw her ſiſter nymphs, ſuppreſs'd
Her riſing fears, and *mingled* with the reſt. *Addiſon.*

MI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confuſed maſs.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines. *Shakeſpeare.*

Neither can I defend my Spaniſh Fryar; though the comical parts are diverting, and the ſerious moving, yet they are of an unnatural *mingle*, *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

MI'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

MI'NIATURE. *n. ſ.* [*miniature*, French.]

1. Repreſentation in a ſmall compaſs; repreſentation leſs than the reality.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of theſe bubbles ſet forth the *miniature* of them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

If the ladies ſhould once take a liking to ſuch a diminutive race, we ſhould ſee mankind epitomized, and the whole ſpecies in *miniature*: in order to keep our poſterity from dwindling, we have inſtituted a tall club. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The hidden ways
Of Nature would'ſt thou know? how firſt ſhe frames
All things in *miniature*? thy ſpecular orb
Apply to well diſſected kernels: lo!
Strange forms ariſe, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: obſerve the ſlender threads
Of firſt beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow ſeeds deſcrib'd. *Phillips.*

2. Gay has improperly made it a ſubſtantive.

Here ſhall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow. *Gay.*

MI'NIKIN. *adj.* Small; diminutive. Uſed in ſlight contempt.

Sleepeſt, or wakeſt thou, jolly ſhepherd,
Thy ſheep be in the corn;
And for one blaſt of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy ſheep ſhall take no harm. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

MI'NIKIN. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſort of pins.

MI'NIM. *n. ſ.* [from *minimus*. Latin.]

1. A ſmall being; a dwarf.

Not all
Minims of nature; ſome of ſerpent-kind,
Wond'rous in length, and corpulence, involv'd
Their ſnaky folds, and added wings. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. This word is applied, in the northern counties, to a ſmall ſort of fiſh, which they pronounce *mennim*. See MINNOW.

MINIMUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A being of the leaſt ſize.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus* of hind'ring knot graſs made;
You bead, you acorn. *Shakeſpeare.*

MI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant; one who pleaſes rather than benefits. A word of contempt, or of ſlight and familiar kindneſs.

Minion, ſaid ſhe; indeed I was a pretty one in thoſe days; I ſee a number of lads that love you. *Sidney, b.* ii.

They were made great courtiers, and in the way of *minions*, when advancement, the moſt mortal offence to envy, ſtirred up their former friend to overthrow them. *Sidney.*

One, who had been a ſpecial *minion* of Andromanas, hated us for having diſpoſſeſſed him of her heart. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Go rate thy *minions*;
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy ſovereign? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Duncan's horſes,
Beauteous and ſwift, the *minions* of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His company muſt do his *minions* grace,
Whilſt I at home ſtarve for a merry look. *Shakeſpeare.*

Edward ſent one army into Ireland; not for conqueſt, but to guard the perſon of his *minion*, Piers Gaveſton. *Davies.*

If a man ſhould launch into the hiſtory of human nature, we ſhould find the very *minions* of princes linked in conſpiracies againſt their maſter. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The drowſy tyrant by his *minions* led,
To regal rage devotes ſome patriot's head. *Swift.*

MI'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from ſprings that fall into it. *Brown.*

To MI'NISH. *v. a.* [from *diminiſh*; *minus* Latin.] To leſſen; to lop; to impair.

Ye ſhall not *miniſh* ought from your bricks of your daily taſk. *Exod.* v. 19.

They are *miniſhed* and brought low through oppreſſion. *Pſalm* cvii. 39.

Another law was to bring in the ſilver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipt, *miniſhed*, or impaired coins of ſilver, not to be current in payments. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

MI'NISTER. *n. ſ.* [*miniſter*, Latin; *miniſtre*, French.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another.

You, whom virtue hath made the princeſs of felicity, be not the *miniſter* of ruin. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Rumble thy belly full; ſpit fire, ſpout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs:
But yet I call you ſervile *miniſters*,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainſt a head
So old and white as this. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Th' infernal *miniſter* advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim. *Dryden's Theodore and Honoria.*

Other ſpirits govern'd by the will,
Shoot through their tracks, and diſtant muſcles fill;
This ſovereign, by his arbitrary nod,
Reſtrains or ſends his *miniſters* abroad. *Blackmore.*

2. One who is employed in the adminiſtration of government.

Kings muſt be anſwerable to God, but the *miniſters* to kings, whoſe eyes, ears, and hands they are, muſt be anſwerable to God and man. *Bacon.*

3. One who ſerves at the altar; one who performs ſacerdotal functions.

Epaphras, a faithful *miniſter* of Chriſt. 1 *Col.* i. 7.

The *miniſters* are always preaching, and the governours putting forth edicts againſt dancing and gaming. *Addiſon.*

The *miniſters* of the goſpel are eſpecially required to ſhine as lights in the world, becauſe the diſtinction of their ſtation renders their conduct more obſervable; and the preſumption of their knowledge, and the dignity of their office, gives a peculiar force and authority to their example. *Rogers.*

4. A delegate; an official.

If wrongfully
Let God revenge; for I may never lift
An angry arm againſt his *miniſter*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

5. An agent from a foreign power, without the dignity of an ambaſſador.

To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*miniſtro*, Latin.] To give; to ſupply; to afford.

All the cuſtoms of the Iriſh would *miniſter* occaſion of a moſt ample diſcourſe of the original and antiquity of that people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Now he that *miniſtereth* ſeed to the ſower, both *miniſter* bread for your food and multiply your ſeed ſown. 2 *Cor.* ix.

The wounded patient bears
The artiſt's hand that *miniſters* the cure. *Otway's Orphan.*

To MI'NISTER. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to ſerve in any office.

Certain of them had the charge of the *miniſtering* veſſels, to bring them in and out by tale. 1 *Chron.* ix. 28.

They which *miniſter* about holy things, live of the things of the temple. 1 *Cor.* ix. 13.

At table Eve
Miniſter'd naked, and their flowing cups
With pleaſant liquors crown'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To give medicines.

Canſt thou not *miniſter* to a mind diſeas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted ſorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To give ſupplies of things needful; to give aſſiſtance; to contribute; to conduce.

Others *miniſtered* unto him of their ſubſtance. *Luke* viii.

He who has a ſoul wholly void of gratitude, ſhould ſet his ſoul to learn of his body; for all the parts of that *miniſter* to one another. *South's Sermons.*

There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out than the exiſtence of a God; yet he that ſhall content himſelf with things as they *miniſter* to us pleaſures and paſſions, and not make enquiry a little farther into their cauſes and ends, may live long without any notion of ſuch a being. *Locke.*

Thoſe good men, who take ſuch pleaſure in relieving the miſerable for Chriſt's ſake, would not have been leſs forward to *miniſter* unto Chriſt himſelf. *Atterbury.*

Faſting is not abſolutely good, but relatively, and as it *miniſters* to other virtues. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

4. To attend on the ſervice of God.

Whether propheſy, let us propheſy according to the proportion of faith; or miniſtry, let us wait on our *miniſtring*. *Rom.* xii. 7.

MINI'STERIAL. *adj.* [from *miniſter.*]

1. Attendant; acting at command.

Underſtanding is required in a man; courage and vivacity in the lion; ſervice, and *miniſterial* officiouſneſs, in the ox. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

From eſſences unſeen, celeſtial names,
Enlight'ning ſpirits, and *miniſterial* flames,
Lift we our reaſon to that ſovereign Cauſe,
Who bleſs'd the whole with life. *Prior.*

2. Acting under ſuperior authority.

For the *miniſterial* officers in court, there muſt be an eye unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Abſtinence, the apoſtle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a *miniſterial* cauſe of moral effects; as it recalls us from the world, and gives a ſerious turn to our thoughts. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the eccleſiaſticks or their office.

Theſe ſpeeches of Jerome and Chryſoſtom plainly allude unto ſuch *miniſterial* garments as were then in uſe. *Hooker.*

4. Pertaining to miniſters of ſtate, or perſons in ſubordinate authority.

MI'NISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*miniſterium*, Latin.] Office; ſervice. This word is now contracted to *miniſtry*, but uſed by Milton as four ſyllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a good ſcent, make ſome odoriferous water be blown about it by their ſervants mouths that are dextrous in that *miniſtery*. *Digby.*

This temple to frequent
With *miniſteries* due, and ſolemn rites. *Milton, b.* xii.

MI'NISTRAL. *adj.* [from *miniſter.*] Pertaining to a miniſter.

MI'NISTRANTS. *adj.* [from *miniſter.*] Attendant; acting at command.

Him thrones, and pow'rs,
Princedoms, and dominations *miniſtrant*,
Accompany'd to heav'n-gate. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

Miniſtrant to their queen with buſy care,
Your faithful handmaids the ſoft rites prepare. *Pope.*

MINISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *miniſtro*, Latin.]

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commiſſioned by another.

God made him the inſtrument of his providence to me, as he hath made his own land to him, with this difference, that God, by his *miniſtration* to me, intends to do him a favour. *Taylor's Living Holy.*

Though ſometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the Divine Will, yet I think they are moſt ordinarily done by the *miniſtration* of angels. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Service; office; eccleſiaſtical function.

If the preſent *miniſtration* be more glorious than the former, the miniſter is more holy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MI'NIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.]

Melt lead in a broad earthen veſſel unglazed, and ſtir it continually till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, ſtirring it in the ſame manner, and it becomes yellow; in this ſtate it is uſed in painting, and is called maſticot or maſſicot; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for cinnabar: the modern *minium* is uſed externally, and is excellent in cleanſing and healing old ulcers. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

MI'NISTRY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *miniſtery*; *miniſterium*, Latin.]

1. Office; ſervice.

So far is an indiſtinction of all perſons, and, by conſequence, an anarchy of all things, ſo far from being agreeable to the will of God, declared in his great houſhold, the world, and eſpecially in all the *miniſtries* of his proper houſehold the church, that there was never yet any time, I believe, ſince it was a number, when ſome of its members were not more ſacred than others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Office of one ſet apart to preach; eccleſiaſtical function.

Their *miniſtry* perform'd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and their ſtory written left,
They die. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Saint Paul was miraculouſly called to the *miniſtry* of the goſpel, and had the whole doctrine of the goſpel from God by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apoſtle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*

3. Agency; interpoſition.

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever ſince by ſtanding rules, and the ordinary *miniſtry* of ſecond cauſes. *Atterbury.*

The poets introduced the *miniſtry* of the gods, and taught the ſeparate exiſtence of human ſouls. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Buſineſs.

He ſafe from loud alarms,
Abhorr'd the wicked *miniſtry* of arms. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Perſons employed in the publick affairs of a ſtate.

I converſe in full freedom with many conſiderable men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one *miniſtry* than another. *Swift.*

MI'NNOCK. *n. ſ.* Of this word I know not the preciſe meaning. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally the ſame word.

An aſs's noſe I fixed on his head;
Anon his Thiſbe muſt be anſwered,
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakeſpeare.*

MI'NNOW. *n. ſ.* [*menue*, French.] A very ſmall fiſh; a pink: a corruption of *minim*, which ſee.

Hear you this triton of the *minnows*? *Shakeſpeare.*

The *minnow*, when he is in perfect ſeaſon, and not ſick, which is only preſently after ſpawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his ſides, inclining to a greeniſh and ſky-colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almoſt black or blackiſh: he is a ſharp biter at a ſmall worm in hot weather, and in the Spring they make excellent *minnow* tanſies; for being waſhed well in ſalt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primroſes and tanſy. *Walton's Angler.*

The nimble turning of the *minnow* is the perfection of *minnow* fiſhing. *Walton's Angler.*

MI'NOR. adj. [Latin.]

1. Petty; inconſiderable.

If there are petty errours and *minor* lapſes, not conſiderably injurious unto faith, yet is it not ſafe to contemn inferiour falſities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

2. Leſs; ſmaller.

They altered this cuſtom from caſes of high concernment to the moſt trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their proteſt. *Clarendon.*

The difference of a third part in ſo large and collective an account is not ſtrange, if we conſider how differently they are ſet forth in *minor* and leſs miſtakeable numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MI'NOR. *n. ſ.*

1. One under age; one whoſe youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

King Richard the Second, the firſt ten years of his reign, was a *minor*. *Davies on Ireland.*

He and his muſe might be *minors*, but the libertines are full grown. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Long as the year's dull circle ſeems to run,
When the briſk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

The nobleſt blood of England having been ſhed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or ſupported only by *minors*. *Swift.*

A *minor* or infant cannot be ſaid to be contumacious, becauſe he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The ſecond or particular propoſition in the ſyllogiſm.

The ſecond or *minor* propoſition was, that this kingdom hath cauſe of juſt fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He ſuppoſed that a philoſopher's brain was like a foreſt, where ideas are ranged like animals of ſeveral kinds; that the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the concluſion. *Arbuthnot.*

To MI'NORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] To leſſen; to diminiſh. A word not yet admitted into the language.

This it doth not only by the advantageous aſſiſtance of a tube, but by ſhewing in what degrees diſtance *minorates* the object. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

MINORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *minorate.*] The act of leſſening; diminution; decreaſe. A word not admitted.

Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is moſt evident in the loadſtone, whoſe efficiences are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We hope the mercies of God will conſider our degenerated integrity unto ſome *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*

MINO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*minorité*, French; from *minor*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being under age.

I mov'd the king, my maſter, to ſpeak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is young, and his *minority*
Is put into the truſt of Richard Gloſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe changes in religion ſhould be ſtaid, until the king were of years to govern by himſelf: this the people apprehending worſe than it was, a queſtion was raiſed, whether, during the king's *minority*, ſuch alterations might be made or no. *Hayward's Edward* VI.

Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his ſon, procured an act to paſs, that no ſtatute made during the *minority* of the king ſhould bind him or his ſucceſſors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the firſt act that paſſed in King Edward the Sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheleſs the king was minor. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

It there be evidence, that it is not many ages ſince nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that ſhe is not eternal. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Their counſels are warlike and ambitious, though ſomething tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*

2. The ſtate of being leſs.

From this narrow time of geſtation may enſue a *minority*, or ſmallneſs in the exclution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

3. The ſmaller number: as, the *minority* held for that queſtion in oppoſition to the majority.

Mi'notaur. *n. ſ.* [*minotaure*, French; *minos* and *taurus*.] A monſter invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in Dædalus's labyrinth.

Thou may'ſt not wander in that labyrinth,
There *minotaurs*, and ugly treaſons lurk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'nster. *n. ſ.* [mynꞅꞇeꞃe, Saxon.] A monaſtery; an eccleſiaſtical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Lichfield.

Mi'nstrel. *n. ſ.* [*meneſtril*, Spaniſh; *meneſtrallus*, low Lat.] A muſician; one who plays upon inſtruments.

Hark how the *minſtrels* 'gin to ſhrill aloud
Their merry muſick that reſounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenſer.*

I will give you the *minſtrel.*
—Then I will give you the ſerving creature. *Shakeſp.*

I to the vulgar am become a jeſt;
Eſteemed as a *minſtrel* at a feaſt. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

Theſe fellows
Were once the *minſtrels* of a country ſhow;
Follow'd the prizes through each paltry town,
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known. *Dryden.*

Often our ſeers and poets have confeſs'd,
That muſick's force can tame the furious beaſt;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar reſtrain
His rage; the lion drop his creſted mane,
Attentive to the ſong; the lynx forget
His wrath to man, and lick the *minſtrel*'s feet. *Prior.*

Mi'nstrelsey. *n. ſ.* [from *minſtrel.*]

1. Muſick; inſtrumental harmony.

Apollo's ſelf will envy at his play,
And all the world applaud his *minſtrelſey.* *Davies.*

That loving wretch that ſwears,
'Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,
Which he in her angelick finds,
Would ſwear as juſtly, that he hears,
In that day's rude hoarſe *minſtrelſey*, the ſpheres. *Donne.*

I began,
Wrapt in a pleaſing fit of melancholy,
To meditate my rural *minſtrelſey*,
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton.*

2. A number of muſicians.

Miniſtring ſpirits train'd up in feaſt, and ſong!
Such haſt thou arm'd the *minſtrelſey* of Heav'n. *Milton.*

Mint. *n. ſ.* [minꞇe, Saxon; *menthe*, French; *mentha*, Lat.] A plant.

The *mint* is a verticillate plant with labiated flowers, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper-lip is arched, and the under-lip divided into three parts; but both of them are ſo cut, that the flower ſeems to be divided into four parts, the two lips ſcarcely appearing: theſe flowers are collected into thick whorles in ſome ſpecies, but in others they grow in a ſpike; each flower having four ſeeds ſucceeding it, which are incloſed in the flower-cup: it hath a creeping root, and the whole plant has a ſtrong aromatick ſcent. *Millar.*

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd *mint*,
A wholeſome herb, that breath'd a grateful ſcent. *Dryd.*

Mint. *n. ſ.* [*munte*, Dutch; myneꞇian, *to coin*, Saxon.]

1. The place where money is coined.

What is a perſon's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

2. Any place of invention.

A man in all the world's new faſhion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phraſes in his brain. *Shakeſpeare.*

As the *mints* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are iſſued out, which grow current among the party. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 7.

To **Mint.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To coin; to ſtamp money.

Another law was, to bring in the ſilver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of ſilver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and ſo to ſet the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of ſilver which ſhould be then *minted.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To invent; to forge.

Look into the titles whereby they hold theſe new portions of the crown, and you will find them of ſuch natures as may be eaſily *minted.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Mi'ntage. *n. ſ.* [from *mint.*]

1. That which is coined or ſtamped.

Its pleaſing poiſon
The viſage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeneſs of a beaſt
Fixes inſtead, unmoulding reaſon's *mintage*
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

2. The duty paid for coining.

Mi'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *mint.*] Coiner.

Sterling ought to be of ſo pure ſilver as is called leaf ſilver, and the *minter* muſt add other weight, if the ſilver be not pure. *Camden's Remains.*

Mi'ntman. *n. ſ.* [*mint* and *man.*] One ſkilled in coinage.

He that thinketh Spain to be ſome great over-match for this eſtate, is no good *mintman*; but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after their intrinſick value. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Mi'ntmaster. *n. ſ.* [*mint* and *maſter.*]

1. One who preſides in coinage.

That which is coined, as *mintmaſters* confeſſed, is allayed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents.

The great *mintmaſters* of theſe terms, the ſchoolmen and metaphyſicians, have wherewithal to content him. *Locke.*

Mi'nuet. *n. ſ.* [*menuet*, French.] A ſtately regular dance.

The tender creature could not ſee his fate,
With whom ſhe'd danc'd a *minuet* ſo late. *Stepney.*

John Trot has the aſſurance to ſet up for a *minuet* dancer. *Spectator*, N° 308.

Mi'num. *n. ſ.*

1. [With printers.] A ſmall ſort of printing letter.

2. [With muſicians.] A note of ſlow time, two of which make a ſemibrief, as two crotchets make a minum; two quavers a crotchet, and two ſemiquavers a quaver. *Bailey.*

Oh, he's the courageous captain of compliments; he fights as you ſing prick ſongs, keeps time, diſtance, and proportion; reſts his *minum*, one, two, and the third in your boſom. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Minu'te. *adj.* [*minutus*, Latin.] Small; little; ſlender; ſmall in bulk; ſmall in conſequence.

Some *minute* philoſophers pretend,
That with our days our pains and pleaſures end. *Denh.*

Such an univerſal ſuperintendency has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the moſt *minute* and inconſiderable things. *South's Sermons.*

Into ſmall parts the wond'rous ſtone divide,
Ten thouſand of *minuteſt* ſize expreſs
The ſame propenſion which the large poſſeſs. *Blackmore.*

The ſerum is attenuated by circulation, ſo as to paſs into the *minuteſt* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In all diviſions we ſhould conſider the larger and more immediate parts of the ſubject, and not divide it at once into the more *minute* and remote parts. *Watts's Logick.*

Mi'nute. *n. ſ.* [*minutum*, Latin.]

1. The ſixtieth part of an hour.

This man ſo complete,
Who was enroll'd 'mongſt wonders, and when we,
Almoſt with liſt'ning raviſh'd, could not find
His hour of ſpeech a *minute.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. Any ſmall ſpace of time.

They walk'd about me ev'ry *minute* while;
And if I did but ſtir out of my bed,
Ready they were to ſhoot me to the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſpeed of gods
Time counts not, though with ſwifteſt *minutes* wing'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Gods! that the world ſhould turn
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham's Sophy.*

Experience does every *minute* prove the ſad truth of this aſſertion. *South's Sermons.*

Tell her, that I ſome certainty may bring;
I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

3. The firſt draught of any agreement in writing; this is common in the Scottiſh law: as, have you made a *minute* of that contract?

To **Mi'nute.** *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To ſet down in ſhort hints.

I no ſooner heard this critick talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had ſaid, and reſolved to enlarge the plan of my ſpeculations. *Spectator*, N° 428.

Mi'nute-book. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *book.*] Book of ſhort hints.

Mi'nute-glass. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *glaſs.*] Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

Minu'tely. *adv.* [from *minúte.*] To a ſmall point; exactly; to the leaſt part; nicely.

In this poſture of mind it was impoſſible for him to keep that ſlow pace, and obſerve *minutely* that order of ranging all he ſaid, from which reſults an obvious perſpicuity. *Locke.*

Change of night and day,
And of the ſeaſons ever ſtealing round,
Minutely faithful. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 40.

Mi'nutely. *adv.* [from *mínute*, the ſubſtantive.]

1. Every minute; with very little time intervening.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, reſounding for ever in our ears? As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity till they ariſe from ſo mortiferous a ſtate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems rather to be an adjective, as *hourly* is both the adverb and adjective.

Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach,
Thoſe he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Minu'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *minúte.*] Smallneſs; exility; inconſiderableneſs.

The animal ſpirit and inſenſible particles never fall under our ſenſes by reaſon of their *minuteneſs.* *Bentley's Sermons.*

Mi'nute-watch. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *watch.*] A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

Caſting our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found that from the beginning of the pumping, about two minutes after the coals had been put in glowing, to the total diſappearing of the fire, there had paſſed but three minutes. *Boyle.*

Minx. *n. ſ.* [contracted, I ſuppoſe, from *minnock.*] A young, pert, wanton girl.

Lewd *minx!*
Come, go with me apart. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some torches bore, ſome links,
Before the proud virago *minx.* *Hudibras, p.* ii.

She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began
To hold the door, but now ſets up for man. *Dryden.*

MI'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*miracle*, French; *miraculum*, Latin.]

1. A wonder; ſomething above human power.

Nothing almoſt ſees *miracles*
But miſery. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Virtuous and holy, choſen from above,
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth.

The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain oſtentation of power, and to raiſe unprofitable amazement; but for the real benefit and advantage of men, by feeding the hungry, healing all ſorts of diſeaſes, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Mira'culous. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, Fr. from *miracle.*] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural.

Arithmetical progreſſion might eaſily demonſtrate how faſt mankind would increaſe, overpaſſing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Iſraelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from ſeventy unto ſix hundred thouſand able men. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Reſtore this day, for thy great name,
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*

Why this ſtrength
Mirac'lous yet remaining in thoſe locks?
His might continues in thee not for naught. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

At the firſt planting of the Chriſtian religion in the world, God was pleaſed to accompany it with a *miraculous* power. *Tillotſon.*

Mira'culously. *adv.* [from *miraculous.*] By miracle; by power above that of nature.

It was a ſingular providence of God, to draw thoſe northern heathen nations down into thoſe Chriſtian parts, where they might receive Chriſtianity, and to mingle nations ſo remote *miraculouſly*, to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Turnus was to be ſlain that very day; and Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in ſingle combat, unleſs his hurt had been *miraculouſly* healed. *Dryden.*

Mira'culousness. *n. ſ.* [from *miraculous.*] The ſtate of being effected by miracle; ſuperiority to natural power.

MIRADO'R. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence ladies ſee ſhews.

Mean time your valiant ſon, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round, to ev'ry *mirador*;
Beneath each lady's ſtand a ſtop he made,
And bowing, took th' applauſes which they paid. *Dryden.*

Mire. *n. ſ.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.

He his rider from her lofty ſteed
Would have caſt down, and trod in dirty *mire.* *Fairy Q.*

Here's that, which is too weak to be a ſinner, honeſt water, which ne'er left man i' th' *mire.* *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

I'm Ralph himſelf, your truſty ſquire,
Wh' has dragg'd your donſhip out o' th' *mire.* *Hudibras.*

I appeal to any man's reaſon, whether it be not better that there ſhould be a diſtinction of land and ſea, than that all ſhould be *mire* and water. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Now plung'd in *mire*, now by ſharp brambles torn. *Roſcommon.*

To **Mire.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to ſoil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's iſſue at my gates?
Who ſmeered thus, and *mir'd* with infamy,
I might have ſaid no part of it is mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mire. *n. ſ.* [*myr*, Welſh; myꞃa, Saxon; *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a piſmire.

Mi'riness. *n. ſ.* [from *miry.*] Dirtineſs; fulneſs of mire.

Mi'rksome. *n. ſ.* [*morck*, dark, Daniſh. In the derivatives of this ſet, no regular orthography is obſerved: it is common to write *murky*, to which the reſt ought to conform.] Dark; obſcure.

Through *mirkſome* air her ready way ſhe makes. *Fairy Queen.*

Mi'rror. *n. ſ.* [*miroir*, French; *mirar*, Spaniſh, to look.]

1. A looking-glaſs; any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection.

And in his waters which your *mirror* make,
Behold your faces as the cryſtal bright. *Spenſer's Epith.*

That pow'r which gave me eyes the world to view,
To view myſelf infus'd an inward light,
Whereby my ſoul, as by a *mirror* true,
Of her own form may take a perfect ſight. *Davies.*

Leſs bright the moon,
But oppoſite in levell'd Weſt was ſet
His *mirror*, with full face borrowing her light
From him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Mirror of poets, *mirror* of our age,
Which her whole face beholding on thy ſtage,
Pleas'd and diſpleas'd with her own faults, endures
A remedy like thoſe whom muſick cures. *Waller.*

By chance he ſpy'd a *mirror* while he ſpoke,
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;
Wond'ring, he ſaw his features and his hue,
So much were chang'd, that ſcarce himſelf he knew. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Late as I rang'd the cryſtal wilds of air,
In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling ſtar,
I ſaw, alas! ſome dread event impend. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; an exemplar; an archetype.

The works of Nature are no leſs exact, than if ſhe did both behold and ſtudy how to expreſs ſome abſolute ſhape or *mirror* always preſent before her. *Hooker, b.* i.

O goddeſs, heavenly bright,
Mirror of grace and majeſty divine! *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

How far'ſt thou, *mirror* of all martial men? *Shakeſp.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden.*

Mi'rror-stone. *n. ſ.* [*ſelenites*, Lat.] A kind of tranſparent ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

Mirth. *n. ſ.* [myꞃhðe, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter.

To give a kingdom for a *mirth*, to ſit,
And keep the turn of tippling with a ſlave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be large in *mirth*, anon we'll drink a meaſure
The table round. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His eye begets occaſion for his wit;
For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth*-moving jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moſt of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth* but art: the wounded ſpirit is not ſeen, but walks under a diſguiſe. *South's Sermons.*

With genial joy to warm the ſoul,
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth*-inſpiring bowl. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Mi'rthful. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full.*] Merry; gay; cheerful.

No ſimple word,
That ſhall be utter'd at our *mirthful* board,
Shall make us ſad next morning. *B. Johnſon, Epigr.* 101.

The feaſt was ſerv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleaſure went the *mirthful* round. *Prior.*

Mi'rthless *adj.* [from *mirth.*] Joyleſs; cheerleſs.

Mi'ry. *adj.* [from *mire.*]

1. Deep in mud; muddy.

Thou ſhould'ſt have heard how her horſe fell, and ſhe under her horſe: thou ſhould'ſt have heard in how *miry* a place, how ſhe was bemoiled. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural deaths, by ſickneſs or by age, went into vaſt caves under-ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noiſome creatures, and there grovelled in endleſs ſtench and miſery. *Temple.*

Deep, through a *miry* lane ſhe pick'd her way,
Above her ancle roſe the chalky clay. *Gay's Trivia.*

So have I ſeen ill-coupled hounds
Drag diff'rent ways in *miry* grounds. *Swift.*

2. Conſiſting of mire.

Shall thou and I ſit round about ſome fountain,
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,
How they are ſtain'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With *miry* ſlime left on them by a flood? *Shakeſpeare.*

Mis, an inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition to mark an ill ſenſe, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *miſchance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miſcomputation*, falſe reckoning; *to like*, to be pleaſed; *to miſlike*, to be offended; from *mes* in Teutonick and French, uſed in the ſame ſenſe. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples: but thoſe that follow will ſufficiently explain it.

Misacceptation. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *acceptation.*] The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe.

Misadve'nture. *n. ſ.* [*meſaventure*, Fr. *mis* and *adventure.*]

1. Miſchance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *miſadventure.* *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

When a commander, either upon neceſſity or *miſadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advanceth both his reputation and enterprize, if bravely he behaveth himſelf. *Hayward.*

The body conſiſted, after all the loſſes and *miſadventures*, of no leſs than ſix thouſand foot. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Diſtinguiſh betwixt actions of *miſadventure* and of deſign. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The trouble of a *miſadventure* now and then, that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution. *Locke on Education.*

2. [In law.] Manſlaughter. *Ainſworth.*

Misadve'ntured. *adj.* [from *miſadventure.*] Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of theſe two foes,
A pair of ſtarcroſt lovers take their life;
Whoſe *miſadventur'd* piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents ſtrife. *Shakeſp.*

Misadvi'sed. *adj.* [*mis* and *adviſed.*] Ill directed.

Misa'imed. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim.*] Not aimed rightly.

The idle ſtroke enforcing furious way,
Miſſing the mark of his *miſaimed* ſight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Mi'santhrope. } *n. ſ.* [*miſanthrope*, Fr. μισάνθρωπος.]
Misa'nthropos. } A hater of mankind.

I am *miſanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alas, poor dean! his only ſcope
Was to be held a *miſanthrope*;
This into gen'ral odium drew him. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Misa'nthropy. *n. ſ.* [*miſanthropie*, Fr. from *miſanthrope.*] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *application.*] Application to a wrong purpoſe.

The indiſtinction of many in the community of name, or the *miſapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made ſome doubt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

The vigilance of thoſe who preſide over theſe charities is ſo exemplary, that perſons diſpoſed to do good can entertain no ſuſpicions of the *miſapplication* of their bounty. *Atterb.*

It is our duty to be provident for the future, and wiſely to guard againſt whatever may lead us into *miſapplications* of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To MISAPPLY'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply.*] To apply to wrong purpoſes.

Virtue itſelf turns vice, being *miſapplied,*
And vice ſometime by action's dignified. *Shakeſpeare.*

The holy treaſure was to be reſerved, and iſſued for holy uſes, and not *miſapplied* to any other ends. *Howel.*

He that knows, that whiteneſs is the name of that colour he has obſerved in ſnow, will not *miſapply* that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

To MISAPPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend.*] Not to underſtand rightly.

That your reaſonings may loſe none of their force by my *miſapprehending* or miſrepreſenting them, I ſhall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *apprehenſion.*] Miſtake; not right apprehenſion.

It is a good degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the cauſes of our ignorance: and what we have to ſay under this head, will equally concern our *miſapprehenſions* and errors. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To MISASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſcribe.*] To aſcribe falſely.

That may be *miſaſcribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

To MISASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſſign.*] To aſſign erroneouſly.

We have not *miſaſſigned* the cauſe of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

To MISBECO'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become.*] Not to become; to be unſeemly; not to ſuit.

Either ſhe has a poſſibility in that which I think impoſſible, or elſe impoſſible loves need not *miſbecome* me. *Sidney.*

What to the dauphin from England?
—Scorn and defiance, ſlight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not *miſbecome*
The mighty ſender. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

That boldneſs which lads get amongſt their play-fellows, has ſuch a mixture of rudeneſs and an ill-turn'd confidence, that thoſe *miſbecoming* and diſingenuous ways of ſhifting in the world muſt be unlearned to make way for better principles. *Locke.*

Portius, thou may'ſt rely upon my conduct;
Thy father will not act what *miſbecomes* him. *Addiſon.*

MISBEGO'T. } *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten* with *mis.*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
MISBEGO'TTEN. }

Contaminated, baſe,
And *miſbegotten* blood, I ſpill of thine. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Your words have taken ſuch pains, as if they labour'd
To bring man-ſlaughter into form, ſet quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour *miſbegot,* and came into the world
When ſects and factions were but newly born. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *miſbegotten* infant grows,
And, ripe for birth, diſtends with deadly throes
The ſwelling rind, with unavailing ſtrife,
To leave the wooden womb, and puſhes into life. *Dryden.*

To MISBEHA'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave.*] To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHA'VED. *adj.* [*mis* and *behaved.*] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happineſs courts thee in her beſt array;
But, like a *miſbehav'd* and ſullen wench,
Thou pout'ſt upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakeſpeare.*

MISBEHA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *behaviour.*] Ill conduct; bad practice.

The *miſbehaviour* of particular perſons does not at all affect their cauſe, ſince a man may act laudably in ſome reſpects, who does not ſo in others. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

MISBELI'EF. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *belief.*] Falſe religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELI'EVER. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *believer.*] One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a curſt intent
To take a *miſbeliever* to my bed,
It muſt be ſo. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To MISCA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate.*] To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in ſuch a multitude of paſſages, ſeveral miſquoted, miſinterpreted, and *miſcalculated.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To MISCA'L. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call.*] To name improperly.

My heart will ſigh when I *miſcal* it ſo. *Shak. Rich.* II.

The third act, which connects propoſitions and deduceth concluſions from them, the ſchools call diſcourſe; and we ſhall not *miſcal* it if we name it reaſon. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

What you *miſcal* their folly is their care. *Dryden.*

MISCA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *carriage.*]

1. Unhappy event of our undertaking; failure; ill conduct.

Reſolutions of future reforming do not always ſatisfy juſtice, nor prevent vengeance for former *miſcarriages.* *King Charles.*

When a counſellor, to ſave himſelf,
Would lay *miſcarriages* upon his prince,
Expoſing him to publick rage and hate;
O, 'tis an act as infamouſly baſe,
As, ſhould a common ſoldier ſculk behind,
And thruſt his general in the front of war. *Dryden.*

If the neglect or abuſe of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happineſs, miſleads him, the *miſcarriages* that follow on it muſt be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

A great part of that time which the inhabitants of the former earth had to ſpare, and whereof they made ſo ill uſe, was now employed in digging and plowing; and the exceſs of fertility which contributed ſo much to their *miſcarriages,* was retracted and cut off. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* ii.

Your cures aloud you tell,
But wiſely your *miſcarriages* conceal. *Garth's Diſpenſat.*

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the failings and *miſcarriages* of the righteous ſhall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon? *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There muſt be flying and death, as well as *miſcarriages* and abortions; for there died many women with child. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To MISCA'RRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*]

1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to ſucceed; to be loſt in an enterpriſe; not to reach the effect intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great ſoldier, who *miſcarried* at ſea? *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Our ſiſter's man is certainly *miſcarried.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Is it concluded he ſhall be protector?
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet:
But ſo it muſt be if the king *miſcarry.* *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

If you *miſcarry,*
Your buſineſs of the world hath ſo an end,
And machination ceaſes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Sweet Baſſanio, my ſhips have all *miſcarried,* my creditors grow cruel, my eſtate is very low. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

I could mention ſome projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have *miſcarried.* *Addiſon.*

No wonder that this expedient ſhould ſo often *miſcarry,* which requires ſo much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift's Miscell.*

2. To have an abortion.

Give them a *miſcarrying* womb and dry breaſts. *Hoſea.*

So many politick conceptions ſo elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the iſſue, *miſcarry* and prove abortive. *South's Sermons.*

His wife *miſcarried;* but the abortion proved a female foetus. *Pope and Arbuthnot's Mart. Scrib.*

You have proved yourſelf more tender of another's embrios, than the fondeſt mothers are of their own; for you have preſerved every thing that I *miſcarried* of. *Pope.*

MISCELLA'NE. *n. ſ.* [*miſcellaneus,* Lat. This is corrupted into *maſlin,* or *meſlin.*] Mixed corn: as wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of uſe to make ſome *miſcellane* in corn; as if you ſow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 670.

MISCELLA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*miſcellaneus,* Lat.] Mingled; compoſed of various kinds.

Being *miſcellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with ſuſpicion; for ſuch as amaſs all relations muſt err in ſome, and without offence be unbelieved in many. *Browne.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,
A *miſcellaneous* rabble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd ſcarce worth the praiſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* ii.

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſcellaneous.*] Compoſition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY. *adj.* [*miſcellaneus,* Latin.] Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain conſiſteth in a veteran army compounded of *miſcellany* forces of all nations. *Bacon.*

MI'SCELLANY. *n. ſ.* A maſs formed out of various kinds.

I muſt acquit myſelf of the preſumption of having lent my name to recommend any *miſcellanies* or works of other men. *Pope.*

When they have join'd their pericranies,
Out ſkips a book of *miſcellanies.* *Swift.*

To MISCA'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *caſt.*] To take a wrong account of.

Men *miſcaſt* their days; for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MISCHA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *chance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; miſhap.

The Lady Cecropia ſent him to excuſe the *miſchance* of her beaſts ranging in that dangerous ſort. *Sidney, b.* i.

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herſelf with a great lady, by which occaſion ſhe had ſtumbled upon ſuch *miſchances* as were little for the honour of her family. *Sidney.*

View theſe letters, full of bad *miſchance.*
France is revolted. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come *miſchance* between us twain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nothing can be a reaſonable ground of deſpiſing a man but ſome fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwiſe, it is a man's unhappineſs, his *miſchance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South's Sermons.*

MI'SCHIEF. *n. ſ.* [*meſchef,* old French.]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriouſly done.

The law in that caſe puniſheth the thought; for better is a *miſchief* than an inconvenience. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Come, you murth'ring miniſters!
Wherever in your ſightleſs ſubſtances
You wait on nature's *miſchief.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thy tongue deviſeth *miſchiefs.* *Pſalm* lii. 2.

Was I the cauſe of *miſchief,* or the man,
Whoſe lawleſs luſt the fatal war began? *Dryden's Æn.*

Come not thou with *miſchief*-making beauty,
To interpoſe between us, look not on him. *Rowe.*

2. Ill-conſequence; vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to aſſiſt them againſt a common enemy; but the *miſchief* was, theſe allies would never allow that the common enemy was ſubdued. *Swift.*

To MI'SCHIEF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.

If the greateſt inward heat be not ſweetened by meekneſs, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our ſouls any benefit? rather it *miſchiefs* them. *Sprat's Sermons.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *miſchief* and *make.*] One who cauſes miſchief.

MI'SCHIEVOUS. *adj.* [from *miſchief.*]

1. Harmful; hurtful; deſtructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked.

This falſe, wily, doubling diſpoſition, is intolerably *miſchievous* to ſociety. *South's Sermons.*

I'm but a half-ſtrain'd villain yet;
But mongrel *miſchievous.* *Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded moſt of his ſervants, telling them that their maſter was run mad; that he had diſinherited his heir, and was going to ſettle his eſtate upon a pariſh-boy; that if he did not look after their maſter, he would do ſome very *miſchievous* thing. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

2. Spiteful; malicious.

MI'SCHIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *miſchief.*] Noxiouſly; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel deſtiny content
To ſweep at once her life and beauty too;
But like a harden'd felon took a pride
To work more *miſchievouſly* ſlow,
And plunder'd firſt, and then deſtroy'd. *Dryden.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſchievous.*] Hurtfulneſs; perniciouſneſs; wickedneſs.

Compare the harmleſſneſs, the tenderneſs, the modeſty, and the ingenuous pliableneſs, which is in youth, with the *miſchievouſneſs,* the ſlyneſs, the craft, the impudence, the falſhood, and the confirmed obſtinacy found in an aged, long-practiſed ſinner. *South's Sermons.*

MI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [from *miſceo,* Latin.] Poſſible to be mingled.

Acid ſpirits are ſubtile liquors which come over in diſtillations, not inflammable, *miſcible* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair or falſe quotation.

Being charged with *miſcitation* and unfair dealing, it was requiſite to ſay ſomething; for honeſty is a tender point. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

To MI'SCITE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite.*] To quote wrong.

MISCLA'IM. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *claim.*] Miſtaken claim.

Error, *miſclaim,* and forgetfulneſs, become ſuitors for ſome remiſſion of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *computation.*] Falſe reckoning.

It was a general misfortune and *miſcomputation* of that time, that the party had ſo good an opinion of their own reputation and intereſt. *Clarendon.*

To MISCONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive.*] To miſjudge; to have a falſe notion of.

Ne let falſe whiſpers, breeding hidden fears,
Break gentle ſleep with *miſconceived* doubt. *Spenſer.*

Our endeavour is not ſo much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them juſt and reaſonable cauſes of thoſe things, which, for want of due conſideration heretofore, they *miſconceived.* *Hooker, b.* v.

Miſconceived Joan of Arc hath been
A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

MISCONCE'IT. } *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conceit,* and *conception.*] Falſe opinion; wrong notion.
MISCONCE'PTION. }

The other which inſtead of it we are required to accept, is only by error and *miſconceit* named the ordinance of Jeſus Chriſt; no one proof as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be ſo in very deed. *Hooker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge ſhould be other than an heap of *miſconception* and error. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Great errors and dangers reſult out of a *miſconception* of names of things. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

It will be a great ſatisfaction to ſee thoſe pieces of moſt ancient hiſtory, which have been chiefly preſerved in Scripture, confirmed anew, and freed from thoſe *miſconceptions* or miſrepreſentations which made them ſit uneaſy upon the ſpirits even of the beſt men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

MISCO'NDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are induſtriouſly proclaimed and aggravated by ſuch as are guilty or innocent of the ſame ſlips or *miſconducts* in their own behaviour. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 256.

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligations both the memory of their paſt *miſconduct,* and their preſent advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumſpection. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To MISCONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiſs; to carry on wrong,

MISCONJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong gueſs.

I hope they will plauſibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *miſconjectures.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To MISCONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] To gueſs wrong.

MISCONSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conſtruction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

It pleas'd the king his maſter very lately
To ſtrike at me upon his *miſconſtruction,*
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a *miſconſtruction* of the ſymbolical expreſſion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Thoſe words were very weakly inſerted where they are ſo liable to *miſconſtruction.* *Stillingfleet.*

To MISCO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conſtrue.*] To interpret wrong.

That which by right expoſition buildeth up Chriſtian faith, being *miſconſtrued* breedeth error; between true and falſe conſtruction the difference reaſon muſt ſhew. *Hooker.*

We would have had you heard
The manner and the purpoſe of his treaſons;
That you might well have ſignified the ſame
Unto the citizens, who, haply, may
Miſconſtrue us in him. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Many of the unbelieving Iſraelites would have *miſconſtrued* this ſtory of mankind. *Raleigh.*

Do not, great Sir, *miſconſtrue* his intent,
Nor call rebellion what was prudent care,
To guard himſelf by neceſſary war. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions *miſconſtrued* and defamed by a party. *Addiſon.*

MISCONTI'NUANCE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *continuance.*] Ceſſation; intermiſſion.

To MISCO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *counſel.*] To adviſe wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reaſon
Will come by ready means unto his end,
But things *miſcounſeled* muſt needs miſwend. *Spenſer.*

To MISCO'UNT. *v. a.* [*meſcounter,* French; *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong.

MI'SCREANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *meſcreance* or *meſcroiance,* ſuſpicion, French.] Unbelief; falſe faith; adherence to a falſe religion.
MI'SCREANCY. }

If thou wilt renounce thy *miſcreance,*
And my true liegeman yield thyſelf for ay,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenſer.*

The more uſual cauſes of deprivation are murther, manſlaughter, hereſy, *miſcreancy,* atheiſm, ſimony. *Ayliffe.*

MI'SCREANT. *n. ſ.* [*meſcreant,* French.]

1. One who holds a falſe faith; one who believes in falſe gods.

Their prophets juſtly condemned them as an adulterous ſeed, and a wicked generation of *miſcreants,* which had forſaken the living God. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. A vile wretch.

Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou ſwear'ſt thy gods in vain.
—O vaſſal! *miſcreant!* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, thoſe *miſcreants* ought to be made ſenſible that our conſtitution is armed with force. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 50.

MISCRE'ATE. } *adj.* [*mis* and *created.*] Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.
MISCRE'ATED. }

Then made he head againſt his enemies,
And Ymner ſlew or Logris *miſcreate.* *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Eſtſoons he took that *miſcreated* fair,
And that falſe other ſprite, on whom he ſpread
A ſeeming body of the ſubtile air. *Spenſer.*

God forbid, my lord,
That you ſhould faſhion, wreſt, or bow your reading;
With opening titles *miſcreate,* whoſe right
Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shakeſpeare.*

MISDE'ED. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action.

O God,
If thou wilt be aveng'd on my *miſdeeds,*
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Evils which our own *miſdeeds* have wrought, *Milton.*

Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd, and exil'd
For foul *miſdeeds,* were puniſhments too mild. *Dryden.*

To MISDE'EM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to miſtake.

All unweeting an enchanter bad
His ſenſe abus'd, and made him to *miſdeem*
My loyalty, not ſuch as it did ſeem. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Beſides, were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *miſdeem;*
Equal to God, whoſe wiſdom ſhineth ſtill
And never errs, we might ourſelves eſteem. *Davies.*

To MISDEME'AN. *v. a.* [*miſ* and *demean.*] To behave ill.

From frailty
And want of wiſdom, you, that beſt ſhould teach us,
Have *miſdemean'd* yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

MISDEMEA'NOR. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *demean.*] Offence; ill behaviour; ſomething leſs than an atrocious crime.

The houſe of commons have only power to cenſure the members of their own houſe, in point of election or *miſdemeanours,* in or towards that houſe. *Bacon.*

It is no real diſgrace to the church merely to loſe her privileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or *miſdemeanor.* *South.*

Theſe could never have touched the head, or ſtopped the ſource of theſe unhappy *miſdemeanors,* for which the puniſhment was ſent. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* ii.

MISDEVO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *devotion.*] Miſtaken piety.

A place, where *miſdevotion* frames
A thouſand prayers to ſaints, whoſe very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Donne.*

MISDI'ET. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *diet.*] Improper food.

A dropſy through his fleſh did flow,
Which by *miſdiet* daily greater grew. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To **MISDISTI'NGUISH.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *diſtinguiſh.*] To make wrong diſtinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, becauſe we diſtinguiſh where we ſhould not, it may not be denied that we *miſdiſtinguiſh*. *Hooker, b.* iii.

To **MISDO'.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do wrong; to commit a crime; to offend.

Afford me place to ſhew what recompence
T'wards thee I intend for what I have *miſdone*. *Milton.*

To **MISDO.'** *v. n.* To commit faults.

Try the erring ſoul
Not wilfully *miſdoing*, but unaware
Miſled. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

The worſt is, to think ourſelves ſafe ſo long as we keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own view, without any awe of that all-ſeeing Eye that obſerves all our *miſdoings*. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have *miſdone*, and I endure the ſmart,
Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part. *Dryden.*

MISDO'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *miſdo.*] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth ſharp puniſhments to *miſdoers*, no man ſhould enjoy any thing. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **MISDO'UBT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To ſuſpect of deceit or danger.

If ſhe only *miſdoubted* me, I were in heaven; for quickly I would bring ſufficient aſſurance. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I do not *miſdoubt* my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together; a man may be too confident. *Shakeſp.*

The bird that hath been limed in a buſh,
With trembling wings *miſdoubteth* ev'ry buſh;
And I, the hapleſs male to one ſweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught, and kill'd.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.* iii.

If you *miſdoubt* me that I am not ſhe,
I know not how I ſhall aſſure you farther. *Shakeſpeare.*

To believe his wiles my truth can move,
Is to *miſdoubt* my reaſon, or my love. *Dryden.*

MISDO'UBT. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *doubt.*]

1. Suſpicion of crime or danger.

He cannot ſo preciſely weed this land,
As his *miſdoubts* preſent occaſion;
His foes are ſo enrooted with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfaſten ſo and ſhake a friend. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

2. Irreſolution; heſitation.

York, ſteel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *miſdoubt* to reſolution. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

MISE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Iſſue. Law term. *Dict.*

To **MISEMPLO'Y.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To uſe to wrong purpoſes.

Their frugal fathers gains they *miſemploy*,
And turn to point and pearl, and ev'ry female toy. *Dryd.*

Some taking things upon truſt, *miſemploy* their power by lazily enſlaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

That vain and fooliſh hope, which is *miſemployed* on temporal objects, produces many ſorrows. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

They grew diſſolute and prophane; and by *miſemploying* the advantages which God had thrown into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPLO'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *employment*] Improper application.

An improvident expence, and *miſemployment* of their time and faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

MI'SER. *n. ſ.* [*miſer*, Latin.]

1. A wretched perſon; one overwhelmed with calamity.

Do not diſdain to carry with you the woeful words of a *miſer* now deſpairing; neither be afraid to appear before her, bearing the baſe title of the ſender. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I wiſh that it may not prove ſome ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with ſuch a *miſer* as I am. *Sidney.*

Fair ſon of Mars, that ſeek with warlike ſpoil
And great atchievements, great yourſelf to make,
Vouchſafe to ſtay your ſteed for humble *miſer*'s ſake. *Spenſ.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow.

Decrepit *miſer!* baſe, ignoble wretch!
I am deſcended of a gentler blood. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himſelf miſerable by the fear of poverty.

Though ſhe be dearer to my ſoul than reſt
To weary pilgrims, or to *miſers* gold,
Rather than wrong Caſtalio I'd forget her. *Otway.*

No ſilver ſaints by dying *miſers* giv'n,
Here brib'd the rage of ill-requited Heav'n;
But ſuch plain roofs as piety could raiſe,
And only vocal with the Maker's praiſe. *Pope.*

MI'SERABLE. *adj.* [*miſerable*, French; *miſer*, Latin.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.

O nation *miſerable*,
With an untitled tyrant, bloody ſcepter'd!
When ſhalt thou ſee thy wholeſome days again? *Shakeſp.*

Moſt *miſerable* is the deſire that's glorious. *Shakeſp.*

What's more *miſerable* than diſcontent? *Shakeſpeare.*

It is probable that there will be a future ſtate, and then how *miſerable* is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch! *South's Sermons.*

What hopes delude thee, *miſerable* man? *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Wretched; worthleſs.

Miſerable comforters are ye all. *Job*, xvi. 2.

3. Culpably parſimonious; ſtingy.

MI'SERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſerable.*] State of miſery.

MI'SERABLY. *adv.* [from *miſerable.*]

1. Unhappily; calamitouſly.

Of the five employed by him, two of them quarrelled, one of which was ſlain, and the other hanged for it; the third drowned himſelf; the fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread; and the fifth was *miſerably* ſtabbed to death. *South.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly.

As the love I bear you makes me thus invite you, ſo the ſame love makes me aſhamed to bring you to a place, where you ſhall be ſo, not ſpoken by ceremony but by truth, *miſerably* entertained. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. Covetouſly. *Ainſworth.*

MI'SERY. *n. ſ.* [*miſeria*, Latin; *miſere*, French.]

1. Wretchedneſs; unhappineſs.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with *miſery*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Happineſs, in its full extent, is the utmoſt pleaſure we are capable of, and *miſery* the utmoſt pain. *Locke.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cauſe of miſery.

When we our betters ſee bearing our woes,
We ſcarcely think our *miſeries* our foes. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gods from heav'n ſurvey the fatal ſtrife,
And mourn the *miſeries* of human life. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. [From *miſer.*] Covetouſneſs; avarice. Not in uſe.

He look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck o' th' world: he covets leſs
Than *miſery* itſelf would give. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

In a fabrick of forty thouſand pounds charge, I wiſh thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model; for a little *miſery* may eaſily breed ſome abſurdity of greater charge. *Wotton.*

MISESTE'EM. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *eſteem.*] Diſregard; ſlight.

To **MISFA'SHION.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *faſhion.*] To form wrong.

A thing in reaſon impoſſible, thorough their *miſfaſhioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no leſs certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of God. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To **MISFO'RM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *form.*] To put in an ill form.

His monſtrous ſcalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that *miſformed* ſhape miſ-ſhaped more. *Spenſer.*

MISFO'RTUNE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus 'gan ſay, miſery and *misfortune* is all one,
And of *misfortune*, fortune hath only the gift. *Sidney.*

What world's delight, or joy of living ſpeech,
Can heart ſo plung'd in ſea of ſorrows deep,
And heaped with ſo huge *misfortunes* reach? *Fairy Q.*

Conſider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addiſon.*

To **MISGI'VE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. It is uſed always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late preſaging propheſy
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;
So doth my heart *miſgive me* in theſe conflicts
What may befal him to his harm or ours. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is ſtrange! Who hath got the right Anne?
My heart *miſgives me*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Yet oft his heart divine of ſomething ill,
Miſgave him. *Milton.*

If a conſcience thus qualified and informed, be not the meaſure by which a man may take a true eſtimate of his abſolution, the ſinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, ſuſpicions, and *miſgivings*, both as to the meaſures of his preſent duty, and the final iſſues of his future reward. *South.*

His heart *miſgave* him, that theſe were ſo many meeting-houſes; but, upon communicating his ſuſpicions, I ſoon made him eaſy. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 47.

To **MISGO'VERN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*] To govern ill; to adminiſter unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had *miſgoverned* the ſtate, and inverted his treaſures to his own private uſe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

MISGO'VERNED. *adj.* [from *miſgovern.*] Rude; uncivilized.

Rude, *miſgovern'd* hands, from window tops,
Threw duſt and rubbiſh on King Richard's head. *Shakeſp.*

MISGO'VERNANCE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *governance.*] Irregularity.

Thy muſe too long ſlumbereth in ſorrowing,
Lulled aſleep through love's *miſgovernance*. *Spenſer.*

MISGO'VERNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *government.*]

1. Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs.

Men lay the blame of thoſe evils whereof they know not the ground, upon publick *miſgovernment*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Ill management.

Men are miſerable, if their education hath been ſo undiſciplined, as to leave them unfurniſhed of ſkill to ſpend their time; but moſt miſerable, if ſuch *miſgovernment* and unſkilfulneſs make them fall into vicious company. *Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.

There is not chaſtity enough in language
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,
I am ſorry for thy much *miſgovernment*. *Shakeſpeare.*

MISGU'IDANCE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] Falſe direction.

The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-firſt of March for the finding out of Eaſter; which has cauſed the *miſguidance* from the ſun which we lie under in reſpect of Eaſter, and the moveable feaſts. *Holder on Time.*

Whoſoever deceives a man, makes him ruin himſelf; and by cauſing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, he cauſes an error in his choice, the *miſguidance* of which muſt naturally engage him to his deſtruction. *South.*

To **MISGUI'DE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one ſide of a queſtion, and wholly to neglect thoſe which favour the other, is wilfully to *miſguide* the underſtanding; and is ſo far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debaſes it. *Locke.*

Miſguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war. *Prior.*

Of all the cauſes which conſpire to blind
Man's erring judgment, and *miſguide* the mind,
What the weak head with ſtrongeſt biaſs rules,
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

MISHA'P. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miſerable *miſhaps* fell to the young prince of Macedon his couſin, I ſhould too much fill your ears with ſtrange horrours. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Since we are thus far entered into the conſideration of her *miſhaps*, tell me, have there been any more ſuch tempeſts wherein ſhe hath thus wretchedly been wrecked? *Spenſer.*

Sir knight, take to you wonted ſtrength,
And maſter theſe *miſhaps* with patient might. *Fairy Q.*

Rome's readieſt champions, repoſe you here
Secure from worldly chances and *miſhaps*. *Shakeſpeare.*

It cannot be
But that ſucceſs attends him: if *miſhap*,
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his avengers; ſince no place like this
Can fit his puniſhment, or your revenge. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

If the worſt of all *miſhaps* hath fallen,
Speak; for he could not die unlike himſelf. *Denham.*

MI'SHMASH. *n. ſ.* *Ainſw.* A low word. A mingle or hotchpotch.

To **MISINFE'R.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong.

Neſtorius teaching rightly, that God and man are diſtinct natures, did thereupon *miſinfer*, that in Chriſt thoſe natures can by no conjunction make one perſon. *Hooker, b.* v.

To **MISINFO'RM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by falſe accounts.

Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had *miſinformed*. 2 *Mac.* iii. 11.

By no means truſt to your ſervants, who miſlead you, or *miſinform* you; the reproach will lie upon yourſelf. *Bacon.*

Bid her well beware,
Leſt by ſome fair-appearing good ſurpriz'd,
She dictate falſe; and *miſinform* the will
To do what God expreſsly hath forbid. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

MISINFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *miſinform.*] Falſe intelligence; falſe accounts.

Let not ſuch be diſcouraged as deſerve well, by *miſinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery. *Bacon.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces againſt an inſulting baſeneſs, when backed with greatneſs, and ſet on by *miſinformation*. *South's Sermons.*

To **MISINTE'RPRET.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong ſenſe.

The gentle reader reſts happy to hear the worthieſt works *miſinterpreted*, the cleareſt actions obſcured, and the innocenteſt life traduced. *Ben. Johnſon.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be ſeveral paſſages miſquoted and *miſinterpreted*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **MISJO'IN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly.

In reaſon's abſence mimick fancy wakes
To imitate her; but *miſjoining* ſhapes,
Wild work produces oft, and moſt in dreams;
Ill-matching words, and deeds, long paſt, or late. *Milton.*

Luther, more miſtaking what he read,
Miſjoins the ſacred body with the bread. *Dryden.*

To **MISJU'DGE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form falſe opinions; to judge ill.

Where we *miſjudge* the matter, a miſcarriage draws pity after it; but when we are tranſported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door. *L'Eſtrange.*

You *miſjudge*;
You ſee through love, and that deludes your ſight;
As, what is ſtraight, ſeems crooked through the water.
Dryden's All for Love.

By allowing himſelf in what is innocent, he breeds offence to his weak and *miſjudging* neighbour. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Inſenſate!
Too long *miſjudging* have I thought thee wiſe,
But ſure relentleſs folly ſteels thy breaſt. *Pope.*

To **MISLA'Y.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife, our arms *miſlay'd*,
And from beneath my head my ſword convey'd. *Dryden.*

The fault is generally *miſlaid* upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement. *Locke.*

If the butler be the tell-tale, *miſlay* a ſpoon, ſo as he may never find it. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

MISLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *miſlay.*] One that puts in the wrong place.

The *miſlayer* of a mere-ſtone is to blame: but the unjuſt judge is the capital remover of land-marks, when he defineth amiſs of lands. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To **MISLE'AD.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to miſchief or miſtake.

Take, oh take thoſe lips away,
That ſo ſweetly were forſworn;
And thoſe eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do *miſlead* the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe we love,
That are *miſled* upon your couſin's part. *Shakeſpeare.*

Poor *miſled* men: your ſtates are yet worthy pity.
If you would hear, and change your ſavage minds,
Leave to be mad. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Truſt not to your ſervants who *miſlead* or miſinform you.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

O thieviſh night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars,
That Nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the *miſled* and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

What can they teach and not *miſlead*:
Ignorant of themſelves, of God much more? *Milton.*

Thou who haſt taught me to forgive the ill,
And recompenſe, as friends, the good *miſled*;
If mercy be a precept of thy will,
Return that mercy on thy ſervant's head. *Dryden.*

The imagination, which is of ſimple perception, doth never of itſelf, and directly, *miſlead* us; yet it is the almoſt fatal means of our deception. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Whatever neceſſity determines to the purſuit of real bliſs, the ſame neceſſity eſtabliſhes ſuſpenſe, and ſcrutiny of each ſucceſſive deſire, whether the ſatisfaction of it does not interfere with our true happineſs, and *miſlead* us from it. *Locke.*

'Tis hard to ſay, if greater want of ſkill
Appear in writing or in judging ill:
But of the two leſs dang'rous is th' offence
To tire our patience, than *miſlead* our ſenſe. *Pope.*

MISLE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *miſlead.*] One that leads to ill.

When thou doſt hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou waſt,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I baniſh thee on pain of death,
As I have done the reſt of my *miſleaders*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have diſclaimed and abandoned thoſe heretical phantaſies touching our Saviour, wherein by their *miſleaders* they had been anciently plunged. *Brerewood on Languages.*

To **MISLI'KE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to be not pleaſed with; to diſlike.

It was hard to ſay, whether he more liked his doings, or *miſliked* the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*

Tertullian was not deceived in the nature of the place; but Aquinas, who *miſliked* this opinion, followed a worſe. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge:
If thou *miſlike* him, thou conceiv'ſt him not. *Herbert.*

MISLI'KE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſapprobation; diſtaſte.

Setting your ſcorns and your *miſlike* aſide,
Tell me ſome reaſon, why the Lady Gray
Should not become my wife? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Their angry geſtures with *miſlike* diſcloſe,
How much his ſpeech offends their noble ears. *Fairfax.*

MISLI'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *miſlike.*] One that diſapproves.

Open flatterers of great men, privy *miſlikers* of good men, fair ſpeakers with ſmiling countenances. *Aſcham.*

MI'SLEN. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

They commonly ſow thoſe lands with wheat, *miſlen*, and barley. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **MI'SLE.** *v. n.* [from *miſt.*] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick miſt: properly *miſtle.*

Ynough, thou mourned haſt,
Now ginnes to *mizzle*, hie we homeward faſt. *Spenſer.*

The very ſmall drops of a *miſling* rain deſcending through a freezing air, do each of them ſhoot into one of thoſe figured icicles. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i.

This cold precipitates the vapours either in dews, or, if the vapours more copiouſly aſcend, they are condenſed into *miſling*, or into ſhowers of ſmall rain, falling in numerous, thick, ſmall drops. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

In *miſling* days when I my threſher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

To **MISLI'VE.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To live ill.

Should not thilke God, that gave him that good,
Eke cheriſh his child if in his ways he ſtood,
For if he *miſlive* in lewdneſs and luſt,
Little boots all the wealth and the truſt. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To **MI'SMANAGE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill.

The debates of moſt princes councils would be in danger to be *miſmanaged*, ſince thoſe who have a great ſtroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

MI'SMANAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *management.*] Ill management; ill conduct.

It is *miſmanagement* more than want of abilities, that men have reaſon to complain of in thoſe that differ from them. *Locke.*

The falls of fav'rites, projects of the great,
Of old *miſmanagements*, taxations new,
All neither wholly falſe, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

To **MISMA'RK.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark.*] To mark with the wrong token.

Things are *miſmarked* in contemplation and life for want of application or integrity. *Collier on Human Reaſon.*

To **MISMA'TCH.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unſuitably.

What at my years forſaken! had I

Ugly, or old, *miſmatcht* to my deſires,
My natural defects had taught me
To ſet me down contented. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

To **Misna'me.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name.

They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as ſuch to their ſucceeders, who are bold to *miſname* all unobſequiouſneſs to their incogitancy, preſumption. *Boyle on Colours.*

Misno'mer. *n. ſ.* [French.] In law, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To **Misobse'rve.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *obſerve.*] Not to obſerve accurately.

They underſtand it as early as they do language; and, if I *miſobſerve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures ſooner than is imagined. *Locke on Education.*

Miso'gamist. *n. ſ.* [μισῶ and γάμος.] A marriage hater.

Miso'gyny. *n. ſ.* [μισῶ and γυνὴ.] Hatred of women.

To **Miso'rder.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly.

If the child miſs either in forgetting a word, or *miſordering* the ſentence, I would not have the maſter frown. *Aſcham.*

Yet few of them come to any great age, by reaſon of their *miſordered* life when they were young. *Aſcham.*

The time *miſorder'd* doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us, and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To hold our ſafety up. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Miso'rder. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; diſorderly proceedings.

When news was brought to Richard the Second, that his uncles, who ſought to reform the *miſorders* of his counſellors, were aſſembled in a wood near unto the court, merrily demanded of one Sir Hugh a Linne, who had been a good military man, but was then ſomewhat diſtraught of his wits, what he would adviſe him to do? Iſſue out, quoth Sir Hugh, and ſlay them every mother's ſon; and when thou haſt ſo done, thou haſt killed all the faithful friends thou haſt in England. *Camden's Remains.*

Miso'rderly. *adj.* [from *miſorder.*] Irregular.

His over-much fearing of you drives him to ſeek ſome *miſorderly* ſhift, to be helped by ſome other book, or to be prompted by ſome other ſcholar. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To **Mispe'l.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſpell.*] To ſpell wrong.

She became a profeſt enemy to the arts and ſciences, and ſcarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *miſpelling* his name. *Spectator*, Nº 635.

To **Mispe'nd.** *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſive *miſpent.* [*mis* and *ſpend.*]

1. To ſpend ill; to waſte; to conſume to no purpoſe; to throw away.

What a deal of cold buſineſs doth a man *miſpend* the better part of life in! In ſcattering compliments, tendering viſits, gathering and venting news. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

Firſt guilty conſcience does the mirrour bring,
Then ſharp remorſe ſhoots out her angry ſting;
And anxious thoughts, within themſelves at ſtrife,
Upbraid the long *miſpent*, luxurious life. *Dryden.*

I this writer's want of ſenſe arraign,
Treat all his empty pages with diſdain,
And think a grave reply *miſpent* and vain. *Blackmore.*

He who has lived with the greateſt care will find, upon a review of his time, that he has ſomething to redeem; but he who has *miſpent* much has ſtill a greater concern. *Rogers.*

Wiſe men retrieve, as far as they are able, every *miſpent* or unprofitable hour which has ſlipped from them. *Rogers.*

2. To waſte, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Now let the arched knife their thirſty limbs
Diſſever, for the genial moiſture due
To apples, otherwiſe *miſpends itſelf*
In barren twigs. *Phillips.*

Mispe'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *miſpend.*] One who ſpends ill or prodigally.

I very much ſuſpect the excellency of thoſe mens parts who are diſſolute, and careleſs *miſpenders* of their time. *Norris's Miſcell.*

Mispersua'sion. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *perſuaſion.*] Wrong notion; falſe opinion.

Some *miſperſuaſions* concerning the Divine Attributes tend to the corrupting mens manners. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Mispla'ce.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my ſhoulders,
Before I'll ſee the crown ſo foul *miſplac'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

What little arts govern the world! we need not
An armed enemy or corrupted friend,
When ſervice but *miſplac'd*, or love miſtaken,
Performs the work. *Denham's Sophy.*

Is a man betrayed by ſuch agents as he employs? He *miſplaced* his confidence, took hypocriſy for fidelity, and ſo relied upon the ſervices of a pack of villains. *South's Sermons.*

Shall we repine at a little *miſplaced* charity; we, who could no way foreſee the effect? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **Mispo'int.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *point.*] To confuſe ſentences by wrong punctuation.

To **Mispri'se.** *v. a.* Sometimes it ſignifies miſtaken, from the French verb *meſprendre*; ſometimes undervalued or diſdained, from the French verb *mepriſer. Hanmer.* It is in both ſenſes wholly obſolete.

1. To miſtake.

You ſpend your paſſion on a *miſpris'd* mood;
I am not guilty of Lyſander's blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſlight; to ſcorn; to deſpiſe.

He's ſo much in the heart of the world, and eſpecially of my own people who beſt know him, that I am altogether *miſpriſed.* *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Pluck indignation on thy head;
By the *miſpriſing* of a maid, too virtuous
For the contempt of empire. *Shakeſpeare*

Mispri'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *miſpriſe.*]

1. Scorn; contempt.

Here take her hand,
Proud ſcornful boy, unworthy this good gift!
That doth in vile *miſpriſion* ſhackle up
My love, and her deſert. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Miſtake; miſconception.

Thou haſt miſtaken quite,
And laid thy love juice on ſome true love's ſight;
Of thy *miſpriſion* muſt perforce enſue
Some true love turn'd, and not a falſe turn'd true. *Shak.*

We feel ſuch or ſuch a ſentiment within us, and herein is no cheat or *miſpriſion*; it is truly ſo, and our ſenſe concludes nothing of its riſe. *Glanville's Sceſſis.*

3. [In common law.] It ſignifies neglect, negligence, or overſight. *Miſpriſion* of treaſon is the concealment, or not diſcloſing, of known treaſon; for the which the offenders are to ſuffer impriſonment during the king's pleaſure, loſe their goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Miſpriſion* of felony, is the letting any perſon, committed for treaſon or felony, or ſuſpicion of either, to go before he be indicted. *Cowel.*

To **Mispropo'rtion.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.

Mispro'ud. *adj.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Vitiouſly proud. Obſolete.

Now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, ſtrength'ning *miſproud* York. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Misquo'te.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falſely.

Look how we can, or ſad, or merrily,
Interpretation will *miſquote* our looks. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

After all the care I have taken, there may be ſeveral paſſages *miſquoted.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Misreci'te.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth.

He *miſrecites* the argument, and denies the conſequence, which is clear. *Biſhop Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

To **Misre'ckon.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

Whoever finds a miſtake in the ſum total, muſt allow himſelf out, though after repeated trials he may not ſee in which article he has *miſreckoned.* *Swift.*

To **Misrela'te.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falſely.

To ſatisfy me that he *miſrelated* not the experiment, he brought two or three ſmall pipes of glaſs, which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

Misrela'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *miſrelate.*] Falſe or inaccurate narrative.

Mine aim was only to preſs home thoſe things in writing, which had been agitated between us by word of mouth; a courſe much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being leſs ſubject to miſtakes and *miſrelations*, and wherein paralogiſms are more quickly detected. *Biſhop Bramhall.*

To **Misreme'mber.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To miſtake by truſting to memory.

If I much *miſremember* not, I had ſuch a ſpirit from peas kept long enough to loſe their verdure. *Boyle.*

To **Misrepo'rt.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a falſe account of; to give an account diſadvantageous and falſe.

His doctrine was *miſreported*, as though he had everywhere preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but alſo touching the Jews. *Hooker, b.* iv.

A man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *miſreport* your grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wrong judgment that miſleads us, and makes the will often faſten on the worſe ſide, lies in *miſreporting* upon the various compariſons of theſe. *Locke.*

Misrepo'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe account; falſe and malicious repreſentation.

We defend him not,
Only deſire to know his crime: 'tis poſſible
It may be ſome miſtake or *miſreport*,
Some falſe ſuggeſtion, or malicious ſcandal. *Denham.*

As by flattery a man is uſually brought to open his boſom to his mortal enemy, ſo by detraction, and a ſlanderous *miſreport* of perſons, he is often brought to ſhut the ſame even to his beſt and trueſt friends. *South's Sermons.*

To **Misreprese'nt.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *repreſent.*] To repreſent not as it is; to falſify to diſadvantage: *mis* often ſignifies not only error, but malice or miſchief.

Two qualities neceſſary to a reader before his judgment ſhould be allowed are, common honeſty and common ſenſe; and that no man could have *miſrepreſented* that paragraph, unleſs he were utterly deſtitute of one or both. *Swift.*

While it is ſo difficult to learn the ſprings of ſome facts, and ſo eaſy to forget the circumſtances of others, it is no wonder they ſhould be ſo groſsly *miſrepreſented* to the publick by curious and inquiſitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Swift.*

Misrepresenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *miſrepreſent.*]

1. The act of miſrepreſenting.

They have prevailed by *miſrepreſentations*, and other artifices, to make the ſucceſſor look upon them as the only perſons he can truſt. *Swift.*

2. Account maliciouſly falſe.

Since I have ſhewn him his foul miſtakes and injurious *miſrepreſentations*, it will become him publickly to own and retract them. *Atterbury.*

Misru'le. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *rule.*] Tumult; confuſion; revel; unjuſt domination.

In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid,
Enormous riot, and *miſrule* ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

And through his airy hall the loud *miſrule*
Of driving tempeſt, is for ever heard. *Thomſon.*

Miss. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *miſtreſs. Bailey.*]

1. The term of honour to a young girl.

Where there are little maſters and *miſſes* in a houſe, they are great impediments to the diverſions of the ſervants. *Swift.*

2. A ſtrumpet; a concubine; a whore; a proſtitute.

All women would be of one piece,
The virtuous matron and the *miſs.* *Hudibras, p.* iii.

This gentle cock, for ſolace of his life,
Six *miſſes* had beſides his lawful wife. *Dryden*

To **Miss.** *v. a.* [*miſſen*, Dutch and German.] *Miſſed* preter. *miſt* part.

1. Not to hit by the mind; to miſtake.

Nor can I *miſs* the way, ſo ſtrongly drawn
By this new-felt attraction, and inſtinct. *Milton.*

2. Not to hit by manual aim.

The life you boaſted to your jav'lin giv'n,
Prince, you have *miſs'd.* *Pope.*

3. To fail of obtaining.

If ſhe deſired above all things to have Orgalus, Orgalus feared nothing but to *miſs* Parthenia. *Sidney.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miſs that, which one unworthier may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Where ſhall a maid's diſtracted heart find reſt,
If ſhe can *miſs* it in her lover's breaſt? *Dryden.*

When a man *miſſes* his great end, happineſs, he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke.*

4. To diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting.

Without him I found a weakneſs, and a miſtruſtfulneſs of myſelf, as one ſtrayed from his beſt ſtrength, when at any time I *miſſed* him. *Sidney.*

In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderneſs, ſo that nothing was *miſſed.* 1 *Sam.* xxv. 21.

5. To be without.

We cannot *miſs* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

6. To omit.

She would never *miſs* one day,
A walk ſo fine, a ſight ſo gay. *Prior.*

7. To perceive want of.

My redoubl'd love and care,
May ever tend about thee to old age
With all things grateful chear'd, and ſo ſupply'd,
That what by me thou haſt loſt thou leaſt ſhalt *miſs. Milt.*

He who has a firm, ſincere friend, may want all the reſt without *miſſing* them. *South's Sermons.*

To **Miss.** *v. n.*

1. To fly wide; not to hit.

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage, appear too ſlow,
They *miſs* or ſweep but common ſouls away. *Walker.*

2. Not to ſucceed.

The general root of ſuperſtition is, that men obſerve when things hit, and not when they *miſs*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and paſs over the other. *Bacon.*

3. To fail; to miſtake.

4. To be loſt; to be wanting.

My lord,
Upon my lady's *miſſing*, came to me
With his ſword drawn. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Thy ſhepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought *miſſing* unto them. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 7.

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moſes was in the mount, and *miſſing* long,
And the great Thiſbite, who on fiery wheels
Rode up to heaven, yet once again to come. *Milton.*

5. To miſcarry; to fail.

Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he
To be th' inventor *miſs'd*, ſo eaſy it ſeem'd,
Once found, which yet unfound moſt would have thought
Impoſſible. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find: ſometimes with *of* before the object.

Grittus *miſſing of* the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Knolles.*

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are eaſy to be underſtood by us; upon the leaſt reflection we cannot *miſs of* them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Miss. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Loſs; want.

In humble dales is footing faſt,
The trode is not ſo tickle,
And though one fall through heedleſs haſte,
Yet is his *miſſe* not mickle. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

I could have better ſpar'd a better man.
Oh, I ſhould have a heavy *miſs* of thee,
If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

If theſe papers have that evidence in them, there will be no great *miſs* of thoſe which are loſt, and my reader may be ſatisfied without them. *Locke.*

2. Miſtake; errour.

He did without any great *miſs* in the hardeſt points of grammar. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mi'ssal. *n. ſ.* [*miſſale*, Lat. *miſſel*, Fr.] The maſs book.

By the rubrick of the *miſſal*, in every ſolemn maſs, the prieſt is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

To **Missa'y.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſay.*] To ſay ill or wrong.

Their ill haviour garres men *miſſay*,
Both of their doctrine and their ſay. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Diggon Davie, I bid her godday,
Or Diggon her is, or I *miſſay.* *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

We are not dwarfs, but of equal ſtature, if Vives *miſſay* not. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To **Misse'em.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſeem.*]

1. To make falſe appearance.

Foul Dueſſa meet,
Who with her witchcraft and *miſſeeming* ſweet
Inveigled her to follow her deſires unmeet. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To miſbecome. Obſolete both.

Never knight I ſaw in ſuch *miſſeeming* plight. *Fairy Q.*

To **Misse'rve.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſerve.*] To ſerve unfaithfully.

Great men, who *miſſerved* their country, were fined very highly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Missha'pe.** *v. a.* part. *miſhaped* and *miſhapen.* [*mis* and *ſhape.*]

1. To ſhape ill; to form ill; to deform.

A rude *miſhapen*, monſtrous rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*

His monſtrous ſcalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that misformed ſhape, *misſhaped* more. *Fairy Queen.*

Him then ſhe does transform to monſtrous hues,
And horribly *misſhapes* with ugly ſights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

This *misſhaped* knave,
His mother was a witch. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me,
On me that halt and am *misſhapen* thus? *Shak. Rich.* III.

Let the *misſhaped* trunk that bears this head
Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the wreck here, and only the *misſhapen* and deſpicable dwarf is left ſtanding. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pluto hates his own *misſhapen* race,
Her ſiſter furies fly her hideous face. *Dryden's Æn.*

They make bold to deſtroy ill-formed and *misſhaped* productions. *Locke.*

The Alps broken into ſo many ſteps and precipices, form one of the moſt irregular, *miſhapen* ſcenes in the world. *Add.*

We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, becauſe they have not the form of a regular bulwark; nor that the mountains are *misſhapen*, becauſe they are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Some figures monſtrous and *misſhap'd* appear
Conſider'd ſingly, or beheld too near,
Which but proportion'd to their ſite or place,
Due diſtance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

2. In Shakeſpeare, perhaps, it once ſignifies ill directed: as, *to ſhape a courſe.*

Thy wit, that ornament to ſhape and love,
Misſhapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a ſkill-leſs ſoldier's flaſk,
Is ſet on fire. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Mi'ssile. *adj.* [*miſſilis*, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; ſtriking at diſtance.

We bend the bow, or wing the *miſſile* dart. *Pope.*

Mi'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*miſſio*, Latin.]

1. Commiſſion; the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority.

Her ſon tracing the deſart wild,
All his great work to come before him ſet,
How to begin, how to accompliſh beſt,
His end of being on earth, and *miſſion* high. *Milton.*

The divine authority of our *miſſion*, and the powers veſted in us by the high-prieſt of our profeſſion, Chriſt Jeſus, are publickly diſputed and denied. *Atterbury.*

2. Perſons ſent on any account, uſually to propagate religion.

In theſe ſhips there ſhould be a *miſſion* of three of the brethren of Solomon's houſe, to give us knowledge of the ſciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren ſhould ſtay abroad till the new *miſſion.* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Diſmiſſion; diſcharge. Not in uſe.

In Ceſar's army, ſomewhat the ſoldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *miſſion* or diſcharge, though with no intention it ſhould be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other deſires; whereupon with one cry they aſked *miſſion.* *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

4. Faction; party. Not in uſe.

Glorious deeds, in theſe fields of late,
Made emulous *miſſions* 'mongſt the gods themſelves,
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'ssionary. }
Mi'ssioner. } *n. ſ.* [*miſſionaire*, French.] One ſent to propagate religion.

You mention the preſbyterian *miſſionary*, who hath been perſecuted for his religion. *Swift.*

Like mighty *miſſioner* you come,
Ad partes infidelium. *Dryden.*

Mi'ssive. *adj.* [*miſſive*, French.]

1. Such as may be ſent.

The king grants a licence under the great ſeal, called a congé d'eſlire, to elect the perſon he has nominated by his letters *miſſive.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Uſed at diſtance.

In vain with darts a diſtant war they try,
Short, and more ſhort, the *miſſive* weapons fly. *Dryden.*

Mi'ssive. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A letter ſent: it is retained in Scotland in that ſenſe.

Great aids came in to him; partly upon *miſſives*, and partly voluntaries from many parts. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. A meſſenger.

Rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
Did gibe my *miſſive* out of audience. *Shakeſpeare.*

While wrapt in the wonder of it came *miſſives* from the king, who all hail'd me Thane of Cawder. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

MISSPE´AK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſpeak.*] To ſpeak wrong.

It is not ſo; thou haſt *miſſpoke*, miſheard;
Tell o'er thy tale again. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A mother delights to hear
Her early child *miſſpeak* half-utter'd words. *Donne.*

MIST. *n. ſ.* [mıꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. A low thin cloud; a ſmall thin rain not perceived in ſingle drops.

Old Chaucer, like the morning ſtar,
To us diſcovers day from far;
His light thoſe *miſts* and clouds diſſolv'd
Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Denham.*

And *miſts* condens'd to clouds obſcure the ſky,
And clouds diſſolv'd, the thirſty ground ſupply. *Roſcom.*

As a *miſt* is a multitude of ſmall but ſolid globules, which therefore deſcend; ſo a vapour, and therefore a watery cloud, is nothing elſe but a congeries of very ſmall and concave globules, which therefore aſcend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain ſuſpended, till by ſome motion in the air, being broken, they deſcend in ſolid drops; either ſmall, as in a *miſt*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew.*

But hov'ring *miſts* around his brows are ſpread,
And night with ſable ſhades involves his head. *Dryden.*

A cloud is nothing but a *miſt* flying high in the air, as a *miſt* is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

My peoples eyes were once blinded with ſuch *miſts* of ſuſpicion, they are ſoon miſled into the moſt deſperate actions. *King Charles.*

His paſſion caſt a *miſt* before his ſenſe,
And either made or magnify'd th' offence. *Dryden.*

To MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or ſteam.

Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will *miſt* or ſtain the ſtone,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

MISTA´KABLE. *adj.* [from *miſtake.*] Liable to be conceived wrong.

It is not ſtrange to ſee the difference of a third part in ſo large an account, if we conſider how differently they are ſet forth in minor and leſs *miſtakable* numbers. *Brown.*

To MISTA´KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong; to take ſomething for that which it is not.

The towns, neither of the one ſide nor the other, willingly opening their gates to ſtrangers, nor ſtrangers willingly entering for fear of being *miſtaken*, *Sidney.*

Theſe did truly apprehend a great affinity between their practice of invocation of ſaints and the heathen idolatry, or elſe there was no danger one ſhould be *miſtaken* for the other. *Stillingfleet.*

This if neglected will make the reader very much *miſtake*, and miſunderſtand his meaning, and render the ſenſe very perplexed. *Locke.*

Fancy paſſes for knowledge, and what is prettily ſaid is *miſtaken* for ſolid. *Locke.*

Fools into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all:
Aſk your own heart, and nothing is ſo plain;
'Tis to *miſtake* them coſts the time and pain. *Pope.*

To MISTA´KE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels; mens judgments, which inhabit theſe houſes of clay, cannot be without their *miſtakings*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Seldom any one *miſtakes* in his names of ſimple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*

Servants *miſtake*, and ſometimes occaſion miſunderſtanding among friends. *Swift.*

MISTA´EN. pret. and part. paſſ. of *miſtake* for *miſtaken*, and ſo retained in Scotland.

This dagger has *miſta'en*; for lo! the ſheath
Lies empty on the back of Mountague,
The point miſſheathed in my daughter's boſom. *Shakeſp.*

To be MISTA´KEN. To err.

England is ſo idly king'd.
—You are too much *miſtaken* in this king:
Queſtion, your grace, the late embaſſadors,
How modeſt in exception, and withal
How terrible in conſtant reſolution. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Miſtaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
But cut the bond of union with that ſtroke. *Waller.*

MISTA´KE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Miſconception; error.

He never ſhall find out fit mate; but ſuch
As ſome misfortune brings him, or *miſtake*. *Milton.*

Infallibility is an abſolute ſecurity of the underſtanding from all poſſibility of *miſtake* in what it believes. *Tillotſon.*

Thoſe terrors are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or ſuperſtitious *miſtakes* about it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MISTA´KINGLY. *adv.* [from *miſtaking.*] Erroneouſly; falſely.

The error is not in the eye, but in the eſtimative faculty, which *miſtakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*

To MISTA´TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſtate.*] To ſtate wrong.

They *miſtate* the queſtion, when they talk of preſſing ceremonies. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

To MISTE´ACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong.

Such guides ſhall be ſet over the ſeveral congregations as will be ſure to *miſteach* them. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

The extravagances of the lewdeſt life are the more conſummate diſorders of a *miſtaught* or neglected youth. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To MISTE´L. *v. a.* [*mis* and *tell.*] To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

To MISTE´MPER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill; to diſorder.

This inundation of *miſtempered* humour
Reſts by you only to be qualified. *Shakeſp. King John.*

MI´STER. *adj.* [from *meſtier*, trade, French.] What *miſter*, what *kind* of.

The redcroſs knight toward him croſſed faſt,
To weet what *miſter* wight was ſo diſmay'd,
There him he finds all ſenſeleſs and aghaſt. *Spenſer.*

To MISTE´RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneouſly.

Hence baniſhed, is baniſh'd from the world;
And world exil'd is death. That baniſhed
Is death *miſterm'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

To MISTHI´NK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill; to think wrong.

How will the country, for theſe woful chances,
Miſthink the king, and not be ſatisfy'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

We, the greateſt, are *miſthought*
For things that others do. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breaſt,
Adam! *Miſthought* of her to thee ſo dear? *Milton.*

To MISTI´ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MI´STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſty.*] Cloudineſs; ſtate of being overcaſt.

The ſpeedy depredation of air upon watery moiſture, and verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in the ſudden vaniſhing of vapours from glaſs, or the blade of a ſword, ſuch as doth not at all detain or imbibe the moiſture, for the *miſtineſs* ſcattereth immediately. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 91.

MI´STION. *n. ſ.* [from *miſtus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being mingled.

In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living form as well as that of *miſtion*, and though they wholly ſeem to retain unto the body, depart upon diſunion. *Brown.*

Both bodies do, by the new texture reſulting from their *miſtion*, produce colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

MISTLETO´E. *n. ſ.* [mıꞅꞇelꞇan, Saxon; *miſtel*, Daniſh, *birdlime*, and ꞇan, *a twig.*] A plant.

The flower of the *miſtletoe* conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a baſon, divided into four parts, and beſet with warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and conſiſts of four ſhorter leaves; this becomes a round berry, full of a glutinous ſubſtance, incloſing a plain heart-ſhaped ſeed: this plant is always produced from ſeed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, as moſt other plants, but will always grow upon trees; from whence the ancients accounted it a ſuper-plant, who thought it to be an excreſcence on the tree without the ſeed being previouſly lodged there, which opinion is now generally confuted. The manner of its propagation is as follows, *viz.* the *miſtletoe* thruſh, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the ſeed from tree to tree; for the viſcous part of the berry, which immediately ſurrounds the ſeed, doth ſometimes faſten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get diſengaged of, he ſtrikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and ſo leaves the ſeed ſticking by this viſcous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a ſmooth part of the tree, will faſten itſelf, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth moſt readily take upon are the apple, the aſh, and ſome other ſmooth rind trees: it is obſervable, that whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of theſe plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preſerved by the curious in their collections of natural curioſities. *Millar.*

If ſnowe do continue, ſheepe hardly that fare
Crave *miſtle* and ivie for them for to ſpare. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

A barren and deteſted vale, you ſee it is:
The trees, though Summer, yet forlorn and lean,
O'ercome with moſs, and baleful *miſſeltoe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Miſſeltoe groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, ſometimes upon hazles, and rarely upon oaks; the *miſſeltoe* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green Winter and Summer, and beareth a white gliſtering berry; and it is a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*

All your temples ſtrow
With laurel green, and ſacred *miſletoe*. *Gay's Trivia.*

MI´STLIKE. *adj.* [*miſt* and *like.*] Reſembling a miſt.

Good Romeo, hide thyſelf.
—Not I, unleſs the breath of heart-ſick groans,
Miſtlike infold me from the ſearch of eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

MISTO´LD, particip. paſſ. of *miſtell*.

MISTO´OK, particip. paſſ. of *miſtake*.

Look nymphs, and ſhepherds look,
What ſudden blaze of majeſty,
Too divine to be *miſtook*. *Milton.*

MI´STRESS. *n. ſ.* [*maiſtreſſe*, *maitreſſe*, French.]

1. A woman who governs: correlative to ſubject or to ſervant.

Here ſtood he in the dark, his ſharp ſword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To ſtand 's auſpicious *miſtreſs*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Let us prepare
Some welcome for the *miſtreſs* of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Like the lily,
That once was *miſtreſs* of the field and flouriſh'd,
I'll hang my head and periſh. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

He'll make your Paris louvre ſhake for it,
Were it the *miſtreſs* court of mighty Europe. *Shakeſp.*

I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to ſpeak;
My *miſtreſs* here lies murther'd in her bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her *miſtreſs' miſtreſs!* the queen's queen. *Shakeſp.*

Rome now is *miſtreſs* of the whole world, ſea and land, to either pole. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Wonder not, ſov'reign *miſtreſs!* if perhaps
Thou canſt, who art ſole wonder; much leſs arm
Thy looks, the heav'n of mildneſs, with diſdain. *Milton.*

Thoſe who aſſert the lunar orb preſides
O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides;
Whoſe waves obſequious ebb, or ſwelling run
With the declining or encreaſing moon;
With reaſon ſeem her empire to maintain
As *miſtreſs* of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*

What a miſerable ſpectacle, for a nation that had been *miſtreſs* at ſea ſo long! *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A woman who poſſeſſes faculties uninjured.

There had ſhe enjoyed herſelf while ſhe was *miſtreſs* of herſelf, and had no other thoughts but ſuch as might ariſe out of quiet ſenſes. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Ages to come, that ſhall your bounty hear,
Will think you *miſtreſs* of the Indies were;
Though ſtraighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy mine. *Waller.*

3. A woman ſkilled in any thing.

A letter deſires all young wives to make themſelves *miſtreſſes* of Wingate's Arithmetick. *Addiſon's Spect.* Nº 92.

4. A woman teacher.

Erect publick ſchools, provided with the beſt and ableſt maſters and *miſtreſſes*. *Swift.*

5. A woman beloved and courted.

They would not ſuffer the prince to confer with, or very rarely to ſee, his *miſtreſs*, whom they pretended he ſhould forthwith marry. *Clarendon.*

Nice honour ſtill engages to requite
Falſe *miſtreſſes* and proud with ſlight for ſlight. *Granville.*

6. A term of contemptuous addreſs.

Look you, pale *miſtreſs*,
Do you perceive the ghaſtneſs of her eye? *Shakeſpeare.*

7. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRU´ST. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] Diffidence; ſuſpicion; want of confidence.

He needs not our *miſtruſt*, ſince he delivers
Our offices, and what we have to do,
To the direction juſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Not then *miſtruſt*, but tender love, enjoins
That I ſhould mind thee oft; and mind thou me! *Milton.*

To MISTRU´ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] To ſuſpect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.

Will any man alledge thoſe mentioned human infirmities as reaſons why theſe things ſhould be *miſtruſted* or doubted of? *Hooker, b.* ii.

By a divine inſtinct, mens minds *miſtruſt*
Enſuing danger; as by proof we ſee,
The waters ſwell before a boiſterous ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fate her own book *miſtruſted* at the ſight;
On that ſide war, on this a ſingle fight. *Cowley.*

The relation of a Spartan youth, that ſuffered a fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels, is *miſtruſted* by men of buſineſs. *Brown.*

The gen'rous train complies,
Nor fraud *miſtruſts* in virtue's fair diſguiſe. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

MISTRU´STFUL. *adj.* [*miſtruſt* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting.

I hold it cowardice
To reſt *miſtruſtful*, where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in ſign of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here the *miſtruſtful* fowl no harm ſuſpects,
So ſafe are all things which our king protects. *Waller.*

MISTRU´STFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſtruſtful.*] Diffidence; doubt.

Without him I found a weakneſs, and a *miſtruſtfulneſs* of myſelf, as one ſtrayed from his beſt ſtrength, when at any time I miſt him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

MISTRU´STFULLY. *adv.* [from *miſtruſtful.*] With ſuſpicion; with miſtruſt.

MISTRU´STLESS. *adj.* [from *miſtruſt.*] Confident; unſuſpecting.

Where he doth in ſtream *miſtruſtleſs* play,
Veil'd with night's robe, they ſtalk the ſhore abroad.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

MI´STY. *adj.* [from *miſt.*]

1. Clouded; overſpread with miſts.

The morrow fair with purple beams
Diſpers'd the ſhadows of the *miſty* night. *Fairy Queen.*

Loud howling wolves arouſe the jades,
That drag the tragick melancholy night;
Who with their drowſy, ſlow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead mens graves; and from their *miſty* jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkneſs in the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

Parents overprize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection, which alter the appearance, as things ſeem bigger in *miſty* mornings. *Wotton.*

Now ſmoaks with ſhow'rs the *miſty* mountain ground,
And floated fields lie undiſtinguiſh'd round. *Pope.*

2. Obſcure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTA´ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *underſtand.*] To miſconceive; to miſtake.

The words of Tertullian, as they are by them alledged, are *miſunderſtood*. *Hooker, b.* ii.

He failed in diſtinguiſhing theſe two regions, both called Eden, and he altogether *miſunderſtood* two of the four rivers. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

In vain do men take ſanctuary in ſuch *miſunderſtood* expreſſions as theſe; and from a falſe perſuaſion that they cannot reform their lives, never go about it. *South.*

This if it be neglected, will make the reader very much miſtake and *miſunderſtand* his meaning. *Locke.*

Were they only deſigned to inſtruct the three ſucceeding generations, they are in no danger of being *miſunderſtood*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

The example of a good man is the beſt direction we can follow in the performance of our duty; the moſt exact rules and precepts are ſubject to be *miſunderſtood*; ſome at leaſt will miſtake their meaning. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MISUNDERSTA´NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *miſunderſtand.*]

1. Difference; diſagreement.

There is a great *miſunderſtanding* betwixt the corpuſcular philoſophers and the chemiſts. *Boyle.*

Servants miſtake, and ſometimes occaſion *miſunderſtandings* among friends. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. Error; miſconception.

Sever the conſtruction of the injury from the point of contempt, imputing it to *miſunderſtanding* or fear. *Bacon.*

MISU´SAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *miſuſe.*]

1. Abuſe; ill uſe.

2. Bad treatment.

To MISU´SE. *v. a.* [*meſuſer*, Fr. *mis* and *uſe.*] To treat or uſe improperly; to abuſe.

You *miſuſe* the rev'rence of your place,
As a falſe favourite doth his prince's name
In deeds diſhon'rable. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

It hath been their cuſtom ſhamefully to *miſuſe* the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by converting the monies that have been levied for ſuch wars to their own ſervices. *Raleigh.*

Bacchus, that firſt from out the purple grape
Cruſh'd the ſweet poiſon of *miſuſed* wine. *Milton.*

Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakneſs of Italy, which was once ſo ſtrong, was cauſed by the corrupt practices of the papacy, in depraving and *miſuſing* religion. *South's Sermons.*

MISU´SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bad uſe; bad treatment.

Upon whoſe dead corpſe there was ſuch *miſuſe*,
Such beaſtly, ſhameleſs transformation,
By thoſe Welſhwomen done, as may not be
Without much ſhame retold. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

How much names taken for things miſlead the underſtanding, the attentive reading of philoſophical writers would diſcover, and that in words little ſuſpected of any ſuch *miſuſe*. *Locke.*

We have reaſon to humble ourſelves before God by faſting and prayer, leſt he ſhould puniſh the *miſuſe* of our mercies, by ſtopping the courſe of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To MISWE´EN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To miſjudge; to diſtruſt.

Latter times things more unknown ſhall ſhow,
Why then ſhould witleſs man ſo much *miſween*. *Fairy Q.*

To MISWE´ND. *v. n.* [*mis* and ƿenꝺan, Sax.] To go wrong.

Every thing begun with reaſon,
Will come by ready means unto his end:
But things miſcounſelled muſt needs *miſwend*. *Hubberd.*

In this maze ſtill wand'red and *miſwent*,
For Heaven decreed to conceal the ſame,
To make the miſcreant more to feel his ſhame. *Fairfax.*

MI´SY. *n. ſ.* A kind of mineral.

Miſy contains no cupreous vitriol but only that of iron: it is a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow colour, and of a looſe and friable ſtructure, and much reſembles the golden marcaſites. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

MITE. *n. ſ.* [*mite*, French; *mijt*, Dutch; *midas*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall inſect found in cheeſe or corn; a weevil.

Virginity breeds *mites*, much like a cheeſe, conſumes itſelf to the very paring, and ſo dies with feeding its own ſtomach. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

The poliſh'd glaſs, whoſe ſmall convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,
The *mite* inviſible elſe, of Nature's hand
Leaſt animal. *Phillips.*

The idea of two is as diſtinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the whole earth is from that of a *mite*. *Locke.*

2. The twentieth part of a grain.

The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pennyweights twenty-one grains and fifteen *mites*, of which there are twenty in the grain, of ſterling ſilver, and is in value forty-three Engliſh pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing proverbially ſmall; the third part of a farthing.

Though any man's corn they do bite,
They will not allow him a *mite*. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor,
Our *mite* decreaſes nothing of your ſtore. *Dryden.*

Did I e'er my *mite* with-hold
From the impotent and old? *Swift's Miſcell.*

4. A ſmall particle.

Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill, they will be ſtained with red, becauſe the ants thruſt in their ſtings, and inſtil into them a ſmall *mite* of their ſtinging liquor, which hath the ſame effect as oil of vitriol. *Ray on the Creation.*

MITE´LLA. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The *mitella* hath a perennial root; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, and is divided into five parts; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; the ovary becomes a roundiſh fruit, which terminates in a point, gaping at the top, in form of a biſhop's mitre, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. *Millar.*

Mi'thridate. *n. ſ.* [*mithridate*, French.]

Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, King of Pontus. *Quincy.*

But you of learning and religion,
And virtue, and ſuch ingredients, have made
A *mithridate*, whoſe operation
Keeps off, or cures, what can be done or ſaid. *Donne.*

Mi'thridate *Muſtard.* *n. ſ.* [*thlaſpi*, Latin.]

The flower of the *mithridate* conſiſts of four leaves placed in form of a croſs, out of whoſe cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a ſmooth roundiſh fruit, having commonly a leafy border, and ſlit on the upper ſide, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition placed obliquely with reſpect to the valves, and furniſhed with ſmooth roundiſh ſeeds; to which may be added the undivided leaves, which diſtinguiſh it from creſſes. *Millar.*

Mi'tigant. *adj.* [*mitigans*, Latin.] Lenient; lenitive.

To **Mi'tigate.** *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Latin; *mitiger*, French.]

1. To ſoften; to make leſs rigorous.

We could greatly wiſh, that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and *mitigated*. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. To alleviate; to make mild; to aſſuage.

Miſhaps are maſter'd by advice diſcreet,
And counſel *mitigates* the greateſt ſmart. *Fairy Queen.*

All it can do is, to deviſe how that which muſt be endured may be *mitigated*, and the inconveniences thereof countervailed as near as may be, that, when the beſt things are not poſſible, the beſt may be made of thoſe that are. *Hooker.*

3. To mollify; to make leſs ſevere.

I undertook
Before thee: and, not repenting, this obtain
Of right, that I may *mitigate* their doom,
On me deriv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

4. To cool; to moderate.

A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceneſs of a party, of ſoftening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Mitiga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mitigatio*, Lat. *mitigation*, Fr. from *mitigate.*] Abatement of any thing penal, harſh, or painful.

The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, becauſe it might encourage other countries to pray the like releaſe or *mitigation*. *Bacon.*

They cauſed divers ſubjects to be indicted of ſundry crimes: and when the bills were found they committed them, and ſuffered them to languiſh long in priſon, to extort from them great fines and ranſoms, which they termed compoſitions and *mitigations*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

MI'TRE. *n. ſ.* [*mitre*, French; *mitra*, Latin.]

1. An ornament for the head.

Nor Pantheus, thee, thy *mitre* nor the bands
Of awful Phœbus, ſav'd from impious hands. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of epiſcopal crown.

Biſhopricks or burning, *mitres* or faggots, have been the rewards of different perſons, according as they pronounced theſe conſecrated ſyllables, or not. *Watts.*

Mi'tre. } *n. ſ.* [Among workmen.] A kind of joining two
Mi'ter. } boards together. *Millar.*

Mi'tred. *adj.* [*mitre*, French, from *mitre.*] Adorned with a mitre.

Shall the loud herald our ſucceſs relate,
Or *mitred* prieſt appoint the ſolemn day? *Prior.*

Mitred abbots, among us, were thoſe that were exempt from the dioceſan's juriſdiction, as having within their own precincts epiſcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots ſovereign. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Mi'ttent. *adj.* [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thruſt forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Mi'ttens. *n. ſ.* [*mitaines*, French.]

1. Coarſe gloves for the Winter.

December muſt be expreſſed with a horrid aſpect, as alſo January clad in Iriſh rug, holding in furred *mittens* the ſign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

3. To handle one without *mittens*. To uſe one roughly. A low phraſe. *Ainſworth.*

Mi'ttimus. [Latin.] A warrant by which a juſtice commits an offender to priſon.

To **MIX.** *v. a.* [*miſſchen*, Dutch; *miſceo*, Latin.]

1. To unite different bodies into one maſs; to put various ingredients together.

Ephraim hath *mixed* himſelf among the people. *Hoſ.* vii. 8.

A *mixed* multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds. *Exod.* xii. 38.

He ſent out of his mouth a blaſt of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue he caſt out ſparks and tempeſts; and they were all *mixed* together. 2 *Eſdr.*

2. To form of different faiths.

I have choſen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil conſiderations; and likewiſe *mixt* between contemplative and active. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. To join; to mingle.

Brothers, you *mix* your ſadneſs with ſome fear;
This is the Engliſh not the Turkiſh court. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'xen. *n. ſ.* [mixen, Saxon.] A dunghill; a layſtall.

Mi'xtion. *n. ſ.* [*mixtion*, French; from *mix.*] Mixture; confuſion of one body with another.

Others perceiving this rule to fall ſhort, have pieced it out by the *mixtion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another. *Digby on Bodies.*

Though we want a proper name, yet are they not to be lightly paſt over as elementary or ſubterraneous *mixtions*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

Mi'xtly. *adv.* [from *mix.*] With coalition of different parts into one.

Mi'xture. *n. ſ.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]

1. The act of mixing; the ſtate of being mixed.

O happy *mixture*, wherein things contrary do ſo qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's exceſs, that neither boldneſs can make us preſume, as well as we are kept under with the ſenſe of our own wretchedneſs; nor, while we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear be able to tyrannize over us! *Hooker, b.* v.

Theſe liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their *mixture*, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbuth.*

I, by baleful furies led,
With monſtrous *mixture* ſtain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

2. A maſs formed by mingled ingredients.

Come phial—What if this *mixture* do not work at all?
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

3. That which is added and mixed.

Neither can God himſelf be otherwiſe underſtood, than as a mind free and diſentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*, perceiving and moving all things. *Stillingfleet.*

Cicero doubts whether it were poſſible for a community to exiſt, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its conſtitution. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 29.

While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is alſo a *mixture* of good and evil wiſely diſtributed by God, to ſerve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Mi'zmaze. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth.

Thoſe who are accuſtomed to reaſon have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

Mi'zzen. *n. ſ.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.]

The *mizzen* is a maſt in the ſtern or back part of a ſhip: in ſome large ſhips there are two ſuch maſts, that ſtanding next the main maſt is called the main *mizzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mizzen*: the length of a *mizzen* maſt is half that of the main maſt, or the height of it is the ſame with that of the maintop maſt from the quarter-deck, and the length of the *mizzen* topmaſt is half that. *Bailey.*

A commander at ſea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mizzen* topmaſt. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Mi'zzy. *n. ſ.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainſworth.*

Mnemo'nicks. *n. ſ.* [μνημονικὴ.] The act of memory.

Mo. *adj.* [ma, Saxon; *mae*, Scottiſh.] Making greater number; more.

Calliope and muſes *mo*,
Soon as your oaken pipe begins to ſound
Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenſer.*

With oxbows and oxyokes, with other things *mo*,
For oxteem and horſeteem in plough for to go. *Tuſſer.*

Mo. *adv.* Further; longer.

Sing no more ditties, ſing no *mo*
Of dumps ſo dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever ſo,
Since Summer was firſt leafy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **MOAN.** *v. a.* [from mænan, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

To **Moan.** *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation.

The gen'rous band redreſſive ſearch'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail,
Unpity'd and unheard, where miſery *moans*. *Thomſon.*

Moan. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible ſorrow; grief expreſſed in words or cries.

I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make *moan* to be abridg'd
From ſuch a noble rate. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The freſh ſtream ran by her, and murmur'd her *moans*;
The ſalt tears fell from her and ſoft'ned the ſtones.
Shakeſpeare.

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortur'd ghoſts. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

Moat. *n. ſ.* [*motte*, French, a mound; *mota*, low Lat.] A canal of water round a houſe or caſtle for defence.

The caſtle I found of good ſtrength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whoſe unthrifty ſon he had bought it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The fortreſs thrice himſelf in perſon ſtorm'd;
Your valour bravely did th' aſſault ſuſtain,
And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the ſlain. *Dryden.*

No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *mote*, nor mound,
Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

To **Moat.** *v. a.* [*motter*, French, from the noun.] To ſurround with canals by way of defence.

I will preſently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange reſides this dejected Mariana. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with ſoft murmurs calls the coming ſleeps. *Dryden.*

He ſees he can hardly approach greatneſs, but, as a *moated* caſtle, he muſt firſt paſs the mud and filth with which it is encompaſſed. *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*

Mob. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout.

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dauber; a very monſter in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gape at. *Dryden.*

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,
When monarch reaſon ſleeps, this mimick wakes;
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*

A cluſter of *mob* were making themſelves merry with their betters. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 44.

Mob. *n. ſ.* A kind of female head-dreſs.

To **Mob.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harraſs, or overbear by tumult.

Mo'bbish. *adj.* [from *mob.*] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

To **Mo'ble.** *v. a.* [ſometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous alluſion to the French *je m' habille.*] To dreſs groſsly or inelegantly.

But who, oh! hath ſeen the *mobled* queen,
Run barefoot up and down? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Mo'bby. *n. ſ.* An American drink made of potatoes.

Mo'bile. *n. ſ.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob.

Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the cloſer they ſhut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South's Sermons.*

The *mobile* are uneaſy without a ruler, they are reſtleſs with one. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Mobi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*mobilité*, French; *mobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Nimbleneſs; activity.

Mobility is the power of being moved. *Locke.*

Iron, having ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of inquietude. *Wotton.*

The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions, whoſe revolutions might out-laſt the exemplary *mobility*, and out-meaſure time itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ſhips, and the fleet of Antiochus in the ſwiftneſs and *mobility* of theirs, which ſerved them in great ſtead in the flight. *Arbuth.*

You tell, it is ingenite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move
Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*

2. [In cant language.] The populace.

She ſingled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

3. Fickleneſs; inconſtancy. *Ainſworth.*

Mo'cho-stone. *n. ſ.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-ſtone.*]

Mocho-ſtones are nearly related to the agate kind, of a clear horny grey, with declinations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, in black, brown, or red, in the ſubſtance of the ſtone. *Woodward.*

To **MOCK.** *v. a.* [*mocquer*, French; *moccio*, Welſh.]

1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.

All the regions
Do ſeemingly revolt; and who reſiſt
Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,
And periſh conſtant fools. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Many thouſand widows,
Shall this his mock, *mock* out of their dear huſbands;
Mock mothers from their ſons, *mock* caſtles down. *Shakeſp.*

We'll diſhorn the ſpirit,
And *mock* him home to Windſor. *Shakeſpeare.*

Others had trial of cruel *mockings* and ſcourgings. *Heb.* xi.

I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the juſt, upright man is *mocked* to ſcorn. *Job,* xii. 4.

2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt.

I long, till Edward fall by war's miſchance,
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakeſp.*

3. To defeat; to elude.

My father is gone into his grave,
And with his ſpirit ſadly I ſurvive,
To *mock* the expectations of the world;
To fruſtrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuouſly.

He will not
Mock us with his bleſt ſight, then ſnatch him hence,
Soon we ſhall ſee our hope return. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Why do I overlive?
Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathleſs pain? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzl'd ſight,
Too great its brightneſs, and too ſtrong its light. *Prior.*

To **Mock.** *v. n.* To make contemptuous ſport.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſtallion horſe is as a *mocking* friend; he neigheth under every one. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xxiii. 6.

A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ezek.* xxii. 4.

After I have ſpoken, *mock* on. *Job,* xxi. 3.

When thou *mockeſt*, ſhall no man make thee aſhamed?
Job, xi. 3.

Mock. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ridicule; act of contempt; fleer; ſneer; gibe; flirt.

Tell the pleaſant prince this *mock* of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-ſtones. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Oh, 'tis the ſpight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,
To lip a wanton, and ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fools make a *mock* at ſin. *Prov.* xiv. 9.

What ſhall be the portion of thoſe who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is ſacred? *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous ſmart,
A laſs that Cic'ly hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*

2. Imitation; mimickry.

Now reach a ſtrain, my lute,
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Craſhaw.*

Mock. *adj.* Falſe; counterfeit; not real.

The *mock* aſtrologer, El aſtrologo fingido. *Dryden.*

That ſuperior greatneſs and *mock* majeſty, which is aſcribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preſerved. *Spect.*

Mo'ckable. *adj.* [from *mock.*] Expoſed to deriſion.

Thoſe that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is moſt *mockable* at court. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Mock-pri'vet. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
Mock-wi'llow. }

Mo'ckel. *adj.* [the ſame with *mickle*. See Mickle. This word is variouſly written *mickle, mickel, mochil, mochel, muckle.*] Much; many.

The body bigg, and mightily pight,
Thoroughly rooted, and wond'rous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And *mockell* maſt to the huſband did yield. *Spenſer.*

Mo'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *mock.*]

1. One who mocks; a ſcorner; a ſcoffer; a derider.

Our very prieſts muſt become *mockers*, if they ſhall encounter ſuch ridiculous ſubjects as you are. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let them have a care how they intrude upon ſo great and holy an ordinance, in which God is ſo ſeldom mocked but it is to the *mocker*'s confuſion. *South's Sermons.*

2. A deceiver; an eluſory impoſtor.

Mo'ckery. *n. ſ.* [*mocquerie*, Latin.]

1. Deriſion; ſcorn; ſportive inſult.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have ſeen
The laughing-ſtock of Fortune's *mockeries*,
Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Fairy Q.*

Why ſhould publick *mockery* in print be a better teſt of truth than ſevere railing ſarcaſms? *Watts.*

2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

A new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn, wherewith we were long ſithence forewarned. *Hooker, b.* v.

3. Sport; ſubject of laughter.

What cannot be preſerv'd when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. 2. *Mac.* viii. 17.

4. Vanity of attempt; deluſory labour; vain effort.

It is as the air, invulnerable;
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain ſhow.

To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
Like ruſty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shakeſpeare.*

What though no friends in ſable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances. *Pope's Miſcellanies.*

Mo'cking-bird. *n. ſ.* [*mocking* and *bird.*] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

Mo'ckingly. *adv.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with inſult.

Mo'cking-stock. *n. ſ.* [*mocking* and *ſtock.*] A butt for merriment.

Mo'dal. *adj.* [*modale*, French; *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the eſſence.

When we ſpeak of faculties of the ſoul, we aſſert not with the ſchools their real diſtinction from it, but only a *modal* diverſity. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Moda'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The motions of the mouth by which the voice is diſcriminated, are the natural elements of ſpeech; and the application of them in their ſeveral compoſitions, or words made of them, to ſignify things, or the *modalities* of things, and ſo to ſerve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*

MODE. *n. ſ.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Latin.]

1. Form; external variety; accidental diſcrimination; accident.

A *mode* is that which cannot ſubſiſt in and of itſelf, but is always eſteemed as belonging to, and ſubſiſting by, the help of ſome ſubſtance, which, for that reaſon, is called its ſubject. *Watts's Logick, p.* i.

Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the ſame perfect ſenſe as a ſubſtance is, and ſome *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of ſight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the linx's beam;
Of ſmell, the headlong lioneſs between,
And hound ſagacious on the tainted green. *Pope.*

3. Manner; method; form; faſhion.

Our Saviour beheld
A table richly ſpread, in regal *mode*,
With diſhes pil'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* ii.

The duty itſelf being reſolved upon, the *mode* of doing it may eaſily be found. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

4. State; appearance.

My death

Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,
Falls upon thee in a much fairer ſort,
For thou the garland wear'ſt ſucceſſively. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [*Mode*, French.] Faſhion; cuſtom.

There are certain garbs and *modes* of ſpeaking, which vary with the times; the faſhion of our clothes being not more ſubject to alteration than that of our ſpeech. *Denham.*

We are to prefer the bleſſings of Providence before the ſplendid curioſities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Eſtrange.*

They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*

As we ſee on coins the different faces of perſons, we ſee too their different habits and dreſſes, according to the *mode* that prevailed. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

If faith itſelf has diff'rent dreſſes worn,
What wonder *modes* in wit ſhould take their turn? *Pope.*

MODEL. *n. ſ.* [*modele*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]

1. A repreſentation in miniature of ſomething made or done.

I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
Limit each leader to his ſeveral charge,
And part in juſt proportion our ſmall ſtrength. *Shakeſp.*

You have the *models* of ſeveral ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are periſhed. *Addiſon.*

2. A copy to be imitated.

A fault it would be if ſome king ſhould build his manſion-houſe by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker, b.* v.

They cannot ſee ſin in thoſe means they uſe, with intent to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *King Charles.*

3. A mould; any thing which ſhews or gives the ſhape of that which it incloſes.

Nothing can we call our own but death;
And that ſmall *model* of the barren earth,
Which ſerves as paſte and cover to our bones. *Shakeſp.*

4. Standard; that by which any thing is meaſured.

As he who preſumes ſteps into the throne of God, ſo he that deſpairs meaſures providence by his own little contracted *model*. *South's Sermons.*

5. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to have two unexampled ſenſes. Something formed or produced.

I have commended to his goodneſs
The *model* of our chaſte loves, his young daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Something ſmall and diminutive; which, perhaps, is likewiſe the meaning of the example affixed to the third ſenſe.

England! *model* to thy inward greatneſs,
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **MO'DEL.** *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to ſhape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

When they come to *model* heav'n,
And calculate the ſtars, how they will wield
The mighty frame. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

The government is *modelled* after the ſame manner with that of the Cantons, as much as ſo ſmall a community can imitate thoſe of ſo large an extent. *Addiſon on Italy.*

MODE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *model.*] Planner; ſchemer; contriver.

Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of plants to diſpoſe of. *Spectator*, Nº 414.

MO'DERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Latin; *moderé*, French.]

1. Temperate; not exceſſive.

Sound ſleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the belly are with an inſatiable man. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxi. 20.

2. Not hot of temper.

A number of *moderate* members managed with ſo much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin houſe, for paſſing a vote, that the king's conceſſions were a ground for a future ſettlement. *Swift.*

3. Not luxurious; not expenſive.

There's not ſo much left as to furniſh out
A *moderate* table. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

4. Not extreme in opinion; not ſanguine in a tenet.

Theſe are tenets which the *moderateſt* of the Romaniſts will not venture to affirm. *Smalridge.*

Fix'd to one part, but *mod'rate* to the reſt. *Pope.*

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.

Quietly conſider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elſewhere have better liked. *Hooker, b.* iv.

6. Of the middle rate.

More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date,
Too early fitted for a better ſtate. *Dryden.*

To **MO'DERATE.** *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, French.]

1. To regulate; to reſtrain; to ſtill; to pacify; to quiet; to repreſs.

With equal meaſure ſhe did *moderate*
The ſtrong extremities of their rage. *Spenſer.*

By its aſtringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make temperate.

Ye ſwarthy nations of the torrid zone,
How well to you is this great bounty known?
For frequent gales from the wide ocean riſe
To fan your air, and *moderate* your ſkies. *Blackmore.*

MO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate.*]

1. Temperately; mildly.

2. In a middle degree.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
Commands with no leſs rigour here. *Waller.*

Blood, in a healthy ſtate, when let out, its red part ſhould congeal ſtrongly and ſoon, in a maſs *moderately* tough, and ſwim in the ſerum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MO'DERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateneſs.

MODERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; ſtate of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.

Was it the purpoſe of theſe churches, which aboliſhed all popiſh ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenneſs and *moderation?* *Hooker, b.* iv.

A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candour and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much miſunderſtood virtue, *moderation*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

2. Calmneſs of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, French.]

Equally inur'd
By *moderation* either ſtate to bear,
Proſperous, or adverſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

3. Frugality in expence. *Ainſworth.*

MODERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*moderator*, Latin; *moderateur*, Fr.]

1. The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of paſſions, and a procurer of contentedneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

2. One who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.

Sometimes the *moderator* is more troubleſome than the actor. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

How does Philopolis ſeaſonably commit the opponent with the reſpondent, like a long-practiſed *moderator?* *More.*

The firſt perſon who ſpeaks when the court is ſet, opens the caſe to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the aſſembly, and gives his own reaſons for his opinion. *Watts.*

MO'DERN. *n. ſ.* [*moderne*, French; from *modernus*, low Latin, ſuppoſed a caſual corruption of *hodiernus*. Vel potius ab adverbio *modo*, modernus, ut a *die* diurnus. *Ainſw.*]

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.

Some of the ancient, and likewiſe divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick, have noted a ſympathy between the ſun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*

The glorious parallels then downward bring
To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*

2. In Shakeſpeare, vulgar; mean; common.

Trifles, ſuch as we preſent *modern* friends withal. *Shak.*

The juſtice
With eyes ſevere and beard of formal cut,
Full of wiſe ſaws and *modern* inſtances. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have our philoſophical perſons to make *modern* and familiar things ſupernatural and cauſeleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'DERNS. *n. ſ.* Thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients.

There are *moderns* who, with a ſlight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle on Colours.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence;
Ancients in phraſe, mere *moderns* in their ſenſe! *Pope.*

MO'DERNISM. *n. ſ.* [from *modern.*] Deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner. A word invented by Swift.

Scribblers ſend us over their traſh in proſe and verſe, with abominable curtailings, and quaint *moderniſms*. *Swift.*

To **MO'DERNISE.** *v. a.* [from *modern.*] To adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

MO'DERNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *modern.*] Novelty.

MO'DEST. *adj.* [*modeſte*, French; *modeſtus*, Latin.]

1. Not arrogant; not preſumptuous; not boaſtful; baſhful.

Of boaſting more than of a tomb afraid;
A ſoldier ſhould be *modeſt* as a maid. *Young.*

2. Not impudent; not forward.

Reſolve me with all *modeſt* haſte, which way
Thou might'ſt deſerve, or they impoſe this uſage. *Shak.*

Her face, as in a nymph, diſplay'd
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
The bluſhing beauties of a *modeſt* maid. *Dryden's Ovid.*

3. Not looſe; not unchaſte.

Mrs. Ford, the honeſt woman, the *modeſt* wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her huſband. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. Not exceſſive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.

There appears much joy in him, even ſo much that joy could not ſhew itſelf *modeſt* enough without a badge of bitterneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

During the laſt four years, by a *modeſt* computation, there have been brought into Breſt above ſix millions ſterling in bullion. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

MO'DESTLY. *adv.* [from *modeſt.*]

1. Not arrogantly; not preſumptuouſly.

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, ſincere,
Modeſtly bold, and humanly ſevere. *Pope.*

I may *modeſtly* conclude, that whatever errors there may be in this play, there are not thoſe which have been objected to it. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Firſt he *modeſtly* conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures:
Which help'd to mortify his pride,
Yet gave him not the heart to chide. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with modeſty.

I, your glaſs,
Will *modeſtly* diſcover to yourſelf,
That of yourſelf, which yet you know not of. *Shakeſp.*

3. Not looſely; not lewdly.

4. Not exceſſively; with moderation.

MO'DESTY. *n. ſ.* [*modeſtie*, French; *modeſtas*, Latin.]

1. Not arrogance; not preſumptuouſneſs.

They cannot, with *modeſty*, think to have found out abſolutely the beſt which the wit of men may deviſe. *Hooker.*

2. Not impudence; not forwardneſs.

3. Moderation; decency.

A lord will hear you play;
But I am doubtful of your *modeſties*,
Leſt over eyeing his odd behaviour,
You break into ſome merry paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Chaſtity; purity of manners.

Would you not ſwear,
All you that ſee her, that ſhe were a maid,
By theſe exterior ſhews? But ſhe is more,
Her bluſh is guiltineſs, not *modeſty*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of the general character of women, which is *modeſty*, he has taken a moſt becoming care; for his amorous expreſſions go no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modeſty* will not permit her to anſwer. *Clariſſa.*

MODESTY-PIECE. *n. ſ.*

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modeſty-piece*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 118.

MO'DICUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance.

What *modicums* of wit he utters: his evaſions have ears thus long. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Though hard their fate,
A cruiſe of water, and an ear of corn,
Yet ſtill they grudg'd that *modicum*. *Dryden.*

MODIFI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *modify.*] That may be diverſified by accidental differences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a diſtinct, viſible image in the uniform, invariable, eſſence of God, than in variouſly *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I ſee either ſtill eſcapes my comprehenſion. *Locke.*

MO'DIFICABLE. *adj.* [from *modify.*] Diverſifiable by various modes.

MODIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*modification*, French.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of form or mode.

The chief of all ſigns is human voice, and the ſeveral *modifications* thereof by the organs of ſpeech, *viz.* the letters of the alphabet, formed by the ſeveral motions of the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The phænomena of colours in refracted or reflected light, are not cauſed by new *modifications* of the light variouſly impreſſed, according to the various terminations of the light and ſhadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

If theſe powers of cogitation, volition and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and *modification* of it, it neceſſarily follows that they proceed from ſome cogitative ſubſtance, ſome incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call ſpirit. *Bentley.*

To **MO'DIFY.** *v. a.* [*modifier*, French.]

1. To change the form or accidents of any thing; to ſhape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptneſs to be conjoined in ſyllables and words through the voluble motions of the organs, that they *modify* and diſcriminate the voice without appearing to diſcontinue it. *Holder.*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper, did, without any confine of ſhadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour, the colour being always the ſame in the middle of the paper as at the edges. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To ſoften; to moderate.

After all this deſcanting and *modifying* upon the matter, there is hazard on the yielding ſide. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of his grace
He *modifies* his firſt ſevere decree,
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

MODI'LLON. *n. ſ.* [French; *modiclus*, Latin.]

Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often ſet under the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, and ſerve to ſupport the projecture of the larmier or drip: this part muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the great model, which is the diameter of the pillar; for, as the proportion of an edifice in general depends on the diameter of the pillar, ſo the ſize and number of the *modillons*, as alſo the interval between them, ought to have due relation to the whole fabrick. *Harris.*

The *modillons* or dentelli make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, Nº 415.

MO'DISH. *adj.* [from *mode.*] Faſhionable; formed according to the reigning cuſtom.

But you, perhaps, expect a *modiſh* feaſt,
With am'rous ſongs, and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryden.*

Hypocriſy, at the faſhionable end of the town, is very different from hypocriſy in the city; the *modiſh* hypocrite endeavours to appear more vicious than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

MO'DISHLY. *adv.* [from *modiſh.*] Faſhionably.

Young children ſhould not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modiſhly*. *Locke.*

MO'DISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *modiſh.*] Affectation of the faſhion.

To **MO'DULATE.** *v. a.* [*modulor*, Latin.] To form ſound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

The noſe, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weaſan, lungs, muſcles of the cheſt, diaphragm, and muſcles of the belly, all ſerve to make or *modulate* the ſound. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Could any perſon ſo *modulate* her voice as to deceive ſo many? *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Echo propagates around
Each charm of *modulated* ſound. *Anon.*

MODULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, Fr.]

1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion.

The number of the ſimple original minerals have not been rightly fixt: the matter of two or more kinds being mixed together, and by the different proportion and *modulation* of that matter variouſly diverſified, have been reputed all different kinds. *Woodward.*

The ſpeech, as it is a ſound reſulting from the *modulation* of the air, has moſt affinity to the ſpirit, but, as it is uttered by the tongue, has immediate cognation with the body, and ſo is the fitteſt inſtrument to manage a commerce between the inviſible powers of human ſouls cloathed in fleſh. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Sound modulated; agreeable harmony.

Innumerous ſongſters, in the freſhening ſhade,
Their *modulations* mix, mellifluous. *Thomſon's Spring.*

MO'DULATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms ſounds to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.

The tongue is the grand inſtrument of taſte, the faithful judge of all our nouriſhment, the artful *modulator* of our voice, and the neceſſary ſervant of maſtication. *Derham.*

MO'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*modulus*, Latin.] An empty repreſentation; a model.

My heart hath one poor ſtring to ſtay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;
And then, all this thou ſeeſt, is but a clod
And *module* of confounded royalty. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

MO'DUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compenſation for tithes on the ſuppoſition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumſtance of this bill, is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain ſum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift.*

MO'DWALL. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

MOE. *adj.* [ma, Saxon. See MO.] More; a great number.

The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than only ſix kings bearing the name of Edward ſince the Conqueſt, therefore it cannot be there ſhould be more. *Hooker, b.* ii.

MO'HAIR. *n. ſ.* [*mohere*, *moire*, Fr.] Thread or ſtuff made of camels or other hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breaſt,
Can mark the figures on an Indian cheſt,
And when ſhe ſees her friend in deep deſpair,
Obſerves how much a chintz exceeds *mohair*. *Pope.*

MO'HOCK. *n. ſ.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infeſted, or rather were imagined to infeſt, the ſtreets of London.

From milk-ſop he ſtarts up *mohock*. *Prior.*

Who has not trembled at the *mohock*'s name? *Gay.*

Thou haſt fallen upon me with the rage of a mad dog, or a *mohock*. *Dennis.*

MOI'DERED. *adj.* Crazed. *Ainſworth.*

MO'IDORE. *n. ſ.* [*moede*, Fr.] A Portugal coin, rated at one pound ſeven ſhillings.

MO'IETY. *n. ſ.* [*moitié*, French, from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

This company being divided into two equal *moieties*, the one before, the other ſince the coming of Chriſt; that part which, ſince the coming of Chriſt, partly hath embraced, and partly ſhall embrace, the Chriſtian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Chriſt. *Hooker, b.* iii.

The death of Anthony
Is not a ſingle doom, in that name lay
A *moiety* of the world. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Say, that ſhe were gone,
Given to the fire, a *moiety* of my reſt
Might come to me. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Touch'd with human gentleneſs and love,
Forgive a *moiety* of the principal. *Shakeſpeare.*

The militia was ſettled, a *moiety* of which ſhould be nominated by the king, and the other *moiety* by the parliament. *Clarendon.*

As this is likely to produce a ceſſation of arms among one half of our iſland, it is reaſonable that the more beautiful *moiety* of his majeſty's ſubjects ſhould eſtabliſh a truce. *Addiſ.*

To **MOIL.** *v. a.* [*mouiller*, French.]

1. To daub with dirt.

All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reaſon of the deepneſs of the rotten way. *Knolles.*

2. To weary.

No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourſelves, receive
Prize equal. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To **MOIL.** *v. n.* [*mouiller*, French.]

1. To labour in the mire.

Moil not too much under-ground, for the hope of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To toil; to drudge.

They toil and *moil* for the intereſt of their maſters, that in requital break their hearts; and the freer they are of their fleſh, the more ſcandalous is the bondage. *L'Eſtrange.*

Oh the endleſs miſery of the life I lead! cries the *moiling* huſband; to ſpend all my days in ploughing. *L'Eſtrange.*

Now he muſt *moil*, and drudge, for one he loaths. *Dryd.*

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry-make at night. *Gay's Paſt.*

MOIST. *adj.* [*moiſte*, *moite*, French.]

1. Wet; not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a ſmall degree.

Why were the *moiſt* in number ſo outdone,
That to a thouſand dry they are but one? *Blackmore.*

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diſeaſes that depend upon a relaxation in a *moiſt* one. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor yet, when *moiſt* Arcturus clouds the ſky,
The woods and fields their pleaſing toils deny. *Pope.*

2. Juicy; ſucculent. *Ainſworth.*

To MOIST. } *v. a.* [from *moiſt.*] To make damp; to make
To MOISTEN. } wet to a ſmall degree; to damp.

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears
Moiſt it again; and frame ſome feeling line. *Shakeſpeare.*

His breaſts are full of milk, and his bones are *moiſtened* with marrow. *Job*, xxi. 24.

A pipe a little *moiſtened* on the inſide, ſo as there be no drops left, maketh a more ſolemn ſound than if the pipe were dry. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 230.

When torrents from the mountains fall no more, the ſwelling river is reduced into his ſhallow bed, with ſcarce water to *moiſten* his own pebbles. *Dryden's Æn.*

MO'ISTENER. *n. ſ.* [from *moiſten.*] The perſon or thing that moiſtens.

MO'ISTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moiſt.*] Dampneſs; wetneſs in a ſmall degree.

Pleaſure both kinds take in the *moiſtneſs* and denſity of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 823.

The ſmall particles of brick or ſtone the leaſt *moiſtneſs* would join together. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

MO'ISTURE. *n. ſ.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from *moiſt.*] Small quantity of water or liquid.

Sometimes angling to a little river near hand which, for the *moiſture* it beſtowed upon roots of ſome flouriſhing trees, was rewarded with their ſhadow. *Sidney.*

All my body's *moiſture*
Scarce ſerves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shak.*

Set ſuch plants as require much *moiſture* upon ſandy, dry grounds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 526.

While dryneſs *moiſture*, coldneſs heat reſiſts,
All that we have, and that we are, ſubſiſts. *Denham.*

If ſome penurious ſource by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you ſcoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not daſh th' untaſted *moiſture* from him? *Addiſon.*

MOKES *of a Net.* The meſhes. *Ainſworth.*

MO'KY. *adj.* Dark: as, *moky* weather. *Ainſw.* It ſeems a corruption of murky: and in ſome places they call it muggy, duſky.

MOLE. *n. ſ.* [mœl, Saxon; *mole*, French; *mola*, Latin.]

1. A *mole* is a formleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows into a kind of fleſh in the uterus, and is called a falſe conception. *Quincy.*

2. A natural ſpot or diſcolouration of the body.

To nouriſh hair upon the *moles* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very ancient cuſtom. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Such in painting are the warts and *moles*, which adding a likeneſs to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryd.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the ſame perſon, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left pap. *Arbuthnot.*

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *moles*, by which every common eye diſtinguiſhes him. *Pope.*

3. [From *moles*, Lat. *mole*, Fr.] A mound; a dyke.

Sion is ſtrengthened on the north ſide by the ſea-ruined wall of the *mole*. *Sandys.*

With aſphaltick ſlime the gather'd beach
They faſten'd; and the *mole* immenſe wrought on
Over the foaming deep high-arch'd; a bridge
Of length prodigious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. x.

The great quantities of ſtones dug out of the rock could not eaſily conceal themſelves, had they not been conſumed in the *moles* and buildings of Naples. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bid the broad arch the dang'rous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope.*

4. A little beaſt that works under-ground.

Tread ſoftly, that the blind *mole* may not
Hear a foot fall: we now are near his cell. *Shakeſpeare.*

What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence? *More.*

Moles have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the ſkin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on the Creation.*

Thy arts of building from the bee receive;
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope.*

MO'LEBAT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

MO'LECAST. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *caſt.*] Hillock caſt up by a mole.

In Spring let the *molecaſts* be ſpread, becauſe they hinder the mowers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MO'LECATCHER. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whoſe employment is to catch moles.

Get *moulecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,
And harrow and caſt abroad every hill. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

MO'LEHILL. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *hill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working underground.

You feed your ſolitarineſs with the conceits of the poets, whoſe liberal pens can as eaſily travel over mountains as *molehills*. *Sidney.*

The rocks, on which the ſalt-ſea billows beat,
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that paſs,
Compar'd to his huge perſon *molehills* be. *Fairfax.*

A churchwarden, to expreſs Saint Martin's in the Fields, cauſed to be engraved a martin ſitting upon a *molehill* between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Our politician having baffled conſcience, muſt not be nonpluſed with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over ſuch mountains, lie down before a *molehill*. *South's Sermons.*

Mountains, which to your Maker's view
Seem leſs than *molehills* do to you. *Roſcommon.*

Strange ignorance! that the ſame man who knows
How far yond' mount above this *molehill* ſhows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between ſmall incomes and a vaſt eſtate! *Dryden's Juv.*

To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [*moleſter*, Fr. *moleſtus*, Lat.] To diſturb; to trouble; to vex.

If they will firmly perſiſt concerning points which hitherto have been diſputed of, they muſt agree that they have *moleſted* the church with needleſs oppoſition. *Hooker*, b. iii.

No man ſhall meddle with them, or *moleſt* them in any matter. 1 *Mac.* x. 35.

Pleaſure and pain ſignify whatſoever delights or *moleſts* us. *Locke.*

Both are doom'd to death;
And the dead wake not to *moleſt* the living. *Rowe.*

MOLESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*moleſtia*, Latin, from *moleſt.*] Diſturbance; uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

Though uſeleſs unto us, and rather of *moleſtation*, we refrain from killing ſwallows. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

An internal ſatisfaction and acquieſcence, or diſſatisfaction and *moleſtation* of ſpirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice reſpectively. *Norris's Miſcell.*

MOLE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *moleſt.*] One who diſturbs.

MO'LETRACK. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *track.*] Courſe of the mole under-ground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen veſſel ſet in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *moletracks*. *Mort.*

MO'LEWARP. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and peorpan, Saxon.] A mole.

The *molewarp*'s brains mixt therewith all,
And with the ſame the piſmire's gall. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

MO'LLIENT. *adj.* [*molliens*, Latin.] Softening.

MO'LLIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *mollify.*] That may be ſoftened.

MOLLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mollify.*]

1. The act of mollifying or ſoftening.

For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them ſofter and ſofter. *Bacon.*

2. Pacification; mitigation.

Some *mollification*, ſweet lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'LLIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *mollify.*]

1. That which ſoftens; that which appeaſes.

The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the ſun and air, vaniſheth; for it is a great *mollifier*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 863.

2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To MO'LLIFY. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Latin; *mollir*, French.]

1. To ſoften; to make ſoft.

2. To aſſwage.

Neither herb, nor *mollifying* plaiſter, reſtored them to health. *Wiſd.* xvi. 12.

Sores have not been cloſed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Iſaiah*, i. 6.

3. To appeaſe; to pacify; to quiet.

Thinking her ſilent imaginations began to work upon ſomewhat, to *mollify* them, as the nature of muſick is to do, I took up my harp. *Sidney*, b. ii.

He brought them to theſe ſavage parts,
And with ſweet ſcience *mollify'd* their ſtubborn hearts. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's averſion, ſpeaks a good word for herſelf, in hope to *mollify* the ſullen bridegroom. *Dryden.*

4. To qualify; to leſſen any thing harſh or burdenſome.

They would, by yielding to ſome things, when they refuſed others, ſooner prevail with the houſes to *mollify* their demands, than at firſt to reform them. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Cowley thus paints Goliah:
The valley, now, this monſter ſeem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;
where the two words, ſeem'd and methought, have *mollified* the figure. *Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.*

MO'LTEN. part. paſſ. from *melt*.

Braſs is *molten* out of the ſtone. *Job*, xxviii. 2.

In a ſmall furnace made of a temperate heat; let the heat be ſuch as may keep the metal *molten*, and no more. *Bacon.*

Love's myſtick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded ſtone, or *molten* gold expreſs. *Prior.*

MO'LY. *n. ſ* [*moly*, Latin; *moly*, French.]

The *moly* hath pinnated leaves, like thoſe of the lentiſcus, but are terminated by an odd lobe: the flower expands in the form of a roſe, and the fruit reſembles a grain of pepper. *Millar.*

Moly, or wild garlick, is of ſeveral ſorts; as the great *moly* of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, ſerpent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spaniſh purple *moly*, Spaniſh ſilver-capped *moly*, Dioſcorides's *moly*, the ſweet *moly* of Montpelier: the roots are tender, and muſt be carefully defended from froſts: as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and ſo do all the reſt except the laſt, which is late in September: they are hardy, and will thrive in any ſoil. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

The ſovereign plant he drew,
And ſhew'd its nature, and its wond'rous pow'r,
Black was the root, but milky white the flow'r;
Molly the name. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

MOLO'SSES. } *n. ſ.* [*mellazzo*, Italian.] Treacle; the ſpume
MOLA'SSES. } or ſcum of the juice of ſugar.

MOME. *n. ſ.* A dull, ſtupid blockhead, a ſtock, a poſt: this owes its original to the French word *momon*, which ſignifies the gaming at dice in maſquerade, the cuſtom and rule of which is, that a ſtrict ſilence is to be obſerved; whatſoever ſum one ſtakes another covers, but not a word is to be ſpoken; from hence alſo comes our word *mum* for ſilence. *Hanmer.*

Mome, malthorſe, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Either get thee from the door, or ſit down at the hatch. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

MO'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*moment*, French; *momentum*, Latin.]

1. Conſequence; importance; weight; value.

We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error, for thinking the judgment of the ſcribes to be worth the objecting, for eſteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in matters concerning God. *Hooker*, b. ii.

I have ſeen her die twenty times upon far poorer *moment*. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

What towns of any *moment* but we have? *Shakeſp.*

It is an abſtruſe ſpeculation, but alſo of far leſs *moment* and conſequence to us than the others; ſeeing that without this we can evince the exiſtence of God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Force; impulſive weight; actuating power.

The place of publick prayer is a circumſtance in the outward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion. *Hooker.*

Can theſe or ſuch be any aid to us?
Look they as they were built to ſhake the world?
Or be a *moment* to our enterprize? *Ben. Johnſon.*

Touch with lighteſt *moment* of impulſe
His free-will, to her own inclining left
In even ſcale. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. x.

He is a capable judge; can hear both ſides with an indifferent ear; is determined only by the *moments* of truth, and ſo retracts his paſt errors. *Norris's Miſcell.*

3. An indiviſible particle of time.

If I would go to hell for an eternal *moment*, or ſo, I could be knighted. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The flighty purpoſe never is o'ertook,
Unleſs the deed go with it: from this *moment*
The very firſtlings of my heart ſhall be
The firſtlings of my hand. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The imaginary reaſoning of brutes is not a diſtinct reaſoning, but performed in a phyſical *moment*. *Hale.*

Yet thus receiving and returning bliſs
In this great *moment*, in this golden now,
When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how,
Shou'd from my ſoul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*

MOME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] For a moment.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable ſpace for its converſion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii.

MOMENTA'NEOUS. } *adj.* [*momentanée*, Fr. *momentaneus*,
MO'MENTANY. } Latin.] Laſting but a moment.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is ſure to enſue; and, on the other ſide, *momentary* benefits, when the hurt which they draw after them is unſpeakable, are not at all to be reſpected. *Hooker*, b. i.

Flame above is durable and conſiſtent; but with us it is a ſtranger and *momentany*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 31.

MOME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *moment.*] Laſting for a moment; done in a moment.

Momentary as a ſound,
Swift as a ſhadow, ſhort as any dream. *Shakeſpeare.*

Scarce could the ſhady king
The horrid ſum of his intentions tell,
But ſhe, ſwift as the *momentary* wing
Of light'ning, or the words he ſpoke, left hell. *Craſhaw.*

Swift as thought the flitting ſhade
Through air his *momentary* journey made. *Dryden.*

Onions, garlick, pepper, ſalt and vinegar, taken in great quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and fever. *Arbuthnot.*

MOME'NTOUS. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] Important; weighty; of conſequence.

Great Anne, weighing th' events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart thee choſe. *Phillips.*

If any falſe ſtep be made in the more *momentous* concerns of life, the whole ſcheme of ambitious deſigns is broken. *Addiſ.*

MO'MMERY. *n. ſ.* [or *mummery*, from *mummer*; *momerie*, French.] An entertainment in which maſkers play frolicks. See MOME.

All was jollity,
Feaſting and mirth, light wantonneſs and laughter,
Piping and playing, minſtrelſy and maſking,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A ſhew of *mummery* without a meaning. *Rowe.*

MO'NACHAL. *adj.* [*monacal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat. μοναχικός.] Monaſtick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MO'NACHISM. *n. ſ.* [*monachiſme*, Fr.] The ſtate of monks; the monaſtick life.

MO'NAD. } *n. ſ.* [μονὰς.] An indiviſible thing.
MO'NADE. }

Diſunity is the natural property of matter, which of itſelf is nothing elſe but an infinite congeries of phyſical *monads*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

MO'NARCH. *n. ſ.* [*monarch*, Fr. μόναρχος.]

1. A governor inveſted with abſolute authority; a king.

I was
A morſel for a *monarch*. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Your brother kings and *monarchs* of the earth
Do all expect that you ſhould rouſe yourſelf. *Shakeſp.*

The father of a family or nation, that uſes his ſervants like children, and adviſes with them in what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what the ſchools mean by a *monarch*. *Temple's Miſcell.*

2. One ſuperior to the reſt of the ſame kind.

The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

With eaſe diſtinguiſh'd is the regal race,
One *monarch* wears an open, honeſt face;
Shap'd to his ſize, and godlike to behold,
His royal body ſhines with ſpecks of gold. *Dryden's Virg.*

Return'd with dire remorſeleſs ſway,
The *monarch* ſavage rends the trembling prey. *Pope.*

3. Preſident.

Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

MONA'RCHAL. *adj.* [from *monarch.*] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial.

Satan, whom now tranſcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,
Conſcious of higheſt worth, unmov'd thus ſpake. *Milton.*

MONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. μοναρχικὸς, from *monarch.*] Veſted in a ſingle ruler.

That ſtorks will only live in free ſtates, is a pretty conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from antipathies in nature to diſparage *monarchical* government. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iii.

The decretals reſolve all into a *monarchical* power at Rome. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To MO'NARCHISE. *v. n.* [from *monarch.*] To play the king.

Allowing him a breath, a little ſcene
To *monarchize*, be fear'd, and kill with looks. *Shakeſp.*

MO'NARCHY. *n. ſ.* [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχία.]

1. The government of a ſingle perſon.

While the *monarchy* flouriſhed, theſe wanted not a protector. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Kingdom; empire.

I paſt
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The firſt that there did greet my ſtranger ſoul,
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What ſcourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford falſe Clarence? *Shakeſp.*

This ſmall inheritance
Contenteth me, and 's worth a *monarchy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'NASTERY. *n. ſ.* [*monaſtere*, French; *monaſterium*, Lat.] Houſe of religious retirement; convent. It is uſually pronounced, and often written, *monaſtry*.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaſte as maids in *monaſteries* liv'd. *Dryden.*

In a *monaſtery* your devotions cannot carry you ſo far toward the next world, as to make this loſe the ſight of you. *Pope.*

MONA'STICK. } *adj.* [*monaſtique*, Fr. *monaſticus*, Lat.] Re-
MONA'STICAL. } ligiouſly recluſe; pertaining to a monk.

I drave my ſuitor to forſwear the full ſtream of the world, and to live in a nook merely *monaſtick*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſilicious and hairy veſts of the ſtricteſt orders of friars derive the inſtitution of their *monaſtick* life from the example of John and Elias. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v.

When young, you led a life *monaſtick*,
And wore a vaſt eccleſiaſtick;
Now in your age you grow fantaſtick. *Denham.*

MONA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *monaſtick.*] Recluſely; in the manner of a monk.

I have a dozen years more to anſwer for, all *monaſtically* paſſed in this country of liberty and delight. *Swift.*

MO'NDAY. *n. ſ.* [from *moon* and *day.*] The ſecond day of the week.

MO'NEY. *n. ſ.* [*monnoye*, French; *moneta*, Latin. It has properly no plural, except when money is taken for a ſingle piece; but monies was formerly uſed for ſums.] Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce.

Importune him for *monies*; be not ceaſt
With ſlight denial. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

The jealous wittolly knave hath maſſes of *money*. *Shak.*

You need my help, and you ſay,
Shylock, we would have *monies*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will give thee the worth of it in *money*. 1 *Kings*, xxi. 2.

Wives the readieſt helps
To betray heady huſbands, rob the eaſy,
And lend the *monies* on return of luſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Money differs from uncoined ſilver, in that the quantity of ſilver in each piece of *money* is aſcertained by the ſtamp it bears, which is a publick voucher. *Locke.*

My diſcourſe to the hen-peck'd has produced many correſpondents; ſuch a diſcourſe is of general uſe, and every married man's *money*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 482.

People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, except of their own coinage by a publick mint. *Swift.*

Thoſe huckſterers or *money* jobbers will be found neceſſary, if this braſs *money* is made current in the exchequer. *Swift.*

MO'NEYBAG. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *bag.*] A large purſe.

Look to my houſe; I am right loth to go;
There is ſome ill a brewing towards my reſt,
For I did dream of *moneybags* to-night. *Shakeſpeare.*

My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a *moneybag* under each arm. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 106.

MO'NEYBOX. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *box.*] A till.

MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *change.*] A broker in money.

The uſurers or *moneychangers* being a ſcandalous employment at Rome, is a reaſon for the high rate of intereſt. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYED. *adj.* [from *money.*] Rich in money: often uſed in oppoſition to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of lands.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If exportation will not balance importation, away muſt your ſilver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for where goods do not, ſilver muſt pay for the commodities you ſpend. *Locke.*

Several turned their money into thoſe funds, merchants as well as other *moneyed* men. *Swift.*

With theſe meaſures fell in all *monied* men; ſuch as had raiſed vaſt ſums by trading with ſtocks and funds, and lending upon great intereſt. *Swift.*

MO'NEYER. *n. ſ.* [*monnoyer-eur*, Fr. from *money*.]

1. One that deals in money; a banker.

2. A coiner of money.

MO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *money*.] Wanting money; pennyleſs.

The ſtrong expectation of a good certain ſalary will outweigh the loſs by bad rents received out of lands in *moneyleſs* time. *Swift.*

MO'NEYMATTER. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *matter*.] Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I, Nick, ſhould enquire how *moneymatters* ſtand between us? *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

MO'NEYSCRIVENER. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *ſcrivener*.] One who raiſes money for others.

Suppoſe a young unexperienced man in the hands of *moneyſcriveners*; ſuch fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at laſt. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

MO'NEYWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

MO'NEYSWORTH. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *worth*.] Something valuable; ſomething that will bring money.

There is either money or *moneyſworth* in all the controverſies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the price of all things in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

MO'NGCORN. *n. ſ.* [manȝ, Saxon, and *corn*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

MO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [manȝere, Saxon, a trader; from manȝian, Saxon, to trade.] A dealer; a ſeller. It is uſed after the name of any commodity to expreſs a ſeller of that commodity: as, a *fiſhmonger*; and ſometimes a medler in any thing: as, a *whoremonger*; a *newſmonger*.

Th' impatient ſtates *monger*
Could now contain himſelf no longer. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

MO'NGREL. *adj.* [as *mongcorn*, from manȝ, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.

This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Ye *mongrel* work of Heav'n, with human ſhapes,
That have but juſt enough of ſenſe to know
The maſter's voice. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

I'm but a half-ſtrain'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* miſchievous. *Dryden.*

Baſe, groveling, worthleſs wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addiſon.*

His friendſhips ſtill to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind;
No fools of rank, or *mongrel* breed,
Who fain wou'd paſs for lords indeed. *Swift's Miſcell.*

MO'NIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *moneo*, Latin.] It ſeems here to ſignify inſcription.

Some others were driven and diſtent
Into great ingots and to wedges ſquare,
Some in round plates withouten *moniment*. *Fairy Queen.*

To **MO'NISH.** *v. a.* [*moneo*, Latin.] To admoniſh, of which it is a contraction.

Moniſh him gently, which ſhall make him both willing to amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Aſcham.*

MO'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *moniſh*.] An admoniſher; a monitor.

MONI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*monitio*, Latin; *monition*, French.]

1. Information; hint.

We have no viſible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, ſuch as we have of the day, by ſucceſſive light and darkneſs. *Holder on Time.*

2. Inſtruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counſels and *monitions* of reaſon itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

After ſage *monitions* from his friends,
His talents to employ for nobler ends,
He turns to politicks his dang'rous wit. *Swift.*

MO'NITOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool, commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys in his abſence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is eminent: be but his ſcholar, and you are ſafe. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have theſe notions alſo firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his boſom, his law in his heart, and to have ſuch a conſcience as might be its own caſuiſt. *South's Sermons.*

We can but divine who it is that ſpeaks; whether Perſius himſelf, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third perſon. *Dryden.*

The pains that come from the neceſſities of nature, are *monitors* to us to beware of greater miſchiefs. *Locke.*

MO'NITORY. *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Latin.] Conveying uſeful inſtruction; giving admonition.

Loſſes, miſcarriages, and diſappointments, are *monitory* and inſtructive. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

He is ſo taken up ſtill, in ſpite of the *monitory* hint in my eſſay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*

MO'NITORY. *n. ſ.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a biſhop in battle, and kept him priſoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of the holy church. *Bacon.*

MONK. *n. ſ.* [monec, Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; μοναχὸς.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances.

'Twould prove the verity of certain words,
Spoke by a holy *monk*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Abdemeleck, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himſelf to a ſolitary life, and became a melancholy Mahometan *monk*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The droniſh *monks*, the ſcorn and ſhame of manhood,
Rouſe and prepare once more to take poſſeſſion,
And neſtle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

Monks, in ſome reſpects, agree with regulars, as in the ſubſtantial vows of religion; but in other reſpects, *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to ſo ſtrict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe.*

MO'NKEY. *n. ſ.* [*monikin*, a little man.]

1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man.

One of them ſhewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a *monkey*: Tubal, it was my turquoiſe; I would not have given it for a wilderneſs of *monkeys*. *Shakeſpeare.*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my deſires than a *monkey*. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, deſtroy their young ones by ſenſeleſs fondneſs. *Locke on Education.*

With glittering gold and ſparkling gems they ſhine,
But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

This is the *monkey*'s own giving out; ſhe is perſuaded I will marry her. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Poor *monkey*! how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakeſp.*

MO'NKERY. *n. ſ.* [from *monk*.] The monaſtick life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous ſervitude of their raſh and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery*. *Hall.*

MO'NKHOOD. *n. ſ.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury.*

MO'NKISH. *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monaſtick; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Thoſe publick charities are a greater ornament to this city than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all thoſe *monkiſh* and ſuperſtitious foundations of which ſhe vainly boaſts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Riſe, riſe, Roſcommon, ſee the Blenheim muſe,
The dull conſtraint of *monkiſh* rhyme refuſe. *Smith.*

MONK'S-HOOD. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

MONK'S-RHUBARB. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of dock: its roots are uſed in medicine.

MO'NOCHORD. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and χορδὴ.]

1. An inſtrument of one ſtring: as, the trumpet marine. *Harris.*

2. A kind of inſtrument anciently of ſingular uſe for the regulating of ſounds: the ancients made uſe of it to determine the proportion of ſounds to one another: when the chord was divided into two equal parts, ſo that the terms were as one to one, they called them uniſons; but if they were as two to one, they called them octaves or diapaſons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diateſſerons; if the terms were as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce major; but if the terms were as ſix to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and, laſtly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze: the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a ſyſtem, of which there were many kinds, according to the different diviſions of the *monochord*. *Harris.*

MON'OCULAR. }
MONO'CULOUS. } *adj.* [μόνος and *oculus*.] One-eyed; having only one eye.

He was well ſerved who, going to cut down an ancient white hawthorn tree, which, becauſe ſhe budded before others, might be an occaſion of ſuperſtition, had ſome of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Howel.*

Thoſe of China repute all the reſt of the world *monoculous*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

MO'NODY. *n. ſ.* [μονῳδία; *monodie*, Fr.] A poem ſung by one perſon not in dialogue.

MONO'GAMIST. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and γάμος; *monogame*, Fr.] One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONO'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [*monogamie*, Fr. μόνος and γαμέω.] Marriage of one wife.

MO'NOGRAM. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and γράμμα; *monogramme*, Fr.] A cypher; a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MO'NOLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and λόγος; *monologue*, Fr.] A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy.

He gives you an account of himſelf, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is ſubject in all his plays. *Dryden.*

MO'NOMACHY. *n. ſ.* [μονομαχία; μόνος and μάχη.] A duel; a ſingle combat.

MO'NOME. *n. ſ.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, a b, a a b, a a a b. *Harris.*

MONOPE'TALOUS. *adv.* [*monopetale*, Fr. μόνος and πέταλον.] It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howſoever they may be ſeemingly cut into many ſmall ones, and thoſe fall off together. *Quincy.*

MONO'POLIST. *n. ſ.* [*monopoleur*, French.] One who by engroſſing or patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To **MONO'POLIZE.** *v. a.* [μόνος and πωλέω; *monopoler*, Fr.] To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

He has ſuch a prodigious trade, that if there is not ſome ſtop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will ſell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

MONO'POLY. *n. ſ.* [μονοπωλία; *monopole*, French; μόνος and πωλέω.] The excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing.

Doſt thou call me fool, boy?
—All thy other titles haſt thou given away; that thou waſt born with.
—Lords and great men will not let me; if I had a *monopoly* on't, they would have part on't. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

One of the moſt oppreſſive *monopolies* imaginable; all others can concern only ſomething without us, but this faſtens upon our nature, yea, upon our reaſon. *Government of the Tongue.*

Shakeſpeare rather writ happily than knowingly and juſtly; and Johnſon, who by ſtudying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet ſeemed to envy to poſterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

MONO'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and πτῶσις.] Is a noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

MONO'STICH. *n. ſ.* [μονόστιχον.] A compoſition of one verſe.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *monoſyllable*.] Conſiſting of words of one ſyllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*monoſyllabe*, French; μόνος and συλλαβὴ.] A word of only one ſyllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
It is ſo long it aſks an hour to write it:
I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
Or any other civil *monoſyllable*,
That will not tire my hand. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Theſe, although not inſenſible how much our language was already overſtocked with *monoſyllables*, yet, to ſave time and pains, introduced that barbarous cuſtom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the meaſure of their verſes. *Swift.*

Monoſyllable lines, unleſs artfully managed, are ſtiff or languiſhing; but may be beautiful to expreſs melancholy. *Pope.*

MONOSY'LLABLED. *adj.* [*monoſyllabe*, French, from *monoſyllable*.] Conſiſting of one ſyllable.

Nine taylors, if rightly ſpelled,
Into one man are *monoſyllabled*. *Cleaveland.*

MONO'TONY. *n. ſ.* [μονοτονία; μόνος and τόνος; *monotonie*, Fr.] Uniformity of ſound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the ſame rhimes within four lines of each other as tireſome to the ear through their *monotony*. *Pope's Letters.*

MO'NSIEUR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion;
An eminent *monſieur*, that, it ſeems, much loves
A Gallian girl. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

MONSO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*monſon*, *mançon*, French.]

Monſoons are ſhifting trade winds in the Eaſt Indian ocean, which blow periodically; ſome for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then ſhift and blow for ſix or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

The *monſoons* and trade winds are conſtant and periodical even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe, and ſeldom tranſgreſs or fall ſhort of thoſe bounds. *Ray.*

MO'NSTER. *n. ſ.* [*monſtre*, French; *monſtrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

It ought to be determined whether *monſters* be really a diſtinct ſpecies; we find, that ſome of theſe monſtrous productions have none of thoſe qualities that accompany the eſſence of that ſpecies from whence they derive. *Locke.*

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief.

If ſhe live long,
And, in the end, meet the old courſe of death,
Women will all turn *monſters*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

All human virtue
Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
The great Alcides, ev'ry labour paſt,
Had ſtill this *monſter* to ſubdue at laſt. *Pope.*

To **MO'NSTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. Not in uſe.

Her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree
That *monſters* it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I had rather have one ſcratch my head i' th' ſun,
When the alarum were ſtruck, than idly ſit
To hear my nothings *monſter'd*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

MONSTRO'SITY. }
MONSTRU'OSITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *monſtrous*.] The ſtate of being monſtrous, or out of the common order of the univerſe. *Monſtroſity* is more analogous.

This is the *monſtruoſity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confined. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Such a tacit league is againſt ſuch routs and ſhoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of eſtate a *monſtroſity*. *Bacon.*

We read of monſtrous births, but we often ſee a greater *monſtroſity* in educations: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beaſt. *South's Sermons.*

By the ſame law *monſtroſity* could not incapacitate from marriage, witneſs the caſe of hermaphrodites. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

MO'NSTROUS. *adj.* [*monſtrueux*, French; *monſtroſus*, Lat.]

1. Deviating from the ſtated order of nature.

Every thing that exiſts has its particular conſtitution, and yet ſome *monſtrous* productions have few of thoſe qualities which accompany the eſſence of that ſpecies from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with ſome degree of diſlike.

Is it not *monſtrous* that this player here
But in a fiction, in a dream of paſſion,
Could force his ſoul ſo to his conceit,
That, from her working, all his viſage wan'd. *Shakeſp.*

O *monſtrous*! but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intoelrable deal of ſack. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Irregular; enormous.

No *monſtrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*

4. Shocking; hateful.

This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to ſave the *monſtrous* ſcorn their nation received. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy ſubſtance, there reſiding a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monſtrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon.*

She was eaſily put off the hooks, and *monſtrous* hard to be pleaſed again. *L'Eſtrange.*

Add, that the rich have ſtill a gibe in ſtore,
And will be *monſtrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juv.*

MO'NSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monſtrous*.]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; ſhockingly; terribly; horribly.

He walks;
And that ſelf chain about his neck,
Which he forſwore moſt *monſtrouſly* to have. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but ſuperlatively and *monſtrouſly* ſo in his old age. *South's Sermons.*

2. To a great or enormous degree.

Theſe truths with his example you diſprove,
Who with his wife is *monſtrouſly* in love. *Dryden's Juv.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *monſtrous*.] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

See the *monſtrouſneſs* of man,
When he looks out in an ungrateful ſhape! *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'NTANT. *n. ſ.* [French.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, one two, tree, four, come for?
—To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee paſs thy puncto, thy ſtock, thy traverſe, thy diſtance, thy *montant*. *Shakeſp.*

MONTE'RO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A horſeman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spaniſh *montero*. *Bacon.*

MONTE'TH. *n. ſ.* [from the name of the inventor.] A veſſel in which glaſſes are waſhed.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
Has by one veſſel ſav'd his name from death. *King.*

MONTH. *n. ſ.* [monað, Saxon.] A ſpace of time either meaſured by the ſun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the ſame point: the ſolar month is the time in which the ſun paſſes through a ſign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty and one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

'Till the expiration of your *month*,
Sojourn with my ſiſter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

From a *month* old even unto five years old. *Lev.* xxvii.

Months are not only lunary, and meaſured by the moon, but alſo ſolary, and determined by the motion of the ſun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As many *months* as I ſuſtain'd her hate,
So many years is ſhe condemn'd by fate
To daily death. *Dryden's Theo. and Honoria.*

MONTH'S *Mind.* *n. ſ.* Longing deſire.

You have a *month's mind* to them. *Shakeſpeare.*

For if a trumpet ſound, or drum beat,
Who has not a *month's mind* to combat? *Hudibras, p.* i.

MO'NTHLY. *adj.* [from *month*.]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

I would aſk concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether theſe have been finite or infinite? *Bentley.*

2. Happening every month.

The youth of heav'nly birth I view'd,
For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd. *Dryden.*

MO'NTHLY. *adv.* Once in a month.

If the one may very well *monthly*, the other may as well even daily, be iterated. *Hooker, b.* v.

O ſwear not by the moon, th' inconſtant moon,
That changes *monthly* in her circled orb;
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe variable. *Shakeſpeare.*

MONTO'IR. *n. ſ.* [French.] In horſemanſhip, a ſtone as high as the ſtirrups, which Italian riding-maſters mount their horſes from, without putting their foot in the ſtirrup. *Dict.*

MONTRO'SS. *n. ſ.* An under gunner, or aſſiſtant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-maſter. *Dict.*

MO'NUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*monument*, Fr. *monumentum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved; a memorial.

In his time there remained the *monument* of his tomb in the mountain Jaſius. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

He is become a notable *monument* of unproſperous diſloyalty. *King Charles.*

So many grateful altars I would rear
Of graſſy turf; and pile up every ſtone
Of luſtre from the brook; in memory,

Or *monument* to ages: and thereon
Offer ſweet-ſmelling gums. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.
Of ancient Britiſh art
A pleaſing *monument*, not leſs admir'd
Than what from Attick or Etruſcan hands
Aroſe. *Phillips.*

Collect the beſt *monuments* of our friends, their own images in their writings. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A tomb; a cenotaph; ſomething erected in memory of the dead.

On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That appertain unto a burial. *Shakeſpeare.*

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
Shall on his *monument* their odours throw. *Sandys's Par.*

In a heap of ſlain,
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppreſt
Of ſlaughter'd foes, whom firſt to death they ſent,
The trophies of their ſtrength, a bloody *monument*. *Dryd.*

With thee on Raphael's *monument* I mourn,
Or wait inſpiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope's Miſcell.*

MONUME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *monument.*]

1. Memorial; preſerving memory.

When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddeſs, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And ſhadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or *monumental* oak. *Milton.*

The deſtruction of the earth was the moſt *monumental* proof that could have been given to all the ſucceeding ages of mankind. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* ii.

The poliſh'd pillar different ſculptures grace,
A work outlaſting *monumental* braſs. *Pope.*

2. Raiſed in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

Perſeverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
Like ruſty mail in *monumental* mockery. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll not ſcar that whiter ſkin of her than ſnow,
And ſmooth as *monumental* alabaſter. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Therefore if he needs muſt go,
And the fates will have it ſo,
Softly may he be poſſeſt
Of his *monumental* reſt. *Craſhaw.*

MOOD. *n. ſ.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Latin.]

1. The form of an argument.

Mood is the regular determination of propoſitions according to their quantity and quality, *i. e.* their univerſal or particular affirmation or negation. *Watts's Logick.*

Ariſtotle reduced our looſe reaſonings to certain rules, and made them conclude in *mode* and figure. *Baker.*

2. Stile of muſick.

They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian *mood*
Of flutes, and ſoft recorders. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i.

Their ſound ſeems a tune
Harſh, and of diſſonant *mood* from his complaint. *Milton.*

3. The change the verb undergoes in ſome languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to ſignify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood*. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

4. [From *mod*, Gothick; moꝺ, Saxon; *moed*, Dutch; and generally in all Teutonick dialects.] Temper of mind; ſtate of mind as affected by any paſſion; diſpoſition.

The trembling ghoſts, with ſad amazed *mood*,
Chattering their iron teeth, and ſtaring wide
With ſtony eyes. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The kingly beaſt upon her gazing ſtood,
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry *mood*. *Fairy Q.*

Eyes,
Albeit unuſed to the melting *mood*,
Drop tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Corinda changed to ruth her warlike *mood*,
Few ſilver drops her vermil cheeks depaint. *Fairfax.*

Solyman, in a melancholy *mood*, walked up and down in his tent a great part of the night. *Knolles.*

She was in fitteſt *mood*
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Theſe two kids t' appeaſe his angry *mood*
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryden.*

He now profuſe of tears,
In ſuppliant *mood* fell proſtrate at our feet. *Addiſon.*

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in Gothick, ſignifies habitual temper.

That which we move for our better inſtruction's ſake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet in their *mood* they caſt forth ſomewhat wherewith, under pain of greater diſpleaſure, we muſt reſt contented. *Hooker, b.* v.

MO'ODY. *adj.* [from *mood.*]

1. Angry; out of humour.

How now, *moody*?
What is't thou can'ſt demand? *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Chide him rev'rently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth;
But being *moody*, give him line and ſcope,
Till that his paſſions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themſelves with working. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Every peeviſh, *moody* malecontent
Shall ſet the ſenſeleſs rabble in an uproar. *Rowe.*

2. Mental; intellectual: moꝺ, in Saxon, ſignifies the mind.

Give me ſome muſick; muſick, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

MOON. *n. ſ.* [μήνη; *mena*, Gothick; mena, Saxon; *mona*, Iſlandick; *maane*, Daniſh; *mane*, German; *maen*, Dutch.]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe.

The *moon* ſhines bright: 'twas ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,
And they did make no noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

O ſwear not by the *moon*, th' inconſtant *moon*,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe variable. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diana hath her name from moiſten, which is the property of the *moon*, being by nature cold and moiſt, and is feigned to be a goddeſs huntreſs. *Peacham.*

Ye *moon* and ſtars bear witneſs to the truth. *Dryden.*

2. A month. *Ainſworth.*

3. [In fortification.] It is uſed in compoſition to denote a figure reſembling a creſcent: as, a half *moon*.

MOON-BEAM. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *beam.*] Rays of lunar light.

The diviſion and quavering, which pleaſe ſo much in muſick, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the *moon-beams* playing upon a wave. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

On the water the *moon-beams* played, and made it appear like floating quickſilver. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

MOON-CALF. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *calf.*]

1. A monſter; a falſe conception: ſuppoſed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon.

How cam'ſt thou to be the ſiege of this *moon-calf*? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A dolt; a ſtupid fellow.

The potion works not on the part deſign'd,
But turns his brain, and ſtupifies his mind;
The ſotted *moon-calf* gapes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

MOON-EYED. *adj.* [*moon* and *eye.*]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim eyed; purblind.

MOONFE'RN. *n. ſ.* A plant.

MOON-FISH. *n. ſ.*

Moon-fiſh is ſo called, becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half moon, by which, and his odd truſſed ſhape, he is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MO'ONLESS. *adj.* [from *moon.*] Not enlightened by the moon.

Aſſiſted by a friend, one *moonleſs* night,
This Palamon from priſon took his flight. *Dryden.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *light.*] The light afforded by the moon.

Their biſhop and his clergy, being departed from them by *moonlight*, to chooſe in his room any other biſhop, had been altogether impoſſible. *Hooker.*

Thou haſt by *moonlight* at her window ſung,
With feigning voice, verſes of feigning love. *Shakeſp.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

If you will patiently dance in our round,
And ſee our *moonlight* revels, go with us. *Shakeſpeare.*

What beck'ning ghoſt along the *moonlight* ſhade
Invites my ſteps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*

MOON-SEED. *n. ſ.* [*meniſpermum*, Latin.]

The *moon-ſeed* hath a roſaceous flower, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall leaves, which are placed round the embrio in a circular order: the pointal, which is divided into three parts at the top, afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is included one flat ſeed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon. *Millar.*

MO'ONSHINE. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *ſhine.*]

1. The luſtre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and ſtarlight, and *moonſhine* be out. *Shakeſp.*

I, by the *moonſhine*, to the windows went:
And, ere I was aware, ſigh'd to myſelf. *Dryden.*

2. [In burleſque.] A month.

I am ſome twelve or fourteen *moonſhines*
Lag of a brother. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

MO'ONSHINE. } *adj.* [*moon* and *ſhine.*] Illuminated by the
MO'ONSHINY. } moon: both ſeem a popular corruption of *moon-ſhining*.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
You *moonſhine* revellers, and ſhades of night. *Shakeſp.*

Although it was a fair *moonſhine* night, the enemy thought not fit to aſſault them. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I went to ſee them in a *moonſhiny* night. *Addiſon.*

MO'ONSTONE. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

MO'ONSTRUCK. *adj.* [*moon* and *ſtruck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Demoniack phrenſy, moaping melancholy,
And *moonſtruck* madneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

MOON-TREFOIL. *n. ſ.* [*medicago*, Latin.] A plant.

The *moon-trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a plain orbiculated fruit, ſhaped like an half moon. *Millar.*

MO'ONWORT. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *wort.*] Stationflower; honeſty.

The flower of the *moonwort* conſiſts of four leaves in form of a croſs; the ovary, which ariſes in the centre of the flower, becomes a compreſſed perfectly-ſmooth fruit, divided into two cells, and filled with ſeeds. *Millar.*

MO'ONY. *adj.* [from *moon.*] Lunated; having a creſcent for the ſtandard reſembling the moon.

Encount'ring fierce
The Solymean ſultan, he o'erthrew
His *moony* troops, returning bravely ſmear'd
With Panim blood. *Phillips.*

The Soldan galls th' Illyrian coaſt;
But ſoon the miſcreant *moony* hoſt
Before the victor-croſs ſhall fly. *Fenton.*

MOOR. *n. ſ.* [*moer*, Dutch; *modder*, Teutonick, clay.]

1. A marſh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds.

While in her girliſh age ſhe kept ſheep on the *moor*, it chanced that a London merchant paſſing by ſaw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

In the great level near Thorney, ſeveral trees of oak and fir ſtand in firm earth below the *moor*. *Hale.*

Let the marſh of Elſham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that ſame day,
And all the *moor* 'twixt Elverſham and Dell. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*Maurus*, Latin.] A negro; a black-a-moor.

I ſhall anſwer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly; the *moor* is with child by you. *Shakeſp.*

To MOOR. *v. a.* [*morer*, French.] To faſten by anchors or otherwiſe.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Daſh'd on the ſhallows of the moving ſand,
And in mid ocean left them *moor'd* at hand. *Dryden.*

To MOOR. *v. n.* To be fixed; to be ſtationed.

Æneas gain'd Cajeta's bay:
At length on oozy ground his gallies *moor*,
Their heads are turn'd to ſea, their ſterns to ſhore. *Dryden.*

My veſſel, driv'n by a ſtrong guſt of wind,
Moor'd in a Chian creek. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

He viſited the top of Taurus and the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark firſt *moored*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To blow a MOOR. [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from *a mort*, French.] To ſound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainſworth.*

MO'ORCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.

MO'ORHEN. *n. ſ.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Water fowls, as ſea-gulls and *moorhens*, when they flock and fly together from the ſea towards the ſhores, foreſhew rain and wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N*º 823.

MO'ORISH. *n. ſ.* [from *moor.*] Fenny; marſhy; watery.

In the great level near Thorny, ſeveral oaks and firs have lain there till covered by the inundation of the freſh and ſalt waters, and *mooriſh* earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

Along the *mooriſh* fens
Sighs the ſad genius of the coming ſtorm. *Thomſon.*

MO'ORLAND. *n. ſ.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marſh; fen; watery ground.

In the ſouth part of Staffordſhire they go to the north for ſeed corn, and they of the north to the ſouth, except in the *moorlands*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Or like a bridge that joins a marſh
To *moorlands* of a different pariſh. *Swift.*

MO'ORSTONE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of granite.

The third ſtratum is of great rocks of *moorſtone* and ſandy earth. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

MO'ORY. *adj.* [from *moor.*] Marſhy; fenny; watery.

The duſt the fields and paſtures covers,
As when thick miſts ariſe from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*

In Eſſex, *moory*-land is thought the moſt proper. *Mortim.*

MOOSE. *n. ſ.* The large American deer; the biggeſt of the ſpecies of deer.

To MOOT. *v. a.* [from moꞇian, moꞇ, ᵹemoꞇ, *meeting together*, Saxon, or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mot*, French.] To plead a mock cauſe; to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT *Caſe* or *Point*. A point or caſe unſettled and diſputable, ſuch as may properly afford a topick of diſputation.

In this *moot caſe* your judgment to refuſe,
Is preſent death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Would you not think him cracked, who would require another to make an argument on a *moot point*, who underſtands nothing of our laws? *Locke on Education.*

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a *moot point*, whether I am more likely to make a maſter Bull, or you a maſter Strut. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

MO'OTED. *adj.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainſworth.*

MO'OTER. *n. ſ.* [from *moot.*] A diſputer of moot points.

MOP. *n. ſ.* [*mopa*, Welſh; *mappa*, Latin.]

1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors.

Such is that ſprinkling which ſome careleſs quean
Flirts on you from her *mop*, but not ſo clean.
You fly, invoke the gods; then turning, ſtop
To rail; ſhe ſinging ſtill whirls on her *mop*. *Swift.*

2. [Perhaps corrupted from *mock.*] A wry mouth made in contempt.

Each one, tripping on his toe,
Will be here with *mop* and mow. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To MOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To MOP. *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of luſt, as Obidicut; Hobbididen, prince of dumbneſs; Mahu, of ſtealing; Mohu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of *mopping* and mowing, who ſince poſſeſſes chamber-maids. *Shakeſp.*

An aſs fell a *mopping* and braying at a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MOPE. *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable etymology.] To be ſtupid; to drowſe; to be in a conſtant daydream; to be ſpiritleſs, unactive, and inattentive; to be ſtupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peeviſh fellow is this king of England, to *mope* with his fat-brain'd followers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eyes without feeling, feeling without ſight,
Ears without hands or eyes, ſmelling ſans all,
Or but a ſickly part of one true ſenſe
Could not ſo *mope*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,
And were brought *moping* hither. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Inteſtine ſtone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demoniack phrenſy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-ſtruck madneſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

The buſy craftſman and o'erlabour'd hind
Forget the travel of the day in ſleep;
Care only wakes, and *moping* penſiveneſs;
With meagre diſcontented looks they ſit,
And watch the waſting of the midnight taper. *Rowe.*

To MOPE. *v. a.* To make ſpiritleſs; to deprive of natural powers.

They ſay there are charms in herbs, ſaid he, and ſo threw a handful of graſs; which was ſo ridiculous, that the young thief took the old man to be *moped*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a diſorderly young fellow, you have a low-ſpirited *moped* creature. *Locke on Education.*

MO'PE-EYED. *adj.* Blind of one eye. *Ainſworth.*

MO'PPET. } *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *mop.*] A puppet made of rags,
MO'PSEY. } as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

Our ſovereign lady: made for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a ſceptre in t'other?
A very pretty *moppet*! *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

MO'PUS. *n. ſ.* [A cant word from *mope.*] A drone; a dreamer.

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift's Miſcell.*

MO'RAL. *adj.* [*moral*, French; *moralis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad.

Keep at the leaſt within the compaſs of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker, b.* ii.

Laws and ordinances poſitive he diſtinguiſheth from the laws of the two tables, which were *moral*. *Hooker, b.* iii.

In *moral* actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of reaſon to guide man's life, but in ſupernatural it alone guideth. *Hooker, b.* i.

Now, brandiſh'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken looſe from *moral* bands;
No rights of hoſpitality remain,
The gueſt, by him who harbour'd him, is ſlain. *Dryden.*

2. Reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to vice and virtue.

France ſpreads his banners in our noiſeleſs land,
With plumed helm thy ſlay'r begins his threats,
Whilſt thou, a *moral* fool, ſit'ſt ſtill and crieſt. *Shakeſp.*

3. Popular; ſuch as is known or admitted in the general buſineſs of life.

We have found it, with a *moral* certainty, the ſeat of the Moſaical abyſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Mathematical things are capable of the ſtricteſt demonſtration; concluſions in natural philoſophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a *moral* nature by *moral* arguments, and matters of fact by credible teſtimony. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

A *moral* univerſality, is when the predicate agrees to the greateſt part of the particulars which are contained under the univerſal ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

MO'RAL. *n. ſ.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is rather a French than Engliſh ſenſe.

Their *moral* and œconomy,
Moſt perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

Get you ſome diſtill'd carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart; it is the only thing for a qualm.

—Benedictus? why benedictus? you have ſome *moral* in this benedictus.

—*Moral!* No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy thiſtle. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Left behind to expound the meaning or *moral* of his ſigns and tokens. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

The *moral* is the firſt buſineſs of the poet, as being the ground-work of his inſtruction; this being formed, he contrives ſuch a deſign or fable as may be moſt ſuitable to the *moral*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I found a *moral* firſt, and then ſtudied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleaſed me. *Swift to Gay.*

To MO'RAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moraliſe; to make moral reflections.

When I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools ſhould be ſo deep contemplative. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'RALIST. *n. ſ.* [*moraliſte*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by a great *moraliſt* to his friend was, that he ſhould compoſe his paſſions; and let that be the work of reaſon, which would certainly be the work of time. *Addiſon.*

MORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*moralité*, French; from *moral.*]

1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks.

The ſyſtem of *morality*, to be gathered out of the writings of ancient ſages, falls very ſhort of that delivered in the goſpel. *Swift's Miſcell.*

A neceſſity of ſinning is as impoſſible in *morality*, as any the greateſt difficulty can be in nature. *Baker on Learning.*

2. The form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward, or puniſhment.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requiſite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South's Sermons.*

To MO'RALIZE. *v. a.* [*moraliſer*, French.]

1. To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe.

He has left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his ſigns and tokens.

—I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shakeſpeare.*
Did he not *moralize* this ſpectacle?
—O yes, into a thouſand ſimilies. *Shakeſpeare.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. In Spenſer it ſeems to mean, to furniſh with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves ſhall *moralize* my ſong. *Fairy Queen, b.* 1.

3. In Prior, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a ſenſe not eaſily diſcovered, if indeed it has any ſenſe.

High as their trumpets tune his lyre he ſtrung,
And with his prince's arms he *moraliz'd* his ſong. *Prior.*

To MO'RALIZE. *v. n.* To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

MORALI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *moralize.*] He who moralizes.

MO'RALLY. *adv.* [from *moral.*]

1. In the ethical ſenſe.

By good, good *morally* ſo called, bonum honeſtum, ought chiefly to be underſtood; and that the good of profit or pleaſure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South's Sermons.*

Becauſe this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in diſorder, ſomething phyſically unnatural. *Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and puniſhments, is only pleaſing to a man who reſolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common occurences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

It is *morally* impoſſible for an hypocrite to keep himſelf long upon his guard. *L'Eſtrange.*

The concurring accounts of many ſuch witneſſes render it *morally*, or, as we might ſpeak, abſolutely impoſſible that theſe things ſhould be falſe. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

MO'RALS. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with reſpect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been ſolicitous to have their children ſoberly, virtuouſly, and piouſly brought up. *South's Sermons.*

Learn then what *morals* criticks ought to ſhow;
'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;
In all you ſpeak, let truth and candor ſhine. *Pope.*

MORA'SS. *n. ſ.* [*marais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landſcapes point out the faireſt and moſt fruitful ſpots, as well as the rocks, and wilderneſſes, and *moraſſes* of the country. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Nor the deep *moraſs*
Refuſe, but through the ſhaking wilderneſs
Pick your nice way. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 480.

MO'RBID. *n. ſ.* [*morbidus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed; in a ſtate contrary to health.

Though every human conſtitution is *morbid*, yet are there diſeaſes conſiſtent with the common functions of life. *Arb.*

MO'RBIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *morbid.*] State of being diſeaſed.

MORBI'FICAL. } *n. ſ.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Latin; *morbifique*,
MORBI'FICK. } French.] Cauſing diſeaſes.

The air appearing ſo malicious in this *morbifick* conſpiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore initiate conſumptives muſt change their air. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

This diſeaſe is cured by the critical reſolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbifick* matter. *Arbuthnot.*

MORBO'SE. *n. ſ.* [*morboſus*, Latin.] Proceeding from diſeaſe; not healthy.

Malphighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morboſe* tumours and excreſcencies of plants. *Ray on Creat.*

MORBO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *morboſus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed ſtate. A word not in uſe.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore ſome ſight was deſigned, if we except the caſual impediments or *morboſities* in individuals. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*mordax*, Latin.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*mordacitas*, *mordacité*, French; from *mordax*, Latin.] Biting quality.

It is to be enquired, whether there be any menſtruum to diſſolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by ſympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

MO'RDICANT. *n. ſ.* [*mordeo*, Latin; *mordicant*, French.] Biting; acrid.

He preſumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies muſt proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts muſt be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to aſhes. *Boyle.*

MORDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mordicant.*] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cauſe is *mordication* of the orifices, eſpecially of the meſentery veins; as any thing that is ſharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and muſtard provoketh ſneezing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 37.

MORE. *adj.* [maꞃe, Saxon, the comparative of *ſome* or *great.*]

1. In great number; in greater quantity; in greater degree.

Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shakeſp.*

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Gen.* xxxvi. 7.

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exod.* v. 9.

2. Greater. Now out of uſe.

The *more* part adviſed to depart. *Acts*, xxvi. 12.

MORE. *adv.*

1. To a greater degree.

He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Gen.* xxix. 30.

The ſpirits of animate bodies are all, in ſome degree, *more* or leſs kindled. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 601.

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himſelf the weight of time, he was not unwilling to beſtow upon another ſome part of the pains. *Wotton.*

The *more* the kindled combat riſes higher,
The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden's Æn.*

As the blood paſſeth through narrower channels, the redneſs diſappears *more* and *more*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The *more* God has bleſſed any man with eſtate or quality, juſt ſo much leſs in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. The particle that forms the comparative degree.

I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and ſickly fit
For the ſound man. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

May you long live a happy inſtrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* laſting than thoſe of arms. *Collier on Pride.*

3. Again; a ſecond time.

Little did I think I ſhould ever have buſineſs of this kind on my hands *more*. *Tatler*, Nº 83.

4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle.

Caſſius is no *more!* Oh, ſetting ſun!
As in thy red rays thou doſt ſink to-night,
So in his red blood Caſſius' day is ſet. *Shakeſpeare.*

MORE. *n. ſ.* [A kind of comparative from *ſome* or *much.*]

1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps ſome of theſe examples which are adduced under the adverb, with *the* before *more*, ſhould be placed here.

Theſe kind of knaves in this plainneſs
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants. *Shak. King Lear.*

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands,
And my *more* having would be as a ſauce
To make me hunger more. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

An heroick poem requires ſome great action of war; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the ſuffering. *Dryden.*

The Lord do ſo, and much *more*, to Jonathan. 1 *Sam.*

From hence the greateſt part of ills deſcend,
When luſt of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough; no, not if a miracle ſhould interpoſe to gratify their avarice. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his ſounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be ſo many fathoms and *more*; but how much that *more* is, he hath no diſtinct notion. *Locke.*

2. Greater thing; other thing.

They, who ſo ſtate a queſtion, do no *more* but ſeparate the parts of it one from another, and lay them ſo in their due order. *Locke.*

3. Second time; longer time.

4. It is doubtful whether the word, in ſome caſes, be a noun or adverb.

The dove returned not again unto him any *more*. *Gen.* viii.

Pr'ythee be ſatisfy'd; he ſhall be aided,
Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore!
Delia, the queen of beauty, is now no *more*. *Walſh.*

MORE'L. *n. ſ.* [*ſolanum*, Latin.]

1. The *morel* is a plant, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies: one ſort has a black fruit, the root of which is a foot long, waving, of a darkiſh white colour, and ſtringy; its ſtalk, which is full of pith, riſes to the height of a foot and an half, of a greeniſh caſt and angular form, divided into ſeveral branches, with alternate leaves, oblong, pointed, undulated, of a darkiſh green and ſhining colour: the flowers proceed from the branches, a little below the leaves: they grow from five to about eight in a bunch, of an inch and an half: each flower is white, of a ſingle leaf, cut in form of a baſin, divided into five parts as far as the middle, being long, pointed, and arranged like a ſtar: when the flower ſheds, there ſucceeds a ſpherical fruit, pretty hard, at firſt green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice, and a great number of ſeeds. There is a ſort of *morel* that has a red fruit; and likewiſe another that has a yellow fruit. *Trevoux.*

Spungy *morels* in ſtrong ragouſts are found,
And in the ſoup the ſlimy ſnail is drown'd. *Gay's Triv.*

2. A kind of cherry.

Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conſervatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

MO'RELAND. *n. ſ.* [moꞃlanꝺ, Saxon; moꞃ, a mountain, and lanꝺ.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordſhire is called the *Morlands*.

MOREO'VER. *adv.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been mentioned; beſides; likewiſe; alſo; over and above.

Moreover, he hath left you all his walks. *Shakeſp.*

He did hold me dear
Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,
That he would wed me, or elſe die my lover. *Shakeſp.*

Moreover by them is thy ſervant warned. *Pſalm* xix. 11.

MORGLA'Y. *n. ſ.* A deadly weapon. *Ainſworth.* *Glaive* and *morte*, French, and *glay mòhr*, Erſe, a two-handed broad-ſword, which ſome centuries ago was the Highlander's weapon.

MORI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*morigerus*, Latin.] Obedient; obſequious.

MO'RION. *n. ſ.* [French.] A helmet; armour for the head; a caſque.

For all his majeſty's ſhips a proportion of ſwords, targets, *morions*, and cuiras of proof ſhould be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Poliſh'd ſteel that caſt the view aſide,
And creſted *morions* with their plumy pride. *Dryden.*

MORI'SCO. *n. ſ.* [*moriſco*, Spaniſh.] A dancer of the morris or mooriſh dance.

I have ſeen
Him caper upright like a wild *moriſco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

MO'RKIN. *n. ſ.* [Among hunters.] A wild beaſt, dead through ſickneſs or miſchance. *Bailey.*

MO'RLING. } *n. ſ.* [*mort*, French.] Wool plucked from a
MO'RTLING. } dead ſheep. *Ainſworth.*

MO'RMO. n. ſ. [ἡ μορμὼ.] Bugbear; falſe terrour.

MORN. *n. ſ.* [maꞃne, Saxon.] The firſt part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not uſed but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and ſhrill-ſounding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the *morn* dew on the myrtle leaf
To his grand ſea. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Can you forget your golden beds,
Where you might ſleep beyond the *morn?* *Lee.*

Friendſhip ſhall ſtill thy evening feaſts adorn,
And blooming Peace ſhall ever bleſs thy *morn*. *Prior.*

MO'RNING. *n. ſ.* [*morgen*, Teutonick; but our *morning* ſeems rather to come from *morn.*] The firſt part of the day, from the firſt appearance of light to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe.

One Maſter Brook hath ſent your worſhip a *morning*'s draught of ſack. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

By the ſecond hour in the *morning*
Deſire the earl to ſee me. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roſes newly waſh'd with dew. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your goodneſs is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hoſea*, vi. 5.

Let us go down after the Philiſtines by night, and ſpoil them until the *morning* light. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 36.

Morning by *morning* ſhall it paſs over. *Iſaiah*, xxviii. 19.

What ſhall become of us before night, who are weary ſo early in the *morning?* *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for ſtudy. *Dryd.*

The twining jeſſamine and bluſhing roſe,
With laviſh grace their *morning* ſcents diſcloſe. *Prior.*

All the night they ſtem the liquid way,
And end their voyage with the *morning* ray. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

MO'RNING-GOWN. *n. ſ.* A looſe gown worn before one is formally dreſſed.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns*, he was amazed to find that perſons of quality were up ſo early. *Addiſon.*

MO'RNING-STAR. *n. ſ.* The planet Venus when ſhe ſhines in the morning.

Bright as doth the *morning-ſtar* appear
Out of the Eaſt, with flaming locks bedight,
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Fairy Queen.*

MORO'SE. *adj.* [*moroſus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peeviſh; ſullen.

Without theſe precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick; the woman into a coquette; the man grows ſullen and *moroſe*, the woman impertinent. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Some have deſerved cenſure for a *moroſe* and affected taciturnity; and others have made ſpeeches, though they had nothing to ſay. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

MORO'SELY. *adv.* [from *moroſe.*] Sourly; peeviſhly.

Too many are as *moroſely* poſitive in their age, as they were childiſhly ſo in their youth. *Government of the Tongue.*

MORO'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moroſe.*] Sourneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Learn good humour, never to oppoſe without juſt reaſon; he ſhould abate ſome degrees of pride and *moroſeneſs*. *Watts.*

MORO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*moroſitas*, Lat. from *moroſe.*] Moroſeneſs; ſourneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Why then be ſad,
But entertain no *moroſity*, brothers, other
Than a joint burthen laid upon us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some *moroſities*
We muſt expect, ſince jealouſy belongs
To age, of ſcorn, and tender ſenſe of wrongs. *Denham.*

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *moroſity* of another. *Clarendon.*

MO'RRIS. } *n. ſ.* [that is, *mooriſh* or *moriſco-dance.*]
MO'RRIS-DANCE. }

1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or ſtaves or ſwords claſhed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance.

The queen ſtood in ſome doubt of a Spaniſh invaſion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our waves. *Wotton.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, ſets down this title of a book, The *morris-dance* of hereticks. *Bacon.*

The ſounds and ſeas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering *morrice* move. *Milton.*

I took delight in pieces that ſhewed a country village, *morrice-dancing*, and peaſants together by the ears. *Peacham.*

Four reapers danced a *morrice* to oaten pipes. *Spectator.*

2. *Nine Mens* MORRIS. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

The folds ſtand empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock;
The *nine mens morris* is filled up with mud. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'RRIS-DANCER. *n. ſ.* [*morris* and *dance.*] One who dances *a la moreſco*, the mooriſh dance.

There went about the country a ſet of *morrice-dancers*, compoſed of ten men, who danced a maid marian and a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MO'RPHEW. *n. ſ.* [*morphee*, French.] A ſcurf on the face.

MO'RROW. *n. ſ.* [moꞃᵹen, Saxon; *morghen*, Dutch; *morphæa*, low Latin; *morfea*, Italian. The original meaning of *morrow* ſeems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was underſtood in time to ſignify the whole day next following.]

1. The day after the preſent day.

I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;
To have 't with ſaying, Good *morrow*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Thou
Canſt pluck night from me, but not lend a *morrow*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow*. *Exod.* ix. 6.

Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are aſleep;
They, ſweet turtles, folded lie,
In the laſt knot that love could tie:
Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with the light,
Whoſe day ſhall never ſleep in night. *Craſhaw.*

Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* lie. *Cowley.*

2. *To* MO'RROW. [This is an idiom of the ſame kind, ſuppoſing *morrow* to mean originally *morning:* as, *to night*, *to day.*] On the day after this current day.

To morrow comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night;
This day like all the former flies;
Yet on he runs to ſeek delight
To morrow, till to night he dies. *Prior.*

3. *To morrow* is ſometimes, I think improperly, uſed as a noun.

We by *to morrow* draw out all our ſtore,
Till the exhauſted well can yield no more. *Cowley.*

To morrow is the time when all is to be rectified. *Spect.*

MORSE. *n. ſ.* A ſea-horſe.

That which is commonly called a ſea-horſe is properly called a *morſe*, and makes not out that ſhape. *Brown.*

It ſeems to have been a tuſk of the *morſe* or waltron, called by ſome the ſea-horſe. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

MO'RSEL. *n. ſ.* [*morſellus*, low Latin, from *morſus.*]

1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful.

Yet cam'ſt thou to a *morſel* of this feaſt,
Having fully din'd before. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I was
A *morſel* for a monarch. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopat.*

And me his parent would full ſoon devour
For want of other prey, but knows that I
Should prove a bitter *morſel*, and his bane. *Milton.*

Every *morſel* to a ſatisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digeſtion. *South's Sermons.*

He boils the fleſh,
And lays the mangled *morſels* in a diſh. *Dryden.*

A wretch is pris'ner made,
Whoſe fleſh torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In *morſels* cut, to make it farther go. *Tate's Juvenal.*

A letter to the keeper of the lion requeſted that it may be the firſt *morſel* put into his mouth. *Addiſon.*

2. A piece; a meal.

On theſe herbs, and fruits, and flow'rs,
Feed firſt; on each beaſt next, and fiſh and fowl,
No homely *morſels!* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

A dog croſſing a river with a *morſel* of fleſh in his mouth, ſaw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very ſame adventure. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. A ſmall quantity. Not proper.

Of the *morſels* of native and pure gold, he had ſeen ſome weighed many pounds. *Boyle.*

MO'RSURE. *n. ſ.* [*morſure*, Fr. *morſura*, Latin.] The act of biting.

MORT. *n. ſ.* [*morte*, French.]

1. A tune ſounded at the death of the game.

To be making practis'd ſmiles,
As in a looking-glaſs, and to ſigh as 'twere
The *mort* o' th' deer; oh that is entertainment
My boſom likes not. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. [*Morgt*, Iſlandick.] A great quantity. Not in elegant uſe.

MO'RTAL. *adj.* [*mortalis*, Latin; *mortel*, French;]

1. Subject to death; doomed ſometime to die.

Nature does require
Her times of preſervation, which, perforce,
I her frail ſon among'ſt my breth'ren *mortal*
Muſt give my attendance to. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

This corruptible muſt put on incorruption, and this *mortal* muſt put on immortality. 1 *Cor.* xv. 53.

Heav'nly powers, where ſhall we find ſuch love!
Which of ye will be *mortal* to redeem
Man's mortal crime; and juſt, th' unjuſt to ſave? *Milton.*

Know,
The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, inevitably thou ſhalt die;
From that day *mortal:* and this happy ſtate
Shalt loſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

2. Deadly; deſtructive; procuring death.

Come all you ſpirits
That tend on *mortal* thoughts, unſex me here,
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of cruelty. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe *mortal* taſte
Brought death into the world, and all our woe. *Milton.*

Some circumſtances have been great diſcouragers of trade, and others are abſolutely *mortal* to it. *Temple.*

Hope not, baſe man! unqueſtion'd hence to go,
For I am Palamon, thy *mortal* foe. *Dryden.*

3. Bringing death.

Safe in the hand of one diſpoſing pow'r,
Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

4. Human; belonging to man.

They met me in the day of ſucceſs; and I have learned by the perfected report, they have more in them than *mortal* knowledge. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Macbeth
Shall live the leaſe of nature, pay his breath
To time and *mortal* cuſtom. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful! They beſeech
That Moſes might report to them his will,
And terror ceaſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Succeſs, the mark no *mortal* wit,
Or ſureſt hand can always hit. *Butler.*

No one enjoyment but is liable to be loſt by ten thouſand accidents, out of all *mortal* power to prevent. *South's Serm.*

5. Extreme; violent. A low word.

The birds were in a *mortal* apprehenſion of the beetles, till the ſparrow reaſoned them into underſtanding. *L'Eſtrange.*

The nymph grew pale and in a *mortal* fright,
Spent with the labour of ſo long a flight;
And now deſpairing, caſt a mournful look
Upon the ſtreams. *Dryden.*

Mo'rtal. *n. ſ.*

1. Man; human being.

Warn poor *mortals* left behind. *Tickell.*

2. This is often uſed in ludicrous language.

I can behold no *mortal* now;
For what's an eye without a brow? *Prior.*

Morta'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *mortal.*]

1. Subjection to death; ſtate of a being ſubject to death.

I point out miſtakes in life and religion, that we might guard againſt the ſprings of error, guilt, and ſorrow, which ſurround us in every ſtate of *mortality.* *Watts's Logick.*

2. Death.

I beg *mortality,*
Rather than life preſerv'd with infamy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gladly would I meet
Mortality my ſentence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

3. Power of deſtruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

4. Frequency of death.

The riſe of keeping thoſe accounts firſt began in the year 1592, being a time of great *mortality.* *Graunt.*

5. Human nature.

A ſingle viſion ſo tranſports them, that it makes up the happineſs of their lives; *mortality* cannot bear it often. *Dryden.*

Take theſe tears, *mortality*'s relief,
And till we ſhare your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope.*

Mo'rtally. *adv.* [from *mortal.*]

1. Irrecoverably; to death.

In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerouſly, but, in all appearance, *mortally* wounded. *Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity.

Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Know all, who wou'd pretend to my good grace,
I *mortally* diſlike a damning face. *Granville.*

Mo'rtar. *n. ſ.* [*mortarium,* Latin; *mortier,* French.]

1. A ſtrong veſſel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle.

Except you could bray Chriſtendom in a *mortar,* and mould it into a new paſte, there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The action of the diaphragm and muſcles ſerves for the comminution of the meat in the ſtomach by their conſtant agitation upwards and downwards, reſembling the pounding of materials in a *mortar.* *Ray on Creation.*

2. A ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

Thoſe arms which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time, on antique ſtone engrav'd,
Now torn by *mortars,* ſtand yet undefac'd
On nobler trophies, by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

Mo'rtar. *n. ſ.* [*morter,* Dutch; *mortier,* French.] Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks.

Mortar, in architecture, is a preparation of lime and ſand mixed up with water, ſerving as a cement, and uſed by maſons and bricklayers in building of walls of ſtone and brick. Wolfius obſerves, that the ſand ſhould be dry and ſharp, ſo as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, ſo as to foul the water it is waſhed in: he alſo finds fault with maſons and bricklayers as committing a great error, in letting their lime ſlacken and cool before they make up their *mortar,* and alſo in letting their *mortar* cool and die before they uſe it; therefore he adviſes, that if you expect your work to be well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick, and but a little at a time, that the *mortar* may not lie long before it be uſed.

I will tread this unbolted villain into *mortar,* and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They had brick for ſtone, and ſlime for *mortar.* *Gen.* xi.

Lime hot out of the kiln mixed ſoft with water, putting ſand to it, will make better *mortar* than other. *Mortimer.*

Mo'rtgage. *n. ſ.* [*mort* and *gage,* French.]

1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor.

Th' eſtate runs out, and *mortgages* are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*

The Romans do not ſeem to have known the ſecret of paper credit, and ſecurities upon *mortgages.* *Arbuthnot.*

The broker,
Bent on ſome *mortgage,* to avoid reproach,
He ſeeks bye-ſtreets, and ſaves th' expenſive coach. *Gay.*

2. The ſtate of being pledged.

The land is given in *mortgage* only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

To **Mo'rtgage.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to put to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a ſecurity.

Let men contrive how they diſentangle their *mortgaged* ſouls. *Decay of Piety.*

They make the widows *mortgag'd* ox their prey. *Sandys.*

Their not abating of their expenſive way of living, has forced them to *mortgage* their beſt manors. *Arbuthnot.*

Mortgage'e. *n. ſ.* [from *mortgage.*] He that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may paſs for publick regiſtries of land, by which all purchaſers or *mortgagees* may be ſecured of all monies they lay out. *Temple's Miſcell.*

Mo'rtgager. *n. ſ.* [from *mortgage.*] He that gives a mortgage.

Morti'ferous. *adj.* [*mortifer,* Latin.] Fatal; deadly; deſtructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick ſleep, and ariſe from ſo dead, ſo *mortiferous* a ſtate, and permit him to give them life? *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Theſe murmurings, like a *mortiferous* herb, are poiſonous even in their firſt ſpring. *Government of the Tongue,* § 10.

Mortifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mortification,* Fr. from *mortify.*]

1. The ſtate of corrupting, or loſing the vital qualities; gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or *mortification* of fleſh, either by opiates, or intenſe colds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 333.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds immedicable,
Rankle and feſter, and gangrene,
To black *mortification.* *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 617.

2. Deſtruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or reſtitution, which is called *mortification;* as when quickſilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

3. The act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations.

A diet of ſome fiſh is more rich and alkaleſcent than that of fleſh, and therefore very improper for ſuch as practiſe *mortification.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Humiliation; ſubjection of the paſſions.

The *mortification* of our luſts has ſomething in it that is troubleſome, yet nothing that is unreaſonable. *Tillotſon.*

5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the moſt vexatious *mortifications* of a ſtudious man, to have his thoughts diſordered by a tedious viſit. *L'Eſtrange.*

We had the *mortification* to loſe the ſight of Munich, Augſburg, and Ratiſbon. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **Mo'rtify.** *v. a.* [*mortifier,* French.]

1. To deſtroy vital qualities.

2. To deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities.

What gives impediment to union or reſtitution is called mortification, as when quickſilver is *mortified* with turpentine or ſpittle. *Bacon.*

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up. *Hakewell.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to find out and *mortify* acid ſpirits. *Boyle.*

3. To ſubdue inordinate paſſions.

The breath no ſooner left his father's body,
But that his wildneſs *mortified* in him,
Seem'd to die too. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Their dear cauſes
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
Excite the *mortified* man. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Suppreſs thy knowing pride,
Mortify thy learned luſt,
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyſelf art duſt. *Prior.*

He modeſtly conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,
Which help'd to *mortify* his pride. *Swift.*

4. To macerate or harraſs the body to compliance with the mind.

We *mortify* ourſelves with fiſh, and think we fare coarſely if we abſtain from fleſh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,
A poorer than himſelf he would not ſee. *Dryden.*

5. To humble; to depreſs; to vex.

Let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with *mortifying* groans. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is controuled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and tranſported by a ſmile. *Addiſon's Guardian,* Nº 113.

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praiſes he receives, if they do not riſe ſo high as he thinks they ought? *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 256.

To **Mo'rtify.** *v. n.*

1. To gangrene; to corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to ſee whether it will *mortify* and become tender ſooner; or with dead flies with water caſt upon them, to ſee whether it will putrefy. *Bacon.*

2. To be ſubdued; to die away.

Mo'rtise. *n. ſ.* [*mortaiſe, mortoiſe,* French.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

A fuller blaſt ne'er ſhook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd ſo upon the ſea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortiſe?* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Under one ſkin are parts variouſly mingled, ſome with cavities, as *morteſſes* to receive, others with tenons to fit cavities. *Ray.*

To **Mo'rtise.** *v. a.*

1. To cut with a mortiſe; to join with a mortiſe.

'Tis a maſſy wheel,
To whoſe huge ſpoke ten thouſand leſſer things
Are *mortis'd* and adjoin'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The walls of ſpiders legs are made,
Well *mortiſed* and finely laid. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

2. It ſeems in the following paſſage improperly uſed.

The one half of the ſhip being finiſhed, and by help of a ſcrew launched into the water, the other half was joined by great braſs nails *mortiſed* with lead. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Mo'rtmain. *n. ſ.* [*morte* and *main,* Fr.] Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable; whence it is ſaid to be in a *dead hand,* in a hand that cannot ſhift away the property.

It were meet that ſome ſmall portion of lands were allotted, ſince no more *mortmains* are to be looked for. *Spenſer.*

Mo'rtpay. *n. ſ.* [*mort* and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made.

This parliament was merely a parliament of war, with ſome ſtatutes conducing thereunto; as the ſevere puniſhing of *mortpayes,* and keeping back of ſoldiers wages. *Bacon.*

Mo'rtress. *n. ſ.* [from *mortier de ſageſſe. Skinner.*] A diſh of meat of various kinds beat together.

A *mortreſs* made with the brawn of capons, ſtamped, ſtrained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nouriſh the weak. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Mo'rtuary. *n. ſ.* [*mortuaire,* Fr. *mortuarium,* Latin.] A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompence of his perſonal tythes and offerings not duly paid in his life-time. *Harris.*

Mosa'ick. *adj.* [*moſaique,* French, ſuppoſed corrupted from *muſæus,* Latin.]

Moſaick is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours; and of late days likewiſe with pieces of glaſs figured at pleaſure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of moſt uſe in pavements and floorings. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Each beauteous flow'r,
Iris all hues, roſes, and jeſſamin,
Rear'd high their flouriſh'd heads between, and wrought
Moſaick. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

The moſt remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful *moſaick* pavement, the fineſt I have ever ſeen in marble; the parts are ſo well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Mo'schatel. *n. ſ.* [*moſchatellina,* Latin.] A plant.

The *moſchatel* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which is divided at the brim into many parts, from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the middle of the flower; which becomes a ſoft ſucculent berry, in which are contained many flat ſeeds. *Millar.*

Mosque. *n. ſ.* [*moſquée,* French; *moſchit,* Turkiſh.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *n. ſ.* [*muſcus,* Latin; meoꞅ, Saxon.] A plant.

Though *moſs* was formerly ſuppoſed to be only an excreſcence produced from the earth and trees; yet it is no leſs a perfect plant than thoſe of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and ſeeds, yet cannot be propagated from ſeeds by any art: the botaniſts diſtinguiſh it into many ſpecies: it chiefly flouriſhes in cold countries, and in the winter ſeaſon, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees: the only remedy in ſuch caſes, is to cut down part of the trees, and plough up the ground between thoſe left remaining; and in the Spring, in moiſt weather, you ſhould with an iron inſtrument ſcrape off the *moſs.* *Millar.*

Moſs is a kind of mould of the earth and trees; but it may be better ſorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Houſes then were caves, or homely ſheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and *moſs* their beds. *Dryden.*

Such *moſſes* as grow upon walls, roofs of houſes, and other high places, have ſeeds that, when ſhaken out of their veſſels, appear like vapour or ſmoke. *Ray on Creation.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind concealment to a few,
Their food its inſects, and its *moſs* their neſts. *Thomſon.*

To **Moss.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moſs.

An oak whoſe boughs were *moſs'd* with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will theſe *moſs'd* trees,
That have out-liv'd the eagle page thy heels,
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out? *Shakeſpeare.*

Mo'ssiness. *n. ſ.* [from *moſſy.*] The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs.

The herbs withered at the top, ſheweth the earth to be very cold, and ſo doth the *moſſineſs* of trees. *Bacon.*

Mo'ssy. *adj.* [from *moſs.*] Overgrown with moſs; covered with moſs.

Old trees are more *moſſy* far than young; for that the ſap is not ſo frank as to riſe all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *moſſy* fountains and the Sylvan ſhades
Delight no more. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

MOST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *more.* [mæꞅꞇ, Saxon; *meeſt,* Dutch.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *moſt* ſorts of berries, will produce diarrhœas. *Arbuthnot.*

He thinks *moſt* ſorts of learning flouriſhed among them, and I, that only ſome ſort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope.*

Most. *adv.* [*maiſh,* Gothick; mæꞅꞇ, Saxon; *meeſt,* Dutch; *meſt,* Daniſh.]

1. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *moſt* incentive to induſtry; too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

The faculties of the ſupreme Spirit *moſt* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

2. In the greateſt degree.

Coward dogs
Moſt ſpend their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakeſpeare.*

He for whoſe only ſake,
Or *moſt* for his, ſuch toils I undertake. *Dryden's Æn.*

Whilſt comprehended under that conſciouſneſs, the little finger is as much a part of itſelf as what is *moſt* ſo. *Locke.*

That which will *moſt* influence their carriage will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke on Education.*

Most. [this is a kind of ſubſtantive, being, according to its ſignification, ſingular or plural.]

1. The greateſt number: in this ſenſe it is plural.

Many of the apoſtles immediate diſciples ſent or carried the books of the four evangeliſts to *moſt* of the churches they had planted. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Gravitation not being eſſential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among thoſe laws which ariſe from the diſpoſition of bodies, ſuch as *moſt* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*

2. The greateſt value: in this ſenſe ſingular.

The report of this repulſe flying to London, the *moſt* was made of that which was true, and many falſities added. *Hayward.*

A covetous man makes the *moſt* of what he has, and of what he can get, without regard to Providence or Nature. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity.

A Spaniard will live in Iriſh ground a quarter of a year, or ſome months at the *moſt.* *Bacon.*

Mo'stick. *n. ſ.* A painter's ſtaff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Ainſworth.*

Mo'stly. *adv.* [from *moſt.*] For the greateſt part.

This image of God, namely, natural reaſon, if totally or *moſtly* defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon.*

Mo'stwhat. *n. ſ.* [*moſt* and *what.*] For the moſt part. Obſolete.

God's promiſes being the ground of hope, and thoſe promiſes being but ſeldom abſolute, *moſtwhat* conditionate, the Chriſtian grace of hope muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tympany of hope. *Hammond.*

Mota'tion. *n. ſ.* Act of moving. *Dict.*

Mote. *n. ſ.* [mot, Saxon; *atomus,* Lat.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You found his *mote,* the king your *mote* did ſee;
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakeſpeare.*

The little *motes* in the ſun do ever ſtir, though there be no wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 879.

Mote, for *might.* Obſolete.

Moſt ugly ſhapes,
Such as dame Nature ſelf *mote* fear to ſee,
Or ſhame, that ever ſhould ſo foul defects
From her moſt cunning hand eſcaped be. *Fairy Queen.*

Moth. *n. ſ.* [moð, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings.

All the yarn Penelope ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of *moths.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Every ſoldier in the wars ſhould do as every ſick man in his bed, waſh every *moth* out of his conſcience. *Shakeſp.*

He as a rotten thing conſumeth, as a garment that is *moth* eaten. *Job,* xiii. 28.

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praiſes be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal blot. *Dryden's Juv.*

MO'THER. *n. ſ.* [moðoꞃ, Saxon; *moder,* Daniſh; *moeder,* Dutch.]

1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to ſon or daughter.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous ſtoutneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Come ſit down every *mother*'s ſon,
And rehearſe your parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had not ſo much of man in me,
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

2. That which has produced any thing.

Alas, poor country! It cannot
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reſemblance of the conſtitution and diet of the inhabitants to thoſe of their *mother* country, occaſion a great affinity in the popular diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The ſtrongeſt branch leave for a ſtandard, cutting off the reſt cloſe to the body of the *mother* plant. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels.

4. That which requires reverence and obedience.

The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil ſociety, renders a judicial practice neceſſary. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

5. Hyſterical paſſion; ſo called, as being imagined peculiar to women.

This ſtopping of the ſtomach might be the *mother*; foraſmuch as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Graunt's Bills.*

6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious auſterities.

7. MOTHER *in Law.* A huſband's or wife's mother. *Ainſw.*

I am come to ſet at variance the daughter in law againſt the *mother in law.* *Matt.* x. 35.

8. [*Moeder*, Dutch, from *modder*, mud.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors; the lees or ſcum concreted.

If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy totally, it will caſt up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of diſtilled waters. *Bacon.*

Potted fowl, and fiſh come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is out the ſecond ſtinks,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

9. [More properly *modder*; *modde*, Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obſolete.

A fling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

MO'THER. *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatſoever *mother* wit or art
Could work, he put in proof. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Where did you ſtudy all this goodly ſpeech?
—It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Boccace, living in the ſame age with Chaucer, had the ſame genius, and followed the ſame ſtudies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds,
With Nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

To MO'THER. *v. n.* To gather concretion.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil. *Dryden.*

MO'THER *of Pearl.* A kind of coarſe pearl; the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

His mortal blade
In ivory ſheath, ycarv'd with curious ſlights,
Whoſe hilt was burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong
Of *mother-pearl.* *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

They were made of onyx, ſometimes of *mother of pearl.* *Hakewell on Providence.*

MO'THERHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *mother.*] The office or character of a mother.

Thou ſhalt ſee the bleſſed mother-maid
Exalted more for being good,
Than for her intereſt of *motherhood.* *Donne.*

MO'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Deſtitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might ſhew you my children, whom the rigour of your juſtice would make compleat orphans, being already *motherleſs.* *Waller's Speech to the Houſe of Commons.*

My concern for the three poor *motherleſs* children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

MO'THERLY. *adj.* [from *mother* and *like.*] Belonging to a mother; ſuitable to a mother.

They can owe no leſs than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hooker, b.* v.

They termed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cheriſhing her brethren whilſt young. *Raleigh.*

Within her breaſt though calm, her breaſt though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Par. Regained, b.* ii.

When I ſee the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myſelf that their huſbands and children will be happy in the poſſeſſion of ſuch wives and mothers. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 500.

Though ſhe was truly a good woman, and had a ſincere *motherly* love for her ſon John, yet there wanted not thoſe who endeavoured to create a miſunderſtanding between them. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'THERLY. *adv.* [from *mother.*] In manner of a mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* ſit on the earth,
To hatch her ſeaſons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*

MOTHER *of Thyme. n. ſ.* [*ſerpyllum*, Latin.] It hath trailing branches, which are not ſo woody and hard as thoſe of thyme, but in every other reſpect is the ſame. *Millar.*

MO'THERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower of the *motherwort* conſiſts of one leaf, and is of the lip kind, whoſe upper lip is imbricated and much longer than the under one, which is cut into three parts; from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower, attended by four embrios which become angular ſeeds, occupying the flower-cup. *Millar.*

MO'THERY. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN. *n. ſ.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves of the *mothmullein* are placed alternately upon the branches; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which ſpreads open, and is divided alſo into five ſegments: they are produced in long ſpikes, and are ſucceeded by round veſſels, which are divided into cells, and contain many ſmall ſeeds in each. *Millar.*

MO'THWORT. *n. ſ.* [*moth* and *wort.*] An herb.

MO'THY. *adj.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths.

His horſe hipp'd with an old *mothy* ſaddle, the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

MO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*motion*, French; *motio*, Latin.]

1. The act of changing place.

2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.

Virtue too, as well as Vice, is clad
In fleſh and blood ſo well, that Plato had
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,
Virtue with colours, ſpeech, and *motion* grac'd. *Waller.*

3. Change of poſture; action.

Encourag'd thus, ſhe brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*

4. Tendency of the mind; thought.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* riſing in his heart, knowing that every ſuch *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

5. Propoſal made.

He compaſſed a *motion* of the prodigal ſon, and married a tinker's wife within a mile where my land lies. *Shakeſp.*

What would you with me?
—Your father and my uncle have made *motions*; if it be my luck, ſo; if not, happy man be his dole. *Shakeſpeare.*

If our queen and this young prince agree,
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.
—Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion.* *Shakeſp.*

6. Impulſe communicated.

Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how elſe, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Carnality within raiſes all the combuſtion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.* *Decay of Piety.*

Love awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And bruſhing o'er adds *motion* to the pool. *Dryden.*

To MO'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propoſe.

MO'TIONLESS. *adj.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion.

We cannot free the lady that ſits here,
In ſtony fetters fixt, and *motionleſs.* *Milton.*
Ha! do I dream? Is this my hop'd ſucceſs?
I grow a ſtatue, ſtiff and *motionleſs.* *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
Should our globe have had a greater ſhare
Of this ſtrong force, by which the parts cohere;
Things had been bound by ſuch a pow'rful chain,
That all would fix'd and *motionleſs* remain. *Blackmore.*

MO'TIVE. *adj.* [*motivus*, Latin.]

1. Cauſing motion; having moment.

Shall every *motive* argument uſed in ſuch kind of conferences be made a rule for others ſtill to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary? *Hooker, b.* iv.

2. Having the power to move; having power to change place; having power to paſs foremoſt to motion.

The nerves ſerve for the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the ſtrengthening of them, that they may not flag in motion. *Wilkins.*

We aſk you whence does *motive* vigour flow? *Blackmore.*

That fancy is eaſily diſproved from the *motive* power of ſouls embodied, and the gradual increaſe of men and animals. *Bentley.*

MO'TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*motif*, French.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.

Hereof we have no commandment, either in nature or Scripture, which doth exact them at our hands; yet thoſe *motives* there are in both, which draw moſt effectually our minds unto them. *Hooker, b.* ii.

Why in that rawneſs left you wife and children,
Thoſe precious *motives*, thoſe ſtrong knots of love,
Without leave-taking? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

What can be a ſtronger *motive* to a firm truſt on our Maker, than the giving us his Son to ſuffer for us? *Addiſon.*

The *motive* for continuing in the ſame ſtate is only the preſent ſatisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always ſome uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

2. Mover.

Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dower;
As it hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her wanton ſpirits look out
At every joint, and *motive* of her body. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'TLEY. *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *medley*, perhaps from *mothlike* coloured, ſpotted or variegated like a garden *moth.*] Mingled of various colours.

The *motley* fool thus moral'd on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools ſhould be ſo deep contemplative. *Shakeſpeare.*
They that come to ſee a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Expence and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark deſpair. *Dryden.*
Enquire from whence this *motley* ſtyle
Did firſt our Roman purity defile. *Dryden's Perſius.*
Traulus, of amphibious breed,
Motley fruit of mungril ſeed;
By the dam from lordlings ſprung,
By the ſire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

MO'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*moteur*, French, from *moveo*, Latin.] A mover.

Thoſe bodies being of a congenerous nature do readily receive the impreſſions of their *motor*, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themſelves to ſituations, wherein they beſt unite unto their animator. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

MO'TORY. *adj.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *motory* muſcles. *Ray on Creation.*

MO'TTO. *n. ſ.* [*motto*, Italian.] A ſentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

It may be ſaid to be the *motto* of human nature, rather to ſuffer than to die. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

We ought to be meek-ſpirited, till we are aſſured of the honeſty of our anceſtors; for covetouſneſs and circumvention make no good *motto* for a coat. *Collier.*

It was the *motto* of a biſhop eminent for his piety and good works in King Charles the Second's reign, *Inſervi Deo & lætare*, Serve God and be chearful. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To MOVE. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion.

Sinai itſelf was *moved* at the preſence of God. *Pſ.* lxviii.

At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place. *Job*, xxvii. 1.

2. To give an impulſe to.

The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock, ſet indeed more conſpicuouſly, but directed wholly by the ſecret *movings* of carnality within. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To propoſe; to recommend.

If the firſt conſultation be not ſufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the underſtanding to inform itſelf better. *Biſhop Bramball againſt Hobbes.*

They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who decline war upon particular reſpects. *Hayward's Edward* VI.

They find a great inconvenience in *moving* their ſuits by an interpreter. *Davies on Ireland.*

To Indamora you my ſuit muſt *move.* *Dryden.*

The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to ſome action, for ſome end, cannot at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at that time inattainable. *Locke.*

4. To perſuade; to prevail on the mind.

A thouſand knees,
Ten thouſand years together, naked, faſting,
Upon a barren mountain, and ſtill Winter
In ſtorm perpetual, could not *move* the gods
To look that way thou wert. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Grittius offered the Tranſylvanians money; but minds deſirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*

Sometimes the poſſibility of preferment prevailing with the credulous, expectation of leſs expence with the covetous, opinion of eaſe with the fond, and aſſurance of remoteneſs with the unkind parents, have *moved* them without diſcretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whoſe return they have received but ſmall contentment. *Wotton.*

Could any power of ſenſe the Roman *move*
To burn his own right hand? *Davies.*

That which *moves* a man to do any thing, muſt be the apprehenſion and expectation of ſome good from the thing which he is about to do. *South's Sermons.*

When ſhe ſaw her reaſons idly ſpent,
And could not *move* him from his fix'd intent,
She flew to rage. *Dryden's Æn.*
But when no female arts his mind could *move*,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden.*
What can thy mind to this long journey *move*,
Or need'ſt thou abſence to renew thy love? *Dryden.*

4. To affect; to touch pathetically; to ſtir paſſion.

If he ſee aught in you that makes him like,
That any thing he ſees, which *moves* his liking,
I can with eaſe tranſlate it to my will. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*
It was great ign'rance, Gloſter's eyes being out,
To let him live; where he arrives he *moves*
All hearts againſt us. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Should a ſhipwreck'd ſailor ſing his woe,
Wou'dſt thou be *mov'd* to pity, or beſtow
An alms? *Dryden's Perſius.*

Images are very ſparingly to be introduced; their proper place is in poems and orations, and their uſe is to *move* pity or terror, compaſſion, and reſentment. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

O let thy ſiſter, daughter, handmaid, *move*
Or all thoſe tender names. *Pope.*

5. To make angry.

From thoſe bloody hands
Throw your diſtemper'd weapons to the ground,
And hear the ſentence of your *moved* prince. *Shakeſp.*

They have *moved* me to jealouſy. *Deut.* xxxii. 21.

6. To put into commotion.

When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was *moved* about them. *Ruth*, i. 19.

7. To conduct regularly in motion.

They, as they *move*
Their ſtarry dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all cheering lamp,
Turn ſwift their various motions. *Milton.*

To MOVE. *v. n.*

1. To go from one place to another.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to *move*.
Within this three mile may you ſee it coming;
I ſay a *moving* grove. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In him we live, *move*, and have our being. *Acts*, xvii. 28.

Every *moving* thing that liveth ſhall be meat for you. *Gen.*

On the green bank I ſat and liſten'd long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*,
But wiſh'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

The ſenſes repreſent the earth as immoveable; for though it do *move* in itſelf, it reſts to us who are carried with it. *Glanville.*

This ſaying, that God is the place of ſpirits, being literal, makes us conceive that ſpirits *move* up and down, and have their diſtances and intervals in God, as bodies have in ſpace. *Locke.*

When we are come to the utmoſt extremity of body, what is there that can put a ſtop, and ſatisfy the mind, that it is at the end of ſpace, when it is ſatisfied that body itſelf can *move* into it? *Locke.*

Any thing that *moves* round about in a circle in leſs time than our ideas are wont to ſucceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to *move*, but ſeems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter. *Locke.*

The goddeſs *moves*
To viſit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. To walk; to bear the body.

See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils
He *moves* with manly grace, how rich with regal ſpoils. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To go forward.

Through various hazards and events we *move*
To Latium. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To change the poſture of the body in ceremony.

When Haman ſaw Mordecai that he ſtood not up, nor *moved* for him, he was full of indignation. *Eſth.* v. 9.

MO'VEABLE. *adj.* [from *move.*]

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; ſuch as may be carried from place to place.

In the vaſt wilderneſs, when the people of God had no ſettled habitation, yet a *moveable* tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. *Hooker, b.* v.

When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in *moveable* and unbound, the reſt remained ſtill faſt. *Bacon.*

Any heat whatſoever promotes the aſcent of mineral matter, which is ſubtile, and is conſequently *moveable* more eaſily. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iv.

Any who ſees the Teverone muſt conclude it to be one of the moſt *moveable* rivers in the world, that is ſo often ſhifted out of one channel into another. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Changing the time of the year.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *moveable* feſtivals of the Chriſtian church are regulated. *Holder.*

MO'VEABLES. *n. ſ.* [*meubles*, French.] Goods; furniture; diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions: as, lands or houſe.

We ſeize
The plate, coin, revenues, and *moveables*,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did ſtand poſſeſs'd. *Shakeſp.*
Let him that moved you hither,
Remove you hence; I knew you at the firſt
You were a *moveable.*
—Why, what's a *moveable*?
—A joint-ſtool. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
Surveys rich *moveables* with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens ſtill to buy. *Dryden.*

MO'VEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moveable.*] Mobility; poſſibility to be moved.

MO'VEABLY. *adv.* [from *moveable.*] So as it may be moved.

His pack-piece is compoſed of eighteen plates, *moveably* joined together by as many intermediate ſkins. *Grew.*

MO'VELESS. *adj.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.

The lungs, though untouched, will remain *moveleſs* as to any expanſion or contraction of their ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

The Grecian phalanx, *moveleſs* as a tower,
On all ſides batter'd, yet reſiſts his power. *Pope's Iliad.*

MO'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*mouvement*, French.]

1. Manner of moving.

What farther relieves deſcriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetick circumſtances about the heroes, which raiſe a different *movement* in the mind, compaſſion and pity. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Under workmen are expert enough at making a ſingle wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjuſt the ſeveral parts, or regulate the *movement.* *Swift.*

2. Motion.

MO'VENT. *adj.* [*movens*, Latin.] Moving.

If it be in ſome part *movent*, and in ſome part quieſcent, it muſt needs be a curve line, and ſo no radius. *Grew.*

MO'VENT. *n. ſ.* [*movens*, Lat.] That which moves another.

That there is a motion which makes the viciſſitudes of day and night, ſenſe may aſſure us; but whether the ſun or earth be the common *movent*, cannot be determined but by a further appeal. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

MO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *move.*]

1. The perſon or thing that gives motion.

O thou eternal *Mover* of the heav'ns,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtrength of a ſpring were better aſſiſted by the labour of ſome intelligent *mover*, as the heavenly orbs are ſuppoſed to be turned. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. Something that moves, or ſtands not ſtill.

You as the ſoul, as the firſt *mover*, you
Vigour and life on ev'ry part beſtow. *Waller.*
So orbs from the firſt *mover* motion take,
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

3. A propoſer.

See here theſe *movers*, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd drachm; cuſhions, leaden ſpoons,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If any queſtion be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, give not the leaſt ear to the *movers* thereof. *Bacon.*

MO'VING. *participial adj.* [from *move.*] Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the paſſions.

Great Jupiter,
The *moving* pray'r of Æacus did grant,
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackmore.*

MO'VINGLY. *adj.* [from *moving.*] Pathetically; in ſuch a manner as to ſeize the paſſions.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Pſalms do both more briefly and more *movingly* expreſs, by reaſon of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker, b.* v.

I would have had them writ more *movingly*. *Shakeſp.*

His air, his voice, his looks, and honeſt ſoul,
Speak all ſo *movingly* in his behalf,
I dare not truſt myſelf to hear him talk. *Addiſon's Cato.*

MOUGHT. for *might*. Obſolete.

MOULD. *n. ſ.* [*moegel*, Swediſh.]

1. A kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept, motionleſs and damp; now diſcovered by microſcopes to be perfect plants.

All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pies and fleſh, which *moulds* turns into worms. *Bacon.*

Moſs is a kind of *mould* of the earth and trees, but may be better ſorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Another ſpecial affinity is between plants and *mould*, or putrefaction; for all putrefaction, if it diſſolve not in arefaction, will, in the end, iſſue into plants. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The malt made in Summer is apt to contract *mould*. *Mortimer.*

A hermit, who has been ſhut up in his cell in a college, has contracted a ſort of *mould* and ruſt upon his ſoul, and all his airs have aukwardneſs in them. *Watts.*

2. [Molꝺ, Saxon.] Earth; ſoil; ground in which any thing grows.

Thoſe *moulds* that are of a bright cheſnut or hazelly colour are accounted the beſt; next to that, the dark grey and ruſſet *moulds* are accounted beſt; the light and dark aſh-colour are reckoned the worſt, ſuch as are uſually found on common or heathy ground: the clear tawny is by no means to be approved, but that of a yellowiſh colour is reckoned the worſt of all; this is commonly found in wild and waſte parts of the country, and for the moſt part produces nothing but goſs, furz, and fern. All good lands after rain, or breaking up by the ſpade, will emit a good ſmell; that being always the beſt that is neither too unctuous or too lean, but ſuch as will eaſily diſſolve; of a juſt conſiſtence between ſand and clay. *Millar.*

Though worms devour me, though I turn to *mould*,
Yet in my fleſh I ſhall his face behold. *Sandys's Paraph.*

The black earth, every-where obvious on the ſurface of the ground, we call *mould*. *Woodward.*

3. Matter of which any thing is made.

When the world began,
One common maſs compos'd the *mould* of man. *Dryden.*
Nature form'd me of her ſofteſt *mould*,
Enfeebled all my ſoul with tender paſſions,
And ſunk me even below my weak ſex. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. [*Molde*, Spaniſh; *moule*, French.] The matrix in which any thing is caſt; in which any thing receives its form.

If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared, it may be eaſily perceived they had all one original *mould*. *Hooker, b.* v.

A dangerous precedent were left for the caſting of prayers into certain poetical *moulds*. *Hooker, b.* v.

French churches all caſt according unto that *mould* which Calvin had made. *Hooker.*

My wife comes foremoſt; then the honour'd *mould*
Wherein this trunk was fram'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
New honours come upon him,
Like our ſtrange garments cleave not to their *mould*,
But with the end of uſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as you make the *moulds*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 502.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit *moulds* prepar'd; from which he form'd
Firſt his own tools: then what might elſe be wrought
Fuſile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more pure and perfect than the former; as if this was a refiner's fire, to purge out the droſs and coarſe parts, and then caſt the maſs again into a new and better *mould*. *Burnet.*

Sure our ſouls were near allied, and thine
Caſt in the ſame poetick *mould* with mine. *Dryden.*
Here in fit *moulds* to Indian nations known,
Are caſt the ſeveral kinds of precious ſtone. *Blackmore.*

5. Caſt; form.

No mates for you,
Unleſs you were of gentler, milder *mould*. *Shakeſpeare.*

William Earl of Pembroke was a man of another *mould*, and making, and of another fame, being the moſt univerſally beloved of any man of that age; and, having a great office in the court, he made the court itſelf better eſteemed, and more reverenced in the country. *Clarendon.*

Learn
What creatures there inhabit, of what *mould*,
Or ſubſtance, how endu'd, and what their pow'r,
And where their weakneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.
So muſt the writer, whoſe productions ſhould
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar *mould*. *Waller.*
From their main-top joyful news they hear
Of ſhips, which by their *mould* bring new ſupplies. *Dryd.*
Hans Carvel, impotent and old,
Married a laſs of London *mould*. *Prior.*

6. The ſuture or contexture of the ſkull. *Ainſworth.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould.

In woods, in waves, in wars ſhe wants to dwell,
And will be found with peril and with pain;
Ne can the man that *moulds* in idle cell
Unto her happy manſion attain. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

There be ſome houſes wherein ſweet meats will relent, and baked meats will *mould*, more than in others. *Bacon.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

Very coarſe, hoary, *moulded* bread the ſoldiers thruſt upon their ſpears, railing againſt Ferdinand, who made no better proviſion. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form; to ſhape; to model.

I feel
Of what coarſe metal ye are *moulded*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.
Here is the cap your worſhip did beſpeak;
Why this was *moulded* on a poringer,
A velvet diſh; fie, fie, 'tis lewd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king had taken ſuch liking of his perſon, that he reſolved to make him a maſter-piece, and to *mould* him platonically to his own idea. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

Did I requeſt thee, Maker! from my clay
To *mould* me man? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

He forgeth and *mouldeth* metals, and builds houſes. *Hale.*

By the force of education we may *mould* the minds and manners of youth into what ſhape we pleaſe, and give them the impreſſions of ſuch habits as ſhall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Then roſe the ſeed of chaos, and of night,
Of dull and venal a new world to *mould*,
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold. *Dunciad.*

A faction in England, under the name of Puritan, *moulded* up their new ſchemes of religion with republican principles in government. *Swift.*

For you alone he ſtole
The fire that forms a manly ſoul;
Then, to compleat it ev'ry way,
He *moulded* it with female clay. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Fabellus would never learn any moral leſſons till they were *moulded* into the form of ſome fiction or fable like thoſe of Æſop. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i.

2. To knead: as, to *mould* bread. *Ainſworth.*

MO'ULDABLE. *adj.* [from *mould.*] What may be moulded.

The differences of figurable and not figurable, *mouldable* and not *mouldable*, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

MO'ULDER. *n. ſ.* [from *mould.*] He who moulds.

To MO'ULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould.*] To be turned to duſt; to periſh in duſt; to be diminiſhed.

If he had ſat ſtill, the enemies army would have *mouldered* to nothing, and been expoſed to any advantage he would take. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Whatſoever *moulders*, or is waſhed away, is carried down into the lower grounds, and nothing ever brought back again. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Thoſe formed ſtones deſpoiled of their ſhells, and expoſed upon the ſurface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and *moulder* away, and are frequently found defaced, and broken to pieces. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* v.

To them by ſmiling Jove 'twas giv'n,
Great William's glories to recall,
When ſtatues *moulder*, and when arches fall. *Prior.*

Finding his congregation *moulder* every Sunday, and hearing what was the occaſion of it, he reſolved to give his pariſh a little Latin in his turn. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 221.

To MO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould.*] To turn to duſt; to crumble.

The natural hiſtories of Switzerland talk of the fall of thoſe rocks when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age, or rent by an earthquake. *Addiſon on Italy.*

With nodding arches, broken temples ſpread,
The very tombs now vaniſh'd like their dead;
Some felt the ſilent ſtroke of *mould'ring* age,
Some, hoſtile fury. *Pope.*

MO'ULDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mouldy.*] The ſtate of being mouldy.

Fleſh, fiſh, and plants, after a *mouldineſs*, rottenneſs, or corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

MO'ULDING. *n. ſ.* [from *mould.*] Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone.

Hollow *mouldings* are required in the work. *Moxon.*

MO'ULDWARP. *n. ſ.* [molꝺ and peoppan, Saxon.] A mole; a ſmall animal that throws up the earth.

Above the reach of loathful ſinful luſt,
Whoſe baſe effect through cowardly diſtruſt
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven flie,
But like a *mouldwarp* in the earth doth lie. *Spenſer.*

While they play the *mouldwarps*, unſavory damps diſtemper their heads with annoyance only for the preſent. *Carew.*

With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the fichat and the *mouldwarp*. *Walton's Angler.*

MO'ULDY. *adj.* [from *mould.*] Overgrown with concretions.

Is thy name *Mouldy*?
—Yea.
—'Tis the more time thou wert us'd.
—Ha, ha, ha; moſt excellent: things that are *mouldy* lack uſe. Well ſaid, Sir John. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The marble looks white and freſh, as being expoſed to the winds and ſalt ſea-vapours, that by continually fretting it preſerves itſelf from that *mouldy* colour which others contract. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To MOULT. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To ſhed or change the feathers; to loſe feathers.

Some birds upon *moulting* turn colour, as Robin-red-breaſts, after their *moulting*, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*

Time ſhall *moult* away his wings,
Ere he ſhall diſcover
In the wide whole world again
Such a conſtant lover. *Suckling.*
The widow'd turtle hangs her *moulting* wings,
And to the woods in mournful murmur ſings. *Garth.*

To MOUNCH. }
To MAUNCH. } *v. a.* [*mouch*, to eat much. *Ainſworth.* This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the obtunded action of toothleſs gums on a hard cruſt, or any thing eatable: it ſeems to be a corruption of the French word *manger*. *Macbean.*]

A ſailor's wife had cheſnuts in her lap,
And *mouncht*, and *mouncht*, and *mouncht*.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

MOUND. *n. ſ.* [munꝺian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raiſed to fortify or defend: uſually a bank of earth and ſtone.

His broad branches laden with rich fee,
Did ſtretch themſelves without the utmoſt bound
Of this great garden, compaſs'd with a *mound*. *Fairy Q.*
The ſea's a thief, whoſe liquid ſurge reſolves
The *mounds* into ſalt tears. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
God had thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound*, high rais'd. *Milton.*

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law, ſuch as laughed at the ſword of vengeance which Divine Juſtice brandiſhed in their faces. *South's Sermons.*

Nor cold ſhall hinder me with horns and hounds
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the *mounds*. *Dryden.*

The ſtate of Milan is like a vaſt garden ſurrounded by a noble *mound*-work of rocks and mountains. *Addiſon.*

To MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT. *n. ſ.* [*mont*, French; *mons*, Latin.]

1. A mountain; a hill.

Jacob offered ſacrifice upon the *mount*. *Gen.* xxxi. 54.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new *mounts* of ſnow. *Dryden.*

2. An artificial hill raiſed in a garden, or other place.

He might ſee what *mounts* they had in ſhort time caſt, and what a number there was of brave and warlike ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. A publick treaſure; a bank. Now obſolete.

Theſe examples confirmed me in a reſolution to ſpend my time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.]

1. To riſe on high.

Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her neſt on high? *Job*, iii. 27.

I'll ſtrive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap;
Leſt leaden ſlumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I ſhould *mount* with wings of victory. *Shakeſpeare.*
A baſe ignoble mind,
That *mounts* no higher than a bird can ſoar. *Shakeſpeare.*
The fire of trees and houſes *mounts* on high,
And meets half-way new fires that ſhow'r from ſky.
Cowley.

If the liturgy ſhould be offered to them, it would kindle jealouſy, and as the firſt range of that ladder which ſhould ſerve to *mount* over all their cuſtoms. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors ſet themſelves upon the wing, taking every occaſion of drawing upward to the ſun; not conſidering, that they have no more time allowed them in their *mounting* than the ſingle revolution of a day; and that when the light goes from them, they are of neceſſity to fall. *Dryd.*

2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation.

Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he ſhall periſh. *Job*, xx. 6.

3. To get on horſeback.

He
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,
Cry'd, Oh! and *mounted*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. [For *amount.*] To riſe in value.

Bring then theſe bleſſings to a ſtrict account,
Make fair deductions, ſee to what they *mount*. *Pope.*

To MOUNT. *v. a.*

1. To raiſe aloft; to lift on high.

The fire that *mounts* the liquor till 't runs o'er,
Seeming to augment, waſtes it. *Shakeſpeare.*
What power is it which *mounts* my love ſo high,
That makes me ſee, and cannot feed mine eye? *Shakeſp.*

The air is ſo thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any reſiſtance of air to *mount* herſelf by. *Raleigh.*

2. To aſcend; to climb.

Shall we *mount* again the rural throne,
And rule the country kingdoms, once our own? *Dryden.*

3. To place on horſeback.

Three hundred horſes, in high ſtables fed,
Of theſe he choſe the faireſt and the beſt,
To *mount* the Trojan troop. *Dryden's Æn.*

Clear reaſon, acting in conjunction with a well-diſciplined, but ſtrong and vigorous fancy, ſeldom fail to attain their end; fancy without reaſon, is like a horſe without a rider; and reaſon without fancy is not well *mounted*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

4. To embelliſh with ornaments.

5. *To* MOUNT *Guard.* To do duty and watch at any particular poſt.

6. *To* MOUNT *a Cannon.* To ſet a piece on its wooden frame for the more eaſy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*montaigne*, French.] A large hill; a vaſt protuberance of the earth.

I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water ſwells a man, and what a thing ſhould I have been when I had been ſwelled? I ſhould have been a *mountain* of mummy. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

She did corrupt frail Nature with ſome bribe,
To make an envious *mountain* on my back,
Where ſits deformity to mock my body. *Shakeſpeare.*
From Acmon's hands a rolling-ſtone there came,
So large, it half deſerv'd a *mountain*'s name! *Dryden.*

MO'UNTAIN. *adj.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

Now for our *mountain* ſport, up to yond hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
You may as well forbid the *mountain* pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

MOUNTAINE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *mountain.*]

1. An inhabitant of the mountains.

A few *mountaineers* may eſcape, enough to continue human race; and yet illiterate ruſticks, as *mountaineers* always are. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Amiternian troops, of mighty fame,
And *mountaineers*, that from Severus came. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A ſavage; a free booter; a ruſtick.

Yield, ruſtick *mountaineer*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
No ſavage, fierce banditti, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to ſoil her virgin purity. *Milton.*

MO'UNTAINET. *n. ſ.* [from *mountain.*] A hillock; a ſmall mount. Elegant, but not in uſe.

Her breaſts ſweetly roſe up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleaſant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*

MO'UNTAINOUS. *adj.* [from *mountain.*]

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The aſcent of the land from the ſea to the foot of the mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, when you meaſure the height of a mountain, or of a *mountainous* land, in reſpect of the ſea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.

What cuſtom wills in all things, ſhou'd we do't,
Mountainous error wou'd be too highly heapt
For truth to o'erpeer. *Shakeſpeare.*
On earth, in air, amidſt the ſeas and ſkies,
Mountainous heaps of wonders riſe;
Whoſe tow'ring ſtrength will ne'er ſubmit
To reaſon's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains.

In deſtructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant which hap to be reſerved are ignorant and *mountainous* people, that can give no account of the time paſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mountainous.*] State of being full of mountains.

Armenia is ſo called from the *mountainouſneſs* of it. *Brerewood on Learning.*

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *n. ſ.* [*oreoſolinum*, Lat.] A plant.

The *mountain-parſley* hath a roſe-ſhaped umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, placed in a circular order, reſting on the empalement, which afterwards becomes a fruit compoſed of two ſeeds, which are oval, plain, large, ſtreaked and bordered, and ſometimes caſt off their cover; the leaves are like parſley. *Millar.*

MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *n. ſ.* [*chamærhododendron*, Latin.] A plant.

The *mountain-roſe* hath a tubulous flower, conſiſting of one leaf, ſhaped ſomewhat like a funnel; from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the hinder part of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, divided into five cells, in which are contained many very ſmall ſeeds. *Millar.*

MO'UNTANT. *adj.* [*montans*, Latin.] Riſing on high.

Hold up, you ſluts,
Your aprons *mountant*; you're not oathable,
Although, I know, you'll ſwear. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

MO'UNTEBANK. *n. ſ.* [*montare* in *banco*, Italian.]

1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boaſts his infallible remedies and cures.

I bought an unction of a *mountebank*
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplaſm ſo rare,
Can ſave the thing from death. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
She, like a *mountebank*, did wound
And ſtab herſelf with doubts profound,

Only to ſhew with how ſmall pain
The ſores of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras, p.* i.

But Æſchylus, ſays Horace in ſome page,
Was the firſt *mountebank* that trod the ſtage. *Dryden.*

It looks ſo like a *mountebank* to boaſt of infallible cures. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. Any boaſtful and falſe pretender.

As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,
Diſguiſed cheaters, prating *mountebanks*,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

There are *mountebanks*, and ſmatterers in ſtate. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nothing ſo impoſſible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To **Mo'untebank.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by falſe boaſts or pretences.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Mo'untenance. *n. ſ.* Amount of a thing. *Spenſer.*

Mo'unter. *n. ſ.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own,
Such nimbleneſs was never ſhown;
They were two gallant *mounters.* *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Few bankers will to heav'n be *mounters.* *Swift.*

Mo'unty. *n. ſ.* [*montée*, French.] The riſe of a hawk.

The ſport which Baſilius would ſhew to Zemane, was the *mounty* at a heron, which getting up on his waggling wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminiſhed the ſight of himſelf. *Sidney.*

To **Mourn.** *v. n.* [muꞃnan, Saxon.]

1. To grieve; to be ſorrowful.

Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep. *Gen.*

I *mourn* in my complaint. *Pſalm* lv. 2.

This day is holy; *mourn* not, nor weep. *Neh.* viii. 9.

The people ſhall *mourn* over it. *Hoſea*, x. 5.

My vineyard being deſolate, *mourneth* unto me. *Jer.* xii.

They made an appointment to *mourn* with him, and to comfort him. *Job*, ii. 11.

They rejoice at the preſence of the ſun, and *mourn* at the abſence thereof. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 493.

2. To wear the habit of ſorrow.

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood? *Shakeſpeare.*

Friends in ſable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps they *mourn* a year;
They bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the puppet-ſhow. *Pope.*

3. To preſerve appearance of grief.

The days of *mourning* for my father are at hand, then will I ſlay Jacob. *Gen.* xxvii. 41.

Feign thyſelf to be a mourner, and put on *mourning* apparel. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 2.

Publiſh it that ſhe is dead;
Maintain a *mourning* oſtentation,
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

To **Mourn.** *v. a.*

1. To grieve for; to lament.

The muſe that *mourns* him now his happy triumph ſung. *Dryden.*

Portius himſelf oft falls in tears before me,
As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To utter in a ſorrowful manner.

The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her ſad ſong *mourneth* well. *Milton.*

Mourne. *n. ſ.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a ſtaff; the part of a lance to which the ſteel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He carried his lances, which though ſtrong to give a lancely blow indeed, yet ſo were they coloured with hooks near the *mourne*, that they prettily repreſented ſheep hooks. *Sidney.*

Mo'urner. *n. ſ.* [from *mourn.*]

1. One that mourns; one that grieves.

The kindred of the queen muſt die at Pomfret.
—Indeed I am no *mourner* for that news,
Becauſe they have been ſtill my adverſaries. *Shakeſp.*

To cure thy woe, ſhe ſhews thy fame;
Leſt the great *mourner* ſhould forget
That all the race whence Orange came,
Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior.*

2. One who follows a funeral in black.

A woman that had two daughters buried one, and *mourners* were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

He lives to be chief *mourner* for his ſon;
Before his face his wife and brother burns. *Dryden.*

3. Something uſed at funerals.

The *mourner* eugh and builder oak were there. *Dryd.*

Mo'urnful. *adj.* [*mourn* and *full.*]

1. Having the appearance of ſorrow.

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds,
Nor *mournful* bell ſhall ring her burial. *Shakeſpeare.*

The winds within the quiv'ring branches play'd,
And dancing trees a *mournful* muſick made. *Dryden.*

2. Cauſing ſorrow.

Upon his tomb
Shall be engrav'd the ſack of Orleans;
The treach'rous manner of his *mournful* death. *Shakeſp.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling ſorrow.

The *mournful* fair,
Oft as the rolling years return,
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,
Shall viſit her diſtinguiſh'd urn. *Prior.*

4. Betokening ſorrow; expreſſive of grief.

No *mournful* bell ſhall ring her burial. *Shakeſpeare.*

On your family's old monument
Hang *mournful* epitaphs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mo'urnfully. *adv.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrowfully; with ſorrow.

Beat the drum, that it ſpeak *mournfully.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Mo'urnfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *mournful.*]

1. Sorrow; grief.

2. Show of grief; appearance of ſorrow.

Mo'urning. *n. ſ.* [from *mourn.*]

1. Lamentation; ſorrow.

Wo is me, who will deliver me in thoſe days? the beginning of ſorrows and great *mournings.* 2 *Eſdr.* xvi. 18.

2. The dreſs of ſorrow.

They through the maſter-ſtreet the corpſe convey'd,
The houſes to their tops with black were ſpread,
And ev'n the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

Mo'urningly. *adv.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of ſorrowing.

The king ſpoke of him admiringly and *mourningly. Shak.*

Mouse. plural *mice. n. ſ.* [muꞅ, Saxon; *mus*, Latin.] The ſmalleſt of all beaſts; a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields, deſtroyed by cats.

The eagle England being in prey,
To her unguarded neſt the weaſel Scot
Comes ſneaking, and ſo ſucks her princely eggs;
Playing the *mouſe* in abſence of the cat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe ſhall be unclean; the weaſel, the *mouſe*, and the tortoiſe. *Lev.* xi. 29.

Where *mice* and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verſe luxuriouſly were fed. *Dryden.*

This ſtructure of hair I have obſerved in the hair of cats, rats, and *mice.* *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **Mouse.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch mice.

An eagle tow'ring, in his pride of place
Was by a *mouſing* owl hawk'd and kill'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. I ſuppoſe it means, in the following paſſage, ſly; inſidious; or predatory; rapacious; intereſted.

A whole aſſembly of *mouſing* ſaints, under the maſk of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mo'use-ear. *n. ſ.* [*myoſotis*, Latin.]

The *mouſe-ear* hath the whole appearance of chick-weed; but the flower is larger, and the fruit ſhaped like an ox's horn, gaping at the top, and full of ſmall round ſeeds. *Millar.*

Mo'usehunt. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hunt.*] Mouſer; one that hunts mice.

You have been a *mouſehunt* in your time,
But I will watch you. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Mo'use-hole. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hole.*] Small hole; hole at which a mouſe only may run in.

He puts the prophets in a *mouſe-hole*: the laſt man ever ſpeaks the beſt reaſon. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

He can creep in at a *mouſe-hole*, but he ſoon grows too big ever to get out again. *Stillingfleet.*

Mo'user. *n. ſ.* [from *mouſe.*] One that catches mice.

Puſs, a madam, will be a *mouſer* ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if ſhe be a good *mouſer.* *Swift.*

Mo'usetail. *n. ſ.* An herb.

Mo'use-trap. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *trap.*] A ſnare or gin in which mice are taken.

Many analogal motions in animals, I have reaſon to conclude, in their principle are not ſimply mechanical, although a *mouſe-trap*, or Architas dove, moved mechanically. *Hale.*

Madam
With her own hand the *mouſe-trap* baited. *Prior.*

MOUTH. *n. ſ.* [muð, Saxon.]

1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received.

The dove came in; and lo, in her *mouth* was an olive leaf. *Gen.* viii. 11.

There can be no reaſon given, why a viſage ſomewhat longer, or a wider *mouth*, could not have conſiſted with a ſoul. *Locke.*

2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a veſſel by which it is filled and emptied.

He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daring them to fight. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a baſon of water, and turn the *mouth* of a glaſs over the candle, and it will make the water riſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 889.

The *mouth* is low and narrow; but, after having entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itſelf in an oval figure. *Addiſ.*

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous toward the bottom than the *mouth*, Ptolemy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. The inſtrument of ſpeaking.

Riotous madneſs,
To be entangled with theſe *mouth*-made vows,
Which break themſelves in ſwearing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Either our hiſtory ſhall with full *mouth*
Speak freely of our acts; or elſe our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a tongueleſs *mouth*,
Not worſhipp'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

We will call the damſel, and enquire at her *mouth.* *Gen.* xxiv. 57.

Every body's *mouth* will be full on it for the firſt four days, and in four more the ſtory will talk itſelf aſleep. *L'Eſtrange.*

In the innocent age of the world, it was in every body's *mouth* that the ſon was about to marry. *L'Eſtrange.*

Having frequently in our *mouths* the name eternity, we think we have a poſitive idea of it. *Locke.*

There is a certain ſentence got into every man's *mouth*, that God accepts the will for the deed. *South's Sermons.*

4. A ſpeaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burleſque language.

Every coffee-houſe has ſome particular ſtateſman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the ſtreet where he lives. *Addiſon.*

5. Cry; voice.

Coward dogs
Moſt ſpend their *mouths*, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

The boar
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,
All ſpend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

You don't now thunder in the capitol,
With all the *mouths* of Rome to ſecond thee. *Addiſon.*

6. Diſtortion of the mouth; wry face, in this ſenſe, is ſaid to *make mouths.*

Perſevere, counterfeit ſad looks,
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shakeſp.*

Againſt whom make ye a wide *mouth*, and draw out the tongue? *Iſaiah*, lvii. 4.

Why they ſhould keep running aſſes at Coleſhill, or how making *mouths* turns to account in Warwickſhire more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend. *Addiſon.*

7. *Down in the* Mouth. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.

But, upon bringing the net aſhore, it proved to be only one great ſtone, and a few little fiſhes: upon this diſappointment they were *down in the mouth.* *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Mouth.** *v. n.* [from the noun] To ſpeak big; to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice; to vociferate.

Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*,
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

When Progne's or Thyeſtes' feaſt they write,
And for the *mouthing* actor verſe indite;
Thou neither like a bellows ſwell'ſt thy face,
Nor canſt thou ſtrain thy throat. *Dryden's Perſius.*

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæſar till I ſhake the ſenate. *Addiſon.*

To **Mouth.** *v. a.*

1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.

Speak the ſpeech as I pronounced it, trippingly on the tongue: but if you *mouth* it, I had as lieve the town-crier had ſpoke my lines. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Twitch'd by the ſleeve he *mouths* it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is ſlaver'd o'er. *Dryden.*

2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.

Corne carried let ſuch as be poore go and glean,
And after thy cattel to *mouth* it up clean. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Death lines his dead chaps with ſteel,
The ſwords of ſoldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
And now he feaſts *mouthing* the fleſh of men. *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſeize in the mouth.

He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw; firſt *mouth'd* to be laſt ſwallow'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Lucilius never fear'd the times;
Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,
He *mouth'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryd.*

4. To form by the mouth.

In regard the cub comes forth involved in the chorion, a thick membrane obſcuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear aſunder; the beholder at firſt ſight imputes the enſuing form to the *mouthing* of the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mo'uthed. *adj.* [from *mouth.*]

1. Furniſhed with a mouth.

One tragick ſentence if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
Or well *mouth'd* Booth with emphaſis proclaims. *Pope.*

2. In compoſition, foul *mouthed* or contumelious; mealy *mouthed* or baſhful; and a hard *mouthed* horſe, or a horſe not obedient to the bit.

Mo'uth-friend. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *friend.*] One who profeſſes friendſhip without intending it.

May you a better feaſt never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends*: ſmoke and lukewarm water
Is your perfection. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mo'uthful. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *full.*]

1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Any proverbially ſmall quantity.

A goat going out for a *mouthful* of freſh graſs, charged her kid not to open the door till ſhe came back. *L'Eſtrange.*

You to your own Aquinum ſhall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of ſweet country air. *Dryden's Juv.*

Mo'uth-honour. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *honour.*] Civility outwardly expreſſed without ſincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I muſt not look to have; but in their ſtead,
Curſes not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'uthless. *adj.* [from *mouth.*] Without a mouth.

Mow. *n. ſ.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up: hay in *mow*, is hay laid up in a houſe; hay in *rick*, is hay heaped together in a field.

Learne ſkilfullie how
Each grain for to laie by itſelf on a *mow.* *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind ſhall view,
Woods, dairy, barn, and *mows* our paſſion knew. *Gay.*

Beans when moiſt give in the *mow.* *Mortimer's Huſb.*

To **Mow.** *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown.* [mapan, Saxon. *Mow* the noun is pronounced as *now*; *mow* verb as *mo.*]

1. To cut with a ſcythe.

Of all the ſeed that in my youth was ſown,
Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown.* *Spenſer.*

The care you have
To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praiſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Forth he goes,
Like to a harveſt man, that's taſk'd to *mow*
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings.* *Amos*, vii. 1.

Whatever
The ſcythe of Time *mows* down, devour unſpar'd. *Milton.*

Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammomile. *Evelyn.*

2. To cut down with ſpeed and violence.

He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his paſſage poll'd. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

What valiant foemen, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we *mow'd* down. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Thou and I, marching before our troops,
May taſte fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a paſſage,
Begin the noble harveſt of the field. *Dryd. All for Love.*

Stands o'er the proſtrate wretch, and as he lay,
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,
Mows off his head. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **Mow.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To **Mow.** *v. n.* To gather the harveſt.

Gold, though the heavieſt metal, hither ſwims:
Ours is the harveſt where the Indians *mow*,
We plough the deep, and reap what others ſow. *Waller.*

Mow. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from *mouth*; *moüe*, French.] Wry mouth; diſtorted face. This word is now out of uſe, but retained in Scotland.

The very abjects came together againſt me unawares, making *mows* at me. *Pſalm* xxxv. 15. *Common Prayer.*

Apes and monkeys,
'Twixt two ſuch ſhe's, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mows* the other. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Thoſe that would make *mowes* at him while my father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Mow.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to diſtort the face.

Some Smithfield ruffian takes up ſome new *mowing* with the mouth, ſome wrenching with the ſhoulder, ſome freſh, new oath, that is not ſtale, but will run round in the mouth. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mohu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of mopping and *mowing.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

For every trifle are they ſet upon me;
Sometimes like apes that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To **Mo'wburn.** *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn.*] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

Houſe it not green, leſt it *mowburn.* *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Mo'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *mow.*[One who cuts with a ſcythe.

Set *mowers* a mowing, where medow is grown. *Tuſſer.*

The ſtrawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the *mower*'s ſwath. *Shakeſp.*

All elſe cut off,
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers*
A field of thiſtles. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Mowers and reapers, who ſpend the moſt part of the hot Summer days expoſed to the ſun, have the ſkin of their hands of a darker colour than before. *Boyle.*

Mo'xa. *n. ſ.* An Indian moſs, uſed in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

Mo'yle. *n. ſ.* A mule; an animal generated between the horſe and the aſs.

Ordinary huſbandmen ſhould quit breeding of horſes, and betake themſelves to *moyles*; a beaſt which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indifferently well, carry great burthens, and hath alſo a pace ſwift and eaſy enough. *Carew.*

'Twould tempt a *moyle* to fury. *May.*

Much. *adj.* [*mycker*, Swediſh; *mucho*, Spaniſh.] Large in quantity; long in time; many in number.

Let us know
If 'twill tie up thy diſcontented ſword,
And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth,
That elſe muſt periſh here. *Shak. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Thou ſhalt carry *much* ſeed out, and ſhalt gather but little in; for the locuſt ſhall conſume it. *Deut.* xxiv. 38.

I am well ſerved, to take ſo *much* pains for one reſolved to make away with himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

You were preſſed for the ſea-ſervice, and got off with *much* ado. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

Much. *adv.*

1. In a great degree; by far.

Iſaac, thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen.* xxvi. 16.

Excellent ſpeech becometh not a fool, *much* leſs do lying lips a prince. *Prov.* xvii. 17.

We have had fathers of our fleſh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence: ſhall we not *much* rather be in ſubjection unto the Father of ſpirits, and live? *Heb.* xii. 9.

If they eſcaped not who refuſed him that ſpoke on earth, *much* more ſhall not we eſcape, if we turn away from him that ſpeaketh from heaven. *Heb.* xii. 25.

Somewhat aw'd, I ſhook with holy fear,
Yet not ſo *much* but that I noted well
Who did the moſt in ſong and dance excel. *Dryden.*

2. To a certain degree.

He charged them that they ſhould tell no man: but the more he charged them, ſo *much* the more a great deal they publiſhed it. *Mark*, vii. 36.

3. To a great degree.

So ſpake, ſo wiſh'd *much* humbled Eve, but Fate
Subſcrib'd not. *Milton.*

To thee thy *much*-afflicted mother flies,
And on thy ſuccour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*

Your *much*-lov'd fleet ſhall ſoon
Beſiege the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryden.*

If his rules of reaſon be not better than his rules for health, he is not like to be *much* followed. *Baker's Refl. on Learning.*

Oh, *much* experienc'd man! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Sad from my natal hour my days have ran,
A *much* afflicted, *much* enduring man. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. Often, or long.

You pine, you languiſh, love to be alone,
Think *much*, ſpeak little, and in ſpeaking, ſigh. *Dryden.*

Homer ſhall laſt, like Alexander, long,
As *much* recorded, and as often ſung. *Granville.*

5. Nearly.

All left the world *much* as they found it, ever unquiet, ſubject to changes and revolutions. *Temple.*

MUCH. *n. ſ.*

1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity.

They gathered againſt Moſes and Aaron, and ſaid, Ye take too *much* upon you. *Numb.* xvi. 3.

Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the little I receive. *Dryden's Iliad.*

They have much of the poetry of Mecænas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden's Preface to All for Love.*

The fate of love is ſuch,
That ſtill it ſees too little or too *much*. *Dryden.*

Much ſuff'ring heroes next their honours claim;
Thoſe of leſs noiſy and leſs guilty fame,
Fair Virtue's ſilent train. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*

2. More than enough; a heavy ſervice or burthen.

Thou think'ſt it *much* to tread the ooze
Of the ſalt deep. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man ſhould die for love,
And with their miſtreſs join'd in cloſe debate. *Dryden.*

3. Any aſſignable quantity or degree.

The waters covered the chariots and horſemen; there remained not ſo *much* as one. *Exod.* xiv. 28.

We will cut wood out of Lebanon as *much* as thou ſhalt need. 2 *Chron.* ii. 16.

The matter of the univerſe was created before the flood; and if any more was created, then there muſt be as *much* annihilated to make room for it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Who is there of whom we can with any rational aſſurance, or perhaps ſo *much* as likelihood, affirm, here is a man whoſe nature is renewed, whoſe heart is changed? *South's Sermons.*

4. An uncommon thing; ſomething ſtrange.

It was *much* that one that was ſo great a lover of peace ſhould be happy in war. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

It is *much*, if men were from eternity, that they ſhould not find out the way of writing all that long duration which had paſt before that time. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

5. *To make* MUCH *of*. To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper.

Though he knew his diſcourſe was to entertain him from a more ſtraight parley, yet he durſt not but kiſs his rod, and gladly make *much of* that entertainment which ſhe allotted unto him. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

The king underſtanding of their adventure, ſuddenly falls to take a pride in making *much of* them, extolling them with infinite praiſes. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

When thou cameſt firſt,
Thou ſtroak'd'ſt, and mad'ſt *much of* me; and would'ſt give me
Water with berries in't. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

MUCH *at one*. Of equal value; of equal influence.

Then prayers are vain as curſes, *much at one*
In a ſlave's mouth, againſt a monarch's pow'r. *Dryden.*

MU'CHWHAT. *adv.* [*much* and *what*.] Nearly.

The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the fancy of another, it is there received; and the ſame kind of ſtrings being moved, and *muchwhat* after the ſame manner as in the firſt imaginant. *Glanville's Scepſis*, *c.* 24.

The bigneſs of her body and bill, as likewiſe the form of them, is *muchwhat* as ſwallows. *More.*

If we will diſbelieve every thing, becauſe we cannot certainly know all things, we ſhall do *muchwhat* as wiſely as he who would not uſe his legs becauſe he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*

Unleſs he can prove cælibatum a man or a woman, this Latin will be *muchwhat* the ſame with a ſoleciſm. *Atterbury.*

MU'CHEL. *adj.* for *muckle* or *mickle*. [mycel, Saxon.] Much.

He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame,
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might. *Fairy Q.*

MU'CID. *n. ſ.* [*mucidus*, Lat. *mucre*, Fr.] Slimy; muſty.

MU'CIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mucid*.] Slimineſs; muſtineſs. *Ainſ.*

MU'CILAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mucilage*, French.] A ſlimy or viſcous body; a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together.

Diſſolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of ſweet almonds, do commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be ſtirred, and make the *mucilage* ſomewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*

Your alaternus ſeed move with a broom, that the ſeeds clog not together, unleſs you will ſeparate it from the *mucilage*, for then you muſt a little bruiſe it wet. *Evelyn.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preſerves the *mucilage* from inſpiſſation. *Ray on the Creation.*

MUCILA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*mucilagineux*, French, from *mucilage*.] Slimy; viſcous; ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity.

There is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of the heads or ends of the bones: an oily one, furniſhed by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, ſupplied by certain glandules ſeated in the articulations. *Ray on Creat.*

There is a ſort of magnetiſm in all, not *mucilaginous* but reſinous gums, even in common roſin. *Grew's Coſmol.*

MUCILA'GINOUS *Glands*.

Mucilaginous glands are of two ſorts; ſome are ſmall, and in a manner milliary glands, becauſe glandules are placed all upon the ſame ſurface of the membranes which lie over the articulations; the other ſort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another, ſo as to make a bulk appear conſpicuouſly. *Quincy.*

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mucilaginous*.] Slimineſs; viſcoſity.

MUCK. *n. ſ.* [meox, Saxon; *myer*, Iſlandick.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds.

Hale out thy *mucke*, and plow out thy ground. *Tuſſer.*

It is uſual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewiſe to recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with *muck* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practiſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 403.

The ſwine may ſee the pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary *muck*. *Glanville's Apology.*

There are, who
Rich foreign mould, on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious, and with fatt'ning *muck*
Beſmear the roots. *Phillips.*

Morning inſects that in *muck* begun,
Shine, buzz and fly-blow in the ſetting ſun. *Pope.*

2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy.

Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
And low abaſe the high heroick ſpirit
That joys for crowns. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

3. *To run a* MUCK, ſignifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

Frontleſs and ſatire-proof he ſcow'rs the ſtreets,
And *runs an* Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden.*

Satire's my weapon, but I am too diſcreet
To *run a muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope's Horace.*

To MUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with muck; to dung.

Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *muckt*
Would now be twifallowed. *Tuſſer.*

MU'CKENDER. *n. ſ.* [*mouchoir*, French; *mocadero*, Spaniſh; *muccinium*, low Latin.] A handkerchief.

For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
To wipe the ſlabberings of thy ſnotty wit. *Dorſet.*

To MU'CKER. *v. n.* [from *muck*.] To ſcramble for money; to hoard up; to get or ſave meanly: a word uſed by Chaucer, and ſtill retained in converſation.

MU'CKERER. *n. ſ.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers.

MU'CKHILL. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *hill*.] A dunghill.

Old Euclio in Plautus, as he went from home, ſeeing a crowſcrat upon the *muck hill*, returned in all haſte, taking it for an ill ſign his money was digged up. *Burton.*

MU'CKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mucky*.] Naſtineſs; filth.

MU'CKLE. *adj.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.

MU'CKSWEAT. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *ſweat*: in this low word, *muck* ſignifies wet, moiſt.] Profuſe ſweat.

MU'CKWORM. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *worm*.]

1. A worm that lives in dung.

2. A miſer; a curmudgeon.

Worms ſuit all conditions;
Miſers are *muckworms*, ſilkworms beaus,
And death-watches phyſicians. *Swift's Miſcell.*

MU'CKY. *adj.* [from *muck*.] Naſty; filthy.

Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Fairy Queen.*

MU'COUS. *adj.* [*mucoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; viſcous.

The ſalamander being cold in the fourth, and moiſt in the third degree, and having alſo a *mucous* humidity above and under the ſkin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*

About theſe the nerves and other veſſels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* ſubſtance, to moiſten theſe papillæ pyramidales. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

MU'COUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mucous*.] Slime; viſcoſity.

MU'CRO. n. ſ. [Latin.] A point.

The *mucro* or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this poſition it giving way unto the aſcenſion of the midriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv.

MU'CRONATED. *n. ſ.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a ſharp point.

Gems are here ſhot into cubes conſiſting of ſix ſides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*

MU'CULENT. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viſcous; ſlimy. *Dict.*

MU'CUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] Is moſt properly uſed for that which flows from the papillary proceſſes through the os cribriforme into the noſtrils; but it is alſo uſed for any ſlimy liquor or moiſture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief paſſages in the body; and it is ſeparated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the ſpittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to diſſolve the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MUD. *n. ſ.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The ſlime and uliginous matter at the bottom of ſtill water.

The pureſt ſpring is not ſo free from *mud*,
As I am clear from treaſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preſerve itſelf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 696.

The channel was dried up, and the fiſh left dead and ſticking in the *mud*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The force of the fluid will ſeparate the ſmalleſt particles, ſo as to leave vacant interſtices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the ſucceeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which muſt be reduced to that figure which gives leaſt reſiſtance to the current. *Arbuthnot.*

A fountain in a darkſome wood,
Nor ſtain'd with falling leaves nor riſing *mud*. *Addiſon.*

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bury in the ſlime or mud.

I wiſh
Myſelf were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
Where my ſon lies. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to daſh with dirt; to foul by ſtirring up the ſediment.

I ſhall not ſtir in the waters which have been already *mudded* by ſo many contentious enquiries. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

MU'DDILY. *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius writ not only looſely and *muddily*, with little art, and much leſs care, but alſo in a time which was not yet ſufficiently purged from barbariſm. *Dryden.*

MU'DDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidneſs; foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment.

Our next ſtage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the ſeaſon of the year, the *muddineſs* of the ſtream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the firſt view of it. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Turn the bottle upſide down; by this means you will not loſe one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddineſs*. *Swift.*

To MU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud*.]

1. To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy.

The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and ſpoil the drink. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Yet let the goddeſs ſmile or frown,
Bread we ſhall eat, or white or brown,
And in a cottage, or a court,
Drink fine champaigne, or *muddl'd* port. *Prior.*

2. To make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify.

I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Epicurus ſeems to have had his brains ſo *muddled* and confounded, that he ſcarce ever kept in the right way, though the main maxim of his philoſophy was to truſt to his ſenſes, and follow his noſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MU'DDY. *adj.* [from *mud*.]

1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-ſeeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakeſp.*

Her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To *muddy* death. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Carry it among the whitſters in Datchet Mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch cloſe by the Thames. *Shakeſp.*

Who can a pure and cryſtal current bring
From ſuch a *muddy* and polluted ſpring? *Sandys's Paraph.*

I ſtrove in vain th' infected blood to cure,
Streams will run *muddy* where the ſpring's impure. *Roſcommon.*

Till by the fury of the ſtorm full blown,
The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryden.*

Out of the true fountains of ſcience painters and ſtatuaries are bound to draw, without amuſing themſelves with dipping in ſtreams which are often *muddy*, at leaſt troubled; I mean the manner of their maſters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*

2. Impure; dark; groſs.

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal ſounds;
But whilſt this *muddy* veſture of decay
Doth groſsly cloſe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you chuſe, for the compoſition of ſuch ointment, ſuch ingredients as do make the ſpirits a little more groſs or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*

2. A bird ſo called. *Ainſworth.*

3. Soiled with mud.

His paſſengers
Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry ſhore. *Dryden.*

4. Dark; not bright.

The black
A more inferior ſtation ſeeks,
Leaving the fiery red behind,
And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift's Miſcell.*

5. Cloudy; dull.

Do'ſt think I am ſo *muddy*, ſo unſettl'd,
To appoint myſelf in this vexation. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Yet I,
A dull and *muddy* mettled raſcal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cauſe,
And can ſay nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To MU'DDY. *v. a.* [from *mud*.] To make muddy; to cloud; to diſturb.

The people *muddied*
Thick and unwholeſome in their thoughts and whiſpers. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Exceſs, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a ſtrong-water-ſhop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; *muddies* the beſt wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii.

MU'DSUCKER. *n. ſ.* [*mud* and *ſuck*.] A ſea fowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correſpond to that way of life; and in *mudſuckers*, two of the toes are ſomewhat joined, that they may not eaſily ſink. *Derham.*

MUDWA'LL. *n. ſ.* [*mud* and *wall*.]

1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and ſuffering it to dry.

If conſcience contract ruſt or ſoil, a man may as well expect to ſee his face in a *mudwall*, as that ſuch a conſcience ſhould give him a true report of his condition. *South.*

2. A bird ſo called. *Ainſworth.*

MUDWALLED. *adj.* [*mud* and *wall*.] Having a mudwall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;
Preſent a turkey, or a hen,
To thoſe might better ſpare them ten. *Prior.*

To MUE. *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF. *n. ſ.* [*muff*, Swediſh.] A ſoft cover for the hands in Winter.

Feel but the difference ſoft and rough,
This a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Cleaveland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribband more,
Not fan, not *muff*? *Suckling.*

The lady of the ſpotted *muff* began. *Dryden.*

A child that ſtands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, ſays he ſtands upon ſomething, he knows not what. *Locke.*

To MU'FFLE. *v. a.* [from *moufle*, French, a winter glove.]

1. To cover from the weather.

His *muffled* feature ſpeaks him a recluſe,
His ruins prove him a religious houſe. *Cleaveland.*

You muſt be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addiſon.*

2. To blindfold.

Alas, that love, whoſe view is *muffled* ſtill,
Should without eyes ſee pathways to his ill. *Shakeſpeare.*

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

Our underſtandings lie grovelling in this lower region, *muffled* up in miſts and darkneſs. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Loſs of ſight is the miſery of life, and uſually the forerunner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South's Sermons.*

Bright Lucifer
That night his heav'nly form obſcur'd with tears;
And ſince he was forbid to leave the ſkies,
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

One *muffled* up in the infallibility of his ſect, will not enter into debate with a perſon that will queſtion any of thoſe things which to him are ſacred. *Locke.*

3. To conceal; to involve.

This is one of the ſtrongeſt examples of a perſonation that ever was: although the king's manner of ſhewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath ſo *muffled* it, that it hath left it almoſt as a myſtery. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

No *muffling* clouds, nor ſhades infernal, can
From his enquiry hide offending man. *Sandys's Paraph.*

The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,
The walks of *muffled* gods. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkneſs and ſuperſtition. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To MU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak inwardly; to ſpeak without clear and diſtinct articulation.

The freedom or apertneſs and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving ſomewhat more of aſpiration; and the cloſeneſs and *muffling*, and lazineſs of ſpeaking, render the ſound of ſpeech different. *Holder.*

MU'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *muffle*.]

1. A cover for the face.

Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to ſignify to you that Fortune is blind. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Mr. Hales has found out the beſt expedients for preventing immediate ſuffocation from tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers* which imbibe theſe vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwiſe he might put on a hat, a *muffler* and a handkerchief, and ſo eſcape. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Iſa.* iii. 19.

MU'FTI. *n. ſ.* [a Turkiſh word.] The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG. *n. ſ.* [Skinner derives it from *mwgl*, Welſh, warm.] A cup to drink in.

Ah, Bowzybee, why didſt thou ſtay ſo long?
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wond'rous ſtrong. *Gay.*

MU'GGY. } *adj.* [A cant word.] Moiſt; damp; mouldy.
MU'GGISH.

Cover with ſtones, or *muggy* ſtraw, to keep it moiſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MU'GHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*mug* and *houſe*.] An alehouſe; a low houſe of entertainment.

Our ſex has dar'd the *mughouſe* chiefs to meet,
And purchas'd fame in many a well-fought ſtreet. *Tickell.*

MU'GIENT. *adj.* [*mugiens*, Latin.] Bellowing.

That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noiſe or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the ſame in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but ſuddenly excluding it again, is not eaſily made out. *Brown.*

MU'GWORT. *n. ſ.* [muᵹƿyꞃt, Saxon; *artemiſia.* Latin.]

The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like thoſe of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches: the flowers are of a purpliſh colour, and the leaves terminate in ſharp points cut into many ſegments; they are of a dark green on the upper ſide, and hoary on the under ſide. *Millar.*

Some of the moſt common ſimples with us in England are comfrey, bugle, Paul's-betony, and *mugwort.* *Wiſeman.*

MULATTO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh; *mulat*, French; from *mulus*, Latin.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different ſpecies of animals.

MU'LBERRY.
MU'LBERRY *Tree.* } *n. ſ.* [moꞃbeꞃiᵹ, Sax. *morus*, Lat.]

The *mulberry tree* hath large, rough, roundiſh leaves; the male flowers, or katkins, which have a calyx conſiſting of four leaves, are ſometimes produced upon ſeparate trees, at other times at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree: the fruit is compoſed of ſeveral protuberances, to each of which adhere four ſmall leaves; the ſeeds are roundiſh, growing ſingly in each protuberance; it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed ſilkworms, in France and Italy, though the Perſians always make uſe of the common black *mulberry* for that purpoſe. *Millar.*

Morton, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, was content to uſe *mor* upon a *tun*; and ſometimes a *mulberry tree*, called morus in Latin, out of a tun. *Camden's Remains.*

The ripeſt *mulberry*,
That will not hold the handling. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A body, black, round, with ſmall grain like tubercles on the ſurface; not very unlike a *mulberry*. *Woodward's Foſſils.*

MULCT. *n. ſ.* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

Becauſe this is a great part, and Euſebius hath yet ſaid nothing, we will, by way of *mulct* or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Look humble upward, ſee his will diſcloſe
The forfeit firſt, and then the fine impoſe;
A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
Had not Eternal Wiſdom found the way. *Dryden.*

To **MULCT.** *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin; *mulcter*, French.] To puniſh with fine or forfeiture.

Marriage without conſent of parents they do not make void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritors; for the children of ſuch marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

MULE. *n. ſ.* [*mule, mulet*, French; *mula*, Latin.] An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or ſometimes between a horſe and a ſhe aſs.

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your aſſes, and your dogs, and *mules*,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part. *Shakeſpeare.*

Five hundred aſſes yearly took the horſe,
Producing *mules* of greater ſpeed and force. *Sandys.*

Thoſe effluvia in the male ſeed have the greateſt ſtroke in generation; as is demonſtrable in a *mule*, which doth more reſemble the parent, that is, the aſs, than the female. *Ray.*

Twelve young *mules*, a ſtrong laborious race. *Pope.*

MULETE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*muletier*, French; *mulio*, Latin.] Muledriver; horſe-boy.

Baſe *muleteers*,
Like peaſant foot boys, do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your ſhips are not well mann'd,
Your mariners are *muleteers*, reapers. *Shakeſpeare.*

MULIE'BRITY. *n. ſ.* [*muliebris*, Latin.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.

To **MULL.** *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Latin.]

1. To ſoften and diſpirit; as wine is when burnt and ſweetened. *Hanmer.*

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy
Mull'd, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it.

Drink new cyder *mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*

MU'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*mouleur*, French.] A ſtone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.

The beſt grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *mullar* or upper ſtone of the ſame, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *mullar* alſo of a flat pebble, by grinding it ſmooth at a grind-ſtone. *Peacham.*

MULLE'IN. *n. ſ.* [*verbaſcum*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower of the *mullein* conſiſts of one leaf, which expands in a circular form, and is cut into ſeveral ſegments; out of the centre ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oval-pointed fruit, divided into two cells by a middle partition filled with ſmall angular ſeeds. *Millar.*

MU'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*mullus*, Lat. *mulet*, Fr.] A ſea fiſh.

Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great;
Yet for ſmall turbots ſuch eſteem profeſs? *Pope's Horace.*

MULL'GRUBS. *n. ſ.* Twiſting of the guts. *Ainſworth.*

MU'LLOCK. *n. ſ.* Rubbiſh. *Ainſworth.*

MULSE. *n. ſ.* Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Dict.*

MULTA'NGULAR. [*multus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Many-cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *multangular.*] Polygonally; with many corners.

Granates are *multangularly* round. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i.

MULTA'NGULARNESS. [from *multangular.*] The ſtate of being polygonal, or having many corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *capſula*, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Dict.*

MULTICA'VOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Latin.] Full of holes. *Dict.*

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*multifarius*, Latin.] Having great multiplicity; having different reſpects; having great diverſity in itſelf.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the ſtructure of the meaneſt animal. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

When we conſider this ſo *multifarious* congruity of things in reference to ourſelves, how can we with-hold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks, made them with a reference to us? *More's Antid. againſt Atheiſm.*

His ſcience is not moved by the guſts of fancy and humour, which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinioniſts. *Glanville to Albius.*

We could not think of a more comprehenſive expedient, whereby to aſſiſt the frail and torpent memory through ſo *multifarious* and numerous an employment. *Evelyn's Kal.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *multifarious.*] With multiplicity.

If only twenty-four parts may be ſo *multifariouſly* placed, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the ſuppoſition of a thouſand parts, how immenſe muſt that capacity of variation be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *multifarious.*] Multiplied diverſity.

According to the *multifariouſneſs* of this imitability, ſo are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris's Miſcell.*

MULTI'FIDOUS. *adj.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

Theſe animals are only excluded without ſight which are multiparous and *multifidous*, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM. *adj.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Having various ſhapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*. *Milton.*

The beſt way to convince, is proving, by ocular demonſtration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the load-ſtone. *Watts.*

MULTIFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

MULTILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many ſides. *Dict.*

MULTI'LOQUOUS. *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative. *Dict.*

MULTINO'MINAL. *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Latin.] Having many names. *Dict.*

MULTI'PAROUS. *n. ſ.* [*multiparus*, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to *multiparous* generations, more eſpecially that of ſerpents, whoſe conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various ſhapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous*; or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compenſate that by their often breeding. *Ray on the Creation.*

MULTIPE'DE. *n. ſ.* [*multipeda*, Latin.] An inſect with many feet; a ſow or wood-louſe. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another ſeveral times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times. Manifold.

MU'LTIPLIABLE. *adj.* [*multipliable*, French, from *multiply.*] Capable to be multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *multipliable.*] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'BLE. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

MULTIPLICA'TE. *n. ſ.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Conſiſting of more than one.

In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object ſeen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though ſeen with two or more eyes. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

MULTIPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*multiplication*, French; *multiplicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind.

Although they had divers ſtiles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in ſeveral ways than a *multiplication* of eſſence, or real diſtractions of unity in any one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

2. [In arithmetick.]

Multiplication is the increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to underſtand this author's works: his deſcription runs on like a *multiplication* table. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

MULTIPLICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicateur*, French; from *multiplico*, Latin.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicité*, French.]

1. More than one of the ſame kind.

Had they diſcourſed rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have aſſerted a *multiplicity* of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another God include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? And if this all be in one, can it be alſo in another? *South's Serm.*

Company, he thinks, leſſens the ſhame of vice, by ſharing it; and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the obſerver, he hopes to diſtract it at leaſt by a *multiplicity* of the object. *South's Sermons.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

MULTIPLI'CIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] Manifold. Not uſed.

Amphiſbæna is not an animal of one denomination; for properly that animal is not one, but *multiplicious* or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

MULTIPLI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *multiply.*]

1. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The multiplicator in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the multiplicand, the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To **MU'LTIPLY.** *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr. *multiplico*, Latin.]

1. To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands amongſt us, and *multiplieth* his words againſt God. *Job*, xxxiv. 37.

He ſhall not *multiply* horſes. *Deut.* xvii. 16.

His birth to our juſt fear gave no ſmall cauſe,
But his growth now to youth's full flower diſplaying
All virtue, grace, and wiſdom, to atchieve
Things higheſt, greateſt, *multiplies* my fears. *Milton.*

2. To perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication.

From one ſtock of ſeven hundred years, *multiplying* ſtill by twenty, we ſhall find the product to be one thouſand three hundred forty-ſeven millions three hundred ſixty-eight thouſand four hundred and twenty. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To **MU'LTIPLY.** *v. n.*

1. To grow in number.

The *multiplying* brood of the ungodly ſhall not thrive. *Wiſd.*

2. To increaſe themſelves.

The *multiplying* villainies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

We ſee the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of ſinning; how it can increaſe and *multiply* beyond all bounds and meaſures of actual commiſſion. *South's Serm.*

MULTI'POTENT. *adj.* [*multus* and *potens*, Latin.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou ſhould'ſt not bear from me a Greekiſh member. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *n. ſ.* [*multus* and *preſentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time.

This ſleeveleſs tale of tranſubſtantiation was ſurely brought into the world, and upon the ſtage, by that other fable of the *multipreſence* of Chriſt's body. *Hall.*

MULTI'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*multiſcius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISILI'QUOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *ſiliqua*, Latin.] The ſame with corniculate: uſed of plants, whoſe ſeed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels. *Bailey.*

MULTI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*multiſonus*, Latin.] Having many ſounds. *Dict.*

MU'LTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*multitude*, French; *multitudo*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being many; the ſtate of being more than one.

2. Number; many; more than one.

It is impoſſible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or ſo great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

3. A great number; looſely and indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vaſt hiſſing *multitude* admires. *Addiſon.*

MULTITU'DINOUS. *adj.* [from *multitude.*]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The *multitudinous* ſea incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The ſweet that is their poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

MULTI'VAGANT.
MULTI'VAGOUS. } *adj.* [*multivagus*, Latin.] That wanders or ſtrays much abroad. *Dict.*

MULTI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*multus* and *via*, Latin.] Having many ways; manifold. *Dict.*

MULTO'CULAR. *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

MUM. *interject.* [Of this word I know not the original: it may be obſerved, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips cloſed.] A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak, or reſolution not to ſpeak; ſilence; huſh.

Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Well ſaid, maſter; *mum!* and gaze your fill. *Shakeſp.*

The citizens are *mum*, ſay not a word. *Shakeſpeare.*

Intruſt it under ſolemn vows
Of *mum*, and ſilence, and the roſe. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

MUM. *n. ſ.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shenibank, upon the river Elbe, is a ſtorehouſe for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunſwick. *Mortimer.*

Sedulous and ſtout
With bowls of fatt'ning *mum*. *Phillips.*

The clam'rous crowd is huſh'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all tun'd equal ſend a general hum. *Pope.*

To **MU'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch; *mutio*, Latin.]

1. To ſpeak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to ſpeak with imperfect ſound or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whoſe drier brain
Is toſs'd with troubled ſights, and fancies weake
He *mumbled* ſoft, but would not all his ſilence break. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Peace, you *mumbling* fool;
Utter your gravity o'er a goſſip's bowl. *Shakeſpeare.*

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry ſticks, and *mumbling* to herſelf. *Otway.*

2. To chew; to bite ſoftly; to eat with the lips cloſe.

The man, who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the groſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again to ſee a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalateable law. *Dryden.*

To **MU'MBLE.** *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

Some carrytale, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight zany,
Some *mumble*-news; told our intents before. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here ſtood he in the dark,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To ſtand's auſpicious miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He
With *mumbl'd* pray'rs atones the deity. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. To mouth gently.

Spaniels civilly delight
In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

3. To ſlubber over; to ſuppreſs; to utter imperfectly.

The raiſing of my rabble is an exploit of conſequence; and not to be *mumbled* up in ſilence for all her pertneſs. *Dryden.*

MU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *mumble.*] One that ſpeaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MU'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *mumbling.*] With inarticulate utterance.

To **MUMM.** *v. a.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] To maſk; to frolick in diſguiſe.

The thriftleſs games
With *mumming* and with maſking all around. *Hubberd.*

MU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] A maſker; one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the cholick, you make faces like *mummers*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, *mummers*. *Milton.*

I began to ſmoke that they were a parcel of *mummers*. *Addiſon.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and pyebald, linſey-wolſey brothers;
Grave *mummers!* *Pope's Dunciad, b.* iii.

MU'MMERY. *n. ſ.* [*momerie*, French.] Maſking; frolick in maſks; foolery.

Here mirth's but *mummery*,
And ſorrows only real be. *Wotton.*

This open day-light doth not ſhew the maſques and *mummeries*, and triumphs of the world, half ſo ſtately as candlelight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 1.

Your fathers
Diſdain'd the *mummery* of foreign ſtrollers. *Fenton.*

MU'MMY. *n. ſ.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat. derived by Salmaſius from *amomum*, by Bochart from the Arabick.]

1. A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

We have two different ſubſtances preſerved for medicinal uſe under the name of *mummy*: one is the dried fleſh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and ſpice; the other is the liquor running from ſuch *mummies* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps: this is ſometimes of a liquid, ſometimes of a ſolid form, as it is preſerved in vials well ſtopped, or ſuffered to dry and harden in the air: the firſt kind is brought to us in large pieces, of a lax and friable texture, light and ſpungy, of a blackiſh brown colour, and often black and clammy on the ſurface; it is of a ſtrong, but not agreeable ſmell: the ſecond ſort, in its liquid ſtate, is a thick, opake, and viſcous fluid, of a blackiſh colour, and a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell: in its indurated ſtate it is a dry, ſolid ſubſtance, of a fine ſhining black colour and cloſe texture, eaſily broken, and of a good ſmell: this ſort is extremely dear, and the firſt ſort ſo cheap, that as all kinds of *mummy* are brought from Egypt we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy*. What our druggiſts are ſupplied with is the fleſh of executed criminals, or of any other bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen ſo plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and ſome other cheap ingredients, ſend them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated ſo thoroughly that the fleſh will keep. *Mummy* has been eſteemed reſolvent and balſamick; and beſides it, the ſkull, and even the moſs growing on the ſkulls of human ſkeletons, have been celebrated for antiepileptick virtues; the fat alſo of the human body has been recommended in rheumatiſms, and every other part or humour have been in repute for the cure of ſome diſeaſe:

at preſent we are wiſe enough to know, that the virtues aſcribed to the parts of the human body are all either imaginary, or ſuch as may be found in other animal ſubſtances: the *mummy* and the ſkull alone of all theſe horrid medicines retain their places in the ſhops. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The ſilk
Was dy'd in *mummy*, which the ſkilful
Conſerv'd of maidens hearts. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

It is ſtrange how long carcaſes have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having laſted ſome of them three thouſand years. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 771.

Sav'd by ſpice, like *mummies*, many a year,
Old bodies of philoſophy appear. *Dunciad, b.* i.

2. *Mummy* is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

3. *To beat to a* MUMMY. To beat ſoundly. *Ainſworth.*

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelin*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion.

Let him not pry nor liſten,
Nor friſk about the houſe
Like a tame *mumping* ſquirrel with a bell on. *Otway.*

2. To talk low and quick.

3. [In cant language.] To go a begging. *Ainſworth.*

MUMPER. *n. ſ.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

MUMPS. *n. ſ.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenneſs; ſilent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *n. ſ.* The ſquinancy. *Ainſworth.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls.

Say, ſweet love, what thou deſir'ſt to eat?
—Truly, a peck of provender; I could *munch* you good dry oats. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the ſon of a mare that's broken looſe, and *munching* upon the melons. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

MU'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.

MUND. *n. ſ.*

Mund is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: ſo Eadmund is happy peace; Ethelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace; with which theſe are much of the ſame import: Irenæus, Heſychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

MUNDA'NE. *adj.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world.

The Platonical hypotheſis of a *mundane* ſoul will relieve us. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The atoms which now conſtitute heaven and earth, being once ſeparate in the *mundane* ſpace, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this preſent frame of things. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MUNDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mundus*, Latin.] The act of cleanſing.

MU'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanſe.

MU'NDICK. *n. ſ.* A kind of marcaſite or ſemimetal found in tin mines.

When any metals were in conſiderable quantity, theſe bodies loſe the name of marcaſites, and are called ores: in Cornwall and the Weſt they call them *mundick*. *Woodward.*

Beſides ſtones, all the ſorts of *mundick* are naturally figured. *Grew's Coſmologia, b.* i.

MUNDIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleanſing any body, as from droſs, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleanſed. *Quincy.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE. *adj.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleanſing; having the power to cleanſe.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

We incarned with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundicative*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To MU'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanſe; to make clean.

Simple wounds, ſuch as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature. *Brown.*

The ingredients actuate the ſpirits, abſorb the inteſtinal ſuperfluities, reclude oppilation, and *mundify* the blood. *Harvey on the Plague.*

MUNDI'VAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Latin.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

MUNDU'NGUS. *n. ſ.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*

MU'NERARY. *adj.* [from *munus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a gift.

MU'NGREL. *n. ſ.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See MONGREL.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.

Maſtiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shakeſpeare.*

MU'NGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; baſeborn; degenerate.

Thou art nothing but the compoſition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the ſon and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themſelves elſe into ſuch a mixt *mungrel* war. *Howel.*

Mungrel curs bawl, ſnarle, and ſnap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adverſary makes head againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*

A foreign ſon is ſought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood. *Dryden.*

MUNI'CIPAL. *adj.* [*municipal*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation.

A counſellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and ſtatute laws, may honeſtly inform a juſt prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

MUNI'FICENCE. *n. ſ.* [*munificence*, Fr. *munificentia*, Latin.]

1. Liberality; the act of giving.

A ſtate of poverty obſcures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 257.

2. In Spenſer it is uſed, as it ſeems, for fortification or ſtrength, from *munitiones facere*.

Their importune ſway
This land invaded with like violence,
Until that Locrine for his realms defence,
Did head againſt them make, and ſtrong *munificence*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

MUNI'FICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our moſt *munificent* benefactor, our wiſeſt counſellor, and moſt potent protector? *Atterbury.*

MUNI'FICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificent*.] Liberally; generouſly.

MU'NIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*munimentum*, Latin.]

1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.

2. Support; defence.

The arm our ſoldier,
Or ſteed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;
With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabrick. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To MUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to ſtrengthen. A word not in uſe.

Heat doth attenuate, and the more groſs and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themſelves againſt the force of the fire. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Men, in the procuring or *muniting* of religious unity, muſt not diſſolve the laws of charity and human ſociety. *Bacon.*

MUNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*munition*, French; *munitio*, Latin.]

1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.

Victors under-pin their acqueſts jure belli, that they might not be loſt by the continuation of external forces of ſtanding armies, caſtles, garriſons, *munitions*. *Hale.*

2. Ammunition; materials for war.

What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munition* ſent,
To underprop this action? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The King of Tripolie in every hold
Shut up his men, *munition*, and his treaſure. *Fairfax.*

It is a little city, ſtrong, and well ſtored with *munition*. *Sandys's Journey.*

MU'NNION. *n. ſ.*

The upright poſts, that divide the ſeveral lights in a window frame, are called *munnions*. *Moxon.*

MU'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *murus*, Latin.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MU'RAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *urus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a wall.

And repair'd
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it rowl'd. *Milton.*

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

A ſoldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addiſon.*

MU'RDER. *n. ſ.* [moꞃðoꞃ, moꞃðeꞃ, Saxon; *murdrum*, law Latin. The etymology requires that it ſhould be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itſelf has commonly, and its derivatives univerſally, been written with *d*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Kill men i' th' dark! where be theſe bloody thieves?
Ho *murder! murder!* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Now witchcraft celebrates
Pale Hecate's offerings; and wither'd *murder*,
With Tarquin's raviſhing ſtrides, towards his deſign
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Blood hath been ſhed ere now, i' th' olden time,
Ere human ſtatute purg'd the general weal;
Ay, and ſince too, *murders* have been perform'd
Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
And makes a maſſacre what was a war. *Dryden.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

To MU'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

2. To deſtroy; to put an end to.

Can'ſt thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and ſtop again? *Shakeſpeare.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery ſun;
Murd'ring impoſſibility, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

MU'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *murder*.] One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou doſt kill me with thy unkind falſehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I am his hoſt,
Who ſhould againſt his *murd'rer* ſhut the door,
Not bear the knife myſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thou tell'ſt me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
'Tis pretty, ſure,
That eyes, that are the frail'ſt and ſofteſt things,
Who ſhut their coward gates on atomies,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shakeſp.*

The very horrour of the fact had ſtupified all curioſity, and ſo diſperſed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himſelf might have eſcaped. *Wotton.*

Like ſome rich or mighty *murderer*,
Too great for priſon, which he breaks with gold,
Who freſher for new miſchiefs does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*

This ſtranger having had a brother killed by the conſpirator, and having till now ſought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 177.

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he ſpilt. *Swift.*

MU'RDERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy ſcorn, O *murd'reſs!* I am dead,
Then ſhall my ghoſt come to thy bed,
And thee feign'd veſtal in worſe arms ſhall ſee. *Donne.*

Diana's vengeance on the victor ſhown,
The *murd'reſs* mother, and conſuming ſon. *Dryden.*

Art thou the *murd'reſs*, then, of wretched Laius? *Dryden.*

MU'RDERMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully.

To her came meſſage of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*

MU'RDEROUS. *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye-balls *murd'rous* tyranny
Sits in grim majeſty to fright the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh *murd'rous* coxcomb! what ſhould ſuch a fool
Do with ſo good a wife? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Enforc'd to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murd'rous* king
Were dead, who ſought his life; and miſſing, fill'd
With infant blood the ſtreets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*

If ſhe has deform'd this earthly life
With *murd'rous* rapine and ſeditious ſtrife;
In everlaſting darkneſs muſt ſhe lie. *Prior.*

MURE. *n. ſ.* [*mur*, French; *murus*, Latin.] A wall. Not in uſe.

The inceſſant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure*, that ſhould confine it in,
So thin, that life looks through and will break out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MURE. *v. a.* [*murer*, Fr. from *murus*, Lat.] To incloſe in walls.

All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except ſuch as were reſerved to ſally out at. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

MU'RENGER. *n. ſ.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overſeer of a wall. *Ainſworth.*

MURIA'TICK. *adj.* Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine, or any ſuch like pickles, from muria, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

If the ſcurvy be entirely *muriatick*, proceeding from a diet of ſalt fleſh or fiſh, antiſcorbutick vegetables may be given with ſucceſs, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

MURK. *n. ſ.* [*morck*, Daniſh, dark.] Darkneſs; want of light.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moiſt Heſperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakeſp.*

MURK. *n. ſ.* Huſks of fruit. *Ainſworth.*

MU'RKY. *adj.* [*morck*, Daniſh.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

The *murkieſt* den,
The moſt opportune place, the ſtrong'ſt ſuggeſtion
Shall never melt mine honour into luſt. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

So ſcented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His noſtrils wide into the *murky* air,
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A *murky* ſtorm deep low'ring o'er our heads
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
Oppos'd itſelf to Cynthia's ſilver ray. *Addiſon.*

MU'RMUR. *n. ſ.* [*murmur*, Latin; *murmure*, French.]

1. A low ſhrill noiſe.

Flame as it moveth within itſelf, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interiour ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

When the wing'd colonies firſt tempt the ſky,
Or ſetting, ſeize the ſweets the bloſſoms yield,
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*

2. A complaint half ſuppreſſed; a complaint not openly uttered.

Some diſcontents there are; ſome idle *murmurs*;
How idle *murmurs!*
The doors are all ſhut up; the wealthier ſort,
With arms acroſs, and hats upon their eyes,
Walk to and fro before their ſilent ſhops. *Dryden.*

To MU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Latin; *murmurer*, Fr.]

1. To give a low ſhrill ſound.

The *murmuring* ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Can ſcarce be heard ſo high. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Amid an iſle around whoſe rocky ſhore
The foreſts *murmur*, and the ſurges roar,
A goddeſs guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*

The buſy bees with a ſoft *murmuring* ſtrain,
Invite to gentle ſleep the lab'ring ſwain. *Dryden.*

2. To grumble; to utter ſecret and ſullen diſcontent. With *at* before things, and *againſt* before perſons.

The good we have enjoy'd from Heav'n's free will;
And ſhall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*

Murmur not *at* your ſickneſs, for thereby you will ſin *againſt* God's providence. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The good conſequences of this ſcheme, which will execute itſelf without *murmuring againſt* the government, are very viſible. *Swift.*

MU'RMURER. *n. ſ.* [from *murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains ſullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.

Heav'n's peace be with him!
That's chriſtian care enough; for living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of thoſe doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

Still might the diſcontented *murmurer* cry,
Ah hapleſs fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die! *Blackmore on the Creation.*

MU'RNIVAL. *n. ſ.* [*morneſle*, Fr. from *morner*, to ſtun.] Four cards of a ſort. *Skinner and Ainſworth.*

MU'RRAIN. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well anſwer to the glanders; *muriana*, low Lat. Skinner derives it from *mori*, to die.] The plague in cattle.

Away ragg'd rams, care I what *murrain* kill. *Sidney.*

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*

A hallowed band
Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun. *Garth.*

MURRE. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird.

Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creyſers, and curlews. *Carew.*

MU'RREY. *adj.* [*morée*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red.

The leaves of ſome trees turn a little *murrey* or reddiſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glaſs both with red colour, or with a purpliſh or *murrey*. *Boyle.*

Painted glaſs of a ſanguine red, will not aſcend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cornelius jumps out, a ſtocking upon his head, and a waiſtcoat of *murrey*-coloured ſattin upon his body. *Arbuth.*

MU'RRION. *n. ſ.* [often written *morion*. See MORION. Junius derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a caſque; armour for the head.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* ſtew'd,
And in their baſket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd. *King.*

MURTH *of Corn. n. ſ.* Plenty of grain. *Ainſworth.*

MU'SCADEL. } *adj.* [*muſcat*, *muſcadel*, French; *moſcatello*,
MU'SCADINE. } Italian; either from the fragrance reſembling the nutmeg, *nux moſcata*, or from *muſca*, a fly; flies being eager of thoſe grapes.] A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine, and ſweet pear.

He quafft off the *muſcadel*,
And threw the ſops all in the ſexton's face. *Shakeſp.*

MU'SCLE. *n. ſ.* [*muſcle*, French; *muſculus*, Lat. muꞅcula, Saxon.]

1. *Muſcle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres, incloſed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the ſame plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little diſtances by ſhort and tranſverſe fibres: the fleſhy fibres are compoſed of other ſmaller fibres, incloſed likewiſe by a common membrane: each leſſer fibre conſiſts of very ſmall veſicles or bladders, into which we ſuppoſe the veins, arteries and nerves to open, for every *muſcle* receives branches of all thoſe veſſels, which muſt be diſtributed to every fibre: the two ends of each *muſcle* or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, faſtened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the *muſcles* contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*

The inſtruments of motion are the *muſcles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themſelves, move the ſeveral parts of the body. *Locke.*

2. A bivalve ſhell-fiſh.

Of ſhell-fiſh, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles, and *muſcles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is the obſervation of Ariſtotle, that oyſters and *muſcles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewell.*

Two pair of ſmall *muſcle* ſhells were found in a limeſtone quarry. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

MUSCO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*muſcoſus*, Latin.] Moſſineſs.

MU'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *muſculus*, Latin.] Performed by muſcles.

By the *muſcular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

MUSCULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *muſcular*.] The ſtate of having muſcles.

The guts of a ſturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will ſtill move, which may depend upon their great thickneſs and *muſcularity*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*muſculeux*, Fr. *muſculoſus*, Latin.]

1. Full of muſcles; brawny.

2. Pertaining to a muſcle.

The uvea has a *muſculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the tranſmiſſion of light. *More.*

MUSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; abſence of mind; brown ſtudy.

The tidings ſtrange did him abaſhed make,
That ſtill he ſat long time aſtoniſhed
As in great *muſe*, ne word to creature ſpake. *Fairy Q.*

He was fill'd

With admiration and deep *muſe*, to hear
Of things ſo high and ſtrange. *Milton.*

2. The power of poetry.

Begin, my *muſe*. *Cowley.*

The *muſe*-inſpired train
Triumph, and raiſe their drooping heads again. *Waller.*

Lodona's fate, in long oblivion caſt,
The *muſe* ſhall ſing. *Pope.*

To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muſer*, Fr. *muyſen*, Dutch; *muſſo*, Latin.]

1. To ponder; to think cloſe; to ſtudy in ſilence.

If he ſpake courteouſly, he angled the people's hearts; if he were ſilent, he *muſed* upon ſome dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

St. Auguſtine, ſpeaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the ſame, and to *muſe* thereupon by themſelves. *Hooker.*

Cæſar's father oft,
When he hath *mus'd* of taking kingdoms in,
Beſtow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
As it rain'd kiſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

My mouth ſhall ſpeak of wiſdom; and my heart *muſe* of underſtanding. *Pſalm* xlix. 3.

Her face upon a ſudden glittered, ſo that I was afraid of her, and *muſed* what it might be. 2 *Eſdr.* x. 25.

All men *muſed* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Chriſt or not. *Luke*, iii. 15.

On theſe he *mus'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*

We *muſe* ſo much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Man ſuperiour walks
Amid the glad creation, *muſing* praiſe,
And looking lively gratitude. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. To be abſent of mind; to be attentive to ſomething not preſent; to be in a brown ſtudy.

Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks?
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,
To thick-ey'd *muſing* and curs'd melancholy? *Shakeſp.*

You ſuddenly aroſe and walk'd about,
Muſing and ſighing with your arms acroſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſad king
Feels ſudden terror and cold ſhivering,
Liſts not to eat, ſtill *muſes*, ſleeps unſound. *Daniel.*

3. To wonder; to be amazed.

Muſe not that I thus ſuddenly proceed;
For what I will, I will. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do not *muſe* at me,
I have a ſtrange infirmity. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

MU'SEFUL. *adj.* [from *muſe.*] Deep thinking; ſilently thoughtful.

Full of *muſeful* mopings, which preſage
The loſs of reaſon, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

MU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *muſe.*] One who muſes; one apt to be abſent of mind.

MU'SET. *n. ſ.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*

MU'SEUM. *n. ſ.* [μȣσεῖον.] A repoſitory of learned curioſities.

MU'SHROOM. *n. ſ.* [*mouſcheron*, French.]

1. *Muſhrooms* are by curious naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered: the true champignon or *muſhroom* appears at firſt of a roundiſh form like a button, the upper part of which, as alſo the ſtalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid fleſh colour, but the fleſhy part, when broken, is very white; when they are ſuffered to remain undiſturbed, they will grow to a large ſize, and explicate themſelves almoſt to a flatneſs, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *muſhrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of ſmall white knobs, which are the off-ſets, or young *muſhrooms*; theſe ſhould be carefully gathered, preſerving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Millar.*

2. An upſtart; a wretch riſen from the dunghill; a director of a company.

Muſhrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unſown; and therefore ſuch as are upſtarts in ſtate, they call in reproach *muſhrooms*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Tully, the humble *muſhroom* ſcarcely known,
The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*

MU'SHROOMSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*muſhroom* and *ſtone.*] A kind of foſſil.

Fifteen *muſhroomſtones* of the ſame ſhape. *Woodward.*

MU'SICK. *n. ſ.* [μȣσικὴ; *muſique*, French.]

1. The ſcience of harmonical ſounds.

The man that hath no *muſick* in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Now look into the *muſick*-maſter's gains,
Where noble youth at vaſt expence is taught,
But eloquence not valu'd at a groat. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. Inſtrumental or vocal harmony.

When ſhe ſpake,
Sweet words, like dropping honey, ſhe did ſhed;
And 'twixt the pearls and rubies ſoftly brake
A ſilver ſound, that heavenly *muſick* ſeem'd to make. *Fairy Queen.*

Such *muſick*
Before was never made,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung. *Milton.*

By *muſick* minds an equal temper know,
Nor ſwell too high, nor ſink too low;
Warriours ſhe fires with animated ſounds,
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

We have dancing-maſters and *muſick*-maſters. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

MU'SICAL. *adj.* [*muſical*, Fr. from *muſick.*]

1. Harmonious; melodious; ſweet ſounding.

The merry birds
Chanted above their chearful harmony,
And made emongſt themſelves a ſweet conſort
That quicken'd the dull ſp'rit with *muſical* comfort. *Fairy Queen.*

Sweet bird that ſhunn'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt *muſical*, moſt melancholy;
Thee chauntreſs oft the wood among,
I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's ſenſe, in poetical expreſſions and in *muſical* numbers. *Dryden*

2. Belonging to muſick.

Several *muſical* inſtruments are to be ſeen in the hands of Apollo's muſes, which might give great light to the diſpute between the ancient and modern muſick. *Addiſon.*

MU'SICALLY. *adv.* [from *muſical.*] Harmoniouſly; with ſweet ſound.

Valentine, *muſically* coy,
Shunn'd Phædra's arms. *Addiſon.*

MU'SICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *muſical.*] Harmony.

MU'SICIAN. *n. ſ.* [*muſicus*, Latin; *muſicien*, French.] One ſkilled in harmony; one who performs upon inſtruments of muſick.

Though the *muſicians* that ſhall play to you,
Hand in the air a thouſand leagues from hence;
Yet ſtrait they ſhall be here. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a *muſician* than the wren. *Shakeſpeare.*

A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he muſt do it by a kind of felicity, as a *muſician* that maketh an excellent air in muſick, and not by rule. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The praiſe of Bacchus then the ſweet *muſician* ſung;
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*

MUSK. *n. ſ.* [*muſchio*, Italian; *muſc*, French.]

Muſk is a dry, light, and friable ſubſtance, of a dark blackiſh colour, with ſome tinge of a purpliſh or blood colour in it, feeling ſomewhat ſmooth or unctuous: its ſmell is highly perfumed, and too ſtrong to be agreeable in any large quantity: its taſte is bitteriſh: it is brought from the Eaſt Indies, moſtly from the kingdom of Bantam, ſome from Tonquin and Cochin China: the animal which produces it is of a very ſingular kind, not agreeing with any eſtabliſhed genus: it is of the ſize of a common goat, but taller; its head reſembles that of the greyhound, and its ears ſtand erect like thoſe of the rabbit: its tail is alſo erect and ſhort, its legs moderately long, and its hoofs deeply cloven: its hair is a duſky brown, variegated with a faint caſt of red and white, every hair being partycoloured: the bag which contains the *muſk*, is three inches long and two wide, and ſituated in the lower part of the creature's belly; it conſiſts of a thin membrane covered thinly with hair, reſembling a ſmall purſe, and when genuine, the ſcent is ſo ſtrong as to offend the head greatly: toward the orifice of the bag there are ſeveral glands, which ſerve for the ſecretion of this precious perfume, for the ſake of which the Indians kill the animal. *Hill.*

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours; as civet and *muſk*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

MUSK. *n. ſ.* [*muſca*, Latin.] Grape hyacinth, or grape flower.

Muſk hath a bulbous ſhoot; the leaves are long and narrow; the flower is hermaphroditical, conſiſting of one leaf, and ſhaped like a pitcher, and cut at the top into ſix ſegments, which are reflexed; the ovary becomes a triangular fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of round ſeeds. *Millar.*

MU'SKAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple. *Ainſworth.*

MU'SKCAT. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *cat.*] The animal from which muſk is got.

MU'SKCHERRY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of cherry. *Ainſworth.*

MU'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*mouſquet*, Fr. *moſquetto*, Italian, a ſmall hawk. Many of the fire-arms are named from animals.]

1. A ſoldier's handgun.

Thou
Waſt ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of ſmoky *muſkets*. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any you have out of your *muſkets*. *Bacon.*

They charge their *muſkets*, and with hot deſire
Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*

He perceived a body of their horſe within *muſket*-ſhot of him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*

One was brought to us, ſhot with a *muſket*-ball on the right ſide of his head. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. A male hawk of a ſmall kind, the female of which is the ſparrow hawk; ſo that eyas *muſket* is a young unfledged male hawk of that kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin.
—How now, my eyas *muſket*, what news with you? *Shakeſpeare.*

The *muſket* and the coyſtrel were too weak;
Too fierce the falcon; but above the reſt,
The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me beſt. *Dryden.*

MUSKETEE'R. *n. ſ.* [from *muſket.*] A ſoldier whoſe weapon is his muſket.

Notwithſtanding they had lined ſome hedges with *muſketeers*, they purſued them till they were diſperſed. *Clarend.*

MUSKETOO'N. *n. ſ.* [*mouſqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuſs; a ſhort gun of a large bore. *Dict.*

MU'SKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *muſk.*] The ſcent of muſk.

MUSKME'LON. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *melon.*] A fragrant melon.

The way of maturation of tobacco muſt be from the heat of the earth or ſun; we ſee ſome leading of this in *muſkmelons*, which are ſown upon a hot bed dunged below, upon a bank turned upon the South ſun. *Bacon.*

MU'SKPEAR. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *pear.*] A fragrant pear.

MU'SKROSE. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *roſe.*] A roſe ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from its fragrance.

In May and June come roſes of all kinds, except the *muſk*, which comes later. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thyrſis, whoſe artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And ſweeten'd every *muſkroſe* of the dale. *Milton.*

The *muſkroſe* will, if a luſty plant, bear flowers in Autumn without cutting. *Boyle.*

MU'SKY. *adj.* [from *muſk.*] Fragrant; ſweet of ſcent.

There eternal ſummer dwells,
And Weſt winds, with *muſky* wing,
About the cedar'n allies fling
Nard and Caſſia's balmy ſmells. *Milton.*

MU'SLIN. *n. ſ.* A fine ſtuff made of cotton.

By the uſe of certain attire, made of cambrick or *muſlin*, upon her head, ſhe attained to ſuch an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler*, Nº 110

In half-whipt *muſlin* needles uſeleſs lie,
And ſhuttle-cocks acroſs the counter fly. *Gay.*

MU'SROL. *n. ſ.* [*muſerole*, French.] The noſeband of a horſe's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS. *n. ſ.* A ſcramble.

When I cry'd Hoa!
Like boys unto a *muſs*, kings would ſtart forth,
And cry, Your will? *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

MUSSITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*muſſito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

MU'SSULMAN. *n. ſ.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*muſſen*, Dutch.] To be obliged. It is only uſed before a verb. *Muſt* is of all perſons and tenſes, and uſed of perſons and things.

Do you confeſs the bond?
——I do.
——Then *muſt* the Jew be merciful.
——On what compulſion *muſt* I? tell me that. *Shakeſp.*

Muſt I needs bring thy ſon unto the land from whence thou cameſt? *Gen.* xxiv. 5.

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it ſo;
'Tis but what we *muſt* in our Autumn do. *Waller.*

Becauſe the ſame ſelf-exiſtent Being neceſſarily is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of being, he *muſt* be. *Grew.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which *muſt* be confirmed by the pope. *Addiſon.*

MUST. *n. ſ.* [*muſtum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.

If in the *muſt* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned, the burrage ſtay a ſmall time, and be often changed, it makes a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

As a ſwarm of flies in vintage time,
About the wine-preſs where ſweet *muſt* is pour'd,
Beat off, returns as oft with humming ſound. *Milton.*

The wine itſelf was ſuiting to the reſt,
Still working in the *muſt*, and lately preſs'd. *Dryden.*

A frugal man that with ſufficient *muſt*
His caſks repleniſh'd yearly; he no more
Deſir'd, nor wanted. *Phillips.*

Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *muſt* and new ale, produce ſpaſms in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To MUST. *v. a.* [*mws*, Welſh, ſtinking; *mos*, Dutch, mouldineſs; or perhaps from *moiſt.*] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of ſtone and lime; but they are ſubject to give and be moiſt, which will *muſt* corn. *Mortimer.*

To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES. *n. ſ.* [*muſtaches*, French.] Whiſkers; hair on the upper lip.

This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off their beards, ſave only their *muſtaches*, which they wear long. *Spenſer.*

MU'STARD. *n. ſ.* [*mwſtard*, Welſh; *mouſtard*, Fr.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are placed in form of a creſt, out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are filled with roundiſh ſeeds: theſe pods generally end in a fungous horn, containing the like ſeeds. To theſe marks muſt be added, an acrid burning taſte, peculiar to *muſtard*. *Millar.*

The pancakes were naught, and the *muſtard* was good. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sauce like himſelf, offenſive to its foes,
The roguiſh *muſtard*, dang'rous to the noſe. *King.*

Muſtard, taken in great quantities, would quickly bring the blood into an alkaline ſtate, and deſtroy the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

'Tis your's to ſhake the ſoul,
With thunder rumbling from the *muſtard* bowl. *Pope.*

Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *muſtard* pot. *Swift.*

Common *muſtard* ſeed is attenuant and reſolvent: it warms the ſtomach, and excites appetite; but its principal medicinal uſe is external in ſinapiſms. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

To MU'STER. *v. n.* To aſſemble in order to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muſter* to my heart,
So diſpoſſeſſing all my other parts
Of neceſſary fitneſs? *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

They reach the deſtin'd place,
And *muſter* there, and round the centre ſwarm,
And draw together. *Blackmore's Creation.*

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*mouſteren*, Dutch.]

1. To review forces.

The captain, half of whoſe ſoldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *muſtered* nor ſeen, demands payment of his whole account. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The principal ſcribe of the hoſt *muſtered* the people. 2 *Kings.*

Old Anchiſes
Review'd his *muſter'd* race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

A man might have three hundred and eighty men in his family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muſter* them up, and lead them out againſt the Indians. *Locke.*

2. To bring together.

Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would *muſter* all
From twelve to ſeventy. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I'll *muſter* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shak.*

I could *muſter* up, as well as you,
My giants and my witches too. *Donne.*

A daw tricked himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could *muſter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

All the wiſe ſayings and advices which philoſophers could *muſter* up to this purpoſe have proved ineffectual to the common people. *Tillotſon.*

Having *muſtered* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the deeps below: Theſe, ſays he, are all the ſtores we have for water; and Moſes directs us to no other for the cauſes of the deluge. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

MU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A review of a body of forces.

All the names
Of thy confederates too, be no leſs great
In hell than here: that when we would repeat
Our ſtrength in *muſter*, we may name you all. *Ben. Johnſ.*

2. A regiſter of forces muſtered.

Ye publiſh the *muſters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thouſands. *Hooker.*

Deception takes wrong meaſures, and makes falſe *muſters*, which ſounds a retreat inſtead of a charge, and a charge inſtead of a retreat. *South's Sermons.*

3. A collection: as, a *muſter* of peacocks. *Ainſworth.*

4. *To paſs* MUSTER. To be allowed.

Such excuſes will not *paſs muſter* with God, who will allow no man's idleneſs to be the meaſure of poſſible or impoſſible. *South's Sermons.*

Double dealers may *paſs muſter* for a while; but all parties waſh their hands of them in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

MU'STERBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *book.*] A book in which the forces are regiſtered.

Shadow will ſerve for Summer: prick him; for we have a number of ſhadows to fill up the *muſterbook*. *Shakeſp.*

MU'STERMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *maſter.*] One who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds.

A noble gentleman, then *muſtermaſter*, was appointed embaſſador unto the Turkiſh emperor. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Muſtermaſters carry the beſt and ableſt men in their pockets. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

MU'STER-ROLL. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *roll.*] A regiſter of forces.

How many inſignificant combatants are there in the Chriſtian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muſter-roll*, but never dream of going upon ſervice? *Decay of Piety.*

One tragick ſentence, if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphaſis proclaims,
Though but perhaps a *muſter-roll* of names. *Pope.*

MU'STILY. *adv.* [from *muſty.*] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *muſty.*] Mould; damp foulneſs.

Keep them dry and free from *muſtineſs*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

MU'STY. *adj.* [from *muſt.*]

1. Mouldy; ſpoiled with damp; moiſt and fetid.

Was't thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with ſwine and rogues forlorn,
In ſhort and *muſty* ſtraw. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Piſtachoes, ſo they be good and not *muſty*, made into a milk, are an excellent nouriſher. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Stale; ſpoiled with age.

While the graſs grows—the proverb is ſomewhat *muſty*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let thoſe that go by water to Graveſend prefer lying upon the boards, than on *muſty* infectious ſtraw. *Harvey.*

3. Vapid with fetidneſs.

Let not, like Nævius, every error paſs;
The *muſty* wine, foul cloth, or greaſy glaſs. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.

Xantippe, being married to a bookiſh man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to ſpirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *muſty* and unfit for converſation. *Addiſon's Spect.*

MUTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*mutabilité*, Fr. *mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Changeableneſs; not continuance in the ſame ſtate.

The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made, make them alſo changeable. *Hooker.*

My fancy was the air, moſt free,
And full of *mutability*,
Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*

Plato confeſſes that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore ſubject to *mutability*. *Stillingf.*

2. Inconſtancy; change of mind.

Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, diſdain,
Nice longings, ſlanders, *mutability*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Mu'table. *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]

1. Subject to change; alterable.

Of things of the moſt accidental and *mutable* nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance, yet God's preſcience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. *South's Sermons.*

2. Inconſtant; unſettled.

For the *mutable* rank-ſcented many,
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
I ſaw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd leſt one day thou would'ſt leave me. *Milt.*

Mu'tableness. *n. ſ.* [from *mutable.*] Changeableneſs; uncertainty; inſtability.

Muta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mutation*, Fr. *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration.

His honour
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worſe. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The viciſſitude or *mutations* in the ſuperior globe are no fit matter for this preſent argument. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To make plants grow out of the ſun or open air is a great *mutation* in nature, and may induce a change in the ſeed. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *adj.* [*muet*, French; *mutus*, Latin.]

1. Silent; not vocal; not having the uſe of voice.

Why did he reaſon in my ſoul implant,
And ſpeech th' effect of reaſon? To the *mute*
My ſpeech is loſt; my reaſon to the brute. *Dryden.*
Mute ſolemn ſorrow, free from female noiſe,
Such as the majeſty of grief deſtroys. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to ſay.

Say ſhe be *mute*, and will not ſpeak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakeſpeare.*
All ſate *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*
All the heav'nly choir ſtood *mute*,
And ſilence was in heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.
The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my queſtions, in my praiſes loud,
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

Mute. *n. ſ.*

1. One that has no power of ſpeech.

Either our hiſtory ſhall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or elſe our grave,
Like Turkiſh *mute*, ſhall have a tongueleſs mouth. *Shak.*
Your *mute* I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not ſee. *Shak.*

He that never hears a word ſpoken, no wonder if he remain ſpeechleſs; as one muſt do, who from an infant ſhould be bred up amongſt *mutes*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate the *mutes* in their actions. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can make no ſound.

Grammarians note the eaſy pronunciation of a *mute* before a liquid, which doth not therefore neceſſarily make the preceding vowel long. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To **Mute.** *v. n.* [*mutir*, French.] To dung as birds.

Mine eyes being open, the ſparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes. *Tob.* ii. 10.

I could not fright the crows,
Or the leaſt bird from *muting* on my head. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The bird not able to digeſt the fruit, from her inconverted *muting* ariſeth this plant. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mu'tely. *adv.* [from *mute.*] Silently; not vocally.

Driving dumb ſilence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* ſat two hours before. *Milton.*

To **Mu'tilate.** *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr. *mutilo*, Latin.] To deprive of ſome eſſential part.

Such fearing to concede a monſtroſity, or *mutilate* the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Sylburgius juſtly complains that the place is *mutilated.* *Stillingfleet.*

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whoſe fragments are ſo beautiful as thoſe of Sappho. *Addiſon.*

Ariſtotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been *mutilated* and conſumed with moiſture. *Baker.*

Mutila'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mutilation*, Fr. *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Lat.] Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part.

The ſubject had been oppreſſed by fines, impriſonments, *mutilations*, pillories, and baniſhments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not tranſmitted from father to ſon, the blind begetting ſuch as can ſee: cripples, mutilate in their own perſons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MU'TINE. *n. ſ.* [*mutin*, French.] A mutineer; a mover of inſurrection. Not in uſe.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me ſleep; methought I lay
Worſe than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Like the *mutines* of Jeruſalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Mutine'er. *n. ſ.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of ſedition; an oppoſer of lawful authority.

The war of the Duke of Urbin, head of the Spaniſh *mutineers*, was unjuſt. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Set wide the mufti's garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have caſhiered ſeveral of their followers as *mutineers*, who have contradicted them in political converſations. *Addiſon.*

Mu'tinous. *adj.* [*mutiné*, French.] Seditious; buſy in inſurrection; turbulent.

It tauntingly replied
To th' diſcontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The laws of England ſhould be adminiſtered, and the *mutinous* ſeverely ſuppreſſed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if perſuaſion fail,
Force may againſt the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*
My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*

Mu'tinously. *adv.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiouſly; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinouſly* proud, and always before uſed to hard governours. *Sidney.*

Men imprudently often, ſeditiouſly and *mutinouſly* ſometimes, employ their zeal for perſons. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Mu'tinousness. *n. ſ.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiouſneſs; turbulence.

To **Mu'tiny.** *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French.] To riſe againſt authority; to make inſurrection; to move ſedition.

The ſpirit of my father begins to *mutiny* againſt this ſervitude. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,
And all the ſoldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Cæſar's army *mutinied*, and grew troubleſome, no argument could appeaſe them. *South's Sermons.*

Mu'tiny. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſurrection; ſedition.

The king fled to a ſtrong caſtle, where he was gathering forces to ſuppreſs this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*

I' th' war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they ſhew'd
Moſt valour, ſpoke not for them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
In moſt ſtrange poſtures
We've ſeen him ſet himſelf.
—There is a *mutiny* in's mind. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Leſs than if this frame
Of heav'n were falling, and theſe elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The ſtedfaſt earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Soldiers grow pernicious to their maſter who becomes their ſervant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any government of ſeditious. *Temple.*

To **MU'TTER.** *v. n.* [*mutire*, *muſſare*, Latin.] To grumble; to murmur.

What would you aſk me, that I would deny,
Or ſtand ſo *mutt'ring* on? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
How! what does his caſhier'd worſhip *mutter?* *Shakeſp.*
Sky lowr'd, and *mutt'ring* thunder ſome ſad drops
Wept, at compleating of the mortal ſin
Original! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

They may freely treſpaſs, and do as they pleaſe; no man dare accuſe them, no, not ſo much as *mutter* againſt them. *Burton on Melancholy.*

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd; and clatt'ring ſticks cry, Play, play, play:
Mean time your filthy foreigner will ſtare,
And *mutter* to himſelf, Ha, *gens barbare!*
And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
Our butchers elſe would tear him limb from limb. *Dryd.*

When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could not forbear *muttering*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **Mu'tter.** *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongſt the ſoldiers this is *muttered*,
That here you maintain ſeveral factions. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
A kind of men, ſo looſe of ſoul,
That in their ſleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shak. Othello.*

Your lips have ſpoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverſeneſs. *Iſaiah*, lix. 2.

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealouſies, and heightens fears,
By *muttering* pois'nous whiſpers in mens ears. *Creech.*

Mu'tter. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obſcure utterance.

Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutters* of diſſevering power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

Mu'tterer. *n. ſ.* [from *mutter.*] Grumbler; murmurer.

Mu'tteringly. *adv.* [from *muttering.*] With a low voice; without diſtinct articulation.

MU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*mouton*, French.]

1. The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food.

The fat of roaſted *mutton* or beef falling on the birds, will baſte them. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

2. A ſheep: now only in ludicrous language.

Here's too ſmall a paſture for ſuch ſtore of *muttons.* *Shak.*

The fleſh of *muttons* is better taſted where the ſheep feed upon wild thyme and wholeſome herbs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thouſand *muttons.* *Hayward's Edward* VI.

Muttonfi'st. *n. ſ.* [*mutton* and *fiſt.*] A hand large and red.

Will he who ſaw the ſoldier's *muttonfiſt*,
And ſaw thee mawl'd, appear within the liſt
To witneſs truth? *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 16.

MU'TUAL. *adj.* [*mutuel*, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correſpondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet ſound,
You ſhall perceive them make a *mutual* ſtand,
By the ſweet power of muſick. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
What ſhould moſt excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleaſures are the ſame. *Pope.*

Mu'tually. *adv.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocally; in return.

He never bore
Like labour with the reſt; where th' other inſtruments
Did ſee, and hear, deviſe, inſtruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who *mutually* hath anſwer'd my affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

The tongue and pen *mutually* aſſiſt one another, writing what we ſpeak, and ſpeaking what we write. *Holder.*

Pellucid ſubſtances act upon the rays of light at a diſtance, in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mutually* agitate the parts of thoſe ſubſtances at a diſtance for heating them. *Newton's Opticks.*

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that leſſon of vain confidence and ſecurity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

May I the ſacred pleaſures know
Of ſtricteſt amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I *mutually* may ſhare
Gladneſs and anguiſh. *Phillips.*

Mutua'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocation.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo! when theſe *mutualities* ſo marſhal the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate concluſion. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Mu'zzle. *n. ſ.* [*muſeau*, French.]

1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.

But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, ſhe threw ſuch a proſpect upon me, as might well have given a ſurfeit to any weak lover's ſtomach. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would require twenty-five years to paſs from us to the ſun. *Cheyne.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, ſtir the fire with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, uſe the *muzzle* of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. A faſtening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.

The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks
The *muzzle* of reſtraint; and the wild dog
Shall fleſh his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
Greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair;
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

To **Mu'zzle.** *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles*, and ſmells to him, puts his noſe to his mouth and to his ears, and at laſt leaves him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Mu'zzle.** *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth.

This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I
Have not the pow'r to *muzzle* him; therefore beſt
Not wake him in his ſlumber. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
My dagger *muzzled*,
Leſt it ſhould bite its maſter, and ſo prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shakeſpeare.*
The bear, the boar, and every ſavage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waſte thy woods, deſtroy thy bliſsful bow'r,
And *muzzled* though they ſeem, the mutes devour. *Dryd.*
Through the town with ſlow and ſolemn air,
Led by the noſtril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay's Paſt.*

2. To fondle with the mouth cloſe. A low word.

The nurſe was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

My. pronoun poſſeſſive. [See **Mine.**] Belonging to me. *My* is uſed before a ſubſtantive, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly uſed indifferently before both: *My* is uſed when the ſubſtantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, *this is* my *book*; *this book is* mine.

Her feet ſhe in *my* neck doth place. *Spenſer.*

I conclude *my* reply with the words of a Chriſtian poet. *Bramhall.*

If *my* ſoul had free election
To diſpoſe of her affection. *Waller.*

I ſhall preſent *my* reader with a journal. *Addiſon.*

My'nchen. *n. ſ.* [mynchen, Saxon.] A nun. *Dict.*

My'ography. *n. ſ.* [μυογραφία.] A deſcription of the muſcles.

My'ology. *n. ſ.* [*myologie*, French.] The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles.

To inſtance in all the particulars, were to write a whole ſyſtem of *myology*. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

My'opy. *n. ſ.* Shortneſs of ſight.

My'riad. *n. ſ.* [μυρίας.]

1. The number of ten thouſand.
2. Proverbially any great number.

Aſſemble thou,
Of all thoſe *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*

Are there legions of devils who are continually deſigning and working our ruin? there are alſo *myriads* of good angels who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotſon.*

Safe ſits the goddeſs in her dark retreat;
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endleſs ſhapes. *Prior.*

My'rmidon. *n. ſ.* [μυρμηδὼν.] Any rude ruffian; ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles.

The maſs of the people will not endure to be governed by Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though theſe be ever ſo numerous, and compoſed of their own repreſentatives. *Swift.*

Myro'balan. *n. ſ.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit.

The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleſhy, generally with a ſtone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or leſs of an auſtere acrid taſte: they are the production of five different trees growing in the Eaſt Indies, where they are eaten preſerved: they ſerve alſo for making and for dreſſing leather: they have been long in great eſteem for their quality of opening the bowels in a gentle manner, and afterwards ſtrengthening them by their aſtringency; but the preſent practice rejects them all. *Hill.*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is ſweet, and yet aſtringent. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 644.

Myro'polist. *n. ſ.* [μύρον and πωλέω.] One who ſells unguents.

Myrrh. *n. ſ.* [*myrrha*, Latin; *myrrhe*, French.] A gum.

Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum reſin kind, ſent to us in looſe granules from the ſize of a pepper corn to that of a walnut, of a reddiſh brown colour, with more or leſs of an admixture of yellow: its taſte is bitter and acrid, with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauſeous: its ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our *myrrh* is the very drug known by the ancients under the ſame name: internally applied it is a powerful reſolvent, and externally applied it is diſcutient and vulnerary. *Hill.*

The *myrrhe* ſweet bleeding in the bitter wound. *Spenſ.*

I dropt in a little honey of roſes, with a few drops of tincture of *myrrh*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

My'rrhine. *adj.* [*myrrhynus*, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine ſtone.

How they quaff in gold,
Cryſtal and *myrrhine* cups imboſs'd with gems
And ſtuds of pearl. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg. b.* iv.

My'rtiform. *n. ſ.* [*myrtus* and *form.*] Having the ſhape of myrtle.

My'rtle. *n. ſ.* [*myrtus*, Latin; *myrte*, Fr.] A fragrant tree ſacred to Venus.

The flower of the *myrtle* conſiſts of ſeveral leaves diſpoſed in a circular order, which expand in form of a roſe; upon the top of the foot-ſtalk is the ovary, which has a ſhort ſtar-like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Millar.*

There will I make thee beds of roſes,
With a thouſand fragrant poſies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle
Embroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle.* *Shakeſpeare.*
I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morn dew on the *myrtle* leaf
To his grand ſea. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of *myrtle*; for ſuch is the nature of theſe trees, that if they be planted though a good ſpace one from the other, they will meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacham.*

Nor can the muſe the gallant Sidney paſs
The plume of war! with early laurels crown'd,
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay. *Thomſon's Summ.*

Myse'lf. *n. ſ.* [*my* and *ſelf.*]

1. An emphatical word added to *I:* as, *I* myſelf *do it*; that is, not I by proxy; not another.

As his hoſt,
I ſhould againſt his murth'rer ſhut the door,
Not bear the knife *myſelf.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique caſe.

They have miſſed another pain, againſt which I ſhould have been at a loſs to defend *myſelf.* *Swift's Examiner.*

Mystago'gue. *n. ſ.* [μυσταγωγὸς; *myſtagogus*, Latin.] One who interprets divine myſteries; alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhews them to ſtrangers. *Bailey.*

Myste'riarch. *n. ſ.* [μυστήριον and ἀρχὴ.] One preſiding over myſteries.

Myste'rious. *adj.* [*myſterieux*, French, from *myſtery.*]

1. Inacceſſible to the underſtanding; awfully obſcure.

God at laſt
To Satan, firſt in ſin, his doom apply'd,
Though in *myſterious* terms. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.
Then the true Son of knowledge firſt appear'd,
And the old dark *myſterious* clouds were clear'd. *Denh.*

2. Artfully perplexed.

Thoſe princes who were moſt diſtinguiſhed for their *myſterious* ſkill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill conſulted their own quiet, or the happineſs of their people. *Swift's Thoughts on the State of Affairs.*

Myste'riously. *adv.* [from *myſterious.*]

1. In a manner above underſtanding.
2. Obſcurely; enigmatically.

Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of myſteries, *myſteriouſly* and ſecretly deſcribed, there is reaſon to believe that there is in it very much duty. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Each ſtair *myſteriouſly* was meant. *Milton.*

Myste'riousness. *n. ſ.* [from *myſterious.*]

1. Holy obſcurity.

My purpoſe is, to gather together into an union all thoſe ſeveral portions of truth, and differing apprehenſions of *myſteriouſneſs.* *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To **My'sterize.** *v. a.* [from *myſtery.*] To explain as enigmas.

Myſterizing their enſigns, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve ſigns of the zodiack. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

MY'STERY. *n.ſ.* [μυϛήριον; *myſtere*, Fr.]

1. Something above human intelligence; ſomething awfully obſcure.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe *myſteries* which Heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Upon holy days, let the matter of your meditations be according to the *myſtery* of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the prayer which is fitted to the *myſtery*. *Taylor.*

If God ſhould pleaſe to reveal unto us this great *myſtery* of the Trinity, or ſome other *myſteries* in our holy religion, we ſhould not be able to underſtand them, unleſs he would beſtow on us ſome new faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.

To thy great comfort in this *myſtery* of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of thy letter. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Important truths ſtill let your fables hold,
And moral *myſteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*

3. A trade; a calling: in this ſenſe it ſhould, according to Warburton, be written *miſtery*, from *meſtiero*, French, a trade.

And that which is the nobleſt *myſterie*,
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Hubb. Tale.*

Inſtruction, manners, *myſteries* and trades,
Degrees, obſervances, cuſtoms and laws,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakeſpeare.*

MY'STICAL. } *adj.* [*myſticus*, Latin.]
MY'STICK. }

1. Sacredly obſcure.

Let God himſelf that made me, let not man that knows not himſelf, be my inſtructor concerning the *myſtical* way to heaven. *Hooker, b.* i.

From ſalvation all fleſh being excluded this way, God hath revealed a way *myſtical* and ſupernatural. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Involving ſome ſecret meaning; emblematical.

Ye five other wand'ring fires! that move
In *myſtick* dance not without ſong, reſound
His praiſe, who out of darkneſs call'd up light. *Milton.*

It is Chriſt's body in the ſacrament and out of it; but in the ſacrament not the natural truth, but the ſpiritual and *myſtical*. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

It is plain from the Apocalypſe, that *myſtical* Babylon is to be conſumed by fire. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Obſcure; ſecret.

Leſt new fears diſturb the happy ſtate,
Know, I have ſearch'd the *myſtick* rolls of fate. *Dryden.*

MY'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *myſtical.*] In a manner, or by an act, implying ſome ſecret meaning.

Theſe two in thy ſacred boſom hold,
Till *myſtically* join'd but one they be. *Donne.*

MY'STICALNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *myſtical.*] Involution of ſome ſecret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *mythology.*] Relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory.

The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*, and by tradition ſtole into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert ſenſe and morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MYTHOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *mythological.*] In a manner ſuitable to the ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST. *n.ſ.* [from *mythology.*] A relator or expoſitor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

The grammarians and *mythologiſts* ſeem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings. *Creech.*

It was a celebrated problem among ancient *mythologiſts*, What was the ſtrongeſt thing, what the wiſeſt, and what the greateſt? *Norris's Miſcell.*

To **MYTHO'LOGIZE.** *v. n.* [from *mythology.*] To relate or explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY *n.ſ.* [μῦθος and λόγος; *mythologie*, French.] Syſtem of fables; explication of the fabulous hiſtory of the gods of the heathen world.

The modeſty of *mythology* deſerves to be commended: the ſcenes there are laid at a diſtance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

N.

NAK NAM NAP

N, A ſemivowel, has in Engliſh an invariable ſound; as, *no*, *name*, *net*; it is ſometimes after *m* almoſt loſt; as, *condemn*, *contemn*.

To **NAB.** *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swediſh.] To catch unexpectedly; to ſeize without warning. A word ſeldom uſed but in low language.

NA'DIR. *n.ſ.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith.

As far as four bright ſigns comprize,
The diſtant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

NAFF. *n.ſ.* A kind of tufted ſea-bird.

NAG. *n.ſ.* [*nagge*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall horſe. A horſe in familiar language.

A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horſe-fleſh; but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy *nags*, the leaneſt things alive,
So very hard thou lov'ſt to drive. *Prior.*

2. A paramour; in contempt.

Your ribauld *nag* of Egypt
Hoiſts ſails, and flies. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

NAIL. *n.ſ.* [nœgl, Saxon; *nagel*, German.]

1. The hard cruſt or horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes.

My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

The meaneſt ſculptor in th' Æmilian ſquare,
Can imitate in braſs, the *nails* and hair;
Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*

The *nails* of our fingers give ſtrength to thoſe parts in the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Ray.*

2. The talons of birds and beaſts.

3. A ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together.

As one *nail* by ſtrength drives out another;
So the remembrance of my former love
Is by a newer object ſoon forgotten. *Shakeſpeare.*

For the body of the ſhips, no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for ſpikes or *nails*, to faſten them together. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The load-ſtone mines in the ſhore of India, are ſo placed in abundance and vigor, that it proves an adventure of hazard to paſs thoſe coaſts in a ſhip with iron *nails*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

A beechen pail
Hung by the handle, on a driven *nail*. *Dryden.*

An equivocal word uſed for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to faſten any thing. *Watts.*

4. A ſtud; a boſs.

5. A kind of meaſure; two inches and a quarter.

6. On the *nail*. Readily; immediately; without delay. I ſuppoſe from a counter ſtudded with nails.

We want our money on the *nail*,
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift's Poems.*

To **NAIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with nails.

To the croſs he *nails* thy enemies,
The law that is againſt thee, and the ſins
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

He claſp'd his hand upon the wounded part.
The ſecond ſhaft came ſwift and uneſpy'd,
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To ſtud with nails.

In golden armour glorious to behold,
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

NA'ILER. *n.ſ.* [from *nail.*] One whoſe trade is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

NA'KED. *adj.* [nacoꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Wanting cloaths; uncovered; bare.

A philoſopher being aſked in what a wiſe man differed from a fool? anſwered, Send them both *naked* to thoſe who know them not, and you ſhall perceive. *Bacon's Apophth.*

He pitying how they ſtood
Before him *naked* to the air, that now
Muſt ſuffer change;
As father of his family, he clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Ungrateful men,
Behold my boſom *naked* to your ſwords,
And let the man that's injur'd ſtrike the blow. *Addiſon.*

2. Unarmed; defenceleſs; unprovided.

Had I but ſerv'd my God with half the zeal
I ſerv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

3. Plain; evident; not hidden.

The truth appears ſo *naked* on my ſide,
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shak. Henry* VI.

4. Mere; bare; wanting the neceſſary additions; ſimple; abſtracted.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happineſs at the hands of men, ſaving only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of thoſe other divine virtues. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 37.

NA'KEDLY. *adv.*

1. Without covering.

2. Simply; merely; barely in the abſtract.

Though ſeveral ſingle letters, *nakedly* conſidered, are found to be articulations only of ſpirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that property in all letters of aptneſs, to be conjoined in ſyllables. *Holder.*

3. Diſcoverably; evidently.

So blinds the ſharpeſt counſels of the wiſe
This overſhadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their cleareſt ſighted eyes,
That they ſee not how *nakedly* they lie. *Dan. Civil War.*

NA'KEDNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *naked.*]

1. Nudity; want of covering.

My face I'll grime with filth;
And with preſented *nakedneſs* out-face
The winds and perſecutions of the ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor he their outward only, with the ſkins
Of beaſts; but inward *nakedneſs*, much more
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteouſneſs
Arraying, cover'd from his Father's ſight. *Milton.*

I entreat my gentle readers to ſow on their tuckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedneſs*, but the innocence of their mother Eve. *Addiſon's Guardian,* Nº 100.

Thou to be ſtrong muſt put off every dreſs,
Thy only armour is thy *nakedneſs*. *Prior.*

2. Want of proviſion for defence.

Spies, to ſee the *nakedneſs* of the land are come. *Gen.* xlii.

3. Plainneſs; evidence; want of concealment.

Why ſeek'ſt thou to cover with excuſe
That which appears in proper *nakedneſs*? *Shakeſpeare.*

NALL. *n.ſ.* An awl, ſuch as collar-makers uſe. *Tuſſer.*

Whoſe bridle and ſaddle, whitleather and *nall*,
With collars and harneſs. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

NAME. *n.ſ.* [*nama*, Saxon; *naem*, Dutch; *anam*, Erſe.]

1. The diſcriminative appellation of an individual.

What is thy *name*?
Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
No: though thou call'ſt thyſelf a hotter *name*
Than any is in hell.
My *name*'s Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He called their *names* after the *names* his father had called them. *Gen.* xxvi. 18.

I know thee by *name*. *Exod.* xxxiii. 17.

2. The term by which any kind or ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed.

What's in a *name*? That which we call a roſe,
By any other *name* would ſmell as ſweet. *Shakeſpeare.*

If every particular idea that we take in, ſhould have a diſtinct *name*, *names* muſt be endleſs. *Locke.*

3. Perſon.

They liſt with women each degen'rate *name*,
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden.*

4. Reputation; character.

The king's army was the laſt enemy the Weſt had been acquainted with, and had left no good *name* behind. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praiſe; remembrance; memory; diſtinction; honour.

What men of *name* reſort to him?
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned ſoldier;
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great *name* and worth. *Shakeſp.*

Viſit eminent perſons of great *name* abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame. *Bacon's Eſſays,* Nº 19.

Here reſt thy bones in rich Heſperia's plains,
Thy *name*, 'tis all a ghoſt can have, remains. *Dryden.*

A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty *name*. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſhall be towns of mighty fame,
Tho' now they lie obſcure, and lands without a *name*. *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

Bartolus is of great *name*; whoſe authority is as much valued amongſt the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

6. Power delegated; imputed character.

In the *name* of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Baniſh him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

7. Fictitious imputation.

When Ulyſſes, with fallacious arts,
Had forg'd a treaſon in my patron's *name*,
My kinſman fell. *Dryden's Æn.*

8. Appearance; not reality; aſſumed character.

I'll to him again, in the *name* of Brook;
He'll tell me all his purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is a friend which is only a friend in *name*. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xxxvii.

9. An opprobious appellation.

Bids her confeſs; calls her ten thouſand *names*;
In vain ſhe kneels. *Glanville's Poems.*

Like the watermen of Thames,
I row by, and call them *names*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To **NAME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To diſcriminate by a particular appellation.

I mention here a ſon of the king's, whom Florizel
I now *name* to you; and with ſpeed ſo pace
To ſpeak of Perdita. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thou haſt had ſeven huſbands, neither waſt thou *named* after any of them. *Tobit,* iii. 8.

His name was called Jeſus, which was ſo *named* of the angel before he was conceived. *Luke,* ii. 21.

2. To mention by name.

Accuſtom not thy mouth to ſwearing: neither uſe thyſelf to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xxiii. 9.

3. To ſpecify; to nominate.

Did my father's godſon ſeek your life?
He whom my father *nam'd*? your Edgar. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bring me him up whom I ſhall *name*. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 8.

Let any one *name* that propoſition, whoſe terms or ideas were either of them innate. *Locke.*

4. To utter; to mention.

Let my name be *named* on them. *Gen.* xlviii. 16.

NA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *name.*]

1. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headleſs carcaſe, and a *nameleſs* thing. *Denham.*

The milky way,
Fram'd of many *nameleſs* ſtars. *Waller.*

Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair ſhrine we truſt,
And ſacred, place by Dryden's awful duſt;
Beneath a rude and *nameleſs* ſtone he lies,
To which thy tomb ſhall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

Little credit is due to accuſations of this kind, when they come from ſuſpected, that is, from *nameleſs* pens. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

NA'MELY. *adv.* [from *name.*] Particularly; ſpecially; to mention by *name*.

It can be to Nature no injury, that of her we ſay the ſame which diligent beholders of her works have obſerved; *namely*, that ſhe provideth for all living creatures nouriſhment which may ſuffice. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

Which of theſe ſorrows is he ſubject to?
To none of theſe, except it be the laſt;
Namely, ſome love that drew him oft from home. *Shak.*

The council making remonſtrances unto Queen Elizabeth, of the continual conſpiracies againſt her life; and, *namely*, that a man was lately taken, who ſtood ready, in a very dangerous and ſuſpicious manner, to do the deed; adviſed her to go leſs abroad weakly attended. But the queen anſwered, that ſhe had rather be dead, than put in cuſtody. *Bacon, Apophth.* 14.

For the excellency of the ſoul, *namely*, its power of divining in dreams; that ſeveral ſuch divinations have been made, none can queſtion. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Solomon's choice does not only inſtruct us in that point of hiſtory, but furniſhes out a very fine moral to us; *namely*, that he who applies his heart to wiſdom, does at the ſame time take the moſt proper method for gaining long life, riches, and reputation. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

NA'MER. *n.ſ.* [from *name.*] One who calls or knows any by name.

NA'MESAKE. *n.ſ.* One that has the ſame name with another.

Nor does the dog fiſh at ſea, much more make out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or *nameſake* in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

One author is a mole to another: it is impoſſible for them to diſcover beauties; they have eyes only for blemiſhes: they can indeed ſee the light, as is ſaid of their *nameſakes*; but immediately ſhut their eyes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

NAP. *n.ſ.* [hnœppan, Saxon, to ſleep.]

1. Slumber; a ſhort ſleep.

Mopſa ſat ſwallowing of ſleep with open mouth, making ſuch a noiſe, as no body could lay the ſtealing of a *nap* to her charge. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Let your bounty
Take a *nap*, and I will awake it anon. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſun had long ſince in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his *nap*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

So long as I'm at the forge you are ſtill taking your *nap*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. [Hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous ſubſtance.

Amongſt thoſe leaves ſhe made a butterfly
With excellent device and wondrous flight;
The velvet *nap*, which on his wings doth lie,
The ſilken down, with which his back is dight. *Spenſer.*

Jack Cade the clothier, means to dreſs the commonwealth, and ſet a new *nap* upon it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or *nap* cometh of a ſubtile ſpirit, in a ſoft or fat ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

Ah! where muſt needy poet ſeek for aid
When duſt and rain at once his coat invade;
His only coat! where duſt confus'd with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled ſtain? *Swift.*

To **NAPP.** *v. a.* [hnœppan, Saxon.] To ſleep; to be drowſy or ſecure.

They took him *napping* in his bed. *Hudibras, p.* i.

A wolf took a dog *napping* at his maſter's door. *L'Eſtrange.*

What is ſeriouſly related by Helmont, that foul linen, ſtopt in a veſſel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one days time turn the wheat into mice; without conjuring, one may gueſs to have been the philoſophy and information of ſome houſewife, who had not ſo carefully covered her wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were there taken *napping*, juſt when they had made an end of their good chear. *Bentley's Sermons.*

NA'PTAKING. *n. ſ.* [*nap* and *take.*] Surprize; ſeizure on a ſudden; unexpected onſet, like that made on men aſleep.

Naptakings, aſſaults, ſpoilings, and firings, have in our fore-father's days, between us and France, been very common. *Carew.*

NAPE. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it to come from *nap*, the hair that grows on it; Junius, with his uſual Greek ſagacity, from νάπη, *a hill*; perhaps from the ſame root with *knob.*] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks, and make but an interiour ſurvey of your good ſelves. *Shakeſp.*

Domitian dreamed, the night before he was ſlain, that a golden head was growing out of the *nape* of his neck. *Bacon.*

NA'PERY. *n. ſ.* [*naperia*, Italian.] Table-linen. *Dict.*

NA'PHEW. *n. ſ.* [*napus*, Latin.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *n. ſ.* [*naphtha*, Latin.]

Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a caſt of brown in it. It is ſoft and oily to the touch, of a ſharp and unpleaſing taſte, and of a briſk and penetrating ſmell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire, and in places where it is frequent, it exhales a vapour that takes fire at the approach of any flame, and burns to a great diſtance, ſometimes ſpreading in an inſtant over half a mile or more of ground, and continuing alight a great while. It is found floating on the waters of ſprings. It is principally uſed externally in paralytick caſes, and in pains of the limbs. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Strabo repreſents it as a liquation of bitumen. It ſwims on the top of the water of wells and ſprings. That found about Babylon is in ſome ſprings whitiſh, though it be generally black, and differs little from Petroleum. *Woodward.*

NA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [*nappy.*] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *nap*; which etymology is oddly favoured by Virgil: *Tonſiſque ferunt mantilia villis*; *naperia*, Italian.]

1. Cloaths uſed at table to wipe the hands.

By art were weaved *napkins*, ſhirts, and coats, inconſumptible by fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſame matter was woven into a *napkin* at Louvain, which was cleanſed by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*

Napkins, Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were moſt commonly of linen, or ſoft wool. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A handkerchief. Obſolete. This ſenſe is retained in Scotland.

I am glad I have found this *napkin*;
This was her firſt remembrance from the Moor. *Shakeſp.*

NA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to ſtand for conſul, ne'er would he
Appear in th' market-place, nor on him put
The *napleſs* veſture of humility. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

NA'PPY. *adj.* [from *nap.* Mr. Lye derives it from *nappe*, Saxon, a cup.] Frothy; ſpumy; from *nap*; whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.

When I my threſher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

NARCISSUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *narciſſe*, French.] A daffodil.

Nor *Narciſſus* fair
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging ſtill. *Thomſon.*

NARCO'TICK. *adj.* [ναρκόω; *narcotique*, French.] Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction.

Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces ſleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quincy.*

The ancients eſteemed it *narcotick* or ſtupefactive, and it is to be found in the liſt of poiſons by *Dioſcorides*. *Brown.*

NARD. *n. ſ.* [*nardus*, Latin; νάρδος, Greek.]

1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.

2. An odorous ſhrub.

Smelt o' the bud o' the briar,
Or the *nard* in the fire. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

He now is come
Into the bliſsful field, thro' groves of myrrh,
And flow'ring odours, caſſia, *nard*, and balm. *Milton.*

NARE. *n. ſ.* [*naris*, Latin.] A noſtril not uſed, except as in the following paſſage, in affectation.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

NA'RWHALE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of whale.

Thoſe long horns preſerved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of *narwhales*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

NA'RRABLE. *adj.* [from *narro.*] Capable to be told or related.

NA'RRATE. *v. a.* [*narro*, Latin.] To relate; to tell: a word only uſed in Scotland.

NARRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*narratio*, Latin; *narration*, French.] Account; relation; hiſtory.

He did doubt of the truth of that *narration*. *Abbot.*

They that deſire to look into the *narrations* of the ſtory, for the variety of the matter we have been careful might have profit. *2 Mac.* ii. 24.

Homer introduces the beſt inſtructions, in the midſt of the plaineſt *narrations*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

NA'RRATIVE. *adj.* [*narratif-ve*, French, from *narro*, Lat.]

1. Relating; giving an account.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unleſs it be in ſentences diſpoſitive and enacting; therefore credit ought to be given to theſe acts, though the words be *narrative*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things paſt.

Age, as Davenant ſays, is always *narrative*. *Dryden.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant, and the ſage,
And boaſting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE. *n. ſ.* A relation; an account; a ſtory.

In the inſtructions I here give to others, concerning what they ſhould do, take a *narrative* of what you have done. *South's Sermons.*

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tatler.*

NA'RRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *narrative.*] By way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unleſs it be in ſentences wherein diſpoſitive and enacting terms are made uſe of. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NARRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*narrateur*, French; from *narro*, Latin.] A teller; a relater.

Conſider whether the *narrator* be honeſt and faithful, as well as ſkilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts's Logick.*

To **NA'RRIFY.** *v. a.* [from *narro*, Latin.] To relate; to give account of. Not in uſe,

I ever *narrify'd* my friends,
Of whom he is chief, with all the ſize that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer. *Shakeſpeare.*

NA'RROW. *adj.* [nearu, Saxon, from nyr, near.]

1. Not broad or wide, having but a ſmall diſtance from ſide to ſide.

Edward from Belgia,
Hath paſs'd in ſafety thro' the *narrow* ſeas. *Shakeſpeare.*

The angel ſtood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Numb.* ii. 26.

In a *narrow*-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn themſelves. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Small; of no great extent.

From this *narrow* time of geſtation may enſue a ſmallneſs in the excluſion; but this inferreth no informity. *Brown.*

3. Covetous; avaricious.

To *narrow* breaſts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To ſwelling hearts he ſhines in honour's fire. *Sidney.*

4. Contracted; of confined ſentiments; ungenerous.

Nothing more ſhakes any ſociety than mean diviſions between the ſeveral orders of its members, and their *narrow*-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The greateſt underſtanding is *narrow*. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea? *Grew's Coſmologia, b.* ii. *c.* 8.

The hopes of receiving good from thoſe whom we gratify, would produce but a very *narrow* and ſtinted charity. *Smallridge's Sermons.*

A ſalamander grows familiar with a ſtranger at firſt ſight, and is not ſo *narrow*-ſpirited as to obſerve, whether the perſon ſhe talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addiſon.*

It is with *narrow*-ſoul'd people as with *narrow*-neck'd bottles; the leſs they have in them the more noiſe they make in pouring it out. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

5. Near; within a ſmall diſtance.

Then Mneſtheus to the head his arrow drove,
But made a glancing ſhot, and miſs'd the dove;
Yet miſs'd ſo *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which faſten'd by the foot the flitting bird. *Dryden.*

6. Cloſe; vigilant; attentive.

The orb he roam'd
With *narrow* ſearch; and with inſpection deep
Conſider'd ev'ry creature, which of all
Moſt opportune might ſerves his wiles. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Many malicious ſpies are ſearching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the beſt prepared for ſo *narrow* an inſpection. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 265.

To **NA'RROW.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth or wideneſs.

In the wall he made *narrowed* reſts, that the beams ſhould not be faſtened in the walls of the houſe. 1 *Kings*, vi.

By reaſon of the great continent of Braſilia, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the ſea on the other ſide, it varieth about five or ſix. *Vulgar Errours.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, loſing the opinions, and croſſing the intereſts of the people, leaves out of its compaſs the greateſt part of their content, may juſtly be ſaid, in the ſame degrees it loſes ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.

One ſcience is incomparably above all the reſt, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and ſecular intereſts; I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To contract in ſentiment or capacity of knowledge.

Deſuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things in which we are converſant. *Government of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a ſcanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itſelf to a more copious ſtock. *Locke's Works.*

Lo! ev'ry finiſh'd ſon returns to thee!
Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* ſtill by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart. *Pope's Dunciad.*

4. To confine; to limit.

By admitting too many things at once into one queſtion, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the queſtion, you take a fuller ſurvey of the whole. *Watts's Logick.*

Our knowledge is much more *narrowed*, if we confine ourſelves to our own ſolitary reaſonings, without much reading. *Watts.*

5. [In farriery.] A horſe is ſaid to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

NA'RROWLY. *adv.* [from *narrow.*]

1. With little breadth or wideneſs; with ſmall diſtance between the ſides.

2. Contractedly; without extent.

The church of England is not ſo *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular ſpecies of government. *Swift's Sentiments of the Church of England.*

3. Cloſely; vigilantly; attentively.

My fellow-ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Bianca's ſteps ſo *narrowly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it be *narrowly* conſidered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

For a conſiderable treaſure hid in my vineyard, ſearch *narrowly* when I am gone. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inſpect every part of him. *Addiſon.*

4. Nearly; within a little.

Some private veſſels took one of the Aquapulca ſhips, and very *narrowly* miſſed of the other. *Swift.*

5. Avariciouſly; ſparingly.

NA'RROWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *narrow.*]

1. Want of breadth or wideneſs.

In our Gothick cathedrals, the *narrowneſs* of the arch makes it riſe in height, or run out in length. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

2. Want of extent; want of comprehenſion.

That prince, who ſhould be ſo wiſe and godlike, as by eſtabliſhed laws of liberty to ſecure protection and encouragement to the honeſt induſtry of mankind, againſt the oppreſſion of power, and *narrowneſs* of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke's Works.*

3. Confined ſtate; contractedneſs.

The moſt learned and ingenious ſociety in Europe, confeſs the *narrowneſs* of human attainments. *Glanv. Sceps.*

Cheap vulgar arts, whoſe *narrowneſs* affords
No flight for thoughts, but poorly ſticks at words. *Denh.*

The Latin, a moſt ſevere and compendious language, often expreſſes that in one word, which either the barbarity or the *narrowneſs* of modern tongues cannot ſupply in more. *Dryden.*

4. Meanneſs; poverty.

If God will fit thee for this paſſage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and ſo ſuit the *narrowneſs* of thy fortune to the *narrowneſs* of the way thou art to paſs, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South's Sermons.*

5. Want of capacity.

Another diſpoſition in men, which makes them improper for philoſophical contemplations, is not ſo much from the *narrowneſs* of their ſpirit and underſtanding, as becauſe they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet's Theory.*

NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not.*]

For pity'd is miſhap that *nas* remedy,
But ſcorn'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenſer.*

NA'SAL. *adj.* [*naſus*, Latin.] Belonging to the noſe.

To pronounce the *naſals*, and ſome of the vowels ſpiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes a guttural pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

When the diſcharge leſſens, paſs a ſmall probe through the *naſal* duct into the noſe every time it is dreſt, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp's Surgery.*

NA'SICORNOUS. *adj.* [*naſus* and *cornu.*] Having the horn on the noſe.

Some unicorns are among inſects; as thoſe four kinds of *naſicornous* beetles deſcribed by Muffetus. *Vulgar Err.*

NA'STY. *adj.* [*naſt*, *nat*, German, wet.]

1. Dirty; filthy; ſordid; nauſeous; polluted.

Sir Thomas More, in his anſwer to Luther, has thrown out the greateſt heap of *naſty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*

A nice man, is a man of *naſty* ideas. *Swift.*

2. Obſcene; lewd.

NA'STILY. *adv.* [from *naſty.*]

1. Dirtily; filthily; nauſeouſly.

The moſt pernicious infection next the plague, is the ſmell of the jail, when priſoners have been long and cloſe and *naſtily* kept. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Obſcenely; groſsly.

NA'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *naſty.*]

1. Dirt; filth.

This cauſed the ſeditious to remain within their ſtation, which by reaſon of the *naſtineſs* of the beaſtly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayw.*

Haughty and huge, as high Dutch bride,
Such *naſtineſs* and ſo much pride
Are oddly join'd by fate. *Swift.*

2. Obſcenity; groſsneſs of ideas.

Their *naſtineſs*, their dull obſcene talk and ribaldry, cannot but be very nauſeous and offenſive to any who does not baulk his own reaſon, out of love to their vice. *South.*

A divine might have employed his pains to better purpoſe, than in the *naſtineſs* of Plautus and Ariſtophanes. *Dryden.*

NA'TAL. *adj.* [*natal*, French; *natalis*, Latin.] Native; relating to nativity.

Since the time of Henry III. princes children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*

Propitious ſtar! whoſe ſacred pow'r
Preſided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*

NATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming.

In progreſſive motion, the arms and legs move ſucceſſively, but in *natation* both together. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

NA'THLESS. *adv.* [*na*, that is, *not the leſs*, Saxon.] Nevertheleſs; formed thus, *natheleſs*, *nath'leſs*. Obſolete.

Nath'leſs, my brother, ſince we paſſed are
Unto this point, we will appeaſe our jar. *Spenſer.*

The torrid clime
Smote on him ſore beſides, vaulted with fire.
Nathleſs he ſo endur'd, 'till on the beach
Of that inflamed ſea he ſtood, and call'd
His legions. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

NA'THMORE. *adv.* [*na the more.*] Never the more.

Yet *nathmore* by his bold hearty ſpeech,
Could his blood-frozen heart emboldened be. *Spenſer.*

NA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nation*, Fr. *natio*, Lat.] A people diſtinguiſhed from another people; generally by their language, original, or government.

If Edward III. had proſpered in his French wars, and peopled with Engliſh the towns which he won, as he began at Calais driving out the French, his ſucceſſors holding the ſame courſe, would have filled all France with our *nation*. *Raleigh.*

A *nation* properly ſignifies a great number of families derived from the ſame blood, born in the ſame country, and living under the ſame government. *Temple.*

NA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*national*, French, from *nation.*]

1. Publick; general; not private; not particular.

They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,
Long time ſhall dwell and proſper: but when ſins
National interrupt their publick peace. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Such a *national* devotion inſpires men with ſentiments of religious gratitude, and ſwells their hearts with joy and exultation. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 49.

The aſtoniſhing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in ſome meaſure the bleſſings returned upon that *national* charity which has been ſo conſpicuous. *Addiſon.*

God, in the execution of his judgments, never viſits a people with publick and general calamities, but where their ſins are publick and *national* too. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Bigotted to one's own country.

NA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *national.*] With regard to the nation.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* eſpouſed to God by covenant, every ſin of theirs was in a peculiar manner ſpiritual adultery. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *national.*] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE. *adj.* [*nativus*, Latin; *natif-ve*, French.]

1. Produced by nature; natural; not artificial.

She more ſweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongſt them bear a part,
And ſtrive to paſs, as ſhe could well enough,
Their *native* muſick by her ſkilful art. *Fairy Queen.*

This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,
But of itſelf is *native* in the breaſt. *Davies.*

2. Natural; ſuch as is according to nature.

The members retired to their homes, re-aſſume the *native* ſedateneſs of their temper. *Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth.

But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,
Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legiſlative;
And firſt, 'tis to ſpeak whatever we pleaſe. *Denham.*

4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.

If theſe men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* puniſhment; though they can outſtrip men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Many of our bodies ſhall, no doubt,
Find *native* graves. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

5. Original; natural.

Have I now ſeen death? Is this the way
I muſt return to *native* duſt? O ſight
Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

NA'TIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. One born in any place; original inhabitant.

Th' accuſation,
All cauſe unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our ſo frank donation. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion, God ſurely will no way be pleaſed with ſuch ſacrifices. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Tully, the humble muſhroom ſcarcely known,
The lowly *native* of a country town. *Dryden's Juv.*

There ſtood a monument to Tacitus the hiſtorian, to the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, all *natives* of the place. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Offspring.

NA'TIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature.

NA'TIVITY. *n. ſ.* [*nativité*, French.]

1. Birth; iſſue into life.

Concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whoſe birth the births of all are only bleſſed. *Bacon.*

2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

My huſband, and my children both,
And you the calenders of their *nativity*,
Go to a goſſip's feaſt. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

They ſay there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

When I vow, I weep; and vows ſo born,
In their *nativity* all truth appears. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Ezek.* xvi. 3.

3. State or place of being produced.

Theſe, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

NATURAL. *adj.* [*naturel*, French, from *nature*.]

1. Produced or effected by nature.

There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is poſſible from them to contrive ſuch an artificial revolution as ſhall conſtantly be the cauſe of itſelf. *Wilkins's Dedalus.*

2. Illegitimate.

This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been diſfavoured by all inſtitutions. *Temple.*

3. Beſtowed by nature.

If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it ſhould ſeem that the advantage lies on the ſide of children born from noble and wealthy parents. *Swift.*

4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature.

I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturaleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Arch.*

5. Conſonant to natural notions.

Such unnatural connections become, by cuſtom, as *natural* to the mind as ſun and light: fire and warmth go together, and ſo ſeem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as ſelf-evident truths themſelves. *Locke.*

6. Tender; affectionate by nature.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
He wants the *nat'ral* touch. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumſtances in the behaviour of thoſe women who had loſt their huſbands on this fatal day. *Addiſon.*

8. Oppoſed to violent; as, a *natural* death.

Na'tural. *n. ſ.* [from *nature*.]

1. An idiot; one whom nature debars from underſtanding; a fool.

That a monſter ſhould be ſuch a *natural*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compaſs he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reaſoning than a perfect *natural*. *Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant.

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, ſhould be in a ſtate of freemen. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Oppreſſion, in many places, wears the robes of juſtice, which domineering over the *naturals* may not ſpare ſtrangers, and ſtrangers will not endure it. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

3. Gift of nature; nature; quality.

The wretcheder are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own *naturals*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To conſider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his ſtronger part, and the duke, his practical. *Wotton.*

Na'turalist. *n. ſ.* [from *natural*.] A ſtudent in phyſicks, or natural philoſophy.

Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, tho' a mere *naturaliſt*, was ſo taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wiſe Creator. *More.*

It is not credible, that the *naturaliſt* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Naturaliza'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *naturalize*.] The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; whereby, while they kept their compaſs, they ſtood firm; but when they did ſpread, they became a windfal. *Bacon.*

Encouragement may be given to any merchants that ſhall come over and turn a certain ſtock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from cuſtoms the two firſt years. *Temp.*

Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*

To **Na'turalize.** *v. a.* [from *natural*.]

1. To adopt into a community; to inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects.

The great lords informed the king, that the Iriſh might not be *naturalized* without damage to themſelves or the crown. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To make natural; to make eaſy like things natural.

He riſes freſh to his hammer and anvil; cuſtom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South's Sermons.*

Na'turally. *adv.* [from *natural*.]

1. According to the power or impulſes of unaſſiſted nature.

Our ſovereign good is deſired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural deſire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly diſabled his nature unto theſe means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from Heaven a law to teach him, how that which is deſired *naturally*, muſt now ſupernaturally be attained. *Hooker.*

If ſenſe be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no ſuch thing as certainty or knowledge. *South's Sermons.*

2. Acccording to nature; without affectation.

That part
Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* perform'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

This anſwers fitly and *naturally* to the place of the abyſs before the deluge, incloſed within the vault of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The thoughts are to be meaſured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or leſs *naturally* from the perſons and occaſions. *Dryden.*

3. Spontaneouſly.

Na'turalness. *n. ſ.* [from *natural*.]

1. The ſtate of being given or produced by nature.

The *naturalneſs* of a deſire, is the cauſe that the ſatisfaction of it is pleaſure, and pleaſure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refuſing or forbearing it. *South's Sermons.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

He muſt underſtand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalneſs* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

Horace ſpeaks of theſe parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the fineſt for the *naturalneſs* of the thought, and the beauty of the expreſſion. *Addiſon.*

NA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*natura*, Latin; *nature*, French.]

1. An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddeſs; to thy law
My ſervices are bound. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

When it was ſaid to Anaxagoras, The Athenians have condemned you to die; he ſaid again, And *nature* them. *Bacon.*

Let the poſtilion *nature* mount, and let
The coachman art be ſet. *Cowley.*

Heav'n beſtows
At home all riches that wiſe *nature* needs. *Cowley.*

Simple *nature* to his hope has giv'n,
Beyond the cloud-topt hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*

2. The native ſtate or properties of any thing, by which it is diſcriminated from others.

Between the animal and rational province, ſome animals have a dark reſemblance of the influxes of reaſon: ſo between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures*. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

3. The conſtitution of an animated body.

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
Is faſhion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakeſp.*

We're not ourſelves,
When *nature*, being oppreſt, commands the mind
To ſuffer with the body. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Diſpoſition of mind; temper.

Nothing could have ſubdu'd *nature*
To ſuch a lowneſs but his unkind daughters. *Shakeſp.*

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whoſe *nature* is ſo far from doing harms,
That he ſuſpects none; on whoſe fooliſh honeſty
My practices ride eaſy. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. The regular courſe of things.

My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence. *Shakeſp.*

6. The compaſs of natural exiſtence.

If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the moſt beautiful things in *nature*. *Glanville.*

7. Natural affection, or reverence; native ſenſations.

Have we not ſeen
The murd'ring ſon aſcend his parent's bed,
Thro' violated *nature* force his way,
And ſtain the ſacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*

8. The ſtate or operation of the material world.

He binding *nature* faſt in fate,
Left conſcience free and will. *Pope.*

9. Sort; ſpecies.

A diſpute of this *nature* cauſed miſchief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbiſhop. *Dryden.*

10. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can pleaſe thoſe taſtes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addiſon.*

Nature and Homer were he found the ſame. *Pope.*

11. Phyſics; the ſcience which teaches the qualities of things.

Nature and *nature*'s laws lay hid in night,
God ſaid, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

Natu'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *nature*.] The ſtate of being produced by nature. A word not uſed.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the firſt cauſe which we impoſe not on the ſecond; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity*. *Vulgar Errours.*

Na'val. *adj.* [*naval*, French; *navalis*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of ſhips.

Encamping on the main,
Our *naval* army had beſieged Spain;
They that the whole world's monarchy deſign'd,
Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd. *Waller.*

As our high veſſels paſs their watry way,
Let all the *naval* world due homage pay. *Prior.*

2. Belonging to ſhips.

Maſters of ſuch numbers of ſtrong and valiant men, as well as of all the *naval* ſtores that furniſh the world. *Temple.*

NAVE. *n. ſ.* [naƿ, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou ſtrumpet fortune! all you gods
In general ſynod take away her pow'r;
Break all the ſpokes and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round *nave* down the hill of heav'n,
As low as to the fiends. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves*, by their ſwift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat ſometimes ſo intenſe as to ſet them on fire. *Ray.*

2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings.

It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Na'vel. *n. ſ.* [naƿela, navela, Saxon.]

1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

The uſe of the *navel* is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the veſſels thereof to convey its aliments. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

As children, while within the womb they live,
Feed by the *navel*: here they feed not ſo. *Davies.*

There is a ſuperintending Providence, that ſome animals will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the ſecundines and parted from the *navelſtring*. *Derham.*

2. The middle; the interiour part.

Being preſt to the war,
Even when the *navel* of the ſtate was touch'd,
They would not thread the gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cypreſs ſhades, a ſorcerer dwells. *Milton.*

Na'velgall. *n. ſ.*

Navelgall is a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, behind the ſaddle, right againſt the navel, occaſioned either by the ſaddle being ſplit behind, or the ſtuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle ſitting down in that place, or ſome hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the ſaddle.

Na'velwort. *n. ſ.*

It hath the appearance of houſeleek; from which it differs only in having an oblong tubulous flower of one leaf, divided at the top into five parts. This plant is uſed in medicine, and grows wild upon old walls. *Millar.*

Na'vew. *n. ſ.* [*napus*. Latin; *navet*, *naveau*, French.]

It agrees in moſt reſpects with the turnep; but has a leſſer root, and ſomewhat warmer in taſte. The ſpecies are three. In the iſle of Ely the third ſpecies, which is wild, is very much cultivated, it being the cole ſeed from which they draw the oil. *Millar.*

NAUGHT. *adj.* [naht, naphiht, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthleſs.

With them that are able to put a difference between things *naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controverſy about the manner of removing that which is *naught*. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Thy ſiſter's *naught*: Oh, Regan! ſhe hath tied
Sharp-tooth'd unkindneſs like a vulture here. *Shakeſp.*

Naught. *n. ſ.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. See Aught and Ought.

Be you contented
To have a ſon ſet your decrees at *naught*,
To pluck down juſtice from your awful bench. *Shakeſp.*

Na'ughtily. *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

Na'ughtiness. *n. ſ.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedneſs; badneſs. Slight wickedneſs or perverſeneſs, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtineſs* delights but mine own; and methinks the accuſing his traps might in ſome manner excuſe my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Na'ughty. *adj.* [See Naught.]

1. Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but foſtered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Theſe *naughty* times
Put bars between the owners and their rights. *Shakeſp.*

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So ſhines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shakeſp.*

2. It is now ſeldom uſed but in ludicrous cenſure.

If gentle ſlumbers on thy temples creep,
But *naughty* man, thou doſt not mean to ſleep,
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

Navi'cular. *adj.* [*navicularis*, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the aſtragalus and oſſa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

NA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [*navigable*, Fr. *navigabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats.

The firſt-peopled cities were all founded upon theſe *navigable* rivers, or their branches, by which the one might give ſuccour to the other. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Almighty Jove ſurveys
Earth, air, and ſhores, and *navigable* ſeas. *Dryden.*

Na'vigableness. *n. ſ.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be paſſed in veſſels.

To **Na'vigate.** *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To ſail; to paſs by water.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the weſtern ocean. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Na'vigate.** *v. a.* To paſs by ſhips or boats.

Druſus, the father of the Emperor Claudius, was the firſt who *navigated* the northern ocean. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Naviga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*navigation*, Fr. from *navigate*.]

1. The act or practice of paſſing by water.

Our ſhipping for number, ſtrength, mariners, pilots, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever. *Bacon.*

The loadſtone is that great help to *navigation*. *More.*

Rude as their ſhips, was *navigation* then,
No uſeful compaſs or meridian known;
Coaſting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the poleſtar ſhone. *Dryden.*

When Pliny names the Pœni as inventors of *navigation*, it muſt be underſtood of the Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians are deſcended. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Veſſels of navigation.

Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches, tho' the yeſty waves
Confound and ſwallow *navigation* up. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Na'vigator. *n. ſ.* [*navigateur*, Fr. from *navigate*.] Sailor; ſeamen; traveller by water.

By the ſounding of *navigators*, that ſea is not three hundred and ſixty foot deep. *Brerewood.*

The rules of *navigators* muſt often fail. *Vulgar Errours.*

The contrivance may ſeem difficult, becauſe theſe ſubmarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the ſight of the heavens. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

This terreſtrial globe, which before was only a globe in ſpeculation, has ſince been ſurrounded by the boldneſs of many *navigators*. *Temple.*

Nau'lage. *n. ſ.* [*naulum*, Lat.] The freight of paſſengers in a ſhip.

Nau'machy. *n. ſ.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat.] A mock ſea fight.

To **NAU'SEATE.** *v. n.* [from *nauſea*, Latin.] To grow ſqueamiſh; to turn away with diſguſt.

Don't over-fatigue the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized with a laſſitude, and *nauſeate*, and grow tired of a particular ſubject before you have finiſhed it. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

To **Nau'seate.** *v. a.*

1. To loath; to reject with diſguſt.

While we ſingle out ſeveral diſhes, and reject others, the ſelection ſeems arbitrary; for many are cried up in one age, which are decryed and *nauſeated* in another. *Vulgar Err.*

Old age, with ſilent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauſeates the praiſe, which in her youth ſhe won,
And hates the muſe by which ſhe was undone. *Dryden.*

Thoſe heads, as ſtomachs, are not ſure the beſt,
Which *nauſeate* all, and nothing can digeſt. *Pope.*

2. To ſtrike with diſguſt.

He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauſeated*, then gave her a laſh with his tail. *Swift.*

Nau'seous. *adj.* [from *nauſea*, Latin; *nauſee*, Fr.] Loathſome; diſguſtful; regarded with abhorrence.

Thoſe trifles wherein children take delight,
Grow *nauſeous* to the young man's appetite.
And from thoſe gaieties our youth requires
To exerciſe their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Food of a wholeſome juice is pleaſant to the taſte and agreeable to the ſtomach, 'till hunger and thirſt be well appeaſed, and then it begins to be leſs pleaſant, and at laſt even *nauſeous* and loathſome. *Ray.*

Old thread-bare phraſes will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are *nauſeous* to rational hearers. *Swift.*

Nau'seously. *adv.* [from *nauſeous*.] Loathſomely; diſguſtfully.

This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *nauſeouſly* that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which was preſcribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reſerve. *Dryden.*

Their ſatire's praiſe;
So *nauſeouſly* and ſo unlike they paint. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

Nau'seousness. *n. ſ.* [from *nauſeous*.] Loathſomeneſs; quality of raiſing diſguſt.

The *nauſeouſneſs* of ſuch company diſguſts a reaſonable man, when he ſees he can hardly approach greatneſs but as a moated caſtle; he muſt firſt paſs through the mud and filth with which it is encompaſſed. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Nau'tical.
Nau'tick. } *adj.* [*nauticus*, Lat.] Pertaining to ſailors.

He elegantly ſhewed by whom he was drawn, which depainted the *nautical* compaſs with *aut magnes, aut magna.* *Camden.*

NAU'TILUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *nautile*, Fr.] A ſhell fiſh furniſhed with ſomething analogous to oars and a ſail.

Learn of the little *nautilus* to ſail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope.*

Na'vy. *n. ſ.* [from *navis*, Lat.] An aſſembly of ſhips, commonly ſhips of war; a fleet.

On the weſtern coaſt rideth a puiſſant *navy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Levy money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the *navy* for his majeſty's uſe. *Clarendon.*

The narrow ſeas can ſcarce their *navy* bear,
Or crouded veſſels can their ſoldiers hold. *Dryden.*

Nay. *adv.* [*na*, Saxon, or *ne aye*.]

1. No; an adverb of negation.

Diſputes in wrangling ſpend the day,
Whilſt one ſays only Yea, and t'other *Nay*. *Denham.*

2. Not only ſo but more. A word of amplification.

A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when he is abſent; *nay*, when dead, by his example and memory; ſo good authors in their ſtile. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

This is then the allay of Ovid's writings, which is ſufficiently recompenſed by his other excellencies; *nay*, this very fault is not without its beauties; for the moſt ſevere cenſor cannot but be pleaſed. *Dryden.*

If a ſon ſhould ſtrike his father, not only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, *nay*, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the ſword, *nay*, the place itſelf would be razed. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 189.

3. Word of refuſal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have caſt us into priſon; and now do they thruſt us out privily? *nay* verily; but let them come themſelves and fetch us out. *Acts*, xvi. 37.

The fox made ſeveral excuſes, but the ſtork would not be ſaid *nay*; ſo that at laſt he promiſed him to come. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 31.

He that will not when he may,
When he would he ſhall have *nay*. *Prov.*

Na'yword. *n. ſ.* [*nay* and *word*.]

1. The ſide of denial; the ſaying nay.

You would believe my ſaying,
Howe'er you lean to th' *nayword*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. A proverbial reproach; a bye word.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie ſtraight in my bed. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. A watchword. Not in uſe.

I have ſpoke with her; and we have a *nayword* how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum; ſhe cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Shak.*

NE. *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was formerly of very frequent uſe, both ſingly and by contraction in compound words; as, *nill* for *ne will* or *will not*; *nas* for *ne has* or *has not*; *nis* for *ne is*, or *is not*.] Neither; and not.

His warlike ſhield all cover'd cloſely was,
Ne might of mortal eye be ever ſeen,
Not made of ſteel, nor of enduring braſs. *Fairy Queen.*

NEAF. *n. ſ.* [*nefi*, Iſlandick.] A fiſt. It is retained in Scotland; and in the plural *neaves*.

Give me thy *neaf*, Monſieur Muſtardſeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To NEAL. *v. a.* [onælan, Saxon; to kindle.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in ſuch relentings of fire, as they call their *nealing* heats; leſt it ſhould ſhiver in pieces by a violent ſucceeding of air in the room of fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

This did happen for want of the glaſſes being gradually cooled or *nealed*. *Boyle.*

If you file, engrave, or punch upon your ſteel, *neal* it firſt, becauſe it will make it ſofter, and conſequently work eaſier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of itſelf. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they ſtand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *adj.* [nepflod, Saxon; næftig, poor.] Low; decreſcent. Uſed only of the tide, and therefore ſometimes uſed ſubſtantively.

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath loſt nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing, of high ſprings and dead *neaps*, are as conſtant as the changes of the moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*

How doth the ſea conſtantly obſerve its ebbs and flows, its ſprings and *neap*-tides, and ſtill retain its ſaltneſs, ſo convenient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ray.*

NEAR. *prep.* [ner, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch and Scottiſh.] At no great diſtance from; cloſe to; nigh.

I have heard thee ſay,
No grief did ever come ſo *near* thy heart,
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou thought'ſt to help me, and ſuch thanks I give,
As one *near* death to thoſe that wiſh him live. *Shakeſp.*

With blood the dear alliance ſhall be bought,
And both the people *near* deſtruction brought. *Dryden.*

To the warlike ſteed thy ſtudies bend,
Near Piſa's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryden's Virg.*

This child was very *near* being excluded out of the ſpecies of man, barely by his ſhape. *Locke.*

NEAR. *adv.*

1. Almoſt.
2. At hand; not far off. Unleſs it be rather in this ſenſe an adjective.

Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from their reins. *Jer.* xii. 2.

He ſerv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his ſpear. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Within a little.

Self-pleaſing and humourous minds are ſo ſenſible of every reſtraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and ſhackles. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 8.

This eagle ſhall go *near*, one time or other, to take you for a hare. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 107.

He that paid a buſhel of wheat per acre, would pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be *near* about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*

The Caſtilian would rather have died in ſlavery himſelf, than paid ſuch a ſum as he found would go *near* to ruin him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

NEAR. *adj.*

1. Not diſtant. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb.]

This city is *near* to flee unto. *Gen.* xix. 20.

The will, free from the determination of ſuch deſires, is left to the purſuit of *nearer* ſatisfactions. *Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he pleaſes, he is not one jot *nearer* the end of ſuch addition than at firſt ſetting out. *Locke.*

2. Advanced towards the end of an enterprize or diſquiſition.

Unleſs they add ſomewhat elſe to define more certainly what ceremonies ſhall ſtand for beſt, in ſuch ſort that all churches in the world ſhall know them to be the beſt, and ſo know them that there may not remain any queſtion about this point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have hitherto ſaid. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 13.

3. Cloſe; not rambling; obſervant of ſtile or manner of the thing copied.

Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *neareſt*, the moſt poetical, and the moſt ſonorous of any tranſlation of the Æneid. Yet though he takes the advantage of blank verſe, he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit his ſenſe. *Dryden.*

4. Cloſely related.

If one ſhall approach to any that is *near* of kin to him. *Lev.* xviii. 6.

5. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.

If I had a ſuit to Maſter Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being *near* their maſter. *Shak.*

6. Touching; preſſing; affecting; dear.

Ev'ry minute of his being thruſts
Againſt my *near'ſt* of life. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than not, in a matter of ſo great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*

7. Parſimonious, inclining to covetouſneſs; as, a *near* man.

NEAR *Hand*. Cloſely; without acting or waiting at a diſtance.

The entering *near hand* into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the opinion of the poſſibility or impoſſibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

NEARLY. *adv.* [from *near*.]

1. At no great diſtance; not remotely.

Many are the enemies of the prieſthood: they are diligent to obſerve whatever may *nearly* or remotely blemiſh it. *Atterbury.*

2. Cloſely; preſſingly.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be ſure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

It concerneth them *nearly*, to preſerve that government which they had truſted with their money. *Swift's Miſcell.*

3. In a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *near*.]

1. Cloſeneſs; not remoteneſs; approach.

God, by reaſon of *nearneſs*, forbade them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptian. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 6.

Fine and delicate ſculptures be helped with *nearneſs*, and groſs with diſtance; which was well ſeen in the controverſy between Phidias and Alcmenes about the ſtatue of Venus. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Thoſe bleſſed ſpirits that are in ſuch a *nearneſs* to God, may well be all fire and love, but you at ſuch a diſtance cannot find the effects of it. *Duppa.*

The beſt rule is to be guided by the *nearneſs*, or diſtance at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

2. Alliance of blood or affection.

Whether there be any ſecret paſſages of ſympathy between perſons of near blood; as, parents, children, brothers and ſiſters. There be many reports in hiſtory, that upon the death of perſons of ſuch *nearneſs*, men have had an inward feeling of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence.

It ſhews in the king a *nearneſs*, but yet with a kind of juſtneſs. So theſe little grains of gold and ſilver, helped not a little to make up the great heap. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

NEAT. *n. ſ.* [neat nyten, Saxon; *naut*, Iſlandick and Scottiſh.]

1. Black cattle; oxen. It is commonly uſed collectively.

The ſteer, the heifer, and the calf,
Are all call'd *neat*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

A preſent for any emperor that ever trod on *neats* leather. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Smoak preſerveth fleſh; as we ſee in bacon, *neats* tongues, and martlemas beef. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His droves of aſſes, camels, herds of *neat*,
And flocks of ſheep, grew ſhortly twice as great. *Sandys.*

What care of *neat*, or ſheep is to be had,
I ſing, Mecænas. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

Some kick'd until they can feel, whether
A ſhoe be Spaniſh or *neats* leather. *Hudibras, p.* i.

As great a drover, and as great
A critick too, in hog or *neat*. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

Set it in rich mould, with *neats* dung and lime mingled. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

2. A cow or ox.

Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,
May well kill a *neat* and a ſheep of his own. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

Go and get me ſome repaſt.—
—What ſay you to a *neat's* foot?
—'Tis paſſing good; I prythee, let me havi t. *Shakeſp.*

NEAT. *adj.* [*net*, French; *nitidus*, Latin.]

1. Elegant, but without dignity.

The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickneſs and paſſion; the expreſſion humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; *neat*, but not florid; eaſy, and yet lively. *Pope.*

2. Cleanly.

Herbs and other country meſſes,
Which the *neat*-handed Phyllis dreſſes. *Milton's Poems.*

3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled; in the cant of trade.

Tuns of ſweet old wines, along the wall;
Neat and divine drink, kept to chear withal
Ulyſſes' old heart. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b.* ii.

NE'ATHERD. *n. ſ.* [neaðyrd, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle. Βούκολος, bubulcus.

There *netherd* with cur and his horn,
Be a fence to the meadow and corn. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

The ſwains and tardy *neatherds* came, and laſt
Menalcas, wet with beating winter maſt. *Dryden.*

NEA'TLY. *adj.* [from *neat*.]

1. Elegantly, but without dignity; ſprucely.

I will never truſt a man again for keeping his ſword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel *neatly*. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

To love an altar built,
Of twelve vaſt French romances *neatly* gilt. *Pope.*

2. Cleanlily.

NEA'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *neat*.]

1. Spruceneſs; elegance without dignity.

Pelagius carped at the curious *neatneſs* of men's apparel. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

2. Cleanlineſs.

NEB. *n. ſ.* [nebbe, Saxon.]

1. Noſe; beak; mouth. Retained in the north.

How ſhe holds up the *neb!* the bill to him,
And arms her with the boldneſs of a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take a glaſs with a belly and a long *neb*. *Bacon.*

2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See NIB.

NE'BULA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as alſo to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS. *adj.* [*nebuloſus*, Latin.] Miſty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſary*.] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily uſe. *Quibus doleat natura negatis.*

The ſupernatural *neceſſaries* are, the preventing, aſſiſting, and renewing grace of God, which we ſuppoſe God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble ſpirits receive and ſincerely embrace it. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The right a ſon has, to be maintained and provided with the *neceſſaries* and conveniences of life, out of his father's ſtock, gives him a right to ſucceed to his father's property for his own good. *Locke.*

NE'CESSARILY. *adv.* [from *neceſſary*.]

1. Indiſpenſably.

I would know by ſome ſpecial inſtance, what one article of Chriſtian faith, or what duty required *neceſſarily* unto all mens ſalvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

2. By inevitable conſequence.

They who recall the church unto that which was at the firſt, muſt *neceſſarily* ſet bounds and limits unto their ſpeeches. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

They ſubjected God to the fatal chain of cauſes, whereas they ſhould have reſolved the neceſſity of all inferiour events into the free determination of God himſelf; who executes *neceſſarily*, that which he firſt propoſed freely. *South's Serm.*

NE'CESSARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſary*.] The ſtate of being neceſſary.

NE'CESSARY. *adj.* [*neceſſarius*, Latin.]

1. Needful; indiſpenſably requiſite.

All greatneſs is in virtue underſtood;
'Tis only *neceſſary* to be good. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

A certain kind of temper is *neceſſary* to the pleaſure and quiet of our minds, conſequently to our happineſs; and that is holineſs and goodneſs. *Tillotſon.*

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what ſhall be thought *neceſſary* for their barrier. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.
3. Concluſive; deciſive by inevitable conſequence.

No man can ſhew by any *neceſſary* argument, that it is naturally impoſſible that all the relations concerning America ſhould be falſe. *Tillotſon's Preface.*

To NECE'SSITATE. *v. a.* [from *neceſſitas*, Latin.] To make neceſſary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

Haſt thou proudly aſcribed the good thou haſt done to thy own ſtrength, or imputed thy ſins and follies to the *neceſſitating* and inevitable decrees of God? *Duppa.*

The Marquis of Newcaſtle being preſſed on both ſides, was *neceſſitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

Man ſeduc'd,
And flatter'd out of all, believing lies
Againſt his Maker: no decree of mine
Concurring to *neceſſitate* his fall. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Our voluntary ſervice he requires,
Not our *neceſſitated*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, perſuaſions, or inflexions of the underſtanding or will of rational creatures doth deceive the underſtanding, or pervert the will, or *neceſſitate* or incline either to any moral evil. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerouſly ſick, and that ſickneſs *neceſſitate* his removal from the court. *South's Sermons.*

Th' Eternal, when he did the world create,
And other agents did *neceſſitate*;
So what he order'd they by nature do;
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go,
Man only boaſts an arbitrary ſtate. *Dryden.*

The perfections of any perſon may create our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority ariſing thence, a ſervile and *neceſſitated* obedience; but love can be produced only by kindneſs. *Rogers.*

NECESSITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſitate*.] The act of making neceſſary; fatal compulſion.

This neceſſity, grounded upon the *neceſſitation* of a man's will without his will, is ſo far from leſſening thoſe difficulties which flow from the fatal deſtiny of the Stoicks, that it increaſeth them. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a *neceſſitation* to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no *neceſſitation* to one, and there they have power or liberty to chooſe. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

NECE'SSITIED. *adj.* [from *neceſſity*.] In a ſtate of want. Not uſed.

This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen,
I bad her, if her fortunes ever ſtood
Neceſſitied to help, that by this token
I would relieve her. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

NECE'SSITOUS. *adj.* [from *neceſſity*.] Preſſed with poverty.

They who were envied, found no ſatisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *neceſſitous*. *Clarendon.*

There are multitudes of *neceſſitous* heirs and penurious parents, parſons in pinching circumſtances, with numerous families of children. *Arbuthnot.*

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſitous*.] Poverty; want; need.

Univerſal peace is demonſtration of univerſal plenty; for where there is want and *neceſſitouſneſs*, there will be quarrelling. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

NECE'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*neceſſitudo*, Latin.]

1. Want; need.

The mutual *neceſſitudes* of human nature neceſſarily maintain mutual offices between them. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

2. Friendſhip.

NECE'SSITY. *n. ſ.* [*neceſſitas*, Latin.]

1. Cogency; compulſion; fatality.

Neceſſity and chance
Approach not me; and what I will is fate. *Milton.*

2. State of being neceſſary; indiſpenſableneſs.

Urge the *neceſſity*, and ſtate of times. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Racine uſed the chorus in his Eſther, but not that he found any *neceſſity* of it: it was only to give the ladies an occaſion of entertaining the king with vocal muſick. *Dryd.*

We ſee the *neceſſity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reaſon. *Addiſon.*

3. Want; need; poverty.

The art of our *neceſſities* is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The cauſe of all the diſtractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty and *neceſſity* his majeſty was in. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

We are firſt to conſult our own *neceſſities*, but then the *neceſſities* of our neighbours have a Chriſtian right to a part of what we have to ſpare. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 217.

4. Things neceſſary for human life.

Theſe ſhould be hours for *neceſſities*,
Not for delights; times to repair our nature
With comforting repoſe, and not for us
To waſte theſe times. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. Cogency of argument; inevitable conſequence.

There never was a man of ſolid underſtanding, whoſe apprehenſions are ſober, and by a penſive inſpection adviſed, but that he hath found by an irreſiſtible *neceſſity* one true God and everlaſting being. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Good nature, or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reaſon, which of *neceſſity* will give allowance to the failings of others. *Dryden.*

NECK. *n. ſ.* [hneca, Saxon; *neck*, Dutch.]

1. The part between the head and body.

He'll beat Bufidius' head below his knee,
And tread upon his *neck*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the *neck*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

She clapp'd her leathern wing againſt your tow'rs,
And thruſt out her long *neck*, ev'n to your doors. *Dryd.*

I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female *neck*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 109.

2. A long narrow part.

The acceſs of the town was only by a *neck* of land, between the ſea on the one part, and the harbour water on the other. *Bacon.*

Thou walk'ſt as on a narrow mountain's *neck*,
A dreadful height, with ſcanty room to tread. *Dryden.*

3. *On the* NECK; immediately after; from one following another cloſely.

He depos'd the king,
And, *on the neck* of that, taſk'd the whole ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

Inſtantly *on the neck* of this came news, that Ferdinando and Iſabella had concluded a peace. *Bacon.*

4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NE'CKBEEF. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *beef*.] The coarſe fleſh of the neck of cattle, ſold to the poor at a very cheap rate.

They'll ſell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters at cards. *Swift.*

NE'CKCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *cloath*.] That which men wear on their neck.

Will ſhe with huſwife's hand provide thy meat,
And ev'ry Sunday morn thy *neckcloath* plait? *Gay.*

NE'CKERCHIEF. } *n. ſ.* A gorget; handkerchief for a woman's
NE'CKATEE. } neck.

NE'CKLACE. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *lace*.] An ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, worn by women on their neck.

Ladies, as well then as now, wore eſtates in their ears. Both men and women wore torques, chains, or *necklaces* of ſilver and gold ſet with precious ſtones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Or loſe her heart, or *necklace*, at a ball. *Pope.*

NE'CKWEED. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *weed*.] Hemp.

NE'CROMANCER. *n. ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις.] One who by charms can converſe with the ghoſts of the dead; a conjurer; an enchanter.

I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a *necromancer* had raiſed to life. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

NE'CROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις; *necromance*, Fr.]

1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead.

The reſurrection of Samuel is nothing but deluſion in the practice of *necromancy* and popular conception of ghoſts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

2. Enchantment; conjuration.

He did it partly by *necromancy*, wherein he was much ſkilled. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

This palace ſtandeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there,
That it no tempeſts needs to fear. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

NE'CTARED *adj.* [from *nectar*.] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In *nectar'd* lavers ſtrew'd with aſphodil. *Milton.*

How charming is divine philoſophy!
Not harſh and crabbed, as dull fools ſuppoſe,
But muſical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feaſt of *nectar'd* ſweets,
Where no crude ſurfeit reigns. *Milton's Poems.*

He with the Naïs wont to dwell,
Leaving the *nectar'd* feaſts of Jove. *Fenton.*

NECTA'REOUS. *adj.* [*nectareus*, Latin.] Reſembling nectar; ſweet as nectar.

Annual for me, the grape, the roſe renew,
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

NE'CTARINE. *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Sweet as nectar.

To their ſupper-fruits they fell;
Nectarine fruits. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

NE'CTARINE. *n. ſ.* [*nectarine*, French.] A fruit of the plum kind.

This fruit differs from a peach in having a ſmooth rind and the fleſh firmer. *Millar.*

The only *nectarines* are the murry and the French; of the laſt there are two ſorts; one, which is the beſt, very round, and the other ſomething long; of the murry there are ſeveral ſorts. *Temple.*

NEED. *n. ſ.* [neoꝺ, Saxon; *nood*, Dutch.]

1. Exigency; preſſing difficulty; neceſſity.

The very ſtream of his life, and the buſineſs he hath helmed, muſt, upon a warranted *need*, give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

That ſpirit that firſt ruſh'd on thee,
In the camp of Dan,
Be efficacious in thee now at *need*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In thy native innocence proceed,
And ſummon all thy reaſon at thy *need*. *Dryden.*

2. Want; diſtreſsful poverty.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppreſſion ſtare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakeſp.*

Defer not to give to him that is in *need*. *Ecclus.* iv. 3.

The diſtant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;
And laid her up for their extremeſt *needs*;
A future cordial for a fainting mind. *Dryden.*

God ſometimes calls upon thee to relieve the *needs* of thy brother, ſometimes the neceſſities of thy country, and ſometimes the urgent wants of thy prince. *South's Sermons.*

3. Want; lack of any thing for uſe.

God grant we never may have *need* of you. *Shakeſp.*

God, who ſees all things intuitively, neither ſtands in *need* of logick, nor uſes it. *Baker.*

To NEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

Baſeſt beggars
Are in the pooreſt thing ſuperfluous;
Allow not nature more than nature *needs*.
Man's life is cheap as beaſts. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The whole *need* not a phyſician, but the ſick. *Matt.* ix.

Thou thy regal ſceptre ſhalt lay by,
For regal ſceptre then no more ſhall *need*. *Par. Loſt.*

To aſk whether the will has freedom, is to aſk, whether one power has another. A queſtion too abſurd to *need* an anſwer. *Locke.*

To NEED. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be neceſſary.

More ample ſpirit than hitherto was wont,
Here *needs* me rie whiles the famous anceſtors
Of my moſt dreadful ſovereign I recount. *Spenſer.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke.*

2. To have neceſſity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.

We have inſtances of perception whilſt we are aſleep: but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, thoſe who are acquainted with dreams *need* not be told. *Locke.*

He that would diſcourſe of things, as they agreed in the complex idea of extenſion and ſolidity, *needed* but uſe the word body. *Locke.*

NE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *need.*] One that wants any thing.

If the time thruſt forth
A cauſe for thy repeal, we ſhall not ſend
O'er the vaſt world, to ſeek a ſingle man;
And loſe advantage, which doth ever cool
In th' abſence of the *needer*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

NE'EDFUL. *adj.* [*need* and *full.*] Neceſſary; indiſpenſably requiſite.

Give us all things that be *needful*, both for our ſouls and bodies. *Common Prayer.*

Do you conſent we ſhall acquaint him with it,
As *needful* in our loves, fitting our duty? *Shak. Hamlet.*

All things *needful* for defence abound,
Mneſtheus and brave Sereſthus walk the round. *Dryd.*

To my preſent purpoſe it is not *needful* to uſe arguments, to evince the world to be finite. *Locke.*

A lonely deſart, and an empty land,
Shall ſcarce afford, for *needful* hours of reſt,
A ſingle houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

NEE'DFULLY. *adv.* [from *needful*,] Neceſſarily.

They who
Dare for theſe poems, yet both aſk and read,
And like them too; muſt *needfully*, tho' few,
Be of the beſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

NEE'DFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needful.*] Neceſſity.

NEE'DILY. *adv.* [from *needy.*] In poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reaſons to perſuade; to uſe them all at once, weakeneth them. For it argueth a *needineſs* in every of the reaſons, as if one did not truſt to any of them, but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE. *n. ſ.* [næꝺl, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, uſed in ſewing.

For him you waſte in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*

2. The ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariners compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth.

The uſe of the loadſtone, and the mariners *needle*, was not then known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

NEE'DLE-FISH. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *fiſh.*] A kind of ſea-fiſh.

One rhomboidal bony ſcale of the *needle-fiſh*. *Woodw.*

NEE'DLEFUL. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER. } *n. ſ.* [from *needle.*] He who makes
NEE'DLEMAKER. } needles.

NEE'DLEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *work.*]

1. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs.

2. Embroidery by the needle.

In *needleworks* and embroideries, it is more pleaſing to have a lively work upon a lightſome ground, than a dark and melancholy work upon a lightſome ground. *Bacon.*

In a curious brede of *needle-work*, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

NEE'DLESSLY. *adv.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarily; without need.

We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *needleſsly* advance orthography into a troubleſome art. *Holder.*

NEE'DLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarineſs.

To explain any of St. Paul's Epiſtles, after ſo great a train of expoſitors, might ſeem cenſurable for its *needleſſneſs*, did not the daily examples of pious and learned men juſtify it. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

NEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *need.*]

1. Unneceſſary; not requiſite.

Their exception againſt eaſineſs, as if that did nouriſh ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needleſs* jealouſy. *Hooker.*

This ſudden ſtab of rancour I miſdoubt;
Pray God, I ſay, I prove a *needleſs* coward. *Shakeſp.*

Would not theſe be great and *needleſs* abatements of their happineſs, if it were confined within the compaſs of this life only? *Atterbury.*

2. Not wanting; out of uſe.

For his weeping in the *needleſs* ſtream,
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament,
As worldlings do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

NEE'DMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *need.*] Something neceſſary.

Behind
His ſcrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 6.

NEEDS. *adv.* [neꝺeꞃ, Saxon, unwilling.] Neceſſarily; by compulſion; indiſpenſably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the ſentence of God himſelf; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herſelf muſt *needs* have taught. *Hooker.*

God muſt *needs* have done the thing which they imagine was to be done. *Hooker, b.* iii.

I muſt *needs* after him, madam, with my letter. *Shak.*

Another being elected, and his ambaſſadors returned, he would *needs* know the cauſe of his repulſe in that competition. *Davies on Ireland.*

I perceive
Thy mortal ſight to fail: objects divine
Muſt *needs* impair, and weary human ſenſe. *Par. Loſt.*

To ſay the principles of nature muſt *needs* be ſuch as our philoſophy makes them, is to ſet bounds to Omnipotence. *Glanville, Scep. c.* 25.

I have affairs below,
Which I muſt *needs* diſpatch before I go. *Dryden.*

NEEDY. *adj.* [from *need.*] Poor; neceſſitous; diſtreſſed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one ſat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Fairy Queen.*

—In his *needy* ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
An alligator ſtuff'd, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The poor and *needy* praiſe thy name. *Pſalm* lxxiv. 21.

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, ſhort at the longeſt, and unquiet at the beſt. *Temple.*

Nuptials of form, of int'reſt, or of ſtate,
Thoſe ſeeds of pride are fruitful in debate:
Let happy men for gen'rous love declare,
And chuſe the *needy* virgin, chaſte and fair. *Granv.*

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 93.

NE'ER. [for *never.*]

It appears I am no horſe,
That I can argue and diſcourſe;
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

To NEESE. *v. n.* [*nyſe*, Daniſh; *neiſen*, Dutch.] To ſneeſe; to diſcharge flatulencies by the noſe. Retained in Scotland.

He went up and ſtretched himſelf upon him; and the child *neeſed* ſeven times, and opened his eyes. 2 *Kings*, iv.

By his *neeſings* a light doth ſhine, and his eyes are like the eye-lids of the morning. *Job*, xli. 18.

NEF. n. ſ. [old French, from *nave.*] The body of a church.

The church of St. Juſtina, deſigned by Palladio, is the moſt handſome, luminous, diſencumbered building in Italy. The long *nef* conſiſts of a row of five cupola's, the croſs one has on each ſide a ſingle cupola deeper than the others. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

NEFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable.

The moſt *nefarious* baſtards, are they whom the law ſtiles inceſtuous baſtards, which are begotten between aſcendants and deſcendants, and between collateral, as far as the Divine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*negatio*, Latin; *negation*, French.]

1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation.

Chance properly ſignifies, that all events called caſual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of thoſe bodies, with this only *negation*, that thoſe inanimate bodies are not conſcious of their own operations. *Bentley.*

Our aſſertions and *negations* ſhould be yea and nay, for whatſoever is more than theſe is ſin. *Rogers, Serm.* 9.

2. Deſcription by negative.

Negation is the abſence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are ſpeaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or neceſſity to be preſent with it; as when we ſay a ſtone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watts's Logick.*

NE'GATIVE. *adj.* [*negatif*, French; *negativus*, Latin.]

1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.

2. Implying only the abſence of ſomething.

There is another way of denying Chriſt with our mouths, which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confeſs him. *South's Sermons.*

Conſider the neceſſary connection that is between the *negative* and poſitive part of our duty. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not aſhamed to ſeek to deprive me of the liberty of uſing my reaſon with a good conſcience. *King Charles.*

NE'GATIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied.

Of *negatives* we have far the leaſt certainty; and they are uſually hardeſt, and many times impoſſible to be proved. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

2. A particle of denial: as, *not*.

A purer ſubſtance is defin'd,
But by an heap of *negatives* combin'd;
Aſk what a ſpirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland's Poems.*

NE'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *negative.*]

1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.

When I aſked him whether he had not drunk at all? he anſwered *negatively*. *Boyle.*

2. In form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething.

The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively* in reproof of that which is evil; Scriptures teach it not, avoid it therefore. *Hooker, b.* ii.

I ſhall ſhew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by ſhewing wherein it does not conſiſt; and poſitively, by ſhewing wherein it does. *South's Sermons.*

To NEGLECT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]

1. To omit by careleſſneſs.

If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *Matt.* xviii. 17.

2. To treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs.

3. To poſtpone.

I have been long a ſleeper; but I truſt
My abſence doth *neglect* no great deſign,
Which by my preſence might have been concluded. *Shak.*

NE'GLECT. *n. ſ.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]

1. Inſtance of inattention.

2. Careleſs treatment; ſcornful inattention.

I have perceived a moſt faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very pretence or purpoſe of unkindneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.

Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
Remote in time, like objects
Remote in place, are not beheld at half their greatneſs. *Denham.*

4. State of being unregarded.

Reſcue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my horſe be deckt,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

NEGLE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *neglect.*] One who neglects.

NEGLE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*neglect* and *full.*]

1. Heedleſs; careleſs; inattentive.

Moral ideas not offering themſelves to the ſenſes, but being to be framed to the underſtanding, people are *neglectful* of a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful* of it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Treating with indifference.

If the father careſs them when they do well, ſhew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will make them ſenſible of the difference. *Locke on Education.*

NEGLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *neglect.*] The ſtate of being negligent.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loſs
The conqueſts of our ſcarce cold conqueror. *Shakeſp.*

NEGLE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *neglectful.*] With heedleſs inattention; careleſs indifference.

NEGLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to, or regardleſs of.

I wanted not probabilities ſufficient to raiſe jealouſies in any king's heart, not wholly ſtupid, and *neglective* of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

NE'GLIGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Latin.]

1. Habit of omitting by heedleſſneſs, or of acting careleſsly.

2. Inſtance of neglect.

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to th' advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakeſp.*

NE'GLIGENT. *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Latin.]

1. Careleſs; heedleſs; habitually inattentive.

My ſons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath choſen you to ſtand before him. 2 *Chron.* xxix. 11.

2. Careleſs of any particular.

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Bar.* i.

3. Scornfully regardleſs.

Let ſtubborn pride poſſeſs thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With ev'ry muſe to grace thy ſong,
May'ſt thou deſpiſe a poet's name. *Swift's Miſcell.*

NE'GLIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *negligent.*]

1. Careleſsly; heedleſsly; without exactneſs.

Inſects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; and whereas ſome of the ancients have ſaid that their motion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is *negligently* obſerved; for ants go right forwards to their hills, and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon.*

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaſter have the loudeſt fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.
In both our Engliſh genius is expreſt,
Lofty and bold, but *negligently* dreſt. *Waller.*

In comely figure rang'd my jewels ſhone,
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

2. With ſcornful inattention.

To NEGO'TIATE. *v. n.* [*negocier*, Fr. from *negotium*, Lat.] To have intercourſe of buſineſs; to traffick; to treat.

Have you any commiſſion from your lord to *negotiate* with my face? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

She was a buſy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conſpiracy for the king againſt King Richard been hatched. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

It is a common error in *negotiating*; whereas men have many reaſons to perſuade, they ſtrive to uſe them all at once, which weakeneth them. *Bacon.*

A ſteward to embezzle thoſe goods he undertakes to manage; an embaſſador to betray his prince for whom he ſhould *negotiate*; are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the actors. *Decay of Piety.*

I can diſcover none of thoſe frequent intercourſes and negotiations, unleſs that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar. *Atterbury.*

NEGOTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*negociation*, French; from *negotiate.*] Treaty of buſineſs.

Oil is ſlow, ſmooth, and ſolid; ſo are Spaniards obſerved to be in their motion: though it be a queſtion yet unreſolved, whether their affected gravity and ſlowneſs in their *negotiations* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Howel.*

NEGOTIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*negociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] One employed to treat with others.

Thoſe who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but ſay nothing to juſtify thoſe demands. *Swift.*

NEGO'TIATING. *adj.* [from *negotiate.*] Employed in negotiation.

NE'GRO. n. ſ. [Spaniſh; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoor.

Negroes tranſplanted into cold and flegmatick habitations, continue their hue in themſelves and their generations. *Brown.*

NEIF. *n. ſ.* [*néfi*, Iſlandick; *neef*, Scottiſh.] Fiſt.

Sweet knight, I kiſs thy *neif*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

To NEIGH. *v. n.* [hnæᵹan, Saxon; *negen*, Dutch.] To utter the voice of a horſe or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were as fed horſes, every one *neighed*. *Jer.* v. 8.

Run up the ridges of the rocks amain;
And with ſhrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain. *Dryden.*

The gen'rous horſe, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

NEIGH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horſe.

It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Shakeſpeare.*

NEIGHBOUR. *n. ſ.* [neᵹebuꞃ, Saxon.]

1. One who lives near to another.

He ſent ſuch an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford and the *neighbour* garriſons. *Clarendon.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.

Maſters, my good friends, mine honeſt *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourſelves? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Any thing next or near.

This man ſhall ſet me packing;
I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Intimate; confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more ſhall be the *neighbour* to my counſels. *Shakeſp.*

5. [In

5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

The Goſpel allows no ſuch term as a ſtranger; makes every man my *neighbour*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

To **Nei'ghbour.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjoin to; to confine on.

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſer quality. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Give me thy hand,
Be pilot to me, and thy places ſhall
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Theſe grow on the leiſurely aſcending hills that *neighbour* the ſhore. *Sandys's Journey.*

Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,
By lot are parted. *Anon.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

That being of ſo young days brought up with him,
And ſince ſo *neighbour'd* to his youth and 'haviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nei'ghbourhood. *n. ſ.* [from *neighbour*.]

1. Place adjoining.

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the haſte of love to find thee. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. State of being near each other.

Conſider ſeveral ſtates in a *neighbourhood*; in order to preſerve peace between theſe ſtates, it is neceſſary they ſhould be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

3. Thoſe that live within reach of communication.

Nei'ghbourly. *adj.* [from *neighbour*.] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottiſh lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay when he was able. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

He ſteals away my cuſtomers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge you if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Nei'ghbourly. *adv.* [from *neighbour*.] With ſocial civility.

NEITHER. *conjunct.* [naðer, Saxon, *ne either*.]

1. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by *nor*.

Fight *neither* with ſmall *nor* great, ſave only with the king. 1 *Kings*, xxii. 31.

2. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence.

Ye ſhall *not* eat of it, *neither* ſhall ye touch it. *Gen.* iii. 3.

3. Sometimes at the end of a ſentence it follows as a negative, and often, though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative.

If it be thought that it is the greatneſs of diſtance, whereby the ſound cannot be heard; we ſee that lightnings and coruſcations, near at hand, yield no ſound *neither*. *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, 'till they come to the uſe of reaſon, nor then *neither*. *Locke.*

Nei'ther. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopat.*

Which of them ſhall I take?
Both, one, or *neither*? *neither* can be enjoy'd
If both remain alive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Suffice it that he is dead; all wrongs die with him:
Thus I abſolve myſelf, and excuſe him,
Who ſav'd my life and honour, but praiſe *neither*. *Dryd.*

Experience makes us ſenſible of both, though our narrow underſtandings can comprehend *neither*. *Locke.*

They lived with the friendſhip and equality of brethren, *neither* lord, *neither* ſlave to his brother; but independent of each other. *Locke.*

Neophyte. *n. ſ.* [*neophyte*, Fr. νέος and φύω.] One regenerated; a convert.

Neote'rick. *adj.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late.

We are not to be guided either by the miſreports of ſome ancients, or the capricio's of one or two *neotericks*. *Grew.*

Nep. *n. ſ.* [*nepeta*, Latin.] An herb.

Ne'penthe. *n. ſ.* [νὴ and πένθος.] A drug that drives away all pains.

There where no paſſion, pride, or ſhame tranſport,
Lull'd with the ſweet *nepenthe* of a court;
There where no fathers, brothers, friends diſgrace,
Once break their reſt nor ſtir them from their place. *Pope.*

NEPHEW. *n. ſ.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]

1. The ſon of a brother or ſiſter.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;
My brighteſt *nephew*, and whom beſt I love. *Dryden.*

I aſk, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandſon by a daughter, hath a right before a *nephew* by a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandſon. Out of uſe.

With what intent they were firſt publiſhed, thoſe words of the *nephew* of Jeſus do plainly enough ſignify, after that my grand-father Jeſus had given himſelf to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein ſufficient judgment, he propoſed alſo to write ſomething pertaining to learning and wiſdom. *Hooker*, *b*. v. § 21.

Her ſire at length is kind,
Prepares his empire for his daughter's eaſe,
And for his hatching *nephews* ſmooths the ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. Deſcendant, however diſtant. Out of uſe.

All the ſons of theſe five brethren reign'd
By due ſucceſs, and all their *nephews* late,
Even thrice eleven deſcents the crown retain'd. *Fairy Q.*

Nephri'tick. *adj.* [νεφριτικὸς; *nephretique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
2. Troubled with the ſtone.

The diet of *nephritick* perſons ought to be ſuch as is oppoſite to the alkaleſcent nature of the ſalts in their blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Good againſt the ſtone.

The *nephritick* ſtone is commonly of an uniform duſky green; but ſome ſamples I have ſeen of it that are variegated with white, black, and ſometimes yellow. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

Ne'potism. *n. ſ.* [*nepotiſme*, French; *nepos*, Latin.] Fondneſs for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotiſm* Rome owes its preſent ſplendor; for it would have been impoſſible to have furniſhed out ſo many glorious palaces with ſuch a profuſion of pictures and ſtatues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families. *Addiſon on Italy.*

NERVE. *n. ſ.* [*nervus*, Latin; *nerf*, Fr.] The organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body; they have alſo blood-veſſels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nerve* ſends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglio or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dare, I dare:
Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear;
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm *nerves*
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

Strong Tharyſmed diſcharg'd a ſpeeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Ne'rveless. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Without ſtrength.

There ſunk Thalia, *nerveleſs*, faint and dead,
Had not her ſiſter Satire held her head. *Dunciad*, *b*. iv.

Ne'rvous. *adj.* [*nervoſus*, Latin.] Well ſtrung; ſtrong; vigorous.

What *nervous* arms he boaſts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd! *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b*. viii.

2. Relating to the nerves; having the ſeat in the nerves.
3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diſeaſed nerves.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

Ne'rvy. *adj.* [from *nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. Not in uſe.

Death, that dark ſpirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ne'science. *n. ſ.* [from *neſcio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the ſtate of not knowing.

Many of the moſt accompliſhed wits of all ages, have reſolved their knowledge into Socrates his ſum total, and after all their pains in queſt of ſcience, have ſat down in a profeſſed *neſcience*. *Glanville's Scepſis*, *c*. ii.

Nesh. *adj.* [neſc, Saxon.] Soft; tender; eaſily hurt. *Skin.*

Ness.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a ſubſtantive, denoting ſtate or quality; as, *poiſonous*, *poiſonouſneſs*; *turbid*, *turbidneſs*; *lovely*, *lovelineſs*; from niſſe, Saxon.
2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from neſe, Saxon; *a noſe of land*, or headland; as Inverness.

NEST. *n. ſ.* [neſt, Saxon.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.

If a bird's *neſt* chance to be before thee in the way, thou ſhalt not take the dam with the young. *Deut.* xxii. 6.

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *neſt* and aliment for the eggs and young of thoſe inſects he admitted. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; place of reſidence; a receptacle. Generally in a bad ſenſe: as, a *neſt* of rogues and thieves.

Come from that *neſt*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

4. A warm cloſe habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our miniſters having livings offered unto them, will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning ſouls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *neſts*. *Spenſer.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.

To **Nest.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build neſts.

The cedar ſtretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *neſted* within his leaves. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Ne'stegg. *n. ſ.* [*neſt* and *egg*.] An egg left in the neſt to keep the hen from forſaking it.

Books and money laid for ſhew,
Like *neſteggs*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To **Ne'stle.** *v. n.* [from *neſt*.] To ſettle; to harbour; to lie cloſe and ſnug, as a bird in her neſt.

Their purpoſe was, to fortify in ſome ſtrong place of the wild country, and there *neſtle* 'till greater ſuccours came. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

A cock got into a ſtable, was *neſtling* in the ſtraw among the horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

The king's fiſher wonts commonly by the water ſide, and *neſtles* in hollow banks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Flutt'ring there they *neſtle* near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is ſtrowed with ſeveral plants, amongſt which the ſnails *neſtle* all the winter. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Mark where the ſhy directors creep,
Nor to the ſhore approach too nigh;
The monſters *neſtle* in the deep,
To ſeize you in your paſſing by. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To **Nestle.** *v. a.*

1. To houſe, as in a neſt.

Poor heart!
That labour'ſt yet to *neſtle* thee,
Thou think'ſt by hov'ring here to get a part,
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*

Cupid found a downy bed,
And *neſtl'd* in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cheriſh, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus, ſo highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:
She, like his mother, *neſtles* him. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Ne'stling. *n. ſ.* [from *neſtle*.] A bird juſt taken out of the neſt.

Net. *n. ſ.* [*nati*, Gothick; net, Saxon.] A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes, uſed commonly as a ſnare for animals.

Poor bird! thoud'ſt never fear the *net*, nor lime,
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He made *nets* of chequer-work for the chapiters, upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

Impatience entangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all eaſe our trouble. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a filmy *net*, and clad with leaves. *Thomſon.*

NE'THER. *adj.* [neoðer, Saxon; *neder*, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never uſed in expreſſed, but only in implied compariſon; for we ſee the *nether* part, but never ſay this part is *nether* than that, nor is any poſitive in uſe, though it ſeems compriſed in the word *beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in uſe.]

1. Lower; not upper.

No man ſhall take the *nether* or the upper millſtone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly they draw with a full and *nether* great lip. *Peacham.*

This odious offspring,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain
Diſtorted, all my *nether* ſhape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. ii.

The upper part thereof was whey,
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey. *Hudibras*, *p*. i.

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Roſcomm.*

As if great Atlas from his height
Shou'd ſink beneath his heav'nly weight,
And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall
Shou'd gape immenſe, and ruſhing down o'erwhelm this
nether ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;
The firſt ſublime in heaven, the laſt is whirl'd
Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

This ſhews you are above,
You juſtices, that theſe our *nether* crimes,
So ſpeedily can venge. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Numberleſs were thoſe bad angels, ſeen
Hov'ring on wing under the cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, *nether*, and ſurrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No leſs deſire
To found this *nether* empire, which might riſe,
In emulation, oppoſite to heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* ſky,
The ghoſts repine. *Dryden's Æn.*

Ne'thermost. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperl.* of *nether*.] Loweſt.

Great is thy mercy towards me, and thou haſt delivered my ſoul from the *nethermoſt* hell. *Pſalm* lxxxvi. 13.

Undaunted to meet there whatever pow'r,
Or ſpirit of the *nethermoſt* abyſs
Might in that noiſe reſide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. ii.

All that can be ſaid of a liar lodged in the very *nethermoſt* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare any place worſe than hell for ſinners, hell itſelf would be too good for him. *South's Sermons.*

Heraclitus tells us, that the eclipſe of the ſun was after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our ſight, appears uppermoſt, and the convex *nethermoſt*. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

Ne'tting. *n. ſ.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [netel, Sax.] A ſtinging herb well known.

It hath an apetalous flower, conſiſting of many ſtamina included in an empalement; but theſe are barren; for the embryos are produced either on different plants, or on different parts of the ſame plant, without any viſible flower, which becomes a bivalve ſeed-veſſel, ſometimes gathered into round heads, and at other times ſmall and hairy, incloſing ſeveral ſeeds. *Millar.*

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the *nettle*;
And wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſer quality. *Shak. Hen.* V.

Some ſo like to thorns and *nettles* live,
That none for them can, when they periſh, grieve. *Waller.*

To **Ne'ttle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſting; to irritate; to provoke.

The princes were ſo *nettled* at the ſcandal of this affront, that every man took it to himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

Although at every part of the apoſtles diſcourſe ſome of them might be uneaſy and *nettled*, yet a moderate ſilence and attention was ſtill obſerved. *Bentley.*

Ne'twork. *n. ſ.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decuſſated, at equal diſtances, with interſtices between the interſections.

Nor any ſkill'd in workmanſhip emboſs'd;
Nor any ſkill'd in loops of fing'ring fine;
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare,
With this ſo curious *network* to compare. *Spenſer.*

A large cavity in the ſinciput was filled with ribbands, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *network*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

NE'VER. *adv.* [*ne ever*, næfre, Saxon; *ne æfre*, *not ever*.]

1. At no time.
2. It is uſed in a form of ſpeech handed down by the beſt writers, but lately accuſed, I think, with juſtice, of ſoleciſm; as, *he is miſtaken though never ſo wiſe*. It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expreſſed thus, *he is miſtaken though* ever *ſo wiſe*; that is, *he is miſtaken* how *wiſe* ſoever *he be*. The common mode can only be defended by ſupplying a very harſh and unprecedented ellipſis; *he is miſtaken though ſo wiſe*, as *never was any*: ſuch however is the common uſe of the word amongſt the beſt authors.

By its own force deſtroy'd, fruition ceas'd,
And always weary'd, I was *never* pleas'd. *Prior.*

Never any thing was ſo unbred as that odious man. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Be it *never* ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Aſk me *never* ſo much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

In a living creature, though *never* ſo great, the ſenſe and the affects of any one part of the body, inſtantly make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They deſtroyed all, were it *never* ſo pleaſant, within a mile of the town. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

He that ſhuts his eyes againſt a ſmall light, would not be brought to ſee that which he had no mind to ſee, let it be placed in *never* ſo clear a light, and *never* ſo near him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

That prince whom you eſpouſe, although *never* ſo vigorouſly, is the principal in war, you but a ſecond. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whoſoever has a faithful friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet ſee *never* the worſe. *South's Sermons.*

4. It ſeems in ſome phraſes to have the ſenſe of an adjective. Not any.

He anſwered him to *never* a word, inſomuch that the governour marvelled. *Matt.* xxvii. 14.

5. It is much uſed in compoſition; as, *never*-ending, having no end; of which ſome examples are ſubjoined.

Nature aſſureth us by *never*-failing experience, and reaſon by infallible demonſtration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* ſear,
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude. *Milton.*

Your *never* failing ſword made war to ceaſe,
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs,
Revive and raiſe themſelves with mod'rate ſhow'rs;
But over-charg'd with *never*-ceaſing rain,
Become too moiſt. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deſerv'd and gain'd their *never*-fading bays. *Roſcomm.*

Not Thracian Orpheus ſhould tranſcend my lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never*-fading bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Farewel, ye *never*-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought ſo much inclin'd,
May ſnowy fields and nitrous paſtures find;
Meet ſtores of cold ſo greedily purſu'd,
And be refreſh'd with *never*-waſting food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his *never*-bluſhing head,
And all was huſh'd, as folly's ſelf lay dead. *Pope's Dunc.*

What the weak head with ſtrongeſt biaſs rules,
Is pride, the *never*-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy buſy *never*-meaning face,
Thy ſcrew'd up front, thy ſtate grimace. *Swift.*

Ne'vertheless. *adv.* [*never the leſs*.] Notwithſtanding that.

They plead that even ſuch ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itſelf agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheleſs* to be aboliſhed. *Hooker*, *b*. iv.

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ſhips ready to depart; *nevertheleſs* the admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation muſt needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheleſs* independent upon him in that reſpect. *South's Sermons.*

Neu'rology. *n. ſ.* [νεῦρον and λόγος.] A deſcription of the nerves.

Neu'rotomy. *n. ſ.* [νεῦρον and τέμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either ſide.

The general diviſion of the Britiſh nation is into whigs and tories; there being very few, if any, who ſtand neuter

How charming is divine philoſophy!
Not harſh and crabbed, as dull fools ſuppoſe,
But muſical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feaſt of *nectar'd* ſweets,
Where no crude ſurfeit reigns. *Milton's Poems.*

He with the Nais wont to dwell,
Leaving the *nectar'd* feaſts of Jove. *Fenton.*

NECTA'REOUS. *adj.* [*nectareus*, Latin.] Reſembling nectar; ſweet as nectar.

Annual for me, the grape, the roſe renew,
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

NE'CTARINE. *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Sweet as nectar.

To their ſupper-fruits they fell;
Nectarine fruits. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

NE'CTARINE. *n. ſ.* [*nectarine*, French.] A fruit of the plum kind.

This fruit differs from a peach in having a ſmooth rind and the fleſh firmer. *Millar.*

The only *nectarines* are the murry and the French; of the laſt there are two ſorts; one, which is the beſt, very round, and the other ſomething long; of the murry there are ſeveral ſorts. *Temple.*

NEED. *n. ſ.* [neoꝺ, Saxon; *nood*, Dutch.]

1. Exigency; preſſing difficulty; neceſſity.

The very ſtream of his life, and the buſineſs he hath helmed, muſt, upon a warranted *need*, give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

That ſpirit that firſt ruſh'd on thee,
In the camp of Dan,
Be efficacious in thee now at *need*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In thy native innocence proceed,
And ſummon all thy reaſon at thy *need*. *Dryden.*

2. Want; diſtreſsful poverty.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppreſſion ſtare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakeſp.*

Defer not to give to him that is in *need*. *Ecclus.* iv. 3.

The diſtant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;
And laid her up for their extremeſt *needs*;
A future cordial for a fainting mind. *Dryden.*

God ſometimes calls upon thee to relieve the *needs* of thy brother, ſometimes the neceſſities of thy country, and ſometimes the urgent wants of thy prince. *South's Sermons.*

3. Want; lack of any thing for uſe.

God grant we never may have *need* of you. *Shakeſp.*

God, who ſees all things intuitively, neither ſtands in *need* of logick, nor uſes it. *Baker.*

To NEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

Baſeſt beggars
Are in the pooreſt thing ſuperfluous;
Allow not nature more than nature *needs*.
Man's life is cheap as beaſts. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The whole *need* not a phyſician, but the ſick. *Matt.* ix.

Thou thy regal ſceptre ſhalt lay by,
For regal ſceptre then no more ſhall *need*. *Par. Loſt.*

To aſk whether the will has freedom, is to aſk, whether one power has another. A queſtion too abſurd to *need* an anſwer. *Locke.*

To NEED. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be neceſſary.

More ample ſpirit than hitherto was wont,
Here *needs* me rie whiles the famous anceſtors
Of my moſt dreadful ſovereign I recount. *Spenſer.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. *Locke.*

2. To have neceſſity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.

We have inſtances of perception whilſt we are aſleep: but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, thoſe who are acquainted with dreams *need* not be told. *Locke.*

He that would diſcourſe of things, as they agreed in the complex idea of extenſion and ſolidity, *needed* but uſe the word body. *Locke.*

NE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *need.*] One that wants any thing.

If the time thruſt forth
A cauſe for thy repeal, we ſhall not ſend
O'er the vaſt world, to ſeek a ſingle man;
And loſe advantage, which doth ever cool
In th' abſence of the *needer*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

NE'EDFUL. *adj.* [*need* and *full.*] Neceſſary; indiſpenſably requiſite.

Give us all things that be *needful*, both for our ſouls and bodies. *Common Prayer.*

Do you conſent we ſhall acquaint him with it,
As *needful* in our loves, fitting our duty? *Shak. Hamlet.*

All things *needful* for defence abound,
Mneſtheus and brave Sereſthus walk the round. *Dryd.*

To my preſent purpoſe it is not *needful* to uſe arguments, to evince the world to be finite. *Locke.*

A lonely deſart, and an empty land,
Shall ſcarce afford, for *needful* hours of reſt,
A ſingle houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

NEE'DFULLY. *adv.* [from *needful*,] Neceſſarily.

They who
Dare for theſe poems, yet both aſk and read,
And like them too; muſt *needfully*, tho' few,
Be of the beſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

NEE'DFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needful.*] Neceſſity.

NEE'DILY. *adv.* [from *needy.*] In poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reaſons to perſuade; to uſe them all at once, weakeneth them. For it argueth a *neediness* in every of the reaſons, as if one did not truſt to any of them, but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE. *n. ſ.* [næꝺl, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, uſed in ſewing.

For him you waſte in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*

2. The ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariners compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth.

The uſe of the loadſtone, and the mariners *needle*, was not then known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

NEE'DLE-FISH. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *fiſh.*] A kind of ſea-fiſh.

One rhomboidal bony ſcale of the *needle-fiſh*. *Woodw.*

NEE'DLEFUL. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER. } *n. ſ.* [from *needle.*] He who makes
NEE'DLEMAKER. } needles.

NEE'DLEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *work.*]

1. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs.

2. Embroidery by the needle.

In *needleworks* and embroideries, it is more pleaſing to have a lively work upon a lightſome ground, than a dark and melancholy work upon a lightſome ground. *Bacon.*

In a curious brede of *needlework*, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

NEE'DLESSLY. *adv.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarily; without need.

We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *needleſsly* advance orthography into a troubleſome art. *Holder.*

NEE'DLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarineſs.

To explain any of St. Paul's Epiſtles, after ſo great a train of expoſitors, might ſeem cenſurable for its *needleſsneſs*, did not the daily examples of pious and learned men juſtify it. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

NEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *need.*]

1. Unneceſſary; not requiſite.

Their exception againſt eaſineſs, as if that did nouriſh ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needleſs* jealouſy. *Hooker.*

This ſudden ſtab of rancour I miſdoubt;
Pray God, I ſay, I prove a *needleſs* coward. *Shakeſp.*

Would not theſe be great and *needleſs* abatements of their happineſs, if it were confined within the compaſs of this life only? *Atterbury.*

2. Not wanting; out of uſe.

For his weeping in the *needleſs* ſtream,
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament,
As worldlings do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

NEE'DMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *need.*] Something neceſſary.

Behind
His ſcrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 6.

NEEDS. *adv.* [neꝺeꞅ, Saxon, unwilling.] Neceſſarily; by compulſion; indiſpenſably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the ſentence of God himſelf; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herſelf muſt *needs* have taught. *Hooker.*

God muſt *needs* have done the thing which they imagine was to be done. *Hooker, b.* iii.

I muſt *needs* after him, madam, with my letter. *Shak.*

Another being elected, and his ambaſſadors returned, he would *needs* know the cauſe of his repulſe in that competition. *Davies on Ireland.*

I perceive
Thy mortal ſight to fail: objects divine
Muſt *needs* impair, and weary human ſenſe. *Par. Loſt.*

To ſay the principles of nature muſt *needs* be ſuch as our philoſophy makes them, is to ſet bounds to Omnipotence. *Glanville, Scep. c.* 25.

I have affairs below,
Which I muſt *needs* diſpatch before I go. *Dryden.*

NEE'DY. *adj.* [from *need.*] Poor; neceſſitous; diſtreſſed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one ſat waiting ever them before, }
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. } *Fairy Queen.*

—In his *needy* ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
An alligator ſtuff'd, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The poor and *needy* praiſe thy name. *Pſalm* lxxiv. 21.

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, ſhort at the longeſt, and unquiet at the beſt. *Temple.*

Nuptials of form, of int'reſt, or of ſtate,
Thoſe ſeeds of pride are fruitful in debate:
Let happy men for gen'rous love declare,
And chuſe the *needy* virgin, chaſte and fair. *Granv.*

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 93.

NE'ER. [for *never.*]

It appears I am no horſe,
That I can argue and diſcourſe;
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

To NEESE. *v. n.* [*nyſe*, Daniſh; *neiſen*, Dutch.] To ſneeſe; to diſcharge flatulencies by the noſe. Retained in Scotland.

He went up and ſtretched himſelf upon him; and the child *neeſed* ſeven times, and opened his eyes. 2 *Kings*, iv.

By his *neeſings* a light doth ſhine, and his eyes are like the eye-lids of the morning. *Job*, xli. 18.

NEF. *n. ſ.* [old French, from *nave.*] The body of a church.

The church of St. Juſtina, deſigned by Palladio, is the moſt handſome, luminous, diſencumbered building in Italy. The long *nef* conſiſts of a row of five cupola's, the croſs one has on each ſide a ſingle cupola deeper than the others. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

NEFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable.

The moſt *nefarious* baſtards, are they whom the law ſtiles inceſtuous baſtards, which are begotten between aſcendants and deſcendants, and between collateral, as far as the Divine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*negatio*, Latin; *negation*, French.]

1. Denial; the contrary to affirmation.

Chance properly ſignifies, that all events called caſual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of thoſe bodies, with this only *negation*, that thoſe inanimate bodies are not conſcious of their own operations. *Bentley.*

Our aſſertions and *negations* ſhould be yea and nay, for whatſoever is more than theſe is ſin. *Rogers, Serm.* 9.

2. Deſcription by negative.

Negation is the abſence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are ſpeaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or neceſſity to be preſent with it; as when we ſay a ſtone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watts's Logick.*

NE'GATIVE. *adj.* [*negatif*, French; *negativus*, Latin.]

1. Denying; contrary to affirmative.

2. Implying only the abſence of ſomething.

There is another way of denying Chriſt with our mouths, which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confeſs him. *South's Sermons.*

Conſider the neceſſary connection that is between the *negative* and poſitive part of our duty. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not aſhamed to ſeek to deprive me of the liberty of uſing my reaſon with a good conſcience. *King Charles.*

NE'GATIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied.

Of *negatives* we have far the leaſt certainty; and they are uſually hardeſt, and many times impoſſible to be proved. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

2. A particle of denial: as, *not.*

A purer ſubſtance is defin'd,
But by an heap of *negatives* combin'd;
Aſk what a ſpirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland's Poems.*

NE'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *negative.*]

1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively.

When I aſked him whether he had not drunk at all? he anſwered *negatively*. *Boyle.*

2. In form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething.

The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively* in reproof of that which is evil; Scriptures teach it not, avoid it therefore. *Hooker, b.* ii.

I ſhall ſhew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by ſhewing wherein it does not conſiſt; and poſitively, by ſhewing wherein it does. *South's Sermons.*

To NEGLECT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]

1. To omit by careleſsneſs.

If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *Matt.* xviii. 17.

2. To treat with ſcornful heedleſsneſs.

3. To poſtpone.

I have been long a ſleeper; but I truſt
My abſence doth *neglect* no great deſign,
Which by my preſence might have been concluded. *Shak.*

NE'GLECT. *n. ſ.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]

1. Inſtance of inattention.

2. Careleſs treatment; ſcornful inattention.

I have perceived a moſt faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very pretence or purpoſe of unkindneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.

Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
Remote in time, like objects
Remote in place, are not beheld at half their greatneſs. *Denham.*

4. State of being unregarded.

Reſcue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my horſe be deckt,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

NEGLE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *neglect.*] One who neglects.

NEGLE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*neglect* and *full.*]

1. Heedleſs; careleſs; inattentive.

Moral ideas not offering themſelves to the ſenſes, but being to be framed to the underſtanding, people are *neglectful* of a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful* of it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Treating with indifference.

If the father careſs them when they do well, ſhew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will make them ſenſible of the difference. *Locke on Education.*

NEGLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *neglect.*] The ſtate of being negligent.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loſs
The conqueſts of our ſcarce cold conqueror. *Shakeſp.*

NEGLE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *neglectful.*] With heedleſs inattention; careleſs indifference.

NEGLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to, or regardleſs of.

I wanted not probabilities ſufficient to raiſe jealouſies in any king's heart, not wholly ſtupid, and *neglective* of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

NE'GLIGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Latin.]

1. Habit of omitting by heedleſsneſs, or of acting careleſsly.

2. Inſtance of neglect.

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to th' advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakeſp.*

NE'GLIGENT. *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Latin.]

1. Careleſs; heedleſs; habitually inattentive.

My ſons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath choſen you to ſtand before him. 2 *Chron.* xxix. 11.

2. Careleſs of any particular.

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Bar.* i.

3. Scornfully regardleſs.

Let ſtubborn pride poſſeſs thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With ev'ry muſe to grace thy ſong,
May'ſt thou deſpiſe a poet's name. *Swift's Miſcell.*

NE'GLIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *negligent.*]

1. Careleſsly; heedleſsly; without exactneſs.

Inſects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; and whereas ſome of the ancients have ſaid that their motion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is *negligently* obſerved; for ants go right forwards to their hills, and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon.*

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaſter have the loudeſt fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.
In both our Engliſh genius is expreſt,
Lofty and bold, but *negligently* dreſt. *Waller.*

In comely figure rang'd my jewels ſhone,
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

2. With ſcornful inattention.

To NEGO'TIATE. *v. n.* [*negocier*, Fr. from *negotium*, Lat.] To have intercourſe of buſineſs; to traffick; to treat.

Have you any commiſſion from your lord to *negotiate* with my face? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

She was a buſy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conſpiracy for the king againſt King Richard been hatched. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It is a common error in *negotiating*; whereas men have many reaſons to perſuade, they ſtrive to uſe them all at once, which weakeneth them. *Bacon.*

A ſteward to embezzle thoſe goods he undertakes to manage; an embaſſador to betray his prince for whom he ſhould *negotiate*; are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the actors. *Decay of Piety.*

I can diſcover none of thoſe frequent intercourſes and negotiations, unleſs that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar. *Atterbury.*

NEGOTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*negociation*, French; from *negotiate.*] Treaty of buſineſs.

Oil is ſlow, ſmooth, and ſolid; ſo are Spaniards obſerved to be in their motion: though it be a queſtion yet unreſolved, whether their affected gravity and ſlowneſs in their *negotiations* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Howel.*

NEGOTIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*negociateur*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] One employed to treat with others.

Thoſe who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but ſay nothing to juſtify thoſe demands. *Swift.*

NEGO'TIATING. *adj.* [from *negotiate.*] Employed in negotiation.

NEGRO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoor.

Negroes tranſplanted into cold and flegmatick habitations, continue their hue in themſelves and their generations. *Brown.*

NEIF. *n. ſ.* [*néfi*, Iſlandick; *neef*, Scottiſh.] Fiſt.

Sweet knight, I kiſs thy *neif*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.* ii.

To NEIGH. *v. n.* [hnægan, Saxon; *negen*, Dutch.] To utter the voice of a horſe or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were as fed horſes, every one *neighed*. *Jer.* v. 8.

Run up the ridges of the rocks amain;
And with ſhrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain. *Dryden.*

The gen'rous horſe, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

NEIGH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horſe.

It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Shakeſpeare.*

NEIGHBOUR. *n. ſ.* [neᵹebuꞃ, Saxon.]

1. One who lives near to another.

He ſent ſuch an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford and the *neighbour* garriſons. *Clarendon.*

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.

Maſters, my good friends, mine honeſt *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourſelves? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Any thing next or near.

This man ſhall ſet me packing;
I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Intimate; confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more ſhall be the *neighbour* to my counſels. *Shakeſp.*

5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

The Goſpel allows no ſuch term as a ſtranger; makes every man my *neighbour*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

To **NEI'GHBOUR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjoin to; to confine on.

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſer quality. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Give me thy hand,
Be pilot to me, and thy places ſhall
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Theſe grow on the leiſurely aſcending hills that *neighbour* the ſhore. *Sandys's Journey.*

Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,
By lot are parted. *Anon.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

That being of ſo young days brought up with him,
And ſince ſo *neighbour'd* to his youth and 'haviour.
Shakeſpeare.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *neighbour.*]

1. Place adjoining.

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the haſte of love to find thee.
Addiſon's Cato.

2. State of being near each other.

Conſider ſeveral ſtates in a *neighbourhood*; in order to preſerve peace between theſe ſtates, it is neceſſary they ſhould be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

3. Thoſe that live within reach of communication.

NEI'GHBOURLY. *adj.* [from *neighbour.*] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottiſh lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay when he was able. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

He ſteals away my cuſtomers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge you if this be *neighbourly* dealing.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

NEI'GHBOURLY. *adv.* [from *neighbour.*] With ſocial civility.

NEITHER. *conjunct.* [naƿðer, Saxon, *ne either.*]

1. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by *nor.*

Fight *neither* with ſmall *nor* great, ſave only with the king. 1 *Kings*, xxii. 31.

2. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence.

Ye ſhall *not* eat of it, *neither* ſhall ye touch it. *Gen.* iii. 3.

3. Sometimes at the end of a ſentence it follows as a negative, and often, though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative.

If it be thought that it is the greatneſs of diſtance, whereby the ſound cannot be heard; we ſee that lightnings and coruſcations, near at hand, yield no ſound *neither*. *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, 'till they come to the uſe of reaſon, nor then *neither*.
Locke.

NEI'THER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopat.*

Which of them ſhall I take?
Both, one, or *neither?* *neither* can be enjoy'd
If both remain alive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Suffice it that he is dead; all wrongs die with him:
Thus I abſolve myſelf, and excuſe him,
Who ſav'd my life and honour, but praiſe *neither*. *Dryd.*

Experience makes us ſenſible of both, though our narrow underſtandings can comprehend *neither*. *Locke.*

They lived with the friendſhip and equality of brethren, *neither* lord, *neither* ſlave to his brother; but independent of each other. *Locke.*

NEO'PHYTE. *n. ſ.* [*neophyte*, Fr. νέος and φύω.] One regenerated; a convert.

NEOTE'RICK. *adj.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late.

We are not to be guided either by the miſreports of ſome ancients, or the capricio's of one or two *neotericks*. *Grew.*

NEP. *n. ſ.* [*nepeta*, Latin.] An herb.

NEPE'NTHE. *n. ſ.* [νη and πένθος.] A drug that drives away all pains.

There where no paſſion, pride, or ſhame tranſport,
Lull'd with the ſweet *nepenthe* of a court;
There where no fathers, brothers, friends diſgrace,
Once break their reſt nor ſtir them from their place. *Pope.*

NEPHEW. *n. ſ.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]

1. The ſon of a brother or ſiſter.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;
My brighteſt *nephew*, and whom beſt I love. *Dryden.*

I aſk, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandſon by a daughter, hath a right before a *nephew* by a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandſon. Out of uſe.

With what intent they were firſt publiſhed, thoſe words of the *nephew* of Jeſus do plainly enough ſignify, after that my grand-father Jeſus had given himſelf to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein ſufficient judgment, he propoſed alſo to write ſomething pertaining to learning and wiſdom.
Hooker, *b.* v. § 21.

Her ſire at length is kind,
Prepares his empire for his daughter's eaſe,
And for his hatching *nephews* ſmooths the ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. Deſcendant, however diſtant. Out of uſe.

All the ſons of theſe five brethren reign'd
By due ſucceſs, and all their *nephews* late,
Even thrice eleven deſcents the crown retain'd. *Fairy Q.*

NEPHRI'TICK. *adj.* [νεφριτικός; *nephretique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

2. Troubled with the ſtone.

The diet of *nephritick* perſons ought to be ſuch as is oppoſite to the alkaleſcent nature of the ſalts in their blood.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Good againſt the ſtone.

The *nephritick* ſtone is commonly of an uniform duſky green; but ſome ſamples I have ſeen of it that are variegated with white, black, and ſometimes yellow.
Woodward's Met. Foſſ.

NE'POTISM. *n. ſ.* [*nepotiſme*, French; *nepos*, Latin.] Fondneſs for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotiſm* Rome owes its preſent ſplendor; for it would have been impoſſible to have furniſhed out ſo many glorious palaces with ſuch a profuſion of pictures and ſtatues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families. *Addiſon on Italy.*

NERVE. *n. ſ.* [*nervus*, Latin; *nerf*, Fr.] The organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body; they have alſo blood-veſſels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nerve* ſends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglio or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dare, I dare:
Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear;
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm *nerves*
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

Strong Tharyſmed diſcharg'd a ſpeeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

NE'RVELESS. *adj.* [from *nerve.*] Without ſtrength.

There ſunk Thalia, *nerveleſs*, faint and dead,
Had not her ſiſter Satire held her head. *Dunciad*, *b.* iv.

NE'RVOUS. *adj.* [*nervoſus*, Latin.] Well ſtrung; ſtrong; vigorous.

What *nervous* arms he boaſts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd! *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* viii.

2. Relating to the nerves; having the ſeat in the nerves.

3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diſeaſed nerves.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

NE'RVY. *adj.* [from *nerve.*] Strong; vigorous. Not in uſe.

Death, that dark ſpirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die.
Shakeſpeare.

NE'SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *neſcio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the ſtate of not knowing.

Many of the moſt accompliſhed wits of all ages, have reſolved their knowledge into Socrates his ſum total, and after all their pains in queſt of ſcience, have ſat down in a profeſſed *neſcience*. *Glanville's Sceþſis*, *c.* ii.

NESH. *adj.* [neſc, Saxon.] Soft; tender; eaſily hurt. *Skin.*

NESS.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a ſubſtantive, denoting ſtate or quality; as, *poiſonous, poiſonouſneſs*; *turbid, turbidneſs*; *lovely, lovelineſs*; from nyſſe, Saxon.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from neſe, Saxon; *a noſe of land*, or headland; as INVERNESS.

NEST. *n. ſ.* [neſt, Saxon.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young.

If a bird's *neſt* chance to be before thee in the way, thou ſhalt not take the dam with the young. *Deut.* xxii. 6.

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *neſt* and aliment for the eggs and young of thoſe inſects he admitted. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; place of reſidence; a receptacle. Generally in a bad ſenſe: as, a *neſt* of rogues and thieves.

Come from that *neſt*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

4. A warm cloſe habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our miniſters having livings offered unto them, will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning ſouls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *neſts*. *Spenſer.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.

To **NEST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build neſts.

The cedar ſtretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *neſted* within his leaves.
Howel's Vocal Foreſt.

NE'STEGG. *n. ſ.* [*neſt* and *egg.*] An egg left in the neſt to keep the hen from forſaking it.

Books and money laid for ſhew,
Like *neſteggs*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To **NE'STLE.** *v. n.* [from *neſt.*] To ſettle; to harbour; to lie cloſe and ſnug, as a bird in her neſt.

Their purpoſe was, to fortify in ſome ſtrong place of the wild country, and there *neſtle* 'till greater ſuccours came.
Bacon's War with Spain.

A cock got into a ſtable, was *neſtling* in the ſtraw among the horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

The king's fiſher wonts commonly by the water ſide, and *neſtles* in hollow banks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Flutt'ring there they *neſtle* near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is ſtrowed with ſeveral plants, amongſt which the ſnails *neſtle* all the winter. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Mark where the ſhy directors creep,
Nor to the ſhore approach too nigh;
The monſters *neſtle* in the deep,
To ſeize you in your paſſing by. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To **NESTLE.** *v. a.*

1. To houſe, as in a neſt.

Poor heart!
That labour'ſt yet to *neſtle* thee,
Thou think'ſt by hov'ring here to get a part,
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*

Cupid found a downy bed,
And *neſtl'd* in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cheriſh, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus, ſo highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:
She, like his mother, *neſtles* him. *Chapman's Iliads.*

NE'STLING. *n. ſ.* [from *neſtle.*] A bird juſt taken out of the neſt.

NET. *n. ſ.* [*nati*, Gothick; net, Saxon.] A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes, uſed commonly as a ſnare for animals.

Poor bird! thoud'ſt never fear the *net*, nor lime,
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He made *nets* of chequer-work for the chapiters, upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

Impatience entangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all eaſe our trouble. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a filmy *net*, and clad with leaves. *Thomſon.*

NE'THER. *adj.* [neoðer, Saxon; *neder*, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never uſed in expreſſed, but only in implied compariſon; for we ſee the *nether* part, but never ſay this part is *nether* than that, nor is any poſitive in uſe, though it ſeems compriſed in the word *beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in uſe.]

1. Lower; not upper.

No man ſhall take the *nether* or the upper millſtone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly they draw with a full and *nether* great lip. *Peacham.*

This odious offspring,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain
Diſtorted, all my *nether* ſhape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

The upper part thereof was whey,
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Roſcomm.*

As if great Atlas from his height
Shou'd ſink beneath his heav'nly weight,
And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall
Shou'd gape immenſe, and ruſhing down o'erwhelm this
nether ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;
The firſt ſublime in heaven, the laſt is whirl'd
Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

This ſhews you are above,
You juſtices, that theſe our *nether* crimes,
So ſpeedily can venge. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Numberleſs were thoſe bad angels, ſeen
Hov'ring on wing under the cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, *nether*, and ſurrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No leſs deſire
To found this *nether* empire, which might riſe,
In emulation, oppoſite to heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* ſky,
The ghoſts repine. *Dryden's Æn.*

NE'THERMOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperl.* of *nether.*] Loweſt.

Great is thy mercy towards me, and thou haſt delivered my ſoul from the *nethermoſt* hell. *Pſalm* lxxxvi. 13.

Undaunted to meet there whatever pow'r,
Or ſpirit of the *nethermoſt* abyſs
Might in that noiſe reſide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

All that can be ſaid of a liar lodged in the very *nethermoſt* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare any place worſe than hell for ſinners, hell itſelf would be too good for him. *South's Sermons.*

Heraclitus tells us, that the eclipſe of the ſun was after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our ſight, appears uppermoſt, and the convex *nethermoſt*.
Keil againſt Burnet.

NE'TTING. *n. ſ.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [netel, Sax.[A ſtinging herb well known.

It hath an apetalous flower, conſiſting of many ſtamina included in an empalement; but theſe are barren; for the embryos are produced either on different plants, or on different parts of the ſame plant, without any viſible flower, which becomes a bivalve ſeed-veſſel, ſometimes gathered into round heads, and at other times ſmall and hairy, incloſing ſeveral ſeeds. *Millar.*

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the *nettle*;
And wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſer quality. *Shak. Hen.* V.

Some ſo like to thorns and *nettles* live,
That none for them can, when they periſh, grieve. *Waller.*

To **NE'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſting; to irritate; to provoke.

The princes were ſo *nettled* at the ſcandal of this affront, that every man took it to himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

Although at every part of the apoſtles diſcourſe ſome of them might be uneaſy and *nettled*, yet a moderate ſilence and attention was ſtill obſerved. *Bentley.*

NE'TWORK. *n. ſ.* [*net* and *work.*] Any thing reticulated or decuſſated, at equal diſtances, with interſtices between the interſections.

Nor any ſkill'd in workmanſhip emboſs'd;
Nor any ſkill'd in loops of fing'ring fine;
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare,
With this ſo curious *network* to compare. *Spenſer.*

A large cavity in the ſinciput was filled with ribbands, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *network*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

NE'VER. *adv.* [*ne ever*, næfre, Saxon; *ne æfre*, *not ever.*]

1. At no time.

2. It is uſed in a form of ſpeech handed down by the beſt writers, but lately accuſed, I think, with juſtice, of ſoleciſm; as, *he is miſtaken though never ſo wiſe*. It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expreſſed thus, *he is miſtaken though* ever *ſo wiſe*; that is, *he is miſtaken* how *wiſe* ſoever *he be*. The common mode can only be defended by ſupplying a very harſh and unprecedented ellipſis; *be is miſtaken though ſo wiſe*, as *never was any*: ſuch however is the common uſe of the word amongſt the beſt authors.

By its own force deſtroy'd, fruition ceas'd,
And always weary'd, I was *never* pleas'd. *Prior.*

Never any thing was ſo unbred as that odious man.
Congreve's Way of the World.

Be it *never* ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Aſk me *never* ſo much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

In a living creature, though *never* ſo great, the ſenſe and the affects of any one part of the body, inſtantly make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They deſtroyed all, were it *never* ſo pleaſant, within a mile of the town. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

He that ſhuts his eyes againſt a ſmall light, would not be brought to ſee that which he had no mind to ſee, let it be placed in *never* ſo clear a light, and *never* ſo near him.
Atterbury's Sermons.

That prince whom you eſpouſe, although *never* ſo vigorouſly, is the principal in war, you but a ſecond. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whoſoever has a faithful friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet ſee *never* the worſe.
South's Sermons.

4. It ſeems in ſome phraſes to have the ſenſe of an adjective. Not any.

He anſwered him to *never* a word, inſomuch that the governour marvelled. *Matt.* xxvii. 14.

5. It is much uſed in compoſition; as, *never*-ending, having no end; of which ſome examples are ſubjoined.

Nature aſſureth us by *never*-failing experience, and reaſon by infallible demonſtration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* ſear,
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude. *Milton.*

Your *never* failing ſword made war to ceaſe,
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs,
Revive and raiſe themſelves with mod'rate ſhow'rs;
But over-charg'd with *never*-ceaſing rain,
Become too moiſt. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deſerv'd and gain'd their *never*-fading bays. *Roſcomm.*

Not Thracian Orpheus ſhould tranſcend my lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never*-fading bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Farewel, ye *never*-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought ſo much inclin'd,
May ſnowy fields and nitrous paſtures find;
Meet ſtores of cold ſo greedily purſu'd,
And be refreſh'd with *never*-waſting food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his *never*-bluſhing head,
And all was huſh'd, as folly's ſelf lay dead. *Pope's Dunc.*

What the weak head with ſtrongeſt biaſs rules,
Is pride, the *never*-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy buſy *never*-meaning face,
Thy ſcrew'd up front, thy ſtate grimace. *Swift.*

NE'VERTHELESS. *adv.* [*never the leſs.*] Notwithſtanding that.

They plead that even ſuch ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itſelf agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheleſs* to be aboliſhed. *Hooker*, *b.* iv.

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ſhips ready to depart; *nevertheleſs* the admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation muſt needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheleſs* independent upon him in that reſpect. *South's Sermons.*

NEU'ROLOGY. *n. ſ.* [νεῦρον and λόγος.] A deſcription of the nerves.

NEU'ROTOMY. *n. ſ.* [νεῦρον and τέμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not engaged on either ſide.

The general diviſion of the Britiſh nation is into whigs and tories; there being very few, if any, who ſtand *neuter* in the diſpute, without ranging themſelves under one of theſe denominations. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 54.

2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no ſex.

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal muſt be underſtood to make it grammar. *Dryden*.

A verb *neuter* is that which ſignifies neither action nor paſſion, but ſome ſtate or condition of being; as, *ſedeo*, I ſit. *Clarke's Latin Grammar*.

NEU'TER. *n. ſ.* One indifferent and unengaged.

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all theſe prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion*.

NEU'TRAL. *adj.* [*neutral*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either ſide.

Who can be wiſe, amaz'd, temp'rate and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man. *Shakeſp.*

He no ſooner heard that King Henry was ſettled by his victory, but forthwith he ſent ambaſſadors unto him, to pray that he would ſtand *neutral*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The allies may be ſupplied with money from Denmark and other *neutral* ſtates. *Addiſon on the War*.

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.

Some things good, and ſome things ill do ſeem,
And *neutral* ſome, in her fantaſtic eye. *Davies*.

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral*. *Arbuthnot*.

NEU'TRAL. *n. ſ.* One who does not act nor engage on either ſide.

The treacherous who have miſled others, and the *neutrals* and the falſe-hearted friends and followers, who have ſtarted aſide like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon*.

NEUTRA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*neutralité*, French.]

1. A ſtate of indifference; of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility.

Men who poſſeſs a ſtate of *neutrality* in times of publick danger, deſert the common intereſt of their fellow-ſubjects. *Addiſon*.

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,
Theſe reaſons for *neutrality* aſſign'd. *Garth's Ovid*.

All pretences to *neutrality* are juſtly exploded, only intending the ſafety and eaſe of a few individuals, while the publick is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of the latter Cato. *Swift*.

2. A ſtate between good and evil.

There is no health: phyſicians ſay, that we
At beſt enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne*.

NEU'TRALLY. *adv.* [from *neutral*.] Indifferently; on neither part.

NEW. *adj.* [*newyd*, Welſh; neop, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.]

1. Not old; freſh; lately produced, made or had; novel. It is uſed of things: as, *young* of perſons.

What's the *neweſt* grief?——
—That of an hour's age doth hiſs the ſpeaker;
Each minute teems a *new* one. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth*.

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is ſtill unknown? And can we ever know more, unleſs ſomething *new* be diſcovered? *Burnet*.

2. Modern; of the preſent time.

Whoever converſes much among old books, will be ſomething hard to pleaſe among *new*. *Temple's Miſcell.*

3. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.

There names inſcrib'd unnumber'd ages paſt,
From Time's firſt birth, with time itſelf ſhall laſt;
Theſe ever *new*, nor ſubject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days. *Pope*.

4. Not habituated; not familiar.

Such aſſemblies, though had for religion's ſake, may ſerve the turn of heretics, and ſuch as privily will inſtil their poiſon into *new* minds. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Seiz'd with wonder and delight,
Gaz'd all around me, *new* to the tranſporting ſight. *Dryd.*

Twelve mules, a ſtrong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope*.

5. Renovated; repaired, ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate.

Men after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almoſt *new*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.

6. Freſh after any thing.

Nor dare we truſt ſo ſoft a meſſenger,
New from her ſickneſs to that northern air. *Dryden*.

7. Not of ancient extraction.

A ſuperior capacity for buſineſs, and a more extenſive knowledge, are ſteps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outſhines the reſt of his contemporaries. *Addiſ.*

NEW. *adv.* This is, I think, only uſed in compoſition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As ſoon as ſhe had written them, a new ſwarm of thoughts ſtinging her mind, ſhe was ready with her foot to give the *new*-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

God hath not then left this to chuſe that, neither would reject that to chuſe this, were it not for ſome *new*-grown occaſion, making that which hath been better worſe. *Hooker*.

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his ſpeckled breaſt,
And often bounding on the bruiſed graſs,
As for great joyance of his *new*-come gueſt. *Fairy Q.*

Who are the violets now
That ſtrow the green lap of the *new*-come ſpring? *Shak.*

Your maſter's lines
Are full of *new*-found oaths; which he will break
As eaſily as I do tear this paper. *Shakeſpeare*.

Will you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Unfriended, *new*-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curſe, and ſtranger'd with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*.

Leſt by a multitude
The *new*-heal'd wound of malice ſhould break out. *Shak.*

Bow, ſtubborn knees; and heart with ſtrings of ſteel
Be ſoft as ſinews of the *new*-born babe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*.

Now hath my ſoul brought forth her prodigy,
And I a gaſping, *new*-deliver'd mother,
Have woe to woe, ſorrow to ſorrow join'd. *Shak. Rich.* II.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And laſting fealty to the *new*-made king. *Shak. Rich.* II.

He ſaw heav'n bloſſom with a *new*-born light,
On which, as on a glorious ſtranger gaz'd
The golden eyes of night; whoſe beams made bright
The way to Beth'lem, and as boldly blaz'd;
Nor aſk'd leave of the ſun, by day as night. *Craſhaw*.

I've ſeen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the *new*-born day;
With roſy wings ſo richly bright,
As if he ſcorn'd to think of night,
When a ruddy ſtorm, whoſe ſcoul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night
To blot the newly bloſſom'd light. *Craſhaw*.

Some tree, whoſe broad ſmooth leaves together ſow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Thoſe middle parts; that this *new*-comer ſhame,
There ſit not, and reproach us as unclean.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Their father's ſtate,
And *new*-entruſted ſceptre. *Milton's Poems*.

The *new*-created world, which fame in heav'n
Long had foretold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*.

His evil

Thou uſeſt, and from thence createſt more good,
Witneſs this *new* made world, another heav'n. *Milton*

All clad in livelieſt colours, freſh and fair
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter hair;
All in that *new*-blown age which does inſpire
Warmth in themſelves, in their beholders fire. *Cowley*.

While from above adorn'd with radiant light,
A *new*-born ſun ſurpriz'd the dazzled ſight. *Roſcommon*.

If it could, yet that it ſhould always run them into ſuch a machine as is already extant, and not often into ſome *new*-faſhioned one, ſuch as was never ſeen before, no reaſon can be aſſigned or imagined. *Ray on the Creation*.

This Engliſh edition is not ſo properly a tranſlation, as a new compoſition, there being ſeveral additional chapters in it, and ſeveral *new*-moulded. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

New-found lands accrue to the prince whoſe ſubject makes the firſt diſcovery. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

Let this be Nature's frailty, or her fate,
Or Iſgrim's counſel, her *new*-choſen mate. *Dryden*.

When the flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it falſe and ſlipp'ry ground;
And the more ſolemn pomp was ſtill deferr'd,
'Till *new*-born nature in freſh looks appear'd. *Dryden*.

Shewn all at once you dazzled ſo our eyes,
As *new*-born Pallas did the gods ſurpriſe;
When ſpringing forth from Jove's *new*-cloſing wound,
She ſtruck the warlike ſpear into the ground. *Dryden*.

A bird *new*-made, about the banks ſhe plies,
Not far from ſhore, and ſhort excurſions tries. *Dryden*.

Our houſe has ſent to-day
T'inſure our *new*-built veſſel, call'd a play. *Dryden*.

'Twas eaſy now to gueſs from whence aroſe,
Her *new*-made union with her ancient foes. *Dryden*.

Then curds and cream,
And *new*-laid eggs, which Baucis' buſy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roaſted rare. *Dryd. Boccace*.

When pleading Matho, borne abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his *new*-faſhioned chair. *Dryd.*

A *new*-form'd faction does your power oppoſe,
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes. *Dryden*.

If thou ken'ſt from far
Among the Pleiads a *new*-kindled ſtar;
If any ſparkles than the reſt more bright,
'Tis ſhe that ſhines in that propitious light. *Dryden*.

If we conſider *new*-born children, we ſhall have little reaſon to think that they bring many ideas into the world with them. *Locke*.

Drummers with vellum-thunder ſhake the pile,
To greet the *new*-made bride. *Gay's Trivia*.

Ah, Blouzelind! I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the *new*-fall'n calf. *Gay*.

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapter, and preſents the *new*-elected biſhop to the vicar-general. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

The *new*-fallen young here bleating for their dams,
The larger here, and there the leſſer lambs. *Pope*.

A *new*-married man and an aſs, are bride-led; an old-married man and a pack-horſe, ſadd-led. *Arbuth. and Pope*.

Learn all the *new*-faſhion words and oaths. *Swift*.

NEWFA'NGLED. *adj.* [*new* and *fangle*.] Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty.

At Chriſtmas I no more deſire a roſe,
Than wiſh a ſnow in May's *newfangled* ſhows;
But like of each thing, that in ſeaſon grows. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe charities are not *newfangled* devices of yeſterday, but are moſt of them as old as the reformation. *Atterbury*.

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *newfangled*.] Vain and
NEWFA'NGLENESS. } fooliſh love of novelty.

So to *newfangleneſs* both of manner, apparel, and each thing elſe, by the cuſtom of ſelf-guilty evil, glad to change though often for a worſe. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Yet he them in *newfangleneſs* did paſs. *Hubberd's Tale*.

The women would be loth to come behind the faſhion in *newfangledneſs* of the manner, if not in coſtlineſs of the matter. *Carew*.

NE'WEL. *n. ſ.*

1. The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried.

Let the ſtairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open *newel*, and finely railed in. *Bacon*, *Eſſay* 46.

2. *Newel*; novelty. *Spenſer*.

NE'WING. *n. ſ.* [from *new*.] Yeſt or barm. *Ainſworth*.

NE'WLY. *adv.* [from *new*.] Freſhly; lately.

Such is the power of that ſweet paſſion,
That it all ſordid baſeneſs doth repel,
And the refined mind doth *newly* faſhion
Into a fairer form. *Spenſer's Hymn on Love*.

Her breath indeed thoſe hands have *newly* ſtopp'd. *Shak.*

They *newly* learned by the king's example, that attainders do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown. *Bacon*.

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compar'd to that was next her chin;
Some bee had ſtung it *newly*. *Suckling*.

Then rubb'd it o'er with *newly* gather'd mint. *Dryden*.

NE'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *new*.] Freſhneſs; lateneſs; novelty; recentneſs; ſtate of being new.

His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but ſo new as his *newneſs* ſhamed moſt of the others long exerciſe. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Away, my friends, new flight;
And happy *newneſs* that intends old right. *Shakeſpeare*.

Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majeſty to ſtile, they have the authority of years, and out of their intermiſſion do win to themſelves a kind of grace-like *newneſs*. *B. Johnſ.*

Their ſtories, if they had been preſerved, and what elſe was then performed in that *newneſs* of the world, there could nothing of more delight have been left to poſterity.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

In theſe diſturbances,
And *newneſs* of a wav'ring government,
T' avenge them of their former grievances. *Daniel*.

Newneſs in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a ſearching mind; it was an high taſte, fit for the reliſh. *South's Sermons*.

There are ſome *newneſſes* of Engliſh, tranſlated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegances of the Latin; and here and there ſome old words are ſprinkled, which for their ſignificance and ſound, deſerved not to be antiquated. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian*.

When Horace writ his ſatires, the monarchy of his Cæſar was in its *newneſs*, and the government but juſt made eaſy to his conquered people. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

NEWS. *n. ſ.* without the ſingular. [from *new*, *nouvelles*, French.]

1. Freſh account of any thing; ſomething not heard before.

As he was ready to be greatly advanced for ſome noble pieces of ſervice which he did, he heard *news* of me. *Sidney*.

When Rhea heard this *news*, ſhe fled from her huſband to her brother Saturn. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*.

Evil *news* rides faſt, while good *news* baits. *Milt. Agon.*

With ſuch amazement as weak mothers uſe,
And frantick geſture, he receives the *news*. *Waller*.

Now the books, and now the bells,
And now our act the preacher tells,
To edify the people;
All our divinity is *news*,
And we have made of equal uſe
The pulpit and the ſteeple. *Denham*.

The amazing *news* of Charles at once was ſpread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden*.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the ſtrong and rich. *L'Eſtrange*.

They have *news*-gatherers and intelligencers diſtributed into their ſeveral walks, who bring in their reſpective quotas, and make them acquainted with the diſcourſe of the whole kingdom. *Spectator*, Nº 439.

2. Papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times.

Their papers, filled with a different party ſpirit, divide the people into different ſentiments, who generally conſider rather the principles than the truth of the *news*-writer. *Addiſ.*

Advertiſe both in every *news*-paper; and let it not be your fault or mine, if our country-men will not take warning. *Swift's Drapiers Letters*.

Wood is generally his own *news*-writer. I cannot but obſerve from that paragraph, that this public enemy treats this kingdom with contempt. *Swift's Drapiers Letters*.

Pamphlets and *news*-papers have been full of me. *Pope*.

NE'WS-MONGER. *n. ſ.* [*news* and *monger*.] One that deals in news; one whoſe employment it is to hear and to tell news.

Many tales devis'd,
Which oft the ear of greatneſs needs muſt hear,
By ſmiling pick-thanks and baſe *news-mongers*. *Shakeſp.*

This was come as a judgment upon him for laying aſide his father's will, and turning ſtock-jobber, *news-monger*, and buſy body, meddling with other peoples affairs. *Arbuthnot*.

NEWT. *n. ſ.* [eƿeꞇe, Saxon. *Newt* is ſuppoſed by Skinner to be contracted from *an evet*.] Eft; ſmall lizard: they are ſuppoſed to be appropriated ſome to the land, and ſome to the water.

Oh thou! whoſe ſelf-ſame mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,
The gilded *newt*, and eyeleſs venom'd worm. *Shakeſp.*

Newts and blind worms do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakeſpeare*.

Such humidity is obſerved in *newts* and water-lizards, eſpecially if their ſkins be perforated or pricked. *Vulg. Err.*

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT. *n. ſ.* [*new*, *year*, and *gift*.] Preſent made on the firſt day of the year.

If I be ſerved ſuch a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a *new-year's-gift*.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

When he ſat on the throne diſtributing *new-year's-gifts*, he had his altar of incenſe by him, that before they received gifts they might caſt a little incenſe into the fire; which all good Chriſtians refuſed to do. *Stillingfleet*.

NEXT. *adj.* [nexꞇ, Saxon, by a colloquial change from nehꞅꞇ or nyhꞅꞇ, the ſuperlative of neh or nyh; *neeſt*, Scottiſh.]

1. Neareſt in place; immediately ſucceeding in order.

Want ſupplieth itſelf of what is *next*, and many times the *next* way. *Bacon*, *Eſſay* 14.

The queen already ſat
High on a golden bed; her princely gueſt
Was *next* her ſide, in order ſat the reſt. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

The *next* in place and puniſhment were they,
Who prodigally throw their ſouls away. *Dryden*, *Æn.* vi.

2. Neareſt in any gradation.

If the king himſelf had ſtayed at London, or, which had been the *next* beſt, kept his court at York, and ſent the army on their proper errand, his enemies had been ſpeedily ſubdued. *Clarendon*.

O fortunate young man! at leaſt your lays
Are *next* to his, and claim the ſecond praiſe. *Dryden*.

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked on as modifications of expanſion and duration, the *next* thing to be conſidered, is, how the mind comes by them. *Locke*.

That's a difficulty *next* to impoſſible. *Rowe*.

NEXT. *adv.* At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding.

Th' unwary nymph
Deſir'd of Jove, when *next* he ſought her bed,
To grant a certain gift. *Addiſon's Ovid's Metam.* b. iii.

NI'AS. *n. ſ.* [*niais*, French.] Simple, ſilly, and fooliſh.

A *nias* hawk is one taken newly from the neſt, and not able to help itſelf; and hence niſey, a ſilly perſon. *Bailey*.

NIB. *n. ſ.* [neb, Saxon, the face; *nebbe*, Dutch, the bill.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird. See NEB.

2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

A tree called the bejuco, which twines about other trees, with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the *nib* off it, and preſently a ſpout of water runs out from it as clear as cryſtal. *Derham*.

NI'BBED. *adj.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib.

To **NI'BBLE.** *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]

1. To bite by little at a time; to eat ſlowly.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* ſheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with ſtover them to keep. *Shak.*

It is the roſe that bleeds, when he
Nibbles his nice phlebotomy. *Cleaveland's Poems*.

Had not he better have borne Wat's *nibbling* of his plants and roots now, than the huntſman's eating of him out of houſe and home. *L'Eſtrange*, *Fable* 387.

Many there are who *nibble* without leave;
But none, who are not born to taſte, ſurvive. *Granville*.

2. To bite as a fiſh does the bait.

The roving trout
Greedily ſucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* at the fallacious meat. *Gay*.

To **NI'BBLE.** *v. n.*

1. To bite at.

As pigeons bill, ſo wedlock would be *nibbling*. *Shakeſp.*

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,
And fain would *nibble* at your grandame gold. *Dryden*.

But if you would be *nibbling*, here is a hand to ſtay your ſtomach. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian*.

Plunging himſelf in mud, and then lifting up his head a little, he caſts out the ſaid ſtring; which the little fiſhes taking for a worm, and *nibbling* at it, he immediately plucks them both in together. *Grew's Muſeum*.

2. To carp at; to find fault with.

Inſtead of returning a full anſwer to my book, he manifeſtly falls a *nibbling* at one ſingle paſſage in it. *Tillotſon*.

NI'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE. *adj.* [neꞅe, Saxon, ſoft.]

1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactneſs; ſuperfluouſly exact. It is often uſed to expreſs a culpable delicacy.

Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the *niceſt* eye can find a ſpot in. *Sidney*.

He that ſtands upon a ſlipp'ry place,
Makes *nice* of no vile hold to ſtay him up. *Shakeſpeare*.

Nor be ſo *nice* in taſte myſelf to know,
If what I ſwallow be a thruſh or no. *Dryden's Perſius*.

Thus critics, of leſs judgment than caprice,
Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*,
Form ſhort ideas, and offend in arts,
As moſt in manners, by a love to parts. *Pope on Crit.*

Our author, happy in a judge ſo *nice*,
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope*.

2. Delicate; ſcrupulouſly and minutely cautious.

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet*.

Dear love! continue *nice* and chaſte;
For if you yield, you do me wrong;

Let duller wits to love's end haſte,
I have enough to woo thee long. *Donne.*
Of honour men at firſt like women *nice*,
Raiſe maiden ſcruples at unpractis'd vice. *E. Hallifax.*

Having been compiled by Gratian, in an ignorant age, we ought not to be too *nice* in examining it. *Baker.*

3. Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh.

God hath here
Varied his bounty ſo with new delights,
As may compare with heaven; and to taſte,
Think not I ſhall be *nice*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Eaſily injured; delicate.

With how much eaſe is a young muſe betray'd?
How *nice* the reputation of a maid? *Roſcommon.*

5. Formed with minute exactneſs.

Indulge me but in love, my other paſſions
Shall riſe and fall by virtue's *niceſt* rules. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. Requiring ſcrupulous exactneſs.

Suppoſing an injury done, it is a *nice* point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity. *L'Eſtrange.*

My progreſs in making this *nice* and troubleſome experiment, I have ſet down more at large. *Newton's Opticks.*

7. Refined.

A *nice* and ſubtile happineſs I ſee
Thou to thyſelf propoſeſt, in the choice
Of thy aſſociates, Adam; and wilt taſte
No pleaſure, though in pleaſure ſolitary.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

8. Having lucky hits. This ſignification is not in uſe.

When my hours
Were *nice* and lucky, men did ranſom lives
Of me for jeſts. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

NI'CELY. *adv.* [from *nice*.]

1. Accurately; minutely; ſcrupulouſly.

Theſe kind of knaves in this plainneſs
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants
That ſtretch their duties *nicely*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
What mean thoſe ladies which, as tho'
They were to take a clock to pieces, go
So *nicely* about the bride? *Donne.*

He ought to ſtudy the grammar of his own tongue, that he may underſtand his own country-ſpeech *nicely*, and ſpeak it properly. *Locke.*

The next thing of which the doſes ought to be *nicely* determined, are opiates. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

At *nicely* carving ſhew thy wit;
But ne'er preſume to eat a bit. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. Delicately.

The inconveniences attending the beſt of governments, we quickly feel, and are *nicely* ſenſible of the ſhare that we bear in them. *Atterbury.*

NI'CENESS. *n. ſ.* from *nice*.]

1. Accuracy; minute exactneſs.

Where's now that labour'd *niceneſs* in thy dreſs,
And all thoſe arts that did the ſpark expreſs. *Dryden.*

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactneſs.

A ſtrange *niceneſs* were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a perſon repreſenting ſo much worthineſs, which I am glad even to rocks and woods to utter. *Sidney.*

Unlike the *niceneſs* of our modern dames,
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*
Nor place them where
Roaſt crabs offend the *niceneſs* of their noſe. *Dryden.*

NI'CETY. *n. ſ.* [from *nice*.]

1. Minute accuracy of thought.

Nor was this *nicety* of his judgment confined only to literature, but was the ſame in all other parts of art. *Prior.*

2. Accurate performance.

As for the workmanſhip of the old Roman pillars, the ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion and the rules of art ſo much as the moderns. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Faſtidious delicacy; ſqueamiſhneſs.

He them with ſpeeches meet
Does fair intreat; no courting *nicety*,
But ſimple true, and eke unfeigned ſweet. *Fairy Queen.*
So love doth loath diſdainful *nicety*. *Spenſer.*

4. Minute obſervation; punctilious diſcrimination; ſubtilty.

If reputation attend theſe conqueſts, which depend on the fineneſs and *niceties* of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men ſo employed, ſhould perplex and ſubtilize the ſignification of ſounds. *Locke.*

His concluſions are not built upon any *niceties*, or ſolitary and uncommon appearances, but on the moſt ſimple and obvious circumſtances of theſe terreſtrial bodies. *Woodward.*

5. Delicate management; cautious treatment.

Love ſuch *nicety* requires,
One blaſt will put out all his fires. *Swift's Poems.*

6. Effeminate ſoftneſs.

7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHAR. *n. ſ.*

The characters are: it hath a polypetalous or a monopetalous flower, cut very deeply into ſeveral ſegments, but is almoſt of an anomalous figure; from whoſe calyx ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, beſet all over with prickles, in which are contained one or two round hard ſeeds. *Millar.*

NICHE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A hollow in which a ſtatue may be placed.

Niches, containing figures of white ſtone or marble, ſhould not be coloured in their concavity too black. *Wotton.*

They not from temples, nor from gods refrain,
But the poor lares from the *niches* ſeize,
If they be little images that pleaſe. *Dryden.*
On the ſouth a long majeſtic race
Of Ægypt's prieſts, the gilded *niches* grace. *Pope.*

The heirs to titles and large eſtates are well enough qualified to read pamphlets againſt religion and high-flying; whereby they fill their *niches*, and carry themſelves through the world with that dignity which beſt becomes a ſenator and a ſquire. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

NICK. *n. ſ.* [*nicke*, Teutonick, the twinkling of an eye.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is neceſſity or convenience.

That great inſtrument of ſtate had foreknowledge of it, but ſuffered the fatal thread to be ſpun out to that length for ſome politick reſpects, and then to cut it off in the very *nick*. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

What in our watches that in us is found,
So to the height and *nick* we up be wound,
No matter by what hand or trick. *Suckling.*
That trick,
Had it come in the *nick*,
Had touch'd us to the quick. *Denham.*
Though dame Fortune ſeem to ſmile,
And leer upon him for a while;
She'll after ſhew him in the *nick*
Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.
And ſome with ſymbols, ſigns, and tricks,
Engraved in planetary *nicks*,
With their own influences will fetch them
Down from their orbs, arreſt and catch them. *Hudibras.*

This *nick* of time is the critical occaſion for the gaining of a point. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *nock* or *notch*.]

3. A ſcore; a reckoning.

Launce his man told me, he lov'd her art of all *nick*.
Shakeſpeare.

4. A winning throw. [*niche*, French, a ludicrous trick.]

Come, ſeven's the main,
Cries Ganymede; the uſual trick
Seven, ſlur a ſix, eleven a *nick*. *Prior.*

To NICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by ſome ſlight artifice uſed at the lucky moment.

Is not the winding up of witneſs
A *nicking* more than half the bus'neſs? *Hudibras, p.* ii.

The juſt ſeaſon of doing things muſt be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 38.

Take away paſſion while it is predominant and afloat, and juſt in the critical height of it, *nick* it with ſome lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over-rule it. *South.*

2. To cut in nicks or notches.

His beard they have ſing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever as it blaz'd they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.
My maſter preaches patience, and the while
His man with ſciſſars *nicks* him like a fool. *Shakeſpeare.*
Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glaſſes,
And thence proceeds to *nicking* ſaſhes. *Prior.*

3. To ſuit; as tallies cut in nicks.

Words *nicking* and reſembling one another, are applicable to different ſignifications. *Camden's Remains.*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to diſappoint by ſome trick or unexpected turn.

Why ſhould he follow you?
The itch of his affection ſhould not then
Have *nick'd* his captainſhip, at ſuch a point. *Shakeſpeare.*

NICKNA'ME. *n. ſ.* [*nom de nique*, French.] A name given in ſcoff or contempt; a term of deriſion; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*. *B. Johnſon.*

My mortal enemy hath not only falſely ſurmiſed me to be a feigned perſon, giving me *nicknames*, but alſo hath offered large ſums of money to corrupt the princes with whom I have been retained. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word to be got from her, but the ſame *nickname* in deriſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To NICKNA'ME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice;
For virtue's office nevers breaks men's troth. *Shakeſp.*
Leſs ſeem theſe facts which treaſons *nickname* force,
Than ſuch a fear'd ability for more. *Denham.*

To NI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*nicto*, Latin.] To wink.

There are ſeveral parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the ſeventh or ſuſpenſory muſcle of the eye, the *nictating* membrane, and the ſtrong aponeuroſes on the ſides of the neck. *Ray.*

NIDE. *n. ſ.* [*nidus*, Lat.] A brood: as, a *nide* of pheaſants.

NIDGET. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*. The opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refuſed to come to the royal ſtandard in times of exigency.] A coward; a daſtard.

There was one true Engliſh word of greater force than them all, now out of all uſe; it ſignifieth no more than abject, baſeminded, falſe-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camden.*

NIDIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nidificatio*, Latin.] The act of building neſts.

That place, and that method of *nidification*, doth abundantly anſwer the creature's occaſions. *Derham.*

NI'DING. *adj.* [from nið, Saxon.] Vileneſs.

Niding, an old Engliſh word ſignifying abject, baſeminded, falſe-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Carew.*

NIDO'ROUS. *adj.* [*nidoreux*, from *nidor*.] Reſembling the ſmell or taſte of roaſted fat.

Incenſe and *nidorous* ſmells, ſuch as of ſacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to diſpoſe men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contriſtation of the ſpirits, and partly alſo by heating and exalting them. *Bacon.*

The ſigns of the functions of the ſtomach being depraved, are eructations either with the taſte of the aliment, acid, *nidoroſe*, or fœtid, reſembling the taſte of rotten eggs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

NI'DOROSITY. *n. ſ.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taſte of undigeſted roaſt-meat.

The cure of this *nidoroſity* is, by vomiting and purging. *Floyer on the Humours.*

NIDULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nidulor*, Latin.] The time of remaining in the neſt.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognoſtick of theſe birds, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again, more eſpecially remarkable in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young. *Vulg. Err.*

NIECE. *n. ſ.* [*niece*, *niepce*, French; *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or ſiſter.

My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloſter. *Shakeſp.*
While he thus his *niece* beſtows,
About our iſle he builds a wall. *Waller.*

NI'GGARD. *n. ſ.* [*ninggr*, Iſlandick.] A miſer; a curmudgeon; a ſordid, avaricious, parſimonious fellow.

If thou do, then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. If thou do, let ſome unjuſt *niggards* make weres to ſpoil thy beauty. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Be not a *niggard* of your ſpeech. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Serve him as a grudging maſter,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton's Poems.*
Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence;
For the worſt avarice is that of ſenſe. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

NI'GGARD. *adj.*

1. Sordid; avaricious; parſimonious.

One ſhe found
With all the gifts of bounteous Nature crown'd;
Of gentle blood; but one whoſe *niggard* fate
Had ſet him far below her high eſtate. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing; wary.

Moſt free of queſtion, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To NI'GGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtint.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature muſt obey neceſſity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GGARDISH. *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having ſome diſpoſition to avarice.

NI'GGARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; ſordid parſimony.

Niggardlineſs is not good huſbandry, nor generoſity profuſion. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 443.

NI'GGARDLY. *adj.* [from *niggard*.]

1. Avaricious; ſordidly parſimonious.

Where the owner of the houſe will be bountiful; it is not for the ſteward to be *niggardly*. *Hall.*

Love is like a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities: he muſt be watched like a hard-hearted treaſurer. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Why are we ſo *niggardly* to ſtop at one fifth? Why do we not raiſe it one full moiety, and thereby double our money? *Locke.*

Providence, not *niggardly*, but wiſe,
Here laviſhly beſtows, and there denies,
That by each other's virtues we may riſe. *Granville.*

Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he uſed only to give to his attendants their diet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Sparing; wary.

I know your mind, and I will ſatisfy it; neither will I do it like a *niggardly* anſwerer, going no farther than the bounds of the queſtion. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARDLY. *adv.* Sparingly; parſimoniouſly.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingroſs'd opportunities to meet her; feed every ſlight occaſion that could but *niggardly* give me ſight of her. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GGARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; ſordid parſimony.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, ſuch as would make one deteſt *niggardneſs*, it is ſo ſluttiſh a vice. *Sidney.*

NIGH. *prep.* [nyh, Saxon.] At no great diſtance from.

They ſhone
Stars diſtant, but *nigh* hand ſeem'd other worlds. *Milton.*
Nigh this receſs, with terror they ſurvey,
Where Death maintains his dread tyrannick ſway. *Garth.*

NIGH. *adv.*

1. Not at a great diſtance.

The day of the Lord cometh, for it is *nigh* at hand. *Joel.*
He was ſick *nigh* unto death. *Phil.* ii. 27.

2. To a place near.

He drew *nigh*, and to me held,
Ev'n to my mouth, of that ſame fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.
I will defer that anxious thought,
And death, by fear, ſhall not be *nigher* brought. *Dryden.*

NIGH. *adj.*

1. Near; not diſtant; not remote.

The loud tumult ſhews the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*

2. Allied cloſely by blood.

He committed the protection of his ſon Aſanes to two of his *nigh* kinſmen and aſſured friends. *Knolles.*

His uncle, or uncle's ſon, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him. *Lev.* xxv. 49.

His ſiſter a virgin, that is *nigh* unto him. *Lev.* xxi. 3.

To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the particle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

Now day is done, and night is *nighing* faſt. *Hubberd.*

NI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *nigh*, the adjective.] Nearly; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to diſtinguiſh between a cube and a ſphere of the ſame metal, and *nighly* of the ſame bigneſs. *Locke.*

NI'GHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nigh*.] Nearneſs; proximity.

NIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*nauts*, Gothick; niht, Saxon; *nuit*, Fr.]

1. The time of darkneſs; the time from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe.

The Duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here this *night*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

In the morning he ſhall devour the prey, and at *night* divide the ſpoil. *Gen.* xlix. [illegible]

Pharaoh roſe up in the *night*. *Exod.* xii. [illegible]

They did eat and drink, and tarried all *night*. *Gen.* xxiv.

Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
'Till this ſtormy *night* be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn;
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never ſleep in *night*. *Craſhaw.*
Dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her ſanguine gown by *night* and day,
Obſervant of the ſouls that paſs the downward way.
Dryden.

2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

TO-NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

There came men in hither *to-night* of the children of Iſrael, to ſearch out the country. *Joſh.* ii. 2.

NIGHTBRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *brawler*.] One who raiſes diſturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,
And ſpend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *night-brawler*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

NIGHTCAP. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *cap*.] A cap worn in bed, or in undreſs.

The rabblement hooted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their ſweaty *night-caps*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Great mountains have a perception of the diſpoſition of the air to tempeſts ſooner than the vallies below; and therefore they ſay in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean miſchief. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How did the humbled ſwain deteſt
His prickly beard, and hairy breaſt!
His *night-cap* border'd round with lace,
Could give no ſoftneſs to his face. *Swift's Poems.*

NI'GHTCROW. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *crow*.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl ſhriek'd at thy birth, an evil ſign;
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckleſs time. *Shakeſp.*

NI'GHTDEW. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dew*.] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are huſh'd, as Nature's ſelf lay dead,
The mountains ſeem to nod their drowſy head;
The little birds in dreams their ſongs repeat,
And ſleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* ſweat;
E'en luſt and envy ſleep. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

NI'GHTDOG. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dog*.] A dog that hunts in the night. Uſed by deer-ſtealers.

When *night-dogs* run, all ſorts of deer are chaſed. *Shak.*

NI'GHTDRESS. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dreſs*.] The dreſs worn at night.

The fair ones feel ſuch maladies as theſe,
When each new *night-dreſs* gives a new diſeaſe. *Pope.*

NI'GHTED. *adj.* [from *night*.] Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ign'rance, Gloſter's eyes being out,
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to diſpatch
His *nighted* life. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Good Hamlet, caſt thy *nighted* colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Shak.*

NI'GHTFARING. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *fare*.] Travelling in the night.

Will-a-Wiſp miſleads *night-faring* clowns,
O'er hills, and ſinking bogs, and pathleſs downs. *Gay.*

NI'GHTFIRE. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *fire*.] Ignis fatuus; Will-a Wiſp.

Fooliſh *night-fires*, womens and childrens wiſhes,
Chaſes in arras, gilded emptineſs:
Theſe are the pleaſures here. *Herbert.*

NI'GHTFLY. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *fly*.] Moth that flies in the night.

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoaky cribs,
And huſh'd with buzzing *night-flies* to thy ſlumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt melody? *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GHTFOUNDERED. *n. ſ.* [from *night* and *founder*.] Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night.

Either ſome one like us *night-foundered* here,
Or elſe ſome neighbour woodman, or at worſt,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*

NI'GHTGOWN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *gown*.] A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs.

Since his majeſty went into the field,

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, throw
Her *night-gown* upon her. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They have put me in a ſilk *night-gown*, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 113.

No meagre muſe-rid mope, aduſt and thin,
In a dun *night-gown* of his own looſe ſkin. *Pope.*

NI'GHTHAG. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *hag.*] Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called
In ſecret, riding through the air ſhe comes
Lur'd with the ſmell of infant-blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

NI'GHTINGALE. *n. ſ.* [from *night* and *galan*, Saxon, to ſing; *galm*, Teutonick, is a ſound or echo.]

1. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel.

I think
The *nightingale*, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſpeare.*

Although the wezon, throtle, and tongue, be the inſtruments of voice, and by their agitations concur in thoſe delightful modulations, yet cannot we aſſign the cauſe unto any particular formation; and I perceive the *nightingale* hath ſome diſadvantage in the tongue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thus the wiſe *nightingale* that leaves her home,
Purſuing conſtantly the chearful ſpring,
To foreign groves does her old muſick bring. *Waller.*

2. A word of endearment.

My *nightingale!*
We'll beat them to their beds. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*

NI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *night.*]

1. By night.

Thee, Sion! and the flow'ry brooks beneath,
That waſh thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I viſit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iii.

Soon as the evening ſhades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And *nightly* to the liſt'ning earth
Repeats the ſtory of her birth. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Every night.

Let all things ſuffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and ſleep
In the affliction of thoſe terrible dreams
That ſhake us *nightly*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

NI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *night.*] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

May the ſtars and ſhining moon attend
Your *nightly* ſports, as you vouchſafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel. *Dryd.*

Soon as the flocks ſhook off the *nightly* dews,
Two ſwains, whom love kept wakeful and the muſe,
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care. *Pope.*

NI'GHTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE. *n. ſ.* [*night*, and, according to Temple, *mara*, a ſpirit that, in the heathen mythology, was related to torment or ſuffocate ſleepers.] A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt.

Saint Withold footed thrice the would,
He met the *nightmare*, and her name he told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulneſs, drowſineſs, vertigoes, tremblings, oppreſſions in ſleep, and *night-mares*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

NI'GHTPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *piece.*] A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle light, not by the light of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that ſeemed to ſhew themſelves by the candles which were lighted up; and were ſo inflamed by the ſun-ſhine which fell upon them, that I could ſcarce forbear crying out Fire. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTRAIL. *n. ſ.* [*night* and ꞃeᵹl, Saxon, a gown or robe.] A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night.

An antiquary will ſcorn to mention a pinner or *night-rail*; but will talk as gravely as the father of the church on the vitta and peplus. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

NI'GHTRAVEN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *raven.*] A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful meſſenger,
The hoarſe *night-raven*, trump of doleful drere. *Spenſer.*

I pray his bad voice bode no miſchief:
I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*,
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GHTROBBER. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *robber.*] One who ſteals in the dark.

Highways ſhould be fenced on both ſides, whereby thieves and *night-robbers* might be more eaſily purſued and encountered. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

NI'GHTRULE. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *rule.*] A tumult in the night.

How now, mad ſprite,
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shakeſpeare.

NI'GHTSHADE. *n. ſ.* [nıhꞇ ꞅcaꝺa, Saxon.]

1. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly nightſhade.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expands in form of a ſtar: from the flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a round, oval, ſoft, ſucculent fruit, containing many flat ſeeds in each. The ſpecies are nine. This the phyſicians have directed to be uſed in medicine, under the title of *ſolanum hortenſe*. *Millar.*

2. Deadly.

Deadly *night-ſhade* (belladona) a plant. The flower is bell-ſhaped, of one leaf, divided into five acute ſegments at the top, and ſucceeded by a globular ſoft fruit, divided into two cells which contain the ſeeds. It is a very ſtrong poiſon. *Millar.*

NI'GHTSHINING. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *ſhine.*] Shewing brightneſs in the night.

None of theſe noctiluca, or *night-ſhining* bodies, have been obſerved in any of the ancient ſepulchres. *Wilkins's Dædal.*

NI'GHTSHRIEK. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *ſhriek.*] A cry in the night.

I have almoſt forgot the taſte of fears:
The time has been, my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a *night-ſhriek*; and my fell of hair
Would at a diſmal treatiſe rouſe and ſtir,
As life were in't. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

NI'GHTTRIPPING. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *trip.*] Going lightly in the night.

Could it be prov'd,
That ſome *night-tripping* fairy had exchang'd
In cradle cloaths, our children where they lay,
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakeſp.*

NI'GHTWALK. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] Walk in the night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular ſcholars, he took their names, and a promiſe to appear, unſent for, next morning. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

NI'GHTWALKER. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns.

Men that hunt ſo, be either privy ſtealers, or *night-walkers*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

NI'GHTWARBLING. [*night* and *warble.*] Singing in the night.

Now is the pleaſant time,
The cool, the ſilent, ſave where ſilence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v.

NI'GHTWARD. *adj.* [*night* and *ward.*] Approaching towards night.

Their *night-ward* ſtudies, wherewith they cloſe the day's work. *Milton on Education.*

NI'GHTWATCH. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *watch.*] A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches*. *Pſalm* lxiii. 6.

NIGRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*nigreſcens*, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackneſs.

NIGRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*niger* and *facio.*] The act of making black.

NIHI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*nihilité*, French; *nihilum*, Latin.] Nothingneſs; the ſtate of being nothing.

Not being is conſidered as excluding all ſubſtance, and then all modes are alſo neceſſarily excluded; and this we call pure *nihility*, or mere nothing. *Watts's Logick.*

To **NILL.** *v. a.* [from *ne will*, nıllan, Saxon.] Not to will; to refuſe; to reject.

Certes, ſaid he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace,
Ne to be made ſo happy do intend,
Another bliſs before mine eyes I place,
Another happineſs, another end. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

In all affections ſhe concurreth ſtill;
If now, with man and wife to will and *nill*
The ſelf-ſame things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree. *Ben. Johnſon.*

NILL. *n. ſ.* The ſhining ſparks of braſs in trying and melting the ore.

To **NIM.** *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to ſteal.

They'll queſtion Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

They could not keep themſelves honeſt of their fingers, but would be *nimming* ſomething or other for the love of thieving. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 241.

NI'MBLE. *adj.* [from *nim*, or numan, Saxon, tractable.] Quick; active; ready; ſpeedy; lively; expeditious.

They being *nimbler*-jointed than the reſt,
And more induſtrious, gathered more ſtore. *Spenſer.*

You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

You have dancing ſhoes
With *nimble* ſoles. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

His off'ring ſoon propitious fire from heaven,
Conſum'd with *nimble* glance and grateful ſteam;
The others not, for his was not ſincere. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Thro' the mid ſeas the *nimble* pinnace ſails,
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*

NI'MBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nimble.*] Quickneſs; activity; ſpeed; agility; readineſs; dexterity; celerity; expedition; ſwiftneſs.

The hounds were ſtraight uncoupled, and ere long the ſtag thought it better to truſt to the *nimbleneſs* of his feet, than to the ſlender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Himſelf ſhewing at one inſtant both ſteadineſs and *nimbleneſs*. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the perſonal wiſdom of God is for that very cauſe ſaid to excel in *nimbleneſs* or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure and ſubtile ſpirits, to go through all, and to reach into every thing which is. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 5.

We, lying ſtill,
Are full of reſt, defence and *nimbleneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ovid ranged over all Parnaſſus with great *nimbleneſs* and agility; but as he did not much care for the toil requiſite to climb the upper part of the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 115.

NI'MBLEWITTED. *adj.* [*nimble* and *wit.*] Quick; eager to ſpeak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* counſellor at the bar, who was forward to ſpeak, did interrupt him often, ſaid unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me; a pain to me to ſpeak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon, Apophthegm* 124.

NI'MBLY. *adv.* [from *nimble.*] Quickly; ſpeedily; actively.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the laſcivious playing of a lute. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The air
Nimbly and ſweetly recommends itſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moſt legs can *nimbly* run, tho' ſome be lame. *Davies.*

The liquor we poured from the cryſtals, and ſet it in a digeſting furnace to evaporate more *nimbly*. *Boyle.*

NI'MBLESS. *n. ſ.* Nimbleneſs. *Spenſer.*

NI'MIETY. *n. ſ.* [*nimietas*, ſchool Latin.] The ſtate of being too much.

NI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

NI'NCOMPOOP. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the beſt language ſhe can afford me. *Addiſon.*

NINE. *n. ſ.* [*niun*, Gothick; nıᵹon, Saxon.] One more than eight; one leſs than ten.

The weyward ſiſters,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine and thrice to mine,
And thrice again, to make up *nine*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A thouſand ſcruples may ſtartle at firſt, and yet in concluſion prove but a *nine*-days wonder. *L'Eſtrange.*

The faults are *nine* in ten owing to affectation, and not to the want of underſtanding. *Swift's Miſcell.*

NI'NEFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round *ninefold*.
Milton.

NI'NEPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pence.*] A ſilver coin valued at nine-pence.

Three ſilver pennies, and a *nine-pence* bent. *Gay's Paſt.*

NI'NEPINS. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

A painter made bloſſoms upon the trees in December, and ſchool-boys playing at *nine-pins* upon the ice in July. *Peacham on Drawing.*

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown
Nike *nine-pins*, they ſtrike others down. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii.

NI'NESCORE. *adj.* [*nine* and *ſcore.*] Nine times twenty.

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himſelf above *nine-ſcore*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uſes. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 177.

NI'NETEEN. *adj.* [nıᵹontyne, Saxon.] Nine and ten; one leſs than twenty.

Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into eaſy ones, ſuch as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*

NI'NETEENTH. *adj.* [nıᵹonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of King Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan. *2 Kings*, xxv. 8.

NI'NETY. *adj.* [hunꝺnıᵹontıᵹ, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan. *Gen.* v. 9.

NINTH. *adj.* [neᵹoða, Saxon.] That which precedes the tenth; the firſt after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a ſtrict obſervation of many, I have not found any that ſee the *ninth* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

NI'NTIETH. *adj.* [hunꝺnıᵹonteoᵹoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

NI'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*ninno*, a child, Spaniſh.] A fool; a ſimpleton.

What a pied *ninny*'s this? *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The dean was ſo ſhabby, and look'd like a *ninny*,
That the captain ſuppos'd he was curate. *Swift.*

NI'NNYHAMMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ninny.*] A ſimpleton.

Another vents her paſſion in ſcurrilous terms; an old *ninny-hammer*, a dotard, a nincompoop, is the beſt language ſhe can afford me. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 109.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has ſaved that clod-pated, numſkulled, *niny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

To **NIP.** *v. a.* [*nijpen*, Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.

In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out their ſmell more. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 388.

2. To cut off by any ſlight means.

The ſmall ſhoots that extract the ſap of the moſt leading branches, muſt be *nipt* off. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To blaſt; to deſtroy before full growth.

This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a froſt, a killing froſt;
And when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
His greatneſs is a ripening, *nips* his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

A flower doth ſpread and dye,
Thou would'ſt extend me to ſome good,
Before I were by froſt's extremity *nipt* in the bud. *Herb.*

His delivery now proves
Abortive, as the firſt-born bloom of ſpring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's froſt. *Milton.*

Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among poſterity. *Addiſ.*

From ſuch encouragement it is eaſy to gueſs to what perfection I might have brought this great work, had it not been *nipt* in the bud. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

4. To pinch as froſt.

The air bites ſhrewdly, it is very cold.—
—It is a *nipping* and an eager air. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the ſhepherd blows his nail;
When blood is *nipt*, and ways be foul,
Then nightly ſings the ſtaring owl. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To vex; to bite.

And ſharp remorſe his heart did prick and *nip*,
That drops of blood thence like a well did play. *Fairy Q.*

6. To ſatirize; to ridicule; to taunt ſarcaſtically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip
To hear the javel ſo good men to *nip*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Quick wits commonly be in deſire new-fangled; in purpoſe unconſtant; bold with any perſon; buſy in every matter; ſoothing ſuch as be preſent, *nipping* any that is abſent. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

NIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am ſharply taunted, yea, ſometime with pinches, *nips*, and bobs. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

2. A ſmall cut.

What this a ſleeve? 'tis like a demicannon;
What up and down carv'd like an apple-tart?
Here's ſnip, and *nip*, and cut, and ſliſh, and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſer in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A blaſt.

So haſty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the midwifry of rip'ning ſhow'rs,
In ſpight of froſts, ſpring from th' unwilling earth,
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

4. A taunt; a ſarcaſm.

NI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *nip.*] A ſatiriſt. Out of uſe.

Ready backbiters, ſore *nippers*, and ſpiteful reporters privily of good men. *Aſcham.*

NI'PPERS. *n. ſ.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *nip.*] With bitter ſarcaſm.

NI'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [nypele, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug; that which the ſucking young take into their mouths.

Tho' tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.—
I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my *nipple* from his boneleſs gums. *Shakeſp.*

In creatures that nouriſh their young with milk, are adapted the *nipples* of the breaſt to the mouth and organs of ſuction. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated.

In moſt other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

NI'PPLEWORT. *n. ſ.* [Lampſana.] A very common weed.

NISI PRIUS. *n. ſ.*

[In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in caſe where the inqueſt is panelled, and returned before the juſtices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the eaſe of the county. It is directed to the ſheriff, commanding that he cauſe the men impanelled to come before the juſtices in the ſame county, for the determining of the cauſe there, except it be ſo difficult that it need great deliberation: in which caſe, it is ſent again to the bank. It is ſo called from the firſt words of the writ *niſi apud talem locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth, that juſtices of aſſizes and juſtices of *niſi prius*, differ. So that juſtices of *niſi prius* muſt be one of them before whom the cauſe is depending in the bench, with ſome other good men of the county aſſociated to him. *Cowel.*

NIT. *n. ſ.* [hnıꞇu, Saxon.] The egg of a louſe, or ſmall animal.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer, not by ſtinging them, but only by their bombylious noiſe, or tickling them in ſticking their *nits*, or eggs, on the hair. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

NI'TENCY. *n. ſ.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]

1. Luſtre; clear brightneſs.

2. [From the Latin, *nitor.*] Endeavour; ſpring to expand itſelf.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of theſe particles; from which acceleration their ſpring, or endeavour outward will be augmented; that is, thoſe zones will have a ſtrong *nitency* to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

NI'THING. *n. ſ.* A coward, daſtard, poltroon.

NI'TED. *adj.* [*nitidus*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; luſtrous.

We reſtore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nited* yellow, by putting them into fire and aqua fortis, which take off the adventitious filth. *Boyle on Colours.*

NI'TRE. *n. ſ.* [*nitre*, French; *nitrum*, Latin.]

The ſalt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or ſalt-petre, is a cryſtalline pellucid, but ſomewhat whitiſh ſubſtance, of an acrid and bitteriſh taſte, impreſſing a peculiar ſenſe of coldneſs upon the tongue. This ſalt, though it affords, by means of fire, an acid ſpirit capable of diſſolving almoſt every thing, yet manifeſts no ſign of its containing any acid at all in its crude ſtate. *Nitre* is of the number of thoſe ſalts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earths, ſtones, and other foſſile ſubſtances, as the particles of metals are in their ores: it is ſometimes however found pure, in form of an effloreſcence, either on its ores or on the ſurface of old walls; theſe efflorescences diſſolved in proper water, ſhooting into regular and proper cryſtals of *nitre*. That this ſalt ſhould be found on the ſurface of walls is not wonderful, ſince it is found only on or near the ſurface of the earth where it is produced. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Perſia and the Eaſt-Indies, is a kind of yellowiſh marl found in the bare cliffs of the ſides of hills expoſed to the northern and eaſtern winds, and never in any other ſituation. From this marl the ſalt is ſeparated by water; but the cryſtals into which it ſhoots, as we receive them from the Eaſt-Indies, are ſmall, imperfect, and impure. Earths of whatever kind, moiſtened by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford *nitre* in large quantities. The earths at the bottom of pigeon-houſes, and thoſe of ſtables and cow-houſes, all afford *nitre*, on being thrown into water and boiled. In France, where very little *nitre* is imported, they make it from the rubbiſh of old mortar and plaiſter of buildings; and the mortar of old walls with us, if moiſtened with urine and expoſed to the air in a proper ſituation that is open to the north eaſt, and covered over to defend it from wet, never fails to afford *nitre* in a few weeks, and that in proportion of one tenth of the weight of the ingredients. There is no queſtion but a manufactory of *nitre* might be eſtabliſhed in England to as much advantage as that of France. The place where the materials are expoſed, is to be carefully examined. It muſt be moderate as to the great points of moiſture and dryneſs; if there be too much moiſture the *nitre* which is already formed will be waſhed away, and without ſome moiſture the ſalts will hardly be ever formed. Heat and coldneſs, unleſs exceſſive, can be of no conſequence. It is on account of the requiſiteneſs of ſo certain a degree of moiſture to the materials from which *nitre* is obtained, that the north eaſt winds are of ſo much uſe in the production of it. In ſpring and autumn, which are the ſeaſons when this ſalt is principally made, theſe two winds are neither too moiſt nor too dry, eſpecially in the night; the ſouth and weſt winds are deſtructive, becauſe they bring ſtorms and ſhowers. In medicine, *nitre* is cooling and diuretick, and good in burning fevers. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native, and pure ſalt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native ſalts; being a fixed alkali plainly of the nature of thoſe made by fire from vegetables, yet being capable of a regular cryſtallization, which thoſe ſalts are not. It is found on or very near the ſurface of the earth, in thin flat cakes, ſpungy, light, and friable; and when pure, of a pale browniſh white colour. It is of an acrid taſte, like potaſhes. About Smyrna and Epheſus, and through a great part of Aſia Minor, this ſalt is extremely frequent on the ſurface of the earth; and alſo in Sindy, a province of the Inner Aſia, where they ſweep it up and call it ſoap-earth, uſing a ſolution or lye of it in waſhing. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, has been by ſome ſuppoſed to be a loſt ſubſtance, and by others to be the ſame with our *nitre* or ſalt-petre; but both theſe opinions are erroneous, this ſalt being the true natrum of the ancients, anſwering perfectly to its deſcription, and having all its uſes and virtues. In Scripture we find that the ſalt called *nitre* would ferment with vinegar, and had an abſterſive quality, properties which perfectly agree with this ſalt but not with ſalt-petre, as do many different qualities aſcribed to it by the ancients. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Some tumultuous cloud,
Inſtinct with fire and *nitre*, hurried him. *Milton.*
Some ſteep their ſeed, and ſome in cauldrons boil,
With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*

NITROUS. *adj.* [*nitreux*, French; from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre; conſiſting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the ſun, gather a *nitrous* fatneſs more than either of them have ſeverally. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The northern air being more fully charged with thoſe particles ſuppoſed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is fitteſt to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is ſufficient to move ſuch an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought ſo much inclin'd,
May ſnowy fields and *nitrous* paſtures find,
Meet ſtores of cold ſo greedily purſu'd,
And be refreſh'd with never-waſting food. *Blackmore.*

NITRY. *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.

Winter my theme confines; whoſe *nitry* wind
Shall cruſt the ſlabby mire, and kennels bind. *Gay.*

NITTILY. *adv.* [from *nitty*.] Louſily.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new rebellion; he was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous. *Hayward.*

NITTY. *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NIVAL. *adj.* [*nivalis*, Lat.] Abounding with ſnow. *Dict.*

NIVEOUS. *adj.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy; reſembling ſnow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of ſulphur, which otherways preſents a pure and *niveous* white. *Brown.*

NIZY. *n. ſ.* A dunce; a ſimpleton. A low word.

NO. *adv.* [na, Saxon.]

1. The word of refuſal.

Our courteous Anthony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no*, woman heard ſpeak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt. *Shakeſp.*
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt,
In ruſſet yeas, and honeſt kerſy *noes*.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.

If you will not conſider theſe things now, the time will ſhortly come when you ſhall conſider them whether you will or *no*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. The word of denial, oppoſite to conceſſion or affirmation.

I think it would not ſort amiſs, to handle the queſtion, whether a war for the propagation of the Chriſtian faith, without another cauſe of hoſtility, be lawful or *no*, and in what caſes? *Bacon.*

3. It ſometimes confirms a foregoing negative.

My name's Macbeth:
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.
—*No*, nor more fearful. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Never more
This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore:
No; let the Grecian pow'rs, oppreſt in fight,
Unpity'd periſh in their tyrant's ſight. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative; *no not*, not even.

No not the bow which ſo adorns the ſkies,
So glorious is, or boaſts ſo many dies. *Waller.*

NO. *adj.*

1. Not any; none.

Let there be *no* ſtrife between me and thee. *Gen.* xiii. 8.

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,
For true *no* meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

2. It ſeems an adverb in theſe phraſes, *no longer*, *no more*, *no where*.

When we ſaw that they were *no where*, we came to Samuel. 1 *Sam.* x. 14.

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In ſweet embraces; ah! *no longer* thine. *Dryden.*

3. *No one*; none; not any one.

No one who doeth good to thoſe only from whom he expects to receive good, can ever be fully ſatisfied of his own ſincerity. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

To **NOBI'LITATE.** *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.] To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour.

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the ſame argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood, and titles, in the ſtory of Sigiſmunda. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Long galleries of anceſtors,
Challenge, nor wonder, or eſteem from me,
"Virtue alone is true *nobility*." *Dryden.*

2. Rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viſcount, baron.

3. The perſons of high rank; the perſons who are exalted above the commons.

It is a purpos'd thing,
To curb the will of the *nobility*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs.

Though ſhe hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it; and ſhe deſired he might be pardoned that youthful errour; conſidering the reputation he had to be the beſt knight in the world; ſo as hereafter he governed himſelf, as one remembering his fault. *Sidney, b.* ii.

But ah, my muſe, I would thou hadſt facility
To work my goddeſs ſo by thy invention,
On me to caſt thoſe eyes where ſhine *nobility*. *Sidney.*

Baſe men, being in love, have then a *nobility* in their natures more than is native to them. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They thought it great their ſov'reign to controul,
And nam'd their pride, *nobility* of ſoul. *Dryden.*

NO'BLE. *adj.* [*noble*, French; *nobilis*, Latin.]

1. Of an ancient and ſplendid family.
2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty.

From virtue firſt began,
The diff'rence that diſtinguiſh'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from deſcent of blood,
But that which made him *noble*, made him good. *Dryd.*

3. Great; worthy; illuſtrious.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a *noble* courage, and a memorial of virtue. 2 *Mac.* vi. 31.

To vice induſtrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Tim'rous. *Milton.*
A *noble* ſtroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempeſt fell. *Milton.*

Thoſe two great things that ſo engroſs the deſires and deſigns of both the *nobler* and ignobler ſort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wiſdom and pleaſure. *South.*

4. Exalted; elevated; ſublime.

My ſhare in pale Pyrene I reſign,
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong
To *nobler* poets, for a *nobler* ſong. *Dryden.*

5. Magnificent; ſtately: as, a *noble* parade.
6. Free; generous; liberal.
7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the *noble* parts of the body.

NO'BLE. *n. ſ.*

1. One of high rank.

Upon the *nobles* of the children of Iſrael he laid not his hand. *Exod.* xxiv. 11.

How many *nobles* then ſhould hold their places,
That muſt ſtrike ſail to ſpirits of vile ſort! *Shakeſp.*

What the *nobles* once ſaid in parliament, Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*

The *nobles* amongſt the Romans took ſpecial care in their laſt wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

See all our *nobles* begging to be ſlaves,
See all our fools aſpiring to be knaves. *Pope, Dial.* i.

It may be the diſpoſition of young *nobles*, that they expect the accompliſhments of a good education without the leaſt expence of time or ſtudy. *Swift's Modern Education.*

The ſecond natural diviſion of power, is of ſuch men who have acquired large poſſeſſions, and conſequently dependencies; or deſcend from anceſtors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority: theſe eaſily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or ſenate of *nobles*, for the weighty affairs of the nation. *Swift.*

2. A coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence; the ſum of ſix and eight-pence.

Shortly after he coined *nobles*, of noble, fair, and fine gold. *Camden's Remains.*

Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to ennoble thoſe
That ſcarce, ſome two days ſince, were worth a *noble*.
Shakeſpeare.

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a *noble*, that is, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, is, and uſually hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*

NO'BLE *Liverwort*. [Hepatica.] A plant.

The characters are: the root is fibroſe and perennial: the leaf conſiſts of three lobes on a pedicle, which ariſes from the root; as does the pedicle of the flower, which is naked and ſingle: the cup of the flower is, for the moſt part, compoſed of one leaf, ſometimes cut into three or four deep diviſions: the flower conſiſts of many leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the fruit is globular, conſiſting of one ſingle cell curvated. *Millar.*

NO'BLEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*noble* and *man*.] One who is ennobled.

If I bluſh,
It is to ſee a *nobleman* want manners. *Shak. Henry* VIII.
The *nobleman* is he, whoſe noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

NO'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noble*.]

1. Greatneſs; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

The *nobleneſs* of life
Is to do this; when ſuch a mutual pair,
And ſuch a twain can do't. *Shak. Anthony and Cleopat.*
Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And *nobleneſs* impoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
True *nobleneſs* would
Learn him forbearance from ſo foul a wrong. *Shakeſp.*

He that does as well in private between God and his own ſoul, as in publick, hath given himſelf a good teſtimony that his purpoſes are full of honeſty, *nobleneſs*, and integrity. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Greatneſs of mind, and *nobleneſs*, their ſeat
Build in her lovelieſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There is not only a congruity herein between the *nobleneſs* of the faculty and the object, but alſo the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your *nobleneſs*, but you have been ſolicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindneſs. *Dryden.*

2. Splendour of deſcent; luſtre of pedigree.

NO'BLESS. *n. ſ.* [*nobleſſe*, French.]

1. Nobility. This word is not now uſed in any ſenſe.

Fair branch of *nobleſs*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make. *Fairy Q.*

2. Dignity; greatneſs.

Thou whoſe *nobleſs* keeps one ſtature ſtill,
And one true poſture, tho' beſieg'd with ill. *Ben Johnſon.*

3. Noblemen collectively.

Let us haſte to hear it,
And call the *nobleſs* to the audience. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I know no reaſon we ſhould give that advantage to the commonalty of England to be foremoſt in brave actions, which the *nobleſs* of France would never ſuffer in their peaſants. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

NO'BLY. *adv.* [from *noble*.]

1. Of ancient and ſplendid extraction.

Only a ſecond laurel did adorn
His colleague Catulus, tho' *nobly* born;
He ſhar'd the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*

2. Greatly; illuſtriouſly; magnanimouſly.

Did he not ſtraight the two delinquents tear,
That were the ſlaves of drink and thralls of ſleep?
Was not that *nobly* done? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
This fate he could have 'ſcap'd, but would not loſe
Honour for life; but rather *nobly* choſe
Death from their fears, than ſafety from his own. *Denham.*

3. Grandly; ſplendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent deſign than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's aſhes have been ſo *nobly* lodged, as in the midſt of his metropolis, and on the top of ſo exalted a monument? *Addiſon on Italy.*

NO'BODY. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one.

This is the tune of our catch played by the picture of *nobody*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

It fell to Secretary Coke's turn, for whom *nobody* cared, to be made the ſacrifice; and he was put out of his office. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

If in company you offer ſomething for a jeſt, and *nobody* ſeconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taſte, and appeal to better judgments; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift's Miſcell.*

NO'CENT. *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

The Earl of Devonſhire being intereſted in the blood of York, that was rather feared than *nocent*; yet as one, that might be the object of others plots, remained priſoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. Hurtful; miſchievous.

His head, well ſtor'd with ſubtile wiles:
Nor yet in horrid ſhade, or diſmal den,
Nor *nocent* yet; but on the graſſy herb,
Fearleſs unfear'd he ſlept. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.
The warm limbec draws
Salubrious waters from the *nocent* brood. *Phillips.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminiſh the force of the other, or correct any of its *nocent* qualities. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

NOCK. *n. ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]

1. A ſlit; a nick; a notch.
2. The fundament. *Les feſſes.*

When the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the ſympathetick ſnout. *Hudibras.*

NOCTA'MBULO. *n. ſ.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Latin.] One who walks in his ſleep.

Reſpiration being carried on in ſleep, is no argument againſt its being voluntary. What ſhall we ſay of *noctambulo's*? There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

NOCTI'DIAL. *adj.* [*noctis* and *dies*.] Compriſing a night and a day.

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodick month, and the ſolar year, are natural and univerſal; but incommenſurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

NOCTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*nox* and *fero*.] Bringing night. *Dict.*

NOCTI'VAGANT. *adj.* [*noctivagus*, Latin.] Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

NO'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [from *noctis*, Latin.] An account of what paſſes by night.

I have got a parcel of viſions and other miſcellanies in my *noctuary*, which I ſhall ſend you to enrich your paper. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 586.

NO'CTURN. *n. ſ.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Latin.] An office of devotion performed in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the mattins for the honour of the ſaints whoſe the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Latin.] Nightly.

From gilded roofs depending lamps diſplay
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a preſent of a dream, which may ſerve to lull your readers till ſuch time as you yourſelf ſhall gratify the publick with any of your *nocturnal* diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

That projection of the ſtars which includes all the ſtars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eight degree and a half of ſouthern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may ſerve for a *nocturnal*, and ſhew the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

To **NOD.** *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: νεύω, Gr. *nuto*, Latin; *amneidio*, Welſh.]

1. To decline the head with a quick motion.

Let every feeble rumour ſhake your hearts;
Your enemies with *nodding* of their plumes,
Fan you into deſpair. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Cleopatra hath *nodded* him to her. *Shakeſpeare.*
On the faith of Jove rely,
When *nodding* to thy ſuit he bows the ſky. *Dryden.*

2. To pay a ſlight bow.

Caſſius muſt bend his body,
If Cæſar careleſly but *nod* on him. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſ.*

3. To bend downwards with quick motion.

When a pine is hewn on the plains,
And the laſt mortal ſtroke alone remains,
Lab'ring in pangs of death, and threat'ning all,
This way and that ſhe *nods*, conſidering where to fall.
Dryden's Ovid, b. x.
He climbs the mountain rocks,
Fir'd by the *nodding* verdure of its brow. *Thomſ. Spring.*

4. To be drowſy.

Your two predeceſſors were famous for their dreams and viſions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleaſed their readers more than when they were *nodding*. *Addiſ. Guard.*

NOD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick declination of the head.

Children being to be reſtrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiſs. *Locke on Education.*

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
Nations obey my word, and wait my *nod*:
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

2. A quick declination.

Like a drunken ſailor on a maſt,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

3. The motion of the head in drowſineſs.

Every drowſy *nod* ſhakes their doctrine who teach that the ſoul is always thinking. *Locke.*

4. A ſlight obeiſance.

Will he give you the *nod*? *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, throw
Her *night-gown* upon her. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They have put me in a ſilk *night-gown*, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 113.

No meagre muſe-rid mope, adult and thin,
In a dun *night-gown* of his own looſe ſkin. *Pope.*

Ni'ghthag. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *hag*.] Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called
In ſecret, riding through the air ſhe comes
Lur'd with the ſmell of infant-blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Ni'ghtingale. *n. ſ.* [from *night* and *galan*, Saxon, to ſing; *galm*, Teutonick, is a ſound or echo.]

1. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel.

I think
The *nightingale*, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſpeare.*

Although the wezon, throtle, and tongue, be the inſtruments of voice, and by their agitations concur in thoſe delightful modulations, yet cannot we aſſign the cauſe unto any particular formation; and I perceive the *nightingale* hath ſome diſadvantage in the tongue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thus the wiſe *nightingale* that leaves her home,
Purſuing conſtantly the chearful ſpring,
To foreign groves does her old muſick bring. *Waller.*

2. A word of endearment.

My *nightingale!*
We'll beat them to their beds. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Ni'ghtly. *adv.* [from *night*.]

1. By night.

Thee, Sion! and the flow'ry brooks beneath,
That waſh thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I viſit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Soon as the evening ſhades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And *nightly* to the liſt'ning earth
Repeats the ſtory of her birth. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Every night.

Let all things ſuffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and ſleep
In the affliction of thoſe terrible dreams
That ſhake us *nightly*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ni'ghtly. *adj.* [from *night*.] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

May the ſtars and ſhining moon attend
Your *nightly* ſports, as you vouchſafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel. *Dryd.*

Soon as the flocks ſhook off the *nightly* dews,
Two ſwains, whom love kept wakeful and the muſe,
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care. *Pope.*

Ni'ghtman. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *man*.] One who carries away ordure in the night.

Ni'ghtmare. *n. ſ.* [*night*, and, according to Temple, *mara*, a ſpirit that, in the heathen mythology, was related to torment or ſuffocate ſleepers.] A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt.

Saint Withold footed thrice the would,
He met the *nightmare*, and her name he told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulneſs, drowſineſs, vertigoes, tremblings, oppreſſions in ſleep, and *night-mares*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ni'ghtpiece. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *piece*.] A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle light, not by the light of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that ſeemed to ſhew themſelves by the candles which were lighted up; and were ſo inflamed by the ſun-ſhine which fell upon them, that I could ſcarce forbear crying out Fire. *Addiſon.*

Ni'ghtrail. *n. ſ.* [*night* and ꞃeᵹl, Saxon, a gown or robe.] A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night.

An antiquary will ſcorn to mention a pinner or *night-rail*; but will talk as gravely as the father of the church on the vitta and peplus. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Ni'ghtraven. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *raven*.] A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful meſſenger,
The hoarſe *night-raven*, trump of doleful drere. *Spenſer.*

I pray his bad voice bode no miſchief:
I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*,
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ni'ghtrobber. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *robber*.] One who ſteals in the dark.

Highways ſhould be fenced on both ſides, whereby thieves and *night-robbers* might be more eaſily purſued and encountered. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Ni'ghtrule. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *rule*.] A tumult in the night.

How now, mad ſprite,
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shakeſpeare.

Ni'ghtshade. *n. ſ.* [nıhꞇ ꞅcaꝺa, Saxon.]

1. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly nightſhade.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expands in form of a ſtar: from the flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a round, oval, ſoft, ſucculent fruit, containing many flat ſeeds in each. The ſpecies are nine. This the phyſicians have directed to be uſed in medicine, under the title of *ſolanum hortenſe*. *Millar.*

2. Deadly.

Deadly *night-ſhade* (belladona) a plant. The flower is bell-ſhaped, of one leaf, divided into five acute ſegments at the top, and ſucceeded by a globular ſoft fruit, divided into two cells which contain the ſeeds. It is a very ſtrong poiſon. *Millar.*

Ni'ghtshining. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *ſhine*.] Shewing brightneſs in the night.

None of theſe noctiluca, or *night-ſhining* bodies, have been obſerved in any of the ancient ſepulchres. *Wilkins's Dædal.*

Ni'ghtshriek. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *ſhriek*.] A cry in the night.

I have almoſt forgot the taſte of fears:
The time has been, my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a *night-ſhriek*; and my fell of hair
Would at a diſmal treatiſe rouſe and ſtir,
As life were in't. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ni'ghttripping. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *trip*.] Going lightly in the night.

Could it be prov'd,
That ſome *night-tripping* fairy had exchang'd
In cradle cloaths, our children where they lay,
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakeſp.*

Ni'ghtwalk. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk*.] Walk in the night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular ſcholars, he took their names, and a promiſe to appear, unſent for, next morning. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

Ni'ghtwalker. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk*.] One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns.

Men that hunt ſo, be either privy ſtealers, or *night-walkers*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Ni'ghtwarbling. [*night* and *warble*.] Singing in the night.

Now is the pleaſant time,
The cool, the ſilent, ſave where ſilence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Ni'ghtward. *adj.* [*night* and *ward*.] Approaching towards night.

Their *night-ward* ſtudies, wherewith they cloſe the day's work. *Milton on Education.*

Ni'ghtwatch. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *watch*.] A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches*. *Pſalm* lxiii. 6.

Nigre'scent. *adj.* [*nigreſcens*, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackneſs.

Nigrifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*niger* and *facio*.] The act of making black.

Nihi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*nihilité*, French; *nihilum*, Latin.] Nothingneſs; the ſtate of being nothing.

Not being is conſidered as excluding all ſubſtance, and then all modes are alſo neceſſarily excluded; and this we call pure *nihility*, or mere nothing. *Watts's Logick.*

To **Nill.** *v. a.* [from *ne will*, nillan, Saxon.] Not to will; to refuſe; to reject.

Certes, ſaid he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace,
Ne to be made ſo happy do intend,
Another bliſs before mine eyes I place,
Another happineſs, another end. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

In all affections ſhe concurreth ſtill;
If now, with man and wife to will and *nill*
The ſelf-ſame things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Nill. *n. ſ.* The ſhining ſparks of braſs in trying and melting the ore.

To **NIM.** *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to ſteal.

They'll queſtion Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak. *Hudibras, p.* i.

They could not keep themſelves honeſt of their fingers, but would be *nimming* ſomething or other for the love of thieving. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 241.

Ni'mble. *adj.* [from *nim*, or numan, Saxon, tractable.] Quick; active; ready; ſpeedy; lively; expeditious.

They being *nimbler*-jointed than the reſt,
And more induſtrious, gathered more ſtore. *Spenſer.*

You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

You have dancing ſhoes
With *nimble* ſoles. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

His off'ring ſoon propitious fire from heaven,
Conſum'd with *nimble* glance and grateful ſteam;
The others not, for his was not ſincere. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Thro' the mid ſeas the *nimble* pinnace ſails,
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*

Ni'mbleness. *n. ſ.* [from *nimble*.] Quickneſs; activity; ſpeed; agility; readineſs; dexterity; celerity; expedition; ſwiftneſs.

The hounds were ſtraight uncoupled, and ere long the ſtag thought it better to truſt to the *nimbleneſs* of his feet, than to the ſlender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Himſelf ſhewing at one inſtant both ſteadineſs and *nimbleneſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the perſonal wiſdom of God is for that very cauſe ſaid to excel in *nimbleneſs* or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure and ſubtile ſpirits, to go through all, and to reach into every thing which is. *Hooker, b.* v. § 5.

We, lying ſtill,
Are full of reſt, defence and *nimbleneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ovid ranged over all Parnaſſus with great *nimbleneſs* and agility; but as he did not much care for the toil requiſite to climb the upper part of the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 115.

Ni'mblewitted. *adj.* [*nimble* and *wit*.] Quick; eager to ſpeak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* counſellor at the bar, who was forward to ſpeak, did interrupt him often, ſaid unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me; a pain to me to ſpeak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon, Apophthegm* 124.

Ni'mbly. *adv.* [from *nimble*.] Quickly; ſpeedily; actively.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the laſcivious playing of a lute. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The air
Nimbly and ſweetly recommends itſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moſt legs can *nimbly* run, tho' ſome be lame. *Davies.*

The liquor we poured from the cryſtals, and ſet it in a digeſting furnace to evaporate more *nimbly*. *Boyle.*

Ni'mbless. *n. ſ.* Nimbleneſs. *Spenſer.*

Ni'miety. *n. ſ.* [*nimietas*, ſchool Latin.] The ſtate of being too much.

Ni'mmer. *n. ſ.* [from *nim*.] A thief; a pilferer.

Ni'ncompoop. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos*.] A fool; a trifler.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the beſt language ſhe can afford me. *Addiſon.*

NINE. *n. ſ.* [*niun*, Gothick; nıᵹon, Saxon.] One more than eight; one leſs than ten.

The weyward ſiſters,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine and thrice to mine,
And thrice again, to make up *nine*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A thouſand ſcruples may ſtartle at firſt, and yet in concluſion prove but a *nine*-days wonder. *L'Eſtrange.*

The faults are *nine* in ten owing to affectation, and not to the want of underſtanding. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Ni'nefold. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *fold*.] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round *ninefold*.
Milton.

Ni'nepence. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pence*.] A ſilver coin valued at nine-pence.

Three ſilver pennies, and a *nine-pence* bent. *Gay's Paſt.*

Ni'nepins. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pin*.] A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

A painter made bloſſoms upon the trees in December, and ſchool-boys playing at *nine-pins* upon the ice in July. *Peacham on Drawing.*

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown
Nike *nine-pins*, they ſtrike others down. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Ni'nescore. *adj.* [*nine* and *ſcore*.] Nine times twenty.

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himſelf above *nine-ſcore*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uſes. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 177.

Ni'neteen. *adj.* [nıᵹonꞇyne, Saxon.] Nine and ten; one leſs than twenty.

Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into eaſy ones, ſuch as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*

Ni'neteenth. *adj.* [nıᵹonꞇeoꝺa, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of King Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan. 2 *Kings*, xxv. 8.

Ni'nety. *adj.* [hunꝺnıᵹonꞇıᵹ, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan. *Gen.* v. 9.

Ninth. *adj.* [neᵹoꝺa, Saxon.] That which precedes the tenth; the firſt after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a ſtrict obſervation of many, I have not found any that ſee the *ninth* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ni'ntieth. *adj.* [hunꝺnıᵹonꞇeoᵹoꝺa, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

NI'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*ninno*, a child, Spaniſh.] A fool; a ſimpleton.

What a pied *ninny*'s this? *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The dean was ſo ſhabby, and look'd like a *ninny*,
That the captain ſuppos'd he was curate. *Swift.*

Ni'nnyhammer. *n. ſ.* [from *ninny*.] A ſimpleton.

Another vents her paſſion in ſcurrilous terms; an old *ninny-hammer*, a dotard, a nincompoop, is the beſt language ſhe can afford me. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 109.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has ſaved that clod-pated, numſkulled, *niny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

To **NIP.** *v. a.* [*nijpen*, Dutch.]

1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth.

In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out their ſmell more. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 388.

2. To cut off by any ſlight means.

The ſmall ſhoots that extract the ſap of the moſt leading branches, muſt be *nipt* off. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To blaſt; to deſtroy before full growth.

This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a froſt, a killing froſt;
And when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
His greatneſs is a ripening, *nips* his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

A flower doth ſpread and dye,
Thou would'ſt extend me to ſome good,
Before I were by froſt's extremity *nipt* in the bud. *Herb.*

His delivery now proves
Abortive, as the firſt-born bloom of ſpring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's froſt. *Milton.*

Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among poſterity. *Addiſ.*

From ſuch encouragement it is eaſy to gueſs to what perfection I might have brought this great work, had it not been *nipt* in the bud. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

4. To pinch as froſt.

The air bites ſhrewdly, it is very cold.—
—It is a *nipping* and an eager air. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the ſhepherd blows his nail;
When blood is *nipt*, and ways be foul,
Then nightly ſings the ſtaring owl. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To vex; to bite.

And ſharp remorſe his heart did prick and *nip*,
That drops of blood thence like a well did play. *Fairy Q.*

6. To ſatirize; to ridicule; to taunt ſarcaſtically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip
To hear the javel ſo good men to *nip*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Quick wits commonly be in deſire new-fangled; in purpoſe unconſtant; bold with any perſon; buſy in every matter; ſoothing ſuch as be preſent, *nipping* any that is abſent. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Nip. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am ſharply taunted, yea, ſometime with pinches, *nips*, and bobs. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

2. A ſmall cut.

What this a ſleeve? 'tis like a demicannon;
What up and down carv'd like an apple-tart?
Here's ſnip, and *nip*, and cut, and ſliſh, and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſer in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A blaſt.

So haſty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the midwifry of rip'ning ſhow'rs,
In ſpight of froſts, ſpring from th' unwilling earth,
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

4. A taunt; a ſarcaſm.

Ni'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *nip*.] A ſatiriſt. Out of uſe.

Ready backbiters, ſore *nippers*, and ſpiteful reporters privily of good men. *Aſcham.*

Ni'ppers. *n. ſ.* [from *nip*.] Small pincers.

Ni'ppingly. *adv.* [from *nip*.] With bitter ſarcaſm.

NI'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [nypele, Saxon.]

1. The teat; the dug; that which the ſucking young take into their mouths.

Tho' tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.—
I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my *nipple* from his boneleſs gums. *Shakeſp.*

In creatures that nouriſh their young with milk, are adapted the *nipples* of the breaſt to the mouth and organs of ſuction. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated.

In moſt other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Ni'pplewort. *n. ſ.* [Lampſana.] A very common weed.

Nisi Prius. *n. ſ.*

[In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in caſe where the inqueſt is panelled, and returned before the juſtices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the eaſe of the county. It is directed to the ſheriff, commanding that he cauſe the men impanelled to come before the juſtices in the ſame county, for the determining of the cauſe there, except it be ſo difficult that it need great deliberation: in which caſe, it is ſent again to the bank. It is ſo called from the firſt words of the writ *niſi apud talem locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth, that juſtices of aſſizes and juſtices of *niſi prius*, differ. So that juſtices of *niſi prius* muſt be one of them before whom the cauſe is depending in the bench, with ſome other good men of the county aſſociated to him. *Cowel.*

Nit. *n. ſ.* [hnıꞇu, Saxon.] The egg of a louſe, or ſmall animal.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer, not by ſtinging them, but only by their bombylious noiſe, or tickling them in ſticking their *nits*, or eggs, on the hair. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Ni'tency. *n. ſ.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]

1. Luſtre; clear brightneſs.

2. [From the Latin, *nitor*.] Endeavour; ſpring to expand itſelf.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of theſe particles; from which acceleration their ſpring, or endeavour outward will be augmented; that is, thoſe zones will have a ſtrong *nitency* to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

Ni'thing. *n. ſ.* A coward, daſtard, poltroon.

Ni'ted. *adj.* [*nitidus*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; luſtrous.

We reſtore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nited* yellow, by putting them into fire and aqua fortis, which take off the adventitious filth. *Boyle on Colours.*

NI'TRE. *n. ſ.* [*nitre*, French; *nitrum*, Latin.]

The ſalt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or ſalt-petre, is a cryſtalline pellucid, but ſomewhat whitiſh ſubſtance, of an acrid and bitteriſh taſte, impreſſing a peculiar ſenſe of coldneſs upon the tongue. This ſalt, though it affords, by means of fire, an acid ſpirit capable of diſſolving almoſt every thing, yet manifeſts no ſign of its containing any acid at all in its crude ſtate. *Nitre* is of the number of thoſe ſalts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earths, ſtones, and other foſſile ſubſtances, as the particles of metals are in their ores: it is ſometimes however found pure, in form of an effloreſcence, either on its ores or on the ſurface of old walls; theſe efloreſcences diſſolved in proper water, ſhooting into regular and proper cryſtals of *nitre*. That this ſalt ſhould be found on the ſurface of walls is not wonderful, ſince it is found only on or near the ſurface of the earth where it is produced. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Perſia and the Eaſt-Indies, is a kind of yellowiſh marl found in the bare cliffs of the ſides of hills expoſed to the northern and eaſtern winds, and never in any other ſituation. From this marl the ſalt is ſeparated by water; but the cryſtals into which it ſhoots, as we receive them from the Eaſt-Indies, are ſmall, imperfect, and impure. Earths of whatever kind, moiſtened by the dung and excrement of animals, frequently afford *nitre* in large quantities. The earths at the bottom of pigeon-houſes, and thoſe of ſtables and cow-houſes, all afford *nitre*, on being thrown into water and boiled. In France, where very little *nitre* is imported, they make it from the rubbiſh of old mortar and plaiſter of buildings; and the mortar of old walls with us, if moiſtened with urine and expoſed to the air in a proper ſituation that is open to the north eaſt, and covered over to defend it from wet, never fails to afford *nitre* in a few weeks, and that in proportion of one tenth of the weight of the ingredients. There is no queſtion but a manufactory of *nitre* might be eſtabliſhed in England to as much advantage as that of France. The place where the materials are expoſed, is to be carefully examined. It muſt be moderate as to the great points of moiſture and dryneſs; if there be too much moiſture the *nitre* which is already formed will be waſhed away, and without ſome moiſture the ſalts will hardly be ever formed. Heat and coldneſs, unleſs exceſſive, can be of no conſequence. It is on account of the requiſiteneſs of ſo certain a degree of moiſture to the materials from which *nitre* is obtained, that the north eaſt winds are of ſo much uſe in the production of it. In ſpring and autumn, which are the ſeaſons when this ſalt is principally made, theſe two winds are neither too moiſt nor too dry, eſpecially in the night; the ſouth and weſt winds are deſtructive, becauſe they bring ſtorms and ſhowers. In medicine, *nitre* is cooling and diuretick, and good in burning fevers. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native, and pure ſalt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native ſalts; being a fixed alkali plainly of the nature of thoſe made by fire from vegetables, yet being capable of a regular cryſtallization, which thoſe ſalts are not. It is found on or very near the ſurface of the earth, in thin flat cakes, ſpungy, light, and friable; and when pure, of a pale browniſh white colour. It is of an acrid taſte, like potaſhes. About Smyrna and Epheſus, and through a great part of Aſia Minor, this ſalt is extremely frequent on the ſurface of the earth; and alſo in Sindy, a province of the Inner Aſia, where they ſweep it up and call it ſoap-earth, uſing a ſolution or lye of it in waſhing. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, has been by ſome ſuppoſed to be a loſt ſubſtance, and by others to be the ſame with our *nitre* or ſalt-petre; but both theſe opinions are erroneous, this ſalt being the true natrum of the ancients, anſwering perfectly to its deſcription, and having all its uſes and virtues. In Scripture we find that the ſalt called *nitre* would ferment with vinegar, and had an abſterſive quality, properties which perfectly agree with this ſalt but not with ſalt-petre, as do many different qualities aſcribed to it by the ancients. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Some tumultuous cloud,
Inſtinct with fire and *nitre*, hurried him. *Milton.*

Some ſteep their ſeed, and ſome in cauldrons boil,
With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*

NI'TROUS. *adj.* [*nitreux*, French; from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre; conſiſting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the ſun, gather a *nitrous* fatneſs more than either of them have ſeverally. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The northern air being more fully charged with thoſe particles ſuppoſed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is fitteſt to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is ſufficient to move ſuch an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought ſo much inclin'd,
May ſnowy fields and *nitrous* paſtures find,
Meet ſtores of cold ſo greedily purſu'd,
And be refreſh'd with never-waſting food. *Blackmore.*

NI'TRY. *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.

Winter my theme confines; whoſe *nitry* wind
Shall cruſt the ſlabby mire, and kennels bind. *Gay.*

NI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *nitty*.] Louſily.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new rebellion; he was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous. *Hayward.*

NI'TTY. *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NI'VAL. *adj.* [*nivalis*, Lat.] Abounding with ſnow. *Dict.*

NI'VEOUS. *adj.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy; reſembling ſnow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of ſulphur, which otherways preſents a pure and *niveous* white. *Brown.*

NIZY. *n.ſ.* A dunce; a ſimpleton. A low word.

NO. *adv.* [na, Saxon.]

1. The word of refuſal.

Our courteous Anthony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no*, woman heard ſpeak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt. *Shakeſp.*

Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt,
In ruſſet yeas, and honeſt kerſy *noes*.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.

If you will not conſider theſe things now, the time will ſhortly come when you ſhall conſider them whether you will or *no*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. The word of denial, oppoſite to conceſſion or affirmation.

I think it would not ſort amiſs, to handle the queſtion, whether a war for the propagation of the Chriſtian faith, without another cauſe of hoſtility, be lawful or *no*, and in what caſes? *Bacon.*

3. It ſometimes confirms a foregoing negative.

My name's Macbeth:
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.
—*No*, nor more fearful. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Never more
This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore:
No; let the Grecian pow'rs, oppreſt in fight,
Unpity'd periſh in their tyrant's ſight. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative; *no not*, not even.

No not the bow which ſo adorns the ſkies,
So glorious is, or boaſts ſo many dies. *Waller.*

NO. *adj.*

1. Not any; none.

Let there be *no* ſtrife between me and thee. *Gen.* xiii. 8.

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,
For true *no* meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

2. It ſeems an adverb in theſe phraſes, *no longer*, *no more*, *no where*.

When we ſaw that they were *no where*, we came to Samuel. 1 *Sam.* x. 14.

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In ſweet embraces; ah! *no longer* thine. *Dryden.*

3. *No one*; none; not any one.

No one who doeth good to thoſe only from whom he expects to receive good, can ever be fully ſatisfied of his own ſincerity. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

To **NOBI'LITATE.** *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.] To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBI'LITY. *n.ſ.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour.

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the ſame argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood, and titles, in the ſtory of Sigiſmunda. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Long galleries of anceſtors,
Challenge, nor wonder, or eſteem from me,
"Virtue alone is true *nobility*." *Dryden.*

2. Rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viſcount, baron.

3. The perſons of high rank; the perſons who are exalted above the commons.

It is a purpos'd thing,
To curb the will of the *nobility*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs.

Though ſhe hated Ampialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it; and ſhe deſired he might be pardoned that youthful errour; conſidering the reputation he had to be the beſt knight in the world; ſo as hereafter he governed himſelf, as one remembering his fault. *Sidney, b.* ii.

But ah, my muſe, I would thou hadſt facility
To work my goddeſs ſo by thy invention,
On me to caſt thoſe eyes where ſhine *nobility*. *Sidney.*

Baſe men, being in love, have then a *nobility* in their natures more than is native to them. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They thought it great their ſov'reign to controul,
And nam'd their pride, *nobility* of ſoul. *Dryden.*

NO'BLE. *adj.* [*noble*, French; *nobilis*, Latin.]

1. Of an ancient and ſplendid family.

2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty.

From virtue firſt began,
The diff'rence that diſtinguiſh'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from deſcent of blood,
But that which made him *noble*, made him good. *Dryd.*

3. Great; worthy; illuſtrious.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a *noble* courage, and a memorial of virtue. 2 *Mac.* vi. 31.

To vice induſtrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Tim'rous. *Milton.*

A *noble* ſtroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempeſt fell. *Milton.*

Thoſe two great things that ſo engroſs the deſires and deſigns of both the *nobler* and ignobler ſort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wiſdom and pleaſure. *South.*

4. Exalted; elevated; ſublime.

My ſhare in pale Pyrene I reſign,
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong
To *nobler* poets, for a *nobler* ſong. *Dryden.*

5. Magnificent; ſtately: as, a *noble* parade.

6. Free; generous; liberal.

7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the *noble* parts of the body.

NO'BLE. *n.ſ.*

1. One of high rank.

Upon the *nobles* of the children of Iſrael he laid not his hand. *Exod.* xxiv. 11.

How many *nobles* then ſhould hold their places,
That muſt ſtrike ſail to ſpirits of vile ſort! *Shakeſp.*

What the *nobles* once ſaid in parliament, Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*

The *nobles* amongſt the Romans took ſpecial care in their laſt wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

See all our *nobles* begging to be ſlaves,
See all our fools aſpiring to be knaves. *Pope, Dial.* i.

It may be the diſpoſition of young *nobles*, that they expect the accompliſhments of a good education without the leaſt expence of time or ſtudy. *Swift's Modern Education.*

The ſecond natural diviſion of power, is of ſuch men who have acquired large poſſeſſions, and conſequently dependencies; or deſcend from anceſtors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority: theſe eaſily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or ſenate of *nobles*, for the weighty affairs of the nation. *Swift.*

2. A coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence; the ſum of ſix and eight-pence.

Shortly after he coined *nobles*, of noble, fair, and fine gold. *Camden's Remains.*

Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to ennoble thoſe
That ſcarce, ſome two days ſince, were worth a *noble*.
Shakeſpeare.

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a *noble*, that is, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, is, and uſually hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*

NO'BLE *Liverwort.* [Hepatica.] A plant.

The characters are: the root is fibroſe and perennial: the leaf conſiſts of three lobes on a pedicle, which ariſes from the root; as does the pedicle of the flower, which is naked and ſingle: the cup of the flower is, for the moſt part, compoſed of one leaf, ſometimes cut into three or four deep diviſions: the flower conſiſts of many leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the fruit is globular, conſiſting of one ſingle cell curvated. *Millar.*

NO'BLEMAN. *n.ſ.* [*noble* and *man*.] One who is ennobled.

If I bluſh,
It is to ſee a *nobleman* want manners. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

The *nobleman* is he, whoſe noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

NO'BLENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *noble*.]

1. Greatneſs; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

The *nobleneſs* of life
Is to do this; when ſuch a mutual pair,
And ſuch a twain can do't. *Shak. Anthony and Cleopat.*

Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And *nobleneſs* impoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

True *nobleneſs* would
Learn him forbearance from ſo foul a wrong. *Shakeſp.*

He that does as well in private between God and his own ſoul, as in publick, hath given himſelf a good teſtimony that his purpoſes are full of honeſty, *nobleneſs*, and integrity. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Greatneſs of mind, and *nobleneſs*, their ſeat
Build in her lovelieſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There is not only a congruity herein between the *nobleneſs* of the faculty and the object, but alſo the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your *nobleneſs*, but you have been ſolicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindneſs. *Dryden.*

2. Splendour of deſcent; luſtre of pedigree.

NO'BLESS. *n.ſ.* [*nobleſſe*, French.]

1. Nobility. This word is not now uſed in any ſenſe.

Fair branch of *nobleſs*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make. *Fairy Q.*

2. Dignity; greatneſs.

Thou whoſe *nobleſs* keeps one ſtature ſtill,
And one true poſture, tho' beſieg'd with ill. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. Noblemen collectively.

Let us haſte to hear it,
And call the *nobleſs* to the audience. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I know no reaſon we ſhould give that advantage to the commonalty of England to be foremoſt in brave actions, which the *nobleſs* of France would never ſuffer in their peaſants. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

NO'BLY. *adv.* [from *noble*.]

1. Of ancient and ſplendid extraction.

Only a ſecond laurel did adorn
His colleague Catulus, tho' *nobly* born;
He ſhar'd the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*

2. Greatly; illuſtriouſly; magnanimouſly.

Did he not ſtraight the two delinquents tear,
That were the ſlaves of drink and thralls of ſleep?
Was not that *nobly* done? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This fate he could have 'ſcap'd, but would not loſe
Honour for life; but rather *nobly* choſe
Death from their fears, than ſafety from his own. *Denham.*

3. Grandly; ſplendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent deſign than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's aſhes have been ſo *nobly* lodged, as in the midſt of his metropolis, and on the top of ſo exalted a monument? *Addiſon on Italy.*

NO'BODY. *n.ſ.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one.

This is the tune of our catch played by the picture of *nobody*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

It fell to Secretary Coke's turn, for whom *nobody* cared, to be made the ſacrifice; and he was put out of his office. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

If in company you offer ſomething for a jeſt, and *nobody* ſeconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taſte, and appeal to better judgments; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift's Miſcell.*

NO'CENT. *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

The Earl of Devonſhire being intereſted in the blood of York, that was rather feared than *nocent*; yet as one, that might be the object of others plots, remained priſoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. Hurtful; miſchievous.

His head, well ſtor'd with ſubtile wiles:
Nor yet in horrid ſhade, or diſmal den,
Nor *nocent* yet; but on the graſſy herb,
Fearleſs unfear'd he ſlept. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

The warm limbec draws
Salubrious waters from the *nocent* brood. *Phillips.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminiſh the force of the other, or correct any of its *nocent* qualities. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

NOCK. *n.ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]

1. A ſlit; a nick; a notch.

2. The fundament. *Les feſſes.*

When the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the ſympathetick ſnout. *Hudibras.*

NOCTA'MBULO. *n.ſ.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Latin.] One who walks in his ſleep.

Reſpiration being carried on in ſleep, is no argument againſt its being voluntary. What ſhall we ſay of *noctambulo's?* There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

NOCTI'DIAL. *adj.* [*noctis* and *dies*.] Compriſing a night and a day.

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodick month, and the ſolar year, are natural and univerſal; but incommenſurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

NOCTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*nox* and *fero*.] Bringing night. *Dict.*

NOCTI'VAGANT. *adj.* [*noctivagus*, Latin.] Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

NO'CTUARY. *n.ſ.* [from *noctis*, Latin.] An account of what paſſes by night.

I have got a parcel of viſions and other miſcellanies in my *noctuary*, which I ſhall ſend you to enrich your paper. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 586.

NO'CTURN. *n.ſ.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Latin.] An office of devotion performed in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the mattins for the honour of the ſaints whoſe the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Latin.] Nightly.

From gilded roofs depending lamps diſplay
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a preſent of a dream, which may ſerve to lull your readers till ſuch time as you yourſelf ſhall gratify the publick with any of your *nocturnal* diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *n.ſ.* An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

That projection of the ſtars which includes all the ſtars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eight degree and a half of ſouthern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may ſerve for a *nocturnal*, and ſhew the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

To **NOD.** *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: νεύω, Gr. *nuto*, Latin; *amneidio*, Welſh.]

1. To decline the head with a quick motion.

Let every feeble rumour ſhake your hearts;
Your enemies with *nodding* of their plumes,
Fan you into deſpair. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Cleopatra hath *nodded* him to her. *Shakeſpeare.*

On the faith of Jove rely,
When *nodding* to thy ſuit he bows the ſky. *Dryden.*

2. To pay a ſlight bow.

Caſſius muſt bend his body,
If Cæſar careleſsly but *nod* on him. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſ.*

3. To bend downwards with quick motion.

When a pine is hewn on the plains,
And the laſt mortal ſtroke alone remains,
Lab'ring in pangs of death, and threat'ning all,
This way and that ſhe *nods*, conſidering where to fall.
Dryden's Ovid, b. x.

He climbs the mountain rocks,
Fir'd by the *nodding* verdure of its brow. *Thomſ. Spring.*

4. To be drowſy.

Your two predeceſſors were famous for their dreams and viſions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleaſed their readers more than when they were *nodding*. *Addiſ. Guard.*

NOD. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick declination of the head.

Children being to be reſtrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiſs. *Locke on Education.*

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
Nations obey my word, and wait my *nod*:
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

2. A quick declination.

Like a drunken ſailor on a maſt,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

3. The motion of the head in drowſineſs.

Every drowſy *nod* ſhakes their doctrine who teach that the ſoul is always thinking. *Locke.*

4. A ſlight obeiſance.

Will he give you the *nod?* *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practiſe the inſinuating *nod*, and be off to them moſt counterfeitly. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Noda'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *nod*.] The ſtate of being knotted, or act of making knots.

No'dder. *n. ſ.* [from *nod.*] One who makes nods.

A ſet of *nodders*, winkers, and whiſperers, whoſe buſineſs is to ſtrangle all other offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

No'ddle. *n. ſ.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head; in contempt.

Her care ſhall be
To comb your *noddle* with a three-legg'd ſtool. *Shakeſp.*
Let our wines without mixture, or ſtain, be all fine,
Or call up the maſter and break his dull *noddle*. *B. Johnſ.*
My head's not made of braſs,
As friar Bacon's *noddle* was. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* i.

He would not have it ſaid before the people, that images are to be worſhipped with Latria, but rather the contrary, becauſe the diſtinctions neceſſary to defend it are too ſubtile for their *noddles*. *Stillingfleet.*

Come, maſter, I have a project in my *noddle*, that ſhall bring my miſtreſs to you back again, with as good will as ever ſhe went from you. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhouldſt thou try to hide thyſelf in youth?
Impartial Proſerpine beholds the truth;
And laughing at ſo fond and vain a taſk,
Will ſtrip thy hoary *noddle* of its maſk. *Addiſon.*
Thou that art ever half the city's grace,
And add'ſt to ſolemn *noddles*, ſolemn pace. *Fenton.*

No'ddy. *n. ſ.* [from *naudin*, French.] A ſimpleton; an idiot.

The whole race of bawling, fluttering *noddies*, by what title ſoever dignified, are a-kin to the aſs in this fable. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 150.

Node. *n. ſ.* [*nodus*, Latin.]
1. A knot; a knob.
2. A ſwelling on the bone.

If *nodes* be the cauſe of the pain, foment with ſpirit of wine wherein opium and ſaffron have been diſſolved. *Wiſem.*

3. Interſection.

All theſe variations are finiſhed in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the courſe of the *nodes*; i. e. the points in the ecliptick where the moon croſſeth that circle as ſhe paſſeth to her northern or ſouthern latitude; which *nodes* are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holder.*

Nodo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *nodoſus*, Latin.] Complication; knot.

Theſe the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot cloſe unto the body of the infant; from whence enſueth that tortuoſity, or complicated *nodoſity* we call the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

No'dous. *adj.* [*nodoſus*, Latin.] Knotty; full of knots.

This is ſeldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after. *Vulgar Err.*

No'dule. *n. ſ.* [*nodulus*, Latin.] A ſmall lump.

Thoſe minerals in the ſtrata, are either found in grains, or elſe they are amaſſed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*: which *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure ſomewhat more regular. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

No'ggen. *adj.* Hard; rough; harſh.

He put on a hard, coarſe, *noggen* ſhirt of Pendrel's. *Eſcape of King Charles.*

No'ggin. *n. ſ.* [*noſſel*, German.] A ſmall mug.

All this while Frog laughed in his ſleeve, gave the eſquire the other *noggin* of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Noi'ance. *n. ſ.* [See Annoiance.] Miſchief; inconvenience.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miſs,
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*
The ſingle and peculiar life is bound,
With all the ſtrength and armour of the mind,
To keep itſelf from *noiance*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To **Noie.** *v. a.* To annoy. An old word diſuſed.

Let ſervant be ready with mattock in hand,
To ſtub out the buſhes that *noieth* the land. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Noi'er. *n. ſ.* [from *noie.*] One who annoys. An old word in diſuſe.

The north is a *noier* to graſs of all ſuits,
The eaſt a deſtroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

Noi'ous. *adj.* [*noioſo*, Italian.] Hurtful; miſchievous; troubleſome; inconvenient. Obſolete.

Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noious* unto them. *Spenſer.*

The falſe Dueſſa leaving *noious* night,
Return'd to ſtately palace of dame Pride. *Fairy Queen.*
But neither darkneſs foul, nor filthy bands,
Nor *noious* ſmell his purpoſe could withhold. *Fairy Queen.*

Noise. *n. ſ.* [*noiſe*, French.]
1. Any kind of ſound.

Noiſes, as of waters falling down, ſounded about them, and ſad viſions appeared unto them. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 4.

Whether it were a whiſtling ſound, or a melodious *noiſe* of birds among the ſpreading branches, theſe things made them ſwoon. *Wiſd.* xvii. 18.

Great motions in nature paſs without ſound or *noiſe*. The heavens turn about in a moſt rapid motion, without *noiſe* to us perceived; though in ſome dreams they have been ſaid to make an excellent muſick. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fear
Shakes your hearts, while thro' the iſle they hear
A laſting *noiſe*, as horrid and as loud
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud. *Waller.*

2. Outcry; clamour; boaſting or importunate talk.

What *noiſe* have we had about tranſplantation of diſeaſes, and transfuſion of blood. *Baker on Learning.*

3. Occaſion of talk.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague, which has made ſo much *noiſe* through all ages, and never caught the leaſt infection. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 195.

To **Noise.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſound loud.

Harm
Thoſe terrors, which thou ſpeak'ſt of, did me none;
Tho' *noiſing* loud and threatning nigh. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

To **Noise.** *v. a.* To ſpread by rumour or report.

All theſe ſayings were *noiſed* abroad throughout all the hill country. *Luke* i. 65.

I ſhall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly *noiſed*. *Wotton.*

They might buz and whiſper it one to another; and tacitly withdrawing from the preſence of the apoſtle, they then lift up their voices and *noiſed* it about the city. *Bentley.*

Noi'seful. *adj.* [*noiſe* and *full.*] Loud; clamorous.

That eunuch, guardian of rich Holland's trade,
Whoſe *noiſeful* valour does no foe invade,
And weak aſſiſtance will his friends deſtroy. *Dryden.*

Noi'seless. *adj.* [from *noiſe.*] Silent; without ſound.

On our quick'ſt decrees,
Th' inaudible and *noiſeleſs* foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakeſpeare.*
So *noiſeleſs* would I live, ſuch death to find,
Like timely fruit, not ſhaken by the wind,
But ripely dropping from the ſapleſs bough. *Dryden.*

Noi'siness. *n. ſ.* [from *noiſy.*] Loudneſs of noiſe; importunity of clamour.

Noi'semaker. *n. ſ.* [*noiſe* and *maker.*] Clamourer.

The iſſue of all this noiſe is, the making of the *noiſemakers* ſtill more ridiculous. *L'Eſtrange.*

Noisome. *adj.* [*noioſo*, Italian.]
1. Noxious; miſchievous; unwholeſome.

In caſe it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the uſe whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of ſome ſpecial bad and *noiſome* quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquiſh ſuch rites and orders, what freedom ſoever we have to retain the other ſtill. *Hooker, b.* iv.

All my plants I ſave from nightly ill
Of *noiſome* winds, and blaſting vapours chill. *Milton.*
Graviſca *noiſome* from the neighb'ring fen,
And his own Cære ſent three hundred men. *Dryden.*
The *noiſome* peſt'lence, that in open war
Terrible, marches thro' the mid-day air,
And ſcatters death. *Prior.*

2. Offenſive; diſguſting.

The ſeeing theſe effects, will be
Both *noiſome* and infectious. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The brake and the cockle are *noiſome* too much. *Tuſſ.*

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noiſome*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The filthineſs of his ſmell was *noiſome* to all his army. *2 Mac.* ix. 9.

An error in the judgment, is like an an impoſtem in the head, which is always *noiſome*, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Noi'somely. *adv.* [from *noiſome.*] With a fœtid ſtench; with an infectious ſteam.

Noi'someness. *n. ſ.* [from *noiſome.*] Aptneſs to diſguſt; offenſiveneſs.

If he muſt needs be ſeen, with all his filth and *noiſomeneſs* about him, he promiſes himſelf, however, that it will be ſome allay to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South's Sermons.*

Noi'sy. *adj.* [from *noiſe.*]
1. Sounding loud.
2. Clamorous; turbulent.

O leave the *noiſy* town, O come and ſee
Our country cots, and live content with me! *Dryden.*
To *noiſy* fools a grave attention lend. *Smith.*

Although he employs his talents wholly in his cloſet, he is ſure to raiſe the hatred of the *noiſy* crowd. *Swift.*

Noll. *n. ſ.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head; a noddle.

An aſs's *noll* I fixed on his head. *Shakeſpeare.*

NO'LI me tangere. [Latin.]
1. A kind of cancerous ſwelling, exaſperated by applications.
2. A plant.

Noli me tangere may be planted among your flowers, for the rarity of it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Noli'tion. *n. ſ.* [*nolitio*, Latin.] Unwillingneſs; oppoſed to volition.

The proper acts of the will are, volition, *nolition*, choice, reſolution, and command, in relation to ſubordinate faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

No'mancy. *n. ſ.* [*nomance*, *nomancie*, French; *nomen*, Lat. and μαντεια, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of perſons by the letters that form their names.

No'mbles. *n. ſ.* The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *nomenclateur*, French.] One who calls things or perſons by their proper names.

There were a ſet of men in old Rome called *nomenclators*; that is, men who could call every man by his name. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 107.

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, ſuch ill *nomenclators* that they cannot furniſh appellations for their owners? *Swift.*

Nomencla'ture. *n. ſ.* [*nomenclature*, French; *nomenclatura*, Latin.]
1. The act of naming.

To ſay where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a ſhift of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.

The watery plantations fall not under that *nomenclature* of Adam, which unto terreſtrious animals aſſigned a name appropriate unto their natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

No'minal. *adj.* [*nominalis*, Latin.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.

Profound in all the *nominal*,
And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras, p.* i.

The *nominal* eſſence of gold is that complex idea the word gold ſtands for; as a body yellow, of a certain weight, malleable, fuſible, and fixed. But the real eſſence is the conſtitution of the inſenſible parts of that body on which thoſe qualities depend. *Locke.*

Were theſe people as anxious for the doctrines eſſential to the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* diſtinction of adhering to its intereſts. *Addiſon.*

No'minally. *adv.* [from *nominal.*] By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

To **NO'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]
1. To name; to mention by name.

Suddenly to *nominate* them all,
It is impoſſible. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

One lady, I may civilly ſpare to *nominate*, for her ſex's ſake, whom he termed the ſpider of the court. *Wotton.*

2. To entitle.

Aread, old father, why of late
Didſt thou behight me born of Engliſh blood,
Whom all a fairy's ſon doen *nominate*? *Fairy Queen.*

3. To ſet down; to appoint by name.

If you repay me not on ſuch a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair fleſh to be cut off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Never having intended, never deſigned any heir in that ſenſe, we cannot expect he ſhould *nominate* or appoint any perſon to it. *Locke.*

Nomina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*nomination*, French, from *nominate.*]
1. The act mentioning by name.

The forty-one immediate electors of the duke, muſt be all of ſeveral families, and of them twenty-five at leaſt concur to this *nomination*. *Wotton's D. of Venice.*

2. The power of appointing.

The *nomination* of perſons to places, being ſo principal and inſeparable a flower of his crown, he would reſerve to himſelf. *Clarendon.*

In England the king has the *nomination* of an archbiſhop; and after ſuch *nomination*, he ſends a congé d'elire to the dean and chapter, to elect the perſon thus elected by him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

No'minative. [in grammar, *nominatif*, French.] The caſe that primarily deſignates the name of any thing, and is called right, in oppoſition to the other caſes called oblique.

NON *v. a.* [Latin.] Not. It is never uſed ſeparately, but ſometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Since you to *non*-regardance caſt my faith,
And I partly know the inſtrument
That ſcrews me from my true place in your favour;
Live you the marble-breaſted tyrant ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a willing of that thing; when they are juſtly charged with an actual *non*-performance of what the law requires. *South.*

For an account at large of Biſhop Sanderſon's laſt judgment concerning God's concurrence, or *non*-concurrence with the actions of men, and the poſitive entity of ſins of commiſſion, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce.*

The third ſort of agreement or diſagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is coexiſtence, or *non*-exiſtence in the ſame ſubject. *Locke.*

It is not a *non*-act, which introduces a cuſtom, a cuſtom being a common uſage. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

In the imperial chamber this anſwer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is alledged. And the reaſon of this *non*-admiſſion is, becauſe of its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

An apparitor came to the church, and informed the parſon, that he muſt pay the tenths to ſuch a man; and the biſhop certified the eccleſiaſtical court under his ſeal on the *non*-payment of them, that he refuſed to pay them. *Ayliffe.*

The *non*-appearance of perſons to ſupport the united ſenſe of both houſes of parliament, can never be conſtrued as a general diffidence of being able to ſupport the charge againſt the patent and patentee. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of paſſions upon the various and ſurprizing turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly taken up, and the conſequence of *non*-attention ſo fatal. *Swift.*

No'nage. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government;
Which in his *nonage*, counſel under him,
And in his full and ripen'd years, himſelf
Shall govern well. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.
Be love but there, let poor ſix years
Be pos'd with the matureſt fears
Man trembles at, we ſtraight ſhall find
Love knows no *nonage* nor the mind. *Craſhaw.*

We have a miſtaken apprehenſion of antiquity, calling that ſo which in truth is the world's *nonage*. *Glanville.*

Thoſe charters were not avoidable for the king's *nonage*; and if there could have been any ſuch pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

After Chaucer there was a Spenſer, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their *nonage* 'till theſe laſt appeared. *Dryd.*

In their tender *nonage*, while they ſpread
Their ſpringing leaves, and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the nurſling ſpare. *Dryden.*

Nonce. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is uncertain; Skinner imagines it to come from *own* or *once*; or from *nutz*, German, *need* or *uſe*: Junius derives it leſs probably from *noiance*, to do *for the nonce*; being, according to him, to do it *merely for miſchief*.] Purpoſe; intent; deſign. Not now in uſe.

I ſaw a wolf
Nurſing two whelps; I ſaw her little ones
In wanton dalliance the teat to crave,
While ſhe her neck wreath'd from them for the *nonce*. *Spenſer.*

They uſed at firſt to fume the fiſh in a houſe built for the *nonce*. *Carew.*

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepard'd him
A chalice for the *nonce*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Such a light and metall'd dance,
Saw you never;
And they lead men for the *nonce*,
That turn round like grindle-ſtones. *Ben. Johnſon.*
A voider for the *nonce*,
I wrong the devil ſhould I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*
Coming ten times for the *nonce*,
I never yet could ſee it flow but once. *Cotton.*

Nonconfo'rmity. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *conformity.*]
1. Refuſal of compliance.

The will of our Maker, whether diſcovered by reaſon or revelation, carries the higheſt authority with it; a conformity or *nonconformity* to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion.

Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church, are ſo much ſtruck at, and all upon a plea of conſcience, it will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adverſaries are ſtill ſetting up as the grand pillar and buttreſs of *nonconformity*. *South's Sermons.*

The lady will plead the toleration which allows her *nonconformity* in this particular. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Nonconfo'rmist. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *conformiſt.*] One who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed worſhip.

On his death-bed he declared himſelf a *nonconformiſt*, and had a fanatick preacher to be his ſpiritual guide. *Swift.*

None. *adj.* [ne one, nan, ne ane, Saxon.]
1. Not one.

Ye ſhall flee when *none* purſueth you. *Lev.* xxvii. 17.

That fowl, which is *none* of the lighteſt, can eaſily move itſelf up and down in the air without ſtirring its wings. *Wilkins.*

Another, which is *none* of the leaſt advantages of hope, is, its great efficacy in preſerving us from ſetting too high a value on preſent enjoyments. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Not any.

Six days ſhall ye gather it, but on the Sabbath there ſhall be *none*. *Exod.* xvi. 15.

Thy life ſhall hang in doubt, and thou ſhalt have *none* aſſurance of thy life. *Deut.* xxviii. 66.

Before the deluge, the air was calm; *none* of thoſe tumultuary motions of vapours, which the mountains and winds cauſe in ours. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The moſt glaring and notorious paſſages, are *none* of the fineſt. *Fenton on the Claſſicks.*

3. Not other.

This is *none* other but the houſe of God, and the gate of heaven. *Gen.* xxviii. 17.

4. *None of* ſometimes ſignifies only emphatically *not*.

My people would not hearken to my voice: and Iſrael would *none of* me. *Pſalm* lxxxi. 11.

None'ntity. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *entity.*]
1. Nonexiſtence.

When they ſay nothing from nothing, they muſt underſtand it as excluding all cauſes. In which ſenſe it is moſt evidently true; being equivalent to this propoſition, that nothing can make itſelf, or, nothing cannot bring its noſelf out of *nonentity* into ſomething. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A thing not exiſting.

There was no ſuch thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and no where to be found. *South.*

We have heard, and think it pity that your inquiſitive genius ſhould not be better employed, than in looking after theological *nonentity*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

Nonexi'stence. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *exiſtence.*] Inexiſtence; ſtate of not exiſting.

A method of many writers, which depreciates the eſteem of miracles is, to ſalve not only real verities, but alſo nonexiſtencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

Nonju'ring. *adj.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to thoſe who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift.*

Nonju'ror. *n. ſ.* [from *non* and *juror.*] One who conceiving James II. unjuſtly depoſed, refuſes to ſwear allegiance to thoſe who have ſucceeded him.

Nonna'turals. *n. ſ.* [*non naturalia.*] Phyſicians reckon theſe to be ſix, viz. air, meat and drink, ſleep and watching, motion and reſt, retention and excretion, and the paſſions of the mind.

The ſix *nonnaturals* are ſuch as neither naturally conſtitutive,

tutive, nor merely deſtructive, do preſerve or deſtroy according unto circumſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

NONPARE'IL. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *pareil*, French.]

1. Excellence unequalled.

My lord and maſter loves you: O ſuch love
Could be but recompens'd tho' you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty! *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. A kind of apple.

3. Printers letter of a ſmall ſize, on which ſmall Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NO'NPLUS. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *plus*, Latin.] Puzzle; inability to ſay or do more. A low word.

Let it ſeem never ſo ſtrange and impoſſible, the *nonplus* of my reaſon will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith. *South.*

One or two rules, on which their concluſions depend, in moſt men have governed all their thoughts: take theſe from them and they are at a loſs, and their underſtanding is perfectly at a *nonplus*. *Locke.*

Such an artiſt did not begin the matter at a venture, and when put to a *nonplus*, pauſe and heſitate which way he ſhould proceed; but he had firſt in his comprehenſive intellect a compleat idea of the whole organical body. *Bentley.*

To **NO'NPLUS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle; to put to a ſtand; to ſtop.

Nor is the compoſition of our own bodies the only wonder; we are as much *nonpluſt* by the moſt contemptible worm and plant. *Glanville's Scep. c.* vii.

His parts were ſo accompliſht,
That right or wrong he ne'er was *nonpluſt*. *Hudibras.*

That ſin that is a pitch beyond all thoſe, muſt needs be ſuch an one as muſt *nonplus* the devil himſelf to proceed farther. *South.*

What, you are confounded, and ſtand mute?
Somewhat *nonpluſt* to hear you deny your name. *Dryden.*

Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when he has been *nonpluſt* by Mr. Dry's deſiring him to tell what it was that he endeavoured to prove. *Spectator*, 471.

NONRE'SIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *reſidence*.] Failure of reſidence.

If the character of perſons choſen into the church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *nonreſidence*. *Swift.*

NONRE'SIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *reſident*.] One who neglects to live at the proper place.

As to nonreſidence, there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *nonreſidents*. *Swift.*

NONRESI'STANCE. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *reſiſtance*.] The principle of not oppoſing the king; ready obedience to a ſuperior.

NO'NSENSE. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *ſenſe*.]

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

'Till underſtood, all tales,
Like *nonſenſe*, are not true nor falſe. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Many copies diſperſed gathering new faults, I ſaw more *nonſenſe* than I could have crammed into it. *Dryden.*

This *nonſenſe* got into all the following editions by a miſtake of the ſtage editors. *Pope's Notes on Shakeſpeare.*

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

What's the world to him?
'Tis *nonſenſe* all. *Thomſon.*

NONSE'NSICAL. *adj.* [from *nonſenſe*.] Unmeaning; fooliſh.

They had produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and *nonſenſical* ſyſtems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

NONSE'NSICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nonſenſical*.] Ungrammatical jargon; fooliſh abſurdity.

NONSO'LVENT. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *ſolvent*.] One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *ſolution*.] Failure of ſolution.

Athenæus inſtances ænigmatical propoſitions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their ſolution and *nonſolution*. *Broome.*

NONSPA'RING. *adj.* [*non* and *ſparing*.] Mercileſs; all-deſtroying.

Is't I expoſe
Thoſe tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *nonſparing* war? *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

To **NONSU'IT.** *v. a.* [*non* and *ſuit*.] To deprive of the benefit of a legal proceſs for ſome failure in the management.

The addreſſes of both houſes of parliament, the council, and the declarations of moſt counties and corporations, are laid aſide as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland *nonſuited*, in default of appearance. *Swift.*

NOO'DLE. *n. ſ.* [from *noddle* or *noddy*.] A fool; a ſimpleton.

NOOK. *n. ſ.* [from *een hoeck*, German.] A corner; a covert made by an angle or interſection.

Safely in harbour
Is the king's ſhip, in the deep *nook*, where once
Thou call'dſt me up. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Buy a foggy and a dirty farm
In that *nook* ſhotten iſle of Albion. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The ſavages were driven out of the great Ards, into a little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they now poſſeſs a little territory. *Davies.*

Unſphere
The ſpirit of Plato to unfold,
What worlds or what vaſt regions hold
Th' immortal mind that hath forſook
Her manſion in this fleſhy *nook*. *Milton's Poems.*

Ithuriel and Zephon,
Search thro' this garden, leave unſearch'd no *nook*. *Milt.*

A third form'd within the ground
A various mold; and from the boiling cells,
By ſtrange conveyance, fill'd each hollow *nook*. *Milton.*

NOON. *n. ſ.* [non, Saxon; *nawn*, Welſh; *none*, Erſe; ſuppoſed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the *ninth hour*, at which their *cœna* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the ſame name.]

1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the ſun is in the meridian.

Fetch forth the ſtocks, there ſhall he ſit till *noon*.—
'Till *noon!* 'till night, my lord. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The day already half his race had run,
And ſummon'd him to due repaſt at *noon*. *Dryden.*

If I turn mine eyes at *noon* towards the ſun, I cannot avoid the ideas which the light or ſun produces in me. *Locke.*

2. It is taken for midnight.

Full before him at the *noon* of night,
He ſaw a quire of ladies. *Dryden.*

NOO'NDAY. *n. ſ.* [*noon* and *day*.] Midday.

The bird of night did ſit,
Ev'n at *noonday*, upon the market-place,
Houting and ſhrieking. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The dimneſs of our intellectual eyes, Ariſtotle fitly compares to thoſe of an owl at *noonday*. *Boyle.*

NOO'NDAY. *adj.* Meridional.

The ſcorching ſun was mounted high,
In all its luſtre to the *noonday* ſky. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

NOO'NING. *n. ſ.* [from *noon*.] Repoſe at noon.

NOO'NTIDE. *n. ſ.* [*noon* and *tide*.] Midday; time of noon.

Sorrow breaks ſeaſons and repoſing hours,
Makes the night morning, and the *noontide* night. *Shak.*

NOO'NTIDE. *adj.* Meridional.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the *noontide* prick. *Shakeſpeare.*

All things in beſt order to invite
Noontide repaſt, or afternoon's repoſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

We expect the morning red in vain;
'Tis hid in vapours, or obſcur'd in rain.
The *noontide* yellow we in vain require;
'Tis black in ſtorm, or red in light'ning fire. *Prior.*

NOOSE. *n. ſ.* [*noſada*, entangled; a word found in the gloſſes of Lipſius. Mr. *Lye*.] A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the cloſer.

Can'ſt thou with a weak angle ſtrike the whale?
Catch with a hook, or with a *nooſe* enthral? *Sandys.*

Where the hangman does diſpoſe,
To ſpecial friend the knot of *nooſe*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

They run their necks into a *nooſe*,
They'd break 'em after, to break looſe. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Falſely he falls into ſome dangerous *nooſe*,
And then as meanly labours to get looſe. *Dryden.*

A rope and a *nooſe* are no jeſting matters. *John Bull.*

To **NOOSE.** *v. a* [from the noun.] To tie in a nooſe; to catch; to entrap.

The ſin is woven with threads of different ſizes, the leaſt of them ſtrong enough to *nooſe* and entrap us. *Gov. Tongue.*

NOPE. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

NOR. *conjunct.* [*ne or*.]

1. A particle marking the ſecond or ſubſequent branch of a negative propoſition; correlative to neither or not.

I neither love, *nor* fear thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
Neither love will twine, *nor* hay. *Marvel.*

2. Two negatives are ſometimes joined, but ill.

Mine eyes,
Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;
Nor, I am ſure there is no force in eyes
That can do hurt. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

3. Neither is ſometimes included in nor, but not elegantly.

Pow'r, diſgrace, *nor* death could ought divert
Thy glorious tongue thus to reveal thy heart. *Daniel.*

Simois *nor* Xanthus ſhall be wanting there;
A new Achilles ſhall in arms appear. *Dryden.*

4. Nor is ſometimes uſed in the firſt branch for neither.

Idle nymph, I pray thee, be
Modeſt, and not follow me,
I *nor* love myſelf, nor thee. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Or the fierce pains not feel. *Milton.*

But how perplext, alas! is human fate?
I whom *nor* avarice, *nor* pleaſures move;
Yet muſt myſelf be made a ſlave to love. *Walſh.*

NORTH. *n. ſ.* [noꞃð, Saxon.] The point oppoſite to the ſun in the meridian.

More unconſtant than the wind; who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the *north*;
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping ſouth. *Shakeſp.*

The tyrannous breathing of the *north*,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Fierce Boreas iſſues forth
T' invade th' frozen waggon of the *north*. *Dryden.*

NORTH. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.

This ſhall be your *north* border from the great ſea to mount Hor. *Numb.* xxxiv. 7.

NORTHEA'ST. *n. ſ.* [*noordeaſt*, Dutch.] The point between the north and eaſt.

The inferiour ſea towards the ſoutheaſt, the Ionian towards the ſouth, and the Adriatick on the *northeaſt* ſide, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

NO'RTHERLY. *adj.* [from *north*.] Being towards the north.

The *northerly* and ſoutherly winds, commonly eſteemed the cauſes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmoſphere. *Derham.*

NO'RTHERN. *adj.* [from *north*.] Being in the north.

Proud *northern* lord, Clifford of Cumberland. *Shakeſp.*

If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and then hang it up with wax and untwiſted ſilk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth reſt, that is the *northern* point. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

NORTHSTA'R. *n. ſ.* [*north* and *ſtar*.] The poleſtar; the lodeſtar.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, ſhe would infect to the *northſtar*. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado About Nothing.*

NO'RTHWARD. *adj.* [*north* and ƿeaꞃð, Saxon.] Being towards the north.

NO'RTHWARD.
NO'RTHWARDS. } *adv.* [*north* and ƿeaꞃð, Saxon.] Towards the north.

Miſlike me not for my complexion,
The ſhadow'd livery of the burniſh'd ſun.
Bring me the faireſt creature *northward* born,
Where Phœbus' fire ſcarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whoſe blood is reddeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Going *northward* aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being purſued, at laſt they croſſed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

Northward beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal ſnow. *Dryden.*

A cloſe priſoner in a room, twenty foot ſquare, being at the north ſide of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty foot ſouthward, not walk twenty foot *northward*. *Locke.*

NORTHWE'ST. *n. ſ.* [*north* and *weſt*.] The point between the north and weſt.

The bathing places, that they may remain under the ſun until evening, he expoſeth unto the ſummer ſetting, that is *northweſt*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

NORTHWI'ND. *n. ſ.* [*north* and *wind*.] The wind that blows from the north.

The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen *northwind*. *Milton.*

When the fierce *northwind*, with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury. *Watts.*

NOSE. *n. ſ.* [nœꞅe, noꞅa, Saxon.]

1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of ſcent and the emunctory of the brain.

Down with the *noſe*,
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

Noſe of Turks and Tartars lips. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Our decrees,
Dead to infliction, to themſelves are dead;
And liberty plucks juſtice by the *noſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

There can be no reaſon given why a viſage ſomewhat longer, or a *noſe* flatter, could not have conſiſted with ſuch a ſoul. *Locke.*

Poetry takes me up ſo entirely, that I ſcarce ſee what paſſes under my *noſe*. *Pope's Letters.*

2. The end of any thing.

The lungs are as bellows, the aſpera arteria is the *noſe* of the bellows, or as a channel in the ſound board of an organ. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. Scent; ſagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *noſe* than his maſter. *Collier on Envy.*

4. *To lead by the* NOSE. To drag by force: as, a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.

Tho' authority be a ſtubborn bear,
Yet he is oft led by the *noſe* with gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ſuits which a man doth not underſtand, it is good to refer them to ſome friend, but let him chuſe well his referendaries, elſe he may be led by the *noſe*. *Bacon.*

That ſome occult deſign doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows,
How ſaints lead brothers by the *noſe*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

This is the method of all popular ſhams, when the multitude are to be led by the *noſes* into a fool's paradiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. *To thruſt one's* NOSE *into* the affairs of others. To be meddling with other people's matters; to be a buſy body.

6. *To put one's* NOSE *out of* joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

To **NOSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſcent; to ſmell.

Noſe him as you go up the ſtairs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. To face; to oppoſe.

To **NOSE.** *v. n.* To look big; to bluſter.

Adult'rous Anthony
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That *noſes* it againſt us. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

NOSE'BLEED. *n. ſ.* [*noſe* and *bleed*.] A kind of herb.

NO'SEGAY. *n. ſ.* [*noſe* and *gay*.] A poſie; a bunch of flowers.

She hath made me four and twenty *noſegays* for the ſhearers. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Ariel ſought
The cloſe receſſes of the virgin's thought;
As on the *noſegay* in her breaſt reclin'd,
He watch'd th' ideas riſing in her mind. *Pope.*

Get you gone in the country to dreſs up *noſegays* for a holy-day. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

NO'SELESS. *adj.* [from *noſe*.] Wanting a noſe; deprived of the noſe.

Mangled myrmidons,
Noſeleſs, and handleſs, hackt and chipt, come to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

NOSE'SMART. *n. ſ.* [*noſe* and *ſmart*.] The herb creſſes.

NO'SLE. *n. ſ.* [from *noſe*.] The extremity of a thing: as, the *noſle* of a pair of bellows.

NO'SOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [νόσος and λόγος.] Doctrine of diſeaſes.

NOSOPOE'TICK. *adj.* [νόσος and ποιέω.] Producing diſeaſes.

The qualities of the air are *noſopoetick*; that is, have a power of producing diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot on Air*

NO'STRIL. *n. ſ.* [*noſe* and ðyꞃl, a hole, Saxon.] The cavity in the noſe.

Turn then my freſheſt reputation to
A ſavour that may ſtrike the dulleſt *noſtril*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stinks which the *noſtrils* ſtraight abhor, are not the moſt pernicious. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy *noſtrils* breath'd
The breath of life. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

The ſecondary action ſubſiſteth not alone, but in concomitancy with the other; ſo the *noſtrils* are uſeful both for reſpiration and ſmelling, but the principal uſe is ſmelling. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

Theſe ripe fruits recreate the *noſtrils* with their aromatick ſcent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

NO'STRUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in ſome ſingle hand.

Very extraordinary, and one of his *noſtrums*, let it be writ upon his monument, *Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti*; for no body ever uſed it before. *Stillingfleet.*

What drop or *noſtrum* can this plague remove? *Pope.*

NOT. *adv.* [ne auhꞇ, Saxon; *niet*, Dutch.]

1. The particle of negation, or refuſal.

If thou be the world's great parent,
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour
Thou doſt afflict as well the *not* deſerver,
As him that doth thy lovely heſts deſpiſe? *Spenſer.*

His countenance likes me *not*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The man held his peace, to wit, whether the Lord had made his journey proſperous or *not*. *Gen.* xxiv. 21.

Let each man do as to his fancy ſeems;
I wait, *not* I, 'till you have better dreams. *Dryden.*

This objection hinders *not* but that the heroic action enterpriſed for the Chriſtian cauſe, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old. *Dryden.*

Grammar being to teach men *not* to ſpeak, but to ſpeak correctly: where rhetoric is *not* neceſſary, grammar may be ſpared. *Locke on Education.*

This day, be bread and peace my lot;
All elſe beneath the ſun
Thou know'ſt if beſt beſtow'd or *not*,
And let thy will be done. *Pope's Univerſal Prayer.*

2. It denotes ceſſation or extinction. No more.

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not*. *Job*, vii. 8.

NO'TABLE. *adj.* [*notable*, French; *notabilis*, Latin.]

1. Remarkable; memorable; obſervable.

The ſucceſs of thoſe wars was too *notable* to be unknown to your ears; which, it ſeems, all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The ſame is notified in the *notable* places of the dioceſe. *Whitgifte.*

In the parliament at Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which ſhew, for the law doth beſt diſcover enormities, how much the Engliſh colonies were corrupted. *Davies on Ireland.*

Two young men appeared *notable* in ſtrength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel. 2 *Mac.* iii. 26.

They bore two or three charges from the horſe with *notable* courage, and without being broken. *Clarendon.*

Both armies lay ſtill without any *notable* action, for the ſpace of ten days. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Varro's aviary is ſtill ſo famous, that it is reckoned for one of thoſe *notables* which men of foreign nations record. *Addiſon.*

Cæſar, whoſe great ſagacity and conduct put his ſucceſs as much out of the power of chance as human reaſon could well do, yet upon occaſion of a *notable* experiment, that had like to have loſt him his whole army at Dyrrachium, tells us the power of it in his commentaries. *South's Sermons.*

It is impoſſible but a man muſt have firſt paſſed this *notable* ſtage, and got his conſcience thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of ſin. *South.*

2. Careful; buſtling, in contempt and irony.

This abſolute monarch was as *notable* a guardian of the fortunes, as of the lives of his ſubjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the ſtate, he ſent for all his goods. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 10.

NO'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *notable*.] Appearance of buſineſs; importance. In contempt.

NO'TABLY. *adv.* [from *notable*.]

1. Memorably; remarkably.

This we ſee *notably* proved, in that the oft polling of hedges conduces much to their laſting. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. With conſequence; with ſhew of importance; ironically.

Mention the King of Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 105.

NO'TARIAL. *adj.* [from *notary*.] Taken by a notary.

It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick inſtrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY. *n. ſ.* [*notaire*, French; from *notarius*, Latin.] An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

There is a declaration made to have that very book, and no other ſet abroad, wherein their preſent authoriſed *notaries* do write thoſe things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open teſtimony acknowledged to be their own. *Hooker.*

Go with me to a *notary*, ſeal me there
Your bond. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

One of thoſe with him, being a *notary*, made an entry of this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

So I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and ſpeaker of the univerſe,
A miniſterial *notary*; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verſe. *Donne.*

They have in each province, intendants and *notaries*. *Temple.*

Nota'tion. *n.ſ.* [*notatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as, by figures or letters.

Notation teaches how to deſcribe any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being ſo deſcribed, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*

2. Meaning; ſignification.

A foundation being primarily of uſe in architecture, hath no other literal *notation* but what belongs to it in relation to a building. *Hammond.*

Conſcience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action; and ſo is properly the application of a general law, to a particular inſtance of practice. *South's Sermons.*

NOTCH. *n.ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing.

The convex work is compoſed of black and citrin pieces in the margin, of a pyramidal figure appoſitely ſet, and with tranſverſe *notches*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

From his rug the ſkew'r he takes,
And on the ſtick ten equal *notches* makes:
There take my tally of ten thouſand pound. *Swift.*

He ſhew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any Britiſh name;
Yet making here a perfect botch,
Thruſts your poor vowel from his *notch*. *Swift.*

To **Notch.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows.

He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he ſcotcht him and *notcht* him like a carbonado. *Shakeſp.*

The convex work is compoſed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and tranſverſely *notched*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

From him whoſe quills ſtand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who *notches* ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope.*

Notchwee'd. *n.ſ.* [*notch* and *weed*.] An herb called orach.

Note. [for *ne mote*.] May not.

Ne let him then admire,
But yield his ſenſe to be too blunt and baſe,
That *note* without an hound fine footing trace.
Fairy Queen.

NOTE. *n.ſ.* [*nota*, Latin; *notte*, French.]

1. Mark; token.

Whoſoever appertain to the viſible body of the church, they have alſo the *notes* of external profeſſion whereby the world knoweth what they are. *Hooker, b.* iii.

2. Notice; heed.

Give order to my ſervants that they take
No *note* at all of our being abſent hence. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will beſtow ſome precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the *note*. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

3. Reputation; conſequence.

Divers men of *note* have been brought over into England. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Andronicus and Junia are of *note* among the apoſtles. *Rom.* xvi. 7.

As for metals, authors of good *note* aſſure us, that even they have been obſerved to grow. *Boyle.*

4. Reproach; ſtigma.

The more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traitor's name ſtuff I thy throat. *Shakeſp.*

5. Account; information; intelligence.

She that from Naples
Can have no *note*; unleſs the ſun were poſt,
The man i'th' moon's too ſlow. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

In ſuits of favour, the firſt coming ought to take little place; ſo far forth conſideration may be had of his truſt, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwiſe have been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note*, but the party left to his other means, and in ſome ſort recompenſed for his diſcovery. *Bacon, Eſſay* 49.

6. Tune; voice.

Theſe are the *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude ſo many ſighs; with theſe tunes their minds are exaſperated againſt the lawful guides and governors of their ſouls. *Hooker, b.* iv.

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Milton.*
I now muſt change thoſe *notes* to tragick. *Milton.*

You that can tune your ſounding ſtrings ſo well,
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell;
Once change your *note*, and let your lute report
The juſteſt grief that ever touch'd the court. *Waller.*

One common *note* on either lyre did ſtrike,
And knaves and fools were both abhorr'd alike. *Dryden.*

7. Single ſound in muſick.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Thro' all the compaſs of the *notes* it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. State of being obſerved.

Small matters come with great commendation, becauſe they are continually in uſe and in *note*; whereas the occaſion of any great virtue cometh but on feſtivals. *Bacon.*

9. Short hint; ſmall paper.

He will'd me
In heedfull'ſt reſervation to beſtow them,
As *notes* whoſe faculties incluſive were,
More than they were in note. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the body's priſon ſo ſhe lies,
As through the body's windows ſhe muſt look,
Her divers pow'rs of ſenſe to exerciſe,
By gath'ring *notes* out of the world's great book. *Davies.*

10. Abbreviation; ſymbol.

Contract it into a narrow compaſs by ſhort *notes* and abbreviations. *Baker on Learning.*

11. A ſmall letter.

A hollow cane within her hand ſhe brought,
But in the concave had incloſ'd a *note*. *Dryden.*

12. Written paper.

I cannot get over the prejudice of taking ſome little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their ſermons; perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make uſe of *notes*, may have added to my diſguſt. *Swift.*

13. A paper given in confeſſion of a debt.

His *note* will go farther than my bond. *John Bull.*

14. Explanatory annotation.

The beſt writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obſcured with illuſtrations. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

No'tebook. *n.ſ.* [*note* and *book*.] A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down.

Caſſius all his faults obſerv'd;
Set in a *notebook*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,
To caſt into my teeth. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

To **Note.** *v. a.* [*noto*. Latin; *noter*, French.]

1. To obſerve; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of.

The fool hath much pined away.
No more of that, I have *noted* it well. *Shak. King Lear.*

If you much *note* him,
You ſhall offend him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I began to *note*
The ſtormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Wand'ring from clime to clime, obſervant ſtray'd,
Their manners *noted*, and their ſtates ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

2. To deliver; to ſet down.

Saint Auguſtin ſpeaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the leſſons and chapters read. *Hooker, b.* v.

Note it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *Iſ.* xxx.

3. To charge with a crime.

Sine veſte Dianam, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chaſtity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both *noted* of incontinency. *Dryden.*

4. [In muſick.] To ſet down the notes of a tune.

No'ted. *part. adj.* [from *note*.] Ramarkable; eminent; celebrated.

A *noted* chymiſt procured a privilege, that none but he ſhould vend a ſpirit. *Boyle.*

Juſtinian's laws, if we may believe a *noted* author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*

No'ter. *n.ſ.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.

No'thing. *n.ſ.* [*no* and *thing*; *nathing*, Scottiſh.]

1. Negation of being; nonentity; univerſal negation; oppoſed to ſomething.

It is moſt certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For, if there could have been an inſtant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made ſomething, or ſomething made itſelf; and ſo was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*; then there is, and was, a being of neceſſity, without any beginning. *Grew's Coſmol.*

We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we aſſert an eternal God to have been the efficient cauſe of it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philoſophical ſenſe; ſo we ſay there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar ſenſe, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot ſay there is *nothing* in the cup, in a ſtrict philoſophical ſenſe, while there is air in it. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Nonexiſtence.

Mighty ſtates characterleſs are grated
To duſty *nothing*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

3. Not any thing; no particular thing.

There ſhall *nothing* die. *Exod.* ix. 4.

Yet had his aſpect *nothing* of ſevere,
But ſuch a face as promis'd him ſincere. *Dryden.*

Philoſophy wholly ſpeculative, is barren, and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained undone. *Addiſon on the War.*

4. No other thing.

Nothing but a ſteady reſolution brought to practice; God's grace uſed, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged; *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Words are made to declare ſomething; where they are, by thoſe who pretend to inſtruct, otherwiſe uſed, they conceal indeed ſomething; but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or ſophiſtry of the talker, for there is, in truth, *nothing* elſe under them. *Locke.*

5. No quantity or degree.

The report which the troops of horſe make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*

6. No importance; no uſe; no value.

The outward ſhew of churches, draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever ſome of our late too nice fools ſay, there is *nothing* in the ſeemly form of the church. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Iſaiah*, xli. 24.

7. No poſſeſſion or fortune.

A moſt homely ſhepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unſpeakable eſtate. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

8. No difficulty; no trouble.

We are induſtrious to preſerve our bodies from ſlavery, but we make *nothing* of ſuffering our ſouls to be ſlaves to our luſts. *Ray on the Creation.*

9. A thing of no proportion.

The charge of making the ground, and otherwiſe is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

10. Trifle; ſomething of no conſideration or importance.

I had rather have one ſcratch my head i' th' ſun,
When the alarum were ſtruck, than idly ſit
To hear my *nothings* monſter'd. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

My dear *nothings*, take your leave,
No longer muſt you me deceive,
'Tis *nothing*, ſays the fool; but ſays the friend,
This *nothing*, Sir, will bring you to your end.
Do I not ſee your dropſy-belly ſwell? *Dryden.*

That period includes more than a hundred ſentences that might be writ to expreſs multiplication of *nothings*, and all the fatiguing perpetual buſineſs of having no buſineſs to do. *Pope's Letters.*

11. Nothing has a kind of adverbial ſignification. In no degree; not at all.

Who will make me a liar, and make my ſpeech *nothing* worth? *Job*, xxiv. 25.

Auria *nothing* diſmayed with the greatneſs of the Turks' fleet, ſtill kept on his courſe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

But Adam with ſuch counſel *nothing* ſway'd. *Milton.*

No'thingness. *n.ſ.* [from *nothing*.]

1. Nihility; nonexiſtence.

His art did expreſs
A quinteſſence even from *nothingneſs*,
From dull privations, and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*

2. Nothing; thing of no value.

I a *nothingneſs* in deed and name,
Did ſcorn to hurt his forfeit carcaſe. *Hudibras, p.* i.

No'tice. *n.ſ.* [*notice*, French; *notitia*, Latin.]

1. Remark; heed; obſervation; regard.

The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's miſcarriage is, what root it ſprings from. *Locke.*

This is done with little *notice*: very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* which we take of other perſons! *Watts.*

2. Information; intelligence given or received.

I have given him *notice*, that the Duke of Cornwall and his dutcheſs will be here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Notifica'tion. *n.ſ.* [*notification*, Fr, from *notify*.] Act of making known; repreſentation by marks or ſymbols.

Four or five torches elevated or depreſſed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To **No'tify.** *v. a.* [*notifier*, French; *notifico*, Latin.] To declare; to make known; to publiſh.

There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of God. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 2.

The ſame is *notified* in the notableſt places of the whole dioceſe. *Whitgifte.*

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by thoſe reſpective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South's Sermons.*

This ſolar month is by civil ſanction *notified* in authentic calendars the chief meaſure of the year: a kind of ſtandard by which we meaſure time. *Holder.*

NO'TION. *n.ſ.* [*notion*, French; *notio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.

Many actions are puniſhed by law, that are acts of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are ſuch acts; for if they were puniſhed properly under that *notion*, and upon that account, the puniſhment would equally reach all actions of the ſame kind. *South's Sermons.*

The fiction of ſome beings which are not in nature; ſecond *notions*, as the logicians call them, has been founded on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real ſeparate being. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myſelf to aſſume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have farther to write. *Newton's Opticks.*

There is nothing made a more common ſubject of diſcourſe than Nature and its laws; and yet few agree in their *notions* about theſe words. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, ſound, colour, thought, wiſh, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, ſound, wiſh, &c. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us; unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts and *notions* vain. *Milton.*

It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, ſhould one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themſelves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, № 30.

Senſual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleaſure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come. *Atterbury.*

3. Senſe; underſtanding; intellectual power. This ſenſe is frequent in Shakeſpeare, but not in uſe.

His *notion* weakens, his diſcernings
Are lethargy'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So told, as earthly *notion* can receive. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

No'tional. *adj.* [from *notion*.]

1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; ſubſiſting only in idea; viſionary; fantaſtical.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements and their conjugations, of the influences of heaven, are to be ſet aſide, being but *notional* and ill-limited; and definite axioms are to be drawn out of meaſured inſtances. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, № 855.

Happineſs, object of that waking dream
Which we call life, miſtaking; fugitive theme
Of my purſuing verſe, ideal ſhade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

We muſt be wary, leſt we aſcribe any real ſubſiſtence or perſonality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an abſtract univerſal, which is properly nothing; a conception of our own making, occaſioned by our reflecting upon the ſettled courſe of things; denoting only thus much, that all thoſe bodies move and act according to their eſſential properties, without any conſciouſneſs or intention of ſo doing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

The moſt forward *notional* dictators ſit down in a contented ignorance. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* xx.

Notiona'lity. *n.ſ.* [from *notional*.] Empty, ungrounded opinion. A word not in uſe.

I aimed at the advance of ſcience, by diſcrediting empty and talkative *notionality*. *Glanville to Albius.*

No'tionally. *adv.* [from *notional*.] In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man conſiſts of two faculties, underſtanding and will, whether really or *notionally* diſtinct, I ſhall not diſpute. *Norris's Miſcell.*

Notori'ety. *n.ſ.* [*notorieté*, Fr. from *notorious*.] Publick knowledge; publick expoſure.

We ſee what a multitude of pagan teſtimonies may be produced for all thoſe remarkable paſſages: and indeed of ſeveral, that more than anſwer your expectation, as they were not ſubjects in their own nature ſo expoſed to publick *notoriety*. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

NOTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly uſed of things known to their diſadvantage; whence by thoſe who do not know the true ſignification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether publick or ſecret.

What need you make ſuch ado in cloaking a matter too *notorious*? *Whitgifte.*

The goodneſs of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope againſt the king; your goodneſs,
Since you provoke me, ſhall be moſt *notorious*. *Shakeſp.*

I ſhall have law in Epheſus,
To your *notorious* ſhame. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

In the time of King Edward III. the impediments of the conqueſt of Ireland are *notorious*. *Davies.*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemiſh a man's reputation? *Tillotſon.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of lazineſs and pleaſure, which ariſes partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The biſhops have procured ſome ſmall advancement of rents; although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Noto'riously. *adv.* [from *notorious*.] Publickly; evidently; openly.

The expoſing himſelf *notoriouſly*, did ſometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

This is *notoriouſly* diſcoverable in ſome differences of brake or fern. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

Ovid tells us, that the cauſe was *notoriouſly* known at Rome, though it be left ſo obſcure to after ages. *Dryden.*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learning, and complexion; which do all *notoriouſly* vary in every age. *Swift.*

Noto'riousness. *n.ſ.* [from *notorious*.] Publick fame; notoriety. *Ainſworth.*

To **Nott.** *v. a.* To ſhear.

No'twheat. *n.ſ.* [*not* and *wheat*.]

Of wheat there are two ſorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the beſt ſoil; and *notwheat*, ſo termed becauſe it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth. *Carew.*

Notwithsta'nding. *conj.* [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withſtanding*, and anſwers exactly to the Latin *non obſtante*; it is moſt properly and analogically uſed in the ablative caſe abſolute with a noun; as, *he is rich notwithſtanding his loſs*; it is not ſo proper to ſay, *he is rich notwithſtanding he has loſt much*; yet this mode of writing is too frequent, Addiſon has uſed it: but when a ſentence follows, it is more grammatical to inſert *that*; as, *he is rich notwithſtanding* that *he has loſt much*. When *notwithſtanding* is uſed abſolutely, the expreſſion is elliptical, *this* or *that* being underſtood, as in the following paſſages of Hooker.]

1. Without hindrance or obſtruction from.

Thoſe on whom Chriſt beſtowed miraculous cures, were ſo tranſported, that their gratitude made them, *notwithſtanding*

ing his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Although. This uſe is not proper.

A perſon languiſhing under an ill habit of body, may loſe ſeveral ounces of blood, *notwithſtanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining maſs, and draw into it freſh ſupplies. *Addiſon.*

3. Nevertheleſs; however.

They which honour the law as an image of the wiſdom of God himſelf, are *notwithſtanding* to know that the ſame had an end in Chriſt. *Hooker, b.* iv.

The knowledge is ſmall which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven: *notwithſtanding* this much we know even of ſaints in heaven, that they praiſe. *Hooker, b.* v. § 23.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day, for melting charity:
Yet *notwithſtanding*, being incens'd, he's flint;
As humourous as Winter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

NO'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſouth wind.

With adverſe blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds
From Sierra Leona. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

NOVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of ſomething new.

NOVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The introducer of ſomething new.

NO'VEL. *adj.* [*novellus*, Latin; *nouvelle*, French.]

1. New; not ancient; not uſed of old; unuſual.

The Preſbyterians are exacters of ſubmiſſion to their *novel* injunctions, before they are ſtamped with the authority of laws. *King Charles.*

It is no *novel* uſurpation, but though void of other title, has the preſcription of many ages. *Decay of Piety.*

2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

By the *novel* conſtitutions, burial may not be denied to any one. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*nouvelle*, French.]

1. A ſmall tale, generally of love.

Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Arioſto inſerted in his poems. *Dryden.*

Her mangl'd fame in barb'rous paſtime loſt,
The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toaſt. *Prior.*

2. A law annexed to the code.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a preſbyter till he was thirty-five years of age: though by a later *novel* it was ſufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NO'VELIST. *n. ſ.* [from *novel.*]

1. Innovator; aſſertor of novelty.

Teleſius, who hath renewed the philoſophy of Parmenides, is the beſt of *noveliſts*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 69.

Ariſtotle roſe,
Who Nature's ſecrets to the world did teach,
Yet that great ſoul our *noveliſts* impeach. *Denham.*

The fooleries of ſome affected *noveliſt* have diſcredited new diſcoveries. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

2. A writer of novels.

NO'VELTY. *n. ſ.* [*nouveauté*, French.] Newneſs; ſtate of being unknown to former times.

They which do nothing but that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiſs, yet the leſs faulty, becauſe they are not the authors of harm: and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or *novelty*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 7.

Novelty is only in requeſt; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of courſe. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

As religion entertains our ſpeculations with great objects, ſo it entertains them with new; and *novelty* is the great parent of pleaſure; upon which account it is that men are ſo much pleaſed with variety. *South's Sermons.*

NOVE'MBER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the firſt.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. *Peacham on Drawing.*

NO'VENARY. *n. ſ.* [*novenarius*, Latin.] Number of nine; nine collectively.

Ptolomy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; that is, ſeptenaries and *novenaries*. *Vulgar Errours.*

Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as ſelected out of a natural ſtock of nine quaternions, or four *novenaries*, their nature and differences lie moſt obvious to be underſtood. *Holder.*

NOVE'RCAL. *adj.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Latin.] Having the manner of a ſtepmother; beſeeming a ſtepmother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that ſome few families ſhould do it in a more *novercal* way. *Derham.*

NOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [ne auht, not any thing, Saxon; as therefore we write *aught*, not *ought*, for *any thing*, we ſhould, according to analogy, write *naught*, not *nought*, for *nothing*; but a cuſtom has irreverſibly prevailed of uſing *naught* for *bad*, and *nought* for *nothing*.]

1. Not any thing; nothing.

In young Rinaldo fierce deſires he ſpy'd,
And noble heart, of reſt impatient,
To wealth or ſovereign power he *nought* apply'd. *Fairfax.*

Who cannot ſee this palpable device?
Yet who ſo bold, but ſays he ſees it not?
Bad is the world, and it will come to *nought*,
When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in thought. *Shakeſp.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſoothe ev'ry paſſion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maſters,
As knowing *nought*, like dogs, but following. *Shakeſp.*

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *nought*. *Iſ.* xli. 24.

Be fruſtrate all ye ſtratagems of hell,
And deviliſh machinations come to *nought*. *Par. Reg.*

2. To ſet at *nought*; not to value; to ſlight; to ſcorn; to diſregard.

Ye have ſet at *nought* all my counſel, and would none of my reproof. *Prov.* i. 25.

NO'VICE. *n. ſ.* [*novice*, French; *novitius*, Latin.]

1. One not acquainted with any thing; a freſh-man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou
Haſt ſold me to this *novice*. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Brave Plantagenet,
That princely *novice* was ſtruck dead by thee. *Shakeſp.*

Bring me to the ſight of Iſabella,
A *novice* of this place. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to ſee
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curſteſt ſhrew. *Shakeſp.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the ſucceſſion of the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of ſuch peſts, preſently they are plying his full purſe and his empty pate. *South's Sermons.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to perſuade;
And want the ſoothing arts that catch the fair,
But caught myſelf, lie ſtruggling in the ſnare.
And ſhe I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with diſdain. *Dryden.*

In theſe experiments I have ſet down ſuch circumſtances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conſpicuous, or a *novice* might more eaſily try them, or by which I did try them only. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. One who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow.

NO'VITIATE. *n. ſ.* [*noviciat*, French.]

1. The ſtate of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is ſo great a maſterpiece in ſin, that he muſt have paſſed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in ſinning, before he come to this, be he never ſo quick a proficient. *South.*

2. The time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NO'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newneſs; novelty.

Some conceive ſhe might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with ſpeech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a ſerpent ſpeak. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See **NOLL.** *Spenſer.*

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenſer.*

NOUN. *n. ſ.* [*nom*, French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether ſubſtance, mode or relation, which in ſpeech is uſed to ſignify the ſame when there is occaſion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to expreſs any relation it has in diſcourſe to any other thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thou haſt men about thee, that uſually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and ſuch abominable words as no Chriſtian ear can endure to hear. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

The boy, who ſcarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun*. *Dryden.*

To **NOU'RISH.** *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nutrio*, Latin.]

1. To encreaſe or ſupport by food, or aliment of any kind.

He planteth an aſh, and the rain doth *nouriſh* it. *Iſ.* xliv.

Thro' her *nouriſh'd* powers, enlarg'd by thee,
She ſprings aloft. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To ſupport; to maintain.

Whilſt I in Ireland *nouriſh* a mighty band,
I will ſtir up in England ſome black ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nouriſhed* him for her own ſon. *Acts*, vii. 21.

3. To encourage; to foment.

What madneſs was it with ſuch proofs to *nouriſh* their contentions, when there were ſuch effectual means to end all controverſy? *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

In ſoothing them, we *nouriſh* 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gorgias hired ſoldiers, and *nouriſhed* war continually with the Jews. 2 *Mac.* x. 14.

4. To train, or educate.

Thou ſhalt be a good miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, *nouriſhed* up in the words of faith. 1 *Tim.* iv. 6.

I travel not, neither do I *nouriſh* up young men, nor bring up virgins. *Iſaiah*, xxiii. 4.

5. To promote growth or ſtrength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more nouriſhing than another; as grains and roots *nouriſh* more than their leaves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 45.

To **NOU'RISH.** *v. n.* To gain nouriſhment. Unuſual.

Fruit trees grow full of moſs, which is cauſed partly by the coldneſs of the ground, whereby the parts *nouriſh* leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 544.

NOU'RISHABLE. *adj.* [from *nouriſh.*] Suſceptive of nouriſhment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better converſion into blood, and partly for its more ready adheſion to all the *nouriſhable* parts. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. *c.* 5.

NOU'RISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *nouriſh.*] The perſon or thing that nouriſhes.

Sleep, chief *nouriſher* in life's feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

A reſtorer of thy life, and a *nouriſher* of thine old age. *Ruth*, iv. 15.

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nouriſher*, and a good remedy in conſumptions. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Bran and ſwine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very great *nouriſher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

Pleaſe to taſte
Theſe bounties, which our *nouriſher* hath caus'd
The earth to yield. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

NOU'RISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*nouriſſement*, French.]

1. That which is given or received, in order to the ſupport or encreaſe of growth or ſtrength; food; ſuſtenance; nutriment.

When the *nouriſhment* grows unfit to be aſſimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to aſſimilate it, the motion ends in confuſion, putrefaction, and death. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Nutrition; ſupport of ſtrength.

By temperance taught,
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due *nouriſhment*, no gluttonous delight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Suſtentation; ſupply of things needful.

He inſtructeth them, that as in the one place they uſe to refreſh their bodies, ſo they may in the other learn to ſeek the *nouriſhment* of their ſouls. *Hooker, b.* v.

NO'URSLING. *n. ſ.* The nurſe; the nurſling. *Spenſer.*

NOU'RITURE. *n. ſ.* [*nourriture*, French: this was afterwards contracted to *nurture.*] Education; inſtitution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,
As was his uſe, oftimes to viſit me;
For he had charge my diſcipline to frame,
And tutors *nouriture* to overſee. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To **NOU'SEL.** *v. a.* [The ſame I believe with nuzzel, and both, in their original import, corrupted from *nurſle.*] To nurſe up.

Bald friars and knaviſh ſhavelings ſought to *nouſel* the common people in ignorance, leſt being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time ſmell out the untruth of their packed pelf and maſſpenny religion. *Spenſ.*

To **NOU'SEL.** *v. a.* [*nuzzle, noozle, nooſe.*] To entrap; enſnare; as in a nooſe or trap. They nuzzle hogs to prevent their digging.

NOW. *adv.* [*nu*, Saxon; *nun*, German.]

1. At this time; at the time preſent.

Thy ſervants trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*. *Gen.* xlvi. 34.

The Lord ſhall raiſe him up a king over Iſrael that day: but what? even *now*. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 14.

Refer all the actions of this ſhort and dying life to that ſtate which will ſhortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itſelf to be wiſdom at laſt, whatever the world judge of it *now*. *Tillotſon.*

Now that languages abound with words ſtanding for ſuch combinations, an uſual way of getting theſe complex ideas, is by the explication of thoſe terms that ſtand for them. *Locke.*

2. A little while ago.

Now the blood of twenty thouſand men
Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shakeſpeare.*

How frail our paſſions!
They that but *now* for honour and for plate,
Made the ſea bluſh, with blood reſign their hate. *Waller.*

3. At one time or reſpect; at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* maſter up, *now* miſs. *Pope.*

4. It is ſometimes a particle of connection, like the French *or*, and Latin *autem*; as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty.

Now whatſoever he did or ſuffered, the end thereof was to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had ſhut up. *Hooker, b.* v. § 41.

He ſeeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he diſlikes, to flatter them. *Shakeſp.*

Then cried they all again, ſaying, Not this man, but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. *John*, xviii. 40.

Now by theſe numbers he implieth climacterical years. *Brown.*

Pheaſants, which are granivorous birds, the young live moſtly upon ants eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of inſects produced for their ſuſtenance. *Ray.*

The other great and undoing miſchief which befals men, is by their being miſrepreſented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is miſrepreſented to others in the way of ſlander and detraction. *South's Sermons.*

Helim bethought himſelf, that the firſt day of the full moon of the month Tizpa, was near at hand. *Now* it is a received tradition among the Perſians, that the ſouls of the royal family, who are in a ſtate of bliſs, do, on the firſt full moon after their deceaſe, paſs through the eaſtern gate of the Black Palace. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The praiſe of doing well
Is to the ear as ointment to the ſmell.
Now if ſome flies, perchance, however ſmall,
Into the alabaſter urn ſhould fall,
The odours die. *Prior.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehenſion of juſtice and ſeverity. *Now* neither of theſe, excluſive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God. *Rogers, Sermon* i.

A human body a forming in ſuch a fluid in any imaginable poſture, will never be reconcilable to this hydroſtatical law. There will be always ſomething lighter beneath, and ſomething heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone aſcend above the lighter ones of fleſh, or depreſs theſe below thoſe, againſt the tendency of their own nature? *Bentley's Sermons.*

5. After this; ſince things are ſo, in familiar ſpeech.

How ſhall any man diſtinguiſh *now* betwixt a paraſite and a man of honour, where hypocriſy and intereſt look ſo like duty and affection? *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Now and then; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with reſpect to place.

Now and *then* they ground themſelves on human authority, even when they moſt pretend divine. *Hooker, b.* ii.

Now and *then* ſomething of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requiſite to refreſh your character. *Dryden.*

A moſt effectual argument againſt ſpontaneous generation is, that there are no new ſpecies produced, which would *now* and *then* happen, were there any ſuch thing. *Ray.*

He who reſolves to walk by the goſpel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now* and *then* to exerciſe his forgiving temper. *Atterbury.*

They *now* and *then* appear in the offices of religion, and avoid ſome ſcandalous enormities. *Rogers, Sermon* xiii.

NOW. *n. ſ.* Preſent moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing paſt,
But an eternal *now* does ever laſt. *Cowley.*

She vaniſh'd, we can ſcarcely ſay ſhe dy'd,
For but a *now* did heaven and earth divide:
This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*

Not leſs ev'n in this deſpicable *now*,
Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights. *Dryd.*

NOWADAYS. *adv.* [This word, though common and uſed by the beſt writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the preſent age.

Not ſo great as it was wont of yore,
It's *nowadays*, ne half ſo ſtraight and ſore. *Hubberd.*

Reaſon and love keep little company together *nowadays*. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

It was a veſtal and a virgin fire, and differed as much from that which paſſes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South's Sermons.*

Such are thoſe principles, which by reaſon of the bold cavils of perverſe and unreaſonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

What men of ſpirit *nowadays*,
Come to give ſober jugment of new plays? *Garrick's Ep.*

NO'WED. *adj.* [*noué*, French.] Knotted; enwreathed.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a ſerpent *nowed*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

NOWES. *n. ſ.* [from *nou*, old French.] The marriage-knot. Out of uſe.

Thou ſhalt look round about and ſee
Thouſands of crown'd ſouls throng to be
Themſelves thy crown, ſons of thy *nowes*;
The virgin births with which thy ſpouſe
Made fruitful thy fair ſoul. *Craſhaw.*

NO'WHERE. *adv.* [*no* and *where.*] Not in any place.

Some men, of whom we think very reverendly, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that ſuch things ſhould be in the church. *Hooker, b.* ii.

True pleaſure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotſon, Sermon* xxviii.

NO'WISE. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *wiſe*: this is commonly ſpoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways.*] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulſe, can in *nowiſe* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

NO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*noxius*, Latin.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious; unwholeſome.

Preparation and correction, is not only by addition of other bodies, but ſeparation of *noxious* parts from their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis ſin to ſave,
This only juſt prerogative we have. *Dryden.*

See pale Orion ſheds unwholeſome dews,
Ariſe, the pines a *noxious* ſhade diffuſe;
Sharp Boreas blows, and nature feels decay,
Time conquers all, and we muſt time obey. *Pope.*

Too frequent an appearance in places of much reſort, is *noxious* to ſpiritual promotions. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Thoſe who are *noxious* in the eye of the law, are juſtly puniſhed by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

NO'XIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfulneſs; inſalubrity.

The writers of politicks have warned us of the *noxiouſneſs* of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the Chriſtian religion is very far from diſturbing. *Hammond.*

NO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfully; perniciouſly.

NO'ZLE. *n. ſ.* [from *noſe.*] The noſe; the ſnout; the end.

It is nothing but a paltry old ſconce, with the *nozle* broke off. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

To **NU'BBLE.** *v. a.* To bruiſe with handy cuffs. *Ainſw.*

NU'BIFEROUS. *adj.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds. *Dict.*

To **NU'BILATE.** *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Latin.] To cloud. *Dict.*

Nu'bile. *adj.* [*nubile*, French; *nubilis*, Latin.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowſlip ſmiles, in brighter yellow dreſt,
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breaſt. *Prior.*

Nu'ciferous. *adj.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Latin.] Nutbearing. *Dict.*

NU'CLEUS. *n.ſ.* [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The cruſts are each in all parts nearly of the ſame thickneſs, their figure ſuited to the *nucleus*, and the outer ſurface of the ſtone exactly of the ſame form with that of the *nucleus.* *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Nuda'tion. *n.ſ.* [*nudation*, Fr. *nudo*, Latin.] The act of making bare or naked.

Nu'dity. *n.ſ.* [*nudité*, French; *nudus*, Latin.] Naked parts.

There are no ſuch licences permitted in poetry any more than in painting, to deſign and colour obſcene *nudities.* *Dryden.*

Nu'el. See Newel.

Nuga'city. *n.ſ.* [*nugacis*, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

Nuga'tion. *n.ſ.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is cauſed either by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Nu'gatory. *adj.* [*nugatorius*, Latin.] Trifling; futile; inſignificant.

Some great men of the laſt age, before the mechanical philoſophy was revived, were too much addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult quality, and ſympathy and antipathy, were admitted for ſatisfactory explications of things. *Bentley.*

Nui'sance. *n.ſ.* [*nuiſance*, French.]

1. Something noxious or offenſive.

This is the liar's lot, he is accounted a peſt and a *nuiſance*; a perſon marked out for infamy and ſcorn. *South's Serm.*

A wiſe man who does not aſſiſt with his counſels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect *nuiſances* in a commonwealth. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

To **Null.** *v. a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or exiſtence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is *null'd.* *Milt.*

Reaſon hath the power of *nulling* or governing all other operations of bodies. *Grew's Coſmologia, b.* ii.

Null. *adj.* [*nullus*, Latin.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold
The wife, by her procuring huſband ſold?
For tho' the law makes *null* th' adulterer's deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may ſucceed. *Dryden.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to thoſe who hold them by King Henry's donation, was *null* and fraudulent. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Null. *n.ſ.* Something of no power, or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing which ſtand for nothing, and are inſerted only to puzzle, are called *nulls.*

If part of the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or tranſlation. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Nullibi'ety. *n.ſ.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.] The ſtate of being nowhere.

To **Nu'llify.** *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to make void.

Nu'llity. *n.ſ.* [*nullité*, French.]

1. Want of force or efficacy.

It can be no part of my buſineſs to overthrow this diſtinction, and to ſhew the *nullity* of it; which has been ſolidly done by moſt of our polemick writers. *South's Sermons.*

The juriſdiction is opened by the party, in default of juſtice from the ordinary, as by appeals or *nullities.* *Ayliffe.*

2. Want of exiſtence.

A hard body ſtruck againſt another hard body, will yield an exteriour ſound, in ſo much as if the percuſſion be over ſoft, it may induce a *nullity* of ſound; but never an interiour ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

NUMB. *adj.* [benumen, *benumbed*, Saxon.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great meaſure of the power of motion and ſenſation; chill; motionleſs.

Like a ſtony ſtatue, cold and *numb.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and aſleep; for that the compreſſion of the part ſuffereth not the ſpirits to have free acceſs; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a ſtinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Producing chillneſs; benumbing.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almoſt to death, how he did lap me
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himſelf
All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Numb.** *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or ſenſation; to deaden; to ſtupify.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices
Strike in their *numb'd* and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of roſemary;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

She can unlock
The claſping charm, and thaw the *numbing* ſpell. *Milton.*

Plough naked, ſwain, and naked ſow the land;
For lazy winter *numbs* the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

Nought ſhall avail
The pleaſing ſong, or well repeated tale,
When the quick ſpirits their warm march forbear,
And *numbing* coldneſs has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

The fool *numbs* me like the torpor. *Bolingb. to Swift.*

Nu'mbedness. *n.ſ.* [from *numbed.*] Torpor; interruption of ſenſation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of ſtupor or *numbedneſs.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **NU'MBER.** *v. a.* [*nombrer*, French; *numero*, Lat.]

1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many.

If a man can *number* the duſt of the earth, then ſhall thy ſeed alſo be *numbered.* *Gen.* xiii. 16.

Number them by their armies. *Numb.* i. 3.

I will *number* you to the ſword. *Iſaiah*, lxv. 12.

The gold, the veſt, the tripods *number'd* o'er,
All theſe he found. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* xiii.

2. To reckon as one of the ſame kind.

He was *numbered* with the tranſgreſſors, and bare the ſin of many. *Iſaiah*, liii. 12.

Nu'mber. *n.ſ.* [*nombre*, French; *numerus*, Lat.]

1. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many.

Hye thee from this ſlaughter-houſe,
Leſt thou increaſe the *number* of the dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſilver, the gold, and the veſſels, were weighed by *number* and by weight. *Ezra*, viii. 34.

Thou ſhalt take a few in *number*, and bind them in thy ſkirts. *Ezek.* v. 3.

There is but one gate for ſtrangers to enter at, that it may be known what *numbers* of them are in the town. *Addiſon.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units; as *even* or *odd.*

This is the third time; I hope good luck lies in odd *numbers*: they ſay there is divinity in odd *numbers*, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

3. Many; more than one.

Much of that we are to ſpeak may ſeem to a *number* perhaps tedious, perhaps obſcure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker.*

Water lily hath a root in the ground; and ſo have a *number* of other herbs that grow in ponds. *Bacon.*

Ladies are always of great uſe to the party they eſpouſe, and never fail to win over *numbers.* *Addiſon.*

4. Multitude that may be counted.

Of him came nations and tribes out of *number.* 2 *Eſd.* iii.

Loud as from numbers without *number.* *Milton.*

5. Comparative multitude.

Number itſelf importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage: for, as Virgil ſays, it never troubles a wolf how many the ſheep be. *Bacon.*

6. Aggregated multitude.

If you will, ſome few of you ſhall ſee the place; and then you may ſend for your ſick, and the reſt of your *number*, which ye will bring on land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

7. Harmony; proportions calculated by number.

They, as they move
Their ſtarry dance in *numbers* that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all-chearing lamp,
Turn ſwift. *Milton.*

8. Verſes; poetry.

Should the Muſes bid my *numbers* roll
Strong as their charms. *Pope.*

9. [In grammar.]

In the noun is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a *number* more than one. When men firſt invented names, their application was to ſingle things; but ſoon finding it neceſſary to ſpeak of ſeveral things of the ſame kind together, they found it likewiſe neceſſary to vary or alter the noun. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

How many *numbers* is in nouns?—
—Two. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Nu'mberer. *n.ſ.* [from *number.*] He who numbers.

Nu'mberless. *adj.* [from *number.*] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

I forgive all;
There cannot be thoſe *numberleſs* offences
'Gainſt me. *Shakeſpeare.*

About his chariot *numberleſs* were pour'd
Cherub and ſeraph. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Deſerts ſo great,
Though *numberleſs*, I never ſhall forget. *Denham.*

The ſoul converſes with *numberleſs* beings of her own creation. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 488.

He travels then a hundred leagues,
And ſuffers *numberleſs* fatigues. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Nu'mbles. *n.ſ.* [*nombles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bail.*

Nu'mbness. *n.ſ.* [from *numb.*] Torpor; interruption of action or ſenſation; deadneſs; ſtupefaction.

Stir; nay, come away;
Bequeath to death your *numbneſs*; for from him
Dear life redeems you. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

'Till length of years
And ſedentary *numbneſs* craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obſcure. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Cold *numbneſs* ſtrait bereaves
Her corps of ſenſe, and th' air her ſoul receives. *Denham.*

Silence is worſe than the fierceſt and loudeſt accuſations; ſince it may proceed from a kind of *numbneſs* or ſtupidity of conſcience, and an abſolute dominion obtained by ſin over the ſoul, ſo that it ſhall not ſo much as dare to complain, or make a ſtir. *South's Sermons.*

Nu'merable. *adj.* [*numerabilis*, Lat.] Capable to be numbered.

Nu'meral. *adj.* [*numeral*, Fr. from *numerus*, Lat.] Relating to number; conſiſting of number.

Some who cannot retain the ſeveral combinations of numbers in their diſtinct orders, and the dependance of ſo long a train of *numeral* progreſſions, are not able all their life time regularly to go over any moderate ſeries of numbers. *Locke.*

Nu'merally. *adv.* [from *numeral.*] According to number.

The blaſts and undulary breaths thereof, maintain no certainty in their courſe; nor are they *numerally* feared by navigators. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

Nu'merary. *adj.* [*numerus*, Lat.] Any thing belonging to a certain number.

A ſupernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Numera'tion. *n.ſ.* [*numeration*, Fr. *numeratio*, Lat.]

1. The art of numbering.

Numeration is but ſtill the adding of one unite more, and giving to the whole a new name or ſign, whereby to know it from thoſe before and after. *Locke.*

2. Number contained.

In the legs or organs of progreſſion in animals, we may obſerve an equality of length, and parity of *numeration.* *Brown.*

3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERA'TOR. *n.ſ.* [Lat.]

1. He that numbers.

2. [*Numerateur*, Fr.] That number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others.

Nume'rical. *adj.* [from *numerus*, Lat.]

1. Numeral; denoting number; pertaining to numbers.

The *numerical* characters are helps to the memory, to record and retain the ſeveral ideas about which the demonſtration is made. *Locke.*

2. The ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but number.

Contemplate upon his aſtoniſhing works, particularly in the reſurrection and reparation of the ſame *numerical* body, by a re-union of all the ſcattered parts. *South.*

Nume'rically. *adv.* [from *numerical.*] Reſpecting ſameneſs in number.

I muſt think it improbable, that the ſulphur of antimony would be but *numerically* different from the diſtilled butter or oil of roſes. *Boyle.*

Nu'merist. *n.ſ.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers.

We cannot aſſign a reſpective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numeriſts.* *Brown.*

Numero'sity. *n.ſ.* [from *numeroſus*, Latin.]

1. Number; the ſtate of being numerous.

Of aſſertion if *numeroſity* of aſſerters were a ſufficient demonſtration, we might ſit down herein as an unqueſtionable truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Harmony; numerous flow.

Nu'merous. *adj.* [*numeroſus*, Latin.]

1. Containing many; conſiſting of many; not few; many.

Queen Elizabeth was not ſo much obſerved for having a *numerous*, as a wiſe council. *Bacon.*

We reach our foes,
Who now appear ſo *numerous* and bold. *Waller.*

2. Harmonious; conſiſting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; muſical.

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged ſtone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my *num'rous* moan
Melt to compaſſion. *Waller.*

His verſes are ſo *numerous*, ſo various, and ſo harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he profeſſedly imitated, has ſurpaſſed him. *Dryden.*

Nu'merousness. *n.ſ.* [from *numerous.*]

1. The quality of being numerous.

2. Harmony; muſicalneſs.

That which will diſtinguiſh his ſtyle is, the *numerouſneſs* of his verſe. There is nothing ſo delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Nu'mmary. *adj.* [from *nummus*, Lat.] Relating to money.

The money drachma in proceſs of time decreaſed; but all the while the ponderal drachma continued the ſame, juſt as our ponderal libra remains as it was, though the *nummary* hath much decreaſed. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Nu'mmular. *adj.* [*nummularius*, Lat.] Relating to money. *Dict.*

Nu'mskull. *n.ſ.* [Probably from *numb*, dull, torpid, inſenſible, and *ſkull.*]

1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.

Or toes and fingers, in this caſe,
Of *Numſkulls* ſelf ſhould take the place. *Prior.*

2. The head. In burleſque.

They have talked like *numſkulls.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Nu'mskulled. *adj.* [from *numſkull.*] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh.

Hocus has ſaved that clod-pated, *numſkulled*, ninnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Nun. *n.ſ.* A woman dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion, ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converſe of men.

My daughters
Shall be praying *nuns*, not weeping queens. *Shakeſp.*

The moſt blooming toaſt in the iſland might have been a *nun.* *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 4.

Ev'ry ſhepherd was undone,
To ſee her cloiſter'd like a *nun.* *Swift's Miſcell.*

Nun. *n.ſ.* A kind of bird. *Ainſworth.*

Nu'nciature. *n.ſ.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO. *n.ſ.* [Italian, from *nuncio*, Latin.]

1. A meſſenger; one that brings tidings.

She will attend it better in thy youth
Than in a *nuncio* of more grave aſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*

They honoured the *nuncios* of the ſpring; and we find the Rhodians had a ſolemn ſong to welcome in the ſwallow. *Brown.*

2. A kind of ſpiritual envoy from the pope.

This man was honoured with the character of *nuncio* to the Venetians. *Atterbury.*

Nu'nchion. *n.ſ.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

Laying by their ſwords and trunchions,
They took their breakfaſts or their *nunchions.* *Hudibras.*

Nuncupa'tive. } *adj.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat. *nuncupatif*, Fr.]
Nuncupa'tory. } Publickly or ſolemnly declaratory; verbally pronounced.

Nu'ndinal. } *adj.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from *nundinæ*, Lat.] Be-
Nu'ndinary. } longing to fairs. *Dict.*

Nu'nnery. *n.ſ.* [from *nun.*] A houſe of nuns; of women under a vow of chaſtity, dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion.

I put your ſiſter into a *nunnery*, with a ſtrict command not to ſee you, for fear you ſhould have wrought upon her to have taken the habit. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

NUPTIAL. *adj.* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage; conſtituting marriage; uſed or done in marriage.

Confirm that amity
With *nuptial* knot, if thou vouchſafe to grant
Bona to England's king. *Shakeſpeare.*

Becauſe propagation of families proceedeth from the *nuptial* copulation, I deſired to know of him what laws and cuſtoms they had concerning marriage. *Bacon.*

Then all in heat
They light the *nuptial* torch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whoever will partake of God's ſecrets, muſt firſt pare off whatſoever is amiſs, and not eat of this ſacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to this feaſt without a *nuptial* garment. *Taylor.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes court her *nuptial* bed. *Dryden.*

Let our eternal peace be ſeal'd by this,
With the firſt ardour of a *nuptial* kiſs. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Nu'ptials. *n.ſ.* like the Latin without ſingular. [*nuptiæ*, Latin.] Marriage.

This is the triumph of the nuptial day,
My better *nuptials*, which in ſpite of fate,
For ever join me to my dear Morat. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

2. It is in Shakeſpeare ſingular, but contrarily to uſe.

Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day,
Of celebration of that *nuptial*, which
We two have ſworn ſhall come. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

NURSE. *n.ſ.* [*nourrice*, French.]

1. A woman that has the care of another's child.

Unnatural curioſity has taught all women, but the beggar, to find out *nurſes*, which neceſſity only ought to commend. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. A woman that has care of a ſick perſon.

Never maſter had,
A page ſo kind, ſo duteous, diligent,
So feat, ſo *nurſe*-like. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his *nurſe*, or his dry *nurſe* or his cook. *Shak. Merry Wives of Wind.*

3. One who breeds, educates, or protects.

Rome, the *nurſe* of judgment,
Invited by your noble ſelf, hath ſent
One general tongue unto us. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

We muſt loſe
The country, our dear *nurſe*, or elſe thy perſon,
Our comfort in the country. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. An old woman in contempt.

Can tales more ſenſeleſs, ludicrous, and vain,
By winter-fires old *nurſes* entertain? *Blackmore.*

5. The ſtate of being nurſed.

Can wedlock know ſo great a curſe,
As putting huſbands out to *nurſe*? *Cleaveland.*

6. In compoſition, any thing that ſupplies food.

Put into your breeding pond three melters for one ſpawner; but if into a *nurſe* pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. *Walton's Angler.*

To **Nurse.** *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nouriſh*; *nourrir*, French.]

1. To bring up a child not one's own.

Shall I call a nurſe of the Hebrew women, that ſhe may *nurſe* the child? *Exod.* ii. 7.

2. To bring up any thing young.

I was *nurſed* in ſwaddling cloaths with cares. *Wiſd.* vii. 7.

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And *nurs'd* his youth along the marſhy ſhore. *Dryden.*

3. To feed; to keep; to maintain.

Thy daughters ſhall be *nurſed* at thy ſide. *Iſaiah*, lx. 4.

The Niſeans in their dark abode,
Nurs'd ſecretly with milk the thriving God. *Addiſon.*

4. To tend the ſick.

5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage; to ſoften; to cheriſh.

And what is ſtrength, but an effect of youth, which if time *nurſe*, how can it ever ceaſe? *Davies.*

By what fate has vice ſo thriven amongſt us, and by what hands been *nurſed* up into ſo uncontrouled a dominion? *Locke on Education.*

Our monarchs were acknowledged here,
That they their churches *nurſing* fathers were. *Denham.*

Nu'rser. *n.ſ.* [from *nurſe.*]

1. One that nurſes.

See where he lies, inherſed in the arms
Of the moſt bloody *nurſer* of his harms. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A promoter; a fomenter.

Nu'rsery. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe.*]

1. The act or office of nurſing.

I lov'd her moſt, and thought to ſet my reſt
On her kind *nurſery.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. That which is the object of a nurſe's care.

She went forth among her fruits and flow'rs,
To viſit how they proſper'd, bud and bloom
Her *nurſery:* they at her coming ſprung,
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew. *Milton.*

3. A plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground.

Your *nurſery* of ſtocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

My paper is a kind of *nurſery* for authors, and ſome who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flouriſh under their own names. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

4. Place where young children are nurſed and brought up.

I' th' ſwathing cloaths, the other from their *nurſery*
Were ſtol'n. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

You ſee before you the ſpectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nurſery* to the ſanctuary, from the ſanctuary to the direful priſon, from the priſon to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderneſs; for ſo the world hath been to me. *Bacon.*

Forthwith the devil did appear,
Not in the ſhape in which he plies
At miſs's elbow, when ſhe lies;
Or ſtands before the *nurs'ry* doors,
To take the naughty boy that roars. *Prior.*

They have public *nurſeries,* where all parents are obliged to ſend their infants to be educated. *Gulliver's Travels.*

5. The place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up, from a *nurſery* of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a *nurſery* of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itſelf a very idle life, and a fit *nurſery* for a thief. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To ſee fair Padua, *nurſery* of arts,
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shakeſpeare.*

A luxurious court is the *nurſery* of diſeaſes; it breeds them, it encourages, nouriſhes, and entertains them. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *nurſery* erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

Nu'rsling. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe.*] One nurſed up; a fondling.

Then was ſhe held in ſovereign dignity,
And made the *nurſling* of nobility. *Spenſer.*

I was the *nurſling* once, and choice delight,
His deſtin'd from the womb. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In their tender nonage, while they ſpread
Their ſpringing leaves, and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the *nurſling* ſpare. *Dryden.*

Nu'rture. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *nourriture,* French.]

1. Food; diet.

For this did th' angel twice deſcend?
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and ſacred. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Education; inſtitution. Little uſed.

She ſhould take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture,* not ſuffer them to come into bad hands. *Spenſer.*

The thorny point
Of bare diſtreſs, hath ta'en from me the ſhew
Of ſmooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know ſome *nurture.* *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

To **Nu'rture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to train; to bring up.

Thou broughteſt it up with thy righteouſneſs, and *nurturedſt* it in thy law, and reformedſt it with thy judgment. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 12.

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his firſt rudiments, till the years of ten. *Wotton.*

When an inſolent deſpiſer of diſcipline, *nurtured* into impudence, ſhall appear before a church governour, ſeverity and reſolution are that governour's virtues. *South.*

2. To *nurture up;* to bring by care and food to maturity.

They ſuppoſe mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured up* her young offspring with a conſcious tenderneſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **Nu'stle.** *v. a.* To fondle; to cheriſh. Corrupted from *nurſle.* *Ainſworth.*

NUT. *n. ſ.* [hnut, Saxon; *noot,* Dutch; *noix,* Fr.]

1. The fruit of certain trees; it conſiſts of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell. If the ſhell and kernel are in the center of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a ſtone.

One chanc'd to find a *nut*
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There ſcatter'd by a ſquirrel;
Which cut the kernel gotten had;
When, quoth this Fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er ſo mad,
I'll ſet you ſafe from peril. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Nuts are hard of digeſtion, yet poſſeſs ſome good medicinal qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A ſmall body with teeth, which correſpond with the teeth of wheels.

The force of this faculty may be more conveniently uſed by the multiplication of ſeveral wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are uſed for the roaſting of meat. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Clocks and jacks, though the ſcrews and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never ſo ſmooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray on the Creation.*

Nu'tbrown. *adj.* [*nut* and *brown.*] Brown like a nut kept long.

Young and old come forth to play,
Till the live-long daylight fail,
Then to the ſpicy *nutbrown* ale. *Milton's Poems.*

When this *nutbrown* ſword was out,
With ſtomach huge he laid about. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Two milk-white kids run friſking by her ſide,
For which the *nutbrown* laſs, Erithacis,
Full often offer'd many a ſavoury kiſs. *Dryden.*

King Hardicnute, midſt Danes and Saxons ſtout,
Carous'd in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on grout. *King.*

Nu'tcrackers. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *crack.*] An inſtrument uſed to encloſe nuts and break them by preſſure.

He caſt every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Nu'tgall. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *gall.*] Excreſcence of an oak.

In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of conſtant ſhapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandiſh oak. *Brown.*

Nu'thatch.
Nu'tjobber. } *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
Nu'tpecker.

Nu'thook. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *hook.*] A ſtick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

Nuthook, Nuthook, you lie. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Nu'tmeg. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *muguèt,* French.]

The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and ſeparated from that and from its inveſtient coat, the mace before it is ſent over to us; except that the whole fruit is ſometimes ſent over in preſerve, by way of ſweat-meat or as a curioſity. The *nutmeg* is of a roundiſh or oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, and its ſurface furrowed: it is of an extremely agreeable ſmell and an aromatick taſte. There are two kinds of *nutmeg;* the male, which is long and cylindrical, but it has leſs of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the ſhape of an olive. The Dutch import the *nutmegs* and mace from the Eaſt Indies, and ſupply all Europe with them. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth: its leaves, whether green or dried, have, when bruiſed, a very fragrant ſmell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. This tree is carefully cultivated. But that which produces the male *nutmeg* grows wild in the mountainous parts of the Moluccas. *Nutmeg* is much uſed in our foods, and is of excellent virtues as a medicine. *Hill.*

The ſecond a dry and floſculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth a kernel included in the ſhell, which lieth under the mace, is the ſame we call *nutmeg.* *Vulgar Err.*

I to my pleaſant gardens went,
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant ſcent. *Sandys.*

Nu'tshell. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *ſhell.*] The hard ſubſtance that incloſes the kernel of the nut.

I could be bounded in a *nutſhell,* and count myſelf a king of infinite ſpace. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A fox had me by the back, and a thouſand pound to a *nutſhell,* I had never got off again. *L'Eſtrange.*

It ſeems as eaſy to me, to have the idea of ſpace empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutſhell* without a kernel. *Locke.*

Nu'ttree. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *tree.*] A tree that bears nuts; a hazle.

Of trees you ſhall have the *nuttree* and the oak. *Peacham.*

Like beating *nuttrees,* makes a larger crop. *Dryden.*

Nutrica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*nutricatio,* Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed.

Beſides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a ſecond argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication.* *Brown.*

Nu'triment. *n. ſ.* [*nutrimentum,* Latin.] That which feeds or nouriſhes; food; aliment.

This ſlave
Has my lord's meat in him,
Why ſhould it thrive and turn to *nutriment?* *Shakeſp.*

The ſtomach returns what it has received, in ſtrength and *nutriment,* diffuſed into all the parts of the body. *South.*

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind,
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift's Miſcell.*

Nutrime'ntal. *adj.* [from *nutriment.*] Having the qualities of food; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental,* for this oil is extracted by animal digeſtion as an emulſion. *Arbuthnot.*

Nutri'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *nutritio, nutrio,* Lat. *nutrition,* Fr.] The act or quality of nouriſhing, ſupporting ſtrength, or encreaſing growth.

New parts are added to our ſubſtance to ſupply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is ſo prepared for *nutrition,* or by what mechaniſm it is ſo regularly diſtributed. *Glanville's Scep. c.* iii.

The obſtruction of the glands of the meſentery is a great impediment to *nutrition;* for the lymph in thoſe glands is a neceſſary conſtituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar ſpot,
To draw *nutrition,* propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

Nutri'tious. *adj.* [from *nutrio,* Latin.] Having the quality of nouriſhing.

O may'ſt thou often ſee
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! ſecret nitre lurks within. *Phillips.*

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious;* and the *nutritious* juice itſelf reſembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Nu'tritive. *adj.* [from *nutrio,* Latin.] Nouriſhing; nutrimental; alimental.

Nu'triture. *n. ſ.* [from *nutrio,* Latin.] The power of nouriſhing.

Never make a meal of fleſh alone, have ſome other meat with it of leſs *nutriture.* *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **Nu'zzle.** *v. a.* [This word, in its original ſignification, ſeems corrupted from *nurſle;* but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers ſuppoſed it to come from *nozzle* or *noſe,* and in that ſenſe uſed it.]

1. To nurſe; to foſter.

Old men long *nuzzled* in corruption, ſcorning them that would ſeek reformation. *Sidney.*

2. To go with the noſe down like a hog.

He charged through an army of lawyers, ſometimes with ſword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Sir Roger ſhook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well ſatiſfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuthnot.*

The bleſſed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* cloſe behind. *Pope.*

Nymph. *n. ſ.* [νύμφη; *nympha,* Latin.]

1. A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters.

And as the moiſture which the thirſty earth
Sucks from the ſea, to fill her empty veins,
From out her womb at laſt doth take a birth,
And runs a *nymph* along the graſſy plains. *Davies.*

2. A lady. In poetry.

This reſolve no mortal dame,
None but thoſe eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*

Nys. [A corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is. Obſolete.

Thou findeſt fault, where *nys* to be found,
And buildeſt ſtrong work upon a weak ground. *Spenſer.*

O.

O Has in Engliſh a long ſound; as, *drone, groan, ſtone, alone, cloke, broke, coal, droll;* or ſhort, *got, knot, ſhot, prong, long.* It is uſually denoted long by a ſervile *a* ſubjoined; as, *moan;* or by *e* at the end of the ſyllable; as, *bone:* when theſe vowels are not appended, it is generally ſhort, except before *ll;* as, *droll, ſcroll;* and even then ſometimes ſhort; as, *loll.*

1. O is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation.

O that we, who have reſiſted all the deſigns of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger! *Decay of Piety.*

O! were he preſent, that his eyes and hands
Might ſee, and urge, the death which he commands. *Dryden.*

2. O is uſed with no great elegance by Shakeſpeare for a circle or oval.

Can this cockpit hold
The vaſty field of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden *O,* the very caſks
That did affright the air at Agincourt? *Shakeſpeare.*

Oaf. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written; *auff, oſe,* and *oph;* it ſeems a corruption of *ouph,* a demon or fairy, in German *alf,* from which *elf:* and means properly the ſame with *changeling;* a fooliſh child left by malevolent *ouphs* or *fairies,* in the place of one more witty, which they ſteal away.]

1. A changeling; a fooliſh child left by the fairies.

Theſe, when a child haps to be got,
Which after proves an idiot,
When folk perceives it thriveth not,
The fault therein to ſmother:
Some ſilly doating brainleſs calf,
That underſtands things by the half,
Says that the fairy left this *oaf,*
And took away the other. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

Oa'fish. *adj.* [from *oaf.*] Stupid; dull; doltiſh.

Oa'fishness. *n. ſ.* [from *oafiſh.*] Stupidity; dullneſs.

OAK. *n. ſ.* [ac, æc, Saxon; which, ſays Skinner, to ſhew how eaſy it is to play the fool, under a ſhew of literature and deep reſearches, I will, for the diverſion of my reader, derive from οἶκος, a houſe; the oak being the beſt timber for building. Skinner ſeems to have had Junius in his thoughts, who on this very word has ſhewn his uſual fondneſs for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which Skinner has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak,* ſays the grave critick, ſignified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an *oak,* but *ſtrength,* and may be well enough derived, *non incommode deduci poteſt,* from ἀλκὴ, ſtrength, by taking the three firſt letters, and then ſinking the λ, as is not uncommon.]

The *oak*-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which conſiſt of a great number of ſmall ſlender threads. The embryos, which are produced at remote diſtances from theſe on the ſame tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard ſcaly cups: the leaves are ſinuated. The ſpecies are five. *Millar.*

He return'd with his brows bound with *oak.* *Shakeſp.*

He lay along
Under an *oak,* whoſe antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. *Shakeſp.*

No tree beareth ſo many baſtard fruits as the *oak:* for beſides the acorns, it beareth galls, *oak* apples, *oak* nuts, which are inflammable, and *oak* berries, ſticking cloſe to the body of the tree without ſtalk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The monarch *oak,* the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

An *oak* growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is ſtill the ſame *oak.* *Locke.*

A light earthy, ſtony, and ſparry matter, incruſted and affixed to *oak* leaves. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

In the days of Homer every grove, river, fountain, and *oak* tree, were thought to have their peculiar deities. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Let India boaſt her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our *oaks* the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which thoſe trees adorn. *Pope.*

Oak. [*Evergreen.*]

The leaves are, for the moſt part, indented, or ſinuated, and in ſome the edges of the leaves are prickly, and are evergreen: it hath amentaceous flowers, which are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree: the fruit is an acorn like the common *oak.* The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many ſorts of tools and utenſils; and affords the moſt durable charcoal in the world. *Millar.*

Oaka'pple. *n. ſ.* [*oak* and *apple.*] A kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak.

Another kind of excreſcence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *oakapples,* which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Oa'ken. *adj.* [from *oak.*] Made of oak; gathered from oak.

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ſhips. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

By lot from Jove I am the pow'r
Of this fair wood, and live in *oaken* bow'r. *Milton.*

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

An *oaken* garland to be worn on feſtivals, was the recompence of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Addiſon.*

He ſnatched a good tough *oaken* cudgel, and began to brandiſh it. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Oa'kenpin. *n. ſ.* An apple.

Oakenpin, ſo called from its hardneſs, is a laſting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Weſtbury apple, though not in form. *Mortimer.*

Oa'kum. *n. ſ.* [A word probably formed by ſome corruption.] Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are ſtopped.

They make their *oakum,* wherewith they chalk the ſeams of the ſhips, of old ſeer and weather-beaten ropes, when they are overſpent, and grown ſo rotten as they ſerve for no other uſe but to make rotten *oakum,* which moulders and waſhes away with every ſea, as the ſhips labour and are toſſed. *Raleigh.*

Some drive old *oakum* thro' each ſeam and rift;
Their left hand does the caulking-iron guide;
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

OAR. *n. ſ.* [ape, Saxon; perhaps by alluſion to the common expreſſion of plowing the water, from the ſame root with *ear*, to plow; *aro*, Latin.] A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water, the reſiſtance made by water to the oar puſhing on the veſſel.

Th' *oars* were ſilver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept ſtroke, and made
The water which they beat, to follow faſter,
As amorous of their ſtrokes. *Shakeſpeare.*

So tow'rds a ſhip the *oar-finn'd* gallies ply,
Which wanting ſea to ride, or wind to fly,
Stands but to fall reveng'd. *Denham's Poems.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
Ere ſharp-keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like *oars* did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

Its progreſſive motion may be effected by the help of ſeveral *oars*, which in the outward ends of them ſhall be like the fins of a fiſh to contract and dilate. *Wilkins.*

To **OAR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

He more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope.*

To **OAR.** *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himſelf with his good arms in luſty ſtrokes
To th' ſhore. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

OA'RY. *adj.* [from *oar.*] Having the form or uſe of oars.

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,
In ſkinny films, and ſhape his *oary* feet. *Addiſon.*

The ſwan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
Her ſtate with *oary* feet. *Milton.*

OAST. *n. ſ.* A kiln. Not in uſe.

Empty the binn into a hog-bag, and carry them immediately to the *oaſt* or kiln, to be dried. *Mortimer.*

OATCA'KE. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *cake.*] Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue ſtone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the croſs bars of iron. *Peacham.*

OA'TEN. *adj.* [from *oat.*] Made of oats; bearing oats.

When ſhepherds pipe on *oaten* ſtraws,
And merry larks are ploughmens clocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

OATH. *n. ſ.* [*aith*, Gothick; að, Saxon. The diſtance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *ſwear*, is very obſervable, as it may ſhew that our oldeſt dialect is formed from different languages.] An affirmation, negation, or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being.

Read over Julia's heart, thy firſt beſt love,
For whoſe dear ſake thou then did'ſt rend thy faith
Into a thouſand *oaths*; and all thoſe *oaths*
Deſcended into perjury to love me. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that ſtrikes the firſt ſtroke, I'll run him up to the hilts as I am a ſoldier.
—An *oath* of mickle might; and fury ſhall abate. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have conſultations, which inventions ſhall be publiſhed, which not: and take an *oath* of ſecreſy for the concealing of thoſe which we think fit to keep ſecret. *Bacon.*

Thoſe called to any office of truſt, are bound by an *oath* to the faithful diſcharge of it: but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon thoſe who believe that he is. *Swift.*

OA'THABLE. *adj.* [from *oath.* A word not uſed.] Capable of having an oath adminiſtered.

You're not *oathable*,
Altho' I know you'll ſwear
Into ſtrong ſhudders th' immortal gods. *Shakeſpeare.*

OATHBREA'KING. *n. ſ.* [*oath* and *break.*] Perjury; the violation of an oath.

His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forſwearing that he is forſworn. *Shakeſpeare.*

OA'TMALT. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *malt.*] Malt made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barleymalt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

OA'TMEAL. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *meal.*] Flour made by grinding oats.

Oatmeal and butter, outwardly applied, dry the ſcab on the head. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of aſhes, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

OA'TMEAL. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

OATS. *n. ſ.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horſes, but in Scotland ſupports the people.

It is of the graſs-leaved tribe; the flowers have no petals, and are diſpoſed in a looſe panicle: the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread. *Millar.*

The *oats* have eaten the horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is bare mechaniſm, no otherwiſe produced than the turning of a wild *oatbeard*, by the inſinuation of the particles of moiſture. *Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley ſtraw firſt, and the *oat* ſtraw laſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

His horſe's allowance of *oats* and beans, was greater than the journey required. *Swift.*

OA'TTHISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *thiſtle.*] An herb. *Ainſw.*

OBAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obambulatio*, from *obambulo*, Lat.] The act of walking about. *Dict.*

To **OBDU'CE.** *v. a.* [*obduco*, Latin.] To draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its ſkin but man; all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis. *Hale.*

OBDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Inflexible wickedneſs; impenitence; hardneſs of heart.

Thou think'ſt me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falſtaff, for *obduracy* and perſiſtency. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the abſolute completion of ſin in final *obduracy*. *South's Sermons.*

OBDU'RATE. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obſtinate in ill; hardened; impenitent.

Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's ſake,
That gave thee life, when well he might have ſlain thee;
Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

If when you make your pray'rs,
God ſhould be ſo *obdurate* as yourſelves,
How would it fare with your departed ſouls? *Shakeſp.*

Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou ſtern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shakeſp.*

To convince the proud what ſigns avail,
Or wonders move th' *obdurate* to relent;
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim. *Milt.*

Obdurate as you are, oh! hear at leaſt
My dying prayers, and grant my laſt requeſt. *Dryden.*

2. Hardened; firm; ſtubborn.

Sometimes the very cuſtom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* againſt whatſoever inſtructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

A pleaſing ſorcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguiſh, and excite
Fallacious hope, or arm th' *obdurate* breaſt
With ſtubborn patience, as with triple ſteel. *Milton.*

No ſuch thought ever ſtrikes his marble, *obdurate* heart, but it preſently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impoſſible for a man to be thorough-paced in ingratitude, till he has ſhook off all fetters of pity and compaſſion. *South.*

3. Harſh; rugged.

They joined the moſt *obdurate* conſonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

OBDU'RATELY. *adv.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

OBDU'RATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornneſs; inflexibility; impenitence.

OBDURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Hardneſs of heart; ſtubbornneſs.

What occaſion it had given them to think, to their greater *obduration* in evil, that through a froward and wanton deſire of innovation, we did conſtrainedly thoſe things, for which conſcience was pretended? *Hooker, b.* iv.

OBDU'RED. *adj.* [*obduratus*, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible; impenitent.

This ſaw his hapleſs foes, but ſtood *obdur'd*,
And to rebellious fight rallied their pow'rs
Inſenſate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

OBE'DIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*obedience*, Fr. *obedientia*, Latin.] Obſequiouſneſs; ſubmiſſion to authority; compliance with command or prohibition.

If you violently proceed againſt him, it would ſhake in pieces the heart of his *obedience*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Thy huſband
Craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true *obedience*. *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſervants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether of ſin unto death, or of *obedience* unto righteouſneſs. *Rom.* vi. 16.

It was both a ſtrange commiſſion, and a ſtrange *obedience* to a commiſſion, for men ſo furiouſly aſſailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didſt want,
Obedience to the law of God, impos'd
On penalty of death. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

OBE'DIENT. *adj.* [*obediens*, Latin.] Submiſſive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obſequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all things. 2 *Cor.* ii. 9.

To this her mother's plot
She, ſeemingly *obedient*, likewiſe hath
Made promiſe. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He humbled himſelf, and became *obedient* unto death. *Phil.* ii. 8.

Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable one towards another. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iii.

The chief his orders gives; th' *obedient* band,
With due obſervance, wait the chief's command. *Pope.*

OBE'DIENTIAL. *adj.* [*obedientiel*, Fr. from *obedient.*] According to the rule of obedience.

Faith is ſuch as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promiſes, and *obediential* ſubmiſſion to the command. *Hammond.*

Faith is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiduciary aſſent to whatever the goſpel has revealed, and an *obediential* ſubmiſſion to the commands. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

OBE'DIENTLY. *adv.* [from *obedient.*] With obedience.

We ſhould behave ourſelves reverently and *obediently* towards the Divine Majeſty, and juſtly and charitably towards men. *Tillotſon.*

OBE'ISANCE. *n. ſ.* [*obeïſance*, Fr. This word is formed by corruption from *abaiſance*, an act of reverence.] A bow; a courteſy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.

Bartholomew my page,
See dreſt in all ſuits like a lady;
Then call him Madam, do him all *obeiſance*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bathſheba bowed and did *obeiſance* unto the king. 1 *Kings.*

The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obeiſance* made;
And ſeem'd to venerate the ſacred ſhade. *Dryden.*

O'BELISK. *n. ſ.* [*obeliſcus*, Latin.]

1. A magnificent high piece of ſolid marble, or other fine ſtone, having uſually four faces, and leſſening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*

Between the ſtatues *obeliſks* were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*

2. A mark of cenſure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].

He publiſhed the tranſlation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by aſteriſks what was defective, and by *obeliſks* what redundant. *Grew.*

OBEQUITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obequito*, Latin.] The act of riding about.

OBERRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE. *adj.* [*obeſus*, Latin.] Fat; loaden with fleſh.

OBE'SENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *obeſe.*] Morbid fatneſs; incumbrance of fleſh.
OBE'SITY. }

On theſe many diſeaſes depend; as on the ſtraitneſs of the cheſt, a phthiſis; on the largeneſs of the veins, an atrophy; on their ſmallneſs, *obeſity*. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii.

To **OBE'Y.** *v. a.* [*obeïr*, French; *obedio*, Latin.]

1. To pay ſubmiſſion to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

The will of Heav'n
Be done in this and all things! I *obey*. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

I am aſham'd, that women are ſo ſimple
To ſeek for rule, ſupremacy, and ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and *obey*. *Shakeſp.*

Let not ſin reign in your mortal body, that ye ſhould *obey* it in the luſts thereof. *Rom.* vi. 12.

Was ſhe thy God, that her thou didſt *obey*,
Before his voice? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Africk and India ſhall his pow'r *obey*,
He ſhall extend his propagated ſway
Beyond the ſolar year, without the ſtarry way. *Dryden.*

2. It had formerly ſometimes *to* before the perſon obeyed, which Addiſon has mentioned as one of Milton's Latiniſms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the ſyntax, *obeir au roi.*

He commanded the trumpets to ſound; *to* which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courſes, breaking their ſtaves. *Sidney.*

The flit bark, *obeying to* her mind,
Forth launched quickly, as ſhe did deſire. *Fairy Queen.*

His ſervants ye are, *to* whom ye *obey*. *Rom.* vi. 16.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,
Yet *to* their general's voice they ſoon *obey'd*. *Milton.*

O'BJECT. *n. ſ.* [*objet*, Fr. *objectum*, Latin.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.

Pardon
The flat unrais'd ſpirit, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy ſcaffold to bring forth
So great an *object*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

They are her fartheſt reaching inſtrument,
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* ſend;
But all the rays are from their *objects* ſent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Davies.*

The *object* of true faith is, either God himſelf, or the word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hammond.*

Thoſe things in ourſelves, are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unqueſtionable ſubjects of our praiſes. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Truth is the *object* of our underſtanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Something preſented to the ſenſes to raiſe any affection or emotion in the mind.

Diſhonour not your eye
By throwing it on any other *object*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why elſe this double *object* in our ſight,
Of flight purſu'd in the air, and o'er the ground. *Milton.*

This paſſenger felt ſome degree of concern, at the ſight of ſo moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by ſomewhat elſe.

The accuſative after a verb tranſitive, or a ſentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the *object* of the verb. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

OBJE'CTGLASS. *n. ſ.* Glaſs remoteſt from the eye.

An *objectglaſs* of a teleſcope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning eaſily on it in the grinding, leſt the putty ſhould ſcratch it. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **O'BJECT.** *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Latin.]

1. To oppoſe; to preſent in oppoſition.

Flowers growing ſcattered in divers beds, will ſhew more ſo as that they be *object* to view at once. *Bacon.*

Pallas to their eyes
The miſt *objected*, and condens'd the ſkies. *Pope.*

2. To propoſe as a charge criminal; or a reaſon adverſe: with *to* or *againſt*.

Were it not ſome kind of blemiſh to be like unto infidels and heathens, it would not ſo uſually be *objected*; men would not think it any advantage in the cauſe of religion to be able therewith juſtly to charge their adverſaries. *Hooker.*

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty *to object* any crime *againſt* any ſuch as are to be ordered. *Whitgifte.*

Men in all deliberations find eaſe to be of the negative ſide, and affect a credit *to object* and foretel difficulties: for when propoſitions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work; which falſe point of wiſdom is the bane of buſineſs. *Bacon.*

This the adverſaries of faith have too much reaſon to *object againſt* too many of its profeſſors; but *againſt* the faith itſelf nothing at all. *Sprat's Sermons.*

It was *objected againſt* a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furniſhing greater ſupplies. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

There was but this ſingle fault that Eraſmus, though an enemy, could *object to* him. *Atterbury.*

OBJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of preſenting any thing in oppoſition.

2. Criminal charge.

Speak on, Sir,
I dare your worſt *objections*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

3. Adverſe argument.

There is ever between all eſtates a ſecret war. I know well this ſpeech is the *objection*, and not the deciſion; and that it is after refuted. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whoſoever makes ſuch *objections* againſt an hypotheſis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Fault found.

I have ſhewn your verſes to ſome, who have made that *objection* to them. *Walſh's Letter.*

O'BJECTIVE. *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainty, according to the ſchools, is diſtinguiſhed into *objective* and ſubjective. *Objective* certainty is when the propoſition is certainly true in itſelf; and ſubjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Made an object; propoſed as an object.

If this one ſmall piece of nature ſtill affords new matter for our diſcovery, when ſhould we be able to ſearch out the vaſt treaſuries of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compaſs of the univerſe? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

O'BJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *objective.*]

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, ſuch as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate ſound, which is to be ſteadily the ſign of that very ſame object of the mind. *Locke's Epiſtle to the Reader.*

2. In a ſtate of oppoſition.

The baſiliſk ſhould be deſtroyed, in regard he firſt receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous emiſſion, which *objectively* move his ſenſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

O'BJECTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *objective.*] The ſtate of being an object.

Is there ſuch a motion or *objectiveneſs* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impreſſion or *objectiveneſs*, and that *objectiveneſs* fitted to that faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

OBJE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *object.*] One who offers objections; one who raiſes difficulties.

But theſe *objectors* muſt the cauſe upbraid,
That has not mortal man, immortal made. *Blackmore.*

Let the *objectors* conſider, that theſe irregularities muſt have come from the laws of mechaniſm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

OBIT. [a corruption of *obiit*, or *obivit.*] Funeral obſequies. *Ainſworth.*

To **OBJU'RGATE.** *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*objurgatio*, Latin.] Reproof; reprehenſion.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to paſs by inevitable neceſſity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehenſions and expoſtulations? *Bramh.*

OBJU'RGATORY. *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Latin.] Reprehenſory; culpatory; chiding.

OBLA'TE. *adj.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Uſed of a ſpheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will preſs towards its center, though not exactly thither, by reaſon of the *oblate* ſpheroidical figure of the earth, ariſing from its diurnal rotation about its axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

OBLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oblation*, French; *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering; a ſacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worſhip or reverence.

With that ſhe looked upon the picture before her, and ſtraight ſighed, and ſtraight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with ſuch *oblations*. *Sidney.*

Many conceive in this *oblation*, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a ſeparation from the world. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, ſets the pooreſt giver upon the ſame level with the richeſt. *South's Sermons.*

I wiſh
The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward, and the brave,
All make *oblations* at this ſhrine. *Swift's Poems.*

OBLECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oblectatio*, Lat.] Delight; pleaſure.

To **O'BLIGATE.** *v. a.* [*obligo*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Latin; *obligation*, French.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.

Your father loſt a father;
That father his; and the ſurvivor bound
In filial *obligation*, for ſome term,
To do obſequious ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

There was no means for him as a Chriſtian, to ſatisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himſelf for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The better to ſatisfy this double *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*

No ties can bind, that from conſtraint ariſe,
Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies. *Granville.*

2. An act which binds any man to ſome performance.

The heir of an obliged perſon is not bound to make reſtitution, if the *obligation* paſſed only by a perſonal act; but if it paſſed from his perſon to his eſtate, then the eſtate paſſes with all its burthen. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a preſent of what he does not care for himſelf? *L'Eſtrange.*

So quick a ſenſe did the Iſraelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South's Sermons.*

OBLIGATORY. *adj.* [*obligatione*, Fr. from *obligate.*] Impoſing an obligation; binding; coercive; with *to* or *on.*

And concerning the lawfulneſs, not only permiſſively, but whether it be not *obligatory to* Chriſtian princes and ſtates. *Bacon.*

As long as the law is *obligatory*, ſo long our obedience is due. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

A people long uſed to hardſhips, look upon themſelves as creatures at mercy, and that all impoſitions laid on them by a ſtronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

To **OBLI'GE.** *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to impoſe obligation; to compel to ſomething.

Religion *obliges* men to the practice of thoſe virtues which conduce to the preſervation of our health. *Tillotſon.*

The law muſt *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers, Serm.* xv.

2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, muſt
Oblige his honour with a boundleſs truſt. *Waller.*

Since love *obliges* not, I from this hour
Aſſume the right of man's deſpotic power. *Dryden.*

Vain wretched creature, how art thou miſled,
To think thy wit theſe godlike notions bred!
Theſe truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion firſt inform'd thy ſight,
And reaſon ſaw not, till faith ſprung the light.
Thus man by his own ſtrength to heaven wou'd ſoar,
And wou'd not be *oblig'd* to God for more. *Dryden.*

When int'reſt calls off all her ſneaking train,
When all th' *oblig'd* deſert, and all the vain,
She waits or to the ſcaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To thoſe hills we are *obliged* for all our metals, and with them for all the conveniencies and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To pleaſe; to gratify.

A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferiour, than by diſdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by ſowing and dreſſing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South's Sermons.*

Some natures are ſo ſour and ſo ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Happy the people, who preſerve their honour
By the ſame duties that *oblige* their prince! *Addiſon's Cato.*

OBLI'GEE. *n. ſ.* [from *oblige.*] The perſon bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLI'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation.

I will not reſiſt, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton's Education.*

Let this fair princeſs but one minute ſtay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay. *Dryden.*

OBLI'GER. *n. ſ.* He who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING. *part. adj.* [*obligeant*, Fr. from *oblige.*] Civil; complaiſant; reſpectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more *obliging* and reſpectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 54.

Monſeigneur Strozzi has many curioſities, and is very *obliging* to a ſtranger who deſires the ſight of them. *Addiſon.*

Obliging creatures! make me ſee
All that diſgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*

So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd.* *Pope.*

OBLI'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *obliging.*] Civilly; complaiſantly.

Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he ſhould have diſliked any paſſage in my paper. *Addiſon.*

I ſee her taſte each nauſeous draught,
And ſo *obligingly* am caught;
I bleſs the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare diſtort my face for ſhame. *Swift's Miſcell.*

OBLI'GINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obliging.*]

1. Obligation; force.

They look into them not to weigh the *obligingneſs*, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuſe prevarications. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Civility; complaiſance.

OBLIQUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes, is leaſt in colours of the denſeſt than in thin ſubſtances. *Newton.*

OBLIQUE. *adj.* [*oblique*, Fr. *obliquus*, Latin.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view
Mought deem him born with ill-diſpos'd ſkies,
When *oblique* Saturn ſat in the houſe of th' agonies.
Fairy Queen.

If ſound be ſtopped and repercuſſed, it cometh about on the other ſide in an *oblique* line. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heav'n of an *obliquer* ſphere;
While by fix'd laws, and with a juſt return,
They feel twelve hours that ſhade, for twelve that burn.
Prior.

Bavaria's ſtars muſt be accus'd, which ſhone
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays *oblique* upon the Gallic ſun. *Prior.*

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion.
Cheyne's Phil. Princ.

Criticks form a general character from the obſervation of particular errors, taken in their own *oblique* or imperfect views; which is as unjuſt, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the ſhade it caſts in ſuch and ſuch a poſition. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. Not direct. Uſed of ſenſe.

Has he given the lye
In circle, or *oblique*, or ſemicircle,
Or direct parallel; you muſt challenge him. *Shakeſp.*

3. [In grammar.] Any caſe in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY. *adv.* [from *oblique.*]

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.

Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, ſo that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the ſun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Declining from the noon of day,
The ſun *obliquely* ſhoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

His diſcourſe tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 255.

OBLI'QUENESS.
OBLI'QUITY. } *n. ſ.* [*obliquité*, Fr. from *oblique.*]

1. Deviation from phyſical rectitude; deviation from paralleliſm or perpendicularity.

Which elſe to ſeveral ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe,
Mov'd contrary with thwart *obliquities.* *Par. Loſt.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwiſe in *obliquity*, deformity. *Hooker, b.* i. § 8.

Count Rhodophill cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the ſcales of his high underſtanding, hath rectified all *obliquities.* *Howel.*

For a rational creature to conform himſelf to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodneſs; and to diſobey or oppoſe his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity.* *South's Sermons.*

To **OBLI'TERATE.** *v. a.* [*oblitero*, *ob* and *litera*, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written.

2. To wear out; to deſtroy; to efface.

Wars and deſolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Let men conſider themſelves as enſnared in that unhappy contract, which has rendered them part of the devil's poſſeſſion, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach, and diſentangle their mortgaged ſouls. *Decay of Piety.*

Theſe ſimple ideas, the underſtanding can no more refuſe to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirrour can refuſe, alter, or *obliterate* the images, which the objects ſet before it produce. *Locke.*

OBLITERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction.

Conſidering the caſualties of wars, tranſmigrations, eſpecially that of the general flood, there might probably be an *obliteration* of all thoſe monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at ſome time have yielded. *Hale's Origin of Man.*

OBLI'VION. *n. ſ.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]

1. Forgetfulneſs; ceſſation of remembrance.

Water-drops have worn the ſtones of Troy,
And blind *oblivion* ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates characterleſs are grated
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Thou ſhouldſt have heard many things of worthy memory, which now ſhall die in *oblivion*, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Knowledge is made by *oblivion*, and to purchaſe a clear and warrantable body of truth, we muſt forget and part with much we know. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, Pref.*

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their ſins, becauſe they are not willing to remember them? Or will they meaſure his pardon by their own *oblivion.* *South.*

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be ſet;
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

2. Amneſty; general pardon of crimes in a ſtate.

By the act of *oblivion*, all offences againſt the crown, and all particular treſpaſſes between ſubject and ſubject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguiſhed. *Davies.*

OBLI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*obliviosus*, Latin.] Cauſing forgetfulneſs.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with ſome ſweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The Britiſh ſouls
Exult to ſee the crouding ghoſts deſcend
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd, they quit the cares
Of mortal life, and drink th' *oblivious* lake. *Phillips.*

Oh born to ſee what none can ſee awake!
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope's Dunciad.*

OBLO'NG. *adj.* [*oblong*, Fr. *oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad; the ſame with a rectangle parallelogram, whoſe ſides are unequal. *Harris.*

The beſt figure of a garden I eſteem an *oblong* upon a deſcent. *Temple's Miſcell.*

Every particle, ſuppoſing them globular or not very *oblong*, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle. *Bentley's Sermons.*

OBLO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *oblong.*] In an oblong direction.

The ſurface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth, or of the planets, been either ſpherical, or *oblongly* ſpheroidical. *Cheyne.*

OBLO'NGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oblong.*] The ſtate of being oblong.

O'BLOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*obloquor*, Latin.]

1. Cenſorious ſpeech; blame; ſlander; reproach.

Reaſonable moderation hath freed us from being deſervedly ſubject unto that bitter kind of *obloquy*, whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards thoſe things which be harmleſs, maintain extremely moſt hurtful corruptions; ſo we peradventure might be upbraided, that under colour of hatred towards thoſe things that are corrupt, we are on the other ſide as extreme, even againſt moſt harmleſs ordinances. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

Here new aſperſions, with new *obloquies*,
Are laid on old deſerts. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Canſt thou with impious *obloquy* condemn
The juſt decree of God, pronounc'd and ſworn? *Milton.*

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addiſon.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true genius, if they were not ſunk under the cenſure and *obloquy* of plodding, ſervile, imitating pedants. *Swift.*

2. Cauſe of reproach; diſgrace. Not proper.

My chaſtity's the jewel of our houſe,
Bequeathed down from many anceſtors;
Which were the greateſt *obloquy* i' th' world
In me to loſe. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

OBMUTE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *obmuteſco*, Latin.] Loſs of ſpeech.

A vehement fear often produceth *obmuteſcence.* *Brown.*

OBNO'XIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of juſtice in a middle form, between the ſpeculative diſcourſes of philoſophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Liable to puniſhment.

All are *obnoxious*, and this faulty land,
Like fainting Heſter, does before you ſtand,
Watching your ſceptre. *Waller.*

We know ourſelves *obnoxious* to God's ſevere juſtice, and that he is a God of mercy, and hateth ſin; and therefore that we might not have the leaſt ſuſpicion of his unwillingneſs to forgive, he hath ſent his only begotten Son into the world, by his diſmal ſufferings and curſed death, to expiate our offences. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Thy name, O Varus, if the kinder pow'rs
Preſerve our plains, and ſhield the Mantuan tow'rs,
Obnoxious by Cremona's neighb'ring crime,
The wings of ſwans, and ſtronger pinion'd rhyme
Shall raiſe aloft. *Dryden.*

3. Liable; expoſed.

Long hoſtility had made their friendſhip weak in itſelf, and more *obnoxious* to jealouſies and diſtruſts. *Hayward.*

But what will not ambition and revenge

Deſcend to? who aſpires, muſt down as low
As high he ſoar'd; *obnoxious* firſt or laſt,
To baſeſt things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Beaſts lie down,
To dews *obnoxious* on the graſſy floor. *Dryden.*

OBNO'XIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obnoxious.*] Subjection; liableneſs to puniſhment.

OBNO'XIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obnoxious.*] In a ſtate of ſubjection; in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

To **O'BNUBILATE.** *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Latin.] To cloud; to obſcure.

O'BOLE. *n. ſ.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainſworth.*

OBRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*obreptio*, Lat.] The act of creeping on.

To **OBRO'GATE.** *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Latin.] To proclaim a contrary law for the diſſolution of the former. *Dict.*

OBSCE'NE. *adj.* [*obſcene*, Fr. *obſcœnus*, Latin.]

1. Immodeſt; not agreeable to chaſtity of mind; cauſing lewd ideas.

Chemos th' *obſcene* dread of Moab's ſons. *Milton.*

Words that were once chaſte, by frequent uſe grow *obſcene* and uncleanly. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Offenſive; diſguſting.

A girdle foul with greaſe binds his *obſcene* attire. *Dryden.*

Home as they went, the ſad diſcourſe renew'd,
Of the relentleſs dame to death purſu'd,
And of the ſight *obſcene* ſo lately view'd. *Dryden.*

3. Inauſpicious; ill omined.

Care ſhuns thy walks, as at the chearful light
The groaning ghoſts, and birds *obſcene* take flight. *Dryd.*

It is the ſun's fate, like your's, to be diſpleaſing to owls and *obſcene* animals, who cannot bear his luſtre. *Pope.*

OBSCE'NELY. *adv.* [from *obſcene.*] In an impure and unchaſte manner.

OBSCE'NENESS.
OBSCE'NITY. } *n. ſ.* [*obſcenité*, French; from *obſcene.*] Impurity of thought or language; unchaſtity; lewdneſs.

Mr. Cowley aſſerts plainly, that *obſcenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

Thoſe fables were tempered with the Italian ſeverity, and free from any note of infamy or *obſceneneſs.* *Dryden.*

Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day,
To waſh th' *obſcenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obſcenity* ſhould find,
Tho' wit and art conſpire to move your mind. *Pope.*

OBSCURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obſcuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darkening.

As to the ſun and moon, their *obſcuration* or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. *Burnet.*

2. A ſtate of being darkened.

OBSCU'RE. *adj.* [*obſcur*, Fr. *obſcurus*, Latin.]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering ſight.

Whoſo curſeth his father or mother, his lamp ſhall be put out in *obſcure* darkneſs. *Prov.* xx. 20.

Who ſhall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyſs,
And thro' the palpable *obſcure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Living in the dark.

The *obſcure* bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shakeſp.*

3. Not eaſily intelligible; abſtruſe; difficult.

I explain ſome of the moſt *obſcure* paſſages, and thoſe which are moſt neceſſary to be underſtood, and this according to the manner wherein he uſed to expreſs himſelf. *Dryd.*

4. Not noted; not obſervable.

He ſays, that he is an *obſcure* perſon; one, I ſuppoſe, that is in the dark. *Atterbury.*

To **OBSCU'RE.** *v. a.* [*obſcuro*, Latin.]

1. To darken; to make dark.

Sudden the thunder blackens all the ſkies,
And the winds whiſtle, and the ſurges roll
Mountains on mountains, and *obſcure* the pole. *Pope*

2. To make leſs viſible.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obſcured* lights; which at the very inſtant of Falſtaff's and our meeting, they will at once diſplay to the night. *Shak.*

What muſt I hold a candle to my ſhames?
They in themſelves, good ſooth, are too, too light.
Why, 'tis an office of diſcovery, love,
And I ſhould be *obſcur'd.* *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Thinking by this retirement to *obſcure* himſelf from God, he infringed the omniſciency and eſſential ubiquity of his Maker. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To make leſs intelligible.

By private conſent it hath been uſed in dangerous times to *obſcure* writing, and make it hard to be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue. *Holder.*

There is ſcarce any duty which has been ſo *obſcured* by the writings of learned men, as this. *Wake.*

4. To make leſs glorious, beautiful, or illuſtrious.

Think'ſt thou, vain ſpirit, thy glories are the ſame,
And ſeeſt not ſin *obſcures* thy godlike frame?
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,
That ſhows me what thy faded looks did hide. *Dryden.*

OBSCU'RELY. *adv.* [from *obſcure.*]

1. Not brightly; not luminouſly.

2. Out of ſight; privately; without notice; not conſpicuouſly.

Such was the riſe of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings firſt *obſcurely* bred,
From thence did ſoon to open ſtreets aſpire. *Dryden.*

There live retir'd,
Content thyſelf to be *obſcurely* good. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Let him go, purſued by ſilent wrath,
Meet unexpected daggers in his way,
And in ſome diſtant land *obſcurely* die. *Irene.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

OBSCU'RENESS.
OBSCU'RITY. } *n. ſ.* [*obſcuritas*, Lat. *obſcurité*, Fr.]

1. Darkneſs; want of light.

Lo! a day of darkneſs and *obſcurity*, tribulation and anguiſh, upon the earth. *Eſther*, xi. 8.

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each ſtar,
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:
I could lend them *obſcureneſs* now, and ſay,
Out of myſelf there ſhould be no more day. *Donne.*

2. Unnoticed ſtate; privacy.

You are not for *obſcurity* deſign'd,
But, like the ſun, muſt cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. Darkneſs of meaning.

Not to mention that *obſcureneſs* that attends prophetic raptures, there are divers things knowable by the bare light of nature, which yet are ſo uneaſy to be ſatisfactorily underſtood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will yet appear obſcure. *Boyle on Colours.*

That this part of ſacred Scripture had difficulties in it: many cauſes of *obſcurity* did readily occur to me. *Locke.*

What lies beyond our poſitive idea towards infinity, lies in *obſcurity*, and has the undeterminate confuſion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would, it being too large for a finite capacity. *Locke.*

OBSECRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obſecratio*, from *obſecro*, Latin.] Intreaty; ſupplication.

That theſe were comprehended under the ſacra, is manifeſt from the old form of *obſecration.* *Stillingfleet.*

OBSE'QUIES. *n. ſ.* [*obſeques*, French. I know not whether this word be not anciently miſtaken for *exequies*, *exequiæ*, Latin: this word, however, is apparently derived from *obſequium.*]

1. Funeral rites; funeral ſolemnities.

There was Dorilaus valiantly requiting his friends help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obſequies* being not more ſolemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Fair Juliet, that with angels doſt remain,
Accept this lateſt favour at my hand;
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,
With fun'ral *obſequies* adorn thy tomb. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe tears are my ſweet Rutlands *obſequies*. *Shakeſp.*

I ſpare the widows tears, their woeful cries,
And howling at their huſbands *obſequies*;
How Theſeus at theſe fun'rals did aſſiſt,
And with what gifts the mourning dames diſmiſt. *Dryd.*

His body ſhall be royally interr'd,
I will, myſelf,
Be the chief mourner at his *obſequies*. *Dryden.*

Alas! poor Poll, my Indian talker dies,
Go birds and celebrate his *obſequies*. *Creech.*

. It is found in the ſingular, perhaps more properly.

Or tune a ſong of victory to me,
Or to thyſelf, ſing thine own *obſequy*. *Craſhaw.*

Him I'll ſolemnly attend,
With ſilent *obſequy* and funeral train,
Home to his father's houſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

OBSE'QUIOUS. *adj.* [from *obſequium*, Latin.]

1. Obedient; compliant; not reſiſting.

Adore not ſo the riſing ſon, that you forget the father, who raiſed you to this height; nor be you ſo *obſequious* to the father, that you give juſt cauſe to the ſon to ſuſpect that you neglect him. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

At his command th' up-rooted hills retir'd
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went
Obſequious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I follow'd her; ſhe what was honour knew,
And with *obſequious* majeſty, approv'd
My pleaded reaſon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

A genial cheriſhing heat acts ſo upon the fit and *obſequious* matter, as to organize and faſhion it according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

His ſervants weeping,
Obſequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The vote of an aſſembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards ſupported by an *obſequious* party. *Swift.*

2. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify funereal; ſuch as the rites of funerals require.

Your father loſt a father;
That father his; and the ſurvivor bound
In filial obligation, for ſome term,
To do *obſequious* ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

OBSE'QUIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obſequious.*]

1. Obediently; with compliance.

They riſe, and with reſpectful awe,
At the word giv'n, *obſequiouſly* withdraw. *Dryden.*

We cannot reaſonably expect, that any one ſhould readily and *obſequiouſly* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with a blind reſignation. *Locke.*

2. In Shakeſpeare it ſignifies, with funeral rites; with reverence for the dead.

I a while *obſequiouſly* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaſter. *Shak. Rich.* III.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obſequious.*] Obedience; compliance.

They applied themſelves both to his intereſt and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obſequiouſneſs*, the ſureſt and the readieſt ways to advance a man. *South's Sermons.*

OBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* [from *obſervo*, Lat.] Remarkable; eminent; ſuch as may deſerve notice.

They do bury their dead with obſervable ceremonies. *Abbot.*

Theſe proprieties affixed unto bodies from conſiderations deduced from eaſt, weſt, or thoſe *obſervable* points of the ſphere, will not be juſtified from ſuch foundations. *Brown.*

I took a juſt account of every *obſervable* circumſtance of the earth, ſtone, metal, or other matter, from the ſurface quite down to the bottom of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The great and more *obſervable* occaſions of exerciſing our courage, occur but ſeldom. *Rogers.*

OBSE'RVABLY. *adv.* [from *obſervable.*] In a manner worthy of note.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear ſky, as is *obſervably* recorded in ſome hiſtories. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

OBSE'RVANCE. *n. ſ.* [*obſervance*, Fr. *obſervo*, Latin.]

1. Reſpect; ceremonial reverence.

In the wood, a league without the town,
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,
To do *obſervance* on the morn of May. *Shakeſpeare.*

Arcite left his bed, reſolv'd to pay
Obſervance to the month of merry May. *Dryden.*

2. Religious rite.

Some repreſent to themſelves the whole of religion as conſiſting in a few eaſy *obſervances*, and never lay the leaſt reſtraint on the buſineſs or diverſions of this life. *Rogers.*

3. Attentive practice.

Uſe all th' *obſervance* of civility,
Like one well ſtudied in a ſad oſtent
To pleaſe his grandam. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

If the divine laws were propoſed to our *obſervance*, with no other motive than the advantages attending it, they would be little more than an advice. *Rogers, Sermon* i.

4. Rule of practice.

There are other ſtrict *obſervances*;
As, not to ſee a woman. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

5. Careful obedience.

We muſt attend our Creator in all thoſe ordinances which he has preſcribed to the *obſervance* of his church. *Rogers.*

6. Obſervation; attention.

There can be no obſervation or experience of greater certainty, as to the increaſe of mankind, than the ſtrict and vigilant *obſervance* of the calculations and regiſters of the bills of births and deaths. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

7. Obedient regard.

Having had ſuch experience of his fidelity and *obſervance* abroad, he found himſelf engaged in honour to ſupport him. *Wotton.*

Love rigid honeſty
And ſtrict *obſervance* of impartial laws. *Roſcommon.*

OBSE'RVANT. *adj.* [*obſervans*, Latin.]

1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.

Theſe writers, which gave themſelves to follow and imitate others, were *obſervant* ſectators of thoſe maſters they admired. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Wandring from clime to clime *obſervant* ſtray'd,
Their manners noted, and their ſtate ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

2. Obedient; reſpectful.

We are told how *obſervant* Alexander was of his maſter Ariſtotle. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

3. Reſpectfully attentive.

She now *obſervant* of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm ſun-ſet of thy various day. *Pope.*

4. Meanly dutiful; ſubmiſſive.

How could the moſt baſe men attain to honour but by ſuch an *obſervant* ſlaviſh courſe. *Raleigh.*

OBSE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [This word has the accent on the firſt ſyllable in Shakeſpeare.] A ſlaviſh attendant. Not in uſe.

Theſe kind of knaves in this plainneſs,
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends,
Then twenty ſilky ducking *obſervants*
That ſtretch their duties nicely. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

OBSERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obſervatio*, from *obſervo*, Lat. *obſervation*, French.]

1. The act of obſerving, noting, or remarking.

Theſe cannot be infuſed by *obſervation*, becauſe they are the rules by which men take their firſt apprehenſions and *obſervations* of things; as the being of the rule muſt be before its application to the thing directed by it. *South's Serm.*

The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of ſuch perſons as fall within our *obſervation*. *Rogers.*

2. Notion gained by obſerving; note; remark; animadverſion.

In matters of human prudence, we ſhall find the greateſt advantage by making wiſe *obſervations* on our conduct, and of the events attending it. *Watts's Logick.*

OBSERVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*obſervateur*, Fr. from *obſervo*, Lat.] One that obſerves; a remarker.

The *obſervator* of the bills of mortality, hath given us the beſt account of the number that late plagues have ſwept away. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

She may be handſome, yet be chaſte, you ſay.—
Good *obſervator*, not ſo faſt away. *Dryden.*

OBSE'RVATORY. *n. ſ.* [*obſervatoire*, French.] A place built for aſtronomical obſervations.

Another was found near the *obſervatory* in Greenwich Park. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **OBSE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*obſerver*, Fr. *obſervo*, Latin.]

1. To watch; to regard attentively.

Remember, that as thine eye *obſerves* others, ſo art thou *obſerved* by angels and by men. *Taylor.*

2. To find by attention; to note.

If our idea of infinity be got from the power we *obſerve* in ourſelves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as theſe of ſpace and duration. *Locke.*

One may *obſerve* them diſcourſe and reaſon pretty well, of ſeveral other things before they can tell twenty. *Locke.*

3. To regard or keep religiouſly.

A night to be much *obſerved* unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt. *Exod.* xii. 42.

4. To obey; to follow.

To **OBSE'RVE.** *v. n.*

1. To be attentive.

Obſerving men may form many judgments by the rules of ſimilitude and proportion, where cauſes and effects are not entirely the ſame. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To make a remark.

Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the caſe in ſome hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *obſerving* upon it. *Pope's Letters.*

O'BSERVER. *n. ſ.* [from *obſerve.*]

1. One who looks vigilantly on perſons and things; cloſe remarker.

He reads much;
He is a great *obſerver*; and he looks
Quite thro' the deeds of men. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That to th' *obſerver* doth thy hiſtory
Fully unfold. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Careful *obſervers* may foretel the hour,
By ſure prognoſtics, when to dread a ſhow'r. *Swift.*

2. One who looks on; the beholder.

If a ſlow pac'd ſtar had ſtol'n away,
From the *obſerver*'s marking, he might ſtay
Three hundred years to ſee't again. *Donne.*

Company, he thinks, leſſens the ſhame of vice, by ſharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the *obſerver*, he hopes to diſtract it at leaſt by a multiplicity of objects. *South's Sermons.*

3. One who keeps any law, or cuſtom, or practice.

Many nations are ſuperſtitious, and diligent *obſervers* of old cuſtoms, which they receive by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The king after the victory, as one that had been bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great *obſerver* of religious forms, cauſed Te Deum to be ſolemnly ſung in the preſence of the whole army upon the place. *Bacon.*

He was ſo ſtrict an *obſerver* of his word, that no conſideration whatever could make him break it. *Prior.*

Himſelf often read uſeful diſcourſes to his ſervants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very ſtrict and ſolemn *obſerver*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

OBSE'RVINGLY. *adv.* [from *obſerving.*] Attentively; carefully.

There is ſome ſoul of goodneſs in things evil,
Would men *obſervingly* diſtil it out. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

OBSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*obſeſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of beſieging.
2. The firſt attack of Satan, antecedent to poſſeſſion.

OBSI'DIONAL. *adj.* [*obſidionalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a ſiege. *Dict.*

OBSOLE'TE. *adj.* [*obſoletus*, Lat.] Worn out of uſe; diſuſed; unfaſhionable.

Obſolete words may be laudably revived, when either they are more ſounding, or more ſignificant than thoſe in practice. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

What if there be an old dormant ſtatute or two againſt him, are they not now *obſolete?* *Swift.*

OBSOLE'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obſolete.*] State of being worn out of uſe; unfaſhionableneſs.

OBSTA'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*obſtacle*, Fr. *obſtaculum*, Lat.] Something oppoſed; hindrance; obſtruction.

Conſcience is a bluſhing ſhame-fac'd ſpirit,
That mutinies in a man's boſom; it fills
One full of *obſtacles*. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

If all *obſtacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As the ripe reverence and due of birth. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Diſparity in age ſeems a greater *obſtacle* to an intimate friendſhip than inequality of fortune. For the humours, buſineſs, and diverſions, of young and old, are generally very different. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

Some conjectures about the formation of ſand-ſtone, the origin of mountains and iſlands, I am obliged to look into, that they may not remain as *obſtacles* to the leſs ſkilful. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

What more natural and uſual *obſtacle* to thoſe who take voyages, than winds and ſtorms. *Pope.*

OBSTETRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtetricor*, Lat.] The office of a midwife.

OBSTE'TRICK. *adj.* [from *obſtetrix*, Lat.] Midwifiſh; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

There all the learn'd ſhall at the labour ſtand,
And Douglas lend his ſoft *obſtetrick* hand. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

O'BSTINACY. *n. ſ.* [*obſtination*, Fr. *obſtinatio*, Lat. from *obſtinate.*] Stubbornneſs; contumacy; pertinacy; perſiſtency.

Chuſing rather to uſe all extremities, which might drive men to deſperate *obſtinacy*, than to apply moderate remedies. *King Charles.*

Moſt writers uſe their words looſely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to ſhelter their ignorance, or *obſtinacy*, under the obſcurity of their terms. *Locke.*

What crops of wit and honeſty appear,
From ſpleen, from *obſtinacy*, hate or fear. *Pope's Eſſays.*

O'BSTINATE. *adj.* [*obſtinatus*, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in reſolution. Abſolutely uſed, it has an ill ſenſe; but relatively, it is neutral.

The queen is *obſtinate*,
Stubborn to juſtice, apt t' accuſe it, and
Diſdainful to be try'd by't. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Yield,
Except you man with *obſtinate* repulſe
To ſlay your ſov'reign. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have known great cures done by *obſtinate* reſolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

Her father did not fail to find
In all ſhe ſpoke, the greatneſs of her mind;
Yet thought ſhe was not *obſtinate* to die,
Nor deem'd the death ſhe promis'd was ſo nigh. *Dryden.*

Look on Simo's mate;
No aſs ſo meek, no aſs ſo *obſtinate*. *Pope, Epiſt.* ii.

O'BSTINATELY. *adv.* [from *obſtinate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unſhaken determination.

Pembroke abhorred the war as *obſtinately*, as he loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

A Greek made himſelf their prey,
T' impoſe on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and *obſtinately* bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

Inflexible to ill, and *obſtinately* juſt. *Addiſon.*

My ſpouſe maintains her royal truſt,
Tho' tempted, chaſte, and *obſtinately* juſt. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtinate.*] Stubbornneſs.

OBSTIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtipo*, Lat.] The act of ſtopping up any paſſage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*obſtreperus*, Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noiſy; turbulent; vociferous.

Theſe *obſtreperous* ſcepticks are the bane of divinity, who are ſo full of the ſpirit of contradiction, that they raiſe daily new diſputes. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Theſe *obſtreperous* villains ſhout, and know not for what they make a noiſe. *Dryden.*

The players do not only connive at his *obſtreperous* approbation, but repair at their own coſt whatever damages he makes. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 235.

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *obſtreperous.*] Loudly; clamorouſly; noiſily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtreperous.*] Loudneſs; clamour; noiſe; turbulence.

OBSTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtrictus*, Lat.] Obligation; bond.

He hath full right t' exempt
Whom ſo it pleaſes him by choice,
From national *obſtriction*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To **OBSTRU'CT.** *v. a.* [*obſtruo*, Lat.]

1. To hinder; to be in the way of; to block up; to bar.

He them beholding, ſoon
Comes down to ſee their city, ere the tow'r
Obſtruct heav'n-tow'rs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Fat people are moſt ſubject to weakneſs in fevers, becauſe the fat, melted by the feveriſh heat, *obſtructs* the ſmall canals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To oppoſe; to retard.

OBSTRU'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtruct.*] One that hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*obſtructio*, Lat. *obſtruction*, French, from *obſtruct.*]

1. Hindrance; difficulty.

Sure God by theſe diſcoveries did deſign,
That his clear light through all the world ſhould ſhine;
But the *obſtruction* from that diſcord ſprings,
The prince of darkneſs makes 'twixt Chriſtian kings. *Denham.*

2. Obſtacle; impediment; that which hinders.

All *obſtructions* in parliament, that is, all freedom in differing in votes, and debating matters with reaſon and candour, muſt be taken away. *King Charles.*

In his winter quarters the king expected to meet with all the *obſtructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Whenever a popular aſſembly free from *obſtructions*, and already poſſeſſed of more power than an equal balance will allow, ſhall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot ſee how the ſame cauſes can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome. *Swift.*

3. [In phyſick.]

The blocking up of any canal in the human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increaſed bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the veſſel. *Quincy.*

4. In Shakeſpeare it once ſignifies ſomething heaped together.

Aye but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold *obſtruction*, and to rot;
This ſenſible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*obſtructif*, French, from *obſtruct.*] Hindering; cauſing impediment.

Having thus ſeparated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be diſcernible how noxious and *obſtructive* this doctrine is to the ſuperſtructing all good life. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* Impediment; obſtacle.

The ſecond *obſtructive* is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only inſtrument of his juſtification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

O'BSTRUENT. *adj.* [*obſtruens*, Latin.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*obſtupefacio*, Latin.] The act of inducing ſtupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *obſtupefacio*, Lat.] Obſtructing the mental powers; ſtupefying.

The force of it is *obſtupefactive*, and no other. *Abbot.*

To **OBTAI'N.** *v. a.* [*obtenir*, Fr. *obtineo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to acquire; to procure.

May be that I may *obtain* children by her. *Gen.* xvi. 2.

We have *obtained* an inheritance. *Eph.* i. 11.

Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to *obtain* by crying. *Locke's Education.*

The juices of the leaves are *obtained* by expreſſion, which is the nutritious juice rendered ſomewhat more oleaginous. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To impetrate; to gain by the conceſſion or excited kindneſs of another.

In ſuch our prayers cannot ſerve us as means to *obtain* the thing we deſire. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having *obtained* eternal redemption for us. *Heb.* ix. 12.

If they could not be *obtained* of the proud and crafty tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Some pray for riches, riches they *obtain*;
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are ſlain. *Dryd.*

The concluſion of the ſtory I forbore, becauſe I could not *obtain* from myſelf to ſhew Abſalom unfortunate. *Dryden.*

To OBTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To continue in uſe.

The Theodoſian Code, ſeveral hundred years after Juſtiman's time, did *obtain* in the weſtern parts of Europe. *Bak.*

2. To be eſtabliſhed.

Our impious uſe no longer ſhall *obtain*,
Brothers no more, by brothers, ſhall be ſlain. *Dryden.*

The ſituation of the ſun and earth, which the theoriſt ſuppoſes, is ſo far from being preferable to this which at preſent *obtains*, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it. *Woodward.*

The general laws of fluidity, elaſticity, and gravity, *obtain* in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. To prevail; to ſucceed.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, ſome commendation where cauſes are fair pleaded; eſpecially towards the ſide which *obtaineth* not. *Bacon.*

OBTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *obtain.*] To be procured.

Spirits which come over in diſtillations, miſcible with water, and wholly combuſtible, are *obtainable* from plants by previous fermentation. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OBTA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *obtain.*] He who obtains.

To OBTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, Fr. *obtempero*, Lat.] To obey. *Dict.*

To OBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Latin.]

1. To oppoſe; to hold out in oppoſition.
2. To pretend; to offer as the reaſon of any thing.

Thou doſt with lyes the throne invade,
Obtending Heav'n for whate'er ills befal. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Latin.] Darkneſs; the ſtate of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudineſs.

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joined with a ſemblance of turning round. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

OBTE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.

To OBTE'ST. *v. a.* [*obteſtor*, Latin.] To beſeech; to ſupplicate.

Suppliants demand
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;
Obteſt his clemency, and from the plain
Beg leave to draw the bodies of their ſlain. *Dryden.*

OBTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obteſtatio*, Lat. from *obteſt.*] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obtrecto*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

To OBTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt into any place or ſtate by force or impoſture; to offer with unreaſonable importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they ſhun doth follow them; truth, as it were, even *obtruding* itſelf into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be ſo ignorant as they would be. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in *obtruding* them. *Bacon.*

Some things are eaſily granted; the reſt ought not to be *obtruded* upon me with the point of the ſword. *K. Charles.*

Who can abide, that againſt their own doctors ſix whole books ſhould, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curſe, imperiouſly *obtruded* upon God and his church? *Hall.*

Why ſhouldſt thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Whatever was not by them thought neceſſary, muſt not by us be *obtruded* on, or forced into that catalogue. *Hamm.*

A cauſe of common error is the credulity of men; that is, an eaſy aſſent to what is *obtruded*, or believing at firſt ear what is delivered by others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The objects of our ſenſes *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operations of our minds will not let us be without ſome obſcure notions of them. *Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came
From realms that bear Veſputio's name;
For ſo conjectures would *obtrude*,
And from thy painted ſkin conclude. *Swift.*

OBTRU'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *obtrude.*] One that obtrudes.

They will do juſtice to the inventors or publiſhers of the true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of falſe ones. *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *obtruſus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the badge and method of ſlavery, by ſavage rudeneſs and importunate *obtruſions* of violence, to have the miſt of his errour and paſſion diſpelled. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's ſelf, or any thing elſe, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obtruſive*, but retir'd
The more deſirable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

To OBTU'ND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, becauſe he eſteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceneſs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

OBTURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of ſtopping up any thing with ſomething ſmeared over it.

OBTUSA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *obtuſe* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *adj.* [*obtuſus*, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.
2. Not quick; dull; ſtupid.

Thy ſenſes then
Obtuſe, all taſte of pleaſures muſt forego. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Not ſhrill; obſcure: as, an *obtuſe* ſound.

OBTU'SELY. *adv.* [from *obtuſe.*]

1. Without a point.
2. Dully; ſtupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*] Bluntneſs; dulneſs.

OBTU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*]

1. The act of dulling.
2. The ſtate of being dulled.

Obtuſion of the ſenſes, internal and external. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*obvenio*, Lat.] Something happening not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions*, will alſo be more augmented and better valued. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Lat.] To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod ſtirred the kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffuſed, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air. *Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongſt innumerable ſuperficiecula, that look ſome one way, and ſome another, enough of them *obverted* to his eye to afford a confuſed idea of light. *Boyle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great diſtance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its baſe be *obverted* towards us. *Watts's Logick.*

To O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent.

To lay down every thing in its full light, ſo as to *obviate* all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

O'BVIOUS. *adj.* [*obvius* Lat.]

1. Meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing.

To the evil turn
My *obvious* breaſt; arming to overcome
By ſuffering, and earn reſt from labour won. *Milton.*

2. Open; expoſed.

Whether ſuch room in nature unpoſſeſt
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpſe of light, convey'd ſo far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to diſpute. *Milton.*

3. Eaſily diſcovered; plain; evident; eaſily found.

Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So *obvious*, and ſo eaſy to be quench'd? *Milton.*

Entertain'd with ſolitude,
Where *obvious* duty ere while appear'd unſought. *Milton.*

They are ſuch lights as are only *obvious* to every man of ſenſe, who loves poetry, and underſtands it. *Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obſcure, which are *obvious* to ſcholars. *Swift.*

Theſe ſentiments, whether they be impreſſed on the ſoul, or ariſe as *obvious* reflections of our reaſon, I call natural, becauſe they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious*; the extent of it underſtood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wiſdom of complying with it freely confeſſed. *Rogers.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obvious.*] Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propoſitions *obviouſly* and at firſt bluſh, contain no inſtruction. *Locke.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more eaſily and cheaply tried; I thought their eaſineſs or *obviouſneſs* fitter to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

To OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To ſhade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majeſty reverberated ſo ſtrongly upon Villerio, diſpelled all thoſe clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

OBUMBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obumbro*, Lat.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*occaſion*, Fr. *occaſio*, Lat.]

1. Occurrence; caſualty; incident.

The laws of Chriſt we find rather mentioned by *occaſion* in the writings of the apoſtles, than any ſolemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal ſort. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Unweeting, and unware of ſuch miſhap
She brought to miſchief through *occaſion*,
Where this ſame wicked villain did me light upon. *Fairy Queen.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her huſband's *occaſion*, let her never nurſe her child herſelf, for ſhe will breed it like a fool. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Becauſe of the money returned in our ſacks are we brought in, that he may ſeek *occaſion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18.

Uſe not liberty for an *occaſion*. *Gal.* v. 13.

Let me not let paſs
Occaſion which now ſmiles. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

I'll take th' *occaſion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came
To find at home *occaſion* for his fame,
Where dark confuſions did the nations hide. *Waller.*

From this admonition they took only *occaſion* to redouble their fault, and to ſleep again. *South.*

This one has *occaſion* of obſerving more than once in ſeveral fragments of antiquity, that are ſtill to be ſeen in Rome. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Accidental cauſe.

Have you ever heard what was the *occaſion* and firſt beginning of this cuſtom? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The fair for whom they ſtrove,
Nor thought, when ſhe beheld the fight from far,
Her beauty was th' *occaſion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Reaſon not cogent, but opportune.

Your own buſineſs calls on you,
And you embrace th' *occaſion* to depart. *Shakeſpeare.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon *occaſion* revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impreſſion. *Locke.*

5. Incidental need; caſual exigence.

Never maſter had
A page ſo kind, ſo duteous, diligent,
So tender over his *occaſions*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Anthony will uſe his affection where it is:
He married but his *occaſion* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

My *occaſions* have found time to uſe them toward a ſupply of money. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

They who are deſirous of a name in painting, ſhould read with diligence, and make their obſervations of ſuch things as they find for their purpoſe, and of which they may have *occaſion*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Syllogiſm is made uſe of on *occaſion* to diſcover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flouriſh. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the *occaſions* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker on Learning.*

God hath put us into an imperfect ſtate, where we have perpetual *occaſion* of each other's aſſiſtance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always muſt diſplay
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with th' *occaſion* and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, ſeem ſometimes to fly. *Pope.*

To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [*occaſionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cauſe caſually.

Who can find it reaſonable that the ſoul ſhould, in its retirement, during ſleep, never light on any of thoſe ideas it borrowed not from ſenſation, preſerve the memory of no ideas but ſuch, which being *occaſioned* from the body, muſt needs be leſs natural to a ſpirit? *Locke.*

The good Pſalmiſt condemns the fooliſh thoughts, which a reflection on the proſperous ſtate of his affairs had ſometimes *occaſioned* in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To cauſe; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great increaſe of that diſeaſe may not have been *occaſioned* by the cuſtom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

By its ſtyptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occaſioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occaſions* men to make ſeveral combinations of ſimple ideas into diſtinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptneſs to be combined, we ſhall find the reaſon to be the end of language. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *adj.* [*occaſionel*, Fr. from *occaſion.*]

1. Incidental; caſual.

Thus much is ſufficient out of Scripture, to verify our explication of the deluge, according to the Moſaical hiſtory of the flood, and according to many *occaſional* reflections diſperſed in other places of Scripture concerning it. *Burnet.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or *occaſional* original hereof, was the amazement and ſudden ſilence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Produced by occaſion or incidental exigence.

Thoſe letters were not writ to all;
Nor firſt intended but *occaſional*,
Their abſent ſermons. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *adj.* [from *occaſional.*] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and Reaſon on her wait,
As one intended firſt, not after made
Occaſionally. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

I have endeavoured to interweave with the aſſertions ſome of the proofs whereon they depend, and *occaſionally* ſcatter ſeveral of the more important obſervations throughout the work. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

OCCA'SIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *occaſion.*] One that cauſes, or promotes by deſign or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatneſs did no way comfort her in reſpect of her brother's loſs, whom ſhe ſtudied all means poſſible to revenge upon every one of the *occaſioners*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and reſolved *occaſioner* of my own and my ſubjects miſeries. *K. Charles.*

In caſe a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beaſt to fall thereinto and periſh, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occaſioner* of that loſs to his neighbour. *Sanderſon.*

OCCECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*occæcatio*, from *occæco*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Thoſe places ſpeak of obduration and *occecation*, ſo as if the blindneſs that is in the minds, and hardneſs that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sanderſon.*

O'CCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The weſt.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to ſtain the tract
Of his bright paſſage to the *occident*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

OCCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Weſtern.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp,
Moiſt Heſperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakeſp.*

If ſhe had not been drained, ſhe might have tiled her palaces with *occidental* gold and ſilver. *Howel.*

Eaſt and weſt have been the obvious conceptions of philoſophers, magnifying the condition of India above the ſetting and *occidental* climates. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL. *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Latin.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad-brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* moſt quaintly,
To make the knave appear more ſaintly. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *occiſio*, Latin.] The act of killing.

To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To ſhut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby *occluding* the pores they conſerve the natural humidity, and ſo prevent corruption. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *adj.* [*occluſus*, Latin.] Shut up; cloſed.

The appulſe is either plenary and *occluſe*, ſo as to preclude all paſſages of breath or voice through the mouth; or elſe partial and previous, ſo as to give them ſome paſſages out of the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

OCCLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *occluſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhutting up.

OCCU'LT. *adj.* [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiſcoverable.

If his *occult* guilt
Do not itſelf unkennel in one ſpeech,
It is a damned ghoſt that we have ſeen. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

An artiſt will play a leſſon on an inſtrument without minding a ſtroke; and our tongues will run diviſions in a tune not miſſing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elſewhere: which effects are to be attributed to ſome ſecret act of the ſoul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without the ken of our intellects. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* iv.

Theſe inſtincts we call *occult* qualities; which is all one with ſaying that we do not underſtand how they work. *L'Eſt.*

Theſe are manifeſt qualities, and their cauſes only are *occult*. And the Ariſtotelians gave the name of *occult* qualities not to manifeſt qualities, but to ſuch qualities only as they ſuppoſed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown cauſes of manifeſt effects. *Newton's Opticks.*

OCCULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*occultatio*, Latin.]

In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hid from our ſight, when eclipſed by interpoſition of the body of the moon, or ſome other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *occult.*] Secretneſs; ſtate of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking poſſeſſion.

Of moveables, ſome are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the firſt is gained by *occupancy*, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton on Literary Property.*

O'CCUPANT. *n. ſ.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing.

Of beaſts and birds the property paſſeth with the poſſeſſion, and goeth to the *occupant*; but of civil people not ſo. *Bacon.*

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To poſſeſs; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain deſtitution in voluntary motion; for that the ſpirits of the wine oppreſs the ſpirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and ſo make them weak to move. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

OCCUPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking poſſeſſion.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this laſt ſixſcore years, much more than the Ottomans: I ſpeak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invaſions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; buſineſs.

Such were the diſtreſſes of the then infant world; ſo inceſſant their *occupations* about proviſion for food, that there was little leiſure to commit any thing to writing. *Woodw.*

In your moſt buſy *occupations*, when you are never ſo much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then ſend up an ejaculation to the God of your ſalvation. *Wake.*

3. Trade; calling; vocation.

The red peſtilence ſtrike all trades in Rome,
And *occupations* periſh. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He was of the ſame craft with them, and wrought, for by their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts*, xviii. 3.

O'CCUPIER. *n. ſ.* [from *occupy.*]

1. A poſſeſſor; one who takes into his poſſeſſion.

If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land unpeopled, why ſhould it be bad accounted in a country peopled over thinly? *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandiſe and the *occupiers* of thy merchandiſe, ſhall fall into the midſt of the ſeas. *Ezek.* xxvii. 27.

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Latin.]

1. To poſſeſs; to keep; to take up.

How ſhall he that *occupieth* the room of the unlearned ſay Amen at thy giving of thanks, ſeeing he underſtandeth not what thou ſayeſt? 1 *Cor.* xiv. 16.

Powder being ſuddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater ſpace than before its body *occupied*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

He muſt aſſert, that there were infinite generations before that firſt deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men muſt *occupy* an infinite ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To buſy; to employ.

They *occupied* themſelves about the Sabbath, yielding exceeding praiſe to the Lord. 2 *Mac.* viii. 27.

How can he get wiſdom that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whoſe talk is of bullocks? *Ecclus.*

He that giveth his mind to the law of the Moſt High, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will ſeek out the wiſdom of all the ancient, and be *occupied* in propheſies. *Ecclus.*

3. To follow as buſineſs.

They *occupy* their buſineſs in deep waters. *Comm. Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandiſe. *Ezek.*

4. To uſe; to expend.

All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exod.* xxxviii. 24.

To **OCCU'PY.** *v. n.* To follow buſineſs.

He called his ten ſervants, and delivered them ten pounds, and ſaid unto them, *Occupy* till I come. *Luke,* xix. 13.

To **OCCU'R.** *v. n.* [*occurro,* Latin.]

1. To be preſented to the memory or attention.

There doth not *occur* to me any uſe of this experiment for profit. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The mind ſhould be always ready to turn itſelf to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much conſideration as ſhall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us, are ſo many encouragements to vice and diſobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In Scripture, though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no ſuch thing as heir in our author's ſenſe. *Locke.*

3. To claſh; to ſtrike againſt; to meet.

All bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulſe, their inward principle of gravitation, and the reſiſtance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bent.*

4. To obviate; to make oppoſition to. A Latiniſm.

Before I begin that I muſt *occur* to one ſpecious objection againſt this propoſition. *Bentley's Sermons.*

OCCU'RRENCE. *n. ſ.* [*occurrence,* Fr. from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurrentus.*]

1. Incident; accidental event.

In education moſt time is to be beſtowed on that which is of the greateſt conſequence in the ordinary courſe and *occurrences* of that life the young man is deſigned for. *Locke.*

2. Occaſional preſentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of ſomething new. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT. *n. ſ.* [*occurrent,* Fr. *occurrens,* Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unſeemly and unjuſt diſgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by ſuch as ſtudy how to work upon all *occurrents*, with moſt advantage in private. *Hooker's Dedication.*

He did himſelf certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

OCCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*occurſum,* Latin.] Claſh; mutual blow.

In the reſolution of bodies by fire, ſome of the diſſipated parts may, by their various *occurſion* occaſioned by the heat, ſtick cloſely. *Boyle.*

Now ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon juſtled by the *occurſion* of other bodies, ſo orderly keep their cells without alteration of ſite. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

O'CEAN. *n. ſ.* [*ocean,* Fr. *oceanus,* Latin.]

1. The main; the great ſea.

The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And, having gilt the *ocean* with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*
Will all great Neptune's *ocean* waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. An immenſe expanſe.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expanſion. They are ſo much of thoſe boundleſs *oceans* of eternity and immenſity, as is ſet out and diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, to denote the poſition of finite real beings, in thoſe uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and ſpace. *Locke.*

O'CEAN. *adj.* [This is not uſual, though conformable to the original import of the word.] Pertaining to the main or great ſea.

In bulk as huge as that ſea-beaſt
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugeſt that ſwim th' *ocean* ſtream. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Bounds were ſet
To darkneſs, ſuch as bound the *ocean* wave. *Milton.*

OCEA'NICK. *n. ſ.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict.*

OCE'LLATED. *adj.* [*ocellatus,* Latin.] Reſembling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddiſh *ocellated* one. *Derham's Phyſ. Theol.*

O'CHRE. *n. ſ.* [*ochre, ocre,* Fr. ὤχρα.]

The earths diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ochres* are thoſe which have rough or naturally duſty ſurfaces, are but ſlightly coherent in their texture, and are compoſed of fine and ſoft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffuſible in water. They are of various colours; ſuch as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow ſort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

O'CHREOUS. *adj.* [from *ochre.*] Conſiſting of ochre.

In the interſtices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

O'CHREY. *adj.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey*, and other looſe matter. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

O'CHIMY. *n. ſ.* [formed by corruption from *alchimy.*] A mixed baſe metal.

O'CTAGON. *n. ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles; and this, when all the ſides and angles are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inſcribed in a circle. *Harris.*

OCTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and ſides.

OCTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*octo* and *angulus,* Lat.] Having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTA'NGULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *octangular.*] The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTA'NT. } *adj.* In aſtrology, is, when a planet is in ſuch an
O'CTILE. } aſpect or poſition with reſpect to another, that their places are only diſtant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

OCTA'VE. *n. ſ.* [*octave,* Fr. *octavus,* Lat.]

1. The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival.
2. [In muſick.] An eighth or an interval of eight ſounds.
3. Eight days together after a feſtival. *Ainſworth.*

OCTA'VO. [Lat.] A book is ſaid to be in *octavo* when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves. *Dict.*

They now accompany the ſecond edition of the original experiments, which were printed firſt in Engliſh in *octavo*. *Boyle.*

OCTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *octennium,* Lat.]

1. Happening every eighth year.
2. Laſting eight years.

OCTO'BER. *n. ſ.* [*October,* Lat. *Octobre,* Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the ſign Scorpio, in his left a baſket of ſervices. *Peacham.*

OCTOE'DRICAL. *adj.* Having eight ſides. *Dict.*

OCTO'GENARY. *adj.* [*octogeni,* Lat.] Of eighty years of age. *Dict.*

O'CTONARY. *adj.* [*octonarius,* Lat.] Belonging to the number eight. *Dict.*

OCTONO'CULAR. *adj.* [*octo* and *oculus.*] Having eight eyes.

Moſt animals are binocular; ſpiders for the moſt part *octonocular*, and ſome ſenocular. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [ὀκτὼ and πέταλον, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*

O'CTOSTYLE. *n. ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and στῦλος, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

O'CTUPLE. *adj.* [*octuplus,* Lat.] Eight fold. *Dict.*

O'CULAR. *adj.* [*oculaire,* Fr. from *oculus,* Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,
Be ſure of it: give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadſt better have been born a dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at firſt, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular* example he believed the curſe at firſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

O'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *ocular.*] To the obſervation of the eye.

The ſame is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon Auſtin. *Brown.*

O'CULATE. *adj.* [*oculatus,* Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'CULIST. *n. ſ.* [from *oculus,* Latin.] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempers of the eyes.

If there be a ſpeck in the eye, we take them off; but he were a ſtrange *oculiſt* who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no *oculiſt*, and if I ſhould go to help one eye and put out the other, we ſhould have but an untoward buſineſs of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

OCULUS BELI. [Latin.]

The *oculus beli* of the modern jewellers, and probably of Pliny, is only an accidental variety of the agate kind; having a grey horny ground, with circular delineations, and a ſpot in the middle of them ſomething reſembling the ſight of the eye; whence the ſtone had its name. *Woodward.*

ODD. *adj.* [*udda,* Swediſh.]

1. Not even; not diviſible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope
Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shakeſpeare.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral diviſion of man by even and *odd*; aſcribing the *odd* unto the right ſide, and the even unto the left; and ſo by parity, or imparity of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number ſpecified.

The account of the profits of Ulſter, from the fifth year of Edward IIId. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and *odd* pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was deſtroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an *odd* day and *odd* hours, *odd* minutes and *odd* ſeconds of minutes; ſo that it cannot be meaſured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder on Time.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any claſs. In a ſenſe of contempt or diſlike.

Her madneſs hath the *oddeſt* frame of ſenſe,
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madneſs. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*
Of thee, kind boy, I aſk no red and white,
To make up my delight,
No *odd* becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

This blue colour being made by nothing elſe than by reflexion of a ſpecular ſuperficies, ſeems ſo *odd* a phenomenon, and ſo difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypotheſis of philoſophers, that I could not but think it deſerved to be taken notice of. *Newton's Opticks.*

When I broke looſe from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not queſtion but I ſhould be treated as an *odd* kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;
He made his liſt'ning ſcholars ſtand,
Their mouth ſtill cover'd with their hand:
Elſe, may be, ſome *odd* thinking youth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the muſic of the ſpheres. *Prior.*
So proud I am no ſlave,
So impudent I own myſelf no knave,
So *odd*, my country's ruin makes me grave. *Pope.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with ſighs,
In an *odd* angle of the iſle. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

There are yet miſſing ſome few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantaſtical.

How ſtrange or *odd* ſo'er I bear myſelf,
As I, perchance, hereafter ſhall think meet,
To put an antick diſpoſition on. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have ſometimes coveted *odd* things which have relieved them; as ſalt and vinegar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Uncommon; particular.

The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Sturmius. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

7. Unlucky.

The truſt Othello puts him in,
On ſome *odd* time of his infirmity,
Will ſhake this iſland. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Eſſay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himſelf maſter of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 291.

O'DDLY. *adv.* [from *odd.* This word and *oddneſs*, ſhould, I think, be written with one *d*; but the writers almoſt all combine againſt it.]

1. Not evenly.
2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly.

How *oddly* will it ſound, that I
Muſt aſk my child forgiveneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

One man is preſſed with poverty, and looks ſomewhat *oddly* upon it. *Collier on the Spleen.*

The dreams of ſleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the moſt part *oddly* put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the ſpecies of man barely by his ſhape. It is certain a figure a little more *oddly* turned had caſt him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real eſſence of ſubſtances we know not; and therefore are ſo undetermined in our nominal eſſences, which we make ourſelves, that if ſeveral men were to be aſked concerning ſome *oddly*-ſhaped fœtus, whether it were a man or no? it is paſt doubt, one ſhould meet with different anſwers. *Locke.*

Her aukward love indeed was *oddly* fated;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*
As maſters in the clare obſcure,
With various light your eyes allure:
A flaming yellow here they ſpread;
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from theſe colours *oddly* mix'd,
Your ſight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had ſeen a great black ſubſtance lying on the ground very *oddly*-ſhaped. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Foſſils are very *oddly* and elegantly ſhaped, according to the modification of their conſtituent ſalts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley's Sermons.*

O'DDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odd.*]

1. The ſtate of being not even.
2. Strangeneſs; particularity; uncouthneſs.

Coveting to recommend himſelf to poſterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the hiſtorians, to remember his conſulſhip: and obſerve the *oddneſs* of the event; all their hiſtories are loſt, and the vanity of his requeſt ſtands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

A knave is apprehenſive of being diſcovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddneſs* into his looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent diſorder, and I was a little diſcompoſed at the *oddneſs* of the accident. *Swift.*

ODDS. *n. ſ.* [from *odd.*]

1. Inequality; exceſs of either compared with the other.

Between theſe two caſes there are great *odds*. *Hooker.*

The caſe is yet not like, but there appeareth great *odds* between them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I will lay the *odds* that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil ſwords and native fire,
As far as France. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
Cromwel, with *odds* of number and of fate,
Remov'd this bulwark of the church and ſtate. *Waller.*
I chiefly who enjoy
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by ſo much *odds*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Shall I give him to partake
Full happineſs with me? or rather not;
But keep the *odds* of knowledge in my pow'r
Without co-partner? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

All theſe, thus unequally furniſhed with truth, and advanced in knowledge, I ſuppoſe of equal natural parts; all the *odds* between them has been the different ſcope that has been given to their underſtandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which ſide the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the beſt of himſelf and of his own condition; it is *odds* but he will find a ſhrewd temptation. *South's Sermons.*

The Preſbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the teſt clauſe, when there appeared at leaſt four to one *odds* againſt them. *Swift.*

Some biſhop beſtows upon them ſome inconſiderable benefice, when 'tis *odds* they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift's Miſcell.*

3. Advantage; ſuperiority.

And tho' the ſword, ſome underſtood,
In force had much the *odds* of wood,
'Twas nothing ſo; both ſides were balanc'd
So equal, none knew which was valiant'ſt. *Hudibras.*

4. Quarrel; debate; diſpute.

I can't ſpeak
Any beginning to this peeviſh *odds*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
What is the night?
Almoſt at *odds* with the morning, which is which. *Shak.*
He flaſhes into one groſs crime or other,
That ſets us all at *odds*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were ſtill at *odds*, being but three;
Until the gooſe came out of door,
And ſtaid the *odds* by adding four. *Shakeſpeare.*
Gods of whatſoe'er degree,
Reſume not what themſelves have given,
Or any brother god in heav'n;
Which keeps the peace among the gods,
Or they muſt always be at *odds*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

ODE. *n. ſ.* [ᾠδή.] A poem written to be ſung to muſick; a lyrick poem; the ode is either of the greater or leſs kind. The leſs is characteriſed by ſweetneſs and eaſe; the greater by ſublimity, rapture, and quickneſs of tranſition.

A man haunts the foreſt that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs *odes* upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forſooth deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his bleſſed feet. *Milton's Poems.*
What work among you ſcholar gods!
Phœbus muſt write him am'rous *odes*;
And thou, poor couſin, muſt compoſe
His letters in ſubmiſſive proſe. *Prior.*

O'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *odi.*] Hateful. *Dict.*

O'DIOUS. *adj.* [*odieux,* Fr. *odioſus,* Lat.]

1. Hateful; deteſtable; abominable.

For ever all goodneſs will be moſt charming; for ever all wickedneſs will be moſt *odious*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Hatred is the paſſion of defence, and there is a kind of hoſtility included in its very eſſence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was ſcarce any thing *odious*, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince:
Expel from Italy that *odious* name. *Dryden.*
She breathes the *odious* fume
Of nauſeous ſteams, and poiſons all the room. *Granv.*

2. Expoſed to hate.

Another means for raiſing money, was, by enquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjuſt dealing they became moſt *odious*, ſo by juſtice in their puniſhments the prince acquired both love and applauſe. *Hayw.*

He had rendered himſelf *odious* to the parliament. *Clarend.*

3. Cauſing hate; inſidious.

The ſeventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo beſet
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt,
And utter *odious* truth, that God would come
To judge them with his ſaints. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

O'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *odious.*]

1. Hatefully; abominably.

Had thy love, ſtill *odiouſly* pretended,
Been as it ought, ſincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reas'nings. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Invidiouſly; ſo as to cauſe hate.

Arbitrary power no ſober man can fear, either from the king's diſpoſition or his practice; or even where you would *odiouſly* lay it, from his miniſters. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odious.*]

1. Hatefulneſs.

Have a true ſenſe of his ſin, of its *odiouſneſs*, and of its danger. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. The ſtate of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodneſs, who had gotten nothing by his couſin's power but danger from him, and *odiouſneſs* for him. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Invidiouſneſs; quality of provoking hate.

The *odium* and offences which ſome men's rigour or remiſſneſs had contracted upon my government, I was reſolved to have expiated. *King Charles.*

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me,
And publickly avowed her love to you. *Dryden.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *adj.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.

O'DORATE. *adj.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a ſtrong ſcent, whether fœtid or fragrant.

Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the object *odorate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ODORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*odorifer*, Latin.] Giving ſcent; uſually, ſweet of ſcent; fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar ſo buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, ſmelling almoſt like a violet. *Bacon.*

Gentle gales
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, diſpenſe
Native perfumes, and whiſper whence they ſtole
Theſe balmy ſpoils. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

Smelling bodies ſend forth effluvias of ſteams, without ſenſibly waſting. Thus a grain of muſk will ſend forth *odoriferous* particles for ſcores of years, without its being ſpent. *Locke.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odoriferous*.] Sweetneſs of ſcent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS. *adj.* [*odorus*, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed; ſweet of ſcent.

Such fragrant flowers do give moſt *odorous* ſmell,
But her ſweet odour did them all excel. *Spenſer.*
Their private roofs on *odorous* timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*

We men, becauſe parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our noſtrils. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

O'DOUR. *n. ſ.* [*odor*, Lat. *odeur*, Fr.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, ſent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himſelf alive with the *odour* till a certain feaſt was paſt. *Bacon.*

Infuſions in air, for ſo we may call *odours*, have the ſame diverſities with infuſions in water; in that the ſeveral *odours* which are in one flower or other body, iſſue at ſeveral times, ſome earlier, ſome later. *Bacon.*

They refer ſapor unto ſalt, and *odour* unto ſulphur; they vary much concerning colour. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Fragrance; perfume; ſweet ſcent.

Me ſeem'd I ſmelt a garden of ſweet flow'rs,
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,
For damſels fit to deck the lover's bow'rs. *Spenſer.*

By her interceſſion with the king ſhe would lay a moſt ſeaſonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleaſant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarendon.*

The Levites burned the holy incenſe in ſuch quantities as refreſhed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in ſuch words the ſound of *E*.

OECONO'MICKS. *n. ſ.* [οἰκονομικὸς, *œconomique*, French, from *oeconomy*. Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*.] Management of houſhold affairs.

A prince's leaving his buſineſs wholly to his miniſters, is as dangerous an errour in politicks, as a maſter's committing all to his ſervant, is in *oeconomicks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

OECUME'NICAL. *adj.* [οἰκουμενικὸς, from οἰκουμένη.] General; reſpecting the whole habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an *oecumenical* council in any of the eaſtern patriarchates, excepting only that of Conſtantinople. *Stillingfleet.*

OEDE'MA. *n. ſ.* [οἴδημα from οἰδέω, to ſwell.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by ſurgeons confined to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, ſuch as happen to hydropick conſtitutions. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. } *adj.* [from *oedema*.] Pertaining to an
OEDE'MATOUS. } oedema.

It is primarily generated out of the effuſion of melancholick blood, or ſecondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *oedematick* tumour. *Harvey on Conſump.*

The great diſcharge of matter, and the extremity of pain, waſted her, *oedematous* ſwellings aroſe in her legs, and ſhe languiſhed and died. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

OEI'LIAD. *n. ſ.* [from *oeil*, French.] Glance; wink; token of the eye.

She gave *oeiliads* and moſt ſpeaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

O'ER. Contracted from *over*. See OVER.

His tears defac'd the ſurface of the well,
With circle after circle as they fell,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er run with wrinkles, and defac'd with years. *Addiſon.*

OESO'PHAGUS. *n. ſ.* [from οἰσός, wicker, from ſome ſimilitude in the ſtructure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω, to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that deſcends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the deſcending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *oeſophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *oeſophagus* and aſpera arteria, require to be ſtitched cloſe, eſpecially thoſe of the *oeſophagus*, where the ſuſtenance and ſaliva ſo continually preſſeth into it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

OF. *prep.* [of, Saxon.]

1. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction; as, *of theſe part were ſlain*; that is, *part of theſe*.

I cannot inſtantly raiſe up the groſs
Of full three thouſand ducats. *Shakeſpeare.*

He to his natural endowments *of* a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a ſtrong memory, has joined the knowledge *of* the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the moſt atheiſtical perſon in the world, when forſaken of all hopes *of* any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotſon.*

They will receive it at laſt with an ample accumulation *of* intereſt. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Since the rouſing *of* the mind with ſome degrees *of* vigour, does ſet it free from thoſe idle companions. *Locke.*

The value *of* land is raiſed only by a greater plenty *of* money. *Locke.*

2. It is put after comparative and ſuperlative adjectives.

The moſt renowned *of* all are thoſe to whom the name is given Philippinæ. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

We profeſs to be animated with the beſt hopes *of* any men in the world. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

At midnight, the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time *of* all other, then all thoſe virgins aroſe and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotſon, Sermon* xxxi.

We are not to deſcribe our ſhepherds as ſhepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the beſt *of* men followed the employment. *Pope.*

Peace, *of* all worldly bleſſings, is the moſt valuable. *Smal.*

3. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whoſe violence grew *of* fury, not *of* ſtrength, or *of* ſtrength proceeding *of* fury, ſtruck Palladius upon the ſide of the head. *Sidney.*

One that I brought up *of* a puppy, one that
I ſav'd from drowning. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

He borrowed a box of the ear *of* the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakeſp.*

It was called Corcyra *of* Corcyra, the daughter of Æſopus. *Sandys's Travels.*

4. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute,
Or *of* wrongs done unto confederates,
But for your own republick. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

This cannot be underſtood *of* the firſt diſpoſition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet.*

All have this ſenſe *of* war. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

5. Out of.

Yet *of* this little he had ſome to ſpare,
To feed the famiſh'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryden.*
Look once again, and for thy huſband loſt,
Lo all that's left *of* him, thy huſband's ghoſt. *Dryden.*

6. Among.

He is the only perſon *of* all others for an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Of all our heroes thou canſt boaſt alone,
That Jove, whene'er he thunders, calls thee ſon. *Dryden.*

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error. *Swift.*

7. By. This ſenſe was once very frequent, but is not now in uſe.

She dying
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd
Of every bearer. *Shakeſpeare.*
Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,
That tho' great ſtates by her ſupport do ſtand,
Yet ſhe herſelf ſupported is *of* none,
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

I was friendly entertained *of* the Engliſh conſul. *Sandys.*

Leſt a more honourable man than thou be bidden *of* him. *New Teſt.*

8. According to.

The ſenate
And people of Rome, *of* their accuſtom'd greatneſs,
Will ſharply and ſeverely vindicate
Not only any fact, but any practice
'Gainſt the ſtate. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

They do *of* right belong to you, being moſt of them firſt preached amongſt you. *Tillotſon's Ded.*

Tancred, whoſe delight
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily ſight,
Of cuſtom, when his ſtate affairs were done,
Would paſs his pleaſing hours with her alone. *Dryden.*

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or ſpontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Some ſoils put forth odorate herbs *of* themſelves; as wild thyme. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Of himſelf man is confeſſedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*

The Venice glaſſes would crack *of* themſelves. *Boyle.*

Of himſelf is none,
But that Eternal Infinite and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end;
On him all beings, as their ſource, depend. *Dryden.*
The thirſty cattle, *of* themſelves obtain'd
From water, and their graſſy fare diſdain'd. *Dryden.*

To aſſert mankind to have been *of* himſelf, and without a cauſe, hath this invincible objection againſt it, that we plainly ſee every man to be from another. *Tillotſon.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move *of* themſelves, or *of* themſelves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*

A free people met together, as ſoon as they fall into any acts of civil ſociety, do *of* themſelves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

It was civil in angel or elf,
For he ne'er could have filled it ſo well *of* himſelf. *Swift.*

10. Noting properties or qualities.

He was a man *of* a decayed fortune, and *of* no good education. *Clarendon.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itſelf is *of* no colour, provided it be ſaline. *Boyle.*

The freſh eglantine exhal'd a breath,
Whoſe odours were *of* pow'r to raiſe from death. *Dryd.*

A man may ſuſpend the act of his choice from being determined for or againſt the thing propoſed, till he has examined whether it be really *of* a nature, in itſelf and conſequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raiſed, when remaining *of* the ſame fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*

11. Noting extraction.

Lunsford was a man *of* an ancient family in Suſſex. *Clarendon.*

Mr. Rowe was born *of* an ancient family in Devonſhire, that for many ages had made a handſome figure in their country. *Rowe's Life.*

12. Noting adherence, or belonging.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe,
Will furniſh me. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Pray that in towns and temples *of* our own,
The name of great Anchiſes may be known. *Dryden.*

13. Noting the matter of any thing.

The chariot was all *of* cedar, gilt and adorned with cryſtal, ſave that the fore end had pannels of ſapphires ſet in borders of gold, and the hinder end the like of emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ſhips *of*, were the wild aſh, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

14. Noting the motive.

It was not *of* my own choice that I undertook this work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Our ſov'reign lord has ponder'd in his mind
The means to ſpare the blood of gentle kind;
And *of* his grace and inborn clemency,
He modifies his ſevere decree. *Dryden.*

15. Noting form or manner of exiſtence.

As if our Lord, even of purpoſe to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left *of* his own framing, one which might both remain as a part of the church liturgy, and ſerve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without ſuperfluity of words. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

16. Noting ſomething that has ſome particular quality.

Mother, ſays the thruſh, never had any ſuch a friend as I have *of* this ſwallow. No, ſays ſhe, nor ever mother ſuch a fool as I have *of* this ſame thruſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted.

If any man miniſter, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth. 1 *Peter*, iv. 11.

18. Noting preference, or poſtponence.

Your highneſs ſhall repoſe you at the Tower.
—I do not like the Tower *of* any place. *Shakeſp.*

19. Noting change of one ſtate to another.

O miſerable *of* happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world, and me ſo late
The glory of that glory, who now become
Accurs'd, *of* bleſſed? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

20. Noting cauſality.

Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reaſon; which *of* neceſſity will give allowance to the failures of others, by conſidering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*

21. Noting proportion.

How many are there *of* an hundred, even amongſt ſcholars themſelves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or ſpecies.

To cultivate the advantages of ſucceſs, is an affair *of* the cabinet; and the neglect of this ſucceſs may be of the moſt fatal conſequence to a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expreſſion of time: as, *of* late, in late times.

Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypoſtatical principles. *Boyle on Colours.*

OFF. *adv.* [*af*, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off*; to *fly off*; to *take off*; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally oppoſed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. In this caſe it ſignifies, diſunion; ſeparation; breach of continuity.

Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practiſe the inſinuating nod, and be *off* to them moſt counterfeitly. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Where are you, Sir John? come, *off* with your boots. *Shakeſpeare.*

See
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it *off*. *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

A piece of ſilver coined for a ſhilling, that has half the ſilver clipped *off*, is no more a ſhilling than a piece of wood, which was once a ſealed yard, is ſtill a yard, when one half of it is broke *off*. *Locke.*

3. It ſignifies diſtance.

Weſt of this foreſt, ſcarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

About thirty paces *off* were placed harquebuſiers. *Knolles.*

4. In painting or ſtatuary it ſignifies projection or relief.

'Tis a good piece;
This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. It ſignifies evaneſcence; abſence or departure.

Competitions intermit, and go *off* and on as it happens, upon this or that occaſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. It ſignifies any kind of diſappointment; defeat; interruption; adverſe diviſion: as, the affair is *off*; the match is *off*.

7. In favour.

The queſtions no way touch upon puritaniſm, either *off* or on. *Sanderſon.*

8. From; not toward.

Philoclea, whoſe delight of hearing and ſeeing was before a ſtay from interrupting her, gave herſelf to be ſeen unto her with ſuch a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither ſhe could look on, nor would look *off*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

9. *Off* hand; not ſtudied.

Several ſtarts of fancy *off* hand look well enough. *L'Eſtrange.*

OFF. *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy ſight. *Smith's Phædr.*

OFF. *prep.*

1. Not on.

I continued feeling again the ſame pain; and finding it grow violent, I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. Diſtant from.

Cicero's Tuſculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though moſt of the modern writers have fixed it to Freſcati. *Addiſon on Italy.*

OFFAL. *n. ſ.* [*off fall*, ſays Skinner, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Latin.]

1. Waſte meat; that which is not eaten at the table.

He let out the *offals* of his meat to intereſt, and kept a regiſter of ſuch debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarſe fleſh.

I ſhould have fatted all the region kites
With this ſlave's *offal*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Cramm'd, and gorg'd, nigh burſt,
With ſuck'd and glutted *offal*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Refuſe; that which is thrown away as of no value.

To have right to deal in things ſacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illuſtrious deſcent; God would not accept the *offals* of other profeſſions. *South.*

If a man bemoan his lot,
That after death his mould'ring limbs ſhall rot,
A ſecret ſting remains within his mind;
The fool is to his own caſt *offals* kind. *Dryden.*

They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corns. *Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no eſteem.

What traſh is Rome? what rubbiſh and what *offal*? *Shakeſpeare.*

O'FFENCE. *n. ſ.* [*offenſe*, Fr. *offenſa*, from *offendo*, Lat.]

1. Crime; act of wickedneſs.

Thither with ſpeed their haſty courſe they ply'd,
Where Chriſt the Lord for our *offences* dy'd. *Fairfax.*
Thou haſt ſtol'n that, which after ſome few hours
Were thine without *offence*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

2. A tranſgreſſion.

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to puniſh *offences* againſt it, I ſee not how the magiſtrates of any community can puniſh an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.

I have given my opinion againſt the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Diſpleaſure given; cauſe of diſguſt; ſcandal.

Giving no *offence* in any thing, that the miniſtry be not blamed. 2 *Cor.* vi. 3.

He remembered the injury of the children of Bean, who had been a ſnare and an *offence* unto the people. 1 *Mac.* iv.

The pleaſures of the touch are greater than thoſe of the other ſenſes; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat: for as the pains of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other ſenſes, ſo likewiſe are the pleaſures. *Bacon.*

5. Anger; diſpleaſure conceived.

Earneſt in every preſent humour, and making himſelf brave in his liking, he was content to give them juſt cauſe of *offence* when they had power to make juſt revenge. *Sidney.*

6. Attack; act of the aſſailant.

Courteſy that ſeemed incorporated in his heart, would not be perſuaded to offer any *offence*, but only to ſtand upon the beſt defenſive guard. *Sidney.*

OFFE'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*offence* and *full*.] Injurious; giving diſpleaſure.

It ſeems your moſt *offenceful* act
Was mutually committed. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

OFFE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *offence*.] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now caſt in his mood, a puniſhment more in policy than in malice; even ſo as one would beat his *offenceleſs* dog to affright an imperious lion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **OFFE'ND.** *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]

1. To make angry.

If much you note him
You ſhall *offend* him, and extend his paſſion,
Feed and regard him not. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Three ſorts of men my ſoul hateth, and I am greatly *offended* at their life. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxv. 2.

The emperor himſelf came running to the place in his armour, ſeverely reproving them of cowardice who had forſaken the place, and grievouſly *offended* with them who had kept ſuch negligent watch. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

How can he get wiſdom that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whoſe talk is of bullocks? *Ecclus.*

He that giveth his mind to the law of the Moſt High, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will ſeek out the wiſdom of all the ancient, and be *occupied* in propheſies. *Ecclus.*

3. To follow as buſineſs.

They *occupy* their buſineſs in deep waters. *Comm. Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandiſe. *Ezek.*

4. To uſe; to expend.

All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exod.* xxxviii. 24.

To **OCCU'PY.** *v. n.* To follow buſineſs.

He called his ten ſervants, and delivered them ten pounds, and ſaid unto them, *Occupy* till I come. *Luke*, xix. 13.

To **OCCU'R.** *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]

1. To be preſented to the memory or attention.

There doth not *occur* to me any uſe of this experiment for profit. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The mind ſhould be always ready to turn itſelf to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much conſideration as ſhall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us, are ſo many encouragements to vice and diſobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In Scripture, though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no ſuch thing as heir in our author's ſenſe. *Locke.*

3. To claſh; to ſtrike againſt; to meet.

All bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulſe, their inward principle of gravitation, and the reſiſtance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bent.*

4. To obviate; to make oppoſition to. A Latiniſm.

Before I begin that I muſt *occur* to one ſpecious objection againſt this propoſition. *Bentley's Sermons.*

OCCU'RRENCE. *n. ſ.* [*occurrence*, Fr. from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurrentus.*]

1. Incident; accidental event.

In education moſt time is to be beſtowed on that which is of the greateſt conſequence in the ordinary courſe and *occurrences* of that life the young man is deſigned for. *Locke.*

2. Occaſional preſentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of ſomething new. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT. *n. ſ.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Latin.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unſeemly and unjuſt diſgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by ſuch as ſtudy how to work upon all *occurrents*, with moſt advantage in private. *Hooker's Dedication.*

He did himſelf certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

OCCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*occurſum*, Latin.] Claſh; mutual blow.

In the reſolution of bodies by fire, ſome of the diſſipated parts may, by their various *occurſion* occaſioned by the heat, ſtick cloſely. *Boyle.*

Now ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon juſtled by the *occurſion* of other bodies, ſo orderly keep their cells without alteration of ſite. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

O'CEAN. *n. ſ.* [*ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Latin.]

1. The main; the great ſea.

The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And, having gilt the *ocean* with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Will all great Neptune's *ocean* waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. An immenſe expanſe.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expanſion. They are ſo much of thoſe boundleſs *oceans* of eternity and immenſity, as is ſet out and diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, to denote the poſition of finite real beings, in thoſe uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and ſpace. *Locke.*

O'CEAN. *adj.* [This is not uſual, though conformable to the original import of the word.] Pertaining to the main or great ſea.

In bulk as huge as that ſea-beaſt
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugeſt that ſwim th' *ocean* ſtream. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Bounds were ſet
To darkneſs, ſuch as bound the *ocean* wave. *Milton.*

OCEA'NICK. *n. ſ.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict.*

OCE'LLATED. *adj.* [*ocellatus*, Latin.] Reſembling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddiſh *ocellated* one. *Derham's Phyſ. Theol.*

O'CHRE. *n. ſ.* [*ochre*, *ocre*, Fr. ὤχρα.]

The earths diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ochres* are thoſe which have rough or naturally duſty ſurfaces, are but ſlightly coherent in their texture, and are compoſed of fine and ſoft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffuſible in water. They are of various colours; ſuch as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow ſort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

O'CHREOUS. *adj.* [from *ochre.*] Conſiſting of ochre.

In the interſtices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

O'CHREY. *adj.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey*, and other looſe matter. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

O'CHIMY. *n. ſ.* [formed by corruption from *alchimy.*] A mixed baſe metal.

O'CTAGON. *n. ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles; and this, when all the ſides and angles are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inſcribed in a circle. *Harris.*

OCTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and ſides.

OCTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*octo* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTA'NGULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *octangular.*] The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

OCTA'NT. } *adj.* In aſtrology, is, when a planet is in ſuch an
OCTILE. } aſpect or poſition with reſpect to another, that their places are only diſtant an eighth part of a circle or forty-five degrees. *Dict.*

OCTA'VE. *n. ſ.* [*octave*, Fr. *octavus*, Lat.]

1. The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival.
2. [In muſick.] An eighth or an interval of eight ſounds.
3. Eight days together after a feſtival. *Ainſworth.*

OCTA'VO. [Lat.] A book is ſaid to be in *octavo* when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves. *Dict.*

They now accompany the ſecond edition of the original experiments, which were printed firſt in Engliſh in *octavo*. *Boyle.*

OCTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *octennium*, Lat.]

1. Happening every eighth year.
2. Laſting eight years.

OCTO'BER. *n. ſ.* [*October*, Lat. *Octobre*, Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the ſign Scorpio, in his left a baſket of ſervices. *Peacham.*

OCTOE'DRICAL. *adj.* Having eight ſides. *Dict.*

OCTO'GENARY. *adj.* [*octogeni*, Lat.] Of eighty years of age. *Dict.*

O'CTONARY. *adj.* [*octonarius*, Lat.] Belonging to the number eight. *Dict.*

OCTONO'CULAR. *adj.* [*octo* and *oculus.*] Having eight eyes.

Moſt animals are binocular; ſpiders for the moſt part *octonocular*, and ſome ſenocular. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [ὀκτὼ and πέταλον, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*

O'CTOSTYLE. *n. ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and στῦλος, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

O'CTUPLE. *adj.* [*octuplus*, Lat.] Eight fold. *Dict.*

O'CULAR. *adj.* [*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,
Be ſure of it: give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadſt better have been born a dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at firſt, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular* example he believed the curſe at firſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

O'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *ocular.*] To the obſervation of the eye.

The ſame is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon Auſtin. *Brown.*

O'CULATE. *adj.* [*oculatus*, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'CULIST. *n. ſ.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempers of the eyes.

If there be a ſpeck in the eye, we take them off; but he were a ſtrange *oculiſt* who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no *oculiſt*, and if I ſhould go to help one eye and put out the other, we ſhould have but an untoward buſineſs of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

OCULUS BELI. [Latin.]

The *oculus beli* of the modern jewellers, and probably of Pliny, is only an accidental variety of the agate kind; having a grey horny ground, with circular delineations, and a ſpot in the middle of them ſomething reſembling the ſight of the eye; whence the ſtone had its name. *Woodward.*

ODD. *adj.* [*udda*, Swediſh.]

1. Not even; not diviſible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope
Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shakeſpeare.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral diviſion of man by even and *odd*; aſcribing the *odd* unto the right ſide, and the even unto the left; and ſo by parity, or imparity of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number ſpecified.

The account of the profits of Ulſter, from the fifth year of Edward IIId. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and *odd* pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was deſtroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an *odd* day and *odd* hours, *odd* minutes and *odd* ſeconds of minutes; ſo that it cannot be meaſured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder on Time.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any claſs. In a ſenſe of contempt or diſlike.

Her madneſs hath the *oddeſt* frame of ſenſe,
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madneſs. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Of thee, kind boy, I aſk no red and white,
To make up my delight,
No *odd* becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

This blue colour being made by nothing elſe than by reflexion of a ſpecular ſuperficies, ſeems ſo *odd* a phenomenon, and ſo difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypotheſis of philoſophers, that I could not but think it deſerved to be taken notice of. *Newton's Opticks.*

When I broke looſe from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not queſtion but I ſhould be treated as an *odd* kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;
He made his liſt'ning ſcholars ſtand,
Their mouth ſtill cover'd with their hand:
Elſe, may be, ſome *odd* thinking youth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the muſic of the ſpheres. *Prior.*

So proud I am no ſlave,
So impudent I own myſelf no knave,
So *odd*, my country's ruin makes me grave. } *Pope.*

4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with ſighs,
In an *odd* angle of the iſle. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

There are yet miſſing ſome few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantaſtical.

How ſtrange or *odd* ſo'er I bear myſelf,
As I, perchance, hereafter ſhall think meet,
To put an antick diſpoſition on. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have ſometimes coveted *odd* things which have relieved them; as ſalt and vinegar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Uncommon; particular.

The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Sturmius. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

7. Unlucky.

The truſt Othello puts him in,
On ſome *odd* time of his infirmity,
Will ſhake this iſland. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Eſſay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himſelf maſter of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 291.

O'DDLY. *adv.* [from *odd.* This word and *oddneſs*, ſhould, I think, be written with one *d*; but the writers almoſt all combine againſt it.]

1. Not evenly.

2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly.

How *oddly* will it ſound, that I
Muſt aſk my child forgiveneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

One man is preſſed with poverty, and looks ſomewhat *oddly* upon it. *Collier on the Spleen.*

The dreams of ſleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the moſt part *oddly* put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the ſpecies of man barely by his ſhape. It is certain a figure a little more *oddly* turned had caſt him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real eſſence of ſubſtances we know not; and therefore are ſo undetermined in our nominal eſſences, which we make ourſelves, that if ſeveral men were to be aſked concerning ſome *oddly*-ſhaped fœtus, whether it were a man or no? it is paſt doubt, one ſhould meet with different anſwers. *Locke.*

Her aukward love indeed was *oddly* fated;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

As maſters in the clare obſcure,
With various light your eyes allure:
A flaming yellow here they ſpread;
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from theſe colours *oddly* mix'd,
Your ſight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had ſeen a great black ſubſtance lying on the ground very *oddly*-ſhaped. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Foſſils are very *oddly* and elegantly ſhaped, according to the modification of their conſtituent ſalts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley's Sermons.*

O'DDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odd.*]

1. The ſtate of being not even.

2. Strangeneſs; particularity; uncouthneſs.

Coveting to recommend himſelf to poſterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the hiſtorians, to remember his conſulſhip: and obſerve the *oddneſs* of the event; all their hiſtories are loſt, and the vanity of his requeſt ſtands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

A knave is apprehenſive of being diſcovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddneſs* into his looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent diſorder, and I was a little diſcompoſed at the *oddneſs* of the accident. *Swift.*

ODDS. *n. ſ.* [from *odd.*]

1. Inequality; exceſs of either compared with the other.

Between theſe two caſes there are great *odds*. *Hooker.*

The caſe is yet not like, but there appeareth great *odds* between them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I will lay the *odds* that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil ſwords and native fire,
As far as France. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Cromwel, with *odds* of number and of fate,
Remov'd this bulwark of the church and ſtate. *Waller.*

I chiefly who enjoy
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by ſo much *odds*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Shall I give him to partake
Full happineſs with me? or rather not;
But keep the *odds* of knowledge in my pow'r
Without co-partner? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

All theſe, thus unequally furniſhed with truth, and advanced in knowledge, I ſuppoſe of equal natural parts; all the *odds* between them has been the different ſcope that has been given to their underſtandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which ſide the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

2. More than an even wager.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the beſt of himſelf and of his own condition; it is *odds* but he will find a ſhrewd temptation. *South's Sermons.*

The Preſbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the teſt clauſe, when there appeared at leaſt four to one *odds* againſt them. *Swift.*

Some biſhop beſtows upon them ſome inconſiderable benefice, when 'tis *odds* they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift's Miſcell.*

3. Advantage; ſuperiority.

And tho' the ſword, ſome underſtood,
In force had much the *odds* of wood,
'Twas nothing ſo; both ſides were balanc'd
So equal, none knew which was valiant'ſt. *Hudibras.*

4. Quarrel; debate; diſpute.

I can't ſpeak
Any beginning to this peeviſh *odds*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

What is the night?
Almoſt at *odds* with the morning, which is which. *Shak.*

He flaſhes into one groſs crime or other,
That ſets us all at *odds*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were ſtill at *odds*, being but three;
Until the gooſe came out of door,
And ſtaid the *odds* by adding four. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gods of whatſoe'er degree,
Reſume not what themſelves have given,
Or any brother god in heav'n;
Which keeps the peace among the gods,
Or they muſt always be at *odds*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

ODE. *n. ſ.* [ᾠδὴ.] A poem written to be ſung to muſick; a lyrick poem; the ode is either of the greater or leſs kind. The leſs is characteriſed by ſweetneſs and eaſe; the greater by ſublimity, rapture, and quickneſs of tranſition.

A man haunts the foreſt that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs *odes* upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forſooth deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his bleſſed feet. *Milton's Poems.*

What work among you ſcholar gods!
Phœbus muſt write him am'rous *odes*;
And thou, poor couſin, muſt compoſe
His letters in ſubmiſſive proſe. *Prior.*

O'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *odi.*] Hateful. *Dict.*

O'DIOUS. *adj.* [*odieux*, Fr. *odioſus*, Lat.]

1. Hateful; deteſtable; abominable.

For ever all goodneſs will be moſt charming; for ever all wickedneſs will be moſt *odious*. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Hatred is the paſſion of defence, and there is a kind of hoſtility included in its very eſſence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was ſcarce any thing *odious*, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *South's Sermons.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince:
Expel from Italy that *odious* name. *Dryden.*

She breathes the *odious* fume
Of nauſeous ſteams, and poiſons all the room. *Granv.*

2. Expoſed to hate.

Another means for raiſing money, was, by enquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjuſt dealing they became moſt *odious*, ſo by juſtice in their puniſhments the prince acquired both love and applauſe. *Hayw.*

He had rendered himſelf *odious* to the parliament. *Clarend.*

3. Cauſing hate; invidious.

The ſeventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo beſet
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt,
And utter *odious* truth, that God would come
To judge them with his ſaints. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

O'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *odious.*]

1. Hatefully; abominably.

Had thy love, ſtill *odiouſly* pretended,
Been as it ought, ſincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reas'nings. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Invidiouſly; ſo as to cauſe hate.

Arbitrary power no ſober man can fear, either from the king's diſpoſition or his practice; or even where you would *odiouſly* lay it, from his miniſters. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odious.*]

1. Hatefulneſs.

Have a true ſenſe of his ſin, of its *odiouſneſs*, and of its danger. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. The ſtate of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodneſs, who had gotten nothing by his couſin's power but danger from him, and *odiouſneſs* for him. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Invidiouſneſs; quality of provoking hate.

The *odium* and offences which ſome men's rigour or remiſſneſs had contracted upon my government, I was reſolved to have expiated. *King Charles.*

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me,
And publickly avowed her love to you. *Dryden.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *adj.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.

O'DORATE. *adj.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a ſtrong ſcent, whether fœtid or fragrant.

Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the object *odorate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ODORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*odorifer*, Latin.] Giving ſcent; uſually, ſweet of ſcent; fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar ſo buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, ſmelling almoſt like a violet. *Bacon.*

Gentle gales
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, diſpenſe
Native perfumes, and whiſper whence they ſtole
Theſe balmy ſpoils. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

Smelling bodies ſend forth effluvias of ſteams, without ſenſibly waſting. Thus a grain of muſk will ſend forth *odoriferous* particles for ſcores of years, without its being ſpent. *Locke.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odoriferous.*] Sweetneſs of ſcent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS. *adj.* [*odorus*, Lat.] Fragrant; perfumed; ſweet of ſcent.

Such fragrant flowers do give moſt *odorous* ſmell,
But her ſweet odour did them all excel. *Spenſer.*
Their private roofs on *odorous* timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*

We ſmell, becauſe parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our noſtrils. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

O'DOUR. *n. ſ.* [*odor*, Lat. *odeur*, Fr.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, ſent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himſelf alive with the *odour* till a certain feaſt was paſt. *Bacon.*

Infuſions in air, for ſo we may call *odours*, have the ſame diverſities with infuſions in water; in that the ſeveral *odours* which are in one flower or other body, iſſue at ſeveral times, ſome earlier, ſome later. *Bacon.*

They refer ſapor unto ſalt, and *odour* unto ſulphur; they vary much concerning colour. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Fragrance; perfume; ſweet ſcent.

Me ſeem'd I ſmelt a garden of ſweet flow'rs,
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,
For damſels fit to deck the lover's bow'rs. *Spenſer.*

By her interceſſion with the king ſhe would lay a moſt ſeaſonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleaſant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarendon.*

The Levites burned the holy incenſe in ſuch quantities as refreſhed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in ſuch words the ſound of *E*.

OECONO'MICKS. *n. ſ.* [οἰκονομικὸς, *œconomique*, French, from *oeconomy*. Both it and its derivatives are under *economy*.] Management of houſhold affairs.

A prince's leaving his buſineſs wholly to his miniſters, is as dangerous an errour in politicks, as a maſter's committing all to his ſervant, is in *oeconomicks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

OECU'MENICAL. *adj.* [οἰκυμενικὸς, from οἰκυμενη.] General; reſpecting the whole habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an *oecumenical* council in any of the eaſtern patriarchates, excepting only that of Conſtantinople. *Stillingfleet.*

OEDE'MA. *n. ſ.* [οἴδημα from οἰδέω, to ſwell.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by ſurgeons confined to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, ſuch as happen to hydropick conſtitutions. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. OEDE'MATOUS. } *adj.* [from *oedema.*] Pertaining to an oedema.

It is primarily generated out of the effuſion of melancholick blood, or ſecondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *oedematick* tumour. *Harvey on Conſump.*

The great diſcharge of matter, and the extremity of pain, waſted her, *oedematous* ſwellings aroſe in her legs, and ſhe languiſhed and died. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

OE'ILIAD. *n. ſ.* [from *oeil*, French.] Glance; wink; token of the eye.

She gave *oeiliads* and moſt ſpeaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

O'ER. Contracted from *over*. See OVER.

His tears defac'd the ſurface of the well,
With circle after circle as they fell,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er run with wrinkles, and defac'd with years. *Addiſon.*

OESO'PHAGUS. *n. ſ.* [from οἰσός, wicker, from ſome ſimilitude in the ſtructure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω, to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that deſcends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the deſcending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *oeſophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *oeſophagus* and aſpera arteria, require to be ſtitched cloſe, eſpecially thoſe of the *oeſophagus*, where the ſuſtenance and ſaliva ſo continually preſſeth into it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

OF. *prep.* [oꝼ, Saxon.]

1. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction; as, *of theſe part were ſlain*; that is, *part of theſe*.

I cannot inſtantly raiſe up the groſs
Of full three thouſand ducats. *Shakeſpeare.*

He to his natural endowments *of* a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a ſtrong memory, has joined the knowledge *of* the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the moſt atheiſtical perſon in the world, when forſaken of all hopes *of* any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotſon.*

They will receive it at laſt with an ample accumulation *of* intereſt. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Since the rouſing *of* the mind with ſome degrees *of* vigour, does ſet it free from thoſe idle companions. *Locke.*

The value *of* land is raiſed only by a greater plenty *of* money. *Locke.*

2. It is put after comparative and ſuperlative adjectives.

The moſt renowned *of* all are thoſe to whom the name is given Philippinæ. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

We profeſs to be animated with the beſt hopes *of* any men in the world. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

At midnight, the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time *of* all other, then all thoſe virgins aroſe and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotſon, Sermon* xxxi.

We are not to deſcribe our ſhepherds as ſhepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the beſt *of* men followed the employment. *Pope.*

Peace, *of* all worldly bleſſings, is the moſt valuable. *Smal.*

3. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whoſe violence grew *of* fury, not *of* ſtrength, or *of* ſtrength proceeding *of* fury, ſtruck Palladius upon the ſide of the head. *Sidney.*

One that I brought up *of* a puppy, one that
I ſav'd from drowning. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

He borrowed a box of the ear *of* the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakeſp.*

It was called Corcyra *of* Corcyra, the daughter of Æſopus. *Sandys's Travels.*

4. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute,
Or *of* wrongs done unto confederates,
But for your own republick. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

This cannot be underſtood *of* the firſt diſpoſition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet.*

All have this ſenſe *of* war. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

5. Out of.

Yet *of* this little he had ſome to ſpare,
To feed the famiſh'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryden.*
Look once again, and for thy huſband loſt,
Lo all that's left *of* him, thy huſband's ghoſt. *Dryden.*

6. Among.

He is the only perſon *of* all others for an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Of all our heroes thou canſt boaſt alone,
That Jove, whene'er he thunders, calls thee ſon. *Dryden.*

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error. *Swift.*

7. By. This ſenſe was once very frequent, but is not now in uſe.

She dying
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd
Of every bearer. *Shakeſpeare.*
Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,
That tho' great ſtates by her ſupport do ſtand,
Yet ſhe herſelf ſupported is *of* none,
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

I was friendly entertained *of* the Engliſh conſul. *Sandys.*

Leſt a more honourable man than thou be bidden *of* him *New Teſt.*

8. According to.

The ſenate
And people of Rome, *of* their accuſtom'd greatneſs,
Will ſharply and ſeverely vindicate
Not only any fact, but any practice
'Gainſt the ſtate. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

They do *of* right belong to you, being moſt of them firſt preached amongſt you. *Tillotſon's Ded.*

Tancred, whoſe delight
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily ſight,
Of cuſtom, when his ſtate affairs were done,
Would paſs his pleaſing hours with her alone. *Dryden.*

9. Noting power, ability, choice, or ſpontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Some ſoils put forth odorate herbs *of* themſelves; as wild thyme. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Of himſelf man is confeſſedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*

The Venice glaſſes would crack *of* themſelves. *Boyle.*

Of himſelf is none,
But that Eternal Infinite and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end;
On him all beings, as their ſource, depend. *Dryden.*
The thirſty cattle, *of* themſelves obtain'd
From water, and their graſſy fare diſdain'd. *Dryden.*

To aſſert mankind to have been *of* himſelf, and without a cauſe, hath this invincible objection againſt it, that we plainly ſee every man to be from another. *Tillotſon.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move *of* themſelves, or *of* themſelves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*

A free people met together, as ſoon as they fall into any acts of civil ſociety, do *of* themſelves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

It was civil in angel or elf,
For he ne'er could have filled it ſo well *of* himſelf. *Swift.*

10. Noting properties or qualities.

He was a man *of* a decayed fortune, and *of* no good education. *Clarendon.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itſelf is *of* no colour, provided it be ſaline. *Boyle.*

The freſh eglantine exhal'd a breath,
Whoſe odours were *of* pow'r to raiſe from death. *Dryd.*

A man may ſuſpend the act of his choice from being determined for or againſt the thing propoſed, till he has examined whether it be really *of* a nature, in itſelf and conſequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raiſed, when remaining *of* the ſame fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*

11. Noting extraction.

Lunsford was a man *of* an ancient family in Suſſex. *Clarendon.*

Mr. Rowe was born *of* an ancient family in Devonſhire, that for many ages had made a handſome figure in their country. *Rowe's Life.*

12. Noting adherence, or belonging.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe,
Will furniſh me. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Pray that in towns and temples *of* our own,
The name of great Anchiſes may be known. *Dryden.*

13. Noting the matter of any thing.

The chariot was all *of* cedar, gilt and adorned with cryſtal, ſave that the fore end had pannels of ſapphires ſet in borders of gold, and the hinder end the like of emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ſhips *of*, were the wild aſh, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

14. Noting the motive.

It was not *of* my own choice that I undertook this work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Our ſov'reign lord has ponder'd in his mind
The means to ſpare the blood of gentle kind;
And *of* his grace and inborn clemency,
He modifies his ſevere decree. *Dryden.*

15. Noting form or manner of exiſtence.

As if our Lord, even of purpoſe to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left *of* his own framing, one which might both remain as a part of the church liturgy, and ſerve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without ſuperfluity of words. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

16. Noting ſomething that has ſome particular quality.

Mother, ſays the thruſh, never had any ſuch a friend as I have *of* this ſwallow. No, ſays ſhe, nor ever mother ſuch a fool as I have *of* this ſame thruſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

17. Noting faculties of power granted.

If any man miniſter, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth. 1 *Peter*, iv. 11.

18. Noting preference, or poſtponence.

Your highneſs ſhall repoſe you at the Tower.
—I do not like the Tower *of* any place. *Shakeſp.*

19. Noting change of one ſtate to another.

O miſerable *of* happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world, and me ſo late
The glory of that glory, who now become
Accurs'd, *of* bleſſed? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

20. Noting cauſality.

Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reaſon; which *of* neceſſity will give allowance to the failures of others, by conſidering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*

21. Noting proportion.

How many are there *of* an hundred, even amongſt ſcholars themſelves. *Locke.*

22. Noting kind or ſpecies.

To cultivate the advantages of ſucceſs, is an affair *of* the cabinet; and the neglect of this ſucceſs may be of the moſt fatal conſequence to a nation. *Swift.*

23. It is put before an indefinite expreſſion of time: as, *of* late, in late times.

Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypoſtatical principles. *Boyle on Colours.*

OFF. *adv.* [*af*, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off*; to *fly off*; to *take off*; which are found under the verbs.

2. It is generally oppoſed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. In this caſe it ſignifies, diſunion; ſeparation; breach of continuity.

Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practiſe the inſinuating nod, and be *off* to them moſt counterfeitly. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Where are you, Sir John? come, *off* with your boots. *Shakeſpeare.*

See
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it *off*. *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

A piece of ſilver coined for a ſhilling, that has half the ſilver clipped *off*, is no more a ſhilling than a piece of wood, which was once a ſealed yard, is ſtill a yard, when one half of it is broke *off*. *Locke.*

3. It ſignifies diſtance.

Weſt of this foreſt, ſcarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

About thirty paces *off* were placed harquebuſiers. *Knolles.*

4. In painting or ſtatuary it ſignifies projection or relief.

'Tis a good piece;
This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. It ſignifies evaneſcence; abſence or departure.

Competitions intermit, and go *off* and on as it happens, upon this or that occaſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. It ſignifies any kind of diſappointment; defeat; interruption; adverſe diviſion: as, the affair is *off*; the match is *off*.

7. In favour.

The queſtions no way touch upon puritaniſm, either *off* or on. *Sanderſon.*

8. From; not toward.

Philoclea, whoſe delight of hearing and ſeeing was before a ſtay from interrupting her, gave herſelf to be ſeen unto her with ſuch a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither ſhe could look on, nor would look *off*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

9. *Off* hand; not ſtudied.

Several ſtarts of fancy *off* hand look well enough. *L'Eſtrange.*

OFF. *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy ſight. *Smith's Phædr.*

OFF. *prep.*

1. Not on.

I continued feeling again the ſame pain; and finding it grow violent, I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

2. Diſtant from.

Cicero's Tuſculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though moſt of the modern writers have fixed it to Freſcati. *Addiſon on Italy.*

OFFAL. *n. ſ.* [*off fall*, ſays Skinner, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Latin.]

1. Waſte meat; that which is not eaten at the table.

He let out the *offals* of his meat to intereſt, and kept a regiſter of ſuch debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarſe fleſh.

I ſhould have fatted all the region kites
With this ſlave's *offal*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Cramm'd, and gorg'd, nigh burſt,
With ſuck'd and glutted *offal*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Refuſe; that which is thrown away as of no value.

To have right to deal in things ſacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illuſtrious deſcent; God would not accept the *offals* of other profeſſions. *South.*

If a man bemoan his lot,
That after death his mould'ring limbs ſhall rot,
A ſecret ſting remains within his mind;
The fool is to his own caſt *offals* kind. *Dryden.*

They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corns. *Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no eſteem.

What traſh is Rome? what rubbiſh and what *offal?* *Shakeſpeare.*

O'FFENCE. *n. ſ.* [*offenſe*, Fr. *offenſa*, from *offendo*, Lat.]

1. Crime; act of wickedneſs.

Thither with ſpeed their haſty courſe they ply'd,
Where Chriſt the Lord for our *offences* dy'd. *Fairfax.*
Thou haſt ſtol'n that, which after ſome few hours
Were thine without *offence*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

2. A tranſgreſſion.

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to puniſh *offences* againſt it, I ſee not how the magiſtrates of any community can puniſh an alien of another country. *Locke.*

3. Injury.

I have given my opinion againſt the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

4. Diſpleaſure given; cauſe of diſguſt; ſcandal.

Giving no *offence* in any thing, that the miniſtry be not blamed. 2 *Cor.* vi. 3.

He remembered the injury of the children of Bean, who had been a ſnare and an *offence* unto the people. 1 *Mac.* iv.

The pleaſures of the touch are greater than thoſe of the other ſenſes; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat: for as the pains of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other ſenſes, ſo likewiſe are the pleaſures. *Bacon.*

5. Anger; diſpleaſure conceived.

Earneſt in every preſent humour, and making himſelf brave in his liking, he was content to give them juſt cauſe of *offence* when they had power to make juſt revenge. *Sidney.*

6. Attack; act of the aſſailant.

Courteſy that ſeemed incorporated in his heart, would not be perſuaded to offer any *offence*, but only to ſtand upon the beſt defenſive guard. *Sidney.*

OFFE'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*offence* and *full.*] Injurious; giving diſpleaſure.

It ſeems your moſt *offenceful* act
Was mutually committed. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

OFFE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *offence.*] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now caſt in his mood, a puniſhment more in policy than in malice; even ſo as one would beat his *offenceleſs* dog to affright an imperious lion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]

1. To make angry.

If much you note him
You ſhall *offend* him, and extend his paſſion,
Feed and regard him not. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Three ſorts of men my ſoul hateth, and I am greatly *offended* at their life. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxv. 2.

The emperor himſelf came running to the place in his armour, ſeverely reproving them of cowardice who had forſaken the place, and grievouſly *offended* with them who had kept ſuch negligent watch. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. To aſſail; to attack.

He was fain to defend himſelf, and withal ſo to *offend* him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet. *Sidney.*

3. To tranſgreſs; to violate.

4. To injure.

Cheaply you ſin, and puniſh crimes with eaſe,
Not as th' *offended*, but th' offenders pleaſe. *Dryden.*

To **OFFE'ND.** *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to tranſgreſs the law.

This man that of earthly matter maketh graven images, knoweth himſelf to *offend* above all others. *Wiſd.* xiv. 13.

Whoſoever ſhall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all. *James*, ii. 10.

2. To cauſe anger.

I ſhall *offend*, either to detain or give it. *Shak. King Lear.*

3. To commit tranſgreſſion.

Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many inſtances it *offends* againſt every part of grammar. *Swift.*

OFFE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *offend.*]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a tranſgreſſor; a guilty perſon.

All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an *offender* for a word. *Iſaiah*, xxix. 21.

So like a fly the poor *offender* dies;
But like the waſp, the rich eſcapes and flies. *Denham.*

How ſhall I loſe the ſin, yet keep the ſenſe,
And love th' *offender*, yet deteſt th' offence? *Pope.*

The conſcience of the *offender* ſhall be ſharper than an avenger's ſword. *Clariſſa.*

2. One who has done an injury.

All vengeance comes too ſhort,
Which can purſue th' *offender*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

OFFE'NDRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *offender.*] A woman that offends.

Virginity murthers itſelf, and ſhould be buried in highways out of all ſanctified limit, as a deſperate *offendreſs* againſt nature. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

OFFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*offenſif*, Fr. from *offenſus*, Lat.]

1. Cauſing anger; diſpleaſing; diſguſting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conſcience, the conſolation which we herein ſeem to find is but a mere deceitful pleaſing of ourſelves in error, which at the length muſt needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to pleaſe God moſt, be for the manifold defects thereof *offenſive* unto him. *Hooker, b.* v. § 4.

It ſhall ſuffice, to touch ſuch cuſtoms of the Iriſh as ſeem *offenſive* and repugnant to the good government of the realm. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. Cauſing pain; injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offenſive* to the ſtomach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some particular acrimony in the ſtomach ſometimes makes it *offenſive*, and which cuſtom at laſt will overcome. *Arbuth.*

3. Aſſailant; not defenſive.

He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an *offenſive* war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

We enquire concerning the advantages and diſadvantages betwixt thoſe military *offenſive* engines uſed among the ancients, and thoſe of theſe latter ages. *Wilkins.*

OFFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *offenſive.*]

1. Miſchievouſly; injuriouſly.

In the leaſt thing done *offenſively* againſt the good of men, whoſe benefit we ought to ſeek for as our own, we plainly ſhew that we do not acknowledge God to be ſuch as indeed he is. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

2. So as to cauſe uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure.

A lady had her ſight diſordered, ſo that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embelliſhed with ſeveral *offenſively* vivid colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. By way of attack; not defenſively.

OFFE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *offenſive.*]

1. Injuriouſneſs; miſchief.

2. Cauſe of diſguſt.

The muſcles of the body, being preſerved ſound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be explicated with the greateſt eaſe and without any *offenſiveneſs*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **O'FFER.** *v. a.* [*offero*, Latin; *offrir*, French.]

1. To preſent to any one; to exhibit any thing ſo as that it may be taken or received.

The heathen women under the Mogul, *offer* themſelves to the flames at the death of their huſbands. *Collier.*

Some ideas forwardly *offer* themſelves to all mens underſtandings; ſome ſort of truths reſult from any idea, as ſoon as the mind puts them into propoſitions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happineſs in ſtrong drink, make court to my young maſter, by *offering* him that which they love. *Locke.*

2. To ſacrifice; to immolate; to preſent as an act of worſhip.

They *offered* unto the Lord of the ſpoil which they had brought, ſeven hundred oxen. 2 *Chron.* xv. 11.

He ſhall *offer* of it all the fat thereof. *Lev.* vii. 3.

An holy prieſthood, to *offer* up ſpiritual ſacrifices. 1 *Pet.* ii. 5.

Whole herds of *offer'd* bulls about the fire,
And briſtled boars and woolly ſheep expire. *Dryden.*

When a man is called upon to *offer* up himſelf to his conſcience, and to reſign to juſtice and truth, he ſhould be ſo far from avoiding the liſts, that he ſhould rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collier.*

3. To bid, as a price or reward.

Nor ſhouldſt thou *offer* all thy little ſtore,
Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more. *Dryden.*

4. To attempt; to commence.

Lyſimachus armed about three thouſand men, and began firſt to *offer* violence. 2 *Mac.* iv. 40.

5. To propoſe.

In all that great extent wherein the mind wanders in remote ſpeculations, it ſtirs not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have *offered* for its contemplation. *Locke.*

Our author *offers* no reaſon. *Locke.*

To **O'FFER.** *v. n.*

1. To be preſent; to be at hand; to preſent itſelf.

No thought can imagine a greater heart to ſee and contemn danger, where danger would *offer* to make any wrongful threatening upon him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Th' occaſion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To make an attempt.

We came cloſe to the ſhore, and *offered* to land. *Bacon.*

One *offers*, and in *off'ring* makes a ſtay;
Another forward ſets, and doth no more. *Daniel.*

I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they *offered* to ſee my wife without my leave. *Dryden.*

3. With *at*.

I will not *offer at* that I cannot maſter. *Bacon.*

I hope they will take it well that I ſhould *offer at* a new thing, and could forbear preſuming to meddle where any of the learned pens have ever touched before. *Graunt.*

Write down and make ſigns to him to pronounce them, and guide him by ſhewing him by the motion of your own lips to *offer at* one of thoſe letters; which being the eaſieſt, he will ſtumble upon one of them. *Holder.*

The maſquerade ſucceeded ſo well with him, that he would be *offering at* the ſhepherd's voice and call too. *L'Eſtrange.*

It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and *offers at* ſomewhat towards the diſproof of mine. *Atterbury.*

Without *offering at* any other remedy, we haſtily engaged in a war, which hath coſt us ſixty millions. *Swift.*

O'FFER. *n. ſ.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Propoſal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conſcious of their face;
Theſe ſwell their proſpects, and exalt their pride,
When *offers* are diſdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

2. Firſt advance.

Force compels this *offer*,
And it proceeds from policy, not love.—
—Mowbray, you overween to take it ſo:
This *offer* comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shakeſp.*

What wouldſt beg, Laertes,
That ſhall not be my *offer*, not thy aſking? *Shakeſp.*

3. Propoſal made.

Th' *offers* he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in caſe they had been in the ſiege and had the ſame *offer* made them as the good women of that place, what every one of them would have brought off with her, and have thought moſt worth the ſaving. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce former tenets upon the *offer* of an argument which cannot immediately be anſwered. *Locke.*

4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.

When ſtock is high, they come between,
Making by ſecond hand their *offers*;
Then cunningly retire unſeen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

5. Attempt; endeavour.

Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that which hurteth, yet they are *offers* of nature, and cauſe motions by conſent; as in groaning, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*

It is in the power of every one to make ſome eſſay, ſome *offer* and attempt, ſo as to ſhew that the heart is not idle or inſenſible, but that it is full and big, and knows itſelf to be ſo, though it wants ſtrength to bring forth. *South's Serm.*

One ſees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture, but at the ſame time that the architect has ſhown his diſlike of the Gothic manner, one may ſee that they were not arrived at the knowledge of the true way. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

Fair ſtreams that do vouchſafe in your clearneſs to repreſent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your ſtay a while with me, that I may begin yet at laſt to find ſomething that pities me. *Sidney, b.* ii.

O'FFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *offer.*]

1. One who makes an offer.

2. One who ſacrifices, or dedicates in worſhip.

If the mind of the *offerer* be good, this is the only thing God reſpecteth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 34.

When he commanded Abraham to ſacrifice Iſaac, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the *offerer*'s diſcretion. *South's Sermons.*

O'FFERING. *n. ſ.* [from *offer.*] A ſacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worſhip.

Plucking the entrails of an *offering* forth,
They could not find a heart within the beaſt. *Shakeſp.*

They are polluted *offerings*, more abhorr'd
Than ſpotted livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

When thou ſhalt make his ſoul an *offering* for ſin, he ſhall ſee his ſeed. *Iſaiah*, liii. 10.

The gloomy god
Stood mute with awe, to ſee the golden rod;
Admir'd the deſtin'd *off'ring* to his queen,
A venerable gift ſo rarely ſeen. *Dryden.*

What nations now to Juno's pow'r will pray,
Or *off'rings* on my ſlighted altars lay? *Dryden's Virg.*

I'll favour her,
That my awaken'd ſoul may take her flight,
Renew'd in all her ſtrength, and freſh with life,
An *offering* fit for heaven. *Addiſon's Cato.*

OFFE'RTORY. *n. ſ.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The thing offered; the act of offering.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his ſtandards, and had orizons and Te Deum ſung. *Bacon.*

OFFE'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *offer.*] Offer; propoſal of kindneſs. A word not in uſe.

Thou haſt prevented us with *offertures* of thy love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

O'FFICE. *n. ſ.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Latin.]

1. A publick charge or employment.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd *office*, and to wind
Yourſelf into a power tyrannical. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Methought this ſtaff, mine *office*-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

The inſolence of *office*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Agency; peculiar uſe.

All things that you ſhould uſe to do me wrong,
Deny their *office*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

In this experiment the ſeveral intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of ſo many priſms, every interval producing the phenomenon of one priſm. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Buſineſs; particular employment.

The ſun was ſunk, and after him the ſtar
Of Heſperus, whoſe *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears
Caſting their ſavageneſs aſide, have done
Like *offices* of pity. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Mrs. Ford, I ſee you are obſequious in your love, and I profeſs requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the ſimple *office* of love, but in all the accouſtrement, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shakeſp.*

The wolf took this occaſion to do the fox a good *office*. *L'Eſtrange.*

You who your pious *offices* employ
To ſave the reliques of abandon'd Troy. *Dryden's Virg.*

5. Act of worſhip.

This gate
Inſtructs you how t'adore the heavens, and bows you
To morning's holy *office*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

6. Formulary of devotions.

Whoſoever hath children or ſervants, let him take care that they ſay their prayers before they begin their work: the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. *Taylor's Devotion.*

7. Rooms in a houſe appropriated to particular buſineſs.

What do we but draw anew the model
In fewer *offices*? at leaſt deſiſt
To build at all. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Let *offices* ſtand at diſtance, with ſome low galleries to paſs from them to the palace itſelf. *Bacon.*

8. Place where buſineſs is tranſacted. [*Officina*, Lat.]

What ſhall good old York ſee there,
But empty lodgings and unfurniſh'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden ſtones? *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Empſon and Dudley, though they could not but hear of theſe ſcruples in the king's conſcience, yet as if the king's ſoul and his money were in ſeveral *offices*, that the one was not to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great rage as ever. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **O'FFICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to diſcharge; to do.

I will be gone, altho'
The air of Paradiſe did fan the houſe,
And angels *offic'd* all. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

O'FFICER. *n. ſ.* [*officier*, French.]

1. A man employed by the publick.

'Tis an office of great worth,
And you an *officer* fit for the place. *Shakeſpeare.*

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their *officers*, and be content
To ſuffer lawful cenſure. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The next morning there came to us the ſame *officer* that came to us at firſt to conduct us to the ſtranger's houſe. *Bacon.*

If it ſhould fall into the French hands, all the princes would return to be the ſeveral *officers* of his court. *Temple.*

As a magiſtrate or great *officer*, he locks himſelf up from all approaches. *South's Sermons.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious *officers*. A ſuperior power takes away by violence from them, that which by violence they took away from others. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A commander in the army.

If he did not nimbly ply the ſpade,
His ſurly *officer* ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

I ſummon'd all my *officers* in haſte,
All came reſolv'd to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

The bad diſpoſition he made in landing his men, ſhews him not only to be much inferior to Pompey as a ſea *officer*, but to have had little or no ſkill in that element. *Arbuth.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals.

The thieves are poſſeſt with fear
So ſtrongly, that they dare not meet each other;
Each takes his fellow for an *officer*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

We charge you
To go with us unto the *officers*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

O'FFICERED. *adj.* [from *officer.*] Commanded; ſupplied with commanders.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Iriſh papiſts and outlaws. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

OFFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*official*, French, from *office.*]

1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their uſe.

In this animal are the guts, the ſtomach, and other parts *official* unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their proviſions had been ſuperfluous. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to a publick charge.

The tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice. Remains
That in th' *official* marks inveſted, you
Anon do meet the ſenate. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

OFFI'CIAL. *n. ſ.*

Official is that perſon to whom the cognizance of cauſes is committed by ſuch as have eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction. *Ayliffe.*

A poor man found a prieſt over familiar with his wife, and becauſe he ſpake it abroad and could not prove it, the prieſt ſued him before the biſhop's *official* for defamation. *Camden.*

OFFI'CIALTY. *n. ſ.* [*officialite*, Fr. from *official.*] The charge or poſt of an official.

The office of an *officialty* to an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

To **OFFI'CIATE.** *v. a.* [from *office.*] To give, in conſequence of office.

All her number'd ſtars that ſeem to rowl
Spaces incomprehenſible, for ſuch
Their diſtance argues, and their ſwift return
Diurnal, merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual ſpot. *Milton.*

To **OFFI'CIATE.** *v. n.*

1. To diſcharge an office, commonly in worſhip.

No miniſter *officiating* in the church, can with a good conſcience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforeſaid law. *Sanderſon.*

Who of the biſhops or prieſts that *officiates* at the altar, in the places of their ſepulchres, ever ſaid we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stillingfleet.*

To prove curates no ſervants, is to reſcue them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion; which conſidering the number of perſons *officiating* this way, muſt be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*

2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICI'NAL. *adj.* [from *officina*, a ſhop.] Uſed in a ſhop, or belonging to it: thus *officinal* plants and drugs are thoſe uſed in the ſhops.

OFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*officieux*, Fr. *officioſus*, Lat.]

1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet not to earth are thoſe bright luminaries
Officious; but to thee, earth's habitant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Importunely forward.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that ſcorns your ſervices. *Shakeſpeare.*

At Taunton they killed in fury an *officious* and eager commiſſioner for the ſubſidy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Cato, perhaps
I'm too *officious*, but my forward cares
Would fain preſerve a life of ſo much value. *Addiſon.*

OFFI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *officious.*]

1. Importunately forward.

The moſt corrupt are moſt obſequious grown,
And thoſe they ſcorn'd, *officiouſly* they own. *Dryden.*

Flatt'ring crowds *officiouſly* appear,
To give themſelves, not you, an happy year. *Dryden.*

2. Kindly; with unaſked kindneſs.

Let thy goats *officiouſly* be nurſt,
And led to living ſtreams to quench their thirſt. *Dryden.*

OFFI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *officious.*]

1. Forwardneſs of civility, or reſpect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill ſenſe.

I ſhew my *officiouſneſs* by an offering, though I betray my poverty by the meaſure. *South's Sermons.*

2. Service.

In whom is required underſtanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, ſervice and miniſterial *officiouſneſs* as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Vulgar Err.*

O'FFING *n. ſ.* [from *off.*] The act of ſteering to a diſtance from the land.

O'FFSET. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſet.*] Sprout; ſhoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the ſeed, but many alſo by the root, producing *offsets*, or creeping under ground. *Ray.*

Some plants are raiſed from any part of the root, others by *offsets*, and in others the branches ſet in the ground will take root. *Locke.*

OFFSCOU'RING. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſcour.*] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

Thou haſt made us the *offſcouring* and refuſe in the midſt of the people. *Lam.* iii. 45.

O'FFSPRING. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſpring.*]

1. Propagation; generation.

All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain perſonally, doth ſeem to continue itſelf by *offspring* and propagation. *Hooker.*

2. The thing propagated or generated; children; deſcendants.

When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption, and God's curſe, by ſin;

This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,
And all his *offſpring* grew corrupt therein. *Davies.*

To the gods alone
Our future *offſpring*, and our wives are known. *Dryden.*

His principal actor is the ſon of a goddeſs, not to mention the *offſpring* of other deities. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Production of any kind.

Tho' both fell before their hour,
Time on their *offſpring* hath no pow'r;
Nor fire nor fate their bays ſhall blaſt,
Nor death's dark vail their days o'ercaſt. *Denham.*

To OFFUSCATE. *v. a.* [*offuſco*, Lat. *offuſquer*, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *offuſcate.*] The act of darkening.

OFT. *adv.* [oꝼꞇ, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not ſeldom.

In labours more abundant, in ſtripes above meaſure, in priſons more frequent, in deaths *oft.* 2 *Cor.* ii. 23.

It may be a true faith, for ſo much as it is; it is one part of true faith, which is *oft* miſtaken for the whole. *Hamm.*

Favours to none, to all ſhe ſmiles extends,
Oft ſhe rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

OFTEN. *adv.* [from oꝼꞇ, Saxon; in the comparative, oftener; ſuperlative, ofteneſt.] Oft; frequently; many times; not ſeldom.

The queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died ev'ry day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Uſe a little wine for thy ſtomach's ſake, and thine *often* infirmities. 1 *Tim.* v. 23.

In journeying *often*, in perils in the wilderneſs. 2 *Cor.* ii. 26.

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a conſul of Rome, and does not *oftener* talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

OFTENTI'MES. *adv.* [*often* and *times.* From the compoſition of this word it is reaſonable to believe, that *oft* was once an adjective, of which *often* was the plural; which ſeems retained in the phraſe *thine often infirmities.* See OFTEN.] Frequently; many times; often.

Is our faith in the bleſſed Trinity a matter needleſs, to be ſo *oftentimes* mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our publick prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places *oftentimes* ſo remote from the ocean. *Woodward.*

It is equally neceſſary that there ſhould be a future ſtate, to vindicate the juſtice of God, and ſolve the preſent irregularities of Providence, whether the beſt men be *oftentimes* only, or always the moſt miſerable. *Atterbury.*

OFTTI'MES. *adv.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often.

Ofttimes nothing profits more
Than ſelf-eſteem, grounded on juſt and right,
Well manag'd *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* viii.

Ofttimes before I hither did reſort,
Charm'd with the converſation of a man
Who led a rural life. *Dryden and Lee.*

OGE'E. } *n. ſ.* Is a ſort of moulding in architecture, conſiſt-
OGIVE. } ing of a round and a hollow: it is almoſt in the form of an S, and is the ſame with what Vitruvius calls cima. Cima reverſa, is an *ogee* with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*

To O'GLE. *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with ſide glances, as in fondneſs; or with a deſign not to be heeded.

From their high ſcaffold with a trumpet cheek,
And *ogling* all their audience, then they ſpeak. *Dryden.*

If the female tongue will be in motion, why ſhould it not be ſet to go right? Could they talk of the different aſpects and conjunctions of the planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon *oglings* and clandeſtine marriages. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 155.

Whom is he *ogling* yonder? himſelf in his looking-glaſs. *Martinus Scriblerius.*

O'GLER. *n. ſ.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A ſly gazer; one who views by ſide glances.

Upon the diſuſe of the neck-piece, the whole tribe of *oglers* ſtared the fair ſex in the neck rather than in the face. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 100.

Jack was a prodigious *ogler*; he would ogle you the outſide of his eye inward, and the white upward. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

O'GLIO. *n. ſ.* [from *olla*, Spaniſh.] A diſh made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

Theſe general motives of the common good, I will not ſo much as once offer up to your lordſhip, though they have fill the upper end; yet, like great *oglios*, they rather make a ſhew than provoke appetite. *Suckling.*

Where is there ſuch an *oglio* or medley of various opinions in the world again, as thoſe men entertain in their ſervice, without any ſcruple as to the diverſity of their ſects and opinions? *King Charles.*

He that keeps an open houſe, ſhould conſider that there are *oglios* of gueſts, as well as of diſhes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all ſorts of intruders. *L'Eſtrange.*

OH. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, ſorrow, or ſurpriſe.

He,
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,
Cry'd, *Oh!* and mounted. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Oh me! all the horſe have got over the river, what ſhall we do? *Walton's Angler.*

My eyes confeſs it,
My every action ſpeaks my heart aloud;
But *oh*, the madneſs of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

OIL. *n. ſ.* [oœl, Saxon; *oleum*, Latin.]

1. The juice of olives expreſſed.

Bring pure *oil* olive beaten for the light. *Exod.* xxvii. 20.

2. Any fat, greaſy, unctuous, thin matter.

In moſt birds there is only one gland; in which are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the *oil* bag. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

3. The juices of certain vegetables, expreſſed or drawn by the ſtill without fermentation, or after the ſpirit.

Oil, with chemiſts called ſulphur, is the ſecond of their hypoſtatical, and of the true five chymical principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, ſubtile ſubſtance, which uſually riſes after the ſpirit. The chemiſts attribute to this principle all the diverſity of colours, and all the beauty and deformity. It ſweetens the acrimony of ſalts, and by ſtopping or filling up the pores of a mixt body, keeps it longer from corruption, where it abounds. There are two ſorts of *oil* which ſeem to be mixt with ſpirit, for it can never be drawn pure, and which will ſwim upon water; ſuch as *oil* of aniſeed and lavender, which the chemiſts call eſſential, and is commonly drawn in a limbeck with ſtore of water; and another kind which probably is mixt with ſalts: and theſe will ſink in water, ſuch as the *oil* of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

After this expreſſed *oil*, we made trial of a diſtilled one; and for that purpoſe made choice of the common *oil* or ſpirit. *Boyle.*

To OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain *oiled.* *Wotton.*

Amber will attract ſtraws thus *oiled*, it will convert the needles of dials, made either of braſs or iron, although they be much *oiled*, for in thoſe needles conſiſting free upon their center there can be no adheſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Swift *oils* many a ſpring which Harley moves. *Swift.*

OI'LCOLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *colour.*] Colour made by grinding coloured ſubſtances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preſerved long in ſome degree of ſoftneſs, kept all the while under water. *Boyle.*

OI'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oily.*] Unctuouſneſs; greaſineſs; quality approaching to that of oil.

Baſil hath fat and ſucculent leaves; which *oilineſs*, if drawn forth by the ſun, will make a very great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable, ſo as it hath a kind of *oilineſs.* *Bacon.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and ſuch whoſe *oilineſs* is evident, he nameth nidor. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Chyle has the ſame principles as milk, viſcidity from the caſeous parts, an *oilineſs* from the butyraceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous. *Floyer.*

The fleſh of animals which live upon other animals, is moſt antiacid; though offenſive to the ſtomach ſometimes by reaſon of their *oilineſs.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OI'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *man.*] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OI'LSHOP. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *ſhop.*] A ſhop where oils and pickles are ſold.

OI'LY. *adj.* [from *oil.*]

1. Conſiſting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.

The like cloud, if it were *oily* or fatty, will not diſcharge; not becauſe it ſticketh faſter, but becauſe air preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Flame is groſſer than groſs fire, by reaſon of the mixture with it of that viſcous *oily* matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, ſerves for fuel. *Digby.*

Watery ſubſtances are more apt to putrify than *oily*. *Bacon.*

2. Fat; greaſy.

This *oily* raſcal is known as well as Paul's;
Go, call him forth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

OI'LYGRAIN. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves without any footſtalk; the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, divided into five long ſlender ſegments; the flower is of one leaf, in ſhape like thoſe of the fox-glove; the pointal, which riſes in the middle of the flower, afterward becomes an oblong four-cornered pod, divided into four diſtinct cells, which are replete with eſculent ſeeds. *Millar.*

OI'LYPALM. *n. ſ.*

It grows in great plenty on the coaſt of Guinea, as alſo in the Cape Verd iſlands, where it grows as high as the main-maſt of a ſhip. But theſe trees have been tranſplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes, in both which places they thrive very well. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of theſe trees they make mats to lie on. *Millar.*

To OINT. *v. a.* [*oint*, French.] To anoint; to ſmear with ſomething unctuous.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil,
Or from the founts where living ſulphurs boil,
They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs. *Dryden.*

Iſmarus was not wanting to the war,
Directing *ointed* arrows from afar;
And death with poiſon arm'd. *Dryden's Æneis.*

OI'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *oint.*] Unguent; unctuous matter to ſmear any thing.

Life and long health that gracious *ointment* gave,
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again
The ſenſeleſs corpſe appointed for the grave. *Fairy Queen.*

O'KER. *n. ſ.* [See OCHRE.] A colour.

And Klaius taking for his younglings cark,
Leſt greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Buſy with *oker* did their ſhoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Red *oker* is one of the moſt heavy colours; yellow *oker* is not ſo, becauſe it is clearer. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

OLD. *adj.* [ealꝺ, Saxon; *alt*, German.]

1. Paſt the middle part of life; not young.

To *old* age ſince you yourſelf aſpire,
Let not *old* age diſgrace my high deſire. *Sidney.*

He wooes high and low, rich and poor, young and *old.* *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. Of long continuance; begun long ago.

When Gardiner was ſent over as ambaſſador into France, with great pomp, he ſaid unto an *old* acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him, Now I am in my *gloria patri.* Yea, ſaid his friend, and I hope, *et nunc et ſemper.* Or, replied the biſhop, if it pleaſe the king my maſter, *ſicut erat in principio*, a poor ſcholar of Cambridge again. *Camden.*

3. Not new.

The vine beareth more grapes when it is young; but grapes that make better wine when it is *old*; for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Ancient; not modern.

The Genoeſe are cunning, induſtrious, and inured to hardſhip; which was likewiſe the character of the *old* Ligurians. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Of any ſpecified duration.

How *old* art thou?—Not ſo young, Sir, to love a woman for ſinging; nor ſo *old* to doat on her for any thing. I have years on my back forty-eight. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Plead you to me, fair dame? I know you not.
In Epheſus I am but two hours *old*,
As ſtrange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Any man that ſhall live to ſee thirty perſons deſcended of his body alive together, and all above three years *old*, makes this feaſt, which is done at the coſt of the ſtate. *Bacon.*

6. Subſiſting before ſomething elſe.

The Latian king, unleſs he ſhall ſubmit,
Own his *old* promiſe, and his new forget,
Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus prove. *Dryden.*

He muſt live in danger of his houſe falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it again from the ground in a new form; which may not be ſo convenient as the *old.* *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

7. Long practiſed.

Then ſaid I unto her that was *old* in adulteries, Will they now commit whoredoms with her? *Ezek.* xxiii. 43.

8. A word to ſignify, in burleſque language, more than enough.

Here will be *old* Utis; it will be an excellent ſtratagem. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Here's a knocking indeed; if a man were porter of hell gate, he ſhould have *old* turning the key. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. *Of old*; long ago; from ancient times.

Theſe things they cancel, as having been inſtituted in regard of occaſions peculiar to the times *of old*, and as being now ſuperfluous. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 35.

Whether ſuch virtue ſpent *of old* now fail'd
More angels to create. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix.

A land there is, Heſperia nam'd *of old*,
The ſoil is fruitful, and the men are bold;
Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryden.*

In days *of old* there liv'd of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theſeus was his name. *Dryden.*

OLDFA'SHIONED. *adj.* [*old* and *faſhion.*] Formed according to obſolete cuſtom.

Some are offended that I turned theſe tales into modern Engliſh; becauſe they look on Chaucer as a dry, *oldfaſhioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden.*

He is one of thoſe *oldfaſhioned* men of wit and pleaſure, that ſhews his parts by raillery on marriage. *Addiſon.*

O'LDEN. *adj.* [from *old*; perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. This word is not now in uſe.

Blood hath been ſhed ere now, i'th' *olden* time,
Ere human ſtatute purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *old.*] Old age; antiquity; not newneſs; quality of being old.

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the beſt of our times; keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldneſs* cannot reliſh them. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

OLEA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum*, *oleagineux*, Fr.] Oily; unctuous.

The ſap, when it firſt enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and ſcarce *oleaginous.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OLEA'GINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oleaginous.*] Oilineſs.

In ſpeaking of the *oleaginouſneſs* of urinous ſpirits, I employ the word moſt rather than all. *Boyle.*

OLE'ANDER. *n. ſ.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant roſebay.

OLE'ASTER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Wild olive; a ſpecies of olive. It is a native of Italy, but hardy, and will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of ſixteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great diſtance. Its leaves are ſilver-coloured. *Millar.*

OLE'OSE. *adj.* [*oleoſus*, Lat.] Oily.

Rain water may be endued with ſome vegetating or prolifick virtue, derived from ſome ſaline or *oleoſe* particles it contains. *Ray on the Creation.*

In falcons is a ſmall quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being ſpent moſt on the fat. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To OLFA'CT. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] To ſmell. A burleſque word.

There is a machiavilian plot,
Tho' every nare *olfact* it not. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

OLFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Lat.] Having the ſenſe of ſmelling.

Effluvias, or inviſible particles that come from bodies at a diſtance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

O'LID. }
O'LIDOUS. } *adj.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking; fœtid.

The fixt ſalt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and deſpicable liquor I choſe to make an inſtance, becauſe chemiſts are not wont to care for extracting the fixt ſalt of it. *Boyle.*

In a civet cat a different and offenſive odour proceeds partly from its food, that being eſpecially fiſh, whereof this humour may be a garous excretion and *olidous* ſeparation. *Brown.*

OLIGA'RCHY. *n. ſ.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the ſupreme power in a ſmall number; ariſtocracy.

The worſt kind of *oligarchy*, is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what thoſe few be, to whom they ſhould obey. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

We have no ariſtocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do what they liſt *Burt.*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians choſe four hundred men for adminiſtration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which hateful denomination they were ſoon after depoſed. *Swift.*

O'LIO. *n. ſ.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. See OGLIO.

Ben. Johnſon, in his Sejanus and Catiline, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

I am in a very chaos to think I ſhould ſo forget myſelf. But I have ſuch an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

O'LITORY. *n. ſ.* [*olitor*, Latin,] Belonging to the kitchen garden.

Gather your *olitory* ſeeds. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

OLIVA'STER, *adj.* [*olivaſtre*, Fr.] Darkly brown; tawny.

The countries of the Abyſſenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaſter* and pale, are generally more ſandy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 399.

O'LIVE. *n. ſ.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea.* Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace.

The leaves are for the moſt part oblong and ever-green; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower-cup, becomes an oval, ſoft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor incloſing an hard rough ſtone. *Millar.*

To thee, heav'ns, in thy nativity,
Adjudg'd an *olive* branch and laurel crown,
As likely to be bleſt in peace and war. *Shak. Henry* VI.

In the purlieus of this foreſt, ſtands
A ſheepcote fenc'd about with *olive* trees. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſeventh year thou ſhalt let it reſt. In like manner thou ſhalt deal with thy vineyard and *olive* yard. *Exod.* xxiii. 11.

He led
Mutuſcans from their *olive* bearing town,
And all th' Eretian pow'rs. *Dryden's Æn.* viii.

It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for *olives* and herbs. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

O'MBRE. *n. ſ.* [*hombre*, Spaniſh.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but ſhe had rather go to Lady Centaure's and play at *ombre.* *Tatler.*

O'MEGA. *n. ſ.* [ὠμέγα.] The laſt letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the laſt.

I am Alpha and *Omega*, the beginning and the ending. *Rev.* i. 8.

O'MELET. *n. ſ.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

O'MENED. *adj.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognoſticks.

Fame may prove,
Or *omen'd* voice, the meſſenger of Jove,
Propitious to the ſearch. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* i.

O'MEN. *n. ſ.* [*omen*, Latin.] A ſign good or bad; a prognoſtick.

When young kings begin with ſcorn of juſtice,
They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Dryden.*

The ſpeech had *omen* that the Trojan race
Should find repoſe, and this the time and place. *Dryden.*

Chooſe out other ſmiling hours,
Such as have lucky *omens* ſhed
O'er forming laws and empires riſing. *Prior.*

OME'NTUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

The cawl, called alſo reticulum, from its ſtructure, reſembling that of a net. When the peritonæum is cut, as uſual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or cawl preſents itſelf firſt to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greateſt part of the guts. *Quincy.*

O'MER. *n. ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure about three pints and a half Engliſh. *Bailey.*

To O'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to ſhew prognoſticks.

This *ominates* ſadly, as to our diviſions with the Romaniſts. *Decay of Piety.*

OMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognoſtick.

The falling of ſalt is an authentick preſagement of ill luck, yet the ſame was not a general prognoſtick of future evil among the ancients; but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendſhip. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v.

O'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *omen.*]

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreſhewing ill; inauſpicious.

Let me be Duke of Clarence;
For Glo'ſter's dukedom is *ominous*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Pomfret, thou bloody priſon,
Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Theſe accidents, the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they eſteemed, becauſe they are never obſerved but when ſad events do enſue. *Hayward.*

Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields,
He laſt betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Milton's Poems.*

As in the heathen worſhip of God, a ſacrifice without an heart was accounted *ominous*; ſo in the Chriſtian worſhip of him, an heart without a ſacrifice is worthleſs. *South's Serm.*

Pardon a father's tears,
And give them to Charinus' memory;
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *Dryden.*

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

O'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.

OMI'NOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.

OMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*omiſſus*, Lat.]

1. Neglect to do ſomething; forbearance of ſomething to be done.

Would it not impoſe a total *omiſſion* of phyſick? *Brown.*

If he has made no proviſion for this great change, the *omiſſion* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed. *Rogers, Sermon* 12.

2. Neglect of duty, oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of crimes.

Omiſſion to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a commiſſion to a blank of danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

The moſt natural diviſion of all offences, is into thoſe of *omiſſion* and thoſe of commiſſion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **O'MIT.** *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.]

1. To leave out; not to mention.

Theſe perſonal compariſons I *omit*, becauſe I would ſay nothing that may ſavour of a ſpirit of flattery. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd,
Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth? *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

2. To neglect to practiſe.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education, that might make her the moſt accompliſhed woman of her age. *Addiſon.*

OMI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance.

He ſaid mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And now I am remember'd, ſcorn'd at me!
I marvel why I anſwer'd not again;
But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance. *Shakeſp.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*omnifariam*, Latin.] Of all varieties or kinds.

Theſe particles could never of themſelves, by *omnifarious* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this viſible ſyſtem. *Bentley's Sermons.*

But if thou *omnifarious* drinks wou'dſt brew;
Beſides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and buſh
Affords aſſiſtance. *Phillips.*

OMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Latin.] All-bearing. *Dict.*

OMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Latin.] All-creating.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnifick* Word, your diſcord end. *Milton.*

OMNI'FORM. *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having every ſhape. *Dict.*

OMNI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNI'POTENCE } *n. ſ.* [*omnipotentia*, Latin.] Almighty
OMNI'POTENCY. } power; unlimited power.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or deſpiſes;
Or by his own *omnipotence* ſupplies. *Denham.*

As the ſoul bears the image of the Divine Wiſdom, ſo this part of the body repreſents the *omnipotency* of God, whilſt it is able to perform ſuch wonderful effects. *Wilkins.*

The greateſt danger is from the greateſt power, and that is *omnipotency*. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to ſave,
The ſuffering virtue of the wiſe and brave? *Pope.*

OMNI'POTENT. *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] Almighty; powerful without limit.

You were alſo Jupiter, a ſwan, for the love of Leda: oh, *omnipotent* Love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a gooſe? *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The perfect Being muſt needs be *omnipotent*; both as ſelf-exiſtent and as immenſe: for he that is ſelf-exiſtent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cauſe of all being, which is to be *omnipotent*. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. *c.* 1.

OMNIPRE'SENCE. *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded preſence.

He alſo went
Inviſible, yet ſtaid, ſuch privilege
Hath *omnipreſence*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Adam, thou know'ſt his *omnipreſence* fills
Land, ſea, and air. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

The ſoul is evolved and preſent to every part: and if my ſoul can have its effectual energy upon my body with eaſe, with how much more facility can a being of immenſe exiſtence and *omnipreſence*, of infinite wiſdom and power, govern a great but finite univerſe? *Hale.*

OMNIPRE'SENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; preſent in every place.

Omniſcient Maſter, *omnipreſent* King,
To thee, to thee, my laſt diſtreſs I bring. *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *ſcientia*, Lat.] Boundleſs
OMNI'SCIENCY. } knowledge; infinite wiſdom.

In all this miſconſtruction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, ſo I can have comfort to appeal to his *omniſcience*. *King Charles.*

Thinking by this retirement to obſcure himſelf from God, he infringed the *omniſciency* and eſſential ubiquity of his Maker, who as he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

An immenſe Being does ſtrangely fill the ſoul; and omnipotency, *omniſciency*, and infinite goodneſs, enlarge the ſpirit, while it fixtly looks upon them. *Burnet.*

Since thou boaſt'ſt th' *omniſcience* of a god,
Say in what cranny of Sebaſtian's ſoul,
Unknown to me, ſo loath'd a crime is lodg'd? *Dryden.*

OMNI'SCIENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Lat.] Infinitely wiſe; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means truſt to your own judgment alone; for no man is *omniſcient*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

What can 'ſcape the eye
Of God all-ſeeing, or deceive his heart
Omniſcient? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Whatſoever is known, is ſome way preſent; and that which is preſent, cannot but be known by him who is *omniſcient*. *South's Sermons.*

Omniſcient Maſter, omnipreſent King,
To thee, to thee, my laſt diſtreſs I bring. *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Lat.] All-knowing.

I dare not pronounce him *omniſcious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created ſubſtance. *Hakewell on Providence.*

OMNI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Dict.*

OMO'PLATE. *n. ſ.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς.] The ſhoulder blade. *Dict.*

OMPHALO'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτικὸς.] An optic glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dict.*

ON. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.]

1. It is put before the word, which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed.

He is not lolling *on* a lewd love-bed,
But *on* his knees at meditation. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

What news?—
—Richmond is *on* the ſeas.—
—There let him ſink, and be the ſeas *on* him. *Shakeſp.*

Diſtracted terror knew not what was beſt;
On what determination to abide. *Daniel's Civil War.*

How ſoon hath Time, the ſubtle thief of youth,
Stol'n *on* his wing my three and twentieth year,
My haſting days fly *on* with full career. *Milton.*

As ſome, to witneſs truth, Heav'n's call obey,
So ſome *on* earth muſt, to confirm it, ſtay. *Dryden.*

They ſtooping low,
Perch'd *on* the double tree. *Dryden's Æn.* vi.

2. It is put before any thing that is the ſubject of action.

Th' unhappy huſband, huſband now no more,
Did *on* his tuneful harp his loſs deplore. *Dryden.*

3. Noting addition or accumulation.

Miſchiefs *on* miſchiefs, greater ſtill and more,
The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryd.*

4. Noting a ſtate of progreſſion.

Ho, Mæris! whither *on* thy way ſo faſt?
This leads to town. *Dryden.*

5. It ſometimes notes elevation.

Chuſe next a province for thy vineyard's reign,
On hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden.*

6. Noting approach or invaſion.

Their navy plows the wat'ry main,
Yet ſoon expect it *on* your ſhores again. *Dryden.*

On me, *on* me let all thy fury fall,
Nor err from me, ſince I deſerve it all. *Pope.*

7. Noting dependance or reliance.

On God's providence, and *on* your bounty, all their preſent ſupport and future hopes depend. *Smalridge.*

8. At, noting place.

On each ſide her,
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling
Cupids. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

9. It denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing.

The ſame prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the ſame conſideration; becauſe we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, muſt not be expreſſed like the ecſtaſy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his miſtreſs. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The beſt way to be uſed by a father *on* any occaſion, to reform any thing he wiſhes mended in his ſon. *Locke.*

We abſtain *on* ſuch ſolemn occaſions from things lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourſelves in things unlawful. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the firſt day. *On* is uſed, I think, only before day or hour.

11. It is put before the object of ſome paſſion.

Compaſſion *on* the king commands me ſtoop. *Shakeſp.*

Cou'd tears recal him into wretched life,
Their ſorrow hurts themſelves; *on* him is loſt. *Dryden.*

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.

Hence *on* thy life; the captive maid is mine,
Whom not for price or pray'rs I will reſign. *Dryden.*

13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my miſery! *Shakeſpeare.*

14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in deſerts all alone
He call'd. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.* iv.

15. Noting the ſtate of any thing.

—The earth ſhook to ſee the heav'ns *on* fire,
And not in fear of your nativity. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The horſes burnt as they ſtood faſt tied in the ſtables, or by chance breaking looſe ran up and down with their tails and mains *on* a light fire. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

His fancy grows in the progreſs, and becomes *on* fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope's Pref. to Iliad.*

16. Noting ſtipulation or condition.

I can be ſatisfied *on* more eaſy terms. *Dryden.*

17. Noting diſtinction or oppoſition.

The Rhodians, *on* the other ſide, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulſed the enemy. *Knolles.*

18. Before *it*, by corruption, it ſtands for *of*.

This tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden breach *on't*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

A thriving gameſter has but a poor trade *on't*, who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke's Educat.*

19. Noting the manner of an event.

Note,
How much her grace is alter'd *on* the ſudden? *Shakeſp.*

20. *On*, the ſame with *upon*. See **UPON.**

ON. *adv.*

1. Forward; in ſucceſſion.

As he forebore one act, ſo he might have foreborn another, and after that another, and ſo *on*, till he had by degrees weakened, and at length mortified and extinguiſhed the habit itſelf. *South's Sermons.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he muſt fail his creditor, and he his, and ſo *on*. *Locke.*

Theſe ſmaller particles are again compoſed of others much ſmaller, all of which together are equal to all the pores or empty ſpaces between them; and ſo *on* perpetually till you come to ſolid particles, ſuch as have no pores. *Newton.*

2. Forward; in progreſſion.

On indeed they went; but, oh! not far;
A fatal ſtop travers'd their headlong courſe. *Daniel.*

So ſaying, *on* he led his radiant files. *Milton.*

Hopping and flying, thus they led him *on*
To the ſlow lake. *Dryden.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, puſh'd *on* the redd'ning
ſtream. *Blackmore on Creation.*

Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

3. In continuance; without ceaſing.

Let them ſleep, let them ſleep *on*,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Craſhaw.*

Sing *on*, ſing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd. *Dryden.*

You roam about, and never are at reſt;
By new deſires, that is, new torments, ſtill poſſeſt:
As in a fev'riſh dream you ſtill drink *on*,
And wonder why your thirſt is never gone. *Dryden.*

The peaſants defy the ſun; they work *on* in the hotteſt part of the day without intermiſſion. *Locke on Education.*

4. Not off.

5. Upon the body, as part of dreſs.

A long cloak he had *on*. *Sidney.*

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in ſtays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels *on*:
All day let envy view her face,
And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

6. It notes reſolution to advance.

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thouſand ways, the nobleſt path we'll tread;
And bravely *on*, till they or we, or all,
A common ſacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for *go on*.

Therefore *on*, or ſtrip your ſword ſtark-naked; for meddle you muſt. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cheerly *on*, courageous friends,
To reap the harveſt of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of ſharp war. *Shakeſpeare.*

ONCE. *adv.* [from *one.*]

1. One time.

Trees that bear maſt, are fruitful but *once* in two years; the cauſe is, the expence of ſap. *Bacon.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
And after him, the ſurer meſſenger,
A dove, ſent forth *once* and again to ſpy
Green trees or ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

You came out like ſome great monarch, to take a town but *once* a year, as it were for your diverſion, though you had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*

O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
Give me this *once* thy labour, to ſuſtain
My right, and execute my juſt diſdain. *Dryden.*

In your tuneful lays,
Once more reſound the great Apollo's praiſe. *Pope.*

2. A ſingle time.

Who this heir is, he does not *once* tell us. *Locke.*

3. The ſame time.

At *once* with him they roſe:
Their riſing all at *once* was as the ſound
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Fir'd with this thought, at *once* he ſtrain'd the breaſt,
And on the lips a burning kiſs impreſs'd. *Dryden.*

Now that the fixed ſtars, by reaſon of their immenſe diſtance, appear like points, unleſs ſo far as their light is dilated by refraction, may appear from hence, that when the moon paſſes over them and eclipſes them, their light vaniſhes, not gradually like that of the planets, but all at *once*. *Newton.*

4. At a point of time indiviſible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepared,
But all at *once*; at *once* the winds ariſe,
The thunders roll. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.*

5. One time, though no more.

Fuſcinus, thoſe ill deeds that ſully fame,
In blood *once* tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewder ſon. *Dryden.*

6. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force at *once*, upon the firſt impreſſion, and is ever afterwards in a declining ſtate. *Atterbury.*

7. Formerly; at a former time.

Thereon his arms, and *once*-lov'd portrait, lay,
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

My ſoul had *once* ſome fooliſh fondneſs for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addiſon.*

8. *Once* ſeems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this once, that once*.

ONE. *adj.* [an, œne, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *ein*, German; ἓν, Greek.]

1. Leſs than two; ſingle; denoted by an unit.

The man he knew, was one that willingly
For *one* good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*

Pindarus the poet, and *one* of the wiſeſt, acknowledged alſo *one* God the moſt high, to be the father and creator of all things. *Raleigh.*

If *one* muſt be rejected, *one* ſucceed,
Make him my lord, within whoſe faithful breaſt
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me beſt. *Dryden.*

Love him by parts in all your num'rous race,
And from thoſe parts form *one* collected grace;
Then, when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in *one*, and think that *one* is he. *Dryden.*

2. Indefinitely; any.

We ſhall
Preſent our ſervices to a fine new prince,
One of theſe days. *Shakeſpeare.*

I took pains to make thee ſpeak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

When any *one* heareth the word of the kingdom, and underſtandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was ſown in his heart. *Matt.* xiii. 19.

If any *one* prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair fame after death, without the love of his ſubjects, there were ſome colour to deſpiſe it. *Suckling.*

3. Different; diverſe; oppoſed to *another*.

What a precious comfort to have ſo many, like brothers, commanding *one* another's fortunes. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is *one* thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and another thing to make all theſe graceful. *Dryden.*

Suppoſe the common depth of the ſea, taking *one* place with another, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*

It is *one* thing to think right, and another thing to know the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advantage and clearneſs. *Locke.*

My legs were cloſed together by ſo many wrappers *one* over another, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addiſon.*

Two bones rubbed hard againſt *one* another, or with a file, produce a fœtid ſmell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

At *one* time they keep their patients ſo warm, as almoſt to ſtifle them, and all of a ſudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker on Learning.*

4. One of two oppoſed to the *other*.

Aſk from the *one* ſide of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any ſuch thing as this. *Deut.* iv. 32.

Both the matter of the ſtone and marchaſite, had been at once fluid bodies, till *one* of them, probably the marchaſite, firſt growing hard, the other, as being yet of a more yielding conſiſtence, accommodated itſelf to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*

There can be no reaſon why we ſhould prefer any *one* action to another, but becauſe we have greater hopes of advantage from the *one* than from the other. *Smalridge.*

5. Particularly one.

One day when Phœbe fair,
With all her band was following th' chace,
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of ſcorching air,
Sat down to reſt. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

6. Some future.

Heav'n waxeth old, and all the ſpheres above
Shall *one* day faint, and their ſwift motion ſtay;
And time itſelf, in time ſhall ceaſe to move,
But the ſoul ſurvives and lives for aye. *Davies.*

ONE. *n. ſ.* [There are many uſes of the word *one*, which ſerve to denominate it a ſubſtantive, though ſome of them may ſeem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and ſome may perhaps be conſidered as conſiſtent with the nature of an adjective.]

1. A ſingle perſon.

It *one* by *one* you wedded all the world,
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Although the beauties, riches, honours, ſciences, virtues, and perfections of all men were in the preſent poſſeſſion of *one*, yet ſomewhat beyond and above all this there would ſtill be ſought and earneſtly thirſted for. *Hooker, b.* i.

From his lofty ſteed he flew,
And raiſing *one* by *one* the ſuppliant crew,
To comfort each. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

When join'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great,
Deſcends to view the Muſe's humble ſeat. *Granville.*

2. A ſingle maſs or aggregate.

It is *one* thing only as a heap is *one*. *Blackmore.*

3. The firſt hour.

Till 'tis *one* o'clock, our dance of cuſtom
Let us not forget. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. The ſame thing.

I marvel, why I anſwer'd not again;
But that's all *one*, omittance is no quittance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To be in the underſtanding, and not to be underſtood, is all *one* as to ſay any thing is, and is not in the underſtanding. *Locke.*

5. A perſon.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly aſſiſt every *one* in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

6. A perſon by way of eminence.

Ferdinand
My father, King of Spain, was reckon'd *one*,
The wiſeſt prince that there had reign'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. A diſtinct or particular perſon.

That man ſhould be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will learn *one* of another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

No nations are wholly aliens and ſtrangers the *one* to the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

One or other ſees a little box which was carried away with her, and ſo diſcovers her to her friends. *Dryden.*

8. Perſons united.

As I have made ye *one*, lords, *one* remain:
So I grow ſtronger, you more honour gain. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Concord; agreement; one mind.

The king was well inſtructed how to carry himſelf between Ferdinando and Philip, reſolving to keep them at *one* within themſelves. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He is not at *one* with himſelf what account to give of it. *Tillotſon.*

10. [*On, l'on*, French. It is uſed ſometimes a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any perſon. For *one* the Engliſh formerly uſed *men*; as, *they live obſcurely* men *know not how, or die obſcurely*, men *mark not when. Aſcham.* For which it would now be ſaid, *one knows not how, one knows not when*; or, *it is not known how.*] Any perſon; any man indefinitely.

It is not ſo worthy to be brought to heroical effects by fortune or neceſſity, like Ulyſſes and Æneas, as by *one's* own choice and working. *Sidney, b.* ii.

One may be little the wiſer for reading this dialogue, ſince it neither ſets forth what Erona is, nor what the cauſe ſhould be which threatens her with death. *Sidney, b.* ii.

One would imagine theſe to be the expreſſions of a man bleſſed with eaſe, affluence and power; not of one who had been juſt ſtripped of all thoſe advantages. *Atterbury.*

For provoking of urine, *one* ſhould begin with the gentleſt firſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

For ſome time *one* was not thought to underſtand Ariſtotle, unleſs he had read him with Averroe's comment. *Baker.*

11. A perſon of particular character.

Then muſt you ſpeak
Of *one* that lov'd not wiſely, but too well;
Of *one* not eaſily jealous; but being wrought
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

With lives and fortunes truſting *one*
Who ſo diſcreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*

Edward I. was *one* that very well knew how to uſe a victory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*

One who contemned divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

12. *One* has ſometimes a plural, either when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely; as, *the* great ones *of the world*: or when it relates to ſome thing going before, and is only the repreſentative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of ſpeech, whether ſingular or plural, is in my ear not very elegant, yet is uſed by good authors.

Be not found here; hence with your little *ones*. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe ſucceſſes are more glorious which bring benefit to the world, than ſuch ruinous *ones* as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

He that will overlook the true reaſon of a thing which is but *one*, may eaſily find many falſe *ones*, error being infinite. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

The following plain rules and directions, are not the leſs uſed becauſe they are plain *ones*. *Atterbury.*

There are many whoſe waking thoughts are wholly employed on their ſleeping *ones*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad ſovereign, who might poſſibly have been a good *one*, had he been inveſted with an authority limited by law. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath been imputed to divers cauſes that need not be ſet down, when ſo obvious an *one* occurs, that when a great genius appears the dunces are all in conſpiracy againſt him. *Swift.*

ONE'EYED. *adj.* [*one* and *eye.*] Having only one eye.

A ſign-poſt dauber wou'd diſdain to paint
The *oneey'd* hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The mighty family
Of *oneey'd* brothers haſten to the ſhore. *Addiſon.*

ONEIROCRI'TICAL. *adj.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς Gr. *onirocritique*, Fr. it ſhould therefore according to analogy be written *onirocritical* and *onirocritick.*] Interpretative of dreams.

If a man has no mind to paſs by abruptly from his imagined to his real circumſtances, he may employ himſelf in that new kind of obſervation which my *oneirocritical* correſpondent has directed him to make. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

ONEIROCRI'TICK. *n. ſ.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams.

Having ſurveyed all ranks and profeſſions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter of dreams. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 505.

O'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *one.*] Unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneneſs* and mere unity, having nothing but itſelf in itſelf, and not conſiſting, as all things do beſides God, of many things. *Hooker.*

The *oneneſs* of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, referring to the ſeveral hypoſtaſes, is the one eternal indiviſible divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity, and his conſubſtantiality with the Father when he came down from heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*

O'NERARY. *adj.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *oneraiſe*, Fr.] Fitted for carriage or burthens.

To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Lat.] To load; to burthen.

ONERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *onerate.*] The act of loading. *Dict.*

O'NEROUS. *adj.* [*onereux*, Fr. *oneroſus*, Lat.] Burthenſome; oppreſſive.

A baniſhed perſon, that is abſent out of neceſſity, retains all things *onerous* to himſelf, as a puniſhment for his crime. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ONION. *n. ſ.* [*oignon*, French.]

It hath an orbicular, coated, bulbous root; the leaves are hollow or pip; the ſtalk alſo hollow and ſwells out in the middle; the flowers, conſiſting of ſix leaves, are collected into a ſpherical head; the ſtyle of the flower becomes a roundiſh fruit divided into three cells, containing roundiſh ſeeds. *Millar.*

If the boy have not a woman's gift
To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,
An *onion* will do well. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
I an aſs, am *onion*-ey'd. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

This is ev'ry cook's opinion,
No ſav'ry diſh without an *onion*:
But leſt your kiſſing ſhould be ſpoil'd,
Your *onions* muſt be throughly boil'd. *Swift.*

O'NLY. *adj.* [from *one, onely* or *onelike.*]

1. Single; one and no more.

Of all whom fortune to my ſword did bring,
This *only* man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The logick now in uſe has long poſſeſſed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the ſchools for the direction of the mind in the ſtudy of the ſciences. *Locke.*

3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for muſick.

O'NLY. *adv.*

1. Simply; ſingly; merely; barely.

I propoſe my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*

The poſterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their father's vices; and that not *only* by a juſt judgment, but from the natural courſe of things. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iv.

All who deſerve his love, he makes his own;
And to be lov'd himſelf, needs *only* to be known. *Dryd.*

Nor muſt this contrition be exerciſed by us, *only* for groſſer evils; but when we live the beſt. *Wake.*

2. So and no otherwiſe.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. *Gen.* vi. 5.

3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten.*

O'NOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name.

Deſtinies were ſuperſtitiouſly, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were ſuitable, and fatal neceſſities concurred herein with voluntary motion. *Camden.*

ONOMA'NTICAL. *adj.* [ὄνομα and μάντις.] Predicting by names.

Theodatus, when curious to know the ſucceſs of his wars againſt the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew, willed him to ſhut up a number of ſwine and give ſome of them Roman names, others Gothiſh names with ſeveral marks, and there to leave them. *Camden.*

ONSET. *n. ſ.* [*on* and *ſet.*]

1. Attack; ſtorm; aſſault; firſt brunt.

As well the ſoldier dieth, which ſtandeth ſtill, as he that gives the braveſt *onſet*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

All breathleſs, weary, faint,
Him ſpying, with freſh *onſet* he aſſail'd,
And kindling new his courage, ſeeming queint,
Struck him ſo hugely, that through great conſtraint
He made him ſtoop. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

The ſhout
Of battle now began, and ruſhing ſound
Of *onſet*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Sometimes it gains a point; and preſently it finds itſelf baffled and beaten off; yet ſtill it renews the *onſet*, attacks the difficulty afreſh; plants this reaſoning and that argument, like ſo many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obſtinate incloſed truth. *South.*

Without men and proviſions it is impoſſible to ſecure conqueſts that are made in the firſt *onſets* of an invaſion. *Addiſ.*

Obſerve
The firſt impetuous *onſets* of his grief;
Uſe every artifice to keep him ſtedfaſt. *Phillips.*

2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. This ſenſe, ſays Nicholſon, is ſtill retained in Northumberland, where *onſet* means a *tuft*.

I will with deeds requite thy gentleneſs;
And for an *onſet*, Titus, to advance
Thy name and honourable family,
Lavinia will I make my empreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To O'NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet upon; to begin.

This for a while was hotly *onſetted* and a reaſonable price offered, but ſoon cooled again. *Carew.*

O'NSLAUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*on* and *ſlay.* See SLAUGHTER.] Attack; ſtorm; onſet.

They made a halt
To view the ground, and where t'aſſault,
Then call'd a council, which was beſt,
By ſiege or *onſlaught* to inveſt
The enemy; and 'twas agreed
By ſtorm and *onſlaught* to proceed. *Hudibras, p.* i.

ONTO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ontology.*] One who conſiders the affections of being in general; a metaphyſician.

ONTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The ſcience of the affections of being in general; metaphyſicks.

The modes, accidents, and relations, that belong to various beings, are copiouſly treated of in metaphyſicks, or more properly *ontology*. *Watts's Logick.*

O'NWARD. *adv.* [onƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Forward; progreſſively.

My lord,
When you went *onward* on this ended action,
I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

Satan was now at hand, and from his ſeat
The monſter moving *onward* came as faſt,
With horrid ſtrides. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Him thro' the ſpicy foreſt *onward* come
Adam diſcern'd, as in the door he ſat
Of his cool bow'r. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Not one looks backward, *onward* ſtill he goes,
Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his noſe. *Pope.*

2. In a ſtate of advanced progreſſion.

Philoxenus came to ſee how *onward* the fruits were of his friends labour. *Sidney.*

You are already ſo far *onward* of your way, that you have forſaken the imitation of ordinary converſe. *Dryden.*

3. Somewhat farther.

A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand
To theſe dark ſteps, a little farther on. *Milton.*

O'NYCHA. *n. ſ.* It is found in two different ſenſes in Scripture.—The odoriferous ſnail or ſhell, and the ſtone named onyx. The greateſt part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous ſhell, like that of the ſhell-fiſh called purpura. The onyx is fiſhed for in watery places of the Indies, where grows the ſpicanardi, which is the food of this fiſh and what makes its ſhell ſo aromatick. *Calmet.*

Take ſweet ſpices, *onycha*, and galbanum. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

O'NYX. *n. ſ.* [ὄνυξ.] The *onyx* is a ſemipellucid gem, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies, but the blueiſh white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* legitima of the ancients. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem, and the regular arrangement and diſpoſition of its colours make amends for their want of ſhow. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Nor are her rare endowments to be ſold,
For glittering ſand by Ophir ſhown,
The blue-ey'd ſapphire, or rich *onyx* ſtone. *Sandys.*

The *onyx* is an accidental variety of the agate kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a blueiſh white, and ſometimes of red: when on one or both ſides the white, there happens to lie alſo a plate of a reddiſh or fleſh colour, the jewellers call the ſtone a ſardonyx. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

OOZE. *n. ſ.* [either from *eaux*, waters, French; or ƿæꞅ, wetneſs, Saxon.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; ſlime.

My ſon i' th' *ooze* is bedded. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Some carried up into their grounds the *ooze* or ſalt water mud, and found good profit thereby. *Carew.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head,
Deep in his *ooze* he ſought his ſedgy bed,
And ſhrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

2. Soft flow; ſpring. This ſeems to be the meaning in Prior.

From his firſt fountain and beginning *ooze*,
Down to the ſea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by ſtealth; to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A wat'riſh humour ſwell'd and *ooz'd* agen. *Dryden.*

Where creeping waters *ooze*,
Where marſhes ſtagnate, and where rivers wind,
Cluſter the rolling fogs. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

The lily drinks
The latent rill, ſcarce *oozing* thro' the graſs. *Thomſon.*

O'OZY. *adj.* [from *ooze.*] Miry; muddy; ſlimy.

From his *oozy* bed,
Old father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend head. *Pope.*

To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [*opaco*, Lat.] To ſhade; to cloud; to darken; to obſcure.

The ſame corpuſcles, upon the unſtopping of the glaſs, did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudineſs; want of tranſparency.

Can any thing eſcape the perſpicacity of thoſe eyes in whoſe opticks there is no *opacity*? *Brown.*

Had there not been any night, ſhadow or *opacity*, we ſhould never have had any determinate conceit of darkneſs. *Glanv.*

How much any body hath of colour, ſo much hath it of *opacity*, and by ſo much the more unfit is it to tranſmit the ſpecies. *Ray on the Creation.*

The leaſt parts of almoſt all natural bodies, are in ſome meaſure tranſparent; and the *opacity* of thoſe bodies ariſeth from the multitude of reflexions cauſed in their internal parts. *Newton's Opticks.*

OPA'COUS. *adj.* [*opacus*, Lat.] Dark; obſcure; not tranſparent.

When he perceives that theſe *opacous* bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffuſion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more ſubtile far than they, and conſequently, diviſible into leſſer atoms; and having leſſer pores, gives leſs ſcope to our eyes to miſs light. *Digby.*

Upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world, whoſe firſt convex divides
The luminous inferior orbs, incloſ'd
From chaos, and th' inroad of darkneſs old,
Satan alighted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

O'PAL. *n. ſ.* The *opal* is a very elegant and a very ſingular kind of ſtone; it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opake, and leſs hard. It is found always in the pebble ſhape, of various ſizes, from the head of a pin to the bigneſs of a walnut. It is naturally bright, ſmooth and gloſſy, and ſhows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it much reſembles the fineſt mother of pearl; its baſis ſeeming a blueiſh or greyiſh white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light, among which the green and the blue are particularly beautiful, but the fiery red is the fineſt of all. This ſtone is found in the Eaſt-Indies, in Egypt, Perſia and Tartary, and in ſome parts of Europe, particularly in Bohemia; but the Oriental is much the fineſt. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Thy mind is a very *opal*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Th' empyreal heav'n, extended wide
In circuit, undetermin'd ſquare or round;
With *opal* tow'rs, and battlements adorn'd
Or living ſapphire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

We have this ſtone from Germany, and is the ſame with the *opal* of the ancients. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

OPA'QUE. *adj.* [*opacus*, Lat.]

They
Shot upward ſtill direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Theſe diſappearing fixt ſtars were actually extinguiſhed and turned into more *opaque* and groſs planet-like bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

To OPE'. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; *op*, Iſlandick, a hole. *Ope*
To O'PEN. } is uſed only in poetry, when one ſyllable is more convenient than two.]

1. To uncloſe; to unlock; to put into ſuch a ſtate as that the inner parts may be ſeen or entered. The contrary to *ſhut*.

The world's mine oyſter,
Which I with ſword will *open*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Before you fight, *ope* this letter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They conſent to work us harm and woe,
To *ope* the gates, and ſo let in our foe. *Fairfax.*

If a man *open* a pit and not cover it, and an ox fall therein, the owner of the pit ſhall make it good. *Exod.* xxi. 23.

Let us paſs through your land, and none ſhall do you any hurt; howbeit they would not *open* unto him. 1 *Mac.* v. 48.

Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cauſe of all ſuch as are appointed to deſtruction. *Prov.* xxxi. 8.

Open to me the gates of righteouſneſs. *Pſalm* cxviii. 19.

Adam, now *ope* thine eyes; and firſt behold
Th' effects which thy original crime hath wrought
In ſome to ſpring from thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt. b.* xi.

Our fleet Apollo ſends,
Where Tuſcan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
And where Numicus *opes* his holy ſource. *Dryden.*

When firſt you *ope* your doors, and paſſing by
The ſad ill-omen'd object meets your eye. *Dryden.*

When the matter is made, the ſide muſt be *opened* to let it out. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To ſhow; to diſcover.

The Engliſh did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

3. To divide; to break.

The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and ſhut again by a ſecond. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To explain; to diſcloſe.

Some things wiſdom *openeth* by the ſacred books of Scripture, ſome things by the glorious works of nature. *Hooker.*

Paul reaſoned with them out of the Scriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Chriſt muſt needs have ſuffered and riſen again from the dead. *Acts*, xvii. 3.

After the Earl of Lincoln was ſlain, the king *opened* himſelf to ſome of his council, that he was ſorry for the earl's death, becauſe by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Gramont, governour of Bayonne, took an exquiſite notice of their perſons and behaviour, and *opened* himſelf to ſome of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed. *Wotton.*

A friend who relates his ſucceſs, talks himſelf into a new pleaſure; and by *opening* his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

5. To begin.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cauſe, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryd. Ep. to the Whigs.*

Homer *opens* his poem with the utmoſt ſimplicity and modeſty, he continually grows upon the reader. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To **Ope.**
To **O'pen.** } *v. n.*

1. To uncloſe itſelf; not to remain ſhut; not to continue cloſed.

The hundred doors
Ope of themſelves; a ruſhing whirlwind roars
Within the cave. *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

My old wounds are *open'd* at this view,
And in my murd'rer's preſence bleed anew. *Dryden.*

Unnumber'd treaſures *ope* at once,
From each ſhe nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddeſs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never truſt me when I *open* again. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The night reſtores our actions done by day;
As hounds in ſleep will *open* for their prey. *Dryden.*

Cytheron loudly calls me to my way;
Thy hounds, Taygetus, *open* and purſue their prey. *Dryd.*

Hark! the dog *opens*; take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

Ope.
O'pen. } *adj.* [*Ope* is ſcarcely uſed but by old authors, and by them in the primitive, not figurative ſenſe.]

1. Uncloſed; not ſhut.

The gates are *ope*; now prove good ſeconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;
Not for the fliers. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Moſt ſacrilegious murther hath broke *ope*
The Lord's anointed temple, and ſtole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Then ſent Sanballat his ſervant, with an *open* letter in his hand. *Neh.* vi. 5.

With the ſame key ſet *ope* the door
Wherewith you lock'd it faſt before. *Cleaveland.*

Thro' the gate,
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan paſs'd. *Milton.*

They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,
And each with *open* arms embrac'd her choſen knight. *Dryden.*

He, when Æneas on the plain appears,
Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears. *Dryden.*

The bounce broke *ope* the door. *Dryden.*

The door was *ope*, they blindly grope the way. *Dryd.*

2. Plain; apparent; evident.

They crucify to themſelves the Son of God afreſh, and put him to an *open* ſhame. *Heb.* vi. 6.

Th' under-work, tranſparent, ſhews too plain:
Where *open* acts accuſe, th' excuſe is vain. *Daniel.*

3. Not wearing diſguiſe; clear; artleſs; ſincere.

He was ſo ſecret therein, as not daring to be *open*, that to no creature he ever ſpake of it. *Sidney.*

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was againſt the Engliſh in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and beſides was held a man *open* and of good faith. *Bacon.*

The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative; the Italians ſtiff, ceremonious, and reſerved. *Addiſon.*

This reſerved myſterious way of acting towards perſons, who in right of their poſts expected a more *open* treatment, was imputed to ſome hidden deſign. *Swift.*

His generous, *open*, undeſigning heart,
Has begg'd his rival to ſolicit for him. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance midway. *Dryden's Boccace.*

Then ſhall thy Craggs
On the caſt ore another Pollio ſhine;
With aſpect *open* ſhall erect his head. *Pope.*

5. Not hidden; expoſed to view.

In that little ſpot of ground that lies between thoſe two great oceans of eternity, we are to exerciſe our thoughts, and lay *open* the treaſures of the divine wiſdom and goodneſs hid in this part of nature and providence. *Burnet.*

Theſe innate notions ſhould lie *open* fairly to every one's view. *Locke.*

Moral principles require reaſoning and diſcourſe to diſcover the certainty of their truths: they lie not *open* as natural characters engraven on the mind. *Locke.*

6. Not reſtrained; not denied.

If Demetrius and the craftſmen have a matter againſt any man, the law is *open*, and there are deputies; let them implead one another. *Acts*, xix. 38.

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry ſummer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

8. Uncovered.

Here is better than the *open* air. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

And when at laſt in pity, you will die,
I'll watch your birth of immortality;
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair,
And teach you your firſt flight in *open* air. *Dryden.*

9. Expoſed; without defence.

The ſervice that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the ſons of men, to give every one according to his ways. *Jer.* xxxii. 19.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry. *Pſalm* xxxiv. 15.

O'pener. *n. ſ.* [from *open.*]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloſes.

True *opener* of mine eyes,
Much better ſeems this viſion, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than thoſe two paſt. *Milton.*

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of Heav'n itſelf;
The very *opener* and intelligencer
Between the grace, the ſanctities of Heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. That which ſeparates; diſuniter.

There may be ſuch *openers* of compound bodies, becauſe there wanted not ſome experiments in which it appeared. *Boyle.*

Openey'ed. *adj.* [*open* and *eye.*] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do ſnoring lie,
Openeyed conſpiracy
His time doth take. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Openha'nded. *adj.* [*open* and *hand.*] Generous; liberal; munificent.

Good Heav'n, who renders mercy back for mercy,
With *openhanded* bounty ſhall repay you. *Rowe.*

Openhea'rted. *adj.* [*open* and *heart.*] Generous; candid; not meanly ſubtle.

I know him well; he's free and *openhearted.* *Dryden.*

Of an *openhearted* generous miniſter you are not to ſay that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Openhea'rtedness. *n. ſ.* [*open* and *heart.*] Liberality; munificence; generoſity.

O'pening. *n. ſ.* [from *open.*]

1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and *openings* of the earth. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Diſcovery at a diſtance; faint knowledge; dawn.

God has been pleaſed to diſſipate this confuſion and chaos, and to give us ſome *openings*, ſome dawnings of liberty and ſettlement. *South's Sermons.*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light; you ſhone to us from afar, and diſcloſed your firſt beams on diſtant nations. *Dryden.*

O'penly. *adv.* [from *open.*]

1. Publickly; not ſecretly; in ſight; not obſcurely.

Their actions, always ſpoken of with great honour, are now called *openly* into queſtion. *Hooker, b.* v.

Prayers are faulty, not whenſoever they be *openly* made, but when hypocriſy is the cauſe of open praying. *Hooker.*

Why ſhould you have put me to deny
This claim, which now you wear ſo *openly.* *Shakeſpeare.*

I knew the time,
Now full, that I no more ſhould live obſcure,
But *openly* begin, as beſt becomes
The authority which I deriv'd from Heav'n. *Par. Reg.*

How groſsly and *openly* do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Goſpel, by our ungodlineſs and worldly luſts? *Tillotſon, Sermon* v.

We expreſs our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's ſolemnity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without diſguiſe

Darah
Too *openly* does love and hatred ſhow:
A bounteous maſter, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

Openmou'thed. *adj.* [*open* and *mouth.*] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *openmouthed* toward the aſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

O'penness. *n. ſ.* [from *open.*]

1. Plainneſs; clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more *openneſs* your anſwers
To my demands. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Plainneſs; freedom from diſguiſe.

The noble *openneſs* and freedom of his reflexions, are expreſſed in lively colours. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Theſe letters, all written in the *openneſs* of friendſhip, will prove what were my real ſentiments. *Pope's Letters.*

O'PERA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.]

An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, repreſented by vocal and inſtrumental muſick, adorned with ſcenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden's Preface to Albion.*

O'perable. *adj.* [from *operor*, Latin.] To be done; practicable.

Being uncapable of *operable* circumſtances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the viſible ſucceſs, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progreſſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

O'perant. *adj.* [*operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. A word not in uſe.

Earth, yield me roots!
Who ſeeks far better of thee, ſauce his palate
With thy moſt *operant* poiſon! *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

I muſt leave thee, love, and ſhortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do. *Shakeſp.*

To **O'PERATE.** *v. n.* [*operor*, Latin; *operer*, French.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects.

The virtues of private perſons *operate* but on a few; their ſphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifeſtly by impulſe, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in. *Locke.*

It can *operate* on the guts and ſtomach, and thereby produce diſtinct ideas. *Locke.*

A plain convincing reaſon *operates* on the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *Swift.*

Where cauſes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. *Watts.*

Opera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*operatio*, Lat. *operation*, French.]

1. Agency; production of effects; influence.

There are in men *operations*, ſome natural, ſome rational, ſome ſupernatural, ſome politick, ſome finally eccleſiaſtical. *Hooker.*

By all the *operations* of the orbs,
From whom we do exiſt and ceaſe to be,
Here I diſclaim all my paternal care. *Shak. King Lear.*

All *operations* by tranſmiſſion of ſpirits and imagination, work at diſtance and not at touch. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Waller's preſence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing deſired. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The tree whoſe *operation* brings
Knowledge of good and ill, ſhun to taſte. *Milton*

If the *operation* of theſe ſalts be in convenient glaſſes promoted by warmth, the aſcending ſteams may eaſily be caught and reduced into a penetrant ſpirit. *Boyle.*

The pain and ſickneſs cauſed by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the ſtomach and guts by the ſeize, motion and figure of its inſenſible parts. *Locke.*

2. Action; effect.

Repentance and renovation conſiſt not in the ſtrife, wiſh, or purpoſe, but in the actual *operations* of good life. *Hamm.*

That falſe fruit
Far other *operation* firſt diſplay'd,
Carnal deſire inflaming. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Speculative painting, without the aſſiſtance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but ſlothfully languiſhes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

In this underſtanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other ſenſeleſs matter has colour, warmth and ſoftneſs. But theſe qualities are not ſubſiſtent in thoſe bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in ſomething elſe. *Bentley.*

3. [In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the uſe of inſtruments.

4. The motions or employments of an army.

O'perative. *adj.* [from *operate.*] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency.

To be over curious in ſearching how God's all-piercing and *operative* Spirit diſtinguiſhing gave form to the matter of the univerſal, is a ſearch like unto his, who not contented with a known ford, will preſume to paſs over the greateſt rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. *Raleigh.*

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themſelves popular, by ſpeaking in parliament againſt thoſe things which were moſt grateful to his majeſty; and he thought a little diſcountenance upon thoſe perſons would ſuppreſs that ſpirit within themſelves, or make the poiſon of it leſs *operative* upon others. *Clarendon.*

In actions of religion we ſhould be zealous, active, and *operative*, ſo far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This circumſtance of the promiſe muſt give life to all the reſt, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. *Decay of Piety.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, eſpecially in morality; in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The will is the concluſion of an *operative* ſyllogiſm. *Norris.*

Opera'tor. *n. ſ.* [*operateur*, Fr. from *operate.*] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the firſt with a great deal of nicety, upon a curſory view appeared like the head of another. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 275.

To adminiſter this doſe, there cannot be fewer than fifty thouſand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty. *Swift.*

Opero'se. *adj.* [*operoſus*, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousneſs.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and alſo very *operoſe*, and would affect a great part of the univerſe; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to ceaſe, as they were at firſt to procure it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Written language, as it is more *operous*, ſo it is more digeſted, and is permanent. *Holder.*

Ophio'phagous. *adj.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpenteating. Not uſed.

All ſnakes are not of ſuch poiſonous qualities as common opinion preſumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and ſuch as feed upon ſerpents. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Ophi'tes. *n. ſ.* A ſtone.

Ophites has a duſky greeniſh ground, with ſpots of a lighter green, oblong, and uſually near ſquare. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

Ophtha'lmick. *adj.* [*ophthalmique*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμὸς, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

O'phthamy. *n. ſ.* [*ophthalmie*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμὸς, Gr.] A diſeaſe of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the veſſels and collected into thoſe parts. *Dict.*

The uſe of cool applications, externally, is moſt eaſy to the eye; but after all, there will ſometimes enſue a troubleſome *ophthalmy.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

O'piate. *n. ſ.* A medicine that cauſes ſleep.

They choſe atheiſm as an *opiate*, to ſtill thoſe frightening apprehenſions of hell, by inducing a dulneſs and lethargy of mind, rather than to make uſe of that native and ſalutary medicine, a hearty repentance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

O'piate. *adj.* Soporiferous; ſomniferous; narcotick; cauſing ſleep.

The particular ingredients of thoſe magical ointments, are *opiate* and ſoporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is uſed for procuring dead ſleeps. *Bacon.*

All their ſhape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than thoſe
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drouze,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the paſt'ral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality reſolvent of the bile, is proper for *melancholy.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

O'pifice. *n. ſ.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanſhip; handywork. *Dict.*

O'pificer. *n. ſ.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; artiſt. A word not received.

There is an infinite diſtance betwixt the poor mortal artiſt, and the almighty *opificer.* *Bentley's Sermons.*

O'pinable. *adj.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Which may be thought. *Dict.*

Opina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Opinion; notion. *Dict.*

Opina'tor. *n. ſ.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion.

Conſider againſt what kind of *opinators* the reaſon above given is levelled. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **Opi'ne.** *v. n.* [*opinor*, Latin.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an ague, that forſakes
And haunts by fits thoſe whom it takes;
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain
And blows they felt to-day, again. *Hudibras, p.* i.

In matters of mere ſpeculation, it is not much material to the welfare of government, or of themſelves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philoſophers or no. *South's Sermons.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind,
Opine, that nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the ſhining miſchief under ground. *Pope.*

Opi'niative. *adj.* [from *opinion.*]

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.

2. Imagined; not proved.

It is the more difficult to find out truth, becauſe it is in ſuch inconſiderable proportions ſcattered in a maſs of *opinative* uncertainties; like the ſilver Hiero's crown of gold. *Glanville's Sceps. c.* 9.

Opinia'tor. *n. ſ.* [*opiniatre*, French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and ſelf-believing men diſpute of and make doubt of? *Raleigh.*

Eſſex left Lord Roberts governour; a man of a ſour and ſurly nature, a great *opiniator*, and one who muſt be overcome before he would believe that he could be ſo. *Clarend.*

For all his exact plot, down was he caſt from all his greatneſs, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all ſuch politick *opiniators* ſhould. *South's Serm.*

OPINIA'TRE. *adj.* [French.] Obſtinate; ſtubborn.

Inſtead of an able man, you deſire to have him an inſignificant wrangler, *opiniatre* in diſcourſe, and priding himſelf in contradicting others. *Locke.*

Opinia'trety.
Opi'niatry. } *n. ſ.* [*opiniatretè*, French.] Obſtinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; ſtubbornneſs. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.

Leſt popular *opinatry* ſhould ariſe, we will deliver the chief opinions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

The one ſets the thoughts upon wit and falſe colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opinatry.* *Locke's Education.*

So much as we ourſelves conſider and comprehend of truth and reaſon, ſo much we poſſeſs of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, make us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true: what in them was ſcience, is in us but *opiniatrety.* *Locke.*

I can paſs by *opiniatry*, and the buſy meddling of thoſe who thruſt themſelves into every thing. *Woodward's Letters.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me; but he ſhall not get rid ſo. *Pope.*

OPI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*opinion*, French; *opinio*, Latin.]

1. Perſuaſion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, ſettled in the imagination, but never arriving at the underſtanding, there to obtain the tincture of reaſon. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Opinion is, when the aſſent of the underſtanding is ſo far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one perſuaſion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of incertainty and doubting. *Hale.*

Stiff in opinion, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Bleſt be the princes who have fought
For pompous names, or wide dominion,
Since by their error we are taught,
That happineſs is but *opinion.* *Prior.*

2. Sentiment; judgment; notion.

Can they make it out againſt the common ſenſe and opinion of all mankind, that there is no ſuch thing as a future ſtate of miſery for ſuch as have lived ill here? *South.*

Charity itſelf commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendſhip, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good opinion of his friend. *South's Sermons.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning heirs, that where there are divers children the eldeſt ſon has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philoſophers are of *opinion*, that infinite ſpace is poſſeſſed by God's infinite omnipreſence. *Locke.*

I ſhall conclude my paper with a ſtory out of Boccalini, which ſufficiently ſhews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the ſort of critics I have been here mentioning. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 291.

3. Favourable judgment.

In actions of arms ſmall matters are of great moment, eſpecially when they ſerve to raiſe an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

Howſoever I have no *opinion* of thoſe things; yet ſo much I conceive to be true, that ſtrong imagination hath more force upon things living than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

To **Opi'nion.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. A word out of uſe, and unworthy of revival.

The Stoicks *opinioned* the ſouls of wiſe men dwell about the moon, and thoſe of fools wandered about the earth: whereas the Epicureans held nothing after death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That the ſoul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimenſion, is generally *opinioned*. *Glanville's Sceps. c.* xiii.

It is *opinioned*, that the earth reſts as the world's centre, while the heavens are the ſubject of the univerſal motions. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* xi.

Opi'nionative. *adj.* [from *opinion.*] Fond of preconceived notions; ſtubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* aſſurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement. *Glanville.*

One would rather chuſe a reader without art, than one ill inſtructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Opi'nionatively. *adv.* [from *opinionative.*] Stubbornly.

Opi'nionativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *opinionative.*] Obſtinacy.

Opi'nionist. *n. ſ.* [*opinioniſte*, Fr. from *opinion.*] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinioniſt* ſets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glanville to Albius.*

Opi'parous. *adj.* [*opiparus*, Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

Opitula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*opitulatio*, Lat.] An aiding; a helping. *Dict.*

O'pium. *n. ſ.* A juice, partly of the reſinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or maſſes, uſually of a roundiſh figure, very heavy and of a denſe texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark browniſh yellow; its ſmell is very unpleaſant, of a dead faint kind; and its taſte very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, from Egypt, and from the Eaſt-Indies, where it is produced from the white garden poppy; a plant of which every part is full of a milky juice, and with which the fields of Aſia-Minor are in many places ſown as ours are with corn. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet ſoft, green and full of juice, inciſions are made in them, and from every one of theſe a few drops flow of a milky juice, which ſoon hardens into a ſolid conſiſtence. Theſe drops are gathered with great care, and the fineſt *opium* proceeds from the firſt inciſions. In the countries where *opium* is produced, multitudes are employed in preparing it with water, honey, and ſpices, and working it up into cakes; but what we generally have is the mere crude juice, or at moſt worked up with water, or a ſmall quantity of honey ſufficient to bring it into form. The ancients were greatly divided about the virtues or uſe of *opium*; ſome calling it a poiſon, and others the greateſt of all medicines. At preſent it is in high eſteem, and externally applied it is emollient, relaxing and diſcutient, and greatly promotes ſuppuration. A moderate doſe of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet cuſtom will make people bear a dram as a moderate doſe; but in that caſe nature is vitiated. Its firſt effect is the making the patient cheerful, as if he had drank moderately of wine; it removes melancholy, excites boldneſs, and diſſipates the dread of danger; and for this reaſon the Turks always take it when they are going to battle in a larger doſe than ordinary: it afterward quiets the ſpirits, eaſes pain, and diſpoſes to ſleep. After the effect of a doſe of *opium* is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the ſpirits, which had been elevated by it, become lower than before, and the pulſe languid. An immoderate doſe of *opium* brings on a ſort of drunkenneſs, cheerfulneſs and loud laughter, at firſt, and, after many terrible ſymptoms, death itſelf. Thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to an immoderate uſe of *opium*, are ſubject to relaxations and weakneſſes of all the parts of the body; they are apt to be faint, idle and thoughtleſs, and are generally in a ſtupid and uncomfortable ſtate, except juſt after they have taken a freſh doſe: they loſe their appetite, and, in fine, grow old before their time. *Hill.*

Sleep hath forſook and giv'n me o'er
To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure. *Milton.*

The colour and taſte of *opium* are, as well as its ſoporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

O'ple-tree. *n. ſ.* [*ople* and *tree.*] A ſort of tree. *Ainſw.*

Opoba'lsamum. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

Opo'ponax. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A gum reſin of a tolerably firm texture, in ſmall looſe granules, and ſometimes in large maſſes, which are impure. It is of a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taſte. It is brought to us from the Eaſt, and was well known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating and diſcutient, and gently purgative. *Hill.*

O'ppidan. *n. ſ.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townſman; an inhabitant of a town.

To **Oppi'gnerate.** *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn.

The Duke of Guiſe Henry was the greateſt uſurer in France, for that he had turned all his eſtate into obligations; meaning that he had ſold and *oppignerated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanded at this time with France, for the reſtoring Rouſſillion and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **O'PPILATE.** *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obſtruction.

Oppila'tion. *n. ſ.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate.*] Obſtruction; matter heaped together.

The ingredients preſcribed in their ſubſtance actuate the ſpirits, reclude *oppilations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

O'ppilative. *adj.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obſtructive.

Opple'ted. *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crouded.

Oppo'nent. *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Oppoſite; adverſe.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid,
It was *opponent* to our ſearch ordain'd,
That joy, ſtill ſought, ſhould never be attain'd. *Prior.*

Oppo'nent. *n. ſ.* [*opponens*, Lat.]

1. Antagoniſt; adverſary.
2. One who begins the diſpute by raiſing objections to a tenet.

Inaſmuch as ye go about to deſtroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impoſe on us that which we think not ourſelves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part. *Hooker.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exerciſe his office, and ſeaſonably commit the *opponent* with the reſpondent, like a long practiſed moderator. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] Seaſonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliſs, and the perpetual conſtancy of his proſperous ſucceſſes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*

Will lift us up in ſpite of fate,
Nearer our ancient ſeat; perhaps in view
Of thoſe bright confines, whence with neighb'ring arms
And *opportune* excurſion, we may chance
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Conſider'd every creature, which of all
Moſt *opportune* might ſerve his wiles; and found
The ſerpent ſubtleſt beaſt of all the field. *Milton.*

Opportu'nely. *adv.* [from *opportune.*] Seaſonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was reſolved to chuſe a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being ſituate ſo *opportunely* to annoy England either for coaſt or trade. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Againſt theſe there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportunely* induced to ſay ſomewhat. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This experiment does *opportunely* ſupply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

Opportu'nity. *n. ſ.* [*opportunité*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit place; time; convenience; ſuitableneſs of circumſtances to any end.

A wiſe man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Mens behaviour ſhould be like their apparel, not too ſtraight, but free for exerciſe. *Bacon, Eſſay* 53.

Opportunity, like a ſudden guſt,
Hath ſwell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempeſt.
Accurſed *opportunity!*
That work'ſt our thoughts into deſires, deſires
To reſolutions; thoſe being ripe and quicken'd,
Thou giv'ſt them birth, and bring'ſt them forth to action. *Denham.*

Tho' their advice be good, their counſel wiſe,
Yet length ſtill loſes *opportunities*. *Denham.*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy deſire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Atterb.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long deſcriptions of the night. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To **OPPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*oppoſer*, French; *oppono*, Latin.]

1. To act againſt; to be adverſe; to hinder; to reſiſt.

There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuouſneſs: and my deſire
All continent impediments would o'erbear,
That did *oppoſe* my will. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To put in oppoſition; to offer as an antagoniſt or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am ſure all ſlaves are; and then I may, without preſumption, *oppoſe* my ſingle opinion to his. *Locke.*

3. To place as an obſtacle.

Since he ſtands obdurate,
And that no lawful means can carry me
Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppoſe*
My patience to his fury. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I thro' the ſeas purſu'd their exil'd race,
Engag'd the heav'ns, *oppos'd* the ſtormy main;
But billows roar'd and tempeſts rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*

4. To place in front.

Her grace ſat down
In a rich chair of ſtate; *oppoſing* freely
The beauty of her perſon to the people. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Oppo'se.** *v. n.*

1. To act adverſely.

A ſervant, thrill'd with remorſe,
Oppos'd againſt the act, bending his ſword
To his great maſter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He practiſed to diſpatch ſuch of the nobility as were like to *oppoſe* againſt his miſchievous drift, and in ſuch ſort to encumber and weaken the reſt, that they ſhould be no impediments to him. *Hayward*

2. To object in a diſputation; to have the part of raiſing difficulties againſt a tenet ſuppoſed to be right.

Oppo'seless. *adj.* [from *oppoſe.*] Irreſiſtible; not to be oppoſed.

I could bear it longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your great *oppoſeleſs* wills. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oppo'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *oppoſe.*] One that oppoſes; antagoniſt; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddeſs Fortune
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Miſguide thy *oppoſers* ſwords: bold gentleman!
Proſperity be thy page. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Brave wits that have made eſſays worthy of immortality; yet by reaſon of envious and more popular *oppoſers*, have ſubmitted to fate, and are almoſt loſt in oblivion. *Glanv.*

I do not ſee how the miniſters could have continued in their ſtations, if their *oppoſers* had agreed about the methods by which they ſhould be ruined. *Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,
A bold *oppoſer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

O'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*oppoſite*, Fr. *oppoſitus*, Lat.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, trine and *oppoſite*,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

2. Adverſe; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is miſled into another ſort of pleaſure, *oppoſite* to that which is deſigned in an epick poem. *Dryden.*

This is a proſpect very uneaſy to the luſts and paſſions, and *oppoſite* to the ſtrongeſt deſires of fleſh and blood. *Rogers.*

3. Contrary.

In this fallen ſtate of man religion begins with repentance, and converſion, the two *oppoſite* terms of which are God and ſin. *Tillotſon, Serm.* i.

Particles of ſpeech have divers, and ſometimes almoſt *oppoſite* ſignifications. *Locke.*

O'pposite. *n. ſ.* Adverſary; opponent; antagoniſt; enemy.

To the beſt and wiſeſt, while they live, the world is continually a froward *oppoſite*, a curious obſerver of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admireth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 7.

He is the moſt ſkilful, bloody, and fatal *oppoſite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance
Shall grace his arms ſo far in equal fight,
From out the bars to force his *oppoſite*,
The prize of valour and of love ſhall gain. *Dryden.*

O'ppositely. *adv.* [from *oppoſite.*]

1. In ſuch a ſituation as to face each other.

The leſſer pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppoſitely* with their points downward, but upward. *Grew's Muſ.*

2. Adverſely.

I oft have ſeen, when corn was ripe to mow,
And now in dry, and brittle ſtraw did grow,
Winds from all quarters *oppoſitely* blow. *May's Virg.*

O'ppositeness. *n. ſ.* [from *oppoſite.*] The ſtate of being oppoſite.

Opposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*oppoſition*, Fr. *oppoſitio*, Lat.]

1. Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed.
2. Hoſtile reſiſtance.

He
Cry'd oh! and mounted; found no *oppoſition*
From what he look'd for ſhould oppoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Virtue which breaks thro' all *oppoſition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Moſt ſhines, and moſt is acceptable above. *Milton.*

He conſiders Lauſus reſcuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himſelf when he took Anchiſes on his ſhoulders, and bore him ſafe through the rage of the fire and the *oppoſition* of his enemies. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, meaſure the laws of God not by their intrinſical goodneſs, but by the reluctancy and *oppoſition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotſon, Serm.* vi.

4. Contrariety of intereſt; contrariety of meaſures.
5. Contrariety of meaning; diverſity of meaning.

The parts of every true *oppoſition* do alway both concern the ſame ſubject, and have reference to the ſame thing, ſith otherwiſe they are but in ſhew oppoſite, and not in truth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

Reaſon can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is leſs evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *oppoſition* to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

To **O'PPRESS.** *v. a.* [*oppreſſus*, Lat.]

1. To cruſh by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity.

Iſrael and Judah were *oppreſſed* together, and all that took them captives held them faſt, they refuſed to let them go. *Jer.* l. 33.

Alas! a mortal moſt *oppreſt* of thoſe
Whom Fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

2. To overpower; to ſubdue.

We're not ourſelves,
When nature, being *oppreſt*, comands the mind
To ſuffer with the body. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

In blazing height of noon,
The ſun *oppreſs'd*, is plung'd in thickeſt gloom. *Thomſ.*

Oppre'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*oppreſſion*, French, from *oppreſs.*]

1. The act of oppreſſing; cruelty; ſeverity.
2. The ſtate of being oppreſſed; miſery.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and *oppreſſion* ſtare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakeſp.*

Cæſar himſelf has work, and our *oppreſſion*
Exceeds what we expected. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

3. Hardſhip; calamity.

We are all ſubject to the ſame accidents; and when we ſee any under particular *oppreſſion*, we ſhould look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Dullneſs of ſpirits; laſſitude of body.

Drowſineſs, *oppreſſion*, heavineſs, and laſſitude, are ſigns of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Oppre'ssive. *adj.* [from *oppreſs.*]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjuſtly exactious or ſevere.
2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
And help me to ſupport that feeble frame,
That nodding totters with *oppreſſive* woe,
And ſinks beneath its load. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Oppre'ssor. *n. ſ.* [*oppreſſeur*, Fr. from *oppreſs.*] One who harraſſes others with unreaſonable or unjuſt ſeverity.

I from *oppreſſors* did the poor defend,
The fatherleſs, and ſuch as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and th' *oppreſſor*'s rage,
Had reach'd the ſtars. *Dryden.*

Power, when employed to relieve the oppreſſed, and to puniſh the *oppreſſor*, becomes a great bleſſing. *Swift.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS. *adj.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproachful; diſgraceful; cauſing infamy; ſcurrilous.

Himſelf pronounceth them bleſſed, that ſhould for his name ſake be ſubject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

I will not here defile
My unſtain'd verſe with his *opprobrious* name. *Daniel.*

Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right againſt the temple of God,
On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

They ſee themſelves unjuſtly aſperſed, and vindicate themſelves in terms no leſs *opprobrious* than thoſe by which they are attacked. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 137.

Oppro'briously. *adv.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfully; ſcurrilouſly.

Think you, this little prating York
Was not incenſed by his ſubtle mother,
To taunt and ſcorn you thus *opprobriouſly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oppro'briousness. *n. ſ.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfulneſs; ſcurrility.

To **OPPU'GN.** *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppoſe; to attack; to reſiſt.

For the eccleſiaſtical laws of this land we are led by a great reaſon to obſerve, and ye be by no neceſſity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker's Preface.*

They ſaid the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

If nothing can *oppugn* his love,
And virtue envious ways can prove,
What cannot he confide to do
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras, p.* i.

The ingredients reclude oppilations, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*

Oppu'gnancy. *n. ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] Oppoſition.

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
And hark what diſcord follows, each thing meets
In mere *oppugnancy*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Oppu'gner. *n. ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] One who oppoſes or attacks.

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the ſcore of being the great patrons of man's free will, not cauſeleſsly eſteemed the great *oppugners* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*

Opsi'mathy. *n. ſ.* [ὀψιμαθία.] Late education; late erudition.

Opsona'tion. *n.* [*opſonatio*, Lat.] Catering; a buying proviſions. *Dict.*

O'ptable. *adj.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; to be wiſhed.

O'ptative. *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expreſſive of deſire. [In grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to ſignify wiſhing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*

O'ptical. *n. ſ.* [ὀπτικός.] Relating to the ſcience of opticks.

It ſeems not agreeable to what anatomiſts and optical writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

O'ptician. *n. ſ.* [from *optick.*] One ſkilled in opticks.

O'ptick. *adj.* [ὀπτικός; *optique*, French.]

1. Viſual; producing viſion; ſubſervient to viſion.

May not the harmony and diſcord of colours ariſe from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optick* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and diſcord of ſounds ariſe from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Relating to the ſcience of viſion.

Where our matter handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optic* rule, that the higher they are, the leſs ſhould be always their diminution aloft, becauſe the eye itſelf doth naturally contract all objects, according to the diſtance. *Wotton's Architecture.*

O'PTICK. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of ſight; an organ of ſight.

Can any thing eſcape the perſpicacity of thoſe eyes which were before light, and in whoſe *opticks* there is no opacity? *Brown.*

Our corporeal eyes, we find,
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Denham.*
You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
Whoſe ſmoke too long obſcur'd your riſing name,
And quickly cold indiff'rence will enſue,
When you love's joys thro' honour's *optick* view. *Prior.*
Why has not man a microſcopick eye?
For this plain reaſon, man is not a fly.
Say what the uſe, were finer *opticks* giv'n,
T'inſpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

O'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [ὀπτικὴ.] The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion.

No ſpherical body, of what bigneſs ſoever, illuminates the whole ſphere of another, although it illuminate ſomething more than half of a leſſer, according unto the doctrine of *opticks*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

Thoſe who deſire ſatisfaction in the appearance, muſt go to the admirable treatiſe of *opticks* by Sir Iſaac Newton. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

O'PTIMACY. *n. ſ.* [*optimates*, Latin.] Nobility; body of nobles.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholeſome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy. *Howel.*

OPTI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [from *optimus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being beſt.

O'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election.

Tranſplantation muſt proceed from the *option* of the people, elſe it ſounds like an exile; ſo the colonies muſt be raiſed by the leave of the king, and not by his command. *Bacon.*

Which of theſe two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

O'PULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*opulence*, Fr. *opulentia*, Lat.] Wealth;
O'PULENCY. } riches; affluence.

It muſt be a diſcovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

After eight years ſpent in outward *opulency* and inward murmur, that it was not greater; after vaſt ſums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

He had been a perſon not only of great opulence, but authority. *Atterbury.*

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt;
His ſideboard glitter'd with imagin'd plate,
And his proud fancy held a vaſt eſtate. *Swift.*

O'PULENT. *adj.* [*opulent*, French; *opulentus*, Latin.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offenſive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the ſuppoſed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*. Does our wiſe man think that the grandee whom he courts does not ſee through all the little plots of his courtſhip. *South's Sermons.*

O'PULENTLY. *adv.* [from *opulent*.] Richly; with ſplendor.

OR. *conjunct.* [oðeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning this world, whether it was to periſh *or* no; whether to be deſtroyed *or* to ſtand eternally? *Burnet.*

He my muſe's homage ſhould receive,
If I could write, *or* Holles could forgive. *Garth.*

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two *or* more ideas, is called complex. *Watts's Logick.*

2. It correſponds to *either*; he muſt *either* fall *or* fly.

3. *Or* is ſometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.

How great ſoever the ſins of any unreformed perſon are, Chriſt died for him, becauſe he died for all; only he muſt reform and forſake his ſins, *or* elſe he ſhall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

4. [oꞃ, or æꞃe, Saxon.] Before; *or ever*, is *before ever*.

Or we go to the declaration of this pſalm, it ſhall be convenient to ſhew who did write this pſalm. *Fiſher.*

The dead man's knell
Is there ſcarce aſk'd for whom, and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying *or ere* they ſicken. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Learn before thou ſpeak, and uſe phyſick *or ever* thou be ſick. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xviii. 19.

OR. *n. ſ.* [French.] Gold.

The ſhow'ry arch
With liſted colours gay, *or*, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Phillips.*

O'RACH. *n. ſ.* The flower is without leaves, but conſiſts of many ſtamina ariſing from a five-leaved empalement; the pointal becomes a flat orbicular ſeed, encloſed in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capſule, including two ſorts of ſeeds. There are thirteen ſpecies; of which the firſt, called garden *orach*, was cultivated as a culinary herb, and uſed as ſpinach, though it is not generally liked by the Engliſh, but ſtill eſteemed by the French. It was formerly uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

O'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*oracle*, French; *oraculum*, Latin.]

1. Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the Scriptures are the *oracles* of God himſelf. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 8.

2. The place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of Heaven are enquired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my *oracles* as well,
And ſet me up in hope? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
God hath now ſent his living *Oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will,
And ſends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*,
To all truth requiſite for men to know. *Par. Regained.*

3. Any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained.

There mighty nations ſhall enquire their doom,
The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope.*

4. One famed for wiſdom; one whoſe determinations are not to be diſputed.

To **O'RACLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received.

No more ſhalt thou by *oracling* abuſe
The Gentiles. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

ORA'CULAR. } *adj.* [from *oracle*.] Uttering oracles; re-
ORA'CULOUS. } ſembling oracles.

Thy counſel would be as the oracle of
Urim and Thummim, thoſe *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breaſt, or tongue of ſeers old
Infallible. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iii.
Here Charles contrives the ord'ring of his ſtates,
Here he reſolves his neighb'ring princes fates;
What nation ſhall have peace, where war be made,
Determin'd is in this *orac'lous* ſhade. *Waller.*

Though their general acknowledgments of the weakneſs of human underſtanding look like cold and ſceptical diſcouragements; yet the particular expreſſions of their ſentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniſcient. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

They have ſomething venerable and *oracular*, in that unadorned gravity and ſhortneſs in the expreſſion. *Pope.*

Th' *orac'lous* ſeer frequents the Pharian coaſt,
Proteus, a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*

ORA'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oraculous*.] In manner of an oracle.

The teſtimony of antiquity, and ſuch as paſs *oraculouſly* amongſt us, were not always ſo exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

Hence riſe the branching beech and vocal oak,
Where Jove of old *oraculouſly* ſpoke. *Dryden.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oracular*.] The ſtate of being oracular.

O'RAISON. *n. ſ.* [*oraiſon*, French; *oratio*, Latin.] Prayer; verbal ſupplication; or oral worſhip: more frequently written *oriſon*.

Stay, let's hear the *oraiſons* he makes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Buſineſs might ſhorten, not diſturb her pray'r;
Heav'n had the beſt, if not the greater ſhare:
An active life, long *oraiſons* forbids,
Yet ſtill ſhe pray'd, for ſtill ſhe pray'd by deeds. *Dryden.*

O'RAL. *adj.* [*oral*, Fr. *os*, *oris*, Lat.] Delivered by mouth; not written.

Oral diſcourſe, whoſe tranſient faults dying with the ſound that gives them life, and ſo not ſubject to a ſtrict review, more eaſily eſcapes obſervation. *Locke on Education.*

St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of the church; and as his *oral* teſtimony laſted the firſt century, many have obſerved, that by a particular providence ſeveral of our Saviour's diſciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might perſonally convey the truth of the goſpel to thoſe times which were very remote. *Addiſon.*

O'RALLY. *adv.* [from *oral*.] By mouth; without writing.

Oral tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, becauſe they are complex, not *orally* traducible to ſo great a diſtance of ages. *Hale's Common Laws of England.*

O'RANGE. *n. ſ.* [*orange*, Fr. *aurentia*, Latin.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their baſe like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depreſſed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The ſpecies are eight. *Millar.*

I will diſcharge it in your ſtraw-colour'd beard, your *orange* tawny beard. *Shakeſp. Midſumm. Night's Dream.*

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an *orange*, but of colour between *orange* tawny and ſcarlet, which caſt a moſt excellent odour, and is uſed for a preſervative againſt infection. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Fine *oranges*, ſauce for your veal,
Are charming when ſqueez'd in a pot of brown ale. *Swift.*

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure, produced in the mind by the ſame infuſion of lignum nephriticum, are no leſs diſtinct ideas than thoſe of the ſame colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke.*

O'RANGERY. *n. ſ.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt *orangery*, or artificial green-houſe. *Spectator,* N° 477.

O'RANGEMUSK. *n. ſ.* See PEAR, of which it is a ſpecies.

O'RANGEWIFE. *n. ſ.* [*orange* and *wife*.] A woman who ſells oranges.

You wear out a good wholeſome forenoon in hearing a cauſe between an *orangewife* and a foſſet ſeller. *Shakeſp.*

ORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oration*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] A ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetorick; an harangue; a declamation.

There ſhall I try,
In my *oration*, how the people take
The cruel iſſue of theſe bloody men. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

This gives life and ſpirit to every thing that is ſpoken, awakens the dulleſt ſpirits, and adds a ſingular grace and excellency both to the perſon and his *oration*. *Watts.*

ORATO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *oratour*.] Rhetorical; befitting an oratour.

Where he ſpeaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or perſuaſive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the ſame theme in a doctrinal way. *Watts.*

O'RATOUR. *n. ſ.* [*orateur*, Fr. *orator*, Lat.]

1. A publick ſpeaker; a man of eloquence.

Poor queen and ſon! your labour is but loſt;
For Warwick is a ſubtle *oratour*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
As when of old ſome *orator* renown'd,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flouriſh'd, ſince mute! to ſome great cauſe addreſs'd,
Stood in himſelf collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The conſtant deſign of both theſe *orators* in all their ſpeeches, was to drive ſome one paticular point. *Swift.*

I have liſtened to an *orator* of this ſpecies, without being able to underſtand one ſingle ſentence. *Swift.*

Both *orators* ſo much renown'd,
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. A petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed in addreſſes to chancery.

O'RATORY. *n. ſ.* [*oratoria*, *ars*, Lat.]

1. Eloquence; rhetorical ſkill.

Each paſture ſtored with ſheep feeding with ſober ſecurity, while the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory* craved the dams comfort. *Sidney.*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindneſs over-rul'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
When my *oratory* grew tow'rd end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God ſave Richard. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III
Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable, which the ſpirit of pray'r
Inſpir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with ſpeedier flight
Than loudeſt *oratory*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

By this kind of *oratory* and profeſſing to decline their own inclinations and wiſhes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over thoſe who were ſtill ſurpriſed. *Clarendon.*

The former who had to deal with a people of much more politeneſs, learning, and wit, laid the greateſt weight of his *oratory* upon the ſtrength of his arguments. *Swift.*

Come harmleſs characters, that no one hit,
Come Henley's *oratory*, Oſborn's wit. *Pope.*

2. Exerciſe of eloquence.

The Romans had ſeized upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were ſix armed with roſtra, with which the Conſul Menenius adorned the publick place of *oratory*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [*Oratoire*, French.]

Oratory ſignifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine ſervice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

They began to erect to themſelves *oratories* not in any ſumptuous or ſtately manner, which neither was poſſible by reaſon of the poor eſtate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hooker.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

ORB. *n. ſ.* [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Latin.]

1. Sphere; orbicular body; circular body.

A mighty collection of water incloſed in the bowels of the earth, conſtitutes an huge *orb* in the interior or central parts; upon the ſurface of which *orb* of water the terreſtrial ſtrata are expanded. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

They with a ſtorm of darts to diſtance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian *orb* ſuſtain'd the war. *Dryden.*

2. Mundane ſphere; celeſtial body; light of heaven.

In the floor of heav'n
There's not the ſmalleſt *orb* which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Wheel; any rolling body.

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the ſound
Of torrent floods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

4. Circle; line drawn round.

5. Circle deſcribed by any of the mundane ſpheres.

Aſtronomers, to ſolve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of *orbs*, though no ſuch things were. *Bacon.*

With ſmiling aſpect you ſerenely move,
In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

6. Period; revolution of time.

Self-begot, ſelf-rais'd,
By our own quick'ning pow'r, when fatal courſe
Had circled his full *orb*, the birth mature
Of this our native heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

7. Sphere of action.

Will you again unknit
This churliſh knot of all-abhorred war,
And move in that obedient *orb* again,
Where you did give a fair and nat'ral light. *Shakeſp.*

8. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as being luminous and ſpherical.

A drop ſerene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim ſuffuſion veil'd. *Milton.*

ORBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*orbatus*, Latin.] Privation of parents or children.

O'RBED. *adj.* [from *orb*.]

1. Round; circular; orbicular.

All thoſe ſayings will I overſwear,
And all thoſe ſwearings keep as true in ſoul,
As doth that *orbed* continent the fire,
That ſevers day from night. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

2. Formed into a circle.

Truth and juſtice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milton.*

3. Rounded.

A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold. *Addiſon.*

ORBI'CULAR. *adj.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Lat.]

1. Spherical.

He ſhall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy *orbicular* world. *Milton.*

2. Circular.

The form of their bottom is not the ſame; for whereas before it was of an *orbicular* make, they now look as if they were preſſed. *Addiſon's Guardian,* N° 114.

By a circle I underſtand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an *orbicular* figure, whoſe length is equal to its breadth, and which as to ſenſe may ſeem circular. *Newton.*

ORBI'CULARLY. *adj.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *orbicular*.] The ſtate of being orbicular.

ORBI'CULATED. *adj.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

O'RBIT. *n. ſ.* [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Latin.] The line deſcribed by the revolution of a planet.

Suppoſe more ſuns in proper *orbits* roll'd,
Diſſolv'd the ſnows and chac'd the polar cold. *Blackm.*

Suppoſe the earth placed nearer to the ſun, and revolve for inſtance in the *orbit* of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be ſcorched. *Bentley.*

O'RBITY. *n. ſ.* [*orbus*, Latin.] Loſs, or want of parents or children.

ORC. *n. ſ.* [*orca*, Lat. ὄρυγα.] A ſort of ſea-fiſh. *Ainſw.*

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals and *orcs*, and ſea-maws clang. *Milt.*

O'RCHAL. *n. ſ.* A ſtone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainſworth.*

O'RCHANET. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

O'RCHARD. *n. ſ.* [either *hortyard* or *wortyard*, ſays Skinner; oꞃꞇᵹeaꞃꝺ, Saxon. *Junius.*] A garden of fruit-trees.

Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleaſurable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

They overcome their riches, not by making
Baths, *orchards*, fiſh-pools. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Her private *orchards* wall'd on ev'ry ſide,
To lawleſs ſylvans all acceſs deny'd. *Pope.*

O'RCHESTRE. *n. ſ.* [French. ὀρχήστρα.] The place where the muſicians are ſet at a publick ſhow.

ORD. *n. ſ.* An edge or ſharpneſs; as in *ordhelm*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Iſlandiſh tongue, *ord* ſignifies a ſpear or dart. *Gibſon.* *Ord*, in old Engliſh, ſignified *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phraſe *odds* [*ords*] *and ends*, for ſcraps or remnants.

To **O'RDAIN.** *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat. *ordonner*, Fr.]

1. To appoint; to decree.

Know the cauſe why muſick was *ordain'd*;
Was it not to refreſh the mind of man
After his ſtudies, or his uſual pain? *Shakeſpeare.*

Jeroboam *ordained* a feaſt. 1 *Kings,* xii. 32.

He hath alſo prepared for him the inſtruments of death; he *ordaineth* his arrows againſt the perſecutors. *Pſalm* vii. 13.

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life, believed. *Acts,* xiii. 48.

He commanded us to teſtify that it is he which was *ordained* of God to be the Judge of quick and dead. *Acts,* x. 42.

The fatal tent,
The ſcene of death, and place *ordain'd* for puniſhment. *Dryden.*

To ſouls oppreſs'd and dumb with grief,
The gods *ordain* this kind relief,
That muſick ſhould in ſounds convey
What dying lovers dare not ſay. *Waller.*
My reaſon bends to what thy eyes *ordain*;
For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*

2. To eſtabliſh; to ſettle; to inſtitute.

Mulmutius
Ordain'd our laws, whoſe uſe the ſword of Cæſar
Hath too much mangled. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I will *ordain* a place for Iſrael. 1 *Chron.* xvii. 9.

God from Sinai deſcending, will himſelf
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets ſound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.
For thee I have *ordain'd* it, and
Have ſuffer'd, that the glory may be thine
Of ending this great war; ſince none but thou
Can end it. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Some laws *ordain*, and ſome attend the choice
Of holy ſenates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

3. To ſet in an office.

All ſignified unto you by a man, who is *ordained* over the affairs, ſhall be utterly deſtroyed. *Eſther*, xiii. 6.

4. To inveſt with miniſterial function, or ſacerdotal power.

Meletius was *ordained* by Arian biſhops, and yet his ordination was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*

ORDAINER. *n. ſ.* [from *ordain.*] He who ordains.

ORDEAL. *n. ſ.* [oꞃꝺal, Saxon; *ordalium*, low Lat. *ordalie*, Fr.] A trial by fire or water, by which the perſon accuſed appealed to Heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I ſuppoſe, into the water; whence the vulgar trial of witches.

Their *ordeal* laws they uſed in doubtful caſes, when clear proofs wanted. *Hakewell on Providence.*

In the time of King John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by *ordeal* continued; but it ended with this king. *Hale.*

ORDER. *n. ſ.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.]

1. Method; regular diſpoſition.

To know the true ſtate of Solomon's houſe, I will keep this *order*; I will ſet forth the end of our foundation, the inſtruments for our works, the ſeveral employments aſſigned, and the ordinances we obſerve. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the Goſpel; ſo it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view. *Locke.*

2. Eſtabliſhed proceſs.

The moderator, when either of the diſputants breaks the rules, may interpoſe to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

3. Proper ſtate.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce ſuitable defects in mens underſtandings. *Locke.*

4. Regularity; ſettled mode.

This order with her ſorrow ſhe accords,
Which orderleſs all form of *order* brake. *Daniel.*

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Give *order* to my ſervants, that they take
No note of our being abſent.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

If the lords of the council iſſued out any *order* againſt them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to their houſes, preſently ſome nobleman deputed by the tables publiſhed a proteſtation againſt thoſe *orders* and proclamations. *Clarendon.*

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houſes for diſarming all the papiſts in England; upon which, and the like *orders*, though ſeldom any thing was after done, yet it ſerved to keep up the apprehenſions in the people, of dangers and deſigns, and to diſincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*

I have received an *order* under your hand for a thouſand pounds in words at length. *Tatler*, Nº 60.

6. Rule; regulation.

The church hath authority to eſtabliſh that for an *order* at one time, which at another time it may aboliſh, and in both do well. *Hooker*, *b*. v. § 8.

7. Regular government.

The night, their number, and the ſudden act,
Would daſh all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*

8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour.

Elves,
The ſeveral chairs of *order* look you ſcour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shakeſp.*

Princes many times make themſelves deſires, and ſet their hearts upon toys; ſometimes upon a building; ſometimes upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*

She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the nobleſt *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*

By ſhining marks, diſtinguiſh'd they appear,
And various *orders* various enſigns bear. *Granville.*

9. A rank, or claſs.

The king commanded the high prieſt, and the prieſts of the ſecond *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the veſſels. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. 4.

Th' Almighty ſeeing,
From his tranſcendent ſeat the ſaints among,
To thoſe bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*

10. A religious fraternity.

Find a bare-foot brother out,
One of our *order* to aſſociate me,
Here viſiting the ſick. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical ſtate.

If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among themſelves, they are all in ſome ſort parties. *Dryden.*

Having in his youth made a good progreſs in learning, that he might dedicate himſelf more entirely to religion, he entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renowned for his ſanctity of life. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 164.

12. Means to an end.

Virgins muſt remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the ſoul; for in the ſame degree that virgins live more ſpiritually than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent ſtate. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

We ſhould behave reverently towards the Divine Majeſty, and juſtly towards men; and in *order* to the better diſcharge of theſe duties, we ſhould govern ourſelves in the uſe of ſenſual delights, with temperance. *Tillotſon, Sermon* vi.

The beſt knowledge is that which is of greateſt uſe in *order* to our eternal happineſs. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

What we ſee is in *order* only to what we do not ſee; and both theſe ſtates muſt be joined together. *Atterbury.*

One man purſues power in *order* to wealth, and another wealth in *order* to power, which laſt is the ſafer way, and generally followed. *Swift's Examiner*, Nº 27.

13. Meaſures; care.

It were meet you ſhould take ſome *order* for the ſoldiers, which are now firſt to be diſcharged and diſpoſed of ſome way; which may otherwiſe grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have quit us from. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Provide me ſoldiers,
Whilſt I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The money promiſed unto the king, he took no *order* for, albeit Soſtratus required it. 2 *Mac.* iv. 27.

If any of the family be diſtreſſed, *order* is taken for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*

14. [In architecture.] A ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, eſpecially thoſe of a column; ſo as to form one beautiful whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to have, on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, *viz.* the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.* the Tuſcan and Compoſite. The whole is compoſed of two parts at leaſt, the column and the entablature, and of four parts at the moſt; where there is a pedeſtal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedeſtal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts; the baſe, the ſhaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the ſeveral *orders*.

In the Tuſcan *order*, any height being given, divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called diameters; by diameters is meant the thickneſs of the ſhaft at the bottom, the pedeſtal having two; the column with baſe and capital, ſeven; and the entablature one and three quarters.

In the Doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedeſtal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two.

In the Ionic *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.

In the Corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two.

In the Compoſite *order*, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedeſtal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.

In a colonade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or ſpace between columns in the Tuſcan *order*, is four diameters. In the Doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the Ionic *order*, two and a quarter; in the Corinthian *order*, two; and in the Compoſite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

To **ORDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To regulate; to adjuſt; to manage; to conduct.

To him that *ordereth* his converſation aright, will I ſhew the ſalvation of God. *Pſalm* l. 23.

As the ſun when it ariſeth in the heaven, ſo is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her houſe. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 16.

Thou haſt *ordered* all in meaſure, number, and weight. *Wiſd.* xi. 20.

Bias being aſked how a man ſhould *order* his life? anſwered, As if a man ſhould live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*

2. To manage; to procure.

The kitchin clerk that hight digeſtion,
Did *order* all the cates in ſeemly wiſe. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To methodiſe; to diſpoſe fitly.

Theſe were the *orderings* of them in their ſervice, to come into the houſe of the Lord. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 19.

4. To direct; to command.

5. To ordain to ſacerdotal function.

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime againſt ſuch as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgifte.*

O'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *order.*] One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates.

That there ſhould be a great diſpoſer and *orderer* of all things, a wiſe rewarder and puniſher of good and evil, hath appeared ſo equitable to men, that they have concluded it neceſſary. *Suckling.*

O'RDERLESS. *adj.* [from *order.*] Diſorderly; out of rule.

All form is formleſs, order *orderleſs*,
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'RDERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *orderly.*] Regularity; methodicalneſs.

O'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *order.*]

1. Methodical; regular.

The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*

2. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, paſſed in the king's quarters without any conſiderable loſs to a place of ſafety. *Clarendon*, *b*. viii.

3. According with eſtabliſhed method.

As for the orders eſtabliſhed, ſith the law of nature, of God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till *orderly* judgment of deciſion be given againſt it, it is but juſtice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker's Preface.*

A clergy reformed from popery in ſuch a manner, as happily to preſerve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worſhip, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from thoſe confuſions and tumults that elſewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*

O'RDERLY. *adv.* [from *order.*] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by wiſe men to be then moſt *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their firſt original. *Hooker*, *b*. i.

Aſk him his name, and *orderly* proceed
To ſwear him. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Make it *orderly* and well,
According to the faſhion of the time, *Shakeſpeare.*

It is walled with brick and ſtone intermixed *orderly*. *Sandys.*

How ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon juſtled by the occurſion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinte ſtore, ſo *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of ſite. *Glanville.*

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior ſmaller veſſels act *orderly* and duly, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South's Sermons.*

O'RDINABLE. *adj.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.

All the ways of œconomy God hath uſed toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that courſe of living which is moſt perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliſs. *Hammond.*

O'RDINAL. *adj.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order: as, ſecond, third.

The moon's age is thus found, add to the epact the day of the month, and the *ordinal* number of that month from March incluſive, becauſe the epact begins at March, and the ſum of thoſe, caſting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariſeth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL. *n. ſ.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainſworth.*

O'RDINANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ordonnance*, French.]

1. Law; rule; preſcript.

It ſeemeth hard to plant any ſound *ordnance*, or reduce them to a civil government; ſince all their ill cuſtoms are permitted unto them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true ſucceeders of each royal houſe,
By God's fair *ordinance* conjoin together! *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Obſervance commanded.

One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much leſs to diſparage the other, and leaſt of all to undervalue that which is the moſt eminent. *Taylor.*

3. Appointment.

Things created to ſhew bare heads,
When one but of my *ordinance* ſtood up,
To ſpeak of peace or war. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. A cannon. It is now generally written for diſtinction *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain.

Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your treſpaſs and return your mock,
In ſecond accent to his *ordinance*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary.*]

1. According to eſtabliſhed rules; according to ſettled method.

We are not to look that the church ſhould change her publick laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fitteſt for the whole, although it chance that for ſome particular men the ſame be found inconvenient. *Hooker*, *b*. iv. § 12.

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *ordinarily* refund, from rain. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Commonly; uſually.

The inſtances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but ſuch as are not ſo *ordinarily* ſuſpected. *Glanv.*

Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vigorous before the ſacrament. *South's Sermons.*

O'RDINARY. *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]

1. Eſtabliſhed; methodical; regular.

Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws obſerved in the *ordinary* forms of juſtice, they are not ſufficient to ſecure any rights to the people; becauſe they may be diſpenſed with. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The ſtanding *ordinary* means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means ſhould be able to do it. *Atterbury.*

2. Common; uſual.

Yet did ſhe only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, ſince the worſt was paſt, ſhe would attend a further occaſion, leſt over much haſte might ſeem to proceed of the *ordinary* miſlike between ſiſters in law. *Sidney.*

It is ſufficient that Moſes have the *ordinary* credit of an hiſtorian given him. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

This deſignation of the perſon our author is more than *ordinary* obliged to take care of, becauſe he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itſelf, ſacred. *Locke.*

There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving into their minds propoſitions from their parents; which being faſtened by degrees, are at laſt, whether true or falſe, riveted there. *Locke.*

Method is not leſs requiſite in *ordinary* converſation, than in writing. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 476.

3. Mean; of low rank.

Theſe are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the *ordinary* ſort of men; theſe are the very ſteps ye have trodden, and the manifeſt degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that ſchool. *Hooker.*

Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment, are not able to diſcern what things are fitteſt for each kind and ſtate of regiment. *Hooker*, *b*. i. § 10.

Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publiſhing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn ſeveral paſſages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addiſon.*

My ſpeculations, when ſold ſingle, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after ſome time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 488.

You will wonder how ſuch an *ordinary* fellow as Wood, could get his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*

4. Ugly; not handſome: as, ſhe is an *ordinary* woman.

O'RDINARY. *n. ſ.*

1. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.

The evil will
Of all their pariſhioners they had conſtrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*

If fault be in theſe things any where juſtly found, law hath referred the whole diſpoſition and redreſs thereof to the *ordinary* of the place. *Hooker*, *b*. v. § 12.

2. Settled eſtabliſhment.

Spain had no other wars ſave thoſe which were grown into an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*

3. Actual and conſtant office.

Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleaſure to be his cup-bearer at large; and the ſummer following he was admitted in *ordinary*. *Wotton.*

4. Regular price of a meal.

Our courteous Anthony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt;
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only.
Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.

5. A place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.

They reckon all their errors for accompliſhments; and all the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-houſe, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of ſtyle. *Swift.*

To **O'RDINATE.** *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. To appoint.

Finding how the certain right did ſtand,
With full conſent his man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are ſuch as have all their ſides, and all their angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*

ORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ordinatio*, Lat. from *ordinate.*]

1. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happineſs and miſery of life reſpectively. *Norris.*

2. The act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power.

Though ordained by Arian biſhops, his *ordination* was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entruſted with a large dioceſe under the immediate government of their reſpective elders; and thoſe deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*

O'RDNANCE. *n. ſ.* [This was anciently written more frequently *ordinance*; but *ordnance* is uſed for diſtinction.] Cannon; great guns.

Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?
And Heav'n's artillery thunder in the ſkies? *Shakeſp.*

When a ſhip ſeels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking looſe of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

There are examples now of wounded perſons that have roared for anguiſh and torment at the diſcharge of *ordnance*, though at a very great diſtance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ORDO'NNANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE. *n. ſ.* [*ordure*, French; from *ſordes*, Lat. *Skinner.*] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with *ordure* hide thoſe roots
That ſhall firſt ſpring and be moſt delicate. *Shakeſp.*

Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*

We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encreaſe the ſteaming *ordures* of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Renew'd by *ordure*'s ſympathetick force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the courſe,
Vig'rous he riſes. *Pope.*

ORE. *n. ſ.* [oꞃe, or oꞃa, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch, a mine.]

1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral ſtate.

Round about him lay on every ſide,
Great heaps of gold that never would be ſpent;
Of which ſome were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Fairy Queen.*

They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their ſhips. *Raleigh's Apology.*

A hill not far,
Shone with a gloſſy ſcurf, undoubted ſign
That in his womb was hid metallic *ore*,
The work of ſulphur. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. i.

Who have labour'd more
To ſearch the treaſures of the Roman ſtore,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ore*? *Roſcommon.*

We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ore* lies mixt with common ſand. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
'Till time digeſts the yet imperfect *ore*,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*

Thoſe profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vaſt cakes of *ore*. *Garth.*

2. Metal.

The liquid *ore* he drain'd

Firſt his own tools; then what might elſe be wrought,
Fuſile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

O'REWEED. } *n.ſ.* A weed either growing upon the rocks un-
O'REWOOD. } der high water mark, or broken from the bottom of the ſea, by rough weather, and caſt upon the next by the wind and flood. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

O'RGAL. *n. ſ.* Lees of wine. *Ainſworth.*

O'RGAN. *n. ſ.* [*organe*, French; ὄργανον.]

1. Natural inſtrument; as the tongue is the organ of ſpeech, the lungs of reſpiration.

When he ſhall hear ſhe died upon his words,
The ever lovely *organ* of her life
Shall come apparel'd in more precious habit,
Than when ſhe liv'd indeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

For a mean and *organ* by which this operative virtue might be continued, God appointed the light to be united, and gave it alſo motion and heat. *Raleigh.*

The aptneſs of birds is not ſo much in the conformity of the *organs* of ſpeech, as in their attention. *Bacon.*

Wit and will
Can judge and chuſe, without the body's aid;
Tho' on ſuch objects they are working ſtill,
As thro' the body's *organs* are convey'd. *Davies.*

2. An inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind and of ſtops, touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr.]

A hand of a vaſt extenſion, and a prodigious number of fingers playing upon all the *organ* pipes in the world, and making every one ſound a particular note. *Keil.*

While in more lengthen'd notes and ſlow,
The deep, majeſtick, ſolemn *organs* blow. *Pope.*

ORGA'NICAL. } *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.]
ORGA'NICK. }

1. Conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, *organick* throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

He with ſerpent tongue
Organick, or impulſe of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The *organical* ſtructure of human bodies, whereby they live and move and are vitally informed by the ſoul, is the workmanſhip of a moſt wiſe, powerful, and beneficent Being. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Inſtrumental; acting as inſtruments of nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them thoſe *organick* arts which enable men to diſcourſe and write perſpicuouſly, elegantly, and according to the fitteſt ſtyle of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

3. Reſpecting organs.

She could not produce a monſter of any thing that hath more vital and *organical* parts than a rock of marble. *Ray.*

They who want the ſenſe of diſcipline, or hearing, are alſo by conſequence deprived of ſpeech, not by any immediate, *organical* indiſpoſition, but for want of diſcipline. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ORGA'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *organical.*] By means of organs or inſtruments; by organical diſpoſition of parts.

All ſtones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow *organically* from proper ſeeds, as well as plants. *Locke on Natural Philoſophy.*

ORGA'NICALNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *organical.*] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM. *n. ſ.* [from *organ.*] Organical ſtructure.

How admirable is the natural ſtructure or *organiſm* of bodies. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. *c.* 4.

O'RGANIST. *n.ſ.* [*organiſte*, Fr. from *organ.*] One who plays on the organ.

He is an *organiſt*, and ſerves that office in a publick choir. *Boyle on Colours.*

ORGANIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *organize.*] Conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other.

Every man's ſenſes differ as much from others in their figure, colour, ſite, and infinite other peculiarities in the *organization*, as any one man's can from itſelf, through divers accidental variations. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* xxvi.

That being then one plant, which has ſuch an *organization* of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one common life, it continues to be the ſame plant, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, in a like continued *organization.* *Locke.*

To **O'RGANIZE.** *v. a.* [*organiſer*, Fr. from *organ.*] To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

As the ſoul doth *organize* the body, and give unto every member thereof that ſubſtance, quantity, and ſhape, which nature ſeeth moſt expedient, ſo the inward grace of ſacraments may teach what ſerveth beſt for their outward form. *Hooker, b.* v. § 58.

A genial and cheriſhing heat ſo acts upon the fit and obſequious matter, wherein it was harboured, as to *organize* and faſhion that diſpoſed matter according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

Thoſe nobler faculties in the mind, matter *organized* could never produce. *Ray on the Creation.*

The identity of the ſame man conſiſts in a participation of the ſame continued life, by conſtantly fleeting particles in ſucceſſion vitally united to the ſame *organized* body. *Locke.*

O'RGANLOFT. *n. ſ.* [*organ* and *loft.*] The loft where the organs ſtand.

Five young ladies of no ſmall fame for their great ſeverity of manners, would go no where with their lovers but to an *organloft* in a church, where they had a cold treat and ſome few opera ſongs. *Tatler*, N° 61.

O'RGANPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*organ* and *pipe.*] The pipe of a muſical organ.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful *organpipe* pronounc'd
The name of Proſper. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

O'RGANY. *n.ſ.* [*origanum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

ORGA'SM. *n.ſ.* [*orgaſme*, Fr. ὀργασμός.] Sudden vehemence.

By means of the curious lodgment and inoſculation of the auditory nerves, the *orgaſms* of the ſpirits ſhould be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quieted. *Derham.*

O'RGEIS. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh, called likewiſe *organling*. Both ſeem a corruption of the orkenyling, as being taken on the Orkeny coaſt. *Ainſworth.*

ORGI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, French.] Proud; haughty.

From iſles of Greece
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens ſent their ſhips. *Shakeſp.*

O'RGIES. *n.ſ.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels.

Theſe are nights
Solemn to the ſhining rites,
Of the fairy prince and knights,
While the moon their *orgies* lights. *Ben. Johnſon.*

She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,
And, mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led. *Dryden.*

O'RICHALCH. *n. ſ.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.] Braſs.

Not Bilbo ſteel, nor braſs from Corinth fet,
Nor coſtly *orichalch* from ſtrange Phœnice,
But ſuch as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,
And th' hailing darts of heav'n beating hard. *Spenſer.*

O'RIENT. *adj.* [*oriens*, Latin.]

1. Riſing as the ſun.

Moon that now meet'ſt the *orient* ſun, now fly'ſt
With the fix'd ſtars. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

When fair morn *orient* in heav'n appear'd. *Milton.*

2. Eaſtern; oriental.

3. Bright; ſhining; glittering; gaudy; ſparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have ſhed,
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl;
Advantaging their loan with intereſt,
Oftentimes double gain of happineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

There do breed yearly an innumerable company of gnats, whoſe property is to fly unto the eye of the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing. *Abbot on the World.*

We have ſpoken of the cauſe of *orient* colours in birds; which is by the fineneſs of the ſtrainer. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Morning light
More *orient* in yon weſtern cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

In thick ſhelter of black ſhades imbower'd,
He offers to each weary traveller
His *orient* liquor in a cryſtal glaſs,
To quench the drought of Phœbus. *Milton.*

The chiefs about their necks the ſcutcheons wore,
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

O'RIENT. *n. ſ.* [*orient*, Fr.] The eaſt; the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIE'NTAL. *adj.* [*oriental*, French.] Eaſtern; placed in the eaſt; proceeding from the eaſt.

Your ſhips went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to Pequin upon the *oriental* ſeas, as far as to the borders of the Eaſt Tartary. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some aſcribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive the bodies of this ſituation to receive ſome appropriate influence from the ſun's aſcendent, and *oriental* radiations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

ORIE'NTAL. *n. ſ.* An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

They have been of that great uſe to following ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other *orientals.* *Grew.*

ORIE'NTALISM. *n. ſ.* [from *oriental.*] An idiom of the eaſtern languages; an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

ORIE'NTALITY. *n. ſ.* [from *oriental.*] State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally diſperſeth his beams. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

O'RIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Latin.] Any opening or perforation.

The Prince of Orange, in his firſt hurt by the Spaniſh boy, could find no means to ſtanch the blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound ſtopped by men's thumbs, ſucceeding one another for the ſpace of two days. *Bacon.*

Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gap'd on us wide,
Portending hollow truce. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Ætna was bored through the top with a monſtrous *orifice.* *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 103.

Blood-letting, Hippocrates ſaith, ſhould be done with broad lancets or ſwords, in order to make a large *orifice* by ſtabbing or pertuſion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

O'RIFLAMB. *n. ſ.* [probably a corruption of *auriflamma*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, Fr. in like manner as *orpiment* is corrupted.] A golden ſtandard. *Ainſworth.*

O'RIGAN. *n. ſ.* [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjoram.

I ſaw her in her proper hue,
Bathing herſelf in *origan* and thyme. *Fairy Queen.*

O'RIGIN. } *n. ſ.* [*origine*, Fr. *origo*, Lat.]
ORI'GINAL. }

1. Beginning; firſt exiſtence.

The ſacred hiſtorian only treats of the *origins* of terreſtrial animals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Fountain; ſource; that which gives beginning or exiſtence.

Nature which contemns its *origin*,
Cannot be border'd certain in itſelf. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If any ſtation upon earth be honourable, theirs was; and their poſterity therefore have no reaſon to bluſh at the memory of ſuch an *original.* *Atterbury.*

Original of beings! pow'r divine!
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

Theſe great orbs,
Primitive founts, and *origins* of light. *Prior.*

3. Firſt copy; archetype; that from which any thing is tranſcribed or tranſlated. In this ſenſe *origin* is not uſed.

Compare this tranſlation with the *original*, and the three firſt ſtanzas are rendered almoſt word for word, and not only with the ſame elegance, but with the ſame turn of expreſſion. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 229.

External material things, as the objects of ſenſation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings. *Locke.*

4. Derivation; deſcent.

They, like the ſeed from which they ſprung, accurſt,
Againſt the gods immortal hatred nurſt;
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,
Expreſſing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

ORI'GINAL. *adj.* [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Latin.] Primitive; priſtine; firſt.

The *original* queſtion was, whether God by this law hath forbidden the giving any worſhip to himſelf by an image? *Stillingfleet on Idolatry.*

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at firſt gave him, would ſtill have continued. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

You ſtill, fair mother, in your offspring trace
The ſtock of beauty deſtin'd for the race;
Kind nature, forming them the pattern took,
From Heav'n's firſt work, and Eve's *original* look. *Prior.*

ORI'GINALLY. *adv.* [from *original.*]

1. Primarily; with regard to the firſt cauſe.

A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of eſtates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and deſcent of blood. *Bacon.*

A preſent bleſſing upon our faſts, is neither *originally* due from God's juſtice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. At firſt.

The metallick and mineral matter, found in the perpendicular intervals of the ſtrata, was *originally*, and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of thoſe ſtrata. *Woodw.*

3. As the firſt author.

For what *originally* others writ,
May be ſo well diſguis'd and ſo improv'd,
That with ſome juſtice it may paſs for yours. *Roſcommon.*

ORI'GINALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *original.*] The quality or ſtate of being original.

ORI'GINARY. *adj.* [*originaire*, Fr. from *origin.*]

1. Productive; cauſing exiſtence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the ſun's influence. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Primitive; that which was the firſt ſtate.

Remember I am built of clay, and muſt
Reſolve to my *originary* duſt. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

To **ORI'GINATE.** *v. a.* [from *origin.*] To bring into exiſtence.

ORIGINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*originatio*, Lat. from *originate.*] The act of bringing into exiſtence; firſt production.

The tradition of the *origination* of mankind ſeems to be univerſal; but the particular methods of that *origination* excogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale.*

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Deſcartes firſt introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the univerſe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

O'RISONS. *n. ſ.* [*oraiſon*, French: this word is variouſly accented; Shakeſpeare has the accent both on the firſt and ſecond ſyllables; Milton and Craſhaw on the firſt, others on the ſecond.] A prayer; a ſupplication.

Nymph, in thy *oriſons*
Be all thy ſins remember'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Alas! your too much love and care of me,
Are heavy *oriſons* 'gainſt this poor wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had *oriſons* and Te Deum ſung. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

My wakeful lay ſhall knock
At th' oriental gates, and duly mock
The early larks ſhrill *oriſons*, to be
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Craſhaw.*

His daily *oriſons* attract our ears. *Sandys on Job.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
Their *oriſons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

So went he on with his *oriſons*,
Which, if you mark them well, were wiſe ones. *Cotton.*

Here at dead of night
The hermit oft, mid his *oriſons*, hears
Aghaſt the voice of Time diſparting tow'rs. *Dyer.*

O'RLOP. *n. ſ.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinn.*

A ſmall ſhip of the king's, called the Penſie, was aſſailed by the Lyon, a principal ſhip of Scotland; wherein the Penſie ſo applied her ſhot, that the Lyon's *oreloop* was broken, her ſails and tackling torn; and laſtly, ſhe was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

O'RNAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ornamentum*, Lat. *ornement*, Fr.]

1. Embelliſhment; decoration.

So may the outward ſhows be leaſt themſelves;
The world is ſtill deceiv'd with *ornament.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The Tuſcan chief, to me has ſent
Their crown, and ev'ry regal *ornament.* *Dryden.*

No circumſtances of life can place a man ſo far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in ſome degree, an *ornament* or diſgrace to his profeſſion. *Rogers, Serm.* ix.

2. Honour; that which confers dignity.

The perſons of different qualities in both ſexes, are indeed allowed their different *ornaments*; but theſe are by no means coſtly, being rather deſigned as marks of diſtinction than to make a figure. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ORNAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *ornament.*] Serving to decoration; giving embelliſhment.

Some think it moſt *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wriſts, others about their ancles. *Brown.*

If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather in the *ornamental* parts of it, than the eſſential, what rules of morality or reſpect have I broken, in naming the defects that they may hereafter be amended? *Dryden.*

Even the Heathens have eſteemed this variety not only *ornamental* to the earth, but a proof of the wiſdom of the Creator. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

If no advancement of knowledge can be had from univerſities, the time there ſpent is loſt; every *ornamental* part of education is better taught elſewhere. *Swift on Religion.*

ORNAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ornamental.*] In ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment.

ORNA'MENTED. *adj.* [from *ornament.*] Embelliſhed; bedecked.

O'RNATE. *adj.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.

What thing of ſea or land,
Female of ſex it ſeems,
That ſo bedeck'd, *ornate* and gay,
Comes this way ſailing? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

O'RNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ornate.*] Finery; ſtate of being embelliſhed.

ORNA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Decoration. *Ainſw.*

ORNI'SCOPIST. *n. ſ.* [ὄρνις and ἔσκοπα.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity.

ORNI'THOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A diſcourſe on birds.

O'RPHAN. *n. ſ.* [ὀρφανὸς; *orphelin*, Fr.] A child who has loſt father or mother, or both.

Poor *orphan* in the wide world ſcattered,
As budding branch rent from the native tree,
And thrown forth until it be withered:
Such is the ſtate of man. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow
To reave the *orphan* of his patrimony,
To wring the widow from her cuſtom'd right,
And have no other reaſon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a ſolemn oath? *Shakeſpeare.*

Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd *orphans* of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

The ſea with ſpoils his angry bullets ſtrow,
Widows and *orphans* making as they go. *Waller.*

Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpleſs *orphan* whom thou leav'ſt behind. *Dryden.*

O'RPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.

This king left *orphan* both of father and mother, found his eſtate, when he came to age, ſo disjointed even in the nobleſt and ſtrongeſt limbs of government, that the name of a king was grown odious. *Sidney, b.* ii.

O'RPHANAGE. } *n. ſ.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from *orphan.*] State
O'RPHANISM. } of an orphan.

ORPI'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.]

True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous foſſil, ſometimes found in maſſes of two or three inches diameter, and one inch in thickneſs; but it is oftener met with in ſmaller congeries of flakes from an eighth of an inch to a third in diameter, lodged in zarnich. See ZARNICH. It is of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard, but very tough, eaſily bending without breaking: ſome have declared *orpiment* to be only Muſcovy talk, ſtained by accident. But talk is always elaſtick, but *orpiment* not ſo; talk alſo remains unaltered in the ſtrongeſt fire, whereas *Orpi-* *orpiment* melts readily, and as readily burns away. *ment* has been ſuppoſed to contain gold, and is found in mines of gold, ſilver, and copper, and ſometimes in the ſtrata of marl. It is frequent in the Eaſt-Indies and the We Turkiſh dominions, the fineſt coming from Smyrna. have it alſo in Germany and Saxony. The ancients were well acquainted with this drug, which they called arſenicon; and though they were utterly unacquainted with the poiſonous ſubſtance called arſenick, yet *orpiment* has been by ſome very unjuſtly deemed a poiſon; but it appears to be an innocent medicine, which the ancients preſcribed internally. The painters are very fond of it as a gold colour. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

For the golden colour, it may be made by ſome ſmall mixture of *orpiment*, ſuch as they uſe to braſs in the yellow alchymy; it will eaſily recover that which the iron loſeth. *Bacon.*

ORPHA'NOTROPHY. *n. ſ.* [ὀρφανὸς and τρέφω.] An hoſpital for orphans.

O'RPINE. *n. ſ.* [*orpin*, French.] Liverer or roſe root, *anacampſeros*, *Telephium*, or *Rhodia radis.* A plant. It hath a roſe-a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly; out of whoſe many-leaved empalement riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a three-cornered fruit, conſiſting of one cell, which is filled with roundiſh ſeeds: the leaves are placed alternately on the branches. It is a low plant, whoſe branches trail on the ground; the leaves are ſmall and roundiſh, of a glaucous colour, and of a pretty thick conſiſtence. The flowers are ſmall, and of a whitiſh green colour. *Millar.*

Cool violets and *orpine* growing ſtill,
Embathed balm and cheerful galingale. *Spenſer.*

ORRERY. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument which by many complicated movements repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was firſt made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Litchfield, and ſo named from his patron the Earl of Orrery: by one or other of this family almoſt every art has been encouraged or improved.

ORRIS. *n. ſ.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower.

It hath no leaves to the flower, but conſiſts of many ſtamina ariſing from a five-leaved empalement. The pointal becomes the ſeed, which is flat and orbicular, and incloſed in the empalement, which becomes a foliaceous capſule, in which are included two ſorts of ſeeds. *Millar.*

The nature of the *orris* root is almoſt ſingular; for roots that are in any degree ſweet, it is but the ſame ſweetneſs with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not ſweet in the leaf; neither is the flower any thing ſo ſweet as the root. *Bacon.*

ORRIS. *n. ſ.* [old Fr.] A ſort of gold or ſilver lace.

ORTS. *n. ſ.* ſeldom with a ſingular. [This word is derived by Skinner from *ort*, German, the *fourth part of any thing*; by Mr. Lye more reaſonably from *orda*, Iriſh, a fragment. In Anglo Saxon, *ord* ſignifies the beginning; whence in ſome provinces *odds* and *ends*; for *ords* and *ends* ſignify remnants, ſcattered pieces, refuſe; from *ord* thus uſed probably came *ort*.] Refuſe; things left or thrown away.

He muſt be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-ſpirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, ſcraps, the bits, and greaſy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomede. *Shakeſp.*

Much good do't you then;
Brave pluſh and velvet men,
Can feed on *orts* and ſafe in your ſtage-cloths,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers, and the ſtage-wrights too. *Ben. Johnſon.*

ORTHODOX. *adj.* [ὀρθὸς and δοκέω; *orthodox*, Fr.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.

Be you perſuaded and ſettled in the true proteſtant religion profeſſed by the church of England; which is as ſound and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any Chriſtian church in the world. *Bacon.*

Eternal bliſs is not immediately ſuperſtructed on the moſt *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour ſaith, If ye know theſe things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing muſt be firſt ſuperſtructed on the knowing or believing, before any happineſs can be built on it. *Hammond.*

ORTHODOXLY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With ſoundneſs of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, is ſo ſoundly and ſo *orthodoxly* ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to the honour of our religion. *Bacon.*

ORTHODOXY. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθοδοξία; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.] Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.

I do not attempt explaining the myſteries of the Chriſtian religion, ſince Providence intended there ſhould be myſteries, it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good ſenſe, to go about it. *Swift.*

ORTHODROMICKS. *n. ſ.* [from ὀρθὸς and δρόμος.] The art of ſailing in the ark of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe. *Harris.*

ORTHODROMY. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθὸς and δρόμος; *orthodromie*, Fr.] Sailing in a ſtraight courſe.

ORTHOGON. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθος and γωνια.] A rectangled figure.

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for ſharp ſteeples. *Peacham.*

ORTHOGONAL. *adj.* [*orthogonel*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθος and γράφω.] One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to ſpeak plain, like an honeſt man and a ſoldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are juſt ſo many ſtrange diſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *orthography*.]
1. Rightly ſpelled.
2. Relating to the ſpelling.

I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified ſome little *orthographical* miſtakes, I ſhall make a preſent of to the public. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plat.

In the *orthographical* ſchemes there ſhould be a true delineation and the juſt dimenſions of each face, and of what belongs to it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.]
1. According to the rules of ſpelling.
2. According to the elevation.

ORTHOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθος and γράφω; *orthographie*, French.]
1. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled.

This would render languages much more eaſy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and eſpecially as to the writing them, which now as they ſtand we find to be troubleſome, and it is no ſmall part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*

2. The art or practice of ſpelling.

In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the ſuburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *orthography*. *Swift.*

3. The elevation of a building delineated.

You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof with a ſcale of feet and inches. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

ORTHO'PNOEA. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθόπνοια; *orthopnée*, Fr.] A diſorder of the lungs, in which reſpiration can be performed only in an upright poſture.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma, oft turning to an *orthopnœa*; the cauſe a tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ORTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

ORTOLAN. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſmall bird, accounted very delicious.

Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*

ORVAL. *n. ſ.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvala*, Lat.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVIE'TAN. *n. ſ.* [*orvietano*, Italian; ſo called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poiſon; a medicinal compoſition or electuary, good againſt poiſon. *Bailey.*

OSCHEO'CELE. *n. ſ.* [ὄσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia when the inteſtines break into the ſcrotum. *Dict.*

OSCILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oſcillum*, Latin.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY. *adj.* [*oſcillum*, Latin.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

The actions upon the ſolids are ſtimulating or increaſing their vibrations, or *oſcillatory* motions. *Arbuthnot.*

OSCITANCY. *n. ſ.* [*oſcitantia*, Lat.]
1. The act of yawning.
2. Unuſual ſleepineſs; careleſſneſs.

If perſons of ſo circumſpect a piety, have been thus overtaken, what ſecurity can there be for our wreckleſs *oſcitancy*? *Government of the Tongue.*

It might proceed from the *oſcitancy* of tranſcribers, who, to diſpatch their work the ſooner, uſed to write all numbers in cyphers. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 470.

OSCITANT. *adj.* [*oſcitans*, Latin.]
1. Yawning; unuſually ſleepy.
2. Sleepy; ſluggiſh.

Our *oſcitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now ſend none back again for more active duty. *Decay of Piety.*

OSCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oſcito*, Latin.] The act of yawning.

I ſhall defer conſidering this ſubject till I come to my treatiſe of *oſcitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler*, Nº 63.

O'SIER. *n. ſ.* [*oſier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are uſed for baſket-work.

The rank of *oſiers*, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your right-hand, brings you to the place. *Shak.*

Ere the ſun advance his burning eye,
I muſt fill up this *oſier* cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakeſp.*

Bring them for food ſweet boughs and *oſiers* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay-rick ſhut. *May's Virg.*

Like her no nymph can willing *oſiers* bend,
In baſket-works, which painted ſtreaks commend. *Dryd.*

Along the marſhes ſpread,
We made the *oſier* fringed bank our bed. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

O'SMUND. *n. ſ.* A plant. It is ſometimes uſed in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Millar.*

O'SPRAY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *oſſifraga*, Latin.] The ſea-eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fiſh in the water turn up their bellies, and lie ſtill for him to ſeize which he pleaſes. *Hanmer.*

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the *oſpray* to the fiſh who takes it,
By ſovereignty of nature. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Among the fowls ſhall not be eaten, the eagle, the oſſifrage, and the *oſpray*. *Numb.* xi. 13.

O'SSELET. *n. ſ.* [French.] A little hard ſubſtance ariſing on the inſide of a horſe's knee, among the ſmall bones; it grows out of a gummy ſubſtance which faſtens thoſe bones together. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'SSICLE. *n. ſ.* [*oſſiculum*, Latin.] A ſmall bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whoſe right conſtitution depends the due tenſion of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muſcle, which ſerves to draw one of theſe *oſſicles*, fixt to the tympanum, be loſt or abated, the tenſion of that membrane ceaſing, ſound is hindered from coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*

O'SSIFICK. *adj.* [*oſſa* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony ſubſtance.

If the caries be ſuperficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments conſume the moiſture in the caries, dry the bone, and diſpoſe it, by virtue of its *oſſifick* faculty, to thruſt out a callus, and make ſeparation of its caries. *Wiſeman.*

OSSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *oſſify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance.

Oſſifications or indurations of the artery, appear ſo conſtantly in the beginnings of aneuriſms, that it is not eaſy to judge whether they are the cauſe or the effect of them. *Sharp.*

OSSI'FRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*oſſifraga*, Latin; *oſſifrague*, French.] A kind of eagle, whoſe fleſh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *oſſifraga*, or *oſpray*, is thus called, becauſe it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is ſaid to dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the bones, which has been the occaſion that the Latins called it *avis buſtaria*. *Calmet.*

Among the fowls ſhall not be eaten, the eagle, the *oſſifrage*, and the oſpray. *Numb.* xi. 13.

To O'SSIFY. *v. a.* [*oſſa* and *facio*.] To change to bone.

The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of the cyſt is generally *oſſifyed*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

OSSI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*oſſa* and *voro*.] Devouring bones.

The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike anſwerable to the body or ſtomach: as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and ſwallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog, and other *oſſivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

O'SSUARY. *n. ſ.* [*oſſuarium*, Lat.] A charnel-houſe; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Dict.*

OST. } *n. ſ.* A veſſel upon which hops or malt are dried.
OUST. } *Dict.*

OSTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*oſtentif*, French; *oſtendo*, Lat.] Showing; betokening.

O'STENT. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentum*, Latin.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.

Uſe all th' obſervance of civility,
Like one well ſtudied in a ſad *oſtent*,
To pleaſe his grandam. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Show; token. Theſe ſenſes are peculiar to Shakeſpeare.

Be merry, and employ your chiefeſt thoughts
To courtſhip, and ſuch fair *oſtents* of love
As ſhall conveniently become you there. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

Latinus, frighted with this dire *oſtent*,
For counſel to his father Faunus went;
And ſought the ſhades renown'd for prophecy,
Which near Albunia's ſulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentation*, Fr. *oſtentatio*, Lat.]
1. Outward ſhow; appearance.

If theſe ſhows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volſcians?—
—March on, my fellows;
Make good this *oſtentation*, and you ſhall
Divide in all with us. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *oſtentation* of our love. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Ambitious diſplay; boaſt; vain ſhow. This is the uſual ſenſe.

If all theſe ſecret ſprings of detraction fail, yet a vain *oſtentation* of wit ſets a man on attacking an eſtabliſhed name, and ſacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of thoſe about him. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 256.

He knew that good and bountiful minds were ſometimes inclined to *oſtentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity: Take heed, ſays he, that you do not your alms before men, to be ſeen. *Atterbury.*

3. A ſhow; a ſpectacle. Not in uſe.

The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome delightful *oſtentation*, ſhow, pageant, antick, or firework. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [*oſtento*, Lat.] Boaſtful; vain; fond of ſhow; fond to expoſe to view.

Your modeſty is ſo far from being *oſtentatious* of the good you do, that it bluſhes even to have it known; and therefore I muſt leave you to the ſatisfaction of your own conſcience, which, though a ſilent panegyrick, is yet the beſt. *Dryden.*

They let Ulyſſes into his diſpoſition, and he ſeems to be ignorant, credulous, and *oſtentatious*. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oſtentatious*.] Vainly; boaſtfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oſtentatious*.] Vanity; boaſtfulneſs.

OSTENTA'TOUR. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentateur*, Fr. *oſtento*, Lat.] A boaſter; a vain ſetter to ſhow.

OSTEO'COLLA. *n. ſ.* [ὀστέον and κολλάω; *oſteocolle*, French.]

Oſteocolla is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones; but the preſent practice with us takes no notice of it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Oſteocolla is a ſpar, generally coarſe, concreted with earthy or ſtony matter, precipitated by water, and incruſted upon ſticks, ſtones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*

OSTEO'COPE. *n. ſ.* [ὀστέον and κόπτω; *oſteocope*, Fr.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompaſs them. *Dict.*

OSTE'OLOGY. *n. ſ.* [ὀστέον and λέγω; *oſteologie*, Fr.] A deſcription of the bones.

Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteneſs in diſſection of dead bodies, and his great ſkill in *oſteology*, has now laid by that practice. *Tatler*, Nº 62.

OSTI'ARY. *n. ſ.* [*oſtium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river diſembogues itſelf.

It is generally received, that the Nilus hath ſeven *oſtiaries*, that is, by ſeven channels diſburtheneth itſelf unto the ſea. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi.

O'STLER. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtelier*, French.] The man who takes care of horſes at an inn.

The ſmith, the *oſtler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to partake. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

O'STERLY. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtelerie*, French.] The place belonging to the oſtler.

O'STRACISM. *n. ſ.* [ὀστρακισμὸς; *oſtraciſme*, Fr.] A manner of paſſing ſentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a ſhell which the voter threw into a veſſel. Baniſhment; publick cenſure.

Virtue in courtiers hearts
Suffers an *oſtraciſm*, and departs;
Profit, eaſe, fitneſs, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Publick envy is as an *oſtraciſm*, that eclipſeth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep them within bounds. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 9.

Hyperbolus by ſuffering did traduce
The *oſtraciſm*, and ſham'd it out of uſe. *Cleaveland.*

This man, upon a ſlight and falſe accuſation of favouring arbitrary power, was baniſhed by *oſtraciſm*; which in Engliſh would ſignify, that they voted he ſhould be removed from their preſence and council for ever. *Swift.*

OSTRA'CITES. *n. ſ.* *Oſtracites* expreſſes the common oyſter in its foſſil ſtate, under whatever circumſtances it has been petrified. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

O'STRICH. *n. ſ.* [*autruche*, Fr. *ſtruthio*, Lat.] *Oſtrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very ſhort, and the neck about four or five ſpans. The feathers of its wings are in great eſteem, and are uſed as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are ſtained of ſeveral colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of courſe, for they never fly; but uſe their wings to aſſiſt them in running more ſwiftly. The *oſtrich* ſwallows bits of iron or braſs, in the ſame manner as other birds will ſwallow ſmall ſtones or gravel, to aſſiſt in digeſting or comminuting their food. Its lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the ſand, and the ſun hatches them. *Calmet.*

I'll make thee eat iron like an *oſtrich*, and ſwallow my ſword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shakeſp.*

Gaveſt thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *oſtrich*. *Job*, xxxix. 13.

The Scots errant fight, and fight to eat,
Their *oſtrich* ſtomachs make their ſwords their meat. *Cleav.*

Modern *oſtriches* are dwindled to mere larks, in compariſon with thoſe of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

OTACOU'STICK. *n. ſ.* [ὦτα and ἀκούω; *otacouſtique*, Fr.] An inſtrument to facilitate hearing.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is ſupplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacouſtick*, is ſo directed backward, as to receive the ſmalleſt and moſt diſtant ſound that comes behind her. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i.

O'THER. *pron.* [oðeꞃ, Saxon. *autre*, French.]
1. Not the ſame; not this; different.

Of good actions ſome are better than *other* ſome. *Hooker.*

Will it not be received
That they have don't,
Who dares receive it *other*? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He that will not give juſt occaſion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beaſts, where the ſtrongeſt carries; and ſo lay a foundation for perpetual diſorder and miſchief, tumult, ſedition, and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypotheſis ſo loudly cry out againſt, muſt of neceſſity find out another ſtate of government. *Locke.*

No leaſes ſhall ever be made *other* than leaſes for years not exceeding thirty-one, in poſſeſſion, and not in reverſion or remainder. *Swift.*

2. Not I, or he, but ſome one elſe.

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands;
Deſire his jewels, and this *other's* houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Phyſicians are ſome of them ſo conformable to the humour of the patient, as they preſs not the true cure of the diſeaſe; and ſome *other* are ſo regular in proceeding according to art, as they reſpect not the condition of the patient. *Bacon, Eſſay* 31.

The diſmayed matrons and maidens, ſome in their houſes, *other* ſome in the churches, with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard diſtreſs. *Knolles.*

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel,
And all was done—let others judge how well. *Daniel.*

3. Not the one; not this, but the contrary.

There is that controuling worth in goodneſs, that the will cannot but like and deſire it; and, on the *other* ſide, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itſelf to the affections of mankind, but under the diſguiſe of the *other*. *South.*

4. Correlative to *each*.

In lowlineſs of mind let each eſteem *other* better than themſelves. *Phil.* ii. 3.

Scotland and thou did each in *other* live,
Nor would'ſt thou her, nor could ſhe thee ſurvive. *Dryd.*

5. Something beſides.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke on Education*, § 169.

6. The next.

Thy air,
Thou *other* gold-bound brow, is like the firſt;
A third is like the former. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

7. The third paſt.

Bind my hair up: as 'twas yeſterday:
No, nor the t'other day. *Ben. Johnſon.*

8. It is ſometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; ſomething different.

I can expect no *other* from thoſe that judge by ſingle fights and raſh meaſures, than to be thought fond or inſolent. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES. *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way.] In another manner.

If Sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

O'THERGUISE. *adj.* [*other* and *guiſe*. This is often miſtaken, and ſometimes written, *othergueſs*.] Of another kind.

O'THERWHERE. *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places.

As Jews they had acceſs to the temple and ſynagogues, but, as Chriſtians, they were of neceſſity forced *otherwhere* to aſſemble themſelves. *Hooker, b.* v. § 11.

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,
And former ſufferings, *otherwhere* are found. *Milton.*

O'THERWHILE. *adv.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.

O'THERWISE. *adv.* [*other* and *wiſe*.]

1. In an indifferent manner.

They only plead, that whatſoever God revealeth, as neceſſary for all Chriſtian men to do and believe, the ſame we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwiſe*, which no man denieth. *Hooker, b.* i.

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the ſame thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or elſe *otherwiſe*, without any breach of duty at all. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 13.

In theſe good things, what all others ſhould practiſe, we ſhould ſcarce know to practiſe *otherwiſe*. *Sprat.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But Heaven thought *otherwiſe*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. By other cauſes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Liſborn, and returned with the loſs, by ſickneſs and *otherwiſe*, of eight thouſand men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other reſpects.

It is ſaid truly, that the beſt men *otherwiſe*, are not always the beſt in regard of ſociety. *Hooker, b.* i.

Men ſeldom conſider God any *otherwiſe* than in relation to themſelves, and therefore want ſome extraordinary benefits to excite their attention and engage their love. *Rogers.*

O'TTER. *n. ſ.* [oꞇeꞃ, Saxon.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh.

The toes of the *otter*'s hinder feet, for the better ſwimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long taper: ſo that he may not be unfitly called *putoreus aquaticus*, or the water pole-cat. He makes himſelf burrows on the water ſide, as a beaver; is ſometimes tamed, and taught, by nimbly ſurrounding the fiſhes, to drive them into the net. *Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter*'s ſkin ſtuffed with hay. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 115.

Would you preſerve a num'rous finny race?
Let your fierce dogs the rav'nous *otter* chaſe;
Th' amphibious monſter ranges all the ſhores,
Darts thro' the waves, and ev'ry haunt explores. *Gay.*

O'VAL. *adj.* [*ovale*, French; *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; reſembling the longitudinal ſection of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itſelf on both ſides in an *oval* figure of an hundred yards. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Mercurius, neareſt to the central ſun,
Does in an *oval* orbit, circling run;
But rarely is the object of our ſight,
In ſolar glory ſunk. *Blackmore on Creation, b.* ii.

O'VAL. *n. ſ.*

A ſynonimous word, or a mere negation of the contrary; a tranſlation of the word into another tongue, or a grammatical explication of it, is ſometimes ſufficient; as a triangle is that which has three angles, or an *oval* is that which has the ſhape of an egg. *Watts's Logick.*

OVA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ovum*.] Conſiſting of eggs.

He to the rocks
Dire clinging, gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomſon.*

O'VARY. *n. ſ.* [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The *ovary*, or part where the white involveth it, is in the ſecond region of the matrix, which is ſomewhat long and inverted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

OVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ovation*, Fr. *ovatio*, Latin.] A leſſer triumph among the Romans allowed to thoſe commanders who had won a victory without much bloodſhed, or defeated ſome leſs formidable enemy. *Dict.*

O'UBAT. }
OU'BUST. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of caterpillar; an inſect. *Dict.*

OUCH. *n. ſ.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

Ouches or ſpangs, as they are of no great coſt, ſo they are of moſt glory. *Bacon, Eſſay* 38.

OUCH *of a Boar*. The blow given by a boar's tuſk. *Ainſw.*

O'VEN. *n. ſ.* [oꝼen, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide-devouring *oven* ſent
A flake of fire, that flaſhing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the *oven*, and the baking. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow cloſe places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they ſleep in the winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon.*

O'VER hath a double ſignification in the names of places, according to the different ſituations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon oꝼꞃe, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the ſame name, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothick *uſar*, above. *Gibſon's Camden.*

O'VER. *prep.* [*uſar*, Gothick; oꝼꞃe, Saxon.]

1. Above; with reſpect to excellence or dignity.

How happy ſome, *o'er* other ſome can be!
Thro' Athens I am thought as fair as ſhe. *Shakeſp.*

Young Pallas ſhone conſpicuous *o'er* the reſt;
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his veſt. *Dryden.*

High, *over* all, was your great conduct ſhown,
You ſought our ſafety, but forgot your own. *Dryden.*

The commentary which attends this poem, will have one advantage *over* moſt commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Advert. to Pope's Dunciad.*

And it will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by ſhewing the advantages which the Chriſtian world has *over* the heathen. *Swift.*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. Oppoſed to *under*.

The church has *over* her biſhops, able to ſilence the factious, no leſs by their preaching than by their authority. *South.*

Captain, yourſelf are the fitteſt to live and reign not *over*, but next and immediately *under* the people. *Dryden.*

3. Above in place.

He was more than *over* ſhoes in love. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtreet ſhould ſee as ſhe walkt *over* head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care;
Over whoſe heads thoſe arrows fly,
Of ſad diſtruſt and jealouſy. *Waller.*

4. Acroſs: as, *he leaped* over *the brook*.

Certain lakes and pits, ſuch as that of Avennes, poiſon birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The geeſe fly *o'er* the barn, the bees in arms
Drive headlong from their waxen cells in ſwarms. *Dryd.*

5. Through.

All the world *over*, thoſe that received not the commands of Chriſt and his doctrines of purity and perſeverance, were ſignally deſtroyed. *Hammond.*

6. Upon.

Wiſe governours have as great a watch *over* fames, as they have of the actions and deſigns. *Bacon.*

Angelic quires
Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory
O'er temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton.*

7. Before. This is only uſed in *over* night.

On their intended journey to proceed,
And *over* night whatſo thereto did need. *Hubberd.*

O'VER. *adv.*

1. Above the top.

Give, and it ſhall be given unto you; good meaſure, preſſed down and ſhaken together and running *over*, ſhall men give. *Luke*, vi. 38.

2. More than a quantity aſſigned.

Even here likewiſe the laws of nature and reaſon be of neceſſary uſe; yet ſomewhat *over* and beſides them is neceſſary, namely, human and poſitive law. *Hooker, b.* i.

And when they had mete it, he that gathered much had nothing *over*, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Exod.* xvi. 18.

The ordinary ſoldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were ſent into their countries. *Hayward.*

The eaſtern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley corns, ſix making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a ſmall matter *over* or under. *Arbuthnot.*

3. From ſide to ſide.

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, compoſed into a round form, bound together with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. *Grew.*

4. From one to another.

This golden cluſter the herald delivereth to the Tirſan, who delivereth it *over* to that ſon that he had choſen. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. From a country beyond the ſea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They brought new cuſtoms and new vices *o'er*;
Taught us more arts than honeſt men require. *Phillips.*

6. On the ſurface.

The firſt came out red all *over*, like an hairy garment. *Gen.* xxv. 25.

7. Paſt. This is rather the ſenſe of an adjective.

Soliman pauſing a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being ſomething *over*, ſuffered himſelf to be intreated. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the beſt time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon.*

What the garden choiceſt bears
To ſit and taſte, till this meridian heat
Be *over*, and the ſun more cool decline. *Milton.*

The act of ſtealing was ſoon *over*, and cannot be undone, and for it the ſinner is only anſwerable to God or his vicegerent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

He will, as ſoon as his firſt ſurprize is *over*, juſtly begin to wonder how ſuch a favour came to be beſtowed on him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

There youths and nymphs in conſort gay,
Shall hail the riſing, cloſe the parting day;
With me, alas! with me thoſe joys are *o'er*,
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope.*

8. Throughout; completely.

Well,
Have you read *o'er* the letters I ſent you? *Shakeſpeare.*

Let them argue *over* all the topicks of divine goodneſs and human weakneſs, yet how trifling muſt be their plea! *South's Sermons.*

9. With repetition; another time.

He *o'er* and *o'er* divides him,
'Twixt his unkindneſs and his kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sitting or ſtanding ſtill confin'd to roar,
In the ſame verſe, the ſame rules *o'er* and *o'er*. *Dryden.*

Longing they look, and gaping at the ſight,
Devour her *o'er* and *o'er* with vaſt delight. *Dryden.*

Thou, my Hector, art thyſelf alone,
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:
O kill not all my kindred *o'er* again, }
Nor tempt the dangers of the duſty plain; }
But in this tow'r, for our defence, remain. *Dryden.* }

Whenever children forget, or do an action aukwardly, make them do it *over* and *over* again, till they are perfect. *Locke on Education.*

If this miracle of Chriſt's riſing from the dead, be not ſufficient to convince a reſolved libertine, neither would the riſing of one now from the dead be ſufficient for that purpoſe; ſince it would only be the doing that *over* again which hath been done already. *Atterbury.*

The moſt learned will never find occaſion to act *over* again what is fabled of Alexander the Great, that when he had conquered the eaſtern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts.*

10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.

The word ſymbol ſhould not ſeem to be *over* difficult. *Baker.*

11. **OVER** *and above*. Beſides; beyond what was firſt ſuppoſed or immediately intended.

Moſes took the redemption money of them that were *over and above*. *Numb.* iii. 49.

He gathered a great maſs of treaſure, and gained *over and above* the good will and eſteem of all people wherever he came. *L'Eſtrange.*

12. **OVER** *againſt*. Oppoſite; regarding in front.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you ſtand by the cloſe end of the wall, *over againſt* the door. *Bacon.*

I viſit his picture, and place myſelf *over againſt* it whole hours together. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 241.

Over againſt this church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a ſhoemaker, *Addiſon on Italy.*

13. In compoſition it has a great variety of ſignifications; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of ſpeech, in a ſenſe equivalent to more than enough; too much.

Deviliſh Macbeth,
By many of theſe trains hath ſought to win me
Into his pow'r: and modeſt wiſdom plucks me
From *over-credulous* haſte. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he ſaw a ſatyr; but the truth hereof I will not raſhly impugn, or *over-boldly* affirm. *Peacham.*

Theſe *over-buſy* ſpirits, whoſe labour is their only reward, hunt a ſhadow and chaſe the wind. *Decay of Piety.*

If the ferment of the breaſt be vigorous, an *over-fermentation* in the part, produceth a phlegmon. *Wiſeman.*

A gangrene doth ariſe in phlegmons, through the unſeaſonable application of *over-cold* medicaments. *Wiſeman.*

Poets, like lovers, ſhould be bold and dare,
They ſpoil their buſineſs with an *over-care*:
And he who ſervilely creeps after ſenſe,
Is ſafe, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden.*

Wretched man! *o'erfeeds*
His cramm'd deſires, with more than nature needs. *Dryd.*

Bending o'er the cup, the tears ſhe ſhed,
Seem'd by the poſture to diſcharge her head,
O'er-fill'd before. *Dryden's Boccace.*

Crude humour or phlegm, are produced by *over-digeſtion*. *Floyer.*

As they are likely to *over-flouriſh* their own caſe, ſo their flattery is hardeſt to be diſcovered: for who would imagine that himſelf was guilty of putting tricks upon himſelf? *Collier.*

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; ſuitable to that ſtate of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein to check our *over-confidence* and preſumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made ſenſible of our ſhortſightedneſs. *Locke.*

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as ſome others *over-diligently* cultivated. It is eaſy for men to write one after another, of caſes and genders. *Locke.*

It is an ill way of eſtabliſhing this truth, and ſilencing atheiſts, to take ſome men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity; and out of an *over-fondneſs* of that darling invention, caſhier all other arguments. *Locke.*

A grown perſon ſurfeiting with honey, no ſooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries ſickneſs and qualms to his ſtomach: had this happened to him by an *over-doſe* of honey, when a child, all the ſame effects would have followed, but the cauſe would have been miſtaken, and the antipathy counted natural. *Locke.*

He *over-acted* his part; his paſſions, when once let looſe, were too impetuous to be managed. *Atterbury.*

Take care you *over-burn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt ſo as may make it break. *Mortimer.*

Don't *over-fatigue* the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized with a laſſitude, and thereby nauſeate and grow tired of a particular ſubject. *Watts.*

The memory of the learner ſhould not be too much crouded with a tumultuous heap of ideas, one idea effaces another. An *over-greedy* graſp does not retain the largeſt handful. *Watts.*

To **O'VER-ABOUND.** *v. n.* [*over* and *abound*.] To abound more than enough.

Both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, ſo rich the ſoil,
So much does fructuous moiſture *o'er-abound*. *Phillips.*

The learned, never *over-abounding* in tranſitory coin, ſhould not be diſcontented. *Pope's Letters.*

To **O'VER-ACT.** *v. a.* [*over* and *act*.] To act more than enough.

You *over-act*, when you ſhould underdo:
A little call yourſelf again, and think. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Princes courts may *over-act* their reverence, and make themſelves laughed at for their fooliſhneſs and extravagant relative worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

Good men often blemiſh the reputation of their piety, by *over-acting* ſome things in religion; by an indiſcreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotſon.*

To **O'VER-ARCH.** *v. a.* [*over* and *arch*.] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with *o'er-arching* ſhades and pendant woods. *Pope.*

To **O'VER-AWE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *awe*.] To keep in awe by ſuperiour influence.

The king was preſent in perſon to overlook the magiſtrates, and to *over-awe* theſe ſubjects with the terror of his ſword. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of geſture, or leaſt action, *over-aw'd*
His malice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and ſounding in your ears the empty title which inſpired you with preſumption, and *over-awed* my daughter to comply. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

A thouſand fears
Still *over-awe* when ſhe appears. *Glanville's Poems.*

To **O'VER-BALANCE.** *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reaſon I ſhould counterpoiſe the *over-balancings* of any factions. *King Charles.*

The hundred thouſand pounds per annum, wherein we *over-balance* them in trade, muſt be paid us in money. *Locke.*

When theſe important conſiderations are ſet before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, ſhould a bare ſingle poſſibility be of weight enough to *over-balance* them? *Rogers, Sermon* xii.

O'VER-BALANCE. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *balance*.] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encreaſe the treaſure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *over-balance* of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

The mind ſhould be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either ſide, any further than the *over-balance* of probability gives it the turn of aſſent and belief. *Locke.*

O'VER-BATTLE. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on truſt.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God ſometimes it cometh to paſs, as in *over-battle* grounds; the fertile diſpoſition whereof is good, yet becauſe it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly, through too much rankneſs, things leſs profitable, whereby that which principally it ſhould yield, being either prevented in place or defrauded of nouriſhment, faileth. *Hooker.*

To **O'VER-BEAR.** *v. a.* [*over* and *bear*.] To repreſs; to ſubdue; to whelm; to bear down.

What more ſavage than man, if he ſee himſelf able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to *over-bear* the laws? *Hooker.*

My deſire
All continent impediment would *over-bear*,
That did oppoſe my will. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The ocean o'er-peering of his liſt,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our counſel, it pleas'd your highneſs
To *over-bear*. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Gloſter, thou ſhalt well perceive,
That nor in birth or for authority,
The biſhop will be *over-borne* by thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Turkiſh commanders, with all their forces, aſſailed the city, thruſting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have diſcouraged or *over-borne* the Chriſtians. *Knolles.*

The point of reputation, when news firſt came of the battle loſt, did *over-bear* the reaſon of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *over-borne*,
By numbers; as the long reſiſting bank
By the impetuous torrent. *Denham.*

A body may as well be *over-borne* by the violence of a ſhallow, rapid ſtream, as ſwallowed up in the gulph of ſmooth water. *L'Eſtrange.*

Crouding on the laſt the firſt impel;
Till *over-borne* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

The judgment, if ſwayed by the *over-bearing* of paſſion, and ſtored with lubricous opinions inſtead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous. *Glanville's Scepſ. c.* 27.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crouded with a tumultuous heap, or *over-bearing* multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

The horror or loathſomeneſs of an object may *over-bear* the pleaſure which reſults from its greatneſs, novelty, or beauty. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **O'VER-BID.** *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent.

You have *o'er-bid* all my paſt ſufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

To **O'VER-BLOW.** *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be paſt its violence.

To **O'VER-BLOW.** *v. a.* [*over* and *blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the bluſt'ring ſtorm is *over-blown.* *Fairy Queen.*

All thoſe tempeſts being *over-blown,* there long after aroſe a new ſtorm which over-run all Spain. *Spenſer.*

This ague fit of fear is *over-blown,*
An eaſy taſk it is to win our own. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Some angel that beholds her there,
Inſtruct us to record what ſhe was here;
And when this cloud of ſorrow's *over-blown,*
Thro' the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

Seiz'd with ſecret joy,
When ſtorms are *over-blown.* *Dryden's Virgil.*

O'VER-BOARD. *adv.* [*over* and *board.* See BOARD.] Off the ſhip; out of the ſhip.

The great aſſembly met again; and now he that was the cauſe of the tempeſt being thrown *over-board,* there were hopes a calm ſhould enſue. *Howel.*

A merchant having a veſſel richly fraught at ſea in a ſtorm, there is but one certain way to ſave it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *over-board.* *South's Sermons.*

The trembling dotard, to the deck he drew,
And hoiſted up and *over-board* he threw;
This done, he ſeiz'd the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one ſong before he leaped *over-board,* which he did, and then plunged into the ſea. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though great ſhips were commonly bad ſea-boats, they had a ſuperiour force in a ſea engagement: the ſhock of them being ſometimes ſo violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of leſſer ſhips *over-board.* *Arbuthnot.*

To **O'VER-BULK.** *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppreſs by bulk.

The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, muſt or now be cropt,
Or ſhedding, breed a nurſery of like evils,
To *over-bulk* us all. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

To **O'VER-BURDEN.** *v. a.* [*over* and *burthen.*] To load with too great weight.

If ſhe were not cloyed with his company, and that ſhe thought not the earth *over-burthened* with him, ſhe would cool his fiery grief. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To **O'VER-BUY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear.

He, when want requires, is only wiſe,
Who ſlights not foreign aids, nor *over-buys*;
But on our native ſtrength, in time of need, relies. *Dryden.*

To **O'VER-CARRY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to ſucceed; by reaſon whereof his natural affection and duty was leſs eaſy to be *over-carried* by ambition. *Hayward.*

To **O'VER-CAST.** *v. a. part. over-caſt.* [*over* and *caſt.*]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

As they paſt,
The day with clouds was ſudden *over-caſt.* *Fairy Q.*
Hie, Robin, *over-caſt* the night;
The ſtarry welkin cover thou anon,
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron. *Shakeſp.*

Our days of age are ſad and *over-caſt,* in which we find that of all our vain paſſions and affections paſt, the ſorrow only abideth. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

I of fumes and humid vapours made,
No cloud in ſo ſerene a manſion find,
To *over-caſt* her ever-ſhining mind. *Waller.*

Thoſe clouds that *over-caſt* our morn ſhall fly,
Diſpell'd to fartheſt corners of the ſky. *Dryden.*

The dawn is *over-caſt,* the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addiſon.*

2. To cover. This ſenſe is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is encircled with a thread, *over-caſt.*

When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the ſuſpicion of an evil intent, the colour wherewith it *over-caſteth* itſelf is always a fair and plauſible pretence of ſeeking to further that which is good. *Hooker.*

Their arms abroad with gray moſs *over-caſt,*
And their green leaves trembling with every blaſt. *Spenſ.*

3. To rate too high in computation.

The king in his accompt of peace and calms, did much *over-caſt* his fortunes, which proved full of broken ſeas, tides, and tempeſts. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **O'VER-CHARGE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]

1. To oppreſs; to cloy; to ſurcharge.

On air we feed in every inſtant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppreſs and *over-charge* nature, maketh her to ſink unawares in the mid-way. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

A man may as well expect to grow ſtronger by always eating, as wiſer by always reading. Too much *over-charges* nature, and turns more into diſeaſe than nouriſhment. *Collier.*

2. To load; to croud too much.

Our language is *over-charged* with conſonants. *Pope.*

3. To burthen.

He whiſpers to his pillow
The ſecrets of his *over-charged* ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To rate too high.

Here's Glo'ſter, a foe to citizens,
O'er-charging your free purſes with large fines. *Shakeſp.*

5. To fill too full.

Her heart is but *o'er-charg'd*; ſhe will recover. *Shakeſp.*

The fumes of paſſion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and diſcerning faculty, as the fumes of drink diſcompoſe and ſtupify the brain of a man *over-charged* with it. *South's Sermons.*

If they would make diſtinct abſtract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number muſt be infinite, and the memory *over-charged* to little purpoſe. *Locke.*

The action of the Iliad and Æneid in themſelves exceeding ſhort, are ſo beautifully extended by the invention of epiſodes, that they make up an agreeable ſtory ſufficient to employ the memory without *over-charging* it. *Addiſ. Spect.*

6. To load with too great a charge.

They were
As cannons *over-charg'd* with double cracks. *Shakeſp.*
Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns *o'er-charg'd,* breaks, miſſes, or recoils. *Denh.*

To **O'VER-CLOUD.** *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds.

The ſilver empreſs of the night
O'er-clouded, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickell.*

To **O'VER-CLOY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *cloy.*] To fill beyond ſatiety.

A ſcum of Britons, and baſe lackey peaſants,
Whom their *o'er-cloyed* country vomits forth
To deſperate adventures and deſtruction. *Shakeſp.*

To **O'VERCOME.** *v. a.* pret. *I overcame*; part. paſſ. *overcome*; anciently *overcommen,* as in Spenſer. [*overcomen,* Dutch.]

1. To ſubdue; to conquer; to vanquiſh.

They *overcomen,* were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transformed to fiſh, for their bold ſurquedry. *Spenſer.*

This wretched woman, *overcome*
Of anguiſh rather than of crime hath been. *Spenſer.*

Of whom a man is *overcome,* of the ſame is he brought in bondage. 2 *Pet.* ii. 19.

Fire by thicker air *o'ercome,*
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles; is fire no more. *Prior.*

2. To overflow; to ſurcharge.

Th' untallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with ſtores. *Phillips.*

3. To come over or upon; to invade ſuddenly. Not in uſe.

Can't ſuch things be,
And *overcome* us like a ſummer's cloud,
Without our ſpecial wonder? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **O'VERCOME.** *v. n.* To gain the ſuperiority.

That thou mighteſt be juſtified in thy ſayings, and mighteſt *overcome* when thou art judged. *Rom.* iii. 4.

O'VERCOMER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

To **O'VER-COUNT.** *v. a.* [*over* and *count.*] To rate above the true value.

Thou know'ſt how much
We do *o'er-count* thee. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To **O'VER-COVER.** *v. a.* [*over* and *cover.*] To cover compleatly.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-houſe,
O'er-cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky ſhanks, and yellow chapleſs ſkulls. *Shakeſp.*

To **O'VER-CROW.** *v. a.* [*over* and *crow.*] To crow as in triumph.

A baſe varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *over-crow* ſo high mountains, and make himſelf the great protector of all out-laws. *Spenſ.*

To **O'VERDO.** *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough.

Any thing ſo *over-done* is from the purpoſe of playing; whoſe end is to hold the mirrour up to nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nature, ſo intent upon finiſhing her work, much oftener *over-does* than under-does. You ſhall hear of twenty animals with two heads, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

When the meat is *over-done,* lay the fault upon your lady, who hurried you. *Swift.*

To **O'VER-DRESS.** *v. a.* [*over* and *dreſs.*] To adorn laviſhly.

In all, let Nature never be forgot;
But treat the goddeſs like a modeſt fair,
Nor *over-dreſs,* nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To **O'VER-DRIVE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond ſtrength.

The flocks and herds with young, if men ſhould *over-drive,* all will die. *Gen.* xxxiii. 13.

To **O'VER-EYE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*]

1. To ſuperintend.
2. To obſerve; to remark.

I am doubtful of your modeſties,
Leſt *over-eyeing* of his odd behaviour,
You break into ſome merry paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **O'VER-EMPTY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the faſhion in new-fangledneſs of the manner, if not in coſtlineſs of the matter, which might *over-empty* their huſbands purſes. *Carew.*

O'VERFAL. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract.

Toſtatus addeth, that thoſe which dwell near thoſe falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like thoſe that dwell near the *overfals* of Nilus. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

To **O'VER-FLOAT.** *v. n.* [*over* and *float.*] To ſwim; to float.

The town is fill'd with ſlaughter, and *o'er-floats,*
With a red deluge, their increaſing moats. *Dryden.*

To **O'VER-FLOW.** *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold.

While our ſtrong walls ſecure us from the foe,
E'er yet with blood our ditches *over-flow.* *Dryden.*

Had I the ſame conſciouſneſs that I ſaw Noah's flood, as that I ſaw the *over-flowing* of the Thames laſt winter, I could not doubt, that I who ſaw the Thames *over-flowed,* and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the ſame ſelf. *Locke.*

2. To exuberate.

A very ungrateful return to the Author of all we enjoy, but ſuch as an *over-flowing* plenty too much inclines men to make. *Rogers, Sermon* ii.

To **O'VER-FLOW.** *v. a.*

1. To fill beyond the brim.

Suppoſe thyſelf in a great ſadneſs as ever did load thy ſpirit, wouldſt thou not bear it chearfully if thou wert ſure that ſome excellent fortune would relieve and recompenſe thee ſo as to *over-flow* all thy hopes? *Taylor.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the ſummer *over-flows* the pails. *Dryden.*

2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run; to over-power.

The Scythians, at ſuch time as the northern nations *over-flowed* all Chriſtendom, came down to the ſea-coaſt. *Spenſ.*

Clanius *over-flow'd* th' unhappy coaſt. *Dryden.*

Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? and are not the countries ſo *over-flown,* ſtill ſituate between the tropicks? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *over-flowed* and deſtroyed in a deluge of water, that overſpread the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from eaſt to weſt. *Burnet.*

Thus oft by mariners are ſhewn,
Earl Godwin's caſtles *over-flown.* *Swift.*

O'VER-FLOW. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *flow.*] Inundation; more than fulneſs; ſuch a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears?—
In great meaſure—
—A kind *over-flow* of kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where there are great *over-flows* in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the ſummer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It requires pains to find the coherence of abſtruſe writings; ſo that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epiſtles have, with many, paſſed rather for disjointed pious diſcourſes, full of warmth and zeal, and *over-flows* of light, rather than for calm, ſtrong, coherent reaſonings all through. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

After every *over-flow* of the Nile, there was not always a menſuration. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

If this ſoftens not the expreſſion, it may be aſcribed to an *over-flow* of gratitude in the general diſpoſition of Ulyſſes. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

O'VER-FLOWING. *n. ſ.* [from *over-flow.*] Exuberance; copiouſneſs.

When men are young, they might vent the *over-flowings* of their fancy that way. *Denham's Dedication.*

When the *over-flowings* of ungodlineſs make us afraid; the miniſters of religion cannot better diſcharge their duty of oppoſing it. *Rogers, Sermon* xvii.

O'VER-FLOWINGLY. *adv.* [from *over-flowing.*] Exuberantly; in great abundance. A word not elegant, nor in uſe.

Nor was it his indigence that forced him to make the world; but his goodneſs preſſed him to impart the goods which he ſo *over-flowingly* abounds with. *Boyle.*

To **O'VER-FLY.** *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To croſs by flight.

A ſailing kite
Can ſcarce *o'er-fly* them in a day and night. *Dryden.*

O'VER-FORWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *forwardneſs.*] Too great quickneſs; too great readineſs.

By an *over-forwardneſs* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cauſe, it often happens that cauſes are not determined according to their merits. *Hale.*

To **O'VER-FREIGHT.** *v. a.* pret. *over-freighted*; part. *over-fraught.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat *over-freighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, ſunk. *Carew.*

Grief, that does not ſpeak,
Whiſpers the *o'er-fraught* heart, and bids it break. *Shak.*

Sorrow has ſo *o'er-fraught*
This ſinking barque, I ſhall not live to ſhew
How I abhor my firſt raſh crime. *Denham.*

To **O'VER-GET.** *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with.

With ſix hours hard riding, through ſo wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horſe ſometimes, than of myſelf, ſo rightly to hit the way, I *over-got* them a little before night. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To **O'VER-GLANCE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look haſtily over.

I have, but with a curſory eye,
O'er-glanc'd the articles. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

O'VER-GO. *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*] To ſurpaſs; to excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit ſo far *over-going* his age, and ſuch dreadful terror proceed from ſo excellent beauty. *Sidney.*

Great Nature hath laid down at laſt,
That mighty birth wherewith ſo long ſhe went,
And *over-went* the times of ages paſt,
Here to lie in upon our ſoft content. *Daniel.*

To **O'VER-GORGE,** *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much.

Art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, *over-gorg'd?* *Shakeſpeare.*

O'VER-GREAT. *adj.* [*over* and *great.*] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unuſual ſtreſs ought to be avoided; yet this muſt not run it, by an *over-great* ſhyneſs of difficulties, into a lazy ſauntering about obvious things. *Locke.*

To **O'VER-GROW.** *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*]

1. To cover with growth.

Roof, and floor, and walls, were all of gold,
But *over-grown* with duſt and old decay,
And hid in darkneſs that none could behold
The hue thereof. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

The woods and deſart caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'er-grown,*
And all their echo's mourn. *Milton.*

2. To riſe above.

If the binds be very ſtrong, and much *over-grown* the poles, ſome adviſe to ſtrike off their heads with a long ſwitch. *Mortimer.*

To **O'VER-GROW.** *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way through the thick and *over-grown* woods, and ſo came to Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

A huge *over-grown* ox was grazing in a meadow. *L'Eſtrange.*

Him for a happy man I own,
Whoſe fortune is not *over-grown.* *Swift.*

O'VER-GROWTH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth.

The *over-growth* of ſome complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reaſon. *Shak.*

The fortune in being the firſt in an invention, doth cauſe ſometimes a wonderful *over-growth* in riches. *Bacon.*

Suſpected to a ſequent king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their *over-growth,* as in-mate gueſts
Too numerous. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

To **O'VER-HALE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*]

1. To ſpread over.

The welked Phœbus 'gan availe
His weary wain, and now the froſty night
Her mantle black through heaven 'gan *over-hale.* *Spenſ.*

2. To examine over again: as, he *over-haled* my account.

To **O'VER-HANG.** *v. n.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aſpect,
Let the brow overwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'er-hang and jutty his confounded baſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hide me, ye foreſts, in your cloſeſt bow'rs,
Where flows the murm'ring brook, inviting dreams,
Where bord'ring hazle *over-hangs* the ſtreams. *Gay.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that *over-hangs* the ſea, it is preferable to an aſſembly. *Pope.*

To **O'VER-HANG.** *v. n.* To jut over.

The reſt was craggy cliff, that *over-hung*
Still as it roſe, impoſſible to climb. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **O'VER-HARDEN.** *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired ſuch a hardneſs, that it was brittle like *over-hardened* ſteel. *Boyle.*

O'VER-HEAD. *adv.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the cieling.

Over-head the moon
Sits arbitreſs, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale courſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

The four ſtars *over-head,* repreſent the four children. *Addiſon.*

To **O'VER-HEAR.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard.

I am inviſible,
And I will *over-hear* their conference. *Shakeſpeare.*

They had a full ſight of the Infanta at a maſk-dancing, having *over-heard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that ſight, after whom they preſſed. *Wotton.*

That ſuch an enemy we have, who ſeeks
Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn,
And from the parting angel *over-heard.* *Milton.*

They were ſo loud in their diſcourſe, that a black-berry from the next hedge *over-heard* them. *L'Eſtrange.*

The nurſe,
Though not the words, the murmurs *over-heard.* *Dryd.*

The witneſs *over-bearing* the word pillory repeated, ſunk away privately. *Addiſon.*

To O'VER-HEAT. *v. a.* [*over* and *heat.*] To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the form and coolneſs of the place,
And *over-heated* by the morning chace. *Addiſon.*

It muſt be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's ſpirits be *over-heated* with pain or fever. *Wiſeman.*

To O'VER-HEND. *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach.

Als his fair Leman flying through a brook,
He *over-hent* nought moved with her piteous look. *Spenſer.*

To O'VER-JOY. *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To tranſport; to raviſh.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *over-joyed* in any great good things of this life, nor ſorrowful for a little thing. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

The biſhop, partly aſtoniſhed and partly *over-joyed* with theſe ſpeeches, was ſtruck into a ſad ſilence for a time. *Hayward.*

This love-ſick virgin, *over-joy'd* to find
The boy alone; ſtill follow'd him behind. *Addiſon.*

O'VER-JOY. *n. ſ.* Tranſport; ecſtaſy.

The mutual conf'rence that my mind hath had,
Makes me the bolder to ſalute my king
With ruder terms; ſuch as my wit affords,
And *over-joy* of heart doth miniſter. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

To O'VER-RIPEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen.*] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load? *Shakeſp.*

To OVERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to harraſs with toil.

She without noiſe will over-ſee
His children and his family;
And order all things till he come,
Sweaty and *over-labour'd*, home. *Dryden.*

To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To over-burthen.

Thus to throng and *over-lade* a ſoul
With love, and then to have a room for fear,
That ſhall all that controul,
What is it but to rear
Our paſſions and our hopes on high,
That thence they may deſcry
The nobleſt way how to deſpair and die? *Suckling.*

OVERLA'RGE, *adj.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *over-large*, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily. *Collier.*

OVERLA'SHINGLY. *adv.* [*over* and *laſh.*] With exaggeration. A mean word, now obſolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *over-laſhingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in uſe in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is profeſſed. *Brerewood.*

To OVERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]

1. To oppreſs by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is ſuch,
And ſome *over-layeth* the commons too much. *Tuſſer.*

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being *over-laid* and oppreſt, but mercy which ſaveth from being touched with grievous miſeries. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

When any country is *over-laid* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural neceſſity compelling it to diſburthen itſelf and lay the load upon others. *Raleigh.*

We praiſe the things we hear with much more willingneſs than thoſe we ſee; becauſe we envy the preſent, and reverence the paſt; thinking ourſelves inſtructed by the one, and *over-laid* by the other. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Good laws had been antiquated by the courſe of time, or *over-laid* by the corruption of manners. *King Charles.*

Our ſins have *over-laid* our hopes. *King Charles.*

The ſtrong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,
And Palamon with odds was *over-laid.* *Dryden.*

2. To ſmother with too much or too cloſe covering.

Nor then deſtroys it with too fond a ſtay,
Like mothers, which their infants *over-lay.* *Milton.*

3. To ſmother; to cruſh; to overwhelm.

Ships burnt in fight, or forc'd on rocky ſhores,
The new-born babes by nurſes *over-laid.* *Dryden.*

They quickly ſtifled and *over-laid* thoſe infant principles of piety and virtue ſown by God in their hearts; ſo that they brought a voluntary darkneſs and ſtupidity upon their minds. *South's Sermons.*

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her inſipid ſoul for Ptolemy:
A heavy lump of earth without deſire,
A heap of aſhes that *o'er-lays* your fire. *Dryden.*

The ſtars, no longer *over-laid* with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the maſs,
And upward ſhoot. *Dryden.*

Seaſon the paſſions of a child with devotion, which ſeldom dies; though it may ſeem extinguiſhed for a while, it breaks out as ſoon as misfortunes have brought the man to himſelf. The fire may be covered and *over-laid*, but cannot be entirely quenched and ſmothered. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 201.

In preaching, no men ſucceed better than thoſe who truſt to the fund of their own reaſon, advanced but not *over-laid* by commerce with books. *Swift.*

4. To cloud; to over-caſt.

Phœbus' golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beams doth *over-lay.* *Fairy Queen.*

5. To cover ſuperficially.

The *over-laying* of their chapiters was of ſilver, and all the pillars were filleted with ſilver. *Exod.* xxxviii. 17.

By this preſcript a ſanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, *over-laid* with gold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. To join by ſomething laid over.

Thou us impower'd
To fortify thus far, and *over-lay*,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyſs. *Milton.*

To OVERLE'AP. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To paſs by a jump.

A ſtep
On which I muſt fall down, or elſe *o'er-leap*,
For in my way it lies. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In vain did Nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land;
If daring ſhips and men prophane,
Th' eternal fences *over-leap*,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden.*

OVERLEATHER. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the ſhoe that covers the foot.

I have ſometimes more feet than ſhoes; or ſuch ſhoes as my toes look through the *over-leather.* *Shakeſpeare.*

OVERLI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *light.*] Too ſtrong light.

An *over-light* maketh the eyes dark, inſomuch as perpetual looking againſt the ſun would cauſe blindneſs. *Bacon.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to ſurvive; to out-live.

Muſidorus, who ſhewed a mind not to *over-live* Pyrocles, prevailed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He concludes in hearty prayers,
That your attempts may *over-live* the hazard
And fearful meeting of their oppoſite. *Shakeſpeare.*

They *over-lived* that envy, and had their pardons afterwards. *Hayward.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. n.* To live too long.

Why do I *over-live*?
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathleſs pain? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

OVERLI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *over-live.*] Survivor; that which lives longeſt.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the kings lives, and the *over-liver* of them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To OVERLO'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burthen with too much.

The memory of youth is charged and *over-loaded*, and all they learn is mere jargon. *Felton.*

O'VERLONG. *adj.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long.

I have tranſgreſſed the laws of oratory, in making my periods and parentheſes *over-long.* *Boyle.*

To OVERLO'OK. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]

1. To view from a higher place.

The pile *o'er-look'd* the town, and drew the ſight,
Surpris'd at once with rev'rence and delight. *Dryden.*

I will do it with the ſame reſpect to him, as if he were alive, and *over-looking* my paper while I write. *Dryden.*

2. To view fully; to peruſe.

Wou'd I had *o'er-look'd* the letter. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſuperintend; to over-ſee.

He was preſent in perſon to *over-look* the magiſtrates, and to over-awe thoſe ſubjects with the terror of his ſword. *Spenſer.*

In the greater out pariſhes many of the poor pariſhioners through neglect do periſh, for want of ſome heedful eye to *over-look* them. *Graunt.*

4. To review.

The time and care that are required,
To *over-look* and file, and poliſh well,
Fright poets from that neceſſary toil. *Roſcommon.*

5. To paſs by indulgently.

This part of good-nature which conſiſts in the pardoning and *over-looking* of faults, is to be exerciſed only in doing ourſelves juſtice in the ordinary commerce of life. *Addiſon.*

In vain do we hope that God will *over-look* ſuch high contradiction of ſinners, and pardon offences committed againſt the plain convictions of conſcience. *Rogers.*

6. To neglect; to ſlight.

Of the two relations, Chriſt *over-looked* the meaner, and entitled and denominated them ſolely from the more honourable. *South's Sermons.*

To *over-look* the entertainment before him, and languiſh for that which lies out of the way, is ſickly and ſervile. *Collier.*

The ſuffrage of our poet laureat ſhould not be *over-looked.* *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 488.

Religious fear, when produced by juſt apprehenſions of a divine Power, naturally *over-looks* all human greatneſs that ſtands in competition with it, and extinguiſhes every other terror. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 117.

The happieſt of mankind, *over-looking* thoſe ſolid bleſſings which they already have, ſet their hearts upon ſomewhat they want. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

They *over-look* truth in the judgments they paſs on adverſity and proſperity. The temptations that attend the former they can eaſily ſee, and dread at a diſtance; but they have no apprehenſions of the dangerous conſequences of the latter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

O'VERLOOKER. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *look.*]

The original word ſignifies an *over-looker*, or one who ſtands higher than his fellows and *over-looks* them. *Watts.*

O'VERLOOP. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *orlop.*

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, becauſe our nether *over-loops* are raiſed commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the ſea. *Raleigh.*

OVERMA'STED. *adj.* [*over* and *maſt.*] Having too much maſt.

Cloanthus better mann'd, purſu'd him faſt,
But his *o'er-maſted* gally check'd his haſte. *Dryden.*

To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over* and *maſter.*] To ſubdue; to govern.

For your deſire to know what is between us,
O'er-maſter it as you may. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

So ſleeps a pilot, whoſe poor bark is preſt
With many a mercileſs *o'er-maſt'ring* wave. *Craſhaw.*

Over-maſtered with a ſcore of drunkards, the only ſoldiery left about them, or elſe to comply with all rapines and violences. *Milton on Education.*

To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer; to oppreſs by ſuperior force.

I have ſeen a ſwan
With bootleſs labour ſwim againſt the tide,
And ſpend her ſtrength with *over-matching* waves. *Shak.*

Sir William Lucy, with me
Set from our *o'er-match'd* forces forth for aid. *Shakeſp.*

Aſſiſt, leſt I who erſt
Thought none my equal, now be *over-match'd.* *Paradiſe Regained.*

How great ſoever our curioſity be, our exceſs is greater, and does not only *over-match*, but ſupplant it. *Decay of Piety.*

He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of Engliſh *over-match'd*, and Dutch too ſtrong,
Who never fought three days but to purſue. *Dryden.*

It moves our wonder, that a foreign gueſt
Should *over-match* the moſt, and match the beſt. *Dryden.*

OVERMA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *match.*] One of ſuperior powers; one not to be overcome.

Spain is no *over-match* for England, by that which leadeth all men; that is, experience and reaſon. *Bacon.*

Eve was his *over-match*, who ſelf-deceiv'd
And raſh, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The ſtrength he was to cope with, or his own. *Milton.*

In a little time there will ſcarce be a woman of quality in Great-Britain, who would not be an *over-match* for an Iriſh prieſt. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 89.

OVER-ME'ASURE. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *meaſure.*] Something given over the due meaſure.

To OVER-MI'X. *v. a.* [*over* and *mix.*] To mix with too much.

Thoſe things theſe parts o'er-rule, no joys ſhall know,
Or little pleaſure *over-mixt* with woe. *Creech.*

OVERMO'ST. *adj.* [*over* and *moſt.*] Higheſt; over the reſt in authority. *Ainſworth.*

OVERMU'CH. *adj.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough.

It was the cuſtom of thoſe former ages, in their *over-much* gratitude, to advance the firſt authors of any uſeful diſcovery among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*

An *over-much* uſe of ſalt, beſides that it occaſions thirſt and *over-much* drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*

OVERMU'CH. *adv.* In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is, that they *over-much* abridge the church of her power in theſe things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in theſe things we gave the church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

Perhaps
I alſo erred, in *over-much* admiring
What ſeem'd in thee ſo perfect, that I thought
No evil durſt attempt thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Deject not then ſo *over-much* thyſelf,
Who haſt of ſorrow thy full load beſides. *Milton.*

OVERMU'CH. *n. ſ.* More than enough.

By attributing *over-much* to things
Leſs excellent, as thou thyſelf perceiv'ſt. *Milton.*

With reſpect to the bleſſings the world enjoys, even good men may aſcribe *over-much* to themſelves. *Grew.*

OVERMU'CHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *over-much.*] Exuberance; ſuperabundance.

There are words that do as much raiſe a ſtile, as others can depreſs it; ſuperlation and *over-muchneſs* amplifies. It may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnſon.*

OVERNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *night.* This ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare as a noun, but by Addiſon more properly, as I have before placed it, as a noun with a prepoſition.] Night before bed-time.

If I had given you this at *over-night*,
She might have been o'erta'en. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will confeſſes, that for half his life his head ached every morning with reading men *over-night.* *Addiſon.*

To OVERNA'ME. *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a ſeries.

Over-name them; and as thou nameſt them I will deſcribe them. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To OVERO'FFICE. *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To lord by virtue of an office.

This might be the fate of a politician which this aſs *over-offices.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

OVEROFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too buſy; too importunate.

This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at a man's heels; ſo that if he looks about him, he muſt take notice of it. *Collier on Human Reaſon.*

To OVERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs.*]

1. To croſs.

I ſtood on a wide river's bank,
Which I muſt needs *o'er-paſs*,
When on a ſudden Torriſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryden.*

What have my Scyllas and my Syrtes done,
When theſe they *o'er-paſs*, and thoſe they ſhun? *Dryden.*

2. To over-look; to paſs with diſregard.

The complaint about pſalms and hymns might as well be *over-paſt* without any anſwer, as it is without any cauſe brought forth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 37.

Remember that Pellean conqueror,
A youth, how all the beauties of the Eaſt
He ſlightly view'd, and ſlightly *over-paſs'd.* *Milton.*

3. To omit in a reckoning.

Arithmetical progreſſion demonſtrates how faſt mankind would increaſe, *over-paſſing* as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example of the Iſraelites who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years, from ſeventy to ſixty thouſand able men. *Raleigh.*

4. To omit; not to receive.

If the grace of him which ſaveth *over-paſs* ſome, ſo that the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we may leave to the hidden judgments of righteouſneſs. *Hooker.*

OVERPA'ST. *part. adj.* [from *over-paſs.*] Gone; paſt.

What canſt thou ſwear by now?—
—By time to come,—
That thou haſt wronged in the time *o'er-paſt.* *Shakeſp.*

To OVERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price.

Take this purſe of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *over-pay*, and pay again,
When I have found it. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have yourſelf, your kindneſs *over-paid*,
He ceaſes to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*

Wilt thou with pleaſure hear thy lover's ſtrains,
And with one heav'nly ſmile *o'er-pay* his pains. *Prior.*

To OVERPE'RCH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over.

With love's light wings did I *o'er-perch* theſe walls,
For ſtony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERPE'ER. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To over-look; to hover above. It is now out of uſe.

The ocean *over-peering* of his liſt,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Your Argoſies with portly ſail,
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers,
That curt'ſy to them, do them reverence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mountainous error wou'd be too highly heapt,
For truth to *o'er-peer.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thus yields the cedar to the ax's edge,
Whoſe top branch *o'er-peer'd* Jove's ſpreading tree,
And kept low ſhrubs from winter's pow'rful wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

They are invincible by reaſon of the *over-peering* mountains that back the one, and ſlender fortifications of the other to land-ward. *Sandys's Journey.*

OVERPLUS. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than ſufficient.

Some other ſinners there are, from which that *overplus* of ſtrength in perſuaſion doth ariſe. *Hooker's Preface.*

A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus* remained ſtill in the mortar. *L'Eſtrange.*

It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addiſon.*

To O'VERPLY. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laboriouſly

What ſupports me, doſt thou aſk?
The conſcience, friend, t'have loſt them *over-ply'd*,
In liberty's defence. *Milton's Poems.*

To OVERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*over* and *poiſe.*] To outweigh.

Whether cripples who have loſt their thighs will float; their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in others *over-poiſed* by the hinder legs; we have not made experiment *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

The ſcale
O'er-pois'd by darkneſs, lets the night prevail;
And day, that lengthen'd in the ſummer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is loſt in night. *Creech.*

OVERPO'ISE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.

Horace, in his firſt and ſecond book of odes, was ſtill riſing, but came not to his meridian till the third. After which his judgment was an *over-poiſe* to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he deſcended in his fourth by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*

Some *over-poiſe* of ſway, by turns they ſhare,
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryden.*

To OVERPO'WER. *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority.

Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be *over power'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

As much light *over-powers* the eye, ſo they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with ſnow, are wont to complain of too much light. *Boyle.*

Reaſon allows none to be confident, but him only who governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things; and therefore can neither be ſurpriſed nor *over-powered.* *South's Sermons.*

After the death of Craſſus, Pompey found himſelf outwitted by Cæſar: he broke with him, *over-powered* him in the ſenate, and cauſed many unjuſt decrees to paſs againſt him. *Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.*

Inſpiration is, when ſuch an *over-powering* impreſſion of any propoſition is made upon the mind by God himſelf, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it. *Watts's Logick.*

The hiſtorian makes theſe mountains the ſtandards of the riſe of the water; which they could never have been, had they not been ſtanding, when it did ſo riſe and *over-power* the earth. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To OVERPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *preſs.*] To bear upon with irreſiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh.

Having an excellent horſe under him, when he was *over-preſſed* by ſome, he avoided them. *Sidney.*

Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And *over-preſs'd* whole legions weak with ſin. *Roſcomm.*

When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to conſider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not *over-preſſed* with many burthenſome taxes. *Swift.*

To OVERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high price.

Parents *over-prize* their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection. *Wotton.*

OVERRA'NK. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *rank.*] Too rank.

It produces *over-rank* binds. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

OVERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rate.*] To rate at too much.

While vain ſhows and ſcenes you *over-rate*,
'Tis to be fear'd,———
That as a fire the former houſe o'erthrew,
Machines and tempeſts will deſtroy the new. *Dryden.*

To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to *over-rate* the conveniencies of our ſtation, and in eſtimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather too low than too high; for our deſires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our deſires. *Rogers.*

To OVERREA'CH. *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*]

1. To riſe above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas, *over-reach* and ſurmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was overflowed in a deluge of water in ſuch exceſs, that the floods *over-reached* the tops of the higheſt mountains. *Burnet.*

2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A ſagacious man is ſaid to have a long *reach*.

What more cruel than man, if he ſee himſelf able by fraud to *over-reach*, or by power to over-bear the laws whereunto he ſhould be ſubject. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

I have laid my brain in the ſun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent ſo groſs *over reaching*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shame to be overcome or *over-reach'd*,
Would utmoſt vigour raiſe, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*

A man who had been matchleſs held
In cunning, *over-reach'd* where leaſt he thought,
To ſave his credit, and for very ſpight
Still will be tempting him who foils him ſtill. *Milton.*

There is no pleaſanter encounter than a trial of ſkill betwixt ſharpers to *over-reach* one another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Forbidding oppreſſion, defrauding and *over-reaching* one another, perfidiouſneſs and treachery. *Tillotſon.*

Such a principle is ambition, or a deſire of fame, by which many vicious men are *over-reached*, and engaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable courſe of action. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 255.

John had got an impreſſion that Lewis was ſo deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with him; at laſt he took heart of grace; Let him come up, quoth he, it is but ſticking to my point, and he can never *over-reach* me. *Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To OVERREA'CH. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to *over-reach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his toes againſt his fore ſhoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

OVERREA'CHER. *n. ſ.* [from *over-reach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVERREA'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *read.*] To peruſe.

The contents of this is the return of the duke; you ſhall anon *over-read* it at your pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To O'VER-RED. *v. a.* [*over* and *red.*] To ſmear with red.

Prick thy face and *over-red* thy fear,
Thou lily-liver'd boy. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To O'VERROAST. *v. a.* [*over* and *roaſt.*] To roaſt too much.

'Twas burnt and dried away,
And better 'twere, that both of us did faſt,
Since of ourſelves, ourſelves are cholerick,
Than feed it with ſuch *over-roaſted* fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERRU'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *rule.*]

1. To influence with predominant power; to be ſuperior in authority.

Which humour perceiving to *over-rule* me, I ſtrave againſt it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her eccleſiaſtical authority ſhall probably think and deſire to be true or good, muſt in congruity of reaſon *over-rule* all other inferior arguments whatſoever. *Hooker, b.* v. § 8.

Except our own private, and but probable reſolutions, be by the law of publick determinations *over-ruled*, we take away all poſſibility of ſocial life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be ſuch as will be *over-ruled* with ſome one, whom they dare not diſpleaſe. *Whitgifte.*

So much his paſſion and animoſity *over-ruled* his conſcience. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

A wiſe man ſhall *over rule* his ſtars, and have a greater influence upon his own content, than all the conſtellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*

He is acted by a paſſion which abſolutely *over-rules* him; and ſo can no more recover himſelf, than a bowl rolling down an hill ſtop itſelf in the midſt of its career. *South.*

'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; unleſs where they are obliged by an *over-ruling* impulſe of conſcience and duty. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an *over-ruling* planet, be inclined to luſt, and yet by the force of reaſon overcome that bad influence. *Swift.*

2. To govern with high authority; to ſuperintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly *over-rule*, as in other matters he is accuſtomed? *Hayward.*

3. To ſuperſede: as, in law to *over-rule* a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Corniſh acre, and four Corniſh acres a knight's fee. But this rule is *over-ruled* to a greater or leſſer quantity, according to the fruitfulneſs or barrenneſs of the ſoil. *Carew.*

To OVERRU'N. *v. a.* [*over* and *run.*]

1. To harraſs by incurſions; to ravage; to rove over in a hoſtile manner.

Thoſe barbarous nations that *over-ran* the world, poſſeſſed thoſe dominions, whereof they are now ſo called. *Spenſer.*

Till the tears ſhe ſhed,
Like envious floods *o'er-ran* her lovely face,
She was the faireſt creature in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

They err, who count it glorious to ſubdue
By conqueſt far and wide, to *over-run*
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by aſſault. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The nine
Their fainting foes to ſhameful flight compell'd,
And with reſiſtleſs force *o'er run* the field. *Dryden.*

Guſtavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empire after having *over-run* moſt of the reſt. *Addiſon.*

A commonwealth may be *over-run* by a powerful neighbour, which may produce bad conſequences upon your trade and liberty. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. To out-run.

Pyrocles being come to ſixteen, *over-run* his age in growth, ſtrength, and all things following it, that not Muſidorus could perform any action on horſe or foot more ſtrongly, or deliver that ſtrength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuouſly. *Sidney, b.* ii.

We may out-run
By violent ſwiftneſs, that which we run at,
And loſe by *over-running*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and *over-ran* Cuſhi. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 23.

Galilæus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water is, be driven faſter than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he ſuppoſeth, holding confidently the motion of the earth to be the cauſe of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; becauſe the earth *over-runneth* the water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To overſpread; to cover all over.

With an *over-running* flood he will make an utter end of the place. *Nah.* i. 8.

This diſpoſition of the elements and the parts of the earth, ſhews us the footſteps of ſome kind of ruin which happened in ſuch a way, that at the ſame time a general flood of waters would neceſſarily *over-run* the whole earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To miſchief by great numbers; to peſter.

To flatter fooliſh men into a hope of life where there is none, is much the ſame with betraying people into an opinion, that they are in a virtuous and happy ſtate, when they are *over-run* with paſſion and drowned in their luſts. *L'Eſtrange.*

Were it not for the inceſſant labours of this induſtrious animal, Egypt would be *over-run* with crocodiles. *Addiſon.*

Such proviſion made, that a country ſhould not want ſprings as were convenient for it; nor be *over-run* with them, and afford little or nothing elſe; but a ſupply every where ſuitable to the neceſſities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. To injure by treading down.

His tears defac'd the ſurface of the well,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er-run with wrinkles and deform'd with tears. *Addiſon.*

6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the diſpoſition of the lines and words in correcting, by reaſon of the inſertions.

To OVERRU'N. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

Though you have left me,
Yet ſtill my ſoul *o'er-runs* with fondneſs towards you. *Smith.*

Cattle in incloſures ſhall always have freſh paſture, that now is all trampled and *over-run*. *Spenſer.*

To OVERSE'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſee.*]

1. To ſuperintend; to overlook.

He had charge my diſcipline to frame,
And tutors nouriture to *overſee*. *Fairy Queen.*

She without noiſe will *overſee*
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to paſs by unheeded; to omit.

I who reſolve to *overſee*
No lucky opportunity,
Will go to council to adviſe
Which way t'encounter, or ſurpriſe. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

OVERSE'EN. *part.* [from *overſee.*] Miſtaken; deceived.

A common received error is never utterly overthrown, till ſuch times as we go from ſigns unto cauſes, and ſhew ſome manifeſt root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly appear how it hath come to paſs that ſo many have been *overſeen*. *Hooker, b.* i. § 8.

They rather obſerved what he had done, and ſuffered for the king and his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been *overſeen* in doing. *Clarendon.*

OVERSE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *overſee.*]

1. One who overlooks; a ſuperintendant.

There are in the world certain voluntary *overſeers* of all books, whoſe cenſure, in this reſpect, would fall ſharp on us. *Hooker, b.* v. § 31.

Jehiel and Azariah were *overſeers* under Cononiah. 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 13.

To entertain a gueſt, with what a care
Wou'd he his houſhold ornaments prepare;
Harraſs his ſervants, and as *o'erſeer* ſtand,
To keep them working with a threat'ning wand.
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryden.*

2. An officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor.

The churchwardens and *overſeers* of the poor might find it poſſible to diſcharge their duties, whereas now in the greater out-pariſhes many of the poorer pariſhioners, through neglect, do periſh for want of ſome heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſet.*]

1. To turn the bottom upwards; to throw off the baſis.

The tempeſts met,
The ſailors maſter'd, and the ſhip *o'er ſet*. *Dryden.*

It is forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the ſea with ſuch vehemence, that it puts the ſea into the utmoſt horrible perturbation, even when there is not the leaſt breath of wind; *over-ſetting* ſhips in the harbours, and ſinking them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Would the confederacy exert itſelf, as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our armies, and *over-ſet* the whole power of France. *Addiſon on the War.*

2. To throw out of regularity.

His action againſt Catiline ruined the conſul, when it ſaved the city; for it ſo ſwelled his ſoul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be *over-ſet* with vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. n.* To fall off the baſis.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will ſo far counterpoiſe what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *over-ſetting*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To OVERSHA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhade.*] To cover with any thing that cauſes darkneſs.

Black night *o'er-ſhade* thy day, and death thy life. *Shak.*

Dark cloudy death *o'er-ſhades* his beams of life,
And he nor ſees, nor hears us. *Shakeſpeare.*

No great and mighty ſubject might eclipſe or *over-ſhade* the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves *o'er-ſhade* the tree,
In vain the hind ſhall vex the threſhing floor,
For empty chaff and ſtraw will be thy ſtore. *Dryden.*

Should we mix our friendly talk,
O'er-ſhaded in that fav'rite walk;
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted. *Prior.*

To OVERSHA'DOW. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhadow.*]

1. To throw a ſhadow over any thing.

Weeds choak and *over-ſhadow* the corn and bear it down, or ſtarve and deprive it of nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

Death,
Let the damps of thy dull breath
Over-ſhadow even the ſhade,
And make darkneſs ſelf afraid. *Craſhaw.*

Darkneſs muſt *over-ſhadow* all his bounds,
Palpable darkneſs, and blot out three days. *Milton.*

2. To ſhelter; to protect; to cover with ſuperiour influence.

My *over-ſhadowing* ſpirit and might, with thee
I ſend along: ride forth, and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

On her ſhould come
The Holy Ghoſt, and the power of the Higheſt
O'er-ſhadow her. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

To OVERSHOO'T. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſhoot.*] To fly beyond the mark.

Often it drops, or *over-ſhoots* by the diſproportions of diſtance or application. *Collier on Human Reaſon.*

To OVERSHOO'T. *v. a.*

1. To ſhoot beyond the mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own ſatisfaction, by *over-ſhooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotſon.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to aſſert too much.

Leave it to themſelves to conſider, whether they have in this point or not *over-ſhot themſelves*; which God doth know is quickly done, even when our meaning is moſt ſincere. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 8.

In finding fault with the laws I doubt me, you ſhall much *over ſhoot yourſelf*, and make me the more diſlike your other diſlikes of that government. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have *over-ſhot yourſelf* in reckoning. *Whitgifte.*

O'VERSIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *over* and *ſight.*]

1. Superintendence.

They gave the money, being told unto them that had the *over-ſight* of the houſe. 2 *Kings*, xii. 11.

Feed the flock of God, taking the *over-ſight* thereof, not by conſtraint, but willingly. 1 *Pet.* v. 2.

2. Miſtake; error.

Amongſt ſo many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Auguſtine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his *over-ſights*, and ſincerely condemneth them? *Hooker's Preface.*

His ſon mark'd this *over-ſight*,
And then miſtook reverſe of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To OVERSI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſize.*]

1. To ſurpaſs in bulk.

Thoſe bred in a mountainous country, *over-ſize* thoſe that dwell on low levels. *Sandys's Journey.*

2. [*over* and *ſize*, a compoſt with which maſons cover walls.] To plaſter over.

He thus *o'er-ſiz'd* with coagulate gore,
Old grandſire Priam ſeeks. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To OVERSKI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſkip.*]

1. To paſs by leaping.

Preſume not ye that are ſheep, to make yourſelves guides of them that ſhould guide you; neither ſeek ye to *over-ſkip* the fold, which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

2. To paſs over.

Mark if to get them ſhe *o'er-ſkip* the reſt,
Mark if ſhe read them twice, or kiſs the name. *Donne.*

3. To eſcape.

When that hour *o'er ſkips* me in the day,
Wherein I ſigh not, Julia, for thy ſake;
The next enſuing hour ſome foul miſchance
Torment me. *Shakeſpeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

Who alone ſuffers, ſuffers moſt i' th' mind;
But then the mind much ſuff'rance does *o'er-ſkip*,
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowſhip. *Shakeſp.*

To OVERSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſlip.*] To paſs undone, unnoticed, or unuſed; to neglect.

The careleſneſs of the juſtices in impoſing this rate, or the negligence of the conſtables in collecting it, or the backwardneſs of the inhabitants in paying the ſame, *over-ſlipped* the time. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It were injurious to *over ſlip* a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I muſt celebrate above all his expences. *Wotton.*

To OVERSNO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſnow.*] To cover with ſnow.

Theſe I wielded while my bloom was warm,
Ere age unſtrung my nerves, or time *o'er-ſnow'd* my head. *Dryden's Æneis.*

OVERSO'LD. *part.* [from *overſel.*] Sold at too high a price.

Life with eaſe I can diſclaim,
And think it *over-ſold* to purchaſe fame. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'ON. *adv.* [*over* and *ſoon.*] Too ſoon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he *over ſoon* think not too well of himſelf, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders. *Sidney, b.* ii.

OVERSPE'NT. *part.* [*over* and *ſpend.*] Wearied; harraſſed; foreſpent. The verb *overſpend* is not uſed.

Theſtylis, wild thyme, and garlick beats,
For harveſt-hinds, *o'erſpent* with toil and heats. *Dryden.*

To OVERSPREA'D. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſpread.*] To cover over; to fill; to ſcatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans, Goths, or ſome other which did *overſpread* all Chriſtendom, it is impoſſible to affirm. *Spenſer.*

Of the three ſons of Noah was the whole earth *overſpread*. *Gen.* ix. 19.

Darkneſs Europe's face did *overſpread*,
From lazy cells, where ſuperſtition bred. *Denham.*

Not a deluge that only over-run ſome particular region; but that *overſpread* the face of the whole earth from pole to pole, and from eaſt to weſt. *Burnet.*

To OVERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtand.*] To ſtand too much upon conditions.

Her's they ſhall be, ſince you refuſe the price;
What madman would *o'erſtand* his market twice? *Dryd.*

To OVERSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtare.*] To ſtare wildly.

Some warlike ſign muſt be uſed; either a ſlovenly buſkin, or an *overſtaring* frounced head. *Aſcham.*

To OVERSTO'CK. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtock.*] To fill too full; to croud.

If raillery had entered the old Roman coins, we ſhould have been *overſtocked* with medals of this nature. *Addiſon.*

Some biſhop, not *overſtocked* with relations, or attached to favourites, beſtows ſome inconſiderable benefice. *Swift.*

Since we are ſo bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we ſhall do with our wool, in caſe Barnſtaple ſhould be ever *overſtocked*. *Swift.*

To OVERSTO'RE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtore.*] To ſtore with too much.

Fiſhes are more numerous than beaſts or birds, as appears by their numerous ſpawn; and if all theſe ſhould come to maturity, even the ocean itſelf would have been long ſince *overſtored* with fiſh. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To OVERSTRAI'N. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſtrain.*] To make too violent efforts.

Craſſus loſt himſelf, his equipage, and his army, by *overſtraining* for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*

He wiſhed all painters would imprint this leſſon deeply in their memory, that with *overſtraining* and earneſtneſs of finiſhing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To OVERSTRAI'N. *v. a.* To ſtretch too far.

Confeſſors were apt to *overſtrain* their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable ſtand againſt them. *Ayliffe.*

To OVERSWA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſway.*] To over-rule; to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general aſſembly, then their voices being more in number, muſt *overſway* their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

Great command *o'erſways* our order. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERSWE'LL. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſwell.*] To riſe above.

Fill, Lucius, 'till the wine *o'erſwell* the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shakeſpeare.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth *overſwell*, he breaks with hideous fall. *Fairfax.*

O'VERT. *adj.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent.

To vouch this, is no proof,
Without more certain and more *overt* teſt,
Than theſe thin habits and poor likelihoods. *Shakeſp.*

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praiſe; but there be ſecret and hidden virtues that bring forth fortune; certain deliveries of a man's ſelf. *Bacon.*

My repulſe at Hull, was the firſt *overt* eſſay to be made how patiently I could bear the loſs of my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

The deſign of their deſtruction may have been projected in the dark; but when all was ripe, their enemies proceeded to ſo many *overt* acts in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meaneſt. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no farther than to reſtrain the *overt* action, religion extends to the ſecret motions of the ſoul. *Rogers, Sermon* xvii.

O'VERTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Openly.

To OVERTA'KE. *v. a.* [*over* and *take.*]

1. To catch any thing by purſuit; to come up to ſomething going before.

We durſt not continue longer ſo near her confines, leſt her plagues might ſuddenly *overtake* us before we did ceaſe to be partakers with her ſins. *Hooker.*

If I had given you this at over-night,
She might have been *o'ertaken*; and yet ſhe writes
Purſuit would be but vain. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall ſee
The winged vengeance *overtake* ſuch children. *Shakeſp.*

The enemy ſaid, I will purſue, I will *overtake*, I will divide the ſpoil. *Exod.* xv. 9.

My ſoul, more earneſtly releas'd,
Will out-ſtrip hers, as bullets flown before
A later bullet may *o'ertake*, the powder being more. *Donne.*

To thy wiſhes move a ſpeedy pace,
Or death will ſoon *o'ertake* thee in the chace. *Dryden.*

How muſt he tremble for fear vengeance ſhould *overtake* him, before he has made his peace with God? *Rogers.*

2. To take by ſurprize.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are ſpiritual reſtore ſuch an one in the ſpirit of meekneſs. *Gal.* vi. 1.

To OVERTA'SK. *v. a.* [*over* and *taſk.*] To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, becauſe they were *overtaſked*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To OVERTA'X. *v. a.* [*over* and *tax.*] To tax too heavily.

To OVERTHRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *throw*; preter. *overthrew*; part. *overthrown.*]

1. To turn upſide down.

Pittacus was a wiſe and valiant man, but his wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down; to ruin; to demoliſh.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*,
His fatal hand my royal father ſlew. *Dryden.*

3. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh.

Our endeavour is not ſo much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them juſt and reaſonable cauſes. *Hooker, b.* v. § 1.

To Sujah next, your conquering army drew,
Him they ſurpris'd, and eaſily *o'erthrew*. *Dryden.*

4. To deſtroy; to miſchief; to bring to nothing.

She found means to have us accuſed to the king, as though we went about ſome practice to *overthrow* him in his own eſtate. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Here's Glo'ſter
O'er-charging your free purſes with large fines,
That ſeeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Thou walkeſt in peril of thy *overthrowing*. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xiii. 13.

God *overthroweth* the wicked for their wickedneſs. *Prov.* xxi. 12.

OVERTHRO'W. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of being turned upſide down.

2. Ruin; deſtruction.

Of thoſe Chriſtian oratories, the *overthrow* and ruin is deſired, not by Infidels, Pagans, or Turks, but by a ſpecial refined ſect of Chriſtian believers. *Hooker, b.* v. § 17.

They return again into Florida, to the murther and *overthrow* of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*

I ſerve my mortal foe,
The man who caus'd my country's *overthrow*. *Dryden.*

3. Defeat; diſcomfiture.

From without came to mine eyes the blow,
Whereto mine inward thoughts did faintly yield;
Both theſe conſpir'd poor Reaſon's *overthrow*;
Falſe in myſelf, thus have I loſt the field. *Sidney.*

Quiet ſoul, depart;
For I have ſeen our enemies *overthrow*. *Shakeſpeare.*

From theſe divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their *overthrow*. *Hayward.*

Poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is giv'n, and ſtrait the council's call'd,
Whether he ſhould to Rome directly go,
To reap the fruit of the dire *overthrow*. *Dryden.*

4. Degradation.

His *overthrow* heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not 'till then, he felt himſelf,
And found the bleſſedneſs of being little. *Shakeſpeare.*

OVERTHRO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *overthrow.*] He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT. *adj.* [*over* and *thwart.*]

1. Oppoſite; being over againſt.

We whiſper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours
Should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryd.*

2. Croſſing any thing perpendicularly.

3. Perverſe; adverſe; contradictious.

Two or three acts diſpoſed them to croſs and oppoſe any propoſition; and that *overthwart* humour was diſcovered to rule in the breaſts of many. *Clarendon.*

OVERTHWA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *overthwart.*]

1. Acroſs; tranſverſely.

The brawn of the thigh ſhall appear, by drawing ſmall hair ſtrokes from the hip to the knee, ſhadowed again *overthwartly*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Perviciouſly; perverſely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *overthwart.*] Pervicacity; perverſeneſs.

OVERTOO'K. *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *overtake.*

To OVERTO'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *top.*]

1. To riſe above; to raiſe the head above.

Pile your duſt upon the quick and dead,
T' *o'ertop* old Pelion, or the ſkyiſh head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

In the dance the graceful goddeſs leads
The quire of nymphs, and *overtops* their heads. *Dryden.*

2. To excel; to ſurpaſs.

Who ever yet
Have ſtood to charity, and diſplay'd th' effects
Of diſpoſition gentle and of wiſdom,
O'ertopping woman's power. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

As far as the ſoul *o'ertops* the body, ſo far its pains, or rather mournful ſenſations, exceed thoſe of the carcaſe. *Harvey.*

3. To obſcure; to make of leſs importance by ſuperiour excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he ſhould now grow leſs, and be *over-topped* by ſo great a conjunction. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

One whom you love,
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
Rather than thus be *overtopt*,
Wou'd you not wiſh his laurels cropt? *Swift.*

To OVERTRI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over.

In ſuch a night,
Did Thiſbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,
And ſaw the lion's ſhadow ere himſelf,
And ran diſmay'd away. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

O'VERTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ouverture*, French.]

1. Opening; diſcloſure; diſcovery.

I wiſh
You had only in your ſilent judgment try'd it,
Without more *overture*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Propoſal; ſomething offered to conſideration.

Mac Murugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the ſovereign lordſhip thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*

All theſe fair *overtures*, made by men well eſteemed for honeſt dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*

We with open breaſt
Stand ready to receive them, if they like
Our *overture*, and turn not back perverſe. *Milton.*

The Earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted all *overtures* towards accommodation with great importunity. *Clarendon.*

If a convenient ſupply offers itſelf to be ſeized by force or gained by fraud, human nature perſuades us to hearken to the inviting *overture*. *Rogers, Serm.* ii.

Suppoſe five hundred men propoſing, debating, and voting, according to their own little or much reaſon, abundance of indigeſted and abortive, many pernicious and fooliſh *overtures* would ariſe. *Swift.*

To OVERTU'RN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn.*]

1. To throw down; to topple down; to ſubvert; to ruin.

He is wiſe in heart and mighty in ſtrength—which removeth the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Job*, ix. 5.

Theſe will ſometimes *overturn*, and ſometimes ſwallow up towns, and make a general confuſion in nature. *Burnet.*

This he obviates, by ſaying we ſee all the ideas in God; which is an anſwer to this objection, but ſuch an one as *overturns* his whole hypotheſis, and renders it uſeleſs and as unintelligible, as any of thoſe he has laid aſide. *Locke.*

If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence, till we are ſecure that no ſtorm ſhall *overturn* what we help to build; there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*

A monument of deathleſs fame,
A woman's hand *o'erturns*. *Rowe.*

2. To over-power; to conquer.

Pain exceſſive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

OVERTU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *overturn.*] Subverter.

I have brought before you a robber of the publick treaſure, an *overturner* of law and juſtice, and the deſtruction of the Sicilian province. *Swift.*

To OVERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*] To rate at too high a price.

We have juſt cauſe to ſtand in ſome fear, leſt by thus *overvaluing* their ſermons they make the price and eſtimation of Scripture, otherwiſe notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

To OVERVEI'L. *v. a.* [*over* and *veil.*] To cover.

The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whoſe pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERVO'TE. *v. a.* [*over* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of votes.

The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted* by the major part of both houſes, when they had uſed each their own freedom. *King Charles.*

To OVERWA'TCH. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch.*] To ſubdue with long want of reſt.

Morpheus is diſpatch'd;
Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,
Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
Diſſolv'd in ſleep, and ſhrinks within his bed. *Dryden.*

OVERWA'TCHED. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himſelf, to pacify with ſleep his *over-watched* eyes. *Sidney.*

OVERWEA'K. *adj.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too weak; too feeble.

Paternal perſuaſions, after mankind began to forget the original Giver of life, became in all *overweak* to reſiſt the firſt inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to conſtrain it. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

To OVERWEA'RY. *v. a.* [*over* and *weary.*] To ſubdue with fatigue.

Might not Palinurus fall aſleep and drop into the ſea, having been *over-wearied* with watching? *Dryden.*

To OVERWEA'THER. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather.*] To batter by violence of weather.

How like a younker or a prodigal,
The ſkarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind!
How like the prodigal doth ſhe return,
With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged ſails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind! *Shakeſp.*

To OVERWEE'N. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween.*] To think too highly; to think with arrogance.

To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; eſpecially in the opinion of a man's ſelf. *Hanmer.*

Oft have I ſeen a hot *o'erweening* cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was with-held. *Shakeſp.*

My maſter hath ſent for me, to whoſe feeling ſorrows I might be ſome allay, or I *o'erween* to think ſo. *Shakeſp.*

Laſh hence theſe *overweening* rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars, weary of their lives. *Shakeſp.*

My eye's too quick, my heart *o'erweens* too much,
Unleſs my hand and ſtrength could equal them. *Shakeſp.*

Take heed of *overweening*, and compare
Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
Study the beſt and higheſt things that are,
But of thyſelf an humble thought retain. *Davies.*

They that *overween*,
And at thy growing virtues fret their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee. *Milton.*

He might have learnt
Leſs *overweening*, ſince he fail'd in Job,
Whoſe conſtant perſeverance overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Paradiſe Reg.*

No man is ſo bold, raſh, and *overweening* of his own works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*

Enthuſiaſm, though founded neither on reaſon nor revelation, but riſing from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works more powerfully on the perſuaſions and actions of men, than either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minds, and not given up to the *overweening* of ſelf-flattery, are frequently guilty of it: and, in many caſes, one with amazement hears the arguings, and is aſtoniſhed at the obſtinacy of a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of reaſon. *Locke.*

Now enters *overweening* pride,
And ſcandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*

OVERWEE'NINGLY. *adv.* [from *overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEI'GH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*] To preponderate.

Sharp and ſubtile diſcourſes of wit, procure many times very great applauſe, but being laid in the balance with that which the habit of ſound experience delivereth, they are *overweighed*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 7.

My unſoil'd name, the auſtereneſs of my life,
Will ſo your accuſation *overweigh*,
That you ſhall ſtifle in your own report. *Shakeſpeare.*

OVERWEI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *weight.*] Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in reſpect of the water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To OVERWHE'LM. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm.*]

1. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty.

What age is this, where honeſt men,
Plac'd at the helm,
A ſea of ſome foul mouth or pen,
Shall *overwhelm*? *Ben. Johnſon.*

Back do I toſs theſe treaſons to thy head,
With the hell-hated lye *o'erwhelm* thy heart. *Shakeſp.*

How trifling an apprehenſion is the ſhame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlaſting ſhame and aſtoniſhment which ſhall *overwhelm* the ſinner, when he ſhall appear before the tribunal of Chriſt! *Rogers.*

Blind they rejoice, though now, even now, they fall;
Death haſtes amain; one hour *o'erwhelms* them all. *Pope.*

2. To overlook gloomily.

Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded baſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

An apothecary late I noted,
In tatter'd weeds, with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *adv.* [from *overwhelming.*] In ſuch a manner as to overwhelm.

Men ſhould not tolerate themſelves one minute in any known ſin, nor impertinently betray their ſouls to ruin for that which they call light and trivial; which is ſo indeed in reſpect of the acqueſt, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious conſequents. *Decay of Piety.*

OVERWI'SE. *v. a.* [*over* and *wiſe.*] Wiſe to affectation.

Make not thyſelf *overwiſe*. *Eccleſiaſtes*, vii. 16.

OVERWROU'GHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*]

1. Laboured too much.

Apelles ſaid of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as underwrought: too much labour often takes away the ſpirit, by adding to the poliſhing; ſo that there remains nothing but a dull correctneſs, a piece without any conſiderable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Worked all over.

Of Gothic ſtructure was the northern ſide,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*

3. It has in Shakeſpeare a ſenſe which I know not well how to reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore conclude it miſprinted for *overraught*; that is, *overreached* or cheated.

By ſome device or other,
The villain is *o'erwrought* of all my money:
They ſay this town is full of cozenage. *Shakeſpeare.*

OVERWO'RN. *part.* [*over* and *worn.*]

1. Worn out; ſubdued by toil.

With watching *overworn*, with cares oppreſt,
Unhappy I had laid me down to reſt. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time.

The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herſelf,
Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Shakeſpeare.*

OVERYEA'RED. *adj.* [*over* and *year.*] Too old.

Among them dwelt
A maid, whoſe fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*. *Fairfax.*

OVERZEA'LOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *zealous.*] Too zealous.

It is not of ſuch weighty neceſſity to determine one way or the other, as ſome *overzealous* for or againſt the immateriality of the ſoul, have been forward to make the world believe. *Locke.*

OUGHT. *n. ſ.* [aƿiht, that is, *a whit*, Saxon. This word is therefore more properly written *aught*. See AUGHT.] Any thing; not nothing.

For *ought* that I can underſtand, there is no part but the bare Engliſh pale, in which the Iriſh have not the greateſt footing. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He aſked him if he ſaw *ought*. *Mark*, viii. 23.

To do *ought* good never will be our taſk;
But ever to do ill our ſole delight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Univerſal Lord! be bounteous ſtill
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light diſpels the dark. *Milton.*

OUGHT. *verb imperfect.* [This word the etymologiſts make the preterite of *owe*, but it has often a preſent ſignification.]

1. [Preterite of owe.] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted.

Apprehending the occaſion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and beſides give you ſome tribute of the love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*

This blood which men by treaſon ſought,
That followed, Sir, which to myſelf I *ought*. *Dryden.*

2. To be obliged by duty.

Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret law, and not to make or give law. *Bacon.*

Morals criticks *ought* to ſhow. *Pope.*

She acts juſt as ſhe *ought*,
But never, never reach'd one generous thought. *Pope.*

3. To be fit; to be neceſſary.

If grammar *ought* to be taught, it muſt be to one that can ſpeak the language already. *Locke.*

OVIFO'RM. *adj.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the ſenſe and language of all antiquity. *Burnet.*

O'VIPAROUS. *adj.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

That fiſhes and birds ſhould be *oviparous*, is a plain ſign of Providence. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at firſt conceived in them to ſerve them for many years laying. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *n. ſ.* [*once* Fr. *uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty penny-weight; a penny-weight, twenty-four grains.

The blood he hath loſt,
Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country. *Shakeſp.*

A ſponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty-ſix grains; the ſame ſponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* ſix drams and three quarters. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *n. ſ.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Spaniſh.] A lynx; a panther.

The *ounce*,
The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole *Milton.*

Riſing, the crumbled earth above them threw
In hillocks. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Ouphe. *n. ſ.* [*auff*, Teutonick.] A fairy; a goblin.
Nan Page and my little ſon, we'll dreſs
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white. *Shak.*

Ouphen. *n. ſ.* [from *ouph.*] Elfiſh.
Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Ye moon-ſhine revellers and ſhades of night,
You *ouphen* heirs of fixed deſtiny,
Attend your office. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our. *pron. poſſ.* [uꞃe, Saxon.]

1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.

You ſhall
Lead *our* firſt battle, brave Macduff, and we
Shall take upon us what elſe remains. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our wit is given almighty God to know,
Our will is given to love him being known;
But God could not be known to us below,
But by his works which through the ſenſe are ſhown.
So in *our* little world this ſoul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth uſe on divers objects divers powers,
And ſo are her effects diverſify'd. *Davies.*

2. When the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written *ours.*

Edmund, whoſe virtue in this inſtance,
So much commands itſelf, you ſhall be *ours. Shakeſpeare.*

Thou that haſt faſhion'd twice this ſoul of *ours*,
So that ſhe is by double title thine. *Davies.*

Be *ours*, whoe'er thou art,
Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*

Taxallan, ſhook by Montezuma's powers,
Has, to reſiſt his forces, call'd in *ours.* *Dryden.*

Reading furniſhes the mind only with materials of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*: it is not enough to cram ourſelves with a great load of collections, unleſs we chew them over again, they will not give us ſtrength. *Locke.*

Their organs are better diſpoſed than *ours*, for receiving grateful impreſſions from ſenſible objects. *Atterbury.*

Ourse'lves. *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plural of myſelf.]

1. We; not others.

We *ourſelves* might diſtinctly number in words a great deal farther than we uſually do, would we find out but ſome fit denominations to ſignify them by. *Locke.*

2. Us; not others, in the oblique caſes.

Safe in *ourſelves*, while on *ourſelves* we ſtand,
The ſea is ours, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*

Ourself is uſed in the regal ſtile.

To make ſociety
The ſweeter welcome, we will keep *ourſelf*
Till ſupper-time alone. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

We *ourſelf* will follow
In the main battle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not ſo much as a treaty can be obtained, unleſs we would denude *ourſelf* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

Ouse. *n. ſ.* Tanners bark. *Ainſworth.*

Ousel. *n. ſ.* [oꞅle, Saxon.] A blackbird.

The merry lark her mattins ſings aloft,
The thruſh replies, the mavis deſcant plays,
The *ouſel* ſhrills, the ruddock warbles ſoft;
So goodly all agree, with ſweet conſent,
To this day's merriment. *Spenſer.*

The *ouſel* cock ſo black of hue,
With orange tawney bill. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thruſhes and *ouſels*, or blackbirds, were commonly ſold for three-pence a-piece. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To **Oust.** *v. a.* [*ouſter*, *ôter*, French.] To vacate; to take away.

Multiplication of actions upon the caſe were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ouſted*, which diſcouraged many ſuits. *Hale.*

Out. *adv.* [uꞇ, Saxon; *uyt*, Dutch.]

1. Not within.

The gown with ſtiff embroid'ry ſhining,
Looks charming with a ſlighter lining;
The *out*, if Indian figures ſtain,
The inſide muſt be rich and plain. *Prior.*

2. It is generally oppoſed to *in*.

That blind raſcally boy, that abuſes every one's eyes becauſe his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. In a ſtate of diſcloſure.

Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

4. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature her cuſtom holds,
Let ſhame ſay what it will; when theſe are gone,
The woman will be *out.* *Shakeſpeare.*

5. From the place or houſe.

Out with the dog, ſays one: What cur is that? ſays another: Whip him *out*, ſays the third. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. From the inner part.

This is the place where the prieſts ſhall boil the treſpaſs-offering; that they bear it not **out** into the utter court, to ſanctify the people. *Ezek.* xlvi. 20.

7. Not at home.

8. In a ſtate of extinction.

It was great ign'rance, Gloſter's eyes being *out*,
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I muſt ſnuff it,
Then *out* it goes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Bid thy ceremony give thee cure!
Think'ſt thou the fiery fever will go *out*
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Prov.* xxxi. 18.

9. In a ſtate of being exhauſted.

When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before; bear up and board them. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Large coals are propereſt for dreſſing meat; and when they are *out*, if you happen to miſcarry in any diſh, lay the fault upon want of coals. *Swift.*

10. Not in an affair.

So we'll live and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too.
Who loſes, and who wins; who's in, who's *out*. *Shakeſp.*

The knave will ſtick by thee: he will not *out*, he is true bred. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

I am not ſo as I ſhould be;
But I'll ne'er *out.* *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

11. To the end.

Hear me *out*;
He reap'd no fruit of conqueſt, but theſe bleſſings. *Dryd.*

You have ſtill your happineſs in doubt,
Or elſe 'tis paſt, and you have dream'd it *out*. *Dryden.*

The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out*;
Thy father knows it all. *Addiſon's Cato.*

12. Loudly; without reſtraint.

At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt:
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out.* *Pope.*

13. Not in the hands of the owner.

If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too. *Locke.*

Thoſe lands were *out* upon leaſes of four years, after the expiration of which term the tenants were obliged to renew. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

14. In an errour.

You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of eſteem, which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Eſtrange.*

As he that hath been often told his fault,
And ſtill perſiſts, is as impertinent,
As a muſician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the ſame note. *Roſcommon.*

According to Hobbes's compariſon of reaſoning with caſting up accounts, whoever finds a miſtake in the ſum total, muſt allow himſelf *out*, though after repeated trials he may not ſee in which article he has miſreckoned. *Swift.*

15. At a loſs; in a puzzle.

Like a dull actor now:
I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,
Even to a full diſgrace. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

This youth was ſuch a mercurial, as the like hath ſeldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be *out.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

16. With torn cloaths.

Evidences ſwore;
Who hither coming *out* at heels and knees,
For this had titles. *Dryden.*

17. Away; at a loſs.

I never was *out* at a mad frolick, though this is the maddeſt I ever undertook. *Dryden.*

Let all perſons avoid niceneſs in their cloathing or diet, becauſe they dreſs and comb **out** all their opportunities of morning devotion, and ſleep **out** the care for their ſouls. *Taylor.*

18. It is uſed emphatically before *alas.*

Out, alas! no ſea, I find,
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*

19. It is added emphatically to verbs of diſcovery.

If ye will not do ſo, be ſure your ſin will find you *out.* *Numb.* xxxii. 23.

Out. *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence or expulſion.

Out upon this half-fac'd fellowſhip! *Shakeſpeare.*

Out on thee, rude man! thou doſt ſhame thy mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

Out, varlet, from my ſight! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Out, you mad-headed ape! a weazel hath not ſuch a deal of ſpleen. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag!
Out, out, out! *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Out, out, hyena! theſe are thy wonted arts,
To break all faith. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Out upon it, I have lov'd
Three whole days together;
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather. *Suckling.*

Out *of.* *prep.* [*Of* ſeems to be the prepoſition, and *out* only to modify the ſenſe of *of.*]

1. From; noting produce.

So many Neroes and Caligulas,
Out of theſe crooked ſhores muſt daily raiſe. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe bards coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they feigned *out of* their own unlearned heads. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Alders and aſhes have been ſeen to grow *out of* ſteeples; but they manifeſtly grow *out of* clefts. *Bacon.*

He is ſofter than Ovid; he touches the paſſions more delicately, and performs all this *out of* his own fund, without diving into the ſciences for a ſupply. *Dryden.*

2. Not in; noting excluſion or diſmiſſion.

The ſacred nymph
Was *out of* Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Fairy Queen.*

Guiltineſs
Will ſpeak, though tongues were *out of* uſe. *Shakeſp.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Becauſe the path diſus'd was *out of* mind. *Dryden.*

My retreat the beſt companions grace,
Chiefs *out of* war, and ſtateſmen *out of* place. *Pope.*

Does he fancy we can ſit,
To hear his *out of* faſhion wit?
But he takes up with younger folks,
Who, for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Swift.*

They are *out of* their element, and logick is none of their talent. *Baker on Learning.*

3. No longer in.

Enjoy the preſent ſmiling hour;
And put it *out of* fortune's pow'r. *Dryden.*

4. Not in; noting unfitneſs.

He is witty *out of* ſeaſon; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgment. *Dryden.*

Thou'lt ſay my paſſion's *out of* ſeaſon,
That Cato's great example and misfortunes
Should both conſpire to drive it from my thoughts. *Addiſ.*

5. Not within; relating to a houſe.

Court holy water in a dry houſe, is better than the rain waters *out of* door. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. From; noting extraction.

Juices of fruits are watery and oily: among the watery are all the fruits *out of* which drink is expreſſed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon.*

7. From; noting copy.

St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this ſaying, notwithſtanding T. G.'s cenſure of them *out of* Horace. *Stillingfleet.*

8. From; noting reſcue.

Chriſtianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all thoſe errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganiſm. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

9. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity.

Why publiſh it at this juncture; and ſo, *out of* all method, apart and before the work. *Swift.*

Uſing old thread-bare phraſes, will often make you go *out of* your way to find and apply them. *Swift.*

10. From one thing to ſomething different.

He that looks on the eternal things that are not ſeen, will, through thoſe opticks, exactly diſcern the vanity of all that is viſible; will be neither frighted nor flattered *out of* his duty. *Decay of Piety.*

Words are able to perſuade men *out of* what they find and feel, and to reverſe the very impreſſions of ſenſe. *South.*

11. To a different ſtate from; in a different ſtate, noting diſorder.

That noble and moſt ſovereign reaſon,
Like ſweet bells jangl'd *out of* tune and harſh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blaſted with extaſy. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

When the mouth is *out of* taſte, it maketh things taſte ſometimes ſalt, chiefly bitter, and ſometimes loathſome, but never ſweet. *Bacon.*

By the ſame fatal blow, the earth fell *out of* that regular form wherein it was produced at firſt, into all theſe irregularities in its preſent form. *Burnet on the Earth.*

They all at once employ their thronging darts;
But *out of* order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes fruſtrate the deſign. *Dryden.*

12. Not according to.

That there be an equality, ſo that no man acts or ſpeaks *out of* character. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

13. To a different ſtate from; noting ſeparation.

Whoſoever doth meaſure by number, muſt needs be greatly *out of* love with a thing that hath ſo many faults; whoſoever by weight cannot chuſe but eſteem very highly of that wherein the wit of ſo ſcrupulous adverſaries hath not hitherto obſerved any defect, which themſelves can ſeriouſly think to be of moment. *Hooker, b.* v. § 27.

If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out of* vice and folly, it might be of ſome uſe; but it is made uſe of to laugh men *out of* virtue and good ſenſe, by attacking every thing ſolemn and ſerious. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

14. Beyond.

Among thoſe things which have been received with great reaſon, ought that to be reckoned which the ancient practice of the church hath continued *out of* mind. *Hooker, b.* v.

What, *out of* hearing gone? no ſound, no word?
Alack, where are you? *Shakeſpeare.*

I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out of* mind. *Shak.*

Few had the leaſt ſuſpicion of their intentions, till they were both *out of* diſtance to have their converſion attempted. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

With a longer peace, the power of France with ſo great revenues, and ſuch application, will not encreaſe every year *out of* proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*

He ſhall only be priſoner at the ſoldiers quarters; and when I am *out of* reach, he ſhall be releaſed. *Dryden.*

We ſee people lulled aſleep with ſolid and elaborate diſcourſes of piety, who would be tranſported *out of* themſelves by the bellowings of enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon.*

Milton's ſtory was tranſacted in regions that lie *out of* the reach of the ſun and the ſphere of the day. *Addiſon.*

Women weep and tremble at the ſight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out of* their hearing. *Addiſon.*

15. Deviating from: noting irregularity.

Heaven defend but ſtill I ſhould ſtand ſo,
So long as *out of* limit, and true rule,
You ſtand againſt anointed majeſty! *Shakeſpeare.*

The Supreme Being has made the beſt arguments for his own exiſtence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of ſenſe cannot forbear attending to, who is *out of* the noiſe of human affairs. *Addiſon.*

16. Paſt; without: noting ſomething worn out or exhauſted.

I am *out of* breath:
—How art thou *out of* breath, when thou haſt breath,
To ſay to me that thou art *out of* breath? *Shakeſpeare.*

Out of hope to do any good, he directed his courſe to Corone. *Knolles.*

He found himſelf left far behind,
Both *out of* heart, and *out of* wind. *Hudibras.*

I publiſhed ſome tables, which are *out of* print. *Arbuth.*

17. By means of.

Out of that will I cauſe thoſe of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shakeſpeare.*

18. In conſequence of: noting the motive or reaſon.

She is perſuaded I will marry her, *out of* her own love and flattery, not *out of* my promiſe. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The pope, *out of* the care of an univerſal father, had in the conclave divers conſultations about an holy war againſt the Turk. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Not *out of* cunning, but a train
Of atoms juſtling in his brain,
As learn'd philoſophers give out. *Hudibras*; *p.* ii.

Cromwell accuſed the Earl of Mancheſter of having betrayed the parliament *out of* cowardice. *Clarendon.*

Thoſe that have recourſe to a new creation of waters, are ſuch as do it *out of* lazineſs and ignorance, or ſuch as do it *out of* neceſſity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Diſtinguiſh betwixt thoſe that take ſtate upon them purely *out of* pride and humour, and thoſe that do the ſame in compliance with the neceſſity of their affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath, and *out of* fear of the magiſtrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out of* conſcience, which is a firm and laſting principle. *Tillotſon.*

What they do not grant *out of* the generoſity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smalridge.*

Our ſucceſſes have been the conſequences of a neceſſary war; in which we engaged, not *out of* ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

19. *Out of hand*; immediately; as that is eaſily uſed which is ready in the hand.

He bade to open wide his brazen gate,
Which long time had been ſhut, and *out of hand*,
Proclaimed joy and peace through all his ſtate. *Fairy Q.*

No more ado,
But gather we our forces *out of hand*,
And ſet upon our boaſting enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Out.** *v. a.* To expel; to deprive.

The members of both houſes who withdrew, were counted deſerters, and *outed* of their places in parliament. *K. Charles.*

So many of their orders, as were *outed* from their fat poſſeſſions, would endeavour a re-entrance againſt thoſe whom they account hereticks. *Dryden.*

Out, in compoſition, generally ſignifies ſomething beyond or more than another.

Out-fawn as much, and *out*-comply,
And ſeem as ſcrupulouſly juſt,
To bait the hooks for greater truſt. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

To **Outa'ct.** *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond.

He has made me heir to treaſures,
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

To **Outba'lance.** *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*

To **Outba'r.** *v. a.* [*out* and *bar.*] To ſhut out by fortification.

Theſe to *outbar* with painful pionings,
From ſea to ſea he heap'd a mighty mound. *Fairy Queen.*

To **Outbi'd.** *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To over-power by bidding a higher price.

If in thy heart
New love created be by other men,
Which have their ſtocks entire, and can in tears,
In ſighs, in oaths, in letters, *outbid* me,
This new love may beget new fears. *Donne.*

For Indian ſpices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

Outbi'dder. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *bid.*] One that out-bids.

Outblo'wed. *adj.* [*out* and *blow.*] Inflated; ſwollen with wind.

At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whoſe *out-blow'd* bellies cut the yielding ſeas. *Dryden.*

Ou'tborn. *adj.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

Ou'tbound. *adj.* [*out* and *bound.*] Deſtinated to a diſtant voyage.

Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *out-bound* ſhips at home their voyage end. *Dryden.*

To **Outbra've.** *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and diſgrace by more daring, inſolent, or ſplendid appearance.

We ſee the danger, and by fits take up ſome faint reſolution to *outbrave* and break through it. *L'Eſtrange.*

I would out-ſtare the ſterneſt eyes that look
Outbrave the heart moſt daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raiſe their proud tops on high,
The tow'rs, as well as men, *out-brave* the ſky. *Cowley.*

To **Outbra'zen.** *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

Out'break. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption.

Breathe his faults ſo quaintly,
That they may ſeem the taints of liberty,
The flaſh and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **OUTBREA'THE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *breath.*]

1. To weary by having better breath.

Mine eyes ſaw him
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreath'd*,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To expire.

That ſign of laſt *outbreathed* life did ſeem. *Spenſer.*

OUTCA'ST. *part.* [*out* and *caſt.* It may be obſerved, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either ſyllable. It ſeems moſt analogous to accent the participle on the laſt, and the noun on the firſt.]

1. Thrown into the air as refuſe, as unworthy of notice.

Abandon ſoon, I read, the caitive ſpoil
Of that ſame *outcaſt* carcaſs. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 8.

2. Baniſhed; expelled.

Behold, inſtead
Of us *outcaſt* exil'd, his new delight,
Mankind created. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

OUTCA'ST. *n. ſ.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.

Let's be no Stoicks, nor no ſtocks,
Or ſo devote to Ariſtotle,
As Ovid, be an *outcaſt* quite abjur'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

O blood-beſpotted Neapolitan,
Outcaſt of Naples, England's bloody ſcourge! *Shakeſp.*

For me, *outcaſt* of human race,
Love's anger only waits, and dire diſgrace. *Prior.*

He dies ſad *outcaſt* of each church and ſtate! *Pope.*

To **OUTCRA'FT.** *v. a.* [*out* and *craft.*] To excel in cunning.

Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at ſome hard point. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

O'UTCRY. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *cry.*]

1. Cry of vehemence; cry of diſtreſs; clamour.

Theſe *outcries* the magiſtrates there ſhun, ſince they are readily hearkened unto here. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

So ſtrange thy *outcry*, and thy words ſo ſtrange
Thou interpoſeſt, that my ſudden hand
Prevented, ſpares. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

I make my way
Where noiſes, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms
I heard. *Denham.*

2. Clamour of deteſtation.

There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, againſt which the world has raiſed ſuch a loud and univerſal *outcry*, as againſt ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

3. A publick ſale; an auction. *Ainſw.*

OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond.

Myſelf, my brother, and his ſon,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **OUTDA'TE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate.

Works and deeds of the law, in thoſe places, ſignify legal obedience, or circumciſion, and the like Judaical *outdated* ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Chriſt, without any ſuch Judaical obſervances. *Hammond.*

To **OUTDO'.** *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to ſurpaſs; to perform beyond another.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly. *Shakeſpeare.*

What brave commander is not proud to ſee
Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?
Our greateſt ladies love to ſee their ſcorn
Outdone by thine, in what themſelves have worn. *Waller.*

Heav'nly love ſhall *outdo* helliſh hate,
Giving to death, and dying to redeem,
So dearly to redeem what helliſh hate
So eaſily deſtroy'd. *Milton.*

Here let theſe who boaſt in mortal things,
Learn how their greateſt monuments of fame,
And ſtrength, and art, are eaſily *outdone*
By ſpirits reprobate. *Milton.*

An impoſtor *outdoes* the original. *L'Eſtrange.*

Now all the gods reward and bleſs my ſon;
Thou haſt this day thy father's youth *outdone*. *Dryden.*

I muſt confeſs the encounter of that day
Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way;
Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,
To ſee the glories of my youthful age
So far *outdone*. *Dryden.*

The boy's mother, deſpiſed for not having read a ſyſtem of logick, *outdoes* him in it. *Locke.*

I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay,
In my own humourous biting way. *Swift.*

To **OUTDWE'L.** *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell.*] To ſtay beyond.

He *outdwels* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shakeſp.*

OU'TER. *adj.* [from *out.*] That which is without: oppoſed to *inner*.

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part: for the inner part, whereof the papillæ are compoſed, is muſcular. *Grew's Coſmologia, b.* i. *c.* 5.

OU'TERLY, *adv.* [from *outer.*] Towards the outſide.

In the lower jaw, two tuſks, like thoſe of a boar, ſtanding *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters. *Grew's Muſæum.*

OU'TERMOST. *adj.* [ſuperlative, from *outer.*] Remoteſt from the midſt.

Try if three bells were made one within another; and air betwixt each; and the *outermoſt* bell were chimed with a hammer, how the ſound would differ from a ſingle bell. *Bacon.*

The *outermoſt* corpuſcles of a white body, have their various little ſurfaces of a ſpecular nature. *Boyle.*

To **OUTFA'CE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *face.*]

1. To brave; to bear down by ſhew of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence.

We ſhall have old ſwearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll *outface* them, and out-ſwear them too. *Shakeſp.*

Doſt thou come hither
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and ſo will I. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener; and *outface* the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

They bewrayed ſome knowledge of their perſons, but were *outfaced*. *Wotton.*

2. To ſtare down.

We behold the ſun, and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it circumſpectly: we warm ourſelves ſafely while we ſtand near the fire; but if we ſeek to *outface* the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Raleigh.*

To **OUTFA'WN.** *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn.*] To excel in fawning.

In affairs of leſs import,
That neither do us good nor hurt,
And they receive as little by,
Outfawn as much, and out-comply. *Hudibras.*

To **OUTFLY'.** *v. a.* [*out* and *fly.*] To leave behind in flight.

His evaſion wing'd thus ſwift with ſcorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehenſions. *Shakeſpeare.*

Horoſcop's great ſoul,
Rais'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,
Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

OUTFO'RM. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *form.*] External appearance.

Cupid, who took vain delight
In mere *outforms*, until he loſt his ſight,
Hath chang'd his ſoul, and made his object you. *B. Johnſ.*

To **OUTFRO'WN.** *v. a.* [*out* and *frown.*] To frown down; to over-bear by frowns.

For thee, oppreſſed king, am I caſt down,
Myſelf could elſe *outfrown* falſe Fortune's frown. *Shak.*

OU'TGATE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *gate.*] Outlet; paſſage outwards.

Thoſe places are ſo fit for trade, having moſt convenient *out-gates* by divers ways to the ſea, and in-gates to the richeſt parts of the land, that they would ſoon be enriched. *Spenſ.*

To **OUTGI'VE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *give.*] To ſurpaſs in giving.

The bounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord. *Dryd.*

To **OUTGO'.** *v. a.* pret. *out-went*; part. *outgone.* [*out* and *go.*]

1. To ſurpaſs; to excel.

For frank, well ordered, and continual hoſpitality, he *out-went* all ſhew of competence. *Carew.*

While you practiſed the rudiments of war, you *out-went* all other captains; and have ſince found none but yourſelf alone to ſurpaſs. *Dryden.*

Where they apply themſelves, none of their neighbours *out-go* them. *Locke on Education.*

2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.

Many ran a-foot thither out of all cities, and *out-went* them, and came unto him. *Mark,* vi. 33.

3. To circumvent; to over-reach.

Molleſſon
Thought us to have *out-gone*
With a quaint invention. *Denham.*

To **OUTGRO'W.** *v. a.* [*out* and *grow.*] To ſurpaſs in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.

Much their work *outgrew*,
The hands diſpatch of two, gard'ning ſo wide. *Milton.*

When ſome virtue much *outgrows* the reſt,
It ſhoots too faſt and high. *Dryden.*

This eſſay wears a dreſs that poſſibly is not ſo ſuitable to the graver geniuſes, who have *outgrown* all gaieties of ſtile and youthful reliſhes. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

The lawyer, the tradeſman, the mechanic, have found ſo many arts to deceive, that they far *outgrow* the common prudence of mankind. *Swift.*

OU'TGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *guard.*] One poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence.

As ſoon as any foreign object preſſes upon the ſenſe, thoſe ſpirits which are poſted upon the *out-guards*, immediately ſcour off to the brain. *South.*

You beat the *outguards* of my maſter's hoſt. *Dryden.*

Theſe *out-guards* of the mind are ſent abroad,
And, ſtill patrolling, beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep poſts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*

OUTJE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *jeſt.*] To over-power by jeſting.

The fool labours to *outjeſt*
His heart-ſtruck injuries. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **OUTKNA'VE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *knave.*] To ſurpaſs in knavery.

The world calls it out-witting a man, when he is only *out-knaved*. *L'Eſtrange.*

OUTLA'NDISH. *adj.* [*out* and *land.*] Not native; foreign.

Yourſelf tranſplant
A while from hence: perchance *outlandiſh* ground
Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more ſcant
Are thoſe diverſions there which here abound. *Donne.*

Tedious waſte of time to ſit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandiſh flatteries. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iv.

Upon the approach of the king's troops under General Wills, who was uſed to the *outlandiſh* way of making war, we put in practice paſſive obedience. *Addiſon.*

To **OUTLA'ST.** *v. a.* [*out* and *laſt.*] To ſurpaſs in duration.

Good houſewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder, inſomuch as they will *out-laſt* other candles of the ſame ſtuff, half in half. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* № 371.

Summer's chief honour, if thou hadſt *outlaſted*,
Bleak winter's force that made thy bloſſoms dry. *Milton.*

The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions, whoſe revolutions might *outlaſt* the exemplary mobility, and outmeaſure time itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What may be hop'd,
When not from Helicon's imagin'd ſpring,
But ſacred writ, we borrow what we ſing?
This with the fabrick of the world begun,
Elder than light, and ſhall *outlaſt* the ſun. *Waller.*

OUTLA'W. *n. ſ.* [ulaʒa, Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A plunderer; a robber; a bandit.

An *outlaw* in a caſtle keeps. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Gathering unto him all the ſcatterlings and *outlaws* out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the Engliſh pale. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As long as they were out of the protection of the law; ſo as every Engliſhman might kill them, how ſhould they be other than *outlaws* and enemies to the crown of England? *Davies on Ireland.*

You may as well ſpread out the unſunn'd heaps
Of miſer's treaſure by an *outlaw*'s den,
And tell me it is ſafe, as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpleſs maiden paſs. *Milton.*

A drunkard is *outlawed* from all worthy and creditable converſe: men abhor, loath, and deſpiſe him. *South.*

To **OU'TLAW.** *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

I had a ſon,
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he ſought my life. *Shak.*

He that is drunken,
Is *outlaw'd* by himſelf: all kind of ill
Did with his liquor ſlide into his veins. *Herbert.*

Like as there are particular perſons *outlawed* and proſcribed by civil laws, ſo are there nations that are *outlawed* and proſcribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

All thoſe ſpiritual aids are withdrawn, which ſhould aſſiſt him to good, or fortify him againſt ill; and like an *out-lawed* perſon he is expoſed to all that will aſſault him. *Decay of Piety.*

OU'TLAWRY. [from *outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By proſcription and bills of *outlawry*,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus,
Have put to death an hundred ſenators. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divers were returned knights and burgeſſes for the parliament; many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by *outlawries*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **OUTLEA'P.** *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To paſs by leaping; to ſtart beyond.

OUTLEA'P. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; eſcape.

Since youth muſt have ſome liberty, ſome *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke on Education.*

OU'TLET. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *let.*] Paſſage outwards; diſcharge outwards; egreſs; paſſage of egreſs.

Colonies and foreign plantations are very neceſſary, as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon.*

The enemy was deprived of that uſeful *out-let*. *Clarend.*

So 'ſcapes th' inſulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall *outlets* into open air. *Dryden.*

Have a care that theſe members be neither the inlets nor *outlets* of any vices; that they neither give admiſſion to the temptation, nor be expreſſive of the conception of them. *Ray.*

OU'TLINE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

Painters, by their *outlines*, colours, lights, and ſhadows, repreſent the ſame in their pictures. *Dryden.*

To **OUTLI'VE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond; to ſurvive.

With theſe moſſed trees,
That have *outliv'd* the eagle, page thy keels,
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out. *Shakeſpeare.*

Die two months ago, and not forgotten,
Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory
May *outlive* his life half a year. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

He that *outlives* this day, and comes ſafe home,
Will ſtand a tiptoe when this day is nam'd. *Shakeſp.*

His courage was ſo ſignal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it. *Clarendon.*

Thou muſt *outlive*
Thy youth, thy ſtrength, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and gray. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Time, which made them their fame *outlive*,
To Cowley ſcarce did ripeneſs give. *Denham.*

The ſoldier grows leſs apprehenſive, by computing upon the diſproportion of thoſe that *outlive* a battle, to thoſe that fall in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we have loſt
Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value moſt,
I wiſh they would our lives a period give;
They live too long who happineſs *outlive*. *Dryden.*

It is of great conſequence where noble families are gone to decay; becauſe their titles *outlive* their eſtates. *Swift.*

Pray *outlive* me, and then die as ſoon as you pleaſe. *Swift.*

OUTLI'VER. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *live.*] A ſurviver.

To **OUTLOO'K.** *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*] To face down; to browbeat.

I cull'd theſe fiery ſpirits from the world,
To *outlook* conqueſt, and to win renown,
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **OUTLU'STRE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *luſtre.*] To excel in brightneſs.

She went before others I have ſeen, as that diamond of yours *outluſtres* many I have beheld. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

OU'TLYING. part. *adj.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common courſe of order. Removed from ſomething elſe.

The laſt ſurvey I propoſed of the four *out-lying* empires, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*

We have taken all the *out-lying* parts of the Spaniſh monarchy, and made impreſſions upon the very heart of it. *Addiſon.*

To **OUTMEA'SURE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *meaſure.*] To exceed in meaſure.

The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and thoſe revolutions might out-laſt the exemplary mobility, and *out-meaſure* time itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To **OUTNU'MBER.** *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number.

The ladies came in ſo great a body to the opera, that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **OUTMA'RCH.** *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march.

The horſe *out-marched* the foot, which, by reaſon of the heat, was not able to uſe great expedition. *Clarendon.*

OU'TMOST. *adj.* [*out* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt from the middle.

Chaos retir'd,
As from her *outmoſt* works a broken foe. *Milton.*

If any man ſuppoſe that it is not reflected by the air, but by the *outmoſt* ſuperficial parts of the glaſs, there is ſtill the ſame difficulty. *Newton's Opticks.*

The generality of men are readier to fetch a reaſon from the immenſe diſtance of the ſtarry heavens, and the *outmoſt* walls of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

OUTPA'RISH. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *pariſh.*] Pariſh not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outpariſhes* many of the poorer pariſhioners, through neglect, do periſh for want of ſome heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt.*

OUTPA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the center or main body.

He is appointed to ſupply the biſhop's juriſdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his dioceſe. *Ayliffe.*

To **OUTPA'CE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind.

Orion's ſpeed
Could not *outpace* thee; or the horſe Laomedon did breed. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To **OUTPOU'R.** *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit; to ſend forth in a ſtrain.

He looked and ſaw what number, numberleſs
The city gates *outpour'd*; light arm'd troops
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To **OUTPRI'ZE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value ſet upon it.

Either your unparagon'd miſtreſs is dead, or
She's *outprized* by a trifle. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **OU'TRAGE.** *v. a.* [*outrager*, Fr.] To injure violently or contumeliouſly; to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly; to endanger life.

Ah, heavens! that do this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* ſee;
How can the vengeance juſt ſo long withhold! *Fairy Q.*

The news put divers young bloods into ſuch a fury, as the Engliſh ambaſſadors were not without peril to be *outraged*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Baſe and inſolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it with a good return. *Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency; ſhe forgets her modeſty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* vi.

To **OU'TRAGE.** *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hoſe, monſtrous hats, and gariſh colours. *Aſcham.*

OU'TRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*outrage*, Fr.]

1. Open violence; tumultuous miſchief.

He wrought great *outrages*, waſting all the country where he went. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He doth himſelf in ſecret ſhrowd,
To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Fairy Queen.*

In that beaſtly fury
He has been known to commit *outrage*,
And cheriſh factions. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;
My charity is *outrage*. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

2. This word ſeems to be uſed by Phillips for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the univerſal uſe of writers.

See with what *outrage* from the froſty north,
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings
In battailous array. *Phillips.*

OUTRAGIOUS. *adj.* [*outrageux*, Fr. It ſhould, I think, be written *outrageous*; but the cuſtom ſeems otherwiſe.]

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.

Under him they committed divers the moſt *outragious* villainies that a baſe multitude can imagine. *Sidney.*

As ſhe went her tongue did walk,
In foul reproach and terms of vile deſpight,
Provoking him by her *outragious* talk,
To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight. *Fairy Queen.*

They view'd the vaſt immeaſurable abyſs,
Outragious as a ſea, dark, waſteful, wild. *Milton.*
When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He ſwells with wrath; he makes *outragious* moan:
He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

2. Exceſſive; paſſing reaſon or decency.

My characters of Anthony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outragious* panegyrick. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile *outragious* crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

OUTRA'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *outragious.*] Violently; tumultuouſly; furiouſly.

That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and ſpoil ſo *outragiouſly*, as the very enemy cannot do worſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Let luſt burn never ſo *outragiouſly* for the preſent, yet age will in time chill thoſe heats. *South's Sermons.*

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *outragious.*] With fury; with violence.

Virgil, more diſcreet than Homer, has contented himſelf with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outragiouſneſs* of blows. *Dryden.*

To **OUTREA'CH** *v. a.* [*out* and *reach.*] To go beyond.

This uſage is derived from ſo many deſcents of ages, that the cauſe and author *outreach* remembrance. *Carew.*

Our forefathers could never dream ſo high a crime as parricide, whereas this *outreaches* that fact, and exceeds the regular diſtinctions of murder. *Brown.*

To **OUTRI'DE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ride.*] To paſs by riding.

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be *outridden*, though out-run. *Dryden.*

OUTRIGHT. *adv.* [*out* and *right.*]

1. Immediately; without delay.

When theſe wretches had the rope about their necks, the firſt was to be pardoned, the laſt hanged *outright*. *J. Bull.*

2. Compleatly.

By degrees accompliſh'd in the beaſt,
He neigh'd *outright*, and all the ſteed expreſt. *Addiſon.*

To **OUTROA'R.** *v. a.* [*out* and *roar.*] To exceed in roaring.

O that I were
Upon the hill of Baſan, to *outroar*
The horned herd! *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleop.*

OUTRO'DE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *rode.*] Excurſion.

He ſet horſemen and footmen, to the end that iſſuing out, they might make *outrodes* upon the ways of Judea. 1 *Mac.* xv. 41.

To **OUTROO'T.** *v. a.* [*out* and *root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate.

Pernicious diſcord ſeems
Outrooted from our more than iron age;
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples
With any mark of war's deſtructive rage,
But ſacrifice unarm'd. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-Mother.*

To **OUTRU'N.** *v. a.* [*out* and *run.*]

1. To leave behind in running.

By giving th' Houſe of Lancaſter leave to breathe,
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end. *Shakeſpeare.*
The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the pauſer reaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
We may *outrun*,
By violent ſwiftneſs, that which we run at. *Shakeſpeare.*

When things are come to the execution, there is no ſecreſy comparable to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth ſo ſwift as it *outruns* the eye. *Bacon.*

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be out-ridden, though *outrun*. *Dryden.*

2. To exceed.

We *outrun* the preſent income, as not doubting to reimburſe ourſelves out of the profits of ſome future project. *Addiſon.*

To **OUTSAI'L.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſail.*] To leave behind in ſailing.

The word ſignifies a ſhip that *outſails* other ſhips. *Broome.*

To **OUTSCO'RN.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſcorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt; to deſpiſe; not to mind.

He ſtrives in his little world of man t' *outſcorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **OUTSE'L.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſell.*]

1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold; to ſell at a higher rate than another.

It would ſoon improve to ſuch a height, as to *outſel* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple.*

2. To gain an higher price.

Her pretty action did *outſel* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **OUTSHI'NE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhine.*]

1. To emit luſtre.

Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death;
Whoſe bright *outſhining* beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs folded up. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

2. To excel in luſtre.

By Shakeſpeare's, Johnſon's, Fletcher's lines,
Our ſtage's luſtre Rome's *outſhines*. *Denham.*

Beauty and greatneſs are ſo eminently joined in your royal highneſs, that it were not eaſy for any but a poet to determine which of them *outſhines* the other. *Dryden.*

Homer does not only *outſhine* all other poets in the variety, but alſo in the novelty of his characters. *Addiſon.*

We ſhould ſee ſuch as would *outſhine* the rebellious part of their fellow-ſubjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cauſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 24.

Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of thoſe only who have *outſhone* the reſt of the world by their rank as well as their virtues. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Happy you!
Whoſe charms as far all other nymphs *outſhine*,
As others gardens are excell'd by thine. *Pope.*

To **OUTSHOO'T.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhoot.*]

1. To exceed in ſhooting.

The forward youth
Will learn to *outſhoot* you in your proper bow. *Dryden.*

2. To ſhoot beyond.

Men are reſolved never to *outſhoot* their forefathers mark; but write one after another, and ſo the dance goes round in a circle. *Norris.*

OUTSI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *ſide.*]

1. Superficies; ſurface; external part.

What pity that ſo exquiſite an *outſide* of a head ſhould not have one grain of ſenſe in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

The leathern *outſide*, boiſt'rous as it was,
Gave way and bent. *Dryden.*

2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle.

Hold an arrow in a flame for the ſpace of ten pulſes, and when it cometh forth, thoſe parts which were on the *outſides* of the flame are blacked and turned into a coal. *Bacon.*

3. Superficial appearance.

You ſhall find his vanities foreſpent
Were but the *outſide* of the Roman Brutus,
Covering diſcretion with a coat of folly. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ornaments of converſation, and the *outſide* of faſhionable manners, will come in their due time. *Locke.*

Created beings ſee nothing but our *outſide*, and can therefore only frame a judgment of us from our exterior actions. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 257.

4. The utmoſt. A barbarous uſe.

Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outſide* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. Perſon; external man.

Fortune forbid, my *outſide* have not charm'd her! *Shak.*

Your *outſide* promiſeth as much as can be expected from a gentleman.

What admir'ſt thou, what tranſports thee ſo?
An *outſide*? fair, no doubt, and worthy well
Thy cheriſhing and thy love. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* viii.

6. Outer ſide; part not incloſed.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found my family ſtanding on the *outſide*. *Spectator*, Nº 577.

To **OUTSI'T.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſit.*] To ſit beyond the time of any thing.

He that prolongs his meals and ſacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniencies, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outſit* his pleaſure? *South.*

To **OUTSLEE'P.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep beyond.

Lovers, to bed; 'tis almoſt fairy time:
I fear we ſhall *outſleep* the coming morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **OUTSPEA'K.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpeak.*] To ſpeak ſomething beyond; to exceed.

Rich ſtuffs and ornaments of houſhold
I find at ſuch proud rate, that it *outſpeaks*
Poſſeſſion of a ſubject. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To **OUTSPO'RT.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſport.*] To ſport beyond.

Let's teach ourſelves that honourable ſtop,
Not to *outſport* diſcretion. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To **OUTSPREA'D.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpread.*] To extend; to diffuſe.

With ſails *outſpread* we fly. *Pope.*

To **OUTSTA'ND.** *v. a* [*out* and *ſtand.*]

1. To ſupport; to reſiſt,

Each could demoliſh the other's work with eaſe enough, but not a man of them tolerably defend his own; which was ſure never to *outſtand* the firſt attack that was made. *Woodw.*

2. To ſtand beyond the proper time.

I have *outſtood* my time, which is material
To th' tender of our preſent. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **OUTSTA'ND.** *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

To **OUTSTA'RE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtare.*] To face down; to brow-beat; to outface with effrontery.

I would *outſtare* the ſterneſt eyes that look,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Theſe curtain'd windows, this ſelf-priſon'd eye,
Outſtares the lids of large-lookt tyranny. *Craſhaw.*

OUTSTREE'T. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *ſtreet.*] Street in the extremities of a town.

To **OUTSTRE'TCH.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtretch.*] To extend; to ſpread out.

Make him ſtand upon the mole-hill,
That caught at mountains with *out-ſtretched* arms. *Shak.*
Out-ſtretch'd he lay, on the cold ground, and oft
Curs'd his creation. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.
A mountain, at whoſe verdant feet
A ſpacious plain, *out-ſtretch'd* in circuit wide
Lay pleaſant. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained*, *b.* iii.
Does Theſeus burn?
And muſt not ſhe with *out-ſtretch'd* arms receive him?
And with an equal ardour meet his vows? *Smith.*

To **OU'TSTRIP.** *v. a.* [This word Skinner derives from *out* and *ſpritzen*, to *ſpout*, German. I know not whether it might not have been originally *out-trip*, the *ſ* being afterward inſerted. To outgo; to leave behind.

If thou wilt *out-ſtrip* death, go croſs the ſeas,
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell. *Shakeſp.*
Do not ſmile at me, that I boaſt her off;
For thou ſhalt find, ſhe will *out-ſtrip* all praiſe,
And make it halt behind her. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Thou both their graces in thyſelf haſt more
Out-ſtript, than they did all that went before. *B. Johnſ.*
My ſoul, more earneſtly releas'd,
Will *out-ſtrip* hers; as bullets flown before
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*
A fox may be out-witted, and a hare *out-ſtript*. *L'Eſtrange.*

He got the ſtart of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-ſtript* them at length in point of knowledge. *South.*

With ſuch array Harpalice beſtrode
Her Thracian courſer, and *out-ſtrip'd* the rapid flood. *Dryden.*

To **OUT-SWEETEN.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſweeten.*] To excel in ſweetneſs.

The leaf of eglantine, which not to ſlander,
Out-ſweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **OUTSWEA'R.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſwear.*] To over-power by ſwearing.

We ſhall have old ſwearing,
But we'll out-face them, and *out-ſwear* them too. *Shak.*

To **OUT-TO'NGUE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *tongue.*] To bear down by noiſe.

Let him do his ſpite:
My ſervices which I have done the ſignory,
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To **OUTTA'LK.** *v. a.* [*out* and *talk.*] To over-power by talk.

This gentleman will *out-talk* us all. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **OUT-VA'LUE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *value.*] To tranſcend in price.

He gives us in this life an earneſt of expected joys, that *out-values* and tranſcends all thoſe momentary pleaſures it requires us to forſake. *Boyle.*

To **OUTVE'NOM.** *v. a.* [*out* and *venom.*] To exceed in poiſon.

'Tis ſlander;
Whoſe edge is ſharper than the ſword, whoſe tongue
Out-venoms all the worms of Nile. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **OUTVI'E.** *v. a.* [*out* and *vie.*] To exceed; to ſurpaſs.

For folded flocks, on fruitful plains,
Fair Britain all the world *outvies*. *Dryden.*

The farmers uſed to make gratias to the Engliſh merchants, endeavouring ſometimes to *out-vie* one another in ſuch indulgencies. *Addiſon.*

One of theſe petty ſovereigns will be ſtill endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to *out-vie* thoſe of his own rank. *Addiſon.*

To **OUT-VI'LLAIN.** *v. a.* [*out* and *villain.*] To exceed in villainy.

He hath *out-villain'd* villainy ſo far, that the rarity redeems him. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

To **OUTVOI'CE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *voice.*] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour.

The Engliſh beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **OUTVO'TE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages.

They were *out-voted* by other ſects of philoſophers, neither for fame, nor number leſs than themſelves. *South.*

To **OUTWA'LK.** [*out* and *walk.*] To leave one in walking.

OUTWA'LL. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *wall.*]

1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance.

For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *out-wall*, open this purſe and take
What it contains. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

OU'TWARD. *adj.* [uꞇƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.]

1. External: oppoſed to inward.

If theſe ſhews be not *outward*, which of you
But is four Volſcians? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Oh what may man within him hide,
Though angel on the *outward* ſide! *Shakeſpeare.*
He took a low'ring leave; but who can tell
What *outward* hate might inward love conceal? *Dryden.*

2. Extrinſick; adventitious.

Princes have their titles for their glories,
An *outward* honour, for an inward toil. *Shakeſpeare.*
Part in peace, and having mourn'd your ſin
For *outward* Eden loſt, find paradiſe within. *Dryden.*

3. Foreign, not inteſtine.

It was intended to raiſe an *outward* war to join with ſome ſedition within doors. *Hayward.*

4. Tending to the out-parts.

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the priſon pent, conſume the prey. *Dryden.*

5. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not ſpiritual.

When the ſoul being inwardly moved to lift itſelf up by prayer, the *outward* man is ſurprized in ſome other poſture; God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the outward form of the body. *Duppa.*

OU'TWARD. *n. ſ.* External form.

I do not think
So fair an *outward*, and ſuch ſtuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

OU'TWARD. *adv.*

1. To foreign parts. As a ſhip *outward* bound.
2. To the outer parts.

OU'TWARDLY. *adv.* [from *outward.*]

1. Externally: oppoſed to inwardly.

That which inwardly each man ſhould be, the church *outwardly* ought to teſtify. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 6.

Griev'd with diſgrace, remaining in their tears:
However ſeeming *outwardly* content,
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour bears. *Daniel.*

2. In appearance not ſincerely.

Many wicked men are often touched with ſome inward reverence for that goodneſs which they cannot be perſuaded to practiſe; nay, which they *outwardly* ſeem to deſpiſe. *Sprat.*

OU'TWARDS. *adv.* Towards the out-parts.

Do not black bodies conceive heat more eaſily from light than thoſe of other colours do, by reaſon that the light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*, but enters the bodies, and is often reflected and refracted within them until it be ſtifled and loſt? *Newton's Opticks.*

To **OUTWEA'R.** *v. a.* [*out* and *wear.*] To paſs tediouſly.

By the ſtream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus ſpent already how ſhall nature bear
The dews deſcending and nocturnal air? *Pope.*

To **OUTWEE'D.** *v. a.* [*out* and *weed.*] To extirpate as a weed.

Wrath is a fire, and jealouſy a weed;
The ſparks ſoon quench, the ſpringing weed *out-weed*. *Spenſer.*

To **OUTWEI'GH.** *v. a.* [*out* and *weigh.*]

1. To exceed in gravity.

Theſe inſtruments require ſo much ſtrength for the ſupporting of the weight to be moved, as may be equal unto it, beſides that other ſuper-added power whereby it is *out-weighed* and moved. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence.

If any think brave death *out-weighs* bad life,
Let him expreſs his diſpoſition. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
All your care is for your prince I ſee,
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me. *Dryden.*

Whenever he finds the hardſhip of his ſlavery *out-weigh* the value of his life, it is in his power, by reſiſting the will of his maſter, to draw on himſelf the death he deſires. *Locke.*

The marriage of the clergy is attended with the poverty of ſome of them, which is balanced and *out-weighed* by many ſingle advantages. *Atterbury.*

To **OUTWE'LL.** *v. a.* [*out* and *well.*] To pour out.

As when old father Nilus 'gins to ſwell,
With timely pride about the Ægyptian vale,
His fattie waves do fertile ſlime *out-well*,
And overflow each plain and lowly dale. *Fairy Queen.*

To **OU'TWIT.** *v. a.* [*out* and *wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by ſtratagem.

A fox may be *out-witted*, and a hare out-ſtript. *L'Eſtr.*

The truer hearted any man is, the more liable he is to be impoſed on; and then the world calls it *out-witting* a man, when he is only out-knaved. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nothing is more equal in juſtice, and indeed more natural in the direct conſequence of effects and cauſes, than for men wickedly wiſe to *out-wit* themſelves; and for ſuch as wreſtle with Providence, to trip up their own heels. *South.*

After the death of Craſſus, Pompey found himſelf *out-witted* by Cæſar and broke with him. *Dryden.*

OU'TWORK. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *work.*] The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

Take care of our *out-work*, the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ſhip is an impregnable fort; and our many ſafe and commodious ports as the redoubts to ſecure them. *Bacon.*

Death hath taken in the *out-works*,
And now aſſails the fort; I feel, I feel him
Gnawing my heart-ſtrings. *Denham.*

OUTWO'RN. *part.* [from *out-wear.*] Conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe.

Better at home lie bed-rid, idle,
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age *out-worn*. *Milton.*

To **OUTWRE'ST.** *v. a.* [*out* and *wreſt.*] To extort by violence.

The growing anguiſh
Rankled ſo ſore and feſter'd inwardly,
Till that the truth thereof I did *out-wreſt*. *Fairy Queen.*

OUTWROU'GHT. *part.* [*out* and *wrought.*] Out-done; exceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noiſe of tempeſts,
The boiling of Carybdis, the ſea's wildneſs,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all *out-wrought* by your tranſcendent furies. *B. Johnſ.*

To **OUTWO'RTH.** *v. a.* [*out* and *worth.*] To excel in value.

A beggar's book
Out-worths a noble's blood. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To **OWE.** *v. a.* [*eg aa*, I *owe*, or I *ought*, Iſlandick.]

1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.

I *owe* you much, and, like a witleſs youth,
That which I *owe* is loſt. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Let none ſeek needleſs cauſes to approve
The faith they *owe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix.
All your parts of pious duty done,
You *owe* your Ormond nothing but a ſon. *Dryden.*
Thou haſt deſerv'd more love than I can ſhow,
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to *owe*. *Dryden.*

If, upon the general balance of trade, Engliſh merchants *owe* to foreigners one hundred thouſand pounds, if commodities do not, our money muſt go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to aſcribe; to be obliged for.

By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fall'n condition is, and to me *owe*
All his deliv'rance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

3. To have from any thing as the conſequence of a cauſe.

O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree,
Jove hated Greece, and puniſh'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To poſſeſs; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in this ſenſe, obſolete, we now uſe *own*.

Thou doſt here uſurp
The name thou *ow'ſt* not, and haſt put thyſelf
Upon this iſland as a ſpy. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Fate, ſhew thy force; ourſelves we do not *owe*;
What is decreed muſt be; and be this ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not poppy nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowſy ſyrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that ſweet ſleep
Which thou *ow'dſt* yeſterday. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

If any happy eye
This roving wanton ſhall deſcry,
Let the finder ſurely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that *owe*
The winged wand'rer. *Craſhaw.*

5. A practice has long prevailed among writers, to uſe *owing*, the active participle of *owe*, in a paſſive ſenſe, for *owed* or *due*. Of this impropriety Bolingbroke was aware, and, having no quick ſenſe of the force of Engliſh words, has uſed *due*, in the ſenſe of conſequence or imputation, which by other writers is only uſed of *debt*. We ſay, the money is *due* to me; Bolingbroke ſays, the effect is *due* to the cauſe.

6. Conſequential.

This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleaſures of life, and an averſion to the pomps of it. *Atterbury.*

7. Due as a debt.

You are both too bold;
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot be paid without real effects ſent thither to that value. *Locke.*

8. Imputable to, as an agent.

If we eſtimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature, and what to labour, we ſhall find in moſt of them $\frac{99}{100}$ to be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The cuſtom of particular impeachments was not limited any more than that of ſtruggles between nobles and commons; the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

OWL. } *n. ſ.* [ule, Saxon; *hulote*, French and Scottiſh.]
O'WLET. } A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

Adder's fork, and blind-worm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and *owlet*'s wing,
For a charm. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Return to her!
No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To be a comrade with the wolf and *owl*. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Twas when the dog-ſtar's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay;
Sick was the ſun, the *owl* forſook his bow'r. *Dunciad.*

O'WLER. *n. ſ.* One who carries contraband goods. Perhaps from the neceſſity of carrying on an illicit trade by night.

By running goods, theſe graceleſs *owlers* gain. *Swift.*

We underſtand by ſome *owlers*, old people die in France. *Tatler*, Nº 56.

OWN. *n. ſ.* [aȝen, Saxon; *eygen*, Dutch.]

1. This is a word of no other uſe than as it is added to the poſſeſſive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It ſeems to be a ſubſtantive; as, *my own, my peculiar*: but is, in reality, the participle paſſive of the verb *owe*, in the participle *owen* or *own: my own*; the thing *owned* by, or belonging to me.

Inachus in his cave alone,
Wept not another's loſſes, but his *own*. *Dryden.*

2. It is added generally by way of emphaſis or corroboration.

I yet never was forſworn,
Scarcely have coveted what was my *own*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in high places. 2 *Kings*, xvii. 29.

For my *own* ſhare one beauty I deſign,
Engage your honours that ſhe ſhall be mine. *Dryden.*

It is conceit rather than underſtanding, if it muſt be under the reſtraint of receiving and holding opinions by the authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or hoſen darn,
And knit thee gloves made of her *own* ſpun yarn? *Gay.*

Paſſion and pride were to her ſoul unknown,
Convinc'd that virtue only is our *own*. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note oppoſition or contradiſtinction; domeſtick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

Theſe toils abroad, theſe tumults with his *own*,
Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There's nothing ſillier than a crafty knave out-witted, and beaten at his *own* play. *L'Eſtrange.*

To OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own.

When you come, find me out,
And *own* me for your ſon. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To poſſeſs; to claim; to hold by right.

Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;
Nor is your courſe upon our coaſts unknown. *Dryden.*

Others on earth o'er human race preſide,
Of theſe the chief, the care of nations *own*,
And guard with arms divine, the Britiſh throne. *Pope.*

3. To avow.

I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair princeſs, my protection *own*. *Dryden.*

4. To confeſs; not to deny.

Make this truth ſo evident, that thoſe who are unwilling to *own* it may yet be aſhamed to deny it. *Tillotſon.*

Others will *own* their weakneſs of underſtanding. *Locke.*

O'WNERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *owner*.] Property; rightful poſſeſſion.

In a real action, the proximate cauſe is the property or *ownerſhip* of the thing in controverſy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

O'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *own*.] One to whom any thing belongs; maſter; rightful poſſeſſor.

A bark
Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard. *Shakeſpeare.*

Is it not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in ſpight of me, the *owner*,
But thou wilt brave me? *Shakeſpeare.*

Here ſhew favour, becauſe it happeneth that the *owner* hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profit of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs againſt him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours,
With no ſmall profit daily to my *owners*. *Milton.*

Theſe wait the *owners* laſt deſpair,
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and ſnow, will make the *owner* pleaſed in the poſſeſſion, and ſtout in the defence of it. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 1.

That ſmall muſcle draws the noſe upwards, when it expreſſes the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon ſeeing any thing he does not like. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us inſolent, nor have we taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of reſtoring every one's right to their juſt *owners*. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which muſt our cares employ?
The *owner*'s wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

OWRE. *n. ſ.* [*urus jubatus*, Lat.] A beaſt. *Ainſworth.*

OX. *n. ſ.* plur. OXEN. [oxa, Saxon; *oxe*, Daniſh.]

1. The general name for black cattle.

The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot. *Camden.*

Sheep run not half ſo tim'rous from the wolf,
Or horſe or *oxen* from the leopard,
As you fly from your oft-ſubdued ſlaves. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſaw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of that country have ſtill the ſame opinion, and have a great many *oxen* of a whitiſh colour to confirm them in it. *Addiſon.*

2. A caſtrated bull.

The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls; which is cauſed by abundance of moiſture. *Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than females, yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen* and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The field is ſpacious I deſign to ſow,
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

The frowning bull
And *ox* half-rais'd. *Thomſon's Summer.*

OXBA'NE. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

O'XEYE. *n. ſ.* [*Buphthalmus.*] The whole face of the plant is like tanſy; the flowers are radiated, and the moſt part produced ſimply; the flowers of the diſk are ſeparated with an imbricated little leaf. *Millar.*

O'XFLY. *n. ſ.* [*ox* and *fly*.] A fly of a particular kind.

OXGA'NG *of Land. n. ſ.* Twenty acres. *Ainſworth.*

OXHE'AL. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

OXLI'P. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *cowſlip*; a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakeſp.*

OXSTA'LL. *n. ſ.* [*ox* and *ſtall*.] A ſtand for oxen.

O'XTONGUE. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

O'XYCRATE. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύκρατον, *oxycrat*, Fr. ὀξὺς and κεράω.] A mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the ſame powder, with a compreſs preſt out of *oxycrate*, and a ſuitable bandage. *Wiſeman.*

O'XYMEL. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύμελι, ὀξὺς and μέλι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

In fevers, the aliments preſcribed by Hippocrates, were ptiſans and decoctions of ſome vegetables, with *oxymel*, or the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary ſignification is added to any word. *Dict.*

OXY'RRHODINE. *n. ſ.* [ὀξυῤῥόδινον, ὀξὺς and ῥόδον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roſes with one of vinegar of roſes.

The ſpirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compoſe *oxyrrhodines*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

O'YER. *n. ſ.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where cauſes are *heard* and determined.

OYE'S. *n. ſ.* [*oyez, hear ye*, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertiſement given by the publick criers both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier hobgoblin, make the fairy *O yes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton ſhall deſcry;
Let the finder ſurely know
Mine is the wag. *Craſhaw.*

OY'LETHOLE. *n. ſ.* See OYLET. [It may be written *oylet*, from *oeillet*, French; but *eylet* ſeems better.]

Diſtinguiſh'd ſlaſhes deck the great,
As each excels in birth or ſtate;
His *oyletholes* are more and ampler,
The king's own body was a ſamplar. *Prior.*

O'YSTER. *n. ſ.* [*oeſter*, Dutch; *huitre*, Fr.] A bivalve teſtaceous fiſh.

I will not lend thee a penny.
—Why then the world's mine *oyſter*, which
I with ſword will open. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Rich honeſty dwells like your miſer, Sir, in a poor houſe; as your pearl in your foul *oyſter*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Another maſs held a kind of *oyſter* ſhell, and other bivalves. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

There may be as many ranks of beings in the inviſible world ſuperior to us, as we are ſuperior to all the ranks of being in this viſible world; though we deſcend below the *oyſter* to the leaſt animated atoms diſcovered by microſcopes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Where *oyſter* tubs in rows
Are rang'd beſide the poſts, there ſtay thy haſte. *Gay.*

O'YSTERWENCH. } *n. ſ.* [*oyſter* and *wench*, or *woman*.] A
O'YSTERWOMAN. } woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſell oyſters. Proverbially, a low woman.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oyſter-wench*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *oyſter-women* lock'd their fiſh up,
And trudg'd away to cry, No biſhop. *Hudibras.*

OZÆ'NA. *n. ſ.* [ὄζαινα, from ὄζω; *ozene*, French.] An ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils that gives an ill ſtench. *Quincy.*

P.

P Is a labial conſonant, formed by a ſlight compreſſion of the anterior part of the lips; as, *pull, pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welſh with *b*: it has an uniform ſound: it is ſometimes mute before *t*; as, *accompt, receipt*; but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted.

PA'BULAR. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Alimental; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* ſupply of fire, much leſs that flame is properly air kindled. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PACE. *n. ſ.* [*pas*, French.]

1. Step; ſingle movement in walking.

Behind her Death,
Cloſe following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet
On his pale horſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

2. Gait; manner of walk.

He himſelf went but a kind of languiſhing *pace*, with his eyes ſometimes caſt up to heaven, as though his fancies ſtrove to mount higher. *Sidney.*

He ſaw Menalcas come with heavy *pace*;
Wet were his eyes, and chearleſs was his face. *Addiſon.*

3. Degree of celerity. To *keep pace*, is not to be left behind.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time;
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſky death. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Bring me word
How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it
I may ſpur on my journey. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

His teachers were fain to reſtrain his forwardneſs; that his brothers, under the ſame training, might hold *pace* with him. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

The beggar ſings ev'n when he ſees the place
Beſet with thieves, and never mends his *pace*. *Dryden.*

Juſt as much
He mended *pace* upon the touch. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

Marcia could anſwer thee in ſighs, keep *pace*
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear. *Addiſon.*

Hudibras applied his ſpur to one ſide of his horſe, as not doubting but the other would keep *pace* with it. *Addiſon.*

4. Step; gradation of buſineſs. A gallicism.

The firſt *pace* neceſſary for his majeſty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Temple.*

5. A meaſure of five feet. The quantity ſuppoſed to be meaſured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is ſet down.

Meaſuring land by walking over it, they ſtyled a double ſtep; i. e. the ſpace from the elevation of one foot, to the ſame foot ſet down again, mediated by a ſtep of the other foot; a *pace* equal to five foot; a thouſand of which *paces* made a mile. *Holder on Time.*

The violence of tempeſts never moves the ſea above ſix *paces* deep. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

6. A particular movement which horſes are taught, though ſome have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the ſame ſide together.

They rode, but authors having not
Determin'd whether *pace* or trot;
That's to ſay, whether tollutation,
As they do term it, or ſuccuſſation. *Hudibras.*

To PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on ſlowly.

He ſoft arrived on the graſſie plain,
And fairly *paced* forth with eaſy pain. *Hubberd.*

As we *pac'd* along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ſter ſtumbl'd.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

I beheld
Criſpinus, both in birth and manners vile,
Pacing in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye,
Chang'd oft a day. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The moon roſe in the cleareſt ſky I ever ſaw, by whoſe ſolemn light I *paced* on ſlowly without interruption. *Pope.*

The nymph, obedient to divine command,
To ſeek Ulyſſes, *pac'd* along the ſand. *Pope.*

2. To move.

Remember well, with ſpeed ſo *pace*,
To ſpeak of Perdita. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. [Uſed of horſes.] To move by raiſing the legs on the ſame ſide together.

To PACE. *v. a.*

1. To meaſure by ſteps.

Where is the horſe that doth untread again
His tedious meaſures with th' unbated fire,
That he did *pace* them firſt? *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

2. To direct to go.

If you can, *pace* your wiſdom
In that good path that I would wiſh it go,
And you ſhall have your boſom on this wretch. *Shakeſp.*

PA'CED. *adj.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait.

Revenge is ſure, though ſometimes ſlowly *pac'd*;
Awake, awake, or ſleeping ſleep thy laſt. *Dryden.*

PA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.

PACIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*pacification*, Fr. from *pacify*.]

1. The act of making peace.

He ſent forthwith to the French king his chaplain, chuſing him becauſe he was a churchman, as beſt ſorting with an ambaſſy of *pacification*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

David, by an happy and ſeaſonable *pacification*, was took off from acting that bloody tragedy. *South.*

2. The act of appeaſing or pacifying.

A world was to be ſaved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that ſacrifice which ſhould be offered. *Hooker.*

PACIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*pacificateur*, Fr. from *pacify*.] Peacemaker.

He ſet and kept on foot a continual treaty of peace; beſides he had in conſideration the bearing the bleſſed perſon of a *pacificator*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

PACI'FICATORY. *adj.* [from *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace.

PACI'FICK. *adj.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Latin.] Peacemaking; mild; gentle; appeaſing.

God now in his gracious *pacifick* manner comes to treat with them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Returning, in his bill
An olive leaf he brings, *pacifick* ſign! *Milton.*

PACI'FIER. *n. ſ.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.

To

To PA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*, Lat.] To appeaſe; to ſtill reſentment; to quiet an angry perſon; to compoſe any deſire.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn to *pacify* with ſleep his over-watched eyes. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Menelaus promiſed Ptolemy money, if he would *pacify* the king. 2 *Mac.* iv. 45.

The Moſt High is not *pacified* for ſin by the multitude of ſacrifices. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxiv. 19.

Although in his journey he heard news of the victory, yet he went on as far as York, to *pacify* and ſettle thoſe countries. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

O villain! to have wit at will upon all other occaſions, and not one diverting ſyllable now at a pinch to *pacify* our miſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nor William's pow'r, nor Mary's charms,
Could or repel, or *pacify* his arms. *Prior.*

PACK. *n. ſ.* [*pack*, Dutch.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage.

Themiſtocles ſaid to the King of Perſia, that ſpeech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery appears in figures; whereas in thoughts they lie but as in *packs*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

Had ſly Ulyſſes at the ſack
Of Troy, brought thee his pedlar's *pack*. *Cleaveland.*
Our knight did bear no leſs a *pack*
Of his own buttocks on his back. *Hudibras, p.* i.

2. A burden; a load.

I rather choſe
To croſs my friend in his intended drift,
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of ſorrows. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

But when they took notice how ſtupid a beaſt it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens, and ſet boys upon the back of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A due number of cards.

Women to cards may be compar'd, we play
A round or two, when us'd we throw away,
Take a freſh *pack*. *Granville.*

It is wonderful to ſee perſons of ſenſe paſſing away a dozen hours together in ſhuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards. *Addiſon.*

4. A number of hounds hunting together.

Two ghoſts join their *packs* to hunt her o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

The fury fires the *pack*; they ſnuff, they vent,
And feed their hungry noſtrils with the ſcent. *Dryden.*
The ſavage ſoul of game is up at once,
The *pack* full-opening various. *Thomſon's Summer.*

5. A number of people confederated in any bad deſign or practice.

You panderly raſcals! there's a knot, a gang, a *pack*, a conſpiracy, againſt me. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Never ſuch a *pack* of knaves and villains, as they who now governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bickerſtaff is more a man of honour, than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of raſcals that walk the ſtreets on nights. *Swift.*

6. Any great number, as to quantity and preſſure: as a *pack* or world of troubles. *Ainſworth.*

To PACK. *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]

1. To bind up for carriage.

A poor merchant driven on unknown land,
That had by chance *pack'd* up his choiceſt treaſure
In one dear caſket, and ſav'd only that. *Otway.*
Reſolv'd for ſea, the ſlaves thy baggage *pack*,
Each ſaddled with his burden on his back. *Dryden.*

What we looked upon as brains, were an heap of ſtrange materials, *packed* up with wonderful art in the ſkull. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſend in a hurry.

He cannot live, I hope, and muſt not die,
Till George be *pack'd* with poſt-horſe up to heav'n. *Shak.*

3. To ſort the cards ſo as that the game ſhall be iniquitouſly ſecured. It is applied to any iniquitous procurement of colluſion.

Enos has
Packt cards with Cæſar, and falſe play'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

There be that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well; ſo there are ſome that are good in canvaſſes and factions, that are otherwiſe weak men. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 23.

The judge ſhall jobb, the biſhop bite the town,
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

4. To unite picked perſons in ſome bad deſign.

When they have *pack'd* a parliament,
Will once more try th' expedient:
Who can already muſter friends,
To ſerve for members to our ends. *Hudibras.*

Brutes, called men, in full cry *pack'd* by the court or country, run down in the houſe of commons, a deſerted horned beaſt of the court. *Wycherly.*

So many greater fools than they,
Will *pack* a crouded audience the third day. *Southern.*

The expected council was dwindling into a conventicle; a *pack'd* aſſembly of Italian biſhops, not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

To PACK. *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods.

The marigold, whoſe courtier's face
Echoes the ſun, and doth unlace
Her at his riſe, at his full ſtop
Packs and ſhuts up her gaudy ſhop. *Cleaveland.*

2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haſte.

New farmer thinketh each hour a day,
Until the old farmer be *packing* away. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*
Rogues, hence, avaunt!
Seek ſhelter, *pack*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The wind no ſooner came good, but away *pack* the gallies with all the haſte they could. *Carew.*

A thief kindled his torch at Jupiter's altar, and then robbed the temple: as he was *packing* away with his ſacrilegious burden, a voice purſued him. *L'Eſtrange.*

If they had been an hundred more, they had been all ſent *packing* with the ſame anſwer. *Stillingfleet.*

Pack hence, and from the cover'd benches riſe,
This is no place for you. *Dryden.*
Poor Stella muſt *pack* off to town,
From purling ſtreams and fountains bubbling,
To Liffy's ſtinking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*

3. To concert bad meaſures; to confederate in ill; to practiſe unlawful confederacy or colluſion.

That this ſo profitable a merchandize riſeth not to a proportionable enhauncement with other leſs beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eaſtern buyers *packing*, partly to the owners not venting the ſame. *Carew.*

Go *pack* with him. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

PA'CKCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *cloath*.] A cloath in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage.

PA'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*pacquet*, French.] A ſmall pack; a mail of letters.

In the dark
Grop'd I to find out them,
Finger'd their *packet*, and in fine withdrew. *Shakeſp.*

There paſſed continually *packets* and diſpatches between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Upon your late command
To guard the paſſages, and ſearch all *packets*,
This to the prince was intercepted. *Denham.*

People will wonder how the news could come, eſpecially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over. *Swift.*

To PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels.

My reſolution is to ſend you all your letters, well ſealed and *packeted*. *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *horſe*.] A horſe of burden; a horſe employed in carrying goods.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your huſband king,
I was a *packhorſe* in his great affairs. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is not to be expected that a man, who drudges on in a laborious trade, ſhould be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *packhorſe* who is driven conſtantly forwards and backwards to market, ſhould be ſkilled in the geography of the country. *Locke.*

PA'CKSADDLE. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *ſaddle*.] A ſaddle on which burdens are laid.

Your beards deſerve not ſo honourable a grave as to ſtuff a butcher's cuſhion, or to be entombed in an aſſes *packſaddle*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

That brave prancing courſer, hath been ſo broke, and brought low by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *packſaddle* or panniers. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The bunch on a camel's back may be inſtead of a *packſaddle* to receive the burthen. *More's Antid. againſt Atheiſm.*

PA'CKTHREAD. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *thread*.] Strong thread uſed in tying up parcels.

About his ſhelves
Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roſes
Were thinly ſcatter'd. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Girding of the body of the tree about with *packthread*, reſtraineth the ſap. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 419.

I can compare ſuch productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, ſewed together with *packthread*. *Felton.*

His horſe is vicious, for which reaſon I tie him cloſe to his manger with a *packthread*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The cable was about as thick as *packthread*. *Swift.*

PA'CKWAX. *n. ſ.*

Several parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man; as the ſtrong aponeuroſes on the ſides of the neck, called *packwax*. *Ray on the Creation.*

PACT. *n. ſ.* [*pact*, Fr. *pactum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant.

The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered her daughters out of ſanctuary unto King Richard. *Bacon.*

PA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*paction*, Fr. *pactio*, Latin.] A bargain; a covenant.

The French king ſent for Matthew, Earl of Levenox, encouraging him to remove the Earl of Arraine from the regency of Scotland, and reverſe ſuch *pactions* as he had made. *Hayward.*

There never could be any room for contracts or *pactions*, between the Supreme Being and his intelligent creatures. *Cheyne.*

PACTI'TIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*pactio*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD. *n. ſ.* [from paað, Saxon; whence likewiſe path, or paað.]

1. The road; a foot path.

We have ſeen this to be the diſcipline of the ſtate, as well as of the *pad*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſquire of the *pad* and the knight of the poſt,
Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes no more croſt. *Prior.*

2. An eaſy paced horſe.

Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand; but let not them be accounted no poets who mount and ſhew their horſemanſhip. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

A grey *pad* is kept in the ſtable with great care, out of regard to his paſt ſervices. *Addiſon.*

I would have ſet you on an eaſier *pad*, and relieved the wandering knight with a night's lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

3. A robber that infeſts the roads on foot.

4. A low ſoft ſaddle: properly a ſaddle or bolſter ſtuffed with ſtraw. [*Pajado*, Spaniſh, of *paja*, ſtraw.]

Tremellius was called ſcropha, or ſow, becauſe he hid his neighbour's ſow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he ſware that he had no ſow but the great ſow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the ſow his wife. *Camden.*

We ſhall not need to ſay what lack
Of leather was upon his back;
For that was hidden under *pad*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

To PAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.

2. To rob on foot.

3. To beat a way ſmooth and level.

PA'DAR. *n. ſ.* Grouts; coarſe flour.

In the bolting and ſifting of near fourteen years of ſuch power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but muſt have amongſt it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman.

Spurr'd as jockies uſe, to break,
Or *padders* to ſecure a neck. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.
Worſe than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worſe
Than thouſand *padders*, is the poet's curſe;
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhime forbear;
But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryden.*

If he advanced himſelf by a voluntary engaging in unjuſt quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a reſolute and ſucceſsful *padder* may challenge. *Collier.*

To PA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.]

1. To row; to beat water as with oars.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Eſtrange.*

Paddling ducks the ſtanding lake deſire. *Gay.*

2. To play in the water.

The brain has a very unpromiſing aſpect for thinking: it looks like an odd ſort of bog for fancy to *paddle* in. *Collier.*

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, ſpyed a lamb *paddling* a good way off. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To finger.

Paddling palms, and pinching fingers,
And making practis'd ſmiles,
As in a looking-glaſs. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

PA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [*patial*, Welſh.]

1. An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat.

2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.

Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *Deut.* xxiii. 13.

PA'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles. *Ainſw.*

PA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [paða, Saxon; *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.

Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
Working her former rooms in waxen frame;
The griſly toad-ſtool grown there mought I ſee,
And loathing *paddocks* lording on the ſame. *Spenſer.*

The *paddock*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, eſpecially the ſhe. *Walton.*

The water ſnake whom fiſh and *paddocks* fed,
With ſtaring ſcales lies poiſon'd. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *parrack*.] A ſmall incloſure for deer.

PADELI'ON. *n. ſ.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'DLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior.*

To PA'DLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with a padlock.

Some illiterate people have *padlock'd* all thoſe pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by ſilencing Grub-ſtreet. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

PA'DOWPIPE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PÆ'AN. *n. ſ.* [from the ſongs ſung at feſtivals to Apollo, beginning *Io pæan*.] A ſong of triumph.

O may I live to hail the glorious day,
And ſing loud *pæans* thro' the crouded way. *Roſcommon.*
See from each clime the learn'd their incenſe bring:
Hear, in all tongues conſenting *pæans* ring. *Pope.*

PA'GAN. *n. ſ.* [paȝaniſc, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin; from *pagus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were Chriſtian.] A heathen, one not a Chriſtian.

PA'GAN. *adj.* Heatheniſh.

Their cloaths are after ſuch a *pagan* cut too,
That ſure they have worn out Chriſtendom. *Shakeſp.*
The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful, to reveal;
But ſuch they were as *pagan* uſe requir'd. *Dryden.*

PA'GANISM. *n. ſ.* [*paganiſm*, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heatheniſm.

The name of popery is more odious than very *paganiſm* amongſt divers of the more ſimple ſort. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Our labarum, in a ſtate of *paganiſm* you have on a coin of Tiberius. It ſtands between two other enſigns. *Addiſon.*

PAGE. *n. ſ.* [*page*, French.]

1. One ſide of the leaf of a book.

If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counſel, and ſeen the event of Joſeph's being ſold to the merchants, he might have dried up the young man's tears. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Thy name to Phœbus and the muſes known,
Shall in the front of ev'ry *page* be ſhown. *Dryden.*

A printer divides a book into ſheets, the ſheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters. *Watts.*

2. [*Page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great perſon.

The fair goddeſs Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Miſguide thy oppoſers ſwords!
Proſperity be thy *page*! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Pages following him,
Even at the heels in golden multitudes. *Shakeſpeare.*

He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methuſalem his *page*? *Donne.*
This day thou ſhalt my rural *pages* ſee,
For I have dreſs'd them both to wait on thee. *Dryden.*

Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark the pages of a book.

2. To attend as a page.

Will theſe moſs'd trees
That have out-liv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out? *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'GEANT. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no ſatisfactory account. It may perhaps be *payen geant, a pagan giant*, a repreſentation of triumph uſed at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head.]

1. A ſtatue in a ſhow.

2. Any ſhow; a ſpectacle of entertainment.

When all our *pageants* of delight were plaid,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimm'd in Madam Julia's gown. *Shakeſp.*
I'll play my part in Fortune's *pageant*. *Shakeſpeare.*
This wide and univerſal theatre,
Preſents more woful *pageants* than the ſcene
Wherein we play. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was ſplit in the top in imitation of Parnaſſus. *Addiſon.*

PA'GEANT. *adj.* Showy; pompous; oſtentatious; ſuperficial.

Were ſhe ambitious, ſhe'd diſdain to own
The *pageant* pomp of ſuch a ſervile throne. *Dryden.*

To PA'GEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in ſhow; to repreſent.

With ridiculous and aukward action,
Which, ſlanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

PA'GEANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; ſhow.

All theſe inconveniences are conſequent to this dogmatizing, ſuppoſing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to ſee ſuch a philoſophical gravity ſet man out a ſoleciſm. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such *pageantry* be to the people ſhown;
There boaſt thy horſe's trappings and thy own. *Dryden.*

PA'GINAL. *n. ſ.* [*pagina*, Latin.] Conſiſting of pages.

An expreſſion proper into the *paginal* books of our times, but not ſo agreeable unto volumes or rolling books, in uſe among the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'GOD. *n. ſ.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. An Indian idol.

They worſhip idols called *pagods*, after ſuch a terrible repreſentation as we make of devils. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The temple of the idol.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or ſon. *Pope.*

PAID. *adj.* the preterite and participle paſſive of *pay*.

This puniſhment purſues the unhappy maid,
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid*. *Dryden.*

PAI'GLES. *n. ſ.* Flowers; alſo called cowſlips. *Dict.*

PAIL. *n. ſ.* [*paila*, Spaniſh.] A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

In the country when their wool is new ſhorn, they ſet *pails* of water by in the ſame room, to increaſe the weight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 78.

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the ſummer overflows the *pails*. *Dryden.*

PAI'LFUL. *n. ſ.* [*pail* and *full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold.

Yond ſame cloud cannot chuſe but fall by *pailfuls*. *Shak.*

PAILMA'IL. *n. ſ.* [This is commonly written *pellmell*; nor do I know which of the two is right.] Violent; boiſterous.

A ſtroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

PAIN. *n. ſ.* [*peine*, Fr. *pin*, Saxon; *pæna*, Lat.]

1. Puniſhment denounced.

There the princeſſes determining to bathe themſelves, thought it was ſo privileged a place, upon *pain* of death, as no body durſt preſume to come thither. *Sidney, b.* ii.

On *pain* of death no perſon being ſo bold,
Or daring hardy, as to touch the liſt. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Interpoſe, on *pain* of my diſpleaſure,
Betwixt your ſwords. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

None ſhall preſume to fly, under *pain* of death, with wings of any other man's making. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. Penalty; puniſhment.

Becauſe Euſebius hath yet ſaid nothing, we will by way of mulct or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

. tion of uneaſineſs.

As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other ſenſes; ſo likewiſe are the pleaſures. *Bacon.*

Pain is perfect miſery, the worſt
Of evils; and exceſſive, overturns
All patience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

He would believe, but yet is ſtill in *pain*,
Preſſes the pulſe, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden.*

4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.

Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reſide as friars in America. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

One laboureth and taketh *pains*, and maketh haſte, and is ſo much the more behind. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xi. 11.

The *pains* they had taken was very great. *Clarendon.*

If philoſophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the ſame on their *pains*, who ſeek it, if after all their labour they muſt reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. *Glanv.*

She needs no weary ſteps aſcend,
All ſeems before her feet to bend;
And here, as ſhe was born ſhe lies,
High without taking *pains* to riſe. *Waller.*

The deaf perſon muſt be diſcreetly treated, and by pleaſant uſage wrought upon, to take ſome *pains* at it, watching your ſeaſons, and taking great care, that he may not hate his taſk, but do it chearfully. *Holder.*

If health be ſuch a bleſſing, it may be worth the *pains* to diſcover the regions where it grows, and the ſprings that feed it. *Temple.*

They called him a thouſand fools for his *pains*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some natures, the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worſe they are. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 242.

Her nimble feet refuſe
Their wonted ſpeed, and ſhe took *pains* to loſe. *Dryden.*

The fame with *pains* we gain, but loſe with eaſe,
Sure ſome to vex, but never all to pleaſe. *Pope.*

A reaſonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the moſt ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. *Swift.*

5. Labour; taſk. The ſingular is, in this ſenſe, obſolete.

He ſoft arrived on the graſſy plain,
And fairly paced forth with eaſy *pain*. *Hubberd.*

Tone *paine* in a cottage doth take,
When t' other trim bowers do make. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,
From flow'rs abroad, and bring into the brain,
She doth within both wax and honey make:
This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*. *Davies.*

When a lion ſhakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that firſt took *pain*
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beaſt,
He bends to him, but frights away the reſt. *Waller.*

6. Uneaſineſs of mind.

It bid her feel
No future *pain* for me; but inſtant wed
A lover more proportion'd to a bed. *Prior.*

7. The throws of child-birth.

She bowed herſelf and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her. 1 *Sam.* iv. 19.

To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneaſy.

I am *pained* at my very heart, becauſe thou haſt heard, O my ſoul, the ſound of the trumpet. *Jer.* iv. 19.

She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealouſy behind. *Dryden.*

Exceſs of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us, becauſe it is equally deſtructive to that temper which is neceſſary to the preſervation of life. *Locke.*

Pleaſure aroſe in thoſe very parts of his leg, that juſt before had been ſo much *pained* by the fetter. *Addiſon.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour.

Though the lord of the liberty do *pain himſelf* to yield equal juſtice unto all, yet can there not but great abuſes lurk in ſo abſolute a privilege. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He *pained himſelf* to raiſe his note. *Dryden.*

PA'INFUL. *adj.* [*pain* and *full.*]

1. Full of pain; miſerable; beſet with affliction.

Is there yet no other way, beſides
Theſe *painful* paſſages, how we may come
To death? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

2. Giving pain; afflictive.

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the proſpect, than by their actual preſſure. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

I am ſick of this bad world!
The day-light and the ſun grow *painful* to me. *Addiſon.*

Long abſtinence may be *painful* to acid conſtitutions, by the uneaſy ſenſation it creates in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Difficult; requiring labour.

The *painful* ſervice,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that ſurname. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me. *Pſalm* lxxiii. 16.

Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. *Dryden.*

Ev'n I, tho' ſlow to touch the *painful* ſtring,
Awake from ſlumber, and attempt to ſing. *Smith.*

4. Induſtrious; laborious.

To dreſs the vines new labour is requir'd,
Nor muſt the *painful* huſbandman be tir'd. *Dryden.*

Great abilities, when employed as God directs, do but make the owners of them greater and more *painful* ſervants to their neighbours: however, they are real bleſſings when in the hands of good men. *Swift.*

PAINFU'LLY. *adv.* [from *painful.*]

1. With great pain or affliction.

2. Laboriouſly; diligently.

Such as ſit in eaſe at home, raiſe a benefit out of their hunger and thirſt, that ſerve their prince and country *painfully* abroad. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Robin red-breaſt *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

PAINFU'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *painful.*]

1. Affliction; ſorrow; grief.

With diamond in window-glaſs ſhe graved,
Erona die, and end this ugly *painfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

No cuſtom can make the *painfulneſs* of a debauch eaſy, or pleaſing, to a man; ſince nothing can be pleaſant that is unnatural. *South's Sermons.*

2. Induſtry; laborioufneſs.

Painfulneſs, by feeble means, ſhall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible inſtruments, is through ſloth and negligence loſt. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

PAI'NIM. *n. ſ.* [*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel.

The croſs hath been a very ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *Painims* themſelves. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Such dire atchievements ſings the bard that tells
Of palfrey'd dames, bold knights, and magic ſpells;
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
Slay *Painims* vile that force the fair. *Tickell.*

PAI'NIM. *adj.* Pagan; infidel.

Champions bold,
Defy'd the beſt of *Painim* chivalry,
To mortal combat, or carriere with lance. *Milton.*

The Solymean ſultan he o'erthrew,
His moony troops returning bravely ſmear'd
With *Painim* blood effus'd. *Phillips.*

PAI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *pain.*] Without pain; without trouble.

The deaths thou ſhew'ſt are forc'd;
Is there no ſmooth deſcent? no *painleſs* way
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden.*

PAINSTA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*pains* and *take.*] Labourer; laborious perſon.

O Thomas, Thomas, hazard not thy life,
I'll prove a true *painſtaker* day and night;
I'll ſpin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*

PAINSTA'KING. *adj.* [*pains* and *take.*] Laborious; induſtrious.

To PAINT. *v. a.* [*peindre*, French.]

1. To repreſent by delineation and colours.

Live to be the ſhew and gaze o' th' time,
We'll have thee, as our rarer monſters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To cover with colours repreſentative of ſomething.

Who fears a ſentence, or an old man's ſaw,
Shall by a *painted* cloth be kept in awe. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To repreſent by colours, appearances, or images.

Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not underſtand him. *Locke.*

4. To deſcribe; to repreſent.

The lady is diſloyal.——
—Diſloyal?
—The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To colour; to diverſify.

Such is his will that *paints*
The earth with colours freſh,
The darkeſt ſkies with ſtore
Of ſtarry lights. *Spenſer.*

6. To deck with artificial colours.

Hath not old cuſtom made this life more ſweet
Than that of *painted* pomp? are not theſe woods
More free from peril than the court? *Shakeſpeare.*

Jezebel *painted* her face, and tired her head. 2 *Kings*, ix.

To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

Such a ſin to *paint*. *Pope.*

PAINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Colours repreſentative of any thing.

Poets are limners
To copy out ideas in the mind,
Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are ſhown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

The church of the Annunciation looks beautiful in the inſide, all but one corner of it being covered with ſtatues, gilding, and *paint*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,
Her modeſt cheek ſhall warm a future age. *Pope.*

2. Colours laid on the face.

Together lay her pray'r-book and her *paint*. *Anon.*

PAI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*peintre*, Fr. from *paint.*] One who profeſſes the art of repreſenting objects by colours.

In the placing, let ſome care be taken how the *painter* did ſtand in the working. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Beauty is only that which makes all things as they are in their proper and perfect nature; which the beſt *painters* always chuſe by contemplating the forms of each. *Dryden.*

PAI'NTING. *n. ſ.* [from *paint.*]

1. The art of repreſenting objects by delineation and colours.

If *painting* be acknowledged for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*

'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*,
Much may be right, yet much be wanting. *Prior.*

2. Picture; the painted reſemblance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear;
This is the air-drawn dagger which you ſaid
Led you to Duncan. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Painting is welcome;
The *painting* is almoſt the natural man:
For ſince diſhonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outſide: pencil'd figures are
Ev'n ſuch as they give out. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

3. Colours laid on.

If any ſuch be here
That love this *painting*, wherein you ſee me ſmear'd,
Let him expreſs his diſpoſition. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

PAI'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*peinture*, French.] The art of painting. A French word.

To the next realm ſhe ſtretch'd her ſway,
For *painture* near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province. *Dryden.*

The ſhow'ry arch
With liſted colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye,
That views the wat'ry brede with thouſand ſhews
Of *painture* vary'd. *Phillips.*

PAIR. *n. ſ.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Latin.]

1. Two things ſuiting one another: as, a *pair* of gloves.

2. A man and wife.

O when meet now,
Such *pairs* in love and mutual honour join'd? *Milton.*

Baucis and Philemon there
Had liv'd long marry'd, and a happy *pair*;
Now old in love. *Dryden.*

3. Two of a ſort; a couple; a brace.

All his lovely looks, his pleaſing fires,
All his ſweet motions, all his taking ſmiles,
He does into one *pair* of eyes convey. *Suckling.*

The many *pairs* of nerves branching themſelves to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to behold. *Ray.*

To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple.

Our dance, I pray;
Your hand, my Perdita; ſo turtles *pair*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſuit; to fit as a counterpart.

Had our prince ſeen the hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with this lord; there was not a full month
Between their births. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Ethelinda!
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

To PAIR. *v. a.*

1. To join in couples.

Minds are ſo hardly match'd, that ev'n the firſt,
Tho' *pair'd* by Heav'n, in Paradiſe were curs'd. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correſpondent or oppoſite.

Turtles and doves with diff'rent hues unite,
And gloſſy jet is *pair'd* with ſhining white. *Pope.*

PA'LACE. *n. ſ.* [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Latin.] A royal houſe; an houſe eminently ſplendid.

You forgot,
We with colours ſpread,
March'd through the city to the *palace* gates. *Shakeſp.*

Palaces and pyramids do ſlope
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The *palace* yard is fill'd with floating tides,
And the laſt comers bear the former to the ſides. *Dryd.*

Palaces and fanes, and villas riſe,
And gardens ſmile around. *Thomſon's Summer.*

The ſun's bright *palace* on high columns rais'd,
With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd. *Addiſon.*

The old man early roſe, walk'd forth and ſate
On poliſh'd ſtone before his *palace* gate. *Pope.*

PALA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *palace.*] Royal; noble; magnificent.

London encreaſes daily, turning of great *palacious* houſes into ſmall tenements. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

PALA'NQUIN. *n. ſ.* Is a kind of covered carriage uſed in the eaſtern countries that is ſupported on the ſhoulders of ſlaves, and wherein perſons of diſtinction are carried.

PA'LATABLE. *adj.* [from *palate.*] Guſtful; pleaſing to the taſte.

There is nothing ſo difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made uſe of to render this bitter potion *palatable*. *Addiſon.*

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haſte,
Fly to the dulcet cates, and crouding ſip
Their *palatable* bane. *Phillips.*

PA'LATE. *n. ſ.* [*palatum*, Latin.]

1. The inſtrument of taſte.

Let their beds
Be made as ſoft as yours, and let their *palates*
Be ſeaſon'd with ſuch viands. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

Theſe ivory feet were carved into the ſhape of lions; without theſe their greateſt dainties could not reliſh to their *palates*. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Light and colours come in only by the eyes; all kind of ſounds only by the ears; the ſeveral taſtes and ſmells by the noſe and *palate*. *Locke.*

By nerves about our *palate* plac'd,
She likewiſe judges of the taſte:
Elſe, diſmal thought! our warlike men
Might drink thick port for fine champagne. *Prior.*

The vulgar boil, the learned roaſt an egg;
Hard taſk to hit the *palate* of ſuch gueſts. *Pope.*

2. Mental reliſh; intellectual taſte.

It may be the *palate* of the ſoul is indiſpoſed by liſtleſneſs or ſorrow. *Taylor.*

The men of nice *palates* could not reliſh Ariſtotle, as dreſt up by the ſchoolmen. *Baker on Learning.*

PA'LATICK. *adj.* [from *palate.*] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

The three labials, P. B. M. are parallel to the three gingival, T. D. N. and to the three *palatick*, K. G. L. *Holder.*

PA'LATINE. *n. ſ.* [*palatin*, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Latin.] One inveſted with regal rights and prerogatives.

Many of thoſe lords, to whom our kings had granted thoſe petty kingdoms, did exerciſe *jura regalia*, inſomuch as there were no leſs than eight counties *palatines* in Ireland at one time. *Davies on Ireland.*

Theſe abſolute *palatines* made barons and knights, did exerciſe high juſtice in all points within their territories. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE. *adj.* Poſſeſſing royal privileges.

PALE. *adj.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Latin.]

1. Not ruddy; not freſh of colour; wan; white of look.

Look I ſo *pale*, Lord Dorſet, as the reſt?
Ay, my good lord; and no man in the preſence,
But his red colour hath forſook his cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dreſt yourſelf; hath it ſlept ſince?
And wakes it now to look ſo green and *pale*? *Shakeſp.*

Tell *pale*-hearted fear, it lies;
And ſleep in ſpite of thunder. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Not high-coloured; approaching to colourleſs tranſparency.

When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in danger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not bright; not ſhining; faint of luſtre; dim.

The night, methinks, is but the day-light ſick,
It looks a little *paler*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale.

The glow-worm ſhews the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To teach it good and ill, diſgrace or fame,
Pale it with rage, or redden it with ſhame. *Prior.*

PALE. *n. ſ.* [*palus*, Latin.]

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to incloſe grounds.

Get up o' th' rail, I'll peck you o'er the *pales* elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

As their example ſtill prevails,
She tempts the ſtream, or leaps the *pales*. *Prior.*

Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*

2. Any incloſure.

A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church, even by the whole, thoſe few excepted, which brake out of the common *pale*. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 13.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſter's *pale*,
And love the high embowed roof. *Milton.*

He hath propoſed a ſtanding revelation, ſo well confirmed by miracles, that it ſhould be needleſs to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the *pale* of Chriſtianity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Confine the thoughts to exerciſe the breath;
And keep them in the *pale* of words till death. *Daniel.*

3. Any diſtrict or territory.

There is no part but the bare Engliſh *pale*, in which the Iriſh have not the greateſt footing. *Spenſer.*

The lords juſtices put arms into the hands of divers noblemen of that religion, within the *pale*. *Clarendon.*

4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the ſcutcheon, being derived from the chief to the baſe, or nether part of the ſcutcheon, with two lines. *Peacham.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with pales.

The diameter of the hill of twenty foot, may be paled in with twenty deals of a foot broad. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To incloſe; to encompaſs.

Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or ſky inclips,
Is thine. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

The Engliſh beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys. *Shak.*

Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,
And rob his temples of the diadem,
Now in his life? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

PA'LEEYED. *adj.* [*pale* and *eye.*] Having eyes dimmed.

No nightly trance, or breathed ſpell,
Inſpires the *paleey'd* prieſt from the prophetic cell. *Milt.*

Shrines, where their vigils *paleey'd* virgins keep,
And pitying ſaints, whoſe ſtatues learn to weep. *Pope.*

PALEFA'CED. *adj.* [*pale* and *face.*] Having the face wan.

Why have they dar'd to march
So many miles upon her peaceful boſom,
Frighting her *palefac'd* villages with war. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let *palefac'd* fear keep with the mean born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'LELY. *adv.* [from *pale.*] Wanly; not freſhly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pale.*]

1. Wanneſs; want of colour; want of freſhneſs; ſickly whiteneſs of look.

Her blood durſt not yet come to her face, to take away the name of *paleneſs* from her moſt pure whiteneſs. *Sidney.*

The blood the virgin's cheek forſook,
A livid *paleneſs* ſpreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

2. Want of colour; want of luſtre.

The paleneſs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintneſs of my maſter's heart. *Shakeſp.*

PA'LENDAR. *n. ſ.* A kind of coaſting veſſel.

Solyman ſent over light horſemen in great *palendars*, which running all along the ſea coaſt, carried the people and the cattle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

PA'LEOUS. *n. ſ.* [*palea*, Latin.] Huſky; chaffy.

This attraction have we tried in ſtraws and *paleous* bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'LETTE. *n. ſ.* [*palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Let the ground of the picture be of ſuch a mixture, as there may be ſomething in it of every colour that compoſes your work, as it were the contents of your *palette. Dryden.*

Ere yet thy pencil tries her nicer toils,
Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,
Thy careleſs chalk has half atchiev'd thy art,
And her juſt image makes Cleora ſtart. *Tickell.*

When ſage Minerva roſe,
From her ſweet lips ſmooth elocution flows,
Her ſkilful hand an iv'ry *pallette* grac'd,
Where ſhining colours were in order plac'd. *Gay.*

PA'LFREY. *n. ſ.* [*palefroy*, French.] A ſmall horſe fit for ladies: it is always diſtinguiſhed in the old books from a war horſe.

Her wanton *palfrey* all was overſpread
With tinſel trappings, woven like a wave. *Fairy Queen.*

The damſel is mounted on a white *palfrey*, as an emblem of her innocence. *Addiſon's Spectator*, № 99.

The ſmiths and armorers on *palfreys* ride. *Dryden.*

PALFREYED. *adj.* [from *palfrey.*] Riding on a palfrey.

Such dire atchievements ſings the bard that tells,
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magick ſpells;
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And cleave a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*

PALIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*palus*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.

I have ſaid nothing of *paliſication* or piling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moiſt ſoil. *Wotton.*

PALINDROME. *n. ſ.* [παλινδρομία, πάλιν and δρομέω.] A word or ſentence which is the ſame read backward or forwards: as, *madam*; or this ſentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PALINODE. } *n. ſ.* [παλινῳδία.] A recantation.
PALINODY. }

I, of thy excellence, have oft been told;
But now my raviſht eyes thy face behold:
Who therefore in this weeping *palinod*
Abhor myſelf, that have diſpleas'd my God,
In duſt and aſhes mourn. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

PALISA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [*paliſade*, Fr. *paliſado*, Span. from
PALISA'DO. } *palus*, Lat.] Pales ſet by way of incloſure or defence.

The Trojans round the place a rampire caſt,
And *paliſades* about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

The wood is uſeful for *paliſadoes* for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The city is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, and that wall guarded with *paliſades. Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To PALISA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe with paliſades.

PALISH. *adj.* [from *pale.*] Somewhat pale.

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *paliſh* blue; ſpirit of wine a deep blue. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

PALL. *n. ſ.* [*pallium*, Latin.]

1. A cloak or mantle of ſtate.

With princely pace,
As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,
Out of the Eaſt the dawning day doth call;
So forth ſhe comes. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 4.

Let gorgeous tragedy
In ſcepter'd *pall* come ſweeping by. *Milton.*

2. The mantle of an archbiſhop.

An archbiſhop ought to be conſecrated and anointed, and after conſecration he ſhall have the *pall* ſent him. *Ayliffe.*

3. The covering thrown over the dead.

The right ſide of the *pall* old Egeus kept,
And on the left the royal Theſeus wept. *Dryden.*

To PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to inveſt.

Come thick night
And *pall* thee in the dunneſt ſmoak of hell,
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes.
Shakeſpeare.

To PALL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no reaſonable account: perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*, and was applied originally to colours.] To grow vapid; to become inſipid.

Empty one bottle into another ſwiftly, leſt the drink *pall. Bacon.*

Beauty ſoon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

To PALL. *v. a.*

1. To make inſipid or vapid.

Reaſon and reflection, repreſenting perpetually to the mind the meanneſs of all ſenſual gratifications, blunt the edge of his keeneſt deſires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
Daſh'd by theſe rogues, turns Engliſh common draught,
They *pall* Moliere's and Lopez' ſprightly ſtrain. *Swift.*

2. To impair ſprightlineſs; to diſpirit.

A miracle
Their joy with unexpected ſorrow *pall'd. Dryden.*

Ungrateful man,
Baſe, barbarous man, the more we raiſe our love
The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardour. *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair.

For this,
I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To cloy.

Palled appetite is humorous, and muſt be gratified with ſauces rather than food. *Tatler*, № 54.

PALLET. *n. ſ.* [*paillet*, in Chaucer, which was probably the French word from *paille*, ſtraw, and ſecondarily, a bed.]

1. A ſmall bed; a mean bed.

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoaky cribs,
Upon uneaſy *pallets* ſtretching thee,
And huſht with buzzing night-flies to thy ſlumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of coſtly ſtate,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt melody? *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſecretary was laid in a *pallet* near him for ventilation of his thoughts. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

If your ſtray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or ſhroud within theſe limits, I ſhall know
Ere morrow wake, or the low-rooſted lark
From her thatch'd *pallet* rouſe. *Milton.*

2. [*Palette*, French.] A ſmall meaſure, formerly uſed by chirurgeons.

A ſurgeon drew from a patient in four days, twenty-ſeven *pallets*, every *pallet* containing three ounces. *Hakewell.*

PALLMALL. *n. ſ.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, Fr.] A play in which the ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALLIAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*pallium*, Latin.] A dreſs; a robe.

The people of Rome,
Send thee by me their tribune,
This *palliament* of white and ſpotleſs hue. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'LLIARDISE. *n. ſ.* [*pailliardiſe*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obſolete.

To PA'LLIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. from *pallium*, a cloak; *pallier*, French.]

1. To cover with excuſe.

They never hide or *palliate* their vices, but expoſe them freely to view. *Swift's Advan. of Religion.*

2. To extenuate; to ſoften by favourable repreſentations.

The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge. *Dryden.*

3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to eaſe, not cure.

PALLIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*palliation*, Fr. from *palliate.*]

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable repreſentation.

I ſaw clearly through all the pious diſguiſes and ſoft *palliations* of ſome men. *King Charles.*

Such bitter invectives againſt other mens faults, and indulgence or *palliation* of their own, ſhews their zeal lies in their ſpleen. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

If the juſt cure of a diſeaſe be full of peril, let the phyſician reſort to *palliation. Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate.*]

1. Extenuating; favourably repreſentative.

2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Conſumption pulmonary ſeldom admits of any other than a *palliative* cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

PA'LLIATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *palliate.*] Something mitigating; ſomething alleviating.

It were more ſafe to truſt to the general averſion of our people againſt this coin, than apply thoſe *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians adminiſter. *Swift.*

PA'LLID. *adj.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright: *pallid* is ſeldom uſed of the face.

Of every ſort, which in that meadow grew,
They gather'd ſome; the violet *pallid* blue. *Spenſer.*
When from the *pallid* ſky the ſun deſcends. *Thomſon.*

PALM. *n. ſ.* [*palma*, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.]

1. A tree of great variety of ſpecies, of which the branches were worn in token of victory.

The *palm*-tree hath a ſingle imbranched ſtalk; the leaves are diſpoſed in a circular form on the top, which, when they wither or fall off, are ſucceeded by new ones out of the middle of thoſe which remain; among which ſheaths or plain twigs break forth, opening from the bottom to the top, very full of flowers and cluſters of embryos. There are twenty-one ſpecies of this tree, of which the moſt remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are ſent hither and made into flag-brooms. The oily *palm* is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd iſland, but has been tranſplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main-maſt of a ſhip. *Millar.*

Get the ſtart of the majeſtick world,
And bear the *palm* alone. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
Go forth into the mount and fetch *palm*-branches.
Neh. viii. 15.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this ſoil, than the abundant growing of the *palm*-trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatſoever his life beggeth at nature's hand. *Raleigh.*

Above others who carry away the *palm* for excellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Heſs. *Peacham of Muſick.*

Fruits of *palm*-tree, pleaſanteſt to thirſt
And hunger both. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thou youngeſt virgin, daughter of the ſkies,
Whoſe *palms* new pluck'd from paradiſe,
With ſpreading branches more ſublimely riſe. *Dryden.*

2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]

Namur ſubdu'd is England's *palm* alone;
The reſt beſieg'd; but we conſtrain'd the town. *Dryden.*

3. The hand ſpread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Latin.]

By this virgin *palm* now kiſſing thine,
I will be thine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, will, with a little ſtay, paſs through to the *palm*, and yet taſte mild to the mouth. *Bacon.*

Seeking my ſucceſs in love to know,
I try'd th' infallible prophetick way,
A poppy-leaf upon my *palm* to lay. *Dryden.*

4. A hand, or meaſure of length, compriſing three inches. [*palme*, Fr.]

The length of a foot is a ſixth part of the ſtature; a ſpan one eighth of it; a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth or inch one ſeventy-ſecond; a forefinger's breadth one ninety-ſixth. *Holder on Time.*

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were ſo provident, as ſcarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would ſet the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

The ſame hand into a fiſt may cloſe,
Which inſtantly a *palm* expanded ſhows. *Denham.*

To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.

Palming is held foul play amongſt gameſters. *Dryden.*
They *palm'd* the trick that loſt the game. *Prior.*

2. To impoſe by fraud.

If not by ſcriptures, how can we be ſure,
Reply'd the panther, what traditions pure?
For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

Moll White has made the country ring with ſeveral imaginary exploits *palmed* upon her. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To handle.

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat. *Prior.*

4. To ſtroak with the hand. *Ainſworth.*

PA'LMER. *n. ſ.* [from *palm.*] A pilgrim: they who returned from the Holy Land carried branches of palm.

My ſceptre, for a *palmer*'s walking ſtaff. *Shakeſpeare.*
Behold yon iſle, by *palmers*, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, ſhod, unſhod.
Pope.

PA'LMER. *n. ſ.* A crown encircling a deer's head.

PA'LMERWORM. *n. ſ.* [*palmer* and *worm.*] A worm covered with hair, ſuppoſed to be ſo called becauſe he wanders over all plants.

A fleſh fly, and one of thoſe hairy worms that reſemble caterpillars and are called *palmerworms*, being conveyed into one of our ſmall receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm ſeemed ſuddenly ſtruck dead. *Boyle.*

PALME'TTO. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of the palm-tree: it grows in the Weſt Indies to a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houſes. Theſe leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make womens plaited hats; and the berries of theſe trees were formerly much uſed for buttons.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,
And high *palmettos* lift their graceful ſhade. *Thomſon.*

PALMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms.
Dict.

PA'LMIPEDE. *adj.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] Webfooted; having the toes jointed by a membrane.

It is deſcribed like fiſſipedes, whereas it is a *palmipede* or fin-footed like ſwans. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

Water-fowl which are *palmipede*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but ſhort legs, as ſwans. *Ray.*

PA'LMISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *palma.*] One who deals in palmiſtry. *Dict.*

PA'LMISTRY. *n. ſ.* [*palma*, Latin.]

1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

We ſhall not query what truth there is in *palmiſtry*, or divination, from thoſe lines of our hands of high denomination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd,
The myſtick figures of her hand,
He tipples *palmiſtry*, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

With the fond maids in *palmiſtry* he deals;
They tell the ſecret firſt which he reveals. *Prior.*

2. Addiſon uſes it for the action of the hand.

Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmiſtry* at which this vermin are very dextrous. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

PA'LMY. *adj.* [from *palm.*] Bearing palms.

In the moſt high and *palmy* ſtate of Rome,
A little ere the mightieſt Julius fell,
The graves ſtood tenantleſs. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

She paſs'd the region which Panchea join'd,
And flying, left the *palmy* plains behind. *Dryden.*

PALPABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

He firſt found out *palpability* of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could diſtinguiſh the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Martinus Scri blrius.*

PA'LPABLE. *n. ſ.* [*palpable*, Fr. *palpor*, Latin.]

1. Perceptible by the touch.

Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe creation?
I ſee thee yet in form as *palpable*,
As this which now I draw. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Darkneſs muſt overſhadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkneſs! and blot out three days. *Milton.*

2. Groſs; coarſe; eaſily detected.

That groſſer kind of heatheniſh idolatry, whereby they worſhipped the very works of their own hands, was an abſurdity to reaſon ſo *palpable*, that the prophet David, comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almoſt no odds between them. *Hooker, b.* i. § 8.

They grant we err not in *palpable* manner, we are not openly and notoriouſly impious. *Hooker, b.* v. § 27.

He muſt not think to ſhelter himſelf from ſo *palpable* an abſurdity, by this impertinent diſtinction. *Tillotſon.*

Having no ſurer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into groſs and *palpable* miſtakes. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Plain; eaſily perceptible.

That they all have ſo teſtified, I ſee not how we ſhould poſſibly wiſh a proof more *palpable*, than this manifeſtly received and every where continued cuſtom of reading them publickly. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

Since there is ſo much diſſimilitude between cauſe and effect in the more *palpable* phænomena, we can expect no leſs between them and their inviſible efficients. *Glanville.*

PALPA'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being palpable; plainneſs; groſſneſs.

PA'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *palpable.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Groſsly; plainly.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken ſhares of money, before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the ſenate a guard, that they might do their conſciences juſtice. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin; *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go *pit a pat.*

PALPITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitate.*] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulſe of the heart, upon frights or any other cauſes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulſe goes on without diſtinction.

The heart ſtrikes five hundred ſort of pulſes in an hour; and hunted into ſuch continual *palpitations*, through anxiety and diſtraction, that fain would it break. *Harvey.*

I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach. *Tatler*, № 86.

Anxiety and *palpitations* of the heart, are a ſign of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Her boſom heaves
With *palpitations* wild. *Thomſon's Spring.*

PA'LSGRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*paltſgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overſeeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PA'LSICAL. *adj.* [from *palſy.*] Afflicted with the palſy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED. *adj.* [from *palſy.*] Diſeaſed with a palſy.

Paſs'd, thy blazed youth
Becomes aſſuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palſied* eld. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Though ſhe breathes in a few pious peaceful ſouls, like a *palſied* perſon, ſhe ſcarcely moves a limb. *Decay of Piety.*

Let not old age long ſtretch his *palſy'd* hand,
Thoſe who give late, are importun'd each day. *Gay.*

PA'LSY. *n. ſ.* [*paralyſis*, Lat. thence *paralyſy*, *paraſy*, *palaſy*, *palſy.*] A privation of motion or ſenſe of feeling, or both, proceeding from ſome cauſe below the cerebellum, joined with a coldneſs, ſoftneſs, flaccidity, and at laſt waſting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one ſide only, a hemiplegia; if in ſome parts only of one ſide, a paralyſis. There is a three fold diviſion of a *palſy*; the firſt is a privation of motion, ſenſation remaining. Secondly, a privation of ſenſation, motion remaining. And laſtly, a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

The *palſy*, and not fear, provokes me. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *palſy* may as well ſhake an oak, as ſhake the delight of conſcience. *South's Sermons.*

To PA'LTER. *v. n.* [from *paltron*, *Skinner.*] To ſhift; to dodge; to play tricks.

I muſt
To the young man ſend humble treaties,
And *palter* in the ſhift of lowneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be theſe juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That *palter* with us in a double ſenſe;
That keep the word of promiſe to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Romans, that have ſpoke the word,
And will not *palter*? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

To PA'LTER. *v. a.* To ſquander: as, he palters his fortune.
Ainſworth.

PA'LTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *palter.*] An unſincere dealer; a ſhifter.

PA'LTERINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paltry.*] The ſtate of being paltry.

PA'LTRY. *adj.* [*poltron*, French; a ſcoundrel; *paltrocca*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry; worthleſs; deſpicable; contemptible; mean.

Then turn your forces from this *paltry* ſiege,
And ſtir them up againſt a mightier taſk. *Shakeſp.*

A very diſhoneſt *paltry* boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in neceſſity, and denying him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whoſe compoſt is *paltry* and carried too late;
Such huſbandry uſeth that many do hate.
Tuſſer's Huſbandry.

For knights are bound to feel no blows,
From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

It is an ill habit to ſquander away our wiſhes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 140.

When ſuch *paltry* ſlaves preſume
To mix in treaſon, if the plot ſucceeds,
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,
They're ſure to die like dogs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

PA'LY. *adj.* [from *pale.*] Pale. Uſed only in poetry.

Fain would I go to chafe his *paly* lips,
With twenty thouſand kiſſes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

From camp to camp,
Fire anſwers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle ſees the others umber'd face. *Shakeſpeare.*

The roſes in thy lips and cheeks ſhall fade
To *paly* aſhes. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A dim gleam the *paly* lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement. *Gay.*

PAM. *n. ſ.* [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* from *triumph.*] The knave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu. *Pope.*

To **PA'MPER.** *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to ſaginate; to feed luxuriouſly.

It was even as two phyſicians ſhould take one ſick body in hand, of which the former would miniſter all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to *pamper* and ſtrengthen it ſuddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a moſt dangerous relapſe? *Spenſer.*

You are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or thoſe *pampered* animals
That rage in ſavage ſenſuality. *Shakeſpeare.*

They are contented as well with mean food, as thoſe that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys.*

Praiſe ſwelled thee to a proportion ready to burſt, it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to ſtarve thy ſoul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South's Sermons.*

With food
Diſtend his chine and *pamper* him for ſport. *Dryden.*

His lordſhip lolls within at eaſe,
Pamp'ring his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryden.*

To *pamper'd* inſolence devoted fall,
Prime of the flock, and choiceſt of the ſtall. *Pope.*

PA'MPHLET. *n. ſ.* [*par un filet*, Fr. Whence this word is written anciently, and by Caxton *paunflet.*] A ſmall book, properly a book ſold unbound, and only ſtitched.

Com'ſt thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* ſtudiouſly deviſ'd? *Shakeſp.*

I put forth a ſlight *pamphlet* about the elements of architecture. *Wotton.*

He could not, without ſome tax upon himſelf and his miniſters for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of ſome in printing *pamphlets.* *Clarendon.*

As when ſome writer in a public cauſe,
His pen, to ſave a ſinking nation, draws,
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,
'Till power diſcharging all her ſtormy bags,
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rags. *Swift.*

To **PA'MPHLET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write ſmall books.

I put pen to paper, and ſomething I have done, though in a poor *pamphleting* way. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliam.*

PAMPHLETE'ER *n. ſ.* [from *pamphlet.*] A ſcribbler of ſmall books.

The ſquibs are thoſe who in the common phraſe are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers.* *Tatler.*

With great injuſtice I have been pelted by *pamphleteers.* *Swift.*

To **PAN.** *v. a.* An old word denoting to cloſe or join together. *Ainſworth.*

PAN. *n. ſ.* [*ponne*, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel broad and ſhallow, in which proviſions are dreſſed or kept.

This were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenſer.*

The pliant braſs is laid
On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made,
Pans, cans. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.

Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the piſtol, ſucceeded not. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan*.

PANACE'A. *n. ſ.* [*panacée*, Fr. πανάκεια, from πᾶν ἄκος.] An univerſal medicine.

PANACE'A. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'NCAKE. *n. ſ.* [*pan* and *cake.*] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

A certain knight ſwore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and ſwore by his honour the muſtard was naught. *Shakeſpeare.*

The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PANA'DO. *n. ſ.* [from *panis*, bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very ſparing; gruels, *panados*, and chicken broth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PANCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [πᾶν and κράτος.] Excelling in all the gymnaſtick exerciſes.

He was the moſt *pancratical* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to perſiſt erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men. *Brown.*

PA'NCREAS. *n. ſ.* [πᾶν and κρέας.] The *pancreas* or ſweet bread, is a gland of the conglomerate ſort, ſituated between the bottom of the ſtomach and the vertebræ of the loins: it lies acroſs the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the ſpleen, and is ſtrongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about ſix fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its ſubſtance is a little ſoft and ſupple. *Quincy.*

PANCREA'TICK. *adj.* [from *pancreas.*] Contained in the pancreas.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds the food moiſtened with the ſaliva is firſt chewed, then ſwallowed into the ſtomach, and ſo evacuated into the inteſtines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it is further ſubtilized, and eaſily finds its way in at the ſtraight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

The bile is ſo acrid, that nature has furniſhed the *pancreatick* juice to temper its bitterneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'NCY. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *panacey*, *pa-*
PA'NSY. } *nacea.*] A flower: a kind of violet.

The daughters of the flood have ſearch'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
Pancies to pleaſe the ſight, and caſſia ſweet to ſmell. *Dryd.*

The real eſſence of gold is as impoſſible for us to know, as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a *panſy* is, or is not to be found, whilſt he has no idea of the colour of a *panſy.* *Locke.*

PA'NDECT. *n. ſ.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience.

It were to be wiſhed, that the commons would form a *pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legiſlative authority. *Swift.*

2. The digeſt of the civil law.

PANDE'MICK. *adj.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people.

Thoſe inſtances bring a conſumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular diſeaſe to England. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

PA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the ſtory of Troilus and Creſſida; it was therefore originally written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer.

Let him with his cap in hand,
Like a baſe *pander*, hold the chamber door
Whilſt by a ſlave
His faireſt daughter is contaminated. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

If thou fear to ſtrike, and to make me certain it is done, thou art the *pander* to her diſhonour, and equally to me diſloyal. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

If ever you prove falſe to one another, ſince I have taken ſuch pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers-between be call'd *panders* after my name. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Camillo was his help in this, his *pander*,
There is a plot againſt my life. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The ſons of happy Punks, the *pander*'s heir,
Are privileged
To clap the firſt, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*

Thou haſt confeſs'd thyſelf the conſcious *pander*
Of that pretended paſſion;
A ſingle witneſs infamouſly known,
Againſt two perſons of unqueſtion'd fame. *Dryden.*

My obedient honeſty was made
The *pander* to thy luſt and black ambition. *Rowe.*

To **PA'NDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion.

Proclaim no ſhame,
When the compulſive ardour gives the charge,
Since firſt itſelf as actively doth burn,
And reaſon *panders* will. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

PA'NDERLY. *adj.* [from *pander.*] Pimping; pimplike.

Oh, you *panderly* raſcals! there's a conſpiracy againſt me. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

PANDICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The reſtleſſneſs, ſtretching, and uneaſineſs that uſually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy ſpirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or oſcitation, or ſtupor, or cramp in the muſcles. *Floyer on the Humours.*

PANE. *n. ſ.* [*paneau*, French.]

1. A ſquare of glaſs.

The letters appear'd reverſe thro' the *pane*,
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Swift.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that ſingle *pane* than to all the glaſſes ſhe ever conſulted. *Pope's Letters.*

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

Him all repute
For his device in handſoming a ſuit,
To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print, and plait,
Of all the court to have the beſt conceit. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK. *n. ſ.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. πανήγυρις.] An elogy; an encomiaſtick piece.

The Athenians met at the ſepulchres of thoſe who were ſlain at Marathon, and there made *panegyricks* upon them. *Stillingfleet.*

That which is a ſatyr to other men muſt be a *panegyrick* to your lordſhip. *Dryden.*

As he continues the exerciſes of theſe eminent virtues, he may be one of the greateſt men that our age has bred; and leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of ſome future Pliny. *Prior.*

PANEGY'RIST. *n. ſ.* [from *panegyrick*; *panegyriſte*, Fr.] One that writes praiſe; encomiaſt.

Add theſe few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyriſt* in the time of Conſtantine the Great. *Camden.*

PA'NEL. *n. ſ.* [*panellum*, law Latin; *paneau*, French.]

1. A ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted between other bodies.

The chariot was all of cedar, ſave that the fore-end had *panels* of ſapphires, ſet in borders of gold. *Bacon.*

Maximilian, his whole hiſtory is digeſted into twenty-four ſquare *panels* of ſculpture in bas relief. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This fellow will join you together as they join wainſcot; then one of you will prove a ſhrunk *panel*, and, like green timber, warp. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

A bungler thus, who ſcarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the *panel* ſplit. *Swift.*

He gave the *panel* to the maid. *Prior.*

2. [Panel, *panellum*, Lat. of the French, *panne*, id eſt, *pellis*, or *paneau*, a piece or pane in Engliſh.] A ſchedule or roll, containing the names of ſuch jurors, as the ſheriff provides to paſs upon a trial. An empannelling a jury, is nothing but the entering them into the ſheriff's roll or book. *Cowel.*

Then twelve of ſuch as are indifferent, and are returned upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are ſworn to try the ſame, according to evidence. *Hale's Hiſtory of England.*

PANG. *n. ſ.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, uneaſy.] Extreme pain; ſudden paroxiſm of torment.

Say, that ſome lady
Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,
As you have for Olivia. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin! *Shakeſp.*

Suff'rance made
Almoſt each *pang* a death. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Earth trembl'd from her entrails, as again
In *pangs*; and nature gave a ſecond groan. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Juno, pitying her diſaſtrous fate,
Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate. *Denham.*

My ſon advance
Still in new impudence, new ignorance.
Succeſs let others teach, learn thou from me
Pangs without birth, and fruitleſs induſtry. *Dryden.*

I will give way
To all the *pangs* and fury of deſpair. *Addiſon.*

I ſaw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Addiſon.*

Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,
Nor ſhare one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

To **PANG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.

If fortune divorce
It from the bearer; 'tis a ſuff'rance *panging*,
As ſoul and bodies parting. *Shakeſpeare.*

I grieve myſelf
To think, when thou ſhalt be diſedg'd by her,
Whom now thou tir'ſt on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'NICK. *adj.* [from *pan*, groundleſs fears being ſuppoſed to be ſent by Pan.] Violent without cauſe.

The ſudden ſtir and *panical* fear, when chantecleer was carried away by reynard. *Camden's Remains.*

Which many reſpect to be but a *panick* terror, and men do fear, they juſtly know not what. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

I left the city in a *panic* fright;
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryden.*

PA'NNADE. *n. ſ.* The curvet of a horſe. *Ainſworth.*

PA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*panneel*, Dutch; *paneau*, French.] A kind of ruſtick ſaddle.

A *pannel* and wanty, pack-ſaddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter, and halters for hed. *Tuſſer.*

His ſtrutting ribs on both ſides ſhow'd,
Like furrows he himſelf had plow'd;
For underneath the ſkirt of *pannel*,
'Twixt every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

PA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* The ſtomach of a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

PA'NNICLE. } *n. ſ.* A plant.
PA'NNICK. }

The *pannicle* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from that, by the diſpoſition of the flowers and ſeeds, which, in this, grow in a cloſe thick ſpike: it is ſowed in ſeveral parts of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the ſuſtenance of the inhabitants; it is frequently uſed in particular places of Germany to make bread. *Miller.*

September is drawn with a chearful countenance; in his left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *pannicle.* *Peacham.*

Panick affords a ſoft demulcent nouriſhment. *Arbuth.*

PANNI'ER. *n. ſ.* [*panier*, French.] A baſket; a wicker veſſel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horſe.

The worthleſs brute
Turns a mill, or drags a loaded life,
Beneath two *panniers*, and a baker's wife. *Dryden.*

We have reſolved to take away their whole club in a pair of *panniers*, and impriſon them in a cupboard. *Addiſon.*

PANO'PLY. *n. ſ.* [πανοπλία.] Compleat armour.

In arms they ſtood
Of golden *panoply*, refulgent hoſt!
Soon banded. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We had need to take the Chriſtian *panoply*, to put on the whole armour of God. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **PANT.** *v. n.* [*panteler*, old French.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in ſudden terror, or after hard labour.

Yet might her piteous heart be ſeen to *pant* and quake. *Fairy Queen.*

Below the bottom of the great abyſs,
There where one centre reconciles all things,
The world's profound heart *pants.* *Craſhaw.*

If I am to loſe by ſight the ſoft *pantings*, which I have always felt, when I heard your voice, pull out theſe eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful. *Tatler.*

2. To have the breaſt heaving, as for want of breath.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell,
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell. *Dryden.*

3. To play with intermiſſion.

The whiſp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to wiſh earneſtly.

They *pant* after the duſt of the earth, on the head of the poor. *Amos*, ii. 7.

Who *pants* for glory, finds but ſhort repoſe,
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

PANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart.

Leap thou, attire and all,
Through proof of harneſs, to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'NTALOON. *n. ſ.* [*pantalon*, French.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and ſtockings were all of a piece. *Hanmer.*

The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd *pantaloon*,
With ſpectacles on noſe, and pouch on ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

The French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches and the gathers. *Hudibras.*

P'ANTESS. *n. ſ.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainſ.*

PANTHE'ON. *n. ſ.* [πάνθειον.] A temple of all the gods.

PA'NTHER. *n. ſ.* [πάνθηρ, *panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, Fr.] A ſpotted wild beaſt; a lynx; a pard.

An it pleaſe your majeſty,
To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,
With horn and hound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pan, or the univerſal, is painted with a goat's face, about his ſhoulder's a *panther*'s ſkin. *Peacham.*

The *panther*'s ſpeckled hide
Flow'd o'er his armour with an eaſy pride. *Pope.*

PA'NTILE. *n. ſ.* A gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *panting.*] With palpitation.

She heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it preſt her heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'NTLER. *n. ſ.* [*panetier*, French.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Hanmer.*

When my old wife liv'd,
She was both *pantler*, butler, cook. *Shakeſpeare.*

He would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

PA'NTOFLE. *n. ſ.* [*pantoufle*, French; *pantofola*, Italian.] A ſlipper.

Melpomene has on her feet, her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beſet with pearls. *Peacham.*

PA'NTOMIME. *n. ſ.* [πᾶς and μῖμος; *pantomime*, Fr.]

1. One who has the power of univerſal mimickry; one who expreſſes his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.

Not that I think thoſe *pantomimes*,
Who vary action with the times,
Are leſs ingenious in their art,
Than thoſe who duly act one part. *Hudibras.*

2. A ſcene; a tale exhibited only in geſture and dumb-ſhew.

He put off the repreſentation of *pantomimes* till late hours, on market-days. *Arbuthnot.*

Exulting folly hail'd the joyful day,
And *pantomime* and ſong confirm'd her ſway. *Anon.*

PA'NTON. *n. ſ.* A ſhoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PA'NTRY. *n. ſ.* [*paneterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat.] The room in which proviſions are repoſited.

The Italian artizans diſtribute the kitchen, *pantry*, bakehouſe, under ground. *Wotton's Architecture.*

What work would they make in the *pantry* and the larder! *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſhuts himſelf up in the *pantry* with an old gipſy once in a twelvemonth. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

PAP. *n. ſ.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.]

1. The nipple; the dug ſucked.

Some were ſo from their ſource endu'd,
By great dame Nature, from whoſe fruitful *pap*,
Their well-heads ſpring. *Fairy Queen.*

Out ſword, and wound
The *pap* of Pyramus.
Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop;
Thus die I. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

An infant making to the *paps* would preſs,
And meets, inſtead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*

In weaning young creatures, the beſt way is never to let them ſuck the *paps.* *Ray on the Creation.*

That Timothy Trim, and Jack, were the ſame perſon, was proved particularly by a mole under the left *pap.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water.

Sleep then a little, *pap* content is making. *Sidney.*

The noble ſoul by age grows luſtier;
We muſt not ſtarve, nor hope to pamper her
With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end. *Donne.*

Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up with fair water to the conſiſtence of thin *pap.* *Boyle.*

3. The pulp of fruit.

PA'PA. *n. ſ.* [πάππας; *papa*, Latin.] A fond name for father, uſed in many languages.

Where there are little maſters and miſſes in a houſe, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma. *Swift.*

PAPA'CY. *n. ſ.* [*papat*, *papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of biſhops of Rome. No

Now there is aſcended to the *papacy* a perſonage, that though he loves the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the carpet above the chair. *Bacon.*

PA'PAL. *adj.* [*papal*, French.] Popiſh; belonging to the pope; annexed to the biſhoprick of Rome.

The pope releaſed Philip from the oath, by which he was was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands; this *papal* indulgence hath been the cauſe of ſo many hundred thouſands ſlain. *Raleigh.*

PA'PAW. *n.ſ.* [*papaya*, low Lat. *papaya*, *papayer*, Fr.]

The *papaw* hath a ſimple ſtalk; the flowers are male and female in different plants: the male flowers, which are barren, are tubulous, conſiſting of one leaf, and expand in form of a ſtar: the female flowers conſiſt of ſeveral leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fleſhy fruit, ſhaped like a cucumber or melon. *Miller.*

The fair *papaw*,
Now but a ſeed, preventing Nature's law,
In half the circle of the haſty year,
Projects a ſhade, and lovely fruit does wear. *Waller.*

PAPA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*papaverus*, from *papaver*, Latin; a poppy.] Reſembling poppies.

Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleaſant odour, whether in the leaf or apple. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'PER. *n.ſ.* [*papier*, French; *papyrus*, Latin.]

1. Subſtance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water, and then ſpreading them in thin ſheets.

I have ſeen her unlock her cloſet, take forth *paper*. *Shak.*

2. Piece of paper.

'Tis as impoſſible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a ſhaking *paper*. *Locke on Education.*

3. Single ſheet printed, or written. It is uſed particularly of eſſays or journals, or any thing printed on a ſheet. [*Feuille volante.*]

What ſee you in thoſe *papers*, that you loſe
So much complexion? look ye how they change!
Their cheeks are *paper*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Nothing is of more credit or requeſt, than a petulant *paper*, or ſcoffing verſes. *Ben. Johnſon.*

They brought a *paper* to me to be ſign'd. *Dryden.*

Do the prints and *papers* lie? *Swift.*

PA'PER. *adj.* Any thing ſlight or thin.

There is but a thin *paper* wall between great diſcoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

To PA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter.

He makes up the file
Of all the gentry: and his own letter
Muſt fetch in him he *papers*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

PA'PERMAKER. *n.ſ.* [*paper* and *maker*.] One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL. *n.ſ.* [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou haſt cauſed printing to be uſed; and, contrary to the king and his dignity, thou haſt built a *paper-mill*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PAPE'SCENT. *adj.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap.

Demulcent, and of eaſy digeſtion; moiſtening and reſolvent of the bile, are vegetable ſopes; as honey, and the juices of ripe fruits, ſome of the cooling, lacteſcent, *papeſcent* plants; as cichory and lettuce. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PAPI'LIO. *n.ſ.* [Lat. *papillon*, French.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours.

Conjecture cannot eſtimate all the kinds of *papilios*, natives of this iſland, to fall ſhort of three hundred. *Ray.*

PAPILIONA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *papilio*, Latin.]

The flowers of ſome plants are called *papilionaceous* by botaniſts, which repreſent ſomething of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings diſplayed: and here the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a diform figure: they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities; one of theſe is uſually larger than the reſt, and is erected in the middle of the flower, and by ſome called vexillum: the plants that have this flower, are of the leguminous kind; as peaſe, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*

PA'PILLARY. } *adj.* [from *papilla*.] Having emulgent veſſels, or reſemblances of paps.
PA'PILLOUS. }

Malpighi concludes, becauſe the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in theſe the taſte lieth. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

The *papillous* inward coat of the inteſtines is extremely ſenſible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PA'PIST. *n.ſ.* [*papiſte*, Fr. *papiſta*, Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergymen had frequent conferences with the prince, to perſuade him to change his religion, and become a *papiſt*. *Clarendon.*

PAPI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *papiſt*.] Popiſh; adherent to popery.

There are ſome *papiſtical* practitioners among you. *Whitgifte.*

PA'PISTRY. *n.ſ.* [from *papiſt*.] Popery; the doctrine of the Romiſh church.

Papiſtry, as a ſtanding pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

A great number of pariſhes in England conſiſt of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papiſtry*. *Whitgifte.*

PA'PPOUS. *adj.* [*pappoſus*, low Latin.] Having that ſoft light down, growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants; ſuch as thiſtles, dandelion, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up ſo in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind: and, therefore, this diſtinguiſhes one kind of plants, which is called pappoſa, or papposi flores. *Quincy.*

Another thing argumentative of Providence is, that *pappous* plumage growing upon the tops of ſome ſeeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means diſſeminated far and wide. *Ray on the Creation.*

Dandelion, and moſt of the *pappous* kind, have long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Derham.*

PA'PPY. *adj.* [from *pap*.] Soft; ſucculent; eaſily divided.

There were converted into fens, where the ground, being ſpungy, ſucked up the water, and the looſened earth ſwelled into a ſoft and *pappy* ſubſtance. *Burnet.*

Its tender and *pappy* fleſh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nouriſhed by ſolid diet. *Ray on the Creation.*

PAR. *n.ſ.* [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. This word is not elegantly uſed, except as a term of traffick.

To eſtimate the *par*, it is neceſſary to know how much ſilver is in the coins of the two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*

My friend is the ſecond after the treaſurer; the reſt of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

PA'RABLE. *adj.* [*parabilis*, Latin.] Eaſily procured. Not in uſe.

They were not well-wiſhers unto *parable* phyſic, or remedies eaſily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'RABLE. *n.ſ.* [παραβολὴ; *parabole*, Fr.] A ſimilitude; a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured.

Balaam took up his *parable*, and ſaid. *Numb.* xxiii. 7.

He ſpake many things in *parables*. *Matt.* xiii. 3.

What is thy fulſome *parable* to me?
My body is from all diſeaſes free. *Dryden.*

PARA'BOLA. *n.ſ.* [Latin.]

The *parabola* is a conick ſection, ariſing from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its ſides, or parallel to a plane that touches one ſide of the cone. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are now, at the ſame diſtances from the ſun, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles as they do, but have moved in hyperbola's or *parabola's*, or in ellipſes, very eccentrick. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PARABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from *parable*.]
PARABO'LICK. }

1. Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude.

Such from the text decry the *parabolical* expoſition of Cajetan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The whole ſcheme of theſe words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* deſcription of God's vouchſafing to the world the invaluable bleſſing of the goſpel, by the ſimilitude of a king. *South's Sermons.*

2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola*.]

The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the white of the eye, but riſeth up a hillock above its convexity, and is of an hyberbolical or *parabolical* figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

The incident ray will deſcribe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolick* curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

PARABO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *parabolical*.]

1. By way of parable or ſimilitude.

Theſe words, notwithſtanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM. *n.ſ.* In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term. *Dict.*

PARA'BOLOID. *n.ſ.* [παραβολὴ and εἶδος.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whoſe ordinates are ſuppoſed to be in ſubtriplicate, ſubquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their reſpective abſciſſæ. There is another ſpecies; for if you ſuppoſe the parameter, multiplied into the ſquare of the abſciſſa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate; then the curve is called a ſemicubical *paraboloid*. *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS. *n.ſ.* [παρακέντησις, παρακεντέω, to pierce; *paracenteſe*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*

PARACE'NTRICAL. } *adj.* [παρὰ and κέντρον.] Deviating from circularity.
PARACE'NTRICK. }

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of whoſe foci the ſun is, and, by a radius from the ſun, deſcribe equal areas in equal times, we muſt find out a law for the *paracentrical* motion, that may make the orbits elliptic. *Cheyne.*

PARA'DE. *n.ſ.* [*parade*, Fr.]

1. Shew; oſtentation.

He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; nor adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Granville.*

The rites perform'd, the parſon paid,
In ſtate return'd the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*,
At leaſt, before your maſter's debts are paid. *Swift.*

2. Military order.

The cherubim ſtood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton.*

3. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

4. Guard; poſture of defence.

Accuſtom him to make judgment of men by their inſide, which often ſhews itſelf in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke on Education.*

PA'RADIGM. *n.ſ.* [παράδειγμα.] Example.

PARADISI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *paradiſe*.] Suiting paradiſe; making paradiſe.

The ancients expreſs the ſituation of *paradiſiacal* earth in reference to the ſea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Such a mediocrity of heat would be ſo far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradiſiacal* ſtate, that it would turn it to a barren wilderneſs. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſummer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradiſiacal* ſcene, among groves and gardens; but, at this ſeaſon, we are like our poor firſt parents, turned out of that agreeable, though ſolitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houſes, and hive together in cities. *Pope.*

PA'RADISE. *n.ſ.* [παράδεισος; *paradiſe*, Fr.]

1. The bliſsful regions, in which the firſt pair was placed.

Longer in that *paradiſe* to dwell,
The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton.*

2. Any place of felicity.

What fool is not ſo wiſe,
To loſe an oath to win a *paradiſe?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Conſideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him;
Leaving his body as a *paradiſe*,
T' invelope and contain celeſtial ſpirits. *Shakeſpeare.*

If ye ſhould lead her into a fool's *paradiſe*,
It were very groſs behaviour. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Why, nature, bower the ſpirit of a fiend
In mortal *paradiſe* of ſuch ſweet fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

The earth
Shall all be *paradiſe*, far happier place,
Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton.*

PA'RADOX. *n.ſ.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. παράδοξος.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an aſſertion contrary to appearance; a poſition in appearance abſurd.

A gloſſe there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in ſhew not to be altogether unreaſonable. *Hooker.*

You undergo too ſtrict a *paradox*,
Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shakeſpeare.*

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may ſeem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of ſin, men may be ſometimes too paſſionate. *Sprat.*

PARADO'XICAL. *adj.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to diſpute. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Strange it is, how the curioſity of men, that have been active in the inſtruction of beaſts, among thoſe many *paradoxical* and unheard of imitations, ſhould not attempt to make one ſpeak. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe will ſeem ſtrange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a proſpect of the world. *Norris.*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY. *adv.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their vanity of appearing ſingular puts them upon advancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are uſually laughed at. *Collier on Pride.*

PARADO'XICALNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *paradox*.] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY. *n.ſ.* [from *paradox*.] The uſe of paradoxes.

Perpend the difficulty, which obſcurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, muſt put upon the attempter. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE. *n.ſ.* [παραγωγὴ; *paragoge*, French.] A figure whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the ſenſe of it. *Dict.*

PA'RAGON. *n.ſ.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old Fr. *paragone*, Italian.]

1. A model; a pattern; ſomething ſupremely excellent.

An angel! or, if not,
An earthly *paragon*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tunis was never grac'd before with ſuch a *paragon* to their queen. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenſer.*

To PA'RAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, French.]

1. To compare.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purpoſing to *paragon* the little one with Artefia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would ſhine through the weakneſs of the other. *Sidney.*

I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Cæſar *paragon* again
My man of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

Proud ſeat
Of Lucifer, ſo by alluſion call'd
Of that bright ſtar to Satan *paragon'd*. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To equal.

He hath atchiev'd a maid
That *paragons* deſcription and wild fame;
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens. *Shakeſp.*

We will wear our mortal ſtate with her,
Catharine our queen, before the primeſt creature
That's *paragon'd* i' th' world. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

PA'RAGRAPH. *n.ſ.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. παραγραφὴ.] A diſtinct part of a diſcourſe.

Of his laſt *paragraph*, I have tranſcribed the moſt important parts. *Swift.*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *paragraph*.] By paragraphs; with diſtinct breaks or diviſions.

PARALLA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *parallax*.] Pertaining to a parallax.
PARALLA'CTICK. }

PA'RALLAX. *n.ſ.* [παράλλαξις.] The diſtance between the true and apparent place of the ſun, or any ſtar viewed from the ſurface of the earth.

By what ſtrange *parallax* or optick ſkill
Of viſion multiply'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Light moves from the ſun to us in about ſeven or eight minutes time, which diſtance is about 70,000,000 Engliſh miles, ſuppoſing the horizontal *parallax* of the ſun to be about twelve ſeconds. *Newton's Opticks.*

PA'RALLEL. *adj.* [παράλληλος; *parallele*, Fr.]

1. Extended in the ſame direction, and preſerving always the ſame diſtance.

Diſtorting the order and theory of cauſes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aſide unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Having the ſame tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cheriſhed; but when the dictates of honour are contrary to thoſe of religion and equity, they are the great depravations of human nature. *Addiſon.*

3. Continuing the reſemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

The foundation principle of peripateticiſm is exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing. *Glanville.*

I ſhall obſerve ſomething *parallel* to the wooing and wedding ſuit in the behaviour of perſons of figure. *Addiſon.*

Compare the words and phraſes in one place of an author, with the ſame in other places of the ſame author, which are generally called *parallel* places. *Watts.*

PA'RALLEL. *n.ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Lines continuing their courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from each other.

Who made the ſpider *parallels* deſign,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Lines on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Diſſentions, like ſmall ſtreams, are firſt begun,
Scarce ſeen they riſe, but gather as they run;
So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,
More they proceed, the more they ſtill diſjoin. *Garth.*

4. Reſemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeneſs.

Such a reſemblance of all parts,
Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;
She lights her torch at theirs to tell,
And ſhew the world this *parallel*. *Denham.*

'Twixt earthly females and the moon,
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift's Miſcell.*

5. Compariſon made.

The *parallel* holds in the gainleſſneſs, as well as laborioufneſs of the work. *Decay of Piety.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other perſons. *Addiſon.*

6. Any thing reſembling another.

Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldſt find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

For works like theſe, let deathleſs journals tell,
None but thyſelf can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place, ſo as always to keep the ſame direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle ſituation between theſe continents and that vaſt tract of America, the needle ſeemeth equally diſtracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itſelf upon the true meridian. *Brown.*

2. To keep in the ſame direction; to level.

His life is *parallel'd*
Ev'n with the ſtroke and line of his great juſtice. *Shakeſp.*

3. To correſpond to.

That he ſtretched out the north over the empty places, ſeems to *parallel* the expreſſion of David, He ſtretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to reſemble through many particulars.

In the fire, the deſtruction was ſo ſwift, ſudden, vaſt and miſerable, as nothing can *parallel* in ſtory. *Dryden.*

5. To compare.

I *parallel'd* more than once, our idea of ſubſtance, with the Indian philoſopher's he-knew-not-what, which ſupported the tortoiſe. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM. *n.ſ.* [*paralleliſme*, Fr. from *parallel*.] State of being parallel.

The *paralleliſm* and due proportioned inclination of the axis of the earth. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Speaking of the *paralleliſm* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth ſteady and perpetually parallel to itſelf, or to have it careleſsly tumble this way and that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *n.ſ.* [παράλληλος and γράμμα; *parallelograme*, Fr.] In geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadſtone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts's Logick.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL. *adj.* [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED. *n.ſ.* [from *parallelopipede*, Fr.] A ſolid figure contained under ſix parallelograms, the oppoſites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a priſm, whoſe baſe is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the ſame baſe and height. *Harris.*

Two priſms alike in ſhape I tied ſo, that their axes and oppoſite ſides being parallel, they compoſed a *parallelopiped.* *Newton's Opticks.*

Cryſtals that hold lead are yellowiſh, and of a cubic or *parallelopiped* figure. *Woodward.*

Paralogism. *n. ſ.* [παραλογισμος; *paralogiſme*, Fr.] A falſe argument.

That becauſe they have not a bladder of gall, like thoſe we obſerve in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogiſm* not admittible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the ſun to ſcatter it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Modern writers, making the drachma leſs than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogiſm*, in ſtanding too nicely upon the bare words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbuthnot.*

If a ſyllogiſm agree with the rules given for the conſtruction of it, it is called a true argument: if it diſagree with theſe rules, it is a *paralogiſm*, or falſe argument. *Watts.*

Pa'ralogy. *n. ſ.* Falſe reaſoning.

That Methuſelah was the longeſt liver of all the poſterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he muſt needs be ſo, is perhaps below *parology* to deny. *Brown.*

PA'RALYSIS. [παράλυσις; *paralyſie*, Fr.] A palſy.

Paraly'tical. } *adj.* [from *paralyſis*; *paralytique*, Fr.]
Paraly'tick. } Palſied; inclined to palſy.

Nought ſhall it profit, that the charming fair,
Angelic, ſofteſt work of Heav'n, draws near
To the cold ſhaking *paralytick* hand,
Senſeleſs of beauty. *Prior.*

If a nerve be cut, or ſtraightly bound, that goes to any muſcle, that muſcle ſhall immediately loſe its motion; which is the caſe of *paralyticks.* *Derham.*

The difficulties of breathing and ſwallowing, without any tumour after long diſeaſes, proceed commonly from a reſolution or *paralytical* diſpoſition of the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

Para'meter. *n. ſ.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abſciſſa and any ordinate; ſo that the ſquare of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the *parameter* and abſciſſa: but, in the ellipſis and hyperbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

Paramo'unt. *adj.* [*par* and *mount.*]

1. Superiour; having the higheſt juriſdiction; as lord *paramount*, the chief of the ſeigniory.

Leagues within the ſtate are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raiſe an obligation, *paramount* to obligation of ſovereignty, and make the king, tanquam unus ex nobis. *Bacon.*

The dogmatiſt's opinioned aſſurance is *paramount* to argument. *Glanville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine inſtitution, this is a right antecedent, and *paramount* to all government; and therefore the poſitive laws of men cannot determine that which is itſelf the foundation of all law. *Locke.*

Mankind, ſeeing the apoſtles poſſeſſed of a power plainly *paramount* to the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or dæmons, could not queſtion their being inſpired by God. *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

2. Eminent; of the higheſt order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raiſed a ſtage higher in the midſt of a ſquare gallows, as a traitor *paramount*; and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower ſtory round him. *Bacon.*

Pa'ramount. *n. ſ.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers,
'Midſt came their mighty *paramount.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Pa'ramour. *n. ſ.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon the floor
A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſat,
Courted of many a jolly *paramour*,
The which them did in modeſtwiſe amate,
And each one ſought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen.*

No ſeaſon then for her
To wanton with the ſun, her luſty *paramour.* *Milton.*

2. A miſtreſs. It is obſolete in both ſenſes, though not inelegant or unmuſical.

Shall I believe
That unſubſtantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monſter keeps
Thee here in dark to be his *paramour?* *Shakeſpeare*

Pa'ranymph. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ and νυμφὴ; *paranymphe*, Fr.]

1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Timnian bride
Had not ſo ſoon preferr'd
Thy *paranymph*, worthleſs to thee compar'd,
Succeſſor in thy bed. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. One who countenances or ſupports another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a ſolicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Para'pegm. *n. ſ.* [παραπήγμα, παραπήγνυμι.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: alſo a table ſet up publickly, containing an account of the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars, eclipſes of the ſun and moon, the ſeaſons of the year, &c. whence aſtrologers give this name to the tables on which they draw figures according to their art. *Phillips.*

Our forefathers, obſerving the courſe of the ſun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progreſs through the zodiac, ſet them down in their *parapegms*, or aſtronomical canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pa'rapet. *n. ſ.* [*parapet*, Fr. *parapetto*, Italian.] A wall breaſt high.

There was a wall or *parapet* of teeth ſet in our mouth to reſtrain the petulancy of our words. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Paraphimo'sis. *n. ſ.* [παραφίμωσις; *paraphimoſe*, French.] A diſeaſe when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNA'LIA. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's diſpoſal.

PA'RAPHRASE. *n. ſ.* [παράφρασις; *paraphraſe*, Fr.] A looſe interpretation; an explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a *paraphraſe* upon this ſtanding rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itſelf into ſuitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occaſions. *South's Sermons.*

In *paraphraſe*, or tranſlation with latitude, the author's words are not ſo ſtrictly followed as his ſenſe, and that too amplified, but not altered: ſuch is Mr. Waller's tranſlation of Virgil's fourth Æneid. *Dryden.*

To **Pa'raphrase.** *v. a.* [*paraphraſer*, Fr. παραφράζω.] To interpret with laxity of expreſſion; to tranſlate looſely.

We are put to conſtrue and *paraphraſe* our own words, to free ourſelves from the ignorance and malice of our adverſaries. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

What needs he *paraphraſe* on what we mean,
We were at worſt but wanton; he's obſcene. *Dryden.*

Where tranſlation is impracticable, they may *paraphraſe.* —But it is intolerable, that under a pretence of *paraphraſing* and tranſlating, a way ſhould be ſuffered of treating authors to a manifeſt diſadvantage. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Pa'raphrast. *n. ſ.* [*paraphraſte*, Fr. παραφραςὴς.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The fitteſt for publick audience are ſuch, as following a middle courſe between the rigour of literal tranſlators and the liberty of *paraphraſts*, do, with great ſhortneſs and plainneſs, deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

The Chaldean *paraphraſt* renders Gerah by Meath. *Arbuthnot.*

Paraphra'stical. } *adj.* [from *paraphraſe.*] Lax in inter-
Paraphra'stic. } pretation; not literal; not verbal.

Paraphreni'tis. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ and φρενῖτις; *paraphreneſie*, French.]

Paraphrenitis is an inflammation of the diaphragm. The ſymptoms are a violent fever, a moſt exquiſite pain increated upon inſpiration, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy, in which the greateſt pain is in expiration. *Arbuth.*

Pa'rasang. *n. ſ.* [*paraſanga*, low Latin.] A Perſian meaſure of length.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any ſpace without parts, inſtead thereof it makes uſe of the common meaſures, which, by familiar uſe, in each country, have imprinted themſelves on the memory; as inches and feet, or cubits and *paraſangs.* *Locke.*

PA'RASITE. *n. ſ.* [*paraſite*, Fr. *paraſita*, Latin.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

He is a flatterer,
A *paraſite*, a keeper back of death,
Who gently would diſſolve the bands of life,
Which falſe hopes linger. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moſt ſmiling, ſmooth, deteſted *paraſites*,
Courteous deſtroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,
You fools of fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, you *paraſite*, anſwer me
Directly to this queſtion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he was eating, ſaid, I ſee, that even Diogenes nouriſheth *paraſites.* *Bacon.*

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *paraſite*, obey'd;
Then to thyſelf aſcrib'ſt the truth foretold. *Milton.*

The people ſweat not for their king's delight,
T' enrich a pimp, or raiſe a *paraſite.* *Dryden.*

Parasi'tical. } *adj.* [*paraſitique*, Fr. from *paraſite.*] Flat-
Parasi'tick. } tering; wheedling.

The biſhop received ſmall thanks for his *paraſitick* preſentation. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Some *paraſitick* preachers have dared to call thoſe martyrs, who died fighting againſt me. *King Charles.*

Pa'rasol. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to ſhelter from rain and the heat of the ſun. *Dict.*

Parasyne'xis. *n. ſ.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Dict.*

To **Pa'rboil.** *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, French.] To half boil; to boil in part.

Parboil two large capons upon a ſoft fire, by the ſpace of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone. *Bacon.*

From the ſea into the ſhip we turn,
Like *parboil'd* wretches, on the coals to burn. *Donne.*

Like the ſcum, ſtarved men did draw,
From *parboil'd* ſhoes and boots. *Donne.*

To **PA'RBREAK.** *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.] To vomit.

Pa'rbreak. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Vomit.

Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has. *Fairy Q.*

PA'RCEL. *n. ſ.* [*parcelle*, French; *particula*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall bundle.

2. A part of the whole taken ſeparately.

Women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In *parcels*, as I did, would have gone near
To fall in love with him. *Shakeſpeare.*

I drew from her a prayer of earneſt heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage dilate;
Whereof by *parcels* ſhe had ſomething heard,
But not diſtinctively. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

An inventory thus importing,
The ſeveral *parcels* of his plate, his treaſure,
Rich ſtuffs and ornaments of houſhold. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have known penſions given to particular perſons, any one of which, if divided into ſmaller *parcels*, and diſtributed to thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by wit or learning, would anſwer the end. *Swift.*

The ſame experiments ſucceed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg, only it grows ſomewhat thicker upon mixing with an acid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. A quantity or maſs.

What can be rationally conceived in ſo tranſparent a ſubſtance as water for the production of theſe colours, beſides the various ſizes of its fluid and globular *parcels.* *Newton.*

4. A number of perſons, in contempt.

This youthful *parcel*
Of noble batchelors ſtand at my beſtowing. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Any number or quantity, in contempt.

They came to this concluſion; that, unleſs they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Pa'rcel.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions.

If they allot and *parcel* out ſeveral perfections to ſeveral deities, do they not, by this, aſſert contradictions, making deity only to ſuch a meaſure perfect; whereas a deity implies perfection beyond all meaſure? *South's Sermons.*

Thoſe ghoſtly kings would *parcel* out my pow'r,
And all the fatneſs of my land devour. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a maſs.

What a wounding ſhame,
That mine own ſervant ſhould
Parcel the ſum of my diſgraces by
Addition of his envy! *Shakeſpeare.*

Pa'rcener. *n. ſ.* [In common law.] When one dies poſſeſſed of an eſtate, and having iſſue only daughters, or his ſiſters be his heirs; ſo that the lands deſcend to thoſe daughters or ſiſters: theſe are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir. *Dict.*

Parce'nery. *n. ſ.* [from *parſonier*, French.] A holding or occupying of land by more perſons pro indiviſo, or by joint tenants, otherwiſe called coparceners: for if they refuſe to divide their common inheritance, and chuſe rather to hold it jointly, they are ſaid to hold in parcinarie. *Cowel.*

To **Parch.** *v. a.* [from περικαίειν, ſays Junius; from *percoquo*, ſays Skinner; neither of them ſeem ſatisfied with their conjecture: perhaps from *peruſtus*, burnt, to *peruſt*, to *parch*; perhaps from *parchment*, the effect of fire upon parchment being almoſt proverbial.] To burn ſlightly and ſuperficially; to ſcorch; to dry up.

Hath thy fiery heart ſo *parcht* thine entrails,
That not a tear can fall? *Shakeſpeare.*

Did he ſo often lodge in open field
In winter's cold, and ſummer's *parching* heat,
To conquer France? *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air aduſt,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I'm ſtupify'd with ſorrow, paſt relief
Of tears; *parch'd* up and wither'd with my grief. *Dryden.*

Without this circular motion of our earth, one hemiſphere would be condemned to perpetual cold and darkneſs, the other continually roaſted and *parched* by the ſun beams. *Ray.*

The Syrian ſtar
With his ſultry breath infects the ſky;
The ground below is *parch'd*, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden's Horace.*

Full fifty years
I have endur'd the biting winter's blaſt,
And the ſeverer heats of *parching* ſummer. *Rowe.*

He is like a man diſtreſſed with thirſt in the *parched* places of the wilderneſs, he ſearches every pit, but finds no water. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To **Parch.** *v. n.* To be ſcorched.

We were better *parch* in Africk ſun,
Than in the pride and ſalt ſcorn of his eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

If to prevent the acroſpiring, it be thrown thin, many corns will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Pa'rchment. *n. ſ.* [*parchemin*, French; *pergamena*, Lat.] Skins dreſſed for the writer. Among traders, the ſkins of ſheep are called parchment, thoſe of calves vellum.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the ſkin of an innocent lamb ſhould be made *parchment*; that *parchment*, being ſcribbled o'er, ſhould undo a man? *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

In the coffin, that had the books, they were found as freſh as if newly written, being written in *parchment*, and covered with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying ſhades before the clouds we ſhew,
We ſhrink like *parchment* in conſuming flame. *Dryden.*

Pa'rchment-maker. *n. ſ.* [*parchment* and *maker.*] He who dreſſes parchment.

Pard. } *n. ſ.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Latin.] The leopard;
Pardale. } in poetry, any of the ſpotted beaſts.

The *pardale* ſwift, and the tyger cruel. *Fairy Queen.*

As fox to lambs, as wolf to heifer's calf;
As *pard* to the hind, or ſtep-dame to her ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ten brace of greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair,
A match for *pards* in flight, in grappling for the bear. *Dryden.*

To **PA'RDON.** *v. a.* [*pardonner*, French.]

1. To excuſe an offender.

When I beheld you in Cilicia,
An enemy to Rome, I *pardon'd* you. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime.

3. To remit a penalty.

That thou may'ſt ſee the diff'rence of our ſpirit,
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou aſk it. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or ſlight apology.

Sir, *pardon me*, it is a letter from my brother. *Shakeſp.*

Pa'rdon. *n. ſ.* [*pardon*, French, from the verb.]

1. Forgiveneſs of an offender.

2. Forgiveneſs of a crime; indulgence.

He that pleaſeth great men, ſhall get *pardon* for iniquity. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xx. 27.

A ſlight pamphlet, about the elements of architecture, hath been entertained with ſome *pardon* among my friends. *Wotton.*

3. Remiſſion of penalty.

4. Forgiveneſs received.

A man may be ſafe as to his condition, but, in the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his apprehenſions; ſecure in his *pardon*, but miſerable in the ignorance of it; and ſo paſſing all his days in the diſconſolate, uneaſy viciſſitudes of hopes and fears, at length go out of the world, not knowing whither he goes. *South's Sermons.*

5. Warrant of forgiveneſs, or exemption from puniſhment.

The battle done, and they within our power,
Shall never ſee his *pardon.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Pa'rdonable. *adj.* [*pardonable*, Fr. from *pardon.*] Venial; excuſable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithſtanding by ſo much more *pardonable*, by how much the exigences of ſo doing, or the difficulty of doing otherwiſe is greater, unleſs this neceſſity or difficulty have originally riſen from ourſelves. *Hooker.*

A blind man ſitting in the chimney corner is *pardonable* enough, but ſitting at the helm he is intolerable. *South.*

What Engliſh readers, unacquainted with Greek or Latin, will believe me, when we confeſs we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains? *Dryden.*

Pa'rdonableness. *n. ſ.* [from *pardonable.*] Venialneſs; ſuſceptibility of pardon.

Saint John's word is, all ſin is tranſgreſſion of the law; Saint Paul's, the wages of ſin is death: put theſe two together, and this conceit of the natural *pardonableneſs* of ſin vaniſhes away. *Hall.*

Pa'rdonably. *adv.* [from *pardonable.*] Venially; excuſably.

I may judge when I write more or leſs *pardonably.* *Dryd.*

Pa'rdoner. *n. ſ.* [from *pardon.*]

1. One who forgives another.

This is his pardon, purchas'd by ſuch ſin,
For which the *pardoner* himſelf is in. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Fellows that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and ſold them to ſuch as would buy them, againſt whom Luther incenſed the people of Germany. *Cowel.*

To **Pare.** *v. a.* [This word is reaſonably deduced by Skinner from the French phraſe, *parer les ongles*, to dreſs the horſes hoofs when they are ſhaved by the farrier: thus we firſt ſaid, *pare* your nails; and from thence transferred the word to general uſe.] To cut off extremities or the ſurface; to cut away by little and little; to diminiſh.

The creed of Athanaſius, and that ſacred hymn of glory, than which nothing doth ſound more heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now reckoned as ſuperfluities, which we muſt in any caſe *pare* away, leſt we cloy God with too much ſervice. *Hooker.*

I have not alone
Imploy'd you where high profits might come home;
But *par'd* my preſent havings to beſtow
My bounties upon you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

I am a man, whom fortune hath cruelly ſcratch'd.
—'Tis too late to *pare* her nails now. *Shakeſpeare.*

The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure
To have his princely paws all *par'd* away. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict ſhould be burned in the hand. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the ſin.
He *pares* his apple, that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*

Whoever will partake of God's ſecrets, muſt firſt look into his own, he muſt *pare* off whatſoever is amiſs, and not without holineſs approach to the holieſt of all holies. *Taylor.*

All the mountains were *pared* off the earth, and the ſurface of it lay even, or in an equal convexity every where with the ſurface of the ſea. *Burnet.*

The moſt poetical parts, which are deſcription and images, were to be *pared* away, when the body was ſwollen into too large a bulk for the repreſentation of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

The ſword, as it was juſtly drawn by us, ſo can it ſcarce ſafely be ſheathed, 'till the power of the great troubler of our peace be ſo far *pared* and reduced, as that we may be under no apprehenſions. *Atterbury.*

'Twere well if ſhe would *pare* her nails. *Pope.*

Parego'rick *adj.* [παρηγορικὸς.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and aſſuage. *Dict.*

PARE'NCHYMA. *n. ſ.* [παρέγχυμα.] A ſpongy or porous ſubſtance; in phyſick, a part through which the blood is ſtrained for its better fermentation and perfection. *Dict.*

Parenchy'matous. } *adj* [from *parenchyma.*] Relating
Parenchy'mous. } to the parenchyma; ſpongy.

Ten thouſand ſeeds of the plant hart's-tongue hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn. Now the covers and true body of each ſeed, the *parenchymatous* and ligneous parts of both moderately multipled, afford an hundred thouſand millions of formed atoms in the ſpace of a pepper-corn. *Grew.*

Thoſe parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*, are now found to be bundles of exceedingly ſmall threads. *Cheyne.*

PARE'NESIS. *n. ſ.* [παραίνεσις.] Perſuaſion. *Dict.*

PARENT. *n. ſ.* [*parent*, Fr. *parens*, Latin.] A father or mother.

All true virtues are to honour true religion as their *parent*, and all well-ordered commonweales to love her as their chiefeſt ſtay. *Hooker.*

As a publick *parent* of the ſtate,
My juſtice, and thy crime, requires thy fate. *Dryden.*

In vain on the diſſembl'd mother's tongue
Had cunning art, and ſly perſuaſion hung;
And real care in vain and native love
In the true *parent*'s panting breaſt had ſtrove. *Prior.*

PA'RENTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*parentage*, Fr. from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with reſpect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*,
Of fair demeſnes, youthful and noble allied. *Shakeſp.*

Though men eſteem thee low of *parentage*,
Thy father is th' Eternal King. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*

To his levee go,
And from himſelf your *parentage* may know. *Dryden.*

We find him not only boaſting of his *parentage*, as an Iſraelite at large, but particularizing his deſcent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PARE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful courſe and *parental* proviſion of nature, whereby the young ones newly excluded, are ſuſtained by the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe eggs hatched by the warmth of the ſun into little worms, feed without any need of *parental* care. *Derham.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* controul ſits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think, that they want to be parents. *Clariſſa.*

PARENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *parento*, Lat.] Something done or ſaid in honour of the dead.

PARENTHESIS. *n. ſ.* [*parentheſe*, Fr. παρὰ, ἐν and τίθημι.] A ſentence ſo included in another ſentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the ſenſe of that which incloſes it: being commonly marked thus, ( ).

In vain is my perſon excepted by a *parentheſis* of words, when ſo many hands are armed againſt me with ſwords. *King Charles.*

In his Indian relations, are contained ſtrange and incredible accounts; he is ſeldom mentioned, without a derogatory *parentheſis*, in any author. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thou ſhalt be ſeen,
Tho' with ſome ſhort *parentheſis* between,
High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*

Don't ſuffer every occaſional thought to carry you away into a long *parentheſis*, and thus ſtretch out your diſcourſe, and divert you from the point in hand. *Watts's Logick.*

PARENTHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *parentheſis*.] Pertaining to a parentheſis.

PA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *pare*.] An inſtrument to cut away the ſurface.

A hone and a *parer*, like ſole of a boot,
To pare away graſſe, and to raiſe up the root. *Tuſſer.*

PA'RERGY. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; ſomething done by the by.

The Scripture being ſerious, and commonly omitting ſuch *parergies*, it will be unreaſonable to condemn all laughter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'RGET. *n. ſ.* Plaſter laid upon roofs of rooms.

Gold was the *parget*, and the cieling bright
Did ſhine all ſcaly with great plates of gold;
The floor with jaſp and emerald was dight. *Spenſer.*

Of Engliſh talc, the coarſer ſort is called plaſter or *parget*; the finer, ſpaad. *Woodward.*

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaſter; to cover with plaſter.

There are not more arts of diſguiſing our corporeal blemiſhes than our moral; and yet, while we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we cannot allow any the leaſt imperfection of another's to remain undetected. *Government of the Tongue.*

PA'RGETER. *n. ſ.* [from *pargeo*.] A plaſterer.

PARHE'LION. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ and ἥλιος.] A mock ſun.

To neglect that ſupreme reſplendency, that ſhines in God, for thoſe dim repreſentations of it, that we ſo doat on in the creature, is as abſurd, as it were for a Perſian to offer his ſacrifice to a *parhelion*, inſtead of adoring the ſun. *Boyle.*

PARI'ETAL. *adj.* [from *paries*, Lat.] Conſtituting the ſides or walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PA'RIETARY. *n. ſ.* [*parietaire*, Fr. *paries*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheeſe; and conſumes itſelf to the very *paring*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To his gueſt, tho' no way ſparing,
He eat himſelf the rind and *paring*. *Pope.*

In May, after rain, pare off the ſurface of the earth, and with the *parings* raiſe your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PA'RIS. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RISH. *n. ſ.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroiſſe*, Fr. of the Greek παροικία, *i. e. accolarum conventus, accolatus, ſacra vicinia.*] The particular charge of a ſecular prieſt. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that, where there is a biſhop ſeated, ſo called à cathedra: conventual conſiſts of regular clerks, profeſſing ſome order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of ſpiritual men: parochial is that which is inſtituted for ſaying divine ſervice, and adminiſtring the holy ſacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compaſs of ground near unto it. Our realm was firſt divided into pariſhes by Honorius, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowel.*

Dametas came piping and dancing, the merrieſt man in a *pariſh*. *Sidney.*

The tythes, his *pariſh* freely paid, he took;
But never ſu'd, or curs'd with bell or book. *Dryden.*

PA'RISH. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the pariſh; having the care of a pariſh.

A *pariſh* prieſt was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend, and religious man. *Dryden.*

Not *pariſh* clerk, who calls the pſalms ſo clear. *Gay.*

The office of the church is performed by the *pariſh* prieſt, at the time of his interment. *Ayliffe.*

A man, after his natural death, was not capable of the leaſt *pariſh* office. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Maintained by the pariſh.

The ghoſt and the *pariſh* girl are entire new characters. *Gay.*

PARI'SHIONER. *n. ſ.* [*paroiſſien*, Fr. from *pariſh*.] One that belongs to the pariſh.

I praiſe the Lord for you, and ſo may my *pariſhioners*; for their ſons are well tutor'd by you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hail, Biſhop Valentine, whoſe day this is,
All the air is thy dioceſe;
And all the chirping choriſters
And other birds are thy *pariſhioners*. *Donne.*

In the greater out pariſhes, many of the *pariſhioners*, through neglect, do periſh. *Graunt.*

I have depoſited thirty marks, to be diſtributed among the poor *pariſhioners*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

PA'RITOR. *n. ſ.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a ſummoner of the courts of civil law.

You ſhall be ſummoned by an hoſt of *paritours*; you ſhall be ſentenced in the ſpiritual court. *Dryden.*

PA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*parité*, French; *paritas*, Latin.] Equality; reſemblance.

We may here juſtly tax the diſhoneſty and ſhameſulneſs of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain ſtoical *parity* of ſins. *Hall.*

That Chriſt or his apoſtles ever commanded to ſet up ſuch a *parity* of preſbyters, and in ſuch a way as thoſe Scots endeavour, I think is not very diſputable. *King Charles.*

Survey the total ſet of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progreſſion, obſerve an equality of length and *parity* of numeration; that is, not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one ſide not exactly anſwered by the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thoſe accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the diſcovery of ſuch an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates. *Hale.*

Their agreement, in eſſential characters, makes rather an identity than a *parity*. *Glanville.*

Women could not live in that *parity* and equality of expence with their huſbands, as now they do. *Graunt.*

By an exact *parity* of reaſon, we may argue, if a man has no ſenſe of thoſe kindneſſes that paſs upon him, from one like himſelf, whom he ſees and knows, how much leſs ſhall his heart be affected with the grateful ſenſe of his favours, whom he converſes with only by imperfect ſpeculations, by the diſcourſes of reaſon, or the diſcoveries of faith? *South's Sermons.*

By *parity* of reaſon, we muſt expect a peace ſo much worſe about two years hence. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PARK. *n. ſ.* [peappuc, Sax. *parc*, Fr.] A piece of ground incloſed and ſtored with wild beaſts of chaſe, which a man may have by preſcription or the king's grant. Manwood, in his foreſt-law, defines it thus: a *park* is a place for privilege for wild beaſts of venery, and alſo for other wild beaſts that are beaſts of the foreſt and of the chaſe: and thoſe wild beaſts are to have a firm peace and protection there, ſo that no man may hurt or chaſe them within the *park*, without licenſe of the owner: a *park* is of another nature, than either a chaſe or a warren; for a *park* muſt be incloſed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cauſe of ſeizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action againſt ſuch as hunt in his *park*, if it lies open. *Cowel.*

We have *parks* and incloſures of all ſorts of beaſts and birds, which we uſe not only for view or rareneſs, but likewiſe for diſſections and trials. *Bacon.*

To PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe as in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakeſp.*

PA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *park*.] A park-keeper. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RKLEAVES. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PARLE. *n. ſ.* [from *parler*, French.] Converſation; talk; oral treaty; oral diſcuſſion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,
That every day with *parle* encounter me,
In thy opinion, which is worthieſt love? *Shakeſpeare.*

Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*. *Shakeſp.*

The biſhop, by a *parle*, is, with a ſhow
Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*

Why meet we thus, like wrangling advocates,
To urge the juſtice of our cauſe with words?
I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we muſt meet,
Give me my arms. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

To PA'RLEY. *v. n.* [from *parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to diſcuſs any thing orally. It is much uſed in war for a meeting of enemies to talk.

A Turk deſired the captain to ſend ſome, with whom they might more conveniently *parley*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining ſhe would adviſe him to proceed. *Broome.*

PA'RLEY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; diſcuſſion by word of mouth.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them, than by the ſword. *Sidney.*

Well, by my will, we ſhall admit no *parley*:
A rotten caſe abides no handling. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ſuch a *parley* ſhould I anſwer thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him. *Shakeſp.*

Let us reſolve never to have any *parley* with our luſts, but to make ſome conſiderable progreſs in our repentance. *Calamy.*

No gentle means could be eſſay'd;
'Twas beyond *parley* when the ſiege was laid. *Dryden.*

Force never yet a generous heart did gain;
We yield on *parley*, but are ſtorm'd in vain. *Dryden.*

Yet when ſome better fated youth
Shall with his am'rous *parley* move thee,
Reflect one moment on his truth,
Who, dying thus, perſiſts to love thee. *Prior.*

PA'RLIAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*parliamentum*, low Latin; *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is the aſſembly of the king and three eſtates of the realm; namely, the lords ſpiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the commonwealth, eſpecially the making and correcting of laws; which aſſembly or court is, of all others, the higheſt, and of greateſt authority. *Cowel.*

The king is fled to London,
To call a preſent court of *parliament*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a ſhambles of the *parliament* houſe. *Shakeſp.*

The true uſe of *parliaments* is very excellent; and be often called, and continued as long as is neceſſary. *Bacon.*

I thought the right way of *parliaments* the moſt ſafe for my crown, as beſt pleaſing to my people. *King Charles.*

Theſe are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial ſtood for *parliament*-men, we know who would carry it. *Dryden.*

PARLIAME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; ſuiting the parliament; pertaining to parliament.

To the three firſt titles of the two houſes, or lines, and conqueſt, were added two more; the authorities *parliamentary* and papal. *Bacon.*

Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or conſtitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. *Hale.*

Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *parliamentary* ſecurity, I think to be dangerous and illegal. *Swift.*

PA'RLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*parloir*, French; *parlatorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monaſteries, where the religious meet and converſe.

2. A room in houſes on the firſt floor, elegantly furniſhed for reception or entertainment.

Can we judge it a thing ſeemly for a man to go about the building of an houſe to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own uſe? *Hooker.*

Back again fair Alma led them right,
And ſoon into a goodly *parlour* brought. *Fairy Queen.*

It would be infinitely more ſhameful, in the dreſs of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the *parlour*. *South.*

Roof and ſides were like a *parlour* made,
A ſoft receſs, and a cool ſummer ſhade. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUS. *adj.* [This might ſeem to come from *parler*, Fr. to ſpeak; but Junius derives it, I think, rightly, from *perilous*, in which ſenſe it anſwers to the Latin *improbus*.] Keen; ſprightly; waggiſh.

Midas durſt communicate
To none but to his wife his ears of ſtate;
One muſt be truſted, and he thought her fit,
As paſſing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *parlous*.] Quickneſs; keenneſs of temper.

PARMA-CITTY. *n. ſ.* Corruptedly for *ſperma ceti*. *Ainſw.*

PA'RNEL. *n. ſ.* [The diminutive of *petronella*.] A punk; a ſlut. Obſolete. *Skinner.*

PARO'CHIAL. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Latin.] Belonging to a pariſh.

The married ſtate of *parochial* paſtors hath given them the opportunity of ſetting a more exact and univerſal pattern of holy living to the people committed to their charge. *Atterb.*

PA'RODY. *n. ſ.* [*parodie* Fr. παρωδία.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe.

The imitations of the ancients are added together with ſome of the *parodies* and alluſions to the moſt excellent of the moderns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of parody.

I have tranſlated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you adviſing me. *Pope.*

PARO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [παρώνυμος.] Reſembling another word.

Shew your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the ſynonimous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*

PARO'LE. *n. ſ.* [*parole*, Fr.] Word given as an aſſurance; promiſe given by a priſoner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthral each other's ſoul,
'Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Cleaveland.*

Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in love; becauſe I have a ſcruple whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a priſoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

PARONOMA'SIA. *n. ſ.* [παρονομασία.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to. It is called, in Latin, *agnominatio*. *Dict.*

PA'ROQUET. *n. ſ.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, French.] A ſmall ſpecies of parrot.

The great, red and blue, are parrots; the middlemoſt, called popinjays; and the leſſer, *parroquets*: in all above twenty ſorts. *Grew.*

I would not give my *parroquet*
For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*

PARONY'CHIA. *n. ſ.* [παρωνυχία; *paronychie*, Fr.] A preternatural ſwelling or ſore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dict.*

PA'ROTID. *adj.* [*parotide*, Fr. παρωτὶς, παρὰ and ὦτα.] Salivary: ſo named becauſe near the ears.

Beaſts and birds, having one common uſe of ſpittle, are furniſhed with the *parotid* glands, which help to ſupply the mouth with it. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *n. ſ.* [παρωτίς.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the ſaliva of the mouth. *Wiſeman.*

PA'ROXYSM. *n. ſ.* [παροξυσμὸς, *paroxyſme*, French.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe.

I fancied to myſelf a kind of eaſe, in the change of the *paroxyſm*. *Dryden.*

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hyſterick *paroxyſm*, are caſt into a trance for an hour. *Harvey.*

The greater diſtance of time there is between the *paroxyſms*, the fever is leſs dangerous, but more obſtinate. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RRICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*parricide*, French; *parricida*, Latin.]

1. One who deſtroys his father.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainſt *parricides* did all the thunder bend;
Spoke with how manifold and ſtrong a bond
The child was bound to the father. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. One who deſtroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; as his country or patron.

3. [*Parricide*, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and likewiſe a good law-maker; yet his cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

Morat was always bloody, now he's baſe;
And has ſo far in uſurpation gone,
He will by *parricide* ſecure the throne. *Dryden.*

PARRICI'DIAL. } *adj.* [from *parricida*, Latin.] Relating to
PARRICI'DIOUS. } parricide; committing parricide.

He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidious* animal, and puniſhment of murtherers is upon him. *Brown.*

PA'RROT. *n. ſ.* [*perroquet*, French.] A particoloured bird of the ſpecies of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

Some will ever more peep through their eyes,
And laugh like *parrots* at a bag-piper. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who taught the *parrot* human notes to try?
'Twas witty want, fierce hunger to appeaſe. *Dryden.*

The great, red, and blue, *parrot*: of theſe, the middlemoſt are called popinjays; and the leſſer, parroquets: in all above twenty ſorts. *Grew.*

To PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, Fr.] To put by thruſts; to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thruſt, and not ſtand *parrying*, has the odds againſt a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

I could
By dint of logick ſtrike thee mute;
With learned ſkill, now puſh, now *parry*,
From Darii to Bocardo vary. *Prior.*

To PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech. It is a word only uſed in grammar ſchools.

Let him conſtrue the letter into Engliſh, and *parſe* it over perfectly. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Let ſcholars reduce the words to their original, to the firſt caſe of nouns, or firſt tenſe of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their ſyntax and dependencies, which is called *parſing*. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

PARSIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *parſimony*.[Covetous; frugal; ſparing. It is ſometimes of a good, ſometimes of a bad ſenſe.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant, than a *parſimonious*; for ſtore at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want ſupplieth itſelf of what is next. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may ſpare us the expence of many years, whereas a long *parſimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addiſon.*

Parſimonious age and rigid wiſdom. *Rowe.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *parſimonious*.] Covetouſly; frugally; ſparingly.

Our anceſtors acted *parſimoniouſly*, becauſe they only ſpent their own treaſure for the good of their poſterity; whereas we ſquandered away the treaſures of our poſterity. *Swift.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *parſimonious*.] A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

PARSI'MONY. *n. ſ.* [*parſimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs; ſaving temper.

The ways to enrich are many: *parſimony* is one of the beſt, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

Theſe people, by their extreme *parſimony*, ſoon grew into wealth from the ſmalleſt beginnings. *Swift.*

PA'RSLEY. *n. ſ.* [*perſil*, Fr. *apium*, Lat. *perſli*, Welſh.] The leaves are divided into wings, growing upon a branched rib, and for the moſt part cut into ſmall ſegments: the petals of the flowers are whole and equal, each flower being ſucceeded by two gibbous channelled ſeeds. *Millar.*

A wench married in the afternoon, as ſhe went to the garden for *parſley* to ſtuff a rabbit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Green beds of *parſley* near the river grow. *Dryden.*

Sempronia dug Titus out of the *parſley*-bed, as they uſe to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*

PA'RSNEP. *n. ſ.* [*paſtinaca*, Latin.] A plant with roſe and umbellated flowers, conſiſting of many petals or leaves placed orbicularly, and reſting on the empalement, which turns to a fruit compoſed of two ſeeds, which are oval, and generally caſting off their cover; to which you may add, that the leaves are winged and large. *Millar.*

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black bunches of *parſneps* and turneps in his right hand. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

PA'RSON. *n. ſ.* [Derived either from *perſona*, becauſe the *parſon* omnium *perſonam* in eccleſia ſuſtinet; or from *parochianus*, the pariſh prieſt.]

1. The prieſt of a pariſh; one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls.

Abbot was preferred by King James to the biſhoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parſon*, vicar, or curate of any pariſh church. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman.

Sometimes comes ſhe with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the *parſon* as he lies aſleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the preſbyterians.

PA'RSONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *parſon.*] The benefice of a pariſh.

I have given him the *parſonage* of the pariſh. *Addiſon.*

PART. *n. ſ.* [*pars*, Latin.]

1. Something leſs than the whole; a portion; a quantity; taken from a larger quantity.

Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,
Atalanta's better *part*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The people ſtood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Exod.* xix. 17.

This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foreſight; for it took away occaſion to pry into the king's title. *Bacon.*

The citizens were for the moſt *part* ſlain or taken. *Knolles.*

Henry had divided
The perſon of himſelf into four *parts*. *Daniel.*

Theſe conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but ſometimes; that never, which happeneth but ſeldom; and that always, which happeneth for the moſt *part*. *Brown.*

Beſides his abilities as a ſoldier, which were eminent, he had very great *parts* of breeding, being a very great ſcholar in the political *parts* of learning. *Clarendon.*

When your judgment ſhall grow ſtronger, it will be neceſſary to examine, *part* by *part*, thoſe works which have given reputation to the maſters. *Dryden.*

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood;
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*

Our ideas of extenſion and number, do they not contain a ſecret relation of the *parts?* *Locke.*

2. Member.

He fully poſſeſſed the revelation he had received from God: all the *parts* were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

3. That which in diviſion falls to each.

Go not without thy wife, but let me bear
My *part* of danger, with an equal ſhare. *Dryden.*

Had I been won, I had deſerv'd your blame;
But ſure my *part* was nothing but the ſhame. *Dryden.*

4. Share; concern.

Foraſmuch as the children are partakers of fleſh and blood, he alſo took *part* of the ſame. *Hebrews*, ii. 14.

Sheba ſaid, We have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the ſon of Jeſſe. 2 *Sam.* xx. 1.

The ungodly made a covenant with death, becauſe they are worthy to take *part* with it. *Wiſdom*, i. 16.

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appeaſe afterwards at the coſt of Achilles, who had no *part* in his fault. *Pope.*

5. Side; party.

Michael Caſſio,
When I have ſpoken of you diſpraiſingly,
Hath ta'en your *part*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And that he might on many props repoſe,
He ſtrengths his own, and who his *part* did take. *Daniel.*

Let not thy divine heart
Forethink me any ill;
Deſtiny may take thy *part*,
And may thy fears fulfil. *Donne.*

Some other pow'r
Might have aſpir'd, and me, tho' mean,
Drawn to his *part*. *Milton*

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that ſo natural ambition might take *part* with reaſon and their intereſt to encourage imitation. *Glanville.*

A brand preſerv'd to warm ſome prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

The arm thus waits upon the heart,
So quick to take the bully's *part*;
That one, tho' warm, decides more ſlow,
Than t'other executes the blow. *Prior.*

6. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelmane's *part*, ſhe would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the ſweet burden of Philoclea, but that ſhe feared ſhe might receive ſome hurt. *Sidney.*

For my *part*, I would entertain the legend of my love with quiet hours. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

For your *part*, it not appears to me,
That you ſhould have an inch of any ground
To build a grief upon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

For my *part*, I have no ſervile end in my labour, which may reſtrain or embaſe the freedom of my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

For my *part*, I think there is nothing ſo ſecret that ſhall not be brought to light, within the compaſs of the world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

7. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath ſome affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air: as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the ſound is, in part, created by the air on the outſide, and, in part, by the air in the inſide. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Accuſe not Nature, ſhe hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

8. Character appropriated in a play.

That *part*
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shakeſp.*

Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am ſlow of ſtudy. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

God is the maſter of the ſcenes: we muſt not chuſe which *part* we ſhall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

9. Buſineſs; duty.

Let them be ſo furniſhed and inſtructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themſelves. *Bacon.*

10. Action; conduct.

Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither ſtraight: this *part* of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Relation reciprocal.

Inquire not whether the ſacraments confer grace by their own excellency, becauſe they, who affirm they do, require ſo much duty on our *parts*, as they alſo do, who attribute the effect to our moral diſpoſition. *Taylor.*

The Scripture tells us the terms of this covenant on God's *part* and our's; namely, that he will be our God, and we ſhall be his people. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

It might be deem'd, on our hiſtorian's *part*,
Or too much negligence, or want of art,
If he forgot the vaſt magnificence
Of royal Theſeus. *Dryden.*

12. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done.

God accepteth it in good *part*, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

13. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties; or accompliſhments.

Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus; where are all heroical *parts*, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.*

Such licentious *parts* tend, for the moſt part, to the hurt of the Engliſh, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man,
Which honour does acknowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

Solomon was a prince adorned with ſuch *parts* of mind, and exalted by ſuch a concurrence of all proſperous events to make him magnificent. *South's Sermons.*

The Indian princes diſcover fine *parts* and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

14. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; diſtricts.

Although no man was, in our *parts*, ſpoken of, but he for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himſelf, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

When he had gone over thoſe *parts*, he came into Greece. *Acts*, xx. 2.

All *parts* reſound with tumults, plaints, and fears,
And griſly death, in ſundry ſhapes, appears. *Dryden.*

PART. *adv.* Partly; in ſome meaſure.

For the fair kindneſs you have ſhew'd me,
And *part* being prompted, by your preſent trouble,
I'll lend you ſomething. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

To **PART.** *v. a.*

1. To divide; to ſhare; to diſtribute.

All that believed ſold their goods, and *parted* them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts*, ii. 45.

Jove himſelf no leſs content would be
To *part* his throne, and ſhare his heav'n with thee. *Pope.*

2. To ſeparate; to diſunite.

A chariot of fire *parted* them both aſunder, and Elijah went up into heaven. 2 *Kings*, ii. 11.

Nought but death ſhall *part* thee and me. *Ruth*, i. 17.

All the world,
As 'twere the bus'neſs of mankind to *part* us,
Is arm'd againſt my love. *Dryden.*

3. To break into pieces.

Part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. *Lev.* ii. 6.

4. To keep aſunder.

In the narrow ſeas, that *part*
The French and Engliſh, there miſcarried
A veſſel of our country. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To ſeparate combatants.

Who ſaid
King John did fly, an hour or two before
The ſtumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shakeſp.*

Jove did both hoſts ſurvey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, *part* the fray. *Waller.*

6. To ſecern.

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and ſtrains the vital juices. *Prior.*

To **PART.** *v. n.*

1. To be ſeparated.

Powerful hands will not *part*
Eaſily from poſſeſſion won with arms. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

'Twas for him much eaſier to ſubdue
Thoſe foes he fought with, than to *part* from you. *Dryd.*

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Baſſanio's hand, and ſo they *parted*. *Shakeſp.*

This was the deſign of a people, that were at liberty to *part* aſunder, but deſired to keep in one body. *Locke.*

What! *part*, for ever *part?* unkind Iſmena;
Oh! can you think, that death is half ſo dreadful,
As it would be to live without thee? *Smith.*

If it pleaſes God to reſtore me to my health, I ſhall make a third journey; if not, we muſt *part*, as all human creatures have *parted*. *Swift.*

3. To take farewel.

Ere I could
Give him that *parting* kiſs, which I had ſet
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nuptial bow'r! by me adorn'd, from thee
How ſhall I *part*, and whither wander? *Milton.*

Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with tears in their eyes. *Swift.*

4. To have ſhare.

As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, ſo ſhall his part be, that tarrieth by the ſtuff; they ſhall *part* alike. *Iſaiah*, xxx. 24.

5. [*Partir*, Fr.] To go away; to ſet out.

So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick ſhade, and Adam to his bow'r. *Milton.*

Thy father
Embrac'd me, *parting* for the Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. *To* **PART** *with.* To quit; to reſign; to loſe; to be ſeparated from.

For her ſake, I do rear up her boy;
And, for her ſake, I will not *part* with him. *Shakeſp.*

An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting* with her beloved huſband, heartily deſired of God his life or ſociety, upon any conditions that were not ſinful. *Taylor.*

Celia, for thy ſake, I *part*
With all that grew ſo near my heart;
And that I may ſucceſsful prove,
Transform myſelf to what you love. *Waller.*

Thou marble hew'ſt, ere long to *part* with breath,
And houſes rear'ſt, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Lixiviate ſalts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they diſpoſe them to *part* readily with their tincture; yet ſome tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewiſe alter. *Boyle.*

The ideas of hunger and warmth are ſome of the firſt that children have, and which they ſcarce ever *part* with. *Locke.*

What a deſpicable figure muſt mock-patriots make, who venture to be hanged for the ruin of thoſe civil rights, which their anceſtors, rather than *part* with, choſe to be cut to pieces in the field of battle? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The good things of this world ſo delight in, as remember, that we are to *part* with them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

As for riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the beſt way to make them bleſſings, is to *part* with them. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PA'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſuch as may be parted.

His hot love was *partable* among three other of his miſtreſſes. *Camden's Remains.*

PA'RTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*partage*, Fr.] Diviſion; act of ſharing or parting. A word merely French.

Men have agreed to a diſproportionate and unequal poſſeſſion of the earth, having found out a way, how a man may fairly poſſeſs more land, than he himſelf can uſe the product of, by receiving, in exchange for the overplus, gold and ſilver: this *partage* of things, in an equality of private poſſeſſions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of ſociety, without compact, only by putting a value on gold and ſilver, and tacitly agreeing in the uſe of money. *Locke.*

To **PA'RTAKE.** *v. n.* Preterite, *I partook*: participle paſſive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take.*]

1. To have ſhare of any thing; to take ſhare with.

Partake and uſe my kingdom as your own,
And ſhall be yours while I command the crown. *Dryden.*

How far brutes *partake* in this faculty, is not eaſy to determine. *Locke.*

2. To participate; to have ſomething of the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaſter *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

You may *partake* of any thing we ſay;
We ſpeak no treaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

4. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken of.

I took occaſion to conjecture, how far brutes *partook* with men, *in* any of the intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Truth and falſhood have no other trial, but reaſon and proof, which they make uſe of to make themſelves knowing, and ſo muſt others too, that will *partake in* their knowledge. *Locke.*

5. To combine; to enter into ſome deſign. An unuſual ſenſe.

As it prevents factions and *partakings*, ſo it keeps the rule and adminiſtration of the laws uniform. *Hale.*

To **PARTA'KE.** *v. a.*

1. To ſhare; to have part in.

By and by, thy boſom ſhall *partake*
The ſecrets of my heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

At ſeaſon fit,
Let her with thee *partake* what thou haſt heard. *Milton.*

My royal father lives,
Let ev'ry one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to part; to extend participation. Obſolete.

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privity,
Who greatly joyous ſeemed for my ſake. *Fairy Queen.*

Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shakeſpeare.*

PARTA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *partake.*]

1. A partner in poſſeſſions; a ſharer of any thing; an aſſociate with.

They whom earneſt lets hinder from being *partakers* of the whole, have yet, through length of divine ſervice, opportunity for acceſs unto ſome reaſonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

Didſt thou
Make us *partakers* of a little gain;
That now our loſs might be ten times as much? *Shakeſp.*

With ſuch ſhe muſt return at ſetting light,
Tho' not *partaker*, witneſs of their night. *Prior.*

His bittereſt enemies were *partakers* of his kindneſs, and he ſtill continued to entreat them to accept of life from him, and with tears of compaſſion, bewailed their infidelity. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken.

With me *partaker in* thy happineſs,
When thou do'ſt meet good hap. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them *in* the blood of the prophets. *Matt.* xxiii. 30.

3. Accomplice; aſſociate.

Thou conſentedſt, and haſt been *partaker* with adulterers. *Pſalm* l. 18.

He took upon him the perſon of the Duke of York, and drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon.*

PA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *part.*] One that parts or ſeparates.

The chief *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious fights one from the other. *Sidney.*

PA'RTERRE. *n. ſ.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level diviſion of ground, that, for the moſt part, faces the ſouth and beſt front of an houſe, and is generally furniſhed with greens, flowers, &c. *Miller.*

There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your makers of *parterres* and flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers. *Spectator*, № 477.

The vaſt *parterres* a thouſand hands ſhall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*

PA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*partial*, French.]

1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cauſe, or one ſide of the queſtion, more than the other.

Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law. *Mal.* ii. 9.

2. Inclined to favour without reaſon.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themſelves and friends, and ill-nature, paſſion, and revenge, will carry them too far in puniſhing others; and hence, God hath appointed governments to reſtrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

Authors are *partial* to their wit, 'tis true,
But are not criticks to their judgment too. *Pope.*

In theſe, one may be ſincerer to a reaſonable friend, than to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*

3. Affecting only one part; ſubſiſting only in a part; not general; not univerſal; not total.

If we compare theſe *partial* diſſolutions of the earth with an univerſal diſſolution, we may as eaſily conceive an univerſal deluge from an univerſal diſſolution, as a *partial* deluge from a *partial*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

That which weakens religion, will at length deſtroy it; for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* deſtruction of it. *South's Sermons.*

All diſcord, harmony, not underſtood;
All *partial* evil, univerſal good. *Pope.*

PARTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial.*] Unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without juſt reaſon.

Then would the Iriſh party cry out *partiality*, and complain he is not uſed as a ſubject, he is not ſuffered to have the free benefit of the law. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Partiality is properly the underſtanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cauſe. *South.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to miſlead the underſtanding; ſo there is alſo a *partiality* to ſtudies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

To **PARTIALI'ZE.** *v. a.* [*partialiſer*, Fr. from *partial.*] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to Shakeſpeare, and not unworthy of general uſe.

Such neighbour-nearneſs to our ſacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unſtooping firmneſs of my upright ſoul. *Shak*

PARTIALI

Pa'rtially. *adv.* [from *partial.*]

1. With unjuſt favour or diſlike.

2. In part; not totally.

That ſtole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true in its covert ſenſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The meſſage he brought, opened a clear proſpect of eternal ſalvation, which had been but obſcurely and *partially* figured in the ſhadows of the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Partibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *partible.*] Diviſibility; ſeparability.

Pa'rtible. *adj.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſeparable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The ſame body, in one circumſtance, is more weighty, and, in another, is more *partible*. *Digby on the Soul.*

Parti'cipable. *adj.* [from *participate.*] Such as may be ſhared or partaken.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine eſſence with this connotation, as it is variouſly imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

Parti'cipant. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate.*] Sharing; having ſhare or part.

During the parliament, he publiſhed his proclamation, offering pardon to all ſuch as had taken arms, or been *participant* of any attempts againſt him; ſo as they ſubmitted themſelves. *Bacon.*

The prince ſaw he ſhould confer with one *participant* of more than monkiſh ſpeculations. *Wotton.*

If any part of my body be ſo mortified, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant* of influence derived from my ſoul, becauſe it is now no longer in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

To **Parti'cipate.** *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *participer*, Fr.]

1. To partake; to have ſhare.

Th' other inſtruments
Did ſee, and hear, deviſe, inſtruct, walk, feel;
And mutually *participate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. With *of.*

An aged citizen brought forth all his proviſions, and ſaid, that as he did communicate unto them his ſtore, ſo would he *participate of* their wants. *Hayward.*

3. With *in.*

His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*

4. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

God, when heav'n and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who ſhould of both *participate*. *Denham.*

Thoſe bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and diſtributed equally through all, ſhould *participate* of each others colours. *Dryden.*

5. To have part of ſomething common with another.

The ſpecies of audibles ſeem to *participate* more with local motion, like percuſſions made upon the air. *Bacon.*

To **Parti'cipate.** *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to ſhare.

As Chriſt's incarnation and paſſion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Chriſt, neither can we *participate* him without his preſence. *Hooker.*

The French ſeldom atchieved any honourable acts without Scottiſh hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them. *Camden's Remains.*

Fellowſhip,
Such as I ſeek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human conſort. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Participa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate.*]

1. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common.

Civil ſociety doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of ſolitary living; becauſe, in ſociety, this good of mutual *participation* is ſo much larger. *Hooker.*

Their ſpirits are ſo married in conjunction, with the *participation* of ſociety, that they flock together in conſent, like ſo many wild geeſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

A joint coronation of himſelf and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

2. The act or ſtate of partaking or having part of ſomething.

All things ſeek the higheſt, and covet more or leſs the *participation* of God himſelf. *Hooker.*

Thoſe deities are ſo by *participation*, and ſubordinate to the ſupreme. *Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God ſhould admit us into ſuch a bleſſed *participation* of himſelf? *Atterbury.*

Convince them, that brutes have the leaſt *participation* of thought, and they retract. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Your genius ſhould mount above that miſt, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

3. Diſtribution; diviſion into ſhares.

It ſufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to ſuſtain even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general ſtore into a great number of well-deſervers. *Raleigh.*

Partici'pial. *adj.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

Partici'pially. *adv.* [from *participle.*] In the ſenſe or manner of a participle.

Participle. *n. ſ.* [*participium*, Latin.]

1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

A *participle* is a particular ſort of adjective, formed from a verb, and together with its ſignification of action, paſſion, or ſome other manner of exiſtence, ſignifying the time thereof. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are ſuch as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: ſuch as oyſters and cockles. *Bacon.*

Particle. *n. ſ.* [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]

1. Any ſmall portion of a greater ſubſtance.

From any of the other unreaſonable demands, the houſes had not given their commiſſioners authority in the leaſt *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the univerſe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be ſpared; nor ſo much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worſe for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Eſtrange.*

With *particles* of heav'nly fire,
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire. *Dryden.*

Curious wits,
With rapture, with aſtoniſhment reflect,
On the ſmall ſize of atoms, which unite
To make the ſmalleſt *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impoſſible, but that microſcopes may, at length, be improved to the diſcovery of the *particles* of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bleſt with more *particles* of heav'nly flame. *Granville.*

2. A word unvaried by inflexion.

Till Arianiſm had made it a matter of great ſharpneſs and ſubtility of wit to be a ſound believing Chriſtian, men were not curious what ſyllables or *particles* of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker, b.* v.

The Latin varies the ſignification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the laſt ſyllables. *Locke on Education.*

Particles are the words, whereby the mind ſignifies what connection it gives to the ſeveral affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reaſoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, conſiſting but of one ſingle letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

Parti'cular. *adj.* [*particulier*, French.]

1. Relating to ſingle perſons; not general.

He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of moſt credit, made them ſee how neceſſary it was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to ſpecial occaſions, as alſo in other manifold reſpects, infinite treaſures of wiſdom are abundantly to be found in the holy Scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual; one diſtinct from others.

Whereſoever one plant draweth ſuch a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifieth the earth, ſo as that juice, which remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good. *Bacon.*

This is true of actions conſidered in their general nature or kind, but not conſidered in their *particular* individual inſtances. *South's Sermons.*

Artiſts, who propoſe only the imitation of ſuch a *particular* perſon, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for that omiſſion. *Dryden.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very ſtudious and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct.

I have been *particular* in examining the reaſon of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, becauſe it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general.

Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, ſprung out of paſſion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes him from others. This is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of contempt.

Parti'cular. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſingle inſtance; a ſingle point.

I muſt reſerve ſome *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

Thoſe notions are univerſal, and what is univerſal muſt needs proceed from ſome univerſal conſtant principle; the ſame in all *particulars*, which can be nothing elſe but human nature. *South's Sermons.*

Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind, the firſt and natural enquiry is, whether ſuch a thing does exiſt? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, in *particular* to her, or in her, as their repreſentative, to all other women, they will, at moſt, concern the female ſex only, and import no more but that ſubjection, they ſhould ordinarily be in, to their huſbands. *Locke.*

The maſter could hardly ſit on his horſe for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this ſtory. *Addiſon.*

Veſpaſian he reſembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*

2. Individual; private perſon.

It is the greateſt intereſt of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Private intereſt.

Our wiſdom muſt be ſuch, as doth not propoſe to itſelf τὸ ἴδιον, our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate deſire whereof poiſoneth whereſoever it taketh place; but the ſcope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the leaſt, unto thoſe branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker, b.* v.

His general lov'd him
In a moſt dear *particular*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Private character; ſingle ſelf; ſtate of an individual.

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. A minute detail of things ſingly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. Diſtinct, not general recital.

Invention is called a Muſe, authors aſcribe to each of them, in *particular*, the ſciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

Particula'rity. *n. ſ.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular.*]

1. Diſtinct notice or enumeration; not general aſſertion.

So did the boldneſs of their affirmation accompany the greatneſs of what they did affirm, even deſcending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he ſhould overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleneſs; individuality.

Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and concluſions derived from them, upon which concluſions groweth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and evil. *Hooker, b.* ii.

3. Petty account; private incident.

To ſee the titles that were moſt agreeable to ſuch an emperor, the flatteries that he lay moſt open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleaſing. *Addiſon.*

4. Something belonging to ſingle perſons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blaſt,
Particularities and petty ſounds
To ceaſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

5. Something peculiar.

I ſaw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a diſh at one end; but not the end on which the ſacrifice was laid. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

He applied himſelf to the coquette's heart; there occurred many *particularities* in this diſſection. *Addiſon.*

To **Parti'cularize.** *v. a.* [*particulariſer*, Fr. from *particular.*] To mention diſtinctly; to detail; to ſhew minutely.

The leanneſs that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize* their abundance. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He not only boaſts of his parentage as an Iſraelite, but *particularizes* his deſcent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Serm.*

Parti'cularly. *adv.* [from *particular.*]

1. Diſtinctly; ſingly; not univerſally.

Providence, that univerſally caſts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleaſed more *particularly* to faſten it upon ſome. *South's Sermons.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.

This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

With the flower and the leaf I was ſo *particularly* pleaſed, both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to the reader. *Dryden.*

To **Parti'culate.** *v. a.* [from *particular.*] To make mention ſingly. Obſolete.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden's Remains.*

Pa'rtisan. *n. ſ.* [*pertuiſan*, French.]

1. A kind of pike or halberd.

Let us
Find out the pretticſt dazied plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partiſans*
A grave. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Shall I ſtrike at it with my *partiſan*? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.

Some of theſe *partiſans* concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinioned. *Addiſon.*

I would be glad any *partiſan* would help me to a tolerable reaſon, that, becauſe Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few ſingular notions, I muſt blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

3. The commander of a party.

4. A commander's leading ſtaff. *Ainſworth.*

Parti'tion. *n. ſ.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing; a ſtate of being divided.

We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, ſeeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Diviſion; ſeparation; diſtinction.

We have, in this reſpect, our churches divided by certain *partition*, although not ſo many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

Can we not
Partition make with ſpectacles ſo precious
'Twixt fair and foul? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We ſhall be winnow'd with ſo rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn ſhall ſeem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The day, month, and year, meaſured by them, are uſed as ſtandard meaſures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by *partition* or collection. *Holder on Time.*

3. Part divided from the reſt; ſeparate part.

Lodg'd in a ſmall *partition*; and the reſt
Ordain'd for uſes to his Lord beſt known. *Milton.*

4. That by which different parts are ſeparated.

It doth not follow, that God, without reſpect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference, in ſuch things indifferent as have hitherto been diſputed of. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 6.

Make *partitions* of wood in a hogſhead, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their ſound from that of an hogſhead without ſuch *partitions*. *Bacon.*

Partition firm and ſure,
The waters underneath from thoſe above
Dividing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Encloſures our factions have made in the church, become a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it. *Decay of Piety.*

At one end of it is a great *partition*, deſigned for an opera. *Addiſon.*

The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; and where one ſin has entered, legions will force their way. *Rogers's Sermons.*

5. Part where ſeparation is made.

The mound was newly made, no ſight could paſs
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the graſs,
The well-united ſods ſo cloſely lay. *Dryden.*

To **Parti'tion.** *v. a.* To divide into diſtinct parts.

Theſe ſides are uniform without, though ſeverally *partitioned* within. *Bacon.*

Pa'rtlet. *n. ſ.* A name given to a hen; the original ſignification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Hanmer.*

Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unrooſted
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tir'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* ſtrips. *Hall.*

Dame *partlet* was the ſovereign of his heart;
He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*

Pa'rtly. *adv.* [from *part.*] In ſome meaſure; in ſome degree; in part.

That part, which, ſince the coming of Chriſt, *partly* hath embraced, and *partly* ſhall hereafter embrace the Chriſtian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Chriſt. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of lazineſs and pleaſure, which I take to ariſe out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour ſo neceſſary to them, and *partly* out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and diſpoſes the people to ſuch an idle indolent humour. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Pa'rtner. *n. ſ.* [from *part.*]

1. Partaker; ſharer; one who has part in any thing; aſſociate.

My noble *partner*,
You greet with preſent grace,
That he ſeems rapt withal. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Noble *partners*
Touch you the ſoureſt points with ſweeteſt terms. *Shak.*

Thoſe of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To undergo
Myſelf the total crime; or to accuſe
My other ſelf, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*

Sapor, King of Perſia, had an heaven of glaſs, which, proudly ſitting in his eſtate, he trod upon, calling himſelf brother to the ſun and moon, and *partner* with the ſtars. *Peacham of Geometry.*

The ſoul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again qualified to bear her company. *Addiſon.*

2. One who dances with another.

Lead in your ladies every one; ſweet *partner*,
I muſt not yet forſake you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To **Pa'rtner.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to aſſociate with a partner.

A lady who
So fair, and faſten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'ſt king double: to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hir'd with ſelf-exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pa'rtnership. *n. ſ.* [from *partner.*]

1. Joint intereſt or property.

He does poſſeſſion keep,
And is too wiſe to hazard *partnerſhip*. *Dryden.*

2. The union of two or more in the ſame trade.

'Tis a neceſſary rule in alliances, *partnerſhips*, and all manner of civil dealings, to have a ſtrict regard to the diſpoſition of thoſe we have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pa'rtook. Preterite of *partake.*

Pa'rtridge. *n. ſ.* [*perdrix*, Fr. *pertris*, Welſh; *perdix*, Lat.] A bird of game.

The king is come out to ſeek a flea, as when one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 20.

Partu'rient. *adj.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.

Parturi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *parturio*, Latin.] The ſtate of being about to bring forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the previous conditions of birth, but alſo unto the *parturition* or very birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pa'rty. *n. ſ.* [*partié*, French.]

1. A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others; a faction.

When any of theſe combatants ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for truth, and not the ſlave of vain glory or a *party*. *Locke.*

This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to thoſe who live at a diſtance from the faſhionable world. *Addiſon.*

Party writers are ſo ſenſible of the ſecret virtue of an *innuendo*, that they never mention the q—n at length. *Spectat.*

This *party* rage in women only ſerves to aggravate animoſities that reign among them. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 81.

beſt, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

Theſe people, by their extreme *parſimony*, ſoon grew into wealth from the ſmalleſt beginnings. *Swift.*

PA'RSLEY. *n. ſ.* [*perſil*, Fr. *apium*, Lat. *perſli*, Welſh.] The leaves are divided into wings, growing upon a branched rib, and for the moſt part cut into ſmall ſegments: the petals of the flowers are whole and equal, each flower being ſucceeded by two gibbous channelled ſeeds. *Millar.*

A wench married in the afternoon, as ſhe went to the garden for *parſley* to ſtuff a rabbit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Green beds of *parſley* near the river grow. *Dryden.*

Sempronia dug Titus out of the *parſley*-bed, as they uſe to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*

PA'RSNEP. *n. ſ.* [*paſtinaca*, Latin.] A plant with roſe and umbellated flowers, conſiſting of many petals or leaves placed orbicularly, and reſting on the empalement, which turns to a fruit compoſed of two ſeeds, which are oval, and generally caſting off their cover; to which you may add, that the leaves are winged and large. *Millar.*

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black bunches of *parſneps* and turneps in his right hand. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

PA'RSON. *n. ſ.* [Derived either from *perſona*, becauſe the *parſon* omnium *perſonam* in eccleſia ſuſtinet; or from *parochianus*, the pariſh prieſt.]

1. The prieſt of a pariſh; one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls.

Abbot was preferred by King James to the biſhoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parſon*, vicar, or curate of any pariſh church. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman.

Sometimes comes ſhe with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the *parſon* as he lies aſleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the preſbyterians.

PA'RSONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *parſon.*] The benefice of a pariſh.

I have given him the *parſonage* of the pariſh. *Addiſon.*

PART. *n. ſ.* [*pars*, Latin.]

1. Something leſs than the whole; a portion; a quantity; taken from a larger quantity.

Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,
Atalanta's better *part*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The people ſtood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Exod.* xix. 17.

This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foreſight; for it took away occaſion to pry into the king's title. *Bacon.*

The citizens were for the moſt *part* ſlain or taken. *Knolles.*

Henry had divided
The perſon of himſelf into four *parts*. *Daniel.*

Theſe conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but ſometimes; that never, which happeneth but ſeldom; and that always, which happeneth for the moſt *part*. *Brown.*

Beſides his abilities as a ſoldier, which were eminent, he had very great *parts* of breeding, being a very great ſcholar in the political *parts* of learning. *Clarendon.*

When your judgment ſhall grow ſtronger, it will be neceſſary to examine, *part* by *part*, thoſe works which have given reputation to the maſters. *Dryden.*

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood;
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*

Our ideas of extenſion and number, do they not contain a ſecret relation of the *parts?* *Locke.*

2. Member.

He fully poſſeſſed the revelation he had received from God: all the *parts* were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

3. That which in diviſion falls to each.

Go not without thy wife, but let me bear
My *part* of danger, with an equal ſhare. *Dryden.*

Had I been won, I had deſerv'd your blame;
But ſure my *part* was nothing but the ſhame. *Dryden.*

4. Share; concern.

Foraſmuch as the children are partakers of fleſh and blood, he alſo took *part* of the ſame. *Hebrews*, ii. 14.

Sheba ſaid, We have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the ſon of Jeſſe. 2 *Sam.* xx. 1.

The ungodly made a covenant with death, becauſe they are worthy to take *part* with it. *Wiſdom*, i. 16.

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appeaſe afterwards at the coſt of Achilles, who had no *part* in his fault. *Pope.*

5. Side; party.

Michael Caſſio,
When I have ſpoken of you diſpraiſingly,
Hath ta'en your *part*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And that he might on many props repoſe,
He ſtrengths his own, and who his *part* did take. *Daniel.*

Let not thy divine heart
Forethink me any ill;
Deſtiny may take thy *part*,
And may thy fears fulfil. *Donne.*

Some other pow'r
Might have aſpir'd, and me, tho' mean,
Drawn to his *part*. *Milton*

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that ſo natural ambition might take *part* with reaſon and their intereſt to encourage imitation. *Glanville.*

A brand preſerv'd to warm ſome prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

The arm thus waits upon the heart,
So quick to take the bully's *part*;
That one, tho' warm, decides more ſlow,
Than t'other executes the blow. *Prior.*

6. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelmane's *part*, ſhe would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the ſweet burden of Philoclea, but that ſhe feared ſhe might receive ſome hurt. *Sidney.*

For my *part*, I would entertain the legend of my love with quiet hours. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

For your *part*, it not appears to me,
That you ſhould have an inch of any ground
To build a grief upon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

For my *part*, I have no ſervile end in my labour, which may reſtrain or embaſe the freedom of my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

For my *part*, I think there is nothing ſo ſecret that ſhall not be brought to light, within the compaſs of the world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

7. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath ſome affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air: as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the ſound is, in part, created by the air on the outſide, and, in part, by the air in the inſide. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Accuſe not Nature, ſhe hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

8. Character appropriated in a play.

That *part*
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shakeſp.*

Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am ſlow of ſtudy. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

God is the maſter of the ſcenes: we muſt not chuſe which *part* we ſhall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

9. Buſineſs; duty.

Let them be ſo furniſhed and inſtructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themſelves. *Bacon.*

10. Action; conduct.

Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither ſtraight: this *part* of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Relation reciprocal.

Inquire not whether the ſacraments confer grace by their own excellency, becauſe they, who affirm they do, require ſo much duty on our *parts*, as they alſo do, who attribute the effect to our moral diſpoſition. *Taylor.*

The Scripture tells us the terms of this covenant on God's *part* and our's; namely, that he will be our God, and we ſhall be his people. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

It might be deem'd, on our hiſtorian's *part*,
Or too much negligence, or want of art,
If he forgot the vaſt magnificence
Of royal Theſeus. *Dryden.*

12. In good part; in ill part; as well done; as ill done.

God accepteth it in good *part*, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

13. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties; or accompliſhments.

Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus; where are all heroical *parts*, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.*

Such licentious *parts* tend, for the moſt part, to the hurt of the Engliſh, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man,
Which honour does acknowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

Solomon was a prince adorned with ſuch *parts* of mind, and exalted by ſuch a concurrence of all proſperous events to make him magnificent. *South's Sermons.*

The Indian princes diſcover fine *parts* and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

14. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; diſtricts.

Although no man was, in our *parts*, ſpoken of, but he for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himſelf, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

When he had gone over thoſe *parts*, he came into Greece. *Acts*, xx. 2.

All *parts* reſound with tumults, plaints, and fears,
And griſly death, in ſundry ſhapes, appears. *Dryden.*

PART. *adv.* Partly; in ſome meaſure.

For the fair kindneſs you have ſhew'd me,
And *part* being prompted, by your preſent trouble,
I'll lend you ſomething. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

To **PART.** *v. a.*

1. To divide; to ſhare; to diſtribute.

All that believed ſold their goods, and *parted* them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts*, ii. 45.

Jove himſelf no leſs content would be
To *part* his throne, and ſhare his heav'n with thee. *Pope.*

2. To ſeparate; to diſunite.

A chariot of fire *parted* them both aſunder, and Elijah went up into heaven. 2 *Kings*, ii. 11.

Nought but death ſhall *part* thee and me. *Ruth*, i. 17.

All the world,
As 'twere the bus'neſs of mankind to *part* us,
Is arm'd againſt my love. *Dryden.*

3. To break into pieces.

Part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. *Lev.* ii. 6.

4. To keep aſunder.

In the narrow ſeas, that *part*
The French and Engliſh, there miſcarried
A veſſel of our country. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To ſeparate combatants.

Who ſaid
King John did fly, an hour or two before
The ſtumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shakeſp.*

Jove did both hoſts ſurvey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, *part* the fray. *Waller.*

6. To ſecern.

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and ſtrains the vital juices. *Prior.*

To **PART.** *v. n.*

1. To be ſeparated.

Powerful hands will not *part*
Eaſily from poſſeſſion won with arms. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

'Twas for him much eaſier to ſubdue
Thoſe foes he fought with, than to *part* from you. *Dryd.*

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Baſſanio's hand, and ſo they *parted*. *Shakeſp.*

This was the deſign of a people, that were at liberty to *part* aſunder, but deſired to keep in one body. *Locke.*

What! *part*, for ever *part?* unkind Ismena;
Oh! can you think, that death is half ſo dreadful,
As it would be to live without thee? *Smith.*

If it pleaſes God to reſtore me to my health, I ſhall make a third journey; if not, we muſt *part*, as all human creatures have *parted*. *Swift.*

3. To take farewel.

Ere I could
Give him that *parting* kiſs, which I had ſet
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nuptial bow'r! by me adorn'd, from thee
How ſhall I *part*, and whither wander? *Milton.*

Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with tears in their eyes. *Swift.*

4. To have ſhare.

As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, ſo ſhall his part be, that tarrieth by the ſtuff; they ſhall *part* alike. *Iſaiah*, xxx. 24.

5. [*Partir*, Fr.] To go away; to ſet out.

So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick ſhade, and Adam to his bow'r. *Milton.*

Thy father
Embrac'd me, *parting* for the Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. *To* **PART** *with.* To quit; to reſign; to loſe; to be ſeparated from.

For her ſake, I do rear up her boy;
And, for her ſake, I will not *part* with him. *Shakeſp.*

An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting* with her beloved huſband, heartily deſired of God his life or ſociety, upon any conditions that were not ſinful. *Taylor.*

Celia, for thy ſake, I *part*
With all that grew ſo near my heart;
And that I may ſucceſsful prove,
Transform myſelf to what you love. *Waller.*

Thou marble hew'ſt, ere long to *part* with breath,
And houſes rear'ſt, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Lixiviate ſalts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they diſpoſe them to *part* readily with their tincture; yet ſome tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewiſe alter. *Boyle.*

The ideas of hunger and warmth are ſome of the firſt that children have, and which they ſcarce ever *part* with. *Locke.*

What a deſpicable figure muſt mock-patriots make, who venture to be hanged for the ruin of thoſe civil rights, which their anceſtors, rather than *part* with, choſe to be cut to pieces in the field of battle? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The good things of this world ſo delight in, as remember, that we are to *part* with them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

As for riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the beſt way to make them bleſſings, is to *part* with them. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PA'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſuch as may be parted.

His hot love was *partable* among three other of his miſtreſſes. *Camden's Remains.*

PA'RTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*partage*, Fr.] Diviſion; act of ſharing or parting. A word merely French.

Men have agreed to a diſproportionate and unequal poſſeſſion of the earth, having found out a way, how a man may fairly poſſeſs more land, than he himſelf can uſe the product of, by receiving, in exchange for the overplus, gold and ſilver: this *partage* of things, in an equality of private poſſeſſions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of ſociety, without compact, only by putting a value on gold and ſilver, and tacitly agreeing in the uſe of money. *Locke.*

To **PARTA'KE.** *v. n.* Preterite, *I partook*: participle paſſive, *partaken.* [*part* and *take.*]

1. To have ſhare of any thing; to take ſhare with.

Partake and uſe my kingdom as your own,
And ſhall be yours while I command the crown. *Dryden.*

How far brutes *partake* in this faculty, is not eaſy to determine. *Locke.*

2. To participate; to have ſomething of the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaſter *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

You may *partake* of any thing we ſay;
We ſpeak no treaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

4. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken of.

I took occaſion to conjecture, how far brutes *partook* with men, *in* any of the intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Truth and falſhood have no other trial, but reaſon and proof, which they make uſe of to make themſelves knowing, and ſo muſt others too, that will *partake in* their knowledge. *Locke.*

5. To combine; to enter into ſome deſign. An unuſual ſenſe.

As it prevents factions and *partakings*, ſo it keeps the rule and adminiſtration of the laws uniform. *Hale.*

To **PARTA'KE.** *v. a.*

1. To ſhare; to have part in.

By and by, thy boſom ſhall *partake*
The ſecrets of my heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

At ſeaſon fit,
Let her with thee *partake* what thou haſt heard. *Milton.*

My royal father lives,
Let ev'ry one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to part; to extend participation. Obſolete.

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privity,
Who greatly joyous ſeemed for my ſake. *Fairy Queen.*

Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shakeſpeare.*

PARTA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *partake.*]

1. A partner in poſſeſſions; a ſharer of any thing; an aſſociate with.

They whom earneſt lets hinder from being *partakers* of the whole, have yet, through length of divine ſervice, opportunity for acceſs unto ſome reaſonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

Didſt thou
Make us *partakers* of a little gain;
That now our loſs might be ten times as much? *Shakeſp.*

With ſuch ſhe muſt return at ſetting light,
Tho' not *partaker*, witneſs of their night. *Prior.*

His bittereſt enemies were *partakers* of his kindneſs, and he ſtill continued to entreat them to accept of life from him, and with tears of compaſſion, bewailed their infidelity. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken.

With me *partaker in* thy happineſs,
When thou do'ſt meet good hap. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them *in* the blood of the prophets. *Matt.* xxiii. 30.

3. Accomplice; aſſociate.

Thou conſentedſt, and haſt been *partaker* with adulterers. *Pſalm* l. 18.

He took upon him the perſon of the Duke of York, and drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon.*

PA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *part.*] One that parts or ſeparates.

The chief *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious ſights one from the other. *Sidney.*

PA'RTERRE. *n. ſ.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level diviſion of ground, that, for the moſt part, faces the ſouth and beſt front of an houſe, and is generally furniſhed with greens, flowers, &c. *Miller.*

There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your makers of *parterres* and flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers. *Spectator*, Nº 477.

The vaſt *parterres* a thouſand hands ſhall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*

PA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*partial*, French.]

1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cauſe, or one ſide of the queſtion, more than the other.

Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law. *Mal.* ii. 9.

2. Inclined to favour without reaſon.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themſelves and friends, and ill-nature, paſſion, and revenge, will carry them too far in puniſhing others; and hence, God hath appointed governments to reſtrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

Authors are *partial* to their wit, 'tis true,
But are not criticks to their judgment too. *Pope.*

In theſe, one may be ſincerer to a reaſonable friend, than to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*

3. Affecting only one part; ſubſiſting only in a part; not general; not univerſal; not total.

If we compare theſe *partial* diſſolutions of the earth with an univerſal diſſolution, we may as eaſily conceive an univerſal deluge from an univerſal diſſolution, as a *partial* deluge from a *partial*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

That which weakens religion, will at length deſtroy it; for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* deſtruction of it. *South's Sermons.*

All diſcord, harmony, not underſtood;
All *partial* evil, univerſal good. *Pope.*

PARTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial.*] Unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without juſt reaſon.

Then would the Iriſh party cry out *partiality*, and complain he is not uſed as a ſubject, he is not ſuffered to have the free benefit of the law. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Partiality is properly the underſtanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cauſe. *South.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to miſlead the underſtanding; ſo there is alſo a *partiality* to ſtudies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

To **PARTIALI'ZE.** *v. a.* [*partialiſer*, Fr. from *partial.*] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to Shakeſpeare, and not unworthy of general uſe.

Such neighbour-nearneſs to our ſacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unſtooping firmneſs of my upright ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

PA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *partial.*]
1. With unjuſt favour or diſlike.
2. In part; not totally.

That ſtole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true in its covert ſenſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The meſſage he brought, opened a clear proſpect of eternal ſalvation, which had been but obſcurely and *partially* figured in the ſhadows of the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PARTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *partible.*] Diviſibility; ſeparability.

PA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſeparable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The ſame body, in one circumſtance, is more weighty, and, in another, is more *partible.* *Digby on the Soul.*

PARTI'CIPABLE. *adj.* [from *participate.*] Such as may be ſhared or partaken.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine eſſence with this connotation, as it is variouſly imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

PARTI'CIPANT. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate.*] Sharing; having ſhare or part.

During the parliament, he publiſhed his proclamation, offering pardon to all ſuch as had taken arms, or been *participant* of any attempts againſt him; ſo as they ſubmitted themſelves. *Bacon.*

The prince ſaw he ſhould confer with one *participant* of more than monkiſh ſpeculations. *Wotton.*

If any part of my body be ſo mortified, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant* of influence derived from my ſoul, becauſe it is now no longer in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *participer*, Fr.]
1. To partake; to have ſhare.

Th' other inſtruments
Did ſee, and hear, deviſe, inſtruct, walk, feel;
And mutually *participate.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. With *of.*

An aged citizen brought forth all his proviſions, and ſaid, that as he did communicate unto them his ſtore, ſo would he *participate of* their wants. *Hayward.*

3. With *in.*

His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate.* *Milton.*

4. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

God, when heav'n and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who ſhould of both *participate.* *Denham.*

Thoſe bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and diſtributed equally through all, ſhould *participate* of each others colours. *Dryden.*

5. To have part of ſomething common with another.

The ſpecies of audibles ſeem to *participate* more with local motion, like percuſſions made upon the air. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to ſhare.

As Chriſt's incarnation and paſſion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Chriſt, neither can we *participate* him without his preſence. *Hooker.*

The French ſeldom atchieved any honourable acts without Scottiſh hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them. *Camden's Remains.*

Fellowſhip,
Such as I ſeek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human conſort. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

PARTICIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate.*]
1. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common.

Civil ſociety doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of ſolitary living; becauſe, in ſociety, this good of mutual *participation* is ſo much larger. *Hooker.*

Their ſpirits are ſo married in conjunction, with the *participation* of ſociety, that they flock together in conſent, like ſo many wild geeſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

A joint coronation of himſelf and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

2. The act or ſtate of partaking or having part of ſomething.

All things ſeek the higheſt, and covet more or leſs the *participation* of God himſelf. *Hooker.*

Thoſe deities are ſo by *participation*, and ſubordinate to the ſupreme. *Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God ſhould admit us into ſuch a bleſſed *participation* of himſelf? *Atterbury.*

Convince them, that brutes have the leaſt *participation* of thought, and they retract. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Your genius ſhould mount above that miſt, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

3. Diſtribution; diviſion into ſhares.

It ſufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to ſuſtain even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general ſtore into a great number of well-deſervers. *Raleigh.*

PARTICI'PIAL. *adj.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY. *adv.* [from *participle.*] In the ſenſe or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*participium*, Latin.]
1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

A *participle* is a particular ſort of adjective, formed from a verb, and together with its ſignification of action, paſſion, or ſome other manner of exiſtence, ſignifying the time thereof. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are ſuch as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: ſuch as oyſters and cockles. *Bacon.*

PA'RTICLE. *n. ſ.* [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]
1. Any ſmall portion of a greater ſubſtance.

From any of the other unreaſonable demands, the houſes had not given their commiſſioners authority in the leaſt *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the univerſe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be ſpared; nor ſo much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worſe for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Eſtrange.*

With *particles* of heav'nly fire,
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire. *Dryden.*

Curious wits,
With rapture, with aſtoniſhment reflect,
On the ſmall ſize of atoms, which unite
To make the ſmalleſt *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impoſſible, but that microſcopes may, at length, be improved to the diſcovery of the *particles* of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bleſt with more *particles* of heav'nly flame. *Granville.*

2. A word unvaried by inflexion.

Till Arianiſm had made it a matter of great ſharpneſs and ſubtility of wit to be a ſound believing Chriſtian, men were not curious what ſyllables or *particles* of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker, b.* v.

The Latin varies the ſignification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the laſt ſyllables. *Locke on Education.*

Particles are the words, whereby the mind ſignifies what connection it gives to the ſeveral affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reaſoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, conſiſting but of one ſingle letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

PARTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*particulier*, French.]
1. Relating to ſingle perſons; not general.

He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of moſt credit, made them ſee how neceſſary it was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to ſpecial occaſions, as alſo in other manifold reſpects, infinite treaſures of wiſdom are abundantly to be found in the holy Scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual; one diſtinct from others.

Whereſoever one plant draweth ſuch a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifieth the earth, ſo as that juice, which remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good. *Bacon.*

This is true of actions conſidered in their general nature or kind, but not conſidered in their *particular* individual inſtances. *South's Sermons.*

Artiſts, who propoſe only the imitation of ſuch a *particular* perſon, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for that omiſſion. *Dryden.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very ſtudious and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct.

I have been *particular* in examining the reaſon of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, becauſe it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general.

Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, ſprung out of paſſion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes him from others. This is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of contempt.

PARTI'CULAR. *n. ſ.*
1. A ſingle inſtance; a ſingle point.

I muſt reſerve ſome *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

Thoſe notions are univerſal, and what is univerſal muſt needs proceed from ſome univerſal conſtant principle; the ſame in all *particulars*, which can be nothing elſe but human nature. *South's Sermons.*

Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind, the firſt and natural enquiry is, whether ſuch a thing does exiſt? and this knowledge is only of *particulars.* *Locke.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, in *particular* to her, or in her, as their repreſentative, to all other women, they will, at moſt, concern the female ſex only, and import no more but that ſubjection, they ſhould ordinarily be in, to their huſbands. *Locke.*

The maſter could hardly ſit on his horſe for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this ſtory. *Addiſon.*

Veſpaſian he reſembled in many *particulars.* *Swift.*

2. Individual; private perſon.

It is the greateſt intereſt of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Private intereſt.

Our wiſdom muſt be ſuch, as doth not propoſe to itſelf τὸ ἴδιον, our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate deſire whereof poiſoneth whereſoever it taketh place; but the ſcope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the leaſt, unto thoſe branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker, b.* v.

His general lov'd him
In a moſt dear *particular.* *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Private character; ſingle ſelf; ſtate of an individual.

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. A minute detail of things ſingly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. Diſtinct, not general recital.

Invention is called a Muſe, authors aſcribe to each of them, in *particular*, the ſciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

PARTICULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular.*]
1. Diſtinct notice or enumeration; not general aſſertion.

So did the boldneſs of their affirmation accompany the greatneſs of what they did affirm, even deſcending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he ſhould overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleneſs; individuality.

Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and concluſions derived from them, upon which concluſions groweth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and evil. *Hooker, b.* ii.

3. Petty account; private incident.

To ſee the titles that were moſt agreeable to ſuch an emperor, the flatteries that he lay moſt open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleaſing. *Addiſon.*

4. Something belonging to ſingle perſons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blaſt,
Particularities and petty ſounds
To ceaſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

5. Something peculiar.

I ſaw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a diſh at one end; but not the end on which the ſacrifice was laid. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

He applied himſelf to the coquette's heart; there occurred many *particularities* in this diſſection. *Addiſon.*

To PARTI'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariſer*, Fr. from *particular.*] To mention diſtinctly; to detail; to ſhew minutely.

The leanneſs that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize* their abundance. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He not only boaſts of his parentage as an Iſraelite, but *particularizes* his deſcent from Benjamin. *Atterbury's Serm.*

PARTI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *particular.*]
1. Diſtinctly; ſingly; not univerſally.

Providence, that univerſally caſts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleaſed more *particularly* to faſten it upon ſome. *South's Sermons.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.

This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

With the flower and the leaf I was ſo *particularly* pleaſed, both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to the reader. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *particular.*] To make mention ſingly. Obſolete.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden's Remains.*

PA'RTISAN. *n. ſ.* [*pertuiſan*, French.]
1. A kind of pike or halberd.

Let us
Find out the prettieſt dazied plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partiſans*
A grave. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Shall I ſtrike at it with my *partiſan?* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.

Some of theſe *partiſans* concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinioned. *Addiſon.*

I would be glad any *partiſan* would help me to a tolerable reaſon, that, becauſe Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few ſingular notions, I muſt blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

3. The commander of a party.
4. A commander's leading ſtaff. *Ainſworth.*

PARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing; a ſtate of being divided.

We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, ſeeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Diviſion; ſeparation; diſtinction.

We have, in this reſpect, our churches divided by certain *partition*, although not ſo many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

Can we not
Partition make with ſpectacles ſo precious
'Twixt fair and foul? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We ſhall be winnow'd with ſo rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn ſhall ſeem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The day, month, and year, meaſured by them, are uſed as ſtandard meaſures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by *partition* or collection. *Holder on Time.*

3. Part divided from the reſt; ſeparate part.

Lodg'd in a ſmall *partition*; and the reſt
Ordain'd for uſes to his Lord beſt known. *Milton.*

4. That by which different parts are ſeparated.

It doth not follow, that God, without reſpect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference, in ſuch things indifferent as have hitherto been diſputed of. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 6.

Make *partitions* of wood in a hogſhead, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their ſound from that of an hogſhead without ſuch *partitions.* *Bacon.*

Partition firm and ſure,
The waters underneath from thoſe above
Dividing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Encloſures our factions have made in the church, become a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it. *Decay of Piety.*

At one end of it is a great *partition*, deſigned for an opera. *Addiſon.*

The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; and where one ſin has entered, legions will force their way. *Rogers's Sermons.*

5. Part where ſeparation is made.

The mound was newly made; no ſight could paſs
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the graſs,
The well-united ſods ſo cloſely lay. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'TION. *v. a.* To divide into diſtinct parts.

Theſe ſides are uniform without, though ſeverally *partitioned* within. *Bacon.*

PA'RTLET. *n. ſ.* A name given to a hen; the original ſignification being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck. *Hanmer.*

Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unrooſted
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tir'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* ſtrips. *Hall.*

Dame *partlet* was the ſovereign of his heart;
He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*

PA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *part.*] In ſome meaſure; in ſome degree; in part.

That part, which, ſince the coming of Chriſt, *partly* hath embraced, and *partly* ſhall hereafter embrace the Chriſtian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Chriſt. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of lazineſs and pleaſure, which I take to ariſe out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour ſo neceſſary to them, and *partly* out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and diſpoſes the people to ſuch an idle indolent humour. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PA'RTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *part.*]
1. Partaker; ſharer; one who has part in any thing; aſſociate.

My noble *partner*,
You greet with preſent grace,
That he ſeems rapt withal. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Noble *partners*
Touch you the ſoureſt points with ſweeteſt terms. *Shak.*

Thoſe of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To undergo
Myſelf the total crime; or to accuſe
My other ſelf, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*

Sapor, King of Perſia, had an heaven of glaſs, which, proudly ſitting in his eſtate, he trod upon, calling himſelf brother to the ſun and moon, and *partner* with the ſtars. *Peacham of Geometry.*

The ſoul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again qualified to bear her company. *Addiſon.*

2. One who dances with another.

Lead in your ladies every one; ſweet *partner*,
I muſt not yet forſake you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To PA'RTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to aſſociate with a partner.

A lady who
So fair, and faſten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'ſt king double: to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hir'd with ſelf-exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'RTNERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *partner.*]
1. Joint intereſt or property.

He does poſſeſſion keep,
And is too wiſe to hazard *partnerſhip.* *Dryden.*

2. The union of two or more in the ſame trade.

'Tis a neceſſary rule in alliances, *partnerſhips*, and all manner of civil dealings, to have a ſtrict regard to the diſpoſition of thoſe we have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

PA'RTOOK. Preterite of *partake.*

PA'RTRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*perdrix*, Fr. *pertris*, Welſh; *perdix*, Lat.] A bird of game.

The king is come out to ſeek a flea, as when one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 20.

PARTU'RIENT. *adj.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *parturio*, Latin.] The ſtate of being about to bring forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the previous conditions of birth, but alſo unto the *parturition* or very birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'RTY. *n. ſ.* [*partié*, French.]
1. A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others; a faction.

When any of theſe combatants ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for truth, and not the ſlave of vain glory or a *party.* *Locke.*

This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to thoſe who live at a diſtance from the faſhionable world. *Addiſon.*

Party writers are ſo ſenſible of the ſecret virtue of an *innuendo*, that they never mention the q—n at length. *Spectat.*

This *party* rage in women only ſerves to aggravate animoſities that reign among them. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 81.

As he never leads the converſation into the violence and rage of *party* diſputes, I liſtened to him with pleaſure. *Tatler.*

Diviſion between thoſe of the ſame *party*, expoſes them to their enemies. *Pope.*

The moſt violent *party* men are ſuch, as, in the conduct of their lives, have diſcovered leaſt ſenſe of religion or morality. *Swift.*

2. One of two litigants.

When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*, if pinched with the cholick, you make faces like mummers, and diſmiſs the controverſy more entangled by your hearing: all the peace you make in their cauſe, is calling both *parties* knaves. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cauſe of both *parties* ſhall come before the judges. *Exod.* xxii. 9.

If a biſhop be a *party* to a ſuit, and excommunicates his adverſary; ſuch excommunication ſhall not bar his adverſary from his action. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. One concerned in any affair.

The child was priſoner to the womb, and is
Freed and enfranchis'd; not a *party* to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The treſpaſs of the queen. *Shakeſpeare.*
I do ſuſpect this traſh
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Side; perſons engaged againſt each other.

Our foes, compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd:
The peace, both *parties* want, is like to laſt. *Dryden.*

5. Cauſe; ſide.

Ægle came in, to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

6. A ſelect aſſembly.

Let me extol a cat, on oyſters fed,
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*

If the clergy would a little ſtudy the arts of converſation, they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the leaſt regard for politeneſs or good ſenſe. *Swift.*

7. Particular perſon; a perſon diſtinct from, or oppoſed to, another.

As ſhe paced on, ſhe was ſtopped with a number of trees, ſo thickly placed together, that ſhe was afraid ſhe ſhould, with ruſhing through, ſtop the ſpeech of the lamentable *party*, which ſhe was ſo deſirous to underſtand. *Sidney.*

The miniſter of juſtice may, for publick example, virtuouſly will the execution of that *party*, whoſe pardon another, for conſanguinity's ſake, as virtuouſly may deſire. *Hooker.*

If the jury found, that the *party* ſlain was of Engliſh race, it had been adjudged felony. *Davies on Ireland.*

How ſhall this be compaſt? canſt thou bring me to the *party?* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The ſmoke received into the noſtrils, cauſes the *party* to lie as if he were drunk. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the *party* wounded. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He that confeſſes his ſin, and prays for pardon, hath puniſhed his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*

Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the *party*, who has the advantage, uſually magnifies the inequality. *Collier on Pride.*

8. A detachment of ſoldiers: as, he commanded that *party* ſent thither.

PARTY-COLOURED. *adj.* [*party* and *coloured.*] Having diverſity of colours.

The fulſome ewes,
Then conceiving, did, in yeaning time,
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The leopard was valuing himſelf upon the luſtre of his *party-coloured* ſkin. *L'Eſtrange.*

From one father both,
Both girt with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*
Conſtrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden.*

I looked with as much pleaſure upon the little *party-coloured* aſſembly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Nor is it hard to beautify each month
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits. *Phillips.*
Four knaves in garb ſuccinct, a truſty band,
And *party-colour'd* troops, a ſhining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

PARTY-JURY. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A jury in ſome trials half foreigners and half natives.

PARTY-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*party* and *man.*] A factious perſon; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL. *n. ſ.* [*party* and *wall.*] Wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next.

'Tis an ill cuſtom among bricklayers to work up a whole ſtory of the *party-walls*, before they work up the fronts. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

PARVIS. n. ſ. [French.] A church or church porch: applied to the mootings or law-diſputes among young ſtudents in the inns of courts, and alſo to that diſputation at Oxford, called *diſputatio in parvis.* *Bailey.*

PARVITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleneſs, minuteneſs.

The little ones of *parvitude* cannot reach to the ſame floor with them. *Glanville.*

PARVITY. *n. ſ.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs.

What are theſe for fineneſs and *parvity*, to thoſe minute animalcula diſcovered in pepper-water? *Ray.*

PAS. n. ſ. [French.] Precedence; right of going foremoſt.

In her poor circumſtances, ſhe ſtill preſerved the mien of a gentlewoman; when ſhe came into any full aſſembly, ſhe would not yield the *pas* to the beſt of them. *Arbuthnot.*

PASCHAL. *adj.* [*paſcal*, French; *paſchalis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the paſſover.
2. Relating to Eaſter.

PASH. *n. ſ.* [*paz*, Spaniſh.] A kiſs. *Hanmer.*

Thou want'ſt a rough *paſh*, and the ſhoots that I have,
To be full like me. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To PASH. *v. a.* [*perſſen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike; to cruſh.

With my armed fiſt
I'll *paſh* him o'er the face. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *paſh* thee dead. *Dryden.*

PASQUE-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*pulſatilla*, Latin.]

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a roſe; out of the middle of which riſes a pointal, beſet, for the moſt part, with chives, which afterward becomes a fruit, in which the ſeeds are gathered, as it were in a little head, each ending in a ſmall hair: to which muſt be added ſome little leaves, encompaſſing the pedicle below the flower; as the anemone, from which the *paſque-flower* differs in the ſeed, ending in a tail. *Millar.*

PASQUIL.
PASQUIN.
PASQUINADE. } *n. ſ.* [from *paſquino*, a ſtatue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper of ſatirical obſervation.] A lampoon.

He never valued any *paſquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Howel.*

The *paſquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-days, are a ſort of playing with the four and twenty letters, without ſenſe, truth, or wit. *Tatler*, Nº 92.

To PASS. *v. n.* [*paſſer*, French; *paſſus*, a ſtep, Latin.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progreſſive.

Tell him his long trouble is *paſſing*
Out of this world. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If I have found favour in thy ſight, *paſs* not away from thy ſervant. *Geneſis.*

While my glory *paſſeth* by, I will put thee in a clift of the rock, and will cover thee, while I *paſs* by. *Exod.* xxxiii. 22.

Thus will I cut off him that *paſſeth* out, and him that returneth. *Ezek.* xxxv. 7.

They took the fords of Jordan, and ſuffered not a man to *paſs* over. *Judges*, iii. 28.

This heap and this pillar be witneſs, that I will not *paſs* over to thee, and that thou ſhalt not *paſs* over it and this pillar unto me for harm. *Geneſis*, xxxi. 52.

An idea of motion not *paſſing* on, is not better than idea of motion at reſt. *Locke.*

Heedleſs of thoſe cares, with anguiſh ſtung,
He felt their fleeces as they *paſs'd* along. *Pope.*

If the cauſe be viſible, we ſtop at the inſtrument, and ſeldom *paſs* on to him that directed it. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

2. To go; to make way.

Her face, her hands, were torn
With *paſſing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*

3. To make tranſition from one thing to another.

Others diſſatisfied with what they have, and not truſting to thoſe innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *paſs* from juſt to unjuſt. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

4. To vaniſh; to be loſt.

Truſt not too much to that enchanting face;
Beauty's a charm, but ſoon the charm will *paſs.* *Dryden.*

5. To be ſpent; to go away.

The time, when the thing exiſted, is the idea of that ſpace of duration, which *paſſed* between ſome fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

We ſee, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, ſo as to take but little notice of the ſucceſſion of ideas that *paſs* in his mind, whilſt he is taken up with that earneſt contemplation, lets ſlip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time ſhorter than it is. *Locke.*

6. To be at an end; to be over.

Their officious haſte,
Who would before have borne him to the ſky,
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *paſt*,
Did let too ſoon the ſacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*

7. To die; to paſs from the preſent life to another ſtate.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Diſturb him not, let him *paſs* peaceably. *Shakeſp.*

8. To be changed by regular gradation.

Inflammations are tranſlated from other parts to the lungs; a pleuriſy eaſily *paſſeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbuthnot.*

9. To go beyond bounds. Obſolete.

Why this *paſſes*, Mr. Ford:—you are not to go looſe any longer, you muſt be pinioned. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. To be in any ſtate.

I will cauſe you to *paſs* under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant. *Ezek.* xx. 37.

11. To be enacted.

Many of the nobility ſpoke in parliament againſt thoſe things, which were moſt grateful to his majeſty, and which ſtill *paſſed*, notwithſtanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Neither of theſe bills have yet *paſſed* the houſe of commons, and ſome think they may be rejected. *Swift.*

This pernicious project, if *paſſed* into a law, would have been of the worſt conſequence. *Swift.*

12. To be effected; to exiſt. Unleſs this may be thought a noun with the articles ſuppreſſed, and be explained thus: it came to *paſs* that.

I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *paſs* that the church ſhould every where have able preachers to inſtruct the people. *Hooker, b.* v. § 3.

When the caſe required diſſimulation, if they uſed it, it came to *paſs* that the former opinion of their good faith made them almoſt inviſible. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not *paſs.*

That trick, ſaid ſhe, will not *paſs* twice. *Hudibras.*

Their excellencies will not *paſs* for ſuch in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have leſs of error in them. *Dryden.*

Falſe eloquence *paſſeth* only where true is not underſtood, and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted with good. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

The groſſeſt ſuppoſitions *paſs* upon them, that the wild Iriſh were taken in toyls; but that, in ſome time, they would grow tame. *Swift.*

14. To be practiſed artfully or ſucceſsfully.

This practice hath moſt ſhrewdly *paſt* upon thee;
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
Thou ſhalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakeſp.*

Though frauds may *paſs* upon men, they are as open as the light to him that ſearches the heart. *L'Eſtrange.*

15. To be regarded as good or ill.

He rejected the authority of councils, and ſo do all the reformed; ſo that this won't *paſs* for a fault in him, 'till 'tis proved one in us. *Atterbury.*

16. To occur; to be tranſacted.

If we would judge of the nature of ſpirits, we muſt have recourſe to our own conſciouſneſs of what *paſſes* within our own mind. *Watts's Logick.*

17. To be done.

Zeal may be let looſe in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act *paſs* upon them to defile them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

18. To heed; to regard.

As for theſe ſilken-coated ſlaves, I *paſs* not;
It is to you, good people, that I ſpeak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakeſp.*

19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.

Though well we may not *paſs* upon his life,
Without the form of juſtice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'ſy to our wrath. *Shakeſpeare.*

20. To be ſupremely excellent.

21. To thruſt; to make a puſh in fencing.

To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee *paſs* thy puncto. *Shakeſp.*
Both advance
Againſt each other, and with ſword and lance
They laſh, they foin, they *paſs*, they ſtrive to bore
Their corſlets. *Dryden.*

22. To omit.

Full piteous ſeems young Alma's caſe,
As in a luckleſs gameſter's place,
She would not play, yet muſt not *paſs.* *Prior.*

23. To go through the alimentary duct.

Subſtances hard cannot be diſſolved, but they will *paſs*; but ſuch, whoſe tenacity exceeds the powers of digeſtion, will neither *paſs*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To be in a tolerable ſtate.

A middling ſort of man was left well enough to *paſs* by his father, but could never think he had enough, ſo long as any had more. *L'Eſtrange.*

25. *To* PASS *away.* To be loſt; to glide off.

Defining the ſoul to be a ſubſtance that always thinks, can ſerve but to make many men ſuſpect, that they have no ſouls at all, ſince they find a good part of their lives *paſs away* without thinking. *Locke.*

26. *To* PASS *away.* To vaniſh.

To PASS. *v. a.*

1. To go beyond.

As it is advantageable to a phyſician to be called to the cure of a declining diſeaſe; ſo it is for a commander to ſuppreſs a ſedition, which has *paſſed* the height: for in both the noxious humour doth firſt weaken, and afterwards waſte to nothing. *Heyward.*

2. To go through: as, the horſe *paſſed* the river.

3. To ſpend; to live through.

Were I not aſſured he was removed to advantage, I ſhould *paſs* my time extremely ill without him. *Collier.*

You know in what deluding joys we *paſt*
The night that was by Heav'n decreed our laſt. *Dryden.*

We have examples of ſuch, as *paſs* moſt of their nights without dreaming. *Locke.*

The people, free from cares, ſerene and gay,
Paſs all their mild untroubled hours away. *Addiſon.*

In the midſt of the ſervice, a lady, who had *paſſed* the winter at London with her huſband, entered the congregation. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 129.

4. To impart to any thing the power of moving.

Dr. Thurſton thinks the principal uſe of inſpiration to be, to move, or *paſs* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

5. To carry haſtily.

I had only time to *paſs* my eye over the medals, which are in great number. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

6. To transfer to another proprietor.

He that will *paſs* his land,
As I have mine, may ſet his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchaſe ſpread. *Herbert.*

7. To ſtrain; to percolate.

They ſpeak of ſevering wine from water, *paſſing* it through ivy wood. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

8. To vent; to let out.

How many thouſands take upon them to *paſs* their cenſures on the perſonal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick? *Watts.*

They will commend the work in general, but *paſs* ſo many ſly remarks upon it afterwards, as ſhall deſtroy all their cold praiſes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

9. To utter ceremoniouſly.

Many of the lords and ſome of the commons *paſſed* ſome compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon.*

10. To utter ſolemnly.

He *paſt* his promiſe, and was as good as his word. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. To tranſmit.

Waller *paſſed* over five thouſand horſe and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

12. To put an end to.

This night
We'll *paſs* the buſineſs privately and well. *Shakeſpeare.*

13. To ſurpaſs; to excel.

She, more ſweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongſt them bear a part,
And ſtrive to *paſs*, as ſhe could well enough,
Their native muſic by her ſkilful art. *Fairy Queen.*
Whom doſt thou *paſs* in beauty? *Ezek.* xxxii. 19.
Martial, thou gav'ſt far nobler epigrams
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;
But in my royal ſubject I *paſs* thee,
Thou flatter'dſt thine, mine cannot flatter'd be. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The anceſtor and all his heirs,
Though they in number *paſs* the ſtars of heav'n,
Are ſtill but one. *Davies.*

14. To omit; to neglect.

If you fondly *paſs* our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*
Let me o'erleap that cuſtom; for I cannot
Put on the gown, ſtand naked, and entreat them;
Pleaſe you that I may *paſs* this doing. *Shakeſpeare.*
I *paſs* the wars, that ſpotted linxes make
With their fierce rivals. *Dryden.*
I *paſs* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

15. To tranſcend; to tranſgreſs.

They did *paſs* thoſe bounds, and did return ſince that time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

16. To admit; to allow.

The money of every one that *paſſeth* the account, let the prieſts take. *2 Kings*, xii. 4.

I'll *paſs* them all upon account,
As if your nat'ral ſelf had don't. *Hudibras.*

17. To enact a law.

How does that man know, but the decree may be already *paſſed* againſt him, and his allowance of mercy ſpent? *South.*

Among the laws that *paſs'd*, it was decreed,
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage ſhould be freed. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Could the ſame parliament which addreſſed with ſo much zeal and earneſtneſs againſt this evil, *paſs* it into a law? *Swift.*

His majeſty's miniſters propoſed the good of the nation, when they adviſed the *paſſing* this patent. *Swift.*

18. To impoſe fraudulently.

The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *paſs'd* it on her huſband for a boy. *Dryden.*

19. To practiſe artfully; to make ſucceed.

Time lays open frauds, and after that diſcovery there is no *paſſing* the ſame trick upon the mice. *L'Eſtrange.*

20. To ſend from one place to another: as, *paſs* that beggar to his own pariſh.

21. *To* PASS *away.* To ſpend; to waſte.

The father waketh for the daughter, leſt ſhe *paſs away* the flower of her age. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xlii. 9.

22. *To* PASS *by.* To excuſe; to forgive.

However God may *paſs by* ſingle ſinners in this world; yet when a nation combines againſt him, the wicked ſhall not go unpuniſhed. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

23. *To* PASS *by.* To neglect; to diſregard.

How far ought this enterprize to wait upon theſe other matters, to be mingled with them, or to *paſs by* them, and give law to them, as inferior unto itſelf? *Bacon.*

It conduces much to our content, if we *paſs by* thoſe things which happen to our trouble, and conſider that which is proſperous; that, by the repreſentation of the better, the worſe may be blotted out. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Certain paſſages of Scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *paſs by* here in ſilence. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

24. *To* PASS *over.* To omit; to let go unregarded.

Better to *paſs* him o'er, than to relate
The cauſe I have your mighty ſire to hate. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated, nor will it hinder our purſuit to *paſs* it *over* in ſilence. *Watts.*

The poet *paſſes* it *over* as haſtily as he can, as if he were afraid of ſtaying in the cave. *Dryden.*

The queen aſked him, who he was; but he *paſſes over* this without any reply, and reſerves the greateſt part of his ſtory to a time of more leiſure. *Broome.*

PASS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.

The ſtraight *paſs* was damm'd
With dead men. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

It would be eaſy to defend the *paſſes* into the whole country, that the king's army ſhould never be able to enter. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a ſtrong hold, fortified by God and nature, and diligence is properly the underſtanding's laying ſiege to it; ſo that it muſt be perpetually obſerving all the avenues and *paſſes* to it, and accordingly making its approaches. *South.*

2. Paſſage; road.

The Tyrians had no *paſs* to the Red Sea, but through the territory of Solomon, and by his ſufferance. *Raleigh.*

Pity tempts the *paſs*;
But the tough metal of my heart reſiſts. *Dryden.*

3. A permiſſion to go or come any where.

They ſhall protect all that come in, and ſend them to the lord deputy, with their ſafe conduct or *paſs*, to be at his diſpoſition. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permiſſive *paſs*,
And not the puniſhment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give quiet *paſs*
Through your dominions for this enterprize. *Shakeſp.*

A gentleman had a *paſs* to go beyond the ſeas. *Clarendon.*

If they ſhould ſend for a *paſs* to France, the ceremony in aſking and granting it would be liable to the ſame objections of delay. *Clarendon.*

4. An order by which vagrants or impotent perſons are ſent to their place of abode.

5. Puſh; thruſt in fencing.

'Tis dangerous when the baſer nature comes
Between the *paſs* and fell incenſed points
Of mighty oppoſites. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The king hath laid, that in a dozen *paſſes* between you and him, he ſhall not exceed you three hits. *Shakeſpeare.*

With ſeeming innocence the crowd beguil'd;
But made the deſperate *paſſes*, when he ſmil'd. *Dryden.*

6. State; condition.

To what a *paſs* are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue, are wryed to theſe crooked ſhifts? *Sidney.*

After King Henry united the roſes, they laboured to reduce both Engliſh and Iriſh, which work, to what *paſs* and perfection it was brought in Queen Elizabeth's reign, hath been declared. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

I could ſee plate, hangings and paintings about my houſe till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to ſuch *paſs*, that I can ſee nothing at all. *L'Eſtrange.*

Matters have been brought to this *paſs*, that if one among a man's ſons had any blemiſh, he laid him aſide for the miniſtry, and ſuch an one was preſently approved. *South.*

PA'SSABLE. *adj.* [*paſſible*, Fr. from *paſs.*]

1. Poſſible to be paſſed or travelled through or over.

Antiochus departed in all haſte, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the ſea *paſſable* by foot. 2 *Mac.*

2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.

His body is a *paſſable* carkaſs, if he be not hurt. It is a thoroughfare for ſteel. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

They are crafty and of a *paſſable* reach of underſtanding. *Howel.*

In counterfeits, it is with men as with falſe money; one piece is more or leſs *paſſable* than another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Lay by Virgil, my verſion will appear a *paſſable* beauty when the original muſe is abſent. *Dryden.*

White and red well mingled on the face, make what was before but *paſſable*, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*

3. Capable of admiſſion or reception.

Theſe ſtage advocates are not only without truth, but without colour: could they have made the ſlander *paſſable*, we ſhould have heard farther. *Collier.*

4. Popular; well received. This is a ſenſe leſs uſual.

Where there is no eminent odds in ſufficiency, it is better to take with the more *paſſable*, than with the more able. *Bacon.*

A man of the one faction, which is moſt *paſſable* with the other, commonly goeth beſt way. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

PASSA'DO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A puſh; a thruſt.

A duelliſt, a gentleman of the very firſt houſe; ah! the immortal *paſſado*. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

PA'SSAGE. *n. ſ.* [*paſſage*, French.]

1. Act of paſſing; travel; courſe; journey.

The ſtory of ſuch a *paſſage* was true, and Jaſon with the reſt went indeed to rob Colchos, to which they might arrive by boat. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

So ſhalt thou beſt prepar'd endure
Thy mortal *paſſage* when it comes. *Milton.*

Live like thoſe who look upon themſelves as being only on their *paſſage* through this ſtate, but as belonging to that which is to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Though the *paſſage* be troubleſome, yet it is ſecure, and ſhall in a little time bring us eaſe and peace at the laſt. *Wake.*

2. Road; way.

Human actions are ſo uncertain, as that ſeemeth the beſt courſe, which hath moſt *paſſages* out of it. *Bacon.*

The land enterprize of Panama was grounded upon a falſe account, that the *paſſages* towards it were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

Is there yet no other way beſides
Theſe painful *paſſages*, how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural duſt? *Milton.*

Againſt which open'd from beneath
A *paſſage* down to th' earth, a *paſſage* wide. *Milton.*

When the *paſſage* is open, land will be turned moſt to great cattle; when ſhut, to ſheep. *Temple.*

The Perſian army had advanced into the ſtraight *paſſages* of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his ſmall army was able to fight and conquer them. *South's Sermons.*

The *paſſage* made by many a winding way,
Reach'd e'en the room, in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*

He plies him with redoubled ſtrokes:
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart
Explores the neareſt *paſſage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

I wiſhed for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to thoſe happy ſeats; but the genius told me there was no *paſſage* to them, except through the gates of death. *Addiſon.*

I have often ſtopped all the *paſſages* to prevent the ants going to their own neſt. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 157.

When the gravel is ſeparated from the kidney, oily ſubſtances relax the *paſſages*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Entrance or exit; liberty to paſs.

What, are my doors oppos'd againſt my *paſſage*? *Shak.*

4. The ſtate of decay. Not in uſe.

Would ſome part of my young years
Might but redeem the *paſſage* of your age! *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.

I would render this treatiſe intelligible to every rational man, however little verſed in ſcholaſtick learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *paſſage* than among thoſe deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

6. Occurrence; hap.

It is no act of common *paſſage*, but
A ſtrain of rareneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Unſettled ſtate; aptneſs by condition or nature to change the place of abode.

Moſt traders in Ireland are but factors; the cauſe muſt be rather an ill opinion of ſecurity than of gain: the laſt intices the poorer traders, young beginners, or thoſe of *paſſage*; but without the firſt, the rich will never ſettle in the country. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

In man the judgment ſhoots at flying game;
A bird of *paſſage*! loſt as ſoon as found;
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*

8. Incident; tranſaction.

This buſineſs, as it is a very high *paſſage* of ſtate, ſo it is worthy of ſerious conſideration. *Hayward.*

Thou do'ſt in thy *paſſages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance of Heav'n. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

9. Management; conduct.

Upon conſideration of the conduct and *paſſage* of affairs in former times, the ſtate of England ought to be cleared of an imputation caſt upon it. *Davies on Ireland.*

10. Part of a book; ſingle place in a writing. *Endroit*, Fr.

A critic who has no taſte or learning, ſeldom ventures to praiſe any *paſſage* in an author who has not been before received by the publick. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 291.

As to the cantos, all the *paſſages* are as fabulous as the viſion at the beginning. *Pope.*

PA'SSED. Preterite and participle of *paſs*.

Why ſayeſt thou my way is hid from the Lord, and my judgment is *paſſed* over from my God? *Iſa.* xl. 27.

He affirmed, that no good law *paſſed* ſince King William's acceſſion, except the act for preſerving the game. *Addiſon.*

The deſcription of a life, *paſſed* away in vanity and among the ſhadows of pomp, may be ſoon finely drawn in the ſame place. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 210.

PASSENGER. *n. ſ.* [*paſſager*, French.]

1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer.

All the way, the wanton damſel found
New mirth, her *paſſenger* to entertain. *Fairy Queen.*

What hollowing, and what ſtir is this?
Theſe are my mates that make their wills their law,
Have ſome unhappy *paſſenger* in chaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The nodding horror of whoſe ſhady brows
Threats the forlorn and wand'ring *paſſenger*. *Milton.*

Apelles, when he had finiſhed any work, expoſed it to the ſight of all *paſſengers*, and concealed himſelf to hear the cenſure of his faults. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempeſt doth attend the unſkilful words of a *paſſenger*. *Sidney.*

PASSENGER *Falcon.* *n. ſ.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainſ.*

PA'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *paſs.*] One who paſſes; one that is upon the road.

Under you ride the home and foreign ſhipping in ſo near a diſtance, that, without troubling the *paſſer* or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. *Carew.*

Have we ſo ſoon forgot
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her ſons,
And caſt beſide ſome common way a ſpectacle
Of horror and affright to *paſſers* by,
Our groaning country bled at every vein? *Rowe.*

PASSIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [*paſſibilité*, Fr. from *paſſible.*] Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

The laſt doubt, touching the *paſſibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipſes of the ſun and moon. *Hakewell on Providence.*

PA'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*paſſible*, Fr. *paſſibilis*, Lat.] Suſceptive of impreſſions from external agents.

Theodoret diſputeth with great earneſtneſs, that God cannot be ſaid to ſuffer; but he thereby meaneth Chriſt's divine nature againſt Apollinarius, which held even deity itſelf *paſſible*. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 53.

PA'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſible.*] Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

It drew after it the hereſy of the *paſſibleneſs* of the deity, becauſe the deity of Chriſt was become, in their conceits, the ſame nature with the humanity that was paſſible. *Brerew.*

PA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *paſs.*]

1. Supreme; ſurpaſſing others; eminent.

No ſtrength of arms ſhall win this noble fort,
Or ſhake this puiſſant wall, ſuch *paſſing* might
Have ſpells and charms, if they be ſaid aright. *Fairfax.*

Sir Hudibras his *paſſing* worth,
The manner how he ſallied forth. *Hudibras.*

2. It is uſed adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding.

Oberon is *paſſing* fell and wroth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many in each region *paſſing* fair
As the noon ſky; more like to goddeſſes
Than mortal creatures. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

She was not only *paſſing* fair,
But was withal diſcreet and debonair. *Dryden.*

While thus we ſtood as in a ſtound,
Full ſoon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our liege was *paſſing* well. *Gay.*

PA'SSINGBELL. *n. ſ.* [*paſſing* and *bell.*] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the paſſing ſoul: it is often uſed for the bell, which rings immediately after death.

Thoſe loving papers,
Thicken on you now, as pray'rs aſcend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *paſſingbell*. *Donne.*

A talk of tumult, and a breath
Would ſerve him as his *paſſingbell* to death. *Daniel.*

Before the *paſſingbell* begun,
The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*

PA'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*paſſion*, French; *paſſio*, Latin.]

1. Any effect cauſed by external agency.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, ſciſſible and not ſciſſible, and many other *paſſions* of matter are plebeian notions, applied to the inſtruments men ordinarily practiſe. *Bacon.*

A body at reſt affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when ſet in motion, it is rather a *paſſion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Violent commotion of the mind.

All the other *paſſions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and raſh embrac'd deſpair. *Shakeſp.*

Thee every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whoſe every *paſſion* fully ſtrives
To make itſelf in thee fair and admired. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vex'd I am
Of late, with *paſſions* of ſome difference. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am doubtful, leſt
You break into ſome merry *paſſion*,
And ſo offend him:
If you ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient. *Shakeſpeare.*

In loving thou do'ſt well, in *paſſion* not;
Wherein true love conſiſts not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Cruel his eye, but caſt
Signs of remorſe and *paſſion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Paſſion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

All the art of rhetorick, beſides order and perſpicuity, only moves the *paſſions*, and thereby miſleads the judgment. *Locke.*

3. Anger.

The word *paſſion* ſignifies the receiving any action in a large philoſophical ſenſe; in a more limited philoſophical ſenſe, it ſignifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, ſorrow: but the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts.*

4. Zeal; ardour.

Where ſtateſmen are ruled by faction and intereſt, they can have no *paſſion* for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make. *Addiſon on Medals.*

5. Love.

For your love,
You kill'd her father: you confeſs'd you drew
A mighty argument to prove your *paſſion* for the daughter. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

He, to grate me more,
Publickly own'd his *paſſion* for Ameſtris. *Rowe.*

Survey yourſelf, and then forgive your ſlave,
Think what a *paſſion* ſuch a form muſt have. *Granville.*

6. Eagerneſs.

Abate a little of that violent *paſſion* for fine cloaths, ſo predominant in your ſex. *Swift.*

7. Emphatically. The laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world.

He ſhewed himſelf alive after his *paſſion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts*, i. 3.

To PASSION. *v. n.* [*paſſionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to expreſs great commotion of mind. Obſolete.

'Twas Ariadne *paſſioning*
For Theſeus' perjury and unjuſt flight. *Shakeſpeare.*

PASSION-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*granadilla*, Latin.]

Paſſion-flower hath a double calyx, the firſt conſiſting of three leaves, the other of five, which expand in form of a ſtar: the flowers conſiſt of five leaves each, and are of a roſaceous form: in the centre of the flower ariſes the pointal, with a crown fringed at the bottom, but furniſhed with a tender embryo at the top, on which ſtand three clubs, under which are the ſtamina, with rough obtuſe apices, which always incline downward; the embryo turns to an oval or globular fruit, fleſhy, and conſiſting of one cell, which is full of ſeeds adhering to the ſides, and covered with a ſort of hood or veil. *Millar.*

PA'SSION-WEEK. *n. ſ.* The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [*paſſionné*, French.]

1. Moved by paſſion; cauſing or expreſſing great commotion of mind.

My whole endeavour is to reſolve the conſcience, and to ſhew what, in this controverſy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of ſound and ſincere judgment, without either cloud of prejudice or miſt of *paſſionate* affection. *Hooker.*

Thucydides obſerves, that men are much more *paſſionate* for injuſtice than for violence; becauſe the one coming as from an equal ſeems rapine; when the other proceeding from one ſtronger is but the effect of neceſſity. *Clarendon.*

Good angels looked upon this ſhip of Noah's with a *paſſionate* concern for its ſafety. *Burnet.*

Men, upon the near approach of death, have been rouzed up into ſuch a lively ſenſe of their guilt, ſuch a *paſſionate* degree of concern and remorſe, that, if ten thouſand ghoſts had appeared to them, they ſcarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Eaſily moved to anger.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *paſſionate*, impatient of any reſtraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior.*

To PA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from *paſſion.*] An old word. Obſolete.

1. To affect with paſſion.

Great pleaſure mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *paſſionate*,
Whilſt they his pitiful adventures heard,
That oft they did lament his luckleſs ſtate. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To expreſs paſſionately.

Thy neice and I want hands,
And cannot *paſſionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

PA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *paſſionate.*]

1. With paſſion; with deſire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind.

Whoever *paſſionately* covets any thing he has not, has loſt his hold. *L'Eſtrange.*

If ſorrow expreſſes itſelf never ſo loudly and *paſſionately*, and diſcharge itſelf in never ſo many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart, than the waſhing of his hands can cleanſe the rottenneſs of his bones. *South's Sermons.*

I made Meleſinda, in oppoſion to Nourmahal, a woman *paſſionately* loving of her huſband, patient of injuries and contempt, and conſtant in kindneſs. *Dryden.*

2. Angrily.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, ſometimes *paſſionately* enough, to divert it from themſelves. *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſionate.*]

1. State of being ſubject to paſſion.

2. Vehemence of mind.

To love with ſome *paſſionateneſs* the perſon you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*paſſif*, French; *paſſivus*, Latin.]

1. Receiving impreſſion from ſome external agent.

High above the ground
Their march was, and the *paſſive* air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The active information of the intellect, filling the *paſſive* reception of the will, like form cloſing with matter, grew actuate into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South.*

As the mind is wholly *paſſive* in the reception of all its ſimple ideas, ſo it exerts ſeveral acts of its own, whereby, out of its ſimple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*

The *vis inertiæ* is a *paſſive* principle by which bodies perſiſt in their motion or reſt, receive motion in proportion to the force impreſſing it, and reſiſt as much as they are reſiſted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Unreſiſting; not oppoſing.

Not thoſe alone, who *paſſive* own her laws,
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cauſe. *Dunciad.*

3. Suffering; not acting.

4. [In grammar.]

A verb *paſſive* is that which ſignifies paſſion or the effect of action: as, *doceor*, I am taught. *Clarke's Lat. Gramm.*

PA'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *paſſive.*] With a paſſive nature.

Though ſome are *paſſively* inclin'd,
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryden.*

PA'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſive.*]

1. Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents.

2. Paſſibility; power of ſuffering.

We ſhall loſe our *paſſiveneſs* with our being, and be as incapable of ſuffering as Heaven can make us. *Decay of Piety.*

PASSI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſive.*] Paſſiveneſs. An innovated word.

There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *paſſivity* and activity, theſe being contrary and oppoſite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the poſition of its contrary. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

PA'SSOVER. *n. ſ.* [*paſs* and *over.*]

1. A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt-born of the Egyptians, *paſſed over* the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews *paſſover* was at hand, and Jeſus went up. *John*, ii. 13.

The Lord's *paſſover*, commonly called Eaſter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The ſacrifice killed.

Take a lamb, and kill the *paſſover*. *Exod.* xii. 21.

PA'SSPORT. *n. ſ.* [*paſſport*, Fr.] Permiſſion of egreſs.

Under that pretext, fain ſhe would have given a ſecret *paſſport* to her affection. *Sidney.*

Giving his reaſon *paſſport* for to paſs
Whither it would, ſo it would let him die. *Sidney.*

Let him depart; his *paſſport* ſhall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Having uſed extreme caution in granting *paſſports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clarendon.*

The Goſpel has then only a free admiſſion into the aſſent of the underſtanding, when it brings a *paſſport* from a rightly diſpoſed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that ſhuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleaſes. *South's Sermons.*

Admitted in the ſhining throng,
He ſhows the *paſſport* which he brought along;
His *paſſport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*

At our meeting in another world;
For thou haſt drunk thy *paſſport* out of this. *Dryden.*

PAST. *participial adj.* [from *paſs.*]

1. Not preſent; not to come.

Paſt, and to come, ſeem beſt; things preſent worſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

For ſeveral months *paſt*, papers have been written upon the beſt publick principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*

This not alone has ſhone on ages *paſt*,
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt. *Pope.*

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

A life of glorious labours *paſt*. *Pope.*

PAST. *n. ſ.* Elliptically uſed for paſt time.

The *paſt* is all by death poſſeſt,
And frugal fate that guards the reſt,
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

PAST. *prepoſition.*

1. Beyond in time.

Sarah was delivered of a child, when ſhe was *paſt* age. *Heb.* xi. 11.

2. No longer capable of.

Fervent prayers he made, when he was eſteemed *paſt* ſenſe, and ſo ſpent his laſt breath in committing his ſoul unto the Almighty. *Hayward.*

3. Beyond; out of reach of.

We muſt not
Proſtitute our *paſt* cure malady
To empiricks. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

What's gone, and what's *paſt* help,
Should be *paſt* grief. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Many men have not yet ſinned themſelves *paſt* all ſenſe or feeling, but have ſome regrets; and when their ſpirits are at any time diſturbed with the ſenſe of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are ſoon diſheartened. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Love, when once *paſt* government, is conſequently *paſt* ſhame. *L'Eſtrange.*

Her life ſhe might have had; but the deſpair
Of ſaving his, had put it *paſt* her care. *Dryden.*

I'm ſtupify'd with ſorrow, *paſt* relief
Of tears. *Dryden.*

That the bare receiving a ſum ſhould ſink a man into a ſervile ſtate, is *paſt* my comprehenſion. *Collier on Pride.*

That he means paternal power, is *paſt* doubt from the inference he makes. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; further than.

We will go by the king's highway, until we be *paſt* thy borders. *Numb.* xxi. 22.

5. Above; more than.

The northern Iriſh Scots have bows not *paſt* three quarters of a yard long, with a ſtring of wreathed hemp, and their arrows not much above an ell. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The ſame inundation was not deep, not *paſt* forty foot from the ground. *Bacon.*

PASTE. *n. ſ.* [*paſte*, French.]

1. Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious: ſuch as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray Chriſtendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new *paſte*, there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon's Holy War.*

With particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire;
Which wiſe Prometheus temper'd into *paſte*,
And, mixt with living ſtreams, the godlike image caſt. *Dryden.*

When the gods moulded up the *paſte* of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands. *Dryden.*

He has the whiteſt hand that ever you ſaw, and raiſes *paſte* better than any woman. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 482.

2. Flour and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement.
3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

To **PASTE.** *v. a.* [*paſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To faſten with paſte.

By *paſting* the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of dice, his eldeſt ſon played himſelf into ſpelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and ſyllables, by having them *paſted* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*

PA'STEBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*paſte* and *board.*] Maſſes made anciently by paſting one paper on another: now made ſometimes by macerating paper and caſting it in moulds, ſometimes by pounding old cordage, and caſting it in forms.

Tintoret made chambers of board and *paſteboard*, proportioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which he diſtributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myſelf merry even with a piece of *paſteboard*, that is inveſted with a publick character. *Addiſon.*

PA'STEBOARD. *adj.* Made of paſteboard.

Put ſilkworms on whited-brown paper into a *paſteboard* box. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PA'STEL. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'STERN. *n. ſ.* [*paſturon*, French.]

1. The knee of an horſe.

I will not change my horſe with any that treads on four *paſterns*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

The colt that for a ſtallion is deſign'd,
Upright he walks on *paſterns* firm and ſtraight,
His motions eaſy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*

Being heavy, he ſhould not tread ſtiff, but have a *paſtern* made him, to break the force of his weight: by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a coach doth by the leathers. *Grew.*

2. The legs of a human creature, in contempt.

So ſtraight ſhe walk'd, and on her *paſterns* high:
If ſeeing her behind, he lik'd her pace,
Now turning ſhort, he better lik'd her face. *Dryden.*

PA'STIL. *n. ſ.* [*paſtillus*, Lat. *paſtille*, Fr.] A roll of paſte.

To draw with dry colours, make long *paſtils*, by grinding red lead with ſtrong wort, and ſo roll them up like pencils, drying them in the ſun. *Peacham on Drawing.*

PA'STIME. *n. ſ.* [*paſs* and *time.*] Sport; amuſement; diverſion.

It was more requiſite for Zelmane's hurt to reſt, than ſit up at thoſe *paſtimes*; but ſhe, that felt no wound but one, earneſtly deſired to have the paſtorals. *Sidney, b.* i.

I'll be as patient as a gentle ſtream,
And make a *paſtime* of each weary ſtep,
'Till the laſt ſtep has brought me to my love. *Shakeſp.*

Paſtime paſſing excellent,
If huſbanded with modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

With theſe
Find *paſtime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton.*

A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation, and *paſtime*, ſhould never pretend to devote himſelf entirely to the ſciences, unleſs his ſoul be ſo refined, that he can taſte theſe entertainments eminently in his cloſet. *Watts.*

PA'STOR. *n. ſ.* [*paſtor*, Latin; *paſteur*, old French.]

1. A ſhepherd.

Receive this preſent by the Muſes made,
The pipe on which the Aſcræan *paſtor* play'd. *Dryden.*

The *paſtor* ſhears their hoary beards,
And eaſes of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has ſouls to feed with ſound doctrine.

The *paſtor* maketh ſuits of the people, and they with one voice teſtify a general aſſent thereunto, or he joyfully beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing between them the ſentences wherewith they ſtrive, which ſhall much ſhew his own, and ſtir up others zeal to the glory of God. *Hooker, b.* v. § 39.

The firſt branch of the great work belonging to a *paſtor* of the church, was to teach. *South's Sermons.*

A breach in the general form of worſhip was reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then found out of maintaining ſeparate *paſtors* out of private purſes. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *adj.* [*paſtoralis*, Latin; *paſtoral*, French.]

1. Rural; ruſtick; beſeeming ſhepherds; imitating ſhepherds.

In thoſe *paſtoral* paſtimes, a great many days were ſent to follow their flying predeceſſors. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of ſouls.

Their Lord and Maſter taught concerning the *paſtoral* care he had over his own flock. *Hooker, b.* v. § 19.

The Biſhop of Saliſbury recommended the tenth ſatire of Juvenal, in his *paſtoral* letter, to the ſerious peruſal of the divines of his dioceſe. *Dryden.*

PA'STORAL. *n. ſ.* A poem in which any action or paſſion is repreſented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice in which ſpeakers take upon them the character of ſhepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

Paſtoral is an imitation of the action of a ſhepherd, the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable ſimple, the manners not too polite nor too ruſtick. *Pope.*

The beſt actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, hiſtory, *paſtoral*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

There ought to be the ſame difference between *paſtorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter ſhould be ſmooth, clean, tender, and paſſionate: the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *paſtoral*. *Walſh.*

PA'STRY. *n. ſ.* [*paſtiſſerie*, Fr. from *paſte.*]

1. The act of making pies.

Let never freſh machines your *paſtry* try,
Unleſs grandees or magiſtrates are by,
Then you may put a dwarf into a pye. *King.*

2. Pies or baked paſte.

Remember
The ſeed cake, the *paſtries*, and the furmenty pot. *Tuſſer.*

They call for dates and quinces in the *paſtry*. *Shakeſp.*

Beaſts of chaſe, or fowls of game,
In *paſtry* built, or from the ſpit, or boil'd,
Gris amber ſteam'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

3. The place where paſtry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK. *n. ſ.* [*paſtry* and *cook.*] One whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte.

I wiſh you knew what my huſband has paid to the *paſtry-cooks* and confectioners. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURABLE. *adj.* [from *paſture.*] Fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE. *n. ſ.* [*paſturage*, French.]

1. The buſineſs of feeding cattle.

I wiſh there were ſome ordinances, that whoſoever keepeth twenty kine, ſhould keep a plough going; for otherwiſe all men would fall to *paſturage*, and none to huſbandry. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. Lands grazed by cattle.

France has a ſheep by her to ſhew, that the riches of the country conſiſted chiefly in flocks and *paſturage*. *Addiſon.*

3. The uſe of paſture.

Cattle fatted by good *paſturage*, after violent motion, die ſuddenly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PA'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*paſture*, French.]

1. Food; the act of feeding.

Unto the conſervation is required a ſolid *paſture*, and a food congenerous unto nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Ground on which cattle feed.

A careleſs herd,
Full of the *paſture*, jumps along by him,
And never ſtays. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

When there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by conſent, ſeparated and enlarged their *paſture* where it beſt liked them. *Locke.*

The new tribes look abroad
On Nature's common, far as they can ſee
Or wing, their range and *paſture*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. Human culture; education.

From the firſt *paſtures* of our infant age,
To elder cares and man's ſeverer page
We laſh the pupil. *Dryden.*

To **PA'STURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a paſture.

To **PA'STURE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green
Thoſe rare and ſolitary; theſe in flocks
Paſturing at once, and in broad herds upſprung. *Milton.*

PA'STY. *n. ſ.* [*paſte*, French.] A pye of cruſt raiſed without a diſh.

Of the paſte a coffin will I rear,
And make two *paſties* of your ſhameful heads. *Shakeſp.*

I will confeſs what I know; if ye pinch me like a *paſty*, I can ſay no more. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you'd fright an alderman and mayor,
Within a *paſty* lodge a living hare. *King.*

A man of ſober life,
Not quite a madman, though a *paſty* fell,
And much too wiſe to walk into a well. *Pope.*

PAT. *adj.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner.*] Fit; convenient; exactly ſuitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and ſhould not be uſed but in burleſque writings.

Pat pat; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearſal. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying. *Shakeſp.*

They never ſaw two things ſo *pat*,
In all reſpects, as this and that. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Zuinglius dreamed of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Euchariſt. *Atterbury.*

He was ſurely put to't at the end of a verſe,
Becauſe he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*

PAT. *n. ſ.* [*patte*, Fr. is a foot, and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot.]

1. A light quick blow; a tap.

The leaſt noiſe is enough to diſturb the operation of his brain; the *pat* of a ſhuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack, will do. *Collier on Human Reaſon.*

2. Small lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

To **PAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly; to tap.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breaſt with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and ſtraightways they *pat* with both. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Gay *pats* my ſhoulder, and you vaniſh quite. *Pope.*

PA'TACHE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TACOON. *n. ſ.* A Spaniſh coin worth four ſhillings and eight pence Engliſh. *Ainſworth.*

To **PATCH.** *v. n.* [*pudtzer*, Daniſh; *pezzare*, Italian.]

1. To cover with a piece ſewed on.

They would think themſelves miſerable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a pie-bald livery of coarſe patches and borrowed ſhreds. *Locke.*

2. To decorate the face with ſmall ſpots of black ſilk.

In the middle boxes, were ſeveral ladies who *patched* both ſides of their faces. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 81.

We begg'd her but to *patch* her face,
She never hit one proper place. *Swift.*

3. To mend clumſily; to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt.

Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shakeſp.*

Phyſick can but mend our crazy ſtate,
Patch an old buiding, not a new create. *Dryden.*

Broken limbs, common prudence ſends us to the ſurgeons to piece and *patch* up. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To make up ſhreds or different pieces. Sometimes with *up* emphatical.

If we ſeek to judge of thoſe times, which the Scriptures ſet us down without error, by the reigns of the Aſſyrian princes, we ſhall but *patch up* the ſtory at adventure, and leave it in confuſion. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate,
Ill ſorted with a ſoft effeminate life. *Dryden.*

There is that viſible ſymmetry in a human body, as gives an intrinſick evidence, that it was not formed ſucceſſively and *patched up* by piece-meal. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Enlarging an author's ſenſe, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphraſing; but more properly changing, adding, *patching*, piecing. *Felton.*

PATCH. *n. ſ.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]

1. A piece ſewed on to cover a hole.

Patches ſet upon a little breach,
Diſcredit more in hiding of the flaw,
Than did the flaw before it was ſo patch'd. *Shakeſp.*

If the ſhoe be ript, or *patches* put;
He's wounded! ſee the plaiſter on his foot. *Dryden.*

They ſuffer their minds to appear in a pie-bald livery of coarſe *patches* and borrowed ſhreds, ſuch as the common opinion of thoſe they converſe with clothe them in. *Locke.*

2. A piece inſerted in moſaick or variegated work.
3. A ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face.

How! Providence! and yet a Scottiſh crew!
Then Madam Nature wears black *patches* too. *Cleav.*

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes martyr'd, ſuch grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not *patches*, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

They were *patched* differently, and caſt hoſtile glances upon one another, and their *patches* were placed in different ſituations as party-ſignals to diſtinguiſh friends from foes. *Addiſon.*

This the morning omens ſeem'd to tell;
Thrice from my trembling hand the *patch*-box fell. *Pope.*

4. A ſmall particle; a parcel of land.

We go to gain a little *patch* of ground,
That hath in it no profit but the name. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A paltry fellow. Obſolete.

What a py'd ninny's this? thou ſcurvy *patch*! *Shakeſp.*

PA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *patch.*] One that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *patch.*] Botchery; bungling work. Forgery. A word not in uſe.

You hear him cogg, ſee him diſſemble,
Know his groſs *patchery*, love him, and feed him,
Yet remain aſſur'd that he's a made-up villain. *Shakeſp.*

PA'TCHWORK. *n. ſ.* [*patch* and *work.*] Work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

When my cloaths were finiſhed, they looked like the *patchwork*, only mine were all of a colour. *Gulliv. Travels.*

Whoever only reads to tranſcribe ſhining remarks, without entering into the genius and ſpirit of the author, will be apt to be miſled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifeſt incoherent piece of *patchwork*. *Swift.*

Foreign her air, her robe's diſcordant pride
In *patchwork* flutt'ring. *Dunciad.*

PATE. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by Skinner from *tête*, French.] The head. Now commonly uſed in contempt or ridicule, but anciently in ſerious language.

Senſeleſs man, that himſelf doth hate,
To love another;
Here take thy lover's token on thy *pate*. *Fairy Queen.*

Behold the deſpaire,
By cuſtome and covetous *pates*,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tuſſer.*

He is a traitor, let him to the Tower,
And crop away that factious *pate* of his. *Shakeſpeare.*

Steal by line and level is an excellent paſs of *pate*. *Shak.*

That ſly devil,
That broker that ſtill breaks the *pate* of faith,
That daily breakvow. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had broke thy *pate*,
And aſk't thee mercy for't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who dares
Say this man is a flatterer? The learned *pate*
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thank your gentler fate,
That, for a bruis'd or broken *pate*,
Has freed you from thoſe knobs that grow
Much hardier on the married brow. *Hudibras.*

If only ſcorn attends men for aſſerting the church's dignity, many will rather chuſe to neglect their duty, than to get a broken *pate* in the church's ſervice. *South's Sermons.*

If any young novice happens into the neighbourhood of flatterers, preſently they are plying his full purſe and empty *pate* with addreſſes ſuitable to his vanity. *South.*

PA'TED. *adj.* [from *pate.*] Having a pate. It is uſed only in compoſition: as, long-*pated*, or cunning; ſhallow-*pated*, or fooliſh.

PATEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] Act or ſtate of opening. *Ainſworth.*

PA'TEN. *n. ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. Not in uſe.

The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold;
There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings. *Shakeſp.*

PA'TENT. *adj.* [*patens*, Latin; *patent*, French.]

1. Open to the peruſal of all: as, letters *patent*.
2. Something appropriated by letters patent.

Madder is eſteemed a commodity that will turn to good profit; ſo that, in King Charles the Firſt's time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PA'TENT, *n. ſ.* A writ conferring ſome excluſive right or privilege.

If you are ſo fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend; for if it touch not you, it comes near no body. *Shakeſpeare.*

So will I grow, ſo live, ſo die,

Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up
Unto his lordſhip. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

We are cenſured as obſtinate, in not complying with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*

Patentee'. *n. ſ.* [from *patent.*] One who has a patent.

If his tenant and *patentee* diſpoſe of his gift, without his kingly conſent, the lands ſhall revert to the king. *Bacon.*

In the patent granted to Lord Dartmouth, the ſecurities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand. *Swift.*

PATER-NOSTER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The Lord's Prayer.

No penny, no *pater-noſter*. *Camden's Remains.*

Pate'rnal. *adj.* [*paternus*, Lat. *paternel*, Fr.]

1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.

I diſclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow Chriſtians or governors of the church. *Hammond.*

They ſpend their days in joy unblam'd; and dwell
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Hereditary; received in ſucceſſion from one's father.

Men plough with oxen of their own
Their ſmall *paternal* field of corn. *Dryden.*

He held his *paternal* eſtate from the bounty of the conqueror. *Dryden.*

Retreat betimes
To thy *paternal* ſeat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Addiſon.*

Pate'rnity. *n. ſ.* [from *paternus*, Lat. *paternité*, Fr.] Fatherſhip; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had ſcarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and elderſhip. *Raleigh.*

A young heir, kept ſhort by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this caſe, the *paternity* and filiation leave very ſenſible impreſſions. *Arbuthnot.*

Path. *n. ſ.* [pað, Saxon.] Way; road; track. In converſation it is uſed of a narrow way to be paſſed on foot; but in ſolemn language means any paſſage.

For darkneſs, where is the place thereof? that thou ſhouldſt know the *paths* to the houſe thereof. *Job*, xxxviii. 20.

On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's *path* to heav'n purſue. *Dryden.*

The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets. *Dryden's Theocritus.*

There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very ſevere law againſt any that enters the town by another *path*, leſt any new one ſhould be worn on the mountain. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PATHE'TICAL. } [παθητικὸς; *pathetique*, Fr.] Affecting
PATHE'TICK. } the paſſions; paſſionate; moving.

His page that handful of wit;
'Tis a moſt *pathetical* neat. *Shakeſpeare.*

How *pathetick* is that expoſtulation of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himſelf in this deplorable condition. *Spectator*, N° 571.

Tully conſidered the diſpoſitions of a ſincere and leſs mercurial nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part. *Swift.*

While thus *pathetick* to the prince he ſpoke,
From the brave youth the ſtreaming paſſion broke. *Pope.*

Pathe'tically. *adv.* [from *pathetical.*] In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions.

Theſe reaſons, ſo *pathetically* urged, and ſo admirably raiſed, by the proſopopeia of Nature, ſpeaking to her children with ſo much authority, deſerve the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*

Pathe'ticalness. *n. ſ.* [from *pathetical.*] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the paſſion.

Pa'thless. *adj.* [from *path.*] Untrodden; not marked with paths.

Aſk thou the citizens of *pathleſs* woods;
What cut the air with wings, what ſwim in floods. *Sandys.*

Like one that had been led aſtray
Through the heav'ns wide *pathleſs* way. *Milton.*

In Fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
And wander after *pathleſs* deſtiny,
Whoſe dark reſorts ſince prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*

Through miſts obſcure, ſhe wings her tedious way,
Now wanders dazzled with too bright a day;
And from the ſummit of a *pathleſs* coaſt
Sees infinite, and in that ſight is loſt. *Prior.*

Pathognomonick. *adj.* [παθογνωμονικὸς, πάθος and γινώσκω.] Such ſigns of a diſeaſe as are inſeparable, deſigning the eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe; not ſymptomatick. *Quincy.*

He has the true *pathognomonick* ſign of love, jealouſy; for nobody will ſuffer his miſtreſs to be treated ſo. *Arbuthnot.*

Pathological. *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr. from *pathology.*] Relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.

Pathologist. *n. ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω.] One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω; *pathologie*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to the diſtemper, with their differences, cauſes, and effects, incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

Pa'thway. *n. ſ.* [*path* and *way.*] A road; ſtrictly a narrow way to be paſſed on foot.

Alas, that love, whoſe view is muffled ſtill,
Should without eyes ſee *pathways* to his ill. *Shakeſp.*

In the way of righteouſneſs is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. *Prov.* xii. 28.

When in the middle *pathway* baſks the ſnake;
O lead me, guard me from the ſultry hours. *Gay.*

Pa'tible. *adj.* [from *patior*, Latin.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*

Pa'tibulary. *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows. *Dict.*

Pa'tience. *n. ſ.* [*patience*, French; *patientia*, Lat.]

1. The power of ſuffering; indurance; the power of expecting long without rage or diſcontent; the power of ſupporting faults or injuries without revenge; long ſuffering.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, *patience*, courage, fortitude;
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Neceſſary *patience* in ſeeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xx. 32.

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matt.*

Chriſtian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and perſecution. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,
Patience of toil and love of virtue fails. *Prior.*

2. Sufferance; permiſſion.

By their *patience*, be it ſpoken, the apoſtles preached as well when they wrote, as when they ſpake the goſpel. *Hooker.*

3. An herb. A ſpecies of dock.

Patience, an herb, makes a good boiled ſallad. *Mortimer.*

Pa'tient. *adj.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Latin.]

1. Having the quality of enduring.

Wheat, which is the beſt ſort of grain, of which the pureſt bread is made, is *patient* of heat and cold. *Ray.*

2. Calm under pain or affliction.

Be *patient*, and I will ſtay. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Griev'd, but unmov'd, and *patient* of your ſcorn,
I die. *Dryden's Theocritus.*

3. Not revengeful againſt injuries.

4. Not eaſily provoked.

Warn them that are unruly, ſupport the weak, be *patient* toward all men. 1 *Theſſ.* v. 14.

5. Not haſty; not viciouſly eager or impetuous.

Too induſtrious to be great,
Nor *patient* to expect the turns of fate,
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*

Pa'tient. *n. ſ.* [*patient*, Fr.]

1. That which receives impreſſions from external agents.

Malice is a paſſion ſo impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To proper *patients* he kind agents brings,
In various leagues binds diſagreeing things. *Creech.*

Action and paſſion are modes which belong to ſubſtances: when a ſmith with a hammer ſtrikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the ſmith are both agents or ſubjects of action; the one ſupreme, and the other ſubordinate: the iron is the *patient* or the ſubject of paſſion, in a philoſophical ſenſe, becauſe it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A perſon diſeaſed. It is commonly uſed of the relation between the ſick and the phyſician.

You deal with me like a phyſician, that ſeeing his *patient* in a peſtilent fever, ſhould chide inſtead of adminiſtering help, and bid him be ſick no more. *Sidney.*

Through ignorance of the diſeaſe, through unreaſonableneſs of the time, inſtead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the *patient* into many miſeries. *Spenſ.*

A phyſician uſes various methods for the recovery of ſick perſons; and though all of them are diſagreeable, his *patients* are never angry. *Addiſon.*

3. It is ſometimes, but rarely, uſed abſolutely for a ſick perſon.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden canopies, or beds of ſtate;
But the poor *patient* will as ſoon be found
On the hard matraſs, or the mother ground. *Dryden.*

To **Pa'tient.** *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compoſe one's ſelf; to behave with patience. Obſolete.

Patient yourſelf, Madam, and pardon me. *Shakeſp.*

Pa'tiently. *adv.* [from *patient.*]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.

Lament not, Eve, but *patiently* reſign
What juſtly thou haſt loſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ned is in the gout,
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,
How *patiently* you hear him groan!
How glad the caſe is not your own. *Swift.*

2. Without vicious impetuoſity.

That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and wiſh that *patiently* they would examine how little cauſe they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*

Could men but once be perſuaded *patiently* to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proſelytes. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Pa'tine. *n. ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainſworth.*

Pa'tly. *adv.* [from *pat.*] Commodiouſly; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH. *n. ſ.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

So ſpake the *patriarch* of mankind; but Eve
Perſiſted, yet ſubmits. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

1. A biſhop ſuperior to archbiſhops.

The *patriarchs* for an hundred years had been of one houſe, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one biſhop of the ſame kindred. *Raleigh.*

Where ſecular primates were heretofore given, the eccleſiaſtical laws have ordered *patriarchs* and eccleſiaſtical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Patria'rchal. *adj.* [*patriarchal*, Fr. from *patriarch.*]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; ſuch as was poſſeſſed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

Such drowſy ſedentary ſouls have they,
Who would to *patriarchal* years live on,
Fix'd to hereditary clay,
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nimrod enjoyed this *patriarchal* power; but he againſt right enlarged his empire, by ſeizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

Archbiſhops or metropolitans in France are immediately ſubject to the pope's juriſdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately ſubject to the *patriarchal* ſees. *Ayliffe.*

Pa'triarchate. } *n. ſ.* [*patriarchat*, Fr. from *patri-*
Pa'triarchship. } *arch.*] A biſhoprick ſuperior to archbiſhopricks.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a *patriarchſhip* and archbiſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

Patria'rchy. *n. ſ.* Juriſdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

Calabria pertained to the *patriarch* of Conſtantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that *patriarchy*. *Brerewood.*

Pa'trician. *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

I ſee
Th' inſulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,
His horſe's hoofs wet with *patrician* blood! *Addiſon.*

Patri'cian. *n. ſ.* A nobleman.

Noble *patricians*, patrons of my right,
Defend the juſtice of my cauſe with arms. *Shakeſp.*

You'll find Gracchus, from *patrician* grown
A fencer, and the ſcandal of the town. *Dryden.*

Your daughters are all married to wealthy *patricians*. *Swift.*

Patrimo'nial. *adj.* [*patrimonial*, Fr. from *patrimony.*] Poſſeſſed by inheritance.

The expence of the Duke of Ormond's own great *patrimonial* eſtate, that came over at that time, is of no ſmall conſideration in the ſtock of this kingdom. *Temple.*

Their *patrimonial* ſloth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip firſt taught Philip how to ſleep. *Dryden.*

PA'TRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] An eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance.

Incloſures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the *patrimony* of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

So might the heir, whoſe father hath, in play,
Waſted a thouſand pounds of ancient rent,
By painful earning of one groat a day,
Hope to reſtore the *patrimony* ſpent. *Davies.*

In me all
Poſterity ſtands curs'd! fair *patrimony*
That I muſt leave ye, ſons. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

For his redemption, all my *patrimony*
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Their ſhips like waſted *patrimonies* ſhew;
Where the thin ſcatt'ring trees admit the light,
And ſhun each other's ſhadows as they grow. *Dryden.*

The ſhepherd laſt appears,
And with him all his *patrimony* bears;
His houſe and houſhold gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his truſty cur. *Dryden.*

PA'TRIOT. *n. ſ.* One whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country.

Patriots who for ſacred freedom ſtood. *Tickel.*

The firm *patriot* there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Here tears ſhall flow from a more gen'rous cauſe,
Such tears as *patriots* ſhed for dying laws. *Pope.*

Pa'triotism. *n. ſ.* [from *patriot.*] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To **Patro'cinate.** *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin; *patrociner*, old French.] To patroniſe; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*

Pa'trol. *n. ſ.* [*patrouille*, *patouille*, old French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a garriſon to obſerve that orders are kept.

2. Thoſe that go the rounds.

O thou! by whoſe almighty nod the ſcale
Of empire riſes, or alternate falls,
Send forth the ſaving virtues round the land
In bright *patrol*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **Pa'trol.** *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garriſon.

Theſe out guards of the mind are ſent abroad,
And ſtill *patrolling* beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep poſts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*

PA'TRON. *n. ſ.* [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*, Latin.]

1. One who countenances, ſupports, or protects. Commonly a wretch who ſupports with inſolence, and is paid with flattery.

I'll plead for you, as for my *patron*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ne'er let me paſs in ſilence Dorſet's name;
Ne'er ceaſe to mention the continu'd debt,
Which the great *patron* only would forget. *Prior.*

2. A guardian ſaint.

Thou amongſt thoſe ſaints, whom thou do'ſt ſee,
Shall be a ſaint, and thine own nation's friend
And *patron*. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

St. Michael is mentioned as the *patron* of the Jews, and is now taken by the Chriſtians, as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.

We are no *patrons* of thoſe things; the beſt defence whereof is ſpeedy redreſs and amendment. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. § 1.

Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extenſion and number, I leave to thoſe who are the *patrons* of innate principles. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of eccleſiaſtical preferment.

Pa'tronage. *n. ſ.* [from *patron.*]

1. Support; protection.

Lady, moſt worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue ſhines, will take the *patronage* of fortune, the only rebellious handmaid againſt virtue? *Sidney.*

Here's *patronage*, and here our art deſcries,
What breaks its bonds, what draws the cloſer ties,
Shews what rewards our ſervices may gain,
And how too often we may court in vain. *Creech.*

2. Guardianſhip of ſaints.

From certain paſſages of the poets, ſeveral ſhips made choice of ſome god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholicks every veſſel is recommended to the *patronage* of ſome particular ſaint. *Addiſon.*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To **Pa'tronage.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patroniſe; to protect. A bad word.

Dar'ſt thou maintain the former words thou ſpak'ſt?
—Yes, Sir, as well as you dare *patronage*
The envious barking of your ſaucy tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

An out-law in a caſtle keeps,
And uſes it to *patronage* his theft. *Shakeſpeare.*

Patro'nal. *adj.* [from *patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; ſupporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.

The name of the city being diſcovered unto their enemies, their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pa'troness. *n. ſ.* [feminine of *patron*; *patrona*, Lat.]

1. A female that defends, countenances, or ſupports.

Of cloſe eſcapes the aged *patroneſs*,
Blacker than earſt, her ſable mantle ſpred,
When with two truſty maids in great diſtreſs,
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairfax.*

All things ſhould be guided by her direction, as the ſovereign *patroneſs* and protectreſs of the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Befriend me, night, beſt *patroneſs* of grief,
Over the pole thy thickeſt mantle throw. *Milton.*

He petitioned his *patroneſs*, who gave him for anſwer, that Providence had aſſigned every bird its proportion. *L'Eſtrange.*

It was taken into the protection of my *patroneſſes* at court. *Swift.*

2. A female guardian ſaint.

To **Pa'tronise.** *v. a.* [from *patron.*] To protect; to ſupport; to defend; to countenance.

Churchmen are to be had in due reſpect for their work ſake, and protected from ſcorn; but if a clergyman be looſe and ſcandalous, he muſt not be *patroniſed* nor winked at. *Bacon.*

All tenderneſs of conſcience againſt good laws, is hypocriſy, and *patroniſed* by none but men of deſign, who look upon it as the fitteſt engine to get into power. *South's Serm.*

I have been eſteemed and *patroniſed* by the grandfather, the father, and the ſon. *Dryden.*

Patrony'mick. *n. ſ.* [πατρωνυμικὸς; *patronymique*, French.] Name expreſſing the name of the father or anceſtor: as, Tydides, the ſon of Tydeus.

It ought to be rendered the ſon, Tectonides being a *patronymick*. *Broome.*

Pa'tten *of a Pillar.* *n. ſ.* Its baſe. *Ainſworth.*

Pa'ttenmaker. *n. ſ.* [*patten* and *maker.*] He that makes pattens.

Pa'tten. *n. ſ.* [*patin*, Fr.] A ſhoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common ſhoe by women to keep them from the dirt.

Their ſhoes and *pattens* are ſnouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were faſtened to the knees with chains of gold and ſilver. *Camden's Remains.*

Good houſewives
Underneath th' umbrella's oily ſhed,
Safe through the wet on clinking *pattens* tread. *Gay.*

To **Pa'tter.** *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet.

Patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*

The ſtealing ſhower is ſcarce to *patter* heard
By ſuch as wander through the foreſt walks. *Thomſon.*

Pa'ttern. *n. ſ.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Dutch.]

1. The original propoſed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar.

As though your deſire were that the churches of old ſhould be *patterns* for us to follow, and even glaſſes wherein we might ſee the practice of that which by you is gathered out of Scripture. *Hooker.*

I will be the *pattern* of all patience;
I will ſay nothing. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A *pattern* to all princes living with her,
And all that ſhall ſucceed. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The example and *pattern* of the church of Rome. *Clarend.*

Loſe not the honour you have early won,
But ſtand the blameleſs *pattern* of a ſon. *Dryden.*

Meaſure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not as it is the copy, but the *pattern* of regal power. *Grew.*

This *pattern* ſhould be our guide, in our preſent ſtate of pilgrimage. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Chriſtianity commands us to act after a nobler *pattern*, than the virtues even of the moſt perfect men. *Rogers.*

Take *pattern* by our ſiſter ſtar,
Delude at once and bleſs our ſight;
When you are ſeen, be ſeen from far,
And chiefly chuſe to ſhine by night. *Swift.*

2. A ſpecimen; a part ſhown as a ſample of the reſt.

A gentleman ſends to my ſhop for a *pattern* of ſtuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

3. An inſtance; an example.

What God did command touching Canaan, the ſame concerneth not us otherwiſe than only as a fearful *pattern* of his juſt diſpleaſure againſt ſinful nations. *Hooker, b.* v. § 17.

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To Pa'ttern. *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To make in imitation of ſomething; to copy.

Ay, ſuch a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here deſcribes. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. to ſerve as an example to be followed. Neither ſenſe is now much in uſe.

When I that cenſure him do ſo offend,
Let mine own judgment *pattern* out my death,
And nothing come in partial. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pa'van. }
Pa'vin. } *n. ſ.* A kind of light tripping dance. *Ainſw.*

Pau'ciloquy. *n. ſ.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] Sparing and rare ſpeech. *Dict.*

Pau'city. *n. ſ.* [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Latin.]

1. Fewneſs; ſmallneſs of number.

The multitude of pariſhes, and *paucity* of ſchools. *Hooker.*

In ſuch ſlender corpuſcles as thoſe of colour may eaſily be conceived a greater *paucity* of protuberant corpuſcles. *Boyle.*

Socrates well underſtood what he ſaid touching the rarity and *paucity* of friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Smallneſs of quantity.

This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals: as, lizzards, frogs, and other fiſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.]

1. To lay with brick or ſtone; to floor with ſtone.

Should ſhe kneel down,
Her brother's ghoſt his *paved* bed would break,
And take her hence in horrour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let not the court be *paved*, for that ſtriketh up a great heat in ſummer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

From this chymic flame
I ſee a city of more precious mold,
With ſilver *pav'd*, and all divine with gold. *Dryden.*

The ſtreets are *paved* with brick or freeſtone. *Addiſon.*

2. To make a paſſage eaſy.

It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*

Pa'vement. *n. ſ.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; ſtone floor.

The marble *pavement* cloſes, he is enter'd
Into his radiant roof. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A broad and ample road, whoſe duſt is gold,
And *pavement* ſtars ſeen in the galaxy. *Milton.*

The long laborious *pavement* here he treads,
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addiſ.*

The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough ſtone joined together with cement; upon this was laid another layer, conſiſting of ſmall ſtones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower ſtratum in which the ſtones of the upper *pavement* were fixed: for there can be no very durable *pavement*, but a double one. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Pa'ver. }
Pa'vier. } *n. ſ.* [from *pave*.] One who lays with ſtones.

For thee the ſturdy *paver* thumps the ground,
Whilſt ev'ry ſtroke his lab'ring lungs reſound. *Gay.*

Pavi'lion. *n. ſ.* [*pavillon*, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable houſe.

Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a *pavilion*, and the flowers to the trees a moſaical floor. *Sidney.*

She did lie
In her *pavilion*, cloth of gold, of tiſſue. *Shakeſpeare.*

He, only he, heaven's blue *pavilion* ſpreads,
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sandys.*

It was uſual for the enemy, when there was a king in the field, to demand by a trumpet in what part of the camp he reſided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal *pavilion*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 23.

The glowing fury ſprings,
Once more invades the guilty dome, and ſhrouds
Its bright *pavilions* in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*

To Pavi'lion. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim ſaw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright. *Milton.*

2. To be ſheltered by a tent.

With his batt'ning flocks the careful ſwain
Abides *pavilion'd* on the graſſy plain.

Paunch. *n. ſ.* [*panſe*, French; *pança*, Spaniſh; *pantex*, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts.

Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard; Antipater would ſay of him, that he was like a ſacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the *paunch*. *Bacon.*

Pleading Matho borne abroad for air,
With his fat *paunch* fills his new-faſhion'd chair. *Dryden.*

To Paunch. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviſcerate.

With a log
Batter his ſkull, or *paunch* him with a ſtake. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chiron attack'd Talthibius with ſuch might,
One paſs hath *paunch'd* the huge hydropick knight. *Garth.*

Pau'per. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A poor perſon; one who receives alms.

Pause. *n. ſ.* [*pauſe*, Fr. *pauſa*, low Latin; ϖάυω.]

1. A ſtop; a place or time of intermiſſion.

Neither could we ever come to any *pauſe*, whereon to reſt our aſſurance this way. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 4.

Comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Caſſio following with determin'd ſword,
To execute upon him; this gentleman
Steps in to Caſſio, and intreats his *pauſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some *pauſe* and reſpite only I require,
Till with my tears I ſhall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

The puniſhment muſt always be rigorouſly exacted, and the blows by *pauſes* laid on till they reach the mind, and you perceive the ſigns of a true ſorrow. *Locke.*

Whilſt thoſe exalted to primeval light,
Only perceive ſome little *pauſe* of joys
In thoſe great moments, when their God employs
Their miniſtry. *Prior.*

What *pauſe* from woe, what hopes of comfort bring
The names of wiſe or great? *Prior.*

Our diſcourſe is not kept up in converſation, but falls into more *pauſes* and intervals than in our neighbouring countries. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 133.

2. Suſpenſe; doubt.

Like a man to double buſineſs bound,
I ſtand in *pauſe* where I ſhall firſt begin,
And both neglect. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

3. Break; paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe.

He writes with warmth, which uſually neglects method, and thoſe partitions and *pauſes* which men, educated in the ſchools, obſerve. *Locke.*

4. Place of ſuſpending the voice marked in writing.

5. A ſtop or intermiſſion in muſick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.*

1. To wait; to ſtop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time.

Tarry; *pauſe* a day or two,
Before you hazard: for in chuſing wrong
I loſe your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shakeſp.*

Give me leave to read philoſophy:
And, while I *pauſe*, ſerve in your harmony. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pauſing a while, thus to herſelf ſhe mus'd. *Milton.*

2. To deliberate.

Bear Worceſter to death, and Vernon too.
Other offenders we will *pauſe* upon. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Solyman *pauſing* a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being over, ſuffered himſelf to be intreated. *Knolles.*

3. To be intermitted.

What awe did the ſlow ſolemn knell inſpire,
The pealing organ, and the *pauſing* choir,
And the laſt words, that duſt to duſt convey'd! *Tickell.*

Pa'user. *n. ſ.* [from *pauſe*.] He who pauſes; he who deliberates.

The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the *pauſer*, reaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

PAW. *n. ſ.* [*pawen*, Welſh.]

1. The foot of a beaſt of prey.

One choſe his ground,
Whence ruſhing he might ſureſt ſeize them both
Grip'd in each *paw*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The bee and ſerpent know their ſtings, and the bear the uſe of his *paws*. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have one lion under the feet of a man, you ſhould have had twenty men under the *paw* of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Each claims poſſeſſion,
Both their *paws* are faſtened on the prey. *Dryden.*

2. Hand. In contempt.

Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*

To Paw. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.

The fiery courſer, when he hears from far,
The ſprightly trumpets and the ſhouts of war,
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight
Shifts place, and *paws*, and hopes the promis'd fight. *Dryden.*

Th' impatient courſer pants in every vein,
And *pawing*, ſeems to beat the diſtant plain,
Hills, vales, and floods appear already croſs'd,
And ere he ſtarts, a thouſand ſteps are loſt. *Pope.*

Once, a fiery horſe, *pawing* with his hoof, ſtruck a hole in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

To Paw. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with a draught of the fore foot.

His hot courſer *paw'd* th' Hungarian plain,
And adverſe legions ſtood the ſhock in vain. *Tickell.*

2. To handle roughly.

3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainſworth.*

Pa'wed. *adj.* [from *paw*.]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad footed. *Ainſworth.*

PAWN. *n. ſ.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, Fr.] Something given to pledge as a ſecurity for money borrowed or promiſe made.

Her oath for love, her honour's *pawn*. *Shakeſpeare.*

As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take *pawns* without uſe; or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*

He retains much of his primitive eſteem, that abroad his very word will countervail the bond or *pawn* of another. *Howel.*

Here's the very heart, and ſoul, and life-blood of Gomez; *pawns* in abundance, 'till the next bribe helps their huſbands to redeem them. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. The ſtate of being pledged.

Sweet wife, my honour is at *pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemiſh'd crown,
Wipe off the duſt that hides our ſceptre's gilt. *Shakeſp.*

3. A common man at cheſs. *Ainſworth.*

To Pawn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. It is now ſeldom uſed but of pledges given for money.

I hold it cowardice
To reſt miſtruſtful, where a noble heart
Hath *pawn'd* an open hand in ſign of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, 'till he hath *pawn'd* his horſes. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Pawn me to this your honour, ſhe is his. *Shakeſpeare.*

I dare *pawn* down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will you thus break your faith?
—I *pawn'd* you none:
I promis'd you redreſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,
To ſave the innocent. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

If any thought annoys the gallant youth,
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,
For which he lately *pawn'd* his heart. *Waller.*

She who before had mortgag'd her eſtate,
And *pawn'd* the laſt remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*

One part of the nation is *pawned* to the other, with hardly a poſſibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift.*

Pa'wnbroker. *n. ſ.* [*pawn* and *broker*.] One who lends money upon pledge.

The uſurers or money-changers were a ſort of a ſcandalous employment at Rome; thoſe money-ſcriveners ſeem to have been little better than our *pawnbrokers*. *Arbuthnot.*

To PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, Fr. *apagar*, Spaniſh; *pacare*, Lat.]

1. To diſcharge a debt.

You have done enough, and have perform'd
A ſaint-like ſorrow; and indeed *paid* down
More penitence, than done treſpaſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your ſon has *paid* a ſoldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

She does what ſhe will, ſay what ſhe will, take all, *pay* all. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The king and prince
Then *paid* their off'rings in a ſacred grove
To Hercules. *Dryden.*

An hundred talents of ſilver did the children of Ammon *pay*. 2 *Chron.* xxvii. 5.

I have peace-offerings with me; this day have I *paid* my vows. *Prov.* vii. 14.

Have patience, and I will *pay* thee all. *Matt.* viii. 26.

The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Pſ.* xxxvii.

2. To diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money.

3. To atone; to make amends by ſuffering; with *for* before the cauſe of payment.

If this prove true, they'll *pay for't*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bold Prometheus, whoſe untam'd deſire
Rival'd the ſun with his own heav'nly fire,
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endleſs prey,
Severely *pays for* animating clay. *Roſcommon.*

Men of parts, who were to act according to the reſult of their debates, and often *pay for* their miſtakes with their heads, found thoſe ſcholaſtick forms of little uſe to diſcover truth. *Locke.*

4. To beat.

I follow'd me cloſe, and, with a thought, ſeven of the eleven I *paid*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Forty things more,
For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *B. Johnſ.*

5. To reward; to recompenſe.

She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well; and *pays* me with diſdain. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.

Riches are got by conſuming leſs of foreign commodities, than what by commodities or labour is *paid* for. *Locke.*

Pay. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for ſervice.

Come on, brave ſoldiers, doubt not of the day;
And, that once gotten, doubt not of large *pay*. *Shakeſp.*

The ſoldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Eſtrange.*

Money, inſtead of coming over for the *pay* of the army, has been tranſmitted thither for the *pay* of thoſe forces called from thence. *Temple.*

Here only merit conſtant *pay* receives,
Is bleſt in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

Pa'yable. *adj.* [*paiable*, Fr. from *pay*.]

1. Due; to be paid.

The marriage-money, the princeſs brought, was *payable* ten days after the ſolemnization. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The farmer rates or compounds the ſums of money *payable* to her majeſty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*

2. Such as there is power to pay.

To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute *payable* by the pooreſt. *South.*

Pa'yday. *n. ſ.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be diſcharged, or wages paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon truſt till next *payday*. *Locke.*

Pa'yer. *n. ſ.* [*paieur*, Fr. from *pay*.] One that pays.

Pa'ymaster. *n. ſ.* [*pay* and *maſter*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howſoever they may bear ſail for a time, yet are they ſo ſure *paymaſters* in the end, that few have held out their lives ſafely. *Hayward.*

If we deſire that God ſhould approve us, it is a ſign we do his work, and expect him our *paymaſter*. *Taylor.*

Pa'yment. *n. ſ.* [from *pay*.]

1. The act of paying.

2. The diſcharge of debt or promiſe.

Thy huſband commits his body
To painful labour both by ſea and land,
And craves no other tribute at thy hands
But love, fair looks, and true obedience;
Too little *payment* for ſo great a debt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Perſons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are leſs envied, for their fortune ſeemeth but due unto them; and no man envieth the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*

3. A reward.

Give her an hundred marks.
—An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more.
An ordinary groom is for ſuch *payment*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wages that ſin bargains with the ſinner, are life, pleaſure, and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment, and deſtruction: he that would underſtand the falſehood and deceit of ſin thoroughly, muſt compare its promiſes and its *payments* together. *South's Sermons.*

4. Chaſtiſement; ſound beating. *Ainſworth.*

To Payse. *v. n.* [Uſed by Spenſer for *poiſe*.] To balance.

Ne was it iſland then, ne was it *pays'd*
Amid the ocean waves,
But was all deſolate. *Fairy Queen.*

Pa'yser. *n. ſ.* [for *poiſer*.] One that weighs.

To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, *paiſers* weigh it, a ſteward, comptroller, and receiver, keep the account. *Carew.*

Pea. *n. ſ.* [*piſum*, Latin; piſa, Saxon; *pois*, French.]

A *pea* hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of its empalement riſes the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundiſh ſeeds; the ſtalks are fiſtulous and weak, and ſeem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; the other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril. The ſpecies are ſixteen. 1. The greater garden *pea*, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotſpur *pea*. 3. Dwarf *pea*. 4. French dwarf *pea*. 5. *Pea* with an eſculent huſk. 6. Sickle *pea*. 7. Common white *pea*. 8. Green rouncival *pea*. 9. Grey *pea*. 10. Maple rouncival *pea*. 11. Roſe *pea*. 12. Spaniſh moretto *pea*. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral *pea*. 14. Union *pea*. 15. Sea *pea*. 16. Pig *pea*. *Millar.*

PEACE. *n. ſ.* [*paix*, French; *pax*, Latin.]

1. Reſpite from war.

The Dane and Swede rouz'd up to fierce alarms,
Bleſs the wiſe conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors ceaſe,
And all the northern world lies huſh'd in *peace*. *Addiſon.*

No joys to him pacifick ſcepters yield,
War ſounds the trump, he ruſhes to the field,
Peace courts his hand, but ſpreads her charms in vain. *Anon.*

2. Quiet from ſuits or diſturbances.

The king gave judgment againſt Warren, and commanded that Sherborn ſhould hold his land in *peace*. *Davies.*

3. Reſt from any commotion.

4. Stilneſs from riots or tumults.

Keep *peace* upon your lives; he dies that ſtrikes again. *Shakeſpeare.*

All aſſembled here in arms againſt God's *peace* and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shallow, you have yourſelf been a great fighter, though now a man of *peace*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. Reconciliation of differences.

Let him make *peace* with me. *Iſa.* xxvii. 5.

6. A ſtate not hoſtile.

If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at *peace* with me, let the enemy perſecute my ſoul. *Pſalm* vii. 4.

There be two falſe *peaces* or unities: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*

7. Reſt; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly reſt.

Well, *peace* be with him that has made us heavy!
—*Peace* be with us, leſt we be heavier! *Shakeſpeare.*

Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou ſhalt not die. *Judges*, vi. 23.

The God of hope fill you with all joy and *peace* in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Rom.* xv. 13.

Religion directs us rather to ſecure inward *peace* than outward eaſe, to be more careful to avoid everlaſting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

8. Silence; ſuppreſſion of the thoughts.

'Twill out;—I *peace!*
No, I will ſpeak as liberal as the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

In an examination, a freed ſervant, who had much power with Claudius, very ſaucily had almoſt all the words; and amongſt other things, he aſked in ſcorn one of the examinates, who was a freed ſervant of Scribonianus; I pray, Sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he anſwered, I would have ſtood behind his chair and held my *peace*. *Bacon.*

She ſaid; and held her *peace:* Æneas went
Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*

Peace. *interjection.* A word commanding ſilence.

Peace! fear, thou comeſt too late, when already the arm is taken. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Hark! *peace!*
It was the owl that ſhriek'd, the fatal bellman,
Which gives the ſtern'ſt good night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Peace, good reader, do not weep;
Peace, the lovers are aſleep;
They, ſweet turtles, folded lie,
In the laſt knot that love could tie.
Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
'Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never ſleep in night. *Craſhaw.*

But *peace*, I muſt not quarrel with the will
Of higheſt diſpenſation. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Silence, ye troubled waves, and, thou deep, *peace!*
Said then th' omnific Word. *Milton.*

I pr'ythee *peace!*
Perhaps ſhe thinks they are too near of blood. *Dryden.*

Pea'ce-offering. *n. ſ.* [*peace* and *offer.*] Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

A ſacrifice of *peace-offering* offer without blemiſh. *Lev.* iii. 1.

Pea'ceable. *adj.* [from *peace.*]

1. Free from war; free from tumult.

The moſt *peaceable* way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him ſhew himſelf, and ſteal out of your company. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reformation of England was introduced in a *peaceable* manner, by the ſupreme power in parliament. *Swift.*

2. Quiet; undiſturbed.

The laws were firſt intended for the reformation of abuſes and *peaceable* continuance of the ſubject. *Spenſer.*

Lie, Philo, untouch'd, on my *peaceable* ſhelf,
Nor take it amiſs, that ſo little I heed thee;
I've no envy to thee, and ſome love to myſelf,
Then why ſhould I anſwer, ſince firſt I muſt read thee? *Prior.*

3. Not violent; not bloody.

The Chaldæans flattered both Cæſar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and *peaceable* death; both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Not quarrelſome; not turbulent.

Theſe men are *peaceable*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade. *Gen.* xxxiv. 21.

Pea'ceableness. *n. ſ.* [from *peaceable.*] Quietneſs; diſpoſition to peace.

Plant in us all thoſe precious fruits of piety, juſtice, and charity, and *peaceableneſs*, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Pea'ceably. *adv.* [from *peaceable.*]

1. Without war; without tumult.

To his crown ſhe him reſtor'd,
In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by eld,
And after will'd it ſhould to her remain,
Who *peaceably* the ſame long time did weld. *Fairy Queen.*

The balance of power was provided for, elſe Piſiſtratus could never have governed ſo *peaceably*, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift.*

2. Without diſturbance.

The pangs of death do make him grin;
Diſturb him not, let him paſs *peaceably*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pea'ceful. *adj.* [*peace* and *full.*]

1. Quiet; not in war.

That rouz'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And *peaceful* Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*

2. Pacifick; mild.

As one diſarm'd, his anger all he loſt;
And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her ſoon. *Milton.*

The *peaceful* power that governs love, repairs
To feaſt upon ſoft vows and ſilent pray'rs. *Dryden.*

3. Undiſturbed; ſtill; ſecure.

Succeeding monarchs heard the ſubjects cries,
Nor ſaw diſpleas'd the *peaceful* cottage riſe. *Pope.*

Pea'cefully. *adv.* [from *peaceful.*]

1. Quietly; without diſturbance.

Our lov'd earth; where *peacefully* we ſlept,
And far from heav'n quiet poſſeſſion kept. *Dryden.*

2. Mildly; gently.

Pea'cefulness. *n. ſ.* [from *peaceful.*] Quiet; freedom from diſturbance.

Pea'cemaker. *n. ſ.* [*peace* and *maker.*] One who reconciles differences.

Peace, good queen,
And whet not on theſe too too furious peers,
For bleſſed are the *peacemakers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Think us,
Thoſe we profeſs, *peacemakers*, friends, and ſervants. *Shakeſpeare.*

Peacepa'rted. *adj.* [*peace* and *parted.*] Diſmiſſed from the world in peace.

We ſhould prophane the ſervice of the dead
To ſing a requiem, and ſuch reſt to her
As to *peaceparted* ſouls. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Peach. *n. ſ.* [*peſche*, Fr. *malum perſicum*, Lat.]

A *peach* hath long narrow leaves; the flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a roſe; the pointal, which riſes from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a roundiſh fleſhy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow incloſing a rough rugged ſtone. *Millar.*

September is drawn with a chearful countenance: in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe *peaches*, pears, and pomegranates. *Peacham.*

The ſunny wall,
Preſents the downy *peach*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To **Peach.** *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach.*] To accuſe of ſome crime.

If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* firſt, and ſee whoſe oath will be believ'd; I'll trounce you. *Dryden.*

Peach-coloured. *adj.* [*peach* and *colour.*] Of a colour like a peach.

One Mr. Caper comes, at the ſuit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for ſome four ſuits of *peach-coloured* ſattin, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Pea'chick. *n. ſ.* [*pea* and *chick.*] The chicken of a peacock.

Does the ſniveling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me? *Southern.*

Pea'cock. *n. ſ.* [papa, Saxon; *pavo*, Latin. Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the more ſtriking luſtre of its ſpangled train.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while;
And, like a *peacock*, ſweep along his tail. *Shakeſpeare.*

The birds that are hardeſt to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turkey-cock, and *peacock*. *Peacham.*

The *peacock*, not at thy command, aſſumes
His glorious train; nor oſtrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

The *peacock*'s plumes thy tackle muſt not fail,
Nor the dear purchaſe of the ſable's tail. *Gay.*

Pea'hen. *n. ſ.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pava*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.

Peak. *n. ſ.* [peac, Saxon; *pique*, *pic*, French.]

1. The top of a hill or eminence.

Thy ſiſter ſeek,
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing acuminated.

3. The riſing forepart of a head-dreſs.

To **Peak.** *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spaniſh, *little*, perhaps *lean*: but I believe this word has ſome other derivation: we ſay a withered man has a ſharp face; Falſtaff dying, is ſaid to have *a noſe as ſharp as a pen*: from this obſervation, a ſickly man is ſaid to *peak* or grow acuminated.

1. To look ſickly.

Weary ſe'nnights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, *peak*, and pine. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To make a mean figure; to ſneak.

I, a dull and muddy mettled raſcal, *peak*,
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cauſe. *Shakeſp.*

The *peaking* cornuto her huſband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealouſy, comes me in the inſtant of our encounter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Peal. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *pello*, *pellere tympana.*]

1. A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds: as of bells, thunder, cannon, loud inſtruments.

They were ſaluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*

The breach of faith cannot be ſo highly expreſſed, as in that it ſhall be the laſt *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Woods of oranges will ſmell into the ſea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, ſince a *peal* of ordnance will do as much, which moveth in a ſmall compaſs? *Bacon.*

A *peal* ſhall rouſe their ſleep;
Then all thy ſaints aſſembled, thou ſhalt judge
Bad men and angels. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

I myſelf,
Vanquiſh'd with a *peal* of words, O weakneſs!
Gave up my fort of ſilence to a woman. *Milton.*

From the Moors camp the noiſe grows louder ſtill;
Peals of ſhouts that rend the heav'ns. *Dryden.*

Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make
Earth, ſea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Addiſ.*

2. It is once uſed by Shakeſpeare for a low dull noiſe, but improperly.

Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle with his drowſy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **Peal.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play ſolemnly and loud.

Let the *pealing* organ blow
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In ſervice high and anthems clear,
As may with ſweetneſs through mine ear,
Diſſolve me into extaſies,
And bring all heav'n before my eyes. *Milton.*

The *pealing* organ, and the pauſing choir;
And the laſt words, that duſt to duſt convey'd. *Tickell.*

To **Peal.** *v. a.*

1. To aſſail with noiſe.

Nor was his ear leſs *peal'd*
With noiſes loud and ruinous, than when Bellona ſtorms,
With all her batt'ring engines bent to raſe
Some capital city. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To ſtir with ſome agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to ſtir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ainſworth.*

Pear. *n. ſ.* [*poire*, French; *pyrum*, Latin.]

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a roſe, whoſe flower-cup becomes a fleſhy fruit, which is more produced toward the footſtalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part; the cells, in which the ſeeds are lodged, are ſeparated by ſoft membranes, and the ſeeds are oblong. The ſpecies are eighty-four: 1. Little muſk *pear*, commonly called the ſupreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little baſtard muſk *pear*. 3. The haſting *pear*, commonly called the green chiſſel. 4. The red muſcadelle, it is alſo called the faireſt. 5. The little muſcat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windſor *pear*. 8. The orange muſk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long ſtalked blanket *pear*. 12. The ſkinleſs *pear*. 13. The muſk robin *pear*. 14. The muſk drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Caſſolette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*. 19. The Auguſt muſcat. 20. The roſe *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear*. 22. The ſummer bon Chrêtien, or good Chriſtian. 23. Salviati. 24. Roſe water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The ruſſelet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiſs burgamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the Autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monſieur John. 36. The flowered muſcat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rouſſeline *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green ſugar *pear*. 41. The marquis's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is alſo called the virgin of Xantonee. 43. Le Beſidery; it is ſo called from Heri, which is a foreſt in Bretagne between Bennes and Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The craſane, or burgamot craſane; it is alſo called the flat butter *pear*. 45. The lanſac, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is alſo called the tulip *pear*, and the great orange. 48. The large ſtalked *pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The colmar *pear*; it is alſo called the manna *pear*, and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgoleuſe. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is ſo called from its muſky flavour, which reſembles the ſwell of the ſweet ſultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of La Fare; it being firſt diſcovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the pariſh of St. Germain. 58. The St. Auguſtine. 59. The Spaniſh bon Chrêtien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding of Caſſoy, a foreſt in Brittany, where it was diſcovered. 62. The Lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is alſo called the muſk orange *pear* in ſome places. 64. The winter roſſelet. 65. The gate *pear:* this was diſcovered in the province of Poictou, where it was much eſteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is alſo called the Eaſter burgamot. 67. The winter bon Chrêtien *pear*. 68. Catillac, or cadillac. 69. La paſtourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is alſo called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine preſent; it is alſo called St. Sampſon. 77. Le rouſſelet de Reims. 78. The ſummer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; ſo called from the figure of its fruit, which is ſhaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La manſuette. 82. The German muſcat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Millar.*

They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as creſt-faln as a dried *pear*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aſpect, upon his arm a baſket of *pears*, plums and apples. *Peacham.*

The juicy *pear*
Lies in a ſoft profuſion ſcatter'd round. *Thomſon.*

PEARL. *n. ſ.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spaniſh; ſuppoſed by *Salmaſius* to come from *ſpherula*, Latin.]

Pearls, though eſteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: the fiſh in which *pearls* are moſt frequently found is the Eaſt Indian berbes or *pearl* oyſter: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyſter, the muſcle, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are ſuperior to all: ſome *pearls* have been known of the ſize of a pigeon's egg; as they encreaſe in ſize, they are leſs frequent and more valued: the true ſhape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but ſome of a conſiderable ſize are of the ſhape of a pear, and ſerve for ear-rings: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural poliſh with them, to which art can never attain: it is reported, that *pearls* naturally of a yellowiſh caſt, never alter, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the luſtre of the *pearl* never fades, which is therefore juſtly preferred by the Orientals to ſuch as are purely white: from the name unio given to the *pearl*, ſome have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each ſhell; this is indeed uſually the caſe in oyſters and muſcles; but in the oriental *pearl* ſhell ſix or eight are frequent, and ſometimes twenty or more. *Hill.*

A *pearl*-julep was made of a diſtilled milk. *Wiſeman.*

Flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like ſaphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*

Cataracts *pearl*-coloured, and thoſe of the colour of burniſhed iron, are eſteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*

Pearl. *n. ſ.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or film growing on the eye. *Ainſworth.*

Pea'rled. *adj.* [from *pearl.*] Adorned or ſet with pearls.

The water nymphs
Held up their *pearled* wriſts, and took her in,
Bearing her ſtraight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*

Pea'rleyed. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye.*] Having a ſpeck in the eye.

Pea'rlgrass.
Pea'rlplant. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
Pea'rlwort.

Pea'rly. *adj.* [from *pearl.*]

1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.

Some in the *pearly* ſhells at eaſe, attend
Moiſt nutriment. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Another was inveſted with a *pearly* ſhell, having the ſutures finely diſplayed upon its ſurface. *Woodward.*

2. Reſembling pearls.

Which when ſhe heard, full *pearly* floods
I in her eyes might view. *Drayton.*

'Tis ſweet the bluſhing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew. *Dryden.*

For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden.*

Pearmai'n. *n. ſ.* An apple

Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortim.*

Pea'rtree. *n. ſ.* [*pear* and *tree.*] The tree that bears pears.

The *peartree* criticks will have to borrow his name of πῦρ, fire. *Bacon.*

PEA'SANT. *n. ſ.* [*paiſant*, Fr.] A hind; one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour.

He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which, he ſaith, is the life of a *peaſant* or churl. *Spenſer.*

Our ſuperfluous lacqueys and our *peaſants*,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peaſants* their vile traſh. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the ſame infirmities about us with which we were born, to raiſe our thoughts and imaginations to thoſe intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peaſant* bred up in the obſcurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unſeen ſplendours of a court. *South's Serm.*

The citizens would bring two thouſand men, with which they could make head againſt twelve thouſand *peaſants*. *Addiſon.*

Pea'santry. *n. ſ.* Peaſants; ruſticks; country people.

How many then ſhould cover, that ſtand bare:
How much low *peaſantry* would then be gleaned
From the true ſeed of honour? how much honour
Pickt from the chaff? *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

The *peaſantry* in France under a much heavier preſſure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, underſtood it much better than thoſe of a higher condition among us. *Locke.*

Pea'scod. } *n. ſ.* [*pea*, *cod*, and *ſhell.*] The huſk that con-
Pea'shell. } tains peas.

Thou art a ſheal'd *peaſcod*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I ſaw a green caterpillar as big as a ſmall *peaſcod*. *Walton.*

As *peaſcods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to ſee
One that was cloſely fill'd with three times three.
I o'er the door the ſpell in ſecret laid. *Gay.*

Pease. *n. ſ.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a ſingle body, makes *peas*; but when ſpoken of collectively, as food or a ſpecies, it is called *peaſe*, anciently *peaſon*; piꞅa, Saxon; *pois*, French; *piſo*, Italian; *piſum*, Latin.] Food of peaſe.

Sowe *peaſon* and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who ſoweth them ſooner, he ſoweth too ſoone. *Tuſſer.*

Peaſe, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*

Peat. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire.

Turf and *peat*, and cowſheards, are cheap fuels and laſt long. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles Eaſt of St. Michael's mount. *Woodward.*

Peat. *n. ſ.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.

A pretty *peat!* it is beſt put finger in the eye,
An ſhe knew why. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

A citizen and his wife
Both riding on one horſe, upon the way
I overtook; the wench a pretty *peat*. *Donne.*

PE'BBLE. } *n. ſ.* [pæbolꞅtana, Sax.] A ſtone di-
PE'BBLESTONE. } ſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs, though ſometimes of many colours. Popularly a ſmall ſtone.

Through the midſt of it ran a ſweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure ſtreams, and yet ſeek to cloſe the eye with the purling noiſe it made upon the *pebbleſtones* it ran over. *Sidney, b.* i.

The Biſhop and the Duke of Glo'ſter's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebbleſtones*. *Shakeſp.*

Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd ſuch a ſhower of *pebbles* looſe ſhot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakeſp.*

You may ſee *pebbles* gathered together, and a cruſt of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon.*

Collecting toys,
As children gath'ring *pebbles* on the ſhore. *Milton.*

Providence permitted not the ſtrength of the earth to ſpend itſelf in baſe gravel and *pebbles* inſtead of quarries of ſtones. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your ſtay. *Dryden.*

Another body, that hath only the reſemblance of an ordinary *pebble*, ſhall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodward.*

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *n. ſ.*

The cryſtal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy ſtrata left in a train by the water departing at the concluſion of the deluge: this ſort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-cryſtal*, is in ſhape irregular. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

This bank fair ſpreading in a *pebbled* ſhore. *Thomſon.*

PEBBLY. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Full of pebbles.

Strow'd bibulous above I ſee the ſands,
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomſon.*

PECCABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *peccable.*] State of being ſubject to ſin.

Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiſeration towards the offenders; if this be of force in ſin, where the concurrence of the will renders the perſon more inexcuſeable, it will ſurely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*

PE'CCABLE. *adj.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] Incident to ſin.

PECCADI'LLO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh; *peccadille*, French.] A petty fault; a ſlight crime; a venial offence.

He means thoſe little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human underſtanding, or at moſt the *peccadillos* of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly paſſions. *Dryden.*

'Tis low ebb with his accuſers, when ſuch *peccadillos* as theſe are put in to ſwell the charge. *Atterbury.*

PE'CCANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality.

Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, becauſe the diſeaſe took its original merely from the diſaffection of the part, and not from the *peccancy* of the humours. *Wiſeman.*

PE'CCANT. *adj.* [*peccant*, French; *peccans*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with *peccant* angels late they ſaw. *Milton.*

That ſuch a *peccant* creature ſhould diſapprove and repent of every violation of the rules of juſt and honeſt, this right reaſon could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*

2. Ill diſpoſed; corrupt; bad; offenſive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly uſed in medical writers.

With laxatives preſerve your body ſound,
And purge the *peccant* humours that abound. *Dryden.*

Such as have the bile *peccant* or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a ſort of ſubſidiary gall. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal.

Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PECK. *n. ſ.* [from pocca, or perhaps from pat, a veſſel. *Skinner.*

1. The fourth part of a buſhel.

Burn our veſſels, like a new
Seal'd *peck* or buſhel, for being true. *Hudibras.*

To every hill of aſhes, ſome put a *peck* of unſlacked lime, which they cover with the aſhes till rain ſlacks the lime, and then they ſpread them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

He drove about his turnips in a cart;
And from the ſame machine ſold *pecks* of peaſe. *King.*

2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal.

Her finger was ſo ſmall, the ring
Would not ſtay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a *peck*;
It look'd like the great collar juſt
About our young colt's neck. *Suckling.*

To **PECK.** *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike with the beak as a bird.

2. To pick up food with the beak.

She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went *pecking* by his ſide. *Dryden.*

Can any thing be more ſurpriſing, than to conſider Cicero obſerving, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens *pecked* the grains of corn thrown them? *Addiſon.*

3. To ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument.

With a pick-ax of iron about ſixteen inches long, ſharpened at the one end to *peck*, and flat-headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*

4. To ſtrike; to make blows.

Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually *pecking* and ſtriking at with the ſame malice. *South's Sermons.*

They will make head againſt a common enemy, whereas mankind lie *pecking* at one another, till they are torn to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. The following paſſage is perhaps more properly written to *peck*, to *throw*.

Get up o' th' rail, I'll *peck* you o'er the pales elſe. *Shak.*

PE'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *peck.*]

1. One that pecks.

2. A kind of bird: as, the wood-*pecker*.

The titmouſe and the *peckers* hungry brood,
And Progne with her boſom ſtain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

PE'CKLED. *adj.* [corrupted from *ſpeckled.*] Spotted; varied with ſpots.

Some are *peckled*, ſome greeniſh. *Walton's Angler.*

PECTI'NAL. *n. ſ.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.]

There are other fiſhes whoſe eyes regard the heavens, as plain and cartilaginous fiſhes, as *pectinals*, or ſuch as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

PE'CTINATED. *adj.* [from *pecten.*] Put one within another alternately. This ſeems to be the meaning.

To ſit croſs legg'd, or with our fingers *pectinated*, is accounted bad. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PECTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being pectinated.

The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PE'CTORAL. *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the breaſt.

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were preſcribed, and he was thereby relieved. *Wiſeman.*

PE'CTORAL. *n. ſ.* [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breaſt plate.

PECU'LATE. } *n. ſ.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat*, Fr.] Robbery
PECULA'TION. } of the publick; theft of publick money.

PECU'LATOR. [Latin.] Robber of the publick.

PECU'LIAR. *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Lat. *pecule*, French.]

1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with excluſion of others.

I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour is *peculiar* to our Engliſh tongue; but not that the thing itſelf is *peculiar* to the Engliſh, becauſe the contrary may be found in many Spaniſh, Italian, and French productions. *Swift.*

2. Not common to other things.

The only ſacred hymns they are that chriſtianity hath *peculiar* unto itſelf, the other being ſongs too of praiſe and of thankſgiving, but ſongs wherewith as we ſerve God, ſo the Jews likewiſe. *Hooker, b.* v. § 39.

Space and duration being ideas that have ſomething very abſtruſe and *peculiar* in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of uſe for their illuſtration. *Locke.*

3. Particular; ſingle. To join *moſt* with *peculiar*, though found in Dryden, is improper.

One *peculiar* nation to ſelect
From all the reſt, of whom to be invok'd. *Milton.*
I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;
My fate is Juno's *moſt peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

PECU'LIAR. *n. ſ.*

1. The property; the excluſive property.

By tincture or reflection, they augment
Their ſmall *peculiar*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Revenge is ſo abſolutely the *peculiar* of Heaven, that no conſideration whatever can empower even the beſt men to aſſume the execution of it. *South's Sermons.*

2. Something abſcinded from the ordinary juriſdiction.

Certain *peculiars* there are, ſome appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carew.*

PECULIA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *peculiar.*] Particularity; ſomething found only in one.

If an author poſſeſſed any diſtinguiſhing marks of ſtyle or *peculiarity* of thinking, there would remain in his leaſt ſucceſsful writings ſome few tokens whereby to diſcover him. *Swift.*

PECU'LIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar.*]

1. Particularly; ſingly.

That is *peculiarly* the effect of the ſun's variation. *Woodward.*

2. In a manner not common to others.

PECU'NIARY. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Latin; *pecuniaire*, French.]

1. Relating to money.

Their impoſtures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

2. Conſiſting of money.

Pain of infamy is a ſeverer puniſhment upon ingenuous natures than a *pecuniary* mulct. *Bacon.*

The injured perſon might take a *pecuniary* mulct by way of atonement. *Broome.*

PED. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall packſaddle. A *ped* is much ſhorter than a pannel, and is raiſed before and behind, and ſerves for ſmall burdens.

A pannel and wanty, packſaddle and *ped*. *Tuſſer.*

2. A baſket; a hamper.

A haſk is a wicker *ped*, wherein they uſe to carry fiſh. *Spenſer.*

PEDAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting or belonging to a ſchoolmaſter.

PE'DAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*pedagogus*. Lat. παιδαγωγὸς, παῖς and ἄγω.] One who teaches boys; a ſchoolmaſter; a pedant.

Few *pedagogues* but curſe the barren chair,
Like him who hang'd himſelf for mere deſpair
And poverty. *Dryden.*

To **PE'DAGOGUE.** *v. a.* [παιδαγωγέω, from the noun.] To teach with ſuperciliouſneſs.

This may confine their younger ſtiles,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's;
But never could be meant to tie
Authentic wits, like you and I. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY. *n. ſ.* [παιδαγωγία.] The maſterſhip; diſcipline.

In time the reaſon of men ripening to ſuch a pitch, as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moſes's rod and the diſcipline of types, God thought fit to diſplay the ſubſtance without the ſhadow. *South's Sermons.*

PE'DAL. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Dict.*

PE'DALS. *n. ſ.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes of an organ: ſo called becauſe played upon and ſtopt with the foot. *Dict.*

PEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Dict.*

PE'DANT. *n. ſ.* [*pedant*, French.]

1. A ſchoolmaſter.

A *pedant* that keeps a ſchool i' th' church. *Shakeſp.*
The boy who ſcarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud *pedant*, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man aukwardly oſtentatious of his literature.

The *pedant* can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits he is amorous of. *Glanville.*

The preface has ſo much of the *pedant*, and ſo little of the converſation of men in it, that I ſhall paſs it over. *Addiſon.*

In learning let a nymph delight,
The *pedant* gets a miſtreſs by't. *Swift.*

PEDA'NTIC. } *adj.* [*pedanteſque*, Fr. from *pedant.*] Auk-
PEDA'NTICAL. } wardly oſtentatious of learning.

Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues; but for other ſufficiencies *pedantick* enough. *Hayward.*

When we ſee any thing in an old ſatyriſt, that looks forced and *pedantick*, we ought to conſider how it appeared in the time the poet writ. *Addiſon.*

The obſcurity is brought over them by ignorance and age, made yet more obſcure by their *pedantical* elucidators. *Felton.*

A ſpirit of contradiction is ſo *pedantic* and hateful, that a man ſhould watch againſt every inſtance of it. *Watts.*

We now believe the Copernican ſyſtem; yet we ſhall ſtill uſe the popular terms of ſun-riſe and ſun-ſet, and not introduce a new *pedantick* deſcription of them from the motion of the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PEDA'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical.*] With aukward oſtentation of literature.

The Earl of Roſcommon has excellently rendered it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically*; 'tis a faith like that which proceeds from ſuperſtition. *Dryden.*

PE'DANTRY. *n. ſ.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Aukward oſtentation of needleſs learning.

'Tis a practice that ſavours much of *pedantry*, a reſerve of puerility we have not ſhaken off from ſchool. *Brown.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*

Make us believe it, if you can; it is in Latin, if I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, *non perſuadebis, etiamſi perſuaſeris*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

From the univerſities the young nobility are ſent for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*

To **PE'DDLE.** *v. n.* To be buſy about trifles. *Ainſw.* It is commonly written *piddle*: as, what *piddling* work is here.

PEDERE'RO. *n. ſ.* [*pedrero*, Spaniſh; from *piedra*, a ſtone with which they charged it.] A ſmall cannon managed by a ſwivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.

PE'DESTAL. *n. ſ.* [*piedſtal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the baſis of a ſtatue.

The poet bawls
And ſhakes the ſtatues and the *pedeſtals*. *Dryden.*

In the centre of it was a grim idol; the forepart of the *pedeſtal* was curiouſly emboſſed with a triumph. *Addiſon.*

So ſtiff, ſo mute! ſome ſtatue you would ſwear
Stept from its *pedeſtal* to take the air. *Pope.*

PEDE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*pedeſtris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the poſition of reſt, ordained unto all *pedeſtrious* animals. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, Fr.] The footſtalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The cauſe of the holding green, is the cloſe and compact ſubſtance of their leaves and *pedicles*. *Bacon.*

PEDI'CULAR. *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pediculaire*, French.] Having the phthiriaſis or louſy diſtemper. *Ainſworth.*

PE'DIGREE. *n. ſ.* [*pere* and *degré*, *Skinner.*] Genealogy; lineage; account of deſcent.

I am no herald to enquire of mens *pedigrees*, it ſufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*

You tell her *pedigree*
Of threeſcore and two years, a ſilly time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alterations of ſirnames, which in former ages have been very common, have obſcured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce many of them. *Camden.*

To the old heroes hence was giv'n,
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*

The Jews preſerved the *pedigrees* of the ſeveral tribes, with a more ſcrupulous exactneſs than any other nation. *Atterbury.*

PE'DIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches: it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but ſometimes makes the arch of a circle. *Dict.*

PE'DLER. *n. ſ.* [*a petty dealer*; a contraction produced by frequent uſe.] One who travels the country with ſmall commodities.

All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,
Bearing a truſſe of trifles at his backe;
As bells, and babies, and glaſſes, in his packe. *Spenſer.*

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never dance again after a tabor and pipe. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares
At wakes and waſſals, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakeſp.*

Had ſly Ulyſſes at the ſack
Of Troy brought thee his *pedler's* pack. *Cleaveland.*

A narrow education may beget among ſome of the clergy in poſſeſſion ſuch contempt for all innovators, as merchants have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*

Atlas was ſo exceeding ſtrong,
He bore the ſkies upon his back,
Juſt as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

PE'DLERY. *adj.* [from *pedler.*] Wares ſold by pedlers.

The ſufferings of thoſe of my rank are trifles in compariſon of what all thoſe are who travel with fiſh, poultry, *pedlery* ware to ſell. *Swift.*

PE'DDLING. *adj.* Petty dealing; ſuch as pedlers have.

So ſlight a pleaſure I may part with, and find no miſs; this *peddling* profit I may reſign, and 'twill be no breach in my eſtate. *Decay of Piety.*

PEDOBA'PTISM. *n. ſ.* [παιδὸς and βάπτισμα.] Infant baptiſm. *Dict.*

PEDOBA'PTIST. *n. ſ.* [παιδὸς and βαπτιστής.] One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm.

To **PEEL.** *v. a.* [*peler*, French, from *pellis.*]

1. To decorticate; to flay.

The ſkilful ſhepherd *peel'd* me certain wands,
And ſtuck them up before the fulſome ewes. *Shakeſp.*

2. [From *piller*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this ſhould be written *pill*.

Who once juſt and temp'rate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhauſted all
But luſt and rapine. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*
Lord-like at eaſe, with arbitrary pow'r,
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour;
Theſe, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden.*

PEEL. *n. ſ.* [*pellis*, Latin; *pelure*, French.] The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *n. ſ.* [*paelle*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PE'ELER. *n. ſ.* [from *peel.*]

1. One who ſtrips or flays.

2. A robber; a plunderer.

Yet otes with her ſucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the maiſter, and worſe to ſome ground. *Tuſſer.*

As 'tis a *peeler* of land, ſow it upon lands that are rank. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **PEEP.** *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of Skinner, who derives it from *opheſſen*, Dutch, *to lift up*; and of Caſaubon, who derives it from ὀπιπεύειν, *a ſpy*; perhaps it may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, *to cry as young birds*: when the chickens firſt broke the ſhell and cried, they were ſaid to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expreſſed the act of crying, was by miſtake applied to the act of appearing that was at the ſame time: this is offered till ſomething better may be found.]

1. To make the firſt appearance.

She her gay painted plumes diſordered,
Seeing at laſt herſelf from danger rid,
Peeps forth, and ſoon renews her native pride. *Fairy Q.*

Your youth
And the true blood, which *peeps* forth fairly through it,
Do plainly give you out an unſtain'd ſhepherd. *Shakeſp.*

England and France might through their amity,
Breed him ſome prejudice; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

I can ſee his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

The tim'rous maiden-bloſſoms on each bough
Peept forth from their firſt bluſhes; ſo that now
A thouſand ruddy hopes ſmil'd in each bud,
And flatter'd every greedy eye that ſtood. *Craſhaw.*

With words not hers, and more than human ſound,
She makes th' obedient ghoſts *peep* trembling through the ground. *Roſcommon.*

Earth, but not at once, her viſage rears,
And *peeps* upon the ſeas from upper grounds. *Dryden.*

Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flowers firſt *peep'd*, and trees did bloſſoms bear,
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year. *Dryden.*

Printing and letters had juſt *peeped* abroad in the world; and the reſtorers of learning wrote very eagerly againſt one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the ſprout *peep* out in the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find the ſprout of a greater largeneſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
And the firſt clouds and mountains ſeem the laſt;
But thoſe attain'd, we tremble to ſurvey
The growing labours of the length'n'd way;
Th' increaſing proſpect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps ariſe. *Pope.*

Moſt ſouls but *peep* out once an age,
Dull ſullen pris'ners in the body's cage. *Pope.*

2. To look ſlily, cloſely, or curiouſly; to look through any crevice.

Who is the ſame, which at my window *peeps*. *Spenſer.*

Come, thick night!
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor Heav'n *peep* through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Nature hath fram'd ſtrange fellows in her time;

Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakeſpeare.*

A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxi. 23.

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and ſhade,
Like lattice-windows give the ſpy
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

All doors are ſhut, no ſervant *peeps* abroad,
While others outward went on quick diſpatch. *Dryden.*

The daring flames *peept* in, and ſaw from far
The awful beauties of the ſacred quire;
But ſince it was prophan'd by civil war,
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire. *Dryden.*

From each tree
The feather'd people look down to *peep* on me. *Dryden.*

Thoſe remote and vaſt bodies were formed not merely to be *peept* at through an optick glaſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

O my muſe, juſt diſtance keep;
Thou art a maid, and muſt not *peep*. *Prior.*

In vain his little children *peeping* out
Into the mingling ſtorm, demand their fire. *Thomſon.*

Peep. *n. ſ.*

1. Firſt appearance: as, at the *peep* and firſt break of day.

2. A ſly look.

Would not one think, the almanack-maker was crept out of his grave to take t'other *peep* at the ſtars? *Swiſt.*

Pee'per. *n. ſ.* Young chickens juſt breaking the ſhell.

Diſhes I chuſe, though little, yet genteel;
Snails the firſt courſe, and *peepers* crown the meal. *Bramſt.*

Pee'phole. } *n. ſ.* [*peep* and *hole.*] Hole through
Pee'pinghole. } which one may look without being diſcovered.

By the *peepholes* in his creſt,
Is it not virtually confeſt,
That there his eyes took diſtant aim? *Prior.*

The fox ſpied him through a *peepinghole* he had found out to ſee what news. *L'Eſtrange.*

PEER. *n. ſ.* [*pair*, French.]

1. Equal; one of the ſame rank.

His *peers* upon this evidence
Have found him guilty of high treaſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Amongſt a man's *peers*, a man ſhall be ſure of familiarity; and therefore it is good a little to keep ſtate. *Bacon.*

Oh! what is man, great Maker of mankind!
That thou to him ſo great reſpect do'ſt bear!
That thou adorn'ſt him with ſo bright a mind,
Mak'ſt him a king, and ev'n an angel's *peer?* *Davies.*

2. One equal in excellence or endowments.

In ſong he never had his *peer*,
From ſweet Cecilia down to chanticleer. *Dryden.*

3. Companion; fellow.

He all his *peers* in beauty did ſurpaſs. *Fairy Queen.*

If you did move to-night,
In the dances, with what ſpight
Of your *peers* you were beheld,
That at every motion ſwell'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

4. A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheleſs called *peers*, becauſe their eſſential privileges are the ſame.

I ſee thee compaſt with thy kingdom's *peers*,
That ſpeak my ſalutation in their minds:
Hail, King of Scotland! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

King Henry's *peers* and chief nobility
Deſtroy'd themſelves, and loſt the realm of France. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be juſt in all you ſay, and all you do:
Whatever be your birth, you're ſure to be
A *peer* of the firſt magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

To **Peer.** *v. n.* [By contraction from *appear.*]

1. To come juſt in ſight.

As the ſun breaks through the darkeſt clouds,
So honour *peereth* in the meaneſt habit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet a many of your horſemen *peer*,
And gallop o'er the field. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death
I ſpy life *peering*. *Shakeſpeare.*

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Hell itſelf will paſs away,
And leave her dolorous manſion to the *peering* day. *Milt.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep.

Now for a clod-like hare in form they *peer*,
Now bolt and cudgel ſquirrels leap do move,
Now the ambitious lark with mirrour clear
They catch, while he, fool! to himſelf makes love. *Sidney.*

Peering in maps for ports, and peers, and roads,
And every object that might make me fear
Miſfortune to my ventures. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Pee'rage. *n. ſ.* [*pairie*, French; from *peer.*]

1. The dignity of a peer.

His friendſhips he to few confin'd;
No fools of rank or mongrel breed,
Who fain would paſs for Lords indeed;
Where titles give no right or power,
And *peerage* is a wither'd flower. *Swiſt.*

2. The body of peers.

Not only the penal laws are in force againſt papiſts, and their number is contemptible, but alſo the *peerage* and commons are excluded from parliament. *Dryden.*

Pee'rdom. *n. ſ.* [from *peer.*] Peerage. *Ainſworth.*

Pee'ress. *n. ſ.* [female of *peer.*] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

Stateſman and patriot ply alike the ſtocks;
Peereſs and butler ſhare alike the box. *Pope.*

Pee'rless. *adj.* [from *peer.*] Unequalled; having no peer.

I bind,
On pain of puniſhment, the world to weet,
We ſtand up *peerleſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

You,
So perfect, and ſo *peerleſs*, are created
Of every creature's beſt. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Her *peerleſs* feature, joined with her birth,
Approves her fit for none, but for a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heſperus, that led
The ſtarry hoſt, rode brighteſt; till the moon,
Riſing in clouded majeſty, at length,
Apparent queen, unvield her *peerleſs* light. *Milton.*

Such muſic worthieſt were to blaze
The *peerleſs* light of her immortal praiſe,
Whoſe luſtre leads us. *Milton.*

Her dreſs, her ſhape, her matchleſs grace,
Were all obſerv'd, as well as heav'nly face;
With ſuch a *peerleſs* majeſty ſhe ſtands,
As in that day ſhe took the crown. *Dryden.*

Pee'rlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *peerleſs.*] Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEEVISH. *adj.* [This word Junius, with more reaſon than he commonly diſcovers, ſuppoſes to be formed by corruption from *perverſe*; Skinner rather derives it from *beeiſh*, as we ſay *waſpiſh.*] Petulant; waſpiſh; eaſily offended; irritable; iraſcible; ſoon angry; perverſe; moroſe; querulous; full of expreſſions of diſcontent; hard to pleaſe.

For what can breed more *peeviſh* incongruities,
Than man to yield to female lamentations? *Sidney.*

She is *peeviſh*, ſullen, froward,
Proud, diſobedient, ſtubborn, lacking duty. *Shakeſp.*

If thou haſt the metal of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this *peeviſh* town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours, againſt theſe ſaucy walls. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will not preſume
To ſend ſuch *peeviſh* tokens to a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe deſerve to be doubly laughed at, that are *peeviſh* and angry for nothing to no purpoſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Neither will it be ſatire or *peeviſh* invective to affirm, that infidelity and vice are not much diminiſhed. *Swiſt.*

Pee'vishly. *adv.* [from *peeviſh.*] Angrily; querulouſly; moroſely.

He was ſo *peeviſhly* opiniative and proud, that he would neither aſk nor hear the advice of any. *Hayward.*

Pee'vishness. *n. ſ.* [from *peeviſh.*] Iraſcibility; querulouſneſs; fretfulneſs; perverſeneſs.

Some miſcarriages in government might eſcape through the *peeviſhneſs* of others, envying the public ſhould be managed without them. *King Charles.*

It will be an unpardonable, as well as childiſh *peeviſhneſs*, if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neglect to improve it. *Locke.*

You may find
Nothing but acid left behind:
From paſſion you may then be freed,
When *peeviſhneſs* and ſpleen ſucceed. *Swiſt.*

Peg. *n. ſ.* [*pegghe*, Teutonick.]

1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of an iron nail.

Solid bodies foreſhew rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood, when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon.*

The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them claviculares or *peg* teeth, not much unlike the tuſks of a maſtiff. *Grew's Muſæum.*

If he pretends to be cholerick, we ſhall treat him like his little friend Dicky, and hang him upon a *peg* till he comes to himſelf. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 108.

The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though they are but little valued in themſelves, are abſolutely neceſſary to keep the whole frame together. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more virtuous or wiſe, than if it hung upon a *peg*. *Swiſt.*

2. The pins of an inſtrument in which the ſtrings are ſtrained.

You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down
The *pegs* that make this muſick. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. *To take a* Peg *lower*; to depreſs; to ſink: perhaps from relaxing the cords of muſical inſtruments.

Remember how in arms and politicks,
We ſtill have worſted all your holy tricks,
Trepann'd your party with intrigue,
And took your grandees down a *peg*. *Hudibras.*

4. The nickname of Margaret.

To **Peg.** *v. a.* To faſten with a peg.

I will rend an oak,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, 'till
Thou'ſt howl'd away twelve winters. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Taking the ſhoots of the paſt ſpring, and *pegging* them down in very rich earth, by that time twelvemonth they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Pelf. *n. ſ.* [In low Latin, *pelfra*, not known whence derived; *peuffe*, in Norman, is *frippery.*] Money; riches.

The thought of this doth paſs all worldly *pelf*. *Sidney.*

Hardy elf,
Thou dareſt view my direful countenance,
I read thee raſh and heedleſs of thyſelf,
To trouble my ſtill ſeat and heaps of precious *pelf*. *Fairy Queen.*

Immortal gods, I crave no *pelf*;
I pray for no man but myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of *pelf*
Soon ſplit him on the former ſhelf:
He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace.*

To the poor if he refus'd his *pelf*,
He us'd them full as kindly as himſelf. *Swiſt.*

Pe'lican. *n. ſ.* [*pelicanus*, low Latin; *pellican*, French.]

There are two ſorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon the water and feeds upon fiſh; the other keeps in deſerts, and feeds upon ſerpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderneſs for its young; it generally places its neſt upon a craggy rock: the *pelican* is ſuppoſed to admit its young to ſuck blood from its breaſt. *Calmet.*

Should diſcarded fathers
Have this little mercy on their fleſh;
'Twas this fleſh begot thoſe *pelican* daughters. *Shakeſp.*

The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the ſlice of apothecaries. *Hakewell on Providence.*

PE'LLET. *n. ſ.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball.

That which is ſold to the merchants, is made into little *pellet*, and ſealed. *Sandys.*

I dreſſed with little *pellets* of lint. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. A bullet; a ball.

The force of gunpowder hath been aſcribed to rarefaction of the earthy ſubſtance into flame, and ſo followeth a dilatation; and therefore, leſt two bodies ſhould be in one place, there muſt needs alſo follow an expulſion of the *pellet* or blowing up of the mine: but theſe are ignorant ſpeculations; for flame, if there were nothing elſe, will be ſuffocated with any hard body, ſuch as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; ſo as the hard body would kill the flame. *Bacon.*

A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the ſpirit of wine, burnt only eighty-ſeven pulſes. *Bacon.*

How ſhall they reach us in the air with thoſe *pellets* they can hardly roll upon the ground? *L'Eſtrange.*

In a ſhooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the more forcibly the air paſſes and drives the *pellet*. *Ray.*

Pe'lleted. *adj.* [from *pellet.*] Conſiſting of bullets.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the diſcandying of this *pelleted* ſtorm,
Lie graveleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pe'llicle. *n. ſ.* [*pellicula*, Lat.]

1. A thin ſkin.

After the diſcharge of the fluid, the *pellicle* muſt be broke. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. It is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalts or other ſubſtances, and evaporated by heat.

Pe'llitory. *n. ſ.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

The *pellitory* hath an apetalous flower, whoſe flower-cup is divided into four parts, which is ſometimes bell-ſhaped like a funnel, with four ſtamina or threads ſurrounding the pointal, which becomes for the moſt part an oblong ſeed, ſurrounded by the flower-cup; to which may be added, the flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves. *Millar.*

Pe'llmell. *n. ſ.* [*peſle meſle*, Fr.] Confuſedly; tumultuouſly; one among another.

When we have daſh'd them to the ground,
Then defie each other; and *pellmell*
Make work upon ourſelves. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Never yet did inſurrection want
Such moody beggars, ſtarving for a time
Of *pellmell* havock and confuſion. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He knew when to fall on *pellmell*,
To fall back and retreat as well. *Hudibras.*

Pells. *n. ſ.* [*pellis*, Lat.]

Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and alſo makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of the diſburſements. *Bailey.*

PELLU'CID. *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; tranſparent; not opake; not dark.

The colours are owing to the intermixture of foreign matter with the proper matter of the ſtone; this is the caſe of agates and other coloured ſtones, the colours of ſeveral whereof may be extracted, and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as cryſtal, without ſenſibly damaging the texture. *Woodw.*

If water be made warm in any *pellucid* veſſel emptied of air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehemently as it would in the open air in a veſſel ſet upon the fire, till it conceives a much greater heat. *Newton's Opticks.*

Pellu'cidity. } *n. ſ.* [from *pellucid.*] Tranſparency;
Pellu'cidness. } clearneſs; not opacity.

The air is a clear and pellucid menſtruum, in which the inſenſible particles of diſſolved matter float, without troubling the *pellucidity* of the air; when on a ſudden, by a precipitation, they gather into viſible miſty drops that make clouds. *Locke.*

We conſider their *pellucidneſs* and the vaſt quantity of light, that paſſes through them without reflection. *Keil.*

Pelt. *n. ſ.* [from *pellis*, Lat.]

1. Skin; hide.

The camels hair is taken for the ſkin or *pelt* with the hair upon it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A ſcabby tetter on their *pelts* will ſtick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryd.*

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainſworth.*

Pelt-monger. *n. ſ.* [*pellio*, Latin; *pelt* and *monger.*] A dealer in raw hides.

To **Pelt.** *v. a.* [*poltern*, Germ. Skinner; contracted from *pellet*, Mr. Lye.] It is generally uſed of ſomething thrown, rather with teazing frequency than deſtructive violence.

1. To ſtrike with ſomething thrown.

Poor naked wretches whereſoe'er you are
That bide the *pelting* of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedneſs defend you? *Shak.*

Do but ſtand upon the foaming ſhore,
The chiding billows ſeem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shakeſp.*

No zealous brother there would want a ſtone
To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* Pope Joan. *Dryden.*

Obſcure perſons have inſulted men of great worth, and *pelted* them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury.*

The whole empire could hardly ſubdue me, and I might eaſily with ſtones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Gulliver.*

2. To throw; to caſt.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies.
Then tripping to the woods the wanton hies. *Dryden.*

Pe'lting. *adj.* This word in Shakeſpeare ſignifies, I know not why, mean; paltry; pitiful.

Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet;
For every *pelting* petty officer
Would uſe his heav'n for thunder. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fogs falling in the land,
Have every *pelting* river made ſo proud,
That they have overborne their continents. *Shakeſpeare.*

They from ſheepcotes and poor *pelting* villages
Enforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare.*

A tenement or *pelting* farm. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'LVIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

Pen. *n. ſ.* [*penna*, Latin.]

1. An inſtrument for writing.

Never durſt poet touch a *pen* to write,
Until his ink were temper'd with love's ſighs. *Shakeſp.*

Eternal deities!
Who write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs,
With *pens* of adamant on plates of braſs. *Dryden.*

He takes the papers, lays them down again;
And, with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen*. *Dryden.*

I can, by deſigning the letters, tell what new idea it ſhall exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it, which will neither appear, if my hands ſtand ſtill; or though I move my *pen*, if my eyes be ſhut. *Locke.*

2. Feather.

The *pens* that did his pinnions bind,
Were like main-yards with flying canvas lin'd. *Fairy Q.*

3. Wing: though even here it may mean *feather*.

Feather'd ſoon and fledg'd,
They ſumm'd their *pens*; and ſoaring th' air ſublime,
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. [From pennan, Saxon.] A ſmall incloſure; a coop.

My father ſtole two geeſe out of a *pen*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cook was ordered to dreſs capons for ſupper, and take the beſt in the *pen*. *L'Eſtrange.*

She in *pens* his flocks will fold. *Dryden's Horace.*

Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*,
And be thy turkeys num'rous as thy hens. *King.*

The gather'd flocks
Are in the wattled *pen* innumerous preſs'd,
Head above head. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **Pen.** *v. a.* [pennan and pennan, Saxon.]

1. To coop; to ſhut up; to incage; to impriſon in a narrow place.

Away with her,
And *pen* her up. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

My heavy ſon
Private in his chamber *pens* himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

The plaiſter alone would *pen* the humour already contained in the part, and forbid new humour. *Bacon.*

As when a prowling wolf,
Whom hunger drives to ſeek new haunt for prey,
Watching where ſhepherds *pen* their flocks at eve
In hurdled cotes, amid the field ſecure
Leaps o'er the fence with eaſe into the fold. *Milton.*

The glaſs, wherein it is *penned* up, hinders it to deliver itſelf by an expanſion of its parts. *Boyle.*

The prevention of miſchief is preſcribed by the Jewiſh cuſtom; they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be acquainted with none. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Ah! that your bus'neſs had been mine,
To *pen* the ſheep. *Dryden.*

2. [From the noun.] To write. It probably meant at firſt only the manual exerciſe of the pen, or mechanical part of writing; but it has been long uſed with relation to the ſtile or compoſition.

For prey theſe ſhepherds two he took,
Whoſe metal ſtiff he knew he could not bend
With hearſay pictures, or a window look,
With one good dance or letter finely *penn'd*. *Sidney.*

I would be loth to caſt away my ſpeech; for, beſides that it is excellently well *penn'd*, I have taken great pains to con it. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Read this challenge, mark but the *penning* of it. *Shakeſp.*

A ſentence ſpoken by him in Engliſh, and *penned* out of his mouth by four good ſecretaries, for trial of our orthography, was ſet down by them. *Camden's Remains.*

He frequented ſermons, and *penned* notes with his own hand. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

The digeſting my thoughts into order, and the ſetting them down in writing was neceſſary; for without ſuch ſtrict examination, as the *penning* them affords, they would have been disjointed and roving ones. *Digby on the Soul.*

Almoſt condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus:
Hear, but inſtead of me, my Oedipus;
The judges hearing with applauſe at th' end
Freed him, and ſaid, No fool ſuch lines had *penn'd*.
Denham.

Gentlemen ſhould extempore, or after a little meditation, ſpeak to ſome ſubject without *penning* of any thing. *Locke.*

Should I publiſh the praiſes that are ſo well *penned*, they would do honour to the perſons who write them. *Addiſon.*

Twenty fools I never ſaw
Come with petitions fairly *penn'd*,
Deſiring I ſhould ſtand their friend. *Swift.*

PE'NAL. *adj.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Lat.]

1. Denouncing puniſhment; enacting puniſhment.

Gratitude plants ſuch generoſity in the heart of man, as ſhall more effectually incline him to what is brave and becoming than the terror of any *penal* law. *South.*

2. Uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment; vindictive.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

PE'NALTY. }
PENA'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *penalité*, old French.]

1. Puniſhment; cenſure; judicial infliction.

Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and ſome unto the *penality* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of navigations, can now aſſert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*

Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of death, and conſequently all leſs *penalties*, for preſerving property, and employing the force of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*

Beneath her footſtool, ſcience groans in chains,
And wit dreads exile, *penalties*, and pains. *Dunciad.*

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.

Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
But lend it rather to thine enemy,
Who, if he break, thou may'ſt with better face
Exact the *penalty*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

PE'NNANCE. *n. ſ.* [*penence*, old French; for *penitence*.] Infliction either publick or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin.

And bitter *pennance*, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to diſciple every day. *Fairy Queen.*

Mew her up,
And make her bear the *pennance* of her tongue. *Shakeſp.*

No penitentiary, though he had enjoined him never ſo ſtraight *pennance* to expiate his firſt offence, would have counſelled him to have given over the purſuit of his right. *Bacon.*

The ſcourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to *pennance*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A Lorain ſurgeon, who whipped the naked part with a great rod of nettles till all over bliſtered, perſuaded him to perform this *pennance* in a ſharp fit he had. *Temple.*

PENCE. *n. ſ.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *pennies*, by a contraction uſual in the rapidity of colloquial ſpeech.

The ſame ſervant found one of his fellow ſervants, which owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat. *Matt.*

PE'NCIL. *n. ſ.* [*penicillum*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall bruſh of hair which painters dip in their colours.

Pencils can by one ſlight touch reſtore
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

For thee the groves green liv'ries wear,
For thee the graces lead the dancing hours,
And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryden.*

A ſort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as laid by the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures. *Locke.*

The faithful *pencil* has deſign'd
Some bright idea of the maſter's mind,
Where a new world leaps out at his command,
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*

One dips the *pencil*, t' other ſtrings the lyre. *Pope.*

2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink.

Mark with a pen or *pencil* the moſt conſiderable things in the books you deſire to remember. *Watts.*

3. Any inſtrument of writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint.

Painting is almoſt the natural man;
For ſince diſhonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outſide: *pencil'd* figures are
Ev'n ſuch as they give out. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

PE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [*pendant*, French.]

1. A jewel hanging in the ear.

The ſpirits
Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear. *Pope.*

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.

Unripe fruit, whoſe verdant ſtalks do cleave
Cloſe to the tree, which grieves no leſs to leave
The ſmiling *pendant* which adorns her ſo,
And until Autumn, on the bough ſhould grow. *Waller.*

3. A pendulum. Obſolete.

To make the ſame *pendant* go twice as faſt as it did, or make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before. *Digby on the Soul.*

4. A ſmall flag in ſhips.

PE'NDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Slopeneſs; inclination.

The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendence* or ſlopeneſs, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two ſhall ſerve for the elevation of the higheſt top or ridge from the loweſt. *Wotton's Architecture.*

PE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Suſpenſe; delay of deciſion.

The judge ſhall pronounce in the principal cauſe, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of ſuit. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT. *adj.* [*pendens*, Latin; ſome write *pendant*, from the French.]

1. Hanging.

Quaint in green ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd
With ribbands *pendent*, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*

I ſometimes mournful verſe indite, and ſing
Of deſperate lady near a purling ſtream,
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Phillips.*

2. Jutting over.

A *pendent* rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Supported above the ground.

They brought, by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock
Over the vex'd abyſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

PE'NDING. *n. ſ.* [*pendente lite.*] Depending; remaining yet undecided.

A perſon *pending* ſuit with the dioceſan, ſhall be defended in the poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY. }
PE'NDULOUSNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *pendulous.*] The ſtate of hanging; ſuſpenſion.

His ſlender legs he encreaſed by riding, that is, the homours deſcended upon their *pendulosity*, having no ſupport or ſuppedaneous ſtability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PE'NDULOUS. *adj.* [*pendulus*, Latin.] Hanging; not ſupported below.

All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters.
Shakeſpeare.

Bellerophon's horſe, framed of iron, and placed between two loadſtones with wings expanded, hung *pendulous* in the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The grinders are furniſhed with three roots, and in the upper jaw often four, becauſe theſe are *pendulous*. *Ray.*

PE'NDULUM. *n. ſ.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung ſo as that it may eaſily ſwing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oſcillations are always performed in equal time.

Upon the bench I will ſo handle 'em,
That the vibration of this *pendulum*
Shall make all taylors yards of one
Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*

PE'NETRABLE. *adj.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Such as may be pierced; ſuch as may admit the entrance of another body.

Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Suſceptive of moral or intellectual impreſſion.

I am not made of ſtone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shakeſpeare.*

Peace,
And let me wring your heart, for ſo I ſhall,
If it be made of *penetrable* ſtuff. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

PENETRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *penetrable.*] Suſceptibility of impreſſion from another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability, paſſivity and activity, they being contrary; therefore the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the poſition of its contrary. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

PE'NETRAIL. *n. ſ.* [*penetralia*, Latin.] Interiour parts. Not in uſe.

The heart reſiſts purulent fumes, into whoſe *penetrails* to inſinuate ſome time muſt be allowed. *Harvey.*

PE'NETRANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *penetrant.*] Power of entering or piercing.

The ſubtility, activity, and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obſtacle can ſtop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray on the Creation.*

PE'NETRANT. *adj.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; ſharp; ſubtile.

If the operation of theſe ſalts be in convenient glaſſes promoted by warmth, the aſcending ſteams may eaſily be caught and reduced into a *penetrant* ſpirit. *Boyle.*

The food, mingled with ſome diſſolvent juices, is evacuated into the inteſtines; where it is further ſubtilized and rendered ſo fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in at the ſtraight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

To PE'NETRATE. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat. *penetrer*, Fr.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the ſurface; to make way into a body.

Marrow is, of all other oily ſubſtances, the moſt *penetrating*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

To PENE'TRATE. *v. n.* To make way.

There ſhall we clearly ſee the uſes of theſe things, which here were too ſubtile for us to *penetrate*. *Ray.*

If we reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet *penetrated* into the inſide and reality of the thing. *Locke.*

PENETRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrate.*]

1. The act of entering into any body.

It warms
The univerſe, and to each inward part
With gentle *penetration*, though unſeen,
Shoots inviſible virtue even to the deep. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abſtruſe.

A *penetration* into the abſtruſe difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of thoſe who deſign either of the three learned profeſſions. *Watts.*

3. Acuteneſs; ſagacity.

The proudeſt admirer of his own parts might conſult with others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*. *Watts.*

PE'NETRATIVE. *adj.* [from *penetrate.*]

1. Piercing; ſharp; ſubtile.

Let not air be too groſs, nor too *penetrative*, nor ſubject to any foggy noiſomeneſs from fens. *Wotton.*

2. Acute; ſagacious; diſcerning.

O thou, whoſe *penetrative* wiſdom found
The ſouth ſea rocks and ſhelves, where thouſands drown'd.
Swift's Miſcellanies.

3. Having the power to impreſs the mind.

Would'ſt thou ſee
Thy maſter thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face ſubdu'd
To *penetrative* ſhame? *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'NETRATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penetrative.*] The quality of being penetrative.

PE'NGUIN. *n. ſ.* [*anſer magellanicus*, Latin.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is ſuppoſed, by the firſt diſcoverers of America; and *penguin* ſignifying in Welſh a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been imagined, that America was peopled from Wales; whence Hudibras:

British Indians nam'd from *penguins*.

Grew gives another account of the name, deriving it from *pinguis*, Lat. *fat*; but is, I believe, miſtaken.

The *penguin* is ſo called from his extraordinary fatneſs: for though he be no higher than a large gooſe, yet he weighs ſometimes ſixteen pounds: his wings are extreme ſhort and little, altogether unuſeful for flight, but by the help whereof he ſwims very ſwiftly. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. A fruit.

The *penguin* is very common in the Weſt Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a ſharp acid flavour: there is alſo a wine made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Millar.*

PENI'NSULA. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *pene inſula*; *peninſule*, Fr.] A piece of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

Aſide of Milbrook lieth the *peninſula* of Inſwork, on whoſe neckland ſtandeth an ancient houſe. *Carew.*

PENI'NSULATED. *adj.* [from *peninſula.*] Almoſt ſurrounded by water.

PE'NITENCE. *n. ſ.* [*penitence*, Fr. *pœnitentia*, Lat.] Repentance; ſorrow for crimes; contrition for ſin, with amendments of life, or change of the affections.

Death is deferr'd, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not reverſe the doom. *Dryden.*

May *penitence* fly round thy mournful bed,
And wing thy lateſt prayer to pitying Heav'n. *Irene.*

PE'NITENT. *adj.* [*penitent*, Fr. *pœnitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for ſin; ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions, and reſolutely amending life.

Much it joys me
To ſee you become ſo *penitent*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give me
The *penitent* inſtrument to pick that bolt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themſelves, or *penitent* beſought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

Provoking God to raiſe them enemies;
From whom as oft he ſaves them *penitent*. *Milton.*

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought
A living ſermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT. *n. ſ.*

1. One ſorrowful for ſin.

Concealed treaſures ſhall be brought into uſe by the induſtry of converted *penitents*, whoſe carcaſes the impartial laws ſhall dedicate to the worms of the earth. *Bacon.*

The repentance, which is formed by a grateful ſenſe of the Divine goodneſs towards him, is reſolved on while all the appetites are in their ſtrength: the *penitent* conquers the temptations of ſin in their full force. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. One under cenſures of the church, but admitted to pennance.

The counterfeit Dionyſius deſcribes the practice of the church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to the leſſons and pſalms, and then excluded. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One under the direction of a confeſſor.

PENITE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *penitence.*] Expreſſing penitence; enjoined as pennance.

I have done pennance for contemning love,
Whoſe high imperious thoughts have puniſh'd me
With bitter faſts and *penitential* groans. *Shakeſpeare.*

Is it not ſtrange, that a rational man ſhould adore leeks and garlick, and ſhed *penitential* tears at the ſmell of a deified onion? *South's Sermons.*

PENITE'NTIAL. *n. ſ.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *pœnitentiale*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of pennance.

The *penitentials*, or book of pennance, contained ſuch matters as related to the impoſing of pennance, and the reconciliation of the perſon that ſuffered pennance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITE'NTIARY. *n. ſ.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *pœnitentiarius*, low Latin.]

1. One who preſcribes the rules and meaſures of pennance.

Upon the loſs of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no *penitentiary*, though he had enjoined him never ſo ſtraight pennance to expiate his firſt offence, would have counſelled him to have given over purſuit of his right, which he proſperouſly re-obtained. *Bacon.*

The great *penitentiary* with his counſellors preſcribes the meaſure of pennance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A penitent; one who does pennance.

A priſon reſtrained John Northampton's liberty, who, for abuſing the ſame in his unruly mayoralty of London, was condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary*. *Carew.*

To maintain a painful fight againſt the law of ſin, is the work of the *penitentiary*. *Hammond.*

3. The place where pennance is enjoined. *Ainſworth.*

PE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *penitent.*] With repentance; with ſorrow for ſin; with contrition.

PE'NKNIFE. *n. ſ.* [*pen* and *knife.*] A knife uſed to cut pens.

Some ſchoolmen, fitter to guide *penknives* than ſwords, preciſely ſtand upon it. *Bacon.*

PE'NMAN. *n. ſ.* [*pen* and *man.*]

1. One who profeſſes the act of writing.

2. An author; a writer.

The four evangeliſts, within fifty years after our Saviour's death, conſigned to writing that hiſtory, which had been publiſhed only by the apoſtles and diſciples: the further conſideration of theſe holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this diſcourſe. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

The deſcriptions which the evangeliſts give, ſhew that both our bleſſed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his ſtory were deeply affected. *Atterbury.*

PE'NNACHED. *adj.* [*pennaché*, French.] Is only applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diverſified neatly without any confuſion. *Trevoux.*

Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with matraſſes. *Evelyn.*

PE'NNANT. *n. ſ.* [*pennon*, French.]

1. A ſmall flag, enſign, or colours.

2. A tackle for hoiſting things on board. *Ainſworth.*

PE'NNATED. *adj.* [*pennatus*, Latin.]

1. Winged.

2. *Pennated*, amongſt botaniſts, are thoſe leaves of plants as grow directly one againſt another on the ſame rib or ſtalk; as thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

PE'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *pen.*]

1. A writer.

2. A pencaſe. *Ainſworth.* So it is called in Scotland.

PENNI'LESS. *adj.* [from *penny.*] Moneyleſs; poor; wanting money.

PE'NNON. *n. ſ.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A ſmall flag or colour.

Her yellow locks criſped like golden wire,
About her ſhoulders weren looſely ſhed,
And when the wind amongſt them did inſpire,
They waved like a *pennon* wide diſpred. *Fairy Queen.*

Harry ſweeps through our land
With *pennons* painted in the blood of Harfleur. *Shakeſp.*

High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore,
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. *Dryden.*

PE'NNY. *n. ſ.* plural *pence*. [penıᵹ, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall coin, of which twelve make a ſhilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which Engliſh coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a ſubordinate ſpecies of coin.

She ſighs and ſhakes her empty ſhoes in vain,
No ſilver *penny* to reward her pain. *Dryden.*

One frugal on his birth-day, fears to dine,
Does at a *penny*'s coſt in herbs repine. *Dryden.*

2. Proverbially, a ſmall ſum.

You ſhall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, ſooner landed
In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
Of any *penny* tribute paid. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We will not lend thee a *penny*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Becauſe there is a latitude of gain in buying and ſelling, take not the utmoſt *penny* that is lawful, for although it be lawful, yet it is not ſafe. *Taylor's Living Holy.*

3. Money in general.

Pepper and Sabean incenſe take;
And with poſt-haſte thy running markets make;
Be ſure to turn the *penny*. *Dryden.*

It may be a contrivance of ſome printer, who hath a mind to make a *penny*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PE'NNYROYAL, or *Pudding Graſs*. *n. ſ.* [*pulegium*, Latin.]

Pennyroyal hath a labiated flower conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip or creſt is entire, but the lower lip or beard is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal attended by four embryos, which afterwards become ſo many ſeeds: to which may be added, that the flowers grow in ſhort thick whorles. *Millar.*

PE'NNYWEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*penny* and *weight.*] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight.

The Seville piece of eight is 1 1-half *pennyweight* in the pound worſe than the Engliſh ſtandard, weighs fourteen *pennyweight*, contains thirteen *pennyweight*, twenty-one grains and fifteen mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of ſterling ſilver, and is in value forty-three Engliſh pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'NNYWISE. *adj.* [*penny* and *wiſe.*] One who ſaves ſmall ſums at the hazard of larger; one who is a niggard on improper occaſions.

Be not *pennywiſe*; riches have wings and fly away of themſelves. *Bacon.*

PE'NNYWORTH. *n. ſ.* [*penny* and *worth.*]

1. As much as is bought for a penny.

2. Any purchaſe; any thing bought or ſold for money.

As for corn it is nothing natural, ſave only for barley and oats, and ſome places for rye; and therefore the larger *pennyworths* may be allowed to them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Pirates may make cheap *penn'worths* of their pillage,
And purchaſe friends. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

You know I ſay nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into court, and ſwear that I have a poor *pennyworth* of the Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lucian affirms, that the ſouls of uſurers after their death are tranſlated into the bodies of aſſes, and there remain certain days for poor men to take their *pennyworths* out of their bones and ſides by cudgel and ſpur. *Peacham.*

Though in purchaſes of church lands men have uſually the cheapeſt *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the beſt bargains. *South's Sermons.*

3. Something advantageouſly bought; a purchaſe got for leſs than it is worth.

For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare
He had no mighty *penn'worth* of his pray'r. *Dryden.*

4. A ſmall quantity.

My friendſhip I diſtribute in *pennyworths* to thoſe about me, and who diſpleaſe me leaſt. *Swift.*

PE'NSILE. *adj.* [*penſilis*, Latin.]

1. Hanging; ſuſpended.

There are two trepidations; the one manifeſt and local, as of the bell when it is *penſile*; the other, ſecret of the minute parts. *Bacon.*

This ethereal ſpace,
Yielding to earth and ſea the middle place,
Anxious I aſk you, how the *penſile* ball
Should never ſtrive to riſe, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*

2. Supported above the ground.

The marble brought, erects the ſpacious dome,
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and *penſile* garden grows. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penſile.*] The ſtate of hanging.

PE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*penſion*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally underſtood to mean pay given to a ſtate hireling for treaſon to his country.

A charity beſtowed on the education of her young ſubjects has more merit than a thouſand *penſions* to thoſe of a higher fortune. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 105.

He has lived with the great without flattery, and been a friend to men in power without *penſions*. *Pope.*

To **PE'NSION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport by an arbitrary allowance.

One might expect to ſee medals of France in the higheſt perfection, when there is a ſociety *penſioned* and ſet apart for the deſigning of them. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one *penſion'd* Quarles. *Pope.*

PE'NSIONARY. *adj.* [*penſionnaire*, French.] Maintained by penſions.

Scorn his houſhold policies,
His ſilly plots and *penſionary* ſpies. *Donne.*

They were devoted by *penſionary* obligations to the olive. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

PE'NSIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *penſion.*]

1. One who is ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant.

Prices of things neceſſary for ſuſtentation, grew exceſſive to the hurt of *penſioners*, ſoldiers, and all hired ſervants. *Camden.*

Hovering dreams,
The fickle *penſioners* of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*

The rector is maintained by the perquiſites of the curate's office, and therefore is a kind of *penſioner* to him. *Collier.*

2. A ſlave of ſtate hired by a ſtipend to obey his maſter.

In Britain's ſenate he a ſeat obtains,
And one more *penſioner* St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*penſif*, French; *penſivo*, Italian.]

1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; ſorrowful; mournfully ſerious; melancholy.

Think it ſtill a good work, which they in their *penſive* care for the well beſtowing of time account waſte. *Hooker.*

Are you at leiſure, holy father?
—My leiſure ſerves me, *penſive* daughter, now. *Shakeſp.*

Anxious cares the *penſive* nymph oppreſt,
And ſecret paſſions labour'd in her breaſt. *Pope.*

2. It is generally and properly uſed of perſons; but Prior has applied it to things.

We at the ſad approach of death ſhall know
The truth, which from theſe *penſive* numbers flow,
That we purſue falſe joy, and ſuffer real woe. *Prior.*

PE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *penſive.*] With melancholy; ſorrowfully; with gloomy ſeriouſneſs.

So fair a lady did I ſpy,
On herbs and flowers ſhe walked *penſively*
Mild, but yet love ſhe proudly did forſake. *Spenſer.*

PE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penſive.*] Melancholy; ſorrowfulneſs; gloomy ſeriouſneſs.

Concerning the bleſſings of God, whether they tend unto this life or the life to come, there is great cauſe why we ſhould delight more in giving thanks than in making requeſts for them, inaſmuch as the one hath *penſiveneſs* and fear, the other always joy annexed. *Hooker, b.* v. § 43.

Would'ſt thou unlock the door
To cold deſpairs and gnawing *penſiveneſs*? *Herbert.*

PENT. part. paſſ. of *pen*. Shut up.

Cut my lace aſunder,
That my *pent* heart may have ſome ſcope to beat. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſon of Clarence have I *pent* up cloſe. *Shakeſp.*

Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not buy
Their mercy. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Their armour help'd their harm, cruſh'd in, and bruis'd
Into their ſubſtance *pent*. *Milton.*

The ſoul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;
But *pent* in fleſh, muſt iſſue by diſcourſe. *Dryden.*

Pent up in Utica, he vainly forms
A poor epitome of Roman greatneſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

PENTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [πέντε and *capſular.*] Having five cavities.

PE'NTACHORD. *adj.* [πέντε and χορδὴ.] An inſtrument with five ſtrings.

PENTAE'DROUS. *adj.* [πέντε and ἕδρα.] Having five ſides.

The *pentaedrous* columnar coralloid bodies are compoſed of plates ſet lengthways, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PE'NTAGON. *n. ſ.* [*pentagon*, French; πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles.

I know of that famous piece at Capralora, caſt by Baroccio into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inſcribed. *Wotton.*

PENTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *pentagon.*] Quinquangular; having five angles.

The body being cut tranſverſely, its ſurface appears like a net made up of *pentagonal* maſhes, with a *pentagonal* ſtar in each maſh. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PENTA'METER. *n. ſ.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrum*, Latin.] A Latin verſe of five feet.

Mr. Diſtich may poſſibly play ſome *pentameters* upon us, but he ſhall be anſwered in Alexandrines. *Addiſon.*

PENTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [πέντε and *angular.*] Five cornered.

His thick and bony ſcales ſtand in rows, ſo as to make the fleſh almoſt *pentangular*. *Grew.*

PENTAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [πέντε and *petala*, Lat.] Having five petals.

PE'NTASPAST. *adj.* [*pentaſpaſte*, Fr. πέντε and σπάω.] An engine with five pullies. *Dict.*

PENTA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and στίχος.] A compoſition conſiſting of five verſes.

PE'NTASTYLE. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and στῦλος.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns. *Dict.*

PE'NTATEUCH. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and τεῦχος; *pentateuque*, Fr.] The five books of Moſes.

The author in the enſuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not unfrequent mention of the angels. *Bentley.*

PE'NTECOST. *n. ſ.* [πεντηκοστὴ; *pentacoſte*, French.] A feaſt among the Jews.

Pentecoſt ſignifies the fiftieth, becauſe this feaſt was celebrated the fiftieth day after the ſixteenth of Niſan, which was the ſecond day of the feaſt of the paſſover: the Hebrews call it the feaſt of weeks, becauſe it was kept ſeven weeks after the paſſover: they then offered the firſt fruits of the wheat harveſt, which then was compleated: it was inſtituted to oblige the Iſraelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and alſo to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from Mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt. *Calmet.*

'Tis ſince the nuptial of Lucentio,
Come *pentecoſt* as quickly as it will
Some five and twenty years. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

PENTECO'STAL. *adj.* [from *pentecoſt.*] Belonging to Whitſuntide.

I have compoſed ſundry collects made up out of the church collects with ſome little variation; as the collects adventual, quadrageſimal, paſchal, or *pentecoſtal*. *Sanderſon.*

PE'NTHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *houſe.*] A ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall.

This is the *penthouſe* under which Lorenzo deſir'd us to make a ſtand. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon this *penthouſe* lid. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Turks lurking under their *penthouſe*, laboured with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles.*

A blow was received by riding under a *penthouſe*. *Wiſeman.*

Thoſe defenſive engines, made by the Romans into the form of *penthouſes* to cover the aſſailants from the weapons of the beſieged, would he preſently batter in pieces with ſtones and blocks. *Wilkins.*

My *penthouſe* eye-brows and my ſhaggy beard
Offend your ſight; but theſe are manly ſigns. *Dryden.*

The chill rain
Drops from ſome *penthouſe* on her wretched head. *Rowe.*

PE'NTICE. *n. ſ.* [*appentir*, French; *pendice*, Italian. It is commonly ſuppoſed a corruption of *penthouſe*; but perhaps *pentice* is the true word.] A ſloping roof.

Climes that fear the falling and lying of much ſnow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices*. *Wotton.*

PE'NTILE. *n. ſ.* [*pent* and *tile.*] A tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof.

Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths; they are hollow and circular. *Moxon.*

PENT *up. part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up.*] Shut up.

Cloſe *pent up* guilts
Rive your concealing continents. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

PENU'LTIMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The laſt ſyllable but one.

PENU'MBRA. *n. ſ.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect ſhadow.

The breadth of this image anſwered to the ſun's diameter; and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra*. *Newton.*

PENU'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *penuria*, Latin.]

1. Niggardly; ſparing; not liberal; ſordidly mean.

What more can our *penurious* reaſon grant
To the large whale or caſtled elephant? *Prior.*

2. Scant; not plentiful.

Some *penurious* ſpring by chance appear'd
Scanty of water. *Addiſon.*

PENU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *penurious.*] Sparingly; not plentifully.

PENU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *penurious.*] Niggardlineſs; parſimony.

If we conſider the infinite induſtry and *penuriouſneſs* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithſtanding they furniſh as great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

PE'NURY. *n. ſ.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.

The *penury* of the eccleſiaſtical eſtate. *Hooker.*

Who can perfectly declare
The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?
When thy great mother Venus firſt thee bare,
Begot of plenty and of *penury*. *Spenſer.*

Sometimes am I king;
Then treaſon makes me wiſh myſelf a beggar;
And ſo I am: then cruſhing *penury*
Perſuades me, I was better when a king;
Then I am king'd again. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

All innocent they were expoſed to hardſhip and *penury*, which, without you, they could never have eſcaped. *Sprat.*

Let them not ſtill be obſtinately blind,
Still to divert the good deſign'd,
Or with malignant *penury*
To ſtarve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*

May they not juſtly to our climes upbraid
Shortneſs of night, and *penury* of ſhade? *Prior.*

PE'ONY. *n. ſ.* [*pæonia*, Latin.]

The *peony* hath a flower compoſed of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fruit, in which ſeveral little horns bent downwards are gathered, as it were, into a little head covered with down opening lengthways, containing many globular ſeeds. *Millar.*

A phyſician had often tried the *peony* root unſeaſonably gathered without ſucceſs; but having gathered it when the decreaſing moon paſſes under Aries, and tied the ſlit root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epileptical fits. *Boyle.*

PE'OPLE. *n. ſ.* [*peuple*, French; *populus*, Latin.]

1. A nation; thoſe who compoſe a community.

Propheſy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues. *Rev.* x. 11.

Ants are a *people* not ſtrong, yet they prepare their meat in ſummer. *Prov.* xxx. 25.

What is the city but the *people*?
True, the *people* are the city. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. The vulgar.

The knowing artiſt may
Judge better than the *people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuſe. *Waller.*

3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles.

4. Perſons of a particular claſs.

If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*, the muſick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*

A ſmall red flower in the ſtubble fields country *people* call the windcopipe. *Bacon.*

5. Men, or perſons in general. In this ſenſe, the word *people* is uſed indefinitely, like *on* in French.

The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of ſtruggling with Heaven. *L'Eſtrange.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large intereſt. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Watery liquor will keep an animal from ſtarving by diluting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

People in adverſity ſhould preſerve laudable cuſtoms. *Clariſſa.*

To **PEO'PLE.** *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To ſtock with inhabitants.

Suppoſe that Brute, or whoſoever elſe that firſt *peopled* this iſland, had arrived upon Thames, and called the iſland after his name Britannia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

He would not be alone, who all things can,
But *peopled* heav'n with angels, earth with man. *Dryden.*

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power magnificently proves
By crowds of ſlaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dryden.*

A *peopl'd* city made a deſert place. *Dryden.*

Imperious death directs his ebon lance;
Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's dance. *Prior.*

PE'PASTICKS. *n. ſ.* [πεπαίνω.] Medicines which are good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach and digeſt crudities. *Dict.*

PE'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr.]

We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three diſtinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the ſize of a vetch and roundiſh, but rather of a deep brown than a black colour: with this we are ſupplied by the Dutch from their Eaſt Indian ſettlements in Java, Malabar, and Sumatra, and the plant has the ſame heat and fiery taſte that we find in the *pepper*: white *pepper* is commonly factitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark, but there is a rarer ſort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and half in length, and of the thickneſs of a large gooſe quill: it much reſembles the catkins of ſome of our trees, and contains ſeveral ſeeds ſingly in ſmall membranaceous cells, and theſe ſeeds are of an acrid, hot and bitteriſh taſte: the whole fruit is of a browniſh grey colour, and cylindrick in its figure. *Hill.*

Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent duſt
Of *pepper*, fatal to the froſty tribe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **PE'PPER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſprinkle with pepper.

2. To beat; to mangle with ſhot or blows.

I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram ſuits. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

PE'PPERBOX. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *box.*] A box for holding pepper.

I will not take the leacher; he cannot creep into a halfpenny purſe, nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'PPERCORN. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *corn.*] Any thing of inconſiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like thoſe *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle.*

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement
Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent. *Prior.*

PE'PPERMINT. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *mint.*] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *wort.*] A plant.

Pepperwort hath a flower conſiſting of four leaves, which are placed in form of a croſs, from whoſe cup ariſes the piſtillum, which afterward becomes a ſpear-ſhaped fruit, which is divided in the middle by a partition into two cells, which contain many oblong ſeeds. *Millar.*

PE'PTICK. *adj.* [πεπτικὸς.] What helps digeſtion. *Ainſw.*

PERACU'TE. *n. ſ.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very ſharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after moſt dangerous attacks, ſuddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

PERADVE'NTURE. *adv.* [*par adventure*, Fr.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either, was ſuch *peradventure* as had been no whit leſs unlawful. *Hooker.*

As you return, viſit my houſe; let our old acquaintance be renew'd; *peradventure* I will with you to court. *Shakeſp.*

What *peradventure* may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a ſtranger. *Digby.*

2. Doubt; queſtion. It is ſometimes uſed as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

Though men's perſons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices juſtly may. *South.*

To **PERA'GRATE.** *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Dict.*

PERAGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *peragrate.*] The act of paſſing through any ſtate or ſpace.

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac unto the ſame again, and this containeth but twenty-ſeven days and eight hours. *Brown.*

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodic month, or month of *peragration*, which chiefly reſpects her own proper motion or place in the zodiack, by which ſhe like the ſun performs her revolution round the zodiack, from any one point to the ſame again. *Holder on Time.*

To **PERA'MBULATE.** *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.]

1. To walk through.

2. To ſurvey, by paſſing through.

Perſons the lord deputy ſhould nominate to view and *perambulate* Iriſh territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the ſame. *Davies on Ireland.*

PERAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perambulate.*]

1. The act of paſſing through or wandering over.

The Duke looked ſtill for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and making their *perambulation* of the northern ſeas. *Bacon.*

2. A travelling ſurvey.

France is a ſquare of five hundred and fifty miles traverſe, thronging with ſuch multitudes, that the general calcul, made in the laſt *perambulation* exceeded eighteen millions. *Howel.*

PE'RCASE. *adv.* [*par* and *caſe.*] Perchance; perhaps. Not uſed.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in ſolitudine, and not only in theatro, though *percaſe* it will be more ſtrong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflection. *Bacon.*

PE'RCEANT. *adj.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating.

Wond'rous quick and *perceant* was his ſpright
As eagle's eyes, that can behold the ſun. *Fairy Queen.*

PERCEI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *perceive.*] Perceptible; ſuch as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing *perceivable* diſtance with ſome other bodies, as faſt as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, ſeems to ſtand ſtill; as the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That which we perceive when we ſee figure, as *perceivable* by ſight, is nothing but the termination of colour. *Locke.*

PERCEI'VABLY. *adv.* [from *perceivable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be obſerved or known.

To **PERCEI'VE.** *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]

1. To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects.

Conſider,
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,
That it is place which leſſens and ſets off. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To know; to obſerve.

Jeſus *perceived* in his ſpirit, that they ſo reaſoned within themſelves. *Mark*, ii. 8.

His ſons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he *perceiveth* it not. *Job*, xiv. 21.

'Till we ourſelves ſee it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own underſtandings, we are ſtill in the dark. *Locke.*

How do they come to know that themſelves think, when they themſelves do not *perceive* it? *Locke.*

3. To be affected by.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempeſts before the air here below. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *perceptible.*]

1. The ſtate of being an object of the ſenſes or mind; the ſtate of being perceptible.
2. Perception; the power of perceiving.

The illumination is not ſo bright and fulgent, as to obſcure or extinguiſh all *perceptibility* of the reaſon. *More.*

PERCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or obſerved.

No ſound is produced but with a *perceptible* blaſt of the air, and with ſome reſiſtance of the air ſtrucken. *Bacon.*

When I think, remember or abſtract; theſe intrinſick operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my ſight, hearing, taſte, ſmell or feeling. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and *perceptible* to the ſenſe; as I perceive the ſun by my ſight. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

In the anatomy of the mind, as in that of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open and *perceptible* parts, than by ſtudying too much finer nerves. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

PERCE'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *perceptible.*] In ſuch a manner as may be perceived.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

PERCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; conſciouſneſs.

Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conſcious of its own exiſtence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a paſſion or impreſſion, whereby the mind becomes conſcious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirſt, cold or heat. *Watts.*

2. The act of perceiving; obſervation.
3. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would ſeem not to come too ſhort of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. The ſtate of being affected by ſomething.

Great mountains have a *perception* of the diſpoſition of the air to tempeſts ſooner than the vallies below; and therefore they ſay in Wales, when certain hills have their night-caps on, they mean miſchief. *Bacon.*

This experiment diſcovereth *perception* in plants to move towards that which ſhould comfort them, though at a diſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

PERCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving.

There is a difficulty that pincheth: the ſoul is awake and ſolicited by external motions, for ſome of them reach the *perceptive* region in the moſt ſilent repoſe and obſcurity of night: what is it then that prevents our ſenſations? *Glanv.*

Whatever the leaſt real point of the eſſence of the *perceptive* part of the ſoul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* muſt perceive at once. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PERCEPTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *perceptive.*] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH. *n. ſ.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

The *perch* is one of the fiſhes of prey, that, like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth, he dare venture to kill and deſtroy ſeveral other kinds of fiſh: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with ſtiff briſtles, and all his ſkin armed with thick hard ſcales, and hath two fins on his back: he ſpawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton's Angler.*

PERCH. *n. ſ.* [*pertica*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]

1. A meaſure of five yards and a half; a pole.
2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds rooſt or ſit.

For the narrow *perch* I cannot ride. *Dryden.*

To **PERCH.** *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſit or rooſt as a bird.

He *percheth* on ſome branch thereby,
To weather him and his moiſt wings to dry. *Spenſer.*

The world is grown ſo bad,
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The morning muſes *perch* like birds, and ſing
Among his branches. *Craſhaw.*

Let owls keep cloſe within the tree, and not *perch* upon the upper boughs. *South's Sermons.*

They wing'd their flight aloft, then ſtooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree, that bears the golden bough. *Dryden.*

Glory like the trembling eagle ſtood,
Perch'd on my beaver: in the Granic flood,
When Fortune's ſelf my ſtandard trembling bore,
And the pale Fates ſtood frighted on the ſhore. *Lee.*

Hoſts of birds that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden.*

To **PERCH.** *v. a.* To place on a perch.

It would be notoriouſly perceptible, if you could *perch* yourſelf as a bird on the top of ſome high ſteeple. *More.*

As evening dragon came,
Aſſailant on the *perched* rooſts,
And neſts in order rang'd
Of ſome villatic fowl. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

PERCHA'NCE. *adv.* [*per* and *chance.*] Perhaps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you ſtay?
—*Perchance* till after Theſeus' wedding-day. *Shakeſp.*

Finding him by nature little ſtudious, ſhe chuſe rather to endue him with ornaments of youth; as dancing and fencing, not without aim then *perchance* at a courtier's life. *Wotton.*

Only Smithfield ballad *perchance* to embalm the memory of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

PE'RCHERS. *n. ſ.* Paris candles uſed in England in ancient times; alſo the larger ſort of wax candles, which were uſually ſet upon the altar. *Bailey.*

PERCI'PIENT. *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet theſe cautious and quickſighted gentlemen can wink and ſwallow down this ſottiſh opinion about *percipient* atoms. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Senſation and perception are not inherent in matter as ſuch; for if it were ſo, every ſtock or ſtone would be a *percipient* and rational creature. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PE'RCIPIENT. *n. ſ.* One that has the power of perceiving.

The ſoul is the ſole *percipient*, which hath animadverſion and ſenſe properly ſo called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impreſſions. *Granville's Scepſis.*

Nothing in the extended *percipient* perceives the whole, but only part. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PE'RCLOSE. *n. ſ.* [*per* and *cloſe.*] Concluſion; laſt part.

By the *percloſe* of the ſame verſe, vagabond is underſtood for ſuch an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*

To **PE'RCOLATE.** *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.] To ſtrain.

The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vaſt period of ages. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PERCOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *percolate.*] The act of ſtraining; purification or ſeparation by ſtraining.

Experiments touching the ſtraining and paſſing of bodies one through another, they call *percolation*. *Bacon.*

Water paſſing through the veins of the earth is rendered freſh and potable, which it cannot be by any *percolations* we can make, but the ſaline particles will paſs through a tenfold filtre. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **PERCU'SS.** *v. a.* [*percuſſus*, Lat.] To ſtrike.

Flame *percuſſed* by air giveth a noiſe; as in blowing of the fire by bellows; and ſo likewiſe flame *percuſſing* the air ſtrongly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

PERCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*percuſſio*, Lat. *percuſſion*, French.]

1. The act of ſtriking; ſtroke.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like *percuſſion* of thy ſounds,
Thou mad'ſt thine enemies ſhake. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *percuſſion* of the greater quantity of air is produced by the greatneſs of the body percuſſing. *Bacon.*

Some note, that the times when the ſtroke or *percuſſion* of an envious eye doth moſt hurt are, when the party envied is beheld in glory. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by *percuſſion*, continue a little time to move from the place of *percuſſion* in concentric ſpheres to great diſtances. *Newton's Opticks.*

Marbles taught him *percuſſion* and the laws of motion, and tops the centrifugal motion. *Pope and Arbuth. Scrib.*

2. Effect of ſound in the ear.

In double rhymes the *percuſſion* is ſtronger. *Rymer.*

PERCU'TIENT. *n. ſ.* [*percutiens*, Latin.] Striking; having the power to ſtrike.

Inequality of ſounds is accidental, either from the roughneſs or obliquity of the paſſage, or from the doubling of the *percutient*. *Bacon.*

PERDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*perditio*, Lat. *perdition*, Fr.]

1. Deſtruction; ruin; death.

Upon tidings now arrived, importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkiſh fleet, every man puts himſelf in triumph. *Shakeſpeare.*

We took ourſelves for free men, ſeeing there was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived moſt joyfully; going abroad, and ſeeing what was to be ſeen. *Bacon.*

Quick let us part! *Perdition*'s in thy preſence,
And horror dwells about thee! *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Loſs.

There's no ſoul loſt,
Nay, not ſo much *perdition* as an hair
Betid to any creature in the veſſel
Thou ſaw'ſt ſink. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

3. Eternal death.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of knowledge, all men's ſalvation and ſome men's endleſs *perdition* are things ſo oppoſite, that whoever doth affirm the one, muſt neceſſarily deny the other. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 49.

Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do after wander for evermore in vices unknown, and daily travel towards their eternal *perdition*. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

PE'RDUE. *adv.* [This word, which among us is adverbially taken, comes from the French *perdue*, or forlorn hope: as *perdue* or advanced centinel.] Cloſe; in ambuſh.

Few minutes he had lain *perdue*,
To guard his deſp'rate avenue. *Hudibras.*

PE'RDULOUS. *adj.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Loſt; thrown away.

There may be ſome wandering *perdulous* wiſhes of known impoſſibilities; as a man who hath committed an offence, may wiſh he had not committed it: but to chuſe efficaciouſly and impoſſibly, is as impoſſible as an impoſſibility. *Bramh.*

PE'RDURABLE. *adj.* [*perdurable*, Fr. *perduro*, Lat.] Laſting; long continued. A word not in uſe, nor accented according to analogy.

Confeſs me knit to thy deſerving with
Cables of *perdurable* toughneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

O *perdurable* ſhame; let's ſtab ourſelves! *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'RDURABLY. *adv.* [from *perdurable.*] Laſtingly.

Why would he for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd? *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

PERDURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*perduro*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainſworth.*

PERE'GAL. *adj.* [French.] Equal. Obſolete.

Whilom thou waſt *peregal* to the beſt,
And wont to make the jolly ſhepherds glad;
With piping and dancing, did paſs the reſt. *Spenſer.*

To **PE'REGRINATE.** *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dict.*

PEREGRINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *peregrinus*, Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries.

It was agreed between them, what account he ſhould give of his *peregrination* abroad. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

That we do not contend to have the earth paſs for a paradiſe, we reckon it only as the land of our *peregrination*, and aſpire after a better country. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PE'REGRINE. *adj.* [*peregrin*, old French; *peregrinus*, Latin.] Foreign; not native; not domeſtick.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is cauſed by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but nugation. *Bacon.*

To **PERE'MPT.** *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Latin.] To kill; to cruſh. A law term.

Nor is it any objection, that the cauſe of appeal is *perempted* by the deſertion of an appeal; becauſe the office of the judge continues after ſuch inſtance is *perempted*. *Ayliffe.*

PE'REMPTION. *n. ſ.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, French.] Cruſh; extinction. Law term.

This *peremption* of inſtance was introduced in favour of the publick, leſt ſuits ſhould otherwiſe be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PERE'MPTORILY. *adv.* [from *peremptory.*] Abſolutely; poſitively; ſo as to cut off all farther debate.

Norfolk denies them *peremptorily*. *Daniel.*

Not to ſpeak *peremptorily* or concluſively, touching the point of poſſibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Some organs are ſo *peremptorily* neceſſary, that the extinguiſhment of the ſpirits doth ſpeedily follow, but yet ſo as there is an interim. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In all conferences it was inſiſted *peremptorily*, that the king muſt yield to what power was required. *Clarendon.*

Some talk of letters before the deluge: but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be *peremptorily* determined either the one way or the other. *Woodward.*

Never judge *peremptorily* on firſt appearances. *Clariſſa.*

PERE'MPTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peremptory.*] Poſitiveneſs; abſolute deciſion; dogmatiſm.

Peremptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a magiſterialneſs in matters of opinion: the other a poſitiveneſs in relating matters of fact. *Government of the Tongue.*

Self-conceit and *peremptorineſs* in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

PERE'MPTORY. *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat. *peremptoire*, Fr. from *peremptus*, killed.] Dogmatical; abſolute; ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation.

As touching the apoſtle, wherein he was ſo reſolute and *peremptory*, our Lord Jeſus Chriſt made manifeſt unto him, even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no poſſibility of errour. *Hooker.*

He may have fifty-ſix exceptions *peremptory* againſt the jurors, of which he ſhall ſhew no cauſe. *Spenſer.*

To-morrow be in readineſs to go;
Excuſe it not, for I am *peremptory*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not Death himſelf
In mortal fury is half ſo *peremptory*,
As we to keep this city. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and abſolute, whoſoever denies Chriſt, ſhall aſſuredly be denied by him; yet ſtill there is a tacit condition, unleſs repentance intervene. *South's Sermons.*

The more modeſt confeſs, that learning was to give us a fuller diſcovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations. *Collier.*

He would never talk in ſuch a *peremptory* and diſcouraging manner, were he not aſſured that he was able to ſubdue the moſt powerful oppoſition againſt the doctrine which he taught. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

PERE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*perennis*, Latin.]

1. Laſting through the year.

If the quantity were preciſely the ſame in theſe *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater. *Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceaſing.

The matter wherewith theſe *perennial* clouds are raiſed, is the ſea that ſurrounds them. *Harvey.*

PERE'NNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *perennitas*, Lat.] Equality of laſting through all ſeaſons; perpetuity.

That ſprings have their origin from the ſea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers ſprings. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

PE'RFECT. *adj.* [*perfectus*, Latin; *parfait*, French.]

1. Compleat; conſummate; finiſhed; neither defective nor redundant.

We count thoſe things *perfect*, which want nothing requiſite for the end whereto they were inſtituted. *Hooker.*

2. Fully informed; fully ſkilful.

Within a ken our army lies;
Our men more *perfect* in the uſe of arms,
Our armour all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon wills our hearts ſhould be as good. *Shakeſp.*

Fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your ſtate of honour I am *perfect*. *Shakeſp.*

I do not take myſelf to be ſo *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part; and will not offer at that I cannot maſter. *Bacon.*

3. Pure; blameleſs; clear; immaculate. This is a ſenſe chiefly theological.

My parts, my title, and my *perfect* ſoul
Shall manifeſt me rightly. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thou ſhalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God. *Deut.* xviii.

4. Safe; out of danger.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ſhip hath touch'd upon
The deſerts of Bohemia. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **PE'RFECT.** *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.]

1. To finiſh; to compleat; to conſummate; to bring to its due ſtate.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 *John*, iv. 12.

Beauty now muſt *perfect* my renown,
With that I govern'd him that rules this iſle. *Waller.*

In ſubſtances reſt not in the ordinary complex idea commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themſelves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their diſtinct ſpecies. *Locke.*

Endeavour not to ſettle too many habits at once, leſt by variety you confound them, and ſo *perfect* none. *Locke.*

What toil did honeſt Curio take
To get one medal wanting yet,
And *perfect* all his Roman ſet? *Prior.*

2. To make ſkilful; to inſtruct fully.

Her cauſe and yours
I'll *perfect* him withal, and he ſhall bring you
Before the duke. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

PE'RFECTER. *n. ſ.* [from *perfect.*] One that makes perfect.

This practice was altered; they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfecter*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

PERFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being perfect.

Man doth ſeek a triple *perfection*; firſt a ſenſual, conſiſting in thoſe things which very life itſelf requireth, either as neceſſary ſupplements, or as ornaments thereof; then an intellectual, conſiſting in thoſe things which none underneath man is capable of; laſtly, a ſpiritual and divine, conſiſting in thoſe things whereunto we tend by ſupernatural means here, but cannot here attain. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

It is a judgment maim'd and moſt imperfect,
That will confeſs *perfection* ſo could err
Againſt all rules of nature. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the higheſt *perfection*. *Milton on Education.*

No human underſtanding being abſolutely ſecured from miſtake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by ſupernatural aſſiſtance. *Tillotſon.*

Many things impoſſible to thought,
Have been by need to full *perfection* brought. *Dryden.*

2. Something that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell,
In whoſe each part all pens may dwell? *Sidney.*

You knot of mouth-friends; ſmoke and lukewarm water
Is your *perfection*. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

An heroick poem requires, as its laſt *perfection*, the accompliſhment of ſome extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the ſuffering. *Dryden.*

3. Attribute of God.

If God be infinitely holy, juſt and good, he muſt take delight in thoſe creatures that reſemble him moſt in theſe *perfections*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **PERFE'CTIONATE.** *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr. from *perfection.*] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. This is a word propoſed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception.

Painters and ſculptors, chuſing the moſt elegant natural beauties, *perfectionate* the idea, and advance their art above nature itſelf in her individual productions; the utmoſt maſtery of human performance. *Dryden.*

He has founded an academy for the progreſs and *perfectionating* of painting. *Dryden.*

PERFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *perfect.*] Conducing to bring to perfection.

Praiſe and adoration are actions *perfective* of our ſouls. *More.*

Eternal life ſhall not conſiſt in endleſs love; the other faculties ſhall be employed in actions ſuitable to, and *perfective* of, their natures. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *perfective.*] In ſuch a manner as brings to perfection.

As virtue is ſeated fundamentally in the intellect, ſo perfectively in the fancy: ſo that virtue is the force of reaſon in the conduct of our actions and paſſions to a good end. *Grew.*

PERFE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *perfect.*]

1. In the higheſt degree of excellence.
2. Totally; compleatly.

Chawing little ſponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer ſupport the want of reſpiration. *Boyle.*

Words recal to our thoughts thoſe ideas only which they have been wont to be ſigns of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown ſimple ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exactly; accurately.

We know bodies and their properties moſt *perfectly*. *Locke.*

PE'RFECTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perfect.*]

1. Compleatneſs.
2. Goodneſs; virtue. A ſcriptural word.

Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectneſs*. *Col.* iii. 14.

3. Skill.

Is this your *perfectneſs?* *Shakeſp.*

PERFI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfide*, Fr.] Treacherous; falſe to truſt; guilty of violated faith.

Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit
To make my cream a perquiſite,
And ſteal to mend your wages? *Widow and Cat.*

PERFI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perfidious.*] Treacherouſly; by breach of faith.

Perfidiouſly
He has betray'd your buſineſs, and given up
For certain drops of ſalt, your city Rome. *Shakeſp.*

They eat *perfidiouſly* their words. *Hudibras.*

Can he not deliver us poſſeſſion of ſuch places as would put him in a worſe condition, whenever he ſhould *perfidiouſly* renew the war? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PERFI'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perfidious.*] The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiouſneſs*, and ingratitude. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

PE'RFIDY. *n. ſ.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PE'RFLABLE. *adj.* [from *perflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

To **PE'RFLATE.** *v. a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] To blow through.

If eaſtern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refreſh our air. *Harvey.*

The firſt conſideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy, and well *perflated*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

PERFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perflate.*] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

To **PE'RFORATE.** *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without twiſting, into an earthern pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A *perforated* bladder does not ſwell. *Boyle.*

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores,
In all the arterial *perforated* ſhores. *Blackmore.*

The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glaſs and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to paſs through to the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

Worms *perforate* the guts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

PERFORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perforate.*]

1. The act of piercing or boring.

The likelieſt way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in ſeveral places one above another, and the filling of the holes. *Bacon.*

The induſtrious *perforation* of the tendons of the ſecond joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

2. Hole; place bored.

That the nipples ſhould be made ſpongy, and with ſuch *perforations* as to admit paſſage to the milk, are arguments of Providence. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERFORA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *perforate.*] The inſtrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the trocar in oil, ſtab it ſuddenly through the teguments, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the waters to empty by the canula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PERFO'RCE. *adv.* [*per* and *force.*] By violence; violently.

Guyon to him leaping, ſtaid
His hand, that trembled as one terrify'd;
And though himſelf were at the ſight diſmay'd,
Yet him *perforce* reſtrain'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Jealous Oberon would have the child,
But ſhe *perforce* withholds the loved boy. *Shakeſp.*

She amaz'd, her cheeks
All trembling and ariſing, full of ſpots,
And pale with death at hand, *perforce* ſhe breaks
Into the inmoſt rooms. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To **PERFO'RM.** *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to diſcharge; to atchieve an undertaking; to accompliſh.

All three ſet among the foremoſt ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to *perform* what they did attempt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Haſt thou, ſpirit,
Perform'd to point the tempeſt that I bade thee? *Shakeſp.*

What cannot you and I *perform* upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me. *Pſalm* lvii. 2.

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently. 1 *Eſdras*, viii. 21.

Thou, my love,
Perform his fun'rals with paternal care. *Dryden.*

You *perform* her office in the ſphere,
Born of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. *Dryd.*

To **PERFO'RM.** *v. n.* To ſucceed in an attempt.

When a poet has *performed* admirably in ſeveral illuſtrious places, we ſometimes alſo admire his very errors. *Watts.*

PERFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *perform.*] Practicable; ſuch as may be done.

Men forget the relations of hiſtory, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERFO'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *perform.*]

1. Completion of ſomething deſigned; execution of ſomething promiſed.

His promiſes were, as he then was, mighty;
But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing. *Shakeſp.*

Promiſing is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of uſe. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readineſs to will, ſo there may be a *performance*. 2 *Cor.* viii. 11.

The only means to make him ſucceſsful in the *performance* of theſe great works, was to be above contempt. *South.*

2. Compoſition; work.

In the good poems of other men, I can only be ſure, that 'tis the hand of a good maſter; but in your *performances* 'tis ſcarcely poſſible for me to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Clariſ.*

3. Action; ſomething done.

In this ſlumbry agitation, beſides her walking and other actual *performances*, what have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſpeare.*

PERFO'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *perform.*]

1. One that performs any thing.

The merit of ſervice is ſeldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his ſkill.

To **PERFRI'CATE.** *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] To rub over. *Dict.*

PERFU'MATORY. *adj.* [from *perfume.*] That which perfumes.

PERFU'ME. *n. ſ.* [*parfume*, Fr.]

1. Strong odour of ſweetneſs uſed to give ſcents to other things.

Pomanders and knots of powders for drying rheums are not ſo ſtrong as *perfumes*; you may have them continually in your hand, whereas *perfumes* you can take but at times. *Bacon.*

Perfumes, though groſs bodies that may be ſenſibly waſted, yet fill the air, ſo that we can put our noſe in no part of the room where a *perfume* is burned, but we ſmell it. *Digby.*

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

No rich *perfumes* refreſh the fruitful field,
Nor fragrant herbs their native incenſe yield. *Pope.*

To **PERFU'ME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcent; to impregnate with ſweet ſcent.

Your papers
Let me have them very well *perfum'd*,
For ſhe is ſweeter than perfume itſelf
To whom they go. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoky cribs,
And huſht with buzzing night-flies to thy ſlumber,
Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of coſtly ſtate,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt melody? *Shakeſp.*

Then will I raiſe aloft the milk-white roſe,
With whoſe ſweet ſmell the air ſhall be *perfum'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The diſtilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with roſe water, take with ſome mixture of a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Smells adhere to hard bodies; as in *perfuming* of gloves, which ſheweth them corporeal. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The pains ſhe takes are vainly meant,
To hide her amorous heart,
'Tis like *perfuming* an ill ſcent,
The ſmell's too ſtrong for art. *Glanville.*

See ſpicy clouds from lowly Sharon riſe,
And Carmel's flow'ry top *perfumes* the ſkies! *Pope.*

PERFU'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *perfume.*] One whoſe trade is to ſell things made to gratify the ſcent.

A moſs the *perfumers* have out of apple-trees, that hath an excellent ſcent. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Firſt iſſued from *perfumers* ſhops
A crowd of faſhionable fops. *Swift.*

PERFU'NCTORILY. *adv.* [*perfunctoriè*, Lat.] Careleſsly; negligently.

His majeſty caſting his eye *perfunctorily* upon it, and believing it had been drawn by mature advice, no ſooner received it, than he delivered it to the lord-keeper. *Clarendon.*

Whereas all logic is reducible to the four principal operations of the mind, the two firſt of theſe have been handled by Ariſtotle very *perfunctorily*; of the fourth he has ſaid nothing at all. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

PERFU'NCTORY. *adj.* [*perfunctoriè*, Lat.] Slight; careleſs; negligent.

A tranſient and *perfunctory* examination of things leads men into conſiderable miſtakes, which a more correct and rigorous ſcrutiny would have detected. *Woodward.*

To **PERFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*perfuſus*, Lat.] To tincture; to overſpread.

Theſe dregs immediately *perfuſe* the blood with melancholy, and cauſe obſtructions. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

PERHA'PS. *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be.

Perhaps the good old man that kiſs'd his ſon,
And left a bleſſing on his head,
His arms about him ſpread,
Hopes yet to ſee him ere his glaſs be run. *Flatman.*

Somewhat excellent may be invented, *perhaps* more excellent than the firſt deſign, though Virgil muſt be ſtill excepted, when that *perhaps* takes place. *Dryden.*

His thoughts inſpir'd his tongue,
And all his ſoul receiv'd a real love.
Perhaps new graces darted from her eyes,
Perhaps ſoft pity charm'd his yielding ſoul,
Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charm'd him. *Smith.*

PE'RIAPT. *n. ſ.* [περιάπτω.] Amulet; charm worn as preſervatives againſt diſeaſes or miſchief. *Hanmer.*

The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly:
Now help, ye charming ſpells and *periapts*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERI'CARDIUM. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and καρδία; *pericarde*, Fr.]

The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick figure that reſembles a purſe, and contains the heart in its cavity: its baſis is pierced in five places, for the paſſage of the veſſels which enter and come out of the heart: the uſe of the *pericardium* is to contain a ſmall quantity of clear water, which is ſeparated by ſmall glands in it, that the ſurface of the heart may not grow dry by its continual motion. *Quincy.*

PERICA'RPIUM. *n. ſ.* [*pericarpe*, Fr.] In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit that envelops the ſeed.

Beſides this uſe of the pulp or *pericarpium* for the guard of the ſeed, it ſerves alſo for the ſuſtenance of animals. *Ray.*

PERICLITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *periclitor*, Lat. *pericliter*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM. *n. ſ.* [from περὶ and *cranium*; *pericrane*, Fr.]

The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the ſkull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquiſite ſenſe, ſuch as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth; for which reaſon it is alſo called the perioſteum. *Quincy.*

Having divided the *pericranium*, I ſaw a fiſſure running the whole length of the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PERI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*periculoſus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. A word not in uſe.

As the moon every ſeventh day arriveth unto a contrary ſign, ſo Saturn, which remaineth about as many years in one ſign, and holdeth the ſame conſideration in years as the moon in days, doth cauſe theſe *periculous* periods. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and ἔργον.] Needleſs caution in an operation; unneceſſary diligence.

PERIGE'E. } *n. ſ.* [περὶ and γῆ; *perigée*, Fr.] Is a point in
PERIGE'UM. } the heavens, wherein a planet is ſaid to be in its neareſt diſtance poſſible from the earth. *Harris.*

By the proportion of its motion, it was at the creation, at the beginning of Aries, and the *perigeum* or neareſt point in Libra. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERIHE'LIUM. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and ἥλιος; *perihelie*, Fr.] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is neareſt the ſun. *Harris.*

Sir Iſaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet, which appeared in 1680, by approaching to the ſun in its *perihelium*, acquired ſuch a degree of heat, as to be 50,000 years a cooling. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

PE'RIL. *n. ſ.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch; *periculum*, Lat.]

1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.

Dear Pyrocles, be liberal unto me of thoſe things, which have made you indeed precious to the world, and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

How many *perils* do infold
The righteous man to make him daily fall. *Fairy Queen.*

In the act what *perils* ſhall we find,
If either place, or time, or other courſe,
Cauſe us to alter th' order now aſſign'd? *Daniel.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have paſs'd the *perils* of ſo hard a way. *Dryden.*

Strong, healthy and young people, are more in *peril* by peſtilential fevers, than the weak and old. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Denunciation; danger denounced.

I told her,
On your diſpleaſure's *peril*,
She ſhould not viſit you. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

PE'RILOUS. *adj.* [*perileux*, Fr. from *peril.*]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.

Alterations in the ſervice of God, for that they impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous* in common-weals, which have no continuance longer than religion hath all reverence done unto it. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

Her guard is chaſtity,
She that has that is clad in compleat ſteel,
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen
May trace huge foreſts and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills and ſandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*

Dictate propitious to my duteous ear,
What arts can captivate the changeful ſeer:
For *perilous* th' aſſay, unheard the toil
T' elude the preſcience of a God by guile. *Pope.*

Into the *perilous* flood
Bear fearleſs. *Thomſon.*

2. It is uſed by way of emphaſis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad.

Thus was th' accompliſh'd ſquire endu'd
With gifts and knowledge *per'lous* ſhrewd. *Hudibras.*

3. Smart; witty. In this ſenſe it is, I think, only applied to children, and probably obtained its ſignification from the notion, that children eminent for wit, do not live; a witty boy was therefore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger. It is vulgarly *parlous*.

'Tis a *per'lous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'RILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerouſly.

PE'RILOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerouſneſs.

PERI'METER. *n. ſ* [περὶ and μετρέω; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compaſs or ſum of all the ſides which bound any figure of what kind ſoever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

By compreſſing the glaſſes ſtill more, the diameter of this ring would increaſe, and the breadth of its orbit or *perimeter* decreaſe, until another new colour emerged in the centre of the laſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

PE'RIOD. *n. ſ.* [*periode*, Fr. περίοδος.]

1. A circuit.
2. Time in which any thing is performed, ſo as to begin again in the ſame manner.

Tell theſe, that the ſun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the ſun in their ſeveral *periods*; they cannot admit a ſyllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

3. A ſtated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things compriſed within the calculation ſhall return to the ſtate in which they were at the beginning.

A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has a beginning and end too, and then begins again as often as it ends. *Holder on Time.*

We ſtile a leſſer ſpace a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

4. The end or concluſion.

If my death might make this iſland happy,
And prove the *period* of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingneſs;
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shakeſp.*

There is nothing ſo ſecret that ſhall not be brought to light within the compaſs of our world; whatſoever concerns this ſublunary world in the whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to the laſt *period*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

What anxious moments paſs between
The birth of plots and their laſt fatal *periods*.
Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addiſon.*

5. The ſtate at which any thing terminates.

Beauty's empires, like to greater ſtates,
Have certain *periods* ſet, and hidden fates. *Suckling.*

Light-conſerving ſtones muſt be ſet in the ſun before they retain light, and the light will appear greater or leſſer, until they come to their utmoſt *period*. *Digby.*

6. Length of duration.

Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more laſting than their ordinary *period*; as to make a ſtalk of wheat laſt a whole year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. A compleat ſentence from one full ſtop to another.

Periods are beautiful, when they are not too long: for ſo they have their ſtrength too as in a pike or javelin. *B. Johnſ.*

Is this the confidence you gave me?
Lean on it ſafely, not a *period*
Shall be unſaid for me. *Milton.*

Syllogiſm is made uſe of to diſcover a fallacy, cunningly wrapt up in a ſmooth *period*. *Locke.*

For the aſſiſtance of weak memories, the firſt words of every *period* in every page may be written in diſtinct colours. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

From the tongue
Th' unfiniſh'd *period* falls. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **PE'RIOD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word.

Your letter he deſires
To thoſe have ſhut him up, which failing to him,
Periods his comfort. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

PERIO'DICK. } *adj.* [*periodique*, Fr. from *period.*]
PERIO'DICAL. }

1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution.

Was the earth's *periodick* motion always in the ſame plane with that of the diurnal, we ſhould miſs of thoſe kindly increaſes of day and night. *Derham.*

Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the ſun. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Happening by revolution at ſome ſtated time.

Aſtrological undertakers would raiſe men out of ſome ſlimy ſoil, impregnated with the influence of the ſtars upon ſome remarkable and *periodical* conjunctions. *Bentley.*

3. Regular; performing ſome action at ſtated times.

The confuſion of mountains and hollows furniſhed me with a probable reaſon for thoſe *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at ſuch particular hours of the day. *Addiſon.*

4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

It is implicitly denied by Ariſtotle in his politicks, in that diſcourſe againſt Plato, who meaſured the viciſſitude and mutation of ſtates by a *periodical* fatality of number. *Brown.*

PERIO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *periodical.*] At ſtated periods.

The three tides ought to be underſtood of the ſpace of the night and day, and then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours *periodically*. *Broome.*

PERI'OSTEUM. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and ὀστέον; *perioſte*, Fr.]

All the bones are covered with a very ſenſible membrane, called the *perioſteum*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

PERI'PHERY. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and φέρω; *peripherie*, Fr.] Circumference.

Neither is this ſole vital faculty ſufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts. *Harvey.*

To **PERI'PHRASE.** *v. a.* [*periphraſer*, Fr.] To expreſs one word by many; to expreſs by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *n. ſ.* [περίφρασις; *periphraſe*, Fr.] Circumlocution; uſe of many words to expreſs the ſenſe of one: as, for *death*, we may ſay, *the loſs of life*.

They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a conſtant *periphraſis* for this number ſeven. *Brown.*

She contains all bliſs,
And makes the world but her *periphraſis*. *Cleaveland.*

They ſhew their learning uſeleſsly, and make a long *periphraſis* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*

The *periphraſes* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expreſſes the ſingle act of dying, have ſupplied ſucceeding poets with all their manners of phraſing it. *Pope.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *adj.* [from *periphraſis*.] Circumlocutory; expreſſing the ſenſe of one word in many.

PERIPNEU'MONY. } *n. ſ.* [περὶ and πνεύμων; *peripneumonie*,
PERIPNEUMO'NIA. } Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.

Lungs oft imbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then deprehended ſchirrous, by diſſipation of the ſubtiler parts, and lapidification of the groſſer that remain, or may be left indurated, through the groſs reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*

A *peripneumony* is the laſt fatal ſymptom of every diſeaſe; for no body dies without a ſtagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbuthnot.*

To **PE'RISH.** *v. n.* [*perir*, Fr. *pereo*, Lat.]

1. To die; to be deſtroyed; to be loſt; to come to nothing.

I burn, I pine, I *periſh*,
If I atchieve not this young modeſt girl. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I have ſeen any *periſh* for want of cloathing, then let mine arm fall from my ſhoulder-blade. *Job*, xxxi. 29.

He keepeth back his ſoul from the pit, and his life from *periſhing* by the ſword. *Job*, xxxiii. 18.

They *periſh* quickly from off the good land. *Deut.* xi. 18.

I *periſh* with hunger. *Luke*, xv. 17.

The ſick, when their caſe comes to be thought deſperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *periſh* without aſſiſtance or pity. *Locke.*

Characters drawn on duſt, that the firſt breath of wind effaces, are altogether as uſeful as the thoughts of a ſoul that *periſh* in thinking. *Locke.*

Expoſing their children, and leaving them in the fields to *periſh* by want, has been the practice. *Locke.*

Still when the luſt of tyrant pow'r ſucceeds,
Some Athens *periſhes*, or ſome Tully bleeds. *Pope.*

In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had cauſed the death of ſo many Grecians; and in the Odyſſey, the ſubjects *periſhed* through their own fault. *Pope.*

2. To be in a perpetual ſtate of decay.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *periſhing* diſtance, of which no two parts exiſt together, but follow in ſucceſſion; as expanſion is the idea of laſting diſtance, all whoſe parts exiſt together. *Locke.*

3. To be loſt eternally.

Theſe, as natural brute beaſts made to be deſtroyed, ſpeak evil of the things they underſtand not, and ſhall utterly *periſh*. 2 *Pet.* ii. 12.

O ſuffer me not to *periſh* in my ſins: Lord, careſt thou not that I *periſh*, who wilt that all ſhould be ſaved, and that none ſhould *periſh*? *Moreton's Daily Exerciſe.*

To **PE'RISH.** *v. a.* To deſtroy; to decay. Not in uſe.

The ſplitting rocks cow'r'd in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides;
Becauſe thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *periſh* Margaret. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Riſe, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *periſh'd* lord.
Dryden.

He was ſo reſerved, that he would impart his ſecrets to nobody; whereupon this cloſeneſs did a little *periſh* his underſtandings. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

Familiar now with grief your ears refrain,
And in the publick woe forget your own,
You weep not for a *periſh'd* lord alone. *Pope.*

PE'RISHABLE. *adj.* [from *periſh*.] Liable to periſh; ſnbject to decay; of ſhort duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to aſcribe to them the ſame dominion over our immortal ſouls, which they have over all bodily ſubſtances and *periſhable* natures. *Raleigh.*

To theſe purpoſes nothing can ſo much contribute as medals of undoubted authority not *periſhable* by time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addiſon.*

It is princes greateſt preſent felicity to reign in their ſubjects hearts; but theſe are too *periſhable* to preſerve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful hiſtorians. *Swift.*

Human nature could not ſuſtain the reflection of having all its ſchemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *periſhable* compoſition of fleſh and blood. *Rogers.*

Thrice has he ſeen the *periſhable* kind
Of men decay. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

PE'RISHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *periſhable*.] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed; liableneſs to decay.

Suppoſe an iſland ſeparate from all commerce, but having nothing becauſe of its commonneſs and *periſhableneſs*, fit to ſupply the place of money; what reaſon could any have to enlarge his poſſeſſions beyond the uſe of his family? *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK. *adj.* [περιστέλλω; *periſtaltique*, Fr.]

Periſtaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

The *periſtaltick* motion of the guts, and the continual expreſſion of the fluids, will not ſuffer the leaſt matter to be applied to one point the leaſt inſtant. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISTE'RION. *n. ſ.* The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PERISTY'LE. *n. ſ.* [*periſtile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars.

The Villa Gordiana had a *periſtyle* of two hundred pillars. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

PE'RISYSTOLE. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and συστολή.] The pauſe or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulſe; namely, that of the ſyſtole or contraction of the heart, and that of diaſtole or dilatation. *Dict.*

PERITONE'UM. *n. ſ.* [περιτόναιον; *peritoine*, Fr.] This lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and is a thin and ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inſide of its cavity. *Dict.*

Wounds penetrating into the belly, are ſuch as reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum*. *Wiſeman.*

PE'RJURE. *n. ſ.* [*perjurus*, Latin.] A perjured or forſworn perſon. A word not in uſe.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou *perjure*, thou ſimular of virtue,
Thou art inceſtuous. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To **PE'RJURE.** *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Latin.] To forſwear; to taint with perjury. It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

Who ſhould be truſted now, when the right hand
Is *perjur'd* to the boſom? *Shakeſpeare.*

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawleſs and diſobedient, for *perjured* perſons. 1 *Tim.* i. 10.

PE'RJURER. *n. ſ.* [from *perjure*.] One that ſwears falſely.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the ſword and fire; for that they accounted thoſe two ſpecial divine powers, which ſhould work vengeance on the *perjurers*. *Spenſer.*

PERJU'RY. *n. ſ.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] Falſe oath.

My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Cried aloud—What ſcourge for *perjury*
Can this dark monarchy afford falſe Clarence?
And ſo he vaniſh'd. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

PE'RIWIG. *n. ſ.* [*perruque*, Fr.] Adſcititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;
If that be all the difference in his love,
I'll get me ſuch a colour'd *periwig*. *Shakeſpeare.*

It offends me to hear a robuſteous *periwig*-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to ſplit the ears of the groundlings. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſun's
Diſhevel'd beams and ſcatter'd fires
Serve but for ladies *periwigs* and tires
In lovers ſonnets. *Donne.*

Madam Time, be ever bald,
I'll not thy *periwig* be call'd. *Cleaveland.*

For vailing of their viſages his highneſs and the marquis bought each a *periwig*, ſomewhat to overſhadow their foreheads. *Wotton.*

They uſed falſe hair or *periwigs*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

From her own head Megara takes
A *periwig* of twiſted ſnakes,
Which in the niceſt faſhion curl'd,
Like toupets. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To **PE'RIWIG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in falſe hair.

Now when the winter's keener breath began
To cryſtallize the Baltick ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with ſnow the bald-pate woods. *Sylveſter.*

Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crouded round with antick ſhapes,
Diſcord *periwig'd* with ſnakes,
See the dreadful ſtrides ſhe takes. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PE'RIWINKLE. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall ſhell fiſh; a kind of fiſh ſnail.

Thetis is repreſented by a lady of a browniſh complexion, her hair diſhevelled about her ſhoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and eſcalop ſhells. *Peacham.*

2. A plant.

The *periwinkle* hath a flower-cup conſiſting of one leaf, that is divided into five long narrow ſegments: the flower alſo conſiſts of one leaf, which expands in form of a ſalver, and is cut into five broad ſegments: the pointal, which ariſes from the centre of the flower-cup, becomes a fruit compoſed of two huſks or pods, which contain oblong, cylindrical, furrowed ſeeds; to which may be added, that this plant ſhoots out many long creeping branches that ſtrike out roots at their joints. *Millar.*

There are in uſe, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the calf of the leg. *Bacon.*

The common ſimples with us are comfry, bugle, ladies mantle, and *periwinkle*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **PERK.** *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner*.] To hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs.

If you think it a diſgrace,
That Edward's miſs thus *perks* it in your face,
To ſee a piece of failing fleſh and blood,
Let the modeſt matrons of the town
Come here in crowds, and ſtare the ſtrumpet down. *Pope.*

To **PERK.** *v. a.* To dreſs; to prank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a gliſt'ring grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

PERK. *adj.* Pert; briſk; airy. Obſolete.

My ragged ronts
Wont in the wind, and wag their wriggle tails,
Peark as a peacock, but nought avails. *Spenſer.*

PE'RLOUS. *adj.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard.

A *perlous* paſſage lies,
Where many maremaids haunt, making falſe melodies.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

Late he far'd
In Phædria's fleet bark over the *perlous* ſhard. *Fairy Q.*

PE'RMAGY. *n. ſ.* A little Turkiſh boot. *Dict.*

PE'RMANENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *permanent*.] Duration; con-
PE'RMANENCY. } ſiſtency; continuance in the ſame ſtate; laſtingneſs.

Salt, they ſay, is the baſis of ſolidity and *permanency* in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variouſly blended together, but would remain incompacted. *Boyle.*

Shall I diſpute whether there be any ſuch material being that hath ſuch a *permanence* or fixedneſs in being? *Hale.*

From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Such a punctum to our conceptions is almoſt equivalent to *permanency* and reſt. *Bentley.*

PE'RMANENT. *adj.* [*permanent*, Fr. *permanens*, Lat.] Durable; not decaying; unchanged.

If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableneſs in the laws which God hath made, then muſt all laws which he hath made be neceſſarily for ever *permanent*, though they be but of circumſtance only. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 10.

That eternal duration ſhould be at once, is utterly unconceivable, and that one *permanent* inſtant ſhould be commenſurate or rather equal to all ſucceſſions of ages. *More.*

Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence
From ſins, as did my frailer innocence;
Their joy ſincere, and with no more ſorrow mixt,
Eternity ſtands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden.*

PE'RMANENTLY. *adv.* [from *permanent*.] Durably; laſtingly.

It does, like a compact or conſiſtent body, deny to mingle *permanently* with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle.*

PERMA'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *permaneo*, Lat] Continuance.

Although we allow that hares may exchange their ſex ſometimes, yet not in that viciſſitude it is preſumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and ſo in a circle without a *permanſion* in either. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

PE'RMEABLE. *adj.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] Such as may be paſſed through.

The pores of a bladder are not eaſily *permeable* by air. *Boyle.*

To **PE'RMEATE.** *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] To paſs through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyſs, pervading not only the fiſſures, but the very bodies of the ſtrata, *permeating* the interſtices of the ſand or other matter whereof they conſiſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

PE'RMEANT. *adj.* [*permeans*, Lat.] Paſſing through.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouths of the meſeraicks. *Brown.*

PERMEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *permeate*.] The act of paſſing through.

PERMI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [from *permiſceo*, Latin.] Such as may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*permiſſus*, Latin.] What may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*permiſſion*, Fr. *permiſſus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.

With thy *permiſſion* then, and thus forewarn'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton.*

You have given me your *permiſſion* for this addreſs, and encouraged me by your peruſal and approbation. *Dryden.*

PERMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *permitto*, Latin.]

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their *permiſſive* paſs;
And not the puniſhment. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Hypocriſy, the only evil that walks
Inviſible, except to God alone
By his *permiſſive* will, through heav'n and earth. *Milton.*

2. Granted; ſuffered without hindrance; not authoriſed or favoured.

If this doth authoriſe uſury, which before was but *permiſſive*, it is better to mitigate uſury by declaration, than to ſuffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thus I embolden'd ſpake, and freedom us'd
Permiſſive, and acceptance found. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Clad
With what *permiſſive* glory ſince his fall
Was left him, or falſe glitter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

PERMI'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *permiſſive*.] By bare allowance; without hindrance.

As to a war for the propagation of the Chriſtian faith, I would be glad to hear ſpoken concerning the lawfulneſs, not only *permiſſively*, but whether it be not obligatory to Chriſtian princes to deſign it. *Bacon's Holy War.*

PERMI'STION. *n. ſ.* [*permiſtus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

To **PERMI'T.** *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat. *permettre*, Fr.]

1. To allow without command.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the ſame he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. § 4.

2. To ſuffer, without authoriſing or approving.

3. To allow; to ſuffer.

Women keep ſilence in the churches; for it is not *permitted* unto them to ſpeak. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 34.

Ye gliding ghoſts, *permit* me to relate
The myſtick wonders of your ſilent ſtate. *Dryden.*

Age oppreſſes us by the ſame degrees that it inſtructs us, and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, ſhould retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden.*

We ſhould not *permit* an allowed, poſſible, great and weighty good to ſlip out of our thoughts, without leaving any reliſh, any deſire of itſelf there. *Locke.*

After men have acquired as much as the laws *permit* them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift.*

4. To give up; to reſign.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'ſt,
Live well; how long, how ſhort, *permit* to Heav'n. *Milt.*

If the courſe of truth be *permitted* unto itſelf, it cannot eſcape many errours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To the gods *permit* the reſt. *Dryden.*

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She pompouſly diſplays before their ſight;
Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the ſword. *Dryden.*

Let us not aggravate our ſorrows,
But to the gods *permit* th' event of things. *Addiſ. Cato.*

PERMI'T. *n. ſ.* A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting of goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *permit*.] Allowance; forbearance of oppoſition; permiſſion. A bad word.

When this ſyſtem of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poiſonous acrimonious ſteams, what havock is made in all living creatures! *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

PERMI'XTION. *n. ſ.* [from *permiſtus*, Latin.] The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled.

They fell into the oppoſite extremity of one nature in Chriſt, the divine and human natures in Chriſt, in their conceits, by *permixtion* and confuſion of ſubſtances, and of properties growing into one upon their adunation. *Brerewood.*

PERMU'TATION. *n. ſ.* [*permutation*, Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.] Exchange of one for another.

A *permutation* of number is frequent in languages. *Bent.*

Gold and ſilver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for this uſe of *permutation* for all ſorts of commodities. *Ray.*

To **PERMU'TE.** *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat. *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange.

PERMU'TER. *n. ſ.* [*permutant*, Fr. from *permute*.] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*pernicioſus*, Lat. *pernicieux*, Fr.]

1. Miſchievous in the higheſt degree; deſtructive.

To remove all out of the church, whereat they ſhew themſelves to be ſorrowful, would be, as we are perſuaded, hurtful, if not *pernicious* thereunto. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. § 10.

I call you ſervile miniſters,
That have with two *pernicious* daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainſt a head
So old and white as this. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand ay accurſed in the kalendar! *Shakeſp.*

2. [*Pernix*, Latin.] Quick. An uſe which I have found only in Milton, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.

Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

PERNI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pernicious*.] Deſtructively; miſchievouſly; ruinouſly.

Some wilful wits, wilfully againſt their own knowledge, *pernicioſly* againſt their own conſcience, have openly taught. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

All the commons
Hate him *pernicioſly*, and wiſh him
Ten fathom deep. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pernicious*.] The quality of being pernicious.

PERNI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *pernix*.] Swiftneſs; celerity.

Others armed with hard ſhells, others with prickles, the reſt that have no ſuch armature endued with great ſwiftneſs or *pernicity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The concluſion of an oration.

What means this paſſionate diſcourſe?
This *peroration* with ſuch circumſtances? *Shakeſpeare.*

True woman to the laſt—my *peroration*
I come to ſpeak in ſpite of ſuffocation. *Smart.*

To **PERPE'ND.** *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to conſider attentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus;
Perpend. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Perpend, my princeſs, and give ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conſider the different conceits of men, and duly *perpend* the imperfection of their diſcoveries. *Brown.*

PERPE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping ſtone. *Dict.*

PE'RPENDICLE. *n. ſ.* [*perpendicule*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a ſtrait line.

PERPENDI'CULAR. *adj.* [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Latin.]

1. Croſſing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too.

If in a line oblique their atoms rove,
Or in a *perpendicular* they move;

If ſome advance not ſlower in their race,
And ſome more ſwift, how could they be entangl'd? *Blackmore.*

The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the line, deſcribed by the incident ray, contains with the *perpendicular* to the reflecting or refracting ſurface at the point of incidence. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the higheſt mountains to be four miles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERPENDI´CULAR. *n. ſ.* A line croſſing the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus riſing and falling be nearly conſtant as to the whole, yet it varies in the ſeveral parts of the globe; by reaſon that the vapours float in the atmoſphere, and are not reſtored down again in a *perpendicular* upon the ſame preciſe tract of land. *Woodward.*

PERPENDI´CULARLY. *adv.* [from *perpendicular.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles.
2. In the direction of a ſtrait line up and down.

Ten maſts attacht make not the altitude reach,
Which thou haſt *perpendicularly* fall'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

Irons refrigerated North and South, not only acquire a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and *perpendicularly*, they will alſo obtain the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth, the arrow will return to your foot again. *More.*

All weights naturally move *perpendicularly* downward. *Ray.*

PERPENDICULA´RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *perpendicular.*] The ſtate of being perpendicular.

The meeting of two lines is the primary eſſential mode or difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity* of theſe lines is the difference of a right angle. *Watts's Logick.*

PERPE´NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *perpend.*] Conſideration. Not in uſe.

Unto reaſonable *perpenſions* it hath no place in ſome ſciences. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To PE´RPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat. *perpetrer*, Fr.]

1. To commit; to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.

Hear of ſuch a crime
As tragick poets, ſince the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;
But true and *perpetrated* in our days. *Tate's Juvenal.*

My tender infants or my careful ſire,
Theſe they returning will to death require,
Will *perpetrate* on them the firſt deſign,
And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryden.*

The foreſt, which in after-times,
Fierce Romulus, for *perpetrated* crimes,
A ſacred refuge made. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed by Butler in a neutral ſenſe, in compliance with his verſe, but not properly.

Succeſs, the mark no mortal wit,
Or ſureſt hand can always hit;
For whatſoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're ſteer'd by fate. *Hudibras.*

PERPETRA´TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perpetrate.*]

1. The act of committing a crime.

A deſperate diſcontented aſſaſſinate would, after the *perpetration*, have honeſted a mere private revenge. *Wotton.*

A woman, who lends an ear to a ſeducer, may be inſenſibly drawn into the *perpetration* of the moſt violent acts. *Clariſſa.*

2. A bad action.

The ſtrokes of Divine vengeance, or of men's own conſciences, always attend injurious *perpetration.* *King Charles.*

PERPE´TUAL. *adj.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Latin.]

1. Never ceaſing; eternal with reſpect to futurity.

Mine is a love, which muſt *perpetual* be,
If you can be ſo juſt as I am true. *Dryden.*

2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.

Within thoſe banks rivers now
Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train. *Milton.*

By the muſcular motion and *perpetual* flux of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perpetual ſcrew. A ſcrew which acts againſt the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

A *perpetual* ſcrew hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a ſcrew, being both infinite. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

PERPE´TUALLY. *adv.* [from *perpetual.*] Conſtantly; continually; inceſſantly.

This verſe is every where ſounding the very thing in your ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* varied, ſo that the ſame ſounds are never repeated twice. *Dryden.*

In paſſing from them to great diſtances, doth it not grow denſer and denſer *perpetually*; and thereby cauſe the gravity of thoſe great bodies towards one another? *Newton's Opticks.*

The bible and common prayer book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of ſtandard for language, eſpecially to the common people. *Swift.*

To PERPE´TUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Lat.]

1. To make perpetual; to preſerve from extinction; to eternize.

Medals, that are at preſent only mere curioſities, may be of uſe in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the ſame time *perpetuate* the glories of her majeſty's reign. *Addiſon.*

Man cannot deviſe any other method ſo likely to preſerve and *perpetuate* the knowledge and belief of a revelation, ſo neceſſary to mankind. *Forbes.*

2. To continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion.

What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven, reſounding for ever in our ears? to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity, 'till they awake from their lethargick ſleep and ariſe from ſo mortiferous a ſtate, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond.*

PERPETUA´TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; inceſſant continuance.

Nouriſhing hair upon the moles of the face, is the *perpetuation* of a very ancient cuſtom. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERPE´TUITY. *n. ſ.* [*perpetuité*, Fr. *perpetuitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration to all futurity.

For men to alter thoſe laws, which God for *perpetuity* hath eſtabliſhed, were preſumption moſt intolerable. *Hooker.*

Yet am I better
Than one that's ſick o' th' gout, ſince he had rather
Groan ſo in *perpetuity*, than be cur'd
By the ſure phyſician, death. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Time as long again
Would be fill'd up with our thanks;
And yet we ſhould, for *perpetuity*,
Go hence in debt. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroical intentions, but only to give *perpetuity* to that which was in his time ſo happily eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*

2. Exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation.

A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends, and ſo obtains a *perpetuity.* *Holder.*

3. Something of which there is no end.

A meſs of pottage for a birth-right, a preſent repaſt for a *perpetuity.* *South's Sermons.*

The ennobling property of the pleaſure, that accrues to a man from religion, is, that he that has the property, may be alſo ſure of the *perpetuity.* *South's Sermons.*

The laws of God as well as of the land
Abhor a *perpetuity* ſhould ſtand;
Eſtates have wings, and hang in fortune's power. *Pope.*

To PERPLE´X. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin.]

1. To diſturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to teaze with ſuſpenſe or ambiguity; to diſtract; to embarraſs; to puzzle.

Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he determined to go into Perſia. *1 Mac.* iii. 31.

Themſelves with doubts they day and night *perplex.* *Denham.*

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair ſex with nice ſpeculations of philoſophy, when he ſhould engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

We can diſtinguiſh no general truths, or at leaſt ſhall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*

2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.

Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood. *Milton.*

We both are involv'd
In the ſame intricate *perplext* diſtreſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

What was thought obſcure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the underſtanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

3. To plague; to torment; to vex. A ſenſe not proper.

Chloe's the wonder of her ſex,
'Tis well her heart is tender,
How might ſuch killing eyes *perplex*,
With virtue to defend her? *Granville.*

PERPLE´X. *adj.* [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in uſe.

How the ſoul directs the ſpirits for the motion of the body, according to the ſeveral animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

PERPLE´XEDLY. *adv.* [from *perplexed.*] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLE´XEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perplexed.*]

1. Embaraſſment; anxiety.
2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.

Obſcurity and *perplexedneſs* have been caſt upon St. Paul's Epiſtles from without. *Locke.*

PERPLE´XITY. *n. ſ.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]

1. Anxiety; diſtraction of mind.

The fear of him ever ſince hath put me into ſuch *perplexity*, as now you found me. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Perplexity not ſuffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a phrenſy. *Hooker*, b. v. § 3.

The royal virgin, which beheld from far,
In penſive plight and ſad *perplexity*,
The whole atchievement of this doubtful war,
Came running faſt to greet his victory. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Entanglement; intricacy.

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot diſcern any, unleſs in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

PERPOTA´TION. *n. ſ.* [*per* and *poto*, Latin.] The act of drinking largely.

PE´RQUISITE. *n. ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the ſettled wages.

Tell me, perfidious, was it fit
To make my cream a *perquiſite*,
And ſteal to mend your wages? *Widow and Cat.*

To an honeſt mind, the beſt *perquiſites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. *Addiſon.*

To what your lawful *perquiſites* amount. *Swift.*

PERQUISI´TION. *n. ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] An accurate enquiry; a thorough ſearch. *Ainſworth.*

PE´RRY. *n. ſ.* [*poire*, Fr. from *poire.*] Cyder made of pears.

Perry is the next liquor in eſteem after cyder, in the ordering of which let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with ſome ſorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the redſtreak cyder. *Mortimer.*

To PE´RSECUTE. *v. a.* [*perſecuter*, Fr. *perſecutus*, Lat.]

1. To harraſs with penalties; to purſue with malignity. It is generally uſed of penalties inflicted for opinions.

I *perſecuted* this way unto the death. *Acts*, xxii. 4.

2. To purſue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.

They might have fallen down, being *perſecuted* of vengeance, and ſcattered abroad. *Wiſdom*, xi. 20.

Relate,
For what offence the queen of heav'n began
To *perſecute* ſo brave, ſo juſt a man! *Dryden.*

3. To importune much: as, he *perſecutes* me with daily ſolicitations.

PERSECU´TION. *n. ſ.* [*perſecution*, Fr. *perſecutio*, Lat. from *perſecute.*]

1. The act or practice of perſecuting.

The Jews raiſed *perſecution* againſt Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them. *Acts*, xiii. 50.

Heavy *perſecution* ſhall ariſe
On all, who in the worſhip perſevere
Of ſpirit and truth. *Milton.*

The deaths and ſufferings of the primitive Chriſtians had a great ſhare in the converſion of thoſe learned Pagans, who lived in the ages of *perſecution.* *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being perſecuted.

Our necks are under *perſecution*; we labour and have no reſt. *Lam.* v. 5.

Chriſtian fortitude and patience had their opportunity in times of affliction and *perſecution.* *Sprat's Sermons.*

PE´RSECUTOR. *n. ſ.* [*perſecuteur*, Fr. from *perſecute.*] One who harraſſes others with continued malignity.

What man can do againſt them, not afraid,
Though to the death; againſt ſuch cruelties
With inward conſolations recompens'd;
And oft ſupported ſo, as ſhall amaze
Their proudeſt *perſecutors.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Henry rejected the pope's ſupremacy, but retained every corruption beſides, and became a cruel *perſecutor.* *Swift.*

PERSEVE´RANCE. *n. ſ.* [*perſeverance*, Fr. *perſeverantia*, Latin. This word was once improperly accented on the ſecond ſyllable.] Perſiſtance in any deſign or attempt; ſteadineſs in purſuits; conſtancy in progreſs. It is applied alike to good and ill.

The king becoming graces,
Bounty, *perſev'rance*, mercy, lowlineſs;
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Perſeverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
Like ruſty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakeſpeare.*

They hate repentance more than *perſeverance* in a fault. *King Charles.*

Wait the ſeaſons of providence with patience and *perſeverance* in the duties of our calling, what difficulties ſoever we may encounter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Patience and *perſeverance* overcome the greateſt difficulties. *Clariſſa.*

And *perſeverance* with his batter'd ſhield. *Brooke.*

PERSEVE´RANT. *adj.* [*perſeverant*, Fr. *perſeverans*, Latin.] Perſiſting; conſtant. *Ainſworth.*

To PERSEVE´RE. *v. n.* [*perſevero*, Lat. *perſeverer*, Fr. This word was anciently accented leſs properly on the ſecond ſyllable.] To perſiſt in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the deſign.

But my rude muſick, which was wont to pleaſe
Some dainty ears, cannot with any ſkill
The dreadful tempeſt of her wrath appeaſe,
Nor move the dolphin from her ſtubborn will;
But in her pride ſhe doth *perſevere* ſtill. *Spenſer.*

Thrice happy, if they know
Their happineſs, and *perſevere* upright! *Milton.*

Thus beginning, thus we *perſevere*;
Our paſſions yet continue what they were. *Dryden.*

To *perſevere* in any evil courſe, makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlaſting torments in the next. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

PERSEVE´RINGLY. *adv.* [from *perſevere.*] With perſeverance.

To PERSI´ST. *v. n.* [*perſiſto*, Lat. *perſiſter*, Fr.] To perſevere; to continue firm; not to give over.

Nothing can make a man happy, but that which ſhall laſt as long as he laſts; for an immortal ſoul ſhall *perſiſt* in being not only when profit, pleaſure and honour, but when time itſelf ſhall ceaſe. *South's Sermons.*

If they *perſiſt* in pointing their batteries againſt particular perſons, no laws of war forbid the making repriſals. *Addiſ.*

PERSI´STANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *perſiſt.* *Perſiſtence* ſeems more
PERSI´STENCY. } proper.]

1. The ſtate of perſiſting; ſteadineſs; conſtancy; perſeverance in good or bad.

The love of God better can conſiſt with the indeliberate commiſſions of many ſins, than with an allowed *perſiſtance* in any one. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Obſtinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

Thou think'ſt me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falſtaff, for obduracy and *perſiſtency.* *Shakeſpeare.*

PERSI´STIVE. *adj.* [from *perſiſt.*] Steady; not receding from a purpoſe; perſevering.

The protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find *perſiſtive* conſtancy in men. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE´RSON. *n. ſ.* [*perſonne*, Fr. *perſona*, Lat.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.

A *perſon* is a thinking intelligent being, that has reaſon and reflection, and can conſider itſelf as itſelf, the ſame thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke.*

2. Man or woman conſidered as oppoſed to things, or diſtinct from them.

A zeal for perſons is far more eaſy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Sprat's Sermons.*

To that we owe the ſafety of our *perſons* and the property of our poſſeſſions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Human being; conſidered with reſpect to mere corporal exiſtence.

'Tis in her heart alone that you muſt reign;
You'll find her *perſon* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

4. Man or woman conſidered as preſent, acting or ſuffering.

If I am traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor *perſon*;
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue muſt go through. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The rebels maintained the fight for a ſmall time, and for their *perſons* ſhewed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

5. A general looſe term for a human being; one; a man.

Be a *perſon*'s attainments ever ſo great, he ſhould always remember, that he is God's creature. *Clariſſa.*

6. One's ſelf; not a repreſentative.

When I purpoſed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make a war upon France in *perſon*, I will declare it to you myſelf. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The king in *perſon* viſits all around,
Comforts the ſick, congratulates the ſound,
And holds for thrice three days a royal feaſt. *Dryden.*

7. Exteriour appearance.

For her own *perſon*,
It beggar'd all deſcription. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Man or woman repreſented in a fictitious dialogue.

All things are lawful unto me, ſaith the apoſtle, ſpeaking, as it ſeemeth, in the *perſon* of the Chriſtian Gentile for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

Theſe tables Cicero pronounced under the *perſon* of Craſſus, were of more uſe and authority than all the books of the philoſophers. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

9. Character.

From his firſt appearance upon the ſtage, in his new *perſon* of a ſycophant or juggler, inſtead of his former *perſon* of a prince, he was expoſed to the deriſion of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where the owl was by the flight of birds. *Bacon.*

He hath put on the *perſon* not of a robber and a murtherer, but of a traitor to the ſtate. *Hayward.*

10. Character of office.

I then did uſe the *perſon* of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in th' adminiſtration of his law,
While I was buſy for the commonwealth,
Your highneſs pleaſed to forget my place. *Shakeſpeare.*

How different is the ſame man from himſelf, as he ſuſtains the *perſon* of a magiſtrate and that of a friend! *South.*

11. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

Dorus the more bluſhed at her ſmiling, and ſhe the more ſmiled at his bluſhing; becauſe he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in ſpeaking of himſelf the third *perſon.* *Sidney.*

If ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt *perſon* ſingular has ſo various meanings, his uſe of the firſt *perſon* plural is with greater latitude. *Locke.*

PE´RSONABLE. *adj.* [from *perſon.*]

1. Handſome; graceful; of good appearance.

Were it true that her ſon Ninias had ſuch a ſtature, as that Semiramis, who was very *perſonable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that ſhe could have held the empire forty-two years after by any ſuch ſubtilty. *Raleigh.*

2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainſworth.*

PERSO´NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*perſonage*, Fr.]

1. A conſiderable perſon; man or woman of eminence.

It was a new ſight fortune had prepared to thoſe woods, to ſee theſe great *perſonages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*

It is not eaſy to reſearch the actions of eminent *perſonages*, how much they have blemiſhed by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

2. Exteriour appearance; air; ſtature.

She hath made compare
Between our ſtatures, ſhe hath urg'd his height;
And with her *perſonage*, her tall *perſonage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in faſhion, in *perſonage* ſtately, in voice magnificent, but ſomewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

3. Character aſſumed.

The great diverſion is maſking: the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of ſuch ſeaſons, when diſguiſed in a falſe *perſonage.* *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

4. Character repreſented.

Some perſons muſt be found out, already known by hiſtory, whom we may make the actors and *perſonages* of this fable. *Broome's View of Epic Poems.*

PE´RSONAL. *adj.* [*perſonel*, Fr. *perſonalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man ſo termed by way of *perſonal* difference only. *Hooker*, b. v. § 13.

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.

For my part,
I know no *perſonal* cauſe to ſpurn at him;
But for the general. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

It could not mean, that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; If thou doeſt well; and ſo *perſonal* to Cain. *Locke.*

Publick reproofs of ſin are general, though by this they loſe a great deal of their effect; but in private converſations the application may be more *perſonal*, and the proofs, when ſo directed, come home. *Rogers.*

3. Preſent; not acting by repreſentative.

The fav'rites that the abſent king
In deputation left,
When he was *perſonal* in the Iriſh war. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Exteriour; corporal.

This heroick conſtancy determined him to deſire in marriage a princeſs, whoſe *perſonal* charms were now become the leaſt part of her character. *Addiſon.*

5. [In law.] Something moveable; ſomething appendant to the perſon, as money; not real, as land.

This ſin of kind not *perſonal*,
But real and hereditary was. *Davies.*

6. [In grammar.] A perſonal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three perſons; oppoſed to imperſonal that has only the third.

PE'RSONALITY. *n.ſ.* [from *perſonal.*] The exiſtence or individuality of any one.

Perſon belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happineſs and miſery: this *perſonality* extends itſelf beyond preſent exiſtence to what is paſt, only by conſciouſneſs, whereby it imputes to itſelf paſt actions, juſt upon the ſame ground that it does the preſent. *Locke.*

PERSO'NALLY. *adv.* [from *perſonal.*]

1. In perſon; in preſence; not by repreſentative.

Approbation not only they give, who *perſonally* declare their aſſent by voice, ſign, or act, but alſo when others do it in their names. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

I could not *perſonally* deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her woman
I ſent your meſſage. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

There are many reaſons, why matters of ſuch a wonderful nature ſhould not be taken notice of by thoſe pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's diſciples had *perſonally* appeared among them. *Addiſon.*

2. With reſpect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the houſe of Lancaſter, and *perſonally* to the king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. With regard to numerical exiſtence.

The converted man is *perſonally* the ſame he was before, and is neither born nor created anew in a proper literal ſenſe. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To PE'RSONATE. *v. a.* [from *perſona*, Latin.]

1. To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character, ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented.

This lad was not to *perſonate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To repreſent by action or appearance; to act.

Herſelf a while ſhe lays aſide, and makes
Ready to *perſonate* a mortal part. *Craſhaw.*

3. To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun.

It has been the conſtant practice of the Jeſuits to ſend over emiſſaries, with inſtructions to *perſonate* themſelves members of the ſeveral ſects amongſt us. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in uſe.

Piety is oppoſed to that *perſonated* devotion, under which any kind of impiety is diſguiſed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Thus have I played with the dogmatiſt in a *perſonated* ſcepticiſm. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

5. To reſemble.

The lofty cedar *perſonates* thee. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

6. To make a repreſentative of, as in picture. Out of uſe.

Whoſe eyes are on this ſovereign lady fixt,
One do I *perſonate* of Timon's frame,
Whom Fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her. *Shak.*

7. To deſcribe. Out of uſe.

I am thinking what I ſhall ſay; it muſt be a *perſonating* of himſelf; a ſatire againſt the ſoftneſs of proſperity. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will drop in his way ſome obſcure epiſtles
Of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the
Shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the
Expreſſure of his eye, forehead, and complexion,
He ſhall find himſelf moſt feelingly *perſonated.* *Shakeſp.*

PERSONA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *perſonate.*] Counterfeiting of another perſon.

This being one of the ſtrangeſt examples of a *perſonation* that ever was, it deſerveth to be diſcovered and related at the full. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

PERSONIFICA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *perſonify.*] Proſopopœia; the change of things to perſons: as,

Confuſion heard his voice. *Milton.*

To PE'RSONIFY. *v. a.* [from *perſon.*] To change from a thing to a perſon.

PE'RSPECTIVE. *n.ſ.* [*perſpectif*, Fr. *perſpicio*, Lat.]

1. A glaſs through which things are viewed.

If it tend to danger, they turn about the *perſpective*, and ſhew it ſo little, that he can ſcarce diſcern it. *Denham.*

It may import us in this calm, to hearken to the ſtorms raiſing abroad; and by the beſt *perſpectives*, to diſcover from what coaſt they break. *Temple.*

You hold the glaſs, but turn the *perſpective*,
And farther off the leſſen'd object drive. *Dryden.*

Faith for reaſon's glimmering light ſhall give
Her immortal *perſpective.* *Prior.*

2. The ſcience by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real ſituation.

Medals have repreſented their buildings according to the rules of *perſpective.* *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

3. View; viſto.

Lofty trees, with ſacred ſhades,
And *perſpectives* of pleaſant glades,
Where nymphs of brighteſt form appear. *Dryden.*

PE'RSPECTIVE. *adj.* Relating to the ſcience of viſion; optick; optical.

We have *perſpective* houſes, where we make demonſtrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and tranſparent, we can repreſent unto you all ſeveral colours. *Bacon.*

PERSPICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*perſpicax*, Lat.] Quickſighted; ſharp of ſight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perſpicacious* and quick in ſeeing. *South's Sermons.*

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *perſpicacious.*] Quickneſs of ſight.

PERSPICA'CITY. *n.ſ.* [*perſpicacité*, Fr.] Quickneſs of ſight.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the ſecrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing eſcape the *perſpicacity* of thoſe eyes, which were before light, and in whoſe opticks there is no opacity. *Brown.*

PERSPI'CIENCE. *n.ſ.* [*perſpiciens*, Lat.] The act of looking ſharply.

PE'RSPICIL. *n.ſ.* [*perſpicillum*, Lat.] A glaſs through which things are viewed; an optick glaſs.

Let truth be
Ne'er ſo far diſtant, yet chronology,
Sharp-ſighted as the eagle's eye, that can
Out-ſtare the broad-beam'd day's meridian,
Will have a *perſpicil* to find her out,
And through the night of error and dark doubt,
Diſcern the dawn of truth's eternal ray,
As when the roſy morn buds into day. *Craſhaw.*

The *perſpicil*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

PERSPICU'ITY. *n.ſ.* [*perſpicuité*, Fr. from *perſpicuous.*]

1. Clearneſs to the mind; eaſineſs to be underſtood; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity.

The verſes containing precepts, have not ſo much need of ornament as of *perſpicuity.* *Dryden.*

Perſpicuity conſiſts in the uſing of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have paſs from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke's Thoughts on Reading.*

2. Tranſparency; tranſlucency; diaphaneity.

As for diaphaneity and *perſpicuity*, it enjoyeth that moſt eminently, as having its earthy and ſalinous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left imporous. *Brown.*

PERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*perſpicuus*, Latin.]

1. Tranſparent; clear; ſuch as may be ſeen through; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opake.

As contrary cauſes produce the like effects, ſo even the ſame proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perſpicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Peacham.*

2. Clear to the underſtanding; not obſcure; not ambiguous.

The purpoſe is *perſpicuous* even as ſubſtance,
Whoſe groſſneſs little characters ſum up. *Shakeſpeare.*

All this is ſo *perſpicuous*, ſo undeniable, that I need not be over induſtrious in the proof of it. *Sprat's Sermons.*

PERSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearly; not obſcurely.

The caſe is no ſooner made than reſolved; if it be made not enwrapped, but plainly and *perſpicuouſly.* *Bacon.*

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity.

PERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *perſpire.*]

1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

That this attraction is performed by effluviums, is plain and granted by moſt; for electricks will not commonly attract, unleſs they attract or become *perſpirable.* *Brown.*

In an animal under a courſe of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or *perſpirable* will ſubject it to too ſtrong a perſpiration, debility, and ſudden death. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Perſpiring; emitting perſpiration. Not proper.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or ſoles of the feet, which are parts more *perſpirable:* and children are not hairy, for that their ſkins are moſt *perſpirable.* *Bacon.*

PERSPIRA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *perſpire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Inſenſible *perſpiration* is the laſt and moſt perfect action of animal digeſtion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PERSPI'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *perſpire.*] Performing the act of perſpiration.

To PERSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*perſpiro*, Latin.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.
2. To be excreted by the ſkin.

Water, milk, whey, taken without much exerciſe, ſo as to make them *perſpire*, relax the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

To PERSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*perſtringo*, Lat.] To graze upon; to glance upon. *Dict.*

PERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* [from *perſuade.*] Such as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*perſuadeo*, Lat. *perſuader*, Fr.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully *perſuaded* in his own mind. *Rom.*

We are *perſuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany ſalvation. *Heb.* vi. 9.

Joy over them that are *perſuaded* to ſalvation. 2 *Eſdr.* vii.

Let a man be ever ſo well *perſuaded* of the advantages of virtue, yet, till he hungers and thirſts after righteouſneſs, his will will not be determined to any action in purſuit of this confeſſed great good. *Locke.*

Men ſhould ſeriouſly *perſuade* themſelves, that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their paſſage to the heavenly Jeruſalem. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. To influence by argument or expoſtulation. *Perſuaſion* ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and *argument* to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved.

Philoclea's beauty not only *perſuaded*, but ſo *perſuaded* as all hearts muſt yield: Pamela's beauty uſed violence, and ſuch as no heart could reſiſt. *Sidney.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetouſneſs, were *perſuaded* for money. 2 *Mac.* x. 20.

To ſit croſs-legged, or with our fingers pectinated, is accounted bad, and friends will *perſuade* us from it. *Brown.*

I ſhould be glad, if I could *perſuade* him to write ſuch another critick on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation.

To children, afraid of vain images, we *perſuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer ſuch things. *Taylor.*

4. To treat by perſuaſion. A mode of ſpeech not in uſe.

Twenty merchants have all *perſuaded* with him;
But none can drive him from the envious plea
Of forfeiture. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERSUA'DER. *n.ſ.* [from *perſuade.*] One who influences by perſuaſion; an importunate adviſer.

The earl, ſpeaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive by the haughtineſs of delivery of the king's errand, that himſelf was the author or principal *perſuader* of that counſel. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He ſoon is mov'd
By ſuch *perſuaders* as are held upright. *Dan. Civil War.*

Hunger and thirſt at once,
Pow'rful *perſuaders!* quicken'd at the ſcent
Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me ſo keen. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*perſuaſibilis*, Lat. *perſuaſible*, Fr. from *perſuadeo*, Latin.] To be influenced by perſuaſion.

It makes us apprehend our own intereſt in that obedience, makes us tractable and *perſuaſible*, contrary to that brutiſh ſtubbornneſs of the horſe and mule, which the Pſalmiſt reproaches. *Government of the Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perſuaſible.*] The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.

PERSUA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*perſuaſion*, Fr. from *perſuaſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of perſuading; the act of influencing by expoſtulation; the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions.

If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
For thou haſt all the arts of fine *perſuaſion*,
Truſt me, and let me know thy love's ſucceſs. *Otway.*

2. The ſtate of being perſuaded; opinion.

The moſt certain token of evident goodneſs is, if the general *perſuaſion* of all men does ſo account it. *Hooker.*

You are a great deal abus'd in too bold a *perſuaſion.* *Shakeſpeare.*

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *perſuaſions* that we are ſo; this may often be but making one error the gage for another. *Government of the Tongue.*

The obedient and the men of practice ſhall ride upon thoſe clouds, and triumph over their preſent imperfections; till *perſuaſion* paſs into knowledge, and knowledge advance into aſſurance, and all come at length to be compleated in the beatifick viſion. *South's Sermons.*

PERSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [*perſuaſif*, Fr. from *perſuade.*] Having the power of perſuading; having influence on the paſſions.

In prayer, we do not ſo much reſpect what precepts art delivereth, touching the method of *perſuaſive* utterance in the preſence of great men, as what doth moſt avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal. *Hooker.*

Let Martius reſume his farther diſcourſe, as well for the *perſuaſive* as for the conſult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Notwithſtanding the weight and fitneſs of the arguments to perſuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *perſuaſive* evidence with a ſuitable aſſent, no aſſent followed, nor were men thereby actually perſuaded. *South.*

PERSUA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *perſuaſive.*] In ſuch a manner as to perſuade.

The ſerpent with me
Perſuaſively hath ſo prevail'd, that I
Have alſo taſted. *Milton.*

Many who live upon their eſtates cannot ſo much as tell a ſtory, much leſs ſpeak clearly and *perſuaſively* in any buſineſs. *Locke on Education.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *perſuaſive.*] Influence on the paſſions.

An opinion of the ſucceſsfulneſs of the work being as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *perſuaſiveneſs* of promiſes, or pungency of menaces can be. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

PERSUA'SORY. *adj.* [*perſuaſorius*, Latin; from *perſuade.*] Having the power to perſuade.

Neither is this *perſuaſory.* *Brown.*

PERT. *adj.* [*pert*, Welſh; *pert*, Dutch; *appert*, French.]

1. Lively; briſk; ſmart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble ſpirit of mirth;
Turn melancholy forth to funerals. *Shakeſpeare.*

On the tawny ſands and ſhelves,
Trip the *pert* fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity.

All ſervants might challenge the ſame liberty, and grow *pert* upon their maſters; and when this ſaucineſs became univerſal, what leſs miſchief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

A lady bids me, in a very *pert* manner, mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linen. *Addiſon.*

Vaneſſa
Scarce liſt'ned to their idle chat,
Further than ſometimes by a frown,
When they grew *pert*, to pull them down. *Swift.*

To PERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate.

As men hate thoſe that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, ſo are they much more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have. *Hayward.*

A cheveron or rafter of an houſe, a very honourable bearing, is never ſeen in the coat of a king, becauſe it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profeſſion. *Peacham.*

PERTEREBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Latin.] The act of boring through. *Ainſworth.*

PERTINA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *pertinax.*]

1. Obſtinate; ſtubborn; perverſely reſolute.

One of the diſſenters appeared to Dr. Sanderſon to be ſo bold, ſo troubleſome, and illogical, in the diſpute, as forced him to ſay, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and leſs abilities. *Walton.*

2. Reſolute; conſtant; ſteady.

Diligence is a ſteady, conſtant, and *pertinacious* ſtudy, that naturally leads the ſoul into the knowledge of that, which at firſt ſeemed locked up from it. *South's Sermons.*

PERTINA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pertinacious.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *pertinaciouſly* challenge to themſelves. *King Charles.*

Metals *pertinaciouſly* reſiſt all tranſmutation; and though one would think they were turned into a different ſubſtance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard. *Ray.*

Others have ſought to eaſe themſelves of all the evil of affliction by diſputing ſubtilly againſt it, and *pertinaciouſly* maintaining, that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

PERTINA'CITY. } *n. ſ.* [*pertinacia*, Lat. from *pertinacious.*]
PERTINA'CIOUSNESS. }

1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs.

In this reply was included a very groſs miſtake, and if with *pertinacity* maintained, a capital errour. *Brown.*

2. Reſolution; conſtancy.

PE'RTINACY. *n. ſ.* [from *pertinax.*]

1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perſiſtency.

Their *pertinacy* is ſuch, that when you drive them out of one form, they aſſume another. *Duppa.*

It holds forth the *pertinacy* of ill fortune, in purſuing people into their graves. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Reſolution; ſteadineſs; conſtancy.

St. Gorgonia prayed with paſſion and *pertinacy*, till ſhe obtained relief. *Taylor.*

They with a *pertinacy* unmatch'd,
For new recruits of danger watch'd. *Hudibras.*

PE'RTINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *pertineo*, Lat.] Juſtneſs of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpoſe; appoſiteneſs.
PE'RTINENCY. }

I have ſhewn the fitneſs and *pertinency* of the apoſtle's diſcourſe to the perſons he addreſſed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babbler, and did not talk at random. *Bentley.*

PE'RTINENT. *adj.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, French.]

1. Related to the matter in hand; juſt to the purpoſe; not uſeleſs to the end propoſed; appoſite; not foreign from the thing intended.

My caution was more *pertinent*
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I ſet down, out of experience in buſineſs, and converſation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this buſineſs. *Bacon.*

Here I ſhall ſeem a little to digreſs, but you will by and by find it *pertinent.* *Bacon.*

If he could find *pertinent* treatiſes of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-faſhioned example would ſpoil all. *Locke.*

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. In this ſenſe the word now uſed is *pertaining.*

Men ſhall have juſt cauſe, when any thing *pertinent* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the ſentence of ſo grave, wiſe and learned in that faculty, ſhall judge moſt ſound. *Hooker.*

PE'RTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *pertinent.*] Appoſitely; to the purpoſe.

Be modeſt and reſerved in the preſence of thy betters, ſpeaking little, anſwering *pertinently*, not interpoſing without leave or reaſon. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

PE'RTINENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pertinent.*] Appoſiteneſs. *Dict.*

PERTI'NGENT. *adj.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] Reaching to; touching. *Dict.*

PE'RTLY. *adv.* from *pert.*]

1. Briſkly; ſmartly.

I find no other difference betwixt the common town-wits and the downright country fools, than that the first are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the laſt neither in the right nor the wrong. *Pope.*

2. Saucily; petulantly.

Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whoſe wanton tops do buſs the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their own feet. *Shakeſpeare.*
When you *pertly* raiſe your ſnout,
Fleer, and gibe, and laugh, and flout;
This, among Hibernian aſſes,
For ſheer wit, and humour paſſes. *Swift.*

Pe'rtness. *n. ſ.* [from *pert.*]

1. Briſk folly; ſaucineſs; petulance.

Dulneſs delighted ey'd the lively dunce,
Rememb'ring ſhe herſelf was *pertneſs* once. *Dunciad.*

2. Petty livelineſs; ſpritelineſs without force, dignity, or ſolidity.

There is in Shaftſbury's works a lively *pertneſs* and a parade of literature; but it is hard that we ſhould be bound to admire the reveries. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Pertra'nsient. *adj.* [*pertranſiens*, Latin.] Paſſing over. *Dict.*

To PERTU'RB.
To PERTU'RBATE. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Latin.]

1. To diſquiet; to diſturb; to deprive of tranquillity.

Reſt, reſt, *perturbed* ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*
His waſting fleſh with anguiſh burns,
And his *perturbed* ſoul within him mourns. *Sandys.*

2. To diſorder; to confuſe; to put out of regularity.

They are content to ſuffer the penalties annexed, rather than *perturb* the publick peace. *King Charles.*

The ſervient and brutal faculties controuled the ſuggeſtions of truth; pleaſure and profit overſwaying the inſtructions of honeſty, and ſenſuality *perturbing* the reaſonable commands of virtue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The acceſſion or receſſion of bodies from the earth's ſurface *perturb* not the equilibration of either hemiſphere. *Brown.*

Perturba'tion. *n. ſ.* [*perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbation*, Fr.]

1. Diſquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity.

Love was not in their looks, either to God,
Nor to each other; but apparent guilt,
And ſhame, and *perturbation*, and deſpair. *Milton.*

The ſoul, as it is more immediately and ſtrongly affected by this part, ſo doth it manifeſt all its paſſions and *perturbations* by it. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Reſtleſſneſs of paſſions.

Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent deſires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have paſſed the meridian of their years. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Diſturbance; diſorder; confuſion; commotion.

Although the long diſſentions of the two houſes had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities. *Bacon.*

4. Cauſe of diſquiet.

O poliſh'd *perturbation!* golden care!
That keep'ſt the ports of ſlumber open wide
To many a watchful night: ſleep with it now,
Yet not ſo ſound, and half ſo deeply ſweet,
As he, whoſe brow with homely biggen bound,
Sleeps out the watch of night. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

5. Commotion of paſſions.

Reſtore yourſelves unto your temper, fathers;
And, without *perturbation*, hear me ſpeak. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Perturba'tour. *n. ſ.* [*perturbator*, Lat. *perturbateur*, French.] Raiſer of commotions.

Pertu'sed. *adj.* [*pertuſus*, Lat.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes. *Dict.*

Pertu'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *pertuſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of piercing or punching.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by ſtabbing or *pertuſion*, as it is performed in horſes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Hole made by punching or piercing.

An empty pot, without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if ſome few *pertuſions* be made in the pot. *Bacon.*

To PERVA'DE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Latin.]

1. To paſs through an aperture; to permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores,
In all the arterial perforated ſhores. *Blackmore.*

Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi ſtone ſteeped in water, linen cloth oiled or varniſhed, and many other ſubſtances ſoaked in ſuch liquors as will intimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more tranſparent than otherwiſe. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To paſs through the whole extenſion.

Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itſelf acquire it again, nor till it be ſtruck by ſome other body from without, or be intrinſically moved by an immaterial ſelf-active ſubſtance, that can penetrate and *pervade* it. *Bentley.*

What but God
Pervades, adjuſts, and agitates the whole? *Thomſon.*

Perva'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *pervade.*] The act of pervading or paſſing through.

If fuſion be made rather by the ingreſs and tranſcurſions of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outſide of the veſſels that contain the matter to be melted; both thoſe kinds of fluidity, aſcribed to ſaltpetre, will appear to be cauſed by the *pervaſion* of a foreign body. *Boyle.*

PERVERSE. *adj.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perverſus*, Lat.]

1. Diſtorted from the right.

And nature breeds
Perverſe, all monſtrous, all prodigious things. *Milton.*

2. Obſtinate in the wrong; ſtubborn; untractable.

Then for the teſtimony of truth haſt borne
Univerſal reproach; far worſe to bear
Than violence; for this was all thy care
To ſtand approv'd in ſight of God, though worlds
Judg'd thee *perverſe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
To ſo *perverſe* a ſex all grace is vain,
It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*

3. Petulant; vexatious.

Oh, gentle Romeo,
If thou doſt love, pronounce it faithfully,
Or if you think I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be *perverſe*, and ſay thee nay,
So thou wilt wooe: but elſe not for the world. *Shakeſp.*

Perve'rsely. *adv.* [from *perverſe.*] With intent to vex; peeviſhly; vexatiouſly; ſpitefully; croſsly; with petty malignity.

Men *perverſely* take up piques and diſpleaſures at others, and then every opinion of the diſliked perſon muſt partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*

Men that do not *perverſely* uſe their words, or on purpoſe ſet themſelves to cavil, ſeldom miſtake the ſignification of the names of ſimple ideas. *Locke.*

A patriot is a dangerous poſt,
When wanted by his country moſt,
Perverſely comes in evil times,
Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.*

Perve'rseness. *n. ſ.* [from *perverſe.*]

1. Petulance; peeviſhneſs; ſpiteful croſſneſs.

A wholeſome tongue is a tree of life; *perverſeneſs* therein is a breach in the ſpirit. *Prov.* xv. 4.

Virtue hath ſome *perverſeneſs*; for ſhe will
Neither believe her good, nor others ill. *Donne.*
He whom he wiſhes moſt, ſhall ſeldom gain
Through her *perverſeneſs*; but ſhall ſee her gain'd
By a far worſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The *perverſeneſs* of my fate is ſuch,
That he's not mine, becauſe he's mine too much. *Dryden.*
When a friend in kindneſs tries
To ſhew you where your error lies,
Conviction does but more incenſe;
Perverſeneſs is your whole defence. *Swift.*

2. Perverſion; corruption. Not in uſe.

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants; for they are often eſtabliſhed as lawful potentates; but of ſome *perverſeneſs* and defection in the very nation itſelf. *Bacon.*

Perve'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*perverſion*, Fr. from *perverſe.*] The act of perverting; change to ſomething worſe.

Women to govern men, ſlaves freemen, are much in the ſame degree; all being total violations and *perverſions* of the laws of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

He ſuppoſes that whole reverend body are ſo far from diſliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abby lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perverſion*. *Swift.*

Perve'rsity. *n. ſ.* [*perverſité*, Fr. from *perverſe.*] Perverſeneſs; croſſneſs.

What ſtrange *perverſity* is this of man!
When 'twas a crime to taſte th' inlight'ning tree,
He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.*

To PERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat. *pervertir*, French.]

1. To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe.

Inſtead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* juſtice to extreme injuſtice. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

If thou ſeeſt the oppreſſion of the poor, and violent *perverting* of juſtice in a province, marvel not. *Eccleſ.* v. 8.

If then his Providence
Out of our evil ſeek to bring forth good,
Our labour muſt be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good ſtill to find means of evil. *Milton.*

He has *perverted* my meaning by his gloſſes; and interpreted my words into blaſphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs, with more piety than judgment; and another perſon has *perverted* it into obſcenity; and both allegorically. *Broome.*

2. To corrupt; to turn from the right; oppoſed to convert, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.

The heinous and deſpiteful act
Of Satan, done in Paradiſe, and how
He in the ſerpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her huſband ſhe, to taſte the fatal fruit,
Was known in heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Perve'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *pervert.*]

1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.

Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be ſo properly born, as damned into the world. *South.*

2. One who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe.

He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well ſatisfied about the ſenſe he gives it, leſt he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillingfleet.*

Perve'rtible. *adj.* [from *pervert.*] That may be eaſily perverted. *Ainſworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Latin.] Spitefully obſtinate; peeviſhly contumacious.

May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the moſt *pervicacious* young creatures! *Clariſſa.*

Pervica'ciously *adv.* [from *pervicacious.*] With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

Pervica'ciousness.
Pervica'city.
Pervi'cacy. } *n. ſ.* [*pervicacia*, Lat. from *pervicacious.*] Spiteful obſtinacy.

PE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*pervius*, Latin.]

1. Admitting paſſage; capable of being permeated.

The Egyptians uſed to ſay, that unknown darkneſs is the firſt principle of the world; by darkneſs they mean God, whoſe ſecrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*

Leda's twins
Conſpicuous both, and both in act to throw
Their trembling lances brandiſh'd at the foe,
Nor had they miſs'd; but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming ſpears, not *pervious* to the ſteed. *Dryden.*

Thoſe lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*

2. Pervading; permeating. This ſenſe is not proper.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind? *Prior.*

Pe'rviousness. *n. ſ.* [from *pervious.*] Quality of admitting a paſſage.

The *perviouſneſs* of our receiver to a body much more ſubtile than air, proceeded partly from the looſer texture of that glaſs the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glaſs. *Boyle.*

There will be found another difference beſides that of *perviouſneſs*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Peru'ke. *n. ſ.* [*peruque*, French.] A cap of falſe hair; a periwig.

I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that. *Wiſem.*

To Peru'ke. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in adſcititious hair.

Peru'kemaker. *n. ſ.* [*peruke* and *maker.*] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

Peru'sal. *n. ſ.* [from *peruſe.*] The act of reading.

As pieces of miniature muſt be allowed a cloſer inſpection, ſo this treatiſe requires application in the *peruſal*. *Woodw.*

If upon a new *peruſal* you think it is written in the very ſpirit of the ancients, it deſerves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury.*

To PERU'SE. *v. a.* [*per* and *uſe.*]

1. To read.

Peruſe this writing here, and thou ſhalt know
The treaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

The petitions being thus prepared, do you conſtantly ſet apart an hour in a day to *peruſe* thoſe petitions. *Bacon.*

Carefully obſerve, whether he taſtes the diſtinguiſhing perfections, or the ſpecifick qualities, of the author whom he *peruſes*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 409.

2. To obſerve; to examine.

I hear the enemy;
Out ſome light horſemen, and *peruſe* their wings. *Shak.*
I have *peruſ'd* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are ſo mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shakeſpeare.*
Myſelf I then *peruſ'd*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Peru'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *peruſe.*] A reader; examiner.

The difficulties and heſitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruſer*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or leſs. *Woodward.*

Pesa'de. *n. ſ.*

Peſade is a motion a horſe makes in raiſing or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without ſtirring. *Farrier's Dict.*

Pe'ssary. *n. ſ.* [*peſſarie*, Fr.] Is an oblong form of medicine, made to thruſt up into the uterus upon ſome extraordinary occaſions.

Of cantharides he preſcribes five in a *peſſary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST. *n. ſ.* [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.]

1. Plague; peſtilence.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *peſt* aſſuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing miſchievous or deſtructive.

The *peſt* a virgin's face and boſom bears,
High on her crown a riſing ſnake appears,
Guards her black front, and hiſſes in her hairs. *Pope.* }
At her words the helliſh *peſt*
Forbore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Of all virtues juſtice is the beſt;
Valour without it is a common *peſt*. *Waller.*

To Pe'ster. *v. a.* [*peſter*, Fr.]

1. To diſturb; to perplex; to harraſs; to turmoil.

Who then ſhall blame
His *peſter'd* ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itſelf for being there? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
He hath not fail'd to *peſter* us with meſſage,
Importing the ſurrender of thoſe lands. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are *peſtered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very ſerviceable. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

They did ſo much *peſter* the church, and groſsly delude the people, that contradictions themſelves aſſerted by rabbies were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *South's Sermons.*

A multitude of ſcribblers daily *peſter* the world with their inſufferable ſtuff. *Dryden.*

At home he was purſu'd with noiſe;
Abroad was *peſter'd* by the boys. *Swift.*

2. To encumber.

Fitches and peaſe
For *peſt'ring* too much on a hovel they lay. *Tuſſer.*
Confin'd and *peſter'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feveriſh being. *Milton.*

Pe'sterer. *n. ſ.* [from *peſter.*] One that peſters or diſturbs.

Pe'sterous. *adj.* [from *peſter.*] Encumbering; cumberſome.

In the ſtatute againſt vagabonds note the diſlike the parliament had of gaoling them, as that which was chargeable, *peſterous*, and of no open example. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Pe'sthouse. *n. ſ.* [from *peſt* and *houſe.*] An hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.

Pesti'ferous. *adj.* [from *peſtifer*, Lat.]

1. Deſtructive; miſchievous.

Such is thy audacious wickedneſs,
Thy lewd, *peſtif'rous* and diſſentious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakeſpeare.*

You, that have diſcovered ſecrets, and made ſuch *peſtiferous* reports of men nobly held, muſt die. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Peſtilential; malignant; infectious.

It is eaſy to conceive how the ſteams of *peſtiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbuthnot.*

Pe'stilence. *n. ſ.* [*peſtilence*, Fr. *peſtilentia*, Lat.] Plague; peſt; contagious diſtemper.

The red *peſtilence* ſtrike all trades in Rome,
And occupations periſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
When my eyes beheld Olivia firſt,
Methought ſhe purg'd the air of *peſtilence*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pe'stilent. *adj.* [*peſtilent*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.]

1. Producing plagues; malignant.

Great ringing of bells in populous cities diſſipated *peſtilent* air, which may be from the concuſſion of the air, and not from the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To thoſe people that dwell under or near the equator, a perpetual ſpring would be a moſt *peſtilent* and inſupportable ſummer. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Miſchievous; deſtructive.

There is nothing more contagious and *peſtilent* than ſome kinds of harmony; than ſome nothing more ſtrong and potent unto good. *Hooker, b.* v. § 38.

Hoary moulded bread the ſoldiers thruſting upon their ſpears railed againſt King Ferdinand, who with ſuch corrupt and *peſtilent* bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

Which preſident, of *peſtilent* import,
Againſt thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*

The world abounds with *peſtilent* books, written againſt this doctrine. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. In ludicrous language, it is uſed to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

One *peſtilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walked on before the reſt. *Suckling.*

Pestile'ntial. *adj.* [*peſtilenciel*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.]

1. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence; producing peſtilence; infectious; contagious.

Theſe with the air paſſing into the lungs, infect the maſs of blood, and lay the foundation of *peſtilential* fevers. *Woodward.*

Fire involv'd
In *peſtilential* vapours, ſtench and ſmoak. *Addiſon.*

2. Miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious.

If government depends upon religion, then this ſhews the *peſtilential* deſign of thoſe that attempt to disjoin the civil and eccleſiaſtical intereſts. *South's Sermons.*

Pe'stilently. *adv.* [from *peſtilent.*] Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

Pestilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

The beſt diamonds are comminuble, and ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto *peſtillation*, and reſiſt not any ordinary peſtle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pe'stle. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the *peſtle* make in any body, but of the texture of it? *Locke.*

Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *peſtle* and mortar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Pestle *of Pork.* *n. ſ.* A gammon of bacon. *Ainſworth.*

Pet. *n. ſ.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *deſpit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived ſome way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret.]

1. A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of anger.

If all the world
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' All-giver would be unthankt, would be unprais'd. *Milton.*

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we aſk, our next buſineſs is to take *pet* at the refuſal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Life, given for noble purpoſes, muſt not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*

They cauſe the proud their viſits to delay,
And ſend the godly in a *pet* to pray. *Pope.*

2. A lamb taken into the houſe, and brought up by hand. A cade lamb. [Probably from *petit*, little.] *Hanmer.*

PE'TAL. *n. ſ.* [*petalum*, Latin.]

Petal is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants: whence plants are diſtinguiſhed into monopetalous, whoſe flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous and polypetalous, when they conſiſt of three, five, or many leaves. *Quincy.*

Peta'lous. *adj.* [from *petal.*] Having petals.

Pe'tar.
Pe'tard. } *n. ſ.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Ital.]

A *petard* is an engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of an hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth: when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier or plank, bound down firſt with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of ſuch places as are deſigned to be ſurprized, to blow them up; they are alſo uſed in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries. *Military Dict.*

'Tis the ſport to have the engineer
Hoiſt with his own *petar*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Find all his having and his holding,
Reduc'd t' eternal noiſe and ſcolding;
The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portcullices of ears. *Hudibras.*

PETE'CHIAL. *adj.* [from *petechiæ*, Latin.] Peſtilentially ſpotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or ſpotted fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'TER-WORT. *n. ſ.* This plant differs from St. John's wort, only in having a pyramidal ſeed-veſſel, divided into five cells. *Millar.*

PETIT. *adj.* [French.] Small; inconſiderable.

By what ſmall *petit* hints does the mind recover a vaniſhing notion? *South's Sermons.*

PETI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*petitio*, Latin.]

1. Requeſt; intreaty; ſupplication; prayer.

We muſt propoſe unto all men certain *petitions* incident and very material in cauſes of this nature. *Hooker.*

My next poor *petition*
Is, that his noble grace would have ſome pity
Upon my wretched women. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my requeſt. *Eſther*, vii. 3.

Thou didſt chooſe this houſe to be called by thy name, and to be a houſe of prayer and *petition* for thy people. 1 *Mac.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer.

Then pray'd that ſhe might ſtill poſſeſs his heart,
And no pretending rival ſhare a part;
This laſt *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*

To **PETI'TION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſolicit; to ſupplicate.

You have *petition'd* all the gods
For my proſperity. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The mother *petitioned* her goddeſs to beſtow upon them the greateſt gift that could be given. *Addiſon.*

PETI'TIONARILY. *adv.* [from *petitionary*.] By way of begging the queſtion.

This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reaſonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Brown.*

PETI'TIONARY. *n. ſ.* [from *petition*.]

1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.

Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is our baſe *petitionary* breath
That blows 'em to this greatneſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. Containing petitions or requeſts.

Petitionary prayer belongeth only to ſuch as are in themſelves impotent, and ſtand in need of relief from others. *Hooker.*

I return only yes or no to queſtionary and *petitionary* epiſtles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

PETI'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it will pleaſe the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your ſecretary firſt read them, and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*

What pleaſure can it be to be encumbered with dependences, thronged and ſurrounded with *petitioners?* *South.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confuſion of vain deſires. *L'Eſtrange.*

His woes broke out, and begg'd relief
With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*

The Roman matrons preſented a petition to the fathers; this raiſed ſo much raillery upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct the lawgivers of their country. *Addiſon.*

PETI'TORY. *adj.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainſworth.*

PE'TRE. *n. ſ.* [from *petra*, a ſtone.] Nitre; ſalt petre. See **NITRE.**

Powder made of impure and greaſy *petre*, hath but a weak emiſſion, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

The veſſel was firſt well nealed to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing, that might unſeaſonably kindle the *petre*. *Boyle.*

Nitre, while it is in its native ſtate, is called *petre*-ſalt, when refined ſalt-*petre*. *Woodward.*

PETRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*petreſcens*, Lat.] Growing ſtone; becoming ſtone.

A cave, from whoſe arched roof there dropped down a *petreſcent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *petrifio*, Lat.]

1. The act of turning to ſtone; the ſtate of being turned to ſtone.

Its concretive ſpirit has the ſeeds of *petrifaction* and gorgon within itſelf. *Brown.*

2. That which is made ſtone.

Look over the variety of beautiful ſhells, *petrifactions*, ores, minerals, ſtones, and other natural curioſities. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *petrifacio*, Lat.] Having the power to form ſtone.

There are many to be found, which are but the lapideſcencies and *petrifactive* mutation of bodies. *Brown.*

PETRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone.

In theſe ſtrange *petrifications*, the hardening of the bodies ſeems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid ſubſtances of an egg into a chick, by altering the diſpoſition of their parts. *Boyle.*

PETRI'FICK. *adj.* [*petrificus*, Latin.] Having the power to change to ſtone.

The aggregated ſoil
Death with his mace *petrifick*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, ſmote. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **PE'TRIFY.** *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Lat.] To change to ſtone.

Schiſm is marked out by the apoſtle to the Hebrews, as a kind of *petrifying* crime, which induces induration. *Decay of Piety.*

Though their ſouls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of ſin makes gradual approaches to it. *Decay of Piety.*

A few reſemble *petrified* wood. *Woodward.*

Full in the midſt of Euclid dip at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

To **PE'TRIFY.** *v. n.* To become ſtone.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

PETRO'L.
PETRO'LEUM. } *n. ſ.* [*petrole*, French.]

Petrol or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of ſprings. *Woodward.*

PE'TRONEL. *n. ſ.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A piſtol; a ſmall gun uſed by a horſeman.

And he with *petronel* upheav'd,
Inſtead of ſhield the blow receiv'd,
The gun recoil'd as well it might. *Hudibras.*

PE'TTICOAT. *n. ſ.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dreſs.

What trade art thou, Fuble?—A woman's taylor, Sir.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou haſt done in a woman's *petticoat?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,
Like little mice, ſtole in and out,
As if they fear'd the light. *Suckling.*

It is a great compliment to the ſex, that the virtues are generally ſhewn in *petticoats*. *Addiſon.*

To fifty choſen ſylphs, of ſpecial note,
We truſt th' important charge, the *petticoat*;
Oft have we known that ſevenfold fence to fail,
Though ſtiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

PETTIFO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty ſmall-rate lawyer.

The worſt conditioned and leaſt cliented *petivoguers* get, under the ſweet bait of revenge, more plentiful proſecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Your *pettiſoggers* damn their ſouls
To ſhare with knaves in cheating fools. *Hudibras.*

Conſider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your ſhop and follow *pettifoggers*; there is hardly a plea between two country eſquires about a barren acre, but you draw yourſelf in as bail, ſurety or ſolicitor. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Phyſicians are apt to deſpiſe empyricks, lawyers, *pettifoggers*, merchants and pedlars. *Swift.*

PE'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *petty*.] Smallneſs; littleneſs; inconſiderableneſs; unimportance.

The loſſes we have borne, the ſubjects we
Have loſt, and the diſgrace we have digeſted;
To anſwer which, his *pettineſs* would bow under. *Shak.*

PE'TTISH. *adj.* [from *pet*.] Fretful; peeviſh.

Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;
They're froward, *pettiſh*, and unus'd to ſmile. *Creech.*

PETTI'SHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pettiſh*.] Fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Like children, when we loſe our favourite plaything, we throw away the reſt in a fit of *pettiſhneſs*. *Collier.*

PETTI'TOES. *n. ſ.* [*petty* and *toe*.]

1. The feet of a ſucking pig.
2. Feet, in contempt.

My good clown grew ſo in love with the wenches ſong, that he would not ſtir his *pettitoes*, till he had both tune and words. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

PE'TTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The breaſt; figurative by privacy.

PE'TTY. *adj.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconſiderable; inferiour; little.

When he had no power;
But was a *petty* ſervant to the ſtate,
He was your enemy. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-killer; when, as in time of infection, ſome *petty* fellow is ſent out to kill the dogs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It importeth not much, ſome *petty* alteration or difference it may make. *Bacon.*

Will God incenſe his ire
For ſuch a *petty* treſpaſs? *Milton.*

From thence a thouſand leſſer poets ſprung,
Like *petty* princes from the fall of Rome. *Denham.*

They belive one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who when he propoſed to make the world, made firſt other gods of a principal order; and after, the ſun, moon and ſtars, as *petty* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

By all I have read of *petty* commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it ſeems to me, that a free people do of themſelves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Bolonia water'd by the *petty* Rhine. *Addiſon.*

Can there an example be given, in the whole courſe of this war, where we have treated the *pettieſt* prince, with whom we have had to deal, in ſo contemptuous a manner? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PE'TTCOY. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PE'TULANCE.
PE'TULANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.] Saucineſs; peeviſhneſs; wantonneſs.

It was excellently ſaid of that philoſopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth ſet in our mouth, to reſtrain the *petulancy* of our words. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Such was others *petulancy*, that they joyed to ſee their betters ſhamefully outraged and abuſed. *King Charles.*

Wiſe men knew that which looked like pride in ſome, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and converſation amongſt men, be in time wrought off. *Clarend.*

However their numbers, as well as their inſolence and perverſeneſs increaſed, many inſtances of *petulancy* and ſcurrility are to be ſeen in their pamphlets. *Swift.*

There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to caſt off the ſentiments of their fathers and teachers. *Watts's Logick.*

PE'TULANT. *adj.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.]

1. Saucy; perverſe.

If the opponent ſees victory to incline to his ſide, let him ſhew the force of his argument, without too importunate and *petulant* demands of an anſwer. *Watts.*

2. Wanton.

The tongue of a man is ſo *petulant*, and his thoughts ſo variable, that one ſhould not lay too great ſtreſs upon any preſent ſpeeches and opinions. *Spectator*, Nº 439.

PETU'LANTLY. *adv.* [from *petulant*.[With petulance; with ſaucy pertneſs.

PEW. *n. ſ.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A ſeat incloſed in a church.

When Sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did uſe, at maſs, to ſit in the chancel, and his lady in a *pew*. *Bacon.*

Should our ſex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole *pew*. *Addiſon.*

PE'WET. *n. ſ.* [*piewit*, Dutch.]

1. A water fowl.

We reckon the dip-chick, ſo named of his diving and littleneſs, puffins, *pewets*, meawes. *Carew.*

2. The lapwing. *Ainſworth.*

PE'WTER. *n. ſ.* [*peauter*, Dutch.]

1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal.

Coarſe *pewter* is made of fine tin and lead. *Bacon.*

The *pewter* into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to ſilver, and leſs flexible. *Bacon.*

Pewter diſhes, with water in them, will not melt eaſily, but without it they will; nay, butter or oil, in themſelves inflammable, yet by their moiſture, will do the like. *Bacon.*

2. The plates and diſhes in a houſe.

The eye of the miſtreſs was wont to make her *pewter* ſhine. *Addiſon.*

PE'WTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *pewter*.] A ſmith who works in pewter.

He ſhall charge you and diſcharge you with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

We cauſed a ſkilful *pewterer* to cloſe the veſſel in our preſence with ſoder exquiſitely. *Boyle.*

PHÆNO'MENON. *n. ſ.* This has ſometimes *phænomena* in the plural. [φαινόμενον.] An appearance in the works of nature.

The paper was black, and the colours intenſe and thick, that the *phænomenon* might be conſpicuous. *Newton.*

Theſe are curioſities of little or no moment to the underſtanding the *phænomenon* of nature. *Newton.*

PHAGEDE'NA. *n. ſ.* [φαγέδαινα; from φάγω, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the ſharpneſs of the humours eats away the fleſh.

PHAGEDE'NICK.
PHAGEDE'NOUS. } *adj.* [*phagedenique*, French.] Eating; corroding.

Phagedenick medicines, are thoſe which eat away fungous or proud fleſh.

A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves eaſily curable, or terminates in a *phagedenous* ulcer with jagged lips. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

When they are very putrid and corroſive, which circumſtances give them the name of foul *phagedenick* ulcers, ſome ſpirits of wine ſhould be added to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

PHA'LANX. *n. ſ.* [*phalanx*, Lat. *phalange*, Fr.] A troop of men cloſely embodied.

Far otherwiſe th' inviolable ſaints,
In cubic *phalanx* firm; advanc'd entire
Invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Who bid the ſtork, Columbus-like explore
Heav'ns not his own, and worlds unknown before?
Who calls the council, ſtates the certain day?
Who forms the *phalanx*, and who points the way? *Pope.*

The Grecian *phalanx*, moveleſs as a tow'r,
On all ſides batter'd, yet reſiſts his pow'r. *Pope.*

PHANTA'SM.
PHANTA'SMA. } *n. ſ.* [φάντασμα, φαντασία; *phantaſme*, *phantaſie*, Fr.] Vain and airy appearance; ſomething appearing only to imagination.

All the interim is
Like a *phantaſma* or a hideous dream. *Shakeſpeare.*

This armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court
A *phantaſm*, a monarcho, and one that makes ſport
To the prince and his book-mates. *Shakeſpeare.*

They believe, and they believe amiſs, becauſe they be but *phantaſms* or apparitions. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

If the great ones were in forwardneſs, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phantaſm* with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the houſe of York, partly out of proud humour. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Why
In this infernal vale firſt met, thou call'ſt
Me father, and that *phantaſm* call'ſt my ſon. *Milton.*

Aſſaying, by his deviliſh art, to reach
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
Illuſions, as he liſt, *phantaſms* and dreams. *Milton.*

PHANTA'STICAL.
PHANTA'STICK. } See **FANTASTICAL.**

PHA'NTOM. *n. ſ.* [*phantome*, French.]

1. A ſpectre; an apparition.

If he cannot help believing, that ſuch things he ſaw and heard, he may ſtill have room to believe that, what this airy *phantom* ſaid is not abſolutely to be relied on. *Atterbury.*

A conſtant vapour o'er the palace flies;
Strange *phantoms* riſing as the miſts ariſe;
Dreadful as hermit's dreams in haunted ſhades,
Or bright, as viſions of expiring maids. *Pope.*

2 A fancied viſion.

Reſtleſs and impatient to try every ſcheme and overture of preſent happineſs, he hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake. *Rogers's Sermons.*

As Pallas will'd, along the ſable ſkies,
To calm the queen, the *phantom* ſiſter flies. *Pope.*

PHARISA'ICAL. *adj.* [from *phariſee*.] Ritual; externally religious, from the ſect of the Phariſees, whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies.

The cauſes of ſuperſtition are pleaſing and ſenſual rites, exceſs of outward and *phariſaical* holineſs, over-great reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church. *Bacon.*

Suffer us not to be deluded with *phariſaical* waſhings inſtead of Chriſtian reformings. *King Charles.*

PHARMACE'UTICAL.
PHARMACE'UTICK. } *adj.* [φαρμακευτικός, from φάρμακον.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] One who writes upon drugs.

The oſteocolla is recommended by the common *pharmacologiſts* as an abſorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PHARMACO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA. *n. ſ.* [φάρμακον and ποιέω; *pharmacopée*, Fr.] A diſpenſatory; a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST *n. ſ.* [φάρμακον and πωλέω; *pharmacopole*, Fr.] An apothecary; one who ſells medicines.

PHA'RMACY. *n. ſ.* [from φάρμακον, a medicine; *pharmacie*, Fr.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.

Each doſe the goddeſs weighs with watchful eye,
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy*. *Garth.*

PHA'ROS.
PHARE. } *n. ſ.* [from *pharos* in Egypt.] A light-houſe; a lantern from the ſhore to direct ſailors.

He augmented and repaired the port of Oſtia, built a *pharos* or light-houſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PHARYNGO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [φάρυγξ and τέμνω.] The act of making an inciſion into the wind-pipe, uſed when ſome tumour in the throat hinders reſpiration.

PHA'SELS. *n. ſ.* [*phaſeoli*, Lat.] French beans. *Ainſw.*

PHA'SIS. *n. ſ.* In the plural *phaſes*. [φάσις; *phaſe*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon.

All the hypotheſes yet contrived, were built upon too narrow an inſpection of the *phaſes* of the univerſe. *Glanville.*

He o'er the ſeas ſhall love, or fame purſue;
And other months, another *phaſis* view;
Fixt to the rudder, he ſhall boldly ſteer,
And paſs thoſe rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Creech.*

PHASM. *n. ſ.* [φάσμα.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition.

Thence proceed many aereal fictions and *phaſms*, and chymæras created by the vanity of our own hearts or ſeduction of evil ſpirits, and not planted in them by God. *Hammond.*

PHE'ASANT. *n. ſ.* [*faiſan*, Fr. *phaſianus*, from *Phaſis*, the river of Cholchos.] A kind of wild cock.

The hardeſt to draw are tame birds; as the cock, peacock and *pheaſant*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Preach as I pleaſe, I doubt our curious men
Will chuſe a *pheaſant* ſtill before a hen. *Pope.*

PHEER. *n. ſ.* A companion. See **FEER.** *Spenſer.*

To **PHEESE.** *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry.

An he be proud with me, I'll *pheeſe* his pride. *Shakeſp.*

PHENI'COPTER. *n. ſ.* [φοινικόπτερος; *phœnicopterus*, Lat.] A kind of bird, which is thus deſcribed by Martial:

Dat mihi penna rubens nomen ſed lingua guloſis
Noſtra ſapit; quid ſi garrula lingua foret?

He blended together the livers of guiltheads, the brains of pheaſants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters*, and the melts of lampres. *Hakewell on Providence.*

PHE'NIX. *n. ſ.* [φοῖνιξ; *phœnix*, Lat.] The bird which is ſuppoſed to exiſt ſingle, and to riſe again from its own aſhes.

There is one tree, the *phenix* throne; one *phenix*
At this hour reigning there. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To all the fowls he ſeems a *phenix*. *Milton.*

Having the idea of a *phenix* in my mind, the firſt enquiry is, whether ſuch a thing does exiſt? *Locke.*

PHENO'MENON. *n. ſ.* [φαινόμενον; *phenomene*, Fr. it is therefore often written *phænomenon*; but being naturaliſed, it has changed the *æ*, which is not in the Engliſh language, to *e*.]

1. Appearance; viſible quality.

Short-ſighted minds are unfit to make philoſophers, whoſe buſineſs it is to deſcribe in comprehenſive theories, the *phenomena* of the world and their cauſes. *Burnet.*

The moſt conſiderable *phenomenon,* belonging to terreſtrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth preſs towards its centre. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any thing that ſtrikes by any new appearance.

Phi'al. *n. ſ.* [*phiala,* Lat. *phiole,* Fr.] A ſmall bottle.

Upon my ſecure hour thy uncle ſtole
With juice of curſed hebenon in a *phial.* *Shakeſp.*

He proves his explications by experiments made with a *phial* full of water, and with globes of glaſs filled with water. *Newton's Opticks.*

Phila'nthropy. *n. ſ.* [φιλέω and ἄνθρωπος.] Love of mankind; good nature.

Such a tranſient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy,* that love of mankind, which deſerves the title of a moral virtue. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N° 177.

Phili'ppick. *adj.* [from the invectives of Demoſthenes againſt Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

Philo'loger. *n. ſ.* [φιλόλογος.] One whoſe chief ſtudy is language; a grammarian; a critick.

Philologers and critical diſcourſers, who look beyond the ſhell and obvious exteriours of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

You expect, that I ſhould diſcourſe of this matter like a naturaliſt, not a *philologer.* *Boyle.*

The beſt *philologers* ſay, that the original word does not only ſignify domeſtick, as oppoſed to foreign, but alſo private, as oppoſed to common. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Philolo'gical. *adj.* [from *philology.*] Critical; grammatical.

Studies, called *philological,* are hiſtory, language, grammar, rhetorick, poeſy and criticiſm. *Watts.*

He who pretends to the learned profeſſions, if he doth not ariſe to be a critick himſelf in *philological* matters, ſhould frequently converſe with dictionaries, paraphraſts, commentators, or other criticks, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

Philo'logist. *n. ſ.* [φιλόλογος.] A critick; a grammarian.

PHILO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [φιλολογία; *philologie,* Fr.] Criticiſm; grammatical learning.

Temper all diſcourſes of *philology* with interſperſions of morality. *Walker.*

Phi'lomel. } *n. ſ.* [from *Philomela,* changed into a bird.]
Philome'la. } The nightingale.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And *philomel* becometh dumb. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hears the hawk, when *philomela* ſings? *Pope.*

Liſtening *philomela* deigns
To let them joy. *Thomſon.*

Phi'lomot. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte,* a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot,* the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N° 265.

Philo'sopheme. *n. ſ.* [φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reaſoning; theorem. An unuſual word.

You will learn how to addreſs yourſelf to children for their benefit, and derive ſome uſeful *philoſophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

Philo'sopher. *n. ſ.* [*philoſophus,* Lat. *philoſophe,* Fr.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

Many ſound in belief have been alſo great *philoſophers.* *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity.*

That ſtone
Philoſophers in vain ſo long have ſought. *Milton.*

Adam, in the ſtate of innocence, came into the world a *philoſopher,* which ſufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names; he could view eſſences in themſelves, and read forms without the comment of their reſpective properties. *South's Sermons.*

They all our fam'd *philoſophers* defie,
And would our faith by force of reaſon try. *Dryden.*

If the *philoſophers* by fire had been ſo wary in their obſervations and ſincere in their reports, as thoſe, who call themſelves *philoſophers,* ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*

Philo'sophers *Stone. n. ſ.* A ſtone dreamed of by alchemiſts, which, by its touch, converts baſe metals into gold.

Philoso'phick. }
Philoso'phical. } *adj.* [*philoſophique,* Fr. from *philoſophy.*]

1. Belonging to philoſophy; ſuitable to a philoſopher; formed by philoſophy.

Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The Stoic laſt in *philoſophick* pride
By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,
Wiſe, perfect in himſelf, and all poſſeſſing. *Milton.*

How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philoſophick* ſtone? *Prior.*

When the ſafety of the publick is endangered, the appearance of a *philoſophical* or affected indolence muſt ariſe either from ſtupidity or perfidiouſneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Skilled in philoſophy.

We have our *philoſophical* perſons to make modern and familiar things ſupernatural and cauſeleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Acquaintance with God is not a ſpeculative knowledge, built on abſtracted reaſonings about his nature and eſſence, ſuch as *philoſophical* minds often buſy themſelves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their paſſions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury's Serm.*

3. Frugal; abſtemious.

This is what Nature's wants may well ſuffice:
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to *philoſophick* fare,
I'll mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe. *Dryden.*

Philoso'phically. *adv.* [from *philoſophical.*] In a philoſophical manner; rationally; wiſely.

The law of commonweals that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philoſophically* executed, is impartial; otherwiſe the amputation not equally puniſheth all. *Brown.*

No man has ever treated the paſſion of love with ſo much delicacy of thought and of expreſſion, or ſearched into the nature of it more *philoſophically,* than Ovid. *Dryden.*

If natural laws were once ſettled, they are never to be reverſed; to violate and infringe them, is the ſame as what we call miracle, and doth not ſound very *philoſophically* out of the mouth of an atheiſt. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **Philo'sophize.** *v. a.* [from *philoſophy.*] To play the philoſopher; to reaſon like a philoſopher; to moralize; to enquire into the cauſes of effects.

Qualities, that were occult to Ariſtotle, muſt be ſo to us; and we muſt not *philoſophize* beyond ſympathy and antipathy. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The wax *philoſophized* upon the matter, and finding out at laſt that it was burning, made the brick ſo hard, caſt itſelf into the fire. *L'Eſtrange.*

Two doctors of the ſchools were *philoſophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Eſtr.*

Some of our *philoſophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our ſouls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryden.*

PHILOSOPHY. *n. ſ.* [*philoſophie,* Fr. *philoſophia,* Lat.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral.

I had never read, heard, nor ſeen any thing, I had never any taſte of *philoſophy,* nor inward feeling in myſelf, which for a while I did not call to my ſuccour. *Sidney.*

Hang up *philoſophy;*
Unleſs *philoſophy* can make a Juliet,
Diſplant a town, reverſe a prince's doom,
It helps not. *Shakeſpeare.*

The progreſs you have made in *philoſophy,* hath enabled you to benefit yourſelf with what I have written. *Digby.*

2. Hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained.

We ſhall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philoſophy,* and the doctrines in our ſchools. *Locke.*

3. Reaſoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argu'd then,
Vain wiſdom all and falſe *philoſophy.* *Milton.*

His deciſions are the judgment of his paſſions, and not of his reaſon, the *philoſophy* of the ſinner, and not of the man. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. The courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools.

Phi'lter. *n. ſ.* [φίλτρον; *philtre,* Fr.] Something to cauſe love.

The melting kiſs that ſips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a *philter* in the draught. *Dryden.*

A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it; love, if you would raiſe love. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N° 38.

To **Phi'lter.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.

Let not thoſe that have repudiated the more inviting ſins, ſhew themſelves *philtred* and bewitched by this. *Government of the Tongue.*

Phiz. *n. ſ.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *phyſiognomy,* and ſhould therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz.*] The face, in a ſenſe of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amiſs,
As if being a traitor had altered his *phiz.* *Stepney.*

Phlebo'tomist. *n. ſ.* [*phlebotomiſte,* Fr. from φλὲψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

To **Phlebo'tomize.** *v. a.* [*phlebotomiſer,* Fr. from *phlebotomy.*] To let blood.

The frail bodies of men muſt have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized.* *Howel's England's Tears.*

PHLEBO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [φλεβοτομία, φλὲψ, φλεβὸς, vena, and τέμνω; *phlebotomie,* Fr.] Bloodletting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Although in indiſpoſitions of the liver or ſpleen, conſiderations are made in *phlebotomy* to their ſituation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pains for the ſpending of the ſpirits, come neareſt to the copious and ſwift loſs of ſpirits by *phlebotomy.* *Harvey.*

PHLEGM. *n. ſ.* [φλέγμα; *phlegme,* Fr.]

1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs or dulneſs.

Make the proper uſe of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm.* *Roſcomm.*

He who ſupreme in judgment, as in wit,
Might boldly cenſure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coolneſs, though he ſung with fire;
Our critics take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phle'm.* *Pope.*

Let melancholy rule ſupreme,
Choler preſide, or blood or *phlegm.* *Swift.*

2. Water.

A linen cloth, dipped in common ſpirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, becauſe the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

Phle'gmagogues. *n. ſ.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω; *phlegmagogue,* French.] A purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the ſtomachick ferment muſt be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* muſt evacuate it. *Floyer.*

Phlegma'tick. *adj.* [φλεγματικὸς; *phlegmatique,* Fr. from *phlegm.*]

1. Abounding in phlegm.

A neat's foot,
I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat. *Shakeſpeare.*

The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body. *Harvey.*

Chewing and ſmoaking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Generating phlegm.

Negroes, tranſplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themſelves and generations. *Brown.*

3. Watery.

Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being diſtilled often from ſalt of tartar, grows by every diſtillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick.* *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his ſhare, it is quickly tempered by the coldneſs of the reſt. *Addiſon.*

Who but a huſband ever could perſuade
His heart to leave the boſom of thy love,
For any *phlegmatick* deſign of ſtate? *Southern.*

Phle'gmon. *n. ſ.* [φλεγμονή.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.

Phlegmon, or inflammation, is the firſt degeneration from good blood, and neareſt of kin to it. *Wiſeman.*

Phle'gmonous. *adj.* [from *phlegmon.*] Inflammatory; burning.

It is generated ſecondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

Phleme. *n. ſ.* [from *phlæbotomus,* Lat.] A fleam, ſo it is commonly written; an inſtrument which is placed on the vein, and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horſes.

Phlogi'ston. *n. ſ.* [φλογιστὸς, from φλέγω.]

1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.
2. The inflammable part of any body.

Pho'nicks. *n. ſ.* [from φωνή.] The doctrine of ſounds.

Phonoca'mptick. *adj.* [φωνή and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the ſound, and by that to alter it.

The magnifying the ſound by the polyphoniſms or repercuſſions of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects. *Derham.*

Pho'sphor. }
Pho'sphorus. } *n. ſ.* [*phoſphorus,* Latin.]

1. The morning ſtar.

Why ſit we ſad when *phoſphor* ſhines ſo clear? *Pope.*

2. A chemical ſubſtance which, expoſed to the air, takes fire.

Of lambent flame you have whole ſheets in a handful of *phoſphor.* *Addiſon.*

Liquid and ſolid *phoſphorus* ſhow their flames more conſpicuouſly, when expoſed to the air. *Cheyne.*

Phrase. *n. ſ.* [φράσις.]

1. An idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to a language.
2. An expreſſion; a mode of ſpeech.

Now mince the ſin,
And mollify damnation with a *phraſe:*
Say you conſented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phraſes* which the Scripture uſeth to expreſs the ſum of religion. *Tillotſon.*

3. Stile; expreſſion.

Thou ſpeak'ſt
In better *phraſe* and matter than thou didſt. *Shakeſp.*

To **Phrase.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtile; to call; to term.

Theſe ſuns,
For ſo they *phraſe* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble ſpirits to arms. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Phraseo'logy. *n. ſ.* [φράσις and λέγω.]

1. Stile; diction.

The ſcholars of Ireland ſeem not to have the leaſt conception of a ſtile, but run on in a flat *phraſeology,* often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. A phraſe book. *Ainſworth.*

Phreni'tis. *n. ſ.* [φρενῖτις.] Madneſs; inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Phrene'tick. } *adj.* [φρενιτικὸς; *phrenitique,* Fr.] Mad; in-
Phre'ntick. } flamed in the brain; frantick.

Phreneticks imagine they ſee that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*

What œſtrum, what *phrenetick* mood,
Makes you thus laviſh of your blood! *Hudibras.*

The world was little better than a common fold of *phreneticks* and bedlams. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

PHRE'NSY. *n. ſ.* [from φρενῖτις; *phreneſie,* Fr. whence, by contraction, *phrenſy.*] Madneſs; franticneſs. This is too often written *frenzy.* See Frenzy.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not ſuffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrenſy.* *Hooker, b.* v. § 3.

Demoniack *phrenſy,* moping melancholy. *Milton.*

Would they only pleaſe themſelves in the deluſion, the *phrenſy* were more innocent; but lunaticks will needs be kings. *Decay of Piety.*

Phrenſy, or inflammation of the brain, profuſe hemorrhages from the noſe reſolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Phthisi'cal. *adj.* [φθισικὸς; *phtyſique,* Fr. from *phthiſick.*] Waſting.

Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breaſt, if not ſuddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a *phthiſical* conſumption. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

PHTHI'SICK. *n. ſ.* [φθίσις; *phtyſie,* Fr.] A conſumption.

His diſeaſe was a *phthiſick,* or aſthma, oft incurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Phthi'sis. *n. ſ.* [φθίσις.] A conſumption.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they eſcape the firſt nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthiſis* or fiſtula. *Wiſeman.*

Phila'ctery. *n. ſ.* [φυλακτήριον; *phylactere,* Fr.] A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence.

The *philacteries* on their wriſts and foreheads were looked on as ſpells, which would yield them impunity for their diſobedience. *Hammond.*

Golden ſayings
On large *phylacteries* expreſſive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*

Phy'sical. *adj.* [*phyſique,* Fr. from *phyſick.*]

1. Relating to nature, or to natural philoſophy; not moral.

The *phyſical* notion of neceſſity, that without which the work cannot poſſibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus neceſſary. *Hamm.*

To reflect on thoſe innumerable ſecrets of nature and *phyſical* philoſophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new ſcene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*

Charity in its origin is a *phyſical* and neceſſary conſequence of the principle of re-union. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Pertaining to the ſcience of healing.
3. Medicinal; helpful to health.

Is Brutus ſick? and is it *phyſical*
To walk unbraced, and ſuck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The blood I drop is rather *phyſical*
Than dangerous to me. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. Reſembling phyſick.

Phy'sically. *adv.* [from *phyſical.*] According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or ſenſe of natural philoſophy; not morally.

Time meaſuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or *phyſically* produceth the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The outward act of worſhip may be conſidered *phyſically* and abſtractly from any law, and ſo it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and ſo it receives its denomination from the law. *Stillingfleet.*

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is ſo commanded, be *phyſically* and in the preciſe nature of things diſtinct, yet morally, as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may paſs for one and the ſame action. *South's Sermons.*

I do not ſay, that the nature of light conſiſts in ſmall round globules, for I am not now treating *phyſically* of light or colours. *Locke.*

Physi'cian. *n. ſ.* [*phyſicien,* Fr. from *phyſick.*] One who profeſſes the art of healing.

Truſt not the *phyſician,*
His antidotes are poiſon, and he ſlays
More than you rob. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Some *phyſicians* are ſo conformable to the humour of the patient, as they preſs not the true cure of the diſeaſe, and others are ſo regular, as they reſpect not ſufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

His gratulatory verſe to King Henry, is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant *phyſician,* who had been the death of thouſands. *Peacham.*

Taught by thy art divine, the ſage *phyſician*
Eludes the urn; and chains, or exiles death. *Prior.*

PHY'SICK. *n. ſ.* [φυσική, which, originally ſignifying natural philoſophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.]

1. The ſcience of healing.

Were it my buſineſs to underſtand *phyſick,* would not the ſafer way be to conſult Nature herſelf in the hiſtory of diſeaſes, and their cures, than eſpouſe the principles of the dogmatiſts, methodiſts, or chymiſts? *Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.

In itſelf we deſire health, *phyſick* only for health's ſake. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

Uſe *phyſick* or ever thou be ſick. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xviii. 19.

Prayer is the beſt *phyſick* for many melancholy diſeaſes. *Peacham.*

He 'ſcapes the beſt, who nature to repair,
Draws *phyſick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryden.*

3. [In common phraſe.] A purge.

The people uſe *phyſick* to purge themſelves of humours. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

To **Phy'sick.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with phyſick; to cure.

The labour we delight in, *phyſicks* pain. *Shakeſp.*

It is a gallant child; one that indeed *phyſicks* the ſubject, makes old hearts freſh. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man;
For that will *phyſick* the great myrmidon
Who broils in loud applauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

In virtue and in health we love to be inſtructed, as well as *phyſicked* with pleaſure. *L'Eſtrange.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [*phyſico* and *theology.*] Divinity enforced or illuſtrated by natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *n. ſ.* [*phyſionomiſte*, Fr. from *phyſiognomy.*] One who judges of the temper
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } or future fortune by the features of the face.

Digonius, when he ſhould have been put to death by the Turk, a *phyſiognomer* wiſhed he might not die, becauſe he would ſow much diſſention among the Chriſtians. *Peacham.*

Apelles made his pictures ſo very like, that a *phyſiognomiſt* and fortune-teller foretold, by looking on them, the time of their deaths, whom thoſe pictures repreſented. *Dryden.*

Let the *phyſiognomiſts* examine his features. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } *adj.* [φυσιογνωμονικὸς; from *phyſiognomy.*] Drawn from the contemp-
PHYSIOGNO'MONICK. } lation of the face; converſant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. *n. ſ.* [for *phyſiognomony*; φυσιογνωμονία; *phyſionomie*, Fr.]

1. The act of diſcovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face.

In all *phyſiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will diſcover thoſe natural inclinations of the mind which diſſimulation will conceal, or diſcipline will ſuppreſs. *Bacon.*

2. The face; the caſt of the look.

The aſtrologer, who ſpells the ſtars,
Miſtakes his globes, and in her brighter eye
Interprets Heaven's *phyſiognomy.* *Cleaveland.*

They'll find i' th' *phyſiognomies*
O' th' planets all men's deſtinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits conſiſts in expreſſing the true temper of thoſe perſons which it repreſents, and to make known their *phyſiognomy.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The diſtinguiſhing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and viſible with time and age; but the peculiar *phyſiognomy* of the mind is moſt diſcernible in children. *Locke.*

PHYSIO'LOGICAL. *adj.* [from *phyſiology.*] Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things.

Some of them ſeem rather metaphyſical than *phyſiological* notions. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *phyſiology.*] One verſed in phyſiology; a writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [φύσις and λέγω; *phyſiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature.

Diſputing *phyſiology* is of no accommodation to your deſigns. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Philoſophers adapted their deſcription of the Deity to the vulgar, otherwiſe the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *phyſiology.* *Bentley's Sermons.*

PHY'SY. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe the ſame with *fuſee.*] See FUSEE.

Some watches are made with four wheels, ſome have ſtrings and *phyſies*, and others none. *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS. *adj.* [φυτὸν and *voro*, Lat.] That eats graſs or any vegetable.

Hairy animals with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [φυτὸν and γράφω.] A deſcription of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [φυτὸν and γράφω.] The doctrine of plants; botanical diſcourſe.

PI'ACLE. *n. ſ.* [*piaculum*, Latin.] An enormous crime. A word not uſed.

To tear the paps that gave them ſuck, can there be a greater *piacle* againſt nature? can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howel's England's Tears.*

PIA'CULAR. } *adj.* [*piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Lat.]
PIA'CULOUS. }

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.

2. Such as requires expiation.

It was *piaculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundinæ, obſerved every ninth day. *Brown.*

3. Criminal; atrociouſly bad.

While we think it ſo *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients, we muſt neceſſarily come ſhort of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

PIA-MATER. n. ſ. [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *n. ſ.*

1. A bird; the leſſer wood-pecker. *Bailey.*

2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland.

PIA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*piaſtra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five ſhillings ſterling in value. *Dict.*

PIAZZA. n. ſ. [Italian.] A walk under a roof ſupported by pillars.

He ſtood under the *piazza.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PICA. *n. ſ.* Among printers, a particular ſize of their types or letters.

PICARO'ON. *n. ſ.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer.

Corſica and Majorca in all wars have been the neſts of *picaroons.* *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

PI'CCAGE. *n. ſ.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainſworth.*

To PICK. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to chuſe; to ſelect; to glean; to gather here and there.

This fellow *picks* up wit as pigeons peas. *Shakeſp.*

He hath *pick'd* out an act,
Under whoſe heavy ſenſe your brother's life
Falls into forfeit. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Truſt me, ſweet,
Out of this ſilence yet I *pick'd* a welcome;
And in the modeſty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue
Of ſaucy and audacious eloquence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itſelf; and when men are ingenious in *picking* out circumſtances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*

The want of many things fed him with hope, that he ſhould out of theſe his enemies diſtreſſes *pick* ſome fit occaſion of advantage. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They muſt *pick* me out with ſhackles tir'd,
To make them ſport with blind activity. *Milton.*

What made thee *pick* and chuſe her out,
T' employ their ſorceries about? *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we ſeen of men that have been *picked* up and relieved out of ſtarving neceſſities, afterwards conſpire againſt their patrons! *L'Eſtrange.*

If he would compound for half, it ſhould go hard but he'd make a ſhift to *pick* it up. *L'Eſtrange.*

A painter would not be much commended, who ſhould *pick* out this cavern from the whole Æneids; he had better leave them in their obſcurity. *Dryden.*

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find moſt proper to make honey. *Dryden.*

He that is nouriſhed by the acorns he *picked* up under an oak in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himſelf. *Locke.*

He aſked his friends about him, where they had *picked* up ſuch a blockhead. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 167.

The will may *pick* and chuſe among theſe objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

Deep through a miry lane ſhe *pick'd* her way,
Above her ankle roſe the chalky clay. *Gay.*

Thus much he may be able to *pick* out, and willing to transfer into his new hiſtory; but the reſt of your character will probably be dropped, on account of the antiquated ſtile they are delivered in. *Swift.*

Heav'n, when it ſtrives to poliſh all it can
Its laſt, beſt work, but forms a ſofter man,
Picks from each ſex, to make the fav'rite bleſt. *Pope.*

2. To take up; to gather; to find induſtriouſly.

You owe me money, Sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

It was believed, that Perkin's eſcape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They are as peeviſh company to themſelves as to their neighbours; for there's not one circumſtance in nature, but they ſhall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pick the very refuſe of thoſe harveſt fields. *Thomſon.*

3. To ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by picking away filth.

For private friends: his anſwer was,
He could not ſtay to *pick* them in a pile
Of muſty chaff. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilſt he yawneth; for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for converſation, by ſuppreſſing ſome, and communicating others. *Addiſon.*

You are not to waſh your hands, till you have picked your ſallad. *Swift.*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering.

Hope is a pleaſant premeditation of enjoyment; as when a dog expects till his maſter has done *picking* a bone. *More.*

5. [*Piquer*, French.] To pierce; to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and ſmear it with ſpirits, to ſee if the virtual heat of the ſtrong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

In the face, a ſmall wart or fiery puſtule, being healed by ſcratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corroſive. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

6. To ſtrike with bill or beak; to peck.

The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley ſhall *pick* out. *Prov.* xxx. 17.

7. [*Picare*, Italian.] To rob.

The other night I fell aſleep here, and had my pocket *pickt*; this houſe is turn'd bawdy-houſe, they *pick* pockets. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have a deſign upon your pocket, and the word conſcience is uſed only as an inſtrument to *pick* it. *South.*

8. To open a lock by a pointed inſtrument.

Did you ever find
That any art could *pick* the lock, or power
Could force it open? *Denham.*

9. *To* PICK *a Hole in one's Coat.* A proverbial expreſſion for one finding fault with another.

To PICK. *v. n.*

1. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels.

Why ſtand'ſt thou *picking?* is thy palate ſore,
That bete and radiſhes will make thee roar? *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely and leiſurely.

He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,
But faggotted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattl'd, all was well. *Dryden.*

PICK. *n. ſ.* A ſharp-pointed iron tool.

What the miners call chert and whern, the ſtone-cutters nicomia, is ſo hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not ſplit but irregularly. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PI'CKAPACK. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.

In a hurry ſhe whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her ſhoulders. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'CKAXE. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *axe.*] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a ſharp point.

Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, ſeventeen inches long, ſharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I'll hide my maſter from the flies, as deep
As theſe poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

As when bands
Of pioneers, with ſpade and *pickaxe* arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton.*

PI'CKBACK. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack.*] On the back.

As our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKED. *adj.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; ſmart.

Let the ſtake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not ſettle on it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To PICKEE'R. *v. a.* [*piccare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob.

2. To make a flying ſkirmiſh. *Ainſworth.*

No ſooner could a hint appear,
But up he ſtarted to *pickeer*,
And made the ſtouteſt yield to mercy,
When he engag'd in controverſy. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *pick.*]

1. One who picks or culls.

The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer.*

2. A pickaxe; an inſtrument to pick with.

With an iron *picker* clear all the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PICKE'REL. *n. ſ.* [from *pike.*] A ſmall pike.

PICKEREL-WEED. *n. ſ.* [from *pike.*] A water-plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

The luce or pike is the tyrant of the freſh waters; they are bred, ſome by generation, and ſome not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unleſs Geſner be miſtaken. *Walton.*

PI'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*pekel*, Dutch.]

1. Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved.

Thou ſhalt be whipt with wire, and ſtew'd in brine,
Smarting in ling'ring *pickle.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit and kept in *pickle*; as whiting and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He inſtructs his friends that dine with him in the beſt *pickle* for a walnut. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 482.

A third ſort of antiſcorbuticks are called aſtringent; as capers, and moſt of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Thing kept in pickle.

3. Condition; ſtate. A word of contempt and ridicule.

How cam'ſt thou in this *pickle?* *Shakeſpeare.*

A phyſician undertakes a woman with ſore eyes; his way was to daub 'em with ointments, and while ſhe was in that *pickle*, carry off a ſpoon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,
E'en ſits him down. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PI'CKLE, or *Pightel. n. ſ.* A ſmall parcel of land incloſed with a hedge, which in ſome countries is called a *pingle. Phillips.*

To PI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preſerve in pickle.

Autumnal cornels next in order ſerv'd,
In lees of wine well *pickl'd* and preſerv'd. *Dryden.*

They ſhall have all, rather than make a war,
The Straits, the Guinea-trade, the herrings too;
Nay, to keep friendſhip, they ſhall *pickle* you. *Dryden.*

2. To ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad: as, a *pickled* rogue, or one conſummately villainous.

PI'CKLEHERRING. *n. ſ.* [*pickle* and *herring.*] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

Another branch of pretenders to this art, without horſe or *pickleherring*, lie ſnug in a garret. *Spectator*, Nº 572.

The *pickleherring* found the way to ſhake him, for upon his whiſtling a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with ſuch a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear ſmiling, and loſt the prize. *Addiſon's Spect.*

PI'CKLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *lock.*]

1. An inſtrument by which locks are opened without the key.

We take him to be a thief too, Sir; for we have found upon him, Sir, a ſtrange *picklock.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Scipio, having ſuch a *picklock*, would ſpend ſo many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Bacon.*

It corrupts faith and juſtice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thou raiſedſt thy voice to deſcribe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan ſweating at his forge, and ſtamping the queen's image on viler metals. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The perſon who picks locks.

PI'CKPOCKET. } *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *pocket.*] A thief who ſteals
PI'CKPURSE. } by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe.

I think he is not a *pickpurſe* nor a horſeſtealer. *Shakeſp.*

It is reaſonable, when Eſquire South is loſing his money to ſharpers and *pickpockets*, I ſhould lay out the fruits of my honeſt induſtry in a law ſuit. *Arbuth. Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

Pickpockets and highwaymen obſerve ſtrict juſtice among themſelves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

His fellow *pickpurſe*, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*

A *pickpurſe* at the bar or bench. *Swift.*

If a court or country's made a job,
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

PICKTOO'TH. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *tooth.*] An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* caſe on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails. *Swift.*

PICKTHA'NK. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *thank.*] An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired; a whiſpering paraſite.

With pleaſing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

Many tales deviſ'd,
Oft the ear of greatneſs needs muſt hear,
By ſmiling *pickthanks* and baſe newſmongers. *Shakeſp.*

The buſineſs of a *pickthank* is the baſeſt of offices. *L'Eſtrange.*

If he be great and powerful, ſpies and *pickthanks* generally provoke him to perſecute and tyrannize over the innocent and the juſt. *South's Sermons.*

PICT. *n. ſ.* [*pictus*, Latin.] A painted perſon.

Your neighbours would not look on you as men,
But think the nations all turn'd *Picts* again. *Lee.*

PICTO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Latin.] Produced by a painter. A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and uſeful.

Sea horſes are but groteſco delineations, which fill up empty ſpaces in maps, as many *pictorial* inventions, not any phyſical ſhapes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PI'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*pictura*, Latin.]

1. A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours.

Madam, if that your heart be ſo obdurate,
Vouchſafe me yet your *picture* for my love,
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber. *Shakeſp.*

Pictures and ſhapes are but ſecondary objects, and pleaſe or diſpleaſe but in memory. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Devouring what he ſaw ſo well deſign'd,
He with an empty *picture* fed his mind. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as he begins to ſpell, as many *pictures* of animals ſhould be got him as can be found with the printed names to them. *Locke.*

2. The ſcience of painting.

3. The works of painters.

Quintilian, when he ſaw any well-expreſſed image of grief, either in *picture* or ſculpture, would uſually weep. *Wotton.*

If nothing will ſatisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no deſign to ruin the company of *picture*-drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any reſemblance or repreſentation.

Vouchſafe this *picture* of thy ſoul to ſee;
'Tis ſo far good, as it reſembles thee. *Dryden.*

It ſuffices to the unity of any idea, that it be conſidered as one repreſentation or *picture*, though made up of ever ſo many particulars. *Locke.*

To PI'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paint; to repreſent by painting.

I have not ſeen him ſo *pictur'd.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He who cauſed the ſpring to be *pictured*, added this rhyme for an expoſition. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is not allowable, what is obſervable of Raphael Urban, wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictured* before our Saviour waſhing his feet on her knees, which will not conſiſt with the ſtrict letter of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the *picture* of a friend having a blemiſh in one eye, would *picture* only the other ſide of his face. *South's Sermons.*

2. To repreſent.

All filled with theſe rueful ſpectacles of ſo many wretched carcaſſes ſtarving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenſer.*

Fond man,
See here thy *pictur'd* life. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To PI'DDLE. *v. n.* [This word is obſcure in its etymology; Skinner derives it from *picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr. Lye thinks the diminutive of the Welſh *bryta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for Skinner gives for its primitive ſignification, to deal in little things.]

1. To pick at table; to feed ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite.

From ſtomach ſharp, and hearty feeding,
To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. To trifle; to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main. *Ainſworth.*

PI'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *piddle.*] One that eats ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite.

PIE. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by Skinner from [illegible], to build, that is to build of paſte; by Junius derived by contraction from *paſty*; if paſties, doubled together without walls, were the firſt pies, the derivation is eaſy from *pie*, a foot; as in ſome provinces, an apple paſty is ſtill called an apple foot.]

1. Any cruſt baked with ſomething in it.

No man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious finger. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Mincing of meat in *pies* ſaveth the grinding of the teeth, and therefore more nouriſhing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would ſerve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Chriſtmas. *Dryden.*

Chuſe your materials right;
From thence of courſe the figure will ariſe,
And elegance adorn the ſurface of your *pies.* *King.*
Eat beef or *pie*-cruſt, if you'd ſerious be. *King.*

2. [*Pica*, Latin.] A magpie; a particoloured bird.

The *pie* will diſcharge thee for pulling the reſt. *Tuſſer.*

The raven croak'd hoarſe on the chimney's top,
And chattering *pies* in diſmal diſcords ſung. *Shakeſp.*

Who taught the parrot human notes to try,
Or with a voice endu'd the chatt'ring *pie?*
'Twas witty want. *Dryden.*

3. The old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called, as is ſuppoſed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.

4. Cock and *pie* was a ſlight expreſſion in Shakeſpeare's time, of which I know not the meaning.

Mr. Slender, come; we ſtay for you.
—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir.
—By cock and *pie*, you ſhall not chuſe, Sir; come, come. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

PIE'BALD. *adj.* [from *pie.*] Of various colours; diverſified in colour.

It was a particoloured dreſs,
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*

They would think themſelves miſerable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly ſuffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarſe patches and borrowed ſhreds. *Locke.*

They are pleaſed to hear of a *piebald* horſe that is ſtrayed out of a field near Iſlington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator*, N° 452.

Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linſey-wolſey brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope.*

PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*piece*, French.]

1. A patch. *Ainſworth.*

2. A part of a whole; a fragment.

Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezek.* xxiv. 26.

The chief captain, fearing leſt Paul ſhould have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

Theſe leſſer rocks, or great bulky ſtones, that lie ſcattered in the ſea or upon the land, are they not manifeſt fragments and *pieces* of theſe greater maſſes? *Burnet.*

A man that is in Rome can ſcarce ſee an object that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or hiſtorian. *Addiſon.*

3. A part.

It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotſon.*

4. A picture.

If unnatural, the fineſt colours are but daubing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monſter at the beſt. *Dryden.*

Each heav'nly *piece* unweary'd we compare,
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

5. A compoſition; performance.

He wrote ſeveral *pieces*, which he did not aſſume the honour of. *Addiſon.*

6. A ſingle great gun.

A *piece* of ord'nance 'gainſt it I have plac'd. *Shakeſp.*

Many of the ſhips have braſs *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at leaſt requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

7. A hand gun.

When he cometh to experience of ſervice abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a ſoldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenſer.*

The ball goes on in the direction of the ſtick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is ſhot. *Cheyne.*

8. A coin; a ſingle piece of money.

When once the poet's honour ceaſes,
From reaſon far his tranſports rove;
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or ſmatterer.

10. *A-*PIECE. To each.

I demand, concerning all thoſe creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear *a-piece?* *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

11. *Of a* PIECE *with.* Like; of the ſame ſort; united; the ſame with the reſt.

Truth and fiction are ſo aptly mix'd,
That all ſeems uniform and *of a piece*. *Roſcommon.*

When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made requeſt, that his houſe and his body might be all *of a piece*. *L'Eſtran.*

My own is *of a piece with* his, and were he living, they are ſuch as he would have written. *Dryden.*

I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more *of a piece*, and more depending on the ſerious part of the deſign. *Dryden.*

Too juſtly vaniſh'd from an age like this;
Now ſhe is gone, the world is *of a piece*. *Dryden.*

Nothing but madneſs can pleaſe madmen, and a poet muſt be *of a piece with* the ſpectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryd.*

To PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece.

I ſpeak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,
To draw it out in length. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

If aught within that little ſeeming ſubſtance,
Or all of it with our diſpleaſure *piec'd*,
And nothing more may fitly like your grace,
She is yours. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Plant it with women as well as men, that it may ſpread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon.*

2. To join; to unite.

3. *To* PIECE *out.* To encreaſe by addition.

He *pieces out* his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Whether the *piecing out* of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

To PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coaleſce; to be compacted.

Let him, that was the cauſe of this, have power
To take off ſo much grief from you, as he
Will *piece* up in himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cunning prieſt choſe Plantagenet to be the ſubject his pupil ſhould perſonate; becauſe he was more in the preſent ſpeech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more cloſe upon the bruit of Plantagenet's eſcape. *Bacon.*

PIE'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *piece.*] One that pieces.

PIE'CELESS. *adj.* [from *piece.*] Whole; compact; not made of ſeparate pieces.

In thoſe poor types of God, round circles; ſo
Religion's types the *pieceleſs* centers flow,
And are in all the lines which all ways go. *Donne.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *adv.* [pice and mel; a word in Saxon of the ſame import.] In pieces; in fragments.

Why did I not his carcaſs *piecemeal* tear,
And caſt it in the ſea? *Denham.*

I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horſe,
E'er I'll take you for better or worſe. *Hudibras.*

Neither was the body then ſubject to diſtempers, to die by *piecemeal*; and languiſh under coughs or conſumptions. *South.*

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouſe. *Pope.*

Piecemeal they win this acre firſt, then that;
Glean on and gather up the whole eſtate. *Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *adj.* Single; ſeparate; divided.

Other blaſphemies level; ſome at one attribute, ſome at another: but this, by a more compendious impiety, ſhoots at his very being; and as if it ſcorned theſe *piecemeal* guilts, ſets up a ſingle monſter big enough to devour them all. *Government of the Tongue.*

PIE'D. *adj.* [from *pie.*] Variegated; particoloured.

They deſire to take ſuch as have their feathers of *pied*, orient, and various colours. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

All the yeanlings which were ſtreak'd and *pied*,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Pied cattle are ſpotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

The ſeat, the ſoft wool of the bee,
The cover, gallantly to ſee,
The wing of a *pied* butterfly,
I trow 'twas ſimple trimming. *Drayton.*

Meadows trim with daiſies *pied*,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*

PIE'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pied.*] Variegation; diverſity of colour.

There is an art, which in their *piedneſs* ſhares
With great creating nature. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

PIE'LED. *adj.* Perhaps for *peeled*, or bald; or *piled*, or having ſhort hair.

Piel'd prieſt, doſt thou command me be ſhut out?
I do. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

PI'EPOWDER *Court. n. ſ.* [from *pied*, foot, and *pouldre*, duſty.] A court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein.

PIER. *n. ſ.* [*pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raiſed.

Oak, cedar, and cheſnut, are the beſt builders; for *piers* ſometimes wet, ſometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*

The Engliſh took the galley, and drew it to ſhore, and uſed the ſtones to reinforce the *pier*. *Hayward.*

The bridge, conſiſting of four arches, is of the length of ſix hundred and twenty-two Engliſh feet and an half: the dimenſions of the arches are as follows, in Engliſh meaſure; the height of the firſt arch one hundred and nine feet, the diſtance between the *piers* ſeventy-two feet and an half; in the ſecond arch, the diſtance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the diſtance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the diſtance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force.

Steed threatens ſteed in high and boaſtful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

The love of money is the root of all evil; which while ſome coveted after, they have *pierced* themſelves through with many ſorrows. 1 *Tim.* vi. 10.

With this fatal ſword, on which I dy'd,
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender ſide. *Dryden.*

The glorious temple ſhall ariſe,
And with new luſtre *pierce* the neighb'ring ſkies. *Prior.*

2. To touch the paſſions; to affect.

Did your letters *pierce* the queen?
She read them in my preſence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakeſp.*

To PIERCE. *v. n.*

1. To make way by force.

Her ſighs will make a batt'ry in his breaſt;
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is that ſpeaketh like the *piercings* of a ſword; but the tongue of the wiſe is health. *Prov.* xii. 18.

Short arrows, called ſprights, without any other heads, ſave wood ſharpened, were diſcharged out of muſkets, and would *pierce* through the ſides of ſhips, where a bullet would not *pierce*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To ſtrike; to move; to affect.

Say, ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And ſay ſhe uttereth *piercing* eloquence. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To enter; to dive.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning, than himſelf ſhould declare, ſo would ſhe interpret all his doings to be accompliſhed in goodneſs. *Sidney, b.* ii.

All men knew Nathaniel to be an Iſraelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further teſtimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

4. To affect ſeverely.

They provide more *piercing* ſtatutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shakeſpeare.*

PIE'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *pierce.*]

1. An inſtrument that bores or penetrates.

Cart, ladder, and wimble, with *perſer* and pod. *Tuſſer.*

2. The part with which inſects perforate bodies.

The hollow inſtrument, terebra, we may Engliſh *piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. One who perforates.

PIE'RCINGLY. *adv.* [from *pierce.*] Sharply.

PIE'RCINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *piercing.*] Power of piercing.

We contemplate the vaſt reach and compaſs of our underſtanding, the prodigious quickneſs and *piercingneſs* of its thought. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

PI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*pietas*, Lat. *pieté*, Fr.]

1. Diſcharge of duty to God.

What *piety*, pity, fortitude, did Æneas poſſeſs beyond his companions? *Peacham on Poetry.*

'Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior.*

There be who faith prefer, and *piety* to God. *Milton.*

2. Duty to parents or thoſe in ſuperiour relation.

PIG. *n. ſ.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]

1. A young ſow or boar.

Some men there are, love not a gaping *pig*;
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alba, from the white ſow nam'd,
That for her thirty ſucking *pigs* was fam'd. *Dryden.*

The fleſh-meats of an eaſy digeſtion, are *pig*, lamb, rabbit, and chicken. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. An oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron.

A nodding beam, or *pig* of lead,
May hurt the very ableſt head. *Pope.*

To PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON. *n. ſ.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a ſmall houſe: in ſome places called dovecote.

This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas. *Shakeſpeare.*

A turtle dove, and a young *pigeon*. *Gen.* xv. 9.

Perceiving that the *pigeon* had loſt a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they paſſed ſafe, only the end of their poop was bruiſed. *Raleigh.*

Fix'd in the maſt, the feather'd weapon ſtands,
The fearful *pigeon* flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*

See the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both ſexes, like the outſide of a *pigeon*-houſe. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

This building was deſign'd a model,
Or of a *pigeon*-houſe or oven,
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

PI'GEONFOOT. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PI'GEONLIVERED. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver.*] Mild; ſoft; gentle.

I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppreſſion bitter. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

PI'GGIN. *n. ſ.* In the northern provinces, a ſmall veſſel.

PIGHT. old preter. and part. paſſ. of *pitch*. Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.

An hideous rock is *pight*,
Of mighty Magnes ſtone, whoſe craggy clift,
Depending from on high, dreadful to ſight,
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenſer.*

The body big and mightily *pight*,
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And mockle maſt to the huſband did yield. *Spenſer.*

Then brought ſhe me into this deſart vaſt,
And by my wretched lover's ſide me *pight*. *Fairy Queen.*

Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shakeſp.*

When I diſſuaded him from his intent,
I found him *pight* to do it. *Shakeſpeare.*

PI'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Conſider about the opacity of the corpuſcles of black *pigments*, and the comparative diaphaneity of white bodies. *Boyle.*

PI'GMY. *n. ſ.* [*pigmée*, Fr. *pigmæus*, Lat.] A ſmall nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconſiderable.

When cranes invade, his little ſword and ſhield
The *pigmy* takes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The criticks of a more exalted taſte, may diſcover ſuch beauties in the antient poetry, as may eſcape the comprehenſion of us *pigmies* of a more limited genius. *Garth.*

But that it wanted room,
It might have been a *pigmy*'s tomb. *Swift.*

PIGNORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*pignora*, Lat.] The act of pledging.

PI'GNUT. *n. ſ.* [*pig* and *nut.*] An earth nut.

I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts*. *Shakeſp.*

PI'GSNEY. *n. ſ.* [pigna, Saxon, a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. It is uſed by Butler for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.

Shine upon me but benignly
With that one, and that other *pigſney*. *Hudibras.*

PIGWI'DGEON. *n. ſ.* This word is uſed by Drayton as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or ſmall.

Where's the Stoick can his wrath appeaſe,
To ſee his country ſick of Pym's diſeaſe;
By Scotch invaſion to be made a prey
To ſuch *pigwidgeon* myrmidons as they? *Cleaveland.*

PIKE. *n. ſ.* [*picque*, Fr. his ſnout being ſharp. *Skinner* and *Junius.*]

1. The luce or *pike* is the tyrant of the freſh waters: they are bred ſome by generation, and ſome not; as, namely, of a weed called pickerel-weed, unleſs Geſner be much miſtaken; for he ſays, this weed, and other glutinous matter, with the help of the ſun's heat in ſome particular months, and in ſome ponds adapted for it by nature, do become *pikes*: doubtleſs divers *pikes* are bred after this manner, or are brought into ſome ponds ſome other way, that is paſt man's finding out: Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the *pike* to be the longeſt lived of any freſh water fiſh, and yet he computes it to be not uſually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a ſolitary, melancholy, and bold fiſh; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or ſpawning is uſually about the end of February, or ſomewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is this; a he and a ſhe *pike* will uſually go together out of a river into ſome ditch or creek, and there the ſpawner caſts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time ſhe is caſting her ſpawn, but touches her not. *Walton's Angler.*

In a pond into which were put ſeveral fiſh and two *pikes*, upon drawing it ſome years afterwards there were left no fiſh, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious ſize, having devoured the other fiſh and their numerous ſpawn. *Hale.*

The *pike* the tyrant of the floods. *Pope.*

2. [*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance uſed by the foot ſoldiers, to keep off the horſe, to which bayonets have ſucceeded.

Beat you the drum that it ſpeak mournfully,
Trail your ſteel *pikes*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we become rakes; for I ſpeak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge. *Shak.*

He wanted *pikes* to ſet before his archers. *Shakeſpeare.*

They cloſed, and locked ſhoulder to ſhoulder, their *pikes* they ſtrained in both hands, and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the *pike* againſt the right foot, the other breaſt-high againſt the enemy. *Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron *pike*;
Th' one half would thruſt, the other ſtrike. *Hudibras.*

3. A fork uſed in huſbandry.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* to pike them up handſome to drie. *Tuſſer.*

4. Among turners, two iron ſprigs, between which any thing to be turned is faſtened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with raſping, they pitch between the *pikes*. *Moxon.*

PI'KED. *adj.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; accuminated; ending in a point. In Shakeſpeare, it is uſed of a man with a pointed beard.

Why then I ſuck my teeth, and catechiſe
My *piked* man of countries. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

PI'KEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*pike* and *man.*] A ſoldier armed with a pike.

Three great ſquadrons of *pikemen* were placed againſt the enemy. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

PI'KESTAFF. *n. ſ.* [*pike* and *ſtaff.*] The wooden frame of a pike.

To me it is as plain as a *pikeſtaff*, from what mixture it is, that this daughter ſilently lowers, t'other ſteals a kind look. *Tatler*, N° 75.

PILA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*pilaſtre*, Fr. *pilaſtro*, Italian.] A ſquare column, ſometimes inſulated, but oftner ſet within a wall, and only ſhewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickneſs. *Dict.*

Pilaſters muſt not be too tall and ſlender, leſt they reſemble pillars; nor too dwarfiſh and groſs, leſt they imitate the piles or piers of bridges. *Wotton.*

Built like a temple, where *pilaſters* round
Were ſet. *Milton.*

The curtain riſes, and a new frontiſpiece is ſeen, joined to the great *pilaſters* on each ſide of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Clap four ſlices of *pilaſter* on't,
That laid with bits of ruſtic makes a front. *Pope.*

PI'LCHER. *n. ſ.* [Warburton ſays we ſhould read *pilche*, which ſignifies a cloke or coat of ſkins, meaning the ſcabbard: this is confirmed by Junius, who renders *pilly* a garment of ſkins; pylece, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pelliccia*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or caſe; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*

Pluck your ſword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Shakeſp.*

2. A fiſh like a herring.

PILE. *n. ſ.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation.

The bridge the Turks before broke, by plucking up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks. *Knolles.*

If the ground be hollow or weak, he ſtrengthens it by driving in *piles*. *Moxon.*

The foundation of the church of Haerlem is ſupported by wooden *piles*, as the houſes in Amſterdam are. *Locke.*

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly ranges
In heaps and *piles* of ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated
To his own portion! what expence by th' hour

Seems to flow from him! how i'th' name of thrift
Does he rake this together? *Shakeſpeare.*

By the water paſſing through the ſtone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigeſted and confuſed *pile*. *Woodward.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,
I'll carry't to the *pile*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great. *Ezek.* xxiv. 9.

In Alexander's time, the Indian philoſophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any viſible concern. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

The wife, and counſellor or prieſt,
Prepare and light his fun'ral fire,
And cheerful on the *pile* expire. *Prior.*

4. An edifice; a building.

Th' aſcending *pile* ſtood fix'd her ſtately height. *Milton.*

Not to look back ſo far, to whom this iſle
Owes the firſt glory of ſo brave a *pile*. *Denham.*

The *pile* o'erlook'd the town, and drew the ſight. *Dryden.*

Fancy brings the vaniſh'd *piles* to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope's Miſcellanies.*

No longer ſhall forſaken Thames
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;
A *pile* ſhall from its aſhes riſe,
Fit to invade or prop the ſkies. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

5. A hair. [*Pilus*, Lat.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his left cheek is a cheek of two *pile* and a half, but his right cheek is worn bare. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

6. Hairy ſurface; nap.

Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured; the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet. *Grew.*

7. [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.

His ſpear a bent,
The *pile* was of a horſe-fly's tongue,
Whoſe ſharpneſs nought revers'd. *Drayton's Nymph.*

8. [*Pile*, Fr. *pila*, Italian.] One ſide of a coin; the reverſe of croſs.

Other men have been, and are of the ſame opinion, a man may more juſtifiably throw up croſs and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up ſo. *Locke.*

9. In the plural, *piles*.] The hæmorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneaſineſs, ſolicit the humours towards that part, to procure the *piles*, which ſeldom miſs to relieve the head. *Arbuthnot.*

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

The fabrick of his folly, whoſe foundation
Is *pil'd* upon his faith, and will continue
The ſtanding of his body. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let them pull all about my ears,
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downſtretch
Below the beam of ſight, yet will I ſtill
Be thus. *Shakeſpeare.*

Againſt beleagur'd heav'n the giants move;
Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the ſky. *Dryden.*

Men *pil'd* on men, with active leaps ariſe,
And build the breathing fabrick to the ſkies. *Addiſon.*

In all that heap of quotations which he has *piled* up, nothing is aimed at. *Atterbury.*

All theſe together are the foundation of all thoſe heaps of comments, which are *piled* ſo high upon authors, that it is difficult ſometimes to clear the text from the rubbiſh. *Felton.*

2. To fill with ſomething heaped.

Attabaliba had a great houſe *piled* upon the ſides with great wedges of gold. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

PI'LEATED. *adj.* [*pileus*, Latin.] In the form of a cover or hat.

A *pileated* echinus taken up with different ſhells of ſeveral kinds. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.

To PI'LFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] To ſteal; to gain by petty robbery.

They not only ſteal from each other, but *pilfer* away all things that they can from ſuch ſtrangers as do land. *Abbot.*

He would not *pilfer* the victory; and the defeat was eaſy. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Leaders, at an army's head,
Hemm'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,
As meanly plunder, as they bravely fought. *Pope.*

To PI'LFER. *v. n.* To practiſe petty theft.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is ſuch as baſeſt and the meaneſt wretches,
For *pilf'rings* and moſt common treſpaſſes,
Are puniſh'd with. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They of thoſe marches
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers. *Shakeſpeare.*

I came not here on ſuch a trivial toy,
As a ſtray'd ewe, or to purſue the ſtealth
Of *pilfering* wolf. *Milton.*

When theſe plagiaries come to be ſtript of their *pilfered* ornaments, there's the daw of the fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ev'ry ſtring is told,
For fear ſome *pilf'ring* hand ſhould make too bold. *Dryd.*

PI'LFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *pilfer*.] One who ſteals petty things.

Haſt thou ſuffered at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers*? Promote thoſe charities which remove ſuch peſts of ſociety into priſons and workhouſes. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PI'LFERINGLY. *adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

PI'LFERY. *n. ſ.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of *pilfery*; the fox denies, and the ape tries the cauſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'LGRIM. *n. ſ.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, French; *pelegrino*, Italian; *peregrinus*, Latin.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered ſome miles together, have a hearts-grief when they are near to part. *Drummond.*

Granting they could not tell Abraham's footſtep from an ordinary *pilgrim*'s; yet they ſhould know ſome difference between the foot of a man and the face of Venus. *Stillingfleet.*

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryd.*

To PI'LGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down every where, feeding upon all ſorts of plants. *Grew.*

PI'LGRIMAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.]

1. A long journey; travel; more uſually a journey on account of devotion.

We are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*. *Shakeſpeare.*

In priſon thou haſt ſpent a *pilgrimage*,
And, like a hermit, overpaſt thy days. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moſt miſerable hour, that time ere ſaw
In laſting labour of his *pilgrimage*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Painting is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we ſhall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Shakeſpeare uſed it for time irkſomely ſpent, improperly.

PILL. *n. ſ.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, French.] Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs.

In the taking of a potion or *pills*, the head and the neck ſhake. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When I was ſick, you gave me bitter *pills*. *Shakeſp.*

The oraculous doctor's myſtick bills,
Certain hard words made into *pills*. *Craſhaw.*

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.]

1. To rob; to plunder.

So did he good to none, to many ill;
So did he all the kingdom rob and *pill*. *Hubberd.*

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes,
And loſt their hearts. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

Large-handed robbers your grave maſters are,
And *pill* by law. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

You wrangling pirates, that fall out
In ſharing that which you have *pill'd* from me. *Shakeſp.*

Suppoſe *pilling* and polling officers, as buſy upon the people, as thoſe flies were upon the fox. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who *pill'd* his province 'ſcapes the laws,
And keeps his money, though he loſt his cauſe. *Dryden.*

2. For *peel*; to ſtrip off the bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *pilled* white ſtreaks in them. *Gen.* xxx. 37.

To PILL. *v. n.* To be ſtript away; to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ. This ſhould be *peel*; which ſee.

The whiteneſs *pilled* away from his eyes. *Tob.* xi. 13.

PI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; ſomething got by plundering or pilling.

Others, like ſoldiers,
Make boot upon the ſummer's velvet buds;
Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The act of plundering.

Thy ſons make *pillage* of her chaſtity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PI'LLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to ſpoil.

The Conſul Mummius, after having beaten their army, took, *pillaged* and burnt their city. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PI'LLAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a ſpoiler.

PILLAR. *n. ſ.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Spaniſh; *pilaſtro*, Italian; *piler*, Welſh and Armorick.]

1. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could diſtinguiſh into ſimple and compounded. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The palace built by Picus vaſt and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* ſtood. *Dryden.*

2. A ſupporter; a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not ſtay;
And call them *pillars* that will ſtand to us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Note, and you ſhall ſee in him
The triple *pillar* of the world transform'd
Into a ſtrumpet's ſtool. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a well-deſerving *pillar*,
Proceed to judgment. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

PI'LLARED. *adj.* [from *pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns.

A *pillar'd* ſhade
High overarch'd, and echoing walks between. *Milton.*

If this fail,
The *pillar'd* firmament is rottenneſs,
And earth's baſe built on ſtubble. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a column.

Th' infuriate hill ſhoots forth the *pillar'd* flame. *Thomſ.*

PI'LLION. *n. ſ.* [from *pillow*.]

1. A ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on.

The houſſe and *pillion* both were gone;
Phyllis, it ſeems, was fled with John. *Swift.*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low ſaddle.

I thought that the manner had been Iriſh, as alſo the furniture of his horſe, his ſhank *pillion* without ſtirrups. *Spenſ.*

3. The pad of the ſaddle that touches the horſe.

PI'LLORY. *n. ſ.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Latin.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have ſtood on the *pillory* for the geeſe he hath killed. *Shakeſpeare.*

As thick as eggs at Ward in *pillory*. *Pope.*

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory*, and the whipping-poſt are very near a-kin. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To PI'LLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To puniſh with the pillory.

To be burnt in the hand or *pillored*, is a more laſting reproach than to be ſcourged or confined. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [pyle, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to ſleep on.

Pluck ſtout men's *pillows* from below their heads. *Shak.*

One turf ſhall ſerve as *pillow* for us both,
One heart, one bed, two boſoms, and one troth. *Shakeſp.*

A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and houſhold ſtuff were ſet forth to ſale; a ſtranger would needs buy a *pillow* there, ſaying, This *pillow* ſure is good to ſleep on, ſince he could ſleep on it that owed ſo many debts. *Bacon.*

Thy melted maid,
Corrupted by thy lover's gold,
His letter at thy *pillow* laid. *Donne.*

Their feathers ſerve to ſtuff our beds and *pillows*, yielding us ſoft and warm lodging. *Ray on the Creation.*

To PI'LLOW. *v. a.* To reſt any thing on a pillow.

When the ſun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking ſhadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail. *Milton.*

PI'LLOWBEER. } *n. ſ.* The cover of a pillow.
PI'LLOWCASE. }

When you put a clean *pillowcaſe* on your lady's pillow, faſten it well with pins. *Swift.*

PILO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *piloſus*, Lat.] Hairineſs.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do then come on, as *piloſity*, more roughneſs in the ſkin. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT. *n. ſ.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whoſe office is to ſteer the ſhip.

When her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a *pilot*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To death I with ſuch joy reſort,
As ſeamen from a tempeſt to their port;
Yet to that port ourſelves we muſt not force,
Before our *pilot*, nature, ſteers our courſe. *Denham.*

What port can ſuch a *pilot* find,
Who in the night of fate muſt blindly ſteer? *Dryden.*

The Roman fleet, although built by ſhipwrights, and conducted by *pilots* without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To PI'LOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſteer; to direct in the courſe.

PI'LOTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pilotage*, French, from *pilot*.]

1. Pilot's ſkill; knowledge of coaſts.

We muſt for ever abandon the Indies, and loſe all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world. *Raleigh.*

2. A pilot's hire. *Ainſworth.*

PI'LSER. *n. ſ.* The moth or fly that runs into a candle flame. *Ainſworth.*

PIME'NTA. *n. ſ.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of ſpice.

Pimenta, from its round figure, and the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt flavour of the ſeveral aromaticks, it has obtained the name of all-ſpice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and dried for medicinal and culinary uſe, of the ſize of a ſmall pea, with a brown and rough ſurface, and it reſembles that of cloves more than any other ſingle ſpice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

PIMP. *n. ſ.* [*pinge*, Fr. *Skinner*.] One who provides gratifications for the luſt of others; a procurer; a pander.

I'm courted by all
As principal *pimp* to the mighty King Harry. *Addiſon.*

Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench;
So men of wit are but a kind
Of panders to a vicious mind;
Who proper objects muſt provide
To gratify their luſt of pride. *Swift.*

To PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the luſt of others; to pander; to procure.

But he's poſſeſt with a thouſand imps,
To work whoſe ends his madneſs *pimps*. *Swift.*

Yet bards like theſe aſpir'd to laſting praiſe,
And proudly hop'd to *pimp* in future days. *Anonymous.*

PI'MPERNEL. *n. ſ.* [*pimpernella*, Lat. *pimprenelle*, French.] A plant.

The flower of the *pimpernel* conſiſts of one leaf ſhaped like a wheel and cut into ſeveral ſegments; the pointal, which riſes out of the empalement, is fixed like a nail in the middle of the flower, and afterwards becomes a roundiſh fruit, which, when ripe, opens tranſverſely into two parts, one incumbent on the other, incloſing many angular ſeeds, which adhere to the placenta. *Millar.*

PI'MPING. *adj.* [*pimple menſch*, a weak man, Dut.] Little; petty: as, a *pimping* thing. *Skinner.*

PI'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*pompette*, Fr.] A ſmall red puſtule.

If Roſalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a *pimple*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If e'er thy gnome could ſpoil a grace,
Or raiſe a *pimple* on a beauteous face. *Pope.*

PI'MPLED. *adj.* [from *pimple*.] Having red puſtules; full of pimples: as, his face is *pimpled*.

PIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſpingle*, Fr. *ſpina*, *ſpinula*, Lat. *ſpilla*, Italian; rather from *pennum*, low Latin. *Iſidore*.]

1. A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their cloaths.

I'll make thee eat iron like an oſtrich, and ſwallow my ſword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whatever ſpirit, careleſs of his charge,
His poſt neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel ſharp vengeance ſoon o'ertake his ſins,
Be ſtopt in vials, or transfixt with *pins*. *Pope.*

2. Any thing inconſiderable or of little value.

Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,
In woven mail all armed warily,
And ſternly looks at him, who not a *pin*
Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Fairy Queen.*

His fetch is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpoſe once gotten, a *pin* for thee than. *Tuſſer.*

Tut, a *pin*; this ſhall be anſwer'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis fooliſh to appeal to witneſs for proof, when 'tis not a *pin* matter whether the fact be true or falſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt.

With *pins* of adamant
And chains, they made all faſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Any ſlender thing fixed in another body.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Sticks in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of roſemary. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe bullets ſhall reſt on the *pins*; and there muſt be other *pins* to keep them. *Wilkins.*

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linch pin.

6. The central part.

Romeo is dead, the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind hautboy's butſhaft. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

7. The pegs by which muſicians intend to relax their ſtrings.

8. A note; a ſtrain. In low language.

A fir-tree, in a vain ſpiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itſelf, and deſpiſing the bramble. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the woman was upon the peeviſh *pin*, a poor body comes, while the froward fit was upon her, to beg. *L'Eſtrange.*

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hanmer.* Skinner ſeems likewiſe to ſay the ſame. I ſhould rather think it an inflammation, which cauſes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye.

With all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and web. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. A cylindrical roller made of wood.

They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins,
And made him ſtalk upon two rolling *pins*. *Corbet.*

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Ainſworth.*

To PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with pins.

If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pinned* upon the breaſt. *Pope.*

Not Cynthia when her manteau's *pinn'd* awry,
E'er felt ſuch rage. *Pope.*

2. To faſten; to make faſt.

Our gates,
Which yet ſeem ſhut, we have but *pinn'd* with ruſhes;
They'll open of themſelves. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To join; to fix.

She lifted the princeſs from the earth, and ſo locks her in embracing, as if ſhe would *pin* her to her heart. *Shakeſp.*

If removing my conſideration from the impreſſion of the cubes to the cubes themſelves, I ſhall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out, that I allow exiſtence to other entities, which never had any. *Digby of Bodies.*

I've learn'd how far I'm to believe
Your *pinning* oaths upon your ſleeve. *Hudibras.*

They help to cozen themſelves, by chuſing to *pin* their faith on ſuch expoſitors as explain the ſacred Scripture, in favour of thoſe opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox. *Locke.*

It cannot be imagined, that ſo able a man ſhould take ſo much pains to *pin* ſo cloſely on his friend a ſtory which, if he himſelf thought incredible, he could not but alſo think ridiculous. *Locke.*

4. [Pindan, Saxon.] To ſhut up; to incloſe; to confine: as in *pinfold*.

If all this be willingly granted by us, which are accuſed to *pin* the word of God in ſo narrow room, let the cauſe of the accuſed be referred to the accuſer's conſcience. *Hooker.*

PI'NCASE. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *caſe*.] A pincuſhion. *Ainſworth.*

PI'NCERS. *n. ſ.* [*pincette*, French.]

1. An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard.

As ſuperfluous fleſh did rot,
Amendment ready ſtill at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot,
That ſoon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Fairy Q.*

2. The claw of an animal.

Every ant brings a ſmall particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, French.]

1. To ſqueeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.

When the doctor ſpies his 'vantage ripe,

To *pinch* her by the hand,
The maid hath given conſent to go with him. *Shakeſp.*

2. To hold hard with an inſtrument.

3. To ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid.

Thou ſhalt be *pinch'd*
As thick as honey-combs, each pinch more ſtinging
Than bees that made them. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

He would *pinch* the children in the dark ſo hard, that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

4. To preſs between hard bodies.

5. To gall; to fret.

As they *pinch* one another by the diſpoſition, he cries out, No more. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

6. To gripe; to oppreſs; to ſtraiten.

Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole nation, begets the remedileſs war, vexing only ſome number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughter's too,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

Nic. Frog would *pinch* his belly to ſave his pocket. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To diſtreſs; to pain.

Avoid the *pinching* cold and ſcorching heat. *Milton.*

Afford them ſhelter from the wintry winds,
As the ſharp year *pinches*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

8. To preſs; to drive to difficulties.

The beaver, when he finds himſelf hard *pinch'd*, bites 'em off, and by leaving them to his purſuers, ſaves himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

When the reſpondent is *pinched* with a ſtrong objection, and is at a loſs for an anſwer, the moderator ſuggeſts ſome anſwer to the objection of the opponent. *Watts.*

9. To try throughly; to force out what is contained within.

This is the way to *pinch* the queſtion; therefore, let what will come of it, I will ſtand the teſt of your method. *Collier.*

To PINCH. *v. n.*

1. To act with force, ſo as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.

A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it eaſily be reſolved. *Glanv.*

But thou
Know'ſt with an equal hand to hold the ſcale,
Seeſt where the reaſons *pinch*, and where they fail. *Dryd.*

2. To ſpare; to be frugal.

There is that waxeth rich by his warineſs and *pinching*. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xi. 18.

The poor that ſcarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will *pinch*, and make the ſinging boy a treat. *Dryden.*
The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord. *Dryd.*

PINCH. *n. ſ.* [*pinçon*, French, from the verb.]

1. A painful ſqueeze with the fingers.

If any ſtraggler from his rank be found,
A *pinch* muſt for the mortal ſin compound. *Dryden.*

2. A gripe; a pain given.

There cannot be a *pinch* in death
More ſharp than this is. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Oppreſſion; diſtreſs inflicted.

Return to her: no, rather I chuſe
To be a comrad with the wolf and owl,
Neceſſity's ſharp *pinch*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A farmer was put to ſuch a *pinch* in a hard winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon the main ſtock. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Difficulty; time of diſtreſs.

A good ſure friend is a better help at a *pinch*, than all the ſtratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*

The devil helps his ſervants for a ſeaſon; but when they come once to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in the lurch. *L'Eſtrange.*

The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and muſt excuſe him. *Dryden.*

They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PI'NCHFIST. } *n. ſ.* [*pinch*, *fiſt*, and *penny*.] A miſer.
PI'NCHPENNY. } *Ainſworth.*

PI'NCUSHION. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *cuſhion*.] A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck.

She would ruin me in ſilks, were not the quantity, that goes to a large *pincuſhion*, ſufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 271.

Thou art a retailer of phraſes, and doſt deal in remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pincuſhions*. *Congreve.*

PI'NDUST. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *duſt*.] Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

The little parts of *pinduſt*, when mingled with ſand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Digby.*

PINE. *n. ſ.* [*pinus*, Lat. *pin*, French.]

The *pine*-tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins, which are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the ſeeds are produced in ſquamous cones: to which ſhould be added, that the leaves are longer than thoſe of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each ſheath. *Millar.*

You may as well forbid the mountain *pines*
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heaven. *Shakeſp.*

Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his ſprayes;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakeſp.*

Go forth unto the mount, and fetch *pine*-branches. *Nehem.*

To PINE. *v. a.* [pinan, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To languiſh; to wear away with any kind of miſery.

My hungry eyes through greedy covetiſe,
With no contentment can themſelves ſuffice;
But having, *pine*, and having not, complain. *Spenſer.*

I burn, I *pine*, I periſh,
If I atchieve not this young modeſt girl. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pined* away. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

See, ſee the *pining* malady of France,
Behold the moſt unnat'ral wounds,
Which thou thyſelf haſt giv'n her woeful breaſt. *Shakeſp.*

Ye ſhall not mourn, but *pine* away for your iniquities. *Ezekiel*, xxiv. 23.

The wicked with anxiety of mind
Shall *pine* away; in ſighs conſume their breath. *Sandys.*

To me who with eternal famine *pine*,
Alike is hell, or paradiſe, or heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Farewell the year, which threaten'd ſo
The faireſt light the world can ſhow;
Welcome the new, whoſe ev'ry day,
Reſtoring what was ſnatch'd away
By *pining* ſickneſs from the fair,
That matchleſs beauty does repair. *Waller.*

This night ſhall ſee the gaudy wreath decline,
The roſes wither, and the lilies *pine*. *Tickell.*

2. To languiſh with deſire.

We may again
Free from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives,
Do faithful homage and receive free honours:
All which we *pine* for. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

We ſtood amaz'd to ſee your miſtreſs mourn,
Unknowing that ſhe *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden.*

Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Phillips.*

To PINE. *v. a.*

1. To wear out; to make to languiſh.

Part us; I towards the north,
Where ſhivering cold and ſickneſs *pines* the clime. *Shak.*

Beroe *pin'd* with pain,
Her age and anguiſh from theſe rites detain. *Dryden.*

Thus tender Spencer liv'd, with mean repaſt
Content, depreſs'd with penury, and *pin'd*
In foreign realm: yet not debas'd his verſe. *Phillips.*

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in ſilence.

Abaſh'd the devil ſtood,
Virtue in her ſhape how lovely, ſaw; and *pin'd*
His loſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv.

PI'NEAPPLE. *n. ſ.*

The *pineapple* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf; divided into three parts, and is funnel-ſhaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: theſe become a fleſhy fruit full of juice: the ſeeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very ſmall and almoſt kidney-ſhaped. *Millar.*

Try if any words can give the taſte of a *pineapple*, and make one have the true idea of its reliſh. *Locke.*

If a child were kept where he never ſaw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of ſcarlet, than he that never taſted a *pineapple*, has of that particular reliſh. *Locke.*

PI'NEAL. *adj.* [*pineale*, Fr.] Reſembling a pineapple. An epithet given by Des Cartes from the form, to the gland which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul.

Courtiers and ſpaniels exactly reſemble one another in the *pineal* gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PI'NFEATHERED. *adj.* [*pin* and *feather*.] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot.

We ſee ſome raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes ſing;
Who for falſe quantities was whipt at ſchool. *Dryden.*

PI'NFOLD. *n. ſ.* [pindan, Sax. to ſhut up and *fold*.] A place in which beaſts are confined.

The Iriſh never come to thoſe raths but armed; which the Engliſh nothing ſuſpecting, are taken at an advantage, like ſheep in the *pinfold*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I care not for thee.—
—If I had thee in Lipſbury *pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Confin'd and peſter'd in this *pinfold* here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feveriſh being. *Milton.*

Oaths were not purpos'd more than law
To keep the good and juſt in awe,
But to confine the bad and ſinful,
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras.*

PI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall cloſe; an incloſure. *Ainſworth.*

PI'NMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *money*.] Money allowed to a wife for her private expences without account.

The woman muſt find out ſomething elſe to mortgage, when her *pinmoney* is gone. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

PI'NGUID. *adj.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. Little uſed.

Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more ſlippery; yet all of them are very tenacious of water on the ſurface. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PI'NHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *hole*.] A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin.

The breaſt at firſt broke in a ſmall *pinhole*. *Wiſeman.*

PI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*pignon*, French.]

1. The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body.

2. Shakeſpeare ſeems to uſe it for a feather or quill of the wing.

He is pluckt, when hither
He ſends ſo poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Wing.

How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave
The flitting ſkies, like flying purſuivant? *Fairy Queen.*

The God, who mounts the winged winds,
Faſt to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,
That high through fields of air his flight ſuſtain. *Pope.*

Though fear ſhould lend him *pinions* like the wind,
Yet ſwifter fate will ſeize him from behind. *Swift.*

4. The tooth of a ſmaller wheel, anſwering to that of a larger.

5. Fetters for the hands. *Ainſworth.*

To PI'NION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind the wings.

Whereas they have ſacrificed to themſelves, they become themſelves ſacrifices to the inconſtancy of fortune, whoſe wings they thought by their ſelf-wiſdom to have *pinioned*. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 24.

2. To confine by binding the wings.

3. To bind the arm to the body.

A ſecond ſpear ſent with equal force,
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, bereft
His uſe of both, and *pinion'd* down his left. *Dryden.*

4. To confine by binding the elbows to the ſides.

Swarming at his back the country cry'd,
And ſeiz'd and *pinion'd* brought to court the knight. *Dryden.*

5. To ſhackle; to bind.

Know, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your maſter's court; rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopat.*

You are not to go looſe any longer, you muſt be *pinion'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

O looſe this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free ſoul may uſe her wing,
Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,
As an entangl'd, hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*

In vain from chains and fetters free,
The great man boaſts of liberty;
He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of ſtate. *Norris.*

6. To bind to.

A heavy lord ſhall hang at ev'ry wit;
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,
Some ſlave of mine be *pinion'd* to their ſide. *Dunciad.*

PINK. *n. ſ.* [*pince*, Fr. from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *œillet*.]

1. A ſmall fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.

In May and June come *pinks* of all ſorts; eſpecially the bluſh *pink*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. An eye; commonly a ſmall eye: as, *pink*-eyed.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink* eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Any thing ſupremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*.

I am the very *pink* of courteſy. *Shak. Romeo and Jul.*

4. A colour uſed by painters.

Pink is very ſuſceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. [*Pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-ſterned ſhip.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;
Give fire, ſhe is my prize. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

6. A fiſh; the minnow. *Ainſworth.*

To PINK. *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in ſmall holes.

A haberdaſher's wife of ſmall wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The ſea-hedgehog is encloſed in a round ſhell, handſomely wrought and *pink'd*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Happy the climate, where the beau
Wears the ſame ſuit for uſe and ſhow;
And at a ſmall expence your wife,
If once well *pink'd*, is cloath'd for life. *Prior.*

To PINK. *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking*, as if he had ſore eyes. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

PI'NMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *make*.] He who makes pins.

PI'NNACE. *n. ſ.* [*pinaſſe*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Italian; *pinaça*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ſhip of war. It ſeems formerly to have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop or bark attending a larger ſhip.

Whilſt our *pinnace* anchors in the Downs,
Here ſhall they make their ranſom on the ſand. *Shakeſp.*

For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a ſmall *pinnace* to the Rhodes. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I ſent a *pinnace* or poſt of advice, to make a diſcovery of the coaſt, before I adventured my greater ſhip. *Spelman.*

Thus to ballaſt love,
I ſaw I had love's *pinnace* overfraught. *Donne.*

I diſcharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinnaces*, coming from Cape Blanch. *Raleigh's Apology.*

A *pinnace* anchors in a craggy bay. *Milton.*

Swift as a ſwallow ſweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnace* ſhot along the ſea. *Pope.*

PI'NNACLE. *n. ſ.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.]

1. A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building.

My letting ſome men go up to the *pinnacle* of the temple, was a temptation to them to caſt me down headlong. *King Charles.*

He who deſires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinnacle*, where the ſtanding is uneaſy, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

He took up ſhip-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinnacle*, from whence he almoſt broke his neck. *Clarendon.*

Some metropolis
With gliſt'ring ſpires, and *pinnacles* adorn'd. *Milton.*

2. A high ſpiring point.

The ſlipp'ry toys of human ſtate,
The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. *Cowley.*

PI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *pinna* or *pinion*.]

1. The lappet of a head which flies looſe.

Her goodly countenance I've ſeen,
Set off with kerchief ſtarch'd, and *pinners* clean. *Gay.*

An antiquary will ſcorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

2. A pinmaker. *Ainſworth.*

PI'NNOCK. *n. ſ.* The tom-tit. *Ainſworth.*

PINT. *n. ſ.* [pint, Sax. *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid meaſure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges. *Dryden.*

PI'NULES. *n. ſ.* In aſtronomy, the ſights of an aſtrolabe. *Dict.*

PIO'NEER. *n. ſ.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obſolete Fr. *pion*, according to Scaliger, comes from *peo* for *pedito*, a foot ſoldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *ſpagenier*, from *ſpage*, a ſpade; whence Junius imagines that the French borrowed *pagènier*, which was afterwards called *pioneer*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to level the road, throw up works, or ſink mines in military operations.

Well ſaid, old mole, Can'ſt work i' th' ground ſo faſt?
A worthy *pioneer?* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Three try new experiments, ſuch as themſelves think good; theſe we call *pioneers* or miners. *Bacon.*

His *pioneers*
Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairfax.*

Of labouring *pioneers*
A multitude with ſpades and axes arm'd,
To lay hills plain, fell woods or vallies fill. *Milton.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, ſent thither an army of *pioneers* to demoliſh the buildings, and deface the beauties of the iſland. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PI'ONING. *n. ſ.* Works of pioneers. *Spenſer.*

PI'ONY. *n. ſ.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] A large flower. See PEONY.

PI'OUS. *adj.* [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, Fr.]

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; ſuch as is due to ſacred things.

Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation.

As he is not called a juſt father, that educates his children well, but *pious*; ſo that prince, who defends, and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
Condemn'd perhaps ſome foreign ſhore to tread. *Pope.*

3. Practiſed under the appearance of religion.

I ſhall never gratify ſpightfulneſs with any ſiniſter thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have ſeduced. *King Charles.*

PI'OUSLY. *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiouſly; with regard; ſuch as is due to ſacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the Chriſtian hope is, to ſet induſtriouſly and *piouſly* to the performance of that condition on which the promiſe is made. *Hammond.*

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
Drawn from the North to Jury's hallow'd plains;
Piouſly valiant. *Phillips.*

This martial preſent *piouſly* deſign'd,
The loyal city give their beſt-lov'd king. *Dryden.*

Let freedom never periſh in your hands!
But *piouſly* tranſmit it to your children. *Addiſon's Cato.*

PIP. *n. ſ.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by Skinner from *pituita*; but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]

1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

When murrain reigns in hogs or ſheep,
And chickens languiſh of the *pip*. *Hudibras.*

A ſpiteful vexatious gipſy died of the *pip*. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A ſpot on the cards. I know not from what original, unleſs from *pict*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *picts*.

When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To PIP. *v. a.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg, before the ſhell be broken. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *n. ſ.* [*pib*, Welſh; pipe, Saxon.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube.

The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've ſtuff'd
Theſe *pipes*, and theſe conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls. *Shakeſp.*

The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermoſt, will become higher; ſo that water aſcends by deſcending. *Wilkins.*

It has many ſprings breaking out of the ſides of the hills, and vaſt quantities of wood to make *pipes* of. *Addiſon.*

An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipes* it hath, and as it advanceth in age, ſtill fewer. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.

Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His ancient *pipe* in ſable dy'd,
And half unſmoak'd lay by his ſide. *Swift.*

My huſband's a ſot,
With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift.*

3. An inſtrument of hand muſick.

I have known, when there was no muſick with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſolemn *pipe* and dulcimer. *Milton.*

The ſhrill ſound of a ſmall rural *pipe*,
Was entertainment for the infant ſtage. *Roſcommon.*

There is no reaſon, why the ſound of a *pipe* ſhould leave traces in their brains. *Locke.*

4. The organs of voice and reſpiration; as, the wind-*pipe*.

The exerciſe of ſinging openeth the breaſt and *pipes*. *Peacham.*

5. The key of the voice.

My throat of war be turn'd,
Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*
Small as an eunuch. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

6. An office of the exchequer.

That office of her majeſty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, becauſe the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers ſmall *pipes* or quills, as water into a ciſtern. *Bacon.*

7. [*Peep*, Dutch; *pipe*, French.] A liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads.

I think I ſhall drink in *pipe* wine with Falſtaff; I'll make him dance. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To **PIPE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play on the pipe.

Merry Michael, the Corniſh poet, *piped* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England. *Camden's Remains.*

We have *piped* unto you, and you have not danced. *Mat.*

In ſinging, as in *piping*, you excel. *Dryden.*

Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
And lowing herds, and *piping* ſwains,
Come dancing to me. *Swift.*

2. To have a ſhrill ſound.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childiſh treble, *pipes*
And whiſtles in his ſound. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

PI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe.

Pipers and trumpeters ſhall be heard no more in thee. *Rev.*

PI'PETREE. *n. ſ.* The lilac tree.

PI'PING. *adj.* [from *pipe*. This word is only uſed in low language.]

1. Weak; feeble; ſickly: from the weak voice of the ſick.

I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time,
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Hot; boiling: from the ſound of any thing that boils.

PI'PKIN. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large veſſel.] A ſmall earthen boiler.

A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks. *Pope.*

Some officer might give conſent
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*

PI'PPIN. *n. ſ.* [*puppynghe*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] A ſharp apple.

Pippins take their name from the ſmall ſpots or pips that uſually appear on the ſides of them: ſome are called ſtone *pippins* from their obdurateneſs; ſome Kentiſh *pippins*, becauſe they agree well with that ſoil; others French *pippins*, having their original from France, which is the beſt bearer of any of theſe *pippins*, the Holland *pippin*, and the ruſſet *pippin*, from its ruſſet hue; but ſuch as are diſtinguiſhed by the names of grey and white *pippins* are of equal goodneſs: they are generally a very pleaſant fruit, and of good juice, but ſlender bearers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

You ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a laſt year's *pippin* of my own graffing. *Shakeſpeare.*

At ſupper entertain yourſelf with a *pippin* roaſted. *Harvey.*

The ſtory of the *pippin*-woman I look upon as fabulous. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 247.

His foaming tuſks let ſome large *pippin* grace,
Or midſt thoſe thund'ring ſpears an orange place. *King.*

This *pippin* ſhall another trial make;
See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay.*

PI'QUANT. *adj.* [*piquant*, French.]

1. Pricking; piercing; ſtimulating.

There are vaſt mountains of a tranſparent rock extremely ſolid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as ſalt. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; ſevere.

Some think their wits aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between ſaltneſs and bitterneſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Government of the Tongue.*

PI'QUANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpneſs; tartneſs.

PI'QUANTLY. *adv.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.

A ſmall miſtake may leave upon the mind the laſting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily, taunted. *Locke.*

PIQUE. *n. ſ.* [*pique*, French.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.

He had never any the leaſt *pique*, difference or jealouſy with the king his father. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

Men take up *piques* and diſpleaſures at others, and then every opinion of the diſliked perſon muſt partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*

Out of a perſonal *pique* to thoſe in ſervice, he ſtands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſtrong paſſion.

Though he have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis ſtill for ſomething in the wrong;
As women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long preſcription of eſtabliſh'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cauſe,
And ſhame of change. *Dryden.*

To **PIQUE.** *v. a.* [*piquer*, French.]

1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret.

Piqu'd by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came
To ſee a rival and a friend,
Prepar'd to cenſure or commend. *Prior.*

The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote.*

2. To offend; to irritate.

Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name?
A fool to pleaſure, yet a ſlave to fame! *Pope.*

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [*ſe piquer*, French.]

Children, having made it eaſy to part with what they have, may *pique themſelves* in being kind. *Locke.*

Men apply themſelves to two or three foreign, dead, and which are called the learned, languages; and *pique themſelves* upon their ſkill in them. *Locke on Education.*

To **PIQUEE'R.** See PICKEER.

PIQUEE'RER. *n. ſ.* A robber; a plunderer. Rather *pickeerer*.

When the guardian profeſſed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would ſoon be ſeconded by ſome other *piqueerers* from the ſame camp. *Swift.*

PIQUE'T. *n. ſ.* [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.

She commonly went up at ten,
Unleſs *piquet* was in the way. *Prior.*

Inſtead of entertaining themſelves at ombre or *piquet*, they would wreſtle and pitch the bar. *Spectator.*

PI'RACY. *n. ſ.* [πειρατεία; *piratica*, Lat. *piraterie*, Fr. from *pirate*.] The act or practice of robbing on the ſea.

Our gallants, in their freſh gale of fortune, began to ſkum the ſeas with their *piracies*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Now ſhall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free,
From both thoſe fates of ſtorms and *piracy*. *Waller.*

Fame ſwifter than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
To all that *piracy* and rapine uſe. *Waller.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practiſed the ſame trade. *Arbuth.*

PIRATE. *n. ſ.* [πειρατής; *pirata*, Lat. *pirate*, French.]

1. A ſea-robber.

Wrangling *pirates* that fall out
In ſharing that which you have pill'd from me. *Shakeſp.*

Pirates all nations are to proſecute, not ſo much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human ſociety. *Bacon.*

Relate, if buſineſs or the thirſt of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pathleſs main,
Where ſavage *pirates* ſeek through ſeas unknown
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*

2. Any robber; particularly a bookſeller who ſeizes the copies of other men.

To **PI'RATE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by ſea.

When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land, and *pirated* by ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

Nabis poſſeſſed himſelf of the coaſt near to Sparta, and there *pirated* outrageouſly upon all the Peloponneſian trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **PI'RATE.** *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] To take by robbery.

They publickly advertiſed, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*piraticus* Lat. from *pirate*.] Predatory; robbing; conſiſting in robbery.

Having gotten together ſhips and barks, fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, ſpoiling, and taking priſoners, the ſhips of all nations. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The errors of the preſs were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not proſecuting them. *Pope.*

PISCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*piſcatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fiſhing.

There are extant four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piſcation*, commented by Ritterhuſius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PI'SCARY. *n. ſ.* A privilege of fiſhing. *Dict.*

PI'SCATORY. *adj.* [*piſcatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fiſhes.

On this monument is repreſented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the ſatyrs, to ſhew that this poet was the inventor of *piſcatory* eclogues. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PISCI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*piſcis* and *voro*.] Fiſheating; living on fiſh.

In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is ſwallowed into the crop, or into a kind of anteſtomach, obſerved in *piſcivorous* birds, where it is moiſtened and mollified by ſome proper juice. *Ray on the Creation.*

PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is ſometimes ſpoken and written *pſhaw*. I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.

There was never yet philoſopher
That could endure the toothach patiently;
However they have writ,
And made a *piſh* at chance or ſufferance. *Shakeſpeare.*

She frowned, and cried *Piſh!* when I ſaid a thing that I ſtole. *Spectator*, Nº 268.

To **PISH.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To expreſs contempt.

He turn'd over your Homer, ſhook his head, and *piſh'd* at every line of it. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE. *n. ſ.* [myꞃa, Sax. *piſmiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet.

His cloaths, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *piſmire* or a whale. *Prior.*

Prejudicial to fruit are *piſmires*, caterpillars, and mice. *Mortimer.*

To **PISS.** *v. n.* [*piſſer*, Fr. *piſſen*, Dutch.] To make water.

I charge the *piſſing* conduit run nothing but claret. *Shak.*

One aſs *piſſes*, the reſt *piſs* for company. *L'Eſtrange.*

Once poſſeſs'd of what with care you ſave,
The wanton boys would *piſs* upon your grave. *Dryden.*

PISS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.

My ſpleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knock'd on the head with a *piſs*-pot than a thunderbolt. *Pope to Swift.*

PI'SSABED. *n. ſ.* A yellow flower growing in the graſs.

PI'SSBURNT. *adj.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO. *n. ſ.* [*piſtache*, Fr. *piſtacchi*, Italian; *piſtachia*, Latin.]

The *piſtachio* is a dry fruit of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends about half an inch in length, and a third of an inch in thickneſs: it has a double ſhell, the exteriour one membranaceous and thin, and the inner hard, tough, and woody: the kernel is of a green colour and a ſoft and unctuous ſubſtance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleaſant taſte. *Piſtachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *peſtuch* and *feſtuch*, and we ſometimes *fiſtich* nuts. *Hill.*

Piſtachios, ſo they be good, and not muſty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nouriſher. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

PISTE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The track or tread a horſeman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTI'LLATION. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Latin.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

The beſt diamonds we have are comminuble, and ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto *piſtillation*, and reſiſt not an ordinary peſtle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PI'STOL. *n. ſ.* [*piſtole*, *piſtolet*, Fr.] A ſmall handgun.

Three watch the door with *piſtols*, that none ſhould iſſue out. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The whole body of the horſe paſſed within *piſtol*-ſhot of the cottage. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Quickſilver diſcharged from a *piſtol* will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigneſs of a *piſtol*-bullet. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **PI'STOL.** *v. a.* [*piſtoler*, Fr.] To ſhoot with a piſtol.

PI'STOLE. *n. ſ.* [*piſtole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries, and many degrees of value.

I ſhall diſburden him of many hundred *piſtoles*, to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

PISTO'LET. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *piſtol*,] A little piſtol.

Thoſe unlick'd bear-whelps, unfill'd *piſtolets*
That, more than cannon-ſhot, avails or lets. *Donne.*

PI'STON. *n. ſ.* [*piſton*, Fr.] The moveable part in ſeveral machines; as in pumps and ſyringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; am embolus.

PIT. [pıꞇ, Saxon.]

1. A hole in the ground.

Get you gone,
And from the *pit* of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Tumble me into ſome loathſome *pit*,
Where never man's eye may behold my body. *Shakeſp.*

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*;
It is more worthy to leap in ourſelves,
Than tarry 'till they puſh us. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Pits upon the ſea-ſhore turn into freſh water, by percolation of the ſalt through the ſand; but in ſome places of Africa, the water in ſuch *pits* will become brackiſh again. *Bacon.*

2. Abyſs; profundity.

Into what *pit* thou ſeeſt
From what height fallen. *Milton.*

3. The grave.

O Lord, think no ſcorn of me, leſt I become like them that go down into the *pit*. *Pſalm* xxviii. 1.

4. The area on which cocks fight; whence the phraſe, to fly the *pit*.

Make him glad, at leaſt, to quit
His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*

They managed the diſpute as fiercely as two game-cocks in the *pit*. *Locke on Education.*

5. The middle part of the theatre.

Let Cully, Cockwood, Foplin, charm the *pit*,
And in their folly ſhew the writers wit. *Dryden.*

Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit*;
For he who pleaſes, never fails of wit. *Dryden.*

6. [*Pis*, *peis*, old Fr. from *pectus*, Lat.] Any hollow of the body: as, the *pit* of the ſtomach; the arm *pit*.

7. A dint made by the finger.

To **PIT.** *v. a.* To ſink in hollows.

An anaſarca, a ſpecies of dropſy, is characteriſed by the ſhining and ſoftneſs of the ſkin, which gives way to the leaſt impreſſion, and remains *pitted* for ſome time. *Sharp.*

PITAPAT. *n. ſ.* [probably from *pas a pas*, or *patte patte*, French.]

1. Flutter; a palpitation.

A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat*. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A light quick ſtep.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the ſon of a mare that's broken looſe, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

PITCH. *n. ſ.* [pic, Sax. *pix*, Latin.] The reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated.

They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*

Of air and water mixed together, and conſumed with fire, is made a black colour; as in charcoal, oil, *pitch*, and links. *Peacham on Drawing.*

A veſſel ſmear'd round with *pitch*. *Milton.*

2. [From *picts*, Fr. *Skinner*.] Any degree of elevation or height.

Lovely concord, and moſt ſacred peace,
Doth nouriſh virtue, and faſt friendſhip breeds,
Weak ſhe makes ſtrong, and ſtrong things does increaſe,
Till it the *pitch* of higheſt praiſe exceeds. *Fairy Queen.*

How high a *pitch* his reſolution ſoars. *Shakeſpeare.*

Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts
To mount aloft with thy imperial miſtreſs,
And mount her *pitch*. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have, perhaps, ſome ſhallow judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Down they fell,
Driv'n headlong from the *pitch* of heav'n, down
Into this deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Cannons ſhoot the higher *pitches*,
The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*

Alcibiades was one of the beſt orators of his age, notwithſtanding he lived at a time when learning was at the higheſt *pitch*. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

3. Higheſt riſe.

A beauty waining, and diſtreſſed widow,
Seduc'd the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion and loath'd bigamy. *Shakeſp.*

4. State with reſpect to lowneſs or height.

From this high *pitch* let us deſcend
A lower flight; and ſpeak of things at hand. *Milton.*

By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongeſt of mortal men,
To loweſt *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n! *Milton.*

5. Size; ſtature.

That infernal monſter having caſt
His weary foe into the living well,
'Gan high advance his broad diſcoloured breaſt
Above his wonted *pitch*. *Fairy Queen.*

Were the whole frame here,
It is of ſuch a ſpacious lofty *pitch*,
Your roof were not ſufficient to contain it. *Shakeſp.*

It turn'd itſelf to Ralpho's ſhape;
So like in perſon, garb, and *pitch*,
'Twas hard t' interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

6. Degree; rate.

To overcome in battle, and ſubdue
Nations, and bring home ſpoils, with infinite
Manſlaughter, ſhall be held the higheſt *pitch*
Of human glory. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt b.* xi.

Our reſident Tom
From Venice is come,
And hath left the ſtateſman behind him;
Talks at the ſame *pitch*,
Is as wiſe, is as rich,
And juſt where you left him, you find him. *Denham.*

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concern'd to ſee
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, ſuch as the goſpel accepts, though mingled with ſeveral infirmities and defects, yet amounts to ſuch a *pitch* of righteouſneſs, as we call ſincerity. *South.*

When the ſun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but juſt come up to the *pitch* of another ſet of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terreſtrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **PITCH.** *v. a.* [*appicciare*, Italian.]

1. To fix; to plant.

On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*
Their brave pavilions. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Sharp ſtakes, pluckt out of hedges,
They *pitched* in the ground. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

He counſelled him how to hunt his game,
What dart to caſt, what net, what toil to *pitch*. *Fairfax.*

David prepared a place for the ark of God, and *pitched* for it a tent. 1 *Chron.* xv. 1.

Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a little meadow. *Knolles.*

When the victor
Had conquered Thebes, he *pitched* upon the plain
His mighty camp. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

To Chaſſis' pleaſing plains he took his way,
There *pitch'd* his tents, and there reſolv'd to ſtay. *Dryden.*

The trenches firſt they paſs'd, then took their way
Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay. *Dryden.*

2. To order regularly.

In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the unfitneſs of an ignorant miniſter, more than that he, which deſcribeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, ſhould ſpeak of moderation and ſobriety in diet. *Hooker, b.* v. § 31.

One *pitched* battle would determine the fate of the Spaniſh continent. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

3. To throw headlong; to caſt forward.

They'll not *pitch* me i' th' mire,
Unleſs he bid 'em. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

They would wreſtle, and *pitch* the bar for a whole afternoon. *Spectator*, No 434.

4. To ſmear with PITCH. [*pico* Lat. from the noun.]

The ark *pitch* within and without. *Gen.* vi. 14.

The Trojans mount their ſhips, borne on the waves,
And the *pitch'd* veſſels glide with eaſy force. *Dryden.*

Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls, to preſerve them from the mortar. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

I *pitched* over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted pitch upon it, and warming it to keep the pitch ſoft, whilſt I ground it with the concave copper wetted to make it ſpread evenly all over the convex. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To darken.

The air hath ſtarv'd the roſes in her cheeks,
And *pitch'd* the lily tincture of her face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Damon
Roſe early from his bed; but ſoon he found
The welkin *pitch'd* with ſullen cloud. *Addiſon.*
Ainſworth.

6. To pave.

To PITCH. *v. n.*

1. To light; to drop.

When the ſwarm is ſettled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong.

The courier o'er the pommel caſt the knight;
Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*

3. To fix choice.

We think 'tis no great matter which,
They're all alike, yet we ſhall *pitch*
On one that fits our purpoſe. *Hudibras.*

A free agent will *pitch* upon ſuch a part in his choice, with knowledge certain. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

The ſubject I have *pitched* upon may ſeem improper. *South.*

I *pitched* upon this conſideration that parents owe their children, not only material ſubſiſtence, but much more ſpiritual contribution to their mind. *Digby on the Soul.*

The covetous man was a good while at a ſtand; but he came however by degrees to *pitch* upon one thing after another. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Pitch upon the beſt courſe of life, and cuſtom will render it the moſt eaſy. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

I tranſlated Chaucer, and amongſt the reſt *pitched* on the Wife of Bath's Tale. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

They *pitched* by Emmaus in the plain. 1 *Mac.* iii. 40.

PITCHER. *n. ſ.* [*picher*, French.]

1. An earthen veſſel; a water pot.

With ſuddain fear her *pitcher* down ſhe threw
And fled away. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Pitchers have ears, and I have many ſervants;
Beſides old Gremio is hearkening. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all baſe things; as earthen *pitchers* and a ſcullery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hylas may drop his *pitcher*, none will cry,
Not if he drown himſelf. *Dryden.*

2. An inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

To the hills poles muſt be ſet deep in the ground, with a ſquare iron *pitcher* or crow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PITCHFORK. *n. ſ.* [*pitch* and *fork.*] A fork with which corn is thrown upon the waggon.

An old lord in Leiceſterſhire amuſed himſelf with mending *pitchforks* and ſpades for his tenants gratis. *Swift.*

PITCHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pitchy.*] Blackneſs; darkneſs.

PITCHY. *adj.* [from *pitch.*]

1. Smeared with pitch.

The planks, their *pitchy* cov'rings waſh'd away,
Now yield; and now a yawning breach diſplay. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of pitch.

Native petroleum, found floating upon ſome ſprings, is no other than this very *pitchy* ſubſtance, drawn forth of the ſtrata by the water. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. Black; dark; diſmal.

Night is fled,
Whoſe *pitchy* mantle over-veil'd the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will fort a *pitchy* day for thee. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Pitchy and dark the night ſometimes appears,
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears;
Our joy and wonder ſometimes ſhe excites,
With ſtars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

PITCOAL. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *coal.*] Foſſile coal.

The beſt fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of *pitcoal* or cinders. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PIT-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *man.*] He that in ſawing timber works below in the pit.

With the pitſaw they enter the one end of the ſtuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under him; the topman obſerving to guide the ſaw exactly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his ſtrength perpendicularly down. *Moxon.*

PIT-SAW. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *ſaw.*] The large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

The *pitſaw* is not only uſed by thoſe workmen that ſaw timber and boards, but is alſo for ſmall matters uſed by joiners. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

PITEOUS. *adj.* [from *pity.*]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

When they heard that *piteous* ſtrained voice,
In haſte forſook their rural merriment. *Fairy Queen.*

The moſt arch deed of *piteous* maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Which when Deucalion with a *piteous* look
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*

2. Compaſſionate; tender.

If the ſeries of thy joys
Permit one thought leſs cheerful to ariſe,
Piteous transfer it to the mournful ſwain. *Prior.*

She gave him, *piteous* of his caſe,
A ſhaggy tap'ſtry. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

Piteous amends! unleſs
Be meant our grand foe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

PITEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *piteous.*] In a piteous manner.

I muſt talk of murthers, rapes, and maſſacres,
Ruthful to hear, yet *piteouſly* perform'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

PITEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *piteous.*] Sorrowfulneſs; tenderneſs.

PITFALL. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *fall.*] A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly.

Poor bird! thou'dſt never fear the net nor lime,
The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thieves dig concealed *pitfalls* in his way. *Sandys.*

Theſe hidden *pitfalls* were ſet thick at the entrance of the bridge, ſo that throngs of people fell into them. *Addiſon.*

PITH. *n. ſ.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]

1. The marrow of the plant; the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood.

If a cion, fit to be ſet in the ground, hath the *pith* finely taken forth, and not altogether, but ſome of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

Her ſolid bones convert to ſolid wood,
To *pith* her marrow, and to ſap her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Marrow.

As doth the *pith*, which leſt our bodies ſlack,
Strings faſt the little bones of neck and back;
So by the ſoul doth death ſtring heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

The vertebres are all perforated in the middle, with a large hole for the ſpinal marrow or *pith* to paſs along. *Ray.*

3. Strength; force. *Pith* in Scotland is ſtill retained as denoting ſtrength, either corporeal or intellectual: as, that defies all your *pith*.

Leave your England,
Guarded with grandſires, babies, and old women,
Or paſs'd, or not arriv'd to *pith* and puiſſance. *Shakeſp.*

Since theſe arms of mine had ſeven years *pith*. *Shakeſp.*

4. Energy; cogency; fulneſs of ſentiment; cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtile.

5. Weight; moment; principal part.

That's my *pith* of buſineſs
'Twixt you and your poor brother. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enterprizes of great *pith* and moment,
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And loſe the name of action. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

6. The quinteſcence; the chief part.

The owner of a foul diſeaſe,
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed
Ev'n on the *pith* of life. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

PI'THILY. *adv.* [from *pithy.*] With ſtrength; with cogency; with force.

PI'THINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pithy.*] Energy; ſtrength.

No leſs deſerveth his wittineſs in deviſing, his *pithineſs* in uttering, his complaint of love, ſo lovely. *Spenſer.*

PI'THLESS. *adj.* [from *pith.*]

1. Wanting pith.

Weak ſhoulders over-borne with burthening grief
And *pithleſs* arms, like to a wither'd vine
That drops his ſapleſs branches to the ground. *Shakeſp.*

2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PI'THY. *adj.* [from *pith.*]

1. Conſiſting of pith.

The *pithy* fibres brace and ſtitch together the ligneous in a plant. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i.

The Herefordian plant that likes
T' approach the quince, and th' alder's *pithy* ſtem. *Phillips.*

2. Strong; forcible; energetick.

Yet ſhe with *pithy* words, and counſel ſad,
Still ſtrove their ſudden rages to revoke;
That at the laſt, ſuppreſſing fury mad,
They 'gan abſtain. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
More pleaſant, *pithy* and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many rare *pithy* ſaws concerning
The worth of aſtrologic learning. *Hudibras.*

This *pithy* ſpeech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

In all theſe, Goodman Fact was very ſhort, but *pithy*; for he was a plain home-ſpun man. *Addiſon.*

PI'TIABLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity.*] Deſerving pity.

The *pitiable* perſons relieved, are conſtantly under your eye. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PI'TIFUL. *adj.* [*pity* and *full.*]

1. Melancholy; moving compaſſion.

Some, who have not deſerved judgment of death, have been for their goods ſake caught up and carried ſtraight to the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenſ.*

A ſight moſt *pitiful* in the meaneſt wretch,
Paſt ſpeaking of in a king. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Strangely viſited people,
All ſwoln and ulc'rous, *pitiful* to the eye;
The mere deſpair of ſurgery he cures. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with afflicted language ſue. *Sandys.*

The conveniency of this will appear, if we conſider what a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Tender; compaſſionate.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's ſoft and *pitiful*, like mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be *pitiful* to my condemned ſons,
Whoſe ſouls are not corrupted. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Paltry; contemptible; deſpicable.

That's villainous, and ſhews a moſt *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uſes it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

One, in a wild pamphlet, beſides other *pitiful* malignities, would ſcarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*

The accuſations againſt him contained much frivolous matter or *pitiful*. *Hayward,*

This is the doom of fallen man, to exhauſt his time and impair his health, and perhaps to ſpin out his days and himſelf into one *pitiful* controverted concluſion. *South.*

Sin can pleaſe no longer, than for that *pitiful* ſpace of time while it is committing; and ſurely the preſent pleaſure of a ſinful act is a poor countervail for the bitterneſs which begins where the action ends, and laſts for ever. *South's Sermons.*

If theſe *pitiful* thanks were anſwerable to this branching head, I ſhould defy all my enemies. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

What entertainment can be raiſed from ſo *pitiful* a machine, where we ſee the ſucceſs or the battle from the beginning. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

PI'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *pitiful.*]

1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compaſſion.

He beat him moſt *pitifully*; nay,
He beat him moſt unpitifully. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some of the philoſophers doubt whether there were any ſuch thing as ſenſe of pain; and yet, when any great evil has been upon them, they would ſigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Contemptibly; deſpicably.

Thoſe men, who give themſelves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the laſt ſcenes of others, may behave the moſt *pitifully* in their own. *Clariſſa.*

PI'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pitiful.*]

1. Tenderneſs; mercy; compaſſion.

Baſilius giving the infinite terms of praiſes to Zelmane's valour in conquering, and *pitifulneſs* in pardoning, commanded no more words to be made of it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Deſpicableneſs; contemptibleneſs.

PI'TILESSLY. *adv.* [from *pitileſs.*]

PI'TILESSNESS. *n. ſ.* Unmercifulneſs.

PI'TILESS. *adj.* [from *pity.*] Wanting pity; wanting compaſſion; mercileſs.

Fair be ye ſure, but proud and *pitileſs*,
As is a ſtorm, that all things doth proſtrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortleſs,
Beats on it ſtrongly, it to ruinate. *Spenſer.*

Hadſt thou in perſon ne'er offended me,
Even for his ſake am I now *pitileſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

My chance, I ſee,
Hath made ev'n pity, *pitileſs* in thee. *Fairfax.*

Upon my livid lips beſtow a kiſs,
Nor fear your kiſſes can reſtore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitileſs* than death. *Dryden.*

PI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Italian.]

1. An allowance of meat in a monaſtery.

2. A ſmall portion.

Then at my lodging,
The worſt is this, that at ſo ſlender warning
You're like to have a thin and ſlender *pittance*.
Shakeſpeare

The aſs ſaved a miſerable *pittance* for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have a ſmall *pittance* left, with which I might retire. *Arbuthnot.*

Many of them loſe the greateſt part of the ſmall *pittance* of learning they received at the univerſity. *Swift's Miſcell.*

PI'TUITE. *n. ſ.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.

Serous defluxions and redundant *pituite* were the product of the winter, which made women ſubject to abortions. *Arbuthnot.*

PITU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*pituitoſus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, Fr.] Conſiſting of phlegm.

It is thus with women, only that abound with *pituitous* and watery humours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakneſs, waterineſs and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious breathing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

PI'TY. *n. ſ.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]

1. Compaſſion; ſympathy with miſery; tenderneſs for pain or uneaſinneſs.

Thou haſt ſcourged and taken *pity* on me. *Tob.* xi. 15.

Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving ſhape. *Waller.*

An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Eſtrange.*

Leſt the poor ſhould ſeem to be wholly diſregarded by their Maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender ſenſe of *pity* and compaſſion. *Calamy's Sermons.*

When Æneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lauſus, the poet ſhews him compaſſionate; he has *pity* on his beauty and youth, and is loth to deſtroy ſuch a maſterpiece of nature. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The mournful train
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Beſought his *pity* to their helpleſs kind. *Dryden.*

2. A ground of *pity*; a ſubject of *pity* or of grief.

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witneſs it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Julius Cæſar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity* his book is loſt. *Bacon.*

'Tis great *pity* we do not yet ſee the hiſtory of Chaſmir. *Temple.*

See, where ſhe comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatneſs of a queen,
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*

What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*

Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to ſerve our country! *Addiſon.*

3. It has in this ſenſe a plural. In low language.

Singleneſs of heart being a virtue ſo neceſſary, 'tis a thouſand *pities* it ſhould be diſcountenanced. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PI'TY. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compaſſionate miſery; to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs.

When I deſired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they took from me the uſe of mine own houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Pſalm* cvi. 46.

You I could *pity* thus forlorn. *Milton.*

Compaſſionate my pains! ſhe *pities* me!
To one that aſks the warm return of love,
Compaſſion's cruelty, 'tis ſcorn, 'tis death. *Addiſon.*

To PI'TY. *v. n.* To be compaſſionate.

I will not *pity* nor ſpare, nor have mercy, but deſtroy them. *Jer.* xiii. 14.

PI'VOT. *n. ſ.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.

When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

PIX. *n. ſ.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little cheſt or box, in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept in Roman Catholick countries. *Hanmer.*

He hath ſtolen a *pix*, and hanged muſt a' be. *Shakeſp.*

PI'ZZLE. *n. ſ.* [quaſi *piſſle*. *Minſhew.*]

The *pizzle* in animals is official to urine and generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

PLA'CABLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or poſſible to be appeaſed.

Since I ſought
By pray'r th' offended Deity t' appeaſe;
Methought I ſaw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Thoſe implanted anticipations are, that there is a God, that he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worſhipped and obeyed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PLACABI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *placable.*] Willingneſs to be
PLA'CABLENESS. } appeaſed; poſſibility to be appeaſed.

The various methods of propitiation and atonement ſhew the general conſent of all nations in their opinion of the mercy and *placability* of the Divine Nature. *Anonymous.*

PLACA'RD. } *n. ſ.* [*plakaert*, Dutch; *placard*, French.] An
PLACA'RT. } edict; a declaration; a manifeſto.

To PLA'CATE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat.] To appeaſe; to reconcile. This word is uſed in Scotland.

That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the protection and beneficence of a *placated* Deity, is not deducible from nature. *Forbes.*

PLACE. *n. ſ.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Lat.]

1. Particular portion of place.

Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents. *Deut.* i. 33.

We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts,* xxiv. 3.

Here I could frequent
With worſhip, *place* by *place*, where he vouchſaf'd
Preſence divine. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

I will teach him the names of the moſt celebrated perſons, who frequent that *place*. *Addiſon's Guardian,* Nº 107.

2. Locality; ubiety; local relation.

Place is the relation of diſtance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points conſidered as keeping the ſame diſtance one with another; and ſo as at reſt: it has ſometimes a more confuſed ſenſe, and ſtands for that ſpace which any body takes up. *Locke.*

3. Local exiſtence.

The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them. *Rev.* xx. 11.

4. Space in general.

All bodies are confin'd within ſome place;
But ſhe all *place* within herſelf confines. *Davies.*

5. Separate room.

In his brain
He hath ſtrange *places* cramm'd with obſervation. *Shak.*

6. A ſeat; reſidence; manſion.

The Romans ſhall take away both our *place* and nation. *John.*

Saul ſet him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal. 1 *Sam.*

7. Paſſage in writing.

Hoſea ſaith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which *place* proveth that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon's Holy War.*

I could not paſs by this *place*, without giving this ſhort explication. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

8. Ordinal relation.

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the firſt *place* both of credit and obedience is due. *Hooker, b.* v. § 8.

Let the eye be ſatisfied in the firſt *place*, even againſt all other reaſons, and let the compaſs be rather in your eyes than in your hands. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

We ſhall extinguiſh this melancholy thought, of our being overlooked by our Maker, if we conſider, in the firſt *place*, that he is omnipreſent; and, in the ſecond, that he is omniſcient. *Spectator,* Nº 565.

9. Exiſtence; ſtate of being; validity; ſtate of actual operation.

I know him a notorious liar;
I think him a great way fool, ſolely a coward;
Yet theſe fix'd evils ſit ſo fit in him,
That they take *place*, when Virtue's ſteely bones
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe fair overtures, made by men well eſteemed for honeſt dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*

They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for they take *place* in the ſtouteſt natures. *Bacon.*

With faults confeſs'd commiſſion'd her to go,
If pity yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*

Where arms take *place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force ſhall love maintain. *Dryden.*

To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not *place*. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*

Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than the firſt deſign; though Virgil muſt be ſtill excepted, when that perhaps takes not *place*. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

Mixt government, partaking of the known forms receiv-ed in the ſchools, is by no means of Gothick invention, but hath *place* in nature and reaſon. *Swift.*

It is ſtupidly fooliſh to venture our ſalvation upon an experiment, which we have all the reaſon imaginable to think God will not ſuffer to take *place*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

10. Rank; order of priority.

The heavens themſelves, the planets, and this center
Obſerve degree, priority and *place*. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Precedence; priority. This ſenſe is commonly uſed in the phraſe *take place*.

Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronia ſhould *take place* of me,
And Fulvia come i' the rear? *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

There would be left no meaſures of credible and incredible, if doubtful propoſitions *take place* before ſelf-evident. *Locke.*

As a Britiſh freeholder, I ſhould not ſcruple taking *place* of a French marquis. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

12. Office; publick character or employment.

Do you your office, or give up your *place*,
And you ſhall well be ſpared. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor perſon;
'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake
That virtue muſt go through. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The horſemen came to Lodronius, as unto the moſt valiant captain, beſeeching him, inſtead of their treacherous general, to take upon him the *place*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Is not the biſhop's bill deny'd,
And we ſtill threaten'd to be try'd?
You ſee the king embraces
Thoſe counſels he approv'd before;
Nor doth he promiſe, which is more,
That we ſhall have their *places*. *Denham.*

Penſions in private were the ſenate's aim;
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*

Some magiſtrates are contented, that their *places* ſhould adorn them; and ſome ſtudy to adorn their *places*, and reflect back the luſtre they received from thence. *Atterbury.*

13. Room; way; ſpace for appearing or acting given by ceſſation; not oppoſition.

Avenge not yourſelves, but rather give *place* unto wrath. *Rom.* xii. 19.

He took a ſtride, and to his fellows cry'd,
Give *place*, and mark the diff'rence if you can,
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*

Victorious York did firſt, with fam'd ſucceſs,
To his known valour make the Dutch give *place*. *Dryd.*

The ruſtick honours of the ſcythe and ſhare,
Give *place* to ſwords and plumes the pride of war. *Dryd.*

14. Ground; room.

Ye ſeek to kill me, becauſe my word hath no *place* in you. *John,* viii. 37.

There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very ſame. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To **Place.** *v. a.* [*placer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To put in any place, rank or condition.

Place ſuch over them to be rulers. *Exod.* xviii. 21.

He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities. 2 *Chron.* xvii. 2.

Thoſe accuſations had been more reaſonable, if *placed* on inferior perſons. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. To fix; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh.

God or nature has not any where *placed* any ſuch juriſdiction in the firſt born. *Locke.*

3. To put out at intereſt.

'Twas his care
To *place* on good ſecurity his gold. *Pope.*

Pla'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *place.*] One that places.

Sovereign Lord of creatures all,
Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenſer.*

PLA'CID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]

1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.

It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of the ſpirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*

2. Soft; kind; mild.

That *placid* aſpect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil ſtate,
Would ſtand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*

Pla'cidly. *adv.* [from *placid.*] Mildly; gently.

If into a phial, filled with good ſpirit of nitre, you caſt a piece of iron, the liquor, whoſe parts moved uniformly and *placidly* before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate and ſcatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

The water eaſily inſinuates itſelf into, and *placidly* diſtends tubes and veſſels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

Pla'cit. *n. ſ.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination.

We ſpend time in defence of their *placits*, which might have been employed upon the univerſal Author. *Glanville.*

Pla'cket, or *Plaquet*. *n. ſ.* A petticoat.

You might have pinch'd a *plaquet*, it was ſenſeleſs. *Shak.*

The bone-ach is the curſe dependant on thoſe that war for a *plaquet*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Pla'giarism. *n. ſ.* [from *plagiary.*] Theft; literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

With great impropriety, as well as *plagiariſm*, they have moſt injuriouſly been tranſferred into proverbial maxims. *Swift.*

PLA'GIARY. *n. ſ.* [from *plagium*, Latin.]

1. A thief in literature; one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another.

The enſuing diſcourſe, leſt I chance to be traduced for a *plagiary* by him who has played the thief, was one of thoſe that, by a worthy hand, were ſtolen from me. *South.*

Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed ſometimes to copy and tranſlate. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. The crime of literary theft. Not uſed.

Plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began when the paucity of books ſcarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*

PLAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Lat. πληγή.]

1. Peſtilence; a diſeaſe eminently contagious and deſtructive.

Thou art a bile,
A *plague*-ſore or emboſs'd carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The general opinion is, that years hot and moiſt are moſt peſtilent; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in dry years. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Snakes, that uſe within thy houſe for ſhade,
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague*, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

All thoſe *plagues*, which earth and air had brooded,
Firſt on inferior creatures try'd their force,
And laſt they ſeized on man. *Lee and Dryden.*

2. State of miſery.

I am ſet in my *plague*, and my heavineſs is ever in my ſight. *Pſalm* xxxviii. 17.

3. Any thing troubleſome or vexatious.

'Tis the time's *plague*, when madmen lead the blind. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am not mad, too well I feel
The diff'rent *plague* of each calamity. *Shak. King John.*

Good or bad company is the greateſt bleſſing or greateſt *plague* of life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sometimes my *plague*, ſometimes my darling. *Prior.*

To **Plague.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with peſtilence.

2. To trouble; to teaze; to vex; to harraſs; to torment; to afflict; to diſtreſs; to torture; to embarraſs; to excruciate; to make uneaſy; to diſturb.

If her nature be ſo,
That ſhe will *plague* the man that loves her moſt,
And take delight to encreaſe a wretch's woe,
Then all her nature's goodly gifts are loſt. *Spenſer.*

Say my requeſt's unjuſt,
And ſpurn me back; but if it be not ſo,
Thou art not honeſt, and the gods will *plague* thee. *Shak.*

Thus were they *plagu'd*
And worn with famine. *Milton.*

People are ſtormed out of their reaſon, *plagued* into a compliance, and forced to yield in their own defence. *Collier.*

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing elſe to do, he gravely ſhuts himſelf up in his cloſet, and falls a tumbling over his papers, to ſee if he can ſtart a law ſuit, and *plague* any of his neighbours. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Pla'guily. *adv.* [from *plaguy.*] Vexatiouſly; horribly. A low word.

This whiſpering bodes me no good; but he has me ſo *plaguily* under the laſh, I dare not interrupt him. *Dryden.*

You look'd ſcornful, and ſnift at the Dean;
But he durſt not ſo much as once open his lips,
And the doctor was *plaguily* down in the hips. *Swift.*

Pla'guy *adj.* [from *plague.*] Vexatious; troubleſome. A low word.

Of heats,
Add one more to the *plaguy* bill. *Donne.*

What perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron,
What *plaguy* miſchiefs and miſhaps
Do dog him ſtill with after-claps? *Hudibras.*

Plaice. *n. ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fiſh.

Of flat fiſh there are ſoles, flowkes, dabs and *plaice*. *Carew.*

Plaid. *n. ſ.* A ſtriped or variegated cloth; an outer looſe weed worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland: there is a particular kind worn too by the women; but both theſe modes ſeem now nearly extirpated among them; the one by act of parliament, and the other by adopting the Engliſh dreſſes of the ſex.

PLAIN. *adj.* [*planus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excreſcencies. In this ſenſe, eſpecially in philoſophical writings, it is frequently written *plane:* as, a *plane* ſuperficies.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him; but to make all *plain* and waſte. *Spenſer.*

The South and South-Eaſt ſides are rocky and mountainous, but *plain* in the midſt. *Sandys's Journey.*

Thy vineyard muſt employ thy ſturdy ſteer
To turn the glebe; beſides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the ſurface *plain*. *Dryden.*

Hilly countries afford the moſt entertaining proſpects, though a man would chuſe to travel through a *plain* one. *Addiſon.*

2. Void of ornament; ſimple.

A crown of ruddy gold incloſ'd her brow,
Plain without pomp, and rich without a ſhow. *Dryden.*

3. Artleſs; not ſubtle; not ſpecious; not learned; ſimple.

In the choice of inſtruments, it is better to chuſe men of a *plainer* ſort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report faithfully the ſucceſs, than thoſe that are cunning to contrive ſomewhat to grace themſelves, and will help the matter in report. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Of many *plain*, yet pious Chriſtians, this cannot be affirmed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The experiments alledged with ſo much confidence, and told by an author that writ like a *plain* man, and one whoſe profeſſion was to tell truth, helped me to reſolve upon making the trial. *Temple.*

My heart was made to fit and pair within,
Simple and *plain*, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Felt.*

Muſt then at once, the character to ſave,
The *plain* rough hero turn a crafty knave? *Pope.*

4. Honeſtly rough; open; ſincere; not ſoft in language.

Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourſelf give no juſt cauſe of ſcandal. *Bacon.*

5. Mere; bare.

He that beguil'd you in a *plain* accent, was a *plain* knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Some have at firſt for wits, then poets paſt,
Turn'd criticks next, and prov'd *plain* fools at laſt. *Pope.*

6. Evident; clear; diſcernible; not obſcure.

They wondered there ſhould appear any difficulty in any expreſſions, which to them ſeemed very clear and *plain*. *Clarendon.*

Expreſs thyſelf in *plain*, not doubtful words,
That ground for quarrels or diſputes affords. *Denham.*

I can make the difference more *plain*, by giving you my method of proceeding in my tranſlations; I conſidered the genius and diſtinguiſhing character of my author. *Dryden.*

'Tis *plain* in the hiſtory, that Eſau was never ſubject to Jacob. *Locke.*

That children have ſuch a right, is *plain* from the laws of God; that men are convinced, that children have ſuch a right, is evident from the law of the land. *Locke.*

It is *plain*, that theſe diſcourſes are calculated for none, but the faſhionable part of womankind. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To ſpeak one thing mix'd dialects they join;
Divide the ſimple, and the *plain* define. *Prior.*

7. Not varied by much art.

A plaining ſong *plain*-ſinging voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

Plain. *adv.*

1. Not obſcurely.

2. Diſtinctly; articulately.

The ſtring of his tongue was looſed, and he ſpake *plain*. *Mark,* vii. 35.

3. Simply; with rough ſincerity.

Goodman Fact is allowed by every body to be a *plain*-ſpoken perſon, and a man of very few words; tropes and figures are his averſion. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

Plain. *n. ſ.* [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open; flat; often, a field of battle.

In a *plain* in the land of Shinar they dwelt. *Gen.* xi. 2.

The Scots took the Engliſh for fooliſh birds fallen into their net, forſook their hill, and marched into the *plain* directly towards them. *Hayward.*

They erected their caſtles and habitations in the *plains* and open countries, where they found moſt fruitful lands, and turned the Iriſh into the woods and mountains. *Davies.*

Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*. *Arbuthnot.*

While here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide ſandy *plains*. *Pope.*

The impetuous courſer pants in ev'ry vein,
And pawing ſeems to beat the diſtant *plain*. *Pope.*

To **Plain.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, every piece having his guard of pioneers to *plain* the ways. *Hayward.*

To **Plain.** *v. n.* [*plaindre, je plains,* Fr.] To lament; to wail.

Long ſince my voice is hoarſe, and throat is ſore,
With cries to ſkies, and curſes to the ground;
But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*

A *plaining* ſong plain-ſinging voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

The fox, that firſt this cauſe of grief did find,
'Gan firſt thus *plain* his caſe with words unkind. *Hubberd.*

The inceſſant weeping of my wife,
And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babes,
Forc'd me to ſeek delays. *Shakeſpeare.*

He to himſelf thus *plain'd*. *Milton.*

Plaindea'ling. *adj.* [*plain* and *deal.*] Acting without art.

Though I cannot be ſaid to be a flattering honeſt man, it muſt not be denied, but I am a *plaindealing* villain. *Shak.*

Bring a *plaindealing* innocence into a conſiſtency with neceſſary prudence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pla'indealing. *n. ſ.* Management void of art.

I am no politician; and was ever thought to have too little wit, and too much *plaindealing* for a ſtateſman. *Denham.*

It looks as fate with nature's law may ſtrive,
To ſhew *plaindealing* once an age would thrive. *Dryden.*

Pla'inly. *adv.* [from *plain.*]

1. Levelly; flatly.

2. Not ſubtilly; not ſpeciouſly.

3. Without ornament.

4. Without gloſs; ſincerely.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend, ſetting down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with me in the matter. *Pope.*

5. In earneſt; fairly.

They charged the enemies horſe ſo gallantly, that they gave ground; and at laſt *plainly* run to a ſafe place. *Clarendon.*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obſcurely.

St. Auguſtine acknowledgeth, that they are not only ſet down, but alſo *plainly* ſet down in Scripture; ſo that he which heareth or readeth, may without difficulty underſtand. *Hooker.*

Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or hate him; and out of his careleſſneſs, let's them *plainly* ſee't. *Shakeſp.*

By that ſeed
Is meant thy great Deliverer, who ſhall bruiſe
The ſerpent's head; whereof to thee anon
Plainlier ſhall be reveal'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

We ſee *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addiſon.*

Pla'inness. *n. ſ.* [from *plain.*]

1. Levelneſs; flatneſs.

2. Want of ornament; want of ſhow.

If ſome pride with want may be allowed,
We in our *plainneſs* may be juſtly proud,
Whate'er he's pleas'd to own, can need no ſhow. *Dryden.*

As ſhades moſt ſweetly recommend the light,
So modeſt *plainneſs* ſets off ſprightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openneſs; rough ſincerity.

Well, ſaid Baſilius, I have not choſen Dametas for his fighting nor for his diſcourſing, but for his *plainneſs* and honeſty, and therein I know he will not deceive me. *Sidney.*

Your *plainneſs* and your ſhortneſs pleaſe me well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Think'ſt thou that duty ſhall have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? to *plainneſs* honour
Is bound, when majeſty to folly falls. *Shak. King Lear.*

Plainneſs and freedom, an epiſtolary ſtile required. *Wake.*

4. Artleſſneſs; ſimplicity.

All laugh to find
Unthinking *plainneſs* ſo o'erſpreads thy mind,
That thou could'ſt ſeriouſly perſuade the crowd
To keep their oaths. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Plaint. *n. ſ.* [*plainte*, French.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.

Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word ſay this;
Helpleſs his *plaint*, who ſpoils himſelf of bliſs. *Sidney.*

Bootleſs are *plaints*, and cureleſs are my wounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

From inward grief
His burſting paſſion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton.*

2. Exprobration of injury.

There are three juſt grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. Expreſſion of ſorrow.

How many childrens *plaints*, and mothers cries! *Daniel.*

Where though I mourn my matchleſs loſs alone,
And none between my weakneſs judge and me;
Yet even theſe gentle walls allow my moan,
Whoſe doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree. *Wotton.*

Liſtening where the hapleſs pair
Sat in their ſad diſcourſe, and various *plaint*,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

For her relief,
Vext with the long expreſſions of my grief,
Receive theſe *plaints*. *Waller.*

Pla'intful. *adj.* [*plaint* and *full.*] Complaining; audibly ſorrowful.

To what a ſea of miſeries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me! *Sidney, b.* ii.

Pla'intiff. *n. ſ.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another; oppoſed to the defendant.

The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three poſitive witneſſes, and the defendant was caſt in coſts and damages. *L'Eſtrange.*

You and I ſhall talk in cold friendſhip at a bar before a judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant. *Dryden.*

In ſuch a cauſe the *plaintiff* will be hiſs'd,
My lord, the judges laugh, and you're diſmiſs'd. *Pope.*

Pla'intiff. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining. A word not in uſe.

His younger ſon on the polluted ground,
Firſt fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Giv'n by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

Pla'intive. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expreſſive of ſorrow.

His careful mother heard the *plaintive* ſound,
Encompaſs'd with her ſea-green ſiſters round. *Dryden.*

The goddeſs heard,
Roſe like a morning miſt, and thus begun
To ſoothe the ſorrows of her *plaintive* ſon. *Dryden.*

Can Nature's voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or leſſen'd in the noiſe,
Though ſhouts as thunder loud afflict the air? *Prior.*

Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry. *Young.*

Pla'inwork. *n. ſ.* [*plain* and *work.*] Needlework, as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery; the common practice of ſewing or making linen garments.

She went to *plainwork*, and to purling brooks. *Pope.*

Plait. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*, from to *ply* or fold.] A fold; a double.

Should the voice directly ſtrike the brain,
It would aſtoniſh and confuſe it much;
Therefore theſe *plaits* and folds the ſound reſtrain,
That it the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*

Nor ſhall thy lower garments artful *plait*,
From thy fair ſide dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaſte beauties with a modeſt pride,
And double ev'ry charm they ſeek to hide. *Prior.*

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a veſt through all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addiſon.*

To **Plait.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fold; to double.

The buſy ſylphs ſurround their darling care,

Some fold the ſleeve, while others *plait* the gown;
And Betty's praiſ'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*
Will ſhe on Sunday morn thy neckcloth *plait?* *Gay.*

2. To weave; to braid.

Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting* the hair. *1 Peter*, iii. 3.

What ſhe demands inceſſant, I'll prepare;
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;
My buſy diligence ſhall deck her board,
For there at leaſt I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

3. To intangle; to involve.

Time ſhall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides,
Who covers faults at laſt with ſhame derides. *Shakeſp.*

Pla'iter. *n. ſ.* [from *plait.*] He that plaits.

Plan. *n. ſ.* [*plan*, French.]

1. A ſcheme; a form; a model.

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous *plan* of power delivered down
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers. *Addiſon.*

2. A plot of any building or ichnography; form of any thing laid down on paper.

Artiſts and *plans* reliev'd my ſolemn hours:
I founded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

To **Plan.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcheme; to form in deſign.

Vouchſafe the means of vengeance to debate,
And *plan* with all thy arts the ſcene of fate. *Pope.*

Pla'nary. *adj.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

Pla'nched. *adj.* [from *planch.*] Made of boards.

He hath a garden circummur'd with brick,
Whoſe weſtern ſide is with a vineyard backt,
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate,
That makes his opening with this bigger key. *Shakeſp.*

Pla'ncher. *n. ſ.* [*plancher*, French.] A board; a plank.

Oak, cedar, and cheſnut, are the beſt builders; ſome are beſt for *planchers*, as deal; ſome for tables, cupboards, and deſks, as walnuts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Pla'nching. *n. ſ.* In carpentry, the laying the floors in a building. *Dict.*

Plane. *n. ſ.* [*planus*, Latin. *Plain* is commonly uſed in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.]

1. A level ſurface.

Comets, as often as they are viſible to us, move in *planes* inclined to the *plane* of the ecliptick in all kinds of angles. *Bentley.*

Projectiles would ever move on in the ſame right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedneſs of the *plane*, on which they move, ſtop their motion. *Cheyne.*

2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An inſtrument by which the ſurface of boards is ſmoothed.

The iron is ſet to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the ſole of the *plane*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To **Plane.** *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To level; to ſmooth from inequalities.

The foundation of the Roman cauſeway was made of rough ſtone, joined with a moſt firm cement; upon this was laid another layer of ſmall ſtones and cement, to *plane* the inequalities of rough ſtone, in which the ſtones of the upper pavement were fixt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To ſmooth with a plane.

Theſe hard woods are more properly ſcraped than *planed*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Plane-tree. *n. ſ.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, Fr.]

The *plane-tree* hath an amentaceous flower, conſiſting of ſeveral ſlender ſtamina, which are all collected into ſpherical little balls, and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced on ſeparate parts of the ſame trees, are turgid, and afterwards become large ſpherical balls, containing many oblong ſeeds intermixed with down: it is generally ſuppoſed, that the introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great Lord Chancellor Bacon. *Millar.*

The beech, the ſwimming alder, and the *plane*. *Dryd.*

PLA'NET. *n. ſ.* [*planeta*, Lat. πλανάω; *planette*, Fr.]

Planets are the erratick or wandering ſtars, and which are not like the fixt ones, always in the ſame poſition to one another: we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, becauſe we know it moves round the ſun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus: and the moon is accounted among the ſecondary *planets* or ſatellites of the primary, ſince ſhe moves round the earth: all the *planets* have, beſides their motion round the ſun, which makes their year, alſo a motion round their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth's revolving ſo makes our day and night: it is more than probable, that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes: we know it is ſo in our earth; and Flamſteed and Caſſini found it to be ſo in Jupiter: Sir Iſaac Newton aſſerts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-four miles; and indeed elſe the motion of the earth would make the ſea riſe ſo high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face
Rul'd like a wand'ring *planet* over me,
And could it not inforce them to relent? *Shakeſpeare.*

And *planets*, *planet*-ſtruck, real eclipſe
Then ſuffer'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

There are ſeven *planets* or errant ſtars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv.

Pla'netary. *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet.*]

1. Pertaining to the planets.

Their *planetary* motions and aſpects. *Milton.*

To marble, and to braſs, ſuch features give,
Deſcribe the ſtars and *planetary* way,
And trace the footſteps of eternal day. *Granville.*

2. Under the denomination of any particular planet.

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,
That watch'd the moon and *planetary* hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*

I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way facetious. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 487.

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on;
Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
Will o'er ſome high-vic'd city hang his poiſon
In the ſick air. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

We make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of *planetary* influence. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.

We behold bright *planetary* Jove,
Sublime in air, through his wide province move;
Four ſecond *planets* his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackmore.*

Plane'tical. *adj.* [from *planet.*] Pertaining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipſes of ſun and moon, conjunctions and oppoſitions *planetical*. *Brown.*

Plane'tstruck. *adj.* [*planet* and *ſtrike.*] Blaſted; *ſidere afflatus.*

Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,
Since I ſaw you, I have been *planetſtruck*;
A beauty, and ſo rare, I did deſcry. *Suckling.*

Planifo'lious. *adj.* [*planus* and *folium*, Lat.] Flowers are ſo called, when made up of plain leaves, ſet together in circular rows round the center, whoſe face is uſually uneven, rough, and jagged. *Dict.*

Planime'trical. *adj.* [from *planimetry.*] Pertaining to the menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

PLANI'METRY. *n. ſ.* [*planus*, Lat. and μετρέω; *planimetrie*, Fr.] The menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

Planipe'talous. *adj.* [*planus*, Lat. and πέταλον.] Flatleaved, as when the ſmall flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and ſuccory. *Dict.*

To **Pla'nish.** *v. a.* [from *plane.*] To poliſh; to ſmooth. A word uſed by manufacturers.

Pla'nisphere. *n. ſ.* [*planus*, Lat. and *ſphere.*] A ſphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemiſpheres.

Plank. *n. ſ.* [*planche*, Fr.] A thick ſtrong board.

They gazed on their ſhips, ſeeing them ſo great, and conſiſting of divers *planks*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The doors of *plank* were; their cloſe exquiſite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

The ſmoothed *plank* new rubb'd with balm. *Milton.*

Some Turkiſh bows are of that ſtrength, as to pierce a *plank* of ſix inches. *Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding *planks* a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

Be warn'd to ſhun the wat'ry way,
For late I ſaw adrift disjointed *planks*,
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

To **Plank.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but *plank* the ground over, it will breed ſaltpetre. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A ſteed of monſtrous height appear'd;
The ſides were *plank'd* with pine. *Dryden.*

Planoco'nical. *adj.* [*planus* and *conus.*] Level on one ſide and conical on others.

Some few are *planoconical*, whoſe ſuperficies is in part level between both ends. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Pla'noconvex. *n. ſ.* [*planus* and *convexus.*] Flat on the one ſide, and convex on the other.

It took two object-glaſſes, the one a *planoconvex* for a fourteen feet teleſcope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet. *Newton's Opticks.*

Plant. *n. ſ.* [*plant*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from ſeed; any vegetable production.

What comes under this denomination, Ray has diſtributed under twenty-ſeven genders or kinds: 1. The imperfect *plants*, which do either totally want both flower and ſeed, or elſe ſeem to do ſo. 2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whoſe ſeed is ſo ſmall as not to be diſcernible by the naked eye. 3. Thoſe whoſe ſeeds are not ſo ſmall, as ſingly to be inviſible, but yet have an imperfect or ſtaminous flower; *i. e.* ſuch a one as is without the petala, having only the ſtamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk when their ſtalks are cut off, or their branches broken off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a diſcous figure, the ſeed pappous, or winged with downe, but emit no milk. 6. The herbæ capitatæ, or ſuch whoſe flower is compoſed of many ſmall, long, fiſtulous, or hollow flowers, gathered round together in a round button or head, which is uſually covered with a ſquamous or ſcaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves entire and undivided into jags. 8. The corymbiferous *plants*, which have a compound diſcous flower, but the ſeeds have no downe adhering to them. 9. *Plants* with a perfect flower, and having only one ſingle ſeed belonging to each ſingle flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy, or briſtly ſeeds. 11. The umbelliferous *plants*, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each ſingle flower are two ſeeds, lying naked, and joining together; they are called umbelliferous, becauſe the *plant*, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella: [1.] Such as have a broad flat ſeed almoſt of the figure of a leaf, which are encompaſſed round about with ſomething like leaves. [2.] Such as have a longiſh ſeed, ſwelling out in the middle, and larger than the former. [3.] Such as have a ſhorter ſeed. [4.] Such as have a tuberoſe root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelated, or ſtriated ſeed. 12. The ſtellate *plants*, which are ſo called, becauſe their leaves grow on their ſtalks at certain intervals or diſtances in the form of a radiant ſtar: their flowers are really monopetalous, divided into four ſegments, which look like ſo many petala; and each flower is ſucceeded by two ſeeds at the bottom of it. 13. The aſperifolia, or rough-leaved *plants*: they have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their ſtalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there ſucceed uſually four ſeeds. 14. The ſuffrutices, or verticilate *plants*: their leaves grow by pairs on their ſtalks, one leaf right againſt another; their leaf is monopetalous, and uſually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked ſeeds, more than four, ſucceeding their flowers, which therefore they call polyſpermæ plantæ ſemine nudo; by naked ſeeds, they mean ſuch as are not included in any ſeed pod. 16. Bacciferous *plants*, or ſuch as bear berries. 17. Multiſiliquous, or corniculate *plants*, or ſuch as have, after each flower, many diſtinct, long, ſlender, and many times crooked caſes or ſiliquæ, in which their ſeed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themſelves, and let the ſeeds drop out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform, and after each flower a peculiar ſeed-caſe containing the ſeed, and this often divided into many diſtinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous flower, but bear theſe ſeeds in oblong ſiliquous caſes. 20. Vaſculiferous *plants*, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous. 21. Leguminous *plants*, or ſuch as bear pulſe, with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vaſculiferous *plants*, with a pentapetalous flower; theſe have, beſides the common calix, a peculiar caſe containing their ſeed, and their flower conſiſting of five leaves. 23. *Plants* with a true bulbous root, which conſiſts but of one round ball or head, out of whoſe lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth: the *plants* of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have no foot ſtalk, and are long and ſlender: the ſeed veſſels are divided into three partitions: their flower is ſexapetalous. 24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form: theſe emit, at firſt coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers, and roots, reſemble the true bulbous *plant*. 25. Culmiferous *plants*, with a graſſy leaf, are ſuch as have a ſmooth hollow-jointed ſtalk, with one ſharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompaſſing the ſtalk, and ſet out without any foot ſtalk: their ſeed is contained within a chaffy huſk. 26. *Plants* with a graſſy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or ſtaminous flower. 27. *Plants* whoſe place of growth is uncertain and various, chiefly water *plants*.

Butchers and villains,
How ſweet a *plant* have you untimely cropt! *Shakeſp.*

Between the vegetable and ſenſitive province there are *plant*-animals, and ſome kind of inſects ariſing from vegetables, that ſeem to participate of both. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next ſpecies of life above the vegetable, is that of ſenſe; wherewith ſome of thoſe productions, which we call *plant*-animals, are endowed. *Grew's Coſmol.*

It continues to be the ſame *plant*, as long as it partakes of the ſame life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living *plant*, in a like continued organization, conformable to that ſort of *plants*. *Locke.*

Once I was ſkill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,
And ev'ry *plant* that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*

2. A ſapling.

A man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young *plants* with carving Roſalind on their barks. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Take a *plant* of ſtubborn oak,
And labour him with many a ſtubborn ſtroke. *Dryden.*

3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The ſole of the foot. *Ainſworth.*

To **Plant.** *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to ſet; to cultivate.

Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of the Lord. *Deut.* xvi. 21.

2. To procreate; to generate.

The honour'd gods the chairs of juſtice
Supply with worthy men, *plant* love amongſt you. *Shakeſpeare.*

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did faſt,
Than feed it with ſuch over-roaſted fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To place; to fix.

The fool hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

In this hour,
I will adviſe you where to *plant* yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

The mind through all her powers
Irradiate, there *plant* eyes. *Milton.*

When Turnus had aſſembled all his pow'rs,
His ſtandard *planted* on Laurentum's tow'rs;
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join th' allies. *Dryden's Æneis.*

4. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh: as, to *plant* a colony.

If you *plant* where ſavages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but uſe them juſtly. *Bacon.*

Create, and therein *plant* a generation. *Milton.*

To the *planting* of it in a nation, the ſoil may be mellowed with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated, and the new colonies *planted*. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To fill or adorn with ſomething planted: as, he *planted* the garden or the country.

To build, to *plant*, whatever you intend,
In all let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

6. To direct properly: as, to *plant* a cannon.

Pla'ntage. *n. ſ.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb.

Truth, tir'd with iteration,
As true as ſteel, as *plantage* to the moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pla'ntain. *n. ſ.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Lat.]

1. An herb.

The toad, being overcharged with the poiſon of the ſpider as is ordinarily believed, has recourſe to the *plantain* leaf. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

The moſt common ſimples are mugwort, *plantain*, and horſetail. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. A tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit.

I long my careleſs limbs to lay
Under the *plantain*'s ſhade. *Waller.*

Pla'ntal. *adj.* [from *plant.*] Pertaining to plants.

There's but little ſimilitude betwixt a terreous humidity and *plantal* germinations. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Planta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*plantatio*, from *planto*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of planting.

2. The place planted.

As ſwine are to gardens and orderly *plantations*, ſo are tumults to parliaments. *King Charles.*

Some peaſants
Of the ſame ſoil their nurſery prepare,
With that of their *plantation*; leſt the tree
Tranſlated ſhould not with the ſoil agree. *Dryden.*

Whoſe riſing foreſts, not for pride or ſhow,
But future buildings, future navies grow;
Let his *plantations* ſtretch from down to down,
Firſt ſhade a country, and then raiſe a town. *Pope.*

Virgil, with great modeſty in his looks, was ſeated by Calliope in the midſt of a *plantation* of laurel. *Addiſon.*

3. A colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the principal thing, that hath been the deſtruction of moſt *plantations*, hath been the baſe and haſty drawing of profit in the firſt years; ſpeedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may ſtand with the good of the *plantations*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Introduction; eſtabliſhment.

Epiſcopacy muſt be caſt out of this church, after poſſeſſion here, from the firſt *plantation* of chriſtianity in this iſland. *King Charles.*

Pla'nted. *adj.* [from *plant.*] This word ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify, ſettled; well grounded.

Our court is haunted
With a refined traveller of Spain;
A man in all the world's new faſhion *planted*,
That hath a mint of phraſes in his brain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pla'nter. *n. ſ.* [*planteur*, Fr. from *plant.*]

1. One who ſows, ſets or cultivates; cultivator.

There ſtood Sabinus, *planter* of the vines,
And ſtudiouſly ſurveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden.*

What do thy vines avail,
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows
The *planters*, with their harveſt immature? *Phillips.*

That product only which our paſſions bear,
Eludes the *planter*'s miſerable care. *Prior.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the Weſt Indian colonies.

A *planter* in the Weſt Indies might muſter up, and lead all his family out againſt the Indians, without the abſolute dominion of a monarch, deſcending to him from Adam. *Locke.*

He to Jamaica ſeems tranſported,
Alone, and by no *planter* courted. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. One who diſſeminates or introduces.

Had theſe writings differed from the ſermons of the firſt *planters* of chriſtianity in hiſtory or doctrine, they would have been rejected by thoſe churches which they had formed. *Addiſon.*

PLASH. *n. ſ.* [*plaſche*, Dutch; *platz*, Daniſh.]

1. A ſmall lake of water or puddle.

He leaves
A ſhallow *plaſh* to plunge him in the deep,
And with ſatiety ſeeks to quench his thirſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Two frogs conſulted, in the time of drought, when many *plaſhes*, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be done. *Bacon.*

I underſtand the aquatile or water frog, whereof in ditches and ſtanding *plaſhes* we behold millions. *Brown.*

With filth the miſcreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the *plaſh* his wickedneſs had laid. *Pope.*

2. [From the verb to *plaſh.*] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

In the plaſhing your quick, avoid laying of it too low and too thick, which makes the ſap run all into the ſhoots, and leaves the *plaſhes* without nouriſhment. *Mortimer.*

To **Plash.** *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, Fr.] To interweave branches.

Plant and *plaſh* quickſets. *Evelyn.*

Pla'shy. *adj.* [from *plaſh.*] Watery; filled with puddles.

Near ſtood a mill in low and *plaſhy* ground. *Betterton.*

Plasm. *n. ſ.* [πλάσμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed.

The ſhells ſerved as *plaſms* or moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated, and afterwards freed from its inveſtient ſhell, is of the ſame ſhape with the cavity of the ſhell. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

PLA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*plaſtre*, Fr. from πλαζω.]

1. Subſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well pulveriſed, with which walls are overlaid or figures caſt.

In the ſame hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote upon the *plaſter* of the wall. *Dan.* v. 5.

In the worſt inn's worſt room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of *plaſter*, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

Maps are hung up ſo high, to cover the naked *plaſter* or wainſcot. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. [*Emplaſtrum*, Lat. in Engliſh, formerly *emplaſter.*] A glutinous or adheſive ſalve.

Seeing the ſore is whole, why retain we the *plaſter?* *Hook.*

You rub the ſore,
When you ſhould bring the *plaſter.* *Shakeſpeare.*

It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewiſe, if incorporated with *plaſters*, as we have made trial. *Brown.*

Plaſters, that had any effect, muſt be by diſperſing or repelling the humours. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To **PLA'STER.** *v. a.* [*plaſtrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To overlay as with plaſter.

Boils and plagues
Plaſter you o'er, that one infect another
Againſt the wind a mile. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The harlot's cheek beautied with *plaſt'ring* art. *Shak.*

A heart ſettled upon a thought of underſtanding, is as a fair *plaſtering* on the wall. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxii. 17.

With a cement of flour, whites of eggs and ſtone powdered, piſcina mirabilis is ſaid to have the walls *plaſtered.* *Bacon.*

Plaſter the chinky hives with clay. *Dryden.*

The brain is grown more dry in its conſiſtence, and receives not much more impreſſion, than if you wrote with your finger on a *plaſtered* wall. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To cover with a medicated plaſter.

PLA'STERER. *n. ſ.* [*plaſtrier*, Fr. from *plaſter.*]

1. One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter.

Thy father was a *plaſterer*,
And thou thyſelf a ſhearman. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

2. One who forms figures in plaſter.

The *plaſterer* makes his figures by addition, and the carver by ſubtraction. *Wotton.*

PLA'STICK. *adj.* [πλαςικος.] Having the power to give form.

Benign Creator! let thy *plaſtick* hand
Diſpoſe its own effect. *Prior.*

There is not any thing ſtrange in the production of the ſaid formed metals, nor other *plaſtick* virtue concerned in ſhaping them into thoſe figures, than merely the configuration of the particles. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

PLASTRON. *n. ſ.* [French.] A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them. *Trevoux.*

Againſt the poſt their wicker ſhields they cruſh,
Flouriſh the ſword, and at the *plaſtron* puſh. *Dryden.*

To **PLAT.** *v. a.* [from *plait.*] To weave; to make by texture.

I have ſeen neſts of an Indian bird curiouſly interwoven and *platted* together. *Ray on the Creation.*

I never found ſo much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my miſtreſs's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lovers knot. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 245.

PLAT. *n. ſ.* [more properly *plot*; plot, Sax.] A ſmall piece of ground.

Such pleaſure took the ſerpent to behold
This flow'ry *plat*, the ſweet receſs of Eve. *Milton.*

On a *plat* of riſing ground,
I hear the far-off curfew ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhore,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen roar. *Milton.*

It paſſes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing. *Spectator.*

PLA'TANE. *n. ſ.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] The plane tree.

The *platane* round,
The carver holm, the mapple ſeldom inward ſound. *Spenſ.*

I eſpy'd thee, fair and tall,
Under a *platane.* *Milton.*

PLATE. *n. ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, Fr.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and iſlands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakeſpeare.*

Make a *plate*, and burniſh it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

A leaden bullet ſhot from one of theſe guns, the ſpace of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate.* *Wilkins.*

The cenſers of theſe wretches, who could derive no ſanctity to them; yet in that they had been conſecrated by the offering incenſe, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and faſtened upon the altar. *South's Sermons.*

Eternal deities!
Who rule the world with abſolute decrees,
And write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs
With pens of adamant on *plates* of braſs. *Dryden.*

2. Armour of plates.

With their force they pierc'd both *plate* and mail,
And made wide furrows in their fleſhes frail. *Fairy Q.*

3. [*Plata*, Spaniſh.] Wrought ſilver.

They eat on beds of ſilk and gold,
And leaving *plate*,
Do drink in ſtone of higher rate. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

The Turks entered into the trenches ſo far, that they carried away the *plate.* *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They that but now for honour and for *plate*
Made the ſea bluſh with blood, reſign their hate. *Waller.*

At your deſſert bright pewter comes too late,
When your firſt courſe was all ſerv'd up in *plate.* *King.*

4. [*Plat*, Fr. *piatta*, Italian.] A ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal on which meat is eaten.

Aſcanius this obſerv'd, and ſmiling, ſaid,
See, we devour the *plates* on which we fed. *Dryden.*

To **PLATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates.

The doors are curiouſly cut through and *plated.* *Sandys.*

M. Lepidus's houſe had a marble door-caſe; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To arm with plates.

Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks. *Shakeſp.*

Marſhal, aſk yonder knight in arms,
Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakeſpeare.*

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and muſters of the war,
Have glow'd like *plated* Mars. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bold Aſcalonite
Fled from his lion ramp, old warriours turn'd
Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Milton.*

3. To beat into laminæ or plates.

If to fame alone thou doſt pretend,
The miſer will his empty palace lend,
Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* braſs. *Dryden.*

If a thinned or *plated* body, of an uneven thickneſs, which appears all over of one uniform colour, ſhould be ſlit into threads of the ſame thickneſs with the *plate*; I ſee no reaſon why every thread ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton.*

PLA'TEN. *n. ſ.* Among printers, the flat part of the preſs whereby the impreſſion is made.

PLA'TFORM. *n. ſ.* [*plat*, flat, Fr. and *form.*]

1. The ſketch of any thing horizontally dilineated; the ichnography.

When the workmen began to lay the *platform* at Chalcedon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other ſide of the ſtreight. *Sandys's Journey.*

2. A place laid out after any model.

No artful wildneſs to perplex the ſcene;
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the *platform* juſt reflects the other. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification.

Where was this?
—Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A ſcheme; a plan.

Their minds and affections were univerſally bent even againſt all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker.*

I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but ſome general lines of it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

They who take in the entire *platform*, and ſee the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the obſervations and proofs, will diſcern how theſe propoſitions flow from them. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK *Aſpect.* In aſtrology, is a ray caſt from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATO'ON. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers, drawn out of a batallion of foot, when they form the hollow ſquare, to ſtrengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus poſted; yet a party from any other diviſion is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body. *Military Dict.*

In comely wounds ſhall bleeding worthies ſtand,
Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumly's faithful band. *Tickell.*

PLA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *plate.*] A large diſh, generally of earth.

The ſervants waſh the *platter*, ſcour the plate,
Then blow the fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Satira is an adjective, to which lanx, a charger, or large *platter*, is underſtood. *Dryden.*

PLAU'DIT. } *n. ſ.* [A word derived from the Latin, *plaudite*,
PLAU'DITE. } the demand of applauſe made by the player, when he left the ſtage.] Applauſe.

True wiſdom muſt our actions ſo direct,
Not only the laſt *plaudit* to expect. *Denham.*

She would ſo ſhamefully fail in the laſt act, that inſtead of a *plaudite*, ſhe would deſerve to be hiſſed off the ſtage. *More.*

Some men find more melody in diſcord than in the angelick quires; yet even theſe can diſcern muſick in a conſort of *plaudites*, eulogies given themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

PLAUSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*plauſibilité*, Fr. from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs; ſuperficial appearance of right.

Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with ſome *plauſibility*, much artifice and direct falſehoods. *Swift.*

The laſt excuſe for the ſlow ſteps made in diſarming the adverſaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plauſibility*, but leſs truth, than any of the former. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE. *adj.* [*plauſible*, Fr. *plauſibilis*, from *plaudo*, Lat.] Such as gains approbation; ſuperficially pleaſing or taking; ſpecious; popular; right in appearance.

Go you to Angelo, anſwer his requiring with a *plauſible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point. *Shakeſp.*

Judges ought to be more reverend than *plauſible*, and more adviſed than confident. *Bacon.*

They found out that *plauſible* and popular pretext of raiſing an army to fetch in delinquents. *King Charles.*

Theſe were all *plauſible* and popular arguments, in which they, who moſt deſired peace, would inſiſt upon many condeſcenſions. *Clarendon.*

No treachery ſo *plauſible*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide. *L'Eſtrange.*

The caſe is doubtful, and may be diſputed with *plauſible* arguments on either ſide. *South.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs; ſhow of right.

The *plauſibleneſs* of Arminianiſm, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature. *Sanderſon.*

The notion of man's free will, and the nature of ſin bears along with it a commendable plainneſs and *plauſibleneſs.* *More.*

PLAU'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *plauſible.*]

1. With fair ſhow; ſpeciouſly.

They could talk *plauſibly* about that they did not underſtand, but their learning lay chiefly in flouriſh. *Collier.*

Thou canſt *plauſibly* diſpute,
Supreme of ſeers, of angel, man and brute. *Prior.*

2. With applauſe. Not in uſe.

I hope they will *plauſibly* receive our attempts, or candidly correct our miſconjectures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PLAU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *plaudo*, Lat.]

1. Applauding.

2. Plauſible. A word not in uſe.

His *plauſive* words
He ſcatter'd not in ears; but grafted them
To grow there and to bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **PLAY.** *v. n.* [plegan, Saxon.]

1. To ſport; to frolick; to do ſomething, not as a taſk, but for a pleaſure.

On ſmooth the ſeal and bended dolphins *play.* *Milton.*

2. To toy; to act with levity.

Thou with Eternal Wiſdom diſt converſe,
Wiſdom thy ſiſter, and with her didſt *play.* *Milton.*

3. To be diſmiſſed from work.

I'll bring my young man to ſchool; look where his maſter comes; 'tis a *playing* day I ſee. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtleſsly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths. *Temple.*

5. To do ſomething fanciful.

How every fool can *play* upon the word! *Shakeſp.*

6. To practiſe ſarcaſtick merriment.

I would make uſe of it rather to *play* upon thoſe I deſpiſed, than to trifle with thoſe I loved. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practiſe illuſion.

I ſaw him dead; art thou alive,
Or is it fancy *plays* upon our eye-ſight? *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To game; to contend at ſome game.

Charles, I will *play* no more to-night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never win of you before. *Shakeſp.*

When lenity and cruelty *play* for kingdoms,
The gentler gameſter is the ſooneſt winner. *Shakeſp.*

O perdurable ſhame!
Are theſe the wretches that we *play'd* at dice for? *Shakeſpeare.*

The low-rated Engliſh *play* at dice. *Shakeſp.*

The clergyman *played* at whiſt and ſwobbers. *Swift.*

9. To do any thing trickiſh or deceitful.

His mother *played* falſe with a ſmith. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cawdor, Glamis, all
The wizzard women promis'd; and, I fear,
Thou *play'dſt* moſt foully for't. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Life is not long enough for a coquet to *play* all her tricks in. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 89.

10. To touch a muſical inſtrument.

Ev'ry thing that heard him *play*,
Ev'n the billows of the ſea
Hung their heads, and then lay by,
In ſweet muſick is ſuch art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall aſleep, or hearing die. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Thou art as a very lovely ſong of one that hath a pleaſant voice, and can *play* well on an inſtrument. *Ezekiel.*

Tully ſays, there conſiſteth in the practice of ſinging and *playing* on inſtruments great knowledge, and the moſt excellent inſtruction, which rectifies and orders our manners, and allays the heat of anger. *Peacham of Muſick.*

Wherein doth our practice of ſinging and *playing* with inſtruments in our cathedral churches differ from the practice of David? *Peacham of Muſick.*

Clad like a country ſwain, he pip'd, he ſung,
And, *playing*, drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

Take thy harp, and melt thy maid;
Play, my friend! and charm the charmer. *Glanville.*

He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to *play* upon it: the ſound of it was exceeding ſweet. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

11. To operate; to act. Uſed of any thing in motion.

John hath ſeiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be,
That whilſt warm life *plays* in that infant's veins,
The miſplac'd John ſhould entertain
One quiet breath of reſt. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

My wife cried out, Fire! and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to *play* againſt it. *Dryden.*

By conſtant laws, the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play.* *Cheyne.*

12. To wanton; to move irregularly.

Citherea all in ſedges hid,
Which ſeem to move and wanton with her breath,
Ev'n as the waving ſedges *play* with wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

This with exhilarating vapour bland
About their ſpirits *play'd*, and inmoſt powers
Made err. *Milton.*

In the ſtreams that from the fountain *play*,
She waſh'd her face. *Dryden.*

The ſetting ſun
Plays on their ſhining arms and burniſh'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addiſon.*

13. To perſonate a drama.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night;
But I am doubtful of your modeſties;
Leſt over-eying of his odd behaviour,
For yet his honour never heard a play,
You break into ſome merry paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ev'n kings but *play*, and when their part is done,
Some other, worſe or better, mount the throne. *Dryden.*

14. To repreſent a character.

Courts are theatres, where ſome men *play*;
Princes, ſome ſlaves, and all end in one day. *Donne.*

15. To act in any certain character.

Thus we *play* the fool with the time, and the ſpirits of the wiſe ſit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakeſpeare.*

I did not think to ſhed a tear
In all my miſeries; but thou haſt forc'd me,
Out of thy honeſt truth, to *play* the woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

She hath wrought folly to *play* the whore. *Deut.* xxii. 21.

Be of good courage, and let us *play* the men for our people. 2 *Sam.* x. 12.

Alphonſo, Duke of Ferrara, delighted himſelf only in turning and *playing* the joiner. *Peacham of Muſick.*

'Tis poſſible theſe Turks may *play* the villains. *Denham.*

A man has no pleaſure in proving that he has *played* the fool. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

To **PLAY.** *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion; as he *played* his cannon.

2. To uſe an inſtrument of muſick.

He *plays* a tickling ſtraw within his noſe. *Gay.*

3. To act a mirthful character.

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To exhibit dramatically.

Your honour's players hearing your amendment,
Are come to *play* a pleaſant comedy. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To act; to perform.

Doubt would fain have *played* his part in her mind, and called in queſtion, how ſhe ſhould be aſſured that Zelmane was not Pyrocles. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

PLAY. *n. ſ.*

1. Action not impoſed; not work; diſmiſſion from work.

2. Amuſement; ſport.

My dearling and my joy;
For love of me leave off this dreadful *play.* *Fairy Queen.*

Two gentle fawns at *play.* *Milton.*

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action.

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *play*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

A *play* ought to be a juſt image of human nature, repreſenting its humours and the changes of fortune to which it is ſubject, for the delight and inſtruction of mankind. *Dryden.*

Viſits, *plays*, and powder'd beaux. *Swift.*

4. Game; practice of gaming; conteſt at a game.

I will *play* no more, my mind's not on't;
I did never win of you,
Nor ſhall not, when my fancy's on my *play.* *Shakeſp.*

5. Practice in any conteſt.

When they can make nothing elſe on't, they find it the beſt of their *play* to put it off with a jeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

He was reſolved not to ſpeak diſtinctly, knowing his beſt *play* to be in the dark, and that all his ſafety lay in the confuſion of his talk. *Tillotſon.*

In arguing the opponent uſes comprehenſive and equivocal terms, to involve his adverſary in the doubtfulneſs of his expreſſion, and therefore the anſwer on his ſide makes it his *play* to diſtinguiſh as much as he can. *Locke.*

Bull's friends adviſed to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally loved rough *play.* *Arbuthnot.*

6. Action; employment; office.

The ſenſeleſs plea of right by Providence
Can laſt no longer than the preſent ſway;
But juſtifies the next who comes in *play.* *Dryden.*

7. Practice; action; manner of acting.

Determining, as after I knew, in ſecret manner, not to be far from the place where we appointed to meet, to prevent any foul *play* that might be offered unto me. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

8. Act of touching an inſtrument.

9. Irregular and wanton motion.

10. A ſtate of agitation or ventilation.

Many have been ſav'd, and many may,
Who never heard this queſtion brought in *play.* *Dryden.*

11. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them, leſt they ſhake upwards or downwards. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

12. Liberty of acting; ſwing.

Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might pleaſe readers; but muſt be a very ill man, if he could pleaſe himſelf. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Pla'ybook. *n.ſ.* [*play* and *book.*] Book of dramatick compoſitions.

Your's was a match of common good liking, without any mixture of that ridiculous paſſion, which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances. *Swift.*

Pla'yday. *n.ſ.* [*play* and *day.*] Day exempt from taſks or work.

I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual *playday*;
Balls, and maſquerades, and ſhows. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Pla'ydebt. *n.ſ.* [*play* and *debt.*] Debt contracted by gaming.

There are multitudes of leaſes upon ſingle lives, and *playdebts* upon joint lives. *Arbuthnot.*

She has ſeveral *playdebts* on her hand, which muſt be diſcharged very ſuddenly. *Spectator*, Nº 295.

Pla'yer. *n.ſ.* [from *play.*]

1. One who plays.

2. An idler; a lazy perſon.

You're pictures out of doors,
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your houſewifery. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. Actor of dramatick ſcenes.

Like *players* plac'd to fill a filthy ſtage,
Where change of thoughts one fool to other ſhews,
And all but jeſts, ſerve only ſorrow's rage. *Sidney.*

Certain pantomimi will repreſent the voices of *players* of interludes ſo to life, as you would think they were thoſe *players* themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A *player*, if left of his auditory and their applauſe, would ſtraight be out of heart. *Bacon.*

Thine be the laurel then, ſupport the ſtage;
Which ſo declines, that ſhortly we may ſee
Players and plays reduc'd to ſecond infancy. *Dryden.*

His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a *player* bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

4. A mimick.

Thus ſaid the *player* god; and adding art
Of voice and geſture, ſo perform'd his part,
She thought, ſo like her love the ſhade appears,
That Ceyx ſpake the words. *Dryden.*

5. One who touches a muſical inſtrument.

Command thy ſervants to ſeek out a man, who is a cunning *player* on the harp. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 16.

6. A gameſter.

7. One who acts in play in any certain manner.

The ſnake bit him faſt by the tongue, which therewith began ſo to rankle and ſwell, that, by the time he had knocked this foul *player* on the head, his mouth was ſcarce able to contain it. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Pla'yfellow. *n.ſ.* [*play* and *fellow.*] Companion in amuſement.

Inconſtant in his choice of his friends, or rather never having a friend but *playfellows*, of whom, when he was weary, he could no otherwiſe rid himſelf than by killing them. *Sidney.*

She ſeem'd ſtill back unto the land to look,
And her *playfellows* aid to call, and fear
The daſhing of the waves. *Spenſer.*

Your precious ſelf had not then croſs'd the eyes
Of my young *playfellow*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Miſchance and ſorrow go along with you!
Heart's diſcontent and ſour affliction
Be *playfellows* to keep you company! *Shakeſp.*

Sweet *playfellow*, pray thou for us,
And good luck grant thee thy Demetrius. *Shakeſp.*

This was the play at which Nero ſtaked three thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three ſhillings and four pence upon every caſt; where did he find *playfellows*? *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Pla'yful. *adj.* [*play* and *full.*] Sportive; full of levity.

He is ſcandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being *playful*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 494.

Pla'ygame. *n.ſ.* [*play* and *game.*] Play of children.

That liberty alone gives the true reliſh to their ordinary *playgames*. *Locke.*

Pla'yhouse. *n.ſ.* [*play* and *houſe.*] Houſe where dramatick performances are repreſented.

Theſe are the youths that thunder at a *playhouſe*, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He hurries me from the *playhouſe*, and ſcenes there, to the bear-garden. *Stillingfleet.*

I am a ſufficient theatre to myſelf of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or *playhouſe*. *Dryden.*

Shakeſpeare, whom you and ev'ry *playhouſe* bill
Stile the divine. *Pope's Epiſtles of Horace.*

Pla'ypleasure. *n.ſ.* [*play* and *pleaſure.*] Idle amuſement.

He taketh a kind of *playpleaſure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

PLA'YSOME. *adj.* [*play* and *ſome.*] Wanton; full of levity.

Pla'ysomeness. *n.ſ.* [from *playſome.*] Wantonneſs; levity.

Pla'ything. *n.ſ.* [*play* and *thing.*] Toy; thing to play with.

O Caſtalio! thou haſt caught
My fooliſh heart; and, like a tender child,
That truſts his *plaything* to another hand,
I fear its harm, and fain would have it back. *Otway.*

A child knows his nurſe, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The ſervants ſhould be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and *playthings*. *Locke.*

O Richard,
Would fortune calm her preſent rage,
And give us *playthings* for our age! *Prior.*

Allow him but the *plaything* of a pen,
He ne'er rebels or plots. *Pope.*

Pla'ywright. *n.ſ.* [*play* and *wright.*] A maker of plays.

He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a *playwright*. *Pope.*

Plea. *n.ſ.* [*plaid*, old French.]

1. The act or form of pleading.

2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.

The magnificoes have all perſuaded with him;
But none can drive him from the envious *plea*
Of forfeiture of juſtice and his bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Allegation.

They tow'rds the throne ſupreme,
Accountable, made haſte, to make appear
With righteous *plea*, their utmoſt vigilance. *Milton.*

4. An apology; an excuſe.

The fiend, with neceſſity,
The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his deviliſh deeds. *Milton.*

Thou determin'ſt weakneſs for no *plea*. *Milton.*

When ſuch occaſions are,
No *plea* muſt ſerve; 'tis cruelty to ſpare. *Denham.*

Whoever argues in defence of abſolute power in a ſingle perſon, though he offers the old plauſible *plea*, that it is his opinion, which he cannot help, unleſs he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind. *Swift.*

To **Pleach.** *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, Fr.] To bend; to interweave. A word not in uſe.

Would'ſt thou be window'd in great Rome, and ſee
Thy maſter thus, with *pleacht* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck? *Shakeſpeare.*

Steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-ſuckles, ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter. *Shakeſp.*

To **PLEAD.** *v. n.* [*plaider*, Fr.]

1. To argue before a court of juſtice.

To his accuſations
He *pleaded* ſtill not guilty; and alleg'd
Many ſharp reaſons. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbour! *Job*, xvi. 21.

Of beauty ſing;
Let others govern or defend the ſtate,
Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granville.*

Lawyers and divines write down ſhort notes, in order to preach or *plead*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt; to reaſon with another.

I am
To *plead* for that which I would not obtain. *Shakeſp.*

Who is he that will *plead* with me? for now if I hold my tongue, I ſhall give up the ghoſt. *Job*, xiii. 19.

If nature *plead* not in a parent's heart,
Pity my tears, and pity her deſert. *Dryden.*

It muſt be no ordinary way of reaſoning, in a man that is *pleading* for the natural power of kings, and againſt all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke.*

3. To be offered as a plea.

Since you can love, and yet your error ſee,
The ſame reſiſtleſs power may *plead* for me,
With no leſs ardour I my claim purſue;
I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden.*

To **Plead.** *v. a.*

1. To defend; to diſcuſs.

Will you, we ſhew our title to the crown?
If not, our ſwords ſhall *plead* it in the field. *Shakeſp.*

2. To allege in pleading or argument.

Don Sebaſtian came forth to intreat, that they might part with their arms like ſoldiers; it was told him, that they could not juſtly *plead* law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If they will *plead* againſt me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me. *Job*, xix. 5.

3. To offer as an excuſe.

I will neither *plead* my age nor ſickneſs, in excuſe of faults. *Dryden.*

Plea'dable. *adj.* [from *plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea.

I ought to be diſcharged from this information, becauſe this privilege is *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

Plea'der. *n.ſ.* [*plaideur*, Fr. from *plead.*]

1. One who argues in a court of juſtice.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the *pleader* much enlarg'd. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. One who ſpeaks for or againſt.

If you
Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue
Might ſtop our countryman. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

So fair a *pleader* any cauſe may gain. *Dryden.*

Plea'ding. *n.ſ.* [from *plead.*] Act or form of pleading.

If the heavenly folk ſhould know
Theſe *pleadings* in the court below. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Plea'sance *n.ſ.* [*plaiſance*, Fr.] Gaiety; pleaſantry; merriment.

The lovely *pleaſance* and the lofty pride
Cannot expreſſed be by any art. *Spenſer.*

Her words ſhe drowned with laughing vain,
And wanting grace in utt'ring of the ſame,
That turned all her *pleaſance* to a ſcoffing game. *Fairy Q.*

Oh that men ſhould put an enemy into their mouths, to ſteal away their brains! that we ſhould with joy, *pleaſance*, revel and applauſe, transform ourſelves into beaſts. *Shakeſp.*

PLE'ASANT. *adj.* [*plaiſant*, French.]

1. Delightful; giving delight.

The gods are juſt, and of our *pleaſant* vices
Make inſtruments to ſcourge us. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

What moſt he ſhould diſlike, ſeems *pleaſant* to him;
What like, offenſive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

How good and how *pleaſant* it is for brethren to dwell in unity! *Pſalm* cxxxiii 1.

Verdure clad
Her univerſal face with *pleaſant* green. *Milton.*

2. Grateful to the ſenſes.

Sweeter thy diſcourſe is to my ear,
Than fruits of palm-tree *pleaſanteſt* to thirſt. *Milton.*

3. Good-humoured; cheerful.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, teſty, *pleaſant* fellow. *Addiſon.*

4. Gay; lively; merry.

Let neither the power nor quality of the great, or the wit of the *pleaſant*, prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneneſs of wicked men. *Rogers's Sermons.*

5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than uſe.

They, who would prove their idea of infinite to be poſitive, ſeem to do it by a *pleaſant* argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is poſitive. *Locke.*

Plea'santly. *adv.* [from *pleaſant.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour.

King James was wont *pleaſantly* to ſay, that the Duke of Buckingham had given him a ſecretary, who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon.*

3. Lightly; ludicrouſly.

Euſtathius is of opinion, that Ulyſſes ſpeaks *pleaſantly* to Elpenor. *Broome.*

Plea'santness. *n.ſ.* [from *pleaſant.*]

1. Delightfulneſs; ſtate of being pleaſant.

Doth not the *pleaſantneſs* of this place carry in itſelf ſufficient reward? *Sidney.*

2. Gaiety; cheerfulneſs; merriment.

It was refreſhing, but compoſed, like the *pleaſantneſs* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*

He would fain put on ſome *pleaſantneſs*, but was not able to conceal his vexation. *Tillotſon.*

Plea'santry. *n.ſ.* [*pleaſanterie*, French.]

1. Gaiety; merriment.

The harſhneſs of reaſoning is not a little ſoftened and ſmoothed by the infuſions of mirth and *pleaſantry*. *Addiſon.*

Such kinds of *pleaſantry* are diſingenuous in criticiſm, the greateſt maſters appear ſerious and inſtructive. *Addiſon.*

2. Sprightly ſaying; lively talk.

The grave abound in *pleaſantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 487.

To **Please.** *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, French.]

1. To delight; to gratify; to humour.

They *pleaſe* themſelves in the children of ſtrangers. *Iſaiah*, ii. 6.

Whether it were a whiſtling wind, or a *pleaſing* fall of water running violently. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 18.

Thou can'ſt not be ſo *pleas'd* at liberty,
As I ſhall be to find thou dar'ſt be free. *Dryden.*

Leave ſuch to trifle with more grace and eaſe,
Whom folly *pleaſes*, and whoſe follies *pleaſe*. *Pope.*

2. To ſatisfy; to content.

Doctor Pinch
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again,
And I will *pleaſe* you what you will demand. *Shakeſp.*

What next I bring ſhall *pleaſe*
Thy wiſh exactly to thy heart's deſire. *Milton.*

3. To obtain favour from; to be pleaſed *with*, is to approve; to favour.

This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well *pleaſed*. *Matt.*

I have ſeen thy face, and thou waſt *pleaſed with* me. *Gen.*

Fickle their ſtate from God
Moſt favours: who can *pleaſe* him long? *Milton.*

4. *To be* Pleased. To like. A word of ceremony.

Many of our moſt ſkilful painters were *pleaſed* to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly underſtood the rules of painting. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **Please.** *v. n.*

1. To give pleaſure.

What *pleaſing* ſeem'd, for her now *pleaſes* more. *Milt.*

I found ſomething that was more *pleaſing* in them, than my ordinary productions. *Dryden.*

2. To gain approbation.

Their wine-offerings ſhall not be *pleaſing* unto him. *Hoſea.*

3. To like; to chuſe.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with eaſe
Aſſume what ſexes and what ſhapes they *pleaſe*. *Pope.*

4. To condeſcend; to comply. A word of ceremony.

Pleaſe you, lords,
In ſight of both our battles we may meet. *Shakeſpeare.*

The firſt words that I learnt were, to expreſs my deſire, that he would *pleaſe* to give me my liberty. *Gulliver.*

Plea'ser. *n.ſ.* [from *pleaſe.*] One that courts favour.

Plea'singly. *adv.* [from *pleaſing.*] In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

Pleaſingly troubleſome thought and remembrance have been to me ſince I left you. *Suckling.*

Thus to herſelf ſhe *pleaſingly* began. *Milton.*

The end of the artiſt is *pleaſingly* to deceive the eye. *Dryd.*

He gains all points, who *pleaſingly* confounds,
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*

Plea'singness. *n.ſ.* [from *pleaſing.*] Quality of giving delight.

Plea'seman. *n.ſ.* [*pleaſe* and *man.*] A pickthank; an officious fellow.

Some carry tale, ſome *pleaſeman*, ſome ſlight zany,
That knows the trick to make my lady laugh,
Told our intents. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

Plea'surable. *adj.* [from *pleaſure.*] Delightful; full of pleaſure.

Planting of orchards is very profitable as well as *pleaſurable*. *Bacon.*

It affords a *pleaſurable* habitation in every part, and that is the line ecliptick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There are, that the compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: ſo the blended ſtreams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A *pleaſurable* medley. *Phillips.*

Our ill-judging thought
Hardly enjoys the *pleaſurable* taſte. *Prior.*

PLEA'SURE. *n.ſ.* [*plaiſir*, French.]

1. Delight; gratification of the mind or ſenſes.

Pleaſure, in general, is the conſequent apprehenſion of a ſuitable object, ſuitably applied to a rightly diſpoſed faculty. *South's Sermons.*

A cauſe of men's taking *pleaſure* in the ſins of others, is, that poor ſpiritedneſs that accompanies guilt. *South's Serm.*

In hollow caves ſweet echo quiet lies;
Her name with *pleaſure* once ſhe taught the ſhore,
Now Daphne's dead, and *pleaſure* is no more. *Pope.*

2. Looſe gratification.

Convey your *pleaſures* in a ſpacious plenty,
And yet ſeem cold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Behold yon dame does ſhake the head to hear of *pleaſure's* name. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Not ſunk in carnal *pleaſure*. *Milton.*

3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh *pleaſure* in them that fear him. *Pſalms.*

4. What the will dictates.

Uſe your *pleaſure*; if your love do not perſuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

He will do his *pleaſure* on Babylon. *Iſaiah*, xlviii. 14.

5. Choice; arbitrary will.

We aſcribe not only effects depending on the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and ſuch as vary at *pleaſure*, but confirm our tenets by the uncertain account of others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

Half their fleet offends
His open ſide, and high above him ſhews;
Upon the reſt at *pleaſure* he deſcends,
And doubly harm'd, he double harm beſtows. *Dryden.*

Raiſe tempeſts at your *pleaſure*. *Dryden.*

We can at *pleaſure* move ſeveral parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

All the land in their dominions being acquired by conqueſt, was diſpoſed by them according to their *pleaſure*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Plea'sure.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pleaſe; to gratify. This word, though ſupported by good authority, is, I think, inelegant.

Things, thus ſet in order,
Shall further thy harveſt, and *pleaſure* thee beſt. *Tuſſer.*

I count it one of my greateſt afflictions, that I cannot *pleaſure* ſuch an honourable gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

If what pleaſes him, ſhall *pleaſure* you,
Fight cloſer, or good faith you'll catch a blow. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the way of *pleaſuring* and diſpleaſuring lieth by the favourite, it is impoſſible any ſhould be overgreat. *Bacon.*

Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man croſs his own inclinations to *pleaſure* them whom he loves. *Tillotſon.*

Plea'sureful. *adj.* [*pleaſure* and *full.*] Pleaſant; delightful. Obſolete.

This country, for the fruitfulneſs of the land and the conveniency of the ſea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleaſureful* country. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

Plebei'an. *n.ſ.* [*plebeïen*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.] One of the lower people.

Let him
Hoiſt thee up to the ſhouting *plebeians*. *Shakeſpeare.*

You're *plebeians*, if they be ſenators. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon the leaſt intervals of peace, the quarrels between the nobles and the *plebeians* would revive. *Swift.*

Plebei'an. *adj.*

1. Popular; conſiſting of mean perſons.

As ſwine are to gardens, ſo are tumults to parliaments, and *plebeian* concourſes to publick counſels. *King Charles.*

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.

He through the midſt unmark'd,
In ſhew *plebeian* angel militant
Of loweſt order. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

3. Vulgar; low; common.

To apply notions philoſophical to *plebeian* terms; or to ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term of nomenclature for it, as the ancients uſed, they be but ſhifts of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, ſciſſible and not ſciſſible, are *plebeian* notions. *Bacon.*

Diſhonour not the vengeance I deſign'd.
A queen! and own a baſe *plebeian* mind! *Dryden.*

Pledge. *n. ſ.* [*pleige*, Fr. *pieggio*, Italian.]

1. Any thing put to pawn.

2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or ſecurity; a pawn.

Theſe men at the firſt were only pitied; the great humility, zeal, and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a *pledge* of their harmleſs meaning. *Hooker.*

If none appear to prove upon thy perſon
Thy heinous, manifeſt and many treaſons;
There is my *pledge*, I'll prove it on thy heart. *Shakeſp.*

That voice their livelieſt *pledge*
Of hope in fears and dangers. *Milton.*

Money is neceſſary both for counters and for *pledges*, and carrying with it even reckoning and ſecurity. *Locke.*

Hymen ſhall be aton'd, ſhall join two hearts,
And Aribert ſhall be the *pledge* of peace. *Rowe.*

3. A ſurety; a bail; an hoſtage.

What purpoſe could there be of treaſon, when the Guianians offered to leave *pledges*, ſix for one? *Raleigh.*

Good ſureties will we have for thy return,
And at thy *pledges* peril keep thy day. *Dryden.*

To **Pledge.** *v. a.* [*pleiger*, Fr. *pieggiare*, Italian.]

1. To put in pawn.

Aſleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honeſt factor ſtole a gem away;
He *pledg'd* it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond. *Pope.*

2. To give as warrant or ſecurity.

3. To ſecure by a pledge.

I accept her;
And here to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. *Shakeſp.*

4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

The fellow, that
Parts bread with him, and *pledges*
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is th' readieſt man to kill him. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

To you, noble Lord of Weſtmoreland.
—I *pledge* your grace. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

That flexanimous orator began the king of Homebia's health; he preſently *pledg'd* it. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Ple'dget. *n. ſ.* [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A ſmall maſs of lint.

I applied a *pledget* of baſilicon. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ple'iads. }
Ple'iades. } *n. ſ.* [*pleiades*, Lat. πλειάδες.] A northern conſtellation.

The *pleiades* before him danc'd,
Shedding ſweet influence. *Milton.*

Then ſailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For *pleiads*, hyads, and the northern car. *Dryden.*

Ple'narily. *adv.* [from *plenary*.] Fully; compleatly.

The cauſe is made a plenary cauſe, and ought to be determined *plenarily*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PLE'NARY. *adj.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full; compleat.

I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for *plenary* conſent it was not, to his deſtruction. *King Charles.*

The cauſe is made a *plenary* cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

A treatiſe on a ſubject ſhould be *plenary* or full, ſo that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted. *Watts.*

Ple'nary. *n. ſ.* Deciſive procedure.

A bare inſtitution without induction does not make a *plenary* againſt the king, where he has a title to preſent. *Ayliffe.*

Ple'nariness. *n. ſ.* [from *plenary*.] Fulneſs; compleatneſs.

Ple'nilunary. *adj.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions, there would ariſe above an hundred more. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ple'nipotence. *n. ſ.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fulneſs of power.

Ple'nipotent. *adj.* [*plenipotens*, Lat.] Inveſted with full power.

My ſubſtitutes I ſend you, and create
Plenipotent on earth, of matchleſs might
Iſſuing from me. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Plenipote'ntiary. *n. ſ.* [*plenipotentiaire*, Fr.] A negotiator inveſted with full power.

They were only the *plenipotentiary* monks of the patriarchal monks. *Stillingfleet.*

Ple'nist. *n. ſ.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all ſpace to be full of matter.

Thoſe ſpaces, which the vacuiſts would have empty, becauſe devoid of air, the *pleniſts* do not prove repleniſhed with ſubtle matter by any ſenſible effects. *Boyle.*

Ple'nitude. *n. ſ.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Lat. *plenitude*, Fr.]

1. Fulneſs; the contrary to vacuity.

If there were every where an abſolute *plenitude* and denſity without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimenſions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and conſequently be equally ponderous. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Repletion; animal fulneſs; plethory.

Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by ſpare diet. *Arbuth.*

3. Exuberance; abundance.

The *plenitude* of the pope's power of diſpenſing was the main queſtion. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. Compleatneſs.

The *plenitude* of William's fame
Can no accumulated ſtores receive. *Prior.*

Ple'nteous. *adj.* [from *plenty*.]

1. Copious; exuberant; abundant.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt
Now *plenteous* theſe acts of hateful ſtrife. *Milton.*

Two *plenteous* fountains the whole proſpect crown'd;
This through the gardens leads its ſtreams around. *Pope.*

2. Fruitful; fertile.

Take up the fifth part of the land in the ſeven *plenteous* years. *Geneſis,* xli. 34.

Lab'ring the ſoil and reaping *plenteous* crop. *Milton.*

Ple'nteously. *adv.* [from *plenteous*.] Copiouſly; abundantly; exuberantly.

Thy due from me is tears,
Which nature, love and filial tenderneſs,
Shall, O dear father, pay thee *plenteouſly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which *plenteouſly*
The waters generated. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

God proves us in this life, that he may the more *plenteouſly* reward us in the next. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Ple'nteousness. *n. ſ.* [from *plenteous*.] Abundance; fertility.

The ſeven years of *plenteouſneſs* in Egypt were ended. *Geneſis.*

Ple'ntiful. *adj.* [*plenty* and *full*.] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful.

To Amalthea he gave a country, bending like a horn; whence the tale of Amalthea's *plentiful* horn. *Raleigh.*

He that is *plentiful* in expences, will hardly be preſerved from decay. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When they had a *plentiful* harveſt, the farmer had hardly any corn. *L'Eſtrange.*

Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, excellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune. *Swift.*

Ple'ntifully. *adv.* [from *plentiful*.] Copiouſly; abundantly.

They were not multiplied before, but they were at that time *plentifully* encreaſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Bern is *plentifully* furniſhed with water, there being a great multitude of fountains. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Ple'ntifulness. *n. ſ.* [from *plentiful*.] The ſtate of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLE'NTY. *n. ſ.* [from *plenus*, full.]

1. Abundance; ſuch a quantity as is more than enough.

Peace,
Dear nurſe of arts, *plenties* and joyful birth. *Shakeſpeare.*

What makes land, as well as other things, dear, is *plenty* of buyers, and but few ſellers; and ſo *plenty* of ſellers and few buyers makes land cheap. *Locke.*

2. Fruitfulneſs; exuberance.

The teeming clouds
Deſcend in gladſome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomſon.*

3. It is uſed, I think, barbarouſly for *plentiful*.

To graſs with thy calves,
Where water is *plenty*. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

If reaſons were as *plenty* as blackberries, I would give no man a reaſon on compulſion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

4. A ſtate in which enough is had and enjoyed.

Ye ſhall eat in *plenty* and be ſatisfied, and praiſe the Lord. *Joel,* ii. 26.

Ple'onasm. *n. ſ.* [*pleonaſme*, French; *pleonaſmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

Plesh. *n. ſ.* [A word uſed by Spenſer inſtead of *plaſh*, for the convenience of rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marſh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed freſh,
That underneath his feet ſoon made a purple *pleſh*. *Spenſ.*

PLE'THORA. *n. ſ.* [from πληθώρα.] The ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate or health; ariſes either from a diminution of ſome natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viſcera can digeſt: evacuations and exerciſe are its remedies.

The diſeaſes of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too great abundance of laudable juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Plethore'tick. }
Pletho'rick. } *adj.* [from *plethora*.] Having a full habit.

The fluids, as they conſiſt of ſpirit, water, ſalts, oil and terreſtrial parts, differ according to the redundance of the whole or of any of theſe; and therefore the *plethorick* are phlegmatick, oily, ſaline, earthy or dry. *Arbuthnot.*

Ple'thory. *n. ſ.* [*plethore*, Fr. from πληθώρα.] Fulneſs of habit.

In too great repletion, the elaſtick force of the tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and ſubjects the animal to the diſeaſes depending upon a *plethory*. *Arbuthnot.*

Ple'vin. *n. ſ.* [*pleuvine*, Fr. *plevina*, law Lat.] In law, a warrant or aſſurance. See Replevin. *Dict.*

PLEU'RISY. *n. ſ.* [πλευρῖτις; *pleureſie*, French; *pleuritis*, Latin.]

Pleuriſy is an inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly diſtinguiſhable from an inflammation of any other part of the breaſt, which are all from the ſame cauſe, a ſtagnated blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, ſuppuration, or expectoration, or all together. *Quincy.*

Pleuri'tical. }
Pleu'ritick. } *adj.* [from *pleuriſy*.]

1. Diſeaſed with a pleuriſy.

The viſcous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravaſated blood of *pleuritick* people, may be diſſolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Denoting a pleuriſy.

His blood was *pleuritical*, it had neither colour nor conſiſtence. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PLI'ABLE. *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.]

1. Eaſy to be bent; flexible.

Though an act be never ſo ſinful, they will ſtrip it of its guilt, and make the very law ſo *pliable* and bending, that it ſhall be impoſſible to be broke. *South's Sermons.*

Whether the different motions of the animal ſpirits may have any effect on the mould of the face, when the lineaments are *pliable* and tender, I ſhall leave to the curious. *Addiſon.*

2. Flexible of diſpoſition; eaſy to be perſuaded.

Pli'ableness. *n. ſ.* [from *pliable*.]

1. Flexibility; eaſineſs to be bent.

2. Flexibility of mind.

Compare the ingenuous *pliableneſs* to virtuous counſels in youth, as it comes freſh out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obſtinacy in moſt ſorts of ſin, that is to be found in an aged ſinner. *South's Sermons.*

Pli'ancy. *n. ſ.* [from *pliant*.] Eaſineſs to be bent.

Had not exerciſe been neceſſary, nature would not have given ſuch an activity to the limbs, and ſuch a *pliancy* to every part, as produces thoſe compreſſions and extenſions neceſſary for the preſervation of ſuch a ſyſtem. *Addiſ. Spect.*

PLI'ANT. *adj.* [*pliant*, French.]

1. Bending; tough; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber.

An anatomiſt promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 247.

2. Eaſy to take a form.

Particles of heav'nly fire,
Or earth but new divided from the ſky,
And *pliant* ſtill retain'd th' etherial energy. *Dryden.*

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,
Pliant and warm may ſtill her heart remain,
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again. *Granville.*

3. Eaſily complying.

In languages the tongue is more *pliant* to all ſounds, the joints more ſupple to all feats of activity, in youth than afterwards. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thoſe, who bore bulwarks on their backs,
Now practiſe ev'ry *pliant* geſture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry teſter. *Swift's Miſcell.*

4. Eaſily perſuaded.

The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reaſon, it met the dictates of a clarified underſtanding halfway. *South.*

Pli'antness. *n. ſ.* [from *pliant*.] Flexibility; toughneſs.

Greatneſs of weight, cloſeneſs of parts, fixation, *pliantneſs* or ſoftneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Pli'cature. }
Plica'tion. } *n. ſ.* [*plicatura*, from *plico*, Lat.] Fold; double. *Plication* is uſed ſomewhere in Clariſſa.

Pli'ers. *n. ſ.* [from *ply*.] An inſtrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

Pliers are of two ſorts, flat-noſed and round-noſed; their office is to hold and faſten upon a ſmall work, and to fit it in its place: the round-noſed *pliers* are uſed for turning or boring wire or ſmall plate into a circular form. *Moxon.*

I made a detention by a ſmall pair of *pliers*. *Wiſeman.*

To **Plight.** *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.]

1. To pledge; to give as ſurety.

He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Fairy Queen.*

Saint Withold
Met the night mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth *plight*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I again in Henry's royal name,
Give thee her hand for ſign of *plighted* faith. *Shakeſp.*

Here my inviolable faith I *plight*,
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight. *Dryden.*

New loves you ſeek,
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to break. *Dryden.*

I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,
While ſuch a cloud of miſchiefs hangs about us. *Addiſ.*

2. To braid; to weave. [from *plico*, Lat. whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *pleight* or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]

Her head ſhe fondly would aguiſe
With gaudie girlonds, or freſh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes *plight*. *Fairy Queen.*

I took it for a fairy viſion
Of ſome gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Milton.*

Plight. *n. ſ.* [This word Skinner imagines to be derived from the Dutch, *plicht*, office or employment: but Junius obſerves, that pliht, Saxon, ſignifies diſtreſs or preſſing danger; whence, I ſuppoſe, *plight* was derived, it being generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.]

1. Condition; ſtate.

When as the careful dwarf had told,
And made enſample of their mournful ſight
Unto his maſter, he no longer would
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight*. *Fairy Queen.*

I think myſelf in better *plight* for a lender than you are. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſeech your highneſs,
My women may be with me; for, you ſee,
My *plight* requires it. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

They in lowlieſt *plight* repentant ſtood
Praying. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Thou muſt not here
Lie in this miſerable loathſome *plight*. *Milton.*

Moſt perfect hero tried in heavieſt *plight*
Of labours huge and hard. *Milton.*

2. Good caſe.

Who abuſeth his cattle and ſtarves them for meat,
By carting or plowing, his gaine is not great;
Where he that with labour can uſe them aright,
Hath gaine to his comfort, and cattel in *plight*. *Tuſſer.*

3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.]

That lord, whoſe hand muſt take my *plight*, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. [From to *plight*.] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purfle; a plait.

Yclad, for fear of ſcorching air,
All in a ſilken camus, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight*. *Fairy Queen.*

Plinth. *n. ſ.* [πλίνθος.] In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar; Vitruvius calls the upper part or abacus of the Tuſcan pillar, a *plinth*, becauſe it reſembles a ſquare tile: moreover, the ſame denomination is ſometimes given to a thick wall, wherein there are two or three bricks advanced in form of a platband. *Harris.*

To **PLOD.** *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skinner*.]

1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel.

A *plodding* diligence brings us ſooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by ſtarts. *L'Eſtrange.*

He knows better than any man, what is not to be written; and never hazards himſelf ſo far as to fall, but *plods* on deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, puts his ſtaff before him. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Th' unletter'd Chriſtian, who believes in groſs,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loſs. *Dryden.*

2. To travel laboriouſly.

Rogues, *plod* away o' the hoof, ſeek ſhelter, pack. *Shakeſpeare.*

If one of mean affairs
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Haſt thou not held my ſtirrup?
Bare-headed, *plodded* by my foot-cloth mule,
And thought thee happy when I ſhook my head? *Shakeſp.*

Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon,
With ſainted vow my faults to have amended. *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſtudy cloſely and dully.

Univerſal *plodding* priſons up
The nimble ſpirits in the arteries;
As motion and long-during action tires
The ſinewy vigour of the traveller. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *plods* to turn his am'rous ſuit
T' a plea in law, and proſecute. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

She reaſon'd without *plodding* long,
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Plo'dder. *n. ſ.* [from *plod*.] A dull heavy laborious man.

Study is like the heav'ns glorious ſun,
That will not be deep ſearch'd with ſaucy looks;
What have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save baſe authority from other's books? *Shakeſpeare.*

PLOT. *n. ſ.* [plot, Saxon. See Plat.]

1. A ſmall extent of ground.

It was a choſen *plot* of fertile land,
Amongſt wide waves ſet like a little neſt,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Been choicely picked out from all the reſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,
Where yeerely as needeth mo poles may be got. *Tuſſer.*

Many unfrequented *plots* there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were there but this ſingle *plot* to loſe,
This mould of Marcius, they to duſt would grind it,
And throw't againſt the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

When we mean to build,
We firſt ſurvey the *plot*, then draw the model,
And when we ſee the figure of the houſe,
Then we muſt rate the coſt of the erection. *Shakeſpeare.*

Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waſte, but in garden *plots* under the negligent hand of a gardener. *Locke.*

2. A plantation laid out.

Some goddeſs inhabiteth this region, who is the ſoul of this ſoil; for neither is any leſs than a goddeſs, worthy to be ſhrined in ſuch a heap of pleaſures; nor any leſs than a goddeſs could have made it ſo perfect a *plot*. *Sidney.*

3. A form; a ſcheme; a plan.

The law of England never was properly applied unto the Iriſh nation, as by a purpoſed *plot* of government, but as they could inſinuate and ſteal themſelves under the ſame by their humble carriage. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

4. [Imagined by Skinner to be derived from *platform*, but evidently contracted from *complot*, Fr.] A conſpiracy; a ſecret deſign formed againſt another.

I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him. *Shakeſp.*

Eaſy ſeems the thing to every one,
That nought could croſs their *plot*, or them ſuppreſs. *Daniel.*

5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarraſſed; the ſtory of a play, compriſing an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at laſt by ſome unexpected means.

If the *plot* or intrigue muſt be natural, and ſuch as ſprings from the ſubject, then the winding up of the *plot* muſt be a probable conſequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

Nothing muſt be ſung between the acts,
But what ſome way conduces to the *plot*. *Roſcommon.*

Our author
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice, *Made*

Made him obſerve the ſubject and the *plot*,
The manners, paſſions, unities, what not? *Pope.*

They deny the *plot* to be tragical, becauſe its cataſtrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Gay.*

6. Stratagem; ſecret combination to any ill end.

Fruſtrate all our *plots* and wiles. *Milton.*

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

Who ſays he was not
A man of much *plot*,
May repent that falſe accuſation;
Having plotted and pen'd
Six plays to attend
The farce of his negociation. *Denham.*

To PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority.

The ſubtle traitor
This day had *plotted* in the council houſe
To murther me. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

The wicked *plotteth* againſt the juſt. *Pſalm* xxxvii. 12.

He who envies now thy ſtate,
Who now is *plotting* how he may ſeduce
Thee from obedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

The wolf that round th' incloſure prowl'd
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive; to ſcheme.

The count tells the marquis of a flying noiſe, that the prince did *plot* to be ſecretly gone; to which the marquis anſwered, that though love had made his highneſs ſteal out of his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of Spain. *Wotton.*

To PLOT. *v. a.*

1. To plan; to contrive.

With ſhame and ſorrow fill'd:
Shame for his folly; ſorrow out of time
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

2. To deſcribe according to ichnography.

This treatiſe *plotteth* down Cornwall, as it now ſtandeth, for the particulars. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

PLOTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *plot.*]

1. Conſpirator.

As for you, Colonel, we ſhall try who's the greater *plotter* of us two; I againſt the ſtate, or you againſt the petticoat. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. Contriver.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief architect and *plotter* of theſe woes. *Shakeſpeare.*

PLO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] A lapwing. A bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheaſant, and *plover*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Scarce
The bittern knows his time: or from the ſhore,
The *plovers* when to ſcatter o'er the heath
And ſing. *Thomſon's Spring.*

PLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [ploȝ, Saxon; *plog*, Dan. *ploegh*, Dutch.]

1. The inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed.

Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*
Hath ſhorn in ſunder, languiſhing doth die. *Peacham.*

Some *ploughs* differ in the length and ſhape of their beams; ſome in the ſhare, others in the coulter and handles. *Mortimer.*

In ancient times the ſacred *plough* employ'd
The kings and awful fathers. *Thomſon.*

2. A kind of plane. *Ainſworth.*

To PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practiſe aration; to turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed.

Rebellion, inſolence, ſedition
We ourſelves have *plough'd* for, ſow'd and ſcatter'd,
By mingling them with us. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to ſow? *Iſ.* xxviii. 24.

They only give the land one *ploughing*, and ſo white oats, and harrow them as they do black. *Mortimer.*

To PLOUGH. *v. a.*

1. To turn up with the plough.

Let the Volſcians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Shou'd any ſlave, ſo lewd, belong to you?
No doubt you'd ſend the rogue, in fetters bound,
To work in bridewell, or to *plough* your ground. *Dryden.*

A man may *plough*, in ſtiff grounds the firſt time fallowed, an acre a day. *Mortimer.*

You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.*

2. To bring to view by the plough.

Another of a duſky colour, near black; there are of theſe frequently *ploughed* up in the fields of Weldon. *Woodward.*

3. To furrow; to divide.

When the prince her fun'ral rites had paid,
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene ſeas with ſails diſplay'd. *Addiſ.*

With ſpeed we *plough* the watery way,
My power ſhall guard thee. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. To tear; to furrow.

Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy viſage up
With her prepared nails. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

PLOU'GHBOY. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *boy.*] A boy that follows the plough; a coarſe ignorant boy.

A *ploughboy*, that has never ſeen any thing but thatched houſes and his pariſh church, imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a houſe. *Watts's Logick.*

PLOU'GHER. *n. ſ.* [from *plough.*] One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

When the country ſhall be repleniſhed with corn, as it will, if well followed; for the country people themſelves are great *ploughers* and ſmall ſpenders of corn: then there ſhould be good ſtore of magazines erected. *Spenſer.*

PLOUGHLAND. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *land.*] A farm for corn.

Who hath a *ploughland* caſts all his ſeed-corn there,
And yet allows his ground more corn ſhould bear. *Donne.*

In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townſhips, the number of *ploughlands* that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants. *Hale.*

PLOU'GHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *man.*]

1. One that attends or uſes the plough.

When ſhepherds pipe on oaten ſtraws,
And merry larks are *ploughmen*'s clocks,
The cuckow then on ev'ry tree. *Shakeſpeare.*

God provides the good things of the world, to ſerve the needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman*. *Taylor.*

The careful *ploughman* doubting ſtands. *Milton.*

Your reign no leſs aſſures the *ploughman*'s peace,
Than the warm ſun advances his increaſe. *Waller.*

The merchant gains by peace, and the ſoldiers by war, the ſhepherd by wet ſeaſons, and the *ploughmen* by dry. *Temple.*

Who can ceaſe t' admire
The *ploughman* conſul in his coarſe attire! *Dryden.*

One
My *ploughman*'s is, t'other my ſhepherd's ſon. *Dryden.*

2. A groſs ignorant ruſtick.

Her hand! to whoſe ſoft ſeizure
The cignet's down is harſh, and, ſpite of ſenſe,
Hard as the palm of *ploughman*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ſtrong laborious man.

A weak ſtomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a *ploughman* will digeſt it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PLOU'GHMONDAY. *n. ſ.* The Monday after Twelfth-day.

Ploughmonday next after that the Twelftide is paſt,
Bids out with the plough; the worſt huſband is laſt. *Tuſſ.*

PLOUGHSHA'RE. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *ſhare.*] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

As the earth was turned up, the *ploughſhare* lighted upon a great ſtone; we pulled that up, and ſo found ſome pretty things. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *ploughſhares* without being ſcorched. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To PLUCK. *v. a.* [ploccian, Saxon; *plocken*, Dutch.]

1. To pull with nimbleneſs or force; to ſnatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon with violence. It is very generally and licentiouſly uſed, particularly by Shakeſpeare.

It ſeemed better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them under. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

You were crown'd before,
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd* off. *Shakeſp.*

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shakeſpeare.*

Canſt thou not
Pluck from the memory a rooted ſorrow,
And with ſome ſweet oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with comelineſs *plucked* all gaze his way. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I gave my love a ring;
He would not *pluck* it from his finger for the wealth
That the world maſters. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

If you do wrongfully ſeize Hereford's right,
You *pluck* a thouſand dangers on your head. *Shakeſp.*

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And *pluck* up drowned honour by the locks. *Shakeſp.*

I will *pluck* them up by the roots out of my land. 2 *Chron.*

Pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Lev.* i. 16.

A time to plant, and a time to *pluck* up that which is planted. *Eccleſiaſtes*, iii. 2.

They *pluck* off their ſkin from off them. *Micah*, iii. 2.

Diſpatch 'em quick, but firſt *pluck* out their tongues,
Leſt with their dying breath they ſow ſedition. *Addiſon.*

Beneath this ſhade the weary peaſant lies,
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes riſe. *Gay.*

From the back
Of herds and flocks, a thouſand tugging bills
Pluck hair and wool. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. To ſtrip of feathers

Since I *pluckt* geeſe, I knew not what it was to be beaten. *Shakeſpeare.*

I come to thee from plume *pluck'd* Richard. *Shakeſp.*

3. To pluck up a heart or ſpirit. A proverbial expreſſion for taking up or reſuming of courage.

He willed them to *pluck* up their hearts, and make all things ready for a new aſſault, wherein he expected they ſhould with courageous reſolution recompenſe their late cowardice. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

PLUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pull; a draw; a ſingle act of plucking.

Birds kept coming and going all the day long; but ſo few at a time, that the man did not think them worth a *pluck*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muſcles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [*Plughk*, Erſe. I know not whether derived from the Engliſh, rather than the Engliſh from the Erſe.] The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLU'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *pluck.*] One that plucks.

Thou ſetter up and *plucker* down of kings! *Shakeſp.*

Pull it as ſoon as you ſee the ſeed begin to grow brown, at which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls. *Mortimer.*

PLUG. *n. ſ.* [*plugg*, Swediſh; *plugghe*, Dutch.] A ſtopple; any thing driven hard into another body.

Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the ſucker to the bottom. *Boyle.*

The fighting with a man's own ſhadow, conſiſts in the brandiſhing of two ſticks graſped in each hand, and loaden with *plugs* of lead at either end: this opens the cheſt. *Addiſ.*

In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large *plug* of tobacco. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

To PLUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtop with a plug.

A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part diſpoſed to receive it. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PLUM. *n. ſ.* [plum, plumꞇꞃeoƿ, Saxon; *blumme*, Daniſh. A cuſtom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.

1. A fruit.

The flower conſiſts of five leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a roſe, from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oval or globular fruit, having a ſoft fleſhy pulp, ſurrounding an hard oblong ſtone, for the moſt part pointed; to which ſhould be added, the footſtalks are long and ſlender, and have but a ſingle fruit upon each: the ſpecies are; 1. The jeanhâtive, or white primordian. 2. The early black damaſk, commonly called the Morocco *plum*. 3. The little black damaſk *plum*. 4. The great damaſk violet of Tours. 5. The Orleans *plum*. 6. The Fotheringham *plum*. 7. The Perdrigon *plum*. 8. The violet Perdrigon *plum*. 9. The white Perdrigon *plum*. 10. The red imperial *plum*, ſometimes called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum*. 12. The Cheſton *plum*. 13. The apricot *plum*. 14. The maître claude. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red diaper *plum*. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum*. 18. The green gage *plum*. 19. The cloth of gold *plum*. 20. St. Catharine *plum*. 21. The royal *plum*. 22. La mirabelle. 23. The Brignole *plum*. 24. The empreſs. 25. The monſieur *plum*: this is ſometimes called the Wentworth *plum*, both reſembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry *plum*. 27. The white pear *plum*. 28. The muſcle *plum*. 29. The St. Julian *plum*. 30. The black bullace-tree *plum*. 31. The white bullace-tree *plum*. 32. The black thorn, or ſloe-tree *plum*. *Millar.*

Philoſophers in vain enquired, whether the ſummum bonum conſiſted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation: they might as reaſonably have diſputed, whether the beſt reliſh were in apples, *plums*, or nuts. *Locke.*

2. Raiſin; grape dried in the ſun.

I will dance, and eat *plums* at your wedding. *Shakeſp.*

3. [In the cant of the city.] The ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds.

By the preſent edict, many a man in France will ſwell into a *plum*, who fell ſeveral thouſand pounds ſhort of it the day before. *Addiſon.*

The miſer muſt make up his *plum*,
And dares not touch the hoarded ſum. *Prior.*

By fair dealing John had acquired ſome *plums*, which he might have kept, had it not been for his law-ſuit. *Arbuth.*

Aſk you,
Why ſhe and Sapho raiſe that monſtrous ſum?
Alas! they fear a man will coſt a *plum*. *Pope.*

4. A kind of play, called, How many *plums* for a penny? *Ainſworth.*

PLU'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; ſuit of feathers.

The *plumage* of birds exceeds the piloſity of beaſts. *Bacon.*

Say, will the falcon, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, ſpare the dove? *Pope.*

PLUMB. *n. ſ.* [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Latin.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

If the *plumb* line hang juſt upon the perpendicular, when the level is ſet flat down upon the work, the work is level. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

PLUMB. *adv.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon.

If all theſe atoms ſhould deſcend *plumb* down with equal velocity, being all perfectly ſolid and imporous, and the vacuum not reſiſting their motion, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*

Is it not a ſad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well one minute, and dead the next. *Collier.*

To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound; to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end.

The moſt experienced ſeamen *plumbed* the depth of the channel. *Swift's Gulliver.*

2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER. *n. ſ.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written and pronounced *plummer*.

PLU'MBERY. *n. ſ.* [from *plumber.*] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber. Commonly ſpelt *plummery*.

PLU'MCAKE. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *cake.*] Cake made with raiſins.

He cramm'd them till their guts did ake
With caudle, cuſtard, and *plumcake*. *Hudibras.*

PLUME. *n. ſ.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]

1. Feather of birds.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, ſweep along his tail;
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train. *Shakeſp.*

Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume*. *Milton.*

They appear made up of little bladders, like thoſe in the *plume* or ſtalk of a quill. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. Feather worn as an ornament.

Let every feeble rumour ſhake your hearts,
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
Fan you into deſpair. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Eaſtern travellers know that oſtridges feathers are common, and the ordinary *plume* of Janizaries. *Brown.*

The fearful infant
Daunted to ſee a face with ſteel o'erſpread,
And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; towering mien.

Great Duke of Lancaſter, I come to thee
From *plume* pluckt Richard, who with willing ſoul
Adopts thee heir. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

4. Token of honour; prize of conteſt.

Ambitious to win from me ſome *plume*. *Milton.*

5. *Plume* is a term uſed by botaniſts for that part of the ſeed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk: it is incloſed in two ſmall cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its looſe end into divers pieces, all cloſely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name. *Quincy.*

To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pick and adjuſt feathers.

Swans muſt be kept in ſome encloſed pond, where they may have room to come aſhore and *plume* themſelves. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Plumer*, Fr.] To ſtrip of feathers.

Such animals as feed upon fleſh, devour ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with, becauſe they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them. *Ray.*

3. To ſtrip; to pill.

They ſtuck not to ſay, that the king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himſelf. *Bacon.*

4. To place as a plume.

His ſtature reach'd the ſky, and on his creſt
Sat horror *plum'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

5. To adorn with plumes.

Farewel the *plumed* troops, and the big war,
That make ambition virtue. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

PLUMEA'LLUM. *n. ſ.* [*alumen plumoſum*, Lat.] A kind of aſbeſtus.

Plumeallum, formed into the likeneſs of a wick, will adminiſter to the flame, and yet not conſume. *Wilkins.*

PLUMI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Dict.*

PLU'MIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*

PLU'MMET. *n. ſ.* [from *plumb.*]

1. A weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded, and perpendicularity is diſcerned.

Deeper than did ever *plummet* ſound,
I'll drown my book. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Fly, envious time,
Call on the lazy leaden-ſtepping hours,
Whoſe ſpeed is but the heavy *plummet*'s pace. *Milton.*

2. Any weight.

God ſees the body of fleſh which you bear about you, and the *plummets* which it hangs upon your ſoul, and therefore, when you cannot riſe high enough to him, he comes down to you. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

The heavineſs of theſe bodies, being always in the aſcending ſide of the wheel, muſt be counterpoiſed by a *plummet* faſtened about the pulley on the axis: this *plummet* will deſcend according as the ſand doth make the ſeveral parts of the wheel lighter or heavier. *Wilkins.*

PLUMO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *plumous.*] The ſtate of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS. *adj.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumoſus*, Lat.] Feathery; reſembling feathers.

This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but finer. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PLUMP. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Skinner derives it from *pommelé*, Fr. full like a ripe apple; it might be more eaſily deduced from *plum*, which yet ſeems very harſh. Junius omits it.] Somewhat fat; not lean; ſleek; full and ſmooth.

The heifer, that valued itſelf upon a ſmooth coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a ſacrifice; but the ox, that was deſpiſed for his raw bones, went on with his work ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

Plump gentleman,
Get out as faſt as e'er you can;
Or ceaſe to puſh, or to exclaim;
You make the very crowd you blame. *Prior.*

The famiſh'd cow
Grows *plump* and round, and full of mettle. *Swift.*

PLUMP. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluſter; a number joined in one maſs.

England, Scotland, Ireland, lie all in a *plump* together, not acceſſible but by ſea. *Bacon.*

Warwick having eſpied certain *plumps* of Scottiſh horſemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward.*

We reſted under a *plump* of trees. *Sandys.*

Spread upon a lake, with upward eye
A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;
They cloſe their trembling troop, and all attend
On whom the ſowſing eagle will deſcend. *Dryden.*

To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to ſwell; to make large.

The particles of air expanding themſelves, *plump* out the ſides of the bladder, and keep them turgid. *Boyle.*

I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our houſe will *plump* me up with good chear. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them. *Mortimer.*

To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]

1. To fall like a ſtone into the water. A word formed from the ſound.

2. [From the adjective.] To be ſwollen. *Ainſworth.*

PLUMP. *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the ſound of a ſtone falling on the water.] With a ſudden fall.

I would fain now ſee 'em rowl'd
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Head-long caſt, to break their ridge;
Or to ſome river take 'em
Plump, and ſee if that would wake 'em. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Fluttering his pennons vain, *plump* down he drops. *Milton.*

PLU'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *plump.*] Something worn in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.

She dext'rouſly her *plumpers* draws,
That ſerve to fill her hollow jaws. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PLU'MPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plump.*] Fulneſs; diſpoſition towards fulneſs.

Thoſe convex glaſſes ſupply the defect of *plumpneſs* in the eye, and by encreaſing the refraction, make the rays converge ſooner, ſo as to convene at the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

PLU'MPORRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *porridge.*] Porridge with plums.

A rigid diſſenter, who dined at his houſe on Chriſtmas-day, eat very plentifully of his *plumporridge*. *Addiſon.*

PLU'MPUDDING. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *pudding.*] Pudding made with plums.

PLU'MPY. *adj.* Plump; fat.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

PLU'MY. *adj.* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with feathers.

Satan fell, and ſtraight a fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans receiv'd him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air. *Milton.*

Appear'd his *plumy* creſt, beſmear'd with blood. *Addiſon.*

Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one ſide. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i.

To PLU'NDER. *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]

1. To pillage; to rob in an hoſtile way.

Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him. *South's Sermons.*

Ships the fruits of their exaction brought,
Which made in peace a treaſure richer far
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war. *Dryden.*

2. To rob as a thief.

Their country's wealth our mightier miſers drain,
Or croſs, to *plunder* provinces, the main. *Pope.*

PLU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pillage; ſpoils gotten in war.

Let looſe the murmuring army on their maſters,
To pay themſelves with *plunder*. *Otway.*

PLU'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *plunder.*]

1. Hoſtile pillager; ſpoiler.

2. A thief; a robber.

It was a famous ſaying of William Rufus, Whoever ſpares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers*, and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietneſs. *Addiſon.*

We cannot future violence o'ercome,
Nor give the miſerable province eaſe,
Since what one *plund'rer* left, the next will ſeize. *Dryden.*

To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.]

1. To put ſuddenly under water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid.

Plunge us in the flames. *Milton.*

Headlong from hence to *plunge* herſelf ſhe ſprings,
But ſhoots along ſupported on her wings. *Dryden.*

2. To put into any ſtate ſuddenly.

I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleaſing ſleep,
And raviſh'd in Idalian bow'rs to keep. *Dryden.*

3. To hurry into any diſtreſs.

O conſcience! into what abyſs of fears
And horrors haſt thou driv'n me? out of which
I find no way; from deep to deeper *plung'd*. *Milton.*

Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we ſhall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*

4. To force in ſuddenly. This word, to what action ſoever it be applied, commonly expreſſes either violence and ſuddenneſs in the agent, or diſtreſs in the patient.

At this advanc'd, and ſudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' boſom *plung'd* the ſword. *Dryden.*

Let them not be too haſty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge. *Watts.*

To PLUNGE. *v. n.*

1. To ſink ſuddenly into water; to dive.

Accoutred as I was, I *plunged* in. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

His courſer *plung'd*,
And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him,
And helpleſs in his heavy arms he drown'd. *Dryden.*

When thou, thy ſhip o'erwhelm'd with waves, ſhalt be
Forc'd to *plunge* naked in the raging ſea. *Dryden.*

When tortoiſes have been a long time upon the water, their ſhell being dried in the ſun, they are eaſily taken; by reaſon they cannot *plunge* into the water nimbly enough. *Ray.*

2. To fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs.

He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to *plunge* into the guilt of a murther. *Tillotſon.*

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war,
Then ſhalt thou ſee that Marcus is not ſlow. *Addiſon.*

Impotent of mind, and uncontroul'd,
He *plung'd* into the gulph which Heav'n foretold. *Pope.*

PLUNGE. *n. ſ.*

1. Act of putting or ſinking under water.

2. Difficulty; ſtrait; diſtreſs.

She was weary of her life, ſince ſhe was brought to that *plunge*; to conceal her huſband's murder, or accuſe her ſon. *Sidney, b.* ii.

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to Heaven for help, without helping themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Wilt thou behold me ſinking in my woes,
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm
To raiſe me from amidſt this *plunge* of ſorrows? *Addiſon.*

He muſt be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quintilian are much at a *plunge* in aſſerting to the Greek and Roman orators. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

PLU'NGEON. *n. ſ.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A ſea bird. *Ainſw.*

PLU'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *plunge.*] One that plunges; a diver.

PLU'NKET. *n. ſ.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainſworth.*

PLU'RAL. *adj.* [*pluralis*, Latin.]

1. Implying more than one.

Thou haſt no faith left now, unleſs thoud'ſt two;
Better have none
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one. *Shakeſp.*

2. [In grammar.]

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to ſignify the number two, and another to ſignify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is ſaid to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural*. *Clarke.*

PLU'RALIST. *n. ſ.* [*pluraliſte*, French; from *plural.*] One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one with cure of ſouls.

If the *pluraliſts* would do their beſt to ſuppreſs curates, their number might be ſo retrenched, that they would not be in the leaſt formidable. *Collier on Pride.*

PLURA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*pluralitè*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being or having a greater number.

It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

2. A number more than one.

Thoſe hereticks had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and ſo made the profeſſion of the unity part of the ſymbolum, that ſhould diſcriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the main impediment to the converſion of the Eaſt Indies. *Bentley.*

'Tis impoſſible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its ſignification is ſuch as to admit of *plurality*. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

3. More cures of ſouls than one.

4. The greater number; the majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wiſe nor good. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

PLU'RALLY. *adv.* [from *plural.*] In a ſenſe implying more than one.

PLUSH. *n. ſ.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth; ſhag.

The bottom of it was ſet againſt a lining of *pluſh*, and the ſound was quite deaded, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*

The colour of *pluſh* or velvet will appear varied, if you ſtroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*

I love to wear cloths that are fluſh,
Not prefacing old rags with *pluſh*. *Cleaveland.*

PLU'SHER. *n. ſ.* A ſea fiſh.

The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fiſh called a *pluſher*, ſomewhat like the dog-fiſh, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker. *Carew.*

PLU'VIAL. } *adj.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.] Rainy; relating
PLU'VIOUS. } to rain.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only ſignifieth a moiſt and *pluvious* air about them. *Brown.*

PLU'VIAL. *n. ſ.* [*pluvial*, Fr.] A prieſt's cope. *Ainſw.*

To PLY. *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch.] *Junius* and *Skinner.*]

1. To work on any thing cloſely and importunately.

The ſavage raves, impatient of the wound,
The wound's great author, cloſe at hand, provokes
His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled ſtrokes. *Dryden.*

The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and ſtones; and diſtant war. *Dryden.*

2. To employ with diligence; to keep buſy; to ſet on work.

Her gentle wit ſhe *plies*
To teach them truth. *Fairy Queen.*

Keep houſe, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,
Viſit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shakeſpeare.*

They their legs *ply'd*, not ſtaying
Until they reach'd the fatal champain. *Hudibras.*

He who exerts all the faculties of his ſoul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the ſearch of truth, may reſt upon the judgment of his conſcience ſo informed, as a warrantable guide. *South's Sermons.*

The weary Trojans *ply* their ſhatter'd oars
To neareſt land. *Dryden's Virgil.*

I have *plied* my needle theſe fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Spectator.*

3. To practiſe diligently.

He ſternly bade him other buſineſs *ply*. *Spenſer.*

Then commune how they beſt may *ply*
Their growing work. *Milton.*

Their bloody taſk, unweary'd ſtill, they *ply*. *Waller.*

4. To ſolicit importunately.

He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,
And doth impeach the freedom of the ſtate,
If they deny him juſtice. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Whoſoever has any thing of David's piety, will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with ſuch like acknowledgments: as, Bleſſed be that Providence which delivered me from ſuch a lewd company. *South's Sermons.*

To PLY. *v. n.*

1. To work, or offer ſervice.

He was forced to *ply* in the ſtreets as a porter for his livelihood. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N° 94.

2. To go in haſte.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*

3. To buſy one's ſelf.

A bird new-made about the banks ſhe *plies*,
Not far from ſhore, and ſhort excurſions tries. *Dryden.*

4. [*Plier*, Fr.] To bend.

The willow *plied* and gave way to the guſt, and ſtill recovered itſelf again, but the oak was ſtubborn, and choſe rather to break than bend. *L'Eſtrange.*

PLY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Bent; turn; form; caſt; biaſs.

The late learners cannot ſo well take the *ply*, except it be in ſome minds that have not ſuffered themſelves to fix, but have kept themſelves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Plait; fold.

The rugæ or *plies* of the inward coat of the ſtomach detain the aliment in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PLY'ERS. *n. ſ.* See PLIERS.

PNEUMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [πνευματικὸς, from πνεῦμα.]
PNEUMA'TICK. }

1. Moved by wind; relative to wind.

I fell upon the making of *pneumatical* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle.*

That the air near the ſurface of the earth will expand itſelf, when the preſſure of the incumbent atmoſphere is taken off, may be ſeen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*

The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous ſpirits added,
They with *pneumatick* engine ceaſeleſs draw. *Phillips.*

2. Conſiſting of ſpirit or wind.

All ſolid bodies conſiſt of parts *pneumatical* and tangible; the *pneumatical* ſubſtance being in ſome bodies the native ſpirit of the body, and in ſome other, plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare; and not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which is denſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

PNEUMA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. πνεῦμα.]

1. A branch of mechanicks, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condenſed, rarified, or gravitated. *Harris.*

2. In the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances, as God, angels, and the ſouls of men. *Dict.*

PNEUMATO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [πνευματολογία.] The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.

To POACH. *v. a.* [*oeufs pochez*, Fr.]

1. To boil ſlightly.

The yolks of eggs are ſo well prepared for nouriſhment, that, ſo they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To begin without compleating: from the practice of boiling eggs ſlightly. Not in uſe.

Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any conſtantly. *Bacon.*

3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To ſtab; to pierce.

The flowk, ſole, and plaice, follow the tide up into the freſh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poach* them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the ſalmon ſpear. *Carew.*

4. [From *poche*, a pocket.] To plunder by ſtealth.

So thameleſs, ſo abandon'd are their ways,
They *poach* Parnaſſus, and lay claim for praiſe. *Garth.*

To POACH. *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, French.]

1. To ſteal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.

In the ſchools
They *poach* for ſenſe, and hunt for idle rules. *Oldham.*

2. To be damp. A cant word.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in ſummer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

POA'CHARD. *n. ſ.* A kind of water fowl.

POA'CHER. *n. ſ.* [from *poach.*] One who ſteals game.

You old *poachers* have ſuch a way with you, that all at once the buſineſs is done. *More's Foundling.*

POA'CHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poachy.*] Marſhineſs; dampneſs. A cant word.

The vallies becauſe of the *poachineſs* they keep for graſs. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHY. *adj.* Damp; marſhy. A cant word.

What uplands you deſign for mowing, ſhut up the beginning of February; but marſh lands lay not up till April, except your marſhes be very *poachy*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

POCK. *n. ſ.* [from *pox.*] A puſtule raiſed by the ſmallpox.

POCKET. *n. ſ.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.] The ſmall bag inſerted into cloaths.

Here's a letter
Found in the *pocket* of the ſlain Roderigo. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whilſt one hand exalts the blow,
And on the earth extends the foe;
T'other would take it wond'rous ill,
If in your *pocket* he lay ſtill. *Prior.*

As he was ſeldom without medals in his *pocket*, he would often ſhew us the ſame face on an old coin, that we ſaw in the ſtatue. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To PO'CKET. *v. a.* [*pochcter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To put in the pocket.

Bleſs'd paper-credit!
Gold, imp'd with this, can compaſs hardeſt things,
Can *pocket* ſtates, or fetch or carry kings. *Pope.*

2. *To* POCKET *up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely.

If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but theſe, I am a villain; and yet you will ſtand to it, you will not *pocket up* wrongs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

He lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame,
And helps to *pocket up* the game. *Prior.*

PO'CKETBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*pocket* and *book.*] A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to intereſt, and kept a regiſter of ſuch debtors in his *pocketbook*. *Arbuthnot.*

Note down the matters of doubt in ſome *pocketbook*, and take the firſt opportunity to get them reſolved. *Watts.*

PO'CKETGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*pocket* and *glaſs.*] Portable looking-glaſs.

Powder and *pocketglaſs*, and beaus. *Prior.*

And vanity with *pocketglaſs*,
And impudence with front of braſs. *Swift's Miſcell.*

PO'CKHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or ſcar made by the ſmallpox.

Are theſe but warts and *pockholes* in the face
O' th' earth? *Donne.*

PO'CKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pocky.*] The ſtate of being pocky.

PO'CKY. *adj.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox.

My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Perſia, and have felt it leſs in my bones. *Denham's Sophy.*

POCU'LENT. *adj.* [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink.

Some of theſe herbs, which are not eſculent, are notwithſtanding *poculent*; as hops and broom. *Bacon.*

POD. *n. ſ.* [*bode*, *boede*, Dutch, a little houſe. *Skinner.*] The capſule of legumes; the caſe of ſeeds.

To raiſe tulips, ſave the ſeeds which are ripe, when the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the ſtalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the ſeed do not fall out. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PODA'GRICAL. *adj.* [ποδαγρικὸς, ποδάγρα; from *podagra*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the gout.

From a magnetical activity muſt be made out, that a loadſtone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great eaſe in the gout. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *pod.*] A gatherer of peaſecods, beans, and other pulſe. *Dict.*

PODGE. *n. ſ.* A puddle; a plaſh. *Skinner.*

PO'EM. *n. ſ.* [*poema*, Lat. ποίημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical compoſition.

A *poem* is not alone any work, or compoſition of the poets in many or few verſes; but even one verſe alone ſometimes makes a perfect *poem*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The Lady Anne of Bretaigne, paſſing through the preſence of France, and eſpying Chartier, a famous poet, faſt aſleep, kiſſing him, ſaid, We muſt honour the mouth whence ſo many golden *poems* have proceeded. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To you the promis'd *poem* I will pay. *Dryden.*

PO'ESY. *n. ſ.* [*poeſie*, Fr. *poeſis*, Lat. ποίησις.]

1. The art of writing poems.

A poem is the work of the poet; *poeſy* is his ſkill or craft of making; the very fiction itſelf, the reaſon or form of the work. *Ben. Johnſon.*

How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of *poeſy*?
Made proſtitute and profligate the muſe,
Whoſe harmony was firſt ordain'd above
For tongues of angels. *Dryden.*

2. Poem; metrical compoſition; poetry.

Muſick and *poeſy* uſe to quicken you. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poeſy*; the ſubject is always the praiſes of Adam, Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They apprehend a veritable hiſtory in an emblem or piece of Chriſtian *poeſy*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

A paltry ring, whoſe *poeſy* was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; Love me, and leave me not. *Shakeſp.*

PO'ET. *n. ſ.* [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat. ποιητής.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in meaſure.

The *poet*'s eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;

And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the *poet*'s pen
Turns them to ſhape, and gives to ev'ry thing
A local habitation and a name. *Shakeſp.*

Our *poet* ape, who would be thought the chief,
His works become the frippery of wit,
From brocage he is grown ſo bold a thief,
While we the robb'd deſpiſe, and pity it. *B. Johnſon.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the ſage *poets*, taught by the heav'nly muſe,
Story'd of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted iſles. *Milton.*

A *poet* is a maker, as the word ſignifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryd.*

POETASTER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A vile petty poet.

Let no *poetaſter* command or intreat
Another extempore verſes to make. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Begin not as th' old *poetaſter* did,
Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate, I ſing. *Roſcommon.*

Horace hath expoſed thoſe trifling *poetaſters*, that ſpend themſelves in glaring deſcriptions, and ſewing here and there ſome cloth of gold on their ſackcloth. *Felton.*

POE'TESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poet*; *pica poetria*, Lat.] A ſhe poet.

POE'TICAL. } *adj.* [ποιητικός; *poetique*, Fr. *poeticus*, Latin.]
POE'TICK. } Expreſſed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; ſuitable to poetry.

Would the gods had made you *poetical*.
—I do not know what *poetical* is.
—The trueſt poetry is moſt feigning. *Shakeſpeare.*

With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,
And lovers fill with like *poetick* rage. *Waller.*

The moral of that *poetical* fiction, that the uppermoſt link of all the ſeries of ſubordinate cauſes is faſtened to Jupiter's chair, ſignifies that Almighty God governs and directs ſubordinate cauſes and effects. *Hale.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's ſenſe in good Engliſh, in *poetical* expreſſions, and in muſical numbers. *Dryd.*

The muſe ſaw it upward riſe,
Though mark'd by none but quick *poetick* eyes. *Pope.*
I alone can inſpire the *poetical* crowd. *Swift.*

POE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *poetical.*] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

The criticks have concluded, that the manners of the heroes are *poetically* good, if of a piece. *Dryden.*

The many rocks, in the paſſage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are *poetically* converted into thoſe fiery bulls. *Raleigh.*

To POETI'ZE. *v. n.* [*poetiſer*, Fr. from *poet.*] To write like a poet.

I verſify the truth, not *poetize*. *Donne.*

Virgil, ſpeaking of Turnus and his great ſtrength, thus *poetizes*. *Hakewill.*

POE'TRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poetris*, Lat. whence *poetridas picas* in Perſius.] A ſhe poet.

Moſt peerleſs *poetreſs*,
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenſer.*

POE'TRY. *n. ſ.* [ποιήτρια; from *poet.*]

1. Metrical compoſition; the art or practice of writing poems.

Strike the beſt invention dead,
Till baffled *poetry* hangs down the head. *Cleaveland.*

Although in *poetry* it be neceſſary that the unities of time, place and action, ſhould be explained, there is ſtill ſomething that gives a greatneſs of mind to the reader, which few of the criticks have conſidered. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 409.

2. Poems; poetical pieces.

She taketh moſt delight
In muſick, inſtruments, and *poetry*. *Shakeſpeare.*

POI'GNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *poignant.*]

1. The power of ſtimulating the palate; ſharpneſs.

I ſat quietly down at my morſel, adding only a principle of hatred to all ſucceeding meaſures by way of ſauce; and one point of conduct in the dutcheſs's life added much *poignancy* to it. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; aſperity.

POI'GNANT. *adj.* [*poignant*, Fr.]

1. Sharp; ſtimulating the palate.

No *poignant* ſauce ſhe knew, nor coſtly treat,
Her hunger gave a reliſh to her meat. *Dryden.*

The ſtudious man, whoſe will was never determined to *poignant* ſauces and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirſt, determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

2. Severe; piercing; painful.

If God makes uſe of ſome *poignant* diſgrace to let out the poiſonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the ſeverity of the cure? *South's Sermons.*

Full three long hours his tender body did ſuſtain
Moſt exquiſite and *poignant* pain. *Norris's Miſcell.*

3. Irritating; ſatirical; keen.

POINT. *n. ſ.* [*poinct*, *point*, French.]

1. The ſharp end of any inſtrument.

The thorny *point*
Of bare diſtreſs hath ta'en from me the ſhew
Of ſmooth fidelity. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

That bright beam, whoſe *point* now raiſ'd,
Bore him ſlope downward. *Milton.*

A pyramid reverſed may ſtand for a while upon its *point*, if balanced by admirable ſkill. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Doubts if he wielded not a wooden ſpear
Without a *point*; he look'd, the *point* was there. *Dryden.*

2. A ſtring with a tag.

If your ſon have not the day,
For a ſilken *point* I'll give my baronry. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath ribbands of all colours; *points* more than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am reſolved on two *points*;
That if one break, the other will hold;
Or if both break, your gaſkins fall. *Shakeſpeare.*

King James was wont to ſay, that the Duke of Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed-chamber, who could not truſs his *points*. *Clarendon.*

3. Headland; promontory.

I don't ſee why Virgil has given the epithet of Alta to Prochita, which is much lower than Iſchia, and all the *points* of land that lie within its neighbourhood. *Addiſon.*

4. A ſting of an epigram; a ſentence terminated with ſome remarkable turn of words or thought.

He taxes Lucan, who crouded ſentences together, and was too full of *points*. *Dryden on Heroick Plays.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, *points*, and tropes, he ſlurs his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor. *Dryden.*

Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produc'd the *point* that left a ſting behind. *Pope.*

5. An indiviſible part of ſpace.

We ſometimes ſpeak of ſpace, or do ſuppoſe a *point* in it at ſuch a diſtance from any part of the univerſe. *Locke.*

6. An indiviſible part of time; a moment.

Then neither from eternity before,
Nor from the time, when time's firſt *point* begun,
Made he all ſouls. *Davies.*

7. A ſmall ſpace.

On one ſmall *point* of land,
Weary'd, uncertain, and amaz'd, we ſtand. *Prior.*

8. Punctilio; nicety.

Shalt thou diſpute
With God the *points* of liberty, who made
Thee what thou art! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

9. Part required of time or ſpace; critical moment; exact place.

How oft, when men are at the *point* of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A lightning before death. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Eſau ſaid, Behold I am at the *point* to die; and what profit ſhall this birthright do? *Gen.* xxv. 32.

Democritus, ſpent with age, and juſt at the *point* of death, called for loaves of new bread, and with the ſteam under his noſe, prolonged his life till a feaſt was paſt. *Temple.*

They follow nature in their deſires, carrying them no farther than ſhe directs, and leaving off at the *point*, at which exceſs would grow troubleſome. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

10. Degree; ſtate.

The higheſt *point* outward things can bring one unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which no eſtate is miſerable. *Sidney, b.* i.

In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country is ſo equally diſtributed, that moſt of the community are at their eaſe, though few are placed in extraordinary *points* of ſplendor. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

11. Note of diſtinction in writing; a ſtop.

12. A ſpot; a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots; diviſion by marks, into which any thing is diſtinguiſhed in a circle or other plane: as, at tables the ace or ſiſe *point*.

13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compaſs is divided.

Carve out dials *point* by *point*,
Thereby to ſee the minutes how they run. *Shakeſpeare.*

There aroſe ſtrong winds from the South, with a *point* eaſt, which carried us up. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A ſeaman, coming before the judges of the admiralty for admittance into an office of a ſhip, was by one of the judges much ſlighted; the judge telling him, that he believed he could not ſay the *points* of his compaſs. *Bacon.*

Vapours fir'd ſhew the mariner
From what *point* of his compaſs to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

If you tempt her, the wind of fortune
May come about, and take another *point*,
And blaſt your glories. *Denham.*

At certain periods ſtars reſume their place,
From the ſame *point* of heav'n their courſe advance. *Dryden.*

14. Particular place to which any thing is directed.

Eaſt and Weſt are but reſpective and mutable *points*, according unto different longitudes or diſtant parts of habitation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Let the part, which produces another part, be more ſtrong than that which it produces; and let the whole be ſeen by one *point* of ſight. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The poet intended to ſet the character of Arete in a fair *point* of light. *Broome.*

15. Reſpect; regard.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all *points* exactly cap-a-pe,
Appears before them. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in *point* of religion and in *point* of honour. *Bacon.*

He had a moment's right in *point* of time;
Had I ſeen firſt, then his had been the crime. *Dryden.*

With the hiſtory of Moſes, no book in the world in *point* of antiquity can contend. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Men would often ſee, what a ſmall pittance of reaſon is mixed with thoſe huffing opinions they are ſwelled with, with which they are ſo armed at all *points*, and with which they ſo confidently lay about them. *Locke.*

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of thoſe notorious falſehoods, in *point* of fact and reaſoning. *Swift.*

16. An aim; the act of aiming or ſtriking.

What a *point* your falcon made,
And what a pitch ſhe flew above the reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

17. The particular thing required.

You gain your *point*, if your induſtrious art
Can make unuſual words eaſy. *Roſcommon.*

There is no creature ſo contemptible, but, by reſolution, may gain his *point*. *L'Eſtrange.*

18. Particular; inſtance; example.

I'll hear him his confeſſions juſtify,
And *point* by *point* the treaſons of his maſter
He ſhall again relate. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Thou ſhalt be as free
As mountain winds; but then exactly do
All *points* of my command. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

His majeſty ſhould make a peace, or turn the war directly upon ſuch *points*, as may engage the nation in the ſupport of it. *Temple.*

He warn'd in dreams, his murder did foretel,
From *point* to *point*, as after it befel. *Dryden.*

This letter is, in every *point*, an admirable pattern of the preſent polite way of writing. *Swift.*

19. A ſingle poſition; a ſingle aſſertion; a ſingle part of a complicated queſtion; a ſingle part of any whole.

Another vows the ſame;
A third t' a *point* more near the matter draws. *Daniel.*

Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd. *Milton.*

Stanilaus endeavours to eſtabliſh the duodecuple proportion, by comparing Scripture together with Joſephus: but they will hardly prove his *point*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

There is no *point* wherein I have ſo much laboured, as that of improving and poliſhing all parts of converſation between perſons of quality. *Swift.*

The gloſs produceth inſtances that are neither pertinent, nor prove the *point*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

20. A note; a tune.

You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe white inveſtments figure innocence,
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war,
Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a *point* of war? *Shakeſpeare.*

21. *Pointblank*; directly: as, an arrow is ſhot to the *pointblank* or white mark.

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile, as eaſy as a cannon will ſhoot *pointblank* twelve ſcore. *Shakeſpeare.*

The other level *pointblank* at the inventing of cauſes and axioms. *Bacon.*

Unleſs it be the cannon ball,
That ſhot i' th' air *pointblank* upright,
Was borne to that prodigious height,
That learn'd philoſophers maintain,
It ne'er came back. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

The faculties that were given us for the glory of our Maſter, are turned *pointblank* againſt the intention of them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Eſtius declares, that although all the ſchoolmen were for Latria to be given to the croſs, yet that it is *pointblank* againſt the definition of the council of Nice. *Stillingfleet.*

23. *Point de viſe*; exact or exactly in the point of view.

Every thing about you ſhould demonſtrate a careleſs deſolation; but you are rather *point de viſe* in your accoutrements, as loving yourſelf, than the lover of another. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will baffle Sir Toby, I will waſh off groſs acquaintance, I will be *point de viſe* the very man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men's behaviour ſhould be like their apparel, not too ſtraight or *point de viſe*, but free for exerciſe. *Bacon.*

To POINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſharpen; to forge or grind to a point.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain; now that fear is ſharpened and *pointed*, by the Spaniards late enterprizes upon the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

Part new-grind the blunted axe, and *point* the dart. *Dryden.*

What help will all my heav'nly friends afford,
When to my breaſt I lift the *pointed* ſword? *Dryden.*

The two pinnæ ſtand upon either ſide, like the wings in the petaſus of a Mercury, but riſe much higher, and are more *pointed*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Some on *pointed* wood
Transfix'd the fragments, ſome prepar'd the food. *Pope.*

2. To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice.

Alas! to make me
A fixed figure, for the hand of Scorn
To *point* his ſlow unmeaning finger at. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Mount Hermon, yonder ſea, each place behold
As I *point*. *Milton.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.

Whoſoever ſhould be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every ſcene of them, would ſee nothing but ſubjects of ſurprize. *Pope.*

4. To ſhow as by directing the finger.

From the great ſea, you ſhall *point* out for you Mount Hor. *Numb.* xxxiv. 7.

It will become us, as rational creatures, to follow the direction of nature, where it ſeems to *point* us out the way. *Locke.*

I ſhall do juſtice to thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in learning, and *point* out their beauties. *Addiſon.*

Is not the elder
By nature *pointed* out for preference? *Rowe.*

5. [*Pointer*, Fr.] To direct towards a place: as, the cannon were *pointed* againſt the fort.

6. To diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.

To POINT. *v. n.*

1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger towards it. With *at* commonly, ſometimes *to*, before the thing indigitated.

Now muſt the world *point at* poor Catharine,
And ſay, Lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shakeſp.*

Sometimes we uſe one finger only, as in *pointing at* any thing. *Ray on the Creation.*

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged ſhoe. *Dryden.*

Rouſe up, for ſhame! our brothers of Pharſalia
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. *Addiſon.*

2. To diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points.

Fond the Jews are of their method of *pointing*. *Forbes.*

3. To indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen.

The ſubtle dog ſcow'rs with ſagacious noſe,
Now the warm ſcent aſſures the covey near,
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

4. To ſhow.

To *point* at what time the balance of power was moſt equally held between their lords and commons in Rome, would perhaps admit a controverſy. *Swift.*

POI'NTED. *adj.* or *participle.* [from *point.*]

1. Sharp; having a ſharp point or pic.

Who now reads Cowley? if he pleaſes, yet
His moral pleaſes, not his *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

A *pointed* flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind. *Dryden.*

2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

POI'NTEDLY. *adv.* [from *pointed.*] In a pointed manner.

The copiouſneſs of his wit was ſuch, that he often writ too *pointedly* for his ſubject. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pointed.*]

1. Sharpneſs; pickedneſs with aſperity.

The vicious language is vaſt and gaping, ſwelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and *pointedneſs*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

2. Epigrammatical ſmartneſs.

Like Horace, you only expoſe the follies of men; and in this excel him, that you add *pointedneſs* of thought. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEL. *n. ſ.* Any thing on a point.

Theſe poiſes or *pointels* are, for the moſt part, little balls, ſet at the top of a ſlender ſtalk, which they can move every way at pleaſure. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

POI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *point.*]

1. Any thing that points.

I ought to tell him what are the wheels, ſprings, *pointer*, hammer, and bell, whereby a clock gives notice of the time. *Watts.*

2. A dog that points out the game to ſportſmen.

The well taught *pointer* leads the way,
The ſcent grows warm; he ſtops, he ſprings his prey. *Gay.*

POI'NTINGSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*pointing* and *ſtock.*] Something made the object of ridicule.

I, his forlorn dutcheſs,
Was made a wonder and a *pointing ſtock*
To every idle raſcal follower. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

POI'NTLESS *adj.* [from *point.*] Blunt; not ſharp; obtuſe.

Lay that *pointleſs* clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your ſword of juſtice, fly. *Dryden.*

POI'SON. *n. ſ.* [*poiſon*, Fr.] That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity, and by means not obvious to the ſenſes; venom.

The tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly *poiſon*. *Jam.*

Themſelves were firſt to do the ill,
Ere they thereof the knowledge could attain;
Like him that knew not *poiſon*'s power to kill,
Until, by taſting it, himſelf was ſlain. *Davies.*

One gives another a cup of *poiſon*, but at the ſame time tells him it is a cordial, and ſo he drinks it off and dies. *South.*

To POI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with poiſon.

Envy is a lawleſs enemy, againſt whom *poiſoned* arrows may be uſed. *Anonymous.*

2. To attack, injure or kill by poiſon given.

He was ſo diſcouraged, that he *poiſoned* himſelf and died. 2 *Mac.* x. 13.

Drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat;
They'll never *poiſon* you, they'll only cheat. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to taint.

The other meſſenger,
Whoſe welcome I perceiv'd, had *poiſon'd* mine. *Shakeſp.*

Haſt thou not
With thy falſe arts *poiſon'd* his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*

POI'SON-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*toxicodendron.*] A plant. The flower conſiſts of five leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a roundiſh, dry, and for the moſt part a furrowed fruit, in which is contained one compreſſed ſeed. *Millar.*

POI'SONER. *n. ſ.* [from *poiſon.*]

1. One who poiſons.

I muſt be the *poiſoner*
Of good Polixenes. *Shakeſpeare.*

So many miſchiefs were in one combin'd;
So much one ſingle *pois'ner* coſt mankind. *Dryden.*

2. A corrupter.

Wretches who live upon other men's ſins, the common *poiſoners* of youth, getting their very bread by the damnation of ſouls. *South's Sermons.*

Poi'sonous. *adj.* [from *poiſon.*] Venomous; having the qualities of poiſon.

Thoſe cold ways,
That ſeem like prudent helps, are very *poiſonous*,
Where the diſeaſe is violent. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Not Sirius ſhoots a fiercer flame,
When with his *pois'nous* breath he blaſts the ſky. *Dryden.*

A lake, that has no freſh water running into it, will, by heat and its ſtagnation, turn into a ſtinking rotten puddle, ſending forth nauſeous and *poiſonous* ſteams. *Cheyne.*

Poi'sonously. *adv.* [from *poiſonous.*] Venomouſly.

Men more eaſily pardon ill things done, than ill things ſaid; ſuch a peculiar rancour and venom do they leave behind in men's minds, and ſo much more *poiſonouſly* and incurably does the ſerpent bite with his tongue than his teeth. *South's Sermons.*

Poi'sonousness. *n. ſ.* [from *poiſonous.*] The quality of being poiſonous; venomouſneſs.

Poitrel. *n. ſ.* [*poictrel*, *poitrine*, Fr. *pettorale*, Italian; *pectorale*, Lat.]

1. Armour for the breaſt of a horſe. *Skinner.*
2. A graving tool. *Ainſworth.*

Poize. *n. ſ.* [*poids*, French.]

1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the center.

He fell, as an huge rockie clift,
Whoſe falſe foundation, waves have waſh'd away
With dreadful *poize*, is from the main land reft. *Fairy Q.*
When I have ſuit,
It ſhall be full of *poize* and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium.

To do't at peril of your ſoul,
Were equal *poize* of ſin and charity. *Shakeſpeare.*
Where an equal *poize* of hope and fear
Does arbitrate th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope. *Milton.*

The particles that formed the earth muſt convene from all quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole compound to reſt in a *poize*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

'Tis odd to ſee fluctuation in opinion ſo earneſtly charged upon Luther, by ſuch as have lived half their days in a *poize* between two churches. *Atterbury.*

3. A regulating power.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poize* of judgment. *Dryden.*

To **Poize.** *v. a.* [*peſer*, French.]

1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance.

How nice to couch? how all her ſpeeches *poized* be:
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in tranſlation. *Sidney.*
As the ſands
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid ſoil,
Levy'd to ſide with warring winds, and *poize*
Their lighter wings. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.
Nor yet was earth ſuſpended in the ſky,
Nor *poiz'd* did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*
Our nation with united int'reſt bleſt,
Not now content to *poize*, ſhall ſway the reſt. *Dryden.*
Where could they find another form'd ſo fit,
To *poize* with ſolid ſenſe a ſprightly wit! *Dryden.*
Th' all-perfect mind
That *poiz'd*, impels and rules the ſteady whole. *Thomſon.*

2. To be equiponderant to.

If the balance of our lives had not one ſcale of reaſon to *poize* another of ſenſuality, the baſeneſs of our natures would conduct us to prepoſterous concluſions. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. To weigh.

We *poizing* us in her defective ſcale
Shall weigh thee to the beam. *Shakeſpeare.*

He cannot ſincerely conſider the ſtrength, *poize* the weight, and diſcern the evidence of the cleareſt argumentations, where they would conclude againſt his deſires. *South's Serm.*

4. To oppreſs with weight.

I'll ſtrive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap,
Leſt leaden ſlumber *poize* me down to-morrow,
When I ſhould mount with wings of victory. *Shakeſp.*

POKE. *n. ſ.* [pocca, Sax. *poche*, French.] A pocket; a ſmall bag.

I will not buy a pig in a *poke*. *Camden's Remains.*
She ſuddenly unties the *poke*,
Which out of it ſent ſuch a ſmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

My correſpondent writes againſt maſter's gowns and *poke* ſleeves. *Spectator*, Nº 619.

To **Poke.** *v. a.* [*poka*, Swediſh.] To feel in the dark; to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument.

If theſe preſumed eyes be clipped off, they will make uſe of their protruſions or horns, and *poke* out their way as before. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

Po'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire.

With *poker* fiery red
Crack the ſtones, and melt the lead. *Swift.*

If the *poker* be out of the way, ſtir the fire with the tongs. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

Po'lar. *adj.* [*polaire*, Fr. from *pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; iſſuing from the pole.

As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverſe
Upon the Cronian ſea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
I doubt
If any ſuffer on the *polar* coaſt,
The rage of Arctos, and eternal froſt. *Prior.*

Pola'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole.

This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadſtone, might touch a needle any where. *Brown.*

Po'lary. *adj.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles.

Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian from North to South, contract a *polary* power. *Brown.*

POLE. *n. ſ.* [*polus*, Lat. *pole*, Fr.]

1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns.

From the centre thrice to the utmoſt *pole*. *Milton.*
From *pole* to *pole*
The forky lightnings flaſh, the roaring thunders roll. *Dryden.*

2. [Pole, Sax. *pal*, *pau*, Fr. *palo*, Italian and Spaniſh; *palus*, Lat.] A long ſtaff.

A long *pole*, ſtruck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If after ſome diſtinguiſh'd leap,
He drops his *pole*, and ſeems to ſlip;
Straight gath'ring all his active ſtrength,
He riſes higher. *Prior.*

He ordered to arm long *poles* with ſharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the maſt, then rowing the ſhip, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A tall piece of timber erected.

Wither'd is the garland of the war,
The ſoldier's *pole* is fall'n. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*
Live to be the ſhow and gaze o' th' time,
We'll have thee, as our rarer monſters are,
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwrit,
Here may you ſee the tyrant. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A meaſure of length containing five yards and a half.

This ordinance of tithing them by the *pole* is not only fit for the gentlemen, but alſo the noblemen. *Spenſer.*

Every *pole* ſquare of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth ſix pence a *pole* to fling out. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. An inſtrument of meaſuring.

A peer of the realm and a counſellor of ſtate are not to be meaſured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of ſpecial grace. *Bacon.*

To **Pole.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with poles.

Begin not to *pole* your hops. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Po'leaxe. *n. ſ.* [*pole* and *axe.*] An axe fixed to a long pole.

To beat religion into the brains with a *poleaxe*, is to offer victims of human blood. *Howel's England's Tears.*

One hung a *poleaxe* at his ſaddle bow,
And one a heavy mace to ſtun the foe. *Dryden.*

Po'lecat. *n. ſ.* [*Pole* or *Poliſh* cat, becauſe they abound in Poland.] The fitchew; a ſtinking animal.

Polecats? there are fairer things than *polecats*. *Shakeſp.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you *polecat!* out, out, out! I'll conjure you. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat* in a warren, to amuſe them. *L'Eſtrange.*

How ſhould he, harmleſs youth,
Who kill'd but *polecats*, learn to murder men? *Gay.*

Po'ledavies. *n. ſ.* A ſort of coarſe cloth. *Ainſworth.*

Pole'mical. }
Pole'mick. } *adj.* [πολεμικὸς.] Controverſial; diſputative.

I have had but little reſpite from theſe *polemical* exerciſes, and, notwithſtanding all the rage and malice of the adverſaries of our church, I ſit down contented *Stillingfleet.*

The nullity of this diſtinction has been ſolidly ſhewn by moſt of our *polemick* writers of the proteſtant church. *South.*

The beſt method to be uſed with theſe *polemical* ladies, is to ſhew them the ridiculous ſide of their cauſe. *Addiſon.*

Pole'mick. *n. ſ.* Diſputant; controvertiſt.

Each ſtaunch *polemick* ſtubborn as a rock,
Came whip and ſpur. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

Pole'moscope. *n. ſ.* [πόλεμος and σκοπέω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perſpective glaſs, contrived for ſeeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Dict.*

Po'lestar. *n. ſ.* [*pole* and *ſtar.*]

1. A ſtar near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynoſure; lodeſtar.

If a pilot at ſea cannot ſee the *poleſtar*, let him ſteer his courſe by ſuch ſtars as beſt appear to him. *King Charles.*

I was ſailing in a vaſt ocean without other help than the *poleſtar* of the ancients. *Dryden.*

2. Any guide or director.

Po'ley-mountain. *n. ſ.* [*polium*, Lat.] A plant.

The *poley-mountain* hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe ſtamina ſupply the place of a creſt; the beard is divided into five ſegments as the germander; out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which afterward become ſo many ſeeds ſhut up in the flower-cup: the flowers are collected into an head upon the top of the ſtalks and branches. *Millar.*

PO'LICE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

Po'liced. *adj.* [from *police.*] Regulated; formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or indign to govern, it is a juſt cauſe of war for another nation, that is civil or *policed*, to ſubdue them. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Po'licy. *n. ſ.* [πολιτεία; *politia*, Lat.]

1. The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers.
2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; ſtratagem.

The *policy* of that purpoſe is made more in the marriage, than the love of the parties. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

If it be honour in your wars to ſeem
The ſame you are not, which for your beſt ends
You call your *policy*; how is't leſs or worſe,
But it ſhall hold companionſhip in peace
With honour as in war? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
If ſhe be curſt, it is for *policy*,
For ſhe's not froward, but modeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

The beſt rule of *policy*, is to prefer the doing of juſtice before all enjoyments. *King Charles.*

The wiſdom of this world is ſometimes taken in Scripture for *policy*, and conſiſts in a certain dexterity of managing buſineſs for a man's ſecular advantage. *South's Sermons.*

3. [*Poliça*, Spaniſh.] A warrant for money in the publick funds.

To **PO'LISH.** *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]

1. To ſmooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloſs.

He ſetteth to finiſh his work, and *poliſheth* it perfectly. *Eccl.*

Pygmalion, with fatal art,
Poliſh'd the form that ſtung his heart. *Glanville.*

2. To make elegant of manners.

Studious they appear
Of arts that *poliſh* life, inventors rare. *Milton.*
Bid ſoft ſcience *poliſh* Britain's heroes. *Irene.*

To **Po'lish.** *v. n.* To anſwer to the act of poliſhing; to receive a gloſs.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of ſteel, which would *poliſh* almoſt as white and bright as ſilver. *Bacon.*

Po'lish. *n. ſ.* [*poli*, *poliſſure*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloſs; brightneſs given by attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite coſt in the quarry, only conſider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion and *poliſh*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Another priſm of clearer glaſs and better *poliſh* ſeemed free from veins. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegance of manners.

What are theſe wond'rous civiliſing arts,
This Roman *poliſh*, and this ſmooth behaviour,
That render man thus tractable and tame? *Addiſon's Cato.*

Po'lishable. *adj.* [from *poliſh.*] Capable of being poliſhed.

Po'lisher. *n. ſ.* [from *poliſh.*] The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs.

I conſider an human ſoul without education, like marble in the quarry, which ſhews none of its inherent beauties, till the ſkill of the *poliſher* fetches out the colours. *Addiſon.*

POLI'TE. *adj.* [*politus*, Latin.]

1. Gloſſy; ſmooth.

Some of them are diaphanous, ſhining and *polite*; others not *polite*, but as if powder'd over with fine iron duſt. *Woodward.*

If any ſort of rays, falling on the *polite* ſurface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the fits of eaſy reflexion, which they have at the point of reflexion, ſhall ſtill continue to return. *Newton's Opticks.*

The edges of the ſand holes, being worn away, there are left all over the glaſs a numberleſs company of very little convex *polite* riſings like waves. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight,
He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

Poli'tely. *adv.* [from *polite.*] With elegance of manners; genteely.

Poli'teness. *n. ſ.* [*politeſſe*, Fr. from *polite.*] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have ſeen the dulleſt men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretenſions, affecting *politeneſs* in manners and diſcourſe. *Swift.*

Poli'tical. *adj.* [πολιτικὸς.]

1. Relating to politicks; relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs.

More true *political* wiſdom may be learned from this ſingle book of proverbs, than from a thouſand Machiavels. *Rogers.*

2. Cunning; ſkilful.

Poli'tically. *adv.* [from *political.*]

1. With relation to publick adminiſtration.
2. Artfully; politickly.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries, harquebuſiers with their horſemen. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Politica'ster. *n. ſ.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

There are quacks of all ſorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law jobbers and *politicaſters*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Politi'cian. *n. ſ.* [*politicien*, Fr.]

1. One verſed in the arts of government; one ſkilled in politicks.

Get thee glaſs eyes,
And, like a ſcurvy *politician*, ſeem
To ſee things thou doſt not. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

And 't be any way, it muſt be with valour; for policy I hate: I had as lief be a Browniſt as a *politician*. *Shakeſp.*

Although I may ſeem leſs a *politician* to men, yet I need no ſecret diſtinctions nor evaſions before God. *King Charles.*

While emp'rick *politicians* uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,
You boldly ſhow that ſkill, which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end. *Dryden.*
Coffee, which makes the *politician* wiſe,
And ſee through all things with his half-ſhut eyes,
Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain
New ſtratagems, the radiant lock to gain. *Pope.*

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

Your ill-meaning *politician* lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies. *Milton.*

If a man ſucceeds in any attempt, though undertook with never ſo much raſhneſs, his ſucceſs ſhall vouch him a *politician*, and good luck ſhall paſs for deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he ſhall be thought a wiſe man. *South.*

PO'LITICK. *adj.* [πολιτικὸς.]

1. Political; civil. In this ſenſe *political* is almoſt always uſed, except in the phraſe *body politick*.

Virtuouſly and wiſely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himſelf was the head; even ſo cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney, b.* ii.

No civil or *politick* conſtitutions have been more celebrated than his by the beſt authors. *Temple.*

2. Prudent; verſed in affairs.

This land was famouſly enrich'd
With *politick* grave counſel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

3. Artful; cunning. In this ſenſe *political* is not uſed.

I have trod a meaſure; I have flatter'd a lady; I have been *politick* with my friend, ſmooth with mine enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour youth; but for the moral part, perhaps youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the *politick*. *Bacon.*

No leſs alike the *politick* and wiſe,
All fly ſlow things, with circumſpective eyes;
Men in their looſe unguarded hours they take. *Pope.*

Po'litickly. *adv.* [from *politick.*] Artfully; cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,
And 'tis my hope to end ſucceſsfully. *Shakeſpeare.*
'Tis *politickly* done,
To ſend me packing with an hoſt of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

The dutcheſs hath been moſt *politickly* employed in ſharpening thoſe arms with which he ſubdued you. *Pope.*

Po'liticks. *n. ſ.* [*politique*, Fr. πολιτικὴ.] The ſcience of government; the art or practice of adminiſtering publick affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politicks* to ſpare,
I'm old enough, and can myſelf take care. *Dryden.*

It would be an everlaſting reproach to *politicks*, ſhould ſuch men overturn an eſtabliſhment formed by the wiſeſt laws, and ſupported by the ableſt heads. *Addiſon.*

Of crooked counſels and dark *politicks*. *Pope.*

Po'liture. *n. ſ.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloſs given by the act of poliſhing.

PO'LITY. *n. ſ.* [πολιτεία.] A form of government; civil conſtitution.

Becauſe the ſubject, which this poſition concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, it behoveth us to conſider the nature of the church, as is requiſite for men's more clear and plain underſtanding, in what reſpect the laws of *polity* or government are neceſſary thereunto. *Hooker.*

The *polity* of ſome of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the publick care to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke on Education.*

POLL. *n. ſ.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]

1. The head.

Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* claw'd like a parrot. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.

2. A catalogue or liſt of perſons; a regiſter of heads.

Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procur'd,
Set down by th' *poll*? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The muſter file, rotten and ſound, amounts not to fifteen thouſand *poll*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A fiſh called generally a chub. A chevin.

To **Poll.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lop the top of trees.

The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces much to their laſting. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

May thy woods oft *poll'd* yet ever wear
A green, and, when ſhe liſt, a golden hair. *Donne.*

2. In this ſenſe is uſed *polled* ſheep.

Polled ſheep, that is, ſheep without horns, are reckoned the beſt breeders, becauſe the ewes yean the *polled* lamb with the leaſt danger. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To pull off hair from the head; to clip ſhort; to ſhear.

Neither ſhall they ſhave, only *poll* their heads. *Ezekiel.*

4. To mow; to crop.

He'll go and ſowle the porter of Rome gates by th' ears; he will mow down all before him, and leave his paſſage *poll'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

5. To plunder; to ſtrip; to pill.

They will *poll* and ſpoil ſo outrageouſly, as the very enemy cannot do much worſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Take and exact upon them the wild exactions, coigne, livery and ſorehon, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He told the people, that ſubſidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland; for that the law had provided another courſe by ſervice of eſcuage, much leſs when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*

Neither can juſtice yield her fruit with ſweetneſs, amongſt the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and miniſters. *Bacon.*

4. To take a liſt or regiſter of perſons.
5. To enter one's name in a liſt or regiſter.

Who ever brought to his rich daughter's bed,
The man that *polled* but twelvepence for his head? *Dryden.*

6. To inſert into a number as a voter.

In ſolemn conclave ſit, devoid of thought,
And *poll* for points of faith his truſty vote. *Tickell.*

PO'LLARD. *n. ſ.* [from *poll.*]

1. A tree lopped.

Nothing procureth the laſting of trees ſo much as often cutting; and we ſee all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dottards, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin.

The ſame king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocars, and roſaries. *Camd.*

3. The chub fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

PO'LLEN. *n. ſ.* A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina; as alſo a ſort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

PO'LLENGER. *n. ſ.* Bruſhwood. This ſeems to be the meaning of this obſolete word.

Lop for thy fewel old *pollenger* grown,
That hinder the corne or the graſſe to be mown. *Tuſſer.*

PO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *poll.*]

1. Robber; pillager; plunderer.

The *poller* and exacter of fees juſtifies the reſemblance of the courts of juſtice to the buſh, whereunto while the ſheep flies for defence, he loſes part of the fleece. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. He who votes or polls.

PO'LLEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*poll* and *evil.*]

Pollevil is a large ſwelling, inflammation, or impoſthume, in the horſe's poll or nape of the neck, juſt between the ears towards the mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

PO'LLOCK. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with ſhellfiſh, ſea-hedgehogs, ſcallops; pilcherd, herring, and *pollock*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To POLLU'TE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat. *polluer*, Fr.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe; to defile.

Hot and peeviſh vows
Are *polluted* offerings, more abhorr'd
Than ſpotted livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To taint with guilt.

She woos the gentle air,
To hide her guilty front with innocent ſnow,
And on her naked ſhame,
Pollute with ſinful blame,
The ſaintly veil of maiden white to throw. *Milton.*

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill.

Envy you my praiſe, and would deſtroy
With grief my pleaſures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

4. Milton uſes this word in an uncommon conſtruction.

Polluted from the end of his creation. *Milton.*

POLLU'TEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler; corrupter.

Ev'n he, the king of men,
Fell at his threſhold, and the ſpoil of Troy
The foul *polluters* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden's Æneis.*

POLLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*pollution*, Fr. *pollutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of defiling.

The contrary to conſecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide, and burying an excommunicated perſon in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The ſtate of being defiled; defilement.

Their ſtrife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

PO'LTRON. *n. ſ.* [*pollice truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to ſerve in war. *Saumaiſe.* Menage derives it from the Italian *poltro*, a bed; as cowards feign themſelves ſick a-bed: others derive it from *poletro* or *poltro*, a young unbroken horſe.] A coward; a nidgit; a ſcoundrel.

Patience is for *poltrons*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They that are bruis'd with wood or fiſts,
And think one beating may for once
Suffice, are cowards and *poltrons*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

For who but a *poltron* poſſeſs'd with fear,
Such haughty inſolence can tamely bear? *Dryden.*

PO'LY. *n. ſ.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PO'LY. [πολὺ.] A prefix often found in the compoſition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

POLY'ACOUSTICK. *adj.* [πολὺς and ἀκούω.] Any thing that multiplies or magnifies ſounds. *Dict.*

POLY'ANTHOS. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος.] A plant.

Great varieties of *polyanthos* are annually produced, and its flowers are ſo numerous on one ſtalk, and ſo beautifully ſtriped, that they are not inferior to auriculas in beauty. *Millar.*

The daiſy, primroſe, violet darkly blue,
And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thomſon.*

POLYE'DRICAL. } *adj.* [from πολύεδρος; *polyedre*, French.]
POLYE'DROUS. } Having many ſides.

The protuberant particles may be ſpherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and ſome very irregular; and according to the nature of theſe, and the ſituation of the lucid body, the light muſt be variouſly effected. *Boyle.*

A tubercle of a pale brown ſpar, had the exterior ſurface covered with ſmall *polyedrous* cryſtals, pellucid, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*

POLY'GAMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *polygamy.*] One that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [*polygamie*, Fr. πολυγαμία.] Plurality of wives.

Polygamy is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*

They allow no *polygamy*: they have ordained, that none do intermarry or contract, until a month be paſt from their firſt interview. *Bacon.*

Chriſtian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than Mahometiſm that allows it; for one man, his having many wives by law, ſignifies nothing, unleſs there were many women to one man in nature alſo. *Graunt.*

PO'LYGLOT. *adj.* [πολύγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

The *polyglot* or linguiſt is a learned man. *Howel.*

PO'LYGON. *n. ſ.* [*polygone*, Fr. πολὺς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles.

He began with a ſingle line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and ſquares, *polygons* and circles. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

POLY'GONAL. *adj.* [from *polygon.*] Having many angles.

PO'LYGRAM. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and γράμμα.] A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines. *Dict.*

POLY'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and γραφή; *polygraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners or cyphers; as alſo decyphering the ſame. *Dict.*

POLY'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and λογός.] Talkativeneſs. *Dict.*

POLY'MATHY. *n. ſ.* [πολυς and μάνθανω.] The knowledge of many arts and ſciences; alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects. *Dict.*

POLY'PHONISM. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and φωνή.] Multiplicity of ſound.

The paſſages relate to the diminiſhing the ſound of his piſtol, by the rarity of the air at that great aſcent into the atmoſphere, and the magnifying the ſound by the *polyphoniſms* or repercuſſions of the rocks and caverns. *Derham.*

POLYPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [πολὺς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

POLY'PODY. *n. ſ.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A plant.

Polypody is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves; having a middle rib, which joins them to the ſtalks running through each diviſion. *Millar.*

Polypody is common on the banks of ditches where there are ſtumps of old trees, on walls, and by the ſides of woods: *polypody* is attenuant and diſſolvent. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

A kind of *polypody* groweth out of trees, though it windeth not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

PO'LYPOUS. *adj.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

If the veſſels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypous* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, eſpecially when its valves are apt to grow rigid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PO'LYPUS. *n. ſ.* [πολύπους; *polype*, Fr.]

1. *Polypus* ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*

The *polypus* of the noſe is ſaid to be an excreſcence of fleſh ſpreading its branches amongſt the laminæ of the os ethmoides, and through the whole cavity of one or both noſtrils. *Sharp's Surgery.*

The juices of all auſtere vegetables, which coagulate the ſpittle, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypuſſes* in the heart. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A ſea animal with many feet.

The *polypus*, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are ſtuck with ſtones. *Pope.*

PO'LYSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and ϲκοπέω.] A multiplying glaſs. *Dict.*

POLY'SPAST. *n. ſ.* [*polyſpaſte*, Fr.] A machine conſiſting of many pullies. *Dict.*

POLY'SPERMOUS. *adj.* [πολὺς and ϲπέρμα.] Thoſe plants are thus called, which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

POLYSYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *polyſyllable.*] Having many ſyllables; pertaining to a polyſyllable.

Polyſyllabical echoes are ſuch as repeat many ſyllables or words diſtinctly. *Dict.*

POLYSY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and ϲυλλαβή; *polyſyllabe*, Fr.] A word of many ſyllables.

In a *polyſyllable* word conſider to which ſyllable the emphaſis is to be given, and in each ſyllable to which letter. *Holder.*

Your high nonſenſe bluſters and makes a noiſe; it ſtalks upon hard words, and rattles through *polyſyllables*. *Addiſon.*

POLY'SYNDETON. *n. ſ.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, *and* ſaw, *and* overcame.

POLY'THEISM. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and θεὸς; *polytheïſme*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The firſt author of *polytheiſm*, Orpheus, did plainly aſſert one ſupreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

POLY'THEIST. *n. ſ.*]πολὺς and θεὸς; *polythée*, Fr.] One that holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falſely made the Turks *polytheiſts*. *Duncomb's Life of Hughes.*

PO'MACE. *n. ſ.* [*pomaceum*, Latin.] The droſs of cyder preſſings. *Dict.*

POMA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of apples.

Autumn paints
Auſonian hills with grapes, whilſt Engliſh plains
Bluſh with *pomaceous* harveſts breathing ſweets. *Phillips.*

PO'MADE. *n. ſ.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Italian.] A fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER. *n. ſ.* [*pomme d' ambre*, Fr.] A ſweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

I have ſold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit ſtone, not a ribbon, glaſs, *pomander*, or browch, to keep my pack from faſting. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have in phyſick uſe of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart, and provoking of ſleep. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

POMA'TUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An ointment.

I gave him a little *pomatum* to dreſs the ſcab. *Wiſeman.*

To POME. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Dict.*

POMECI'TRON. *n. ſ.* [*pome* and *citron.*] A citron apple. *Dict.*

POMEGRA'NATE. *n. ſ.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.]

1. The tree.

The flower of the *pomegranate* conſiſts of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a roſe, whoſe bell-ſhaped multifid flower-cup afterward becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, ſmooth, brittle rind, and is divided into ſeveral cells, which contain oblong hardy ſeeds, ſurrounded with a ſoft pulp. *Millar.*

It was the nightingale, and not the lark,
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear;
Nightly ſhe ſings on yon *pomegranate* tree. *Shakeſp.*

2. The fruit.

In times paſt they dyed ſcarlet with the ſeed of a *pomegranate*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor on its ſlender twigs
Low bending, be the full *pomegranate* ſcorn'd. *Thomſon.*

PO'MEROY. }
PO'MEROYAL. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Ainſworth.*

PO'MIFEROUS. *adj.* [*pomifer*, Latin.] A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from the bacciferous, which have only a thin ſkin over the fruit.

All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds, and cucumbers, unable to ſupport themſelves, are either endued with a faculty of twining about others, or with claſpers and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray on the Creat.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viſcid juice, combined with a nitrous ſalt, ſuch are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and pompions. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'MMEL. *n. ſ.* [*pomeau*, Fr. *pomo*, Italian; *appel van t' ſwaerd*, Dutch.]

1. A round ball or knob.

Like *pommels* round of marble clear,
Where azur'd veins well-mix'd appear. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Huram finiſhed the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapiters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chron.*

2. The knob that balances the blade of the ſword.

His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his ſword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

3. The protuberant part of the ſaddle before.

The ſtarting ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the *pommel* caſt the knight. *Dryden.*

To PO'MMEL. *v. a.* [This word ſeems to come from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruiſe; to punch.

POMP. *n. ſ.* [*pompa*, Latin.]

1. Splendour; pride.

Take phyſick, *pomp*;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel. *Shakeſp.*

2. A proceſſion of ſplendour and oſtentation.

The bright *pomp* aſcended jubilant. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own *pomp* yourſelf the greateſt part. *Dryden.*

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, cloathed in the charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expreſſion of joy and thankſgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

PO'MPHOLYX. *n. ſ.*

Pompholyx is a white, light, and very friable ſubſtance, found in cruſts adhering to the domes of the furnaces, and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which braſs is made, either from a mixture of copper and lapis caliminaris, or of copper and zink. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

PO'MPION. *n. ſ.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumpkin; a ſort of large fruit. *Dict.*

PO'MPIRE. *n. ſ.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Latin.] A ſort of pearmain. *Ainſworth.*

PO'MPOUS. *adj.* [*pompeux*, French.] Splendid; magnificent; grand.

What flatt'ring ſcenes our wand'ring fancy wrought,
Rome's *pompous* glories riſing to our thought. *Pope.*

An inſcription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modeſt, will be beſt. *Atterbury to Pope.*

PO'MPOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificently; ſplendidly.

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She *pompouſly* diſplays before their ſight. *Dryden.*

PO'MPOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificence; ſplendour; ſhowineſs; oſtentatiouſneſs.

The Engliſh and French raiſe their language with metaphors, or by the *pompouſneſs* of the whole phraſe wear off any littleneſs that appears in the particular parts. *Addiſon.*

POND. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *pound*; pinðan, Saxon, to ſhut up.] A ſmall pool or lake of water; a baſon; water not running, or emitting any ſtream.

In the midſt of all the place was a fair *pond*, whoſe ſhaking cryſtal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, ſo that it bare ſhew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through *pond* or pool,
There ſwallow'd up. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been ſuſpected, that the ſea was, what the Caſpian is, a great *pond* or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town,
His *pond* an ocean. *Pope.*

To POND. *v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt obſolete word.

O my liege lord, the god of my life,
Pleaſeth you *pond* your ſuppliant's plaint. *Spenſer.*

To PO'NDER. *v. n.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to conſider; to attend.

Mary kept all theſe theſe things, and *pondered* them in her heart. *Luke,* ii. 19.

Colours, popularities, and circumſtances, ſway the ordinary judgment, not fully *pondering* the matter. *Bacon.*

This *ponder*, that all nations of the earth
Shall in his ſeed be bleſſed. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Intent he ſeem'd,
Pond'ring future things of wond'rous weight. *Dryden.*

To PO'NDER. *v. n.* To think; to muſe. With *on.* This is an improper uſe of the word.

This tempeſt will not give me leave to *ponder*
On things would hurt me more. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Whom, *pond'ring* thus *on* human miſeries,
When Venus ſaw, her heav'nly fire beſpoke. *Dryden.*

PO'NDERAL. *adj.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Eſtimated by weight; diſtinguiſhed from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in proceſs of time decreaſe; but all the while we may ſuppoſe the *ponderal* drachma to have continued the ſame, juſt as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whoſe *ponderal* libra remains as it was, though the nummary hath much decreaſed. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'NDERABLE. *adj.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; menſurable by ſcales.

The bite of an aſp will kill within an hour, yet the impreſſion is ſcarce viſible, and the poiſon communicated not *ponderable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PONDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] The act of weighing.

While we perſpire, we abſorb the outward air, and the quantity of perſpired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ponder.*] He who ponders.

PONDERO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ponderous.*] Weight; gravity; heavineſs.

Cryſtal will ſink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater *ponderoſity* than the ſpace in any water it doth occupy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderoſity*, wherein it excels all other bodies. *Ray.*

PO'NDEROUS. *adj.* [*ponderoſus*, from *pondus*, Lat.]

1. Heavy; weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the moſt *ponderous* and materiate amongſt metals, of other metals leſs *ponderous* and materiate, than, *via verſa*, to make ſilver of lead or quickſilver; both which are more *ponderous* than ſilver. *Bacon.*

His *pond'rous* ſhield behind him caſt. *Milton.*

Upon laying a weight in one of the ſcales, inſcribed, Eternity; though I threw in that of time, proſperity, affliction, wealth, and poverty, which ſeemed very *ponderous*, they were not able to ſtir the oppoſite balance. *Addiſon.*

Becauſe all the parts of an undiſtributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion, that can be ſuppoſed to be naturally made in ſuch a fluid, muſt be all over of a ſimilar gravity, or have the more *ponderous* parts nearer to its baſis. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Important; momentous.

If your more *ponderous* and ſettled project
May ſuffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you ſhall have receiving ſhall become you. *Shak.*

3. Forcibly; ſtrongly impulſive.

Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and ſubtile motions, than upon motions vehement or *ponderous*. *Bacon.*

Impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the *pond'rous* god,
The more ſhe ſtrove to ſhake him from her breaſt,
With far ſuperior force he preſs'd. *Dryden.*

Preſs'd with the *pond'rous* blow,
Down ſinks the ſhip within th' abyſs below. *Dryden.*

PO'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ponderous.*] With great weight.

PO'NDEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ponderous.*] Heavineſs; weight; gravity.

The oil and ſpirit place themſelves under or above one another, according as their *ponderouſneſs* makes them ſwim or ſink. *Boyle.*

PO'NDWEED. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

PO'NENT. *adj.* [*ponente*, Italian.] Weſtern.

Thwart of theſe, as fierce,
Forth ruſh the levant and the *ponent* winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

PO'NIARD. *n. ſ.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.] A dagger; a ſhort ſtabbing weapon.

She ſpeaks *poniards*, and every word ſtabs. *Shakeſp.*

Melpomene would be repreſented, in her right hand a naked *poniard*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Poniards hand to hand
Be baniſh'd from the field, that none ſhall dare
With ſhortened ſword to ſtab in cloſer war. *Dryden.*

To PO'NIARD. *v. a.* [*poignardier*, French.] To ſtab with a poniard.

PONK. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the original.] A nocturnal ſpirit; a hag.

Ne let the *ponk*, nor other evil ſprights,
Ne let miſchievous witches. *Spenſer.*

PO'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law diſcharged from *pontage* and murage. *Ayliffe.*

PO'NTIFF. *n. ſ.* [*pontife*, Fr. *pontifex*, Latin.]

1. A prieſt; a high prieſt.

Livy relates, that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other, his books of ceremonies, and the diſcipline of the *pontiffs*. *Bacon.*

2. The pope.

PONTI'FICAL. *adj.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to an high prieſt.

2. Popiſh.

It were not amiſs to anſwer by a herald the next *pontifical* attempt, rather ſending defiance than publiſhing anſwers. *Raleigh.*

The *pontifical* authority is as much ſuperior to the regal, as the ſun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my perſon freſh and new,
My preſence, like a robe *pontifical*,
Ne'er ſeen, but wonder'd at. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

4. [From *pons* and *facio.*] Bridge-building. This ſenſe is, I believe, peculiar to Milton, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal ſatire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock
Over the vex'd abyſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

PONTI'FICAL. *n. ſ.* [*pontificale*, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies eccleſiaſtical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be ſeen in *pontificals*, containing the forms for conſecrations. *South.*

By the *pontifical*, no altar is to be conſecrated without reliques. *Stillingfleet.*

PONTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *pontifical.*] In a pontifical manner.

PONTI'FICATE. *n. ſ.* [*pontificat*, Fr. *pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addiſon.*

Painting, ſculpture, and architecture, may all recover themſelves under the preſent *pontificate*, if the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PO'NTIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*pons* and *facio.*] Bridgework; edifice of a bridge.

He, at the brink of Chaos, near the foot
Of this new wond'rous *pontifice*, unhop'd
Met his offspring dear. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

PO'NTLEVIS. *n. ſ.* In horſemanſhip, is a diſorderly reſiſting action of a horſe in diſobedience to his rider, in which he rears up ſeveral times running, and riſes up ſo upon his hind-legs, that he is in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

PO'NTON. *n. ſ.* [French.]

Ponton is a floating bridge or invention to paſs over water: it is made of two great boats placed at ſome diſtance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their ſides: the whole ſo ſtrongly built as to carry over horſe and cannon. *Military Dict.*

The black prince paſſed many a river without the help of *pontons*. *Spectator*, Nº 165.

PO'NY. *n. ſ.* [I know not the original of this word.] A ſmall horſe.

POOL. *n. ſ.* [pul, Saxon; *poel*, Dutch.] A lake of ſtanding water.

Moſs, as it cometh of moiſture, ſo the water muſt but ſlide, and not ſtand in a *pool*. *Bacon.*

Sea he had ſearch'd, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the *pool*
Mæotis. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And bruſhing o'er, adds vigour to the *pool*. *Dryden.*

The circling ſtreams, once thought the *pools* of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name ſhall ſave. *Dryden.*

After the deluge, we ſuppoſe the vallies and lower grounds, where the deſcent and derivation of the water was not ſo eaſy, to have been full of lakes and *pools*. *Burnet.*

POOP. *n. ſ.* [*pouppe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmoſt part of the ſhip.

Some ſat upon the top of the *poop* weeping and wailing, till the ſea ſwallowed them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The *poop* was beaten gold. *Shak. Anthony and Cleopat.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had only loſt a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks they paſſed ſafe, only the end of their *poop* was bruiſed. *Raleigh.*

He was openly ſet upon the *poop* of the galley. *Knolles.*

With wind in *poop*, the veſſel ploughs the ſea,
And meaſures back with ſpeed her former way. *Dryden.*

POOR. *adj.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *povre*, Spaniſh.]

1. Not rich; indigent; neceſſitous; oppreſſed with want.

Poor cuckoldly knave.—I wrong him to call him *poor*; they ſay he hath maſſes of money. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name;
Go ſearch it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and *poor* makes all the hiſtory. *Pope.*

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force, or value.

A conſervatory of ſnow and ice uſed for delicacy to cool wine, is a *poor* and contemptible uſe, in reſpect of other uſes that may be made of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How *poor* are the imitations of nature in common courſe of experiments, except they be led by great judgment! *Bacon.*

When he delights in ſin, as he obſerves it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God firſt made him; nay, has conſumed thoſe *poor* remainders of good that the ſin of Adam left him. *South.*

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the laſt day; for it is not for rapine that men are formally impeached, and finally condemned; but, I was an hungred, and ye gave me no meat. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.

A *poor* number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's uſe. *Bacon.*

And if that wiſdom ſtill wiſe ends propound,
Why made he man, of other creatures, king;
When, if he periſh here, there is not found
In all the world ſo *poor* and vile a thing? *Davies.*

The marquis, making haſte to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* veſſel. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

We have ſeen how *poor* and contemptible a force has been raiſed by thoſe who appeared openly. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. Unimportant.

To be without power or diſtinction, is not, in my *poor* opinion, a very amiable ſituation to a perſon of title. *Swift.*

5. Unhappy; uneaſy.

Vext ſailors curſe the rain,
For which *poor* ſhepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Vain privilege, *poor* woman have a tongue;
Men can ſtand ſilent, and reſolve on wrong. *Dryden.*

6. Mean; depreſſed; low; dejected.

A ſoothſayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwiſe was brave, was, in the preſence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon.*

7. [A word of tenderneſs.] Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, flutt'ring thing,
Muſt we no longer live together?
And doſt thou prune thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'ſt not whither? *Prior.*

8. [A word of ſlight contempt.] Wretched.

The *poor* monk never ſaw many of the decrees and councils he had occaſion to uſe. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

9. Not good; not fit for any purpoſe.

I have very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking: I could wiſh courteſy would invent ſome other entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. *The* POOR. [collectively.] Thoſe who are in the loweſt rank of the community; thoſe who cannot ſubſiſt but by the charity of others; but it is ſometimes uſed with laxity for any not rich.

From a confin'd well manag'd ſtore,
You both employ and feed the *poor*. *Waller.*

Never any time ſince the Reformation can ſhew ſo many *poor* amongſt the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this particular time. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Has God caſt thy lot amongſt the *poor* of this world, by denying thee the plenties of this life, or by taking them away? this may be preventing mercy; for much miſchief riches do to the ſons of men. *South's Sermons.*

The *poor* dare nothing tell but flatt'ring news. *Dryden.*

11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* ſoil.

12. Lean; ſtarved; emaciated: as, a *poor* horſe.

Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, *poor*, ſtarved, and ſcarce covering the bone. *Ben. Johnſon.*

13. Without ſpirit; flaccid.

POO'RLY. *adv.* [from *poor.*]

1. Without wealth.

Thoſe thieves ſpared his life, letting him go to learn to live *poorly*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Not proſperouſly; with little ſucceſs.

If you ſow one ground with the ſame kind of grain, it will proſper but *poorly*. *Bacon.*

3. Meanly; without ſpirit.

Your conſtancy
Hath left you unattended: be not loſt
So *poorly* in your thoughts. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Nor is their courage or their wealth ſo low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without dignity.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That *poorly* ſatisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light;
You common people of the ſkies,
What are you when the ſun ſhall riſe! *Wotton.*

POORJOHN. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

POO'RNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poor.*]

1. Poverty; indigence; want.

If a prince ſhould complain of the *poorneſs* of his exchequer, would he be angry with his merchants, if they brought him a cargo of good bullion? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Meanneſs; lowneſs; want of dignity.

The Italian opera ſeldom ſinks into a *poorneſs* of language, but, amidſt all the meanneſs of the thoughts, has ſomething beautiful and ſonorous in the expreſſion. *Addiſ.*

There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as *poorneſs* and degeneracy of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery. *Addiſon.*

3. Sterility; barrenneſs.

The *poorneſs* of the herbs ſhews the *poorneſs* of the earth, eſpecially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*

Enquire the differences of metals which contain other metals, and how that agrees with the *poorneſs* or riches of the metals in themſelves. *Bacon.*

POO'RSPIRITED. *adj.* [*poor* and *ſpirit.*] Mean; cowardly.

Mirvan! *poorſpirited* wretch! thou haſt deceiv'd me. *Denham.*

POO'RSPIRITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Meanneſs; cowardice.

A cauſe of men's taking pleaſure in the ſins of others, is from that meanneſs and *poorſpiritedneſs* that accompanies guilt. *South's Sermons.*

POP. *n. ſ.* [*poppyſma*, Lat.] A ſmall ſmart quick ſound. It is formed from the ſound.

I have ſeveral ladies, who could not give a *pop* loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now diſcharge a fan, that it ſhall make a report like a pocket-piſtol. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 102.

To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, ſudden, and unexpected motion.

He that kill'd my king,
Popt in between th' election and my hopes. *Shakeſpeare.*

A boat was ſunk, and all the folk drowned, ſaving one only woman, that in her firſt *popping* up again, which moſt living things accuſtom, eſpied the boat riſen likewiſe, and floating by her, got hold of the boat, and ſat aſtride upon one of its ſides. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I ſtartled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly. *Addiſon.*

As he ſcratched to fetch up thought,
Forth *popp'd* the ſprite ſo thin. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle ſchoolboy. *Swift.*

To POP. *v. a.*

1. To put out or in ſuddenly, ſlily, or unexpectedly.

That is my brother's plea,
The which if he can prove, he *pops* me out
At leaſt from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shakeſp.*

He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*

A fellow, finding ſomewhat prick him, *popt* his finger upon the place. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The commonwealth *popped* up its head for the third time under Brutus and Caſſius, and then ſunk for ever. *Dryden.*

Did'ſt thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's ſhop? *Prior.*

2. To ſhift.

If their curioſity leads them to aſk what they ſhould not know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to *pop* them off with a falſhood. *Locke on Education.*

POPE. *n. ſ.* [*papa*, Lat. πάππας.]

1. The biſhop of Rome.

I refuſe you for my judge; and
Appeal unto the *pope* to be judg'd by him. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was organiſt in the *pope*'s chapel at Rome. *Peacham.*

Chriſtianity has been more oppreſſed by thoſe that thus fought for it, than thoſe that were in arms againſt it; upon this ſcore, the *pope* has done her more harm than the Turk. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A ſmall fiſh.

A *pope*, by ſome called a ruffe, is much like a pearch for ſhape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: he is an excellent fiſh, of a pleaſant taſte, and ſpawns in April. *Walton's Angler.*

PO'PEDOM. [*pope* and *dom.*] Papacy; papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the *popedom*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PO'PERY. *n. ſ.* [from *pope.*] The religion of the church of Rome.

Popery for corruptions in doctrine and diſcipline, I look upon to be the moſt abſurd ſyſtem of Chriſtianity. *Swift.*

PO'PESEYE. *n. ſ.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland ſurrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh: why ſo called I know not.

PO'PGUN. *n. ſ.* [*pop* and *gun.*] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noiſe.

Life is not weak enough to be deſtroyed by this *popgun* artillery of tea and coffee. *Cheyne.*

POPI'NJAY. *n. ſ.* [*papegay*, Dutch; *papagayo*, Spaniſh.]

1. A parrot.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to ſpeak. *Aſcham.*

The great red and blue parrot; there are of theſe greater, the middlemoſt called *popinjays*, and the leſſer called perroquets. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. A woodpecker. So it ſeems to be uſed here.

Terpſichore would be expreſſed, upon her head a coronet of thoſe green feathers of the *popinjay*, in token of that victory which the Muſes got of the daughters of Pierius, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers. *Peacham.*

3. A trifling fop.

I, all ſmarting with my wounds, being gall'd
To be ſo peſter'd by a *popinjay*,
Anſwer'd neglectingly, I know not what. *Shakeſpeare.*

PO'PISH. *adj.* [from *pope.*] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

In this ſenſe as they affirm, ſo we deny, that whatſoever is *popiſh* we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*

I know thou art religious,
With twenty *popiſh* tricks and ceremonies. *Shakeſpeare.*

PO'PISHLY. *adv.* [from *popiſh.*] With tendency to popery; in a popiſh manner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely broke the whole force of that party among her ſubjects, which was *popiſhly* affected. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A friend in Ireland, *popiſhly* ſpeaking, I believe conſtantly well diſpoſed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*

PO'PLAR. *n. ſ.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves of the *poplar* are broad, and for the moſt part angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which have many little leaves and apices, but are barren: the female trees produce membraneous pods, which open into two parts, containing many ſeeds, which have a large quantity of down adhering to them, and are collected into ſpikes. *Millar.*

Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of *poplar* upon his head. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All he deſcrib'd was preſent to their eyes,
And as he rais'd his verſe, the *poplars* ſeem'd to riſe. *Roſcommon.*

So falls a *poplar*, that in watry ground
Rais'd high the head. *Pope's Iliad.*

PO'PPY. *n. ſ.* [popıᵹ, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of the *poppy*, for the moſt part, conſiſts of four leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a roſe, out of whoſe flower-cup, conſiſting of two leaves, riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fruit or pod that is oval or oblong, and adorned with a little head, under which, in ſome ſpecies, is opened a ſeries of holes quite round into the cavity of the fruit, which is defended lengthwiſe with various leaves or plates, to which a great number of very ſmall ſeeds adhere: of theſe are eighteen ſpecies: ſome ſort is cultivated for medicinal uſe; and ſome ſuppoſe it to be the plant whence opium is produced. *Millar.*

His temples laſt with *poppies* were o'erſpread,
That nodding ſeem'd to conſecrate his head. *Dryden.*

Dr. Liſter has been guilty of miſtake, in the reflections he makes on what he calls the ſleeping Cupid with *poppy* in his hands. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PO'PULACE. *n. ſ.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude.

Now ſwarms the *populace*, a countleſs throng,
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

The tribunes and people having ſubdued all competitors, began the laſt game of a prevalent *populace*, to chuſe themſelves a maſter. *Swift.*

PO'PULACY. *n. ſ.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude.

Under colours of piety ambitious policies march, not only with ſecurity, but applauſe as to the *populacy*. *King Charles.*

When he thinks one monarch's luſt too mild a regiment, he can let in the whole *populacy* of ſin upon the ſoul. *Decay of Piety.*

PO'PULAR. *adj.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.

I was ſorry to hear with what partiality and *popular* heat elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

The emmet join'd in her *popular* tribes
Of commonalty. *Milton.*

So the *popular* vote inclines. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to the common people.

Homilies are plain and *popular* inſtructions. *Hooker.*

3. Beloved by the people; pleaſing to the people.

It might have been more *popular* and plauſible to vulgar ears, if this firſt diſcourſe had been ſpent in extolling the force of laws. *Hooker, b.* i.

Such as were *popular*,
And well-deſerving, were advanc'd by grace. *Daniel.*

The old general was ſet aſide, and Prince Rupert put into the command, which was no *popular* change. *Clarendon.*

4. Studious of the favour of the people.

A *popular* man is, in truth, no better than a proſtitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

His virtues have undone his country;
Such *popular* humanity is treaſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a *popular* diſtemper.

POPULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*popularitas*, Lat. *popularité*, Fr. from *popular.*]

1. Graciouſneſs among the people; ſtate of being favoured by the people.

The beſt temper of minds deſireth good name and true honour; the lighter, *popularity* and applauſe; the more depraved, ſubjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of *popularity*. *Dryden.*

Admire we then,
Or *popularity*, or ſtars, or ſtrings,
The mob's applauſes, or the gifts of kings. *Pope.*

He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor attended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might repreſent as *popularity*. *Swift.*

2. Repreſentation ſuited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar.

The perſuader's labour is to make things appear good or evil, which as it may be performed by ſolid reaſons, ſo it may be repreſented alſo by colours, *popularities* and circumſtances, which ſway the ordinary judgment. *Bacon.*

PO'PULARLY. *adv.* [from *popular.*]

1. In a popular manner; ſo as to pleaſe the crowd.

The victor knight
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bow'd,
And paid the ſalutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*

Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they *popularly* kill. *Dryden.*

2. According to vulgar conception.

Nor can we excuſe the duty of our knowledge, if we only beſtow thoſe commendatory conceits, which *popularly* ſet forth the eminency thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To POPULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, people.] To breed people.

When there be great ſhoals of people, which go on to *populate*, without foreſeeing means of life and ſuſtentation, it is of neceſſity, that once in an age they diſcharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

POPULATION. *n. ſ.* [from *populate.*] The ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people.

The *population* of a kingdom, eſpecially if it be not mown down by wars, does not exceed the ſtock of the kingdom, which ſhould maintain them; neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number; for a ſmaller number, that ſpend more and earn leſs, do wear out an eſtate ſooner than a greater number, that live lower, and gather more. *Bacon.*

POPULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *populous.*] Populouſneſs; multitude of people.

How it conduceth unto *populoſity*, we ſhall make but little doubt; there are two main cauſes of numeroſity in any ſpecies; a frequent and multiparous way of breeding. *Brown.*

POPULOUS. *adj.* [*populoſus*, Latin.] Full of people; numerouſly inhabited.

A wilderneſs is *populous* enough,
So Suffolk had thy heav'nly company. *Shakeſpeare.*

Far the greater part have kept
Their ſtation; heav'n yet *populous*, retains
Number ſufficient to poſſeſs her realms. *Milton.*

PO'PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *populous.*] With much people.

PO'PULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *populous.*] The ſtate of abounding with people.

This will be allowed by any that conſiders the vaſtneſs, the opulence, the *populouſneſs* of this region, with the eaſe and facility wherewith it is governed. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

PO'RCELAIN. *n. ſ.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. ſaid to be derived from *pour cent anneés*; becauſe it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of *porcelain* was matured under ground one hundred years.]

1. China; china ware; fine diſhes, of a middle nature between earth and glaſs, and therefore ſemi-pellucid.

We have burials in ſeveral earths, where we put divers cements, as the Chineſe do their *porcelain*. *Bacon.*

We are not thoroughly reſolved concerning *porcelain* or china diſhes; that according to common belief, they are made of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years under ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The fine materials made it weak;
Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*

Theſe look like the workmanſhip of Heav'n:
This is the *porcelain* clay of human kind,
And therefore caſt into theſe noble moulds. *Dryden.*

2. [*Portulaca*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PORCH. *n. ſ.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]

1. A roof ſupported by pillars before a door; an entrance.

Ehud went forth through the *porch*, and ſhut the doors of the parlour. *Judges*, iii. 23.

Not infants in the *porch* of life were free,
The ſick, the old, that could but hope a day
Longer by nature's bounty, not let ſtay. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. A portico; a covered walk.

All this done,
Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you ſhall find us.
Shakeſpeare.

PO'RCUPINE. *n. ſ.* [*porc eſpi* or *epic*, Fr. *porcoſpino*, Ital.]

The *porcupine*, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are black on the ſhoulders, thighs, ſides and belly; on the back, hips and loins, they are variegated with white and pale brown: the neck is ſhort and thick, the noſe blunt, the noſtrils very large in form of ſlits; the upper lip is ſlit or cleft as in the hare, and it has whiſkers like a cat: the eyes are ſmall, and the ears very like thoſe of the human ſpecies: the legs are ſhort, and on the hinder feet are five toes, but only four upon the fore feet, and its tail is four or five inches long, beſet with ſpines in an annular ſeries round it: there is no other difference between the *porcupine* of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger ſize. *Hill.*

This ſtubborn Cade
Fought ſo long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almoſt like a ſharp-quill'd *porcupine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Long bearded comets ſtick
Like flaming *porcupines* to their left ſides,
As they would ſhoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*

By the black Prince of Monomotapa's ſide were the glaring cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting *porcupine*.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

PORE. *n. ſ.* [*pore*, Fr. πόρος.]

1. Spiracle of the ſkin; paſſage of perſpiration.

Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themſelves into other bodies, by ointments and anointing themſelves all over, may juſtly move a man to think, that theſe fables are the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments do all, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the *pores*, ſhut in the vapours, and ſend them to the head extremely.
Bacon.

Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?
So obvious and ſo eaſy to be quench'd,
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That ſhe might look at will through every *pore*? *Milton.*

2. Any narrow ſpiracle or paſſage.

Pores are ſmall interſtices between the particles of matter which conſtitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them. *Quincy.*

From veins of vallies milk and nectar broke,
And honey ſweating through the *pores* of oak. *Dryden.*

To PORE. *v. n.* [πορος is the *optick nerve*; but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from ſome Engliſh word.] To look with great intenſeneſs and care; to examine with great attention.

All delights are vain; but that moſt vain,
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;
As painfully to *pore* upon a book,
To ſeek the light of truth, while truth the while
Doth falſely blind the eyeſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

A book was writ, called Tetrachordon,
The ſubject new: it walk'd the town a while,
Numb'ring good intellects; now ſeldom *por'd* on. *Milt.*

The eye grows weary with *poring* perpetually on the ſame thing. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let him with pedants hunt for praiſe in books,
Pore out his life amongſt the lazy gownmen,
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rowe.*

With ſharpen'd ſight pale antiquaries *pore*,
Th' inſcription value, but the ruſt adore. *Pope.*

He hath been *poring* ſo long upon Fox's Martyrs, that he imagines himſelf living in the reign of Queen Mary. *Swift.*

The deſign is to avoid the imputation of pedantry, to ſhew that they underſtand men and manners, and have not been *poring* upon old unfaſhionable books. *Swift.*

PO'REBLIND. *adj.* [commonly ſpoken and written *purblind.*] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted.

Poreblind men ſee beſt in the dimmer light, and likewiſe have their ſight ſtronger near at hand, than thoſe that are not *poreblind*, and can read and write ſmaller letters; for that the ſpirits viſual in thoſe that are *poreblind* are thinner and rarer than in others, and therefore the greater light diſperſeth them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

PO'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pory.*] Fullneſs of pores.

I took off the dreſſings, and ſet the trepan above the fractured bone, conſidering the *porineſs* of the bone below.
Wiſeman.

PORI'STICK *Method. n. ſ.* [ποριστικος.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be ſolved. *Dict.*

PORK. *n. ſ.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swines fleſh unſalted.

You are no good member of the commonwealth; for, in converting Jews to Chriſtians, you raiſe the price of *pork*.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

All fleſh full of nouriſhment, as beef and *pork*, increaſe the matter of *phlegm*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

PO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *pork.*] A hog; a pig.

Strait to the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat *porkers* ſlept beneath the ſun. *Pope.*

PO'RKEATER. *n. ſ.* [*pork* and *eater.*] One who feeds on pork.

This making of Chriſtians will raiſe the price of hogs; if we grow all to be *porkeaters*, we ſhall not ſhortly have a raſher on the coals for money. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

PO'RKET. *n. ſ.* [from *pork.*] A young hog.

A prieſt appears,
And off'rings to the flaming altars bears;
A *porket*, and a lamb that never ſuffer'd ſhears. *Dryd.*

PO'RKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *pork.*] A young pig.

A hovel
Will ſerve thee in winter, moreover than that,
To ſhut up thy *porklings*, thou meaneſt to fat. *Tuſſer.*

PORO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *porous.*] Quality of having pores.

This is a good experiment for the diſcloſure of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer *poroſity*, and which a groſſer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

PO'ROUS. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Having ſmall ſpiracles or paſſages.

The rapid current, which through veins
Of *porous* earth with kindly thirſt updrawn,
Roſe a freſh fountain, and with many a rill
Water'd the garden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv.

Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd
In the ſun's orb, made *porous* to receive
And drink the liquid light; firm to retain
Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light. *Milton.*

PO'ROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *porous.*] The quality of having pores.

They will forcibly get into the *porouſneſs* of it, and paſs between part and part, and ſeparate the parts of that thing one from another; as a knife doth a ſolid ſubſtance, by having its thinneſt parts preſſed into it. *Digby on Bodies.*

PO'RPHYRE. } *n. ſ.* [from πορφύρα; *porphyrites*, Lat. *porphyre*,
PO'RPHYRY. } Fr.] Marble of a particular kind.

I like beſt the *porphyry*, white or green marble, with a mullar or upper ſtone of the ſame. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Conſider the red and white colours in *porphyre*; hinder light but from ſtriking on it, its colours vaniſh, and produce no ſuch ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces theſe appearances again. *Locke.*

PO'RPOISE. } *n. ſ.* [*porc poiſſon*, Fr.] The ſea-hog.
PO'RPUS. }

Amphibious animals link the terreſtrial and aquatick together; ſeals live at land and at ſea, and *porpoiſes* have the warm blood and entrails of a hog. *Locke.*

Parch'd with unextinguiſh'd thirſt,
Small beer I guzzle till I burſt;
And then I drag a bloated corpus
Swell'd with a dropſy like a *porpus*. *Swift.*

PORRA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*porraceus*, Latin; *porrace*, French.] Greeniſh.

If the leſſer inteſtines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PO'RRET. *n. ſ.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A ſcallion.

It is not an eaſy problem to reſolve why garlick, molys, and *porrets*, have white roots, deep green leaves, and black ſeeds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PO'RRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

I had as lief you ſhould tell me of a meſs of *porridge*.
Shakeſpeare.

PO'RRIDGEPOT. *n. ſ.* [*porridge* and *pot.*] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PO'RRINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *porridge.*]

1. A veſſel in which broth is eaten.

A ſmall wax-candle put in a ſocket of braſs, then ſet upright in a *porringer* full of ſpirit of wine, then ſet both the candle and ſpirit of wine on fire, and you ſhall ſee the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwiſe, and appear globular. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A phyſician undertakes a woman with ſore eyes, who daubs them quite up with ointment, and, while ſhe was in that pickle, carries off a *porringer*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *porringers*, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring ſhow,
Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. *Swift.*

2. It ſeems in Shakeſpeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dreſs; of which perhaps the firſt of theſe paſſages may ſhow the reaſon.

Here is the cap your worſhip did beſpeak.
—Why this was moulded on a *porringer*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A haberdaſher's wife of ſmall wit railed upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

PORRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*porrectio*, Latin.] The act of reaching forth.

PORT. *n. ſ.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Latin.]

1. A harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips.

Her ſmall gondelay her *port* did make,
And that gay pair iſſuing on the ſhore,
Diſburden'd her. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

I ſhould be ſtill
Peering in maps for *ports*, and ways and roads. *Shakeſp.*

The Earl of Newcaſtle ſeized upon that town; when there was not one *port* town in England that avowed their obedience to the king. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

A weather beaten veſſel holds
Gladly the *port*. *Milton.*

2. [*Porta*, Lat. popte, Sax. *porte*, Fr.] A gate.

Shew all thy praiſes within the *ports* of the daughter of Sion. *Pſalm* ix. 14.

Deſcend, and open your uncharged *ports*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He I accuſe,
The city *ports* by this hath entered. *Shakeſp.* *iolanus.*

O poliſh'd perturbation! golden care!
That keep'ſt the *ports* of ſlumber open wide
To many a watchful night; ſleep with it now!
Yet not ſo ſound, and half ſo deeply ſweet,
As he, whoſe brow with homely biggen bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The mind of man hath two *ports*; the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities; the other deſolate and overgrown with graſs, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations. *Raleigh.*

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth iſſu'd. *Milton.*

3. The aperture in a ſhip, at which the gun is put out.

At Portſmouth the Mary Roſe, by a little ſway of the ſhip in caſting about, her *ports* being within ſixteen inches of the water, was overſet and loſt. *Raleigh.*

The linſtocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires,
The vig'rous ſeaman every *port*-hole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

4. [*Portée*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour.

In that proud *port*, which her ſo goodly graceth,
Whiles her fair face ſhe rears up to the ſky,
And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth,
Moſt goodly temperature ye may deſcry. *Spenſer.*

Think you much to pay two thouſand crowns,
And bear the name and *port* of gentleman? *Shakeſpeare.*

See Godfrey there in purple clad and gold,
His ſtately *port* and princely look behold. *Fairfax.*

Their *port* was more than human, as they ſtood;
I took it for a fairy viſion
Of ſome gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live. *Milton.*

A proud man is ſo far from making himſelf great by his haughty and contemptuous *port*, that he is uſually puniſhed with neglect for it. *Collier on Pride.*

Now lay the line, and meaſure all thy court,
By inward virtue, not external *port*;
And find whom juſtly to prefer above
The man on whom my judgment plac'd my love. *Dryden.*

Thy plumy creſt
Nods horrible, with more terrific *port*
Thou walk'ſt, and ſeem'ſt already in the fight. *Phillips.*

To PORT. *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form.

Th' angelick ſquadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, ſharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* ſpears. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv.

PO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*portabilis*, Lat.]

1. Manageable by the hand.

2. Such as may be borne along with one.

The pleaſure of the religious man is an eaſy and *portable* pleaſure, ſuch an one as he carries about in his boſom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world. *South.*

3. Such as is tranſported or carried from one place to another.

Moſt other *portable* commodities decay quickly in their uſe; but money is by ſlower degrees removed from, or brought into the free commerce of any country, than the greateſt part of other merchandize. *Locke.*

4. Sufferable; ſupportable.

How light and *portable* my pains ſeem now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

All theſe are *portable*
With other graces weigh'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

PO'RTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *portable.*] The quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*portage*, French.]

1. The price of carriage.

2. [From *port.*] Porthole.

Lend the eye a terrible aſpect;
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head,
Like the braſs cannon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

PO'RTAL. *n. ſ.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Italian.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens.

King Richard doth appear,
As doth the bluſhing diſcontented ſun,
From out the fiery *portal* of the eaſt. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Though I ſhould run
To thoſe diſcloſing *portals* of the ſun;
And walk his way, until his horſes ſteep
Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Sandys.*

He through heav'n
That open'd wide her blazing *portals*, led
To God's eternal houſe direct the way. *Milton.*

The ſick for air before the *portal* gaſp. *Dryden.*

The *portal* conſiſts of a compoſite order unknown to the ancients. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour.

There ſtepped forth a goodly lady,
That ſeem'd to be a woman of great worth,
And by her ſtately *portance* born of heav'nly birth.
Fairy Queen.

Your loves,
Thinking upon his ſervices, took from you
The apprehenſion of his preſent *portance*,
Which gibingly, ungravely, he did faſhion. *Shakeſp.*

PORTA'SS. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes called *portuis*, and by Chaucer *porthoſe.*] A breviary; a prayer book.

In his hand his *porteſſe* ſtill he bare,
That much was worn, but therein little red;
For of devotion he had little care. *Fairy Queen.*

An old prieſt always read in his *portaſs* mumpſimus domine for ſumpſimus; whereof when he was admoniſhed, he ſaid that he now had uſed mumpſimus thirty years, and would not leave his old mumpſimus for their new ſumpſimus. *Camden.*

PORTCU'LLIS. } *n. ſ.* [*portecouliſſe*, Fr. quaſi *porta clauſa.*]
PO'RTCLUSE. } A ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

Over it a fair *portcullis* hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs and compacture ſtrong,
Neither unſeemly ſhort, nor yet exceeding long.
Fairy Queen.

The cannon againſt St. Stephen's gate executed ſo well, that the *portcullis* and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Hayward.*

She the huge *portcullis* high up drew,
Which but herſelf, not all the Stygian pow'rs
Cou'd once have mov'd. *Milton.*

Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls
His force ſuſtain, the torn *portcullis* falls. *Denham.*

The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence as a *portcullis* againſt the importunity of the enemy. *More.*

The gates are open'd, the *portcullis* drawn;
And deluges of armies from the town
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

To PO'RTCULLIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to ſhut up.

Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips. *Shakeſp.*

PO'RTED. *adj.* [*porter*, Fr.] Borne in a certain or regular order.

They hem him round with *ported* ſpears. *Milton.*

To PORTE'ND. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreſhow as omens.

As many as remained, he earneſtly exhorteth to prevent *portended* calamities. *Hooker.*

Doth this churliſh ſuperſcription
Portend ſome alteration in good will? *Shakeſpeare.*

A moiſt and a cool ſummer *portendeth* a hard winter.
Bacon.

True opener of mine eyes,
Much better ſeems this viſion, and more hope
Of peaceful days *portends*, than thoſe two paſt. *Milton.*

True poets are the guardians of a ſtate,
And when they fail, *portend* approaching fate. *Roſcomm.*

The ruin of the ſtate in the deſtruction of the church, is not only *portended* as its ſign, but alſo inferred from it as its cauſe. *South's Sermons.*

PORTE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *portend.*] The act of foretokening.

Although the red comets do carry the *portenſions* of Mars, the brightly white ſhould be of the influence of Venus. *Brown.*

PORTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening miſery.

O, what *portents* are theſe!
Some heavy buſineſs hath my lord in hand,
And I muſt know it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

My loſs by dire *portents* the god foretold;
Yon riven oak, the faireſt of the green. *Dryden.*

PORTE'NTOUS. *adj.* [*portentoſus*, Lat. from *portent.*] Monſtrous; prodigious; foretokening ill.

They are *portentous* things
Unto the climate, that they point at. *Shakeſpeare.*

This *portentous* figure
Comes armed through our watch ſo like the king
That was. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Overlay
With this *portentous* bridge the dark abyſs. *Milton.*

No beaſt of more *portentous* ſize
In the Hercinian foreſt lies. *Roſcommon.*

Let us look upon them as ſo many prodigious exceptions from our common nature, as ſo many *portentous* animals, like the ſtrange unnatural productions of Africa. *South.*

Every unwonted meteor is *portentous*, and ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville.*

The petticoat will ſhrink at your firſt coming to town; at leaſt a touch of your pen will make it contract itſelf, and by that means oblige ſeveral who are terrified or aſtoniſhed at this *portentous* novelty. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 127.

PO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate.

Porter, remember what I give in charge,
And, when you've ſo done, bring the keys to me. *Shak.*

Arm all my houſhold preſently, and charge
The *porter* he let no man in till day. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Nic. Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his fiſhmonger, to keep the keys of his gates, and furniſh the kitchen. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One who waits at the door to receive meſſages.

A fav'rite *porter* with his maſter vie,
Be brib'd as often, and as often lie. *Pope.*

3. [*Porteur*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat. to carry.] One who carries burthens for hire.

It is with kings ſometimes as with *porters*, whoſe packs may joſtle one againſt the other, yet remain good friends ſtill. *Howell.*

By *porter*, who can tell, whether I mean a man who bears burthens, or a ſervant who waits at a gate? *Watts.*

PO'RTERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *porter.*] Money paid for carriage.

PO'RTESSE. *n. ſ.* A breviary. See PORTASS.

PO'RTGLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*porter* and *glaive*, Fr. and Erſe.] A ſword-bearer. *Ainſworth.*

PO'RTGRAVE. } *n. ſ.* [*porta*, Latin, and *grave*, Teutonick,
PO'RTGREVE. } a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. Obſolete.

PO'RTICO. *n. ſ.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Italian; *portique*, Fr.] A covered walk; a piazza.

The rich their wealth beſtow
On ſome expenſive airy *portico*;
Where ſafe from ſhowers they may be borne in ſtate,
And free from tempeſts for fair weather wait. *Dryden.*

PO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*portion*, French; *portio*, Latin.]

1. A part.

Theſe are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him? *Job*, xxvi. 14.

Like favour find the Iriſh, with like fate
Advanc'd to be a *portion* of our ſtate. *Waller.*

In battles won, fortune a part did claim,
And ſoldiers have their *portion* in the fame. *Waller.*

Thoſe great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyſs; ſome in one poſture, and ſome in another. *Burnet.*

Pirithous no ſmall *portion* of the war
Preſs'd on, and ſhook his lance. *Dryden.*

2. A part aſſigned; an allotment; a dividend.

Here their pris'n ordain'd and *portion* ſet. *Milton.*

Shou'd you no honey vow to taſte,
But what the maſter-bees have plac'd
In compaſs of their cells, how ſmall
A *portion* to your ſhare would fall? *Waller.*

Of words they ſeldom know more than the grammatical conſtruction, unleſs they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion* amongſt them. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as any good appears to make a part of their *portion* of happineſs they begin to deſire it. *Locke.*

When he conſiders the manifold temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happineſs to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the ſafer *portion* of a moderate convenience. *Rogers.*

One or two faults are eaſily to be remedied with a very ſmall *portion* of abilities. *Swift.*

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune.

Leave to thy children tumult, ſtrife and war,
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior.*

4. A wife's fortune.

To PO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide; to parcel.

The gods who *portion* out
The lots of princes as of private men,
Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rowe.*

Argos the ſeat of ſovereign rule I choſe,
Where my Ulyſſes and his race might reign,
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow with a fortune.

Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt. *Pope.*

PO'RTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *portion.*] One that divides.

PO'RTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour.

Such pride is praiſe, ſuch *portlineſs* is honour,
That boldneſs innocence bears in her eyes;
And her fair countenance like a goodly banner
Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenſer.*

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, fulneſs with fineneſs, ſeemlineſs with *portlineſs*, and currantneſs with ſtayedneſs, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*

PO'RTLY. *adj.* [from *port.*]

1. Grand of mien.

Rudely thou wrong'ſt my dear heart's deſire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride. *Spenſer.*

Your Argoſies with *portly* ſail,
Like ſigniors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the ſea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the ſight,
He ſeem'd a ſon of Anak for his height. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; ſwelling.

A goodly, *portly* man, and a corpulent; of a chearful look, a pleaſing eye, and a moſt noble carriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our houſe little deſerves
The ſcourge of greatneſs to be uſed on it;
And that ſame greatneſs too, which our own hands
Have help'd to make ſo *portly*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

PO'RTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque ports. *Dict.*

PORTMA'NTEAU. *n. ſ.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.] A cheſt or bag in which cloaths are carried.

I deſired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*; but he laughed, and bid another do it. *Spectator.*

PO'RTOISE. *n. ſ.* In ſea language, a ſhip is ſaid to ride a *portoiſe*, when ſhe rides with her yards ſtruck down to the deck. *Dict.*

PO'RTRAIT. *n. ſ.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life.

As this idea of perfection is of little uſe in *portraits*, or the reſemblances of particular perſons, ſo neither is it in the characters of comedy and tragedy, which are always to be drawn with ſome ſpecks of frailty, ſuch as they have been deſcribed in hiſtory. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The figure of his body was ſtrong, proportionable, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it muſt deſerve the praiſe given to the *portraits* of Raphael. *Prior.*

To PO'RTRAIT. *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr. from the noun.] To draw; to portray. It is perhaps ill copied, and ſhould be written in the following examples *portray*.

In moſt exquiſite pictures, they blaze and *portrait* not only the dainty lineaments or beauty, but alſo round about ſhadow the rude thickets and craggy cliffs. *Spenſer.*

I *portrait* in Arthur, before he was king, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve private moral virtues. *Spenſer.*

PO'RTRAITURE. *n. ſ.* [*portraiture*, French; from *portray.*] Picture; painted reſemblance.

By the image of my cauſe I ſee
The *portraiture* of his. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Let ſome ſtrange myſterious dream,
Wave at his wings in airy ſtream
Of lively *portraiture* diſplay'd,
Softly on my eye-lids laid. *Milton.*

Herein was alſo the *portraiture* of a hart. *Brown.*

This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn without flattery. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Her wry-mouth'd *portraiture*
Diſplay'd the fates her confeſſors endure. *Pope.*

He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To PO'RTRAY. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, French.]

1. To paint; to deſcribe by picture.

The Earl of Warwick's ragged ſtaff is yet to be ſeen *portrayed* in many places of their church ſteeple. *Carew.*

Take a tile, and ſo *portray* upon it the city Jeruſalem. *Ezekiel.*

Our Phenix queen was *portrayed* too bright,
Beauty alone could beauty take ſo right. *Dryden.*

2. To adorn with pictures.

Shields
Various, with boaſtful argument *portray'd*. *Milton.*

PO'RTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *porter.*] A female guardian of a gate. *Janitrix.*

The *portreſs* of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſhoes put on, our faithful *portreſs*
Admits us in to ſtorm the fortreſs;
While like a cat with walnuts ſhod,
Stumbling at ev'ry ſtep ſhe trod. *Swift's Miſcell.*

PO'RWIGLE. *n. ſ.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully ſhaped.

That black and round ſubſtance began to grow oval, after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be diſcernible, and at laſt to become that which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PO'RY. *adj.* [*poreeux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Full of pores.

To the court arriv'd th' admiring ſon
Beholds the vaulted roofs of *pory* ſtone. *Dryden.*

To POSE. *v. a.* [from *poſe*, an old word ſignifying heavineſs or ſtupefaction. ʒepoſe. *Skinner.*]

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand or ſtop.

Learning was *pos'd*, philoſophy was ſet,
Sophiſters taken in a fiſher's net. *Herbert.*

How God's eternal Son ſhould be man's brother,
Poſeth his proudeſt intellectual power. *Craſhaw.*

As an evidence of human infirmities, I ſhall give the following inſtances of our intellectual blindneſs, not that I deſign to *poſe* them with thoſe common enigmas of magnetiſm. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Particularly in learning of languages, there is leaſt occaſion for *poſing* of children. *Locke on Education.*

2. To oppoſe; to interrogate.

She in the preſence of others *poſed* him and ſifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very Duke of York or no. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

PO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſe.*] One that aſketh queſtions to try capacities; an examiner.

He that queſtioneth much, ſhall learn much; but let his queſtions not be troubleſome, for that is fit for a *poſer*. *Bacon.*

POSI'TED. *adj.* [*poſitus*, Lat. It has the appearance of a participle preter, but it has no verb.] Placed; ranged.

That the principle that ſets on work theſe organs is nothing elſe but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus, or thus *poſited* or diſpoſed, is moſt apparently falſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

POSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*poſition*, Fr *poſitio*, Latin.]

1. State of being placed; ſituation.

Iron having ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude till it attain the former *poſition*. *Wotton.*

They are the happieſt regions for fruits, by the excellence of ſoil, the *poſition* of mountains, and the frequency of ſtreams. *Temple.*

Since no one ſees all, and we have different proſpects of the ſame thing, according to our different *poſitions* to it, it is not incongruous to try whether another may not have notions that eſcaped him. *Locke.*

By varying the *poſition* of my eye, and moving it nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the ſun's light, the colour of the ſun's reflected light conſtantly varied upon the ſpeculum as it did upon my eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

We have a different proſpect of the ſame thing, according to the different *poſition* of our underſtandings toward it. *Watts.*

Place ourſelves in ſuch a *poſition* toward the object, or place the object in ſuch a *poſition* toward our eye, as may give us the cleareſt repreſentation of it; for a different *poſition* greatly alters the appearance of bodies. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Principle laid down.

Of any offence or ſin therein committed againſt God, with what conſcience can ye accuſe us, when your own *poſitions* are, that the things we obſerve ſhould every one of them be dearer unto us than ten thouſand lives? *Hooker.*

Let not the proof of any *poſitions* depend on the *poſitions* that follow, but always on thoſe which go before. *Watts.*

3. Advancement of any principle.

A fallacious illation is to conclude from the *poſition* of the antecedent unto the *poſition* of the conſequent, or the remotion of the conſequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *Brown.*

4. [In grammar.] The ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants, as *pómpous*; or a double conſonant, as *áxle*.

POSI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *poſition.*] Reſpecting poſition.

The leaves of cataputia, or ſpurge, plucked upwards or downwards, performing their operations by purge or vomit; as old wives ſtill do preach, is a ſtrange conceit, aſcribing unto plants *poſitional* operations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PO'SITIVE. *adj.* [*poſitivus*, Latin; *poſitif*, French.]

1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; abſolute.

The power or bloſſom is a *poſitive* good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

Hardneſs carries ſomewhat more of *poſitive* in it than impenetrability, which is negative; and is perhaps more a conſequence of ſolidity, than ſolidity itſelf. *Locke.*

Whatſoever doth or can exiſt, or be conſidered as one thing, is *poſitive*; and ſo not only ſimple ideas and ſubſtances, but modes alſo, are *poſitive* beings, though the parts of which they conſiſt are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

2. Abſolute; particular; direct; not implied.

As for *poſitive* words, that he would not bear arms againſt King Edward's ſon; though the words ſeem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-ruling of the king's title. *Bacon.*

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; ſtubborn in opinion.

I am ſometimes doubting, when I might be *poſitive*, and ſometimes confident out of ſeaſon. *Rymer.*

Some *poſitive* perſiſting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always ſo;
But you with pleaſure own your errors paſt,
And make each day a critick on the laſt. *Pope.*

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment.

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth univerſally, that which is *poſitive*, not ſo. *Hooker.*

Although no laws but *poſitive* be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *poſitive*; *poſitive* laws are either permanent or elſe changeable, according as the matter itſelf is, concerning which they were made. *Hooker.*

Laws are but *poſitive*; love's pow'r we ſee,
Is Nature's ſanction, and her firſt decree. *Dryden.*

5. Having the power to enact any law.

Not to conſent to the enacting of ſuch a law, which has no view beſides the general good, unleſs another law ſhall at the ſame time paſs, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one party alone; what is this but to claim a *poſitive* voice, as well as a negative? *Swift.*

6. Certain; aſſured. *Ainſworth.*

PO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *poſitive.*]

1. Abſolutely; by way of direct poſition.

Give me ſome breath, ſome little pauſe,
Before I *poſitively* ſpeak in this. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be eſteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *poſitively* or ſimply. *Bacon.*

2. Not negatively.

It is impoſſible that any ſucceſſive duration ſhould be actually and *poſitively* infinite, or have infinite ſucceſſions already gone and paſt. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Certainly; without dubitation.

It was abſolutely certain, that this part was *poſitively* yours, and could not poſſibly be written by any other. *Dryden.*

4. Peremptorily; in ſtrong terms.

I would aſk any man, that has but once read the Bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *poſitively* require humility and meekneſs to all men? *Sprat.*

PO'SITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poſitive.*]

1. Actualneſs; not mere negation.

The *poſitiveneſs* of ſins of commiſſion lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; whereas the *poſitiveneſs* of ſins of omiſſion is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

2. Peremptorineſs; confidence.

This peremptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a magiſterialneſs in matters of opinion and ſpeculation, the other a *poſitiveneſs* in relating matters of fact; in the one we impoſe upon men's underſtandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*

POSITI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *poſitive.*] Peremptorineſs; confidence. A low word.

Courage and *poſitivity* are never more neceſſary than on ſuch an occaſion; but it is good to join ſome argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be ſtrongly pronounced too. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

PO'SITURE. *n. ſ.* [*poſitura*, Latin.] The manner in which any thing is placed.

Suppoſing the *poſiture* of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and ſuppoſing all other things, which did concur to the production of that caſt, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but in this caſe the caſt is neceſſary. *Bramhall.*

PO'SNET. *n. ſ.* [from *baſſinet*, French, *Skinner.*] A little baſon; a porringer; a ſkillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin in equal quantity, and alſo whether it yield no ſoilineſs more than ſilver; and again whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chaffing-diſhes, *poſnets*, and ſuch other ſilver veſſels. *Bacon.*

PO'SSE. n. ſ. [Latin.] An armed power; from *poſſe comitatus*, the power of the ſhires. A low word.

The *poſſe* comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon.*

As if the paſſion that rules, were the ſheriff of the place, and came off with all the *poſſe*, the underſtanding is ſeized. *Locke.*

To PO'SSE'SS. *v. a.* [*poſſeſſus*, Lat. *poſſeder*, French.]

1. To have as an owner; to be maſter of; to enjoy or occupy actually.

She will not let inſtructions enter
Where folly now *poſſeſſes*? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Record a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies *poſſeſs'd*,
Unto his ſon. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred *poſſeſſeth* and poſſeſſioneth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To ſeize; to obtain.

The Engliſh marched towards the River Eſke, intending to *poſſeſs* a hill called Under-Eſke. *Hayward.*

3. To give poſſeſſion or command of any thing; to make maſter of. It has *of* before that which is poſſeſſed; ſometimes anciently *with*.

Is he yet *poſſeſt*,
How much you would? *Shakeſpeare.*
—Ay, ay, three thouſand ducats.

This man, whom hand to hand I ſlew in fight,
May be *poſſeſſed with* ſome ſtore of crowns. *Shakeſp.*

This *poſſeſſes* us *of* the moſt valuable bleſſing of human life, friendſhip. *Government of the Tongue.*

Seem I to thee ſufficiently *poſſeſs'd*
Of happineſs or not, who am alone
From all eternity? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

I hope to *poſſeſs* chymiſts and corpuſcularians of the advantages to each party, by confederacy between them. *Boyle.*

The intent of this fable is to *poſſeſs* us *of* the vanity of theſe craving appetites. *L'Eſtrange.*

Whole houſes, *of* their whole deſires *poſſeſs'd*,
Are often ruin'd at their own requeſt. *Dryden.*

Of Fortune's favour long *poſſeſs'd*,
He was with one fair daughter only bleſs'd. *Dryden.*

We *poſſeſſed* ourſelves *of* the kingdom of Naples, the dutchy of Milan, and the avenue of France in Italy. *Addiſon.*

Endowed with the greateſt perfections of nature, and *poſſeſſed of* all the advantages of external condition, Solomon could not find happineſs. *Prior.*

4. To fill with ſomething fixed.

It is of unſpeakable advantage to *poſſeſs* our minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim all our thoughts, words, and actions, at ſome laudable end. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe, under the great officers, know every little caſe that is before the great man, and if they are *poſſeſſed* with honeſt minds, will conſider poverty as a recommendation. *Addiſon.*

5. To have power over, as an unclean ſpirit.

Beware what ſpirit rages in your breaſt;
For ten inſpir'd, ten thouſand are *poſſeſt*. *Roſcommon.*
Inſpir'd within, and yet *poſſeſs'd* without. *Cleaveland.*
I think, that the man is *poſſeſſed*. *Swift.*

6. To affect by inteſtine power.

He's *poſſeſt* with greatneſs,
And ſpeaks not to himſelf, but with a pride
That quarrels at ſelf-breath. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*
Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue,
Which ſhall *poſſeſs* them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakeſpeare.*
Poſſeſt with rumours full of idle dreams,
Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
What fury, O ſon,
Poſſeſſes thee, to bend that mortal dart
Againſt thy father's head? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.
With the rage of all their race *poſſeſt*,
Stung to the ſoul, the brothers ſtart from reſt. *Pope.*

POSSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*poſſeſſion*, French; *poſſeſſio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property.

He ſhall inherit her, and his generation ſhall hold her in *poſſeſſion*. *Eccleſiaſticus*, iv. 16.

In *poſſeſſion* ſuch, not only of right,
I call you. *Milton.*

2. The thing poſſeſſed.

Do nothing to loſe the beſt *poſſeſſion* of life, that of honour and truth. *Temple.*

A man has no right over another's life, by his having a property in land and *poſſeſſions*. *Locke.*

To **POSSE'SSION.** *v. a.* To inveſt with property. Obſolete.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred poſſeſſeth and *poſſeſſioneth*. *Carew.*

POSSE'SSIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſſeſſion*.] Maſter; one that has the power or property of any thing.

They were people, whom having been of old freemen and *poſſeſſioners*, the Lacedemonians had conquered. *Sidney.*

PO'SSESSIVE. *adj.* [*poſſeſſivus*, Lat.] Having poſſeſſion.

PO'SSESSORY. *adj.* [*poſſeſſoire*, French, from *poſſeſs*.] Having poſſeſſion.

This he detains from the ivy much againſt his will; for he ſhould be the true *poſſeſſory* lord thereof. *Howel.*

POSSESSOUR. *n. ſ.* [*poſſeſſor*, Lat. *poſſeſſeur*, Fr.] Owner; maſter; proprietor.

Thou profoundeſt hell
Receive thy new *poſſeſſor*. *Milton.*

A conſiderable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that thoſe having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the *poſſeſſor* of them. *Stillingfleet.*

'Twas the intereſt of thoſe, who thirſted after the poſſeſſions of the clergy, to repreſent the *poſſeſſors* in as vile colours as they could. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PO'SSET. *n. ſ.* [*poſca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *poſſet* at the latter end of a ſeacoal fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

In came the bridemaids with the *poſſet*,
The bridegroom eat in ſpight. *Suckling.*

I allowed him medicated broths, *poſſet* ale, and pearl julep. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A ſparing diet did her health aſſure;
Or ſick, a pepper *poſſet* was her cure. *Dryden.*

The cure of the ſtone conſiſts in vomiting with *poſſet* drink, in which althea roots are boiled. *Floyer.*

Increaſe the milk when it is diminiſhed by the too great uſe of fleſh meats, by gruels and *poſſet* drink. *Arbuthnot.*

To **PO'SSET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. Not uſed.

Swift as quickſilver it courſes through
The nat'ral gates and alleys of the body;
And, with a ſudden vigour, it doth *poſſet*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholeſome blood. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

POSSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*poſſibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the ſtate of being poſſible.

There is no let, but that as often as thoſe books are read, and need ſo requireth, the ſtile of their differences may expreſsly be mentioned to bar even all *poſſibility* of error. *Hooker.*

Brother, ſpeak with *poſſibilities*,
And do not break into theſe woeful extremes. *Shakeſp.*

Conſider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *poſſibilities*; and conſequently could have nothing to recommend him to Chriſt's affection. *South's Sermons.*

A bare *poſſibility*, that a thing may be or not be, is no juſt cauſe of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotſon.*

According to the multifariouſneſs of this imitability, ſo are the *poſſibilities* of being. *Norris.*

Example not only teaches us our duty, but convinces us of the *poſſibility* of our imitation. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*poſſible*, Fr. *poſſibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

Admit all theſe impoſſibilities and great abſurdities to be *poſſible* and convenient. *Whitgifte.*

With men this is impoſſible, but with God all things are *poſſible*. *Matt.* xix. 26.

All things are *poſſible* to him that believeth. *Mark*, xi.

Firm we ſubſiſt, but *poſſible* to ſwerve. *Milton.*

It will ſcarce ſeem *poſſible*, that God ſhould engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain ſignification. *Locke.*

Set a pleaſure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty viſibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be *poſſible* for people wantonly to offend againſt the law. *Locke.*

PO'SSIBLY. *adv.* [from *poſſible*.]

1. By any power really exiſting.

Within the compaſs of which laws, we do not only comprehend whatſoever may be eaſily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatſoever may *poſſibly* be known to be of that quality. *Hooker, b.* i. § 8.

Can we *poſſibly* his love deſert? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps; without abſurdity.

Poſſibly he might be found in the hands of the Earl of Eſſex, but he would be dead firſt. *Clarendon. b.* viii.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad ſovereign, who might *poſſibly* have been a good one, had he been inveſted with an authority circumſcribed by laws. *Addiſon.*

POST. *n. ſ.* [*poſte*, Fr. *equis poſitis curſor*.]

1. A haſty meſſenger; a courier who comes and goes at ſtated times; commonly a letter-carrier.

In certain places there be always freſh *poſts*, to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot.*

Thee I'll rake up, the *poſt* unſanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,
Receiving them by ſuch a worthleſs *poſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a *poſt*, out of the way. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

I ſend you the fair copy of a poem on dulneſs, which I ſhould not care to hazard by the common *poſt*. *Pope.*

2. Quick courſe or manner of travelling. This is the ſenſe in which it is taken; but the expreſſion ſeems elliptical *to ride* poſt, is *to ride as a* poſt, or *to ride in the manner of a* poſt; *courir en poſte*; whence Shakeſpeare, *to ride in* poſt.

I brought my maſter news of Juliet's death,
And then *in poſt* he came from Mantua
To this ſame monument. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Sent from Media *poſt* to Egypt. *Milton.*

He who rides *poſt* through an unknown country, cannot diſtinguiſh the ſituation of places. *Dryden.*

3. [*Poſte*, Fr. from *poſitus*, Latin.] Situation; ſeat.

The waters riſe every where upon the ſurface of the earth; which new *poſt*, when they had once ſeized on, they would never quit. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Military ſtation.

See before the gate what ſtalking ghoſt
Commands the guard, what ſentries keep the *poſt*. *Dryd.*
As I watch'd the gates,
Lodg'd on my *poſt*, a herald is arriv'd
From Cæſar's camp. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Whatever ſpirit, careleſs of his charge,
His *poſt* neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel ſharp vengeance. *Pope.*

Each of the Grecian captains he repreſents conquering a ſingle Trojan, while Diomed encounters two at once; and when they are engaged, each in his diſtinct *poſt*, he only is drawn fighting in every quarter. *Pope.*

5. Place; employment; office.

Every man has his *poſt* aſſigned to him, and in that ſtation he is well, if he can but think himſelf ſo. *L'Eſtrange.*

Falſe men are not to be taken into confidence, nor fearful men into a *poſt* that requires reſolution. *L'Eſtrange.*

Without letters a man can never be qualified for any conſiderable *poſt* in the camp; for courage and corporal force, unleſs joined with conduct, the uſual effects of contemplation, is no more fit to command than a tempeſt. *Collier.*

While you, my lord, the rural ſhades admire,
And from Britannia's publick *poſts* retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addiſon.*
Certain laws, by ſuff'rers thought unjuſt,
Deny'd all *poſts* of profit or of truſt. *Pope.*

Many thouſands there are, who determine the juſtice or madneſs of national adminiſtrations, whom neither God nor men ever qualified for ſuch a *poſt* of judgment. *Watts.*

6. [*Poſtis*, Lat.] A piece of timber ſet erect.

The blood they ſhall ſtrike on the two ſide *poſts* and upper *poſt* of the houſe. *Exod.* xii. 7.

Fir trees, cypreſſes, and cedars, being, by a kind of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby fitteſt for *poſts* or pillars. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Poſt is equivocal; it is a piece of timber, or a ſwift meſſenger. *Watts's Logick.*

To **POST.** *v. n.* [*poſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with ſpeed.

I *poſted* day and night to meet you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Will you preſently take horſe with him,
And with all ſpeed *poſt* with him tow'rds the North?
Shakeſpeare.
Poſt ſpeedily to my lord, your huſband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Moſt wicked ſpeed, to *poſt*
With ſuch dexterity to inceſtuous ſheets. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Poſt here for help, ſeek there their followers. *Daniel.*

The Turkiſh meſſenger preſently took horſe, which was there in readineſs for him, and *poſted* towards Conſtantinople with as much ſpeed as he could. *Knolles.*

Themiſtocles made Xerxes *poſt* apace out of Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a purpoſe to break his bridge of ſhips athwart the Helleſpont. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Wert thou of the golden-winged hoſt,
Who having clad thyſelf in human weed,
To earth from thy prefixed ſeat did'ſt *poſt*. *Milton.*
Thouſands at his bidding ſpeed,
And *poſt* o'er land and ocean without reſt. *Milton.*
With ſongs and dance we celebrate the day;
At other times we reign by night alone,
And, *poſting* through the ſkies, purſue the moon. *Dryden.*

No wonder that paſtorals are fallen into diſeſteem; I ſee the reader already uneaſy at this part of Virgil, counting the pages, and *poſting* to the Æneis. *Walſh.*

This only object of my real care,
In ſome few *poſting* fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world.
Prior.

To **POST.** *v. a.*

1. To fix opprobriouſly on poſts.

Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were, by *poſting* their names, expoſed to the popular calumny and fury. *King Charles.*

On pain of being *poſted* to your ſorrow,
Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

2. [*Poſter*, Fr.] To place; to ſtation; to fix.

The conſcious prieſt, who was ſuborn'd before,
Stood ready *poſted* at the poſtern door. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into any ſciences, puts himſelf on that ſide, and *poſts* himſelf in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is *poſted* in the ſtation of a miniſter, he is ſure, beſide the natural fatigue of it, to incur the envy of ſome, and the diſpleaſure of others. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. To regiſter methodically; to tranſcribe from one book into another. A term common among merchants.

You have not *poſted* your books theſe ten years; how ſhould a man of buſineſs keep his affairs even at this rate? *Arbuthnot.*

4. To delay. Obſolete.

I have not ſtopt mine ears to their demands,
Nor *poſted* off their ſuits with ſlow delays;
Then why ſhould they love Edward more than me?
Shakeſpeare.

PO'STAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *poſt*.] Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

Fifty pounds for the *poſtage* of a letter! to ſend by the church, is the deareſt road in Chriſtendom. *Dryden.*

PO'STBOY. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *boy*.] Courier; boy that rides poſt.

This genius came thither in the ſhape of a *poſtboy*, and cried out, that Mons was relieved. *Tatler.*

To **PO'STDATE.** *v. a.* [*poſt*, after, Lat. and *date*.] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Poſteriour to the flood.

Take a view of the *poſtdiluvian* ſtate of this our globe, how it hath ſtood for this laſt four thouſand years. *Woodward.*

POSTDILU'VIAN. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *diluvian*, Lat.] One that lived ſince the flood.

The antidiluvians lived a thouſand years; and as for the age of the *poſtdiluvians* for ſome centuries, the annals of Phœnicia, Egypt, and China, agree with the tenor of the ſacred ſtory. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iv.

PO'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſt*.] A courier; one that travels haſtily.

Weird ſiſters hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go about. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

POSTERIOR. *adj.* [*poſterior*, Lat. *poſterieur*, Fr.]

1. Happening after; placed after; following.

Where the anterior body giveth way, as faſt as the *poſterior* cometh on, it maketh no noiſe, be the motion never ſo great. *Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles, *poſterior* to the report. *Addiſon.*

Heſiod was *poſterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

This orderly diſpoſition of things includes the ideas of prior, *poſterior*, and ſimultaneous. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Backward.

And now had Fame's *poſterior* trumpet blown,
And all the nations ſummon'd. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

POSTE'RIORS. *n. ſ.* [*poſteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts.

To raiſe one hundred and ten thouſand pounds, is as vain as that of Rabelais, to ſqueeze out wind from the *poſteriors* of a dead aſs. *Swift.*

POSTE'RIORITY. *n. ſ.* [*poſteriorité*, Fr. from *poſterior*.] The ſtate of being after; oppoſite to *priority*.

Although the condition of ſex and *poſteriority* of creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was unexcuſable in the man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There muſt be a *poſteriority* in time of every compounded body, to theſe more ſimple bodies out of which it is conſtituted. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

POSTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*poſterité*, Fr. *poſteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; deſcendants: oppoſed to *anceſtors*.

It was ſaid,
It ſhould not ſtand in thy *poſterity*;
But that myſelf ſhould be the father
Of many kings. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead!
Poſterity await for wretched years. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Poſterity, inform'd by thee, might know. *Milton.*

Their names ſhall be tranſmitted to *poſterity*, and ſpoken of through all future ages. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

To th' unhappy, that unjuſtly bleed,
Heav'n gives *poſterity* t' avenge the deed. *Pope.*

PO'STERN. *n. ſ.* [*poterne*, Fr. *poſterne*, Dutch; *janua poſtica*, Lat.] A ſmall gate; a little door.

Ere dawning light
Diſcover'd had the world to heaven wide,
He by a privy *poſtern* took his flight,
That of no envious eyes he mote be ſpy'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Go on, good Eglamour,
Out at the *poſtern* by the abbey wall. *Shakeſpeare.*
By broken byways did I inward paſs,
And in that window made a *poſtern* wide. *Fairfax.*

Theſe iſſued into the baſe court through a privy *poſtern*, and ſharply viſited the aſſailants with halberds. *Hayward.*

Great Britain hath had by his majeſty a ſtrong addition; the *poſtern*, by which we were ſo often entered and ſurpriſed, is now made up. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The conſcious prieſt, who was ſuborn'd before,
Stood ready poſted at the *poſtern* door. *Dryden.*

If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to the audience in the brain, be ſo diſordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no *poſtern* to be admitted by, no other ways to bring themſelves into view. *Locke.*

A private *poſtern* opens to my gardens,
Through which the beauteous captive might remove.
Rowe.

POSTEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *exiſtence*.] Future exiſtence.

As Simonides has expoſed the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-exiſtence, ſome of the ancient philoſophers have ſatirized the vicious part of the human ſpecies from a notion of the ſoul's *poſtexiſtence*. *Addiſon's Spectat.*

POSTHA'CKNEY. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *hackney*.] Hired poſthorſes.

Eſpying the French ambaſſador with the king's coach attending him, made them balk the beaten road, and teach *poſthackneys* to leap hedges. *Wotton.*

POSTHA'STE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *haſte*.] Haſte like that of a courier.

This is
The ſource of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this *poſthaſte* and romage in the land. *Shakeſpeare.*
The duke
Requires your haſte, *poſthaſte* appearance,
Ev'n on the inſtant. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

This man tells us, that the world waxes old, though not in *poſthaſte*. *Hakewell on Providence.*

PO'STHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *horſe*.] A horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his ſervants were getting freſh *poſthorſes* for him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He cannot live, I hope; and muſt not die,
Till George be pack'd with *poſthorſe* up to heav'n.
Shakeſpeare.

Xaycus was forthwith beſet on every ſide and taken priſoner, and by *poſthorſes* conveyed with all ſpeed to Conſtantinople. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

PO'STHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *houſe*.] Poſt office; houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

An officer at the *poſthouſe* in London places every letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the proper road. *Watts.*

PO'STHUMOUS. *adj.* [*poſthumus*, Lat. *poſthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death.

In our preſent miſerable and divided condition, how juſt ſoever a man's pretenſions may be to a great or blameleſs reputation, he muſt, with regard to his *poſthumous* character, content himſelf with ſuch a conſideration as induced the famous Sir Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his ſoul to God, and his body to the earth, to leave his fame to foreign nations. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 35.

PO'STICK. *adj.* [*poſticus*, Lat.] Backward.

The *poſtick* and backward poſition of the feminine parts in quadrupeds can hardly admit the ſubſtitution of maſculine generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PO'STIL. *n. ſ.* [*poſtille*, Fr. *poſtilla*, Lat.] Gloſs; marginal notes.

To **PO'STIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloſs; to illuſtrate with marginal notes.

I have ſeen a book of account of Empſon's, that had the king's hand almoſt to every leaf by way of ſigning, and was in ſome places *poſtilled* in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

POSTI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſtil*.] One who gloſſes or illuſtrates with marginal notes.

It hath been obſerved by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *poſtillers* and commentators. *Brown.*

Hence you phantaſtick *poſtillers* in ſong,
My text defeats your art, ties Nature's tongue. *Cleaveland.*

POSTI'LION. *n. ſ.* [*poſtillon*, French.]

1. One who guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach.

A young batchelor of arts came to town recommended to a chaplain's place; but none being vacant, modeſtly accepted of that of a *poſtilion*. *Tatler*, Nº 52.

2. One who guides a poſt-chaiſe.

Postlimi'nious. *adj.* [*poſtliminium*, Latin.] Done or contrived ſubſequently.

The reaſon why men are ſo ſhort and weak in governing, is, becauſe moſt things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their pre-conceived ends, but are forced to comply ſubſequently, and to ſtrike in with things as they fall out, by *poſtliminious* after-applications of them to their purpoſes. *South's Sermons.*

Postma'ster. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *maſter.*] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and 'tis a *poſtmaſter*'s boy. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Without this letter, as he believes that happy revolution had never been effected, he prays to be made *poſtmaſter* general. *Spectator*, Nº 629.

Postma'ster-general. *n. ſ.* He who preſides over the poſts or letter-carriers.

Postmeri'dian. *adj.* [*poſtmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon.

Over-haſty digeſtion is the inconvenience of *poſtmeridian* ſleep. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Po'stoffice. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *office.*] Office where letters are delivered to the poſt; a poſthouſe.

If you don't ſend to me now and then, the *poſtoffice* will think me of no conſequence; for I have no correſpondent but you. *Gay to Swift.*

If you are ſent to the *poſtoffice* with a letter, put it in carefully. *Swift.*

To **Postpo'ne.** *v. a.* [*poſtpono*, Lat. *poſtpoſer*, Fr.]

1. To put off; to delay.

You wou'd *poſtpone* me to another reign,
Till when you are content to be unjuſt. *Dryden.*

The moſt trifling amuſement is ſuffered to *poſtpone* the one thing neceſſary. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To ſet in value below ſomething elſe.

All other conſiderations ſhould give way, and be *poſtponed* to this. *Locke on Education.*

Po'stscript. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *ſcriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

I think he prefers the publick good to his private opinion; and therefore is willing his propoſals ſhould with freedom be examined: thus I underſtand his *poſtſcript*. *Locke.*

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was moſt material in the *poſtſcript*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The following letter I ſhall give my reader at length, without either preface or *poſtſcript*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Your ſaying that I ought to have writ a *poſtſcript* to Gay's, makes me not content to write leſs than a whole letter. *Pope.*

To **PO'STULATE.** *v. a.* [*poſtulo*, Lat. *poſtuler*, Fr.] To beg or aſſume without proof.

They moſt powerfully magnify God, who, not from *poſtulated* and precarious inferences, entreat a courteous aſſent, but from experiments and undeniable effects. *Brown.*

Po'stulate. *n. ſ.* [*poſtulatum*, Lat.] Poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof.

This we ſhall induce not from *poſtulates* and intreated maxims, but from undeniable principles. *Brown.*

Some have caſt all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under theorems, problems, and *poſtulates*. *Watts.*

Postula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*poſtulatio*, Lat. *poſtulation*, Fr. from *poſtulate.*] The act of ſuppoſing without proof; gratuitous aſſumption.

A ſecond *poſtulation* to elicit my aſſent, is the veracity of him that reports it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Po'stulatory. *adj.* [from *poſtulate.*]

1. Aſſuming without proof.
2. Aſſumed without proof.

Whoever ſhall peruſe the phytognomy of Porta, and ſtrictly obſerve how vegetable realities are forced into animal repreſentations, may perceive the ſemblance is but *poſtulatory*. *Brown.*

Po'sture. *n. ſ.* [*poſture*, Fr. *poſitura*, Latin.]

1. Place; ſituation.

Although theſe ſtudies are not ſo pleaſing as contemplations phyſical or mathematical, yet they recompenſe with the excellency of their uſe in relation to man, and his nobleſt *poſture* and ſtation in this world, a ſtate of regulated ſociety. *Hale.*

According to the *poſture* of our affairs in the laſt campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either ſide. *Addiſon.*

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other.

He ſtarts,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait
Springs out into faſt gait; then ſtops again,
Strikes his breaſt hard, and then anon he caſts
His eyes againſt the moon, in moſt ſtrange *poſtures*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be *poſtures* of reverence. *South's Sermons.*

The *poſture* of a poetick figure is the deſcription of his heroes in the performance of ſuch or ſuch an action. *Dryd.*

In the meaneſt marble ſtatue, one ſees the faces, *poſtures*, airs, and dreſs of thoſe that lived ſo many ages before us. *Addiſon.*

3. State; diſpoſition,

The Lord Hopton left Arundel-caſtle, before he had put it into the good *poſture* he intended. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I am at the ſame point and *poſture* I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall. *King Charles.*

In this abject *poſture* have ye ſworn
T' adore the conqueror. *Milton.*

The ſeveral *poſtures* of his devout ſoul in all conditions of life, are diſplayed with great ſimplicity. *Atterbury.*

To **Po'sture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or diſpoſition.

The gillfins are ſo *poſtured*, as to move from back to belly, and e contra. *Grew.*

POSTULATUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Poſition aſſumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the *poſtulatums* of ſcriblers, upon which they proceed as upon firſt principles. *Addiſon.*

Posturema'ster. *n. ſ.* [*poſture* and *maſter.*] One who teaches or practiſes artificial contortions of the body.

When the ſtudents have accompliſhed themſelves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of *poſturemaſter*. *Spectator*, Nº 305.

Po'sy. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *poeſy.*]

1. A motto on a ring.

A paltry ring,
That ſhe did give me, whoſe *poſy* was,
Like cutler's poetry;
Love me, and leave me not. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

You have choſen a very ſhort text to enlarge upon; I ſhould as ſoon expect to ſee a critick on the *poſy* of a ring, as on the inſcription of a medal. *Addiſon.*

2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation.

With ſtore of vermeil roſes,
To deck their bridegroom's *poſies*. *Spenſer.*

We make a difference between ſuffering thiſtles to grow among us, and wearing them for *poſies*. *Swift.*

Pot. *n. ſ.* [*pot*, Fr. in all the ſenſes, and Dutch; *potte*, Iſlandick.]

1. A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire.

Toad that under the cold ſtone
Swelter'd, venom ſleeping got;
Boil thou firſt i' th' charmed *pot*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Gigantick hinds, as ſoon as work was done,
To their huge *pots* of boiling pulſe would run,
Fell to with eager joy. *Dryden.*

2. Veſſel to hold liquids.

The woman left her water *pot*, and went her way. *John.*

3. Veſſel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marl mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any ſuch *pots* after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will ſlack and ſpoil their ware. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. A ſmall cup.

But that I think his father loves him not,
I'd have him poiſon'd with a *pot* of ale. *Shakeſpeare.*

Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays,
Upon two diſtant *pots* of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or ſtale. *Prior.*

A ſoldier drinks his *pot*, and then offers payment. *Swift.*

5. *To go to* **Pot.** To be deſtroyed or devoured. A low phraſe.

The ſheep went firſt to *pot*, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together. *L'Eſtrange.*

John's ready money went into the lawyers pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank ſtock, now and then a farm went to *pot*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To **Pot.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preſerve ſeaſoned in pots.

Potted fowl and fiſh come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is out, the ſecond ſtinks,
And mouldy mother gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

2. To incloſe in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nouriſh the fibres, but not ſo as to touch the bulbs. *Evelyn.*

Acorns, maſt, and other ſeeds, may be kept well, by being barrelled or *potted* up with moiſt ſand. *Mortimer.*

PO'TABLE. *adj.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Thou beſt of gold are worſt of gold,
Other leſs fine in carrat, is more precious,
Preſerving life in med'cine *potable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dig a pit upon the ſea ſhore, ſomewhat above the high water mark, and ſink it as deep as the low water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water freſh and *potable*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Rivers run *potable* gold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The ſaid *potable* gold ſhould be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and aſſimilated to the innate heat. *Harvey.*

Where ſolar beams
Parch thirſty human veins, the damaſk'd meads
Unforc'd diſplay ten thouſand painted flow'rs
Uſeful in *potables*. *Phillips.*

Po'tableness. *n. ſ.* [from *potable.*] Drinkableneſs.

Po'tager. *n. ſ.* [from *pottage.*] A porringer.

An Indian diſh or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree, with the ſides and rim ſewed together after the manner of twiggen-work. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Pota'rgo. *n. ſ.* A Weſt Indian pickle.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, *potargo*, champignons, cavarre? *King.*

Po'tash. *n. ſ.* [*potaſſe*, Fr.]

Potaſh, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this ſalt now in uſe; 1. The German *potaſh*, made from burnt wood, and commonly ſold under the name of pearlaſhes. 2. The Spaniſh, called barilia, made by burning a ſpecies of kali, a plant which the Spaniards ſow in the fields as we do corn. 3. The home-made *potaſh*, made from fern and other uſeleſs plants, collected in large quantities and burnt. 4. The Swediſh, and, 5. Ruſſian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Ruſſian is ſtronger than the Swediſh, which is made of decayed wood only: *potaſh* is of great uſe to the manufacturers of ſoap and glaſs, to bleachers, and to dyers; it is alſo an ingredient in ſome medicinal compoſitions, but the Ruſſian *potaſh* is greatly preferable to all the other kinds. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Cheſhire rock-ſalt, with a little nitre, allum and *potaſh*, is the common flux uſed for the running of the plate-glaſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Pota'tion. *n. ſ.* [*potatio*, Lat.] Drinking bout; draught.

Roderigo,
Whom love hath turned almoſt the wrong ſide out
To Deſdemona, hath to-night carouz'd
Potations pottle deep. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

If I had a thouſand ſons, the firſt human principle I would teach them, ſhould be to forſwear thin *potations*, and to addict themſelves to ſack. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Pota'to. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe an American word.] An eſculent root.

The red and white *potatoes* are the moſt common eſculent roots now in uſe, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe. *Millar.*

On choiceſt melons and ſweet grapes they dine,
And with *potatoes* fat their wanton ſwine. *Waller.*

The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs upon butter-milk and *potatoes*. *Swift.*

Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear,
Of Iriſh ſwains *potatoe* is the chear;
Oats for their feaſts the Scottiſh ſhepherds grind,
Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind;
While ſhe loves turnips, butter I'll deſpiſe,
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoe* prize. *Gay.*

Potbe'llied. *adj.* [*pot* and *belly.*] Having a ſwoln paunch.

Potbe'lly. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *belly.*] A ſwelling paunch.

He will find himſelf a forked ſhadling animal and a *potbelly*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **Potch.** *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr. to thruſt out the eyes as with the thumb.]

1. To thruſt; to puſh.

Where
I thought to cruſh him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword; I'll *potch* at him ſome way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. [*Pocher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil ſlightly.

In great wounds, it is neceſſary to obſerve a ſpare diet, as panadoes or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Po'tcompanion. *n. ſ.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carouſals.

Po'tency. *n. ſ.* [*potentia*, Lat.]

1. Power; influence.

Now arriving
At place of *potency* and ſway o' th' ſtate,
If he ſhould ſtill malignantly remain
Faſt foe to the plebeians, your voices might
Be curſes to yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I would I had your *potency*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou haſt ſought to make us break our vow,
To come betwixt our ſentence and our power,
Which nor our nature nor our place can bear,
Our *potency* make good. *Shakeſpeare.*

By what name ſhall we call ſuch an one, as exceedeth God in *potency*? *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Efficacy; ſtrength.

Uſe can maſter the devil, or throw him out
With wond'rous *potency*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

PO'TENT. *adj.* [*potens*, Latin.]

1. Powerful; forcible; ſtrong; efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than ſome kinds of harmony; than ſome nothing more ſtrong and *potent* unto good. *Hooker.*

Why ſtand theſe royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry, Havock, kings; back to the ſtained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery kindled ſpirits! *Shakeſpeare.*

I do believe,
Induc'd by *potent* circumſtances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Here's another
More *potent* than the firſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

One would wonder how, from ſo differing premiſſes, they ſhould infer the ſame concluſion, were it not that the conſpiration of intereſt were too *potent* for the diverſity of judgment. *Decay of Piety.*

When by command
Moſes once more his *potent* rod extends
Over the ſea; the ſea his rod obeys. *Milton.*

Verſes are the *potent* charms we uſe,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuſe. *Waller.*

The magiſtrate cannot urge obedience upon ſuch *potent* grounds, as the miniſter can urge diſobedience. *South.*

How the effluvia of a magnet can be ſo rare and ſubtile, as to paſs through a plate of glaſs without any reſiſtance or diminution of their force, and yet ſo *potent* as to turn a magnetick needle through the glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and *potent* in their effects than the Galenical. *Baker.*

Cyclop, ſince human fleſh has been thy feaſt,
Now drain this goblet *potent* to digeſt. *Pope.*

2. Having great authority or dominion: as, potent *monarchs*.

Po'tentate. *n. ſ.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; ſovereign.

This gentleman is come to me,
With commendations from great *potentates*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kings and mightieſt *potentates* muſt die. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe defences are but compliments,
To dally with confining *potentates*. *Daniel.*

All obey'd the ſuperior voice
Of their great *potentate*; for great indeed
His name, and high was his degree in heav'n. *Milton.*

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the higheſt of the celeſtial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

Each *potentate*, as wary fear, or ſtrength,
Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds
Invades. *Phillips.*

Pote'ntial. *adj.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.]

1. Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exiſt without form. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice *potential*,
As double as the duke's. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Ice doth not only ſubmit unto actual heat, but induceth not the *potential* calidity of many waters. *Brown.*

3. Efficacious; powerful.

Thou muſt make a dullard of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and *potential* ſpurs
To make thee ſeek it. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

Potentia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *potential.*] Poſſibility; not actuality.

Manna repreſented to every man the taſte himſelf did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all thoſe taſtes and diſpoſitions eminently. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

God is an eternal ſubſtance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cauſe of nature. *Stillingfleet.*

The true notion of a ſoul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all paſt and preſent; but ſtill there will be a futurity and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Pote'ntially. *adv.* [from *potential.*]

1. In power or poſſibility; not in act or poſitively.

This duration of human ſouls is only *potentially* infinite; for their eternity conſiſts only in an endleſs capacity of continuance without ever ceaſing to be in a boundleſs futurity, that can never be exhauſted, or all of it be paſt or preſent; but their duration can never be poſitively and actually eternal, becauſe it is moſt manifeſt, that no moment can ever be aſſigned, wherein it ſhall be true, that ſuch a ſoul hath then actually ſuſtained an infinite duration. *Bentley.*

2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They ſhould tell us, whether only that be taken out of Scripture which is actually and particularly there ſet down, or elſe that alſo which the general principles and rules of Scripture *potentially* contain. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Blackneſs is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut four apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off. *Boyle on Colours.*

Po'tently. *adv.* [from *potent.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

You're *potently* oppos'd; and with a malice
Of as great ſize. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh moſt *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menſtruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others diſſolved not only in aquafortis, but in ſpirit of vinegar. *Boyle.*

Pote'ntness. *n. ſ.* [from *potent.*] Powerfulneſs; might; power.

Po'tgun. *n. ſ.* [by miſtake or corruption uſed for *popgun.*] A gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe.

An author, thus who pants for fame,
Begins the world with fear and ſhame,
When firſt in print, you ſee him dread
Each *potgun* levell'd at his head. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Potha'nger. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *hanger.*] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

Po'thecary. *n. ſ.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; from *apotheca*, Latin.] One who compounds and ſells phyſick.

Modern *'pothecaries*, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of miſtaken rules,
Preſcribe, apply, and call their maſters fools. *Pope.*

Po'ther. *n. ſ.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is ſometimes written *podder*, ſometimes *pudder*, and is derived by Junius from *poudre*, pouder, French; by Skinner from *peuteren* or *poteren*, Dutch, to ſhake or dig; and more probably by a ſecond thought from *poudre*, Fr. duſt.]

1. Buſtle; tumult; flutter.

Such a *pother*,
As if that whatſoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful poſture. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Some hold the one, and ſome the other,
But howſoe'er they make a *pother*. *Hudibras.*

What a *pother* has been here with Wood and his braſs,
Who would modeſtly make a few halfpennies paſs? *Swift.*

'Tis yet in vain to keep a *pother*
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*

I always ſpeak well of thee,
Thou always ſpeak'ſt ill of me;
Yet after all our noiſe and *pother*,
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud.

He ſuddenly unties the poke,
Which from it ſent out ſuch a ſmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother*. *Drayton.*

To **POTHER.** *v. a.* To make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain ſeaſons wherein thoſe things have no reliſh, only *pothers* and wearies himſelf to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

POTHERB. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.

Sir Triſtram telling us tobacco was a *potherb*, bid the drawer bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler*, № 57.

Egypt baſer than the beaſts they worſhip;
Below their *potherb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*

Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potherbs* afford an excellent nouriſhment; amongſt thoſe are the cole or cabbage kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed ſallad; if boiled, they become *potherbs*: and ſome of thoſe plants, which are *potherbs* in one family, are ſallad in another. *Watts.*

POTHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *hook*.] Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with; alſo ill-formed or ſcrawling letters or characters.

POTION. *n. ſ.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a phyſical draught.

For taſtes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck ſhake. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The earl was by nature of ſo indifferent a taſte, that he would ſtop in the midſt of any phyſical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the reſt. *Wotton.*

Moſt do taſte through fond intemperate thirſt,
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
Th' expreſs reſemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into ſome brutiſh form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

POTLID. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot.

The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which ſpreads about, and gives it the reſemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houſes. *Derham.*

POTSHERD *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *ſhard*; from *ſchaerde*; properly *potſhard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potſherds* or veſſels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and paſs it in ſpouts into rooms. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He on the aſhes ſits, his fate deplores;
And with a *potſherd* ſcrapes the ſwelling ſores. *Sandys.*

Whence come broken *potſherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

POTTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See PORRIDGE.

Jacob ſod *pottage*, and Eſau came from the field faint. *Gen.* xxv. 29.

PO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen veſſels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter*'s wheel. *Shakeſp.*
Some preſs the plants with ſherds of *potters* clay. *Dryden*

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay; for though it will hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any ſuch pots, it will ſlack and ſpoil the ware. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

He like the *potter* in a mould has caſt
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

POTTERN-ORE. *n. ſ.*

An ore, which for its aptneſs to vitrify, and ſerve the potters to glaze their earthen veſſels, the miners call *pottern-ore*. *Boyle.*

PO'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.

I learnt it in England, where they are moſt potent in *potting*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

PO'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *pot*.] Liquid meaſure containing four pints.

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Roderigo hath to night carous'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

The oracle of Apollo
Here ſpeaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his tower bottle. *Ben. Johnſon.*

POTVA'LIANT. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated with courage by ſtrong drink.

POTU'LENT. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Lat.]

1. Pretty much in drink. *Dict.*
2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *n. ſ.* [*poche*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall bag; a pocket.

Teſter I'll have in *pouch*, when thou ſhalt lack. *Shakeſp.*

From a girdle about his waiſt, a bag or *pouch* divided into two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The ſpot of the veſſel, where the diſeaſe begins, gives way to the force of the blood puſhing outwards, as to form a *pouch* or cyſt. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or paunch.

To **POUCH.** *v. a.*

1. To pocket.

In January huſband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be ſowing of otes. *Tuſſer.*

2. To ſwallow.

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extenſive throat to *pouch* it. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainſworth.*

POUCHMOUTHED. *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouthed*.] Blubberlipped. *Ainſworth.*

POVERTY. *n. ſ.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.]

1. Indigence; neceſſity; want of riches.

My men are the pooreſt,
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakeſp.*

Such madneſs, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*

Theſe by their ſtrict examples taught,
How much more ſplendid virtue was than gold;
Yet ſcarce their ſwelling thirſt of fame could hide,
And boaſted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*

There is ſuch a ſtate as abſolute *poverty*, when a man is deſtitute not only of the conveniencies, but the ſimple neceſſaries of life, being diſabled from acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*

2. Meanneſs; defect.

There is in all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of *poverty*, or a caſualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

POU'LDAVIS. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſail-cloth. *Ainſworth.*

POULT, *n. ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken.

One wou'd have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, freſh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

POULTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *poult*.] One whoſe trade is to ſell fowls ready for the cook.

If thou doſt it half ſo gravely, ſo majeſtically, hang me up by the heels for a *poulterer*'s hare. *Shakeſpeare.*

Several naſty trades, as butchers, *poulterers*, and fiſhmongers, are great occaſions of plagues. *Harvey.*

POU'LTICE. *n. ſ.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplaſm; a ſoft mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exhale. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If your little finger be ſore, and you think a *poultice* made of our vitals will give it eaſe, ſpeak, and it ſhall be done. *Swift.*

To **POU'LTICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POU'LTIVE. *n. ſ.* [A word uſed by Temple.] A poultice.

Poultives allayed pains, but drew down the humours, making the paſſages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

POU'LTRY. *n. ſ.* [*poulet*, French; *pullities*, Latin.] Domeſtick fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry*. *L'Eſtrange.*

What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made? *Dryden.*

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morſel. *Swift.*

POUNCE. *n. ſ.* [*ponzone*, Italian. *Skinner*.]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, preſuming to contend
With hardy fowl, about his able might,
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth ſpend
To truſs the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Queen.*

The new-diſſembl'd eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces* Hercules purſu'd. *Dryden.*

'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Atterbury.*

2. The powder of gum ſandarach, ſo called becauſe it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To **POUNCE.** *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.]

1. To pierce; to perforate.

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raiſe their ſkin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

2. To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall perforations.

It may be tried by incorporating copple-duſt, by *pouncing* into the quickſilver. *Bacon.*

3. To ſeize with the pounces or talons.

POU'NCED. *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furniſhed with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounc'd*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

POU'NCETBOX. *n. ſ.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A ſmall box perforated.

He was perfumed like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon
He gave his noſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

POUND. *n. ſ.* [ponꝺ, punꝺ. Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]

1. A certain weight, conſiſting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of ſixteen ounces.

He that ſaid, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wiſdom, as to the things of this life, ſpoke nothing but the voice of wiſdom. *South's Sermons.*

A *pound* doth conſiſt of ounces, drams, ſcruples. *Wilkins.*

Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his aſhes weigh. *Dryden.*

2. The ſum of twenty ſhillings.

That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great Duke of Tuſcany, is not worth ſo little as an hundred thouſand *pound*. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

3. [From pinꝺan, Sax.] A pinfold; an incloſure; a priſon in which beaſts are incloſed.

I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To **POUND.** *v. a.* [puman, Sax. whence in many places they uſe the word *pun*.]

1. To beat; to grind with a peſtle.

His mouth and noſtrils pour'd a purple flood,
And *pounded* teeth came ruſhing with his blood. *Dryden.*

Would'ſt thou not rather chuſe a ſmall renown
To be the mayor of ſome poor paltry town,
To *pound* falſe weights, and ſcanty meaſures break? *Dryden.*

Tir'd with the ſearch, not finding what ſhe ſeeks,
With cruel blows ſhe *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryd.*

Shou'd their axle break, its overthrow
Would cruſh, and *pound* to duſt the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor ſires their ſons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Opaque white powder of glaſs, ſeen through a microſcope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourleſs, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*

She deſcribes
How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick briſk cyder, with the brakes product wild
Sloes *pounded*. *Phillips.*

Lifted peſtles brandiſhed in the air,
Loud ſtrokes with *pounding* ſpice the fabrick rend,
And aromatick clouds in ſpires aſcend. *Garth.*

2. To ſhut up; to impriſon, as in a pound.

We'll break our walls,
Rather than they ſhall *pound* us up. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ordered John to let out the good man's ſheep that were *pounded* by night. *Spectator*, № 243.

POU'NDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *pound*.]

1. A certain ſum deducted from a pound; a ſum paid by the trader to the ſervant that pays the money, or to the perſon who procures him cuſtomers.

In *poundage* and drawbacks I loſe half my rent. *Swift.*

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarendon.*

POU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *pound*.]

1. The name of a heavy large pear.

Alcinous' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*

2. Any perſon or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, *a ten* pounder; a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds* a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the ſum it bears.

None of theſe forty or fifty *pounders* may be ſuffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A peſtle. *Ainſworth.*

POUPE'TON. *n. ſ.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

POU'PICKS. *n. ſ.* In cookery, a meſs of victuals made of veal ſtakes and ſlices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To **POUR.** *v. a.* [ſuppoſed to be derived from the Welſh *bwrw*.]

1. To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel, or into ſome place or receptacle.

If they will not believe thoſe ſigns, take of the water of the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exod.* iv. 9.

He ſaid, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harm in the pot. 2 *Kings*, iv. 41.

He ſtretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a ſweet ſmelling ſavour into the Moſt High. *Ecclus.* l. 15.

A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke*, x. 34.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a fome;
But ſince this meſſage came, you ſink and ſettle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to ſend forth; to let out; to ſend in a continued courſe.

Hie thee hither,
That I may *pour* my ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakeſp.*

London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in beſt ſort,
With the plebeians ſwarming. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

As thick as hail
Came poſt on poſt; and every one did bear
Thy praiſes in his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the ſoul; actuated and heated with love, it *pours* itſelf forth in ſupplications and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

If we had groats or ſixpences current by law, that wanted one third of the ſilver by the ſtandard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of ſuch money upon us, to the great loſs of the kingdom? *Locke.*

Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures ſwell the note. *Pope.*

To **POUR.** *v. n.*

1. To ſtream; to flow.
2. To ruſh tumultuouſly.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop ſhort. *Gay.*

All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female ſtay'd behind. *Pope.*

A ghaſtly band of giants,
Pouring down the mountains, croud the ſhore. *Pope.*

A gathering throng,
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

POU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

POUSSE. *n. ſ.* The old word for *peaſe*. *Spenſer.*

But who ſhall judge the wager won or loſt?
That ſhall yonder heard groom and none other,
Which over the *pouſſe* hitherward doth poſt. *Spenſer.*

POUT. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of fiſh; a cod-fiſh.
2. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heathcock and *pout*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To **POUT.** *v. n.* [*bouter*, French.]

1. To look ſullen by thruſting out the lips.

Like a miſbehav'd and ſullen wench,
Thou *pout'ſt* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakeſp.*

He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pout* upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I would adviſe my gentle readers, as they conſult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyaliſts, and *pouting* at the government. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, № 8.

The nurſe remained *pouting*, nor would ſhe touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. To gape; to hang prominent.

The ends of the wound muſt come over one another, with a compreſs to preſs the lips equally down, which would otherwiſe become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wiſeman.*

Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked noſe and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

PO'WDER. *n. ſ.* [*poudre*, Fr.]

1. Duſt; any body comminuted.

The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to *powder*. *Exod.* xxxii. 20.

2. Gunpowder.

The ſeditious being furniſhed with artillery, *powder* and ſhot, battered Biſhopſgate. *Hayward.*

As to the taking of the town, there were few conquerors could ſignalize themſelves that way, before the invention of *powder* and fortifications. *Addiſon.*

3. Sweet duſt for the hair.

When th' hair is ſweet through pride or luſt,
The *powder* doth forget the duſt. *Herbert.*

Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To ſave the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To **PO'WDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to duſt; to comminute; to pound ſmall.
2. [*Poudrer*, Fr.] To ſprinkle, as with duſt.

Powder thy radiant hair,
Which if without ſuch aſhes thou would'ſt wear,
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'ſt be Phaeton. *Donne.*

In the galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou ſee'ſt
Powder'd with ſtars. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vii.

The *powder'd* footman
Beneath his flapping hat ſecures his hair. *Gay.*

3. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt.

If you imbowel me to day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Salting of oyſters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

My hair I never powder, but my chief
Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Cleaveland.*

Immoderate feeding upon *powdered* beef, pickled meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy, do inflame and acuate the blood. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **PO'WDER.** *v. n.* To come tumultuouſly and violently. A low corrupt word.

Whilſt two companions were diſputing it at ſword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both. *L'Eſtrange.*

PO'WDERBOX. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *box*.] A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

There ſtands the toillette,
The patch, the *powderbox*, pulville, perfumes. *Gay.*

PO'WDERHORN. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *horn*.] A horn caſe in which powder is kept for guns.

You may ſtick your candle in a bottle or a *powderhorn*. *Swift.*

PO'WDERMILL. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *mill*.] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Upon the blowing up of a *powdermill*, the windows of adjacent houſes are bent and blown outwards, by the elaſtick force of the air within exerting itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'WDER-ROOM. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *room*.] The part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame invades the *powder-rooms*, and then
Their guns ſhoot bullets, and their veſſels men. *Waller.*

PO'WDER-CHESTS. *n. ſ.* On board a ſhip, wooden triangular cheſts filled with gunpowder, pebble-ſtones, and ſuch like materials, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy, which ſoon makes all clear before them. *Dict.*

PO'WDERING-TUB. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *tub*.]

1. The veſſel in which meat is ſalted.

When we view thoſe large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceit them to be, than ſo many living and walking *powdering-tubs*, and that they have animam ſalis. *More.*

2. The place in which an infected lecher is phyſicked to preſerve him from putrefaction.

To the ſpital go,
And from the *powd'ring-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearſheet. *Shakeſp.*

PO'WDERY. *adj.* [*poudreux*, French, from *powder.*] Duſty; friable.

A brown *powdery* ſpar, which holds iron, is found amongſt the iron ore. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PO'WER. *n. ſ.* [*pouvoir*, French.]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence.

If law, authority, and *pow'r* deny not,
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakeſpeare.*

No man could ever have a juſt *power* over the life of another, by right of property in land. *Locke.*

Power is no bleſſing in itſelf, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

2. Influence; prevalence upon.

This man had *power* with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Dejected! no, it never ſhall be ſaid,
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan ſoul;
My mind on its own centre ſtands unmov'd
And ſtable, as the fabrick of the world. *Dryden.*

3. Ability; force; reach.

That which moveth God to work is goodneſs, and that which ordereth his work is wiſdom, and that which perfecteth his work is *power*. *Hooker.*

I have ſuffer'd in your woe;
Nor ſhall be wanting ought within my *pow'r*,
For your relief in my refreſhing bow'r. *Dryden.*

You are ſtill living to enjoy the bleſſings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your *power* of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dryden.*

It is not in the *power* of the moſt enlarged underſtanding to invent one new ſimple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

'Tis not in the *power* of want or ſlavery to make them miſerable. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Though it be not in our *power* to make affliction no affliction; yet it is in our *power* to take off the edge of it, by a ſteady view of thoſe divine joys prepared for us in another ſtate. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Strength; motive; force.

Obſerving in ourſelves, that we can at pleaſure move ſeveral parts of our bodies, which were at reſt; the effects alſo that natural bodies are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to our ſenſes, we both theſe ways get the idea of *power*. *Locke.*

5. The moving force of an engine.

By underſtanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the *power*, a man may add ſuch a fitting ſupplement to the ſtrength of the *power*, that it ſhall move any conceivable weight, though it ſhould never ſo much exceed that force which the *power* is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins.*

6. Animal ſtrength; natural ſtrength.

Care, not fear; or fear not for themſelves altered ſomething the countenances of the two lovers: but ſo as any man might perceive, was rather an aſſembling of *powers* than diſmayedneſs of courage. *Sidney, b.* i.

He died of great years, but of ſtrong health and *powers*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

7. Faculty of the mind.

If ever
You meet in ſome freſh cheek the *power* of fancy,
Then you ſhall know the wounds inviſible,
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakeſpeare.*

I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the guiltineſs of my mind, the ſudden ſurprize of my *powers*, drove the groſſneſs of the foppery into a received belief. *Shak.*

In our little world, this ſoul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth uſe, on divers objects, divers *powers*;
And ſo are her effects diverſify'd. *Davies.*

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due ſubjection to the reaſoning *powers* of the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The deſign of this ſcience is to reſcue our reaſoning *powers* from their unhappy ſlavery and darkneſs. *Watts.*

8. Government; right of governing.

My labour
Honeſt and lawful, to deſerve my food
Of thoſe who have me in their civil *power*. *Milton.*

9. Sovereign; potentate.

'Tis ſurpriſing to conſider with what heats theſe two *powers* have conteſted their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. One inveſted with dominion.

After the tribulation of thoſe days ſhall the ſun be darkened, and the *powers* of the heavens ſhall be ſhaken. *Matt.*

The fables turn'd ſome men to flow'rs,
And others did with brutiſh forms inveſt;
And did of others make celeſtial *pow'rs*,
Like angels, which ſtill travel, yet ſtill reſt. *Davies.*

If there's a *pow'r* above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he muſt delight in virtue. *Addiſon.*

11. Divinity.

Merciful *powers!*
Reſtrain in me the curſed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Caſt down thyſelf, and only ſtrive to raiſe
The glory of thy Maker's ſacred name;
Uſe all thy pow'rs, that bleſſed *Pow'r* to praiſe,
Which gives thee *pow'r* to be and uſe the ſame. *Davies.*

With indignation, thus he broke
His awful ſilence, and the *pow'rs* beſpoke. *Dryden.*

Tell me,
What are the gods the better for this gold?
The wretch that offers from his wealthy ſtore
Theſe preſents, bribes the *pow'rs* to give him more. *Dryden.*

12. Hoſt; army; military force.

He, to work him the more miſchief, ſent over his brother Edward with a *power* of Scots and Redſhanks into Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Never ſuch a *power*,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Young Octavius and Mark Antony
Come down upon us with a mighty *power*,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who leads his *power?*
Under whoſe government come they along? *Shakeſp.*

My heart, dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look, to ſee his father
Bring up his *pow'rs*; but he did long in vain. *Shakeſp.*

Gazellus, upon the coming of the baſſa, valiantly iſſued forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle. *Knolles.*

13. A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as, *a* power *of good things*.

PO'WERABLE. *adj.* [from *power.*] Capable of performing any thing.

That you may ſee how *powerable* time is in altering tongues, I will ſet down the Lord's prayer as it was tranſlated in ſundry ages. *Camden.*

PO'WERFUL. *adj.* [*power* and *full.*]

1. Inveſted with command or authority; potent.
2. Forcible; mighty.

We have ſuſtain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heaven's Lord hath *powerfulleſt* to ſend
Againſt us from about his throne. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Henry II. endeavouring to eſtabliſh his grandfather's laws, met with *powerful* oppoſition from Archbiſhop Becket. *Ayl.*

3. Efficacious.

PO'WERFULLY. *adv.* [from *powerful.*] Potently; mightily; efficaciouſly; forcibly.

The ſun and other *powerfully* lucid bodies dazzle our eyes. *Boyle.*

By aſſuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which a child muſt not aſpire, you do but add new force to your example, and recommend the action more *powerfully*. *Locke.*

Before the revelation of the Goſpel, the wickedneſs and impenitency of the heathen world was a much more excuſable thing, becauſe they had but very obſcure apprehenſions of thoſe things which urge men moſt *powerfully* to forſake their ſins. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

The grain-gold, upon all the golden coaſt of Guinea, is diſplayed by the rains falling there with incredible force, *powerfully* beating off the earth. *Woodward.*

PO'WERFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *powerful.*] Power; efficacy; might.

So much he ſtands upon the *powerfulneſs* of Chriſtian religion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philoſophy, ſtrongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue. *Hakewell on Providence.*

PO'WERLESS. *adj.* [from *power.*] Weak; impotent.

I give you welcome with a *pow'rleſs* hand,
But with a heart full of unſtained love. *Shakeſpeare.*

POX. *n. ſ.* [properly *pocks*, which originally ſignified a ſmall bag or puſtule; of the ſame original, perhaps, with *powke* or *pouch*. We ſtill uſe *pock*, for a ſingle puſtule; poccap, Saxon; *pocken*, Dutch.]

1. Puſtules; effloreſcencies; exanthematous eruptions.
2. The venereal diſeaſe. This is the ſenſe when it has no epithet.

Though brought to their ends by ſome other apparent diſeaſe, yet the *pox* hath been judged the foundation. *Wiſeman.*

Wilt thou ſtill ſparkle in the box,
Still ogle in the ring?
Canſt thou forget thy age and *pox?* *Dorſet.*

POY. *n. ſ.* [*appoyo*, Spaniſh; *appuy*, *poids*, Fr.] A rope-dancer's pole.

To POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE.

And ſay you ſo? then I ſhall *poze* you quickly. *Shakeſp.*

Of human infirmities I ſhall give inſtances, not that I deſign to *poze* them with thoſe common enigmas of magnetiſm, fluxes, and refluxes. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

PRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* [*practicable*, French.]

1. Performable; feaſible; capable to be practiſed.

This falls out for want of examining what is *practicable* and what not, and for want again of meaſuring our force and capacity with our deſign. *L'Eſtrange.*

An heroick poem ſhould be more like a glaſs of nature, figuring a more *practicable* virtue to us, than was done by the ancients. *Dryden on Heroick Plays.*

This is a *practicable* degree of Chriſtian magnanimity. *Atterbury.*

Some phyſicians have thought, that if it were *practicable* to keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each with its oppoſite, it might be immortal; but this is impoſſible in the practice. *Swift.*

2. Aſſailable; fit to be aſſailed.

PRA'CTICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *practicable.*] Poſſibility to be performed.

PRA'CTICABLY. *adv.* [from *practicable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be performed.

The meaneſt capacity, when he ſees a rule *practicably* applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loſs how 'tis to be performed. *Rogers.*

PRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [*practicus*, Latin; *pratique*, Fr. from *practice.*] Relating to action; not merely ſpeculative.

The image of God was no leſs reſplendent in man's *practical* underſtanding; namely, that ſtorehouſe of the ſoul, in which are treaſured up the rules of action, and the ſeeds of morality. *South's Sermons.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and a ſuitable life and practice; the firſt, being ſpeculative, may be called knowledge; and the latter, becauſe 'tis *practical*, wiſdom. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

PRA'CTICALLY. *adv.* [from *practical.*]

1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact.

I honour her, having *practically* found her among the better ſort of trees. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

PRA'CTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *practical.*] The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE. *n. ſ.* [πρακτικὴ; *pratique*, French.]

1. The habit of doing any thing.
2. Uſe; cuſtomary uſe.

Obſolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more ſounding, or more ſignificant than thoſe in *practice*. *Dryden.*

Of ſuch a *practice* when Ulyſſes told;
Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd romancer and his bant'ring wit? *Tate.*

3. Dexterity acquired by habit.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Deſpite his nice fence, and his active *practice*. *Shakeſp.*

4. Actual performance, diſtinguiſhed from theory.

There are two functions of the ſoul, contemplation and *practice*, according to that general diviſion of objects, ſome of which only entertain our ſpeculations, others alſo employ our actions; ſo the underſtanding, with relation to theſe, is divided into ſpeculative and practick. *South.*

5. Method or art of doing any thing.
6. Medical treatment of diſeaſes.

This diſeaſe is beyond my *practice*; yet I have known thoſe which have walked in their ſleep, who have died holily in their beds. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

7. Exerciſe of any profeſſion.
8. [Pꞃæꞇ, Saxon, is cunning, ſlineſs, and thence *prat*, in Douglaſs, is a trick or fraud; latter times, forgetting the original of words, applied to *practice* the ſenſe of *prat.*] Wicked ſtratagem; bad artifice. A ſenſe not now in uſe.

He ſought to have that by *practice*, which he could not by prayer; and being allowed to viſit us, he uſed the opportunity of a fit time thus to deliver us. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Partly with ſuſpicion of *practice*, the king was ſuddenly turned. *Sidney, b.* ii.

It is the ſhameful work of Hubert's hand,
The *practice* and the purpoſe of the king. *Shakeſp.*

Shall we thus permit
A blaſting and a ſcandalous breath to fall
On him ſo near us? this needs muſt be *practice*;
Who knew of your intent and coming hither? *Shakeſp.*

Wiſe ſtates prevent purpoſes
Before they come to practice, and foul *practices*
Before they grow to act. *Denham's Sophy.*

PRA'CTICK. *adj.* [πρακτικὸς; *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and honied ſentences;
So that the act and *practick* part of life
Muſt be the miſtreſs to this theorick. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whilſt they contend for ſpeculative truth, they, by mutual calumnies, forfeit the *practick*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

True piety without ceſſation toſt
By theories, the *practick* part is loſt. *Denham.*

2. In Spenſer it ſeems to ſignify ſly, artful.

She uſed hath the *practick* pain
Of this falſe footman, cloaked with ſimpleneſs. *Fairy Q.*

Thereto his ſubtle engines he doth bend,
His *practick* wit, and his fair filed tongue,
With thouſand other ſleights. *Fairy Queen.*

To PRACTISE. *v. a.* [πρακτικὸς; *pratiquer*, Fr.]

1. To do habitually.

Incline not my heart to *practiſe* wicked works with men that work iniquity. *Pſalm* cxii. 4.

2. To do; not merely to profeſs: as, *to* practiſe *law or phyſick*.
2. To uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRA'CTISE. *v. n.*

1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed.

Will truth return unto them that *practiſe* in her? *Ecclus.*

They ſhall *practiſe* how to live ſecure. *Milton.*

Oft have we wonder'd
How ſuch a ruling ſp'rit you could reſtrain,
And *practiſe* firſt over yourſelf to reign. *Waller.*

2. To tranſact; to negotiate ſecretly.

I've *practis'd* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know,
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addiſon.*

3. To try artifices.

Others by guilty artifice and arts,
Of promis'd kindneſs *practiſe* on our hearts;
With expectation blow the paſſion up,
She fans the fire without one gale of hope. *Granville.*

4. To uſe bad arts or ſtratagems.

If you there
Did *practiſe* on my ſtate, your being in Egypt
Might be my queſtion. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopat.*

If thou do'ſt him any ſlight diſgrace, he will *practiſe* againſt thee by poiſon. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

5. To uſe medical methods.

I never thought I ſhould try a new experiment, being little inclined to *practiſe* upon others, and as little that others ſhould *practiſe* upon me. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

6. To exerciſe any profeſſion.

PRA'CTISANT. *n. ſ.* [from *practiſe.*] An agent.

Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practiſants*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRA'CTISER. *n. ſ.* [from *practiſe.*]

1. One that practiſes any thing; one that does any thing habitually.

We will, in the principles of the politician, ſhew how little efficacy they have to advance the *practiſer* of them to the things they aſpire to. *South's Sermons.*

2. One who preſcribes medical treatment.

Sweet *practiſer*, thy phyſick I will try,
That miniſters thine own death if I die. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had reaſoned myſelf into an opinion, that the uſe of phyſicians, unleſs in ſome acute diſeaſe, was a great venture, and that their greateſt *practiſers* practiſed leaſt upon themſelves. *Temple.*

PRACTI'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *practice.*]

1. He who is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art.

The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners* to exerciſe themſelves in the tranſlatory. *Arbuthnot.*

I do not know a more univerſal and unneceſſary miſtake among the clergy, but eſpecially the younger *practitioners*. *Swift.*

2. One who uſes any ſly or dangerous arts.

There are ſome papiſtical *practitioners* among you. *Whitg.*

3. One who does any thing habitually.

He muſt be firſt an exerciſed, thorough-paced *practitioner* of theſe vices himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

PRÆCO'GNITA. n. ſ. [Latin.] Things previouſly known in order to underſtanding ſomething elſe; thus the ſtructure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of phyſick.

Either all knowledge does not depend on certain *præcognita* or general maxims, called principles, or elſe theſe are principles. *Locke.*

PRAGMA'TICK. } *adj.* [πράγματα; *pragmatique*, Fr.]
PRAGMA'TICAL. } Meddling; impertinently buſy; aſſuming buſineſs without leave or invitation.

No ſham ſo groſs, but it will paſs upon a weak man that is *pragmatical* and inquiſitive. *L'Eſtrange.*

Common eſtimation puts an ill character upon *pragmatick* meddling people. *Government of the Tongue.*

He underſtands no more of his own affairs than a child; he has got a ſort of a *pragmatical* ſilly jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my hands. *Arbuthnot.*

The fellow grew ſo *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*

Such a backwardneſs there was among good men to engage with an uſurping people, and *pragmatical* ambitious orators. *Swift.*

They are *pragmatical* enough to ſtand on the watch tower, but who aſſigned them the poſt? *Swift.*

PRAGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pragmatical.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pragmatical.*] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. *n. ſ.* [*prijs*, Dutch.]

1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity.

Beſt of fruits, whoſe taſte has taught
The tongue, not made for ſpeech, to ſpeak thy *praiſe*. *Milton.*

Lucan, content with *praiſe*, may lie at eaſe
In coſtly grotts and marble palaces;
But to poor Baſſus what avails a name,
To ſtarve on compliments and empty fame! *Dryden.*

2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.

He hath put a new ſong in my mouth, even *praiſe* unto our God. *Pſalm* xl. 3.

To God glory and *praiſe*. *Milton.*

3. Ground or reaſon of praiſe.

Praiſeworthy actions are by thee embrac'd;
And 'tis my *praiſe* to make thy praiſes laſt. *Dryden.*

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*prijſen*, Dutch.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.

Will God incenſe his ire
For ſuch a petty treſpaſs, and not *praiſe*
Rather your dauntleſs virtue? *Milton.*

We *praiſe* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praiſe* a foe. *Dryden.*

2. To glorify in worſhip.

The ſhepherds returned, glorifying and *praiſing* God for all the things that they had heard and ſeen. *Luke*, ii. 20.

One generation ſhall *praiſe* thy works to another, and declare thy mighty works. *Pſalm* cxlv. 4.

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning, *praiſed* God and his works. *Milton.*

PRAI'SEFUL. *adj.* [*praiſe* and *full.*] Laudable; commendable. Not now in uſe.

Of whoſe high praiſe, and *praiſeful* bliſs,
Goodneſs the pen, heaven the paper is. *Sidney.*

He ordain'd a lady for his priſe,
Generally *praiſeful*, fair and young, and ſkill'd in houſewiferies. *Chapman's Iliad.*

PRAI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *praiſe.*] One who praiſes; an applauder; a commender.

We men, and *praiſers* of men, ſhould remember, that if we have ſuch excellencies, it is reaſon to think them excellent creatures, of whom we are. *Sidney.*

Forgive me, if my verſe but ſay you are
A Sidney: but in that extend as far
As loudeſt *praiſers*. *Ben. Johnſon's Epig.*

Turn to God, who knows I think this true,
And uſeth oft, when ſuch a heart miſſays,
To make it good; for ſuch a *praiſer* prays. *Donne.*

PRAISEWO'RTHY. *adj.* [*praiſe* and *worthy.*] Commendable; deſerving praiſe.

The Tritonian goddeſs having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her *praiſeworthy* workmanſhip to yield. *Spenſer.*

Since men have left to do *praiſeworthy* things,
Moſt think all praiſes flatteries; but truth brings
That ſound, and that authority with her name,
As to be rais'd by her is only fame. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Firmus, who ſeized upon Egypt, was ſo far *praiſeworthy*, that he encouraged trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PRAME. *n. ſ.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Bailey.*

To PRANCE. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch, to ſet one's ſelf to ſhow.]

1. To ſpring and bound in high mettle.

Here's no fantaſtick maſk, nor dance,
But of our kids that friſk and *prance*;
Nor wars are ſeen,
Unleſs upon the green,
Two harmleſs lambs are butting one the other. *Wotton.*

With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near,
Now rule thy *prancing* ſteeds, lac'd charioteer. *Gay.*

Far be the ſpirit of the chace from them,
To ſpring the fence, to rein the *prancing* ſteed. *Thomſon.*

2. To ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly.

The horſes hoofs were broken by means of the *prancings*, the *prancings* of their mighty ones. *Judges*, v. 22.

I ſee
Th' inſulting tyrant, *prancing* o'er the field,
Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in ſlaughter,
His horſes hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addiſon.*

3. To move in a warlike or ſhowy manner.

We ſhould neither have meat to eat, nor manufacture to clothe us, unleſs we could *prance* about in coats of mail, or eat braſs. *Swift.*

To PRANK. *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation.

Some *prank* their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen.*

In wine and meats ſhe flow'd above the bank,
And in exceſs exceeded her own might,
In ſumptuous tire ſhe joy'd herſelf to *prank*,
But of her love too laviſh. *Fairy Queen.*

Theſe are the tribunes of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I deſpiſe them:
For they do *prank* them in authority
Againſt all noble ſufferance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your high ſelf,
The gracious mark o' th' land, you have obſcur'd
With a ſwain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,
Moſt goddeſs-like *prank'd* up. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks*, her mind attracts my ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

I had not unlock'd my lips
In this unhallowed air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment as mine eyes,
Obtruding falſe rules, *prankt* in reaſon's garb. *Milton.*

PRANK. *n. ſ.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a wicked act.

Lay home to him;
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such is thy audacious wickedneſs,
Thy lewd, peſtif'rous, and diſſentious *pranks*,
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakeſpeare.*

They cauſed the table to be covered, and meat ſet on, which was no ſooner ſet down, than in came the harpies, and played their accuſtomed *pranks*. *Raleigh.*

They put on their cloaths, and played all thoſe *pranks* you have taken notice of. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

PRA'SON. *n. ſ.* [πράσον.] A leek: alſo a ſea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk careleſsly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle.

His knowledge or ſkill is in *prating* too much. *Tuſſer.*

Behold me, which owe
A moiety of the throne, here ſtanding
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore
Who pleaſe to hear. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

This ſtarved juſtice hath *prated* to me of the wildneſs of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-ſtreet; and every third word a lie. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

After Flammock and the blackſmith had, by joint and ſeveral *pratings*, found tokens of conſent in the multitude, they offered themſelves to lead them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Oh liſten with attentive ſight
To what my *prating* eyes indite! *Cleaveland.*

What nonſenſe would the fool thy maſter *prate*,
When thou, his knave, canſt talk at ſuch a rate! *Dryd.*

She firſt did wit's prerogative remove,
And made a fool preſume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

This is the way of the world; the deaf will *prate* of diſcords in muſick. *Watts.*

PRATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tattle; ſlight talk; unmeaning loquacity.

If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,
He will awake my mercy which lies dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;
Oh, what a conflict do I feel! *Denham's Sophy.*

PRA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *prate.*] An idle talker; a chatterer.

When expectation rages in my blood,
Is this a time, thou *prater?* hence be gone. *Southern.*

PRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *prate.*] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRATTIQUE. *n. ſ.* [French; *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the maſter of a ſhip to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious diſeaſe. *Bailey.*

To PRATTLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate.*] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.

But I *prattle*
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts
I therein do forget. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

What the great ones do, the leſs will *prattle* of. *Shakeſpeare.*

A French woman teaches an Engliſh girl to ſpeak and read French, by only *prattling* to her. *Locke.*

There is not ſo much pleaſure to have a child *prattle* agreeably, as to reaſon well. *Locke on Education.*

His tongue, his *prattling* tongue, had chang'd him quite
To ſooty blackneſs, from the pureſt white. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

A little lively ruſtick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treaſon a whole evening. *Addiſon.*

I muſt *prattle* on,
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour. *Prior.*

Let cred'lous boys and *prattling* nurſes tell,
How if the feſtival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from lib'ral horn ſhall ſtrow the year. *Gay.*

PRA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity.

In a theatre the eyes of men,
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the ſtage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

The bookiſh theorick,
Wherein the toged conſuls can propoſe
As maſterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The inſignificant *prattle* and endleſs garrulity of the philoſophy of the ſchools. *Glanville.*

PRA'TTLER. *n. ſ.* [from *prattle.*] A trifling talker; a chatterer.

Poor *prattler!* how thou talk'ſt! *Shakeſpeare.*

Prattler, no more, I ſay;
My thoughts muſt work, but like a noiſeleſs ſphere,
Harmonious peace muſt rock them all the day;
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*pravitas*, Latin.] Corruption; badneſs; malignity.

Doubt not but that ſin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii.

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

I will ſhew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the underſtanding to a diſbelief of Chriſtianity. *South.*

PRAWN. *n. ſ.* A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh, like a ſhrimp, but larger.

I had *prawns*, and borrowed a meſs of vinegar. *Shak.*

To PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Italian.]

1. To make petitions to Heaven.

I will buy with you, ſell with you; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pray for this good man and his iſſue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ne'er throughout the year to church thou go'ſt,
Except it be to *pray* againſt thy foes. *Shakeſpeare.*

I tell him, we ſhall ſtay here at the leaſt a month; and he heartily *prays* ſome occaſion may detain us longer. *Shakeſp.*

Is any ſick? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them *pray* over him. *James*, v. 14.

Unſkilful with what words to *pray*, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton.*

He that *prays*, deſpairs not; but ſad is the condition of him that cannot *pray*; happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Thou, Turnus, ſhalt atone it by thy fate,
And *pray* to Heav'n for peace, but *pray* too late. *Dryd.*

He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my ſucceſs;
He was ſo true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes. *Dryden.*

Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how raſh would it be to accuſe God of not hearing your prayers, becauſe you found your diſeaſe ſtill continue! *Wake.*

2. To entreat; to aſk ſubmiſſively.

You ſhall find
A conqu'ror that will *pray* in aid for kindneſs,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pray that in towns and temples of renown,
The name of great Anchiſes may be known. *Dryden.*

3. *I* PRAY; that is, *I* pray *you to tell me*, is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion.

But *I pray*, in this mechanical formation, when the ferment was expanded to the extremities of the arteries, why did it not break through the receptacle? *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Sometimes only *pray* elliptically.

Barnard in ſpirit, ſenſe, and truth abounds;
Pray then what wants he? fourſcore thouſand pounds. *Pope.*

To PRAY. *v. a.*

1. To ſupplicate; to implore; to addreſs with ſubmiſſive petitions.

How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton.*

2. To aſk for as a ſupplicant.

He that will have the benefit of this act, muſt *pray* a prohibition before a ſentence in the eccleſiaſtical court. *Ayliffe.*

3. To entreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my colleague Antonius I may ſpeak with him;
And as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And *pray* him with the tribunes to come to me. *B. Johnſ.*

PRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [*priere*, Fr.]

1. Petition to Heaven.

They did ſay their *prayers*, and addreſs'd them
Again to ſleep. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

O remember, God!
O hear her *prayer* for them as now for us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were he as famous and as bold in war,
As he is fam'd for mildneſs, peace, and *prayer*. *Shakeſp.*

My heart's deſire and *prayer* to God for Iſrael is, that they might be ſaved. *Rom.* x. 1.

Sighs now breath'd
Inutterable, which the Spirit of *prayer*
Inſpir'd. *Milton.*

No man can always have the ſame ſpiritual pleaſure in his *prayers*; for the greateſt ſaints have ſometimes ſuffered the baniſhment of the heart, ſometimes are fervent, ſometimes they feel a barrenneſs of devotion; for this ſpirit comes and goes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. Entreaty; ſubmiſſive importunity.

Prayer among men is ſuppoſed a means to change the perſon to whom we pray; but *prayer* to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things prayed for. *Stillingfleet.*

PRA'YERBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*prayer* and *book.*] Book of publick or private devotions.

Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,
And ſtand between two churchmen;
For on that ground I'll build a holy deſcant. *Shakeſp.*

I know not the names or number of the family which now reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* informs me. *Swift.*

PRE. [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *preſcher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects.

From that time Jeſus began to *preach*. *Matt.* iv. 17.

Prophets *preach* of thee at Jeruſalem. *Neh.* vi. 7.

Divinity would not paſs the yard and loom, the forge or anvil, nor *preaching* be taken in as an eaſier ſupplementary trade, by thoſe that diſliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

As he was ſent by his Father, ſo were the apoſtles commiſſionated by him to *preach* to the Gentile world. *Decay of Piety.*

The ſhape of our cathedral is not proper for our *preaching* auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre with galleries. *Graunt.*

To PREACH. *v. a.*

1. To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations.

The Jews of Theſſalonica had knowledge that the word of God was *preached* of Paul. *Acts.*

2. To inculcate publickly; to teach with earneſtneſs.

There is not any thing publickly notified, but we may properly ſay it is *preached*. *Hooker.*

He oft to them *preach'd*
Converſion and repentance. *Milton.*

Can they *preach* up equality of birth,
And tell us how we all began from earth? *Dryden.*

Huge heaps of ſlain;
Among the reſt the rich Galeſus lies,
A good old man, while peace he *preach'd* in vain,
Amidſt the madneſs of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

PREACH. *n. ſ.* [*preſche*, Fr. from the verb.] A diſcourſe; a religious oration.

This overſight occaſioned the French ſpitefully to term religion in that ſort exerciſed, a mere *preach*. *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER. *n. ſ.* [*preſcheur*, Fr. from *preach.*]

1. One who diſcourſes publickly upon religious ſubjects.

The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the *preachers*. *Pſalm* lxviii. 11.

You may hear the ſound of a *preacher*'s voice, when you cannot diſtinguiſh what he ſaith. *Bacon.*

Here lies a truly honeſt man,
One of thoſe few that in this town
Honour all *preachers*; hear their own. *Craſhaw.*

2. One who inculcates any thing with earneſtneſs and vehemence.

No *preacher* is liſtened to but Time, which gives us the ſame train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift.*

PREA'CHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preach.*] A ſermon mentioned in contempt; a diſcourſe affectedly ſolemn.

Was't you that revell'd in our parliament,
And made a *preachment* of your high deſcent? *Shakeſp.*

All this is but a *preachment* upon the text at laſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRE'AMBLE. *n. ſ.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.

How were it poſſible that the church ſhould any way elſe with ſuch eaſe and certainty provide, that none of her children may, as Adam, diſſemble that wretchedneſs, the penitent confeſſion whereof is ſo neceſſary a *preamble*, eſpecially to common prayer. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Truth as in this we do not violate, ſo neither is the ſame gainſayed or croſſed, no not in thoſe very *preambles* placed before certain readings, wherein the ſteps of the Latin ſervice book have been ſomewhat too nearly followed. *Hooker.*

Doors ſhut, viſits forbidden, and divers conteſtations with the queen, all *preambles* of ruin, though now and then he did wring out ſome petty contentments. *Wotton.*

This *preamble* to that hiſtory was not improper for this relation. *Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion.*

With *preamble* ſweet
Of charming ſymphony they introduce
Their ſacred ſong, and waken raptures high. *Milton.*

I will not detain you with a long *preamble*. *Dryden.*

PREA'MBULARY. } *adj.* [from *preamble.*] Previous. Not
PREA'MBULOUS. } in uſe.

He not only undermineth the baſe of religion, but deſtroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief, and puts upon us the remoteſt error from truth. *Brown.*

PREAPPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*pre* and *apprehend.*] An opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but ſuch as regarding the clouds, behold them in ſhapes conformable to *preapprehenſions*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREASE. *n. ſ.* Preſs; crowd. *Spenſer.* See PRESS.

A ſhip into the ſacred ſeas,
New-built, now launch we; and from out our *preaſe*
Chuſe two and fifty youths. *Chapman.*

PREA'SING. *part. adj.* Crowding. *Spenſer.*

PRE'BEND. *n. ſ.* [*præbenda*, low Latin; *prebende*, Fr.]

1. A ſtipend granted in cathedral churches.

His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a ſtipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their firſt inſtitution, were of great uſe, to be of counſel with the biſhop. *Bacon.*

PRE'BENDARY. *n. ſ.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] A ſtipendiary of a cathedral.

To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries*. *Hubberd.*

I bequeath to the Reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audeon's, my gold bottle-ſcrew. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

PRECA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*precarius*, Lat. *precaire*, Fr.] Dependent; uncertain, becauſe depending on the will of another; held by courteſy; changeable or alienable at the pleaſure of another. No word is more unſkilfully uſed than this with its derivatives. It is uſed for *uncertain* in all its ſenſes; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authors who mention the *precariouſneſs* of an *account*, of the *weather*, of a *die*.

What ſubjects will *precarious* kings regard,
A beggar ſpeaks too ſoftly to be heard. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who live under an arbitrary tyrannick power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and conſequently no privileges but what are *precarious*. *Addiſon.*

This little happineſs is ſo very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

He who rejoices in the ſtrength and beauty of youth, ſhould conſider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds theſe advantages, that a thouſand accidents may before the next dawn lay all theſe glories in the duſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY. *n. ſ.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleaſure of others.

Our ſcene *precariouſly* ſubſiſts too long
On French tranſlation and Italian ſong:
Dare to have ſenſe yourſelves; aſſert the ſtage,
Be juſtly warm'd with your own native rage. *Pope.*

PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainty; dependence on others. The following paſſage from a book, otherwiſe elegantly written, affords an example of the impropriety mentioned at the word *precarious*.

Moſt conſumptive people die of the diſcharge they ſpit up, which, with the *precariouſneſs* of the ſymptoms of an oppreſſed diaphragm from a mere lodgement of extravaſated matter, render the operation but little adviſeable. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PRECAU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*precaution*, Fr. from *præcautus*, Lat.] Preſervative caution; preventive meaſures.

Unleſs our miniſters have ſtrong aſſurances of his falling in with the grand alliance, or not oppoſing it, they cannot be too circumſpect and ſpeedy in taking their *precautions* againſt any contrary reſolution. *Addiſon on the War.*

To PRECAU'TION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr. from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

By the diſgraces, diſeaſes, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*. *Locke.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [This word is, I believe, miſtaken by the author for *præcidaneous*; *præcidaneus*, Lat. cut or ſlain before. Nor is it uſed here in its proper ſenſe.] Previous; antecedent.

That priority of particles of ſimple matter, influx of the heavens, and preparation of matter, might be antecedent and *precedaneous*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat. *preceder*, Fr.]

1. To go before in order of time.

How are we happy, ſtill in fear of harm?
But harm *precedes* not ſin. *Milton.*

Arius and Pelagius durſt provoke,
To what the centuries *preceding* ſpoke. *Dryden.*

The ruin of a ſtate is generally *preceded* by an univerſal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

2. To go before according to the adjuſtment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE. }
PRECE'DENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate of going before; priority.

2. Something going before; ſomething paſt.

I do not like, but yet it does allay
The good *precedence*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

It is an epilogue or diſcourſe, to make plain
Some obſcure *precedence* that hath tofore been ſain. *Shak.*

3. Adjuſtment of place.

The conſtable and marſhal had cognizance, touching the rights of place and *precedence*. *Hale.*

4. The foremoſt place in ceremony.

None ſure will claim in hell
Precedence; none, whoſe portion is ſmall
Of preſent pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the *precedency*. *Howel.*

That perſon hardly will be found,
With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;
Yet if another could *precedence* claim,
My fixt deſires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority.

Books will furniſh him, and give him light and *precedency* enough to go before a young follower. *Locke.*

Being diſtracted with different deſires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency*, in determining the will, to the next action. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT. *adj.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before.

Do it at once,
Or thy *precedent* ſervices are all
But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Our own *precedent* paſſions do inſtruct us
What levity's in youth. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

When you work by the imagination of another, it is neceſſary that he, by whom you work, have a *precedent* opinion of you, that you can do ſtrange things. *Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognoſticks, doth make good obſervations of the diſeaſes that enſue upon the nature of the *precedent* four ſeaſons of the year. *Bacon.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Truths, abſolutely neceſſary to ſalvation, are ſo clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unleſs we be notoriouſly wanting to ourſelves; herein the fault of the judgment is reſolved into a *precedent* default in the will. *South.*

PRE'CEDENT. *n. ſ.* [The adjective has the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, the ſubſtantive on the firſt.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the ſame kind.

Examples for caſes can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've ſpent to write it over,
The *precedent* was full as long a doing. *Shakeſpeare.*

A reaſon mighty, ſtrong and effectual,
A pattern, *precedent* and lively warrant
For me, moſt wretched, to perform the like. *Shakeſp.*

No pow'r in Venice
Can alter a decree eſtabliſhed:
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*;
And many an errour, by the ſame example,
Will ruſh into the ſtate. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

God, in the adminiſtration of his juſtice, is not tied to *precedents*; and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations ſhall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Iſrael. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Such *precedents* are numberleſs; we draw
Our right from cuſtom; cuſtom is a law. *Granville.*

PRECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir.

Follow this *precentor* of ours, in bleſſing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to thoſe enemies, which he died to give us power to reſiſt and overcome. *Hammond.*

PRE'CEPT. *n. ſ.* [*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction.

The cuſtom of leſſons furniſhes the very ſimpleſt and rudeſt ſort with infallible axioms and *precepts* of ſacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis ſufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows, that no arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

A *precept* or commandment conſiſts in, and has reſpect to, ſome moral point of doctrine, *viz.* ſuch as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

PRECE'PTIAL. *adj.* [from *precept.*] Conſiſting of precepts. A word not in uſe.

Men
Can counſel, and give comfort to that grief
Which they themſelves not feel; but taſting it,
Their counſel turns to paſſion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage;
Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a ſilken thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRECE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*preceptivus.* Lat. from *precept.*] Containing precepts; giving precepts.

The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetick, and all other parts of ſacred writ, were moſt ſeduloully, moſt religiouſly guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

As the *preceptive* part enjoins the moſt exact virtue, ſo is it moſt advantageouſly enforced by the promiſſory, which, in reſpect of the rewards, and the manner of propoſing them, is adapted to the ſame end. *Decay of Piety.*

The leſſon given us here, is *preceptive* to us not to do any thing but upon due conſideration. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRECE'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [*præceptor*, Latin; *precepteur*, French.] A teacher; a tutor.

Paſſionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *preceptors* give children, they will not be aſhamed to beſtow on others. *Locke.*

It was to thee, great Stagyrite unknown,
And thy *preceptor* of divine renown. *Blackmore.*

PRECE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *præcedo*, *præceſſus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRECI'NCT. *n. ſ.* [*præcinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit; boundary.

The main body of the ſea being one, yet within divers *precincts*, hath divers names; ſo the catholick church is in like ſort divided into a number of diſtinct ſocieties. *Hooker.*

Through all reſtraint broke looſe, he wings his way
Not far off heav'n, in the *precincts* of light,
Directly towards the new-created world. *Milton.*

PRECIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *pretioſus*, Lat.]

1. Value; preciouſneſs.

2. Any thing of high price.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *precioſities*, and hath the tuition of the thumb ſcarce unto the ſecond joint. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Barbarians ſeem to exceed them in the curioſity of their application of theſe *precioſities*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PRE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretioſus*, Lat.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth.

Many things, which are moſt *precious*, are neglected only becauſe the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

I cannot but remember ſuch things were,
That were moſt *precious* to me. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Why in that rawneſs left you wife and children,
Thoſe *precious* motives, thoſe ſtrong knots of love,
Without leave taking? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I never ſaw
Such *precious* deeds in one that promis'd nought
But begg'ry and poor luck. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Theſe virtues are the hidden beauties of a ſoul, which make it lovely and *precious* in his ſight, from whom no ſecrets are concealed. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Coſtly; of great price: as, *a* precious *ſtone.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that ſoil may beſt
Deſerve the *precious* bane. *Milton.*

3. Worthleſs. An epithet of contempt or irony.

More of the ſame kind, concerning theſe *precious* ſaints amongſt the Turks, may be ſeen in Pietro della valle. *Locke.*

PRE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *precious.*]

1. Valuably; to a great price.

2. Contemptibly. In irony.

PRE'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *precious.*] Valuableneſs; worth; price.

Its *preciouſneſs* equalled the price of pearls. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE. *n. ſ.* [*præcipitium*, Latin; *precipice*, French.] A headlong ſteep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
And woo your own deſtruction. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Where the water daſheth more againſt the bottom, there it moveth more ſwiftly and more in *precipice*; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*

I, ere long, that *precipice* muſt tread,
Whence none return, that leads unto the dead. *Sandys.*

No ſtupendous *precipice* denies
Acceſs, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes,
And ſinks in minutes, which in ages roſe. *Dryden.*

His gen'rous mind the fair ideas drew
Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;
Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew,
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; becauſe a good coachman never drives ſo well as when he is drunk; and then ſhew your ſkill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*. *Swift.*

PRECI'PITANCE. }
PRECI'PITANCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *precipitant.*] Raſh haſte; headlong hurry.

Thither they haſte with glad *precipitance*. *Milton.*

'Tis not likely that one of a thouſand ſuch *precipitancies* ſhould be crowned with ſo unexpected an iſſue. *Glanville.*

As the chymiſt, by catching at it too ſoon, loſt the philoſophical elixir, ſo *precipitancy* of our underſtanding is an occaſion of error. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

We apply preſent remedies according unto indications, reſpecting rather the acuteneſs of diſeaſe and *precipitancy* of occaſion, than the riſing or ſetting of ſtars. *Brown.*

Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to ſend a letter to the ſecretary. *Gulliver's Trav.*

A raſhneſs and *precipitance* of judgment, and haſtineſs to believe ſomething on one ſide or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Watts's Logick.*

PRECI'PITANT. *adj.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.]

1. Falling or ruſhing headlong.

Without longer pauſe,
Downright into the world's firſt region throws
His flight *precipitant*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

The birds heedleſs while they ſtrain
Their tuneful throats, the tow'ring heavy lead
O'ertakes their ſpeed; they leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Phillips.*

2. Haſty; urged with violent haſte.

Should he return, that troop ſo blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight,
And curſe their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight. *Pope.*

3. Raſhly hurried.

The commotions in Ireland were ſo ſudden and ſo violent, that it was hard to diſcern the riſe, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion. *King Charles.*

PRECI'PITANTLY. *adv.* [from *precipitant.*] In headlong haſte; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr. in all the ſenſes.]

1. To throw headlong.

She had a king to her ſon-in-law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reaſons, *precipitated* and baniſhed the world into a nunnery. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Ere vengeance
Precipitate thee with augmented pain. *Milton.*

They were wont, upon a ſuperſtition, to *precipitate* a man from ſome high cliff into the ſea, tying about him with ſtrings many great fowls. *Wilkins.*

The virgin from the ground
Upſtarting freſh, already clos'd the wound,
Precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

The goddeſs guides her ſon, and turns him from the light,
Herſelf involv'd in clouds, *precipitates* her flight. *Dryd.*

2. To haſten unexpectedly.

Short, intermittent and ſwift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into conſumptions. *Harvey.*

3. To hurry blindly or raſhly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well; but if they be ſtout and daring, it may *precipitate* their deſigns, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

Dear Erythræa, let not ſuch blind fury
Precipitate your thoughts, nor ſet them working,
Till time ſhall lend them better means,
Than loſt complaints. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymiſtry oppoſed to ſublime.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corroſive liquors into inviſible parts, yet may preſently be *precipitated*, ſo as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Coſmol.*

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. n.*

1. To fall headlong.

Had'ſt thou been aught but goſs'mer feathers,
So many fathom down *precipitating*,
Thou'dſt ſhiver like an egg. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. To fall to the bottom as a ſediment.

By ſtrong water every metal will *precipitate*. *Bacon.*

3. To haſten without juſt preparation.

Neither did the rebels ſpoil the country, neither on the other ſide did their forces encreaſe, which might haſten him to *precipitate* and aſſail them. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Steeply falling.

Barcephas ſaith, It was neceſſary this paradiſe ſhould be ſet at ſuch a height, becauſe the four rivers, had they not fallen ſo *precipitate*, could not have had ſufficient force to thruſt themſelves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*

When the full ſtores their ancient bounds diſdain,
Precipitate the furious torrent flows;
In vain would ſpeed avoid, or ſtrength oppoſe. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; haſty; raſhly haſty.

The archbiſhop, too *precipitate* in preſſing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

3. Haſty; violent.

Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; it was the moſt *precipitate* caſe I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

PRECI'PITATE. *n. ſ.* A corroſive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the eſcar ſeparated, I rubbed the ſuper-excreſcence of fleſh with the vitriol-ſtone, or ſprinkled it with *precipitate*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PRECI'PITATELY. *adv.* [from *precipitate.*]

1. Headlong; ſteeply down.

2. Haſtily; in blind hurry.

It may happen to thoſe who vent praiſe or cenſure too *precipitately*, as it did to an Engliſh poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promiſe which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not ſo bold Arnall; with a weight of ſcull
Furious he ſinks, *precipitately* dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*

PRECIPITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*precipitation*, Fr. from *precipitate.*]

1. The act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the *precipitation* might down-ſtretch
Below the beam of ſight, yet will I ſtill
Be this to them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cauſe than the hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the ſea. *Woodward.*

3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haſte.

Here is none of the hurry and *precipitation*, none of the bluſtering and violence, which muſt have attended thoſe ſuppoſititious changes. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. In chemiſtry, ſubſidency: contrary to ſublimation.

Separation is wrought by *precipitation* or ſublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The *precipitation* of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the ſtrata underneath amongſt the ſand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been ſo ungratefully abuſed by its former inhabitants. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

PRECI'PITOUS. *adj.* [*præcipites*, Lat.]

1. Headlong; ſteep.

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be daſhed in pieces by ſuch a *precipitous* fall as they intended. *King Charles.*

2. Haſty; ſudden.

Though the attempts of ſome have been *precipitous*, and their enquiries ſo audacious as to have loſt themſelves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of moſt defected by the way. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

How precious the time is, how *precipitous* the occaſion, how many things to be done in their juſt ſeaſon, after once a ground is in order. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

3. Raſh; heady.

Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our triple hold,
Advice unſafe, *precipitous* and bold. *Dryden.*

PRE'CISE. *adj.* [*precis*, Fr. *præciſus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; ſtrict; nice; having ſtrict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preſerve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in uſe, not without *preciſe* direction from God himſelf. *Hooker, b.* i.

You'll not bear a letter for me; you ſtand upon your honour; why, thou unconfinable baſeneſs, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour *preciſe*. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtate hath given you licence to ſtay on land ſix weeks; and let it not trouble you if your occaſions aſk farther time, for the law in this point is not *preciſe*. *Bacon.*

Let us deſcend from this top
Of ſpeculation; for the hour *preciſe*
Exacts our parting. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xiii.

In human actions there are no degrees and *preciſe* natural limits deſcribed, but a latitude is indulged. *Taylor.*

The reaſonings muſt be *preciſe*, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The *preciſe* difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective, things of the ſame kind. *Watts.*

2. Formal; finical; ſolemnly and ſuperſtitiouſly exact.

The raillery of the wits in King Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called *preciſe*, was carried to ſo great an extravagance, that it almoſt put all Chriſtianity out of countenance. *Addiſon.*

PRECI'SELY. *adv.* [from *preciſe.*]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greateſt to the leaſt, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himſelf *preciſely* inſtituted? *Hooker, b.* v.

When the Lord had once *preciſely* ſet down a form of executing that wherein we are to ſerve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker, b.* ii.

He knows,
He cannot ſo *preciſely* weed this land,
As his miſdoubts preſent occaſion,
His foes are ſo enrooted with his friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where more of theſe orders than one ſhall be ſet in ſeveral ſtories, there muſt be an exquiſite care to place the columns *preciſely* one over another. *Wotton's Architecture.*

In his tract my weary feet have ſtept,
His undeclined ways *preciſely* kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot ſhew *preciſely* an exact account of the moon, becauſe of the inequality of the motions of the ſun and of the moon. *Holder.*

Meaſuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch *preciſely*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. With ſuperſtitious formality; with too much ſcrupuloſity; with troubleſome ceremony.

PRECI'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preciſe.*] Exactneſs; rigid nicety.

I will diſtinguiſh the caſes; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to ſever them with too much *preciſeneſs*. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular ſtudies, keep to them, not with a ſuperſtitious *preciſeneſs*, but with ſome good degrees of a regular conſtancy. *Watts.*

PRECI'SIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *preciſe.*]

1. One who limits or reſtrains.

Though love uſe reaſon for his *preciſian*, he admits him not for his counſellor. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. One who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous.

A profane perſon calls a man of piety a *preciſian*. *Watts.*

PRECI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*preciſion*, Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular ſpecies of being; unleſs he can think of it with and without *preciſion* at the ſame time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmoſt *preciſions* of fractions in theſe computations as not neceſſary; theſe whole numbers ſhewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I was unable to treat this part more in detail, without ſacrificing perſpicuity to ornament, without wandering from the *preciſion* or breaking the chain of reaſoning. *Pope.*

PRECI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *preciſus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not abſolutely relative to the preſent purpoſe.

Preciſive abſtraction is when we conſider thoſe things apart, which cannot really exiſt apart; as when we conſider mode, without conſidering its ſubſtance or ſubject. *Watts.*

To **PRECLU'DE.** *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Lat.] To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adverſaries, that we do not determine the final cauſe of the ſyſtematical parts of the world, merely as they have reſpect to the exigences or conveniences of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them ſuch an acceptation of chance, you have *precluded* yourſelf from any more reaſoning againſt them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely eſteem you; none but that which no bills can *preclude*, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

PRECO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*præcocis*, Lat. *precoſe*, Fr.] Ripe before the time.

Many *precocious* trees, and ſuch as have their ſpring in the winter, may be found in moſt parts. *Brown.*

PRECO'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *precocious*.] Ripeneſs before the time.

Some impute the cauſe of his fall to a *precocity* of ſpirit and valour in him; and that therefore ſome infectious ſouthern air did blaſt him. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To **PRECO'GITATE.** *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Latin.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEI'T. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *conceit*.] An opinion previouſly formed.

A thing in reaſon impoſſible, which notwithſtanding through their miſfaſhioned *preconceit*, appeared unto them no leſs certain than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Hooker.*

To **PRECONCEI'VE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive*.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way ſeemeth the longer, becauſe the eye hath *preconceived* it ſhorter than the truth; and the fruſtrations of that maketh it ſeem ſo. *Bacon.*

Fondneſs of *preconceived* opinions is not like to render your reports ſuſpect, nor for want of ſagacity or care, defective. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The reaſon why men are ſo weak in governing is, becauſe moſt things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their *preconceived* ends, but they are forced to comply ſubſequently. *South's Sermons.*

PRECONCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *conception*.] Opinion previouſly formed.

Cuſtom with moſt men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we ſhape the diſcourſe of reaſon itſelf. *Hakewell.*

PRECO'NTRACT. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *contract*. This was formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable.] A contract previous to another.

He is your huſband on a *precontract*;
To bring you thus together, 'tis no ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **PRECONTRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *contract*.] To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are ſuch as a man cannot make his wife, though he himſelf be unmarried, becauſe they are already *precontracted* to ſome other; or elſe are in too near a degree of affinity or conſanguinity. *Ayliffe.*

PRECU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [from *præcurro*, Lat.] Forerunning.

The like *precurſe* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding ſtill the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on,
Have heaven and earth together demonſtrated. *Shakeſp.*

PRECU'RSOR. *n. ſ.* [*præcurſor*, Lat. *precurſeur*, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

Jove's lightnings, the *precurſers*
Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary
Were not. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

This contagion might have been preſaged upon conſideration of its *precurſors*, *viz.* a rude winter and a cloſe ſulphurous and fiery air. *Harvey on the Plague.*

Thomas Burnet played the *precurſer* to the coming of Homer in his Homerides. *Pope.*

PREDA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Living by prey.

As thoſe are endowed with poiſon, becauſe they are *predaceous*; ſo theſe need it not, becauſe their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without conteſt. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL. *adj.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Robbing; practiſing plunder. This word is not countenanced from analogy.

Sarmatia, laid by *predal* rapine low,
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and ſought relief in vain.
Sa. Boyſe.

PRE'DATORY. *adj.* [*prædatorius*, Lat. from *præda*, Lat.]

1. Plundering; practiſing rapine.

The king called his parliament, where he exaggerated the malice, and the cruel *predatory* war made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

The evils that come of exerciſe are, that it maketh the ſpirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

PREDECEA'SED. *adj.* [*præ* and *deceaſed*.] Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began upon an honourable reſpect, and worn as a memorable trophy of *predeceaſed* valour? *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

PREDECE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*predeceſſeur*, Fr. *præ* and *decedo*, Lat.]

1. One that was in any ſtate or place before another.

In theſe paſtoral paſtimes, a great many days were ſpent to follow their flying *predeceſſors*. *Sidney.*

There is cauſe, why we ſhould be ſlow and unwilling to change, without very urgent neceſſity, the ancient ordinances, rites, and long approved cuſtoms of our venerable *predeceſſors*. *Hooker.*

If I ſeem partial to my *predeceſſor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

The preſent pope, who is well acquainted with the ſecret hiſtory, and the weakneſs of his *predeceſſor*, ſeems reſolved to bring the project to its perfection. *Addiſon.*

The more beauteous Cloe ſat to thee,
Good Howard, emulous of Apelles' art:
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,
And flames that pierc'd thy *predeceſſor*'s heart. *Prior.*

2. Anceſtors.

PREDESTINA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *predeſtinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination.

Why does the *predeſtinarian* ſo adventurouſly climb into heaven, to ranſack the celeſtial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with leſs labour he may ſecure an authentick tranſcript within himſelf? *Decay of Piety.*

To **PREDE'STINATE.** *v. a.* [*predeſtiner*, French; *præ* and *deſtino*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree.

Some gentleman or other ſhall eſcape a *predeſtinate* ſcratcht face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whom he did foreknow, he alſo did *predeſtinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Romans*, viii. 29.

Having *predeſtinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jeſus Chriſt to himſelf. *Eph.* i. 5.

To **PREDE'STINATE.** *v. n.* To hold predeſtination. In ludicrous language.

His ruff creſt he rears,
And pricks up his *predeſtinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*predeſtination*, Fr. from *predeſtinate*.] Fatal decree; pre-ordination.

Predeſtination we can difference no otherwiſe from providence and preſcience, than this, that preſcience only foreſeeth, Providence foreſeeth and careth for, and hath reſpect to all creatures, and *predeſtination* is only of men; and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their ſalvation properly in the common uſe of divines; or perdition, as ſome have uſed it. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Nor can they juſtly accuſe
Their Maker, or their making, or their fate;
As if *predeſtination* over-rul'd
Their will, diſpos'd by abſolute decree,
Or high fore-knowledge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

PREDESTINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *predeſtinate*.] One that holds predeſtination, or the prevalence of pre-eſtabliſhed neceſſity.

Me, mine example let the Stoicks uſe,
Their ſad and cruel doctrine to maintain;
Let all *predeſtinators* me produce,
Who ſtruggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

To **PREDE'STINE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *deſtine*.] To decree beforehand.

Ye careful angels, whom eternal fate
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait,
Who turn with ſecret pow'r this reſtleſs ball,
And bid *predeſtin'd* empires riſe and fall. *Prior.*

PREDETERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*predetermination*. Fr. *præ* and *determination*.] Determination made beforehand.

This *predetermination* of God's own will is ſo far from being the determining of ours, that it is diſtinctly the contrary; for ſuppoſing God to predetermine that I ſhall act freely; 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in reſpect of God, and not predetermined. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To **PREDETE'RMINE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree.

We ſee in brutes certain ſenſible inſtincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are *predetermined* to the convenience of the ſenſible life. *Hale.*

PRE'DIAL. *adj.* [*prædirem*, Lat.] Conſiſting of farms.

By the civil law, their *prædial* eſtates are liable to fiſcal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the ſervice of divine worſhip, but for profane uſes. *Ayliffe.*

PRE'DICABLE. *adj.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PREDI'CABLE. *n. ſ.* [*prædicabile*, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

Theſe they call the five *predicables*; becauſe every thing that is affirmed concerning any being, muſt be the genus, ſpecies, difference, ſome property or accident. *Watts.*

PREDICAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*predicament*, Fr. *prædicamentum*, Latin.]

1. A claſs or arrangement of beings or ſubſtances ranked according to their natures: called alſo categorema or category. *Harris.*

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the *predicament* of place, then that deſcription would be allowed by them as ſufficient. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks.

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only 'gainſt all other voice;
In which *predicament* I ſay thou ſtand'ſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
I ſhew the line and the *predicament*,
Wherein you range under this ſubtle king. *Shakeſp.*

PREDICAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.

PRE'DICANT. *n. ſ.* [*prædicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.

To **PRE'DICATE.** *v. a.* [*prædico*, Latin.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propoſitions, wherein a part of the complex idea, which any term ſtands for, is *predicated* of that term, are only verbal; *v. g.* to ſay that gold is a metal. *Locke.*

To **PRE'DICATE.** *v. n.* To affirm or ſpeak.

It were a preſumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect reſemblance of the incomprehenſible perfection of the Divine nature, very being itſelf not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PRE'DICATE. *n. ſ.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed of the ſubject; as, *man is rational.*

The *predicate* is that which is affirmed or denied of the ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

PREDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prædicatio*, Latin; from *predicate*.] Affirmation concerning any thing.

Let us reaſon from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence. *Locke.*

To **PREDI'CT.** *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat. *predire*, Fr.] To foretell; to foreſhow.

He is always inveighing againſt ſuch unequal diſtributions; nor does he ever ceaſe to *predict* publick ruins, till his private are repaired. *Government of the Tongue.*

PREDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*prædictio*, Lat. *prediction*, Fr. from *predict*.] Propheſy; declaration of ſomething future.

Theſe *predictions*
Are to the world in general, as to Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and dry ſummers, are good to be known. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How ſoon hath thy *prediction*, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

In Chriſt they all meet with an invincible evidence, as if they were not *predictions*, but after-relations; and the penmen of them not prophets but evangeliſts. *South's Sermons.*

He, who propheſy'd the beſt,
Approves the judgment to the reſt;
He'd rather chooſe, that I ſhould die,
Than his *prediction* prove a lie. *Swift's Miſcell.*

PREDI'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller.

Whether he has not been the cauſe of this poor man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be diſputed. *Swift.*

PREDIGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *digeſtion*.] Digeſtion too ſoon performed.

Prædigeſtion, or haſty digeſtion, fills the body full of crudities and ſeeds of diſeaſes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To **PREDISPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *diſpoſe*.] To adapt previouſly to any certain purpoſe.

Vegetable productions require heat of the ſun, to *prediſpoſe* and excite the earth and the ſeeds. *Burnet.*

Unleſs nature be *prediſpoſed* to friendſhip by its own propenſity, no arts of obligation ſhall be able to abate the ſecret hatreds of ſome perſons towards others. *South's Sermons.*

PREDISPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *diſpoſition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe.

It was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the conſtitution of the air, gathered by the *prediſpoſitions* of ſeaſons. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Tunes and airs have in themſelves ſome affinity with the affections; ſo as it is no marvel if they alter the ſpirits, conſidering that tunes have a *prediſpoſition* to the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

External accidents are often the occaſional cauſe of the king's evil; but they ſuppoſe a *prediſpoſition* of the body. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PREDO'MINANCE. }
PREDO'MINANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *dominor*, Latin.] Prevalence; ſuperiority; aſcendency; ſuperior influence.

We make guilty of our diſaſters, the ſun, the moon, and the ſtars, as if we were knaves, thieves, and treacherous by ſpherical *predominance*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

An inflammation conſiſts only of a ſanguineous affluxion, or elſe is denominable from other humours, according to the *predominancy* of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

In human bodies, there is an inceſſant warfare amongſt the humours for *predominancy*. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The true cauſe of the Phariſees diſbelief of Chriſt's doctrine, was the *predominance* of their covetouſneſs and ambition over their will. *South's Sermons.*

The ſeveral rays therefore in that white light do retain their colorific qualities, by which thoſe of any ſort, whenever they become more copious than the reſt, do, by their exceſs and *predominance*, cauſe their proper colour to appear. *Newton.*

PREDO'MINANT. *adj.* [*predominant*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*.] Prevalent; ſupreme in influence; aſcendent.

Miſerable were the condition of that church, the weighty affairs whereof ſhould be ordered by thoſe deliberations, wherein ſuch an humour as this were *predominant*. *Hooker.*

Foul ſubornation is *predominant*,
And equity exil'd your highneſs' land. *Shakeſpeare.*
It is a planet, that will ſtrike
Where 'tis *predominant*; and 'tis powerful. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe helps were overweighed by divers things that made againſt him, and were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Whether the ſun, *predominant* in heav'n,
Riſe on the earth; or earth riſe on the ſun. *Milton.*

I could ſhew you ſeveral pieces, where the beauties of this kind are ſo *predominant*, that you could never be able to read or underſtand them. *Swift.*

To **PREDO'MINATE.** *v. n.* [*predominer*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*. Lat.] To prevail; to be aſcendent; to be ſupreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The gods formed womens ſouls out of theſe principles which compoſe ſeveral kinds of animals; and their good or bad diſpoſition ariſes, according as ſuch and ſuch principles *predominate* in their conſtitutions. *Addiſon.*

The rays, reflected leaſt obliquely, may *predominate* over the reſt, ſo much as to cauſe a heap of ſuch particles to appear very intenſely of their colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

Where judgment is at a loſs to determine the choice of a lady who has ſeveral lovers, fancy may the more allowably *predominate*. *Clariſſa.*

To **PRE'ELECT.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect*.] To chuſe by previous decree.

PRE'EMINENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preeminence*, Fr. *præ* and *eminence*. It is ſometimes written, to avoid the junction of *ee*, *prebeminence*.]

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the *preeminence* of epick poetry. *Dryden.*

Let profit have the *preeminence* of honour in the end of poetry; pleaſure, though but the ſecond in degree, is the firſt in favour. *Dryden.*

The *preeminence* of Chriſtianity to any other religious ſcheme which preceded it, appears from this, that the moſt eminent among the Pagan philoſophers diſclaimed many of thoſe ſuperſtitious follies which are condemned by revealed religion. *Addiſon.*

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph of Arteſia's beauty, ſuch, as though Arteſia be amongſt the faireſt, yet in that company were to have the *preeminence*. *Sidney.*

He toucheth it as a ſpecial *preeminence* of Junias and Andronicus, that in Chriſtianity they were his ancients. *Hooker.*

I do inveſt you jointly with my power,
Preeminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majeſty. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The Engliſh deſired no *preeminence*, but offered equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capacity of offices and employments. *Hayward.*

Am I diſtinguiſh'd from you but by toils,
Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares!
Painful *preeminence*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which ſtandeth on record, hath *preeminence* above that which paſſeth from hand to hand, and hath no pens but the tongues, no book but the ears of men. *Hooker.*

Beyond the equator, the Southern point of the needle is ſovereign, and the North ſubmits his *preeminence*. *Brown.*

PRE'EMINENT. *adj.* [*preeminent*, Fr. *præ* and *eminent*.] Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by ſome great maker
In goodneſs and in pow'r *preeminent*. *Milton.*

We claim a proper intereſt above others, in the *preeminent* rights of the houſhold of faith. *Sprat's Sermons.*

PRE'EMPTION. *n. ſ.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchaſing before another.

Certain perſons, in the reigns of King Edward VI. and Queen Mary, ſought to make uſe of this *preemption*; but croſſed in the proſecution, or defeated in their expectation, gave it over. *Carew.*

To **PREENGA'GE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage*.] To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

The world has the unhappy advantage of *preengaging* our paſſions, at a time when we have not reflection enough to look beyond the inſtrument to the hand whoſe direction it obeys. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To Cipſeus by his friends his ſuit he mov'd,
But he was *preengag'd* by former ties. *Dryden.*
Not only made an inſtrument;
But *preengaged* without my own conſent. *Dryden.*

PREENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation.

My *preengagements* to other themes were not unknown to thoſe for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

The opinions, ſuited to their reſpective tempers, will make way to their aſſent, in ſpite of accidental *preengagements*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Men are apt to think, that thoſe obediences they pay to God ſhall, like a *preengagement*, diſannull all after-contracts made by guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

As far as opportunity and former *preengagements* will give leave. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

To **PREEN.** *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dutch, to dreſs or prank up.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more eaſily through the air: for this uſe nature has furniſhed them with two peculiar glands, which ſecrete an unctuous matter into a perforated oil-bag, out of which the bird, on occaſion, draws it with its bill. *Bailey.*

To **PREESTA'BLISH.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *eſtabliſh*.] To ſettle beforehand.

PREESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preeſtabliſh*.] Settlement beforehand.

To **PREEXI'ST.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *exiſto*, Lat.] To exiſt beforehand.

If thy *preexiſting* ſoul
Was form'd at firſt with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll. *Dryden.*

PREEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preexiſtence*, Fr. from *preexiſt.*] Exiſtence beforehand; exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body.

Wiſdom declares her antiquity and *preexiſtence* to all the works of this earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As Simonides has expoſed the vicious part of women, from the doctrine of *preexiſtence*; ſome of the ancient philoſophers have ſatyrized the vicious part of the human ſpecies, from a notion of the ſoul's poſtexiſtence. *Addiſon.*

PREEXI'STENT. *adj.* [*preexiſtent*, Fr. *præ* and *exiſtent.*] Exiſtence beforehand; preceding in exiſtence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity, becauſe they ſuppoſe man, by whoſe art they were made, *preexiſtent* to them; the workman muſt be before the work. *Burnet.*

Blind to former, as to future fate,
What mortal knows his *preexiſtent* ſtate? *Pope.*

If this *preexiſtent* eternity is not compatible with a ſucceſſive duration, then ſome being, though infinitely above our finite comprehenſions, muſt have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PREFACE. *n. ſ.* [*preface*, Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.] Something ſpoken introductory to the main deſign; introduction; ſomething proemial.

This ſuperficial tale
Is but a *preface* to her worthy praiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judgment in ſtate affairs in his Utopia, than which, in the opinion of Budæus in a *preface* before it, our age hath not ſeen a thing more deep. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Heav'n's high beheſt no *preface* needs;
Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death
Defeated of his ſeizure. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

To PRE'FACE. *v. n.* [*prefari*, Lat.] To ſay ſomething introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is neceſſary to *preface*, that ſhe is the only child of a decrepid father. *Spectator*, N° 449.

To PRE'FACE. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by ſomething proemial.

Thou art raſh,
And muſt be *prefac'd* into government. *Southern.*

2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous ſenſe.

I love to wear cloaths that are fluſh,
Not *prefacing* old rags with pluſh. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'FACER. *n. ſ.* [from *preface.*] The writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all theſe ſix, the *prefacer* gave me no occaſion to write better. *Dryden.*

PRE'FATORY. *adj.* [from *preface.*] Introductory.

If this propoſition, whoſoever will be ſaved, be reſtrained only to thoſe to whom it was intended, the Chriſtians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens, who had never heard of Chriſt: after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed. *Dryden.*

PRE'FECT. *n. ſ.* [*præfectus*, Latin.] Governor; commander.

He is much
The better ſoldier, having been a tribune,
Prefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war. *Ben. Johnſon.*

It was the cuſtom in the Roman empire, for the *prefects* and vice-roys of diſtant provinces to tranſmit a relation of every thing remarkable in their adminiſtration. *Addiſon.*

PREFE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*prefecture*, Fr. *præfectura*, Latin.] Command; office of government.

To PREFE'R. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Latin.]

1. To regard more than another.

With brotherly love, in honour *prefer* one another. *Rom.*

2. With *above* before the thing poſtponed.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I *prefer* not Jeruſalem *above* my chief joy. *Pſalm* cxxxvii. 6.

3. With *before.*

He that cometh after me, is *preferred before* me; for he was before me. *John*, i. 15.

It may worthily ſeem unto you a moſt ſhameful thing, to have *preferred* an infamous peace *before* a moſt juſt war. *Knolles.*

O Spirit, that doſt *prefer*
Before all temples th' upright heart. *Milton.*

4. With *to.*

Would he rather leave this frantick ſcene,
And trees and beaſts *prefer to* courts and men? *Prior.*

5. To advance; to exalt; to raiſe.

By the recommendation of the Earl of Dunbar, he was *preferred to* the biſhoprick of Coventry and Litchfield. *Clarendon.*

He ſpake, and *to* her hand *preferr'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

6. To offer ſolemnly; to propoſe publickly; to exhibit.

They flatly diſavouch
To yield him more obedience or ſupport;
And as t' a perjur'd Duke of Lancaſter,
Their cartel of defiance they *prefer.* *Daniel.*

I, when my ſoul began to faint,
My vows and prayers *to* thee *preferr'd*;
The Lord my paſſionate complaint,
Even from his holy temple, heard. *Sandys.*

Prefer a bill againſt all kings and parliaments ſince the Conqueſt; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houſes. *Collier on Duelling.*

Take care,
Leſt thou *prefer* ſo raſh a pray'r;
Nor vainly hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve. *Prior.*

Every perſon within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accuſation, that the delinquent may ſuffer condign puniſhment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRE'FERABLE. *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer.*] Eligible before ſomething elſe. With *to* commonly before the thing refuſed.

The ſtronger ties we have to an unalterable purſuit of happineſs, which is greateſt good, the more are we free from any neceſſary compliance with our deſire, ſet upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it. *Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the ſcore due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable* to it. *Locke.*

Almoſt every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a ſcheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable* to that of any other. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Even in ſuch a ſtate as this, the pleaſures of virtue would be ſuperior to thoſe of vice, and juſtly *preferable.* *Atterbury.*

PRE'FERABLENESS. *adj.* [from *preferable.*] The ſtate of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY. *adv.* [from *preferable.*] In preference; in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuſe a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets? or how comes he to chuſe Plautus *preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*

PRE'FERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer.*]

1. The act of prefering; eſtimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

It gives as much due to good works, as is conſiſtent with the grace of the Goſpel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is conſiſtent with the precepts of the Goſpel. *Sprat.*

Leave the criticks on either ſide, to contend about the *preference* due to this or that ſort of poetry. *Dryden.*

We find in ourſelves a power to begin or forbear ſeveral actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind, ordering the doing, or not doing, ſuch a particular action. *Locke.*

The ſeveral muſical inſtruments in the hands of the Apollos, Muſes, and Fauns, might give light to the diſpute for *preference* between the ancient and modern muſick. *Addiſon.*

A ſecret pleaſure touch'd Athena's ſoul
To ſee the *pref'rence* due to ſacred age
Regarded. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. With *to* before the thing poſtponed.

This paſſes with his ſoft admirers, and gives him the *preference to* Virgil. *Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference to*, or with neglect of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary. *Locke.*

3. With *above.*

I ſhall give an account of ſome of thoſe appropriate and diſcriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference above* the moſt perfect brutal nature. *Hale.*

4. With *before.*

Herein is evident the viſible diſcrimination between the human nature, and its *preference before* it. *Hale.*

5. With *over.*

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reaſonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge *over* another. *Locke.*

PREFE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *prefer.*]

1. Advancement to a higher ſtation.

I'll move the king
To any ſhape of thy *preferment*, ſuch
As thou'lt deſire. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

If you hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Princes muſt, by a vigorous exerciſe of that law, make it every man's intereſt and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a diſgrace, and the certain ruin to *preferment* or pretenſions. *Swift.*

2. A place of honour or profit.

All *preferments* ſhould be placed upon fit men. *L'Eſtran.*

3. Preference; act of prefering. Not in uſe.

All which declare a natural *preferment* of the one unto the motion before the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREFE'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To ſhew by an antecedent repreſentation.

PREFIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prefigurate.*] Antecedent repreſentation.

The ſame Providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other; the former being pledges, as well as *prefigurations*, of the latter. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The variety of propheſies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accompliſhment in the author of this inſtitution. *Norris.*

To PREFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To exhibit by antecedent repreſentation.

What the Old Teſtament hath, the very ſame the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a ſhadow, is here brought forth into the open ſun; things there *prefigured*, are here performed. *Hooker.*

Such piety, ſo chaſte uſe of God's day,
That what we turn to feaſt, ſhe turn'd to pray,
And did *prefigure* here in devout taſte,
The reſt of her high Sabbath, which ſhall laſt. *Donne.*

If ſhame ſuperadded to loſs, and both met together, as the ſinners portion here, perfectly *prefiguring* the two ſaddeſt ingredients in hell, deprivation of the bliſsful viſion, and confuſion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

To PREFI'NE. *v. a.* [*prefinir*, Fr. *præfinio*, Latin.] To limit beforehand.

He, in his immoderate deſires, *prefined* unto himſelf three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in ſo many hundreds. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To PREFI'X. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.]

1. To appoint beforehand.

At the *prefix'd* hour of her awaking,
Came I to take her from her kindred's vault. *Shakeſp.*

A time *prefix*, and think of meat laſt. *Sandys.*

Its inundation conſtantly increaſeth the ſeventh day of June; wherein a larger form of ſpeech were ſafer, than that which punctually *prefixeth* a conſtant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only ſerv'd to ſhow,
He durſt that duty pay we all did owe:
Th' attempt was fair; but Heav'n's *prefixed* hour
Not come. *Dryden.*

2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh.

Becauſe I would *prefix* ſome certain boundary between them, the old ſtatutes end with King Edward II. the new or later ſtatutes begin with King Edward III. *Hale.*

Theſe boundaries of ſpecies are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any ſuch *prefixed* bounds. *Locke.*

3. To put before another thing: as, *he* prefixed *an advertiſement to his book.*

PREFI'X. *n. ſ.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its ſignification.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *prefixa* and affixa, the former to ſignify ſome few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns poſſeſſive and relative. *Clarke.*

It is a *prefix* of augmentation to many words in that language. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREFI'XION. *n. ſ.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *prefix.*] The act of prefixing. *Dict.*

To PREFO'RM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form.*] To form beforehand.

If you conſider the true cauſe,
Why all theſe things change, from their ordinance,
Their natures and *preformed* faculties,
To monſtrous quality; why you ſhall find,
That Heav'n made them inſtruments of fear
Unto ſome monſtrous ſtate. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

PRE'GNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *pregnant.*]

1. The ſtate of being with young.

The breaſt is encompaſſed with ribs, and the belly left free, for reſpiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extenſion in the time of their *pregnancy.* *Ray on the Creat.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulneſs; inventive power; acuteneſs.

Pregnancy is made a tapſter, and hath his quick wit waſted in giving reckonings. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

This writer, out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of inſinuating the groſſeſt reflections under the appearance of admonitions. *Swift's Miſcell.*

PRE'GNANT. *adj.* [*pregnant*, Fr. *prægnans*, Lat.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Thou
Dove-like ſat'ſt brooding on the vaſt abyſs,
And mad'ſt it *pregnant.* *Milton.*

His town, as fame reports, was built of old
By Danae, *pregnant* with almighty gold. *Dryden.*

Through either ocean, fooliſh man!
That *pregnant* word ſent forth again,
Might to a world extend each atom there,
For every drop call forth a ſea, a heav'n for ev'ry ſtar. *Prior.*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.

All theſe in their *pregnant* cauſes mixt. *Milton.*

Call the floods from high, to ruſh amain
With *pregnant* ſtreams, to ſwell the teeming grain. *Dryd.*

3. Full of conſequence.

Theſe knew not the juſt motives and *pregnant* grounds, with which I thought myſelf furniſhed. *King Charles.*

An egregious and *pregnant* inſtance how far virtue ſurpaſſes ingenuity. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

O deteſtable, paſſive obedience! did I ever imagine I ſhould become thy votary in ſo *pregnant* an inſtance. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obſolete ſenſe.

This granted, as it is a moſt *pregnant* and unforc'd poſition, who ſtands ſo eminent in the degree of this fortune as Caſſio? a knave very voluble. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Wer't not that we ſtand up againſt them all,
'Twere *pregnant*, they ſhould ſquare between themſelves.
Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.

5. Eaſy to produce any thing.

A moſt poor man made tame to Fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. Free; kind. Obſolete.

My matter hath no voice, but to your own moſt *pregnant* and vouchſafed ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRE'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *pregnant.*]

1. Fruitfully.
2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thouſand moral paintings I can ſhew,
That ſhall demonſtrate theſe quick blows of Fortune
More *pregnantly* than words. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is ſo *pregnantly* ſet forth in holy writ, that it is unqueſtionable; kings and prieſts are mentioned together. *South's Sermons.*

PREGUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *guſto*, Lat.] The act of taſting before another.

To PREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, Fr. *præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any queſtion beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

If he ſtood upon his own title of the Houſe of Lancaſter, he knew it was condemned in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the diſinheriſon of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The child was ſtrong and able, though born in the eighth month, which the phyſicians do *prejudge.* *Bacon.*

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole caſe, by calling the united ſenſes of both houſes of parliament an univerſal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, leſt a greater cauſe ſhould be injured and *prejudged* thereby. *Ayliffe.*

To PREJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to diſadvantage.

Our deareſt friend
Prejudicates the buſineſs, and would ſeem
To have us make denial. *Shakeſpeare.*

Are you, in favour of his perſon, bent
Thus to *prejudicate* the innocent? *Sandys.*

PREJU'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination.

This rule of caſting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions, is not propoſed to any of us to be practiſed at once as ſubjects or Chriſtians, but merely as philoſophers. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; prepoſſeſſed.

Their works will be embraced by moſt that underſtand them, and their reaſons enforce belief from *prejudicate* readers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREJUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging beforehand.

PRE'JUDICE. *n. ſ.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *prejudicium*, Lat.]

1. Prepoſſeſſion; judgment formed beforehand without examination. It is uſed for prepoſſeſſion in favour of any thing or againſt it. It is ſometimes uſed with *to* before that which the *prejudice* is againſt, but not properly.

The king himſelf frequently conſidered more the perſon who ſpoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than the counſel itſelf that was given. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

My comfort is, that their manifeſt *prejudice to* my cauſe will render their judgment of leſs authority. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice to* projectors of all kinds; for which reaſon, when I talk of practiſing to fly, ſilly people think me an owl for my pains. *Addiſon.*

2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt; injury. This ſenſe is only accidental or conſequential; *a bad thing* being called *a prejudice*, only becauſe *prejudice* is commonly *a bad thing*, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word: it were therefore better to uſe it leſs; perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any miſchief, which does not imply ſome partiality or prepoſſeſſion. In ſome of the following examples its impropriety will be diſcovered.

I have not ſpake one the leaſt word,
That might be *prejudice* of her preſent ſtate,
Or touch of her good perſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him ſome *prejudice*; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a ſign of weakneſs in princes, and much to the *prejudice* of their authority and buſineſs. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuſe is, and what *prejudice* it does to the underſtanding of the ſacred Scriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will inſtruct us by his example, to fix the unſteadineſs of our politicks; or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any *prejudice.* *Addiſon.*

To PREJUDI'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices.

Half-pillars wanted their expected height,
And roofs imperfect *prejudic'd* the ſight. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved ſtudy to *prejudice* your mind, ſo far as to deſpiſe all other learning. *Watts.*

No ſnares to captivate the mind he ſpreads,
Nor bribes your eyes to *prejudice* your heads. *Anonym.*

2. To obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed.

Companies of learned men, be they never ſo great and reverend, are to yield unto reaſon; the weight whereof is no whit *prejudiced* by the ſimplicity of his perſon, which doth alledge it. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

Neither muſt his example, done without the book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in the book. *Whitgifte.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cauſe of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminiſh; to impair; to be detrimental to. This ſenſe, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original ſenſe; who can read with patience of an ingredient that *prejudices* a medicine?

The ſtrength of that law is ſuch, that no particular nation can lawfully *prejudice* the ſame by any their ſeveral laws and ordinances, more than a man by his private reſolutions, the law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube reſcu'd, and the empire ſav'd;
Say, is the majeſty of verſe retriev'd?
And would it *prejudice* thy ſofter vein,
To ſing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the compoſition of its ingredients than the watery infuſion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bitter of ſo grateful a flavour, the only care required in this compoſition was to chuſe ſuch an addition as might not *prejudice* it. *London Diſpenſ.*

Prejudi'cial. *adj.* [*prejudiciable*, Fr. from *prejudice.*]
1. Obſtructive by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions.
2. Contrary; oppoſite.

What one ſyllable is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold? *Hooker, b.* ii. § 5.

3. Miſchievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This ſenſe is improper. See **Prejudice**, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was moſt *prejudicial* and moſt ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; ſo that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

A ſtate of great proſperity, as it expoſes us to various temptations, ſo it is often *prejudicial* to us, in that it ſwells the mind with undue thoughts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Prejudi'cialness. *n. ſ.* [from *prejudicial.*] The ſtate of being prejudicial; miſchievouſneſs.

Pre'lacy. *n. ſ.* [from *prelate.*]
1. The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchſhip, an archbiſhoprick, and biſhoprick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Epiſcopacy; the order of biſhops.

The preſbyter, puff'd up with ſpiritual pride,
Shall on the necks of the lewd nobles ride,
His brethren damn, the civil power defy,
And parcel out republick *prelacy.* *Dryden.*

How many are there, that call themſelves Proteſtants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible? *Swift.*

3. Biſhops. Collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other moſt judicious men, have eſpecially beſtowed their pains about the matter of juriſdiction. *Hooker's Dedication.*

PRE'LATE. *n. ſ.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity.

It beſeemed not the perſon of ſo grave a *prelate*, to be either utterly without counſel, as the reſt were, or in a common perplexity to ſhew himſelf alone ſecure. *Hooker.*

Hear him but reaſon in divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wiſh
You would deſire the king were made a *prelate.* *Shakeſp.*

The archbiſhop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*, ſaid one day to King Lewis XI. of France; Sir, your mortal enemy is dead, what time Duke Charles of Burgundy was ſlain. *Bacon.*

Yet Munſter's *prelate* ever be accurſt,
In whom we ſeek the German faith in vain. *Dryden.*

Prela'tical. *adj.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelate or prelacy. *Dict.*

Prela'tion. *n. ſ.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; ſetting of one above the other.

In caſe the father left only daughters, they equally ſucceeded as in co-partnerſhip, without any *prelation* or preference of the eldeſt daughter to a double portion. *Hale.*

Pre'lature. } *n. ſ.* [*prælatura*, Lat. *prelature*, Fr.]
Pre'latureship. } The ſtate or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

Prele'ction. *n. ſ.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture; diſcourſe.

He that is deſirous to proſecute theſe aſyſtata of infinitude, let him reſort to the *prelections* of Faber. *Hale.*

Preliba'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] Taſte beforehand; effuſion previous to taſting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent ſoul, is a high *prelibation* of thoſe eternal joys. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Preli'minary. *adj.* [*preliminaire*, Fr. *præ limine*, Lat.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

My maſter needed not the aſſiſtance of that *preliminary* poet to prove his claim; his own majeſtick mien diſcovers him to be the king. *Dryden.*

Preli'minary. *n. ſ.* Something previous; preparatory meaſures.

The third conſiſts of the ceremonies of the oath on both ſides, and the *preliminaries* to the combat. *Notes on Iliad.*

PRELU'DE. *n. ſ.* [*prelude*, Fr. *præludium*, Latin.]
1. Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert.
2. Something introductory; ſomething that only ſhews what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppoſe
His father's rebels, and his brother's foes;
Thoſe were the *preludes* of his fate,
That form'd his manhood, to ſubdue
The hydra of the many-headed hiſſing crew. *Dryden.*

The laſt Georgick was a good *prelude* to the Æneis, and very well ſhewed what the poet could do in the deſcription of what was really great. *Addiſon.*

One conceſſion to a man is but a *prelude* to another. *Clariſſa.*

To **Prelu'de.** *v. a.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Lat.] To ſerve as an introduction; to be previous to.

Either ſongſter holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,
As if all day, *preluding* to the fight,
They only had rehears'd, to ſing by night. *Dryden.*

Prelu'dious. *adj.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory.

That's but a *preludious* bliſs,
Two ſouls pickeering in a kiſs. *Cleaveland.*

PRELU'DIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Prelude.

This Menelaus knows, expos'd to ſhare
With me the rough *preludium* of the war. *Dryden.*

Prelu'sive. *adj.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory; proemial.

The clouds
Softly ſhaking on the dimpled pool
Preluſive drops, let all their moiſture flow. *Thomſon.*

PREMATU'RE. *adj.* [*prematuré*, Fr. *præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too ſoon; formed before the time; too early; too ſoon ſaid, believed, or done; too haſty.

'Tis hard to imagine, what poſſible conſideration ſhould perſuade him to repent, 'till he depoſited that *premature* perſuaſion of his being in Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Prematu'rely. *adj.* [from *premature.*] Too early; too ſoon; with too haſty ripeneſs.

Prematu'reness. } *n. ſ.* [from *premature.*] Too great
Prematu'rity. } haſte; unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To **PREME'DITATE.** *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat. *premediter*, Fr.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand.

Where I have come, great clerks have purpoſed
To greet me with *premeditated* welcomes. *Shakeſpeare.*
With words *premeditated*, thus he ſaid. *Dryden.*

To **Preme'ditate.** *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand.

Of themſelves they were rude, and knew not ſo much as how to *premeditate*; the Spirit gave them ſpeech and eloquent utterance. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity.*

Premedita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*præmeditatio*, Latin; *premeditation*, French; from *premeditate.*] Act of meditating beforehand.

Are all th' unlook'd-for iſſue of their bodies
To take their rooms ere I can place myſelf.
A cold *premeditation* for my purpoſe? *Shakeſpeare.*

Hope is a pleaſant *premeditation* of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his maſter has done picking of the bone. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Verſe is not the effect of ſudden thought; but this hinders not, that ſudden thought may be repreſented in verſe, ſince thoſe thoughts muſt be higher than nature can raiſe without *premeditation.* *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

Pre'mices. *n. ſ.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premices*, Fr.] Firſt fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their feſtivals, as the *premices*, or firſt gatherings. *Dryden.*

PRE'MIER. *adj.* [French.] Firſt; chief.

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden's Remains.*

Thus families like realms, with equal fate,
Are ſunk by *premier* miniſters of ſtate. *Swift.*

To **Premi'se.** *v. a.* [*præmiſſus*, Latin.]
1. To explain previouſly; to lay down premiſes.

The apoſtle's diſcourſe here is an anſwer upon a ground taken; he *premiſeth*, and then infers. *Burnet.*

I *premiſe* theſe particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful taſk. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſend before the time. Not in uſe.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premiſed* flames of the laſt day
Knit earth and heav'n together! *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

To **Preme'rit.** *v. a.* [*præmercor*, Lat.] To deſerve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had ſo much *premerited* of them. *King Charles.*

Pre'mises. *n. ſ.* [*præmiſſa*, Lat. *premiſſes*, Fr.]
1. Propoſitions antecedently ſuppoſed or proved.

They infer upon the *premiſes*, that as great difference as commodiouſly may be, there ſhould be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God, and them which are not his people. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 7.

This is ſo regular an inference, that whilſt the *premiſes* ſtand firm, it is impoſſible to ſhake the concluſion. *Decay of Piety.*

She ſtudy'd well the point, and found
Her foes concluſions were not ſound,
From *premiſes* erroneous brought,
And therefore the deduction's nought. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. In low language, houſes or lands: as, *I was upon the* premiſſes.

Pre'miss. *n. ſ.* [*præmiſſum*, Lat.] Antecedent propoſition. This word is rare in the ſingular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you pronounce the other *premiſs* and the concluſion. *Watts.*

Pre'mium. *n. ſ.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project; whereas men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *premium*, or intereſt allowed them, is ſuited to the hazard they run. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 23.

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large intereſt; and it concerned them to preſerve that government, which they had truſted with their money. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To **PREMO'NISH.** *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Lat.] To warn or admoniſh beforehand.

Premo'nishment. *n. ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous information.

After theſe *premoniſhments*, I will come to the compartition itſelf. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Premoni'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been ſpent
On your forbearance, and their vain event! *Chapman.*

How great the force of ſuch an erroneous perſuaſion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *premonition* to his diſciples, when he tells them, that thoſe who killed them ſhould think they did God ſervice. *Decay of Piety.*

Premo'nitory. *n. ſ.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Latin.] Previouſly adviſing.

To **Premo'nstrate.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *monſtro*, Latin.] To ſhow beforehand.

PREMUNI'RE. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute.

Premunire is now grown a good word in our Engliſh laws, by tract of time; and yet at firſt it was merely miſtaken for a premonere. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Woolſey incurred a *premunire*, forfeited his honour, eſtate, and life, which he ended in great calamity. *South.*

2. The penalty ſo incurred.
3. A difficulty; a diſtreſs. A low ungrammatical word.

Premu'nition. *n. ſ.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To **Preno'minate.** *v. a.* [*prænomino*, Latin.] To forename.

He you would ſound,
Having ever ſeen, in the *prenominate* crimes,
The youth, you breathe of, guilty. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Prenomina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named firſt.

The watery productions ſhould have the *prenomination*; and they of the land rather derive their names, than nominate thoſe of the ſea. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Preno'tion. *n. ſ.* [*prenotion*, Fr. *præ* and *noſco*, Latin.] Foreknowledge; preſcience.

The hedgehog's preſenſion of winds is ſo exact, that it ſtoppeth the north or ſouthern hole of its neſt, according unto *prenotion* of theſe winds enſuing. *Brown.*

PRE'NTICE. *n. ſ.* [contracted, by colloquial licence, from *apprentice.*] One bound to a maſter, in order to inſtruction in a trade.

My accuſer is my *prentice*, and when I did correct him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Pre'nticeship. *n. ſ.* [from *prentice.*] The ſervitude of an apprentice.

He ſerv'd a *prenticeſhip*, who ſets up ſhop,
Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor his drop. *Pope.*

Prenu'nciation. *n. ſ.* [*prænuncio*, Latin.] The act of telling before. *Dict.*

Preo'ccupancy. *n. ſ.* [from *preoccupate.*] The act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To **PREO'CCUPATE.** *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, Fr. *præoccupo*, Latin.]
1. To anticipate.

Honour aſpireth to death; grief flieth to it; and fear *preoccupieth* it. *Bacon.*

2. To prepoſſeſs; to fill with prejudices.

That the model be plain without colours, leſt the eye *preoccupate* the judgment. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Preoccupa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*preoccupation*, French; from *preoccupate.*]
1. Anticipation.
2. Prepoſſeſſion.
3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he ſhould have ſaid; Well, here you ſee your commiſſion, this is your duty, theſe are your diſcouragements; never ſeek for evaſions from worldly afflictions; this is your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom, if you decline it. *South's Sermons.*

To **Preo'ccupy.** *v. a.* To prepoſſeſs; to occupy by anticipation of prejudices.

I think it more reſpectful to the reader to leave ſomething to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Preo'minate.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] To prognoſticate; to gather from omens any future event.

Becauſe many ravens were ſeen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death. *Brown.*

Preo'pinion. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepoſſeſſion.

Diet holds no ſolid rule of ſelection; ſome, in indiſtinct voracity, eating almoſt any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from very many things. *Brown.*

To **PREO'RDAIN.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain.*] To ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrariety to the will of God; and if all things be *preordained* by God, and ſo demonſtrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no ſuch thing as ſin. *Hammond.*

Few ſouls *preordain'd* by fate,
The race of gods have reach'd that envy'd ſtate. *Roſcom.*

Preo'rdinance. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree; firſt decree. Not in uſe.

Theſe lowly courteſies
Might ſtir the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *preordinance* and firſt decree
Into the law of children. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Preordina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *preordain.*] The act of preordaining.

Prepara'tion. *n. ſ.* [*preparatio*, Latin; *preparation*, Fr. from *prepare.*]
1. The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *preparation* for another life, than our unhappy miſtake of the nature and end of this. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Previous meaſures.

I will ſhew what *preparations* there were in nature for this great diſſolution, and after what manner it came to paſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Ceremonious introduction.

I make bold to preſs, with ſo little *preparation*, upon you. —You're welcome. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs.

In the *preparations* of cookery, the moſt volatile parts of vegetables are deſtroyed. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Any thing made by proceſs of operation.

I wiſh the chymiſts had been more ſparing, who magnify their *preparations*, inveigle the curioſity of many, and delude the ſecurity of moſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

6. Accompliſhment; qualification. Out of uſe.

Sir John, your are a gentleman of excellent breeding, authentick in your place and perſon, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned *preparations.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Prepa'rative. *adj.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare.*] Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

Would men have ſpent toilſome days and watchful nights in the laborious queſt of knowledge *preparative* to this work? *South's Sermons.*

Prepa'rative. *n. ſ.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare.*]
1. That which has the power of preparing or previouſly fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is ſingular, in that it ſerveth for a *preparative* unto ſermons. *Hooker.*

My book of advancement of learning may be ſome *preparative* or key for the better opening of the inſtauration. *Bacon.*

Reſolvedneſs in ſin can, with no reaſon, be imagined a *preparative* to remiſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

2. That which is done in order to ſomething elſe.

The miſeries which have enſued, may be yet, through thy mercy, *preparatives* to us of future bleſſings. *K. Charles.*

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the deſtruction of thoſe qualities, which are the only diſpoſitions and *preparatives* to it. *South's Sermons.*

What avails it to make all the neceſſary *preparatives* for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey? *Dryd.*

Prepa'ratively. *adv.* [from *preparative.*] Previouſly; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* neceſſary to many uſeful things in this life, as to make a man a good phyſician. *Hale.*

Prepa'ratory. *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]
1. Antecedently neceſſary.

The practice of all theſe is proper to our condition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happineſs in the next. *Tillotſon.*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent.

Preparatory, limited and formal interrogatories in writing, preclude this way of occaſional interrogatories. *Hale.*

Rains were but *preparatory*, the violence of the deluge depended upon the diſruption of the great abyſs. *Burnet.*

To **PREPA'RE.** *v. a.* [*præparo*, Lat. *preparer*, Fr.]
1. To fit for any thing; to adjuſt to any uſe; to make ready for any purpoſe.

Patient Octavia, plough thy viſage up
With her *prepared* nails. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Confound the peace eſtabliſh'd, and *prepare*
Their ſouls to hatred, and their hands to war. *Dryden.*

Our ſouls, not yet *prepar'd* for upper light,
Till doomſday wander in the ſhades of night. *Dryden.*

The beams of light had been in vain diſplay'd,
Had not the eye been fit for viſion made;
In vain the Author had the eye *prepar'd*
With ſo much ſkill, had not the light appear'd. *Blackm.*

2. To qualify for any purpoſe.

Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the ſame round. *Addiſon.*

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Pſalm* cviii. 36.

Now *prepare* thee for another ſight. *Milton.*

He took the golden compaſſes, *prepar'd*
In God's eternal ſtore, to circumſcribe
This univerſe. *Milton.*

4. To form; to make.

The woman fled into the wilderneſs, where ſhe hath a place *prepared* of God to feed her. *Rev.* xii. 6.

He hath founded it upon the ſeas, and *prepared* it upon the floods. *Pſalm* xxiv. 2.

5. To make by regular proceſs: as, *he* prepared *a medicine.*

To **Prepa're.** *v. n.*
1. To take previous meaſures.

Efficacy is a power of ſpeech, which repreſents to our minds the lively ideas of things ſo truly, as if we ſaw them with our eyes; as Dido *preparing* to kill herſelf. *Peacham.*

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order.

Go in, ſirrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner. *Shakeſpeare.*

The long-ſuffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing.* *1 Peter*, iii. 2.

3. To make one's ſelf ready; to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

Prepa're. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous meaſures. Not in uſe.

In our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREPA'REDLY. *adv.* [from *prepared.*] By proper precedent meaſures.

She *preparedly* may frame herſelf
To th' way ſhe's forc'd to. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

PREPA'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prepare.*] State or act of being prepared: as, *he's in a* preparedneſs *for his final exit.*

PREPA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *prepare.*]

1. One that prepares; one that previouſly fits.

The Biſhop of Ely, the fitteſt *preparer* of her mind to receive ſuch a doleful accident, came to viſit her. *Wotton.*

2. That which fits for any thing.

Codded grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PREPE'NSE.
PREPE'NSED. *adj.* [*prepenſus*, Lat.] Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: as, *malice* prepenſe.

To **PREPO'NDER.** *v. a.* [from *preponderate.*] To outweigh.

Though pillars by channelling be ſeemingly ingroſſed to our ſight, yet they are truly weakened; and therefore ought not to be the more ſlender, but the more corpulent, unleſs apparences *preponder* truths. *Wotton's Architecture.*

PREPO'NDERANCE.
PREPO'NDERANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *preponderate.*] The ſtate of outweighing; ſuperiority of weight.

As to addition of ponderoſity in dead bodies, comparing them unto blocks, this occaſional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The mind ſhould examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

Little light boats were the ſhips which people uſed, to the ſides whereof this fiſh remora faſtening, might make it ſwag, as the leaſt *preponderance* on either ſide will do, and ſo retard its courſe. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **PREPO'NDERATE.** *v. a.* [*præpondero*, Lat.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconſiderable weight, by diſtance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanv.*

The trivialleſt thing, when a paſſion is caſt into the ſcale with it, *preponderates* ſubſtantial bleſſings.
Government of the Tongue.

2. To overpower by ſtronger influence.

To **PREPO'NDERATE.** *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

He that would make the lighter ſcale *preponderate*, will not ſo ſoon do it, by adding increaſe of new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier what he adds to the lighter. *Locke.*

Unleſs the very mathematical centre of gravity of every ſyſtem be placed and fixed in the very mathematical centre of the attractive power of all the reſt, they cannot be evenly attracted on all ſides, but muſt *preponderate* ſome way or other. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be ſure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at preſent ſeems to *preponderate* with us. *Locke.*

By putting every argument on one ſide, and the other into the balance, we muſt form a judgment which ſide *preponderates*. *Watts.*

PREPONDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *preponderate.*] The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing.

In matters, which require preſent practice, we muſt content ourſelves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reaſons. *Watts's Logick.*

To **PREPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*prepoſer*, Fr. *præpono*, Lat.] To put before. *Dict.*

PREPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præpoſition*, Fr. *præpoſitio*, Lat.] In grammar, a particle governing a caſe.

A *prepoſition* ſignifies ſome relation, which the thing ſignified by the word following it, has to ſomething going before in the diſcourſe; as, Cæſar came *to* Rome.
Clarke's Latin Grammar.

PREPO'SITOR. *n. ſ.* [*præpoſitor*, Lat.] A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To **PREPOSSE'SS.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *poſſeſs.*] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

She was *prepoſſeſſed* with the ſcandal of ſalivating. *Wiſem.*

PREPOSSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *prepoſſeſs.*]

1. Preoccupation; firſt poſſeſſion.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepoſſeſſion*, before other competitors ſhould be able to pretend to him; and ſo to engage him in holineſs firſt, and then in bliſs. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepoſſeſſions* of education, been abuſed into ſuch idolatrous ſuperſtitions, it might have been pitied, but not ſo much wondered at. *South's Sermons.*

With thought, from *prepoſſeſſion* free, reflect
On ſolar rays, as they the ſight reſpect. *Blackmore.*

PREPO'STEROUS. *adj.* [*præpoſterus*, Lat.]

1. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt; wrong; abſurd; perverted.

Put a caſe of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, publick and private, is in the hands of women: is not ſuch a *prepoſterous* government againſt the firſt order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itſelf void? *Bacon.*

Death from a father's hand, from whom I firſt
Receiv'd a being! 'tis a *prepoſterous* gift,
An act at which inverted nature ſtarts,
And bluſhes to behold herſelf ſo cruel. *Denham.*

Such is the world's *prepoſterous* fate;
Amongſt all creatures, mortal hate
Love, though immortal, doth create. *Denham.*

By this diſtribution of matter, continual proviſion is every where made for the ſupply of bodies, quite contrary to the *prepoſterous* reaſonings of thoſe men, who expected ſo different a reſult. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The method I take may be cenſured as *prepoſterous*, becauſe I thus treat laſt of the antediluvian earth, which was firſt in order of nature. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Applied to perſons: fooliſh; abſurd.

Prepoſterous aſs! that never read ſo far
To know the cauſe why muſick was ordain'd. *Shakeſp.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *prepoſterous.*] In a wrong ſituation; abſurdly.

Thoſe things do beſt pleaſe me,
That befal *prepoſt'rouſly*. *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Upon this ſuppoſition, one animal would have its lungs where another hath its liver, and all the other members *prepoſterouſly* placed; there could not be a like configuration of parts in any two individuals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PREPO'STEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prepoſterous.*] Abſurdity; wrong order or method.

PRE'POTENCY. *n. ſ.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Superior power; predominance.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, and ſuch as ariſeth from a conſtant root in nature, we might expect the ſame in other animals. *Brown.*

PREPU'CE. *n. ſ.* [*prepuce*, Fr. *præputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans; foreſkin.

The *prepuce* was much inflamed and ſwelled. *Wiſeman.*

To **PRERE'QUIRE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *require.*] To demand previouſly.

Some primary literal ſignification is *prerequired* to that other of figurative. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE. *adj.* [*præ* and *requiſite.*] Something previouſly neceſſary.

The conformation of parts is neceſſary, not only unto the *prerequiſite* and previous conditions of birth, but alſo unto the parturition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Before the exiſtence of compounded body, there muſt be a pre-exiſtence of active principles, neceſſarily *prerequiſite* to the mixing theſe particles of bodies. *Hale.*

PRERO'GATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*prerogative*, Fr. *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An excluſive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prerogative*. *Sidney.*

Our *prerogative*
Calls not your counſels, but our natural goodneſs
Imparts this. *Shakeſpeare.*

How could communities,
The primogeniture, and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, ſceptres, and crowns,
But by degree, ſtand in authentick place? *Shakeſpeare.*

The great Caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Aſſyria. *Knolles.*

They are the beſt laws, by which the king hath the juſteſt *prerogative*, and the people the beſt liberty. *Bacon.*

Had any of theſe ſecond cauſes deſpoiled God of his *prerogative*, or had God himſelf conſtrained the mind and will of man to impious acts by any celeſtial inforcements?
Raleigh.

They obtained another royal *prerogative* and power, to make war and peace at their pleaſure. *Davies.*

The houſe of commons to theſe their *prerogatives* over the lords, ſent an order to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he ſhould cauſe him to be executed that very day. *Clarend.*

For freedom ſtill maintain'd alive,
Freedom an Engliſh ſubject's ſole *prerogative*,
Accept our pious praiſe. *Dryden.*

All wiſh the dire *prerogative* to kill,
Ev'n they wou'd have the pow'r, who want the will.
Dryden.

It ſeems to be the *prerogative* of human underſtanding, when it has diſtinguiſhed any ideas, ſo as to perceive them to be different, to conſider in what circumſtances they are capable to be compared. *Locke.*

I will not conſider only the *prerogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on his body in common with them. *Ray on the Creat.*

PRERO'GATIVED. *adj.* [from *prerogative.*] Having an excluſive privilege; having prerogative.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they leſs than the baſe;
'Tis deſtiny unſhunable. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRES. *Pres*, *preſt*, ſeem to be derived from the Saxon, ppeoſт, a prieſt; it being uſual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like caſes. *Gibſon's Camden.*

PRESA'GE. *n. ſ.* [*preſage*, Fr. *præſagium*, Latin.] Prognoſtick; preſenſion of futurity.

Joy and ſhout *preſage* of victory. *Milton.*

Dreams have generally been conſidered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *preſages* of what is to happen. *Addiſon.*

To **PRESA'GE.** *v. a.* [*preſager*, Fr. *præſagio*, Lat.]

1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretell; to propheſy.

Henry's late *preſaging* propheſy
Did glad my heart with hope. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

What pow'r of mind
Foreſeeing, or *preſaging* from the depth
Of knowledge paſt or preſent, could have fear'd
How ſuch united force of gods, how ſuch
As ſtood like theſe, could ever know repulſe? *Milton.*

This contagion might have been *preſaged* upon conſideration of its precurſors. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Wiſh'd freedom, I *preſage* you ſoon will find,
If Heav'n be juſt, and if to virtue kind. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain ſigns we may *preſage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,
The Sov'reign of the heav'ns has ſet on high
The moon to mark the changes of the ſky. *Dryden.*

3. To foretoken; to foreſhow.

If I may truſt the flattering ruth of ſleep,
My dreams *preſage* ſome joyful news at hand. *Shakeſp.*

Dreams adviſe ſome great good *preſaging*. *Milton.*

That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *preſages*
A greater ſtorm than all the Turkiſh power
Can throw upon us. *Denham's Sophy.*

When others fell, this ſtanding did *preſage*
The crown ſhou'd triumph over pop'lar rage. *Waller.*

PRESA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preſage.*]

1. Forebodement; preſenſion.

I have ſpent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous *preſagement* before his end. *Wotton.*

2. Foretoken.

The falling of ſalt is an authentick *preſagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithſtanding nothing can be naturally feared. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [*preſbyter*, Lat. πρεσβύτερος.]

1. A prieſt.

Preſbyters abſent through infirmity from their churches, might be ſaid to preach by thoſe deputies who in their ſtead did but read homilies. *Hooker, b.* v. § 20.

2. A preſbyterian.

And *preſbyters* have their jackpuddings too. *Butler.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN. *adj.* [πρεσβύτερος.] Conſiſting of elders; a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of epiſcopal, and the eſtabliſhing of *preſbyterian* government. *King Charles.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] An abettor of preſbytery or Calviniſtical diſcipline.

One of the more rigid *preſbyterians*. *Swift.*

PRESBYTE'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen.

Thoſe which ſtood for the *preſbytery*, thought their cauſe had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of *preſbyt'ry*, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preſcience*, Fr. from *preſcient.*] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Foreſtall our *preſcience*, and eſteem no act
But that of hand. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Preſcience or foreknowledge, conſidered in order and nature, if we may ſpeak of God after the manner of men, goeth before Providence; for God foreknew all things before he had created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and *preſcience* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. *Raleigh.*

If certain *preſcience* of uncertain events imply a contradiction, it ſeems it may be ſtruck out of the omniſciency of God, and leave no blemiſh behind. *More.*

Of things of the moſt accidental and mutable nature, God's *preſcience* is certain. *South.*

Freedom was firſt beſtow'd on human race,
And *preſcience* only held the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

PRE'SCIENT. *adj.* [*præſciens*, Lat.] Foreknowing; prophetick.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldeſt daughter into Scotland, had ſhewed himſelf ſenſible, and almoſt *preſcient* of this event. *Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Preſcient, the tides or tempeſts to withſtand? *Pope.*

PRE'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*præſcius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
Whoſe holy ſoul the ſtroke of fortune fled;
Preſcious of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To **PRES'CIND.** *v. a.* [*præſcindo*, Lat.] To cut off; to abſtract.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *preſcind* from, but poſitively deny ſuch a ſpecial dependence. *Norris.*

PRESCI'NDENT. *adj.* [*præſcindens*, Lat.] Abſtracting.

We may, for one ſingle act, abſtract from a reward, which nobody, who knows the *preſcindent* faculties of the ſoul, can deny. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To **PRESCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*præſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To ſet down authoritatively; to order; to direct.

Doth the ſtrength of ſome negative arguments prove this kind of negative argument ſtrong, by force whereof all things are denied, which Scripture affirmeth not, or all things, which Scripture *preſcribeth* not, condemned? *Hooker.*

To the blanc moon her office they *preſcrib'd*. *Milton.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *preſcribe*,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe. *Dryden.*

When parents loves are order'd by a ſon,
Let ſtreams *preſcribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryd.*

2. To direct medically.

The end of ſatire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honeſtly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the phyſician to the patient, when he *preſcribes* harſh remedies *Dryden.*

The extremeſt ways they firſt ordain,
Preſcribing ſuch intolerable pain,
As none but Cæſar could ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

By a ſhort account of the preſſing obligations which lie on the magiſtrate, I ſhall not ſo much *preſcribe* directions for the future, as praiſe what is paſt. *Atterbury.*

Should any man argue, that a phyſician underſtands his own art beſt; and therefore, although he ſhould *preſcribe* poiſon to all his patients, he cannot be juſtly puniſhed, but is anſwerable only to God. *Swift.*

To **PRESCRI'BE.** *v. n.*

1. To influence by long cuſtom.

A reſerve of puerility we have not ſhaken off from ſchool, where being ſeaſoned with minor ſentences, they *preſcribe* upon our riper years, and never are worn out but with our memories. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To influence arbitrarily.

The aſſuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardneſs to *preſcribe* to their opinions, is a conſtant concomitant of this biaſs of our judgments. *Locke.*

3. [*Preſcrire*, Fr.] To form a cuſtom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *preſcribe* or come into diſuſe, but by fifty conſecutive years of exemption.
Arbuthnot.

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctors' bills to play the the doctors' part,
Bold in the practice of miſtaken rules,
Preſcribe, apply, and call their maſters fools. *Pope.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *adj.* [*præſcriptus*, Lat.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

Thoſe very laws ſo added, they themſelves do not judge unlawful; as they plainly confeſs both in matter of *preſcript* attire, and of rites appertaining to burial. *Hooker.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*præſcriptum*, Lat.] Direction; precept; model preſcribed.

By his *preſcript*, a ſanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

PRESCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*preſcription*, French; *præſcriptio*, Latin, from *præſcribo*, Latin.]

1. Rules produced and authoriſed by long cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree
Of threeſcore and two years, a ſilly time
To make *preſcriptions* for a kingdom's worth. *Shakeſp.*

Uſe ſuch as have prevailed before in things you have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will ſtrive to maintain their *preſcription*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

It will be found a work of no ſmall difficulty, to diſpoſſeſs a vice from that heart, where long poſſeſſion begins to plead *preſcription*. *South's Sermons.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,
To whom by long *preſcription* you are kind. *Dryden.*

The Lucqueſe plead *preſcription*, for hunting in one of the duke's foreſts, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addiſon.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me ſome *preſcriptions*
Of rare and prov'd effects; ſuch as his reading
And manifeſt experience had collected
For general ſov'reignty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Approving of my obſtinacy againſt all common *preſcriptions*, he aſked me, whether I had never heard the Indian way of curing the gout by moxa. *Temple.*

PRE'SEANCE. *n. ſ.* [*preſeance*, Fr.] Priority of place in ſitting.

The gheſts, though rude in their other faſhions, may, for their diſcreet judgment in precedence and *preſeance*, read a leſſon to our civileſt gentry. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

PRE'SENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preſence*, Fr. *præſentia*, Lat.]

1. State of being preſent; contrary to abſence.

To-night we hold a ſolemn ſupper,
And I'll requeſt your *preſence*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *preſence* of a king engenders love
Amongſt his ſubjects and his loyal friends,
As it diſanimates his enemies. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

2. Approach face to face to a great perſonage.

The ſhepherd Dorus anſwered with ſuch a trembling voice and abaſhed countenance, and oftentimes ſo far from the matter, that it was ſome ſport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education, which made him ſo diſcountenanced with unwonted *preſence*. *Sidney, b.* i.

Men that very *preſence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear! *Daniel.*

3. State of being in the view of a ſuperior.

Thou know'ſt the law of arms is ſuch,
That whoſo draws a ſword in th' *preſence* 't's death.
Shakeſpeare.

I know not by what power I am made bold,
In ſuch a *preſence* here, to plead my thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

Wiſdom thy ſiſter, and with her did'ſt play,
In *preſence* of th' Almighty. *Milton.*

Perhaps I have not ſo well conſulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into ſuch diſcerning *preſences*. *Glanville's Sceptſis.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred tears,
Not aw'd by arms, but in the *preſence* bold,
Without reſpect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. A number aſſembled before a great perſon.

Look I ſo pale?
—Ay; and no man in the *preſence*,
But his red colour hath forſook his cheeks. *Shakeſp. Odmar.*

Odmar, of all this *preſence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you eſteem moſt fair. *Dryd.*

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is beſt in a body that is comely, and that hath rather dignity of *preſence*, than beauty of aſpect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *preſence* beſpeaks acceptance, gives a force to language, and helps to convince by look and poſture. *Collier.*

How great his *preſence*, how erect his look,
How ev'ry grace, how all his virtuous mother
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes! *Smith.*

6. Room in which a prince ſhows himſelf to his court.

By them they paſs, all gazing on them round,
And to the *preſence* mount, whoſe glorious view
Their frail amazed ſenſes did confound. *Fairy Queen.*

An't pleaſe your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *preſence*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The lady Anne of Bretagne, paſſing through the *preſence* in the court of France, and eſpying Chartier, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow faſt aſleep, openly kiſſing him, ſaid, We muſt honour with our kiſs the mouth from whence ſo many ſweet verſes have proceeded. *Peacham.*

7. Readineſs at need; quickneſs at expedients.

A good bodily ſtrength is a felicity of nature, but nothing comparable to a large underſtanding and ready *preſence* of mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find
Their beſt redreſs from *preſence* of the mind;
Courage our greateſt failings does ſupply. *Waller.*

8. The perſon of a ſuperior.

To her the ſov'reign *preſence* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER.
PRESENCE-ROOM. *n. ſ.* [*preſence* and *chamber* or *room.*] The room in which a great perſon receives company.

If theſe nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *preſence-room*, are ſo diſordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no poſtern to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with ſilence and ſurpriſe,
We ſee Britannia's monarch riſe,
And aw'd by thy deluſive hand,
As in the *preſence-chamber* ſtand. *Addiſon.*

PRESE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*præſenſio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *preſenſion* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

PRE'SENT. *adj.* [*preſent*, Fr. *præſens*, Lat.]

1. Not abſent; being face to face; being at hand.

But neither of theſe are any impediment, becauſe the regent thereof is of an infinite immenſity more than commenſurate to the extent of the world, and ſuch as is moſt intimately *preſent* with all the beings of the world. *Hale.*

Be not often *preſent* at feaſts, not at all in diſſolute company; pleaſing objects ſteal away the heart. *Taylor.*

Much I have heard
Incredible to me, in this diſpleas'd,
That I was never *preſent* on the place
Of thoſe encounters. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Not paſt; not future.

Thou future things can'ſt repreſent
As *preſent*. *Milton.*

The moments paſt, if thou art wiſe, retrieve
With pleaſant mem'ry of the bliſs they gave;
The *preſent* hours in pleaſant mirth employ,
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *preſent* age hath not been leſs inquiſitive than the former ages were. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a *preſent* wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philoſophy and virtue for a man to be ſo *preſent* to himſelf, as to be always provided againſt all accidents. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

Be *preſent* to her now, as then,
And let not proud and factious men
Againſt your wills oppoſe their mights. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The golden goddeſs, *preſent* at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,
And gave the ſign of granting his deſire. *Dryden.*

Nor could I hope in any place but there,
To find a god ſo *preſent* to my pray'r. *Dryden.*

5. Unforgotten; not neglectful.

The ample mind keeps the ſeveral objects all within ſight, and *preſent* to the ſoul. *Watts.*

6. Not abſtracted; not abſent of mind; attentive.

The **PRESENT.** An elliptical expreſſion for *the preſent time*; the time now exiſting.

When he ſaw deſcend
The Son of God to judge them, terrify'd
He fled; not hoping to eſcape, but ſhun
The *preſent*; fearing guilty, what his wrath
Might ſuddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Men that ſet their hearts only upon the *preſent*, without looking forward into the end of things, are ſtruck at. *L'Eſtrange.*

Who, ſince their own ſhort underſtandings reach
No further than the *preſent*, think ev'n the wiſe,
Speak what they think, and tell tales of themſelves. *Rowe.*

At **PRESENT.** [*à preſent*, Fr.] At the preſent time; now; elliptically, for *the preſent time*.

The ſtate is *at preſent* very ſenſible of the decay in their trade. *Addiſon.*

PRE'SENT. *n. ſ.* [*preſent*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A gift; a donative; ſomething ceremoniouſly given.

Plain Clarence!
I will ſend thy ſoul to heav'n,
If heav'n will take the *preſent* at our hands. *Shakeſp.*

His dog to-morrow, by his maſter's command, he muſt carry for a *preſent* to his lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſent part of the rich ſpoil, with the admiral's enſign, as a *preſent* unto Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Say, heav'nly muſe, ſhall not thy ſacred vein
Afford a *preſent* to the infant God?
Haſt thou no verſe, no hymn, no ſolemn ſtrain,
To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton.*

They that are to love inclin'd,
Sway'd by chance, not choice or art,
To the firſt that's fair or kind,
Make a *preſent* of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is ſure deſign'd by fraud or force;
Truſt not their *preſents*, nor admit the horſe. *Dryden.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited.

Be it known to all men by theſe *preſents*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **PRESE'NT.** *v. a.* [*præſento*, low Lat. *preſenter*, Fr. in all the ſenſes.]

1. To place in the preſence of a ſuperior.

On to the ſacred hill
They led him high applauded, and *preſent*
Before the ſeat ſupreme. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

2. To exhibit to view or notice.

He knows not what he ſays; and vain is it,
That we *preſent* us to him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To offer; to exhibit.

Thou therefore now adviſe,
Or hear what to my mind firſt thoughts *preſent*. *Milton.*

Now ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry moving breath
Preſents a foe, and ev'ry foe a death. *Denham.*

Lectorides's memory is ever ready to offer to his mind ſomething out of other men's writings or converſations, and is *preſenting* him with the thoughts of other perſons perpetually. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To give formally and ceremoniouſly.

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Affording pepper-corn for rent,
Preſent a turkey or a hen,
To thoſe might better ſpare them ten. *Prior.*

5. To put into the hands of another.

So ladies in romance aſſiſt their knight,
Preſent the ſpear, and arm him for the fight. *Dryden.*

6. To favour with gifts. To *preſent*, in the ſenſe of to *give*, has ſeveral ſtructures: we ſay abſolutely, *to* preſent *a man*, to give ſomething to him. This is leſs in uſe. The common phraſes are *to* preſent *a gift to a man*; or, *to* preſent *the man with a gift*.

Thou ſpendeſt thy time in waiting upon ſuch a great one, and thy eſtate in *preſenting* him; and, after all, haſt no other reward, but ſometimes to be ſmiled upon, and always to be ſmiled at. *South's Sermons.*

He now *preſents*, as ancient ladies do,
That courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dryden.*

Octavia *preſented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her ſon Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I *preſent* thee with rare figur'd plate,
O how thy riſing heart would throb and beat. *Dryden.*

7. To prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices.

That he put theſe biſhops in the places of the deceaſed by his own authority, is notoriouſly falſe; for the Duke of Saxony always *preſented*. *Atterbury.*

8. To offer openly.

He was appointed admiral, and *preſented* battle to the French navy, which they refuſed. *Hayward.*

9. To introduce by ſomething exhibited to the view or notice. Not in uſe.

Tell on, quoth ſhe, the woful tragedy,
The which theſe reliques ſad *preſent* unto. *Spenſer.*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.

The grand juries were practiſed effectually with to *preſent* the ſaid pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

PRESENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *præſentaneus*, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of ſuch malignity, that, like a *preſentaneous* poiſon, they enecate in two hours. *Harvey*

PRESE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *preſent*.] What may be preſented.

Incumbents of churches *preſentable* cannot, by their ſole act, grant their incumbencies to others; but may make leaſes of the profits thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRESENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preſentation*, Fr. from *preſent*.]

1. The act of preſenting.

Prayers are ſometimes a *preſentation* of mere deſires, as a mean of procuring deſired effects at the hands of God. *Hooker.*

2. The act of offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

He made effectual proviſion for recovery of advowſons and *preſentations* to churches. *Hale.*

What, ſhall the curate controul me? have not I the *preſentation?* *Gay.*

3. Exhibition.

Theſe *preſentations* of fighting on the ſtage, are neceſſary to produce the effects of an heroick play. *Dryden.*

4. This word is miſprinted for *preſenſion*.

Although in ſundry animals, we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate *preſentation* both of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from ſenſe, they cannot retain that apprehenſion after death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PRESE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *preſent*.] Such as that preſentations may be made of it.

Mrs. Gulſton poſſeſſed of the impropriate parſonage of Bardwell, did procure from the king leave to annex the ſame to the vicarage, and to make it *preſentative*, and gave them both to St. John's College in Oxon. *Spelman.*

PRESE'NTEE. *n. ſ.* [from *preſenté*, Fr.] One preſented to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a diſturber, if he does not give inſtitution upon the fitneſs of a perſon preſented to him, or at leaſt give notice to the patron of the diſability of his *preſentee*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRESE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſent*.] One that preſents.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *preſenter*. *L'Eſtr.*

PRESE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *preſent*.] Suppoſing actual preſence.

By union, I do not underſtand that which is local or *preſential*, becauſe I conſider God as omnipreſent. *Norris.*

PRESENTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *preſential*.] State of being preſent.

This eternal, indiviſible act of his exiſtence, makes all futures actually preſent to him; and it is the *preſentiality* of the object, which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge. *South's Sermons.*

To **PRESE'NTIATE.** *v. a.* [from *preſent*.] To make preſent.

The fancy may be ſo ſtrong, as to *preſentiate* upon one theatre, all that ever it took notice of in times paſt: the power of fancy in *preſentiating* any one thing that is paſt, being no leſs wonderful, than having that power, it ſhould alſo acquire the perfection to *preſentiate* them all. *Grew.*

PRESENTI'FICK. *adj.* [*præſens* and *facio*, Latin.] Making preſent. Not in uſe.

PRESENTI'FICKLY. *adv.* [from *preſentifick*.] In ſuch a manner as to make preſent.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlaſting to everlaſting, is collectively and *preſentifickly* repreſented to God at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very inſtant, really preſent and exiſtent before him. *More.*

PRE'SENTLY. *adv.* [from *preſent*.]

1. At preſent; at this time; now.

The towns and forts you *preſently* have, are ſtill left unto you to be kept either with or without garriſons, ſo as you alter not the laws of the country. *Sidney.*

I hope we may preſume, that a rare thing it is not in the church of God, even for that very word which is read to be *preſently* their joy, and afterwards their ſtudy that hear it. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

To ſpeak of it as requireth, would require very long diſcourſe; all I will *preſently* ſay is this. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *preſently* it hath, ſuppoſeth itſelf to ſtand in need of all which it hath not. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Immediately; ſoon after.

Tell him, that no hiſtory can match his policies, and *preſently* the ſot ſhall meaſure himſelf by himſelf. *South.*

PRESE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preſent*.]

1. The act of preſenting.

When comes your book forth?
Upon the heels of my *preſentment*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any thing preſented or exhibited; repreſentation.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling ſpells into the ſpungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illuſion,
And give it falſe *preſentments*, leſt the place
And my quaint habits breed aſtoniſhment. *Milton.*

3. In law, *preſentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themſelves or ſome other officer, as juſtice, conſtable, ſearcher, ſurveyors, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is preſented. *Cowel.*

The grand juries were practiſed effectually with, to preſent the ſaid pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *preſentments* publiſhed for ſeveral weeks in all the newspapers. *Swift to Pope.*

PRE'SENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preſent*.] Preſence of mind; quickneſs at emergencies.

Goring had a much better underſtanding, a much keener courage, and *preſentneſs* of mind in danger. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *preſerve*.] The act of preſerving; care to preſerve; act of keeping from deſtruction, decay, or any ill.

Nature does require
Her times of *preſervation*, which, perforce,
I give my tendance to. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is their mighty protection, a *preſervation* from ſtumbling, and a help from falling. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxiv. 16.

Ev'ry ſenſeleſs thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preſervation* ſeek, deſtruction ſhun. *Davies.*

Our allwiſe Maker has put into man the uneaſineſs of hunger, thirſt, and other natural deſires, to determine their wills for the *preſervation* of themſelves, and the continuation of their ſpecies. *Locke.*

PRESE'RVATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*preſervatif*, Fr. from *preſerve*.] That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive; ſomething that confers ſecurity.

If we think that the church needeth not thoſe ancient *preſervatives*, which ages before us were glad to uſe, we deceive ourſelves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in uſe to wear tablets of arſenick, as *preſervatives* againſt the plague; for that being poiſons themſelves, they draw the venom to them from the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Were there truth herein, it were the beſt *preſervative* for princes, and perſons exalted unto ſuch fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which uſe *preſervatives*, are likely to eſcape infection. *Harvey.*

The moſt effectual *preſervative* of our virtue, is to avoid the converſation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made uſe of as a *preſervative* againſt enchantment. *Broome.*

To **PRESE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*præſervo*, low Latin; *preſerver*, French.]

1. To ſave; to defend from deſtruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord ſhall deliver me from every evil work, and *preſerve* me unto his heavenly kingdom. 2 *Tim.* iv. 18.

God ſent me to *preſerve* you a poſterity, and ſave your lives. *Gen.* xlv. 7.

She ſhall lead me ſoberly in my doings, and *preſerve* me in her power. *Wiſdom*, ix. 11.

He did too frequently gratify their unjuſtifiable deſigns, a guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly *preſerve* themſelves from. *Clarendon.*

We can *preſerve* unhurt our minds. *Milton.*

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that *preſerves* it from being impoſed on, till it has done its beſt to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany muſt be intreated to *preſerve* the Queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

2. To ſeaſon fruits and other vegetables with ſugar, and in other proper pickles: as, *to* preſerve *plums, walnuts, and cucumbers*.

PRESE'RVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar.

All this is eaſily diſcerned in thoſe fruits, which are brought in *preſerves* unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the huſk, when tender and young, makes a good *preſerve*. *Mortimer.*

PRESE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſerve*.]

1. One who preſerves; one who keeps from ruin and miſchief.

Sit, my *preſerver*, by thy patient's ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the infinite Author and *Preſerver* of things, who never ſlumbers nor ſleeps; but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a ſtatue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its *preſerver*. *Addiſon.*

2. He who makes preſerves of fruit.

To **PRE'SIDE,** *v. n.* [from *præſido*, Lat. *preſider*, Fr.] To be ſet over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the publick magazines *preſide*,
And ſome are ſent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*

O'er the plans
Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful ſires *preſide*. *Thomſon.*

PRE'SIDENCY. *n. ſ.* [*preſidence*, Fr. from *preſident*.] Superintendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the *preſidency* and guidance of ſome ſuperior agent? *Ray on the Creation.*

PRE'SIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*præſidens*, Lat. *preſident*, Fr.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others.

As the *preſident* of my kingdom, will I
Appear there for a man. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopat.*

The tutor ſits in the chair as *preſident* or moderator, to ſee that the rules of diſputation be obſerved. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect.

How might thoſe captive Iſraelites, under the overſight and government of Aſſyrian *preſidents*, be able to leave the places they were to inhabit? *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. A tutelary power.

This laſt complaint th' indulgent ears did pierce
Of juſt Apollo, *preſident* of verſe. *Waller.*

PRE'SIDENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *preſident*.] The office and place of preſident.

When things came to trial of practice, their paſtors learning would be at all times of force to overperſuade ſimple men, who, knowing the time of their own *preſidentſhip* to be but ſhort, would always ſtand in fear of their miniſters perpetual authority. *Hooker's Preface.*

PRESI'DIAL. *adj.* [*præſidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garriſon.

To **PRESS.** *v. a.* [*preſſer*, Fr. *premo*, *preſſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſqueeze; to cruſh.

The grapes I *preſſed* into Pharaoh's cup. *Gen.* xl. 11.

Good meaſure *preſſed* down, ſhaken together, and running over, ſhall men give into your boſom. *Luke*, vi. 38.

From ſweet kernels *preſs'd*,
She tempers dulcet creams. *Milton.*

I put pledgets of lint *preſſed* out on the excoriation. *Wiſeman.*

Their morning milk the peaſants *preſs* at night,
Their evening milk before the riſing light. *Dryden.*

After *preſſing* out of the coleſeed for oil in Lincolnſhire, they burn their cakes to heat their ovens. *Mortimer.*

2. To diſtreſs; to cruſh with calamities.

Once or twice ſhe heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it *preſt* her heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To conſtrain; to compel; to urge by neceſſity.

The experience of his goodneſs in her own deliverance, might cauſe her merciful diſpoſition to take ſo much the more delight in ſaving others, whom the like neceſſity ſhould *preſs*. *Hooker.*

The poſts that rode upon mules and camels, went out, being haſtened and *preſſed* on by the king's commands. *Eſther*, viii. 14.

I was *preſt* by his majeſty's commands, to aſſiſt at the treaty. *Temple's Miſcell.*

He gapes; and ſtraight
With hunger *preſt*, devours the pleaſing bait. *Dryden.*

He *preſſed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

4. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medical as true,
Honeſt as either, to purge him of that humour
That *preſſes* him from ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To affect ſtrongly.

Paul was *preſſed* in ſpirit, and teſtified to the Jews that Jeſus was Chriſt. *Acts*, xviii. 5.

Wickedneſs condemned by her own witneſs, and *preſſed* with conſcience, forecaſteth grievous things. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 11.

6. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity.

Be ſure to *preſs* upon him every motive. *Addiſon.*

I am the more bold to *preſs* it upon you, becauſe theſe accompliſhments ſit more handſomely on perſons of quality, than any other. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Thoſe who negotiated, took care to make demands impoſſible to be complied with; and therefore might ſecurely *preſs* every article, as if they were in earneſt. *Swift.*

7. To urge; to bear ſtrongly on.

Chymiſts I may *preſs* with arguments, drawn from ſome of the eminenteſt writers of their ſect. *Boyle.*

8. To compreſs; to hug, as in embracing.

He *preſs'd* her matron lips
With kiſſes pure. *Milton.*

She took her ſon, and *preſs'd*
Th' illuſtrious infant to her fragrant breaſt. *Dryden.*

His eaſy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,
And from that time he *preſt* her with his paſſion. *Smith.*

Leucothoe ſhook,
And *preſs'd* Palemon cloſer in her arms. *Pope.*

9. To act upon with weight.

The place thou *preſſeſt* on thy mother earth,
Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee. *Dryden.*

10. To make earneſt. *Preſt* is here perhaps rather an adjective; *preſte*, Fr. or from *preſſè*, or *empreſſè*, Fr.

Let them be *preſſed*, and ready to give ſuccours to their confederates, as it ever was with the Romans; for if the confederate had leagues defenſive with divers other ſtates, and implored their aids, the Romans would ever be the foremoſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Preſt for their country's honour and their king's,
On their ſharp beaks they whet their pointed ſtings. *Dryden.*

11. To force into military ſervice. This is properly *impreſs*.

Do but ſay to me what I ſhould do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *preſt* into it. *Shakeſpeare.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath *preſs'd*
To lift ſharp ſteel againſt our golden crown,
Heav'n for his Richard hath in ſtore
A glorious angel. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

From London by the king was I *preſt* forth. *Shakeſp.*

They are enforced of very neceſſity to *preſs* the beſt and greateſt part of their men out of the Weſt countries, which is no ſmall charge. *Raleigh.*

The endeavour to raiſe new men for the recruit of the army by *preſſing*, found oppoſition in many places. *Clarendon.*

The peaceful peaſant to the wars is *preſt*,
The fields lie fallow in inglorious reſt. *Dryden.*

Muſt grandſon Filbert to the wars be *preſt*? *Gay.*

You were *preſſed* for the ſea-ſervice, and got off with much a-do. *Swift.*

To PRESS. *v. n.*

1. To act with compulſive violence; to urge; to diſtreſs.

If there be fair proofs on the one ſide, and none at all on the other, and if the moſt *preſſing* difficulties be on that ſide on which there are no proofs, this is ſufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other altogether incredible. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

A great many uneaſineſſes always ſoliciting the will, it is natural, that the greateſt and moſt *preſſing* ſhould determine it to the next action. *Locke.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object.

I make bold to *preſs*
With ſo little preparation.
—You're welcome. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *preſs* toward the mark for the prize. *Phil.* iii. 14.

The Turks gave a great ſhout, and *preſſed* in on all ſides, to have entered the breach. *Knolles.*

Thronging crowds *preſs* on you as you paſs,
And with their eager joy make triumph ſlow. *Dryden.*

Th' inſulting victor *preſſes* on the more,
And treads the ſteps the vanquiſh'd trod before. *Dryden.*

She is always drawn in a poſture of walking, it being as natural for Hope to *preſs* forward to her proper objects, as for Fear to fly from them. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much leſs turn back, or ſit down in deſpair; but *preſs* chearfully forward to the high mark of our calling. *Rogers.*

3. To make invaſion; to encroach.

On ſuperior powers
Were we to *preſs*, inferior might *on* ours. *Pope.*

4. To croud; to throng.

For he had healed many, inſomuch that they *preſſed* upon him for to touch him. *Mark*, iii. 10.

Counſel ſhe may; and I will give thy ear
The knowledge firſt of what is fit to hear:
What I tranſact with others or alone,
Beware to learn; nor *preſs* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

5. To come unſeaſonably or importunately.

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *preſſed* upon them greatly; and they turned in. *Gen.*

The leſs blood he drew, the more he took of treaſure; and, as ſome conſtrued it, he was the more ſparing in the one, that he might be the more *preſſing* in the other. *Bacon.*

So thick the ſhiv'ring army ſtands,
And *preſs* for paſſage with extended hands. *Dryden.*

7. To act upon or influence.

When arguments *preſs* equally in matters indifferent, the ſafeſt method is to give up ourſelves to neither. *Addiſon.*

8. *To* PRESS *upon*. To invade; to puſh againſt.

Patroclus *preſſes upon* Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, diſcovers it was not the true Achilles. *Pope.*

PRESS. *n. ſ.* [*preſſoir*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed.

The *preſs* is full, the fats overflow. *Joel*, iii. 13.

When one came to the *preſs* fats to draw out fifty veſſels out of the *preſs*, there were but twenty. *Hag.* ii. 16.

The ſtomach and inteſtines are the *preſs*, and the lacteal veſſels the ſtrainers, to ſeparate the pure emulſion from the fæces. *Arbuthnot.*

They kept their cloaths, when they were not worn, conſtantly in the *preſs*, to give them a luſtre. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The inſtrument by which books are printed.

Theſe letters are of the ſecond edition; he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the *preſs*, when he would put us two in. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Crowd; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to ſacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and as frighted, ran crying through the *preſs* of the people, O men, wherefore do ye theſe things! *Hooker.*

She held a great gold chain ylinked well,
Whoſe upper end to higheſt heaven was knit,
And lower part did reach to loweſt hell,
And all that *preſs* did round about her ſwell,
To catchen hold of that long chain. *Fairy Queen.*

Who is it in the *preſs* that calls on me?
I hear a tongue, ſhriller than all the muſick,
Cry, Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,
Leaves them inſenſible; his ſiege is now
Againſt the mind: the which he pricks and wounds
With many legions of ſtrange fantaſies;
Which in their throng, and *preſs* to that laſt hold,
Confound themſelves. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ambitious Turnus in the *preſs* appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryden.*

A new expreſs all Agra does affright,
Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight;
The *preſs* of people thickens to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*

Through the *preſs* enrag'd Thaleſtris flies,
And ſcatters deaths around from both her eyes. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wooden caſe or frame for cloaths and other uſes.

Creep into the kill-hole.—Neither *preſs*, coffer, cheſt, trunk; but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. A commiſſion to force men into military ſervice. For *impreſs*.

If I be not aſhamed of my ſoldiers, I am a ſouc'd gurnet; I have miſus'd the king's *preſs* damnably. *Shakeſpeare.*

Concerning the muſters and *preſſes* for ſufficient mariners to ſerve in his majeſty's ſhips, either the care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Raleigh.*

PRE'SSBED. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *bed.*] Bed ſo formed, as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs.*] One that preſſes, or works at a preſs.

Of the ſtuffs I give the profits to dyers and *preſſers*. *Swift.*

PRE'SSGANG. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *gang.*] A crew that ſtrolls about the ſtreets to force men into naval ſervice.

PRE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *preſſing.*] With force; cloſely.

The one contracts his words, ſpeaking *preſſingly* and ſhort; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howel.*

PRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs.*] The act of preſſing.

If light conſiſted only in *preſſion*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies which refract and reflect it: if it conſiſted in motion, propagated to all diſtances in an inſtant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every ſhining particle, to generate that motion: and if it conſiſted in *preſſion* or motion, propagated either in an inſtant or in time, it would bend into the ſhadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

PRE'SSITANT. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. A word not in uſe.

Neither the celeſtial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water, are *preſſitant* in their proper places. *More.*

PRE'SSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *man.*]

1. One who forces another into ſervice; one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *preſſmen* came. *Chapman.*

2. One who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs: diſtinct from the compoſitor, who ranges the types.

PRE'SSMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *money.*] Money given to a ſoldier when he is taken or forced into the ſervice.

Here, Peaſcod, take my pouch, 'tis all I own,
'Tis my *preſſmoney*.—Can this ſilver fail? *Gay.*

PRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs.*]

1. The act of preſſing or cruſhing.

2. The ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed.

3. Force acting againſt any thing; gravitation; preſſion.

The inequality of the *preſſure* of parts appeareth in this; that if you take a body of ſtone, and another of wood of the ſame magnitude and ſhape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood ſo far as the ſtone. *Bacon.*

Although the glaſſes were a little convex, yet this tranſparent ſpot was of a conſiderable breadth, which breadth ſeemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glaſſes, by reaſon of their mutual *preſſure*. *Newton.*

The blood flows through the veſſels by the exceſs of the force of the heart above the incumbent *preſſure*, which in fat people is exceſſive. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Violence inflicted; oppreſſion.

A wiſe father ingenuouſly confeſſed, that thoſe which perſuaded *preſſure* of conſciences, were commonly intereſted therein. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Affliction; grievance; diſtreſs.

Mine own and my people's *preſſures* are grievous, and peace would be very pleaſing. *King Charles.*

The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years purchaſe, were it not for accidental *preſſures* under which it labours. *Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.*

To this conſideration he retreats, in the midſt of all his *preſſures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithſtanding the ſad afflictions with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Excellent was the advice of Eliphaz to Job, in the midſt of his great troubles and *preſſures*, Acquaint thyſelf now with God, and be at peace. *Atterbury.*

6. Impreſſion; ſtamp; character made by impreſſion.

From my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All ſaws of books, all forms, all *preſſures* paſt,
That youth and obſervation copy'd there. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREST. *adj.* [*preſt* or *prêt*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory. This is ſaid to have been the original ſenſe of the word *preſt men*; men, not forced into the ſervice, as now we underſtand it, but men, for a certain ſum received, *preſt* or ready to march at command.

Each mind is *preſt*, and open every year,
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us. *Fairf.*

Grittus deſired nothing more than, at his firſt entrance, to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *preſt* and ready attendance of the Vayuod. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Neat; tight. In both ſenſes the word is obſolete.

More wealth any where, to be breefe
More people, more handſome and *preſt*
Where find ye? *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

PREST. *n. ſ.* [*preſt*, Fr.] A loan.

He required of the city a *preſt* of ſix thouſand marks; but, after many parlees, he could obtain but two thouſand pounds. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

PRESTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preſtigatio*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dict.*

PRE'STIGES. *n. ſ.* [*preſtigiæ*, Lat.] Illuſions; impoſtures; juggling tricks. *Dict.*

PRE'STO. *n. ſ.* [*preſto*, Italian.] Quick; at once. A word uſed by thoſe that ſhow legerdemain.

Preſto! begone! 'tis here again;
There's ev'ry piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

PRESU'MABLY. *adv.* [from *preſume.*] Without examination.

Authors *preſumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiſcuouſly amaſſing all that make for their ſubject, break forth at laſt into uſeleſs rhapſodies. *Brown.*

To PRE'SUME. *v. n.* [*preſumer*, Fr. *præſumo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuppoſe; to believe previouſly without examination.

O much deceiv'd, much failing, hapleſs Eve!
Of thy *preſum'd* return! event perverſe! *Milton.*

Experience ſupplants the uſe of conjecture in the point; we do not only *preſume* it may be ſo, but actually find it is ſo. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To ſuppoſe; to affirm without immediate proof.

Although in the relation of Moſes there be very few perſons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *preſumed*. *Brown.*

I *preſume*,
That as my hand has open'd bounty to you,
My heart dropp'd love; my pow'r rain'd honour more
On you, than any. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

3. To venture without poſitive leave.

There was a matter we were no leſs deſirous to know, than fearful to aſk, leſt we might *preſume* too far. *Bacon.*

I to the heav'nly viſion thus *preſum'd*. *Milton.*

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions.

The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *preſume* ſo far upon myſelf, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking. *Dryden.*

This man *preſumes* upon his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and ſo thinks it ſuperfluous labour to make any proviſion beforehand. *Locke.*

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

In this we fail to perform the thing which God ſeeth meet, convenient, and good; in that we *preſume* to ſee what is meet and convenient better than God himſelf. *Hooker.*

God, to remove his ways from human ſenſe,
Plac'd heav'n from earth ſo far, that earthly ſight,
If it *preſume*, might err in things too high,
And no advantage gain. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

6. It has *on* or *upon* ſometimes before the thing ſuppoſed, or cauſing preſumption.

He, that would not deceive himſelf, ought to build his hypotheſis on matter of fact, and not *preſume on* matter of fact, becauſe of his hypotheſis. *Locke.*

Luther *preſumes upon* the gift of continency. *Atterbury.*

7. It has *of* ſometimes, but not properly.

Preſuming of his force, with ſparkling eyes,
Already he devours the promis'd prize. *Dryden.*

PRESU'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſume.*] One that preſuppoſes; an arrogant perſon.

Heavy with ſome high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwiſe great deſervers do grow intolerable *preſumers*. *Wotton.*

PRESU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*præſumptus*, Lat. *preſomption*, Fr.]

1. Suppoſition previouſly formed.

Thou haſt ſhewed us how unſafe it is to offend thee, upon *preſumptions* afterwards to pleaſe thee. *King Charles.*

Though men in general believed a future ſtate, yet they had but confuſed *preſumptions* of the nature and condition of it. *Rogers.*

2. Confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed.

A *preſumption*, upon this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Thoſe at home held their immoderate engroſſments of power by no other tenure, than their own *preſumption* upon the neceſſity of affairs. *Swift's Miſcell.*

3. An argument ſtrong, but not demonſtrative; a ſtrong probability.

The error and inſufficience of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary ſide againſt them, a ſtrong *preſumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think ſuch things, as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker, b.* v. § 10.

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; preſumptuouſneſs.

Let my *preſumption* not provoke thy wrath;
For I am ſorry, that with reverence
I did not entertain thee as thou art. *Shakeſpeare.*

It warns a warier carriage in the thing,
Leſt blind *preſumption* work their ruining. *Daniel.*

I had the *preſumption* to dedicate to you a very unfiniſhed piece. *Dryden.*

5. Unreaſonable confidence of Divine favour.

The awe of his majeſty will keep us from *preſumption*, and the promiſes of his mercy from deſpair. *Rogers.*

PRESU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*preſomptive*, Fr. from *preſume.*]

1. Taken by previous ſuppoſition.

We commonly take ſhape and colour for ſo *preſumptive* ideas of ſeveral ſpecies, that, in a good picture, we readily ſay, This is a lion, and that a roſe. *Locke.*

2. Suppoſed: as, *the* preſumptive *heir*: oppoſed to the heir apparent.

3. Confident; arrogant; preſumptuous.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *preſumptive* or ſceptical to doubt of both. *Brown.*

PRESU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*preſumptueux*, *preſomptueux*, Fr.]

1. Arrogant; confident; inſolent.

Preſumptuous prieſt, this place commands my patience. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

I follow him not
With any token of *preſumptuous* ſuit;
Nor would I have him, till I do deſerve him. *Shakeſp.*

The boldneſs of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they ſhould imitate God, who repreſſeth the *preſumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modeſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Their minds ſomewhat rais'd
By falſe *preſumptuous* hope. *Milton.*

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have ſo *preſumptuous* a thought, as to be wiſer than their neighbours. *Locke.*

2. Irreverent with reſpect to holy things.

Thus I *preſumptuous*: and the viſion bright,
As with a ſmile more brighten'd, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

The pow'rs incens'd
Puniſh'd his *preſumptuous* pride,
That for his daring enterprize ſhe dy'd. *Dryden.*

Can'ſt thou love
Preſumptuous Crete, that boaſts the tomb of Jove. *Pope.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *preſumptuous.*]

1. Arrogantly; irreverently.

Do you, who ſtudy Nature's works, decide,
Whilſt I the dark myſterious cauſe admire;
Nor, into what the Gods conceal, *preſumptuouſly* enquire. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. With vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour.

I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me from all premature perſuaſion of my being in Chriſt, and not ſuffer me to go on *preſumptuouſly* or deſperately in any courſe. *Hammond.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preſumptuous.*] Quality of being preſumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *ſuppoſal.*] Suppoſal previouſly formed.

All things neceſſary to be known that we may be ſaved, but known with *preſuppoſal* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already perſuaded. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*preſuppoſer*, Fr. *præ* and *ſuppoſe.*] To ſuppoſe as previous.

In as much as righteous life *preſuppoſeth* life, in as much as to live virtuouſly it is impoſſible except we live; therefore the firſt impediment, which naturally we endeavour to remove, is penury and want of things, without which we cannot live. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds; each of them *preſuppoſeth* many neceſſary things learned in other ſciences, and known beforehand. *Hooker, b.* i.

PRESUPPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preſuppoſition*, Fr. *præ* and *ſuppoſition.*] Suppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *ſurmiſe.*] Surmiſe previouſly formed.

It was your *preſurmiſe*,
That, in the dole of blows, your ſon might drop. *Shak.*

PRETE'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*prætenſus*, Lat.]

1. A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates.

This *pretence* againſt religion will not only be baffled, but we ſhall gain a new argument to perſuade men over. *Tillotſon.*

2. The act of ſhowing or alleging what is not real.

With flying ſpeed and ſeeming great *pretence*
Came running in a meſſenger. *Fairy Queen.*

So ſtrong his appetite was to thoſe executions he had been accuſtom'd to in Ireland, without any kind of commiſſion or *pretence* of authority. *Clarendon.*

O worthy not of liberty alone,
Too mean *pretence*, but honour. *Miller.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd *pretence*
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

I ſhould have dreſſed the whole with greater care; but I had little time, which I am ſure you know to be more than *pretence*. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Aſſumption; claim to notice.

Deſpiſe not theſe few enſuing pages; for never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingenuouſly imparted. *Evelyn.*

4. Claim true or falſe.

Spirits in our juſt *pretences* arm'd
Fell with us. *Milton.*

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of ſolely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

5. Shakeſpeare uſes this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for ſomething threatened, or held out to terrify.

I have conceived a moſt faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very *pretence* and purpoſe of unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

In the great hand of God I ſtand, and thence
Againſt the undivulg'd *pretence* I fight
Of treas'nous malice. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He hath writ this to feel my affection for your honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To **PRETE'ND.** *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Lat. *pretendre*, French.]

1. To hold out; to ſtretch forward. This is mere Latinity, and not uſed.

Lucagus, to laſh his horſes, bends
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends*. *Dryden.*

2. To portend; to foreſhow. Not in uſe.

All theſe movements ſeemed to be *pretended* by moving of the earth in Suſſex. *Hayward.*

3. To make any appearance of having; to allege falſely.

This let him know,
Leſt wilfully tranſgreſſing he *pretend*
Surpriſal. *Milton.*

What reaſon then can any man *pretend* againſt religion, when it is ſo apparently for the benefit, not only of human ſociety, but of every particular perſon? *Tillotſon.*

4. To ſhow hypocritically.

'Tis their intereſt to guard themſelves from thoſe riotous effects of *pretended* zeal, nor is it leſs their duty. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To hold out as a deluſive appearance; to exhibit as a cover of ſomething hidden. This is rather Latin.

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; leſt that too heav'nly form, *pretended*
To helliſh falſhood, ſnare them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. To claim. In this ſenſe we rather ſay, *pretend to.*

Chiefs ſhall be grudg'd the part which they *pretend*. *Dryden.*

Are they not rich? what more can they *pretend?* *Pope.*

To **PRE'TEND.** *v. n.*

1. To put in a claim truly or falſely. It is ſeldom uſed without ſhade of cenſure.

What peace can be, where both to one *pretend?*
But they more diligent, and we more ſtrong. *Dryden.*

In thoſe countries that *pretend* to freedom, princes are ſubject to thoſe laws which their people have choſen. *Swift.*

2. To preſume on ability to do any thing; to profeſs preſumptuouſly.

Of the ground of redneſs in this ſea are we not fully ſatiſfied; for there is another red ſea, whoſe name we *pretend* not to make out from theſe principles. *Brown.*

PRETE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *pretend.*] One who lays claim to any thing.

The prize was diſputed only 'till you were ſeen; now all *pretenders* have withdrawn their claims. *Dryden.*

Whatever victories the ſeveral *pretenders* to the empire obtained over one another, they are recorded on coins without the leaſt reflection. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

The numerous *pretenders* to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off. *Swift.*

To juſt contempt ye vain *pretenders* fall,
The people's fable, and the ſcorn of all. *Pope.*

Pretenders to philoſophy or good ſenſe grow fond of this ſort of learning. *Watts.*

PRETE'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *pretending.*] Arrogantly; preſumptuouſly.

I have a particular reaſon to look a little *pretendingly* at preſent. *Collier on Pride.*

PRETE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*pretenſio*, Lat. *pretention*, French.]

1. Claim true or falſe.

But if to unjuſt things thou doſt pretend,
Ere they begin, let thy *pretenſions* end. *Derham.*

Men indulge thoſe opinions and practices, that favour their *pretenſions*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The commons demand that the conſulſhip ſhould lie in common to the *pretenſions* of any Roman. *Swift.*

2. Fictitious appearance. A Latin phraſe or ſenſe.

This was but an invention and *pretenſion* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

PRE'TER. *n. ſ.* [*præter*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, ſignifies *beſide.*

PRETERIMPERFECT. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tenſe not perfectly paſt.

PRETERIT. *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Latin.] Paſt.

PRETERI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preterition*, Fr. from *preterit.*] The act of going paſt; the ſtate of being paſt.

PRE'TERITNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preterit.*] State of being paſt; not preſence; not futurity.

We cannot conceive a *preteritneſs* ſtill backwards in infinitum, that never was preſent, as we can an endleſs futurity, that never will be preſent; ſo that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheleſs the other is poſitively finite: and this reaſoning doth not at all affect the eternal exiſtence of the adorable Divinity, in whoſe invariable nature there is no paſt nor future. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PRETERLA'PSED. *adj.* [*præterlapſus*, Lat.] Paſt and gone.

We look with a ſuperſtitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapſed* ages. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Never was there ſo much of either, in any *preterlapſed* age, as in this. *Walker.*

PRETERLE'GAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *legal.*] Not agreeable to law.

I expected ſome evil cuſtoms *preterlegal*, and abuſes perſonal, had been to be removed. *King Charles.*

PRETERMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*pretermiſſion*, French; *prætermiſſio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.

To **PRETERMI'T.** *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To paſs by.

The fees, that are termly given to theſe deputies, for recompence of their pains, I do purpoſely *pretermit*; becauſe they be not certain. *Bacon.*

PRETE'RNATURAL. *adj.* [*præter* and *natural.*] Different from what is natural; irregular.

We will enquire into the cauſe of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that ſhould make a man pleaſe himſelf with that, which can no ways reach thoſe faculties which nature has made the proper ſeat of pleaſure. *South.*

That form, which the earth is under at preſent, is *preternatural*, like a ſtatue made and broken again. *Burnet.*

PRETE'RNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *preternatural.*] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itſelf room, and break and blow up all that which reſiſteth it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

PRETE'RNATURALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preternatural.*] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETE'RPERFECT. *adj.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt.

The ſame natural averſion to loquacity has of late made a conſiderable alteration in our language, by cloſing in one ſyllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tenſe, as drown'd, walk'd, for drowned, walked. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

PRETE'RPLUPERFECT. *adj.* [*præteritum pluſquam perfectum*, Latin.] The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

PRETE'XT. *n. ſ.* [*prætextus*, Lat. *pretexte*, French.] Pretence; falſe appearance; falſe allegation.

My *pretext* to ſtrike at him admits
A good conſtruction. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Under this *pretext*, the means he ſought
To ruin ſuch whoſe might did much exceed
His pow'r to wrong. *Daniel's Civil War.*

As chymiſts gold from braſs by fire would draw,
Pretexts are into treaſon forg'd by law. *Denham.*

I ſhall not ſay with how much or how little *pretext* of reaſon they managed thoſe diſputes. *Decay of Piety.*

They ſuck the blood of thoſe they depend upon, under a *pretext* of ſervice and kindneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRE'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*prætor*, Lat. *preteur*, French.] The Roman judge. It is now ſometimes taken for a mayor.

Good Cinna, take this paper;
And look you lay it in the *pretor*'s chair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *pretor* made,
Is come from Alexandria to your aid. *Dryden.*

An advocate, pleading the cauſe of his client before one of the *pretors*, could only produce a ſingle witneſs, in a point where the law required two. *Spectator*, Nº 556.

PRETO'RIAN. *adj.* [*prætorianus*, Lat. *pretorien*, French.] Judicial; exerciſed by the pretor.

The Chancery had the *pretorian* power for equity; the Star-chamber had the cenſorian power for offences. *Bacon.*

PRE'TTILY. *adv.* [from *pretty.*] Neatly; elegantly; pleaſingly without dignity or elevation.

How *prettily* the young ſwain ſeems to waſh
The hand was fair before. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

One ſaith *prettily*, in the quenching of the flame of a peſtilent ague, nature is like people that come to quench the fire of a houſe; ſo buſy, as one letteth another. *Bacon.*

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themſelves *prettily*, after the faſhion of others. *Locke.*

PRE'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pretty.*] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

There is goodlineſs in the bodies of animals, as in the ox, greyhound, and ſtag; or majeſty and ſtatelineſs, as in the lion, horſe, eagle, and cock; grave awfulneſs, as in maſtiffs; or elegancy and *prettineſs*, as in leſſer dogs, and moſt ſort of birds; all which are ſeveral modes of beauty. *More.*

Thoſe drops of *prettineſs*, ſcatteringly ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

PRE'TTY. *adj.* [pꞃæꞇ, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleaſing without ſurprize or elevation.

Of theſe the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales. *Raleigh.*

They found themſelves involved in a train of miſtakes, by taking up ſome *pretty* hypotheſis in philoſophy. *Watts.*

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

The *pretty* gentleman is the moſt complaiſant creature in the world, and is always of my mind. *Spectator.*

3. It is uſed in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in converſation: as, *a* pretty *fellow indeed!*

A *pretty* taſk; and ſo I told the fool,
Who needs muſt undertake to pleaſe by rule. *Dryden.*

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,
And ſerve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addiſon.*

4. Not very ſmall. This is a very vulgar uſe.

A knight of Wales, with ſhipping and ſome *pretty* company, did go to diſcover thoſe parts. *Abbot.*

Cut off the ſtalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, cloſe by the earth, and then caſt a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I would have a mount of ſome *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the encloſure breaſt high. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible, and ſuffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot. *Boyle.*

A weazle a *pretty* way off ſtood leering at him. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRE'TTY. *adv.* In ſome degree. This word is uſed before adverbs or adjectives to intend their ſignification: it is leſs than *very.*

The world begun to be *pretty* well ſtocked with people, and human induſtry drained thoſe unhabitable places. *Burnet.*

I ſhall not enquire how far this lofty method may advance the reputation of learning; but I am *pretty* ſure 'tis no great addition to theirs who uſe it. *Collier.*

A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while. *Addiſon.*

I have a fondneſs for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myſelf. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 107.

Theſe colours were faint and dilute, unleſs the light was trajected obliquely; for by that means they became *pretty* vivid. *Newton's Opticks.*

This writer every where inſinuates, and, in one place, *pretty* plainly profeſſes himſelf a ſincere Chriſtian. *Atterb.*

The copper halfpence are coined by the publick, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper. *Swift.*

The firſt attempts of this kind were *pretty* modeſt. *Baker.*

To **PRE'VAIL.** *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, Fr. *prævalere*, Lat.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence.

This cuſtom makes the ſhort-ſighted bigots, and the warier ſcepticks, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

2. To overcome; to gain the ſuperiority. With *on* or *upon*, ſometimes *over* or *againſt.*

They that were your enemies, are his,
And have *prevail'd* as much *on* him as you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor is it hard for thee to preſerve me amidſt the unjuſt hatred and jealouſneſs of too many, which thou haſt ſuffered to *prevail upon* me. *King Charles.*

I told you then he ſhould *prevail*, and ſpeed
On his bad errand. *Milton.*

The millenium *prevailed* long *againſt* the truth upon the ſtrength of authority. *Decay of Piety.*

While Marlbro's cannon thus *prevails* by land,
Britain's ſea-chiefs by Anna's high command,
Reſiſtleſs *o'er* the Tuſcan billows ride. *Blackmore.*

Thus ſong could *prevail*
O'er death and *o'er* hell,
A conqueſt how hard and how glorious;
Though fate had faſt bound her
With Styx nine times round her,
Yet muſick and love were victorious. *Pope.*

This kingdom could never *prevail againſt* the united power of England. *Swift.*

3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.

4. To perſuade or induce by entreaty. It has *with*, *upon*, or *on*, before the perſon perſuaded.

With minds obdurate nothing *prevaileth*, as well they that preach, as they that read unto ſuch, ſhall ſtill have cauſe to complain with the prophets of old, Who will give credit unto our teaching? *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 22.

He was *prevailed with* to reſtrain the Earl of Briſtol upon his firſt arrival. *Clarendon.*

The ſerpent *with* me
Perſuaſively have ſo *prevail'd*, that I
Have alſo taſted. *Milton.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, that it is an hundred to one will miſlead them, than he that has not yet taken a ſtep, and is likelier to be *prevailed on* to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*

There are four ſorts of arguments that men, in their reaſonings with others, make uſe of to *prevail on* them. *Locke.*

The gods pray
He would reſume the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be loſt in endleſs night;
Prevail'd upon at laſt, again he took
The harneſs'd ſteeds, that ſtill with horror ſhook. *Addiſ.*

Upon aſſurances of revolt, the queen was *prevailed with* to ſend her forces upon that expedition. *Swift.*

Prevail upon ſome judicious friend to be your conſtant hearer, and allow him the utmoſt freedom. *Swift.*

PREVAI'LING. *adj.* [from *prevail.*] Predominant; having moſt influence.

Probabilities, which croſs men's appetites and *prevailing* paſſions, run the ſame fate: let never ſo much probability hang on one ſide of a covetous man's reaſoning, and money on the other, it is eaſy to foreſee which will outweight. *Locke.*

Save the friendleſs infants from oppreſſion;
Saints ſhall aſſiſt thee with *prevailing* prayers,
And warring angels combat on thy ſide. *Rowe.*

PREVAI'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *prevail.*] Prevalence.

Meſſengers
Of ſtrong *prevailment* in unharden'd youth. *Shakeſp.*

PRE'VALENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*prevalence*, French; *prævalentia*,
PRE'VALENCY. } low Latin.] Superiority; influence; predominance.

The duke better knew, what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of theſe ornaments their predeceſſors wore, to the power and *prevalency* of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*

Animals, whoſe fore-legs ſupply the uſe of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a *prevalency* oft times in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Why, fair one, would you not rely
On reaſon's force with beauty's join'd?
Could I their *prevalence* deny,
I muſt at once be deaf and blind. *Prior.*

Leaſt of all does this precept imply, that we ſhould comply with any thing that the *prevalence* of corrupt faſhion has made reputable. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PRE'VALENT. *adj.* [*prævalens*, Lat.]

1. Victorious; gaining ſuperiority.

Brennus told the Roman ambaſſadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get. *Raleigh.*

On the foughten field,
Michael and his angels *prevalent* encamping. *Milton.*

The conduct of a peculiar Providence made the inſtruments of that great deſign *prevalent* and victorious, and all thoſe mountains of oppoſition to become plains. *South.*

2. Predominant; powerful.

Eve! eaſily may faith admit, that all
The good which we enjoy, from heav'n deſcends;
But, that from us ought ſhould aſcend to heav'n,
So *prevalent*, as to concern the mind
Of God high-bleſt; or to incline his will;
Hard to belief may ſeem. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This was the moſt received and *prevalent* opinion, when I firſt brought my collection up to London. *Woodward.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *adv.* [from *prevalent.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

The ev'ning-ſtar ſo falls into the main,
To riſe at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

To **PREVA'RICATE.** *v. n.* [*prævaricor*, Latin; *prevariquer*, French.] To cavil; to quibble; to ſhuffle.

Laws are either diſannulled or quite *prevaricated* through change and alteration of times, yet they are good in themſelves. *Spenſer.*

He *prevaricates* with his own underſtanding, and cannot ſeriouſly conſider the ſtrength, and diſcern the evidence of argumentations againſt his deſires. *South.*

Whoever helped him to this citation, I deſire he will never truſt him more; for I would think better of himſelf, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

PREVARICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat. *prevarication*, Fr. from *prevaricate.*] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken priſoners by Hannibal, were releaſed upon obliging themſelves by an oath to return again to his camp: among theſe was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the ſame day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot ſomething; but this *prevarication* was ſo ſhocking to the Roman ſenate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

PREVARICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*prævaricator*, Lat. *prevaricateur*, Fr. from *prevaricate.*] A caviller; a ſhuffler.

PREVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*præveniens*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive.

From the mercy-ſeat above
Prevenient grace deſcending, had remov'd
The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh
Regenerate grow inſtead. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **PREVE'NE.** *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat.] To hinder.

If thy indulgent care
Had not *preven'd*, among unbody'd ſhades
I now had wander'd. *Phillips.*

To **PREVE'NT.** *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat. *prevenir*, Fr.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way eaſy.

Are we to forſake any true opinion, or to ſhun any requiſite action, only becauſe we have in the practice thereof been *prevented* by idolaters? *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 12.

Prevent him with the bleſſings of goodneſs. *Pſalm* xxi. 3.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy moſt gracious favour. *Common Prayer.*

Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and follow us. *Common Prayer.*

2. To go before; to be before; to anticipate.

Mine eyes *prevent* the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy word. *Pſalm* cxix. 4.

The ſame officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had *prevented* the hour, becauſe we might have the whole day before us for our buſineſs. *Bacon.*

Nothing engendered doth *prevent* his meat:
Flies have their tables ſpread, ere they appear;
Some creatures have in winter what to eat;
Others do ſleep. *Herbert's Temple of Sacred Poems.*

Soon ſhalt thou find, if thou but arm their hands,
Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands;
Cou'dſt thou ſome great proportion'd miſchief frame,
They'd prove the father from whoſe loins they came. *Pope.*

3. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt firſt.

Thou haſt *prevented* us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

4. To hinder; to obviate; to obſtruct. This is now almoſt the only ſenſe.

They *prevented* me in the day of my trouble; but the Lord was my upholder. *Pſalm* xviii. 18.

I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, ſo to *prevent*
The time of life. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

This your ſinchereſt care could not *prevent*,
Foretold ſo lately what would come to paſs. *Milton.*

Too great confidence in ſucceſs is the likelieſt to *prevent* it; becauſe it hinders us from making the beſt uſe of the advantages which we enjoy. *Atterbury.*

To PRE'VENT. *v. n.* To come before the time. A Latiniſm.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been ſteeped ſheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon.*

PREVE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *prevent.*]

1. One that goes before.

The archduke was the aſſailant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an obſtructer.

PREVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*prevention*, French; from *preventum*, Latin.]

1. The act of going before.

The greater the diſtance, the greater the *prevention*; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good ſpace. *Bacon.*

No odds appear'd
In might or ſwift *prevention*. *Milton.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation.

Atchievements, plots, orders, *preventions*,
Succeſs or loſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Hinderance; obſtruction.

Half way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevention* more
Incens'd. *Milton.*

Prevention of ſin is one of the greateſt mercies God can vouchſafe. *South's Sermons.*

4. Prejudice; prepoſſeſſion. A French expreſſion.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular guſto or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatſoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *prevention.*] Tending to prevention. *Dict.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *prevent.*]

1. Tending to hinder.

Wars *preventive* upon juſt fears are true defenſives, as well as upon actual invaſions. *Bacon.*

2. Preſervative; hindering ill. It has *of* before the thing prevented.

Phyſick is curative or *preventive of* diſeaſes; *preventive* is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth ſickneſs. *Brown.*

Procuring a due degree of ſweat and perſpiration, is the beſt *preventive of* the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *prevent.*] A preſervative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PREVE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *preventive.*] In ſuch a manner as tends to prevention.

Such as fearing to concede a monſtroſity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, *preventively* conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PRE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*prævius*, Lat.] Antecedent; going before; prior.

By this *previous* intimation we may gather ſome hopes, that the matter is not deſperate. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

Sound from the mountain, *privious* to the ſtorm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomſon.*

PRE'VIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *previous.*] Beforehand; antecedently.

Darting their ſtings, they *previouſly* declare
Deſign'd revenge, and firce intent of war. *Prior.*

It cannot be reconciled with perfect ſincerity, as *previouſly* ſuppoſing ſome neglect of better information. *Fiddes.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *previous.*] Antecedence.

PREY. *n. ſ.* [*præda*, Lat.]

1. Something to be devoured; ſomething to be ſeized; food gotten by violence; ravine; wealth gotten by violence; plunder.

A garriſon ſupported itſelf, by the *prey* it took from the neighbourhood of Ayleſbury. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The whole included race his purpos'd *prey*. *Milton.*

She ſees herſelf the monſter's *prey*,
And feels her heart and entrails torn away. *Dryden.*

Pindar, that eagle, mounts the ſkies,
While virtue leads the noble way;
Too like a vulture Boileau flies,
Where ſordid int'reſt ſhews the *prey*. *Prior.*

2. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in ſloth, fox in ſtealth, lion in *prey*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals.

There are men of *prey*, as well as beaſts and birds of *prey*, that live upon, and delight in blood. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.]

1. To feed by violence. With *on* before the object.

A lioneſs
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
When that the ſleeping man ſhould ſtir: for 'tis
The royal diſpoſition of that beaſt
To *prey on* nothing that doth ſeem as dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

Put your torches out;
The wolves have *prey'd*, and look the gentle day
Dapples the drowſy eaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Jove venom firſt infus'd in ſerpents fell,
Taught wolves to *prey*, and ſtormy ſeas to ſwell. *May.*

Their impious folly dar'd to *prey*
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To plunder; to rob.

They pray continually unto their ſaint the commonwealth, or rather not pray to her, but *prey* on her; for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots. *Shak.*

3. To corrode; to waſte.

Language is too faint to ſhow
His rage of love; it *preys* upon his life;
He pines, he ſickens, he deſpairs, he dies. *Addiſon.*

PRE'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *prey.*] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM. *n. ſ.* [*priapiſmus*, Lat. *priapiſme*, Fr.] A preternatural tenſion.

Luſt cauſeth a flagrancy in the eyes and *priapiſm*. *Bacon.*

The perſon every night has a *priapiſm* in his ſleep. *Floyer.*

PRICE. *n. ſ.* [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing.

I will buy it of thee at a *price*; neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which coſt me nothing. 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 24.

From that which hath its *price* in compoſition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is diſgrace. *Bacon.*

If fortune has a niggard been to thee,
Devote thyſelf to thrift, not luxury;
And wiſely make that kind of food thy choice,
To which neceſſity confines thy *price*. *Dryden.*

2. Value; eſtimation; ſuppoſed excellence.

We ſtand in ſome jealouſy, leſt by thus overvaluing their ſermons, they make the *price* and eſtimation of Scripture, otherwiſe notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

Sugar hath put down the uſe of honey, inaſmuch as we have loſt thoſe preparations of honey which the ancients had, when it was more in *price*. *Bacon.*

3. Rate at which any thing is ſold.

Suppoſing the quantity of wheat, in reſpect to its vent be the ſame, that makes the change in the *price* of wheat. *Locke.*

4. Reward; thing purchaſed at any rate.

Sometimes virtue ſtarves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That, vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deſerves it, when he tills the ſoil. *Pope.*

To PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for.

Some ſhall pay the price of others guilt;
And he the man that made ſans foy to fall,
Shall with his own blood *price* that he hath ſpilt. *Fairy Q.*

To PRICK. *v. a.* [pꞃician, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a ſmall puncture.

Leave her to Heav'n,
And to thoſe thorns that in her boſom lodge,
To *prick* and ſting her. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

There ſhall be no more a *pricking* brier unto the houſe of Iſrael, nor any grieving thorn. *Ezek.* xxviii. 24.

If ſhe *pricked* her finger, Jack laid the pin in the way. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To form or erect with an acuminated point.

The poets make Fame a monſter; they ſay, Look how many feathers ſhe hath, ſo many eyes ſhe hath underneath, ſo many tongues, ſo many voices, ſhe *pricks* up ſo many ears. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A hunted panther caſts about
Her glaring eyes, and *pricks* her liſt'ning ears to ſcout. *Dryden.*

His rough creſt he rears,
And *pricks* up his predeſtinating ears. *Dryden.*

The fiery courſer, when he hears from far
The ſprightly trumpets and the ſhouts of war,
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg.*

A greyhound hath *pricked* ears, but thoſe of a hound hang down; for that the former hunts with his ears, the latter only with his noſe. *Grew.*

The tuneful noiſe the ſprightly courſer hears,
Paws the green turf, and *pricks* his trembling ears. *Gay.*

Keep cloſe to ears, and thoſe let aſſes *prick*;
'Tis nothing—nothing; if they bite and kick. *Pope.*

3. To fix by the point.

I cauſed the edges of two knives to be ground truly ſtrait, and *pricking* their points into a board, ſo that their edges might look towards one another, and meeting near their points contain a rectilinear angle, I faſtened their handles together with pitch, to make this angle invariable. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks ſlice it into little gobbets, *prick* it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

5. To nominate by a puncture or mark.

Thoſe many then ſhall die, their names are *prickt*. *Shak.*

Some who are *pricked* for ſheriffs, and are fit, ſet out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To ſpur; to goad; to impel; to incite.

When I call to mind your gracious favours,
My duty *pricks* me on to utter that,
Which elſe no worldly good ſhould draw from me. *Shak.*

Well, 'tis no matter, honour *pricks* me on;
But how if honour *prick* me off, when
I come on? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

His high courage *prick'd* him forth to wed. *Pope.*

7. To pain; to pierce with remorſe.

When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their hearts, and ſaid, Men and brethren what ſhall we do? *Acts*, ii. 37.

8. To make acid.

They their late attacks decline,
And turn as eager as *prick'd* wine. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

9. To mark a tune.

To PRICK, *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]

1. To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow.

2. To come upon the ſpur. This ſeems to be the ſenſe in Spenſer.

After that Varlet's flight, it was not long,
Ere on the plain faſt *pricking* Guyon ſpied,
One in bright arms embattled full ſtrong. *Fairy Queen.*

A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plain,
Yclad in mighty arms of ſilver ſhield. *Fairy Queen.*

They had not ridden far, when they might ſee
One *pricking* towards them with haſty heat. *Fairy Queen.*

The Scottiſh horſemen began to hover much upon the Engliſh army, and to come *pricking* about them, ſometimes within length of their ſtaves. *Hayward.*

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

In this King Arthur's reign,
A luſty knight was *pricking* o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

PRICK. *n. ſ.* [pꞃicca, Saxon.]

1. A ſharp ſlender inſtrument; any thing by which a puncture is made.

The country gives me proof
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, ſprigs of roſemary. *Shakeſp.*

It is hard for thee to kick againſt the *pricks*. *Acts*, ix. 5.

If the Engliſh would not in peace govern them by the law, nor could in war root them out by the ſword, muſt they not be *pricks* in their eyes, and thorns in their ſides? *Davies.*

If God would have had men live like wild beaſts, he would have armed them with horns, tuſks, talons, or *pricks*. *Bramhall.*

2. A thorn in the mind; a teaſing and tormenting thought; remorſe of conſcience.

My conſcience firſt receiv'd a tenderneſs,
Scruple, and *prick*, on certain ſpeeches utter'd
By th' Biſhop of Bayon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

3. A ſpot or mark at which archers aim.

For long ſhooting, their ſhaft was a cloth yard, their *pricks* twenty-four ſcore; for ſtrength, they would pierce any ordinary armour. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. A point; a fixed place.

Now gins this goodly frame of temperance
Fairly to riſe, and her adorned head
To *prick* of higheſt praiſe forth to advance. *Spenſer.*

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noon-tide *prick*. *Shakeſp.*

5. A puncture.

No aſps were diſcovered in the place of her death, only two ſmall inſenſible *pricks* were found in her arm. *Brown.*

6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *prick.*]

1. A ſharp-pointed inſtrument.

Pricker is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for joiner's uſe, it hath moſt commonly a ſquare blade. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. A light horſeman.

They had horſemen, *prickers* as they are termed, fitter to make excurſions and to chace, than to ſuſtain any ſtrong charge. *Hayward.*

PRI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *prick.*] A buck in his ſecond year.

I've call'd the deer; the princeſs kill'd a *pricket*. *Shakeſp.*

The buck is called the firſt year a fawn, the ſecond year a *pricket*. *Manwood of the Laws of the Foreſt.*

PRI'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *prick.*] Small ſharp point, like that of a brier.

The *prickles* of trees are a kind of excreſcence; the plants that have *prickles*, are black and white, thoſe have it in the bough; the plants that have *prickles* in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles alſo have a ſmall venomous *prickle*. *Bacon.*

An herb growing in the water, called lincoſtis, is full of *prickles*: this putteth forth another ſmall herb out of the leaf, imputed to moiſture gathered between the *prickles*. *Bacon.*

A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his fall, the *prickles* ran into his feet. *L'Eſtrange.*

The man who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again, to ſee a jury chaw
The *prickles* of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

The flower's divine, where'er it grows,
Neglect the *prickles*, and aſſume the roſe. *Watts.*

PRI'CKLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prickly.*] Fulneſs of ſharp points.

PRI'CKLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*prick* and *louſe.*] A word of contempt for a taylor. A low word.

A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her huſband *pricklouſe*. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRI'CKSONG. *n. ſ.* [*prick* and *ſong.*] Song ſet to muſick.

He fights as you ſing *prickſongs*, keeps time, diſtance, and proportion. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

PRI'CKLY. *adj.* [from *prick.*] Full of ſharp points.

Artichoaks will be leſs *prickly*, and more tender, if the ſeeds have their tops grated off upon a ſtone. *Bacon.*

I no more
Shall ſee you browzing, on the mountain's brow,
The *prickly* ſhrubs. *Dryden.*

How did the humbled ſwain deteſt
His *prickly* beard, and hairy breaſt! *Swift's Miſcell.*

PRI'CKMADAM. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of houſeleek.

PRI'CKPUNCH. *n. ſ.*

Prickpunch is a piece of tempered ſteel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRI'CKWOOD. *n. ſ.* A tree. *Ainſworth.*

PRIDE. *n. ſ.* [pꞃıꞇ or pꞃẏꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf-eſteem.

I can ſee his *pride*
Peep through each part of him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Pride hath no other glaſs
To ſhew itſelf, but *pride*; for ſupple knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees. *Shakeſp.*

He his wonted *pride* ſoon recollects. *Milton.*

Vain aims, inordinate deſires
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring *pride*. *Milton.*

2. Inſolence; rude treatment of others; inſolent exultation.

That witch
Hath wrought this helliſh miſchief unawares;
That hardly we eſcap'd the *pride* of France. *Shakeſp.*

They undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To daſh their *pride* and joy for man ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

Wantonneſs and *pride*
Raiſe out of friendſhip, hoſtile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

3. Dignity of manner; loftineſs of air.

4. Generous elation of heart.

The honeſt *pride* of conſcious virtue. *Smith.*

5. Elevation; dignity.

A falcon, tow'ring in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mouſing owl hawkt at and kill'd. *Shakeſp.*

6. Ornament; ſhow; decoration.

Whoſe lofty trees, yclad with ſummer's *pride*,
Did ſpread ſo broad, that heaven's light did hide. *Fairy Q.*

Smalleſt lineaments exact,
In all the liveries deck'd of ſummer's *pride*. *Milton.*

Be his this ſword,
Whoſe ivory ſheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's ſide. *Pope.*

7. Splendour; oſtentation.

In this array the war of either ſide,
Through Athens paſs'd with military *pride*. *Dryden.*

8. The ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male.

It is impoſſible you ſhould ſee this,
Were they as ſalt as wolves in *pride*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himſelf high. It is only uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

He could have made the moſt deformed beggar as rich as thoſe who moſt *pride themſelves* in their wealth. *Government of the Tongue.*

This little impudent hardwareman turns into ridicule the direful apprehenſions of the whole kingdom, *priding himſelf* as the cauſe of them. *Swift's Miſcell.*

PRIE. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe an old name of privet.

Lop popler and ſallow, elme, maple, and *prie*,
Wel ſaved from cattel, till ſummer to lie. *Tuſſer.*

PRIEF, for *proof*. *Spenſer.*

PRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *pry.*] One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST. *n. ſ.* [pꞃeoꞅꞇ, Saxon; *preſtre*, Fr.]

1. One who officiates in ſacred offices.

I'll to the vicar,
Bring you the maid, you ſhall not lack a *prieſt*. *Shakeſp.*

The high *prieſt* ſhall not uncover his head. *Lev.* xxi. 10.

Our practice of ſinging differs from the practice of David, the *prieſts*, and the Levites. *Peacham.*

Theſe pray'rs I thy *prieſt* before thee bring. *Milton.*

2. One of the ſecond order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a biſhop.

No neighbours, but a few poor ſimple clowns,
Honeſt and true, with a well-meaning *prieſt*. *Rowe.*

PRI'ESTCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*prieſt* and *craft.*] Religious frauds; management of wicked prieſts to gain power.

Puzzle has half a dozen common-place topicks; though the debate be about Doway, his diſcourſe runs upon bigotry and *prieſtcraft*. *Spectator.*

From *prieſtcraft* happily ſet free,
Lo! ev'ry finiſh'd ſon returns to thee. *Pope.*

PRIE'STESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſt.*] A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

Then too, our mighty ſire, thou ſtood'ſt diſarm'd,
When thy rapt ſoul the lovely *prieſteſs* charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addiſon.*

Theſe two, being the ſons of a lady who was *prieſteſs* to Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple. *Spectator.*

She as *prieſteſs* knows the rites,
Wherein the God of earth delights. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Th' inferior *prieſteſs*, at her altar's ſide,
Trembling, begins the ſacred rites of pride. *Pope.*

PRIE'STHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſt.*]

1. The office and character of a prieſt.

Jeroboam is reproved, becauſe he took the *prieſthood* from the tribe of Levi. *Whitgifte.*

The *prieſthood* hath in all nations, and all religions, been held highly venerable. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. The order of men ſet apart for holy offices.

Is your *prieſthood* grown ſo peremptory? *Shakeſp.*

He pretends, that I have fallen foul on *prieſthood.* *Dryd.*

3. The ſecond order of the hierarchy. See PRIEST.

PRIE'STLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſtly.*] The appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRIE'STLY. *adj.* [from *prieſt.*] Becoming a prieſt; ſacerdotal; belonging to a prieſt.

In the Jewiſh church, none that was blind or lame was capable of the *prieſtly* office. *South's Sermons.*

How can inceſt ſuit with holineſs,
Or *prieſtly* orders with a princely ſtate? *Dryden.*

PRIE'STRIDDEN. *adj.* [*prieſt* and *ridden.*] Managed or governed by prieſts.

Such a cant of high-church and perſecution, and being *prieſtridden.* *Swiſt.*

To PRIEVE, for *prove.* *Spenſer.*

PRIG. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, derived perhaps from *prick*, as he *pricks* up, he is *pert*; or from *prickeared*, an epithet of reproach beſtowed upon the preſbyterian teachers.] A pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

The little man concluded with calling Monſieur Meſnager an inſignificant *prig.* *Spectator*, N° 482.

There have I ſeen ſome active *prig*,
To ſhew his parts, beſtride a twig. *Swiſt's Miſcell.*

PRILL. *n. ſ.* A birt or turbot. *Ainſworth.*

PRIM. *adj.* [by contraction from *primitive.*] Formal; preciſe; affectedly nice.

A ball of new-dropt horſe's dung,
Mingling with apples in the throng,
Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*,
See, brother, how we apples ſwim! *Swiſt's Miſcell.*

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up preciſely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY. *n. ſ.* [*primatie*, *primace*, Fr. *primatus*, Latin.] The chief eccleſiaſtical ſtation.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand, he thought he ſhould be to blame if he did not apply remedies. *Clarendon.*

PRI'MAGE. *n. ſ.* The freight of a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

PRI'MAL. *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.] Firſt. A word not in uſe, but very commodious for poetry.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* ſtate,
That he, which is, was wiſh'd, until he were. *Shakeſp.*

Oh! my offence is rank, it ſmells to heav'n,
It hath the *primal*, eldeſt curſe upon't. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRI'MARILY. *adv.* [from *primary.*] Originally; in the firſt intention; in the firſt place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* ſuffereth, we apply medicines unto the wriſts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe conſiderations, ſo exactly ſuiting the parable of the wedding-ſupper to this ſpiritual banquet of the Goſpel, if it does not *primarily*, and in its firſt deſign, intend it; yet certainly it may, with greater advantage of reſemblance, be applied to it, than to any other duty. *South's Sermons.*

PRI'MARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *primary.*] The ſtate of being firſt in act or intention.

That which is peculiar, muſt be taken from the *primarineſs* and ſecondarineſs of the perception. *Norris.*

PRI'MARY. *adj.* [*primarius*, Latin.]

1. Firſt in intention.

The figurative notation of this word, and not the *primary* or literal, belongs to this place. *Hammond.*

2. Original; firſt.

Before that beginning, there was neither *primary* matter to be informed, nor form to inform, nor any thing being but the Eternal. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

When the ruins both *primary* and ſecondary were ſettled, the waters of the abyſs began to ſettle too. *Burnet.*

Theſe I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which produce ſimple ideas in us, *viz.* ſolidity, extenſion, figure, and motion. *Locke.*

3. Firſt in dignity; chief; principal.

As the ſix *primary* planets revolve about him, ſo the ſecondary ones are moved about them in the ſame ſeſquialteral proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentl.*

PRI'MATE. *n. ſ.* [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] The chief eccleſiaſtick.

When the power of the church was firſt eſtabliſhed, the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York had then no preheminence one over the other; the former being *primate* over the Southern, as the latter was over the Northern parts. *Ayliffe.*

The late and preſent *primate*, and the Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin, hath left memorials of his bounty. *Swiſt.*

PRI'MATESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *primate.*] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME. *n. ſ.* [*primus*, Latin.]

1. The firſt part of the day; the dawn; the morning.

His larum bell might loud and wide be heard
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time,
Early and late it rung, at evening and at *prime.* *Spenſer.*

Sure pledge of day, that crown'ſt the ſmiling morn
With thy bright circlet, praiſe him in thy ſphere
While day ariſes, that ſweet hour of *prime.* *Milton.*

2. The beginning; the early days.

Quickly ſundry arts mechanical were found out in the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 10.

Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime.* *Milton.*

3. The beſt part.

Give no more to ev'ry gueſt,
Than he's able to digeſt,
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time. *Swiſt.*

4. The ſpring of life; the height of health, ſtrength, or beauty.

Make haſte, ſweet love, whilſt it is *prime*,
For none can call again the paſſed time. *Spenſer.*

Will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me,
That cropt the golden *prime* of this ſweet prince,
And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Youth, beauty, wiſdom, courage, virtue, all
That happineſs and *prime* can happy call. *Shakeſpeare.*

Likelieſt ſhe ſeem'd to Ceres in her *prime.* *Milton.*

No poet ever ſweetly ſung,
Unleſs he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs, like Venus, in her *prime.* *Swiſt.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*
Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

5. Spring.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry *prime*,
And ſummer, though it be leſs gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of declination or decay. *Waller.*

The poet and his theme in ſpite of time,
For ever young enjoys an endleſs *prime.* *Granville.*

6. The height of perfection.

The plants which now appear in the moſt different ſeaſons, would have been all in *prime*, and flouriſhing together at the ſame time. *Woodward.*

7. The firſt canonical hour. *Ainſworth.*

8. The firſt part; the beginning: as, *the* prime *of the moon.*

PRIME. *adj.* [*primus*, Latin.]

1. Early; blooming.

His ſtarry helm unbuckl'd, ſhew'd him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Principal; firſt rate.

Divers of *prime* quality, in ſeveral counties, were, for refuſing to pay the ſame, committed to priſon. *Clarendon.*

Nor can I think, that God will ſo deſtroy
We his *prime* creatures dignify'd ſo high. *Milton.*

Humility and reſignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Firſt; original.

We ſmother'd
The moſt repleniſhed ſweet work of Nature,
That from the *prime* creation e'er ſhe fram'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moſes being choſen by God to be the ruler of his people, will not prove that prieſthood belonged to Adam's heir, or the *prime* fathers. *Locke.*

4. Excellent. It may, in this looſe ſenſe, perhaps admit, though ſcarcely with propriety, a ſuperlative.

We are contented with
Catharine our queen, before the *primeſt* creature
That's paragon'd i' th' world. *Shakeſpeare*'s *Henry* VIII.

To PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in the firſt powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun.

A piſtol of about a foot in length, we *primed* with well-dried gunpowder. *Boyle.*

Prime all your firelocks, faſten well the ſtake. *Gay.*

His friendſhip was exactly tim'd,
He ſhot before your foes were *prim'd.* *Swiſt's Miſcell.*

2. [*Primer*, Fr. to begin.] To lay the firſt colours on in painting. A Galliciſm.

PRI'MELY. *adv.* [from *prime.*]

1. Originally; primarily; in the firſt place; in the firſt intention.

Words ſignify not immediately and *primely* things themſelves, but the conceptions of the mind about them. *South.*

2. Excellently; ſupremely well. A low ſenſe.

PRI'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prime.*]

1. The ſtate of being firſt.

2. Excellence.

PRI'MER. *n. ſ.*

1. An office of the bleſſed Virgin.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the bleſſed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Primarius*, Latin.] A ſmall prayer book in which children are taught to read, ſo named from the Romiſh book of devotions; an elementary book.

The Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and Ten Commandments, he ſhould learn by heart, not by reading them himſelf in his *primer*, but by ſomebody's repeating them before he can read. *Locke on Education.*

PRIME'RO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A game at cards.

I left him at *primero*
With the Duke of Suffolk. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

PRIME'VAL. } *adj.* [*primævus*, Lat.] Original; ſuch as
PRIME'VOUS. } was at firſt.

Immortal dove,
Thou with almighty energy didſt move
On the wild waves, incumbent did'ſt diſplay
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

All the parts of this great fabrick change;
Quit their old ſtations and *primeval* frame,
And loſe their ſhape, their eſſence, and their name. *Prior.*

PRIMI'TIAL. *adj.* [*primitius*, *primitiæ*, Lat.] Being of the firſt production. *Ainſworth.*

PRI'MITIVE. *adj.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.]

1. Ancient; original; eſtabliſhed from the beginning.

Their ſuperſtition pretends, they cannot do God greater ſervice, than utterly to deſtroy the *primitive* apoſtolical government of the church by biſhops. *King Charles.*

David reflects ſometimes upon the preſent form of the world, and ſometimes upon the *primitive* form of it. *Burnet.*

The doctrine of purgatory, by which they mean an eſtate of temporary puniſhments after this life, was not known in the *primitive* church, nor can be proved from Scripture. *Tillotſon.*

2. Formal; affectedly ſolemn; imitating the ſuppoſed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary; not derivative: as, in grammar, *a* primitive *verb.*

Our *primitive* great ſire, to meet
His godlike gueſt, walks forth. *Milton.*

PRI'MITIVELY. *adv.* [from *primitive.*]

1. Originally; at firſt.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined, were afterward omitted, the occaſion ceaſing. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule; according to ancient practice.

The pureſt and moſt *primitively* reformed church in the world was laid in the duſt. *South's Sermons.*

PRI'MITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *primitive.*] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prim.*] Affected niceneſs or formality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL. *adj.* [*primigenius*, Lat. It ſhould therefore have been written *primigenial.*] Firſtborn; original; primary; conſtituent; elemental.

The *primogenial* light at firſt was diffuſed over the face of the unfaſhioned chaos. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

It is not eaſy to diſcern, among many differing ſubſtances obtained from the ſame matter, what *primogenial* and ſimple bodies convened together compoſe it. *Boyle.*

The firſt or *primogenial* earth, which roſe out of the chaos, was not like the preſent earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE. *n. ſ.* [*primogeniture*, Fr. from *primo genitus*, Lat.] Seniority; elderſhip; ſtate of being firſtborn.

Becauſe the Scripture affordeth the priority of order unto Sem, we cannot from hence infer his *primogeniture.* *Brown.*

The firſt provoker has, by his ſeniority and *primogeniture*, a double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *adj.* [*primordial*, Fr. *primordium*, Latin.] Original; exiſting from the beginning.

Salts may be either tranſmuted or otherwiſe produced, and ſo may not be *primordial* and immutable beings. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Origin; firſt principle.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but ſpermatical and vital. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PRIMO'RDIAN. *n. ſ.* See PLUM, of which it is a ſpecies.

PRIMO'RDIATE. *adj.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the firſt.

Not every thing chymiſts will call ſalt, ſulphur, or ſpirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingenerable body. *Boyle.*

PRI'MROSE. *n. ſ.* [*primula veris*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of the *primroſe* conſiſts of one leaf, the lower part of which is tubuloſe, but the upper part expands itſelf flat in form of a ſalver, and is cut into ſeveral ſegments; from the flower-cup, which is fiſtulous, ariſes the pointal, which, when the flower is decayed, becomes an oblong fruit or huſk, lying almoſt concealed in the flower-cup, and opens at the top, in which are contained many roundiſh ſeeds faſtened to the placenta. *Millar.*

Pale *primroſes*,
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his ſtrength. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I would look pale as *primroſe.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

There followeth, for the latter part of January, *primroſes*, anemonies, the early tulip. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. *Primroſe* is uſed by Shakeſpeare for gay or flowery.

I had thought to have let in ſome of all profeſſions, that go the *primroſe* way to the everlaſting bonfire. *Shakeſp.*

PRINCE. *n. ſ.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.]

1. A ſovereign; a chief ruler.

Cœleſtial! whether among the thrones, or nam'd
Of them the higheſt; for ſuch of ſhape may ſeem
Prince above *princes.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

Forces come to be uſed by good *princes*, only upon neceſſity of providing for their defence. *Temple.*

Eſau founded a diſtinct people and government, and was himſelf a diſtinct *prince* over them. *Locke.*

The ſucceſſion of crowns, in ſeveral countries, places it on different heads, and he comes, by ſucceſſion, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be a ſubject in another. *Locke.*

Had we no hiſtories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we ſhould take them for moſt virtuous *princes.* *Addiſon.*

Our tottering ſtate ſtill diſtracted ſtands,
While that *prince* threatens, and while this commands. *Pope.*

2. A ſovereign of rank next to kings.

3. Ruler of whatever ſex.

Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her ſex for her princely virtues. *Camden.*

God put it into the heart of one of our *princes*, towards the cloſe of her reign, to give a check to that ſacrilege. *Atterbury.*

4. The ſon of a king; in England only the eldeſt ſon; the kinſman of a ſovereign.

A *prince* of great courage and beauty, but foſtered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Heav'n forbid, that ſuch a ſcratch ſhould drive
The *Prince* of Wales from ſuch a field as this. *Shakeſp.*

5. The chief of any body of men.

To uſe the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in ſhallow and ſmall boats, they glide over the face of the Virgilian ſea. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take ſtate.

Nature prompts them,
In ſimple and low things, to *prince* it, much
Beyond the trick of others. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

PRI'NCEDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *prince.*] The rank, eſtate, or power, of the prince; ſovereignty.

Next Archigald, who, for his proud diſdain,
Depoſed was from *princedom* ſovereign. *Fairy Queen.*

Under thee, as head ſupreme,
Thrones, *princedoms*, pow'rs, dominions, I reduce. *Milt.*

PRI'NCELIKE. *adj.* [*prince* and *like.*] Becoming a prince.

The wrongs he did me were nothing *princelike.* *Shak.*

PRI'NCELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *princely.*] The ſtate, manner, or dignity, of a prince.

PRI'NCELY. *adj.* [from *prince.*]

1. Having the appearance of one highborn.

In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,
Than was that young and *princely* gentleman. *Shakeſp.*

2. Having the rank of princes.

Meaning only to do honour to their *princely* birth, they flew among them all. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Be oppoſite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding; if, with pure heart's love,
I tender not thy beauteous *princely* daughter. *Shakeſp.*

The *princely* hierarch left his pow'rs to ſeize
Poſſeſſion of the garden. *Milton.*

I expreſſed her commands
To mighty lords and *princely* dames. *Waller.*

So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore
Her *princely* burthen to the Gallick ſhore. *Waller.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; auguſt.

I, that but now refus'd moſt *princely* gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shakeſpeare.*

Princely counſel in his face yet ſhone. *Milton.*

Born to command, your *princely* virtues ſlept
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Waller.*

PRI'NCELY. *adv.* [from *prince.*] In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. ſ.* The herb amaranth. *Ainſw.*

PRI'NCESS. *n. ſ.* [*princeſſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſovereign lady; a woman having ſovereign command.

Aſk why God's anointed he revil'd;
A king and *princeſs* dead. *Dryden.*

Princeſs ador'd and lov'd, if verſe can give
A deathleſs name, thine ſhall for ever live. *Granville.*

Under ſo excellent a *princeſs* as the preſent queen, we ſuppoſe a family ſtrictly regulated. *Swiſt.*

2. A ſovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king.

Here the bracelet of the trueſt *princeſs*
That ever ſwore her faith. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. The wife of a prince: as, *the* Princeſs *of Wales.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *adj.* [*principal*, Fr, *principalis*, Latin.]

1. Princely. A ſenſe found only in Spenſer. A Latiniſm.

Suſpicion of friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all;
But walk'd at will, and wander'd to and fro,
In the pride of his freedom *principal.* *Spenſer.*

2. Chief; of the firſt rate; capital; eſſential; important; conſiderable.

This later is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 4.

Can you remember any of the *principal* evils that he laid to the charge of women? *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A head; a chief; not a ſecond,

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction ſubdivideth, prove *principals.* *Bacon.*

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an acceſſary or auxiliary.

We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries, in the war. *Swiſt.*

In judgment, ſome perſons are preſent as *principals*, and others only as acceſſaries. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. A capital ſum placed out at intereſt.

Thou wilt not only looſe the forfeiture,
But, touch'd with human gentleneſs and love,
Forgive a moiety of the *principal.* *Shakeſp.*

Taxes muſt be continued, becauſe we have no other means for paying off the *principal.* *Swiſt's Miſcell.*

4. The preſident or governour.

PRINCIPA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*principaulté*, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty; ſupreme power.

Divine lady, who have wrought ſuch miracles in me, as to make a prince none of the baſeſt, to think all *principalities* baſe, in reſpect of the ſheephook. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other abſolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenſer.*

2. A prince; one inveſted with ſovereignty.

Then ſpeak the truth by her; if not divine,
Yet let her be a *principality*,
Sov'reign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakeſp.*

Niſroch of *principalities* the prime. *Milton.*

3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, *the* principality *of Wales.*

To the boy Cæſar ſend this grizzled head,
And he will fill thy wiſhes to the brim
With *principalities.* *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

4. Superiority; predominance.

In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality* and exceſs over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

If any myſtery be effective of ſpiritual bleſſings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing elſe. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

PRI'NCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal.*] Chiefly; above all; above the reſt.

If the miniſter of divine offices ſhould take upon him that holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or ſhall not deſign the glory of God *principally,* he polluteth his heart. *Taylor.*

They wholly miſtake the nature of criticiſm, who think its buſineſs is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

The reſiſtance of water ariſes *principally* from the vis inertiæ of its matter; and, by conſequence, if the heavens were as denſe as water, they would not have much leſs reſiſtance than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

What I *principally* inſiſt on, is due execution. *Swift.*

PRI'NCIPALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *principal.*] The ſtate of being principal or chief.

PRI'NCIPIATION. *n. ſ.* [from *principium,* Latin.] Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts. A word not received.

The ſeparation of any metal into its original or element, we will call *principiation.* *Bacon*

PRI'NCIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*principium,* Lat. *principe,* French.]

1. Element; conſtituent part; primordial ſubſtance.

Modern philoſophers ſuppoſe matter to be one ſimple *principle,* or ſolid extenſion diverſified by its various ſhapes. *Watts.*

2. Original cauſe.

Some few, whoſe lamp ſhone brighter, have been led,
From cauſe to cauſe to nature's ſecret head,
And found that one firſt *principle* muſt be. *Dryden.*

For the performance of this, a vital or directive *principle* ſeemeth to be aſſiſtant to the corporeal. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. Being productive of other being; operative cauſe.

The ſoul of man is an active *principle,* and will be employed one way or other. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. Fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced.

Touching the law of reaſon, there are in it ſome things which ſtand as *principles* univerſally agreed upon; and out of thoſe *principles,* which are in themſelves evident, the greateſt moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hooker.*

All of them may be called *principles,* when compared with a thouſand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of theſe primary propoſitions. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Ground of action; motive.

Farewel, young lords; theſe warlike *principles*
Do not throw from you. *Shakeſp.*

As no *principle* of vanity led me firſt to write it, ſo much leſs does any ſuch motive induce me now to publiſh it. *Wake.*

There would be but ſmall improvements in the world, were there not ſome common *principle* of action, working equally with all men. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 255.

6. Tenet on which morality is founded.

I'll try
If yet I can ſubdue thoſe ſtubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A feather ſhooting from another's head,
Extracts his brain, and *principle* is fled. *Pope.*

To **PRI'NCIPLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet; to impreſs with any tenet good or ill.

Wiſeſt and beſt men full oft beguil'd,
With goodneſs *principled* not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miſerable days. *Milton.*

It is the concern of his majeſty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough perſuaſion of the juſtneſs of the old king's cauſe. *South.*

There are ſo many young perſons, upon the well and ill *principling* of whom, next under God, depends the happineſs or miſery of this church and ſtate. *South's Sermons.*

Governors ſhould be well *principled* and good-natured. *L'Eſtrange.*

Men have been *principled* with an opinion, that they muſt not conſult reaſon in things of religion. *Locke.*

Let an enthuſiaſt be *principled,* that he or his teacher is inſpired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reaſons againſt his doctrine. *Locke.*

He ſeems a ſettled and *principled* philoſopher, thanking Fortune for the tranquillity he has by her averſion. *Pope to Swift.*

2. To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind.

The promiſcuous reading of the Bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion. *Locke.*

PRI'NCOCK. } *n. ſ.* [from *prink* or *prim cock*; perhaps *præcox* or *præcoquum* ingenium, Latin.] A coxcomb; a conceited perſon; a pert young rogue.
PRI'NCOX. }

You are a ſaucy boy;
This trick may chance to ſcathe you I know what;
You muſt contrary me! you are a *princox,* go. *Shakeſp.*

To **PRINK.** *v. n.* [*pronken,* Dutch.] To prank; to deck for ſhow.

Hold a good wager ſhe was every day longer *prinking* in the glaſs than you was. *Art of Tormenting.*

To **PRINT.** *v. a.* [*imprimer, empreint,* French.]

1. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another.

On his fiery ſteed betimes he rode,
That ſcarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

2. To impreſs any thing, ſo as to leave its form.

3. To form by impreſſion.

Your mother was moſt true to wedlock, prince,
For ſhe did *print* your royal father off,
Conceiving you. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Ye ſhall not make any cuttings in your fleſh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you. *Lev.* ix. 28.

Perhaps ſome footſteps *printed* in the clay,
Will to my love direct your wand'ring way. *Roſcommon.*

His royal bounty brought its own reward;
And in their minds ſo deep did *print* the ſenſe,
That if their ruins ſadly they regard,
'Tis but with fear. *Dryden.*

4. To impreſs words, or make books, not by the pen, but the preſs.

Thou haſt cauſed *printing* to be uſed; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, built a paper-mill. *Shakeſp.*

This nonſenſe got in by a miſtake of the ſtage editors, who *printed* from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*

Is it probable, that a promiſcuous jumble of *printing* letter ſhould often fall into a method, which ſhould ſtamp on paper a coherent diſcourſe? *Locke.*

As ſoon as he begins to ſpell, pictures of animals ſhould be got him, with the *printed* names to them. *Locke.*

To **PRINT.** *v. n.* To publiſh a book.

From the moment he *prints,* he muſt expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

PRINT. *n. ſ.* [*empreinte,* Fr.]

1. Mark or form made by impreſſion.

Some more time
Muſt wear the *print* of his remembrance out. *Shakeſp.*

Abhorred ſlave,
Which any *print* of goodneſs wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill! *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Attend the foot,
That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. *Shak.*

Up they toſt the ſand,
No wheel ſeen, nor wheel's *print* was in the mould impreſt
Behind them. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Our life ſo faſt away doth ſlide,
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;
Or as a ſhip tranſported with the tide,
Which in their paſſage leave no *print* behind. *Davies.*

My life is but a wind,
Which paſſeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. *Sandys.*

O'er the ſmooth enamell'd green,
Where no *print* of ſtep hath been. *Milton.*

While the heav'n, by the ſun's team untrod,
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,
And all the ſpangled hoſt keep watch. *Milton.*

Before the lion's den appeared the footſteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. *South.*

Winds, bear me to ſome barren iſland,
Where *print* of human feet was never ſeen. *Dryden.*

From hence Aſtrea took her flight, and here
The *prints* of her departing ſteps appear. *Dryden.*

If they be not ſometimes renewed by repeated exerciſe of the ſenſes or reflection, the *print* wears out. *Locke.*

2. That which being impreſſed leaves its form.

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper, to be impreſſed on paper. It is uſual to ſay wooden *prints* and copper plates.

4. Picture made by impreſſion.

From my breaſt I cannot tear
The paſſion, which from thence did grow;
Nor yet out of my fancy raſe
The *print* of that ſuppoſed face. *Waller.*

The *prints,* which we ſee of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*

Words ſtanding for things, ſhould be expreſſed by little draughts and *prints* made of them. *Locke.*

5. The form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books.

To refreſh the former hint;
She read her Maker in a fairer *print.* *Dryden.*

6. The ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer.

I love a ballad in *print,* or a life. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is ſo rare to ſee
Ought that belongs to young nobility
In *print,* that we muſt praiſe. *Suckling.*

His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to ſignalize his parts in the world, has hindered many perſons from making their appearance in *print.* *Addiſon.*

I publiſhed ſome tables, which were out of *print.* *Arbuth.*

The rights of the Chriſtian church are ſcornfully trampled on in *print.* *Atterbury.*

7. Single ſheet printed and ſold.

The *prints,* about three days after, were filled with the ſame terms. *Addiſon.*

The public had ſaid before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchaſe room in the *prints,* to teſtify under their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*

Inform us, will the emperor treat,
Or do the *prints* and papers lie? *Pope.*

8. Formal method.

Lay his head ſometimes higher, ſometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not deſigned to have his maid lay all things in *print,* and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*

PRI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *print.*]

1. One that prints books.

I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the *printer,* in that which I ought to have done to comply with my deſign, I am fallen very ſhort. *Digby.*

To buy books, only becauſe they were publiſhed by an eminent *printer,* is much as if a man ſhould buy cloaths that did not fit him, only becauſe made by ſome famous taylor. *Pope.*

See, the *printer*'s boy below;
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*

2. One that ſtains linen.

PRI'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *print.*] That which leaves no impreſſion.

Ye elves,
And ye, that on the ſands with *printleſs* foot
Do chaſe the ebbing Neptune. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Whilſt from off the waters fleet,
Thus I ſet my *printleſs* feet
O'er the cowſlip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*

PRI'OR. *adj.* [*prior,* Lat.] Former; being before ſomething elſe; antecedent; anterior.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and ſuperior obligation to the commands of Chriſt. *Rogers.*

PRI'OR. *n. ſ.* [*prieur,* Fr.]

1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

Neither ſhe, nor any other, beſides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. *Prior* is ſuch a perſon, as, in ſome churches, preſides over others in the ſame churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRI'ORESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prior.*] A lady ſuperior of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you muſt not ſpeak with men,
But in the preſence of the *prioreſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The reeve, miller, and cook, are diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the mincing lady *prioreſs* and the broad ſpeaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

PRIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *prior,* adj.]

1. The ſtate of being firſt; precedence in time.

From ſon to ſon of the lady, as they ſhould be in *priority* of birth. *Hayward.*

Men ſtill affirm, that it killeth at a diſtance, that it poiſoneth by the eye, and by *priority* of viſion. *Brown.*

This obſervation may aſſiſt, in determining the diſpute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Heſiod. *Broome.*

Though he oft renew'd the fight,
And almoſt got *priority* of ſight,
He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*

2. Precedence in place.

Follow, Cominius, we muſt follow you,
Right worthy your *priority.* *Shakeſpeare.*

PRI'ORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prior.*] The ſtate or office of prior.

PRI'ORY. *n. ſ.* [from *prior.*]

1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

Our abbies and our *priories* ſhall pay
This expedition's charge. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRI'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *priſe.*]

Priſage, now called butlerage, is a cuſtom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, containing leſs than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*

PRISM. *n. ſ.* [*priſme,* Fr. πρίσμα.]

A *priſm* of glaſs is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton's Opticks.*

Here, awful Newton, the diſſolving clouds
Form fronting, on the ſun, thy ſhowery *priſm.* *Thomſon.*

PRISMA'TICK. *adj.* [*priſmatique,* Fr. from *priſm.*] Formed as a priſm.

If the maſs of the earth was cubick, *priſmatick,* or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vaſt a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Derham.*

Falſe eloquence, like the *priſmatick* glaſs,
Its gaudy colours ſpreads on ev'ry place;
The face of nature we no more ſurvey,
All glares alike, without diſtinction gay. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *priſmatick.*] In the form of a priſm.

Take notice of the pleaſing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glaſs, and demand what addition or decrement of either ſalt, ſulphur, or mercury, befals the glaſs, by being *priſmatically* figured; and yet it is known, that without that ſhape, it would not afford thoſe colours as it does. *Boyle.*

PRISMO'ID. *n. ſ.* [πρίσμα and εἶδος.] A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRI'SON. *n. ſ.* [*priſon,* Fr.] A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined; a gaol.

He hath commiſſion
To hang Cordelia in the *priſon.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

For thoſe rebellious here their *priſ'n* ordain'd. *Milton.*

I thought our utmoſt good
Was in one word of freedom underſtood,
The fatal bleſſing came; from *priſon* free,
I ſtarve abroad, and loſe the ſight of Emily. *Dryden.*

Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,
Set open to your ſlave the *priſon* door! *Dryden.*

The tyrant Æolus,
With pow'r imperial, curbs the ſtruggling winds,
And ſounding tempeſts in dark *priſons* binds. *Dryden.*

He that has his chains knocked off, and the *priſon* doors ſet open to him, is preſently at liberty. *Locke.*

To **PRI'SON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To empriſon; to ſhut up in hold; to reſtrain from liberty.

2. To captivate; to enchain.

Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,
They, as they ſung, would take the *priſoned* ſoul,
And lap it in Elyſium. *Milton.*

3. To confine.

Univerſal plodding *priſons* up
The nimble ſpirits in the arteries. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then did the king enlarge
The ſpleen he *priſon'd.* *Chapman's Iliads.*

PRI'SONBASE. *n. ſ.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *priſonbars.*

The ſpachies of the court play every Friday at giocho di canni, which is no other than *priſonbaſe* upon horſeback, hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their hands. *Sandys's Travels.*

PRI'SONER. *n. ſ.* [*priſonnier,* Fr.]

1. One who is confined in hold.

Cæſar's ill-erected tower,
To whoſe flint boſom my condemned lord
Is doomed a *priſoner.* *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

The moſt pernicious infection, next the plague, is the ſmell of the jail, when *priſoners* have been long and cloſe, and naſtily kept. *Bacon.*

He that is tied with one ſlender ſtring, ſuch as one reſolute ſtruggle would break, he is *priſoner* only to his own ſloth, and who will pity his thraldom? *Decay of Piety.*

A *priſoner* is troubled that he cannot go whither he would; and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know whither to go. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.

So oft as homeward I from her depart,
I go like one that having loſt the field,
Is *priſoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenſer.*

There ſucceeded an abſolute victory for the Engliſh, the taking of the Spaniſh general D'Ocampo *priſoner,* with the loſs of few of the Engliſh. *Bacon.*

He yielded on my word;
And as my *priſ'ner,* I reſtore his ſword. *Dryden.*

3. One under an arreſt.

Tribune, a guard to ſeize the empreſs ſtraight,
Secure her perſon *priſ'ner* to the ſtate. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE. *n. ſ.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

I am forbid to tell the ſecrets of my *priſonhouſe.* *Shakeſp.*

PRI'SONMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *priſon.*] Confinement; impriſonment; captivity.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
But hold himſelf ſafe in his *priſonment.* *Shakeſpeare.*

PRI'STINE. *adj.* [*priſtinus,* Lat.] Firſt; ancient; original.

Now their *priſtine* worth
The Britons recollect. *Phillips.*

This light being trajected only through the parallel ſuperficies of the two priſms, if it ſuffered any change by the refraction of one ſuperficies, it loſt that impreſſion by the contrary refraction of the other ſuperficies, and ſo, being reſtored to its *priſtine* conſtitution, became of the ſame nature and condition as at firſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee,* or *I pray thee,* which ſome of the tragick writers have injudiciouſly uſed.

Well, what was that ſcream for, I *prithee?* *L'Eſtrange.*

Alas! why com'ſt thou at this dreadful moment,
To ſhock the peace of my departing ſoul?
Away! I *prithee* leave me! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

PRI'VACY. *n. ſ.* [from *privaté.*]

1. State of being ſecret; ſecrecy.

2. Retirement; retreat.

Clamours our *privacies* uneaſy make,
Birds leave their neſts diſturb'd, and beaſts their haunts
forſake. *Dryden.*

3. [*Privauté,* Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Privacy* in this ſenſe is improper.

You ſee Frog is religiouſly true to his bargain, ſcorns to hearken to any compoſition without your *privacy.* *Arbuth.*

4. Taciturnity. *Ainſworth.*

PRIVA'DO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A ſecret friend.

The Lady Brampton, an Engliſh lady, embarked for Portugal at that time, with ſome *privado* of her own. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATE. *adj.* [*privatus,* Lat.]

1. Not open; ſecret.

You ſhall go with me;
I have ſome *private* ſchooling for you both. *Shakeſp.*

Fancy retires
Into her *private* cell, when nature reſts. *Milton.*

The harmleſs freedom, and the *private* friend. *Anon.*

2. Alone; not accompanied.

3. Being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community; particular: oppoſed to *publick.*

When publick conſent of the whole hath eſtabliſhed any thing, every man's judgment, being thereunto compared, were not *private,* howſoever his calling be to ſome kind of publick charge; ſo that of peace and quietneſs there is not any way poſſible, unleſs the probable voice of every intire ſociety or body politic overrule all *private* of like nature in the ſame body. *Hooker's Preface.*

He ſues
To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,
A *private* man in Athens. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopat.*

What infinite hearteaſe muſt kings neglect,
That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,
That *private* have not too, ſave ceremony? *Shakeſp.*

Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any way compared with the dukes of his houſe. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

The firſt principles of Chriſtian religion ſhould not be farced with ſchool points and *private* tenets. *Sanderſon.*

Dare you,
A *private* man, preſume to love a queen! *Dryden.*

4. Particular; not relating to the publick.

My end being *private*, I have not expreſſed my conceptions in the language of the ſchools. *Digby.*

5. *In* PRIVATE. Secretly; not publickly; not openly.

In private grieve, but with a careleſs ſcorn;
In publick ſeem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

PRIVATE. *n.ſ.* A ſecret meſſage.

His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than theſe lines import. *Shakeſp.*

PRI'VATEER. *n.ſ.* [from *private.*] A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing *privateers*, wherewith his ſubjects carry on a pyratical war at their own expence. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To PRI'VATEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the charge of private perſons.

PRI'VATELY. *adv.* [from *private.*] Secretly; not openly.

There, this night,
We'll paſs the buſineſs *privately* and well. *Shakeſpeare.*

And as he ſat upon the mount of Olives, the diſciples came unto him *privately.* *Matt.* xxiv. 3.

PRI'VATENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *private.*]

1. The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community.

2. Secrecy; privacy.

Ambaſſadors attending the court in great number, he did content with courteſy, reward, and *privateneſs.* *Bacon.*

3. Obſcurity; retirement.

He drew him into the fatal circle from a reſolved *privateneſs*, where he bent his mind to a retired courſe. *Wotton.*

PRIVA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*privation*, Fr. *privatio*, Lat.]

1. Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality.

For, what is this contagious ſin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within? *Davies.*

So bounded are our natural deſires,
That wanting all, and ſetting pain aſide,
With bare *privation* ſenſe is ſatisfy'd. *Dryden.*

After ſome account of good, evil will be known by conſequence, as being only a *privation* or abſence of good. *South.*

A *privation* is the abſence of what does naturally belong to the thing, or which ought to be preſent with it; as when a man or horſe is deaf or dead, or a phyſician or divine unlearned; theſe are *privations.* *Watts's Logick.*

2. The act of the mind by which, in conſidering a ſubject, we ſeparate it from any thing appendant.

3. The act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or eſtate be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or tranſlation. *Bacon.*

If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condition was evil, but leſs good; for the flower or bloſſom is a poſitive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

PRIVATIVE. *adj.* [*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.]

1. Cauſing privation of any thing.

2. Conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive. *Privative* is in things, what *negative* is in propoſitions.

The impreſſion from *privative* to active, as from ſilence to noiſe, is a greater degree than from leſs noiſe to more. *Bacon.*

The very *privative* bleſſings, the bleſſings of immunity, ſafeguard, liberty, and integrity, which we enjoy, deſerve the thankſgiving of a whole life. *Taylor.*

PRIVA'TIVE. *n.ſ.* That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound.

Harmonical ſounds and diſcordant ſounds are both active and poſitive, but blackneſs and darkneſs are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity; ſomewhat they do contriſtate, but very little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

PRI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *privative.*] By the abſence of ſomething neceſſary to be preſent; negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is ſet down, firſt *privatively*, not like that of Moſaical obſervances external, but poſitively, laws given into the minds and hearts. *Hammond.*

PRI'VATIVENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *privative.*] Notation of abſence of ſomething that ſhould be preſent.

PRI'VET. *n.ſ.* The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite to each other; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is tubulous, and divided at the top into five ſegments; the ovary in the centre of the flower-cup becomes a globular ſoft fruit full of juice, in which are lodged four ſeeds. *Millar.*

PRIVET. *n.ſ.* Evergreen. It is diſtinguiſhed from the phillyrea by the leaves being placed alternately upon the branches, whereas thoſe of the phillyrea are produced by pairs oppoſite to each other: it hath three ſeeds incloſed in each berry, whereas the phillyrea has but one. *Millar.*

PRI'VILEGE. *n.ſ.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.]

1. Peculiar advantage.

Here's my ſword,
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
My oath, and my profeſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

He went
Inviſible, yet ſtay'd, ſuch *privilege*
Hath omnipreſence. *Milton.*

He claims his *privilege*, and ſays 'tis fit,
Nothing ſhould be the judge of wit, but wit. *Denham.*

Smiles, not allow'd to beaſts, from reaſon move,
And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden.*

The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion. *Locke.*

2. Immunity; publick right.

I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſoul that can ſecurely death defy,
And counts it nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden.*

To PRI'VILEGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inveſt with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.

The great are *privileg'd* alone,
To puniſh all injuſtice but their own. *Dryden.*

He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate
To ſhorter labour, and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yeſterday the gift of breath,
Ordain'd to-morrow to return to death. *Prior.*

2. To exempt from cenſure or danger.

The court is rather deemed as a *privileged* place of unbridled licentiouſneſs, than as the abiding of him, who, as a father, ſhould give a fatherly example. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He took this place for ſanctuary,
And it ſhall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

This place
Doth *privilege* me, ſpeak what reaſon will. *Daniel.*

3. To exempt from paying tax or impoſt.

Many things are by our laws *privileged* from tythes, which by the canon law are chargeable. *Hale.*

PRI'VILY. *adv.* [from *privy.*] Secretly; privately.

They have the profits of their lands by pretence of conveyances thereof unto their privy friends, who *privily* ſend them the revenues. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

PRI'VITY. *n.ſ.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy.*]

1. Private communication.

I will unto you in *privity* diſcover the drift of my purpoſe; I mean thereby to ſettle an eternal peace in that country, and alſo to make it very profitable to her majeſty. *Spenſer.*

2. Conſciouſneſs; joint knowledge; private concurrence.

The authority of higher powers have force even in theſe things which are done without their *privity*, and are of mean reckoning. *Hooker, b.* i. § 7.

Upon this French going out, took he upon him,
Without the *privity* o' th' king, t'appoint
Who ſhould attend him? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the Prince of Orange, concluding that the kingdom might better be ſettled in his abſence. *Swift.*

3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.

Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities.* *Abbot.*

PRI'VY. *adj.* [*privé*, Fr.]

1. Private; not publick; aſſigned to ſecret uſes.

The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods; the other half
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Secret; clandeſtine.

He took advantage of the night for ſuch *privy* attempts, inſomuch that the bruit of his manlineſs was ſpread every where. 2 *Mac.* viii. 7.

3. Secret; not ſhown.

The ſword of the great men that are ſlain entereth into their *privy* chamber. *Ezek.* xxi. 14.

4. Admitted to ſecrets of ſtate.

The king has made him
One of the *privy* council. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of King Charles I. till the Reſtoration, deſired to be made a *privy* counſellor. *Spectator,* N° 629.

5. Conſcious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge.

Sir Valentine
This night intends to ſteal away your daughter;
Myſelf am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many being *privy* to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel.*

He would rather loſe half of his kingdom, than be *privy* to ſuch a ſecret, which he commanded me never to mention. *Gulliver's Travels.*

PRI'VY. *n.ſ.* Place of retirement; neceſſary houſe.

Your fancy
Would ſtill the ſame ideas give ye,
As when you ſpy'd her on the *privy.* *Swift.*

PRIZE. *n.ſ.* [*prix*, Fr.]

1. A reward gained by conteſt with competitors.

If ever he go alone, I'll never wreſtle for *prize.* *Shakeſp.*

I fought and conquer'd, yet have loſt the *prize.* *Dryden.*

The raiſing ſuch ſilly competitions among the ignorant, propoſing *prizes* for ſuch uſeleſs accompliſhments, and inſpiring them with ſuch abſurd ideas of ſuperiority, has in it ſomething immoral as well as ridiculous. *Addiſon.*

2. A reward gained by any performance.

True poets empty fame and praiſe deſpiſe;
Fame is the trumpet, but your ſmile the *prize.* *Dryden.*

3. [*Priſe*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.

The King of Scots ſhe did ſend to France,
To fill King Edward's fame with priſoner kings,
And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,
As is the oozy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

He acquitted himſelf like a valiant, but not like an honeſt man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own uſe. *Arbuthnot.*

Then proſtrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes
Soon to obtain and long poſſeſs the *prize*:
The pow'rs gave ear. *Pope.*

To PRIZE. *v. a.* [from *appraiſe*; *priſer*, French; *appreciare*, Latin.]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price.

Life I *prize* not a ſtraw; but for mine honour
Which I would free. *Shakeſpeare.*

Caſt it unto the potter; a goodly price that I was *prized* at of them. *Zech.* xi. 13.

2. To eſteem; to value highly.

I go to free us both of pain;
I *priz'd* your perſon, but your crown diſdain. *Dryden.*

Some the French writers, ſome our own deſpiſe;
The ancients only, or the moderns *prize.* *Pope.*

PRI'ZER. *n.ſ.* [*priſeur*, Fr. from *prize.*] He that values.

It holds its eſtimate and dignity,
As well wherein 'tis precious of itſelf,
As in the *prizer.* *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER. *n.ſ.* [*prize* and *fighter.*] One that fights publickly for a reward.

Martin and Crambe engaged like *prizefighters.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

In Fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. *Bramſton.*

PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of, *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and againſt. Deſpicable cant.

Doctrinal points in controverſy had been agitated in the pulpits, with more warmth than had uſed to be; and thence the animoſity increaſed in books *pro* and *con.* *Clarendon.*

Matthew met Richard, when
Of many knotty points they ſpoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*

PROBABI'LITY. *n.ſ.* [*probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilité*, Fr. from *probable.*] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence ariſing from the preponderation of argument: it is leſs than moral certainty.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or diſagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whoſe connection is not conſtant; but appears for the moſt part to be ſo. *Locke.*

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever ſet down ſo agreeable with ſound reaſon, but ſome probable ſhew againſt it might be made? *Hooker's Preface.*

If a truth be certain, and thwart intereſt, it will quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*; nay, if it does not carry with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debaſe it to a downright falſity. *South's Sermons.*

Though moral certainty be ſometimes taken for a high degree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful aſſent; yet it is alſo frequently uſed for a firm aſſent to a thing upon ſuch grounds, as are fit fully to ſatisfy a prudent man. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without ſome ſtrong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins.*

PRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

The publick approbation, given by the body of this whole church unto thoſe things which are eſtabliſhed, doth make it but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a neceſſary proof that they are not good it muſt give place. *Hooker.*

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought againſt it. *South.*

They aſſented to things that were neither evident nor certain, but only *probable*; for they converſed, they merchandized upon a *probable* perſuaſion of the honeſty and truth of thoſe whom they correſponded with. *South's Sermons.*

PRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *probable.*] Likely; in likelihood.

Diſtinguiſh betwixt what may poſſibly, and what will *probably* be done. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Our conſtitution in church or ſtate could not *probably* have been long preſerved, without ſuch methods. *Swift.*

PRO'BAT. *n.ſ.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witneſſes. *Dict.*

PROBA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*probatio*, Lat. from *probo*, Lat. *probation*, Fr.]

1. Proof; evidence; teſtimony.

Of the truth herein,
This preſent object made *probation.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He was lapt in a moſt curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony.

When theſe principles, what is, is, and it is impoſſible for the ſame thing to be, and not to be, are made uſe of in the *probation* of propoſitions, wherein are words ſtanding for complex ideas, as man or horſe, there they make men receive and retain falſehood for manifeſt truth. *Locke.*

3. [*Probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot ſo fully reach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Trial before entrance into monaſtick life; noviciate.

I ſuffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a ſharer. *Pope to Swift.*

PROBA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *probation.*] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER. *n.ſ.* [from *probation.*]

1. One who is upon trial.

Hear a mortal muſe thy praiſe rehearſe,
In no ignoble verſe;
But ſuch as thy own verſe did practiſe here,
When thy firſt fruits of poeſy were giv'n,
To make thyſelf a welcome inmate there;
While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*

Build a thouſand churches, where theſe *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*

2. A novice.

This root of bitterneſs was but a *probationer* in the ſoil; and though it ſet forth ſome offſets to preſerve its kind, yet Satan was fain to cheriſh them. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *n.ſ.* [from *probationer.*] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, ſuitable to that ſtate of mediocrity and *probationerſhip*, he has been pleaſed to place us in here, wherein to check our overconfidence. *Locke.*

PRO'BATORY. *adj.* [from *probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were no vindicatory puniſhments, but *probatory* chaſtiſements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

PROBA'TUM EST. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying *it is tried* or *proved.*

Vain the concern that you expreſs,
That uncall'd Alard will poſſeſs
Your houſe and coach both day and night,
And that Macbeth was haunted leſs
By Banquo's reſtleſs ſprite:
Lend him but fifty louis d' or,
And you ſhall never ſee him more;
Take my advice *probatum eſt?*
Why do the gods indulge our ſtore,
But to ſecure our reſt? *Prior.*

PROBE. *n.ſ.* [from *probo*, Latin.] A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds.

I made ſearch with a *probe.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *n.ſ.* [*probe* and *ſciſſors.*] Sciſſors uſed to open wounds, of which the blade thruſt into the orifice has a button at the end.

The ſinus was ſnipt up with *probe-ſciſſors.* *Wiſeman.*

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To ſearch; to try by an inſtrument.

Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and ſearch a purulent old ſore to the bottom. *South's Sermons.*

He'd raiſe the bluſh, where ſecret vice he found;
And tickle, while he gently *prob'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

PRO'BITY. *n.ſ.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Latin.] Honeſty; ſincerity; veracity.

The truth of our Lord's aſcenſion might be deduced from the *probity* of the apoſtles. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

So near approach we their celeſtial kind,
By juſtice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope.*

PRO'BLEM. *n.ſ.* [*probleme*, Fr. πρόβλημα.] A queſtion propoſed.

The *problem* is, whether a man conſtantly and ſtrongly believing, that ſuch a thing ſhall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Although in general one underſtood colours, yet were it not an eaſy *problem* to reſolve, why graſs is green? *Brown.*

This *problem* let philoſophers reſolve,
What makes the globe from Eaſt to Weſt revolve. *Blackmore.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unſettled; diſputed; diſputable.

I promiſed no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical.* *Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *problematical.*] Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS. *n.ſ.* [*proboſcis*, Lat.] A ſnout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature, that bears any reſemblance thereunto.

The elephant wreath'd to make them ſport
His lithe *proboſcis.* *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*procax*, Lat.] Petulant; looſe. *Dict.*

PROCA'CITY. *n.ſ.* [from *procacious.*] Petulance. *Dict.*

PROCATA'RCTICK. *adj.* [προκαταρκτικος.] Forerunning; antecedent. See PROCATARXIS.

James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his fleſh, without the precedence of any *procatarctick* cauſe, was ſuddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The phyſician enquires into the *procatarctick* cauſes. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *n.ſ.* [προκαταρξις.]

Procatarxis is the pre-exiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which co-operates with others that are ſubſequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which bring ſuch an ill diſpoſition of the juices, as occaſion a fever: the ill diſpoſition being the immediate cauſe, and the bad air the procatartick cauſe. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *n.ſ.* [*procedure*, Fr. from *proceed.*]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.

This is the true *procedure* of conſcience, always ſuppoſing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man. *South.*

2. Act of proceeding; progreſs; proceſs; operation.

Although the diſtinction of theſe ſeveral *procedures* of the ſoul do not always appear diſtinct, eſpecially in ſudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all theſe have their diſtinct order and *procedure.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Produce; thing produced.

No known ſubſtance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and ſtone, yieldeth any moſs or herby ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

To **PROCEE'D.** *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat. *proceder*, Fr.]

1. To paſs from one thing or place to another.

Adam
Proceeded thus to aſk his heav'nly gueſt. *Milton.*

Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*;
His horns, yet ſore, he tries againſt a tree. *Dryden.*

I muſt *proceed* to more complex ideas. *Locke.*

2. To go forward; to tend to the end deſigned.

Temp'rately *proceed* to what you would
Thus violently redreſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Theſe things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

3. To come forth from a place or from a ſender.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myſelf, but he ſent me. *John*, viii. 42.

4. To go or march in ſtate.

He aſk'd a clear ſtage for his muſe to *proceed* in. *Anon.*

5. To iſſue; to ariſe; to be the effect of; to be produced from.

A dagger of the mind, a falſe creation
Proceeding from the heat oppreſſed brain. *Shak. Macbeth.*

From me what *proceed*
But all corrupt, both mind and will both deprav'd. *Milt.*

All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

6. To proſecute any deſign.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his enquiry into any ſciences, poſts himſelf in a party. *Locke.*

Since huſbandry is of large extent, the poet ſingles out ſuch precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament. *Addiſon.*

7. To be tranſacted; to be carried on.

He will, after his ſour faſhion tell you,
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To make progreſs; to advance.

Violence
Proceeded, and oppreſſion and ſword law
Through all the plain. *Milton.*

9. To carry on juridical proceſs.

Proceed by proceſs, leſt parties break out,
And ſack great Rome with Romans. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inſtead of a ſhip, to levy upon his county ſuch a ſum of money for his majeſty's uſe, with direction in what manner he ſhould *proceed* againſt ſuch as refuſed. *Clarendon.*

To judgment he *proceeded* on th' accus'd. *Milton.*

10. To tranſact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*;
As how with peccant angels late they ſaw. *Milton.*

How ſeverely with themſelves *proceed*,
The men who write ſuch verſe as who can read?
Their own ſtrict judges, not a word they ſpare,
That wants or force, or light, or weight, or care. *Pope.*

11. To take effect; to have its courſe.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a perſon cannot of common law condemn another by his ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

12. To be propagated; to come by generation.

From my loins thou ſhalt *proceed*. *Milton.*

13. To be produced by the original efficient cauſe.

O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom
All things *proceed*, and up to him return. *Milton.*

PRO'CEED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Produce: as, *the* proceeds *of an eſtate. Clariſſa.* Not an imitable word, though much uſed in law writings.

PROCEE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *proceed.*] One who goes forward; one who makes a progreſs.

He that ſeeketh victory over his nature, let him not ſet himſelf too great nor too ſmall taſks; for the firſt will make him dejected by often failing; and the ſecond will make him a ſmall *proceeder*, though by often prevailings. *Bacon.*

PROCEE'DING. *n. ſ.* [*procede*, Fr. from *proceed.*]

1. Progreſs from one thing to another; ſeries of conduct; tranſaction.

I'll acquaint our duteous citizens
With all your juſt *proceedings* in this caſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

My dear love
To your *proceedings* bids me tell you this. *Shakeſpeare.*

The underſtanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and, in ſuch a general *proceeding*, nothing is hard. *Locke.*

It is a very unuſual *proceeding*, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

From the earlieſt ages of Chriſtianity, there never was a precedent of ſuch a *proceeding*. *Swift.*

2. Legal procedure: as, *ſuch are the* proceedings *at law.*

PROCE'LLOUS. *adj.* [*procelloſus*, Lat.] Tempeſtuous. *Dict.*

PROCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* Preoccupation; act of taking ſomething ſooner than another. A word not in uſe.

Having ſo little power to offend others, that I have none to preſerve what is mine own from their *proception*. *King Charles.*

PROCE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *procerus*, Lat.] Talneſs; height of ſtature.

We ſhall make attempts to lengthen out the humane figure, and reſtore it to its ancient *procerity*. *Addiſon.*

PRO'CESS. *n. ſ.* [*proces*, Fr. *proceſſus*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; progreſſive courſe.

That there is ſomewhat higher than either of theſe two, no other proof doth need, than the very *proceſs* of man's deſire, which being natural ſhould be fruſtrate if there were not ſome farther thing wherein it might reſt at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. *Hooker.*

2. Regular and gradual progreſs.

Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *proceſs* of Antonio's end;
Say how I lov'd you; ſpeak me fair in death. *Shakeſp.*

They declared unto him the whole *proceſs* of that war, and with what ſucceſs they had endured. *Knolles.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more ſwift
Than time or motion; but to human ears
Cannot without *proceſs* of ſpeech be told. *Milton.*

Saturnian Juno
Attends the fatal *proceſs* of the war. *Dryden.*

In the parable of the waſteful ſteward, we have a lively image of the force and *proceſs* of this temptation. *Rogers.*

3. Courſe; continual flux or paſſage.

I have been your wife, in this obedience,
Upward of twenty years; if in the courſe
And *proceſs* of this time you can report,
And prove it too againſt mine honour aught,
Turn me away. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

This empire riſe,
By policy and long *proceſs* of time. *Milton.*

Many acts of parliament have, in long *proceſs* of time, been loſt, and the things forgotten. *Hale's Law of England.*

4. Methodical management of any thing.

Experiments, familiar to chymiſts, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical *proceſſes*. *Boyle.*

An age they live releas'd
From all the labour, *proceſs*, clamour, woe,
Which our ſad ſcenes of daily action know. *Prior.*

5. Courſe of law.

Proceed by *proceſs*,
Leſt parties, as he is belov'd, break out. *Shakeſpeare.*

All *proceſſes* eccleſiaſtical ſhould be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. *Hayward.*

The patricians they choſe for their patrons, to anſwer for their appearance, and defend them in any *proceſs*. *Swift.*

PROCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*proceſſion*, Fr. *proceſſio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious ſolemnity.

If there be cauſe for the church to go forth in ſolemn *proceſſion*, his whole family have ſuch buſineſs come upon them, that no one can be ſpared. *Hooker.*

Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *proceſſion*. *Milton.*

'Tis the *proceſſion* of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. *Dryden.*

The prieſts, Potitius at their head,
In ſkins of beaſts involv'd, the long *proceſſion* led. *Dryd.*

When this vaſt congregation was formed into a regular *proceſſion* to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. *Addiſ.*

It is to be hoped, that the perſons of wealth, who made their *proceſſion* through the members of theſe new erected ſeminaries, will contribute to their maintenance. *Addiſon.*

The Ethiopians held an annual ſacrifice of twelve days to the gods; all that time they carried their images in *proceſſion*, and placed them at their feſtivals. *Broome.*

To **PROCE'SSION.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in proceſſion. A low word.

PROCE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *proceſſion.*] Relating to proceſſion.

PROCE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *proceſſion.*] Conſiſting in proceſſion.

Rogations or Litanies were then the very ſtrength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church ſhould beſtow yearly at the feaſt of Pentecoſt, three days in that *proceſſionary* ſervice. *Hooker.*

PRO'CHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [προχρόνισμ⊗.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*

PRO'CIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT. *n. ſ.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] Compleat preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

When all the plain
Cover'd with thick embattl'd ſquadrons bright,
Chariots, and flaming arms and fiery ſteeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, firſt met his view,
War he perceiv'd, war in *procinct*. *Milton.*

To **PROCLAI'M.** *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat. *proclamer*, Fr.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a ſolemn or legal publication.

When thou comeſt nigh unto a city to fight againſt it, *proclaim* peace unto it. *Deut.* xx. 10.

I *proclaim* a liberty for you, ſaith the Lord, to the ſword and to the peſtilence. *Jer.* xxxiv. 17.

Heralds
With trumpet's ſound, throughout the hoſt *proclaim*
A ſolemn council. *Milton.*

While in another's name you peace declare,
Princeſs, you in your own *proclaim* a war. *Dryden.*

She to the palace led her gueſt,
Then offer'd incenſe, and *proclaim'd* a feaſt. *Dryden.*

2. To tell openly.

Some profligate wretches, were the apprehenſions of puniſhments or ſhame taken away, would as openly *proclaim* their atheiſm, as their lives do. *Locke.*

While the deathleſs muſe
Shall ſing the juſt, ſhall o'er their head diffuſe
Perfumes with laviſh hand, ſhe ſhall *proclaim*
Thy crimes alone. *Prior.*

3. To outlaw by publick denunciation.

I heard myſelf *proclaimed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROCLAI'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *proclaim.*] One that publiſhes by authority.

The great *proclaimer*, with a voice
More awful than the ſound of trumpet, cry'd
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand
To all baptiz'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

PROCLAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proclamatio*, Latin; *proclamation*, French, from *proclaim.*]

1. Publication by authority.

2. A declaration of the king's will openly publiſhed among the people.

If the king ſent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houſes, ſome noblemen publiſhed a proteſtation againſt thoſe *proclamations*. *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*proclivitas*, *proclivis*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propenſion; proneneſs.

The ſenſitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to ſteal, but not a neceſſity to ſteal. *Bramhall againſt Hobbs.*

2. Readineſs; facility of attaining.

He had ſuch a dexterous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to reſtrain his forwardneſs, that his brothers might keep pace with him. *Wotton.*

PROCLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

PROCO'NSUL. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with conſular authority.

Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Auguſtus, Auſonius to Gratian, who made him *proconſul*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV. *Peacham.*

PROCO'NSULSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *proconſul.*] The office of a proconſul.

To **PROCRA'STINATE.** *v. a.* [*procraſtinor*, Latin.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

Hopeleſs and helpleſs doth Ægeon wind,
But to *procraſtinate* his lifeleſs end. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let men ſeriouſly and attentively liſten to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus *procraſtinating* their repentance. *Decay of Piety.*

To **PROCRA'STINATE.** *v. n.* To be dilatory.

I *procraſtinate* more than I did twenty years ago, and have ſeveral things to finiſh, which I put off to twenty years hence. *Swift to Pope.*

PROCRASTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*procraſtinatio*, Lat. from *procraſtinate.*] Delay; dilatorineſs.

How deſperate the hazard of ſuch *procraſtination* is, hath been convincingly demonſtrated by better pens. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCRASTINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *procraſtinate.*] A dilatory perſon.

PRO'CREANT. *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant.

The temple haunting martlet, does approve
By his lov'd manſionry, that Heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here: no jutting frieze,
But this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle. *Shak.*

To **PRO'CREATE.** *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat. *procreer*, Fr.] To generate; to produce.

Flies cruſhed and corrupted, when encloſed in ſuch veſſels, did never *procreate* a new fly. *Bentley.*

Since the earth retains her fruitful power,
To *procreate* plants the foreſt to reſtore;
Say, why to nobler animals alone
Should ſhe be feeble and unfruitful grown? *Blackmore.*

PROCREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreate.*] Generation; production.

The encloſed warmth, which the earth hath in itſelf, ſtirred up by the heat of the ſun, aſſiſteth nature in the ſpeedier *procreation* of thoſe varieties, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Neither her outſide form'd ſo fair, nor ought
In *procreation* common to all kinds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Uncleanneſs is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*. *South's Sermons.*

PRO'CREATIVE. *adj.* [from *procreate.*] Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is ſixty-five, in females forty-five. *Hale.*

PRO'CREATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *procreative.*] Power of generation.

Theſe ſeem to have the accurſt privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeneſs* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal ſubſtances. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCREA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *procreate.*] Generator; begetter.

PRO'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs.

The moſt clamorous for this pretended reformation, are either atheiſts, or elſe *proctors* ſuborned by atheiſts. *Hooker.*

2. An attorney in the ſpiritual court.

I find him charging the inconveniencies in the payment of tythes upon the clergy and *proctors*. *Swift.*

3. The magiſtrate of the univerſity.

To **PRO'CTOR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word.

I cannot *proctor* mine own cauſe ſo well
To make it clear. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopat.*

PRO'CTORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a ſcholar he became a fellow, and the preſident of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the *proctorſhip* and the doctorſhip. *Clarendon.*

PROCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *procure.*] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

Though it be a far more common and *procurable* liquor than the infuſion of lignum nephriticum, it may yet be eaſily ſubſtituted in its room. *Boyle on Colours.*

PRO'CURACY. *n. ſ.* [from *procure.*] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *procure.*] The act of procuring.

Thoſe, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon ſtrict and repeated inſpection of theſe bodies, and *procuration* of plain ſhells from this iſland, are now convinced that theſe are the remains of ſea-animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

PROCURA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*procurateur*, Fr. from *procuro*, Lat.] Manager; one who tranſacts affairs for another.

I had in charge at my depart from France,
As *procurator* for your excellence,
To marry Princeſs Marg'ret for your grace. *Shakeſp.*

They confirm and ſeal
Their undertaking with their deareſt blood,
As *procurators* for the commonweal. *Daniel.*

When the *procurators* of King Antigonus impoſed a rate upon the ſick people, that came to Edepſum to drink the waters which were lately ſprung, and were very healthful, they inſtantly dried up. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

PROCURATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before conteſtation of ſuit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and conſtituted. *Ayliffe.*

PROCU'RATORY. *adj.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procuration.

To **PROCU'RE.** *v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat. *procurer*, Fr.]

1. To manage; to tranſact for another.

2. To obtain; to acquire.

They ſhall fear and tremble, for all the proſperity that I *procure* unto it. *Jer.* xxxiii. 9.

Happy though but ill,
If we *procure* not to ourſelves more woe. *Milton.*

We no other pains endure,
Than thoſe that we ourſelves *procure*. *Dryden.*

Then by thy toil *procur'd* thou food ſhalt eat. *Dryden.*

3. To perſuade; to prevail on.

Is it my lady mother?
What unaccuſtom'd cauſe *procures* her hither? *Shakeſp.*

Whom nothing can *procure*,
When the wide world runs biaſs, from his will
To writhe his limbs, and ſhare, not mend the ill. *Herbert.*

4. To contrive; to forward.

Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall,
And by the doom of death end woes and all. *Shakeſp.*

To **PRO'CURE.** *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

Our author calls colouring, lena ſororis, in plain Engliſh, the bawd of her ſiſter, the deſign or drawing: ſhe cloaths, ſhe dreſſes her up, ſhe paints her, ſhe makes her appear more lovely than naturally ſhe is, ſhe *procures* for the deſign, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold
The wife by her *procuring* huſband ſold! *Dryden.*

PROCU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* The act of procuring.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,
Curſing the empreſs; for they think it done
By her *procurement*. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

PROCU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *procure.*]

1. One that gains; obtainer.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a moderator of paſſions, and a *procurer* of contentedneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Pimp; pandar.

Strumpets in their youth, turn *procurers* in their age. *South.*

PROCU'RESS. *n. ſ.* [from *procure.*] A bawd.

I ſaw the moſt artful *procureſs* in town ſeducing a young girl. *Spectator.*

PRODI'GAL. *adj.* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, Fr.] Profuſe; waſteful; expenſive; laviſh; not frugal; not parcimonious.

Leſt I ſhould ſeem over *prodigal* in the praiſe of my countrymen, I will only preſent you with ſome few verſes. *Camd.*

Be now as *prodigal* of all dear grace,
As Nature was in making graces dear,
When ſhe did ſtarve the general world beſide,
And prodigally gave them all to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts,
Wherein my time, ſomething too *prodigal*,
Hath left me gaged. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Diogenes did beg more of a *prodigal* man than the reſt; whereupon one ſaid, See your baſeneſs, that when you find a liberal mind, you will take moſt of him; No, ſaid Diogenes, but I mean to beg of the reſt again. *Bacon.*

As a hero, whom his baſer foes
In troops ſurround; now theſe aſſails, now thoſe,
Though *prodigal* of life, diſdains to die
By common hands. *Denham.*

Here patriots live, who for their country's good,
In fighting fields were *prodigal* of blood. *Dryden.*

The *prodigal* of ſoul ruſh'd on the ſtroke
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke. *Dryden.*

O! beware,
Great warrior, nor too *prodigal* of life,
Expoſe the Britiſh ſafety. *Phillips.*

Some people are *prodigal* of their blood, and others ſo ſparing, as if ſo much life and blood went together. *Baker.*

PRO'DIGAL. *n. ſ.* A waſter; a ſpendthrift.

A beggar ſuddenly grown rich, becomes a *prodigal*; for to obſcure his former obſcurity, he puts on riot and exceſs. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

Thou
Ow'ſt all thy loſſes to the fates; but I,
Like waſteful *prodigals*, have caſt away
My happineſs. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let the waſteful *prodigal* be ſlain. *Dryden.*

PRODIGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*prodigalité*, Fr. from *prodigal.*] Extravagance; profuſion; waſte; exceſſive liberality.

A ſweeter and lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the *prodigality* of nature,
The ſpacious world cannot again afford. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that decries covetouſneſs, ſhould not be held an adverſary to him that oppoſeth *prodigality*. *Glanville.*

It is not always ſo obvious to diſtinguiſh between an act of liberality and act of *prodigality*. *South's Sermons.*

The moſt ſevere cenſor cannot but be pleaſed with the *prodigality* of his wit, though at the ſame time he could have wiſhed, that the maſter of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

PRO'DIGALLY. *adv.* [from *prodigal.*] Profuſely; waſtefully; extravagantly.

We are not yet ſo wretched in our fortunes,
Nor in our wills ſo loſt, as to abandon
A friendſhip *prodigally*, of that price
As is the ſenate and the people of Rome. *Ben. Johnſon.*

I cannot well be thought ſo *prodigally* thirſty of my ſubjects blood, as to venture my own life. *King Charles.*

The next in place and puniſhment are they,
Who *prodigally* throw their ſouls away;
Fools, who repining at their wretched ſtate,
And loathing anxious life, ſuborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

Nature not bounteous now, but laviſh grows,
Our paths with flow'rs ſhe *prodigally* ſtrows. *Dryden.*

PRODI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*prodigioſus*, Lat. *prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing; aſtoniſhing; ſuch as may ſeem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monſtrous; amazingly great.

If e'er he have a child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light. *Shakeſpeare.*

An emiſſion of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it being ſo *prodigious*; but that it is conſtantly avouched by many. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear ſky. *Brown.*

Then ent'ring at the gate,
Conceal'd in clouds, *prodigious* to relate,
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the buſy throng. *Dryden.*

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along with it a *prodigious* quantity of water. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

It is a ſcandal to Chriſtianity, that in towns, where there is a *prodigious* increaſe in the number of houſes and inhabitants, ſo little care ſhould be taken for churches. *Swift.*

PRODI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *prodigious.*]

1. Amazingly; aſtoniſhingly; portentouſly; enormouſly.

I do not mean abſolutely according to philoſophick exactneſs infinite, but only infinite or innumerable as to us, or their number *prodigiouſly* great. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed as a familiar hyperbole.

I am *prodigiouſly* pleaſed with this joint volume. *Pope.*

PRODI'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormouſneſs; portentouſneſs; amazing qualities.

PRO'DIGY. *n. ſ.* [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Lat.]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary proceſs of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent.

Be no more an exhal'd meteor,
A *prodigy* of fear, and a portent
Of broached miſchief, to the unborn times. *Shakeſp.*

The party oppoſite to our ſettlement, ſeem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of *prodigies* and old womens fables. *Addiſon.*

2. Monſter.

Moſt of mankind, through their own ſluggiſhneſs, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. Any thing aſtoniſhing for good or bad.

They would ſeem *prodigies* of learning. *Spectator.*

PRODI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proditio*, Lat.] Treaſon; treachery. *Ainſ.*

PRO'DITOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A traytor. Not in uſe.

Piel'd prieſt, doſt thou command me be ſhut out?
—I do, thou moſt uſurping *proditor*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRODITO'RIOUS. *adj* [from *proditor*, Lat.]

1. Traiterous; treacherous; perfidious.

Now *proditorious* wretch! what haſt thou done,
To make this barb'rous baſe aſſaſſinate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make diſcoveries.

Solid and concluſive characters are emergent from the mind, and ſtart out of children when themſelves leaſt think of it; for nature is *proditorious*. *Wotton on Education.*

To PRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produire*, Fr.]

1. To offer to the view or notice.

Produce your cauſe, ſaith the Lord; bring forth your ſtrong reaſons. *Iſaiah*, xli. 21.

2. To exhibit to the publick.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world, whereby you avoided many wrong ſteps. *Swift.*

3. To bring as an evidence.

It ſeems not meet, nor wholeſome to my place,
To be *produc'd* againſt the Moor. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.

This ſoil *produces* all ſorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*

5. To cauſe; to effect; to generate; to beget.

Somewhat is *produced* of nothing; for lyes are ſufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

They by imprudence mix'd
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

Thou all this good of evil ſhalt *produce*. *Milton.*

Clouds may rain, and rain *produce*
Fruits in her ſoften'd ſoil. *Milton.*

Obſerving in ourſelves, that we can at pleaſure move ſeveral parts of our bodies; the effects alſo, that natural bodies are able to *produce* in one another, occurring every moment to our ſenſes, we both theſe ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

Hinder light but from ſtriking on porphyre, and its colours vaniſh, it no longer *produces* any ſuch ideas; upon the return of light, it *produces* theſe appearances again. *Locke.*

This wonder of the ſculptor's hand
Produc'd, his art was at a ſtand *Addiſon.*

PRO'DUCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. This noun, though accented on the laſt ſyllable by *Dryden*, is generally accented on the former.]

1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings.

You hoard not health for your own private uſe,
But on the publick ſpend the rich *produce*. *Dryden.*

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent ſum or quantity.

In Staffordſhire, after their lands are marled, they ſow it with barley, allowing three buſhels to an acre. It's common *produce* is thirty buſhels. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

This tax has already been ſo often tried, that we know the exact *produce* of it. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 20.

PRODU'CENT. *n. ſ.* [from *produce*] One that exhibits; one that offers.

If an inſtrument be produced with a proteſtation in favour of the *producent*, and the adverſe party does not contradict, it ſhall be conſtrued to the advantage of the *producent*. *Ayliffe.*

PRODU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *produce*] One that generates or produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine own being, ſhould be here, I came to aſk the ſame queſtion for my father, and ſo am led in a direct line to a firſt *Producer* that muſt be more than man. *Suckling.*

Whenever want of money, or want of deſire in the conſumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the firſt *producer*. *Locke.*

PRODU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *produce.*]

1. Such as may be exhibited.

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments *producible* for it, than can be brought againſt it. *South.*

Many warm expreſſions of the fathers are *producible* in this caſe. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Such as may be generated or made.

The ſalts *producible*, are the alcalis or fixt ſalts, which ſeem to have an antipathy with acid ones. *Boyle.*

PRODU'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *producible.*] The ſtate of being producible.

To confirm our doctrine of the *producibleneſs* of ſalts, Helmont aſſures us, that by Paracelſus's ſal circulatum, ſolid bodies, particularly ſtones, may be tranſmuted into actual ſalt equiponderant. *Boyle.*

PRO'DUCT. *n. ſ.* [*productus*, Lat. *produit*, Fr.]

1. Something produced, as fruits, grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the *product* of his land will yield, muſt take the market-rate. *Locke.*

Our Britiſh *products* are of ſuch kinds and quantities, as can turn the balance of trade to our advantage. *Addiſon.*

Range in the ſame quarter the *products* of the ſame ſeaſon. *Spectator.*

See thy bright altars
Heap'd with the *products* of Sabæan ſprings. *Pope.*

2. Work; compoſition.

Moſt of thoſe books, which have obtained great reputation in the world, are the *products* of great and wiſe men. *Watts.*

3. Thing conſequential; effect.

Theſe are the *product*
Of thoſe ill-mated marriages. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

PRODU'CTILE. *adj.* [from *produco*, Lat.] Which may be produced.

PRODU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*production*, Fr. from *product.*]

1. The act of producing.

A painter ſhould foreſee the harmony of the lights and ſhadows, taking from each of them that which will moſt conduce to the *production* of a beautiful effect. *Dryden.*

2. The thing produced; fruit; product.

The beſt of queens and beſt of herbs we owe
To that bold nation, which the way did ſhow
To the fair region, where the ſun does riſe,
Whoſe rich *productions* we ſo juſtly prize. *Waller.*

What would become of the ſcrofulous conſumptive *production*, furniſhed by our men of wit and learning. *Swift.*

3. Compoſition.

We have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift.*

PRODU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

In thee,
Not in themſelves, all their known virtue appears
Productive as in herb and plant. *Milton.*

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit, as it is underſtood to have been originally a reward of it. *Spectator*, Nº 537.

Be thou my aid, my tuneful ſong inſpire
And kindle, with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

If the *productive* fat of the marl be ſpent, it is not capable of being mended with new. *Mortimer.*

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills for our fruitful vales ſo *productive* of that grain. *Swift.*

Hymen's flames like ſtars unite,
And burn for ever one;
Chaſte as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the ſun. *Pope.*

Plutarch, in his life of Theſeus, ſays, that that age was *productive* of men of prodigious ſtature. *Broome.*

PRO'EM. *n. ſ.* [πϱοοίμιον; *proœmium*, Lat. *proeme*, old Fr.] Preface; introduction.

So gloz'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd. *Milton.*

Thus much may ſerve by way of *proem*,
Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Juſtinian has, in the *proem* to the digeſts, only prefixed the term of five years for ſtudying the laws. *Ayliffe.*

PROFANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*profanation*, Fr. from *profano*, Lat.]

1. The act of violating any thing ſacred.

He knew how bold men are to take even from God himſelf; how hardly that houſe would be kept from impious *profanation* he knew. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

What I am and what I would, are to your ears, divinity; to any others, *profanation*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

'Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

All *profanation* and invaſion of things ſacred, is an offence againſt the eternal law of nature. *South.*

Others think I ought not to have tranſlated Chaucer: they ſuppoſe a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little leſs than *profanation* and ſacrilege to alter it. *Dryden.*

2. Irreverence to holy things or perſons.

Great men may jeſt with ſaints, 'tis wit in them;
But, in the leſs, foul *profanation*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROFA'NE. *adj.* [*profane*, Fr. from *profanus*, Lat.]

1. Irreverent to ſacred names or things.

Profane fellow!
Wert thou the ſon of Jupiter, and no more
But what thou art beſides, thou wert too baſe
To be his groom. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Theſe have cauſed the weak to ſtumble, and the *profane* to blaſpheme, offending the one, and hardening the other. *South.*

2. Not ſacred; ſecular.

The univerſality of the deluge is atteſted by *profane* hiſtory; for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are records or traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and the new-found world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that ſerveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

4. Not purified by holy rites.

Far hence be ſouls *profane*,
The Sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abſtain. *Dryden.*

To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, Fr.]

1. To violate; to pollute.

He then, that is not furniſh'd in this ſort,
Doth but uſurp the ſacred name of knight,
Profaning this moſt honourable order. *Shakeſpeare.*

Foretaſted fruit
Profan'd firſt by the ſerpent, by him firſt
Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton.*

Pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men. 2 *Mac.* viii. 2.

How far have we
Profan'd thy heav'nly gift of poeſy?
Made proſtitute and profligate the muſe,
Debas'd. *Dryden.*

2. To put to wrong uſe.

I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROFA'NELY. *adv.* [from *profane.*] With irreverence to ſacred names or things.

I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their wickedneſs, which they *profanely* commit. 2 *Eſdr.* xv. 8.

Let none of things ſerious, much leſs of divine,
When belly and head's full, *profanely* diſpute. *B. Johnſ.*

That proud ſcholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, ſpeaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

PROFA'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *profane.*] Polluter; violater.

The argument which our Saviour uſeth againſt *profaners* of the temple, he taketh from the uſe whereunto it was with ſolemnity conſecrated. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

Rebellious ſubjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour ſtained ſteel. *Shakeſpeare.*

There are a lighter ludicrous ſort of *profaners*, who uſe the Scripture to furniſh out their jeſts. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROFA'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profane.*] Irreverence of what is ſacred.

Apollo, pardon
My great *profaneneſs* 'gainſt thy oracle! *Shakeſpeare.*

You can baniſh from thence ſcurrility and *profaneneſs*, and reſtrain the licentious inſolence of poets and their actors. *Dryden.*

Edicts againſt immorality and *profaneneſs*, laws againſt oaths and execrations, we trample upon. *Atterbury.*

PROFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progreſſion.

This, with *profection* of the horoſcope unto the ſeventh houſe or oppoſite ſigns, every ſeventh year oppreſſeth living natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [*profeſſer*, Fr. from *profeſſus*, Lat.]

1. To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or paſſion.

Would you have me ſpeak after my cuſtom,
As being a *profeſs'd* tyrant to their ſex? *Shakeſpeare.*

Pretending firſt
Wiſe to fly pain, *profeſſing* next the ſpy. *Milton.*

A ſervant to thy ſex, a ſlave to thee,
A foe *profeſt* to barren chaſtity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. To make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration.

Love well your father;
To your *profeſſing* boſoms I commit him. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To declare publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment.

What, maſter, read you? firſt reſolve me that.
—I read that I *profeſs* the art of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Without eyes thou ſhalt want light; *profeſs* not the knowledge therefore that thou haſt not. *Ecclus* iii. 25.

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.*

1. To declare openly.

The day almoſt itſelf *profeſſes* yours,
And little is to do. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They *profeſs*, that they know God, but in works they deny him. *Titus*, i. 16.

Profeſs unto the Lord, that I am come unto the country, which the Lord ſware unto our fathers. *Deut.* xxvi. 3.

2. To declare friendſhip. Not in uſe.

As he does conceive,
He is diſhonour'd by a man, which ever
Profeſs'd to him; why, his revenges muſt
In that be made more bitter. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROFE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *profeſſed.*] According to open declaration made by himſelf.

I could not grant too much to men, that being *profeſſedly* my ſubjects, pretended religious ſtrictneſs. *King Charles.*

Virgil, whom he *profeſſedly* imitated, has ſurpaſſed him among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

England I travelled over, *profeſſedly* ſearching all places I paſſed along. *Woodward.*

PROFE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*profeſſion*, Fr. from *profeſs.*]

1. Calling; vocation; known employment.

I muſt tell you,
You tender more your perſon's honour, than
Your high *profeſſion* ſpiritual. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If we confound arts with the abuſe of them, we ſhall condemn all honeſt trades; for there are that deceive in all *profeſſions*, and bury in forgetfulneſs all knowledge. *Raleigh.*

Some of our *profeſſion* keep wounds tented. *Wiſeman.*

No other one race, not the ſons of any one other *profeſſion*, not perhaps altogether, are ſo much ſcattered amongſt all *profeſſions*, as the ſons of clergymen. *Sprat's Sermons.*

This is a practice, in which multitudes, beſides thoſe of the learned *profeſſions*, may be engaged. *Watts.*

2. Declaration.

A naked *profeſſion* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Moſt profligately falſe, with the ſtrongeſt *profeſſions* of ſincerity. *Swift.*

3. The act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

For by oil in their lamps, and the firſt lighting of them, which was common to them both, is meant that ſolemn *profeſſion* of faith and repentance, which all Chriſtians make in baptiſm. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

When Chriſtianity came to be taken up, for the ſake of thoſe civil encouragements which attended their *profeſſion*, the complaint was applicable to Chriſtians. *Swift.*

PROFE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *profeſſion.*] Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion.

Profeſſional, as well as national reflections, are to be avoided. *Clariſſa.*

PROFE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*profeſſeur*, Fr. from *profeſs.*]

1. One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party.

When the holineſs of the *profeſſors* of religion is decayed, you may doubt the ſpringing up of a new ſect. *Bacon.*

2. One who publickly practiſes or teaches an art.

Profeſſors in moſt ſciences, are generally the worſt qualified to explain their meanings to thoſe who are not of their tribes. *Swift.*

3. One who is viſibly religious.

Ordinary illiterate people, who were *profeſſors*, that ſhewed a concern for religion, ſeemed much converſant in St. Paul's Epiſtles. *Locke.*

PROFE'SSORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *profeſſor.*] The ſtation or office of a publick teacher.

Dr. Prideaux ſucceeded him in the *profeſſorſhip*, being then elected Biſhop of Worceſter; Sanderſon ſucceeded him in the regius *profeſſorſhip*. *Walton.*

To PRO'FFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat. *proferer*, French.]

1. To propoſe; to offer.

To them that covet ſuch eye-glutting gain,
Proffer thy gifts, and fitter ſervants entertain. *Fairy Q.*

None, among the choice and prime
Of thoſe heav'n-warring champions, could be found
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept
Alone, the dreadful voyage. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Does Cato ſend this anſwer back to Cæſar,
For all his generous cares and *proffer'd* friendſhip? *Addiſ.*

2. To attempt. *Ainſworth.*

PRO'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer made; ſomething propoſed to acceptance.

Baſilius, content to take that, ſince he could have no more, allowed her reaſons, and took her *proffer* thankfully. *Sidn.*

Proffers, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king
Great *proffers* ſends of pardon and of grace,
If they would yield, and quietneſs embrace. *Daniel.*

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commiſſion of command in the army. *Clarendon.*

But theſe, nor all the *proffers* you can make,
Are worth the heifer which I ſet to ſtake. *Dryden.*

2. Eſſay; attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many eſſays and *proffers*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

PRO'FFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *proffer.*] He that offers.

Maids, in modeſty, ſay no, to that
Which they would have the *proff'rer* conſtrue ay. *Shak.*

He who always refuſes, taxes the *profferer* with indiſcretion, and declares his aſſiſtance needleſs. *Collier.*

PROFICIENCE. } **PROFICIENCY.** } *n. ſ.* [from *proficio*, Latin.] Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. It is applied to intellectual acquiſition.

Perſons of riper years, who flocked into the church during the three firſt centuries, were obliged to paſs through inſtructions, and give account of their *proficiency*. *Addiſon.*

Some reflecting with too much ſatiſfaction on their own *proficiencies*, or preſuming on their election by God, perſuade themſelves into a careleſs ſecurity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PROFICIENT. *n. ſ.* [*proficiens*, Latin.] One who has made advances in any ſtudy or buſineſs.

I am ſo good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own language. *Shakeſp.*

I am diſpoſed to receive further light in this matter, from thoſe whom it will be no diſparagement for much greater *proficients* than I to learn. *Boyle.*

Young deathlings were, by practice, made
Proficients in their father's trade. *Swift's Miſcell.*

PROFICUOUS. *adj.* [*proficuus*, Latin.] Advantageous; uſeful.

It is very *proficuous*, to take a good large doſe. *Harvey.*

To future times
Proficuous, ſuch a race of men produce,
As in the cauſe of virtue firm, may fix
Her throne inviolate. *Phillips.*

PROFILE. *n. ſ.* [*profile*, Fr.] The ſide face; half face.

The painter will not take that ſide of the face, which has ſome notorious blemiſh in it; but either draw it in *profile*, or elſe ſhadow the more imperfect ſide. *Dryden.*

'Till the end of the third century, I have not ſeen a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majeſtick. *Addiſon.*

PRO'FIT. *n. ſ.* [*profit*, French.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.

Thou muſt know,
'Tis not my *profit* that does lead mine honour. *Shakeſp.*

He thinks it highly juſt, that all rewards of truſt, *profit*, or dignity, ſhould be given only to thoſe, whoſe principles direct them to preſerve the conſtitution. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; acceſſion of good.

What *profit* is it for men now to live in heavineſs, and after death to look for puniſhment? 2 *Eſdr.* vii. 47.

Wiſdom that is hid, and treaſure that is hoarded up, what *profit* is in them both? *Eccleſiaſticus*, xx. 30.

Say not what *profit* is there of my ſervice; and what good things ſhall I have hereafter. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xi. 23.

The king did not love the barren wars with Scotland, though he made his *profit* of the noiſe of them. *Bacon.*

3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To **PRO'FIT.** *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.]

1. To benefit; to advantage.

Whereto might the ſtrength of their hands *profit* me. *Job.*

Let it *profit* thee to have heard,
By terrible example, the reward
Of diſobedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi.

2. To improve; to advance.

'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourſelf, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful deſigns. *Dryden.*

To **PRO'FIT.** *v. n.*

1. To gain advantage.

The Romans, though poſſeſſed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To make improvement.

Meditate upon theſe things, give thyſelf wholly to them, that thy *profiting* may appear to all. 1 *Tim.* iv. 15.

She has *profited* ſo well already by your counſel, that ſhe can ſay her leſſon. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

3. To be of uſe or advantage.

Oft times nothing *profits* more,
Than ſelf-eſteem grounded on juſt and right. *Milton.*

What *profited* thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years? *Prior.*

PRO'FITABLE. *adj.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit.*]

1. Gainful; lucrative.

A pound of man's fleſh, taken from a man,
Is not ſo eſtimable or *profitable*,
As fleſh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakeſp.*

The planting of hop-yards, ſowing of wheat and rapeſeed, are found very *profitable* for the planters, in places apt for them, and conſequently *profitable* for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Uſeful; advantageous.

To wail friends loſt
Is not by much ſo wholeſome, *profitable*,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakeſp.*

Then Judas, thinking indeed that they would be *profitable* in many things, granted them peace. 2 *Mac.* xii.

What was ſo *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PRO'FITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profitable.*]

1. Gainfulneſs.
2. Uſefulneſs; advantageouſneſs.

We will now briefly take notice of the *profitableneſs* of plants for phyſick and food. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

What ſhall be the juſt portion of thoſe, whom neither the condeſcenſion or kindneſs, nor wounds and ſufferings of the Son of God could perſuade, nor yet the excellency, eaſineſs, and *profitableneſs*, of his commands invite? *Calamy.*

PRO'FITABLY. *adv.* [from *profitable.*]

1. Gainfully.
2. Advantageouſly; uſefully.

You have had many opportunities to ſettle this reflection, and have *profitably* employed them. *Wake.*

PRO'FITLESS. *adj.* [from *profit.*] Void of gain or advantage.

We muſt not think the Turk is ſo unſkilful,
To leave that lateſt, which concerns him firſt;
Neglecting an attempt of eaſe and gain,
To wake and wage a danger *profitleſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *adj.* [*profligatus*, Latin.] Abandoned; loſt to virtue and decency; ſhameleſs.

Time ſenſibly all things impairs;
Our fathers have been worſe than theirs,
And we than ours; next age will ſee
A race more profligate than we,
With all the pains we take, have ſkill enough to be.
Roſcommon.

How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of poeſy?
Made proſtitute and *profligate* the muſe,
Debas'd to each obſcene and impious uſe,
Whoſe harmony was firſt ordain'd above
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love. *Dryden.*

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,
And he would dictate what he'd have you ſwear,
Be not ſo *profligate*, but rather chuſe
To guard your honour, and your life to loſe. *Dryden.*

Melancholy objects and ſubjects will, at times, impreſs the moſt *profligate* ſpirits. *Clariſſa.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *n. ſ.* An abandoned ſhameleſs wretch.

It is pleaſant to ſee a notorious *profligate* ſeized with a concern for his religion, and converting his ſpleen into zeal. *Addiſon.*

I have heard a *profligate* offer much ſtronger arguments againſt paying his debts, than ever he was known to do againſt Chriſtianity; becauſe he happened to be cloſer preſſed by the bailiff than the parſon. *Swift's Miſcell.*

How could ſuch a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the law to ſuch an empire and people? *Swift.*

To **PRO'FLIGATE.** *v. a.* [*profligo*, Latin.] To drive away. A word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the ſenſe, but not uſed.

Lavatories, to waſh the temples, hands, wriſts, and jugulars, do potently *profligate* and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

PRO'FLIGATELY. *adv.* [from *profligate.*] Shameleſsly.

Moſt *profligately* falſe, with the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of ſincerity. *Swift's Miſcell.*

PRO'FLIGATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profligate.*] The quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *profluent.*] Progreſs; courſe.

In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes, there was much difference between them. *Wotton.*

PRO'FLUENT. *adj.* [from *profluens*, Latin.] Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his ſalvation; them who ſhall believe
Baptizing in the *profluent* ſtream, the ſign
Of waſhing them from guilt of ſin. *Milton.*

PRO'FOUND. *adj.* [*profond*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; deſcending far below the ſurface; low with reſpect to the neighbouring places.

All elſe deep ſnow and ice,
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Caſius old. *Milton.*

He hath hither thruſt me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound*. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not eaſily fathomed by the mind: as, *a* profound *treatiſe*.

3. Lowly; humble; ſubmiſs; ſubmiſſive.

What words wilt thou uſe to move thy God to hear thee? what humble geſtures? what *profound* reverence? *Duppa.*

4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom.

Not orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundeſt* diſputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the beſt learned, prevailed moſt. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. § 7.

5. Deep in contrivance.

The revolters are *profound* to make ſlaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them. *Hoſea*, v. 2.

PROFO'UND. *n. ſ.*

1. The deep; the main; the ſea.

God, in the fathomleſs *profound*,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. *Sandys.*

Now I die abſent in the vaſt *profound*;
And me without myſelf the ſeas have drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. The abyſs.

If ſome other place th' ethereal King
Poſſeſſes lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this *profound*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

To **PROFO'UND.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature, nor ſee the firſt ſprings that ſet the reſt a-going. *Glanville.*

PROFO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *profound.*]

1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why ſigh you ſo *profoundly*? *Shakeſpeare.*

The virgin ſtarted at her father's name,
And ſigh'd *profoundly*, conſcious of the ſhame. *Dryden.*

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep inſight.

Domenichino was *profoundly* ſkill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had leſs of nobleneſs. *Dryd.*

PROFO'UNDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profound.*]

1. Depth of place.
2. Depth of knowledge.

Their wits, which did every where elſe conquer hardneſs, were with *profoundneſs* here over-matched. *Hooker.*

PROFU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *profound.*] Depth of place or knowledge.

The other turn'd
Round through the vaſt *profundity* obſcure. *Milton.*

PROFU'SE, *adj.* [*profuſus*, Lat.] Laviſh; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding; exuberant.

On a green ſhady bank, *profuſe* of flow'rs,
Penſive I ſat. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* viii.

Oh, Liberty! thou goddeſs heav'nly bright,
Profuſe of bliſs, and pregnant with delight! *Addiſon.*

One long dead has a due proportion of praiſe; in which, whilſt he lived, his friends were too *profuſe*, and his enemies too ſparing. *Addiſon.*

PROFU'SELY. *adv.* [from *profuſe.*]

1. Laviſhly; prodigally.
2. With exuberance.

Then ſpring the living herbs *profuſely* wild. *Thomſon.*

PROFU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profuſe.*] Laviſhneſs; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his ſtore with extreme parſimony; but, with fear of running into *profuſeneſs*, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden.*

Profuſeneſs of doing good, a ſoul unſatisfied with all it has done, and an unextinguiſhed deſire of doing more. *Dryd.*

Hoſpitality ſometimes degenerates into *profuſeneſs*, and ends in madneſs and folly. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

PROFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*profuſio*, Lat. *profuſion*, Fr. from *profuſe.*]

1. Laviſhneſs; prodigality; extravagance.

What meant thy pompous progreſs through the empire,
Thy vaſt *profuſion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

2. Laviſh expence; ſuperfluous effuſion.

He was deſirous to avoid not only *profuſion*, but the leaſt effuſion of Chriſtian blood. *Hayward.*

The great *profuſion* and expence
Of his revenues, bred him much offence. *Daniel.*

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great *profuſion* of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addiſon.*

The raptur'd eye,
The fair *profuſion*, yellow Autumn ſpies. *Thomſon.*

To **PROG.** *v. n.*

1. To rob; to ſteal.
2. To ſhift meanly for proviſions. A low word.

She went out *progging* for proviſions as before. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Victuals; proviſion of any kind. A low word.

O nephew! your grief is but folly,
In town you may find better *prog*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Spouſe tuckt up doth in pattens trudge it,
With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget;
And eat by turns plum-cake and judge it. *Congreve.*

PROGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*progenero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGE'NITOR. *n. ſ.* [*progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an anceſtor in a direct line.

Although theſe things be already paſt away by her *progenitors* former grants unto thoſe lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Spenſ. State of Ireland.*

Like true ſubjects, ſons of your *progenitors*,
Go chearfully together. *Shakeſpeare.*

All generations had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great *Progenitor*. *Milton.*

Power by right of fatherhood is not poſſible in any one, otherwiſe than as Adam's heir, or as *progenitor* over his own deſcendants. *Locke.*

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our *progenitors*, but repreſentatives. *Addiſon.*

PRO'GENY. *n. ſ.* [*progenie*, old French; *progenies*, Latin.] Offſpring; race; generation.

The ſons of God have God's own natural Son as a ſecond Adam from heaven, whoſe race and *progeny* they are by ſpiritual and heavenly birth. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 56.

Not me begotten of a ſhepherd ſwain,
But iſſu'd from the *progeny* of kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

By promiſe he receives
Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton.*

The baſe degenerate iron offſpring ends;
A golden *progeny* from heav'n deſcends. *Dryden.*

Thus ſhall we live in perfect bliſs, and ſee
Deathleſs ourſelves, our num'rous *progeny*. *Dryden.*

We are the more pleaſed to behold the throne ſurrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we conſider the virtues of thoſe from whom they deſcend. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

PROGNO'STICABLE. *adj.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The cauſes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognoſticable* like eclipſes. *Brown.*

To **PROGNO'STICATE.** *v. a.* [from *prognoſtick.*] To foretell; to foreſhew.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognoſticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive. *Clarendon.*

Unſkill'd in ſchemes by planets to foreſhow,
I neither will nor can *prognoſticate*,
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate. *Dryden.*

PROGNOSTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*]

1. The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing.

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognoſtication*, I cannot ſcratch mine ear. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Raw as he is, and in the hotteſt day *prognoſtication* proclaims, ſhall he be ſet againſt a brick-wall, the ſun looking with a ſouthward eye upon him, where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognoſtication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an hiſtory of things paſt. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Foretoken.

He bid him farewell, arming himſelf in a black armour, as a badge or *prognoſtication* of his mind. *Sidney.*

PROGNOSTICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Foreteller; foreknower.

That aſtrologer, who made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inverſion of the common *prognoſticators*, to let his belief run quite counter to reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROGNO'STICK. *adj.* [*prognoſtique*, Fr. [illegible]] Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery; foreſhowing: as, *a* prognoſtick *ſign*.

PROGNO'STICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes, or the event of diſeaſes.

Hippocrates's *prognoſtick* is generally true, that it is very hard to reſolve a ſmall apoplexy. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A prediction.

Though your *prognoſticks* run too faſt,
They muſt be verify'd at laſt. *Swift.*

3. A token forerunning.

Whatſoever you are or ſhall be, has been but an eaſy *prognoſtick* from what you were. *South.*

Careful obſervers
By ſure *prognoſticks* may foretell a ſhow'r. *Swift.*

PRO'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [*progrès*, French; from *progreſſus*, Lat.]

1. Courſe; proceſſion; paſſage.

I cannot, by the *progreſs* of the ſtars,
Give gueſs how near to day. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The morn begins
Her roſy *progreſs* ſmiling. *Milton.*

The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,
And pleas'd, purſue its *progreſs* through the ſkies. *Pope.*

2. Advancement; motion forward.

Through all thy veins ſhall run
A cold and drowzy humour, which ſhall ſeize
Each vital ſpirit; for no pulſe ſhall keep
His nat'ral *progreſs*, but ſurceaſe to beat. *Shakeſpeare.*

This motion worketh in round at firſt, which way to deliver itſelf; and then worketh in *progreſs*, where it findeth the deliverance eaſieſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a ſtrange *progreſs* for ten hundred thouſand men. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of World.*

Whoſoever underſtands the *progreſs* and revolutions of nature, will ſee that neither the preſent form of the earth, nor its firſt form, were permanent and immutable. *Burnet.*

It is impoſſible the mind ſhould ever be ſtopped in its *progreſs* in this ſpace. *Locke.*

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its *progreſs* into the endleſs expanſion. *Locke.*

Perhaps I judge haſtily, there being ſeveral, in whoſe writings I have made very little *progreſs*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge.

Solon the wiſe his *progreſs* never ceas'd,
But ſtill his learning with his days increas'd. *Denham.*

It is ſtrange, that men ſhould not have made more *progreſs* in the knowledge of theſe things. *Burnet.*

Several defects in the underſtanding hinder it in its *progreſs* to knowledge. *Locke.*

Others deſpond at the firſt difficulty, and conclude, that making any *progreſs* in knowledge, farther than ſerves their ordinary buſineſs, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

4. Removal from one place to another.

From Egypt arts their *progreſs* made to Greece,
Wrapt in the fable of the golden fleece. *Denham.*

5. A journey of ſtate; a circuit.

He gave order, that there ſhould be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the *progreſs* of a king in full peace. *Bacon.*

O may I live to hail the day,
When the glad nation ſhall ſurvey
Their ſov'reign, through his wide command,
Paſſing in *progreſs* o'er the land. *Addiſon.*

To **PRO'GRESS.** *v. n.* [*progredior*, Lat.] To move forward; to paſs. Not uſed.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That ſilverly doth *progreſs* on thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*progreſſion*, Fr. *progreſſio*, Lat.]

1. Proceſs; regular and gradual advance.

The ſquares of the diameters of theſe rings, made by any priſmatick colour, were in arithmetical *progreſſion*. *Newton.*

2. Motion forward.

Thoſe worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, are likely to find a clearer *progreſſion*, when ſo many rubs are levelled. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In philoſophical enquiries, the order of nature ſhould govern, which in all *progreſſion* is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it. *Locke.*

3. Courſe; paſſage.

He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of *progreſſion*, hath miſcarried. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Intellectual advance.

For the ſaving the long *progreſſion* of the thoughts to firſt principles, the mind ſhould provide ſeveral intermediate principles. *Locke.*

PROGRE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progreſſion.*] Such as are in a ſtate of encreaſe or advance.

They maintain their accompliſhed ends, and relapſe not again unto their *progreſſional* imperfections. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*progreſſif*, Fr. from *progreſs.*] Going forward; advancing.

Princes, if they uſe ambitious men, ſhould handle it ſo, as they be ſtill *progreſſive*, and not retrograde. *Bacon.*

In *progreſſive* motion, the arms and legs move ſucceſſively; but in natation, both together. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The *progreſſive* motion of this animal is made not by walking, but by leaping. *Ray on the Creation.*

Their courſe
Progreſſive, retrograde, or ſtanding ſtill. *Milton.*

Ere the *progreſſive* courſe of reſtleſs age
Performs three thouſand times its annual ſtage,
May not our pow'r and learning be ſuppreſt,
And arts and empire learn to travel weſt? *Prior.*

PROGRE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progreſſive.*] By gradual ſteps, or regular courſe.

The reaſon why they fall in that order, from the greateſt epacts *progreſſively* to the leaſt, is, becauſe the greateſt epacts denote a greater diſtance of the moon before the ſun, and conſequently a nearer approach to her conjunction. *Holder.*

PROGRE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *progreſſive.*] The ſtate of advancing.

To **PROHI'BIT.** *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat. *prohiber*, Fr.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.

She would not let them know of his cloſe lying in that *prohibited* place, becauſe they would be offended. *Sidney.*

The weightieſt, which it did command them, are to us in the Goſpel *prohibited.* *Hooker, b.* iv. § 11.

2. To debar; to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egreſs. *Milton.*

PROHI'BITER. *n. ſ.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *prohibitio*, Lat. from *prohibit.*] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

Might there not be ſome other myſtery in this *prohibition*, than they think of? *Hooker, b.* iv. § 6.

'Gainſt ſelf-ſlaughter
There is a *prohibition* ſo divine,
That cravens my weak hand. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He beſtowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only *prohibition*, to try his obedience. *Raleigh.*

Let us not think hard
One eaſy *prohibition*, who enjoy
Free leave ſo large to all things elſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The law of God in the ten commandments conſiſts moſtly of *prohibitions*; Thou ſhalt not do ſuch a thing. *Tillotſon.*

PROHI'BITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this ſtatute, notwithſtanding the penalty annexed; becauſe it has words *prohibitory*, as well as a penalty annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **PROJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to caſt forward.

Th' aſcending villas
Project long ſhadows o'er the cryſtal tide. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirrour.

Diffuſive of themſelves where e'er they paſs,
They make that warmth in others they expect;
Their valour works like bodies on a glaſs,
And does its image on their men *project.* *Dryden.*

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, *projected* on the meridian, a learner might much more ſpeedily advance himſelf in the knowledge of geography. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. [*Projetter*, Fr.] To ſcheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.

It ceaſes to be counſel, to compel men to aſſent to whatever tumultuary patrons ſhall *project.* *King Charles.*

What ſit we then *projecting* peace and war? *Milton.*

What deſire, by which nature *projects* its own pleaſure or preſervation, can be gratified by another man's perſonal purſuit of his own vice? *South's Sermons.*

To **PRO'JECT.** *v. n.* To jut out; to ſhoot forward; to ſhoot beyond ſomething next it.

PRO'JECT. *n. ſ.* [*projet*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; deſign; contrivance.

It is a diſcovering the longitude, and deſerves a much higher name than that of a *project.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

In the various *projects* of happineſs, deviſed by human reaſon, there ſtill appeared inconſiſtencies not to be reconciled. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PROJE'CTILE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A body put in motion.

Projectiles would for ever move on the ſame right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedneſs of the plane, ſtop their motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

PROJE'CTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.

Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or circulation, are neceſſary to convert the aliment into laudable juices. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *project.*]

1. The act of ſhooting forwards.

If the electrick be held unto the light, many particles thereof will be diſcharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvium iſſuing with agility; for as the electrick cooleth, the *projection* of the atoms ceaſeth. *Brown.*

2. [*Projection*, Fr.] Plan; delineation. See *To* PROJECT.

For the bulk of the learners of aſtronomy, that *projection* of the ſtars is beſt, which includes in it all the ſtars in our horizon, reaching to the 38 1-half degree of the ſouthern latitude. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Scheme; plan of action.

4. [*Projection*, Fr.] In chemiſtry, an operation; criſis of an operation; moment of tranſmutation.

A little quantity of the medicine, in the *projection*, will turn a ſea of the baſer metal into gold by multiplying. *Bacon.*

PROJE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *project.*]

1. One who forms ſchemes or deſigns.

The following comes from a *projector*, a correſpondent as diverting as a traveller; his ſubject having the ſame grace of novelty to recommend it. *Addiſon.*

Among all the *projectors* in this attempt, none have met with ſo general a ſucceſs, as they who apply themſelves to ſoften the rigour of the precept. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. One who forms wild impracticable ſchemes.

Chymiſts, and other *projectors*, propoſe to themſelves things utterly impracticable. *L'Eſtrange.*

Aſtrologers that future fates foreſhew,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few. *Pope.*

PROJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*projecture*, Fr. *projectura*, Latin.] A jutting out.

To **PROIN.** *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune.*] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

I ſit and *proin* my wings
After flight, and put new ſtings
To my ſhafts. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The country huſbandman will not give the *proining* knife to a young plant, as not able to admit the ſcar. *B. Johnſon.*

To **PROLA'TE.** *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Latin.] To pronounce; to utter.

The preſſures of war have ſomewhat cowed their ſpirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if ſtill complaining and creſt-fallen. *Howel.*

PROLA'TE. *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Oblate; flat.

As to the *prolate* ſpheroidical figure, though it be the neceſſary reſult of the earth's rotation about its own axis, yet it is alſo very convenient for us. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

PROLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prolatus*, Lat.]

1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Parrots, having been uſed to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the ſame. *Ray.*

2. Delay; act of deferring. *Ainſworth.*

PROLE'GOMENA. *n. ſ.* [προλεγόμενα; *prolegomenes*, Fr.] Previous diſcourſe; introductory obſervations.

PROLE'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [πρόληψις; *prolepſe*, Fr.] A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

This was contained in my *prolepſis*, or prevention of his anſwer. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

PROLE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *prolepſis.*] Previous; antecedent.

The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be ſo well defended by the profeſſed ſervants of the altar. *Glanville.*

PROLE'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *proleptical.*] By way of anticipation. *Clariſſa.*

PROLETA'RIAN. *adj.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.

Like ſpeculators, ſhould foreſee,
From pharos of authority,
Portended miſchiefs farther than
Low *proletarian* tything-men. *Hudibras, p.* i

PROLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children.

Their fruits, proceeding from ſimpler roots, are not ſo diſtinguiſhable as the offspring of ſenſible creatures, and *prolifications* deſcending from double origins. *Brown.*

PROLI'FICK. } *adj.* [*prolifique*, Fr. *proles* and *facio.*]
PROLI'FICAL. } Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.

Main ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm
Prolifick humour ſoft'ning all her globe,
Fermented the great mother to conceive,
Satiate with genial moiſture. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Every diſpute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one queſtion, many new ones were ſtarted. *Decay of Piety.*

His vital pow'r air, earth, and ſeas, ſupplies,
And breeds whate'er is bred beneath the ſkies;
For every kind, by thy *prolifick* might,
Springs. *Dryden.*

All dogs are of one ſpecies, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of ſuch mixtures being *prolifick.* *Ray.*

From the middle of the world,
The ſun's *prolifick* rays are hurl'd;
'Tis from that ſeat he darts thoſe beams
Which quicken earth with genial flames. *Prior.*

PROLI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *prolifick.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLI'X. *adj.* [*prolixe*, Fr. *prolixus*, Latin.]

1. Long; tedious; not conciſe.

According to the caution we have been ſo *prolix* in giving, if we aim at right underſtanding the true nature of it, we muſt examine what apprehenſion mankind make of it. *Digby.*

Should I at large repeat
The bead-roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *prolix.* *Prior.*

2. Of long duration. This is a very rare ſenſe.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then aſſign a competent term. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PROLI'XIOUS. *adj.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious. A word of Shakeſpeare's coining.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* bluſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROLI'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*prolixité*, Fr. from *prolix.*] Tediouſneſs; tireſome length; want of brevity.

It is true, without any ſlips of *prolixity*, or croſſing the plain highway of talk, that the good Anthonio hath loſt a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

In ſome other paſſages, I may have, to ſhun *prolixity*, unawares ſlipt into the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

PROLI'XLY. *adv.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediouſly.

On theſe *prolixly* thankful ſhe enlarg'd. *Dryden.*

PROLI'XNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prolix.*] Tediouſneſs.

PROLOCU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The foreman; the ſpeaker of a convocation.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's diſpleaſure, who was deſigned their *prolocutor.* *Swift.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prolocutor.*] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE. *n. ſ.* [πρόλογος; *prologue*, Fr. *prologus*, Lat.]

1. Preface; introduction to any diſcourſe or performance.

Come, ſit, and a ſong.
—Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking or ſpitting, or ſaying we are hoarſe, which are the only *prologues* to a bad voice? *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

In her face excuſe
Came *prologue*, and apology too prompt. *Milton.*

2. Something ſpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

If my death might make this iſland happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingneſs;
But mine is made the *prologue* to their play. *Shakeſp.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the inſtant, after we had ſpoke the *prologue* of our comedy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **PRO'LOGUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface.

He his ſpecial nothing ever *prologues.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To **PROLO'NG.** *v. a.* [*prolonger*, French; *pro* and *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life much. *Milton.*

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night. *Dryd.*

2. To put off to a diſtant time.

To-morrow in my judgment is too ſudden;
For I myſelf am not ſo well provided,
As elſe I would be, were the day *prolong'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

PROLONGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong.*]

1. The act of lengthening.

Nouriſhment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Delay to a longer time.

This ambaſſage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

PROLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*proluſio*, Latin.] Entertainments; performance of diverſion.

It is memorable, which Famianus Strada, in the firſt book of his academical *proluſions*, relates of Suarez. *Hakewell.*

PRO'MINENT. *adj.* [*prominens*, Latin.] Standing out beyond the near parts; protuberant; extant.

Whales are deſcribed with two *prominent* ſpouts on their heads, whereas they have but one in the forehead, terminating over the windpipe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

She has her eyes ſo *prominent*, and placed ſo that ſhe can ſee better behind her than before her. *More.*

Two goodly bowls of maſſy ſilver,
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought. *Dryden.*

Some have their eyes ſtand ſo *prominent* as the hare, that they can ſee as well behind as before them. *Ray.*

PRO'MINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*prominentia*, Lat. from *prominent.*]
PRO'MINENCY. } Protuberance; extant part.

It ſhows the noſe and eyebrows, with the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

PROMI'SCUOUS. *adj.* [*promiſcuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confuſed; undiſtinguiſhed.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,
Promiſcuous from all nations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Promiſcuous love by marriage was reſtrain'd. *Roſcomm.*

In ruſh'd at once a rude *promiſcuous* crowd;
The guards, and then each other overbear,
And in a moment throng the theatre. *Dryden.*

No man that conſiders the *promiſcuous* diſpenſations of God's providence in this world, can think it unreaſonable to conclude, that after this life good men ſhall be rewarded, and ſinners puniſhed. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiſcuous* maſs of ſand, earth, ſhells, ſubſiding from the water. *Woodward.*

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild diſorder ſeen,
With throngs *promiſcuous* ſtrow the level green. *Pope.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs *promiſcuous* ſhoot. *Pope.*

PROMI'SCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *promiſcuous.*] With confuſed mixture; indiſcriminately.

We beheld where once ſtood Ilium, called Troy *promiſcuouſly* of Tros. *Sandys's Journey.*

That generation, as the ſacred writer modeſtly expreſſes it, married and gave in marriage, without diſcretion or decency, but *promiſcuouſly*, and with no better a guide than the impulſes of a brutal appetite. *Woodward.*

Here might you ſee
Barons and peaſants on the embattled field,
In one huge heap, *promiſcuouſly* amaſt. *Phillips.*

Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,
Like birds and beaſts, *promiſcuouſly* they join. *Pope.*

PRO'MISE. *n. ſ.* [*promiſſum*, Lat. *promiſe*, *promeſſe*, Fr.]

1. Declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.

I eat the air, *promiſe* cramm'd; you cannot feed capons ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*

His *promiſes* were, as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shakeſp.*

O Lord, let thy *promiſe* unto David be eſtabliſhed. 1 *Chron.*

Behold, ſhe ſaid, perform'd in ev'ry part
My *promiſe* made; and Vulcan's labour'd art. *Dryden.*

Let any man conſider, how many ſorrows he would have eſcaped, had God called him to his reſt, and then ſay, whether the *promiſe* to deliver the juſt from the evils to come, ought not to be made our daily prayer. *Wake.*

2. Performance of promiſe; grant of the thing promiſed.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promiſe* from thee. *Acts*, xxiii. 21.

3. Hopes; expectation.

Your young Prince Mamillius is a gentleman of the greateſt *promiſe.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To **PRO'MISE.** *v. a.* [*promettre*, Fr. *promitto*, Lat.]

1. To make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.

While they *promiſe* them liberty, they themſelves are the ſervants of corruption. 2 *Peter*, ii. 18.

I could not expect ſuch an effect as I found, which ſeldom reaches to the degree that is *promiſed* by the preſcribers of any remedies. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To **PRO'MISE.** *v. n.*

1. To aſſure one by a promiſe.

Promiſing is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the duller for his act. *Shakeſpeare.*

I dare *promiſe* for this play, that in the roughneſs of the numbers, which was ſo deſigned, you will ſee ſomewhat more maſterly than any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

As he *promiſed* in the law, he will ſhortly have mercy, and gather us together. 2 *Mac.* ii. 18.

All the pleaſure we can take, when we meet theſe *promiſing* ſparks, is in the diſappointment. *Felton.*

She brib'd my ſtay, with more than human charms;
Nay *promis'd*, vainly *promis'd*, to beſtow
Immortal life. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is uſed of aſſurance, even of ill.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
—I fear it, I *promiſe* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRO'MISEBREACH. *n. ſ.* [*breach* and *promiſe.*] Violation of promiſe. Not in uſe.

Criminal in double violation
Of ſacred chaſtity, and of *promiſebreach.* *Shakeſpeare.*

PRO'MISEBREAKER. *n. ſ.* [*promiſe* and *break.*] Violator of promiſes.

He's an hourly *promiſebreaker*, the owner of no one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRO'MISER. *n. ſ.* [from *promiſe.*] One who promiſes.

Who let this *promiſer* in? did you, good Diligence?
Give him his bribe again. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Fear's a large *promiſer*; who ſubject live
To that baſe paſſion, know not what they give. *Dryden.*

PRO'MISSORY. *adj.* [*promiſſorius*, Lat.] Containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred.

As the preceptive part enjoins the moſt exact virtue, ſo is it moſt advantageouſly enforced by the *promiſſory*, which is moſt exquiſitely adapted to the ſame end. *Decay of Piety.*

The *promiſſory* lyes of great men are known by ſhouldering, hugging, ſqueezing, ſmiling, and bowing. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'MISSORILY. *adv.* [from *promiſſory.*] By way of promiſe.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a ſtrict obſervation of that which *promiſſorily* was unlawful. *Brown.*

PRO'MONT. } *n. ſ.* [*promontoire*, French; *promontorium*,
PRO'MONTORY. } Latin. *Promont* I have obſerved only in Suckling.] A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the ſea.

The land did ſhoot out with a great *promontory.* *Abbot.*

I have dogs
Will climb the higheſt *promontory* top. *Shakeſpeare.*

Like one that ſtands upon a *promontory*,
And ſpies a far off ſhore where he would tread. *Shakeſp.*

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,
With trees upon't, nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

The waving ſea can with each flood
Bath ſome high *promont.* *Suckling.*

They, on their heads,
Main *promontories* flung, which in the air
Came ſhadowing, and oppreſs'd whole regions arm'd. *Milton.*

Every guſt of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked *promontory.* *Milton.*

If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that overhangs the ſea, it is preferable to an aſſembly. *Pope.*

To **PROMO'TE.** *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotus*, Lat.]

4. To forward; to advance.

Next to religion, let your care be to *promote* juſtice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,
Than good works in her huſband to *promote*. *Milton.*

He that talks deceitfully for truth, muſt hurt it more by his example, than he *promotes* it by his arguments. *Atterb.*

Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux of the juices in the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour. *Numb.* xxii.

Shall I leave my fatneſs wherewith they honour God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the trees? *Judg.* ix. 9.

Did I ſolicit thee
From darkneſs to *promote* me? *Milton.*

Promo'ter. *n. ſ.* [*promoteur*, Fr. from *promote*.]

1. Advancer: forwarder; encourager.

Knowledge hath received little improvement from the endeavours of many pretending *promoters*. *Glanville.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity; Verily, I ſay unto you, inaſmuch as you have done it unto one of the leaſt of theſe my brethren, ye have done it unto me. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; makebate. An obſolete uſe.

His eies be *promoters*, ſome treſpas to ſpie. *Tuſſer.*

Informers and *promoters* oppreſs and ruin the eſtates of many of his beſt ſubjects. *Drummond.*

Promo'tion. *n. ſ.* [*promotion*, Fr. from *promote*.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to ſome new honour or rank; preferment.

Many fair *promotions*
Are daily given to enoble thoſe,
That ſcarce, ſome two days ſince, were worth a noble. *Shakeſpeare.*

The high *promotion* of his Grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his ſtate at door 'mongſt purſuivants. *Shak.*

My riſing is thy fall,
And my *promotion* will be thy deſtruction. *Milton.*

Thou youngeſt virgin-daughter of the ſkies,
Made in the laſt *promotion* of the bleſt;
Whoſe palms, new pluck'd from Paradiſe,
In ſpreading branches more ſublimely riſe. *Dryden.*

To **Pro'move.** *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat. *promouvoir*, Fr.] To forward; to advance; to promote. A word little uſed.

Never yet was honeſt man,
That ever drove the trade of love:
It is impoſſible, nor can
Integrity our ends *promove*. *Suckling.*

PROMPT. *adj.* [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; eaſy.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very *prompt*, both from without and from within. *Wotton.*

Very diſcerning and *prompt* in giving orders, as occaſions required. *Clarendon.*

Prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in proſe or numerous verſe. *Milt.*

To the ſtern ſanction of th' offended ſky,
My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.

I was too haſty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

3. Ready without heſitation; wanting no new motive.

Tell him, I'm *prompt*
To lay my crown at's feet, and there to kneel. *Shakeſp.*

The brazen age,
A warlike offspring, *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryden.*

Still aroſe ſome rebel ſlave,
Prompter to ſink the ſtate, than he to ſave. *Prior.*

4. Ready; told down: as, prompt *payment*.

To **Prompt.** *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.]

1. To aſſiſt by private inſtruction; to help at a loſs.

Sitting in ſome place, where no man ſhall *prompt* him, let the child tranſlate his leſſon. *Aſcham.*

You've put me now to ſuch a part, which never
I ſhall diſcharge to th' life.
—Come, come, we'll *prompt* you. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

My voice ſhall ſound as you do *prompt* mine ear,
And I will ſtoop and humble my intents
To your well practis'd wiſe directions. *Shakeſpeare.*

None could hold the book ſo well to *prompt* and inſtruct this ſtage play, as ſhe could. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He needed not one to *prompt* him, becauſe he could ſay the prayers by heart. *Stillingfleet.*

Every one ſome time or other dreams he is reading books, in which caſe the invention *prompts* ſo readily, that the mind is impoſed on. *Addiſon.*

Grace ſhines around her with ſereneſt beams,
And whiſp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

2. To incite; to inſtigate.

The Volſcians ſtand
Ready, when time ſhall *prompt* them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Speak not by th' matter
Which your heart *prompts* you to, but with ſuch words
But rooted in your tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they *prompt* us to anger, their deſign makes uſe of it to a further end, that the mind, being thus diſquieted, may not be eaſily compoſed to prayer. *Duppa.*

Rage *prompted* them at length and found them arms. *Milton.*

Kind occaſion *prompts* their warm deſires. *Pope.*

3. To remind.

The inconcealable imperfections of ourſelves will hourly *prompt* us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are ſons of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pro'mpter. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt*.]

1. One who helps a publick ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the word to him when he falters.

Were it my cue to fight, I ſhould have known it
Without a *prompter*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

In florid impotence he ſpeaks,
And as the *prompter* breathes, the puppet ſqueaks. *Pope.*

2. An admoniſher; a reminder.

We underſtand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourſelves as we ought to do without a *prompter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pro'mptitude. *n. ſ.* [*promptitude*, French; from *promptus*, Latin.] Readineſs; quickneſs.

Pro'mptly. *adv.* [from *prompt*.] Readily; quickly; expeditiouſly.

He that does his merchandiſe chearfully, *promptly*, and readily, and the works of religion ſlowly, it is a ſign that his heart is not right with God. *Taylor.*

Pro'mptness. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt*.] Readineſs; quickneſs; alacrity.

Had not this ſtop been given him by that accidental ſickneſs, his great courage and *promptneſs* of mind would have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains of Perſia. *South's Sermons.*

Firm and rigid muſcles, ſtrong pulſe, activity, and *promptneſs* in animal actions, are ſigns of ſtrong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pro'mpture. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt*.] Suggeſtion; motion given by another; inſtigation. A word not uſed.

Though he hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood;
Yet hath he in him ſuch a mind of honour,
That had he twenty heads to tender down
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up. *Shakeſp.*

Pro'mptuary. [*promptuaire*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Latin.] A ſtorehouſe; a repoſitory; a magazine.

This ſtratum is ſtill expanded at top, ſerving as the ſeminary or *promptuary*, that furniſheth forth matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

To **PROMU'LGATE.** *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publiſh; to make known by open declaration.

Thoſe albeit I know he nothing ſo much hateth as to *promulgate*, yet I hope that this will occaſion him to put forth divers other goodly works. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe, to whom he entruſted the *promulgating* of the Goſpel, had far different inſtructions. *Decay of Piety.*

It is certain laws, by virtue of any ſanction they receive from the *promulgated* will of the legiſlature, reach not a ſtranger, if by the law of nature every man hath not a power to puniſh offences againſt it. *Locke.*

Promulga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*promulgatio*, Lat. from *promulgate*.] Publication; open exhibition.

The ſtream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long as the very *promulgation* of the Goſpel. *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

The very *promulgation* of the puniſhment will be part of the puniſhment, and anticipate the execution. *South.*

Promulga'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *promulgate*.] Publiſher; open teacher.

How groundleſs a calumny this is, appears from the ſanctity of the Chriſtian religion, which excludes fraud and falſehood; ſo alſo from the deſignments and aims of its firſt *promulgators*. *Decay of Piety.*

To **PROMU'LGE.** *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Latin.] To promulgate; to publiſh; to teach openly.

The chief deſign of them is, to eſtabliſh the truth of a new revelation in thoſe countries, where it is firſt *promulged* and propagated. *Atterbury.*

Promu'lger. *n. ſ.* [from *promulge*.] Publiſher; promulgator.

The *promulgers* of our religion, Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles, raiſed men and women from the dead, not once only, but often. *Atterbury.*

Prona'tor. *n. ſ.* In anatomy, a muſcle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downwards. *Dict.*

PRONE. *adj.* [*pronus*, Latin.]

1. Bending downward; not erect.

There wanted yet a creature not *prone*,
And brute as other creatures, but indu'd
With ſanctity of reaſon, might erect
His ſtature, and upright with front ſerene
Govern the reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

2. Lying with the face downwards: contrary to ſupine.

Upon theſe three poſitions in man, wherein the ſpine can only be at right lines with the thigh, ariſe thoſe poſtures, *prone*, ſupine and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards.

Down thither *prone* in flight
He ſpeeds, and through the vaſt ethereal ſky
Sails between worlds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

4. Declivous; ſloping.

Since the floods demand,
For their deſcent, a *prone* and ſinking land:
Does not this due declivity declare
A wiſe Director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propenſe; diſpoſed. It has commonly an ill ſenſe.

The labour of doing good, with the pleaſure ariſing from the contrary, doth make men for the moſt part ſlower to the one and *proner* to the other, than that duty, preſcribed them by law, can prevail ſufficiently with them. *Hooker.*

Thoſe who are ready to confeſs him in judgment and profeſſion, are very *prone* to deny him ſhamefully in their doings. *South's Sermons.*

If we are *prone* to ſedition, and delight in change, there is no cure more proper than trade, which ſupplies buſineſs to the active, and wealth to the indigent. *Addiſon.*

Still *prone* to change, though ſtill the ſlaves of ſtate. *Pope.*

Pro'neness. *n. ſ.* [from *prone*.]

1. The ſtate of bending downwards; not erectneſs.

If erectneſs be taken, as it is largely oppoſed unto *proneneſs*, or the poſture of animals looking downwards, carrying their venters, or oppoſite part to the ſpine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of queſtion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. The ſtate of lying with the face downwards; not ſupineneſs.

3. Deſcent; declivity.

4. Inclination; propenſion; diſpoſition to ill.

The Holy Spirit ſaw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteouſneſs is the leſs accounted of, by reaſon of the *proneneſs* of our affections to that which delighteth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 8.

The ſoul being firſt from nothing brought,
When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall;
And this declining *proneneſs* unto nought,
Is ev'n that ſin that we are born withal. *Davies.*

He inſtituted this way of worſhip, becauſe of the carnality of their hearts, and the *proneneſs* of the people to idolatry. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

The *proneneſs* of good men to commiſerate want, in whatſoever ſhape it appears. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

How great is the *proneneſs* of our nature to comply with this temptation. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Prong. *n. ſ.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to ſqueeze. *Minſhew.*] A fork.

The cooks made no more ado, but ſlicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Journey.*

Whacum his ſea-coal *prong* threw by,
And baſely turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras.*

Be mindful,
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move
The cruſted earth. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

Pro'nity. *n. ſ.* [from *prone*.] Proneneſs. A word not uſed.

Of this mechanick *pronity*, I do not ſee any good tendency. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Pronou'n. *n. ſ.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Lat.]

I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to perſons, and uſed inſtead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themſelves, but uſed inſtead of nouns. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To **PRONOU'NCE.** *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]

1. To ſpeak; to utter.

He *pronounced* all theſe words unto me with his mouth. *Jer.* xxxvi. 18.

2. To utter ſolemnly; to utter confidently.

She
So good a lady, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce diſhonour of her. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

I have *pronounced* the word, ſaith the Lord. *Jer.* xxxiv.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods. *Milton.*

Sternly he *pronounc'd* the rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

The *pronouncing* of ſentence of death is the office of inferior magiſtrates. *Locke.*

Abſalom *pronounced* a ſentence of death againſt his brother. *Locke.*

3. To form or articulate by the organs of ſpeech.

Language of man *pronounc'd*
By tongue of brute, and human ſenſe expreſs'd. *Milton.*

Though diverſity of tongues continue, this would render the *pronouncing* them eaſier. *Holder.*

4. To utter rhetorically.

To **Pronou'nce.** *v. n.* To ſpeak with confidence or authority.

How confidently ſoever men *pronounce* of themſelves, and believe that they are then moſt pious, when they are moſt eager and unquiet; yet 'tis ſure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *Decay of Piety.*

Every fool may believe, and *pronounce* confidently; but wiſe men will, in matters of diſcourſe, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act ſurely. *South's Sermons.*

Pronou'ncer. *n. ſ.* [from *pronounce*.] One who pronounces.

The *pronouncer* thereof ſhall be condemned in expences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Pronuncia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciation*, Fr.] The act or mode of utterance.

The deſign of ſpeaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, eaſy, and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been ſearched out that were ſerviceable for the purpoſe. *Holder.*

It were eaſy to produce thouſands of his verſes, which are lame for want of half a foot, ſometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwiſe. *Dryden.*

Proof. *n. ſ.* [from *prove*.]

1. Evidence; teſtimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.

That they all have always ſo teſtified, I ſee not how we ſhould poſſibly wiſh a *proof* more palpable than this. *Hooker.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* ſufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

Though the manner of their trials ſhould be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing muſt needs be by the teſtimony of ſuch perſons as the parties ſhall produce. *Spenſer.*

That which I ſhall report will bear no credit,
Were not the *proof* ſo high. *Shakeſpeare.*

One ſoul in both, whereof good *proof*
This day affords. *Milton.*

This, vers'd in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for *proof* fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

Thoſe intervening ideas, which ſerve to ſhew the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*. *Locke.*

2. Teſt; trial; experiment.

Retire or taſte thy folly, and learn by *proof*,
Hell-born! not to contend with ſpirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

Sampſon,
This day to Dagon is a ſolemn feaſt,
Thy ſtrength they know ſurpaſſing human race,
And now ſome publick *proof* thereof require
To honour this great feaſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

When the imagination hath contrived the frame of ſuch an inſtrument, and conceives that the event muſt infallibly anſwer its hopes, yet then does it ſtrangely deceive in the *proof*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Gave, while he taught, and edify'd the more,
Becauſe he ſhew'd, by *proof*, 'twas eaſy to be poor. *Dryd.*

My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the *proof*. *Addiſon.*

Here for ever muſt I ſtay,
Sad *proof* how well a lover can obey. *Pope.*

3. Firm temper; impenetrability; the ſtate of being wrought and hardened, till the expected ſtrength is found by trial to be attained.

Add *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings ſteel my lance's point. *Shakeſp.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my ſabre, and of *proof* my arms;
I aſk no other bleſſing of my ſtars. *Dryden.*

With arms of *proof*, both for myſelf and thee,
Chuſe thou the beſt. *Dryden.*

4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.

He Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*,
Confronted him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. In printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

Proof. *adj.* [This word, though uſed as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof*.]

1. Impenetrable; able to reſiſt.

Now put your ſhields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more *proof* than ſhields. *Shakeſpeare.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, ſift thee, and confeſs have found thee
Proof againſt all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

He paſt expreſſion lov'd,
Proof to diſdain, and not to be remov'd. *Dryden.*

When the mind is thoroughly tinctured, the man will be *proof* againſt all oppoſitions. *Collier.*

Guiltleſs of hate, and *proof* againſt deſire;
That all things weighs and nothing can admire. *Dryd.*

When a capuchin, that was thought *proof* againſt bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after. *Addiſon.*

2. It has either *to* or *againſt* before the power to be reſiſted.

Imagin'd wiſe,
Conſtant, mature, *proof againſt* all aſſaults. *Milton.*

Deep in the ſnowy Alps, a lump of ice
By froſt was harden'd to a mighty price;
Proof to the ſun it now ſecurely lies,
And the warm dog-ſtar's hotteſt rage defies. *Addiſon.*

The God of day,
To make him *proof againſt* the burning ray,
His temples with celeſtial ointment wet. *Addiſon.*

Proo'fless. *adj.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence.

Some were ſo manifeſtly weak and *proofleſs*, that he muſt be a very courteous adverſary that can grant them. *Boyle.*

To **Prop.** *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſupport by ſomething placed under or againſt.

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prop*, or bind,
One night derides. *Milton.*

2. To ſupport by ſtanding under or againſt.

Like theſe earth unſupported keeps its place,
Though no fixt bottom *props* the weighty maſs. *Creech.*

Eternal ſnows the growing maſs ſupply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent ſky;
As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears. *Pope.*

3. To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

The nearer I find myſelf verging to that period, which is to be labour and ſorrow, the more I *prop* myſelf upon thoſe few ſupports that are left me. *Pope.*

Prop. *n. ſ.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A ſupport; a ſtay; that on which any thing reſts.

The boy was the very ſtaff of my age, my very *prop*. *Shakeſpeare.*

You take my houſe, when you do take the *prop*
That doth ſuſtain my houſe; you take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakeſp.*

Some plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees or *props*, and cannot ſupport themſelves. *Bacon.*

That he might on many *props* repoſe,
He ſtrengths his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel.*

Again, if by the body's *prop* we ſtand,
If on the body's life, her life depend,
As Meleager's on the fatal brand,
The body's good ſhe only would intend. *Davies.*

Faireſt unſupported flower
From her beſt *prop* ſo far. *Milton.*

The current of his vict'ries found no ſtop,
Till Cromwell came, his party's chiefeſt *prop*. *Waller.*

'Twas a conſiderable time before the great fragments that fell reſted in a firm poſture; for the *props* and ſtays, whereby they leaned one upon another, often failed. *Burnet.*

The *props* return
Into thy houſe, that bore the burden'd vines. *Dryden.*

PRO'PAGABLE. *adj.* [from *propagate.*] Such as may be ſpread; ſuch as may be continued by ſucceſſion.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar ſeed, conſtitute a diſtinct *propagable* ſort of creatures. *Boyle.*

To **PRO'PAGATE.** *v. a.* [*propago*, Latin.]

1. To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production.

All that I eat, or drink, or ſhall beget,
Is *propagated* curſe! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Is it an elder brother's duty ſo
To *propagate* his family and name;
You would not have yours die and buried with you? *Otway.*

From hills and dales the cheerful cries rebound;
For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the ſound. *Dryd.*

2. To extend; to widen.

I have upon a high and pleaſant hill
Feign'd fortune to be thron'd: the baſe o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all deſerts, all kind of natures,
That labour on the boſom of this ſphere
To *propagate* their ſtates. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

3. To carry on from place to place; to promote.

Some have thought the *propagating* of religion by arms not only lawful, but meritorious. *Decay of Piety.*

Who are thoſe that truth muſt *propagate*,
Within the confines of my father's ſtate. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who ſeek truth only, and deſire to *propagate* nothing elſe, freely expoſe their principles to the teſt. *Locke.*

Becauſe denſe bodies conſerve their heat a long time, and the denſeſt bodies conſerve their heat the longeſt, the vibrations of their parts are of a laſting nature; and therefore may be *propagated* along ſolid fibres of uniform denſe matter to a great diſtance, for conveying into the brain the impreſſions made upon all the organs of ſenſe. *Newton.*

4. To encreaſe; to promote.

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breaſt,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have them preſt
With more of thine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sooth'd with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name. *Dryden.*

5. To generate.

Superſtitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Clariſſa.*

To **PRO'PAGATE.** *v. n.* To have offspring.

No need that thou
Should'ſt *propagate*, already infinite,
And through all numbers abſolute, though one. *Milton.*

PROPAGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*propagatio*, Latin; *propagation*, Fr. from *propagate.*] Continuance or diffuſion by generation or ſucceſſive production.

Men have ſouls rather by creation than *propagation*. *Hooker.*

There are other ſecondary ways of the *propagation* of it, as lying in the ſame bed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

There is not in all nature any ſpontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*, wherein chance hath not the leaſt part. *Ray on the Creation.*

Old ſtakes of olive trees in plants revive;
But nobler vines by *propagation* thrive. *Dryden.*

PROPA'GATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *propagate.*]

1. One who continues by ſucceſſive production.

2. A ſpreader; a promoter.

Socrates, the greateſt *propagator* of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was ſo famous for this talent, that he gained the name of the Drole. *Addiſon.*

To **PROPE'L.** *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward.

Avicen witneſſes the blood to be frothy that is *propelled* out of a vein of the breaſt. *Harvey.*

This motion, in ſome human creatures, may be weak in reſpect to the viſcidity of what is taken, ſo as not to be able to *propel* it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* ſo vaſt and ponderous a body, with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **PROPE'ND.** *v. n.* [*propendeo*, Lat. to hang forwards.] To incline to any part; to be diſpoſed in favour of any thing.

My ſprightly brethren, I *propend* to you,
In reſolution to keep Helen ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROPE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *propend.*]

1. Inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing.

2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Preconſideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency.

An act above the animal actings, which are tranſient, and admit not of that attention and *propendency* of actions. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE. *adj.* [*propenſus*, Lat.] Inclined; diſpoſed. It is uſed both of good and bad.

Women, *propenſe* and inclinable to holineſs, be otherwiſe edified in good things, rather than carried away as captives. *Hooker's Preface.*

I have brought ſcandal
In feeble hearts, *propenſe* enough before
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

PROPE'NSION. } *n. ſ.* [*propenſion*, Fr. *propenſio*, Lat. from
PROPE'NSITY. } *propenſe.*]

1. Inclination; diſpoſition to any thing good or bad.

Some miſcarriages might eſcape, rather through neceſſities of ſtate, than any *propenſity* of myſelf to injuriousneſs. *King Charles.*

So forcible are our *propenſions* to mutiny, that we equally take occaſions from benefits or injuries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Let there be but *propenſity*, and bent of will to religion, and there will be ſedulity and indefatigable induſtry. *South.*

It requires a critical nicety to find out the genius or the *propenſions* of a child. *L'Eſtrange.*

The natural *propenſion*, and the inevitable occaſions of complaint, accidents of fortune. *Temple.*

He aſſiſts us with a meaſure of grace, ſufficient to overbalance the corrupt *propenſity* of the will. *Rogers.*

2. Tendency.

Bodies, that of themſelves have no *propenſions* to any determinate place, do nevertheleſs move conſtantly and perpetually one way. *Digby.*

This great attrition muſt produce a great *propenſity* to the putreſcent alkaline condition of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

PROPER. *adj.* [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common.

As for the virtues that belong unto moral righteouſneſs and honeſty of life, we do not mention them, becauſe they are not *proper* unto Chriſtian men as they are Chriſtian, but do concern them as they are men. *Hooker.*

Men of learning hold it for a ſlip in judgment, when offer is made to demonſtrate that as *proper* to one thing, which reaſon findeth common unto many. *Hooker.*

No ſenſe the precious joys conceives,
Which in her private contemplations be;
For then the raviſh'd ſpirit the ſenſes leaves,
Hath her own pow'rs, and *proper* actions free. *Davies.*

Of nought no creature ever formed ought,
For that is *proper* to th' Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

Dufreſnoy's rules concerning the poſture of the figures, are almoſt wholly *proper* to painting, and admit not any compariſon with poetry. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Outward objects, that are extrinſecal to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinſecal and *proper* to itſelf, which become alſo objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. Noting an individual.

A *proper* name may become common, when given to ſeveral beings of the ſame kind; as Cæſar. *Watts.*

3. One's own. It is joined with any of the poſſeſſives: as *my* proper, *their* proper.

The bloody book of law
You ſhall yourſelf read in the bitter letter,
After your own ſenſe; yea, though *our proper* ſon
Stood in your action. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Court the age
With ſomewhat of *your proper* rage. *Waller.*

If we might determine it, *our proper* conceptions would be all voted axioms. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Now learn the diff'rence at *your proper* coſt,
Betwixt true valour and an empty boaſt. *Dryden.*

4. Natural; original.

In our *proper* motion we aſcend
Up to our native ſeat. *Milton.*

5. Fit; accommodated, adapted; ſuitable; qualified.

In Athens all was pleaſure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the ſpring, and ſprightly May. *Dryden.*

He is the only *proper* perſon of all others for an Epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a ſtrong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

In debility, from great loſs of blood, wine and all aliment, that is eaſily aſſimilated or turned into blood, are *proper*: for blood is required to make blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Exact; accurate; juſt.

7. Not figurative.

Thoſe parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they ſignified by dark names, which we have expreſſed in their plain and *proper* terms. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

8. It ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify, mere; pure.

See thyſelf, devil;
Proper deformity ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

9. [*Propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty.

Moſes was a *proper* child. *Heb.* xi. 23.

10. Tall; luſty; handſome with bulk.

At laſt ſhe concluded with a ſigh, Thou waſt the *propereſt* man in Italy. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *proper* goodly fox was carrying to execution. *L'Eſtr.*

PRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *proper.*]

1. Fitly; ſuitably.

2. In a ſtrict ſenſe.

What dies but what has life
And ſin? the body *properly* hath neither. *Milton.*

The miſeries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal diſtribution of things. *Swift.*

There is a ſenſe in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are *properly* his own. *Rogers.*

PRO'PERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *proper.*]

1. The quality of being proper.

2. Tallneſs.

PRO'PERTY. *n. ſ.* [from *proper.*]

1. Peculiar quality.

What ſpecial *property* or quality is that, which being no where found but in ſermons, maketh them effectual to ſave ſouls? *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

A ſecondary eſſential mode, is any attribute of a thing, which is not of primary conſideration, and is called a *property*. *Watts.*

2. Quality; diſpoſition.

'Tis conviction, not force, that muſt induce aſſent; and ſure the logick of a conquering ſword has no great *property* that way; ſilence it may, but convince it cannot. *Decay of Piety.*

It is the *property* of an old ſinner to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others. *South's Sermons.*

3. Right of poſſeſſion.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and *property* in things, ſprung from the ſame original, and were to deſcend by the ſame rules. *Locke.*

Property, whoſe original is from the right a man has to uſe any of the inferior creatures, for ſubſiſtence and comfort, is for the ſole advantage of the proprietor, ſo that he may even deſtroy the thing that he has *property* in. *Locke.*

4. Poſſeſſion held in one's own right.

For numerous bleſſings yearly ſhow'r'd,
And *property* with plenty crown'd,
Accept our pious praiſe. *Dryden.*

5. The thing poſſeſſed.

'Tis a thing impoſſible
I ſhould love thee but as a *property*. *Shakeſpeare.*

No wonder ſuch men are true to a government, where liberty runs ſo high, where *property* is ſo well ſecured. *Swift.*

6. Nearneſs or right. I know not which is the ſenſe in the following lines.

Here I diſclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and *property* of blood,
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

7. Something uſeful; an appendage.

I will draw a bill of *properties* ſuch as our play wants. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer's Night's Dream.*

The purple garments raiſe the lawyer's fees,
High pomp and ſtate are uſeful *properties*. *Dryden.*

Greenfield was the name of the *property* man in that time, who furniſhed implements for the actors. *Pope.*

8. *Property* for *propriety*. Any thing peculiarly adapted.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, ſmoothneſs and *property*, in quickneſs and briefneſs. *Camden.*

To **PROPE'RTY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inveſt with qualities.

His rear'd arm
Creſted the world; his voice was *property'd*
As all the tuned ſpheres. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

2. To ſeize or retain as ſomething owned, or in which one has a right; to appropriate; to hold. This word is not now uſed in either meaning.

His large fortune
Subdues and *properties* to his love and tendance
All ſorts of hearts. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

They have here *propertied* me, keep me in darkneſs, and do all they can to face me out of my wits. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am too highborn to be *propertied*,
To be a ſecondary at controul. *Shakeſp. King John.*

PROPHA'SIS. *n. ſ.* [πρόφασις.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diſeaſes.

PROPHE'CY. *n. ſ.* [προφητεία; *prophetie*, Fr.] A declaration of ſomething to come; prediction.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shakeſp.*

Poets may boaſt
Their work ſhall with the world remain;
Both bound together, live or die,
The verſes and the *prophecy*. *Waller.*

PRO'PHESIER. *n. ſ.* [from *propheſy.*] One who propheſies.

To **PRO'PHESY.** *v. a.*

1. To predict; to foretell; to prognoſticate.

Miſerable England!
I *propheſy* the fearfull'ſt time to thee,
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon. *Shakeſp.*

I hate him, for he doth not *propheſy* good, but evil. 1 *Kings.*

The Lord ſent me to *propheſy*, againſt this houſe, all the words that ye have heard. *Jer.* xxvi. 12.

2. To foreſhow.

Methought thy very gait did *propheſy*
A royal nobleneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **PRO'PHESY.** *v. n.*

1. To utter predictions.

Strange ſcreams of death,
And *propheſying*, with accents terrible,
Of dire combuſtion. *Shakeſp.*

Receiv'd by thee, I *propheſy*, my rhimes,
Mix'd with thy works, their life no bounds ſhall ſee. *Tickell.*

2. To preach. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

Propheſy unto the wind, *propheſy*, ſon of man. *Ezekiel.*

The elders of the Jews builded, and proſpered through the *propheſying* of Haggai. *Ezra*, vi. 14.

PROPHET. *n. ſ.* [*prophete*, Fr. προφήτης]

1. One who tells future events; a predicter; a foreteller.

Ev'ry flower
Did as a *prophet* weep what it foreſaw,
In Hector's wrath. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Jeſters oft prove *prophets*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

O *Prophet* of glad tidings! finiſher
Of utmoſt hope! *Milton.*

He lov'd ſo faſt,
As if he fear'd each day would be her laſt;
Too true a *prophet* to foreſee the fate
That ſhould ſo ſoon divide their happy ſtate. *Dryden.*

God, when he makes the *prophet*, does not unmake the man. *Locke.*

2. One of the ſacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

His champions are the *prophets* and apoſtles. *Shakeſp.*

PRO'PHETESS. *n. ſ.* [*propheteſſe*, Fr. from *prophet.*] A woman that foretells future events.

He ſhall ſplit thy very heart with ſorrow,
And ſay poor Marg'ret was a *propheteſs*. *Shakeſp.*

That it is conſonant to the word of God, ſo in ſinging to anſwer, the practice of Miriam the *propheteſs*, when ſhe anſwered the men in her ſong, will approve. *Peacham.*

If my love but once were crown'd,
Fair *propheteſs*, my grief would ceaſe. *Prior.*

PROPHE'TICK. } *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr. from *prophet.*]
PROPHE'TICAL. }

1. Foreſeeing or foretelling future events.

Say, why
Upon this blaſted heath you ſtop our way,
With ſuch *prophetick* greeting? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The counſel of a wiſe and then *prophetical* friend was forgotten. *Wotton.*

Some perfumes procure *prophetical* dreams. *Bacon.*

'Till old experience do attain
To ſomething like *prophetick* ſtrain. *Milton.*

Some famous *prophetick* pictures repreſent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and buſy, ſmooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be diſcerned in the ſurface. *Stillingfleet.*

No arguments made a ſtronger impreſſion on theſe Pagan converts, than the predictions relating to our Saviour in thoſe old *prophetick* writings depoſited among the hands of the greateſt enemies to Chriſtianity, and owned by them to have been extant many ages before his appearance. *Addiſon.*

2. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

The more I know, the more my fears augment,
And fears are oft *prophetick of* th' event. *Dryden.*

PROPHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *prophetical.*] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

He is ſo *prophetically* proud of an heroical cudgelling, that he raves in ſaying nothing. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

This great ſucceſs among Jews and Gentiles, part of it hiſtorically true at the compiling of theſe articles, and part of it *prophetically* true then, and fulfilled afterward, was a moſt effectual argument to give authority to this faith. *Hammond.*

She ſigh'd, and thus *prophetically* ſpoke. *Dryden.*

To **PRO'PHETIZE.** *v. n.* [*prophetiſer*, Fr. from *prophet.*] To give predictions.

Nature elſe hath conference
With profound ſleep, and ſo doth warning ſend
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel's Civil War.*

PROPHYLA'CTICK. *adj.* [προφυλακτικός, from προφυλάσσω.] Preventive; preſervative.

Medicine is diſtributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preſerving health; and therapeutick, or the art of reſtoring health. *Watts's Logick.*

PROPI'NQUITY. *n. ſ.* [*propinquitas*, Latin.]

1. Nearneſs; proximity; neighbourhood.

They draw the retina nearer to the cryſtalline humour, and by their relaxation ſuffer it to return to its natural diſtance according to the exigency of the object, in reſpect of diſtance or *propinquity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Nearneſs of time.

Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their deſolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than thoſe ſoon decaying fruits of ſummer. *Brown.*

3. Kindred; nearneſs of blood.

Here I diſclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood,
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

PROPI'TIABLE. *adj.* [from *propitiate.*] Such as may be induced to favour; ſuch as may be made propitious.

To **PROPI'TIATE.** *v. a.* [*propitio*, Latin.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

You, her prieſt, declare
What off'rings may *propitiate* the fair,
Rich orient pearl, bright ſtones that ne'er decay,
Or poliſh'd lines which longer laſt than they. *Waller.*

They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain ſpirits under him, whom they endeavour to *propitiate* by certain rites. *Stillingfleet.*

Vengeance ſhall purſue the inhuman coaſt,
'Till they *propitiate* thy offended ghoſt. *Dryden.*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The God *propitiate*, and the peſt aſſuage. *Pope.*

PROPITIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*propiciation*, Fr. from *propitiate.*]

1. The act of making propitious.

2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiouſneſs is obtained.

He is the *propitiation* for the ſins of the whole world. 1 *John.*

PROPITIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *propitiate.*] One that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORY. *adj.* [*propiciatoire*, Fr. from *propitiate.*] Having the power to make propitious.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for their virtues, when a *propitiatory* ſacrifice is offered for their honour? *Stillingfleet.*

PROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*propitius*, Latin; *propice*, French.] Favourable; kind.

T' aſſuage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I mean to ſing the praiſes of thy name. *Spenſer.*

Let not my words offend thee,
My Maker, be *propitious* while I ſpeak! *Milton.*

Indulgent God! *propitious* pow'r to Troy,
Swift to relieve, unwilling to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

Would but thy ſiſter Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Ere Phœbus roſe, he had implor'd
Propitious Heav'n. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *propitious.*] Favourably; kindly.

So when a muſe *propitiouſly* invites,
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Roſcomm.*

PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *propitious.*] Favourableneſs; kindneſs.

All theſe joined with the *propitiouſneſs* of climate to that ſort of tree, and the length of age it ſhall ſtand and grow, may produce an oak. *Temple.*

PROPLA'SM. *n. ſ.* [πρὸ and πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix.

Thoſe ſhells ſerving as *proplaſms* or moulds to the matter which ſo filled them, limited and determined its dimenſions and figure. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

PROPLA'STICE. *n. ſ.* [προπλαστική.] The art of making moulds for caſting.

PROPO'NENT. *n. ſ.* [from *proponens*, Lat.] One that makes a propoſal.

For myſterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent*, Heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

PROPO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*proportion*, Fr. *proportio*, Latin.]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio.

Let any man's wiſdom determine, by leſſening the territory, and increaſing the number of inhabitants, what *proportion* is requiſite to the peopling of a region in ſuch a manner, that the land ſhall be neither too narrow for thoſe whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude. *Raleigh.*

By *proportion* to theſe rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all ſorts of injurious perſons. *Taylor.*

Things nigh equivalent and neighb'ring value
By lot are parted; but high Heav'n thy ſhare,
In equal balance weigh'd 'gainſt earth and hell,
Flings up the adverſe ſcale, and ſhuns *proportion.* *Prior.*

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Greater viſible good does not always raiſe men's deſires, in *proportion* to the greatneſs it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble ſets us on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

He muſt be little ſkilled in the world, who thinks that men's talking much or little ſhall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in *proportion* as they converſe more or leſs with thoſe of the reformed churches. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

In *proportion* as this reſolution grew, the terrors before us ſeemed to vaniſh. *Tatler*, N° 81.

3. Harmonick degree.

His volant touch
Inſtinct through all *proportions*, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

It muſt be mutual in *proportion* due,
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton.*

No man of the preſent age is equal in the ſtrength, *proportion*, and knitting of his limbs, to the Hercules of Farneſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The *proportions* are ſo well obſerved, that nothing appears to an advantage, or diſtinguiſhes itſelf above the reſt. *Addiſon.*

Harmony, with ev'ry grace,
Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*

5. Form; ſize.

All things receiv'd, do ſuch *proportion* take,
As thoſe things have, wherein they are receiv'd;
So little glaſſes little faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd. *Davies.*

To **PROPO'RTION.** *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To adjuſt by comparative relation.

Meaſure is that which perfecteth all things, becauſe every thing is for ſome end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to *proportion* as well exceſſes as defects, are oppoſite. *Hooker.*

Till body up to ſpirit works, in bounds
Proportion'd to each kind. *Milton.*

In the loſs of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies ſet upon it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 256.

2. To form ſymmetrically.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault quickly to be diſcovered by the ſenſes; yet altogether ſeemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjuſted by comparative relation; ſuch as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, becauſe he offers us an aſſiſtance *proportionable* to the difficulty. *Tillotſon.*

It was enlivened with an hundred and twenty trumpets, aſſiſted with a *proportionable* number of other inſtruments. *Addiſon.*

PROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relations.

The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it *proportionably* to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability, on one ſide or the other. *Locke.*

The parts of a great thing are great, and there are *proportionably* large eſtates in a large country. *Arbuthnot.*

Though religion be more eminently neceſſary to thoſe in ſtations of authority, yet theſe qualities are *proportionably* conducive to publick happineſs in every inferior relation. *Rogers.*

PROPO'RTIONAL. *adj.* [*proportionel*, Fr. from *proportion.*] Having a ſettled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with ſomething elſe.

As likely taſting to attain
Proportional aſcent, which cannot be
But to be gods or angels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Four numbers are ſaid to be *proportional*, when the firſt containeth, or is contained, by the ſecond, as often as the third containeth, or is contained, by the fourth. *Cocker.*

If light be ſwifter in bodies than in vacuo in the proportion of the ſines which meaſure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly *proportional* to the denſities of the ſame bodies. *Newton.*

PROPORTIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional.

All ſenſe, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionality* of the motion or impreſſion made. *Grew.*

PROPO'RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *proportion.*] In a ſtated degree.

If theſe circles, whilſt their centres keep their diſtances and poſitions, could be made leſs in diameter, their interfering one with another, and by conſequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays would be *proportionally* diminiſhed. *Newton.*

PROPO'RTIONATE. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjuſted to ſomething elſe, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means *proportionate.* *Grew.*

The uſe of ſpectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occaſion to think of microſcopes and teleſcopes; but the invention of burning glaſſes depended on a *proportionate*; for that figure, which contracts the ſpecies of any body, that is, the rays by which it is ſeen, will, in the ſame proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied. *Grew's Coſmol.*

In the ſtate of nature, one man comes by no abſolute power, to uſe a criminal according to the paſſion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him, ſo far as conſcience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his tranſgreſſion. *Locke.*

To **PROPO'RTIONATE.** *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjuſt, according to ſettled rates, or ſomething elſe.

The paralleliſm and due *proportionated* inclination of the axis of the earth. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Since every ſingle particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, *proportionated* by matter and diſtance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would neceſſarily tend inwards, and deſcend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PROPO'RTIONATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *proportionate.*] The ſtate of being by compariſon adjuſted.

By this congruity of thoſe faculties to their proper objects, and by the fitneſs and *proportionateneſs* of theſe objective impreſſions upon their reſpective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the ſenſible nature hath ſo much of perception, as is neceſſary for its ſenſible being. *Hale.*

PROPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *propoſe.*]

1. Scheme or deſign propounded to conſideration or acceptance.

If our *propoſals* once again were heard,
We ſhould compel them to a quick reſult. *Milton.*

The work you mention, will ſufficiently recommend itſelf, when your name appears with the *propoſals.* *Addiſon to Pope.*

2. Offer to the mind.

Upon the *propoſal* of an agreeable object, a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refuſe it. *South.*

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the firſt *propoſal.* *Atterbury.*

To **PROPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*propoſer*, Fr. *propono*, Latin.] To offer to the conſideration.

Raphael to Adam's doubt *propos'd*,
Benevolent and facil thus reply'd. *Milton.*

My deſign is to treat only of thoſe, who have chiefly *propoſed* to themſelves the latter as the principal reward of their labours. *Tatler*, N° 81.

In learning any thing, there ſhould be as little as poſſible firſt *propoſed* to the mind at once, and that being underſtood, proceed then to the next adjoining part. *Watts.*

To **PROPO'SE.** *v. n.* To lay ſchemes. Not in uſe.

Run thee into the parlour,
There ſhalt thou find my couſin Beatrice,
Propoſing with the prince and Claudio. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *propoſe.*] One that offers any thing to conſideration.

Faith is the aſſent to any propoſition, not made out by the deductions of reaſon, but upon the credit of the *Propoſer*, as coming from God. *Locke.*

He provided a ſtatute, that whoever propoſed any alteration to be made, ſhould do it with a rope about his neck; if the matter propoſed were generally approved, then it ſhould paſs into a law; if it went in the negative, the *propoſer* to be immediately hanged. *Swift.*

PROPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*propoſition*, Fr. *propoſitio*, Lat.]

1. A ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.

Chryſippus, labouring how to reconcile theſe two *propoſitions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that ſomething is in our own power, cannot extricate himſelf. *Hammond.*

The compounding of the repreſentation of things, with an affirmation or negation, makes a *propoſition.* *Hale.*

2. Propoſal; offer of terms.

The enemy ſent *propoſitions*, ſuch as upon delivery of a ſtrong fortified town, after a handſome defence, are uſually granted. *Clarendon.*

PROPOSI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *propoſition.*] Conſidered as a propoſition.

If it has a ſingular ſubject in its *propoſitional* ſenſe, it is always ranked with univerſals. *Watts's Logick.*

To **PROPOU'ND.** *v. a.* [*propono*, Lat.]

1. To offer to conſideration; to propoſe.

The parli'ment, which now is held, decreed
Whatever pleas'd the king but to *propound.* *Daniel.*

To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule. *Wotton.*

Dar'ſt thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worſhip thee? *Milton.*

The greateſt ſtranger muſt *propound* the argument. *More.*

The arguments, which Chriſtianity *propounds* to us, are reaſonable encouragements to bear ſufferings patiently. *Tillotſon.*

2. To offer; to exhibit.

A ſpirit rais'd from depth of under-ground,
That ſhall make anſwer to ſuch queſtions
As by your grace ſhall be *propounded* him. *Shakeſp.*

PROPOU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers; propoſer.

PROPRI'ETARY. *n. ſ.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety.*] Poſſeſſor in his own right.

'Tis a great miſtake to think ourſelves ſtewards in ſome of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the deſignation of the Donor. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROPRI'ETARY. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though ſheep, which are *proprietary*, are ſeldom marked, yet they are not apt to ſtraggle. *Grew's Coſmol.*

PROPRI'ETOR. *n. ſ.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] A poſſeſſor in his own right.

Man, by being maſter of himſelf, and *proprietor* of his own perſon, and the actions or labour of it, had ſtill in himſelf the great foundation of property. *Locke.*

Though they are ſcattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermoſt parts of the ſea, even there ſhall his right hand fetch them out, and lead them home to their ancient *Proprietor.* *Rogers.*

PROPRI'ETRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *proprietor.*] A female poſſeſſor in her own right; a miſtreſs.

A big-bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burthen in; the *proprietreſs* demanded poſſeſſion, but the other begged her excuſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROPRI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*proprieté*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.]

1. Peculiarity of poſſeſſion; excluſive right.

You that have promis'd to yourſelves *propriety* in love,
Know womens hearts like ſtraws do move. *Suckling.*

Benefit of peace, and vacation for piety, render it neceſſary by laws to ſecure *propriety.* *Hammond.*

Hail wedded love! myſterious law, true ſource
Of human offspring, ſole *propriety*
In Paradiſe! of all things common elſe. *Milton.*

They ſecure *propriety* and peace. *Dryden.*

To that we owe not only the ſafety of our perſons, and the *propriety* of our poſſeſſions, but our improvement in the ſeveral arts. *Atterbury.*

2. Accuracy; juſtneſs.

Common uſe, that is the rule of *propriety*, affords ſome aid to ſettle the ſignification of language. *Locke.*

PROPT, for *propped.* [from *prop.*] Suſtained by ſome prop.

See in her cell ſad Eloiſa ſpread,
Propt in ſome tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

To **PROPU'GN.** *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulneſs is our meet tribute to thoſe ſacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond.*

PROPUGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
To ſtand the puſh and enmity of thoſe
This quarrel would excite? *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

PROPU'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *propugn.*] A defender.

So zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed, that they are importunately diligent to inſtruct men in it, and in all the little ſophiſtries for defending it. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*propulſus*, Latin.] The act of driving forward.

Joy worketh by *propulſion* of the moiſture of the brain, when the ſpirits dilate and occupy more room. *Bacon.*

The evaneſcent ſolid and fluid will ſcarce differ, and the extremities of thoſe ſmall canals will by *propulſion* be carried off with the fluid continually. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PRORE. *n. ſ.* [*prora*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of the ſhip. A poetical word uſed for a rhyme.

There no veſſel, with vermilion *prore*,
Or bark of traffick, glides from ſhore to ſhore. *Pope.*

PROROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prorogatio*, from *prorogo*, Lat. *prorogation*, Fr.]

1. Continuance; ſtate of lengthening out to a diſtant time; prolongation.

The fulneſs and effluence of man's enjoyments in the ſtate of innocence, might ſeem to leave no place for hope, in reſpect of any farther addition, but only of the *prorogation* and future continuance of what already he poſſeſſed. *South.*

2. Interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority.

It would ſeem extraordinary, if an inferior court ſhould take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation.* *Swift.*

To **PRORO'GUE.** *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.]

1. To protract; to prolong.

He *prorogued* his government, ſtill threatning to diſmiſs himſelf from publick cares. *Dryden.*

2. To put off; to delay.

My life were better ended by their hate,
Than death *prorogued*, wanting of thy love. *Shakeſp.*

3. To interrupt the ſeſſion of parliament to a diſtant time.

By the king's authority alone, they are aſſembled, and by him alone they are *prorogued* and diſſolved, but each houſe may adjourn itſelf. *Bacon.*

PRORU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*proruptus*, from *prorumpo*, Lat.] The act of burſting out.

Others ground this diſruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, whereat, excluding but one a day, the latter brood, impatient by a forcible *proruption*, anticipates their period of excluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

PROSA'ICK. *adj.* [*proſaique*, Fr. *proſaicus*, from *proſa*, Lat.] Belonging to proſe; reſembling proſe.

To **PROSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*proſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To cenſure capitally; to doom to deſtruction.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was baniſhed the realm, and *proſcribed.* *Spenſer.*

I hid for thee
Thy murder of thy brother, being ſo brib'd,
And writ him in the liſt of my *proſcrib'd*
After thy fact. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,
But dreaded and *proſcrib'd* by men of ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

Some utterly *proſcribe* the name of chance, as a word of impious and profane ſignification; and indeed, if taken by us in that ſenſe, in which it was uſed by the heathen, ſo as to make any thing caſual, in reſpect of God himſelf, their exception ought juſtly to be admitted. *South's Sermons.*

2. To interdict. Not in uſe.

He ſhall be found,
And taken or *proſcrib'd* this happy ground. *Dryden.*

PROSCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *proſcribe.*] One that dooms to deſtruction.

The triumvir and *proſcriber* had deſcended to us in a more hideous form, if the emperor had not taken care to make friends of Virgil and Horace. *Dryden.*

PROSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*proſcriptio*, Latin.] Doom to death or confiſcation.

You took his voice who ſhould be prickt to die,
In our black ſentence and *proſcription.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Sylla's old troops
Are needy and poor; and have but left t'expect
From Catiline new bills and new *proſcriptions.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

For the title of *proſcription* or forfeiture, the emperor hath been judge and party, and juſticed himſelf. *Bacon.*

PROSE. *n. ſ.* [*proſe*, Fr. *proſa*, Latin.] Language not reſtrained to harmonick ſounds, or ſet number of ſyllables; diſcourſe not metrical.

Things unattempted yet in *proſe* or rhime. *Milton.*

The reformation of *proſe* was owing to Boccace, who is the ſtandard of purity in the Italian tongue, though many of his phraſes are become obſolete. *Dryden.*

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *proſe* writer, as his deſcriptions are often more diffuſe. *Addiſon.*

Proſe men alone for private ends,
I thought, forſook their ancient friends. *Prior.*

I will be ſtill your friend in *proſe*:
Eſteem and friendſhip to expreſs,
Will not require poetick dreſs. *Swift.*

My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,
Verſe man and *proſe* man, term me which you will. *Pope.*

To **PRO'SECUTE.** *v. a.* [*proſequor*, *proſecutus*, Latin.]

1. To purſue; to continue endeavours after any thing.

I am belov'd of beauteous Hermia,
Why ſhould not I then *proſecute* my right? *Shakeſp.*

I muſt not omit a father's timely care,
To *proſecute* the means of thy deliverance
By ranſom. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He *proſecuted* this purpoſe with ſtrength of argument and cloſe reaſoning, without incoherent ſallies. *Locke.*

2. To continue; to carry on.

The ſame reaſons, which induced you to entertain this war, will induce you alſo to *proſecute* the ſame. *Hayward.*

All reſolute to *proſecute* their ire,
Seeking their own and country's cauſe to free. *Daniel.*

He infeſted Oxford, which gave them the more reaſon to *proſecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

With louder cries
She *proſecutes* her griefs, and thus replies. *Dryden.*

3. To proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing.

It were an infinite labour to *proſecute* thoſe things, ſo far as they might be exemplified in religious and civil actions. *Hooker, b. iv. §1.*

4. To purſue by law; to ſue criminally.

5. To *proſecute* differs from to *perſecute*: to *perſecute* always implies ſome cruelty, malignity, or injuſtice; to *proſecute*,

is to proceed by legal meaſures, either with or without juſt cauſe.

PROSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *proſecute.*]

1. Purſuit; endeavour to carry on.

Many offer at the effects of friendſhip, but they do not laſt; they are promiſing in the beginning, but they fail, jade, and tire in the *proſecution.* *South.*

Their jealouſy of the Britiſh power, as well as their *proſecutions* of commerce, and purſuits of univerſal monarchy, will fix them in their averſions towards us. *Addiſon.*

2. Suit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

PRO'SECUTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *proſecute.*] One that carries on any thing; a purſuer of any purpoſe; one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

PRO'SELYTE. *n. ſ.* [προσήλυτος; *proſelite,* Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.

He that ſaw hell in's melancholy dream,
Scar'd from his ſins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proſelyte.* *Cleaveland.*

Men become profeſſors and combatants for thoſe opinions they were never convinced of, nor *proſelytes* to. *Locke.*

Where'er you tread,
Millions of *proſelytes* behind are led,
Through crowds of new-made converts ſtill you go. *Granville.*

What numbers of *proſelytes* may we not expect? *Addiſ.*

To PRO'SELYTE. *v. a.* To convert. A bad word.

Men of this temper cut themſelves off from the opportunities of *proſelyting* others, by averting them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROSEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proſemino, proſeminatus,* Latin.] Propagation by ſeed.

Touching the impoſſibility of the eternal ſucceſſion of men, animals, or vegetables, by natural propagation or *proſemination,* the reaſons thereof ſhall be delivered. *Hale.*

PROSO'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *proſody.*] One ſkilled in metre or proſody.

Some have been ſo bad *proſodians,* as from thence to derive malum, becauſe that fruit was the firſt occaſion of evil. *Brown.*

PRO'SODY. *n. ſ.* [*proſodie,* Fr. προσῳδία.] The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſe.

PROSOPOPOE'IA. *n. ſ.* [προσωποποιία; *proſopopée,* Fr.] Perſonification; figure by which things are made perſons.

Theſe reaſons are pathetically urged, and admirably raiſed by the *proſopopœia* of Nature ſpeaking to her children. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPECT. *n. ſ.* [*proſpectus,* Lat.]

1. View of ſomething diſtant.

Eden and all the coaſt in *proſpect* lay. *Milton.*

The Jews being under the œconomy of immediate revelation, might be ſuppoſed to have had a freer *proſpect* into that heaven, whence their law deſcended. *Decay of Piety.*

It is better to marry than to burn, ſays St. Paul; a little burning felt, puſhes us more powerfully, than greater pleaſures in *proſpect* allure. *Locke.*

2. Place which affords an extended view.

Him God beholding from his *proſpect* high,
Wherein paſt, preſent, future, he beholds,
Thus ſpake. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

3. Series of objects open to the eye.

There is a very noble *proſpect* from this place: on the one ſide lies a vaſt extent of ſeas, that runs abroad further than the eye can reach: juſt oppoſite ſtands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other ſide the whole circuit of the bay of Naples. *Addiſon.*

4. Object of view.

Man to himſelf
Is a large *proſpect,* rais'd above the level
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Denham.*

Preſent, ſad *proſpect!* can he ought deſcry,
But what affects his melancholy eye?
The beauties of the ancient fabrick loſt
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coaſt. *Prior.*

5. View into futurity: oppoſed to *retroſpect.*

To be king,
Stands not within the *proſpect* of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To him, who hath a *proſpect* of the different ſtate of perfect happineſs or miſery, that attends all men after this life, the meaſures of good and evil are mightily changed. *Locke.*

If there be no *proſpect* beyond the grave, the inference is right; Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we ſhall die. *Locke.*

Againſt himſelf his gratitude maintain'd,
By favours paſt, not future *proſpects* gain'd. *Smith.*

6. Regard to ſomething future.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal eſtate, that lays deſigns only for a day, without any *proſpect* to, or proviſion for the remaining part of his life? *Tillotſon.*

To PROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*proſpectus,* Latin.] To look forward. *Dict.*

PROSPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *proſpect.*]

1. Viewing at a diſtance.

2. Acting with foreſight.

The French king, and King of Sweden, are circumſpect, induſtrious, and *proſpective* too in this affair. *Child.*

To PRO'SPER. *v. a.* [*proſpero,* Latin.] To make happy; to favour.

Kind gods, forgive
Me that, and *proſper* him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

All things concur to *proſper* our deſign;
All things to *proſper* any love but mine. *Dryden.*

To PRO'SPER. *v. n.* [*proſperer,* Fr.]

1. To be proſperous; to be ſucceſsful.

My word ſhall not return void, but accompliſh that which I pleaſe, and it ſhall *proſper* in the thing whereto I ſent it. *Iſaiah,* lv. 11.

This man encreaſed by little and little, and things *proſpered* with him more and more. 2 *Mac.* viii. 8.

Surer to *proſper* than proſperity
Could have aſſur'd us. *Milton.*

2. To thrive; to come forward.

All things do *proſper* beſt, when they are advanced to the better; a nurſery of ſtocks ought to be in a more barren ground, than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

The plants, which he had ſet, did thrive and *proſper.* *Cowley.*

She viſits how they *proſper'd,* bud, and bloom. *Milton.*

PROSPE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*proſperitas,* Lat. *proſperité,* Fr.] Succeſs; attainment of wiſhes; good fortune.

Proſperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abuſe the bleſſings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to the ſouls of men. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

God's juſtice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our *proſperity.* *King Charles.*

PRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*proſperus,* Latin.] Succeſsful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which ſtill hath been both grave
And *proſperous.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Either ſtate to bear *proſperous* or adverſe. *Milton.*

May he find
A happy paſſage, and a *proſp'rous* wind. *Denham.*

PRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *proſperous.*] Succeſsfully; fortunately.

Proſperouſly I have attempted, and
With bloody paſſage led your wars, even to
The gates of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

In 1596, was the ſecond invaſion upon the main territories of Spain, *proſperouſly* atchieved by Robert, Earl of Eſſex, in conſort with the Earl of Nottingham. *Bacon.*

Thoſe, who are *proſperouſly* unjuſt, are intitled to panegyrick, but afflicted virtue is ſtabbed with reproaches. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *proſperous.*] Proſperity.

PROSPI'CIENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *proſpicio,* Latin.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *proſterno,* Lat.] Dejection; depreſſion; ſtate of being caſt down; act of caſting down. A word not to be adopted.

Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are ſtirred up a fever, watching, and *proſternation* of ſpirits. *Wiſeman.*

PRO'STETHIS. *n. ſ.* [πρόσθεσις.] In ſurgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fiſtulous ulcers are filled up with fleſh. *Dict.*

To PRO'STITUTE. *v. a.* [*proſtituo,* Lat. *proſtituer,* Fr.]

1. To ſell to wickedneſs; to expoſe to crimes for a reward. It is commonly uſed of women ſold to whoredom by others or themſelves.

Do not *proſtitute* thy daughter, to cauſe her to be a whore. *Lev.* xix. 29.

Marrying or *proſtituting,*
Rape or adultery. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Who ſhall prevail with them to do that themſelves which they beg of God, to ſpare his people and his heritage, to *proſtitute* them no more to their own ſiniſter deſigns? *Decay of Piety.*

Affections, conſecrated to children, huſbands, and parents, are vilely *proſtituted* and thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addiſon.*

2. To expoſe upon vile terms.

It were unfit, that ſo excellent and glorious a reward, as the Goſpel promiſes, ſhould ſtoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven ſhould be *proſtituted* to ſlothful men. *Tillotſon.*

PRO'STITUTE. *adj.* [*proſtitutus,* Lat.] Vicious for hire; ſold to infamy or wickedneſs; ſold to whoredom.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
By ſloth corrupted, by diſorder fed,
Made bold by want, and *proſtitute* for bread. *Prior.*

PRO'STITUTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is ſet to ſale.

At open fulſome bawdry they rejoice,
Baſe *proſtitute!* thus doſt thou gain thy bread. *Dryden.*

No hireling ſhe, no *proſtitute* to praiſe. *Pope.*

2. [*Proſtibula,* Lat.] A publick ſtrumpet.

From every point they come,
Then dread no dearth of *proſtitutes* at Rome. *Dryden.*

PROSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proſtitution,* Fr. from *proſtitute.*]

1. The act of ſetting to ſale; the ſtate of being ſet to ſale.

2. The life of a publick ſtrumpet.

An infamous woman, having paſſed her youth in a moſt ſhameleſs ſtate of *proſtitution,* now gains her livelihood by ſeducing others. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

PROSTRA'TE. *adj.* [*proſtratus,* Lat. The accent was formerly on the firſt ſyllable.]

1. Lying at length.

Once I ſaw with dread oppreſſed
Her whom I dread; ſo that with *proſtrate* lying,
Her length the earth in love's chief cloathing dreſſed. *Sidney.*

He heard the weſtern lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his tow'rs *proſtrate.* *Fairfax.*

Before fair Britomart ſhe fell *proſtrate.* *Spenſer.*

Groveling and *proſtrate* on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

2. Lying at mercy.

Look gracious on thy *proſtrate* thrall. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Thrown down in humbleſt adoration.

The warning ſound was no ſooner heard, but the churches were filled, the pavements covered with bodies *proſtrate,* and waſhed with tears of devout joy. *Hooker.*

Let us to the place
Repairing where he judg'd us, *proſtrate* fall
Before him reverent; and there confeſs
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton.*

While *proſtrate* here in humble grief I lie,
Kind virtuous drops juſt gath'ring in my eye. *Pope.*

To PRO'STRATE. *v. a.* [*proſtratus,* Lat.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down.

In the ſtreets many they ſlew, and fired divers places, *proſtrating* two pariſhes almoſt entirely. *Hayward.*

A ſtorm that all things doth *proſtrate,*
Finding a tree alone all comfortleſs,
Beats on it ſtrongly, it to ruinate. *Spenſer.*

Stake and bind up your weakeſt plants againſt the winds, before they come too fiercely, and in a moment *proſtrate* a whole year's labour. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The drops falling thicker, faſter, and with greater force, beating down the fruit from the trees, *proſtrating* and laying corn growing in the fields. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. [*Se proſterner,* Fr.] To throw down in adoration.

Some have *proſtrated* themſelves an hundred times in the day, and as often in the night. *Duppa.*

PROSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proſternation,* Fr. from *proſtrate.*]

1. The act of falling down in adoration.

Nor is only a reſolved *proſtration* unto antiquity, a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto authority. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The worſhip of the gods had been kept up in temples, with altars, images, ſacrifices, hymns, and *proſtrations.* *Stillingfleet.*

The truths, they had ſubſcribed to in ſpeculation, they reverſed by a brutiſh ſenſeleſs devotion, managed with a greater *proſtration* of reaſon than of body. *South's Sermons.*

2. Dejection; depreſſion.

A ſudden *proſtration* of ſtrength or weakneſs attends this cholick. *Arbuthnot.*

PROSTY'LE. *n. ſ.* [*proſtyle,* Fr. πρόστυλος.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*

PROSY'LLOGISM. *n. ſ.* [*pro* and *ſyllogiſm.*]

A *proſyllogiſm* is when two or more ſyllogiſms are ſo connected together, that the concluſion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

PROTA'SIS. *n. ſ.* [*protaſe,* Fr. πρότασις.]

1. A maxim or propoſition.

2. In the ancient drama, the firſt part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*

PROTA'TICK. *n. ſ.* [*protatique,* Fr. προτατικός.]

There are *protatick* perſons in the ancients, whom they uſe in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.*

To PROTE'CT. *v. a.* [*protectus,* Lat. *proteger,* Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to ſhield.

The king
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Leave not the faithful ſide,
That gave thee being, ſtill ſhades thee and *protects.* *Milt.*

Full in the midſt of his own ſtrength he ſtands,
Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,
His ſhade *protects* the plains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

PROTE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*protection,* Fr. from *protect.*]

1. Defence; ſhelter from evil.

Drive tow'rd Dover, friend, where thou ſhalt meet
Both welcome and *protection.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they could not with juſtice lament their condition. *Swift.*

2. A paſſport; exemption from being moleſted: as, *he had a* protection *during the rebellion.*

PROTE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *protect.*] Defenſive; ſheltering.

The ſtately ſailing ſwan guards his oſier iſle,
Protective of his young. *Thomſon.*

PROTE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*protecteur,* Fr. from *protect.*]

1. Defender; ſhelterer; ſupporter; one who ſhields from evil or oppreſſion; guardian.

Hither th' oppreſſed ſhall henceforth reſort,
Juſtice to crave, and ſuccour at your court;
And then your highneſs, not for our's alone,
But for the world's *protector* ſhall be known. *Waller.*

The King of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke. *Addiſon.*

2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

Is it concluded, he ſhall be *protector?*
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROTE'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*protectrice,* Fr. from *protector.*] A woman that protects.

All things ſhould be guided by her direction, as the ſovereign patroneſs and *protectreſs* of the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Behold thoſe arts with a propitious eye,
That ſuppliant to their great *protectreſs* fly. *Addiſon.*

To PROTE'ND. *v. a.* [*protendo,* Latin.] To hold out; to ſtretch forth.

All ſtood with their *protended* ſpears prepar'd. *Dryden.*

With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*

PROTE'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [*protervitas,* Lat.] Peeviſhneſs; petulance.

To PROTE'ST. *v. n.* [*proteſtor,* Lat. *proteſter,* Fr.] To give a ſolemn declaration of opinion or reſolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit firſt, for, I *proteſt,* mine never ſhall. *Shakeſpeare.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the inſtant, after we had *proteſted* and ſpoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakeſp.*

I have long loved her; and I *proteſt* to you, beſtowed much on her; followed her with a doating obſervance. *Shakeſp.*

He *proteſts* againſt your votes, and ſwears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *Denham.*

The conſcience has power to diſapprove and to *proteſt* againſt the exorbitances of the paſſions. *South.*

To PROTE'ST. *v. a.*

1. To prove; to ſhow; to give evidence of. Not uſed.

Many unſought youths, that even now
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To call as a witneſs.

Fiercely they oppos'd
My journey ſtrange, with clamorous uproar,
Proteſting fate ſupreme. *Milton.*

PROTE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt ſomething.

PRO'TESTANT. *adj.* [from *proteſt.*] Belonging to proteſtants.

Since the ſpreading of the *proteſtant* religion, ſeveral nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addiſon.*

PRO'TESTANT. *n. ſ.* [*proteſtant,* Fr. from *proteſt.*] One of thoſe who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the Reformation, proteſted againſt the errours of the Church of Rome.

This is the firſt example of any proteſtant ſubjects, that have taken up arms againſt their king a *proteſtant.* *King Charles.*

PROTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proteſtation,* Fr. from *proteſt.*] A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fact, or opinion.

He maketh *proteſtation* to them of Corinth, that the Goſpel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the ſame Goſpel taught by the reſt of the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

But to your *proteſtation;* let me hear
What you profeſs. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

If the lords of the council iſſued out any order againſt them, ſome nobleman publiſhed a *proteſtation* againſt it. *Clarendon.*

I ſmiled at the ſolemn *proteſtation* of the poet in the firſt page, that he believes neither in the fates or deſtinies. *Addiſ.*

PROTE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *proteſt.*] One who proteſts; one who utters a ſolemn declaration.

Did I uſe
To ſtale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *proteſter?* *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

What if he were one of the lateſt *proteſters* againſt popery; and but one among many, that ſet about the ſame work? *Atterbury.*

PROTHO'NOTARY. *n. ſ.* [*pronotaire,* Fr. *protonotarius,* Lat.] The head regiſter.

Saligniacus, the pope's *prothonotary,* denies the Nubians profeſſing of obedience to the Biſhop of Rome. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARISHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prothonotary.*] The office or dignity of the principal regiſter.

He had the *prothonotariſhip* of the chancery. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL. *n. ſ.* [*protokol,* Dut. *protocole,* Fr. πρωτόκολλον, from πρῶτος and κόλλη.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is ſtiled the *protocol,* or ſcriptura matrix; and if the *protocol,* which is the root and foundation of the inſtrument, does not appear, the inſtrument is not valid. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMA'RTYR. *n. ſ.* [πρῶτος and μάρτυρ.] The firſt martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PRO'TOPLAST. *n. ſ.* [πρῶτος and πλαστός.] Original; thing firſt formed as a copy to be followed afterwards.

The conſumption was the primitive diſeaſe, which put a period to our *protoplaſts,* Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*

PRO'TOTYPE. *n. ſ.* [*prototype,* Fr. πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact ſymmetry. *Wotton.*

The image and *prototype* were two diſtinct things; and therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attributed to the image. *Stillingfleet.*

To PROTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*protractus,* Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to ſpin to length.

Where can they get victuals to ſupport ſuch a multitude, if we do but *protract* the war? *Knolles.*

He ſhrives this woman to her ſmock;
Elſe ne'er could he ſo long *protract* his ſpeech. *Shakeſp.*

PROTRA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.

Since I did leave the preſence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights, that ſlowly ſeem'd to move
Their ſad *protract* from evening until morn. *Spenſer*

PROTRA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *protract.*]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. A mathematical inſtrument for taking and meaſuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length.

Thoſe delays
And long *protraction,* which he muſt endure,
Betrays the opportunity. *Daniel.*

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the age of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain idle traditions. *Hale.*

PROTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *protract.*] Dilatory; delaying; ſpinning to length.

Our works are nought elſe

But the *protractive* trials of great Jove,
To find perſiſtive conſtancy in men. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſuffer'd their *protractive* arts,
And ſtrove by mildneſs to reduce their hearts. *Dryden.*

PROTRE'PTICAL. *adj.* [προτρεπτικὸς.] Hortatory; ſuaſory.

The means uſed are partly didactical and *protreptical*; demonſtrating the truths of the Goſpel, and then urging the profeſſors to be ſtedfaſt in the faith, and beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infidelity.*

To **PROTRU'DE.** *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt forward.

When the ſtomach has performed its office upon the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by whoſe periſtaltick motion it is gently conveyed along. *Locke.*

They were not left, upon the ſea's being *protruded* forwards, and conſtrained to fall off from certain coaſts by the mud or earth, which is diſcharged into it by rivers. *Woodw.*

By ſlow degrees,
High as the hills *protrude* the ſwelling vales. *Thomſon.*

His left arm extended, and fore-finger *protruded. Garlick.*

To **PROTRU'DE.** *v. n.* To thruſt itſelf forward.

If the ſpirits be not merely detained, but *protrude* a little, and that motion be confuſed, there followeth putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

PROTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*protruſus*, Lat.] The act of thruſting forward; thruſt; puſh.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and without all *protruſion* of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilſt others are at reſt; then the place it deſerted, gives us the idea of pure ſpace without ſolidity, whereinto another body may enter, without either reſiſtance or *protruſion* of any thing. *Locke.*

PROTU'BERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*protubero*, Lat.] Something ſwelling above the reſt; prominence; tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the *protuberances* of the earth would infinite ages ſince have been levelled, and the ſuperficies of the earth rendered plain. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Mountains ſeem but ſo many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth. *More.*

PROTU'BERANT. *adj.* [from *protuberate.*] Swelling; prominent.

One man's eyes are more *protuberant* and ſwelling out, another's more ſunk and depreſſed. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Though the eye ſeems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white, elſe the eye could not have admitted a whole hemiſphere at one view. *Ray.*

To **PROTU'BERATE.** *v. a.* [*protubero*, Lat.] To ſwell forward; to ſwell out beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a ſmall puncture with a lancet through the ſkin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia ſucceeding. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PROUD. *adj.* [pꞃuꝺe, or pꞃuꞇ, Saxon.]

1. Too much pleaſed with himſelf.

The *proudeſt* admirer of his own parts might find it uſeful to conſult with others, though of inferior capacity. *Watts.*

2. Elated; valuing himſelf. With *of* before the object.

Fortune, that with malicious joy,
Does man her ſlave oppreſs,
Proud of her office to deſtroy,
Is ſeldom pleas'd to bleſs. *Dryden's Horace.*

In vain *of* pompous chaſtity you're *proud*,
Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud. *Dryden.*

High as the mother of the gods in place,
And *proud*, like her, *of* an immortal race. *Dryden.*

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient.

The patient in ſpirit is better than the *proud* in ſpirit. *Eccleſiaſtes.*

A foe ſo *proud* will not the weaker ſeek. *Milton.*

4. Daring; preſumptuous.

By his underſtanding he ſmiteth through the *proud. Job.*

The blood foretold the giant's fall,
By this *proud* palmer's hand. *Drayton.*

The *proud* attempt thou haſt repell'd. *Milton.*

Proud Sparta with their wheels reſounds. *Pope.*

5. Lofty of mien; grand of perſon.

He like a *proud* ſteed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton.*

6. Grand; lofty; ſplendid; magnificent.

So much is true, that the ſaid country of Atlantis, as well as that of Peru, then called Coya, as that of Mexico, then named Tyrambel, were mighty and *proud* kingdoms in arms, ſhipping, and riches. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

City and *proud* ſeat. *Milton.*

Storms of ſtones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight. *Dryden.*

The palace built by Picus vaſt and *proud*,
Supported by a hundred pillars. *Dryden.*

7. Oſtentatious; ſpecious; grand.

I better brook the loſs of brittle life,
Than thoſe *proud* titles thou haſt won of me. *Shakeſp.*

8. Salacious; eager for the male.

That camphire begets in men an impotency unto venery, obſervation will hardly confirm, and we have found it fail in cocks and hens, which was a more favourable trial than that of Scaliger, when he gave it unto a bitch that was *proud.* *Brown.*

9. [Pꞃyꝺe, Sax. is ſwelling.] Fungous; exuberant.

When the veſſels are too lax, and do not ſufficiently reſiſt the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungus or *proud* fleſh. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

This eminence is compoſed of little points, called fungus or *proud* fleſh. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PROU'DLY. *adv.* [from *proud.*] Arrogantly; oſtentatiouſly; in a proud manner.

He bears himſelf more *proudly*
Even to my perſon, than I thought he would. *Shakeſp.*

The ſwan
Between her white wings mantling *proudly* rows. *Milton.*

Ancus follows with a fawning air;
But vain within, and *proudly* popular. *Dryden.*

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear;
Vain inſolence. *Addiſon.*

To **PROVE.** *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat. *prouver*, Fr.]

1. To evince; to ſhow by argument or teſtimony.

Let the trumpet ſound,
If none appear to *prove* upon thy perſon
Thy heinous, manifeſt, and many treaſons,
There is my pledge; I'll *prove* it on thy heart. *Shakeſp.*

So both their deeds compar'd this day ſhall *prove. Milt.*

Smile on me, and I will *prove*,
Wonder is ſhorter liv'd than love. *Waller.*

If it *prove* any thing, it can only *prove* againſt our author, that the aſſignment of dominion to the eldeſt is not by divine inſtitution. *Locke.*

In ſpite of Luther's declaration, he will *prove* the tenet upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. To try; to bring to the teſt.

Wilt thou thy idle rage by reaſon *prove?*
Or ſpeak thoſe thoughts, which have no power to move? *Sandys.*

Thy overpraiſing leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit, in thee firſt *proved.* *Milton.*

3. To experience.

Delay not the preſent, but
Filling the air with ſwords advanc'd, and darts,
We *prove* this very hour. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Could ſenſe make Marius ſit unbound, and *prove*
The cruel lancing of the knotty gout. *Davies.*

Well I deſerv'd Evadne's ſcorn to *prove*,
That to ambition ſacrific'd my love. *Waller.*

Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus *prove*,
And learn to fear whom he diſdains to love. *Dryden.*

To **PROVE.** *v. n.*

1. To make trial.

Children *prove*, whether they can rub upon the breaſt with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another. *Bacon.*

The ſons prepare
Meeting like winds broke looſe upon the main,
To *prove* by arms whoſe fate it was to reign. *Dryden.*

2. To be found by experience.

Prove true, imagination; oh, *prove* true!
That I, dear brother, be now ta'en for you. *Shakeſp.*

All eſculent and garden herbs, ſet upon the tops of hills, will *prove* more medicinal, though leſs eſculent. *Bacon.*

3. To ſucceed.

If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended, that the beaſts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event.

The fair bloſſom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed,
And thoſe pearls of dew ſhe wears,
Prove to be preſaging tears. *Milton.*

The beauties which adorn'd that age,
The ſhining ſubjects of his rage;
Hoping they ſhould immortal *prove*,
Rewarded with ſucceſs in love. *Waller.*

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the caſe *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

Property, you ſee it alter,
Or in a mortgage *prove* a lawyer's ſhare,
Or in a jointure vaniſh from the heir. *Pope.*

PRO'VEABLE. *adj.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.

PROVE'DITOR. } *n. ſ.* [*proveditore*, Ital.] One who under-
PROVEDO'RE. } takes to procure ſupplies for an army.

The Jews, in thoſe ages, had the office of *provedore.* *Friend.*

PRO'VENDER. *n. ſ.* [*provande*, Dutch; *provende*, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn.

Good *provender* labouring horſes would have. *Tuſſer.*

I do appoint him ſtore of *provender*;
It is a creature that I teach to fight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave
Wears out his time, much like his maſter's aſs,
For nought but *provender.* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Whene'er he chanc'd his hands to lay
On magazines of corn or hay,
Gold ready coin'd appear'd, inſtead
Of paultry *provender* and bread. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them with hay or other *provender.* *Mortimer.*

PRO'VERB. *n. ſ.* [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.]

1. A ſhort ſentence frequently repeated by the people; a ſaw; an adage.

The ſum of his whole book of *proverbs* is an exhortation to the ſtudy of this practick wiſdom. *Decay of Piety.*

It is in praiſe and commendation of men, as it is in gettings and gains; for the *proverb* is true, That light gains make heavy purſes; for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The Italian *proverb* ſays of the Genoeſe, that they have a ſea without fiſh, land without trees, and men without faith. *Addiſon.*

2. A word, name, or obſervation commonly received or uttered.

Thou haſt delivered us for a ſpoil, and a *proverb* of reproach. *Tob.* iii. 4.

To **PRO'VERB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] Not a good word.

1. To mention in a proverb.

Am I not ſung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In ev'ry ſtreet? do they not ſay, How well
Are come upon him his deſerts? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. To provide with a proverb.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the ſenſeleſs ruſhes with their heels:
For I am *proverb'd* with a grandſire phraſe;
I'll be a candle-holder and look on. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROVE'RBIAL. *adj.* [*proverbial*, Fr. from *proverb.*]

1. Mentioned in a proverb.

In caſe of exceſſes, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the ſame beaſt, to be the worſt in the world; and the beſt, the monks diet, to eat till you are ſick, and faſt till you are well again. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Deſpis'd and curs'd Leontius muſt deſcend
Through hiſſing ages, a *proverbial* coward. *Irene.*

2. Reſembling a proverb; ſuitable to a proverb.

This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obſcurity, the opinion thereof became without bounds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Compriſed in a proverb.

Moral ſentences and *proverbial* ſpeeches are numerous in this poet. *Pope.*

PROVE'RBIALLY. *adv.* [from *proverbial.*] In a proverb.

It is *proverbially* ſaid, formicæ ſua bilis ineſt, habet & muſca ſplenem; whereas theſe parts anatomy hath not diſcovered in inſects. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **PROVI'DE.** *v. a.* [*provido*, Lat.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare.

God will *provide* himſelf a lamb for a burnt-offering. *Geneſis.*

Provide out of all, able men that fear God. *Ex.* xviii. 21.

He happier ſeat *provides* for us. *Milton.*

2. To furniſh; to ſupply. With *of* or *with* before the thing provided.

Part incentive reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

To make experiments of gold, be *provided of* a conſervatory of ſnow, a good large vault under ground, and a deep well. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The king forthwith *provides* him *of* a guard,
A thouſand archers daily to attend. *Daniel.*

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let ſome better artiſt *provide* himſelf *of* a deeper canvas, and taking theſe hints, ſet the figure on its legs, and finiſh it. *Dryden.*

He went,
With large expence and *with* a pompous train
Provided, as to viſiſt France or Spain. *Dryden.*

An earth well *provided of* all requiſite things for an habitable world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Rome, by the care of the magiſtrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the monaſteries were granted away, the pariſhes were left deſtitute, or very meanly *provided of* any maintenance for a paſtor. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

They were of good birth, and ſuch who, although inheriting good eſtates, yet happened to be well educated, and *provided with* learning. *Swift.*

3. To ſtipulate.

4. *To* **PROVIDE** *againſt.* To take meaſures for counteracting or eſcaping any ill.

Sagacity of brutes in defending themſelves, *providing againſt* the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young. *Hale.*

Some men, inſtructed by the lab'ring ant,
Provide againſt th' extremities of want. *Dryden.*

Fraudulent practices were *provided againſt* by laws. *Arb.*

5. *To* **PROVIDE** *for.* To take care of beforehand.

States, which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverend regard of religion, and to *provide for* the ſame by all means. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

He hath intent, his wonted followers
Shall all be very well *provided for.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A provident man *provides for* the future. *Raleigh.*

My arbitrary bounty's undeny'd;
I give reverſions, and *for* heirs *provide.* *Garth.*

He will have many dependents, whoſe wants he cannot *provide for.* *Addiſon.*

PROVIDED *that.* [This has the form of an adverbial expreſſion, and the French number *pourveu que* among their conjunctions; it is however the participle of the verb *provide*, uſed as the Latin, *audito hæc fieri.*] Upon theſe terms; this ſtipulation being made.

If I come off, ſhe your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours; *provided* I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I take your offer, and will live with you;
Provided that you do no outrages. *Shakeſpeare.*

Provided that he ſet up his reſolution, not to let himſelf down below the dignity of a wiſe man. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRO'VIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*providence*, Fr. *providentia*, Lat.]

1. Foreſight; timely care; forecaſt; the act of providing.

The only people, which as by their juſtice and *providence* give neither cauſe nor hope to their neighbours to annoy them, ſo are they not ſtirred with falſe praiſe to trouble others quiet. *Sidney.*

Providence for war is the beſt prevention of it. *Bacon.*

An eſtabliſhed character ſpreads the influence of ſuch as move in a high ſphere, on all around; it reaches farther than their own care and *providence* can do. *Atterbury.*

2. The care of God over created beings; divine ſuperintendence.

This appointeth unto them their kinds of working, the diſpoſition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed *providence.* *Hooker.*

Is it not an evident ſign of his wonderful *providence* over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endleſs deſtruction enſueth, is prepared and always ſet in ſuch a readineſs? *Hooker.*

Eternal *providence* exceeding thought,
Where none appears can make herſelf away. *Spenſer.*

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foreſeeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all paſt, all preſent, and all to come; but is the cauſe of their ſo being, which preſcience is not. *Raleigh.*

The world was all before them, where to chuſe
Their place of reſt, and *providence* their guide. *Milton.*

They could not move me from my ſettled faith in God and his *providence.* *More's Divine Dialogues.*

3. Prudence; frugality; reaſonable and moderate care of expence.

By thrift my ſinking fortune to repair,
Though late, yet is at laſt become my care;
My heart ſhall be my own, my vaſt expence
Reduc'd to bounds, by timely *providence.* *Dryden.*

PRO'VIDENT. *adj.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecaſting; cautious; prudent with reſpect to futurity.

I ſaw your brother
Moſt *provident* in peril, bind himſelf
To a ſtrong maſt that liv'd upon the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

We ourſelves account ſuch a man for *provident*, as remembering things paſt, and obſerving things preſent, can, by judgment, and comparing the one with the other, provide for the future. *Raleigh.*

Firſt crept
The parſimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton.*

Orange, with youth, experience has,
In action young, in council old;
Orange is what Auguſtus was,
Brave, wary, *provident*, and bold. *Waller.*

A very proſperous people, fluſhed with great ſucceſſes, are ſeldom ſo pious, ſo humble, ſo juſt, or ſo *provident*, as to perpetuate their happineſs. *Atterbury.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *providence.*] Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confuſion would it bring upon mankind, if theſe, unſatisfied with the *providential* diſtribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands! *L'Eſtrange.*

The lilies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the courſe of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, nor are theſe things leſs *providential*, becauſe regular. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The ſcorched earth, were it not for this remarkably *providential* contrivance of things, would have been uninhabitable. *Woodward.*

This thin, this ſoft contexture of the air,
Shows the wiſe Author's *providential* care. *Blackmore.*

PROVIDE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *providential.*] By the care of providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the uſe of its proper weapons. *Ray on the Creation.*

It happened very *providentially* to the honour of the Chriſtian religion, that it did not take its riſe in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and ſciences were at their height. *Addiſon.*

PRO'VIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *provident.*] With foreſight; with wiſe precaution.

Nature having deſigned water-fowls to fly in the air, and live in the water, ſhe *providently* makes their feathers of ſuch a texture, that they do not admit the water. *Boyle.*

PROVI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *provide.*] He who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat,
I would have left it on the board, ſo ſoon
As I had made my meal, and parted thence
With prayers for the *provider.* *Shakeſpeare.*

PRO'VINCE. *n. ſ.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Lat.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.

Thoſe *provinces* theſe arms of mine did conquer. *Shak.*

Greece, Italy, and Sicily, were divided into commonwealths, till ſwallowed up, and made *provinces* by Rome. *Temple.*

See them broke with toils, or ſunk in eaſe,
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces.* *Pope.*

2. The proper office or buſineſs of any one.

I am fit for honour's tougheſt taſk;
Nor ever yet found fooling was my *province.* *Otway.*

Nor can I alone ſuſtain this day's *province.* *More.*

'Tis thine, whate'er is pleaſant, good, or fair;
All nature is thy *province*, life thy care. *Dryden.*

'Tis not the pretor's *province* to beſtow
True freedom. *Dryden's Perſius.*

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her œconomy, and chaſte in her affection. *Tatler.*

3. A region; a tract.

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a *province* wide. *Milt.*

Their underſtandings are cooped up in narrow bounds; ſo that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *adj.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province.*]

1. Relating to a province.

The duke dare not more ſtretch
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own;
His ſubject am I not, nor here *provincial.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Appendant to the provincial country.

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, and left an account even to their *provincial* dominions. *Brown.*

3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpoliſhed.

They build and treat with ſuch magnificence,
That, like th' ambitious monarchs of the age,
They give the law to our *provincial* ſtage. *Dryden.*

A country 'ſquire having only the *provincial* accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy, muſt marry a caſt wench. *Swift.*

4. Belonging only to an archbiſhop's juriſdiction; not œcumenical.

A law made in a *provincial* ſynod, is properly termed a *provincial* conſtitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *n.ſ.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province.*] A ſpiritual governor.

Valignanus was *provincial* of the Jeſuits in the Indies. *Stillingfleet.*

To PROVI'NCIATE. *v.a.* [from *province.*] To turn to a province. A word not in uſe.

When there was a deſign to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Druina, though offered a canton, would not accept of it. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To PROVI'NE. *v.n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] To lay a ſtock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more encreaſe.

PROVI'SION. *n.ſ.* [*proviſion*, Fr. *proviſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of providing beforehand.

Kalander knew, that *proviſion* is the foundation of hoſpitality, and thrift the fewel of magnificence. *Sidney.*

2. Meaſures taken beforehand.

Five days we do allot thee for *proviſion*,
To ſhield thee from diſaſters of the world. *Shakeſp.*

He preſerved all points of humanity, in taking order and making *proviſion* for the relief of ſtrangers diſtreſſed. *Bacon.*

The prudent part is to propoſe remedies for the preſent evils, and *proviſions* againſt future events. *Temple.*

Religion lays the ſtricteſt obligations upon men, to make the beſt *proviſion* for their comfortable ſubſiſtence in this world, and their ſalvation in the next. *Tillotſon.*

3. Accumulation of ſtores beforehand; ſtock collected.

Mendoza advertiſed, that he would valiantly defend the city, ſo long as he had any *proviſion* of victuals. *Knolles.*

In ſuch abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater ſtore of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging incorruptible, till men
Grow up to their *proviſion.* *Milton.*

David, after he had made ſuch vaſt *proviſion* of materials for the temple, yet becauſe he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a ſtone in that ſacred pile. *South.*

4. Victuals; food; provender.

He cauſed *proviſions* to be brought in. *Clarendon.*

Proviſions laid in large for man or beaſt. *Milton.*

5. Stipulation; terms ſettled.

This law was only to reform the degenerate Engliſh, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Iriſh, no ordinance, no *proviſion* made for the aboliſhing of their barbarous cuſtoms. *Davies on Ireland.*

PROVI'SIONAL. *adj.* [*proviſionel*, Fr. from *proviſion.*] Temporarily eſtabliſhed; provided for preſent need.

The commenda ſemeſtris grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's reſpite given him to preſent, the church ſhould not be without a *proviſional* paſtor. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'SIONALLY. *adv.* [from *proviſional.*] By way of proviſion.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized, and declared a man *proviſionally*, till time ſhould ſhew what he would prove, nature had moulded him ſo untowardly. *Locke.*

PROVI'SO. *n.ſ.* [Latin: as, *proviſo rem ita ſe habituram eſſe.*] Stipulation; caution; proviſional condition.

This *proviſo* is needful, that the ſheriff may not have the like power of life as the marſhal hath. *Spenſer.*

Some will allow the church no farther power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *proviſo* too, that it extends not to ſuch as think themſelves too wiſe to be adviſed. *South.*

He doth deny his priſoners,
But with *proviſo* and exception,
That we, at our own charge, ſhall ranſom ſtrait
His brother-in-law. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

PROVOCA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*provocatio*, Lat. *provocation*, Fr.]

1. An act or cauſe by which anger is raiſed.

It is a fundamental law, in the Turkiſh empire, that they may, without any other *provocation*, make war upon Chriſtendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*

Tempt not my ſwelling rage
With black reproaches, ſcorn and *provocation.* *Smith.*

2. An appeal to a judge.

A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his aſſiſtance is aſked; a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe.*

3. I know not, whether in the following paſſage, it be *appeal* or *incitement.*

The like effects may grow in all towards their paſtor, and in their paſtor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably paſs in the hearing of God himſelf, and in the preſence of his holy angels, ſo many heavenly acclamations, exultations, *provocations*, and petitions. *Hooker.*

PROVOCA'TIVE. *n.ſ.* [from *provoke.*] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of taſtes to ſolicit his palate, and occaſion exceſs, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve ſatiety. *Addiſon.*

PROVOCATIVENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *provocative.*] The quality of being provocative.

To PROVO'KE. *v.a.* [*provoquer*, Fr. *provoco*, Lat.]

1. To rouſe; to excite by ſomething offenſive; to awake.

Ye *provoke* me unto wrath, burning incenſe unto other gods. *Jer.* xliv. 8.

Neither to *provoke* nor dread
New war *provok'd.* *Milton.*

To whet their courage, and their rage *provoke.* *Dryd.*

I neither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incenſe.

Though often *provoked*, by the inſolence of ſome of the biſhops, to a diſlike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemiſh. *Clarendon.*

Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the Higheſt. *Milton.*

Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo againſt them, whom he was willing to appeaſe afterwards. *Pope.*

3. To cauſe; to promote.

Drink is a great provoker; it *provokes* and unprovokes. *Shakeſpeare.*

One Petro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the ſea-gods from the ſhore,
With envy Triton heard the martial ſound,
And the bold champion for his challenge drown'd. *Dryd.*

5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite.

We may not be ſtartled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of, and obſerve ſuch a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To PROVO'KE. *v. n.*

1. To appeal. A Latiniſm.

Arius and Pelagius durſt *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding ſpoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

It was not your brother's evil diſpoſition made him ſeek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The Lord abhorred them, becauſe of the *provoking* of his ſons. *Deutr.* xxxii. 19.

If we conſider man in ſuch a loathſome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to enjoy a being. *Taylor.*

PROVO'KER. *n.ſ.* [from *provoke.*]

1. One that raiſes anger.

As in all civil inſurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar ſeverity, ſo, in this caſe, the firſt *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

2. Cauſer; promoter.

Drink, Sir, is a great *provoker* of noſepainting, ſleep, and urine. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

PROVO'KINGLY. *adv.* [from *provoking.*] In ſuch a manner as to raiſe anger.

When we ſee a man that yeſterday kept a humiliation, today invading the poſſeſſions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he confeſſed his pride. *Decay of Piety.*

PRO'VOST. *n.ſ.* [pꞃaꝼaꞃꞇ, Sax. *provoſt*, Fr. *provoſto*, Ital. *præpoſitus*, Latin.]

1. The chief of any body: as, *the* provoſt *of a college.*

2. The executioner of an army.

Kingſton, *provoſt* marſhal of the king's army, was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions. *Hayward.*

PRO'VOSTSHIP. *n.ſ.* [from *provoſt.*] The office of a provoſt.

C. Piſo firſt roſe, and afterwards was advanced to the *provoſtſhip* of Rome, by Tiberius. *Hakewell.*

PROW. *n.ſ.* [*proue*, Fr. *proa*, Spaniſh; *prora*, Latin.] The head or forepart of a ſhip.

The ſea-victory of Veſpaſian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *prow* of a ſhip. *Peacham.*

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *prow*,
More fierce th' important quarrel to decide. *Dryden.*

PROW. *adj.* Valiant. *Spenſer.*

PRO'WESS. *n.ſ.* [*prodezza*, Italian; *proueſſe*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

Men of ſuch *proweſs*, as not to know fear in themſelves, and yet to teach it in others that ſhould deal with them; for they had often made their lives triumph over moſt terrible dangers, never diſmayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

I hope
That your wiſdom will direct my thought,
Or that your *proweſs* can me yield relief. *Fairy Q.*

By Heav'n's mere grace, not by our *proweſs* done. *Fairy Queen.*

Henry the Fifth,
By his *proweſs* conquered all France. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor ſhould thy *proweſs* want praiſe and eſteem,
But that 'tis ſhewn in treaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Thoſe are they
Firſt ſeen in acts of *proweſs* eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Theſe beyond compare of mortal *proweſs.* *Milton.*

Michael! of cœleſtial armies prince;
And thou in military *proweſs* next,
Gabriel! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

The vigour of his arm was never vain,
And that my wonted *proweſs* I retain,
Witneſs theſe heaps of ſlaughter on the plain. *Dryden.*

Theſe were the entertainments of the ſofter nations, that fell under the virtue and *proweſs* of the two laſt empires. *Temple.*

PRO'WEST. *adj.* [the ſuperlative formed from *prow*, adj.]

1. Braveſt; moſt valiant.

They be two of the *proweſt* knights on ground,
And oft approv'd in many a hard aſſay,
And eke of ſureſt ſteel that may be found,
Do arm yourſelf againſt that day them to confound. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Brave; valiant.

The faireſt of her ſex, Angelica,
His daughter, ſought by many *proweſt* knights. *Milton.*

To PROWL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer Caſaubon derives from πϱοαλὴς, ready, quick. Skinner, a far more judicious etymologiſt, deduces it from *proicler*, a diminutive formed by himſelf from *proier*, to prey, Fr. Perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *patrol.*] To rove over.

He *prowls* each place, ſtill in new colours deckt,
Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Sidney.*

To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.

The champion robbeth by night,
And *prowleth* and filcheth by daie. *Tuſſer.*

Nor do they bear ſo quietly the loſs of ſome parcels confiſcated abroad, as the great detriment which they ſuffer by ſome *prowling* vice-admiral or publick miniſter. *Raleigh.*

As when a *prowling* wolf,
Whom hunger drives to ſeek new haunt for prey. *Milton.*

Shall he, who looks erect on heav'n,
E'er ſtoop to mingle with the *prowling* herd,
And dip his tongue in gore. *Thomſon.*

And here the fell attorney *prowls* for prey. *Anon.*

PRO'WLER. *n.ſ.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey.

On churchyards drear,
The diſappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The ſhrouded body from the grave. *Thomſon.*

PRO'XIMATE. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the ſeries of ratiocination; near and immediate: oppoſed to remote and mediate.

Writing a theory of the Deluge, we were to ſhew the *proximate* natural cauſes of it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Subſtance is the remote genus of bird, becauſe it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but alſo to things inanimate; but animal is the *proximate* or neareſt genus of bird, becauſe it agrees to feweſt other things. *Watts's Logick.*

PRO'XIMATELY. *adv.* [from *proximate.*] Immediately; without intervention.

The conſideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance; theſe alone eaſily and *proximately* guide us to the wiſe Author of all things. *Bentley.*

PRO'XIME. *adj.* [*proximus*, Latin.] Next; immediate.

A ſyllogiſm is made up of three propoſitions, and theſe of three terms variouſly joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a ſyllogiſm, the three propoſitions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts's Logick.*

PROXI'MITY. *n.ſ.* [*proximité*, Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Lat.] Nearneſs.

When kingdoms have cuſtomably been carried by right of ſucceſſion, according to *proximity* of blood, the violation of this courſe hath always been dangerous. *Hayward.*

If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with eaſe withſtood. *Dryden.*

Add the convenience of the ſituation of the eye, in reſpect of its *proximity* to the brain, the ſeat of common ſenſe. *Ray.*

I can call to my aſſiſtance
Proximity, mark that! and diſtance. *Prior.*

Muſt we ſend to ſtab or poiſon all the popiſh princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift's Miſcell.*

PRO'XY. *n.ſ.* [By contraction from *procuracy.*]

1. The agency of another.

2. The ſubſtitution of another; the agency of a ſubſtitute; appearance of a repreſentative.

None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by *proxy.* *South's Sermons.*

Had Hyde thus ſat by *proxy* too,
As Venus once was ſaid to do,
The painter muſt have ſearch'd the ſkies,
To match the luſtre of her eyes. *Granville.*

3. The perſon ſubſtituted or deputed.

A wiſe man will commit no buſineſs of importance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRUCE. *n.ſ.* [*Pruce* is the old name for Pruſſia.] Pruſſian leather.

Some leathern bucklers uſe
Of folded hides, and others ſhields of *Pruce.* *Dryden.*

PRUDE. *n.ſ.* [*prude*, French.] A woman over nice and ſcrupulous, and with falſe affectation.

The graver *prude* ſinks downward to a gnome,
In ſearch of miſchief, ſtill on earth to roam. *Pope.*

Not one careleſs thought intrudes,
Leſs modeſt than the ſpeech of *prudes.* *Swift.*

PRU'DENCE. *n.ſ.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudentia*, Latin.] Wiſdom applied to practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended, that diſcrete, apt, ſuiting, and diſpoſing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner. *Peacham.*

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, ſeaſon, and method, of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

PRU'DENT. *adj.* [*prudent*, Fr. *prudens*, Latin.]

1. Practically wiſe.

The ſimple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge. *Prov.* xiv. 18.

I have ſeen a ſon of Jeſſe, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 18.

The monarch prevented all reply;
Prudent, leſt others might offer. *Milton.*

2. Foreſeeing by natural inſtinct.

So ſteers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage. *Milton.*

PRUDE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *prudent.*] Eligible on principles of prudence.

He acts upon the ſureſt and moſt *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or falſe, yet ſecures a happy iſſue to his actions. *South.*

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonſtrative. *Tillotſ.*

Theſe virtues, though of excellent uſe, ſome *prudential* rules it is neceſſary to take with them in practice. *Rogers.*

PRUDE'NTIALS. *n.ſ.* Maxims of prudence or practical wiſdom.

Many ſtanzas, in poetick meaſures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

PRUDENTIA'LITY. *n.ſ.* [from *prudential.*] Eligibility on principles of prudence.

Being incapable rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the viſible ſucceſs, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progreſſion. *Brown.*

PRUDE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence.

If he acts piouſly, ſoberly, and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and ſafely. *South's Sermons.*

PRU'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *prudent.*] Diſcretely; judiciouſly.

Theſe laws were ſo *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all ſucceeding times. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Such deep deſigns of empire does he lay
O'er them, whoſe cauſe he ſeems to take in hand;
And *prudently* would make them lords at ſea,
To whom with eaſe he can give laws by land. *Dryden.*

PRU'DERY. *n.ſ.* [from *prude.*] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRU'DISH. *adj.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave.

I know you all expect, from ſeeing me,
Some formal lecture, ſpoke with *prudiſh* face. *Garrick.*

To PRUNE. *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.]

1. To lop; to diveſt trees of their ſuperfluities.

So lopp'd and *pruned* trees do flouriſh fair. *Davies.*

Let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful taſk,
To *prune* thoſe growing plants, and tend theſe flow'rs. *Milton.*

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,
One night with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Horace will our ſuperfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and ſet our harp in tune. *Waller.*

You have no leſs right to correct me, than the ſame hand that raiſed a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*

2. To clear from excreſcencies.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shakeſp.*

Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows ſeem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The muſe, whoſe early voice you taught to ſing,
Preſcrib'd her heights, and *prun'd* her tender wing. *Pope.*

To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dreſs; to prink. A ludicrous word.

Every ſcribbling man
Grows a fop as faſt as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and aſks his oracle the glaſs,
If pink or purple beſt become his face. *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *n.ſ.* [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum.

In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

PRU'NEL. *n.ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PRUNE'LLO. *n.ſ.*

1. A kind of ſtuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.

Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow;
The reſt is all but leather or *prunello.* *Pope.*

2. [*Prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ainſworth.*

PRU'NER. *n.ſ.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees.

Leſt thy redundant juice
Should fading leaves, inſtead of fruits, produce,
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood muſt quench
Thy heat, and thy exub'rant parts retrench. *Denham.*

PRUNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Latin.] Plum bearing.

PRU'NINGHOOK. } *n.ſ.* A hook or knife uſed in lopping
PRU'NINGKNIFE. } trees.

Let thy hand ſupply the *pruningknife*,
And crop luxuriant ſtragglers. *Dryden.*

No plough ſhall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The cyder land obſequious ſtill to thrones,
Her *pruninghooks* extended into ſwords. *Phillips.*

PRU'RIENCE. } *n.ſ.* [from *prurio*, Lat.] An itching or a
PRU'RIENCY. } great deſire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRU'RIENT. *adj.* [*pruriens*, Latin.] Itching. *Ainſw.*

PRU'RIGINOUS. *adj.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.

To PRY. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inſpect officiouſly, curiouſly, or impertinently.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,

Speak, and look back, and *pry* on ev'ry ſide,
Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two ſons heads. *Shakeſp.*

Watch thou, and wake when others be aſleep,
To *pry* into the ſecrets of the ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

We of th' offending ſide
Muſt keep aloof from ſtrict arbitrament;
And ſtop all ſight holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reaſon may *pry* in upon us. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that *prieth* in at her windows, ſhall alſo hearken at her doors. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xiv. 23.

And *pry*
In every buſh and brake, where hap may find
The ſerpent ſleeping. *Milton.*

We have naturally a curioſity to be *prying* and ſearching into forbidden ſecrets. *L'Eſtrange.*

Search well
Each grove and thicket, *pry* in ev'ry ſhape,
Leſt hid in ſome th' arch hypocrite eſcape. *Dryden.*

I wak'd, and looking round the bow'r,
Search'd ev'ry tree, and *pry'd* on ev'ry flow'r,
If any where by chance I might eſpy
The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*

Nor need we with a *prying* eye ſurvey
The diſtant ſkies, to find the milky way. *Creech.*

Actions are of ſo mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them, or obſerve ſome parts more than others, they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addiſon.*

All theſe I frankly own without denying;
But where has this Praxiteles been *prying*. *Addiſon.*

PSALM. *n. ſ.* [*pſalme*, *pſeaume*, Fr. ψαλμός.] A holy ſong.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *pſalms* do both more briefly contain, and more movingly expreſs, by reaſon of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker*, *b*. v. § 37.

Sternhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning certain of David's *pſalms* into verſe. *Peacham.*

Thoſe juſt ſpirits that wear victorious palms,
Hymns devote and holy *pſalms*
Singing continually. *Milton.*

In another *pſalm*, he ſpeaks of the wiſdom and power of God in the creation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

PSALMIST. *n. ſ.* [*pſalmiſte*, Fr. from *pſalm*.] Writer of holy ſongs.

How much more rational is this ſyſtem of the *Pſalmiſt*, than the Pagans ſcheme in Virgil, where one deity is repreſented as raiſing a ſtorm, and another as laying it? *Addiſ.*

PSA'LMODY. *n. ſ.* [*pſalmodie*, Fr. ψαλμῳδία.] The act or practice of ſinging holy ſongs.

PSALMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ψαλμὸς and γράφω.] The act of writing pſalms.

PSA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [*pſautier*, Fr. ψαλτήριον.] The volume of pſalms; a pſalmbook.

PSA'LTERY. *n. ſ.* A kind of harp beaten with ſticks.

The trumpets, ſacbuts, *pſalteries*, and fifes,
Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Praiſe with trumpets, pierce the ſkies,
Praiſe with harps and *pſalteries*. *Sandys's Paraph.*

The ſweet finger of Iſrael with his *pſaltery*, loudly reſounded the benefits of the almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

Nought ſhall the *pſalt'ry* and the harp avail,
When the quick ſpirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldneſs has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

PSEU'DO. *n. ſ.* [from ψευδὸς.] A prefix, which, being put before words, ſignifies falſe or counterfeit: as, *pſeudapoſtle*, a counterfeit apoſtle.

PSEU'DOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* Falſe writing.

I will not purſue the many *pſeudographies* in uſe, but ſhew of how great concern the emphaſis were, if rightly uſed. *Holder.*

PSEU'DOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [ψευδολογία.] Falſehood of ſpeech.

It is not according to the ſound rules of *pſeudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did not deſerve it. *Arbuthnot.*

PSHAW. *interj.* An expreſſion of contempt.

A peeviſh fellow has ſome reaſon for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore diſturbs all with piſhes and *pſhaws*. *Spectator*, Nº 438.

PTI'SAN. *n. ſ.* [*ptiſanne*, French; πτισσάνη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raiſins and liquorice.

Thrice happy were thoſe golden days of old,
When dear as Burgundy the *ptiſans* ſold;
When patients choſe to die with better will,
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*

In fevers the aliments preſcribed by Hippocrates, were *ptiſans* and cream of barley. *Arbuthnot.*

PTY'ALISM. *n. ſ.* [*ptyaliſme*, Fr. πτυελισμὸς.] Salivation; effuſion of ſpittle.

PTY'SMAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [πτύσμα and ἄγω.] A medicine which diſcharges ſpittle. *Dict.*

PUBE'RTY. *n. ſ.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of life in which the two ſexes begin firſt to be acquainted.

The cauſe of changing the voice at the years of *puberty* ſeemeth to be, for that when much of the moiſture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the ſpermatical veſſels, it leaveth the body more hot than it was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*

All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceedingly, before theſe children that eſcaped could come to the age of *puberty*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PUBE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *pubeſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of arriving at puberty.

Solon divided it into ten ſeptenaries; in the firſt is dedentition or falling of teeth, in the ſecond *pubeſcence*. *Brown.*

PUBE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *pubeſcens*, Latin.] Arriving at puberty.

That the women are menſtruent, and the men *pubeſcent* at the year of twice ſeven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*

PU'BLICAN. *n. ſ.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]

1. A toll gatherer.

As Jeſus ſat at meat, many *publicans* and ſinners came and ſat down with him. *Matt.* ix. 10.

2. A man that keeps a houſe of general entertainment. In low language.

PUBLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*publico*, Lat.]

1. The act of publiſhing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation.

For the inſtruction of all men to eternal life, it is neceſſary, that the ſacred and ſaving truth of God be openly publiſhed unto them, which open *publication* of heavenly myſteries is by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*

2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookſeller, you conſented to the *publication* of one more correct. *Pope.*

The *publication* of theſe papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others. *Swift.*

PU'BLICK. *adj.* [*public*, *publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a ſtate or nation; not private.

By following the law of private reaſon, where the law of *publick* ſhould take place, they breed diſturbance. *Hooker.*

Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the ſtate;
Our hopes, our wiſhes, all our paſſions try'd
For *publick* uſe, the ſlaves of others pride. *Granville.*

Have we not able counſellors, hourly watching over the *publick* weal. *Swift.*

2. Open; notorious; generally known.

Joſeph being a juſt man, and not willing to make her a *publick* example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matt.* v. 19.

3. General; done by many.

A diſmal univerſal hiſs, the ſound
Of *publick* ſcorn. *Milton.*

4. Regarding not private intereſt, but the good of the community.

They were *publick* hearted men, as they paid all taxes, ſo they gave up all their time to their country's ſervice, without any reward. *Clarendon.*

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing, did ſo merely by the *publick* mindedneſs of particular perſons. *South.*

A good magiſtrate muſt be endued with a *publick* ſpirit, that is with ſuch an excellent temper, as ſets him looſe from all ſelfiſh views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good. *Atterbury.*

5. Open for general entertainment.

The income of the commonwealth is raiſed on ſuch as have money to ſpend at taverns and *publick* houſes. *Addiſon.*

PU'BLICK. *n. ſ.* [from *publicus*, Lat. *le publique*, Fr.]

1. The general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation; the people.

The *publick* is more diſpoſed to cenſure than to praiſe. *Addiſon.*

2. Open view; general notice.

Philoſophy, though it likes not a gaudy dreſs, yet, when it appears in *publick*, muſt have ſo much complacency, as to be cloathed in the ordinary faſhion. *Locke.*

In private grieve, but with a careleſs ſcorn;
In *publick* ſeem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

In *publick* 'tis they hide,
Where none diſtinguiſh. *Pope.*

PU'BLICKLY. *adv.* [from *publick*.]

1. In the name of the community.

This has been ſo ſenſibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are *publickly* offered for its ſupply. *Addiſon.*

2. Openly; without concealment.

Sometimes alſo it may be private, communicating to the judges ſome things not fit to be *publickly* delivered. *Bacon.*

PU'BLICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *publick*.]

1. State of belonging to the community.

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private ſhare, nor does the *publickneſs* of it leſſen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

2. Openneſs; ſtate of being generally known or publick.

PU'BLICKSPIRITED. *adj.* [*publick* and *ſpirit*.] Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

'Tis enough to break the neck of all honeſt purpoſes, to kill all generous and *publickſpirited* motions in the conception. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe were the *publickſpirited* men of their age, that is, patriots of their own intereſt. *Dryden.*

Another *publickſpirited* project, which the common enemy could not foreſee, might ſet King Charles on the throne. *Addiſon.*

It was generous and *publickſpirited* in you, to be of the kingdom's ſide in this diſpute, by ſhewing, without reſerve, your diſapprobation of Wood's deſign. *Swift.*

To PU'BLISH. *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.]

1. To diſcover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to proclaim; to divulge.

How will this grieve you,
When you ſhall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have *publiſhed* me? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

His commiſſion from God and his doctrine tend to the impreſſing the neceſſity of that reformation, which he came to *publiſh*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Suppoſe he ſhould relent,
And *publiſh* grace to all. *Milton.*

Th' unwearied ſun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's pow'r diſplay,
And *publiſhes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To put forth a book into the world.

If I had not unwarily too far engaged myſelf for the preſent *publiſhing* it, I ſhould have kept it by me. *Digby.*

PU'BLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *publiſh*.]

1. One who makes publick or generally known.

Love of you
Hath made me *publiſher* of this pretence. *Shakeſpeare.*

The holy lives, the exemplary ſufferings of the *publiſhers* of this religion, and the ſurpaſſing excellence of that doctrine which they publiſhed. *Atterbury.*

2. One who puts out a book into the world.

A collection of poems appeared, in which the *publiſher* has given me ſome things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*

PUCE'LAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſtate of virginity. *Dict.*

PUCK. *n. ſ.* [perhaps the ſame with *pug*.] Some ſprite among the fairies, common in romances.

O gentle *Puck*, take this transformed ſcalp
From off the head of this Athenian ſwain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *Puck* is buſy in theſe oaks,
And this is fairy ground. *Corbet.*

PU'CKBALL, or *Puckfiſt*. *n. ſ.* [from *Puck* the fairy, a fairy's ball.] A kind of muſhroom full of duſt. *Dict.*

To PU'CKER. *v. a.* [from *Puck* the fairy; as, *elflocks*, from *elves*; or from *powk*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

I ſaw an hideous ſpectre; his eyes were ſunk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his ſkin *puckered* up in wrinkles. *Spectator*, Nº 192.

A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious, as it *puckers* up the inteſtines, and diſorders its ſituation. *Sharp.*

PU'DDER. *n. ſ.* [This is commonly written *pother*. See POTHER. This is moſt probably derived by Mr. Lye from *fudur*, Iſlandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular buſtle.

Let the great gods,
That keep this dreadful *pudder* o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

What a *pudder* is made about eſſences, and how much is all knowledge peſtered by the careleſs uſe of words? *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a buſtle.

Mathematicians, abſtracting their thoughts from names, and ſetting before their minds the ideas themſelves, have avoided a great part of that perplexity, *puddering* and confuſion, which has ſo much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to diſturb; to confound.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim, will abound in contrary obſervations, that can be of no other uſe but to perplex and *pudder* him. *Locke.*

PU'DDING. *n. ſ.* [*potten*, Welſh, an inteſtine; *boudin*, Fr. *puding*, Swediſh.]

1. A kind of food very variouſly compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.

Sallads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian ſpark's guitar;
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight. *Prior.*

2. The gut of an animal.

He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of theſe days; the king has kill'd his heart. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

As ſure as his guts are made of *puddings*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A bowel ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your *pudding*, ſlave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

PU'DDINGPIE. *n. ſ.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat baked in it.

Some cry the covenant, inſtead
Of *puddingpies* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDINGTIME. *n. ſ.* [*pudding* and *time*.]

1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the firſt diſh, is ſet upon the table.

2. Nick of time; critical minute.

Mars that ſtill protects the ſtout,
In *puddingtime* came to his aid. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *puteolus*, Lat. *Skinner*; from *poil*, dirt, old Bavarian, *Junius*; hence *pool*.] A ſmall muddy lake; a dirty plaſh.

The Hebrews drink of the well-head, the Greeks of the ſtream, and the Latins of the *puddle*. *Hall.*

Thou did'ſt drink
The ſtale of horſes, and the gilded *puddle*
Which beaſts would cough at. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

A phyſician cured madmen thus: they were tied to a ſtake, and then ſet in a *puddle*, 'till brought to their wits. *L'Eſtrange.*

Treading where the treacherous *puddle* lay,
His heels flew up; and on the graſſy floor
He fell, beſmear'd with filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Happy was the man, who was ſent on an errand to the moſt remote ſtreet, which he performed with the greateſt alacrity, ran through every *puddle*, and took care to return covered with dirt. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To PU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.

As if I ſaw my ſun ſhine in a *puddled* water, I cried out of nothing but Mopſa. *Sidney.*

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath *puddled* his clear ſpirit; and, in ſuch caſes,
Men's natures wrangle with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

His beard they ſing'd off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair. *Shakeſp.*

The nobleſt blood of Africk
Runs in my veins, a purer ſtream than thine;
For, though derived from the ſame ſource, thy current
Is *puddl'd* and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*

PU'DDLY. *adj.* [from *puddle*.] Muddy; dirty; miry.

Limy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them. *Carew.*

PU'DDOCK, or *Purrock*. *n. ſ.* [for *paddock* or *parrock*.] A provincial word for a ſmall incloſure. *Dict.*

PU'DENCY. *n. ſ.* [*pudens*, Lat.] Modeſty; ſhamefacedneſs.

A *pudency* ſo roſy, the ſweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakeſpeare.*

PUDI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*pudicité*, Fr. from *pudicitia*, Lat.] Modeſty; chaſtity. *Dict.*

PUEFE'LLOW. *n. ſ.* A partner.

This carnal cur
Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body;
And makes her *puefellow* with others moan. *Shakeſp.*

PUE'RILE. *adj.* [*puerile*, French; *puerilis*, Lat.] Childiſh; boyiſh.

I looked upon the manſion with a veneration mixt with a pleaſure, that repreſented her to me in thoſe *puerile* amuſements. *Pope.*

PUERI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*puerilité*, French; from *puerilitas*, Lat.] Childiſhneſs; boyiſhneſs.

A reſerve of *puerility* not ſhaken off from ſchool. *Brown.*

Some men imagining themſelves poſſeſſed with a divine fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only *puerilities*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

PU'ET. *n. ſ.* A kind of water fowl.

Among the firſt ſort are coots, ſanderlings, and *pewets*. *Carew.*

The fiſh have enemies enough; as, otters, the cormorant, and the *puet*. *Walton's Angler.*

PUFF. *n. ſ.* [*pof*, Dutch, a blaſt which ſwells the cheeks.]

1. A quick blaſt with the mouth.

In garret vile, he with a warming *puff*
Regales chill'd fingers. *Phillips.*

2. A ſmall blaſt of wind.

The Roſemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a ſudden *puff* of wind ſtooped her ſide, and took in water at her ports in ſuch abundance, as that ſhe inſtantly ſunk. *Raleigh.*

The naked breathleſs body lies,
To every *puff* of wind a ſlave,
At the beck of every wave,
That once perhaps was fair, rich, ſtout, and wiſe. *Flatm.*

A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Eſtrange.*

There fierce winds o'er duſky vallies blow,
Whoſe every *puff* bears empty ſhades away. *Dryden.*

With one fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the ſelf-diſcover'd infant lay. *Dryden.*

3. A muſhroom. *Ainſworth.*

4. Any thing light and porous: as, puff *paſte*.

5. Something to ſprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainſworth.*

To PUFF. *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſwell the cheeks with wind.

2. To blow with a quick blaſt.

Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South *puffing* with wind and rain? *Shakeſp.*

Diſtinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To blow with ſcornfulneſs.

Some *puff* at theſe inſtances, as being ſuch as were under a different œconomy of religion, and conſequently not directly pertinent to ours. *South's Sermons.*

It is really to defy Heaven, to *puff* at damnation, and bid Omnipotence do its worſt. *South.*

4. To breathe thick and hard.

Seldſhown flamins
Do preſs among the popular throngs, and *puff*
To win a vulgar ſtation. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

This aſs comes back again, *puffing* and blowing, from the chaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

A true ſon of the church
Came *puffing* with his greaſy bald-pate choir,
And fumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden.*

5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation.

More unconſtant than the wind, who woes
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the North,
And, being anger'd, *puffs* away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shakeſp.*

Then came brave glory *puffing* by
In ſilks that whiſtled, who but he?
He ſcarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*

6. To ſwell with the wind.

A new coal is not to be caſt on the nitre, till the detonation be quite ended; unleſs the *puffing* matter blow the coal out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To PUFF. *v. a.*

1. To ſwell as with wind.

Let him fall by his own greatneſs,

And *puff* him up with glory, till it ſwell
And break him. *Denham's Sophy.*

Flattering of others, and boaſting of ourſelves, may be referred to lying; the one to pleaſe others, and *puff* them up with ſelf-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due to ourſelves. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To drive or agitate with blaſts of wind.

I have ſeen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And from his arm *pufft* his own brother. *Shakeſpeare.*

Have I not heard the ſea, *puff'd* up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar chafed with ſweat? *Shakeſp.*

Th' unerring ſun by certain ſigns declares,
When the South projects a ſtormy day,
And when the clearing North will *puff* the clouds away.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.

Why muſt the winds all hold their tongue?
If they a little breath ſhould raiſe,
Would that have ſpoil'd the poet's ſong,
Or *puff'd* away the monarch's praiſe? *Prior.*

I have been endeavouring very buſily to raiſe a friendſhip, which the firſt breath of any ill-natured by-ſtander could *puff* away. *Pope.*

3. To drive with a blaſt of breath ſcornfully.

When ſhe dances in the wind,
And ſhakes her wings, and will not ſtay,
I *puff* the proſtitute away;
The little or the much ſhe gave is quietly reſign'd.
Dryden.

4. To ſwell or blow up with praiſe.

The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of juriſdiction, being truly paraſiti curiæ, in *puffing* a court up beyond her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon.*

5. To ſwell or elate with pride.

His looke like a coxcombe up *puffed* with pride. *Tuſſer.*

This army, led by a tender prince,
Whoſe ſpirit with divine ambition *pufft*,
Makes mouths at the inviſible event. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Think not of men above that which is written, that no one of you be *puffed* up one againſt another. 1 *Cor.* iv. 6.

Your anceſtors, who *puff* your mind with pride,
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryden.*

Who ſtands ſafeſt; tell me, is it he
That ſpreads and ſwells in *puff'd* poſterity? *Pope.*

The Phæacians were ſo *puffed* up with their conſtant felicity, that they thought nothing impoſſible. *Broome.*

Pu'ffer. *n. ſ.* [from *puff.*] One that puffs.

Pu'ffin. *n. ſ.* [*puffino*, Italian.]

1. A water fowl.

Among the firſt ſort, we reckon the dipchick, murrs, creyſers, curlews and *puffins*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A kind of fiſh.

3. A kind of fungus filled with duſt.

Puffingapple. *n. ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Ainſworth.*

Pu'ffingly. *adv.* [from *puffing.*]

1. Tumidly; with ſwell.

2. With ſhortneſs of breath.

Pu'ffy. *adj.* [from *puff.*]

1. Windy; flatulent.

Emphyſema is a light *puffy* tumour, eaſily yielding to the preſſure of your fingers, and ariſeth again in the inſtant you take them off. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Tumid; turgid.

An unjudicious poet, who aims at loftineſs, runs eaſily into the ſwelling *puffy* ſtile, becauſe it looks like greatneſs.
Dryden.

Pug. *n. ſ.* [piȝa, Saxon, a girl. *Skinner.*] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

Upon ſetting him down, and calling him *pug*, I found him to be her favourite monkey. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Pu'ggered. *adj.* [perhaps for *puckered.*] Crouded; complicated. I never found this word in any other paſſage.

Nor are we to cavil at the red *puggered* attire of the turkey, and the long excreſcency that hangs down over his bill, when he ſwells with pride. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Pugh. *interj.* [corrupted from *puff*, or borrowed from the ſound.] A word of contempt.

Pu'gil. *n. ſ.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and two firſt fingers. *Dict.*

Take violets, and infuſe a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Pugna'cious. *adj.* [*pugnax*, Latin.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelſome; fighting.

Pugna'city. *n. ſ.* [from *pugnax*, Lat.] Quarrelſomeneſs; inclination to fight.

Pu'isne. *adj.* [*puis nè*, French. It is commonly ſpoken and written *puny*. See **Puny**.]

1. Young; younger; later in time.

When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a *puiſne* judge, who hath approved himſelf deſerving, ſhould be preferred. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If he undergo any alteration, it muſt be in time, or of a *puiſne* date to eternity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Petty; inconſiderable; ſmall.

A *puiſne* tilter, that ſpurs his horſe but one ſide, breaks his ſtaff like a noble gooſe. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like it.*

Pui'ssance. *n. ſ.* [*puiſſance*, Fr.] Power; ſtrength; force.

The chariots were drawn not by the ſtrength of horſes, but by the *puiſſance* of men. *Deſtruction of Troy.*

Granſires, babies and old women;
Or paſt, or not arriv'd to, pith and *puiſſance*. *Shakeſp.*

Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the pow'r and *puiſſance* of the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our *puiſſance* is our own; our own right hand
Shall teach us higheſt deeds. *Milton.*

Puissant. *adj.* [*puiſſant*, Fr.] Powerful; ſtrong; forcible.

The queen is coming with a *puiſſant* hoſt. *Shakeſp.*

Told the moſt piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting
His grief grew *puiſſant*, and the ſtrings of life
Began to crack. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

For piety renown'd and *puiſſant* deeds. *Milton.*

The climate of Syria, the far diſtance from the ſtrength of Chriſtendom, and the near neighbourhood of thoſe that were moſt *puiſſant* among the Mahometans, cauſed that famous enterpriſe, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite abandoned. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Pui'ssantly. *adv.* [from *puiſſant.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

Puke. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] Vomit; medicine cauſing vomit.

To **Puke.** *v. n.* To ſpew; to vomit.

The infant
Mewling and *puking* in the nurſe's arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pu'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *puke.*] Medicine cauſing a vomit.

The *puker* rue,
The ſweetner ſaſſafras are added too. *Garth.*

Pu'lchritude. *n. ſ.* [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] Beauty; grace; handſomeneſs; quality oppoſite to deformity.

Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein there is an approved *pulchritude*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward ſenſes unto the ſoul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which reliſhes it.
More.

By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the hardneſs of their favour, and by the *pulchritude* of their ſouls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

That there is a great *pulchritude* and comelineſs of proportion in the leaves, flowers and fruits of plants, is atteſted by the general verdict of mankind. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **Pule.** *v. n.* [*piauler*, Fr.]

1. To cry like a chicken.

Let the ſongs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings*; let the muſick likewiſe be ſharp and loud. *Bacon.*

2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.

To ſpeak *puling* like a beggar at Hallomaſs. *Shakeſp.*

To have a wretched *puling* fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,
To anſwer, I'll not wed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Weak *puling* things unable to ſuſtain
Their ſhare of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*

When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; and when he began this cuſtom, was *puling* and tender.
Locke.

This *puling* whining harlot rules his reaſon,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's baſtard brood.
Rowe.

Pu'lick. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Puli'cose. *adj.* [*pulicoſus*, *pulex*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas. *Dict.*

Pu'liol. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To **Pull.** *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.]

1. To draw violently towards one.

What they ſeem to offer us with the one hand, the ſame with the other they *pull* back. *Hooker.*

He put forth his hand, and *pulled* the dove in. *Gen.* viii. 9.

His hand which he put forth dried up, ſo that he could not *pull* it in again. 1 *Kings*, xiii. 4.

Pull them out like ſheep for the ſlaughter, and prepare them for the day of ſlaughter. *Jer.* vii. 11.

They *pulled* away the ſhoulder and ſtopped their ears.

Ill fortune never cruſhed that man, whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have counſelled my friends to place all things ſhe gave them ſo, as ſhe might take them from them, not *pull* them. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

2. To draw forcibly.

He was not ſo deſirous of wars, as without juſt cauſe of his own to *pull* them upon him. *Hayward.*

A boy came in great hurry to *pull* off my boots. *Swift.*

3. To pluck; to gather.

When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to *pull* the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*

Flax *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and ſtronger than if let ſtand till the ſeed is ripe. *Mortimer.*

4. To tear; to rend.

He hath turned aſide my ways, and *pulled* me in pieces; he hath made me deſolate. *Lam.* iii. 2.

Ye *pull* off the robe with the garment from them that paſs by ſecurely. *Mic.* ii. 8.

I rent my cloaths, and *pulled* off the hair from off my head. 1 *Eſdr.* viii. 71.

5. *To* **Pull** *down.* To ſubvert; to demoliſh.

Although it was judged in form of a ſtatute, that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiſcated, and his houſes *pulled down*, yet his caſe even then had no great blot of ignominy. *Bacon.*

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far eaſier to *pull down* than build up: for that ſtructure, which was above ten ſummers a building, and that by no mean artiſts, was deſtroyed in a moment. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

When God is ſaid to build or *pull down*, 'tis not to be underſtood of an houſe; God builds and unbuilds worlds.
Burn.

6. *To* **Pull** *down.* To degrade.

He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,
To raiſe the wretched, and *pull down* the proud. *Roſcom.*

What title has this queen but lawleſs force?
And force muſt *pull* her *down*. *Dryden.*

7. *To* **Pull** *up.* To extirpate; to eradicate.

What cenſure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may deſerve from men, who will be apt to call it *pulling up* the old foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I perſuade myſelf, that the way I have purſued, being conformable to truth, lays thoſe foundations ſurer. *Locke.*

Pull. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of pulling; pluck.

This wreſtling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog is reported to have befallen at Dover. *Carew.*

Duke of Glo'ſter, ſcarce himſelf,
That bears ſo ſhrewd a maim; two *pulls* at once;
His lady baniſh'd, and a limb lopt off. *Shakeſpeare.*

I awaked with a violent *pull* upon the ring, which was faſtened at the top of my box. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Pu'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *pull.*] One that pulls.

Shameleſs Warwick, peace?
Proud ſetter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pu'llen. *n. ſ.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*

Pu'llet. *n. ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen.

Brew me a pottle of ſack finely.
—With eggs, Sir?
—Simple of itſelf; I'll no *pullet* ſperm in my brewage.
Shakeſpeare.

I felt a hard tumour on the right ſide, the bigneſs of a *pullet's* egg. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

They died not becauſe the *pullets* would not feed, but becauſe the devil foreſaw their death, he contrived that abſtinence in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pu'lley. *n. ſ.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on it's outſide in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the ſtrongeſt men were employed to draw up theſe cords by many *pulleys* faſtened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raiſed and ſlung into the engine. *Gulliver.*

Here *pullies* make the pond'rous oak aſcend. *Gay.*

To **Pullu'late.** *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Lat. *pulluler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

Pu'lmonary. *adj.* [from *pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but ſmall in reſpect of that of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the ſurface of the lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all ſorts of *pulmonick* conſumptions.
Arbuthnot.

Pu'lmonary. *n. ſ.* [*pulmonaire*, Fr.] The herb lungwort.
Ainſworth.

Pu'lmonick. *adj.* [*pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cauſe of *pulmonick* conſumption, or conſumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*

Pulp. *n. ſ.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]

1. Any ſoft maſs.

The jaw bones have no marrow ſevered, but a little *pulp* of marrow diffuſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The ſoft part of fruit; the part of fruit diſtinct from the ſeeds and rind.

The ſavoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirſted, ſcoop the brimming ſtream. *Milton.*

Beſides this uſe of the *pulp* or pericarpium for the guard of the ſeed, it ſerves alſo by a ſecondary intention for the ſuſtenance of man and other animals. *Ray.*

The grub
Oft unobſerv'd invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant, and her ſecret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp*
Ceaſeleſs. *Phillips.*

Pu'lpit. *n. ſ.* [*pulpitum*, Lat. *pulpitre*, *pupitre*, Fr.]

1. A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands.

Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

2. The higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pronounced; diſtinct from the lower deſk where prayers are read.

We ſee on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument againſt the art, any more than the impieties of the *pulpit* in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has given a handſome *pulpit* cloth, and railed in the communion table. *Addiſon's Spectator*, № 112.

Biſhops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit*. *Ayliffe.*

Pulpits their ſacred ſatyr learn'd to ſpare,
And vice admir'd to find a flatt'rer there. *Pope.*

Pu'lpous. *adj.* [from *pulp.* Soft.

The redſtreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion ſhines. *Phillips.*

Pu'lpousness. *n. ſ.* [from *pulpous.*] The quality of being pulpous.

Pu'lpy. *adj.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy.

In the walnut and plumbs is a thick *pulpy* covering, then a hard ſhell, within which is the ſeed. *Ray on the Creation.*

Putrefaction deſtroys the ſpecifick difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* ſubſtance of an animal nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Pulsa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*pulſation*, Fr. *pulſatio*, from *pulſo*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the *pulſation* of the great artery. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe commotions of the mind and body oppreſs the heart, whereby it is choaked and obſtructed in it's *pulſation*.
Harvey.

Pulsa'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *pulſo*, Lat.] A ſtriker; a beater.

Pulse. *n. ſ.* [*pulſus*, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Pulſe is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thruſt forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewiſe dilated; becauſe fluids, when they are preſſed, preſs again to all ſides, and their preſſure is always perpendicular to the ſides of the containing veſſels; but the coats of the artery, by any ſmall impetus, may be diſtended: therefore, upon the contraction or ſyſtole of the heart, the blood from the left ventricle will not only preſs the blood in the artery forwards, but both together will diſtend the ſides of the artery: when the impetus of the blood againſt the ſides of the artery ceaſes; that is, when the left ventricle ceaſes to contract, then the ſpiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elaſticity, return again to their former ſtate, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diaſtole of the heart: this diaſtole of the artery is called its *pulſe*, and the time the ſpiral fibres are returning to their natural ſtate, is the diſtance between two *pulſes*: this *pulſe* is in all the arteries of the body at the ſame time; for, while the blood is thruſt out of the heart into the artery, the artery being full, the blood muſt move in all the arteries at the ſame time; and becauſe the arteries are conical, and the blood moves from the baſis of the cone to the apex, therefore the blood muſt ſtrike againſt the ſides of the veſſels, and conſequently every point of the artery muſt be dilated at the ſame time that the blood is thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart; and as ſoon as the elaſticity of the ſpiral fibres can overcome the impetus of the blood, the arteries are again contracted: thus two cauſes operating alternately, the heart and fibres of the arteries, keep the blood in a continual motion: an high *pulſe* is either vehement or ſtrong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not riſe to its uſual height, it is called a low or weak *pulſe*: but if between its dilatations there paſſes more time than uſual, it is called a ſlow *pulſe*: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than uſual from any cauſe whatſoever, it is called an hard *pulſe*; but if by any contrary cauſe they are ſofter, then it is called a ſoft *pulſe*. *Quincy.*

Think you, I bear the ſhears of deſtiny?
Have I commandment on the *pulſe* of life? *Shakeſpeare.*

The proſperity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulſe* of ſtates, is a great diminution of their health. *Clarendon.*

My body is from all diſeaſes free;
My temp'rate *pulſe* does regularly beat. *Dryden.*

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every *pulſe*, thoſe, in many *pulſes*, will grow to a conſiderable maſs.
Arbuthnot.

2. Oſcillation; vibration; alternate expanſion and contraction; alternate approach and receſſion.

The vibrations or *pulſes* of this medium, that they may cauſe the alternate fits of eaſy tranſmiſſion and eaſy reflexion, muſt be ſwifter than light, and by conſequence above ſeven hundred thouſand times ſwifter than ſounds. *Newton.*

3. *To feel one's* **Pulse.** To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [From *pull.*] Leguminous plants.

With Elijah he partook,
Or as a gueſt with Daniel at his *pulſe*. *Milton.*

Mortals, from your fellows blood abſtain!
While corn and *pulſe* by nature are beſtow'd. *Dryden.*

Tares are as advantageous to land as other *pulſes*. *Mort.*

To **Pulse.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulſe.

The heart, when ſeparated wholly from the body in ſome animals, continues ſtill to *pulſe* for a conſiderable time. *Ray.*

Pu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [from *pulſus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in oppoſition to ſuction or traction.

Admit it might uſe the motion of *pulſion*, yet it could never that of attraction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

By attraction we do not here underſtand what is improperly called ſo, in the operations of drawing, ſucking and pumping, which is really *pulſion* and truſion. *Bentley.*

Pu'lverable. *adj.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] Poſſible to be reduced to duſt.

In making the firſt ink, I could by filtration ſeparate a pretty ſtore of a black *pulverable* ſubſtance that remained in the fire. *Boyle on Colours.*

Pulveriza'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of powdering; reduction to duſt or powder.

To **Pu'lverize.** *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat. *pulveriſer*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to duſt.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will ſhoot into fine cryſtals, that ſeem to be of an uniform ſubſtance, and are conſiſtent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be *pulverized* and ſifted. *Boyle.*

Pu'lverulence. *n. ſ.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Duſtineſs; abundance of duſt.

Pu'lvil. *n. ſ.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet ſcents.

The toilette, nurſery of charms,
Completely furniſh'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes. *Gay.*

To **Pu'lvil.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and poſtilion, that they may not ſtink of the ſtable *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Pu'mice. *n. ſ.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.]

The *pumice* is evidently a ſlag or cinder of ſome foſſil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this ſtate by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and ſpungy matter full of little pores and cavities, found in maſſes of different ſizes and ſhapes, of a pale, whitiſh, grey colour: the *pumice* is found in many parts of the world, but particularly about the burning mountains Etna, Veſuvius and Hecla: it is uſed as a dentrifice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

So long I ſhot, that all was ſpent,
Though *pumice* ſtones I haſtily hent,
And threw; but nought availed. *Spenſer.*

Etna and Veſuvius, which conſiſt upon ſulphur, ſhoot forth ſmoke, aſhes and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon.*

Near the Lucrine lake,
Steams of ſulphur raiſe a ſtifling heat,
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* ſweat. *Addiſon.*

Pu'mmel. *n. ſ.* See Pommel.

PUMP. *n. ſ.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the preſſure of the air.

A *pump* grown dry will yield no water, unleſs you pour a little water into it firſt. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

In the framing that great ſhip built by Hiero, Athenæus mentions this inſtrument as being inſtead of a *pump*, by the help of which one man might eaſily drain out the water though very deep. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Theſe *pumps* may be made ſingle with a common *pump* handle, for one man to work them, or double for two. *Mortimer.*

2 A ſhoe with a thin ſole and low heel.

Get good ſtrings to your beards, new ribbons to your *pumps*. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Gabriel's *pumps* were all unpink'd i' th' heel. *Shakeſp.*

Follow me this jeſt, now, till thou haſt worn out thy *pump*, that when the ſingle ſole of it is worn, the jeſt may remain ſingular. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Thalia's ivy ſhews her prerogative over comical poeſy; her maſk, mantle and *pumps*, are ornaments belonging to the ſtage. *Peacham.*

The water and ſweat
Spliſh ſplaſh in their *pumps*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To **Pump.** *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

The folly of him, who *pumps* very laboriouſly in a ſhip, yet neglects to ſtop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Pump.** *v. a.*

1. To raiſe or throw out by means of a pump.
2. To examine artfully by ſly interrogatories, ſo as to draw out any ſecrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, ſeek out,
And *pump* them what they come about. *Hudibras.*

Aſk him what paſſes
Amongſt his brethren; he'll hide nothing from you;
But *pump* not me for politicks. *Otway's Venice Preſerv'd.*

Pu'mper. *n. ſ.* [from *pump*.] The perſon or the inſtrument that pumps.

The flame laſted about two minutes, from the time the *pumper* began to draw out air. *Boyle.*

Pu'mpion. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flower of the *pumpion* conſiſts of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, expanded at the top, and cut into ſeveral ſegments: of theſe flowers ſome are male, and ſome female, as in the cucumbers and melons: the female flowers grow upon the top of the embryo, which afterwards becomes an oblong or round fleſhy fruit, having ſometimes an hard, rugged, and uneven rind, with knobs and furrows; and is often divided into three parts, incloſing flat ſeeds that are edged or rimmed about as it were with a ring, and fixed to a ſpongy placenta. *Millar.*

We'll uſe this groſs watery *pumpion*, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Pun. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *peſtle*; can *pun* mean an empty ſound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, ſeems only a corruption of *clink?*] An equivocation; a quibble; an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: cuniculus may ſtand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be tranſlated. *Addiſon.*

But fill their purſe, our poet's work is done,
Alike to them by pathos, or by *pun*. *Pope.*

To **Pun.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes.

The hand and head were never loſt, of thoſe
Who dealt in doggrel, or who *pun'd* in proſe. *Dryden.*

You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Sir Triſtram. *Tatler*, Nº 57.

To **PUNCH.** *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.] To bore or perforate by driving a ſharp inſtrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shakeſpeare.*

By reaſon of its conſtitution it continued open, as I have ſeen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Your work will ſometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge; you muſt then make a ſteel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Moxon.*

The fly may, with the hollow and ſharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the ſkin of the eruca, and caſt her eggs into her body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Punch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed inſtrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies.

The ſhank of a key the *punch* cannot ſtrike, becauſe the ſhank is not forged with ſubſtance ſufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

2. [Cant word.] A liquour made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.

The Weſt India dry gripes are occaſioned by lime juice in *punch*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No brute can endure the taſte of ſtrong liquor, and conſequently it is againſt all the rules of hieroglyph to aſſign thoſe animals as patrons of *punch*. *Swift.*

3. [*Punchinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow.

Of rareeſhows he ſung, and *punch*'s feats. *Gay.*

4. *Punch* is a horſe that is well ſet and well knit, having a ſhort back and thin ſhoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with fleſh. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. [*Pumilio obeſus*, Lat.] In contempt or ridicule, a ſhort fat fellow.

Pu'ncheon. *n. ſ.* [*poinçon*, Fr.]

1. An inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion.

He granted liberty of coining to certain cities and abbies, allowing them one ſtaple and two *puncheons* at a rate. *Camden.*

2. A meaſure of liquids.

Pu'ncher. *n. ſ.* [from *punch*.] An inſtrument that makes an impreſſion or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not inciſors or cutters, but thick *punchers*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

PUNCTILIO. *n. ſ.* A ſmall nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactneſs.

Common people are much aſtoniſhed, when they hear of thoſe ſolemn conteſts which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a publick ceremony. *Addiſon.*

Punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandeſtinely quits her father's houſe. *Clariſſa.*

Puncti'lious. *adj.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to ſuperſtition.

Some depend on a *punctilious* obſervance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual tranſgreſſion of the reſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Puncti'liousness. *n. ſ.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety; exactneſs of behaviour.

Pu'ncto. *n. ſ.* [*punto*, Spaniſh.]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conqueſt of Granada from the Moors, King Ferdinando diſplayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were obſerved in the reception of that city and kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. The point in fencing.

Vat be all you come for?
—To ſee thee here, to ſee thee there, to ſee thee paſs thy *puncto*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

PU'NCTUAL. *adj.* [*punctuel*, Fr.]

1. Compriſed in a point; conſiſting in a point.

This earth a ſpot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compar'd,
And all her number'd ſtars, that ſeem to rowl
Spaces incomprehenſible; for ſuch
Their diſtance argues, and their ſwift return
Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* ſpot. *Milton.*

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would ſay of him, He is a young man then. *Bacon.*

This miſtake to avoid, we muſt obſerve the *punctual* differences of time, and ſo diſtinguiſh thereof, as not to confound or loſe the one in the other. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

That the women are menſtruent, and the men pubeſcent at the year of twice ſeven, is accounted a *punctual* truth. *Brown.*

He was *punctual* and juſt in all his dealings. *Atterbury.*

The correſpondence of the death and ſufferings of our Lord is ſo *punctual* and exact, that they ſeem rather like a hiſtory of events paſt, than a prophecy of ſuch as were to come. *Rogers.*

Punctu'ality. *n. ſ.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; ſcrupulous exactneſs.

For the encouragement of thoſe that hereafter ſhould ſerve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronio had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, wherein he might ſet down his own conditions. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Though ſome of theſe *punctualities* did not ſo much conduce to preſerve the text, yet all of them ſhew, the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no miſtake in a ſingle letter. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Pu'nctually. *adv.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; ſcrupulouſly.

There were no uſe at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himſelf, and were withal ſo *punctually* juſt as to perform what he knew requiſite, and to reſt contented with his own. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is ſo much exactneſs in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the ſame periods to the hundredth part of a minute. *Ray on Creation.*

I freely bring what Moſes hath related to the teſt, comparing it with things as now they ſtand; and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find. *Woodward.*

Pu'nctualness. *n. ſ.* [from *punctual*.] Exactneſs; nicety.

The moſt literal tranſlation of the Scriptures, in the moſt natural ſignification of the words, is generally the beſt; and the ſame *punctualneſs* which debaſeth other writings, preſerveth the ſpirit and majeſty of the ſacred text. *Felton.*

Punctua'tion. *n. ſ.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation*. *Addiſon.*

Pu'ncture. *n. ſ.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A ſmall prick; a hole made with a very ſharp point.

With the loadſtone of Laurentius Guaſcus, whatſoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Nerves may be wounded by ſciſſion or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a ſharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wiſeman.*

To **Pu'nctulate.** *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with ſmall ſpots.

The ſtudds have their ſurface *punctulated*, as if ſet all over with other ſtudds infinitely leſſer. *Woodward.*

Pu'ndle. *n. ſ.* [*mulier pumila & obeſa*, Lat.] A ſhort and fat woman. *Ainſworth.*

Pu'ngar. *n. ſ.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Pu'ngency. *n. ſ.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking.

Any ſubſtance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as ſteel and hartſhorn. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Heat on the tongue; acridneſs.
3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion of the ſucceſsfulneſs of the work is as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the perſuaſiveneſs of promiſes, *pungency* of menaces, or proſpect of miſchiefs upon neglect, can be. *Hammond.*

4. Acrimoniouſneſs; keenneſs.

When he hath conſidered the force and *pungency* of theſe expreſſions, applied to the fathers of that Nicene ſynod by the weſtern biſhops, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillingfleet.*

PU'NGENT. *adj.* [*pungens*, Latin.]

1. Pricking.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of ſnuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt,
The *pungent* grains of titillating duſt. *Pope.*

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Do not the ſharp and *pungent* taſtes of acids ariſe from the ſtrong attraction, whereby the acid particles ruſh upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Piercing; ſharp.

Thou canſt ſet him on the rack,
Incloſe him in a wooden tow'r,
With *pungent* pains on ev'ry ſide;
So Regulus in torments dy'd. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.

It conſiſts chiefly in a ſharp and *pungent* manner of ſpeech, but partly in a facetious way of jeſting. *Dryden.*

Pu'nice. *n. ſ.* A wallouſe; a bugg. *Hudibras. Ainſw.*

Puni'ceous. *adj.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple. *Dict.*

Pu'niness. *n. ſ.* [from *puny*.] Pettineſs; ſmallneſs.

To **PU'NISH.** *v. a.* [*punio*, Lat.]

1. To chaſtiſe; to afflict with penalties or death for ſome crime.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is ſuch, as baſeſt and the meaneſt wretches
Are *puniſhed* with. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If you will not hearken, I will *puniſh* you ſeven times more for your ſins. *Lev.* xxvi. 18.

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

Pu'nishable. *adj.* [*puniſſable*, Fr. from *puniſh*.] Worthy of puniſhment; capable of puniſhment.

Theft is naturally *puniſhable*, but the kind of puniſhment is poſitive, and ſuch lawful, as men ſhall think with diſcretion convenient to appoint. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 9.

Sith creatures, which have no underſtanding, can ſhew no will; and where no will is, there is no ſin; and only that which ſinneth, is ſubject to puniſhment; which way ſhould any ſuch creature be *puniſhable* by the law of God? *Hooker.*

Their bribery is leſs *puniſhable*, when bribery opened the door by which they entered. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Pu'nishableness. *n. ſ.* [from *puniſhable*.] The quality of deſerving or admitting puniſhment.

Pu'nisher. *n. ſ.* [from *puniſh*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime.

This knows my *Puniſher*; therefore as far
From granting me, as I from begging peace. *Milton.*

Pu'nishment. *n. ſ.* [*puniſſement*, Fr.] Any infliction impoſed in vengeance of a crime.

The houſe of endleſs pain is built thereby,
In which ten thouſand ſorts of *puniſhments*
The curſed creatures do eternally torment. *Fairy Queen.*

Unleſs it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them condign *puniſhment*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou, through the judgment of God, ſhalt receive juſt *puniſhment* for thy pride. 2 *Mac.* vii. 36.

Is not deſtruction to the wicked? and a ſtrange *puniſhment* to the workers of iniquity? *Job*, xxxi. 3.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the *puniſhments* thoſe crimes have met. *Dryden.*

The rewards and *puniſhments* of another life, which the Almighty has eſtabliſhed, as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice, againſt whatever pleaſure or pain this life can ſhew. *Locke.*

Puni'tion. *n. ſ.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Puniſhment. *Ainſworth.*

Pu'nitive. *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting puniſhment.

Neither is the cylinder charged with ſin, whether by God or men, nor any *punitive* law enacted by either againſt its rolling down the hill. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Pu'nitory. *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Puniſhing; tending to puniſhment.

Punk. *n. ſ.* A whore; a common proſtitute; a ſtrumpet.

She may be a *punk*; for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
For Dame Religion as for *punk*. *Hudibras.*

Near theſe a nurſery erects its head,
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry,
Where infant *punks* their tender voices try. *Dryden.*

Pu'nster. *n. ſ.* [from *pun*.] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

His mother was couſin to Mr. Swan, gameſter and *punſter* of London. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **Punt.** *v. n.* To play at baſſet and ombre.

One is for ſetting up an aſſembly for baſſet, where none ſhall be admitted to *punt*, that have not taken the oaths. *Addiſon.*

When a duke to Janſen *punts* at White's,
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,
Satan himſelf feels far leſs joy than they. *Pope.*

PU'NY. *adj.* [*pues nè*, Fr.]

1. Young.
2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate.

Is not the king's name forty thouſand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a *puny* ſubject ſtrikes
At thy great glory. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

Know me not,
Leſt that thy wives with ſpits, and boys with ſtones,
In *puny* battle ſlay me. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Drive
The *puny* habitants; or if not drive,
Seduce them to our party. *Milton.*

This friendſhip is of that ſtrength, as to remain unſhaken by ſuch aſſaults, which yet are ſtrong enough to ſhake down and annihilate the friendſhip of little *puny* minds. *South.*

Jove at their head aſcending from the ſea,
A ſhoal of *puny* pow'rs attend his way. *Dryden.*

Pu'ny. *n. ſ.* A young unexperienced unſeaſoned wretch.

Tenderneſs of heart makes a man but a *puny* in this ſin; it ſpoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this vice. *South's Sermons.*

To **Pup.** *v. n.* [from *puppy*.] To bring forth whelps: uſed of a bitch bringing young.

PU'PIL. *n. ſ.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]

1. The apple of the eye.

Looking in a glaſs, when you ſhut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and his *pupil* ſhall contract itſelf very much to exclude the light; as when after we have been ſome time in the dark, a bright light is ſuddenly brought in and ſet before us, till the *pupils* of our eyes have gradually contracted. *Ray on the Creation.*

The uvea has a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the *pupil* of the eye. *More.*

The rays, which enter the eye at ſeveral parts of the *pupil*, have ſeveral obliquities to the glaſſes. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. [*Pupille*, Fr. *pupillus*, Lat.] A ſcholar; one under the care of a tutor.

My maſter ſues to her, and ſhe hath taught her ſuitor,
He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor. *Shakeſpeare.*

One of my father's ſervants,
With ſtore of tears this treaſon 'gan unfold,
And ſaid my guardian would his *pupil* kill. *Fairfax.*

If this arch-politician find in his *pupils* any remorſe, any fear of God's future judgments, he perſuades them that God hath ſo great need of men's ſouls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition. *Raleigh.*

Tutors ſhould behave reverently before their *pupils*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The great work of a governor is to ſettle in his *pupil* good habits, and the principles of virtue and wiſdom. *Locke.*

3. A ward; one under the care of his guardian.

Tell me, thou *pupil* to great Pericles,
What are the grounds
To undertake ſo young, ſo vaſt a care? *Dryden.*

So ſome weak ſhoot, which elſe would poorly riſe,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the ſkies;
Through the new *pupil* ſoft'ning juices flow,
Thruſt forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. *Tickell.*

Pu'pilage. *n. ſ.* [from *pupil*.]

1. State of being a ſcholar.

The ſeverity of the father's brow, whilſt they are under the diſcipline of *pupilage*, ſhould be relaxed as faſt as their age, diſcretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*

2. Wardſhip; minority.

Three ſons he dying left, all under age,
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern
Uſurp'd the crown, during their *pupilage*;
Which the infant's tutors gathering to fear,
Them cloſely into Armorick did bear. *Fairy Queen.*

Pu'pilary. *adj.* [*pupillaire*, Fr. *pupillaris*, Lat. from *pupil*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

Pu'ppet. *n. ſ.* [*poupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall image moved by men in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian.

Once Zelmane could not ſtir; but that as if they had been *puppets*, whoſe motion ſtood only upon her pleaſure, Baſilius with ſerviceable ſteps, Gynecia with greedy eyes, would follow her. *Sidney*, *b*. ii.

Divers of them did keep in their houſes certain things made of cotton wool, in the manner of *puppets*. *Abbot*.

His laſt wife was a woman of breeding, good humour, and complaiſance; as for you, you look like a *puppet* moved by clock-work. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull*.

As the pipes of ſome carv'd organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope*.

In florid impotence he ſpeaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the *puppet* ſqueaks. *Pope*.

2. A word of contempt.

Thou, an Egyptian *puppet*, ſhalt be ſhewn
In Rome as well as I. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*.

Oh, excellent motion! oh, exceeding *puppet!* *Shakeſp*.

PU'PPETMAN. *n. ſ.* [*puppet* and *man*.] Maſter of a puppetſhow.

Why is a handſome wife ador'd
By every coxcomb but her lord?
From yonder *puppetman* enquire,
Who wiſely hides his wood and wire. *Swift*.

PU'PPETSHOW. *n. ſ.* [*puppet* and *ſhow*.] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

Tim. you have a taſte I know,
And often ſee a *puppetſhow*. *Swift*.

To induce him to be fond of learning, he would frequently carry him to the *puppetſhow*. *Arbuthnot and Pope*.

A preſident of the council will make no more impreſſion upon my mind, than the ſight of a *puppetſhow*. *Pope*.

PU'PPY. *n. ſ.* [*poupée*, French.]

1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.

He
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy* dogs. *Shakeſpeare*.

The rogues ſlighted me into the river with as little remorſe as they would have drowned a bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen i'th' litter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor*.

The ſow to the bitch ſays, Your *puppies* are all blind. *L'Eſtrange*.

Nature does the *puppy*'s eyelid cloſe,
Till the bright ſun has nine times ſet and roſe. *Gay*.

2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.

I ſhall laugh myſelf to death at this *puppy* headed monſter; a moſt ſcurvy monſter! *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*.

Thus much I have added, becauſe there are ſome *puppies* which have given it out. *Raleigh*.

I found my place taken up by an ill-bred aukward *puppy*, with a money bag under each arm. *Addiſon's Guardian*.

To **PU'PPY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PURBLI'ND. *adj.* [corrupted from *poreblind*, which is ſtill uſed in Scotland; *pore* and *blind*.] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted.

Speak to my goſſip Venus one fair word,
One nickname to her *purblind* ſon and heir. *Shakeſp*.

The truth appears ſo naked on my ſide,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out. *Shakeſpeare*.

'Tis known to ſeveral
Of head piece extraordinary; lower meſſes,
Perchance, are to this buſineſs *purblind*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Like to *purblind* moles, no greater light than that little which they ſhun. *Drummond*.

Darkneſs, that here ſurrounded our *purblind* underſtandings, will vaniſh at the dawning of eternal day. *Boyle*.

Dropt in blear thick-ſighted eyes,
They'd make them ſee in darkeſt night,
Like owls, though *purblind* in the light. *Hudibras*.

Purblind man
Sees but a part o' th' chain, the neareſt links;
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam
That poiſes all above. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus*.

PURBLI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *purblind*.] Shortneſs of ſight.

PU'RCHASABLE. *adj.* [from *purchaſe*.] That may be purchaſed or bought.

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchaſable* by it, as much as you take off from the value of money, ſo much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke*.

To **PU'RCHASE.** *v. a.* [*pourchaſſer*, French.]

1. To buy for a price.

You have many a *purchas'd* ſlave,
Which like your aſſes, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part. *Shakeſpeare*.

His ſons buried him in the cave, which Abraham *purchaſed* of the ſons of Heth. *Gen*. xxv.

2. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger.

A world who would not *purchaſe* with a bruiſe. *Milton*.

3. To expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuſes,
Nor tears nor prayers ſhall *purchaſe* our abuſes;
Therefore uſe none. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet*.

PU'RCHASE. *n. ſ.* [*pourchas*, old French, from the verb.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price.

He that procures his child a good mind, makes a better *purchaſe* for him, than if he laid out the money for an addition to his former acres. *Locke on Education*.

Our thriving dean has purchas'd land;
A *purchaſe* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift*.

2. Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken.

A beauty waining and diſtreſſed widow
Made prize and *purchaſe* of his wanton eye;
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion. *Shakeſpeare*.

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes poſſeſſion of his ſtores; but he had little joy of the *purchaſe*. *L'Eſtrange*.

PU'RCHASER. *n. ſ.* [from *purchaſe*.] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.

Upon one only alienation and change, the *purchaſer* is to paſs both licence, fine and recovery. *Bacon*.

So unhappy have been the *purchaſers* of church lands, that though in ſuch *purchaſes*, men have uſually the cheapeſt pennyworths, yet they have not always the beſt bargains. *South*.

Moſt of the old ſtatues may be well ſuppoſed to have been cheaper to their firſt owners, than they are to a modern *purchaſer*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy*.

PURE. *adj.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.]

1. Not filthy; not ſullied.

There is a generation that are *pure* in their own eyes, and yet is not waſhed from their filthineſs. *Prov*. xxx. 12.

2. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.

Thou *pureſt* ſtone, whoſe pureneſs doth preſent
My pureſt mind. *Sidney*, *b*. ii.

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere.

What philoſophy ſhall comfort a villain, that is haled to the rack for murthering his prince? his cup is full of *pure* and unmingled ſorrow, his body is rent with torment, his name with ignominy, his ſoul with ſhame and ſorrow, which are to laſt eternally. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.

Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much a kin to ſimple and compound; ſo a guinea is *pure* gold, if it has in it no allay. *Watts's Logick*.

4. Not connected with any thing extrinſick: as, *pure* mathematicks.

Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into *pure* and mixed; and though the *pure* do handle only abſtract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth conſider the quantity of ſome particular determinate ſubject. *Wilkins*.

When a propoſition expreſſes that the predicate is connected with the ſubject, it is called a *pure* propoſition; as every true Chriſtian is an honeſt man. *Watts*.

5. Free; clear.

His mind of evil *pure*
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Phillips*.

6. Free from guilt; guiltleſs; innocent.

Who can ſay, I have made my heart clean, I am *pure* from my ſin? *Prov*. xx. 9.

O welcome *pure* ey'd faith,
And thou, unblemiſh'd form of chaſtity. *Milton*.

No hand of ſtrife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel*.

7. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.

Her guiltleſs glory juſt Britannia draws
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickel*.

8. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech.

As oft as I read thoſe comedies, ſo oft doth ſound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Aſcham*.

9. Mere: as, *a* pure *villain*, *purus putus nebulo*, Lat.

The lord of the caſtle was a young man of ſpirit, but had lately out of *pure* wearineſs of the fatigue, and having ſpent moſt of his money, left the king. *Clarendon*.

There happened a bloody civil war among the hawks, when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good nature, ſent their mediators to make them friends again. *L'Eſtrange's Fables*.

10. Chaſte; modeſt.

PU'RELY. *adv.* [from *pure*.]

1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture.

I will *purely* purge away thy droſs, and take away all thy tin. *Iſaiah*, i. 25.

2. Innocently; without guilt.

3. Merely.

The being able to raiſe an army, and conducting it to fight againſt the king, was *purely* due to him, and the effect of his power. *Clarendon*, *b*. viii.

Upon the particular obſervations on the metallick and mineral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what *purely* and immediately concerns the natural hiſtory of thoſe bodies. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*.

I converſe in full freedom with men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is *purely* accidental, as having made acquaintance at court more under one miniſtry than another. *Swift*.

PU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pure*.]

1. Clearneſs; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.

They came to the river ſide, which of all the rivers of Greece had the prize for excellent *pureneſs* and ſweetneſs, in ſo much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding healthful. *Sidney*.

No circumſtances are like to contribute more to the advancement of learning, than exact temperance, great *pureneſs* of air, equality of climate, and long tranquillity of government. *Temple*.

2. Simplicity; exemption from compoſition.

An eſſence eternal and ſpiritual, of abſolute *pureneſs* and ſimplicity. *Raleigh*.

My love was ſuch,
It could, though he ſupply'd no fuel, burn;
Rich in itſelf, like elemental fire,
Whoſe *pureneſs* does no aliment require. *Dryden*.

3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.

May we evermore ſerve thee in holineſs and *pureneſs* of living. *Common Prayer*.

4. Freedom from vitious modes of ſpeech.

In all this good propriety of words, and *pureneſs* of phraſes in Terence, you muſt not follow him always in placing of them. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter*.

PU'RFILE. *n. ſ.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A ſort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinſel and thread; called alſo bobbin work. *Bailey*.

To **PU'RFLE.** *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr. *profilare*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery; to embroider.

A goodly lady clad in ſcarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich aſſay. *Fairy Queen*.

Emrold tuffs, flow'rs *purfled* blue and white,
Like ſapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp*.

Iris there with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew,
Than her *purfled* ſcarff can ſhew. *Milton*.

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and ſleeves the ſame, and *purfled* o'er
With diamonds. *Dryden*.

PU'RFLE. } *n. ſ.* [*pourfilée*, Fr. from the verb.] A border of
PU'RFLEW. } embroidery.

PURGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*purgation*, Fr. *purgatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleanſing or purifying from vitious mixtures.

We do not ſuppoſe the ſeparation finiſhed, before the *purgation* of the air began. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

2. The act of cleanſing the body by downward evacuation.

Let the phyſician apply himſelf more to *purgation* than to alteration, becauſe the offence is in quantity. *Bacon*.

3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purgation*. *Shak*.

Proceed in juſtice, which ſhall have due courſe
Even to the guilt or the *purgation*. *Shakeſpeare*.

PU'RGATIVE. *adj.* [*purgatif*, French; *purgativus*, Latin.] Cathartick; having the power to cauſe evacuations downward.

Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine ſpirit, they endure not boiling without loſs of virtue. *Bacon*.

All that is fill'd, and all that which doth fill
All the round world, to man is but a pill;
In all it works not, but it is in all
Poiſonous, or *purgative*, or cordial. *Donne*.

Lenient *purgatives* evacuate the humours. *Wiſeman*.

PU'RGATORY. *n. ſ.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which ſouls are ſuppoſed by the papiſts to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

Thou thy folk, through pains of *purgatory*,
Doſt bear unto thy bliſs. *Spenſer's Hymn on Love*.

In this age there may be as great inſtances produced of real charity, as when men thought to get ſouls out of *purgatory*. *Stillingfleet*.

To **PURGE.** *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Lat.]

1. To cleanſe; to clear.

It will be like that labour of Hercules, in *purging* the ſtable of Augeas, to ſeparate from ſuperſtitious obſervations any thing that is clean and pure natural. *Bacon*.

2. To clear from impurities.

To the Engliſh court aſſemble now
From ev'ry region apes of idleneſs;
Now neighbour confines *purge* you of your ſcum. *Shak*.

Air ventilates and cools the mines, and *purges* and frees them from mineral exhalations. *Woodward*.

3. To clear from guilt.

Blood hath been ſhed ere now, i' th' olden time
Ere human ſtatute *purg'd* the gen'ral weal. *Shakeſp*.

My ſoul is *purg'd* from grudging hate;
And with my hand I ſeal my true heart's love. *Shakeſp*.

The blood of Chriſt ſhall *purge* our conſcience from dead works to ſerve God. *Heb*. ix. 14.

Syphax, we'll join our cares to *purge* away
Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation. *Addiſon*.

4. To clear from imputation of guilt.

He, I accuſe,
Intends t' appear before the people, hoping
To *purge* himſelf with words. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*.

Marquis Dorſet was haſting towards him, to *purge* himſelf of ſome accuſation. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

5. To ſweep or put away impurities.

I will *purge* out from among you the rebels. *Ezek*. xx. 38.

Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts may *purge* out every prejudice and paſſion. *Decay of Piety*.

6. To evacuate the body by ſtool.

Sir Philip Calthrop *purged* John Drakes, the ſhoemaker of Norwich, of the proud humour. *Camden's Remains*.

The frequent and wiſe uſe of emaciating diets, and of *purgings*, is a principal means of a prolongation of life. *Bacon*.

If he was not cured, he *purged* him with ſalt-water. *Arbuthnot*.

7. To clarify; to defecate.

To **PURGE.** *v. n.* To have frequent ſtools.

PURGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool.

Meet we the med'cine of the ſickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's *purge*
Each drop of us. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pills nor laxatives I like;
Of theſe his gain the ſharp phyſician makes,
And often gives a *purge*, but ſeldom takes. *Dryden*.

He was no great friend to *purging* and clyſters; he was for mixing aloes with all *purges*. *Arbuthnot*.

PURGER. *n. ſ.* [from *purge*.]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious.

This ſhall make
Our purpoſe neceſſary, and not envious;
We ſhall be call'd *purgers*, not murtherers. *Shakeſp*.

2. Purge; cathartick.

It is of good uſe in phyſick, if you can retain the purging virtue, and take away the unpleaſant taſte of the *purger*. *Bacon*.

PURIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*purification*, French; *purificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making pure; act of cleanſing from extraneous mixture.

I diſcerned a conſiderable difference in the operations of ſeveral kinds of ſaltpetre, even after *purification*. *Boyle*.

2. The act of cleanſing from guilt.

The ſacraments, in their own nature, are juſt ſuch as they ſeem, water, and bread, and wine; but becauſe they are made ſigns of a ſecret myſtery, and water is the ſymbol of *purification* of the ſoul from ſin, and bread and wine, of Chriſt's body and blood; therefore the ſymbols receive the names of what they ſign. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*.

3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PU'RIFICATIVE. } *adj.* [from *purify*.] Having power or
PU'RIFICATORY. } tendency to make pure.

PU'RIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *purify*.] Cleanſer; refiner.

He ſhall ſit as a refiner and *purifier* of ſilver. *Mal*. iii. 3.

To **PURI'FY.** *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Latin.]

1. To make pure.

2. To free from any extraneous admixture.

If any bad blood ſhould be left in the kingdom, an honourable foreign war will vent or *purify* it. *Bacon's Hen*. VII.

The maſs of the air was many thouſand times greater than the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to be *purified*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food,
Toil ſtrung the nerves, and *purified* the blood. *Dryden*.

3. To make clear.

It ran upon ſo fine and delicate a ground, as one could not eaſily judge, whether the river did more waſh the gravel, or the gravel did *purify* the river. *Sidney*, *b*. ii.

4. To free from guilt or corruption.

He gave himſelf for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himſelf a peculiar people. *Titus*, ii. 14.

If God gives grace, knowledge will not ſtay long behind; ſince it is the ſame ſpirit and principle that *purifies* the heart, and clarifies the underſtanding. *South's Sermons*.

5. To free from pollution, as by luſtration.

There were ſet ſix water pots of ſtone, after the manner of the *purifying* of the Jews. *John*, ii. 6.

6. To clear from barbariſms or improprieties.

He ſaw the French tongue abundantly *purified*. *Sprat*.

To **PURI'FY.** *v. n.* To grow pure.

We do not ſuppoſe the ſeparation of theſe two liquors wholly finiſhed, before the purgation of the air began, though let them begin to *purify* at the ſame time. *Burnet*.

PU'RIST. *n. ſ.* [*puriſte*, Fr.] One ſuperſtitiouſly nice in the uſe of words.

PU'RITAN. *n. ſ.* [from *pure*.] A ſectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

The ſchiſm which the papiſts on the one hand, and the ſuperſtition which the *puritans* on the other, lay to our charge, are very juſtly chargeable upon themſelves. *Sanderſon*.

PURITA'NICAL. *adj.* [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans.

Such guides ſet over the ſeveral congregations will miſteach them, by inſtilling into them *puritanical* and ſuperſtitious principles, that they may the more ſecurely exerciſe their preſbyterian tyranny. *Walton*.

PU'RITANISM. *n. ſ.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan.

A ſerious and unpartial examination of the grounds, as well of popery as *puritaniſm*, according to that meaſure of underſtanding God hath afforded me. *Walton*.

PU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*puritè*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.]

1. Cleanneſs; freedom from foulneſs or dirt.

Her urn
Pours ſtreams ſelect, and *purity* of waters. *Prior*.

From the body's *purity*, the mind
Receives a ſecret aid. *Thomſon's Summer*.

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.

Death ſets us ſafely on ſhore in our long-expected Canaan, where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but eternal *purity* and immortal joys ſecure our innocence and happineſs for ever. *Wake's Preparation for Death*.

3. Chaſtity; freedom from contamination of ſexes.

Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her *purity*, her reputation, and her marriage vow. *Shakeſpeare*.

PURL. *n. ſ.* [this is juſtly ſuppoſed by Minſhew to be contracted from *purfle*.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.

Himſelf came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Sidney*.

The jagging of pinks is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they ſeldom have any ſmall *purls*. *Bacon*.

2. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infuſed.

To **PURL.** *v. n.* [of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive ſignification; if it is referred originally to the appearance of a quick ſtream, which is always dimpled on the ſurface, it may come from *purl*, a *pucker* or *fringe*; but if, as the uſe of authors ſeem to ſhow, it relates to the ſound, it muſt be derived from *porla*, Swediſh, to ***murmur***, according to Mr. Lye.] To murmur; to flow with a gentle noiſe.

Tones are not ſo apt to procure ſleep, as ſome other ſounds; as the wind, the *purling* of water, and humming of bees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Inſtruments that have returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from; as ſacbuts, have a *purling* ſound; but the recorder or flute, that have none of theſe inequalities, give a clear ſound. *Bacon.*

All fiſh from ſea or ſhore,
Freſhet, or *purling* brook, or ſhell, or fin. *Milton.*
My flow'ry theme,
A painted miſtreſs, or a *purling* ſtream. *Pope.*
Around th' adjoining brook, that *purls* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomſon.*

To **Purl.** *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

When was old Sherewood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and *purl'd*? *B. Johnſon.*

Pu'rlieu. *n. ſ.* The grounds on the borders of a foreſt; border; incloſure.

In the *purlieus* of this foreſt ſtands
A ſheepcote, fenc'd about with olive trees. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such civil matters fall within the *purlieus* of religion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To underſtand all the *purlieus* of this place, and to illuſtrate this ſubject, I muſt venture myſelf into the haunts of beauty and gallantry. *Spectator.*

He may be left to rot among thieves in ſome ſtinking jail, merely for miſtaking the *purlieus* of the law. *Swift.*

A party next of glitt'ring dames,
Thrown round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early out. *Swift.*

Pu'rlins. *n. ſ.* In architecture, thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

To **PURLO'IN.** *v. a.* [This word is of doubtful etymology. Skinner deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, French; Mr. Lye from purllouhnan, Saxon, to lie hid.] To ſteal; to take by theft.

He, that brave ſteed there finding ready dight,
Purloin'd both ſteed and ſpear, and ran away full light. *Fairy Queen.*

The Arimaſpian by ſtealth
Had, from his wakeful cuſtody, *purloin'd*
The guarded gold. *Milton.*
They, not content like felons to *purloin*,
Add treaſon to it, and debaſe the coin. *Denham.*
Some writers make all ladies *purloin'd*,
And knights purſuing like a whirlwind. *Hudibras.*
When did the muſe from Fletcher ſcenes *purloin*,
As thou whole Eth'ridge doſt transfuſe to thine? *Dryden.*

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer ſells your hog-waſh. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Prometheus once this chain *purloin'd*,
Diſſolv'd, and into money coin'd. *Swift.*

Purlo'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *purloin*.] A thief; one that ſteals clandeſtinely.

It may ſeem hard, to ſee publick *purloiners* ſit upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pu'rparty. *n. ſ.* [*pour* and *parti*, Fr.] Share; part in diviſion.

Each of the coparceners had an entire county allotted for her *purparty*. *Davies on Ireland.*

PU'RPLE. *adj.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]

1. Red tinctured with blue.

The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the ſails, and ſo perfumed, that
The winds were love-ſick with 'em. *Shakeſpeare.*
You violets, that firſt appear,
By your pure *purple* mantles known;
What are you when the roſe is blown? *Wotton.*

A ſmall oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and poliſhed, is prettily variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and *purple*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. In poetry, red.

I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*
Their mangled limbs
Craſhing at once, death dyes the *purple* ſeas
With gore. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **Pu'rple.** *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Latin.] To make red; to colour with purple.

Whilſt your *purpled* hands do reek and ſmoak,
Fulfil your pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
Cruel and ſuddain, haſt thou ſince
Purpled thy nail in blood of innocence? *Donne.*
Though fall'n on evil days,
In darkneſs, and with dangers compaſs'd round,
And ſolitude! yet, not alone, while thou
Viſit'ſt my ſlumbers nightly; or when morn
Purples the Eaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xxx.
Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,
That on the green turf ſuck the honied ſhow'rs,
And *purple* all the ground with vernal flow'rs. *Milton.*
Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
And *purpled* o'er the ſky with bluſhing light. *Dryden.*
Not with more glories in th' ethereal plain,
The ſun firſt riſes o'er the *purpled* main. *Pope.*
Reclining ſoft in bliſsful bow'rs,
Purpled ſweet with ſpringing flow'rs. *Fenton.*

Pu'rples. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] Spots of a livid red, which break out into malignant fevers; a purple fever.

Pu'rplish. *adj.* [from *purple*.] Somewhat purple.

I could change the colour, and make it *purpliſh*. *Boyle.*

Pu'rport. *n. ſ.* [*pourporte*, Fr.] Deſign; tendency of a writing or diſcourſe.

That Plato intended nothing leſs, is evident from the whole ſcope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

To **Pu'rport.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to ſhow.

There was an article againſt the reception of the rebels, *purporting*, that if any ſuch rebel ſhould be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate ſhould command him to avoid the country. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They in moſt grave and ſolemn wiſe unfolded
Matter, which little *purported*, but words
Rank'd in right learned phraſe. *Rowe.*

PU'RPOSE. *n. ſ.* [*propos*, Fr. *propoſitum*, Latin.]

1. Intention; deſign.

He quit the houſe of *purpoſe*, that their puniſhment
Might have the freer courſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Change this *purpoſe*,
Which being ſo horrible, ſo bloody, muſt
Lead on to ſome foul iſſue. *Shakeſpeare.*

He with troops of horſemen beſet the paſſages of *purpoſe*, that when the army ſhould ſet forward, he might in the ſtreights, fit for his *purpoſe*, ſet upon them. *Knolles.*

And I perſuade me God hath not permitted
His ſtrength again to grow, were not his *purpoſe*
To uſe him farther yet. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

St. Auſtin hath laid down a rule to this very *purpoſe*. *Burnet.*

They, who are deſirous of a name in painting, ſhould read and make obſervations of ſuch things as they find for their *purpoſe*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

He travelled the world, on *purpoſe* to converſe with the moſt learned men. *Guardian,* Nº 165.

The common materials, which the ancients made their ſhips of, were the ornus or wild aſh; the fir was likewiſe uſed for this *purpoſe*. *Arbuthnot.*

I do this, on *purpoſe* to give you a more ſenſible impreſſion of the imperfection of your knowledge. *Watts.*

Where men err againſt this method, it is uſually on *purpoſe*, and to ſhew their learning. *Swift.*

2. Effect; conſequence.

To ſmall *purpoſe* had the Council of Jeruſalem been aſſembled, if once their determination being ſet down, men might afterwards have defended their former opinions. *Hooker.*

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth out the ſun, and ſo continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze, to *purpoſe* that year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Their deſign is a war, whenever they can open it with a proſpect of ſucceeding to *purpoſe*. *Temple.*

Such firſt principles will ſerve us to very little *purpoſe*, and we ſhall be as much at a loſs with, as without them, if they may, by any human power, ſuch as is the will of our teachers, or opinions of our companions, be altered or loſt in us. *Locke.*

He that would reliſh ſucceſs to *purpoſe*, ſhould keep his paſſion cool, and his expectation low. *Collier on Deſire.*

What the Romans have done is not worth notice, having had little occaſion to make uſe of this art, and what they have of it to *purpoſe* being borrowed from Ariſtotle. *Baker.*

3. Inſtance; example.

'Tis common for double-dealers to be taken in their own ſnares, as for the *purpoſe* in the matter of power. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Pu'rpose.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to deſign; to reſolve.

What he did *purpoſe*, it was the pleaſure of God that Solomon his ſon ſhould perform. *Hooker.*

It is a *purpos'd* thing, and grows by plot,
To curb the nobility. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I am *purpoſed*, that my mouth ſhall not tranſgreſs. *Pſal.*

This is the purpoſe that is *purpoſed* upon the whole earth. *Iſaiah,* xiv. 26.

Paul *purpoſed* in the ſpirit, to go to Jeruſalem. *Acts,* xix.

The Chriſtian captains, *purpoſing* to retire home, placed on each ſide of the army four ranks of waggons. *Knolles.*

The whole included race his *purpos'd* prey. *Milton.*
Oaths were not *purpos'd* more than law,
To keep the good and juſt in awe,
But to confine the bad and ſinful,
Like moral cattle in a pinfold. *Hudibras.*
Doubling my crime, I promiſe and deceive,
Purpoſe to ſlay, whilſt ſwearing to forgive. *Prior.*

Pu'rposely. *adv.* [from *purpoſe*.] By deſign; by intention.

Being the inſtrument which God hath *purpoſely* framed, thereby to work the knowledge of ſalvation in the hearts of men, what cauſe is there wherefore it ſhould not be acknowledged a moſt apt mean? *Hooker.*

I have *purpoſely* avoided to ſpeak any thing concerning the treatment due to ſuch perſons. *Addiſon.*

In compoſing this diſcourſe, I *purpoſely* declined all offenſive and diſpleaſing truths. *Atterbury.*

The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the learn'd by being ſingular;
So much they ſcorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purpoſely* go wrong. *Pope.*

Pu'rprise. *n. ſ.* [*pourpris*, old French; *purpriſum*, law Latin.] A cloſe or incloſure; as alſo the whole compaſs of a manour.

The place of juſtice is hallowed; and therefore not only the bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, and *purpriſe*, ought to be preſerved without corruption. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Purr. *n. ſ.* A ſea lark. *Ainſworth.*

To **Purr.** *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure.

PURSE. *n. ſ.* [*bourſe*, Fr. *pwrs*, Welſh.] A ſmall bag in which money is contained.

She bears the *purſe* too; ſhe is a region in Guiana all gold and bounty. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Shall the ſon of England prove a thief,
And take *purſes*? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

He ſent certain of the chief priſoners, richly apparelled, with their *purſes* full of money, into the city. *Knolles.*

I will give him the thouſand pieces, and, to his great ſurprize, preſent him with another *purſe* of the ſame value. *Addiſon.*

To **Purse.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a purſe.

I am ſpell-caught by Philidel,
And *purs'd* within a net. *Dryden.*
I *purs'd* it up, but little reck'ning made,
'Till now that this extremity compell'd,
I find it true. *Milton.*

1. To contract as a purſe.

Thou cried'ſt,
And didſt contract and *purſe* thy brow together,
As if thou then had'ſt ſhut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Pu'rsenet. *n. ſ.* [*purſe* and *net*.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring.

Conies are taken by *purſenets* in their burrows. *Mortim.*

Pu'rseproud. *adj.* [*purſe* and *proud*.] Puffed up with money.

Pu'rser. *n. ſ.* [from *purſe*.] The paymaſter of a ſhip.

Pu'rsiness.
Pu'rsiveness. } *n. ſ.* [from *purſy*.] Shortneſs of breath.

Pu'rslain. *n. ſ.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of *purſlain* conſiſts of many leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe flower-cup, which conſiſts of one leaf, ariſes the pointal, which, together with the flower-cup, becomes a fruit, for the moſt part oval, full of ſmall ſeeds, and furniſhed with two ſhells or huſks at top; of which the outer one, which was the part of the flower-cup that was ſplit in two, opens firſt; and the inner one, which is the pointal enlarged, opens laſt, doubly and tranſverſely, while the lower part of the flower-cup adheres to the footſtalk. *Millar.*

The medicaments, proper to diminiſh the milk, are lettice, *purſlain*, and endive. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Pursu'able. *adj.* [from *purſue*.] What may be purſued.

Pursu'ance. *n. ſ.* [from *purſue*.] Proſecution; proceſs.

Pursu'ant. *adj.* [from *purſue*.] Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To **PURSU'E.** *v. a.* [*pourſuivre*, Fr.]

1. To chaſe; to follow in hoſtility.

Love like a ſhadow flies, when ſubſtance love *purſues*;
Purſuing that that flies, and flying what *purſues*. *Shakeſp.*

When Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained ſervants, and *purſued*. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

To thy ſpeed add wings,
Leſt with a whip of ſcorpions I *purſue*
Thy lingering. *Milton.*

2. To proſecute; to continue.

As righteouſneſs tendeth to life; ſo he that *purſueth* evil, *purſueth* it to his own death. *Prov.* xii. 19.

Inſatiate to *purſue*
Vain war with Heaven. *Milton.*
I will *purſue*
This ancient ſtory, whether falſe or true. *Dryden.*

When men *purſue* their thoughts of ſpace, they ſtop at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Locke.*

3. To imitate; to follow as an example.

The fame of ancient matrons you *purſue*,
And ſtand a blameleſs pattern to the new. *Dryden.*

4. To endeavour to attain.

Let us not then *purſue*
Splendid vaſſalage. *Milton.*
We happineſs *purſue*; we fly from pain;
Yet the purſuit, and yet the flight is vain. *Prior.*

To **Pursu'e.** *v. n.* To go on; to proceed.

I have, *purſues* Carneades, wondered chymiſts ſhould not conſider. *Boyle.*

Pursu'er. *n. ſ.* [from *purſue*.] One who follows in hoſtility.

Fled with the reſt,
And falling from a hill, he was ſo bruis'd,
That the *purſuers* took him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
His ſwift *purſuers* from heav'n's gates diſcern
Th' advantage, and deſcending tread us down
Thus drooping. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.
Like a declining ſtateſman left forlorn
To his friends pity and *purſuers* ſcorn. *Denham.*

Pursu'it. *n. ſ.* [*pourſuite*, Fr.]

1. The act of following with hoſtile intention.

Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will ſave us long *purſuit*. *Milton.*

2. Endeavour to attain.

This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,
Yet after much *purſuit*, at length obtain'd. *Dryden.*

Its honours and vanities are continually paſſing before him, and inviting his *purſuit*. *Rogers.*

He has annexed a ſecret pleaſure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the *purſuit* after knowledge, and engage us to ſearch into the wonders of his creation. *Addiſon.*

The will, free from the determination of ſuch deſires, is left to the *purſuit* of nearer ſatisfactions, and to the removal of thoſe uneaſineſſes it feels in its longings after them. *Locke.*

3. Proſecution.

He concluded with ſighs and tears, to conjure them, that they would no more preſs him to give his conſent to a thing ſo contrary to his reaſon, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *purſuit* of it. *Clarendon.*

Pu'rsuivant. *n. ſ.* [*pourſuivant*, Fr.] A ſtate meſſenger; an attendant on the heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting ſkies, like flying *purſuivant*. *Fairy Queen.*
Purſuivants he often for them ſent. *Hubberd.*
Theſe grey locks, the *purſuivants* of death,
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer. *Shakeſp.*
Send out a *purſuivant* at arms
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before ſun-riſing. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

For helmets, creſts, mantles, and ſupporters, I leave the reader to Edmond Bolton, Gerard Leigh, John Ferne, and John Guillim Portſmouth, *purſuivants* of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory. *Camden's Remains.*

The *purſuivants* came next,
And like the heralds each his ſcutcheon bore. *Dryden.*

PU'RSY. *adj.* [*pouſſif*, French.] Shortbreathed and fat.

In the fatneſs of theſe *purſy* times,
Virtue itſelf of vice muſt pardon beg,
Yea courb and woo for leave to do it good. *Shakeſp.*
Now breathleſs wrong
Shall ſit and pant in your great chairs of eaſe,
And *purſy* inſolence ſhall break his wind
With fear and horrid flight. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
By theſe, the Medes
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *purſy* men. *Temple.*
An hoſteſs dowager,
Grown fat and *purſy* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Pu'rtenance. *n. ſ.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal.

Roaſt the lamb with fire, his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* thereof. *Exod.* xii. 9.

The ſhaft againſt a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purtenance*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

To **PU'RVEY.** *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]

1. To provide with conveniencies. This ſenſe is now not in uſe.

Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourſelf of ſword before that bloody day. *Fairy Queen.*
His houſe with all convenience was *purvey'd*,
The reſt he found. *Dryden.*

2. To procure.

What though from outmoſt land and ſea *purvey'd*
For him; each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **Pu'rvey.** *v. n.* To buy in proviſions.

I the praiſe
Yield thee, ſo well this day thou haſt *purvey'd*. *Milton.*

Purve'yance. *n. ſ.* [from *purvey*.]

1. Proviſion.

Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet
Of all, that royal princes court became. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Procurement of victuals.

Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their lying near to the borders, or becauſe of great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon them. *Bacon.*

Purve'yor. *n. ſ.* [from *purvey*.]

1. One that provides victuals.

The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be condemned, as not a little faulty in that behalf. *Raleigh.*

2. A procurer; a pimp.

Theſe women are ſuch cunning *purveyors*!
Mark where their appetites have once been pleaſed,
The ſame reſemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the ſame pleaſures. *Dryden.*

The ſtranger, raviſhed at his good fortune, is introduced to ſome imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her repreſentatives of ſome of the fineſt ladies. *Addiſon.*

Pu'rview. *n. ſ.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] Proviſo; providing clauſe.

Though the petition expreſſes only treaſon and felony, yet the act is general againſt all appeals in parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the petition. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Pu'rulence.
Pu'rulency. } *n. ſ.* [from *purulent*.] Generation of pus or matter.

Conſumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the viſcera. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

PU'RULENT. *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of pus, or the running of wounds.

A carcaſe of man is moſt infectious and odious to man, and *purulent* matter of wounds to ſound fleſh. *Bacon.*

It ſpews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the ſkin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads leproſy. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, ſtagnating in ſome organ, is more eaſily depoſited upon the liver than any other part. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The matter of a well-digeſted ſore.

Acrid ſubſtances break the veſſels, and produce an ichor inſtead of laudable *pus*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **PUSH.** *v. a.* [*pouſſer*, Fr.]

1. To ſtrike with a thruſt.

If the ox *puſh* a man-ſervant, he ſhall be ſtoned. *Ex.* xxi.

2. To force or drive by impulſe of any thing.

The youth *puſh* away my feet. *Job*, xxx. 12.

3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence.

Shew your mended faiths,
To *puſh* deſtruction and perpetual ſhame
Out of the weak door of our fainting land. *Shakeſpeare.*

Through thee will we *puſh* down our enemies. *Pſ.* xliv. 5.

Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *puſh'd* a mountain from his ſeat,
Half ſunk with all his pines. *Milton.*

The deſcription of this terrible ſcene threw her into an hyſterick fit, which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *puſhed* out of the room. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

4. To preſs forward.

He forewarns his care
With rules to *puſh* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

With ſuch impudence did he *puſh* this matter, that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he termed it the clamours of faction. *Addiſon.*

Arts and ſciences, in one and the ſame century, have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder, ſince every age has a kind of univerſal genius, which inclines thoſe that live in it to ſome particular ſtudies, the work then being *puſhed* on by many hands, muſt go forward. *Dryden.*

5. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *puſhes* the ſoul to ſuch actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. To enforce; to drive to a concluſion.

We are *puſhed* for an anſwer, and are forced at laſt freely to confeſs, that the corruptions of the adminiſtration were intolerable. *Swift.*

7. To importune; to teaze.

To **PUSH.** *v. n.*

1. To make a thruſt.

But iſſues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That none ſhall dare
With ſhort'ned ſword to ſtab in cloſer war,
Nor *puſh* with biting point, but ſtrike at length. *Dryden.*

A calf will ſo manage his head, as though he would *puſh* with his horns even before they ſhoot. *Ray.*

Lambs, though they never ſaw the actions of their ſpecies, *puſh* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn. *Addiſon.*

2. To make an effort.

War ſeem'd aſleep for nine long years; at length
Both ſides reſolv'd to *puſh*, we try'd our ſtrength. *Dryd.*

3. To make an attack.

The King of the South ſhall *puſh* at him, and the King of the North ſhall come againſt him. *Dan.* xi. 40.

PUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Thruſt; the act of ſtriking with a pointed inſtrument.

Ne might his corſe be harmed
With dint of ſword or *puſh* of pointed ſpear. *Spenſer.*

So great was the puiſſance of his *puſh*,
That from his ſaddle quite he did him bear. *Fairy Queen.*

They, like reſolute men, ſtood in the face of the breach, receiving them with deadly ſhot and *puſh* of pike, in ſuch furious manner, that the Turks began to retire. *Knolles.*

2. An impulſe; force impreſſed.

Jove was not more
With infant nature, when his ſpacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and ſeas
To give it the firſt *puſh*, and ſee it roll
Along the vaſt abyſs. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. Aſſault; attack.

He gave his countenance againſt his name,
To laugh with gybing boys, and ſtand the *puſh*
Of every beardleſs vain comparative. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

When ſuch a reſiſtance is made, theſe bold talkers will draw in their horns, when their fierce and feeble *puſhes* againſt truth are repelled with puſhing and confidence. *Watts.*

4. A forcible ſtruggle; a ſtrong effort.

A ſudden *puſh* gives them the overthrow;
Ride, ride, Meſſala. *Shakeſpeare.*

Away he goes, makes his *puſh*, ſtands the ſhock of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg behind him. *L'Eſtrange.*

We have beaten the French from all their advanced poſts, and driven them into their laſt entrenchments: one vigorous *puſh*, one general aſſault, will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addiſon.*

5. Exigence; trial.

We'll put the matter to the preſent *puſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the *puſh*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Eſtrange.*

The queſtion we would put, is not whether the ſacrament of the maſs be as truly propitiatory as thoſe under the law? but whether it be as truly a ſacrifice? if ſo, then it is a true proper ſacrifice, and is not only commemorative or repreſentative, as we are told, at a *puſh*. *Atterbury.*

6. A ſudden emergence.

There's time enough for that;
Leſt they deſire, upon this *puſh*, to trouble
Your joys with like relation. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

7. [*Puſtula*, Lat.] A pimple; an effloreſcence; a wheal.

He that was praiſed to his hurt, ſhould have a *puſh* riſe upon his noſe; as a bliſter will riſe upon one's tongue, that tells a lye. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

PU'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *puſh*.] He who puſhes forward.

PU'SHING. *adj.* [from *puſh*.] Enterpriſing; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN. *n. ſ.* [*puſh* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are puſhed alternately.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wiſdom out of the mouth of a philoſopher, deſerve as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at *puſhpin*, when they ſhould be learning. *L'Eſtrange.*

PUSILLANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*puſillanimité*, Fr. *puſillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Cowardice; meanneſs of ſpirit.

The property of your excellent ſherris is the warming of the blood, which, before cold and ſettled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of *puſillanimity* and cowardice. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Chineſe ſail where they will; which ſheweth, that their law of keeping out ſtrangers is a law of *puſillanimity* and fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

It is obvious, to diſtinguiſh between an act of courage and an act of raſhneſs, an act of *puſillanimity* and an act of great modeſty or humility. *South's Sermons.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*puſillanime*, Fr. *puſillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Meanſpirited; narrowminded; cowardly.

An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmeaſuring their forces, they loſe themſelves in vain enterprizes; nor, by undervaluing them, deſcend to fearful and *puſillanimous* counſels. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

He became *puſillanimous*, and was eaſily ruffled with every little paſſion within; ſupine, and as openly expoſed to any temptation from without. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

What greater inſtance can there be of a weak *puſillanimous* temper, than for a man to paſs his whole life in oppoſition to his own ſentiments? *Spectator*, Nº 576.

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *puſillanimous*.] Meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSS. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived; *puſio*, Latin, is a dwarf.]

1. The fondling name of a cat.

A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble ſuit to Venus to turn *puſs* into a woman. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let *puſs* practiſe what nature teaches. *Watts.*

I will permit my ſon to play at apodidraſcinda, which can be no other than our *puſs* in a corner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The ſportſman's term for a hare.

Poor honeſt *puſs*,
It grieves my heart to ſee thee thus;
But hounds eat ſheep as well as hares. *Gay.*

PU'STULE. *n. ſ.* [*puſtule*, Fr. *puſtula*, Lat.] A ſmall ſwelling; a pimple; a puſh; an effloreſcence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the veſſels, producing hemorrhages, *puſtules* red, black, and gangrenous. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'STULOUS. *adj.* [from *puſtule*.] Full of puſtules; pimply.

To **PUT.** *v. a.* [of this word, ſo common in the Engliſh language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Daniſh. *Junius.*]

1. To lay or repoſite in any place.

God planted a garden, and there he *put* a man. *Gen.* ii. 8.

Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Ex.* iv. 15.

If a man *put* in his beaſt, and feed in another man's field; of the beſt of his own ſhall he make reſtitution. *Ex.* xxii. 5.

In theſe he *put* two weights. *Milton.*

Feed land with beaſts and horſes, and after both *put* in ſheep. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To place in any ſituation.

When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in. *Mar.* v. 40.

Four ſpeedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the ſounding alchimy. *Milton.*

Put all your other ſubjects together; they have not taken half the pains for your majeſty's ſervice that I have. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To place in any ſtate or condition.

Before we will lay by our juſt borne arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainſt whom theſe arms we bear,
Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

Put me in a ſurety with thee. *Job*, xvii. 3.

The ſtones he *put* for his pillows. *Gen.* xxviii. 11.

He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job*, xix. 13.

As we were *put* in truſt with the Goſpel, even ſo we ſpeak, not as pleaſing men, but God. 1 *Theſſ.* ii. 4.

They ſhall ride upon horſes, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle againſt thee. *Jer.* l. 42.

He *put* them into ward three days. *Gen.* xlii. 17.

She ſhall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deut.* xxii.

Daniel ſaid, *Put* theſe two aſide. *Suſ.* v. 51.

Having loſt two of their braveſt commanders at ſea, they durſt not *put* it to a battle at ſea, and ſet up their reſt wholly upon the land enterprize. *Bacon.*

This queſtion aſk'd *puts* me in doubt. *Milton.*

So nature prompts; ſo ſoon we go aſtray,
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*

Men may *put* government into what hands they pleaſe. *Locke.*

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himſelf wholly into this ſtate of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*

Declaring by word or action a ſedate, ſettled deſign upon another man's life, *puts* him in a ſtate of war with him. *Locke.*

As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you muſt conſider at what time your graſs will maintain them. *Mortimer.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his intereſt and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

4. To repoſe.

How wilt thou *put* thy truſt on Egypt for chariots? 2 *Kings.*

God was entreated of them, becauſe they *put* their truſt in him. 1 *Chron.* v. 20.

5. To truſt; to give up.

Thou ſhalt *put* all in the hands of Aaron, and wave them for a wave-offering. *Exod.* xxix. 24.

6. To expoſe; to apply to any thing.

A ſinew cracked ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, or the memory of it leaves a laſting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robuſt employment. *Locke.*

7. To puſh into action.

Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*

When men and women are mixed and well choſen, and *put* their beſt qualities forward, there may be any intercourſe of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8. To apply.

Your goodlieſt young men and aſſes he will *put* them to his work. 1 *Sam.* viii. 16.

No man, having *put* his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke*, ix. 62.

Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *putteſt* thine hands unto. *Deut.* xii. 18.

Chymical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philoſopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uſes, than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*

The avarice of their relations *put* them to painting, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different uſe they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

I expect an offſpring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to. *Tatler*, Nº 75.

9. To uſe any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed.

I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Put up your ſword; if this young gentleman
Have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakeſp.*

He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Exod.* xxii.

Whatſoever cannot be digeſted by the ſtomach, is by the ſtomach either *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's diſcourſes tedious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thruſt ſo quick, that the foil will be in your boſom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himſelf under the abſolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Inſtead of making apologies, I will ſend it with my hearty prayers, that thoſe few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly uſeful to you. *Wake.*

He will know the truth of theſe maxims, upon the firſt occaſion that ſhall make him *put* together thoſe ideas, and obſerve whether they agree or diſagree. *Locke.*

When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

10. To cauſe; to produce.

There is great variety in men's underſtanding; and their natural conſtitutions *put* ſo wide a difference between ſome men, that induſtry would never be able to maſter. *Locke.*

11. To compriſe; to conſign to writing.

Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it alſo in writing. 2 *Chron.*

add.

Whatſoever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Eccleſiaſtes*, iii. 14.

13. To place in a reckoning.

If we will rightly eſtimate things, we ſhall find, that moſt of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*

That ſuch a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourſelves. *Locke.*

14. To reduce to any ſtate.

Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling ſcarfs off Cæſar's images, are *put* to ſilence. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

This diſhonours you no more,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which elſe would *put* you to your fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

And five of you ſhall chaſe an hundred, and an hundred of you ſhall *put* ten thouſand to flight. *Lev.* xxvi. 8.

With well-doing, ye may *put* to ſilence fooliſh men. 1 *Peter*, ii. 15.

The Turks were in every place *put* to the worſt, and lay by heaps ſlain. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

This ſcrupulous way would make us deny our ſenſes; for there is ſcarcely any thing but *puts* our reaſon to a ſtand. *Collier.*

Some modern authors, obſerving what ſtraits they have been *put to* to find out water enough for Noah's flood, ſay, Noah's flood was not univerſal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

We ſee the miſerable ſhifts ſome men are *put* to, when that, which was founded upon, and ſupported by idolatry, is become the ſanctuary of atheiſm. *Bentley.*

15. To oblige; to urge.

Thoſe that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in moſt ſickneſſes, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*

The diſcourſe I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that taſk. *Boyle.*

He *put* to proof his high ſupremacy. *Milton.*

When the wiſeſt counſel of men have with the greateſt prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foreſee, and therefore they are *put* upon repeals and ſupplements of ſuch their laws; but Almighty God, by one ſimple foreſight, foreſaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*

We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotſon.*

Where the loſs can be but temporal, every ſmall probability of it need not *put* us ſo anxiouſly to prevent it. *South.*

They ſhould ſeldom be *put* about doing thoſe things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

16. To propoſe; to ſtate.

A man of Tyre, ſkilful to work in gold and ſilver, to find out every device which ſhall be *put* to him. 2 *Chron.* ii. 24.

Put it thus—unfold to Staius ſtraight,
What to Jove's ear thou didſt impart of late:
He'll ſtare. *Dryden.*

The queſtion originally *put* and diſputed in publick ſchools was, Whether, under any pretence whatſoever, it may be lawful to reſiſt the ſupreme magiſtrate? *Swift.*

I only *put* the queſtion, Whether, in reaſon, it would not have been proper the kingdom ſhould have received timely notice? *Swift.*

I *put* the caſe at the worſt, by ſuppoſing what ſeldom happens, that a courſe of virtue makes us miſerable in this life. *Spectator*, Nº 576.

17. To form; to regulate.

18. To reach to another.

Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *putteſt* thy bottle to him, and makeſt him drunken. *Hab.* ii. 15.

19. To bring into any ſtate of mind or temper.

Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all ſuſpicion of invaſion, ſent thoſe ſoldiers he had levied in the countries neareſt unto Rhodes far away, and ſo upon the ſudden to ſet upon them. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

His highneſs *put* him in mind of the promiſe he had made the day before, which was ſo ſacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon.*

To *put* your ladyſhip in mind of the advantages you have in all theſe points, would look like a deſign to flatter you. *Temple.*

I broke all hoſpitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And *put* your noble perſon in a fright. *Dryden.*

The leaſt harm that befalls children, *puts* them into complaints and bawling. *Locke on Education.*

20. To offer; to advance.

I am as much aſhamed to *put* a looſe indigeſted play upon the publick, as I ſhould be to offer braſs money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Wherever he *puts* a ſlight upon good works, 'tis as they ſtand diſtinct from faith. *Atterbury.*

21. To unite; to place as an ingredient.

He has right to *put* into his complex idea, ſignified by the word gold, thoſe qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*

22. *To* PUT *by.* To turn off; to divert.

Watch and reſiſt the devil; his chief deſigns are to hinder thy deſire in good, to *put* thee *by* from thy ſpiritual employment. *Taylor.*

A fright hath *put by* an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Grew's Coſmol.*

23. *To* PUT *by.* To thruſt aſide.

Baſilius, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her thoſe two daughters ſo famous in beauty, which *put by* their young couſin from that expectation. *Sidney.*

Was the crown offer'd him thrice?
—Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it *by* thrice,
Every time gentler than other. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Jonathan had died for being ſo,
Had not juſt God *put by* th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

When I drove a thruſt, home as I could,
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it *by*,
And cried, Spare the ſtripling. *Dryden.*

24. *To* PUT *down.* To baffle; to repreſs; to cruſh.

How the ladies and I have *put* him *down*! *Shakeſp.*

25. *To* PUT *down.* To degrade.

The greedy thirſt of royal crown
Stirr'd Porrex up to *put* his brother *down*. *Fairy Queen.*

The King of Egypt *put* Jehoahaz *down* at Jeruſalem. 2 *Chron.*

26. *To* PUT *down.* To bring into diſuſe.

Sugar hath *put down* the uſe of honey; inaſmuch as we have loſt thoſe preparations of honey, which the ancients had. *Bacon.*

With copper collars and with brawny backs,
Quite to *put down* the faſhion of our blacks. *Dryden.*

27. *To* PUT *down.* To confute.

We two ſaw you four ſet on four; mark now how a plain tale ſhall *put* you *down*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

28. *To* PUT *forth.* To propoſe.

Samſon ſaid, I will now *put forth* a riddle unto you. *Judg.*

29. *To* PUT *forth.* To extend.

He *put forth* his hand, and pulled her in. *Gen.* viii. 9.

30. *To* PUT *forth.* To emit, as a ſprouting plant.

An excellent obſervation of Ariſtotle, why ſome plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put forth* new leaves; whereas living creatures *put forth*, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrements. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He ſaid, Let th' earth
Put forth the verdant graſs, herb yielding ſeed,
And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton.*

31. *To* PUT *forth.* To exert.

I *put* not *forth* my goodneſs. *Milton.*

In honouring God, *put forth* all thy ſtrength. *Taylor.*

We ſhould *put forth* all our ſtrength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greateſt puſh we are able. *Addiſon.*

32. *To* PUT *in.* To interpoſe.

Give me leave to *put in* a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

33. *To* PUT *in practice.* To uſe; to exerciſe.

Neither gods nor man will give conſent,
To *put in practice* your unjuſt intent. *Dryden.*

34. *To* PUT *off.* To diveſt; to lay aſide.

None of us *put off* our cloaths, ſaving that every one *put* them *off* for waſhing. *Nehem.* iv. 23.

Put off thy ſhoes from off thy feet. *Exod.* ii. 5.

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back;
And is a ſwelling, and the laſt affection
A high mind can *put off.* *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

It is the new ſkin or ſhell that *putteth off* the old; ſo we ſee, that it is the young horn that *putteth off* the old; and in birds, the young feathers *put off* the old; and ſo birds caſt their beaks, the new beak *putting off* the old. *Bacon.*

Ye ſhall die, perhaps, by *putting off*
Human, to put on gods; death to be wiſh'd. *Milton.*

I for his ſake will leave
Thy boſom, and this glory next to thee
Freely *put off,* and for him laſtly die. *Milton.*

Let not the work of to-day be *put off* till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain. *L'Eſtrange.*

When a man ſhall be juſt about to quit the ſtage of this world, to *put off* his mortality, and to deliver up his laſt accounts to God, his memory ſhall ſerve him for little elſe, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his paſt life. *South.*

Now the cheerful light her fears diſpell'd,
She with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,
But *put* the woman *off,* and ſtood reveal'd. *Dryden.*

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, *put off* his hat to her, when the perſon pulling off his maſk, appeared a ſmock-faced young fellow. *Addiſon.*

Homer ſays he *puts off* that air of grandeur which ſo properly belongs to his character, and debaſes himſelf into a droll. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

35. *To* PUT *off.* To defeat or delay with ſome artifice or excuſe.

The gains of ordinary trades are honeſt; but thoſe of bargains are more doubtful, when men ſhould wait upon others neceſſity, broke by ſervants to draw them on, *put off* others cunningly that would be better chapmen. *Bacon.*

I hoped for a demonſtration, but Themiſtius hopes to *put* me *off* with an harangue. *Boyle.*

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox *puts off* all with a jeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

I do not intend to be thus *put off* with an old ſong. *More.*

Do men in good earneſt think that God will be *put off* ſo? Or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie cloathed in a ſcoff? *South.*

This is a very unreaſonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this anſwer, That there are ſeveral things which all men in their wits diſbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to diſprove. *Bentley.*

36. *To* PUT *off.* To delay; to defer; to procraſtinate.

So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never ſay, That he who neglects to ſecure his ſalvation to-day, may without danger *put* it *off* to to-morrow. *Wake.*

37. *To* PUT *off.* To paſs fallaciouſly.

He ſeems generally to prevail, perſuading them to a confidence in ſome partial works of obedience, or elſe to *put off* the care of their ſalvation to ſome future opportunities. *Rogers.*

38. *To* PUT *off.* To diſcard.

Upon theſe taxations,
The clothiers all *put off*
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakeſpeare.*

39. *To* PUT *off.* To recommend; to vend or obtrude.

The effects which paſs between the ſpirits and the tangible parts, are not at all handled, but *put off* by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and paſſions. *Bacon.*

It is very hard, that Mr. Steele ſhould take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them *off* upon the world as additional fears of a popiſh ſucceſſor. *Swift.*

40. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impute; to charge.

41. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To inveſt with, as cloaths or covering.

Strangely viſited people he cures,
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy pray'rs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Give even way unto my rough affairs;
Put not you *on* the viſage of the times,
And be like them to Percy troubleſome. *Shakeſpeare.*

So ſhall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviour from the great,
Grow great by your example, and *put on*
The dauntleſs ſpirit of reſolution. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Rebekah took goodly raiment, and *put* them *upon* Jacob. *Gen.* xxvii. 15.

If God be with me, and give me bread to eat, and raiment to *put on,* then ſhall the Lord be my God. *Gen.* xxviii. 20.

She has
Very good ſuits, and very rich; but then
She cannot *put* 'em *on;* ſhe knows not how
To wear a garment. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Taking his cap from his head, he ſaid, This cap will not hold two heads, and therefore it muſt be fitted to one, and ſo *put* it *on* again. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Avarice *puts on* the canonical habit. *Decay of Piety.*

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had in the world, and ſo *put on* the ſhape of a man. *L'Eſtrange.*

The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can *put* them *on.* *Locke.*

42. *To* PUT *on.* To forward; to promote; to incite.

I grow fearful,
By what yourſelf too late have ſpoke and done,
That you protect this courſe, and *put* it *on*
By your allowance. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Say, you ne'er had don't,
But by our *putting on.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Others envy to the ſtate draws, and *puts on*
For contumelies receiv'd. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

This came handſomely to *put on* the peace, becauſe it was a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

As danger did approach, her ſpirits roſe,
And *putting on* the king diſmay'd her foes. *Halifax.*

43. *To* PUT *on* or *upon.* To impoſe; to inflict.

I have offended; that which thou *putteſt on* me, I will bear. *2 Kings,* xviii. 14.

He not only undermineth the baſe of religion, but *puts upon* us the remoteſt error from truth. *Brown.*

The ſtork found he was *put upon,* but ſet a good face however upon his entertainment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fallacies we are apt to *put upon* ourſelves, by taking words for things. *Locke.*

Why are Scripture maxims *put upon* us, without taking notice of Scripture examples which lie croſs them. *Atterb.*

44. *To* PUT *on.* To aſſume; to take.

The duke hath *put on* a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shakeſp.*

Wiſe men love you, in their own deſpight,
And, finding in their native wit no eaſe,
Are forc'd to *put* your folly *on* to pleaſe. *Dryden.*

There is no quality ſo contrary to any nature which one cannot affect, and *put on* upon occaſion, in order to ſerve an intereſt. *Swift.*

45. *To* PUT *over.* To refer.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you *o'er* to Heav'n, and to my mother. *Shakeſp.*

46. *To* PUT *out.* To place at uſury.

Lord, who ſhall abide in thy tabernacle? he that *putteth* not *out* his money to uſury. *Pſalm* xv. 5.

To live retir'd upon his own,
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf,
Soon ſplit him on the former ſhelf,
He *put* it *out* again. *Dryden's Horace.*

Money at uſe, when returned into the hands of the owner, uſually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can *put* it *out* again. *Locke.*

An old uſurer, charmed with the pleaſures of a country life, in order to make a purchaſe, called in all his money; but, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addiſon.*

One hundred pounds only, *put out* at intereſt at ten per cent. doth in ſeventy years encreaſe to above one hundred thouſand pounds. *Child.*

47. *To* PUT *out.* To extinguiſh.

The Philiſtines *put out* his eyes. *Judg.* xvii. 21.

Whereſoever the wax floated, the flame forſook it, till at laſt it ſpread all over, and *put* the flame quite *out.* *Bacon.*

I muſt die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes *put out.* *Milton.*

In places that abound with mines, when the ſky ſeemed clear, there would ſuddenly ariſe a certain ſteam, which they call a damp, ſo groſs and thick, that it would oftentimes *put out* their candles. *Boyle.*

This barbarous inſtance of a wild unreaſonable paſſion, quite *put out* thoſe little remains of affection ſhe ſtill had for her lord. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 171.

48. *To* PUT *out.* To emit, as a plant.

Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach to the ſun, forſake their firſt root, and *put out* another more towards the top of the earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

49. *To* PUT *out.* To extend: to protrude.

When ſhe travailed, the one *put out* his hand. *Gen.*

50. *To* PUT *out.* To expel; to drive from.

When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finiſhed, ſhall they themſelves be *put out?* *Spenſer.*

I am reſolved, that when I am *put out* of the ſtewardſhip, they may receive me into their houſes. *Luke,* xvi. 4.

The nobility of Caſtile *put out* the King of Arragon, in favour of King Philip. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

51. *To* PUT *out.* To make publick.

You tell us, that you ſhall be forced to leave off your modeſty; you mean that little which is left; for it was worn to rags when you *put out* this medal. *Dryden.*

When I was at Venice, they were *putting out* curious ſtamps of the ſeveral edifices, moſt famous for their beauty or magnificence. *Addiſon.*

52. *To* PUT *out.* To diſconcert.

There is no affectation in paſſion; for that *putteth* a man *out* of his precepts, and in a new caſe there cuſtom leaveth him. *Bacon.*

53. *To* PUT *to.* To kill by; to puniſh by.

From Ireland am I come,
To ſignify that rebels there are up,
And *put* the Engliſhmen *unto* the ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and ſend them away by ſea, they were *put* all *to* the ſword. *Bacon.*

Such as were taken on either ſide, were *put to* the ſword or to the halter. *Clarendon.*

Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They *put* him *to* the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*

54. *To* PUT *to it.* To diſtreſs; to perplex; to preſs hard.

What would'ſt thou write of me, if thou ſhould'ſt praiſe me?
—O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to't,*
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Lord Angelo dukes it well in his abſence;
He *puts* tranſgreſſion *to't.* *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

They have a leader,
Tullus Aufidius, that will *put* you *to't.* *Shakeſpeare.*

It is to be *put to* queſtion in general, whether it be lawful for Chriſtian princes to make an invaſive war, ſimply for the propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*

I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our univerſal ſtate
Was *put to* hazard, and the giant race
Our captive ſkies were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*

He took the opportunity of purſuing an argument, which had been before ſtarted, and *put* it *to* her in a ſyllogiſm. *Addiſon.*

They were actually making parties to go up to the moon together, and were more *put to it* how to meet with accommodations by the way, than how to go thither. *Addiſon.*

The figures and letters were ſo mingled, that the coiner was hard *put to it* on what part of the money to beſtow the inſcription. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

I ſhall be hard *put to it,* to bring myſelf off. *Addiſon.*

55. *To* PUT *to.* To aſſiſt with.

Zelmane would have *put to* her helping hand, but ſhe was taken a quivering. *Sidney.*

The carpenters being ſet to work, and every one *putting to* his helping hand, the bridge was repaired. *Knolles.*

56. *To* PUT *to death.* To kill.

It was ſpread abroad, that the king had a purpoſe to *put to death* Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*

One Bell was *put to death* at Tyburn, for moving a new rebellion. *Hayward.*

Teuta *put to death* one of the Roman ambaſſadors; ſhe was obliged by a ſucceſsful war, which the Romans made, to conſent to give up all the ſea coaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

57. *To* PUT *together.* To accumulate into one ſum or maſs.

This laſt age has made a greater progreſs, than all ages before *put together.* *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

58. *To* PUT *up.* To paſs unrevenged.

I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet perſuaded to *put up* in peace what already I have fooliſhly ſuffered. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is prudence, in many caſes, to *put up* the injuries of a weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the diſpleaſure of a ſtronger. *L'Eſtrange.*

How many indignities does he paſs by, and how many aſſaults does he *put up* at our hands, becauſe his love is invincible? *South.*

The Canaanitiſh woman muſt *put up* a refuſal, and the reproachful name of dog, commonly uſed by the Jews of the heathen. *Boyle.*

Nor *put up* blow, but that which laid
Right worſhipful on ſhoulder-blade. *Hudibras.*

Such national injuries are not to be *put up,* but when the offender is below reſentment. *Addiſon.*

59. *To* PUT *up.* To emit; to cauſe to germinate, as plants.

Hartſhorn ſhaven, or in ſmall pieces, mixed with dung, and watered, *putteth up* muſhrooms. *Bacon.*

60. *To* PUT *up.* To expoſe publickly: as, *theſe goods are* put up *to ſale.*

61. *To* PUT *up.* To ſtart.

In town, whilſt I am following one character, I am croſſed in my way by another, and *put up* ſuch a variety of odd creatures in both ſexes, that they foil the ſcent of one another, and puzzle the chace. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

62. *To* PUT *up.* To hoard.

Himſelf never *put up* any of the rent, but diſpoſed of it by the aſſiſtance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's portion. *Spelman.*

63. *To* PUT *up.* To hide.

Why ſo earneſtly ſeek you to *put up* that letter? *Shakeſp.*

64. *To* PUT *upon.* To incite; to inſtigate.

The great preparation *put* the king *upon* the reſolution of having ſuch a body in his way. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Thoſe who have lived wickedly before, muſt meet with a great deal more trouble, becauſe they are *put upon* changing the whole courſe of their life, *Tillotſon.*

This caution will *put* them *upon* conſidering, and teach them the neceſſity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

It need not be any wonder, why I ſhould employ myſelf upon that ſtudy, or *put* others *upon* it. *Walker.*

He replied with ſome vehemence, that he would undertake to prove trade would be the ruin of the Engliſh nation; I would fain have *put* him *upon* it. *Addiſon.*

This *put* me *upon* obſerving the thickneſs of the glaſs, and conſidering whether the dimenſions and proportions of the rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*

It baniſhes from our thoughts a lively ſenſe of religion, and *puts* us *upon* ſo eager a purſuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great Author of them. *Atterbury.*

Theſe wretches *put* us *upon* all miſchief, to feed their luſts and extravagancies. *Swift.*

65. *To* PUT *upon.* To impoſe; to lay upon.

When in ſwiniſh ſleep,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not *put upon*
His ſpungy officers, who ſhall bear the guilt
Of our great quell? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

66. *To* PUT *upon trial.* To expoſe or ſummon to a ſolemn and judicial examination.

Chriſt will bring all to life, and then they ſhall be *put* every one *upon* his own *trial,* and receive judgment. *Locke.*

Jack had done more wiſely, to have *put* himſelf *upon* the *trial* of his country, and made his defence in form. *Arbuth.*

To PUT. *v. n.*

1. To go or move.

The wind cannot be perceived until there be an eruption of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the firſt *putting* up, it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.*

2. To ſhoot or germinate.

In fibrous roots, the ſap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To ſteer a veſſel.

An ordinary fleet could not hope to ſucceed againſt a place that has always a conſiderable number of men of war ready to *put* to ſea. *Addiſon.*

His fury thus appeas'd, he *puts* to land;
The ghoſts forſake their ſeats. *Dryden.*

4. *To* PUT *forth.* To leave a port.

Order for ſea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven. *Shak. Anth. and Cleop.*

5. *To* PUT *forth.* To germinate; to bud; to ſhoot out.

No man is free,
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,
Amongſt the infinite doings of the world,
Sometimes *puts forth.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The fig-tree *putteth forth* her green figs. *Cant.* ii. 13.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth* in abundance, without any ſtring of the nettles, and pot that earth, and ſet in it ſtock gilliflowers. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Hirſute roots, beſides the *putting forth* upwards and downwards, *putteth forth* in round. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

6. *To* PUT *in.* To enter a haven.

As Homer went, the ſhip *put in* at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, ſinging at the houſes of great men, with a train of boys after him. *Pope.*

7. *To* PUT *in for.* To claim; to ſtand candidate for. A metaphor, I ſuppoſe, from putting each man his lot into a box.

This is ſo grown a vice, that I do not know whether it do not *put in for* the name of virtue. *Locke.*

8. *To* PUT *in.* To offer a claim.

They ſhall ſtand for ſeed; they had gone down too, but that a wiſe burgher *put in* for them. *Shakeſpeare.*

Although aſtrologers may here *put in,* and plead the ſecret influence of this ſtar, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no ſuch conſideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If a man ſhould *put in* to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modeſtly enough prove his ſix deſcents againſt a leſs qualified competitor. *Collier.*

9. *To* PUT *off.* To leave land.

As the hackney boat was *putting off,* a boy deſiring to be taken in, was refuſed. *Addiſon.*

10. *To* PUT *over.* To ſail croſs.

Sir Francis Drake came coaſting along from Carthagena, a city of the main land to which he *put over,* and took it. *Abbot.*

11. *To* PUT *to ſea.* To ſet ſail; to begin the courſe.

It is manifeſt, that the duke did his beſt to come down, and to *put to ſea.* *Bacon.*

He warn'd him for his ſafety to provide;
Not *put to ſea,* but ſafe on ſhore abide. *Dryden.*

They *put to ſea* with a fleet of three hundred ſail, of which they loſt the half. *Arbuthnot.*

With freſh proviſion hence our fleet to ſtore,
Conſult our ſafety, and *put* off *to ſea.* *Pope.*

12. *To* PUT *up.* To offer one's ſelf a candidate.

Upon the deceaſe of a lion, the beaſts met to chuſe a king, when ſeveral *put up.* *L'Eſtrange.*

13. *To* PUT *up.* To advance to; to bring one's ſelf forward.

With this he *put up* to my lord,
The courtiers kept their diſtance due,
He twitch'd his ſleeve. *Swift.*

14. *To* PUT *up with.* To ſuffer without reſentment.

PUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An action of diſtreſs.

The ſtag's was a forc'd *put,* and a chance rather than a choice. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A ruſtick; a clown.

Queer country *puts* extol Queen Beſs's reign,
And of loſt hoſpitality complain. *Bramſton.*

3. PUT *off.* Excuſe; ſhift.

The fox's *put off* is inſtructive towards the government of our lives, provided his fooling be made our earneſt. *L'Eſtr.*

PU'TAGE. *n. ſ.* [*putain,* Fr.] In law, proſtitution on the woman's part.

PU'TANISM. *n. ſ.* [*putaniſme,* Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a proſtitute. *Dict.*

PU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*putatif,* Fr. from *puto,* Lat.] Suppoſed; reputed.

If a wife commits adultery, ſhe ſhall loſe her dower, though ſhe be only a *putative,* and not a true and real wife. *Ayliffe.*

PU'TID. *adj.* [*putidus*, Lat.] Mean; low; worthleſs.

He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas all imitation is *putid* and ſervile. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'TIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *putid.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs.

PU'TLOG. *n. ſ.*

Putlogs are pieces of timber or ſhort poles, about ſeven foot long, to bear the boards they ſtand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

PUTREDINOUS. *adj.* [from *putredo*, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer.*

PUTREFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*putrefaction*, Fr. *putris* and *facio*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or inteſtine motion of bodies, which tends to the deſtruction of that form of their exiſtence, which is ſaid to be their natural ſtate. *Quincy.*

If the ſpirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate, there followeth *putrefaction*, which ever diſſolveth the conſiſtence of the body into much inequality. *Bacon.*

Vegetable *putrefaction* is produced by throwing green vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and preſſing them together, by which they acquire a putrid ſtercoraceous taſte and odour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

From ſwampy fens,
Where *putrefaction* into life ferments,
And breathes deſtructive myriads. *Thomſon's Summer.*

PUTREFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten.

They make *putrefactive* generations, conformable unto ſeminal productions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* ſmell will diſcover it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **PU'TREFY.** *v. a.* [*putrifier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Latin.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenneſs.

To keep them here,
They would but ſtink, and *putrefy* the air. *Shakeſp.*

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private ſuits *putrefy* the publick good. *Bacon.*

The ulcer itſelf being *putrefied*, I ſcarified it and the parts about, ſo far as I thought neceſſary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thruſt out the rotten fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

A wound was ſo *putrefied*, as to endanger the bone. *Temple.*

Such a conſtitution of the air as would naturally *putrefy* raw fleſh, muſt endanger by a mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

To **PU'TREFY.** *v. n.* To rot.

From the ſole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no ſoundneſs in it, but wounds, and bruiſes, and *putrefying* ſores. *Iſaiah*, i. 6.

All imperfect mixture is apt to *putrefy*, and watery ſubſtances are more apt to *putrefy* than oily. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Theſe hymns, though not revive, embalm and ſpice
The world, which elſe would *putrefy* with vice. *Donne.*

The pain proceeded from ſome acrimony in the ſerum, which, falling into this declining part, *putrefied*. *Wiſeman.*

PUTRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *putreſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of rotting.

Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, becauſe being the fiery humour, it will readieſt ſurmount the water, we may confeſs in the common *putreſcence*, it may promote elevation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PUTRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*putreſcens*, Lat.] Growing rotten.

Aliment is not only neceſſary for repairing the fluids and ſolids of an animal, but likewiſe to keep the fluids from the *putreſcent* alkaline ſtate, which they would acquire by conſtant motion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PU'TRID. *adj.* [*putride*, French; *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows. *Waller.*

If a nurſe feed only on fleſh, and drink water, her milk, inſtead of turning ſour, will turn *putrid*, and ſmell like urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have ſo little circulatory motion, that they fall into an inteſtine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the caſe after great evacuations, great, or exceſſive heat. *Quincy.*

PU'TRIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *putrid.*] Rottenneſs.

Nidorous ructus depend on the fœtid ſpirituoſity of the ferment, and the *putridneſs* of the meat. *Floyer on the Humours.*

PU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *put.*]

1. One who puts.

The moſt wretched ſort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of caſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. **PUTTER** *on*, Inciter; inſtigator.

My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches
Moſt bitterly on you, as *putter on*
Of theſe exactions. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

You are abus'd, and by ſome *putter on*,
That will be damn'd for't. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

PU'TTINGSTONE. *n. ſ.*

In ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones for the ſame purpoſe are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call *puttingſtones*, for trials of ſtrength. *Pope.*

PU'TTOCK. *n. ſ.* [derived, by Minſhew, from *buteo*, Lat.] A buzzard.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock*'s neſt,
But may imagine how the bird was dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

The next are thoſe, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cormorant. *Peacham.*

PU'TTY. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground.

An object glaſs of a fourteen foot teleſcope, made by an artificer at London, I once mended conſiderably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very eaſily in the grinding, leſt the *putty* ſhould ſcratch it. *Newton.*

2. A kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

To **PU'ZZLE.** *v. a.* [for *poſtle*, from *poſe*. *Skinner.*]

1. To perplex; to confound; to embarraſs; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand; to teaze.

Your preſence needs muſt *puzzle* Antony. *Shakeſp.*

I ſay there is no darkneſs but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog. *Shakeſp.*

Both armies of the enemy would have been *puzzled* what to have done. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

A very ſhrewd diſputant in thoſe points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thorough-paced ſpeculators in thoſe great theories. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidſt his own blunders, and miſtakes the ſenſe of thoſe he would confute. *Addiſon.*

Perſons who labour under real evils, will not *puzzle* themſelves with conjectural ones. *Clariſſa.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with error. *Addiſon.*

Theſe, as my guide informed me, were men of ſubtle tempers, and *puzzled* politicks, who would ſupply the place of real wiſdom with cunning and avarice. *Tatler*, Nº 81.

I did not indeed at firſt imagine there was in it ſuch a jargon of ideas, ſuch an inconſiſtency of notions, ſuch a confuſion of particles, that rather *puzzle* than connect the ſenſe, which in ſome places he ſeems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer peruſal of it. *Addiſon.*

To **PU'ZZLE.** *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be aukward.

The ſervant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'ZZLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Embaraſſment; perplexity.

Men in great fortunes are ſtrangers to themſelves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of buſineſs, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

PU'ZZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *puzzle.*] He who puzzles.

PY'GARG. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

PY'GMEAN. *adj.* [from *pygmy.*] Belonging to a pygmy.

They, leſs than ſmalleſt dwarfs in narrow room,
Throng numberleſs like that *pygmean* race
Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*

PY'GMY. *n. ſ.* [*pygmée*, Fr. πυγμαῖος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have been deſtroyed by cranes.

If they deny the preſent ſpontaneous production of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom as they do in the other; yet ſurely in ſuch a ſuppoſed univerſal decay of nature, even mankind itſelf that is now nouriſhed, though not produced, by the earth, muſt have degenerated in ſtature and ſtrength in every generation. *Bentley.*

PYLO'RUS. *n. ſ.* [πυλωρὸς.] The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

PY'POWDER. See **PIEPOWDER.**

PY'RAMID. *n. ſ.* [*pyramide*, Fr. πυραμὶς, from πῦρ, fire; becauſe fire always aſcends in the figure of a cone.] In geometry, is a ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one. *Harris.*

Know, Sir, that I will not wait pinion'd at your maſter's court; rather make my country's high *pyramids* my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

An hollow cryſtal *pyramid* he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguiſher he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

Part of the ore is ſhot into quadrilateral *pyramids*. *Woodw.*

PYRA'MIDAL. } *adj.* [from *pyramid.*] Having the form of
PYRAMI'DICAL. } a pyramid.

Of which ſort likewiſe are the gems or ſtones, that are here ſhot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *pyramidical* idea of its flame, upon occaſion of the candles, is what is in queſtion. *Locke.*

PYRAMI'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *pyramidical.*] In form of a pyramid.

Olympus is the largeſt, and therefore he makes it the baſis upon which Oſſa ſtands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being the leaſt, is placed above Oſſa, and thus they riſe *pyramidically*. *Broome's Notes on Odyſſey.*

PY'RAMIS. *n. ſ.* A pyramid.

The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we uſually ſee, is merely by accident, and that the air about, by quenching the ſides of the flame, cruſheth it, and extenuateth it into that form, for of itſelf it would be round, and therefore ſmoke is in the figure of a *pyramis* reverſed; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the ſmoke. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

PYRE. *n. ſ.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.

When his brave ſon upon the fun'ral *pyre*
He ſaw extended, and his beard on fire. *Dryden.*

With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*,
And breathes three am'rous ſighs to raiſe the fire. *Pope.*

PYRI'TES. *n. ſ.* [from πῦρ.] Fireſtone.

Pyrites contains ſulphur, ſometimes arſenick, always iron, and ſometimes copper. *Woodward.*

PY'ROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire.

Divination was invented by the Perſians, and is ſeldom or never taken in a good ſenſe: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, aeromancy, geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

PYROTE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [*pyrotechnique*, French, from *pyrotechnicks.*] Engaged or ſkilful in fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNICKS. *n. ſ.* [πῦρ and τέχνη.] The act of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure; the act of fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNY. *n. ſ.* [*pyrotechnie*, French.] The art of managing fire.

Great diſcoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chymiſtry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PY'RRHONISM. *n. ſ.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the ſcepticks.] Scepticiſm; univerſal doubt.

PYX. *n. ſ.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romaniſts keep the hoſt.

Q.

Q, Is a conſonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally uſed cƿ, *cw*; as cƿellan, or *cwellan*, to quell: *qu* is, in Engliſh, pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards *cw*; as *quail*, *quench*, except *quoit*, which is ſpoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

QUAB. *n. ſ.* [derived, by Skinner, from *gobio*, the Latin name.] A ſort of fiſh.

To **QUACK.** *v. n.* [*quacken*, Dutch, to cry as a gooſe.]

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quaake*, to repreſent the ſound better.

Wild-ducks *quack* where graſshoppers did ſing. *King.*

2. To chatter boaſtingly; to brag loudly; to talk oſtentatiouſly.

Believe mechanick virtuoſi
Can raiſe them mountains in Potoſi,
Seek out for plants with ſignatures,
To *quack* of univerſal cures. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

QUACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A boaſtful pretender to arts which he does not underſtand.

The change, ſchools, and pulpits, are full of *quacks*, jugglers, and plagiaries. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen maſters of the languages, before they can be maſters of common ſenſe. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. A vain boaſtful pretender to phyſick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places.

At the firſt appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris, a little boy walked before him, publiſhing with a ſhrill voice—'My father cures all ſorts of diſtempers;' to which the doctor added in a grave manner—'The child ſays true.' *Addiſon.*

3. An artful tricking practitioner in phyſick.

Deſpairing *quacks* with curſes fled the place,
And vile attorneys, now an uſeleſs race. *Pope.*

QUA'CKERY. *n. ſ.* [from *quack.*] Mean or bad acts in phyſick.

QUA'CKSALVER. *n. ſ.* [*quack* and *ſalve.*] One who brags of medicines or ſalves; a medicaſter; a charlatan.

Saltimbancoes, *quackſalvers*, and charlatans, deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were Æſop alive, the piazza and the pont neuf could ſpeak their fallacies. *Brown.*

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their ſhifts; to turn mountebanks, *quackſalvers*, and empiricks. *Burton on Melancholy.*

QUADRA'GESIMAL. *adj.* [*quadrageſimal*, Fr. *quadrageſima*, Lat.] Lenten; belonging to Lent; uſed in Lent.

I have compoſed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, *quadrageſimal*, paſchal, or pentecoſtal. *Sanderſon.*

QUA'DRANGLE. *n. ſ.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] A ſquare; a ſurface with four right angles.

My choler being overblown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*,
I come to talk. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

The Eſcurial hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year. *Howel.*

QUADRA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *quadrangle.*] Square; having four right angles.

Common ſalt ſhooteth into little cryſtals, coming near to a cube, ſometimes into ſquare plates, ſometimes into ſhort *quadrangular* priſms. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Each environed with a cruſt, conforming itſelf to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*. *Woodward.*

I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, oppoſite to the macebearer. *Spectator*, Nº 617.

QUA'DRANT. *n. ſ.* [*quadrans*, Lat.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter.

In ſixty-three years may be loſt eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant*, or ſix hours ſupernumerary. *Brown.*

2. The quarter of a circle.

The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the ſun's right aſcenſions, which finiſh their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptick, being joined to the former inequality, ariſing from the excentricity, makes theſe quarterly and ſeeming irregular inequalities of natural days. *Holder on Time.*

3. An inſtrument with which altitudes are taken.

Some had compaſſes, others *quadrants*. *Tatler*, Nº 81.

Thin taper ſticks muſt from one center part;
Let theſe into the *quadrant*'s form divide. *Gay.*

QUADRA'NTAL. *adj.* [from *quadrant.*] Included in the fourth part of a circle.

To fill that ſpace of dilating, proceed in ſtrait lines, and diſpoſe of thoſe lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* ſpace, there appears but one way poſſible; to form all the interſections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

QUA'DRATE. *adj.* [*quadratus*, Lat.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel ſides.

2. Diviſible into four equal parts.

The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long, and plain, *quadrate* and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

Some tell us, that the years Moſes ſpeaks of were ſomewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-ſix days, which is a number *quadrate*. *Hakewell on Provid.*

3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*.

The word conſumption, being applicable to a proper or improper conſumption, requires a generical deſcription, *quadrate* to both. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

QUA'DRATE. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſquare; a ſurface with four equal and parallel ſides.

And 'twixt them both a *quadrate* was the baſe,
Proportion'd equally by ſeven and nine;
Nine was the circle ſet in heaven's place,
All which compacted, made a goodly diapaſe. *Fairy Q.*

Whether the exact *quadrate* or the long ſquare be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one-third part. *Wotton.*

The powers militant
That ſtood for Heav'n, in mighty *quadrate* join'd
Of union irreſiſtible, mov'd on
In ſilence their bright legions. *Milton.*

To our finite underſtanding a *quadrate*, whoſe diagonal is commenſurate to one of the ſides, is a plain contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

2. [*Quadrat*, Fr.] In aſtrology, an aſpect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are diſtant from each other ninety degrees, and the ſame with quartile. *Dict.*

To **QUA'DRATE.** *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To ſuit; to be accommodated.

Ariſtotle's rules for Epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be ſuppoſed to *quadrate* exactly with the heroick poems, which have been made ſince his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been ſtill more perfect, could he have peruſed the Æneid. *Addiſon.*

QUA'DRATICK. *adj.* Four ſquare; belonging to a ſquare. *Dict.*

QUADRATICK *Equations.* In algebra, are ſuch as retain, on the unknown ſide, the ſquare of the root, or the number ſought: and are of two ſorts; firſt, ſimple *quadraticks*, where the ſquare of the unknown root is equal to the abſolute number given; ſecondly, affected *quadraticks*, which are ſuch as have, between the higheſt power of the unknown number and the abſolute number given, ſome intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

QUADRA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*quadrature*, Fr. *quadratura*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſquaring.

The ſpeculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the *quadrature* of curves, ſhould not intrench upon our ſtudies of morality. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The firſt and laſt quarter of the moon.

It is full moon, when the earth being between the ſun and moon, we ſee all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the ſun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the *quadratures*, we ſee but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*

3. The ſtate of being ſquare; a quadrate; a ſquare.

All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*quadrennium*, from *quatuor* and *annus*, Latin.]

1. Compriſing four years.
2. Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE. *adj.* [from *quadro*, Lat.] That may be ſquared.

Sir Iſaac Newton diſcovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, ſome time before the year 1688. *Derham.*

QUADRI'FID. *adj.* [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] Cloven into four diviſions.

QUADRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*quadrilatere*, Fr. *quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] Having four ſides.

Tin incorporated with cryſtal, diſpoſes it to ſhoot into a *quadrilateral* pyramid, ſometimes placed on a *quadrilateral* baſe or column. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quadrilateral*.] The property of having four right lined ſides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

QUA'DRILLE. *n. ſ.* A game at cards. *Dict.*

QUA'DRIN. *n. ſ.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a ſmall piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUA'DRINOMICAL. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Conſiſting of four denominations. *Dict.*

QUA'DRIPARTITE. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUA'DRIPARTITELY. *adv.* [from *quadripartite*.] In a quadripartite diſtribution.

QUADRIPARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* A diviſion by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS. *adj.* [*quatuor* and φύλλου.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME. *n. ſ.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*quatuor* and *ſyllable*.] A word of four ſyllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES. *n. ſ.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL. *adj.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRU'PED. *n. ſ.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beaſts.

The different flexure and order of the joints is not diſpoſed in the elephant, as in other *quadrupeds*. *Brown.*

The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of ſome *quadruped*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Moſt *quadrupedes*, that live upon herbs, have inciſor teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbuthnot.*

The king of brutes,
Of *quadrupeds* I only mean. *Swift.*

QUADRU'PED. *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is ſurprized at many actions of the *quadruped* and winged animals. *Watts.*

QUADRU'PLE. *adj.* [*quadruple*, Fr. *quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.

A law, that to bridle theft doth puniſh thieves with a *quadruple* reſtitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itſelf continueth. *Hooker.*

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble, or *quadruple*, to any of the longeſt times of the firſt age. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Fat refreſhes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and ſome animals have a *quadruple* caul. *Arbuth.*

To **QUADRU'PLICATE.** *v. a.* [*quadrupler*, Fr, *quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *quadruplicate*.] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRU'PLY. *adv.* [from *quadruple*.] To a fourfold quantity.

If the perſon accuſed maketh his innocence appear, the accuſer is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent perſon is *quadruply* recompenſed. *Swift.*

QUÆRE. [Latin.] Enquire; ſeek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.

Quære, if 'tis ſteeped in the ſame liquor it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **QUAFF.** *v. a.* [of this word the derivation is uncertain: *Junius*, with his uſual idleneſs of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, κυαφίζειν in the Eolick dialect uſed for κυαθίζειν. *Skinner* from *go off*, as *go off*, *guoff*, *quoff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coeffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to ſwallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been abroad carouſing to his mates
After a ſtorm, *quafft* off the muſcadel,
And threw the ſops all in the ſexton's face. *Shakeſp.*

I found the prince,
With ſuch a deep demeanour in great ſorrow,
That tyranny, which never *quafft* but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have waſh'd his knife
With gentle eye drops. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,
They eat, they drink, and in communion ſweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v.

To **QUAFF.** *v. n.* To drink luxuriouſly.

We may contrive this afternoon,
And *quaff* carouſes to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſpeare.*

Belſhazzar, *quaffing* in the ſacred veſſels of the temple, ſees his fatal ſentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*

Twelve days the gods their ſolemn revels keep,
And *quaff* with blameleſs Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*

QUA'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from *quaff*.] He who quaffs.

To **QUA'FFER.** *v. n.* [a low word, I ſuppoſe, formed by chance.] To feel out. This ſeems to be the meaning.

Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geeſe, *quaffer* and grope out their meat the moſt. *Derham.*

QUA'GGY. *adj.* [from *quagmire*.] Boggy; ſoft; not ſolid. *Ainſworth.*

This word is ſomewhere too in *Clariſſa*.

QUA'GMIRE. *n. ſ.* [that is, *quakemire*.] A ſhaking marſh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

The fen and *quagmire*, ſo mariſh by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tuſſer.*

Your hearts I'll ſtamp out with my horſe's heels,
And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains. *Shakeſp.*

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and *quagmire*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wet particles might have eaſily ever mingled with the dry, and ſo all had either been ſea or *quagmire*. *More.*

The brain is of ſuch a clammy conſiſtence, that it can no more retain motion than a *quagmire*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

QUAID. *part.* [of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by *Spenſer*, who often took great liberties, for *quailed*, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Cruſhed; dejected; depreſſed.

Therewith his ſturdy courage ſoon was *quaid*,
And all his ſenſes were with ſudden dread diſmaid. *F. Q.*

QUAIL. *n. ſ.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game.

His *quails* ever
Beat mine, in-hoop'd at odds. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Hen birds have a peculiar ſort of voice, when they would call the male, which is ſo eminent in *quails*, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a *quail* pipe, eaſily drew the cocks into their ſnares. *Ray on the Creation.*

A freſher gale
Sweeping with ſhadowy guſt the field of corn,
While the *quail* clamours for his running mate. *Thompſon.*

QUAILPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*quail* and *pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

A diſh of wild fowl furniſhed converſation, which concluded with a late invention for improving the *quailpipe*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 108.

To **QUAIL.** *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.] To languiſh; to ſink into dejection; to loſe ſpirit. *Spenſer.*

He writes there is no *quailing* now;
Becauſe the king is certainly poſſeſt
Of all our purpoſes. *Shakeſpear's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breaſts,
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakeſpeare.*

After Solyman had with all his power in vain beſieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, ſo that he was upon point to have raiſed his ſiege. *Knolles.*

While rocks ſtand,
And rivers ſtir, thou can'ſt not ſhrink or *quail*;
Yea, when both rocks and all things ſhall diſband,
Then ſhalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

When Dido's ghoſt appear'd,
It made this hardy warriour *quail*. *Wandering Pr. of Troy.*

At this the errant's courage *quails*. *Cleaveland.*

To paſs the *quailing* and withering of all things by the receſs, and their reviving by the reacceſs of the ſun, the ſap in trees preciſely follows the motion of the ſun. *Hakewell.*

To **QUAIL.** *v. a.* [cþellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to quell; to depreſs; to ſink; to overpower.

To drive him to deſpair, and quite to *quail*,
He ſhewed him painted in a table plain
The damned ghoſts. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

Three, with fi'ry courage, he aſſails;
Three, all as kings adorn'd in royal wiſe:
And each ſucceſſive after other *quails*,
Still wond'ring whence ſo many kings ſhould riſe. *Daniel.*

QUAINT. *adj.* [*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.]

1. Nice; ſcrupulouſly, minutely, ſuperfluouſly exact; having petty elegance.

Each ear ſucks up the words a true love ſcattereth,
And plain ſpeech oft, than *quaint* phraſe framed is. *Sidney.*

You were glad to be employ'd,
To ſhew how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſpends ſome pages about two ſimilitudes; one of mine, and another *quainter* of his own. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Subtle; artful. Obſolete.

As clerkes been full ſubtle and *queint*. *Chaucer.*

3. Neat; pretty; exact.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent faſhion, yours is worth ten on't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her mother hath intended,
That, *quaint* in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*

I never ſaw a better faſhion'd gown,
More *quaint*, more pleaſing, nor more commendable. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Subtly excogitated; fineſpun.

I'll ſpeak of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies,
How honourable ladies ſought my love,
Which I denying they fell ſick and died. *Shakeſpeare.*

He his fabrick of the heav'ns
Hath left to their diſputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide
Hereafter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* viii.

5. *Quaint* is, in Spenſer, quailed; depreſſed. I believe by a very licentious irregularity.

With ſuch fair ſlight him Guyon fail'd:
Till at the laſt, all breathleſs, weary and faint,
Him ſpying, with freſh onſet he aſſail'd,
And kindling new his courage, ſeeming *quaint*,
Struck him ſo hugely, that through great conſtraint
He made him ſtoop. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

6. Affected; foppiſh. This is not the true idea of the word, which Swift ſeems not to have well underſtood.

To this we owe thoſe monſtrous productions, which under the name of trips, ſpies, amuſements, and other conceited appellations, have overrun us; and I wiſh I could ſay, thoſe *quaint* fopperies were wholly abſent from graver ſubjects. *Swift.*

QUAI'NTLY. *adv.* [from *quaint*.]

1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.

When was old Sherewood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and purl'd. *B. Johnſon.*

2. Artfully.

Breathe his faults ſo *quaintly*,
That they ſeem the taints of liberty,
The flaſh and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Ingeniouſly with ſucceſs. This is not the true ſenſe.

As my Buxoma
With gentle finger ſtroak'd her milky care,
I *quaintly* ſtole a kiſs. *Gay.*

QUAI'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quaint*.] Nicety; petty elegance.

There is a certain majeſty in ſimplicity, which is far above all the *quaintneſs* of wit. *Pope.*

To **QUAKE.** *v. n.* [cþacan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhake with cold or fear; to tremble.

Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where ſhe ſtood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is even ready to ſeize. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

If Cupid hath not ſpent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt *quake* for this. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do ſuch buſineſs as the better day
Would *quake* to look on. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to *quake*,
Shake he his weapon at us, and paſs by. *Shakeſpeare.*

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his preſence. *Nah.* i. 5.

Son of man eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulneſs. *Ezek.* xii. 18.

In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noiſe of war their ſouls does wound,
They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets ſound. *Dryden.*

2. To ſhake; not to be ſolid or firm,

Next Smedley div'd; ſlow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

QUAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhudder; a tremulous agitation.

As the earth may ſometimes ſhake,
For winds ſhut up will cauſe a *quake*;
So often jealouſy and fear
Stol'n to mine heart, cauſe tremblings there. *Suckling.*

QUAKING-GRASS. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

QUALIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*qualification*, Fr. from *qualify*.]

1. That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing.

It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the faſhion, if he would make them neceſſary *qualifications* for preferment. *Swift.*

2. Accompliſhment.

Good *qualifications* of mind enable a magiſtrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick eſteem of him. *Atterb.*

3. Abatement; diminution.

Neither had the waters of the flood infuſed ſuch an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

To **QUALIFY.** *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fr.]

1. To fit for any thing.

Place over them ſuch governors, as may be *qualified* in ſuch manner as may govern the place. *Bacon.*

I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the ſum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a ſurgeon. *Swift's Will.*

2. To furniſh with qualifications; to accompliſh.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualified* in; and the beſt of me is diligence. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

She is of good eſteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Beſide ſo *qualified*, as may beſeem
The ſpouſe of any noble gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.
4. To abate; to ſoften; to diminiſh.

I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to *qualify*
His rig'rous courſe. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I do not ſeek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage,
Leſt it ſhould burn above the bounds of reaſon. *Shakeſp.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too; and behold what innovation it makes here. *Shakeſpeare.*

They would report that they had records for twenty thouſand years, which muſt needs be a very great untruth, unleſs we will *qualify* it, expounding their years not of the revolution of the ſun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*

It hath ſo pleaſed God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that ſuch inconveniencies as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witneſs of men's travels, to be ſo *qualified*, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh.*

So happy 'tis you move in ſuch a ſphere,
As your high majeſty with awful fear
In human breaſts might *qualify* that fire,
Which kindled by thoſe eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*

Children ſhould be early inſtructed in the true eſtimate of things, by oppoſing the good to the evil, and compenſating or *qualifying* one thing with another. *L'Eſtrange.*

My propoſition I have *qualified* with the word, often; thereby making allowance for thoſe caſes, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*

5. To eaſe; to aſſuage.

He balms and herbs thereto apply'd,
And evermore with mighty ſpells them charm'd,
That in ſhort ſpace he has them *qualify'd*,
And him reſtor'd to health, that would have dy'd. *Spenſer.*

6. To modify; to regulate.

It hath no larinx or throttle to *qualify* the ſound. *Brown.*

QUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*qualitas*, Lat. *qualité*, Fr.]

1. Nature relatively conſidered.

Theſe, being of a far other nature and *quality*, are not ſo ſtrictly or everlaſtingly commanded in Scripture. *Hooker.*

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuſe nor approve themſelves. *Hooker.*

Since the event of an action uſually follows the nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the ſubject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*

2. Property; accident.

In the diviſion of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values moſt; for *qualities* are ſo weighed, that curioſity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakeſpeare.*

No ſenſible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat and ſound, can be ſubſiſtent in the bodies themſelves abſolutely conſidered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of ſenſe: theſe *qualities* are only the effects of our ſenſation, which ariſe from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and poſition. *Bentley.*

3. Particular efficacy.

O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true *qualities*! *Shakeſp.*

4. Diſpoſition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the ſtreets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

5. Virtue or vice.

One doubt remains, ſaid I, the dames in green,
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen? *Dryden.*

6. Accompliſhment; qualification.

He had thoſe *qualities* of horſemanſhip, dancing and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.

The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaſter partakes of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

We, who are hearers, may be allowed ſome opportunities in the *quality* of ſtanders-by. *Swift.*

8. Comparative or relative rank.

It is with the clergy, if their perſons be reſpected, even as it is with other men; their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth. *Hooker.*

We lived moſt joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meaneſt *quality*. *Bacon.*

The maſters of theſe horſes may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what *quality* ſoever the perſons are of. *Temple.*

9. Rank; ſuperiority of birth or ſtation.

Let him be ſo entertained, as ſuits with gentlemen of your knowing to a ſtranger of his *quality*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

10. Perſons of high rank. Collectively.

I ſhall appear at the maſquerade dreſſed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may ſee how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 112.

Of all the ſervile herd, the worſt is he,
That in proud dullneſs joins with *quality*,
A conſtant critick at the great man's board,
To fetch and carry nonſenſe for my lord. *Pope.*

QUALM. *n. ſ.* [cþealm, Saxon, a ſudden ſtroke of death.] A ſudden fit of ſickneſs; a ſudden ſeizure of ſickly languor.

Some ſuden *qualm* hath ſtruck me to the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some diſtill'd carduus benedictus, laid to your heart, is the only thing for a *qualm*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Compar'd to theſe ſtorms, death is but a *qualm*,
Hell ſomewhat lightſome, the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*

I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I faint, I can ſpeak no longer. *Howel.*

All maladies
Of ghaſtly ſpaſm, or racking torture, *qualms*
Of heart-ſick agony. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd. *Roſcommon.*

They have a ſickly uneaſineſs upon them, ſhifting and changing from one error, and from one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Thy mother well deſerves that ſhort delight,
The nauſeous *qualms* of ten months travail to requite. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When he hath ſtretched his veſſels with wine to their utmoſt capacity, and is grown weary and ſick, and feels thoſe *qualms* and diſturbances that uſually attend ſuch exceſſes, he reſolves, that he will hereafter contain himſelf within the bounds of ſobriety. *Calamy.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood
Riſe in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

QUA'LMISH. *adj.* [from *qualm.*] Seized with ſickly languor.

I am *qualmiſh* at the ſmell of leek. *Shakeſpeare.*

You drop into the place,
Careleſs and *qualmiſh* with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

QUA'NDARY. *n. ſ.* [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

QUA'NTITIVE. *adj.* [*quantitivus*, Lat.] Eſtimable according to quantity.

This explication of rarity and denſity, by the compoſition of ſubſtance with quantity, may peradventure give little ſatiſfaction to ſuch who are apt to conceive therein no other compoſition or reſolution, but ſuch as our ſenſes ſhew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

QUA'NTITY. *n. ſ.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]

1. That property of any thing which may be encreaſed or diminiſhed.

Quantity is what may be increaſed or diminiſhed. *Cheyne.*

2. Any indeterminate weight or meaſure.

3. Bulk or weight.

Unſkill'd in hellebore, if thou ſhou'dſt try
To mix it, and miſtake the *quantity*,
The rules of phyſick wou'd againſt thee cry. *Dryden.*

4. A portion; a part.

If I were ſaw'd into *quantities*, I ſhould make four dozen of ſuch bearded hermites ſtaves as Maſter Shallow. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A large portion.

The warm antiſcorbutical plants, taken in *quantities*, will occaſion ſtinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable.

The eaſy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not neceſſarily make the preceding vowel, by poſition, long in *quantity*; as patrem. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

QUA'NTUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount.

The *quantum* of preſbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-adviſed prince, will eaſily be computed. *Swift.*

QUA'RANTAIN. } *n. ſ.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] The ſpace of forty
QUA'RANTINE. } days, being the time which a ſhip, ſuſpected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourſe or commerce.

Paſs your *quarantine* among ſome of the churches round this town, where you may learn to ſpeak before you venture to expoſe your parts in a city congregation. *Swift.*

QUA'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*querelle*, Fr.]

1. A brawl; a petty fight; a ſcuffle.

If I can faſten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drank to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,
As my young miſtreſs' dog. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. A diſpute; a conteſt.

The part, which in this preſent *quarrel* ſtriveth againſt the current and ſtream of laws, was a long while nothing feared. *Hooker's Dedication.*

As if earth too narrow were for fate,
On open ſeas their *quarrels* they debate;
In hollow wood they floating armies bear,
And forc'd impriſon'd winds to bring 'em near. *Dryden.*

3. A cauſe of debate.

I could not die any where ſo contented, as in the king's company; his cauſe being juſt, and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

If not in ſervice of our God we fought,
In meaner *quarrel* if this ſword were ſhaken,
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought,
So fair a princeſs ſhould not be forſaken. *Fairfax.*

4. Something that gives a right to miſchief or repriſal.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holingſh.*

Wives are young men's miſtreſſes, companions for middle age, and old men's nurſes; ſo a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Objection; ill will.

Herodias had a *quarrel* againſt him, and would have killed him, but ſhe could not. *Mark*, vi. 19.

We are apt to pick *quarrels* with the world for every little foolery. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have no *quarrel* to the practice; it may be a diverting way. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

6. In Shakeſpeare, it ſeems to ſignify any one peeviſh or malicious.

Better
She ne'er had known pomp, though't be temporal;
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a ſuff'rance panging
As ſoul and body's ſev'ring. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

7. [From *quadreau*, Fr. *quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a ſquare head.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubaliſta or arbaliſt was firſt ſhewed to the French by our King Richard I. who was ſhortly after ſlain by a *quarrel* thereof. *Camden.*

Twang'd the ſtring, outflew the *quarrel* long. *Fairfax.*

To QUA'RREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fr.]

1. To debate; to ſcuffle; to ſquabble.

I love the ſport well, but I ſhall as ſoon *quarrel* at it as any man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your words have taken ſuch pains, as if they labour'd
To bring manſlaughter into form, ſet *quarrelling*
Upon the head of valour. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Wine drunken with exceſs, maketh bitterneſs of the mind, with brawling and *quarrelling*. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxi. 29.

Beaſts called ſociable, *quarrel* in hunger and luſt; and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

2. To fall into variance.

Our diſcontented counties do revolt;
Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shakeſp. King John.*

3. To fight; to combat.

When once the Perſian king was put to flight,
The weary Macedons refus'd to fight;
Themſelves their own mortality confeſs'd,
And left the ſon of Jove to *quarrel* for the reſt. *Dryden.*

4. To find fault; to pick objections.

To admit the thing, and *quarrel* about the name, is to make ourſelves ridiculous. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

They find out miſcarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they *quarrel* firſt with the officers, and then with the prince and ſtate. *Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ,
I will not *quarrel* with a ſlight miſtake. *Roſcommon.*

I *quarrel* not with the word, becauſe uſed by Ovid. *Dryd.*

QUA'RRELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *quarrel.*] He who quarrels.

QUA'RRELLOUS. *adj.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; eaſily provoked to enmity; quarrelſome.

Ready in gybes, quick anſwered, ſaucy, and
As *quarrellous* as the weazel. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

QUA'RRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; eaſily irritated; iraſcible; cholerick; petulant.

Cholerick and *quarrelſome* perſons will engage one into their quarrels. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

There needs no more to the ſetting of the whole world in a flame, than a *quarrelſome* plaintiff and defendant. *L'Eſtr.*

QUA'RRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from *quarrelſome.*] In a quarrelſome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quarrelſome.*] Cholerickneſs; petulance.

QUA'RRY. *n. ſ.* [*quarrè*, Fr.]

1. A ſquare.

To take down a *quarry* of glaſs to ſcowre, ſodder, band, and to ſet it up again, is three halfpence a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a ſquare head.

The ſhafts and *quarries* from their engines fly
As thick as falling drops in April ſhow'rs. *Fairfax.*

3. [From *querir*, to ſeek, Fr. *Skinner*; from *carry*, *Kennet.*] Game flown at by a hawk.

Your wife and babes
Savagely ſlaughter'd; to relate the manner,
Were on the *quarry* of theſe murder'd deer
To add the death of you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

She dwells among the rocks, on every ſide
With broken mountains ſtrongly fortify'd;
From thence whatever can be ſeen ſurveys,
And ſtooping on the ſlaughter'd *quarry* preys. *Sandys.*

So ſcented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his *quarry*. *Milton.*

They their guns diſcharge;
This heard ſome ſhips of ours, though out of view,
And ſwift as eagles to the *quarry* flew. *Waller.*

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguiſher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their *quarry* ſtrove. *Dryden.*

No toil, no hardſhip, can reſtrain
Ambitious man inur'd to pain;
The more confin'd, the more he tries,
And at forbidden *quarry* flies. *Dryden's Horace.*

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,
At this new *quarry* he prepares to ſhoot. *Dryden.*

Let reaſon then at her own *quarry* fly,
But how can finite graſp infinity. *Dryden.*

4. *Quarriere*, *quarrel*, Fr. from *carrig*, Iriſh, a ſtone, Mr. *Lye*; *craigg*, Erſe, a rock.] A ſtone mine; a place where they dig ſtones.

The ſame is ſaid of ſtone out of the *quarry*, to make it more durable. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Pyramids and tow'rs
From diamond *quarries* hewn, and rocks of gold. *Milton.*

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,
Yet on the ſoften'd *quarry* would I ſcore
My plaining verſe as lively as before. *Milton.*

An hard and unrelenting ſhe,
As the new-cruſted Niobe;
Or, what doth more of ſtatue carry,
A nun of the Platonick *quarry*. *Cleaveland.*

He like Amphion makes thoſe *quarries* leap
Into fair figures from a confus'd heap. *Waller.*

Could neceſſity infallibly produce *quarries* of ſtone, which are the materials of all magnificent ſtructures. *More.*

For them alone the heav'ns had kindly heat
In eaſtern *quarries*, ripening precious dew. *Dryden.*

As long as the next coal-pit, *quarry*, or chalk-pit, will give abundant atteſtation to what I write, to theſe I may very ſafely appeal. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To QUA'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in uſe.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Eſtrange.*

QU'ARRYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry.

One rhomboidal bony ſcale of the needle-fiſh, out of Stunsfield quarry, the *quarryman* aſſured me was flat, covered over with ſcales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART. *n. ſ.* [*quart*, Fr.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in uſe.

Albanact had all the northern part,
Which of himſelf Albania he did call,
And Camber did poſſeſs the weſtern *quart*. *Fairy Q.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon.

When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath ſerved me inſtead of a *quart* pot to drink in. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have made an order, that ale ſhould be ſold at three halfpence a *quart*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] The veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed.

You'd rail upon the hoſteſs of the houſe,
And ſay you would preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone jugs and no ſeal'd *quarts*. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUA'RTAN. *n. ſ.* [*febris quartana*, Latin.] The fourth day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a *quartan* ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head. *Brown.*

Call her the metaphyſicks of her ſex,
And ſay ſhe tortures wits, as *quartans* vex
Phyſicians. *Cleaveland.*

Among theſe, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance moſt menace this ſymptom. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A look ſo pale no *quartan* ever gave,
Thy dwindled legs ſeem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *quartus*, Latin.] A chymical operation.

In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of ſilver be ſo exquiſitely mingled by fuſion with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the reſulting maſs acquires ſeveral new qualities; yet, if you caſt this mixture into aqua fortis, the ſilver will be diſſolved in the menſtruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]

1. A fourth part.

It is an accuſtomed action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands; I have known her continue in this a *quarter* of an hour. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Suppoſe the common depth of the ſea, taking one place with another, to be about a *quarter* of a mile. *Burnet.*

Obſerve what ſtars ariſe or diſappear,
And the four *quarters* of the rolling year. *Dryden.*

Suppoſing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they muſt, to the conſumer, be raiſed a *quarter* in their price; ſo that every thing, to him that uſes it, muſt be a *quarter* dearer. *Locke.*

2. A region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeaman's card.

I'll give thee a wind.
—I myſelf have all the other,
And the very points they blow,
And all the *quarters* that they know
I'th' ſhipman's card. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His praiſe, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,
Breathe ſoft or loud. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v.

When the winds in ſouthern *quarters* riſe,
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their ſport,
And ſudden tempeſts rage within the port. *Addiſon.*

3. A particular region of a town or country.

The like is to be ſaid of the populouſneſs of their coaſts and *quarters* there. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

No leaven ſhall be ſeen in thy *quarters*. *Exod.* xiii. 7.

The ſons of the church being ſo much diſperſed, though without being driven, into all *quarters* of the land, there was ſome extraordinary deſign of Divine Wiſdom in it. *Sprat.*

A bungling cobler, that was ready to ſtarve at his own trade, changes his *quarter*, and ſets up for a doctor. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. The place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed.

Where is Lord Stanley quarter'd?
—Unleſs I have miſta'en his *quarters* much,
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *quarters* of the ſev'ral chiefs they ſhow'd,
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode. *Dryden.*

It was high time to ſhift my *quarters*. *Spectator.*

5. Proper ſtation.

They do beſt, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep *quarter*, and ſever it wholly from their ſerious affairs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Swift to their ſeveral *quarters* haſted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

6. Remiſſion of life; mercy granted by a conqueror.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the caſtle. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they muſt never expect better *quarters*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Diſcover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the trueſt; for they will give you no *quarter*, and allow nothing to complaiſance. *Dryden.*

7. Treatment ſhown by an enemy.

To the young if you give any tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in their idleneſs, and ruin them. *Collier.*

Mr. Wharton, who detected ſome hundreds of the biſhop's miſtakes, meets with very ill *quarter* from his lordſhip. *Swift.*

8. Friendſhip; amity; concord. Not now in uſe.

Friends, all but now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom
Diveſting them for bed, and then, but now
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breaſts. *Shakeſp.*

9. A meaſure of eight buſhels.

There may be kept in it fourteen thouſand *quarters* of corn, which is two thouſand *quarters* in each loft. *Mortim.*

10. Falſe *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horſe's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inſide of it, that being the weakeſt and thinneſt part.

To QUA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts.

A thought that *quarter'd*, hath but one part wiſdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. To divide; to break by force.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* ſteel, and climbing fire. *Shak.*

Mothers ſhall but ſmile, when they behold
Their infants *quarter'd* by the hands of war. *Shakeſp.*

3. To divide into diſtinct regions.

Then ſailors *quarter'd* heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar. *Dryden.*

4. To ſtation or lodge ſoldiers.

When they hear the Roman horſes neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires,
They will waſte their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Where is Lord Stanley *quarter'd*?
—His regiment lies half a mile ſouth. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

They o'er the barren ſhore purſue their way,
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Theſſalians lay. *Dryden.*

You have *quartered* all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of Billingſgate. *Spectator*, Nº 595.

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*. *Shak.*

6. To diet.

He fed on vermin;
And when theſe fail'd, he'd ſuck his claws,
And *quarter* himſelf upon his paws. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

The firſt ordinary and natural, being compounded of argent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the county of Somerſet, now *quartered* by the Earl of Hertford. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

QUA'RTERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *quarter.*] A quarterly allowance.

He us'd two equal ways of gaining,
By hind'ring juſtice or maintaining;
To many a whore gave privilege,
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii.

QUA'RTERDAY. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *day.*] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or intereſt is paid.

The uſurer would be very well ſatisfied to have all the time annihilated, that lies between the preſent moment and next *quarterday*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 93.

QUA'RTERDECK. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *deck.*] The ſhort upper deck.

QUA'RTERLY. *adj.* [from *quarter.*] Containing a fourth part.

The moon makes four *quarterly* ſeaſons within her little year or month of conſecution. *Holder on Time.*

From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator ariſe the diurnal differences of the ſun's right aſcenſion, which finiſh their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptick; and this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity, makes theſe *quarterly* and ſeemingly irregular inequalities of natural days. *Bentley.*

QUA'RTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *maſter.*] One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers.

The *quartermaſter* general was marking the ground for the encampment of the covering army. *Tatler*, Nº 62.

QUA'RTERN. *n. ſ.* A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF. *n. ſ.* A ſtaff of defence; ſo called, I believe, from the manner of uſing it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.

His *quarterſtaff*, which he could ne'er forſake,
Hung half before, and half behind his back. *Dryden.*

Immenſe riches he ſquandered away at *quarterſtaff* and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbuthnot.*

QUA'RTILE. *n. ſ.* An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other, and is marked thus, □.

Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move
My pangs of jealouſy for Ariet's love. *Dryden.*

QUA'RTO. *n. ſ.* [*quartus*, Latin.] A book in which every ſheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.

Our fathers had a juſt value for regularity and ſyſtems; then folios and *quartos* were the faſhionable ſizes, as volumes in octavo are now. *Watts.*

To QUASH. *v. a.* [*quaſſen*, Dutch; *ſquacciare*, Ital. *quaſſo*, Latin.]

1. To cruſh; to ſqueeze.

The whales
Againſt ſharp rocks like reeling veſſels *quaſh'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces daſh'd. *Waller.*

2. To ſubdue ſuddenly.

'Twas not the ſpawn of ſuch as theſe,
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd ſeas,
And *quaſh'd* the ſtern Æacides. *Roſcommon.*

Our ſhe-confederates keep pace with us in *quaſhing* the rebellion, which had begun to ſpread itſelf among part of the fair ſex. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 15.

3. [*Caſſus*, Lat. *caſſer*, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make void: as, *the indictment was* quaſhed.

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be ſhaken with a noiſe.

A thin and fine membrane ſtrait and cloſely adhering to keep it from *quaſhing* and ſhaking. *Ray on the Creation.*

The water in this dropſy, by a ſudden jirk, may be heard to *quaſh*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

QUASH. *n. ſ.* A pompion. *Ainſworth.*

QUA'TERCOUSINS. As, *they are not* quater-couſins, as it is commonly ſpoken *cater-couſins, plus ne ſont pas de quatre couſins*, they are not of the four firſt degrees of kindred, that is, they are not friends. *Skinner.*

QUATE'RNARY. *n. ſ.* [*quaternarius*, Latin.] The number four.

The objections againſt the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be oppoſed ſo much againſt the doctrines themſelves. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNION. *n. ſ.* [*quaternio*, Lat.] The number four.

Air and the elements! the eldeſt birth
Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix
And nouriſh all things; let your ceaſeleſs change
Vary to our great Maker ſtill new praiſe. *Milton.*

I have not in this ſcheme of theſe nine *quaternions* of conſonants, diſtinct known characters, whereby to expreſs them, but muſt repeat the ſame. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

QUATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*quaternus*, Lat.] The number four.

The number of four ſtands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God. *Brown.*

QUA'TRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately: as,

Say, Stella, what is love, whoſe fatal pow'r
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddeſs in a luckleſs hour
Diſclos'd to light the miſchief-making boy? *Mrs. Mulſo.*

I have writ my poem in *quatrains* or ſtanzas of four in alternate rhyme, becauſe I have ever judged them of greater dignity for the ſound and number, than any other verſe in uſe. *Dryden.*

To QUA'VER. *v. n.* [cƿavan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhake the voice; to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice.

Miſo ſitting on the ground with her knees up, and her hands upon her knees, tuning her voice with many a *quavering* cough, thus diſcourſed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The diviſion and *quavering*, which pleaſe ſo much in muſick, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing upon a wave. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Now ſportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with ſuiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *Phillips.*

We ſhall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us, to ſome ſprightly airs of the opera. *Addiſon.*

2. To tremble; to vibrate.

A membrane, ſtretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulſe of the ſound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions. *Ray on the Creation.*

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, theſe colours vaniſh in a ſecond minute of time; but if the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they appear again. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUAY. *n. ſ.* [*quai*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the ſea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

QUEAN. *n. ſ.* [cƿean, Saxon, a barren cow; hoꞃcƿen, in the laws of Canute, a ſtrumpet.] A worthleſs woman, generally a ſtrumpet.

As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a ſcolding *quean* to a wrangling knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

This well they underſtand like cunning *queans*,
And hide their naſtineſs behind the ſcenes. *Dryden.*

Such is that ſprinkling, which ſome careleſs *quean*
Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift.*

QUEA'SINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queaſy*.] The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUEA'SY. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. Sick with nauſea.

He, *queaſy* with his inſolence already,
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whether a rotten ſtate and hope of gain,
Or to diſuſe me from the *queaſy* pain
Of being belov'd and loving,
Out-puſh me firſt. *Donne.*

2. Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh.

I, with your two helps, will ſo practiſe on Benedict, that, in deſpight of his quick wit and his *queaſy* ſtomach, he ſhall fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakeſpeare.*

The humility of Gregory the Great would not admit the ſtile of biſhop, but the ambition of Boniface made no ſcruple thereof, nor have *queaſy* reſolutions been harboured in their ſucceſſors ever ſince. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Men's ſtomachs are generally ſo *queaſy* in theſe caſes, that it is not ſafe to overload them. *Government of the Tongue.*

Without queſtion,
Their conſcience was too *queaſy* of digeſtion. *Dryden.*

3. Cauſing nauſeouſneſs.

I have one thing of a *queaſy* queſtion,
Which I muſt act. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To QUECK. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſhow pain; perhaps to complain.

The lads of Sparta were accuſtomed to be whipped at altars, without ſo much as *quecking*. *Bacon.*

QUEEN. *n. ſ.* [cƿen, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a king.]

1. The wife of a king.

He was lapt
In a moſt curious mantle, wrought by the hand
Of his *queen* mother. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. A woman who is ſovereign of a kingdom.

That *queen* Elizabeth lived ſixty-nine, and reigned forty-five years, means no more than that the duration of her exiſtence was equal to ſixty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty-five annual revolutions of the ſun. *Locke.*

Have I a *queen*
Paſt by my fellow rulers of the world?
Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours,
And raiſe new kings from ſo obſcure a race? *Dryden.*

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen.

A threepence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Of your own ſtate take care: this dream of mine,
Being now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther,
But milk my ewes and weep. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

QUEEN-APPLE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the ſummer kind, and a good cyder apple mixed with others. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Her cheeks with kindly claret ſpread,
Aurora like new out of bed,
Or like the freſh *queen-apple*'s ſide,
Bluſhing at ſight of Phœbus' pride. *Sidney, b.* ii.

QUEE'NING. *n. ſ.* An apple.

The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer.*

QUEER. *adj.* [of this word the original is not known: a correſpondent ſuppoſes a *queer* man to be one who has a *quære* to his name in a liſt.] Odd; ſtrange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, becauſe he would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then knocked down by a conſtable, to ſignalize his vivacity. *Spectator.*

QUEE'RLY. *adv.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly.

QUEE'RNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queer*.] Oddneſs; particularity.

QUE'EST. *n. ſ.* [from *queſtus*, Lat. *Skinner.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [cƿellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to ſubdue; originally, to kill.

What avails
Valour or ſtrength, though matchleſs, *quell'd* with pain,
Which all ſubdues, and makes remiſs the hands
Of mightieſt? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Compaſſion *quell'd*
His beſt of man, and gave him up to tears
A ſpace; till firmer thoughts reſtrain'd exceſs. *Milton.*

This *quell'd* her pride, but other doubts remain'd,
That once diſdaining, ſhe might be diſdain'd. *Dryden.*

He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed to reſtrain violence, to *quell* ſeditions and tumults, and to preſerve that peace which preſerves the world. *Atterbury.*

To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenſer.*

QUELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in uſe.

What can not we put upon
His ſpungy followers, who ſhall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

QUE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *quell*.] One that cruſhes or ſubdues.

Hail, Son of the Moſt High,
Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work
Now enter! *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iv.

QUE'LQUECHOSE. [French.] A trifle; a kickſhaw.

From country graſs to comfitures of court,
Or city's *quelquechoſes*, let not report
My mind tranſport. *Donne.*

To QUEME. *v. n.* [cƿeman, Saxon.] To pleaſe. An old word. *Skinner.*

To QUENCH. *v. a.*

1. To extinguiſh fire.

Since ſtream, air, ſand, mine eyes and ears conſpire,
What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the fire. *Sidney.*

No Engliſh ſoul
More ſtronger to direct you than yourſelf;
If with the ſap of reaſon you would *quench*,
Or but allay, the fire of *paſſion*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

This is the way to kindle, not to *quench*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being ſuffer'd, rivers cannot *quench*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue; and the water forgat his own *quenching* nature. *Wiſd.*

Milk *quencheth* wild-fire better than water, becauſe it entereth better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Subdu'd in fire the ſtubborn metal lies;
One draws and blows reciprocating air,
Others to *quench* the hiſſing maſs prepare. *Dryden.*

You have already *quench'd* ſedition's brand,
And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*

When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itſelf; for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it. *Moxon.*

2. To ſtill any paſſion or commotion.

But if all aim but this be levell'd falſe,
The ſuppoſition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To allay thirſt.

Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirſt, is but a further quenching of nature, a proviſion for rheum and diſeaſes, a drowning of the ſpirits. *South.*

4. To deſtroy.

When death's form appears, ſhe feareth not
An utter *quenching* or extinguiſhment;
She would be glad to meet with ſuch a lot,
That ſo ſhe might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

Covered with ſkin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and alſo to *quench* and diſſipate the force of any ſtroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

Doſt thou think, in time
She will not *quench*, and let inſtructions enter
Where folly now poſſeſſes? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

QUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.

QUE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *quench*.] Extinguiſher; one that quenches.

QUE'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguiſhable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchleſs* fury to more rage. *Shakeſpeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
He fills a burniſh'd throne of *quenchleſs* fire. *Craſhaw.*

QUE'RELE. *n. ſ.* [*querela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court.

A circumduction obtains not in cauſes of appeal, but in cauſes of firſt inſtance and ſimple *querele* only. *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT. *n. ſ.* [*querens*, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querimonious*.] Querulouſly; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom, myſelf addreſſing,
Moſt *querimoniouſly* confeſſing. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *querimonious*.] Complaining temper.

QUE'RIST. *n. ſ.* [from *quæro*, Latin.] An enquirer; an aſker of queſtions.

I ſhall propoſe ſome conſiderations to my gentle *queriſt*. *Spectator.*

The juggling ſea god, when by chance trepann'd
By ſome inſtructed *queriſt* ſleeping on the ſtrand,
Impatient of all anſwers, ſtrait became
A ſtealing brook. *Swift's Miſcell.*

QUERN. *n. ſ.* [cƿeoꞃn, Saxon.] A handmill.

Skim milk, and ſometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootleſs make the breathleſs huſwife churn. *Shak.*

Some apple-colour'd corn
Ground in fair *querns*, and ſome did ſpindles turn. *Chapman.*

QUE'RPO. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Spaniſh.] A dreſs cloſe to the body; a waiſtcoat.

I would fain ſee him walk in *querpo*, like a caſed rabbit, without his holy furr upon his back. *Dryden.*

QUE'RY, for *equerry*, *n. ſ.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables, and having the charge of his horſes; alſo the ſtable of a prince. *Bailey.*

QUE'RULOUS. *adj.* [*querulus*, Latin.] Mourning; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, *querulous*, wrathful, and impatient of reſt and quietneſs, yet was there nothing of force to work the ſubverſion of their ſtate, till the time before-mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*

The preſſures of war have cowed their ſpirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if ſtill complaining and creſt-fallen. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the *querulous*, yet curb the inſolence of the injurious. *Locke.*

QUE'RULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of complaing mournfully.

QUE'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *quære*, Latin.] A queſtion; an enquiry to be reſolved.

I ſhall conclude, with propoſing only ſome *queries*, in order to a farther ſearch to be made by others. *Newton.*

This ſhews the folly of this *query*, that might always be demanded, that would impiouſly and abſurdly attempt to tie the arm of Omnipotence from doing any thing at all, becauſe it can never do its utmoſt. *Bentley.*

To QUE'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To aſk queſtions.

Three Cambridge ſophs
Each prompt to *query*, anſwer, and debate. *Pope.*

QUEST. *n. ſ.* [*queſte*, Fr.]

1. Search; act of ſeeking.

None but ſuch as this bold ape unbleſt,
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *queſt*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

If luſty love ſhould go in *queſt* of beauty,
Where ſhould he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakeſp.*

Fair ſilver-buſkin'd nymphs,
I know this *queſt* of yours and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant,
To the great miſtreſs of your princely ſhrine. *Milton.*

An aged man, in rural weeds,
Following, as ſeem'd, the *queſt* of ſome ſtray ewe. *Milton.*

One for all
Myſelf expoſe, with lonely ſteps to tread
Th' unfounded deep, and the void immenſe,
To ſearch with wand'ring *queſt* a place foretold
Should be. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Since firſt break of dawn, the fiend,
Mere ſerpent in appearance, forth was come,
And on his *queſt*, where likelieſt he might find
The only two of mankind. *Milton.*

'Twould be not ſtrange, ſhould we find Paradiſe at this day where Adam left it; and I the rather note this, becauſe I ſee there are ſome ſo earneſt in *queſt* of it. *Woodward.*

There's not an African,
That traverſes our vaſt Numidian deſarts
In *queſt* of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practiſes theſe boaſted virtues. *Addiſon's Cato.*

We ſee them active and vigilant in *queſt* of delight. *Spect.*

2. [For *inqueſt*.] An impannelled jury.

What's my offence?
Where is the evidence that doth accuſe me?
What lawful *queſt* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

3. Searchers. Collectively.

You have been hotly call'd for,
When, being not at your lodging to be found,
The ſenate ſent above three ſeveral *queſts*
To ſearch you out. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

4. Enquiry; examination.

O place and greatneſs! millions of falſe eyes
Are ſtuck upon thee; volumes of report
Run with theſe falſe and moſt contrarious *queſts*
Upon thy doings. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

5. Requeſt; deſire; ſolicitation.

Gad not abroad at every *queſt* and call
Of an untrained hope or paſſion. *Herbert.*

To QUEST. *v. n.* [*quêter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in ſearch.

QUE'STANT. *n. ſ.* [from *queſter*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after.

See, that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when
The braveſt *queſtant* ſhrinks, find what you ſeek,
That fame may cry you loud. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*queſtion*, Fr. *quæſtio*, Latin.]

1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired.

Becauſe he that knoweſt leaſt is fitteſt to aſk *queſtions*, it is more reaſon for the entertainment of the time, that ye aſk me *queſtions*, than that I aſk you. *Bacon.*

2. Enquiry; diſquiſition.

It is to be put to *queſtion*, whether it be lawful for Chriſtian princes to make an invaſive war ſimply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. A diſpute; a ſubject of debate.

There aroſe a *queſtion* between ſome of John's diſciples and the Jews about purifying. *John*, iii. 25.

4. Affair to be examined.

In points of honour to be try'd,
Suppoſe the *queſtion* not your own. *Swift.*

5. Doubt; controverſy; diſpute.

This is not my writing,
Though I confeſs much like the character:
But out of *queſtion* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis time for him to ſhew himſelf, when his very being is called in *queſtion*, and to come and judge the world, when men begin to doubt whether he made it. *Tillotſon.*

The doubt of their being native impreſſions on the mind, is ſtronger againſt theſe moral principles than the other; not that it brings their truth at all in *queſtion*. *Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and deſolate, without the benign influence of the ſolar rays, which without *queſtion* is true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*

6. Judicial trial.

But whoſoever be found guilty, the communion book ſurely deſerved leaſt to be called in *queſtion* for this fault. *Hooker, b.* v. § 31.

7. Examination by torture.

Such a preſumption is only ſufficient to put the perſon to the rack or *queſtion*, according to the civil law, and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

8. State of being the ſubject of preſent enquiry.

If we being defendants do anſwer, that the ceremonies in *queſtion* are godly, comely, decent, profitable for the church, their reply is childiſh and unorderly to ſay, that we demand the thing in *queſtion*, and ſhew the poverty of our cauſe, the goodneſs whereof we are fain to beg that our adverſaries would grant. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 4.

If he had ſaid, it would purchaſe ſix ſhillings and threepence weighty money, he had proved the matter in *queſtion*. *Locke.*

Nor are theſe aſſertions that dropped from their pens by chance, but delivered by them in places where they profeſs to ſtate the points in *queſtion*. *Atterbury's Preface.*

9. Endeavour; ſearch. Not in uſe.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,

So may he with more facile *queſtion* bear it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dreſs'd in. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **QUE´STION.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To enquire.

Suddenly out of this delightful dream
The man awoke, and would have *queſtion'd* more;
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenſer.*

He that *queſtioneth* much ſhall learn much, and content much; but eſpecially if he apply his queſtions to the ſkill of the perſons whom he aſketh. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.

I pray you, think you *queſtion* with a Jew;
You may as well uſe queſtion with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakeſp.*

To **QUE´STION.** *v. a.* [*queſtionner*, Fr.]

1. To examine one by queſtions.

Queſtion your royal thoughts, make the caſe yours;
Be now the father, and propoſe a ſon;
Hear your own dignity ſo much prophan'd;
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your pow'r ſo ſilencing your ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

But hark you, Kate,
I muſt not have you henceforth *queſtion* me
Whither I go. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

This conſtruction is not ſo undubitably to be received, as not at all to be *queſtioned.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.

O impotent eſtate of human life!
Where fleeting joy does laſting doubt inſpire,
And moſt we *queſtion* what we moſt deſire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be truſted.

Be a deſign never ſo artificially laid, if it chances to be defeated by ſome croſs accident, the man is then run down, his counſels derided, his prudence *queſtioned*, and his perſon deſpiſed. *South's Sermons.*

QUE´STIONABLE. *adj.* [from *queſtion.*]

1. Doubtful; diſputable.

Your accuſtomed clemency will take in good worth, the offer of theſe my ſimple labours, beſtowed for the neceſſary juſtification of laws heretofore made *queſtionable*, becauſe not perfectly underſtood. *Hooker's Dedication.*

That perſons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall breaketh, is a *queſtionable* determination, both in the time and cauſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is *queſtionable*, whether the uſe of ſteel ſprings was known in thoſe ancient times. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

It is *queſtionable*, whether Galen ever ſaw the diſſection of a human body. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. Suſpicious; liable to ſuſpicion; liable to queſtion.

Be thy advent wicked or charitable,
Thou com'ſt in ſuch a *queſtionable* ſhape,
That I will ſpeak to thee. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

QUE´STIONARY. *adj.* [from *queſtion.*] Enquiring; aſking queſtions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconiciſm; for ſometimes I return only yes or no to *queſtionary* epiſtles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

QUE´STIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queſtion.*] The quality of being queſtionable.

QUE´STIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *queſtion.*] An enquirer.

QUE´STIONLESS. *adv.* [from *queſtion.*] Certainly; without doubt.

Queſtionleſs hence it comes that many were miſtaken. *Raleigh.*

Queſtionleſs duty moves not ſo much upon command as promiſe; now that which propoſes the greateſt and moſt ſuitable rewards to obedience, and the greateſt puniſhments to diſobedience, doubtleſs is the moſt likely to enforce the one and prevent the other. *South.*

QUE´STMAN. } *n. ſ.* [*queſt*, *man*, and *monger.*] Starter of
QUE´STMONGER. } lawſuits or proſecutions.

Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein they ſpared none, great nor ſmall, but raked over all new and old ſtatutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *queſtmongers*, and leading jurors, at their command. *Bacon.*

QUE´STRIST. *n. ſ.* [from *queſt.*] Seeker; purſuer.

Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *queſtriſts* after him, met him at the gate,
Are gone with him tow'rd Dover. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

QUE´STUARY. *adj.* [from *quæſtus*, Lat.] Studious of profit.

Although lapidaries and *queſtuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals conceive the ſtone of this name to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Brown.*

QUIB. *n. ſ.* A ſarcaſm; a bitter taunt. *Ainſworth.* The ſame perhaps with *quip.*

To **QUI´BBLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the ſound of words.

The firſt ſervice was neats tongues ſliced, which the philoſophers took occaſion to diſcourſe and *quibble* upon in a grave formal way. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUI´BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat.] A low conceit depending on the ſound of words; a pun.

This may be of great uſe to immortalize puns and *quibbles*, and to let poſterity ſee their forefathers were blockheads. *Addiſon.*

Quirks or *quibbles* have no place in the ſearch after truth. *Watts.*

QUI´BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *quibble.*] A punſter.

QUICK. *adj.* [cƿic, Saxon.]

1. Living; not dead.

They had ſwallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled againſt us. *Pſalm* cxxiv. 3.

If there be *quick* raw fleſh in the riſings, it is an old leproſy. *Lev.* xiii. 10.

The *quick* and the dead. *Common Prayer.*

As the ſun makes here noon, there day, there night,
Melts wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, ſome *quick*, ſome dead. *Davies.*

Thence ſhall come,
When this world's diſſolution ſhall be ripe,
With glory and pow'r to judge both *quick* and dead. *Milt.*

2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.

Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to expreſs that *quick* and ſpeedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to preſent our ſuits in heaven. *Hooker, b.* v. § 33.

3. Speedy; free from delay.

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

4. Active; ſpritely; ready.

A man of great ſagacity in buſineſs, and he preſerved ſo great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty, that ſome, who had known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than before. *Clarendon.*

A man muſt have paſſed his noviciate in ſinning, before he comes to this, be he never ſo *quick* a proficient. *South.*

The animal, which is firſt produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that which hath it's reſurrection thence, is a *quick* eyed, volatile, and ſprightly fly. *Grew's Coſmol.*

QUICK. *adv.* Nimbly; ſpeedily; readily.

Ready in gibes, *quick* anſwer'd, ſaucy, and
As quarrellous as the weazel. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

This ſhall your underſtanding clear
Thoſe things from me, that you ſhall hear,
Conceiving much the *quicker.* *Drayton's Nymphid.*

They gave thoſe complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the eaſier and *quicker* underſtood. *Locke.*

This is done with little notice, if we conſider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crouded into an inſtant. *Locke.*

QUICK. *n. ſ.*

1. A live animal.

Peeping cloſe into the thick,
Might ſee the moving of ſome *quick*,
Whoſe ſhape appeared not;
But were it fairy, fiend, or ſnake,
My courage earned it to wake,
And manful thereat ſhot. *Spenſer.*

2. The living fleſh; ſenſible parts.

If Stanley held, that a ſon of King Edward had ſtill the better right, it was to teach all England to ſay as much; and therefore that ſpeech touched the *quick.* *Bacon.*

Seiz'd with ſudden ſmart,
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*

The thoughts of this diſgraceful compoſition ſo touches me to the *quick*, that I cannot ſleep. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Scarifying gangrenes, by ſeveral inciſions down to the *quick*, is almoſt univerſal, and with reaſon, ſince it not only diſcharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical applications. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. Living plants.

For incloſing of land, the moſt uſual way is with a ditch, and bank ſet with *quick.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

QUI´CKBEAM, or *quickentree.* *n. ſ.*

Quickbeam, or wild ſorb, by ſome called the Iriſh aſh, is a ſpecies of wild aſh, preceded by bloſſoms of an agreeable ſcent. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **QUI´CKEN.** *v. a.* [cƿiccan, Saxon.]

1. To make alive.

All they that go down into the duſt, ſhall kneel before him; and no man hath *quickened* his own ſoul. *Pſalm* xxii. 30.

I will never forget thy commandments; for with them thou haſt *quickened* me. *Pſalm* cxix.

This my mean taſk would be
As heavy to me, as 'tis odious; but
The miſtreſs which I ſerve, *quickens* what's dead,
And makes my labours pleaſures. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To *quicken* with kiſſing; had my lips that power,
Thus would I wear them out.
Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.

Fair ſoul, ſince to the faireſt body join'd
You give ſuch lively life, ſuch *quick'ning* pow'r,
And influence of ſuch celeſtial kind,
As keeps it ſtill in youth's immortal flower. *Davies.*

He throws
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beaſts, and fowls,
With breath are *quicken'd*, and attract their ſouls. *Dryden.*

2. To haſten; to accelerate.

You may ſooner by imagination *quicken* or ſlack a motion, than raiſe or ceaſe it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower, than to make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Others were appointed to conſider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the moſt principal. *Hayward.*

Though any commodity ſhould ſhift hands never ſo faſt, yet, if they did not ceaſe to be any longer traffick, this would not at all make or *quicken* their vent. *Locke.*

3. To ſharpen; to actuate; to excite.

Though my ſenſes were aſtoniſhed, my mind forced them to *quicken* themſelves; becauſe I had learnt of him, how little favour he is wont to ſhew in any matter of advantage. *Sidney.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quickens* the appetite to enjoy ſo tempting a prize. *South.*

They endeavour by brandy to *quicken* their taſte already extinguiſhed. *Tatler*, Nº 57.

This review he makes uſe of, as an argument of great force to *quicken* them in the improvement of thoſe advantages to which the mercy of God had called them by the goſpel. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The deſire of fame hath been no inconſiderable motive to *quicken* you in the purſuit of thoſe actions which will beſt deſerve it. *Swift.*

To **QUI´CKEN.** *v. n.*

1. To become alive: as, *a woman* quickens *with child.*

Theſe hairs, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,
Will *quicken* and accuſe thee; I'm your hoſt;
With robbers hands, my hoſpitable favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They rub out of it a red duſt, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to *quicken.* *Sandys's Journey.*

The heart is the firſt part that *quickens*, and the laſt that dies. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move with activity.

Sees by degrees a purer bluſh ariſe,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes. *Pope.*

QUI´CKENER. *n. ſ.* [from *quicken.*]

1. One who makes alive.
2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.

Love and enmity, averſation and fear, are notable whetters and *quickeners* of the ſpirit of life in all animals. *More.*

QUI´CKLIME. *n. ſ.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick* and *lime.*] Lime unquenched.

After burning the ſtone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered ſtate, it is called *quicklime.* *Hill's Materia Medica.*

QUI´CKLY. *adv.* [from *quick.*] Nimbly; ſpeedily; actively.

Thou com'ſt to uſe thy tongue: thy ſtory *quickly.*
Shakeſpeare.

Pleaſure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the neceſſities of nature, which are *quickly* and eaſily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppreſſion. *South.*

QUI´CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quick.*]

1. Speed; velocity; celerity.

What any invention hath in the ſtrength of its motion, is abated in the ſlowneſs of it: and what it hath in the extraordinary *quickneſs* of it's motion, muſt be allowed for in the great ſtrength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the ſun, reflects with a greater ardour and *quickneſs*, when it rebounds upon a man from the breaſt of his friend. *South's Sermons.*

2. Activity; briſkneſs.

The beſt choice is of an old phyſician and a young lawyer; becauſe, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and moderation are required; but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and *quickneſs* of wit. *Wotton.*

The *quickneſs* of the imagination is ſeen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expreſſion. *Dryden.*

3. Keen ſenſibility.

Would not *quickneſs* of ſenſation be an inconvenience to an animal that muſt lie ſtill? *Locke.*

4. Sharpneſs; pungency.

Thy gen'rous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime, }
Still ſhew'd a *quickneſs*; and maturing time }
But mellows what we write to the dull ſweets of rhime. }
Dryden.

Ginger renders it briſk, and corrects its windineſs, and juice of corinths whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleaſant *quickneſs.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

QUI´CKSAND. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſand.*] Moving ſand; unſolid ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthleſs ſea?
What Clarence, but a *quickſand* of deceit? *Shakeſpeare.*

Undergirding the ſhip, and fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the *quickſands*, they ſtrake ſail, and ſo were driven. *Acts*, xxvii.

But when the veſſel is on *quickſands* caſt,
The flowing tide does more the ſinking haſte. *Dryden.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, ſtems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune ſhoves her off the *quickſands.* *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

I have marked out ſeveral of the ſhoals and *quickſands* of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addiſon.*

To **QUI´CKSET.** *v. a.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get ſet to *quickſet* it, learn cunningly which. *Tuſſer.*

A man may ditch and *quickſet* three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

QUI´CKSET. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] Living plant ſet to grow.

Plant *quickſets* and tranſplant fruit-trees towards the decreaſe. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Nine in ten of the *quickſet* hedges are ruined for want of ſkill. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

QUICKSI´GHTED. *adj.* [*quick* and *ſight.*] Having a ſharp ſight.

Nobody will deem the *quickeſtſighted* amongſt them to have very enlarged views in ethicks. *Locke.*

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet theſe ſame cautious and *quickſighted* gentlemen can ſwallow down this ſottiſh opinion about percipient atoms. *Bentley.*

QUI´CKSIGHTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quickſighted.*] Sharpneſs of ſight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindneſs of a mole is an argument againſt the *quickſightedneſs* of an eagle. *Locke.*

QUI´CKSILVER. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſilver*; *argentum vivum*, Latin.]

Quickſilver, called mercury by the chymiſts, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heavieſt of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; its nature is ſo homogene and ſimple, that it is a queſtion whether gold itſelf be more ſo: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part diſſolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the leaſt tenacious of all bodies, and every ſmaller drop may be again divided by the lighteſt touch into a multitude of others, and is the moſt diviſible of all bodies: mercury very readily mixes with gold, ſilver, lead, and tin, by chymical operations, but not without difficulty with copper and iron; and it mixes eaſily with zink and biſmuth among the ſemimetals: the ſpecifick gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heavieſt of all fluids, it is alſo the coldeſt, and when heated the hotteſt: of the various ores, in which mercury is found, cinnabar is the richeſt and moſt valuable, which is extremely heavy, and of a bright and beautiful red colour: native cinnabar is principally found in the mines of Friuli, belonging to the Venetians, in Italy, and ſome others in Spain, Hungary, and the Eaſt Indies: *quickſilver* is alſo found ſometimes in it's pure and fluid ſtate lodged in cavities of hard ſtones in the cinnabar mines, and the purer ores are chiefly compoſed of cinnabar in ſmall quantities, mixed with various other ſubſtances: the ancients all eſteemed *quickſilver* a poiſon, nor was it brought into internal uſe till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was firſt occaſioned by the ſhepherds, who ventured to give it their ſheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was ſoon concluded, that men might take it ſafely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, ſwallowed it in vaſt quantities, in order to ſell it privately, when they had voided it by ſtool: but too free a uſe of ſo powerful a medicine cannot be always without danger: the miners ſeldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and then die in a moſt miſerable condition; and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally ſeized with paralytick diſorders: however, under proper regulation, it is a moſt excellent medicine. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Mercury is very improperly called a metal, for though it has weight and ſimilarity of parts, it is neither diſſolvable by fire, malleable nor fixed: it ſeems to conſtitute a particular claſs of foſſils, and is rather the mother or baſis of all metals, than a metal itſelf: mercury is of conſiderable uſe in gilding, making looking-glaſſes, in refining gold, and various other mechanical operations beſides medicine. *Chambers.*

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red roſe; the beſt was wont to be made in Libia of brimſtone and *quickſilver* burnt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

QUI´CKSILVERED. *adj.* [from *quickſilver.*] Overlaid with quickſilver.

Metal is more difficult to poliſh than glaſs, and is afterwards very apt to be ſpoiled by tarniſhing, and reflects not ſo much light as glaſs *quickſilvered* over does: I would propound to uſe inſtead of the metal a glaſs ground concave on the foreſide, and as much convex on the backſide, and *quickſilvered* over on the convex ſide. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUI´DAM. [Latin.] Somebody.

For envy of ſo many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due, you will be perſuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkneſs thoſe ſo many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenſer.*

QUI´DDANY. *n. ſ.* [*cydonium*, *cydoniatum*, Lat. *quidden*, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with ſugar.

QUI´DDIT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat. or from *que dit*, Fr.] A ſubtilty; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his *quiddits* now? his quillets? his caſes? and his tricks? *Shak.*

QUI´DDITY. *n. ſ.* [*quidditas*, low Latin.]

1. Eſſence; that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion, *quid eſt?* a ſcholaſtick term.

He could reduce all things to acts,
And knew their natures and abſtracts,
Where entity and *quiddity*,
The ghoſts of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras, p.* I.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious queſtion.

Miſnomer in our laws, and other *quiddities*, I leave to the profeſſors of law. *Camden's Remains.*

QUIE´SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *quieſco*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe.

Whether the earth move or reſt, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quieſcence*, the teſtimony of ſenſe, is weak and frivolous. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

QUIE´SCENT. *adj.* [*quieſcens*, Latin.] Reſting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repoſe.

Though the earth move, its motion muſt needs be as inſenſible as if it were *quieſcent.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The right ſide, from whence the motion of the body beginneth, is the active or moving ſide; but the ſiniſter is the weaker or more *quieſcent* ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Sight takes in at a greater diſtance and more variety at once, comprehending alſo *quieſcent* objects, which hearing does not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If it be in ſome part movent, and in ſome part *quieſcent*, it muſt needs be a curve line, and ſo no radius. *Grew.*

Preſſion or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obſtacle which ſtops part of the motion, but will bend and ſpread every way into the *quieſcent* medium, which lies beyond the obſtacle. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUI'ET. *adj.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Still; free from diſturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath,
And ſlyding ſoft, as down to ſleep her laid,
She ended all her woe in *quiet* death. *Fairy Queen.*
This life is beſt,
If *quiet* life is beſt; ſweeter to you,
That have a ſharper known. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offenſive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and *quiet* ſpirit. 1 *Pet.*

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were *quiet* all the night. *Judges*, xvi. 2.

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace,
That can tranſlate the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo *quiet* and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUI'ET. *n. ſ.* [*quies*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity; freedom from diſturbance; peace; ſecurity.

They came into Laiſh unto a people that were at *quiet* and ſecure. *Judges*, xviii. 27.

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name,
And there in *quiet* rules. *Dryden's Æneis.*
Indulgent *quiet*, pow'r ſerene,
Mother of joy and love. *Hughes.*

To **QUI'ET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to reſt.

The loweſt degree of faith, that can *quiet* the ſoul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*

2. To ſtill.

Putting together the ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion, joined to ſubſtance, we have the idea of an immaterial ſpirit. *Locke.*

QUI'ETER. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet.*] The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet.*]

What is called by the poets apathy or diſpaſſion, by the ſcepticks indiſturbance, by the Moliniſts *quietiſm*, by common men peace of conſcience, ſeems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

QUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *quiet.*]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more oppreſſing in his bargain, but *quietly*, modeſtly, and patiently recommend his eſtate to God, and leave the ſucceſs to him. *Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels had behaved themſelves *quietly* and modeſtly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the ſpoil in the end. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. At reſt; without agitation.

QUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet.*]

1. Coolneſs of temper.

This cruel *quietneſs* neither returning to miſlike nor proceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious ſtill after one manner. *Sidney, b.* ii.

That which we move for our better inſtruction ſake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of *quietneſs* with it; they anſwer fumingly. *Hooker.*

2. Peace; tranquillity.

Stop effuſion of our Chriſtian blood,
And 'ſtabliſh *quietneſs* on ev'ry ſide. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

What miſeries have both nations avoided, and what *quietneſs* and ſecurity attained by their peaceable union? *Hayw.*

3. Stilneſs; calmneſs.

QUI'ETSOME. *adj.* [from *quiet.*] Calm; ſtill; undiſturbed. Not in uſe.

Let the night be calm and *quietſome*,
Without tempeſtuous ſtorms or ſad affray. *Spenſer.*

QUI'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet.*] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity. Not in common uſe.

From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of fervent blood, will flow a future *quietude* and ſerenitude in the affections. *Wotton on Education.*

QUILL. *n. ſ.*

1. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

Birds have three other hard ſubſtances proper to them; the bill; which is of a like matter with the teeth, the ſhell of the egg, and their *quills*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The inſtrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that iſland, the proper ſubject of my *quill*. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

Thoſe lives they fail'd to reſcue by their ſkill,
Their muſe would make immortal with her *quill*. *Garth.*
From him whoſe *quills* ſtand quiver'd at his ear,
To him that notches ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope.*

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.

Near theſe was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whoſe ſide was ſeen the *quill* darting porcupine. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The preſumptuous damſel raſhly dar'd
The goddeſs' ſelf to challenge to the field,
And to compare with her in curious ſkill,
Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*. *Spenſer.*

5. The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings.

His flying fingers and harmonious *quill*
Strike ſev'n diſtinguiſh'd notes, and ſev'n at once they fill. *Dryden's Æneis.*

QUI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent diſtinction.

Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now, his *quillets*, his caſes, and his tricks? *Shak.*

A great ſoul weighs in the ſcale of reaſon, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too ſcrupulous a diligence upon little *quillets* and niceties. *Digby.*

Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well for quirks and *quillets*. *Hudibras.*

QUILT. *n. ſ.* [*couette*, Fr. *kulcht*, Dutch; *culcita, culcitra*, Latin.] A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

Quilts of roſes and ſpices are nothing ſo helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little ſack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts* amongſt the richer ſort. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

She on the *quilt* ſinks with becoming woe,
Wrapt in a gown for ſickneſs, and for ſhow. *Pope.*

To **QUILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.

The ſharp ſteel arriving forcibly
On his horſe neck before the *quilted* ſell,
Then from the head the body ſundred quite. *Fairy Queen.*

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Entellus for the ſtrife prepares,
Strip'd of his *quilted* coat, his body bares,
Compos'd of mighty bone. *Dryden's Æneis.*
A chair was ready,
So *quilted*, that he lay at eaſe reclin'd. *Dryden.*

Mayn't I *quilt* my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbuthnot.*

QUI'NARY. *adj.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five.

This *quinary* number of elements ought to have been reſtrained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *n. ſ.* [*coin*, French; *quidden*, German.]

1. The tree.

The *quince* tree is of a low ſtature; the branches are diffuſed and crooked; the flower and fruit is like that of the pear-tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is ſour and aſtringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the ſpecies are ſix. *Millar.*

2. The fruit.

They call for dates and *quinces* in the paſtry. *Shakeſp.*

A *quince*, in token of fruitfulneſs, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **QUINCH.** *v. n.* [this word ſeems to be the ſame with *queech, winch* and *queck.*] To ſtir; to flounce, as in reſentment or pain.

Beſtow all my ſoldiers in ſuch ſort as I have, that no part of all that realm ſhall be able to dare to *quinch*. *Spenſer.*

QUINCU'NCIAL. *adj.* [from *quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pentagonal or *quincuncial* diſpoſition, Sir Thomas Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*

QUI'NCUNX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderneſs; and, when viewed by an angle of the ſquare or parallelogram, preſents equal or parallel alleys.

Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the *quincunx*. *Ray on the Creation.*

He whoſe light'ning pierc'd th' Iberian lines,
Now forms my *quincunx*, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*

QUINQUAGE'SIMA. [Latin.] Quinquageſima Sunday, ſo called becauſe it is the fiftieth day before Eaſter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove Sunday. *Dict.*

QUINQUA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a cruſt, conforming itſelf to the ſides of the talus, is of a figure *quinquangular*. *Woodw.*

Exactly round, ordinately *quinquangular*, or having the ſides parallel. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

QUINQUARTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of five articles.

They have given an end to the *quinquarticular* controverſy, for none have ſince undertaken to ſay more. *Sanderſon.*

QUI'NQUEFID. *adj.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED. *adj.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Laſting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NSY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſquinancy.*] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which ſometimes produces ſuffocation.

The throttling *quinſey*, 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And rheumatiſms I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Great heat and cold, ſucceeding one another, occaſion pleuriſies and *quinſies*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

QUINT. *n. ſ.* [*quint*, Fr.] A ſet of five.

For ſtate has made a *quint*
Of generals he's liſted in't. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

QUI'NTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*quintain.* Fr.] A poſt with a turning top. See QUINTIN.

My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that, which here ſtands up,
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeleſs block. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUINTE'SSENCE. *n. ſ.* [*quinta eſſentia*, Lat.]

1. A fifth being.

From their groſs matter ſhe abſtracts the forms,
And draws a kind of *quinteſſence* from things. *Davies.*
The ethereal *quinteſſence* of heav'n
Flew upward, ſpirited with various forms,
That rowl'd orbicular, and turn'd to ſtars. *Milton.*

They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four elements, of which all earthly things were compounded, and ſuppoſed the heavens to be a *quinteſſence* or fifth ſort of body diſtinct from all theſe. *Watts's Logick.*

2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.

To me what is this *quinteſſence* of duſt? man delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will,
Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?
What alchymiſt can draw, with all his ſkill,
The *quinteſſence* of theſe out of the mind. *Davies.*
For I am a very dead thing,
In whom love wrought new alchymy,
For by his art he did expreſs
A *quinteſſence* even from nothingneſs,
From dull privations and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*

Paracelſus, by the help of an intenſe cold, teaches to ſeparate the *quinteſſence* of wine. *Boyle.*

Let there be light! ſaid God; and forthwith light
Ethereal, firſt of things, *quinteſſence* pure,
Sprung from the deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

When the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior paſſions and affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity and complacency upon the whole ſoul, infinitely beyond the greateſt bodily pleaſures, the higheſt *quinteſſence* and elixir of worldly delights. *South's Sermons.*

QUINTE'SSENTIAL. *adj.* [from *quinteſſence.*] Conſiſting of quinteſſence.

Venturous aſſertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, ſpecially conſidering that there is nothing contrary to the *quinteſſential* matter and circular figure of the heavens; ſo neither is there to the light thereof. *Hakewell.*

QUI'NTIN. *n. ſ.* [I know not from whence derived; Minſhew deduces it from *quintus*, Lat. and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *palus quintanus*, Lat. *Ainſw. quintaine*, Fr.] An upright poſt, on the top of which a croſs poſt turned upon a pin, at one end of the croſs poſt was a broad board, and at the other a heavy ſand bag; the play was to ride againſt the broad end with a lance, and paſs by before the ſand bag coming round, ſhould ſtrike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* he,
In honour of his bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee;
Come cut and long tail, for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company,
And each one hath his livery. *Ben. Johnſon.*

QUINTU'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Fivefold.

In the country, the greateſt proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-ſix, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the leaſt. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

QUIP. *n. ſ.* [derived by the etymologiſts from *whip.*] A ſharp jeſt; a taunt; a ſarcaſm.

Notwithſtanding all her ſudden *quips*,
The leaſt whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, ſpaniel like, the more ſhe ſpurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

If I ſent him word his beard was not well cut, he would ſend me word, he cut it to pleaſe himſelf: this is called the *quip* modeſt. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Nymph, bring with thee
Jeſt and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed ſmiles. *Milton.*

To **QUIP.** *v. a.* To rally with bitter ſarcaſms. *Ainſworth.*

QUIRE. *n. ſ.* [*choeur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]

1. A body of ſingers; a chorus.

The trees did bud and early bloſſoms bore,
And all the *quire* of birds did ſweetly ſing,
And told that garden's pleaſures in their caroling. *Fairy Queen.*

Myſelf have lim'd a buſh for her,
And plac'd a *quire* of ſuch enticing birds,
That ſhe will light to liſten to their lays. *Shakeſpeare.*
At thy nativity a glorious *quire*
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem ſung
To ſhepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Meſſiah now was born. *Milton.*
I may worſhip thee
For ay, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires*. *Milton.*
As in beauty ſhe ſurpaſs'd the *quire*,
So nobler than the reſt was her attire. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the church where the ſervice is ſung.

I am all on fire,
Not all the buckets in a country *quire*
Shall quench my rage. *Cleaveland.*
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quire*,
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play. *Dryden.*
The fox obſcene to gaping tombs retires,
And wolves with howling fill the ſacred *quires*. *Pope.*

3. [*Cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To **QUIRE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſing in concert.

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still *quiring* to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſpeare.*
My throat of war be turn'd
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice
That babies lulls aſleep. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

QUI'RISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *quire.*] Choriſter; one who ſings in concert; generally in divine ſervice.

The coy *quiriſters*, that lodge within,
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomſon's Spring.*

QUIRK. *n. ſ.* [of this word I can find no rational derivation.]

1. Quick ſtroke; ſharp fit.

I've felt ſo many *quirks* of joy and grief,
That the firſt face of neither on the ſtart,
Can woman me unto't. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Smart taunt.

Some kind of men quarrel-purpoſely on others to taſte their valour; belike, this is a man of that *quirk*. *Shakeſp.*

I may chance to have ſome odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conceits, puns, *quirks*, or quibbles, jeſts and repartees, may agreeably entertain, but have no place in the ſearch after truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Subtilty; nicety; artful diſtinction.

Moſt fortunately he hath atchiev'd a maid,
That paragons deſcription and wild fame,
One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens. *Shakeſp.*

Let a lawyer tell them he has ſpied ſome defect in an entail; how ſolicitous are they to repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk*? *Decay of Piety.*

Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well for *quirks* and quillets. *Hudibras.*

There are a thouſand *quirks* to avoid the ſtroke of the law. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. Looſe light tune.

Now the chappel's ſilver bell you hear,
That ſummons you to all the pride of pray'r;
Light *quirks* of muſick, broken and uneven. *Pope.*

To **QUIT.** *v. a.* part. paſſ. *quit*; pret. *I have quit* or *quitted.* [*quiter*, Fr. *quitare*, Italian; *quitar*, Spaniſh.]

1. To diſcharge an obligation; to make even.

We will be *quit* of thine oath, which thou haſt made us to ſwear. *Joſ.* ii. 20.

By this act, old tyrant,
I ſhall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous,
I was a ſtranger to thy blood, but now
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime. *Denham.*
To John I ow'd great obligation;
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publiſh it to all the nation;
Sure John and I are more than *quit*. *Prior.*

2. To ſet free.

Thou art *quit* from a thouſand calamities; therefore let thy joy, which ſhould be as great for thy freedom from them, as is thy ſadneſs when thou feeleſt any of them, do the ſame cure upon thy diſcontent. *Taylor.*

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much: bent rather how I may be *quit*
Faireſt and eaſieſt of this cumb'rous charge. *Milton.*

To *quit* you wholly of this fear, you have already looked death in the face; what have you found ſo terrible in it? *Wake.*

3. To carry through; to diſcharge; to perform.

Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Daniel.*

4. To clear himſelf of an affair.

Samſon hath *quit* himſelf
Like Samſon, and heroickly hath finiſh'd
A life heroick, on his enemies
Fully reveng'd hath left them years of mourning. *Milton.*

5. To repay; to requite.

He fair the knight ſaluted, louting low,
Who fair him *quitted*, as that courteous was. *Fairy Q.*
Enkindle all the ſparks of nature,
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. To vacate obligations.

For our reward,
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments againſt us *quitted*. *B. Johnſ.*
One ſtep higher
Would ſet me higheſt, and in a moment *quit*
The debt immenſe of endleſs gratitude. *Milton.*

7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount.

They both did fail of their purpoſe, and got not ſo much as to *quit* their charges; becauſe truth, which is the ſecret of the moſt high God, whoſe proper handy-work all things are, cannot be compaſſed with that wit and thoſe ſenſes which are our own. *Hooker, b.* i.

Far other plaints, tears, and laments,
The time, the place, and our eſtates require;
Think on thy ſins, which man's old foe preſents
Before that Judge that *quits* each ſoul his hire. *Fairfax.*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame at the ſame time warm and enlighten the air? and does not the earth *quit* ſcores with all the elements in the noble fruits that iſſue from it. *South's Sermons.*

Still I ſhall hear, and never *quit* the ſcore,
Stunn'd with hoarſe Codrus' Theſeid o'er and o'er. *Dryd.*

Iron works oughut to be confined to certain places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, ſo as to *quit* the coſt of the carriage. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

8. [Contracted from *acquit.*] To abſolve; to acquit.

Nor further ſeek what their offences be,
Guiltleſs I *quit*, guilty I ſet them free. *Fairfax.*

9. To abandon; to forſake.
Their father,
Then old and fond of iſſue, took ſuch ſorrow,
That he *quit* being. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
Honours are promis'd
To all will *quit* 'em; and rewards propos'd
Even to ſlaves that can detect their courſes. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Such variety of arguments only diſtract the underſtanding, ſuch a ſuperficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance, only to ſerve our vanity. *Locke.*

10. To reſign; to give up.
The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,
With pity ſaw the ill-conceal'd diſtreſs,
Quitted his title to Campaſpe's charms,
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace. *Prior.*

QUITCHGRASS. *n. ſ.* [cpice, Saxon.] Dog graſs.

They are the beſt corn to grow on grounds ſubject to *quitchgraſs* or other weeds. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

QUITE. *adv.* [this is derived, by the etymologiſts, from *quittè*, diſcharged, free, Fr. which, however at firſt appearance unlikely, is much favoured by the original uſe of the word, which was, in this combination, *quite* and *clean*; that is, *with a clean riddance*: its preſent ſignification was gradually introduced.] Compleatly; perfectly.

Thoſe latter exclude not the former *quite* and clean as unneceſſary. *Hooker, b.* i.

He hath ſold us, and *quite* devoured our money. *Gen.* xxxi.

If ſome foreign ideas will offer themſelves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts *quite* from the ſubject in hand. *Locke.*

The ſame actions may be aimed at different ends, and ariſe from *quite* contrary principles. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

QUITRENT. *n. ſ.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reſerved.

Such a tax would be inſenſible, and paſs but as a ſmall *quitrent*, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the ſeas. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

My old maſter, a little before his death, wiſhed him joy of the eſtate which was falling to him, deſiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quitrents* upon the eſtate. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 517.

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation uſed when any thing is repayed, and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*quitance*, Fr.]

1. Diſcharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.
Now I am remember'd, he ſcorn'd at me!
But that's all one; omittance is no *quittance*. *Shakeſp.*

2. Recompence; return; repayment.
Mine eyes ſaw him in bloody ſtate,
Rend'ring faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreath'd,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his ſteward; no meed but he repays
Sevenfold above itſelf; no gift to him
But breeds the giver a return exceeding
All uſe of *quittance*. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*
We ſhall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than *quittance* of deſert and merit. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **QUITTANCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompenſe. A word not uſed.
Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting beſt to *quittance* their deceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUITTER. *n. ſ.*
1. A deliverer. *Ainſworth.*
2. Scoria of tin. *Ainſworth.*

QUITTERBONE. *n. ſ.*

Quitterbone is a hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows moſt commonly on the inſide of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUIVER. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems to be corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. or *cover*.] A caſe for arrows.
As Dianne hunted on a day,
She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay,
His *quiver* by his head;
One of his ſhafts ſhe ſtole away,
And one of hers did cloſe convey
Into the other's ſtead;
With that Love wounded my love's heart,
But Dianne beaſts with Cupid's dart. *Spenſer.*

Diana's nymphs would be arrayed in white, their arms and ſhoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their ſides. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Her ſounding *quiver* on her ſhoulder ty'd,
One hand a dart, and one a bow ſupply'd. *Dryden.*

QUI'VER. *adj.* Nimble; active.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about and about. *Shak.*

To **QUI'VER.** *v. n.*

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion.
The birds chaunt melody on every buſh,
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shakeſp.*
O'er the pommel caſt the knight,
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*
With what a ſpring his furious ſoul broke looſe,
And left the limbs ſtill *quivering* on the ground. *Addiſon.*
Eurydice with *quiv'ring* voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd. *Gay's Trivia.*
Dancing ſun beams on the waters play'd,
And verdant alders form'd a *quiv'ring* ſhade. *Pope.*
The dying gales that pant upon the trees,
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

2. To ſhiver; to ſhudder.

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but ſhe was taken with ſuch a *quivering*, that ſhe thought it more wiſdom to lean herſelf to a tree and look on. *Sidney, b.* ii.

QUI'VERED. *adj.* [from *quiver*.]

1. Furniſhed with a quiver.
'Tis chaſtity,
She that has that, is clad in compleat ſteel,
And like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge foreſts and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and perilous ſandy wilds. *Milton.*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.
From him whoſe quills ſtand *quivered* at his ear,
To him who notches ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope.*

To **QUOB.** *v. n.* [a low word.] To move as the embrio does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing.

QUO'DLIBET. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A nice point; a ſubtilty.
He who reading on the heart,
When all his *quodlibets* of art
Could not expound its pulſe and heat,
Swore, he had never felt it beat. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or diſputes on any ſubject. *Dict.*

QUODLIBE'TICAL. *adj.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] Not reſtrained to a particular ſubject: in the ſchools theſes or problems, anciently propoſed to be debated for curioſity or entertainment, were ſo called. *Dict.*

QUOIF. *n. ſ.* [*coëffe*, Fr.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF.
Hence, thou ſickly *quoif*,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,
Which princes, fleſh'd with conqueſt, aim to hit. *Shak.*

2. The cap of a ſerjeant at law.

To **QUOIF.** *v. a.* [*coeffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dreſs with a headdreſs.

She is always *quoiffed* with the head of an elephant, to ſhow that this animal is the breed of that country. *Addiſon.*

QUOI'FFURE. *n. ſ.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dreſs.

The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

QUOIL. *n. ſ.* See COIL.

QUOIN. *n. ſ.* [*coin*, Fr.]

1. Corner.
A ſudden tempeſt from the deſart flew
With horrid wings, and thundered as it blew;
Then whirling round, the *quoins* together ſtrook. *Sandys.*

Build brick houſes with ſtrong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. An inſtrument for raiſing warlike engines. *Ainſworth.*

QUOIT. *n. ſ.* [*coete*, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point.
He plays at *quoits* well. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

When he played at *quoits*, he was allowed his breeches and ſtockings. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh *quoit*, but improperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of ſkill; the diſcus was only a trial of ſtrength, as among us to throw the hammer.

To **QUOIT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. Dryden uſes it to throw the diſcus. See the noun.
Noble youths for maſterſhip ſhould ſtrive
To *quoit*, to run, and ſteeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

To **QUOIT.** *v. a.* To throw.
Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a ſhove-groat ſhilling. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUO'NDAM. [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.
This is the *quondam* king, let's ſeize upon him. *Shakeſpeare.*
What lands and lordſhips for their owner know
My *quondam* barber, but his worſhip now. *Dryden.*

QUOOK. *preterite* of *quake*. Obſolete.
Freely up thoſe royal ſpoils he took,
Yet at the lion's ſkin he inly *quook*. *Spenſer.*

QUO'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A bench of juſtices; ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs.

They were a parcel of mummers, and being himſelf one of the *quorum* in his own country, he wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to lay ſome of them by the heels. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 44.

QUOTA. *n. ſ.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A ſhare; a proportion as aſſigned to each.

Scarce one in this liſt but engages to ſupply a *quota* of briſk young fellows, equipt with hats and feathers. *Addiſon.*

QUOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *quote*.]

1. The act of quoting; citation.

2. Paſſage adduced out of an authour as evidence or illuſtration.

He, that has but ever ſo little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deſerve, where the originals are wanting. *Locke.*
He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with *quotations*. *Prior.*

To **QUOTE.** *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an authour or paſſage of an authour; to adduce by way of authority or illuſtration the words of another.

The ſecond chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margent. *Whitgifte.*

St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this ſaying. *Stillingfleet.*

He changed his mind, ſay the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Hoſpinian. *Atterbury.*

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*

He will, in the middle of a ſeſſion, *quote* paſſages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

QUO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes.

I propoſed this paſſage entire, to take off the diſguiſe which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH. *verb imperfect.* [this is only part of cpoðan, Saxon, retained in Engliſh, and is now only uſed in ludicrous language. It is uſed by Sidney irregularly in the ſecond perſon.] *Quoth I*, ſay I, or ſaid I; *quoth he*, ſays he, or ſaid he.
Enjoying, *quoth* you. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Shall we, *quoth* he, ſo baſely brook
This paltry aſs. *Hudibras.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *adj.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day.
Quotidian things, and equidiſtant hence
Shut in for man in one circumference. *Donne.*

Nor was this a ſhort fit of ſhaking, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increaſing to higher inflammation. *King Charles.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [*febris quotidiana*, Latin.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.

If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him ſome good counſel; for he ſeems to have the *quotidian* of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUO'TIENT. *n. ſ.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quoties*, Latin.]

In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the diviſion of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*

To make all the ſteps belonging to the ſame pair of ſtairs of an equal height, they conſider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whoſe product, with the number of odd inches, gives the ſum of the whole height in inches, which ſum they divide by the number of ſteps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* ſhall be the number of inches and parts that each ſtep ſhall be high. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

R.

R, Is called the canine letter, becauſe it is uttered with ſome reſemblance to the growl or ſnarl of a cur: it has one conſtant ſound in Engliſh, ſuch as it has in other languages; as *red*, *roſe*, *more*, *muriatick*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhapſody*: *r* is never mute, unleſs the ſecond *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are uſed; as *myrrh*.

To **RA'BATE.** *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fiſt again. *Ainſworth.*

To **RA'BBET.** *v. a.* [*rabatre*, *raboter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another.

The rabbet plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board ſtraight or ſquare down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the ſame manner, may join into the ſquare of the firſt; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbeting*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbetted* on its outſide about half an inch into the frame, and all theſe rabbets, but that on the ground-ſell, are groved ſquare. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

RA'BBET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another.

Having drove in the hooks, they ſet the *rabbets* of the door within the *rabbets* of the door-poſt. *Moxon.*

RA'BBI.
RA'BBIN. } *n. ſ.* A doctor among the Jews.

The Hebrew *rabbins* ſay, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate, and throat. *Camden's Remains.*

Be not ye called *rabbi*; for one is your Maſter, even Chriſt, and all ye are brethren. *Matt.* xxiii. 8.

RA'BBIT. *n. ſ.* [*robbe*, *robbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

I knew a wench married, as ſhe went to the garden for parſly to ſtuff a *rabbit*. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

A company of ſcholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he ſaw any, he ſhould be ſilent, for fear of ſcaring of them; but he no ſooner eſpied a company of *rabbits*, but he cried aloud, *Ecce multi cuniculi*; which he had no ſooner ſaid, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, anſwered, Who would have thought that the *rabbits* underſtood Latin? *Bacon.*

RA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*rabula*, Lat. *rabulari*, low Lat.] A tumultuous crowd; an aſſembly of low people.
Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy,
Or let a *rabble* lead you to your deaths? *Shakeſpeare.*
Go bring the *rabble* here to this place. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of theſe his ſeveral raviſhments, betrayings, and ſtealing away of men's wives, came in all thoſe ancient fables, and all that *rabble* of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*
The better ſort abhors ſcurrility,
And often cenſures what the *rabble* like. *Roſcommon.*

That profane, atheiſtical, epicurean *rabble*, whom the whole nation ſo rings of, are not the wiſeſt men in the world. *South's Sermons.*

To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a ſhort *rabble* ſcene, becauſe the mob are repreſented by Plutarch and Polybius with the ſame character of baſeneſs and cowardice. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*
In change of government,
The *rabble* rule their great oppreſſors fate,
Do ſov'reign juſtice, and revenge the ſtate. *Dryden.*

His enemies have been only able to make ill impreſſions upon the low and ignorant *rabble*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 24.

RA'BBLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *rabble*.] Crowd; tumultuous aſſembly of mean people.
A rude *rabblement*,
Whoſe like he never ſaw, he durſt not bide,
But got his ready ſteed, and faſt away 'gan ride. *Fairy Queen.*

The *rabblement* houted, clapp'd their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of ſtinking breath. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the ſame *rabblement*. *Camden's Remains.*

RA'BID. *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RA'BINET. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſmaller ordnance. *Ainſworth.*

RACE. *n. ſ.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.]

1. A family aſcending.

2. Family deſcending.
He in a moment will create
Another world; out of man, a *race*
Of men innumerable, there to dwell. *Milton.*
Male he created thee, but thy conſort
Female for *race*. *Milton.*
High as the mother of the gods in place,
And proud like her of an immortal *race*. *Dryden.*
Hence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*

3. A generation; a collective family.
A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. A particular breed.
Inſtead
Of ſpirits malign, a better *race* to bring
Into their vacant room. *Milton.*

In the *races* of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the leaſt pretence to have the right of inheritance. *Locke.*

5. RACE *of Ginger*. [*rayz de gengibre*, Spaniſh.] A root or ſprig of ginger.

6. A particular ſtrength or taſte of wine, applied by Temple to any extraordinary natural force of intellect.

Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others; but they muſt owe it to ſome extraordinary diſpoſitions of nature in the ſeat, or ſome great *race* of fancy or judgment in contrivance. *Temple.*

7. [*Ras*, Iſlandick.] Conteſt in running.
To deſcribe *races* and games,
Or tilting furniture. *Milton.*

8. Courſe on the feet.

The flight of many birds is ſwifter than the *race* of any beaſts. *Bacon.*

9. Progreſs; courſe.

It ſuddenly fell from an exceſs of favour, which many examples having taught them, never ſtopt his *race* till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney.*
My *race* of glory run, and *race* of ſhame. *Milton.*
Their miniſtry perform'd, and *race* well run. *Milton.*
The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his *race*, though ſteep. *Milton.*
He ſafe return'd, the *race* of glory paſt,
New to his friends embrace. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

10. Train; proceſs.

An offenſive war is made, which is unjuſt in the aggreſſor; the proſecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the firſt aggreſſor, who is now turned defendant; ſhall he ſit down, and not put himſelf in defence? *Bacon.*

The *race* of this war fell upon the loſs of Urbin, which he re-obtained. *Bacon.*

RA'CEHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*race* and *horſe.*] Horſe bred to run for prizes.

The reaſon Hudibras gives, why thoſe, who can talk on trifles, ſpeak with the greateſt fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *racehorſe*, which runs the faſter the leſs weight it carries. *Addiſon.*

RACEMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluſter, like that of grapes.

A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole *racemation* or cluſter of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RACEMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing cluſters.

RA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *race.*] Runner; one that contends in ſpeed.

His ſtumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the ſwift-finn'd *racers* of the flood. *Dorſet.*
A poet's form ſhe plac'd before their eyes,
And bade the nimbleſt *racer* ſeize the prize. *Pope.*

RA'CINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *racy.*] The quality of being racy.

RACK. *n. ſ.* [*racke*, Dutch, from *racken*, to ſtretch.]

1. An engine to torture.

Vex not his ghoſt; O let him paſs! he hates him
That would, upon the *rack* of this rough world,
Stretch him out longer. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Did ever any man upon the *rack* afflict himſelf, becauſe he had received a croſs anſwer from his miſtreſs? *Taylor.*

Let them feel the whip, the ſword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the *rack* expire. *Addiſon.*

2. Torture; extreme pain.

A fit of the ſtone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miſerable as it does the meaneſt ſubject. *Temple.*

A cool behaviour ſets him on the *rack*, and is interpreted as an inſtance of averſion or indifference. *Addiſon.*

3. Any inſtrument by which extenſion is performed.

Theſe bows, being ſomewhat like the long bows in uſe amongſt us, were bent only by a man's immediate ſtrength, without the help of any bender or *rack* that are uſed to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

4. A diſtaff; commonly a portable diſtaff, from which they ſpin by twirling a ball.

The ſiſters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack*, and fill the reel. *Dryden.*

5. [*Racke*, Dutch, a track.] The clouds as they are driven by the wind.

That, which is now a horſe, even with a thought
The *rack* diſlimns, and makes it indiſtinct
As water is in water. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
The great globe itſelf,
Yea, all, which it inherit, ſhall diſſolve;
And, like this inſubſtantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
We often ſee againſt ſome ſtorm
A ſilence in the heav'ns, the *rack* ſtand ſtill,
The bold winds ſpeechleſs, and the orb below
As huſh as death. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, paſs without noiſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As wint'ry winds contending in the ſky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
They rage, they roar: the doubtful *rack* of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n. *Dryden.*

6. [Hꞃacca, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*, Iſlandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.

7. A grate.

8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle.

Their bulls they ſend to paſtures far,
Or hills, or feed them at full *racks* within. *May's Virgil.*

The beſt way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in *racks*, becauſe of the great quantity they tread down. *Mortimer.*

He bid the nimble hours
Bring forth the ſteeds; the nimble hours obey:
From their full *racks* the gen'rous ſteeds retire. *Addiſon.*

9. Arrack; a ſpirituous liquor. See ARRACK.

To **RACK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtream as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun,
Not ſeparated with the *racking* clouds,
But ſever'd in a pale clear-ſhining ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **RACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To torment by the rack.

Hold, O dreadful Sir,
You will not *rack* an innocent old man! *Dryd. and Lee.*

2. To torment; to harraſs.

Th' apoſtate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but *rack'd* with deep deſpair. *Milton.*

3. To harraſs by exaction.

The landlords there ſhamefully *rack* their tenants, exacting of them, beſides his covenants, what he pleaſeth. *Spenſer.*

The commons haſt thou *rack'd*; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakeſpeare.*
He took poſſeſſion of his juſt eſtate,
Nor *rack'd* his tenants with increaſe of rent. *Dryden.*

4. To ſcrew; to force to performance.

They *racking* and ſtretching Scripture further than by God was meant, are drawn into ſundry inconveniencies. *Hooker.*

The wiſeſt among the heathens *racked* their wits, and caſt about every way, managing every little argument to the utmoſt advantage. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

5. To ſtretch; to extend.

Nor have I money nor commodity
To raiſe a preſent ſum;
Try what my credit can in Venice do,
That ſhall be *rack'd* even to the uttermoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. I know not whence this word is derived in this ſenſe; *rein*, German, is clear, pure, whence our word to *rinſe*; this is perhaps of the ſame race.

It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much the ſooner. *Bacon.*

Some roll their caſk about the cellar to mix it with the lees, and, after a few days reſettlement, *rack* it off. *Mortimer.*

RACK-RENT. *n. ſ.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents*, paid for the lands of the church? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

RACK-RENTER. *n. ſ.* [*rack* and *renter.*] One who pays the uttermoſt rent.

Though this be a quarter of his yearly income, and the publick tax takes away one hundred; yet this influences not the yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or undertenant pays. *Locke.*

RA'CKET. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation; M. Caſaubon derives it, after his cuſtom, from ϱαχία, the daſh of fluctuation againſt the ſhore.]

1. An irregular clattering noiſe.

That the tennis court keeper knows better than I, it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keepeſt not *racket* there. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.

2. A confuſed talk, in burleſque language.

Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives the next door to faction, where they keep ſuch a *racket*, that the whole pariſh is diſturbed and every night in an uproar. *Swift.*

3. [*Raquette*, Fr.] The inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball. Whence perhaps all the other ſenſes.

When we have matcht our *rackets* to theſe balls,
We will in France play a ſet,
Shall ſtrike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakeſp.*

The body, into which impreſſion is made, either can yield backward or it cannot: if it can yield backward, then the impreſſion made is a motion; as we ſee a ſtroke with a *racket* upon a ball, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

He talks much of the motives to do and forbear, how they determine a reaſonable man, as if he were no more than a tennis-ball, to be toſſed to and fro by the *rackets* of the ſecond cauſes. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

RA'CKING. *n. ſ.*

Racking pace of a horſe is the ſame as an amble, only that it is a ſwifter time and a ſhorter tread; and though it does not rid ſo much ground, yet it is ſomething eaſier. *Farrier's Dict.*

RA'CKOON. *n. ſ.*

The *rackoon* is a New-England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep furr: it ſleeps in the day time in a hollow tree, and goes out a-nights, when the moon ſhines, to feed on the ſea ſide, where it is hunted by dogs. *Bailey.*

RA'CY. *adj.* [perhaps from *rayz*, Spaniſh, a root.] Strong; flavorous; taſting of the ſoil.

Rich *racy* verſes in which we
The ſoil, from which they come, taſte, ſmell, and ſee. *Cowley.*
From his brain that Helicon diſtil,
Whoſe *racy* liquor did his offspring fill. *Denham.*

The cyder at firſt is very luſcious, but if ground more early, it is more *racy*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The hoſpitable ſage, in ſign
Of ſocial welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine,
Late from the mellowing caſk reſtor'd to light,
By ten long years refin'd, and roſy bright. *Pope.*

RAD. the old pret. of *read.* *Spenſer.*

RAD.

Rad, *red*, and *rod*, differing only in dialect, ſignify counſel; as Conrad, powerful or ſkilful in counſel; Ethelred, a noble counſellor; Rodbert, eminent for counſel: Eubulus and Thraſybulus have almoſt the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon.*

RA'DDOCK, or *Ruddock.* *n. ſ.* A bird.

The *raddock* would,
With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shakeſpeare.*

RA'DIANCE. }
RA'DIANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*radiare*, Latin.] Sparkling luſtre; glitter.

By the ſacred *radiance* of the ſun,
By all the operations of the orbs,
Here I diſclaim all my paternal care. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Whether there be not too high an apprehenſion above its natural *radiancy*, is not without juſt doubt; however it be granted a very ſplendid gum, and whoſe ſparkles may ſomewhat reſemble the glances of fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Son
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majeſty divine. *Milton.*

A glory ſurpaſſing the ſun in its greateſt *radiancy*, which, though we cannot deſcribe, will bear ſome reſemblance. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The rapid *radiance* inſtantaneous ſtrikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomſon's Spring.*

RA'DIANT. *adj.* [*radians*, Latin.] Shining; brightly ſparkling; emitting rays.

There was a ſun of gold *radiant* upon the top, and before, a ſmall cherub of gold with wings diſplayed. *Bacon.*

Mark what *radiant* ſtate ſhe ſpreads,
In circle round her ſhining throne,
Shooting her beams like ſilver threads,
This, this is ſhe alone. *Milton's Arcades.*
Virtue could ſee to do what virtue would
By her own *radiant* light, though ſun and moon
Were in the flat ſea ſunk. *Milton.*
I ſee the warlike hoſt of heaven,
Radiant in glitt'ring arms and beamy pride,
Go forth to ſuccour truth below. *Milton.*

To **RA'DIATE.** *v. n.* [*radio*, Latin.] To emit rays; to ſhine; to ſparkle.

Though with wit and parts their poſſeſſors could never engage God to ſend forth his light and his truth; yet now that revelation hath diſcloſed them, and that he hath been pleaſed to make them *radiate* in his word, men may recollect thoſe ſcattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes, and thus we ſee the ſun or a flame; or it is reflected from other bodies, and thus we ſee a man or a picture. *Locke.*

RA'DIATED. *adj.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays.

The *radiated* head of the phœnix gives us the meaning of a paſſage in Auſonius. *Addiſon.*

RADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*radiatio*, Lat. *radiation*, Fr.]

1. Beamy luſtre; emiſſion of rays.

We have perſpective houſes, where we make demonſtrations of all lights and *radiations*, and of all colours. *Bacon.*

Should I ſay I liv'd darker than were true,
Your *radiation* can all clouds ſubdue,
But one; 'tis beſt light to contemplate you. *Donne.*

2. Emiſſion from a center every way.

Sound paralleleth in many things with the light, and *radiation* of things viſible. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

RA'DICAL. *adj.* [*radical*, Fr. from *radix*, Latin.]

1. Primitive; original.

The differences, which are ſecondary and proceed from theſe *radical* differences, are, plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*

Such a *radical* truth, that God is, ſpringing up together with the eſſence of the ſoul, and previous to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

2. Implanted by nature.

The emiſſion of the looſe and adventitious moiſture doth betray the *radical* moiſture, and carrieth it for company. *Bacon.*

If the *radical* moiſture of gold were ſeparated, it might be contrived to burn without being conſumed. *Wilkins.*

The ſun beams render the humours hot, and dry up the *radical* moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Serving to origination.

RA'DICALITY. *n. ſ.* [from *radical.*[Origination.

There may be equivocal ſeeds and hermaphroditical principles, that contain the *radicality* and power of different forms; thus, in the ſeeds of wheat, there lieth obſcurely the ſeminality of darnel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RA'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *radical.*] Originally; primitively.

It is no eaſy matter to determine the point of death in inſects, who have not their vitalities *radically* confined unto one part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe great orbs thus *radically* bright,
Primitive founts, and origins of light,
Enliven worlds deny'd to human ſight. *Prior.*

RA'DICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *radical.*] The ſtate of being radical.

To **RA'DICATE.** *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from *radix*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

Meditation will *radicate* theſe ſeeds, fix the tranſient gleam of light and warmth, confirm reſolutions of good, and give them a durable conſiſtence in the ſoul. *Hammond.*

Nor have we let fall our pen upon diſcouragement of unbelief, from *radicated* beliefs, and points of high preſcription. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the object ſtays not on the ſenſe, it makes not impreſſion enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of thoſe images behind it, to ſtrengthen the knowledge of the object: in which *radicated* knowledge, if the memory conſiſt, there would be no need of referving thoſe atoms in the brain. *Glanville's Defence.*

RADICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*radication*, Fr. from *radicate.*] The act of fixing deep.

They that were to plant a church, were to deal with men of various inclinations, and of different habits of ſin, and degrees of *radication* of thoſe habits; and to each of theſe ſome proper application was to be made to cure their ſouls. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

RA'DICLE. *n. ſ.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.]

Radicle is that part of the ſeed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

RA'DISH. *n. ſ.* [ꞃædic, Sax. *radis*, *raifort*, Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.] A root.

The flower of the *radiſh* conſiſts of four leaves, which are placed in the form of a croſs; out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod in form of an horn, that is thick, ſpungy, and furniſhed with a double row of roundiſh ſeeds, which are ſeparated by a thin membrane: there are five ſpecies; of that which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen-gardens for its root, there are ſeveral varieties; as the ſmall topped, the deep-red, and the long topped ſtripped *radiſh*. *Millar.*

RA'DIUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The ſemi-diameter of a circle.

2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

To **RAFF.** *v. a.* To ſweep; to huddle; to take haſtily without diſtinction.

Their cauſes and effects I thus *raff* up together. *Carew.*

To **RA'FFLE.** *v. n.* [*raffler*, to ſnatch, Fr.] To caſt dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a ſtake.

Letters from Hampſtead give me an account, there is a late inſtitution there, under the name of a *raffling* ſhop. *Tatler.*

RA'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*raffle*, Fr. from the verb.] A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it.

The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious ſtones, three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine *raffle*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

RAFT. *n. ſ.* [probably from *ratis*, Latin.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other.

Where is that ſon
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft?* *Shakeſpeare.*
Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,
And form a *raft*, and build the riſing ſhip. *Pope.*

RAFT. part. paſſ. of *reave* or *raff.* *Spenſer.* Torn; rent.

RA'FTER. *n. ſ.* [ꞃæꝼꞇeꞃ, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, ſays Junius, from *roof tree.*] The ſecondary timbers of the houſe; the timbers which are let into the great beam.

The *rafters* of my body, bone,
Being ſtill with you, the muſcle, ſinew, and vein,
Which tile this houſe, will come again. *Donne.*
Shepherd,
I truſt thy honeſt offer'd courteſy,
Which oft is ſooner found in lowly ſheds
With ſmoky *rafters*, than in tap'ſtry halls. *Milton.*
On them the Trojans caſt
Stones, *rafters*, pillars, beams. *Denham.*
From the Eaſt, a Belgian wind
His hoſtile breath through the dry *rafters* ſent;
The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*
The roof began to mount aloft,
Aloft roſe every beam and *rafter*,
The heavy wall climb'd ſlowly after. *Swift's Miſcell.*

RA'FTERED. *adj.* [from *rafter.*] Built with rafters.

No *raft'red* roofs with dance and tabor ſound,
No noon-tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*

RAG. *n. ſ.* [hꞃacoꝺe, torn, Saxon; ῥάκος.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the reſt; a tatter.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers toſt,
And flutter'd into *rags*. *Milton.*

Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. *Mortimer.*

2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out cloaths.

Fathers that wear *rags*,
Do make their children blind;
But fathers that bear bags,
Shall ſee their children kind. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into *rags* by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*
Content with poverty, my ſoul I arm;
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of dreſs.

He had firſt matter ſeen undreſt;
He took her naked all alone,
Before one *rag* of form was on. *Hudibras, p.* i.

RAGAMU'FFIN. *n. ſ.* [from *rag* and I know not what elſe.]

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they were pepper'd; there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are for the town's end to beg during life. *Shakeſp.*

Shall we brook that paltry aſs
And feeble ſcoundrel, Hudibras,
With that more paltry *ragamuffin*,
Ralpho, vapouring and huffing? *Hudibras, p.* i.

Attended with a crew of *ragamuffins*, ſhe broke into his houſe, turned all things topſy-turvy, and then ſet it on fire. *Swift.*

RAGE. *n. ſ.* [*rage*, Fr.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury.

This tiger-footed *rage*, when it ſhall find
The harm of unſkann'd ſwiftneſs, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Deſire not
T' allay my *rages* and revenges with
Your colder reaſons. *Shakeſpeare.*
Argument more heroick than the *rage*
Of Turnus for Lavinia diſeſpous'd. *Milton.*

3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

The party hurt, who hath been in great *rage* of pain, till the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Torment and loud lament and furious *rage*. *Milton.*
The *rage* of thirſt and hunger now ſuppreſt. *Pope.*

To **RAGE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with exceſſive anger.

Wine is a mocker, ſtrong drink is *raging*; and whoſoever is deceived thereby, is not wiſe. *Prov.* xx. 1.

Why do the heathen *rage?* *Pſalm* ii. 1.

At this he inly *rag'd*, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton.*

2. To ravage; to exerciſe fury.

Heart-rending news,
That death ſhould licence have to *rage* among
The fair, the wiſe, the virtuous. *Waller.*

3. To act with miſchievous impetuoſity.

The chariots ſhall *rage* in the ſtreets, they ſhall juſtle one againſt another, ſeem like torches, and run like the lightnings. *Nah.* ii. 4.

The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd*. *Milton.*

After theſe waters had *raged* on the earth, they began to leſſen and ſhrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*

RA'GEFUL. *adj.* [*rage* and *full.*] Furious; violent.

This courteſy was worſe than a baſtinado to Zelmane; ſo that again with *rageful* eyes ſhe bade him defend himſelf; for no leſs than his life would anſwer it. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

A popular orator may repreſent vices in ſo formidable appearances, and ſet out each virtue in ſo amiable a form, that the covetous perſon ſhall ſcatter moſt liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the *rageful* perſon ſhall find a calm. *Hammond.*

RA'GGED. *adj.* [from *rag.*]

1. Rent into tatters.

How like a prodigal,
The ſkarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind;
How like the prodigal doth ſhe return
With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* ſails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſp.*

As I go in this *ragged* tattered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbuth.*

2. Uneven; conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited.

The Earl of Warwick's *ragged* ſtaff is yet to be ſeen pourtrayed in their church ſteeple. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

That ſome whirlwind bear
Unto a *ragged*, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the raging ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glaſs, ruſtic and *ragged*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Dreſſed in tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no ſupport,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*

4. Rugged; not ſmooth.

The wolf would barter away a *ragged* coat and a raw-boned carcaſe, for a ſmooth fat one. *L'Eſtrange.*

What ſhepherd owns thoſe *ragged* ſheep? *Dryden.*

RA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ragged.*] State of being dreſſed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedneſs* defend you? *Shak.*

RA'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *raging.*] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *man.*] One who deals in rags.

RAGOU'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.

To the ſtage permit
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyeſtes dreſt,
'Tis taſk enough for thee t'expoſe a Roman feaſt. *Dryden.*

No fiſh they reckon comparable to a *ragout* of ſnails. *Addiſon.*

When art and nature join, th' effect will be
Some nice *ragout*, or charming fricaſy. *King's Cookery.*

RA'GWORT. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *wort.*] A plant.

Ragwort hath a radiated flower, the tube of which is almoſt of a cylindrical figure, and the ſeeds are faſtened to a down; the leaves are deeply laciniated or jagged. *Millar.*

RA'GSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *ſtone.*]

1. A ſtone named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. The ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAIL. *n. ſ.* [*riegel*, German.]

1. A croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts.

If you make another ſquare, and alſo a tennant on each untennanted end of the ſtiles, and another morteſs on the top and bottom *rails*, you may put them together. *Moxon.*

2. A ſeries of poſts connected with beams, by which any thing is incloſed: a *pale* is a ſeries of ſmall upright poſts riſing above the croſs beam, by which they are connected; a *rail* is a ſeries of croſs beams ſupported with poſts, which do not riſe much above it.

A man, upon a high place without *rails*, is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A large ſquare table for the commiſſioners, one ſide being ſufficient for thoſe of either party, and a *rail* for others which went round. *Clarendon.*

3. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, *rail*, partridge, and pheaſant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. [ꞃeʒle, Saxon.] A woman's upper garment. This is preſerved only in the word *nightrail.*

To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with rails.

The hand is ſquare, with four rounds at the corners; this ſhould firſt have been planched over, and *railed* about with balliſters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, ſo it ought to be fenced in and *railed*. *Ayliffe.*

Sir Roger has given a handſome pulpit-cloth, and *railed* in the communion-table. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 112.

2. To range in a line.

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horſes in a cart, and were executed ſome of them at London and Wapping, and the reſt at divers places upon the ſea coaſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr. *rallen*, Dutch.] To uſe inſolent and reproachful language; to ſpeak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms.

Your huſband is in his old lunes again; he ſo *rails* againſt all married mankind, curſes all Eve's daughters. *Shakeſp.*

What a monſtrous fellow art thou? thus to *rail* on one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakeſp.*

'Till thou can'ſt *rail* the ſeals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'ſt thy lungs to ſpeak ſo loud. *Shakeſp.*

He tript me behind; being down, inſulted, *rail'd*,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Of words cometh *railings* and evil ſurmiſings. 1 *Tim.* vi.

Angels bring not *railing* accuſation againſt them. 2 *Pet.* ii.

If any is angry, and *rails* at it, he may ſecurely. *Locke.*

Thou art my blood, where Johnſon has no part;
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And *rail* at arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*

Leſbia for ever on me *rails*,
To talk of me ſhe never fails. *Swift.*

RAI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *rail.*] One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language.

If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy as long as the *railer* will give me leave. *South's Sermons.*

Let no preſuming impious *railer* tax
Creative wiſdom. *Thomſon's Summer.*

RAI'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight ſatire; ſatirical merriment.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A quotation out of Hudibras ſhall make them treat with levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to this world and the next: *raillery* of this nature is enough to make the hearer tremble. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 6.

Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is almoſt ſufficient to turn them into *raillery*. *Addiſon.*

To theſe we are ſolicited by the arguments of the ſubtile, and the *railleries* of the prophane. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RAI'MENT. *n. ſ.* [for *arraiment*, from *array.*] Veſture; veſtment; cloaths; dreſs; garment. A word now little uſed but in poetry.

His *raiments*, though mean, received handſomeneſs by the grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*

O Protheus, let this habit make thee bluſh?
Be thou aſham'd, that I have took upon me
Such an immodeſt *raiment*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Living, both food and *raiment* ſhe ſupplies. *Dryden.*

To RAIN. *v. n.* [ꞃenian, Saxon; *regenen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds.

Like a low-hung cloud, it *rains* ſo faſt,
That all at once it falls. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

The wind is ſouth-weſt, and the weather lowring, and like to *rain*. *Locke.*

2. To fall as rain.

The eye marvelleth at the whiteneſs thereof, and the heart is aſtoniſhed at the *raining* of it. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xliii. 18.

They ſat them down to weep; nor only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds roſe within. *Milton.*

3. *It* RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.

That which ſerves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when *it* begins to *rain*,
And leave thee in the ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain.

It *rain'd* down fortune, ſhow'ring on your head. *Shak.*

Rain ſacrificial whiſp'rings in his ear,
Make ſacred even his ſtirrup. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Iſrael here had famiſh'd, had not God
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

RAIN. *n. ſ.* [ꞃen, Saxon.] The moiſture that falls from the clouds.

When ſhall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightning, or in *rain*? *Shakeſpeare.*

With ſtrange *rains*, hails, and ſhowers, were they perſecuted. *Wiſdom*, xvi. 16.

The loſt clouds pour
Into the ſea an uſeleſs ſhow'r,
And the vext ſailors curſe the *rain*,
For which poor farmers prey'd in vain. *Waller.*

Rain is water by the heat of the ſun divided into very ſmall parts aſcending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be condenſed into clouds, and deſcends in drops. *Ray.*

RAI'NBOW. *n. ſ.* [*rain* and *bow.*] The iris; the ſemicircle of various colours which appears in ſhowery weather.

Caſting of the water in a moſt cunning manner, makes a perfect *rainbow*, not more pleaſant to the eye than to the mind, ſo ſenſibly to ſee the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*

To add another hue unto the *rainbow*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *rainbow* is drawn like a nymph with large wings diſpread in the form of a ſemicircle, the feathers of ſundry colours. *Peacham.*

They could not be ignorant of the promiſe of God never to drown the world, and the *rainbow* before their eyes to put them in mind of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

This *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in the ſunſhine, and may be made artificially by ſpouting up water, which may break aloft, and ſcatter into drops, and fall down like rain; for the ſun, ſhining upon theſe drops, certainly cauſes the bow to appear to a ſpectator ſtanding in a true poſition to the rain and ſun: this bow is made by refraction of the ſun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton's Opticks.*

The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a *rainbow* of alternate rays. *Pope.*

RAI'NDEER. *n. ſ.* [hꞃanaꞃ, Saxon; *rangifer*, Lat.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws ſledges through the ſnow.

RAI'NINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rainy.*] The ſtate of being ſhowery.

RAIN-WATER. *n. ſ.* [*rain* and *water.*] Water not taken from ſprings, but falling from the clouds.

Court holy water in a dry houſe, is better than the *rain-water* out o' doors. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

We took diſtilled *rain-water*. *Boyle.*

Rain-water is to be preferred before ſpring-water. *Mort.*

RAI'NY. *adj.* [from *rain.*] Showery; wet.

Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd,
With *rainy* marching in the painful field. *Shakeſpeare.*

A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day, and a contentious woman, are alike. *Prov.* xxvii. 15.

To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reſa*, Swediſh; *reiſer*, Daniſh.]

1. To lift; to heave.

The elders went to *raiſe* him up from the earth. 2 *Sam.*

Such a bulk as no twelve bards could *raiſe*
Twelve ſtarv'ling bards. *Pope.*

2. To ſet upright: as, *he* raiſed *a maſt.*

3. To erect; to build up.

Take his carcaſe down from the tree, caſt it at the entering of the gate, and *raiſe* thereon a heap of ſtones. *Joſ.* viii.

4. To exalt to a ſtate more great or illuſtrious.

Counſellors may manage affairs, which nevertheleſs are far from the ability to *raiſe* and amplify an eſtate. *Bacon.*

Thou ſo pleas'd,
Can'ſt *raiſe* thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union. *Milton.*

5. To amplify; to enlarge.

That eyeleſs head of thine was firſt fram'd fleſh,
To *raiſe* my fortunes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. To increaſe in current value.

The plate-pieces of eight were *raiſed* three-pence in the piece. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

7. To elevate; to exalt.

The Perſians gazing on the ſun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it ſhone;
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were *rais'd*,
And ſoon they worſhipp'd, what at firſt they prais'd. *Prior.*

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.

This gentleman came to be *raiſed* to great titles. *Clarend.*

9. To excite; to put in action.

He *raiſeth* the ſtormy wind. *Pſalm* cvii. 28.

He might taint
Th' animal ſpirits, that from pure blood ariſe,
Thence *raiſe* diſtemper'd thoughts. *Milton.*

Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune *raiſing* his tempeſts. *Pope.*

10. To excite to war or tumult; to ſtir up.

He firſt *rais'd* head againſt uſurping Richard. *Shakeſp.*

They neither found me in the temple diſputing with any man, neither *raiſing* up the people. *Acts*, xxiv. 12.

Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to *raiſe* the Tuſcan ſwains. *Dryden.*

11. To rouſe; to ſtir up.

They ſhall not awake, nor be *raiſed* out of their ſleep. *Job.*

12. To give beginning to: as, *he* raiſed *the family.*

13. To bring into being.

Marry her, and *raiſe* up ſeed. *Gen.* xxxviii. 8.

I *raiſed* up your ſons for prophets. *Amos*, ii. 11.

I will *raiſe* up for them a plant of renown, and they ſhall be no more conſumed with hunger. *Ezek.* xxxiv. 29.

I will *raiſe* up evil againſt thee. 2 *Sam.* xii. 11.

One hath ventur'd from the deep to *raiſe*
New troubles. *Milton.*

God vouchſafes to *raiſe* another world
From him. *Milton.*

14. To call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits.

The ſpirits of the deceaſed, by certain ſpells and infernal ſacrifices, were *raiſed*. *Sandys's Journey.*

Theſe are ſpectres, the underſtanding *raiſes* to itſelf, to flatter its own lazineſs. *Locke.*

15. To bring from death to life.

He was delivered for our offences, and *raiſed* again for our juſtification. *Rom.* iv. 25.

It is ſown in diſhonour, it is *raiſed* in glory; it is ſown in weakneſs, it is *raiſed* in power. 1 *Cor.* xv. 23.

16. To occaſion; to begin.

Raiſe not a falſe report. *Exod.* xxiii. 1.

The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and ſolemn ſtories *raiſed* after him. *Brown.*

Wantonneſs and pride
Raiſe out of friendſhip hoſtile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

17. To ſet up; to utter loudly.

All gaze, and all admire, and *raiſe* a ſhouting ſound. *Dryden.*

Soon as the prince appears, they *raiſe* a cry. *Dryden.*

18. To collect; to obtain a certain ſum.

Britain, once deſpis'd, can *raiſe*
As ample ſums, as Rome in Cæſar's days. *Arbuthnot.*

I ſhould not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but *raiſe* five pound. *Gay.*

19. To collect; to aſſemble; to levy.

He out of ſmalleſt things could without end
Have *rais'd* inceſſant armies. *Milton.*

20. To give riſe to.

Higher argument
Remains, ſufficient of itſelf to *raiſe*
That name, unleſs years damp my wing. *Milton.*

22. *To* RAISE *paſte.* To form paſte into pies without a diſh.

Miſs Liddy can dance a jig, and *raiſe paſte*. *Spectator.*

RAI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *raiſe.*] He that raiſes.

Then ſhall ſtand up in his eſtate a *raiſer* of taxes. *Dan.*

They that are the firſt *raiſers* of their houſes, are moſt indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*

He that boaſts of his anceſtors, the founders and *raiſers* of a family, doth confeſs that he hath leſs virtue. *Taylor.*

Raiſer of human kind! by nature caſt,
Naked and helpleſs. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

RAI'SIN. *n. ſ.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raiſin*, Fr.]

Raiſins are the fruit of the vine ſuffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the ſun or the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preſerved in this manner, are called *raiſins*, but thoſe dried in the ſun are much ſweeter and pleaſanter than thoſe dried in ovens; they are called jar *raiſins*, from their being imported in earthen jars: the fineſt are the fruit of the vitis Damaſcena. *Hill.*

Dried grapes or *raiſins*, boiled in a convenient proportion of water, make a ſweet liquor, which, being betimes diſtilled, afford an oil and ſpirit much like the *raiſins* themſelves. *Boyle.*

RAKE. *n. ſ.* [*raſtrum*, Lat. ꞃace, Sax. *racche*, Dutch.]

1. An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.

At Midſummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forkes and thy *rakes*. *Tuſſer.*

O that thy bounteous deity would pleaſe
To guide my *rake* upon the chinking ſound
Of ſome vaſt treaſure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*

He examines his face in the ſtream, combs his rueful locks with a *rake*. *Garth.*

2. [*Racaille*, Fr. the low rabble; or *rekel*, Dutch, a worthleſs cur dog.] A looſe, diſorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow; a man addicted to pleaſure.

The next came with her ſon, who was the greateſt *rake* in the place, but ſo much the mother's darling, that ſhe left her huſband for the ſake of this graceleſs youth. *Addiſon.*

Rakes hate ſober grave gentlewomen. *Arbuthnot.*

Men, ſome to bus'neſs, ſome to pleaſure take;
But ev'ry woman is at heart a *rake*. *Pope.*

The ſire ſaw ſmiling his own virtues wake;
The mother begg'd the bleſſing of a *rake*. *Pope.*

To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather with a rake.

Mow barlie, and *rake* it, and ſet it on cocks. *Tuſſer.*

Harrows iron teeth ſhall every where
Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

If it be ſuch a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to *rake* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apoſtle gives it a value ſuitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake.

As they *rake* the green appearing ground,
The ruſſet hay-cock riſes. *Thomſon.*

3. To draw together by violence.

An eager deſire to *rake* together whatſoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath cauſed the collector's pen ſo to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which would guide it, had no leiſure to think. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 20.

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!
How, i' the name of thrift,
Does he *rake* this together? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

A ſport more formidable
Had *rak'd* together village rabble. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

Ill-gotten goods are ſquandered away with as little conſcience as they were *raked* together. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To ſcour; to ſearch with eager and vehement diligence.

The ſtateſman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover.

Here i' th' ſands
Thee I'll *rake* up, the moſt unſanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The blazing wood may to the eye ſeem great,
But 'tis the fire *rak'd* up that has the heat,
And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

To RAKE. *v. n.*

1. To ſearch; to grope. It has always an idea of coarſeneſs or noiſomneſs.

If you hide the crown
Ev'n in your hearts, there will he *rake* for it. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is as offenſive, as to *rake* into a dunghill. *South.*

Another finds the way to dye in grain;
Or for the golden ore in rivers *rakes*,
Then melts the maſs. *Dryden's Perſius.*

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be revived, but when ſound or ſignificancy is wanting. *Dryden.*

After having made eſſays into it, as they do for coal in England, they *rake* into the moſt promiſing parts. *Addiſon.*

2. To paſs with violence.

When Pas hand reached him to take,
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:
Pas could not ſtay, but over him did *rake*,
And crown'd the earth with his firſt touching crown. *Sidney.*

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And *raking* chaſe-guns through our ſterns they ſend. *Dryden.*

Ra'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *rake.*] One that rakes.

RA'KEHEL. *n. ſ.* [of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly repreſent a wretch whoſe life is paſſed in places of lewdneſs and wickedneſs: Skinner derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble; Junius, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched, ſorry fellow.

Out of the frie of theſe *rakehell* horſe-boys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern ſupplied. *Spenſer.*

The king, when he heard of Perkins's ſiege of Exeter, ſaid in ſport, That the king of *rakehells* was landed in the Weſt, and that he hoped now to ſee him. *Bacon.*

A *rakehell* of the town, whoſe character is ſet off with exceſſive prodigality, prophaneneſs, intemperance, and luſt, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almoſt ruined. *Swift.*

Ra'kehelly. *adv.* [from *rakehell.*] Wild; diſſolute.

I ſcorn the *rakehelly* rout of our ragged rhimers, which without learning boaſt, without judgment jangle, and without reaſon rage and foam. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

No breaking of windows or glaſſes for ſpight,
And ſpoiling the goods for a *rakehelly* prank.
Ben. Johnſon.

Ra'kish. *adj.* [from *rake.*] Looſe; lewd; diſſolute.

There ſeldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *rakiſh* heart. *Clariſſa.*

To **Ra'lly.** *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.]

1. To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order.

With *rallied* arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

Publick arguing ſerves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by ſhewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to *rally* all their ſophiſtry to fortify them with fallacy. *Decay of Piety.*

Luther deters men from ſolitarineſs; but he does not mean from a ſober ſolitude, that *rallies* our ſcattered ſtrengths, and prepares us againſt any new encounters from without. *Atterbury.*

2. [*Railler*, Fr.] To treat with ſlight contempt; to treat with ſatirical merriment.

Honeycomb has not lived a month, for theſe forty years, out of the ſmoke of London, and *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If after the reading of this letter, you find yourſelf in a humour rather to *rally* and ridicule, than to comfort me, I deſire you would throw it into the fire. *Addiſon.*

Strephon had long confeſs'd his am'rous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rally'd* with diſdain. *Gay.*

To **Ra'lly.** *v. n.*

1. To come together in a hurry.

If God ſhould ſhew this perverſe man a new heaven and a new earth, ſpringing out of nothing, he might ſay, that innumerable parts of matter chanced juſt then to *rally* together, and to form themſelves into this new world. *Tillotſon.*

2. To come again into order.

The Grecians *rally*, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us. *Dryden's Æneis.*

3. To exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

Ram. *n. ſ.* [ꞃam, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.]

1. A male ſheep; in ſome provinces, a tup.

The ewes, being rank, turned to the *rams.* *Shakeſp.*

An old ſheep-whiſtling rogue, a *ram* tender. *Shakeſp.*

You may draw the bones of a *ram*'s head hung with ſtrings of beads and ribbands. *Peacham on Drawing.*

A *ram* their off'ring, and a *ram* their meat. *Dryden.*

The *ram*, having paſs'd the ſea, ſerenely ſhines,
And leads the year. *Creech's Manilius.*

2. An inſtrument with an iron head to batter walls.

Anthony,
Let not the piece of virtue, which is ſet
As the cement of our love,
To keep it builded, be the *ram* to batter
The fortreſs of it. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any *rams* or engines of war did caſt down Jericho, gave a fierce aſſault againſt the walls. 2 *Mac.* xii. 15.

To **Ram.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.

Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,
That long time have been barren. *Shakeſpeare.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he ſet one of the gates on fire. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard ſtopped, or with powder alone *rammed* in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudneſs of the report. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A mariner loading his gun, while he was *ramming* in a cartridge, the powder took fire. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Here many poor people roll in vaſt balls of ſnow, which they *ram* together, and cover from the ſun ſhine. *Addiſon.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with ſome ſound materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation ſolid. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together.

As when that deviliſh iron engine wrought
In deepeſt hell, and fram'd by furies ſkill,
With windy nitre and quick ſulphur fraught,
And *ramm'd* with bullet round ordain'd to kill. *Fairy Q.*

He that proves the king,
To him will we prove loyal; till that time,
Have we *ramm'd* up our gates againſt the world. *Shakeſp.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and *rammed* the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

This into hollow engines, long and round,
Thick *ramm'd*, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated and infuriate, ſhall ſend forth
Such implements of miſchief, as ſhall daſh
To pieces. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi.

Leave a convenient ſpace behind the wall to *ram* in clay. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **RA'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch, to rove looſely in luſt; *ramb*, Swediſh, to rove.] To rove looſely and irregularly; to wander.

Shame contracts the ſpirits, fixes the *ramblings* of fancy, and gathers the man into himſelf. *South.*

He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkneſs, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind? *Locke.*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeaſurable length of verſe, notwithſtanding which, there is ſcarce any paraphraſe ſo looſe and *rambling* as his. *Pope.*

Never aſk leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift's Directions to Footmen.*

O'er his ample ſides the *rambling* ſprays
Luxuriant ſhoot. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Ra'mble. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Wandering irregular excurſion.

This conceit puts us upon the *ramble* up and down for relief, 'till very wearineſs brings us at laſt to ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Coming home after a ſhort Chriſtmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of ſenſe
For a dear *ramble* through impertinence. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Ra'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *ramble.*] Rover; wanderer.

Says the *rambler*, We muſt e'en beat it out. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ra'mbooze. } **Ra'mbuse.** } *n. ſ.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and ſugar in the winter time; or of wine, milk, ſugar, and roſewater, in the ſummer time. *Bailey.*

Ra'mekin. } **Ra'mequins.** } *n. ſ.* [*ramequins*, Fr.] In cookery, ſmall ſlices of bread covered with a farce of cheeſe and eggs. *Bailey.*

Ra'ments. *n. ſ.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings; ſhavings. *Dict.*

Ramifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ramification*, Fr. from *ramus*, Lat.] Diviſion or ſeparation into branches; the act of branching out.

By continuation of profane hiſtories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and *ramifications* of ſome ſingle families to a vaſt extenſion may be preſerved. *Hale.*

As the blood and chyle paſs together through the *ramifications* of the pulmonary artery, they will be ſtill more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and theſe again ſubdivided, the red and white liquors, as they paſs through the *ramifications*, will be more intimately mixed; the more *ramifications*, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Ra'mify.** *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr. *ramus* and *facio*, Latin.] To ſeparate into branches.

The mint, grown to have a pretty thick ſtalk, with the various and *ramified* roots, which it ſhot into the water, preſented a ſpectacle not unpleaſant to behold. *Boyle.*

To **Ra'mify.** *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

Aſparagus affects the urine with a fœtid ſmell, eſpecially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to *ramify*, they loſe this quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ra'mmer. *n. ſ.* [from *ram.*]

1. An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard.

The maſter bricklayer muſt try the foundations with an iron crow and *rammer*, to ſee whether the foundations are ſound. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

2. The ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

A mariner loading a gun ſuddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and ſhot the *rammer* out of his hand. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ra'mmish. *adj.* [from *ram.*] Strong ſcented.

Ra'mous. *adj.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branchy; conſiſting of branches.

Which vaſt contraction and expanſion ſeems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be ſpringy and *ramous*, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulſive power. *Newton's Opticks.*

A *ramous* efflоreſcence, of a fine white ſpar, found hanging from a cruſt of like ſpar, at the top of an old-wrought cavern. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **RAMP.** *v. n.* [*ramper*, French; *rampare*, Italian; ꞃempen, Saxon.]

1. To leap with violence.

Foaming tarr, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp*,
Fairy Queen.

Out of the thickeſt wood
A *ramping* lion ruſhed ſuddenly,
Hunting full greedy after ſavage blood. *Fairy Queen.*

They gape upon me with their mouths; as a *ramping* and roaring lion. *Pſalm* xxii. 13.

Upon a bull that deadly bellowed,
Two horrid lions *rampt*, and ſeiz'd, and tugg'd off.
Chapman.

Sporting the lion *ramp'd*; and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

2. To climb as a plant.

Furniſhed with claſpers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and ſo *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ramp. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Leap; ſpring.

He is vaulting variable *ramps*,
In your deſpight, upon your purſe. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The bold Aſcalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*, old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Rampa'llian. *n. ſ.* A mean wretch. Not in uſe.

Away, you ſcullion, you *rampallian*, you fuſtilarian.
Shakeſpeare.

Rampa'ncy. *n. ſ.* [from *rampant.*] Prevalence; exuberance.

As they are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice, from the countenance of their betters, ſo they have took ſome ſteps in the ſame, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old. *South.*

Ra'mpant. *adj.* [*rampant*, Fr. from *ramp.*]

1. Exuberant; overgrowing reſtraint.

The foundation of this behaviour towards perſons ſet apart for the ſervice of God, can be nothing elſe but atheiſm; the growing *rampant* ſin of the times. *South.*

The ſeeds of death grow up, till, like *rampant* weeds, they choak the tender flower of life. *Clariſſa.*

2. [In heraldry.]

Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the eſcutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion *rampant*, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*

The lion *rampant* ſhakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

To **Ra'mpart.** } *To* **Ra'mpire.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with ramparts. Not in uſe.

Set but thy foot
Againſt our *rampir'd* gates, and they ſhall ope. *Shakeſp.*

The marquis directed part of his forces to *rampart* the gates, and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

Ra'mpart. } **Ra'mpire.** } *n. ſ.* [*rempart*, Fr.]

1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.

2. The wall round fortified places.

She felt it, when paſt preventing, like a river; no *rampires* being built againſt it, till already it have overflowed. *Sidney.*

Yo' have cut a way for virtue, which our great men
Held ſhut up, with all *ramparts*, for themſelves.
Ben. Johnſon.

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practiſes what he knows, has the equity of God to ſtand as a mighty wall or *rampart* between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The ſon of Thetis, *rampire* of our hoſt,
Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* caſt,
And paliſades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No ſtandards, from the hoſtile *ramparts* torn,
Can any future honours give
To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

Ra'mpions. *n. ſ.* [*rapunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower of *rampions* conſiſts of one leaf, in its form approaching to a bell-ſhape; but is ſo expanded and cut, that it almoſt repreſents the figure of a ſtar: the pointal is commonly ſplit into two horned diviſions, and the flower-cup becomes a fruit, which is divided into three cells incloſing many ſmall ſeeds. *Millar.*

Rampion is a plant, whoſe tender roots are eaten in the ſpring, like thoſe of radiſhes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ra'msons. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Ran. *preterite* of *run.*

The dire example *ran* through all the field,
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Addiſon.*

To **Ranch.** *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench.*] To ſprain; to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper ſenſe, but, in Dryden, it ſeems to be to *tear.*

Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter grinds,
And *ranch'd* his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

Emeticks *ranch*, and keen catharticks ſcour. *Garth.*

RA'NCID. *adj.* [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong ſcented.

The oil, with which fiſhes abound, often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the ſtomach, and affects the very ſweat with a *rancid* ſmell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ra'ncidness. } **Ranci'dity.** } *n. ſ.* [from *rancid*; *rancor*, Latin.] Strong ſcent, as of old oil.

Ra'ncorous. *adj.* [from *rancour.*] Malignant; malicious; ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and *rancorous* ire.
Fairy Queen.

Becauſe I cannot
Duck with French nods and apiſh courteſy,
I muſt be held a *rancorous* enemy. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The moſt powerful of theſe were Phariſees and Sadduces; of whoſe chief doctrines ſome notice is taken by the evangeliſts, as well as of their *rancorous* oppoſition to the Goſpel of Chriſt. *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

RA'NCOUR. *n. ſ.* [*rancoeur*, old Fr.] Inveterate malignity; malice; ſtedfaſt implacability; ſtanding hate.

His breaſt full of *rancor* like canker to freat. *Tuſſer.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight
With deadly *rancour* he enranged found. *Fairy Queen.*

All the way that they fled for very *rancour* and deſpite, in their return, they utterly conſumed and waſted whatſoever they had before left unſpoiled. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face
I ſee thy fury. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

It iſſues from the *rancour* of a villain,
A recreant and moſt degen'rate traitor. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

For Banquo's iſſue, Duncan have I murther'd;
Put *rancour* in the veſſel of my peace
Only for them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Such ambuſh
Waited with helliſh *rancour* imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon themſelves more diſpleaſure, than thoſe who deal in political matters, which is juſtly incurred, conſidering that ſpirit of *rancour* and virulence, with which works of this nature abound. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, № 40.

Preſbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or ſuch who bear a perſonal *rancour* towards the clergy. *Swift.*

Rand. *n. ſ.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; ſeam: as, *the rand of a woman's ſhoe.*

Ra'ndom. *n. ſ.* [*randon*, French.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

Thy words at *random* argue thy inexperience. *Milton.*

He lies at *random* careleſsly diffus'd,
With languiſh'd head unpropt,
As one paſt hope abandon'd. *Milton.*

Fond Love his darts at *random* throws,
And nothing ſprings from what he ſows. *Waller.*

The ſtriker muſt be denſe, and in its beſt velocity; the angle, which the miſſive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furtheſt *random*, muſt be the half of a right one; and the figure of the miſſive muſt be ſuch, as may give ſcope to the air to bear it. *Digby.*

In the days of old the birds lived at *random* in a lawleſs ſtate of anarchy; but in time they moved for the ſetting up of a king. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Who could govern the dependance of one event upon another, if that event happened at *random*, and was not caſt into a certain relation to ſome foregoing purpoſe to direct? *South.*

'Tis one thing when a perſon of true merit is drawn as like as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at *random*, and perſuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own likeneſs. *Pope.*

Ra'ndom. *adj.* Done by chance; roving without direction.

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a *random* blow! 'twas fortune's work,
And fortune take the praiſe. *Dryden.*

Ra'nforce. *n. ſ.* The ring of a gun next the touch-hole. *Bailey.*

Rang. *preterite* of *ring.*

Complaints were ſent continually up to Rome, and *rang* all over the empire. *Grew's Coſmol.*

To **RANGE.** *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *rhenge*, Welſh.]

1. To place in order; to put in ranks.

Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands, and went againſt Timotheus. 2 *Mac.* xii. 20.

He ſaw not the marquis till the battle was *ranged.*
Clarendon.

Somewat rais'd
By falſe preſumptuous hope, the *ranged* pow'rs
Diſband, and wand'ring, each his ſev'ral way
Purſues. *Milton.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they obſerve ſeveral individuals to agree, *range* them into ſorts for the convenience of comprehenſive ſigns. *Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long accuſtomed ourſelves to *range* our ideas, may be beſt for us now, though not originally beſt in itſelf. *Watts.*

2. To rove over.

To the copſe thy leſſer ſpaniel take,
Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*

To **Range.** *v. n.*

1. To rove at large.

Cæſar's ſpirit *ranging* for revenge,
With Ate by his ſide come hot from hell,
Shall in theſe confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry Havock! and let ſlip the dogs of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſt'ring grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

I ſaw him in the battle *range* about;
And watch'd him, how he ſingled Clifford forth. *Shak.*

As a roaring lion, and a *ranging* bear; ſo is a wicked ruler over the poor people. *Prov.* xxviii. 15.

Other animals unactive *range*,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

Thanks to my ſtars, I have not *rang'd* about
The wilds of life, ere I could find a friend. *Addiſon.*

2. To be placed in order.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly *ranges*,
In heaps of ruin. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Range. *n. ſ.* [*rangée*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A rank; any thing placed in a line.

You fled
From that great face of war, whoſe ſeveral *ranges*
Frighted each other. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopat.*

The light, which paſſed through its ſeveral interſtices, painted ſo many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white. *Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge *range* of mountains, that lie in the country of the Griſons. *Addiſon.*

Theſe *ranges* of barren mountains, by condenſing the vapours, and producing rains, fountains, and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boaſt of. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A claſs; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the ſenſible nature. *Hale.*

3. Excurſion; wandering.

He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of ſin and vice, and center it in his own breaſt. *South's Sermons.*

4. Room for excurſion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own intereſt. *Addiſon.*

5. Compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive, extended, or ranked in order.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The ſcale of ſenſual mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

Judge we by nature? habit can efface:
Affections? they ſtill take a wider *range*. *Pope.*

6. Step of a ladder.

The liturgy, practiſed in England, would kindle that jealouſy, as the prologue to that deſign, and as the firſt *range* of that ladder, which ſhould ſerve to mount over all their cuſtoms. *Clarendon.*

7. A kitchen grate.

Its door forth right to him did open,
Therein an hundred *ranges* weren pight,
And hundred furnaces all burning bright. *Fairy Queen.*

It was a vault ybuilt for great diſpence,
With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney. *Fairy Queen.*

The buttery muſt be viſible, and we need for our *ranges*, a more ſpacious and luminous kitchen. *Wotton's Architect.*

The implements of the kitchen are ſpits, *ranges*, cobirons, and pots. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

He was bid at his firſt coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *L'Eſtrange.*

RANGER. *n. ſ.* [from *range.*]

1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.

They walk not widely, as they were woont,
For fear of *raungers* and the great hoont,
But privily prolling to and fro. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Come, ſays the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money to be got by ſtaying. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A dog that beats the ground.

Let your obſequious *ranger* ſearch around,
Nor will the roving ſpy direct in vain,
But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay.*

3. An officer who tends the game of a foreſt.

Their father Tyrrheus did his fodder bring,
Tyrrheus, chief *ranger* to the Latian king. *Dryden.*

RANK. *adj.* [ꞃanc, Saxon.]

1. High growing; ſtrong; luxuriant.

Down with the graſſe,
That groweth in ſhadow ſo *ranke* and ſo ſtout. *Tuſſer.*

Is not thilk ſame goteheard proud,
That ſits in younder bank,
Whoſe ſtraying heard themſelfe ſhrowde
Emong the buſhes *rank?* *Spenſer.*

Who would be out, being before his beloved miſtreſs?
—That ſhould you, if I were your miſtreſs, or I ſhould think my honeſty *ranker* than my wit. *Shakeſpeare.*

In which diſguiſe,
While other jeſts are ſomething *rank* on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Seven ears came up upon one ſtalk, *rank* and good. *Gen.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appulſe, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appulſe than the other. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The moſt plentiful ſeaſon, that gives birth to the fineſt flowers, produces alſo the *rankeſt* weeds. *Addiſon.*

2. Fruitful; bearing ſtrong plants.

Seven thouſand broad-tail'd ſheep graz'd on his downs;
Three thouſand camels his *rank* paſtures fed. *Sandys.*

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to ſow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. [*Rancidus*, Latin.] Strong ſcented; rancid.

Rank ſmelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenſ.*

In their thick breaths,
Rank of groſs diet, ſhall we be enclouded,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The ewes, being *rank*,
In the end of Autumn turned to the rams. *Shakeſpeare.*

The drying marſhes ſuch a ſtench convey,
Such the *rank* ſteams of reeking Albula. *Addiſon.*

Hircina, *rank* with ſweat, preſumes
To cenſure Phillis for perfumes. *Swift's Miſcell.*

4. High taſted; ſtrong in quality.

Such animals as feed upon fleſh, becauſe ſuch kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it; the one by ſwallowing the hair of the beaſts they prey upon, the other by devouring ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

Divers ſea fowl taſte *rank* of the fiſh on which they feed. *Boyle.*

5. Rampant; high grown.

For you, moſt wicked Sir, whom to call brother
Would infect my mouth, I do forgive
Thy *rankeſt* faults. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtineſs of ſoul;
The Romans call it ſtoiciſm. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. Groſs; coarſe.

My wife's a hobby-horſe, deſerves name
As *rank* as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her troth-plight. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the *rankeſt* encroachment, and the groſſeſt degeneracy, from the form Solon left. *Swift.*

7. The iron of a plane is ſet *rank*, when its edge ſtands ſo flat below the ſole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick ſhaving. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

RANK. *n. ſ.* [*rang*, Fr.]

1. Line of men placed a-breaſt.

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,
In *ranks*, and ſquadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſeen the cannon,
When it hath blown his *ranks* into the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

Is't not pity,
That we, the ſons and children of this iſle,
Fill up her enemies *ranks?* *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

If you have a ſtation in the file,
And not in the worſt *rank* of manhood, ſay it. *Shakeſp.*

2. A row.

Weſt of this place down in the neighbour bottom,
The *rank* of oſiers, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your right-hand brings you to the place. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſylvan ſcene, and as the *ranks* aſcend
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre. *Milton.*

If ſhe walk, in even *ranks* they ſtand,
Like ſome well-marſhall'd and obſequious band. *Waller.*

He cou'd through *ranks* of ruin go,
With ſtorms above and rocks below. *Dryden's Horace.*

3. Range of ſubordination.

The wiſdom and goodneſs of the Maker plainly appears in the parts of this ſtupendous fabrick, and the ſeveral degrees and *ranks* of creatures in it. *Locke.*

4. Claſs; order.

The enchanting power of proſperity over private perſons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick bleſſings, equally join in ſpreading the infection. *Atterbury.*

5. Degree of dignity.

Her charms have made me man, her raviſh'd love
In *rank* ſhall place me with the bleſs'd above. *Dryden.*

Theſe all are virtues of a meaner *rank*,
Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves. *Addiſon.*

Lepidus's houſe, which in his conſulate was the fineſt in Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth *rank*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of* rank.

To **RANK.** *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To place a-breaſt.

In view ſtood *rank'd* of ſeraphim another row. *Milton.*

2. To range in any particular claſs.

If ſour woe delights in fellowſhip,
And needly will be *rank'd* with other griefs;
Why follow'd not, when ſhe ſaid Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother? *Shakeſpeare.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded ſtomach, ever *ranking*
Himſelf with princes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Hereſy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Piety.*

I have *ranked* this diverſion of Chriſtian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

Poets were *ranked* in the claſs of philoſophers, and the ancients made uſe of them as preceptors in muſick and morality. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. To arrange methodically.

Who now ſhall rear you to the ſun, or *rank*
Your tribes? *Milton.*

Ranking all things under general and ſpecial heads, renders the nature or uſes of a thing more eaſy to be found out, when we ſeek in what rank of beings it lies. *Watts.*

To **RANK.** *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

Let that one article *rank* with the reſt;
And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

From ſtraggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To *rank* in tribes, and quit the ſavage wood. *Tate.*

To **RA'NKLE.** *v. n.* [from *rank.*] To feſter; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

As when two boars with *rankling* malice met,
Their gory ſides freſh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fairy Queen.*

I little ſmart did feel;
But ſoon it ſore increaſed,
And now it *rankleth* more and more,
And inwardly it feſtereth ſore. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

The grief thereof him wond'rous ſore diſeaſed,
Ne might his *rankling* pain with patience be appeaſed. *Fairy Queen.*

That freſh bleeding wound
Whilome doth *rankle* in my riven breaſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtorm of his own rage the fool confounds,
And envy's *rankling* ſting th' imprudent wounds. *Sandys.*

Thou ſhalt feel, enrag'd with inward pains,
The Hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins. *Addiſon.*

I have endur'd the rage of ſecret grief,
A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

On the *rankl'd* ſoul the fury falls. *Thomſon.*

RA'NKLY. *adj.* [from *rank.*] Coarſely; groſsly.

'Tis given out, that, ſleeping in my garden,
A ſerpent ſtung me: ſo the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged proceſs of my death,
Rankly abus'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

RA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rank.*] Exuberance; ſuperfluity of growth.

It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much *rankneſs*, things leſs profitable, whereby that which principally it ſhould yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nouriſhment, faileth. *Hooker, b.* v. § iii.

Begin you to grow upon me; I will phyſick your *rankneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am ſtifled
With the mere *rankneſs* of their joy. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

We'll like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our *rankneſs* and irregular courſe,
Stoop low within thoſe bounds, we have o'erlook'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The crane's pride is in the *rankneſs* of her wing. *L'Eſtrange.*

He the ſtubborn ſoil manur'd,
With rules of huſbandry the *rankneſs* cur'd;
Tam'd us to manners. *Dryden.*

RA'NNY. *n. ſ.* The ſhrewmouſe.

The mus araneus, the ſhrewmouſe, or *ranny*. *Brown.*

To **RA'NSACK.** *v. a.* [ꞃan, Saxon, and *ſaka*, Swediſh, to ſearch for or ſeize.]

1. To plunder; to pillage.

A covetous ſpirit,
Warily awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend,
Who it to rob and *ranſack* did intend. *Fairy Queen.*

Their vow is made to *ranſack* Troy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men by his ſuggeſtion taught,
Ranſack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of the earth. *Milton.*

The *ranſack'd* city, taken by our toils,
We left, and hither brought the golden ſpoils. *Dryden.*

The ſpoils which they from *ranſack'd* houſes brought,
And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*

2. To ſearch narrowly.

I *ranſack* the ſeveral caverns, and ſearch into the ſtorehouſes of water, to find out where that mighty maſs of water, which overflowed the earth, is beſtowed. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to deflower.

With greedy force he 'gan the fort aſſail,
Whereof he weened poſſeſſed ſoon to be,
And with rich ſpoil of *ranſacked* chaſtity. *Fairy Queen.*

RA'NSOME. *n. ſ.* [*rançon*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment.

By his captivity in Auſtria, and the heavy *ranſom* that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to purſue the conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

Ere the third dawning light
Return, the ſtars of morn ſhall ſee him riſe,
The *ranſom* paid, which man from death redeems,
His death for man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Has the prince loſt his army or his liberty?
Tell me what province they demand for *ranſom*. *Denham.*

This as a *ranſom* Albemarle did pay,
For all the glories of ſo great a life. *Dryden.*

To adore that great myſtery of divine love, God's ſending his only Son into this world to ſave ſinners, and to give his life a *ranſom* for them, would be noble exerciſe for the pens of the greateſt wits. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Th' avenging pow'r
Thus will perſiſt, relentleſs in his ire,
Till the fair ſlave be render'd to her ſire,
And *ranſom* free reſtor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

To **RA'NSOME.** *v. a.* [*rançonner*, French.] To redeem from captivity or puniſhment.

How is't with Titus Lartius?
—Condemning ſome to death and ſome to exile,
Ranſoming him, or pitying, threatning the other. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will *ranſome* them from the grave, and redeem them from death. *Hoſea,* xiii. 14.

He'll dying riſe, and riſing with him raiſe
His brethren, *ranſom'd* with his own dear life. *Milton.*

RA'NSOMELESS. *adj.* [from *ranſome.*] Free from ranſome.

Ranſomeleſs here we ſet our priſoners free. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deliver him.
Up to his pleaſure *ranſomeleſs* and free. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **RANT.** *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high ſounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Look where my *ranting* hoſt of the Garter comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purſe, when he looks ſo merrily. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have attacked me; ſome with piteous moans, others grinning and only ſhewing their teeth, others *ranting* and hectoring, others ſcolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

RANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] High ſounding language, unſupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himſelf, to pleaſe a frantick age,
Was forc'd to let his judgment ſtoop to rage,
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,
Comply'd to cuſtom, but not err'd through choice;
Deem then the people's, not the writer's ſin,
Almanſor's rage, and *rants* of Maximin. *Granville.*

This is a ſtoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man or reaſon of things. *Atterbury's Preface.*

RA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *rant.*] A ranting fellow.

RA'NTIPOLE. *adj.* [this word is wantonly formed from *rant.*] Wild; roving; rakiſh. A low word.

What, at years of diſcretion, and comport yourſelf at this *rantipole* rate! *Congreve's Way of the World.*

To **RA'NTIPOLE.** *v. n.* To run about wildly. It is a low word.

The eldeſt was a termagant imperious wench; ſhe uſed to *rantipole* about the houſe, pinch the children, kick the ſervants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'NULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

Ranula is a ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing thoſe ſalivals under the tongue: it is made by congeſtion, and its progreſs filleth up the ſpace between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RANU'NCULUS. *n. ſ.* Crowfoot.

Ranunculuſes excel all flowers in the richneſs of their colours: of them there is a great variety. *Mortimer.*

To **RAP.** *v. n.* [hꞃæppan, Saxon.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow.

Knock me at this gate
And *rap* me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakeſpeare.*

With one great peal they *rap* the door,
Like footmen on a viſiting day. *Prior.*

He was provoked in the ſpirit of magiſtracy, upon diſcovering a judge, who *rapped* out a great oath at his footman. *Addiſon.*

To **RAP.** *v. a.* [from *rapio extra ſe*, Lat.]

1. To effect with rapture; to ſtrike with extaſy; to hurry out of himſelf.

Theſe are ſpeeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they deſire, but *rapped* with admiration at the view of enjoyed bliſs. *Hooker.*

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of ſo great excellency, they all adore him; and being *rapt* with the love of his beauty, they cleave inſeparably for ever unto him. *Hooker.*

What, thus *raps* you? are you well? *Shakeſpeare.*

The government I caſt upon my brother,
And to my ſtate grow ſtranger, being tranſported
And *rapt* in ſecret ſtudies. *Shakeſpeare.*

You're *rapt* in ſome work, ſome dedication
To the great lord. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

I'm *rapt* with joy to ſee my Marcia's tears. *Addiſon.*

It is impoſſible duly to conſider theſe things, without being *rapt* into admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the divine Architect. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun,
A virgin ſhall conceive, a virgin bear a ſon! *Pope.*

Let heav'n ſeize it, all at once 'tis fir'd,
Not touch'd, but *rapt*; not waken'd, but inſpir'd. *Pope.*

2. To ſnatch away.

He leaves the welkin way moſt beaten plain,
And *rapt* with whirling wheels, inflames the ſkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhyne. *Fairy Queen.*

Underneath a bright ſea flow'd
Of jaſper, or of liquid pearl, whereon
Who after came from earth, ſailing arriv'd
Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery ſteeds. *Milton.*

Standing on earth, not *rapt* above the pole. *Milton.*

To **RAP** *and rend.* [more properly *rap and ran*; ꞃepan, Sax. to bind, and *rana*, Iſlandick, to plunder.] To ſeize by violence.

Their huſbands robb'd, and made hard ſhifts
T' adminiſter unto their gifts
All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer,
To ſcraps and ends of gold and ſilver. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

RAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick ſmart blow.

How comeſt thou to go with thy arm tied up? has old Lewis given thee a *rap* over thy fingers ends? *Arbuthnot.*

RAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Latin.] Given to plunder; ſeizing by violence.

Well may thy Lord, appeas'd,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*

Shall this prize,
Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,
On that *rapacious* hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

RAPA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rapacious.*] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*rapacitas*, Lat. *rapacité*, Fr. from *rapax.*] Addictedneſs to plunder; exerciſe of plunder; ravenouſneſs.

Any of theſe, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge them thoſe ſmall remains of ancient piety, which the *rapacity* of ſome ages has ſcarce left to the church. *Sprat.*

RAPE. *n. ſ.* [*rapt*, Fr. *raptus*, Lat.]

1. Violent defloration of chaſtity.

You are both decypher'd
For villains mark'd with *rape*. *Shakeſp. Titus Andron.*

Rape call you it, to ſeize my own,
My true betrothed love? *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into poſſeſſion, howſoever afterwards aſſent might follow by allurements, was but a *rape* drawn forth in length, becauſe the firſt force drew on all the reſt. *Bacon.*

Witneſs that night
In Gibeah, when the hoſpitable door
Expos'd a matron, to avoid worſe *rape*. *Milton.*
The haughty fair,
Who not the *rape* ev'n of a god could bear. *Dryden.*
Tell Thracian tyrant's alter'd ſhape,
And dire revenge of Philomela's *rape*. *Roſcommon.*

2. Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

3. Something ſnatched away.

Sad widows by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys.*
Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* reſtore! *Sandys.*

4. The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluſter, and wine poured upon them in a veſſel, as from a vat, where they are bruiſed. *Ray.*

5. A plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RA'PID. *adj.* [*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Lat.] Quick; ſwift.

Part ſhun the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*
While you ſo ſmoothly turn and rowl our ſphere,
That *rapid* motion does but reſt appear. *Dryden.*

RAPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* *rapidité*, French; *rapiditas*, from *rapidus*, Latin.] Celerity; velocity; ſwiftneſs.

Where the words are not monoſyllables, we make them ſo by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

RA'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *rapid*.] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RA'PIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rapid*.] Celerity; ſwiftneſs.

RA'PIER. *n. ſ.* [*rapiere*, Fr. ſo called from the quickneſs of its motion.] A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.

I will turn thy falſehood to thy heart,
Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point. *Shakeſp.*

A ſoldier of far inferior ſtrength may manage a *rapier* or fire-arms ſo expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adverſary. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

RAPIER-FISH. *n. ſ.*

The *rapier-fiſh*, called xiphias, grows ſometimes to the length of five yards: the ſword, which grows level from the ſnout of the fiſh, is here about a yard long, at the baſis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a *rapier*: he preys on fiſhes, having firſt ſtabbed them with this ſword. *Grew's Muſæum.*

RAPINE. *n. ſ.* [*rapina*, Lat. *rapine*, Fr.]

1. The act of plundering.

If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty of England cannot, excuſe the envy and *rapine* of the church's rights. *King Charles.*

The logick of a conquering ſword may ſilence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds averſion and abhorrence of that religion, whoſe firſt addreſs is in blood and *rapine*. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Violence; force.

Her leaſt action overaw'd
His malice, and with *rapine* ſweet bereav'd
His fierceneſs of its fierce intent. *Milton.*

RA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *rap*.] One who ſtrikes.

RA'PPORT. *n. ſ.* [*rappat*, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, Temple, but not copied by others.

'Tis obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this muſt make in the excellence of books. *Temple.*

To RAPT. *v. n.* [this word is uſed by Chapman for *rap* improperly, as appears from the participle, which from *rapt* would be not *rapt*, but *rapted*.] To raviſh; to put in ecſtaſy.

You may ſafe approve,
How ſtrong in inſtigation to their love
Their *rapting* tunes are. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

RAPT. *n. ſ.* [from *rap*.] A trance; an ecſtaſy.

RA'PTURE. *n. ſ.*

1. Ecſtaſy; tranſport; violence of any pleaſing paſſion; enthuſiaſm; uncommon heat of imagination.

Muſick, when thus applied, raiſes in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it ſtrengthens devotion, and advances praiſe into *rapture*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 406.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

2. Rapidity; haſte.

The wat'ry throng,
Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,
If ſteep, with torrent *rapture*; if through plain
Soft-ebbing; nor withſtood them rock or hill. *Milton.*

RA'PTURED. *adj.* [from *rapture*.] Raviſhed; tranſported. A bad word.

He drew
Such madning draughts of beauty to the ſoul,
As for a while cancell'd his *raptur'd* thought
With luxury too daring. *Thomſon's Summer.*

RA'PTUROUS. *adj.* [from *rapture*.] Ecſtatick; tranſporting.

Are the pleaſures of it ſo inviting and *rapturous*? is a man bound to look out ſharp to plague himſelf? *Collier.*

RARE. *adj.* [*rarus*, Lat. *rare*, Fr. in all the ſenſes but the laſt.]

1. Scarce; uncommon.

Live to be the ſhew, and gaze o' th' time;
We'll have you, as our *rarer* monſters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree ſeldom found.

This jealouſy
Is for a precious creature; as ſhe's *rare*,
Muſt it be great; and as his perſon's mighty,
Muſt it be violent. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,
Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight. *Cowley.*
Above the reſt I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*

3. Thinly ſcattered.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Thoſe *rare* and ſolitary, theſe in flocks
Paſturing at once, and in broad herds upſprung. *Milton.*

4. Thin; ſubtle; not denſe

They are of ſo tender and weak a nature, as they affect only ſuch a *rare* and attenuate ſubſtance, as the ſpirit of living creatures. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog or ſteep, through ſtrait, rough, denſe, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, purſues his way. *Milton.*

The denſe and bright light of the circle will obſcure the *rare* and weak light of theſe dark colours round about it, and render them almoſt inſenſible. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by conſequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold; and gold is ſo *rare*, as very readily, and without the leaſt oppoſition, to tranſmit the magnetick effluvia, and eaſily to admit quickſilver into its pores, and to let water paſs through it. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. Raw; not fully ſubdued by the fire. This is often pronounced *rear*.

New-laid eggs, with Baucis' buſy care,
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roaſted *rare*.. *Dryden.*

RA'REESHOW. *n. ſ.* [this word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare ſhow*.] A ſhow carried in a box.

The faſhions of the town affect us juſt like a *rareeſhow*, we have the curioſity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Of *rareeſhows* he ſung, and Punch's feats. *Gay.*

RAREFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*rarefaction*, Fr. from *rarefy*.] Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to condenſation.

The water within being rarefied, and by *rarefaction* reſolved into wind, will force up the ſmoak. *Wotton.*

When exhalations, ſhut up in the caverns of the earth by *rarefaction* or compreſſion, come to be ſtraitened, they ſtrive every way to ſet themſelves at liberty. *Burnet.*

RARE'FIABLE. *adj.* [from *rarefy*.] Admitting rarefaction.

To RA'REFY. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr. *rarus* and *facio*, Lat. *rarify* were more proper.] To make thin: contrary to condenſe.

To the hot equator crouding faſt,
Where highly *rarefied* the yielding air
Admits their ſteam. *Thomſon.*

To RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more
The ſubtil dew in air begins to ſoar. *Dryden's Fables.*

RA'RELY. *adv.* [from *rare*.]

1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.

Rarely they riſe by virtue's aid, who lie
Plung'd in the depth of helpleſs poverty. *Dryden's Juven.*
Vaneſſa in her bloom,
Advanc'd like Atalanta's ſtar,
But *rarely* ſeen, and ſeen from far. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. Finely; nicely; accurately.

How *rarely* does it meet with this time's guiſe,
When man was will'd to love his enemies? *Shakeſpeare.*

RA'RENESS. *n. ſ.*. [from *rare*.]

1. Uncommonneſs; ſtate of happening ſeldom; infrequency.

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles, arm-holes and ſides: the cauſe is the thinneſs of the ſkin, joined with the *rareneſs* of being touched there; for tickling is a light motion of the ſpirits, which the thinneſs of the ſkin, the ſuddenneſs and *rareneſs* of touch doth further. *Bacon.*

For the *rareneſs* and rare effect of that petition, I'll inſert it as preſented. *Clarendon.*

Of my heart I now a preſent make;
Accept it as when early fruit we ſend,
And let the *rareneſs* the ſmall gift commend. *Dryden.*

2. Value ariſing from ſcarcity.

Roſes ſet in a pool, ſupported with ſome ſtay, is matter of *rareneſs* and pleaſure though of ſmall uſe. *Bacon.*

To worthieſt things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I ſee
Rareneſs or uſe, not nature, value brings. *Donne.*

RA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.]

1. Uncommonneſs; infrequency.

So far from being fond of any one for its *rarity*, if I meet with any in a field which pleaſes me, I give it a place in my garden. *Spectator.*

2. A thing valued for it's ſcarcity.

Sorrow would be a *rarity* moſt belov'd,
If all could ſo become it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

It would be a *rarity* worth the ſeeing, could any one ſhew us ſuch a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *South.*

I ſaw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleaſed me more than any other ſhows of the place. *Addiſon.*

3. Thinneſs; ſubtlety: the contrary to denſity.

Bodies, under the ſame outward bulk, have a greater thinneſs and expanſion, or thickneſs and ſolidity, which terms, in Engliſh, do not ſignify fully thoſe differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and denſity. *Digby.*

This I do, not to draw any argument againſt them from the univerſal reſt or accurately equal diffuſion of matter, but only that I may better demonſtrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley's Sermons.*

RA'SCAL. *n. ſ.* [ꞃaꞅcal, Saxon, a lean beaſt.] A mean fellow; a ſcoundrel; a ſorry wretch.

For the *raſcal* commons, leſt he cared. *Spenſer.*
And when him liſt the *raſcal* routs appal,
Men into ſtones therewith he could tranſmew. *Fairy Q.*
When Marcus Brutus grows ſo covetous
To lock ſuch *raſcal* counters from his friends:
Be ready, gods, with all your thunder-bolts,
Daſh him to pieces. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
The *raſcal* people, thirſting after prey,
Join with the traitor. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.
But for our gentlemen,
The mouſe ne'er ſhun'd the cat, as they did budge
From *raſcals* worſe than they. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am accurſt to rob in that thief's company; the *raſcal* hath remov'd my horſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Scoundrels are inſolent to their ſuperiors; but it does not become a man of honour to conteſt with mean *raſcals*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Did I not ſee you, *raſcal*, did I not!
When you lay ſnug to ſnap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*
I have ſenſe, to ſerve my turn, in ſtore,
And he's a *raſcal* who pretends to more. *Dryden's Perſius.*

The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a *raſcal*. *Swift.*

RASCA'LION. *n. ſ.* [from *raſcal*.] One of the loweſt people.

That proud dame
Us'd him ſo like a baſe *raſcallion*,
That old pig—what d'ye call him—malion,
That cut his miſtreſs out of ſtone,
Had not ſo hard a hearted one. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

RASCA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *raſcal*.] The low mean people.

Pretended philoſophers judge as ignorantly in their way, as the *raſcality* in theirs. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing was to provide prieſts; hereupon, to the calves he adds a commiſſion, for the approving, trying, and admitting the *raſcality* and loweſt of the people to miniſter in that ſervice. *South.*

RA'SCALLY. *adj.* [from *raſcal*.] Mean; worthleſs.

Would'ſt thou not be glad to have the niggardly *raſcally* ſheep-biter come by ſome notable ſhame? *Shakeſpeare.*

Our *raſcally* porter is fallen faſt aſleep with the black cloth and ſconces, or we might have been tacking up by this time. *Swift.*

To RASE. *v. a.* [this word is written *raſe* or *raze*: I would write *raſe*, when it ſignifies to ſtrike ſlightly; *perſtringere*; and *raze*, when it ſignifies to ruin, *delere*; *raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſkim; to ſtrike on the ſurface.

He certifies your lordſhip, that this night
He dreamt the boar had *raſed* off his helm. *Shakeſpeare.*

Was he not in the neareſt neighbourhood to death? and might not the bullet, that *raſed* his cheek, have gone into his head. *South's Sermons.*

2. To overthrow; to deſtroy; to root up.

Her battering engines bent to *raſe* ſome city. *Milton.*

3. To blot out by raſure; to eraſe.

Though of their names in heav'nly records now
Be no memorial, blotted out and *raſed*. *Milton.*

RASH. *adj.* [*raſch*, Dutch.] Haſty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.

This is to be bold without ſhame, *raſh* without ſkill, full of words without wit. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Blaſt her pride, O ye bleſt gods! ſo will you wiſh on me, when the *raſh* mood is on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſcarce leiſure to ſalute you,
My matter is ſo *raſh*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Be not *raſh* with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be haſty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few. *Eccleſ.*

Her *raſh* hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, ſhe pluck'd, ſhe eat. *Milton.*

RASH. *n. ſ.* [*raſcia*, Italian.]

1. Sattin. *Minſhew.*

2. [Corrupted probably from *ruſh*.] An efflores ſcence on the body; a breaking out.

RA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [*raſura lardi*, Lat.] A thin ſlice of bacon.

If we grow all to be pork-eaters, we ſhall not ſhortly have a *raſher* on the coals for money. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

White and black was all her homely cheer,
And *raſhers* of ſing'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*
Quenches his thirſt with ale in nut-brown bowls,
And takes the haſty *raſher* from the coals. *King.*

RA'SHLY. *adv.* [from *raſh*.] Haſtily; violently; without due conſideration.

This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too *raſhly* plotted. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Men are not *raſhly* to take that for done, which is not done. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He that doth any thing *raſhly*, muſt do it willingly; for he was free to deliberate or not. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Declare the ſecret villain,
The wretch ſo meanly baſe to injure Phædra,
So *raſhly* brave to dare the ſword of Theſeus. *Smith.*

RA'SHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *raſh*.] Fooliſh contempt of danger; inconſiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.

Who ſeeth not what ſentence it ſhall enforce us to give againſt all churches in the world; in as much as there is not one, but hath had many things eſtabliſhed in it, which though the Scripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were *raſhneſs*. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 6.

Nature to youth hot *raſhneſs* doth diſpence,
But with cold prudence age doth recompence. *Denham.*

In ſo ſpeaking, we offend indeed againſt truth; yet we offend not properly by falſhood, which is a ſpeaking againſt our thoughts; but by *raſhneſs*, which is an affirming or denying, before we have ſufficiently informed ourſelves. *South.*

The vain Morat, by his own *raſhneſs* wrought,
Too ſoon diſcover'd his ambitious thought,
Believ'd me his, becauſe I ſpoke him fair. *Dryden.*

RASP. *n. ſ.* [*raſpo*, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble; a raſpberry.

Sorrel ſet amongſt *raſps*, and the *raſps* will be the ſmaller. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Now will the corinths, now the *raſps* ſupply,
Delicious draughts, when preſt to wines. *Phillips.*

To RASP. *v. a.* [*raſpen*, Dutch; *raſper*, Fr. *raſpare*, Italian.] To rub to powder with a very rough file.

Some authors have adviſed the *raſping* of theſe bones; but in this caſe it is needleſs. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathe with *raſping*, they pitch it between the pikes. *Moxon.*

RASP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood.

Caſe-hardening is uſed by file-cutters, when they make coarſe files, and generally moſt *raſps* have formerly been made of iron and caſe-hardened. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

RA'SPATORY. *n. ſ.* [*raſpatoir*, Fr. from *raſp*.] A chirurgeon's raſp.

I put into his mouth a *raſpatory*, and pulled away the corrupt fleſh, and with cauteries burnt it to a cruſt. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RA'SPBERRY, or *Raſberry*. *n. ſ.* A kind of berry.

Raſpberries are of three ſorts; the common wild one, the large red garden *raſpberry*, which is one of the pleaſanteſt of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the red. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RASPBERRY-BUSH. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.

RA'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*raſura*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſcraping or ſhaving.

2. A mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out.

Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *raſure*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RAT. *n. ſ.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Spaniſh.] An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips.

Our natures do purſue,
Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane. *Shakeſp.*
Make you ready your ſtiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſeen the time, with my long ſword I would have made your four tall fellows ſkip like *rats*. *Shakeſp.*

Thus horſes will knable at walls, and *rats* will gnaw iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If in deſpair he goes out of the way like a *rat* with a doſe of arſenick, why he dies nobly. *Dennis.*

To ſmell a RAT.. To be put on the watch by ſuſpicion as the cat by the ſcent of a rat; to ſuſpect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, I *ſmell a rat*,
Ralpho, thou doſt prevaricate. *Hudibras, p.* i.

RA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value.

The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per oras; I collect out of the abbey-book of Burton, that twenty oræ were *ratable* to two marks of ſilver. *Camden's Remains.*

RA'TABLY. *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of ſhot and powder allowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance. *Raleigh.*

RATA'FIA. *n. ſ.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits. *Bailey.*

RATA'N. *n. ſ.* An Indian cane. *Dict.*

RATCH. }
RASH. } *n. ſ.* In clockwork, a ſort of wheel, which ſerves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock ſtrike. *Bailey.*

RATE. *n. ſ.* [*ratus*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]

1. Price fixed on any thing.

How many things do we value, becauſe they come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which if they were our own manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money, would be neglected? *Locke.*

I'll not betray the glory of my name,
'Tis not for me, who have preſerv'd a ſtate,
To buy an empire at ſo baſe a *rate*. *Dryden.*

The price of land has never changed, in the ſeveral changes that have been made in the *rate* of intereſt by law; nor now that the *rate* of intereſt is by law the ſame, is the price of land every where the ſame. *Locke.*

2. Allowance ſettled.

His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily *rate* for every day. *2 Kings*, xxv. 30.

They obliged themſelves to remit after the *rate* of twelve hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, divided into ſo many monthly payments. *Addiſon.*

3. Degree; comparative height or valour.

I am a ſpirit of no common *rate*;
The ſummer ſtill doth tend upon my ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridged
From ſuch a noble *rate*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

In this did his holineſs and godlineſs appear above the *rate* and pitch of other mens, in that he was ſo infinitely merciful. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To which relation whatſoever is done agreeably, is morally and eſſentially good; and whatſoever is done otherwiſe, is at the ſame *rate* morally evil. *South.*

4. Quantity aſſignable.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge their number
Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thouſand. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. That which ſets value.

Heretofore the *rate* and ſtandard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days: no man was then accounted a wit for ſpeaking ſuch things, as deſerved to have the tongue cut out. *South's Sermons.*

A virtuous Heathen is, at this *rate*, as happy as a virtuous Chriſtian. *Atterbury.*

6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done.

Many of the horſe could not march at that *rate*, nor come up ſoon enough. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Tom hinting his diſlike of ſome trifle his miſtreſs had ſaid, ſhe aſked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before? *Addiſon.*

7. Tax impoſed by the pariſh.

They paid the church and pariſh *rate*,
And took, but read not, the receipt. *Prior.*

To RATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To value at a certain price.

I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman:
And yet, dear lady,
Rating myſelf as nothing, you ſhall ſee
How much I was a braggart. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

We may there be inſtructed, how to name and *rate* all goods, by thoſe that will concentre into felicity. *Boyle.*

You ſeem not high enough your joys to *rate*,
You ſtand indebted a vaſt ſum to fate,
And ſhould large thanks for the great bleſſing pay. *Dryd.*

2. [*Reita*, Iſlandick.] To chide haſtily and vehemently.

Go *rate* thy minions, proud inſulting boy,
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy ſovereign? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the ſtreet about you, Sir. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converſe, comparable to what he feels for one hour, when his conſcience ſhall take him aſide, and *rate* him by himſelf? *South.*

If words are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind, and ſober, repreſenting the ill or unbecomingneſs of the faults, rather than a haſty *rating* of the child for it. *Locke.*

RATH. *n. ſ.* A hill. I know not whence derived.

There is a great uſe among the Iriſh, to make great aſſemblies together upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about matters and wrongs between townſhips or private perſons. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

RATH. *adv.* Early.

Thus is my ſummer worn away and waſted,
Thus is my harveſt haſten'd all too *rathe*,
The ear, that budded fair, is burnt and blaſted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to ſcathe. *Spenſer.*

Strong Lagæan wines
Rath ripe and purple grapes there be. *May's Virgil.*

Rath ripe are ſome, and ſome of later kind,
Of golden ſome, and ſome of purple rind. *May's Virgil.*

RATH. *adj.* [ꞃað, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before the time.

Bring the *rath* primroſe that forſaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe, and pale jeſſamine. *Milton.*

RATHER. *adv.* [this is a comparative from *rath*; ꞃað, Sax. ſoon. Now out of uſe One may ſtill ſay, by the ſame form of ſpeaking, *I will* ſooner *do this than that*; that is, *I like better to do this.*]

1. More willingly; with better liking.

Almighty God deſireth not the death of a ſinner, but *rather* that he ſhould turn from his wickedneſs and live. *Common Prayer.*

2. Preferably to the other; with better reaſon.

'Tis *rather* to be thought, that an heir had no ſuch right by divine inſtitution, than that God ſhould give ſuch a right, but yet leave it undeterminate who ſuch heir is. *Locke.*

3. In a greater degree than otherwiſe.

He ſought through the world, but ſought in vain,
And no where finding, *rather* fear'd her ſlain. *Dryden.*

4. More properly.

This is an art,
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itſelf is nature. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Eſpecially.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The *rather* for I have ſome ſport in hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. *To have* RATHER. [This is, I think, a barbarous expreſſion of late intruſion into our language, for which it is better to ſay *will rather*.] To deſire in preference.

'Tis with reluctancy he is provoked by our impenitence to apply the diſcipline of ſeverity and correction; he *had rather* mankind ſhould adore him as their patron and benefactor. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RATIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ratification*, Fr. from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RATIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ratify*.] The perſon or thing that ratifies.

They cry, "Chuſe we Laertes for our king;"
The *ratifiers* and props of every word,
Caps, hands, and tongues, applaud it to the clouds.
Shakeſpeare.

To RA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to ſettle.

The church being a body which dieth not, hath always power, as occaſion requireth, no leſs to ordain that which never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before. *Hooker.*

By the help of theſe, with him above
To *ratify* the work, we may again
Give to our tables meat, ſleep to our nights. *Shakeſp.*

We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judæa. 1 *Mac.*

God *ratified* their prayers by the judgment they brought down upon the head of him, whom they prayed againſt. *South.*

Tell me, my friend, from whence had'ſt thou the ſkill,
So nicely to diſtinguiſh good from ill?
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,
This to condemn, and that to *ratify*? *Dryden.*

RATIO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the ſine of the angle of incidence of every ray conſidered apart, ſhall have to the ſine of the angle of refraction a conſtant *ratio*. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To RATIO'CINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Latin.] To reaſon; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ratiocinatio*, Latin.] The act of reaſoning; the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes.

In ſimple terms, expreſſing the open notions of things, which the ſecond act of reaſon compoundeth into propoſitions, and the laſt into ſyllogiſms and forms of *ratiocination*. *Brown.*

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Chriſt all the marks of the Meſſiah, and yet deny him to be the Meſſiah? *South.*

Such an inſcription would be ſelf-evident without any *ratiocination* or ſtudy, and could not fail conſtantly to exert its energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

RATIO'CINATIVE. *adj.* [from *ratiocinate*.] Argumentative; advancing by proceſs of diſcourſe.

Some conſecutions are ſo intimately and evidently connexed to, or found in the premiſes, that the concluſion is attained quaſi per ſaltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* proceſs, even as the eye ſees his object immediately, and without any previous diſcourſe. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

RA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of reaſoning.

2. Agreeable to reaſon.

What higher in her ſociety thou find'ſt,
Attractive, humane, *rational*, love ſtill. *Milton.*

When the concluſion is deduced from the unerring dictates of our faculties, we ſay the inference is *rational*. *Glanville.*

If your arguments be *rational*, offer them in as moving a manner as the nature of the ſubject will admit; but beware of letting the pathetick part ſwallow up the *rational*. *Swift.*

3. Wiſe; judicious: as, *a* rational *man*.

RATIONA'LE. *n. ſ.* [from *ratio*, Latin.] A detail with reaſons: as, *Dr. Sparrow's* Rationale *of the Common Prayer.*

RA'TIONALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon.

He often uſed this compariſon; the empirical philoſophers are like to piſmires; they only lay up and uſe their ſtore: the *rationaliſts* are like to ſpiders; they ſpin all out of their own bowels: but give me a philoſopher, who, like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digeſting that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*

RATIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *rational*.]

1. The power of reaſoning.

When God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind, how came it to be thy incloſure? *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. Reaſonableneſs.

In human occurrences, there have been many well-directed intentions, whoſe *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *rational*.] Reaſonably; with reaſon.

Upon the propoſal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally* be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than to refuſe it. *South.*

RA'TIONALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rational*.] The ſtate of being rational.

RA'TSBANE. *n. ſ.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poiſon for rats; arſenick.

Poor Tom! that hath laid knives under his pillow, and halters in his pew, ſet *ratſbane* by his porridge. *Shakeſp.*

He would throw *ratſbane* up and down a houſe, where children might come at it. *L'Eſtrange.*

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?
Unleſs the new-found pois'ning trick of France;
And when their art of *ratſbane* we have got,
By way of thanks, we'll ſend 'em o'er our plot. *Dryden.*

I can hardly believe the relation of his being poiſoned, but ſack might do it, though *ratſbane* would not. *Swift to Pope.*

RA'TTEEN. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtuff.

We'll rig in Meath-ſtreet Egypt's haughty queen,
And Anthony ſhall court her in *ratteen*. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and colliſions of bodies not very ſonorous: when bodies are ſonorous, it is called *jingling*.

The quiver *rattleth* againſt him. *Job*, xxxix. 23.

The noiſe of a whip, of the *rattling* of the wheels, of prancing horſes, and of the jumping chariots. *Nah.* iii. 2.

They had, to affright the enemy's horſes, big *rattles* covered with parchment, and ſmall ſtones within; but the *rattling* of ſhot might have done better ſervice. *Hayward.*

He was too warm on picking work to dwell;
He fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and *rattled* all was well. *Dryden.*

There ſhe aſſembles all her blackeſt ſtorms,
And the rude hail in *rattling* tempeſt forms. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſpeak eagerly and noiſily.

With jealous eyes at diſtance ſhe had ſeen
Whiſp'ring with Jove the ſilver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden.*

He is a man of pleaſure, and a free-thinker; he is an aſſertor of liberty and property; he *rattles* it out againſt popery. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. a.*

1. To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe.

Her chains ſhe *rattles*, and her whip ſhe ſhakes. *Dryd.*

2. To ſtun with a noiſe; to drive with a noiſe.

Sound but another, and another ſhall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear,
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſhould be well enough able to ſcatter the Iriſh as a flight of birds, and *rattle* away this ſwarm of bees with their king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To ſcold; to rail at with clamour.

Hearing Æſop had been beforehand, he ſent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thouſand traitors and villains for robbing his houſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

She that would ſometimes *rattle* off her ſervants pretty ſharply, now if ſhe ſaw them drunk, never took any notice. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

RA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick noiſe nimbly repeated.

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;
I'd tell it you but for the *rattle*
Of thoſe confounded drums. *Prior.*

2. Empty and loud talk.

All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty *rattle* and frivolous conceit. *Hakewell on Providence.*

3. An inſtrument, which agitated makes a clattering noiſe.

The *rattles* of Iſis, and the cymbals of Braſilea, nearly enough reſemble each other. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

They had, to affright the enemies horſes, big *rattles* covered with parchment, and ſmall ſtones within. *Hayward.*

Opinions are the *rattles* of immature intellects, but the advanced reaſons have outgrown them. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

They want no *rattles* for their froward mood,
Nor nurſe to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden.*

Farewel then verſe, and love, and ev'ry toy,
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy;
What right, what true, what fit, we juſtly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all. *Pope.*

4. A plant.

RA'TTLEHEADED. *adj.* [*rattle* and *head*.] Giddy; not ſteady.

RA'TTLESNAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſerpent.

The *rattleſnake* is ſo called, from the rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew's Muſæum.*

She loſes her being at the very ſight of him, and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a *rattleſnake*. *Moore's Foundling.*

RATTLESNAKE *Root*. *n. ſ.*

Rattleſnake root, called alſo ſeneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake: it has been recommended in all caſes, in which the blood is known to be thick and ſizy. *Hill.*

RA'TTOON. *n. ſ.* A Weſt Indian fox, which has this peculiar property, that if any thing be offered to it that has lain in water, it will wipe and turn it about with its fore feet, before it will put it to its mouth. *Bailey.*

To RA'VAGE. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waſte; to ſack; to ranſack; to ſpoil; to pillage; to plunder.

Already Cæſar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and ſees
Mankind grown thin by his deſtructive ſword. *Addiſon.*

His blaſts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The ſhatter'd foreſt, and the *ravag'd* vale. *Thomſon.*

RA'VAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ravage*, Fr. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waſte.

Some cruel pleaſure will from thence ariſe,
To view the mighty *ravage* of your eyes. *Dryden.*

Would one think 'twere poſſible for love
To make ſuch *ravage* in a noble ſoul? *Addiſon.*

Thoſe ſavages were not then, what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual ſociety, without arms of offence, without houſes or fortifications, an obvious and expoſed prey to the *ravage* of devouring beaſts. *Bentley.*

RA'VAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ravage*.] Plunderer; ſpoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vaſt ſums of money were buried to eſcape the plundering of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by thoſe *ravagers*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

RAU'CITY, *n. ſ.* [*raucus*, Latin.] Hoarſeneſs; loud rough noiſe.

Inequality not ſtayed upon, but paſſing is rather an encreaſe of ſweetneſs; as in the purling of a wreathed ſtring, and in the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To RAVE. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *rêver*, French.]

1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.

Men who thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with ſuch. *Government of the Tongue.*

It ſoon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and *raving*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed:
Sometimes ſhe *raves* for muſick, light, and air;
Nor air, nor light, nor muſick, calm her pains. *Smith.*

2. To burſt out into furious exclamations as if mad.

Shall theſe wild diſtempers of thy mind,
This tempeſt of thy tongue, thus *rave*, and find
No oppoſition? *Sandys's Paraphraſe on Job.*

Our *ravings* and complaints are but like arrows ſhot up into the air, at no mark, and ſo to no purpoſe. *Temple.*

Wonder at my patience,
Have I not cauſe to *rave*, and beat my breaſt,
To rend my heart with grief, and run diſtracted? *Addiſ.*

Revenge! revenge! thus *raving* through the ſtreets,
I'll cry for vengeance! *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

He ſwore he could not leave me,
With ten thouſand *ravings*. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

3. To be unreaſonably fond. With *upon* before the object of fondneſs. A colloquial and improper ſenſe.

Another partiality is a fantaſtical and wild attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: this *raving upon* antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily expoſed in one of his ſatires. *Locke.*

To RA'VEL. *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.]

1. To entangle; to entwiſt one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.

As you unwind her love from him,
Leſt it ſhould *ravel*, and be good to none,
You muſt provide to bottom it on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

If then ſuch praiſe the Macedonian got,
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot;
What glory's due to him that could divide
Such *ravel'd* int'reſts, has the knot unty'd,
And without ſtroke ſo ſmooth a paſſage made,
Where craft and malice ſuch obſtructions laid. *Waller.*

2. To unweave; to unknit: as, *to* ravel *out a twiſt or piece of knit work.*

Let him for a pair of reechy kiſſes,
Or paddling in your neck with his damn'd fingers,
Make you to *ravel* all this matter out. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Sleep that knits up the *ravel'd* ſleeve of care. *Shakeſp.*

3. To hurry over in confuſion. This ſeems to be the meaning in Digby.

They but *ravel* it over looſely, and pitch upon diſputing againſt particular concluſions, that at the firſt encounter of them ſingle, ſeem harſh to them. *Digby.*

To RA'VEL. *v. n.*

1. To fall into perplexity or confuſion.

Give the reins to wandering thought,
Regardleſs of his glory's diminution;
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They *ravel* more, ſtill leſs reſolv'd,
But never find ſelf-ſatisfying ſolution. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

2. To work in perplexity; to buſy himſelf with intricacies.

It will be needleſs to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will ſuggeſt many pertinent inſtances. *Decay of Piety.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all theſe myſtical or entangled matters, mingling with the intereſt and paſſions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite diſputes. *Temple.*

RA'VELIN. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, a work that conſiſts of two faces, that make a ſalient angle, commonly called half moon by the ſoldiers: it is raiſed before the courtines or counterſcarps. *Dict.*

RA'VEN. *n. ſ.* [hꞃæꝼn, Saxon.] A large black fowl.

The *raven* himſelf is hoarſe,
That crokes the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Come thou day in night,
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,
Whiter than ſnow upon a *raven*'s back. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſeen a perfectly white *raven*, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle on Colours.*

He made the greedy *ravens* to be Elias' caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

On ſev'ral parts a ſev'ral praiſe beſtows,
The ruby lips, and well-proportion'd noſe,
The ſnowy ſkin, the *raven* gloſſy hair,
The dimpled cheek. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.*

The *raven* once in ſnowy plumes was dreſt,
White as the whiteſt dove's unſully'd breaſt,
His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite
To ſooty blackneſs from the pureſt white. *Addiſon.*

To RA'VEN. *v. a.* [ꞃæꝼian, Saxon, to rob.] To devour with great eagerneſs and rapacity.

Thriftleſs ambition! that will *raven* up
Thine own life's means. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our natures do purſue,
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
A thirſty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakeſp.*

The cloyed will,
That ſatiate, yet unſatisfied deſire; that tub
Both fill'd and running, *ravening* firſt the lamb,
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

There is a conſpiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion *ravening* the prey. *Ezek.* xxii. 25.

To RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin ſhall *raven* as a wolf; in the morning he ſhall devour the prey, and at night he ſhall divide the ſpoil. *Gen.*

The Phariſees make clean the outſide of the cup; but their inward part is full of *ravening* and wickedneſs. *Luke.*

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a *ravening* and a roaring lion *Pſalm* xxii. 13.

The more they fed, they *raven'd* ſtill for more,
They drain'd from Dan and left Beerſheba poor;
But when ſome lay-preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

Convulſions rack man's nerves and cares his breaſt,
His flying life is chas'd by *rav'ning* pains
Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackm.*

RA´VENOUS. *adj.* [from *raven.*] Furiouſly voracious; hungry to rage.

Thy deſires
Are wolfiſh, bloody, ſtarv'd and *ravenous.* *Shakeſp.*

As when a flock
Of *ravenous* fowl, though many a league remote,
Againſt the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying, lur'd
With ſcent of living carcaſes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

What! the kind Iſmena,
That nurs'd me, watch'd my ſickneſs! oh ſhe watch'd me,
As *rav'nous* vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith.*

RA´VENOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ravenous.*] With raging voracity.

RA´VENOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ravenous.*] Rage for prey; furious voracity.

The *ravenouſneſs* of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their miſſion upon an extraordinary occaſion may be an actus imperatus of divine Providence. *Hale.*

RAUGHT. the old pret. and part. paſſ. of *reach.* Snatched; reached; attained.

His tail was ſtretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the houſe of heavenly gods it *raught,*
And with extorted power and borrow'd ſtrength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Fairy Q.*

And that as ſoon as riper years he *raught,*
He might, for memory of that day's ruth,
Be called Ruddyman. *Fairy Queen.*

In like delights of bloody game,
He trained was till riper years he *raught,*
And there abode whilſt any beaſt of name
Walk'd in that foreſt. *Fairy Queen.*

This ſtaff of honour *raught,* there let it ſtand,
Where beſt it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shakeſp.*

The hand of death has *raught* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Grittus furiouſly running in upon Schenden, violently *raught* from his head his rich cap of ſables, and with his horſemen took him. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

RA´VIN. *n. ſ.* [from *raven*; this were better written *raven.*]

1. Prey; food gotten by violence.

The lion ſtrangled for his lioneſſes, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin.* *Nah.* ii. 2.

To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradiſe, or heav'n;
There beſt; where moſt with *ravin* I may meet. *Milton.*

2. Rapine; rapaciouſneſs.

They might not lie long in a condition expoſed to the *ravin* of any vermin that may find them, being unable to eſcape. *Ray on the Creation.*

RA´VINGLY. *adv.* [from *rave.*] With frenzy; with diſtraction.

In this depth of muſes and divers ſorts of diſcourſes would ſhe *ravingly* have remained. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To **RA´VISH.** *v. a.* [*ravir,* French.]

1. To conſtuprate by force.

They *raviſhed* the women and maids. *Lam.* v. 11.

They cut thy ſiſter's tongue, and *raviſh'd* her. *Shak.*

2. To take away by violence.

Theſe hairs, which thou doſt *raviſh* from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Their vow is made
To ranſack Troy, within whoſe ſtrong immures
The *raviſh'd* Helen ſleeps. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

I owe myſelf the care,
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy deſpite,
This hand ſhall *raviſh* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

3. To delight to rapture; to tranſport.

Thou haſt *raviſhed* my heart. *Cant.* iv. 9.

Be thou *raviſhed* always with her love. *Prov.* v. 19.

RA´VISHER. *n. ſ.* [*raviſſeur,* Fr. from *raviſh.*]

1. He that embraces a woman by violence.

They are cruel and bloody, common *raviſhers* of women, and murtherers of children. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

A *raviſher* muſt repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if ſhe deſire it. *Taylor.*

Turn hence thoſe pointed glories of your eyes!
For if more charms beneath thoſe circles riſe,
So weak my virtue, they ſo ſtrong appear,
I ſhall turn *raviſher* to keep you here. *Dryden.*

2. One who takes any thing by violence.

Shall the *raviſher* diſplay your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies ſtare. *Pope.*

RAVI´SHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*raviſſement,* Fr. from *raviſh.*]

1. Violation; forcible conſtupration.

Of his ſeveral *raviſhments,* betrayings and ſtealing away of men's wives, came in all thoſe ancient fables of his tranſformations, and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*

Tell them ancient ſtories of the *raviſhment* of chaſte maidens. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from *raviſhment.* *Dryden.*

2. Tranſport; rapture; ecſtaſy; pleaſing violence on the mind.

All things joy, with *raviſhment*
Attracted by thy beauty ſtill to gaze. *Milton.*

Thee all things gaze on,
With *raviſhment* beheld! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe ſuch divine enchanting *raviſhment.* *Milton.*

What a *raviſhment* was that, when having found out the way to meaſure Hiero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and, as if he were ſuddenly poſſeſt, ran naked up and down. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

RAW. *adj.* [hꞃeap, Saxon; *raa,* Daniſh; *rouw,* Dutch.]

. Not ſubdued by the fire.

Full of great lumps of fleſh, and gobbets *raw.* *Spenſer.*

2. Not covered with the ſkin.

All aloud the wind doth blow,
And coughing drowns the parſon's ſaw;
And birds ſit brooding in the ſnow,
And Marian's noſe looks red and *raw.* *Shakeſpeare.*

If there be quick *raw* fleſh in the riſings, it is an old leproſy. *Lev.* xiii. 10.

3. Sore.

This her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his ſinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long impriſonment. *Spenſer.*

4. Immature; unripe.

5. Unſeaſoned; unripe in ſkill.

Some people, very *raw* and ignorant, are very unworthily and unfitly nominated to places, when men of deſert are held back and unpreferred. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

People, while young and *raw,* and ſoft-natured, are apt to think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendſhip a ſure price of another man's; but when experience ſhall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God. *South.*

Sails were ſpread to ev'ry wind that blew,
Raw were the ſailors, and the depths were new. *Dryden.*

Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would purſue,
Young as thou wert in dangers, *raw* to war. *Dryden.*

6. New. This ſeems to be the meaning.

I have in my mind
A thouſand *raw* tricks of their bragging jacks. *Shakeſp.*

7. Bleak; chill.

They carried always with them that weed, as their houſe, their bed, and their garment; and coming laſtly into Ireland, they found there more ſpecial uſe thereof, by reaſon of the *raw* cold climate. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Youthful ſtill in your doublet and hoſe, this *raw* rheumatick day. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Once upon a *raw* and guſty day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his ſhores. *Shakeſp.*

God help thee, ſhallow man; God make
Inciſion in thee, thou art *raw.* *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Not concocted.

Diſtilled waters will laſt longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon.*

RA´WBONED. *adj.* [*raw* and *bone.*] Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh.

Lean *rawbon'd* raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe
They had ſuch courage? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

The wolf was content to barter away a *rawboned* carcaſe for a ſmooth and fat one. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA´WHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*raw* and *head.*] The name of a ſpectre, mentioned to fright children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the ſtage permit
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragouſts for Tereus or Thyeſtes dreſt. *Dryden.*

Servants awe children, and keep them in ſubjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloodybones. *Locke.*

RA´WLY. *adv.* [from *raw.*]

1. In a raw manner.

2. Unſkilfully.

3. Newly.

Some crying for a ſurgeon, ſome upon the debts they owe, ſome upon their children *rawly* left. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

RA´WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *raw.*]

1. State of being raw.

Chalk helpeth concoction, ſo it be out of a deep well; for then it cureth the *rawneſs* of the water. *Bacon.*

2. Unſkilfulneſs.

Charles V. conſidering the *rawneſs* of his ſeamen, eſtabliſhed a pilot major for their examination. *Hakewell.*

3. Haſty manner. This ſeems to be the meaning in this obſcure paſſage.

Why in that *rawneſs* left he wife and children,
Without leave taking. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

RAY. *n. ſ.* [*raie, rayon,* Fr. *radius,* Lat.]

1. A beam of light.

Theſe eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing *ray,* and find no dawn. *Milton.*

The leaſt light, or part of light, which may be ſtopt alone, or do or ſuffer any thing alone, which the reſt of the light doth not, or ſuffers not, I call a *ray* of light. *Newton.*

2. Any luſtre corporeal or intellectual.

The air ſharpen'd his viſual *ray.* *Milton.*

3. [*Ray,* Fr. *raia,* Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

4. [*Lolium,* Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To **RAY.** *v. a.* [*rayer,* Fr. from the noun.] To ſtreak; to mark in long lines. An old word.

Beſide a bubbling fountain low ſhe lay,
Which ſhe increaſed with her bleeding heart,
And the clean waves with purple gore did *ray.* *Fairy Q.*

His horſe is *raied* with the yellows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Was ever man ſo beaten? was ever man ſo *raied?* was ever man ſo weary? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

RAY, for *array.* *Spenſer.*

RAZE. *n. ſ.* [*rayz,* a root, Spaniſh.] A root of ginger. This is commonly written *race,* but leſs properly.

I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of ginger to be delivered. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

To **RAZE.** *v. a.* [*raſer,* Fr. *raſus,* Lat.] See RASE.

1. To overthrow; to ruin; to ſubvert.

Will you ſuffer a temple, how poorly built ſoever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be *razed.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

He yoaketh your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and ſubverts your towns. *Shakeſp.*

It grieved the tyrant, that ſo baſe a town ſhould ſo long hold out, ſo that he would threaten to *raze* it. *Knolles.*

Shed Chriſtian blood and populous cities *raze*;
Becauſe they're taught to uſe ſome diff'rent phraſe. *Waller.*

We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *raz'd* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

The place would be *razed* to the ground, and its foundations ſown with ſalt. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 189.

2. To efface.

Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,
Razing the characters of your renown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pluck from the memory of a rooted ſorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakeſpeare.*

He in deriſion ſets
Upon their tongues a various ſpirit, to *raze*
Quite out their native language; and inſtead,
To ſow a jangling noiſe of words. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To extirpate.

I'll find a day to maſſacre them all,
And *raze* their faction and their family. *Shakeſpeare.*

RA´ZOR. *n. ſ.* [*raſor,* Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving.

Zeal, except ordered aright, uſeth the *razor* with ſuch eagerneſs, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded. *Hooker.*

Theſe words are *razors* to my wounded heart. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe thy boiſt'rous locks, not by the ſword
Of noble warrior, ſo to ſtain his honour,
But by the barber's *razor* beſt ſubdu'd. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

All our lords are by his wealth outvy'd,
Whoſe *razor* on my callow beard was try'd. *Dryden.*

Razor makers generally clap a ſmall bar of Venice ſteel between two ſmall bars of Flemiſh ſteel, and weld them together, to ſtrengthen the back of the *razor.* *Moxon.*

RA´ZOURABLE. *adj.* [from *razor.*] Fit to be ſhaved. Not in uſe.

New-born chins be rough and *razourable.* *Shakeſp.*

RA´ZORFISH. *n. ſ.*

The ſheath or *razorfiſh* reſembleth in length and bigneſs a man's finger. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

RA´ZURE. *n. ſ.* [*raſure,* Fr. *raſura,* Lat.] Act of eraſing.

Oh! your deſert ſpeaks loud;
It well deſerves with characters of braſs
A forted reſidence, 'gainſt the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

RE. Is an inſeparable particle uſed by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return,* to come back; to *revive,* to live again; *repercuſſion,* the act of driving back.

REA´CCESS. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *acceſs.*] Viſit renewed.

Let paſs the quailing and withering of all things by the receſs, and their reviving by the *reacceſs* of the ſun. *Hakewell.*

To **REACH.** *v. a.* ancient preterite *raught.* [ꞃæcan, Saxon.]

1. To touch with the hand extended.

What are riches, empire, pow'r,
But larger means to gratify the will?
The ſteps by which we climb to riſe and *reach*
Our wiſh, and that obtained, down with a ſcaffolding
Of ſcepters, crowns and thrones: they've ſerv'd their end,
And there like lumber to be left and ſcorn'd. *Congreve.*

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing diſtant; to ſtrike from a diſtance.

Round the tree
They longing ſtood, but could not *reach.* *Milton.*

O patron pow'r, thy preſent aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beaſt. *Dryden.*

The coaſt ſo long deſir'd
Thy troops ſhall *reach,* but having *reach'd,* repent. *Dryd.*

What remains beyond this, we have no more a poſitive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the ſea; where, having let down his ſounding-line, he *reaches* no bottom. *Locke.*

It muſt fall perhaps before this letter *reaches* your hands. *Pope.*

3. To fetch from ſome place diſtant, and give.

He *reached* me a full cup. 2 *Eſdr.* xiv. 39.

4. To bring forward from a diſtant place.

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thruſt it into my ſide. *John,* xx. 27.

5. To hold out; to ſtretch forth.

Theſe kinds of goodneſs are ſo nearly united to the things which deſire them, that we ſcarcely perceive the appetite to ſtir in *reaching* forth her hand towards them. *Hooker.*

When thou ſitteſt among many, *reach* not thine hand out firſt. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 18.

6. To attain; to gain; to obtain.

The beſt accounts of the appearances of nature, which human penetration can *reach,* comes ſhort of its reality. *Cheyne.*

7. To transfer.

Through ſuch hands
The knowledge of the gods is *reach'd* to man. *Rowe.*

8. To penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

9. To be adequate to.

The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*

If theſe examples of grown men *reach* not the caſe of children, let them examine. *Locke on Education.*

10. To extend to.

Thy deſire leads to no exceſs that *reaches* blame. *Milt.*

Her imprecations *reach* not to the tomb,
They ſhut not out ſociety in death. *Addiſon's Cato.*

11. To extend; to ſpread abroad.

Trees *reach'd* too far their pamper'd boughs. *Milton.*

To **REACH.** *v. n.*

1. To be extended.

We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully to make laws doth extend unto ſundry things of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and ſuch other matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's authority and power doth not *reach.* *Hooker.*

The new world *reaches* quite croſs the torrid zone in one tropick to the other. *Boyle.*

When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they are apt to ſtop at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end too, and *reached* no farther. *Locke.*

If I do not aſk any thing improper, let me be buried by Theodoſius; my vow *reaches* no farther than the grave. *Addiſon.*

The influence of the ſtars *reaches* to many events, which are not in the power of reaſon. *Swift.*

2. To be extended far.

Great men have *reaching* hands. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. To penetrate.

He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have ſlain them in a rage, that *reacheth* up into heaven. 2 *Chron.* xxviii.

We *reach* forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts objects hid in the remoteſt depths of time. *Addiſon.*

4. To make efforts to attain.

Could a ſailor always ſupply new line, and find the plummet ſink without ſtopping, he would be in the poſture of the mind, *reaching* after a poſitive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

5. To take in the hand.

Leſt he *reach* of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton.*

REACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of reaching or bringing by extenſion of the hand.

2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.

There may be in a man's *reach* a book containing pictures and diſcourſes, capable to delight and inſtruct him, which yet he may never have the will to open. *Locke.*

3. Power of attainment or management.

In actions, within the *reach* of power in him, a man ſeems as free as it is poſſible for freedom to make him. *Locke.*

4. Power; limit of faculties.

Our ſight may be conſidered as a more diffuſive kind of touch, that brings into our *reach* ſome of the moſt remote parts of the univerſe. *Addiſon.*

Be ſure yourſelf and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taſte and learning go. *Pope.*

5. Contrivance; artful ſcheme; deep thought.

Drawn by others, who had deeper *reaches* than themſelves to matters which they leaſt intended. *Hayward.*

Some, under types, have affected obſcurity to amuſe and make themſelves admired for profound *reaches.* *Howel.*

6. A fetch; an artifice to obtain ſome diſtant advantage.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand, to croſs the deſign. *Bacon.*

7. Tendency to diſtant conſequences.

Strain not my ſpeech
To groſſer iſſues, nor to larger *reach,*
Than to ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

8. Extent.

The confines met of empyrean heav'n,
And of this world: and, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interpos'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

To **REA´CT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulſe or impreſſion.

The lungs being the chief inſtrument of ſanguification, and acting ſtrongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal fluid, muſt be *reacted* upon as ſtrongly. *Arbuthnot.*

Cut off your hand, and you may do
With t'other hand the work of two;
Becauſe the ſoul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb *reacts.* *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

REA´CTION. *n. ſ.* [*reaction,* Fr. from *react.*] The reciprocation of any impulſe or force impreſſed, made by the body on which ſuch impreſſion is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.

Do not great bodies conſerve their heat the longeſt, their parts heating one another? and may not great, denſe, and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light ſo copiouſly, as, by the emiſſion and *reaction* of its light, and the reflections and refractions of its rays within its pores, to grow ſtill hotter till it comes to a certain period of heat, ſuch as is that of the ſun? *Newton's Opticks.*

Alimentary ſubſtances, of a mild nature, act with ſmall force upon the ſolids, and as the action and *reaction* are equal, the ſmalleſt degree of force in the ſolids digeſts them. *Arbuthnot.*

READ. *n. ſ.* [ꞃæꝺ, Saxon; *rad,* Dutch.]

1. Counſel.

The man is bleſt that hath not lent
To wicked *read* his ear. *Sternhold.*

2. Saying; ſaw. This word is in both ſenſes obſolete.

This *reade* is riſe that oftentime
Great cumbers fall unſoft,
In humble dales is footing faſt,
The trade is not ſo tickle. *Spenſer.*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read,* part. paſſ. *read.* [ꞃæꝺ, Sax.]

1. To peruſe any thing written.

I have ſeen her take forth paper, write upon't, *read* it, and afterwards ſeal it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The paſſage you muſt have *read,* though ſince ſlipt out of your memory. *Pope.*

If we have not leiſure to *read* over the book itſelf regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruſe ſeveral ſections. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To diſcover by characters or marks.

An armed corſe did lye,
In whoſe dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenſer.*

3. To learn by obſervation.

Thoſe about her
From her ſhall *read* the perfect ways of honour. *Shakeſp.*

4. To know fully.

O moſt delicate fiend!
Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To READ. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of peruſing writing.

It ſhall be with him, and he ſhall *read* therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord. *Deut.* xvii. 19.

2. To be ſtudious in books.

'Tis ſure that Fleury *reads.* *Taylor.*

3. To know by reading.

I have *read* of an eaſtern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous ſentence. *Swift.*

READ. *particip. adj.* [from *read;* the verb *read* is pronounced *reed;* the preterite and participle, *red.*] Skilful by reading.

Virgil's ſhepherds are too well *read* in the philoſophy of Epicurus. *Dryden.*

We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his ſtature, and who is very well *read* in Longinus his treatiſe concerning the ſublime. *Addiſon's Guardian,* Nº 108.

REA'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *read.*]

1. Study in books; peruſal of books.

Though *reading* and converſation may furniſh us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation muſt form our judgment. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Leſs *reading* than makes felons 'ſcape,
Leſs human genius than God gives an ape,
Can make a Cibber. *Pope.*

2. A lecture; a prelection.

3. Publick recital.

The Jews always had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker, b.* v. § 8.

Give attendance to *reading,* exhortation, and doctrine. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

4. Variation of copies.

That learned prelate has reſtored ſome of the *readings* of the authors with great ſagacity. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

READE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *adeptus,* Latin.] Recovery; act of regaining.

Will any ſay, that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of ſcruple? *Bacon.*

REA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *read.*]

1. One that peruſes any thing written.

As we muſt take the care that our words and ſenſe be clear, ſo if the obſcurity happen through the hearers [illegible] *readers* want of underſtanding, I am not to anſwer for them. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. One ſtudious in books.

Baſiris' altars and the dire decrees
Of hard Eureſtheus, ev'ry *reader* ſees. *Dryden.*

3. One whoſe office is to read prayers in churches.

He got into orders, and became a *reader* in a pariſh church at twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

REA'DERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *reader.*] The office of reading prayers.

When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and ſolicit a *readerſhip.* *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

REA'DILY. *adv.* [from *ready.*] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and *readily* could name
Whate'er I ſaw. *Milton.*

Thoſe very things, which are declined as impoſſible, are *readily* practicable in a caſe of extreme neceſſity. *South.*

I *readily* grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Every one ſome time or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which caſe the invention prompts ſo *readily,* that the mind is impoſed upon. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 487.

REA'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ready.*]

1. Expediteneſs; promptitude.

He would not forget the *readineſs* of their king, in aiding him when the Duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*

He opens himſelf to the man of buſineſs with reluctancy, but offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with facility and all the meeting *readineſs* of deſire. *South.*

2. The ſtate of being ready or fit for any thing.

Have you an army ready?
—The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.
—I am joyful to hear of their *readineſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

They remained near a month, that they might be in *readineſs* to attend the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*

3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obſtruction.

Nature has provided for the *readineſs* and eaſineſs of ſpeech. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

4. State of being willing or prepared.

A pious and well-diſpoſed mind, attended with a *readineſs* to obey the known will of God, is the ſureſt means to enlighten the underſtanding to a belief of Chriſtianity. *South.*

Their conviction grew ſo ſtrong, that they embraced the ſame truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a *readineſs* to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addiſon.*

READMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *admiſſion.*] The act of admitting again.

In an exhauſted receiver, animals, that ſeem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmiſſion* of freſh air. *Arbuthnot.*

To READMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again.

Theſe evils I deſerve,
Yet deſpair not of his final pardon,
Whoſe ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the ſuppliant. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

After twenty minutes I *readmitted* the air. *Derham.*

To READO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn.*] To decorate again; to deck a-new.

The ſtreams now change their languid blue,
Regain their glory, and their fame renew,
With ſcarlet honours *readorn* the tide. *Blackmore.*

READY. *adj.* [ꞃæꝺ, Saxon; *rede,* Swediſh; hꞃaꝺe, nimble, Saxon.]

1. Prompt; not delayed.

Theſe commodities yield the *readieſt* money of any in this kingdom, becauſe they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

He overlook'd his hinds; their pay was juſt
And *ready:* for he ſcorn'd to go on truſt. *Dryden.*

2. Fit for a purpoſe; not to ſeek.

All things are *ready,* if our minds be ſo.
—Periſh the man whoſe mind is backward now! *Shakeſp.*

Make you *ready* your ſtiff bats and clubs;
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shakeſpeare.*

One hand the ſword, and one the pen employs,
And in my lap the *ready* paper lies. *Dryden.*

The ſacred prieſts with *ready* knives bereave
The beaſts of life, and in full bowls receive
The ſtreaming blood. *Dryden's Æneis.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any deſign, ſo as that there can be no delay.

Trouble and anguiſh ſhall prevail againſt him, as a king *ready* to the battle. *Job,* xv. 24.

Death *ready* ſtands to interpoſe his dart. *Milton.*

The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;
If he be brave, he's *ready* for the ſtroke. *Dryden.*

The imagination is always reſtleſs, and the will, reaſon being laid aſide, is *ready* for every extravagant project. *Locke.*

4. Willing; eager.

Men, when their actions ſucceed not as they would, are always *ready* to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, ſo as to excuſe their own follies. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

5. Being at the point; not diſtant; near; about to do or be.

He knoweth that the day of darkneſs is *ready* at hand. *Job.*

Satan *ready* now
To ſtoop with weary'd wings and willing feet
On this world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. Being at hand; next to hand.

A ſapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The *readieſt* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

7. Facil; eaſy; opportune; near.

Sometimes the *readieſt* way, which a wiſe man hath to conquer, is to fly. *Hooker's Preface.*

The race elect,
Safe towards Canaan from the ſhore advance
Through the wild deſert, not the *readieſt* way. *Milton.*

Proud of their conqueſt, prouder of their prey,
They leave the camp, and take the *readieſt* way. *Dryden.*

The *ready* way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not ſo. *Spectator,* Nº 577.

8. Quick; not done with heſitation.

A *ready* conſent often ſubjects a woman to contempt. *Clariſſa.*

9. Expedite; nimble; not embarraſſed; not ſlow.

Thoſe, who ſpeak in publick, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their diſcourſe by the help of a lively genius and a *ready* memory, than when they are forced to read all. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

10. *To make* READY. To make preparations.

He will ſhew you a large upper room; there *make ready* for us. *Mark,* xiv. 15.

REA'DY. *adv.* Readily; ſo as not to need delay.

We will go *ready* armed before the children of Iſrael. *Numb.*

REA'DY. *n. ſ.* Ready money. A low word.

Lord Strutt was not fluſh in *ready,* either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

REAFFI'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation.

Cauſes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of a wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a perſiſting therein without revocation of his error, or a *reaffirmance* after ſuch revocation. *Ayliffe.*

RE'AL. *adj.* [*reel,* Fr. *realis,* Latin.]

1. Relating to things, not perſons; not perſonal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of buſineſs; which is the conſtitution of one that hath ſtudied men more than books. *Bacon.*

2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.

We do but deſcribe an imaginary world, that is but little a-kin to the *real* one. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any reſemblance to one that is *real.* *Addiſon.*

3. In law, conſiſting of things immoveable, as land.

I am haſtening to convert my ſmall eſtate, that is perſonal, into *real.* *Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.*

RE'ALGAR. *n. ſ.* A mineral.

Realgar or ſandaracha is red arſenick. *Harris.*

Put *realgar* hot into the midſt of the quickſilver, whereby it may be condenſed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*

REA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*realité,* Fr. from *real.*]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely ſeems.

I would have them well verſed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he underſtands a critic, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 291.

The beſt accounts of the appearances of nature in any ſingle inſtance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely ſhort of its *reality* and internal conſtitution; for who can ſearch out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cheyne.*

2. Something intrinſically important; not merely matter of ſhow.

Of that ſkill the more thou know'ſt,
The more ſhe will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her ſhows,
Made ſo adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

To RE'ALIZE. *v. a.* [*realiſer,* Fr. from *real.*]

1. To bring into being or act.

Thus we *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypotheſis, weighing a ſingle grain againſt the globe of earth. *Glanv.*

As a Dioceſan, you are like to exemplify and *realize* every word of this diſcourſe. *South.*

2. To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *real.*]

1. With actual exiſtence.

There cannot be a more important caſe of conſcience for men to be reſolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do *really* will a thing, and when they have *really* no power to do, what they have willed. *South.*

2. In truth; truly; not ſeemingly.

The underſtanding repreſents to the will things *really* evil, under the notion of good. *South.*

Theſe orators inflame the people, whoſe anger is *really* but a ſhort fit of madneſs. *Swift.*

3. It is a ſlight corroboration of an opinion.

Why *really* ſixty-five is ſomewhat old. *Young.*

REALM. *n. ſ.* [*roiaulme,* French.]

1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.

Is there any part of that *realm,* or any nation therein, which have not yet been ſubdued to the crown of England? *Spenſer.*

They had gather'd a wiſe council to them
Of ev'ry *realm,* that did debate this buſineſs. *Shakeſp.*

A ſon whoſe worthy deeds
Raiſe him to be the ſecond in that *realm.* *Milton.*

2. Kingly government. This ſenſe is not frequent.

Learn each ſmall people's genius, policies,
The ant's republick, and the *realm* of bees. *Pope.*

REA'LTY. *n. ſ.* [a word peculiar, I believe, to Milton.]

Realty means not in this place reality in oppoſition to ſhow, but loyalty; for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by loyal. *Pearce on Milton.*

O Heaven! that ſuch reſemblance of the Higheſt
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

REAM. *n. ſ.* [*rame,* Fr. *riem,* Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

All vain petitions mounting to the ſky,
With *reams* abundant this abode ſupply. *Pope.*

To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo,* Lat.] To revive; to reſtore to life.

We are our *reanimated* anceſtors, and antedate their reſurrection. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

The young man left his own body breathleſs on the ground, while that of the doe was *reanimated.* *Spectator.*

To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchaſe and *reannex* that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To REAP. *v. a.* [ꞃepan, Saxon.]

1. To cut corn at harveſt.

From Ireland come I with my ſtrength,
And *reap* the harveſt which that raſcal ſow'd. *Shakeſp.*

When ye *reap* the harveſt, thou ſhalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xix. 9.

The hire of the labourers, which have *reaped* down your fields, is kept back by fraud. *James,* v. 5.

Is it fitting in this very field,
Where I ſo oft have *reap'd,* ſo oft have till'd,
That I ſhould die for a deſerter? *Gay.*

2. To gather; to obtain.

They that love the religion which they profeſs, may have failed in choice, but yet they are ſure to *reap* what benefit the ſame is able to afford. *Hooker.*

What ſudden anger's this? how have I *reap'd* it? *Shakeſpeare.*

This is a thing,
Which you might from relation likewiſe *reap,*
Being much ſpoke of. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Our ſins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's juſtice from *reaping* that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our proſperity. *King Charles.*

To REAP. *v. n.* To harveſt.

They that ſow in tears, ſhall *reap* in joy. *Pſalm* cxxvi. 5.

REA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *reap.*] One that cuts corn at harveſt.

Your ſhips are not well mann'd,
Your mariners are muliteers, people
Ingroſt by ſwift impreſs. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

From hungry *reapers* they their ſheaves withhold. *Sandys.*

Here Ceres' gifts in waving proſpect ſtand,
And nodding tempt the joyful *reaper*'s hand. *Pope.*

A thouſand forms he wears,
And firſt a *reaper* from the field appears,
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain
O'ercharge the ſhoulders of the ſeeming ſwain. *Pope.*

REA'PINGHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*reaping* and *hook.*] A hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt.

Some are brib'd to vow it looks
Moſt plainly done by thieves with *reapinghooks.* *Dryden.*

REAR. *n. ſ.* [*arrieare,* French.]

1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.

The *rear* admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards ſlain with a great ſhot. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Argive chiefs
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thund'ring ſword and pointed ſpear
Drove headlong to their ſhips, and glean'd the *rear.* *Dryden.*

Snowy-headed Winter leads,
Yellow Autumn brings the *rear.* *Waller.*

2. The laſt claſs.

Coins I place in the *rear,* becauſe made up of both the other. *Peacham.*

REAR. *adj.* [hꞃeꞃe, Saxon.]

1. Raw; half roaſted; half ſodden.

2. Early. A provincial word.

O'er yonder hill does ſcant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot ſo *rear?* *Gay.*

To REAR. *v. a.* [aꞃæꞃan, Saxon.]

1. To raiſe up.

All the people ſhouted with a loud voice, for the *rearing* up of the houſe of the Lord. 1 *Eſdr.* v. 62.

Who now ſhall *rear* you to the ſun, or rank
Your tribes? *Milton.*

2. To lift up from a fall.

Down again ſhe fell unto the ground,
But he her quickly *rear'd* up again. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiſs: he *rear'd* me. *Milton.*

3. To move upwards.

Up to a hill anon his ſteps he *rear'd,*
From whoſe high top to ken the proſpect round. *Milton.*

4. To bring up to maturity.

No creature goeth to generate, whilſt the female is buſy in ſitting or *rearing* her young. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They were a very hardy breed, and *reared* their young ones without any care. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

They flouriſh'd long in tender bliſs, and *rear'd*
A numerous offſpring, lovely like themſelves. *Thomſon.*

5. To educate; to inſtruct.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southern.*

They have in every town publick nurſeries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to ſend their infants to be *reared* and educated. *Swift.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity decent, modeſt, eaſy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior.*

7. To rouſe; to ſtir up.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And ſeeks the tuſky boar to *rear,*
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

REA'RWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *rear.*]

1. The laſt troop.

He from the beginning began to be in the *rearward,* and before they left fighting, was too far off. *Sidney.*

The ſtandard of Dan was the *rearward* of the camp. *Numb.*

2. The end; the tail; a train behind.

Why follow'd not, when ſhe ſaid Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is baniſhed. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

3. The latter part. In contempt.

He was ever in the *rearward* of the faſhion. *Shakeſp.*

REA'RMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [more properly *reremouſe;* hꞃeꞃemuꞅ, Saxon.] The leather-winged bat.

Some war with *rearmice* for their leathern wings
To make my ſmall elves coats. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of flying fiſhes, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of ſkin, like the wings of a bat or *rearmouſe.* *Abbot.*

To REASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*re* and *aſcend.*] To climb again.

When as the day the heaven doth adorn,
I wiſh that night the noyous day would end;
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I wiſh that day would ſhortly *reaſcend.* *Spenſer.*

Taught by the heav'nly muſe to venture down
The dark deſcent, and up to *reaſcend.* *Milton.*

Theſe puiſſant legions, whoſe exile

Hath empty'd heav'n, ſhall fail to *reaſcend*,
Self-rais'd, and repoſſeſs their native ſeat. *Milton.*

To Reasce'nd. *v. a.* To mount again.

When the god his fury had allay'd,
He mounts aloft, and *reaſcends* the ſkies. *Addiſon.*

Rea'son. *n. ſ.* [*raiſon*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.]

1. The power by which man deduces one propoſition from another, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequences; the rational faculty.

Reaſon is the director of man's will, diſcovering in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right *reaſon*. *Hooker, b.* i. § 7.

Though brutiſh that conteſt and foul,
When *reaſon* hath to deal with force; yet ſo
Moſt reaſon is that *reaſon* overcome. *Milton.*

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and ſtars
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is *reaſon* to the ſoul: and as on high,
Thoſe rowling fires diſcover but the ſky,
Not light us here; ſo *reaſon*'s glimmering ray
Was lent, not to aſſure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

It would be well, if people would not lay ſo much weight on their own *reaſon* in matters of religion, as to think every thing impoſſible and abſurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do we contradict the right rules of *reaſon* in the whole courſe of our lives? *reaſon* itſelf is true and juſt, but the *reaſon* of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually ſwayed and turned by his intereſts, his paſſions, and his vices. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. Cauſe; ground or principle.

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal *reaſon* for that goodneſs and virtue, and againſt vice and wickedneſs. *Tillotſon.*

3. Cauſe efficient.

Spain is thin ſown of people, partly by *reaſon* of the ſterility of the ſoil, and partly their natives are exhauſted by ſo many employments in ſuch vaſt territories as they poſſeſs. *Bacon.*

The *reaſon* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

By *reaſon* of the ſickneſs of a reverend prelate, I have been overruled to approach this place. *Sprat.*

I have not obſerved equality of numbers in my verſe; partly by *reaſon* of my haſte, but more eſpecially becauſe I would not have my ſenſe a ſlave to ſyllables. *Dryden.*

4. Final cauſe.

Reaſon, in the Engliſh language, ſometimes is taken for true and clear principles; ſometimes for clear and fair deductions; ſometimes for the cauſe, particularly the final cauſe: but here for a faculty in man. *Locke.*

5. Argument; ground of perſuaſion; motive.

I maſk the buſineſs from the common eye
For ſundry weighty *reaſons*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that there is ſome ground and *reaſon* for theſe fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpoſe? *Tillotſon.*

6. Ratiocination; diſcurſive power.

When ſhe rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of *Reaſon* ſhe obtains by this;
But when by *reaſon* ſhe the truth hath found,
And ſtandeth fixt, ſhe underſtanding is. *Davies.*

7. Clearneſs of faculties.

Lovers and madmen have their ſeething brains,
Such ſhaping fantaſies that apprehend
More than cool *reaſon* ever comprehends. *Shakeſpeare.*

When valour preys on *reaſon*,
It eats the ſword it fights with. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*

8. Right; juſtice.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reaſon* for my rhyme:
From that time unto this ſeaſon,
I receiv'd not rhyme nor *reaſon*. *Spenſer.*

Are you in earneſt?
Ay, and reſolv'd withal
To do myſelf this *reaſon* and this right. *Shakeſpeare.*

The papiſts ought in *reaſon* to allow them all the excuſes they make uſe of for themſelves; ſuch as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition, and authority. *Stillingfleet.*

Let it drink deep in thy moſt vital part;
Strike home, and do me *reaſon* in thy heart. *Dryden.*

9. Reaſonable claim; juſt practice.

God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but *reaſon* we ſhould truſt God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the reaſon be diſcovered. *Taylor.*

Conſcience, not acting by law, is a boundleſs preſumptuous thing; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge himſelf a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all *reaſon* too much, either for man or angel. *South.*

A ſevere reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in *reaſon* to have any expectations of favour from them. *Dryden's Dedication to Aurengzebe.*

We have as great aſſurance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in *reaſon* expect to have. *Tillotſon's Preface.*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reaſon* to doubt of its exiſtence. *Tillotſon.*

10. Rationale; juſt account.

To render a *reaſon* of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from ſomething elſe more known than itſelf. *Boyle.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands.

The moſt probable way of bringing France to *reaſon*, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great ſource of riches. *Addiſon.*

To Rea'son. *v. n.* [*raiſonner*, Fr.]

1. To argue rationally; to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes.

No man, in the ſtrength of the firſt grace, can merit the ſecond; for *reaſon* they do not, who think ſo; unleſs a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are thoſe, that for the moſt part men *reaſon* of within themſelves, and always thoſe which they commune about with others. *Locke.*

Every man's *reaſoning* and knowledge is only about the ideas exiſting in his own mind; and our knowledge and *reaſoning* about other things is only as they correſpond with thoſe our particular ideas. *Locke.*

Love is not to be *reaſon'd* down, or loſt
In high ambition. *Addiſon.*

In the lonely grove,
'Twas there juſt and good he *reaſon'd* ſtrong,
Clear'd ſome great truth. *Tickell.*

2. To debate; to diſcourſe; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in uſe.

Reaſon with the fellow,
Before you puniſh him, where he heard this. *Shakeſp.*

I *reaſon'd* with a Frenchman yeſterday,
Who told me in the narrow ſeas,
There miſcarried a veſſel of our country. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stand ſtill, that I may *reaſon* with you of all the righteous acts of the Lord. 1 *Sam.* xii. 7.

3. To raiſe diſquiſitions; to make enquiries.

Jeſus, perceiving their thoughts, ſaid, What *reaſon* ye in your hearts? *Luke*, v. 22.

They *reaſon'd* high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton.*

Already by thy *reaſoning* this I gueſs,
Who art to lead thy offspring; and ſuppoſeſt,
That bodies bright and greater ſhould not ſerve
The leſs not bright. *Milton.*

Down reaſon then, at leaſt vain *reaſoning* down. *Milt.*

To Rea'son. *v. a.* To examine rationally. This is a French mode of ſpeech.

When they are clearly diſcovered, well digeſted, and well *reaſoned* in every part, there is beauty in ſuch a theory. *Burnet.*

Rea'sonable. *adj.* [*raiſon*, French.]

1. Having the faculty of reaſon; endued with reaſon.

She perceived her only ſon lay hurt, and that his hurt was ſo deadly, as that already his life had loſt uſe of the *reaſonable*, and almoſt ſenſible part. *Sidney.*

2. Acting, ſpeaking, or thinking rationally.

The parliament was diſſolved, and gentlemen furniſhed with ſuch forces, as were held ſufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of *reaſonable* people. *Hayward.*

3. Juſt; rational; agreeable to reaſon.

A law may be *reaſonable* in itſelf, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reaſon of the lawgivers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reaſonable* ſwiftneſs add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

I could with *reaſonable* good manner receive the ſalutation of her and of the princeſs Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one princeſs oweth to another. *Sidney.*

A good way diſtant from the Nigra rupes, there are four ſeveral lands of *reaſonable* quantity. *Abbot.*

Notwithſtanding theſe defects, the Engliſh colonies maintained themſelves in a *reaſonable* good eſtate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

Rea'sonableness. *n. ſ.* [from *reaſonable*.]

1. The faculty of reaſon.
2. Agreeableneſs to reaſon.

They thought the work would be better done, if thoſe, who had ſatisfied themſelves with the *reaſonableneſs* of what they wiſh, would undertake the converting and diſpoſing of other men. *Clarendon.*

The paſſive reaſon, which is more properly *reaſonableneſs*, is that order and congruity which is impreſſed upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a *reaſonableneſs* in it, the paſſive impreſſion of the reaſon or intellectual idea that was in the artiſt. *Hale.*

3. Moderation.

Rea'sonably. *adv.* [from *reaſonable*.]

1. Agreeably to reaſon.

Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjuſt in the purſuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think more *reaſonably*. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Some man *reaſonably* ſtudied in the law, ſhould be perſuaded to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

If we can by induſtry make our deaf and dumb perſons *reaſonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be alſo capable of the ſame privilege of underſtanding by the eye what is ſpoken. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Rea'soner. *n. ſ.* [*raiſonneur*, Fr. from *reaſon*.] One who reaſons; an arguer.

Due reverence pay
To learn'd Epicurus; ſee the way
By which this *reas'ner* of ſo high renown
Moves through th' ecliptick road the rolling ſun. *Blackm.*

The terms are looſe and undefined; and what leſs becomes a fair *reaſoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every thing, to colour a falſe way of arguing. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe *reaſoners*, who employ ſo much of their zeal for the upholding the balance of power in Chriſtendom, by their practices are endeavouring to deſtroy it at home. *Swift.*

Rea'soning. *n. ſ.* [from *reaſon*.] Argument.

Thoſe who would make uſe of ſolid arguments and ſtrong *reaſonings* to a reader of ſo delicate a turn, would be like that fooliſh people, who worſhipped a fly, and ſacrificed an ox to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 32.

Rea'sonless. *adj.* [from *reaſon*.] Void of reaſon.

This proffer is abſurd and *reaſonleſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Is it
Her true perfection, or my falſe tranſgreſſion,
That makes me *reaſonleſs* to reaſon thus? *Shakeſpeare.*

That they wholly direct the *reaſonleſs* mind, I am reſolved; for all thoſe which were created mortal, as birds and beaſts, are left to their natural appetites. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Theſe reaſons in love's law have paſt for good,
Though fond and *reaſonleſs* to ſome. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To Reasse'mble. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſemble*.] To collect anew.

There *reaſſembling* our afflicted pow'rs,
Conſult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To Reasse'rt. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſert*.] To aſſert anew; to maintain after ſuſpenſion or ceſſation.

His ſteps I followed, his doctrine I *reaſſerted*. *Atterbury.*

Young Oreſtes grown
To manly years, ſhould *reaſſert* the throne. *Pope.*

To Reassu'me. *v. a.* [*reaſſumo*, Lat. *re* and *aſſume*.] To reſume; to take again.

To him the Son return'd
Into his bliſsful boſom *reaſſum'd*,
In glory as of old. *Milton.*

Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at laſt the vanquiſh'd *reaſſume*. *Denham.*

For this he *reaſſumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*

After Henry VIII. had *reaſſumed* the ſupremacy, a ſtatute was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be made chancellors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To Reassu're. [*raſſurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to reſtore from terrour.

They roſe with fear,
Till dauntleſs Pallas *reaſſur'd* the reſt. *Dryden.*

Reate. *n. ſ.* A kind of long ſmall graſs that grows in water, and complicates itſelf together.

Let them lie dry ſix months to kill the water-weeds; as water-lilies, candocks, *reate*, and bulruſhes. *Walton.*

To Reave. *v. a.* pret. *reft.* [ꞃæꝼian, Saxon; whence to *bereave*.]

1. To take away by ſtealth or violence. An obſolete word.

Diſmounting from his lofty ſteed,
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenſer.*

Some make his meaſhy bed, but *reave* his reſt. *Carew.*

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow,
To do a murd'rous deed, to rob a man,
To force a ſpotleſs virgin's chaſtity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reaſon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a ſolemn oath? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It was uſed as well in a good as bad ſenſe.

They ſought my troubled ſenſe how to deceave
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave*. *Hubberd.*

Each ſucceeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils, according to the occaſions itſelf produceth. *Carew.*

To REBAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiſer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To baptize again.

Underſtanding that the rites of the church were obſerved, he approved of their baptiſm, and would not ſuffer them to be *rebaptized*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Rebaptiza'tion. *n. ſ.* [*rebaptiſation*, Fr. from *rebaptize*.] Renewal of baptiſm.

In maintainance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built upon this, that hereticks are not any part of the church of Chriſt. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

To Reba'te. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuſeneſs; to deprive of keenneſs.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, ſtudy, and faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

The icy Goat, the Crab which ſquare the ſcales;
With thoſe of Aries trine conſent to hate
The ſcales of Libra, and her rays *rebate*. *Creech.*

He modifies his firſt ſevere decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebate*,
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryden.*

My flagging ſoul flies under her own pitch,
My ſenſes too are dull and ſtupify'd,
Their edge *rebated*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford
To the honeſt nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebate* the miſeries of age. *Phillips.*

Re'beck. *n. ſ.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Italian.] A three ſtringed fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* ſound,
To many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd ſhade. *Milton.*

RE'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who oppoſes lawful authority.

The mercileſs Macdonel
Worthy to be a *rebel*; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakeſpear's Macbeth.*

The *rebels* there are up,
And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shall man from nature's ſanction ſtray,
A *rebel* to her rightful ſway? *Fenton.*

To Rebe'l. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their preſent pleaſure,
And ſo *rebel* to judgment. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

If they perceive diſſention in our looks,
How will their grudging ſtomachs be provok'd
To wilful diſobedience, and *rebel*? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſoothe every paſſion,
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;
Bring oil to fire. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There was a time, when all the body's members
Rebell'd againſt the belly. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of theſe *rebell'd*. *Milton.*

How could my hand *rebel* againſt my heart?
How could your heart *rebel* againſt your reaſon? *Dryden.*

Part of the angels *rebelled* againſt God, and thereby loſt their happy ſtate. *Locke.*

Rebe'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *rebel*.] One that rebels. *Dict.*

Rebe'llion. *n. ſ.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Lat. from *rebel*.] Inſurrection againſt lawful authority.

He was victorious in *rebellions* and ſeditions of people. *Bacon.*

Adam's ſin, or the curſe upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or reluctation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Raz'd by *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*

Rebe'llious. *adj.* [from *rebel*.] Opponent to lawful authority.

From the day that thou didſt depart out of Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious* againſt the Lord. *Deut.* ix. 7.

This our ſon is ſtubborn and *rebellious*, he will not obey our voice. *Deut.* xxi. 20.

Rebe'lliously. *adv.* [from *rebellious*.] In oppoſition to lawful authority.

When one ſhewed him where a nobleman, that had *rebelliouſly* borne arms againſt him, lay very honourably intombed, and adviſed the king to deface the monument; he ſaid, No, no; but I would all the reſt of mine enemies were as honourably intombed. *Camden's Remains.*

Rebe'lliousness. *n. ſ.* [from *rebellious*.] The quality of being rebellious.

To Rebe'llow. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe.

He loudly bray'd with beaſtly yelling ſound,
That all the fields *rebellowed* again. *Fairy Queen.*

The reſiſting air the thunder broke,
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple ſhook. *Dryden.*

From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,
The roars of lions. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Reboa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reboo*, Latin.] The return of a loud bellowing ſound.

To Rebou'nd. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound*.] To ſpring back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice of moſt ſavage wild beaſts, or a *rebounding* echo from the hollow mountains. *Wiſd.*

It with *rebounding* ſurge the bars aſſail'd. *Milton.*

Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with regard to what may *rebound* to ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Bodies which are abſolutely hard, or ſo ſoft as to be void of elaſticity, will not *rebound* from one another: impenetrability makes them only ſtop. *Newton's Opticks.*

She bounding from the ſhelfy ſhore,
Round the deſcending nymph the waves *rebounding* roar. *Pope.*

To Rebo'und. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back.

All our invectives, at their ſuppoſed errors, fall back with a *rebounded* force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

Silenus ſung, the vales his voice *rebound*,
And carry to the ſkies the ſacred ſound. *Dryden.*

Flow'rs by the ſoft South Weſt
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their ſweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

Rebou'nd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted; reſilition.

I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that ſhoots
My very heart. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

If you ſtrike a ball ſidelong, not full upon the ſurface, the *rebound* will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any ſuch reſilience in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*

The weapon with unerring fury flew,
At his left ſhoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with ſwift *rebound*,
Harmleſs return'd. *Dryden.*

Rebu'ff. *n. ſ.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, Italian.] Repercuſſion; quick and ſudden reſiſtance.

By ill chance
The ſtrong *rebuff* of ſome tumultuous cloud,
Inſtinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

To Rebu'ff. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To Rebui'ld. *v. a.* [*re* and *build.*] To reedify; to reſtore from demolition; to repair.

The fines impoſed there were the more queſtioned, and repined againſt, becauſe they were aſſigned to the *rebuilding* and repairing of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Fine is the ſecret, delicate the art,
To raiſe the ſhades of heroes to our view,
Rebuild fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tickell.*

Rebu'kable. *adj.* [from *rebuke.*] Worthy of reprehenſion.

Rebukable
And worthy ſhameful check it were, to ſtand
On mere mechanick compliment. *Shak. Anth. and Cleop.*

To REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*reboucher,* Fr.] To chide; to reprehend; to repreſs by objurgation.

I am aſham'd; does not the ſtone *rebuke* me,
For being more ſtone than it? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

He was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb aſs, ſpeaking with man's voice, forbade the madneſs of the prophet. 2 *Pet.* ii. 16.

My ſon, deſpiſe not thou the chaſtening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art *rebuked* of him. *Heb.* xii. 15.

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

Rebu'ke. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehenſion; chiding expreſſion; objurgation.

Why bear you theſe *rebukes,* and anſwer not? *Shak.*

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they ſhall do their office. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The channels of waters were ſeen; at thy *rebuke,* O Lord, at the blaſt of the breath of thy noſtrils. *Pſalm* xviii. 15.

Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart; I am full of heavineſs. *Pſalm* lxix. 21.

The *rebukes* and chiding to children ſhould be in grave and diſpaſſionate words. *Locke.*

Shall Cibber's ſon, without *rebuke,*
Swear like a lord? *Pope.*

Should vice expect to 'ſcape *rebuke,*
Becauſe its owner is a duke? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. In low language, it ſignifies any kind of check.

He gave him ſo terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length. *L'Eſtrange.*

Rebu'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *rebuke.*] A chider; a reprehender.

The revolters are profound to make ſlaughter, though I have been a *rebuker* of them all. *Hoſea,* v. 2.

Rebus. *n. ſ.* [*rebus,* Latin.] A word repreſented by a picture.

Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themſelves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus:* Maſter Jugge the printer, in many of his books, took, to expreſs his name, a nightingale ſitting in a buſh with a ſcrole in her mouth, wherein was written jugge, jugge, jugge. *Peacham.*

To Rebu't. *v. n.* [*rebuter,* Fr.] To retire back. Obſolete.

Themſelves too rudely rigorous,
Aſtonied with the ſtroke of their own hand,
Do back *rebut,* and each to other yielded land. *Fairy Q.*

Rebu'tter. *n. ſ.* An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To Reca'll. *v. a.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to call again; to revoke.

They who *recal* the church unto that which was at the firſt, muſt ſet bounds unto their ſpeeches. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
Theſe news would cauſe him once more yield the ghoſt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Neglected long, ſhe let the ſecret reſt,
Till love *recall'd* it to her lab'ring breaſt. *Dryden.*

It is ſtrange the ſoul ſhould never once *recal* over any of its pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never any other ideas, but what derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

To the churches, wherein they were ordained, they might of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of excommunication. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It is neceſſary to *recall* to the reader's mind, the deſire Ulyſſes has to reach his own country. *Broome on the Odyſſ.*

If princes, whoſe dominions lie contiguous, be forced to draw from thoſe armies which act againſt France, we muſt hourly expect having thoſe troops *recalled,* which they now leave with us in the midſt of a ſiege. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Reca'll. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back.

Other decrees
Againſt thee are gone forth, without *recall.* *Milton.*

'Tis done, and ſince 'tis done, 'tis paſt *recal;*
And ſince 'tis paſt *recal,* muſt be forgotten. *Dryden.*

To RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto,* Latin.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once ſaid or done.

He ſhall do this, or elſe I do *recant*
The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eaſe would *recant* vows made in pain. *Milton.*

If it be thought, that the praiſe of a tranſlation conſiſts in adding new beauties, I ſhall be willing to *recant.* *Dryden.*

That the legiſlature ſhould have power to change the ſucceſſion, whenever the neceſſities of the kingdom require, is ſo uſeful towards preſerving our religion and liberty, that I know not how to *recant.* *Swift.*

Recanta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *recant.*] Retractation; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

She could not ſee means to join this *recantation* to the former vow. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The poor man was impriſoned for this diſcovery, and forced to make a publick *recantation.* *Stillingfleet.*

Reca'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *recant.*] One who recants.

The publick body, which doth ſeldom
Play the *recanter,* feeling in itſelf
A lack of Timon's aid, hath ſenſe withal
Of its own fall, reſtraining aid to Timon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RECAPI'TULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler,* Fr. *re* and *capitulum,* Lat.] To repeat again diſtinctly; to detail again.

Hylobares judiciouſly and reſentingly *recapitulates* your main reaſonings. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

I have been forced to *recapitulate* theſe things, becauſe mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleaſing error. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Recapitula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *recapitulate.*] Detail repeated; diſtinct repetition of the principal points.

He maketh a *recapitulation* of the Chriſtian churches; among the reſt he addeth the iſle of Eden by name. *Raleigh.*

Inſtead of raiſing any particular uſes from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief *recapitulation* of the whole. *South.*

Recapi'tulatory. *adj.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again.

Recapitulatory exerciſes. *Garretſon.*

To Reca'rry. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back.

When the Turks beſieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and *recarried* letters. *Walton's Angler.*

To Rece'de. *v. n.* [*recedo,* Latin.]

1. To fall back; to retreat.

A deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe,
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, *receding* from th' inſulted ſhoar. *Dryden.*

Ye doubts and fears!
Scatter'd by winds *recede,* and wild in foreſts rove. *Prior.*

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to *recede* from the centre, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not violently reſtrained by contiguous matter. *Bentley.*

2. To deſiſt.

I can be content to *recede* much from my own intereſts and perſonal rights. *King Charles.*

They hoped that their general aſſembly would be perſuaded to depart from ſome of their demands; but that, for the preſent, they had not authority to *recede* from any one propoſition. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Recei'pt. *n. ſ.* [*receptum,* Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Villain, thou didſt deny the gold's *receipt,*
And told me of a miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

It muſt be done upon the *receipt* of the wound, before the patient's ſpirits be overheated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, muſt not be expreſſed like the ecſtaſy of a harlequin, on the *receipt* of a letter from his miſtreſs. *Dryden.*

2. The place of receiving.

Jeſus ſaw Matthew ſitting at the *receipt* of cuſtom. *Matt.*

3. [*Recepte,* Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.

4. Reception; admiſſion.

It is of things heavenly an univerſal declaration, working in them whoſe hearts God inſpireth with the due conſideration thereof, an habit or diſpoſition of mind, whereby they are made fit veſſels, both for the *receipt* and delivery of whatſoever ſpiritual perfection. *Hooker, b.* v. § 37.

5. Reception; welcome.

The ſame words in my Lady Philoclea's mouth might have had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler *receipt.* *Sidney.*

6. [From *recipe.*] Preſcription of ingredients for any compoſition.

On's bed of death
Many *receipts* he gave me, chiefly one
Of his old experience th' only darling. *Shakeſpeare.*

That Medea could make old men young again, was nothing elſe, but that, from knowledge of ſimples, ſhe had a *receipt* to make white hair black. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Wiſe leeches will not vain *receipts* obtrude,
While growing pains pronounce the humours crude. *Dryden.*

Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull *receipts* how poems may be made. *Pope.*

Scribonius found the *receipt* in a letter wrote to Tiberius, and was never able to procure the *receipt* during the emperor's life. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Recei'vable. *adj.* [*recevable,* Fr. from *receive.*] Capable of being received. *Dict.*

To RECEI'VE. *v. a.* [*recevoir,* Fr. *recipio,* Lat.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due.

If by this crime he owes the law his life,
Why, let the war *receive* 't in valiant gore. *Shakeſpeare.*

A certain nobleman went into a far country, to *receive* for himſelf a kingdom, and to return. *Luke,* xiv. 12.

2. To take or obtain from another.

Ye ſhall *receive* of me gifts. *Dan.* ii. 6.

Though I ſhould *receive* a thouſand ſhekels of ſilver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand againſt the king's ſon. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 12.

What, ſhall we *receive* good at the hands of God, and ſhall we not *receive* evil? *Job,* ii. 10.

To them haſt thou poured a drink-offering: ſhould I *receive* comfort in theſe? *Iſaiah,* lvii. 6.

He that doeth wrong, ſhall *receive* for the wrong he hath done; and there is no reſpect of perſons. *Col.* iii. 25.

They lived with the friendſhip and equality of brethren; *received* no laws from one another, but lived ſeparately. *Locke.*

3. To take any thing communicated.

Put all in writing that thou giveſt out, and *receiveſt* in. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xlii. 7.

Draw general concluſions from every particular they meet with: theſe make little true benefit of hiſtory; nay, being of forward and active ſpirits, *receive* more harm by it. *Locke.*

The idea of ſolidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

The ſame inability will every one find, who ſhall go about to faſhion in his underſtanding any ſimple idea, not *received* in by his ſenſes or by reflection. *Locke.*

To conceive the ideas we *receive* from ſenſation, conſider them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make their approaches to our minds. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually.

We have ſet it down as a law, to examine things to the bottom, and not to *receive* upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the *receiving* it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our principles, and not *receiving* any for ſuch, till we are fully convinced of their certainty, conſiſts the freedom of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

5. To allow.

Long *received* cuſtom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuſe to juſtify their act; unleſs, in the Scripture, they could ſhew ſome law, that did licence them thus to break a *received* cuſtom. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 5.

Will it not be *receiv'd,*
When we have mark'd with blood thoſe ſleepy two,
And us'd their very daggers, that they have don't?
—Who dares *receive* it other? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Leſt any ſhould think that any thing in this number eight creates the diapaſon; this computation of eight is rather a thing *received,* than any true computation. *Bacon.*

6. To admit.

When they came to Jeruſalem, they were *received* of the church. *Acts,* xv. 4.

Thou ſhalt guide me with thy counſel, and afterward *receive* me to glory. *Pſalm* lxxiii. 24.

Let her be ſhut out from the camp ſeven days, and after that *received* in again. *Numb.* xii. 14.

Free converſe with perſons of different ſects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to *receive* them into all the degrees of unity and affection, which the word of God requires. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To take as into a veſſel.

He was taken up, and a cloud *received* him out of their ſight. *Acts,* i. 9.

8. To take into a place or ſtate.

After the Lord had ſpoken, he was *received* up into heaven, and ſat on the right-hand of God. *Mark,* xvi. 19.

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually.

To one of your *receiving,*
Enough is ſhewn. *Shakeſp.*

10. To entertain as a gueſt.

Abundance fit to honour, and *receive*
Our heav'nly ſtranger. *Milton.*

Recei'vedness. *n. ſ.* [from *received.*] General allowance.

Others will, upon account of the *receivedneſs* of the propoſed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquieſced in. *Boyle.*

Recei'ver. *n. ſ.* [*receveur,* Fr. from *receive.*]

1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another.

All the learnings that his time could make him *receiver* of, he took as we do air. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

She from whoſe influence all impreſſion came,
But by *receivers* impotencies lame. *Donne.*

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.

There is a *receiver,* who alone handleth the monies. *Bacon.*

In all works of liberality, ſomething more is to be conſidered, beſides the occaſion of the givers; and that is, the occaſion of the *receivers.* *Sprat.*

Gratitude is a virtue, diſpoſing the mind to an inward ſenſe, and an outward acknowledgment, of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame, as the occaſions of the doer ſhall require, and the abilities of the *receiver* extend to. *South.*

If one third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders muſt receive one third leſs for their goods; a leſs quantity of money by one third being to be diſtributed amongſt an equal number of *receivers.* *Locke.*

Wood's halfpence will be offered for ſix a penny, and the neceſſary *receivers* will be loſers of two thirds in their pay. *Swift.*

3. One who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament.

The ſignification and ſenſe of the ſacrament diſpoſe the ſpirit of the *receiver* to admit the grace of the Spirit of God there conſigned. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

4. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals.

This is a great cauſe of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their *receivers* always ready; for were there no *receivers,* there would be no thieves. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

5. The veſſel into which ſpirits are emitted from the ſtill.

Theſe liquors, which the wide *receiver* fill,
Prepar'd with labour, and refin'd with ſkill,
Another courſe to diſtant parts begin. *Blackmore.*

Alkaline ſpirits run in veins down the ſides of the *receiver* in diſtillations, which will not take fire. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The veſſel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

The air that in exhauſted *receivers* of air-pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elaſticity and denſity or rarefaction, as that we reſpire in. *Bentley.*

To Recele'brate. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate anew.

French air and Engliſh verſe here wedded lie:
Who did this knot compoſe,
Again hath brought the lily to the roſe;
And with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyful match. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Re'cency. *n. ſ.* [*recens,* Lat.] Newneſs; new ſtate.

A ſchirrus in its *recency,* whilſt it is in it's augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed one. *Wiſeman.*

Rece'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*recenſio,* Lat.] Enumeration; review.

In this *recenſion* of monthly flowers, it is to be underſtood from its firſt appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn's Kal.*

RE'CENT. *adj.* [*recens,* Latin.]

1. New; not of long exiſtence.

The ancients were of opinion, that thoſe parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly ſea, and that a conſiderable portion of that country was *recent,* and formed out of the mud diſcharged into the neighbouring ſea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique.

Among all the great and worthy perſons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or *recent,* there is not one that hath been tranſported to the mad degree of love. *Bacon.*

3. Freſh; not long diſmiſſed from.

Ulyſſes moves,
Urg'd on by want, and *recent* from the ſtorms,
The brackiſh ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

Re'cently. *adv.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freſhly.

Thoſe tubes, which are moſt *recently* made of fluids, are moſt flexible and moſt eaſily lengthened. *Arbuthnot.*

Re'centness. *n. ſ.* [from *recent.*] Newneſs; freſhneſs.

This inference of the *recentneſs* of mankind from the *recentneſs* of theſe apotheoſes of gentile deities, ſeems too weak to bear up this ſuppoſition of the novitas humani generis. *Hale.*

Rece'ptacle. *n. ſ.* [*receptaculum,* Lat.] A veſſel or place into which any thing is received.

When the ſharpneſs of death was overcome, he then opened heaven, as well to believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no *receptacle* to the ſouls of either. *Hooker.*

The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuſe of ſome bad ones made a *receptacle* to rob the reſt of the counties about it. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*
Where for theſe many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried anceſtors are packt. *Shakeſpeare.*

The eye of the ſoul, or *receptacle* of ſapience and divine knowledge. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Leſt paradiſe a *receptacle* prove
To ſpirits foul, and all my trees their prey. *Milton.*

Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, ſhall convey it into a little *recptacle* at the bottom. *Addiſon.*

Theſe are conveniencies to private perſons; inſtead of being *receptacles* for the truly poor, they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to ſhare the advantages. *Atterbury.*

Though the ſupply from this great *receptacle* below be continual and alike to all the globe; yet when it arrives near the ſurface, where the heat is not ſo uniform, it is ſubject to viciſſitudes. *Woodward.*

Receptibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*receptus,* Lat.] Poſſibility of receiving.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power; and this conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility.* *Glanville.*

Re'ceptary. *n. ſ.* [*receptus,* Lat.] Thing received. Not in uſe.

They, which behold the preſent ſtate of things, cannot condemn our ſober enquiries in the doubtful appertenancies of arts and *receptaries* of philoſophy. *Brown.*

Rece'ption. *n. ſ.* [*receptus,* Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Both ſerve compleatly for the *reception* and communication of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty *reception* of air, proviſions had been ſuperfluous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The ſtate of being received.

3. Admiſſion of any thing communicated.

Cauſes, according ſtill
To the *reception* of their matter, act;
Not to th' extent of their own ſphere. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

In ſome animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the *reception* of ſenſations, are few, and the perception, they are received with, obſcure and dull. *Locke.*

4. Readmiſſion.

All hope is loſt
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. The act of containing.

I cannot ſurvey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that firſt poured it out, and made a proper channel for its *reception.* *Addiſon.*

6. Treatment at firſt coming; welcome; entertainment.

This ſucceſſion of ſo many powerful methods being farther preſcribed by God, have found ſo diſcouraging a *recep-*

tion, that nothing but the violence of ſtorming or battery can pretend to prove ſucceſsful. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Pretending to conſult
About the great *reception* of their king,
Thither to come. *Milton.*

7. Opinion generally admitted.

Philoſophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

8. Recovery.

He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of thoſe towns from Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Rece'ptive. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

The ſoul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, ſhall, as it is *receptive*, be alſo perfected with thoſe ſupernatural paſſions of joy, peace and delight. *Hooker.*

The pretended firſt matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary ſpace is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville.*

Re'ceptory. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted.

Although therein be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many alſo *receptory*, and will not endure the teſt. *Brown.*

Rece'ss. *n. ſ.* [*receſſus*, Latin.]

1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; ſeceſſion.

What tumults could not do, an army muſt; my *receſs* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*

Fair Thames ſhe haunts, and ev'ry neighb'ring grove,
Sacred to ſoft *receſs* and gentle love. *Prior.*

2. Departure.

We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a ſelf-neſcience, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our *receſs*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

3. Place of retirement; place of ſecrecy; private abode.

This happy place, our ſweet
Receſs, and only conſolation left. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The deep *receſſes* of the grove he gain'd. *Dryden.*

I wiſh that a crowd of bad writers do not ruſh into the quiet of your *receſſes*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

4. [*Recez*, Fr.] Perhaps an abſtract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every ſubſtantial *receſs*. *Ayliffe.*

5. Departure into privacy.

The great ſeraphick lords and cherubim,
In cloſe *receſs*, and ſecret conclave ſat. *Milton.*

In the *receſs* of the jury, they are to conſider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure.

On both ſides they made rather a kind of *receſs*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient *receſſes*, for the firſt three years. *King Charles.*

Removal to diſtance.

Whatſoever ſign the ſun poſſeſſed, whoſe *receſs* or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, thoſe of our ſeaſons were actually exiſtent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

8. Privacy; ſecrecy of abode.

Good verſe, *receſs* and ſolitude requires;
And eaſe from cares, and undiſturb'd deſires. *Dryden.*

9. Secret part.

In their myſteries, and moſt ſecret *receſſes*, and adyta of their religion, their heathen prieſts betrayed and led their votaries into all the moſt horrid unnatural ſins. *Hammond.*

Every ſcholar ſhould acquaint himſelf with a ſuperficial ſcheme of all the ſciences, yet there is no neceſſity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *receſſes*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Rece'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*receſſio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.

To **Recha'nge.** *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr. *re* and *change*.] To change again.

Thoſe endued with foreſight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *rechanging* their work. *Dryd.*

To **Recha'rge.** *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accuſe in return.

The fault that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in theſe things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in theſe things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

2. To attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the ſea
They drive, and ſquander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

Rechea't. *n. ſ.* Among hunters, a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn, when the hounds have loſt their game, to call them back from purſuing a counterſcent. *Bailey.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an inviſible baldrick, all women ſhall pardon me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Recidiva'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backſliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is ſtill moſt indiſpenſably required, though mixed with much of weakneſs, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond.*

Recidi'vous. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

Re'cipe. *n. ſ.* [*recipe*, Lat. the term uſed by phyſicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical preſcription.

I ſhould enjoin you travel; for abſence doth in a kind remove the cauſe, and anſwers the phyſicians firſt *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harſh. *Suckling.*

Th' apothecary train is wholly blind,
From files a random *recipe* they take,
And many deaths of one preſcription make. *Dryden.*

Reci'pient. *n. ſ.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever elſe is the cauſe of ſenſe, may be alike as from the object, yet may the repreſentations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Glanville.*

2. [*Recipient*, Fr.] The veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill.

The form of ſound words, diſſolved by chymical preparation, ceaſes to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembick, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corroſive. *Decay of Piety.*

RECI'PROCAL. *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.]

1. Acting in viciſſitude; alternate.

Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light,
To the terreſtrial moon be as a ſtar,
Enlight'ning her by day, as ſhe by night,
This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,
Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reaſon for the mutual obligation. *L'Eſtrange.*

In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one ſide juſtifies not a failure on the other. *Clariſſa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

Theſe two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the ſchools, ſignifies, that the definition may be uſed in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is ſo much leſſer than the ſecond, as the third is greater than the firſt, and vice verſa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the ſame. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Reci'procally. *adv.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place
Infecting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the ſhadows which bound the ſight, which cauſe it to repoſe for ſome ſpace of time; and *reciprocally* the ſhadows may be made ſenſible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the diſtance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will riſe to the height of about an inch; and if the diſtance be greater or leſs in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the diſtance very nearly; for the attractive force of the glaſſes is the ſame, whether the diſtance between them be greater or leſs; and the weight of the water drawn up is the ſame, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glaſſes. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thoſe two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the ſame force and vigour, as they would do at the ſame diſtance in any other ſituation. *Bentley.*

Reci'procalness. *n. ſ.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual return; alternateneſs.

The *reciprocalneſs* of the injury ought to allay the diſpleaſure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Reci'procate.** *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproquer*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny ſmith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*
From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,
The lobe adheſive, and the ſweat of death. *Sewel.*

Reciproca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no ſuch *reciprocation* of rarefaction, condenſation, and ſeparation. *Bacon.*

That Ariſtotle drowned himſelf in Euripus, as deſpairing to reſolve the cauſe of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow ſeven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the ſea is owze or ſand, it is by the motion of the waters, ſo far as the *reciprocation* of the ſea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Ray.*

The ſyſtole reſembles the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the diaſtole it's flying out again to its natural ſite: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Ray.*

Reci'sion. *n. ſ.* [*reciſus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

Reci'tal. *n. ſ.* [from *recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearſal.

The laſt are repetitions and *recitals* of the firſt. *Denham.*

This often ſets him on empty boaſts, and betrays him into vain fantaſtick *recitals* of his own performances. *Addiſon.*

2. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,
Or bring the ſum of Gallia's loſs to rhime,
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

Recita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *recite*.] Repetition: rehearſal.

If menaces of ſcripture fall upon men's perſons, if they are but the *recitations* and deſcriptions of God's decreed wrath, and thoſe decrees and that wrath have no reſpect to the actual ſins of men; why ſhould terrors reſtrain me from ſin, when preſent advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He uſed philoſophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temple.*

Re'citative. } *n. ſ.* [from *recite*.] A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong; chaunt.
Recitati'vo. }

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verſe, and performed in *recitative* muſick. *Dryden.*

By ſinging peers upheld on either hand,
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* ſpoke. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

To **RECI'TE.** *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearſe; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms,
His roſy neck, and winding arms,
With endleſs rapture you *recite*,
And in the tender name delight. *Addiſon.*
The thoughts of gods let Granville's verſe *recite*,
And bring the ſcenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*
If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,
You loſe your patience. *Pope's Epiſtles of Horace.*

Reci'te. *n. ſ.* [*recit*, Fr. from the verb.] Recital. Not in uſe.

This added to all former *recites* or obſervations of long-liv'd races, makes it eaſy to conclude, that health and long life are the bleſſings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

To **RECK.** *v. n.* [ꞃecan, Saxon.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of uſe. *Reck* is ſtill retained in Scotland.

Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And *recks* much of thy ſwinke,
That with fond terms and witleſs words,
To bleer mine eyes do'ſt think. *Spenſer.*
Good or bad,
What do I *reck*, ſith that he dy'd entire. *Fairy Queen.*
I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wiſh all good befortune you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Of night or lonelineſs it *recks* me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Leſt ſome ill-greeting touch attempt the perſon
Of our unowned ſiſter. *Milton.*
With that care loſt
Went all his fear; of God, or hell or worſe
He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

To **Reck.** *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This ſon of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the preſent good way he was in of doing himſelf good, came hither to do this kind office to my unſpeakable grief. *Sidney.*

If I do loſe thee, I do loſe a thing
That none but fools would *reck*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Do not you as ungracious parſons do,
Who ſhew the ſteep and thorny way to heav'n;
Yet like unthinking reckleſs libertines,
That in the ſoft path of dalliance treads,
Recks not his own rede. *Shakeſpeare.*

Re'ckless. *adj.* [from *reck*; ꞃecceleaꞅ, Saxon.] Careleſs; heedleſs; mindleſs; untouched. See **Reck.**

It made the king as *reckleſs*, as them diligent. *Sidney.*

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour
Than for the love of *reckleſs* Silvia. *Shakeſpeare.*

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken ſleep; careleſs, *reckleſs*, and fearleſs of what's paſt, preſent or to come; inſenſible of mortality and deſperately mortal. *Shakeſpeare.*

Next this was drawn the *reckleſs* cities flame,
When a ſtrange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. *Cowley.*

Re'cklesness. *n. ſ.* [from *reck*. This word in the ſeventeenth article is erroneouſly written *wretchleſsneſs*.] Careleſsneſs; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *reckleſneſs* in them. *Sidney.*

To **RE'CKON.** *v. a.* [ꞃeccan, Saxon; *reckenen*, Dutch.]

1. To number; to count.

The prieſt ſhall *reckon* unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it ſhall be abated. *Lev.* xxvii. 18.

Numb'ring of his virtues praiſe,
Death loſt the *reckoning* of his days. *Craſhaw.*

When are queſtions belonging to all finite exiſtences by us *reckoned* from ſome known parts of this ſenſible world, and from ſome certain epochs marked out by motions in it. *Locke.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidiſtant periods, would as well ſerve men to *reckon* their years by, as the motions of the ſun. *Locke.*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outſide of the church, though I only told three ſides of it. *Addiſon.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and *reckon* it among what ſhall be thought neceſſary for their barrier? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To eſteem; to account.

Where we cannot be perſuaded that the will of God is, we ſhould ſo far reject the authority of men, as to *reckon* it nothing. *Hooker.*

Varro's aviary is ſtill ſo famous, that it is *reckoned* for one of thoſe notables, which men of foreign nations record. *Wotton.*

For him I *reckon* not in high eſtate;
But thee, whoſe ſtrength, while virtue was her mate,
Might have ſubdu'd the earth. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

People, young and raw, and ſoft-natured, are apt to think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and *reckon* their own friendſhip a ſure price of another man's: but when experience ſhall have ſhewn them the hardneſs of moſt hearts, the holloweſs of others, and the baſeneſs of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only, who made hearts, can unite them. *South's Sermons.*

3. To aſſign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* of grace, but of debt. *Rom.* iv. 4.

To **Re'ckon.** *v. n.*

1. To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly *reckon*, that this firſt age of apoſtles, with that ſecond generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the ſecond century. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſtate an account.

We ſhall not ſpend a large expence of time,
Before we *reckon* with your ſeveral loves,
And make us even with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To charge to account.

I call poſterity
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head. *Ben. Johnſon.*

4. To pay a penalty.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they ſhall *reckon* for it one day. *Sanderſon's Judgment.*

5. To call to puniſhment.

God ſuffers the moſt grievous ſins of particular perſons to go unpuniſhed in this world, becauſe his juſtice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon* with them. *Tillotſon.*

6. [*Compter ſur*, Fr.] To lay ſtreſs or dependance upon.

You *reckon* upon loſing your friends kindneſs, when you have ſufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Re'ckoner. *n. ſ.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates coſt.

Reckoners without their hoſt muſt reckon twice. *Camden.*

Re'ckoning. *n. ſ.* [from *reckon*.]

1. Computation; calculation.
2. Account of time.

Canſt thou their *reck'nings* keep? the time compute
When their ſwoln bellies ſhall enlarge their fruit? *Sandys.*

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own *reck'ning* goes,
Account not what they have, but what they loſe. *Daniel.*

It is with a man and his conſcience, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes laſting friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*

4. Money charged by an hoſt.

His induſtry is up ſtairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

When a man's verſes cannot be underſtood, it ſtrikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room. *Shakeſpeare.*

A coin would have a nobler uſe than to pay a *reckoning*. *Addiſon.*

5. Account taken.

There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings.*

6. Eſteem; account; eſtimation.

Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourſelf as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning* of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature beſtowed. *Sidney.*

Were they all of as great account as the beſt among them, with us notwithſtanding they ought not to be of ſuch *reckoning*, that their opinion ſhould cauſe the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker's Preface.*

To **Reclai'm.** *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]

1. To reform; to correct.

He ſpared not the heads of any miſchievous practices, but ſhewed ſharp judgment on them for enſample ſake, that all the meaner ſort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be *reclaimed* and ſaved. *Spenſer.*

This errour whoſoever is able to *reclaim*, he ſhall ſave more in one ſummer, than Themiſon deſtroyed in any autumn. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Reclaim your wife from ſtrolling up and down
To all aſſizes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

'Tis the intention of Providence, in all the various expreſſions of his goodneſs, to *reclaim* mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The penal laws in being againſt Papiſts have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errors. *Swift.*

2. [*Reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the ſtate deſired.

It was for him to haſten to let his people ſee, that he meant to govern by law, howſoever he came in by the ſword; and fit alſo to *reclaim* them, to know him for their king, whom they had ſo lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees, to tame
Their wild diſorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*
Minds ſhe the dangers of the Lycian coaſt?
Or is her tow'ring flight *reclaim'd*,
By ſeas from Icarus's downfal nam'd?
Vain is the call, and uſeleſs the advice. *Prior.*

3. To recall; to cry out againſt.

The head-ſtrong horſes hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

Oh tyrant love!
Wiſdom and wit in vain *reclaim*,
And arts but ſoften us to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

4. To tame.

Upon his fiſt he bore
An eagle well *reclaim'd*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tygers, and bears, *reclaimed* by good uſage? *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To **Recli'ne.** *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat. *recliner*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean ſidewiſe.

The mother
Reclin'd her dying head upon his breaſt. *Dryden.*
While thus ſhe reſted, on her arm *reclin'd*,
The purling ſtreams that through the meadow ſtray'd,
In drowſy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addiſon.*

To **Recli'ne.** *v. n.* To reſt; to repoſe; to lean.

Recli'ne. *adj.* [*reclinis*, Latin.] In a leaning poſture.

They ſat *recline*
On the ſoft downy bank, damaſk'd with flow'rs. *Milton.*

To **Reclo'se.** *v. a.* [*re* and *cloſe*.] To cloſe again.

The ſilver ring ſhe pull'd, the door *reclos'd*;
The bolt, obedient to the ſilken cord,
To the ſtrong ſtaples inmoſt depth reſtor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Reclu'de.** *v. a.* [*recludo*, Lat.] To open.

The ingredients abſorb the inteſtinal ſuperfluities, *reclude* oppilations, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

Reclu'se. *adj.* [*reclus*, French; *recluſus*, Latin.] Shut up; retired.

This muſt be the inference of a mere contemplative; a *recluſe* that converſes only with his own meditations. *Decay of Piety.*

The nymphs
Meliſſan, ſacred and *recluſe* to Ceres,
Pour ſtreams ſelect, and purity of waters. *Prior.*
I all the live-long day
Conſume in meditation deep, *recluſe* from human converſe. *Phillips.*

Recoagula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *coagulation*.] Second coagulation.

This ſalt, diſſolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* diſpoſe of the aqueous particles among its own ſaline ones, and ſhoot into cryſtals. *Boyle.*

Reco'gnisance. *n. ſ.* [*recogniſance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgement of perſon or thing.

2. Badge.

Apparent it is, that all men are either Chriſtians or not; if by external profeſſion they be Chriſtians, then are they of the viſible church of Chriſt; and Chriſtians by external profeſſion they are all, whoſe mark of *recognizance* hath in it thoſe things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolaters and wicked hereticks. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recogniſance* and pledge of love,
Which I firſt gave her; an handkerchief. *Shakeſp.*

3. A bond of record teſtifying the recogniſor to owe unto the recogniſee a certain ſum of money; and is acknowledged in ſome court of record: and thoſe that are mere recogniſances are not ſealed but enrolled: it is alſo uſed for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an aſſize. *Cowel.*

The Engliſh ſhould not marry with any Iriſh, unleſs bound by *recogniſance* with ſureties, to continue loyal. *Davies.*

To **Recogni'se.** *v. a.* [*recognoſco*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing.

The Britiſh cannon formidably roars,
While ſtarting from his oozy bed,
Th' aſſerted ocean rears his reverend head,
To view and *recogniſe* his ancient lord. *Dryden.*
Then firſt he *recogniſ'd* th' æthereal gueſt,
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breaſt. *Pope.*

2. To review; to re-examine.

However their cauſes ſpeed in your tribunals, Chriſt will *recogniſe* them at a greater. *South.*

Recognisee'. *n. ſ.* He in whoſe favour the bond is drawn.

Reco'gnisor. *n. ſ.* He who gives the recogniſance.

Recogni'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]

1. Review; renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of ſome being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of ſuch ſaints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, ſolemn *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 20.

2. Knowledge confeſſed.

Every ſpecies of fancy hath three modes; *recognition* of a thing, as preſent; memory of it, as paſt; and foreſight of it, as to come. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. Acknowledgment.

If the *recognition* or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ of covenant finally, be taken by a juſtice of aſſize, and the yearly value of thoſe lands be declared by affidavit made before the ſame juſtice; then is the *recognition* and value ſigned with the hand-writing of that juſtice. *Bacon.*

To **Recoi'l.** *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.]

1. To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance, which cannot be overcome by the force impreſſed.

The very thought of my revenges that way
Recoil upon me; in himſelf too mighty. *Shakeſpeare.*
Revenge, at firſt though ſweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itſelf *recoils.* *Milton.*
Amazement ſeiz'd
All th' hoſt of heav'n, back they *recoil'd*, afraid
At firſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.
Evil on itſelf ſhall back *recoil.* *Milton.*
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, miſſes, or *recoils.* *Denham.*
My hand's ſo ſoft, his heart ſo hard,
The blow *recoils*, and hurts me while I ſtrike! *Dryden.*

Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reaſon men into a contrary perſuaſion, nature will ſtill *recoil*, and at laſt return to itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

2. To fall back.

Ye both forewearied be; therefore a while
I read you reſt, and to your bowers *recoil.* *Fairy Queen.*
Ten paces huge
He back *recoil'd*; the tenth, on bended knee,
His maſſy ſpear upſtay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

3. To fail; to ſhrink.

A good and virtuous nature may *recoil*
In an imperial charge. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **Recoi'n.** *v. a.* [*re* and *coin*.] To coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preſerve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very ſcarce, it was often *recoined* by a ſucceeding emperor. *Addiſon.*

Recoi'nage. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *coinage*.] The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late ſtatute, by the *recoinage* of groats and half-groats, now twelvepences and ſixpences. *Bacon.*

To **RECOLLE'CT.** *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Latin.]

1. To recover to memory.

It did relieve my paſſion much;
More than light airs and *recollected* terms
Of theſe moſt briſk and giddy-paced times. *Shakeſpeare.*

Recollect every day the things ſeen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your underſtanding. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To recover reaſon or reſolution.

The Tyrian queen
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;
Then *recollected* ſtood. *Dryden's Æneis.*

3. To gather what is ſcattered; to gather again.

Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word, men may *recollect* thoſe ſcattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Recolle'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *recollect*.] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Recollection is when an idea is ſought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

Let us take care that we ſleep not without ſuch a *recollection* of the actions of the day as may repreſent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of ſorrow or thankſgiving. *Taylor.*

The laſt image of that troubled heap,
When ſenſe ſubſides, and fancy ſports in ſleep,
Though paſt the *recollection* of the thought,
Becomes the ſtuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*

To **Reco'mfort.** *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort*.]

1. To comfort or conſole again.

What place is there left, we may hope our woes to *recomfort?* *Sidney, b.* i.

Ne'er through an arch ſo hurried the blown tides,
As the *recomforted* through th' gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
As one from ſad diſmay
Recomforted, and, after thoughts diſturb'd,
Submitting to what ſeem'd remedileſs. *Milton.*

2. To give new ſtrength.

In ſtrawberries, it is uſual to help the ground with muck; and likewiſe to *recomfort* it ſometimes with muck put to the roots; but to water with muck water is not practiſed. *Bacon.*

To **Recomme'nce.** *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr. *re* and *commence*.] To begin anew.

To **RECOMME'ND.** *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr. *re* and *commend*.]

1. To praiſe to another.

2. To make acceptable.

Mecenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Auguſtus, whoſe praiſes helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to poſterity. *Dryd.*

A decent boldneſs ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and ev'n a ſtranger *recommends.* *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

They had been *recommended* to the grace of God. *Acts.*

Recomme'ndable. *adj.* [*recommendable*, Fr. from *recommend*.] Worthy of recommendation or praiſe.

Though theſe purſuits ſhould make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are *recommendable.* *Glanville's Preface to Sceſſis.*

Recommenda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recommendation*, Fr. from *recommend*.]

1. The act of recommending.

2. That which ſecures to one a kind reception from another.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outſide, to ſave the people even the common civility of aſking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*; and where want itſelf was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*

Recomme'ndatory. *adj.* [from *recommend*.] That which commends to another.

Verſes *recommendatory* they have commanded me to prefix before my book. *Swift.*

Recomme'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *recommend*.] One who recommends.

St. Chryſoſtom, as great a lover and *recommender* of the ſolitary ſtate as he was, declares it to be no proper ſchool for thoſe who are to be leaders of Chriſt's flock. *Atterbury.*

To **Recommi't.** *v. a.* [*re* and *commit*.] To commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve biſhops, who were in the Tower, the houſe of commons expoſtulated with them, and cauſed them to be *recommitted.* *Clarendon.*

To **Recompa'ct.** [*re* and *compact*.] To join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my ſcatter'd body. *Donne.*

To **Recompe'nse.** *v. a.* [*recompenſer*, Fr. *re* and *compenſo*, Lat.]

1. To repay; to requite.

Continue faithful, and we will *recompenſe* you. 1 *Mac.* x.

Hear from heaven, and requite the wicked by *recompenſing* his way upon his own head. 2 *Chron.* vi. 23.

2. To give in requital.

Thou waſt begot of them, and how canſt thou *recompenſe* them the things they have done for thee! *Ecclus.* viii. 17.

Recompenſe to no man evil for evil. *Rom.* xii. 17.

3. To compenſate; to make up by ſomething equivalent.

French wheat, which is bearded, requireth the beſt ſoil, *recompenſing* the ſame with a profitable plenty. *Carew.*

Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, ſaid, that he would in ſhort time find occaſion for them to *recompenſe* that diſgrace, and again to ſhew their approved valour. *Knolles.*

He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, *recompenſeth* the ſlowneſs of his maturation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. To redeem; to pay for.

If the man have no kinſman to *recompenſe* the treſpaſs unto, let it be *recompenſed* unto the Lord. *Num.* v. 8.

Re'compense. *n. ſ.* [*recompenſe*, Fr. from the verb.]

Thou'rt ſo far before,
That ſwifteſt wing of *recompenſe* is ſlow
To overtake thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Equivalent; compenſation.

Wiſe men thought the vaſt advantage from their learning and integrity an ample *recompenſe* for any inconvenience from their paſſion. *Clarendon.*

Your mother's wrongs a *recompenſe* ſhall meet,
I lay my ſceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*

Recompi'lement. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *compilement*.] New compilement.

Although I had a purpoſe to make a particular digeſt or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aſide. *Bacon.*

To **Recompo'se.** *v. a.* [*recompoſer*, Fr. *re* and *compoſe*.]

1. To ſettle or quiet anew.

Elijah was ſo tranſported, that he could not receive anſwer from God, till by muſick he was *recompoſed.* *Taylor.*

2. To form or adjuſt anew.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can deſtroy or *recompoſe* at pleaſure, by ſevering or reapproaching the edges of the two iriſes. *Boyle on Colours.*

Recomposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *compoſition*.] Compoſition renewed.

To **RECONCI'LE.** *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Lat.]

1. To make to like again.

This noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples, *reconcil'd* my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſpeare.*
Submit to Cæſar;
And *reconcile* thy mighty ſoul to life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To make to be liked again.

Many wiſe men, who knew the treaſurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* himſelf to wavering affections, believ'd the loſs of the duke was unſeaſonable. *Clarendon.*

He that has accuſtomed himſelf to take up with what eaſily offers itſelf, has reaſon to fear he ſhall never *reconcile* himſelf to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to diſcover their more retired ſecrets. *Locke.*

2. To make any thing conſiſtent.

The great men among the ancients underſtood how to *reconcile* manual labour with affairs of ſtate. *Locke.*

Queſtions of right and wrong
Which, though our conſciences have *reconciled*,
My learning cannot anſwer. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*
Some figures monſtrous and miſhap'd appear,
Conſider'd ſingly, or beheld too near;
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,
Due diſtance *reconciles* to form and grace. *Pope.*

3. To reſtore to favour.

So thou ſhalt do for every one that erreth and is ſimple, ſo ſhall ye *reconcile* the houſe. *Ezek.* xlv. 20.

Let him live before thee *reconcil'd.* *Milton.*

Reconci'leable. *adj.* [*reconciliable*, Fr. from *reconcile*.]

1. Capable of renewed kindneſs.

2. Conſiſtent; poſſible to be made conſiſtent.

What we did was againſt the dictates of our own conſcience; and conſequently never makes that act *reconcileable* with a regenerate eſtate, which otherwiſe would not be ſo. *Hammond.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ſhips are *reconcileable*, by ſuppoſing that ſome ſpoke of the men of war only, and others added the tranſports. *Arbuthnot.*

The bones, to be the moſt convenient, ought to have been as light, as was *reconcileable* with ſufficient ſtrength. *Cheyne.*

Reconci'leableness. *n. ſ.* [from *reconcileable*.]

1. Conſiſtence; poſſibility to be reconciled.

The cylinder is an inanimate lifeleſs trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it; and therefore cannot be a fit reſemblance to ſhew the *reconcileableneſs* of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

Diſcerning how the ſeveral parts of Scripture are fitted to ſeveral times, perſons, and occurrences, we ſhall diſcover not only a *reconcileableneſs*, but a friendſhip and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here ſeem moſt at variance. *Boyle.*

2. Diſpoſition to renew love.

Reconci'lement. *n. ſ.* [from *reconcile*.]

1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindneſs; favour reſtored.

No cloud
Of anger ſhall remain; but peace aſſur'd
And *reconcilement.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.
Creature ſo fair! his *reconcilement* ſeeking,
Whom ſhe had diſpleas'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

2. Friendſhip renewed.

Injury went beyond all degree of *reconcilement.* *Sidney.*

On one ſide great reſerve, and very great reſentment on the other, have enflamed animoſities, ſo as to make all *reconcilement* impracticable. *Swift.*

Reconci'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *reconcile*.]

1. One who renews friendſhip between others.

2. One who diſcovers the conſiſtence between propoſitions.

Part of the world know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul, better than ſome late *reconcilers.* *Norris.*

Reconcilia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reconciliatio*, from *re* and *concilio*, Lat. *reconciliation*, Fr.]

1. Renewal of friendſhip.

2. Agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſite; ſolution of ſeeming contrarieties.

Theſe diſtinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and eaſy *reconciliation* of thoſe ſeeming inconſiſtencies of Scripture, with reſpect to this affection. *Rogers.*

3. Atonement; expiation.

He might be a merciful and faithful high-prieſt to make *reconciliation* for ſin. *Heb.* ii. 17.

To **Reconde'nse.** *v. a.* [*re* and *condenſe*.] To condenſe anew.

In the heads of ſtills and necks of eolipiles, ſuch vapours quickly are by a very little cold *recondenſed* into water. *Boyle.*

Reco'ndite. *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abſtruſe.

A diſagreement between thought and expreſſion ſeldom happens but among men of more *recondite* ſtudies and deep learning. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To **Recondu'ct.** *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr. *reconductus*, Lat. *re* and *conduct*.] To conduct again.

Wander'ſt thou within this lucid orb,
And ſtray'd from thoſe fair fields of light above,
Amid'ſt this new creation want'ſt a guide,
To *reconduct* thy ſteps? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

To **Reconjoi'n.** *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin*.] To join anew.

Some liquours, although colourleſs themſelves, when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conſpicuous colour, which they loſe again when *reconjoined* into a liquour. *Boyle.*

To **Reco'nquer.** *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr. *re* and *conquer*.] To conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to *reconquer* Orier. *Davies.*

To **Reconve'ne.** *v. n.* [*re* and *convene*.] To aſſemble anew.

A worſe accident fell out about the time of the two houſes *reconvening*, which made a wonderful impreſſion. *Clarendon.*

To **Reco'nsecrate.** *v. a.* [*re* and *conſecrate*.] To conſecrate anew.

If a church ſhould be conſumed by fire, it ſhall, in ſuch a caſe, be *reconſecrated.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Reconve'y.** *v. a.* [*re* and *convey*.] To convey again.

As rivers loſt in ſeas, ſome ſecret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be loſt again. *Denham.*

To **RECO'RD.** *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat. *recorder*, Fr.]

1. To regiſter any thing ſo that its memory may not be loſt.

I made him my book, where my ſoul *recorded*
The hiſtory of all my ſecret thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*
He ſhall *record* a gift
Here in the court, of all he dies poſſeſs'd,
Unto his ſon Lorenzo. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe things that are *recorded* of him and his impiety, are written in the chronicles. 1 *Eſdr.* i. 42.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day againſt you, that I have ſet before you life and death. *Deutr.* xxx. 20.

They gave complex ideas names, that they might the more eaſily *record* and diſcourſe of thoſe things they were daily converſant in. *Locke.*

2. To celebrate; to cauſe to be remembered ſolemnly.

They long'd to ſee the day, to hear the lark
Record her hymns, and chant her carrols bleſt. *Fairfax.*
So ev'n and morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*

Reco'rd. *n. ſ.* [*record*, Fr. from the verb. The accent of the noun is indifferently on either ſyllable; of the verb always on the laſt.] Regiſter; authentick memorial.

Is it upon *record?* or elſe reported
Succeſſively, from age to age? *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.
It cannot be
The Volſcians dare break with us.
—We have *record* that very well it can;
And three examples of the like have been. *Shakeſp.*

The king made a *record* of theſe things, and Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Eſth.* xii. 4.

An ark, and in the ark his teſtimony,
The *records* of his covenant. *Milton.*
Of ſuch a goddeſs no time leaves *record*,
Who burn'd the temple where ſhe was ador'd. *Dryden.*

If he affirms ſuch a monarchy continued to the flood, I would know what *records* he has it from. *Locke.*

Though the atteſted copy of a *record* be good proof, yet the copy of a copy never ſo well atteſted will not be admitted as a proof in judicature. *Locke.*

Thy elder look, great Janus! caſt
Into the long *records* of ages paſt;
Review the years in faireſt action dreſt. *Prior.*

Recorda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recordatio*, Latin.] Remembrance. Not in uſe.

I never ſhall have length of life enough,
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and ſpout as high as heav'n
For *recordation* to my noble huſband. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Make a *recordation* to my ſoul
Of every ſyllable that here was ſpoke. *Shakeſpeare.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowlineſs did flouriſh in high examples, which I have inſerted as a due *recordation* of his virtues, having been much obliged to him for many favours. *Wotton.*

Reco'rder. *n. ſ.* [from *record*.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to regiſter any events.

I but your *recorder* am in this,
Or mouth and ſpeaker of the univerſe,
A miniſterial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame, that make the verſe. *Donne.*

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.

I aſk'd, what meant this wilful ſilence?
His anſwer was, the people were not us'd
To be ſpoke to except by the *recorder*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

The office of *recorder* of this city being vacant, five or ſix perſons are ſoliciting to ſucceed him. *Swift.*

3. A kind of flute; a wind inſtrument.

The ſhepherds went among them, and ſang an eclogue, while the other ſhepherds, pulling out *recorders*, which poſſeſt the place of pipes, accorded their muſick to the others voice. *Sidney, b.* ii.

In a *recorder*, the three uppermoſt holes yield one tone, which is a note lower than the tone of the firſt three. *Bacon.*

The figures of *recorders*, and flutes and pipes, are ſtraight; but the *recorder* hath a leſs bore and a greater above and below. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **Recou'ch.** *v. n.* [*re* and *couch.*] To lie down again.

Thou mak'ſt the night to overvail the day;
Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all *recouch* again,
Then toiling man till eve purſues his pain. *Wotton.*

To **RECO'VER.** *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr. *recupero*, Lat.]

1. To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder.

Every of us, each for his ſelf, laboured how to *recover* him, while he rather daily ſent us companions of our deceit, than ever return'd in any ſound and faithful manner. *Sidney.*

Would my Lord were with the prophet; for he would *recover* him of his leproſy. 2 *Kings*, v. 3.

The clouds diſpell'd, the ſky reſum'd her light,
And nature ſtood *recover'd* of her fright. *Dryden.*

2. To repair.

Should we apply this precept only to thoſe who are concerned to *recover* time they have loſt, it would extend to the whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*

Even good men have many failings and lapſes to lament, and *recover*. *Rogers.*

3. To regain.

Stay a while; and we'll debate,
By what ſafe means the crown may be *recover'd*. *Shak.*

The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the Goſpel to the poor, and *recovering* of ſight to the blind. *Luke*, iv. 18.

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that caſteth his eye upon the kingdom of Naples to *recover* it to the church. *Bacon.*

Theſe Italians, in deſpight of what could be done, *recovered* Tiliaventum. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I who e'er while the happy garden ſung,
By one man's diſobedience loſt, now ſing
Recover'd Paradiſe to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Any other perſon may join with him that is injured, and aſſiſt him in *recovering* from the offender ſo much as may make ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

4. To releaſe.

That they may recover themſelves out of the ſnare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. 2 *Tim.* ii. 26.

5. To attain; to reach; to come up to.

The foreſt is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're ſure enough. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Reco'ver.** *v. n.* To grow well from a diſeaſe.

Adam, by this from the cold ſudden damp
Recovering, his ſcatter'd ſpirits return'd. *Milton.*

Reco'verable. *adj.* [*recouvrable*, Fr. from *recover.*]

1. Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs.

2. Poſſible to be regained.

A prodigal's courſe
Is like the ſun's, but not like his, *recoverable*, I fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

They promiſed the good people eaſe in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not *recoverable*. *Clarendon.*

Reco'very. *n. ſ.* [from *recover.*]

1. Reſtoration from ſickneſs.

Your hopes are regular and reaſonable, though in temporal affairs; ſuch as are deliverance from enemies, and *recovery* from ſickneſs. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The ſweat ſometimes acid, is a ſign of *recovery* after acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Power or act of regaining.

What ſhould move me to undertake the *recovery* of this, being not ignorant of the impoſſibility? *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe countries were the keys of Normandy;
But wherefore weeps Warwick?
For grief that they are paſt *recovery*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The act of cutting off an entail.

The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcared out of him; if the devil have him not in fee ſimple, with fine and *recovery*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **RECOU'NT.** *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell diſtinctly.

Bid him *recount* the fore-recited practices. *Shakeſp.*

How I have thought of theſe times,
I ſhall *recount* hereafter. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian prieſt, who *recounted* to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the ſtory of the flood univerſal, which happened long before the Grecian inundation. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The talk of worldly affairs hindereth much, although *recounted* with a fair intention: we ſpeak willingly, but ſeldom return to ſilence. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Say, from theſe glorious ſeeds what harveſt flows,
Recount our bleſſings and compare our woes.

Recou'ntment. *n. ſ.* [from *recount.*] Relation; recital.

When from the firſt to laſt, betwixt us two,
Tears our *recountments* had moſt finely bath'd;
As how I came into that deſart place. *Shakeſpeare.*

Recou'red, for **Recovered.** *Spenſer.*

Recou'rse. *n. ſ.* [*recurſus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.]

1. Frequent paſſage. Obſolete.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourſe* of tears. *Shakeſp.*

2. Return; new attack.

Preventive phyſick, by purging noxious humours and the cauſes of diſeaſes, preventeth ſickneſs in the healthy, or the *recourſe* thereof in the valetudinary. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. [*Recours*, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This is the common uſe.

Thus died this great peer, in a time of great *recourſe* unto him and dependence upon him, the houſe and town full of ſervants and ſuiters. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

The council of Trent commends the making *recourſe*, not only to the prayers of the ſaints, but to their aid and aſſiſtance. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Roman Idol.*

Can any man think, that this privilege was at firſt conferred upon the church of Rome, and that Chriſtians in all ages had conſtant *recourſe* to it for determining their differences; and yet that that very church ſhould now be at a loſs where to find it? *Tillotſon.*

All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,
Our laſt *recourſe* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. Acceſs.

The doors be lockt,
That no man hath *recourſe* to her by night. *Shakeſp.*

Re'creant. *adj.* [*recriant*, French.]

1. Cowardly; meanſpirited; ſubdued; crying out for mercy; recanting out of fear.

Let be that lady debonaire,
Thou *recreant* knight, and ſoon thyſelf prepare
To battle. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Doſt
Thou wear a lion's hide? doff it for ſhame,
And hang a calf's ſkin on thoſe *recreant* limbs. *Shakeſp.*

Here ſtandeth Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found falſe and *recreant*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou
Muſt, as a foreign *recreant*, be led
With manacles along our ſtreet. *Shakeſpeare.*

The knight, whom fate and happy chance ſhall grace
From out the bars to force his oppoſite,
Or kill, or make him *recreant* on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love ſhall gain. *Dryden.*

2. Apoſtate; falſe.

Who for ſo many benefits receiv'd,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and falſe,
And ſo of all true good himſelf deſpoil'd. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To **RE'CREATE.** *v. a.* [*recreo*, Lat. *recreer*, Fr.]

1. To refreſh after toil; to amuſe or divert in wearineſs.

He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever; common pleaſures,
To walk abroad and *recreate* yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Neceſſity and the example of St. John, who *recreated* himſelf with ſporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow, but not ſuffer it to be unſtrung. *Taylor.*

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixt with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes, white wearying and paining the ſight more than any. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to gratify.

Theſe ripe fruits *recreate* the noſtrils with their aromatick ſcent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

3. To relieve; to revive.

Take a walk to refreſh yourſelf with the open air, which inſpired freſh doth exceedingly *recreate* the lungs, heart, and vital ſpirits. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Recrea'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *recreate.*]

1. Relief after toil or pain; amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs.

The chief *recreation* ſhe could find in her anguiſh, was ſometime to viſit that place, where firſt ſhe was ſo happy as to ſee the cauſe of her unhap. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I'll viſit
The chapel where they lie, and tears, ſhed there,
Shall be my *recreation*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The great men among the ancients underſtood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of ſtate; and thought it no leſſening to their dignity to make the one the *recreation* to the other. *Locke on Education.*

2. Refreſhment; amuſement; diverſion.

You may have the *recreation* of ſuprizing thoſe with admiration, who ſhall hear the deaf perſon pronounce whatſoever they ſhall deſire, without your ſeeming to guide him. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Nor is that man leſs deceived, that thinks to maintain a conſtant tenure of pleaſure, by a continual purſuit of ſports and *recreations*: for all theſe things, as they refreſh a man when weary, ſo they weary him when refreſhed. *South.*

Re'creative. *adv.* [from *recreate.*] Refreſhing; giving relief after labour or pain; amuſing; diverting.

Let the muſick be *recreative*, and with ſome ſtrange changes. *Bacon.*

Let not your recreations be laviſh ſpenders of your time; but chuſe ſuch as are healthful, *recreative*, and apt to refreſh you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Taylor.*

The acceſs theſe trifles gain to the cloſets of ladies, ſeem to promiſe ſuch eaſy and *recreative* experiments, which require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*

Re'creativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *recreative.*] The quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Droſs; ſpume; ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a yielding nature, to receive the ſuperfluous ſeroſities and other *recrements* of the blood. *Boyle.*

Recreme'ntal. } *adj.* [from *recrement.*] Droſſy.
Recrementi'tious. }

To **RECRI'MINATE.** *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr. *re* and *criminor*, Lat.] To return one accuſation with another.

It is not my buſineſs to *recriminate*, hoping ſufficiently to clear myſelf in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*

How ſhall ſuch hypocrites reform the ſtate,
On whom the brothels can *recriminate*? *Dryden.*

To **Recri'minate.** *v. a.* To accuſe in return. Unuſual.

Did not Joſeph lie under black infamy? he ſcorned ſo much as to clear himſelf, or to *recriminate* the ſtrumpet. *South.*

Recrimina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recrimination*, Fr. from *recriminate.*] Return of one accuſation with another.

Publick defamation will ſeem diſobliging enough to provoke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and ſo the quarrel is carried on with mutual *recriminations*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Recrimina'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *recriminate.*] He that returns one charge with another.

Recrude'scent. *adj.* [*recrudeſcens*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.

To **Recrui't.** *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.]

1. To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies.

He was longer in *recruiting* his fleſh than was uſual; but by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Increaſe thy care to ſave the ſinking kind;
With greens and flow'rs *recruit* their empty hives,
And ſeek freſh forage to ſuſtain their lives. *Dryden.*

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour;
As flowers by ſprinkling revive with freſh odour. *Granville.*

This ſun is ſet; but ſee in bright array
What hoſts of heavenly lights *recruit* the day!
Love in a ſhining galaxy appears
Triumphant ſtill. *Granville.*

Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in the world is always decreaſing, there is a neceſſity of conſerving and *recruiting* it by active principles; ſuch as are the cauſe of gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newton.*

2. To ſupply an army with new men.

He truſted the Earl of Holland with the command of that army, with which he was to be *recruited* and aſſiſted. *Clarendon.*

To **Recrui't.** *v. n.* To raiſe new ſoldiers.

The French have only Switzerland beſides their own country to *recruit* in; and we know the difficulties they meet with in getting thence a ſingle regiment. *Addiſon.*

Recrui't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Supply of any thing waſted.

Whatever Nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope.*

The endeavour to raiſe new men for the *recruit* of the army found oppoſition. *Clarendon.*

2. New ſoldiers.

The pow'rs of Troy
With freſh *recruits* their youthful chief ſuſtain:
Not theirs a raw and unexperienc'd train,
But a firm body of embattl'd men. *Dryden.*

RECTA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

If all Athens ſhould decree, that in *rectangle* triangles the ſquare, which is made of the ſide that ſubtendeth the right angle, is equal to the ſquares which are made of the ſides containing the right angle, geometricians would not receive ſatisfaction without demonſtration. *Brown's Vulg Errours.*

The mathematician conſiders the truth and properties belonging to a *rectangle*, only as it is in idea in his own mind. *Locke.*

Recta'ngular. *adj.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr. *rectus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary *rectangular* form, if they ſhall be laid one by another in a level row between any ſupporters ſuſtaining the two ends, then all the pieces will neceſſarily ſink. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Recta'ngularly. *adv.* [from *rectangular.*] With right angles.

At the equator, the needle will ſtand *rectangularly*; but approaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the ſtone obliquely. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Re'ctifiable. *adj.* [from *rectify.*] Capable to be ſet right.

The natural heat of the parts being inſufficient for a perfect and thorough digeſtion, the errors of one concoction are not *rectifiable* by another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Rectifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*rectification*, Fr. from *rectify.*]

1. The act of ſetting right what is wrong.

It behoved the Deity to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuſes with ſuch authority for the renewal and *rectification*, as was ſufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

2. In chymiſtry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

At the firſt *rectification* of ſome ſpirit of ſalt in a retort, a ſingle pound afforded no leſs than ſix ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*

To **RE'CTIFY.** *v. a.* [*rectifier*, Fr. *rectus* and *facio*, Lat.]

1. To make right; to reform; to redreſs.

That wherein unſounder times have done amiſs, the better ages enſuing muſt *rectify* as they may. *Hooker.*

It ſhall be bootleſs
That longer you defer the court, as well
For your own quiet, as to *rectify*
What is unſettled in the king. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Where a long courſe of piety has purged the heart, and *rectified* the will, knowledge will break in upon ſuch a ſoul, like the ſun ſhining in his full might. *South.*

The ſubſtance of this theory I mainly depend on, being willing to ſuppoſe that many particularities may be *rectified* upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*

If thoſe men of parts, who have been employed in vitiating the age, had endeavoured to *rectify* and amend it, they needed not have ſacrificed their good ſenſe to their fame. *Addiſon.*

The falſe judgment he made of things are owned; and the methods pointed out by which he *rectified* them. *Atterbury.*

2. To exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation.

The ſkin hath been kept white and ſmooth for above fifteen years, by being included with *rectified* ſpirit of wine in a cylindrical glaſs. *Grew's Muſeum.*

Rectili'near. } *adj.* [*rectus* and *linea*, Lat.] Conſiſting
Rectili'neous. } of right lines.

There are only three *rectilineous* and ordinate figures, which can ſerve to this purpoſe; and inordinate or unlike ones muſt have been not only leſs elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*

This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with two *rectilinear* and parallel ſides and two ſemicircular ends. *Newton's Opticks.*

The rays of light, whether they be very ſmall bodies projected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obſtacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return into the ſame *rectilinear* way, unleſs perhaps by very great accident. *Newton's Opticks.*

Recti'tude. *n. ſ.* [*rectitude*, Fr. from *rectus*, Lat.]

1. Straitneſs; not curvity.

2. Rightneſs; uprightneſs; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

Faith and repentance, together with the *rectitude* of their preſent engagement, would fully prepare them for a better life. *King Charles.*

Calm the diſorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wiſdom, equity, and abſolute *rectitude* of all his proceedings. *Atterbury.*

RE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Lat.]

1. Ruler; lord; governour.

God is the ſupreme *rector* of the world, and of all thoſe ſubordinate parts thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

When a *rector* of an univerſity of ſcholars is choſen by the corporation or univerſity, the election ought to be confirmed by the ſuperior of ſuch univerſity. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

Re'ctorship. *n. ſ.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector.*] The rank or office of rector.

Had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Againſt the *rectorſhip* of judgment? *Shakeſpeare.*

Recto'ry. *n. ſ.* [*rectorerie*, Fr. from *rector.*]

A *rectory* or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or miniſter thereof, to whoſe charge the ſame is committed. *Spelman.*

Recuba'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our tranſlation renders it ſitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian tranſlations expreſs neither poſition of ſeſſion or *recubation*. *Brown.*

Recu'le, for **Recoil.** [*reculer*, Fr.] *Spenſer.*

Recu'mbency. *n. ſ.* [from *recumbent.*]

1. The poſture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable ſhew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the ſound of muſick, and after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of feſtival *recumbency*. *Brown.*

2. Reſt; repoſe.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and ſatisfaction on the obvious ſurface of things, it is in danger to reſt ſatisfied there. *Locke.*

RECU'MBENT. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning.

The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly accumbent, poſture in eating, was introduced after the firſt Punick war. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Recu'r.** *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the ſame, as long as it *recurs* the ſame in my memory. *Locke.*

In this life, the thoughts of God and a future ſtate often offer themſelves to us; they often ſpring up in our minds, and when expelled, *recur* again. *Calamy.*

A line of the golden verſes of the Pythagoreans *recurring* on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been uſed to ſignify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [*Recourir*, Fr.] To have recourſe to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid ſucceſſion in eternal exiſtence, they *recur* to the punctum ſtans of the ſchools, they will thereby very little help us to a more poſitive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The ſecond cauſe we know, but trouble not ourſelves to *recur* to the firſt. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To RECU'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure.*] To recover from ſickneſs or labour.

Through wiſe handling and fair governance,
I am *recured* to a better will,
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Fairy Queen.*
Phœbus pure
In weſtern waves his weary waggon did *recure.* *Fairy Q.*
With one look ſhe doth my life diſmay,
And with another doth it ſtraight *recure.* *Spenſer.*
The wanton boy was ſhortly well *recur'd*
Of that his malady. *Spenſer.*
Thy death's wound
He who comes thy Saviour ſhall *recure*,
Not by deſtroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy ſeed. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii.

RECU'RE. *n. ſ.* Recovery; remedy.

Whatſoever fell into the enemies hands, was loſt without *recure*: the old men were ſlain, the young men led away into captivity. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

RECU'RRENCE. }
RECU'RRENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *recurrent.*] Return.

Although the opinion at preſent be well ſuppreſſed, yet, from ſome ſtrings of tradition and fruitful *recurrence* of error, it may revive in the next generation. *Vulgar Errours.*

RECU'RRENT. *adj.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, ſhort intermittent or ſwift *recurrent* pains precipitate patients unto conſumptions. *Harvey.*

RECU'RSION *n. ſ.* [*recurſus*, Lat.] Return.

One of the aſſiſtants told the *recurſions* of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

RECURVA'TION. }
RECU'RVITY. } *n. ſ.* [*recurvo*, Lat.] Flexure backwards.

Aſcending firſt into a capſulary reception of the breaſt bone by a ſerpentine *recurvation*, it aſcendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RECU'RVOUS. *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not obſerved tails in all; but in others I have obſerved long *recurvous* tails, longer than their bodies. *Derh.*

RECU'SANT. *n. ſ.* [*recuſans*, Latin.] One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety.

They demand of the lords, that no *recuſant* lord might have a vote in paſſing that act. *Clarendon.*

Were all corners ranſacked, what a multitude of *recuſants* ſhould we find upon a far differing account from that of conſcience! *Decay of Piety.*

To RECU'SE. *v. n.* [*recuſer*, Fr. *recuſo*, Lat.] To refuſe. A juridical word.

The humility, as well of underſtanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recuſed* as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithſtanding my appeal, unleſs I *recuſe* him as a ſuſpected judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RED. *adj.* [from the old Saxon, ꞃeꝺ; *rhud*, Welſh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, noteth, firſt was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the rud ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Greek, ἐρυθρὸν; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin, *ruber*. *Peacham.*] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is ſubdivided into many; as ſcarlet, vermilion, crimſon.

Look I ſo pale?
—Ay, and no man in the preſence,
But his *red* colour hath forſook his cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*
Bring me the faireſt creature northward born,
To prove whoſe blood is *reddeſt.* *Shakeſpeare.*

His eyes ſhall be *red* with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Gen.* xlix. 12.

Th' angelick ſquadron turn'd fiery *red.* *Milton.*

If *red* lead and white paper be placed in the *red* light of the coloured ſpectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a priſm, the paper will appear more lucid than the *red* lead, and therefore reflects the *red* making rays more copiouſly than *red* lead doth. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ſixth *red* was at firſt of a very fair and lively ſcarlet, and ſoon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and briſk, and the beſt of all the *reds.* *Newton's Opticks.*

Why heavenly truth,
And moderation fair, were the *red* marks
Of ſuperſtition's ſcourge. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To REDA'RGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] To refute. Not in uſe.

The laſt wittily *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Auguſtus Cæſar, in the American mines. *Hakewell on Providence.*

REDBERRIED *Shrub Caſſia. n. ſ.* A plant. It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers conſiſting of many ſtamina or threads, without any petals; theſe are always ſterile: the female plants, which have no conſpicuous power, produce ſpherical berries, in which are included nuts of the ſame form. *Millar.*

REDBREAST. *n. ſ.* A ſmall bird, ſo named from the colour of its breaſt.

No burial this pretty babe
Of any man receives,
But robin *redbreaſt* painfully
Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*
The *redbreaſt*, ſacred to the houſhold gods,
Pays to truſted man his annual viſit. *Thomſon.*

RE'DCOAT. *n. ſ.* A name of contempt for a ſoldier.

The fearful paſſenger, who travels late,
Shakes at the moon-ſhine ſhadow of a ruſh,
And ſees a *redcoat* riſe from ev'ry buſh. *Dryden.*

To RE'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *red.*] To make red.

In a heav'n ſerene, refulgent arms appear
Red'ning the ſkies, and glitt'ring all around,
The temper'd metals claſh. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To RE'DDEN. *v. n.* To grow red.

With ſhame they *redden'd*, and with ſpight grew pale.
Dryden's Juvenal.
Turn upon the ladies in the pit,
And if they *redden*, you are ſure 'tis wit. *Addiſon.*
The poor inhabitant beholds in vain
The *redd'ning* orange and the ſwelling grain. *Addiſon.*
For me the balm ſhall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*
Appius *reddens* at each word you ſpeak,
And ſtares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye,
Like ſome fierce tyrant in old tapeſtry. *Pope.*

RE'DDISH. *adj.* [from *red.*] Somewhat red.

A bright ſpot, white and ſomewhat *reddiſh.* *Lev.*

RE'DDISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reddiſh.*] Tendency to redneſs.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fuſion brought into one maſs, the whiteneſs of the tin is more conſpicuous than the *reddiſhneſs* of the copper. *Boyle.*

REDDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reddo*, Lat.] Reſtitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary *reddition* and deſire of protection, and partly by conqueſt. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

RE'DDITIVE. *adj.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Anſwering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

RE'DDLE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably cloſe and even texture: its ſurface is ſmooth and ſomewhat gloſſy, and it is ſoft and unctuous to the touch, ſtaining the fingers very much: it is remarkably heavy, and its colour of a fine florid, though not very deep red: our American colonies abound with it; and in England we have the fineſt in the world: it has been uſed as an aſtringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

REDE. *n. ſ.* [ꞃæꝺ, Saxon.] Counſel; advice. Not uſed.

Do not, as ſome ungracious paſtors do,
Shew me the ſteep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilſt he a puft and reckleſs libertine,
Himſelf the primroſe path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *rede.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To REDE. *v. a.* [ꞃæꝺan, Saxon.] To adviſe.

I *rede* thee hence to remove,
Leſt thou the price of my diſpleaſure prove. *Spenſer.*

To REDEE'M. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.]

1. To ranſom; to relieve from any thing by paying a price.

The kinſman ſaid, I cannot *redeem* it for myſelf, leſt I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth*, iv. 6.

2. To reſcue; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Romeo
Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy father
Levied an army, weening to *redeem*
And re-inſtal me in the diadem. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Th' Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeem'd*; he will the humble ſave. *Sandys.*
Redeem Iſrael, O God, out of all his troubles. *Pſ.* xxv.
Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghoſt. *Dryd.*

3. To recompenſe; to compenſate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, becauſe extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to *redeem* theſe. *Sidney.*

This feather ſtirs, ſhe lives; if it be ſo,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all ſorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more obſequious and pliant to *redeem* it. *Wotton.*

Think it not hard, if at ſo cheap a rate
You can ſecure the conſtancy of fate,
Whoſe kindneſs ſent what does your malice ſeem
By leſſer ills the greater to *redeem.* *Dryden.*

4. To pay an atonement.

Thou haſt one daughter,
Who *redeems* nature from the general curſe,
Which twain have brought her to. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To ſave the world from the curſe of ſin.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime. *Milton.*

REDEE'MABLE. *n. ſ.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *redeemable.*] The ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *redeem.*]

1. One who ranſoms or redeems.

She inflamed him ſo,
That he would algates with Pyrocles fight,
And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Becauſe he had not well maintain'd his right. *Fairy Q.*

2. The Saviour of the world.

I every day expect an embaſſage
From my *Redeemer* to redeem me hence;
And now in peace my ſoul ſhall part to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
Man's friend, his mediator, his deſign'd
Both ranſom and *Redeemer* voluntary. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When ſaw we thee any way diſtreſſed, and relieved thee? will be the queſtion of thoſe, to whom heaven itſelf will be at the laſt day awarded, as having miniſtered to their *Redeemer.* *Boyle.*

To REDELI'VER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,
That I have longed long to *redeliver.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Inſtruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be *redelivered* on the demand of the perſon that exhibited them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REDELI'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back.

To REDEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*redemander*, Fr. *re* and *demand.*] To demand back.

Threeſcore attacked the place where they were kept in cuſtody, and reſcued them: the duke *redemanded* his priſoners, but receiving only excuſes, he reſolved to do himſelf juſtice. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

REDE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*redemption*, Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.]

1. Ranſom; releaſe.

Utter darkneſs his place
Ordain'd without *redemption*, without end. *Milton.*

2. Purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt.

I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption*,
That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shakeſpeare.*
The Saviour Son be glorify'd,
Who for loſt man's *redemption* dy'd. *Dryden.*

REDE'MPTORY. *adj.* [from *redemptus*, Latin.] Paid for ranſom.

Omega ſings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman's Iliads.*

RE'DHOT. *adj.* [*red* and *hot.*] Heated to redneſs.

Iron *redhot* burneth and conſumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated ſo hot as to emit light copiouſly? for what elſe is a *redhot* iron than fire? and what elſe is a burning coal than *redhot* wood? *Newton's Opticks.*

The *redhot* metal hiſſes in the lake. *Pope.*

REDI'NTEGRATE. *adj.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Reſtored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flouriſhing eſtate, being *redintegrate* in thoſe principal members, which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after diſſevered: ſo as they remained only in homage, and not in ſovereignty. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

REDINTEGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *redintegrate.*]

1. Renovation; reſtoration.

They kept the feaſt indeed, but with the leaven of malice, and abſurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his myſtical. *Decay of Piety.*

2. *Redintegration* chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed, to its former nature and conſtitution. *Quincy.*

He but preſcribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philoſophical *redintegration* of it. *Boyle.*

RE'DLEAD. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium. See MINIUM.

To draw with dry colours, make long paſtils, by grinding *redlead* with ſtrong wort, and ſo roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the ſun. *Peacham.*

RE'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty *redneſs* in his lips. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the Red Sea, moſt apprehend a material *redneſs*, from whence they derive its common denomination. *Brown.*

The glowing *redneſs* of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves. *Spectator*, Nº 477.

RE'DOLENCE. }
RE'DOLENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet ſcent.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract ſpiders with their *redolency.* *Mortim.*

RE'DOLENT. *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of ſcent.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent*! *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double.*]

1. To repeat often.

So ended ſhe; and all the reſt around
To her *redoubled* that her underſong. *Spenſer.*
They were
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they *redoubled* ſtrokes upon the foe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To increaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over.

Mimas and Parnaſſus ſweat,
And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat. *Addiſon.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we conſider, that our whole eternity is to take its colour from thoſe hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument *redoubles* upon us, for putting in practice this method of paſſing away our time. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

REDOU'BT. *n. ſ.* [*reduit*, *redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Italian.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortreſs.

Every great ſhip is as an impregnable fort, and our many ſafe and commodious ports are as *redoubts* to ſecure them. *Bacon.*

REDOU'BTABLE. *adj.* [*redoubtable*, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterpriſing Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonſon, overtook me. *Pope.*

REDOU'BTED. *adj.* [*redoubté*, French.] Dread; awful; formidable.

His kingdom's ſeat Cleopolis is red,
There to obtain ſome ſuch *redoubted* knight,
That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might.
Fairy Queen.
So far be mine, my moſt *redoubted* lord,
As my true ſervice ſhall deſerve your love. *Shakeſpeare.*

To REDOU'ND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.]

1. To be ſent back by reaction.

The evil, ſoon
Driv'n back, *redounded*, as a flood, on thoſe
From whom it ſprung. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vii.
Nor hope to be myſelf leſs miſerable
By what I ſeek, but others to make ſuch
As I, though thereby worſe to me *redound.* *Milton.*

2. To conduce in the conſequence.

As the care of our national commerce *redounds* more to the riches and proſperity of the publick, than any other act of government, the ſtate of it ſhould be marked out in every particular reign with greater diſtinction. *Addiſon.*

He had drawn many obſervations together, which very much *redound* to the honour of this prince. *Addiſon.*

3. To fall in the conſequence.

As both theſe monſters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no ſmall uſe *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 114.

The honour done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God the author of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To REDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*redreſſer*, Fr.]

1. To ſet right; to amend.

In yonder ſpring of roſes,
Find what to *redreſs* till noon. *Milton.*

2. To relieve; to remedy; to eaſe. It is ſometimes uſed of perſons, but more properly of things.

She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity, and ſtreight laboured to *redreſs* my pain, which was her pain. *Sidney.*

'Tis thine, O king! th' afflicted to *redreſs.* *Dryden.*

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to protect their ſubjects in liberty, property, and religion, to receive their petitions, and *redreſs* their grievances. *Swift.*

REDRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To ſeek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more neceſſary is a ſpeedy *redreſs* of ourſelves. *Hooker.*

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble ſuitors preſs to ſpeak for right;
No, not a man comes for *redreſs* to thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such people, as break the law of nations, all nations are intereſted to ſuppreſs, conſidering that the particular ſtates, being the delinquents, can give no *redreſs.* *Bacon.*

Grief, finding no *redreſs*, ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds immedicable,
Rankle, and feſter, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton.*

3. One who gives relief.

Fair majeſty, the refuge and *redreſs*
Of thoſe whom fate purſues, and wants oppreſs. *Dryden.*

REDRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *redreſs.*] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authoriſed.

The generous band,
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redreſſive* ſearch'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomſon.*

To REDSEA'R. *v. a.* [*red* and *ſear.*] A term of workmen.

If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redſear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

RE'DSHANK. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *ſhank.*]

1. This ſeems to be a contemptuous appellation for ſome of the people of Scotland.

He ſent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redſhanks* unto Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenſ.*

2. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

RE'DSTREAK. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *ſtreak.*]

1. An apple.

The *redſtreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleaſing to the palate: there are ſeveral ſorts of *redſtreak*; ſome ſorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is eſteemed to give the cyder the richeſt tincture. *Mortimer.*

2. Cyder preſſed from the redſtreak.

Redſtreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,
Gives Tuſcan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith.*

To REDU'CE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat. *reduire*, Fr.]

1. To bring back. Obſolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would *reduce* theſe bloody days again. *Shakeſp.*

2. To bring to the former ſtate.

It were but juſt
And equal to *reduce* me to my duſt,
Deſirous to reſign and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. To reform from any diſorder.

That temper in the archbiſhop, who licenſed their moſt pernicious writings, left his ſucceſſor a very difficult work to do, to reform and *reduce* a church into order, that had been ſo long neglected, and ſo ill filled. *Clarendon.*

To bring into any ſtate of diminution.

A diapnanous body, *reduced* to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little ſurfaces in a narrow compaſs. *Boyle.*

His ire will quite conſume us, and *reduce*
To nothing this eſſential. *Milton.*

The ordinary ſmalleſt meaſure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by diviſion would *reduce* them into leſs fractions. *Locke.*

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.

There is nothing ſo bad, but a man may lay hold of ſomething about it, that will afford matter of excuſe; nor nothing ſo excellent, but a man may faſten upon ſomething belonging to it, whereby to *reduce* it. *Tillotſon.*

6. To bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs.

The moſt prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not *reducing* them to deſperation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

7. To ſubdue.

Under thee, as head ſupreme,
Thrones, princedoms, pow'rs, dominions I *reduce. Milt.*

8. To bring into any ſtate more within reach or power.

To have this project *reduced* to practice, there ſeems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.

There left deſert utmoſt hell,
Reduc'd in careful watch round their metropolis. *Milton.*

10. To ſubject to a rule; to bring into a claſs.

REDU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reduce.*] The act of bringing back, ſubduing, reforming, or diminiſhing.

The navy received bleſſing from Pope Sixtus, and was aſſigned as an apoſtolical miſſion for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*

REDU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces.

They could not learn to digeſt, that the man, which they ſo long had uſed to maſk their own appetites, ſhould now be the *reducer* of them into order. *Sidney, b.* ii.

REDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce.*] Poſſible to be reduced.

All law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the poſitive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*

Actions, that promote ſociety and mutual fellowſhip, ſeem *reducible* to a proneneſs to do good to others, and a ready ſenſe of any good done by others. *South.*

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into theſe mentioned by our author. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

If minerals are not convertible into another ſpecies, though of the ſame genus, much leſs can they be ſurmiſed *reducible* into a ſpecies of another genus. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Our damps in England are *reducible* to the ſuffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*

REDU'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reducible.*] Quality of being reducible.

Spirit of wine, by its pungent taſte, and eſpecially by its *reducibleneſs*, according to Helmont, into alcali and water, ſeems to be as well of a ſaline as a ſulphureous nature. *Boyle.*

REDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*reduction*, Fr. from *reductus*, Lat.]

1. The act of reducing.

Some will have theſe years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they uſed to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not ſerve. *Hale.*

2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*

REDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*reductif*, Fr. *reductus*, Latin.] Having the power of reducing.

Thus far concerning theſe *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

REDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reductive.*] By reduction; by conſequence.

If they be our ſuperiors, then 'tis modeſty and reverence to all ſuch in general, at leaſt *reductively*. *Hammond.*

Other niceties, though they are not matter of conſcience, ſingly and apart, are yet ſo *reductively*; that is, though they are not ſo in the abſtract, they become ſo by affinity and connection. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

REDU'NDANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*redundantia*, Lat. from *redundant.*]
REDU'NDANCY. } Superfluity; ſuperabundance.

The cauſe of generation ſeemeth to be fulneſs; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulneſs ariſeth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moiſt and ſanguine; or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*

It is a quality that confines a man wholly within himſelf, leaving him void of that principle which alone ſhould diſpoſe him to communicate and impart thoſe *redundancies* of good that he is poſſeſſed of. *South.*

I ſhall ſhow our poets *redundance* of wit, juſtneſs of compariſons, and elegance of deſcriptions. *Garth.*

Labour ferments the humours, caſts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*. *Addiſon.*

REDU'NDANT. *adj.* [*redundans*, Latin.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; ſuperfluous.

His head,
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidſt his circling ſpires, that on the graſs
Floated *redundant*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Notwithſtanding the *redundant* oil in fiſhes, they do not encreaſe fat ſo much as fleſh. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Uſing more words or images than are uſeful.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark thoſe paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon thoſe paſſages. *Watts.*

REDU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *redundant.*] Superfluouſly; ſuperabundantly.

To **REDU'PLICATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate.*] To double.

REDUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reduplicate.*] The act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of excluſion is put; as when we ſpeak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other conſiderations. *Digby.*

REDU'PLICATIVE. *adj.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr. from *reduplicate.*] Double.

Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propoſitions; as men, conſidered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. becauſe they are men. *Watts's Logick.*

RE'DWING. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

To **REE.** *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.] To riddle; to ſift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you muſt then *ree* it over in a ſieve. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **REE'CHO.** *v. n.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back.

Around we ſtand, a melancholy train,
And a loud groan *re-echoes* from the main. *Pope.*

REE'CHY. *adj.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek.*] Smoky; ſooty; tanned.

Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kiſſes,
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck. *Shakeſp.*

REED. *n. ſ.* [ꞃeoꝺ, Saxon; *ried*, German; *arundo*, Lat.]

1. An hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A *reed* is diſtinguiſhed from the graſſes by its magnitude, and by its having a firm ſtem: the ſpecies are, the large manured cane or *reed*, the ſugar cane, the common *reed*, the variegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed*. *Millar.*

This Derceta, the mother of Semiramis, was ſometimes a recluſe, and falling in love with a goodly young man, ſhe was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme puniſhment, ſhe conveyed away, and cauſed the ſame to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The knotty bulruſh next in order ſtood,
And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood. *Dryden.*
Her lover Cimon lay concealed in the *reeds*. *Broome.*

2. A ſmall pipe.

I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Arcadian pipe, the paſtoral *reed*
Of Hermes. *Milton.*

3. An arrow.

When the Parthian turn'd his ſteed,
And from the hoſtile camp withdrew;
With cruel ſkill the backward *reed*
He ſent; and as he fled, he ſlew. *Prior.*

REE'DED. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Covered with reeds.

Where houſes be *reeded*,
Now pare off the moſs, and go beat in the reed. *Tuſſer.*

REE'DEN. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Conſiſting of reeds.

Honey in the ſickly hive infuſe
Through *reeden* pipes. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

To **REE'DIFY.** *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr. *re* and *edify.*] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. *Fairy Queen.*

This monument five hundred years hath ſtood,
Which I have ſumptuouſly *reedified*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Æolians, who repeopled, *reedified* Illium. *Sandys.*

The houſe of God they firſt *reedify*. *Milton.*

REE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Being without reeds.

Youths tomb'd before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedleſs* banks encloſe. *May.*

REE'DY. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Abounding with reeds.

The ſportive flood in two divides,
And forms with erring ſtreams the *reedy* iſles. *Blackmore.*

Around th' adjoining brook,
Now fretting o'er a rock,
Now ſcarcely moving through a *reedy* pool. *Thomſon.*

REEK. *n. ſ.* [ꞃec, Saxon; *reuke*, Dutch.]

1. Smoke; ſteam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime-kiln. *Shakeſp.*

2. [*Reke*, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay.

Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad. *Dryd.*

The covered *reek*, much in uſe weſtward, muſt needs prove of great advantage in wet harveſts. *Mortimer.*

To **REEK.** *v. n.* [ꞃecan, Saxon.]

1. To ſmoke; to ſteam; to emit vapour.

They redoubled ſtrokes upon the foe,
Except they meant to bathe in *reeking* wounds,
Or memoriſe another Golgotha. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To the battle came he; where he did
Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men, as if
'Twere a perpetual ſpoil. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

You remember
How under my oppreſſion I did *reek*,
When I firſt mov'd you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,
They ſhall be fam'd; for there the ſun ſhall greet them,
And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

I found me laid
In balmy ſweat; which with his beams the ſun
Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moiſture fed. *Milton.*

Love one deſcended from a race of tyrants,
Whoſe blood yet *reeks* on my avenging ſword. *Smith.*

REE'KY. *adj.* [from *reek.*] Smoky; tanned; black.

Shut me in a charnel houſe,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With *reeky* ſhanks and yellow chapleſs ſkulls. *Shakeſp.*

REEL. *n. ſ.* [ꞃeol, Saxon.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into ſkeins from the ſpindle.

To **REEL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the ſpindle.

It may be uſeful for the *reeling* of yarn. *Wilkins.*

To **REEL.** *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swediſh.] To ſtagger; to incline in walking, firſt to one ſide and then to the other.

Him when his miſtreſs proud perceiv'd to fall,
While yet his feeble feet for faintneſs *reel'd*,
She 'gan call, Help Orgoglio! *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

What news in this our tott'ring ſtate?
—It is a *reeling* world,
And I believe will never ſtand upright,
Till Richard wear the garland. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

It is amiſs to ſit
And keep the turn of tipling with a ſlave,
To *reel* the ſtreets at noon. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

They *reel* to and fro, and ſtagger like a drunken man. *Pſalm* cvii. 27.

Grope in the dark, and to no ſeat confine
Their wandring feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine. *Sandys.*

He with heavy fumes oppreſt,
Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to reſt. *Pope.*

Should he hide his face,
Th' extinguiſh'd ſtars would looſening *reel*
Wide from their ſpheres. *Thomſon.*

REELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *election.*] Repeated election.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift.*

To **REENA'CT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact anew.

The conſtruction of ſhips was forbidden to ſenators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *reenacted* by the Julian law of conceſſions. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **REENFO'RCE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance.

The French have *reenforc'd* their ſcatter'd men. *Shakeſpeare.*

They uſed the ſtones to *reenforce* the pier. *Hayward.*

The preſence of a friend raiſes fancy, and *reenforces* reaſon. *Collier.*

REENFO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *enforcement.*] Freſh aſſiſtance.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With ſhunleſs deſtiny; aidleſs came off,
And with a ſudden *reenforcement* ſtruck
Corioli like a planet. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

They require a ſpecial *reenforcement* of ſound endoctrinating to ſet them right. *Milton.*

What *reenforcement* we may gain from hope. *Milton.*

The words are a reiteration or *reenforcement* of a corollary. *Ward.*

To **REENJO'Y.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew or a ſecond time.

The calmneſs of temper Achilles *reenjoyed*, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*

To **REE'NTER.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again; to enter anew.

With opportune excurſion, we may chance
Reenter heav'n. *Milton.*

The fiery ſulphurous vapours ſeek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **REENTHRO'NE.** *v. a.* To replace in a throne.

He diſpoſes in my hands the ſcheme
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southern.*

REE'NTRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their firſt entrance, is notwithſtanding the firſt ſtep of their *reentrance* into life. *Hooker.*

The pores of the brain, through the which the ſpirits before took their courſe, are more eaſily opened to the ſpirits which demand *reentrance*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

REE'RMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [hꞃeꞃemuꞅ, Saxon.] A bat.

To **REESTA'BLISH.** *v. a.* [*re* and *eſtabliſh.*] To eſtabliſh anew.

To *reeſtabliſh* the right of lineal ſucceſſion to paternal government, is to put a man in poſſeſſion of that government which his father did enjoy. *Locke.*

Peace, which hath for many years been baniſhed the Chriſtian world, will be ſpeedily *reeſtabliſhed*. *Smalridge.*

REESTA'BLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh.*] One that reeſtabliſhes.

REESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh.*] The act of reeſtabliſhing; the ſtate of being reeſtabliſhed; reſtauration.

The Jews made ſuch a powerful effort for their *reeſtabliſhment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as ſhook the whole Roman empire. *Addiſon.*

REEVE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeꞃeꝼa, Saxon.] A ſteward. Obſolete.

The *reeve*, miller, and cook, are diſtinguiſhed. *Dryden.*

To **REEXA'MINE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew.

Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cauſe. *Hooker.*

To **REFE'CT.** *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To refreſh; to reſtore after hunger or fatigue. Not in uſe.

A man in the morning is lighter in the ſcale, becauſe in ſleep ſome pounds have perſpired; and is alſo lighter unto himſelf, becauſe he is *refected*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

REFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*refection*, Fr. from *refectio*, Lat.] Refreſhment after hunger or fatigue.

After a draught of wine, a man may ſeem lighter in himſelf from ſudden *refection*, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Brown.*

Faſting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of ſouls, and the richeſt aliment of grace. *South.*

For ſweet *refection* due,
The genial viands let my train renew. *Pope.*

REFE'CTORY. *n. ſ.* [*refectoire*, Fr. from *refect.*] Room of refreſhment; eating-room.

He cells and *refectories* did prepare,
And large proviſions laid of winter fare. *Dryden.*

To **REFE'L.** *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To refute; to repreſs.

Friends not to *refel* ye,
Or any way quell ye,
Ye aim at a myſtery,
Worthy a hiſtory. *Ben. Johnſon's Gypſies.*

It inſtructs the ſcholar in the various methods of diſcovering and *refelling* the ſubtil tricks of ſophiſters. *Watts.*

To **REFE'R.** *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat. *referer*, Fr.]

1. To diſmiſs for information or judgment.

Thoſe cauſes the divine hiſtorian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To betake for deciſion.

The heir of his kingdom hath *referred* herſelf unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end.

You profeſs and practiſe to *refer* all things to yourſelf. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce, as to a claſs.

The ſalts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixiviate, than acid. *Boyle on Colours.*

To **REFE'R.** *v. n.* To reſpect; to have relation.

Of thoſe places, that *refer* to the ſhutting and opening the abyſs, I take notice of that in Job. *Burnet.*

REFEREE'. *n. ſ.* [from *refer.*] One to whom any thing is referred.

Referees and arbitrators ſeldom forget themſelves. *L'Eſtr.*

RE'FERENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *refer.*]

1. Relation; reſpect; view towards; alluſion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himſelf and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all thoſe principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed. *Hooker.*

Jupiter was the ſon of Æther and Dies; ſo called, becauſe the one had *reference* to his celeſtial conditions, the other diſcovered his natural virtues. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Chriſtian religion commands ſobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and paſſions. *Tillotſ.*

2. Diſmiſſion to another tribunal.

It paſſed in England without the leaſt *reference* hither. *Swift.*

REFERE'NDARY. *n. ſ.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whoſe deciſion any thing is referred.

In ſuits, it is good to *refer* to ſome friend of truſt; but let him chuſe well his *referendaries*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To **REFERME'NT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment anew.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Blackmore.*

REFE'RRIBLE. *adj.* [from *refer.*] Capable of being conſidered, as in relation to ſomething elſe.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things preſent, unto whom nothing is paſt or to come, but who is the ſame yeſterday, to-day, and to-morrow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **REFI'NE.** *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.]

1. To purify; to clear from droſs and recrement.

I will *refine* them as ſilver is *refined*, and will try them as gold is tried. *Zech.* xiii. 9.

Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought *refine*. *Anon.*

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined* ſugar. *Mortim.*

2. To make elegant; to poliſh; to make accurate.

Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of *refined* wits, who honoured poeſy with their pens. *Peacham.*

Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his ſeat
In reaſon. *Milton.*

The ſame traditional ſloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps *refine* their ſpirits. *Swift.*

To **REFI'NE.** *v. n.*

1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended ſtories. *Dryden.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the ſenſe *refines*! *Pope.*

2. To grow pure.

The pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains,
Works itſelf clear, and as it runs *refines*. *Addiſon.*

3. To affect nicety.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controverſy, and coming nearer ſtill to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

REFI'NEDLY. *adv.* [from *refine.*] With affected elegance.

Will any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,
To turn a wheel? *Dryden.*

REFI'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *refine.*]

1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from droſs and recrementitious matter.

The more bodies are of kin to ſpirit in ſubtilty and *refinement*, the more diffuſive are they. *Norris.*

2. Improvement in elegance or purity.

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements*. *Swift.*

3. Artificial practice.

The rules religion preſcribes are more ſucceſsful in publick and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning. *Rogers.*

4. Affectation of elegant improvement.

The flirts about town had a deſign to leave us in the lurch, by ſome of their late *refinements.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

REFI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *refine.*]

1. Purifier; one who clears from droſs or recrement.

The *refiners* of iron obſerve, that that iron ſtone is hardeſt to melt, which is fulleſt of metal; and that eaſieſt, which hath moſt droſs. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

2. Improver in elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, ſo it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*

3. Inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtilties.

No men ſee leſs of the truth of things, than theſe great *refiners* upon incidents, who are ſo wonderfully ſubtle, and over wiſe in their conceptions. *Spectator,* Nº 170.

Some *refiners* pretend to argue for the uſefulneſs of parties in ſuch a government as ours. *Swift.*

To **REFI'T.** *v. a.* [*refait,* Fr. *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to reſtore after damage.

He will not allow that there are any ſuch ſigns of art in the make of the preſent globe, or that there was ſo great care taken in the *refitting* of it up again at the deluge. *Woodw.*

Permit our ſhips a ſhelter on your ſhoars,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*

To **REFLE'CT.** *v. a.* [*reflechir,* French; *reflecto,* Latin.] To throw back.

We, his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter ſere foment. *Milton.*

Bodies cloſe together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*

To **REFLE'CT.** *v. n.*

1. To throw back light.

In dead men's ſculls, and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, *reflecting* gems. *Shakeſp.*

2. To bend back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a ſtraight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unleſs either by ſome external impulſe, or by an intrinſick principle of gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. To throw back the thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves.

The imagination caſts thoughts in our way, and forces the underſtanding to *reflect* upon them. *Duppa.*

In every action *reflect* upon the end; and in your undertaking it, conſider why you do it. *Taylor.*

Who ſaith, who could ſuch ill events expect?
With ſhame on his own counſels doth *reflect.* *Denham.*

When men are grown up, and *reflect* on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than thoſe opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a regiſter of their actions. *Locke.*

It is hard, that any part of my land ſhould be ſettled upon one who has uſed me ſo ill; and yet I could not ſee a ſprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I ſhould *reflect* upon her and her ſeverity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Let the king diſmiſs his woes,
Reflecting on her fair renown;
And take the cypreſs from his brows,
To put his wonted laurels on. *Prior.*

4. To conſider attentively.

Into myſelf my reaſon's eye I turn'd;
And as I much *reflected,* much I mourn'd. *Prior.*

5. To throw reproach or cenſure.

Neither do I *reflect* in the leaſt upon the memory of his late majeſty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Swift.*

6. To bring reproach.

Errors of wives *reflect* on huſbands ſtill. *Dryden.*

REFLE'CTENT. *adj.* [*reflectens,* Lat.] Bending back; flying back.

The ray deſcendent, and the ray *reflectent,* flying with ſo great a ſpeed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both ſides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things, it muſt firſt only ſwell. *Digby on the Soul.*

REFLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *reflect*: thence I think *reflexion* leſs proper: *reflexion,* French; *reflexus,* Latin.]

1. The act of throwing back.

The eye ſees not itſelf,
But by *reflection* from other things. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

If the ſun's light conſiſted but of one ſort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impoſſible to produce any new by *reflections* or refractions. *Cheyne.*

2. The act of bending back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a ſtraight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual *reflection,* unleſs by ſome external impulſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. That which is reflected.

She ſhines not upon fools, leſt the *reflection* ſhould hurt her. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

As the ſun in water we can bear,
Yet not the ſun, but his *reflection* there;
So let us view her here, in what ſhe was,
And take her image in this watry glaſs. *Dryden.*

4. Thought thrown back upon the paſt.

The three firſt parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off thoſe melancholy *reflections,* which the ſenſe of age, infirmity, and death, may give them. *Denham.*

This dreadful image ſo poſſeſs'd her mind,
She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began
To make *reflections* on th' unhappy man. *Dryden.*

Job's *reflections* on his once flouriſhing eſtate, did at the ſame time afflict and encourage him. *Atterbury.*

What wounding reproaches of ſoul muſt he feel, from the *reflections* on his own ingratitude! *Rogers's Sermons.*

5. The action of the mind upon itſelf.

Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got. *Locke.*

6. Attentive conſideration.

This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection*; and while it exerciſes, does alſo endear itſelf to the mind; at the ſame time employing and inflaming the meditations. *South's Sermons.*

7. Cenſure.

He dy'd; and oh! may no *reflection* ſhed
Its pois'nous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *reflect.*]

1. Throwing back images.

When the weary king gave place to night,
His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And ſo ſhone ſtill in his *reflective* light. *Dryden.*

In the *reflective* ſtream the ſighing bride
Viewing her charms impair'd, abaſh'd ſhall hide
Her penſive head. *Prior.*

2. Conſidering things paſt; conſidering the operations of the mind.

Forc'd by *reflective* reaſon I confeſs,
That human ſcience is uncertain gueſs. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *reflect.*] Conſiderer.

There is ſcarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do ſuffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occaſion of an aſpiring meditation. *Boyle on Colours.*

REFLEX. *adj.* [*reflexus,* Lat.] Directed backward.

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the *reflex* act of the ſoul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the paſſions of my ſenſe are obvious to my ſenſe; I ſee the object, and I perceive that I ſee it. *Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the diſcernible ends of them do evince by a *reflex* argument, that it is the workmanſhip, not of blind mechaniſm or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

REFLE'X. *n. ſ.* [*reflexus,* Lat.] Reflection.

There was no other way for angels to ſin, but by *reflex* of their underſtandings upon themſelves. *Hooker.*

I'll ſay yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shakeſpeare.*

REFLEXIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *reflexible.*] The quality of being reflexible.

Reflexibility of rays is their diſpoſition to be reflected or turned back into the ſame medium from any other medium, upon whoſe ſurface they fall; and rays are more or leſs reflexible, which are turned back more or leſs eaſily. *Newton.*

REFLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [from *reflexus,* Lat.] Capable to be thrown back.

Sir Iſaac Newton has demonſtrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the ſun conſiſts of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*; and that thoſe rays are differently *reflexible,* that are differently refrangible. *Cheyne.*

REFLE'XIVE. *adj.* [*reflexus,* Lat.] Having reſpect to ſomething paſt.

That aſſurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith, but at the moſt an human, yet ſuch as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

REFLE'XIVELY. *adv.* [from *reflexive.*] In a backward direction.

Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but *reflexively* alſo, in reſpect of what may rebound to ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

REFLOA'T. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *float.*] Ebb; reflux.

The main float and *refloat* of the ſea, is by conſent of the univerſe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

To **REFLOU'RISH.** *v. a.* [*re* and *flouriſh.*] To flouriſh anew.

Virtue given for loſt
Revives, *reflouriſhes,* then vigorous moſt,
When moſt unactive deem'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To **REFLO'W.** *v. n.* [*refluer,* Fr. *re* and *flow.*] To flow back.

REFLU'ENT. *adj.* [*refluens,* Lat.] Running back; flowing back.

The liver receives the *refluent* blood almoſt from all the parts of the abdomen. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Tell, by what paths,
Back to the fountain's head the ſea conveys
The *refluent* rivers, and the land repays. *Blackmore.*

REFLU'X. *n. ſ.* [*reflux,* Fr. *refluxus,* Lat.] Backward courſe of water.

Beſides
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound. *Milton.*

The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Euripus, or whether the ſame do ebb and flow ſeven times a day, is incontrovertible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

REFOCILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*refocillo,* Latin.] Reſtoration of ſtrength by refreſhment.

To **REFO'RM.** *v. a.* [*reformo,* Latin; *reformer,* Fr.] To change from worſe to better.

A ſect in England, following the very ſame rule of policy, ſeeketh to *reform* even the French reformation, and purge out from thence alſo dregs of popery. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 8.

Seat worthier of Gods, was built
With ſecond thoughts, *reforming* what was old. *Milton.*

May no ſuch ſtorm
Fall on our times, where ruin muſt *reform.* *Denham.*

Now low'ring looks preſage approaching ſtorms,
And now prevailing love her face *reforms.* *Dryden.*

One cannot attempt the perfect *reforming* the languages of the world, without rendering himſelf ridiculous. *Locke.*

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

To **REFO'RM.** *v. n.* To make a change from worſe to better.

Was his doctrine of the maſs ſtruck out in this conflict? or did it give him occaſion of *reforming* in this point? *Atterbury.*

REFO'RM. *n. ſ.* [French.] Reformation.

REFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reformation,* Fr. from *reform.*]

1. Change from worſe to better.

Never came *reformation* in a flood
With ſuch a heady current, ſcow'ring faults;
Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, as in this king. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Satire laſhes vice into *reformation.* *Dryden.*

The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of thoſe who had been the greateſt ſinners, with that ſudden and ſurpriſing change, which the Chriſtian religion made in the lives of the moſt profligate. *Addiſon.*

2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to it's primitive ſtate.

The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's ſhoulders. *Atterbury.*

REFO'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *reform.*]

1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.

Publick *reformers* had need firſt practiſe that on their own hearts, which they purpoſe to try on others. *King Charles.*

The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redreſs it: abroad, every man would be a *reformer,* how very few at home! *Sprat's Sermons.*

It was honour enough, to behold the Engliſh churches reformed; that is, delivered from the *reformers.* *South.*

2. Thoſe who changed religion from popiſh corruptions and innovations.

Our firſt *reformers* were famous confeſſors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*

To **REFRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*refractus,* Lat.] To break the natural courſe of rays.

It it's angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very ſtrong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be *refracted.* *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

Rays of light are urged by the *refracting* media. *Cheyne.*

Refracted from yon eaſtern cloud
The grand ethereal bow ſhoots up. *Thomſon.*

REFRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*refraction,* Fr.]

Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilſt it enters or penetrates any medium; in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have paſſed on in, had not the denſity of the medium turned it aſide. *Harris.*

Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denſer, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton's Opticks.*

REFRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction.

Thoſe ſuperficies of tranſparent bodies reflect the greateſt quantity of light, which have the greateſt refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ moſt in their *refractive* denſities. *Newton's Opticks.*

RE'FRACTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obſtinacy.

I did never allow any man's *refractorineſs* againſt the privileges and orders of the houſes. *King Charles.*

Great complaint was made by the preſbyterian gang, of my *refractorineſs* to obey the parliament's order. *Saunderſon.*

REFRA'CTORY. *adj.* [*refractaire,* Fr. *refractarius,* Lat. and ſo ſhould be written *refractary.* It is now accented on the firſt ſyllable, but by Shakeſpeare on the ſecond.] Obſtinate; perverſe; contumacious.

There is a law in each well-order'd nation,
To curb thoſe raging appetites that are
Moſt diſobedient and *refractory.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A rough hewn ſeaman, being brought before a wiſe juſtice for ſome miſdemeanor, was by him ordered to be ſent away to priſon, and was *refractory* after he heard his doom, inſomuch as he would not ſtir a foot from the place where he ſtood; ſaying, it was better to ſtand where he was, than go to a worſe place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, ſoon grows weary of itſelf, and ends in a *refractory* ſullenneſs. *King Charles.*

Refractory mortal! if thou wilt not truſt thy friends, take what follows; know aſſuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Theſe atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are *refractory* and ſullen; and therefore, like men of the ſame tempers, muſt be banged and buffeted into reaſon. *Bentley.*

RE'FRAGABLE. *adj.* [*refragabilis,* Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

To **REFRAI'N.** *v. a.* [*refrener,* Fr. *re* and *frænum,* Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not ſtill ſilence; *refrain* not thyſelf. *Pſalm* lxxxviii. 1.

My ſon, walk not thou in the way with them, *refrain* thy foot from their path. *Prov.* i. 15.

Nor from the Holy One of Heav'n
Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath ſhall now *refrain,*
Or thwart the ſynod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

To **REFRAI'N.** *v. n.* To forbear; to abſtain; to ſpare.

In what place, or upon what conſideration ſoever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's ſake will I defer mine anger, and *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Iſaiah,* xlviii. 9.

That they fed not on fleſh, at leaſt the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, becauſe they *refrained* therefrom ſome time after. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

REFRANGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *refrangible.*]

Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*re* and *frango,* Lat.]

As ſome rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their courſe, in paſſing from one medium to another; it follows, that after ſuch refraction, they will be ſeparated, and their diſtinct colour obſerved. *Locke.*

REFRENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *fræno,* Lat.] The act of reſtraining.

To **REFRE'SH.** *v. a.* [*refraiſcher,* Fr. *refrigero,* Lat.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want.

Service ſhall with ſteeled ſinews toil;
And labour ſhall *refreſh* itſelf with hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

Muſick was ordain'd to *refreſh* the mind of man,
After his ſtudies or his uſual pain. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; ſo that he was content to *refreſh* his men. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

His meals are coarſe and ſhort, his employment warrantable, his ſleep certain and *refreſhing,* neither interrupted with the laſhes of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nouriſhment, or hinder *refreſhings* and helps that they might receive. *Mortimer.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The reſt *refreſh* the ſcaly ſnakes, that fold
The ſhield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.

A dew coming after heat *refreſheth.* *Ecclus.* xliii. 22.

REFRE'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *refreſh.*] That which refreſhes.

The kind *refreſher* of the ſummer heats. *Thomſon.*

REFRE'SHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *refreſh.*]

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief, as food, reſt.

He was full of agony and horrour upon the approach of a diſmal death, and ſo had moſt need of the *refreſhments* of ſociety, and the friendly aſſiſtances of his diſciples. *South.*

Such honeſt *refreſhments* and comforts of life, our Chriſtian liberty has made it lawful for us to uſe. *Sprat.*

REFRI'GERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant,* Fr. from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you muſt beware of dry heat, and reſort to things that are *refrigerant,* with an inward warmth and virtue of cheriſhing. *Bacon.*

If it ariſe from an external cauſe, apply *refrigerants,* without any preceding evacuation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **REFRI'GERATE.** *v. a.* [*refrigero, re* and *frigus,* Lat.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, ſuch as the girdle of the world, produceth, do *refrigerate*; and therefore in thoſe parts noon is nothing ſo hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whether they be *refrigerated* inclinatorily or ſomewhat equinoxically, though in a leſſer degree, they diſcover ſome verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

REFRIGERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*refrigeratio,* Lat. *refrigeration,* Fr.] The act of cooling; the ſtate of being cooled.

Divers do ſtut; the cauſe may be the *refrigeration* of the tongue, whereby it is leſs apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be ſomewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

REFRI'GERATIVE.
REFRI'GERATORY. } *adj.* [*refrigeratif,* Fr. *refrigeratorius,* Lat.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRI'GERATORY. *n. ſ.*

1. That part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or ſpiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory.* *Mortimer.*

REFRI'GERIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Cool refreſhment; refrigeration.

It muſt be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums,* reſpites or intervals of puniſhment to the damned; as particularly on the feſtivals. *South.*

REFT. *part. pret.* of *reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away.

Thus we well left, he better *reft,*
In heaven to take his place,
That by life and death, at laſt,
We may obtain like grace. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I, in a deſperate bay of death,
Like a poor bark, of ſails and tackling *reft,*
Ruſh all to pieces on thy rocky boſom. *Shakeſpeare.*

Another ſhip had ſeiz'd on us,
And would have *reft* the fiſhers of their prey. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our dying hero, from the continent
Raviſh'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards *reft,*
As his laſt legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*

2. *Preterite* of *reave.* Took away.

So 'twixt them both, they not a lamkin left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old ſheeps lives they *reft*. *Spenſer.*

About his ſhoulders broad he threw
An hairy hide of ſome wild beaſt, whom he
In ſavage foreſt by adventure ſlew,
And *reft* the ſpoil his ornament to be. *Spenſer.*

REFUGE. *n. ſ.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]

1. Shelter from any danger or diſtreſs; protection.

Rocks, dens, and caves! but I in none of theſe
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

The young ones, ſuppoſed to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being paſt, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of *refuge*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thoſe, who take *refuge* in a multitude, have an Arian council to anſwer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives ſhelter or protection.

The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppreſſed; a *refuge* in times of trouble. *Pſalm* ix. 9.

They ſhall be your *refuge* from the avenger of blood. *Joſh.* xx. 3.

Fair majeſty, the *refuge* and redreſs
Of thoſe whom fate purſues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in diſtreſs.

This laſt old man,
Whom with a crack'd heart I have ſent to Rome,
Lov'd me above the meaſure of a father:
Their lateſt *refuge* was to ſend him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light muſt be ſupplied among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any ſtory in danger of darkneſs. *Wotton.*

To **RE'FUGE.** *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſhelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,
Who ſitting in the ſtocks, *refuge* their ſhame,
That many have, and others muſt, ſit there. *Shakeſp.*
Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;
Ev'n by thoſe gods, who *refug'd* her, abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

REFUGEE'. *n. ſ.* [*refugié*, Fr.] One who flies to ſhelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at firſt they purchaſed here;
And ſoon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*

This is become more neceſſary in ſome of their governments, ſince ſo many *refugees* ſettled among them. *Addiſon.*

REFU'LGENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *refulgent.*] Splendour; brightneſs.

REFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*refulgens*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; glittering; ſplendid.

He neither might, nor wiſh'd to know
A more *refulgent* light. *Waller.*

So conſpicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the diſpute is not ſo much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train,
When his *refulgent* arms flaſh'd through the ſhady plain,
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To **REFU'ND.** *v. n.* [*refundo*, Latin.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and ſo it would not be repreſented as in itſelf it is. *Ray.*

2. To repay what is received; to reſtore.

A governor, that had pilled the people, was, for receiving of bribes, ſentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Eſtrange.*

Such wiſe men as himſelf account all that is paſt to be alſo gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarius, in the bridal hour,
Shall I, by waſte undone, *refund* the dow'r? *Pope.*

3. Swift has ſomewhere the abſurd phraſe, *to* refund *himſelf*, for to *reimburſe*.

REFU'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *refuſe.*]

1. The act of refuſing; denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited.

God has borne with all his weak and obſtinate *refuſals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*

2. The pre-emption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they ſhall be ſure to have the *refuſal*. *Swift.*

To **REFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*refuſer*, Fr.]

1. To deny what is ſolicited or required.

If he ſhould chuſe the right caſket, you ſhould *refuſe* to perform his father's will, if you ſhould *refuſe* to accept him. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Common experience has juſtly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuſe* credit to any thing propoſed. *Locke.*

Women are made as they themſelves would chooſe,
Too proud to aſk, too humble to *refuſe*. *Garth.*

2. To reject; to diſmiſs without a grant.

I may neither chuſe whom I would, nor *refuſe* whom I diſlike. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To **REFU'SE.** *v. n.* Not to accept.

Wonder not then what God for you ſaw good
If I *refuſe* not, but convert, as you,
To proper ſubſtance. *Milton.*

RE'FUSE. *adj.* [from the verb. The noun has its accent on the firſt ſyllable, the verb on the ſecond.] Unworthy of reception; left when the reſt is taken.

Every thing and *refuſe* they deſtroyed. *Sam.* xv. 9.

Pleaſe to beſtow on him the *refuſe* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful proviſion. *Spectator.*

RE'FUSE. *n. ſ.* That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken.

We dare not diſgrace our worldly ſuperiours with offering unto them ſuch *refuſe*, as we bring unto God himſelf. *Hooker.*

Many kinds have much *refuſe*, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more ſhame or wonder, to ſee that men can ſo put off ingenuity, as to deſcend to ſo baſe a vice; yet we daily ſee it done, and that not only by the ſcum and *refuſe* of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling ſtream the *refuſe* run,
To raiſe with joyful news his drooping ſon. *Dryden.*

This humouriſt keeps more than he wants, and gives a vaſt *refuſe* of his ſuperfluities to purchaſe heaven. *Addiſon.*

REFU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *refuſe.*] He who refuſes.

Some few others are the only *refuſers* and condemners of this catholick practice. *Taylor.*

REFU'TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *refute.*] Refutation. *Dict.*

REFUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. from *refute.*] The act of refuting; the act of proving falſe or erroneous.

'Tis ſuch miſerable abſurd ſtuff, that we will not honour it with eſpecial *refutation*. *Bentley.*

To **REFU'TE.** *v. a.* [*refuto*, Latin; *refuter*, Fr.] To prove falſe or erroneous. Applied to perſons or things.

Self-deſtruction ſought, *refutes*
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He knew that there were ſo many witneſſes in theſe two miracles, that it was impoſſible to *refute* ſuch multitudes. *Addiſon.*

To **REGAI'N.** *v. a.* [*regagner*. Fr. *re* and *gain.*] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to *regain*
Thy love, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breaſt are ris'n. *Milton.*
We've driven back
Theſe heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as the mind *regains* the power to ſtop or continue any of theſe motions of the body or thoughts, we then conſider the man as a free agent. *Locke.*

RE'GAL. *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, Duke of York,
Uſurps the *regal* title and the ſeat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shakeſp.*
Why am I ſent for to a king,
Before I have ſhook off the *regal* thoughts
Wherewith I reign'd? *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
With them comes a third of *regal* port,
But faded ſplendour wan, who by his gait
And fierce demeanour ſeems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the preſent queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal*; but her piety, charity, temperance, and conjugal love. *Swift.*

RE'GAL. *n. ſ.* [*regale*, Fr.] A muſical inſtrument.

The ſounds that produce tones, are ever from ſuch bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and ſuch are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs. *Bacon.*

REGA'LE. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To **REGA'LE.** *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. *regalare*, Italian.] To refreſh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff *regale* chill'd fingers. *Phillips.*

REGA'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreſhment; entertainment.

The muſes ſtill require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoiſten'd lips. *Phillips.*

REGA'LIA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Enſigns of royalty.

REGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; ſovereignty; kingſhip.

Behold the image of mortality,
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleſhly 'tire,
When raging paſſion, with fierce tyranny,
Robs reaſon of her due *regality*. *Fairy Queen.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality*. *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the ſword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The majeſty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houſes, in airy imagination of *regality*. *King Charles.*

To **REGA'RD.** *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aſpect of mine,
The beſt *regarded* virgins of our clime
Have lov'd. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
He denies
To know their God, or meſſage to *regard*. *Milton.*

2. To obſerve; to remark.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terrour.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. 2 *Mac.* vii. 12.

4. To obſerve religiouſly.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Rom.* xiv. 6.

5. To pay attention to.

He that obſerveth the wind ſhall never ſow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds ſhall never reap. *Proverbs.*

6. To reſpect; to have relation to.

7. To look towards.

It is a peninſula, which *regardeth* the main land. *Sandys.*

REGA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*regard*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

The nature of the ſentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our obſervation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

2. Reſpect; reverence.

To him they had *regard*, becauſe long he had bewitched them. *Acts*, viii. 11.

With ſome *regard* to what is juſt and right,
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meaneſt *regard* amongſt them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

4. Reſpect; account.

Change was thought neceſſary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in uſe. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

5. Relation; reference.

How beſt we may
Compoſe our preſent evils, with *regard*
Of what we are and where. *Milton.*

Their buſineſs is to addreſs all the ranks of mankind, and perſuade them to purſue and perſevere in virtue, with *regard* to themſelves; in juſtice and goodneſs, with *regard* to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*

6. [*Regard*, Fr.] Look; aſpect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce paſſion ſhe aſſay'd;
But her with ſtern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*
He, ſurpriz'd with humble joy, ſurvey'd
One ſweet *regard*, ſhot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Proſpect; object of ſight. Not proper, nor in uſe.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indiſtinct *regard*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

REGA'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *regard.*]

1. Obſervable.

I cannot diſcover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* ſide be defined, and the brevity by moſt imputed unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Worthy of notice.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable* for his preſent eſtate, abutteth on the ſea. *Carew.*

REGA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *regard.*] One that regards.

REGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*regard* and *full.*] Attentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was ſo *regardful* of his charge, as he never diſpoſed any matter, but firſt he acquainted the general. *Hayward.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart. *South.*

REGA'RDFULLY. *adv.* [from *regardful.*]

1. Attentively; heedfully.

2. Reſpectfully.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd ſo *regardfully*? *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

REGA'RDLESS. *adj.* [from *regard.*] Heedleſs; negligent; inattentive.

He likeſt is to fall into miſchance,
That is *regardleſs* of his governance. *Spenſer.*
Regardleſs of the bliſs wherein he ſat,
Second to thee, offer'd himſelf to die
For man's offence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

We muſt learn to be deaf and *regardleſs* of other things, beſides the preſent ſubject of our meditation. *Watts.*

REGA'RDLESLY. *adv.* [from *regardleſs.*] Without heed.

REGA'RDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *regardleſs.*] Heedleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.

REGE'NCY. *n. ſ.* [from *regent.*]

1. Authority; government.

As Chriſt took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himſelf; ſo becauſe manhood is the proper ſubject of compaſſion and feeling pity, which maketh the ſceptre of Chriſt's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker, b.* v. § 51.

Men have knowledge and ſtrength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compenſate their ſubjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew.*

2. Vicarious government.

This great miniſter, finding the *regency* ſhaken by the faction of ſo many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spaniſh greatneſs without, durſt begin a war. *Temple.*

3. The diſtrict governed by a vicegerent.

Regions they paſs'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of ſeraphim. *Milton.*

4. Thoſe to whom vicarious regality is entruſted.

To **REGE'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*regenero*, Latin.]

1. To reproduce; to produce anew.

Albeit the ſon of this Earl of Deſmond, who loſt his head, were reſtored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate houſe, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland.*

Through all the ſoil a genial ferment ſpreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackm.*

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiſeth an effervеſcence, at the ceſſation of which, the ſalts, of which the acid is compoſed, will be *regenerated*. *Arbuth.*

2. [*Regenerer*, Fr.] To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Chriſtian life.

No ſooner was a convert initiated, but by an eaſy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himſelf as one *regenerated* and born a ſecond time into another ſtate of exiſtence. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

REGE'NERATE. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]

1. Reproduced.

Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whoſe youthful ſpirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with twofold vigour lift me up
To reach at victory. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

2. Born anew by grace to a Chriſtian life.

For from the mercy-ſeat above,
Prevenient grace deſcending, had remov'd
The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh
Regenerate grow inſtead. *Milton.*

If you fulfil this reſolution, though you fall ſometimes by infirmity; nay, though you ſhould fall into ſome greater act, even of deliberate ſin, which you preſently retract by confeſſion and amendment, you are nevertheleſs in a *regenerate* eſtate, you live the life of a Chriſtian here, and ſhall inherit the reward that is promiſed to ſuch in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

REGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a Chriſtian life.

He ſaved us by the waſhing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghoſt. *Tit.* iii. 5.

REGE'NERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *regenerate.*] The ſtate of being regenerate.

RE'GENT. *adj.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]

1. Governing; ruling.

The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from ſome other active *regent* principle that reſides in the body, or governs it, which we call the ſoul. *Hale.*

2. Exerciſing vicarious authority.

He together calls the *regent* pow'rs
Under him *regent*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

RE'GENT. *n. ſ.*

1. Governour; ruler.

Now for once beguil'd
Uriel, though *regent* of the ſun, and held
The ſharpeſt-ſighted ſpirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*

Neither of theſe are any impediment, becauſe the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immenſity. *Hale.*

But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
To Juno, *regent* of the marriage-bed. *Dryden.*

2. One inveſted with vicarious royalty.

Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence
With letters of commiſſion from the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'GENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *regent.*]

1. Power of governing.

2. Deputed authority.

If York have ill demean'd himſelf in France,
Then let him be deny'd the *regentſhip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

REGERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *germination.*] The act of ſprouting again. *Dict.*

RE'GIBLE. *adj.* Governable.

RE'GICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*regicida*, Latin.]

1. Murderer of his king.

I through the mazes of the bloody field,
Hunted your ſacred life; which that I miſs'd
Was the propitious error of my fate,
Not of my ſoul; my ſoul's a *regicide*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Regicidium*, Lat.] Murder of his king.

Were it not for this amulet, how were it poſſible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, ſacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their ſaintſhip? *Decay of Piety.*

Did fate or we, when great Atrides dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

REGI'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine.

Yet ſhould ſome neighbour feel a pain,
Juſt in the parts where I complain,
How many a meſſage would he ſend?
What hearty prayers, that I ſhould mend?
Inquire what *regimen* I kept,
What gave me eaſe, and how I ſlept. *Swift.*

RE'GIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*regiment*, old Fr.]

1. Eſtabliſhed government; polity. Not in uſe.

We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjuſtly, for the days are evil; but compare them with thoſe times wherein there were no civil ſocieties, with thoſe times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* eſtabliſhed, and we have ſurely good cauſe to think, that God hath bleſſed us exceedingly. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

The corruption of our nature being preſuppoſed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of neceſſity ſome kind of *regiment*. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

2. Rule; authority. Not in uſe.

The *regiment* of the ſoul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the paſſive. *Hale.*

3. [*Regiment*, Fr.] A body of ſoldiers under one colonel.

Th' adulterous Antony turns you off,
And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull. *Shakeſpeare.*
Higher to the plain we'll ſet forth,
In beſt appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The elder did whole *regiments* afford,
The younger brought his conduct and his ſword. *Waller.*

The ſtanding *regiments*, the fort, the town,
All but this wicked ſiſter, are our own. *Waller.*

Now thy aid,
Eugene, with *regiments* unequal preſt,
Awaits. *Phillips.*

REGIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *regiment.*] Belonging to a regiment; military.

RE'GION. *n. ſ.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.]

1. Tract of land; country; tract of ſpace.

All the *regions*
Do ſeemingly revolt; and, who reſiſt,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakeſp.*

Her eyes in heav'n
Would through the airy *region* ſtream ſo bright,
That birds would ſing, and think it were not night. *Shakeſpeare.*

The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempeſts before the air below. *Bacon.*

They rag'd the goddeſs, and with fury fraught,
The reſtleſs *regions* of the ſtorms ſhe ſought. *Dryden.*

2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn, make from the ſhaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Place; rank.

The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much. *Shakeſpeare.*

REGISTER. *n. ſ.* [*regiſtre*, Fr. *regiſtrum*, Lat.] An account of any thing regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlaſting fame,
Of late moſt hard atchievement by you done,
For which inrolled is your glorious name
In heavenly *regiſters* above the ſun. *Fairy Queen.*

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *regiſter* of your own. *Shakeſpeare.*

This iſland, as appeareth by faithful *regiſters* of thoſe times, had ſhips of great content. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Of theſe experiments, our friend, pointing at the *regiſter* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle.*

For a conſpiracy againſt the Emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and conſulate ſhould be effaced out of all publick *regiſters* and inſcriptions. *Addiſon.*

2. [*Regiſtrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to write and keep the regiſter.

To REGISTER. *v. a.* [*regiſtrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To record; to preſerve from oblivion by authentick accounts.

The Roman emperors *regiſtered* their moſt remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. To enrol; to ſet down in a liſt.

Such follow him, as ſhall be *regiſter'd*;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer ſcrowl. *Milton.*

RE'GISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *regiſter.*]

1. The act of inſerting in the regiſter.

A little fee was to be paid for the *regiſtry*. *Graunt.*

2. The place where the regiſter is kept.

3. A ſeries of facts recorded.

I wonder why a *regiſtry* has not been kept in the college of phyſicians of things invented. *Temple.*

REGLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [French.] Regulation. Not uſed.

To ſpeak of the reformation and *reglement* of uſury, by the balance of commodities and diſcommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

RE'GLET. *n. ſ.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers ſeparate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT. *adj.* [French.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power.

Princes are ſhy of their ſucceſſors, and there may be reaſonably ſuppoſed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderneſs that way, more than in kings. *Wotton.*

The law was *regnant*, and confin'd his thought,
Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
A traitor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To REGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge.*]

1. To vomit up; to throw back.

It was ſcoffingly ſaid, he had eaten the king's gooſe, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*

2. To ſwallow eagerly.

Drunk with wine,
And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

3. [*Regorger*, Fr.] To ſwallow back.

As tides at higheſt mark *regorge* the flood,
So fate, that could no more improve their joy,
Took a malicious pleaſure to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

To REGRA'FT. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr. *re* and *graft.*] To graft again.

Oft *regrafting* the ſame cions, may make fruit greater. *Bacon.*

To REGRA'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity Church in Norwich, and *regranted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To REGRATE. *v. a.*

1. To offend; to ſhock.

The cloathing of the tortoiſe and viper rather *regrateth* than pleaſeth the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. [*Regratter*, Fr. To engroſs; to foreſtal.

Neither ſhould they buy any corn, unleſs it were to make malt thereof; for by ſuch engroſſing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been cauſed. *Spenſer.*

REGRA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*regrattier*, Fr. from *regrate.*] Foreſtaller; engroſſer.

To REGREE'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet.*] To reſalute; to greet a ſecond time.

Hereford, on pain of death,
Till twice five ſummers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,
But lead the ſtranger paths of baniſhment. *Shakeſpeare.*

REGREE'T. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Return or exchange of ſalutation. Not in uſe.

And ſhall theſe hands, ſo newly join'd in love,
Unyoke this ſeizure, and this kind *regreet?*
Play faſt and looſe with faith? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

REGRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*regrès*, Fr. *regreſſus*, Lat.] Paſſage back; power of paſſing back.

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progreſs nor *regreſs*. *Burnet.*

To REGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*regreſſus*, Latin.] To go back; to return; to paſs back to the former ſtate or place.

All being forced unto fluent conſiſtencies, naturally *regreſs* unto their former ſolidities. *Brown.*

REGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*regreſſus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.

To deſire there were no God, were plainly to unwiſh their own being, which muſt needs be annihilated in the ſubtraction of that eſſence, which ſubſtantially ſupporteth them, and reſtrains from *regreſſion* into nothing. *Brown.*

REGRE'T. *n. ſ.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian. Prior has uſed it in the plural; but, I believe, without authority.]

1. Vexation at ſomething paſt; bitterneſs of reflection.

I never bare any touch of conſcience with greater *regret*. *King Charles.*

A paſſionate *regret* at ſin, a grief and ſadneſs at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

Though ſin offers itſelf in never ſo pleaſing a dreſs, yet the remorſe and inward *regrets* of the ſoul, upon the commiſſion of it, infinitely overbalance thoſe faint gratifications it affords the ſenſes. *South's Sermons.*

2. Grief; ſorrow.

Never any prince expreſſed a more lively *regret* for the loſs of a ſervant, than his majeſty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his ſervants, and in a wonderful ſolicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*

That freedom, which all ſorrows claim,
She does for thy content reſign;
Her piety itſelf would blame,
If her *regrets* ſhould waken thine. *Prior.*

3. Diſlike; averſion. Not proper.

Is it a virtue to have ſome ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and ſuch a virtue too, as ſhall ſerve to balance all our vices? *Decay of Piety.*

To REGRE'T. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To repent; to grieve at.

I ſhall not *regret* the trouble my experiments coſt me, if they be found ſerviceable to the purpoſes of reſpiration. *Boyle.*

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;
From nature's temp'rate feaſt roſe ſatisfy'd,
Thank'd Heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope.*

2. To be uneaſy at. Not proper.

Thoſe, the impiety of whoſe lives makes them *regret* a Deity, and ſecretly wiſh there were none, will greedily liſten to atheiſtical notions. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

REGUE'RDON. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *guerdon.*] Reward; recompenſe.

Stoop, and let your knee againſt my foot;
And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant ſword of York. *Shakeſpeare.*

To REGUE'RDON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obſolete.

Long ſince we were reſolved of your truth,
Your faithful ſervice and your toil in war;
Yet never have you taſted your reward,
Or been *reguerdon'd* with ſo much as thanks. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'GULAR. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to rule; conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed.

The common cant of criticks is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece. *Guardian.*

The ways of Heav'n are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;
Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
Loſt and bewilder'd in the fruitleſs ſearch;
Nor ſees with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the *regular* confuſion ends. *Addiſon.*

So when we view ſome well-proportion'd dome,
No monſtrous height or breadth or length appear;
The whole at once is bold and *regular.* *Pope.*

2. Governed by ſtrict regulations.

So juſt thy ſkill, ſo *regular* my rage. *Pope.*

3. In geometry, *regular* body is a ſolid, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of *regular* and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal, and of which there are five ſorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of ſix equal ſquares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body conſiſting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonſtrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than theſe five. *Muſchenbr.*

There is no univerſal reaſon, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal ſides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*

4. Inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms or diſcipline: as, *a* regular *doctor*; regular *troops*.

RE'GULAR. *n. ſ.* [*regulier*, Fr.]

In the Romiſh church, all perſons are ſaid to be *regulars*, that do profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin ſtiled *regula*; and do likewiſe obſerve the three approved vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular.*]

1. Agreeableneſs to rule.

2. Method; certain order.

Regularity is certain, where it is not ſo apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a ſimilitude continued. *Grew.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmoſt exactneſs. *Atterbury.*

RE'GULARLY. *adv.* [from *regular.*] In a manner concordant to rule.

If thoſe painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very unpleaſing. *Dryden.*

With one judicious ſtroke,
On the plain ground Apelles drew
A circle *regularly* true. *Prior.*

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold and *regularly* low. *Pope.*

To RE'GULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Lat.]

1. To adjuſt by rule or method.

Nature, in the production of things, always deſigns them to partake of certain, *regulated*, eſtabliſhed eſſences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude ſenſe, would need ſome better explication. *Locke.*

2. To direct.

Regulate the patient in his manner of living. *Wiſeman.*

Ev'n goddeſſes are women; and no wife
Has pow'r to *regulate* her huſband's life. *Dryden.*

REGULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *regulate.*]

1. The act of regulating.

Being but ſtupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and conſtant motion, without the guidance and *regulation* of ſome intelligent being. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Method; the effect of regulation.

REGULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *regulate.*]

1. One that regulates.

The regularity of corporeal principles ſheweth them to come at firſt from a divine *regulator*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

RE'GULUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *regule*, Fr.]

Regulus is the finer and moſt weighty part of metals, which ſettles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

To REGU'RGITATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *gurges*, Lat. *regorger*, Fr.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themſelves into the country ſo long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and ſends them back. *Graunt.*

Arguments of Divine wiſdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial poſition of many valves, all ſo ſituate, as to give a free paſſage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and diſturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

To REGU'RGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of theſe veins, which paſſage being ſtopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

REGURGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *regurgitate.*] Reſorption the act of ſwallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the conſtant ſymptom. *Sharp.*

To REHEA'R. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again.

My deſign is to give all perſons a *rehearing*, who have ſuffered under any unjuſt ſentence. *Addiſon's Examiner.*

REHEA'RSAL. *n. ſ.* [from *rehearſe.*]

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the miniſter pronounceth, the whole congregation ſhall repeat after him; as firſt in the publick confeſſion of ſins, and again in *rehearſal* of our Lord's prayer after the bleſſed ſacrament. *Hooker.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
With ſweet *rehearſal* of my morning's dream. *Shakeſp.*

What reſpected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearſal*, whoſe zeal in aſſerting the miniſterial cauſe is ſo generally known. *South.*

2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

The chief of Rome,
With gaping mouths to theſe *rehearſals* come. *Dryden.*

To REHEA'RSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear.* *Skinner.*]

1. To repeat; to recite.

Rehearſe not unto another that which is told. *Ecclus.*

Of modeſt poets be thou juſt,
To ſilent ſhades repeat thy verſe,
'Till fame and echo almoſt burſt,
Yet hardly dare one line *rehearſe.* *Swift.*

2. To relate; to tell.

Great maſter of the muſe! inſpir'd
The pedigree of nature to *rehearſe*,
And ſound the Maker's work in equal verſe. *Dryden.*

3. To recite previouſly to publick exhibition.

All Rome is pleaſed, when Statius will *rehearſe.* *Dryd.*

To REJE'CT. *v. a.* [*rejicio*, *rejectus*, Lat.]

1. To diſmiſs without compliance with propoſal or acceptance of offer.

Barbaroſſa was *rejected* into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his diſgrace. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. To caſt off; to make an abject.

Thou haſt *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king. 1 *Sam.* xv. 26.

Give me wiſdom, and *reject* me not from among thy children. *Wiſd.* ix. 4.

He is deſpiſed and *rejected* of men, a man of ſorrows. *Iſaiah*, liii. 3.

3. To refuſe; not to accept.

Becauſe thou haſt *rejected* knowledge, I will reject thee, that thou ſhalt be no prieſt. *Hoſea*, iv. 6.

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reaſon muſt judge, which can never permit the mind to *reject* a greater evidence, to embrace what is leſs evident. *Locke.*

4. To throw aſide.

REJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of caſting off or throwing aſide.

The *rejection* I uſe of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great uſe, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Medicines urinative do not work by *rejection* and indigeſtion, as ſolutive do. *Bacon.*

REI'GLE. *n. ſ.* [*regle*, French.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood-gate is drawn up and let down through the *reigles* in the ſide poſts. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To REIGN. *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.]

1. To enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority.

This, done by them, gave them ſuch an authority, that though he *reigned*, they in effect ruled, moſt men honouring them, becauſe they only deſerved honour. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Tell me, ſhall Banquo's iſſue ever
Reign in this kingdom? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A king ſhall *reign* in righteouſneſs, and princes rule in judgment. *Iſaiah*, xxxi. 1.

Did he not firſt ſev'n years, a life-time, *reign?* *Cowley.*

This right arm ſhall fix
Her ſeat of empire; and your ſon ſhall *reign.* *A. Phillips.*

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Now did the ſign *reign*, under which Perkin ſhould appear. *Bacon.*

More are ſick in the ſummer, and more die in the winter, except in peſtilent diſeaſes, which commonly *reign* in ſummer or autumn. *Bacon.*

Great ſecrecy *reigns* in their publick councils. *Addiſon.*

3. To obtain power or dominion.

That as ſin *reigned* unto death, even ſo might grace *reign* through righteouſneſs unto eternal life by Jeſus Chriſt. *Rom.*

REIGN. *n. ſ.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]

1. Royal authority; ſovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*,
So ſoon forgot, was juſt and wiſe in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.

Queer country puts extol Queen Beſs's *reign*,
And of loſt hoſpitality complain. *Bramſton.*

Ruſſel's blood
Stain'd the ſad annals of a giddy *reign.* *Thomſon.*

3. Kingdom; dominions.

Saturn's ſons receiv'd the threefold *reign*
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy *reign*,
The ſouls of mighty chiefs untimely ſlain. *Pope.*

To REIMBO'DY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written *embody.*] To embody again.

Quickſilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch, immediately *reimbody*. *Boyle.*

To REIMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *in* and *bourſe*, Fr. a purſe.] To repay; to repair loſs or expence by an equivalent.

Hath he ſaved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of *reimburſing* himſelf by the deſtruction of ours? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

REIMBU'RSEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reimburſe.*] Reparation or repayment.

If any perſon has been at expence about the funeral of a ſcholar, he may retain his books for the *reimburſement*. *Ayliffe.*

To REIMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate anew.

The vigour of the loadſtone is deſtroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

REIMPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *impreſſion.*] A ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

REIN. *n. ſ.* [*reſnes*, Fr.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's or rider's hand.

Every horſe bears his commanding *rein*,
And may direct his courſe as pleaſe himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Take you the *reins*, while I from cares remove,
And ſleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryden.*

With haſty hand the ruling *reins* he drew;
He laſh'd the courſers, and the courſers flew. *Pope.*

2. Uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government.

The hard *rein*, which both of them have borne
Againſt the old kind king. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. *To give the* REINS. To give licenſe.

War to diſorder'd rage let looſe the *reins*. *Milton.*

When to his luſt Ægiſthus *gave the rein*,
Did fate or we th' adulterous act conſtrain? *Pope.*

To REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.
He, like a proud ſteed *rein'd*, went haughty on. *Milton.*
His ſon retain'd
His father's art, and warriour ſteeds he *rein'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To reſtrain; to control.
And where you find a maid,
That, ere ſhe ſleep, hath thrice her pray'rs ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her fantaſy;
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Being once chaf'd, he cannot
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he ſpeaks
What's in his heart. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Reins. *n. ſ.* [*renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I ſhall ſee for myſelf, though my *reins* be conſumed. *Job*, xix. 27.

To **Reinse'rt.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inſert.*] To inſert a ſecond time.

To **Reinspi're.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inſpire.*] To inſpire anew.
Time will run
On ſmoother, till Favonius *reinſpire*
The frozen earth, and cloath in freſh attire
The lily and roſe. *Milton.*
The mangled dame lay breathleſs on the ground,
When on a ſudden *reinſpir'd* with breath,
Again ſhe roſe. *Dryden.*

To **Reinsta'l.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtal.*]

1. To ſeat again.
That alone can truly *reinſtall* thee
In David's royal ſeat, his true ſucceſſor. *Milton.*

2. To put again in poſſeſſion. This example is not very proper.
Thy father
Levied an army, weening to redeem
And *reinſtal* me in the diadem. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

To **Reinsta'te.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtate.*] To put again in poſſeſſion.

David, after that ſignal victory, which had preſerved his life, *reinſtated* him in his throne, and reſtored him to the ark and ſanctuary; yet ſuffered the loſs of his rebellious ſon to overwhelm the ſenſe of his deliverance. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Modeſty *reinſtates* the widow in her virginity. *Addiſon.*

The *reinſtating* of this hero in the peaceable poſſeſſion of his kingdom was acknowledged. *Pope.*

To **Rei'ntegrate.** *v. a.* [*reinteger*, Fr. *re* and *integer*, Lat. It ſhould perhaps be written *redintegrate.*] To renew with regard to any ſtate or quality; to repair; to reſtore.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a diſcord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are *reintegrated* to the better after ſome diſlikes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **Reinve'st.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inveſt.*] To inveſt anew.

To **REJOI'CE.** *v. n.* [*rejouir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleaſure from ſomething paſt.

This is the *rejoicing* city that dwelt careleſsly, that ſaid, There is none beſide me. *Zeph.* ii. 15.

I will comfort them, and make them *rejoice* from their ſorrow. *Jer.* xxxi. 13.

Let them be brought to confuſion, that *rejoice* at mine hurt. *Pſalm* xxxv. 26.

Jethro *rejoiced* for all the goodneſs which the Lord had done. *Exod.* xviii. 9.

They *rejoice* each with their kind. *Milton.*

To **Rejoi'ce.** *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

Thy teſtimonies are the *rejoicings* of my heart. *Pſ.* cxix.
Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go;
While ſhe, great ſaint, *rejoices* heav'n,
And thou ſuſtain'ſt the orb below. *Prior.*

I ſhould give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would *rejoice* his ſoul to ſee what miſchief it had made. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Rejoi'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *rejoice.*] One that rejoices.

Whatſoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greateſt part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To **REJOI'N.** *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.]

1. To join again.

The Grand Signior conveyeth his gallies down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and *rejoined* together at Sues. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. To meet one again.
Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,
Meet and *rejoin* me in the penſive grot. *Pope.*

To **Rejoi'n.** *v. n.* To anſwer to an anſwer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his ſuperfluous branches; but I *rejoin*, that a tranſlator has no ſuch right. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

Rejoi'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *rejoin.*]

1. Reply to an anſwer.

The quality of the perſon makes me judge myſelf obliged to a *rejoinder*. *Glanville to Albius.*

2. Reply; anſwer.
Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindure*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Rejo'lt. *n. ſ.* [*rejaillir*, Fr.] Shock; ſuccuſſion.

The ſinner, at his higheſt pitch of enjoyment, is not pleaſed with it ſo much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as theſe inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind continue, the ſinner will find his accounts of pleaſure very poor. *South.*

Reit. *n. ſ.* Sedge or ſea weed. *Bailey.*

To **REI'TERATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Latin; *reiterer*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.
You never ſpoke what did become you leſs
Than this; which to *reiterate*, were ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*
With *reiterated* crimes he might
Heap on himſelf damnation. *Milton.*

Although Chriſt hath forbid us to uſe vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to *reiterate* the ſame requeſts will not be vain. *Smalridge.*

Reitera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterate.*] Repetition.

It is uſeful to have new experiments tried over again; ſuch *reiterations* commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a *reiteration* or reinforcement of an application, ariſing from the conſideration of the excellency of Chriſt above Moſes. *Ward of Infidelity.*

To **Reju'dge.** *v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To re-examine; to review; to recal to a new trial.
The muſe attends thee to the ſilent ſhade;
'Tis hers the brave man's lateſt ſteps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify diſgrace. *Pope.*

To **Reki'ndle.** *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To ſet on fire again.

Theſe diſappearing, fixed ſtars were actually extinguiſhed, and would for ever continue ſo, if not *rekindled*, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating boſom warms. *Pope.*

To **Rela'pse.** *v. n.* [*relapſus*, Lat.]

1. To ſlip back; to ſlide or fall back.

2. To fall back into vice or errour.

The oftener he hath *relapſed*, the more ſignifications he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapſed*. *Wiſeman.*

Rela'pse. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or errour once forſaken.
This would but lead me to a worſe *relapſe*
And heavier fall. *Milton.*

We ſee in too frequent inſtances the *relapſes* of thoſe, who, under the preſent ſmart, or the near apprehenſion of the divine pleaſure, have reſolved on a religious reformation. *Rogers.*

2. Regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

It was even as two phyſicians ſhould take one ſick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and ſtrengthen it ſuddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a moſt dangerous *relapſe*? *Spenſer.*

3. Return to any ſtate. The ſenſe here is ſomewhat obſcure.
Mark a bounding valour in our Engliſh;
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,
Breaks out into a ſecond courſe of miſchief,
Killing in *relapſe* of mortality. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To **RELA'TE.** *v. a.* [*relatus*, Lat.]

1. To tell; to recite.
Your wife and babes
Savagely ſlaughter'd; to *relate* the manner,
Were to add the death of you. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Here I could frequent
With worſhip place by place, where he vouchſaf'd
Preſence divine; and to my ſons *relate*. *Milton.*

The drama repreſents to view, what the poem only does *relate*. *Dryden.*

A man were better *relate* himſelf to a ſtatue, than ſuffer his thoughts to paſs in ſmother. *Bacon.*

2. To ally by kindred.
Avails thee not,
To whom *related*, or by whom begot;
A heap of duſt alone remains. *Pope.*

3. To bring back; to reſtore. A Latiniſm. *Spenſer.*

To **Rela'te.** *v. n.* To have reference; to have reſpect.

All negative or privative words *relate* to poſitive ideas, and ſignify their abſence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of perſons dead in law, this gave the laſt orders *relating* to thoſe dead in reaſon. *Tatler*, N° 110.

Rela'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *relate.*] Teller; narrator.

We ſhall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any diſſervice unto their *relaters*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Her huſband the *relater* ſhe preferr'd
Before the angel. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

The beſt Engliſh hiſtorian, when his ſtyle grows antiquated, will be only conſidered as a tedious *relater* of facts. *Swift.*

Rela'tion. *n. ſ.* [*relation*, Fr. from *relate.*]

1. Manner of belonging to any perſon or thing.
Under this ſtone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemiſh'd probity and truth;
Juſt unto all *relations* known,
A worthy patriot, pious ſon. *Waller.*

So far as ſervice imports duty and ſubjection, all created beings bear the neceſſary *relation* of ſervants to God. *South.*

Our neceſſary *relations* to a family, oblige all to uſe their reaſoning powers upon a thouſand occaſions. *Watts.*

2. Reſpect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make ſome obſervations on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

Relation conſiſts in the conſideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*

3. Connexion between one thing and another.
Augurs, that underſtand *relations*, have
By magpies, choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The ſecret'ſt man of blood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of fathers, ſon, and brother, firſt were known. *Milton.*
Be kindred and *relation* laid aſide,
And honour's cauſe by laws of honour try'd. *Dryden.*

Are we not to pity and ſupply the poor, though they have no *relation* to us? No *relation*? that cannot be: the Goſpel ſtiles them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer *relation* to us, our fellow-members; and both theſe from their *relation* to our Saviour himſelf, who calls them his brethren. *Sprat.*

5. Perſon related by birth or marriage; kinſman; kinſwoman.

A ſhe-couſin, of a good family and ſmall fortune, paſſed months among all her *relations*. *Swift.*
Dependants, friends, *relations*,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomſon.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

In an hiſtorical *relation*, we uſe terms that are moſt proper. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The author of a juſt fable, muſt pleaſe more than the writer of an hiſtorical *relation*. *Dennis's Letters.*

Re'lative. *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relatif*, French.]

1. Having relation; reſpecting.

Not only ſimple ideas and ſubſtances, but modes, are poſitive beings; though the parts of which they conſiſt, are very often *relative* one to another. *Locke.*

2. Conſidered not abſolutely, but as belonging to, or reſpecting ſomething elſe.

The eccleſiaſtical, as well as the civil governour, has cauſe to purſue the ſame methods of confirming himſelf; the grounds of government being founded upon the ſame bottom of nature in both, though the circumſtances and *relative* conſiderations of the perſons may differ. *South.*

Every thing ſuſtains both an abſolute and a *relative* capacity: an abſolute, as it is ſuch a thing, endued with ſuch a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the univerſe, and ſo ſtands in ſuch relation to the whole. *South.*

Wholeſome and unwholeſome are *relative*, not real qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Particular; poſitive; cloſe in connection. Not in uſe.
I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Re'lative. *n. ſ.*

1. Relation; kinſman.

'Tis an evil dutifulneſs in friends and *relatives*, to ſuffer one to periſh without reproof. *Taylor.*

2. Pronoun anſwering to an antecedent.

Learn the right joining of ſubſtantives with adjectives, and the *relative* with the antecedent. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſt.*

3. Somewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe.

When the mind ſo conſiders one thing, that it ſets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and reſpect; and the denominations given to poſitive things, intimating that reſpect, are *relatives*. *Locke.*

Re'latively. *adv.* [from *relative.*] As it reſpects ſomething elſe; not abſolutely.

All thoſe things, that ſeem ſo foul and diſagreeable in nature, are not really ſo in themſelves, but only *relatively*. *More.*

Theſe being the greateſt good or the greateſt evil, either abſolutely ſo in themſelves, or *relatively* ſo to us; it is therefore good to be zealouſly affected for the one againſt the other. *Sprat.*

Conſider the abſolute affections of any being as it is in itſelf, before you conſider it *relatively*, or ſurvey the various relations in which it ſtands to other beings. *Watts.*

Re'lativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *relative.*] The ſtate of having relation.

To **RELA'X.** *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Latin.]

1. To ſlacken; to make leſs tenſe.

The ſinews, when the ſouthern wind bloweth, are more *relax*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To remit; to make leſs ſevere or rigorous.

The ſtatute of mortmain was at ſeveral times *relaxed* by the legiſlature. *Swift.*

3. To make leſs attentive or laborious.
Nor praiſe *relax*, nor difficulty fright. *Vanity of Wiſhes.*

4. To eaſe; to divert.

5. To open; to looſe.
It ſerv'd not to *relax* their ſerried files. *Milton.*

To **Rela'x.** *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiſs; to be not rigorous.
If in ſome regards ſhe choſe
To curb poor Paulo in too cloſe;
In others ſhe *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looſer rein. *Prior.*

Relaxa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*relaxation*, Fr. *relaxatio*, Lat.]

1. Diminution of tenſion; the act of looſening.

Cold ſweats are many times mortal; for that they come by a *relaxation* or forſaking of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Many, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all the diſeaſes that depend upon *relaxation* in a moiſt one. *Arbuth.*

2. Ceſſation of reſtraint.

The ſea is not higher than the land, as ſome imagined the ſea ſtood upon heap higher than the ſhore; and at the deluge a *relaxation* being made, it overflowed the land. *Burnet.*

3. Remiſſion; abatement of rigour.

They childiſhly granted, by common conſent of their whole ſenate, under their town ſeal, a *relaxation* to one Bertelier, whom the elderſhip had excommunicated. *Hooker.*

The *relaxation* of the ſtatute of mortmain, is one of the reaſons which gives the biſhop terrible apprehenſions of popery coming on us. *Swift.*

4. Remiſſion of attention or application.

As God has not ſo devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us ſome recreation; ſo doubtleſs he indulges the ſame *relaxation* to our minds. *Government of the Tongue.*

There would be no buſineſs in ſolitude, nor proper *relaxations* in buſineſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Rela'y. *n. ſ.* [*relais*, French.] Horſes on the road to relieve others.

To **Relea'se.** *v. a.* [*relaſcher*, *relaxer*, Fr.]

1. To ſet free from confinement or ſervitude.

Pilate ſaid, Whom will ye that I *releaſe* unto you? *Matt.*
You *releas'd* his courage, and ſet free
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*

Why ſhould a reaſonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miſerable, when his anceſtors have taken care to *releaſe* him from her? *Dryden.*

2. To ſet free from pain.

3. To free from obligation.
Too ſecure, becauſe from death *releas'd* ſome days. *Milton.*

4. To quit; to let go.
He had been baſe, had he *releas'd* his right,
For ſuch an empire none but kings ſhould fight. *Dryden.*

5. To relax; to ſlacken. Not in uſe.

It may not ſeem hard, if in caſes of neceſſity certain profitable ordinances ſometimes be *releaſed*, rather than all men always ſtrictly bound to the general rigour thereof. *Hooker.*

Relea'se. *n. ſ.* [*relaſche*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Diſmiſſion from confinement, ſervitude, or pain.
O fatal ſearch! in which the lab'ring mind,
Still preſs'd with weight of woe, ſtill hopes to find
A ſhadow of delight, a dream of peace,
From years of pain, one moment of *releaſe*. *Prior.*

2. Relaxation of a penalty.

3. Remiſſion of a claim.

The king made a great feaſt, and made a *releaſe* to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Eſth.* ii. 18.

The king would not have one penny abated of what had been granted by parliament; becauſe it might encourage other countries to pray the like *releaſe* or mitigation. *Bacon.*

4. Acquittance from a debt ſigned by the creditor.

To **Re'legate.** *v. a.* [*releguer*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.] To baniſh; to exile.

Relega'tion. *n. ſ.* [*relegation*, Fr. *relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial baniſhment.

According to the civil law, the extraordinary puniſhment of adultery was deportation or *relegation*. *Ayliffe.*

To **RELE'NT.** *v. n.* [*ralentir*, Fr.]

1. To ſoften; to grow leſs rigid or hard; to give.

In ſome houſes, ſweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*
In that ſoft ſeaſon, when deſcending ſhow'rs;
Call forth the greens, and wake the riſing flow'rs
When opening buds ſalute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To melt; to grow moiſt.

Crows ſeem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they ſeem to receive in the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fuſion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to *relent*, and have its ſurface ſoftened by the imbibed moiſture of the air, wherein if it be left long, it will totally be diſſolved. *Boyle.*
All nature mourns, the ſkies *relent* in ſhow'rs,
Huſh'd are the birds, and cloſ'd the drooping flow'rs;
If Delia ſmile, the flow'rs begin to ſpring,
The ſkies to brighten, and the birds to ſing. *Pope.*

3. To grow leſs intenſe.

I have marked in you a *relenting* truly, and a ſlacking of the main career, you had ſo notably begun, and almoſt performed. *Sidney.*

The workmen let glaſs cool by degrees in ſuch *relentings* of fire, as they call their nealing heats, leſt it ſhould ſhiver in pieces by a violent ſucceeding of air. *Digby on Bodies.*

4. To ſoften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compaſſion.
Can you behold
My tears, and not once *relent*? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, *relent*, and ſigh, and yield
To Chriſtian interceſſors. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Undoubtedly he will *relent*, and turn
From his diſpleaſure. *Milton.*
He ſung, and hell conſented
To hear the poet's pray'r;
Stern Proſerpine *relented*,
And gave him back the fair. *Pope.*

To **Rele'nt.** *v. a.*

1. To ſlacken; to remit. Obſolete.
Apace he ſhot, and yet he fled apace,
And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace,
That him his foe more fiercely ſhould purſue. *Fairy Q.*

2. To ſoften; to mollify. Obſolete.
Air hated earth, and water hated fire,
Till love *relented* their rebellious ire. *Spenſer.*

Rele'ntless. *adj.* [from *relent.*]

1. Unpitying; unmoved by kindneſs or tenderneſs.
For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts;
Thus will perſiſt, *relentleſs* in his ire,
Till the fair ſlave be render'd to her ſire. *Dryden.*
Why ſhould the weeping hero now.
Relentleſs to their wiſhes prove? *Prior.*

2. In Milton, it perhaps ſignifies unremitted; intenſely fixed upon diſquieting objects.

Only in deſtroying, I find eaſe
To my *relentleſs* thoughts. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

RELEVANT. *adj.* [French.] Relieving. *Dict.*

RELEVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A raiſing or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *rely.*] Truſt; dependance; confidence; repoſe of mind. With *on* before the object of truſt.

His days and times are paſt,
And my *reliance on* his fracted dates
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

That pellucid gelatinous ſubſtance, which he pitches upon with ſo great *reliance* and poſitiveneſs, is chiefly of animal conſtitution. *Woodward.*

He ſecured and encreaſed his proſperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful *reliance on* his providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

They afforded a ſufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm *reliance on* the promiſes contained in it. *Rogers.*

Reſignation in death, and *reliance on* the Divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying. *Clariſſa.*

Misfortunes often reduce us to a better *reliance*, than that we have been accuſtomed to fix upon. *Clariſſa.*

RE'LICK. *n. ſ.* [*reliquiæ*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loſs or decay of the reſt. It is generally uſed in the plural.

Up dreary dame of darkneſs queen,
Go gather up the *reliques* of thy race,
Or elſe go them avenge. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Shall we go ſee the *relicks* of this town? *Shakeſpeare.*

The fragments, ſcraps, the bits and greaſy *reliques*
Of her o'ereaten faith, are bound to Diomede. *Shakeſp.*

Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh their ſtains,
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains;
The *relicks* of inveterate vice they wear,
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. It is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul.

What needs my Shakeſpeare for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled ſtones?
Or that his hallow'd *reliques* ſhould be hid
Under a ſtar-ypointed pyramid? *Milton.*

In peace, ye ſhades of our great grandſires, reſt;
Eternal ſpring, and riſing flow'rs adorn
The *relicks* of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*

Shall our *relicks* ſecond birth receive?
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live? *Prior.*

Thy *relicks*, Rowe, to this fair ſhrine we truſt,
And ſacred place by Dryden's awful duſt;
Beneath a rude and nameleſs ſtone he lies,
To which thy tomb ſhall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

Cowls flutter'd into rags, then *reliques* leaves
The ſport of winds. *Milton.*

This church is very rich in *relicks*; among the reſt, they ſhow a fragment of Thomas á Becket, as indeed there are very few treaſures of *relicks* in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this ſaint. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

RE'LICKLY. *adv.* [from *relick.*] In the manner of relicks.

Thrifty wench ſcrapes kitchen ſtuff,
And barrelling the droppings and the ſnuff
Of waſting candles, which in thirty year
Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

RE'LICT. *n. ſ.* [*relicte*, old Fr. *relicta*, Lat.] A widow; a wife deſolate by the death of her huſband.

If the fathers and huſbands were of the houſhold of faith, then certainly their *relicts* and children cannot be ſtrangers in this houſhold. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Chaſte *relict*!
Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love
Of ſuch a ſpouſe, as now reſides above. *Garth.*

RELIE'F. *n. ſ.* [*relief*, French.]

1. The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal; the ſeeming prominence of a picture.

The figures of many ancient coins riſe up in a much more beautiful *relief* than thoſe on the modern; the face ſinking by degrees in the ſeveral declenſions of the empire, till about Conſtantine's time, it lies almoſt even with the ſurface of the medal. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Not with ſuch majeſty, ſuch bold *relief*,
The forms auguſt of kings, or conqu'ring chief,
E'er ſwell'd on marble, as in verſe have ſhin'd,
In poliſh'd verſe, the manners and the mind. *Pope.*

2. The recommendation of any thing, by the interpoſition of ſomething different.

3. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or ſorrow.

Thoughts in my unquiet breaſt are riſen,
Tending to ſome *relief* of our extremes. *Milton.*

4. That which frees from pain or ſorrow.

So ſhould we make our death a glad *relief*
From future ſhame. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Nor dar'd I to preſume, that preſs'd with grief,
My flight ſhould urge you to this dire *relief*;
Stay, ſtay your ſteps. *Dryden's Æneis.*

5. Diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am ſick at heart. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

6. [*Relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIE'VABLE. *adj.* [from *relieve.*] Capable of relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common law. *Hale.*

To **RELIE'VE.** [*relevo*, Lat. *relever*, Fr.]

1. To recommend by the interpoſition of ſomething diſſimilar.

As the great lamp of day,
Through diff'rent regions does his courſe purſue,
And leaves one world but to revive a new;
While, by a pleaſing change, the queen of night
Relieves his luſtre with a milder light. *Stepney.*

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tireſome, the poet muſt not encumber his poem with too much buſineſs; but ſometimes *relieve* the ſubject with a moral reflection. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

2. To ſupport; to aſſiſt.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will paſs aſunder, yet are they plauſible together. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To eaſe pain or ſorrow.

4. To ſuccour by aſſiſtance.

From thy growing ſtore,
Now lend aſſiſtance, and *relieve* the poor;
A pittance of thy land will ſet him free. *Dryden.*

5. To ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt.

Honeſt ſoldier, who hath *relieved* you?
—Bernado has my place, give you good night. *Shakeſp.*

Relieve the centries, that have watch'd all night. *Dryd.*

6. To right by law.

RELIE'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *relieve.*] One that relieves.

He is the protector of his weakneſs, and the *reliever* of his wants. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RELIEVO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirrour makes the objects in the middle come out from the ſuperficies: the painter muſt do ſo in reſpect of the lights and ſhadows of his figures, to give them more *relievo* and more ſtrength. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **RELI'GHT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *light.*] To light anew.

His pow'r can heal me, and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

RELI'GION. *n. ſ.* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*, Lat.]

1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments.

He that is void of fear, may ſoon be juſt,
And no *religion* binds men to be traitors. *Ben. Johnſon.*

One ſpake much of right and wrong,
Of juſtice, of *religion*, truth and peace,
And judgment from above. *Milton.*

If we conſider it as directed againſt God, it is a breach of *religion*; if as to men, it is an offence againſt morality. *South.*

By her inform'd, we beſt *religion* learn,
Its glorious object by her aid diſcern. *Blackmore.*

Religion or virtue, in a large ſenſe, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper ſenſe, virtue ſignifies duty towards men, and *religion* duty to God. *Watts.*

2. A ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip as oppoſite to others.

The image of a brute, adorn'd
With gay *religions*, full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

The Chriſtian *religion*, rightly underſtood, is the deepeſt and choiceſt piece of philoſophy that is. *More.*

The doctrine of the Goſpel propoſes to men ſuch glorious rewards and ſuch terrible puniſhments as no *religion* ever did, and gives us far greater aſſurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had. *Tillotſon.*

RELI'GIONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *religion.*] A bigot to any religious perſuaſion.

The lawfulneſs of taking oaths may be revealed to the Quakers, who then will ſtand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other ſubject; under ſuch a motly adminiſtration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and biaſs there will be in each *religioniſt* to advance his own tribe, and depreſs the others! *Swift.*

RELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*religieux*, Fr. *religioſus*, Lat.]

1. Pious; diſpoſed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of ſound conſequence, that all duties are by ſo much the better performed, by how much the men are more *religious*, from whoſe habilities the ſame proceed. *Hooker.*

When holy and devout *religious* Chriſtians
Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence;
So ſweet is zealous contemplation! *Shakeſpeare.*

Their lives
Religious titled them the ſons of God. *Milton.*

2. Teaching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmleſs day
With a *religious* book or friend. *Wotton.*

3. Among the Romaniſts, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience.

Certain friars and *religious* men were moved with ſome zeal, to draw the people to the Chriſtian faith. *Abbot.*

France has vaſt numbers of eccleſiaſticks, ſecular and *religious*. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

What the Proteſtants would call a fanatick, is in the Roman church a *religious* of ſuch an order; as an Engliſh merchant in Liſbon, after ſome great diſappointments in the world, reſolved to turn capuchin. *Addiſon.*

4. Exact; ſtrict.

RELI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *religious.*]

1. Piouſly; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

2. According to the rites of religion.

Theſe are their brethren, whom you Goths behold
Alive and dead, and for their brethren ſlain
Religiouſly they aſk a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Titus Andron.*

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Doſt thou in all thy addreſſes to him, come into his preſence with reverence, kneeling and *religiouſly* bowing thyſelf before him. *Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*

4. Exactly; with ſtrict obſervance.

The privileges, juſtly due to the members of the two houſes and their attendants, are *religiouſly* to be maintained. *Bacon.*

RELI'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *religious.*] The quality or ſtate of being religious.

To **RELI'NQUISH.** *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]

1. To forſake; to abandon; to leave; to deſert.

The habitation there was utterly *relinquiſhed*. *Abbot.*

The Engliſh colonies grew poor and weak, though the Engliſh lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Iriſh tenants upon the lands *relinquiſhed* by the Engliſh. *Davies.*

2. To quit; to releaſe; to give up.

The ground of God's ſole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God; by which act he *relinquiſhes* and delivers back to God all his right to the uſe of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God. *South's Sermons.*

3. To forbear; to depart from.

In caſe it may be proved, that amongſt the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the uſe whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of ſome ſpecial bad and noiſom quality; there is no doubt but we ought to *relinquiſh* ſuch rites and orders, what freedom ſoever we have to retain the other ſtill. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 11.

RELI'NQUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *relinquiſh.*] The act of forſaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatſoever it be, which is popiſh, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquiſhment* of all things popiſh. *Hooker.*

That natural tenderneſs of conſcience, which muſt firſt create in the ſoul a ſenſe of ſin, and from thence produce a ſorrow for it, and at length cauſe a *relinquiſhment* of it, is took away by a cuſtomary repeated courſe of ſinning. *South.*

RE'LISH. *n. ſ.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. *Minſhew, Skinner.*]

1. Taſte; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly uſed of a pleaſant taſte.

Under ſharp, ſweet, and ſour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *reliſhes* or taſtes, which experienced palates can eaſily diſcern. *Boyle on Colours.*

Theſe two bodies, whoſe vapours are ſo pungent, ſpring from ſaltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corroſiveneſs, but coldneſs mixed with a ſomewhat languid *reliſh* retaining to bitterneſs. *Boyle.*

Much pleaſure we have loſt, while we abſtain'd
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now
True *reliſh*, taſting. *Milton.*

Could we ſuppoſe their *reliſhes* as different there as here, yet the manna in heaven ſuits every palate. *Locke.*

Sweet, bitter, ſour, harſh, and ſalt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberleſs variety of *reliſhes* to be found diſtinct in the different parts of the ſame plant. *Locke.*

2. Taſte; ſmall quantity juſt perceptible.

The king becoming graces;
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no *reliſh* of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have ſuch a *reliſh* for faction, as to have loſt that of wit. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Good men after death are diſtributed among theſe ſeveral iſlands with pleaſures of different kinds, ſuitable to the *reliſhes* and perfections of thoſe ſettled in them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Senſe; power of perceiving excellence; taſte.

A man, who has any *reliſh* for fine writing, diſcovers new beauties, or receives ſtronger impreſſions from the maſterly ſtrokes of a great author every time he peruſes him. *Addiſ.*

Some hidden ſeeds of goodneſs and knowledge give him a *reliſh* of ſuch reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 262.

The pleaſure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great meaſure, upon the *reliſh* of the ſpectator. *Seed's Sermons.*

5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleaſure is given.

Expectation whirls me round;
Th' imaginary *reliſh* is ſo ſweet,
That it enchants my ſenſe. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

When liberty is gone,
Life grows inſipid, and has loſt its *reliſh*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. Caſt; manner.

It preſerves ſome *reliſh* of old writing. *Pope.*

To **RE'LISH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taſte to any thing.

On ſmoaking lard they dine;
A ſav'ry bit that ſerv'd to *reliſh* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To taſte; to have a liking.

I love the people;
Though it do well, I do not *reliſh* well
Their loud applauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

How will diſſenting brethren *reliſh* it?
What will malignants ſay? *Hudibras, p.* i.

Men of nice palates would not *reliſh* Ariſtotle, as dreſt up by the ſchoolmen. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

He knows how to prize his advantages and *reliſh* the honours which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

To **RE'LISH.** *v. n.*

1. To have a pleaſing taſte.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the ſhape of lions, without which, their greateſt dainties would not *reliſh* to their palates. *Hakewell on Providence.*

2. To give pleaſure.

Had I been the finder-out of this ſecret, it would not have *reliſhed* among my other diſcredits. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much ſoever it may *reliſh* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

RELI'SHABLE. *adj.* [from *reliſh.*] Guſtable; having a taſte.

To **RELI'VE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *live.*] To revive; to live anew.

The thing on earth, which is of moſt avail,
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,
Reliven not for any good. *Spenſer.*

To **RELO'VE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return.

To own for him ſo familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the leaſt ſaucy preſumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

RELU'CENT. *adj.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; tranſparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucent* ſtream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **RELU'CT.** *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To ſtruggle again.

We, with ſtudied mixtures, force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the ſpells of epicuriſm, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Decay of Piety.*

RELU'CTANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Unwillingneſs;
RELU'CTANCY. } repugnance; ſtruggle in oppoſition.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to ſurmount their *reluctancy* to ſeparation, notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum. *Boyle.*

It favours
Reluctance againſt God, and his juſt yoke
Laid on our necks. *Milton.*

Bear witneſs, Heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her hapleſs innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lauſus, the poet ſhows compaſſionate, and tempering the ſeverity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to deſtroy ſuch a maſterpiece of nature. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

How few would be at the pains of acquiring ſuch an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue? *Atterbury.*

Many hard ſtages of diſcipline muſt he paſs through, before he can ſubdue the *reluctancies* of his corruption. *Rogers.*

With great *reluctancy* man is perſuaded to acknowledge this neceſſity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RELU'CTANT. *adj.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

Reluctant; but in vain! a greater pow'r
Now rul'd him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Some refuge in the muſe's art I found;
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling ſtring
Bereft of him, who taught me how to ſing. *Tickell.*

To **RELU'CTATE.** *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To reſiſt; to ſtruggle againſt.

In violation of God's patrimony, the firſt ſacrilege is looked on with ſome horrour, and men deviſe colours to delude their *reluctating* conſciences; but when they have once made the breach, their ſcrupuloſity ſoon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

RELUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; reſiſtance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without ſome *reluctation*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Adam's ſin, or the curſe upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation*. *Bacon.*

To **RELU'ME.** *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new. *Pope.*

To **RELU'MINE.** *v. a.* To light anew.

Once put out thy light;
I know not where is that Promethean heat,
That can thy light *relumine*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To **RELY'.** *v. n.* [*re* and *lye.*] To lean upon with confidence; to put truſt in; to reſt upon; to depend upon.

Go in thy native innocence! *rely*
On what thou haſt of virtue; ſummon all!
For God tow'rds thee hath done his part, do thine. *Milton.*

Egypt does not on the clouds *rely*,
But to the Nile owes more than to the ſky. *Waller.*

Thus Solon to Piſiſtratus reply'd,
Demanded, on what ſuccour he *rely'd*,
When with ſo few he boldly did engage;
He ſaid, he took his courage from his age. *Denham.*

Though reaſon is not to be *relied* upon, as univerſally ſufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied* upon and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do. *South.*

Fear *relies* upon a natural love of ourſelves, and is complicated with a neceſſary deſire of our own preſervation. *Tillotſon.*

Such variety of arguments only diſtract the underſtanding that *relies* on them. *Locke.*

The pope was become a party in the cauſe, and could not be *relied* upon for a deciſion. *Atterbury.*

Do we find ſo much religion in the age, as to *rely* on the general practice for the meaſures of our duty? *Rogers.*

No prince can ever *rely* on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator. *Rogers.*

To **REMAI'N.** *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Latin.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that *remains*, ſhall be buried in death. *Job*, xxvii. 15.

Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over, lay up until the morning. *Exod.* xvi. 23.

2. To continue; to endure; to be left.

He for the time *remain'd* ſtupidly good. *Milton.*

If what you have heard, ſhall *remain* in you, ye ſhall continue in the Son. 1 *John*, ii. 24.

3. To be left after any event.

Childleſs thou art, childleſs *remain*. *Milton.*

In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the leaſt pretence to inheritance. *Locke.*

4. Not to be loſt.

Now ſomewhat ſing, whoſe endleſs ſouvenance
Among the ſhepherds may for aye *remain*. *Spenſer.*

I was increaſed more than all that were before me, alſo my wiſdom *remained* with me. *Eccleſ.* ii. 9.

5. To be left as not compriſed.

That a father may have ſome power over his children, is eaſily granted; but that an elder brother has ſo over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

To REMAIN. *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft, coloured with ſimplicity;
And ſuch end, pardie, does all them *remain*
That of ſuch falſers friendſhip ſhall be fain. *Spenſer.*

With oaken ſtaff
I'll raiſe ſuch outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long ſhall not withhold me from thy head,
That in a little time, while breath *remains* thee,
Thou oft ſhalt wiſh thyſelf at Gath to boaſt,
But never ſhalt ſee Gath. *Milton.*

If thence he 'ſcape, what *remains* him leſs
Than unknown dangers? *Milton.*

The eaſier conqueſt now
Remains thee, aided by this hoſt of friends,
Back on thy foes more glorious to return. *Milton.*

REMAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Relick; that which is left. Generally uſed in the plural.

I grieve with the old, for ſo many additional inconveniencies, more than their ſmall *remain* of life ſeemed deſtined to undergo. *Pope.*

2. The body left by the ſoul.

But fowls obſcene diſmember'd his *remains*,
And dogs had torn him. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Oh wou'dſt thou ſing what heroes Windſor bore,
Or raiſe old warriors, whoſe ador'd *remains*,
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains. *Pope.*

3. Abode; habitation. Not in uſe.

A moſt miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often ſince my here *remain* in England,
I've ſeen him do. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

REMAI'NDER. *adj.* [from *remain.*] Remaining; refuſe; left.

His brain
Is as dry as the *remainder* biſket
After a voyage. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

We turn not back the ſilks upon the merchant,
When we have ſpoil'd them; nor the *remainder* viands
We do not throw in unreſpective place,
Becauſe we now are full. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

REMAI'NDER. *n. ſ.*

1. What is left.

The gods protect you,
And bleſs the good *remainders* of the court! *Shakeſp.*

A fine is levied to grant a reverſion or *remainder*, expectant upon a leaſe that yieldeth no rent. *Bacon.*

Mahomet's creſcent by our feuds encreaſt,
Blaſted the learn'd *remainders* of the Eaſt. *Denham.*

Could bare ingratitude have made any one ſo diabolical, had not cruelty come in as a ſecond to its aſſiſtance, and cleared the villain's breaſt of all *remainders* of humanity? *South.*

There are two reſtraints which God hath put upon human nature, ſhame and fear; ſhame is the weaker, and hath place only in thoſe in whom there are ſome *remainders* of virtue. *Tillotſon.*

What madneſs moves you, matrons, to deſtroy
The laſt *remainders* of unhappy Troy? *Dryden.*

If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has ſquandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the *remainder*. *Rogers.*

If theſe decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no ſalt. *Arbuthnot.*

Of ſix millions raiſed every year for the ſervice of the publick, one third is intercepted through the ſeveral ſubordinations of artful men in office, before the *remainder* is applied to the proper uſe. *Swift.*

2. The body when the ſoul is departed; remains.

Shew us
The poor *remainder* of Andronicus. *Shakeſpeare.*

To REMA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

That, which ſhe owns above her, muſt perfectly *remake* us after the image of our Maker. *Glanville's Apology.*

To REMA'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] To ſend back; to call back.

The better ſort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to *remand* them back. *Davies on Ireland.*

Philoxenus, for deſpiſing ſome dull poetry of Dionyſius, was condemned to dig in the quarries: from whence being *remanded*, at his return Dionyſius produced ſome other of his verſes, which as ſoon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but, calling to the waiters, ſaid, Carry me again to the quarries. *Government of the Tongue.*

RE'MANENT. *n. ſ.* [*remanens*, Lat. *remanant*, old Fr. It is now contracted to *remnant.*] The part remaining.

Her majeſty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the laſt term of three years. *Bacon.*

REMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Obſervation; note; notice taken.

He cannot diſtinguiſh difficult and noble ſpeculations from trifling and vulgar *remarks*. *Collier on Pride.*

To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.]

1. To note; to obſerve.

It is eaſy to obſerve what has been *remarked*, that the names of ſimple ideas are the leaſt liable to miſtakes. *Locke.*

The pris'ner Samſon here I ſeek.
—His manacles *remark* him, there he ſits. *Milton.*

2. To diſtinguiſh; to point out; to mark.

REMA'RKABLE. *adj.* [*remarkable*, Fr.] Obſervable; worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had beginning in time, from the will of the moſt high God, whoſe *remarkable* words are thus converted. *Raleigh.*

'Tis *remarkable*, that they
Talk moſt, who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*

What we obtain by converſation ſoon vaniſhes, unleſs we note down what *remarkables* we have found. *Watts.*

REMA'RKABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervableneſs; worthineſs of obſervation.

They ſignify the *remarkableneſs* of this puniſhment of the Jews, as ſignal revenge from the crucified Chriſt. *Hammond.*

REMA'RKABLY. *adv.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervably; in a manner worthy of obſervation.

Chiefly aſſur'd,
Remarkably ſo late, of thy ſo true,
So faithful love. *Milton.*

Such parts of theſe writings, as may be *remarkably* ſtupid, ſhould become ſubjects of an occaſional criticiſm. *Watts.*

REMA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*remarkeur*, Fr.] Obſerver; one that remarks.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outſhine the author by writing a better book on the ſame ſubject, he would ſoon be convinced of his own inſufficiency. *Watts.*

REME'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Capable of remedy.

REME'DIATE. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Medicinal; affording a remedy. Not in uſe.

All you, unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

REME'DILESS. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureleſs; incurable.

Sad Æſculapius
Impriſon'd was in chains *remedileſs*. *Fairy Queen.*

The war, grounded upon this general *remedileſs* neceſſity, may be termed the general, the *remedileſs*, or the neceſſary war. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

We, by rightful doom *remedileſs*,
Were loſt in death, till he that dwelt above
High-thron'd in ſecret bliſs, for us frail duſt
Emptied his glory. *Milton.*

Flatter him it may, as thoſe are good at flattering, who are good for nothing elſe; but in the mean time, the poor man is left under a *remedileſs* deluſion. *South.*

REME'DILESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remedileſs.*] Incurableneſs.

REME'DY. *n. ſ.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr.]

1. A medicine by which any illneſs is cured.

The difference between poiſons and *remedies* is eaſily known by their effects; and common reaſon ſoon diſtinguiſhes between virtue and vice. *Swift.*

2. Cure of any uneaſineſs.

Here hope began to dawn; reſolv'd to try,
She fix'd on this her utmoſt *remedy*. *Dryden.*

O how ſhort my interval of woe!
Our griefs how ſwift, our *remedies* how ſlow! *Prior.*

3. That which counteracts any evil.

What may be *remedy* or cure
To evils, which our own miſdeeds have wrought. *Milton.*

Civil government is the proper *remedy* for the inconveniencies of the ſtate of nature. *Locke.*

Attempts have been made for ſome *remedy* againſt this evil. *Swift.*

4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.

Things, without all *remedy*,
Should be without regard. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In the death of a man there is no *remedy*. *Wiſd.* ii. 1.

To REME'DY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, Fr.]

1. To cure; to heal.

Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind ſhould be grieved with that which is done; but to *remedy* their grief, lieth not ſo much in us as in themſelves. *Hooker.*

2. To repair or remove miſchief.

To REME'MBER. *v. a.* [*remembrer*, old Fr. *remembrare*, Italian.]

1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget.

Remember not againſt us former iniquities. *Pſ.* lxxix. 8.

2. To recollect; to call to mind.

He having once ſeen and *remembered* me, even from the beginning began to be in the rierward. *Sidney.*

We are ſaid to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it ariſes in the mind with a conſciouſneſs that we have had this idea before. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To keep in mind; to have preſent to the attention.

Remember what I warn thee, ſhun to taſte;
And ſhun the bitter conſequence. *Milton.*

This is to be *remembered*, that it is not poſſible now to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it; unleſs you will all his life mew him up. *Locke.*

4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or puniſhment.

Cry unto God; for you ſhall be *remembered* of him. *Bar.*

He brings them back,
Rememb'ring mercy and his covenant ſworn. *Milton.*

5. To mention; not to omit.

A citation ought to be certain, in reſpect of the perſon cited; for, if ſuch certainty be therein omitted, ſuch citation is invalid, as in many caſes hereafter to be *remembered*. *Ayliffe.*

6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.

His hand and leg commanding without threatening, and rather *remembering* than chaſtiſing. *Sidney.*

Joy, being altogether wanting,
It doth *remember* me the more of ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe petitions, and the anſwer of the common council of London, were ample materials for a conference with the lords, who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty. *Clarendon.*

REME'MBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers.

A brave maſter to ſervants, and a *rememberer* of the leaſt good office; for his flock he tranſplanted moſt of them into plentiful ſoils. *Wotton.*

REME'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*remembrance*, Fr.]

1. Retention in memory.

Though Cloten then but young, time has not wore him
From my *remembrance*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Thee I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton.*

Had memory been loſt with innocence,
We had not known the ſentence nor th' offence;
'Twas his chief puniſhment to keep in ſtore
The ſad *remembrance* what he was before. *Denham.*

Sharp *remembrance* on the Engliſh part,
And ſhame of being match'd by ſuch a foe,
Rouſe conſcious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden.*

This ever grateful in *remembrance* bear,
To me thou ow'ſt, to me the vital air. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Recollection; revival of any idea.

I hate thy beams,
That bring to my *remembrance* from what ſtate
I fell; how glorious once above thy ſphere. *Milton.*

Remembrance is when the ſame idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external ſenſory. *Locke.*

3. Honourable memory. Out of uſe.

Roſemary and rue keep
Seeming and ſavour all the winter long,
Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shakeſp.*

4. Tranſmiſſion of a fact from one to another.

Titan,
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact diſplay'd,
Leſt the *remembrance* of his grief ſhould fail,
And in the conſtellations wrote his tale. *Addiſon.*

5. Account preſerved.

Thoſe proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale.*

6. Memorial.

But in *remembrance* of ſo brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*

7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.

I have *remembrances* of yours,
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's ſake. *Shakeſp.*

8. Notice of ſomething abſent.

Let your *remembrance* ſtill apply to Banquo;
Preſent him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

REME'MBRANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *remembrance.*]

1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.

Sweet *remembrancer!* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A ſly knave, the agent for his maſter,
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold
The hand faſt to her lord. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

God is preſent in the conſciences of good and bad; he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a witneſs to bring them to judgment. *Taylor.*

Would I were in my grave;
For, living here, you're but my curs'd *remembrancers*:
I once was happy. *Otway's Venice Preſerv'd.*

2. An officer of the exchequer.

All are digeſted into books, and ſent to the *remembrancer* of the exchequer, that he make proceſſes upon them. *Bacon.*

To REME'RCIE. *v. a.* [*remercier*, French.] To thank. Obſolete.

Off'ring his ſervice and his deareſt life
For her defence, againſt that earle to fight;
She him *remercied*, as the patron of her life. *Spenſer.*

To REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] To remove back again.

Some other ways he propoſes to diveſt ſome bodies of their borrowed ſhapes, and make them *remigrate* to their firſt ſimplicity. *Boyle.*

REMIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *remigrate.*] Removal back again.

The Scots, tranſplanted hither, became acquainted with our cuſtoms, which, by occaſional *remigrations*, became diffuſed in Scotland. *Hale.*

To REMI'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind; to force to remember.

When age itſelf, which will not be defied, ſhall begin to arreſt, ſeize, and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dulneſs of ſenſes; yet then the pleaſure of the mind ſhall be in its full vigour. *South's Sermons.*

The brazen figure of the conſul, with the ring on his finger, *reminded* me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemmæ. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

REMINI'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reminiſcens*, Latin.] Recollection; recovery of ideas.

I caſt about for all circumſtances that may revive my memory or *reminiſcence*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

For the other part of memory, called *reminiſcence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at preſent forgot, or but confuſedly remembered, by ſetting the mind to ranſack every little cell of the brain; while it is thus buſied, how accidentally does the thing ſought for offer itſelf to the mind! *South.*

REMINISCE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *reminiſcence.*] Relating to reminiſcence.

Would truth diſpenſe, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquiſition were but *reminiſcential* evocation. *Brown.*

REMI'SS. *adj.* [*remis*, Fr. *remiſſus*, Lat.]

1. Not vigorous; ſlack.

The water deſerts the ſaid corpuſcles, unleſs it flow forth with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiſs*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Not careful; ſlothful.

Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,
That thus we die, while *remiſs* traitors ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

If when by God's grace we have conquered the firſt difficulties of religion, we grow careleſs and *remiſs*, and neglect our guard, God's Spirit will not always ſtrive with us. *Tillotſon.*

Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more *remiſs* in correcting them. *Dryden.*

3. Not intenſe.

Theſe nervous, bold, thoſe languid and *remiſs*;
Here cold ſalutes, but there a lover's kiſs. *Roſcommon.*

REMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *remit.*] Admitting forgiveneſs.

REMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*remiſſion*, Fr. *remiſſio*, Lat.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.

Error, miſclaim, and forgetfulneſs, do now and then become ſuitors for ſome *remiſſion* of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

2. Ceſſation of intenſeneſs.

In September and October theſe diſeaſes do not abate and remit in proportion to the *remiſſion* of the ſun's heat. *Woodward.*

This difference of intention and *remiſſion* of the mind in thinking, every one has experimented in himſelf. *Locke.*

3. In phyſick, *remiſſion* is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

4. Releaſe.

Not only an expedition, but the *remiſſion* of a duty or tax, were tranſmitted to poſterity after this manner. *Addiſon.*

Another ground of the biſhop's fears is the *remiſſion* of the firſt fruits and tenths. *Swift.*

5. Forgiveneſs; pardon.

My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And aſk *remiſſion* for my folly paſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remiſſion*. *Milton.*

Many believe the article of *remiſſion* of ſins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of holy life. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

REMI'SSLY. *adv.* [from *remiſs.*]

1. Careleſsly; negligently; without cloſe attention.

How ſhould it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remiſsly?* ſo that our deſire being natural, is alſo in that degree of earneſtneſs whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker.*

2. Not vigorouſly; not with ardour or eagerneſs; ſlackly.

There was not an equal concurrence in the proſecution of this matter among the biſhops; ſome of them proceeding more *remiſsly* in it. *Clarendon.*

REMI'SSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remiſs.*] Careleſſneſs; negligence; coldneſs; want of ardour; inattention.

Future evils,
Or new, or by *remiſsneſs* new conceiv'd,
Are now to have no ſucceſſive degrees. *Shakeſpeare.*

No great offenders 'ſcape their dooms;
Small praiſe from lenity and *remiſsneſs* comes. *Denham.*

Jack, through the *remiſsneſs* of conſtables, has always found means to eſcape. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

The great concern of God for our ſalvation, is ſo far from an argument of *remiſsneſs* in us, that it ought to excite our utmoſt care. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To REMI'T. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.]

1. To relax; to make leſs intenſe.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

Our ſupreme foe may much *remit*
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,
Not mind us not offending, ſatisfy'd
With what is puniſh'd. *Milton.*

2. To forgive a puniſhment.

With ſuppliant pray'rs their pow'rs appeaſe;
The ſoft Napæan race will ſoon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the puniſhment. *Dryden.*

The magiſtrate can often, where the publick good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the puniſhment of criminal offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the ſatisfaction due to any private man. *Locke.*

3. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.

At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* theſe young men's heinous faults. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whoſe ſoever ſins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them; and whoſe ſoever ſins ye retain, they are retained. *John*, xx.

4. To give up; to reſign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders ſhould be *remitted* to their prince to be puniſhed in the place where they have offended. *Hayward.*

Th' Ægyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*

Heaven thinks fit
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

5. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.

The biſhop had certain proud inſtructions in the front, though there were a pliant clauſe at the foot, that *remitted* all to the biſhop's diſcretion. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

I *remit* me to themſelves, and challenge their natural ingenuity to ſay, whether they have not ſometimes ſuch ſhiverings within them. *Government of the Tongue.*

6. To put again in cuſtody.

This bold return with ſeeming patience heard,
The priſ'ner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To ſend money to a diſtant place.

They obliged themſelves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, divided into ſo many monthly payments. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

8. To reſtore. Not in uſe.

The archbiſhop was retained priſoner, but after a ſhort time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

To **Remi't.** *v. n.*

1. To ſlacken; to grow leſs intenſe.

When our paſſions *remit*, the vehemence of our ſpeech *remits* too. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. To abate by growing leſs eager.

As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their induſtry, loathed their buſineſs, and gave way to their pleaſures, they let fall thoſe generous principles, which had raiſed them to worthy thoughts. *South's Sermons.*

3. In phyſick, to grow by intervals leſs violent, though not wholly intermitting.

Remi'tment. *n. ſ.* [from *remit.*] The act of remitting to cuſtody.

Remi'ttance. *n. ſ.* [from *remit.*]

1. The act of paying money at a diſtant place.
2. Sum ſent to a diſtant place.

A compact among private perſons furniſhed out the ſeveral *remittances*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Remi'tter. *n. ſ.* [*remettre*, Fr.] In common law, a reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective. *Cowel.*

You ſaid, if I return'd next ſize in Lent,
I ſhould be in *remitter* of your grace;
In th' interim my letters ſhould take place
Of affidavits. *Donne.*

Re'mnant. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *remanent.*] Reſidue; that which is left; that which remains.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodleſs *remnant* of that royal blood,
Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghoſt? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Bear me hence
From forth the noiſe and rumour of the field,
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shak.*

About his ſhelves
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roſes
Were thinly ſcatter'd. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

I was entreated to get them ſome reſpite and breathing by a ceſſation, without which they ſaw no probability to preſerve the *remnant* that had yet eſcaped. *King Charles.*

Their Andes are far higher than thoſe with us; whereby it ſeems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in ſuch a deluge ſaved. *Bacon.*

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

A feeble army and an empty ſenate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addiſon.*

See the poor *remnants* of theſe ſlighted hairs!
My hands ſhall rend what e'en thy rapine ſpares. *Pope.*

The frequent uſe of the latter was a *remnant* of popery, which never admitted Scripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift.*

Re'mnant. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remanent.*] Remaining; yet left.

It bid her feel
No future pain for me; but inſtant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the juſt duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

Remo'lten. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good to try in glaſs works, whether the crude materials, mingled with glaſs already made and *remolten*, do not facilitate the making of glaſs with leſs heat. *Bacon.*

Remo'nstrance. *n. ſ.* [*remonſtrance*, Fr. from *remonſtrate.*]

1. Show; diſcovery. Not in uſe.

You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make raſh *remonſtrance* of my hidden power,
Than let him be ſo loſt. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

2. Strong repreſentation.

The ſame God, which revealeth it to them, would alſo give them power of confirming it unto others, either with miraculous operation, or with ſtrong and invincible *remonſtrance* of ſound reaſon. *Hooker, b.* v. § 10.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonſtrance*, in which they ſet forth, that their father, having refuſed to take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Importunate paſſions ſurround the man, and will not ſuffer him to attend to the *remonſtrances* of juſtice. *Rogers.*

To **REMO'NSTRATE.** *v. n.* [*remonſtro*, Lat. *remonſtrer*, Fr.] To make a ſtrong repreſentation; to ſhow reaſons on any ſide in ſtrong terms.

REMORA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A let or obſtacle.
2. A fiſh or a kind of worm that ſticks to ſhips, and retards their paſſage through the water.

Of fiſhes you ſhall find in arms the whale, herring, roach, and *remora*. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard long; his body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader; and produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great number of little prickles. *Grew.*

To **Remo'rate.** *v. a.* [*remoror*, Lat.] To hinder; to delay. *Dict.*

REMO'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*remorſus*, Lat.]

1. Pain of guilt.

Not that he believed they could be reſtrained from that impious act by any *remorſe* of conſcience, or that they had not wickedneſs enough to deſign and execute it. *Clarendon.*

2. Tenderneſs; pity; ſympathetick ſorrow.

Many little eſteem of their own lives, yet, for *remorſe* of their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenſer.*

Shylock, thou lead'ſt this faſhion of thy malice
To the laſt hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt ſhew thy mercy and *remorſe* more ſtrange,
Than is thy ſtrange apparent cruelty. *Shakeſpeare.*

The rogues ſlighted me into the river, with as little *remorſe* as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shak.*

Curſe on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorſe*; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*

Remo'rseful. *adj.* [*remorſe* and *full.*] Tender; compaſſionate.

O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wiſe, *remorſeful*, well accompliſh'd. *Shakeſp.*

Love, that comes too late,
Like a *remorſeful* pardon ſlowly carried,
To the great ſender turns a ſowre offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and *remorſeful* day
Is crept into the boſom of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Remo'rseless. *adj.* [from *remorſe.*] Unpitying; cruel; ſavage.

Where were the nymphs, when the *remorſeleſs* deep
Cloſ'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton.*

O the inexpreſſible horrour that will ſeize upon a ſinner, when he ſtands arraigned at the bar of Divine Juſtice! when he ſhall ſee his accuſer, his judge, the witneſſes, all his *remorſeleſs* adverſaries. *South's Sermons.*

REMO'TE. *adj.* [*remotus*, Lat.]

1. Diſtant; not immediate.

In this narrow ſcantling of capacity, it is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

2. Diſtant; not at hand.
3. Removed far off; placed not near.

Wherever the mind places itſelf by any thought, either amongſt, or *remote* from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of ſpace, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*

In quiet ſhades, content with rural ſports,
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

4. Foreign.
5. Diſtant; not cloſely connected.

An unadviſed tranſiliency from the effect to the *remoteſt* cauſe. *Glanville.*

Syllogiſm ſerves not to furniſh the mind with intermediate ideas, that ſhew the connection of *remote* ones. *Locke.*

6. Alien; not agreeing.

All thoſe propoſitions, how *remote* ſoever from reaſon, are ſo ſacred, that men will ſooner part with their lives, than ſuffer themſelves to doubt of them. *Locke.*

7. Abſtracted.

Remo'tely. *adv.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a diſtance.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited, at leaſt not *remotely* planted before the flood. *Brown.*

Two lines in Mezentius and Lauſus are indeed *remotely* allied to Virgil's ſenſe, but too like the tenderneſs of Ovid. *Dryden.*

While the fainting Dutch *remotely* fire
In the firſt front amidſt a ſlaughter'd pile,
High on the mound he dy'd. *Smith.*

Remo'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; diſtance; not nearneſs.

The joys of heaven are like the ſtars, which by reaſon of our *remoteneſs*, appear extremely little. *Boyle.*

Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the forepart, and has reſerved his greater light for *remoteneſſes* and the back part of his landſcapes. *Dryden.*

If the greateſt part of bodies eſcape our notice by their *remoteneſs*, others are no leſs concealed by their minuteneſs. *Locke.*

His obſcurities generally ariſe from the *remoteneſs* of the cuſtoms, perſons, and things, he alludes to. *Addiſon.*

Remo'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing; the ſtate of being removed to diſtance.

All this ſafety were *remotion*, and thy defence abſence. *Shakeſpeare.*

This act perſuades me,
'Tis the *remotion* of the duke and her. *Shakeſpeare.*

The conſequent ſtrictly taken, may be a fallacious illation, in reference to antecedency or conſequence; as to conclude from the poſition of the antecedent unto the poſition of the conſequent, or from the *remotion* of the conſequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Remo'vable. *adj.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed.

The Iriſh biſhops have their clergy in ſuch ſubjection, that they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore *removeable* at their biſhop's will, yield what pleaſeth him. *Spenſer.*

In ſuch a chapel, ſuch curate is *removeable* at the pleaſure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Remo'val. *n. ſ.* [from *remove.*]

1. The act of putting out of any place.

By which *removal* of one extremity with another, the world, ſeeking to procure a remedy, hath purchaſed a mere exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*

2. The act of putting away.

The *removal* of ſuch a diſeaſe is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the fleſh is to be taken away by violence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Diſmiſſion from a poſt.

If the *removal* of theſe perſons from their poſts has produced ſuch popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced ſomething more fatal. *Addiſon.*

Whether his *removal* was cauſed by his own fears or other men's artifices, ſuppoſing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to chuſe what form of government they pleaſed. *Swift.*

4. The ſtate of being removed.

The ſitting ſtill of a paralytick, whilſt he prefers it to a *removal*, is voluntary. *Locke.*

To **REMO'VE.** *v. a.* [*removeo*, Lat. *remuer*, Fr.]

1. To put from its place; to take or put away.

Good God, *remove*
The means that makes us ſtrangers! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He *removeth* away the ſpeech of the truſty, and taketh away the underſtanding of the aged. *Job*, xii. 20.

Remove thy ſtroke away from me; I am conſumed by the blow. *Pſalm* xxxix. 13.

So would he have *removed* thee out of the ſtraight into a broad place. *Job*, xxxvi. 16.

He longer in this paradiſe to dwell
Permits not; to *remove* thee I am come,
And ſend thee from the garden forth to till
The ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Whether he will *remove* his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*

You, who fill the bliſsful ſeats above!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy ſway,
But every monarch be the ſcourge of God,
If from your thoughts Ulyſſes you *remove*,
Who rul'd his ſubjects with a father's love. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. To place at a diſtance.

They are farther *removed* from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impreſſions on the mind, is ſtronger againſt theſe moral principles than the other. *Locke.*

To **Remo've.** *v. n.*

1. To change place.
2. To go from one place to another.

A ſhort exile muſt for ſhow precede;
The term expir'd, from Candia they *remove*,
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*

How oft from pomp and ſtate did I *remove*
To feed deſpair? *Prior.*

Remo've. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Change of place.
2. Suſceptibility of being removed. Not in uſe.

What is early received in any conſiderable ſtrength of impreſs, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of difficult *remove*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

3. Tranſlation of one to the place of another.

Roſaline, this favour thou ſhalt wear;
Hold, take you this, my ſweet, and give me thine,
So ſhall Biron take me for Roſaline:
And change your favours too; ſo ſhall your loves
Woo contrary deceiv'd by theſe *removes*. *Shakeſp.*

4. State of being removed.

This place ſhould be both ſchool and univerſity, not needing a *remove* to any other houſe of ſcholarſhip. *Milton.*

He that conſiders how little our conſtitution can bear a *remove* into parts of this air, not much higher than that we breathe in, will be ſatisfied, that the allwiſe Architect has ſuited our organs, and the bodies that are to affect them, one to another. *Locke.*

5. Act of moving a cheſsman or draught.
6. Departure; act of going away.

So look'd Aſtrea, her *remove* deſign'd,
On thoſe diſtreſſed friends ſhe left behind. *Waller.*

7. The act of changing place.

Let him, upon his *removes* from one place to another, procure recommendation to ſome perſon of quality reſiding in the place whither he removeth. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

8. A ſtep in the ſcale of gradation.

In all the viſible corporeal world, quite down from us, the deſcent is by eaſy ſteps, and a continued ſeries of things, that in each *remove* differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legiſlator, and ought to ſtand up in the defence of thoſe laws. *Addiſon.*

9. A ſmall diſtance.

The fierceſt contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greateſt diſtinction of circumſtances, of but a very ſmall *remove* one from another. *Rogers.*

10. Act of putting a horſe's ſhoes upon different feet.

His horſe wanted two *removes*, your horſe wanted nails. *Swift.*

Remo'ved. *particip. adj.* [from *remove.*] Remote; ſeparate from others.

Your accent is ſomething finer than you could purchaſe in ſo *removed* a dwelling. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Remo'vedness. *n. ſ.* [from *removed.*] The ſtate of being removed; remoteneſs.

I have eyes under my ſervice, which look upon his *removedneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Remo'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *remove.*] One that removes.

The miſlayer of a merſtone is to blame; but the unjuſt judge is the capital *remover* of landmarks, when he defineth amiſs. *Bacon.*

Haſty fortune maketh an enterpriſer and *remover*, but the exerciſed fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*

To **Remou'nt.** *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again.

Stout Cymon ſoon *remounts*, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden.*

The reſt *remounts* with the aſcending vapours, or is waſhed down into rivers, and tranſmitted into the ſea. *Woodward.*

Remu'nerable. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

To **REMU'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat. *remunerer*, Fr.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompenſe.

Is ſhe not then beholden to the man,
That brought her for this high good turn ſo far?
Yes; and will nobly *remunerate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Money the king thought not fit to demand, becauſe he had received ſatisfaction in matters of ſo great importance; and becauſe he could not *remunerate* them with any general pardon, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*

In another parable, he repreſents the great condeſcenſions wherewith the Lord ſhall *remunerate* the faithful ſervant. *Boyle.*

Remunera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*remuneration*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Latin.] Reward; requital; recompence; repayment.

Bear this ſignificant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there is *remuneration*; for the beſt ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependants. *Shakeſpeare's Love Lab. Loſt.*

He begets a ſecurity of himſelf, and a careleſs eye on the laſt *remunerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A collation is a donation of ſome vacant benefice in the church, eſpecially when ſuch donation is freely beſtowed without any proſpect of an evil *remuneration*. *Ayliffe.*

Remunera'tive. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Exerciſed in giving rewards.

The knowledge of particular actions ſeems requiſite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the manifeſtation of his punitive and *remunerative* juſtice. *Boyle.*

To **Remu'rmur.** *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarſe ſounds.

Her fate is whiſper'd by the gentle breeze,
And told in ſighs to all the trembling trees;
The trembling trees, in ev'ry plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the ſilver flood. *Pope.*

To **Remu'rmur.** *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Latin.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarſe ſound.

Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around,
And echoes to th' Athenian ſhores rebound. *Dryden.*

His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods
In ſighs *remurmur'd* to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*

Rena'rd. *n. ſ.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in fable.

Before the break of day,
Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*

Rena'scent. *adj.* [*renaſcens*, Latin.] Produced again; riſing again into being.

Rena'scible. *adj.* [*renaſcor*, Latin.] Poſſible to be produced again.

To **Rena'vigate.** [*re* and *navigate.*] To ſail again.

Rencou'nter. *n. ſ.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]

1. Claſh; colliſion.

You may as well expect two bowls ſhould grow ſenſible by rubbing, as that the *rencounter* of any bodies ſhould awaken them into perception. *Collier.*

2. Perſonal oppoſition.

Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's ſpeech, that has a relation to the *rencounter*. *Addiſon.*

So when the trumpet ſounding gives the ſign,
The juſtling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join:
So meet, and ſo renew the dextrous fight;
Their clattering arms with the fierce ſhock reſound. *Granville.*

3. Looſe or caſual engagement.

The confederates ſhould turn to their advantage their apparent odds in men and horſe; and by that means out-number the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addiſon.*

4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

To **Rencou'nter.** *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]

1. To claſh; to collide.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
3. To ſkirmiſh with another.
4. To fight hand to hand.

To **REND.** *v. a. pret. and pret. paſſ. rent.* [ꞃenꝺan, Sax.] To tear with violence; to lacerate.

Will you hence
Before the tag return, whoſe rage doth *rend*,
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are uſed to bear? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He *rent* a lion, as he would have *rent* a kid, and he had nothing in his hand. *Judges*, xiv. 4.

I will not *rend* away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to thy ſon. 1 *Kings*, xi. 13.

By the Thund'rer's ſtroke it from the root is *rent*,
So ſure the blows which from high Heaven are ſent. *Cowley.*

What you command me to relate,
Renews the ſad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations *rent*. *Dryden.*

Look round to ſee
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then *rend* it off. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Is it not as much reaſon to ſay, when any monarchy was ſhattered to pieces, and divided amongſt revolted ſubjects, that God was careful to preſerve monarchical power, by *rending* a ſettled empire into a multitude of little governments? *Locke.*

When its way th' impetuous paſſion found,
I *rend* my treſſes, and my breaſt I wound. *Pope.*

From cloud to cloud the *rending* lightnings rage. *Thomſ.*

Re'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.

To **Re'nder.** *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]

1. To return; to pay back.

What ſhall I *render* unto the Lord for all his benefits? *Pſ.*

They that *render* evil for good are adverſaries. *Pſ.* xxxviii.

Will ye *render* me a recompenſe? *Joel*, iii. 4.

Let him look into the future ſtate of bliſs or miſery, and ſee there God, the righteous judge, ready to *render* every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

2. To reſtore; to give back.

Hither the ſeas at ſtated times reſort,
And ſhove the loaden veſſels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And *render* back their cargo to the main. *Addiſon.*

3. To give upon demand.

The ſluggard is wiſer in his own conceit, than ſeven men that can *render* a reaſon. *Prov.* xxvi. 16.

4. To inveſt with qualities; to make.

Becauſe the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the ſame nature *renders* him ſolicitous about the iſſue. *South's Sermons.*

Love
Can anſwer love, and *render* bliſs ſecure. *Thomſon.*

5. To repreſent; to exhibit.

I heard him ſpeak of that ſame brother,
And he did *render* him the moſt unnatural
That liv'd 'mongſt men. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To tranſlate.

Render it in the Engliſh a circle, but 'tis more truly *rendered* a ſphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He has a clearer idea of ſtrigil and ſiſtrum, a curry-comb and cymbal, which are the Engliſh names dictionaries *render* them by. *Locke.*

He uſes only a prudent diſſimulation; the word we may almoſt literally *render* maſter of a great preſence of mind. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

7. To ſurrender; to yield; to give up.

I will call him to ſo ſtrict account,
That he ſhall *render* every glory up,
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart. *Shakeſp.*

My *rend'ring* my perſon to them, may engage their affections to me. *King Charles.*

One, with whom he uſed to adviſe, propoſed to him to *render* himſelf upon conditions to the Earl of Eſſex. *Clarend.*

Would he *render* up Hermione,
And keep Aſtyanax, I ſhould be bleſt! *A. Phillips.*

8. To offer; to give to be uſed.

Logick *renders* its daily ſervice to wiſdom and virtue. *Watts.*

Re'nder. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Surrender.

Newneſs
Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor muſter'd
Among the bands, may drive us to a *render*. *Shakeſp.*

Rende'zvous. *n. ſ.* [*rendez vous*, Fr.]

1. Aſſembly; meeting appointed.

A commander of many ſhips ſhould rather keep his fleet together, than have it ſevered far aſunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next *rendezvous* would conſume time and victual. *Raleigh's Apology.*

2. A ſign that draws men together.

The philoſopher's ſtone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head inſtead of their hat. *Bacon.*

3. Place appointed for aſſembly.

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*

This was the general *rendezvous* which they all got to, and mingling more and more with that oily liquor, they ſucked it all up. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To **Rende'zvous.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

Rendi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

Renega'de.
Renega'do. } *n. ſ.* [*renegado*, Spaniſh; *renegat*, Fr.]

1. One that apoſtatiſes from the faith; an apoſtate.

There lived a French *renegado* in the ſame place, where the Caſtilian and his wife were kept priſoners. *Addiſon.*

2. One who deſerts to the enemy; a revolter.

Some ſtraggling ſoldiers might prove *renegadoes*, but they would not revolt in troops. *Decay of Piety.*

If the Roman government ſubſiſted now, they would have had *renegade* ſeamen and ſhipwrights enough. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Rene'ge.** *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat. *renier*, Fr.] To diſown.

His captain's heart,
Which, in the ſcuffles of great fights, hath burſt
The buckles on his breaſt, *reneges* all temper. *Shakeſp.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſoothe every paſſion,
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their maſters. *Shakeſp.*

The deſign of this war is to make me *renege* my conſcience and thy truth. *King Charles.*

To **RENE'W.** *v. a.* [*re* and *new*; *renovo*, Latin.]

1. To renovate; to reſtore the former ſtate.

In ſuch a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did *renew* old Æſon. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

It is impoſſible for thoſe that were once enlightened, if they ſhall fall away, to *renew* them again unto repentance. *Heb.* vi. 6.

Let us go to Gilgal, and *renew* the kingdom there. 1 *Sam.*

Renew'd to life, that ſhe might daily die,
I daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden.*

2. To repeat; to put again in act.

Thy famous grandfather
Doth live again in thee; long may'ſt thou live,
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories! *Shakeſp.*

The body percuſſed hath, by reaſon of the percuſſion, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and ſo *reneweth* the percuſſion of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The bearded corn enſu'd
From earth unaſk'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*. *Dryden.*

3. To begin again.

The laſt great age, foretold by ſacred rhymes,
Renews its finiſh'd courſe, Saturnian times
Rowl round again. *Dryden's Virgil's Paſtorals.*

4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Rom.* xii. 2.

Rene'wable. *adj.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed.

The old cuſtom, upon many eſtates, is to let for leaſes of lives, *renewable* at pleaſure. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Rene'wal. *n. ſ.* [from *renew*.] The act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the Deity, perſiſting in the purpoſe of mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuſes, with ſuch authority for the *renewal* and rectification, as was ſufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

Reni'tency. *n. ſ.* [from *renitent*.] That reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon, or are impelled one againſt another, or the reſiſtance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.*

RENI'TENT. *adj.* [*renitens*, Latin.] Acting againſt any impulſe by elaſtick power.

By an inflation of the muſcles, they become ſoft, and yet *renitent*, like ſo many pillows, diſſipating the force of the preſſure, and ſo taking away the ſenſe of pain. *Ray.*

Re'nnet. *n. ſ.* See **Runnet.**

A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with *rennet* is turned. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Re'nnet.
Rene'ting. } *n. ſ.* [properly *reinette*, a little queen.] A kind of apple.

A golden *rennet* is a very pleaſant and fair fruit, of a yellow fluſh, and the beſt of bearers for all ſorts of ſoil; of which there are two ſorts, the large ſort and the ſmall. *Mort.*

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a ſyrupy tenacious nature. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **RE'NOVATE.** *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew; to reſtore to the firſt ſtate.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtleſs eye
In ruin ſeen. *Thomſon's Winter.*

Renova'tion. *n. ſ.* [*renovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the ſtate of being renewed.

Sound continueth ſome ſmall time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body percuſſed hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and ſo reneweth the percuſſion of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The kings entered into ſpeech of renewing the treaty; the king ſaying, that though King Philip's perſon were the ſame, yet his fortunes were raiſed; in which caſe a *renovation* of treaty was uſed. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To ſecond life,
Wak'd in the *renovation* of the juſt,
Reſigns him up, with heav'n and earth renew'd. *Milton.*

To **RENOU'NCE.** *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.]

1. To diſown; to abnegate.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no diſgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race. *Dryden.*

2. To quit upon oath.

This world I do *renounce*; and in your ſights
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Renou'nce.** *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The following paſſage is a mere Galliciſm: *renoncer a mon ſang.*

On this firm principle I ever ſtood;
He of my ſons, who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act, *renounces* to my blood. *Dryden.*

Renou'ncement. *n. ſ.* [from *renounce*.] Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enſkied and ſainted;
By your *renouncement*, an immortal ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

RENO'WN. *n. ſ.* [*renommée*, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praiſe widely ſpread.

She
Is daughter to this famous Duke of Milan,
Of whom ſo often I have heard *renown*. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis of more *renown*
To make a river, than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor envy we
Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*

To **Reno'wn.** *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous.

Let us ſatisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do *renown* this city. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Soft elocution does thy ſtyle *renown*,
Gentle or ſharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to laſh at vice. *Dryden.*

In ſolemn ſilence ſtand
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renown*,
And emperors in Parian marble frown. *Addiſon.*

A bard, whom pilfer'd paſtorals *renown*,
Juſt writes to make his barrenneſs appear. *Pope.*

Reno'wned. *particip. adj.* [from *renown*.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.

Theſe were the *renowned* of the congregation, princes of the tribes, heads of thouſands. *Numb.* i. 16.

That thrice *renowned* and learned French king, finding Petrarch's tomb without any inſcription, wrote one himſelf: ſaying, ſhame it was, that he who ſung his miſtreſs's praiſe ſeven years before her death, ſhould twelve years want an epitaph. *Peacham on Poetry.*

The reſt were long to tell, though far *renown'd*. *Milt.*

Of all the cities in Romanian lands,
The chief and moſt *renown'd* Ravenna ſtands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts. *Dryden.*

Ilva,
An iſle *renown'd* for ſteel and unexhauſted mines. *Dryd.*

Rent. *n. ſ.* [from *rend*.] A break; a laceration.

Thou viper
Haſt cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way,
Through thy own blood to empire. *Dryden.*

He who ſees this vaſt *rent* in ſo high a rock, how the convex parts of one ſide exactly tally with the concave of the other, muſt be ſatisfied, that it was the effect of an earthquake. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To **Rent.** *v. a.* [rather to *rend*.] To tear; to lacerate.

A time to *rent*, and a time to ſew. *Eccleſ.* iii. 7.

To **Rent.** *v. n.* [now written *rant*.] To roar; to bluſter: we ſtill ſay, *a tearing fellow*, for *a noiſy bully*.

He ventur'd to diſmiſs his fear,
That partings wont to *rent* and tear,
And give the deſperateſt attack
To danger ſtill behind its back. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

RENT. *n. ſ.* [*rente*, French.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,
What are thy *rents?* what are thy comings in?
O ceremony, ſhew me but thy worth! *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

I bought an annual *rent* or two,
And live juſt as you ſee I do. *Pope's Epiſt. of Horace.*

2. Money paid for any thing held of another.

Such is the mould, that the bleſt tenant feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in weeds. *Waller.*

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Preſent a peppercorn for *rent*. *Prior.*

To **Rent.** *v. a.* [*renter*, French.]

1. To hold by paying rent.

When a ſervant is called before his maſter, it is often to know, whether he paſſed by ſuch a ground; if the old man, who *rents* it, is in good health. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To ſet to a tenant.

Re'ntable. *adj.* [from *rent*.] That may be rented.

Re'ntal. *n. ſ.* [from *rent*.] Schedule or account of rents.

Re'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *rent*.] He that holds by paying rent.

The eſtate will not be let for one penny more or leſs to the *renter*, amongſt whomſoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke.*

Renve'rsed. *adj.* [*renverſé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenſer.*

Renuncia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*renunciatio*, from *renuncio*, Latin.] The act of renouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Taylor.*

To **REORDAI'N.** *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr. *re* and *ordain*.] To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion of miniſtry.

Reordina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *reordain*.] Repetition of ordination.

He proceeded in his miniſtry without expecting any new miſſion, and never thought himſelf obliged to a *reordination*. *Atterbury.*

To **Repa'cify.** *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again.

Henry, who next commands the ſtate,
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate. *Daniel.*

Repai'd. *part.* of *repay*.

To **REPAI'R.** *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.]

1. To reſtore after injury or dilapidation.

Let the prieſts *repair* the breaches of the houſe. 1 *Kings.*

The fines impoſed were the more repined againſt, becauſe they were aſſigned to the rebuilding and *repairing* of St. Paul's Church. *Clarendon.*

Heav'n ſoon *repair'd* her mural breach. *Milton.*

2. To amend any injury by an equivalent.

He juſtly hath driv'n out his rebel foes
To deepeſt hell; and to *repair* their loſs
Created this new happy race of men. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt.

To be reveng'd,
And to *repair* his numbers thus impair'd. *Milton.*

Repai'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reparation; ſupply of loſs; reſtoration after dilapidation.

Before the curing of a ſtrong diſeaſe,
Ev'n in the inſtant of *repair* and health,
The fit is ſtrongeſt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and ſimple diet, proportioning the daily *repairs* to the daily decays of our waſting bodies. *Temple's Miſcell.*

All automata need a frequent *repair* of new ſtrength, the cauſes whence their motion does proceed, being ſubject to fail. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

To **Repai'r.** *v. n.* [*repairer*, Fr.] To go to; to betake himſelf.

May all to Athens back again *repair*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Depart from hence in peace,
Search the wide world, and where you pleaſe *repair*. *Dryden.*

'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove:
Haſte then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,
Go mount the winds, and to the ſhades *repair*. *Pope.*

Repai'r. *n. ſ.* [*repaire*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Reſort; abode.

So 'ſcapes th' inſulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall outlets into open air;
There the fierce winds his tender force aſſail,
And beat him downward to his firſt *repair*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of betaking himſelf any whither.

The king ſent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houſes, and for a preſervation of the peace. *Clarendon.*

Repai'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *repair*.] Amender; reſtorer.

He that governs well, leads the blind, but he that teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the *repairer* of a decayed intellect. *South's Sermons.*

O ſacred reſt!
O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay,
Whoſe balms renew the limbs to labours of the day. *Dryden.*

Repa'ndous. *adj.* [*repandus*, Lat.] Bent upwards.

Though they be drawn *repandous* or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavouſly inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed in another. *Brown.*

Re'parable. *adj.* [*reparable*, Fr. *reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or ſupplied by ſomething equivalent.

The parts in man's body eaſily *reparable*, as ſpirits, blood, and fleſh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon.*

When its ſpirit is drawn from wine, it will not, by the re-union of its conſtituent liquors, be reduced to its priſtine nature; becauſe the workmanſhip of nature, in the diſpoſition of the parts, was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by the bare appoſition of thoſe divided parts to each other. *Boyle.*

An adulterous perſon is tied to reſtitution of the injury, ſo far as it is *reparable*, and can be made to the wronged perſon; to make proviſion for the children begotten in unlawful embraces. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Re'parably. *adv.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment, or ſupply.

Repara'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reparation*, French; *reparatio*, from *reparo*, Latin.]

1. The act of repairing.

Antonius Philoſophus took care of the *reparation* of the highways. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Supply of what is waſted.

When the organs of ſenſe want their due repoſe and neceſſary *reparations*, the ſoul exerts herſelf in her ſeveral faculties. *Addiſon.*

In this moveable body, the fluid and ſolid parts muſt be conſumed; and both demand a conſtant *reparation*. *Arbuth.*

3. Recompenſe for any injury; amends.

The king ſhould be able, when he had cleared himſelf, to make him *reparation*. *Bacon.*

I am ſenſible of the ſcandal I have given by my looſe writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

Repa'rative. *n. ſ.* [from *repair*.] Whatever makes amends for loſs or injury.

New preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at ſea. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

Repartee'. *n. ſ.* [*repartie*, French.] Smart reply.

The fools overflowed with ſmart *repartees*, and were only diſtinguiſhed from the intended wits, by being called coxcombs. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Sullen was Jupiter juſt now:
And Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngſter's *repartee*. *Prior.*

To **Repartee'.** *v. n.* To make ſmart replies.

High flights ſhe had, and wit at will,
And ſo her tongue lay ſeldom ſtill;
For in all viſits who but ſhe,
To argue, or to *repartee?* *Prior.*

To **Repa'ss.** *v. a.* [*repaſſer*, French.] To paſs again; to paſ back.

Well we have paſs'd, and now *repaſs'd* the ſeas,
And brought deſir'd help. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

We ſhall find ſmall reaſon to think, that Abraham paſſed and *repaſſed* thoſe ways more often than he was enforced ſo to do, if we conſider that he had no other comforter in this weariſome journey, than the ſtrength of his faith in God. *Raleigh.*

If his ſoul hath wing'd the deſtin'd flight,
Homeward with pious ſpeed *repaſs* the main,
To the pale ſhade funereal rites ordain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **REPA'SS.** *v. n.* To go back in a road.

Five girdles bind the ſkies, the torrid zone
Glows with the paſſing and *repaſſing* ſun. *Dryden.*

REPA'ST. *n. ſ.* [*repas*, Fr. *re* and *paſtus*, Lat.]

1. A meal; act of taking food.

From dance to ſweet *repaſt* they turn
Deſirous; all in circles as they ſtood,
Tables are ſet. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

What neat *repaſt* ſhall feaſt us, light and choice,
Of Attick taſte, with wine. *Milton.*

Sleep, that is thy beſt *repaſt*,
Yet of death it bears a taſte,
And both are the ſame thing at laſt. *Denham.*

The day
Had ſummon'd him to due *repaſt* at noon. *Dryden.*

Keep regular hours for *repaſt* and ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me ſome *repaſt*;
I care not what, ſo it be wholeſome food. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **REPA'ST.** *v. a.* [*repaiſtre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feaſt.

To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
And, like the kind life-rend'ring pelican,
Repaſt them with my blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

REPA'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *paſture.*] Entertainment. Not in uſe.

He from forage will incline to play;
But if thou ſtrive, poor ſoul, what art thou then?
Food for his rage, *repaſture* for his den. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **REPA'Y.** *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay.*]

1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.

According to their deeds he will *repay* recompenſe to his enemies; to the iſlands he will *repay* recompenſe. *Iſ.* lix. 18.

The falſe honour, which he had ſo long enjoyed, was plentifully *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*

2. To recompenſe.

He clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts; or ſlain,
Or as the ſnake with youthful coat *repaid.* *Milton.*

3. To requite either good or ill.

The pooreſt ſervice is *repaid* with thanks. *Shakeſp.*

Fav'ring heav'n *repaid* my glorious toils
With a ſack'd palace and barbarick ſpoils. *Pope.*

I have fought well for Perſia, and *repaid*
The benefit of birth with honeſt ſervice. *Rowe.*

4. To reimburſe with what is owed.

If you *repay* me not on ſuch a day,
Such ſums as are expreſs'd in the condition,
Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair fleſh. *Shak.*

REPA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *repay.*]

1. The act of repaying.

2. The thing repaid.

The centeſima uſura it was not lawful to exceed; and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **REPEA'L.** *v. a.* [*rappeller*, French.]

1. To recall. Out of uſe.

I will *repeal* thee, or be well aſſur'd,
Adventure to be baniſhed myſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

I here forget all former griefs;
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again. *Shakeſp.*

2. To abrogate; to revoke.

Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repealed*, and diſputed againſt by the authors themſelves. *Hooker.*

Adam ſoon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart aroſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Statutes are ſilently *repealed*, when the reaſon ceaſes for which they were enacted. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

REPEA'L. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Recall from exile. Not in uſe.

If the time thruſt forth
A cauſe for thy *repeal*, we ſhall not ſend
O'er the vaſt world to ſeek a ſingle man. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Revocation; abrogation.

The king being advertiſed, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords ſo inſolent, did abſolutely reſume all ſuch grants; but the Earl of Deſmond above all found himſelf grieved with this reſumption or *repeal* of liberties, and declared his diſlike. *Davies on Ireland.*

If the Preſbyterians ſhould obtain their ends, I could not be ſorry to find them miſtaken in the point which they have moſt at heart, by the *repeal* of the teſt; I mean the benefit of employments. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

To **REPEA'T.** *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, Fr.]

1. To iterate; to uſe again; to do again.

Theſe evils thou *repeat'ſt* upon thyſelf,
Have baniſh'd me from Scotland. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He, though his power
Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth
Us to aboliſh. *Milton.*

Where ſudden alterations are not neceſſary, the ſame effect may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more ſafety to the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To ſpeak again.

The Pſalms, for the excellency of their uſe, deſerve to be oftener *repeated*; but that their multitude permitteth not any oftener repetition. *Hooker.*

3. To try again.

Neglecting for Creüſa's life his own,
Repeats the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*

Beyond this place you can have no retreat,
Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat.* *Dryden.*

4. To recite; to rehearſe.

Thou their natures know'ſt, and gav'ſt them names,
Needleſs to thee *repeated.* *Milton.*

He *repeated* ſome lines of Virgil, ſuitable to the occaſion. *Waller's Life.*

REPEA'TEDLY. *adv.* [from *repeated.*] Over and over; more than once.

And are not theſe vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly*, and moſt forcibly cautioned againſt? *Stephens.*

REPEA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *repeat.*]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.

2. A watch that ſtrikes the hours at will by compreſſion of a ſpring.

To **REPE'L.** *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.]

1. To drive back any thing.

Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakneſs in ſtriking only, but alſo in *repelling* their ſtrokes with whom he contendeth. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 5.

With hills of ſlain on ev'ry ſide,
Hippomedon *repell'd* the hoſtile tide. *Pope.*

2. To drive back an aſſailant.

Stand faſt; and all temptation to tranſgreſs *repel.* *Milton.*

Repel the Tuſcan foes, their city ſeize,
Protect the Latians in luxurious eaſe. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Your foes are ſuch, as they, not you, have made,
And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*

To **REPE'L.** *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed.

From the ſame *repelling* power it ſeems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*

2. In phyſick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

REPE'LLENT. *n. ſ.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.

In the cure of an eryſipelas, whilſt the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by diſcutients you will encreaſe the heat. *Wiſeman.*

REPE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *repel.*] One that repels.

To **REPE'NT.** *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.]

1. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow.

God led them not through the land of the Philiſtines, leſt peradventure the people *repent* when they ſee war, and they return. *Exodus*, xiii. 17.

Nor had I any reſervations in my own ſoul, when I paſſed that bill; nor *repentings* after. *King Charles.*

Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature ſo deviating, ſhould condemn, renounce, and be ſorry for every ſuch deviation; that is, *repent* of it. *South.*

Firſt ſhe relents
With pity, of that pity then *repents.* *Dryden.*

Still you may prove the terror of your foes;
Teach traitors to *repent* of faithleſs leagues. *A. Phillips.*

2. To expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt.

Poor Enobarbus did before thy face *repent.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To have ſuch ſorrow for ſin, as produces amendment of life.

Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matt.* xii. 41.

To **REPE'NT.** *v. a.*

1. To remember with ſorrow.

If Deſdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my ſuit, and *repent* my unlawful ſolicitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To remember with pious ſorrow.

Thou like a contrite penitent
Charitably warn'd of thy ſins, doſt *repent*
Theſe vanities and giddineſſes, lo
I ſhut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*

His late follies he would late *repent.* *Dryden.*

3. [*Se repentir*, Fr.] It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

I *repent me*, that the duke is ſlain. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

No man *repented him* of his wickedneſs; ſaying, What have I done? *Jeremiah*, viii. 6.

Judas, when he ſaw that he was condemned, *repented himſelf.* *Matt.* xxvii. 3.

My father has *repented him* ere now,
Or will *repent him* when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*

Each age ſinn'd on;
Till God aroſe, and great in anger ſaid,
Lo! it *repenteth me*, that man was made. *Prior.*

REPE'NTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent.*]

1. Sorrow for any thing paſt.

2. Sorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces newneſs of life; penitence.

Repentance ſo altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he never ſo defiled, that it maketh him pure. *Whitgifte.*

Who by *repentance* is not ſatisfied,
Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for theſe are pleaſed;
By penitence th' Eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Repentance is a change of mind, or a converſion from ſin to God: not ſome one bare act of change, but a laſting durable ſtate of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammond.*

This is a confidence, of all the moſt irrational; for upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future *repentance*, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity? *South.*

REPE'NTANT. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent.*]

1. Sorrowful for the paſt.

2. Sorrowful for ſin.

Thus they, in lowlieſt plight, *repentant* ſtood. *Milton.*

3. Expreſſing ſorrow for ſin.

After I have interr'd this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears,
I will with all expedient duty ſee you. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of Heav'n hath blown its ſpirit out,
And ſtrew'd *repentant* aſhes on its head. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Relentleſs walls! whoſe darkſome round contains
Repentant ſighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*

To **REPEO'PLE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *people*; *repeupler*, Fr.] To ſtock with people anew.

An occurrence of ſuch remark, as the univerſal flood and the *repeopling* of the world, muſt be freſh in memory for about eight hundred years; eſpecially conſidering, that the peopling of the world was gradual. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

To **REPERCU'SS.** *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercuſſus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in uſe.

Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itſelf, and is *repercuſſed*, yet it is without noiſe. *Bacon.*

REPERCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *repercuſs*; *repercuſſio*, Lat. *repercuſſion*, Fr.] The act of driving back; rebound.

In echoes there is no new eliſion, but a *repercuſſion.* *Bacon.*

They various ways recoil, and ſwiftly flow
By mutual *repercuſſions* to and fro. *Blackmore.*

REPERCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [*repercuſſif*, Fr.]

1. Having the power of driving back or cauſing a rebound.

2. Repellent.

Blood is ſtanched by aſtringent and *repercuſſive* medicines. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Defluxions, if you apply a ſtrong *repercuſſive* to the place affected, and do not take away the cauſe, will ſhift to another place. *Bacon.*

5. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercuſſive* roar: with mighty cruſh
Tumble the ſmitten cliffs. *Thomſon.*

REPERTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*repertus* Fr.] Found; gained by finding. *Dict.*

REPE'RTORY. *n. ſ.* [*repertoire*, Fr. *repertorium*, Lat.] A treaſury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.

REPETI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Latin.]

1. Iteration of the ſame thing.

The frequent *repetition* of aliment is neceſſary for repairing the fluids and ſolids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Recital of the ſame words over again.

The pſalms, for the excellency of their uſe, deſerve to be oftener repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftener *repetition.* *Hooker, b.* v. § 30.

3. The act of reciting or rehearſing.

If you conquer Rome, the benefit
Which you ſhall thereby reap, is ſuch a name,
Whoſe *repetition* will be dogg'd with curſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Recital from memory, as diſtinct from reading.

To **REPI'NE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *pine.*] To fret; to vex himſelf; to be diſcontented.

Of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you *repin'd.* *Shakeſp.*

The fines impoſed were the more *repined* againſt, becauſe they were aſſigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

If you think how many diſeaſes, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and inſtead of *repining* at one affliction, will admire ſo many bleſſings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*

The ghoſts *repine* at violated night;
And curſe th' invading ſun, and ſicken at the ſight. *Dryd.*

Juſt in the gate
Dwell pale diſeaſes and *repining* age. *Dryden.*

REPI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *repine.*] One that frets or murmurs.

To **REPLA'CE.** *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place.*]

1. To put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himſelf ſo well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

The bowls, remov'd for fear,
The youths *replac'd*; and ſoon reſtor'd the chear. *Dryden.*

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themſelves under his protection, to be *replaced* in their promiſed Italy. *Dryden's Ded. to Virgil.*

To **REPLA'NT.** *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant.*] To plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the ſpring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*

REPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *replant.*] The act of planting again.

To **REPLAI'T.** *v. a.* [*re* and *plait.*] To fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's firſt works are many ſmall foldings often *replaited*, which look like ſo many whip cords. *Dryden.*

To **REPLE'NISH.** *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Latin; *repleni*, old Fr.]

1. To ſtock; to fill.

Multiply and *repleniſh* the earth. *Gen.* i. 28.

The waters
With fiſh *repleniſh'd*, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*

2. To finiſh; to conſummate; to compleat. Not proper, nor in uſe.

We ſmother'd
The moſt *repleniſh'd* ſweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er ſhe fram'd. *Shakeſp.*

To **REPLE'NISH.** *v. n.* To be ſtocked. Not in uſe.

The humours in men's bodies encreaſe and decreaſe as the moon doth; and therefore purge ſome day after the full; for then the humours will not *repleniſh* ſo ſoon. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TE. *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] Full; compleatly filled; filled to exuberance.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks;
Full of compariſons and wounding flouts. *Shakeſpeare.*

This mordication, if in over high a degree, is little better than the corroſion of poiſon; as ſometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours ſave the parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

His words, *replete* with guile,
Into her heart too eaſy entrance won. *Milton.*

In a dog, out of whoſe eye being wounded the aqueous humour did copiouſly flow, yet in ſix hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the application of any medicines. *Ray on the Creation.*

REPLE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The ſtate of being over-full.

The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppreſſed with its own ſap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*

All dreams
Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;
From riſing fumes of undigeſted food. *Dryden.*

Thirſt and hunger may be ſatisfy'd;
But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*

The action of the ſtomach is totally ſtopped by too great *repletion.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

REPLE'VIABLE. *adj.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.

To **REPLE'VIN.** } *v. a. Spenſer.* [*replegio*, low Lat. of *re* and
To **REPLE'VY.** } *plevir* or *plegir*, Fr. to give a pledge.] To take back or ſet at liberty any thing ſeized upon ſecurity given.

That you're a beaſt, and turn'd to graſs,
Is no ſtrange news, nor ever was;
At leaſt to me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

REPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*replico*, Lat.]

1. Rebound; repercuſſion. Not in uſe.

Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the *replication* of your ſounds,
Made in his concave ſhores. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

2. Reply; anſwer.

To be demanded of a ſpunge, what *replication* ſhould be made by the ſon of a king. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offered, concerning the tranſplantation of Ulyſſes to Sparta. *Broome.*

To **REPLY'.** *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To anſwer; to make a return to an anſwer.

O man! who art thou that *replieſt* againſt God? *Rom.* ix.

Would we aſcend higher to the reſt of theſe lewd perſons, we ſhould find what reaſon Caſtalio's painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their life time they were pale mortified men, but that ſince they were grown ruddy, by bluſhing at the ſins of their ſucceſſors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

His trembling tongue invok'd his bride;
With his laſt voice Eurydice he cry'd:
Eurydice the rocks and river-banks *reply'd.* *Dryden.*

To **REPLY'.** *v. a.* To return for an anſwer.

Perplex'd
The tempter ſtood, nor had what to *reply.* *Milton.*

REPLY'. *n. ſ.* [*replique*, Fr.] Anſwer; return to an anſwer.

But now return,
And with their faint *reply* this anſwer join. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I ſent him word, it was not well cut; he would ſend me word, he cut it to pleaſe himſelf: if again, it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

One riſes up to make *replies* to eſtabliſh or confute what has been offered on each ſide of the queſtion. *Watts.*

To whom with ſighs, Ulyſſes gave *reply*;
Ah, why ill ſuiting paſtime muſt I try? *Pope.*

REPLY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *reply.*] He that makes a return to an anſwer.

At an act of the commencement, the anſwerer gave for his queſtion, that an ariſtocracy was better than a monarchy: the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a queſtion of ſtate: the anſwerer ſaid, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of ſcholars, who would be much ſtreightened if they ſhould give queſtions of nothing, but ſuch things wherein they are practiſed; and added, we have heard yourſelf diſpute of virtue, which no man will ſay you put much in practice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

To **REPO'LISH.** *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *poliſh.*] To poliſh again.

A ſundred clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be loſt, but by the maker's hand
Repoliſh'd, without error then to ſtand. *Donne.*

To **REPO'RT.** *v. a.* [*rapporter*, Fr.]

1. To noiſe by popular rumour.

Is it upon record? or elſe *reported* ſucceſſively from age to age? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

It is *reported*,
That good Duke Humphry traiterouſly is murther'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Report, they ſay, and we will *report* it. *Jer.* xx. 10.

There is a king in Judah; and now ſhall it be *reported* to the king. *Neh.* vi. 7.

2. To give repute.

Timotheus was well *reported* of by the brethren. *Acts*, xvi.

A widow well *reported* of for good works. 1 *Tim*. v. 10.

3. To give an account of.

4. To return; to rebound; to give back.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times, if you ſtand by the cloſe end wall over againſt the door. *Bacon.*

REPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. Rumour; popular fame.

2. Repute; publick character.

My body's mark'd
With Roman ſwords; and my *report* was once
Firſt with the beſt of note. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

In all approving ourſelves as the miniſters of God, by honour and diſhonour, by evil *report* and good *report*. 2 *Cor*. iv.

3. Account returned.

We command our ambaſſadors to make *report* unto you. 1 *Mac*. xii. 13.

Sea nymphs enter with the ſwelling tide;
From Thetis ſent as ſpies to make *report*,
And tell the wonders of her ſov'reign's court. *Waller.*

4. Account given by lawyers of caſes.

After a man has ſtudied the general principles of the law, reading the *reports* of adjudged caſes, will richly improve his mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Sound; loud noiſe; repercuſſion.

The ſtronger ſpecies drowneth the leſſer; the *report* of an ordnance, the voice. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The laſhing billows make a long *report*,
And beat her ſides. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyo.*

REPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *report*.] Relater; one that gives an account.

There ſhe appear'd; or my *reporter* devis'd well for her. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Rumours were raiſed of great diſcord among the nobility; for this cauſe the lords aſſembled, gave order to apprehend the *reporters* of theſe ſurmiſes. *Hayward.*

If I had known a thing they concealed, I ſhould never be the *reporter* of it. *Pope.*

REPO'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *reporting*.] By common fame.

Others ſay thou doſt deſerve; and I
Believe it better than *reportingly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

REPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſe*.] The act of repoſing.

Doſt thou think,
If I would ſtand againſt thee, would the *repoſal*
Of any truſt, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words faith'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To REPO'SE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Latin.]

1. To lay to reſt.

Rome's readieſt champions, *repoſe* you here,
Secure from worldly chances and miſhaps;
Here lurks no treaſon, here no envy ſwells. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will *repoſe* myſelf with her; to live with her hath no ſorrow, but mirth. *Wiſdom*, viii. 16.

Have ye choſ'n this place,
After the toil of battle, to *repoſe*
Your wearied virtue? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. i.

2. To place as in confidence or truſt.

I *repoſe* upon your management, what is deareſt to me, my fame. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*

That prince was conſcious of his own integrity in the ſervice of God, and relied on this as a ſure foundation for that truſt he *repoſed* in him, to deliver him out of all his diſtreſſes. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To lodge; to lay up.

Pebbles, *repoſed* in thoſe cliffs amongſt the earth, being not ſo diſſoluble, and likewiſe more bulky, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To REPO'SE. *v. n.* [*repoſer*, Fr.]

1. To ſleep; to be at reſt.

Within a thicket I *repos'd*; when round
I ruffl'd up fall'n leaves in heap; and found,
Let fall from heaven, a ſleep interminate. *Chapman.*

2. To reſt in confidence.

And, for the ways are dangerous to paſs,
I do deſire thy worthy company,
Upon whoſe faith and honour I *repoſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

REPO'SE. *n. ſ.* [*repos*, Fr.]

1. Sleep; reſt; quiet.

Merciful pow'rs!
Reſtrain in me the curſed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in *repoſe*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Th' hour
Of night, and of all things now retir'd to reſt,
Mind us of like *repoſe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. iv.

Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the livelong day
Conſume in meditation deep, recluſe
From human converſe: nor at ſhut of eve
Enjoy *repoſe*. *Phillips.*

2. Cauſe of reſt.

After great lights muſt be great ſhadows, which we call *repoſes*; becauſe in reality the ſight would be tired, if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

REPO'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſed*.] State of being at reſt.

To REPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*repoſitus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of ſafety.

Others *repoſite* their young in holes, and ſecure themſelves alſo therein, becauſe ſuch ſecurity is wanting, their lives being ſought. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

REPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſite*.] The act of replacing.

Being ſatisfied in the *repoſition* of the bone, take care to keep it ſo by deligation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

REPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [*repoſitoire*, Fr. *repoſitorium*, Latin.] A place where any thing is ſafely laid up.

The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was neceſſary to have a *repoſitory* to lay up thoſe ideas. *Locke.*

He can take a body to pieces, and diſpoſe of them, to us not without the appearance of irretrievable confuſion, but with reſpect to his own knowledge into the moſt regular and methodical *repoſitories*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To REPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *poſſeſs*.] To poſſeſs again.

How comes it now, that almoſt all that realm is *repoſſeſſed* of them? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Her ſuit is now to *repoſſeſs* thoſe lands,
Which we in juſtice cannot well deny. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor ſhall my father *repoſſeſs* the land,
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To REPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To reprove; to chide.

All as before his ſight, whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt unſeemlineſs, we would be ſurely as loth as they, who moſt *reprehend* or deride that we do. *Hooker*, *b*. v. § 29.

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou haſt done a charitable deed. *Shakeſpeare.*

They, like dumb ſtatues, ſtar'd;
Which, when I ſaw, I *reprehended* them;
And aſk'd the mayor, what meant this wilful ſilence? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To blame; to cenſure.

I nor adviſe, nor *reprehend* the choice
Of Marcley-hill. *Phillips.*

Friends *reprehend* him, *reprehend* him there:
For what? for ſtealing Gaffer Gap's gray mare. *Gay.*

3. To detect of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

4. To charge with as a fault. With *of* before the crime.

Ariſtippus, being *reprehended of* luxury by one that was not rich, for that he gave ſix crowns for a ſmall fiſh, anſwered, Why, what would you have given? the other ſaid, Some twelve pence: Ariſtippus ſaid again, And ſix crowns is no more with me. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

REPREHE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *reprehend*.] Blamer; cenſurer.

Theſe fervent *reprehenders* of things, eſtabliſhed by publick authority, are always confident and bold-ſpirited men; but their confidence for the moſt part riſeth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cauſe they are ſeldom free from errours. *Hooker's Dedication.*

REPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*reprehenſible*, Fr. *reprehenſus*, Lat.] Blameable; culpable; cenſurable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reprehenſible*.] Blameableneſs.

REPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *reprehenſible*.] Blameably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*reprehenſio*, Latin.] Reproof; open blame.

To a heart fully reſolute counſel is tedious, but *reprehenſion* is loathſome. *Bacon.*

There is likewiſe due to the publick a civil *reprehenſion* of advocates, where there appeareth cunning counſel, groſs neglect, and ſlight information. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal of his fellow Chriſtians, or the governors of the church, then more publick *reprehenſions* and increpations. *Hammond.*

What effect can that man hope from his moſt zealous *reprehenſions*, who lays himſelf open to recrimination? *Government of the Tongue.*

REPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *reprehend*.] Given to reproof.

To RE'PRESENT. *v. a.* [*repræſento*, Lat. *repreſenter*, Fr.]

1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were preſent.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *repreſenting*
The heav'nly fires. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. xii.

2. To deſcribe; to ſhow in any particular character.

This bank is thought the greateſt load on the Genoeſe, and the managers of it have been *repreſented* as a ſecond kind of ſenate. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to perſonate: as, *the parliament* repreſents *the people*.

4. To exhibit to ſhow.

One of his cardinals admoniſhed him againſt that unſkilful piece of ingenuity, by *repreſenting* to him, that no reformation could be made, which would not notably diminiſh the rents of the church. *Decay of Piety.*

REPRESENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*repreſentation*, French, from *repreſent*.]

1. Image; likeneſs.

If images are worſhipped, it muſt be as gods, which Celſus denied, or as *repreſentations* of God; which cannot be, becauſe God is inviſible and incorporeal. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Act of ſupporting a vicarious character.

3. Reſpectful declaration.

REPRESE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*repreſentatif*, French; from *repreſent*.]

1. Exhibiting a ſimilitude.

They relieve themſelves with this diſtinction, and yet own the legal ſacrifices, though *repreſentative*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another.

This counſel of four hundred was choſen, one hundred out of each tribe, and ſeems to have been a body *repreſentative* of the people; though the people collective reſerved a ſhare of power. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTATIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. One exhibiting the likeneſs of another.

A ſtatue of rumour whiſpering an idiot in the ear, who was the *repreſentative* of credulity. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. One exerciſing the vicarious power given by another.

I wiſh the welfare of my country; and my morals and politicks teach me to leave all that to be adjuſted by our *repreſentatives* above, and to Divine Providence. *Blount to Pope.*

3. That by which any thing is ſhown.

Difficulty muſt cumber this doctrine, which ſuppoſes that the perfections of God are the *repreſentatives* to us, of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

REPRESE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *repreſent*.]

1. One who ſhows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of ſtory, are to be deſcribed, art, being but the imitator or ſecondary *repreſenter*, muſt not vary from the verity. *Brown.*

2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation.

My muſe officious ventures
On the nation's *repreſenters*. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *repreſent*.] Image or idea propoſed, as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething.

When it is bleſſed, ſome believe it to be the natural body of Chriſt; others, the bleſſings of Chriſt, his paſſion in *repreſentment*, and his grace in real exhibition. *Taylor.*

We have met with ſome, whoſe reals made good their *repreſentments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To REPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*repreſſus*, Lat. *reprimer*, Fr.]

1. To cruſh; to put down; to ſubdue.

Diſcontents and ill blood having uſed always to *repreſs* and appeaſe in perſon, he was loth they ſhould find him beyond ſea. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy againſt dangers, endeavoured to ſet up the ſedition again, but they were ſpeedily *repreſſed*, and thereby the ſedition ſuppreſſed wholly. *Hayward.*

Such kings
Favour the innocent, *repreſs* the bold,
And, while they flouriſh, make an age of gold. *Waller.*

How can I
Repreſs the horror of my thoughts, which fly
The ſad remembrance? *Denham.*

Thus long ſucceeding criticks juſtly reign'd,
Licence *repreſs'd*, and uſeful laws ordain'd:
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew. *Pope.*

Armies ſtretch, *repreſſing* here
The frantick Alexander of the North. *Thomſon.*

2. To compreſs. Not proper.

REPRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Repreſſion; act of cruſhing. Not in uſe.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repreſs* of it, is a liberty rather aſſumed by rage and impatience than authoriſed by juſtice. *Government of the Tongue.*

REPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *repreſs*.] Act of repreſſing.

No declaration from myſelf could take place, for the due *repreſſion* of theſe tumults. *King Charles.*

REPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *repreſs*.] Having power to repreſs; acting to repreſs.

To REPRIE'VE. *v. a.* [*reprendre*, *repris*, Fr.] To reſpite after ſentence of death; to give a reſpite.

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot ſecure him from his conſcience. *South.*

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majeſty had been pleaſed to *reprieve* him, with ſeveral of his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addiſon.*

He *reprieves* the ſinner from time to time, and continues and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency ſo undeſerved, he may prevail on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers's Sermons.*

REPRIE'VE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſpite after ſentence of death.

In his *reprieve* he may be ſo fitted,
That his ſoul ſicken not. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

I hope it is ſome pardon or *reprieve*
For Claudio. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

He cannot thrive,
Unleſs her prayers, whom Heav'n delights to hear,
And loves to grant, *reprieve* him from the wrath
Of greateſt juſtice. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was ſent to ſuſpend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*

All that I aſk, is but a ſhort *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

To REPRIMA'ND. *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr. *reprimo*, Latin.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

Germanicus was ſeverely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permiſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

REPRIMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*reprimande*, *reprimende*, Fr. from the verb.] Reproof; reprehenſion.

He enquires how ſuch an one's wife or ſon do, whom he does not ſee at church; which is underſtood as a ſecret *reprimand* to the perſon abſent. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 112.

To REPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print*.]

1. To renew the impreſſion of any thing.

The buſineſs of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to *reprint* God's image upon the ſoul, and to ſet forth nature in a ſecond and a fairer edition. *South.*

2. To print a new edition.

My bookſeller is *reprinting* the eſſay on criticiſm. *Pope.*

REPRI'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*repreſalia*, low Lat. *repreſaille*, French.] Something ſeized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

The Engliſh had great advantage in value of *repriſals*, as being more ſtrong and active at ſea. *Hayward.*

Senſe muſt ſure thy ſafeſt plunder be,
Since no *repriſals* can be made on thee. *Pope.*

REPRI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*repriſe*, Fr.] The act of taking ſomething in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near;
If ſo, a juſt *repriſe* would only be
Of what the land uſurp'd upon the ſea. *Dryden.*

To REPROA'CH. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.]

1. To cenſure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.

Mezentius, with his ardour warm'd
His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their ſhameful flight,
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden's Æneis.*

The French writers do not burden themſelves too much with plot, which has been *reproached* to them as a fault. *Dryden.*

2. To charge with a fault in ſevere language.

If ye be *reproached* for the name of Chriſt, happy are ye. 1 *Pet*. iv. 14.

That ſhame
There ſit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

2. To upbraid in general.

Theſe things are grievous; the upbraiding of houſe-room, and *reproaching* of the lender. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxix. 28.

The very regret of being ſurpaſſed in any valuable quality, by a perſon of the ſame abilities with ourſelves, will *reproach* our own lazineſs, and even ſhame us into imitation. *Rogers.*

REPROA'CH. *n. ſ.* [*reproche*, Fr. from the verb.] Cenſure; infamy; ſhame.

With his *reproach* and odious menace,
The knight embroiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces. *Fairy Queen.*

If black ſcandal or foul-fac'd *reproach*
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me. *Shakeſp.*

Thou, for the teſtimony of truth, haſt borne
Univerſal *reproach*. *Milton.*

REPROA'CHABLE. *adj.* [*reproachable*, French.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROA'CHFUL. *adj.* [from *reproach*.]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

O monſtrous! what *reproachful* words are theſe! *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſheath'd
My rapier in his boſom, and withal
Thruſt theſe *reproachful* ſpeeches down his throat. *Shak.*

An advocate may be puniſhed for *reproachful* language, in reſpect of the parties in ſuit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Shameful; infamous; vile.

To make religion a ſtratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this ſuperſtructure, moſt ſcandalous and *reproachful* to Chriſtianity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Thy puniſhment
He ſhall endure, by coming in the fleſh
To a *reproachful* life and curſed death. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

REPROA'CHFULLY. *adv.* [from *reproach*.]

1. Opprobriouſly; ignominiouſly; ſcurrilouſly.

Shall I then be us'd *reproachfully*? *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

I will that the younger women marry, and give none occaſion to the adverſary to ſpeak *reproachfully*. 1 *Tim*. v. 14.

2. Shamefully; infamouſly.

RE'PROBATE. *adj.* [*reprobus*, Latin.] Loſt to virtue; loſt to grace; abandoned.

They profeſs to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work *reprobate*. *Tit*. i.

Strength and art are eaſily outdone
By ſpirits *reprobate*. *Milton.*

God forbid, that every ſingle commiſſion of a ſin, though great for its kind, and withal acted againſt conſcience, for its aggravation, ſhould ſo far deprave the ſoul, and bring it to ſuch a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleaſure in other men's ſins. *South's Sermons.*

RE'PROBATE. *n. ſ.* A man loſt to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedneſs.

What if we omit
This *reprobate*, till he were well inclin'd? *Shakeſp.*

I acknowledge myſelf for a *reprobate*, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the moſt unworthy man that ever lived. *Raleigh.*

All the ſaints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations, became *reprobates*. *Taylor.*

To RE'PROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.]

1. To diſallow; to reject.

Such an anſwer as this is *reprobated* and diſallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unleſs the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*

2. To abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction.

What ſhould make it neceſſary for him to repent and amend, who either without reſpect to any degree of amendment is ſuppoſed to be elected to eternal bliſs, or without reſpect to ſin, to be irreverſibly *reprobated*. *Hammond.*

A *reprobated* hardneſs of heart does them the office of philoſophy towards a contempt of death. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To abandon to his ſentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out
To *reprobated* exile round the world,
A caitive, vagabond, abhorr'd, accurs'd. *Southern.*

RE'PROBATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reprobate*.] The ſtate of being reprobate.

REPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reprobation*, Fr. from *reprobate*.]

1. The act of abandoning, or ſtate of being abandoned, to eternal deſtruction.

This ſight would make him do a deſperate turn;
Yea, curſe his better angel from his ſide,
And fall to *reprobation*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Though ſome words may be accommodated to God's predeſtination, yet it is the ſcope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell-fire. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

God, upon a true repentance, is not ſo fatally tied to the ſpindle of abſolute *reprobation*, as not to keep his promiſe, and ſeal merciful pardons. *Maine.*

2. A condemnatory ſentence.

You are empower'd to give the final deciſion of wit, to put your ſtamp on all that ought to paſs for current, and ſet a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and falſe coin. *Dryden.*

To REPRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*re* and *produce*; *reproduire*, Fr.] To produce again; to produce anew.

If horſe-dung *reproduceth* oats, it will not be eaſily determined where the power of generation ceaſeth. *Brown.*

Thoſe colours are unchangeable, and whenever all thoſe rays with thoſe their colours are mixed again, they *reproduce* the ſame white light as before. *Newton's Opticks.*

REPRODU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *reproduce*.] The act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a *reproduction* in vitriol, in which it ſeems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*

REPROO'F. *n. ſ.* [from *reprove*.]

1. Blame to the face; reprehenſion.

Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the regiſter of your own, that I may paſs with a *reproof* the eaſier. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fear not the anger of the wiſe to raiſe;
Thoſe beſt can bear *reproof*, who merit praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Cenſure; ſlander. Out of uſe.

Why, for thy ſake, have I ſuffer'd *reproof*? ſhame hath covered my face. *Pſalm* lxix. 7.

REPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *reprove*.] Culpable; blameable; worthy of reprehenſion.

If thou doſt find thy faith as dead after the reception of the ſacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but *reprovable*. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To REPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*reprouver*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to cenſure.

I will not *reprove* thee for thy ſacrifices. *Pſalm* l. 8.

2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.

What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will *reprove* them? *Whitgifte.*

There is no ſlander in an allowed fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known diſcreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

What if thy ſon
Prove diſobedient, and *reprov'd*, retort,
Wherefore didſt thou beget me? *Milton.*

If a great perſonage undertakes an action paſſionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he ſhall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to *reprove* him. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. To refute; to diſprove.

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

4. To blame for. With *of*.

To *reprove* one *of* lazineſs, they will ſay, Doſt thou make idle a coat? that is, a coat for idleneſs. *Carew.*

REPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *reprove*.] A reprehender; one that reproves.

Leſt the moſt potent ſinner ſpeak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conſcience, and impoſe ſilence upon that bold *reprover*. *South.*

This ſhall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well. *Locke on Education.*

To REPRU'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune*.] To prune a ſecond time.

Reprune apricots and peaches, ſaving as many of the young likelieſt ſhoots as are well placed. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

RE'PTILE. *adj.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines *reptile* is confounded with *ſerpent*.

Cleanſe baits from filth, to give a tempting gloſs,
Cheriſh the ſully'd *reptile* race with moſs. *Gay.*

RE'PTILE. *n. ſ.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

Terreſtrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or *reptiles*, which have many feet, and ſerpents, which have no feet. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*

Holy retreat! ſithence no female hither,
Conſcious of ſocial love and nature's rites,
Muſt dare approach, from the inferior *reptile*,
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

REPU'BLICAN. *adj.* [from *republick*.] Placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN. *n. ſ.* [from *republick*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the beſt government.

Theſe people are more happy in imagination than the reſt of their neighbours, becauſe they think themſelves ſo; though ſuch a chimerical happineſs is not peculiar to *republicans*. *Addiſon.*

REPU'BLICK. *n. ſ.* [*reſpublica*, Lat. *republique*, Fr.] Commonwealth; ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one.

Thoſe that by their deeds will make it known,
Whoſe dignity they do ſuſtain;
And life, ſtate, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick*'s, not their own. *Ben. Johnſon.*

They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republick* is worth. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

REPU'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat. *repudier*, French.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.

Here is a notorious inſtance of the folly of the atheiſts, that while they *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the preſent pleaſure of body, and their boaſted tranquillity of mind, beſides the extreme madneſs in running ſuch a deſperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themſelves here of that very pleaſure and tranquillity they ſeek for. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Let not thoſe, that have *repudiated* the more inviting ſins, ſhow themſelves philtered and bewitched by this. *Government of the Tongue.*

REPUDIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*repudiation*, French, from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection.

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in caſe of *repudiation* of a wife. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

REPU'GNANCE. }
REPU'GNANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*repugnance*, Fr. from *repugnant*.]

1. Inconſiſtency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

It is no affront to Omnipotence, if, by reaſon of the formal incapacity aud *repugnancy* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*

2. Reluctance; unwillingneſs; ſtruggle of oppoſite paſſion.

Why do fond men expoſe themſelves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy*? *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Thus did the paſſions act without any of their preſent jars, combats, or *repugnances*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the ſtilneſs of compoſure. *South's Sermons.*

That which cauſes us to loſe moſt of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*

REPU'GNANT. *adj.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.]

1. Diſobedient; not obſequious.

His antique ſword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Contrary; oppoſite.

Why I reject the other conjectures is, becauſe they have not due warrant from obſervation, but are clearly *repugnant* thereunto. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

REPU'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *repugnant*.] Contradictorily.

They ſpeak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To REPU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat. *repulluler*, Fr.] To bud again.

Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat ſtill left in the field. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

REPU'LSE. *n. ſ.* [*repulſe*, Fr. *repulſa*, Latin.] The condition of being driven off or put aſide from any attempt.

My *repulſe* at Hull ſeemed an act of ſo rude diſloyalty, that my enemies had ſcarce confidence enough to abet it. *King Charles.*

Nor much expect
A foe ſo proud will firſt the weaker ſeek;
So bent, the more ſhall ſhame him his *repulſe*. *Milton.*

By fate repell'd, and with *repulſes* tir'd. *Denham.*

To REPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*repulſus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.

The Chriſtian defendants ſtill *repulſed* them with greater courage than they were able to aſſail them. *Knolles.*

This fleet, attempting St. Minoes, were *repulſed*, and without glory or gain, returned into England. *Hayward.*

Man compleat to have diſcover'd and *repuls'd*
Whatever wiles of foe or ſeeming friend. *Milton.*

REPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*repulſus*, Latin.] The act or power of driving off from itſelf.

Air has ſome degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the ſame time, by their elaſticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulſion* or flying off from one another. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *repulſe*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the ſalt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themſelves, and get as far aſunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a *repulſive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more ſtrongly than one another? *Newton.*

To REPU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchaſe*.] To buy again.

Once more we ſit on England's royal throne,
Repurchas'd with the blood of enemies;
What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakeſp.*

If the ſon alien thoſe lands, and *repurchaſe* them again in fee, the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale's Law of England.*

RE'PUTABLE. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous.

If ever any vice ſhall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatneſs, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to ſignalize himſelf? *Rogers's Sermons.*

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

RE'PUTABLY. *adv.* [from *reputable*.] Without diſcredit.

To many ſuch worthy magiſtrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief ſeats of power in this great city, I am now addreſſing my diſcourſe. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

REPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute*.] Credit; honour; character of good.

Reputation is an idle and moſt falſe impoſition; oft got without merit, and loſt without deſerving: you have loſt no *reputation* at all, unleſs you repute yourſelf ſuch a loſer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Verſoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addiſon.*

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At ev'ry word a *reputation* dies. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To REPU'TE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.

The king was *reputed* a prince moſt prudent. *Shakeſp.*

I do *repute* her grace
The rightful heir to England's royal ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

I do know of thoſe,
That therefore only are *reputed* wiſe,
For ſaying nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Men, ſuch as chuſe
Law practice for mere gain, boldly *repute*
Worſe than embrothel'd ſtrumpets proſtitute. *Donne.*

If the grand vizier be ſo great, as he is *reputed*, in politicks, he will never conſent to an invaſion of Hungary. *Temple.*

REPU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Character; reputation.

2. Eſtabliſhed opinion.

He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then as one ſecure,
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*. *Milton.*

REPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Diſreputable; diſgraceful. A word not inelegant, but out of uſe.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me in *reputeleſs* baniſhment,
A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

REQUE'ST. *n. ſ.* [*requeſte*, Fr.]

1. Petition; entreaty.

But aſk what you would have reform'd,
I will both hear and grant you your *requeſts*. *Shakeſp.*

Haman ſtood up to make *requeſt* for his life to Eſther. *Eſth.* vii. 7.

All thy *requeſt* for man, accepted ſon!
Obtain; all thy *requeſt* was my decree. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Aſk him to lend
To this, the laſt *requeſt* that I ſhall ſend,
A gentle ear. *Denham.*

2. Demand; repute; credit; ſtate of being deſired.

Tullus Aufidius will appear well in theſe wars, his great oppoſer Coriolanus being now in no *requeſt* of his country. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Whilſt this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either ſyſtems or nothing, is in *requeſt*, many excellent notions are ſuppreſſed. *Boyle.*

Knowledge and fame were in as great *requeſt* as wealth among us now. *Temple.*

To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requeſter*, Fr.] To aſk; to ſolicite; to entreat.

To-night we hold a ſolemn ſupper, Sir,
And I'll *requeſt* your preſence. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

It was to be *requeſted* of Almighty God by prayer, that thoſe kings would ſeriouſly fulfil all that hope of peace. *Knolles.*

The virgin quire for her *requeſt*,
The god that ſits at marriage feaſt;
He at their invoking came,
But with a ſcarce well-lighted flame. *Milton.*

In things not unlawful, great perſons cannot be properly ſaid to *requeſt*, becauſe, all things conſidered, they muſt not be denied. *South's Sermons.*

REQUE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *requeſt*.] Petitioner; ſolliciter.

To REQUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken*.] To re-animate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready ſenſe, when ſtraight his doubled ſpirit
Requicken'd what in fleſh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

RE'QUIEM. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or reſt.

We ſhould profane the ſervice of the dead,
To ſing a *requiem* and ſuch peace to her,
As to peace-parted ſouls. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Reſt; quiet; peace. Not in uſe.

The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,
With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes;
Elſe had I an eternal *requiem* kept,
And in the arms of peace for ever ſlept. *Sandys.*

REQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *require*.] Fit to be required.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumſtances *requirable* in a hiſtory to inform. *Hale.*

To REQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requerir*, Fr.]

1. To demand; to aſk a thing as of right.

Ye me *require*
A thing without the compaſs of my wit;
For both the lineage and the certain ſire,
From which I ſprung, are from me hidden yet. *Spenſer.*

We do *require* them of you, ſo to uſe them,
As we ſhall find their merits. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do; and this the law of God *requireth* alſo at our hands. *Spelman.*

This imply'd
Subjection, but *requir'd* with gentle ſway. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd,
And what we ſeek of you, of us *requir'd*. *Dryden.*

God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men alſo to labour, and the penury of his condition *required* it. *Locke.*

2. To make neceſſary; to need.

The king's buſineſs *required* haſte. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 8.

High from the ground the branches would *require*
Thy utmoſt reach. *Milton.*

But why, alas! do mortal men complain?
God gives us what he knows our wants *require*,
And better things than thoſe which we deſire. *Dryden.*

RE'QUISITE. *adj.* [*requiſitus*, Lat.] Neceſſary; needful; required by the nature of things.

When God new modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one ſet up by himſelf, it was *requiſite* that he ſhould recommend it to the reaſons of men with the ſame authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South's Sermons.*

Cold calleth the ſpirits to ſuccour, and therefore they cannot ſo well cloſe and go together in the head, which is ever *requiſite* to ſleep. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Prepare your ſoul with all thoſe neceſſary graces that are more immediately *requiſite* to this performance. *Wake.*

RE'QUISITE. *n. ſ.* Any thing neceſſary.

Res non parta labore, ſed relicta, was thought by a poet to be one of the *requiſites* to a happy life. *Dryden.*

For want of theſe *requiſites*, moſt of our ingenious young men take up ſome cried up Engliſh poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

This God on his part has declared for the *requiſites* on ours, what we muſt do to obtain theſe bleſſings, is the great buſineſs of us all to know. *Wake.*

RE'QUISITELY. *adv.* [from *requiſite*.] Neceſſarily; in a requiſite manner.

We diſcern how *requiſitely* the ſeveral parts of Scripture are fitted to ſeveral times, perſons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

RE'QUISITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *requiſite*.] Neceſſity; the ſtate of being requiſite.

Diſcerning how exquiſitely the ſeveral parts of Scripture are fitted to the ſeveral times, perſons, and occurrences intended, we ſhall diſcover not only the ſenſe of the obſcurer paſſages, but the *requiſiteneſs* of their having been written ſo obſcurely. *Boyle.*

REQUI'TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *requite*.]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of ſermons in hand, and revenge their cauſe by *requital*, thruſting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker.*

Since you
Wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold, you do ſo grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you. *Shakeſpeare.*

We hear
Such goodneſs of your juſtice, that our ſoul
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

I ſee you are obſequious in your love, and I profeſs *requital*. *Shakeſpeare.*

No merit their averſion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

2. Reward; recompenſe.

He aſk'd me for a ſong,
And in *requital* op'd his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew'd me ſimples of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

I have ta'en a cordial,
Sent by the king or Haly, in *requital*
Of all my miſeries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens beſtow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects thoſe rays, that it cannot recompenſe; ſo that there is ſome return however, though there can be no *requital*. *South's Sermons.*

To REQUI'TE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompenſe.

If he love me to madneſs, I ſhall never *requite* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath *requited* me evil for good. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 21.

Open not thine heart to every man, leſt he *requite* thee with a ſhrewd turn. *Eccleſiaſticus*, viii. 19.

When Joſeph's brethren ſaw that their father was dead, they ſaid, Joſeph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Gen.* l.

An avenger againſt his enemies, and one that ſhall *requite* kindneſs to his friends. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxx. 6.

Him within protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on ſuch gentle acts as theſe. *Milton.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim
The praiſe of merit, nor aſpire to fame!
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from ſight
Thoſe acts of goodneſs which themſelves *requite*:
O let us ſtill the ſecret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's ſake. *Pope.*

Unhappy Wallace,
Great patriot hero! ill *requited* chief! *Thomſon.*

RE'REMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [hꞃeꞃemuꞅ, Saxon.] A bat.

RE'REWARD. *n. ſ.* The rear or laſt troop.

RESA'LE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *ſale*.] Sale at ſecond hand.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for *reſale*, where they are not reſtrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

To RESALU'TE. *v. a.* [*reſaluto*, Lat. *reſaluer*, Fr.] To ſalute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourſelves the *reſaluted* ſand. *Chapman.*

To *reſalute* the world with ſacred light,
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton.*

To RESAI'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſail.*] To ſail back.

From Pyle *reſailing*, and the Spartan court,
Horrid to ſpeak! in ambuſh is decreed. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To RESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*reſcindo*, Lat. *reſcinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the impoſing a ſacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promiſes of endleſs bliſs are made over, it is not poſſible to *reſcind* or diſclaim the ſtanding obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I ſpake againſt the teſt, but was not heard;
Theſe to *reſcind*, and peerage to reſtore. *Dryden.*

RESCI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*reſciſſion*, Fr. *reſciſſus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *reſciſſion* of their eſtate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations ſhould be alſo diſſolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

RESCI'SSORY. *adj.* [*reſciſſoire*, Fr. *reſciſſus*, Lat.] Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*reſcribo*, Lat. *reſcrire*, Fr.]

1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being conſulted *reſcribes* or writes back Toleramus, he diſpenſes with that act otherwiſe unlawful. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To write over again.

Calling for more paper to *reſcribe* them, he ſhewed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the ſand-box. *Howel.*

RE'SCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*reſcrit*, Fr. *reſcriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperour.

One finding a great maſs of money digged under ground, and being ſomewhat doubtful, ſignified it to the emperor, who made a *reſcript* thus; Uſe it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The popes, in ſuch caſes, where canons were ſilent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were ſtiled *reſcripts* or decretal epiſtles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To RE'SCUE. *v. a.* [*reſcorre*, old Fr.] To ſet free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long ſorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who ſuccoured him and *reſkewed* his love. *Spenſer.*

My uncles both are ſlain in *reſcuing* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

We're beſet with thieves;
Reſcue thy miſtreſs, if thou be a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dr. Bancroft underſtood the church excellently, and had almoſt *reſcued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clarendon.*

He that is ſo ſure of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall, if he commit thoſe acts, againſt which Scripture is plain, that they that do them ſhall not inherit eternal life, muſt neceſſarily reſolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *reſcue* him from the ſuperſtructive. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Who was that juſt man, whom had not heav'n
Reſcu'd, had in his righteouſneſs been loſt? *Milton.*

Riches cannot *reſcue* from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarch and the ſlave. *Dryden.*

RE'SCUE. *n. ſ.* [*reſcouſſe*, *reſcoſſe*, old Fr. *reſcuſſus*, low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you
Have holp to make this *reſcue*? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

RE'SCUER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſcue.*] One that reſcues.

RESEA'RCH. *n. ſ.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Enquiry; ſearch.

By a ſkilful application of thoſe notices, may be gained in ſuch *reſearches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, emptying mines, and draining fens. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

I ſubmit thoſe miſtakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better conſideration of others, who ſhall have made *reſearch* into this buſineſs with more felicity. *Holder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, ſuch as the *reſearches* of human wiſdom ſought for, but could not diſcover. *Rogers.*

To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] To examine; to enquire.

It is not eaſy to *reſearch* with due diſtinction, in the actions of eminent perſonages, both how much may have been blemiſhed by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

To RESEA'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſeat.*] To ſeat again.

When he's produc'd, will you *reſeat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

RESEI'ZER. *n. ſ.* One that ſeizes again.

RESEI'ZURE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *ſeizure.*] Repeated ſeizure; ſeizure a ſecond time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more eaſy to judge of the forfeiture or *reſeizure*: deface the image, and you diveſt the right. *Bacon.*

RESE'MBLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſemblance*, Fr.] Likeneſs; ſimilitude; repreſentation.

Theſe ſenſible things, which religion hath allowed, are *reſemblances* formed according to things ſpiritual, whereunto they ſerve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Faireſt *reſemblance* of thy Maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton.*

One main end of poetry and painting is to pleaſe; they bear a great *reſemblance* to each other. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *reſemblance* with the thing producing it; wherefore, we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke.*

They are but weak *reſemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general deſign, but can never expreſs the life of the original. *Addiſ.*

So chymiſts boaſt they have a pow'r,
From the dead aſhes of a flow'r,
Some faint *reſemblance* to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

I cannot help remarking the *reſemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

To RESE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*reſembler*, Fr.]

1. To compare; to repreſent as like ſomething elſe.

Moſt ſafely may we *reſemble* ourſelves to God, in reſpect of that pure faculty, which is never ſeparate from the love of God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The torrid parts of Africk are *reſembled* to a libbard's ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots repreſent the diſperſeneſs of habitations. *Brerewood on Languages.*

2. To be like; to have likeneſs to.

If we ſee a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourſelves, who *reſemble* the character. *Addiſon.*

To RESE'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſend.*] To ſend back; to ſend again. Not in uſe.

I ſend to her, by this ſame coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which ſhe did *reſend*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*reſſentir*, French.]

1. To take well or ill.

A ſerious conſideration of the mineral treaſures of his territories, and the practical diſcoveries of them by way of my philoſophical theory, he then ſo well *reſented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digeſtion of my whole deſign, he commanded me to let your lordſhips underſtand, how great an inclination he hath to further ſo hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

2. To take ill; to conſider as an injury or affront. This is now the moſt uſual ſenſe.

Thou with ſcorn
And anger would'ſt *reſent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

RESE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſent.*] One who feels injuries deeply.

The earl was the worſt philoſopher, being a great *reſenter*, and a weak diſſembler of the leaſt diſgrace. *Wotton.*

RESE'NTFUL. *adj.* [*reſent* and *full.*] Malignant; eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *reſenting.*] With deep ſenſe; with ſtrong perception; with anger.

Hylobares judiciouſly and *reſentingly* recapitulates your main reaſonings. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

RESE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſſentiment*, French.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid *reſentments* of the more ſolid morality. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Some faces we admire and doat on; others, in our impartial apprehenſions, no leſs deſerving, we can behold without *reſentment*; yea, with an invincible diſregard. *Glanville.*

What he hath of ſenſible evidence, the very grand work of his demonſtration, is but the knowledge of his own *reſentment*; but how the ſame things appear to others, they only know that are conſcious to them; and how they are in themſelves, only he that made them. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

2. Deep ſenſe of injury.

Can heav'nly minds ſuch high *reſentment* ſhow,
Or exerciſe their ſpight in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without ſome envy, and a juſt *reſentment* againſt the oppoſite conduct of others, reflect upon that generoſity, wherewith the heads of a ſtruggling faction treat thoſe who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

RESERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſervation*, French.]

1. Reſerve; concealment of ſomething in the mind.

Nor had I any *reſervations* in my own ſoul, when I paſſed that bill, nor repentings after. *King Charles.*

We ſwear with Jeſuitical equivocations and mental *reſervations*. *Sanderſon againſt the Covenant.*

2. Something kept back; ſomething not given up.

Ourſelf by monthly courſe,
With *reſervation* of an hundred knights,
By you to be ſuſtain'd, ſhall our abode
Make with you by due turns. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This is academical *reſervation* in matters of eaſy truth, or rather ſceptical infidelity againſt the evidence of reaſon. *Brown.*

Theſe opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the preſent miniſtry; with what *reſervation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. Cuſtody; ſtate of being treaſured up.

He will'd me,
In heedful'ſt *reſervation*, to beſtow them
As notes, whoſe faculties incluſive were,
More than they of note. *Shakeſpeare.*

RESE'RVATORY. *n. ſ.* [*reſervoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reſerved or kept.

How I got ſuch notice of that ſubterranean *reſervatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruſe the propoſitions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

To RESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*reſerver*, Fr. *reſervo*, Lat.]

1. To keep in ſtore; to ſave to ſome other purpoſe.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they ſhould be too long for this, and I *reſerve* them for another. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Haſt thou ſeen the treaſures of the hail, which I have *reſerved* againſt the day of trouble? *Job*, xxxviii. 23.

David houghed all the chariot horſes, but *reſerved* of them for an hundred chariots. 2 *Sam.* viii. 4.

Flowers
Reſerv'd from night, and kept for thee in ſtore. *Milton.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

Reſerve thy ſtate, with better judgment check
This hideous raſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will he *reſerve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jer.* iii. 5.

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation, and to *reſerve* the unjuſt unto the day of judgment to be puniſhed. 2 *Pet.* ii. 9.

The breach ſeems like the ſciſſures of an earthquake, and threatens to ſwallow all that attempt to cloſe it, and *reſerves* its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

Conceal your eſteem and love in your own breaſt, and *reſerve* your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

RESE'RVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Store kept untouched.

The aſſent may be withheld upon this ſuggeſtion, that I know not yet all that may be ſaid: and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not neceſſary I ſhould yield, not knowing what forces there are in *reſerve* behind. *Locke.*

2. Something kept for exigence.

The virgins, beſides the oil in their lamps, carried likewiſe a *reſerve* in ſome other veſſel for a continual ſupply. *Tillotſ.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may concur in the general ſcheme, it is ſtill with certain *reſerves* and deviations, and with a ſalvo to his own private judgment. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. Exception; prohibition.

Is knowledge ſo deſpis'd?
Or envy, or what *reſerve* forbids to taſte? *Milton.*

5. Exception in favour.

Each has ſome darling luſt, which pleads for a *reſerve*, and which they would fain reconcile in the expectations of religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Modeſty; caution in perſonal behaviour.

Ere guardian thought cou'd bring its ſcatter'd aid,
My ſoul ſurpris'd, and from herſelf disjoin'd,
Left all *reſerve*, and all the ſex behind. *Prior.*

RESE'RVED. *adj.* [from *reſerve.*]

1. Modeſt; not looſely free.

To all obliging, yet *reſerv'd* to all,
None could himſelf the favour'd lover call. *Walſh.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

Nothing *reſerv'd* or ſullen was to ſee,
But ſweet regards. *Dryden.*

RESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *reſerved.*]

1. Not with frankneſs; not with openneſs; with reſerve.

I muſt give only ſhort hints, and write but obſcurely and *reſervedly*, until I have opportunity to expreſs my ſentiments with greater copiouſneſs and perſpicuity. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulouſly; coldly.

He ſpeaks *reſerv'dly*, but he ſpeaks with force;
Nor can a word be chang'd but for a worſe. *Pope.*

RESE'RVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſerved.*] Cloſeneſs; want of frankneſs; want of openneſs.

Obſerve their gravity
And their *reſervedneſs*, their many cautions
Fitting their perſons. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

By formality, I mean ſomething more than ceremony and compliment, even a ſolemn *reſervedneſs*, which may well conſiſt with honeſty. *Wotton.*

There was great warineſs and *reſervedneſs*, and ſo great a jealouſy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive viſits. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Diſſimulation can but juſt guard a man within the compaſs of his own perſonal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that ſilence and *reſervedneſs* that every man may innocently practiſe. *South's Sermons.*

RESE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſerve.*] One that reſerves.

RESERVOI'R. *n. ſ.* [*reſervoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in ſtore.

There is not a ſpring or fountain, but are well provided with huge ciſterns and *reſervoirs* of rain and ſnow-water. *Addiſon.*

Who ſees pale Mammon pine amidſt his ſtore,
Sees but a backward ſteward for the poor;
This year a *reſervoir* to keep and ſpare;
The next, a fountain ſpouting through his heir. *Pope.*

To RESE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſettle.*] To ſettle again.

Will the houſe of Auſtria yield the leaſt article, even of uſurped prerogative, to *reſettle* the minds of thoſe princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the conſequences of the emperor's death? *Swift.*

RESE'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reſettle.*]

1. The act of ſettling again.

To the quieting of my paſſions, and the *reſettlement* of my diſcompoſed ſoul, I conſider that grief is the moſt abſurd of all the paſſions. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

2. The ſtate of ſettling again.

Some roll their caſk to mix it with the lees, and, after a *reſettlement*, they rack it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RESI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *reſiant.*] Reſidence; abode; dwelling. *Reſiance* and *reſiant* are now only uſed in law.

The king forthwith baniſhed all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *reſiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

RESI'ANT. *adj.* [*reſſeant*, Fr.] Reſident; preſent in a place.

Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks great lieutenant in Europe is always *reſiant*, before that the Hungarians were aware. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The Allobroges here *reſiant* in Rome. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To RESI'DE. *v. n.* [*reſideo*, Lat. *reſider*, Fr.]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be preſent.

How can God with ſuch *reſide*? *Milton.*

In no fix'd place the happy ſouls *reſide*;
In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [*Reſido*, Lat.] To ſink; to ſubſide; to fall to the bottom.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, turn into a mouldy ſubſtance, there *reſiding* in the bottom a fair cloud and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle.*

RE'SIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſidence*, French.]

1. Act of dwelling in a place.

Something holy lodges in that breaſt,
And with theſe raptures moves the vocal air,
To teſtify his hidden *reſidence*. *Milton.*

There was a great familiarity between the confeſſor and Duke William; for the confeſſor had often made conſiderable *reſidences* in Normandy. *Hale's Law of England.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Within the infant rind of this ſmall flower,
Poiſon hath *reſidence* and medicine power. *Shakeſp.*

Underſtand the ſame
Of fiſh within their wat'ry *reſidence*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Caprea had been the retirement of Auguſtus for ſome time, and the *reſidence* of Tiberius for ſeveral years. *Addiſon.*

3. [From *reſido*, Latin.] That which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *reſidence* or ſettlement of liquors. *Bacon.*

Our cleareſt waters, and ſuch as ſeem ſimple unto ſenſe, are much compounded unto reaſon, as may be obſerved in the evaporation of water, wherein, beſides a terreous *reſidence*, ſome ſalt is alſo found. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RE'SIDENT. *adj.* [*reſidens*, Lat. *reſident*, Fr.] Dwelling or having abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it neceſſary, that Chriſt ſhould be perſonally preſent or *reſident* on earth in the millenium. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He is not ſaid to be *reſident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpoſe of retiring immediately; ſo alſo he is ſaid to be abſent, who is abſent with his family. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RE'SIDENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador.

The pope fears the Engliſh will ſuffer nothing like a *reſident* or conſul in his kingdoms. *Addiſon.*

RESIDE'NTIARY. *adj.* [from *reſident.*] Holding reſidence.

Chriſt was the conductor of the Iſraelites into the land of Canaan, and their *reſidentiary* guardian. *More.*

RESI'DUAL. } *adj.* [from *reſiduum*, Lat.] Relating to the
RESI'DUARY. } reſidue; relating to the part remaining.

'Tis enough to loſe the legacy, or the *reſiduary* advantage of the eſtate left him by the deceaſed. *Ayliffe.*

RE'SIDUE. *n. ſ.* [*reſidue*, Fr. *reſiduum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left.

The cauſes are all ſuch as expel the moſt volatile parts of the blood, and fix the *reſidue*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To RESIE'GE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſiege*, Fr.] To ſeat again. Obſolete.

In wretched priſon long he did remain,
Till they outreigned had their utmoſt date,
And then therein *reſieged* was again,
And ruled long with honourable ſtate. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

To RESI'GN. *v. a.* [*reſigner*, Fr. *reſigno*, Lat.]

1. To give up a claim or poſſeſſion.

Reſign
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll to the king, and ſignify to him,
That thus I have *reſign'd* to you my charge. *Shakeſp.*

To her thou didſt *reſign* thy place. *Milton.*

Phœbus *reſigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*

Ev'ry Iſmena would *reſign* her breaſt;
And ev'ry dear Hippolytus be bleſt. *Prior.*

2. To yield up.

Whoever ſhall *reſign* their reaſons, either from the root of deceit in themſelves, or inability to reſiſt ſuch trivial ingannations from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they ſtill within the line of vulgarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Deſirous to *reſign* and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

Thoſe, who always *reſign* their judgment to the laſt man they heard or read, truth never ſinks into thoſe men's minds; but, cameleon-like, they take the colour of what is laid before them, and as ſoon loſe and *reſign* it to the next that comes in their way. *Locke.*

3. To give up in confidence. With *up* emphatical.

What more reaſonable, than that we ſhould in all things *reſign up* ourſelves to the will of God? *Tillotſon.*

4. To ſubmit; particularly to ſubmit to providence.

Happy the man, who ſtudies nature's laws,
His mind poſſeſſing in a quiet ſtate,
Fearleſs of fortune, and *reſign'd* to fate. *Dryden.*

A firm, yet cautious, mind,
Sincere, though prudent; conſtant, yet *reſign'd*. *Pope.*

5. To ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur.

What thou art, *reſign* to death. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

RESIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſignation*, Fr.]

1. The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion.

Do that office of thine own good will;
The *reſignation* of thy ſtate and crown. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

He intended to procure a *reſignation* of the rights of the king's majeſty's ſiſters and others, entitled to the poſſeſſion of the crown. *Hayward.*

2. Submiſſion; unreſiſting acquieſcence.

We cannot expect, that any one ſhould readily quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *reſignation* to an authority, which the underſtanding acknowledges not. *Locke.*

There is a kind of ſluggiſh *reſignation*, as well as poorneſs and degeneracy of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery, that very few will recover themſelves out of it. *Addiſon.*

3. Submiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

RESI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſign.*] One that reſigns.

RESI'GNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reſign.*] Act of reſigning.

RESI'LIENCE. } RESI'LIENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *reſilio*, Lat.] The act of ſtarting or leaping back.

If you ſtrike a ball ſidelong, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any ſuch *reſilience* in echoes, that is, whether a man ſhall hear better if he ſtand aſide the body repercuſſing, than if he ſtand where he ſpeaketh, may be tried. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

RESI'LIENT. *adj.* [*reſiliens*, Lat.] Starting or ſpringing back.

RESILI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſilio*, Lat.] The act of ſpringing back; reſilience.

RE'SIN. *n. ſ.* [*reſine*, Fr. *reſina*, Lat.] The fat ſulphurous parts of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum. *Quincy.*

RE'SINOUS. *adj.* [from *reſin*; *reſineux*, Fr.] Containing reſin; conſiſting of reſin.

Reſinous gums, diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, are let fall again, if the ſpirit be copiouſly diluted. *Boyle on Colours.*

RE'SINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſinous.*] The quality of being reſinous.

RESIPI'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſipiſcence*, French; *reſipiſcentia*, low Latin.] Wiſdom after the fact; repentance.

To RESI'ST. *v. a.* [*reſiſto*, Lat. *reſiſter*, Fr.]

1. To oppoſe; to act againſt.

All the regions
Do ſeemingly revolt; and, who *reſiſt*,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,
And periſh conſtant fools. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Submit to God; *reſiſt* the devil, and he will flee. *Jam.* iv.

2. To not admit impreſſion or force.

Nor keen nor ſolid could *reſiſt* that edge. *Milton.*

RESI'STANCE. } RESI'STENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*reſiſtance*, Fr. This word, like many others, is differently written, as it is ſuppoſed to have come from the Latin or the French.]

1. The act of reſiſting; oppoſition.

Demetrius, ſeeing that the land was quiet, and that no *reſiſtance* was made againſt him, ſent away all his forces. 1 *Mac.*

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impreſſion.

The *reſiſtance* of bone to cold is greater than of fleſh; for that the fleſh ſhrinketh, but the bone *reſiſteth*, whereby the cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*

Muſick ſo ſoftens and diſarms the mind,
That not an arrow does *reſiſtance* find. *Waller.*

The idea of ſolidity we receive by our touch, and it ariſes from the *reſiſtance* which we find in body to the entrance of any other body into the place it poſſeſſes. *Locke.*

But that part of the *reſiſtance*, which ariſes from the vis inertiæ, is proportional to the denſity of the matter, and cannot be diminiſhed by dividing the matter into ſmaller parts, nor by any other means, than by decreaſing the denſity of the medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

RESISTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *reſiſtible.*] Quality of reſiſting.

Whether the *reſiſtibility* of Adam's reaſon did not equivalence the facility of Eve's ſeduction, we refer unto ſchoolmen. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The name body, being the complex idea of extenſion and *reſiſtibility*, together, in the ſame ſubject, theſe two ideas are not exactly one and the ſame. *Locke.*

RESI'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *reſiſt.*] That may be reſiſted.

That is irreſiſtible; this, though potent, yet is in its own nature *reſiſtible* by the will of man; though it many times prevails by its efficacy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

RESI'STLESS. *adj.* [from *reſiſt.*] Irreſiſtible; that cannot be oppoſed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the ſudden and *reſiſtleſs* aſſaults of death. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

All at once to force *reſiſtleſs* way. *Milton.*

Since you can love, and yet your error ſee,
The ſame *reſiſtleſs* power may plead for me. *Dryden.*

She chang'd her ſtate;
Reſiſtleſs in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*

Though thine eyes *reſiſtleſs* glances dart,
A ſtronger charm is thine, a generous heart. *Logie.*

RESO'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *reſolve.*]

1. That may be analyſed or ſeparated.

Pride is of ſuch intimate connection with ingratitude, that the actions of ingratitude ſeem directly *reſolvable* into pride, as the principal reaſon of them. *South.*

As the ſerum of the blood is *reſolvable* by a ſmall heat, a greater heat coagulates, ſo as to turn it horny like parchment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Capable of ſolution or of being made leſs obſcure.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the cauſes beſt *reſolvable* from obſervations made in the countries themſelves, the parts through which they paſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RESO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*reſoluble*, Fr. *re* and *ſolubilis*, Lat.] That may be melted or diſſolved.

Three is not preciſely the number of the diſtinct elements, whereinto mixt bodies are *reſoluble* by fire. *Boyle.*

To RESO'LVE. *v. a.* [*reſolvo*, Lat. *reſoudre*, Fr.]

1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.

In all things then are our conſciences beſt *reſolved*, and in moſt agreeable ſort unto God and nature *reſolved*, when they are ſo far perſuaded, as thoſe grounds of perſuaſion will bear. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

Give me ſome breath,
Before I poſitively ſpeak in this;
I will *reſolve* your grace immediately. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

I cannot brook delay, *reſolve* me now;
And what your pleaſure is, ſhall ſatisfy me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Reſolve me, ſtrangers, whence and what you are? *Dryden.*

2. To ſolve; to clear.

Examine, ſift, and *reſolve* their alleged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they ſpring, and it ſhall clearly appear, that the moſt which can be infered upon ſuch plenty of divine teſtimonies, is only this, that ſome things, which they maintain, do ſeem to have been out of Scripture not abſurdly gathered. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

I *reſolve* the riddle of their loyalty, and give them opportunity to let the world ſee, they mean not what they do, but what they ſay. *King Charles.*

He always bent himſelf rather judiciouſly to *reſolve*, than by doubts to perplex a buſineſs. *Hayward.*

The gravers, when they have attained to the knowledge of theſe repoſes, will eaſily *reſolve* thoſe difficulties which perplex them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The man, who would *reſolve* the work of fate,
May limit number. *Prior.*

Happineſs, it was preſently *reſolved* by all, muſt be ſome one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To ſettle in an opinion.

Long ſince we were *reſolved* of your truth,
Your faithful ſervice, and your toil in war. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To fix in a determination.

Good proof
This day affords, declaring thee *reſolv'd*
To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton.*

I run to meet th' alarms,
Reſolv'd on death, *reſolv'd* to die in arms. *Dryden.*

Reſolv'd for ſea, the ſlaves thy baggage pack;
Nothing retards thy voyage, unleſs
Thy other lord forbids voluptuouſneſs. *Dryden's Perſius.*

5. To fix in conſtancy; to confirm.

Quit preſently the chapel, or *reſolve* you
For more amazement:
I'll make the ſtatue move. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To melt; to diſſolve.

Reſolving is bringing a fluid, which is new concreted, into the ſtate of fluidity again. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Vegetable ſalts *reſolve* the coagulated humours of a human body, and attenuate, by ſtimulating the ſolids, and diſſolving the fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. To analiſe.

Into what can we *reſolve* this ſtrong inclination of mankind to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the reaſon of ſo univerſal a conſent ſhould be conſtant. *Tillotſon.*

Ye immortal ſouls, who once were men,
And now *reſolv'd* to elements agen. *Dryden.*

The decretals turn upon this point, and *reſolve* all into a monarchical power at Rome. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To RESO'LVE. *v. n.*

1. To determine; to decree within one's ſelf.

Confirm'd, then I *reſolve*
Adam ſhall ſhare with me. *Milton.*

Covetouſneſs is like the ſea, that receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore thoſe, who have *reſolved* upon the thriving ſort of piety, have ſeldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To melt; to be diſſolved.

Have I not hideous death within my view?
Retaining but a quantity of life,
Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax
Reſolveth from its figure 'gainſt the fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

No man condemn me, who has never felt
A woman's power, or try'd the force of love;
All tempers yield and ſoften in thoſe fires,
Our honours, intereſts, *reſolving* down,
Run in the gentle current of our joys. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

When the blood ſtagnates in any part, it firſt coagulates, then *reſolves* and turns alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To be ſettled in opinion.

Let men *reſolve* of that as they pleaſe: this every intelligent being muſt grant, that there is ſomething that is himſelf, that he would have happy. *Locke.*

RESO'LVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſolution; fixed determination.

I'm glad, you thus continue your *reſolve*,
To ſuck the ſweets of ſweet philoſophy. *Shakeſpeare.*

When he ſees
Himſelf by dogs, and dogs by men purſu'd,
He ſtraight revokes his bold *reſolve*, and more
Repents his courage, than his fear before. *Denham.*

Cæſar's approach has ſummoned us together,
And Rome attends her fate from our *reſolves*. *Addiſ. Cato.*

RESO'LVEDLY. *adv.* [from *reſolved.*] With firmneſs and conſtancy.

A man may be *reſolvedly* patient unto death; ſo that it is not the mediocrity of reſolution, which makes the virtue; nor the extremity, which makes the vice. *Grew's Coſmol.*

RESO'LVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolved.*] Reſolution; conſtancy; firmneſs.

This *reſolvedneſs*, this high fortitude in ſin, can with no reaſon be imagined a preparative to its remiſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

RESO'LVENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſolvens*, Latin.] That which has the power of cauſing ſolution.

In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellents; and in the increaſe, ſomewhat of *reſolvents* ought to be mixed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Lacteſcent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain a moſt wholeſome juice, *reſolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

RESO'LVER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolve.*]

1. One that forms a firm reſolution.

Thy reſolutions were not before ſincere; conſequently God that ſaw that, cannot be thought to have juſtified that unſincere *reſolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

2. One that diſſolves; one that ſeparates parts.

It may be doubted, whether or no the fire be the genuine and univerſal *reſolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

RE'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*reſolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; conſtant; ſteady; firm.

Be bloody, bold, and *reſolute*; laugh to ſcorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Edward is at hand
Ready to fight; therefore be *reſolute*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

RE'SOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *reſolute.*] Determinately; firmly; conſtantly; ſteadily.

We *reſolutely* muſt,
To the few virtues that we have, be juſt. *Roſcommon.*

A man, who lives a virtuous life, deſpiſes the pleaſures of ſin, and notwithſtanding all the allurements of ſenſe perſiſts *reſolutely* in his courſe. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Some of thoſe facts he examines, ſome he *reſolutely* denies; others he endeavours to extenuate, and the reſt he diſtorts with unnatural turns. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

RE'SOLUTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolute.*] Determinateneſs; ſtate of being fixed in reſolution.

All that my *reſoluteneſs* to make uſe of my ears, not tongue, could do, was to make them acquieſce. *Boyle.*

RESOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſolutio*, Lat. *reſolution*, Fr.]

1. Act of clearing difficulties.

In matters of antiquity, if their originals eſcape due relation, they fall into great obſcurities, and ſuch as future ages ſeldom reduce into a *reſolution*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The unravelling and *reſolution* of the difficulties, that are met with in the execution of the deſign, are the end of an action. *Dryden's Oedipus.*

2. Analyſis; act of ſeparating any thing into conſtituent parts.

To the preſent impulſes of ſenſe, memory and inſtinct, all the ſagacities of brutes may be reduced: though witty men, by analytical *reſolution*, have chymically extracted an artificial logick out of all their actions. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Diſſolution.

In the hot ſprings of extreme cold countries, the firſt heats are unſufferable, which proceed out of the *reſolution* of humidity congealed. *Digby on Bodies.*

4. [From *reſolute.*] Fixed determination; ſettled thought.

I' th' progreſs of this buſineſs,
Ere a determinate *reſolution*,
The biſhop did require a reſpite. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

O Lord, *reſolutions* of future reforming do not always ſatisfy thy juſtice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former miſcarriages. *King Charles.*

We ſpend our days in deliberating, and we end them without coming to any *reſolution*. *L'Eſtrange.*

How much this is in every man's power, by making *reſolutions* to himſelf, is eaſy to try. *Locke.*

The mode of the will, which anſwers to dubitation, may be called ſuſpenſion; that which anſwers to invention, *reſolution*: and that which, in the phantaſtick will, is obſtinacy, is conſtancy in the intellectual. *Grew's Coſmol.*

5. Conſtancy; firmneſs; ſteadineſs in good or bad.

The reſt of the Helots, which were otherwiſe ſcattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *reſolution*; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had ſprung. *Sidney.*

I would unſtate myſelf to be in a due *reſolution*. *Shakeſp.*

They, who governed the parliament, had the *reſolution* to act thoſe monſtrous things. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope,
If not what *reſolution* from deſpair. *Milton*

6. Determination of a cauſe in courts of juſtice.

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *reſolutions*, which might occaſion ſuch alterations. *Hale.*

RE'SOLUTIVE. *adj.* [*reſolutus*, Lat. *reſolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to diſſolve.

RE'SONANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *reſono*, Lat.] Sound; reſound.

An ancient muſician informed me, that there were ſome famous lutes that attained not their full ſeaſoning and beſt *reſonance*, till they were about fourſcore years old. *Boyle.*

RE'SONANT. *adj.* [*reſonnant*, Fr. *reſonans*, Lat.] Reſounding.

His volant touch
Fled and purſu'd tranſverſe the *reſonant* fugue. *Milton.*

To RESO'RT. *v. n.* [*reſſortir*, Fr.]

1. To have recourſe.

The king thought it time to *reſort* to other counſels, and to provide force to chaſtiſe them, who had ſo much deſpiſed all his gentler remedies. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

2. To go publickly.

Thither ſhall all the valiant youth *reſort*,
And from his memory inflame their breaſts
To matchleſs valour. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Hither the heroes and the nymphs *reſort*. *Pope.*

3. To repair to.

The ſons of light
Haſted, *reſorting* to the ſummons high. *Milton.*

To Argos' realms the victor god *reſorts*,
And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts. *Pope.*

4. To fall back. In law.

The inheritance of the ſon never *reſorted* to the mother or to any of her anceſtors, but both were totally excluded from the ſucceſſion. *Hale's Law of England.*

RESO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Frequency; aſſembly; meeting.

Unknown, unqueſtion'd in that thick *reſort*. *Dryden.*

2. Concourſe; confluence.

The like places of *reſort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. Act of viſiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *reſort*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. [*Reſſort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; ſpring.

Some know the *reſorts* and falls of buſineſs, that cannot ſink into the main of it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
We wander after pathleſs deſtiny,
Whoſe dark *reſorts* ſince prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what ſhall be. *Dryden.*

To RESOU'ND. *v. a.* [*reſono*, Lat. *reſonner*, French.]

1. To echo; to ſound back; to celebrate by ſound.

The ſweet ſinger of Iſrael with his pſaltery loudly *reſounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

The ſound of hymns, wherewith thy throne
Incompaſs'd ſhall *reſound* thee ever bleſt. *Milton.*

2. To ſound; to tell ſo as to be heard far.

The man, for wiſdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes, oh muſe! *reſound*. *Pope.*

3. To return ſounds; to ſound with any noiſe.

With other echo late I taught your ſhades,
To anſwer and *reſound* far other ſong. *Milton.*

To RESOU'ND. *v. n.* To be echoed back.

What *reſounds* in fable or romance of Uther's ſons. *Milton.*

What is common fame, which ſounds from all quarters of the world, and *reſounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye? *South's Sermons.*

RESOU'RCE. *n. ſ.* [It is commonly written *reſſource*, which ſee: *reſſource*, Fr. Skinner derives it from *reſoudre*, Fr. to ſpring up.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; reſort; expedient.

Pallas view'd
His foes purſuing, and his friends purſu'd;
Us'd threatnings, mix'd with pray'rs, his laſt *reſource*;
With theſe to move their minds, with thoſe to fire their force. *Dryden.*

To RESO'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſow.*] To ſow anew.

Over wet at ſowing time breedeth much dearth, inſomuch as they are forced to *reſow* ſummer corn. *Bacon.*

To RESPEA'K. *v. n.* [*re* and *ſpeak.*] To anſwer.

The great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell,
And the king's rowſe the heav'n ſhall bruit again,
Reſpeaking earthly thunder. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To RESPE'CT. *v. a.* [*reſpectus*, Latin.]

1. To regard; to have regard to.

Claudio, I quake,
Leſt thou ſhould'ſt ſeven winters more *reſpect*
Than a perpetual honour. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

In orchards and gardens we do not ſo much *reſpect* beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

2. [*Reſpecter*, Fr.] To conſider with a low degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a *reſpected* friend. *Sidney.*

Whoever taſtes, let him with grateful heart
Reſpect that ancient loyal houſe. *Phillips.*

I always loved and *reſpected* Sir William. *Swift to Gay.*

3. To have relation to.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there ſuch direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *reſpect* them. *Brown.*

Palladius adviſeth, the front of his houſe ſhould ſo *reſpect* the South, that in the firſt angle it receive the riſing rays of the winter ſun, and decline a little from the winter ſetting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RESPE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*reſpect*, Fr. *reſpectus*, Latin.]

1. Regard; attention.

You have too much *reſpect* upon the world;
They loſe it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakeſpeare.*

I love
My country's good with a *reſpect* more tender
Than mine own life. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore
Let me not ſhame *reſpect*; but give me leave
To take that courſe by your conſent and voice. *Shakeſp.*

Æneas muſt be drawn a ſuppliant to Dido, with *reſpect* in his geſtures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect;
Seen without awe, and ſerv'd without *reſpect*. *Prior.*

3. Awful kindneſs.

He, that will have his ſon have a *reſpect* for him, muſt have a great reverence for his ſon. *Locke.*

4. Goodwill.

Pembroke has got

A thouſand pounds a year, for pure *reſpect*;
No other obligation?
That promiſes more thouſands. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The Lord had *reſpect* unto Abel and his offering. *Gen.* iv.

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *reſpect* of perſons in judgment. *Prov.*

6. Reverend character.

Many of the beſt *reſpect* in Rome,
Groaning under this age's yoke,
Have wiſh'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes. *Shakeſp.*

7. Manner of treating others.

You muſt uſe them with fit *reſpects*, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their perſons, not errors. *Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair *reſpect*, and bountiful to the ſoldier, according to any ſpecial value which he ſpied in any. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

8. Conſideration; motive.

Whatſoever ſecret *reſpects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned. *Hooker.*

The love of him, and this *reſpect* beſide;
For that my grandſire was an Engliſhman,
Awakes my conſcience to confeſs all this. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since that *reſpects* of fortune are his love,
I ſhall not be his wife. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

9. Relation; regard.

In *reſpect* of the ſuitors which attend you, do them what right in juſtice, and with as much ſpeed as you may. *Bacon.*

I have repreſented to you the excellency of the Chriſtian religion, in *reſpect* of its clear diſcoveries of the nature of God, and in *reſpect* of the perfection of its laws. *Tillotſon.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world muſt be acknowledged in many *reſpects*, had ſome cauſe which produced it. *Tillotſon.*

They believed but one ſupreme Deity, which, with *reſpect* to the various benefits men received from him, had ſeveral titles. *Tillotſon.*

RESPE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſpect.*] One that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the ſight of God than another; otherwiſe he would be a *reſpecter* of perſons: for he hath propoſed the ſame ſalvation to all. *Swift.*

RESPE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*reſpect* and *full.*] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine?
From this dear boſom ſhall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *reſpectful*, or forſworn? *Prior.*

With humble joy, and with *reſpectful* fear,
The liſt'ning people ſhall his ſtory hear. *Prior.*

RESPE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *reſpectful.*] With ſome degree of reverence.

To your glad genius ſacrifice this day,
Let common meats *reſpectfully* give way. *Dryden.*

RESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *reſpect.*]

1. Particular; relating to particular perſons or things.

Moſes mentions the immediate cauſes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental cauſes, that conſtitution of the heavens, and that conſtitution of the earth, in reference to their *reſpective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

When ſo many preſent themſelves before their *reſpective* magiſtrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due ſenſe of their engagements. *Addiſon.*

2. [*Reſpectif*, Fr.] Relative; not abſolute.

The medium intended is not an abſolute, but a *reſpective* medium: the proportion recommended to all is the ſame; but the things to be deſired in this proportion will vary. *Rogers.*

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in uſe.

What ſhould it be, that he reſpects in her,
But I can make *reſpective* in myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obſolete.

Reſpective and wary men had rather ſeek quietly their own, and wiſh that the world may go well, ſo it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themſelves adviſers for the common good. *Hooker, b.* v. § 1.

He was exceeding *reſpective* and preciſe. *Raleigh.*

RESPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reſpective.*]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the Engliſh and Flemiſh began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to diſpoſe their ſovereigns *reſpectively* to open the intercourſe again. *Bacon.*

The impreſſions from the objects of the ſenſes do mingle *reſpectively* every one with his kind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Good and evil are in morality, as the Eaſt and Weſt are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable ſituation, which they have *reſpectively* in the whole body of the univerſe. *South's Sermons.*

The principles of thoſe governments are *reſpectively* diſclaimed and abhorred by all the men of ſenſe and virtue in both parties. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 54.

2. Relatively; not abſolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the univerſal, Moſes would not then have ſaid, Eaſtward in Eden, ſeeing the world hath not Eaſt nor Weſt, but *reſpectively*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. Partially; with reſpect to private views. Obſolete.

Among the miniſters themſelves, one being ſo far in eſtimation above the reſt, the voices of the reſt were likely to be given for the moſt part *reſpectively* with a kind of ſecret dependency. *Hooker's Preface.*

4. With great reverence. Not in uſe.

Honeſt Flaminius, you are very *reſpectively* welcome. *Shakeſpeare.*

RESPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*reſperſio*, Lat.] The act of ſprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſpiration*, Fr. *reſpiratio*, from *reſpiro*, Lat.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the ſea was the *reſpiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*

Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by ſlipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I inſtanced before, that muſt neceſſarily occaſion a greater cough and difficulty of *reſpiration*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The Author of nature foreknew the neceſſity of rains and dews to the preſent ſtructure of plants, and the uſes of *reſpiration* to animals; and therefore created thoſe correſpondent properties in the atmoſphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day
Appear of *reſpiration* to the juſt,
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton's. Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

To **RESPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*reſpiro*, Lat. *reſpirer*, Fr.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely could *reſpire*;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The fainty knights were ſcorch'd. *Dryden.*

2. To catch breath.

Till breathleſs both themſelves aſide retire,
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tuſks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *reſpire*. *Spenſ.*

I, a pris'ner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught; but here I feel amends,
The breath of heav'n freſh blowing, pure, and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to *reſpire*. *Milton.*

3. To reſt; to take reſt from toil.

Hark! he ſtrikes the golden lyre;
And ſee! the tortur'd ghoſts *reſpire*,
See ſhady forms advance! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

RESPITE. *n. ſ.* [*reſpit*, Fr.]

1. Reprieve; ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence.

I had hope to ſpend
Quiet, though ſad, the *reſpite* of that day,
That muſt be mortal to us both. *Milton.*

Wiſdom and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *reſpite* for the learned head;
Judges of writings and of men have dy'd. *Prior.*

2. Pauſe; interval.

The fox then counſell'd th' ape, for to require
Reſpite till morrow t' anſwer his deſire. *Hubb. Tale.*

This cuſtomary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little *reſpite* or breathing time of peace, doth uſually borrow pretence from the neceſſary, to make itſelf appear more honeſt. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Some pauſe and *reſpite* only I require,
Till with my tears I ſhall have quench'd my fire. *Denh.*

To **RESPI'TE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pauſe.

In what bow'r or ſhade
Thou find'ſt him, from the heat of noon retir'd,
To *reſpite* his day-labour with repaſt,
Or with repoſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

2. [*Reſpiter*, old Fr.] To ſuſpend; to delay.

An act paſſed for the ſatisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promiſed payment, upon the publick faith, in November following; till which time they were to *reſpite* it, and be contented that the common ſoldiers and inferior officers ſhould be ſatisfied upon their diſbanding. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *reſplendent.*] Luſtre; brightneſs, ſplendour.
RESPLE'NDENCY. }

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *reſplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton.*

To neglect that ſupreme *reſplendency*, that ſhines in God, for thoſe dim repreſentations of it in the creature, is as abſurd as it were for a Perſian to offer his ſacrifice to a parhelion inſtead of adoring the ſun. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT. *adj.* [*reſplendens*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; having a beautiful luſtre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in ſituation, *reſplendent* in all glory. *Camden's Remains.*

There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arras and *reſplendent* gold. *Fairy Queen.*

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of ſilver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for moſt uſes as gold, and more *reſplendent* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Empreſs of this fair world, *reſplendent* Eve! *Milton.*

Every body looks moſt ſplendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnabar in the homogeneal light is moſt *reſplendent*, in the green light it is manifeſtly leſs *reſplendent*, in the blue light ſtill leſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

Reſplendent braſs, and more *reſplendent* dames. *Pope.*

RESPLE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *reſplendent.*] With luſtre; brightly; ſplendidly.

To **RESPO'ND.** *v. n.* [*reſpondeo*, Lat. *reſpondre*, Fr.]

1. To anſwer. Little uſed.
2. To correſpond; to ſuit.

To ev'ry theme *reſponds* thy various lay;
Here rowls a torrent, there meanders play. *Broome.*

RESPO'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſpondens*, Lat.]

1. An anſwerer in a ſuit.

In giving an anſwer, the *reſpondent* ſhould be in court, and perſonally admoniſhed by the judge to anſwer the judge's interrogation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. One whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exerciſe his office, and ſeaſonably commit the opponent with the *reſpondent*, like a long practiſed moderator? *More's Divine Dialogues.*

The *reſpondent* may eaſily ſhew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the ſoul and body of him. *Watts's Logick.*

RESPO'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*reſponſum*, Lat.]

1. An anſwer.

Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the *reſponſes* of the gods with all poſſible veneration. *Gov. of Tongue.*

The oracles, which had before flouriſhed, began to droop, and from giving *reſponſes* in verſe, deſcended to proſe, and within a while were utterly ſilenced. *Hammond.*

2. [*Reſpons*, Fr.] Anſwer made by the congregation, ſpeaking alternately with the prieſt in publick worſhip.

To make his pariſhioners kneel and join in the *reſponſes*, he gave every one of them a haſſock and Common Prayer Book. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 112.

3. Reply to an objection in a formal diſputation.

Let the reſpondent not turn opponent, except in retorting the argument upon his adverſary after a direct *reſponſe*; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *reſponſe*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RESPO'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *reſponſus*, Latin.]

1. Anſwerable; accountable.

He as much ſatisfies the itch of telling news; he as much perſuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat ſecure, and ſtands not *reſponſible* for the truth of his relations. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Capable of diſcharging an obligation.

The neceſſity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot ſupply the place of; ſince the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as ſecurity by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honeſt or *reſponſible*. *Locke.*

RESPO'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſponſible.*] State of being obliged or qualified to anſwer.

RESPO'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*reſponſio*, Lat.] The act of anſwering.

RESPO'NSIVE. *adj.* [*reſponſif*, Fr. from *reſponſus*, Latin.]

1. Anſwering; making anſwer.

A certificate is a *reſponſive* letter, or letter by way of anſwer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Correſpondent; ſuited to ſomething elſe.

Sing of love and gay deſire,
Reſponſive to the warbling lyre. *Fenton.*

Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,
Taught by the gods to pleaſe, when high he ſings
The vocal lay *reſponſive* to the ſtrings. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

RESPO'NSORY. *adj.* [*reſponſorius*, Lat.] Containing anſwer.

REST. *n. ſ.* [ꞃeꞅꞇ, Saxon; *ruſte*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repoſe.

All things retir'd to *reſt*, mind us of like repoſe. *Milt.*
My toſt limbs are wearied into *reſt*. *Pope.*

2. The final ſleep; the quietneſs of death.

Oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
For David left him, when he went to *reſt*,
His lyre. *Dryden's Parſon.*

3. Stilneſs; ceſſation of motion.

Putrefaction aſketh *reſt*; for the ſubtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is diſturbed by any agitation. *Bacon.*

What cauſe mov'd the Creator, in his holy *reſt*,
So late to build? *Milton.*

All things paſt are equally and perfectly at *reſt*; and to this way of conſideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or but yeſterday. *Locke.*

4. Quiet; peace; ceſſation from diſturbance.

Learn of me, for I am meek, and lowly in heart; and ye ſhall find *reſt* unto your ſouls. *Matt.* xi. 29.

He giveth you *reſt* from all your enemies. *Deut.* xii. 10.

Though the righteous be prevented with death, yet ſhall he be in *reſt*. *Wiſd.* iv. 7.

'Scap'd from ſuch ſtorms of pow'r, holding it beſt
To be below herſelf to be at *reſt*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The root cut off, from whence theſe tumults roſe,
He ſhould have *reſt*, the commonwealth repoſe. *Daniel.*

Thus fenc'd, but not at *reſt* or eaſe of mind. *Milton.*

With what a load of vengeance am I preſt,
Yet never, never, can I hope for *reſt*;
For when my heavy burden I remove,
The weight falls down, and cruſhes her I love. *Dryden.*

Like the ſun, it had light and agility; it knew no *reſt* but in motion, no quiet but in activity. *South's Sermons.*

Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms
Shall a ſhort life enjoy a little *reſt*? *Fanſhaw.*

Thither, where ſinners may have *reſt*, I go. *Pope.*

The grave, where ev'n the great find *reſt*. *Pope.*

The midnight murderer
Invades the ſacred hour of ſilent *reſt*. *Anonym.*

5. Ceſſation from bodily labour.

There the weary be at *reſt*. *Job*, iii. 17.

6. Support; that on which any thing leans or reſts.

Forth prick'd Corinda from the throng,
And 'gainſt Tancredie ſet her ſpear in *reſt*. *Fairfax.*

A man may think, that a muſket may as well be ſhot off as well upon the arm, as upon a *reſt*; but when all is done, good counſel ſetteth buſineſs ſtraight. *Bacon.*

Their vizors cloſ'd, their lances in the *reſt*,
Or at the helmet pointed, or the creſt;
They ſpeed the race. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Take the handle in your right hand, and claſping the blade of it in your left, lean it ſteady upon the *reſt*, holding the edge a little aſlant over the work, ſo as a corner of the thin ſide of the chiſſel may bear upon the *reſt*, and the flat ſide of the chiſſel may make a ſmall angle with the *reſt*. *Moxon.*

7. Place of repoſe.

Suſtain'd by him with comforts, till we end
In duſt, our final *reſt* and native home. *Milton.*

8. Final hope.

He ſets up his *reſt*, to do more exploits with his mace, than a maurice pike. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes ſet up their *reſt* upon the battle. *Bacon.*

This anſwer would render their counſels of leſs reverence to the people, if, upon thoſe reaſons, they ſhould recede from what they had, with that confidence and diſdain of the houſe of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore reſolved to ſet up their *reſt* upon that ſtake, and to go through with it, or periſh in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

9. [*Reſte*, Fr. *quod reſtat*, Lat.] Remainder; what remains.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the preſent comfort of having done our duty; and for the *reſt*, it offers us the beſt ſecurity that Heaven can give. *Tillotſon.*

The pow'r in glory ſhone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known
The *reſt* a huntreſs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

REST. *adj.* [*reſtes*, Fr. *quod reſtat*, Lat.] Others; thoſe not included in any propoſition.

By deſcription of their qualities, many things may be learned concerning the *reſt* of the inhabitants. *Abbot.*

They had no other conſideration of the publick, than that no diſturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that the *reſt*, who had larger hearts and more publick ſpirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice, only to ſecure the empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Clarendon.*

Plato, and the *reſt* of the philoſophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wiſdom, goodneſs, and providence, of the ſupreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

Arm'd like the *reſt*, the Trojan prince appears,
And by his pious labour urges theirs. *Dryden.*

Upon ſo equal terms did they all ſtand, that no one had a fairer pretence of right than the *reſt*. *Woodward.*

To **REST.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſleep; to be aſleep; to ſlumber.

Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *reſts*. *Milton.*

2. To ſleep the final ſleep; to die.

Ἱερὸν ὕπνον
Κοιμᾶται· θνήσκειν μὴ λέγε τὺς ἀγαθὺς.

Glad I'd lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I ſhould *reſt*,
And ſleep ſecure. *Milton.*

3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without diſturbance.

Thither let us tend
From off the toſſing of theſe fiery waves,
There *reſt*, if any reſt can harbour there. *Milton.*

4. To be without motion; to be ſtill.

Over the tent a cloud ſhall *reſt* by day. *Milton.*

5. To be fixed in any ſtate or opinion.

He will not *reſt* content, though thou giveſt many gifts. *Prov.* vi. 35.

Every creature has a ſhare in the common bleſſings of Providence; and every creature ſhould *reſt* well ſatisfied with its proportion in them. *L'Eſtrange.*

After ſuch a lord I *reſt* ſecure,
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure. *Dryd.*

There yet ſurvives the lawful heir
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I ſhall produce,
I *reſt* aſſur'd to ſee you pale with fear. *Dryden.*

6. To ceaſe from labour.

Six days thou ſhalt do thy work, and on the ſeventh day thou ſhalt *reſt*. *Exod.* xxiii. 12.

The ark went before, to ſearch out a *reſting* place for them. *Numb.* x. 33.

From work *reſting*, he bleſs'd the ſeventh day. *Milton.*

When you enter into the regions of death, you *reſt* from all your labours and your fears. *Taylor's Living Holy.*

7. To be ſatisfied; to acquieſce.

To urge the foe to battle,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild deſpair,
Were to refuſe th' awards of Providence,
And not to *reſt* in Heaven's determination. *Addiſon.*

8. To lean; to be ſupported.

As the vex'd world, to find repoſe, at laſt
Itſelf into Auguſtus' arms did caſt;
So England now doth, with like toil opppreſt,
Her weary head upon your boſom *reſt*. *Waller.*

On him I *reſted*,
And, not without conſid'ring, fix'd my fate. *Dryden.*

Sometimes it *reſts* upon teſtimony, when teſtimony of right has nothing to do; becauſe it is eaſier to believe, than to be ſcientifically inſtructed. *Locke.*

The philoſophical uſe of words conveys the preciſe notions of things, which the mind may *reſt* upon, and be ſatisfied with, in its ſearch after knowledge. *Locke.*

9. [*Reſto*, Lat. *reſter*, Fr.] To be left; to remain.

Fall'n he is; and now
What *reſts*, but that the mortal ſentence paſs
On his tranſgreſſion? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

There *reſteth* the comparative; that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not prefered before it, as exurpation of hereſies. *Bacon.*

To **REST.** *v. a.*

3. To lay to reſt.

Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *reſt* my wand'ring ſhade. *Dryden.*

4. To place as on a ſupport.

RESTA'GNANT. *adj.* [*reſtagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion.

Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears againſt the *reſtagnant* quickſilver, is leſs preſſed by the leſs ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle.*

To RESTA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *ſtagnate.*] To ſtand without flow.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *reſtagnate. Wiſem.*

RESTAGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtagnate.*] The ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtauro*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former ſtate.

Adam is in us an original cauſe of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which cauſeth death; Chriſt as the cauſe original of *reſtauration* to life. *Hooker, b.* v. § 56.

O my dear father! *reſtauration* hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiſs
Repair thoſe violent harms, that my two ſiſters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration, much leſs will they receive an integral *reſtauration.* *Brown.*

To RESTE'M. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſtem.*] To force back againſt the current.

How they *reſtem*
Their backward courſe, bearing with frank appearance
Toward Cyprus. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

RE'STFUL. *adj.* [*reſt* and *ful.*] Quiet; being at reſt.

Is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *reſtful* Engliſh court,
As far as Calais to my uncle's head. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

RESTHA'RROW. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Reſtharrow hath a papilionaceous flower, which is ſucceeded by a ſwelling pod, and which is ſometimes long, and at other times ſhort; is bivalve, and filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Millar.*

RESTI'FF. *adj.* [*reſtif*, Fr. *reſtivo*, Ital.]

1. Unwilling to ſtir; reſolute againſt going forward; obſtinate; ſtubborn. It is originally uſed of an horſe, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.

All, who before him did aſcend the throne,
Labour'd to draw three *reſtive* nations on. *Roſcommon.*

This *reſtiff* ſtubbornneſs is never to be excuſed under any pretence whatſoever. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some, with ſtudious care,
Their *reſtiff* ſteeds in ſandy plains prepare. *Dryden.*

The archangel, when diſcord was *reſtive*, and would not be drawn from her beloved monaſtery with fair words, drags her out with many ſtripes. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

So James the drowſy genius wakes
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,
Reſtiff, and ſlumb'ring on its arms. *Dryden.*

The pamper'd colt will diſcipline diſdain,
Impatient of the laſh, and *reſtiff* to the rein. *Dryden.*

2. Being at reſt; being leſs in motion. Not uſed.

Palſies ofteneſt happen upon the left ſide; the moſt vigorous part protecting itſelf, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *reſtive* ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RESTI'FNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtiff.*] Obſtinate reluctance.

Overt virtues bring forth praiſe; but ſecret virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a man's ſelf, which the Spaniſh name deſemboltura, partly expreſſeth, where there be not ſtands nor *reſtiveneſs* in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

That it gave occaſion to ſome men's further *reſtiveneſs*, is imputable to their own depraved tempers. *King Charles.*

RESTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtinctus*, Latin.] The act of extinguiſhing.

RESTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtitutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away.

To ſubdue an uſurper, ſhould be no unjuſt enterpriſe or wrongful war, but a *reſtitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were moſt unjuſtly expelled and long kept out. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeleſs *reſtitution*, ſo he might
Be call'd your vanquiſher. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Now is Cupid a child of conſcience, he makes *reſtitution.*
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

He *reſtitution* to the value makes;
Nor joy in his extorted treaſure takes. *Sandys.*

Whoſoever is an effective real cauſe of doing a neighbour wrong, by what inſtrument ſoever he does it, is bound to make *reſtitution.* *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

In caſe our offence againſt God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reaſonable we ſhould make *reſtitution.* *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a juſt debt, ought not all of a ſudden to be introduced, making *reſtitution* of thouſands he has cheated: let it ſuffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has loſt his note. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of recovering its former ſtate or poſture.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are ſo compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and alſo elaſtick; that ſo their roots may yield to ſtones, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of *reſtitution.* *Grew's Coſmol.*

RE'STLESS. *adj.* [from *reſt.*]

1. Being without ſleep.

Reſtleſs he paſs'd the remnants of the night,
Till the freſh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:
And burning ſhips, the martyrs of the fight,
With paler fires beheld the eaſtern ſky. *Dryden.*

2. Unquiet; without peace.

Eaſy to the body ſome, none to the mind
From *reſtleſs* thoughts, that like a deadly ſwarm
Of hornets arm'd, no ſooner found alone,
But ruſh upon me thronging, and preſent
Times paſt, what once I was, and what I'm now. *Milton.*

Could we not wake from that lethargick dream,
But to be *reſtleſs* in a worſe extreme. *Denham.*

We find our ſouls diſordered and *reſtleſs*, toſſed and diſquieted by paſſions, ever ſeeking happineſs in the enjoyments of this world, and ever miſſing what they ſeek. *Atterbury.*

What tongue can ſpeak the *reſtleſs* monarch's woes,
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes. *Prior.*

3. Unconſtant; unſettled.

He was ſtout of courage, ſtrong of hand,
Bold was his heart, and *reſtleſs* was his ſpright. *Fairfax.*

He's proud, fantaſtick, apt to change,
Reſtleſs at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden.*

4. Not ſtill; in continual motion.

How could nature on their orbs impoſe
Such *reſtleſs* revolution, day by day
Repeated? *Milton.*

RE'STLESSLY. *adv.* [from *reſtleſs.*] Without reſt; unquietly.

When the mind caſts and turns itſelf *reſtleſsly* from one thing to another, ſtrains this power of the ſoul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and ſcarce obſervable difference of ſome things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypotheſis together. *South.*

RE'STLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtleſs.*]

1. Want of ſleep.

Reſtleſſneſs and intermiſſion from ſleep, grieved perſons are moleſted with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harvey.*

2. Want of reſt; unquietneſs.

Let him keep the reſt,
But keep them with repining *reſtleſſneſs*!
Let him be rich and weary, that at leaſt,
If goodneſs lead him not, yet wearineſs
May toſs him to my breaſt. *Herbert.*

3. Motion; agitation.

The trembling *reſtleſſneſs* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compaſs, manifeſts its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its reſt bear equal witneſs to. *Boyle.*

RESTO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *reſtore.*] What may be reſtored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *reſtorable* land are made utterly deſperate. *Swift.*

RESTORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore*; *reſtauration*, French.] The act of replacing in a former ſtate. This is properly *reſtauration.*

Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,
Thy longing people's expectation!
Sent from the gods to ſet us free
From bondage and from uſurpation:
Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *reſtoration.* *Dryden's Albion.*

The Athenians, now deprived of the only perſon that was able to recover their loſſes, repent of their raſhneſs, and endeavour in vain for his *reſtoration.* *Swift.*

2. Recovery.

The change is great in this *reſtoration* of the man, from a ſtate of ſpiritual darkneſs, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *reſtore.*] That which has the power to recruit life.

Their taſte no knowledge works, at leaſt of evil;
But life preſerves, deſtroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with ſweet *reſtorative* delight. *Milton.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore.*] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

I will kiſs thy lips;
Haply ſome poiſon yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *reſtorative.* *Shakeſpeare.*

God ſaw it neceſſary by ſuch mortifications to quench the boundleſs rage of an inſatiable intemperance, to make the weakneſs of the fleſh, the phyſick and *reſtorative* of the ſpirit. *South's Sermons.*

Aſſes milk is an excellent *reſtorative* in conſumptions. *Mortimer.*

He preſcribes an Engliſh gallon of aſſes milk, eſpecially as a *reſtorative.* *Arbuthnot.*

To RESTO'RE. *v. a.* [*reſtaurer*, Fr. *reſtauro*, Lat.]

1. To give back what has been loſt or taken away.

Reſtore the man his wife. *Gen.* xx. 7.

He ſhall *reſtore* in the principal, and add the fifth part more. *Lev.* vi. 5.

She lands him on his native ſhores,
And to his father's longing arms *reſtores.* *Dryden.*

2. To bring back.

The father baniſh'd virtue ſhall *reſtore*,
And crimes ſhall threat the guilty world no more. *Dryd.*

Thus pencils can, by one ſlight touch, *reſtore*
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declenſion, or ruin, to its former ſtate.

Theſe artificial experiments are but ſo many eſſays, whereby men attempt to *reſtore* themſelves from the firſt general curſe inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

In his odyſſes, Homer explains, that the hardeſt difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *reſtored* after the ſevereſt afflictions. *Prior.*

4. To recover paſſages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore.*] One that reſtores.

Next to the Son,
Deſtin'd *reſtorer* of mankind, by whom
New heav'n and earth ſhall to the ages riſe. *Milton.*

I foretel you, as the *reſtorer* of poetry. *Dryden.*

Here are ten thouſand perſons reduced to the neceſſity of a low diet and moderate exerciſe, who are the only great *reſtorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hoſpital. *Swift.*

To RESTRAI'N. *v. a.* [*reſtreindre*, Fr. *reſtringo*, Lat.]

1. To withhold; to keep in.

If ſhe *reſtrain'd* the riots of your followers,
'Tis to ſuch wholeſome end as clears her. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gods will plague thee,
That thou *reſtrain'ſt* from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To repreſs; to keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the ſtate of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preſerve the innocent and *reſtrain* offenders. *Locke.*

That all men may be *reſtrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that ſtate put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to puniſh the tranſgreſſors to ſuch a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke.*

3. To ſuppreſs; to hinder; to repreſs.

A heavy ſummons lies like lead upon me,
Merciful pow'rs!
Reſtrain in me the curſed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Compaſſion gave him up to tears
A ſpace, till firmer thoughts *reſtrain'd* exceſs. *Milton.*

4. To abridge.

Me of my lawful pleaſure ſhe *reſtrain'd*,
And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Though they two were committed, at leaſt *reſtrained* of their liberty, yet this diſcovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

5. To hold in.

His horſe, with a half checked bit, and a headſtall of ſheep's leather, which being *reſtrained* to keep him from ſtumbling, hath been often burſt, and now repaired with knots. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To limit; to confine.

We *reſtrain* it to thoſe only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, underſtand to be ſuch duties as concern all men. *Hooker, b.* i. § 8.

Upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity? whoſe life depends upon his breath, and is ſo *reſtrained* to the preſent, that it cannot ſecure to itſelf the reverſion of the very next minute. *South's Sermons.*

Not only a metaphyſical or natural, but a moral univerſality alſo is to be *reſtrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, thoſe among the Italians, who are politicians, are ſubtle politicians; *i. e.* they are generally ſo. *Watts's Logick.*

RESTRAI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *reſtrain.*] Capable to be reſtrained.

Therein we muſt not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *reſtrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NEDLY. *adv.* [from *reſtrained.*] With reſtraint; without latitude.

That Chriſt's dying for all is the expreſs doctrine of the Scripture, is manifeſted by the word, which is a word of the wideſt extent; and although it be ſometimes uſed more *reſtrainedly*, yet never doth ſignify a far ſmaller diſproportionable part of the world. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

RESTRAI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtrain.*] One that reſtrains; one that withholds.

If nothing can relieve us, we muſt with patience ſubmit unto that reſtraint, and expect the will of the *reſtrainer.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RESTRAI'NT. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtrain*; *reſtreint*, Fr.]

1. Abridgement of liberty.

She will well excuſe,
Why at this time the doors are barr'd againſt you;
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourſelf alone,
To know the reaſon of this ſtrange *reſtraint.* *Shakeſp.*

I requeſt
Th' enfranchiſement of Arthur, whoſe *reſtraint*
Doth move the murm'ring lips of diſcontent. *Shakeſp.*

It is to no purpoſe to lay *reſtraints* or give privileges to men, in ſuch general terms, as the particular perſons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke.*

I think it a manifeſt diſadvantage, and a great *reſtraint* upon us. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. Prohibition.

What mov'd our parents to tranſgreſs his will
For one *reſtraint*, lords of the world beſides? *Milton.*

3. Limitation; reſtriction.

If all were granted, yet it muſt be maintained within any bold *reſtraints*, far otherwiſe than it is received. *Brown.*

4. Repreſſion; hindrance of will; act of withholding.

There is no *reſtraint* to the Lord to ſave, by many or by few. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 6.

Thus it ſhall befal
Him who, to worth in women overtruſting,
Lets her will rule; *reſtraint* ſhe will not brook. *Milton.*

Is there any thing, which reflects a greater luſtre upon a man's perſon, than a ſevere temperance and a *reſtraint* of himſelf from vicious pleaſures? *South.*

To RESTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*reſtrictus*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. A word ſcarce Engliſh.

In the enumeration of conſtitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *reſtricted* by ſuch a diſtinction, nor can perhaps the ſame perſon, in different circumſtances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtriction*, French.] Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the ſame *reſtriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertiſement not a trade. *Government of the Tongue.*

Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the leaſt to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the moſt *reſtriction* to certain places. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

All duties are matter of conſcience; with this *reſtriction*, that a ſuperior obligation ſuſpends the force of an inferior. *L'Eſtrange.*

Each other gift, which God on man beſtows,
Its proper bounds and due *reſtriction* knows;
To one fix'd purpoſe dedicates its power. *Prior.*

Celſus's rule, with the proper *reſtrictions*, is good for people in health. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *reſtrict.*]

1. Expreſſing limitation.

They, who would make the *reſtrictive* particle belong to the latter clauſe, and not to the firſt, do not attend to the reaſon. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſ. on Roman Idols.*

2. [*Reſtrictif*, Fr.] Styptick; aſtringent.

I applied a plaiſter over it, made up with my common *reſtrictive* powder. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RESTRI'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reſtrictive.*] With limitation.

All ſpeech, tending to the glory of God or the good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be underſtood ſo *reſtrictively*, as if nothing but divinity, or the neceſſary concerns of human life, may lawfully be brought into diſcourſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

To RESTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*reſtringo*, Lat.] To limit; to confine.

RESTRI'NGENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſtringens*, Latin; *reſtringent*, Fr.] That which hath the power of reſtraining.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulſion, *reſtringents* to ſtench, and incraſſatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

RE'STY. *adj.* [*reſtiff*, Fr.] Obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill. See RESTIFF.

Come, our ſtomachs
Will make what's homely ſavoury, wearineſs
Can ſnore upon the flint, when *reſty* ſloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Men of diſcretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they pleaſe, find them neither *reſty* nor vicious. *Swift.*

To RESUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſublime.*] To ſublime another time.

When mercury ſublimate is *reſublimed* with freſh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white taſteleſs earth, ſcarce diſſolvable in water; and mercurius dulcis *reſublimed* with ſpirit of ſalt returns into mercury ſublimate. *Newton.*

To RESU'LT. *v. n.* [*reſulter*, Fr. *reſulto*, Lat.]

1. To fly back.

With many a weary ſtep and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round ſtone;
The huge round ſtone, *reſulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and ſmoaks along the ground.
Pope's Odyſſey.

2. [*Reſulter*, Fr.] To riſe as a conſequence; to be produced as the effect of cauſes jointly concurring.

Rue proſpers much, if ſet by a fig-tree; which is cauſed, not by reaſon of friendſhip, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *reſult* ſweet, the other bitter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *reſults*, from thence delight.
Denham.

Upon the diſſolution of the firſt earth, this very face of things would immediately *reſult.* *Burnet's Theory.*

Pleaſure and peace do naturally *reſult* from a holy and good life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

The horror of an object may overbear the pleaſure *reſulting* from its greatneſs. *Addiſon.*

Their effects are often very diſproportionable to the principles and parts that *reſult* from the analyſis. *Baker.*

3. To ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes.

RESU'LT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Reſilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the ſtring and the air, by the return or the *reſult* of the ſtring, which was ſtrained by the touch to his former place. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Conſequence; effect produced by the concurrence of cooperating cauſes.

Did my judgment tell me, that the propoſitions ſent to me were the *reſults* of the major part of their votes, I ſhould then not ſuſpect my own judgment for not ſpeedily concurring with them. *King Charles.*

As in perfumes, compos'd with art and coſt,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is uppermoſt;
Nor this part muſk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich *reſult* of all:
So ſhe was all a ſweet, whoſe ev'ry part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Dryden.*

Buying of land is the *reſult* of a full and ſatiated gain: men in trade ſeldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ. *Locke.*

3. Inference from premiſes.

These things are a *reſult* or judgment upon fact. *South.*

4. Reſolve; deciſion. Improper.

Rude, paſſionate, and miſtaken *reſults*, have, at certain times, fallen from great aſſemblies. *Swift.*

RESU'LTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*reſultance*, Fr.] The act of reſulting.

RESU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *reſume.*] What may be taken back.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *reſumable* by the victor, unleſs there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*

To RESU'ME. *v. a.* [*reſumo*, Latin.]

1. To take back what has been given.

The ſun, like this, from which our ſight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, *reſumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*

Sees not my love, how time *reſumes*
The glory which he lent theſe flow'rs?
Though none ſhou'd taſte of their perfumes,
Yet muſt they live but ſome few hours:
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

That opportunity,
Which then they had, to take from's, to *reſume*
We have again. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. To take again.

He'll enter into glory, and *reſume* his ſeat. *Milton.*

At this, with look ſerene, he rais'd his head;
Reaſon *reſum'd* her place, and paſſion fled. *Dryden.*

4. Dryden uſes it with *again*, but improperly, unleſs the reſumption be repeated.

To him our common grandſire of the main
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *reſume again.* *Dryden.*

5. To begin again what was broken off: as, *to* reſume *a diſcourſe.*

RESU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*reſomption*, Fr. *reſumptus*, Lat.] The act of reſuming.

And if there be any fault in the laſt, it is the *reſumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Denham.*

RESU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*reſumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.

RESUPINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reſupino*, Lat.] The act of lying on the back.

To RESU'RVEY. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſurvey.*] To review; to ſurvey again.

I have, with curſory eye, o'erglanc'd the articles;
Appoint ſome of your council preſently
To ſit with us, once more with better heed
To *reſurvey* them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

RESURRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*reſurrection*, Fr. *reſurrectum*, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.

The Sadduces were grieved, that they taught and preached through Jeſus the *reſurrection* from the dead. *Acts*, iv. 2.

Nor after *reſurrection* ſhall he ſtay
Longer on earth, than certain times t' appear
To his diſciples. *Milton.*

He triumphs in his agonies, whilſt the ſoul ſprings forward to the great object which ſhe has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being remitted to her in a glorious and joyful *reſurrection.* *Addiſon's Spect.*

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all paſt ages, and which was not a publick fact, ſo well atteſted as the *reſurrection* of Chriſt. *Watts.*

To RESU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*reſuſcito*, Latin.] To ſtir up anew; to revive.

We have beaſts and birds for diſſections, though divers parts, which you account vital, be periſhed and taken forth, *reſuſcitating* of ſome that ſeem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*

RESUSCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reſuſcitate.*] The act of ſtirring up anew; the act of reviving, or ſtate of being revived.

Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *reſuſcitation*, ſhould have been ſooner anſwered; I ſincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*

To RETAI'L. *v. a.* [*retailler*, French.]

1. To divide into ſmall parcels.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will *retail* my conqueſt won,
And ſhe ſhall be ſole victreſs, Cæſar's Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſell in ſmall quantities.

All encouragement ſhould be given to artificers; and thoſe, who make, ſhould alſo vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*

3. To ſell at ſecond hand.

The ſage dame,
By names of toaſts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*

4. To tell in broken parts.

He is furniſh'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me. *Shakeſpeare.*

RETA'IL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sale by ſmall quantities.

The author, to prevent ſuch a monopoly of ſenſe, is reſolved to deal in it himſelf by *retail.* *Addiſon.*

We force a wretched trade by beating down the ſale,
And ſelling baſely by *retail.* *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

RETAI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *retail.*] One who ſells by ſmall quantities.

From theſe particulars we may gueſs at the reſt, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakewell.*

To RETAI'N. *v. a.* [*retineo*, Lat. *retenir*, French.]

1. To keep; not to loſe.

Where is the patience now,
That you ſo oft have boaſted to *retain?* *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Though th' offending part felt mortal pain,
Th' immortal part its knowledge did *retain.* *Denham.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain;
And that my wonted proweſs I *retain*,
Witneſs theſe heaps of ſlaughter. *Dryden.*

A tomb and fun'ral honours I decreed;
The place your armour and your name *retains.* *Dryden.*

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reaſonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke.*

2. To keep; not to lay aſide.

Let me *retain*
The name and all the addition to a king;
The ſway, beloved ſons, be yours. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Rom.* i. 22.

Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Be obedient and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*

They, who have reſtored painting in Germany, not having ſeen any of thoſe fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method. *Dryden.*

3. To keep; not to diſmiſs.

Receive him, that is, mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philem.* 12. 13.

Hollow rocks *retain* the ſound of bluſt'ring winds. *Milton.*

4. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the moſt learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addiſon.*

To RETAI'N. *v. n.*

1. To belong to; to depend on.

Theſe betray upon the tongue no heat nor corroſiveneſs, but coldneſs mixed with a ſomewhat languid reliſh *retaining* to bitterneſs. *Boyle.*

In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixtion, and though they wholly ſeem to *retain* to the body, depart upon diſunion. *Brown.*

2. To keep; to continue. Not in uſe.

No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,
Than earthly ſubſtance can unforc'd aſpire,
And leave his nature to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

RETAI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *retain.*]

1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on.

You now are mounted,
Where pow'rs are your *retainers.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the ſpirit of oppoſition, that lived long before Chriſtianity, and can eaſily ſubſiſt without it. *Swift.*

2. In common law, *retainer* ſignifieth a ſervant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his houſe; but only uſing or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.*

3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in caſe of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful aſſemblies. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A combination of honeſt men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral *retainers* to each ſide, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit ſubmiſſion to their leaders. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To RETA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take.*] To take again.

A day ſhould be appointed, when the remonſtrance ſhould be *retaken* into conſideration. *Clarendon.*

To RETA'LIATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whoſe works are ſo ſoon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the firſt aggreſſors. *Swift.*

If a firſt miniſter of ſtate had uſed me as you have done, *retaliating* would be thought a mark of courage. *Swift.*

RETALIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *retaliate.*] Requital; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to proſecute the ſevereſt *retaliation* or revenge; ſo that at the ſame time their outward man might be a ſaint, and their inward man a devil. *South.*

God, graciouſly becoming our debter, takes what is done to others as done to himſelf, and by promiſe obliges himſelf to full *retaliation.* *Calamy's Sermons.*

To RETA'RD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, French.]

1. To hinder; to obſtruct in ſwiftneſs of courſe.

How Iphitus with me, and Pelias
Slowly retire; the one *retarded* was
By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham.*

2. To delay; to put off.

Nor kings nor nations
One moment can *retard* th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

It is as natural to delay a letter at ſuch a ſeaſon, as to *retard* a melancholy viſit to a perſon one cannot relieve. *Pope.*

To RETA'RD. *v. n.* To ſtay back.

Some years it hath alſo *retarded*, and come far later than uſually it was expected. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RETARDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*retardation*, Fr. from *retard.*] Hindrance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may deviſe the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

RETA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *retard.*] Hinderer; obſtructer.

This diſputing way of enquiry, is ſo far from advancing ſcience, that it is no inconſiderable *retarder.* *Glanville.*

To RETCH. *v. n.* [hꝛæcan, Saxon.] To force up ſomething from the ſtomach.

RE'TCHLESS. *adj.* [ſometimes written *wretchleſs*, properly *reckleſs.* See RECKLESS.] Careleſs.

He ſtruggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks, and iſſuing into man,
Grudges their life, from whence his own began;
Retchleſs of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden.*

RETE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*retectus.* Lat.] The act of diſcovering to the view.

This is rather a reſtoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle.*

RETE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*retention*, French; *retentio*, from *retentus*, Latin.]

1. The act of retaining.

No woman's heart
So big to hold ſo much; they lack *retention.* *Shakeſp.*

A froward *retention* of cuſtom is as turbulent a thing, as an innovation; and they, that reverence too much old things, are but a ſcorn to the new. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that ſtate of contraction in the ſolid parts, which makes them hold faſt their proper contents. *Quincy.*

3. Memory.

The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted *retention.* *South's Sermons.*

Retention is the keeping of thoſe ſimple ideas, which from ſenſation or reflection the mind hath received. *Locke.*

4. Limitation.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without *retention* or reſtraint;
All his. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

5. Cuſtody; confinement; reſtraint.

I ſent the old and miſerable king
To ſome *retention* and appointed guard. *Shak. K. Lear.*

RETE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*retentus*, Lat. *retentif*, French.]

1. Having the power of retention.

It keepeth ſermons in memory, and doth in that reſpect, although not feed the ſoul of man, yet help the *retentive* force of that ſtomach of the mind. *Hooker.*

Have I been ever free, and muſt my houſe
Be my *retentive* enemy, my goal? *Shakeſpeare.*

From *retentive* cage
When ſullen Philomel eſcapes, her notes
She varies, and of paſt impriſonment
Sweetly complains. *Phillips.*

In Tot'nam fields the brethren with amaze
Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;
Long Chancery-lane *retentive* rolls the ſound,
And courts to courts return it round and round. *Pope.*

2. Having memory.

To remember a ſong or tune, our ſouls muſt be an harmony continually running over in a ſilent whiſper thoſe muſical accents which our *retentive* faculty is preſerver of. *Glanville.*

RETE'NTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *retentive.*] Having the quality of retention.

RE'TICENCE. *n. ſ.* [*reticence*, Fr. *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Lat.] Concealment by ſilence. *Dict.*

RE'TICLE. *n. ſ.* [*reticulum*, Lat.] A ſmall net. *Dict.*

RETI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *reticulum*, Lat.] Having the form of a ſmall net.

RETI'CULATED. *adj.* [*reticulatus*, Lat.] Made of network; formed with interſtitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, riſing a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* work. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

RE'TIFORM. *adj.* [*retiformis*, Latin.] Having the form of a net.

The uveous coat and inſide of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the ſight; and if any be by the *retiform* coat reflected, they are ſoon choaked in the black inſide of the uvea. *Ray.*

RETI'NUE. *n. ſ.* [*retenue*, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal perſon; a train; a meiny.

Not only this your all licens'd fool,
But other of your inſolent *retinue*,
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

What followers, what *retinue* can'ſt thou gain,
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou can'ſt feed them on thy coſt? *Milton.*

There appears
The long *retinue* of a proſperous reign,
A ſeries of ſucceſsful years. *Dryden.*

Neither pomp nor *retinue* ſhall be able to divert the great, nor ſhall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treaſurers. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To RETI'RE. *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herſelf, and ſhrinketh in,
And to herſelf ſhe gladly doth *retire.* *Davies.*

The leſs I may be bleſt with her company, the more I will *retire* to God and my own heart. *King Charles.*

Thou open'ſt wiſdom's way,
And giv'ſt acceſs, though ſecret ſhe *retire.* *Milton.*

The parliament diſſolved, and gentlemen charged to *retire* to their country habitations. *Hayward.*

2. To retreat from danger.

Set up the ſtandard towards Zion, *retire*, ſtay not. *Jer.*

Set Uriah in the fore front of the hotteſt battle, and *retire* ye from him, that he may die. 2 *Sam.* xi. 15.

From each hand with ſpeed *retir'd*,
Where erſt was thickeſt fight, th' angelick throng. *Milton.*

3. To go from a publick ſtation.

He, that had driven many out of their country, periſhed in a ſtrange land, *retiring* to the Lacedemonians. 2 *Mac.* v.

4. To go off from company.

The old fellow ſkuttled out of the room, and *retired.* *Arbuthnot.*

To RETI'RE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away.

He brake up his court, and *retired* himſelf, his wife, and children, into a foreſt thereby. *Sidney.*

They, full of rage, *retired* themſelves into this caſtle. *Sidney.*

He, our hope, might have *retir'd* his power,
And driven into deſpair an enemy's hate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thence *retire* me to my Milan. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

There may be as great a variety in *retiring* and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them. *Bacon.*

As when the ſun is preſent all the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray,
Needs muſt the ſpring be everlaſting there,
And every ſeaſon like the month of May. *Davies.*

Theſe actions in her cloſet, all alone,
Retir'd within herſelf, ſhe doth fulfill. *Davies.*

After ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes, he *retired* himſelf into the caſtle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*

Hydra-like, the fire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And ſcarce the wealthy can one half *retire*,
Before he ruſhes in to ſhare the prey. *Dryden.*

RETI'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat; receſſion.

I heard his praiſes in purſuit,
But ne'er, till now, his ſcandal of *retire.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou haſt talk'd
Of ſallies and *retires*, of trenches, tents. *Shakeſpeare.*

The battle and the *retire* of the Engliſh ſuccours were the cauſes of the loſs of that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in uſe.

Eve, who unſeen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Diſcover'd ſoon the place of her *retire.* *Milton.*

RETI'RED. *part. adj.* [from *retire.*] Secret; private.

Language moſt ſhews a man; ſpeak that I may ſee thee: it ſprings out of the moſt *retired* and inmoſt parts of us. *Ben. Johnſon.*

You find the mind in ſleep *retired* from the ſenſes, and out of theſe motions made on the organs of ſenſe. *Locke.*

Some, accuſtomed to *retired* ſpeculations, run natural philoſophy into metaphyſical notions and the abſtract generalities of logick. *Locke.*

He was admitted into the moſt ſecret and *retired* thoughts and counſels of his royal maſter King William. *Addiſon.*

RETI'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *retired.*] Solitude; privacy; ſecrecy.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profeſs
Herſelf a nun, ty'd to *retiredneſs*,
So affects my muſe now a chaſte fallowneſs. *Donne.*

How could he have the leiſure and *retiredneſs* of the cloiſter, to perform all thoſe acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his ſhoulders? *Atterbury.*

RETI'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *retire.*]

1. Private abode; ſecret habitation.

My *retirement* there tempted me to divert thoſe melancholy thoughts. *Denham's Dedication.*

Caprea had been the *retirement* of Auguſtus for ſome time, and the reſidence of Tiberius for many years. *Addiſon.*

2. Private way of life.

An elegant ſufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendſhip, books,
Progreſſive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomſon.*

3. Act of withdrawing.

Short *retirement* urges ſweet return. *Milton.*

In this *retirement* of the mind from the ſenſes, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

RETO'LD. part. paſſ. of *retell.* Related or told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had ſaid
At ſuch a time, with all the reſt *retold*,
May reaſonably die. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon his dead corpſe there was ſuch miſuſe
By theſe Welchwomen done, as may not be
Without much ſhame *retold* or ſpoken of. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RETO'RT. *v. a.* [*retortus*, Latin.]

1. To throw back.

His virtues, ſhining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the firſt giver. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

He paſs'd through hoſtile ſcorn;
And with *retorted* ſcorn his back he turn'd. *Milton.*

2. To return any argument, cenſure, or incivility.

His proof will eaſily be *retorted*, and the contrary proved, by interrogating; ſhall the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God? if he ſhall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he ſhall not, then certainly I, that am ſuch, am none of the elect; for all, that are elect, ſhall certainly inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond.*

What if thy ſon
Prove diſobedient, and reprov'd, *retort*,
Wherefore did'ſt thou beget me? *Milton.*

The reſpondent may ſhew, how the opponent's argument may be *retorted* againſt himſelf. *Watts.*

3. To curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted*; or in ſome pipe that were ſinuous. *Bacon.*

Reto'rt. *n. ſ.* [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.]

1. A cenſure or incivility returned.

I ſaid his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *retort* courteous. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A chymical glaſs veſſel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

Recent urine diſtilled yields a limpid water; and what remains at the bottom of the *retort*, is not acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

Reto'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *retort.*] One that retorts.

Reto'rtion. *n. ſ.* [from *retort.*] The act of retorting.

To **Reto'ss.** *v. a.* [*re* and *toſs.*] To toſs back.

Toſt and *retoſt* the ball inceſſant flies. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Retou'ch.** *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches.

He furniſhed me with all the paſſages in Ariſtotle and Horace, uſed to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I *retouch* this eſſay, ſhall be inſerted. *Dryden.*

Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:
"Not, Sir, if you reviſe it and *retouch*." *Pope.*

To **Retra'ce.** *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.] To trace back.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He ſprings from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

To **RETRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*retractus*, Lat. *retracter*, Fr.]

1. To recall; to recant.

Were I alone to paſs the difficulties,
Paris ſhould ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
Nor faint in the purſuit. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Although they retain the word mandrake in the text, they in effect *retract* it in the margine. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

If his ſubtilities could have ſatisfied me, I would as freely have *retracted* this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

She will, and ſhe will not, ſhe grants, denies,
Conſents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

2. To take back; to reſume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to ſpare, and whereof they made ſo ill uſe, was employed in making proviſions for bread; and the exceſs of fertility, which contributed ſo much to their miſcarriages, was *retracted* and cut off. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Retracta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*retractation*, Fr. *retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion.

Theſe words are David's *retractation*, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful reſolution. *South's Sermons.*

Retra'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *retract.*]

1. Act of withdrawing ſomething advanced.

They make bold with the Deity, when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by ſuch countermarches and *retractions*, as we do not repute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.

There came into her head certain verſes, which if ſhe had had preſent commodity, ſhe would have adjoined as a *retraction* to the other. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's inſatiable deſire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and ſtate of the benefit of all my either *retractions* or conceſſions. *King Charles,*

Retrai'ct. *n. ſ. Spenſer.* [*retraitte*, French.]

1. Retreat. Obſolete.

The Earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourſe unto him, and ſeeing the buſineſs paſt *retraict*, reſolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle. *Bacon.*

2. [*Retrait*, Fr. *ritratto*, Italian.] A caſt of the countenance. Obſolete.

Upon her eyelids many graces ſat,
Under the ſhadow of her even brows,
Working bellgards and amorous *retraite*,
And every one her with a grace endows. *Fairy Queen.*

Retrea't. *n. ſ.* [*retraitte*, French.]

1. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his ſon a houſe of pleaſure, and ſpared no coſt to make a delicious *retreat*. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Place of ſecurity.

This place our dungeon, not our ſafe *retreat*,
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

That pleaſing ſhade they ſought, a ſoft *retreat*
From ſudden April ſhowers, a ſhelter from the heat. *Dryd.*

There is no ſuch way to give defence to abſurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obſcure and undefined words; which yet make theſe *retreats* more like the dens of robbers, than the fortreſſes of fair warriors. *Locke.*

3. Act of retiring before a ſuperiour force.

Honourable *retreats* are no ways inferior to brave charges; as having leſs of fortune, more of diſcipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

To **Retrea't.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to a private abode.

Others more mild
Retreated in a ſilent valley, ſing
Their own heroic deeds. *Milton.*

2. To take ſhelter; to go to a place of ſecurity.

3. To retire from a ſuperiour enemy.

4. To go out of the former place.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the *retreating* ſea their furious tide. *Milton.*

My ſubject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now *retreated*. *Woodw.*

Having taken her by the hand, he *retreated* with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Retrea'ted. *part. adj.* [from *retreat.*] Retired; gone to privacy.

To **RETRE'NCH.** *v. a.* [*retrancher*, French.]

1. To cut off; to pare away.

The pruner's hand muſt quench
Thy heat, and thy exub'rant parts *retrench*. *Denham.*

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Metamorphoſes; but many things ought to have been *retrenched*. *Dryden.*

We ought to *retrench* thoſe ſuperfluous expences to qualify ourſelves for the exerciſe of charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To confine. Improper.

In ſome reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for *retrenching* within the narroweſt bounds, the authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the ſubject. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 6.

To **Retre'nch.** *v. n.* To live with leſs magnificence or expence.

Can I *retrench?* yes, mighty well
Shrink back to my paternal cell,
A little houſe, with trees a-row,
And like its maſter, very low. *Pope's Epiſt. of Horace.*

Retre'nchment. *n. ſ.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench.*] The act of lopping away.

I had ſtudied Virgil's deſign, his judicious management of the figures, the ſober *retrenchments* of his ſenſe, which always leaves ſomewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleaſure. *Dryden's Dedication to Virgil.*

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our politeſt authors, who nevertheleſs have made theſe *retrenchments*, and conſequently encreaſed our former ſcarcity. *Addiſon.*

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment*, than the encreaſe of this charity. *Atterbury.*

To **RETRIBUTE.** *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat. *retribuer*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to ſerve him are his upon ſo many ſcores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unleſs we do reſtore; and all the duties we can pay our Maker are leſs properly requitals than reſtitutions. *Boyle.*

In the ſtate of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to uſe a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, ſo far as calm reaſon and conſcience dictate, what is proportionate to his tranſgreſſion. *Locke.*

Retribu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribute.*] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people ſufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treaſure. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful ſuperſtition, and blind zeal,
Nought ſeeking but the praiſe of men, here find
Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged to higgle and dodge in the amends. *Hall.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never ſuch groſs idolatry, but has ſome awful ſenſe of a Deity, and a perſuaſion of a ſtate of *retribution* to men after this life. *South.*

It is a ſtrong argument for a ſtate of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous perſons are very often unfortunate, and vicious perſons proſperous. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Retri'butory. }
Retri'butive. } *adj.* [from *retribute.*] Repaying; making repayment.

Something ſtrangely *retributive* is working. *Clariſſa.*

Retrie'vable. *adj.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved.

To **RETRIE'VE.** *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.]

1. To recover; to reſtore.

By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and leſſen the danger we complain of. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To repair.

O reaſon! once again to thee I call;
Accept my ſorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forſook, and wiſh to live. *Dryden.*

Philomela's liberty *retriev'd*,
Cheers her ſad ſoul. *Phillips.*

4. To recall; to bring back.

If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predeceſſors. *Berkeley to Pope.*

Retroce'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*retroceſſum*, Lat.] The act of going back.

Retrocopu'lation. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *copulation.*] Poſtcoition.

From the nature of this poſition, there enſueth a neceſſity of *retrocopulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Retrograda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde.*] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, ſtations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, obſerved conſtantly in moſt certain periods of time, ſufficiently demonſtrates, that their motions are governed by counſel. *Ray on the Creation.*

RE'TROGRADE. *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Latin.]

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they uſe ambitious men, ſhould handle it ſo, as they be ſtill progreſſive, and not *retrograde*. *Bacon.*

2. Contrary; oppoſite.

Your intent
In going back to ſchool to Wittenberg,
It is moſt *retrograde* to our deſire. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

3. In aſtronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns; as from the ſecond degree of Aries to the firſt: but this retrogradation is only apparent, and occaſioned by the obſerver's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the ſun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either ſtationary or *retrograde*. *Harris.*

Their wand'ring courſe, now high, now low, then hid,
Progreſſive, *retrograde*, or ſtanding ſtill,
In ſix thou ſee'ſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Two geomantick figures were diſplay'd;
One when direct, and one when *retrograde*. *Dryden.*

To **Re'trograde.** *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Latin.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is denſe. *Bacon.*

Retrogre'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *greſſus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards.

The account, eſtabliſhed upon the riſe and deſcent of the ſtars, can be no reaſonable rule unto diſtant nations, and by reaſon of their *retrogreſſion*, but temporary unto any one. *Brown.*

Retromi'ngency. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of ſtaling backwards.

The laſt foundation was *retromingency*, or piſſing backwards; for men obſerving both ſexes to urine backwards, or averſely between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Retromi'ngent. *adj.* [*retro* and *mingens*, Latin.] Staling backward.

By reaſon of the backward poſition of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the ſubſtitution of maſculine generations, except it be in *retromingents*. *Brown.*

RE'TROSPECT. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *ſpecio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things paſt.

As you arraign his majeſty by *retroſpect*, ſo you condemn his government by ſecond ſight. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 9.

Retrospe'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *retroſpect.*] Act or faculty of looking backwards.

Can'ſt thou take delight in viewing
This poor iſle's approaching ruin,
When thy *retroſpection* vaſt
Sees the glorious ages paſt?
Happy nation were we blind,
Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

Retrospe'ctive. *adj.* [from *retroſpect.*] Looking backwards.

In vain the grave, with *retroſpective* eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why. *Pope.*

To **Retu'nd.** *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with ſkin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and alſo to quench and diſſipate the force of any ſtroke that ſhall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **RETU'RN.** *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.]

1. To come to the ſame place.

Return, my ſon David, for I will do thee no harm. 1 *Sam.*

Whoſo rolleth a ſtone, it will *return* upon him. *Prov.* xxvi.

Go, *return* on thy way to the wilderneſs. 1 *Kings*, xix. 15.

2. To come back to the ſame ſtate.

The waters *returned* from off the earth continually. *Geneſis.*

Judgment ſhall *return* unto righteouſneſs. *Pſ.* xciv. 15.

In *returning* and reſt ſhall ye be ſaved. *Iſaiah*, xxx. 15.

On their embattl'd ranks the waves *return*. *Milton.*

If they *returned* out of bondage, it muſt be into a ſtate of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To go back.

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Hezekiah ſent to the King of Aſſyria, ſaying, I have offended, *return* from me. 2 *Kings*, xviii. 14.

To *return* to the buſineſs in hand, the uſe of a little inſight in thoſe parts of knowledge, is to accuſtom our minds to all ſorts of ideas. *Locke.*

4. To make anſwer.

The thing of courage,
As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth ſympathize;
And with an accent tun'd in ſelf ſame key,
Returns to chiding Fortune. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſid.*

He ſaid; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*;
Muſt I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend! *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to reviſit.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly ſtill, and oft *return*. *Milton.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the ſame again.

With the year
Seaſons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the ſweet approach of ev'n or morn. *Milton.*

7. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

To **Retu'rn.** *v. a.*

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a treſpaſs offering. 1 *Sam.* vi. 3.

Thy Lord ſhall *return* thy wickedneſs upon thine own head. 1 *Kings*, ii. 44.

What peace can we *return*,
But to our power, hoſtility, and hate? *Milton.*

When anſwer none *return'd*, I ſet me down. *Milton.*

2. To give back.

What counſel give ye to *return* anſwer to this people. 2 *Chron.*

3. To ſend back.

Reject not then what offer'd means, who knows
But God hath ſet before us, to *return* thee
Home to thy country and his ſacred houſe? *Milt. Agon.*

4. To give account of.

Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. To tranſmit.

Inſtead of a ſhip, he ſhould levy money, and *return* the ſame to the treaſurer for his majeſty's uſe. *Clarendon.*

Retu'rn. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of coming back to the ſame place.

The King of France ſo ſuddenly gone back!
Something ſince his coming forth is thought of,
That his *return* was now moſt neceſſary. *Shakeſpeare.*

When forc'd from hence to view our parts he mourns;
Takes little journies, and makes quick *returns*. *Dryden.*

2. Retrogreſſion.

3. Act of coming back to the ſame ſtate.

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up. 1 *Kings*, xx. 22.

4. Revolution; viciſſitude.

Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have *returns* and viciſſitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraces in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for ſale.

As for any merchandize you have bought, ye ſhall have your *return* in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.*

As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that thoſe things bear, and the ſwiftneſs of their *returns*; for, in ſome grounds, a radiſh comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and ſo make double *returns*. *Bacon.*

6. Profit; advantage.

The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from theſe few hours we ſpend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Remittance; payment from a diſtant place.

Within theſe two months, I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakeſp.*

Brokers cannot have leſs money by them, than one twentieth part of their yearly *returns*. *Locke.*

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.

You made my liberty your late requeſt,
Is no *return* due from a grateful breaſt?
I grow impatient, till I find ſome way,
Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since theſe are ſome of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our ſucceſſes, can we reaſonably preſume, that we are in the favour of God? *Atterbury.*

Nothing better becomes a perſon in a publick character, than ſuch a publick ſpirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger returns of eſteem. *Atterbury.*

Returns, like theſe, our miſtreſs bids us make,
When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Prior.*

Ungrateful lord!
Would'ſt thou invade my life, as a *return*
For proffer'd love? *Rowe.*

9. Act of reſtoring or giving back; reſtitution.

The other ground of God's ſole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapſe.

This is breaking into a conſtitution to ſerve a preſent expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to ſtifle the preſent pain, but with certain proſpect of ſudden *returns*. *Swift.*

11. [*Retour*, Fr.]

Either of the adjoining ſides of the front of an houſe, or ground-plot, is called a *return* ſide. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

Both theſe ſides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a ſtately tower in the midſt of the front. *Bacon.*

Retu'rnable. *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable*. *Hale.*

He ſhall have an attachment againſt the ſheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* into the King's Bench. *Ayliffe.*

Retu'rner. *n. ſ.* [from *return.*] One who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give higheſt for this, can make moſt profit by it, and thoſe are the *returners* of our money. *Locke.*

Reve. *n. ſ.* The bailiff of a franchiſe or manour.

The *reve*, the miller, and the mincing lady prioreſs, ſpeak in character. *Dryden.*

To **REVEA'L.** *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.]

1. To ſhow; to diſcover; to lay open; to diſcloſe a ſecret.

Be aſhamed: ſpeaking again that which thou haſt heard, and *revealing* of ſecrets. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xli. 23.

I will cure them, and *reveal* unto them the abundance of peace. *Jer.* xxxiii. 6.

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown,
She might not, would not yet *reveal* her own. *Waller.*

The anſwer to one who aſked what time was, *Si non rogas intelligo*; that is, The more I think of time, the leſs I underſtand it; might perſuade one, that time, which *reveals* all other things, is itſelf not to be diſcovered. *Locke.*

2. To impart from heaven.

The ſufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which ſhall be *revealed* in us. *Rom.* viii. 18.

Reve'aler. *n. ſ.* [from *reveal.*]

1. Diſcoverer; one that ſhows or makes known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unſeen, as a ſtable aſſent unto things inevident, upon authority of the divine *Revealer.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lives of the *revealers* may be juſtly ſet over againſt the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. One that diſcovers to view.

He brought a taper; the *revealer* light
Expos'd both crime and criminal to ſight. *Dryden.*

To **RE'VEL.** *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; Mr. Lye from *raveelen*, Dutch, to rove looſely about, which is much countenanced by the old phraſe *revel-rout.*]

1. To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment.

My honey love,
Will we return unto thy father's houſe,
And *revel* it as bravely as the beſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two.
Tybalt being ſlain ſo late,
It may be thought we held him careleſsly,
Being our kinſman, if we *revel* much. *Shakeſp.*

Antony, that *revels* long o' nights,
Is up. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

We ſhall have *revelling* to-night;
I will aſſume thy part in ſome diſguiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

He can report you more odd tales
Of our outlaw Robin Hood,
That *revell'd* here in Sherewood,
Though he ne'er ſhot in his bow. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Were the doctrine new,
That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true;
For every part to dance and *revel* goes,
They tread the air, and fall not where they roſe. *Donne.*

Whene'er I *revell'd* in the women's bow'rs;
For firſt I ſought her but at looſer hours:
The apples ſhe had gather'd ſmelt moſt ſweet. *Prior.*

Re'vel. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity.

Let them pinch th' unclean knight,
And aſk him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*,
In their ſo ſacred paths he dares to tread? *Shakeſpeare.*

They could do no leſs but, under your fair conduct,
Crave leave to view theſe ladies, and intreat
An hour of *revels* with them. *Shakeſp.*

To **Reve'l.** *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back.

Thoſe, who miſcarry, eſcape by their flood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

Revel rout. *n. ſ.* A mob; an unlawful aſſembly of a rabble. *Ainſworth.*

For this his minion, the *revel-rout* is done.
—I have been told, that you
Are frequent in your viſitation to her. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Revela'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *revelation*, Fr.] Diſcovery; communication; communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were ſuch ſcrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Teſtament. *Decay of Piety.*

As the Goſpel appears in reſpect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the myſtical part, ſo it is a far more benign diſpenſation of the practical part. *Sprat.*

Re'veller. *n. ſ.* [from *revel.*] One who feaſts with noiſy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green, and white,
You moonſhine *revellers* attend your office. *Shakeſp.*

Unwelcome *revellers*, whoſe lawleſs joy
Pains the ſage ear, and hurts the ſober eye. *Pope.*

Re'velry. *n. ſ.* [from *revel.*] Looſe jollity; feſtive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our ruſtick *revelry*. *Shakeſp.*

There let Hymen oft appear,
In ſaffron robe, with taper clear,
And pomp, and feaſt, and *revelry*,
With maſk and antick pageantry. *Milton.*

To **REVE'NGE.** *v. a.* [*revencher*, *revancher*, Fr.]

1. To return an injury.
2. To vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy.

If our hard fortune no compaſſion draws,
The gods are juſt, and will *revenge* our cauſe. *Dryden.*

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Come, Antony, and young Octavius,
Revenge yourſelves alone on Caſſius. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

It is a quarrel moſt unnatural,
To be *reveng'd* on *him* that loveth thee. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Northumberland ſlew thy father;
And thine, Lord Clifford; and you vow'd revenge:
If I be not, Heav'ns be *reveng'd* on *me!* *Shakeſpeare.*

Edom hath *revenged himſelf* upon Judah. *Ezek.* xxv. 12.

O Lord, viſit me, and *revenge me* of my perſecutors. *Jer.*

Who ſhall come to ſtand againſt thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous men? *Wiſd.* xii. 12.

Your fury of a wife,
Not yet content to be *reveng'd* on *you*,
Th' agents of your paſſion will purſue. *Dryden.*

Reve'nge. *n. ſ.* [*revenche*, *revanche*, Fr.] Return of an injury.

Revenges burn in them: for their dear cauſes
Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm,
Excite the mortified man. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

May we, with the witneſs of a good conſcience, purſue him with further *revenge*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood; from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy. *Deut.* xxxii. 42.

Peradventure he will be enticed, and we ſhall prevail againſt him, and take our *revenge* on him. *Jer.* xx. 10.

Deformed perſons are commonly even with nature; for as nature has done ill by them, ſo they do by nature; being void of natural affection, they have their *revenge* of nature. *Bacon.*

What will not ambition and *revenge* deſcend to? *Milt.*

The ſatyr in a rage
Forgets his bus'neſs is to laugh and bite,
And will of death and dire *revenges* write. *Dryden.*

Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an impunity to to any perſon that took *revenge* upon an adulterer. *Broome.*

Reve'ngeful. *adj.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance.

May my hands
Never brandiſh more *revengeful* ſteel
Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo! here I lend thee this ſharp-pointed ſword,
Which hide in this true breaſt. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Into my borders now Jarbas falls,
And my *revengeful* brother ſcales the walls. *Denham.*

Repenting England, this *revengeful* day,
To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*

Reve'ngefully. *adv.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictively.

He ſmil'd *revengefully*, and leap'd
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the ſkies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;
Gods I accuſe you not. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Reve'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *revenge.*]

1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reaſon will aſſwage
The raſh *revenger*'s heat; words, well diſpos'd,
Have ſecret pow'r t' appeaſe enflamed rage. *Fairy Q.*

I do not know,
Wherefore my father ſhould *revengers* want,
Having a ſon and friends. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

So ſhall the great *revenger* ruinate
Him and his iſſue, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys's Paraph.*

Morocco's monarch
Had come in perſon, to have ſeen and known
The injur'd world's *revenger*, and his own. *Waller.*

2. One who puniſhes crimes.

What government can be imagined, without judicial proceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a religious oath, which ſuppoſes an omniſcient Being, as conſcious to its falſehood or truth, and a *revenger* of perjury? *Bentley.*

Reve'ngement. *n. ſ.* [from *revenge.*] Vengeance; return of an injury.

It may dwell
In her ſon's fleſh to mind *revengement*,
And be for all chaſte dames an endleſs monument. *Spenſ.*

By the percloſe of the ſame verſe, vagabond is underſtood for ſuch a one as travelleth in fear of *revengement*. *Raleigh.*

Reve'ngingly. *adv.* [from *revenging.*] With vengeance; vindictively.

I've bely'd a lady,
The princeſs of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Revenue. *n. ſ.* [*revenu*, Fr. Its accent is uncertain.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily ſend over unto them the *revenues*, wherewith they are there maintained. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart ſcorns our poverty. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Only I retain
The name and all th' addition to a king;
The ſway, *revenue*, beloved ſons, be yours. *Shakeſp.*

Many offices are of ſo ſmall *revenue*, as not to furniſh a man with what is ſufficient for the ſupport of his life. *Temple.*

If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs, ſhe might have kept that *revenue* on ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

His vaſſals eaſy, and the owner bleſt,
They pay a trifle, and enjoy the reſt:
Not ſo a nation's *revenues* are paid;
The ſervant's faults are on the maſter laid. *Swift.*

To **Reve'rb.** *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To ſtrike againſt; to reverberate. Not in uſe.

Reſerve thy ſtate, with better judgment check
This hideous raſhneſs:
The youngeſt daughter does not love thee leaſt;
Nor are thoſe empty hearted, whoſe loud ſound
Reverbs no hollowneſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Reve'rberant. *adj.* [*reverberans*, Latin.] Reſounding; beating back. The reading in the following paſſage ſhould be, I think, *reverberant.*

Hollow your name to the *reverberate* hills,
And make the babbling goſſip of the air
Cry out, Olivia! *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

To **REVE'RBERATE,** *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat. *reverberer*, French.]

1. To beat back.

Start
An echo with the clamour of thy drum,
And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brac'd,
That ſhall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shakeſp.*

Nor doth he know them for aught,
Till he behold them formed in th' applauſe
Where they're extended; which, like an arch, *reverb'rates*
The ſound again. *Shakeſpeare.*

As the ſight of the eye is like a glaſs, ſo is the ear a ſinuous cave, with a hard bone, to ſtop and *reverberate* the ſound. *Bacon.*

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expence of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the ſun, ſo we, by the help of a good ſoil, equal the production of warmer countries. *Swift.*

2. To heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus martis, that is, ſteel corroded with vinegar or ſulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadſtone will not attract. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Reve'rberate.** *v. n.*

1. To be driven back; to bound back.

The rays of royal majeſty *reverberated* ſo ſtrongly upon Villerio, that they diſpelled all clouds. *Howel.*

2. To reſound.

Reverbera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of viſibles, ſmall glaſſes ſuffice; but to the *reverberation* of audibles, are required greater ſpaces. *Bacon.*

The firſt repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel walls beat the ſound back on each other, like the ſeveral *reverberations* of the ſame image from two oppoſite looking-glaſſes. *Addiſon.*

Reve'rberatory. *adj.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back.

Good lime may be made of all kinds of flints, but they are hard to burn, except in a *reverberatory* kiln. *Moxon.*

To **Reve're.** *v. a.* [*reverer*, Fr. *revereor*, Lat.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.

An emperor often ſtamped on his coins the face or ornaments of his collegue, and we may ſuppoſe Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Jove ſhall again *revere* your pow'r,
And riſe a ſwan, or fall a ſhow'r. *Prior.*

Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r *rever'd*,
And that the prince belov'd was truly fear'd. *Prior.*

In my conqueſt be thy might declar'd,
And for thy juſtice be thy name *rever'd*. *Prior.*

Re'verence. *n. ſ.* [*reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]

1. Veneration; reſpect; awful regard.

God is greatly to be feared in the aſſembly of the ſaints; and to be had in *reverence* of all about him. *Pſ.* lxxxix. 7.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a ſign the *reverence* of government is loſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Higher of the genial bed,
And with myſterious *reverence* I deem. *Milton.*

In your prayers, uſe reverent poſtures and the loweſt geſtures of humility, remembering that we ſpeak to God, in our *reverence* to whom we cannot exceed. *Taylor.*

A poet cannot have too great a *reverence* for readers. *Dryden.*

The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful reverence of the Divine Nature, proceeding from a juſt eſteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his ſervice, and an unwillingneſs to offend him. *Rogers.*

2. Act of obeiſance; bow; courteſy.

Now lies he there,
And none ſo poor to do him *reverence.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Mordecai bowed not, nor did him *reverence.* *Eſth.* iii. 2.

He led her eas'ly forth,
Where Godfrey ſat among his lords and peers,
She *rev'rence* did, then bluſh'd as one diſmay'd. *Fairfax.*

Had not men the hoary heads rever'd,
Or boys paid *reverence*, when a man appear'd,
Both muſt have dy'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Upſtarts the bedlam,
And *reverence* made, accoſted thus the queen. *Dryden.*

The monarch
Commands into the court the beauteous Emily:
So call'd, ſhe came; the ſenate roſe and paid
Becoming *rev'rence* to the royal maid. *Dryden.*

3. Title of the clergy.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your *reverence* ſhall incite us to. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Poetical title of a father.

O my dear father! let this kiſs
Repair thoſe violent harms, that my two ſiſters
Have in thy *reverence* made. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To **Re'verence.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful reſpect.

Thoſe that I *rev'rence*, thoſe I fear, the wiſe;
At fools I laugh, nor fear them. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathſome ſickneſs, worthily ſince they
God's image did not *reverence* in themſelves. *Milton.*

He ſlew Aetion, but deſpoil'd him not;
Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;
Arm'd as he was, he ſent him whole below,
And *reverenc'd* thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden.*

As his goodneſs will forbid us to dread him as ſlaves, ſo his majeſty will command us to *reverence* him as ſons. *Rogers.*

Re'verencer. *n. ſ.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians quite ſunk in their affairs, had little commerce with the reſt of Greece, and were become great *reverencers* of crowned heads. *Swift.*

Re'verend. *adj.* [*reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.]

1. Venerable; deſerving reverence; expecting reſpect by his appearance.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a *reverend* eſtimation. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Reverend and gracious ſenators. *Shakeſpeare.*

Onias, who had been high prieſt, *reverend* in converſation, and gentle in condition, prayed for the Jews. 2 *Mac.*

Rev'rend old man! lo here confeſt he ſtands. *Pope.*

2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We ſtile a clergyman, *reverend*; a biſhop, right *reverend*; an archbiſhop, moſt *reverend.*

A *reverend* ſire among them came,
Who preach'd converſion and repentance. *Milton.*

RE'VERENT. *adj.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expreſſing ſubmiſſion; teſtifying veneration.

They forthwith to the place
Repairing where he judg'd them, proſtrate fell
Before him *reverent.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Meet then the ſenior, far renown'd for ſenſe,
With *rev'rent* awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*

Revere'ntial. *adj.* [*reverentielle*, French; from *reverent.*] Expreſſing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

That oaths made in *reverential* fear
Of love and his wrath may any forſwear. *Donne.*

The leaſt degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly conſiſting in a *reverential* eſteem of things ſacred. *South.*

The reaſon of the inſtitution being forgot, the after-ages perverted it, ſuppoſing only a *reverential* gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

All look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'ſcape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*

Revere'ntially. *adv.* [from *reverential.*] With ſhow of reverence.

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the ſituation of their temple, place their beds from North to South. *Brown.*

Re'verently. *adv.* [from *reverent.*] Reſpectfully; with awe; with reverence.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently.* *Shakeſp.*

To neareſt ports their ſhatter'd ſhips repair,
Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;
So *reverently* men quit th' open air,
When thunder ſpeaks th' angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

Then down with all thy boaſted volumes, down;
Only reſerve the ſacred one:
Low, *reverently* low,
Make thy ſtubborn knowledge bow:
To look to Heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*

Reve'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *revere.*] One who venerates; one who reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were ſuch ſcrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the buſineſs of the Maſorites, to number not only the ſections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Teſtament. *Government of the Tongue.*

Reve'rsal. *n. ſ.* [from *reverſe.*] Change of ſentence.

The king, in the *reverſal* of the attainders of his partakers, had his will. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **REVE'RSE.** *v. a.* [*reverſus*, Lat.]

1. To turn upſide down.

A pyramid *reverſed* may ſtand upon his point, if balanced by admirable ſkill. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

2. To overturn; to ſubvert.

Theſe now controul a wretched people's fate,
Theſe can divide, and theſe *reverſe* the ſtate. *Pope.*

3. To turn back.

Michael's ſword ſtay'd not;
But with ſwift wheel *reverſe*, deep ent'ring ſhar'd
Satan's right ſide. *Milton.*

4. To contradict; to repeal.

Better it was in the eye of his underſtanding, that ſometime an erroneous ſentence definitive ſhould prevail, till the ſame authority, perceiving ſuch overſight, might afterwards correct or *reverſe* it, than that ſtrifes ſhould have reſpite to grow, and not come ſpeedily unto ſome end. *Hooker.*

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not procure this ſentence to be *reverſed.* *Hayward.*

Death, his doom which I
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverſe*,
To better life ſhall yield him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Though grace may have *reverſed* the condemning ſentence, and ſealed the ſinner's pardon before God, yet it may have left no tranſcript of that pardon in the ſinner's breaſt. *South.*

Thoſe ſeem to do beſt, who, taking uſeful hints from facts, carry them in their minds to be judged of, by what they ſhall find in hiſtory to confirm or *reverſe* theſe imperfect obſervations. *Locke.*

5. To turn to the contrary.

These plain characters we rarely find,
Though ſtrong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;
Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,
Or affectations quite *reverſe* the ſoul. *Pope.*

6. To put each in the place of the other.

With what tyranny cuſtom governs men; it makes that reputable in one age which was a vice in another, and *reverſes* even the diſtinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

7. To recall; to renew. Obſolete.

Well knowing true all he did rehearſe,
And to his freſh remembrance did *reverſe*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Fairy Queen.*

To **REVE'RSE.** *v. n.* [*revertere, reverſus,* Lat.] To return. *Spenſer.*

REVE'RSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Change; viciſſitude.

The ſtrange *reverſe* of fate you ſee;
I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

By a ſtrange *reverſe* of things, Juſtinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theodoſian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*

2. A contrary; an oppoſite.

Count Tariff appeared the *reverſe* of Goodman Fact. *Addiſon.*

The performances, to which God has annexed the promiſes of eternity, are juſt the *reverſe* of all the purſuits of ſenſe. *Rogers.*

3. [*Revers,* Fr.] The ſide of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed.

As the Romans ſet down the image and inſcription of the conſul, afterward of the emperor on the one ſide, ſo they changed the *reverſe* always upon new events. *Camden.*

Our guard upon the royal ſide;
On the *reverſe* our beauty's pride. *Waller.*

Several *reverſes* are owned to be the repreſentations of antique figures. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

REVE'RSIBLE. *adj.* [*reverſible,* Fr. from *reverſe.*] Capable of being reverſed.

REVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*reverſion,* Fr. from *reverſe.*]

1. The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor.

As were our England in *reverſion* his,
And he our ſubjects next degree in hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

A life in *reverſion* is not half ſo valuable as that which may at preſent be entered on. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Succeſſion; right of ſucceſſion.

He was very old, and had out-lived moſt of his friends; many perſons of quality being dead, who had, for recompence of ſervices, procured the *reverſion* of his office. *Clarendon.*

Upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity; whoſe life depends upon his breath, and is ſo reſtrained to the preſent, that it cannot ſecure to itſelf the *reverſion* of the very next minute? *South's Sermons.*

So many candidates there ſtand for wit,
A place at court is ſcarce ſo hard to get:
In vain they croud each other at the door;
For e'en *reverſions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*

REVE'RSIONARY. *adj.* [from *reverſion.*] To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion.

There are multitudes of *reverſionary* patents and *reverſionary* promiſes of preferments. *Arbuthnot.*

To **REVE'RT.** *v. a.* [*reverto,* Lat.]

1. To change; to turn to the contrary.

Wretched her ſubjects, gloomy ſits the queen,
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel ſcene;
And apiſh folly, with her wild reſort
Of wit and jeſt, diſturbs the ſolemn court. *Prior.*

2. To reverberate.

The ſtream boils
Around the ſtone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomſon.*

To **REVE'RT.** *v. n.* [*revertir,* old French.] To return; to fall back.

My arrows,
Too ſlightly timber'd for ſo loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

If his tenant and patentee ſhall diſpoſe of his gift without his kingly aſſent, the lands ſhall *revert* to the king. *Bacon.*

REVE'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A muſical term.

Hath not muſick her figures the ſame with rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her antiſtrophe? *Peacham of Muſick.*

REVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *revert.*] Returnable.

REVE'RY. *n. ſ.* [*reſverie,* French.] Looſe muſing; irregular thought.

Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any reflection or regard of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

If the minds of men were laid open, we ſhould ſee but little difference between that of the wiſe man and that of the fool; there are infinite *reveries* and numberleſs extravagancies paſs through both. *Addiſon.*

I am really ſo far gone, as to take pleaſure in *reveries* of this kind. *Pope.*

To **REVE'ST.** *v. a.* [*reveſtir, revêtir,* Fr. *reveſtio,* Lat.]

1. To clothe again.

Her, nathleſs,
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus *reveſt,* and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenſ.*

When thou of life reneweſt the ſeeds,
The withered fields *reveſt* their chearful weeds. *Wotton.*

2. To reinveſt; to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

REVE'STIARY. *n. ſ.* [*reveſtiaire,* Fr. from *reveſtio,* Lat.] Place where dreſſes are repoſited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled; the impious Jews aſcribed all miracles to a name, which was engraved in the *reveſtiary* of the temple. *Camden's Remains.*

REVI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*revictum,* Lat.] Return to life.

If the Rabines prophecy ſucceed, we ſhall conclude the days of the phenix, not in its own, but in the laſt and general flames, without all hope of *reviction.* *Brown.*

To **REVI'CTUAL.** *v. a.* [*re* and *victual.*] To ſtock with victuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and ſpent much time there, taking care to *revictual* myſelf and none of the reſt. *Raleigh's Apology.*

To **REVIE'W.** *v. a.* [*re* and *view.*]

1. To look back.

So ſwift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye
Has loſt the chaſers, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

2. To ſee again.

I ſhall *review* Sicilia; for whoſe ſight
I have a woman's longing. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. To conſider over again; to retrace; to re-examine.

Segrais ſays, 'that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and, for that reaſon, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

Shall I the long laborious ſcene *review,*
And open all the wounds of Greece anew? *Pope.*

4. To ſurvey; to overlook; to examine.

REVIE'W. *n. ſ.* [*reveuë,* Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-examination.

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correſpondency may appear. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The works of nature will bear a thouſand views and *reviews*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occaſion we ſhall have to admire. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **REVI'LE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

Aſked for their paſs by every ſquib,
That liſt at will them to *revile* or ſnib. *Spenſer.*

I read in's looks
Matter againſt me; and his eye *revil'd*
Me as his abject object. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their *revilings.* *Iſaiah,* li. 7.

She ſtill beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to his face, and raileth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

REVI'LE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration. Not uſed, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myſelf—to whom
The gracious Judge, without *revile,* reply'd. *Milton.*

REVI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

The bittereſt *revilers* are often half-witted people. *Government of the Tongue.*

REVI'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expreſſion will not ſuffer me to be *revilingly* broad. *Maine.*

REVI'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *reviſe.*] Review; re-examination.

The *reviſal* of theſe letters has been a kind of examination of conſcience to me; ſo fairly and faithfully have I ſet down in them the undiſguiſed ſtate of the mind. *Pope.*

To **REVI'SE.** *v. a.* [*reviſus,* Latin.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;
Not, Sir, if you *reviſe* it, and retouch. *Pope.*

REVI'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; re-examination.

The author is to be excuſed, who never, in regard to his eyes and other impediments, gives himſelf the trouble of corrections and *reviſes.* *Boyle.*

2. Among printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet corrected.

REVI'SER. *n. ſ.* [*reviſeur,* Fr. from *reviſe.*] Examiner; ſuperintendant.

REVI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*reviſion,* Fr. from *reviſe.*] Review.

To **REVI'SIT.** *v. a.* [*reviſiter,* Fr. *reviſo, reviſito,* Lat.] To viſit again.

Thee I *reviſit* ſafe,
And feel thy ſov'reign vital lamp; but thou
Reviſit'ſt not theſe eyes, that rowl in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton*

Let the pale ſire *reviſit* Thebes, and bear
Theſe pleaſing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope's Statius*

REVI'VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a ſtate of languour, oblivion, or obſcurity.

To **REVI'VE.** *v. n.* [*revivre,* Fr. *revivo,* Lat.]

1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the ſoul of the child came unto him again, and he *revived.* 1 *Kings,* xvii. 22.

So he dies;
But ſoon *revives*: death over him no power
Shall long uſurp. *Milton.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to riſe from languour, oblivion, or obſcurity.

I *revive* at this laſt ſight, aſſur'd that man ſhall live. *Milton.*

To **REVI'VE.** *v. a.*

1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious, than thoſe gardens feign'd
Of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton.*

2. To raiſe from languour, inſenſibility, or oblivion.

Noiſe of arms, or view of martial guiſe,
Might not *revive* deſire of knightly exerciſe. *Fairy Q.*

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our bondage. *Ezra,* ix. 8.

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds thoſe ideas which, after imprinting, have been laid aſide out of ſight. *Locke.*

The mind has a power in many caſes to *revive* perceptions, which it has once had. *Locke.*

4. To quicken; to rouſe.

I ſhould *revive* the ſoldiers hearts;
Becauſe I ever found them as myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

What firſt Æneas in this place beheld,
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*

Old Egeus only could *revive* his ſon,
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

REVI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *revive.*] That which invigorates or revives.

To **REVIVI'FICATE.** *v. a.* [*revivifier,* Fr. *re* and *vivifico,* Lat.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *revivificate.*] The act of recalling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, ſo long are theſe medicines of *revivification* in preparing. *Spect.*

REVIVI'SCENCY. *n. ſ.* [*reviviſco, reviviſcentia,* Lat.] Renewal of life.

Scripture makes mention of a reſtitution and *reviviſcency* of all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

REU'NION. *n. ſ.* [*reunion,* Fr. *re* and *union.*] Return to a ſtate of juncture, coheſion, or concord.

She, that ſhould all parts to *reunion* bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and faſten ſundred parts in one. *Donne.*

To **REUNI'TE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *unite.*]

1. To join again; to make one whole a ſecond time; to join what is divided,

By this match the line of Charles the Great
Was *reunited* to the crown of France. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

2. To reconcile; to make thoſe at variance one.

To **REUNI'TE.** *v. n.* To cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE. *adj.* [*revocable,* French; *revoco, revocabilis,* Latin.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howſoever you ſhew bitterneſs, do not act any thing that is not *revocable.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. That may be repealed.

RE'VOCABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *revocable.*] The quality of being revocable.

To **RE'VOCATE.** *v. a.* [*revoco,* Latin.] To recall; to call back.

His ſucceſſor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And re-aſſume his liberalities. *Daniel's Civil War.*

RE'VOCATION. *n. ſ.* [*revocation,* Fr. *revocatio,* Lat.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that ſaw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.

Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation.* *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

3. Repeal; reverſal.

If a grievance be inflicted on a perſon, he may appeal, it is not neceſſary to pray a *revocation* of ſuch a grievance. *Ayliffe.*

To **REVO'KE.** *v. a.* [*revoquer,* Fr. *revoco,* Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverſe.

That ſociety hath before conſented, without *revoking* the ſame after. *Hooker, b.* i. § 10.

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole cauſe for which it was made ſtill remaining, do we not herein *revoke* our very own deed, and upbraid ourſelves with folly, yea, all that were makers of it with overſight and error? *Hooker.*

What reaſon is there, but that thoſe grants and privileges ſhould be *revoked,* or reduced to the firſt intention? *Spenſer.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;
Revoke his doom, or elſe my ſentence give. *Dryden.*

2. To check; to repreſs.

She ſtrove their ſudden rages to *revoke,*
That at the laſt ſuppreſſing fury mad,
They 'gan abſtain. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

3. To draw back.

Shame were to *revoke*
The forward footing of an hidden ſhade. *Fairy Queen.*

Seas are troubled, when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themſelves again. *Davies.*

REVO'KEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *revoke.*] Revocation; repeal; recall. Little in uſe.

Let it be nois'd,
That through our interceſſion, this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To **REVO'LT.** *v. n.* [*revolter,* Fr. *revoltare,* Italian.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes ſomething of pravity or rebellion.

All will *revolt* from me, and turn to him. *Shakeſp.*

Our diſcontented countries do *revolt,*
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Jaſon and his company *revolted* from the kingdom. 2 *Mac.*

This people hath a *revolting* and a rebellious heart; they are *revolted* and gone. *Jer.* v. 53.

2. To change. Not in uſe.

You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot ſoon *revolt* and change your mind. *Shakeſp.*

REVO'LT. *n. ſ.* [*revolte,* Fr. from the verb.]

1. Deſertion; change of ſides.

He was greatly ſtrengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not thoſe two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the reſt, in caſe of a *revolt?* *Addiſon's State of the War.*

2. A revolter; one who changes ſides. Not in uſe.

You ingrate *revolts,*
You bloody Nero's, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England. *Shakeſp. King John.*

3. Groſs departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a groſs *revolt*;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes,
To an extravagant and wheeling ſtranger. *Shakeſpeare.*

REVO'LTED. *part. adj.* [from *revolt.*] Having ſwerved from duty.

Thou ſingle haſt maintain'd
Againſt *revolted* multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

REVO'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *revolt.*] One who changes ſides; a deſerter; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou doſt thy God, in truſting
He will accept thee to defend his cauſe,
A murderer, a *revolter,* and a robber. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once embraced. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Thoſe, who are negligent or *revolters,* ſhall periſh. *Swift.*

To **REVO'LVE.** *v. n.* [*revolvo,* Lat.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common centre. *Cheyne.*

If the earth *revolve* thus, each houſe near the equator muſt move a thouſand miles an hour. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

Each *revolving* year,
The teeming ewes a triple offſpring bear. *Pope.*

2. To fall in a regular courſe of changing poſſeſſors; to devolve.

On the deſertion of an appeal, the juriſdiction does *ipſo jure revolve* to the judge *a quo.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **REVO'LVE.** *v. a.* [*revolvo,* Latin.]

1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the Eaſt her turn ſhe ſhines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To conſider; to meditate on.

You may *revolve* what tales I told you
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

REVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*revolution,* Fr. *revolutus,* Lat.]

1. Courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move.

On their orbs impoſe
Such reſtleſs *revolution,* day by day
Repeated. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

They will be taught by the diurnal *revolution* of the heavens. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Space meaſured by ſome revolution.

At certain *revolutions* are they brought,
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mounting, than the ſhort *revolution* of a day. *Dryden.*

The Perſian wept over his army, that within the *revolution* of a ſingle age not a man would be left alive. *Wake.*

3. Change in the ſtate of a government or country. It is uſed among us κατ' ἐξοχὴν, for the change produced by the admiſſion of King William and Queen Mary.

2. Rotation in general; returning motion.

Fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceleſs head. *Milton.*

To **REVO'MIT.** *v. a.* [*revomir,* Fr. *re* and *vomit.*] To vomit; to vomit again.

They might caſt it up, and take more vomiting and *revomiting* what they drink. *Hakewell on Providence.*

REVU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*revulſion,* Fr. *revulſus,* Lat.] The act of revolving or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from *revulſion* only in the meaſure of the diſtance, and the force of the medicines uſed: if we draw it to ſome very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulſion*; if only to ſome neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

There is a way of *revulſion* to let blood in an adverſe part. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I had heard of ſome ſtrange cures of frenzies, by caſual applications of fire to the lower parts, which ſeems reaſonable enough, by the violent *revulſion* it may make of humours from the head. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To **REWA'RD.** *v. a.* [*re* and *award,* to give in return. *Skinner.*]

1. To give in return.

Thou haſt *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 17.

They *rewarded* me evil for good. *Pſalm* xxxv. 12.

2. To repay; to recompenſe for ſomething good.

To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to *reward*
His faithful, and receive them into bliſs. *Milton.*

The Supreme Being *rewards* the juſt, and puniſhes the unjuſt. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

REWA'RD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompenſe given for good.

Rewards and puniſhments do always preſuppoſe ſomething willingly done well or ill; without which reſpect, though we may ſometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit, and not a *reward*. *Hooker, b.* i. § 9.

They have a good *reward* for their labour. *Eccleſ.* iv. 9.

To myſelf I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward*. *Dryden.*

Men have conſented to the immortality of the ſoul and the recompenſes of another world, promiſing to themſelves ſome *rewards* of virtue after this life. *Tillotſon.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed with a mixture of irony, for puniſhment or recompenſe of evil.

REWA'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *reward.*] Worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *rewardable* or puniſhable. *Hooker, b.* i. § 9.

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and *rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our ſuperiors. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

REWA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *reward.*] One that rewards; one that recompenſes.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

As the Supreme Being is the only proper judge of our perfections, ſo is he the only fit *rewarder* of them. *Addiſon.*

Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular aſſemblies been, of thoſe who beſt deſerved from them. *Swift.*

To REWO'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word.*] To repeat in the ſame words.

Bring me to the teſt,
And I the matter will *reword*; which madneſs
Would gambol from. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

RHABA'RBARATE. *adj.* [from *rhabarbara*, Lat.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The ſalt humours muſt be evacuated by the ſennate, *rhabarbarate*, and ſweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters. *Floyer on the Humours.*

RHA'BDOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ῥάβδος and μαντεία.] Divination by a wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is uſed in mineral diſcoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moſes's rod, which, freely held forth, will ſtir and play if any mine be under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RHA'PSODIST. *n. ſ.* [from *rhapſody.*] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

Aſk our *rhapſodiſt*, if you have nothing but the exellence and lovelineſs of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or puniſhments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHA'PSODY. *n. ſ.* [ῥαψῳδία; ῥάπτω, to ſew, and ᾠδὴ, a ſong.] Any number of parts joined together, without neceſſary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as ſweet religion makes
A *rhapſody* of words. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

This confuſion and *rhapſody* of difficulties was not to be ſuppoſed in each ſingle ſinner. *Hammond.*

He, that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a *rhapſody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

The words ſlide over the ears, and vaniſh like a *rhapſody* of evening tales. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHE'TORICK. *n. ſ.* [ῥητορική; *rhetorique*, Fr.]

1. The act of ſpeaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the beſt thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhetorique*, if he had not acquired the art of uſing them. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

Of the paſſions, and how they are moved, Ariſtotle, in his ſecond book of *rhetorick*, hath admirably diſcourſed in a little compaſs. *Locke's Thoughts on Reading.*

Grammar teacheth us to ſpeak properly, *rhetorick* inſtructs to ſpeak elegantly. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. The power of perſuaſion; oratory.

The heart's ſtill *rhetorick*, diſclos'd with eyes. *Shakeſp.*

His ſober lips then did he ſoftly part,
Whence of pure *rhetorick* whole ſtreams outflow. *Fairfax.*

Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetorick*,
That hath ſo well been taught her dazzling fence. *Milton.*

RHETO'RICAL. *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from *rhetorick.*] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorial; figurative.

The apprehenſion is ſo deeply rivetted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flouriſhes cannot at all looſen it. *More.*

Becauſe Brutus and Caſſius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharſalia, theſe were preſages of their overthrow, which notwithſtanding are ſcarce *rhetorical* ſequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*

The ſubject moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our ſenſes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHETO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *rhetorical.*] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETO'RICATE. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Latin, from *rhetorick.*] To play the orator; to attack the paſſions

'Twill be much more ſeaſonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetoricate*; not to ſuffer themſelves to periſh in the midſt of ſuch ſolicitations to be ſaved. *Decay of Piety.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*rhetoricien*, Fr. *rhetor*, Lat.] One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick.

The ancient ſophiſts and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*

'Tis the buſineſs of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the paſſions. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the ſame time a mean orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *adj.* Suiting a maſter of rhetorick.

Boldly preſum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any queſtion either ſide. *Blackmore.*

RHEUM. *n. ſ.* [ῥεῦμα; *rheume*, Fr.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

Truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without ſuch a *rheum*;
And he long traded in, it makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shakeſp.*

Why holds thine eye that lamentable *rheum*,
Like a proud river peering o'er his bounds? *Shakeſpeare.*

Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*

RHEU'MATICK. *adj.* [ῥευματικὸς; from *rheum.*] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour.

The moon, the governeſs of floods,
Pale in her anger, waſhes all the air,
That *rheumatick* diſeaſes do abound. *Shakeſpeare.*

The blood taken away looked very ſizy or *rheumatick*. *Floyer.*

RHEU'MATISM. *n. ſ.* [ῥευματισμὸς; *rheumatiſme*, Fr. *rheumatiſmus*, Lat.] A painful diſtemper ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours.

Rheumatiſm is a diſtemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis muſculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it ſeems to be occaſioned almoſt by the ſame cauſes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered ſtiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*

The throtling quinſey 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And *rheumatiſms* I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

RHEU'MY. *adj.* [from *rheum.*] Full of ſharp moiſture.

Is Brutus ſick?
And will he ſteal out of his wholeſome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,
To add unto his ſickneſs? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The South he looſ'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are ſhaken from his flaggy wings:
From his divided beard two ſtreams he pours;
His head and *rheumy* eyes diſtil in ſhow'rs. *Dryden.*

RHINO'CEROS. *n. ſ.* [ῥὶν and κέρας; *rhinocerot*, Fr.] A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies armed with a horn in his front.

Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If you draw your beaſt in an emblem, ſhew a landſcape of the country natural to the beaſt; as to the *rhinoceros* an Eaſt Indian landſcape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham.*

RHOMB. *n. ſ.* [*rhombe*, French; *rhombus*, Lat. ῥόμβος.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their baſe. *Trevoux and Harris.*

Save the ſun his labour, and that ſwift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* ſuppos'd
Inviſible elſe above all ſtars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton.*

See how in warlike muſter they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milt.*

RHO'MBICK. *adj* [from *rhomb.*] Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured; the aſteria in form of a ſtar, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*

RHO'MBOID. *n. ſ.* [ῥομβοειδὴς; *rhomboïde*, Fr.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.

Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhombick figure; talk of ſuch as are *rhomboid*. *Grew.*

RHOMBOI'DAL. *adj.* [from *rhomboid.*] Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb.

Another *rhomboidal* ſelenites of a compreſſed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*

RHU'BARB. *n. ſ.* [*rhabarbara*, Lat.] A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock.

What *rhubarb*, ſenna, or what purgative drug
Would ſcour theſe Engliſh hence? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infuſion of *rhubarb* in ſmall ale. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RHYME. *n. ſ.* [ῥυθμὸς; *rhythme*, French.]

1. A harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds.

2. The conſonance of verſes; the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another.

The youth with ſongs and *rhymes*:
Some dance, ſome hale the rope. *Denham.*

For *rhyme* the rudder is of verſes,
With which like ſhips thy ſteer their courſes. *Hudibras.*

Such was the news, indeed, but ſongs and *rhymes*
Prevail as much in theſe hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that riſe
Againſt an eagle ſouſing from the ſkies. *Dryden.*

If Cupid throws a ſingle dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis ſure he muſt transfix the liver;
For *rhime* with reaſon may diſpenſe,
And ſound has right to govern ſenſe. *Prior.*

3. Poetry; a poem.

All his manly power it did diſperſe,
As he were warmed with inchanted *rhimes*,
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Who would not ſing for Lycidas? he knew
Himſelf to ſing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*

Now ſportive youth,
Carol incondite *rhythms* with ſuiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Phillips.*

RHYME or *Reaſon.* Number or ſenſe.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reaſon* for my *rhyme*;
But from that time unto this ſeaſon,
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reaſon*. *Spenſer.*

The guiltineſs of my mind drove the groſſneſs of the foppery into a received belief, in deſpight of the teeth of all *rhyme* and *reaſon*, that they were fairies. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RHYME. *v. n.*

1. To agree in ſound.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhim'd* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To make verſes.

Theſe fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhime* themſelves into ladies favours, they do always reaſon themſelves out again. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

There march'd the bard and blockhead, ſide by ſide,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Dunciad.*

RHY'MER. } *n. ſ.* [from *rhyme.*] One who makes rhymes;
RHY'MSTER. } a verſifier; a poet in contempt.

Scall'd *rhimers* will ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſp.*

It was made penal to the Engliſh, to permit the Iriſh to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minſtrels, *rhimers*, or news-tellers. *Davies on Ireland.*

Rhymer, come on, and do the worſt you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

His rhime is conſtrained at an age, when the paſſion of love makes every man a *rhimer*, though not a poet. *Dryden.*

I ſpeak of thoſe who are only *rhimſters*. *Dennis.*

So modern *rhimers* wiſely blaſt
The poetry of ages paſt,
And from its ruin build their own. *Shakeſpeare.*

RHY'THMICAL. *adj.* [ῥυθμικὸς; *rythmique*, Fr. from *rhyme* or *rhythm.*] Harmonical; having proportion of one ſound to another.

RIB. *n. ſ.* [ꞃibbe, Saxon.] A bone in the body.

1. Of theſe there are twenty-four in number, *viz.* twelve on each ſide the twelve vertebræ of the back; they are ſegments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the ſternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebræ, the rounder and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head, which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the ſinus in the bodies of the vertebræ: the *ribs*, thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebræ: the *ribs* have each a ſmall canal or ſinus, which runs along their under ſides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extremities, which are faſtened to the ſternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuſe angle with the bony part of the *ribs*; this angle reſpects the head: the cartilages are harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breaſts: the *ribs* are of two ſorts; the ſeven upper are called true *ribs*, becauſe their cartilaginous ends are received into the ſinus of the ſternum: the five lower are called falſe *ribs*, becauſe they are ſofter and ſhorter, of which only the firſt is joined to the extremity of the ſternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the reſt being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater ſpace for the dilatation of the ſtomach and entrails: the laſt of theſe ſhort *ribs* is ſhorter than all the reſt: it is not tied to them, but ſometimes to the muſculus obliquus deſcendens. *Quincy.*

Why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion?
Whoſe horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my ſeated heart knock at my *ribs*,
Againſt the uſe of nature! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a *rib*, with cordial ſpirits warm
And life blood ſtreaming freſh. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

He, who firſt the paſſage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his ſide,
Who tempted firſt the briny flood. *Dryden's Horace.*

2. Any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide.

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats;
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high top lower than her *ribs*,
To kiſs her burial. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

RI'BALD. *n. ſ.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian.] A looſe, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

That lewd *ribbald*, with vile luſt advanced,
Laid firſt his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To ſpoil her dainty corſe ſo fair and ſheen. *Fairy Queen.*

Your *ribauld* nag of Egypt,
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoiſts ſails, and flies. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

The buſy day,
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the *ribald* crows,
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakeſp.*

Ne'er one ſprig of laurel grac'd theſe *ribbalds*,
From flaſhing Bentley down to pidling Tibbalds. *Pope.*

RI'BALDRY. *n. ſ.* [frm *ribald*; *ribaudie*, old Fr.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Mr. Cowley aſſerts, that obſcenity has no place in wit; Buckingham ſays, 'tis an ill ſort of wit, which has nothing more to ſupport it than bare-faced *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*

The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook, are diſtinguiſhed from each other. *Dryden.*

In the ſame antique loom theſe ſcenes were wrought,
Embelliſh'd with good morals and juſt thought,
True nature in her nobleſt light you ſee,
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jeſts and fulſome *ribaldry*. *Granville.*

If the outward profeſſion of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would ſee their duty and intereſt in qualifying themſelves for lay-converſation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or prophaneneſs. *Swift.*

RI'BAND. *n. ſ.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr.] A filet of ſilk; a narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament.

Quaint in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd,
With *ribbands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*

A *ribband* did the braided treſſes bind,
The reſt was looſe. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

See! in the liſts they wait the trumpets ſound;
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry ſword,
And ev'ry *riband* bears ſome myſtick word. *Granville.*

RI'BBED. *adj.* [from *rib.*]

1. Furniſhed with ribs.

Was I by rocks engender'd? *rib'd* with ſteel?
Such tortures to reſiſt, or not to feel? *Sandys.*

Hung on each bough a ſingle leaf appears,
Which ſhrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a clos'd fan, nor ſtretches wide its veins,
But as the ſeaſons in their circle run,
Opes its *ribb'd* ſurface to the nearer ſun. *Gay.*

2. Incloſed as the body by ribs.

Remember
The nat'ral brav'ry of your iſle, which ſtands
As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in,
With rocks unſcaleable, and roaring waters. *Shakeſp.*

RI'BBON. *n. ſ.* See RIBAND.

To RI'BROAST. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roaſt.*] To beat ſoundly. A burleſque word.

That done, he riſes, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanlyproud, and boaſting
Of his magnificent *ribroaſting*. *Butler.*

I have been pinched in fleſh, and well *ribroaſted* under my former maſters; but I'm in now for ſkin and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

RI'BWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

RIC. *n. ſ.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as in theſe verſes of Fortunatus:

Hilperice potens, ſi interpres barbarus adſit,
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.
Hil'pric Barbarians a ſtout helper term.

So Alfric is altogether ſtrong; Æthelric, nobly ſtrong or powerful: to the ſame ſenſe as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. *Gibſon's Camden.*

RICE. *n. ſ.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the eſculent grains: it hath its grains diſpoſed into a panicle, which are almoſt of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick huſk, ſomewhat like barley: this grain is greatly cultivated in moſt of the Eaſtern countries. *Millar.*

Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human conſtitutions, proper for the conſumptive, and thoſe ſubject to hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

If the ſnuff get out of the ſnuffers, it may fall into a diſh of *rice* milk. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

RICH. *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *ricco*, Italian; ꞃica, Saxon.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or poſſeſſions; opulent.

I am as *rich* in having ſuch a jewel,
As twenty ſeas, if all their ſand were pearl. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *rich* ſhall not give more, and the poor no leſs. *Exod.*

A thief bent to unhoard the caſh
Of ſome *rich* burgher. *Milton.*

Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*

He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beautified the proſpect all around him. *Seed.*

2. Valuable; eſtimable; precious; ſplendid; ſumptuous.

Earth, in her *rich* attire,
Conſummate lovely ſmil'd. *Milton.*

3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.

So we th' Arabian coaſt do know
At diſtance, when the ſpices blow,
By the *rich* odour taught to ſteer,
Though neither day nor ſtar appear. *Waller.*

If life be ſhort, it ſhall be glorious,
Each minute ſhall be *rich* in ſome great action. *Rowe.*

Sauces and *rich* ſpices are fetched from India. *Baker.*

4. Fertile; fruitful.

There are, who fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Phillips.*

RICHED. *adj.* [from *rich.*] Enriched. Obſolete.

Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts, and with champions *rich'd*,
With plenteous rivers and wide ſkirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

RI'CHES. *n. ſ.* [*richeſſes*, French.]

1. Wealth; money or poſſeſſion.

The inſtrumentalneſs of *riches* to charity has rendered it neceſſary by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*

Chemiſts ſeek *riches* by tranſmutation and the great elixir. *Sprat.*

Riches do not conſiſt in having more gold and ſilver, but in is having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourſelves a greater plenty of the conveniencies of life, than comes within their reach, who, ſharing the gold and ſilver of the world in a leſs proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and ſo are poorer. *Locke.*

What *riches* give us, let us firſt enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope.*

2. Splendid; ſumptuous appearance.
The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*

RI'CHLY. *adv.* [from *rich.*]

1. With riches; wealthily; ſplendidly; magnificently.
In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,
And ſhe is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakeſpeare.*
Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milton.*

2. Plenteouſly.
In animals, ſome ſmells are found more *richly* than in plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
After a man has ſtudied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged caſes will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*

3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical uſe.
There is ſuch licentiouſneſs among the baſeſt of the people, that one would not be ſorry to ſee them beſtowing upon one another a chaſtiſement, which they ſo *richly* deſerve. *Addiſon.*

RI'CHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rich.*]

1. Opulence; wealth.
Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richneſs* adorn'd. *Sidney.*

2. Finery; ſplendour.

3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulneſs.
This town is famous for the *richneſs* of the ſoil. *Addiſon.*

4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.
I amuſed myſelf with the *richneſs* and variety of colours in the weſtern parts of heaven. *Spectator.*

5. Pampering qualities.
The lively tincture of whoſe guſhing blood
Should clearly prove the *richneſs* of his food. *Dryden.*

RICK. *n. ſ.* See REEK.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and ſheltered from wet.

An inundation
O'erflowed a farmer's barn and ſtable;
Whole *ricks* of hay and ſtacks of corn
Were down the ſudden current borne. *Swift.*

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houſes, barns, and corn *ricks.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.
In the North they bind them up in ſmall bundles, and make ſmall *ricks* of them in the field. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RICKETS. *n. ſ.* [*rachitis,* Lat.] A name given to the diſtemper at its appearance by Gliſſon.

The *rickets* is a diſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction. *Quincy.*

In ſome years, liver-grown, ſpleen, and *rickets,* are put all together, by reaſon of their likeneſs. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,
I ſhou'd poſſeſs the eſtate if he were dead;
He's ſo far gone with the *rickets* and the evil,
That one ſmall doſe will ſend him to the devil. *Dryden.*

So when at ſchool we firſt declaim,
Old Buſby walks us in a theme,
Whoſe props ſupport our infant vein,
And help the *rickets* in the brain;
But when our ſouls their force dilate,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's eſtate. *Prior.*

RI'CKETY. *adj.* [from *rickets.*] Diſeaſed with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the ſolids are too lax, the caſe of *rickety* children, the diet ſhould be gently aſtringent. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'CKLUS. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

RI'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*rictura,* Lat.] A gaping. *Dict.*

RID. pret. of *ride.*

To RID. *v. a.* [from hꞃeꝺꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To ſet free; to redeem.
It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou ſhalt *rid* me from the wicked man. *Pſalm* xviii. 49.
Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters. *Pſalm* cxliv.
I will bring you out from under their burthens, and *rid* you out of their bondage. *Exodus,* vi. 6.

2. To clear; to diſencumber.
They were not before ſo willing to be *rid* of their learned paſtor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment. *Hooker.*

I muſt *rid* all the ſeas of pirates. *Shakeſpeare.*

We'll uſe his countenance; which being done,
Let her, who would be *rid* of him, deviſe
His ſpeedy taking off. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Upon the word, ſtept forth
Three of thy crew, to *rid* thee of that care. *B. Johnſon.*

I can put on
Thy terrors, as I put thy mildneſs on,
Image of thee in all things; and ſhall ſoon,
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heav'n of theſe rebell'd. *Milton.*

Did ſaints for this bring in their plate?
For when they thought the cauſe had need on't,
Happy was he that could be *rid* on't. *Hudibras.*

The god, uneaſy till he ſlept again,
Reſolv'd at once to *rid* himſelf of pain. *Dryden.*

At any rate we deſire to be *rid* of the preſent evil, which we are apt to think nothing abſent can equal. *Locke.*

The greater viſible good does not always raiſe men's deſire in proportion to the greatneſs it appears to have; though every little trouble moves us, and ſets on work to get *rid* of it. *Locke.*

The ladies aſked, whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the ſame conjuncture, have loaden themſelves with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been glad of ſuch an opportunity to get *rid* of them? *Addiſon.*

The father, ſeeing himſelf entirely *rid* of Theodoſius, was not very much concerned at the obſtinate refuſal of his daughter. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 164.

3. To diſpatch.
Having the beſt at Barnet field,
We'll thither ſtraight; for willingneſs *rids* away. *Shak.*

4. To drive away; to preſs away; to deſtroy.
Ah, deathſmen! you have *rid* this ſweet young prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

RI'DDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *rid.*]

1. Deliverance.
Deliverance from ſudden death, *riddance* from all adverſity, and the extent of ſaving mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

2. Diſencumbrance; loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe.

I have too griev'd a heart
To take a tedious leave: thus loſers part.
—A gentle *riddance.* *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

By this, the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.
Thoſe bloſſoms, and thoſe dropping gums,
That lie beſtrown, unſightly, and unſmooth,
Aſk *riddance,* if we mean to tread with eaſe. *Milton.*

RI'DDEN. the participle of *ride.*

He could never have *ridden* out an eternal period, but it muſt be by a more powerful being than himſelf. *Hale.*

RI'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞃæꝺelꞅ, Saxon, from ꞃæꝺe, counſel, perhaps a trial of wit.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling queſtion; a dark problem.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In *riddles* and in charms of death? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The Theban monſter, that propos'd
Her *riddle,* and him, who ſolv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and ſolv'd, for grief and ſpight,
Caſt herſelf headlong from the Iſmenian ſteep. *Milton.*

Her mother was thinking of a *riddle.* *Dryden.*

2. Any thing puzzling.
'Twas a ſtrange *riddle* of a lady;
Not love, if any lov'd her: hey-day!
So cowards never uſe their might,
But againſt ſuch as will not fight. *Hudibras.*

3. [hꞃıꝺꝺle, Saxon.] A coarſe or open ſieve.
Horſe-beans and tares, ſown together, are eaſily parted with a *riddle.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſolve; to unriddle. There is ſomething of whimſical analogy between the two ſenſes of the word *riddle:* as, we ſay, *to ſift a queſtion:* but their derivations differ.

Riddle me this, and gueſs him, if you can,
Who bears a nation in a ſingle man? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve.
The fineſt ſifted mould muſt be *riddled* in. *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely.

Be plain, good ſon, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confeſſion finds but *riddling* ſhrift. *Shakeſp.*

RI'DDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *riddle.*] In the manner of a riddle.

Though like the peſtilence and old-faſhion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be ſtarv'd out, yet their ſtate
Is poor. *Donne.*

To RIDE. *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode;* part. *rid* or *ridden.* [ꞃıꝺan, Saxon; *rijden,* Dutch.]

1. To travel on horſeback.

Brutus and Caſſius
Are *rid,* like madmen, through the gates of Rome. *Shak.*

Were you but *riding* forth to air yourſelf,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Am not I thine aſs, upon which thou haſt *ridden?* *Numb.*

So ſtands a foreſt tall of mountain oaks
Advanc'd to mighty growth; the traveller
Hears from the humble valley, where he *rides,*
The hollow murmurs of the winds that blow
Amidſt the boughs. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Let your maſter *ride* on before, and do you gallop after him. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.
Infected be the air whereon they *ride.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Upon this chaos *rid* the diſtreſſed ark, that bore the ſmall remains of mankind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To be ſupported in motion.
As venerable Neſtor, hatch'd in ſilver,
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree,
On which heav'n *rides,* knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

4. To manage an horſe.

Skill to *ride* ſeems a ſcience,
Proper to gentle blood; ſome others feign,
To manage ſteeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Fairy Queen.*

The horſes I ſaw well choſen, *ridden,* and furniſhed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inſpir'd by love, whoſe buſineſs is to pleaſe,
He *rode,* he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful eaſe. *Dryden.*

5. To be on the water.

On the Weſtern coaſt
Rideth a puiſſant army. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

The ſea was grown ſo rough, that the admiral was not able longer to *ride* it out with his gallies; but was enforced to ſlip his anchors, and run his gallies on ground. *Knolles.*

They were then in a place to be aided by their ſhips, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Frith. *Hayward.*

Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride,*
And willing winds to their low'r'd ſails deny'd. *Dryden.*
Men once walk'd where ſhips at anchor *ride.* *Dryden.*
Now on their coaſts our conquering navy *rides,*
Way-lays their merchants, and their land beſets. *Dryden.*

6. To be ſupported by ſomething ſubſervient.
A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whoſe nature is ſo far from doing harms,
That he ſuſpects none; on whoſe fooliſh honeſty
My practices *rid* eaſy. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To RIDE. *v. a.* To manage inſolently at will.

Humility does not make us ſervile or inſenſible, nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleaſure of every coxcomb. *Collier.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, coblers, and brewers. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

RI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ride.*]

1. One who is carried on a horſe, or in a vehicle.
The ſtrong camel, and the gen'rous horſe,
Reſtrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,
Do to the *rider*'s will their rage ſubmit,
And anſwer to the ſpur, and own the bit. *Prior.*

2. One who manages or breaks horſes.
His horſes are bred better; and to that end *riders* dearly hired. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough *riders* give my choiceſt wine. *Bramſton.*

3. An inſerted leaf.

RIDGE. *n. ſ.* [hꞃygg, Saxon; *rig,* Daniſh; *rugge,* Dutch, the back.]

1. The top of the back.
He thought it was no time to ſtay;
But in a trice advanc'd the knight
Upon the bare *ridge* bolt upright. *Hudibras.*

2. The rough top of any thing, reſembling the vertebræ of the back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
Whoſe ſnowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,
Diſlodges from a region ſcarce of prey. *Milton.*

His ſons
Shall dwell to Seir, on that long *ridge* of hills! *Milton.*

The higheſt *ridges* of thoſe mountains ſerve for the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies. *Ray.*

3. A ſteep protuberance.
Part riſe in cryſtal wall, or *ridge* direct,
For haſte. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

About her coaſts unruly waters roar,
And, riſing on a *ridge,* inſult the ſhore. *Dryden.*

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.
Thou viſiteſt the earth; thou watereſt the *ridges* thereof abundantly; thou ſettleſt the furrows thereof. *Pſalm* lxv.

The body is ſmooth on that end, and on this 'tis ſet with *ridges* round the point. *Woodward.*

Wheat muſt be ſowed above furrow fourteen days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm *ridges.* *Mortimer.*

Land for graſs lay down when you ſow wheat or rye; but then your corn ſhould be ſowed on broad *ridges.* *Mortimer.*

5. The top of the roof riſing to an acute angle.
Ridge tiles, or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches, and made circular breadthways like an half cylinder, whoſe diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in thickneſs, are laid upon the upper part or *ridge* of the roof, and alſo on the hips. *Moxon.*

6. *Ridges* of a horſe's mouth are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh in the roof of the mouth, running acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other like fleſhy *ridges,* with interjacent furrows or ſinking cavities. *Farrier's Dict.*

To RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.

Thou from heav'n
Feign'ſt at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,
Where ſtrength can leaſt abide, though all thy hairs
Were briſtles rang'd like thoſe that *ridge* the back
Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffl'd porcupines. *Milton.*

RI'DGLING. } *n. ſ.* [*ovis rejicula,* Lat. *Ainſw.*] A ram half
RI'DGIL. } caſtrated.

Tend my herd, and ſee them fed;
To morning paſtures, evening waters led:
And 'ware the Lybian *ridgil*'s butting head. *Dryden.*

Tend them well, and ſee them fed
In paſtures freſh, and to their watering led;
And 'ware the *ridgling* with his butting head. *Dryden.*

RI'DGY. *adj.* [from *ridge.*] Riſing in a ridge.

Far in the ſea, againſt the foaming ſhore,
There ſtands a rock, the raging billows roar
Above his head in ſtorms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their *ridgy* backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

RI'DICULE. *n. ſ.* [*ridicule,* Fr. *ridiculum,* Lat.] Wit of that ſpecies that provokes laughter.

Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
And the ſad burthen of ſome merry ſong. *Pope.*

Touch'd and ſham'd by *ridicule* alone. *Pope.*

Thoſe, who aim at *ridicule,*
Should fix upon ſome certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jeſt. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To RI'DICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I wiſh the vein of *ridiculing* all that is ſerious and good may have no worſe effect upon our ſtate, than knight-errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*

He often took a pleaſure to appear ignorant, that he might the better turn to *ridicule* thoſe that valued themſelves on their books. *Addiſon on Medals.*

RIDI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*ridicule,* Fr. *ridiculus,* Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous; and the work confuſion nam'd. *Milton.*

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous.* *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculous.*] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's diſcourſe concerning the original of the world is ſo *ridiculouſly* merry, that the deſign of his philoſophy was pleaſure and not inſtruction. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ridiculous.*] The quality of being ridiculous.

What ſport do Tertullian, Minucius, and Arnobius, make with the images conſecrated to divine worſhip? from the meanneſs of the matter they are made, the caſualties of fire, and rottenneſs they are ſubject to, on purpoſe to repreſent the *ridiculouſneſs* of worſhipping ſuch things. *Stillingfl.*

RI'DING. *particip. adj.* Employed to travel on any occaſion.

It is provided by another provincial conſtitution, that no ſuffragan biſhop ſhall have more than one *riding* apparitor, and that archdeacons ſhall not have ſo much as one *riding* apparitor, but only a foot meſſenger. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RI'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *ride.*] A diſtrict viſited by an officer.

RI'DINGCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*riding* and *coat.*] A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your maſter's *ridingcoat* in a journey, wrap your own in it. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

RI'DINGHOOD. *n. ſ.* [*riding* and *hood.*] A hood uſed by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

The palliolum was like our *ridinghoods,* and ſerved both for a tunick and a coat. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Good houſewives all the winter's rage deſpiſe,
Defended by the *ridinghood*'s diſguiſe. *Gay.*

RIE. *n. ſ.* An eſculent grain. The flowers have no leaves, but conſiſt of ſeveral ſtamina, produced from the flower-cup; theſe flowers are collected into a ſmall ſpike, and are diſpoſed almoſt ſingly: from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, afterward an oblong ſlender ſeed incloſed in an huſk, which was before the flower-cup: this differs from wheat in having a flatter ſpike, the corn larger, and more naked. *Millar.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aſpect, upon his head a garland of wheat and *rie.* *Peacham.*

RIFE. *adj.* [ꞃyꝼe, Saxon; *rijf,* Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers.

While thoſe reſtleſs deſires, in great men *rife,*
To viſit ſo low folks did much diſdain,
This while, though poor, they in themſelves did reign. *Sidney.*

Guyon cloſely did await
Advantage; whilſt his foe did rage moſt *rife;*
Sometimes athwart, ſometimes he ſtrook him ſtraight,
And falſed oft his blows. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

Bleſſings then are plentiful and *rife,*
More plentiful than hope. *Herbert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof ſo *rife*
There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long
Intended to create. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

This is the place,
Whence ev'n now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife,* and perfect in my liſt'ning ear. *Milton.*

That grounded maxim
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wiſeſt men, that to the publick good
Private reſpects muſt yield. *Milton.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

RI'FELY. *adv.* [from *rife.*] Prevalently; abundantly.

It was *rifely* reported, that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

RI'FENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rife.*] Prevalence; abundance.

He aſcribes the great *rifeneſs* of carbuncles in the ſummer to the great heats. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To RI'FLE. *v. a.* [*riffer, rifler,* Fr. *rijfelen,* Dutch.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder.

Stand, Sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, Sir, and *rifle* you. *Shakeſp.*

Men, by his ſuggeſtion taught,
Ranſack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth
For treaſures better hid. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

You have *rifled* my maſter, who ſhall maintain me? *L'Eſtrange.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army *rifled* and defaced the cathedral at Litchfield. *South.*

Mine is thy daughter, prieſt, and ſhall remain,
And pray'rs, and tears, and bribes, ſhall plead in vain,
Till time ſhall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

RI'FLER. *n. ſ.* [from *rifle.*] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

He pluckt a bough, out of whoſe *rift* there came
Small drops of gory blood. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

She did confine thee
Into a cloven pine, within which *rift*
Impriſon'd, thou didſt painfully remain. *Shakeſpeare.*

In St. James's Fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault; at the end of that is a round houſe, with a ſmall ſlit or *rift*; and in the conduit a window: if you cry out in the *rift*, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

They have an idle tradition, that a miſſel bird, feeding upon a ſeed ſhe cannot digeſt, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath ſome *rift*, putteth forth the miſſeltoe. *Bacon.*

Either tropick
'Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n; the clouds
From many a horrid *rift* abortive pour'd
Fierce rain, with lightning mix'd. *Milton.*

Some pick out bullets from the veſſel's ſides,
Some drive old oakum through each ſeam and *rift*. *Dryd.*

To **RIFT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to ſplit.

To the dread rattling thunder
Have I given fire, and *rifted* Jove's ſtout oak
With his own bolt. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

At ſight of him the people with a ſhout
Rifted the air. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

On *rifted* rocks, the dragon's late abodes,
The green reed trembles. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

To **RIFT.** *v. n.*

1. To burſt; to open.

I'd ſhriek, that even your ears
Should *rift* to hear me. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Some trees are beſt for ſhip-timber, as oaks that grow in moiſt grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to *rift* with ordnance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When ice is congealed in a cup, it will ſwell inſtead of contracting, and ſometimes *rift*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. [*Ræver*, Daniſh.] To belch; to break wind.

RIG. *n. ſ. Rig*, ridge, ſeem to ſignify the top of a hill falling on each ſide; from the Saxon, hꝛicᵹ; and the Iſlandick, *hriggur*, both ſignifying a back. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **RIG.** *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]

1. To dreſs; to accoutre. Cloaths are proverbially ſaid to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and ſilver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To fit with tackling.

He, like a fooliſh pilot, hath ſhipwreck'd
My veſſel gloriouſly *rigg'd*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The ſinner ſhall ſet forth like a ſhip launched into the wide ſea, not only well built and *rigged*, but alſo carried on with full wind. *South's Sermons.*

He bids them *rig* the fleet. *Denham.*

He *rigged* out another ſmall fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

RIGADOO'N. *n. ſ.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] A dance.

RIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering. *Dict.*

RI'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *rig.*] One that rigs or dreſſes.

RI'GGING. *n. ſ.* [from *rig.*] The ſails or tackling of a ſhip.

To plow the deep,
To make fit *rigging*, or to build a ſhip. *Creech.*

His batter'd *rigging* their whole war receives;
All bare, like ſome old oak with tempeſts beat,
He ſtands, and ſees below his ſcatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*

RI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whoriſh.

Vileſt things
Become themſelves in her, that the holy prieſts
Bleſs her, when ſhe is *riggiſh*. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

To **RI'GGLE** *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle.*] To move backward and forward, as ſhrinking from pain.

RIGHT. *adj.* [ꞃıhꞇ, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch; *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Lat.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; ſuitable; true; not erroneous; not wrong.

How forcible are *right* words! but what doth your arguing reprove? *Job*, vi. 25.

The words of my mouth are plain to him that underſtandeth, and *right* to them that find knowledge. *Prov.* viii.

The Lord God led me in the *right* way. *Gen.* xxiv. 48.

There being no law of nature, nor poſitive law of God, that determines which is the *right* heir in all caſes, the right of ſucceſſion could not have been certainly determined. *Locke.*

If there be no proſpect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke.*

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed; and being once reformed and ſet *right*, it may be kept ſo, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Holder on Time.*

A time there will be, when all theſe unequal diſtributions of good and evil ſhall be ſet *right*, and the wiſdom of all his tranſactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Atterbury.*

2. Not miſtaken; paſſing a true judgment; paſſing judgment according to the truth of things.

You are *right*, juſtice and you weigh this well;
Therefore ſtill bear the balance and the ſword. *Shakeſp.*

3. Juſt; honeſt; equitable.

Their heart was not *right* with him, neither were they ſtedfaſt in his covenant. *Pſalm* lxxviii. 37.

4. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been diſappointed on the *right* ſide, and found nothing more diſagreeable in the huſband, than ſhe diſcovered in the lover. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. Not left.

It is not with that certainty to be received, what is believed concerning the *right* and left hand, that men naturally make uſe of the *right*, and that the uſe of the other is a digreſſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they ſheathe the *right*. *Dryden.*

6. Straight; not crooked.

The idea of a *right* lined triangle neceſſarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*

7. Perpendicular.

RIGHT. *interject.* An expreſſion of approbation.

Right, cries his lordſhip, for a rogue in need
To have a taſte, is inſolence indeed:
In me 'tis noble, ſuits my birth and ſtate. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *adv.*

1. Properly; juſtly; exactly; according to truth.

Then ſhall the *right* aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, ſhall they fly to the mark. *Wiſd.* v. 21.

With ſtrict diſcipline inſtructed *right*,
Have learn'd to uſe your arms before you fight. *Roſcomm.*

Take heed you ſteer your veſſel *right*, my ſon,
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unſeen whirlpool draws you faſt,
And in a moment ſinks you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

To underſtand political power *right*, and derive it from its original, we muſt conſider what ſtate all men are naturally in, and that is a ſtate of perfect freedom to order their actions, and diſpoſe of their poſſeſſions and perſons. *Locke.*

2. In a direct line.

Let thine eyes look *right* on, and let thine eyelids look ſtraight before thee. *Prov.* iv. 25.

Ye ſhall be driven out *right* forth, and none ſhall gather up him that wandereth. *Jer.* xlix. 5.

The people paſſed over *right* againſt Jericho. *Joſh.* iii. 16.

Inſects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right* forwards to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*

This way, *right* down to Paradiſe deſcend. *Milton.*

3. In a great degree; very. Now obſolete.

I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly. *Pſalm* xxx. 8.

Right noble princes,
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Pardon us the interruption
Of thy devotion and *right* Chriſtian zeal. *Shakeſpeare.*

I cannot joy, until I be reſolv'd
Where our *right* valiant is become.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

God ſhall help her *right* early. *Pſalm* xlvi. 5.

The ſenate will ſmart deep
For your upbraidings: I ſhould be *right* ſorry
To have the means ſo to be veng'd on you,
As I ſhall ſhortly on them. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Right many a widow his keen blade,
And many fatherleſs, had made. *Hudibras, p.* i.

4. It is ſtill uſed in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*.

I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard, lord high marſhal. *Peacham on Drawing.*

RIGHT. *n. ſ.*

1. Juſtice; not wrong.

Perſons of noble blood are leſs envied in their riſing; for it ſeemeth but *right* done to their birth. *Bacon.*

In the midſt of your invectives, do the Turks this *right*, as to remember that they are no idolaters. *Bacon.*

One riſing, eminent
In wiſe deport, ſpake much of *right* and wrong,
Of juſtice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgment from above. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deſerv'd, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

He, that would do *right* to religion, cannot take a more effectual courſe, than by reconciling it with the happineſs of mankind. *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from errour.

Seldom your opinions err;
Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

3. Juſt claim.

The Roman citizens were, by the ſword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what *right*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The proud tyrant would many times ſay, that whatſoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of *right* his, foraſmuch as he was poſſeſſed of the imperial ſceptre, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Conſtantine. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Subdue by force, all who refuſe
Right reaſon for their law; and for their king
Meſſiah, who by *right* of merit reigns. *Milton.*

My *right* to it appears,
By long poſſeſſion of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*

Might and *right* are inſeparable in the opinion of the world. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Deſcriptions, figures, and fables, muſt be in all heroick poems; every poet hath as much *right* to them, as every man hath to air. *Dryden.*

Judah pronounced ſentence of death againſt Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that becauſe he did it, therefore he had a *right* to do it. *Locke.*

Agrippa is generally ranged in ſets of medals among the emperors; as ſome among the empreſſes have no other *right*. *Addiſon.*

4. That which juſtly belongs to one.

To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, ſeeing thou only art of her kindred. *Tob.* vi. 11.

The cuſtom of employing theſe great perſons in all great offices, paſſes for a *right*. *Temple.*

The pris'ner freed himſelf by nature's laws,
Born free, he ſought his *right*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

5. Property; intereſt.

A ſubject in his prince may claim a *right*,
Nor ſuffer him with ſtrength impair'd to fight. *Dryden.*

6. Power; prerogative.

God hath a ſovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injuſtice, have impoſed difficult taſks: but in making laws, he hath not made uſe of this *right*. *Tillotſon.*

7. Immunity; privilege.

The citizens,
Let them but have their *rights*, are ever forward
In celebration of this day with ſhews. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law. *Clarendon.*

8. The ſide not left.

On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory ſat,
His only Son. *Milton.*

9. *To* RIGHTS. In a direct line; ſtraight.

Theſe ſtrata failing, the whole tract ſinks down *to rights* into the abyſs, and is ſwallowed up by it. *Woodward.*

10. *To* RIGHTS. Deliverance from errour.

Several have gone about to inform them, and ſet them *to rights*; but for want of that knowledge of the preſent ſyſtem of nature, have not given the ſatisfaction expected. *Woodward.*

To **RIGHT.** *v. a.* To do juſtice to; to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you,
When you ſhall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have publiſh'd me? gentle my lord,
You ſcarce can *right* me throughly. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the injured perſon be not *righted*, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and bound to reſtitution. *Taylor.*

I cou'd not expedient ſee,
On this ſide death, to *right* our family. *Waller.*

Make my father known,
To *right* my honour, and redeem your own. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUS. *adj.* [ꞃıhꞇpıꞅe, Saxon; whence *rightwiſe* in old authours, and *rightwiſely* in Biſhop Fiſher: ſo much are words corrupted by pronunciation.]

1. Juſt; honeſt; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That far be from thee, to ſlay the *righteous* with the wicked; and that the *righteous* ſhould be as the wicked. *Gen.* xviii. 25.

2. Equitable.

Kill my rival too; for he no leſs
Deſerves; and I thy *righteous* doom will bleſs. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *righteous.*] Honeſtly; virtuouſly.

Athens did *righteouſly* decide,
When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd;
As *righteouſly* they did thoſe dooms repent,
Still they were wiſe, whatever way they went. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *righteous.*] Juſtice; honeſty; virtue; goodneſs.

The Scripture, aſcribing to the perſons of men *righteouſneſs*, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be conſtrued, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults. *Hooker.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Cou'd warning make the world more juſt or wiſe;
Learn *righteouſneſs*, and dread th' avenging deities. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*right* and *full.*]

1. Having the right; having the juſt claim.

As in this haughty great attempt,
They labour'd to ſupplant the *rightful* heir;
I loſt my liberty, and they their lives. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some will mourn in aſhes, ſome coal black,
For the depoſing of a *rightful* king. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

2. Honeſt; juſt.

Nor would, for gold or fee,
Be won, their *rightful* cauſes down to tread. *Fairy Queen.*

Gather all the ſmiling hours;
Such as with friendly care have guarded
Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars. *Prior.*

RI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *rightful.*] According to right; according to juſtice.

Henry, who claimed by ſucceſſion, was ſenſible that his title was not ſound, but was *rightfully* in Mortimer, who had married the heir of York. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

RIGHT-HAND. *n. ſ.* Not the left.

The rank of oſiers, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your *right-hand* brings you to the place. *Shakeſp.*

RI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rightful.*] Moral rectitude.

But ſtill although we fail of perfect *rightfulneſs*,
Seek we to tame theſe ſuperfluities,
Nor wholly wink, though void of pureſt rightfulneſs. *Sidney.*

RI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *right.*]

1. According to truth; properly; ſuitably; not erroneouſly.

Each of his reign allotted, *rightlier* call'd
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton.*

Deſcend from heav'n, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

For glory done
Of triumph, to be ſtyl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and ſons of gods;
Deſtroyers *rightlier* call'd, and plagues of men. *Milton.*

A man can never have ſo certain a knowledge, that a propoſition, which contradicts the clear principles of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed, or that he underſtands the words *rightly*, wherein it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true. *Locke.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feaſt?
Or from their deeds I *rightlier* may divine,
Unſeemly flown with inſolence or wine. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Honeſtly; uprightly.

Let not my jealouſies be your diſhonour;
You may be *rightly* juſt, whatever I ſhall think. *Shakeſp.*

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didſt not *rightly* ſee;
Then thou wert firſt deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

4. Straitly; directly.

We wiſh one end; but differ in order and way, that leadeth *rightly* to that end. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

RI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *right.*]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude.

It is not neceſſary for a man to be aſſured of the *rightneſs* of his conſcience, by ſuch an infallible certainty of perſuaſion, as amounts to the clearneſs of a demonſtration; but it is ſufficient if he knows it upon grounds of ſuch a probability, as ſhall exclude all rational grounds of doubting. *South.*

Like brute beaſts we travel with the herd, and are never ſo ſolicitous for the *rightneſs* of the way, as for the number or figure of our company. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Straitneſs.

Sounds move ſtrongeſt in a right line, which nevertheleſs is not cauſed by the *rightneſs* of the line, but by the ſhortneſs of the diſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

RI'GID. *adj.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.]

1. Stiff, not to be bent; unpliant.

A body, that is hollow, may be demonſtrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible, than a ſolid one of the ſame ſubſtance and weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Severe; inflexible.

His ſevere judgment giving law,
His modeſt fancy kept in awe;
As *rigid* huſbands jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair. *Denham.*

3. Sharp; cruel. It is uſed ſomewhat harſh by Phillips.

Queen of this univerſe! do not believe
Thoſe *rigid* threats of death; ye ſhall not die. *Milton.*

Creſſy plains
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confeſs
What the Silures vigour unwithſtood
Could do in *rigid* fight. *Phillips.*

RI'GIDITY. *n. ſ.* [*rigidité*, Fr. from *rigid.*]

1. Stiffneſs.

Rigidity is ſaid of the ſolids of the body, when, being ſtiff or impliable, they cannot readily perform their reſpective offices; but a fibre is ſaid to be rigid, when its parts ſo ſtrongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their reſiſtance in order to the preſervation of health: it is to be remedied by fomentations.

Rigidity of the organs is ſuch a ſtate as makes them reſiſt that expanſion, which is neceſſary to carry on the vital functions: *rigidity* of the veſſels and organs muſt neceſſarily follow from the *rigidity* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Stiffneſs of appearance; want of eaſy or airy elegance.

This ſevere obſervation of nature, by the one in her commoneſt, and by the other in her abſoluteſt forms, muſt needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and conſequently more naturalneſs than gracefulneſs. *Wotton's Architecture.*

RI'GIDLY. *adv.* [from *rigid.*]

1. Stifly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; inflexibly.

RI'GIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rigid.*] Severity; inflexibility.

RI'GLET. *n. ſ.* [*regulet*, French.] A flat thin ſquare piece of wood.

Thus the pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets*. *Moxon.*

RI'GOL. *n. ſ.* A circle. Uſed in Shakeſpeare for a diadem.

This ſleep is ſound; this is a ſleep,
That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorc'd
So many Engliſh kings. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

RIGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*rigor*, Latin.]

1. Cold; ſtiffneſs.

The reſt his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milton.*

2. A convulſive ſhuddering with ſenſe of cold.

A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a ſign of a ſtrong diſeaſe: during the *rigor*, the circulation is leſs quick, and the blood actually ſtagnates in the extremities, and preſſing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaſeth an inflammation. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Severity; ſternneſs; want of condeſcenſion to others.

Nature has got the victory over paſſion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham's Sophy.*

Rigour makes it difficult for ſliding virtue to recover. *Clariſſa.*

4. Severity of conduct.

Does not looſeneſs of life, and a want of neceſſary ſobriety in ſome, drive others into *rigors* that are unneceſſary? *Sprat.*

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and auſterity of a capuchin. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

5. Strictneſs; unabated exactneſs.

It may not ſeem hard, if in caſes of neceſſity certain profitable ordinances ſometimes be releaſed, rather than all men always ſtrictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.*

Heat and cold are not, according to philoſophical *rigour*, the efficients; but are names expreſſing our paſſions. *Glanville.*

The baſe degenerate age requires
Severity and juſtice in its *rigour*:
This awes an impious, bold, offending world. *Addiſon.*

6. Rage; cruelty; fury.

He at his foe with furious *rigour* ſmites,
That ſtrongeſt oak might ſeem to overthrow;
The ſtroke upon his ſhield ſo heavy lights,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Q.*

Driven by the neceſſities of the times and the temper of the people, more than led by his own diſpoſition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles.*

7. Hardneſs; not flexibility; ſolidity; not ſoftneſs.

The ſtones the *rigor* of their kind expel,
And ſupple into ſoftneſs as they fell. *Dryden.*

RI'GOROUS. *adj.* [from *rigour.*] Severe; allowing no abatement.

He ſhall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With *rigorous* hands; he hath reſiſted law,
And therefore law ſhall ſcorn him further trial,
Than the ſeverity of publick power. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Are theſe terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers's Sermons.*

RI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rigorous.*] Severely; without tenderneſs or mitigation.

Leſt they faint
At the ſad ſentence *rigorouſly* urg'd,
For I behold them ſoften'd, and with tears
Bewailing their exceſs, all terror hide. *Milton.*

The people would examine his works more *rigorouſly* than himſelf, and would not forgive the leaſt miſtake. *Dryden.*

RILL. *n. ſ.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A ſmall brook; a little ſtreamlet.

May thy brimmed waves from this
Their full tribute never miſs,
From a thouſand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the ſnowy hills. *Milton.*

To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in ſmall ſtreams.

Io! Apollo, mighty king, let envy,
Ill-judging and verboſe, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeaſurable; while thy favour
Adminiſters to my ambitious thirſt
The wholeſome draught from Aganippe's ſpring
Genuine, and with ſoft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*

RI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *rivulet.*] A ſmall ſtream.

A creek of Oſe, between two hills, delivering a little freſh *rillet* into the ſea. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

RIM. *n. ſ.* [ꞃima, Saxon.]

1. A border; a margin.

It keeps of the ſame thickneſs near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the *rim.* *Grew.*

2. That which encircles ſomething elſe.

We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one ſide, as the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The drum-maker uſes it for *rimbs.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RIME. *n. ſ.* [hꞃim, Saxon.]

1. Hoar froſt.

Breathing upon a glaſs giveth a dew; and in *rime* froſts you ſhall find drops of dew upon the inſide of glaſs windows. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In a hoar froſt, a *rime* is a multitude of quadrangular priſms piled without any order one over another. *Grew.*

2. [*Rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their larinx, ſo as to prevent the admiſſion of wet or dry indigeſted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To RIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar froſt.

To RI'MPLE. *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See CRUMPLE and RUMPLE.

The ſkin was tenſe, alſo *rimpled* and bliſtered. *Wiſeman.*

RI'MY. *adj.* [from *rime.*] Steamy; foggy; miſty.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moiſt; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poiſonous. *Harvey.*

RIND. *n. ſ.* [ꞃinꝺ, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; huſk.

Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard,
Crying, O ſpare with guilty hands to tear
My tender ſides in this rough *rind* embar'd! *Fairy Queen.*

Within the infant *rind* of this ſmall flower
Poiſon hath reſidence, and medicine power. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe plants are neither red nor poliſhed, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.*

Others, whoſe fruit, burniſh'd with golden *rind*,
Hung amiable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thou can'ſt not touch the freedom of this mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*
Thou haſt immanacl'd. *Milton.*

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree ſhall be hung to view;
On the ſmooth *rind* the paſſenger ſhall ſee
Thy name engrav'd, and worſhip Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

To RIND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to huſk.

RING. *n. ſ.* [hꞃinᵹ, Saxon.]

1. A circle; an orbicular line.

In this habit
Met I my father with his bleeding *rings*,
Their precious gems new loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a priſm girded about with many parallel and horizontal *rings.* *Newton.*

2. A circle of gold or ſome other matter worn as an ornament.

A quarrel.
—About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring.* *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſeen old Roman *rings* ſo very thick about, and with ſuch large ſtones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop ſhould reckon them a little cumberſome in the ſummer. *Addiſon.*

3. A circle of metal to be held by.

The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring ſound, and harſhly rung. *Dryden.*

Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Gulliver.*

4. A circular courſe.

Chaſte Diana,
Goddeſs preſiding o'er the rapid race,
Place me, O place me in the duſty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

5. A circle made by perſons ſtanding round.

Make a *ring* about the corpſe of Cæſar,
And let me ſhew you him that made the will. *Shakeſp.*

The Italians, perceiving themſelves almoſt environed, caſt themſelves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. *Hayward.*

Round my arbour a new *ring* they made,
And footed it about the ſecret ſhade. *Dryden.*

6. A number of bells harmonically tuned.

A ſquirrel ſpends his little rage,
In jumping round a rowling cage;
The cage, as either ſide turn'd up,
Striking a *ring* of bells a-top. *Prior.*

7. The ſound of bells or any other ſonorous body.

Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noiſe or rattle. *Bacon.*

Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring* than if the pellet did ſtrike upon braſs in the open air. *Bacon.*

Sullen Moloch fled,
Hath left in ſhadows dread
His burning idol all of blackeſt hue;
In vain with cymbals *ring*,
They call the griſly king. *Milton.*

8. A ſound of any kind.

The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the *ring* of acclamations freſh in his ears, thought the reſt of his reign ſhould be but play. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To RING. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *rung.* [hꞃinᵹan, Sax.]

1. To ſtrike bells or any other ſonorous body, ſo as to make it ſound.

I 'gin to be aweary of the ſun;
Ring the alarum bell. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. [From *ring.*] To encircle.

Talbot,
Who, *ring'd* about with bold adverſity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerſet. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To fit with rings.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Thou odoriferous ſtench, ſound rottenneſs,
Ariſe forth from thy couch of laſting night,
Thou hate and terrour to proſperity,
And I will kiſs thy deteſtable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And *ring* theſe fingers with thy houſhold worms. *Shakeſp.*

4. To reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.

To RING. *v. n.*

1. To ſound as a bell or ſonorous metal.

Ring out, ye cryſtal ſpheres,
And let your ſilver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the baſe of heav'n's deep organ blow. *Milton.*

No funeral rites, nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mournful bell ſhall *ring* her burial. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eaſy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the ſame bells. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

At Latagus a weighty ſtone he flung;
His face was flatted, and his helmet *rung.* *Dryden.*

2. To practiſe the art of making muſick with bells.

Signs for communication may be contrived at pleaſure; four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a certain ſignification. *Holder.*

3. To ſound; to reſound.

Hercules, miſſing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the ſhore *rang* of it. *Bacon.*

The particular *ringing* ſound in gold, diſtinct from the ſound of other bodies, has no particular name. *Locke.*

With ſweeter notes each riſing temple *rung*,
A Raphael painted! and a Vida ſung!
Immortal Vida! *Pope.*

4. To utter as a bell.

Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. To tinkle.

My ears ſtill *ring* with noiſe; I'm vext to death:
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryd.*

6. To be filled with a bruit or report.

That, profane, atheiſtical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation ſo *rings* of, are not indeed, what they vote themſelves, the wiſeſt men in the world. *South.*

RING-BONE. *n. ſ.*

Ring-bone is a hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe, juſt above the coronet: it ſometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone.* *Farrier's Dict.*

RI'NGDOVE. *n. ſ.* [*rhingelduyve*, German.]

Pigeons are of ſeveral ſorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dovecote pigeon's, and *ringdoves.* *Mortimer.*

RI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ring.*] He who rings.

RINGLEA'DER. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *leader.*] The head of a riotous body.

He cauſed to be executed ſome of the *ringleaders* of the Corniſh men, in ſacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

The nobility eſcaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by theſe *ringleaders*, were executed. *Addiſon.*

RI'NGLET. *n. ſ.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.]

1. A ſmall ring.

Silver the lintals, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*

2. A circle.

You demy puppets, that
By moon-ſhine do the green *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Never met we,
Upon the beached margent of the ſea,
To dance our *ringlets* to the whiſtling wind,
But with thy brawls thou haſt diſturb'd our ſport. *Shakeſp.*

3. A curl.

With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove. *Milton.*

Her golden treſſes in wanton *ringlets* wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

Theſe in two ſable *ringlets* taught to break,
Once gave new beauties to the ſnowy neck. *Pope.*

RI'NGSTREAKED. *adj.* [*ring* and *ſtreaked.*] Circularly ſtreaked.

He removed the he-goats that were *ringſtreaked* and ſpotted, and all the ſhe-goats that were ſpeckled. *Gen.* xxx. 35.

RI'NGTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *tail.*] A kind of kite with a whitiſh tail. *Bailey.*

RI'NGWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *worm.*] A circular tetter.

It began with a ſerpigo, making many round ſpots, ſuch as is generally called *ringworms.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To RINSE. *v. a.* [from *rein*, German, pure, clear.]

1. To waſh; to cleanſe by waſhing.

This laſt coſtly treaty,
Swallow'd ſo much treaſure, and like a glaſs
Did break i' th' *rinſing.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Whomſoever he toucheth, and hath not *rinſed* his hands in water, he ſhall be unclean. *Lev.* xv. 11.

2. To waſh the ſoap out of cloaths.

They cannot boil, nor waſh, nor *rinſe*, they ſay,
With water ſometimes ink and ſometimes whey,
According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*

RI'NSER. *n. ſ.* [from *rinſe.*] One that waſhes or rinſes; a waſher.

RI'OT. *n. ſ.* [*riotte*, old Fr. *riotto*, Italian.]

1. Wild and looſe feſtivity.

When his headſtrong *riot* hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counſellors,
When means and laviſh manners meet together,
Oh! with what wings ſhall his affections fly
Tow'rd fronting peril and oppos'd decay? *Shak. Hen.* IV.

So ſenſeleſs of expence,
That he will neither know how to maintain it,
Nor ceaſe his flow of *riot.* *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot*, feaſt and dance. *Milton.*

2. A ſedition; an uproar.

Transform'd to ſerpents all, as acceſſories
To his bold *riot.* *Milton.*

3. *To run* RIOT. To move or act without control or reſtraint.

One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice. *L'Eſtrange.*

You never can defend his breeding,
Who, in his ſatyre's *running riot*,
Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To RIOT. *v. n.* [*riotter*, old French.]

1. To revel; to be diſſipated in luxurious enjoyments.

Let us walk honeſtly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenneſs. *Rom.* xiii. 13.

Now he exacts of all, waſtes in delight,
Riots in pleaſure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*

2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repoſe;
No pulſe that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

3. To banquet luxuriouſly.

4. To raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RI'OTER. *n. ſ.* [from *riot.*]

1. One who is diſſipated in luxury.

2. One who raiſes an uproar or ſedition.

RI'OTISE. *n. ſ.* [from *riot.*] Diſſoluteneſs; luxury.

From every work he challenged eſſoin
For contemplation ſake; yet otherwiſe
His life he led in lawleſs *riotiſe.* *Fairy Queen.*

RI'OTOUS. *adj.* [*riotteux*, Fr. from *riot.*]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiouſly feſtive.

What needs me tell their feaſt and goodly guiſe,
In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain? *Fairy Queen.*

When all our offices have been oppreſt
With *riotous* feeders,
I have retir'd me to a waſteful cock,
And ſet mine eyes at flow. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

John came neither eating nor drinking, that is far from the diet of Jeruſalem and other *riotous* places, but fared coarſely. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

With them no *riotous* pomp nor Aſian train,
T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears;
But war ſeverely like itſelf appears. *Dryden.*

2. Seditious; turbulent.

RI'OTOUSLY. *adv.* [from *riotous.*]

1. Luxurious; with licentious luxury.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own ſoul, gathereth for others that ſhall ſpend his goods *riotouſly.* *Ecclus.* xiv.

2. Seditiouſly; turbulently.

RI'OTOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *riotous.*] The ſtate of being riotous.

To RIP. *v. a.* [hꞃypan, Saxon.]

1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut aſunder by a continued act of the knife.

You bloody Nero's, *ripping* up the womb
Of your dear mother England, bluſh for ſhame. *Shakeſp.*

Wilt thou daſh their children, and *rip* up their women with child! *2 Kings*, viii. 12.

The beaſt prevents the blow,
And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe. *Dryden.*

The *ripping* chiſſel is a ſocket chiſſel, about an inch broad, and hath a blunt edge. *Moxon's Mechan. Exerciſes.*

2. To take away by lacerating or cutting.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Eſculapius, becauſe *ripped* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the ſon of Apollo. *Hayward.*

Rip this heart of mine
Out of my breaſt, and ſhew it for a coward's. *Otway.*

The conſcious huſband
Charges on her the guilt of their diſeaſe;
Affecting fury acts a madman's part,
He'll *rip* the fatal ſecret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. To diſcloſe; to ſearch out; to tear up; to bring to view.

Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your diſcipline was planted, at ſuch time as this age we live in began to make firſt trial thereof. *Hooker.*

You *rip* up the original of Scotland. *Spenſ. on Ireland.*

This *ripping* of anceſtors is very pleaſing unto me, and indeed ſavoureth of ſome reading. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The relations conſidering that a trial would *rip* up old ſores, and diſcover things not ſo much to the reputation of the deceaſed, they dropt their deſign. *Arbuthnot.*

RIPE. *adj.* [ꞃipe, Saxon, *rijp*, Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.

Macbeth
Is *ripe* for ſhaking, and the pow'rs above
Put on their inſtruments. *Shakeſpeare.*

The time was the time of the firſt *ripe* grapes. *Numb.*

Their fruit is improfitable, not *ripe* to eat. *Wiſd.* iv. 5.

So may'ſt thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with eaſe
Gather'd, not harſhly pluck'd, for death mature. *Milton.*

2. Reſembling the ripeneſs of fruit.

Thoſe happieſt ſmiles,
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, ſeem'd not to know
What gueſts were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Compleat; proper for uſe.

I by letters ſhall direct your courſe,
When time is *ripe.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.

There was a pretty redneſs in his lips,
A little *riper* and more luſty red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

O early *ripe!* to thy abundant ſtore,
What could advancing age have added more? *Dryden.*

5. Finiſhed; conſummate.

Beaſts are in ſenſible capacity as *ripe*, even as men themſelves, perhaps more *ripe.* *Hooker, b.* i. § 6.

6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.

He thence ſhall come,
When this world's diſſolution ſhall be *ripe.* *Milton.*

While things were juſt *ripe* for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interpoſed as umpires in the quarrel. *Addiſon.*

7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

Ripe for heav'n, when fate Æneas calls,
Then ſhalt thou bear him up, ſublime, to me. *Dryden.*

To RIPE. *v. n.* [from the adj.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shakeſpeare.*

Slubber not buſineſs for my ſake, Baſſanio:
But ſtay the very *riping* of the time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though no ſtone tell thee what I was, yet thou,
In my grave's inſide, ſee what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet ſo good, till us death lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, w' are ſtubborn clay. *Donne.*

To RIPE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,
To Scotland. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ri'pely. *adv.* [from *ripe.*] Maturely; at the fit time.

It fits us therefore *ripely*;
Our chariots and our horſemen be in readineſs. *Shakeſp.*

To **Ri'pen.** *v. n.* [from *ripe.*] To grow ripe.

This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a froſt, a killing froſt;
And when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
His greatneſs is a *ripening*, nips his root;
And then he falls, as I do. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Afore the ſour grape is *ripening* in the flower. *Iſ.* xviii.

The pricking of a fruit, before it *ripeneth*, ripens the fruit more ſuddenly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Trees, that *ripen* lateſt, bloſſom ſooneſt; as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of Providence that they bloſſom ſo ſoon; for otherwiſe they could not have the ſun long enough to *ripen*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And ſtrangers to the ſun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*

To **Ri'pen.** *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

My father was no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerſet,
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will. *Shakeſpeare.*

When to *ripen'd* manhood he ſhall grow,
The greedy ſailor ſhall the ſeas forego. *Dryden.*

That I ſettled
Your father in his throne, was for your ſake,
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*. *Dryden.*

The genial ſun
Has daily, ſince his courſe begun,
Rejoic'd the metal to refine,
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addiſon.*

Be this the cauſe of more than mortal hate,
The reſt ſucceeding times ſhall *ripen* into fate. *Pope.*

Here elements have loſt their uſes;
Air *ripens* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

Before the *ripen'd* field the reapers ſtand. *Thomſon.*

Ri'peness. *n. ſ.* [from *ripe.*]

1. The ſtate of being ripe; maturity.

They have compared it to the *ripeneſs* of fruits. *Wiſeman.*

Little matter is depoſited in the abſceſs, before it arrives towards its *ripeneſs*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Full growth.

Time, which made them their fame out-live,
To Cowley ſcarce did *ripeneſs* give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completion.

To this purpoſe were thoſe harmonious tunes of pſalms deviſed for us, that they, which are either in years but young, or touching perfection of virtue as yet not grown to *ripeneſs*, might, when they think they ſing, learn. *Hooker.*

This royal infant promiſes
Upon this land a thouſand thouſand bleſſings,
Which time ſhall bring to *ripeneſs*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

I to manhood am arriv'd ſo near,
And inward *ripeneſs* doth much leſs appear,
That ſome more timely happy ſpirits indu'th. *Milton.*

4. Fitneſs; qualification.

Men muſt endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:
Ripeneſs is all. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ri'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *rip.*] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To **Ri'pple.** *v. n.* To fret on the ſurface, as water ſwiftly running.

Ri'ptowel. *n. ſ.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To **RISE.** *v. n.* pret. *roſe*; part. *riſen.* [ꞃıꞅan, Saxon; *reiſen*, Dutch.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect poſture.

I have ſeen her *riſe* from her bed, and throw her night-gown upon her. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To get up from reſt.

Never a wife leads a better life than ſhe does; do what ſhe will; go to bed when ſhe liſt; *riſe* when ſhe liſt. *Shakeſp.*

As wild aſſes in the deſart, go they forth to their work, *riſing* betimes for a prey. *Job*, xxiv. 5.

That is to live,
To reſt ſecure, and not *riſe* up to grieve. *Dan. Civ. War.*

Thy manſion wants thee, Adam, *riſe*. *Milton.*

3. To get up from a fall.

True in our fall,
Falſe in our promis'd *riſing*. *Milton's. Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix.

4. To ſpring; to grow up.

They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude,
Now *ris'n* to work them farther woe. *Milton.*

5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune.

Some *riſe* by ſin, and ſome by virtue fall. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they *riſe* not with their ſervice, they will make their ſervice fall with them. *Bacon.*

To *riſe* i' th' world,
No wiſe man that's honeſt ſhould expect. *Otway.*

Thoſe that have been raiſed by ſome great miniſter, trample upon the ſteps by which they *riſe*, to rival him. *South.*

6. To ſwell.

If the bright ſpot ſtay in his place, it is a *riſing* of the burning. *Lev.* xiii. 21.

7. To aſcend; to move upwards.

The ſap in old trees is not ſo frank as to *riſe* all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moſs. *Bacon.*

If two plane-poliſhed plates of a poliſhed looking-glaſs be laid together, ſo that their ſides be parallel, and at a very ſmall diſtance from one another, and then their lower edges be dipped into water, the water will *riſe* up between them. *Newton.*

8. To break out from below the horizon, as the ſun.

He maketh the ſun to *riſe* on the evil and the good. *Matt.*

The ſun *roſe* upon him. *Gen.* xxxii. 31.

He affirmeth, that Tunny is fat upon the *riſing* of the Pleiades, and departs upon Arcturus. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Whether the ſun
Riſe on the earth, or earth *riſe* on the ſun. *Milton.*

9. To take beginning; to come into exiſtence, or notice.

10. To begin to act.

High winds began to *riſe*. *Milton.*

With Vulcan's rage the *riſing* winds conſpire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*

11. To appear in view.

The poet muſt lay out all his ſtrength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he deſcribes may immediately preſent itſelf, and *riſe* up to the reader's view. *Addiſ.*

12. To change a ſtation; to quit a ſiege.

He, *riſing* with ſmall honour from Gunza, and fearing the power of the Chriſtians, was gone. *Knolles.*

13. To be excited; to be produced.

Indeed you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude
Roſe in her ſoul; for from that hour ſhe lov'd me. *Otway.*

A thought *roſe* in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Spectator*, Nº 565.

14. To break into military commotions; to make inſurrections.

At our heels all hell ſhould *riſe*,
With blackeſt inſurrection. *Milton.*

Numidia's ſpacious kingdom lies
Ready to *riſe* at its young prince's call. *Addiſon's Cato.*

No more ſhall nation againſt nation *riſe*,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*

15. To be rouſed; to be excited to action.

Who will *riſe* up for me againſt evil-doers? or who will ſtand up for me againſt the workers of iniquity? *Pſ.* xciv.

Gather together, come againſt, and *riſe* up to the battle. *Jer.*

He ſhall *riſe* up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of muſick ſhall be brought low. *Eccleſ.* xii. 4.

16. To make hoſtile attack.

If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and *riſe* up againſt him, and ſmite him mortally, and fleeth into one of theſe cities, the elders of his city ſhall fetch him thence. *Deut.*

17. To grow more or greater in any reſpect.

A hideous gabble *riſes* loud
Among the builders. *Milton.*

The great duke *riſes* on them in his demands, and will not be ſatisfied with leſs than a hundred thouſand crowns, and a ſolemn embaſſy to beg pardon. *Addiſon on Italy.*

18. To encreaſe in price.

Bullion is *riſen* to ſix ſhillings and five-pence the ounce; *i. e.* that an ounce of uncoined ſilver will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined ſilver. *Locke.*

19. To be improved.

From ſuch an untainted couple we can hope to have our family *riſe* to its ancient ſplendour of face, air, countenance, and ſhape. *Tatler*, Nº 75.

20. To elevate the ſtile.

Your author always will the beſt adviſe,
Fall when he falls, and when he *riſes*, *riſe*. *Roſcommon.*

21. To be revived from death.

After I am *riſen* again, I will go before you. *Matt.* xxvi.

The ſtars of morn ſhall ſee him *riſe*
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

22. To come by chance.

As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique regiſters for to aviſe,
There chanced to the prince's hand to *riſe*
An ancient book. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

23. To be elevated in ſituation.

He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a *riſing* ground the trunk he plac'd,
Which with the ſpoils of his dead foe he grac'd. *Dryden.*

A houſe we ſaw upon a *riſing*. *Addiſon.*

Aſh, on banks or *riſing* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Rise. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of riſing.

2. The act of mounting from the ground.

In leaping with weights, the arms are firſt caſt backwards and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their *riſe*. *Bacon.*

3. Eruption; aſcent.

Upon the candle's going out, there is a ſudden *riſe* of water; for the flame filling no more place, the air and water ſucceed. *Bacon.*

The hill ſubmits itſelf
In ſmall deſcents, which do its height beguile;
And ſometimes mounts, but ſo as billows play,
Whoſe *riſe* not hinders, but makes ſhort our way. *Dryd.*

4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.

Rais'd ſo high, from that convenient *riſe*
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the ſkies. *Creech.*

Since the arguments againſt them riſe from common received opinions, it happens, in controverſial diſcourſes, as it does in the aſſaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, ſo it affords but a fit *riſe* for the preſent purpoſe. *Locke.*

5. Elevated place.

Such a *riſe*, as doth at once invite
A pleaſure, and a reverence from the ſight. *Denham.*

6. Appearance of the ſun in the Eaſt.

Phœbus! ſtay;
The world to which you fly ſo faſt,
From us to them can pay your haſte
With no ſuch object, and ſalute your *riſe*
With no ſuch wonder, as De Mornay's eyes. *Waller.*

7. Encreaſe in any reſpect.

8. Encreaſe of price.

Upon a breach with Spain, muſt be conſidered the preſent ſtate of the king's treaſure, the *riſe* or fall that may happen in his conſtant revenue by a Spaniſh war. *Temple.*

The biſhops have had ſhare in the gradual *riſe* of lands. *Swift.*

9. Beginning; original.

It has its *riſe* from the lazy admonitions of thoſe who give rules, and propoſe examples, without joining practice with their inſtructions. *Locke on Education.*

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave *riſe* to the republick, which calls itſelf after his name. *Addiſon.*

10. Elevation; encreaſe of ſound.

In the ordinary *riſes* and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two beemolls between the uniſon and the diapaſon. *Bacon.*

Ri'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *riſe.*] One that riſes.

The iſle Ææa, where the palace ſtands
Of th' early *riſer*, with the roſy hands,
Active Aurora; where ſhe loves to dance. *Chapman.*

Risibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *riſible.*] The quality of laughing.

How comes lowneſs of ſtile to be ſo much the propriety of ſatyr, that without it a poet can be no more a ſatyriſt, than without *riſibility* he can be a man? *Dryden.*

Whatever the philoſophers may talk of their *riſibility*, neighing is a more noble expreſſion than laughing. *Arbuth.*

RI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*riſible*, Fr. *riſibilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world, laughing is our buſineſs; as if becauſe it has been made the definition of man, that he is *riſible*, his manhood conſiſted in nothing elſe. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

Risk. *n. ſ.* [*riſque*, Fr. *rieſg*, Spaniſh.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.

Some run the *riſk* of an abſolute ruin for the gaining of a preſent ſupply. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

When an inſolent deſpiſer of diſcipline, nurtured into contempt of all order by a long *riſk* of licence, ſhall appear before a church governor, ſeverity and reſolution are that governor's virtues. *South's Sermons.*

By allowing himſelf in what is innocent, he would run the *riſk* of being betrayed into what is not ſo. *Atterbury.*

An innocent man ought not to run an equal *riſk* with a guilty one. *Clariſſa.*

To **Risk.** *v. a.* [*riſquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.

Who would hope new fame to raiſe,
Or *riſk* his well eſtabliſh'd praiſe,
That, his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or carv'd a Jove. *Addiſon.*

Ri'sker. *n. ſ.* [from *riſk.*] He who riſks.

He thither came, t' obſerve and ſmoak
What courſes other *riſkers* took. *Butler.*

Riss. the obſolete preterite of *riſe*.

Riſs not the conſular men and left their places,
So ſoon as thou ſat'ſt down; and fled thy ſide. *Ben. Johnſon.*

RITE. *n. ſ.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external obſervance.

The ceremonies, we have taken from ſuch as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that ſect, but they are the ancient *rites* and cuſtoms of the church. *Hooker.*

It is by God conſecrated into a ſacrament, a holy *rite*, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

When the prince her fun'ral *rites* had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene ſeas. *Dryden.*

Ri'tual. *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to ſome religious inſtitution.

Inſtant I bade the prieſts prepare
The *ritual* ſacrifice, and ſolemn pray'r. *Prior.*

If to tradition were added certain conſtant *ritual* and emblematical obſervances, as the emblems were expreſſive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain. *Forbes.*

Ri'tual. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and obſervances of religion are ſet down.

An heathen *ritual* could not inſtruct a man better than theſe ſeveral pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies, that attended different ſacrifices. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Ri'tualist. *n. ſ.* [from *ritual.*] One ſkilled in the ritual.

RI'VAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A bank; a coaſt. Not in uſe.

Think
You ſtand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on th' inconſtant billows dancing;
For ſo appears this fleet. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

RI'VAL. *n. ſ.* [*rivalis.* Latin.]

1. One who is in purſuit of the ſame thing which another man purſues; a competitor.

Oh love! thou ſternly doſt thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowſhip diſdain. *Dryden.*

2. A competitor in love.

She ſaw her father was grown her adverſe party, and yet her fortune ſuch as ſhe muſt favour her *rival*. *Sidney.*

France and Burgundy,
Great *rivals* in our younger daughter's love. *Shakeſp.*

Your *rival*'s image in your worth I view;
And what I lov'd in him, eſteem in you. *Granville.*

Ri'val. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the ſame claim; emulous.

Had I but the means
To hold a *rival* place with one of them,
I ſhould be fortunate. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*

You bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

To **Ri'val.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtand in competition with another; to oppoſe.

Thoſe that have been raiſed by the intereſt of ſome great miniſter, trample upon the ſteps by which they riſe, to *rival* him in his greatneſs, and at length ſtep into his place. *South.*

2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to paſs
O'er hollow arches of reſounding braſs;
To *rival* thunder in its rapid courſe,
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To **Ri'val.** *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of uſe.

Burgundy,
We firſt addreſs'd tow'rd you, who with this king
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Riva'lity. } *n. ſ.* [*rivalitas*, Lat. from *rival.*] Competi-
Ri'valry. } tion; emulation.

It is the privilege of poſterity to ſet matters right between thoſe antagoniſts, who, by their *rivalry* for greatneſs, divided a whole age. *Addiſon.*

Ri'valship. *n. ſ.* [from *rival.*] The ſtate or character of a rival.

To **RIVE.** *v. a.* part. *riven.* [ꞃẏꝼꞇ, broken Saxon; *rijven*, Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To ſplit; to cleave; to divide by a blunt inſtrument; to force in diſruption.

At his haughty helmet
So hugely ſtruck, that it the ſteel did *rive*,
And cleft his head. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

The varlet at his plaint was grieved ſore,
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Fairy Q.*

Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,
The fierce three-forked engine making way,
Both lofty towers and higheſt trees hath rent. *Fairy Q.*

O Cicero!
I have ſeen tempeſts, when the ſcolding winds
Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempeſt dropping fire. *Shakeſp.*

As one he ſtood eſcap'd from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*

The neighbouring foreſts, formerly ſhaken and *riven* with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the ſweet peace of Druina. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Had I not been blind, I might have ſeen
Yon *riven* oak, the faireſt of the green. *Dryden.*

Let it come;
Let the fierce light'ning blaſt, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*

To **Rive.** *v. n.* To be ſplit; to be divided by violence.

Freeſtone *rives*, ſplits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

To **Rive.** for *derive* or *direct.*

Ten thouſand French have ta'en the ſacrament,
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no Chriſtian ſoul but Engliſh Talbot. *Shakeſp.*

To **Ri'vel.** *v. a.* [ᵹeꞃıꝼleꝺ, Sax. corrugated, rumpled.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,
And clos'd their ſickly eyes and hung the head,
And *rivel'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryd.*

And ſince that plenteous autumn now is paſt,
Whoſe grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taſte,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *rivel'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*

Alum ſtipticks, with contracting pow'r,
Shrink his thin eſſence like a *rivel'd* flow'r. *Pope.*

Ri'ven. part. of *rive*.

Ri'ver. *n. ſ.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook.

It is a moſt beautiful country, being ſtored throughout with many goodly *rivers*, repleniſhed with all ſorts of fiſh. *Spenſer.*

The firſt of theſe *rivers* has been celebrated by the Latin poets for the gentleneſs of its courſe, as the other for its rapidity. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

River-dragon. *n. ſ.* A crocodile. A name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

Thus with ten wounds
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, ſubmits
To let his ſojourners depart. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

River-god. *n. ſ.* Tutelary deity of a river.

His wig hung as ſtrait as the hair of a *river-god* riſing from the water. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

River-horse. *n. ſ.* Hippopotamus.

Roſe,
As plants ambiguous between ſea and land,
The *river-horſe* and ſcaly crocodile. *Milton.*

Ri'vet. *n. ſ.* [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to drive.] A faſtening pin clenched at both ends.

The armourers accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Thy armour
I'll fruſh, and unlock the *rivets* all,
But I'll be maſter of it. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Though Valeria's fair, and though ſhe loves me too,
'Gainſt her my ſoul is arm'd on ev'ry part;
Yet there are ſecret *rivets* to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtile as lightnings. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

The verſe in faſhion is, when numbers flow
So ſmooth and equal, that no ſight can find
The *rivet*, where the poliſh'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*

The *rivets* of thoſe wings incloſ'd
Fit not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

This inſtrument ſhould move eaſy upon the *rivet*. *Sharp.*

To **Ri'vet.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with rivets.

This man,
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him
To Caucaſus, ſhould he but frown. *Ben. Johnſon.*

In *rivetting*, the pin you *rivet* in ſhould ſtand upright to the plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do not ſtand upright, you will be forced to ſet it upright, after it is *rivetted*. *Mox.*

2. To faſten ſtrongly; to make immoveable.

You were to blame to part with
A thing ſtuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And *rivetted* with faith unto your fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why ſhould I write this down, that's *rivetted*,
Screw'd to my mem'ry? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

What one party thought to *rivet* to a ſettledneſs by the ſtrength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*

Till Fortune's fruitleſs ſpite had made it known,
Her blows not ſhook but *rivetted* his throne. *Dryden.*

Thus hath God not only *rivetted* the notion of himſelf into our natures, but likewiſe made the belief of his being neceſſary to the peace of our minds and happineſs of ſociety. *Tillotſon.*

If the eye ſees thoſe things *rivetted*, which are looſe, where will you begin to rectify the miſtake? *Locke.*

Where we uſe words of a looſe and wandering ſignification, hence follows miſtake and error, which thoſe maxims, brought as proofs to eſtabliſh propoſitions, wherein the terms ſtand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm and *rivet*. *Locke.*

Rivet and nail me where I ſtand, ye pow'rs. *Congreve.*

They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, ſtooping from your horſe,
Rivet the panting ſavage to the ground. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A ſimilitude of nature and manners, in ſuch a degree as we are capable of, muſt tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the friendſhip between us. *Atterbury.*

Ri'vulet. *n. ſ.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A ſmall river; a brook; a ſtreamlet.

By fountain or by ſhady *rivulet*,
He ſought them. *Milton.*

The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

I ſaw the *rivulet* of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and ſmelt the ſtench that ariſes from its water, which Martial mentions. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Rixdo'llar. *n. ſ.* A German coin, worth about four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling. *Dict.*

Roach. *n. ſ.* [from *rutilus*, Lat. redhaired.]

A *roach* is a fiſh of no great reputation for his dainty taſte: his ſpawn is accounted much better than any other part of him: he is accounted the water ſheep, for his ſimplicity and fooliſhneſs; and it is noted, that *roaches* recover ſtrength, and grow in a fortnight after ſpawning. *Walton's Angler.*

If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet ſtill he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

Road. *n. ſ.* [*rade*, French.]

1. Large way; path.

Would you not think him a madman, who, whilſt he might eaſily ride on the beaten *road* way, ſhould trouble himſelf with breaking up of gaps? *Suckling.*

To God's eternal houſe direct the way,
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*

To be indifferent whether we embrace falſehood or truth, is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*

Could ſtupid atoms, with impetuous ſpeed,
By diff'rent *roads* and adverſe ways proceed,
That here they might rencounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*

There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addiſon.*

2. [*Rade*, Fr.] Ground where ſhips may anchor.

I ſhould be ſtill
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

About the iſland are many *roads*, but only one harbour. *Sandys's Journey.*

3. Inroad; incurſion.

The Volſcians ſtand
Ready, when time ſhall prompt them, to make *road*
Upon's again. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Caſon was deſirous of the ſpoil, for that he was, by the former *road* into that country, become famous and rich. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The King of Scotland, ſeeing none came in to Perkin, turned his enterprize into a *road*, and waſted Northumberland with fire and ſword. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. Journey. The word ſeems, in this ſenſe at leaſt, to be derived from *rode*, the preterite of *ride*: as we ſay, *a ſhort* ride; *an eaſy* ride.

With eaſy *roads* he came to Leiceſter,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

He from the Eaſt his flaming *road* begins. *Milton.*

To **ROAM.** *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian. See **Room.**] To wander without any certain purpoſe; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant.

Five ſummers have I ſpent in fartheſt Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Aſia. *Shakeſp.*

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shakeſp.*

The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,
On ſecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*

What were unenlighten'd man,
A ſavage *roaming* through the woods, and wild
In queſt of prey? *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **Roam.** *v. a.* To range; to wander over.

Now fowls in their clay neſts were couch'd,
And now wild beaſts came forth the woods to *roam*. *Milton.*

Roa'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer.

Roan. *adj.* [*rouen*, Fr.]

Roan horſe is a horſe of a bay, ſorrel, or black colour, with grey or white ſpots interſperſed very thick. *Farr. Dict.*

To **Roar.** *v. n.* [ꞃaꞃan, Saxon.]

1. To cry as a lion or other wild beaſt.

Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenſer.*

Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,
And made the foreſt tremble when they *roar'd*. *Shakeſp.*

Have I not in my time heard lions *roar*? *Shakeſp.*

The young lions *roared* upon him and yelled. *Jer.* ii. 15.

The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,
They caſt the ſound to Libya's deſart ſhore;
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing *roar*. *Dryden.*

2. To cry in diſtreſs.

At his nurſe's tears
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Sole on the barren ſands the ſuff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguiſh, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

3. To ſound as the wind or ſea.

South, Eaſt, and Weſt, with mix'd confuſion *roar*,
And rowl the foaming billows to the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Loud as the wolves on Orcas' ſtormy ſteep,
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*

4. To make a loud noiſe.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*. *Milton.*

Conſider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I croſs'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*. *Gay.*

Roar. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beaſt.
2. An outcry of diſtreſs.
3. A clamour of merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your ſongs? your flaſhes of merriment, that were wont to ſet the table in a *roar*? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. The ſound of the wind or ſea.
5. Any loud noiſe.

Deep throated engines belch'd, whoſe *roar*
Imbowel'd with outrageous noiſe the air. *Milton.*

Oft on a plat of riſing ground,
I hear the far-off curfew ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhoar,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen *roar*. *Milton.*

When cannons did diffuſe,
Preventing poſts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*. *Waller.*

The waters, liſt'ning to the trumpet's *roar*,
Obey the ſummons, and forſake the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Roa'ry. *adj.* [better *rory*; *rores*, Lat.] Dewy.

On Lebanon his foot he ſet,
And ſhook his wings with *roary* May dews wet. *Fairfax.*

To **Roast.** *v. a.* [*roſtir*, *rotir*, Fr. *roſten*, German, ȝeꞃoꞅtoð, Saxon, roaſted; from *raſtrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roaſt*, being, in its original ſenſe, to broil on a gridiron.]

1. To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire.

He *roaſteth* not that which he took in hunting. *D. of Piety.*

Roaſting and boiling are below the dignity of your office. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

2. To impart dry heat to fleſh.

Here elements have loſt their uſes,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not *roaſt*, nor water boil. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. To dreſs at the fire without water.

In eggs boiled and *roaſted*, there is ſcarce difference to be diſcerned. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To heat any thing violently.

Roaſted in wrath and fire,
He thus o'erſized with coagulate gore,
Old Priam ſeeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Roast. for *roaſted*.

He loſt his *roaſt* beef ſtomach, not being able to touch a ſirloin. *Addiſon's Spectator.* No. 517.

And if Dan Congreve judges right,
Roaſt beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*

It warns the cook-maid not to burn
The *roaſt* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To rule the **Roast.** To govern; to manage; to preſide. It was perhaps originally *roiſt*, which ſignified a tumult, to direct the populace.

The new-made duke, that *rules the roaſt*. *Shakeſp.*

Where champions *ruleth the roſt*,
Their dailie diſorder is moſt. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

Alma ſlap-daſh, is all again
In ev'ry ſinew, nerve, and vein;
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghoſt,
While every where ſhe *rules the roaſt*. *Prior.*

Rob. *n. ſ.* [I believe Arabick.] Inſpiſſated juices.

The infuſion, being evaporated to a thicker conſiſtence, paſſeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues of the infuſion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **ROB.** *v. a* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.]

1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by ſecret theft; to plunder. To be *robbed*, according to the preſent uſe of the word, is to be injured by theft ſecret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *ſteal*, is to take away privately.

Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with theſe ſaucy terms? *Shakeſp.*

Our ſins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's juſtice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we *robbed* him of in our proſperity. *King Charles.*

I have not here deſigned to *rob* him of any part of that commendation, which he has ſo juſtly acquired from the whole author, whoſe fragments only fall to my portion. *Dryden.*

The water nymphs lament their empty urns,
Bœotia, *robb'd* of ſilver Dirce, mourns. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſet free; to deprive of ſomething bad. Ironical.

Our houſe is hell, and thou, a merry devil,
Did'ſt *rob* it of ſome taſte of tediouſneſs. *Shakeſp.*

3. To take away unlawfully.

Better be diſdained of all, than faſhion a carriage to *rob* love from any. *Shakeſpeare.*

Procure, that the nouriſhment may not be *robbed* and drawn away. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus aſſuming all, he *robs* from you. *Dryden.*

Oh double ſacrilege on things divine,
To *rob* the relick, and deface the ſhrine! *Dryden.*

Ro'bber. *n. ſ.* [from *rob*.] A thief; one that robs by force, or ſteals by ſecret means; a plunderer.

Theſe hairs, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee; I'm your hoſt;
With *robbers* hands, my hoſpitable favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Barabbas was a *robber*. *St. John.*

Had'ſt thou not committed
Notorious murder on thoſe thirty men
At Aſcalon; then, like a *robber*, ſtrip'd'ſt them
Of their robes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The *robber* muſt run, ride, and uſe all the deſperate ways of eſcape; and probably, after all, his ſin betrays him to the gaol, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*

Bold Prometheus did aſpire,
And ſtole from heav'n the ſeeds of fire;
A train of ills, a ghaſtly crew,
The *robber*'s blazing track purſue. *Dryden's Horace.*

Ro'bbery. *n. ſ.* [*roberie*, old Fr. from *rob*.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,
When judges ſteal themſelves. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

A ſtorm or *robbery*
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I hate *robbery* for burnt-offering. *Iſaiah*, lxi. 8.

Some more effectual way might be found for ſuppreſſing common thefts and *robberies*. *Temple.*

Robe. *n. ſ.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A gown of ſtate; a dreſs of dignity.

Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

My Nan ſhall be the queen of all fairies,
Finely attir'd in a *robe* of white. *Shakeſpeare.*

The laſt good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;
Yet he thoſe *robes* of empire juſtly bore,
Which Romulus, our ſacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*

How by the fineſt art the native *robe*
To weave. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To **Robe.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs pompouſly; to inveſt.

What Chriſtian ſoldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to ſee an order of Jeſus do ſuch ſervice for enlarging the Chriſtian borders; and an order of St. George only to *robe*, and feaſt, and perform rights and obſervances? *Bacon.*

There in long robes the royal magi ſtand;
The ſage Chaldæans *rob'd* in white appear'd,
And Brachmans. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*

Robed in looſe array ſhe came to bathe. *Thomſon.*

Ro'bert. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Robe'rsman.
Robe'rtsman. } *n. ſ.* In the old ſtatutes, a ſort of bold and ſtout robbers, or night thieves, ſaid to be ſo called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

Ro'bin.
Robin-red-breast. } *n. ſ.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A bird ſo named from his red breaſt.

Up a grove did ſpring, green as in May,
When April had been moiſt; upon whoſe buſhes
The pretty *robins*, nightingales, and thruſhes,
Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*

The *robin-red-breaſt* till of late had reſt,
And children ſacred held a martin's neſt. *Pope.*

Robo'reous. *adj.* [*robur*, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict.*

ROBU'ST.
ROBU'STIOUS. } *adj.* [*robuſtus*, Lat. *robuſte*, Fr.]

1. Strong; ſinewy; vigorous; forceful.

Theſe redundant locks,
Robuſtious to no purpoſe, cluſt'ring down,
Vain monument of ſtrength. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Boiſterous; violent; unwieldy.

The men ſympathize with the maſtiffs, in *robuſtious* and rough coming on. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

It offends me to hear a *robuſtious* periwig-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to very rags, to ſplit the ears of the groundlings. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

While I was managing this young *robuſtious* fellow, that old ſpark, who was nothing but ſkin and bone, ſlipt through my fingers. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Romp-loving miſs
Is haul'd about in gallantry *robuſt*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. Requiring ſtrength.

The tenderneſs of a ſprain remains a good while after, and leaves a laſting caution in the man not to put the part quickly again to any *robuſt* employment. *Locke.*

4. *Robuſtious* is now only uſed in low language, and in a ſenſe of contempt.

Robu'stness. *n. ſ.* [from *robuſt*.] Strength; vigour.

Beef may confer a *robuſtneſs* on my ſon's limbs, but will hebetate his intellectuals. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Rocambo'le. *n. ſ.* See **Garlick.**

Rocambole is a ſort of wild garlick, otherwiſe called Spaniſh garlick; the ſeed is about the bigneſs of ordinary peaſe. *Mortimer.*

Garlick, *rocambole*, and onions, abound with a pungent volatile ſalt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Roche-alum. *n. ſ.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.

Roche-alum is alſo good. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ro'chet. *n. ſ.* [*rochet*, Fr. *rochetum*, from *roccus*, low Lat. a coat.]

1. A ſurplice; the white upper garment of the prieſt officiating.

What zealous phrenzy did the ſenate ſeize,
That tare the *rotchet* to ſuch rags as theſe? *Cleaveland.*

2. [*Rubellio*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

ROCK. *n. ſ.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Italian.]

1. A vaſt maſs of ſtone.

The ſplitting *rocks* cow'r'd in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides. *Shakeſp.*

There be *rock* herbs; but thoſe are where there is ſome mould. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Diſtilling ſome of the tincted liquor, all that came over was as limpid and colourleſs as *rock* water, and the liquour remaining in the veſſel deeply ceruleous. *Boyle.*

Theſe leſſer *rocks*, or great bulky ſtones, are they not manifeſt fragments? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Of amber a nodule, inveſted with a coat, called *rock* amber. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Pigeons or doves are of ſeveral ſorts; as wood pigeons and *rock* pigeons. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ye darkſome pines, that o'er yon *rocks* reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

2. Protection; defence. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him that leans on them, yet the *rock* of Iſrael will be an everlaſting ſtay. *King Charles.*

3. [*Rock*, Daniſh; *rocca*, Italian; *rucca*, Spaniſh; *ſpinroch*, Dutch.] A diſtaff held in the hand, from which the wool was ſpun by twirling a ball below.

A learned and a manly ſoul
I purpos'd her; that ſhould with even powers,
The *rock*, the ſpindle, and the ſheers, controul
Of deſtiny, and ſpin her own free hours. *Ben. Johnſon.*

On the *rock* a ſcanty meaſure place
Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

To **Rock.** *v. a.* [*rocquer*, Fr.]

1. To ſhake; to move backwards and forwards.

If, by a quicker *rocking* of the engine, the ſmoke were more ſwiftly ſhaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and fro. *Boyle.*

The wind was laid; the whiſp'ring ſound
Was dumb; a riſing earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryd.*

A living tortoiſe, being turned upon its back, could help itſelf only by its neck and head, by puſhing againſt the ground to *rock* itſelf as in a cradle, to find out the ſide towards which the inequality of the ground might more eaſily permit to roll its ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move the cradle, in order to procure ſleep.

Come, take hand with me,
And *rock* the ground whereon theſe ſleepers be. *Shakeſp.*

Leaning her head upon my breaſt,
My panting heart *rock'd* her aſleep. *Suckling.*

My bloody reſolutions,
Like ſick and froward children,
Were *rock'd* aſleep by reaſon. *Denham.*

While his ſecret ſoul on Flanders preys,
He *rocks* the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*

High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of ſtate,
The king with his tempeſtuous council ſate. *Dryden.*

3. To lull; to quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain,
And never come miſchance between us twain! *Shakeſp.*

To **Rock.** *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro.

The *rocking* town

Supplants their footſteps; to and fro they reel
Aſtoniſh'd. *Phillips.*

I like this *rocking* of the battlements. *Young's Revenge.*

Rock-doe. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable ſwiftneſs; and may probably be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns grow ſometimes ſo far backward, as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Rock-ruby. *n. ſ.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardeſt of all the kinds. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Rock-salt. *n. ſ.* Mineral ſalt.

Two pieces of tranſparent *rock-ſalt*; one white, the other red. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Ro'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *rock.*] One who rocks the cradle.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* ſlept. *Dryden.*

Ro'cket. *n. ſ.* [*rocchetto*, Italian.] An artificial firework; being a cylindrical caſe of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and ſulphur, and which mounts in the air to a conſiderable height, and there burſts.

Every *rocket* ended in a conſtellation, ſtrowing the air with a ſhower of ſilver ſpangles. *Addiſon.*

When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works ſhall riſe
In *rockets*, till they reach the wond'ring ſkies. *Garth.*

Ro'cket. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flower of the *rocket* conſiſts of four leaves expanded in form of a croſs; the pointal becomes a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides: theſe cells are full of roundiſh ſeeds; to which may be added, the whole plant has a peculiar fetid ſmell. *Millar.*

Rocket is one of the ſallet furniture. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Ro'ckless. *adj.* [from *rock.*] Being without rocks.

A cryſtal brook
Is weedleſs all above, and *rockleſs* all below. *Dryden.*

Ro'ckrose. *n. ſ.* [*rock* and *roſe.*] A plant.

Ro'ckwork. *n. ſ.* [*rock* and *work.*] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks.

The garden is fenced on the lower end by a natural mound of *rockwork*. *Addiſon.*

Ro'cky. *adj*, [from *rock.*]

1. Full of rocks.

Val de Compare preſenteth her *rocky* mountains. *Sandys.*

Make the bold prince
Through the cold North and *rocky* regions run. *Waller.*

The vallies he reſtrains
With *rocky* mountains. *Dryden.*

Nature lodges her treaſures in *rocky* ground. *Locke.*

2. Reſembling a rock.

Such deſtruction to withſtand, he oppos'd the *rocky* orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample ſhield. *Milton.*

3. Hard; ſtony; obdurate.

I, like a poor bark, of ſails and tackling reft,
Ruſh all to pieces on thy *rocky* boſom. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Rod. *n. ſ.* [*roede*, Dutch.]

1. A long twig.

Some chuſe a hazel *rod* of the ſame year's ſhoot, and this they bind on to another ſtraight ſtick of any wood, and walking ſoftly over thoſe places where they ſuſpect the bowels of the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing towards it, diſcover it. *Boyle.*

2. A kind of ſcepter.

Sh' had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward Confeſſor's crown,
The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

3. Any thing long and ſlender.

The paſt'ral reed of Hermes, or his opiate *rod*. *Milton.*

Let the fiſherman
Increaſe his tackle, and his *rod* retie. *Gay.*

Haſte, ye Cyclops, with your forked *rods*,
This rebel love braves all the gods,
And every hour by love is made,
Some heaven-defying Encelade. *Granville.*

4. An inſtrument for meaſuring.

Decempeda was a meaſuring *rod* for taking the dimenſions of buildings, and ſignified the ſame thing as pertica, taken as a meaſure of length. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. An inſtrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.

If he be but once ſo taken idly roguing, he may puniſh him with ſtocks; but if he be found again ſo loitering, he may ſcourge him with whips or *rods*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I am whipt and ſcourg'd with *rods*,
Nettled, and ſtung with piſmires, when I hear
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

In this condition the *rod* of God hath a voice to be heard, and he, whoſe office it is, ought now to expound to the ſick man the particular meaning of the voice. *Hammond.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaſtiſements; that thy *rod*, as well as thy ſtaff, may comfort us. *King Charles.*

They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And under *rods* of rough centurions ſmart. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as that ſentence is executed, theſe *rods*, theſe inſtruments of divine diſpleaſure, are thrown into the fire. *Atterbury.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a *rod*;
An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.*

Rode. pret. of *ride*.

He in paternal glory *rode*. *Milton.*

Rodomonta'de. *n. ſ.* [from a boaſtful boiſterous hero of Arioſto, called *Rodomonte*; *rodomontade*, Fr.] An empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt; a rant.

He only ſerves to be ſport for his company; for in theſe gameſome days men will give him hints, which may put him upon his *rodomontades*. *Government of the Tongue.*

The libertines of painting have no other model but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries them away. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

He talks extravagantly in his paſſion; but if I would quote a hundred paſſages in Ben. Johnſon's Cethegus, I could ſhew that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither ſo irrational nor impoſſible, for Cethegus threatens to deſtroy nature. *Dryden.*

To Rodomonta'de. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thraſonically; to boaſt like Rodomonte.

Roe. *n. ſ.* [ꞃa, ꞃa-ꝺeoꞃ, Saxon.]

1. A ſpecies of deer.

He would him make
The *roe* bucks in flight to overtake. *Fairy Queen.*

They were as ſwift as the *roes* upon the mountains. 1 *Chron.*

Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a *roe* at his full ſpeed. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

2. The female of the hart.

Thy greyhounds are fleeter than the *roe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Run like a *roe* or hart upon
The lofty hills of Bitheron. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

Roe. *n. ſ.* [propely *roan* or *rone*; *rann*, Daniſh; *rogen*, German.] The eggs of fiſh.

Here comes Romeo
Without his *roe*, like a dried herring. *Shakeſpeare.*

Roga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*rogation*, Fr. from *rogo*, Lat.] Litany; ſupplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in uſe, and addeth unto them that which the preſent neceſſity required. *Hooker.*

Supplications, with this ſolemnity for appeaſing of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and *rogations* of the Latin. *Taylor.*

Rogation-week. *n. ſ.* The week immediately preceding Whitſunday; thus called from three faſts obſerved therein, the Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, called Rogation Days, becauſe of the extraordinary prayers and proceſſions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of Holy Thurſday. *Dict.*

ROGUE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.

For fear leſt we, like *rogues*, ſhould be reputed,
And for ear marked beaſts abroad be bruited. *Hubberd.*

The ſheriff and the marſhal may do the more good, and more terrify the idle *rogue*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The ſcum of people and wicked condemned men ſpoileth the plantation; for they will ever live like *rogues*, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do miſchief. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The troops are all ſcattered, and the commanders very poor *rogues*. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

2. A knave; a diſhoneſt fellow; a villain; a thief.

Thou kill'ſt me like a *rogue* and a villain. *Shakeſp.*

A *rogue* upon the highway may have as ſtrong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner; but then there is a vaſt diſparity, when one action is murther, and the other juſtice. *South.*

If he call *rogue* and raſcal from the garret,
He means you no more miſchief than a parrot. *Dryden.*

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wiſe,
And ev'n the beſt, by fits, what they deſpiſe. *Pope.*

3. A name of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment.

Oh, what a *rogue* and pleaſant ſlave am I! *Shakeſp.*

I never knew a woman love man ſo.
—Alas, poor *rogue!* I think indeed ſhe loves. *Shakeſp.*

4. A wag.

To Rogue. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To wander; to play the vagabond.

If he be but once ſo taken idly *roguing*, he may puniſh him with the ſtocks. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He *rogued* away at laſt, and was loſt. *Carew.*

2. To play knaviſh tricks.

Ro'guery. *n. ſ.* [from *rogue.*]

1. The life of a vagabond.

To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery*. *Donne.*

2. Knaviſh tricks.

They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted lewd life in thievery and *roguery*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

You rogue, here's lime in this ſack too; there is nothing but *roguery* to be found in villainous man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Like the devil did tempt and ſway 'em
To *rogueries*, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras, p.* i.

The kid ſmelt out the *roguery*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

'Tis no ſcandal grown,
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*

The *roguery* of alchymy,
And we, the bubbled fools,
Spend all our preſent ſtock in hopes of golden rules. *Swift.*

3. Waggery; arch tricks.

Ro'gueship. *n. ſ.* [from *rogue.*] The qualities or perſonage of a rogue.

Say, in what naſtly cellar under ground,
Or what church porch, your *rogueſhip* may be found? *Dryden.*

Ro'guish. *adj.* [from *rogue.*]

1. Vagrant; vagabond.

Though the perſons, by whom it is uſed, be of better note than the former *roguiſh* ſort; yet the fault is no leſs worthy of a marſhal. *Spenſer.*

2. Knaviſh; fraudulent.

He gets a thouſand thumps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his *roguiſh* tricks. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. Waggiſh; wanton; ſlightly miſchievous.

The moſt bewitching leer with her eyes, the moſt *roguiſh* caſt; her cheeks are dimpled when ſhe ſmiles, and her ſmiles would tempt an hermit. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

I am pleaſed to ſee my tenants paſs away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimble is as merry as any of them, and ſhews a thouſand *roguiſh* tricks on theſe occaſions. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 269.

Timothy uſed to be playing *roguiſh* tricks; when his miſtreſs's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue. *Arbuthnot.*

Ro'guishly. *adv.* [from *roguiſh.*] Like a rogue; knaviſhly; wantonly.

Ro'guishness. *n. ſ.* [from *roguiſh.*] The qualities of a rogue.

Ro'guy. *adj.* [from *rogue.*] Knaviſh; wanton. A bad word.

A ſhepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying a wolf, and fooling the country with falſe alarms. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Roist. } *v. n.* [of this word the moſt probable ety-
To Roi'ster. } mology is from *riſter*, Iſlandick, a violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at diſcretion; to be at free quarter; to bluſter.

I have a *roiſting* challenge ſent amongſt
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will ſtrike amazement to their drowſy ſpirits. *Shakeſp.*

Among a crew of *roiſt'ring* fellows,
He'd ſit whole ev'nings at the alehouſe. *Swift.*

Roi'ster, or *Roiſterer*. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL. *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotulo*, of *roto*, Lat.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or ſucceſſive application of the different parts of the ſurface, to the ground.

Who ſhall *roll* us away the ſtone from the door of the ſepulchre? *Mark*, xvii. 3.

2. To move any thing round upon its axis.

Heav'n ſhone and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton.*

3. To move in a circle.

To dreſs, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milt.*

4. To produce a periodical revolution.

5. To wrap round upon itſelf.

6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.

By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. *Wiſeman.*

7. To form by rolling into round maſſes.

Grind red-lead, or any other colour, with ſtrong wort, and ſo *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peacham.*

The pin ought to be as thick as a *rolling* pin. *Wiſeman.*

8. To pour in a ſtream or waves.

A ſmall Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

To Roll. *v. n.*

1. To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to the ground.

Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itſelf; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greateſt changes that can happen, yet England will be ſafe. *Temple.*

Reports, like ſnow-balls, gather ſtill the farther they *roll*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Fire muſt rend the ſky,
And wheel on th' earth, devouring where it *rolls*. *Milton.*

A tortoiſe, by puſhing againſt the ground only with its neck and head, rocks itſelf as in a cradle, to find out the ſide towards which the inequality of the ground might more eaſily permit it to *roll* its ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To run on wheels.

He next eſſays to walk, but downward preſs'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beaſt;
By ſlow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a periodical revolution.

Thus the year *rolls* within itſelf again. *Dryden.*

When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. *Dryden.*

4. To move with appearance of circular direction.

Thou, light,
Reviſit'ſt not theſe eyes, which *roll* in vain,
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

A boar is chaf'd, his noſtrils flames expire,
And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

5. To float in rough water.

Twice ten tempeſtuous nights I *roll'd*, reſign'd
To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope.*

6. To move as waves or volumes of water.

Wave *rolling* after wave in torrent rapture. *Milton.*

Till the huge ſurge *roll'd* off, then backward ſweep
The refluent tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*

Tempt icy ſeas, where ſcarce the waters *roll*. *Pope.*

Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;
Oh beat thoſe ſtorms, and *roll* the ſeas in vain. *Pope.*

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuouſly.

Here tell me, if thou dar'ſt, my conſcious ſoul,
What diff'rent ſorrows did within thee *roll*. *Prior.*

The thoughts, which *roll* within my raviſh'd breaſt,
To me, no ſeer, th' inſpiring gods ſuggeſt. *Pope.*

In her ſad breaſt the prince's fortunes *roll*,
And hope and doubt alternate ſeize her ſoul. *Pope.*

8. To revolve on its axis.

He faſhion'd thoſe harmonious orbs, that *roll*
In reſtleſs gyres about the Artick pole. *Sandys's Paraph.*

9. To be moved tumultuouſly.

Down they fell
By thouſands, angel on archangel *roll'd*. *Milton.*

Roll. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the ſtate of being rolled.

2. The thing rolling.

Liſtening ſenates hang upon thy tongue,
Devolving through the maze of eloquence
A *roll* of periods, ſweeter than her ſong. *Thomſon.*

3. [*Rouleau*, Fr.] Maſs made round.

Large *rolls* of fat about his ſhoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung. *Addiſon.*

To keep ants from trees, encompaſs the item four fingers breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool newly plucked. *Mortim.*

4. Writing rolled upon itſelf.

His chamber all was hanged about with *rolls*
And old records, from antient times deriv'd. *Fairy Q.*

5. A round body rolled along.

Where land is clotty, and a ſhower of rain comes that ſoaks through, uſe a *roll* to break the clots. *Mortimer.*

6. [*Rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing.

Cromwell is made maſter
O' th' *rolls* and the king's ſecretary. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Darius made a decree, and ſearch was made in the houſe of the *rolls*, where the treaſures were laid up. *Ezra*, vi. 1.

The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, anſwers, and tranſactions in parliament, are extant. *Hale.*

7. A regiſter; a catalogue.

Beaſts only cannot diſcern beauty; and let them be in the *roll* of beaſts, that do not honour it. *Sidney.*

The *roll* and liſt of that army doth remain. *Davies.*

Of that ſhort *roll* of friends writ in my heart,
There's none, that ſometimes greet us not. *Donne.*

Theſe ſigns have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courſes of my life do ſhew,
I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

'Tis a mathematical demonſtration, that theſe twenty-four letters admit of ſo many changes in their order, and make ſuch a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike; that they could not all be exhauſted, though a million millions of writers ſhould each write above a thouſand alphabets a-day, for the ſpace of a million millions of years. *Bentley.*

8. Chronicle.

Pleaſe thy pride, and ſearch the herald's *roll*,
Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

Buſy angels ſpread
The laſting *roll*, recording what we ſaid. *Prior.*

The eye of time beholds no name
So bleſt as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*

9. Warrant. Not in uſe.

We have, with ſpecial *roll*,
Elected him our abſence to ſupply. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. [*Role*, Fr.] Part; office. Not in uſe.

In human ſociety, every man has his *roll* and ſtation aſſigned him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ro'ller. *n. ſ.* [*rouleau*, Fr. from *roll.*]

1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks.

When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the violent enforcer of the firſt motion; but when it is once tumbling, the property of the thing itſelf continues it. *Hammond.*

The long ſlender worms, that breed between the ſkin and fleſh in the iſle of Ormuz and in India, are generally twiſted out upon ſticks or *rollers*. *Ray on the Creation.*

They make the ſtring of the pole horizontal towards the lathe, conveying and guiding the ſtring from the pole to the work, by throwing it over a *roller*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Lady Charlotte, like a ſtroller,
Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. Bandage; fillet.

Faſten not your *roller* by tying a knot, leſt you hurt your patient. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due ſituation of a dreſſing, ſurgeons always turn a *roller* with that view. *Sharp.*

Ro'llingpin. *n. ſ.* [*rolling* and *pin.*] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded.

The pin ſhould be as thick as a *rollingpin*. *Wiſeman.*

Rollypooly. *n. ſ.* A ſort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool.*

Let us begin ſome diverſion; what d'ye think of *roulypouly* or a country dance? *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Ro'mage. *n. ſ.* [*ramage*, Fr.] A tumult; a buſtle; an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing.

This is the main motive
Of this poſt haſte, and *romage* in the land. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROMA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love.

What reſounds
In fable or *romance* of Uther's ſon. *Milton.*

A brave *romance* who would exactly frame,
Firſt brings his knight from ſome immortal dame. *Waller.*

Some *romances* entertain the genius, and ſtrengthen it by the noble ideas which they give of things; but they corrupt the truth of hiſtory. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. A lie; a fiction. In common ſpeech.

To Roma'nce. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.

This is ſtrange *romancing*. *Pamela.*

Roma'ncer. *n. ſ.* [from *romance.*] A liar; a forger of tales.

The alluſion of the daw extends to all impoſtors, vain pretenders, and *romancers*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd *romancer*, and his bantering wit? *Tate's Juv.*

To Ro'manize. *v. a.* [from *Roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman ſpeech.

He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words, he tranſlated, almoſt as much Latin as he found them. *Dryden.*

Roma'ntick. *adj.* [from *romance.*]

1. Reſembling the tales of romances; wild.

Philoſophers have maintained opinions, more abſurd than any of the moſt fabulous poets or *romantick* writers. *Keil.*

Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have repreſented as chimerical and *romantick*. *Addiſon.*

2. Improbable; falſe.

3. Fanciful; full of wild ſcenery.

The dun umbrage, o'er the falling ſtream,
Romantick hangs. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Ro'mish. *adj.* [from *Rome.*] Popiſh.

Bulls or letters of election only ſerve in the *Romiſh* countries. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Romp. *n. ſ.*

1. A rude, aukward, boiſterous, untaught girl.

She was in the due mean between one of your affected courteſying pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Rough rude play.

Romp loving miſs
Is haul'd about in gallantry robuſt. *Thomſon.*

To Romp. *v. n.* To play rudely, noiſily, and boiſterouſly.

In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, ſquall, and *romp* in full ſecurity. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

A ſtool is the firſt weapon taken up in a general *romping* or ſkirmiſh. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

Men preſume greatly on the liberties taken in *romping*. *Clariſſa.*

Ro'ndeau. *n. ſ.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly conſiſting of thirteen verſes; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible. *Trevoux.*

Ront. *n. ſ.* An animal ſtinted in the growth.

My ragged *ronts* all ſhiver and ſhake,
As done high towers in an earthquake;
They wont in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,
Peark as a peacock, but nought it avails. *Spenſer.*

Ro'ndles. *n. ſ.* [from *round.*] A round maſs.

Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their ſeveral colours. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Ro'nion. *n. ſ.* [I know not the etymology, nor certainly the meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.

Give me, quoth I,
Aroint the witch! the rump fed *ronyon* cries. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rood. *n. ſ.* [from *rod.*]

1. The fourth part of an acre in ſquare meaſure.

I've often wiſh'd that I had clear,
For life, ſix hundred pounds a year,
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, ſet out to plant a wood. *Swift.*

2. A pole; a meaſure of ſixteen feet and a half in long meaſure.

Satan,
With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a *rood*. *Milton.*

For ſtone fences in the North, they dig the ſtones for eighteen-pence a *rood*, and make the walls for the ſame price, reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole. *Mortimer.*

3. [ꞃoꝺe, Saxon.] The croſs.

By the holy *rood*,
I do not like theſe ſeveral councils. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROOF. *n. ſ.* [hꞃoꝼ, Saxon.]

1. The cover of a houſe.

Her ſhoulders be like two white doves,
Perching within ſquare royal *rooves*. *Sidney.*

Return to her, and fifty men diſmiſs'd?
No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and chuſe
To wage againſt the enmity o' th' air. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

2. The vault; the inſide of the arch that covers a building.

From the magnanimity of the Jews, in cauſes of moſt extreme hazard, thoſe ſtrange and unwonted reſolutions have grown, which, for all circumſtances, no people under the *roof* of heaven did ever match. *Hooker.*

The duſt
Should have aſcended to the *roof* of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

In thy fane, the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd *roof*, my banner ſhall be hung. *Dryden.*

3. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the *roof* of my mouth, ere I ſhould come by a fire to thaw me. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

The nobles held their peace, and their tongues cleaved to the *roof* of their mouth. *Job*, xxix. 10.

Some fiſhes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths; as pikes, ſalmons, and trouts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To Roof. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof.

He enter'd ſoon the ſhade
High *roof't*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton.*

Large foundations may be ſafely laid;
Or houſes *roof'd*, if friendly planets aid. *Creech.*

I have not ſeen the remains of any Roman buildings that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addiſon.*

2. To incloſe in a houſe.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent. *Shakeſp.*

Roo'fy. *adj.* [from *roof.*] Having roofs.

Snakes,
Whether to *roofy* houſes they repair,
Or ſun themſelves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of peſtilential kind
To ſheep. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

ROOK. *n. ſ.* [hꞃoc, Saxon.]

1. A bird reſembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain.

Augurs, that underſtood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks*, brought forth
The ſecret'ſt man of blood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Huge flocks of riſing *rooks* forſake their food,
And crying ſeek the ſhelter of the wood. *Dryden.*

The jay, the *rook*, the daw,
Aid the full concert. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. [*Rocco*, Italian.] A mean man at cheſs.

So have I ſeen a king on cheſs,
His *rooks* and knights withdrawn,
His queen and biſhops in diſtreſs,
Shifting about grow leſs and leſs,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden's Songs.*

3. A cheat; a trickiſh rapacious fellow.

I am, like an old *rook*, who is ruined by gaming, forced to live on the good fortune of the puſhing young men. *Wycherly.*

To Rook. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.

They *rook'd* upon us with deſign,
To out-reform and undermine. *Hudibras. p.* iii.

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at ſpan-farthing, fits him for converſation, I do not ſee. *Locke on Education.*

Roo'kery. *n. ſ.* [from *rook.*] A nurſery of rooks.

No lone houſe in Wales, with a mountain and a *rookery*, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

Roo'ky. *adj.* [from *rook.*] Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to th' *rooky* wood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

ROOM. *n. ſ.* [ꞃum, Saxon; *rums*, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place.

With new wonder, now he views,
To all delight of human ſenſe expos'd
In narrow *room*, nature's whole wealth. *Milton.*

2. Space or place unoccupied.

If you will have a young man to put his travels into a little *room*, and in ſhort time gather much, this he muſt do. *Bacon.*

The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants; and that before they ſhall want *room* by encreaſing and multiplying, there may be new heavens and a new earth. *Bentley.*

3. Way unobſtructed.

Make *room*, and let him ſtand before our face. *Shakeſp.*

What train of ſervants, what extent of field,
Shall aid the birth, or give him *room* to build? *Creech.*

This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no *room* for human prudence to place it any where. *Locke.*

4. Place of another; ſtead.

In evils, that cannot be removed without the manifeſt danger of greater to ſucceed in their *rooms*, wiſdom of neceſſity muſt give place to neceſſity. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

For better ends our kind Redeemer dy'd,
Or the fallen angels *rooms* will be but ill ſupply'd. *Roſcommon.*

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering them as happy as lies in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and *room*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

5. Unobſtructed opportunity.

When this princeſs was in her father's court, ſhe was ſo celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire, who had *room* for ſuch an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining her into his family. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 2.

It puts us upon ſo eager a purſuit of the advantages of life, as leaves no *room* to reflect on the great Author of them. *Atterbury.*

Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no *room* for pardon? *A. Phillips.*

6. An apartment in a houſe; ſo much of a houſe as is incloſed within partitions.

I found the prince in the next *room*,
Waſhing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

If when ſhe appears in th' *room*,
Thou doſt not quake, and art ſtruck dumb;
Know this,
Thou lov'ſt amiſs;
And to love true,
Thou muſt begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*

In a prince's court, the only queſtion a man is to aſk is, whether it be the cuſtom of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in ſome *rooms* and not in others. *Stillingfleet.*

It will afford me a few pleaſant *rooms* for ſuch a friend as yourſelf. *Pope.*

Roo'mage. *n. ſ.* [from *room.*] Space; place.

Man, of all ſenſible creatures, has the fulleſt brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellective faculties: it muſt be a ſilent character of hope, when there is good ſtore of *roomage* and receipt where thoſe powers are ſtowed. *Wotton.*

Roo'miness. *n. ſ.* [from *roomy.*] Space; quantity of extent.

Roo'my. *adj.* [from *room.*] Spacious; wide; large.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty ſtrength,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

This ſort of number is more *roomy*; the thought can turn itſelf with greater eaſe in a larger compaſs. *Dryden.*

Roost. *n. ſ.* [hꞃoꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. That on which a bird ſits to ſleep.

Sooner than the mattin-bell was rung,
He clapp'd his wings upon his *rooſt*, and ſung. *Dryden.*

2. The act of ſleeping.

A fox ſpied out a cock at *rooſt* upon a tree. *L'Eſtrange.*

Large and ſtrong muſcles move the wings, and ſupport the body at *rooſt*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To Roost. *v. n.* [*roeſten*, Dutch; of the ſame etymology with *reſt.*]

1. To ſleep as a bird.

The cock *rooſted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To lodge. In burleſque.

ROOT. *n. ſ.* [*rôt*, Swediſh; *roed*, Daniſh.]

1. That part of the plant which reſts in the ground, and ſupplies the ſtems with nouriſhment.

The layers will in a month ſtrike *root*, being planted in a light loamy earth, mixed with excellent rotten ſoil, and ſifted. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches aflat upon the ground, and caſt earth upon them, and every twig will take *root*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A flow'r in meadow ground, amellus call'd;
And from one *root* the riſing ſtem beſtows
A wood of leaves. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

In October, the hops will ſettle and ſtrike *root* againſt ſpring. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. The bottom; the lower part.

Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd breach
They faſten'd. *Milton.*

Theſe ſubterraneous vaults would be found eſpecially about the *roots* of the mountains. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. A plant of which the root is eſculent.

Thoſe plants, whoſe *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips, and radiſhes. *Watts.*

4. The original; the firſt cauſe.

Why did my parents ſend me to the ſchools,
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind;
Since the deſire to know firſt made men fools,
And did corrupt the *root* of all mankind? *Davies.*

Whence,
But from the author of all ill, could ſpring
So deep a malice, to confound the race
Of mankind in one *root*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt. b.* ii.

The love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth univerſally agreed in. *Temple.*

5. The firſt anceſtor.

It was ſaid,
That myſelf ſhould be the *root*, and father
Of many kings. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They were the *roots*, out of which ſprang two diſtinct people, under two diſtinct governments. *Locke.*

6. Fixed reſidence.

That love took deepeſt *root*, which firſt did grow. *Dryd.*

7. Impreſſion; durable effect.

Having this way eaſed the church, as they thought of ſuperfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even thoſe things alſo, which had taken a great deal ſtronger and deeper *root*. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

To Root. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix the root; to ſtrike far into the earth.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth *root* upon. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Underneath the grove of ſycamour,
That weſtward *rooteth*, did I ſee your ſon. *Shakeſp.*

The multiplying brood of the ungodly ſhall not take deep *rooting* from baſtard ſlips, nor lay any faſt foundation. *Wiſd.*

After a year's *rooting*, then ſhaking doth the tree good, by looſening of the earth. *Bacon.*

The coulter muſt be proportioned to the ſoil, becauſe, in deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer.*

2. To turn up earth.

To Root. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix deep in the earth.

When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,
And *rooted* foreſts fly before their rage,
At once the claſhing clouds to battle move. *Dryden.*

Where th' impetuous torrent ruſhing down
Huge craggy ſtones, and *rooted* trees had thrown,
They left their courſers. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To impreſs deeply.

The great important end that God deſigns it for, the government of mankind, ſufficiently ſhews the neceſſity of its being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

They have ſo *rooted* themſelves in the opinions of their party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts.*

3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate.

He's a rank weed,
And we muſt *root* him out. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Soon ſhall we drive back Alcibiades,
Who, like a boar too ſavage, doth *root* up
His country's peace. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

The Egyptians think it ſin to *root* up or to bite
Their leeks or onions, which they ſerve with holy rite. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden.*

The royal huſbandman appear'd,
And plough'd, and ſow'd, and till'd;
The thorns he *rooted* out, the rubbiſh clear'd,
And bleſt th' obedient field. *Dryden.*

4. To deſtroy; to baniſh.

Not to deſtroy, but *root* them out of heav'n. *Milton.*

In vain we plant, we build, our ſtores increaſe,
If conſcience *roots* up all our inward peace. *Granville.*

Roo'ted. *adj.* [from *root.*] Fixed; deep; radical.

Pluck from the memory a *rooted* ſorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakeſp.*

The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker foundation, do yet ſtand firmly *rooted*, and grounded in the love of Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

You always joined a violent deſire of perpetually changing places with a *rooted* lazineſs. *Swift to Gay.*

Roo'tedly. *adv.* [from *rooted.*] Deeply; ſtrongly.

They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I. *Shakeſp.*

Roo'ty. *adj.* [from *root.*] Full of roots. *Dict.*

ROPE. *n. ſ.* [ꞃap, Saxon; *reep*, *roop*, Dutch.]

1. A cord; a ſtring; a halter.

Thou drunken ſlave, I ſent thee for a *rope*,
And told thee to what purpoſe. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*

An anchor, let down by a *rope*, maketh a ſound; and yet the *rope* is no ſolid body, whereby the ſound can aſcend. *Bacon.*

Who would not gueſs there might be hopes,
The fear of gallowſes and *ropes*
Before their eyes, might reconcile
Their animoſities a while. *Hudibras.*

I cannot but confeſs myſelf mightily ſurprized, that, in a book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I ſhould find nothing but a *rope* of ſand. *Locke.*

Hang yourſelf up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no trick in it. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. Any row of things depending: as, *a* rope *of onions*.

To Rope. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viſcoſities; to concrete into glutinous filaments.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and partly ſtick to themſelves: and therefore *rope* and draw themſelves in threads; as pitch, glue, and birdlime. *Bacon.*

In this cloſe veſſel place the earth accurs'd,
But fill'd brimful with wholeſome water firſt,
Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around. *Dryd.*

Ro'pedancer. *n. ſ.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] An artiſt who dances on a rope.

Salvian, among other publick ſhews, mentions the Petaminarii; probably derived from the Greek πετάσθαι, which ſignifies to fly, and may refer to ſuch kind of *ropedancers*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Statius, poſted on the higheſt of the two ſummits, the people regarded with the ſame terror, as they look upon a daring *ropedancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nic bounced up with a ſpring equal to that of one of your nimbleſt tumblers or *ropedancers*, and fell foul upon John Bull, to ſnatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbuthnot.*

Ro'piness. *n. ſ.* [from *ropy.*] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs.

Ro'pemaker, or *roper*. *n. ſ.* [*rope* and *maker.*] One who makes ropes to ſell.

The *ropemaker* bear me witneſs,
That I was ſent for nothing but a rope. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ro'pery. *n. ſ.* [from *rope.*] Rogue's tricks. See Ropetrick.

What ſaucy merchant was this, that was ſo full of his *ropery*? *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Ro'petrick. *n. ſ.* [*rope* and *trick.*] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deſerve the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a ſcore knaves, or ſo: an he begin once, he'll rail in his *ropetricks*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ro'py. *adj.* [from *rope.*] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.

Aſk for what price thy venal tongue was ſold;
Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropy* wine, a diſh
Of ſhotten herrings, or ſtale ſtinking fiſh. *Dryden's Juv.*

Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to ſerene, and drive
Precipitant the baſer *ropy* lees. *Phillips.*

RO'QUELAURE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A cloak for men.

Within the *roquelaure*'s claſp thy hands are pent. *Gay.*

Rora'tion. *n. ſ.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling of dew. *Dict.*

Ro'rid. *n. ſ.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy.

A vehicle conveys it through leſs acceſſible cavities into the liver, from thence into the veins, and ſo in a *rorid* ſubſtance through the capillary cavities. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Rori'ferous. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Dict.*

Rori'fluent. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

Ro'sary. *n. ſ.* [*roſarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romaniſts number their prayers.

No *roſary* this votreſs needs,
Her very ſyllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

Every day propound to yourſelf a *roſary* or a chaplet of good works, to preſent to God at night. *Taylor.*

Ro'scid. *adj.* [*roſcidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew; conſiſting of dew.

Wine is to be forborne in conſumptions, for the ſpirits of wine prey upon the *roſcid* juice of the body. *Bacon.*

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth than upon another; for that earth is moſt *roſcid*. *Bacon.*

ROSE. *n. ſ.* [*roſe*, Fr. *roſa*, Lat.] A flower.

The flower of the *roſe* is compoſed of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whoſe leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundiſh or oblong fleſhy fruit, incloſing ſeveral angular hairy ſeeds; to which may be added, it is a weak pithy ſhrub, for the moſt part beſet with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the ſpecies are, 1. The wild briar, dog *roſe*, or hep-tree. 2 Wild briar or dog *roſe*, with large prickly heps. 3. The greater Engliſh apple-bearing *roſe*. 4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *roſe*. 5. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *roſe*, with variegated leaves. 6. The ſtriped Scotch *roſe*. 7. The ſweet briar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other ſorts of *roſes* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and produce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Millar.*

Make uſe of thy ſalt hours, ſeaſon the ſlaves
For tubs and baths, bring down the *roſe* cheek'd youth
To th' tub faſt and the diet. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Patience, thou young and *roſe* lipp'd cherubin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let us crown ourſelves with *roſe* buds, before they be withered. *Wiſdom*, ii. 8.

This way of procuring autumnal *roſes*, will, in moſt *roſe* buſhes, fail; but, in ſome good bearers, it will ſucceed. *Boyle.*

Here without thorn the *roſe*. *Milton.*

For her th' unfading *roſe* of Eden blooms. *Pope.*

To ſpeak under the ROSE. To ſpeak any thing with ſafety, ſo as not afterwards to be diſcovered.

By deſiring a ſecrecy to words *ſpoke under the roſe*, we mean in ſociety and compotation, from the ancient cuſtom in ſympoſiack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roſes* about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ROSE. pret. of *riſe*.

Eve *roſe* and went forth 'mong her flow'rs. *Milton.*

RO'SEATE. *adj.* [*roſat*, Fr. from *roſe*.]

1. Roſy; full of roſes.

I come, ye ghoſts! prepare your *roſeate* bow'rs,
Celeſtial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope.*

2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a roſe.

RO'SED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Crimſoned; fluſhed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet *roſed* over with the virgin crimſon of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

ROSE-MALLOW. *n. ſ.* Is in every reſpect larger than the common mallow; the leaves are rougher, and the plant grows almoſt ſhrubby. *Millar.*

RO'SEMARY. *n. ſ.* [*roſmarinus*, Lat.] Is a verticillate plant, with a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip or creſt is cut into two parts, and turns up backward with crooked ſtamina or chives; but the under lip or beard is divided into three parts, the middle ſegment being hollow like a ſpoon; out of the two or three-teethed flower-cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryoes, which afterward turn to ſo many ſeeds that are roundiſh, and are incloſed in the flower-cup. *Millar.*

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of *roſemary*;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Around their cell
Set rows of *roſemary* with flowering ſtem. *Dryden.*

Roſemary is ſmall, but a very odoriferous ſhrub; the principal uſe of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for waſhing. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The neighbours
Follow'd with wiſtful look the damſel bier,
Sprigg'd *roſemary* the lads and laſſes bore. *Gay.*

ROSE-NOBLE. *n. ſ.* An Engliſh gold coin, in value anciently ſixteen ſhillings. *Dict.*

The ſucceeding kings coined *roſe-nobles* and double *roſe-nobles*, the great ſovereigns with the ſame inſcription, *Jeſus autem tranſiens per medium eorum ibat. Camden's Remains.*

RO'SEWATER. *n. ſ.* [*roſe* and *water*.[Water diſtilled from roſes.

Attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of *roſe-water*. *Shakeſpeare.*

His drink ſhould be cooling; as fountain water with *roſe-water* and ſugar of roſes. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RO'SET. *n. ſ.* [from *roſe*.] A red colour for painters.

Grind ceruſs with a weak water of gum-lake, *roſet*, and vermillion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peacham.*

RO'SIER. *n. ſ* [*roſier*, French.] A roſebuſh.

Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly woven, and in treſſes wrought,
Ne other tire ſhe on her head did wear,
But crowned with a garland of ſweet *roſier*. *Fairy Queen.*

RO'SIN. *n. ſ.* [properly *reſin*; *reſine*, Fr. *reſina*, Lat.]

1. Inſpiſſated turpentine; a juice of the pine.

The billows from the kindling prow retire,
Pitch, *roſin*, ſearwood on red wings aſpire. *Garth.*

2. Any inſpiſſated matter of vegetables that diſſolves in ſpirit.

Tea contains little of a volatile ſpirit; its *roſin* or fixed oil, which is bitter and aſtringent, cannot be extracted but by rectified ſpirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with roſin.

Bouzebeus who could ſweetly ſing,
Or with the *roſin'd* bow torment the ſtring. *Gay.*

RO'SINY. *adj.* [from *roſin*.] Reſembling roſin. The example ſhould perhaps be *roſelly*. See ROSSEL.

The beſt ſoil is that upon a ſandy gravel or *roſiny* ſand. *Temple.*

RO'SSEL. *n. ſ.*

A true *roſſel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are uſually planted in. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RO'SSELY. *adj.* [from *roſſel*.]

In Eſſex, moory land is thought to be the moſt proper: that which I have obſerved to be the beſt ſoil is a *roſſely* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RO'STRATED. *adj.* [*roſtratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ſhips.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *roſtrated* gallies of the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'STRUM. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. The beak of a bird.
2. The beak of a ſhip.
3. The ſcaffold whence orators harangued.

Veſpaſian erected a column in Rome, upon whoſe top was the prow of a ſhip, in Latin *roſtrum*, which gave name to the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were made, being built of the prows of thoſe ſhips of Antium, which the Romans overthrew. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Myſelf ſhall mount the *roſtrum* in his favour,
And ſtrive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addiſon.*

4. The pipe which conveys the diſtilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; alſo a crooked ſciſſars, which the ſurgeons uſe in ſome caſes for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

RO'SY. *adj.* [*roſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

When the *roſy* fing'red morning fair,
Weary of aged Tithon's ſaffron bed,
Had ſpred her purple robe through dewy air. *Fairy Q.*

A ſmile that glow'd
Cœleſtial *roſy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Faireſt bloſſom! do not ſlight
That age, which you may know ſo ſoon;
The *roſy* morn reſigns her light,
And milder glory to the noon. *Waller.*

The *roſy* finger'd morn appears,
And from her mantle ſhakes her tears,
In promiſe of a glorious day. *Dryden's Albion.*

As Theſſalian ſteeds the race adorn,
So *roſy* colour'd Helen is the pride
Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beſide. *Dryden.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *roſy* cheeks confeſt,
Thou haſt, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this deſtin'd breaſt. *Prior.*

To ROT. *v. n.* [ꞃotan, Sax. *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify; to loſe the coheſion of its parts.

A man may *rot* even here. *Shakeſpeare.*

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we *rot* and *rot*. *Shakeſp.*

Being more nearly expoſed to the air and weather, the bodies of the animals would ſuddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones would likewiſe all *rot* in time, except thoſe which were ſecured by the extraordinary ſtrength of their parts. *Woodw.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

No wood ſhone that was cut down alive, but ſuch as was *rotted* in ſtock and root while it grew. *Bacon.*

Frowning Auſter ſeeks the ſouthern ſphere,
And *rots*, with endleſs rain, th' unwholeſome year. *Dryd.*

ROT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A diſtemper among ſheep, in which their lungs are waſted.

In an unlucky grange, the ſheep died of the *rot*, the ſwine of the mange, and not a gooſe or duckling throve. *B. Johnſ.*

The cattle muſt of *rot* and murrain die. *Milton.*

The wool of Ireland ſuffers under no defect, the country being generally full ſtocked with ſheep, and the ſoil little ſubject to other *rots* than of hunger. *Temple.*

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.

Brandy ſcarce prevents the ſudden *rot*
Of freezing noſe, and quick decaying feet. *Phillips.*

RO'TARY. *adj.* [*rota*, Lat.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

RO'TATED. *adj.* [*rotatus*, Latin.] Whirled round.

ROTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*rotation*, Fr. *rotatio*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; the ſtate of being ſo whirled round; whirl.

Of this kind is ſome diſpoſition of bodies to *rotation* from Eaſt to Weſt; as the main float and refloat of the ſea, by conſent of the univerſe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

By a kind of circulation or *rotation*, arts have their ſucceſſive invention, perfection, and traduction from one people to another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels. *Newton's Opticks.*

In the paſſions wild *rotation* toſt,
Our ſpring of action to ourſelves is loſt. *Pope.*

In fond *rotation* ſpread the ſpotted wing,
And ſhiver every feather with deſire. *Thomſon.*

ROTA'TOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.

This articulation is ſtrengthened by ſtrong muſcles; on the inſide by the triceps and the four little *rotators*. *Wiſeman.*

ROTE. *n. ſ.* [ꞃot, Saxon, merry.]

1. [*Rote*, old French.] A harp; a lyre. Obſolete.

Wele couthe he ſing, and playen on a *rote*. *Chaucer.*

Worthy of great Phœbus' *rote*,
The triumphs of Phlegrean Jove he wrote,
That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. *Spenſer.*

2. [*Routine*, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe.

Firſt rehearſe this ſong by *rote*,
To each word a warbling note. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy love did read by *rote*, and could not ſpell. *Shak.*

He rather ſaith it by *rote* to himſelf, than that he can throughly believe it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

All which he underſtood by *rote*,
And as occaſion ſerv'd would quote. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Learn Ariſtotle's rules by *rote*,
And at all hazards boldly quote. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To ROTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the underſtanding.

Speak to the people
Words *roted* in your tongue; baſtards and ſyllables
Of no allowance to your boſom's truth. *Shakeſpeare.*

RO'TGUT. *n. ſ.* [*rot* and *gut*.] Bad beer.

They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut*, we with a bitter dreggiſh ſmall liquor. *Harvey.*

ROTHER-NAILS. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *rudder*.] Among ſhipwrights, nails with very full heads uſed for faſtening the rudder irons of ſhips. *Bailey.*

RO'TTEN. *adj.* [from *rot*.]

1. Putrid; carious; putreſcent.

Truſt not to *rotten* planks. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

Proſperity begins to mellow,
And drop into the *rotten* mouth of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

O bliſs-breeding ſun, draw from the earth
Rotten humidity; below thy ſiſter's orb
Infect the air. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

There is by invitation or excitation; as when a *rotten* apple lieth cloſe to another apple that is ſound; or when dung, which is already putrefied, is added to other bodies. *Bacon.*

Who braſs as *rotten* wood; and ſteel no more
Regards than reeds. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

It groweth by a dead ſtub of a tree, and about the roots of *rotten* trees, and takes his juice from wood putrefied. *Bacon.*

They ſerewood from the *rotten* hedges took,
And ſeeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

2. Not firm; not truſty.

Hence, *rotten* thing, or I ſhall ſhake thy bones
Out of thy garments. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Not ſound; not hard.

You common cry of curs whoſe breath I hate,
As reek o' th' *rotten* fens. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reaſon of the deepneſs of the *rotten* way. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

RO'TTENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; cariouſneſs; putrefaction.

Diſeas'd ventures,
That play with all infirmities for gold,
Which *rottenneſs* lends nature! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

If the matter ſtink and be oily, it is a certain ſign of a *rottenneſs*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ROTU'ND. *adj.* [*rotonde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Lat.] Round; circular; ſpherical.

The croſs figure of the Chriſtian temples is more proper for ſpacious buildings than the *rotund* of the Heathen; the eye is much better filled at firſt entering the *rotund*, but ſuch as are built in the form of a croſs, gives us a greater variety. *Addiſon.*

ROTU'NDIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] Having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [*rotunditas*, Latin; *rotondité*, Fr. from *rotund*.] Roundneſs; ſphericity; circularity.

Thou all-ſhaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' th' world. *Shakeſpeare.*

With the *rotundity* common to the atoms of all fluids, there is ſome difference in bulk, elſe all fluids would be alike in weight. *Grew.*

Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Who would part with theſe ſolid bleſſings, for the little fantaſtical pleaſantneſs of a ſmooth convexity and *rotundity* of a globe? *Bentley's Sermons.*

ROTU'NDO. *n. ſ.* [*rotondo*, Ital.] A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide; ſuch as the pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

To ROVE. *v. n.* [*roff-ver*, Daniſh, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.

Thou'ſt years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the wars ſurfeits, to go *rove* with one
That's yet unbruis'd. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Faultleſs thou dropt from his unerring ſkill,
With the bare power to ſin, ſince free of will;
Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,
For who has power to walk, has power to *rove*. *Arbuth.*

If we indulge the frequent riſe and *roving* of paſſions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts.*

I view'd th' effects of that diſaſtrous flame,
Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Conſtrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*. *Pope.*

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over.

Roving the field, I chanc'd
A goodly tree far diſtant to behold,
Loaden with fruit of faireſt colours. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Cloacina as the town ſhe *rov'd*,
A mortal ſcavenger ſhe ſaw, ſhe lov'd. *Gay.*

RO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *rove*.]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.
2. A fickle, inconſtant man.
3. A robber; a pirate.

This is the caſe of *rovers* by land, as ſome cantons in Arabia. *Bacon's Holy War.*

4. *At* ROVERS. Without any particular aim.

Nature ſhoots not *at rovers*: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it. *Glanville's Sceps.*

Providence never ſhoots *at rovers*: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the perſon that ſhoots it. *South's Sermons.*

Men of great reading ſhow their talents on the meaneſt ſubjects; this is a kind of ſhooting *at rovers*. *Addiſon.*

ROUGE. *n. ſ.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.

ROUGH. *adj.* [hꞃuh, hꞃuhȝe, Saxon; *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not ſmooth; rugged; having inequalities on the ſurface.

The fiend
O'er bog or ſteep, through ſtrait, *rough*, denſe, or rare,
Purſues his way. *Milton.*

Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the *rougheſt* ſea; whereas the face of the earth ſhould reſemble that of the calmeſt ſea, if ſtill in the form of its firſt maſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Auſtere to the taſte: as, rough *wine*.

3. Harſh to the ear.

Moſt by the numbers judge a poet's ſong,
And ſmooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*

4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not ſoft; coarſe; not civil; ſevere; not mild; rude.

A fiend, a fury, pitileſs and *rough*,
A wolf; nay worſe, a fellow all in buff. *Shakeſpeare.*

Strait with a band of ſoldiers tall and *rough*
On him he ſeizes. *Cowley's Davideis.*

5. Not gentle; not proceeding by eaſy operation.

He gave not the king time to proſecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy. *Clarendon.*

Hippocrates ſeldom mentions the doſes of his medicines, which is ſomewhat ſurprizing, becauſe his purgatives are generally very *rough* and ſtrong. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. Harſh to the mind; ſevere.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverſeneſs, which *rough* and imperious uſage often produces in generous minds. *Locke.*

7. Hard featured; not delicate.

A ropy chain of rheums, a viſage *rough*,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a ſkin of buff. *Dryden.*

8. Not poliſhed; not finiſhed by art: as, *a* rough *diamond*.

9. Terrible; dreadful.

Before the cloudy van,
On the *rough* edge of battle ere it join'd,
Satan advanc'd. *Milton.*

10. Rugged; diſordered in appearance; coarſe.

Rough from the toſſing ſurge Ulyſſes moves,
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the ſtorms,
The brackiſh ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

11. Tempeſtuous; ſtormy; boiſterous.

Come what come may,
Time and the hour run through the *rougheſt* day. *Shak.*

To ROU'GHCAST. *v. a.* [*rough* and *caſt*.]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with aſperities and inequalities.

Nor bodily nor ghoſtly negro could
Roughcaſt thy figure in a ſadder mould. *Cleaveland.*

2. To form any thing in its firſt rudiments.

In merriment they were firſt practiſed, and this *roughcaſt* unhewn poetry was inſtead of ſtage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

ROU'GHCAST. *n. ſ.* [*rough* and *caſt*.]

1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments.

The whole piece ſeems rather a looſe model and *roughcaſt* of what I deſign to do, than a compleat work. *Digby.*

2. A kind of plaiſter mixed with pebbles, or by ſome other cauſe very uneven on the ſurface.

Some man muſt preſent a wall; and let him have ſome plaſter, lome, or *roughcaſt* about him to ſignify wall. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROU'GHDRAUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*rough* and *draught*.] A draught in its rudiments.

My elder brothers came
Roughdraughts of nature, ill deſign'd and lame,
Blown off, like bloſſoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came finiſh'd, her laſt labour'd care. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHDRAW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw*.] To trace coarſely.

His victories we ſcarce could keep in view,
Or poliſh 'em ſo faſt, as he *roughdrew*. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. a.* [from *rough*.] To make rough.

Such difference there is in tongues, that the ſame figure, which *roughens* one, gives majeſty to another; and that was it which Virgil ſtudied in his verſes. *Dryden's Ded. to Æn.*

Ah! where muſt needy poet ſeek for aid,
When duſt and rain at once his coat invade!
His only coat; when duſt confus'd with rain,
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled ſtain. *Swift.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough.

The broken landſkip
Aſcending *roughens* into rigid hills. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To ROUGHHEW'. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew*.] To give to any thing the firſt appearance of form.

There's a divinity that ſhapes our ends,
Roughhew them how we will. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The whole world, without art and dreſs,
Would be but one great wilderneſs,

And mankind but a ſavage herd,
For all that nature has conferr'd:
This does but *roughhew* and deſign,
Leaves art to poliſh and refine. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Rou'ghhewn. *particip. adj.*

1. Rugged; unpoliſhed; uncivil; unrefined.

A *roughhewn* ſeaman, being brought before a juſtice for ſome miſdemeanour, was by him ordered away to priſon; and would not ſtir; ſaying, it was better to ſtand where he was, than go to a worſe place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. Not yet nicely finiſhed.

I hope to obtain a candid conſtruction of this *roughhewn* ill-timbered diſcourſe. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Rou'ghly. *adv.* [from *rough.*]

1. With uneven ſurface; with aſperities on the ſurface.

2. Harſhly; uncivilly; rudely.

Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,
For terror of the torments manifold,
In which the damned ſouls he did behold,
But *roughly* him beſpake. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Rebuk'd, and *roughly* ſent to priſon,
Th' immediate heir of England! was this eaſy? *Shakeſp.*

3. Severely; without tenderneſs.

Some friends of vice pretend,
That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame. *Dryden.*

4. Auſterely to the taſte.

5. Boiſterouſly; tempeſtuouſly.

6. Harſhly to the ear.

Rou'ghness. *n. ſ.* [from *rough.*]

1. Superficial aſperity; unevenneſs of ſurface.

The little *roughneſſes* or other inequalities of the leather againſt the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a ſtop to the deſcent or aſcent of the ſucker. *Boyle.*

While the ſteep horrid *roughneſs* of the wood
Strives with the gentle calmneſs of the flood. *Denham.*

When the diamond is not only found, but the *roughneſs* ſmoothed, cut into a form, and ſet in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Dryden.*

Such a perſuaſion as this well fixed, will ſmooth all the *roughneſs* of the way that leads to happineſs, and render all the conflicts with our luſts pleaſing. *Atterbury.*

2. Auſtereneſs to the taſte.

Divers plants contain a grateful ſharpneſs, as lemons; or an auſtere and inconcocted *roughneſs*, as ſloes. *Brown.*

3. Taſte of aſtringency.

A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the ſpitting out the pieces left ſuch a delicious *roughneſs* on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

4. Harſhneſs to the ear.

In the *roughneſs* of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was ſo deſigned, you will ſee ſomewhat more maſterly than in any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch, attain to the pronunciation of our words with eaſe, becauſe our ſyllables reſemble theirs in *roughneſs* and frequency of conſonants. *Swift.*

5. Ruggedneſs of temper; coarſeneſs of manners; tendency to rudeneſs; coarſeneſs of behaviour and addreſs.

Roughneſs is a needleſs cauſe of diſcontent; ſeverity breedeth fear; but *roughneſs* breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*

When our minds eyes are diſengag'd,
They quicken ſloth, perplexities unty,
Make *roughneſs* ſmooth, and hardneſs mollify. *Denham.*

Roughneſs of temper is apt to diſcountenance the timorous or modeſt. *Addiſon.*

6. Abſence of delicacy.

Should feaſting and balls once get among the cantons, their military *roughneſs* would be quickly loſt, their tempers would grow too ſoft for their climate. *Addiſon.*

7. Severity; violence of diſcipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate.

10. Inelegance of dreſs or appearance.

11. Tempeſtuouſneſs; ſtormineſs.

12. Coarſeneſs of features.

Rought. old pret. of *reach.* [commonly written by Spenſer *raught.*] Reached.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *rought* not to five weeks, when he came to fiveſcore.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.

To **Rou'ghwork.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *work.*] To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety.

Thus you muſt continue, till you have *roughwrought* all your work from end to end. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

Rou'nceval. *n. ſ.* [from *Rounceſval*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] See Pea, of which it is a ſpecies.

Dig garden,
And ſet as a daintie thy *runcival* peaſe. *Tuſſer.*

Round. *adj.* [*rond*, French; *rondo*, Italian; *rund*, Dutch; *rotundus*, Lat.]

1. Cylindrical.

Hollow engines long and *round* thick ramm'd. *Milton.*

2. Circular.

His pond'rous ſhield large and *round* behind him. *Milton.*

3. Spherical; orbicular.

The outſide bare of this *round* world. *Milton.*

4. [*Rotundo ore*, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in ſound.

In his ſatires, Horace is quick, *round*, and pleaſant, and as nothing ſo bitter, ſo not ſo good as Juvenal. *Peacham.*

5. Not broken.

Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. Large; not inconſiderable.

Three thouſand ducats! 'tis a good *round* ſum. *Shakeſp.*

They ſet a *round* price upon your head. *Addiſon.*

It is not eaſy to foreſee what a *round* ſum of money may do among a people, who have tamely ſuffered the *Franche compté* to be ſeized on. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

She called for a *round* ſum out of the privy purſe. *Hooker.*

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.

Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falſehood is like allay in gold and ſilver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaſeth it. *Bacon.*

8. Quick; briſk.

Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a *round* rate, we ſhall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Sir Roger heard them upon a *round* trot; and after pauſing, told them, that much might be ſaid on both ſides. *Addiſon.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or reſerve; almoſt rough.

Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,
To ſhew his griefs; let her be *round* with him. *Shakeſp.*

The kings interpoſed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of requeſt and perſuaſion, but alſo by way of proteſtation and menace. *Bacon.*

Round. *n. ſ.*

1. A circle; a ſphere; an orb.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,
Which fate and metaphyſick aid doth ſeem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I'll charm the air to give a ſound,
While you perform your antick *round*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Three or four we'll dreſs like urchins,
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

What is this,
That riſes like the iſſue of a king,
And wears upon his baby brow the *round*
And top of ſovereignty? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Hirſute roots are a middle ſort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, beſides the putting forth ſap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in *round*. *Bacon.*

What if the ſun
Be centre to the world; and other ſtars,
By his attractive virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various *rounds*? *Milton.*

Knit your hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantaſtick *round*. *Milton.*

He did foretel and propheſy of him,
Who to his realms that azure *round* hath join'd. *Denham.*

They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;
Then in a *round* the mingled bodies run,
Flying they follow, and purſuing ſhun. *Dryden.*

How ſhall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame ſo truly circular?
For, in a *round*, what order can be ſhew'd,
Where all the parts ſo equal perfect are? *Dryden.*

The mouth of Veſuvio has four hundred yards in diameter; for it ſeems a perfect *round*. *Addiſon.*

This image on the medal plac'd,
With its bright *round* of titles grac'd,
And ſtampt on Britiſh coins ſhall live. *Addiſon.*

2. Rundle; ſtep of a ladder.

When he once attains the upmoſt *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, ſcorning the baſe degrees
By which he did aſcend. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Many are kicked down ere they have climbed the two or three firſt *rounds* of the ladder. *Government of the Tongue.*

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder riſe;
The loweſt hid in earth, the topmoſt in the ſkies. *Dryden.*

This is the laſt ſtage of human perfection, the utmoſt *round* of the ladder whereby we aſcend to heaven. *Norris.*

3. The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt: hence applied to a carouſal.

A gentle *round* fill to the brink,
To this and t' other friend I drink. *Suckling.*

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away. *Granville.*

The feaſt was ſerv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleaſure went the mirthful *round*. *Prior.*

4. A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began.

We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the ſtarry quire,
Who, in their mighty watchful ſpheres,
Lead in ſwift *rounds* the months and years. *Milton.*

If nothing will pleaſe people, unleſs they be greater than nature intended, what can they expect but the aſs's *round* of vexatious changes? *L'Eſtrange.*

How then to drag a wretched life beneath
An endleſs *round* of ſtill returning woes,
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorſe?
What torment's this? *Smith.*

Till by one countleſs ſum of woes oppreſt,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of reſt,
We find the vital ſprings relax'd and worn;
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,
Thus through the *round* of age, to childhood we return.
Prior.

5. [*Ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

Round. *adv.*

1. Every way; on all ſides.

The terror of God was upon the cities *round* about. *Gen.*

All ſounds whatſoever move *round*; that is, on all ſides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*

In darkneſs and with dangers compaſs'd *round*. *Milton.*

2. [*En rond, à la ronde*, Fr.] In a revolution.

At the beſt 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own fancy raiſe that to the opinion of true wiſdom, he comes *round* to practiſe his deceits upon himſelf. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points, run the ſame *round* from one end of the year to another. *Addiſon.*

3. Circularly.

One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Milton.*

4. Not in a direct line.

If merely to come in, Sir, they go out;
The way they take is ſtrangely *round* about. *Pope.*

Round. *prep.*

1. On every ſide of.

To officiate light *round* this opacous earth. *Milton.*

2. About; circularly about.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the bleſt Elyſian ground. *Dryden.*

3. All over.

Round the world we roam,
Forc'd from our pleaſing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

To **Round.** *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To ſurround; to encircle.

Would that th' incluſive verge
Of golden metal, that muſt *round* my brow,
Were redhot ſteel to ſear me to the brain. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are ſuch ſtuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a ſleep. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

This diſtemper'd meſſenger of wet,
The many coloured Iris, *rounds* thine eyes. *Shakeſp.*

The vileſt cockle gaping on the coaſt,
That *rounds* the ample ſea. *Prior.*

2. To make ſpherical or circular.

Worms with many feet, which *round* themſelves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

When ſilver has been leſſened in any piece carrying the publick ſtamp, by clipping, waſhing, or *rounding*, the laws have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke.*

With the cleaving-knife and mawl ſplit the ſtuff into a ſquare piece near the ſize, and with the draw-knife *round* off the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Moxon.*

Can any one tell, how the ſun, planets, and ſatellites, were *rounded* into their particular ſpheroidical orbs? *Cheyne.*

3. To raiſe to a relief.

The figures on our modern medals are raiſed and *rounded* to a very great perfection. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

4. To move about any thing.

To thoſe beyond the polar circle, day
Had unbenighted ſhone, while the low ſun,
To recompenſe his diſtance, in your ſight
Had *rounded* ſtill th' horizon, and not known
Or Eaſt or Weſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

5. To mould into ſmoothneſs.

Theſe accompliſhments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terſe, florid ſtile *rounded* into periods and cadencies, without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To **Round.** *v. n.*

1. To grow round in form.

The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace; we ſhall
Preſent our ſervices to a fine new prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. [*Runen*, German; whence Chaucer writes it better *roun.*] To whiſper.

Being come to the ſupping place, one of Kalander's ſervants *rounded* in his ear; at which he retired. *Sidney.*

France,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field
As God's own ſoldier, *rounded* in the ear,
With that ſame purpoſe changes. *Shakeſpeare.*

They're here with me already; whiſpering, *rounding*,
Sicilia is a ſo forth; 'tis far gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady ſaid ſhe was but forty: one that ſat by *rounded* him in the ear, She is far more out of the queſtion: Cicero anſwered, I muſt believe her, for I heard her ſay ſo any time theſe ten years. *Bacon.*

The fox *rounds* the new elect in the ear, with a piece of ſecret ſervice that he could do him. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To go rounds.

They keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

Rou'ndabout. *adj.* [This word is uſed as an adjective, though it is only an adverb united to a ſubſtantive by a colloquial licence of language, which ought not to have been admitted into books.]

1. Ample; extenſive.

Thoſe ſincerely follow reaſon, but for want of having large, ſound, *roundabout* ſenſe, have not a full view of all that relates to the queſtion. *Locke on Underſtanding.*

2. Indirect; looſe.

Paraphraſe is a *roundabout* way of tranſlating, invented to help the barrenneſs which tranſlators, overlooking in themſelves, have apprehended in our tongue. *Felton.*

Rou'ndel.
Rou'ndelay. } *n. ſ.*

1. [*Rondelet*, French.] A kind of ancient poetry, which commonly conſiſts of thirteen verſes, of which eight are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is divided into three couplets; and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the *roundel* is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible. *Trevoux.*

Siker, ſike a *roundle* never heard I none,
Little lacketh Perigot of the beſt,
And Willie is not greatly over-gone,
So weren his under-ſongs well addreſt. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To hear thy rhimes and *roundelays*,
Which thou wert wont in waſtful hills to ſing,
I more delight than lark in ſummer days,
Whoſe echo made the neighb'ring groves to ring. *Spenſer.*

Come, now a *roundel* and a fairy ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

They liſt'ning heard him, while he ſearch'd the grove,
And loudly ſung his *roundelay* of love,
But on the ſudden ſtopp'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. [*Rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure.

The Spaniards, caſting themſelves into *roundels*, and their ſtrongeſt ſhips walling in the reſt, made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

The muſes and graces made feſtivals; the fawns, ſatyrs, and nymphs, did dance their *roundelays*. *Howel.*

Rou'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *round.*] Circumference; incloſure.

If you fondly paſs our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the *rounder* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our meſſengers of war. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rou'ndhead. *n. ſ.* [*round* and *head.*] A puritan, ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

Your petitioner always kept hoſpitality, and drank confuſion to the *roundheads*. *Spectator*, N° 629.

Rou'ndhouse. *n. ſ.* [*round* and *houſe.*] The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons, found in the ſtreet, are confined.

They march'd to ſome fam'd *roundhouſe*. *Pope.*

Rou'ndish. *adj.* [from *round.*] Somewhat round; approaching to roundneſs.

It is not every ſmall crack that can make ſuch a receiver, as is of a *roundiſh* figure, uſeleſs to our experiment. *Boyle.*

Rou'ndly. *adv.* [from *round.*]

1. In a round form; in a round manner.

2. Openly; plainly; without reſerve.

Injoin gainſayers, giving them *roundly* to underſtand, that where our duty is ſubmiſſion, weak oppoſitions betoken pride. *Hooker, b.* v. § 8.

You'll prove a jolly ſurly groom,
That take it on you at the firſt ſo *roundly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mr. De Mortimer *roundly* ſaid, that to cut off all contentions of words, he would propoſe two means for peace. *Hayward.*

From a world of phœnomena, there is a principle that acts out of wiſdom and counſel, as was abundantly evidenced, and as *roundly* acknowledged. *More's Divine Dial.*

He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any art, rhetorick, or circumlocution. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

3. Briſkly; with ſpeed.

When the mind has brought itſelf to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and maſter them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*

4. Compleatly; to the purpoſe; vigorouſly; in earneſt.

I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

This lord juſtice cauſed the Earl of Kildare to be arreſted, and cancelled ſuch charters as were lately reſumed, and proceeded every way ſo *roundly* and ſeverely, as the nobility did much diſtaſte him. *Davies on Ireland.*

Rou'ndness. *n. ſ.* [from *round.*]

1. Circularity; ſphericity; cylindrical form.

The ſame reaſon is of the *roundneſs* of the bubble; for the air within avoideth diſcontinuance, and therefore caſteth itſelf into a round figure. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Bracelets of pearl gave *roundneſs* to her arm,
And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*

Roundneſs is the primary eſſential mode or difference of a bowl. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Smoothneſs.

The whole period and compaſs of this ſpeech was delightſome for the *roundneſs*, and grave for the ſtrangeneſs. *Spenſ.*

3. Honeſty; openneſs; vigorous meaſures.

To **ROUSE.** *v. a.* [of the ſame claſs of words with *raiſe* and *riſe.*]

1. To wake from reſt.

At once the crowd aroſe, confus'd and high;
For Mars was early up, and *rous'd* the ſky. *Dryden.*

Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honeſt zeal,
To *rouſe* the watchmen of the publick weal,
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall;
And goad the prelate ſlumb'ring in his ſtall. *Pope.*

2. To excite to thought or action.

The Dane and Swede, *rouz'd* up by fierce alarms,
Bleſs the wiſe conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors ceaſe,
And all the northern world lies huſh'd in peace. *Addiſon.*

I'll thunder in their ears their country's cauſe,
And try to *rouze* up all that's Roman in them. *Addiſon.*

The heat with which Luther treated his adverſaries, though ſtrained too far, was extremely well fitted, by the providence of God, to *rouſe* up a people the moſt phlegmatick of any in Chriſtendom. *Atterbury.*

They would be very much *rouſed* and awakened by ſuch a ſight; but they would not however be convinced. *Atterb.*

3. To put into action.
As an eagle, ſeeing prey appear,
His airy plumes doth *rouſe* full rudely dight;
So ſhaked he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*
Bluſt'ring winds had *rous'd* the ſea. *Milton.*

4. To drive a beaſt from his laire.
The blood more ſtirs,
To *rouze* a lion, or to ſtart a hare. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He ſtooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who ſhall *rouſe* him up? *Geneſis*, xlix. 9.

Th' unexpected ſound
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noiſe, he ſcarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illuſions of his fear
Had giv'n this falſe alarm. *Denham.*

Now Cancer glows with Phœbus fiery car,
The youth ruſh eager to the ſylvan war;
Swarm o'er the lawns, the foreſt-walks ſurround,
Rouſe the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope.*

To ROUSE. *v. n.*

1. To awake from ſlumber.
Men, ſleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouſe and beſtir themſelves ere well awake. *Milton.*
Richard, who now was half aſleep,
Rous'd; nor would longer ſilence keep. *Prior.*
Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus *rouſes* from his bed. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. To be excited to thought or action.
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do *rowze*. *Shak.*

ROUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ruſch*, German, half drunk.] A doſe of liquor rather too large.
They have given me a *rouſe* already.
—Not paſt a pint, as I am a ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell;
And the king's *rouſe* ſhall bruit it back again,
Reſpeaking earthly thunder. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *rouſe.*] One who rouſes.

ROUT. *n. ſ.* [*rot*, Dutch.]

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd.
Beſides the endleſs *routs* of wretched thralls,
Which thither were aſſembled day by day
From all the world. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
A *rout* of people there aſſembled were,
Of every ſort and nation under ſky,
Which with great uproar preaſed to draw near
To th' upper part. *Spenſer.*
If that rebellion
Came like itſelf in baſe and abject *routs*,
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakeſp.*

Farmers were to forfeit their holds in caſe of unlawful retainer, or partaking in *routs* and unlawful aſſemblies. *Bacon.*

Such a tacit league is againſt ſuch *routs* and ſhowls, as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

Nor do I name of men the common *rout*,
That wandering looſe about,
Grow up and periſh, as the ſummer fly. *Milt. Agoniſt.*
The mad ungovernable *rout*,
Full of confuſion and the fumes of wine,
Lov'd ſuch variety and antick tricks. *Roſcommon.*
Harley ſpies
The doctor faſten'd by the eyes
At Charing-croſs among the *rout*,
Where painted monſters are hung out. *Swift.*

2. [*Route*, French.] Confuſion of an army defeated or diſperſed.
Thy army,
As if they could not ſtand when thou wert down,
Diſpers'd in *rout*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*
Their mightieſt quell'd, the battle ſwerv'd,
With many an inrode gor'd; deformed *rout*
Enter'd, and foul diſorder. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

To ROUT. *v. a.* To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat.

The next way to end the wars with him, and to *rout* him quite, ſhould be to keep him from invading of thoſe countries adjoining. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

That party of the king's horſe, that charged the Scots, ſo totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To ROUT. *v. n.* To aſſemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds.

The meaner ſort *routed* together, and ſuddenly aſſailing the earl in his houſe, ſlew him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

ROUTE. *n. ſ.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way.
Wide through the fuzzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleeding boſoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

ROW. *n. ſ.* [*reih*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.
Lips never part, but that they ſhow
Of precious pearl the double *row*. *Sidney, b.* ii.
After them all dancing on a *row*,
The comely virgins dance with garlands dight,
As freſh as flowres. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Where any *row*
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitleſs embraces. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.
A triple mounted *row* of pillars, laid
On wheels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.
Where the bright ſeraphim in burning *row*,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*
The victor honour'd with a nobler veſt,
Where gold and purple ſtrive in equal *rows*. *Dryden.*
Why round our coaches croud the white-glov'd beaux,
Why bows the ſide-box from its inmoſt *rows*? *Pope.*

To ROW. *v. n.* [ꞃopan, Saxon.] To impel a veſſel in the water by oars.

He ſaw them toiling in *rowing*; for the wind was contrary. *Mark*, vi. 48.

Some of theſe troughs or canoes were ſo great, that above twenty men have been found *rowing* in one. *Abbot.*

The bold Britons then ſecurely *row'd*;
Charles and his virtue was their ſacred load. *Waller.*

The watermen turned their barge, and *rowed* ſoftly, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden.*

The *rowing* crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

To ROW. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.
The ſwan *rows* her ſtate with oary feet. *Milton.*

RO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*rouelle*, French.]

1. The points of a ſpur turning on an axis.
He gave his able horſe the head,
And, bending forward, ſtruck his agile heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel* head. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
A rider like myſelf, who ne'er wore *rowel*
Nor iron on his heel. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A mullet is the *rowel* of a ſpur, and hath never but five points; a ſtar hath ſix. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

He ſpurr'd his fiery ſteed
With goring *rowels*, to provoke his ſpeed. *Dryden.*

2. A ſeton; a roll of hair or ſilk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a diſcharge.

To RO'WEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the ſkin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.
Rowel the horſe in the cheſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RO'WEN. *n. ſ.*

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may ſprout into green. *Notes on Tuſſ.*

Then ſpare it for *rowen*, til Michel be paſt,
To lengthen thy dairie, no better thou haſt. *Tuſſer.*

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens*, till ſnow comes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *row.*] One that manages an oar.
Four gallies firſt, which equal *rowers* bear,
Advancing in the wat'ry liſts, appear. *Dryden.*

The Biſhop of Saliſbury ran down with the ſtream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one *rower*. *Addiſon.*

RO'YAL. *adj.* [*roial*, French.]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.
The *royal* ſtock of David. *Milton.*
Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retir'd, poſſeſs their peaceful loves:
Of *royal* maids how wretched is the fate! *Granville.*

2. Noble; illuſtrious.
What news from Venice?
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shakeſp.*

RO'YALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *royal.*] Adherent to a king.
Where Candiſh fought, the *royaliſts* prevail'd,
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller.*

The old church of England *royaliſts*, another name for a man who prefers his conſcience before his intereſts, are the moſt meritorious ſubjects in the world, as having paſſed all thoſe terrible teſts, which domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conſcience clear. *South.*

To RO'YALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal.*] To make royal.
Ere you were queen, ay, or your huſband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I ſpilt mine own. *Shakeſpeare.*

RO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *royal.*] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.
It ſhall be my care,
To have you *royally* appointed. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
His body ſhall be *royally* interr'd,
And the laſt funeral pomps adorn his herſe. *Dryden.*

RO'YALTY. *n. ſ.* [*roialté*, Fr.]

1. Kingſhip; character or office of a king.
Suppoſe, that you have ſeen
The well-appointed king at Hampton peer,
Embark his *royalty*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Draw, you raſcal; you come with letters againſt the king, and take vanity the puppet's part againſt the *royalty* of her father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He will loſe his head, ere give conſent,
His maſter's ſon, as worſhipfully he terms it,
Shall loſe the *royalty* of England's throne. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either there muſt have been but one ſovereign, or elſe every father of a family had as good a claim to *royalty* as theſe. *Locke.*

2. State of a king.
I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And ſigh in *royalty*, and grieve in ſtate. *Prior.*

3. Emblems of royalty.
Wherefore do I aſſume
Theſe *royalties*, and not refuſe to reign? *Milton.*

To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenſer.*

RO'YNISH. *adj.* [*rogneux*, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; ſorry; mean; rude.
The *royniſh* clown, at whom ſo oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is alſo miſſing. *Shakeſp.*

To RUB. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welſh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it; to ſcour; to wipe; to perfricate.

2. To touch, ſo as to have ſomething of that which touches behind.
Their ſtraw-built citadel new *rubb'd* with balm. *Milton.*

In narrow clefts, in the monument that ſtands over him, catholicks *rub* their beads, and ſmell his bones, which they ſay have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoplectick balſam; and what would make one ſuſpect, that they *rub* the marble with it, it is obſerved, that the ſcent is ſtronger in the morning than at night. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To move one body upon another.
Look, how ſhe *rubs* her hands.
—It is an accuſtomed action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The bare *rubbing* of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Locke.*

Two bones, *rubbed* hard againſt one another, produce a fetid ſmell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To obſtruct by colliſion.
'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition all the world well know,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor ſtopp'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. To poliſh; to retouch.
The whole buſineſs of our redemption is, to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the ſoul. *South.*

6. To remove by friction.
A forcible object will *rub* out the freſheſt colours at a ſtroke, and paint others. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughneſs, which ſticks to the outſide for want of better teaching, time, and obſervation, will *rub* off; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not poliſh them. *Locke.*

7. To touch hard.
He, who before he was eſpied, was afraid, after being perceived, was aſhamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and ſhame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

8. *To* RUB *down*. To clean or curry a horſe.
When his fellow beaſts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* 'em *down*. *Dryden.*

9. *To* RUB *up*. To excite; to awaken.
You will find me not to have *rubbed up* the memory of what ſome heretofore in the city did. *South.*

10. *To* RUB *up*. To poliſh; to retouch.

To RUB. *v. n.*

1. To fret; to make a friction.
This laſt alluſion gall'd the panther more,
Becauſe indeed it *rubb'd* upon the ſore;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to winch, though ſhrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*

2. To get through difficulties.
Many a lawyer, when once hampered, *rub* off as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world, though perpetually a doing. *L'Eſtrange.*

RUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Colliſion; hindrance; obſtruction.
The breath of what I mean to ſpeak
Shall blow each duſt, each ſtraw, each little *rub*,
Out of the path, which ſhall directly lead
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shakeſp. King John.*
Now every *rub* is ſmoothed in our way. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe you make friends,
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The leaſt *rub* in your fortunes, fall away. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon this *rub*, the Engliſh embaſſadors thought fit to demur, and ſent to receive directions. *Hayward.*

He expounds the giddy wonder
Of my weary ſteps, and under
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churliſh *rub* ſays nay. *Craſhaw.*
He that once ſins, like him that ſlides on ice,
Goes ſwiftly down the ſlippery ways of vice;
Though conſcience checks him, yet thoſe *rubs* gone o'er,
He ſlides on ſmoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; becauſe the government is ſo diſpoſed, that it almoſt executes itſelf; and upon the death of a prince, the adminiſtration goes on without any *rub* or interruption. *Swift.*

2. Frication; act of rubbing.

3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.
We'll play at bowls.
—'Twill make me think the world is full of *rubs*,
And that my fortune runs againſt the bias. *Shakeſp.*

4. Difficulty; cauſe of uneaſineſs.
To ſleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shakeſpeare.*

RUB-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*rub* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen.
A cradle for barlie, with *rub-ſtone* and ſand. *Tuſſer.*

RU'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *rub.*]

1. One that rubs.

2. The inſtrument with which one rubs.
Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing ſheets diſplay. *Dryden.*

Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will ſave your wearing out the common *rubbers*. *Swift.*

3. A coarſe file.
The rough, or coarſe file, if large, is called a *rubber*, and takes off the unevenneſs which the hammer made in the forging. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

4. A game; a conteſt; two games out of three.
The aſs was to ſtand by, to ſee two boobies try their title to him by a *rubber* of cuffs. *L'Eſtrange.*

If butchers had but the manners to go to ſharps, gentlemen would be contented with a *rubber* at cuffs. *Collier on Duelling.*

5. A whetſtone. *Ainſworth.*

RUBI'CAN. *adj.* [*rubican*, Fr.] *Rubican* colour of a horſe is one that is bay, ſorrel, or black, with a light grey, or white, upon the flanks, but ſo that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Farrier's Dict.*

RU'BBAGE. } *n. ſ.* [from *rub*; as perhaps meaning, at firſt,
RU'BBISH. } duſt made by rubbing. *Rubbage* is not uſed.]

1. Ruins of buildings; fragments of matter uſed in building.
What traſh is Rome?
What *rubbiſh*, and what offal? when it ſerves
For the baſe matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæſar? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
Such conceits ſeem too fine among this *rubbage*. *Wotton.*

A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rubbiſh*, is eaſily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanv. Sceſſ.*

When the foundation of a ſtate is once looſened, the leaſt commotion lays the whole in *rubbiſh*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Th' Almighty caſt a pitying eye,
He ſaw the town's one half in *rubbiſh* lie. *Dryden.*

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a ſurer way to conſume us, by letting our courage evaporate againſt ſtones and *rubbiſh*. *Swift.*

2. Confuſion; mingled maſs.
That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in *rubbiſh* and confuſion. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

3. Any thing vile and worthleſs.

RUBBLE-STONE. *n. ſ.*
Rubble-ſtones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation. *Woodward.*

RU'BICUND. *adj.* [*rubiconde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redneſs. *Dict.*

RU'BIED. *adj.* [from *ruby.*] Red as a ruby.
Thrice upon thy fingers tip,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton.*
Angels food, and *rubied* nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in maſſy gold. *Milton.*

RUBI'FICK. *adj.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] Making red.
While the ſeveral ſpecies of rays, as the *rubifick*, are by refraction ſeparated one from another, they retain thoſe motions proper to each. *Grew's Coſmol.*

To RU'BIFY. *v. a.* To make red.
This topically applied, becomes a phænigmus or *rubifying* medicine, and of ſuch fiery parts, as to conceive fire of themſelves, and burn a houſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*rubeus*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not uſed.
Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and *rubious*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

RU'BRICATED. *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.] Smeared with red.

RU'BRICK. *n. ſ.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink.
No date prefix'd,
Directs me in the ſtarry *rubrick* ſet. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

They had their particular prayers according to the ſeveral days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to inſtruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

RU'BRICK. *adj.* Red.
The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear ſo, I call *rubrick*, or red-making. *Newton.*
What though my name ſtood *rubrick* on the walls. *Pope.*

To RU'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RU'BIFORM. *adj.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form.*] Having the form of red.
Of thoſe rays, which paſs cloſe by the ſnow, the *rubiform* will be the leaſt refracted; and ſo come to the eye in the directeſt lines. *Newton's Opticks.*

RU'BY. *n. ſ.* [from *ruber*, Lat.]

1. A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and value to a diamond.
Up, up, fair bride! and call
Thy ſtars from out their ſeveral boxes; take
Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make
Thyſelf a conſtellation of them all. *Donne.*

Melpomene would be repreſented like a manly lady; upon her head a dreſſing of pearl, diamonds, and *rubies*. *Peacham.*

Crowns were on their royal ſcutcheons plac'd,
With ſapphire, diamonds, and with *rubies* grac'd. *Dryden.*

2. Redneſs.
You can behold ſuch ſights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. Any thing red.
Deſire of wine
Thou could'ſt repreſs; nor did the dancing *ruby*
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the ſmell,
Or taſte, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool cryſtalline ſtream. *Milton.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. *Ainſworth.*

RU'BY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.
Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips. *Shakeſpeare.*
Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and *ruby* than thy ſmall pipe
Is at the maiden's organ ſhrill and ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

RUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ructo*, Lat.] A belching ariſing from wind and indigeſtion.

To RUD. *v. a.* [ꞃuꝺu, Saxon, redneſs.] To make red.
Her cheeks, like apples, which the ſun had *rudded*. *Spenſer.*

RU'DDER. *n. ſ.* [*roeder*, Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel, by which its courſe is governed.
My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by th' ſtring,
And thou ſhould'ſt towe me after. *Shakeſpeare.*
They looſed the *rudder* bands, and hoiſed up the mainſail, and made toward ſhore. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.
Thoſe, that attribute unto the faculty any firſt or ſole power, have therein no other underſtanding, than ſuch a one hath, who, looking into the ſtern of a ſhip, and finding it guided by the helm and *rudder*, doth aſcribe ſome abſolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all conſideration of the hand that guides it. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart;
Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*
Thou held'ſt the *rudder* with a ſteady hand,
Till ſafely on the ſhore the bark did land. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing that guides or governs the courſe.

RU'DDINESS. [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redneſs.
The *ruddineſs* upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it, if you kiſs it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
If the fleſh loſe its *ruddineſs*, and look pale and withered, you may ſuſpect it corrupting. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RU'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [*rudul*, Iſlandick.] Red earth.
Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or leſs proportion, it is of a greater or leſs ſpecifick gravity, conſiſtence, or hardneſs. *Woodward.*

RU'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A kind of bird.
Of ſinging birds, they have linnets, and *ruddocks*. *Carew.*

RUDDY. *adj.* [ꞃuꝺu, Saxon.]
1. Approaching to redneſs; pale red.
We may ſee the old man in a morning,
Luſty as health, come *ruddy* to the field,
And there purſue the chaſe, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again. *Otway.*
New leaves on ev'ry bough were ſeen;
Some *ruddy* colour'd, ſome of lighter green. *Dryden.*
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How *ruddy* like your lips their ſtreaks appear! *Dryden.*
Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with *ruddieſt* freight bedeckt. *Phillips.*
2. Yellow. Uſed, if to be uſed at all, only in poetry.
A crown of *ruddy* gold incloſ'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *adj.* [ꞃeꝺe, Saxon; *rudis*, Lat.]
1. Rough; ſavage; coarſe of manners; uncivil; brutal.
Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch;
Thou friend of an ill faſhion. *Shakeſpeare.*
Vane's bold anſwers, termed *rude* and ruffian-like, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*
You can with ſingle look inflame
The coldeſt breaſt, the *rudeſt* tame. *Waller.*
It has been ſo uſual to write prefaces, that a man is thought *rude* to his reader, who does not give him ſome account beforehand. *Walſh.*
2. Violent; tumultuous; boiſterous; turbulent.
Clouds puſh'd with winds *rude* in their ſhock. *Milton.*
The water appears white near the ſhore, and a ſhip; becauſe the *rude* agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*
3. Harſh; inclement.
Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller.*
4. Ignorant; raw; untaught.
Though I be *rude* in ſpeech, yet not in knowledge. 2 *Cor.*
He was yet but *rude* in the profeſſion of arms, though greedy of honour. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
Such tools as art yet *rude* had form'd. *Milton.*
5. [*Rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; ſhapeleſs.
It was the cuſtom to worſhip *rude* and unpoliſhed ſtones. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Artleſs; inelegant.
I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath for ſuch a ſenſeleſs fable; and if he have any of the *rude* Iriſh books. *Spenſer.*
One example may ſerve, till you review the Æneis in the original, unblemiſhed by my *rude* tranſlation. *Dryden.*
7. Such as may be done with ſtrength without art.
To his country farm the fool confin'd;
Rude work well ſuited with a ruſtick mind. *Dryden.*

RU'DELY. *adv.* [from *rude*.]
1. In a rude manner.
Whether to knock againſt the gates of Rome,
Or *rudely* viſit them in parts remote,
To fright them ere deſtroy. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
2. Without exactneſs; without nicety; coarſely.
I that am not ſhap'd for ſportive tricks,
I that am *rudely* ſtampt, and want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakeſp.*
3. Unſkilfully.
My muſe, though *rudely*, has reſign'd
Some faint reſemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*
4. Violently; boiſterouſly.
With his truncheon he ſo *rudely* ſtroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spenſ.*

RU'DENESS. *n. ſ.* [*rudeſſe*, Fr. from *rude*.]
1. Coarſeneſs of manners; incivility.
This *rudeneſs* is a ſauce to his good wit,
Which gives men ſtomach to digeſt his words
With better appetite. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
The publick will in triumphs rudely ſhare,
And kings the *rudeneſs* of their joy muſt bear. *Dryden.*
The *rudeneſs*, tyranny, the oppreſſion, and ingratitude of the late favourites towards their miſtreſs, were no longer to be borne. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*
2. Ignorance; unſkilfulneſs.
What he did amiſs, was rather through *rudeneſs* and want of judgment, than any malicious meaning. *Hayward.*
3. Artleſſneſs; inelegance; coarſeneſs.
Let be thy bitter ſcorn,
And leave the *rudeneſs* of that antique age
To them, that liv'd therein in ſtate forlorn. *Fairy Queen.*
4. Violence; boiſterouſneſs.
The ram, that batters down the wall,
For the great ſwing and *rudeneſs* of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakeſp.*
5. Storminefs; rigour.
You can hardly be too ſparing of water to your houſed plants; the not obſerving of this, deſtroys more plants than all the *rudeneſſes* of the ſeaſon. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

RUDENTURE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or ſtaff, ſometimes plain, and ſometimes curved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

RU'DERARY. *adj.* [*rudera*, Lat.] Belonging to rubbiſh. *Dict.*

RUDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little ſtones. *Bailey.*

RU'DESBY. *n. ſ.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word, now little uſed.
I muſt be forced
To give my hand, oppoſed againſt my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudeſby*, full of ſpleen. *Shakeſpeare.*
Out of my ſight, *rudeſby* be gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

RUDIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*rudiment*, Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.]
1. The firſt principles; the firſt elements of a ſcience.
Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and were ſo made fit to be by baptiſm received into the church, the fathers uſually term hearers. *Hooker.*
To learn the order of my fingering,
I muſt begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou ſoon ſhalt quit
Thoſe *rudiments*, and ſee before thine eyes
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and ſtate,
Sufficient introduction to inform
Thee, of thyſelf ſo apt, in regal arts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
Could it be believed, that a child ſhould be forced to learn the *rudiments* of a language which he is never to uſe, and neglect the writing a good hand, and caſting accounts. *Locke.*
2. The firſt part of education.
He was nurtured where he was born in his firſt *rudiments*, till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of muſick. *Wotton's Life of Villiers.*
The ſkill and *rudiments* auſtere of war. *Philips.*
3. The firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning or original of any thing.
Moſs is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of earth or bark. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the groſſer appearances. *Glanville's Sceplis.*
So looks our monarch on this early fight,
Th' eſſay and *rudiments* of great ſucceſs,
Which all-maturing time muſt bring to light. *Dryden.*
Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and ſhort in moral? which are but the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and firſt draught of religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement, and ſublimation of morality. *South.*
God beholds the firſt imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the ſoul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received every grace it is capable of. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
The ſappy boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms, ſweet *rudiments*
Of future harveſt. *Phillips.*

RUDIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial; relating to firſt principles.
Your firſt *rudimental* eſſays in ſpectatorſhip were made in my ſhop, where you often practiſed for hours. *Spectator.*

To RUE. *v. a.* [ꞃeopꞅian, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament.
Thou tempteſt me in vain;
To tempt the thing which daily yet I *rue*,
And the old cauſe of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Fairy Queen.*
You'll *rue* the time,
That clogs me with this anſwer. *Shakeſpeare.*
France, thou ſhalt *rue* this treaſon with thy tears,
If Talbot but ſurvive. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
There are two councils held;
And that may be determin'd at the one,
Which may make you and him to *rue* at th' other. *Shakeſp.*
Oh! treacherous was that breaſt, to whom you
Did truſt our counſels, and we both may *rue*,
Having his falſhood found too late; 'twas he
That made me caſt you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*
I *rue*
That error now, which is become my crime. *Milton.*
Againſt this, thy will
Choſe freely what it now ſo juſtly *rues*. *Milton.*

RUE. *n. ſ.* [*rue*, Fr. *ruta*, Lat.] An herb, called herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it.
The flower of *rue* for the moſt part conſiſts of four hollow leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe: out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a roundiſh fruit, which is generally four cornered, and compoſed of four cells fixed to an hard ſhell of ſmall angular ſeeds. *Millar.*
What ſavor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*? *Tuſſer.*
Here did ſhe drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll ſet a bank of *rue*, ſour herb of grace;
Rue, even for Ruth, here ſhortly ſhall be ſeen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.
The weaſel, to encounter the ſerpent, arms herſelf with eating of *rue*. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

RUE'FUL. *adj.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful; woful; ſorrowful.
When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our ſwords,
Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from ruth. *Shakeſp.*
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,
Heard on the *rueful* ſtream. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
He ſigh'd, and caſt a *rueful* eye;
Our pity kindles, and our paſſions die. *Dryden.*

RUE'FULLY. *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; ſorrowfully.
Why ſhould an ape run away from a ſnail, and very *ruefully* and frightfully look back, as being afraid? *More.*

RUE'FULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs.

RUE'LLE. n. ſ. [French.] A circle; an aſſembly at a private houſe.
The poet, who flouriſhed in the ſcene, is condemned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden's Preface to Æneis.*

RUFF. *n. ſ.*
1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. See RUFFLE.
You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's *ruff* in a bawdy houſe? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
We'll revel it,
With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardingals. *Shakeſp.*
Like an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a *ruff*, and ſome a gown. *Drayton.*
Sooner may a gulling weather ſpy,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme tell certainly,
What faſhion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or ſuits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*
The ladies freed the neck from thoſe yokes, thoſe linen *ruffs* in which the ſimplicity of their grandmothers had encloſed it. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 100.
I rear'd this flow'r,
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I ſpread. *Pope.*
2. [From *rough* ſcales.] A ſmall river fiſh.
A *ruff* or pope is much like the pearch for ſhape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: he is an excellent fiſh and of a pleaſant taſte. *Walton.*
3. A ſtate of roughneſs. Obſolete.
As fields ſet all their briſtles up; in ſuch a *ruff* wert thou. *Chapman's Iliads.*
4. New ſtate. This ſeems to be the meaning of this cant word.
How many princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot. *L'Eſtrange.*

RU'FFIAN. *n. ſ.* [*ruffiano*, Ital. *ruffien*, Fr. a bawd; *roffver*, Daniſh, to pillage; perhaps it may be beſt derived from *rough*.] A brutal, boiſterous, miſchievous fellow; a cutthroat; a robber; a murderer.
Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch,
Thou friend of an ill faſhion! *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Ver.*
Have you a *ruffian* that will ſwear? drink? dance?
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Sir Ralph Vane's bold anſwers termed rude and *ruffian* like, falling into years apt to take offence, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*
The boaſted anceſtors of theſe great men,
Whoſe virtues you admire, were all ſuch *ruffians*,
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addiſon's Cato.*

RU'FFIAN. *adj.* Brutal; ſavagely boiſterous.
Experienc'd age
May timely intercept the *ruffian* rage,
Convene the tribes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To RU'FFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raiſe tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in uſe.
A fuller blaſt ne'er ſhook our battlements;
If it hath *ruffian'd* ſo upon the ſea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortiſe? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
1. To diſorder; to put out of form; to make leſs ſmooth.
Naughty lady,
Theſe hairs, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee; I'm your hoſt;
With robbers hands, my hoſpitable favour
You ſhould not *ruffle* thus. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and vaniſh upon the *ruffling* of the ſame piece of ſilk. *Boyle.*
As you come here to *ruffle* vizard punk;
When ſober rail, and roar when you are drunk. *Dryden.*
As ſhe firſt began to riſe,
She ſmooth'd the *ruffled* ſeas, and clear'd the ſkies. *Dryd.*
Bear me ſome god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholeſome ſolitude, the nurſe of ſenſe;
Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,
And the free ſoul looks down to pity kings. *Pope.*
2. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb; to put out of temper.
Were I Brutus,
And Brutus, Antony, there were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your ſpirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Cæſar, that ſhould move
The ſtones of Rome to riſe and mutiny. *Shakeſpeare.*
We are tranſported by paſſions, and our minds *ruffled* by the diſorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the ſoul ſhould be affected by ſuch kind of agitations. *Glanville.*
3. To put out of order; to ſurpriſe.
The knight found out
Th' advantage of the ground, where beſt
He might the *ruffl'd* foe infeſt. *Hudibras, p.* i.
4. To throw diſorderly together.
Within a thicket I repos'd, when round
I *ruffl'd* up fall'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a ſleep interminate. *Chapman.*
5. To contract into plaits.
A ſmall ſkirt of fine *ruffled* linnen, running along the upper parts of the ſtays before, is called the modeſty-piece. *Addiſon.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent.
The night comes on; and the high winds
Do ſorely *ruffle*, for many miles about
There's ſcarce a buſh. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
The riſing winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*
2. To be in looſe motion; to flutter.
The fiery courſer, when he hears from far
The ſprightly trumpets and the ſhouts of war,
On his right ſhoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at ſpeed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*
3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of uſe.
A valiant ſon-in-law thou ſhalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawleſs ſons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome. *Shakeſp.*
They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

RU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Plaited linnen uſed as an ornament.
The tucker is a ſlip of fine linnen, run in a ſmall kind of *ruffle* round the uppermoſt verge of the women's ſtays. *Addiſon.*
2. Diſturbance; contention; tumult.
Conceive the mind's perception of ſome object, and the conſequent *ruffle* or ſpecial commotion of the blood. *Watts.*

RU'FTERHOOD. *n. ſ.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG. *n. ſ.* [*rugget*, rough, Swediſh.]
1. A coarſe, nappy, woollen cloth.
January muſt be expreſſed with a horrid and fearful aſpect, clad in Iriſh *rug* or coarſe freeze. *Peacham on Drawing.*
2. A coarſe nappy coverlet uſed for mean beds.
A *rug* was o'er his ſhoulders thrown;
A *rug*; for night-gown he had none. *Swift's Miſcell.*
3. A rough woolly dog.
Mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

RU'GGED. *adj.* [*rugget*, Swediſh.]
1. Rough; full of unevenneſs and aſperity.
Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,
Tir'd with a tedious and *rugged* way. *Denham.*
Since the earth revolves not upon a material and *rugged*, but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*
2. Not neat; not regular.
His hair is ſticking;
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,
Like to the ſummer's corn by tempeſt lodg'd. *Shakeſp.*
3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.
The greateſt favours to ſuch an one neither ſoften nor win upon him; they neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, as *rugged*, and as unconcerned as ever. *South's Sermons.*
4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempeſtuous.
Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The *rugged'ſt* hour that time and ſpite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enrag'd Northumberland. *Shakeſp.*
5. Rough or harſh to the ear.
A monoſyllable line turns verſe to proſe, and even that proſe is *rugged* and unharmonious. *Dryden's Dedic. to Æn.*
6. Sour; ſurly; diſcompoſed.
Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your gueſts to-night. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Violent; rude; boiſterous.
Fierce Talgol, gath'ring might,
With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudibras.*
8. Rough; ſhaggy.
Through foreſts wild,
To chaſe the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

RU'GGEDLY. *adv.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner.

RU'GGEDNESS. [from *rugged*.]
1. The ſtate or quality of being rugged.
2. Roughneſs; aſperity.
Hardneſs and *ruggedneſs* is unpleaſant to the touch. *Bacon.*
Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoarſeneſs and violence of a cough, by mollifying the *ruggedneſs* of the intern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey.*
This ſoftneſs of the foot, which yields and fits itſelf to the *ruggedneſs* and unevenneſs of the roads, does render it leſs capable of being worn. *Ray on the Creation.*

RU'GIN. *n. ſ.* A nappy cloth.
The lips grew ſo painful that ſhe could not endure the

wiping the ichor from it with a ſoft *rugin* with her own hand. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RUGINE. *n. ſ.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chirurgeon's raſp.

If new fleſh ſhould not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or raſp it with the *rugine*. *Sharp.*

RUGO'SE. *adj.* [*rugoſus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles.

It is a relaxation of the ſphincter to ſuch a degree, that the internal *rugoſe* coat of the inteſtine turneth out, and beareth down. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RU'IN. *n. ſ.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.]

1. The fall or deſtruction of cities or edifices.

2. The remains of building demoliſhed.

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs ſhall fall,
And one promiſcuous *ruin* cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a ſtone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addiſon.*
Judah ſhall fall, oppreſs'd by grief and ſhame,
And men ſhall from her *ruins* know her fame. *Prior.*
Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the *ruins* made
Materials for a houſe decay'd. *Swift.*

3. Deſtruction; loſs of happineſs or fortune; overthrow.

He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Thoſe whom God to *ruin* has deſign'd,
He fits for fate, and firſt deſtroys their mind. *Dryden.*

4. Miſchief; bane.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of buſineſs. *Bacon.*
Havock, and ſpoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*

To RU'IN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh.

A nation loving gold muſt rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*

2. To deſtroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.

By thee rais'd I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
Diſpoſe all honours of the ſword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*

A confident dependence ill-grounded creates ſuch a negligence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*

3. To impoveriſh.

She would *ruin* me in ſilks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincuſhion ſufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon.*

To RU'IN. *v. n.*

1. To fall in ruins.

Hell heard th' unſufferable noiſe, hell ſaw
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but ſtrict Fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too faſt had bound. *Milton.*

2. To run to ruin.

Though he his houſe of poliſh'd marble build,
Yet ſhall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,
Or ſheds of reeds, which ſummer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

3. To be brought to poverty or miſery.

If we are idle, and diſturb the induſtrious in their buſineſs, we ſhall *ruin* the faſter. *Locke.*

To RU'INATE. *v. a.* [from *ruin*. This word is now obſolete.]

1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh.

I will not *ruinate* my father's houſe,
Who gave his blood to lime the ſtones together,
And ſet up Lancaſter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.
We'll order well the ſtate,
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To bring to meanneſs or miſery irrecoverable.

The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be aſſailed. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

So ſhall the great revenger *ruinate*
Him and his iſſue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

RUINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ruinate*.] Subverſion; demolition; overthrow. Obſolete.

Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the ſudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden's Remains.*

RU'INOUS. *adj.* [*ruinoſus*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr.]

1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demoliſhed.

It is leſs dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is *ruinous*. *Hayward.*

Miſchievous; pernicious; baneful; deſtructive.

The birds,
After a night of ſtorm ſo *ruinous*,
Clear'd up their choiceſt notes in buſh and ſpray,
To gratulate the ſweet return of morn. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Thoſe ſucceſſes are more glorious, which bring benefit to he world, than ſuch *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville's Preface to Scepſis.*

A ſtop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Swift.*

RU'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous*.]

1. In a ruinous manner.

2. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

If real uneaſineſſes may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the moſt *ruinouſly* on himſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

RULE. *n. ſ.* [*regula*, Lat.]

1. Government; empire; ſway; ſupreme command.

I am aſham'd, that women
Should ſeek for *rule*, ſupremacy, or ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and obey. *Shakeſp.*
May he live
Ever belov'd, and loving may his *rule* be! *Shakeſp.*

A wiſe ſervant ſhall have *rule* over a ſon that cauſeth ſhame. *Prov.* xvii. 2.

There being no law of nature nor poſitive law of God, that determines which is the poſitive heir, the right of ſucceſſion; and conſequently of bearing *rule*, could not have been determined. *Locke.*

This makes them apprehenſive of every tendency, to endanger that form of *rule* eſtabliſhed by the law of their country. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 52.

Inſtruct me whence this uproar;
And wherefore Vanoe, the ſworn friend to Rome,
Should ſpurn againſt our *rule*, and ſtir
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Phillips's Briton.*
Sev'n years the traytor rich Mycenæ ſway'd,
And his ſtern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*

2. An inſtrument by which lines are drawn.

If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh-candle from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long levell'd *rule* of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

A judicious artiſt will uſe his eye, but he will truſt only to his *rule*. *South's Sermons.*

3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.

Adam's ſin did not deprive him of his *rule*, but left the creatures to a reluctation. *Bacon.*

This little treatiſe will furniſh you with infallible *rules* of judging truly. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Know'ſt with an equal hand to hold the ſcale;
Seeſt where the reaſons pinch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail. *Dryden.*

We profeſs to have embraced a religion, which contains the moſt exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tillotſ.*

We owe to Chriſtianity the diſcovery of the moſt certain and perfect *rule* of life. *Tillotſon.*

4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.

Some ſay he's mad; others, that leſſer hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his diſtemper'd cauſe
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern; to controul; to manage with power and authority.

It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer't, and live with ſuch as cannot *rule*,
Nor ever will be *rul'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Marg'ret ſhall now be queen and *rule* the king;
But I will *rule* both her, the king, and realm. *Shakeſp.*
A greater power now *rul'd* him. *Milton.*
Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful ſway,
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,
Diſpoſing peace and war thy own majeſtick way. *Dryd.*

2. To manage.

He ſought to take unto him the *ruling* of the affairs. 1 *Mac.*

3. To ſettle as by a rule.

Had he done it with the pope's licence, his adverſaries muſt have been ſilent; for that's a *ruled* caſe with the ſchoolmen. *Atterbury.*

To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command.

Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the ſaints. *Hoſea*, xi. 12.

Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanc'd!
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worſhip him; and in reward to *rule*
Over his works. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

We ſubdue and *rule* over all other creatures; and uſe for our own behoof thoſe qualities wherein they excel. *Ray.*

He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot ſhew his divine right to the power of *ruling* over me. *Locke.*

RU'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *rule*.]

1. Governour; one that has the ſupreme command.

Soon *rulers* grow proud, and in their pride fooliſh. *Sidney.*

God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and the law of nature, leaders and *rulers* over others. *Raleigh.*

The pompous manſion was deſign'd
To pleaſe the mighty *rulers* of mankind;
Inferior temples uſe on either hand. *Addiſon.*

2. An inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

They know how to draw a ſtraight line between two points by the ſide of a *ruler*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

RUM. *n. ſ.*

1. A country parſon. A cant word.

I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and ruſty dull *rums*. *Swift.*

2. A kind of ſpirits diſtilled from molaſſes.

To RU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.] To make a hoarſe low continued noiſe.

The trembling ſtreams, which wont in channels clear
To *rumble* gently down with murmur ſoft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear
A baſe's part amongſt their conſorts oft,
Now forc'd to overflow with brackiſh tears,
With troublous noiſe did dull their dainty ears. *Spenſer.*
Rumble thy belly full, ſpit fire, ſpout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

At the ruſhing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers ſhall not look back to their children for feebleneſs. *Jeremiah*, xlvii. 3.

Our courtier thinks that he's preferr'd, whom every man envies;
When love ſo *rumbles* in his pate, no ſleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling.*
Apollo ſtarts, and all Parnaſſus ſhakes
At the rude *rumbling* Baralipton makes. *Roſcommon.*
The fire ſhe fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling within. *Dryden.*
Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and cloſe confin'd,
In vain ſought iſſue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryden.*

On a ſudden there was heard a moſt dreadful *rumbling* noiſe within the entrails of the machine, after which the mountain burſt. *Addiſon.*

Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they have been ſhook from their reſpective thrones, by the *rumbling* of a wheelbarrow. *Spectator*, Nº 597.

RU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *rumble*.] The perſon or thing that rumbles.

RU'MINANT. *adj.* [*ruminant*, Fr. *ruminans*, Latin.] Having the property of chewing the cud.

Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this periſtaltick motion upwards and downwards. *Ray.*

The deſcription given of the muſcular part of the gullet, is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men. *Derham.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr. *rumino*, Latin.]

1. To chew the cud.

Others fill'd with paſture gazing ſat,
Or bedward *ruminating*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

The neceſſity of ſpittle to diſſolve the aliment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the ſalivary ducts of animals, which *ruminate*, or chew the cud, extremely open. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

On graſſy banks herds *ruminating* lie. *Thomſon.*

2. To muſe; to think again and again.

Alone ſometimes ſhe walk'd in ſecret where,
To *ruminate* upon her diſcontent. *Fairfax, b.* iv.
Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,
Of riſing kingdoms, and of falling ſtates. *Waller.*

I am at a ſolitude, an houſe between Hampſtead and London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died: this circumſtance ſets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in which men of wit exerciſe themſelves. *Steele to Pope.*

He practiſes a ſlow meditation, and *ruminates* on the ſubject; and perhaps in two nights and days rouſes thoſe ſeveral ideas which are neceſſary. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*rumino*, Latin.]

1. To chew over again.

2. To muſe on; to meditate over and over again.

'Tis a ſtudied, not a preſent thought,
By duty *ruminated*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
Knock at the ſtudy, where he keeps,
To *ruminate* ſtrange plots of dire revenge. *Shakeſpeare.*
The condemned Engliſh
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminate*
The morning's danger. *Shakeſpeare.*
Mad with deſire ſhe *ruminates* her ſin,
And wiſhes all her wiſhes o'er again;
Now ſhe deſpairs, and now reſolves to try;
Would not, and would again, ſhe knows not why. *Dryden.*

RUMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ruminatio*. Lat. from *ruminate*.]

1. The property or act of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great ſtore of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Meditation; reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a moſt humorous ſadneſs. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Retiring, full of *rumination* ſad,
He mourns the weakneſs of theſe latter times. *Thomſon.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. a.* [*ranmen*, Germ. to empty. *Skinner*. *rimari*, Lat.] To ſearch; to plunder; to evacuate.

Our greedy ſeamen *rummage* ev'ry hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier cheſt. *Dryden.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To ſearch places.

A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures, there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for ſenſe. *Dryden's Perſius.*

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

RU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glaſs; a drinking-cup.

Imperial Rhine beſtow'd the generous *rummer*. *Phillips.*

RU'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

We hold *rumour* from what we fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
There ran a *rumour*,
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,
And his atchievements of no leſs account. *Shakeſpeare.*

This *rumour* of him went forth throughout all Judea. *Luke*, vi. 17.

Rumour next and chance,
And tumult and confuſion all embroil'd. *Milton.*
She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,
That times to come ſhould ſee the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit.

Cateſby, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is ſick, and like to die. *Shakeſp.*
All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day
Samſon ſhould be brought forth. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
'Twas *rumour'd*,
My father 'ſcap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

RU'MOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; ſpreader of news.

A ſlave
Reports, the Volſcians, with two ſeveral powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.
—Go ſee this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be. *Shakeſpeare.*

RUMP. *n. ſ.* [*rumpff*, German.]

1. The end of the backbone.

At her *rump* ſhe growing had behind
A fox's tail. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
If his holineſs would thump
His reverend bum 'gainſt horſe's *rump*,
He might be 'quipt from his own ſtable. *Prior.*
Rumps of beef with virgin honey ſtrew'd. *King.*
Laſt trotted forth the gentle ſwine,
To eaſe her itch againſt the ſtump,
And diſmally was heard to whine,
All as ſhe ſcrubb'd her meazly *rump*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. The buttocks.

A ſailor's wife had cheſnuts in her lap,
And mouncht—Give me, quoth I.
—Arount the witch! the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shakeſp.*
He charg'd him firſt to bind
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras, p.* i.

To RU'MPLE. *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To cruſh or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to cruſh together out of ſhape.

Each vital ſpeck, in which remains
Th' entire, but *rumpled* animal, contains
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
I *rumpled* petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or diſcompos'd the head-dreſs of a prude. *Pope.*

Never put on a clean apron, 'till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*

RU'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [hꝛympelle, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait.

Fair Virginia would her fate beſtow
On Rutila, and change her faultleſs make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back. *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. n.* pret. *ran*. [*rinnan*, Gothick; ꞃꞇnan, Saxon; *rennen*, Dutch.]

1. To move ſwiftly; to ply the legs in ſuch a manner, as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to make haſte; to paſs with very quick pace.

Their feet *run* to evil, and make haſte to ſhed blood. *Prov.* i. 16.

Laban *ran* out unto the man unto the well. *Gen.* xxiv.

When ſhe knew Peter's voice, ſhe *ran* in, and told how Peter ſtood before the gate. *Acts*, xii. 14.

Since Death's near, and *runs* with ſo much force,
We muſt meet firſt, and intercept his courſe. *Dryden.*
He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryden.*

Let a ſhoe-boy clean your ſhoes and *run* of errands. *Swift.*

2. To uſe the legs in motion.

Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run* about. *Locke.*

3. To move in a hurry.

The prieſt and people *run* about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their ſafety were to quit
Their mother. *Ben. Johnſon.*

4. To paſs on the ſurface, not through the air.

The Lord ſent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground. *Exod.* ix. 23.

5. To ruſh violently.

Let not thy voice be heard, leſt angry fellows *run* upon thee, and thou loſe thy life. *Judges*, xviii. 25.

Now by the winds and raging waves I ſwear,
Your ſafety more than mine was thus my care;
Leſt of the guide bereft, the rudder loſt,
Your ſhip ſhould *run* againſt the rocky coaſt. *Dryden.*

They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no leſs dangerous. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

I diſcover thoſe ſhoals of life which are concealed in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addiſon.*

6. To take a courſe at ſea.

Running under the iſland Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat. *Acts*, xxvii. 16.

7. To contend in a race.

A horſe-boy, being lighter than you, may be truſted to *run* races with leſs damage to the horſes. *Swift.*

8. To fly; not to ſtand. It is often followed by *away* in this ſenſe.

My conſcience will ſerve me to *run* from this Jew, my maſter. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The difference between the valour of the Iriſh rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other ſtraight after. *Bacon.*

I do not ſee a face
Worthy a man, that dares look up and ſtand
One thunder out; but downward all like beaſts
Running away at every flaſh. *Ben. Johnſon.*
The reſt diſpers'd *run*, ſome diſguis'd,
To unknown coaſts; ſome to the ſhores do fly. *Daniel.*
They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras.*

Your child ſhrieks, and *runs away* at a frog. *Locke.*

9. To ſtream; to flow.

My ſtatues,
Like a fountain, with a hundred ſpouts,
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shakeſpeare.*

The precious ointment upon the head *ran* down upon Aaron's beard. *Pſalm* cxxxiii. 2.

In ſome houſes, wainſcots will ſweat, ſo that they will almoſt *run* with water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*

Caicus roll'd a crimſon flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own native blood. *Dryden.*

The greateſt veſſel, when full, if you pour in ſtill, it muſt *run* out ſome way, and the more it *runs* out at one ſide, the leſs it *runs* out at the other. *Temple.*

Innumerable iſlands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with ſhining ſeas that *ran* among them. *Addiſon.*

Her fields he cloath'd, and chear'd her blaſted face
With *running* fountains, and with ſpringing graſs. *Addiſ.*

10. To be liquid; to be fluid.

In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little hole, in which put quickſilver wrapped in a piece of linen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in ſnow,
The mountain ſtands; nor can the riſing ſun
Unfix her froſts, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addiſon.*

As wax diſſolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the ſun,
So melts the youth. *Addiſon's Ovid's Metam.*

11. To be fuſible; to melt.

Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;
This iron heart, which no impreſſion took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if ſhe but look. *Dryd.*

Suſſex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

Your iron muſt not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt; for then it will be brittle. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

12. To paſs; to proceed.

You, having *run* through ſo much publick buſineſs, have found out the ſecret ſo little known, that there is a time to give it over. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

If there remains an eternity to us after the ſhort revolution of time we ſo ſwiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the happineſs that can be imagined in this fleeting ſtate is not valuable in reſpect of the future. *Locke.*

13. To go away; to vaniſh.

As faſt as our time *runs*, we ſhould be very glad in moſt parts of our lives that it *ran* much faſter. *Addiſon.*

14. To have a legal courſe; to be practiſed.

Cuſtoms *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas intereſt *runs* as well upon our ſhips as goods, and muſt be yearly paid. *Child.*

15. To have a courſe in any direction.

A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Little is the wiſdom, where the flight
So *runs* againſt all reaſon. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

That puniſhment follows not in this life the breach of this rule, and conſequently has not the force of a law, in countries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it, is evident. *Locke.*

Had the preſent war *run* againſt us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy to be determined on ſo impracticable an undertaking. *Addiſon.*

16. To paſs in thought or ſpeech.

Could you hear the annals of our fate;
Through ſuch a train of woes if I ſhould *run*,
The day would ſooner than the tale be done. *Dryden.*

By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *running* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's pre-exiſtence. *Collier.*

Virgil, in his firſt Georgick, has *run* into a ſet of precepts foreign to his ſubject. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

Raw and injudicious writers propoſe one thing for their ſubject, and *run* off to another. *Felton.*

17. To be mentioned curſorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* on ſhort, like articles in an account, whereas if the ſubject were fully explained, each of them might take up half a page. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

18. To have a continual tenour of any kind.

Diſcourſes *ran* thus among the cleareſt obſervers: it was ſaid, that the prince, without any imaginable ſtain of his religion, had, by the ſight of foreign courts, much corroborated his judgment. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

The king's ordinary ſtyle *runneth*, Our ſovereign lord the king. *Saunderſon.*

19. To be buſied upon.

His griſly beard his penſive boſom ſought,
And all on Lauſus *ran* his reſtleſs thought. *Dryden.*

When we deſire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumſtances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

20. To be popularly known.

Men give them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

21. To have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance.

22. To go on by ſucceſſion of parts.

She ſaw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each ſire impreſt, and glaring in his ſon. *Pope.*

23. To proceed in a train of conduct.

If you ſuſpend your indignation againſt my brother, till you can derive from him better teſtimony of his intent, you ſhould *run* a certain courſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

24. To paſs into ſome change.

Is it really deſirable, that there ſhould be ſuch a Being in the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run* into confuſion, and ruin mankind? *Tillotſon.*

Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cauſe to rave, and beat my breaſt,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* diſtracted? *Addiſ.*

25. To paſs.

We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through. *Taylor.*

26. To proceed in a certain order.

Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton.*

Thus in a circle *runs* the peaſant's pain,
And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryden.*

This church is very rich in relicks, which *run* up as high as Daniel and Abraham. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all the intermediate degrees, till it ſtops in an intenſe red. *Arbuthnot.*

27. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs that *runneth* againſt him. *Bacon.*

The time of inſtance ſhall not commence or *run* till after conteſtation of ſuit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

28. To be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himſelf, and how he had loſt the hearts of his ſubjects. *Knolles.*

29. To be carried on in any manner.

Conceſſions, that *run* as high as any, the moſt charitable Proteſtants make. *Atterbury.*

In popiſh countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher, and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

30. To have a track or courſe.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the ſinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

One led me over thoſe parts of the mines, where metalline veins *run*. *Boyle.*

31. To paſs progreſſively.

The planets do not of themſelves move in curve lines, but are kept in them by ſome attractive force, which, if once ſuſpended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.*

32. To make a gradual progreſs.

The wing'd colonies
There ſettling, ſeize the ſweets the bloſſoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*

33. To be predominant.

This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural hiſtory, who is not wont to have the moſt lucky hits in the conduct of his thoughts. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

34. To tend in growth.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him ſeaſonably water the one, and deſtroy the other. *Bacon.*

35. To grow exuberantly.

Joſeph is a fruitful bough, whoſe branches *run* over the wall. *Geneſis*, xlix. 22.

Study your race, or the ſoil of your family will dwindle into cits or *run* into wits. *Tatler*, N° 75.

If the richneſs of the ground cauſe turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

In ſome, who have *run* up to men without a liberal education, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton.*

Magnanimity may *run* up to profuſion or extravagance. *Pope.*

36. To excern pus or matter.

Whether his fleſh *run* with his iſſue, or be ſtopped, it is his uncleanneſs. *Leviticus*, xiii. 3.

37. To become irregular; to change to ſomething wild.

Many have *run* out of their wits for women. 1 *Eſdr.* iv.

Our king return'd,
The muſe *ran* mad to ſee her exil'd lord;
On the crack'd ſtage the bedlam heroes roar'd. *Granville.*

38. To get by artifice or fraud.

Hath publick faith, like a young heir,
For this tak'n up all ſorts of ware,
And *run* int' ev'ry tradeſman's book,
'Till both turn'd bankrupts? *Hudibras, p.* i.

Run in truſt, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift.*

39. To fall by haſte, paſſion, or folly, into fault or misfortune.

If thou rememb'reſt not the ſlighteſt folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into,
Thou haſt not lov'd. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Solyman himſelf, in puniſhing the perjury of another, *ran* into wilful perjury himſelf, perverting the commendation of juſtice, which he had ſo much deſired, by his moſt bloody and unjuſt ſentence. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

From not uſing it right, come all thoſe miſtakes we *run* into in our endeavours after happineſs. *Locke.*

40. To fall; to paſs.

In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed; but near the borders they *run* into one another, ſo that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts.*

41. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into deſpotick power. *Swift.*

42. To proceed, as on a ground or principle.

It is a confederating with him, to whom the ſacrifice is offered: for upon that the apoſtle's argument *runs*. *Atterbury.*

43. To go on with violence.

Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*

44. *To* RUN *after*. To ſearch for; to endeavour at, though out of the way.

The mind, upon the ſuggeſtion of any new notion, *runs after* ſimilies, to make it the clearer to itſelf; which, though it may be uſeful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no right method to ſettle true notions in ourſelves. *Locke.*

45. *To* RUN *away with*. To hurry without conſent.

Thoughts will not be directed what objects to purſue, but *run away with* a man in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

46. *To* RUN *in with*. To cloſe; to comply.

Though Ramus *run in with* the firſt reformers of learning, in his oppoſition to Ariſtotle; yet he has given us a plauſible ſyſtem. *Baker.*

47. *To* RUN *on*. To be continued.

If, through our too much ſecurity, the ſame ſhould *run on*, ſoon might we feel our eſtate brought to thoſe lamentable terms, whereof this hard and heavy ſentence was by one of the ancients uttered. *Hooker.*

48. *To* RUN *over*. To be ſo full as to overflow.

He fills his famiſh'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*
With unchew'd morſels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*

49. To be ſo much as to overflow.

Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run* over the veſſels they are in, and poſſeſs more place than when they were cool. *Digby on Bodies.*

50. *To* RUN *out*. To be at an end.

When a leaſe had *run out*, he ſtipulated with the tenant to reſign up twenty acres, without leſſening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*

51. *To* RUN *out*. To ſpread exuberantly.

Inſectile animals, for want of blood, *run* all *out* into legs. *Hammond.*

The zeal of love *runs out* into ſuckers, like a fruitful tree. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Some papers are written with regularity; others *run out* into the wildneſs of eſſays. *Spectator.*

52. *To* RUN *out*. To expatiate.

Nor is it ſufficient to *run out* into beautiful digreſſions, unleſs they are ſomething of a piece with the main deſign of the Georgicks. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

On all occaſions, ſhe *run out* extravagantly in praiſe of Hocus. *Arbuthnot.*

They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*

He ſhewed his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run out* into long deſcriptions. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

53. *To* RUN *out*. To be waſted or exhauſted.

He hath *run out* himſelf, and led forth
His deſp'rate party with him; blown together
Aids of all kinds. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Th' eſtate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*

From growing riches with good cheer,
To *running out* by ſtarving here. *Swift.*

So little gets for what ſhe gives,
We really wonder how ſhe lives!
And had her ſtock been leſs, no doubt,
She muſt have long ago *run out*. *Swift.*

To RUN. *v. a.*

1. To pierce; to ſtab.

Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love ſong. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Hipparchus, going to marry, conſulted Philander upon the occaſion; Philander repreſented his miſtreſs in ſuch ſtrong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spectator.*

2. To force; to drive.

In nature, it is not convenient to conſider every difference that is in things, and divide them into diſtinct claſſes: this will *run* us into particulars, and we ſhall be able to eſtabliſh no general truth. *Locke.*

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unnatural ſtreſs may diſcourage it, yet this muſt not *run* it, by an over-great ſhyneſs of difficulties, into a lazy ſauntring about ordinary things. *Locke.*

3. To force into any way or form.

Some uſed to mathematical figures, give a preference to the methods of that ſcience in divinity or politick enquiries; others, accuſtomed to retired ſpeculations, *run* natural philoſophy into metaphyſical notions. *Locke.*

What is raiſed in the day, ſettles in the night; and its cold *runs* the thin juices into thick ſizy ſubſtances. *Cheyne.*

The daily complaiſance of gentlemen *runs* them into variety of expreſſions; whereas your ſcholars are more cloſe and frugal of their words. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

4. To drive with violence.

They *ran* the ſhip aground. *Acts*, xxvii. 41.

This proud Turk offered ſcornfully to paſs by without vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, ſet upon him with ſuch fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their gallies on ſhore. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

A talkative perſon *runs* himſelf upon great inconveniencies, by blabbing out his own or others ſecrets. *Ray.*

5. To melt.

The pureſt gold muſt be *run* and waſhed. *Felton.*

6. To incur.

He *runneth* two dangers, that he ſhall not be faithfully counſelled, and that he ſhall have hurtful counſel given. *Bacon.*

The tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*

Conſider the hazard I have *run* to ſee you here. *Dryden.*

O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his moſt beloved ſins, what a dreadful danger he *runs!* *Calamy.*

I ſhall *run* the danger of being ſuſpected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

7. To venture; to hazard.

He would himſelf be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them *Clarendon.*

Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denh.*

A wretched exil'd crew
Reſolv'd, and willing, under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of ſea and land. *Dryden.*

8. To import or export without duty.

Heavy impoſitions leſſen the import, and are a ſtrong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

9. To proſecute in thought.

To *run* the world back to its firſt original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the Ancient of days in the firſt inſtance of his creative power, is a reſearch too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

The world hath not ſtood ſo long, but we can ſtill *run* it up to thoſe artleſs ages, when mortals lived by plain nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

I would gladly underſtand the formation of a ſoul, and *run* it up to its *punctum ſaliens*. *Collier.*

I have choſen to preſent you with ſome peculiar thoughts, rather than *run* a needleſs treatiſe upon the ſubject at length. *Felton.*

10. To puſh.

Some Engliſh ſpeakers *run* their hands into their pockets, others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Addiſon.*

11. *To* RUN *down*. To chaſe to wearineſs.

They *ran down* a ſtag, and the aſs divided the prey very honeſtly. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

12. *To* RUN *down*. To cruſh; to overbear.

Though out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Some corrupt affections in the ſoul urge him on with ſuch impetuous fury, that, when we ſee a man overborne and *run down* by them, we cannot but pity the perſon, while we abhor the crime. *South's Sermons.*

It is no ſuch hard matter to convince or *run down* a drunkard, and to anſwer any pretences he can alledge for his ſin. *South's Sermons.*

The common cry
Then *ran* you *down* for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*

Religion is *run down* by the licence of theſe times. *Berkley.*

13. *To* RUN *over*. To recount curſorily.

I ſhall *run* them *over* ſlightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye. *Ray.*

I ſhall not *run over* all the particulars, that would ſhew what pains are uſed to corrupt children. *Locke.*

14. *To* RUN *over*. To conſider curſorily,

Theſe four every man ſhould *run over*, before he cenſure the works he ſhall view. *Wotton's Architecture.*

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we ſhall only paſs through ſo many different ſcenes of poverty. *Addiſon.*

15. To run through.

Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleaſures, he would be forced to complain that pleaſure was not ſatisfaction. *South.*

RUN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of running.

The aſs ſets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouth. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. Courſe; motion.

Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is ſtayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; cadence.

He no where uſes any ſoftneſs, or any *run* of verſes to pleaſe the ear. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

4. Courſe; proceſs.

5. Way of management; uncontrolled courſe.

Talk of ſome other ſubject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family muſt have their *run*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Long reception; continued ſucceſs.

It is impoſſible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diverſified with humour. *Addiſon.*

7. Modiſh clamour.

You cannot but have obſerved, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people againſt univerſity education. *Swift.*

8. *At the long* RUN. In fine; in concluſion; at the end.

They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the moſt part mortal *in the long run* of the diſeaſe. *Wiſeman.*

Wickedneſs may proſper for a while, but *at the long run*, he that ſets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Shuffling may ſerve for a time, but truth will moſt certainly carry it *at the long run*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hath falſhood proved *at the long run* more for the advancement of his eſtate than truth? *Tillotſon.*

RU'NAGATE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apoſtate.

The wretch compell'd, a *runagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miſer ſtate doth breed. *Sidney.*

God bringeth the priſoners out of captivity; but letteth the *runagates* continue in ſcarceneſs. *Pſalm* lxviii. 6.

I dedicate myſelf to your ſweet pleaſure,
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakeſp.*

As Cain, after he had ſlain Abel, had no certain abiding;

ſo the Jews, after they had crucified the Son of God, became *runagates*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Ru'naway. *n. ſ.* [*run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive.

Come at once,
For the cloſe night doth play the *runaway*,
And we are ſtaid for. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Speak in ſome buſh; where doſt thou hide thy head? *Shakeſpeare.*

Ru'ndle. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*.]

1. A round; a ſtep of a ladder.

The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to conſider the ſeveral ſteps and *rundles* we are to aſcend by. *Duppa.*

2. A peritrochium; ſomething put round an axis.

The third mechanical faculty, ſtiled *axis in peritrochio*, conſiſts of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are faſtened divers ſpokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Ru'ndlet. *n. ſ.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet*.] A ſmall barrel.

Set *rundlet* of verjuice overagainſt the ſun in ſummer, to ſee whether it will ſweeten. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Rung. pret. and part. paſſ. of *ring*.

The heav'ns and all the conſtellations *rung*. *Milton.*

Ru'nnel. *n. ſ.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a ſmall brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's ſide,
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*

Ru'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *run*.]

1. One that runs.

2. A racer.

Fore-ſpent with toil, as *runners* with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Here thoſe that in the rapid courſe delight,
The rival *runners* without order ſtand. *Dryden.*

3. A meſſenger.

To Tonſon or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the poſt-office. *Swift to Pope.*

4. A ſhooting ſprig.

In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*

5. One of the ſtones of a mill.

The mill goes much heavier by the ſtone they call the *runner*, being ſo large. *Mortimer.*

6. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

Ru'nnet. *n. ſ.* [ȝeꞃunnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe. It is ſometimes written *rennet*.

The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheeſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*

The milk in the ſtomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuth.*

Ru'nnion. *n. ſ.* [*rognant*, Fr. ſcrubbing.] A paltry ſcurvy wretch.

You witch! you poulcat! you *runnion!* *Shakeſpeare.*

Runt. *n. ſ.* [*runte*, in the Teutonick dialects, ſignifies a bull or cow, and is uſed in contempt by us for ſmall cattle; as *kefyl*, the Welſh term for a horſe, is uſed for a worthleſs horſe.] Any animal ſmall below the natural growth of the kind.

Reforming Tweed
Hath ſent us *runts* even of our church's breed. *Cleaveland.*

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and *runts*. *Walton.*

This overgrown *runt* has ſtruck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure. *Addiſon.*

Ru'ption. *n. ſ.* [*ruptus*, Lat.] Breach; ſolution of continuity.

The plenitude of veſſels or plethora cauſes an extravaſation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiſeman.*

Ru'pture. *n. ſ.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking; ſtate of being broken; ſolution of continuity.

Th' egg,
Burſting with kindly *rupture*, forth diſclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*

A lute ſtring will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the ſame time cannot exert its elaſticity. *Arbuthnot.*

The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, ſuch as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A breach of peace; open hoſtility.

When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it ſeems every man's duty to chuſe a ſide. *Swift.*

3. Burſtenneſs; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

The *rupture* of the groin or ſcrotum is the moſt common ſpecies of hernia. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **Ru'pture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burſt; to ſuffer diſruption.

The veſſels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, abſorb the extravaſated blood. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Rupturewort. *n. ſ.* [*herniaria*, Lat.] A plant.

The calyx of *rupturewort* is quadrifid, or, for the moſt part, quinquefid, and expanded in form of a ſtar, having five ſtamina in the centre: the fruit, which grows in the bottom of the flower, becomes a membranaceous, furrowed, round capſule, which is divided into eight cells, each of which contains one ſmall pointed ſeed. *Millar.*

RU'RAL. *adj.* [*rural*, Fr. *ruralis*, from *rura*, Lat.] Country; exiſting in the country, not in cities; ſuiting the country; reſembling the country.

Lady, reſerved to do paſtor company honour,
Joining your ſweet voice to the *rural* muſick of deſert. *Sidn.*
Here is a *rural* fellow
That will not be deny'd your highneſs' preſence;
He brings you figs. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
We turn
To where the ſilver Thames firſt *rural* grows. *Thomſon.*

Rura'lity. } **Ru'ralness.** } *n. ſ.* [from *rural*.] The quality of being rural. *Dict.*

Ru'ricolist. *n. ſ.* [*ruricola*, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

Ru'rigenous. *adj.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE. *n ſ.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little ſtratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor neceſſary.

I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruſes*, which theſe timid creatures uſe to ſave themſelves. *Ray.*

RUSH. *n. ſ.* [ꞃiꞅc, Saxon.]

1. A plant.

A *ruſh* hath a flower compoſed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; from the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fruit or huſk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundiſh ſeeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the ſea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from waſhing away the earth; for the roots of theſe *ruſhes* faſten themſelves very deep in the ground, and mat themſelves near the ſurface, ſo as to hold the earth cloſely together. *Millar.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of *ruſhes* I am ſure you are not priſoner. *Shakeſpeare.*

Man but a *ruſh* againſt Othello's breaſt,
And he retires. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimm'd, *ruſhes* ſtrew'd, cobwebs ſwept? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Your farm requites your pains;
Though *ruſhes* overſpread the neighb'ring plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.

Not a *ruſh* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Eſtrange.*

What occaſion haſt thou to give up? John Bull's friendſhip is not worth a *ruſh*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Rush-candle. *n. ſ.* [*ruſh* and *candle*.] A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh; except one ſmall ſtripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.

Be it moon or ſun, or what you pleaſe;
And if you pleaſe to call it a *ruſh-candle*,
Henceforth it ſhall be ſo for me. *Shakeſpeare.*
If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a *ruſh-candle* from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us. *Milton.*

To **Rush.** *v. n.* [hꞃeoꞃan, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

The liers in wait haſted and *ruſhed* upon Gibeah. *Judges.*

Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *ruſh* upon the camp of the Jews. 1 *Mac.* iv. 2.

Every one that was a warrior *ruſhed* out upon them. *Jud.*

Armies *ruſh* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*

Why wilt thou *ruſh* to certain death, and rage
In raſh attempts beyond thy tender age,
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden's Virgil.*
Deſperate ſhould he *ruſh*, and loſe his life,
With odds oppreſs'd. *Dryden's Æneis.*

They will always ſtrive to be good Chriſtians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *ruſh* into the office of princes or miniſters. *Sprat.*

You ſay, the ſea
Does with its waves fall backward to the Weſt,
And, thence repell'd, advances to the Eaſt;
While this revolving motion does indure,
The deep muſt reel, and *ruſh* from ſhoar to ſhoar. *Blackm.*
With a *ruſhing* ſound th' aſſembly bend
Diverſe their ſteps. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Now ſunk the ſun from his aereal height,
And o'er the ſhaded billows *ruſh'd* the night. *Pope.*
At firſt an azure ſheet it *ruſhes* broad,
Then whit'ning by degrees, as prone it falls,
Daſh'd in a cloud of foam, it ſends aloft
A hoary miſt. *Thomſon.*

Rush. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe.

A gentleman of his train ſpurred up his horſe, and with a violent *ruſh* ſevered him from the duke. *Wotton.*

Him while freſh and fragrant time
Cheriſht in his golden prime,
Ere Hebe's hand had overlaid
His ſmooth cheeks with a downy ſhade,
The *ruſh* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Craſhaw.*
Auſter ſpy'd him,
Cruel Auſter thither hy'd him,
And with the *ruſh* of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not ſpitefully to caſt
All his leaves ſo freſh, ſo ſweet,
And laid them trembling at his feet. *Craſhaw.*

Ru'shy. *adj.* [from *ruſh*.]

1. Abounding with ruſhes.

In *ruſhy* grounds, ſprings are found at the firſt ſpit. *Mortimer.*

The timid hare to ſome lone ſeat
Retir'd; the *ruſhy* fen or rugged furze. *Thomſon.*

2. Made of ruſhes.

What knight like him could toſs the *ruſhy* lance? *Tickell.*

Rusk. *n. ſ.* Hard bread for ſtores.

The lady ſent me divers preſents of fruits, ſugar, and *ruſk*. *Raleigh.*

Ru'sma. *n. ſ.* A brown and light iron ſubſtance, with half as much quicklime ſteeped in water, the Turkiſh women make their pſilothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

Ru'sset. *adj.* [*rouſſet*, Fr. *ruſſus*, Lat.]

1. Reddiſhly brown.

The morn, in *ruſſet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eaſtward hill. *Shakeſp.*
Our ſummer ſuch a *ruſſet* livery wears,
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*

2. Newton ſeems to uſe it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly.

This white ſpot was immediately encompaſſed with a dark grey or *ruſſet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the firſt iris. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Coarſe; homeſpun; ruſtick. It is much uſed in deſcriptions of the manners and dreſſes of the country, I ſuppoſe, becauſe it was formerly the colour of ruſtick dreſs: in ſome places, the ruſticks ſtill dye cloaths ſpun at home with bark, which muſt make them *ruſſet*.

Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Figures pedantical: theſe ſummer flies
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation:
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In *ruſſet* yeas, and honeſt kerſy noes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ru'sset. *n. ſ.* Country dreſs. See **Russet**, *adj.*

The Dorick dialect has a ſweetneſs in its clowniſhneſs, like a fair ſhepherdeſs in her country *ruſſet*. *Dryden.*

Ru'sset. } **Ru'sseting.** } *n. ſ.* A name given to ſeveral ſorts of pears or apples from their colour.

The *ruſſet* pearmain is a very pleaſant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conſervatory partakes both of the *ruſſeting* and pearmain in colour and taſte; the one ſide being generally *ruſſet*, and the other ſtreaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*

RUST. *n. ſ.* [ꞃuꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The red deſquamation of old iron.

This iron began at the length to gather *ruſt*. *Hooker.*

Ruſt eaten pikes and ſwords in time to come,
When crooked blows dig up earth's fertile womb,
The huſbandman ſhall oft diſcover. *May's Georgicks.*
But Pallas came in ſhape of *ruſt*,
And 'twixt the ſpring and hammer thruſt,
Her Gorgon ſhield, which made the cock
Stand ſtiff, as 'twere transform'd to ſtock. *Hudibras.*

My ſcymitar got ſome *ruſt* by the ſea water. *Gulliver.*

2. The tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal.

By dint of ſword his crown he ſhall increaſe,
And ſcour his armour from the *ruſt* of peace. *Dryden.*

3. Loſs of power by inactivity.

4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

Let her ſee thy ſacred truths cleared from all *ruſt* and droſs of human mixtures. *King Charles.*

To **Rust.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gather ruſt; to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth reſt upon, while that the culter *ruſts*,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.
Our armours now may *ruſt*, our idle ſcymiters
Hang by our ſides for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleneſs.

Muſt I *ruſt* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece? *Dryden.*

To **Rust.** *v. a.*

1. To make ruſty.

Keep up your bright ſwords, for the dew will ruſt them. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Lat. *ruſtique*, Fr.] Rough; ſavage; boiſterous; brutal; rude.

On he brought me unto ſo bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich beggary, ſerved only by a company of *ruſtical* villains, full of ſweat and duſt, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*

This is by a *ruſtical* ſeverity to baniſh all urbanity, whoſe harmleſs and confined condition is conſiſtent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He confounds the ſinging and dancing of the ſatires with the *ruſtical* entertainment of the firſt Romans. *Dryden.*

Ru'stically. *adv.* [from *ruſtical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at ſchool,
And report ſpeaks goldenly of his profit;
For my part he keeps me *ruſtically* at home. *Shakeſpeare.*
Quintius here was born,
Whoſe ſhining plough-ſhare was in furrows worn,
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *ruſtically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

Ru'sticalness. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſtical*.] The quality of being ruſtical; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs.

To **Ru'sticate.** *v. n.* [*ruſticor*, Latin.] To reſide in the country.

My Lady Scudamore, from having *ruſticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the ſake of ſeeing the ſun, and to ſleep becauſe it is night. *Pope.*

To **Ru'sticate.** *v. a.* To baniſh into the country.

I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was ſent away, or, in the univerſity phraſe, *ruſticated* for ever. *Spect.*

Rusti'city. *n. ſ.* [*ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſticitas*, from *ruſticus*, Lat.]

1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; ſimplicity; artleſneſs; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs.

There preſented himſelf a tall, clowniſh, young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, deſired that he might have the atchievment of any adventure, which, during the feaſt, might happen; that being granted, he reſted him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *ruſticity*. *Spenſer.*

The ſweetneſs and *ruſticity* of a paſtoral cannot be ſo well expreſt in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addiſon.*

This ſo general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould ſhorten the opportunities of vice; and ſo accordingly an univerſal *ruſticity* preſently took place, and ſtopped not till it had over-run the whole ſtock of mankind. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Rural appearance.

Ru'stick. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Lat.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing miſſing was the odds of the Iberian ſide, and continued ſo in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though foſtered ſo by the muſes, as many times the very *ruſtick* people left both their delights and profits to hearken to his ſongs. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, when his *ruſtick* airs have grown up with him till the age of forty. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Brutal; ſavage.

My ſoul foreboded I ſhould find the bow'r
Of ſome fell monſter, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *ruſtick* wretch, who liv'd in Heav'n's deſpight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artleſs; honeſt; ſimple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar ſtood, *ruſtick*, of graſſy ſord. *Milton.*
With unguents ſmooth the poliſh'd marble ſhone,
Where ancient Neleus ſat, a *ruſtick* throne. *Pope.*

Ru'stick. *n. ſ.* A clown; a ſwain; an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is ſo rude and inſolent as a wealthy *ruſtick*, all this his kindneſs is overlooked, and his perſon moſt unworthily railed at. *South.*

Ru'stiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſty*.] The ſtate of being ruſty.

To **Ru'stle.** *v. n.* [hꞃiꞅꞇlan, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick ſucceſſion of ſmall noiſes.

Let not the creaking of ſhoes, nor the *ruſtling* of ſilks, betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He is coming; I hear the ſtraw *ruſtle*. *Shakeſpeare.*

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than *ruſtling* in unpaid-for ſilk. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thick ſwarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Bruſh'd with the hiſs of *ruſtling* wings. *Milton.*
As when we ſee the winged winds engage,
Ruſtling from ev'ry quarter of the ſky,
North, Eaſt, and Weſt, in airy ſwiftneſs vy. *Granville.*
All begin the attack;
Fans clap, ſilks *ruſtle*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*
Not leſs their number than the milk-white ſwans,
That o'er the winding of Cayſter's ſprings,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *ruſtling* wings. *Pope.*

Ru'sty. *adj.* [from *ruſt*.]

1. Covered with ruſt; infected with ruſt.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a *ruſty* ſword and empty purſe. *Howel.*

Part ſcour the *ruſty* ſhields with ſeam, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,
Is *ruſty* grown. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

To **Rut.** *v. n.* [*ruit*, Fr.] To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

Rut. *n. ſ.* [*rut*, Fr.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole ſummer's feed to make them fit for generation: and if rain come about the middle of September, they go to *rut* ſomewhat the ſooner. *Bacon.*

The ground hereof was the obſervation of this part in deer after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*. *Brown.*

2. [*Route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel. *Ainſworth.*

RUTH. *n. ſ.* [from *rue*.] Mercy; pity; tenderneſs; ſorrow for the miſery of another.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way
With wretched miſeries and woful *ruth*,
Were to thoſe Pagans made an open prey. *Fairy Q.*
All *ruth*, compaſſion, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*
She fair, he full of baſhfulneſs and truth,
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and deſired nought;
He durſt not ſpeak, by ſuit to purchaſe *ruth*. *Fairfax.*
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Choſen thou haſt; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milton.*

Ru'thful. *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Rueful; woful; ſorrowful.

The inhabitants ſeldom take a *ruthful* and reaving experience of thoſe harms, which infectious diſeaſes carry with them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Ru'thfully. *adv.* [from *ruthful*.]

1. Wofully; ſadly,

The flower of horſe and foot, loſt by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* periſhed. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whoſe ſhrieking ſound
Is ſign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Moſt *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

3. Wofully. In irony.

By this Minerva's friend bereft
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, noſe, eyes,
Ruthfully ſmear'd. *Chapman's Iliads.*

RU'THLESS. *adj.* [from *ruth.*] Cruel; pitileſs; uncompaſſionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthleſs* ſea?
What Clarence but a quickſand of deceit? *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ruthleſs* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I ſtart, the cruel people laugh. *Shakeſpeare.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthleſs* ſhed my gall upon the ground. *Sandys.*

Their rage the hoſtile powers reſtrain,
All but the *ruthleſs* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

To *ruthleſs* deeds, blind rage, and fell revenge,
Their fervid ſpirits fires. *Thomſon's Summer.*

RU'THLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Want of pity.

RU'THLESSLY. *adv.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Without pity; cruelly; barbarouſly.

RU'TTIER. *n. ſ.* [*routiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road or courſe at ſea.

RU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; libidinous; ſalacious; luſtful; lecherous.

That is an advertiſement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurement of Count Rouſillon, a fooliſh idle boy; but for all that very *ruttiſh.* *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

RYE. *n. ſ.* [ryʒe, Saxon.]

1. A coarſe kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the *rye*,
Theſe pretty country folks would lye. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rye is more acrid, laxative, and leſs nouriſhing than wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A diſeaſe in a hawk.

RYE'GRASS. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtrong graſs.

Some ſow *ryegraſs* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortim.*

S.

S, Has in Engliſh the ſame hiſſing ſound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in ſo many of our words, that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued ſibilation.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine ſound: in the middle it is ſometimes uttered with a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *roſe, roſeate, roſy, oſier, noſel, reſident, buſy, buſineſs.* It ſometimes keeps its natural ſound; as *looſe, deſignation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monoſyllables it is ſometimes *s*, as in *this*; and ſometimes *z*, as in *as, has*; and generally where *es* ſtands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives.* It ſeems to be eſtabliſhed as a rule, that no noun ſingular ſhould end with *ſ* ſingle: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheleſs added at the end, as *gooſe, houſe*; and where the ſyllable is ſhort the *ſ* is doubled, and was once *ſſe*, as *aſs*, anciently *aſſe*; *wilderneſs*, anciently *wilderneſſe*; *diſtreſs*, anciently *diſtreſſe.*

SA'BAOTH. }
SA'BBATH. } *n. ſ.* [An Hebrew word ſignifying *reſt*; *ſabbat*, French; *ſabatum*, Latin.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for publick worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

Holy Lord God of *ſabaoth.* *Common Prayer.*

I purpoſe,
And by our holy *ſabbath* have I ſworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

Glad we return'd up to the coaſts of light,
Ere *ſabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *ſabbath*: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from ſervile toil releaſt,
Where works of mercy were a part of reſt:
Such as bleſt angels exerciſe above,
Vary'd with ſacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *ſabbaths* as that one ſhe now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which ſhe employs:
For ſuch viciſſitudes in heav'n there are,
In praiſe alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow; time of reſt.

Never any *ſabbath* of releaſe
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

Nor can his bleſſed ſoul look down from heav'n,
Or break th' eternal *ſabbath* of his reſt,
To ſee her miſeries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful ſleep out the *ſabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſabbath* and *break.*] Violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs.

The uſurer is the greateſt *ſabbathbreaker*, becauſe his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſabbaticus*, Lat. *ſabbatique*, Fr. from *ſabbath.*] Reſembling the ſabbath; enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour.

The appointment and obſervance of the *ſabbatical* year, and after the ſeventh *ſabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumſtance of great moment. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabbatum*, Latin.] Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SA'BINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabine*, Fr. *ſabina*, Latin.] A plant.

Sabine or ſavin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond any of the ſorts of trees commonly made uſe of for that purpoſe. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great perſonages, and brought out of Ruſſia, being the fur of a little beaſt of that name, eſteemed for the perfectneſs of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *ſable*, in heraldry, ſignifies the black colour in gentlemens arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Furiouſly running in upon him, with tumultuous ſpeech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *ſables.* *Knolles.*

The peacocks plumes thy tackle muſt not fail,
Nor the dear purchaſe of the *ſable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [French.] Black. A word uſed by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night,
Who with her *ſable* mantle 'gan to ſhade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*

With him enthron'd
Sat *ſable* veſted night, eldeſt of things,
The conſort of his reign. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They ſoon begin that tragick play,
And with their ſmoaky cannons baniſh day:
Night, horrour, ſlaughter, with confuſion meet,
And in their *ſable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring firſt the genius of the place,
And night, and all the ſtars that gild her *ſable* throne. *Dryden.*

SABLIERE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A ſandpit. *Bailey.*

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not ſo thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabre*, French; I ſuppoſe, of Turkiſh original.] A cymetar; a ſhort ſword with a convex edge; a faulchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *ſabre*, and of proof my arms;
I aſk no other bleſſing of my ſtars,
No prize but fame, no miſtreſs but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *ſabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village ſlave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SABULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabulous.*] Grittineſs; ſandineſs.

SA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*ſabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; ſandy.

SACCADE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly: a correction uſed when the horſe bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *adj.* [*ſaccharum*, Latin.] Having the taſte or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar.

Manna is an eſſential *ſaccharine* ſalt, ſweating from the leaves of moſt plants. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SACERDO'TAL. *adj.* [*ſacerdotalis*, Lat.] Prieſtly; belonging to the prieſthood.

They have ſeveral offices and prayers, eſpecially for the dead, in which functions they uſe *ſacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without reſpect to my *ſacerdotal* orders. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the perſons entruſted with theſe powers, behold the importance and extent of the *ſacerdotal* commiſſion. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſacculus*, Latin.] A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK. *n. ſ.* [שק Hebrew; σάκκος, *ſaccus*, Latin; ſæc, Saxon. It is obſervable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *ſacks* ſhall be a mean to ſack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Vaſtius cauſed the authors of that mutiny to be thruſt into *ſacks*, and in the ſight of the fleet caſt into the ſea. *Knolles.*

2. The meaſure of three buſhels.

3. A woman's looſe rob.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The griſt is *ſack'd*, and every ſack well bound. *Betterton.*

2. [From *ſacar*, Spaniſh.] To take by ſtorm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce ſpoiled and burnt all the old Engliſh pale inhabitants, and *ſacked* and raſed all cities and corporate towns. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I'll make thee ſtoop and bend thy knee,
Or *ſack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

What armies conquer'd, periſh'd with thy ſword?
What cities *ſack'd*? *Fai*

Who ſees theſe diſmal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *ſack'd* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himſelf was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *ſacked* in his reign. *South's Sermons.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treaſure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their city *ſacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to beſtow ſuch of their riches this way as could beſt bear the water. *Addiſon.*

SACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.

If Saturn's ſon beſtows
The *ſack* of Troy, which he by promiſe owes,
Then ſhall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loſs reſtore. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*Sec*, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by Skinner, after Mandeſto, from *Xeque*, a city of Morocco.]

Pleaſe you drink a cup of *ſack.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glaſs of *ſack.* *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacabuche*, Spaniſh; *ſambuca*, Latin; *ſambuque*, French.] A kind of pipe.

The trumpets, *ſackbuts*, pſalteries, and fife,
Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

SA'CKCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *cloath.*] Cloath of which ſacks are made; coarſe cloath ſometimes worn in mortification.

A ſort of coarſe ſtuff made of goats hair, of a black or dark colour, worn by ſoldiers and mariners; and uſed as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning and diſtreſs. It was called *ſackcloth*, either becauſe ſacks were made of this ſort of ſtuff, or becauſe haircloaths were ſtraight and cloſe like a ſack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in aſhes ſhe did ſit,
And next her wrinkled ſkin rough *ſackcloth* wore. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus with *ſackcloath* I inveſt my woe,
And duſt upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*

Being clad in *ſackcloath*, he was to lie on the ground, and conſtantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the ſin he had committed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſack.*] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *full.*] Top full.

Wood goes about with *ſackfuls* of droſs, odiouſly miſrepreſenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SA'CKPOSSET. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *poſſet.*] A poſſet made of milk, ſack, and ſome other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at ſupper on the table, becauſe the burning ſnuff may fall into a diſh of ſoup or *ſackpoſſet.* *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrement*, Fr. *ſacramentum*, Lat.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

2. An outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace.

As often as we mention a *ſacrament*, it is improperly underſtood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Chriſtian faith, all duties of religion containing that which ſenſe or natural reaſon cannot of itſelf diſcern, are moſt commonly named *ſacraments*; our reſtraint of the word to ſome few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every ſuch ceremony two things, the ſubſtance of the ceremony itſelf, which is viſible; and beſides that, ſomewhat elſe more ſecret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *ſacrament.* *Hooker.*

3. The euchariſt; the holy communion.

Ten thouſand French have ta'en the *ſacrament*
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no Chriſtian ſoul but Engliſh Talbot. *Shakeſpeare.*

As we have ta'en the *ſacrament*,
We will unite the white roſe with the red. *Shakeſpeare.*

Before the famous battle of Creſſy, he ſpent the greateſt part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the *ſacrament*, with his ſon, and the chief of his officers. *Addiſon.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*ſacramental*, Fr. from *ſacrament.*] Conſtituting a ſacrament; pertaining to a ſacrament.

To make compleat the outward ſubſtance of a ſacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *ſacramental* elements receive from *ſacramental* words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the *ſacramental* efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the bleſſing. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ſacramental.*] After the manner of a ſacrament.

My body is *ſacramentally* contained in this ſacrament of bread. *Hall.*

The law of circumciſion was meant by God *ſacramentally* to impreſs the duty of ſtrict purity. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED. *adj.* [*ſacre*, French; *ſacer*, Latin.]

1. Devoted to religious uſes; holy.

Gods love to haunt her *ſacred* ſhades. *Milton.*

2. Dedicated; conſecrate; conſecrated.

This temple and his holy ark,
With all his *ſacred* things. *Milton.*

O'er its eaſtern gate was rais'd above
A temple, *ſacred* to the queen of love. *Dryden.*

3. Inviolable.

The honour's *ſacred*, which he talks on now,
Suppoſing that I lackt it. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

How haſt thou yielded to tranſgreſs
The ſtrict forbiddance? how to violate
The *ſacred* fruit? *Milton.*

Secrets of marriage ſtill are *ſacred* held;
There ſweet and bitter by the wiſe conceal'd. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *adv.* [from *ſacred.*] Inviolably; religiouſly.

When God had manifeſted himſelf in the fleſh, how *ſacredly* did he preſerve this privilege? *South's Sermons.*

SA'CREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacred.*] The ſtate of being ſacred; ſtate of being conſecrated to religious uſes; holineſs; ſanctity.

In the ſanctuary the cloud, and the oracular anſwers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *ſacredneſs* of the place. *South.*

This inſinuates the *ſacredneſs* of power, let the adminiſtration of it be what it will. *L'Eſtrange.*

SACRI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſacrificus*, Lat.] Employed in ſacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in ſacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatſoever ſhall come forth; yet might it be reſtrained in the ſenſe, for whatſoever was *ſacrificable*, and juſtly ſubject to lawful immolation, and ſo would not have ſacrificed either horſe or dog. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SACRIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrificateur*, Fr. from *ſacrificor*, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of ſacrifice.

Not only the ſubject of ſacrifice is unqueſtionable, but alſo the *ſacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SA'CRIFICATORY. *adj.* [from *ſacrificor*, Latin.] Offering ſacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*ſacrifier*, French; *ſacrifico*, Lat.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate.

Alarbus' limbs are lopt,
And intrails feed the *ſacrificing* fire. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andron.*

This blood, like *ſacrificing* Abel's, cries
To me for juſtice. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

I *ſacrifice* to the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males. *Exod.* xiii. 15.

Men from the herd or flock
Of *ſacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*

2. To deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe.

'Tis a ſad contemplation, that we ſhould *ſacrifice* the peace of the church to a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*

The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that intereſt men *ſacrifice* to when they break it. *Locke.*

Syphax loves you, and would *ſacrifice*
His life, nay more, his honour, in your ſervice. *Addiſon.*

A great genius ſometimes *ſacrifices* ſound to ſenſe. *Broome.*

3. To deſtroy; to kill.

4. To devote with loſs.

Condemn'd to *ſacrifice* his childiſh years
To babbling ign'rance, and to empty fears. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer ſacrifice.

He that *ſacrificeth* of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxiv. 18.

Let us go to *ſacrifice* to the Lord. *Exod.* iii. 18.

Some miſchief is befallen
To that meek man who well had *ſacrific'd.* *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrifice*, French; *ſacrificium*, Latin.]

1. The act of offering to Heaven.

God will ordain religious rites
Of *ſacrifice.* *Milton.*

2. The thing offered to Heaven, or immolated.

Upon ſuch *ſacrifice*
The gods themſelves throw incenſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long divorce of ſteel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one ſweet *ſacrifice*,
And lift my ſoul to heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moloch beſmear'd with blood
Of human *ſacrifice.* *Milton.*

My life if thou preſerv'ſt, my life
Thy *ſacrifice* ſhall be;
And death, if death muſt be my doom,
Shall join my ſoul to thee. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Any thing deſtroyed, or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe.

4. Any thing deſtroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacrifice.*] One who offers ſacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be *ſacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shakeſpeare.*

When ſome brawny *ſacrificer* knocks,
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox,
His eyeballs rooted out are thrown to ground. *Dryden.*

A prieſt pours wine between the horns of a bull: the prieſt is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *ſacrificers*. *Addiſon.*

SACRIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *ſacrifice.*] Performing ſacrifice; included in ſacrifice.

Rain *ſacrificial* whiſp'rings in his ear;
Make ſacred even his ſtirrup. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Tertullian's obſervation upon theſe *ſacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

SA'CRILEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrilege*, Fr. *ſacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things ſacred.

By what eclipſe ſhall that ſun be defac'd,
What mine hath erſt thrown down ſo fair a tower!
What *ſacrilege* hath ſuch a ſaint diſgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Then 'gan a curſed hand the quiet womb
Of his great grandmother with ſteel to wound,
And the hid treaſures in her ſacred tomb
With *ſacrilege* to dig. *Fairy Queen.*

We need not go many ages back to ſee the vengeance of God upon ſome families, raiſed upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the ſpoils of *ſacrilege*. *South's Sermons.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*ſacrilegus*, Lat. from *ſacrilege.*] Violating things ſacred; polluted with the crime of ſacrilege.

To *ſacrilegious* perjury ſhould I be betrayed, I ſhould account it greater miſery. *King Charles.*

By vile hands to common uſe debas'd,
With *ſacrilegious* taunt, and impious jeſt. *Prior.*

Still green with bays each ancient altar ſtands,
Above the reach of *ſacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

Blaſphemy is a malediction, and a *ſacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſacrilegious.*] With ſacrilege.

When theſe evils befell him, his conſcience tells him it was for moſt *ſacrilegiouſly* pillaging and invading God's houſe. *South's Sermons.*

SA'CRING. *part.* [This is a participle of the French *ſacrer*. The verb is not uſed in Engliſh.] Conſecrating.

I'll ſtartle you,
Worſe than the *ſacring* bell. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The *ſacring* of the kings of France is the ſign of their ſovereign prieſthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST. } *n. ſ.* [*ſacriſtain*, Fr.] He that has the care
SA'CRISTAN. } of the utenſils or moveables of the church.

A *ſacriſt* or treaſurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by cuſtom. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SA'CRISTY. *n. ſ.* [*ſacriſtie*, French.] An apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are repoſited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd veſtry brings
A ſconce that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd, to light the *ſacriſty*. *Dryden.*

A third apartment ſhould be a kind of *ſacriſty* for altars, idols, and ſacrificing inſtruments. *Addiſon.*

SAD. *adj.* [Of this word, ſo frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *ſagged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *To ſag*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I ſhall not love a *ſad* Pamela ſo well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

I now muſt change
Thoſe notes to tragick; *ſad* taſk! *Milton.*

Six brave companions from each ſhip we loſt:
With ſails outſpread we fly th' unequal ſtrife,
Sad for their loſs, but joyful of our life. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It miniſtreth unto men, and other creatures, all celeſtial influences: it diſſipateth thoſe *ſad* thoughts and ſorrows, which the darkneſs both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *ſad* Eloiſa ſpread,
Propp'd on ſome tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *ſad*,
From point to point diſcours'd his voyage. *Spenſer.*

The Lady Katharine, a *ſad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII's reſolution of a divorce from her was firſt made known, ſaid that ſhe had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embaſſy of weight, choice was made of ſome *ſad* perſon of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in ſtate matters. *Bacon.*

A *ſad* wiſe valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and ſwallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom inflection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

4. Afflictive; calamitous.

5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burleſque complaint.

Theſe qualifications make him a *ſad* huſband. *Addiſon.*

6. Dark coloured.

Cryſtal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and ſhadow of blue; and in its coarſe pieces is of a *ſadder* hue than the powder of Venice glaſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I met him accidentally in London in *ſad* coloured clothes, far from being coſtly. *Walton's Life of Biſhop Sanderſon.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of ſo general uſe as woad, or glaſtum; for though of itſelf it dye but a blue, yet it is uſed to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *ſadder* colours, when the dyers make them laſt without fading. *Boyle.*

Woad or wade is uſed by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *ſad* colours. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *ſad* than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His own good ſword, Morddure, to cleave his head. *Fairy Queen.*

8. Coheſive; not light; firm; cloſe.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *ſad*, and therefore require warm applications, and light compoſt. *Mortimer.*

To **SA'DDEN.** *v. a.* [from *ſad.*]

1. To make ſad.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy preſence *ſaddens* all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make coheſive.

Marl is binding, and *ſaddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅaꝺl, Sax. *ſadel*, Dutch.] The ſeat which is put upon the horſe for the accommodation of the rider.

His horſe hipped with an old moth-eaten *ſaddle*, and the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *ſaddles*, after the Engliſh faſhion, is penal only to Engliſhmen. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *ſaddle* bow,
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

'Tis good to provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's *ſaddle*, which will be ſure to amble, when the world is upon the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *ſaddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

To **SA'DDLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a ſaddle.

I will *ſaddle* me an aſs, that I may ride thereon. 2 *Sam.* xix.

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worſe,
Who *ſaddled* his own back to ſhame his horſe. *Cleaveland.*

No man, ſure, e'er left his houſe,
And *ſaddl'd* Ball, with thoughts ſo wild,
To bring a midwife to his ſpouſe,
Before he knew ſhe was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen.

Reſolv'd for ſea, the ſlaves thy baggage pack,
Each *ſaddl'd* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *adj.* [*ſaddle* and *back.*]

Horſes, *ſaddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raiſed head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſaddle.*] One whoſe trade is to
SA'DDLER. } make ſaddles.

Sixpence that I had
To pay the *ſaddler* for my miſtreſs' crupper,
The *ſaddler* had it. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

The utmoſt exactneſs in theſe belongs to farriers, *ſaddlers*, and ſmiths. *Digby.*

The ſmith and the *ſaddler*'s journeyman ought to partake of your maſter's generoſity. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*

SA'DLY. *adv.* [from *ſad.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his ſpirit *ſadly* I ſurvive,
To mock the expectations of the world.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

He griev'd, he wept, the ſight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a *ſadly* pleaſing thought. *Dryden.*

He *ſadly* ſuffers in their grief,
Out-weeps an hermit, and out-prays a ſaint. *Dryden.*

Common dangers paſt, a *ſadly* pleaſing theme. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitouſly; miſerably.

We may at preſent eaſily ſee, and one day *ſadly* feel. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſad.*]

1. Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs; dejection of mind.

The ſoul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And ſo imparts a *ſadneſs* to the ſenſe. *Daniel's Civil War.*

And let us not be wanting to ourſelves,
Leſt ſo ſevere and obſtinate a *ſadneſs*
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham's Sophy.*

A paſſionate regret at ſin, a grief and *ſadneſs* of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

If the ſubject be mournful, let every thing in it have a ſtroke of *ſadneſs*. *Dryden.*

2. Melancholy look.

Dim *ſadneſs* did not ſpare
Celeſtial viſages. *Milton.*

3. Seriouſneſs; ſedate gravity.

SAFE. *adj.* [*ſauf*, French; *ſalvus*, Latin.]

1. Free from danger.

Our ſeparated fortune
Shall keep us both the *ſafer*; where we are,
There's daggers in men's ſmiles. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

But Trivia kept in ſecret ſhades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where then he liv'd obſcure, but *ſafe* from Jove. *Dryden.*

Beyond the beating ſurge his courſe he bore,
With longing eyes obſerving, to ſurvey
Some ſmooth aſcent, or *ſafe* ſequeſter'd bay. *Pope.*

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *ſafe* and ſound, talk of a reward. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Conferring ſecurity.

To write the ſame things to you, to me is not grievous, but to you *ſafe*. *Phil.* iii. 1.

Aſcend; I follow thee, *ſafe* guide, the path
Thou lead'ſt me. *Milton.*

4. No longer dangerous; repoſited out of the power of doing harm.

Banquo's *ſafe*.
—Ay, my good lord; *ſafe* in a ditch: he lies
With twenty trenched gaſhes on his head,
The leaſt a death to nature. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Our great forbidder *ſafe*, with all his ſpies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainſworth.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*ſauf conduit*, French.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.

A trumpet was ſent to Sir William Waller, to deſire a *ſafeconduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

2. Paſs; warrant to paſs.

SA'FEGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſafe* and *guard.*]

1. Defence; protection; ſecurity.

We ſerve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and do therefore truſt, that his mercy ſhall be our *ſafeguard*. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in *ſafeguard* of your wives,
Your wives ſhall welcome home the conquerors. *Shakeſp.*

The ſmalleſt worm will turn, if trod upon;
And doves will peck in *ſafeguard* of their brood. *Shak.*

Cæſar, where dangers threatened on the one ſide, and the opinion that there ſhould be in him little *ſafeguard* for his friends on the other, choſe rather to venture upon extremities, than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, deſcended from them, have, by the bleſſing of God upon their induſtry, raiſed themſelves ſo high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a *ſafeguard* to that altar, at which their anceſtors miniſtred. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Thy ſword, the *ſafeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the poſſeſſor.

3. Paſs; warrant to paſs.

On *ſafeguard* he came to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

A trumpet was ſent to the Earl of Eſſex for a *ſafeguard* or paſs to two lords, to deliver a meſſage from the king to the two houſes. *Clarendon.*

To **SA'FEGUARD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *ſafeguard* neceſſaries,
And pretty traps, to catch the petty thieves. *Shakeſp.*

SA'FELY. *adv.* [from *ſafe.*]

1. In a ſafe manner; without danger.

Who is there that hath the leiſure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning moſt of the opinions he has, ſo as *ſafely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and *ſafely* ſhout around;
But none preſumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.

God *ſafely* quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travail, to the gladding of your highneſs with an heir. *Shakeſp.*

SA'FENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſafe.*] Exemption from danger.

If a man ſhould forbear his food or his buſineſs, 'till he had certainty of the *ſafeneſs* of what he was going about, he muſt ſtarve and die diſputing. *South's Sermons.*

SA'FETY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſafe.*]

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntleſs temper of his mind,
He hath a wiſdom that doth guide his valour,
To act in *ſafety*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay ſhe deign'd to dwell,
Shall ſhe with *ſafety* reach her priſtine ſeat,
Find her reſt endleſs, and her bliſs compleat? *Prior.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

3. Preſervation from hurt.

Let not my jealouſies be your diſhonours,
But mine own *ſafeties*: you may be rightly juſt,
Whatever I ſhall think. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. Cuſtody; ſecurity from eſcape.

Impriſon him;
Deliver him to *ſafety*, and return. *Shakeſp. King John.*

SA'FFLOW. *n. ſ.* A plant.

An herb called *ſafflow*, or baſtard ſaffron, dyers uſe for ſcarlet. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SA'FFRON. *n. ſ.* [*ſafran*, French, from *ſaphar*, Arabick. It was yellow, according to Davies, in his Welſh dictionary. *Crocus*, Latin.]

It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a lily, fiſtulous underneath, the tube widening into ſix ſegments, and reſting on the footſtalk: the pointal riſes out of the bottom of the flower, and is divided into three-headed or creſted capillaments; but the empalement afterwards turns to an oblong triangular fruit, divided into three cells, full of roundiſh ſeeds. It hath a tuberoſe root, and long nervous graſſy leaves, with a longitudinal furrow through the middle of each. There are Spring-flowering crocuſes, and thoſe which flower in Autumn. Their ſeeds are ripe about the latter end of April: the time of planting is in July. About the beginning of September they begin to ſpire, and ſometime after appear the *ſaffron* flowers, which are gathered as well before as after they are full-blown; and the moſt proper time for this is early in the morning: the chives being all picked out of the flowers, the next labour about them is to dry them on the kiln: at firſt they give it a pretty ſtrong heat. The charges and profits attending the culture of *ſaffron*, have been computed in the following manner: the rent of an acre of ground, and the expence of manuring it, is reckoned at twenty-three pounds: the value of twenty-ſix pounds of *ſaffron*, the computed produce of an acre in three years, is, at a mean, ſuppoſed to be thirty-nine pounds; and conſequently the neat profits of an acre of ground, producing *ſaffron*, will in three years amount to ſixteen pounds. *Millar.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or ſix ſhives of *ſaffron*. *Peacham.*

SA'FFRON *Baſtard.* *n. ſ.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant.

This plant agrees with the thiſtle in moſt of its characters; but the ſeeds of it are always deſtitute of down. It is very much cultivated in Germany for the dyers uſe, and is brought from thence into England. As it grows it ſpreads into many branches, each producing a flower at the top of the ſhoot, which, when fully blown, is cut or pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers uſe. *Millar.*

SA'FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of ſaffron.

Are theſe your cuſtomers?
Did this companion, with the *ſaffron* face,
Revel and feaſt it at my houſe to-day,
Whilſt upon me the guilty doors were ſhut? *Shakeſp.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had gilt the mountains with her *ſaffron* flame,
I ſent my men to Circe's houſe. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Now when the roſy morn began to riſe,
And wav'd her *ſaffron* ſtreamer through the ſkies. *Dryd.*

To **SAG.** *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I ſay by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *ſag* with doubt, nor ſhake with fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **SAG.** *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of ſcent.

So ſcented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air;
Sagacious of his quarry from ſo far. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

With might and main, they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
Nor wanted horns t' inſpire *ſagacious* hounds. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making diſcoveries.

Only *ſagacious* heads light on theſe obſervations, and reduce them into general propoſitions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſagacious.*]

1. With quick ſcent.

2. With acuteneſs of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſagacious.*] The quality of being ſagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſagacité*, French; *ſagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickneſs of ſcent.

2. Acuteneſs of diſcovery.

It requires too great a *ſagacity* for vulgar minds to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to diſcover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their diſcovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our ſtudy, yet they left a great deal for the induſtry and *ſagacity* of after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE. *n. ſ.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or ſupreme ruler. *Bailey.*

2. The juice of ſome unknown plant uſed in medicine.

SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauge*, French; *ſalvia*, Lat.] A plant of which the ſchool of Salernum thought ſo highly, that they left this verſe:

Cur moriatur homo cui ſalvia *creſcit in horto.*

It hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is ſometimes arched, and ſometimes hooked; but the under lip or beard is divided into three parts, bunching out, and not hollowed at the chaps: out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryoes, which afterward become ſo many ſeeds, which are roundiſh, ſhut up in an huſk, which before was the flower-cup: to which may be added, that the ſtamina do ſomewhat reſemble the os hyoides. *Millar.*

By the colour, figure, taſte, and ſmell, we have as clear ideas of *ſage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *ſage* the hard'ning cheeſe ſhe preſs'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [*ſage*, Fr *ſaggio*, Ital.] Wiſe; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to reſt,
O matron *ſage*, quoth ſhe, I hither came. *Fairy Queen.*

Vane, young in years, but in *ſage* councils old,
Than whom a better ſenator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that ſhe ſhould be ſo *ſage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage? *Waller.*

SAGE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A philoſopher; a man of gravity and wiſdom.

Though you profeſs
Yourſelf ſuch *ſages*; yet I know no leſs,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a ſtar proclaims him come,
And guides the eaſtern *ſages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incenſe, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

For ſo the holy *ſages* once did ſing,
That he our deadly forfeit ſhould releaſe,
And with his Father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*

Groves, where immortal *ſages* taught,
Where heav'nly viſions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *adv.* [from *ſage.*] Wiſely; prudently.

SA'GENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſage.*] Gravity; prudence. *Ainſw.*

SAGI'TTAL. *adj.* [from *ſagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A ſuture, ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow.

His wound was between the *ſagittal* and coronal ſutures to the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SAGI'TTARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſagittarius*, Latin; *ſagittaire*, French.] A centaur; an animal half man half horſe, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *ſagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

SA'GO. *n. ſ.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SAICK. *n. ſ.* [*ſaica*, Italian; *ſaique*, French.] A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe. *Bailey.*

SAID. *preterite* and *part paſſ.* of *ſay.*

1. Aforeſaid.

King John ſucceeded his *ſaid* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; ſhewed.

SAIL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeȝl, Saxon; *ſeyhel*, *ſeyl*, Dutch.]

1. The expanded ſheet which catches the wind, and carries on the veſſel on the water.

He came too late; the ſhip was under *ſail.* *Shakeſpeare.*

They looſed the rudder-bands, and hoiſed up the main *ſail* to the wind. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.

The galley borne from view by riſing gales,
She follow'd with her ſight and flying *ſails.* *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way
With his broad *ſails*, about him ſoared round;
At laſt, low ſtooping with unwieldy ſway,
Snatch'd up both horſe and man. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ſhip; a veſſel.

A *ſail* arriv'd
From Pompey's ſon, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addiſ. Cato.*

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips.

So by a roaring tempeſt on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *ſail*
Is ſcatter'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increaſed the fleet he found two thouſand ſix hundred *ſail.* *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

A feigned tear deſtroys us, againſt whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thouſand *ſail.* *Denham.*

He had promiſed to his army, who were diſcouraged at the ſight of Seleucus's fleet, conſiſting of an hundred *ſail*, that at the end of the ſummer they ſhould ſee a fleet of his of five hundred *ſail.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. *To ſtrike* SAIL. To lower the ſail.

Fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the quickſands, they *ſtrake ſail*, and ſo were driven. *Acts*, xxvii. 17.

6. A proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority.

Margaret
Muſt *ſtrike* her *ſail*, and learn a while to ſerve
Where kings command. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with ſails.

I ſhall not mention any thing of the *ſailing* waggons. *Mortimer.*

2. To paſs by ſea.

When *ſailing* was now dangerous, Paul admoniſhed them. *Acts*, xxvii. 9.

3. To ſwim.

To which the ſtores of Crœſus, in the ſcale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *ſail*
In the vaſt ſhadow of the Britiſh whale. *Dryden.*

4. To paſs ſmoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this ſight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged meſſenger from heav'n,
When he beſtrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And *ſails* upon the boſom of the air. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To paſs by means of ſails.

A thouſand ſhips were mann'd to *ſail* the ſea. *Dryden.*

View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the ſpaces of the boundleſs deep,
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Phillips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime ſhe *ſails*
Th' aerial ſpace, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SAILER. } *n. ſ.* [*ſailor* is more uſual, *ſailer* more analogical;
SAILOR. } from *ſail.*] A ſeaman; one who practiſes or underſtands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *ſailors.* *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The paſſing winds through their torn canvas play,
And flagging ſails on heartleſs *ſailors* fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ſhips, and had good *ſailors*, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbuthnot.*

Full in the openings of the ſpacious main
It rides, and, lo, deſcends the *ſailer* train. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SAILYA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*ſail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the ſail is extended.

With glance ſo ſwift the ſubtle lightning paſt,
As ſplit the *ſailyards.* *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SAIM. *n. ſ.* [*ſaime*, Italian.] Lard. It ſtill denotes this in Scotland: as ſwine's *ſaim.*

SAIN. [a participle; obſolete; from *ſay.*] Said.

Some obſcure precedence, that hath tofore been *ſain.* *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'INFOIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſainfoin*, Fr.] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint*, French; *ſanctus*, Latin.] A perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worſhip and thy *ſaints* for aye. *Shakeſp.*

She will not ſtay the ſiege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to *ſaint* ſeducing gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villainy
With old odd ends, ſtol'n forth of holy writ,
And ſeem a *ſaint*, when moſt I play the devil. *Shakeſp.*

Miracles are required of all who aſpire to this dignity, becauſe they ſay an hypocrite may imitate a *ſaint* in all other particulars. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By thy example kings are taught to ſway,
Heroes to fight, and *ſaints* may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, ſo compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet ſoft, ſo ſtrong, yet ſo refin'd,
Heav'n, as its pureſt gold, by tortures try'd;
The *ſaint* ſuſtain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among ſaints; to reckon among ſaints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of thoſe wretches ſtill owned and their perſons *ſainted*, by a race of men of the ſame ſtamp? *South.*

Over againſt the church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a ſhoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *ſainted.* *Addiſon.*

Thy place is here, ſad ſiſter; come away:
Once, like thyſelf, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *ſainted* maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a ſhew of piety.

Whether the charmer ſinner it or *ſaint* it,
If folly grows romantick, I muſt paint it. *Pope.*

SAI'NTED. *adj.* [from *ſaint.*]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a moſt *ſainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her feet,
Dy'd every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Holy; ſacred.

I hold you as a thing enſkied and *ſainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal ſpirit,
And to be talk'd with in ſincerity
As with a ſaint. *Shakeſpeare.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true ſervants,
Amongſt the enthron'd gods on *ſainted* hills. *Milton.*

SAINT *John's Wort.* *n. ſ.* A plant.

This plant hath a fibroſe root: the leaves grow oppoſite by pairs at the joints of the ſtalks: the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expanded: the flower conſiſts of five leaves expanded like a roſe, having many ſtamina in the centre ſurrounding a conical ovary, which becomes a three-cornered pointed fruit, and is divided into three cells, containing many ſmall ſeeds. There are thirty ſpecies of this plant, of which the four firſt ſorts grow wild, and the reſt are exoticks. The firſt ſort, called common *Saint John's wort*, is uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

SA'INTLIKE. *adj.* [*ſaint* and *like.*]

1. Suiting a ſaint; becoming a ſaint.

If ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Gloſs'd over only with a *ſaintlike* ſhow,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden's Perſius.*

2. Reſembling a ſaint.

The king, in whoſe time it paſſed, whom catholicks count a *ſaintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

SA'INTLY. *adj.* [from *ſaint.*] Like a ſaint; becoming a ſaint.

I mention ſtill
Him whom thy wrongs, with *ſaintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obſcure. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

SA'INTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaint.*] The character or qualities of a ſaint.

He that thinks his *ſaintſhip* licenſes him to cenſures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an uſurper. *Decay of Piety.*

This favours ſomething ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of ſovereignty founded upon *ſaintſhip.* *South.*

The devil was piqu'd ſuch *ſaintſhip* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅac, Saxon; *ſaecke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cauſe; end; purpoſe.

Thou neither doſt perſuade me to ſeek wealth
For empire's *ſake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *ſake.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The prophane perſon ſerves the devil for nought, and ſins only for ſin's *ſake.* *Tillotſon.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleaſure in the ſmart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *ſake.* *Granv.*

2. Account; regard to any perſon or thing.

Would I were young, for your *ſake*, Mrs. Anne! *Shakeſpeare.*

The general ſo likes your muſick, that he deſires you, for love's *ſake*, to make no more noiſe with it. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*Saker* originally ſignifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuſs, and *ſaker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to obſervations made with one of her majeſty's *ſakers*, and a very accurate pendulum-chronometer, a bullet, at its firſt diſcharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half ſeconds, which is a mile in a little above ſeventeen half ſeconds. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SA'KERET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaker.*] The male of a ſaker-hawk. This kind of hawk is eſteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but differently to be managed. *Bailey.*

SAL. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often uſed in pharmacy.

Salſoacids will help its paſſing off; as *ſal* prunel. *Floyer.*

Sal gem is ſo called from its breaking frequently into gem-like ſquares. It differs not in property from the common ſalt of the ſalt ſprings, or that of the ſea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

Sal Ammoniack is found ſtill in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodw.*

SALA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalacis*, Lat. *ſalace*, Fr.] Luſtful; lecherous.

One more *ſalacious*, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of *ſalacious* kind. *Dryd. Virg.*

Animals ſpleened, grow extremely *ſalacious.* *Arbuthnot.*

SALA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſalacious.*] Lecherouſly; luſtfully.

SALA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalacitas*, Lat. from *ſalacious.*] Luſt; lechery.

Immoderate *ſalacity* and exceſs of venery is ſuppoſed to ſhorten the lives of cocks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A corroſive acrimony in the ſeminal lympha produces *ſalacity.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

SA'LAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſalade*, French; *ſalaet*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs.

I climbed into this garden to pick a *ſalad*, which is not amiſs to cool a man's ſtomach. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

My *ſallet* days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakeſp.*

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or ſome better *ſalad*,
Uſh'ring the mutton. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Some coarſe cold *ſalad* is before thee ſet;
Fall on. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

The happy old Coricyan's fruits and *ſalads*, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed *ſalad*: if boiled, they become potherbs; and ſome of thoſe plants which are potherbs in one family, are *ſallad* in another. *Watts.*

SALAMA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſalamandre*, Fr. *ſalamandra*, Lat.] An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poiſonous. Ambroſe Parey has a picture of the ſalamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no ſuch creature, the name being now given to a poor harmleſs inſect.

The *ſalamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force alſo to extinguiſh it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

According to this hypotheſis the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be ſuppoſed uninhabitable, except they are *ſalamanders* which dwell therein. *Glanville's Sceps.*

Whereas it is commonly ſaid that a *ſalamander* extinguiſheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The artiſt was ſo encompaſſed with fire and ſmoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *ſalamander* could have been ſafe in ſuch a ſituation. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

SALAMA'NDER'S *Hair.* } *n. ſ.* A kind of aſbeſtos, or mineral
SALAMA'NDER'S *Wool.* } flax.

There may be ſuch candles as are made of *ſalamander's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and conſumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of Engliſh talc, the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter or parget; the finer, ſpaad, earth flax, or *ſalamander's hair.* *Woodward.*

SALAMA'NDRINE. *adj.* [from *ſalamander.*] Reſembling a ſalamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we obſerved a certain *ſalamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midſt of fire, without being conſumed or ſinged. *Spect.*

SA'LARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalaire*, Fr. *ſalarium*, Lat.]

1. Salarium, or *ſalary*, is derived from *ſal.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and *ſalary*, not revenge. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Several perſons, out of a *ſalary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thouſand. *Swift.*

SALE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of ſelling.

2. Vent; power of ſelling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more induſtrious in tillage, and rearing of all huſbandry commodities, knowing that they ſhall have ready *ſale* for them at thoſe towns. *Spenſer.*

3. A publick and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction.

Thoſe that won the plate, and thoſe thus ſold, ought to be marked ſo as they may never return to the race, or to the *ſale.* *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for *ſale*, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Others more moderate ſeeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and ſtate
They'd ſet to *ſale.* *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The more money a man ſpends, the more muſt he endeavour to encreaſe his ſtock; which at laſts ſets the liberty of a commonwealth to *ſale.* *Addiſon.*

5. It ſeems in Spenſer to ſignify a wicker baſket; perhaps from *ſallow*, in which fiſh are caught.

To make baſkets of bulruſhes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fiſh in winding *ſale*
Was better ſeen? *Spenſer.*

SA'LEABLE. *adj.* [from *ſale.*] Vendible; fit for ſale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *ſaleable* things to no cauſe ſooner than the Corniſhman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or ſlower, as greater or leſs quantities of any *ſaleable* commodity are removed out of the courſe of trade. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaleable.*] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

SA'LEABLY. *adv.* [from *ſaleable.*] In a ſaleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS. *adj.* [*ſalebroſus*, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SA'LESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſale* and *man.*] One who ſells cloaths ready made.

Poets make characters, as *ſaleſmen* cloaths;
We take no meaſure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ſale* and *work.*] Work for ſale; work careleſsly done.

I ſee no more in you than in the ordinary
Of Nature's *ſalework.* *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

SA'LIANT. *adj.* [French.] Denotes a lion in a leaping poſture, and ſtanding ſo that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the ſiniſter baſe point of the eſcutcheon, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from rampant. *Harris.*

SA'LIANT, in heraldry, is when the lion is ſporting himſelf. *Peacham.*

SA'LIENT. *adj.* [*ſaliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both ſides moving together, as frogs, and *ſalient* animals, is properly called leaping. *Vulgar Errours.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *ſalient* point ſo firſt is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compreſt,
Expels and entertains the purple gueſt. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or ſhooting with a quick motion.

Who beſt can ſend on high
The *ſalient* ſpout, far ſtreaming to the ſky. *Pope.*

SA'LINE. } *adj.* [*ſalinus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſalt; con-
SA'LINOUS. } ſtituting ſalt.

We do not eaſily aſcribe their induration to cold, but rather unto *ſalinous* ſpirits and concretive juices. *Brown.*

This *ſaline* ſap of the veſſels, by being refuſed reception of the parts, declares itſelf in a more hoſtile manner, by drying the radical moiſture. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If a very ſmall quantity of any ſalt or vitriol be diſſolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the ſalt or vitriol will not ſink to the bottom, though they be heavier in ſpecie than the water; but will evenly diffuſe themſelves into all the water, ſo as to make it as *ſaline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

As the ſubſtance of coagulations is not merely *ſaline*, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SA'LIGOTS. *n. ſ.* A kind of thiſtle. *Ainſworth.*

SALI'VA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Every thing that is ſpit up; but it more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with diſturbance from the *ſaliva*, I the ſooner extirpated them. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SA'LIVAL. } *adj.* [from *ſaliva*, Latin.] Relating to ſpit-
SA'LIVARY. } tle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the ſaid glands have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, which, by ſmall canals, like the *ſalival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and ſo with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The neceſſity of ſpittle to diſſolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *ſalivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: ſuch animals as ſwallow their aliment without chewing, want *ſalivary* glands. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [from *ſaliva*, Latin.] To purge by the ſalival glands.

She was prepoſſeſſed with the ſcandal of *ſalivating*, and went out of town. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SALIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaliva.*] A method of cure much practiſed of late in venereal, ſcrophulous, and other obſtinate cauſes, by promoting a ſecretion of ſpittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-taſted things in the mouth will make a ſmall *ſalivation.* *Grew's Coſmol.*

SALI'VOUS. *adj.* [from *ſaliva.*] Conſiſting of ſpittle; having the nature of ſpittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *ſalivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wiſeman.*

SA'LLET. ⎫ *n. ſ.* [corrupted by pronunciation from *ſa-*
SA'LLETING. ⎭ *lad.*]

I tried upon *ſallet* oil. *Boyle.*

Sow ſome early *ſalleting.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SA'LLIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſally.*] The act of iſſuing forth; ſally. A word not inelegant, but out of uſe.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with ſo fierce *ſalliance*
And fell intent, ye did at earſt me meet. *Fairy Queen.*

SA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſalix,* Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. See WILLOW.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to ſtay thy vines *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW. *adj.* [*ſalo,* German, black; *ſale,* French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine
Hath waſht thy *ſallow* cheeks for Roſaline? *Shakeſp.*
The ſcene of beauty and delight is chang'd:
No roſes bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard grief, lean-looking *ſallow* care,
And pining diſcontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS *n. ſ.* [from *ſallow.*] Yellowneſs; ſickly paleneſs.

A fiſh-diet would give ſuch a *ſallowneſs* to the celebrated beauties of this iſland, as would ſcarce make them diſtinguiſhable from thoſe of France. *Addiſon.*

SA'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*ſallie,* French.]

1. Eruption; iſſue from a place beſieged; quick egreſs.

The deputy ſat down before the town for the ſpace of three Winter months; during which time *ſallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loſs. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excurſion.

Every one ſhall know a country better, that makes often *ſallies* into it, and traverſes it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horſe, goes ſtill round in the ſame track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or ſprightly exertion.

Theſe paſſages were intended for *ſallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfleet.*

4. Eſcape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excurſion was eſteemed but a *ſally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *ſally* of youth. *Denham's Sophy.*

We have written ſome things which we may wiſh never to have thought on: ſome *ſallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The epiſodical part, made up of the extravagant *ſallies* of the Prince of Wales and Falſtaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to iſſue out.

The Turks *ſallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knolles.*

The noiſe of ſome tumultuous fight:
They break the truce, and *ſally* out by night. *Dryden.*
The ſummons take of the ſame trumpet's call,
To *ſally* from one port, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſally* and *port.*] Gate at which ſallies are made.

My ſlippery ſoul had quit the fort,
But that ſhe ſtopp'd the *ſallyport.* *Cleaveland.*
Love to our citadel reſorts
Through thoſe deceitful *ſallyports;*
Our ſentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SA'LMAGUNDI. *n. ſ.* [It is ſaid to be corrupted from *ſelon mon gouſt,* or *ſale à mon gouſt.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmo,* Latin; *ſaûmon,* French.]

The *ſalmon* is accounted the king of freſh-water fiſh, and is bred in rivers relating to the ſea, yet ſo far from it as admits no tincture of brackiſhneſs. He is ſaid to breed or caſt his ſpawn in moſt rivers in the month of Auguſt: ſome ſay that then they dig a hole in a ſafe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or ſpawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and ſtones, and ſo leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuſes into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the ſpawn, and to become ſamlets early in the Spring: having ſpent their appointed time, and done this natural duty in the freſh waters, they haſte to the ſea before Winter, both the melter and ſpawner. Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the age of a *ſalmon* exceeds not ten years: his growth is very ſudden, ſo that after he is got into the ſea, he becomes from a ſamlet, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a *ſalmon,* in as ſhort a time as a goſling becomes a gooſe. *Walton's Angler.*

They poke them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the *ſalmon* ſpear. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They take *ſalmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and ſo throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fiſhes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *ſalmon,* and trout. *Peacham.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *n. ſ.* A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon; a ſamlet.

There is in many rivers that relate to the ſea *ſalmontrouts* as much different from others, in ſhape and ſpots, as ſheep differ in their ſhape and bigneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

SALPI'CON. *n. ſ.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalſamentarius,* Lat.] Belonging to ſalt things. *Dict.*

SA'LSIFY. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A plant.

Salſify, or the common ſort of goatſbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over ſtreaked, and engraven in the ſpaces between the ſtreaks, which are ſharp pointed towards the end. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SALSOA'CID. *adj.* [*ſalſus* and *acidus,* Latin.] Having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs.

The *ſalſoacids* help its paſſing off; as ſal prunel. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*ſalſugo,* Latin.] Saltiſh; ſomewhat ſalt.

The diſtinction of ſalts, whereby they are diſcriminated into acid, volatile, or *ſalſuginous,* if I may ſo call the fugitive ſalts of animal ſubſtances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

SALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt,* Gothick; ꞅealꞇ, Saxon; *ſal,* Latin; *ſel,* French.]

1. *Salt* is a body whoſe two eſſential properties ſeem to be diſſolubility in water, and a pungent ſapor: it is an active incombuſtible ſubſtance: it gives all bodies conſiſtence, and preſerves them from corruption, and occaſions all the variety of taſtes. There are three kinds of *ſalts,* fixed, volatile, and eſſential: fixed *ſalt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the aſhes in a good deal of water: after this the ſolution is filtrated, and all the moiſture evaporated, when the *ſalt* remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious *ſalt.* Eſſential *ſalt* is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and ſome putrified parts of vegetables: it riſes eaſily, and is the moſt volatile of any. The eſſential ſalt is drawn from the juice of plants by cryſtalization. *Harris.*

Is not diſcourſe, manhood, learning, gentleneſs, virtue and liberality, the ſpice and *ſalt* that ſeaſons a man? *Shakeſp.*

He perfidiouſly has given up,
For certain drops of *ſalt,* your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Since *ſalts* differ much, ſome being fixt, ſome volatile, ſome acid, and ſome urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is eaſily diſſoluble in water, and affects the palate with a ſapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle of *ſalt* may be compared to a chaos, being denſe, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, ſoft, and moiſt in the circumference. *Newton's Opticks.*

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in ſome degree pellucid, ſharp or pungent to the taſte, and diſſoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, cryſtalizing, and forming themſelves into angular figures. *Woodward.*

2. Taſte; ſmack.

Though we are juſtices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have ſome *ſalt* of our youth in us; we are the ſons of women. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. Wit; merriment.

SALT. *adj.*

1. Having the taſte of ſalt: as *ſalt* fiſh.

We were better parch in Africk ſun,
Than in the pride and *ſalt* ſcorn of his eyes. *Shakeſp.*
Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are *ſalter* than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that *ſalt* water will diſſolve *ſalt* put into it in leſs time than freſh water. *Bacon.*

2. Impregnated with ſalt.

Hang him, mechanical *ſalt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A leap into *ſalt* waters very often gives a new motion to the ſpirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addiſon.*

3. Abounding with ſalt.

He ſhall inhabit the parched places in the wilderneſs in a *ſalt* land, and not inhabited. *Jer.* xvii. 6.

In Cheſhire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *ſalt* ſprings on them always after rain. *Mortim.*

4. [*Salax,* Lat.] Lecherous; ſalacious.

Be a whore ſtill:
Make uſe of thy *ſalt* hours, ſeaſon the ſlaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the roſe-cheek'd youth
To the tub-faſt, and the diet. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy wan lip! *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
This new married man, approaching here,
Whoſe *ſalt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well defended honour, you muſt pardon. *Shakeſp.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſalt.

If the offering was of fleſh, it was *ſalted* thrice. *Brown.*

SA'LT-PAN. ⎫ *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and **pan,** or *pit.*] Pit where ſalt is
SA'LT-PIT. ⎭ got.

Moab and Ammon ſhall be as the breeding of nettles, *ſalt-pits,* and a perpetual deſolation. *Zeph.* ii. 9.

Cicero prettily calls them ſalinas *ſalt-pans,* that you may extract ſalt out of, and ſprinkle where you pleaſe. *Bacon.*

The ſtratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the Duke of Somerſet's *ſalt-pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodward.*

SA'LTANT. *adj.* [*ſaltans,* Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltatio,* Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping.

The locuſts being ordained for *ſaltation,* their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Beat; palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will diſcover it by its *ſaltation* and florid colour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SA'LTCAT. *n. ſ.*

Many give a lump of ſalt, which they uſually call a *ſaltcat,* made at the ſalterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SALTCE'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and *cellar.*] Veſſel of ſalt ſet on the table.

When any ſalt is ſpilt on the table-cloth, ſhake it out into the *ſaltcellar.* *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

SA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt.*]

1. One who ſalts.
2. One who ſells ſalt.

After theſe local names, the moſt have been derived from occupations; as ſmith, *ſalter,* armorer. *Camden's Remains.*

SA'LTERN. *n. ſ.* A ſaltwork.

A lump of ſalt, which they uſually call a ſaltcat, made for that purpoſe at the *ſalterns,* makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SALTI'NBANCO. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltare in banco,* to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank.] A quack or mountebank.

Saltinbancoes, quackſalvers, and charlatans deceive them: were Æſop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not ſpeak their fallacies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He play'd the *ſaltinbanco*'s part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*

SA'LTIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſaultiere,* French.]

A *ſaltier* is made in the form of a St. Andrew's croſs, and by ſome is taken to be an engine to take wild beaſts withal: in French it is called *un ſautoir:* it is an honourable bearing. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

SA'LTISH. *adj.* [from *ſalt.*] Somewhat ſalt.

Soils of a *ſaltiſh* nature improve ſandy grounds. *Mortim.*

SA'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſalt.*] Inſipid; not taſting of ſalt.

SA'LTLY. *adv.* [from *ſalt.*] With taſte of ſalt; in a ſalt manner.

SA'LTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt.*] Taſte of ſalt.

Salt water paſſing through earth, through ten veſſels, one within another, hath not loſt its *ſaltneſs,* ſo as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become freſh. *Bacon.*

Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *ſaltneſs* and bitterneſs. *Bacon.*

SA'LTPETRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſal petræ,* Lat. *ſal petre,* Fr.] Nitre.

Nitre, or *ſaltpetre,* having a crude and windy ſpirit, by the heat of the fire ſuddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*

Nitre or *ſaltpetre,* in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be expoſed to the air, ſo as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*

SALVABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvable.*] Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life.

Why do we Chriſtians ſo fiercely argue againſt the *ſalvability* of each other, as if it were our wiſh that all ſhould be damned, but thoſe of our particular ſect? *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *ſalvo,* Lat.] Poſſible to be ſaved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees, have in event reprobated more than thoſe decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom thoſe left *ſalvable.* *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVAGE. *adj.* [*ſaulvage,* French; *ſelvaggio,* Italian, from *ſilva,* Latin.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now ſpoken and written *ſavage.*

May the Eſſexian plains
Prove as a deſert, and none there make ſtay
But *ſavage* beaſts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*
A *ſavage* race inur'd to blood. *Dryden.*

SALVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvo,* Latin.] Preſervation from eternal death; reception to the happineſs of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of mere underſtanding or knowledge, all mens *ſalvation,* and all mens endleſs perdition, are things ſo oppoſite, that whoſoever doth affirm the one muſt neceſſarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Him the moſt High,
Wrapp'd in a balmy cloud with winged ſteeds,
Did, as thou ſaw'ſt, receive; to walk with God
High in *ſalvation,* and the climes of bliſs,
Exempt from death. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

SA'LVATORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſalvatoire,* French.] A place where any thing is preſerved.

I conſider the admirable powers of ſenſation, phantaſy, and memory, in what *ſalvatories* or repoſitories the ſpecies of things paſt are conſerved. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalubris,* Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Phillips.*

Muſt we then reſign our worthy paſtor to the *ſalubrious* air of Kiltearn, rather than he ſhould longer breathe in the groſſer vapours of Inverneſs? *Macbean's Remonſtrance.*

SALU'BRITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalubrious.*] Wholeſomeneſs; healthfulneſs.

SALVE. *n. ſ.* [This word is originally and properly *ſalf,* which having *ſalves* in the plural, the ſingular in time was borrowed from it: ꞅealꝼ, Saxon, undoubtedly from *ſalvus,* Lat.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaſter.

Let us hence, my ſov'reign, to provide
A *ſalve* for any ſore that may betide. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
Go ſtudy *ſalve* and treacle; ply
Your tenant's leg, or his ſore eye. *Cleaveland.*
Sleep is pain's eaſieſt *ſalve,* and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*
The royal ſword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
For which no other *ſalve* could have been found. *Waller.*
Though moſt were ſorely wounded, none were ſlain;
The ſurgeons ſoon deſpoil'd them of their arms,
And ſome with *ſalves* they cure. *Dryden.*

2. Help; remedy.

If they ſhall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekneſs any *ſalve* for me then? *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*ſalvo,* Latin; or from the noun.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.

Many ſkilful leeches him abide,
To *ſalve* his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*

It ſhould be to little purpoſe for them to *ſalve* the wound, by making proteſtations in diſgrace of their own actions. *Hooker.*

The which if I perform, and do ſurvive,
I do beſeech your majeſty may *ſalve*
The long grown wounds of my intemperature. *Shakeſp.*

2. To help; to remedy.

Some ſeek to *ſalve* their blotted name
With others blot, 'till all do taſte of ſhame. *Sidney.*

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itſelf is both full enough for proſe, and ſtately enough for verſe, hath long time been counted moſt bare and barren of both; which default, when as ſome endeavoured to *ſalve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Spenſer.*

3. To help or ſave by a *ſalvo,* an excuſe, or reſervation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *ſalved:* they do it but after the truth is made manifeſt. *Hooker.*

My more particular,
And that which moſt with you ſhould *ſalve* my going,
Is Fulvia's death. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

The ſchoolmen were like the aſtronomers, who, to *ſalve* phœnomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles; ſo they, to *ſalve* the practice of the church, had deviſed a great number of ſtrange poſitions. *Bacon.*

There muſt be another ſtate to make up the inequalities of this, and *ſalve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

This conduct might give Horace the hint to ſay, That when Homer was at a loſs to bring any difficult matter to an iſſue, he laid his hero aſleep, and this *ſalved* all difficulty. *Broome.*

4. [From *ſalve,* Latin.] To ſalute. Obſolete.

That ſtranger knight in preſence came,
And goodly *ſalved* them; who nought again
Him anſwered as courteſy became. *Fairy Queen.*

SA'LVER. *n. ſ.* [A veſſel, I ſuppoſe, uſed at firſt to carry away or ſave what was left.] A plate on which any thing is preſented.

He has printed them in ſuch a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a ſingle plate; and is of opinion, that a *ſalver* of ſpectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *ſalver* of ſweetmeats. *Addiſon.*

Between each act the trembling *ſalvers* ring,
From ſoup to ſweet wine. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvo jure,* Latin, a form uſed in granting any thing: as, *ſalvo jure putei.*] An exception; a reſervation; an excuſe.

They admit many *ſalvoes,* cautions, and reſervations, ſo as they croſs not the chief deſign. *King Charles.*

It will be hard if he cannot bring himſelf off at laſt with ſome *ſalvo* or diſtinction, and be his own confeſſor. *L'Eſtrange.*

If others of a more ſerious turn join with us deliberately in their religious profeſſions of loyalty, with any private *ſalvoes* or evaſions, they would do well to conſider thoſe maxims in which all caſuiſts are agreed. *Addiſon.*

SA'LUTARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalutary.*] Wholeſomeneſs; quality of contributing to health or ſafety.

SA'LUTARY. *adj.* [*ſalutaire,* Fr. *ſalutaris,* Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; ſafe; advantageous; contributing to health or ſafety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues, are dry and clean; and ſo more *ſalutary* as more elegant. *Ray.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from ſhedding among them the *ſalutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, becauſe of their unbelief. *Bentley.*

SALUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſalutation,* Fr. *ſalutatio,* Latin.] The act or ſtile of ſaluting; greeting.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *ſalutation* to the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *ſalutation* in their minds;
Whoſe voices I deſire aloud with mine,
Hail, King of Scotland! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
On her the angel hail
Beſtow'd, the holy *ſalutation* uſed
To bleſt Mary. *Milton.*

In all publick meetings, or private addreſſes, uſe thoſe forms of *ſalutation,* reverence, and decency, uſual amongſt the moſt ſober perſons. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Court and ſtate he wiſely ſhuns;
Nor brib'd, to ſervile *ſalutations* runs. *Dryden's Horace.*

To SALU'TE. *v. a.* [*ſaluto,* Latin; *ſaluer,* French.]

1. To greet; to hail.

The golden ſun *ſalutes* the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shakeſpeare.*
One hour hence
Shall *ſalute* your grace of York as mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To pleaſe; to gratify.

Would I had no being,
If this *ſalute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

3. To kiſs.

SALU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.

The cuſtom of praying for thoſe that ſneeze is more ancient than theſe opinions hereof: ſo that not any one diſeaſe has been the occaſion of this *ſalute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O what avails me now that honour high
To have conceiv'd of God, or that *ſalute*,
Hail highly favour'd, among women bleſt! *Paradiſe Reg.*

Continual *ſalutes* and addreſſes entertaining him all the way, kept him from ſaving ſo great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, 'till he came to the fatal place where he was ſtabbed. *South's Sermons.*

I ſhall not trouble my reader with the firſt *ſalutes* of our three friends. *Addiſon.*

2. A kiſs.

There cold *ſalutes*, but here a lover's kiſs. *Roſcommon.*

SALU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalute.*] He who ſalutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſalutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.

The king commanded him to go to the ſouth of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the reſtoring of his former vigour than the gentle *ſalutiferous* air of Montpelier. *Dennis's Letters.*

SAME. *adj.* [*ſamo*, Gothick; *ſammo*, Swediſh.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, ſort, or degree.

Miſo, as ſpitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, ſet forth the *ſame* ſins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

The tenor of man's woe
Holds on the *ſame*. *Milton.*

Th' etherial vigour is in all the *ſame*,
And ev'ry ſoul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden's Æn.*

If itſelf had been coloured, it would have tranſmitted all viſible objects tinctured with the *ſame* colour; as we ſee whatever is beheld through a coloured glaſs, appears of the *ſame* colour with the glaſs. *Ray on the Creation.*

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you conſider what money muſt be lodged in the bankers hands, the caſe will be much the *ſame*. *Locke.*

The *ſame* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *ſame* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That which was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *ſame* he ſpends,
Who ſpends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

SA'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſame.*] Identity; the ſtate of being not another; not different.

Difference of perſuaſion in matters of religion may eaſily fall out, where there is the *ſameneſs* of duty, allegiance, and ſubjection. *King Charles.*

If all courts have a *ſameneſs* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-mens friends. *Swift.*

SA'MLET. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmonet*, or *ſalmonlet*.] A little ſalmon.

Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the age of a ſalmon exceeds not ten years, ſo his growth is very ſudden: after he is got into the ſea he becomes from a *ſamlet*, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a ſalmon, in as ſhort a time as a goſling becomes a gooſe. *Walton's Angler.*

SA'MPHIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint Pierre*, French; *rithmum*, Latin.] A plant preſerved in pickle.

The leaves are thick, ſucculent, narrow, branchy, and trifid: the flowers grow in an umbel, each conſiſting of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the empalement of the flower becomes a fruit, conſiſting of two plain and gently ſtreaked leaves. This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the ſea-ſhore, where it is waſhed by the ſalt water. It is greatly eſteemed for pickling, and is ſometimes uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

Half way down
Hangs one that gathers *ſamphire*: dreadful trade!
Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his head. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [from *example.*] A ſpecimen; a part of the whole ſhown, that judgment may be made of the whole.

He intreated them to tarry but two days, and he himſelf would bring them a *ſample* of the ore. *Raleigh.*

I have not engaged myſelf to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 'tis ſufficient if I bring a *ſample* of ſome goods in this voyage. *Dryden.*

I deſign this but for a *ſample* of what I hope more fully to diſcuſs. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Determinations of juſtice were very ſummary and deciſive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-ſuit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded ſome *ſamples* of this kind. *Addiſon.*

From moſt bodies
Some little bits aſk leave to flow;
And, as through theſe canals they roll,
Bring up a *ſample* of the whole. *Prior.*

To SA'MPLE. *v. a.* To ſhow ſomething ſimilar. *Ainſworth.*

SA'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin; whence it is ſometimes written *ſamplar*.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

O love, why doſt thou in thy beautiful *ſampler* ſet ſuch a work for my deſire to ſet out, which is impoſſible? *Sidney.*

Fair Philomela, ſhe but loſt her tongue,
And in a tedious *ſampler* ſew'd her mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *ſamplar*, ſitting on one cuſhion;
Both warbling of one ſong, both in one key,
As if our hands, our ſides, voices, and minds,
Had been incorp'rate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Coarſe complexions,
And cheeks of ſorry grain, will ſerve to ply
The *ſampler*, and to teize the houſewife's wool. *Milton.*

I ſaw her ſober over a *ſampler*, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

SA'NABLE. *adj.* [*ſanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; ſuſceptive of remedy; remediable.

SANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing.

Conſider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *ſanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *ſano*.] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *ſanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanative*.] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctification*, Fr. from *ſanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of ſin for the time to come.

The grace of his *ſanctification* and life, which was firſt received in him, might paſs from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*

2. The act of making holy; conſecration.

The biſhop kneels before the croſs, and devoutly adores and kiſſes it: after this follows a long prayer for the *ſanctification* of that new ſign of the croſs. *Stillingfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanctify*.] He that ſanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *ſanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [*ſanctifier*, Fr. *ſanctifico*, Lat.]

1. To free from the power of ſin for the time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, ſprinkling the unclean, *ſanctifieth* to the purifying of the fleſh, how much more ſhall the blood of Chriſt? *Heb.* ix. 13.

2. To make holy; to make a means of holineſs.

The Goſpel, by not making many things unclean, as the Law did, hath *ſanctified* thoſe things generally to all, which particularly each man to himſelf muſt *ſanctify* by a reverend and holy uſe. *Hooker.*

Thoſe judgments God hath been pleaſed to ſend upon me, are ſo much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *ſanctified* ſo to me as to make me repent of that unjuſt act. *King Charles.*

Thoſe external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any ſtrength in themſelves direct cauſes of it; but the grace of God is pleaſed to move us by ways ſuitable to our nature, and to *ſanctify* theſe ſenſible helps to higher purpoſes. *South.*

What actions can expreſs the entire purity of thought, which refines and *ſanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addiſon.*

3. To make free from guilt.

The holy man, amaz'd at what he ſaw,
Made haſte to *ſanctify* the bliſs by law. *Dryden.*

4. To ſecure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *ſanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſanctimonia*, Lat.] Saintly; having the appearance of ſanctity.

A *ſanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not ſerve the turn. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'NCTIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctimonia*, Latin.] Holineſs; ſcrupulous auſterity; appearance of holineſs.

If *ſanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a ſuperſubtle Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou ſhalt enjoy her. *Shakeſp.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage to St. Jaques le Grand, which holy undertaking, with moſt auſtere *ſanctimony*, ſhe accompliſhed. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

There was great reaſon why all diſcreet princes ſhould beware of yielding haſty belief to the robes of *ſanctimony*. *Raleigh.*

SA'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanction*, French; *ſanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a ſlave,
And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *ſanction* in. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Againſt the publick *ſanctions* of the peace,
With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden's Æn.*

There needs no poſitive law or *ſanction* of God to ſtamp an obliquity upon ſuch a diſobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *ſanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the perſon that ſhall not be found grateful. *South's Sermons.*

The ſatisfactions of the Chriſtian life, in its preſent practice and its future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthuſiaſm, as the ſtricteſt profeſſors of reaſon have added the *ſanction* of their teſtimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *ſanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting *ſanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'Tis the firſt *ſanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to aſſiſt in what they can. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanctus*, Latin.] Holineſs; goodneſs; ſaintlineſs.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker ſhone,
Truth, wiſdom, *ſanctitude*, ſerene and pure. *Milton.*

SA'NCTITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holineſs; the ſtate of being holy.

At his touch,
Such *ſanctity* hath Heaven given his hand,
They preſently amend. *Shakeſpeare.*

God attributes to place
No *ſanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodneſs; the quality of being good; purity; godlineſs.

This youth
I reliev'd with ſuch *ſanctity* of love,
And to his image, which methought did promiſe
Moſt venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was an obſervation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increaſed by the ſtrength of their arms than the *ſanctity* of their manners. *Addiſon.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the *ſanctities* of heav'n
Stood thick as ſtars, and from his ſight receiv'd
Beatitude paſt utt'rance. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *ſanctuary*.] To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges.

No place indeed ſhould murder *ſanctuariſe*. *Shakeſp.*

SA'NCTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctuaire*, Fr. *ſanctuarium*, Lat.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or moſt retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waſte ground enough,
Shall we deſire to raze the *ſanctuary*,
And pitch our evils there? *Shakeſpeare.*

They often plac'd
Within his *ſanctuary* itſelf their ſhrines. *Milton.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happineſs of the country who only ſerve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *ſanctuary*, and daily addreſs his goodneſs. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. A place of protection; a ſacred aſylum: whence a *ſanctuary man*, one who takes ſhelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to *ſanctuary*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll hence forthwith unto the *ſanctuary*,
To ſave at leaſt the heir of Edward's right. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oft have I heard of *ſanctuary* men;
But *ſanctuary* children, ne'er 'till now. *Shakeſpeare.*

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company regiſtered themſelves *ſanctuary* men. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Howſoever the *ſanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *ſanctuary* ſhould not. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

This our high place, our *ſanctuary*, our hill. *Milton.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, ſays the frog; for he that's worſted will be ſure to take *ſanctuary* in the fens. *L'Eſtrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but ſome reliques of it took *ſanctuary* under ground, and eſcaped the common deſtiny. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

SAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſand*, Daniſh and Dutch.]

1. Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder.

That finer matter called *ſand*, is no other than very ſmall pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here i' th' *ſands*
Thee I'll rake up, the poſt unſanctified. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hark, the fatal followers do purſue!
The *ſands* are number'd that make up my life:
Here muſt I ſtay, and here my life muſt end. *Shakeſp.*

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *ſand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to reſcribe, King Philip ſhewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and *ſand* box. *Howel.*

If quickſilver be put into a convenient glaſs veſſel, and that veſſel exactly ſtopped, and kept for ten weeks in a *ſand* furnace, whoſe heat may be conſtant, the corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be ſo connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold
As men with *ſand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water caſts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and expoſes it among the *ſands* of rivers. *Dryd.*

Shells are found in the great *ſand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*

Celia, and I, the other day,
Walk'd o'er the *ſand* hills to the ſea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with ſands.

Moſt of his army being ſlain, he, with a few of his friends, ſought to ſave themſelves by flight over the deſert *ſands*. *Knolles.*

Her ſons ſpread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *ſands*. *Milton.*

SA'NDAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſandale*, French; *ſandalium*, Latin.] A looſe ſhoe.

Thus ſung the uncouth ſwain to th' oaks and rills,
While the ſtill morn went out with *ſandals* grey. *Milton.*

From his robe
Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *ſandals*
His feet are ſhod. *Prior.*

The *ſandals* of celeſtial mold,
Fledg'd with ambroſial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SA'NDARAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſandaraque*, French; *ſandaraca*, Latin.]

1. A mineral of a bright light colour, not much unlike to red arſenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *adj.* [*ſand* and *blind.*] Having a defect in the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than *ſandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree. n. ſ.* [*hura*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a funnel-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is ſpread open at the brim, and ſlightly cut into twelve parts: at the bottom of the tube is placed the pointal, which afterward becomes a globular compreſſed fruit, which has twelve cells, in each of which is contained one roundiſh flat ſeed. The fruit of this plant, if ſuffered to remain on till they are fully ripe, burſt in the heat of the day with a violent exploſion, making a noiſe like the firing of a piſtol, and hereby the ſeeds are thrown about to a conſiderable diſtance. Theſe ſeeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat a-kin to *nux vomica*. *Millar.*

SA'NDED. *adj.* [from *ſand.*]

1. Covered with ſand; barren.

In well *ſanded* lands little or no ſnow lies. *Mortimer.*

The river pours along
Reſiſtleſs, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *ſanded* valley floating ſpreads. *Thomſon.*

2. Marked with ſmall ſpots; variegated with duſky ſpecks.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, ſo *ſanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that ſweep away the morning dew;
Crook-knee'd and dewlap'd, like Theſſalian bulls;
Slow in purſuit; but match'd in mouth like bells,
Each under each. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* A bird.

Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, *ſanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [*ſantalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with *ſanders*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SA'NDEVER. *n. ſ.*

That which our Engliſh glaſſmen call *ſandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *ſuindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glaſs, namely, ſand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been firſt baked together, and kept long in fuſion, the mixture caſts up the ſuperfluous ſalt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *ſand.*] Approaching to the nature of ſand; looſe; not cloſe; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia's and ranunculus's in freſh *ſandiſh* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SA'NDSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſand* and *ſtone.*] Stone of a looſe and friable kind, that eaſily crumbles into ſand.

Grains of gold in *ſandſtone*, grey, variegated with a faint green and blue, from the mine of Coſta Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. *adj.* [from *ſand.*]

1. Abounding with ſand; full of ſand.

I ſhould not ſee the *ſandy* hourglaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats. *Shakeſpeare.*

Safer ſhall he be on the *ſandy* plains,
Than where caſtles mounted ſtand. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

A region ſo deſert, dry, and *ſandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Rough unweildy earth, nor to the plough
Nor to the cattle kind, with *ſandy* ſtones
And gravel o'er-abounding. *Phillips.*

O'er *ſandy* wilds were yellow harveſts ſpread. *Pope.*

2. Conſiſting of ſand; unſolid.

Favour, ſo bottomed upon the *ſandy* foundation of perſonal reſpects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon to Villiers.*

SANE. *adj.* [*ſanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy. Baynard wrote a poem on preſerving the body in a *ſane* and ſound ſtate.

SANG. The preterite of *ſing*.

Then *ſang* Moſes and Iſrael this ſong unto the Lord. *Exodus*, xv.

Thee next they *ſang*, of all creation firſt. *Milton.*

SANGUI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muſcles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whoſe *ſanguiferous* veſſels it twiſts about. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SANGUIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguification*, Fr. *ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the converſion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief inſtrument of *ſanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*

Aſthmatick perſons have voracious appetites, and conſequently, for want of a right *ſanguification*, are leucophlegmatick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SA'NGUIFIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the beſt *ſanguifiers*, and alſo the beſt febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood.

At the ſame time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, ſee, hear, digeſt, *ſanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual ſoul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *adj.* [*ſanguinarius*, Lat. *ſanguinaire*, French; from *ſanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murtherous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *ſanguinary* perſecutions to force conſciences. *Bacon.*

The ſcene is now more *ſanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was ſuch a confuſed myſterious civil war as this. *Howel.*

Paſſion transforms us into a kind of ſavages, and makes us brutal and *ſanguinary*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

SA'NGUINARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *adj.* [*ſanguin*, Fr. *ſanguineus*, from *ſanguis*, Lat.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow
Upbraided me about the roſe I wear;
Saying, the *ſanguine* colour of the leaves
Did repreſent my maſter's bluſhing cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſtream of nect'rous humour iſſuing flow'd
Sanguine. *Milton.*

Dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *ſanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, ſpread ruffling to the wind,
And *ſanguine* ſtreamers ſeem the flood to fire:
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom deſign'd,
Goes on to ſea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

The cholerick fell ſhort of the longevity of the *ſanguine*. *Brown.*

Though theſe faults differ in their complexions as *ſanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A ſet of *ſanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of fopperies, all ſuch apprehenſions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanguis*.] Blood colour.

A grieſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of gore, blood thick,
That all her goodly garments ſtain'd around,
And in deep *ſanguine* dy'd the graſſy ground. *Fairy Q.*

SA'NGUINENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſanguine*.] Ardour; heat of
SA'NGUINITY. } expectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only uſed by Swift.

Rage, or phrenſy it may be, in ſome perhaps natural courage, or *ſanguineneſs* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to ſuffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which ſtands above the power of all extrinſick violence; which keeps itſelf a diſtinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*

I very much diſtruſt your *ſanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſanguineus*, Latin; *ſanguin*, French.]

1. Conſtituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *ſanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethorick conſtitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *ſanguineous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *n. ſ.* [*Synedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SA'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſanicle*, Fr. *ſanicula*, Latin.] A plant.

It is an umbelliferous plant, and its flower conſiſts of five leaves, placed orbicularly; but bent back to the centre of the flower, and reſting on the empalement, which becomes a fruit compoſed of two ſeeds, which are gibbous and prickly on one ſide, but plain on the other. *Millar.*

SA'NIES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Thin matter; ſerous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the ſkin, without other matter than a little *ſanies*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SA'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſanies*.] Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well digeſted pus.

Obſerving the ulcer *ſanious*, I propoſed digeſtion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanitas*, Latin.] Soundneſs of mind.

How pregnant, ſometimes, his replies are?
A happineſs that often madneſs hits on,
Which *ſanity* and reaſon could not be
So proſp'rouſly delivered of. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

SANK. The preterite of *ſink*.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened ſome great floodgate of ſorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent iſſue, ſhe *ſank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them cloſe, took two ſhips, and gave divers others of their ſhips their death's wounds, whereof ſoon after they *ſank* and periſhed. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

SANS. *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of uſe.

Laſt ſcene of all,
That ends this ſtrange eventful hiſtory,
Is ſecond childiſhneſs and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *ſans* eyes, *ſans* taſte, *ſans* every thing. *Shakeſp.*

For nature ſo prepoſterouſly to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of ſenſe,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

SAP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅæpe, Saxon; *ſap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now ſucking of the *ſap* of herbs moſt ſweet,
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the ſame bathing his tender feet. *Spenſer.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In *ſap* conſuming Winter's drizzled ſnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,
Leſt, being over-proud with *ſap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itſelf. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

His preſence had infus'd
Into the plant ſciential *ſap*. *Milton.*

The *ſap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is ſpread. *Waller.*

Vegetables conſiſt of the ſame parts with animal ſubſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *ſap* they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a.* [*ſapper*, French; *zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to ſubvert by digging; to mine.

Their dwellings were *ſapp'd* by floods,
Their houſes fell upon their houſhold gods. *Dryden.*

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed inviſibly.

For the better ſecurity of the troops, both aſſaults are carried on by *ſapping*. *Tatler.*

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
If ſecret gold *ſaps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

SA'PPHIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſapphirus*, Latin: ſo that it is improperly written *ſaphyre*.] A precious ſtone of a blue colour.

Saphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*

In enroll'd tufts, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like *ſaphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shakeſpeare.*

He tinctures rubies with their roſy hue,
And on the *ſaphire* ſpreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

That the *ſaphire* ſhould grow foul, and loſe its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous ſtories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *adj.* [*ſapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of ſapphire; reſembling ſapphire.

She was too *ſaphirine* and clear for thee;
Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*

A few grains of ſhell ſilver, with a convenient proportion of powdered cryſtal glaſs, having been kept three hours in fuſion, I found the coliquated maſs, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *ſaphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

SA'PID. *adj.* [*ſapidus*, Latin.] Taſteful; palatable; making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *ſapid*, do raiſe the mud with their feet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The moſt oily parts are not ſeparated by a ſlight decoction, till they are diſentangled from the ſalts; for if what remains of the ſubject, after the infuſion and decoction, be continued to be boiled down with the addition of freſh water, a fat, *ſapid*, odorous, viſcous, inflammable, frothy water, will conſtantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

SAPI'DITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſapid*.] Taſtefulneſs; power of ſti-
SA'PIDNESS. } mulating the palate.

As for their taſte, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an inſtrument thereof; for the body of that element is inguſtible, and void of all *ſapidity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If *ſapidneſs* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will ſcarce be diſcriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſapience*, Fr. *ſapientia*, Latin.] Wiſdom; ſageneſs; knowledge.

By *ſapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philoſophy; the habit or diſpoſition of mind which importeth the love of wiſdom. *Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly duſt,
The ſons of darkneſs and of ignorance;
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjuſt,
Didſt to the top of honour earſt advance:
They now, puft up with's deignful inſolence,
Deſpiſe the brood of bleſſed *ſapience*. *Spenſer.*

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *ſapience*, accompliſhed at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Wotton.*

Becauſe enterpriſes, guided by ill counſels, have equal ſucceſs to thoſe by the beſt judgment conducted, therefore had violence the ſame external figure with *ſapience*. *Raleigh.*

Sapience and love
Immenſe, and all his Father in him ſhone. *Milton.*

O ſov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees
In Paradiſe! of operation bleſt
To *ſapience*. *Milton.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about,
Still has gratitude and *ſapience*
To ſpare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *adj.* [*ſapiens*, Latin.] Wiſe; ſage.

There the *ſapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS. *adj.* [*ſaploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting ſap; wanting vital juice.

Pithleſs arms, like to a wither'd-vine,
That droops his *ſapleſs* branches to the ground. *Shakeſp.*

The tree of knowledge, blaſted by diſputes,
Produces *ſapleſs* leaves inſtead of fruits. *Denham.*

This ſingle ſtick was full of ſap; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *ſapleſs* trunk. *Swift.*

2. Dry; old; huſky.

If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would enſnare
Some *ſapleſs* uſurer that wants an heir. *Dryden's Juven.*

SA'PLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſap*.] A young tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blaſted *ſapling*, wither'd up. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Nurſe the *ſaplings* tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*

A *ſapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readieſt weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *ſapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*

Slouch'd turn'd his head, ſaw his wife's vig'rous hand
Wielding her oaken *ſapling* of command. *King's Laura.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *adj.* [from *ſapo*, Latin, ſoap.] Sopy; re-
SA'PONARY. } ſembling ſoap; having the qualities of ſoap.

By digeſting a ſolution of ſalt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a ſoft *ſaponary* ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

Any mixture of an oily ſubſtance with ſalt, may be called a ſoap: bodies of this nature are called *ſaponaceous*. *Arbuth.*

SA'POR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Taſte; power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

There is ſome *ſapor* in all aliments, as being to be diſtinguiſhed and judged by the guſt, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſhape of thoſe little particles of matter which diſtinguiſh the various *ſapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watts.*

SAPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſaporifique*, Fr. *ſapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce taſtes.

SA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſappy*.] The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap; ſucculence; juicineſs.

SA'PPY. *adj.* [from *ſap*.]

1. Abounding in ſap; juicy; ſucculent.

The *ſappy* parts, and next reſembling juice,
Were turn'd to moiſture for the body's uſe,
Supplying humours, blood, and nouriſhment. *Dryden.*

The *ſappy* boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms, ſweet rudiments
Of future harveſt. *Phillips.*

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green; to which the bigneſs of their leaves, and hardneſs of their ſtalks, which continue moiſt and *ſappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*

2. Young; not firm; weak.

This young prince was brought up among nurſes, till he arrived to the age of ſix years: when he had paſſed this weak and *ſappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *n. ſ.* [*çarabande*, Spaniſh; *ſarabande*, French.] A Spaniſh dance.

The ſeveral modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *ſarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the inſtrument as the thought is in the mind of the compoſer. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

SA'RCASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſarcaſme*, Fr. *ſarcaſmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.

Sarcaſms of wit are tranſmitted in ſtory. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Rejoice, O young man, ſays Solomon, in a ſevere *ſarcaſm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that for theſe things God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers's Sermons.*

When an angry maſter ſays to his ſervant it is bravely done, it is one way of giving a ſevere reproach; for the words are ſpoken by way of *ſarcaſm*, or irony. *Watts.*

SARCA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſarcaſtick*.] Tauntingly; ſeverely.

He aſked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country uſed to have any children or no; thereby *ſarcaſtically* reproaching them for miſplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*

SARCA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *ſarcaſm*.] Keen; taunting; ſe-
SARCA'STICK. } vere.

What a fierce and *ſarcaſtick* reprehenſion would this have drawn from the friendſhip of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Chriſt? *South.*

SA'RCENET. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by Skinner to be *ſericum ſaracenicum*, Latin.] Fine thin woven ſilk.

Why art thou then exaſperate, thou idle immaterial ſkein of ſley'd ſilk, thou green *ſarcenet* flap for a ſore eye, thou taſſel of a prodigal's purſe? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

If they be covered, though but with linen or *ſarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvium. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figur'd ſilks, and under *ſarcenets* ſweat. *Dryd. Juv.*

She darts from *ſarcenet* ambuſh wily leers,
Twitches thy ſleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will pat the cheek; theſe ſnares diſdain. *Gay.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*ſarcler*, French; *ſarculo*, Latin.] To weed corn. *Ainſworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [σὰρξ and κήλη; *ſarcocele*, Fr.] A fleſhy excreſcence of the teſticles, which ſometimes grow ſo large as to ſtretch the ſcrotum much beyond its natural ſize. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *n. ſ.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleſhy excreſcence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, eſpecially the noſtrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] Fleſh-eating; feeding on fleſh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *n. ſ.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating fleſh.

There was no *ſarcophagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of fleſh, our fathers preſerved themſelves unto longer lives than their poſterity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SARCO'TICK. *n. ſ.* [from σὰρξ; *ſarcotique*, French.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new fleſh; the ſame as incarnatives.

By this means the humour was moderately repreſſed, and breathed forth; the eſcar alſo ſeparated in the fontanel: after which the ulcer incarned with common *ſarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and ſuch like epuloticks. *Wiſeman on Inflammations.*

SARCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL. }
SA'RDINE *Stone*. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of precious ſtone.
SA'RDIUS. }

He that ſat was to look upon like a jaſper and a *ſardine ſtone*. *Rev.* iv. 3.

Thou ſhalt ſet in it four rows of ſtones: the firſt row ſhall be a *ſardius*. *Exod.* xxviii. 14.

SA'RDONYX. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agate kind; 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluiſh white, and ſometimes of red: when on one or both ſides the white there happens to lie alſo a plate of a reddiſh colour, the jewellers call the ſtone a *ſardonyx*. *Woodward.*

SARK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcyꞃk, Saxon.]

1. A ſhark or ſhirk.

2. In Scotland it denotes a ſhirt.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breaſts open, and their *ſarks* over their waiſtcoats. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

SARN. *n. ſ.* A Britiſh word for pavement, or ſtepping ſtones, ſtill uſed in the ſame ſenſe in Berkſhire and Hampſhire.

SA'RPLIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing cloth. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *n. ſ.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bail.*

SA'RSA. }
SARSAPARE'LLA. } *n. ſ.* Both a tree and a plant. *Ainſw.*

SARSE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fine lawn ſieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, French.] To ſift through a ſarſe or ſearſe. *Bailey.*

SART. *n. ſ.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SASH. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no account: I ſuppoſe it comes from *ſçache*, of *ſçavoir*, to know, a *ſaſh* worn being a mark of diſtinction; and a *ſaſh* window being made particularly for the ſake of ſeeing and being ſeen.]

1. A belt worn by way of diſtinction; a ſilken band worn by officers in the army.

2. A window ſo formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

She ventures now to lift the *ſaſh*;
The window is her proper ſphere. *Swift.*

As for the poem he writ on your *ſaſh*,
My ſiſter tranſcrib'd it laſt night. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *ſaſh* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*

SA'SHOON. *n. ſ.* A kind of leather ſtuffing put into a boot for the wearer's eaſe. *Ainſworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *n. ſ.* A tree: one of the ſpecies of the cornelian cherry. The wood is medicinal.

SAT. The preterite of *ſit*.

The picture of fair Venus, that
For which men ſay the goddeſs *ſat*,
Was loſt, 'till Lely, from your look,
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*

I anſwered not the rehearſal, becauſe I knew the author *ſat* to himſelf when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays of his own farce. *Dryden.*

SA'TAN. *n. ſ.* [שטן. *Satanas*, Latin.] The prince of hell; the devil; any wicked ſpirit.

I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Luke*, x. 18.

They are much increaſed by the falſe ſuggeſtions of *Satan*. *Saunderſon's Judgment in one View.*

The deſpiteful act
Of *Satan* done in Paradiſe. *Milton.*

SATA'NICAL. } *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Deviliſh; infernal.
SATA'NICK. }

The faint *ſatanick* hoſt
Defenſive ſcarce. *Milton.*

SA'TCHEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeckel*, German; *ſacculus*, Latin.] A little bag: commonly a bag uſed by ſchoolboys to carry their books.

The whining ſchoolboy with his *ſatchel*,
And ſhining morning face, creeping like ſnail
Unwillingly to ſchool. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Schoolboys lag with *ſatchels* in their hands. *Swift.*

To SATE. *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Latin.] To ſatiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural deſires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

How will their bodies ſtript
Enrich the victors, while the vultures *ſate*
Their maws with full repaſt! *Phillips.*

Thy uſeleſs ſtrength, miſtaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

SATE'LLITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſatelles*, Lat. *ſatellite*, Fr. This word is commonly pronounced in proſe with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the ſingular, and is therefore only of three ſyllables; but Pope has in the plural continued the Latin form, and aſſigned it four, I think, improperly.] A ſmall planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *ſatellites*. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt planets are ſituated neareſt the ſun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vaſtly greater, and have many *ſatellites* about them, are wiſely removed to the extreme regions of the ſyſtem. *Bentley.*

Aſk of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *ſatellites* are leſs than Jove? *Pope.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſatelles*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſatellites.

Their ſolidity and opacity, and their *ſatellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the ſun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the ſame. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Latin.]

1. To ſatisfy; to fill.

Thoſe ſmells are the moſt grateful where the degree of heat is ſmall, or the ſtrength of the ſmell allayed; for theſe rather woo the ſenſe than *ſatiate* it. *Bacon.*

Buying of land is the reſult of a full and *ſatiated* gain; and men in trade ſeldom think of laying out their money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

The looſen'd winds
Hurl'd high above the clouds; till all their force
Conſum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *ſatiate* cloſ'd. *Phillips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural deſire.

They *ſatiate* and ſoon fill,
Though pleaſant. *Milton.*

Whatever novelty preſents, children are preſently eager to have a taſte, and are as ſoon *ſatiated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *ſatiated*, but not ſatisfy'd. *Norris.*

3. To gratify deſire.

I may yet ſurvive the malice of my enemies, although they ſhould be *ſatiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

4. To ſaturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not ſalt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *ſatiated* with water? *Newt.*

SA'TIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to ſatiety. When it has *with*, it ſeems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals, retir'd to their eſtates,
In life's cool evening, *ſatiate of* applauſe,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunſwick's cauſe. *Pope.*

Now may'rs and ſhrieves all huſh'd and *ſatiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the cuſtard of the day. *Pope's Dunc.*

SATI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*ſatietas*, Latin; *ſatieté*, Fr.] Fulneſs beyond deſire or pleaſure; more than enough; wearisomeneſs of plenty; ſtate of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a ſhallow plaſh to plunge him in the deep,
And with *ſatiety* ſeeks to quench his thirſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, eſpecially towards the waining time and ſuſpect of *ſatiety*. *Wotton.*

In all pleaſures there is *ſatiety*; and after they be uſed, their verdure departeth. *Hakewell.*

They ſatiate and ſoon fill,
Though pleaſant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbu'd, bring to their ſweetneſs no *ſatiety*. *Milton.*

No action, the uſefulneſs of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual purſuit of, without loathing or *ſatiety*. *South.*

The joy unequall'd, if its end it gain,
Without *ſatiety*, though e'er ſo bleſt,
And but more reliſh'd as the more diſtreſs'd. *Pope.*

SA'TIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſatin*, French; *drapo di ſetan*, Italian; *ſattin*, Dutch.] A ſoft, cloſe, and ſhining ſilk.

Such a glittering ſhew it bare, and ſo bravely it was held up from the head: upon her body ſhe wore a doublet of ſky-colour *ſatin*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious ſtones, that in it ſhe might ſeem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies dreſs'd in rich ſymars were ſeen,
Of Florence *ſatin*, flow'r'd with white and green,
And for a ſhade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *ſatin*, flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a caſe, covered with a mantle of blue *ſatin*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SATIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſatira*, anciently *ſatura*, Lat. not from *ſatyrus*, a ſatyr; *ſatire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedneſs or folly is cenſured. Proper *ſatire* is diſtinguiſhed, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon*, which is aimed againſt a particular perſon; but they are too frequently confounded.

He dares to ſing thy praiſes in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *ſatyr* on the moſt of human kind. *Dryden.*

SATI'RICAL. } *adj.* [*ſatiricus*, Latin; *ſatirique*, French;
SATI'RICK. } from *ſatire*.]

1. Belonging to ſatire; employed in writing of invective.

You muſt not think, that a *ſatyrick* ſtyle
Allows of ſcandalous and brutiſh words. *Roſcommon.*

What human kind deſires, and what they ſhun,
Rage paſſions, pleaſures, impotence of will,
Shall this *ſatirical* collection fill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Cenſorious; ſevere in language.

Slanders, Sir; for the *ſatirical* ſlave ſays here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that hath a *ſatirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, ſo he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*

On me when dunces are *ſatirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

SATI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſatirical*.] With invective; with intention to cenſure or vilify.

He applies them *ſatirically* to ſome cuſtoms, and kinds of philoſophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatire*.] One who writes ſatires.

Wycherly, in his writings, is the ſharpeſt *ſatyriſt* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the ſoftneſs of the tendereſt diſpoſitions: in his writing he is ſevere, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modeſt, inoffenſive. *Granv.*

All vain pretenders have been conſtantly the topicks of the moſt candid *ſatyriſts*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Letter to the Publiſher of the Dunciad.*

Yet ſoft his nature, though ſevere his lay;
His anger moral, and his wiſdom gay:
Bleſt *ſatyriſt*! who touch'd the mean ſo true,
As ſhow'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

To **SA'TIRIZE.** *v. a.* [*ſatirizer*, Fr. from *ſatire*.] To cenſure as in a ſatire.

Covetouſneſs is deſcribed as a veil caſt over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *ſatirize* his prodigality and voluptuouſneſs. *Dryden.*

Should a writer ſingle out and point his raillery at particular perſons, or *ſatirize* the miſerable, he might be ſure of pleaſing a great part of his readers; but he muſt be a very ill man if he could pleaſe himſelf. *Addiſon.*

I inſiſt that my lion's mouth be not defiled with ſcandal; for I would not make uſe of him to revile the human ſpecies, and *ſatirize* his betters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It is as hard to *ſatirize* well a man of diſtinguiſhed vices, as to praiſe well a man of diſtinguiſhed virtues. *Swift.*

SATISFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſatisfactio*, Lat. *ſatisfaction*, Fr.]

1. The act of pleaſing to the full.

The mind, having a power to ſuſpend the execution and *ſatisfaction* of any of its deſires, is at liberty to conſider the objects of them. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being pleaſed.

'Tis a wretched *ſatisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in loſing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Eſtrange.*

There are very few diſcourſes ſo ſhort, clear, and conſiſtent, to which moſt men may not, with *ſatisfaction* enough to themſelves, raiſe a doubt. *Locke.*

3. Releaſe from ſuſpenſe, uncertainty, or uneaſineſs.

Wilt thou leave me ſo unſatisfied?
—What *ſatisfaction* can you have? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Gratification; that which pleaſes.

Run over the circle of earthly pleaſures, and had not God ſecured a man a ſolid pleaſure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleaſure was not *ſatisfaction*. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation each illuſtrious name,
Such toys as theſe have cheated into fame;
Exchanging ſolid quiet to obtain
The windy *ſatisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden's Juv.*

5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompenſe for an injury.

Die he or juſtice muſt; unleſs for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *ſatisfaction*, death for death. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

SATISFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ſatisfactus*, Lat.] Giving ſatisfaction.

By a final and *ſatisfactive* diſcernment of faith, we lay the laſt effects upon the firſt cauſe of all things. *Vulg. Err.*

SATISFA'CTORILY. *adj.* [from *ſatisfactory*.] To ſatisfaction.

Bellonius hath been more *ſatisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exenteration he found theſe animals in their bellies. *Vulg. Err.*

They ſtrain their memory to anſwer him *ſatisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatisfactory*.] Power of ſatisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleatneſs of the ſeraphick lover's happineſs, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *ſatisfactorineſs*, but his want of an intire poſſeſſion of them. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*ſatisfactoire*, Fr. *ſatisfactus*, Lat.]

1. Giving ſatisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would ſcarce take it for a *ſatisfactory* account, if, deſiring to learn our architecture, he ſhould be told that a pillar was a thing ſupported by a baſis. *Locke.*

2. Atoning; making amends.

A moſt wiſe and ſufficient means of redemption and ſalvation, by the *ſatisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jeſus Chriſt. *Sanderſon.*

To **SA'TISFY.** *v. a.* [*ſatisfaire*, Fr. *ſatisfacio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that nothing more is deſired.

A good man ſhall be *ſatisfied* from himſelf. *Prov.* xiv.

Will he ſatisfy his rigour,
Satisfy'd never? *Milton.*

2. To feed to the fill.

Who hath cauſed it to rain on the earth, to *ſatisfy* the deſolate and waſte ground, and to cauſe the bud of the tender tree to ſpring forth? *Job*, xxxviii. 27.

I will purſue and divide the ſpoil: my luſt ſhall be *ſatisfied* upon them. *Exod.* xv. 9.

The righteous eateth to the *ſatisfying* of his ſoul. *Prov.*

3. To recompenſe; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *ſatisfied*;
And I, delivering you, am *ſatisfied*,
And therein do account myſelf well paid. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or ſuſpenſe.

Of many things uſeful and curious you may *ſatisfy* yourſelves in Leonardo de Vinci. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmoſt extremity of body, what can there put a ſtop and *ſatisfy* the mind that it is at the end of ſpace, when it is *ſatisfied* that body itſelf can move into it? *Locke.*

This I would willingly be *ſatisfied* in, whether the ſoul, when it thinks thus, ſeparate from the body, acts leſs rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

5. To convince.

He declares himſelf *ſatisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cauſe. *Dryden.*

The ſtanding evidences of the truth of the Goſpel, are in themſelves moſt firm, ſolid, and *ſatisfying*. *Atterbury.*

To **SA'TISFY.** *v. n.* To make payment.

By the quantity of ſilver they give or take, they eſtimate the value of other things, and *ſatisfy* for them: thus ſilver becomes the meaſure of commerce. *Locke.*

SA'TURABLE. *adj.* [from *ſaturate*.] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the ſalts never ſo various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always ſo conform to thoſe figures as to fill up all vacuities; and conſequently the water would be *ſaturable* with the ſame quantity of any ſalt, which it is not. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

SA'TURANT. *adj.* [from *ſaturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.

To **SA'TURATE.** *v. a.* [*ſaturo*, Latin.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *ſaturated* with terreſtrial matter, and more or leſs ſtored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully *ſaturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to laſt ſo many years without any ſenſible diminution, though there are conſtant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night ſucceeds
A ſoften'd ſhade, and *ſaturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomſon.*

SATU'RDAY. *n. ſ.* [ſæteꞃꞅdæᵹ, or ſæteꞃnꞅdæᵹ, Saxon, according to Verſtegan, from ſæteꞃ, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn, dies Saturni*.] The laſt day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in laſt *Saturday*'s Spectator. *Addiſon.*

SATU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſaturitas*, from *ſaturo*, Latin.] Fulneſs; the ſtate of being ſaturated; repletion.

SA'TURN. *n. ſ.* [*ſaturne*, French; *ſaturnus*, Latin.]

1. The remoteſt planet of the ſolar ſyſtem: ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to impreſs melancholy, dulneſs, or ſeverity of temper.

The ſmalleſt planets are placed neareſt the ſun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vaſtly greater, are wiſely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds
Of utmoſt *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomſon.*

2. [In chemiſtry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE. *adj.* [*ſaturninus*, Lat. *ſaturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; ſevere of temper: ſuppoſed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may caſt my readers under two diviſions, the mercurial and *ſaturnine*: the firſt are the gay part, the others are of a more ſober and ſolemn turn. *Addiſon.*

SATU'RNIAN. *adj.* [*ſaturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden: uſed by poets for times of felicity, ſuch as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.

Th' Auguſtus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *n. ſ.* [*ſatyrus*, Latin.] A ſylvan god: ſuppoſed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyrs, as Pliny teſtifies, were found in times paſt in the eaſtern mountains of India. *Peacham on Drawing.*

SA'TYRIASIS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatyr*.]

If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a *ſatyriaſis*, or an abundance of ſeminal lymphas. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SA'VAGE *adj.* [*ſauvage*, French; *ſelvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

Theſe godlike virtues wherefore doſt thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obſcure
In *ſavage* wildneſs? *Milton.*

Cornels, and *ſavage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryd.*

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to ſome ſteepy mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *ſavage* lions roam. *Shakeſp.*

Tyrants no more their *ſavage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught.

Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *ſavage*;
To do worſe to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thus people lived altogether a *ſavage* life, till Saturn, arriving on thoſe coaſts, deviſed laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The *ſavage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beaſts on the mountains, or a *ſavage* drove of men in caves, might be ſo diſordered; but never a peculiar people. *Sprat's Sermons.*

SA'VAGE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after theſe times were they but *ſavages*. *Raleigh.*

The ſeditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *ſavages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *ſavages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houſes and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for ſkins of beaſts; 'tis to bereave us of all arts and ſciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*

To **SA'VAGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authoriſed.

Friends, relations, love himſelf,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomſon.*

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *ſavage*.] Barbarouſly; cruelly.

Your caſtle is ſurpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely ſlaughter'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

SA'VAGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavage*.] Barbarouſneſs; cruelty; wildneſs.

A *ſavageneſs* in unreclaimed blood
Of general aſſault. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Wolves and bears, they ſay,
Caſting their *ſavageneſs* aſide, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *ſavageneſs* and cruelty. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

SA'VAGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodieſt ſhame,
The wildeſt *ſavag'ry*, the vileſt ſtroke,
That ever wall-ey'd wrath, or ſtaring rage,
Preſented to the tears of ſoft remorſe. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter ruſts,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch *ſavagery*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'VANNA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh, according to Bailey.] An open meadow without wood; paſture ground in America.

He that rides poſt through a country, may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a moraſs, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *ſavannas* in another. *Locke.*

Plains immenſe,
And vaſt *ſavannas*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean loſt. *Thomſon's Summer.*

SAUCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauce*, *ſaulſe*, French; *ſalſa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taſte.

The bitter *ſauce* of the ſport was, that we had our honours for ever loſt, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty uſing of our faults. *Sidney.*

To feed were beſt at home;
From thence the *ſauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyleſs *ſauce* his appetite. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such was the *ſauce* of Moab's noble feaſt,
'Till night far ſpent invites them to their reſt. *Cowley.*

He that ſpends his time in ſports, is like him whoſe meat is nothing but *ſauces*; they are healthleſs, chargeable, and uſeleſs. *Taylor.*

High *ſauces* and rich ſpices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. *To ſerve one the ſame* SAUCE. A vulgar phraſe to retaliate one injury with another.

To **SAUCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh.

2. To gratify with rich taſtes. Obſolete.

Earth yield me roots;
Who ſeeks for better of thee, *ſauce* his palate
With thy moſt operant poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good; or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell ſhe to *ſauce* her deſires with threatenings, ſo that we were in a great perplexity, reſtrained to ſo unworthy a bondage, and yet reſtrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an anſwering. *Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterneſs, and ſorrow *ſauced* with repentance. *Spenſer.*

Thou ſay'ſt his meat was *ſauc'd* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digeſtions. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'UCEBOX. *n. ſ.* [from *ſauce*, or rather from *ſaucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

The fooliſh old poet ſays, that the ſouls of ſome women are made of ſea-water: this has encouraged my *ſaucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SA'UCEPAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſauce* and *pan*.] A ſmall ſkillet with a long handle, in which ſauce or ſmall things are boiled.

Your maſter will not allow you a ſilver *ſaucepan*. *Swift.*

SAU'CER. *n. ſ.* [*ſauciere*, Fr. from *ſauce*.]

1. A ſmall pan or platter in which ſauce is ſet on the table.

Infuſe a pugil of new violets ſeven times, and it ſhall make the vinegar ſo freſh of the flower, as, if brought in a *ſaucer*, you ſhall ſmell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*

Some have miſtaken blocks and poſts
For ſpectres, apparitions, ghoſts,
With *ſaucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is ſet.

SA'UCILY. *adv.* [from *ſaucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a ſaucy manner.

Though this knave came ſomewhat *ſaucily* into the world before he was ſent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakeſp.*

A freed ſervant, who had much power with Claudius, very *ſaucily*, had almoſt all the words; and amongſt other things, he aſked in ſcorn one of the examinates, who was likewiſe a freed ſervant of Scribonianus, I pray, Sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He anſwered, I would have ſtood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*

A trumpet behaved himſelf very *ſaucily*. *Addiſon.*

SAU'CINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of ſuperiours.

With how ſweet ſaws ſhe blam'd their *ſaucineſs*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her ſide
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *ſaucineſs*. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Being intercepted in your ſport,
Great reaſon that my noble lord be rated
For *ſaucineſs*. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

It is *ſaucineſs* in a creature, in this caſe, to reply. *Bramh.*

Imputing it to the natural *ſaucineſs* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Eſtrange.*

You *ſaucineſs*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may uſe it for you. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

This might make all the other ſervants challenge the ſame liberty, and grow pert upon their maſters; and when this *ſaucineſs* became univerſal, what leſs miſchief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

SAUCISSE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder ſewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombcheſt. *Bailey.*

SAUCISSON. *n. ſ.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or faſcines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly uſed to cover men, to make epaulments, traverſes, or breaſtworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

SA'UCY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be eaſily deduced from *ſauce*: it may come more properly from *ſalſus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of ſuperiours; inſolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more *ſaucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commiſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Study is like the heav'ns glorious ſun,
That will not be deep ſearch'd with *ſaucy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save baſe authority from others' books. *Shakeſpeare.*

And if thou haſt the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peeviſh town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours, againſt theſe *ſaucy* walls. *Shakeſpeare.*

Power's firſt pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *ſaucy* eye
Searches the heart and ſoul of majeſty. *Denham's Sophy.*

I loſe my patience, when with *ſaucy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roſcommon.*

No *ſaucy* citizen ſhall dare
To ſtrike a ſoldier, nor, when ſtruck, reſent
The wrong. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Homer, to expreſs a man both timorous and *ſaucy*, makes uſe of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **SAVE.** *v. a.* [*ſauver*, *ſaulver*, French; *ſalvo*, Latin.]

1. To preſerve from danger or deſtruction.

Let me die ere men can ſay God *ſave* the queen. *Shakeſpeare.*

One ſhall cry, yet cannot he anſwer, nor *ſave* him out of his trouble. *Iſa.* xlvi. 7.

A wond'rous ark,
To *ſave* himſelf and houſhold from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milton.*

We may be confident whatever he does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwiſe, we can get nothing by repining, nor *ſave* any thing by reſiſting. *Temple.*

The circling ſtreams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name ſhall *ſave*. *Dryden.*

2. To preſerve finally from eternal death.

Whatſoever we read in Scripture concerning the endleſs love and *ſaving* mercy which God ſheweth towards his church, the only proper ſubject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*

There are ſome that will be *ſaved*, and ſome that will be damned. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *ſaving* of the ſoul. *Heb.* x. 39.

His merits *ſave* them. *Milton.*

He who feareth God, and worketh righteouſneſs, and perſeveres in the faith and duties of our religion, ſhall certainly be *ſaved*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to ſpend; to hinder from being ſpent.

With your coſt you terminate the cauſe,
And *ſave* th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where ſuits are travers'd, and ſo little won,
That he who conquers is but laſt undone. *Dryden.*

4. To reſerve, or lay by.

He ſhall not feel quietneſs, he ſhall not *ſave* of that which be deſired. *Job*, xx. 20.

5. To ſpare; to excuſe.

Will you not ſpeak to *ſave* a lady's bluſh? *Dryden.*

Our author *ſaves* me the compariſon with tragedy. *Dryd.*

Theſe ſinews are not ſo much unſtrung,
To fail me when my maſter ſhould be ſerv'd;
And when they are, then will I ſteal to death,
Silent and unobſerv'd, to *ſave* his tears. *Dryden.*

6. To ſalve; to reconcile.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To *ſave* appearances; how gird the ſphere
With centrick and eccentrick. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

7. To take or embrace opportunely, ſo as not to loſe.

The ſame perſons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell, foreſeeing a reſtoration, ſeized the caſtles in Ireland, juſt *ſaving* the tide, and putting in a ſtock of merit ſufficient. *Swift.*

To **SAVE.** *v. n.* To be cheap.

Braſs ordnance *ſaveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

SAVE. *adv.* [This verb, adverbially uſed, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including.

But being all defeated, *ſave* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herſelf ſhe ſlew. *Fairy Q.*

All the conſpirators, *ſave* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*

He never put down a near ſervant, *ſave* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

How have I then with whom to hold converſe,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*

SA'VEALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſave* and *all*.] A ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick to ſave the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſave*.]

1. Preſerver; reſcuer.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the *ſavers* of that country. *Sidney.*

2. One who eſcapes loſs, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injur'd man
To make himſelf a *ſaver* where he can. *Dryden.*

Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the ſtage?
When actors, who at beſt are hardly *ſavers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

3. A good huſband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature far from profuſion, and yet a greater ſparer than a *ſaver*; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his garriſons and his feaſtings ſoaked his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſabina*, Latin; *ſavin*, *ſabin*, Fr.] A tree.

It hath compact, rigid, and prickly ever-green leaves: the fruit is ſmall, ſpherical, and warted; and the whole plant has a very rank ſtrong ſmell. The ſpecies are three, and commonly cultivated for medicinal uſe. *Millar.*

SA'VING. *adj.* [from *ſave*.]

1. Frugal; parſimonious; not laviſh.

She loved money; for ſhe was *ſaving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Be *ſaving* of your candle. *Swift.*

2. Not turning to loſs, though not gainful.

Silvio, finding his application unſucceſsful, was reſolved to make a *ſaving* bargain; and ſince he could not get the widow's eſtate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addiſon.*

SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *ſave* adverbially uſed.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory ſeemeth vain,
And all their ſhows but ſhadows, *ſaving* ſhe. *Spenſer.*

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *ſaving* only by whom they were made; becauſe the intent of them being known unto none but the Author, he alone can judge how long it is requiſite they ſhould endure. *Hooker.*

Saving the reverence due to ſo great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*

SA'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſave*.]

1. Eſcape of expence; ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent.

It is a great *ſaving* in all ſuch lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet laſt longer. *Bacon.*

By reducing intereſt to four *per cent.* there was a conſiderable *ſaving* to the nation; but this year they give ſix. *Addiſ.*

2. Exception in favour.

Contend not with thoſe that are too ſtrong for us, but ſtill with a *ſaving* to honeſty; for integrity muſt be ſupported againſt all violence. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſaving*.] With parſimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaving*.]

1. Parſimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal ſalvation.

SA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſauveur*, Latin.] Redeemer; he that has ſaved mankind from eternal death.

So judg'd he man, both Judge and *Saviour* ſent. *Milton.*

However conſonant to reaſon his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly perſuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Addiſon.*

To **SA'UNTER.** *v. n.* [*aller à la ſainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and aſked charity under pretence of going *à la ſainte terre*, to the Holy Land; or *ſans terre*, as having no ſettled home.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger.

The cormorant is ſtill *ſauntering* by the ſea-ſide, to ſee if he can find any of his braſs caſt up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tell me, why *ſaunt'ring* thus from place to place
I meet thee? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Though putting the mind upon an unuſual ſtreſs that may diſcourage, ought to be avoided; yet this muſt not run it into a lazy *ſauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

Yourſelf look after him, to cure his *ſauntering* at his buſineſs. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *ſauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uſeleſsly away, they would acquire ſkill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

So the young ſquire, when firſt he comes
From country ſchool to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *ſaunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*

The brainleſs ſtripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *ſaunt'ring* tribe! ſuch born to wide eſtates,
With yea and no in ſenates hold debates. *Tickell.*

Here *ſaunt'ring* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Gay.*

Led by my hand, he *ſaunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd ev'ry vice. *Dunciad.*

SA'VORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſavorée*, French; *ſatureia*, Lat.] A plant.

It is of the verticillate kind, with a labiated flower, whoſe upper lip or creſt is divided into two parts; but the lower lip or beard is divided into three parts, the middle part being crenated: theſe flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves in a looſe order, and not in whorles or ſpikes, as are moſt of this tribe of plants. *Millar.*

SA'VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſaveur*, French.]

1. A ſcent; odour.

What *ſavour* is better, if phyſick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tuſſer.*

Benzo calls its ſmell a tartarous and helliſh *ſavour*. *Abbot.*

Turn then my freſheſt reputation to
A *ſavour* that may ſtrike the dulleſt noſtril. *Shakeſp.*

I ſmell ſweet *ſavours*, and I feel ſoft things. *Shakeſp.*

That Jews ſtink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *ſavour*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile ſalt of a grateful *ſavour*, are heating. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Taſte; power of affecting the palate.

I taſte
The *ſavour* of death from all things. *Milton.*

A directer influence from the ſun gives fruit a better *ſavour* and a greater worth. *South.*

To **SA'VOUR.** *v. n.* [*ſavourer*, French, from the noun.]

1. To have any particular ſmell or taſte.

2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taſte of ſomething.

This ripping of anceſtors is very pleaſing, and *ſavoureth* of good conceit and ſome reading. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The duke's anſwers to his appeachments are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *ſavour* of an humble ſpirit. *Wotton.*

If 'twere a ſecret that concern'd my life,
This boldneſs might become thee;
But ſuch unneceſſary rudeneſs *ſavours*
Of ſome deſign. *Denham's Sophy.*

I have rejected every thing that *ſavours* of party. *Addiſon.*

To **SA'VOUR.** *v. a.*

1. To like.

Wiſdom and goodneſs to the vile ſeem vile;
Filths *ſavour* but themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To exhibit taſte of.

Thou *ſavoureſt* not the things that be of God. *Matt.*

That *ſavours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*

SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *ſavoury*.]

1. With guſt; with appetite.

The collation he fell to very *ſavourily*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This mufti is ſome Engliſh renegado, he talks ſo *ſavourily* of toaping. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. With a pleaſing reliſh.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When ſilly plays ſo *ſavourily* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavoury*.]

1. Taſte pleaſant and picquant.

2. Pleaſing ſmell.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*ſavoureux*, Fr. from *ſavour*.]

1. Pleaſing to the ſmell.

The pleaſant *ſavoury* ſmell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taſte! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

From the boughs a *ſavoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

2. Picquant to the taſte.

Savoury meat, ſuch as my father loveth. *Geneſis.*

The *ſavoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SAVO'Y. *n. ſ.* [*braſſica*, *ſubaudica*, Lat.] A ſort of colwort.

SA'USAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauciſſe*, French; *ſalſum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and ſometimes of beef, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice; ſometimes it is ſtuffed into the guts of fowls, and ſometimes only rolled in flower.

SAW. The preterite of *ſee*.

I never *ſaw* 'till now
Sight more deteſtable. *Milton.*

SAW. *n. ſ.* [*ſawe*, Daniſh; ꞅaᵹa, or ꞅaᵹe, Sax. *ſcie*, Fr.]

1. A dentated inſtrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *ſaw*, and not towards the handle of the *ſaw*, or ſtraight between the handle and end; becauſe the *ſaw* is deſigned to act only in its progreſs forwards, a man having in that more ſtrength than he can have in drawing back his *ſaw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unſawn ſtuff, which enables him the longer to continue his ſeveral progreſſions of the *ſaw*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The roach is a leather-mouthed fiſh, and has *ſaw*-like teeth in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*

Then *ſaws* were tooth'd, and ſounding axes made. *Dryden.*

If they cannot cut,
His *ſaws* are toothleſs, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*

2. [ꞅaga, Sax. *ſaeghe*, Dut.] A ſaying; a ſentence; a proverb.

Good king, that muſt approve the common *ſaw*:
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'ſt
To the warm ſun! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *ſaws* of books. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

His weapons, holy *ſaws* of ſacred writ;
His ſtudy in his tilt-yard. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Strict age and ſour ſeverity,
With their grave *ſaws* in ſlumber lie. *Milton.*

To **SAW.** part. *ſawed* and *ſawn*. [*ſcier*, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a ſaw.

They were ſtoned, they were *ſawn* aſunder. *Heb.* xi. 37.

A carpenter, after he had *ſawn* down a tree, and wrought it handſomely, ſets it in a wall. *Wiſd.* xiii. 11.

It is an incaleſcency, from a ſwift motion, ſuch as that of running, threſhing, or *ſawing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

If I cut my finger, I ſhall as certainly feel pain as if my ſoul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *ſawn* through. *Collier.*

Maſter-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *ſaw* a piece of ſtuff, have ſeveral phraſes for the *ſawing* of it: they ſeldom ſay, *ſaw* the piece of ſtuff; but draw the *ſaw* through it; give the piece of ſtuff a kerf. *Moxon.*

It is the carpenters work to hew the timber, *ſaw* it out, and frame it. *Mortimer.*

SA'WDUST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *duſt*.] Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw.

If the membrane be fouled by the *ſawduſt* of the bone, wipe it off with a ſponge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Rotten *ſawduſt*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SA'WFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *fiſh*.] A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

SA'WPIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.

Let them from forth a *ſawpit* ruſh at once
With ſome diffuſed ſong. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

They colour it by laying it in a *ſawpit* that hath oak ſawduſt therein. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SAW-WORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſerratula*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a floſculous flower, conſiſting of ſeveral florets divided into many parts, reſting on the embryo, and contained in a ſcaly empalement, like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having ſmaller heads, and from the knapweed in having the borders of the leaves cut into ſmall ſharp ſegments, reſembling the teeth of a ſaw. *Millar.*

SAW-WREST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *wreſt*.] A ſort of tool.

With the *ſaw-wreſt* they ſet the teeth of the ſaw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wreſt between the firſt two teeth on the blade of the ſaw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the ſaw; and that at once turns the firſt tooth ſomewhat towards you, and the ſecond tooth from you. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SA'WER. } *n. ſ.* [*ſcieur*, French; from *ſaw*.] One whoſe
SA'WYER. } trade is to ſaw timber into boards or beams.

The pit-ſaw is uſed by joiners, when what they have to do may be as ſoon done at home as ſend it to the *ſawyers*. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaxifrage*, Fr. *ſaxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral flowers placed orbicularly, which expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe multifid flower-cup riſes the pointal, which commonly ends in two horns, and afterward turns, together with the flower-cup, into a roundiſh fruit, which has likewiſe two horns and two cells, which are full of ſmall ſeeds. *Millar.*

Saxifrage, quaſi ſaxum frangere, to break the ſtone, is applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term moſt commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE *Meadow.* *n. ſ.* [*ſilanum*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a roſe and umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves placed circularly, and reſting upon the empalement, which afterward becomes a fruit compoſed of two ſhort channelled ſeeds.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*ſaxum* and *frago*, Latin.] Diſſolvent of the ſtone.

Becauſe goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the ſtone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and ſo it came to be ordered that the goats ſhould be fed on *ſaxifragous* herbs, and ſuch as are conceived of power to break the ſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **SAY.** *v. a.* preter. *ſaid*. [ꞅecᵹan, Sax. *ſeggen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpeak; to utter in words; to tell.

Say it out, Diggon, whatever it hight;
For nought but well mought him betight,
He is ſo meek. *Spenſer.*

In this ſlumbry agitation what have you heard her *ſay*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *ſay* thee nay. 1 *Kings.*

2. To allege.

After all can be *ſaid* againſt a thing, this will ſtill be true, that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotſon.*

In vain ſhall we attempt to juſtify ourſelves, as the rich young man in the Goſpel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unleſs we can *ſay* ſomewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our diſtributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*

3. To tell in any manner.

With flying ſpeed, and ſeeming great pretence,
Came meſſenger with letters which his meſſage *ſaid*. *Fairy Queen.*

To **SAY.** *v. n.*

1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to utter.

He *ſaid* moreover, I have ſomewhat to *ſay* unto thee; and ſhe *ſaid*, *Say* on. 1 *Kings*, ii. 14.

Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark*, i. 44.

To the others he *ſaid*, Go ye after him. *Ezek.* ix. 5.

The council-table and ſtar-chamber hold, as Thucydides *ſaid* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleaſed, and for juſt that which profited. *Clarendon.*

The lion here has taken his right meaſures, that is to *ſay*, he has made a true judgment. *L'Eſtrange.*

He has left his ſucceſſion as undetermined as if he had *ſaid* nothing about it. *Locke.*

This ought to weigh with thoſe whoſe reading is deſigned for much talk and little knowledge, and I have nothing to *ſay* to it. *Locke.*

Of ſome propoſitions it may be difficult to *ſay* whether they affirm or deny; as when we *ſay*, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*

2. In poetry, *ſay* is often uſed before a queſtion; tell.

Say firſt what cauſe
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well-ſpent? *Swift.*

SAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſpeech; what one has to ſay.

He no ſooner ſaid out his *ſay*, but up riſes a cunning ſnap. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [Fol

2. [For *aſſay.*] Sample.

Since thy outſide looks ſo fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue ſome *ſay* of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I diſdain. *Shakeſpeare.*

So good a *ſay* invites the eye,
A little downward to eſpy
The lively cluſters of her breaſts. *Sidney.*

3. Trial by a ſample.

This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick *ſay* matters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fuſion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux ſeparated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*

4. [*Soie*, French.] Silk. Obſolete.

5. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

SA'YING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſay.*] Expreſſion; words; opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou haſt prov'd Lucilius' *ſaying* true. *Shakeſp.*

Moſes fled at this *ſaying*, and was a ſtranger in Madian. *Acts.*

Many are the *ſayings* of the wiſe,
Extolling patience as the trueſt fortitude. *Milton.*

Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plauſible *ſayings*, ſuch as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

We poetick folks, who muſt reſtrain
Our meaſur'd *ſayings* in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to thoſe
Who let their fancy looſe in rambling proſe. *Prior.*

The ſacred function can never be hurt by their *ſayings*, if not firſt reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*

SCAB. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcæb, Saxon; *ſcabbia*, Italian; *ſchabbe*, Dutch; *ſcabies*, Latin.]

1. An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you diſſentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves *ſcabs?* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

That free from gouts thou may'ſt preſerve thy care,
And clear from *ſcabs*, produc'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*

2. The itch or mange of horſes.

3. A paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

I would thou didſt itch from head to foot, and I had the ſcratching of thee, I would make thee the loathſom'ſt *ſcab* in Greece. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Well ſaid, wart, thou art a good *ſcab:* there is a teſter for thee. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

One of the uſurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *ſcab* of a currier. *L'Eſtrange.*

This vap'ring *ſcab* muſt needs deviſe
To ape the thunder of the ſkies. *Swift.*

SCA'BBARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſchap*, German. *Junius.*] The ſheath of a ſword.

Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *ſcabbard* ſheath that famous blade,
'Till ſettled be thy kingdom and eſtate. *Fairfax.*

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd: they are too ſharp to be truſted out o' th' *ſcabbard.* *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

SCA'BBED. *adj.* [from *ſcab.*]

1. Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs.

The briar fruit makes thoſe that eat them *ſcabbed.* *Bacon.*

2. Paltry; ſorry.

To you ſuch *ſcabb'd* harſh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their exerciſings gnaw. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabbed.*] The ſtate of being ſcabbed.

SCA'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabby.*] The quality of being ſcabby.

SCA'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſcab.*] Diſeaſed with ſcabs.

Her writhled ſkin, as rough as mapple rind,
So *ſcabby* was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Fairy Queen.*

A *ſcabby* tetter on their pelts will ſtick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryd.*

If the grazier ſhould bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the ſame price for a whole hundred, without giving me ſecurity to reſtore my money for thoſe that were lean, ſhorn, or *ſcabby*, I would be none of his cuſtomer. *Swift.*

SCA'BIOUS. *adj.* [*ſcabioſus*, Latin.] Itchy; leprous.

In the Spring *ſcabious* eruptions upon the ſkin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SCA'BIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcabieuſe*, Fr. *ſcabioſa*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a floſculous flower, conſiſting of many unequal floſcets, contained in a common empalement: ſome of theſe, which occupy the middle, are cut into four or five ſegments; the reſt, which are placed at the edge, are bilabiated: each of theſe ſits on the top of the embryo, which is crowned, and is contained in a proper empalement, which afterward becomes a capſule, either ſimple or funnel-ſhaped, pregnant with a ſeed crowned, which before was the embryo. *Millar.*

SCA'BROUS. *adj.* [*ſcabreux*, Fr. *ſcaber*, Latin.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the ſurface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occaſioned by ſomething ſharp or *ſcabrous* wounding the ſmall blood-veſſels: if the ſtone is ſmooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Harſh; unmuſical.

Lucretius is *ſcabrous* and rough in theſe: he ſeeks them, as ſome do Chauceriſms with us, which were better expunged. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabrous.*] Roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

SCA'BWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

SCAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. Probably the ſame with *ſhad.*

Of round fiſh there are ſprat, barn, ſmelts, and *ſcad.* *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*eſchafaut*, French; *ſchavot*, Dutch, from *ſchawen*, to ſhow.]

1. A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators.

Pardon
The flat unraiſed ſpirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy *ſcaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

The throng
On banks and *ſcaffolds* under ſky might ſtand. *Milton.*

2. The gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune ſmiling at her fortune therein, that a *ſcaffold* of execution ſhould grow a *ſcaffold* of coronation. *Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen.

Theſe outward beauties are but the props and *ſcaffolds*
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without thoſe ſupports. *Denham's Sophy.*

Sylla added three hundred commons to the ſenate; then aboliſhed the office of tribune, as being only a *ſcaffold* to tyranny, whereof he had no further uſe. *Swift.*

To **SCA'FFOLD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold.*] Gallery; hollow floor.

A ſtrutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and ſound,
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the *ſcaffoldage.* *Shakeſp.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold.*]

1. Temporary frames or ſtages.

What are riches, empire, power,
But ſteps by which we climb to riſe and reach
Our wiſh; and, that obtain'd, down with the *ſcaffolding*
Of ſceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*

Sickneſs, contributing no leſs than old age to the ſhaking down this *ſcaffolding* of the body, may diſcover the inward ſtructure. *Pope.*

2. Building ſlightly erected.

Send forth your lab'ring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of ſpheres of ſmoke:
Yet this ſolution but once more affords
New change of terms and *ſcaffolding* of words. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [French; *ſcalada*, Spaniſh, from *ſcala*,
SCALA'DO. } Latin, a ladder.] A ſtorm given to a place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls.

What can be more ſtrange than that we ſhould within two months have won one town of importance by *ſcalado*, battered and aſſaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field? *Bacon.*

Thou raiſedſt thy voice to record the ſtratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *ſcalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbuth. John Bull.*

SCA'LARY. *adj.* [from *ſcala*, Latin.] Proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder.

He made at nearer diſtances certain elevated places and *ſcalary* aſcents, that they might better aſcend or mount their horſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **SCALD.** *v. a.* [*ſcaldare*, Italian; *calidus*, Latin.]

1. To burn with hot liquor.

I am *ſcalded* with my violent motion,
And ſpleen of ſpeed to ſee you. *Shakeſp. King John.*

O majeſty!
When thou doſt pinch thy bearer, thou doſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That *ſcalds* with ſafety. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do *ſcald* like molten lead. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Here the blue flames of *ſcalding* brimſtone fall,
Involving ſwiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*

Scalding tears wore a channel where they fell. *Dryden.*

That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not deſpair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It *ſcalds* along my cheeks, like the greenwood,
That, ſputt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears.
Dryden's Cleomenes.

It depends not on his will to perſuade himſelf that what actually *ſcalds* him, feels cold. *Locke.*

Has he any other wound about him, except the accidental *ſcaldings* of his wort? *Addiſon.*

Warm cataplaſms diſcuſs; but *ſcalding* hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not reſolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The beſt thing we can do is to *ſcald* him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*

2. A provincial phraſe.

In Oxfordſhire the ſour land they fallow when the ſun is pretty high, which they call a *ſcalding* fallow. *Mortimer.*

SCALD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Scurff on the head.

Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with ſcurff and filthy *ſcald.* *Spenſer.*

SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; ſorry.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets, and *ſcald* rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick. *Hickes.*] A loathſome diſeaſe; a kind of local leproſy in which the head is covered with a continuous ſcab.

The ſerum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a ſalt humour, to which the ſcab, pox, and *ſcaldhead*, are referable. *Floyer.*

SCALE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcale, Sax. *ſchael*, Dutch; *ſkal*, Iſlandick.]

1. A balance; a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another veſſel.

If thou tak'ſt more
Or leſs than juſt a pound, if the *ſcale* turn
But in the eſtimation of a hair,
Thou dieſt. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Your vows to her and me, put in two *ſcales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here's an equivocator, that could ſwear, in both the *ſcales*, againſt either *ſcale*; who committed treaſon enough for God's ſake, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*

Long time in even *ſcale*
The battle hung. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

The world's *ſcales* are even; what the main
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*

The *ſcales* are turn'd, her kindneſs weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

In full aſſemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common *ſcale*,
The conſcience is the teſt. *Dryden.*

If we conſider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *ſcales* againſt brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the ſoul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the ſun and his planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The ſign Libra in the Zodiack.

Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The *ſcales*, as the juſt product of his flames. *Creech.*

3. [*Eſcaille*, French; *ſquama*, Latin.] The ſmall ſhells or cruſts which lying one over another make the coats of fiſhes.

He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fiſh's *ſcale.* *Drayton.*

Standing aloof, with lead they bruiſe the *ſcales*,
And tear the fleſh of the incenſed whales. *Waller.*

4. Any thing exfoliated or deſquamated; a thin lamina.

Take jet and the *ſcales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the ſmith hath taken an heat, take up the *ſcales* that fly from the iron, and thoſe *ſcales* you ſhall grind upon your painter's ſtone. *Peacham.*

When a *ſcale* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the ſeparation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

5. [*Scala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of aſcent.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his ſeat
In reaſon, and is judicious; is the *ſcale*
By which to heav'nly love thou may'ſt aſcend. *Milton.*

On the bendings of theſe mountains the marks of ſeveral ancient *ſcales* of ſtairs may be ſeen, by which they uſed to aſcend them. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. The act of ſtorming by ladders.

Others to a city ſtrong
Lay ſiege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, *ſcale*, and mine,
Aſſaulting. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

7. Regular gradation; a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder.

Well haſt thou the *ſcale* of nature ſet,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By ſteps we may aſcend to God. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *ſcale* of the creatures is a matter of high ſpeculation. *Grew.*

The higher nature ſtill advances, and preſerves his ſuperiority in the *ſcale* of being. *Addiſon.*

All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whoſe images are more or leſs expreſſive, according to their ſeveral gradations in the *ſcale* of beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

We believe an inviſible world, and a *ſcale* of ſpiritual beings all nobler than ourſelves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *ſcale* of ſenſual mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

In contemplation's *ſcale* I'll ſoar,
And be enraptur'd more and more;
Whilſt thus new matter of ſurpriſe
In each gradation ſhall ariſe. *Macbean.*

8. A figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder, which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented.

The map of London was ſet out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *ſcale* of yards. *Graunt.*

9. The ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions.

The bent of his thoughts and reaſonings run up and down this *ſcale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*

10. Any thing marked at equal diſtances.

They take the flow o' th' Nile
By certain *ſcale* i' th' pyramid; they know
By th' height, the lowneſs, or the mean, if dearth
Or foizon follow. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To **SCALE.** *v. a.* [*ſcalare*, Italian.]

1. To climb as by ladders.

Often have I *ſcal'd* the craggy oak,
All to diſlodge the raven of her neſt:
How have I wearied, with many a ſtroke,
The ſtately walnut-tree, the while the reſt
Under the tree fell all for nuts at ſtrife! *Spenſer.*

Upon the ceaſing of the great artillery they aſſailed the breach, and others with their ſcaling ladders *ſcaled* the walls. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The way ſeems difficult and ſteep, to *ſcale*
With upright wing againſt a higher foe. *Milton.*

Heav'n with theſe engines had been *ſcal'd*,
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller.*

When the bold Typhæus *ſcal'd* the ſky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The leſſer gods all ſuffer'd. *Dryden.*

2. To meaſure or compare; to weigh.

You have found,
Scaling his preſent bearing with his paſt,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. [From *ſcale* of a fiſh.] To take off a thin lamina.

Raphael was ſent to *ſcale* away the whiteneſs of Tobit's eyes. *Tob.* iii. 17.

4. To pare off a ſurface.

If all the mountains were *ſcaled*, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its ſmooth ſurface. *Burnet.*

To **SCALE.** *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter and crab: the old ſkins are found, but the old ſhells never; ſo as it is like they *ſcale* off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *adj.* [from *ſcale.*] Squamous; having ſcales like fiſhes.

Half my Egypt was ſubmerg'd, and made
A ciſtern for *ſcal'd* ſnakes. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

SCALE'NE. *n. ſ.* [French; *ſcalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three ſides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaly.*] The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick. See SCALDHEAD.] Leproſy; morbid baldneſs.

It is a dry *ſcall*, a leproſy upon the head. *Lev.* xiii. 30.

SCA'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcaloyna*, Italian; *aſcalonia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [*eſcallop*, French.] A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell.

So th' Emperor Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the Britiſh ſea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce buſtles
With periwinkles, prawns, and muſcles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *ſcallops.* *Hudibras.*

The ſand is in Scilly gliſtering, which may be occaſioned from freeſtone mingled with white *ſcallop* ſhells. *Mortimer.*

To **SCA'LLOP.** *v. a.* To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

SCALP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchelpe*, Dutch, a ſhell; *ſcalpo*, Italian.]

1. The ſcull; the cranium; the bone that incloſes the brain.

High brandiſhing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his creſted *ſcalp* ſo ſore did ſmite,
That to the ſcull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*

O gentle Puck, take this transformed *ſcalp*
From off the head of this Athenian ſwain;
That he awaking, when the others do,
May all to Athens back again repair. *Shakeſpeare.*

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairleſs *ſcalps*
Againſt thy majeſty. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

The hairy *ſcalps*
Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks beſtrow
Th' enſanguin'd field. *Phillips.*

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *ſcalp*, or the wound is too ſmall to admit of the operation, the fracture muſt be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *ſcalp.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. The integuments of the head.

To **SCALP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the ſcull of its integuments.

We ſeldom inquire for a fracture of the ſcull by *ſcalping*, but that the *ſcalp* itſelf is contuſed. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ſcalpellum*, Latin.] An inſtrument uſed to ſcrape a bone by chirurgeons.

SCA'LY. *adj.* [from *ſcale.*] Covered with ſcales.

The river horſe and *ſcaly* crocodile. *Milton.*

His awful ſummons they ſo ſoon obey;
So hear the *ſcaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And ſo to paſture follow through the ſea. *Dryden.*

A *ſcaly* fiſh, with a forked tail. *Woodward.*

To **SCA'MBLE.** *v. n.* [This word, which is ſcarcely in uſe, has much exerciſed the etymological ſagacity of Meric Caſaubon; but, as is uſual, to no purpoſe.]

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to ſcramble; to get by ſtruggling with others.

Have freſh chaff in the bin,
And ſomewhat to *ſcamble* for hog and for hen. *Tuſſer.*

Scambling, out-facing, faſhion-mong'ring boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and ſlander. *Shak.*

That ſelf bill is urg'd, and had againſt us paſt,
But that the *ſcambling* and unquiet time
Did puſh it out of further queſtion. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

He was no ſooner entered into the town, but a *ſcambling* ſoldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken faſhion. *Wotton.*

2. To ſhift aukwardly.

Some *ſcambling* ſhifts may be made without them. *More.*

To **SCA'MBLE.** *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *ſcambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A bold intruder upon one's generoſity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcambling*.] With turbulence and noiſe; with intruſive audaciouſneſs.

SCAMMO'NIATE. *adj.* [from *ſcammony*.] Made with ſcammony.

It may be excited by a local, *ſcammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SCA'MMONY. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *ſcammonée*, French.] A concreted reſinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyiſh brown colour, and diſagreeable odour. It flows upon inciſion of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Aſia. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*ſchampen*, Dutch; *ſcampare*, Ital.] To fly with ſpeed and trepidation.

A fox ſeized upon the fawn, and fairly *ſcampered* away with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

You will ſuddenly take a reſolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *ſcamper* off with your new crown. *Addiſon.*

Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
And as you're *ſcamp'ring* ſtop you in your coach. *King.*

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*ſcandre*, French; *ſcando*, Latin.]

1. To examine a verſe by counting the feet.

Harry, whoſe tuneful and well-meaſur'd ſong
Firſt taught our Engliſh muſick how to ſpan
Words with juſt note and accent, not to *ſcan*
With Midas' ears, committing ſhort and long. *Milton.*

They *ſcan* their verſes upon their fingers, run after conceits and glaring thoughts. *Walſh.*

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heav'n,
And ſo am I reveng'd: that would be *ſcann'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The reſt the great Architect
Did wiſely to conceal; and not divulge
His ſecrets to be *ſcann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Every man has ſome guilts, which he deſires ſhould not be rigorouſly *ſcanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and juſtice, ought not to do that which he would not ſuffer. *Government of the Tongue.*

At the final reckoning, when all mens actions ſhall be *ſcanned* and judged, the great King ſhall paſs his ſentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calamy.*

Sir Roger expoſing his palm, they crumpled it into all ſhapes, and diligently *ſcanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addiſon.*

The actions of men in high ſtations are all conſpicuous, and liable to be *ſcanned* and ſifted. *Atterbury.*

In full fruition of ſucceſsful pow'r,
One moment and one thought might let him *ſcan*
The various turns of life, and fickle ſtate of man. *Prior.*

SCANDAL. *n. ſ.* [σκάνδαλον; *ſcandle*, French.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His luſtful orgies he enlarg'd
Even to the hill of *ſcandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

2. Reproachful aſperſion; opprobrious cenſure; infamy.

If black *ſcandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shakeſp.*

My known virtue is from *ſcandal* free,
And leaves no ſhadow for your calumny. *Dryd. Aur.*

In the caſe of *ſcandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriouſly; to charge falſely with faults.

You repin'd,
Scandal'd the ſuppliants; for the people call'd them
Time-pleaſers, flatterers. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *ſcandal* them. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω; *ſcandaliſer*, French; from *ſcandal*.]

1. To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *ſcandalize* by uſing harmleſs things? Among ourſelves, that agree in this uſe, no man will ſay that one of us is offenſive and ſcandalous unto another. *Hooker.*

It had the excuſe of ſome baſhfulneſs, and care not to *ſcandalize* others. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Whoever conſiders the injuſtice of ſome miniſters, in thoſe intervals of parliament, will not be *ſcandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of thoſe meetings. *Clarendon.*

Many were *ſcandalized* at the perſonal ſlander and reflection flung out by *ſcandalizing* libellers. *Addiſon.*

2. To reproach; to diſgrace; to defame.

Thou doſt appear to *ſcandalize*
The publick right, and common cauſe of kings. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *adj.* [*ſcandaleux*, Fr. from *ſcandal*.]

1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing *ſcandalous* or offenſive unto any, eſpecially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with ſeemlineſs. *Hooker.*

Something favouring
Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
Yea, *ſcandalous* to the world. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Opprobrious; diſgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the *ſcandalous* meanneſs of that proceeding, which was uſed. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcandalous*.]

1. Cenſoriouſly; opprobriouſly.

Shun their fault, who, *ſcandalouſly* nice,
Will needs miſtake an author into vice. *Pope.*

2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His diſcourſe at table was *ſcandalouſly* unbecoming the dignity of his ſtation; noiſe, brutality, and obſceneneſs. *Swift.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcandalous*.] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCA'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcanſio*, Latin.] The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [ᵹeſcænan, Saxon, to break; *ſkaaner*, Daniſh, to ſpare.] To limit; to ſtraiten.

You think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs *ſcant*,
For ſhe is with me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They need rather to be *ſcanted* in their nouriſhment than repleniſhed, to have them ſweet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

We might do well to think with ourſelves, what time of ſtay we would demand, and he bade us not to *ſcant* ourſelves. *Bacon.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perſpective, which *ſcants* their dimenſions, we neglect and contemn them. *Glanville's Sceps.*

Starve them,
For fear the rankneſs of the ſwelling womb
Should *ſcant* the paſſage and confine the room. *Dryden.*

I am *ſcanted* in the pleaſure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Wary; not liberal; parſimonious.

From this time,
Be ſomewhat *ſcanter* of your maiden preſence. *Shakeſp.*

2. Not plentiful; ſcarce; leſs than what is proper or competent.

White is a penurious colour, and where moiſture is *ſcant*: ſo blue violets, and other flowers, if they be ſtarved, turn pale and white. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A ſingle violet tranſplant:
The ſtrength, the colour, and the ſize,
All which before was poor and *ſcant*,
Redoubles ſtill and multiplies. *Donne.*

To find out that,
In ſuch a *ſcant* allowance of ſtar-light,
Would over-taſk the beſt land-pilot's art. *Milton.*

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.

The people, beſide their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *ſcant* twenty ſhillings for thirty. *Camden's Remains.*

We *ſcant* read in any writer, that there have been ſeen any people upon the ſouth coaſt. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

A wild pamphlet, beſides other malignities, would *ſcant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*

O'er yonder hill does *ſcant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

SCA'NTILY. *adv.* [from *ſcanty*.]

1. Sparingly; niggardly.

He ſpoke
Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

2. Narrowly; not plentifully.

SCA'NTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcanty*.]

1. Narrowneſs; want of ſpace; want of compaſs.

Virgil has ſometimes two of them in a line; but the *ſcantineſs* of our heroick verſe is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude or greatneſs.

Alexander was much troubled at the *ſcantineſs* of nature itſelf, that there were no more worlds for him to diſturb. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *ſcantling*.] A ſmall pattern; a ſmall quantity; a little piece.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, ſo their lives were ſucceſſively reduced to a ſhorter *ſcantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [*eſchantillon*, Fr. *ciantellino*, Italian.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe.

'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a juſt *ſcantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A certain proportion.

The ſucceſs,
Although particular, ſhall give a *ſcantling*
Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ſmall quantity.

Reduce deſires to narrow *ſcantlings* and ſmall proportions. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

A *ſcantling* of wit lay gaſping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbiſh. *Dryden.*

In this narrow *ſcantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleaſure at once. *Locke.*

SCA'NTLY. *adv.* [from *ſcant*.]

1. Scarcely; hardly.

England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, becauſe it contained in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion two large provinces, which had their ſeveral *legati nati*; whereas France had *ſcantly* one. *Camden's Remains.*

2. Narrowly; penuriouſly; without amplitude.

My eager love, I'll give myſelf the lye;
The very hope is a full happineſs,
Yet *ſcantly* meaſures what I ſhall poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcant*.] Narrowneſs; meanneſs; ſmalneſs.

He was a man of a fierce ſpirit, and of no evil diſpoſition, ſaving that he thought *ſcantneſs* of eſtate too great an evil. *Hayward.*

Did we but compare the miſerable *ſcantneſs* of our capacities with the vaſt profundity of things, truth and modeſty would teach us wary language. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

SCA'NTY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſcant*.]

1. Narrow; ſmall; wanting amplitude; ſhort of quantity ſufficient.

As long as one can increaſe the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *ſcanty* for poſitive infinity. *Locke.*

His dominions were very narrow and *ſcanty*; for he had not the poſſeſſion of a foot of land, till he bought a field of the ſons of Heth. *Locke.*

Now *ſcantier* limits the proud arch confine,
And ſcarce are ſeen the proſtrate Nile and Rhine;
A ſmall Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.

Their language being *ſcanty*, and accommodated only to the few neceſſaries of a needy ſimple life, had no words in it to ſtand for a thouſand. *Locke.*

There remained few marks of the old tradition, ſo they had narrow and *ſcanty* conceptions of Providence. *Woodward.*

They with ſuch *ſcanty* wages pay
The bondage and the ſlavery of years. *Swift.*

3. Sparing; niggardly; parſimonious.

In illuſtrating a point of difficulty, be not too *ſcanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *eſcape*.] To eſcape; to avoid; to ſhun; not to incur; to fly.

What, have I *ſcaped* love-letters in the holiday time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſpeare.*

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *ſcape* hanging. *Shakeſpeare.*

What can '*ſcape* the eye
Of God all-ſeeing? *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unpity'd on the plain,
But ſlain, revive, and taken, *ſcape* again. *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Eſcape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of ſafety.

I ſpoke of moſt diſaſtrous chances,
Of hair-breadth *ſcapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Means of eſcape; evaſion.

Having purpos'd falſehood, you
Can have no way but falſehood to be true!
Vain lunatick, againſt theſe *ſcapes* I could
Diſpute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak.

No natural exhalation in the ſky,
No *ſcape* of nature, no diſtemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns. *Shakeſp.*

4. Looſe act of vice or lewdneſs.

A bearne! a very pretty bearne! ſure ſome *ſcape*: though I am not bookiſh, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *ſcape*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thou lurk'dſt
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
Some beauty rare, Caliſto, Clymene:
Too long thou laid'ſt thy *ſcapes* on names ador'd. *Milt.*

SCA'PULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſhoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and ſpread up higher to the breaſt and *ſcapula*. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *adj.* [*ſcapulaire*, Fr. from *ſcapula*, Latin.]
SCA'PULARY. } Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders.

The humours diſperſed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *ſcapulary* branches. *Wiſeman of Ulcers.*

The viſcera were counterpoiſed with the weight of the *ſcapular* part. *Derham.*

SCAR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchar*, *eſcare*, French; ἐσχάρα.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some *ſcar* of it. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The ſoft delicious air,
To heal the *ſcars* of theſe corroſive fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*

It may be ſtruck out of the omniſciency of God, and leave no *ſcar* nor blemiſh behind. *More.*

This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *ſcar*, or fracture on all its body. *Burnet.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs ſtypticks are often inſignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, ſo far as to make a *ſcar*, when that fell off, the diſeaſe would return. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a ſore or wound.

Yet I'll not ſhed her blood,
Nor *ſcar* that whiter ſkin of her's than ſnow,
And ſmooth as monumental alabaſter. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SCA'RAB. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarabée*, Fr. *ſcarabæus*, Latin.] A beetle; an inſect with ſheathed wings.

A ſmall *ſcarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: theſe leaves may be obſerved to be dry and dead, as alſo turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitiſh, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarmouche*, French.] A buffoon in motly dreſs.

It makes the ſolemnities of juſtice pageantry, and the bench reverend puppets, or *ſcaramouches* in ſcarlet. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *adj.* [*ſcarſo*, Italian; *ſchaers*, Dutch.]

1. Not plentiful.

A Swede will no more ſell you his hemp for leſs ſilver, becauſe you tell him ſilver is *ſcarcer* now in England, and therefore riſen one fifth in value, than a tradeſman of London will ſell his commodity cheaper to the Iſle of Man, becauſe money is *ſcarce* there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.

The *ſcarceſt* of all is a Peſcennius Niger on a medallion well preſerved. *Addiſon.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]
SCA'RCELY. }

1. Hardly; ſcantly.

A thing which we ſo little hoped to ſee, that even they which beheld it done, *ſcarcely* believed their own ſenſes. *Hooker.*

When we our betters ſee bearing our woes,
We *ſcarcely* think our miſeries our foes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and conſequently ſhould have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *ſcarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmoſt gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *ſcarce* have any. *Dryd.*

2. With difficulty.

He *ſcarcely* knew him, ſtriving to diſown
His blotted form, and bluſhing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he ſails, and *ſcarcely* ſtems the tides;
The preſſing water pours within her ſides. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarce*.]
SCA'RCITY. }

1. Smalneſs of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want ſhall ſhun you;
Ceres' bleſſing ſo is on you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: To paint a fair one, 'tis neceſſary for me to ſee many fair ones; but, becauſe there is ſo great a *ſcarcity* of lovely women, I am conſtrained to make uſe of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Corn does not riſe or fall by the differences of more or leſs plenty of money, but by the plenty and *ſcarcity* that God ſends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *ſcarceneſs* recommend the fare. *Addiſon.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in freſco, inſomuch that a *ſcarcity* of ſnow would raiſe a mutiny at Naples. *Addiſon.*

2. Rareneſs; infrequency; not commonneſs.

They that find fault with our ſtore, ſhould be leaſt willing to reprove our *ſcarcity* of thankſgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *ſcarceneſs*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that moſt which is moſt ſerviceable. *Collier on Pride.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*ſcorare*, Italian. *Skinner*.] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to ſtrike with ſudden fear.

They have *ſcared* away two of my beſt ſheep, which, I fear, the wolf will ſooner find than the maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Poor Tom hath been *ſcared* out of his good wits. *Shakeſp.*

My grained aſh an hundred times hath broke,
And *ſcar'd* the moon with ſplinters. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The noiſe of thy croſs-bow
Will *ſcare* the herd, and ſo my ſhoot is loſt. *Shakeſp.*

Scarecrows are ſet up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and ſome report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouſe, will *ſcare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Iriſh was ſo grievouſly either galled or *ſcared* therewith, that being ſtrangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to ſtand ſtill, nor good aſſurance to run away. *Hayward.*

The light
Waves threaten now, as that was *ſcar'd* by fire. *Waller.*

One great reaſon why mens good purpoſes ſo often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *ſcared*, they then in the general reſolve to live religiouſly. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Let wanton wives by death be *ſcar'd*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCA'RECROW. *n. ſ.* [*ſcare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds: thence any vain terrour.

Thereat the *ſcarecrow* waxed wond'rous proud,
Through fortune of his firſt adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revil'd him loud. *Spenſer.*

No eye hath ſeen ſuch *ſcarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

We muſt not make a *ſcarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one ſhape, 'till cuſtom make it
Their pearch, and not their terrour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many of thoſe great guns, wanting powder and ſhot, ſtood but as cyphers and *ſcarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *ſcarecrow* ſet to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCA'REFIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out ſo as to raiſe terrour.

The drum and trumpet, by their ſeveral ſounds, ſerve for many kind of advertiſements; and bells ſerve to proclaim a *ſcarefire*, and in ſome places water-breaches. *Holder.*

SCARF. *n. ſ.* [*eſcharſe*, French.] Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *ſcarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he paſs'd. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *ſcarf?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *ſcarf* can ſhow. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *ſcarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They ſwath'd him with their *ſcarfs.* *Dryden.*

My learned correſpondent writes a word in defence of large *ſcarves.* *Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *ſcarf*, and take your pleaſure. *Swift.*

To **SCARF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw looſely on.

My ſea-gown *ſcarft* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. To dreſs in any looſe veſture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *ſcarfed* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind! *Shakeſp.*

Come, ſeeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SCA'RFSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarf* and *ſkin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer ſcaly integuments of the body.

The *ſcarfſkin*, being uppermoſt, is compoſed of ſeveral lays of ſmall ſcales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between theſe the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true ſkin open. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarificatio*, Lat. *ſcarification*, Fr. from *ſcarify.*] Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument. It is moſt practiſed in cupping. *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *ſcarification* ought to be made with crooked inſtruments. *Arbuth.*

SCARIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*] One who ſcarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*]

1. He who ſcarifies.
2. The inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To **SCA'RIFY.** *v. a.* [*ſcarifico*, Lat. *ſcarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping-glaſſes.

Waſhing the ſalts out of the eſchar, and *ſcarifying* it, I dreſſed it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deſerve to be cupped and *ſcarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

SCARLET. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarlate*, French; *ſcarlato*, Italian.] A colour deeply red, but not ſhining; cloth dyed with a ſcarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *ſcarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

As a bull
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far
By ſight of *ſcarlet* and a ſanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be inſufferable for a learned profeſſor, and that which his *ſcarlet* would bluſh at, to have his authority of forty years ſtanding in an inſtant overturned. *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of ſcarlet; red deeply died.

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *ſcarlet* lip. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy ambition,
Thou *ſcarlet* ſin, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

The Chineſe, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaſter, paint their cheeks *ſcarlet.* *Bacon.*

The *ſcarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarlet* and *bean.*] A plant.

The *ſcarletbean* has a red huſk, and is not the beſt to eat in the ſhell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the beſt to be eaten in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

SCA'RLETOAK. *n. ſ.* The ilex. A ſpecies of oak.

SCA'RMAGE.
SCA'RMOGE. } *n. ſ.* [For ſkirmiſh. *Spenſer.*]

Such cruel game my *ſcarmages* diſarms;
Another war, and other weapons I,
Do love, when love does give his ſweet alarms. *Fairy Q.*

SCARP. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarpe*, French.] The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dict.*

SCATCH. *n. ſ.* [*eſcache*, French.] A kind of horſebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCA'TCHES. *n. ſ.* [*chaſſes*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkidor*, Swediſh; *ſkid*, Iſlandick.] A kind of wooden ſhoe, with a ſteel plate underneath, on which they ſlide over the ice.

To **SCATE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſquatus*, Latin.] A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS. *adj.* [from *ſcatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with ſprings. *Dict.*

To **SCATH.** *v. a.* [ꞅceaðan, ꞅcaðan, Saxon; *ſchaeden*, Dut.] To waſte; to damage; to deſtroy.

As when heaven's fire
Hath *ſcath'd* the foreſt oaks, or mountain pines,
With ſinged top their ſtately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blaſted heath. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. i.*

SCATH. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceað, Saxon.] Waſte; damage; miſchief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes ſpoil or damage: as, he bears the *ſcath* and the ſcorn. A proverb.

She ſuborned hath
This crafty meſſenger, with letters vain,
To work new woe and unprovided *ſcath.* *Fairy Queen.*

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blaſted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *ſcath.* *Spenſer.*

He bore a ſpiteful mind againſt King Edward, doing him all the *ſcath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenſer.*

My proud one doth work the greater *ſcath*,
Through ſweet allurement of her lovely hue. *Spenſer.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *ſcath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, ſo overlaid them, that he won the iſland from them. *Knolles.*

Still preſerv'd from danger, harm, and *ſcath*,
By many a ſea and many an unknown ſhore. *Fairfax.*

SCA'THFUL. *adj.* [from *ſcath.*] Miſchievous; deſtructive.

A bawbling veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which ſuch *ſcathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loſs,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To **SCATTER.** *v. a.* [ꞅcateꞃan, Saxon; *ſchatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw looſely about; to ſprinkle.

Where cattle paſtur'd late, now *ſcatter'd* lies
With carcaſes and arms the enſanguin'd field. *Milton.*

Teach the glad hours to *ſcatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endleſs joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, ſtill
Voracious, ſwallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *ſcatter'd* o'er the ſavage year. *Thomſon.*

2. To diſſipate; to diſperſe.

A king, that ſitteth in the throne of judgment, *ſcattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Prov. xx. 8.*

The Lord ſhall cauſe his glorious voice to be heard with *ſcattering*, and tempeſt, and ſtones. *Iſa. xxx. 30.*

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *ſcattered* from Saul. *1 Sam. xiii. 8.*

Adam by this from the cold ſudden damp
Recovering, and his *ſcatter'd* ſp'rits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To ſpread thinly.

Why ſhould my muſe enlarge on Libyan ſwains,
Their *ſcatter'd* cottages and ample plains? *Dryden.*

To **SCA'TTER.** *v. n.* To be diſſipated; to be diſperſed.

Sound diffuſeth itſelf in rounds; but if that which would *ſcatter* in open air be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the ſound. *Bacon.*

The ſun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *ſcattering* clouds. *Thomſon.*

SCA'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcattering.*] Looſely; diſperſedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *ſcatteringly*, upon the ſea-coaſt, ſet up ſome towns. *Abbot.*

Thoſe drops of prettineſs, *ſcatteringly* ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

SCA'TTERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcatter.*] A vagabond; one that has no home or ſettled habitation.

Such loſels and *ſcatterlings* cannot eaſily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſ.*

Gathering unto him all the *ſcatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the Engliſh pale. *Spenſ. on Irel.*

SCATU'RIENT. *adj.* [*ſcaturiens*, Lat.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATURI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcaturigo*, Latin.] Full of ſprings or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER. *n. ſ.* [from ꞅcaꝼan, to ſhave, perhaps to ſweep, Saxon.] A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgments, and move their affections, to reſolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controverſies, I cannot ſee how to be a butcher, *ſcavenger*, or any other ſuch trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South's Serm.*

Falling's nature's *ſcavenger.* *Baynard.*

Dick the *ſcavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCE'LERAT. *n. ſ.* [French; *ſceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unneceſſarily from the French by a Scottiſh author.

Scelerats can by no arts ſtifle the cries of a wounded conſcience. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcene.*]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He muſt gain a reliſh of the works of nature, and be converſant in the various *ſcenary* of a country life. *Addiſon.*

2. The repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progreſs of the ſound, and the *ſcenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æn. vii. on the founding the horn of Alecto. *Pope.*

3. The diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *ſcenary* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcæna*, Latin; σκηνὴ; *ſcene*, French.]

1. The ſtage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

Cedar and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A ſylvan *ſcene*; and as the ranks aſcend
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtatelieſt view. *Milton.*

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a diſplay; a ſeries; a regular diſpoſition.

Now prepare thee for another *ſcene.* *Milton.*

A mute *ſcene* of ſorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfiniſh'd cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *ſcene* of action is diſplay'd,
And, riſing hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry ſev'ral place muſt be
A *ſcene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When riſing ſpring adorns the mead,
A charming *ſcene* of nature is diſplay'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *ſcenes* and changes muſt we paſs! *Addiſ.*

About eight miles diſtance from Naples lies a very noble *ſcene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the firſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Say, ſhepherd, ſay, are theſe reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *ſcene*, unjuſt to love and you? *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It ſhall be ſo my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *ſcene* you play were mine. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Our author would excuſe theſe youthful *ſcenes*
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as paſſes between the ſame perſons in the ſame place.

If his characters were good,
The *ſcenes* entire, and freed from noiſe and blood,
The action great, yet circumſcrib'd by time,
The words not forc'd, but ſliding into rhime,
He thought, in hitting theſe, his buſineſs done. *Dryden.*

5. The place repreſented by the ſtage.

The king is ſet from London, and the *ſcene*
Is now tranſported to Southampton. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *ſcenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

SCE'NICK. *adj.* [*ſcenique*, Fr. from *ſcene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.

With *ſcenick* virtue charm the riſing age. *Anonym.*

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω.] Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcenographical.*] In perſpective.

If the workman be ſkilled in perſpective, more than one face may be repreſented in our diagram *ſcenographically.* *Mortimer.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω; *ſcenographie*, Fr.] The art of perſpective.

SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſentir*, to ſmell, French.]

1. The power of ſmelling; the ſmell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, croſſes and confounds her former tract, and uſes all poſſible methods to divert the *ſcent.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The object of ſmell; odour good or bad.

Belman cried upon it at the meereſt loſs,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dulleſt *ſcent.* *Shakeſp.*

The plague, they report, hath a *ſcent* of the ſmell of a mellow apple. *Bacon.*

Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freſhneſs and good *ſcent.* *Bacon.*

Good *ſcents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

Partake
The ſeaſon, prime for ſweeteſt *ſcents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, till he finds their nobler ſenſe
Their diſproportion'd ſpeed does recompenſe;
Then curſes his conſpiring feet, whoſe *ſcent*
Betrays that ſafety which their ſwiftneſs lent. *Denham.*

Chearful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd
With laviſh hand diffuſes *ſcents* ambroſial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the ſmell.

He gained the obſervations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the ſame *ſcent* into Æthiopia. *Temple.*

To **SCENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmell; to perceive by the noſe.

So *ſcented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from ſo far. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *ſcent* the ſacred ground. *Dryden.*

He ſpies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,
Or ſnuff the vapour from the *ſcented* graſs. *Addiſon.*

SCE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſcent.*] Inodorous; having no ſmell.

SCE'PTRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſceptrum*, Latin; *ſceptre*, Fr.] The enſign of royalty borne in the hand.

Nor ſhall proud Lancaſter uſurp my right,
Nor hold the *ſceptre* in his childiſh fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou *ſceptre*'s heir,
That thus affect'ſt a ſheephook. *Shakeſpeare.*

How, beſt of kings, doſt thou a *ſceptre* bear!
How, beſt of poets, doſt thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their ſtore,
And gave thee both, to ſhew they could no more. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The *ſceptre* bearers lent
Their free attendance. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

The parliament preſented thoſe acts which were prepared by them to the royal *ſceptre*, in which were ſome laws reſtraining the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other inſtances, ſo well atteſted its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *ſceptres* are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

SCE'PTRED. *adj.* [from *ſceptre.*] Bearing a ſceptre.

The *ſceptred* heralds call
To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To Britain's queen the *ſcepter'd* ſuppliant bends,
To her his crowns, and infant race commends. *Tickel.*

SCE'PTICK. *n. ſ.* See SKEPTICK.

SCHE'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin; *ſchedule*, French.]

1. A ſmall ſcroll.

The firſt publiſhed *ſchedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unſavory ſentence or two, and delivered back the libel. *Hooker.*

All ill, which all
Prophets or poets ſpake, and all which ſhall
B' annex'd in *ſchedules* unto this by me,
Fall on that man. *Donne.*

2. A little inventory.

I will give out *ſchedules* of my beauty: it ſhall be inventoried, and every particle and utenſil label'd to my will. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCHE'MATISM. *n. ſ.* [σχηματισμὸς.] Combination of the aſpects of heavenly bodies; particular form or diſpoſition of a thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *ſchematiſm* it puts on, muſt in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the ſame room. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; one given to forming ſchemes.

SCHEME. *n. ſ.* [σχῆμα.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, deſign, or purpoſe; a ſyſtem.

Were our ſenſes made much quicker, the appearance and outward *ſcheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconſiſtent with our well being. *Locke.*

We ſhall never be able to give ourſelves a ſatisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming ſuch a *ſcheme* of things as ſhall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a deſign.

The haughty monarch was laying *ſchemes* for ſuppreſſing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

He forms the well-concerted *ſcheme* of miſchief;
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*

The ſtoical *ſcheme* of ſupplying our wants by lopping of our deſires, is like cutting off our feet when we want ſhoes. *Swift.*

3. A repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled the endeavours of aſtrology in the erection of *ſchemes*, and the judgment of death and diſeaſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is a *ſcheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aſpects are diſpos'd this even. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σχέσις.] An habitude; ſtate of any thing with reſpect to other things.

If that mind which has exiſting in itſelf from all eternity all the ſimple eſſences of things, and conſequently all their poſſible *ſcheſes* or habitudes, ſhould ever change, there would ariſe a new *ſcheſis* in the mind, which is contrary to the ſuppoſition. *Norris.*

SCI'RRHUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcirrhe*, French. This ſhould be written *ſkirrhus*, not merely becauſe it comes from σκίῤῥος, but becauſe *c* in Engliſh has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ.* See SKEPTICK.] An indurated gland.

Any of theſe three may degenerate into a *ſcirrhus*, and that *ſcirrhus* into a cancer. *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

SCHI'RRHOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcirrhus.*] Having a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are ſtrumous, *ſcirrhous*, or cancerous, you may ſee. *Wiſeman.*

SCIRRHO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcirrhous.*] An induration of the glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occaſioned by *ſcirrhoſities* of the glands, is not to be cured. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SCHISM. *n. ſ.* [σχίσμα; *ſchiſme*, Fr.] A ſeparation or diviſion in the church of God.

Set bounds to our paſſions by reaſon, to our errours by truth, and to our *ſchiſms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppoſe *ſchiſms* by unity, hypocriſy by ſober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Spratt's Sermons.*

When a *ſchiſm* is once ſpread, there grows at length a diſpute which are the ſchiſmaticks: in the ſenſe of the law the *ſchiſm* lies on that ſide which oppoſes itſelf to the religion of the ſtate. *Swift.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſchiſmatique*, Fr. from *ſchiſmatick.*] Implying ſchiſm; practiſing ſchiſm.

By theſe tumults all factions, ſeditions, and *ſchiſmatical* propoſals againſt government, eccleſiaſtical and civil, muſt be backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathemas fall but like ſo many *bruta fulmina* upon the obſtinate and *ſchiſmatical*, who are like to think themſelves ſhrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuſe not to be of, and ſo being puniſhed into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved ſeparation. *South's Sermons.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſchiſmatical.*] In a ſchiſmatical manner.

Schi'smatick. *n. ſ.* [from *ſchiſm.*] One who ſeparates from the true church.

No known heretick nor *ſchiſmatick* ſhould be ſuffered to go into thoſe countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *ſchiſmaticks* bravado's:
Wild ſpeaks in ſquibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Butler.*

The *ſchiſmaticks* united in a ſolemn league and covenant to alter the whole ſyſtem of ſpiritual government. *Swift.*

To **Schi'smatize.** *v. a.* [from *ſchiſm.*] To commit the crime of ſchiſm; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholaris*, Latin; *ecolier*, French.]

1. One who learns of a maſter; a diſciple.

Many times that which deſerveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propoſe it were not to profeſs themſelves *ſcholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*

The *ſcholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confeſs
The diff'rence but from more to leſs. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This ſame *ſcholar*'s fate, *res anguſta domi*, hinders the promoting of learning. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

To watch occaſions to correct others in their diſcourſe, and not ſlip any opportunity of ſhewing their talents, *ſcholars* are moſt blamed for. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To ſpend too much time in ſtudies, is ſloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *ſcholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My couſin William is become a good *ſcholar*: he is at Oxford ſtill, is he not? *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Scho'larship. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcholar.*]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

It pitied my very heart to think that a man of my maſter's underſtanding, and great *ſcholarſhip*, who had a book of his own in print, ſhould talk ſo outrageouſly. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place ſhould be ſchool and univerſity, not needing a remove to any other houſe of *ſcholarſhip*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar. *Ainſworth.*

Schola'stical. *adj.* [*ſcholaſticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool.

Schola'stically. *adv.* [from *ſcholaſtick.*] According to the niceties or method of the ſchools.

No moraliſts or caſuiſts, that treat *ſcholaſtically* of juſtice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South's Sermons.*

Schola'stick. *adj.* [from *ſchola*, Latin; *ſcholaſtique*, Fr.]

1. Pertaining to the ſchool; practiſed in ſchools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little verſed in *ſcholaſtick* learning. *Digby on Bodies.*

Scholaſtick education, like a trade, does ſo fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Befitting the ſchool; ſuitable to the ſchool; pedantick; needleſsly ſubtle.

The favour of propoſing there, in convenient ſort, whatſoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant of *ſcholaſtick* courteſy unto ſtrangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to ſay, that thoſe who left uſeful ſtudies for uſeleſs *ſcholaſtick* ſpeculations, were like the Olympick gameſters, who abſtained from neceſſary labours, that they might be fit for ſuch as were not ſo. *Bacon.*

Both ſides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conſcience, and not a *ſcholaſtick* nicety. *Stillingfl.*

Scho'liast. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholiaſte*, French; *ſcholiaſtes*, Latin.] A writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this ſatyr, in ſome ancient manuſcripts, was the reproach of idleneſs; though in others of the *ſcholiaſts* 'tis inſcribed againſt the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *ſcholiaſts* o'er and o'er. *Dunciad.*

SCHO'LION. } *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory obſervation.
SCHO'LIUM. }

Hereunto have I added a certain gloſs or *ſcholion*, for the expoſition of old words, and harder phraſes, which manner of gloſſing and commenting will ſeem ſtrange in our language. *Spenſer.*

Some caſt all their metaphyſical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to thoſe abſtracted or practical ſciences under theorems, problems, poſtulates, *ſcholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

Scho'ly. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholie*, Fr. *ſcholium*, Latin.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned Hooker.

He therefore, which made us to live, hath alſo taught us to pray, to the end, that ſpeaking unto the Father in the Son's own preſcript form, without *ſcholy* or gloſs of ours, we may be ſure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *ſcholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that ſhould think it plain conſtruction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

To **Scho'ly.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expoſitions.

The preacher ſhould want a text, whereupon to *ſcholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſchola*, Latin; *ecole*, French.]

1. A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

Their age the ſame, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *ſchool* they grew. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education.

My end being private, I have not expreſſed my conceptions in the language of the *ſchools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that ſubject have turned it into a compoſition of hard words, trifles, and ſubtilties, for the mere uſe of the *ſchools*, and that only to amuſe men with empty ſounds. *Watts.*

3. A ſtate of inſtruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to *ſchool*, and let him be
Inſtructed there in rules of huſbandry. *Dryden.*

4. Syſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the ſoul, ſo vain and fond a thought;
But ſome among theſe maſters have been found,
Which in their *ſchools* the ſelf-ſame thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be leſs confident in his faith, concerning the great bleſſings God deſigns in theſe divine myſteries, by reaſon of any difference in the ſeveral *ſchools* of Chriſtians, concerning the conſequent bleſſings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology ſucceeding that of the fathers.

The firſt principles of Chriſtian religion ſhould not be farced with *ſchool* points and private tenets. *Sanderſon.*

A man may find an infinite number of propoſitions in books of metaphyſicks, *ſchool* divinity, and natural philoſophy, and know as little of God, ſpirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To **School.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inſtruct; to train.

Una her beſought to be ſo good
As in her virtuous rules to *ſchool* her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

He's gentle, never *ſchool'd*, and yet learned. *Shakeſp.*

2. To teach with ſuperiority; to tutor.

You ſhall go with me;
I have ſome private *ſchooling* for you both. *Shakeſpeare.*

Couſin, *ſchool* yourſelf; but for your huſband,
He's noble, wiſe, judicious. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

School your child,
And aſk why God's anointed he revil'd. *Dryden.*

If this be *ſchooling*, 'tis well for the conſiderer: I'll engage that no adverſary of his ſhall in this ſenſe ever *ſchool* him. *Atterbury.*

Scho'olboy. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *boy.*] A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool.

Schoolboys tears take up
The glaſſes of my ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

He grins, ſmacks, ſhrugs, and ſuch an itch endures,
As 'prentices or *ſchoolboys*, which do know
Of ſome gay ſport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

A *ſchoolboy* brought his mother a book he had ſtolen. *L'Eſtrange.*

Once he had heard a *ſchoolboy* tell,
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

Scho'olday. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *day.*] Age in which youth is ſent to ſchool.

Is all forgot?
All *ſchooldays* friendſhip, childhood, innocence? *Shakeſp.*

Scho'olfellow. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *fellow.*] One bred at the ſame ſchool.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth purſue;
Join'd with his *ſchoolfellows* by two and two:
Perſuade them firſt to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of *ſchoolfellows* often puts life and induſtry into young lads. *Locke.*

Scho'olhouse. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *houſe.*] Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair requeſt,
To have her knight unto her *ſchoolhouſe* plac'd. *Spenſer.*

Scho'olman. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *man.*]

1. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation.

The king, though no good *ſchoolman*, converted one of them by diſpute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *ſchoolman*'s ſubtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. One ſkilled in the divinity of the ſchool.

If a man's wit be not apt to diſtinguiſh or find differences, let him ſtudy the *ſchoolmen*. *Bacon.*

To *ſchoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulneſs,
My ſickneſs to phyſicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not reliſh Ariſtotle, as he was dreſt up by the *ſchoolmen*. *Baker.*

Let little *ſchoolmen* teach theſe fiends to fight,
More ſtudious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

Schoolma'ster. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *maſter.*] One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

I, thy *ſchoolmaſter*, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not ſo careful. *Shakeſpeare.*

Adrian VI. was ſometime *ſchoolmaſter* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

The ancient ſophiſts and rhetoricians lived till they were an hundred years old; and ſo likewiſe did many of the grammarians and *ſchoolmaſters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may ſee his children taught, though he himſelf does not turn *ſchoolmaſter*. *South's Sermons.*

Scho'olmistress. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *miſtreſs.*] A woman who governs a ſchool.

Such precepts I have ſelected from the moſt conſiderable which we have received from Nature, that exact *ſchoolmiſtreſs*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

My *ſchoolmiſtreſs*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy huſband. *Gay's What d'ye Call It.*

Schreight. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Sci'agraphy. *n. ſ.* [*ſciagraphie*, French; σκιαγραφία. This ſhould be written with a *k.*]

1. [In architecture.] The profile of a ſection of a building, to ſhew the inſide thereof. *Bailey.*
2. [In aſtronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, or ſtars. *Bailey.*

Sci'atherical. } *adj.* [*ſciaterique*, Fr. σκιαθηρικός.] Belonging to a ſun-dial. *Dict.* This ſhould be written *ſkiatherical*.
Sci'atherick. }

There were alſo, from great antiquity, *ſciatherical* or ſun-dials, by the ſhadow of a ſtile or gnomon denoting the hours of the day; an invention aſcribed unto Anaximenes by Pliny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SCIA'TICA. } *n. ſ.* [*ſciatique*, French; *iſchiadica paſſio*, Latin.] The hip gout.
SCIA'TICK. }

Which of your hips has the moſt profound *ſciatica*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou cold *ſciatica*,
Cripple our ſenators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The Scythians, uſing continual riding, were generally moleſted with the *ſciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Rack'd with *ſciatick*, martyr'd with the ſtone,
Will any mortal let himſelf alone? *Pope.*

Scia'tical. *adj.* [from *ſciatica.*] Afflicting the hip.

In obſtinate *ſciatical* pains, bliſtering and cauteries have been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcience*, French; *ſcientia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's ſight or *ſcience*, before the creation of the world, to be extended to all and every part of the world, ſeeing every thing as it is, his preſcience or foreſight of any action of mine, or rather his *ſcience* or ſight, from all eternity, lays no neceſſity on any thing to come to paſs, any more than my ſeeing the ſun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hammond.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonſtration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at *ſcience*. *Berkley.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.

Science perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy, which cannot contain itſelf within the bounds of reaſon. *Dryden.*

4. Any art or ſpecies of knowledge.

No *ſcience* doth make known the firſt principles, whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifeſt in themſelves, or as proved and granted already, ſome former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*

Whatſoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *ſciences*, which mere diſcourſe of wit and reaſon findeth out. *Hooker.*

I preſent you with a man,
Cunning in muſick and the mathematicks,
To inſtruct her fully in thoſe *ſciences*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The indiſputable mathematicks, the only *ſcience* Heaven hath yet vouchſafed humanity, have but few votaries among the ſlaves of the Stagirite. *Glanv. Sceptſis.*

5. One of the ſeven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, muſick, geometry, aſtronomy.

Good ſenſe, which only is the gift of Heav'n,
And though no *ſcience*, fairly worth the ſev'n. *Pope.*

Sci'ential. *adj.* [from *ſcience.*] Producing ſcience.

From the tree her ſtep ſhe turn'd;
But firſt low reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within; whoſe preſence had infus'd
Into the plant *ſciential* ſap, deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Scientifical. } *adj.* [*ſcientifique*, Fr. *ſcientia* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing demonſtrative knowledge; producing certainty.
Scientifick. }

Natural philoſophy proceeding from ſettled principles, therein is expected a ſatisfaction from *ſcientifical* progreſſions, and ſuch as beget a ſure or rational belief. *Vulg. Err.*

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kinds of *ſcientifical* knowledge. *Howel.*

No man, who firſt trafficks into a foreign country, has any *ſcientifick* evidence that there is ſuch a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and ſuch as there can be no reaſon to except againſt. *South's Sermons.*

The ſyſtems of natural philoſophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheſes, than with hopes to gain there a comprehenſive, *ſcientifical*, and ſatisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

Scienti'fically. *adv.* [from *ſcientifical.*] In ſuch a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it reſts upon teſtimony, becauſe it is eaſier to believe them to be *ſcientifically* inſtructed. *Locke.*

Sci'mitar. *n. ſ.* [See Cimeter.] A ſhort ſword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekiſh wine to-night,
Which with my *ſcimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakeſp.*

Sci'ney *Cloſe.* *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of violet. *Ainſworth.*

Scink. *n. ſ.* A caſt calf. *Ainſworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *ſlink*.

To **SCINTILLATE.** *v. n.* [*ſcintillo*, Latin.] To ſparkle; to emit ſparks.

Scintilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſcintillatio*, Lat. from *ſcintillate.*] The act of ſparkling; ſparks emitted.

He ſaith the planets *ſcintillation* is not ſeen, becauſe of their propinquity. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Theſe *ſcintillations* are not the acceſſion of the air upon the colliſion of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences diſcharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

Scio'list. *n. ſ.* [*ſciolus*, Latin.] One who knows many things ſuperficially.

'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that ſilly vanity of impertinent citations: theſe ridiculous fooleries ſignify nothing to the more generous diſcerners, but the pedantry of the affected *ſcioliſts*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Theſe paſſages, in that book, were enough to humble the preſumption of our modern *ſcioliſts*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

Sci'olous. *adj.* [*ſciolus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

I could wiſh theſe *ſciolous* zelotiſts had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Howel.*

Scio'machy. *n. ſ.* [*ſchiamachie*, Fr. σκιά and μάχη.] Battle with a ſhadow. This ſhould be written *ſkiamachy*.

To avoid this *ſciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, Sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*

Scion. *n. ſ.* [*ſcion*, French.] A ſmall twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

Sweet maid, we marry
A gentle *ſcion* to the wildeſt ſtock;
And make conceive a bark of baſer kind,
By bud of nobler race. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

March is drawn, in his left-hand bloſſoms, and *ſcions* upon his arm. *Peacham.*

The *ſcions* are beſt of an old tree. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SCIRE FACIAS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, moſt commonly to call a man to ſhew cauſe unto the court, whence it is ſent, why execution of a judgment paſſed ſhould not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is paſſed, after the judgment given. *Cowel.*

Sci'ssible. *adj.* [from *ſciſſus*, Latin.] Capable of being divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

The differences of impreſſible and not impreſſible, *ſciſſible* and not *ſciſſible*, and many other paſſions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

Sci'ssile. *adj.* [*ſciſſile*, Fr. *ſciſſilis*, Latin.] Capable of being cut or divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

Animal fat is a ſort of amphibious ſubſtance, *ſciſſile* like a ſolid, and reſolvable by heat. *Arbuthnot.*

Sci'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*ſciſſion*, French; *ſciſſio*, Latin.] The act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by *ſciſſion* or puncture: the former way they are uſually cut through, and wholly ceaſe from action. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Sci'ssor. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written, as it is ſuppoſed to be derived by different writers; of whom ſome write *ciſors*, from *cædo*, or *incido*; others *ſciſſors*, from *ſcindo*; and ſome *ciſars*, *cizars*, or *ſciſſars*, *ciſeaux*, Fr.] A ſmall pair of ſheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have ſing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair:
My maſter preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *ſciſſars* nicks him for a fool. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wanting the *ſciſſars*, with theſe hands I'll tear,
If that obſtruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prior.*

When the lawyers and tradeſmen brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger wore a pair of *ſciſſars* in his pocket, with which he would ſnip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbuth.*

Sci'ssure. *n. ſ.* [*ſciſſum*, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fiſſure.

The breach ſeems like the *ſciſſures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to ſwallow all that attempt to cloſe it, and reſerves its cure only for Omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*ſclerotique*, Fr. σκληρός.] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

The ligaments obſerved in the inſide of the *ſclerotick* tunicles of the eye, ſerve inſtead of a muſcle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*

Sclero'ticks. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and conſolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

To **Scoat.** } *v. a.* To ſtop a wheel by putting a ſtone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*
To **Scotch.** }

To **SCOFF.** *v. n.* [*ſchoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with inſolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language. With *at.*

Of two noblemen of the Weſt of England, the one was given to *ſcoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his houſe; the other would aſk of thoſe that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconſiderate perſon, than prophanely to *ſcoff at* religion. *Tillotſon.*

Such is Love,
And ſuch the laws of his fantaſtick empire,
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And *ſcoffs* at the vain wiſdom of the wiſe. *Rowe.*

Scoff. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expreſſion of ſcorn; contumelious language.

Our anſwer therefore to their reaſons is no; to their *ſcoffs* nothing.

With *ſcoffs* and ſcorns, and contumelious taunts, *Shakeſpeare.*
In open market-place produc'd they me. *Ho*

How could men ſurrender up their reaſon to flattery, more abuſive and reproachful than the rudeſt *ſcoffs* and the ſharpeſt invectives? *South.*

Some little ſouls, that have got a ſmattering of aſtronomy or chemiſtry, for want of a due acquaintance with other ſciences, make a *ſcoff* at them all, in compariſon of their favourite ſcience. *Watts.*

SCO'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcoff.*] Inſolent ridiculer; ſaucy ſcorner; contumelious reproacher.

I muſt tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:
Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Foul is moſt foul, being found to be a *ſcoffer.* *Shakeſp.*

Divers have herded themſelves amongſt theſe profane *ſcoffers*, not that they are convinced by their reaſons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue.*

Conſider what the apoſtle tells theſe *ſcoffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge; but he tells them that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were ſo and ſo conſtituted. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

SCO'FFINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcoffing.*] In contempt; in ridicule.

Ariſtotle applied this hemiſtick *ſcoffingly* to the ſycophants at Athens. *Broome's Notes to the Odyſſey.*

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*ſcholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamourouſly and rudely.

Pardon me, 'tis the firſt time that ever
I'm forc'd to *ſcold.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The one as famous for a *ſcolding* tongue,
As the other is for beauteous modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

They attacked me, ſome with piteous moans, others grinning and only ſhewing their teeth, others ranting, and others *ſcolding* and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

Pallas meets the queen of love;
For gods, we are by Homer told,
Can in celeſtial language *ſcold.* *Swift.*

Scolding and curſing are her common converſation. *Swift.*

SCOLD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamourous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.

A ſhrew in domeſtick life, is now become a *ſcold* in politicks. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;
Now ſinging ſhrill, and ſcolding oft between;
Scolds anſwer foul-mouth'd *ſcolds.* *Swift.*

SCO'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [Written properly *ſcallop.*] A pectinated ſhell-fiſh.

SCOLOPE'NDRA. *n. ſ.* [*ſcolopendre*, French; σκολόπενδρα.]
1. A ſort of venomous ſerpent.
2. [*Scolopendrium*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SCOMM. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *ſcomma*, Latin.] A buffoon. A word out of uſe, and unworthy of revival.

The *ſcomms*, or buffoons of quality, are wolviſh in converſation. *L'Eſtrange.*

SCONCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchantz*, German.]
1. A fort; a bulwark.

Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders names, and they will learn you by rote where ſervices were done; at ſuch and ſuch a *ſconce*, at ſuch a breach. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. A low word.

Why does he ſuffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *ſconce* with a dirty ſhovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

3. A penſile candleſtick, generally with a looking-glaſs to reflect the light.

Golden *ſconces* hang upon the walls,
To light the coſtly ſuppers and the balls. *Dryden's Lucret.*

Triumphant Umbriel, on a *ſconce*'s height,
Clapp'd his glad wings, and ſat to view the fight. *Pope.*

Put candles into *ſconces.* *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

To SCONCE. *v. a.* [A word uſed in the univerſities, and derived plauſibly by Skinner, whoſe etymologies are generally rational, from *ſconce*, as it ſignifies the head; to *ſconce* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word, which ought not to be retained.

SCOOP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchoepe*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of large ladle; a veſſel with a long handle uſed to throw out liquor.

They turn upſide down hops on malt-kilns, when almoſt dry, with a *ſcoop.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Endeavour with thy *ſcoop*, or fingers, to force the ſtone outwards. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. A ſweep; a ſtroke. Perhaps it ſhould be *ſweep.*

Oh hell-kite!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *ſcoop!* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch.]
1. To lade out.

As by the brook he ſtood,
He *ſcoop'd* the water from the cryſtal flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. This word ſeems to have not been underſtood by Thomſon.

Melted Alpine ſnows
The mountain ciſterns fill, thoſe ample ſtores
Of water *ſcoop'd* among the hollow rocks. *Thomſon.*

3. To empty by lading.

If ſome penurious ſource by chance appear'd,
Scanty of waters, when you *ſcoop'd* it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not daſh th' untaſted moiſture from him? *Addiſon.*

4. To carry off in any thing hollow.

A ſpectator would think this circular mount had been actually *ſcooped* out of that hollow ſpace. *Spectator.*

Her fore-feet are broad, that ſhe may *ſcoop* away much earth at a time. *Addiſon.*

5. To cut hollow, or deep.

Whatever part of the harbour they *ſcoop* in, it has an influence on all the reſt; for the ſea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Thoſe carbuncles the Indians will *ſcoop*, ſo as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,
A forky ſtaff we dext'rouſly apply'd,
Which, in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*

It much conduces how to ſcare
The little race of birds, that hop
From ſpray to ſpray, *ſcooping* the coſtlieſt fruit,
Inſatiate, undiſturb'd. *Phillips.*

The genius of the place
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to ſcale,
Or *ſcoops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*

SCO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcoop.*] One who ſcoops.

SCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcopus*, Latin.]
1. Aim; intention; drift.

Your *ſcope* is as mine own,
So to inforce or qualify the laws,
As to your ſoul ſeems good. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

His coming hither hath no farther *ſcope*
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Infranchiſement immediate on his knees. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had the whole *ſcope* of the author been anſwerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to ſtir up our compaſſion towards the rebels. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *ſcope* of all their pleading againſt man's authority is to overthrow ſuch laws and conſtitutions in the church, as depending thereupon, if they ſhould therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*

Now was time
To aim their counſels to the faireſt *ſcope.* *Hubberd's Tale.*

We ſhould impute the war to the *ſcope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*

He, in what he counſels, and in what excels,
Miſtruſtful, grounds his courage on deſpair,
And utter diſſolution, as the *ſcope*
Of all his aim. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Room; ſpace; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heroick poet is not tied to a bare repreſentation of what is true, but that he might let himſelf looſe to viſionary objects, which may give him a freer *ſcope* for imagination. *Dryd.*

Theſe theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be *ſcope* enough of handling that ſcience voluminouſly, after a new manner; not only by teaching thoſe things which tend to the perfection of viſion, but alſo by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint.

If this conſtrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, ſave in thoſe things only where the church hath larger *ſcope*, it reſteth that they ſearch out ſome ſtronger reaſon. *Hooker.*

Ah, cut my lace aſunder,
That my pent heart may have ſome *ſcope* to beat,
Or elſe I ſwoon with this dead killing news. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Liberty beyond juſt limits; licence.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *ſcope*,
'Twould be my tyranny to ſtrike and gall them,
For what I bid them do. *Shakeſpeare.*

Being moody, give him line and *ſcope*,
'Till that his paſſions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themſelves with working. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

6. Act of riot; ſally.

As ſurfeit is the father of much faſt,
So every *ſcope*, by the immoderate uſe,
Turns to reſtraint. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Extended quantity.

The *ſcopes* of land granted to the firſt adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

8. It is out of uſe, except in the three firſt ſenſes.

SCO'PULOUS. *adj.* [*ſcopuloſus*, Latin.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBU'TICAL. } *n. ſ.* [*ſcorbutique*, French; from *ſcorbutus*,
SCORBU'TICK. } Latin.] Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

A perſon about forty, of a full and *ſcorbutical* body, having broke her ſkin, endeavoured the curing of it; but obſerving the ulcer ſanious, I propoſed digeſtion. *Wiſeman.*

Violent purging hurts *ſcorbutick* conſtitutions; lenitive ſubſtances relieve. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcorbutical.*] With tendency to the ſcurvy; in the ſcurvy.

A woman of forty, *ſcorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a ſordid ulcer, put herſelf into my hand. *Wiſeman.*

SCORCE. *n. ſ.* This word is uſed by Spenſer for diſcourſe, or power of reaſon.

Lively vigour reſted in his mind,
And recompenſed him with a better *ſcorce*;
Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [ꞅcoꞃcneꝺ, Saxon, burnt.]
1. To burn ſuperficially.

Fire *ſcorcheth* in froſty weather. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely cou'd reſpire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The fainty knights were *ſcorch'd.* *Dryden.*

2. To burn.

Power was given to *ſcorch* men with fire. *Rev.* xvi. 8.

The ſame that left thee by the cooling ſtream,
Safe from ſun's heat; but *ſcorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairfax.*

You look with ſuch contempt on pain,
That languiſhing you conquer more:
So lightnings which in ſtorms appear,
Scorch more than when the ſkies are clear. *Waller.*

The ſame beams that ſhine, *ſcorch* too. *South.*

I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *ſcorches* me to death. *Dryden.*

He from whom the nations ſhould receive
Juſtice and freedom, lies himſelf a ſlave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild deſires,
Laſh'd by mad rage, and *ſcorch'd* by brutal fires. *Prior.*

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt ſuperficially; to be dried up.

To ſee the chariot of the ſun
So near the *ſcorching* country run. *Roſcommon.*

The love was made in Autumn, and the hunting followed properly, when the heats of that *ſcorching* country were declining. *Dryden.*

Scatter a little mungy ſtraw or fern amongſt your ſeedlings, to prevent the roots from *ſcorching*, and to receive the moiſture that falls. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SCO'RCHING *Fennel. n. ſ.* A plant.

SCO'RDIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SCORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkora*, Iſlandick, a mark, cut, or notch.]
1. A notch or long inciſion.

Our forefathers had no other books but the *ſcore* and the tally: thou haſt cauſed printing to be uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A line drawn.
3. An account, which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more:
They ſay he parted well, and paid his *ſcore.* *Shakeſp.*

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit *ſcores* with all the elements, in the fruits that iſſue from it? *South.*

4. Account kept of ſomething paſt.

Univerſal deluges have ſwept all away, except two or three perſons, who begun the world again upon a new *ſcore.* *Tillotſ.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou doſt love her, ſtrikes ſome *ſcores* away
From the great compt. *Shakeſpeare.*

He can win widows and pay *ſcores*,
Out-flatter favourites, or out-lie either
Jovius or Surius, or both together. *Donne.*

6. Reaſon; motive.

The knight, upon the fore-nam'd *ſcore*,
In queſt of Sidrophel advancing,
Was now in proſpect of the manſion. *Hudibras.*

He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the ſame *ſcore.* *Hudibras.*

A lion, that had got a politick fit of ſickneſs, wrote the fox word how glad he ſhould be of his company, upon the *ſcore* of ancient friendſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that *ſcore.* *Collier on Pride.*

7. Sake; account; reaſon referred to ſome one.

You act your kindneſs on Cydaria's *ſcore.* *Dryden.*

Kings in Greece were depoſed by their people upon the *ſcore* of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*

8. Twenty. I ſuppoſe, becauſe twenty, being a round number, was diſtinguiſhed on tallies by a long ſcore.

How many *ſcore* of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The fewer ſtill you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a *ſcore.* *Pope.*

For ſome *ſcores* of lines there is a perfect abſence of that ſpirit of poeſy. *Watts.*

9. *A Song in* SCORE. The words with the muſical notes of a ſong annexed.

To SCORE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet down as a debt.

Madam, I know when
Inſtead of five you *ſcor'd* me ten. *Swift.*

2. To impute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot *ſcore* 'em on the ſtage;
Unleſs each vice in ſhort-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notcht prentices whole ſermons write. *Dryden.*

3. To mark by a line.

Haſt thou appointed where the moon ſhould riſe,
And with her purple light adorn the ſkies?
Scor'd out the bounded ſun's obliquer ways,
That he on all might ſpread his equal rays? *Sandys.*

SCO'RIA. n. ſ. [Latin.] Droſs; recrement.

The *ſcoria*, or vitrified part, which moſt metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the ſurface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glaſſy ſkin, cauſes theſe colours, is much denſer than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

SCO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcoria*, Latin.] Droſſy; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many droſſy and *ſcorious* parts. *Brown.*

To SCORN. *v. a.* [*ſchernen*, Dutch; *eſcorner*, French.] To deſpiſe; to ſlight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.

My friends *ſcorn* me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto God. *Job*, xvi. 20.

To SCORN. *v. n.* To ſcoff.

He ſaid mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And now, I am remember'd, *ſcorn'd* at me. *Shakeſp.*

Our ſoul is filled with the *ſcorning* of thoſe that are at eaſe, and with the contempt of the proud. *Pſ.* cxxiii. 4.

I've ſeen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With roſy wings ſo richly bright,
As if he *ſcorn'd* to think of night. *Craſhaw.*

Fame, that delights around the world to ſtray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope's Statius.*

SCORN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcorne*, old Fr. from the verb.] Contempt; ſcoff; ſlight; act of contumely.

If he do fully prove himſelf the honeſt ſhepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reaſon why you ſhould think *ſcorn* of him. *Sidney.*

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no *ſcorn* of me, leſt if thou make as though thou heareſt not, I become like them that go down into the pit. *Pſalm* xxviii. 1.

We were better parch in Africk's ſun,
Than in the pride and ſalt *ſcorn* of his eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why ſhould you think that I ſhould woo in *ſcorn?*
Scorn and deriſion never come in tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we draw her not unto us, ſhe will laugh us to *ſcorn.* *Jud.*

Diogenes was aſked in *ſcorn*, what was the matter that philoſophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philoſophers? He anſwered, Becauſe the one knew what they wanted, the others did not. *Bacon.*

Whoſoever hath any thing in his perſon that induces contempt, hath alſo a perpetual ſpur to reſcue himſelf from *ſcorn*: therefore all deformed perſons are bold, as being on their own defence as expoſed to *ſcorn.* *Bacon.*

Every ſullen frown and bitter *ſcorn*,
But fann'd the fuel that too faſt did burn. *Dryden.*

Is it not a moſt horrid ingratitude, thus to make a *ſcorn* of him that made us? *Tillotſon.*

Numidia's grown a *ſcorn* among the nations
For breach of publick vows. *Addiſon's Cato.*

SCO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcorn.*]
1. Contemner; deſpiſer.

They are very active, vigilant in their enterpriſes, preſent in perils, and great *ſcorners* of death. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

The *ſcorner* ſhould conſider, upon the ſight of a cripple, that it was only the diſtinguiſhing mercy of Heaven that kept him from being one too. *L'Eſtrange.*

They, in the *ſcorner*'s or the judge's ſeat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFUL. *adj.* [*ſcorn* and *full.*]
1. Contemptuous; inſolent.

Th' enamour'd deity
The *ſcornful* damſel ſhuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of Winter's froſt and Summer's ſun. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſcornful.*] Contemptuouſly; inſolently.

He us'd us *ſcornfully*: he would have ſhew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country. *Shak.*

The ſacred rights of the Chriſtian church are *ſcornfully* trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

SCO'RPION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorpion*, French; *ſcorpio*, Latin.]
1. A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter, but that his tail ends in a point with a very venomous ſting.

Well, fore-warning winds
Did ſeem to ſay, ſeek not a *ſcorpion*'s neſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Full of *ſcorpions* is my mind, dear wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

If he ſhall aſk an egg, will he offer him a *ſcorpion?* *Luke.*

2. One of the ſigns of the zodiack.

The ſqueezing crab and ſtinging *ſcorpion* ſhine. *Dryd.*

3. A ſcourge, ſo called from its cruelty.

My father hath chaſtiſed you with whips, but I will chaſtiſe you with *ſcorpions.* *1 Kings*, xii. 11.

4. [*Scorpius*, Latin.] A ſea fiſh.

SCORPION *Sena. n. ſ.* [*emerus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath leaves like thoſe of the colutea: the flowers are papilionaceous; the pods are ſlender, and contain two or three cylindrical-ſhaped ſeeds in each. *Millar.*

SCORPION *Graſs.* }
SCORPION'*s Tail.* } *n. ſ.* Herbs. *Ainſworth.*
SCORPION *Wort.* }

SCOT. *n. ſ.* [*ècot*, French.]
1. Shot; payment.
2. SCOT *and Lot.* Pariſh payments.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me *ſcot and lot* too. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Protogenes, hiſtorians note,
Liv'd there a burgeſs, *ſcot and lot.* *Prior.*

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as thoſe that pay *ſcot and lot*, for about theſe ſix months, is, whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleaſes, may plunder or impriſon. *Addiſon.*

To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with ſhallow inciſions.

He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he *ſcotcht* and notcht him like a carbonado. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

SCOTCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight cut; a ſhallow inciſion.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for ſix *ſcotches* more. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Give him four *ſcotches* with a knife, and then put into his belly and theſe *ſcotches* ſweet herbs. *Walton's Angler.*

SCOTCH *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops. n. ſ.* [from *To ſcotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

SCOTCH *Hoppers. n. ſ.* A play in which boys hop over lines or ſcotches in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and *ſcotch hoppers* would be the ſame thing to them. *Locke.*

SCO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [σκότωμα.] A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight, wherein external objects ſeem to turn round. *Ainſworth and Bailey.*

SCO'TTERING. A provincial word which denotes, in Herefordſhire, a cuſtom among the boys of burning a wad of peaſe-ſtraw at the end of harveſt. *Bailey.*

SCO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcopa*, Latin.] A ſort of mop of clouts for ſweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainſworth and Bailey.*

SCO'UNDREL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcondaruolo*, Italian, a hider. *Skinner.*] A mean raſcal; a low petty villain.

Now to be baffl'd by a *ſcoundrel*,
An upſtart ſect'ry, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*

Scoundrels as theſe wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *ſcoundrels* ever ſince the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools ſo long. *Pope.*

To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſkurer*, Daniſh; *ſcheueren*, Dutch.]

1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a ruſt, than to be *ſcour'd* to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

By dint of ſword his crown he ſhall encreaſe,
And *ſcour* his armour from the ruſt of peace. *Dryden.*

Part *ſcour* the ruſty ſhields with ſeam, and part
New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of ſoap and ſand to *ſcour* the rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Poor Vadius, long with learned ſpleen devour'd,
Can taſte no pleaſure ſince his ſhield was *ſcour'd.* *Pope.*

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanſe; to bleach; to whiten; to blanche.

In ſome lakes the water is ſo nitrous, as, if foul clothes be put into it, it *ſcoureth* them of itſelf; and, if they ſtay, they moulder away. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A garden-worm ſhould be well *ſcoured* eight days in moſs, before you fiſh with him. *Walton's Angler.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new *ſcour'd* manteau, and the ſlattern air. *Gay.*

4. To remove by ſcouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With ſuch a heady current, *ſcouring* faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

I will wear a garment all of blood,
And ſtain my favour in a bloody maſk,
Which, waſh'd away, ſhall *ſcour* my ſhame with it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then, in the clemency of upward air,
We'll *ſcour* our ſpots, and the dire thunder's ſcar. *Dryd.*

5. To range in order to catch or drive away ſomething; to clear away.

The kings of Lacedemon having ſet out ſome gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *ſcour* the ſea of the pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to *ſcour* theſe ſeas, infeſted greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *ſcour'ſt* the ſtreets by night,
And doſt in murders, rapes, and ſpoils delight,
Pleaſe not thyſelf the flattering crowd to hear,
'Tis fulſome ſtuff. *Dryden's Preface.*

6. To paſs ſwiftly over.

Sometimes
He *ſcours* the right hand coaſt, ſometimes the left. *Milton.*

Not half the number in their ſeats are found,
But men and ſteeds lie grov'ling on the ground;
The points of ſpears are ſtuck within the ſhield,
The ſteeds without their riders *ſcour* the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow;
Not ſo when ſwift Camilla *ſcours* the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and ſkims along the main. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

To SCOUR. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of cleaning domeſtick utenſils.

I keep his houſe, and was to wring, brew, bake, *ſcour*, dreſs meat, and make the beds. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is ſofter than cold; for it *ſcoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged or lax.

Some apothecaries, upon ſtamping coloquintida, have been put into a great *ſcouring* by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

Convulſion and *ſcouring*, they ſay, do often cauſe one another. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

If you turn ſheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, leſt it make them *ſcour.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. To rove; to range.

Barbaroſſa, thus *ſcouring* along the coaſt of Italy, ſtruck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knolles.*

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *ſcouring*
Doth choak the air with duſt. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

6. To run with great eagerneſs and ſwiftneſs; to ſcamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as haſtily 'gan to *ſcour.* *Fairy Queen.*

I ſaw men *ſcour* ſo on their way: I ey'd them
Even to their ſhips. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Word was brought him, in the middle of his ſchemes, that his houſe was robbed; and ſo away he *ſcours* to learn the truth. *L'Eſtrange.*

If they be men of fraud, they'll *ſcour* off themſelves, and leave thoſe that truſt them to pay the reckoning. *L'Eſtrange.*

So four fierce courſers, ſtarting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as any foreign object preſſes upon the ſenſe, thoſe ſpirits, which are poſted upon the out-guards, immediately take the alarm, and *ſcour* off to the brain, which is the head quarters. *Collier.*

Swift at her call her huſband *ſcour'd* away,
To wreak his hunger on the deſtin'd prey. *Pope.*

SCO'URER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcour.*]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.
2. A purge.
3. One who runs ſwiftly.

SCOURGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſcourgee*, French; *ſcoreggia*, Italian; *corrigia*, Latin.]

1. A whip; a laſh; an inſtrument of diſcipline.

When he had made a *ſcourge* of ſmall cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *John*, ii. 15.

The *ſcourge*
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*

2. A puniſhment; a vindictive affliction.

What *ſcourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford falſe Clarence? *Shakeſp.*

See what a *ſcourge* is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shak.*

Famine and plague are ſent as *ſcourges* for amendment. 2 *Eſdr.*

3. One that afflicts, harraſſes, or deſtroys. Thus Attila was called *flagellum Dei.*

Is this the *ſcourge* of France?
Is this the Talbot ſo much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers ſtill their babes? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Such conquerors are not the favourites, but *ſcourges* of God, the inſtruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury's Serm.*

In all theſe trials I have borne a part;
I was myſelf the *ſcourge* that caus'd the ſmart. *Pope.*

Immortal Jove,
Let kings no more with gentle mercy ſway,
Or bleſs a people willing to obey,
But cruſh the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *ſcourge* of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *ſcourge* ſtick and leather ſtrap ſhould be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To laſh with a whip; to whip.

The gods are juſt, and of our pleaſant vices
Make inſtruments to *ſcourge* us. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Others had trial of cruel mockings and *ſcourgings.* *Hebr.*

Is it lawful for you to *ſcourge* a Roman, and uncondemned? *Acts*, xxii. 25.

He *ſcourg'd* with many a ſtroke the indignant waves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When a profeſſor of any religion is ſet up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *ſcourged.* *Watts.*

2. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to caſtigate with any puniſhment or affliction.

Seeing that thou haſt been *ſcourged* from heaven, declare the mighty power of God. 2 *Mac.* iii. 34.

He doth *ſcourge*, and hath mercy. *Tob.* iii. 2.

He will *ſcourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tob.* xiii. 5.

SCO'URGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcourge.*] One that ſcourges; a puniſher or chaſtiſer.

To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to ſwap. *Ainſw.* It ſeems a corruption of *ſcorſa*, Italian, exchange; and hence a *horſe ſcourſer.*

SCOUT. *n. ſ.* [*eſcout*, Fr. from *eſcouter*; *auſcultare*, Lat. to liſten; *ſcolta*, Italian.] One who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions of the enemy.

Are not the ſpeedy *ſcouts* return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin? *Shakeſp.*

As when a *ſcout*,
Through dark and deſart ways with peril gone
All night, at laſt, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of ſome high-climbing hill. *Milton.*

This great veſſel may have leſſer cabins, wherein *ſcouts* may be lodged for the taking of obſervations. *Wilkins.*

The *ſcouts* to ſev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coaſts. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to obſerve the motions of an enemy privately.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obſcure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning ſurprize. *Milton.*

As a hunted panther caſts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her liſt'ning ears to *ſcout*,
So ſhe, to ſhun his toils, her cares employ'd. *Dryden.*

Command a party out,
With a ſtrict charge not to engage, but *ſcout.* *Dryden.*

To SCOWL. *v. n.* [ꞅcyhan, to ſquint, Sax. *ſkeela ſig*, to look ſour, Iſlandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, ſour, or ſullen.

Miſo, having now her authority increaſed, came with *ſcowling* eyes to deliver a ſlavering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

With bent louring brows, as ſhe would threat,
She *ſcowl'd* and frowned with froward countenance. *Fairy Queen.*

Even ſo, or with much more contempt, mens eyes
Did *ſcowl* on Richard. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *ſcowl* at. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The duſky clouds o'erſpread
Heav'n's cheerful face, the low'ring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landſcape ſnow or ſhow'r. *Milt.*

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
With your dull influence; it is for you
To ſit and *ſcowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*

In rueful gaze
The cattle ſtand, and on the *ſcowlings* heavens
Caſt a deploring eye. *Thomſon's Summer.*

SCOWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent; gloom.

I've ſeen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With roſy wings ſo richly bright,
As if he ſcorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy ſtorm, whoſe *ſcowl*
Made heav'n's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night,
To blot the newly-bloſſom'd light. *Craſhaw.*

SCO'WLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcowl.*] With a frowning and ſullen look.

To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *ſcraffelen*, to ſcrape or ſcratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.

He feign'd himſelf mad in their hands, and *ſcrabbled* on the doors of the gate. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

SCRAG. *n. ſ.* [*ſcraghe*, Dutch. Any thing thin or lean.

SCRA'GGED. *adj.* [This ſeems corrupted from *cragged.*] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or aſperities.

Is there then any phyſical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, becauſe our imagination can ſtrip it of its muſcles and ſkin, and ſhew us the *ſcragged* and knotty backbone? *Bentley's Sermons.*

SCRA'GGEDNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſcragged.*]
SCRA'GGINESS. } [from *ſcraggy.*]

1. Leanneſs; marcour.
2. Unevenneſs; roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

SCRA'GGY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrag.*]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.

Such a conſtitution is eaſily known by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *ſcraggy*, and dry, without a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *craggy.*] Rough; rugged; uneven.

From a *ſcraggy* rock, whoſe prominence
Half overſhades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearleſs of rending winds and daſhing waves,
Cut ſamphire. *Phillips.*

To SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [The ſame with *ſcrabble*; *ſcraffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands; to catch with haſte preventive of another; to contend tumultuouſly which ſhall catch any thing.

England now is left
To tug and *ſcramble*, and to part by th' teeth
The unow'd intereſt of proud ſwelling ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to *ſcramble* at the ſhearer's feaſt,
And ſhove away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*

It is not to be ſuppoſed, that, when ſuch a tree was ſhaking, there would be no *ſcrambling* for the fruit. *Stillingfleet.*

They muſt have *ſcrambled* with the wild beaſts for crabs and nuts. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To climb by the help of the hands: as, he *ſcrambled* up that rock.

SCRA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager conteſt for ſomething, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols, ſome body threw a handful of apples among them, that ſet them preſently together by the ears upon the *ſcramble.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Becauſe the deſire of money is conſtantly almoſt every where the ſame, its vent varies very little, but as its greater ſcarcity enhances its price and encreaſes the *ſcramble.* *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcramble.*]

1. One that ſcrambles.

All the little *ſcramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addiſ.*

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*ſchrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind ſomewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRA'NNEL. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthleſs. Perhaps grating by the ſound.

When they liſt, their lean and flaſhy ſongs
Grate on their *ſcrannel* pipes of wretched ſtraw. *Milton.*

SCRAP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrape*, a thing ſcraped or rubbed off.]

1. A ſmall particle; a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to ſpend all our time raking into the *ſcraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glanville.*

Trencher eſquires ſpend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *ſcraps* and intelligence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *ſcraps* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*

No rag, no *ſcrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once ſo flutter'd, and that once ſo writ. *Pope.*

I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *ſcrap* of paper loſt. *Pope.*

2. Crumb; ſmall particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that baſe wretch,
One bred of alms, and foſter'd with cold diſhes,
With *ſcraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *ſcraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*

On bones, on *ſcraps* of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head
To bleakeſt colds. *Granville.*

What has he elſe to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *ſcraps?*
The offals of a church diſtreſt,
A hungry vicarage. *Swift.*

3. A ſmall piece of paper. This is properly *ſcrip.*

Pregnant with thouſands flits the *ſcrap* unſeen,
And ſilent ſells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [ꞅcꞃeopan, Saxon; *ſchrapen*, Dutch; *ſaſcrópitigh*, Erſe; *crawn*, Welſh.]

1. To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument, uſed with the edge almoſt perpendicular.

Theſe hard woods are more properly *ſcraped* than planed. *Moxon.*

2. To take away by ſcraping; to eraze.

They ſhall deſtroy the walls, and I will *ſcrape* her duſt, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek.* xxvi. 4.

Bread for a toaſt lay on the coals; and, if toaſted quite through, *ſcrape* off the burnt ſide, and ſerve it up. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footſteps *ſcrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if by the ſame avarice, he can *ſcrape* together ſo much as to make his peace. *South's Sermons.*

Unhappy thoſe who hunt for a party, and *ſcrape* together out of every author all thoſe things only which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*

5. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phraſe. To curry favour, or inſinuate into one's familiarity.

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*

1. To make a harſh noiſe.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an aukward bow. *Ainſworth.*

SCRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkrap*, Swediſh.] Difficulty; perplexity; diſtreſs. This is a low word.

SCRA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrape.*]

1. Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped.

Never clean your ſhoes on the *ſcraper*, but in the entry, and the *ſcraper* will laſt the longer. *Swift.*

2. A miſer; a man intent on getting money; a ſcrapepenny.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *ſcraper* brave man. Get to live,
Then live, and uſe it; elſe it is not true
That thou haſt gotten: ſurely uſe alone
Makes money not a contemptible ſtone. *Herbert.*

3. A vile fiddler.

Out! ye ſempiternal *ſcrapers.* *Cowley.*

Have wild boars or dolphins the leaſt emotion at the moſt elaborate ſtrains of your modern *ſcrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient muſicians? *Arbuth.*

SCRAT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcꞃitta, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite. *Skinner* and *Junius.*

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring ſwain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the ſhallow ſeed again. *Dryd.*

A ſort of ſmall ſand-coloured ſtones, ſo hard as to *ſcratch* glaſs. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *ſcratch* my ſon, or rend his tender hand? *Fairy Q.*

I ſhould have *ſcratch'd* out your unſeeing eyes,
To make my maſter out of love with thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had rather hear my dog bark at a cow, than a man ſwear he loves me.
—Keep your ladyſhip ſtill in that mind! ſo ſome gentleman or other ſhall 'ſcape a predeſtinate *ſcratcht* face.
—*Scratching* could not make it worſe, an 'twere ſuch a face as yours were. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen,
Scratch till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleaveland.*

To wiſh that there were nothing but ſuch dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *ſcratch*, is as childiſh as to wiſh there were no fire in nature. *More.*

Unhand me, or I'll *ſcratch* your face;
Let go, for ſhame. *Dryden.*

3. To wound ſlightly.
4. To hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one ſhall ſwear ſhe bleeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did *ſcratch* his elbow, when he had ſweetly invented to ſignify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Aretæus uſes to procure ſleep, particularly the *ſcratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbuth.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *ſcratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

6. To write or draw aukwardly.

If any of their labourers can *ſcratch* out a pamphlet, they deſire no wit, ſtyle, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inciſion ragged and ſhallow.

The coarſe file cuts deep, and makes deep *ſcratches* in the work; and before you can take out thoſe deep *ſcratches* with your finer cut files, thoſe places where the riſings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The ſmaller the particles of thoſe ſubſtances are, the ſmaller will be the *ſcratches*, by which they continually fret and wear away the glaſs until it be poliſhed; but be they never ſo ſmall, they can wear away the glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the protuberances: and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe than by bringing its roughneſs to a very fine grain, ſo that the *ſcratches* and frettings of the ſurface become too ſmall to become viſible. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

Theſe nails with *ſcratches* ſhall deform my breaſt,
Leſt by my look or colour be expreſs'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dreſs'd. *Prior.*

3. A ſlight wound.

The valiant beaſt turning on her with open jaws, ſhe gave him ſuch a thruſt through his breaſt, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and ſleeve of Zelmane, with a little *ſcratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid a ſhallow *ſcratch* ſhould drive
The Prince of Wales from ſuch a field as this! *Shakeſp.*

SCRATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcratch.*] He that ſcratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *n. ſ.* Cracked ulcers or ſcabs in a horſe's foot. *Ainſworth.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcratching.*] With the action of ſcratching.

Making him turn cloſe to the ground, like a cat, when *ſcratchingly* ſhe wheels about after a mouſe. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh and Erſe.] Surface or ſcurf.

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed of cutting *ſcraws*, which is flaying off the green ſurface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

To **SCRAWL.** *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe to be corrupted from *ſcrabble.*]

1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily.
2. To write unſkilfully and inelegantly.

Peruſe my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou ſeeſt its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as ſenſeleſs, and as light. *Swift.*

Think not your verſes ſterling,
Though with a golden pen you *ſcrawl*,
And ſcribble in a Berlin. *Swift.*

3. [From *crawl.*] To creep like a reptile. *Ainſworth.*

SCRAWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Unſkilful and inelegant writing.

The left-hand will make ſuch a *ſcrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inſerted my *ſcrawl*. *Pope.*

SCRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrawl.*] A clumſy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *n. ſ.* A bird called a ſea-ſwallow. *Ainſ. and Bailey.*

SCRE'ABLE. *adj.* [*ſcreabilis*, Latin.] That which may be ſpit out. *Bailey.*

To **SCREAK.** *v. n.* [Properly *creak*, or *ſhriek*, from *ſkrige*, Daniſh.] To make a ſhrill or hoarſe noiſe. *Bailey.*

To **SCREAM.** *v. n.* [hꞃeman, Saxon.]

1. To cry out ſhrilly, as in terrour or agony.

Soon a whirlwind roſe around,
And from afar he heard a *ſcreaming* ſound,
As of a dame diſtreſs'd, who cry'd for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the ſecret ſhade. *Dryden.*

The fearful matrons raiſe a *ſcreaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring ſound reſults, and mingles in the ſky. *Dryden.*

If chance a mouſe creeps in her ſight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So ſweetly *ſcreams*, if it comes near her,
She raviſhes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To cry ſhrilly.

I heard the owl *ſcream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakeſp.*

SCREAM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill quick loud cry of terrour or pain.

Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they ſay,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, ſtrange *ſcreams* of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then flaſh'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *ſcreams* of horror rend th' affrighted ſkies. *Pope.*

To **SCREECH.** *v. n.* [*ſkrækia*, to cry, Iſlandick.]

1. To cry out as in terrour or anguiſh.

Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which ſuddenly ſtrikes the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a ſcreechowl.

SCREECH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horrour and anguiſh.
2. Harſh horrid cry.

The birds obſcene, that nightly flock'd to taſte,
With hollow *ſcreechs* fled from the dire repaſt;
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by ſcented blood,
And ſtarving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

SCREE'CHOWL. *n. ſ.* [*ſcreech* and *owl.*] An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger, miſery, or death.

Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when *ſcreechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let him, that will a *ſcreechowl* ay be call'd,
Go into Troy, and ſay there, Hector's dead. *Shakeſp.*

By the *ſcreechowl*'s diſmal note,
By the black night raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*

Jupiter, though he had hung the balance, and given it a jog to weigh down Turnus, ſent the *ſcreechowl* to diſcourage him. *Dryden.*

O that *ſcreechowl* at the window! we ſhall be purſued immediately. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Sooner ſhall *ſcreechowls* baſk in ſunny day,
Than I forget my ſhepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

SCREEN. *n ſ.* [*eſcran*, French.]

1. Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment.

Now near enough: your leavy *ſcreens* throw down,
And ſhow like thoſe you are. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Some ambitious men ſeem as *ſcreens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

Our people, who tranſport themſelves, are ſettled in thoſe interjacent tracts, as a *ſcreen* againſt the inſults of the ſavages. *Swift.*

My juniors by a year,
Who wiſely thought my age a *ſcreen*,
When death appproach'd, to ſtand between,
The *ſcreen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing uſed to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *ſcreen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light paſſeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*

One ſpeaks the glory of the Britiſh queen,
And one deſcribes a charming Indian *ſcreen*. *Pope.*

Ladies make their old cloaths into patchwork for *ſcreens* and ſtools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to ſift ſand.

To **SCREEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *ſcreen'd* the fruits of th' earth and ſeats of men,
From cold Septentrion blaſts. *Milt. Par. Regain'd.*

A good magiſtrate's retinue of ſtate *ſcreens* him from the dangers, which he is to incur for the ſake of it. *Atterbury.*

This gentle deed ſhall fairly be ſet foremoſt,
To *ſcreen* the wild eſcapes of lawleſs paſſion. *Rowe.*

2. [*Cerno crevi*, Latin.] To ſift; to riddle.

Let the caſes be filled with natural earth, taken the firſt half ſpit from juſt under the turf of the beſt paſture ground, mixed with one part of very mellow ſoil *ſcreened*. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *n. ſ.* [*ſcroeve*, Dutch; *eſcrou*, French.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed ſpiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, ſo that its threads riſe outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave ſide, ſo as to receive the former. *Quincy.*

The *ſcrew* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any ſtroak, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *ſcrew* preſs, which is the beſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **SCREW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn by a ſcrew.

If we ſhould fail.—
——We fail!
But *ſcrew* your courage to the ſticking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Some, when the preſs by utmoſt vigour *ſcrew'd*,
Has drain'd the pulpous maſs, regale their ſwine
With the dry refuſe. *Phillips.*

2. To faſten with a ſcrew.

To *ſcrew* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the ſhank of the ſcrew. *Moxon.*

3. To deform by contortions.

Sometimes a violent laughter *ſcrew'd* his face,
And ſometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*

With *ſcrewed* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with ſenſeleſs harangues againſt human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*

He *ſcrew'd* his face into a harden'd ſmile,
And ſaid Sebaſtian knew to govern ſlaves. *Dryden.*

Let others *ſcrew* their hypocritick face,
She ſhews her grief in a ſincerer place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.

He reſolved to govern by ſubaltern miniſters, who *ſcrewed* up the pins of power too high. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

No diſcourſe can be adminiſtered, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *ſcrew* in here and there ſome intimations of what they ſaid or did. *Government of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, ſince they have been ſo enormouſly raiſed and *ſcrewed* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To ſqueeze; to preſs.
6. To oppreſs by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeaſurable *ſcrewing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miſerable people to a worſe condition than the peaſants in France. *Swift.*

SCREW *Tree.* *n. ſ.* [*iſora*, Latin.] A plant of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

To **SCRI'BBLE.** *v. a.* [*ſcribo*, *ſcribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artleſs or worthleſs writing.

How gird the ſphere
With centrick and eccentrick, *ſcribbl'd* o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To write without uſe or elegance.

To **SCRI'BBLE.** *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man ſhould affirm, that an ape caſually meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and falling to *ſcribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheiſt believe ſuch a ſtory? And yet he can eaſily digeſt things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If Mævius *ſcribble* in Apollo's ſpite,
There are, who judge ſtill worſe than he can write. *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulſome dedicators,
Whom, when they praiſe, the world believes no more
Than when they promiſe to give *ſcribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

SCRI'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Worthleſs writing.

By ſolemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a haſty *ſcribble*. *Boyle.*

If it ſtruck the preſent taſte, it was ſoon transferred into the plays and current *ſcribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

SCRI'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcribble.*] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The moſt copious writers are the arranteſt *ſcribblers*, and in ſo much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Eſtr.*

The actors repreſent ſuch things as they are capable, by which they and the *ſcribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *ſcribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
And to your genius muſt conform his line. *Granv.*

To affirm he had cauſe to apprehend the ſame treatment with his father, is an improbable ſcandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *ſcribblers*. *Swift.*

No body was concerned or ſurpriſed, if this or that *ſcribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Dunciad.*

SCRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcribe*, French; *ſcriba*, Latin.]

1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *ſcribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, caſt, write, ſing, number, ho!
His love to Anthony. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

My maſter, being the *ſcribe* to himſelf, ſhould write the letter. *Shakeſpeare.*

A certain *ſcribe* came and ſaid, Maſter, I will follow thee. *Matt.* viii. 19.

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *ſcribes*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

The following letter comes from ſome notable young female *ſcribe*. *Spectator.*

2. A publick notary. *Ainſworth.*

SCRI'MER. *n. ſ.* [*eſcrimeur*, French.] A gladiator; a fencing maſter. Not in uſe.

The *ſcrimers* of their nation,
He ſwore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

SCRINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrinium*, Latin.] A place in which writings or curioſities are repoſited.

Help, then, O holy virgin,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlaſting *ſcrine*,
The antique rolls which there lie hidden ſtill. *Fairy Queen.*

SCRIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſkræppa*, Iſlandick.]

1. A ſmall bag; a ſatchel.

Come, ſhepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *ſcrip* and ſcrippage. *Shakeſpeare.*

He'd in requital ope his leathern *ſcrip*,
And ſhew me ſimples of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

2. [From *ſcriptio*, Latin, as it ſeems.] A ſchedule; a ſmall writing.

Call them generally man by man, according to the *ſcrip*. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till *ſcrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

SCRI'PPAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrip.*] That which is contained in a ſcrip. *Dict.*

SCRI'PTORY. *adj.* [*ſcriptorius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.*

SCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* [from *ſcripture.*] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

By creatures, the *ſcriptural* uſe of that word determines it ſometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *ſcriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Craſſus. *Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time beſtowed in divine ſervice, without the reading of a great part of the Holy *Scripture*, which we account a thing moſt neceſſary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite *Scripture* for his purpoſe:
An evil ſoul producing holy witneſs,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *Scripture* will give him a clear precept, or prohibition for it. *South.*

Forbear any diſcourſe of other ſpirits, till his reading the *Scripture* hiſtory put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of theſe men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are *Scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *Scripture* examples, that lie croſs them? *Atterbury.*

The Author of nature and the *Scriptures* has expreſsly enjoined, that he who will not work, ſhall not eat. *Seed.*

SCRI'VENER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrivano*, Latin.]

1. One who draws contracts.

We'll paſs the buſineſs privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your ſervant here,
My boy ſhall fetch the *ſcrivener*. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

2. One whoſe buſineſs is to place money at intereſt.

How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *ſcrivener* free? *Dryden's Horace.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *ſcriveners* and uſurers, that ſuck the heart and blood. *Arbuth. John Bull.*

SCRO'FULA. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrofa*, Latin, a ſow, as χοῖρας.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in ſores, commonly called the king's evil.

If matter in the milk diſpoſe to coagulation, it produces a *ſcrofula*. *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

SCRO'FULOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcrofula.*] Diſeaſed with the ſcrofula.

Scrofulous perſons can never be duly nouriſhed; for ſuch as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and meſentery. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Engliſh conſumptions generally proceed from a *ſcrofulous* diſpoſition. *Arbuthnot.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to truſt to, beſide the *ſcrofulous* conſumptive production furniſhed by our men of wit and pleaſure? *Swift.*

SCROLL. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by Minſhew to be corrupted from *roll*; by Skinner derived from an *eſcrouelle* given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a reſembling form, has the ſame name. It may be obſerved, that a gaoler's liſt of priſoners is *eſcrou.*] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, ſome in long parchment *ſcrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker-holes. *Spenſer.*

Accept this *ſcroll*,
Which, in right of Richard Plantagenet,
We do exhibit to your majeſty. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Seeſt thou this letter, take it up,
And give the king this fatal plotted *ſcroll*. *Shakeſpeare.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *ſcroll*, that tells of this war's loſs,
With ſlaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shakeſp.*

Here is the *ſcroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakeſpeare.*

A Numidian prieſt, bellowing out certain ſuperſtitious charms, caſt divers *ſcrolls* of paper on each ſide the way, wherein he curſed and banned the Chriſtians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a *ſcroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremoſt man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as ſhall be regiſter'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *ſcroll*. *Milton.*

With this epiſtolary *ſcroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmoſt ſoul. *Prior.*

Yet, if he wills, may change or ſpoil the whole;
May take yon beauteous, myſtick, ſtarry roll,
And burn it, like an uſeleſs parchment *ſcroll*. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *n. ſ.* [This word I remember only in Shakeſpeare: it ſeems derived from *eſcrouelle*, French, a ſcrofulous ſwelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *ſcab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedneſs.] A mean fellow; a raſcal; a wretch.

The *ſcroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And ſtand ſecurely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

To **SCRUB.** *v. a.* [*ſchrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with ſomething coarſe and rough.

Such wrinkles as a ſkilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,
She ſits at ſquat, and *ſcrubs* her leathern face. *Dryden.*

She never would lay aſide the uſe of brooms and *ſcrubbing*-bruſhes. *Arbuthnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepar'd to *ſcrub* the entry and the ſtairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is ſuppoſed to ſcrub himſelf for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of ſcouring away dirt.
2. Any thing mean or deſpicable.

With a dozen large veſſels my vault ſhall be ſtor'd;
No little *ſcrub* joint ſhall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn out broom. *Ainſworth.*

Scru'bbed
Scru'bby. } *adj.* [*ſcrubet*, Daniſh.] Mean; vile; worthleſs; dirty; ſorry.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *ſcrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
The *ſcrubbieſt* cur in all the pack,
Can ſet the maſtiff on your back. *Swift.*
The ſcene a wood, produc'd no more
Than a few *ſcrubby* trees before. *Swift.*

Scruff. *n. ſ.* The ſame, I ſuppoſe, with *ſcurf*, by a metatheſis uſual in pronunciation.

SCRUPLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrupule*, French; *ſcrupulus*, Latin.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black *ſcruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts
To your good truth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his ſucceſſion, than the conſent of all eſtates of England for the receiving of the king without the leaſt *ſcruple*, pauſe, or queſtion. *Bacon.*

For the matter of your confeſſion, let it be ſevere and ſerious; but yet ſo as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unneceſſary *ſcruples*, which only entangle the ſoul. *Taylor.*

Men make no *ſcruple* to conclude, that thoſe propoſitions, of whoſe knowledge they can find in themſelves no original, were certainly the impreſs of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one elſe. *Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *ſcruple*, doth coagulate; the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially; any ſmall quantity.

Nature never lends
The ſmalleſt *ſcruple* of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddeſs, ſhe determines
Herſelf the glory of a creditor. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Scru'ple.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to heſitate.

He *ſcrupled* not to eat
Againſt his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with female charms. *Par. Loſt.*

Scru'pler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcruple*.] A doubter; one who has ſcruples.

The ſcruples which many publick miniſters would make of the worthineſs of parents to have their children baptiſed, forced ſuch queſtioned parents, who did not believe the neceſſity of having their children baptiſed by ſuch *ſcruplers*, to carry their children unto other miniſters. *Graunt.*

Scrupulo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrupulous*.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulneſs.

Amongſt ourſelves there was ſome queſtion moved, by reaſon of a few men's *ſcrupuloſity* touching certain things. *Hooker.*

The one ſort they warned to take heed, that *ſcrupuloſity* did not make them rigorous in giving unadviſed ſentence againſt their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become ſcandalous, by abuſing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were ſcrupulous. *Hooker.*

So careful, even to *ſcrupuloſity*, were they to keep their Sabbath, that they muſt not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time alſo to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderneſs of conſcience.

The firſt ſacrilege is looked on with ſome horror; but when they have once made the breach, their *ſcrupuloſity* ſoon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

Scru'pulous. *adj.* [*ſcrupuleux*, French; *ſcrupuloſus*, Lat. from *ſcruple*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience.

They warned them that they did not become ſcandalous by abuſing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were *ſcrupulous*. *Hooker.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whoſe blood is cold as fiſhes, and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the *ſcrupulous* are allowed them on fiſh-days. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domeſtick pow'rs
Breeds *ſcrupulous* faction. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cauſe of a war ought to be juſt, ſo the juſtice of that cauſe ought to be evident; not obſcure; not *ſcrupulous*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more *ſcrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences drawn from theſe obſervations are of ſome importance. *Woodward.*

Scru'pulously. *adv.* [from *ſcrupulous*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiouſly.

The duty conſiſts not *ſcrupulouſly* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*

Henry V. manifeſtly derived his courage from his piety, and was *ſcrupulouſly* careful not to aſcribe the ſucceſs of it to himſelf. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Scru'pulousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrupulous*.] The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

Scru'table. *adj.* [from *ſcrutor*, Latin.] Diſcoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God ſo *ſcrutable*, or ourſelves ſo penetrating, that none of his ſecrets can eſcape us? *Decay of Piety.*

Scruta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry.

Scruta'tor. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutateur*, Fr. from *ſcrutor*, Latin.] Enquirer; ſearcher; examiner.

In proceſs of time, from being a ſimple *ſcrutator*, an archdeacon became to have juriſdiction more amply. *Ayliffe.*

Scru'tinous. *adj.* [from *ſcrutiny*.] Captious; full of enquiries. A word little uſed.

Age is froward, uneaſy, *ſcrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parſimonious. *Denham.*

SCRU'TINY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutinium*, Latin.] Enquiry; ſearch; examination with nicety.

In the *ſcrutinies* for righteouſneſs and judgment, when it is inquired whether ſuch a perſon be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view,
And narrower *ſcrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

They that have deſigned exactneſs and deep *ſcrutiny*, have taken ſome one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to meaſure, and to reach,
Reaſon well rectify'd muſt nature teach;
And theſe high *ſcrutinies* are ſubjects fit
For man's all-ſearching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admoniſhed of want of charity towards others, and want of a Chriſtian *ſcrutiny* and examination into ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth, which a ſerious conviction of it generally inſpires, ſomewhat may eaſily eſcape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the teſt of a ſevere *ſcrutiny*. *Atterb.*

Theſe coming not within the *ſcrutiny* of human ſenſes, cannot be examined by them, or atteſted by any body. *Locke.*

To **Scru'tinize.**
To **Scru'tiny.** } *v. a.* [from *ſcrutiny*.] To ſearch; to examine.

The compromiſſarii ſhould chuſe according to the votes of ſuch, whoſe votes they were obliged to *ſcrutinize*. *Ayliffe.*

Scruto'ire. *n. ſ.* [for *ſcritoire*, or *eſcritoire*.] A caſe of drawers for writings.

I locked up theſe papers in my *ſcrutoire*, and my *ſcrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To **Scruze.** *v. a.* [Perhaps from *ſcrew*. This word, though now diſuſed by writers, is ſtill preſerved, at leaſt in its corruption, *to ſcrouge*, in the London jargon.] To ſqueeze; to compreſs.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puiſſant hands,
And having *ſcruzed* out of his carrion corſe
The loathful life, now loos'd from ſinful bands,
Upon his ſhoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen.*

To **SCUD.** *v. n.* [*ſquittire*, Italian; *ſkutta*, Swediſh; *ſkictur*, ſwift, Iſlandick.] To fly; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no ſooner paſſed, but away they *ſcudded* to the next lake. *L'Eſtrange.*

The frighted ſatyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *ſcudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their ſires the little ſylvans cry. *Dryden.*
Away the frighted ſpectre *ſcuds*,
And leaves my lady in the ſuds. *Swift.*

To **Scu'ddle.** *v. n.* [from *ſcud*.] To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation. A low word.

Scu'ffle. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *ſhuffle*.] A confuſed quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *ſcuffles* of great fights hath burſt
The buckles on his breaſt. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Avowed atheiſts, placing themſelves in the ſeat of the ſcorner, take much pleaſing divertiſement, by deriding our eager *ſcuffles* about that which they think nothing. *Decay of Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the ſerpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *ſcuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Eſtrange.*

Popiſh miſſionaries mix themſelves in theſe dark *ſcuffles*, and animate the mob to ſuch outrages and inſults. *Addiſon.*

To **Scu'ffle.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly.

I muſt confeſs I've ſeen, in former days,
The beſt knights in the world, and *ſcuffled* in ſome frays. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great diſadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *ſcuffle* with an undiſciplined rabble. *King Charles.*

To **SCULK.** *v. n.* [*ſculcke*, Daniſh.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie cloſe.

It has ſtruck on a ſudden into ſuch a reputation, that it ſcorns any longer to *ſculk*, but owns itſelf publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

Fearing to be ſeen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *ſculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryd.*
My prophets and my ſophiſts finiſh'd here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Not ſo my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring ſtill they combat: from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *ſculk* behind the ſubterfuge of art. *Prior.*
No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *ſkulk'd* for ſhame;
Becauſe her father us'd to ſay
The girl had ſuch a baſhful way. *Swift.*

The immediate publiſhers thereof lay *ſculking* under the wings of an act of parliament. *Lett. to Publiſh. of the Dunc.*

Scu'lker. *n. ſ.* [from *ſculk*.] A lurker; one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

Scull. *n. ſ.* [It is derived by Skinner from *ſhell*, in ſome provinces called *ſhull*; as *teſta* and *teſte*, or *tête*, ſignify the head. Mr. Lye obſerves more ſatisfactorily, that *ſkola* is in Iſlandick the *ſkull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incaſes and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *ſcull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the preſſure. *Sharp.*

2. A ſmall boat; a cockboat. [See Sculler.]

3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like caitiff vile, that for miſdeed
Rides with his face to rump of ſteed;
Or rowing *ſcull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way, and another move. *Hudibras.*

4. [Sceole, Saxon, an aſſembly.] In Milton's ſtyle, a ſhoal or vaſt multitude of fiſh.

Each bay
With fry innumerable ſwarm, and ſhoals
Of fiſh, that with their fins and ſhining ſcales
Glide under the green wave, in *ſculls* that oft
Bank the mid ſea. *Milton.*

Scu'llcap. *n. ſ.* [*ſcull* and *cap*.]

1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

Scu'ller. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is in Iſlandick a veſſel, and *eſcueille* in French a diſh.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her ſoul already was conſign'd to fate,
And ſhiv'ring in the leaky *ſculler* ſate. *Dryden.*
They hire the *ſculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow ſick, and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

2. One that rows a cockboat.

Scu'llery. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkiola*, a veſſel, Iſlandick; or *eſcueille*, French, a diſh.] The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting baſe things, as pitchers, a *ſcullery*, and ſetting rogues together by the ears. *Peacham.*

Scu'llion. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcueille*, French, a diſh.] The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen.

I muſt, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a curſing like a very drab,
A *ſcullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain! *Shakeſp.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the ſtablemen, and the *ſcullion*, to ſtand in his way. *Swift.*

To **Sculp.** *v. a.* [*ſculpo*, Latin; *ſculper*, French.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in uſe.

Oh, that the tenor of my juſt complaint
Were *ſculpt* with ſteel on rocks of adamant! *Sandys.*

Scu'lptile. *adj.* [*ſculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving.

In a ſilver medal, is upon one ſide Moſes horned, and on the reverſe the commandment againſt *ſculptile* images. *Brown.*

Scu'lptor. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptor*, Latin; *ſculpteur*, French.] A carver; one who cuts wood or ſtone into images.

Thy ſhape's in every part
So clean, as might inſtruct the *ſculptor's* art. *Dryden.*

The Latin poets give the epithets of *triſidum* and *triſulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *ſculptors* and painters that lived before them, and had given it three forks. *Addiſon.*

Scu'lpture. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptura*, Latin; *ſculpture*, French.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone into images.

Then *ſculpture* and her ſiſter arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope.*

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with boſſy *ſculptures* graven. *Milton.*
There too, in living *ſculpture*, might be ſeen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The act of engraving.

To **Scu'lpture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, ſilver, ivory vaſes *ſculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope.*

Scum. *n. ſ.* [*eſcume*, French; *ſchiuma*, Italian; *ſkum*, Daniſh; *ſchuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which riſes to the top of any liquor.

The reſt had ſeveral offices aſſign'd;
Some to remove the *ſcum* as it did riſe;
Others to bear the ſame away did mind;
And others it to uſe according to his kind. *Fairy Queen.*

The ſalt part of the water doth partly riſe into a *ſcum* on the top, and partly goeth into a ſediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *ſcum*, and ſettl'd to itſelf,
Self-fed and ſelf-conſum'd. *Milton.*
Away, ye *ſcum*,
That ſtill riſe upmoſt when the nation boils. *Dryden.*
They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs,
With *ſcum* that on the molten ſilver ſwims. *Dryden.*

2. The droſs; the refuſe; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *ſcum* of the Iriſh out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army. *Spenſer.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *ſcum* of the world, ſuch as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be diſcharged. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, baſe *ſcum*. *Hudibras.*
The Scythian and Egyptian *ſcum*
Had almoſt ruin'd Rome. *Roſcommon.*
You'll find, in theſe hereditary tales,
Your anceſtors the *ſcum* of broken jails. *Dryden's Juv.*

The great and innocent are inſulted by the *ſcum* and refuſe of the people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **Scum.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the ſcum. Commonly written and ſpoken *ſkim*.

A ſecond multitude
Severing each kind, and *ſcumm'd* the bullion droſs. *Milt.*
Hear, ye ſullen powers below;
Hear, ye taſkers of the dead:
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *ſcum* the molten lead. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

What corns ſwim upon the top of the brine, *ſcum* off. *Mortimer.*

Scu'mmer. *n. ſ.* [*eſcumoir*, French.] A veſſel with which liquor is ſcummed, commonly called a *ſkimmer*.

Scu'pper *Holes*. *n. ſ.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ſhip, ſmall holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the ſea. The leathers over thoſe holes are called *ſcupper* leathers, and the nails with which they are faſtened *ſcupper* nails. *Bailey.*

Scurf. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcuꞃꝼ, Sax. *ſkarfa*, Iſlandick; *ſkurff*, Daniſh; *ſkorf*, Swediſh; *ſchorft*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of dry miliary ſcab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *ſcurf* and filthy ſcald. *Fairy Queen.*
The virtue of his hands
Was loſt among Pactolus' ſands,
Againſt whoſe torrent while he ſwims,
The golden *ſcurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. A ſoil or ſtain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *ſcurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No ſpeck is left. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing ſticking on the ſurface.

There ſtood a hill, whoſe griſly top
Shone with gloſſy *ſcurf*. *Milton.*

Upon throwing in a ſtone the water boils; and at the ſame time there are ſeen little flakes of *ſcurf* riſing up. *Addiſon.*

Scu'rfiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurf*.] The ſtate of being ſcurfy.

Scu'rril. *adj.* [*ſcurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; groſsly opprobrious; lewdly jocoſe.

With him, Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *ſcurril* jeſts. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing againſt them be away; ſuch as envy, bitterneſs, precipitation, impudence, and *ſcurril* ſcoffing. *B. Johnſon.*

Thou mov'ſt me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *ſcurril* taunts. *Dryden.*

Scu'rrility. *n. ſ.* [*ſcurrilité*, Fr. *ſcurrilitas*, Lat.] Groſſneſs of reproach; lewdneſs of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good maſter Holofernes, purge; ſo it ſhall pleaſe you to abrogate *ſcurrility*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Baniſh *ſcurrility* and profaneneſs, and reſtrain the licentious inſolence of poets. *Dryden.*

Scu'rrilous. *adj.* [*ſcurrilis*, Latin.] Groſsly opprobrious; uſing ſuch language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant: lewdly jocular; vile; low.

Yet is not their goodneſs ſo intolerable, as, on the contrary ſide, the *ſcurrilous* and more than ſatyrical immodeſty of Martiniſm. *Hooker.*

Let him approach ſinging.
—Forewarn him that he uſe no *ſcurrilous* words in's tunes. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

How often is a perſon, whoſe intentions are to do good by the works he publiſhes, treated in as *ſcurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Their characters have been often treated with the utmoſt barbarity and injuſtice by *ſcurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

Scu'rrilously. *adv.* [from *ſcurrilous*.] With groſs reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *ſcurrilouſly* againſt me, without any provocation. *Dryden.*

It is barbarous incivility *ſcurrilouſly* to ſport with that which others count religion. *Tillotſon.*

Scu'rvily. *adv.* [from *ſcurvy*.] Vilely; baſely; coarſely. It is ſeldom uſed but in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Look i' your glaſs now,
And ſee how *ſcurvily* that countenance ſhews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwiſe look but very *ſcurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*

The clergy were never more learned, or ſo *ſcurvily* treated. *Swift.*

Scu'rvy. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurf*. This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.]

The *ſcurvy* is a diſtemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongſt thoſe ſuch as inhabit marſhy, fat, low, moiſt ſoils, near ſtagnating water, freſh or ſalt; invading chiefly in the Winter ſuch as are ſedentary, or live upon ſalted or ſmoaked fleſh and fiſh, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

Scu'rvy. *adj.* [from *ſcurf*, *ſcurfy*, *ſcurvy*.]

1. Scabbed; covered with ſcabs; diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

Whatſoever man be *ſcurvy* or ſcabbed. *Lev.* xxi. 20.

2. Vile; bad; ſorry; worthleſs; contemptible; offenſive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *ſcurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is a very *ſcurvy* tune to ſing to a man's funeral. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſpoke *ſcurvy* and provoking terms
Againſt your honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

A crane, which is but *ſcurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Cheyne.*

It would be convenient to prevent the exceſs of drink, with that *ſcurvy* cuſtom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcurvy* and *graſs.*] The ſpoonwort. A plant.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are diſpoſed in form of a croſs: from the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, which becomes an almoſt globular fruit, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are furniſhed with many round ſeeds. *Millar.*

'SCUSES. For excuſes.

I ſhifted him away,
And laid good *'ſcuſes* on your exſtaſy. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SCUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkott*, Iſlandick.] The tail of thoſe animals whoſe tails are very ſhort, as a hare.

In the hare it is averſely ſeated, and in its diſtenſion inclines unto the coccix or *ſcut.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He fled to earth; but firſt it coſt him dear,
He left his *ſcut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſcuccione*, Ital. from *ſcutum*, Lat.] The ſhield repreſented in heraldry; the enſigns armorial of a family. See ESCHUTCHEON.

And thereto had ſhe that *ſcutcheon* of her deſires, ſupported by certain badly diligent miniſters. *Sidney.*

Your *ſcutcheons* and your ſigns of conqueſt, ſhall
Hang in what place you pleaſe. *Shak. Anth. and Cleop.*

Honour is a mere *ſcutcheon.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The chiefs about their necks the *ſcutcheons* wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *adj.* [*ſcutella*, Latin.] Divided into ſmall ſurfaces.

It ſeems part of the *ſcutellated* bone of a ſturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular conſtitution. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *adj.* [*ſcutiformis*, Lat.] Shaped like a ſhield.

SCU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcutella*, Latin; *ſcutell*, Celt. *Ainſw.*]

1. A wide ſhallow baſket, ſo named from a diſh or platter which it reſembles in form.

A *ſcuttle* or ſkrein to rid ſoil fro' the corn. *Tuſſer.*

The earth and ſtones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *ſcuttles* and baſkets. *Hakewell on Providence.*

2. A ſmall grate.

To the hole in the door have a ſmall *ſcuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. [From *ſcud.*] A quick pace; a ſhort run; a pace of affected precipitation.

She went with an eaſy *ſcuttle* out of the ſhop. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſcud* or *ſcuddle.*] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *ſcuttled* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Spenſer. Sdegnare*, Italian, *Milton*, for *diſdain.*]

Lifted up ſo high,
I *ſdeign'd* ſubjection. *Milton.*

SDE'IGNFUL. *adj.* Contracted for *diſdainful.*

They now, puft up with *ſdeignful* inſolence,
Deſpiſe the brood of bleſſed ſapience. *Spenſer.*

SEA. *n. ſ.* [ꞅæ, Saxon; *ſee*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water, oppoſed to the land.

Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *ſea* incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The rivers run into the *ſea.* *Carew.*

He made the *ſea* and all that is therein. *Exod.* xx. 11.

So do the winds and thunders cleanſe the air,
So working *ſeas* ſettle and purge the wine. *Davies.*

Amphibious between *ſea* and land
The river horſe. *Milton.*

Some leviathan,
Haply ſlumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of ſome ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff
Deeming ſome iſland, oft as ſeamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his ſcaly rind,
Moors by his ſide under the lee, while night
Inveſts the *ſea.* *Milton.*

Small fragments of ſhells, broken by ſtorms on ſome ſhores, are uſed for manuring of *ſea* land. *Woodward.*

They put to *ſea* with a fleet of three hundred ſail. *Arbuth.*

Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides ſwelling to roll us aſhore. *Dryden's Albion.*

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempeſt, and the riſing waves,
Propp'd on himſelf he ſtands: his ſolid ſide
Waſh off the *ſea* weeds, and the ſounding tides. *Dryden.*

The *ſea* could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world. *Bentley.*

So when the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the *ſeas*,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his ſtrain,
While Argo ſaw her kindred trees
Deſcend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

2. A collection of water; a lake.

Jeſus walking by the *ſea* of Galilee, ſaw two brethren. *Matt.* iv. 18.

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.

That *ſea* of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarouſly ſhed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and miſery the malicious author and inſtigator of its effuſion. *King Charles.*

4. Any thing rough and tempeſtuous.

To ſorrow abandon'd, but worſe felt within,
And in a troubled *ſea* of paſſion toſt. *Milton.*

5. *Half* SEAS *over.* Half drunk.

The whole magiſtracy was pretty well diſguiſed before I gave 'em the ſlip: our friend the alderman was *half ſeas over* before the bonfire was out. *Spectator.*

SEA is often uſed in compoſition, as will appear in the following examples.

SE'ABEAT. [*ſea* and *beat.*] Daſhed by the waves of the ſea.

The ſovereign of the ſeas he blames in vain,
That once *ſeabeat* will to ſea again. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Darkneſs cover'd o'er
The face of things: along the *ſeabeat* ſhore
Satiate we ſlept. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SEABO'AT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *boat.*] Veſſel capable to bear the ſea.

Shipwrecks were occaſioned by their ſhips being bad *ſeaboats*, and themſelves but indifferent ſeamen. *Arbuthnot.*

SEABO'RN. *adj.* [*ſea* and *born.*] Born of the ſea; produced by the ſea.

Like Neptune and his *ſeaborn* niece, ſhall be
The ſhining glories of the land and ſea. *Waller.*

All theſe in order march, and marching ſing
The warlike actions of their *ſeaborn* king. *Dryden.*

SEABO'Y. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *boy.*] Boy employed on ſhipboard.

Can'ſt thou, O partial ſleep, give thy repoſe
To the wet *ſeaboy* in an hour ſo rude,
And in the calmeſt and the ſtilleſt night
Deny it to a king? *Shakeſpeare.*

SEABRE'ACH. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the ſea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempeſts and *ſeabreaches* are nothing. *L'Eſtrange.*

SEABREE'ZE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *breeze.*] Wind blowing from the ſea.

Hedges, in moſt places, would be of great advantage to ſhelter the graſs from the *ſeabreeze.* *Mortimer.*

SEABU'ILT. *adj.* [*ſea* and *built.*] Built for the ſea.

Borne each by other in a diſtant line,
The *ſeabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*

SEACA'BBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*crambe*, Lat.] Seacolewort. A plant.

It hath fleſhy leaves like thoſe of the cabbage. *Millar.*

SE'ACALF. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *calf.*] The ſeal.

The *ſeacalf*, or ſeal, is ſo called from the noiſe he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not big, ſhaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and muſtaches like thoſe of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for ſwimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives ſuck, as the porpeſs, and other viviparous fiſhes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

SE'ACAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *cap.*] Cap made to be worn on ſhipboard.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *ſeacap* on your head. *Shakeſp.*

SE'ACHART. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *chart.*] Map on which only the coaſts are delineated.

The ſituation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *ſeachart*, than reading the deſcription. *Watts.*

SEACOA'L. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *coal.*] Coal, ſo called not becauſe found in the ſea, but becauſe brought to London by ſea; pitcoal.

We'll have a poſſet ſoon at the latter end of a *ſeacoal* fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Seacoal laſts longer than charcoal. *Bacon.*

This pulmonique indiſpoſition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of *ſeacoal* is burnt. *Harvey.*

SE'ACOAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *coaſt.*] Shore; edge of the ſea.

The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ſhip from thoſe white rocks to ſave,
Which all along the ſouthern *ſeacoaſt* lay;
For ſafety's ſake that ſame his ſeamark made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the *ſeacoaſt* are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SE'ACOMPASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *compaſs.*] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the *ſeacompaſs* ſtill moving but to the north-point only, with moveor immotus, notified the reſpective conſtancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden's Rem.*

SE'ACOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *cow.*] The manatee.

The *ſeacow* is a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to ſeven or eight in circumference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer and more cylindrick: its eyes are ſmall, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures in the place of them; yet its ſenſe of hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tuſks ſtanding out. It has two fins, which ſtand forward on the breaſt like hands, whence the Spaniards firſt called it manatee. The female has two round breaſts placed between the pectoral fins. The ſkin is very thick and hard, and not ſcaly, but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths of the large rivers in Africa, the Eaſt Indies, and America, and feeds upon vegetables. Its fleſh is white like veal, and very well taſted. The lapis manati, which is of a fine clean white colour, and bony texture, is properly the os petroſum of this animal. This ſtone has been ſuppoſed to be a powerful amulet, but is now neglected. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

SEADO'G. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the ſhark.

Fierce *ſeadogs* devour the mangl'd friends. *Roſcomm.*

When ſtung with hunger ſhe embroils the flood,
The *ſeadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SEAFA'RER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] A traveller by ſea; a mariner.

They ſtiffly refuſed to vail their bonnets by the ſummons of thoſe towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *ſeafarers*, *Carew.*

A wand'ring merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *ſeafarer* in purſuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well ſkill'd;
But dreads th' athletick labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RING. *adj.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] Travelling by ſea.

My wife faſten'd him unto a ſmall ſpare maſt,
Such as *ſeafaring* men provide for ſtorms. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was death to divert the ſhips of *ſeafaring* people, againſt their will, to other uſes than they were appointed. *Arbuth.*

SEAFE'NNEL. The ſame with SAMPHIRE, which ſee.

SE'AFIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fight.*] Battle of ſhips; battle on the ſea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but this is when princes ſet up their reſt upon the battles. *Bacon.*

They were full of drink at the time of their *ſeafights.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

If our ſenſe of hearing were a thouſand times quicker than it is, we ſhould, in the quieteſt retirement, be leſs able to ſleep than in the middle of a *ſeafight.* *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred ſail, whereof they loſt ninety-three in a *ſeafight.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SEAFO'WL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fowl.*] Birds that live at ſea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *ſeafowl*, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Derham.*

A *ſeafowl* properly repreſents the paſſage of a deity over the ſeas. *Broome's Notes to the Odyſſey.*

A length of ocean and unbounded ſky,
Which ſcarce the *ſeafowl* in a year o'er fly. *Pope.*

SE'AGIRT. *adj.* [*ſea* and *girt.*] Girded or incircled by the ſea.

Neptune, beſides the ſway
Of every ſalt flood and each ebbing ſtream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *ſeagirt* iſles. *Milton.*

Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of *ſeagirt* Ithaca, demands my care:
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years
In ſage debates. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *adj.* [*ſea* and *green.*] Reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their ſeveral mixtures, as green, ſcarlet, purple, and *ſeagreen*, come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *ſeagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *n. ſ.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *gull.*] A water fowl.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the ſea towards the ſhores, foreſhow rain and wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Bitterns, herons, and *ſeagulls*, are great enemies to fiſh. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SE'AGULL. *n. ſ.* A ſea bird. *Ainſworth.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *n. ſ.* [*ſea*, *hedge*, and *hog.*] A kind of ſea ſhell-fiſh.

The *ſeahedgehog* is incloſed in a round ſhell, faſhioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer-ſkin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLLY. *n. ſ.* [*eryngium*, Latin.] A plant.

The ſpecies are, *ſeaholly*, or eryngo. Common eryngo, &c. The roots of the firſt are candied, and ſent to London for medicinal uſe, being the true eryngo.

SE'AHOLM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *holm.*]

1. A ſmall uninhabited iſland.

2. Seaholly. A kind of ſea weed.

Cornwall bringeth forth greater ſtore of *ſeaholm* and ſamphire than any other country. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *horſe.*]

1. The *ſeahorſe* is a fiſh of a very ſingular form, as we ſee it dried, and of the needlefiſh kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadeſt part. Its colour, as we ſee it dried, is a deep rediſh brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. It is found about the Mediterranean, and has been celebrated for medicinal virtues; but is at preſent wholly neglected. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

2. The morſe.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tuſk of the morſe, or waltrons, called by ſome the *ſeahorſe.* *Woodward.*

3. The medical and the poetical *ſeahorſe* ſeem very different. By the ſeahorſe Dryden means probably the hippopotamus.

By 'em
Seahorſes, flound'ring in the ſlimy mud,
Toſs'd up their heads, and daſh'd the ooze about 'em. *Dryden.*

SE'AMAID. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *maid.*] Mermaid.

Certain ſtars ſhot from their ſpheres,
To hear the *ſeamaids* muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'AMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *man.*]

1. A ſailor; a navigator; a mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *ſeamen* ſhout. *Denham.*

Seamen, through diſmal ſtorms, are wont
To paſs the oyſter-breeding Helleſpont. *Evelyn.*

The whole poem was firſt written, and now ſent you from a place where I have not ſo much as the converſe of any *ſeaman.* *Dryden.*

Æneas order'd
A ſtately tomb, whoſe top a trumpet bore,
A ſoldier's fauchion, and a *ſeaman*'s oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the ſea, and the company of common *ſeamen*, you make it evident you will refuſe no opportunity of rendering yourſelf uſeful. *Dryden.*

Had they applied themſelves to the increaſe of their ſtrength by ſea, they might have had the greateſt fleet and the moſt *ſeamen* of any ſtate in Europe. *Addiſon.*

2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at ſea, and porpuſes have the warm blood and entrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids, or *ſeamen.* *Locke.*

SEAMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *mark.*] Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea, and ſerving mariners as directions of their courſe.

Thoſe white rocks,
Which all along the ſouthern ſeacoaſt lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and raſh decay,
For ſafety's ſake his *ſeamark* made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Though you do ſee me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *ſeamark* of my utmoſt ſail. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

They were executed at divers places upon the ſeacoaſt, for *ſeamarks* or lighthouſes, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the coaſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon them, and ſet as *ſeamarks* for thoſe who obſerve them to avoid. *Dryden.*

The fault of others ſway,
He ſet as *ſeamarks* for himſelf to ſhun. *Dryden.*

SEAME'W. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *mew.*] A fowl that frequents the ſea.

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals, and orcks, and *ſeamews* clang. *Milt.*

The chough, the *ſeamew*, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SE'AMONSTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *monſter.*] Strange animal of the ſea.

Seamonſters give ſuck to their young. *Lam.* iv. 3.

Where luxury once reign'd, *ſeamonſters* whelp. *Milton.*

SE'ANYMPH. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *nymph.*] Goddeſs of the ſea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of Æneas's ſhip into *ſeanymphs.* *Broome.*

SE'AONION. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'AOOSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ooſe.*] The mud in the ſea or ſhore.

All *ſeaooſe*, or ooſy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all ſorts of land. *Mortimer.*

SE'APIECE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *piece.*] A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea.

Great painters often employ their pencils upon *ſeapieces.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SE'APOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *pool.*] A lake of ſalt water.

I have often heard it wiſhed, that all that land were a *ſeapool.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

SE'APORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *port.*] A harbour.

SE'ARISQUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *riſque.*] Hazard at ſea.

He was ſo great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himſelf with all the *ſeariſque* of ſuch veſſels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AROCKET. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Millar.*

SE'AROOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *room.*] Open ſea: ſpacious main.

There is *ſearoom* enough for both nations, without offending one another, and it would exceedingly ſupport the navy. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The bigger whale like ſome huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *ſearoom* with her foes to play. *Waller.*

SEARO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *rover.*] A pirate.

SE'ASHARK. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhark.*] A ravenous ſeafiſh.

Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening ſalt *ſeaſhark.* *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'ASHELL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhell.*] Shells found on the ſhore.

Seaſhells are great improvers of four or cold land. *Mortim.*

SE'ASHORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhore.*] The coaſt of the ſea.

That *ſeaſhore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden.*

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *ſeaſhore.* *Burnet.*

To ſay a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reaſonable as to ſay he has the poſitive idea of the number of the ſands on the *ſeaſhore.* *Locke.*

SE'ASICK. *adj.* [*ſea* and *ſick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea.

She began to be much *ſeaſick*, extremity of weather continuing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Barbaroſſa was not able to come on ſhore, for that he was, as they ſaid, *ſeaſick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage nothing can offend;
Women are never *ſeaſick.* *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Weary and *ſeaſick*, when in thee confin'd;
Now, for thy ſafety, cares diſtract my mind. *Swift.*

SE'ASIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſide.*] The edge of the ſea.

Their camels were without number, as the ſand by the *ſeaſide.* *Judg.* vii. 12.

There diſembarking on the green *ſeaſide*,
We land our cattle, and the ſpoil divide. *Pope*

SE'ASERPENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſerpent.*] Serpent generated in the water.

SEASE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſervice.*] Naval war.

You were preſſed for the *ſeaſervice*, and got off with much ado. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*

SEASU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſurgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard.

My deſign was to help the *ſeaſurgeon. Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SEASURRO'UNDED. *adj.* [*ſea* and *ſurround.*] Encircled by the ſea.

The *ſeaſurrounded* realms the gods aſſign
Small tract of fertile lawn, the leaſt to mine. *Pope.*

SEATE'RM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *term.*] Word of art uſed by the ſeamen.

I agree with you in your cenſure of the *ſeaterms* in Dryden's Virgil, becauſe no terms of art, or cant words, ſuit the majeſty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

SEAWA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *water.*] The ſalt water of the ſea.

By digging of pits in the ſeaſhore, he did fruſtrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the *ſeawater* upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I took off the dreſſings, and bathed the member with *ſeawater.* *Wiſeman.*

Seawater has many groſs, rough, and earthy particles in it, as appears from its ſaltneſs; whereas freſh water is more pure and unmixt. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

SEAL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeol, ꞅele, Saxon; *ſeel*, Daniſh.] The ſeacalf. See SEACALF.

The *ſeal* or ſoyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in muſick, or any loud noiſe, and thereby is trained to ſhew himſelf above water: they alſo come on land. *Carew.*

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of *ſeals* and orcks, and ſeamews clang. *Milt.*

SEAL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅigel, Saxon; *ſigillum*, Latin.]

1. A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great *ſeal.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impreſſion of the *ſeal*; or, like wax of a temper too ſoft, will not hold it; or elſe ſuppoſing the wax of a temper fit, but the *ſeal* not applied with a ſufficient force to make a clear impreſſion: in any of theſe caſes the print left by the *ſeal* will be obſcure. *Locke.*

The ſame
His grandſire wore about his neck
In three *ſeal* rings, which after, melted down,
Form'd a vaſt buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impreſſion made in wax.

'Till thou canſt rail the *ſeal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'ſt thy lungs to ſpeak ſo loud. *Shakeſp.*

Solyman ſhewed him his own letters, aſking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that *ſeal.* *Knolles.*

He ſaw his monkey picking the *ſeal* wax from a letter. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *ſeal.* *Milton.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſeal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him *ſeal* up thy mind. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards *ſeal* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To confirm or atteſt by a ſeal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *ſeal'd*,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this ſhall ſlay them both. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to ſettle.

My ſoul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *ſeal* our true hearts love. *Shakeſp.*

When I have performed this, and *ſealed* to them this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Rom.* xv. 28.

4. To ſhut; to cloſe.

Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum! *Shakeſpeare.*

At my death
Thou haſt *ſeal'd* up my expectation. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The root of evil is *ſealed* up from you. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 53.

The ſenſe is like the ſun; for the ſun *ſeals* up the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: ſo the ſenſe doth obſcure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *ſeal* thee ſo, as henceforth not to ſcorn
The facil gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milton.*

5. To mark with a ſtamp.

You'd rail upon the hoſteſs,
And ſay you would preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone jugs, and no *ſeal'd* quarts. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a ſeal.

I will *ſeal* unto this bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

We make a ſure covenant and write it, and our princes and prieſts *ſeal* unto it. *Neh.* ix. 38.

SE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeal.*] One that ſeals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *n. ſ.* [*ſeal* and *wax.*] Hard wax made of roſin uſed to ſeal letters.

The prominent orifice was cloſed with *ſealingwax. Boyle.*

SEAM. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeam, Saxon; *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the ſuture where the two edges are ſewed together.

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
The *ſeams* with ſparkling emeralds ſet around. *Dryden.*

Precepts ſhould be ſo finely wrought together in the ſame piece, that no coarſe *ſeam* may diſcover where they join. *Addiſon.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ſhip.

With boiling pitch the *ſeams* inſtops,
Which, well laid o'er, the ſalt ſea waves withſtand. *Dryd.*

3. A cicatrix; a ſcar.

4. [ꞅeam, Saxon, a load.] A meaſure; a veſſel in which things are held; eight buſhels of corn. *Ainſworth.*

5. [Seme, Saxon; *ſaim*, Welſh; *ſain*, French.] Tallow; greaſe; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That baſtes his arrogance with his own *ſeam*,
Be worſhipp'd? *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Part ſcour the ruſty ſhields with *ſeam*, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by ſuture, or otherwiſe.

2. To mark; to ſcar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own ſabre gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the ſmall or greater pox
Sunk down her noſe, or *ſeam'd* her face? *Swift.*

SE'AMLESS. *adj.* [from *ſeam.*] Having no ſeam.

SE'AMRENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeam* and *rent.*] A ſeparation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the ſtitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeameꞅꞇꞃe, Saxon.] A woman whoſe trade is to ſew.

They wanted food and raiment; ſo they took
Religion for their *ſeamſtreſs* and their cook. *Cleaveland.*

SE'AMY. *adj.* [from *ſeam.*] Having a ſeam; ſhewing the ſeam.

Some ſuch ſquire he was,
That turn'd your wit the *ſeamy* ſide without,
And made me to ſuſpect you. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

SEAN. *n. ſ.* [ꞅegne, Saxon; *ſagena*, Latin.] A net. Sometimes written *ſeine*, or *ſaine.*

SEAR. *adj.* [ꞅeaꞃian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. Spenſer uſes it.

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *ſear*, the yellow leaf. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *ſear.* *Milton.*

Some may be cheriſhed in dry places, as in *ſear* wood. *Ray.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [ꞅeaꞃian, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.

The ſcorching flame ſore ſinged all his face,
And through his armour all his body *ſear'd.* *Fairy Q.*

Some ſhall depart from the faith, ſpeaking lies, having their conſcience *ſeared* with a hot iron. 1 *Tim.* iv. 2.

Cheriſh veins of good humour, and *ſear* up thoſe of ill. *Temple.*

I'm *ſear'd* with burning ſteel, 'till the ſcorch'd marrow
Fries in the bones. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

SE'ARBREACH. *n. ſ.* [*ſear* and *breach.*] Perhaps *ſeabreach.*

'Tis one thing for a man to be firm againſt honeſt dangers; but to run his head againſt ſtone walls, or to put his ſhoulders to a *ſearbreach*, to attempt inſuperable difficulties, would be juſt the moral of the ram in the fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

SE'ARCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [ꞅaꞃclað, Saxon, from ꞅaꞃ, pain, and clað, a plaſter; ſo that *cerecloath*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, ſeems to be wrong.] A plaſter; a large plaſter.

Bees wax is the ground of all *ſearcloath* ſalves. *Mortim.*

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, French.] To ſift finely.

Put the finely *ſearced* powder of alabaſter into a flat-bottomed and well heated braſs veſſel. *Boyle.*

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *ſearce* it from the bran. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SEARCE. *n. ſ.* A ſieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſearce.*] He who ſearces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, French.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.

Help to *ſearch* my houſe this one time: if I find not what I ſeek, let me for ever be your table ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

They returned from *ſearching* of the land. *Numb.* xiii. 25.

Through the void immenſe
To *ſearch* with wand'ring queſt a place foretold. *Milton.*

2. To enquire; to ſeek.

Now clear I underſtand
What oft my ſteddieſt thoughts have *ſearch'd* in vain. *Milton.*

Enough is left beſides to *ſearch* and know. *Milton.*

Draw up ſome valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *ſearch* them through the vaſt ocean. *Watts.*

3. To probe, as a chirurgeon.

Alas, poor ſhepherd! *ſearching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shakeſpeare.*

With this good ſword,
That ran through Cæſar's bowels, *ſearch* this boſom. *Shakeſpeare.*

For the diviſions of Reuben there were great *ſearchings* of heart. *Judg.* v. 16.

The ſigns of wounds penetrating are diſcovered by the proportion of the *ſearching* candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. *To* SEARCH *out.* To find by ſeeking.

Who went before you, to *ſearch* you *out* a place to pitch your tents in? *Deut.* i. 33.

They may ſometimes be ſucceſsful to *ſearch out* truth. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a ſearch.

Satisfy me once more; once more *ſearch* with me. *Shak.*

To aſk or *ſearch* I blame thee not. *Milton.*

2. To make enquiry.

Thoſe who ſeriouſly *ſearch* after or maintain truth, ſhould ſtudy to deliver themſelves without obſcurity or equivocation. *Locke.*

It ſuffices that they have once with care ſifted the matter, and *ſearched* into all the particulars that could give any light to the queſtion. *Locke.*

With piercing eye ſome *ſearch* where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darkſome maze. *Tickel.*

3. To ſeek; to try to find.

Your huſband's coming, woman, to *ſearch* for a gentleman that is here now in the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

We in vain *ſearch* for that conſtitution within a fly, upon which depend thoſe powers we obſerve in them. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place.

The orb he roam'd
With narrow *ſearch*, and with inſpection deep. *Milton.*

2. Inquiry; examination; act of ſeeking.

His reaſons are as two grains of wheat hid in two buſhels of chaff: you ſhall ſeek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the *ſearch.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Who great in *ſearch* of God and nature grow,
They beſt the wiſe Creator's praiſe declare. *Dryden.*

Now mourn thy fatal *ſearch*;
It is not ſafe to have too quick a ſenſe. *Dryden.*

The mind ſets itſelf on work in *ſearch* of ſome hidden idea, and turns the eye of the ſoul upon it. *Locke.*

By the philoſophical uſe of words, I mean ſuch an uſe as conveys the preciſe notions of things, which the mind may be ſatisfied with in its *ſearch* after knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long *ſearch* for the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addiſon.*

This common practice carries the heart aſide from all that is honeſt in our *ſearch* after truth. *Watts.*

3. Queſt; purſuit.

If zealous love ſhould go in *ſearch* of virtue,
Where ſhould he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shakeſp.*

Stay him from his intendment, or brook ſuch diſgrace well as he ſhall run into; in that it is a thing of his own *ſearch*, and altogether againſt my will. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Nor did my *ſearch* of liberty begin,
'Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryd.*

SE'ARCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſearch.*]

1. Examiner; inquirer; trier.

The Agarenes that ſeek wiſdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and *ſearchers* out of underſtanding. *Bar.* iii. 23.

The *ſearchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Religion has given us a more juſt idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is Truth itſelf, the great *ſearcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpuniſhed, or hold him guiltleſs that taketh his name in vain. *Addiſon.*

In vain we lift up our preſumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies:
The *ſearcher* follows faſt; the object flies. *Prior.*

Avoid the man who practiſes any thing unbecoming a free and open *ſearcher* after truth. *Watts.*

2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cauſe of death.

The *ſearchers*, who are ancient matrons ſworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corpſe lies, and by view of the ſame, and by other inquiries, examine by what diſeaſe the corpſe died. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

SE'ASON. *n. ſ.* [*ſaiſon*, French.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

The faireſt flowers o' th' *ſeaſon*
Are our carnations and ſtreak'd gillyflowers. *Shakeſp.*

The Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;
And Spring was but a *ſeaſon* of the year. *Dryden.*

We ſaw, in ſix days travelling, the ſeveral *ſeaſons* of the year in their beauty. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A time as diſtinguiſhed from others.

He's noble, wiſe, judicious, and beſt knows
The fits o' th' *ſeaſon.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The *ſeaſon* prime for ſweeteſt ſcents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.

At *ſeaſon* fit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*

All buſineſs ſhould be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in *ſeaſon* too, as out of *ſeaſon.* *L'Eſtr.*

For active ſports, for pleaſing reſt,
This is the time to be poſſeſt;
The beſt is but in *ſeaſon* beſt. *Dryden.*

I would indulge the gladneſs of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of *ſeaſon.* *Phillips.*

There is no *ſeaſon* to which ſuch thoughts as theſe are more ſuitable. *Atterbury.*

The *ſeaſon* when to come, and when to go,
To ſing, or ceaſe to ſing, we never know. *Pope.*

4. A time not very long.

We'll ſlip you for a *ſeaſon*, but our jealouſy
Does yet depend. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

5. [From the verb.] That which gives a high reliſh.

You lack the *ſeaſon* of all natures, ſleep. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*aſſaiſonner*, French.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high reliſh.

Every oblation of thy meat-offering ſhalt thou *ſeaſon* with ſalt. *Lev.* ii. 13.

They *ſeaſoned* every ſacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the prieſts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

For breakfaſt and ſupper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them be *ſeaſoned* with ſugar. *Locke.*

The wiſe Contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mix'd them with ſalt, and *ſeaſon'd* all the ſea. *Blackmore.*

2. To give a reliſh to.

You *ſeaſon* ſtill with ſports your ſerious hours;
For age but taſtes of pleaſures youth devours. *Dryden.*

The proper uſe of wit is to *ſeaſon* converſation, to repreſent what is praiſeworthy to the greateſt advantage, and to expoſe the vices and follies of men. *Tillotſon.*

3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.

Mercy is above this ſcepter'd ſway;
It is an attribute to God himſelf;
And earthly pow'r does then ſhew likeſt God's,
When mercy *ſeaſons* juſtice. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Seaſon your admiration but a while,
With an attentive ear, till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The ſcythe of time mows down, devour unſpar'd,
'Till I, in man reſiding, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infeſt,
And *ſeaſon* him thy laſt and ſweeteſt prey. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Secure their religion, *ſeaſon* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*

Sin, taken into the ſoul, is like a liquor poured into a veſſel; ſo much of it as it fills, it alſo *ſeaſons*: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*

5. To fit for any uſe by time or habit; to mature.

The crow doth ſing as ſweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When ev'ry gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren:
How many things by ſeaſon *ſeaſon'd* are,
To their right praiſe and due perfection? *Shakeſpeare.*

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *ſeaſons* him his enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all *ſeaſon'd* office, and to wind
Yourſelf unto a power tyrannical. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The archers of his guard ſhot two arrows every man together againſt an inch board of well *ſeaſoned* timber. *Hayw.*

His plenteous ſtores do *ſeaſon'd* timber ſend;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*

A man ſhould harden and *ſeaſon* himſelf beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addiſon.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpoſe.

Carpenters rough-plane boards for flooring, that they may ſet them by to *ſeaſon.* *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

SE'ASONABLE. *adj.* [*ſaiſon*, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is *ſeaſonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Eccleſiaſticus*, v. 2.

If ever it was *ſeaſonable* to preach courage in the deſpiſed abuſed cauſe of Chriſt, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful miniſters are weakened. *South's Sermons.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeaſonable.*] Opportuneneſs of time; propriety with regard to time.

A Britiſh freeholder would very ill diſcharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *ſeaſonableneſs* of thoſe laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confuſions. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

SE'ASONABLY. *adv.* [from *ſeaſonable.*] Properly with reſpect to time.

This is that to which I would moſt earneſtly, moſt *ſeaſonably* adviſe you all. *Spratt's Sermons.*

SE'ASONER. *n. ſ.* [from *To ſeaſon.*] He who ſeaſons or gives a reliſh to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeaſon.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a reliſh.

Breads we have of ſeveral grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and *ſeaſonings*; ſo that ſome do extremely move appetites, and ſome do nouriſh ſo as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any *ſeaſoning* or taſte of matter. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A foundation of good ſenſe, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a *ſeaſoning* to retirement, and make us taſte the bleſſing. *Dryden.*

Political ſpeculations are of ſo dry and auſtere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent *ſeaſonings.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of thoſe *ſeaſonings* that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Many vegetable ſubſtances are uſed by mankind as *ſeaſonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil; as thyme and ſavory. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſedes*, Latin; *ſett*, old German. *Skinner.*]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may ſit.

The ſons of light
Haſted, reſorting to the ſummons high,
And took their *ſeats.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feaſt,
And made the lady of the flow'r her gueſt;
When, lo! a bow'r aſcended on the plain,
With ſudden *ſeats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. Chair of ſtate; throne; poſt of authority; tribunal.

With due obſervance of thy goodly *ſeat*,
Great Agamemnon, Neſtor ſhall ſupply
Thy lateſt words. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Thus we debaſe
The nature of our *ſeats*, and make the rabble
Call our cares fears. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Whatſoever be the manner of the world's end, moſt certain it is an end it ſhall have, and as certain that then we ſhall appear before the judgment *ſeat* of Chriſt, that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil. *Hakewell on Prov.*

3. Manſion; reſidence; dwelling; abode.

It were enough in reaſon to ſuccour with victuals, and other helps, a vaſt multitude, compelled by neceſſity to ſeek a new *ſeat*, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Raleigh.*

O earth, how like to heav'n! if not preferr'd
Moſt juſtly, *ſeat* worthier of gods, as built
With ſecond thoughts, reforming what was old! *Milton.*

In Alba he ſhall fix his royal *ſeat*;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget. *Dryden.*

Has Winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy *ſeat*,
And ſeek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*

The promis'd *ſeat* of empire ſhall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*

4. Situation; ſite.

The fitteſt and the eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war,
The rather for their *ſeat*, being next borderers
On Italy. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

He that builds a fair houſe upon an ill *ſeat*, committeth himſelf to priſon. *Bacon.*

A church by Strand-bridge, and two biſhops houſes, were pulled down to make a *ſeat* for his new building. *Hayw.*

It followeth now that we find out the *ſeat* of Eden; for in it was Paradiſe by God planted. *Raleigh.*

To **SEAT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down.

The gueſts were no ſooner *ſeated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction.

Thus high was King Richard *ſeated*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, ſuch magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories to inſhrine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or *ſeat*
Their kings. *Milton.*

A ſpirit of envy or oppoſition makes mankind uneaſy to ſee others of the ſame ſpecies *ſeated* above them in a ſort of perfection. *Pope.*

3. To fix in any particular place or ſituation; to ſettle.

Should one family, or one thouſand, hold poſſeſſion of all the ſouthern undiſcovered continent, becauſe they had *ſeated* themſelves in Nova Guiana? *Raleigh.*

By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately *ſeated* on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the moſt part ever in combuſtion, or obſcurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Wotton.*

4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion,
Whoſe horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my *ſeated* heart knock at my ribs,
Againſt the uſe of nature? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

From their foundations looſening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *ſeated* hills. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD. *adv.* [*ſea* and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Towards the ſea.

The rock ruſh'd *ſeaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyſs the boaſter bore. *Pope.*

SE'CANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſecans*, Latin; *ſecante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it. *Dict.*

To **SECE'DE.** *v. n.* [*ſecedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecede*.] One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To **SECE'RN.** *v. a.* [*ſecerno*, Latin.] To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter; to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body.

Birds are commonly better meat than beaſts, becauſe their fleſh doth aſſimilate more finely, and *ſecerneth* more ſubtilly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The pituite or mucus, *ſecerned* in the noſe and windpipe, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, neceſſary for defending thoſe parts, from which it is *ſecerned*, from excoriations. *Arbuthnot.*

SECE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeceſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of departing.

The acceſſion of bodies upon, or *ſeceſſion* thereof from the earth's ſurface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemiſphere. *Brown.*

2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſiecle*, French; *ſeculum*, Latin.] A century.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's life-time, and part after his ſon's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be ſaid that three generations make one *ſecle*, or hundred years in the genealogies. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

To **SECLU'DE.** *v. a.* [*ſecludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to ſhut up apart; to exclude.

None is *ſecluded* from that function of any degree, ſtate, or calling. *Whitgiſte.*

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *ſeclude* from us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by precept and commination, but with difficulties and impoſſibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The number of birds deſcribed may be near five hundred, and the number of fiſhes, *ſecluding* ſhell-fiſh, as many; but if the ſhell-fiſh be taken in, more than ſix times the number. *Ray on the Creation.*

Incloſe your tender plants in your conſervatory, *ſecluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let eaſtern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their boſom ſlaves. *Thomſon.*

SE'COND. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond*, French; *ſecundus*, Latin. It is obſervable that the Engliſh have no ordinal of *two*, as the Latins and the nations deriving from them have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *ſecundus*, from *ſequor*, the Saxons term oþeꞃ, or æꝼꞇeꞃa.]

1. The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *ſecond* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*

2. Next in value or dignity; inferiour.

I ſhall not ſpeak ſuperlatively of them, leſt I be ſuſpected of partiality; but this I may truly ſay, they are *ſecond* to none in the Chriſtian world. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much leſs. *Milton.*

My eyes are ſtill the ſame; each glance, each grace,
Keep their firſt luſtre, and maintain their place,
Not *ſecond* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*

Not theſe huge bolts, by which the giants ſlain,
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain;
'Twas of a leſſer mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a *ſecond* rate. *Addiſon.*

By a ſad train of miſeries alone
Diſtinguiſh'd long, and *ſecond* now to none. *Pope.*

Perſons of *ſecond* rate merit in their own country, like birds of paſſage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*

SE'COND-HAND. *n. ſ.* Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.

SE'COND-HAND is ſometimes uſed adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build ſo much upon authorities, they have but a *ſecond-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

They are too proud to cringe to *ſecond-hand* favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay.*

At **SECOND-HAND.** In imitation; in the ſecond place of order; by tranſmiſſion; not primarily; not originally.

They pelted them with ſatyrs and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at firſt only to make their court, and *at ſecond-hand* to flatter thoſe who had flattered their king. *Temple.*

In imitation of preachers *at ſecond-hand*, I ſhall tranſcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but *at ſecond-hand*. *Swift.*

SE'COND. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond*, French; from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him.

Their *ſeconds* miniſter an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magick them ſupplied;
And ſought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with ſimple open arms
To have their cauſes tried. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Their firſt encounters were very furious, till after ſome toil and bloodſhed they were parted by the *ſeconds*. *Addiſon.*

Perſonal brawls come in as *ſeconds* to finiſh the diſpute of opinion. *Watts.*

2. One who ſupports or maintains; a ſupporter; a maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main cauſe of divers infirmities in the ſtate, being ſure enough of *ſeconds* after the firſt onſet. *Wotton.*

Courage, when it is only a *ſecond* to injuſtice, and falls on without provocation, is a diſadvantage to a character. *Collier.*

3. A *ſecond* minute, the *ſecond* diviſion of an hour by ſixty; the ſixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the ſpace of ſixteen *ſecond* minutes, though one of theſe flames alone, in the ſame veſſel, will not laſt above twenty-five or at moſt thirty *ſeconds*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Sounds move above 1140 Engliſh feet in a *ſecond* minute of time, and in ſeven or eight minutes of time about 100 Engliſh miles. *Locke.*

To **SE'COND.** *v. a.* [*ſeconder*, French; *ſecundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To ſupport; to forward; to aſſiſt; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were preſently *ſeconded* by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they ſought to bring in, ſhould be otherwiſe than in the higheſt degree accounted of, took firſt an exception againſt the difference between church polity and matters of neceſſity to ſalvation. *Hooker.*

Though we here fall down,
We have ſupplies to *ſecond* our attempt;
If they miſcarry, theirs ſhall *ſecond* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

I to be the pow'r of Iſrael's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the teſt,
Off'ring to combat thee his champion bold,
With th' utmoſt of his godhead *ſeconded*. *Milton.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inſpires,
And nature *ſeconds* all his ſoft deſires. *Roſcommon.*

If in company you offer ſomething for a jeſt, and nobody *ſeconds* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taſte, but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thouſand movements ſcarce one purpoſe gain;
In God's, one ſingle can its ends produce,
Yet ſerves to *ſecond* too ſome other uſe. *Pope.*

2. To follow in the next place.

You ſome permit
To *ſecond* ills with ills. *Shakeſpeare.*

Having formerly diſcourſed of a maritimal voyage, I think it not impertinent to *ſecond* the ſame with ſome neceſſary relations concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*

He ſaw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *ſeconded*
Upon her huſband. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Sin is uſually *ſeconded* with ſin; and a man ſeldom commits one ſin to pleaſe, but he commits another to defend himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

SE'COND *Sight.* *n. ſ.* The power of ſeeing things future, or things diſtant: ſuppoſed inherent in ſome of the Scottiſh iſlanders.

As he was going out to ſteal a ſheep, he was ſeized with a fit of *ſecond ſight*: the face of the country preſented him with a wide proſpect of new ſcenes, which he had never ſeen before. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

SE'COND *ſighted.* *adj.* [from *ſecond ſight*.] Having the ſecond ſight.

Sawney was deſcended of an ancient family, renowned for their ſkill in prognoſticks: moſt of his anceſtors were *ſecond ſighted*, and his mother but narrowly eſcaped for a witch. *Addiſon.*

SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *ſecondary*.] In the ſecond degree; in the ſecond order; not primarily; not originally; not in the firſt intention.

Theſe atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental cauſes impel them *ſecondarily* to a ſloping motion. *Digby.*

He confeſſes that temples are erected, and feſtivals kept, to the honour of ſaints, at leaſt *ſecondarily*. *Stillingfleet.*

It is primarily generated out of the effuſion of melancholick blood, or *ſecondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecondary*.] The ſtate of being ſecondary.

That which is peculiar and diſcriminative, muſt be taken from the primarineſs and *ſecondarineſs* of the perception. *Norris.*

SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [*ſecundarius*, Latin.]

1. Not primary; not of the firſt intention; not of the firſt rate; next to the firſt.

Two are the radical differences: the *ſecondary* differences are as four. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whereſoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *ſecondary* right can diſcharge it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent ſtructure of the world, which ſtretcheth the North over the empty ſpace, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the firſt and real cauſe to the *ſecondary*. *Bentley.*

If the ſyſtem had been fortuitouſly formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *ſecondary*, ſhould revolve the ſame way from the Weſt to the Eaſt, and that in the ſame plane? *Bentley.*

2. Acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation.

That we were form'd then, ſay'ſt thou? and the work
Of *ſecondary* hands, by taſk transferr'd
From Father to his Son? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful ſprings are ſeen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *ſecondary* pow'r
From that which ſimply points the hour. *Prior.*

3. A *ſecondary* fever is that which ariſes after a criſis, or the diſcharge of ſome morbid matter, as after the declenſion of the ſmall pox or meaſles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *adv.* [from *ſecond*.] In the ſecond place.

Firſt ſhe hath diſobeyed the law, and *ſecondly* treſpaſſed againſt her huſband. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxiii. 23.

Firſt, metals are more durable than plants; and *ſecondly*, they are more ſolid and hard. *Bacon.*

The houſe of commons in Ireland, and *ſecondly*, the privy council, addreſſed his majeſty againſt theſe half-pence. *Swift.*

SE'CONDRATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond* and *rate*.]

1. The ſecond order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *ſecondrate*. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed adjectively, one of the ſecond order. A colloquial licence.

He was not then a *ſecondrate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the firſt virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret*.]

1. Privacy; ſtate of being hidden.

That's not ſuddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and ſilent *ſecrecy*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The Lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *ſecrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shakeſpeare.*

In Nature's book of infinite *ſecrecy*,
A little can I read. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

2. Solitude; retirement.

Thou in thy *ſecrecy*, although alone,
Beſt with thyſelf accompany'd, ſeek'ſt not
Social communication. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There is no ſuch thing as perfect *ſecrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any baſe action; for a man muſt firſt extinguiſh and put out the great light within him, his conſcience; he muſt get away from himſelf, and ſhake off the thouſand witneſſes which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South's Sermons.*

3. Forbearance of diſcovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather *ſecrecy* is commanded than outward ſhew; whereas that being the publick act of a whole ſociety, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a ſecret; taciturnity inviolate; cloſe ſilence.

SE'CRET. *adj.* [*ſecret*, French; *ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private.

The *ſecret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but thoſe things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deut.* xxix.

2. Retired; private; unſeen.

Thou open'ſt Wiſdom's way,
And giv'ſt acceſs, though *ſecret* ſhe retire;
And I perhaps am *ſecret*. *Milton.*

3. Faithful to a ſecret entruſted.

Secret Romans, that have ſpoke the word,
And will not palter. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

4. Unknown; not diſcovered: as, a *ſecret* remedy.

5. Privy; obſcene.

SE'CRET. *n. ſ.* [*ſecret*, French; *ſecretum*, Latin.]

1. Something ſtudiouſly hidden.

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will diſcharge their *ſecrets*. *Shakeſp.*

There is no *ſecret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezek.*

We not to explore the *ſecrets* aſk
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

2. A thing unknown; ſomething not yet diſcovered.

All bleſt *ſecrets*,
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth. *Shak. K. Lear.*

All *ſecrets* of the deep, all Nature's works. *Milton.*

The Romans ſeem not to have known the *ſecret* of paper-credit. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Privacy; ſecrecy.

Bread eaten in *ſecret* is pleaſant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

In *ſecret*, riding through the air ſhe comes. *Milton.*

To **SE'CRET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

Great care is to be uſed of the clerks of the council, for the *ſecreting* of their conſultations. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr. from *ſecretary*.] The office of a ſecretary.

SE'CRETARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr. *ſecretarius*, low Latin.] One entruſted with the management of buſineſs; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new *ſecretary*. *Shakeſp.*

That which is moſt of all profitable is acquaintance with the *ſecretaries* and employed men of ambaſſadors. *Bacon.*

Cottington was *ſecretary* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

To **SECRE'TE.** *v. a.* [*ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. To put aſide; to hide.

2. [In the animal œconomy.] To ſecern; to ſeparate.

SECRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the animal œconomy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body.

2. The fluid ſecreted.

SECRETI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal ſecretion.

They have a ſimilitude or contrariety to the *ſecretitious* humours in taſte and quality. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SE'CRETIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret*.] A dealer in ſecrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit ſo plainly to reveal, not out of any envious deſign of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with thoſe *ſecretiſts*, that will not part with one ſecret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY. *adv.* [from *ſecret*.] Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; not ſo as to be known.

Give him this letter, do it *ſecretly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *ſecretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryd.*

Now *ſecretly* with inward grief ſhe pin'd;
Now warm reſentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addiſon.*

Some may place their chief ſatisfaction in giving *ſecretly* what is to be diſtributed; others, in being the open and avowed inſtruments of making ſuch diſtributions. *Atterb.*

SE'CRETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret*.]

1. State of being hidden.

2. Quality of keeping a ſecret.

I could muſter up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vaſt conſtancy and *ſecretneſs*. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of ſecretion.

All the glands are a congeries of veſſels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to ſeparate through the capillary veſſels into the *ſecretory*, which afterwards exonerate themſelves into one duct. *Ray.*

SECT. *n. ſ.* [*ſecte*, French; *ſecta*, Latin, from *ſectando.*]

1. A body of men following ſome particular maſter, or united in ſome ſettled tenets. Often in a bad ſenſe.

We'll wear out,
In a wall'd priſon, packs and *ſects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The greateſt viciſſitude of things is the viciſſitude of *ſects* and religions: the true religion is built upon the rock; the reſt are toſſed upon the waves of time. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The jealous *ſects* that dare not truſt their cauſe
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their ſynod take. *Dryden.*

The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *ſects* of old philoſophers did ever leave a room for greatneſs. *Dryden.*

A *ſect* of freethinkers is a ſum of ciphers. *Bentley.*

2. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to be miſprinted for *ſet.*

Of our unbitted luſts, I take this that you call love to be a *ſect* or cion. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Se'ctarism. *n. ſ.* [from *ſect.*] Diſpoſition to petty ſects in oppoſition to things eſtabliſhed.

Nothing hath more marks of ſchiſm and *ſectariſm* than this preſbyterian way. *King Charles.*

Se'ctary. *n. ſ.* [*ſectaire*, French; from *ſect.*]

1. One who divides from publick eſtabliſhment, and joins with thoſe diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular whims.

My lord, you are a *ſectary*,
That's the plain truth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Romiſh Catholick tenets are inconſiſtent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion profeſſed and proteſted by the church of England, whence we are called Proteſtants; and the Anabaptiſts, and ſeparatiſts, and *ſectaries*, on the other hand, whoſe tenets are full of ſchiſm, and inconſiſtent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

The number of *ſectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of intereſt or conſcience. *Swift.*

2. A follower; a pupil.

The *ſectaries* of my celeſtial ſkill,
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,
And learned imps that wont to ſhoot up ſtill,
They under keep. *Spenſer.*

Secta'tor. *n. ſ.* [*ſectateur*, Fr. *ſectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a diſciple.

Hereof the wiſer ſort and the beſt learned philoſophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witneſſeth, gathering the opinion of Ariſtotle and his *ſectators.* *Raleigh.*

Se'ction. *n. ſ.* [*ſection*, French; *ſectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing.

In the *ſection* of bodies, man, of all ſenſible creatures, has the fulleſt brain to his proportion. *Wotton.*

2. A part divided from the reſt.

3. A ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing or book.

Inſtead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeneſs of matter came neareſt to each *ſection* of their law. *Hooker.*

The production of volatile ſalts I reſerve till I mention them in another *ſection.* *Boyle.*

Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly poſſible to give a diſtinct view of his ſeveral arguments in diſtinct *ſections.* *Locke.*

Se'ctor. *n. ſ.* [*ſecteur*, French.] In geometry.

Sector is an inſtrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and ſometimes a piece to turn out to make a true ſquare, with lines of ſines, tangents, ſecants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals, and ſolids. It is generally uſeful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, ſurveying, aſtronomy, dialling, and projection of the ſphere. All the lines of the *ſector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all diviſions parallelwiſe, and not lengthwiſe; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the baſe of any plain triangle, bear the ſame proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harris.*

SE'CULAR. *adj.* [*ſecularis*, Latin; *ſeculier*, French.]

1. Not ſpiritual; relating to affairs of the preſent world; not holy; worldly.

This in every ſeveral man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral; in publick and politick *ſecular* affairs, unto civil wiſdom. *Hooker.*

Then ſhall they ſeek t' avail themſelves of names,
Places, and titles; and with theſe to join
Secular pow'r, though feigning ſtill to act
By ſpiritual. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monaſtick rules.

Thoſe northern nations eaſily embraced the religion of thoſe they ſubdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby eaſe to the clergy both *ſecular* and regular. *Temple.*

In France, vaſt numbers of eccleſiaſticks, *ſecular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addiſon.*

3. [*Seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *ſecle* or century.

The *ſecular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addiſon.*

Secula'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecular.*] Worldlineſs; attention to the things of the preſent life.

Littleneſs and *ſecularity* of ſpirit is the greateſt enemy to contemplation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To **Se'cularize.** *v. a.* [*ſeculariſer*, Fr. from *ſecular.*]

1. To convert from ſpiritual appropriations to common uſe.

2. To make wordldly.

Se'cularly. *adv.* [from *ſecular.*] In a worldly manner.

Se'cularness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecular.*] Worldlineſs.

Se'cundine. *n. ſ.* [*ſecondines*, *ſecondes*, Fr. *ſecundæ*, viz. *partes quod naſcentem infantem ſequantur.* Ainſworth.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

The caſting of the ſkin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *ſecundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *ſecundine* is but a general cover, not ſhaped according to the parts, but the ſkin is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Future ages lie
Wrapp'd in their ſacred *ſecundine* aſleep. *Cowley.*

If the fætus be taken out of the womb incloſed in the *ſecundines*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Ray.*

SECU'RE. *adj.* [*ſecurus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; eaſy; aſſured.

Confidence then bore thee on *ſecure*
To meet no danger. *Milton.*

One maid ſhe had, belov'd above the reſt;
Secure of her, the ſecret ſhe confeſs'd. *Dryden.*

In Lethe's lake ſouls long oblivion taſte;
Of future life *ſecure*, forgetful of the paſt. *Dryden.*

But thou, *ſecure* of ſoul, unbent with woes;
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppoſe. *Dryden.*

We live and act as if we were perfectly *ſecure* of the final event of things, however we may behave ourſelves. *Atterb.*

The portion of their wealth they deſign for the uſes of the poor, they may throw into one of theſe publick repoſitories, *ſecure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*

It concerns the moſt *ſecure* of his ſtrength, to pray to God not to expoſe him to an enemy. *Rogers.*

2. Careleſs; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.

3. Free from danger; ſafe.

Let us not then ſuſpect our happy ſtate,
As not *ſecure* to ſingle or combin'd. *Milton.*

Meſſapus next,
Secure of ſteel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears. *Dryden.*

4. It has ſometimes *of* before the object in all its ſenſes; but more properly *from* before *evil*, or the *cauſe of evil.*

Haply too *ſecure of* our diſcharge
From penalty. *Milton.*

Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot loſe,
In my ſmall pinnace I can ſail. *Dryden's Horace.*

To **Secu're.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to aſcertain.

Nothing left
That might his happy ſtate *ſecure*,
Secure from outward force. *Milton.*

I ſpread a cloud before the victor's ſight,
Suſtain'd the vanquiſh'd, and *ſecur'd* his flight;
Ev'n then *ſecur'd* him, when I ſought with joy
The vow'd deſtruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*

Actions have their preference, not according to the tranſient pleaſure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they ſerve to *ſecure* that perfect durable happineſs hereafter. *Locke.*

Truth and certainty are not *ſecured* by innate principles; but men are in the ſame uncertain floating eſtate with as without them. *Locke.*

That prince who ſhall be ſo wiſe as by eſtabliſhed laws of liberty to *ſecure* protection to the honeſt induſtry of mankind, againſt the oppreſſion of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

Deeper to wound, ſhe ſhuns the fight;
She drops her arms to gain the field:
Secures her conqueſt by her flight,
And triumphs when ſhe ſeems to yield. *Prior.*

Nothing can be more artful than the addreſs of Ulyſſes: he *ſecures* himſelf of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Broome.*

2. To protect; to make ſafe.

Where two or three ſciences are purſued at the ſame time, if one of them be dry, as logick, let another be more entertaining, to *ſecure* the mind from wearineſs. *Watts.*

3. To inſure.

4. To make faſt.

Secu'rely. *adv.* [from *ſecure.*] Without fear; careleſsly; without danger; ſafely.

Love, that had now long time *ſecurely* ſlept
In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked. *Spenſer.*

'Tis done like Hector, but *ſecurely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal miſprizing
The knight oppos'd. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

His daring foe *ſecurely* him defy'd. *Milton.*

A ſoul that can *ſecurely* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden's Juv.*

We upon our globe's laſt verge ſhall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the ſky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we ſhall know,
And on the lunar world *ſecurely* pry. *Dryden.*

Whether any of the reaſonings are inconſiſtent, I *ſecurely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury.*

Secu'rement. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecure.*] The cauſe of ſafety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, deſire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *ſecurement* from it. *Brown.*

Secu'rity. *n. ſ.* [*ſecurite*, Fr. *ſecuritas*, Lat. from *ſecure.*]

1. Careleſſneſs; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *ſecurity* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a ſharp ſenſe of their ſtings. *Hayward.*

2. Vitious careleſſneſs; confidence; want of vigilance.

There is ſcarce truth enough alive to make ſocieties ſecure; but *ſecurity* enough to make fellowſhips accurſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

How ſenſeleſs then, and dead a ſoul hath he,
Which thinks his ſoul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not ſo, but ſo would have it be,
That he might ſin with more *ſecurity.* *Davies.*

3. Protection; defence.

If the providence of God be taken away, what *ſecurity* have we againſt thoſe innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually expoſed? *Tillotſon.*

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; inſurance; aſſurance for any thing.

When they had taken *ſecurity* of Jaſon, they let them go. *Acts*, xvii. 9.

It is poſſible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impoſſible for a man, who openly declares againſt religion, to give any reaſonable *ſecurity* that he will not be falſe and cruel. *Swift.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the ſureſt and moſt ſacred of all *ſecurities.* *Swift's Examiner.*

The Romans do not ſeem to have known the ſecret of paper credit, and *ſecurities* upon mortgages. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alledged that we ſhould have no *ſecurity* for our trade, while Spain was ſubject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*

Seda'n. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedes*, Lat.] A kind of portable coach; a chair.

Some beg for abſent perſons, feign them ſick,
Cloſe mew'd in their *ſedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryden.*

By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament and *ſedan*, exceeding 121 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* halfpenny, ſhould pay 30 *s.* in the hundred pound value. *Arbuthnot.*

SEDA'TE. *adj.* [*ſedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; ſtill; unruffled; undiſturbed; ſerene.

With count'nance calm and ſoul *ſedate*,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*

Diſputation carries away the mind from that calm and *ſedate* temper which is ſo neceſſary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*

Seda'tely. *adv.* [from *ſedate.*] Calmly; without diſturbance.

That has moſt weight with them that appears *ſedately* to come from their parents reaſon. *Locke.*

Seda'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedate.*] Calmneſs; tranquillity; ſerenity; freedom from diſturbance.

There is a particular *ſedateneſs* in their converſation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addiſon on the War.*

Se'dentariness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedentary.*] The ſtate of being ſedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *adj.* [*ſedentaire*, French; *ſedentario*, Ital. *ſedentarius*, from *ſedeo*, Latin.]

1. Paſſed in ſitting ſtill; wanting motion or action.

A *ſedentary* life, appropriate to all ſtudents, cruſhes the bowels; and, for want of ſtirring the body, ſuffers the ſpirits to lie dormant. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The blood of labouring people is more denſe and heavy than of thoſe who live a *ſedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Torpid; inactive; ſluggiſh; motionleſs.

The *ſedentary* earth,
That better might with far leſs compaſs move,
Serv'd by more noble than herſelf, attains
Her end without leaſt motion. *Milton.*

'Till length of years
And *ſedentary* numbneſs, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obſcure. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The ſoul, conſidered abſtractedly from its paſſions, is of a remiſs *ſedentary* nature, ſlow in its reſolves, and languiſhing in its executions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SEDGE. *n. ſ.* [ræcʒ, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *ſag* or *ſeg.*] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

T' one layeth for turf and for *ſedge.* *Tuſſer.*

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'ſt, being ſtopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair courſe is not hindered,
He makes ſweet muſick with th' enamell'd ſtones,
Giving a gentle kiſs to every *ſedge*
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
And ſo by many winding nooks he ſtrays,
With willing ſport, to the wild ocean. *Shakeſpeare.*

Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *ſedges* hid;
Which ſeem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *ſedges* play with wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that ſhineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marſhes; yet is not ſeen but in the height of Summer, and *ſedge* or other green of the fens give as good ſhade as buſhes. *Bacon.*

He hid himſelf in the *ſedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*

My bonds I brake,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongſt the *ſedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*

Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping *ſedge*, ſhall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*

Se'dgy. *adj.* [from *ſedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *ſedgy* bank,
In ſingle oppoſition, hand to hand,
He did confound the beſt part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shakeſp.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Simoeis would return:
Deep in his ooze he ſought his *ſedgy* bed,
And ſhrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

Se'diment. *n. ſ.* [*ſediment*, French; *ſedimentum*, Latin.] That which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom.

The ſalt water riſes into a kind of ſcum on the top, and partly goeth into a *ſediment* in the bottom, and ſo is rather a ſeparation than an evaporation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It is not bare agitation, but the *ſediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South's Sermons.*

That matter ſunk not down 'till laſt of all, ſettling at the ſurface of the *ſediment*, and covering all the reſt. *Woodward.*

Sedi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſedition*, Fr. *ſeditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an inſurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.

That ſunſhine brew'd a ſhow'r for him,
That waſh'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *ſedition* on his crown at home. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ſoothing them we nouriſh, 'gainſt our ſenate,
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, *ſedition.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Sedi'tious. *adj.* [*ſeditieux*, Fr. *ſeditioſus*, Lat.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.

The cauſe, why I have brought this army hither,
Is to remove proud Somerſet from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the ſtate. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *ſeditious* behaviour. *Clarendon.*

Thou return'ſt
From flight, *ſeditious* angel. *Milton.*

But if ſhe has deform'd this earthly life
With murd'rous rapine and *ſeditious* ſtrife,
In everlaſting darkneſs muſt ſhe lie;
Still more unhappy that ſhe cannot die. *Prior.*

Sedi'tiously. *adv.* [from *ſeditious.*] Tumultuouſly; with factious turbulence.

Sedi'tiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeditious.*] Turbulence; diſpoſition to ſedition.

To **SEDU'CE.** *v. a.* [*ſeduco*, Latin; *ſeduire*, French.] To draw aſide from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to miſlead; to deceive.

'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who ſo firm that cannot be *ſeduc'd?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Me the gold of France did not *ſeduce*,
Although I did admit it as a motive,
The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

In the latter times ſome ſhall depart from the faith, giving heed to *ſeducing* ſpirits. 1 *Tim.* iv. 1.

I ſhall never gratify the ſpightfulneſs of a few with any ſiniſter thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds have *ſeduced.* *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs muſt be who could *ſeduce*
Angels. *Milton.*

Nor let falſe friends *ſeduce* thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Johnſon's hoſtile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praiſe,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raiſe. *Dryden.*

Sedu'cement. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeduce.*] Practice of ſeduction; art or means uſed in order to ſeduce.

To ſeaſon them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *ſeducement* or vain principle ſeize them wandering, ſome eaſy and delightful book of education ſhould be read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's *ſeducements*, and the magick bow'r. *Pope.*

Sedu'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeduce.*] One who draws aſide from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwiſe a *ſeducer* flouriſhes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is a teaching by reſtraining *ſeducers*, and ſo removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The ſoft *ſeducer*, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*

He whoſe firm faith no reaſon could remove,
Will melt before that ſoft *ſeducer*, Love. *Dryden.*

Sedu'cible. *adj.* [from *ſeduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aſide.

The vicious example of ages paſt poiſons the curioſity of the preſent, affording a hint of ſin unto *ſeducible* ſpirits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We owe much of our errour to the power which our affections have over our ſo eaſy *ſeducible* underſtandings. *Glanville.*

Sedu'ction. *n. ſ.* [*ſeduction*, Fr. *ſeductus*, Latin.] The act of ſeducing; the act of drawing aſide.

Whatſoever mens faith, patience, or perſeverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this ſin, the *ſeduction* of Balaam, were ſure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miſeries of others in thoſe extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no ſociety ourſelves, is a ſtrain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *ſeduction* of hell. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Whereby is evident the eaſy *ſeduction* of men, neither enquiring

quiring into the verity of the ſubſtance, nor reforming upon repugnance of circumſtances. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The deceiver ſoon found out this ſoft place of Adam's, and innocency itſelf did not ſecure him from this way of *ſeduction.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Helen aſcribes her *ſeduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and deſpiſes all praiſe, but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally ſpeaking, out of reach of *ſeduction.* *Clariſſa.*

Sedu'lity. *n. ſ.* [*ſedulitas,* Latin.] Diligent aſſiduity; laboriousneſs; induſtry; application; intenſeneſs of endeavour.

Man oftentimes purſues, with great *ſedulity* and earneſtneſs, that which cannot ſtand him in any ſtead for vital purpoſe. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the ſame propenſity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the ſame *ſedulity* and indefatigable induſtry in mens enquiries into it. *South.*

Se'dulous. *adj.* [*ſedulus,* Latin.] Aſſiduous; induſtrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

Not *ſedulous* by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

What ſignifies the ſound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *ſedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to ſuch an end? *L'Eſtrange.*

The goat, now bright amidſt her fellow ſtars,
Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, diſtent
With milk, thy early food: the *ſedulous* bee
Diſtill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few repreſentatives is often procured by great induſtry and application, wherein thoſe who engage in the purſuits of malice are much more *ſedulous* than ſuch as would prevent them. *Swift.*

Se'dulously. *adv.* [from *ſedulous.*] Aſſiduouſly; induſtriouſly; laboriouſly; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of ſacred writ, were moſt *ſedulouſly,* moſt religiouſly guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
Are moſt improv'd; then *ſedulouſly* think
To meliorate thy ſtock, no way or rule
Be uneſſay'd. *Phillips.*

Se'dulousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedulous.*] Aſſiduity; aſſiduouſneſs; induſtry; diligence.

See. *n. ſ.* [*ſedes,* Latin.] The ſeat of epiſcopal power; the dioceſe of a biſhop.

You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe *ſee* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whoſe beard the ſilver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whoſe learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whoſe white inveſtments figure innocence,
The dove and every bleſſed ſpirit of peace;
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war? *Shakeſp.*

It is a ſafe opinion for their *ſees,* empires, and kingdoms; and for themſelves, if they be wiſe. *Bacon.*

The pope would uſe theſe treaſures, in caſe of any great calamity that ſhould endanger the holy *ſee.* *Addiſon.*

Epiſcopal revenues were ſo low reduced, that three or four *ſees* were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To **SEE.** *v. a.* preter. *I ſaw*; part. paſſ. *ſeen.* [ꞅeon, Sax. *ſien,* Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear ſon Edgar,
Might I but live to *ſee* thee in my touch,
I'd ſay I had eyes again. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was diſmayed at the *ſeeing* of it. *Iſaiah,* xxi. 3.

I ſpeak that which I have *ſeen* with my Father, and ye do that which you have *ſeen* with yours. *John,* viii. 38.

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *ſeen,* and gods and heroes *ſee.* *Dryden.*

It was a right anſwer of the phyſician to his patient, that had ſore eyes: If you have more pleaſure in the taſte of wine than in the uſe of your ſight, wine is good for you; but if the pleaſure of *ſeeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

I *ſee* her ſober over a ſampler. *Pope.*

2. To obſerve; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean fleſhed, ſuch as I never *ſaw* for badneſs. *Gen.* xli. 19.

Such command we had,
To *ſee* that none thence iſſu'd forth a ſpy. *Milton.*

Give them firſt one ſimple idea, and *ſee* that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*

The thunderbolt we *ſee* uſed by the greateſt poet of Auguſtus's age, to expreſs irreſiſtible force in battle. *Addiſon.*

3. To diſcover; to deſcry.

Who is ſo groſs
As cannot *ſee* this palpable device?
Yet who ſo bold but ſays he *ſees* it not?
When ſuch ill dealings muſt be *ſeen* in thought. *Shak.*

4. To converſe with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wiſdom and prudence by *ſeeing* men, and converſing with people of different tempers and cuſtoms. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to *ſee* him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **See.** *v. n.*

1. To have the power of ſight; to have by the eye perception of things diſtant.

Who maketh the *ſeeing* or the blind? have not I the Lord? *Exod.* iv. 11.

Air hath ſome ſecret degree of light; otherwiſe cats and owls could not *ſee* in the night. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Could you *ſee* into my ſecret ſoul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryd.*

2. To diſcern without deception.

Many ſagacious perſons will find us out, will look under our maſk, and *ſee* through all our fine pretenſions, and diſcern the abſurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary. *Tillotſon.*

You may *ſee* into the ſpirit of them all, and form your pen from thoſe general notions. *Felton.*

3. To enquire; to diſtinguiſh.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakeſp.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *ſeeſt* thou; for the fail
Of any point in't ſhall be death. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To ſcheme; to contrive.

Caſſio's a proper man: let me *ſee* now;
To get his place. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

See. *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *ſee.*] Lo; look; obſerve; behold.

See, ſee! upon the banks of Boyne he ſtands,
By his own view adjuſting his commands. *Haliſax.*

See! the ſole bliſs heav'n could on all beſtow,
Which who but feels can taſte, but thinks can know? *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your houſe. *Pope.*

SEED. *n. ſ.* [ꞅæꝺ, Saxon; *ſeed,* Daniſh; *ſaed,* Dutch.]

1. The organiſed particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *ſeeds* of time,
And ſay which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Seed of a year old is the beſt, though ſome *ſeed* and grains laſt better than others. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

That every plant has its *ſeed* is an evident ſign of divine providence. *More.*

Did they ever ſee any herbs except thoſe of the graſs-leaved tribe, come up without two *ſeed* leaves? which to me is an argument that they came all of *ſeed,* there being no reaſon elſe why they ſhould produce two *ſeed* leaves different from the ſubſequent. *Ray.*

Juſt gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine ariſes from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their *ſeed* their images convey. *Prior.*

In the ſouth part of Staffordſhire they go to the north for *ſeed* corn. *Mortimer.*

2. Firſt principle; original.

The *ſeed* of whatſoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praiſe of great acts he ſcatters as a *ſeed,*
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offſpring; deſcendants.

Next him King Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no iſſue male him to ſucceed,
But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd
In all that ſeemed fit for kingly *ſeed.* *Fairy Queen.*

The thing doth touch
The main of all your ſtates, your blood, your *ſeed.* *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *ſeed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *ſeed* they were not held,
Which other mortals ſo excell'd;
And beauty too in ſuch exceſs,
As your's, Zelinda! claims no leſs. *Waller.*

To **Seed.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow to perfect maturity ſo as to ſhed the ſeed.

Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

They pick up all the old roots, except what they deſign for ſeed, which they let ſtand to *ſeed* the next year. *Mortimer.*

Se'edcake. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *cake.*] A ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds.

Remember, wife,
The *ſeedcake,* the paſties, and furmenty pot. *Tuſſer.*

Se'edlip. } *n. ſ.* A veſſel in which the ſower carries his ſeed.
Se'edlop. } *Ainſworth.*

Se'edpearl. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *pearl.*] Small grains of pearl.

In the diſſolution of *ſeedpearl* in ſome acid menſtruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be caſt in whole, they will be carried in ſwarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

Se'edplot. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *plot.*] The ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterwards tranſplanted.

To counſel others, a man muſt be furniſhed with an univerſal ſtore in himſelf to the knowledge of all nature: that is the matter and *ſeedplot*; there are the ſeats of all argument and invention. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Humility is a *ſeedplot* of virtue, eſpecially Chriſtian, which thrives beſt when 'tis deep rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuſeful to preſent a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to thoſe paſſages by which the *ſeedplots* were made and framed, from whence thoſe miſchiefs have ſucceſſively grown. *Clarendon.*

Se'edtime. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *time.*] The ſeaſon of ſowing.

While the earth remaineth, *ſeedtime* and harveſt ſhall not ceaſe. *Gen.* viii. 22.

If he would have two tributes in one year, he muſt give them two *ſeedtimes,* and two harveſts. *Bacon.*

The firſt rain fell upon the *ſeedtime* about October, and was to make the ſeed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

The very *ſeedtime* was their harveſt, and by ſowing tares they immediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

Day and night,
Seedtime and harveſt, heat and hoary froſt,
Shall hold their courſe, till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

He that too curiouſly obſerves the face of the heavens, by miſſing his *ſeedtime,* will loſe the hopes of his harveſt. *Atterb.*

Se'edling. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeed.*] A young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed.

Carry into the ſhade ſuch *ſeedlings* or plants as are for their choiceneſs reſerved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Se'edness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeed.*] Seedtime; the time of ſowing.

Bloſſoming time
From the *ſeedneſs* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foyſon. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Se'edsman. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *man.*] The ſower; he that ſcatters the ſeed.

The higher Nilus ſwells
The more it promiſes: as it ebbs, the *ſeedſman*
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his grain,
And ſhortly comes to harveſt. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

See'dy. *adj.* [from *ſeed.*] Abounding with ſeed.

See'ing. *n. ſ.* [from *ſee.*] Sight; viſion.

Love adds a precious *ſeeing* to the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

See'ing. } *adv.* [*vû que,* French; from *ſee.* It would be
See'ing *that.* } more grammatically written, as in French, *ſeen that,* or *provided that.*] Since; ſith; it being ſo that.

Why ſhould not they be as well victualled for ſo long time as the ſhips are uſually for a year, *ſeeing* it is eaſier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

How ſhall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *ſeeing that* he may not publickly either teach or exhort, becauſe he is not yet called to the miniſtry? *Whitgifte.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of thoſe people who have been moſt induſtrious after wiſdom. *Milton on Education.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of viſion, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the ſurfaces of bodies, and by their ſubtlety penetrate any obſtacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the ſeveral bodies from which they proceed: in conſequence of this hypotheſis they maintained, that we could have no phantaſy of any thing, but what did really ſubſiſt either entire or in its ſeveral parts. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **SEEK.** *v. a.* pret. *I ſought,* part. paſſ. *ſought.* [ꞅecan, Saxon, *ſoecken,* Dutch.]

1. To look for; to ſearch for.

He did range the town to *ſeek* me out. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have a venturous fairy, that ſhall *ſeek*
The ſquirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Becauſe of the money returned in our ſacks, are we brought in, that he may *ſeek* occaſion againſt us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18.

He *ſeeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. *Iſaiah,* xl. 20.

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Tob.* v. 3.

The king meant not to *ſeek* out nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themſelves in his way. *Clarendon.*

Sweet Peace, where doſt thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I *ſought* thee in a ſecret cave,
And aſk'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

So fatal 'twas to *ſeek* temptations out!
Moſt confidence has ſtill moſt cauſe to doubt. *Dryden.*

We muſt *ſeek* out ſome other original of power for the government of politicks than this of Adam, or elſe there will be none at all in the world. *Locke.*

2. To ſolicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, *ſought* of him a ſign. *Luke,* xi. 16.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *ſeek* their meat from God. *Pſalm* civ. 21.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us, unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd,
And what we *ſeek* of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

3. To go to find.

Let us *ſeek* death, or, he not found, ſupply
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet *ſought* the Phrygian ſhore. *Dryden.*

Like fury ſeiz'd the reſt; the progreſs known,
All *ſeek* the mountains, and forſake the town. *Dryden.*

Since great Ulyſſes *ſought* the Phrygian plains,
Within theſe walls inglorious ſilence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,
And *ſeek* Atrides on the Spartan ſhore. *Pope.*

4. To purſue by ſecret machinations.

I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *ſought* my life. *Shak.*

David ſaw that Saul was come out to *ſeek* his life. *1 Sam.*

To **Seek.** *v. n.*

1. To make ſearch; to make enquiry; to endeavour.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Iſa.* xxxiv.

Why ſhould he mean me ill, or *ſeek* to harm? *Milton.*

Aſk not what pains, nor further *ſeek* to know
Their proceſs, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*

I have been forced to relinquiſh that opinion, and have endeavoured to *ſeek* after ſome better reaſon. *Addiſon's Spectat.*

2. To make purſuit.

Violent men have *ſought* after my ſoul. *Pſ.* lxxxvi. 14.

If thy brother's ox or ſheep go aſtray, it ſhall be with thee until thy brother *ſeek* after it. *Deutr.* xxii. 2.

3. To apply to; to uſe ſolicitation.

All the earth *ſought* to Solomon, to hear his wiſdom. *1 Kings.*

Unto his habitation ſhall ye *ſeek,* and thither thou ſhalt come. *Deutr.* xii. 5.

4. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wiſhed by wiſdom to order that which the young prince *ſought* for by war. *Knolles.*

To **Seek.** [An adverbial mode of ſpeech.] At a loſs; without meaſures, knowledge, or experience.

Being brought and tranſferred from other ſervices abroad, though they be of good experience in thoſe, yet in theſe they will be new to *ſeek*; and before they have gathered experience, they ſhall buy it with great loſs to his majeſty. *Spenſ.*

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ſtill to *ſeek.* *Milton.*

But they miſplace them all;
And are as much to *ſeek* in other things,
As he that only can deſign a tree,
Would be to draw a ſhipwreck. *Roſcommon.*

See'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeek.*] One that ſeeks; an enquirer.

Though I confeſs that in philoſophy I'm a *ſeeker,* yet cannot believe that a ſceptick in philoſophy muſt be one in divinity. *Glanville.*

A language of a very witty volatile people, *ſeekers* after novelty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*

See'ksorrow. *n. ſ.* [*ſeek* and *ſorrow.*] One who contrives to give himſelf vexation.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *ſeekſorrow,* Klaius, them among:
Indeed thou ſaidſt it was thy friend to ſee,
Strephon, whoſe abſence ſeem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*

To **Seel.** *v. a.* [*ſceller,* to ſeal, French.] To cloſe the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time ſeeled or cloſed.

Now ſhe brought them to ſee a *ſeeled* dove, who the blinder ſhe was, the higher ſhe ſtrave. *Sidney.*

As gentle hind, whoſe ſides with cruel ſteel
Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;
While the ſad pang approaching ſhe does feel,
Brays out her lateſt breath, and up her eyes doth *ſeel.* *Fairy Queen.*

Mine eyes no more on vanity ſhall feed,
But *ſeeled* up with death ſhall have their deadly meed. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, *ſeeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Some ambitious men ſeem as ſcreens to princes in matters of danger and envy; for no man will take ſuch parts, unleſs he be like the *ſeeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, becauſe he cannot ſee about him. *Bacon.*

Since, blinded with ambition, he did ſoar
Like a *ſeeled* dove, his crime ſhall be his puniſhment,
To be depriv'd of ſight. *Denham's Sophy.*

To **Seel.** *v. n.* [ꞅyllan, Saxon.] To lean on one ſide.

When a ſhip *ſeels* or rowls in foul weather, the breaking looſe of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

See'ly. *adj.* [from ꞅeel, lucky time, Saxon.]

1. Lucky; happy.

My *ſeely* ſheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenſer.*

2. Silly; fooliſh; ſimple. *Spenſer.*

Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *ſeely* poor hop. *Tuſſer.*

To **SEEM.** *v. n.* [*ſembler,* French; unleſs it has a Teutonick original, as *ſeemly* certainly has.]

1. To appear; to make a ſhow; to have ſemblance.

My lord, you've loſt a friend, indeed;
And I dare ſwear, you borrow not that face
Of *ſeeming* ſorrow; it is ſure your own. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Speak: we will not truſt our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *ſeem'ſt.* *Shak.*

So ſpake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All *ſeem'd* well pleas'd; all *ſeem'd,* but were not all. *Milt.*

In holy nuptials ty'd;
A *ſeeming* widow, and a ſecret bride. *Dryden.*

Obſerve the youth
Already *ſeems* to ſnuff the vital air. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To have the appearance of truth.

It *ſeems* to me, that the true reaſon why we have ſo few verſions which are tolerable, is becauſe there are ſo few who have all the talents requiſite for tranſlation. *Dryden.*

3. In Shakeſpeare, to *ſeem,* perhaps ſignifies to be beautiful.

Sir, there ſhe ſtands:
If aught within that little *ſeeming* ſubſtance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and ſhe is your's. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. *It* **Seems.** A phraſe hard to be explained. It ſometimes ſignifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is uſed ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *ſcilicet,* or the old Engliſh *forſooth.* *Id mihi datur negotii ſcilicet.* *This,* it ſeems, *is to be my taſk.*

The earth by theſe, 'tis ſaid,
This ſingle crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, ſo chance, *it ſeems*, enjoin'd,
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creation.*

5. It is ſometimes a ſlight affirmation.

A prince of Italy, *it ſeems*, entertained his miſtreſs upon a great lake. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The raven, urg'd by ſuch impertinence,
Grew paſſionate, *it ſeems*, and took offence. *Addiſon.*

He had been a chief magiſtrate; and had, *it ſeems*, executed that high office juſtly and honourably. *Atterbury.*

It ſeems that when firſt I was diſcovered ſleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver.*

6. It appears to be.

Here's another diſcontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, *it ſeems*,
Rodorigo meant t' have ſent. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

It ſeems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the ſkin with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeem.*] One that carries an appearance.

Angelo ſcarce confeſſes
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than ſtone: hence ſhall we ſee,
If pow'r change purpoſe, what our *ſeemers* be. *Shakeſp.*

SEE'MING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeem.*]

1. Appearance; ſhow; ſemblance.

All good *ſeeming*,
By thy revolt, oh huſband, ſhall be thought
Put on for villainy. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In cenſure of his *ſeeming*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Fair appearance.

For you there's roſemary and rue; theſe keep
Seeming and ſavour all the Winter long. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Opinion.

Nothing more clear unto their *ſeeming*, than that a new Jeruſalem, being often ſpoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly were themſelves that new Jeruſalem. *Hooker.*

His perſuaſive words impregn'd
With reaſon to her *ſeeming*. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſeeming.*] In appearance; in ſhow; in ſemblance.

To this her mother's plot,
She, *ſeemingly* obedient, likewiſe hath
Made promiſe to the doctor. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

They to their viands fell, not *ſeemingly*
The angels, nor in miſt. *Milton.*

I have touched upon them, though *ſeemingly* collateral to my ſcope; and yet I think they are more than *ſeemingly* ſo, ſince they pertinently illuſtrate my deſign. *Glanv. Sceпſ.*

The city dame was ſo well bred, as *ſeemingly* to take all in good part. *L'Eſtrange.*

The king and haughty empreſs, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet *ſeemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*

This the father *ſeemingly* complied with; but afterwards refuſing, the ſon was likewiſe ſet aſide. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

They depend often on remote and *ſeemingly* diſproportioned cauſes. *Atterbury.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeeming.*] Plauſibility; fair appearance.

The *ſeemingneſs* of thoſe reaſons perſuades us on the other ſide. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeemly.*] Decency; handſomeneſs; comelineſs; grace; beauty.

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, *ſeemlineſs* with portlineſs, and currentneſs with ſtayedneſs, how can the language ſound other than full of ſweetneſs? *Camd.*

SEE'MLY. *adj.* [*ſoommeligt*, Daniſh, from *ſoome*, Iſlandick, honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suſpence of judgment and exerciſe of charity were ſafer and *ſeemlier* for Chriſtian men, than the hot purſuit of theſe controverſies. *Hooker.*

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *ſeemly* anſwer to ſuch perſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wiſe ſafeſt and *ſeemlieſt* by her huſband ſtays. *Milt.*

May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *ſeemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hoſpitable love. *Phillips.*

SEE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

There, *ſeemly* rang'd in peaceful order, ſtood
Ulyſſes' arms, now long diſus'd to blood. *Pope.*

SEEN. *adj.* [from *ſee.*] Skilled; verſed.

Petruchio ſhall offer me, diſguis'd in ſober robes,
To old-Baptiſta as a ſchoolmaſter
Well *ſeen* in muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*

Noble Boyle, not leſs in nature *ſeen*,
Than his great brother read in ſtates and men. *Dryden.*

SE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſee.*]

1. One who ſees.

We are in hope that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *ſeer* of viſions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A prophet; one who foreſees future events.

How ſoon hath thy prediction, *ſeer* bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

By day your frighted *ſeers*
Shall call for fountains to expreſs their tears,
And wiſh their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black ſtorms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, ſhall to the people ſhow
Emblems of heav'nly wrath, and myſtick types of woe. *Prior.*

SE'ERWOOD. *n. ſ.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.

Caught, like dry ſtubble fir'd, or like *ſearwood*;
Yet from the wound enſu'd no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling maſs of frying blood. *Dryden.*

SEE'SAW. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaw.*] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all *ſeeſaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now maſter up, now miſs,
And he himſelf one vile antitheſis. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *ſaw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a ſudden again on John's ſide; ſo they went *ſeeſawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I ſod* or *ſeethed*; part. paſſ. *ſodden.* [ſeoðan, Saxon; *ſoiden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

The Scythians uſed to *ſeeth* the fleſh in the hide, and ſo do the northern Iriſh. *Spenſer.*

Go, ſuck the ſubtile blood o' th' grape,
Till the high fever *ſeeth* your blood to froth,
And ſo 'ſcape hanging. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Set on the great pot, and *ſeeth* pottage for the ſons of the prophets. *2 Kings, iv.*

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of ebullition; to be hot.

The boiling baths at Cairbadon,
Which *ſeeth* with ſecret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimſton,
Nouriſh the flames, which they are warm'd upon. *Fairy Queen.*

I will make a complimental aſſault upon him; for my buſineſs *ſeeths*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Lovers and madmen have their *ſeething* brains,
Such ſhaping fantaſies, that apprehend
More than cool reaſon ever comprehends. *Shakeſpeare.*

The prieſt's ſervant came, while the fleſh was in *ſeething*, with a fleſh-hook, and ſtuck it into the pan. *1 Sam.* ii. 13.

SEE'THER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeeth.*] A boiler; a pot.

The fire thus form'd, ſhe ſets the kettle on;
Like burniſh'd gold the little *ſeether* ſhone. *Dryden.*

SE'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſegment*, French; *ſegmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or ſo much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Even unto a parallel ſphere, and ſuch as live under the poles for half a year, ſome *ſegments* may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the ſun not ſetting, but walking round. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their *ſegments* or arcs, which appeared ſo numerous, for the moſt part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newt.*

SE'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſegnis*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*ſegrego*, Latin; *ſegreger*, French.] To ſet apart; to ſeparate from others.

SEGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſegregation*, Fr. from *ſegregate.*] Separation from others.

What ſhall we hear of this?
——A *ſegregation* of the Turkiſh fleet;
For do but ſtand upon the foaming ſhore,
The chiding billows ſeem to pelt the clouds. *Shakeſpeare.*

SEIGNEU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *ſeignior.*] Inveſted with large powers; independant.

Thoſe lands were *ſeigneurial*. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior*, Latin; *ſeigneur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneurie*, Fr. from *ſeignior.*] A lordſhip; a territory.

O'Neal never had any *ſeigniory* over that country, but what by encroachment he got upon the Engliſh. *Spenſer.*

Were you not reſtor'd
To all the Duke of Norfolk's *ſeigniories?* *Shakeſp.*

Hoſea, in the perſon of God, ſayeth of the Jews, They have reigned, but not by me; they have ſet a *ſeigniory* over themſelves: which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*

William Marſhal, Earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinſter, had royal juriſdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five ſons enjoyed that *ſeigniory* ſucceſſively. *Davies on Ireland.*

SE'IGNORAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneuriage*, Fr. from *ſeignior.*] Authority; acknowledgment of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *ſeignorage*. *Locke.*

To SE'IGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *ſeignior.*] To lord over.

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *ſeignoriſeth* hell. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *n. ſ.* [ſegne, Saxon; *ſeine*, *ſenne*, *ſeme*, French.] A net uſed in fiſhing.

They have cock-boats for paſſengers, and *ſeine*-boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeine.*] A fiſher with nets.

Seiners complain with open mouth, that theſe drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fiſhermen, and reap ſmall gain to themſelves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*ſaiſir*, French.]

1. To take poſſeſſion of; to graſp; to lay hold on; to faſten on.

In her ſad breaſt the prince's fortunes rowl,
And hope and doubt alternate *ſeize* her ſoul. *Pope.*

2. To take forcible poſſeſſion of by law.

An eſcheator of London had arreſted a clothier that was outlawed, and *ſeized* his goods. *Camden.*

It was judged by the higheſt kind of judgment, that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiſcated and *ſeized*, and his houſes pulled down. *Bacon.*

3. To make poſſeſſed.

So th' one for wrong, the other ſtrives for right:
As when a griffin, *ſeized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildeſt air making his idle way. *Fairy Queen.*

So Pluto, *ſeiz'd* of Proſerpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,
There grimly ſmil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his ſunſhine and his ſkies. *Addiſ. Cato.*

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the graſp or the power on any thing.

Faireſt Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *ſeize* upon:
Be't lawful I take up what's caſt away? *Shakeſpeare.*

Where there is a deſign of ſupplanting, that neceſſarily requires another of accuſing: even Jezebel projects not to *ſeize* on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Decay of Piety.*

SE'IZIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſaiſine*, French.]

1. [In law.] Is of two ſorts: *ſeiſin* in fact, and *ſeiſin* in law. *Seiſin* in fact, is when a corporal poſſeſſion is taken: *ſeiſin* in law, is when ſomething is done which the law accounteth a *ſeiſin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong diſſeized of them. *Cowel.*

2. The act of taking poſſeſſion.

Every indulged ſin gives Satan livery and *ſeiſin* of his heart, and a power to diſpoſe of it as he pleaſes. *Decay of Piety.*

Seiſin is the ſame in the canon law as livery and *ſeiſin* at the common law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. The things poſſeſſed.

Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as ſucceſſors of the *ſeiſin* of their predeceſſors. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeize.*]

1. The act of ſeizing.

2. The thing ſeized.

Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by ſentence when thou didſt tranſgreſs,
Defeated of his *ſeizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. The act of taking forcible poſſeſſion.

Thy lands, and all the things that thou doſt call thine,
Worth *ſeizure*, do we ſeize into our hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the general town he maintained a *ſeizure*, and poſſeſſion of the whole. *Wotton.*

Henry continued to burn proteſtants, after he had caſt off the pope; and his *ſeizure* of eccleſiaſtical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*

4. Gripe; poſſeſſion.

And ſhall theſe hands, ſo lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *ſeizure*, and this kind regret? *Shakeſpeare.*

Make o'er thy honour by a deed of truſt,
And give me *ſeizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

5. Catch.

Let there be no ſudden *ſeizure* of a lapſed ſyllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

SE'LCOUTH. *adj.* [ſeld, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenſer.* The ſame with *uncouth*.

SE'LDOM. *adv.* [ſeldan, rarely; ſeldor, more rarely; ſeldoſt, moſt rarely. Seldan is ſuppoſed to be contracted from ſeldæn, or ſeld, rare, and ƿænne, when, Saxon; *ſelden*, Dutch; *ſeltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wiſdom and youth are *ſeldom* joined in one; and the ordinary courſe of the world is more according to Job's obſervation, who giveth men advice to ſeek wiſdom amongſt the ancients, and in the length of days underſtanding. *Hooker.*

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *ſeldom* gives. *South's Sermons.*

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *ſeldomer* it is ſeen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

SE'LDOMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeldom.*] Uncommonneſs; infrequency; rareneſs; rarity. Little uſed.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *ſeldomneſs* and oftenneſs of doing well. *Hooker.*

SE'LDSHOWN. *adj.* [*ſeld* and *ſhown.*] Seldom exhibited to view.

Seldſhown flamins
Do preſs among the popular throngs. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

To SELE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſelectus*, Latin.] To chuſe in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *ſelected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminiſhed, being now ſcarce eight thouſand ſtrong. *Knolles.*

The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train *ſelects*. *Dryden.*

SELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely choſen; choice; culled out on account of ſuperiour excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, bluſhing like the morn: all heav'n,
And happy conſtellations, on that hour
Shed their *ſelecteſt* influence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls aſcend the ſacred way. *Prior.*

SELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſelectio*, Lat. from *ſelect.*] The act of culling or chuſing; choice.

While we ſingle out ſeveral diſhes, and reject others, the *ſelection* ſeems but arbitrary. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SELE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] The ſtate of being ſelect.

SELE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] He who ſelects.

SELENOGRA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*ſelenographique*, Fr. from *ſeleno-*
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *graphy.*] Belonging to ſelenography.

SELE'NOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſelenographie*, Fr. σελήνη and γράφω.] A deſcription of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *ſelenography*, or deſcription of the moon, hath well tranſlated the known appellations of regions, ſeas, and mountains, under the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun.* plur. *ſelves.* [*ſilba*, Gothick; ſylf, ſylfa, Saxon; *ſelf*, *ſelve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others; ſometimes, one's own.

Shoot another arrow that *ſelf* way
Which you did ſhoot the firſt. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

The cruel miniſters, by *ſelf* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shakeſpeare.*

On theſe *ſelf* hills the air is ſo thin, that it is not ſufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Raleigh.*

At that *ſelf* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally, or return upon themſelves: as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himſelf; *the people hiſs* me, *but I clap* myſelf; *thou loveſt* thyſelf, *though the world ſcorns* thee.

Self is that conſcious thinking thing which is ſenſible or conſcious of pleaſure and pain, capable of happineſs and miſery, and ſo is concerned for *itſelf*, as far as that conſciouſneſs extends. *Locke.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically in the nominative caſe: as, *myſelf* will decide it; I *myſelf* will come; *himſelf* ſhall revenge it. This uſe of *ſelf*, thus compounded, without the pronoun perſonal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun ſubſtantive, *ſelf* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſubſtantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at laſt found to be a ſubſtantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of Engliſh adjectives, as *himſelf*, *themſelves*.

5. *Myſelf*, *himſelf*, *themſelves*, and the reſt, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be uſed as nominatives.

6. It often adds only emphaſis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded.

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *ſelves* ſeems moſt worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*

The fondneſs we have for ſelf, and the relation which other things have to our *ſelves*, furniſhes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

7. It ſignifies the individual, as ſubject to his own contemplation or action.

The ſpark of noble courage now awake,
And ſtrive your excellent *ſelf* to excel. *Fairy Queen.*

Since conſciouſneſs always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *ſelf*, and thereby diſtinguiſhes himſelf from all other thinking things; in this alone conſiſts perſonal identy, *i. e.* the ſameneſs of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the conſciouſneſs it has of its preſent thoughts and actions, that it is *ſelf* to it *ſelf* now, and ſo will be the ſame *ſelf*, as far as the ſame conſciouſneſs can extend to actions paſt or to come. *Locke.*

8. It is much uſed in compoſition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be obſerved, that its compoſition in Shakeſpeare is often harſh.

Then held ſhe her tongue, and caſt down a *ſelf* accuſing look, finding that in herſelf ſhe had ſhot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind, than ſhe minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy miſt
Of our *ſelf*-love, ſo paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney.*

'Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *ſelf*-like caſe he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was firſt that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a veſſel of the mind,
Where it ſhould be to *ſelf*-deſtruction bound? *Sidney.*

Before the door ſat *ſelf*-conſuming Care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Fairy Queen.*

My ſtrange and *ſelf*-abuſe,
Is the initiate fear that wants hard uſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I have heard ſo much,
And with Demetrius thought t' have ſpoke thereof;
But being over-full of *ſelf*-affairs,
My mind did loſe it. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Nor know I ought
By me that's ſaid or done amiſs this night,
Unleſs *ſelf*-charity be ſometimes a vice,
And to defend ourſelves it be a ſin,
When violence aſſails us. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He walks, and that *ſelf*-chain about his neck,
Which he forſwore. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is in my power, in one *ſelf*-born hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm cuſtom. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

His treaſons will ſit bluſhing in his face,
Not able to endure the ſight of day,
But *ſelf*-affrighted tremble at his ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtars above us govern our conditions;
Elſe one *ſelf*-mate and mate could not beget
Such different iſſues. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'm made of that *ſelf*-metal as my ſiſter,
And prize me at her worth. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the *ſelf*-ſame flight

The *ſelf*-ſame way, with more adviſed watch,
To find the other forth. *Shakeſpeare.*

He may do ſome good on her:
A peeviſh *ſelf*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shakeſpeare.*

But leſt myſelf be guilty of *ſelf*-wrong,
I'll ſtop mine ears againſt the mermaid's ſong. *Shakeſp.*

He conjunct and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind: being down, inſulted, rail'd,
Got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting who was *ſelf*-ſubdu'd. *Shakeſp.*

The Everlaſting fixt
His canon 'gainſt *ſelf*-ſlaughter. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Know, if his laſt purpoſe hold,
Or whether ſince he is adviſ'd by aught
To change the courſe? He's full of alteration,
And *ſelf*-reproving. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

More or leſs to others paying,
Than by *ſelf*-offences weighing;
Shame to him whoſe cruel ſtriking,
Kills for faults of his own liking! *Shakeſpeare.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with *ſelf*-capariſons,
Point againſt point rebellious, arm 'gainſt arm,
Curbing his laviſh ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Self-love, my liege, is not ſo vile a ſin
As *ſelf*-neglecting. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Anger is like
A full hot horſe, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakeſpeare.*

His lords deſire him to have borne
His bruiſed helmet and his bended ſword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainneſs and *ſelf*-glorious pride. *Shak.*

You promis'd
To lay aſide *ſelf*-harming heavineſs,
And entertain a cheerful diſpoſition. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

In their anger they ſlew a man, and in their *ſelf*-will they digged down a wall. *Gen.* xlix. 6.

The moſt ordinary cauſe of a ſingle life is liberty, eſpecially in certain *ſelf*-pleaſing and humorous minds, which are ſo ſenſible of every reſtraint as to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and ſhackles. *Bacon.*

Haſt thou ſet up nothing in competition with God; no pride, pleaſure, profit, *ſelf*-love, or *ſelf*-intereſt, of thy own? *Duppa.*

Up through the ſpacious palace paſſed ſhe,
To where the king's proudly repoſed head,
If any can be ſoft to tyranny,
And *ſelf*-tormenting ſin, had a ſoft bed. *Craſhaw.*

With a joyful willingneſs theſe *ſelf*-loving reformers took poſſeſſion of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and ſubſiſtence. *Walton.*

Repent the ſin; but if the puniſhment
Thou canſt avoid, *ſelf*-preſervation bids. *Milton.*

Him faſt ſleeping ſoon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *ſelf*-roll'd. *Milton.*

Oft times nothing profits more
Than *ſelf*-eſteem, grounded on juſt and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous, to correſpond with Heav'n. *Milton.*

So virtue giv'n for loſt,
Depreſt and overthrown, as ſeem'd,
Like that *ſelf*-begotten bird,
In th' Arabian woods emboſt,
That no ſecond knows nor third,
And lay ere while a holocauſt,
From out her aſhy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He ſorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him: longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *ſelf*-homicide. *Hakewell.*

Thyſelf from flatt'ring *ſelf*-conceit defend,
Nor what thou doſt not know, to know pretend. *Denh.*

Man's that ſavage beaſt, whoſe mind,
From reaſon to *ſelf*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind. } *Denham.*

Farewell, my tears;
And my juſt anger be no more confin'd
To vain complaints, or *ſelf*-devouring ſilence. *Denham.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may go to reſt by death, though they die in *ſelf*-murder, the greateſt ſin. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Are not theſe ſtrange *ſelf*-deluſions, and yet atteſted by common experience? *South's Sermons.*

If the image of God is only ſovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much miſtaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourſelves unlike God, by too much *ſelf*-denial and humility. *South's Sermons.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, ſin-abhorring, *ſelf*-denying frame of ſpirit, he cannot take a more efficacious courſe to attain it than by praying himſelf into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himſelf to the difficult work of *ſelf*-examination by a ſtrict ſcrutiny into the whole eſtate of his ſoul. *South's Sermons.*

A fatal *ſelf*-impoſture, ſuch as defeats the deſign, and deſtroys the force of all religion. *South's Sermons.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illuſtrious perſon, he may caſt him upon a bold *ſelf*-opinioned phyſician, worſe than his diſtemper, who ſhall make a ſhift to cure him into his grave. *South's Sermons.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, till we prove the perſon uſing it omnipotent and *ſelf*-ſufficient, and ſuch as can never need any mortal aſſiſtance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *ſelf*-murder has ever been agreed on as the greateſt crime. *Temple.*

A *ſelf*-conceited fop will ſwallow any thing. *L'Eſtrange.*

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came;
Yet my *ſelf*-conſcious worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryden.*

He has given you all the commendation which his *ſelf*-ſufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below yon ſphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

All theſe receive their birth from other things,
But from himſelf the phœnix only ſprings;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the ſame. *Dryden.*

The burning fire that ſhone ſo bright,
Flew off all ſudden with extinguiſh'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little ſpace;
Which turn'd *ſelf*-kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryd.*

Thou firſt, O king! releaſe the rights of ſway;
Pow'r, *ſelf*-reſtrain'd, the people beſt obey. *Dryden.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-ſeven, by the ſame *ſelf*-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been ſaid, is a mark of yet greater pride and *ſelf*-conceitedneſs, when we take upon us to ſet another right in his ſtory. *Locke.*

I am as juſtly accountable for any action done many years ſince, appropriated to me now by this *ſelf*-conſciouſneſs, as I am for what I did the laſt moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each ſide with thoſe two, it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *ſelf*-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *ſelf*-exiſtent Being hath the power of perfection, as well as of exiſtence in himſelf; for he that is above, or exiſteth without any cauſe, that is, hath the power of exiſtence in himſelf, cannot be without the power of any poſſible exiſtence. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

Body cannot be *ſelf*-exiſtent, becauſe it is not *ſelf*-movent; for motion is not of the eſſence of body, becauſe we may have a definitive conception of body, abſtracted from that of motion: wherefore motion is ſomething elſe beſides body, and ſomething without which a body may be conceived to exiſt. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

Confidence, as oppoſed to modeſty, and diſtinguiſhed from decent aſſurance, proceeds from *ſelf*-opinion, occaſioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier of Confidence.*

Bewilder'd I, my author cannot find,
Till ſome firſt cauſe, ſome *ſelf*-exiſtent mind,
Who form'd, and rules all nature, is aſſign'd. } *Blackmore.*

If a firſt body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundleſs ſpace,
'Tis plain it then may abſent be from all,
Who then will this a *ſelf*-exiſtence call? *Blackmore.*

Shall Nature, erring from her firſt command,
Self-preſervation fall by her own hand? *Granville.*

Low nonſenſe is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper: a writer of this complexion gropes his way ſoftly amongſt *ſelf*-contradiction, and grovels in abſurdities. *Addiſon.*

This fatal hypocriſy and *ſelf*-deceit is taken notice of in theſe words, Who can underſtand his errours? Cleanſe thou me from ſecret faults. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The guilt of perjury is ſo *ſelf*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongſt the greateſt crimes, by thoſe who were only governed by the light of reaſon. *Addiſon.*

Self-ſufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addiſon.*

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *ſelf*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is neareſt allied to ſpirit, is alſo moſt diffuſive and *ſelf*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we ſee in bodies, the more of kin they are to ſpirit in ſubtilty and refinement, the more ſpreading are they and *ſelf*-diffuſive. *Norris.*

God, who is an abſolute ſpiritual act, and who is ſuch a pure light as in which there is no darkneſs, muſt needs be infinitely *ſelf*-imparting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conſcious of ſome individual, *ſelf*-moving, *ſelf*-determining principle. *Pope and Arb. Mart. Scrib.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradeſman, a *ſelf*-ſeeking wretch. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

By the blaſt of *ſelf*-opinion mov'd,
We wiſh to charm, and ſeek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and underſtanding ſubſtances do moſt clearly demonſtrate to philoſophical inquirers the neceſſary *ſelf*-exiſtence, power, wiſdom, and beneficence of their Maker. *Bentley's Sermons.*

If it can intrinſically ſtir itſelf, and either commence or alter its courſe, it muſt have a principle of *ſelf*-activity, which is life and ſenſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

This deſire of exiſtence is a natural affection of the ſoul; 'tis *ſelf*-preſervation in the higheſt and trueſt meaning. *Bentley.*

The philoſophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *ſelf*-ſufficiency of the Godhead, and ſeldom or never ſacrificed at all. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Matter is not endued with *ſelf*-motion, nor with a power to alter the courſe in which it is put: it is merely paſſive, and muſt ever continue in that ſtate it is ſettled in. *Cheyne.*

I took not arms, till urg'd by *ſelf*-defence,
The eldeſt law of nature. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

His labour and ſtudy would have ſhewn his early miſtakes, and cured him of *ſelf*-flatt'ring deluſions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a raſh and *ſelf*-ſufficient manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among ſnares. *Watts.*

The religion of Jeſus, with all its *ſelf*-denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete, this iſland's name;
For 'twas in Crete, my native ſoil, I came
Self-baniſh'd thence. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable; that of Ajax is heavy and *ſelf*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ſhip,
A mark of vengeance on the ſable deep;
To warn the thoughtleſs *ſelf*-confiding train,
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is looſe love? a tranſient guſt,
A vapour fed from wild deſire,
A wand'ring *ſelf*-conſuming fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *ſelf*-conſidering, as he ſtands, debates. *Pope.*

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleaſing land;
For who *ſelf*-mov'd with weary wing would ſweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnaſſus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to ſpurn ſome others down;
And while *ſelf*-love each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the ſport of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulyſſes here is too oſtentatious, and that he dwells more than modeſty allows upon his own accompliſhments; but *ſelf*-praiſe is ſometimes no fault. *Broome.*

No wonder ſuch a ſpirit, in ſuch a ſituation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *ſelf*-conviction. *Swift.*

SE'LFHEAL. *n. ſ.* [*brunella*, Latin.] A plant. The ſame with SANICLE, which ſee.

SE'LFISH. *adj.* [from *ſelf*.] Attentive only to one's own intereſt; void of regard for others.

What could the moſt aſpiring *ſelfiſh* man deſire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himſelf, than ſuch a knowledge as can diſcover the leaſt appearance of perfection, and ſuch a goodneſs as will proportion a reward to it? *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Paſſions, though *ſelfiſh*, if their means be fair,
Liſt under Reaſon, and deſerve her care;
Thoſe that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take ſome virtue's name. *Pope.*

SE'LFISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelfiſh*.] Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love.

This ſublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, throughly refined from all baſe droſs of *ſelfiſhneſs* and intereſt, nobly begets a perfect ſubmiſſion of our wills to the will of God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SE'LFISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſelfiſh*.] With regard only to his own intereſt; without love of others.

He can your merit *ſelfiſhly* approve,
And ſhew the ſenſe of it without the love. *Pope.*

SE'LFSAME. *adj.* [*ſelf* and *ſame*.] Numerically the ſame.

I have no great cauſe to look for other than the *ſelf-ſame* portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker.*

Flight purſu'd one way the *ſelf-ſame* hour. *Milton.*

I have been baſe,
Baſe ev'n to him from whom I did receive
All that a ſon could to a parent give;
Behold me puniſh'd in the *ſelf-ſame* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryden.*

SE'LION. *n. ſ.* [*ſelio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainſw.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *ſelf*.] *Sell* is retained in Scotland for ſelf, and *ſells* in the plural for ſelves.

They turn round like grindle-ſtones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives and *ſells*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SELL. *n. ſ.* [*ſelle*, French; *ſella*, Latin.] A ſaddle.

Turning to that place, in which
He left his lofty ſteed with golden *ſells*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there. *Fairy Queen.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [ſyllan, Saxon; *ſela*, Iſlandick.] To give for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend.

The Midianites *ſold* him into Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Gen.* xxxvii. 36.

Let us *ſell* him to the Iſhmaelites. *Gen.* xxxvii. 27.

The firſt tenth part I gave to the ſons of Aaron, and another I *ſold* away. *Tob.* i. 7.

All the inns and publick houſes are obliged to furniſh themſelves with corn, which is *ſold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

You have made an order that ale ſhould be *ſold* for three half-pence a quart. *Swift.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will buy with you, *ſell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Conſult not with a buyer of *ſelling*. *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 11.

SE'LLANDER. *n. ſ.* A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern. *Ainſworth.*

SE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſell*.] The perſon that ſells; vender.

To things of ſale a *ſeller*'s praiſe belongs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The name of the agent, of the *ſeller*, notary, and witneſſes, are in both inſtruments. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SE'LVAGE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. Skinner thinks *ſelvage* is ſaid as *ſalvage*, from its ſaving the cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is cloſed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *ſelvage* in the coupling. *Exod.* xxvi. 4.

SELVES. The plural of *ſelf*.

Conſciouſneſs being interrupted, and we loſing ſight of our paſt *ſelves*, doubts are raiſed whether we are the ſame. *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE. *adj.* [*ſemblable*, Fr.] Like; reſembling.

Then be abhorr'd
All feaſts, ſocieties, and throngs of men!
His *ſemblable*, yea himſelf, Timon diſdains. *Shakeſpeare.*

With *ſemblable* reaſon we might expect a regularity in the winds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SE'MBLABLY. *adv.* [from *ſemblable*.] With reſemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furniſh'd like the king himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'MBLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemblance*, Fr. from *ſemblant*.]

1. Likeneſs; reſemblance; ſimilitude; repreſentation.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praiſe;
Bethink thee on her virtues, that ſurmount
Her natural graces, that extinguiſh art:
Repeat their *ſemblance* often. *Shakeſpeare.*

She's but the ſign and *ſemblance* of her honour:
Behold how like a maid ſhe bluſhes here!
O, what authority and ſhew of truth
Can cunning ſin cover itſelf withal! *Shakeſpeare.*

He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not ſubſtance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and diſpell'd their fears. *Milton.*

This laſt effort brought forth the opinion, that theſe bodies are not what they ſeem to be; that they are no ſhells, but mere ſportings of active nature, and only *ſemblances* or imitations of ſhells. *Woodward.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *ſemblance* of virtue, only to conceal and diſguiſe our vice. *Rogers.*

2. Appearance; ſhow; figure.

Be you the ſoldier; for you likeſt are,
For manly *ſemblance*, and for ſkill in war. *Spenſer.*

Their *ſemblance* kind, and mild their geſtures were,
Peace in their hands, and friendſhip in their face. *Fairf.*

All that fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I beheld. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SE'MBLANT. *adj.* [*ſemblant*, French.] Like; reſembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed.

In deſpite of age, of impious flame,
And eating time, thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may laſt; that as their eyes ſurvey
The *ſemblant* ſhade, men yet unborn may ſay,
Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus ſmooth, her look was thus ſerene. *Prior.*

SE'MBLANT. *n. ſ.* Show; figure; reſemblance; repreſentation. Not in uſe.

Her purpoſe was not ſuch as ſhe did feign,
Ne yet her perſon ſuch as it was ſeen;
But under ſimple ſhew, and *ſemblant* plain,
Lurks falſe Dueſſa, ſecretly unſeen. *Fairy Queen.*

Full lively is the *ſemblant*, tho' the ſubſtance dead. *Spenſ.*

SE'MBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *ſemblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; reſembling.

Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and ruby; thy ſmall pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, ſhrill and ſound;
And all is *ſemblative* a woman's part. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, French.] To repreſent; to make a likeneſs. Little uſed.

Let Europ'd, ſav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *ſembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full atchievement of thy great deſigns. *Prior.*

SE'MI. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half: as *ſemicircle*, half a circle.

SE'MIANNULAR. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another boar tuſk, ſomewhat ſlenderer, and of a *ſemiannular* figure. *Grew's Muſæum.*

SE'MIBREF. *n. ſ.* [*ſemibreve*, French.]

Semibref is a note in muſick relating to time, and is the laſt in augmentation. It is commonly called the maſter-note, or meaſure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate meaſure, or length of time by itſelf; and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjuſted to its value. *Harris.*

He takes my hand, and as a ſtill which ſtays
A *ſemibref*, 'twixt each drop, he niggardly,
As loth to enrich me, ſo tells many a lye. *Donne.*

SEMICI'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemicirculus*, Lat. *ſemi* and *circle*.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows
Become ſome women beſt, ſo they be in a *ſemicircle*,
Or a half-moon, made with a pen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Has he given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or *ſemicircle*,
Or direct parallel? *Shakeſpeare.*

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a *ſemicircle*. *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED.
SEMICI'RCULAR. } *adj.* [*ſemi* and *circular*.] Half round.

The firm fixure of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *ſemicircled* farthingale. *Shakeſpeare.*

The rainbow is cauſed by the rays of the ſun falling upon a rorid and oppoſite cloud, whereof ſome reflected, others refracted, beget the *ſemicircular* variety we call the rainbow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſeas are incloſed between the two *ſemicircular* moles that ſurround it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SEMICO'LON. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diameter*.] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a ſtraight line drawn from the circumference to the center of a circle.

Their difference is as little conſiderable as a *ſemidiameter* of the earth in two meaſures of the higheſt heaven, the one taken from the ſurface of the earth, the other from its centre: the diſproportion is juſt nothing. *More.*

The force of this inſtrument conſiſts in the diſproportion of diſtance betwixt the *ſemidiameter* of the cylinder and the *ſemidiameter* of the rundle with the ſpokes. *Wilkins.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half tranſparency; imperfect tranſparency.

The tranſparency or *ſemidiaphaneity* of the ſuperficial corpuſcles of bigger bodies may have an intereſt in the production of their colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *diaphanous*.] Half tranſparent; imperfectly tranſparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *ſemidiaphanous* grey or ſky, yellow and brown. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

SEMIDOUBLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *double*.] In the Romiſh breviary, ſuch offices and feaſts as are celebrated with leſs ſolemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the ſingle ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLO'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *floſculus*, Latin.] Having a ſemifloret. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLORET. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *floret*.] Among floriſts, an half flouriſh, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or pituite, is a ſort of *ſemifluid*, it being ſo far ſolid that one part draws along ſeveral other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid, and yet no part will draw the whole maſs, as happens in a perfect ſolid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEMILU'NAR. } *adj.* [*ſemilunaire*, Fr. *ſemi* and *luna*, Lat.]
SEMILU'NARY. } Reſembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *ſemilunar* ridge. *Grew.*

SE'MIMETAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallick foſſils, heavy, opake, of a bright gliſtering ſurface, and not malleable under the hammer; ſuch as quickſilver, antimony, cobalt, with the arſenicks, biſmuth, zink, with its ore calamine: to theſe may be added the ſemimetallick recrements, ſuch as tutty and pampholyx. *Hill.*

SEMINA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſemen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of ſeed.

As though there were a *ſeminality* in urine, or that, like the ſeed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they fooliſhly conceive we viſibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the ſeeds of wheat there lieth obſcurely the *ſeminality* of darnel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SE'MINAL. *adj.* [*ſeminal*, French; *ſeminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to ſeed.
2. Contained in the ſeed; radical.

Had our ſenſes never preſented us with thoſe obvious *ſeminal* principles of apparent generations, we ſhould never have ſuſpected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from ſuch unlikely materials. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of Heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the ſtrength of the *ſeminal* virtue, yet we may manage a ſickly conſtitution, and preſerve a ſtrong one. *Swift.*

SE'MINARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeminaire*, French; *ſeminarium*, from *ſemino*, Latin.]

1. The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterwards tranſplanted.

Some, at the firſt tranſplanting trees out of their *ſeminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickſet. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. The place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought.

This ſtratum is ſtill expanded at top of all, ſerving for a common integument, and being the *ſeminary* or promptuary that furniſheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal ſtate.

The hand of God, who firſt created the earth, hath wiſely contrived them in their proper *ſeminaries*, and where they beſt maintain the intention of their ſpecies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. Original; firſt principles.

Nothing ſubminiſtrates apter matter to be converted into peſtilent *ſeminaries*, ſooner than ſteams of naſty folks and beggars. *Harvey on the Plague.*

5. Breeding place; place of education, from whence ſcholars are tranſplanted into life.

It was the ſeat of the greateſt monarchy, and the *ſeminary* of the greateſt men of the world, whilſt it was heathen. *Bacon.*

The inns of court muſt be the worſt inſtituted *ſeminaries* in any Chriſtian country. *Swift.*

SEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſemino*, Latin.] The act of ſowing.

SEMINI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*ſemen* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive
SEMINI'FICK. } of ſeed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *ſeminifical* and pubeſcent; but he that ſhall enquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Ariſtotle. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.*

Seminification is the propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SEMIOPA'COUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are ſuch as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be diſcriminated from the reſt of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *perſpicuus*, Lat.] Half tranſparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethyſtine flint, not compoſed of cryſtals or grains; but one intire maſſy ſtone, *ſemiperſpicuous*, and of a pale blue, almoſt of the colour of ſome cow's horns. *Grew.*

SEMIORDINATE. *n. ſ.* [In conick ſections.] A line drawn at right angles to and biſſected by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another; the half of which is properly the *ſemiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

SEMIPELLU'CID. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly tranſparent.

A light grey *ſemipellucid* flint, of much the ſame complexion with the common Indian agate. *Woodward.*

SE'MIPROOF. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *proof*.] The proof of a ſingle evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } planets when diſtant from each other forty-five degrees, or one ſign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *n. ſ.* [In muſick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] A ſemiſixth; an aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *ſpherical*.] Belonging to half a ſphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *ſpheroidal*.] Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *tertian*.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of ſuch a cold moiſt year are tertians, *ſemitertians*, and ſome quartans. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SEMITO'NE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemiton*, French.] In muſick, one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

SEMIVO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *vowel*.] A conſonant which makes an imperfect ſound, or does not demand a total occluſion of the mouth.

When Homer would repreſent any agreeable object, he makes uſe of the ſmootheſt vowels and moſt flowing *ſemivowels*. *Broome's Notes to the Odyſſey.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemper* and *vivus*, Latin, that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater *ſempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*ſempiternel*, Fr. *ſempiternus*, from *ſemper* and *æternus*, Latin.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Thoſe, though they ſuppoſe the world not to be eternal, *a parte ante*, are not contented to ſuppoſe it to be *ſempiternal*, or eternal *a parte poſt*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immenſe antiquity. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

Should we the long depending ſcale aſcend
Of ſons and fathers, will it never end?
If 'twill, then muſt we through the order run,
To ſome one man whoſe being ne'er begun;
If that one man was *ſempiternal*, why
Did he, ſince independant, ever die? *Blackmore.*

SEMPITE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſempiternitas*, Latin.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity, or *ſempiternity* of the world, being admitted, though the eternity *a parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodneſs. *Hale.*

SE'MSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeameꞅꞇꞃe, Saxon.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *ſemſtreſſes* were employed to make me ſhirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in ſeveral folds. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The tuck'd up *ſemſtreſs* walks with haſty ſtrides. *Swift.*

SE'NARY. *adj.* [*ſenarius*, *ſeni*, Lat.] Belonging to the number ſix; containing ſix.

SE'NATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſenatus*, Latin; *ſenat*, French.] An aſſembly of counſellors; a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good.

We debaſe
The nature of our ſeats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' *ſenate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There they ſhall found
Their government, and their great *ſenate* chuſe. *Milton.*

He had not us'd excurſions, ſpears, or darts,
But counſel, order, and ſuch aged arts;
Which, if our anceſtors had not retain'd,
The *ſenate*'s name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the ſacred ſtrand,
The *ſenate* riſing to ſalute their gueſt. *Dryden.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſenate* and *houſe*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earneſtneſs are going
All to the *ſenatehouſe*; ſome news is come. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'NATOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſenator*, Latin; *ſenateur*, French.] A publick counſellor.

Moſt unwiſe patricians,
You grave but reckleſs *ſenators*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

As if to ev'ry fop it might belong,
Like *ſenators*, to cenſure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *adj.* [*ſenatorius*, Latin; *ſenatorial*, *ſena-*
SENATO'RIAN. } *torien*, French.] Belonging to ſenators; befitting ſenators.

To **SEND.** *v. a.* [*ſandgan*, Gothick; ꞅenꝺan, Saxon; *ſenden*, Dutch.]

1. To diſpatch from one place to another.

There ſhalt thou ſerve thine enemies, which the Lord ſhal *ſend* againſt thee, in hunger and in thirſt. *Deut.* xxviii. 48.

Send our brother with us, and we will go down. *Geneſis*, xliii. 4

His citizens *ſent* a meſſage after him, ſaying, We will not have this man to reign over us. *Luke*, xix. 14.

The meſſenger came, and ſhewed David all that Joab had *ſent* him for. 2 *Sam.* xi. 22.

My overſhadowing ſpirit and might with thee
I *ſend* along. *Milton.*

His wounded men he firſt *ſends* off to ſhore. *Dryden.*

Servants, *ſent* on meſſages, ſtay out ſomewhat longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

2. To commiſſion by authority to go and act.

There have been commiſſions
Sent down among them, which have flow'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

3. To grant as from a diſtant place: as, if God *ſend* life.

I pray thee *ſend* me good ſpeed this day, and ſhew kindneſs unto my maſter. *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

O *ſend* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Pſ.*

4. To inflict, as from a diſtance.

The Lord ſhall *ſend* upon thee curſing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou ſetteſt thine hand unto. *Deut.* xxviii.

5. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water *ſends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almoſt but leaves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſenſes *ſend* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory preſent only their pictures or images, when the objects themſelves are abſent. *Cheyne.*

6. To diffuſe; to propagate.

When the fury took her ſtand on high,
A hiſs from all the ſnaky tire went round:
The dreadful ſignal all the rocks rebound,
And through the Achaian cities *ſend* the ſound. *Pope.*

7. To let fly; to caſt or ſhoot.

To **SEND.** *v. n.*

1. To deliver or diſpatch a meſſage.

I have made bold to *ſend* in to your wife:
My ſuit is that ſhe will to Deſdemona
Procure me ſome acceſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and ſtate, till thoſe votes were utterly aboliſhed; therefore they *ſent* the ſame day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. *To* **SEND** *for.* To require by meſſage to come, or cauſe to be brought.

Go with me ſome few of you, and ſee the place; and then you may *ſend for* your ſick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He *ſent for* me; and, while I rais'd his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, ſeeing that I wept, he preſs'd me cloſe. *Dryden.*

SE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſend*.] He that ſends.

This was a merry meſſage.
—We hope to make the *ſender* bluſh at it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorſeful pardon ſlowly carried,
To the great *ſender* turns a ſour offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſt with the beſt, the *ſender*, not the ſent. *Milton.*

SENE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeneſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the ſtate wherein they now are, without the leaſt *ſeneſcence* or decay, without jarring, diſorder, or invaſion of one another. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeneſchal*, French, of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts, or domeſtick ceremonies.

John Earl of Huntingdon, under his ſeal of arms, made Sir John Arundel, of Trerice, *ſeneſchal* of his houſhold, as well in peace as in war. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Marſhal'd feaſt,
Serv'd up in hall with ſewers and *ſeneſchals*;
The ſkill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The *ſeneſchal* rebuk'd, in haſte withdrew;
With equal haſte a menial train purſue. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It afterwards came to ſignify other offices.

SE'NGREEN. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

SE'NILE. *adj.* [*ſenilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conſequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a taſk of that nature, whoſe difficulty requires that it ſhould be handled by a perſon in whom nature, education, and time, have happily matched a *ſenile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle on Colours.*

SE'NIOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſenior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has ſome ſuperiority.

How can you admit your *ſeniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts alſo? *Whitgifte.*

2. An aged perſon.

A *ſenior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior*.] Elderſhip; priority of birth.

As in all civil inſurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar ſeverity, ſo, in this caſe, the firſt provoker has, by his *ſeniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Government of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulyſſes might be conſigned to his care, by the right due to his *ſeniority*. *Broome.*

SE'NNA. *n. ſ.* [*ſena*, Latin.] A phyſical tree.

The flower, for the moſt part, conſiſts of five leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe: the pointal afterwards becomes a plain, incurved, bivalve pod, which is full of ſeeds, each being ſeparated by a double thin membrane. The ſpecies are three. The third ſort, that uſed in medicine, is at preſent very rare. *Millar.*

What rhubarb, *ſenna*, or what purgative drug,
Would ſcour theſe Engliſh hence! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Senna tree is of two ſorts: the baſtard *ſenna*, and the ſcorpion *ſenna*, both which yield a pleaſant leaf and flower. *Mortimer.*

SE'NNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *ſevennight*.] The ſpace of ſeven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is ſolemnized: if the interim be but a *ſennight*, time's pace is ſo hard that it ſeems the length of ſeven years. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

SENO'CULAR. *adj.* [*ſeni* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having ſix eyes.

Moſt animals are binocular, ſpiders octonocular, and ſome *ſenocular*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SENSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſenſation*, French; *ſenſatio*, ſchool Lat.] Perception by means of the ſenſes.

Diverſity of conſtitution, or other circumſtances, vary the *ſenſations*; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glanville.*

The brain, diſtempered by a cold, beating againſt the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, cauſes the *ſenſation* of noiſe. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

This great ſource of moſt of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our ſenſes, and derived by them to the underſtanding, I call *ſenſation*. *Locke.*

When we are aſleep, joy and ſorrow give us more vigorous *ſenſations* of pain or pleaſure than at any other time. *Addiſon.*

The happieſt, upon a fair eſtimate, have ſtronger *ſenſations* of pain than pleaſure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſens*, French; *ſenſus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the ſight; touch; hearing; ſmell; taſte.

This pow'r is *ſenſe*, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taſte, and touch, and ſcent, and ſound,
The quantity and ſhape of ev'ry thing
Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:
And though things ſenſible be numberleſs,
But only five the *ſenſe*'s organs be;
And in thoſe five, all things their forms expreſs,
Which we can touch, taſte, feel, or hear, or ſee. *Davies.*

Then is the ſoul a nature, which contains
The pow'r of *ſenſe* within a greater pow'r,
Which doth employ and uſe the *ſenſe*'s pains;
But ſits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain
Within them ev'ry lower faculty
Of *ſenſe*, whereby they hear, ſee, ſmell, touch, taſte. *Milt.*

Of the five *ſenſes*, two are uſually and moſt properly called the *ſenſes* of learning, as being moſt capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by ſelected ſigns; and theſe are hearing and ſeeing. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Perception by the ſenſes; ſenſation.

In a living creature, though never ſo great, the *ſenſe* and the effects of any one part of the body inſtantly make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If we had nought but *ſenſe*, then only they
Should have ſound minds which have their ſenſes ſound;
But wiſdom grows when ſenſes do decay,
And folly moſt in quickeſt *ſenſe* is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty ſwiftneſs of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *ſenſe* behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehenſion of mind.

This Baſilius, having the quick *ſenſe* of a lover, took as though his miſtreſs had given him a ſecret reprehenſion. *Sidney.*

God, to remove his ways from human *ſenſe*,
Plac'd heav'n from earth ſo far. *Milton.*

Why haſt thou added *ſenſe* of endleſs woes? *Milton.*

4. Senſibility; quickneſs or keenneſs of perception.

He ſhould have liv'd,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *ſenſe*,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakeſp.*

5. Underſtanding; ſoundneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural reaſon.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy broken *ſenſes*. *Shak.*

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which we call natural light and reaſon, and common *ſenſe*. *Bentley.*

There's ſomething previous ev'n to taſte; 'tis *ſenſe*,
Good *ſenſe*, which only is the gift of Heav'n,
And, though no ſcience, fairly worth the ſev'n:
A light within yourſelf you muſt perceive;
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reaſon; reaſonable meaning.

He raves; his words are looſe
As heaps of ſand, and ſcattering wide from *ſenſe*:
You ſee he knows not me, his natural father;
That now the wind has got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I ſpeak my private but impartial *ſenſe*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Roſcommon.*

8. Conſciouſneſs; conviction.

In the due *ſenſe* of my want of learning, I only make a confeſſion of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are ſo hardened in wickedneſs, as to have no *ſenſe* of the moſt friendly offices. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this *ſenſe* to be preſerved from all ſin is not impoſſible. *Hooker, b. v.*

My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *ſenſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

This comes out of a haughty preſumption, that becauſe we are encouraged to believe that in ſome *ſenſe* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themſelves. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is ſince, is, in a legal *ſenſe*, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one *ſenſe* it is, indeed, a building of gold and ſilver upon the foundation of Chriſtianity. *Tillotſon.*

When a word has been uſed in two or three *ſenſes*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of thoſe *ſenſes*, and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other *ſenſes* or ideas to other words. *Watts's Logick.*

SE'NSED. *part.* [from *ſenſe*.] Perceived by the ſenſes. A word not in uſe.

Let the ſcioliſt tell me, why things muſt needs be ſo as his individual ſenſes repreſent them: is he ſure that objects are not otherwiſe *ſenſed* by others, than they are by him? And why muſt his ſenſe be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

SE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [from *ſenſe* and *full*.] Reaſonable; judicious.

Men, otherwiſe *ſenſeful* and ingenious, quote ſuch things out of an author as would never paſs in converſation. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *ſenſe*.]

1. Wanting ſenſe: wanting life; void of all life or perception.

The charm and venom, which they drunk,
Their blood with ſecret filth infected hath,
Being diffuſed through the *ſenſeleſs* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly ſtunk. *Fairy Queen.*

The ears are *ſenſeleſs* that ſhould give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

You blocks, you worſe than *ſenſeleſs* things! *Shakeſp.*

It is as repugnant to the idea of *ſenſeleſs* matter, that it ſhould put into itſelf ſenſe, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it ſhould put into itſelf greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting perception.

The *ſenſeleſs* grave feels not your pious ſorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Unreaſonable; ſtupid; doltiſh; blockiſh.

They would repent this their *ſenſeleſs* perverſeneſs when it would be too late, and when they found themſelves under a power that would deſtroy them. *Clarendon.*

If we be not extremely fooliſh, thankleſs, or *ſenſeleſs*, a great joy is more apt to cure ſorrow than a great trouble is. *Taylor.*

The great deſign of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever ſo *ſenſeleſs* as to deny. *Tillotſon.*

She ſaw her favour was miſplac'd;
The fellows had a wretched taſte:
She needs muſt tell them to their face,
They were a *ſenſeleſs* ſtupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reaſon.

It is a *ſenſeleſs* thing, in reaſon, to think that one of theſe intereſts can ſtand without the other, when, in the very order of natural cauſes, government is preſerved by religion. *South.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiſer than they, deſtroy their young by *ſenſeleſs* fondneſs, and too much embracing. *Locke.*

5. Wanting ſenſibility; wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perception.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-ſpurred Harpalice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *ſenſeleſs* and overcold judgment. *Peacham.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconſcious. With *of*.

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His ſoul is ſtupid, and his heart aſleep,
Fatten'd in vice; ſo callous and ſo groſs,
He ſins and ſees not, *ſenſeleſs of* his loſs. *Dryden.*

Hear this,
You unhous'd, lawleſs, rambling libertines,
Senſeleſs of any charm in love, beyond
The proſtitution of a common bed. *Southern.*

SE'NSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſeleſs*.] In a ſenſeleſs manner; ſtupidly; unreaſonably.

If any one ſhould be found ſo *ſenſeleſsly* arrogant as to ſuppoſe man alone knowing and wiſe, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the reſt of the univerſe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I ſhall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully. *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *ſenſeleſs*.] Folly; unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity; ſtupidity.

The *ſenſeleſsneſs* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

SENSIBI'LITY. *n.ſ.* [*ſenſibilité*, French.]

1. Quickneſs of ſenſation.

Modeſty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the ſoul: it is ſuch an exquiſite *ſenſibility*, as warns a woman to ſhun the firſt appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. Quickneſs of perception.

SE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*ſenſible*, French; *ſenſilis*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes.

Would your cambrick were as *ſenſible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe be thoſe diſcourſes of God, whoſe effects thoſe that live witneſs in themſelves; the *ſenſible* in their *ſenſible* natures, the reaſonable in their reaſonable ſouls. *Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of ſome other *ſenſible* faculty. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

2. Perceptible by the ſenſes.

By reaſon man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *ſenſible*: it reſteth, therefore, that we ſearch how man attaineth unto the knowledge of ſuch things unſenſible as are to be known. *Hooker.*

Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I ſee thee ſtill:
Art thou not, fatal viſion, *ſenſible*
To feeling as to ſight? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The ſpace left and acquired in every *ſenſible* moment in ſuch ſlow progreſſions, is ſo inconſiderable, that it cannot poſſibly move the ſenſe. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

It is manifeſt that the heavens are void of all *ſenſible* reſiſtance, and by conſequence of all *ſenſible* matter. *Newton.*

The far greater part of men are no otherwiſe moved than by ſenſe, and have neither leiſure nor ability ſo far to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections, without the aſſiſtance of *ſenſible* objects. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Air is *ſenſible* to the touch by its motion, and by its reſiſtance to bodies moved in it. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleneſs was puniſhed by ſo many ſtripes in publick, and the diſgrace was more *ſenſible* than the pain. *Temple.*

4. Perceiving by either mind or ſenſes; having perception by the mind or ſenſes.

This muſt needs remove
The *ſenſible* of pain. *Milton.*

I ſaw you in the Eaſt at your firſt ariſing: I was as ſoon *ſenſible* as any of that light, when juſt ſhooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not ſay there is no ſoul in man, becauſe he is not *ſenſible* of it in his ſleep; but I do ſay, he cannot think at any time, waking or ſleeping, without being *ſenſible* of it. *Locke.*

The verſification is as beautiful as the deſcription compleat; every ear muſt be *ſenſible* of it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *ſenſible* of courteſy,
I ſhould not make ſo great a ſhew of zeal. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being eaſily or ſtrongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *ſenſible* of wrong,
Reſtrain'd by ſhame, was forc'd to hold my tongue. *Dryd.*

7. Convinced; perſuaded. A low uſe.

They are very *ſenſible* that they had better have puſhed their conqueſts on the other ſide of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addiſon.*

8. In low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable; judicious; wiſe.

I have been tired with accounts from *ſenſible* men, furniſhed with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addiſon.*

SE'NSIBLENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *ſenſible*.]

1. Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes.
2. Actual perception by mind or body.
3. Quickneſs of perception; ſenſibility.

The *ſenſibleneſs* of the eye renders it ſubject to pain, as alſo unfit to be dreſſed with ſharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful conſciouſneſs.

There is no condition of ſoul more wretched than that of the ſenſeleſs obdurate ſinner, being a kind of numbneſs of ſoul; and, contrariwiſe, this feeling and *ſenſibleneſs*, and ſorrow for ſin, the moſt vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reaſonableneſs. An uſe not admitted but in converſation.

SE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſible*.]

1. Perceptibly to the ſenſes.

He is your brother, lords; *ſenſibly* fed
Of that ſelf-blood, that firſt gave life to you. *Shakeſp.*

A ſudden pain in my right foot increaſed *ſenſibly*. *Temple.*

The ſalts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corroſive: and ſo they affect the fibres of the brain more *ſenſibly* than other parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impreſſion on the ſenſes.

That church of Chriſt, which we properly term his body myſtical, can be but one; neither can that one be *ſenſibly* diſcerned by any, inaſmuch as the parts thereof are ſome in heaven already with Chriſt. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. In low language, judiciouſly; reaſonably.

SE'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*ſenſitif*, French.] Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon.

The *ſenſitive* faculty may have a *ſenſitive* love of ſome *ſenſitive* objects, which though moderated ſo as not to fall into ſin; yet, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more ſenſitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *ſenſitive* appetite are in painting called paſſions, becauſe the ſoul is agitated by them, and becauſe the body ſuffers and is ſenſibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are ſuch as are endued with a vegetative ſoul, as plants; a *ſenſitive* ſoul, as animals; or a rational ſoul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant.* *n.ſ.* [*mimoſa*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel, having many ſtamina in the centre: theſe flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower riſes the piſtillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundiſh ſeed. Of this plant the humble plants are a ſpecies, which are ſo called, becauſe, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *ſenſitive plant* are only contracted. *Millar.*

Vegetables have many of them ſome degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briſkly alter their figure and motion, and ſo have obtained the name of *ſenſitive plants*, from a motion which has ſome reſemblance to that which in animals follows upon ſenſation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen, that the plant which well
We name the *ſenſitive*, ſhould move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to anſwer her command,
And with quick horrour fly the neighb'ring hand? *Prior.*

The *ſenſitive plant* is ſo call'd, becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, the leaf ſhrinks. *Mortimer.*

SE'NSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſenſitive*.] In a ſenſitive manner.

The ſenſitive faculty, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more *ſenſitively* towards an inferior object than towards God; this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM.
SE'NSORY. } *n.ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The part where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind; the ſeat of ſenſe.

Spiritual ſpecies, both viſible and audible, will work upon the *ſenſories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

As ſound in a bell or muſical ſtring, or other ſounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *ſenſorium* 'tis a ſenſe of that motion under the form of ſound. *Newton.*

Is not the *ſenſory* of animals the place to which the ſenſitive ſubſtance is preſent, and into which the ſenſible ſpecies of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate preſence to that ſubſtance? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Organ of ſenſation.

That we all have double *ſenſories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheiſtical ſophiſm. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *adj.* [*ſenſuel*, French.]

1. Conſiſting in ſenſe; depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes.

Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *ſenſual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Eſtr.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The ſcale of *ſenſual*, mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

2. Pleaſing to the ſenſes; carnal; not ſpiritual.

The greateſt part of men are ſuch as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *ſenſual* before whatſoever is moſt divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to ſenſe; lewd; luxurious.

From amidſt them roſe
Belial, the diſſoluteſt ſpirit that fell,
The *ſenſualleſt*; and, after Aſmodai,
The fleſhlieſt incubus. *Paradiſe Regained.*

No ſmall part of virtue conſiſts in abſtaining from that wherein *ſenſual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SE'NSUALIST. *n.ſ.* [from *ſenſual*.] A carnal perſon; one devoted to coporal pleaſures.

Let atheiſts and *ſenſualiſts* ſatisfy themſelves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reaſon keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will loſe her's. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY. *n.ſ.* [from *ſenſual*.] Devotedneſs to the ſenſes; addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or thoſe pamper'd animals
That rage in ſavage *ſenſuality*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kill not her quick'ning pow'r with ſurfeitings;
Mar not her ſenſe with *ſenſuality*:
Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make not her free-will ſlave to vanity. *Davies.*

Senſuality is one kind of pleaſure, ſuch an one as it is. *South.*

They avoid dreſs, leſt they ſhould have affections tainted by any *ſenſuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addiſon.*

Impure and brutal *ſenſuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of thoſe countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To SE'NSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſenſual*.] To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures; to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes.

Not to ſuffer one's ſelf to be *ſenſualized* by pleaſures, like thoſe who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſual*.] In a ſenſual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *adj.* [from *ſenſe*.] Tender; pathetick; full of paſſion.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being leſs ſubtile and fine; but more ſimple, *ſenſuous*, and paſſionate. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle paſſive of *ſend*.

I make a decree that all Iſrael go with thee; foraſmuch as thou art *ſent* of the king. *Ezra*, vii. 14.

SE'NTENCE. *n.ſ.* [*ſentence*, French; *ſententia*, Latin.]

1. Determination or deciſion, as of a judge civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *ſentence* that reaſon giveth, concerning the goodneſs of thoſe things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that ſo pronounceth of them, neither *ſentence* of men grounded upon ſuch manifeſt and clear proof, that they, in whoſe hands it is to alter them, may likewiſe infallibly, even in heart and conſcience, judge them ſo; upon neceſſity to urge alteration, is to trouble and diſturb without neceſſity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *ſentence* againſt them. *Jer.* iv. 12.

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, ſtill there are other lenitives, that friendſhip will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *ſentence*. *South's Sermons.*

Let him ſet out ſome of Luther's works, that by them we may paſs *ſentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is uſually ſpoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the conſent of all laws, in capital cauſes, the evidence muſt be full and clear; and if ſo, where one man's life is in queſtion, what ſay we to a war, which is ever the *ſentence* of death upon many? *Bacon's Holy War.*

What reſts but that the mortal *ſentence* paſs? *Milton.*

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

A *ſentence* may be defined a moral inſtruction couched in a few words. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

4. A ſhort paragraph; a period in writing.

An excellent ſpirit, knowledge, underſtanding, and ſhewing of hard *ſentences*, were found in Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*ſentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To paſs the laſt judgment on any one.

After this cold conſid'rance, *ſentence* me;
And, as you are a king, ſpeak in your ſtate,
What I have done that miſbecame my place. *Shakeſp.*

Came the mild Judge and Interceſſor both,
To *ſentence* man. *Milton.*

2. To condemn.

Could that decree from our brother come?
Nature herſelf is *ſentenc'd* in your doom:
Piety is no more. *Dryden.*

Idleneſs, *ſentenced* by the decurions, was puniſhed by ſo many ſtripes. *Temple.*

SENTENTIO'SITY. *n.ſ.* [from *ſententious*.] Comprehenſion in a ſentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *ſententioſity* of common conceits with us. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*ſentencieux*, Fr. from *ſentence*.] Abounding with ſhort ſentences, axioms, and maxims, ſhort and energetick.

He is very ſwift and *ſententious*. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues:
Sententious ſhowers! O let them fall;
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us uſeful and *ſententious* truths. *Waller.*

How he apes his ſire,
Ambitiouſly *ſententious*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The making of thoſe figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men firſt upon contracting them; as by the moſt ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, inſtead of *ſententious* marks, to think of verbal, ſuch as the Chineſe ſtill retain. *Grew's Coſmol.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſententious*.] In ſhort ſentences; with ſtriking brevity.

They deſcribe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *ſententiouſly*: they ſay, look how many feathers ſhe hath, ſo many eyes ſhe hath underneath. *Bacon.*

Nauſicaa delivers her judgment *ſententiouſly*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *ſententious*.] Pithineſs of ſentences; brevity with ſtrength.

The Medea I eſteem for the gravity and *ſententiouſneſs* of it, which he himſelf concludes to be ſuitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY. *n.ſ.* [This is commonly written *ſentry*, corrupted from *ſentinel*.] One who is ſet to watch in a garriſon, or in the outlines of an army.

What ſtrength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evaſion bear him ſafe
Through the ſtrict *ſenteries*, and ſtations thick
Of angels watching round. *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT. *adj.* [*ſentiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the *ſentient* phantaſy is performed by a preſence of ſenſe, as the horſe is under the ſenſe of hunger, and that without any formal ſyllogiſm preſſeth him to eat. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *ſentient* be carried, *paſſibus æquis*, with the body, whoſe motion it would obſerve, ſuppoſing it regular, the remove is inſenſible. *Glanv. Sceþ.*

SE'NTIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſentiment*, French.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The conſideration of the reaſon, why they are annexed to ſo many other ideas, ſerving to give us due *ſentiments* of the wiſdom and goodneſs of the ſovereign Diſpoſer of all things, may not be unſuitable to the main end of theſe enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to council or th' aſſembly came,
With equal ſouls and *ſentiments* the ſame. *Pope.*

2. The ſenſe conſidered diſtinctly from the language or things; a ſtriking ſentence in a compoſition.

SE'NTINEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſentinelle*, French, from *ſentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent ſurpriſe.

Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge;
Uſe careful watch, chuſe truſty *ſentinels*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Counſellors are not commonly ſo united, but that one counſellor keepeth *ſentinel* over another; ſo that if any do counſel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

First, the two eyes, which have the ſeeing pow'r,
Stand as one watchman, ſpy, or *ſentinel*,
Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r;
And though both ſee, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Love to our citadel reſorts,
Through thoſe deceitful ſallyports;
Our *ſentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The ſenſes are ſituate in the head, as *ſentinels* in a watchtower, to receive and convey to the ſoul the impreſſions of external objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

Perhaps they had *ſentinels* waking while they ſlept; but even this would be unſoldierlike. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſ.*

SE'NTRY. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted, I believe, from *ſentinel.*]

1. A watch; a ſentinel; one who watches in a garriſon, or army, to keep them from ſurpriſe.

If I do ſend, diſpatch
Thoſe *ſentries* to our aid; the reſt will ſerve
For a ſhort holding. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The youth of hell ſtrict guard may keep,
And ſet their *ſentries* to the utmoſt deep. *Dryden.*

One gooſe they had, 'twas all they could allow,
A wakeful *ſentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a ſentry.

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, ſleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *ſentry* keep. *Dryden.*

Thou, whoſe nature cannot ſleep,
O'er my ſlumbers *ſentry* keep;
Guard me 'gainſt thoſe watchful foes,
Whoſe eyes are open while mine cloſe. *Brown.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparable.*] The quality of admitting diſunion or diſcerption.

Separability is the greateſt argument of real diſtinction. *Glanville.*

The greateſt argument of real diſtinction is *ſeparability*, and actual ſeparation; for nothing can be ſeparated from itſelf. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*ſeparable*, Fr. *ſeparabilis*, Lat. from *ſeparate.*]

1. Suſceptive of diſunion; diſcerptible.

2. Poſſible to be disjoined from ſomething.

Expanſion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both conſidered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *ſeparable* one from another. *Locke.*

The infuſions and decoctions of plants contain the moſt *ſeparable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparable.*] Capableneſs of being ſeparable.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *ſeparableneſs* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To **SE'PARATE.** *v. a.* [*ſeparo*, Latin; *ſeparer*, French.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To diſunite; to disjoin.

I'll to England.
—To Ireland, I: our *ſeparated* fortunes
Shall keep us both the ſafer. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Reſolv'd,
Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *ſeparate* us, *Milton.*

3. To ſever from the reſt.

Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymiſt to *ſeparate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from ſin no power can *ſeparate*. *Milton.*

4. To ſet apart; to ſegregate.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts*, xiii. 2.

David *ſeparated* to the ſervice thoſe who ſhould propheſy. 1 *Chron.* xxv. 1.

5. To withdraw.

Separate thyſelf from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Geneſis*, xiii. 9.

To **SE'PARATE.** *v. n.* To part; to be diſunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by conſent *ſeparated*, and enlarged their paſture. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the reſt.

Eve *ſeparate* he wiſh'd. *Milton.*

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whoſe pieces were never *ſeparate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In a ſecret vale the Trojan ſees
A *ſep'rate* grove. *Dryden.*

2. Diſunited from the body; diſengaged from corporeal nature.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or elſe the ſoul, or any *ſeparate* ſpirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY. *adv.* [from *ſeparate.*] Apart; ſingly; not in union; diſtinctly; particularly.

It is of ſingular uſe to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *ſeparately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reſerved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, then conceive the whole together, and not every thing *ſeparately* and in particular, *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparate.*] The ſtate of being ſeparate.

SEPARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeparatio*, Lat. *ſeparation*, Fr. from *ſeparate.*

1 The act of ſeparating; disjunction.

They have a dark opinion, that the ſoul doth live after the *ſeparation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conſcious in us, makes a part of ourſelves; but upon *ſeparation* from the vital union, by which that conſciouſneſs is communicated, that which a moment ſince was part of ourſelves, is now no more ſo. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being ſeparate; diſunion.

As the confuſion of tongues was a mark of *ſeparation*, ſo the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

The chymical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of ſilver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *ſeparation*, unleſs you put a greater quantity of ſilver, which is the laſt refuge in *ſeparations*. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married ſtate.

Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *ſeparation*
Between the king and Cath'rine? *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'PARATIST. *n. ſ.* [*ſeparatiſte*, Fr. from *ſeparate.*] One who divides from the church; a ſchiſmatick; a ſeceder.

The anabaptiſts, *ſeparatiſts*, and ſectaries tenets, are full of ſchiſm, and inconſiſtent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *ſeparatiſts* pronounce all thoſe heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*

Says the *ſeparatiſt*, If thoſe, who have the rule over you, ſhould command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conſcience, to obey them. *South's Sermons.*

SEPARA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparate.*] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY. *adj.* [from *ſeparate.*] Uſed in ſeparation.

The moſt conſpicuous gland of an animal is the ſyſtem of the guts, where the lacteals are the emiſſary veſſels, or *ſeparatory* ducts. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

SEPILI'BLE. *adj.* [*ſepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſepono*, Latin.] The act of ſetting apart; ſegregation.

SEPT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeptum*, Latin.] A clan; a race; a generation. A word uſed only with regard or alluſion to Ireland; and, I ſuppoſe, Iriſh.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better ſhare unto the lord of the ſoil, or the head of that *ſept*, and alſo unto himſelf, for his judgment, a greater portion than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The true and ancient Ruſſians, a *ſept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vaſt empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

The Engliſh forces were ever too weak to ſubdue ſo many warlike nations, or *ſepts*, of the Iriſh as did poſſeſs this iſland. *Davies on Ireland.*

SEPTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*ſeptem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTE'MBER. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *Septembre*, French.] The ninth month of the year; the ſeventh from March.

September hath his name as being the ſeventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacham on Drawing.*

SE'PTENARY. *adj.* [*ſeptenarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeven.

Every controverſy has ſeven queſtions belonging to it; though the order of nature ſeems too much neglected by a confinement to this *ſeptenary* number. *Watts.*

SEPTE'NARY. *n. ſ.* The number ſeven.

The days of men are caſt up by *ſeptenaries*, and every ſeventh year conceived to carry ſome altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe conſtitutions of Moſes, that proceed ſo much upon a *ſeptenary*, or number of ſeven, have no reaſon in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*ſeptennis*, Latin.]

1. Laſting ſeven years.

2. Happening once in ſeven years.

Being once diſpenſed with for his *ſeptennial* viſit, by a holy inſtrument from Petropolis, he reſolved to govern them by ſubaltern miniſters. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

With weekly libels and *ſeptennial* ale,
Their wiſh is full, to riot and to rail. *Anonym.*

SEPTE'NTRION. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ſeptentrio*, Latin.] The north.

Thou art as oppoſite to every good,
As the Antipodes are unto us,
Or as the South to the *Septentrion*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

SEPTE'NTRION. } *adj.* [*ſeptentrionalis*, Latin; *ſeptentrional*, French.] Northern.
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. }

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That ſcreen'd the fruits of th' earth and ſeats of men
From cold *ſeptentrion* blaſts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

If the Spring
Preceding ſhould be deſtitute of rain,
Or blaſt *ſeptentrional* with bruſhing wings
Sweep up the ſmoaky miſts and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Phillips.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeptentrional.*] Northerlineſs.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *ſeptentrional.*] Towards the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly ſink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *ſeptentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

To **SEPTENTRIO'NATE.** *v. n.* [from *ſeptentrio*, Lat.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadſtone, *ſeptentrionate* at one extreme, and auſtralize at another. *Brown.*

SE'PTICAL. *adj.* [σηπτικός.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *ſeptical* medicine, Galen commended the aſhes of a ſalamander. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEPTILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*ſeptem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having ſeven ſides.

By an equal interval they make ſeven triangles, the baſes whereof are the ſeven ſides of a *ſeptilateral* figure, deſcribed within a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEPTUA'GENARY. *adj.* [*ſeptuagenarius*, Lat. *ſeptuagenaire*, Fr.] Conſiſting of ſeventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Neſtor, cannot afford a reaſonable encouragement beyond Moſes's *ſeptuagenary* determination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*ſeptuageſimus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſeventy.

In our abridged and *ſeptuageſimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

SE'PTUAGINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeptuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called, as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters.

Which way ſoever you try, you ſhall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *ſeptuagint* chronology, it will ſtill be far higher. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *adj.* [*ſeptuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much. A technical term.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *adj.* [*ſepulcral*, Fr. *ſepulcralis*, from *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilſt our ſouls negotiate there,
We like *ſepulchral* ſtatues lay;
All day the ſame our poſtures were,
And we ſaid nothing all the day. *Donne.*

Mine eye hath found that ſad *ſepulchral* rock,
That was the caſket of heav'n's richeſt ſtore. *Milton.*

Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SE'PULCHRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſepulcre*, Fr. *ſepulchrum*, Latin.] A grave; a tomb.

To entail him and's heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *ſepulchre*? *Shak. Henry* VI.

Flies and ſpiders get a *ſepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*

There where the Virgin's Son his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;
Where I, by thee inſpir'd, his praiſes ſung,
And on his *ſepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without ſupply, in the *ſepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilkins.*

If not one common *ſepulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our laſt remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone ſhall join. *Dryden.*

To **SEPU'LCHRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the ſecond ſyllable by Shakeſpeare and Milton; on the firſt, more properly, by Johnſon and Prior.] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;
Or, at the leaſt, in her's *ſepulchre* thine. *Shakeſp.*

I am glad to ſee that time ſurvive,
Where merit is not *ſepulcher'd* alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thou ſo *ſepulcher'd* in ſuch pomp doſt lie,
That kings for ſuch a tomb would wiſh to die. *Milton.*

Diſparted ſtreams ſhall from their channels fly,
And, deep ſurcharg'd, by ſandy mountains lie,
Obſcurely *ſepulcher'd*. *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſepulture*, Fr. *ſepultura*, Latin.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a ſtone, was nothing elſe but that during her life ſhe erected over her *ſepultures* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal *ſepulture* prepare;
With ſpeed to Meleſinda bring relief,
Recall her ſpirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*

In England *ſepulture*, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the perſon deceaſed. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſequacis*, Latin.]

1. Following; attendant.

Orpheus could lead the ſavage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard, and ſtraight appear'd,
Miſtaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

Above thoſe ſuperſtitious horrours that enſlave
The fond *ſequacious* herd, to myſtick faith
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few
The glorious ſtranger hail! *Thomſon.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was eaſy, the matter being ductile and *ſequacious*, and obedient to the hand and ſtroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughneſs.

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a cloſeneſs, lentor, and *ſequacity*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SE'QUEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſequelle*, French; *ſequela*, Latin.]

1. Concluſion; ſucceeding part.

If black ſcandal or foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the *ſequel* of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Was he not a man of wiſdom? Yes, but he was poor. But was he not alſo ſucceſsful? True, but ſtill he was poor. And once grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *ſequel* in the next verſe, The poor man's wiſdom is deſpiſed. *South's Sermons.*

2. Conſequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the ſun or the moon, but once ceaſe, fail, or ſwerve, and who doth not eaſily conceive that the *ſequel* thereof would be ruin both to itſelf and whatſoever dependeth on it? *Hooker.*

In theſe he put two weights,
The *ſequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Conſequence inferred; conſequentialneſs.

What *ſequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgiſte.*

SE'QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequor*, Latin.]

1. Order of ſucceſſion.

How art thou a king,
But by fair *ſequence* and ſucceſſion? *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cauſe proceedeth from a precedent *ſequence*, and ſeries of the ſeaſons of the year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SE'QUENT. *adj.* [*ſequens*, Latin.]

1. Following; ſucceeding.

Let my trial be mine own confeſſion:
Immediate ſentence then, and *ſequent* death,
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suſpected to a *ſequent* king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their overgrowth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Conſequential.

SE'QUENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in uſe.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *ſequent* of the ſtranger queen's, which accidentally miſcarried. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **SEQUE'STER.** *v. a.* [*ſequeſtrer*, Fr. *ſecreſtar*, Span. *ſequeſtro*, low Latin.]

1. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy.

Why are you *ſequeſter'd* from all your train? *Shakeſp.*

To the which place a poor *ſequeſter'd* ſtag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languiſh. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

In ſhady bow'r,
More ſacred and *ſequeſter'd*, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never ſlept. *Milton.*

Ye ſacred Nine! that all my ſoul poſſeſs,
Whoſe raptures fire me, and whoſe viſions bleſs,
Bear me, oh bear me to *ſequeſter'd* ſcenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and ſurrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aſide; to remove.

Although I had wholly *ſequeſtered* my civil affairs, yet I ſet down, out of long-continued experience in buſineſs, and converſation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw; to ſegregate.

A thing as ſeaſonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of great weight and ſolemnity, as being uſed when men moſt *ſequeſter* themſelves from action. *Hooker.*

4. To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others.

5. To deprive of poſſeſſions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine faſhions and his French ragou's, which *ſequeſtered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as ſinfully as ſome uſually do by their riches. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *adj.* [from *ſequeſtrate.*]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of ſeparation.

Hartſhorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneaſily *ſequeſtrable* ſalt. *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. n.* To ſequeſter; to ſeparate from company.

In general contagions more periſh for want of neceſſaries, than by the malignity of the diſeaſe, they being *ſequeſtrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſequeſtration*, Fr. from *ſequeſtrate.*]

1. Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courſes vain;
I never noted in him any ſtudy,
Any retirement, any *ſequeſtration*
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

There muſt be leiſure, retirement, ſolitude, and a *ſequeſtration* of a man's ſelf from the noiſe and toils of the world; for truth ſcorns to be ſeen by eyes too much fixt upon inferior objects. *South's Sermons.*

2. Diſunion; diſjunction.

The metals remain unſevered, the fire only dividing the body into ſmaller particles, hindering reſt and continuity, without any *ſequeſtration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*

3. State of being ſet aſide.

Since Henry Monmouth firſt began to reign,
Before whoſe glory I was great in arms,
This loathſome *ſequeſtration* have I had. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

4. Deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion.

If there be a ſingle ſpot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the biſhop, to build upon it, under pain of *ſequeſtration.* *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequeſtrate.*] One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *ſequeſtrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*

SERA'GLIO. *n. ſ.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is loſt in the pronunciation.] A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more ſolid content to be found in a conſtant courſe of well living, than in the voluptuouſneſs of a *ſeraglio.* *Norris.*

SE'RAPH. *n. ſ.* [שראף.] One of the order of angels.

He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the higheſt and perfecteſt of all created beings, than the pureſt *ſeraph* is from the moſt contemptible part of matter, and conſequently muſt infinitely exceed what our narrow underſtandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *ſeraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*ſeraphique*, French; from *ſeraph.*]
SERA'PHICK. } Angelick; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, deſiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *ſeraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*

Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton.*

'Tis to the world a ſecret yet,
Whether the nymph, to pleaſe her ſwain,
Talks in a high romantick ſtrain;
Or whether he at laſt deſcends
To like with leſs *ſeraphick* ends. *Swift.*

SE'RAPHIM. *n. ſ.* [This is properly the plural of *ſeraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *ſeraphims* is ſometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To thee cherubim and *ſeraphim* continually do cry. *Common Prayer.*

Then flew one of the *ſeraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Iſaiah*, vi. 6.

Of *ſeraphim* another row. *Milton.*

SERE. *adj.* [ꞅeaꞃian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See SEAR.

The muſes, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *ſere.* *Spenſer.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and *ſere*,
Ill-fac'd, worſe bodied, ſhapeleſs every where;
Vicious, ungentle. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Ere this diurnal ſtar
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter *ſere* foment. *Milton.*

They *ſere* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And ſeeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

On a *ſere* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I ſat me down,
Muſing and ſtill. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

SERE. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this paſſage, the meaning. Can it come, like *ſheers*, from ꞅcyꞃan, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.

Two eagles,
That, mounted on the winds, together ſtill
Their ſtrokes extended; but arriving now
Amidſt the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threat'ning death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *ſeres.* *Chapm.*

SERENA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenade*, Fr. *ſerenata*, Italian, whence, in Milton, *ſerenate*, from *ſerenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their miſtreſſes in fair nights.] Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton maſk, or midnight ball,
Or *ſerenate*, which the ſtarv'd lover ſings
To his proud fair; beſt quitted with diſdain. *Milton.*

Fooliſh ſwallow, what doſt thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneleſs *ſerenade?* *Cowley.*

Shall I the neighbours nightly reſt invade,
At her deaf doors, with ſome vile *ſerenade?* *Dryden.*

Will fancies he never ſhould have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and diſturbed honeſt people with his midnight *ſerenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon.*

To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal muſick.

He continued to *ſerenade* her every morning, till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*

SERENE. *adj.* [*ſerein*, French; *ſerenus*, Latin.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Spirits live inſpher'd
In regions mild, of calm and *ſerene* air. *Milton.*

The moon, *ſerene* in glory, mounts the ſky. *Pope.*

2. Unruffled; undiſturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; ſhewing a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His ſtature, and upright with front *ſerene*
Govern the reſt. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is paſt, unto future circumſpection, and a *ſerene* expectation of the future life. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Gutta SERE'NA. *n. ſ.* An obſtruction in the optick nerve.

Theſe eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop *ſerene* hath quench'd their orbs. *Milton.*

SERE'NE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening.

Wherever death doth pleaſe t' appear,
Seas, *ſerenes*, ſwords, ſhot, ſickneſs, all are there. *B. Johnſ.*

To SERE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſerener*, French; *ſereno*, Latin.]

1. To calm; to quiet.

2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to *ſerene*, and drive
Precipitant the baſer ropy lees. *Phillips.*

SERE'NELY. *adv.* [from *ſerene.*]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The ſetting ſun now ſhone *ſerenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be ſuppoſed innate; it being impoſſible that men would, without ſhame or fear, confidently and *ſerenely* break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had ſet up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, calmly fair:
Soft fell her words as flew the air. *Prior.*

SERE'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind. Not in uſe.

From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour, will flow quietude and *ſerenitude* in the affections. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenité*, Fr. from *ſerenus*, Latin.]

1. Calmneſs; temperature.

In the conſtitution of a perpetual equinox, the beſt part of the globe would be deſolate; and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reaſon to expect that it would conſtantly enjoy that admired calm and *ſerenity.* *Bent.*

Pure *ſerenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation ſtill. *Thomſon.*

2. Peace; quietneſs; not diſturbance.

A general peace and *ſerenity* newly ſucceeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind.

I cannot ſee how any men ſhould ever tranſgreſs thoſe moral rules, with confidence and *ſerenity*, were they innate, and ſtamped upon their minds. *Locke.*

SERGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſerge*, French; *xerga*, Spaniſh, which Covairuvias derives from *xirica*, Arabick; Skinner from *ſerge*, German, a mat.] A kind of cloth.

The ſame wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kerſey or *ſerge*, and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your ſhuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloths and *ſerges* grow. *Gay.*

SE'RGEANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſergent*, French; *ſergente*, Ital. from *ſervicus*, Latin.]

1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute the commands of magiſtrates.

Had I but time, as this fell *ſergeant*, Death,
Is ſtrict in his arreſt, oh, I could tell. *Shakeſpeare.*

When it was day, the magiſtrates ſent the *ſergeants*, ſaying, Let theſe men go. *Acts*, xvi. 35.

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the *ſergeant*,
Who, like a good and hardy ſoldier, fought. *Shakeſp.*

3. A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge.

None ſhould be made *ſergeants*, but ſuch as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

4. It is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants: as, *ſergeant chirurgeons.*

SE'RGEANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſergeant.*]

Grand *ſergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by ſervice, which he ought to do in his own perſon unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his ſpear, or to lead his hoſt, or to be his marſhal, or to blow a horn, when he ſeeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four ſeas, or elſe to do it himſelf; or to bear the king's ſword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his ſewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *ſergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly ſome ſmall thing toward his wars: as a ſword, dagger, bow, knife, ſpear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of ſpurs, or ſuch like. *Cowel.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſergeant.*] The office of a ſergeant.

SE'RIES. *n. ſ.* [*ſerie*, Fr. *ſeries*, Latin.]

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text as it lies in the *ſeries* of the epiſtle. *Ward of Infidelity.*

The chaſms of the correſpondence I cannot ſupply, having deſtroyed too many letters to preſerve any *ſeries.* *Pope.*

2. Succeſſion; courſe.

This is the *ſeries* of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas! and thine, are born to know. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſerieux*, Fr. *ſerius*, Latin.]

1. Grave; ſolemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *ſerious* matter. *Shakeſpeare.*

There's nothing *ſerious* in mortality;
All is but toys. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravely; ſolemnly; in earneſt; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful conſideration to any one, ſober and in his wits, to think *ſeriouſly* with himſelf, what horror and confuſion muſt needs ſurprize that man, at the laſt day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*

All laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind,
That thou couldſt *ſeriouſly* perſuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God. *Dryden.*

Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom firſt of all made them *ſeriouſly* inquiſitive into that religion, which could endue the mind with ſo much ſtrength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raiſe an earneſt deſire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addiſon.*

SE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravity; ſolemnity; earneſt attention.

That ſpirit of religion and *ſeriouſneſs* vaniſhed all at once, and a ſpirit of libertiniſm and profaneneſs ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The youth was received at the door by a ſervant, who then conducted him with great ſilence and *ſeriouſneſs* to a long gallery which was darkened at noon-day. *Addiſon's Spect.*

SERMOCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ſpeeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſermocinor*, Latin.] A preacher; a ſpeechmaker.

Theſe obſtreperous *ſermocinators* make eaſy impreſſion upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howel.*

SE'RMON. *n. ſ.* [*ſermon*, French; *ſermo*, Lat.] A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *ſermons*, be they never ſo ſound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *ſermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguouſly termed his word, becauſe his word is commonly the ſubject whereof they treat, and muſt be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooker.*

This our life, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in ſtones, and good in every thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

In his *ſermons* unto the ſoldiers, and in open talk with the nobility, it ſhould ſeem that he himſelf had been enough to have overthrown the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Sermons he heard, yet not ſo many
As left no time to practiſe any:
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Craſhaw.*

Many, while they have preached Chriſt in their *ſermons*, have read a lecture of atheiſm in their practice. *South.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living *ſermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*ſermoner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To diſcourſe as in a ſermon.

Some would rather have good diſcipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *ſermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical deviſes. *Spenſer.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to leſſon.

Come, *ſermon* me no farther:
No villainous bounty yet hath paſt my heart. *Shakeſp.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN, or *Seſeli.* *n. ſ.* [*ſilex*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a roſe and umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are ranged orbicularly, and reſt on the empalement, which becomes a fruit compoſed of two large oblong furrowed ſeeds, having foliaceous ridges on one ſide. To theſe notes muſt be added, that the lobes of the leaves are large, long, and intire, excepting their extremity, where they are ſlightly cut into three parts. *Millar.*

SERO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeroſité*, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In theſe the ſalt and lixiviated *ſeroſity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occaſions the difficulty of ſwallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *ſeroſity* obſtructing the glands, which may be watery, œdematoſe, and ſchirrous, according to the viſcoſity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *adj.* [*ſereux*, French; *ſeroſus*, Latin.]

1. Thin; watery. Uſed of the part of the blood which ſeparates in congelation from the grumous or red part.

2. Adapted to the ſerum.

This diſeaſe is commonly an extravaſation of ſerum, received in ſome cavity of the body; for there may be alſo a dropſy by a dilatation of the *ſerous* veſſels, as that in the ovarium. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SE'RPENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſerpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young, and the *ſnake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right-hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water filled up to the height;
In which a *ſerpent* did himſelf enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold. *Fairy Queen.*

She ſtruck me with her tongue,
Moſt *ſerpent* like, upon the very heart. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

They, or under ground, or circuit wide,
With *ſerpent* error wand'ring, found their way. *Milton.*

Haply piercing through the dark diſguiſe,
The chief I challeng'd: he whoſe practis'd wit
Knew all the *ſerpent* mazes of deceit,
Eludes my ſearch. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SE'RPENTINE. *adj.* [*ſerpentinus*, Lat. from *ſerpent.*]

1. Reſembling a ſerpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from ſo *ſerpentine* a companion as I am. *Sidney.*

This of ours is deſcribed with legs, wings, a *ſerpentine* and winding tail, and a creſt or comb ſomewhat like a cock. *Brown.*

Nothing wants, but that thy ſhape
Like his, and colour *ſerpentine*, may ſhew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The figures and their parts ought to have a *ſerpentine* and flaming form naturally: theſe ſorts of outlines have, I know not what of life and ſeeming motion in them, which very much reſembles the activity of the flame and ſerpent. *Dryd.*

2. Winding like a ſerpent; anfractuous.

Nor can the ſun
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he roſe to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point, and ſo is *ſerpentine.* *Donne.*

His hand the adorned firmament diſplay'd,
Thoſe *ſerpentine*, yet conſtant motions made. *Sandys.*

How many ſpacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *ſerpentine*,
Traverſe, before he ſplits in Belgia's plain,
And, loſt in ſand, creeps to the German main? *Blackm.*

SE'RPENTINE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPENTINE *Stone.* *n. ſ.*

There were three ſpecies of this ſtone known among the ancients, all reſembling one another, and celebrated for the ſame virtues. They were all of the marble kind: the one was green, variegated with ſpots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green alſo, but variegated with ſpots of white: the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with ſmall black ſpots. The firſt ſpecies was chiefly uſed in medicine, and found by the ancients only in Egypt; but it is frequent in the deſarts of Arabia, in the iſlands of the Archipelago, in Italy, and we have whole quarries of it in Wales. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy againſt the poiſon of the bite of ſerpents; but it is now juſtly rejected. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *ſerpentine ſtone*, which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that ſhall be infuſed therein for four and twenty hours, the taſte and operation of the ſpaw-water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the ſpleen and gravel. *Wotton.*

SE'RPENTS *Tongue.* *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPET. *n. ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſerpigo*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo.

The ſkin behind her ear downwards became *ſerpiginous*, and was covered with white ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

SERPIGO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee ſire,
Do curſe the gout, *ſerpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no ſooner. *Shakeſpeare.*

She had a node with pains on her right leg, and a *ſerpigo* on her right hand. *Wiſeman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French.] To drive hard together; to croud into a little ſpace. Not received into uſe, nor deſerving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *ſerring* of the ſpirits, to reſiſt in ſome meaſure; and alſo this knitting will follow upon earneſt ſtudying, though it be without diſlike. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Heat attenuates and ſends forth the ſpirit of a body, and upon that the more groſs parts contract and *ſerr* themſelves together. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *adj.* [*ſerratus*, Latin.] Formed with jags or
SE'RRATED. } indentures like the edge of a ſaw.

All that have *ſerrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck anſwerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes with ſtrong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *ſerrate* on the edge. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

This ſtick is uſually knotted, and always armed: one of them with a curious ſhark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *ſerrated* on both edges: a ſcurvy weapon. *Grew.*

SERRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

SE'RRATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Lat.] Indenture like teeth of ſaws.

Theſe are ſerrated on the edges; but the *ſerratures* are deeper and groſſer than in any of the reſt. *Woodward.*

To SE'RRY. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French; *ſerrato*, Ital.] To preſs cloſe; to drive hard together. For *ſerry* Bacon uſes *ſerr*; but neither *ſerr* nor *ſerry* are received.

With them roſe
A foreſt huge of ſpears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *ſerried* ſhields in thick array,
Of death immeaſurable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Foul diſſipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;
Nor ſerv'd it to relax their *ſerried* files. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

SE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſervant*, French; *ſervus*, Latin.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. The correlative of maſter.

We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *ſervants*, by thoſe men we lov'd moſt. *Shak.*

I had rather be a country *ſervant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakeſpeare.*

He diſdain'd not
Thenceforth the form of *ſervant* to aſſume. *Milton.*

For maſter or for *ſervant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

2. One in a ſtate of ſubjection. Unuſual.

Being unprepar'd,
Our will became the *ſervant* to defect,
Which elſe ſhould free have wrong'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. A word of civility uſed to ſuperiours or equals.

This ſubjection, due from all men to all men, is ſomething more than the compliment of courſe, when our betters tell us they are our humble *ſervants*, but underſtand us to be their ſlaves. *Swift.*

To **SE'RVANT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſubject. Not in uſe.

My affairs
Are *ſervanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remiſſion lies
In Volſcian breaſts. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **SERVE.** *v. a.* [*ſervir*, French; *ſervio*, Latin.]

1. To attend at command.

Becauſe thou art my brother, ſhould'ſt thou therefore *ſerve* me for nought? *Gen.* xxix. 15.

A goddeſs among gods ador'd, and *ſerv'd*
By angels numberleſs, thy daily train. *Milton.*

2. To obey ſervilely or meanly.

When wealthy, ſhew thy wiſdom not to be
To wealth a ſervant, but make wealth *ſerve* thee. *Denh.*

3. To ſupply with food ceremoniouſly.

Others, pamper'd in their ſhameleſs pride,
Are *ſerv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

4. To bring as a menial attendant.

Bid them cover the table, *ſerve* in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Soon after our dinner was *ſerved* in, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat: we had alſo drink of three ſorts, all wholeſome and good. *Bacon.*

Beſmeared with the horrid juice of ſepia, they danced a little in phantaſtick poſtures, retired a while, and then returned, *ſerving* up a banquet as at ſolemn funerals. *Taylor.*

Some part he roaſts; then *ſerves* it up ſo dreſt,
And bids me welcome to this humble feaſt:
Mov'd with diſdain,
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The ſame meſs ſhould be *ſerved* up again for ſupper, and breakfaſt next morning. *Arbuth. Hiſtory of John Bull.*

5. To be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater ſhould not *ſerve*
The leſs not bright. *Milton.*

6. To ſupply with any thing.

They that *ſerve* the city, ſhall *ſerve* it out of all the tribes of Iſrael. *Ezek.* xlviii. 19.

7. To obey in military actions.

8. To be ſufficient to.

If any ſubject, intereſt, or fancy has recommended, their reaſoning is after their faſhion; it *ſerves* their turn. *Locke.*

9. To be of uſe to; to aſſiſt.

When a ſtorm of a ſad miſchance beats upon our ſpirits, turn it into ſome advantage, by obſerving where it can *ſerve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

10. To promote.

He conſider'd every creature
Moſt opportune might *ſerve* his wiles. *Milton.*

11. To comply with.

They think herein we *ſerve* the time, becauſe thereby we either hold or ſeek preferment. *Hooker.*

12. To ſatisfy; to content.

As the former empty plea *ſerved* the ſottiſh Jews, this equally *ſerves* theſe to put them into a fool's paradiſe, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*

Nothing would *ſerve* them then but riding. *L'Eſtrange.*

One half-pint bottle *ſerves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

13. To ſtand inſtead of any thing to one.

The dull flat falſehood *ſerves* for policy,
And in the cunning, truth itſelf's a lye. *Pope.*

14. [*Se ſervirde*, French.] *To* SERVE *himſelf of*. To make uſe of. A mere Galliciſm.

A compleat brave man muſt know ſolidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *ſerve himſelf of* the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphyſician's ſubtile ſpeculations, and of the natural philoſopher's minute obſervations. *Digby on the Soul.*

They would *ſerve themſelves of* this form. *Taylor.*

I will *ſerve myſelf of* this conceſſion. *Chillingworth.*

It is much more eaſy for men to *ſerve* their own ends of thoſe principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

If they elevate themſelves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, becauſe they *ſerve themſelves of* other men's wings, neither underſtanding their uſe nor virtue. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

15. To requite: as, he *ſerved* me ungratefully.

16. [In divinity.] To worſhip the Supreme Being.

Matters hid leave to God, him *ſerve* and fear. *Milton.*

17. *To* SERVE *a warrant*. To ſeize an offender, and carry to juſtice.

To **SERVE.** *v. n.*

1. To be a ſervant, or ſlave.

Iſrael *ſerved* for a wife, and for a wife he kept ſheep. *Hoſ.*

We will give thee this alſo, for the ſervice which thou ſhalt *ſerve* with me. *Gen.* xx. 27.

2. To be in ſubjection.

Thou haſt made me to *ſerve* with thy ſins; thou haſt wearied me with thine iniquities. *Iſaiah*, xliii. 24.

3. To attend; to wait.

Martha was cumbered about much *ſerving*, and ſaid, Lord, do'ſt thou not care that my ſiſter hath left me to *ſerve* alone? *Luke*, x. 40.

4. To act in war.

Both more or leſs have given him the revolt;
And none *ſerve* with but conſtrained things,
Whoſe hearts are abſent too. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *ſerved* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

5. To produce the end deſired.

The look bewrayed, that as ſhe uſed theſe ornaments, not for herſelf, but to prevail with another, ſo ſhe feared that all would not *ſerve*. *Sidney.*

6. To be ſufficient for a purpoſe.

Take it, ſhe ſaid; and when your needs require,
This little brand will *ſerve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

7. To ſuit; to be convenient.

We have the ſummary of all our griefs,
When time ſhall *ſerve* to ſhew in articles. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet time *ſerves*, wherein you may redeem
Your baniſh'd honours. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

As occaſion *ſerves*, this noble queen
And prince ſhall follow with a freſh ſupply. *Shakeſp.*

Read that; 'tis with the royal ſignet ſign'd,
And given me by the king, when time ſhould *ſerve*,
To be peruſ'd by you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

8. To conduce; to be of uſe.

Churches, as every thing elſe, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *ſerve*. *Hooker.*

Our ſpeech to worldly ſuperiors we frame in ſuch ſort as *ſerveth* beſt to inform and perſuade the minds of them, who otherwiſe neither could nor would greatly regard our neceſſities. *Hooker.*

Prieſts *ſerve* unto the example and ſhadow of heavenly things. *Heb.* viii. 5.

Who leſſens thee, againſt his purpoſe *ſerves*
To manifeſt the more thy might. *Milton.*

Faſhion is, for the moſt part, nothing but the oſtentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what *ſerves* to that, rather encreaſes than leſſens its vent. *Locke.*

Firſt inveſtigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *ſerve* for articulation, and the variety of matter to which thoſe articulations are ſeverally applied. *Holder.*

Our victory only *ſerved* to lead us on to further viſionary proſpects. *Swift.*

9. To officiate or miniſter.

SE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſervice*, French; *ſervitium*, Latin.]

1. Menial office; low buſineſs done at the command of a maſter.

The baniſh'd Kent, who in diſguiſe
Follow'd his king, and did him *ſervice*
Improper for a ſlave. • *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Attendance of a ſervant.

Both fell by our ſervants, by thoſe men we lov'd moſt:
A moſt unnatural and faithleſs *ſervice*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Place; office of a ſervant.

I have ſerved Prince Florizel; but now I am out of *ſervice*. *Shakeſpeare.*

By oppreſſing and betraying me,
Thou might'ſt have ſooner got another *ſervice*. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe that accuſe him are a yoke of his diſcarded men; very rogues, now they be out of *ſervice*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *ſervice* that thinks he has enough to live well of himſelf. *Temple.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a ſuperiour.

That *ſervice* is not *ſervice*, ſo being done,
But being ſo allow'd. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

This poem was the laſt piece of *ſervice* I did for my maſter King Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Attendance on any ſuperiour.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchaſe with my duteous *ſervice*. *Shakeſp.*

Riches gotten by *ſervice*, though it be of the beſt riſe, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongſt the worſt. *Bacon.*

6. Profeſſion of reſpect uttered or ſent.

I am a woman, lacking wit,
To make a ſeemly anſwer to ſuch perſons,
Pray do my *ſervice* to his majeſty. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

7. Obedience; ſubmiſſion.

Thou Nature, art my goddeſs; to thy law
My *ſervices* are bound. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

God requires no man's *ſervice* upon hard and unreaſonable terms. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

8. Act on the performance of which poſſeſſion depends.

Although they built caſtles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *ſervices* reſerved to the crown; but the lords drew all the reſpect and dependency of the common people unto themſelves. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

9. Actual duty; office.

The order of human ſociety cannot be preſerved, nor the *ſervices* requiſite to the ſupport of it be ſupplied, without a diſtinction of ſtations, and a long ſubordination of offices. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; buſineſs.

If ſtations of power and truſt were conſtantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themſelves for publick *ſervice*. *Swift.*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of *ſervice* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy ſoldier. *Spenſer.*

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth and want of experience in ſea *ſervice* had ſomewhat been ſhrewdly touched, even before the ſluices of popular liberty were yet ſet open. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

12. A military atchievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where *ſervices* were done, at ſuch and ſuch a breach. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

13. Purpoſe; uſe.

All the veſſels of the king's houſe are not for uſes of honour, ſome be common ſtuff, and for mean *ſervices*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

14. Uſeful office; advantage.

The ſtork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *ſervice* ſhe did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Eſtrange.*

The clergy prevent themſelves from doing much *ſervice* to religion, by affecting ſo much to converſe with each other, and caring ſo little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*

Gentle ſtreams viſit populous towns in their courſe, and are at once of ornament and *ſervice* to them. *Pope.*

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's *ſervices* are due,
My fool uſurps my body. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

16. Publick office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it muſt ſtand for a rule, no ſermon, no *ſervice*. *Hooker.*

If that very *ſervice* of God in the Jewiſh ſynagogues, which our Lord did approve and ſanctify with his own preſence, had ſo large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and pſalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that reſpect was never thought to deſerve blame; is it now an offence that the like meaſure of time is beſtowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*

I know no neceſſity why private and ſingle abilities ſhould quite juſtle out and deprive the Church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, ſuch as the compoſers of the *ſervice*-book were. *King Charles.*

The congregation was diſcompoſed, and divine *ſervice* broken off. *Watts.*

18. Courſe; order of diſhes.

Cleopatra made Antony a ſupper ſumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *ſervice* ſeen on the board. *Hakewell.*

19. A tree and fruit. [*ſorbus*, Latin.]

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe, whoſe flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit ſhaped like a pear or medlar: to which muſt be added, pennated leaves like that of the aſh. *Miliar.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a baſket of *ſervices*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

SE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*ſerviſſable*, old French, from *ſervice*.]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was ſent to the King's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *ſerviceable* diligence in diſcovering ſo great a perſonage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *ſerviceable* villain;
As duteous to the vices of thy miſtreſs
As badneſs could deſire. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Uſeful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all ſorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *ſerviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conſcience; inferiors, for conſcience ſake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting,
Be *ſerviceable* to my ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

His own inclinations were to confine himſelf to his own buſineſs, and be *ſerviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterb.*

A book to juſtify the Revolution, Archbiſhop Tillotſon recommended to the king as the moſt *ſerviceable* treatiſe could have been publiſhed then. *Swift.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerviceable*.]

1. Officiouſneſs; activity.

He might continually be in her preſence, ſhewing more humble *ſerviceableneſs* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

2. Uſefulneſs; beneficialneſs.

All action being for ſome end, its aptneſs to be commanded or forbidden, muſt be founded upon its *ſerviceableneſs* or diſſerviceableneſs to ſome end. *Norris.*

SE'RVILE. *adj.* [*ſervil*, French; *ſervilis*, Latin.]

1. Slaviſh; dependant; mean.

Fight and die, is death deſtroying death:
Where fearing dying, pays death *ſervile* breath. *Shakeſp.*

From impoſition of ſtrict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace, from *ſervile* fear
To filial. *Milton.*

Ev'n fortune rules no more a *ſervile* land,
Where exil'd tyrants ſtill by turns command. *Pope.*

2. Fawning; cringing.

The moſt *ſervile* flattery is lodged the moſt eaſily in the groſſeſt capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greaters, and then they have not wit to diſcern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

She muſt bend the *ſervile* knee,
And fawning take the ſplendid robber's boon. *Thomſon.*

SE'RVILELY. *adv.* [from *ſervile*.] Meanly; ſlaviſhly.

T' each changing news, they chang'd affections bring,
And *ſervilely* from fate expect a king. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

He affects a ſingularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *ſervilely* to copy from the wiſeſt. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS. }
SERVI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſervile*.]

1. Slaviſhneſs; involuntary obedience.

What, beſides this unhappy *ſervility* to cuſtom, can poſſibly reconcile men that own chriſtianity, to a practice widely diſtant from it? *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Meanneſs; dependance; baſeneſs.

The angels and dæmons, thoſe by their ſubſerviency, and theſe by the *ſervility* of their obedience, manifeſtly declared Chriſt and his apoſtles to be veſted with an authority derived from their Lord. *Weſt.*

3. Slavery, the condition of a ſlave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a ſlave in baſe *ſervility*;
For princes ſhould be free. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

SE'RVING-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſerve* and *man*.] A menial ſervant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *ſerving-man*, than ever ſhe beſtowed on me. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Juſt in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice
His ſummons did obey;
Each *ſerving-man*, with diſh in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
Preſented and away. *Suckling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine,
Not you, to ſteal your maſter's wine;
Except a bottle now and then,
To welcome brother *ſerving-men*. *Swift.*

SE'RVITOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſerviteur*, French.]

1. Servant; attendant. A word obſolete.

This workman, whoſe *ſervitor* nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the ſky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Veſta; and Ceres. *Hooker.*

Your truſty and moſt valiant *ſervitor*,
With his free duty recommends you thus. *Shakeſp.*

Thus are poor *ſervitors*,
When others ſleep upon their quiet beds,
Conſtrain'd to watch in darkneſs, rain and cold. *Shakeſp.*

Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *ſervitors* the lands and poſſeſſions of ſuch as did oppoſe his invaſion. *Davies.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden *ſervitor* to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary. *Shakeſp.*

My noble queen, let former grudges paſs,
And henceforth I am thy true *ſervitor*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. One of the loweſt order in the univerſity.

His learning is much of a ſize with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *ſervitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*

SE'RVITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſervitude*, French; *ſervitus*, Latin.]

1. Slavery; ſtate of a ſlave; dependance.

Ariſtotle ſpeaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for the ſtate of *ſervitude*, ſaying, they have reaſon ſo far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*

You would have ſold your king to ſlaughter,
His princes and his peers to *ſervitude*,
His ſubjects to oppreſſion and contempt. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Though it is neceſſary, that ſome perſons in the world ſhould be in love with a ſplendid *ſervitude*, yet certainly they muſt be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleaſed at it; for he that riſes up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addreſſes, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to preſent one. *South's Serm.*

Unjuſtly thou deprav'ſt it with the name
Of *ſervitude*, to ſerve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the ſame,
When he who rules is worthieſt. *Milton.*

2. Servants collectively.

After him a cumb'rous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *ſervitude*. *Milton.*

SE'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The thin and watry part that ſeparates from the reſt in any liquor, as in milk from the cream.

2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation ſeparates from the grume.

Blood is the moſt univerſal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *ſerum*, the *ſerum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the ſeveral other humours ſeparated in the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIA'LTER. }
SESQUIA'LTERAL. } *adj.* [*ſeſquialtere*, French; *ſeſquialter*, Latin.]

In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dict.*

In all the revolutions of the planets about the ſun, and of the ſecondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times is in a *ſeſquialter* proportion to the mean diſtance. *Cheyne.*

As the ſix primary planets revolve about the ſun, ſo the ſecondary ones are moved about them in the ſame *ſeſquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

SE'SQUIPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

The periodical times of the planets are in *ſeſquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the diſtances from the center or the radii; and conſequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

SE'SQUIPEDAL.
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. *adj.* [*ſeſquipedalis*, Latin.] Containing a foot and a half.

As for my own part, I am but a *ſeſquipedal*, having only ſix foot and a half of ſtature. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Haſt thou ever meaſured the gigantick Ethiopian, whoſe ſtature is about eight cubits high, or the *ſeſquipedalian* pigmey? *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN. [In mathematicks.] Having ſuch a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. *Dict.*

SESS. *n. ſ.* [for *aſſeſs*, *ceſs*, or *cenſe*.] Rate; ceſs charged; tax.

His army was ſo ill paid and governed, as the Engliſh ſuffered more damage by the *ſeſs* of his ſoldiers than they gained profit or ſecurity by abating the pride of their enemies. *Davies's Hiſtory of Ireland.*

SE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſſion*, French; *ſeſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a ſupreme dominion over quick and dead; for ſo much his aſcenſion into heaven, and his *ſeſſion* at the right-hand of God, do import. *Hooker.*

Many, though they concede a table-geſture, will hardly allow this uſual way of *ſeſſion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. An aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators.

They are ready t'appear
Where you ſhall hold your *ſeſſion*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Summon a *ſeſſion* that we may arraign
Our moſt diſloyal lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

The old man mindful ſtill of moan,
Weeping, thus beſpake the *ſeſſion*. *Chapman's Hom. Odyſſ.*

Of their *ſeſſion* ended they bid cry
The great reſult. *Milton.*

Call'd to council all the Achaian ſtates,
Nor herald ſworn the *ſeſſion* to proclaim. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. The ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs.

It was contrary to the courſe of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected ſhould be again preferred the ſame *ſeſſion*. *Clarendon.*

The ſecond Nicene council affords us plentiful aſſiſtance, in the firſt *ſeſſion*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian biſhops, and yet his ordination was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *ſeſſion* are repealed. *Norris.*

4. A meeting of juſtices: as the ſeſſions of the peace.

SE'STERCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſterce*, French; *ſeſtertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a ſum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny *ſterling*. *Dict.*

Several of them would rather chuſe a ſum in *ſeſterces*, than in pounds *ſterling*. *Addiſon on Medals.*

To SET. *v. a.* preterite *I ſet*; part. paſſ. *I am ſet*. [*Satgan*, or *ſatyan*, Gothick; ꞅeꞇꞇan, Saxon; *ſetten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any ſituation or place; to put.

Ere I could
Give him that parting kiſs which I had *ſet*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shak.*

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave conſtable had *ſet* me i' th' common ſtocks for a witch. *Shakeſp.*

They that are younger have me in deriſion, whoſe fathers I would have diſdained to have *ſet* with the dogs of my flock. *Job*, xxx. 1.

He that hath received his teſtimony, hath *ſet* to his ſeal, that God is true. *John*, iii. 33.

They have *ſet* her a bed in the midſt of the ſlain. *Ezekiel.*

God *ſet* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Gen.* i. 17.

In their *ſetting* of their threſhold by my threſholds, they have defiled my holy name. *Ezek.* xliii. 8.

I have *ſet* thee for a tower among my people. *Jer.* vi. 27.

By his aid aſpiring
To *ſet* himſelf in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

She *ſets* the bar that cauſes all my pain;
One gift refuſed, makes all their bounty vain. *Dryden.*

The lives of the revealers may be juſtly enough *ſet* over againſt the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterb.*

2. To put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture.

They thought the very diſturbance of things eſtabliſhed an hire ſufficient to *ſet* them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that ſits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what miſchiefs might he *ſet* abroach? *Shakeſp.*

Our princely general,
Will give you audience; and wherein
It ſhall appear that your demands are juſt,
You ſhall enjoy them; ev'ry thing *ſet* off
That might ſo much as think you enemies. *Shakeſp.*

This preſent enterprize *ſet* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Ye cauſed every man his ſervant, whom he had *ſet* at liberty, to return. *Jer.* xxxiv. 16.

Every Sabbath ye ſhall *ſet* it in order. *Lev.* xxiv. 8.

I am come to *ſet* a man at variance againſt his father. *Matt.* x. 35.

Thou ſhalt pour out into all thoſe veſſels, and *ſet* aſide that which is full. 2 *Kings*, iv. 4.

The beauty of his ornament he *ſet* in majeſty, but they made images; therefore have I *ſet* it far from them. *Ezek.*

The gates of thy land ſhall be *ſet* wide open. *Nah.* iii. 13.

The fathers have eaten a ſour grape, and the children's teeth are *ſet* on edge. *Jer.* xxxi. 29.

The tonge defileth the whole body, and *ſetteth* on fire the courſe of nature, and is *ſet* on fire of hell. *James*, iii. 6.

The ſhipping might be *ſet* on work by fiſhing, by tranſportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

This wheel *ſet* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with ſuch a tempeſt, as Padua and Trevigi were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, ſome hours muſt be *ſet* apart for this examination. *Duppa.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *ſet* over his horſe. *Hayward.*

Equal ſucceſs had *ſet* theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to conquer, or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man ſo inconſiderable; for it *ſets* him above the meaner ſort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by puniſhment, and ſome are *ſet* right by good nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

The fire was form'd, ſhe *ſets* the kettle on. *Dryden.*

Leda's preſent came,
To ruin Troy, and *ſet* the world on flame. *Dryden.*

Set calf betimes to ſchool, and let him be
Inſtructed there in rules of huſbandry. *Dryden.*

Over labour'd with ſo long a courſe,
'Tis time to *ſet* at eaſe the ſmoaking horſe. *Dryden.*

The puniſh'd crime ſhall *ſet* my ſoul at eaſe,
And murm'ring manes of my friend appeaſe. *Dryden.*

Jove call'd in haſte
The ſon of Maia with ſevere decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *ſet* her free. *Dryden.*

If ſuch a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be *ſet* on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment. *Tillotſon.*

When the father looks ſour on the child, every body elſe ſhould put on the ſame coldneſs, till forgiveneſs aſked, and a reformation of his fault has *ſet* him right again, and reſtored him to his former credit. *Locke on Education.*

His practice muſt by no means croſs his precepts, unleſs he intend to *ſet* him wrong. *Locke on Education.*

If the fear of abſolute and irreſiſtible power *ſet* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to ſink the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once choſen it, it raiſes deſire that proportionably gives him uneaſineſs which determines his will, and *ſets* him at work in purſuit of his choice, on all occaſions. *Locke.*

This river,
When nature's ſelf lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *ſet* the world on fire. *Addiſ.*

The many hoſpitals every where erected, ſerve rather to encourage idleneſs in the people than to *ſet* them at work. *Addiſon.*

A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to *ſet* aſide one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addiſon.*

Your fortunes place you far above the neceſſity of learning, but nothing can *ſet* you above the ornament of it. *Felton.*

Their firſt movement and impreſſed motions demand the impulſe of an almighty hand to *ſet* them agoing. *Cheyne.*

Men of quality look upon it as one of their diſtinguiſhing privileges, not to *ſet* other people at eaſe, with the loſs of the leaſt of their own. *Pope.*

That the wheels were but ſmall, may be gueſſed from a cuſtom they have of taking them off, and *ſetting* them on. *Pope.*

Be frequent in *ſetting* ſuch cauſes at work, whoſe effects you deſire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionleſs; to fix immoveably.

Struck with the ſight, inanimate ſhe ſeems,
Set are her eyes, and motionleſs her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to ſtate by ſome rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bittereſt terms; which the gentleman with a *ſet* geſture and countenance ſtill ſoberly related, until the ordinary, driven at laſt into a mad rage, was fain to give over. *Carew.*

The town of Bern has handſome fountains planted, at *ſet* diſtances, from one end of the ſtreets to the other. *Addiſon.*

5. To regulate; to adjuſt.

In court they determine the king's good by his deſires, which is a kind of *ſetting* the ſun by the dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different reſpect to places *ſet* apart and conſecrated to his worſhip, to what he bears to places deſigned to common uſes. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the ſeaſoning and cookery, which by cuſtom they are *ſet* to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's bleſt dominions,
And *ſets* men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Againſt experience he believes,
He argues againſt demonſtration;
Pleads when his reaſon he deceives,
And *ſets* his judgment by his paſſion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to muſick; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own ſongs, and ſing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

Grief he tames that fetters it in verſe;
But when I have done ſo,
Some man, his art or voice to ſhow,
Doth *ſet* and ſing my pain;
And by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verſe did reſtrain. *Donne.*

I had one day *ſet* the hundredth pſalm, and was ſinging the firſt line, in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spectator.*

7. To plant, not ſow.

Whatſoever fruit uſeth to be *ſet* upon a root or a ſlip, if it be ſown, will degenerate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I proſtrate fell,
To ſhrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,
And *ſet* the bearded leek to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

8. To interſperſe or mark with any thing.

As with ſtars, their bodies all
And wings were *ſet* with eyes. *Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly *ſet*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

The body is ſmooth on that end, and on this 'tis *ſet* with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate.

Can honour *ſet* to a leg? No: or an arm? No: Honour hath no ſkill in ſurgery then? No. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Conſidering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg ſhould be *ſet*, and my body anointed with oil. *Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *ſetting*. *Wiſeman.*

Credit is gained by courſe of time, and ſeldom recovers a ſtrain; but if broken, is never well *ſet* again. *Temple.*

13. To fix the affection; to determine the reſolution.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. *Col.* iii. 2.

They ſhould *ſet* their hope in God, and not forget his works. *Pſalm* lxxviii. 7.

Becauſe ſentence againſt an evil work is not executed ſpeedily, the heart of men is fully *ſet* in them to do evil. *Eccl.*

Set to work millions of ſpinning worms,
That in their green ſhops weave the ſmooth hair'd ſilk
To deck her ſons. *Milton.*

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

When we are well, our hearts are *ſet*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great. *Denham.*

Our hearts are ſo much *ſet* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the beſtower. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe bubbles of the ſhalloweſt, emptieſt ſorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *ſet* on. *Dryd. and Lee.*

Should we *ſet* our hearts only upon theſe things, and be able to taſte no pleaſure but what is ſenſual, we muſt be extremely miſerable when we come unto the other world, becauſe we ſhould meet with nothing to entertain ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

No ſooner is one action diſpatched, which we are *ſet* upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to *ſet* us on work. *Locke.*

Minds, altogether *ſet* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowneſs of temper. *Addiſon.*

Men take an ill-natured pleaſure in diſappointing us in what our hearts are moſt *ſet* upon. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

An Engliſhman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a ſenſe of religion in general, than by obſerving how the minds of all mankind are *ſet* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great buſineſs of their being. *Addiſon.*

I am much concerned when I ſee young gentlemen of fortune ſo wholly *ſet* upon pleaſures, that they neglect all improvements in wiſdom and knowledge. *Addiſon.*

11. To predetermine; to ſettle.

We may ſtill doubt whether the Lord, in ſuch indifferent ceremonies as thoſe whereof we diſpute, did frame his people of *ſet* purpoſe unto any utter diſſimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation. *Hooker.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other on *ſet* purpoſe, to ſhew his country ſwain was no great ſcholar. *Dryden.*

12. To eſtabliſh; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this ſervice, the greateſt is that very *ſet* and ſtanding order itſelf, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form preſcribed whatſoever is herein publickly done. *Hooker.*

It pleaſed the king to ſend me, and I *ſet* him a time. *Neh.* ii. 6.

Am I a ſea, or a whale, that thou *ſetteſt* a watch over me? *Job*, vii. 12.

He *ſetteth* an end to darkneſs, and ſearcheth out all perfection. *Job*, xxviii. 3.

In ſtudies, whatſoever a man commandeth upon himſelf, let him *ſet* hours for it; but whatſoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *ſet* times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themſelves, ſo as the ſpaces of other buſineſs or ſtudies will ſuffice. *Bacon.*

For uſing *ſet* and preſcribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholeſome words, being known, are apteſt to excite judicious and fervent affections. *King Charles.*

His ſeed, when is not *ſet*, ſhall bruiſe my head. *Milton.*

Though *ſet* form of prayer be an abomination,
Set forms of petitions find great approbation. *Denham.*

Set places and *ſet* hours are but parts of that worſhip we owe. *South.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more uſe than you *ſet*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we conſider how hard it is to *ſet* a price upon unneceſſary commodities; but how impoſſible it is to *ſet* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. *Locke.*

Set him ſuch a taſk, to be done in ſuch a time. *Locke.*

As in the ſubordinations of government the king is offended by any inſults to an inferior magiſtrate, ſo the ſovereign Ruler of the univerſe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to thoſe whom he has *ſet* over us. *Addiſon.*

Take *ſet* times of meditating on what is future. *Atterb.*

Should a man go about, with never ſo *ſet* ſtudy and deſign, to deſcribe ſuch a natural form of the year as that which is at preſent eſtabliſhed, he could ſcarcely ever do it in ſo few words that were ſo fit. *Woodward.*

13. To exhibit; to diſplay; to propoſe. With *before*.

Through the variety of my reading, I *ſet before* me many examples both of ancient and later times. *Bacon.*

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath *ſet before* us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his ſacred houſe? *Milton.*

Long has my ſoul deſir'd this time and place,
To *ſet before* your ſight your glorious race. *Dryden.*

All that can be done is to *ſet* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice. *Tillotſon.*

A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders flew,
That *ſet* th' unhappy Phaeton to view:
The flaming chariot and the ſteeds it ſhew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. *Addiſon.*

When his fortune *ſets before* him all
The pomps and pleaſures that his ſoul can wiſh,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Addiſon's Cato.*

He ſupplies his not appearing in the preſent ſcene of action, by *ſetting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour, upon our obſervation. *Broome.*

14. To value; to eſtimate; to rate.

Be you contented
To have a ſon *ſet* your decrees at nought?
To pluck down juſtice from your awful bench,
To trip the courſe of law? *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

The backwardneſs parents ſhew in divulging their faults, will make them *ſet* a greater value on their credit themſelves, and teach them to be the more careful to preſerve the good opinion of others. *Locke.*

If we act by ſeveral broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *ſet* upon it by the world, we ſhall live and die in miſery. *Addiſon.*

Have I not *ſet* at nought my noble birth,
A ſpotleſs fame, and an unblemiſh'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has giv'n thee all. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Though the ſame ſun, with all diffuſive rays,
Bluſh in the roſe, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the ſtronger effort of his pow'r,
And always *ſet* the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

15. To ſtake at play.

What ſad diſorders play begets!
Deſp'rate and mad, at length he *ſets*
Thoſe darts, whoſe points make gods adore. *Prior.*

16. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *ſets* me elſe? I'll throw at all. *Shakeſpeare.*

17. To fix in metal.

Think ſo vaſt a treaſure as your ſon
Too great for any private man's poſſeſſion;
And him too rich a jewel to be *ſet*
In vulgar metal, or vulgar uſe. *Dryden.*

He may learn to cut, poliſh, and *ſet* precious ſtones. *Locke.*

18. To embarraſs; to diſtreſs; to perplex. [This is uſed, I think, by miſtake, for *beſet*: as,

Adam, hard *beſet*, replied. *Milton.*]

Thoſe who raiſe popular murmurs and diſcontents againſt his majeſty's government, that they find ſo very few and ſo very improper occaſions for them, ſhew how hard they are *ſet* in this particular, repreſent the bill as a grievance. *Addiſ.*

19. To fix in an artificial manner, ſo as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a ſnare for me, they have *ſet* gins. *Pſalm* cxl. 5.

20. To apply to ſomething.

Unto thy brother thou ſhalt not lend upon uſury, that the Lord may bleſs thee in all that thou *ſetteſt* thine hand to. *Deut.* xxiii. 20.

With whate'er gall thou *ſet'ſt* thyſelf to write,
Thy inoffenſive ſatires never bite. *Dryden.*

21. To fix the eyes.

I will *ſet* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jer.* xxiv. 6.

Joy ſalutes me when I *ſet*
My bleſt eyes on Amoret. *Waller.*

22. To offer for a price.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for ſuch an one *ſetteth* his own ſoul to ſale. *Ecclus.* x. 9.

23. To place in order; to frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *ſet* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels

mels, through that hot and ſandy country, from Cairo to Suetia. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

24. To ſtation; to place.

Cœnus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our looſe court upbraid:
Your friend was *ſet* upon you for a ſpy,
And on his witneſs you are doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

25. To oppoſe.

Will you *ſet* your wit to a fool's? *Shakeſpeare.*

26. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *ſet* a razor.

27. *To* SET *about.* To apply to.

They ſhould make them play-games, or endeavour it, and *ſet* themſelves *about* it. *Locke.*

28. *To* SET *againſt.* To place in a ſtate of enmity or oppoſition.

The terrors of God do *ſet* themſelves in array *againſt* me. *Job*, vi. 4.

The king of Babylon *ſet* himſelf *againſt* Jeruſalem. *Ezek.*

The devil hath reaſon to *ſet* himſelf *againſt* it; for nothing is more deſtructive to him than a ſoul armed with prayer. *Duppa.*

There ſhould be ſuch a being as aſſiſts us againſt our worſt enemies, and comforts us under our ſharpeſt ſufferings, when all other things *ſet* themſelves *againſt* us. *Tillotſon.*

29. *To* SET *againſt.* To oppoſe; to place in rhetorical oppoſition.

This periſhing of the world in a deluge is *ſet againſt*, or compared with, the periſhing of the world in the conflagration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

30. *To* SET *apart.* To neglect for a ſeaſon.

They highly commended his forwardneſs, and all other matters for that time *ſet apart.* *Knolles.*

31. *To* SET *aſide.* To omit for the preſent.

Set your knighthood and your ſoldierſhip *aſide*, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat. *Shakeſp.*

In 1585 followed the proſperous expedition of Drake and Carlile into the Weſt Indies; in the which I *ſet aſide* the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hiſpaniola, as ſurprizes rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

My higheſt intereſt is not to be deceived about theſe matters; therefore, *ſetting aſide* all other conſiderations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotſon.*

32. *To* SET *aſide.* To reject.

I'll look into the pretenſions of each, and ſhew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *ſet aſide* all the reſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted ſtores and old ideas find:
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,
To taſte the true, or *ſet* the falſe *aſide.* *Prior.*

33. *To* SET *aſide.* To abrogate; to annul.

Several innovations, made to the detriment of the Engliſh merchant, are now intirely *ſet aſide.* *Addiſon.*

There may be
Reaſons of ſo much pow'r and cogent force,
As may ev'n *ſet aſide* this right of birth:
If ſons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. *Rowe.*

He ſhows what abſurdities follow upon ſuch a ſuppoſition, and the greater thoſe abſurdities are, the more ſtrongly do they evince the falſity of that ſuppoſition from whence they flow, and conſequently the truth of the doctrine *ſet aſide* by that ſuppoſition. *Atterbury.*

34. *To* SET *by.* To regard; to eſteem.

David behaved himſelf more wiſely than all, ſo that his name was much *ſet by.* 1 *Sam.* xviii. 30.

35. *To* SET *by.* To reject or omit for the preſent.

You ſhall hardly edify me, that thoſe nations might not, by the law of nature, have been ſubdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we ſhall ſpeak in the proper place, were *ſet by*, and not made part of the caſe. *Bacon.*

36. *To* SET *down.* To mention; to explain; to relate in writing.

They have *ſet down*, that a roſe ſet by garlick is ſweeter, becauſe the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*

Some rules were to be *ſet down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

I ſhall *ſet down* an account of a diſcourſe I chanced to have with one of theſe rural ſtateſmen. *Addiſon.*

37. *To* SET *down.* To regiſter or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.

Let thoſe that play your clowns ſpeak no more than is *ſet down* for them. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Every man, careful of virtuous converſation, ſtudious of Scripture, and given unto any abſtinence in diet, was *ſet down* in his calendar of ſuſpected Priſcilianiſts. *Hooker.*

Take
One half of my commiſſion, and *ſet down*
As beſt thou art experienc'd, ſince thou know'ſt
Thy country's ſtrength and weakneſs.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

The reaſons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *ſet down.* *Locke.*

An eminent inſtance of this, to ſhew what uſe can do, I ſhall *ſet down.* *Locke.*

I cannot forbear *ſetting down* the beautiful deſcription Claudian has made of a wild beaſt, newly brought from the woods, and making its firſt appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addiſon.*

38. *To* SET *down.* To fix on a reſolve.

Finding him ſo reſolutely *ſet down*, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he incloſed the ſame round. *Knolles.*

39. *To* SET *down.* To fix; to eſtabliſh.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *ſet down* with himſelf, for himſelf to do all things by. *Hooker.*

40. *To* SET *forth.* To publiſh; to promulgate; to make appear.

My willing love,
The rather by theſe arguments of fear,
Set forth in your purſuit. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

The poems, which have been ſo ill *ſet forth* under his name, are as he firſt writ them. *Waller.*

41. *To* SET *forth.* To raiſe; to ſend out.

Our merchants, to their great charges, *ſet forth* fleets to deſcry the ſeas. *Abbot.*

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of ſixty gallies, *ſet forth* by the Venetians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They agreed, all with one conſent, at a prefixed day, to ſend unto Vienna ſuch warlike forces, as they had in any time before *ſet forth*, for the defence of the Chriſtian religion. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When poor Rutilus ſpends all his worth,
In hopes of *ſetting* one good dinner *forth*,
'Tis downright madneſs. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

42. *To* SET *forth.* To diſplay; to explain.

As for words to *ſet forth* ſuch lewdneſs, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted ſhew thereunto, borrowed even from the praiſes proper to virtue. *Spenſer.*

So little have theſe falſe colours diſhonoured painting, that they have only ſerved to *ſet forth* her praiſe, and to make her merit further known. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

43. *To* SET *forth.* To arrange; to place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *ſet forth*
In beſt appointment all our regiments. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

44. *To* SET *forth.* To ſhow; to exhibit.

To render our errours more monſtrous, and what unto a miracle *ſets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himſelf. *Brown.*

Whereas it is commonly *ſet forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To *ſet forth* great things by ſmall. *Milton.*

The two humours of a chearful truſt in Providence, and a ſuſpicious diffidence of it, are very well *ſet forth* here for our inſtruction. *L'Eſtrange.*

45. *To* SET *forward.* To advance; to promote.

They yield that reading may *ſet forward*, but not begin the work of ſalvation. *Hooker.*

Amongſt them there are not thoſe helps which others have, to *ſet* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker.*

In the external form of religion, ſuch things as are apparently or can be ſufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit to *ſet forward* godlineſs, either as betokening the greatneſs of God, or as beſeeming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celeſtial impreſſions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hooker.*

They mar my path, they *ſet forward* my calamity. *Job.*

Dung or chalk, applied ſeaſonably to the roots of trees, doth *ſet* them *forwards.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

46. *To* SET *in.* To put in a way to begin.

If you pleaſe to aſſiſt and *ſet* me *in*, I will recollect myſelf. *Collier.*

47. *To* SET *off.* To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embelliſh. It anſwers to the French *relever.*

Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *ſet* it *off.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The prince put thee into my ſervice for no other reaſon than to *ſet* me *off.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Neglect not the examples of thoſe that have carried themſelves ill in the ſame place; not to *ſet off* thyſelf by taxing their memory, but to direct thyſelf what to avoid. *Bacon.*

May you be happy, and your ſorrows paſt
Set off thoſe joys I wiſh may ever laſt. *Waller.*

The figures of the groupes muſt contraſt each other by their ſeveral poſitions: thus in a play ſome characters muſt be raiſed to oppoſe others, and to *ſet* them *off.* *Dryden.*

The men, whoſe hearts are aimed at, are the occaſion that one part of the face lies under a kind of diſguiſe, while the other is ſo much *ſet off*, and adorned by the owner. *Addiſon.*

Their women are perfect miſtreſſes in ſhewing themſelves to the beſt advantage: they are always gay and ſprightly, and *ſet off* the worſt faces with the beſt airs. *Addiſon.*

The general good ſenſe and worthineſs of his character, makes his friends obſerve theſe little ſingularities as foils, that rather *ſet off* than blemiſh his good qualities. *Addiſon.*

The work will never take, if it is not *ſet off* with proper ſcenes. *Addiſon.*

Claudian *ſets off* his deſcription of the Eridanus with all the poetical ſtories. *Addiſon on Italy.*

48. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To animate; to inſtigate; to incite.

You had either never attempted this change, *ſet on* with hope, or never diſcovered it, ſtopt with deſpair. *Sidney.*

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came
That I was caſt; and even now he ſpake
Iago *ſet* him *on.* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thou, traitor, haſt *ſet on* thy wife to this. *Shakeſpeare.*

Baruch *ſetteth* thee *on* againſt us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans. *Jer.* xliii. 3.

He ſhould be thought to be mad, or *ſet on* and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuſe the duke. *Clarendon.*

In oppoſition ſits
Grim death, my ſon and foe, who *ſets* them *on.* *Milton.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces againſt an inſulting baſeneſs, when backed with greatneſs and *ſet on* by miſinformation. *South's Sermons.*

The ſkill uſed in dreſſing up power, will ſerve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *ſet* men *on* the more eagerly to ſcramble? *Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *ſets* every particular perſon *upon* making a higher figure than is conſiſtent with his revenue. *Addiſon.*

49. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To attack; to aſſault.

There you miſſing me, I was taken up by pyrates, who putting me under board priſoner, preſently *ſet upon* another ſhip, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the ſword. *Sidney.*

Caſſio hath here been *ſet on* in the dark:
He's almoſt ſlain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

So other foes may *ſet upon* our back. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alphonſus, captain of another of the galleys, ſuffering his men to ſtraggle too far into the land, was *ſet upon* by a Turkiſh pyrate, and taken. *Knolles.*

Of one hundred ſhips there came ſcarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and ſuch as came daily in, we *ſet upon* them, and gave them the chace. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

If I had been *ſet upon* by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now ſuffer. *Taylor.*

When once I am *ſet upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting when I ſhould be fighting. *L'Eſtrange.*

When ſome rival power invades a right,
Flies *ſet on* flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

50. *To* SET *on.* To employ as in a taſk.

Set on thy wife t' obſerve. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

51. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with ſettled and full reſolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *ſet upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer reſpect to her honour than your ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*

Some I found wond'rous harſh,
Contemptuous, proud, *ſet on* revenge and ſpite. *Milton.*

52. *To* SET *out.* To aſſign; to allot.

The reſt, unable to ſerve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, ſhould be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others, to whom the ſame ſhall be *ſet out.* *Spenſer.*

The ſquaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that Providence has *ſet out* for him is a bleſſing. *L'Eſtrange.*

53. *To* SET *out.* To publiſh.

I will uſe no other authority than that excellent proclamation *ſet out* by the king in the firſt year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*

If all ſhould be *ſet out* to the world by an angry whig, the conſequence muſt be a confinement of our friend for ſome months more to his garret. *Swift.*

54. *To* SET *out.* To mark by boundaries or diſtinctions of ſpace.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of thoſe infinite abyſſes of ſpace and duration, *ſet out*, or ſuppoſed to be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptation. *Locke.*

55. *To* SET *out.* To adorn; to embelliſh.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *ſet out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

56. *To* SET *out.* To raiſe; to equip.

The Venetians pretend they could *ſet out*, in caſe of great neceſſity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeaſſes. *Addiſon on Italy.*

57. *To* SET *out.* To ſhow; to diſplay; to recommend.

Barbaroſſa, in his diſcourſes concerning the conqueſt of Africk, *ſet* him *out* as a moſt fit inſtrument for ſubduing the kingdom of Tunis. *Knolles.*

I could *ſet out* that beſt ſide of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into ſhade, that he might place a ſuppoſed deformity more in view. *Atterbury.*

58. *To* SET *out.* To ſhow; to prove.

Thoſe very reaſons *ſet out* how heinous his ſin was. *Atterb.*

59. *To* SET *up.* To erect; to eſtabliſh newly.

There are many excellent inſtitutions of charity lately *ſet up*, and which deſerve all manner of encouragement, particularly thoſe which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Who could not win the miſtreſs, woo'd the maid,
Set up themſelves, and drove a ſep'rate trade. *Pope.*

60. *To* SET *up.* To build; to erect.

Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And *ſet up* new: then, if the echo like not
In ſuch a room, they pluck down thoſe.
Ben Johnſon's Catiline.

Jacob took the ſtone, that he had for his pillow, and *ſet* it *up* for a pillar. *Gen.* xxviii. 18.

Saul *ſet* him *up* a place, and is paſſed on, and gone down to Gilgal. 1 *Sam.* xv. 12.

Such delight hath God in men
Obedient to his will, that he vouchſafes
Among them to *ſet up* his tabernacle. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Images were not *ſet up* or worſhipped among the heathens, becauſe they ſuppoſed the gods to be like them. *Stillingfleet.*

Statues were *ſet up* to all thoſe who had made themſelves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*

I ſhall ſhew you how to *ſet up* a forge, and what tools you muſt uſe. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Patrons, who ſneak from living worth to dead,
With-hold the penſion, and *ſet up* the head. *Pope.*

61. *To* SET *up.* To raiſe; to exalt; to put in power.

He was ſkilful enough to have lived ſtill, if knowledge could be *ſet up* againſt mortality. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll tranſlate the kingdom from the houſe of Saul, and *ſet up* the throne of David over Iſrael. 2 *Sam.* iii. 10.

Of thoſe that lead theſe parties, if you could take off the major number, the leſſer would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *ſet up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*

Homer took all occaſions of *ſetting up* his own countrymen the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryd.*

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be ſuppoſed innate; it being impoſſible that men ſhould, without ſhame or fear, ſerenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *ſet up.* *Locke.*

62. *To* SET *up.* To place in view.

He hath taken me by my neck, ſhaken me to pieces, and *ſet* me *up* for his mark. *Job*, xvi. 12.

Scarecrows are *ſet up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bacon.*

Thy father's merit *ſets* thee *up* to view,
And ſhows thee in the faireſt point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conſpicuous. *Addiſon.*

63. *To* SET *up.* To place in repoſe; to fix; to reſt.

Whilſt we *ſet up* our hopes here, we do not ſo ſeriouſly, as we ought, conſider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

64. *To* SET *up.* To raiſe by the voice.

My right eye itches, ſome good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I'll *ſet up* ſuch a note as ſhe ſhall hear. *Dryden.*

65. *To* SET *up.* To advance; to propoſe to reception.

The authors that *ſet up* this opinion were not themſelves ſatisfied with it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

66. *To* SET *up.* To raiſe to a ſufficient fortune.

In a ſoldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit *ſets up* a man for ever. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SET. *v. n.*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the ſun at evening.

The ſun was *ſet.* *Gen.* xxviii. 11.

Whereas the *ſetting* of the pleiades and ſeven ſtars is deſigned the term of Autumn and the beginning of Winter, unto ſome latitudes theſe ſtars do never *ſet.* *Vulgar Errours.*

That ſun once *ſet*, a thouſand meaner ſtars
Gave a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*

Now the latter watch of waſting night,
And *ſetting* ſtars, to kindly reſt invite. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main,
When pale Orion *ſets* in wintry rain,
Than ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden's Æneid.*

My eyes no object met,
But diſtant ſkies that in the ocean *ſet.* *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The Julian eagles here their wings diſplay,
And there like *ſetting* ſtars the Decii lay. *Garth's Ovid.*

2. To be fixed hard.

A gathering and ſerring of the ſpirits together to reſiſt, maketh the teeth to *ſet* hard one againſt another. *Bacon.*

3. To be extinguiſhed or darkened, as the ſun at night.

Ahijah could not ſee; for his eyes were *ſet*, by reaſon of his age. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 4.

4. To fit muſick to words.

That I might ſing it, Madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyſhip can *ſet.*
—As little by ſuch toys as may be poſſible. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To become not fluid.

That fluid ſubſtance in a few minutes begins to *ſet*, as the tradeſmen ſpeak; that is, to exchange it's fluidity for firmneſs. *Boyle.*

6. To begin a journey.

So let him land,
And ſolemnly ſee him *ſet* on to London. *Shakeſpeare.*

On Wedneſday next, Harry, thou ſhalt *ſet* forward;
On Thurſday we ourſelves will march. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king is *ſet* from London, and the ſcene
Is now tranſported to Southampton. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

7. To go, or paſs; to put one's ſelf into any ſtate or poſture.

The faithleſs pirate ſoon will *ſet* to ſea,
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*

When *ſets* he forward?
—He is near at hand. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

He with forty of his gallies, in moſt warlike manner appointed, *ſet* forward with Solyman's ambaſſador towards Conſtantinople. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

8. To catch birds with a dog that *ſets* them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.

When I go a hawking or *ſetting*, I think myſelf beholden to him that aſſures me, that in ſuch a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*

9. To plant, not ſow.

In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To ſow dry, and *ſet* wet. *Old Proverb.*

10. It is commonly uſed in converſation for *ſit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is ſometimes found in authors.

If they *ſet* down before's, 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. To apply one's ſelf.

If he *ſets* induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt, he can have no ground of doubting but it ſhall prove ſucceſsful to him. *Hammond.*

12. *To* SET *about.* To fall to; to begin.

We find it moſt hard to convince them, that it is neceſſary now, at this very preſent, to *ſet about* it: we are thought a little too hot and haſty, when we preſs wicked men to leave their ſins to-day, as long as they have ſo much time before them to do it in. *Calamy's Sermons.*

How prepoſterous is it, never to *ſet about* works of charity, whilſt we ourſelves can ſee them performed? *Atterb.*

13. *To* SET *in.* To fix in a particular ſtate.

When the weather was *ſet in* to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to ſee a gallery furniſhed by great maſters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

As November *ſet in* with keen froſts, ſo they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or leſs ſeverity, as the winds changed. *Ellis's Voyage.*

A ſtorm accordingly happened the following day; for a ſouthern monſoon began to *ſet in.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

14. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To begin a march, journey, or enterprize.

Be't your charge
To ſee perform'd the tenor of our word:
Set on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

He that would ſeriouſly *ſet upon* the ſearch of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

The underſtanding would preſently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then *ſet upon* ſome new enquiry. *Locke.*

15. *To* SET *on.* To make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their anſwer we will *ſet on* them. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

16. *To* SET *out.* To have beginning.

If any inviſible caſualty there be, it is queſtionable whether its activity only *ſet out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The dazzling luſtre to abate,
He *ſet* not *out* in all his pomp and ſtate,
Clad in the mildeſt lightning. *Addiſon.*

17. *To* SET *out.* To begin a journey.

At their *ſetting out* they muſt have their commiſſion from the king. *Bacon.*

I ſhall put you in mind where you promiſed to *ſet out*, or begin your firſt ſtage. *Hammond.*

Me thou think'ſt not ſlow,
Who ſince the morning-hour *ſet out* from heav'n,
Where God reſides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

My ſoul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Your's firſt *ſet out*, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*

Theſe doctrines, laid down for foundations of any ſcience, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we muſt *ſet out*, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

He that *ſets out* upon weak legs will not only go farther, but grow ſtronger too, than one who with firm limbs only ſits ſtill. *Locke.*

For theſe reaſons I ſhall *ſet out* for London to-morrow. *Addiſon.*

Look no more on man in the firſt ſtage of his exiſtence, in his *ſetting out* for eternity. *Addiſon.*

If we ſlacken our arms, and drop our oars, we ſhall be hurried back to the place from whence we firſt *ſet out.* *Addiſon.*

18. *To* SET *out.* To begin the world.

Eudoxus, at his firſt *ſetting out*, threw himſelf into court. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Eugenio *ſet out* from the ſame univerſity, and about the ſame time with Coruſodes. *Swift.*

19. *To* SET *to.* To apply himſelf to.

I may appeal to ſome, who have made this their buſineſs, whether it go not againſt the hair with them to *ſet to* any thing elſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

20. *To* SET *up.* To begin a trade openly.

We have ſtock enough to *ſet up* with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no leſs capable of total decay. *Decay of Piety.*

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be ſplit, yet he ſaves his cargo; has ſomething left towards *ſetting up* again, and ſo is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own induſtry, but the friendſhip of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thoſe who have once made their court to thoſe miſtreſſes without portions, the muſes, are never like to *ſet up* for fortunes. *Pope.*

This habit of writing and diſcourſing was acquired during my apprenticeſhip in London, and a long reſidence there after I had *ſet up* for myſelf. *Swift.*

21. *To* SET *up.* To begin a project of advantage.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *ſetting up* for himſelf after the death of his maſter, perſuaded his principal officers to lend him great ſums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own ſecurity. *Arbuthnot.*

A ſevere treatment might tempt them to *ſet up* for a republick. *Addiſon on Italy.*

22. *To* SET *up.* To profeſs publickly.

Scow'ring the watch grows out of faſhion wit;
Now we *ſet up* for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*

Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,
Who gorge themſelves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryd. Juvenal.*

It is found by experience, that thoſe men who *ſet up* for morality, without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

SET. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in conſequence of ſome formal rule.

Rude am I in my ſpeech,
And little bleſs'd with the *ſet* phraſe of peace. *Shakeſp.*

Th' indictment of the good Lord Haſtings,
In a *ſet* hand fairly is ingroſs'd. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

He would not perform that ſervice by the hazard of one *ſet* battle, but by dallying off the time. *Knolles.*

Set ſpeeches, and a formal tale,
With none but ſtateſmen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*

In ten *ſet* battles have we driv'n back
Theſe heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*

What we hear in converſation has this general advantage over *ſet* diſcourſes, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the compoſure than to the matter delivered. *Rogers.*

SET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A number of things ſuited to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be ſeparated from the reſt.

Senſations and paſſions ſeem to depend upon a particular *ſet* of motions. *Collier.*

All corpuſcles of the ſame *ſet* or kind agree in every thing. *Woodward.*

'Tis not a *ſet* of features or complexion,
The tincture of a ſkin, that I admire. *Addiſon.*

I ſhall here lay together a new *ſet* of remarks, and obſerve the artifices of our enemies to raiſe ſuch prejudices. *Addiſon.*

Homer introduced that monſtrous character to ſhow the marvellous, and paint it in a new *ſet* of colours. *Broome.*

He muſt change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,
There muſt another *ſet* be found. *Swift.*

They refer to thoſe criticks who are partial to ſome particular *ſet* of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*

Perhaps there is no man, nor *ſet* of men, upon earth, whoſe ſentiments I entirely follow. *Watts.*

2. Any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the ground.

'Tis raiſed by *ſets* or berries, like white thorn, and lies the ſame time in the ground. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. The apparent fall of the ſun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary ſun hath made a golden *ſet*;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives ſignal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the battle's loſt and won.
—That will be ere *ſet* of ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Before *ſet* of ſun that day, I hope to reach my winter-quarters. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

4. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *ſet*,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*

5. A game.

Have I not here the beſt cards for the game,
To win this eaſy match play'd for a crown?
And ſhall I now give o'er the yielded *ſet*? *Shakeſpeare.*

When we have match'd our rackets to theſe balls,
We will, in France, play a *ſet*
Shall ſtrike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakeſp.*

SETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*ſeta*, Latin.] Briſtly; ſet with ſtrong hairs; conſiſting of ſtrong hairs.

The parent inſect, with its ſtiff *ſetaceous* tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. *Derham.*

SE'TON. *n. ſ.* [*ſeton*, French, from *ſeta*, Latin.]

A *ſeton* is made when the ſkin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twiſt of ſilk or hair, that humours may vent themſelves. Farriers call this operation in cattle, rowelling. *Quincy.*

I made a *ſeton* to give a vent to the humour. *Wiſeman.*

If the ſinus be of great length depending, make a perforation in the lower part by a *ſeton*-needle with a twiſted ſilk. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SETTE'E. *n. ſ.* A large long ſeat with a back to it.

SE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſet.*]

1. One who ſets.

When he was gone I caſt this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *ſetter* on to do it. *Aſcham.*

Shameleſs Warwick, peace!
Proud *ſetter* up and puller down of kings! *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſeemeth to be a *ſetter* forth of ſtrange gods. *Acts*, xvii.

2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the ſportſmen.

3. A man who performs the office of a ſetting dog, or finds out perſons to be plundered.

Another ſet of men are the devil's *ſetters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in ſome innocent unguarded heir into their helliſh net, learning his humour, prying into his circumſtances, and obſerving his weak ſide. *South.*

SE'TTERWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb; a ſpecies of hellebore.

SE'TTING *Dog. n. ſ.* [*cane ſentacchione*, Italian; *ſetting* and *dog.*] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the ſportſman.

Will. obliges young heirs with a *ſetting dog* he has made himſelf. *Addiſon.*

SE'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅetol, Saxon.] A ſeat; a bench; ſomething to ſit on.

From the bottom to the lower *ſettle* ſhall be two cubits. *Ezek.* xliii. 14.

The man, their hearty welcome firſt expreſt,
A common *ſettle* drew for either gueſt,
Inviting each his weary limbs to reſt. *Dryden.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in any certain ſtate after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance.

I will *ſettle* you after your old eſtates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 11.

In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *ſettle* here. *Milton.*

2. To fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *ſettling* in the world his only ſon. *Dryden.*

3. To fix in any place.

Settl'd in his face I ſee
Sad reſolution. *Milton.*

4. To eſtabliſh; to confirm.

Juſtice ſubmitted to what Abra pleas'd:
Her will alone could *ſettle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what ſhe lateſt ſpoke. *Prior.*

5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.

This exactneſs will be judged troubleſome, and therefore moſt men will think they may be excuſed from *ſettling* the complex ideas of mixed modes ſo preciſely in their minds. *Locke.*

Medals give a very great light to hiſtory, in confirming ſuch paſſages as are true in old authors, and *ſettling* ſuch as are told after different manners. *Addiſon.*

6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.

His baniſh'd gods reſtor'd to rites divine,
And *ſettl'd* ſuch ſucceſſion in his line. *Dryden's Æn.*

If you will not take ſome care to *ſettle* our language, and put it into a ſtate of continuance, your memory ſhall not be preſerved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Swift.*

7. To fix; not to ſuffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or deſultory and wavering in conduct.

This, by a *ſettled* habit in things, whereof we have frequent experience, is performed ſo quick, that we take that for the perception of our ſenſation which is an idea formed by our judgment. *Locke.*

A pamphlet that talks of ſlavery, France, and the Pretender; they deſire no more: it will *ſettle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

8. To make cloſe or compact.

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *ſettle* the turf before the Spring. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

9. To fix unalienably by legal ſanctions.

I have given him the parſonage of the pariſh, and, becauſe I know his value, have *ſettled* upon him a good annuity for life. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

10. To fix inſeparably.

Exalt your paſſion by directing and *ſettling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whoſe lovelineſs may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*

11. To affect ſo as that the dregs or impurities ſink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanſe the air;
So working ſeas *ſettle* and purge the wine. *Davies.*

12. To compoſe; to put into a ſtate of calmneſs.

When thou art *ſettling* thyſelf to thy devotions, imagine thou heareſt thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou ſo careful? *Duppa.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. n.*

1. To ſubſide; to ſink to the bottom and repoſe there.

This is mere moral babble, and direct
Againſt the canon laws of our foundation:
I muſt not ſuffer this; yet 'tis the lees
And *ſettlings* of a melancholy blood. *Milton.*

2. To loſe motion or fermentation; to depoſite fæces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But ſince this meſſage came, you ſink and *ſettle*,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*

A government, upon ſuch occaſions, is always thick before it *ſettles.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. To fix one's ſelf; to eſtabliſh a reſidence.

The Spinetæ, deſcended from the Peleſgi, *ſettled* at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To chuſe a method of life; to eſtabliſh a domeſtick ſtate.

As people marry now, and *ſettle*,
Fierce love abates his uſual mettle;
Worldly deſires, and houſhold cares,
Diſturb the godhead's ſoft affairs. *Prior.*

5. To become fixed ſo as not to change.

The wind came about and *ſettled* in the Weſt, ſo as we could make no way. *Bacon.*

6. To quit an irregular and deſultory for a methodical life.

7. To take any laſting ſtate.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *ſettled* by degrees into a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

According to laws eſtabliſhed by the Divine Wiſdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *ſettled* at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitiſh: by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it *ſettles* in an intenſe red. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To reſt; to repoſe.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them diſcretion, their fondneſs *ſettles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And ſhades eternal *ſettle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

9. To grow calm.

'Till the fury of his highneſs *ſettle*,
Come not before him. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He ſighs with moſt ſucceſs that *ſettles* well. *Garth.*

11. To crack as work ſinks.

One part being moiſt, and the other dry, occaſions its *ſettling* more in one place than another, which cauſes cracks and *ſettlings* in the wall. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SE'TTLEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſettle.*] The ſtate of being ſettled; confirmed ſtate.

What one party thought to rivet to a *ſettledneſs* by the ſtrength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns. *King Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſettle.*]

1. The act of ſettling; the ſtate of being ſettled.

2. The act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my paſtures take,
With *ſettlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

3. A jointure granted to a wife.

Strephon ſigh'd ſo loud and ſtrong,
He blew a *ſettlement* along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and ſix, and houſe in town. *Swift.*

4. Subſidence; dregs.

Fullers-earth left a thick *ſettlement.* *Mortimer's Huſb.*

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domeſtick and methodical life.

Every man living has a deſign in his head upon wealth, power, or *ſettlement*, in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. A colony; a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SE'TWAL. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

SE'VEN. *adj.* [ꞅeoꝼon, Saxon.]

1. Four and three; one more than ſix. It is commonly uſed in poetry as one ſyllable.

Let ev'ry man be maſter of his time
'Till *ſeven* at night. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Of every clean beaſt thou ſhalt take to thee by *ſevens.* *Geneſis.*

Pharmis, King of the Medes, it is ſaid, he overthrew and cruelly murdered, with his *ſeven* children. *Raleigh.*

Sev'n bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuſe;
And for Diana *ſev'n* unſpotted ewes. *Dryden's Æn.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adj.* [*ſeven* and *fold.*] Repeated ſeven times; having ſeven doubles.

Upon this dreadful beaſt with *ſevenfold* head,
He ſet the falſe Dueſſa for more awe and dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The *ſevenfold* ſhield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from my heart. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Not for that ſilly old morality,
That as theſe links were knit, our loves ſhould be,
Mourn I, that I thy *ſevenfold* chain have loſt,
Nor for the luck's ſake, but the bitter coſt. *Donne.*

What if the breath that kindled thoſe grim fires
Awak'd, ſhould blow them into *ſevenfold* rage? *Milton.*

Fair queen,
Who ſway'ſt the ſceptre of the Pharian iſle,
And *ſev'nfold* falls of diſemboguing Nile. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adv.* Seven times.

Whoſoever ſlayeth Cain, vengeance ſhall be taken on him *ſevenfold.* *Gen.* iv. 15.

Wrath meet thy flight *ſevenfold.* *Milton.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeven* and *night.*]

1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight.*

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itſelf, than juſts with the ſword and lance, maintained for a *ſevennight* together. *Sidney.*

Iago's footing here anticipates our thoughts
A *ſe'nnight*'s ſpeed. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *ſevennight* loſt their ſhining. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. We uſe ſtill the word *ſevennight* or *ſe'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before laſt Monday*; it will be done on Monday *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday.*

This comes from one of thoſe untuckered ladies whom you were ſo ſharp upon on Monday was *ſe'ennight.* *Addiſ.*

SE'VENSCORE. *adj.* [*ſeven* and *ſcore.*] Seven times twenty; an hundred and forty.

The old Counteſs of Deſmond, who lived till ſhe was *ſevenſcore* years old, did dentire twice or thrice; caſting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN. *adj.* [ꞅeoꝼonꞇyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten; ſeven added to ten.

SE'VENTEENTH. *adj.* [ꞅeoꝼonꞇeoþa, Saxon.] The ſeventh after the tenth; the ordinal of ſeventeen.

In the ſix hundredth year of Noah's life, the ſecond month, the *ſeventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. *Gen.* vii. 11.

The conqueſt of Ireland was perfected by the king in the *ſeventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*

SE'VENTH. *adj.* [ꞅeoꝼoþa, Saxon.] The ordinal of ſeven; the firſt after the ſixth.

The child born in the *ſeventh* month doth commonly well. *Bacon.*

So Pharaoh, or ſome greater king than he,
Provided for the *ſeventh* neceſſity:
Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented ere it came. *Dryden.*

2. Containing one part in *ſeven.*

Thy air is like the firſt:
A third is like the former. Filthy hags!
Why do you ſhew me this? A fourth? Start, eye!

What! will the line ſtretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A *ſeventh!* I'll ſee no more. *Shakeſp.*

SE'VENTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſeventh.*] In the ſeventh place; an ordinal adverb.

Seventhly, living bodies have ſenſe, which plants have not. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH. *adj.* [from *ſeventy.*] The tenth ſeven times repeated; the ordinal of ſeventy.

SE'VENTY. *adj.* [hundſeofontig, Saxon.] Seven times ten.

Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all,
From twelve to *ſeventy*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *ſeventy*. *Taylor.*

The weight of *ſeventy* winters preſt him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryden.*

In the Hebrew, there is a particle conſiſting but of one ſingle letter, of which there are reckoned up *ſeventy* ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

To **SE'VER.** *v. a.* [*ſevrer*, French; *ſeparo*, Latin.]

1. To part by violence from the reſt.

Forgetful queen, who *ſevered* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granville.*

2. To divide; to part; to force aſunder.

They are not ſo far disjoined and *ſevered*, but that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*

Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a ſuff'rance panging,
As ſoul and body's *ſev'ring*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *ſever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

What thou art is mine:
Our ſtate cannot be *ſever'd*, we are one,
One fleſh; to loſe thee were to loſe myſelf. *Milton.*

3. To ſeparate; to put in different orders or places.

The angels ſhall *ſever* the wicked from among the juſt. *Matt.*

He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *ſever'd* from the reſt the warrior ſouls remain'd. *Dryden.*

4. To ſeparate by chymical operation.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be *ſevered* and refined by trial. *Bacon.*

5. To disjoin; to diſunite.

Look, love, what envious ſtreaks
Do lace the *ſevering* clouds in yonder eaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

How ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract,
So ſhould my thoughts be *ſever'd* from my griefs;
And woes by wrong imaginations, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

The medical virtues lodge in ſome one or other of its principles, and may therefore uſefully be ſought for in that principle *ſevered* from the others. *Boyle.*

6. To keep diſtinct; to keep apart.

Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun;
Not ſeparated with the racking clouds,
But *ſever'd* in a pale clear-ſhining ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will *ſever* Goſhen, that no ſwarms of flies ſhall be there. *Exod.* viii. 22.

To **SE'VER.** *v. n.* To make a ſeparation; to make a partition.

The Lord ſhall *ſever* between the cattle of Iſrael and of Egypt. *Exod.* ix. 4.

There remains ſo much religion, as to know how to *ſever* between the uſe and abuſe of things. *King Charles.*

Better from me thou *ſever* not. *Milton.*

SE'VERAL. *adj.* [from *ſever.*]

1. Different; diſtinct; unlike one another.

Divers ſorts of beaſts came from *ſeveral* parts to drink; and ſo being refreſhed, fall to couple, and many times with *ſeveral* kinds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The conqueſt of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *ſeveral* attempts, in *ſeveral* ages. *Davies's Hiſt. of Ireland.*

Four *ſeveral* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head. *Dryden.*

2. Divers; many. It is uſed in any number not large, and more than two.

This country is large, having in it many people, and *ſeveral* kingdoms. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

This elſe to *ſeveral* ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe. *Milton.*

We might have repaired the loſſes of one campaign by the advantages of another, and after *ſeveral* victories gained over us, might have ſtill kept the enemy from our gates. *Addiſ.*

3. Particular; ſingle.

Each *ſeveral* ſhip a victory did gain,
As Rupert, or as Albemarle were there. *Dryden.*

4. Diſtinct; appropriate.

The parts and paſſages of ſtate are ſo many, as to expreſs them fully, would require a *ſeveral* treatiſe. *Davies's Ireland.*

Like things to like, the reſt to *ſeveral* place
Diſparted. *Milton.*

Each might his *ſev'ral* province well command,
Would all but ſtoop to what they underſtand. *Pope.*

SE'VERAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A ſtate of ſeparation, or partition. This ſubſtantive has a plural.

More profit is quieter found
Where paſtures in *ſeveral* be,
Of one ſilly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

2. Each particular ſingly taken.

This by ſome *ſeverals*
Of head-piece extraordinary, lower meſſes
Perchance are to this buſineſs purblind. *Shakeſpeare.*

There was not time enough to hear
The *ſeverals*. *Shakeſpeare.*

That will appear to be a methodical ſucceſſive obſervation of theſe *ſeverals*, as degrees and ſteps preparative the one to the other. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Several of them neither roſe from any conſpicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Any incloſed or ſeparate place.

They had their *ſeveral* for heathen nations, their *ſeveral* for the people of their own nation, their *ſeveral* for men, their *ſeveral* for women, their *ſeveral* for their prieſts, and for the high prieſt alone their *ſeveral*. *Hooker.*

4. Incloſed ground.

There was a nobleman that was lean of viſage, but immediately after his marriage he grew pretty plump and fat. One ſaid to him, Your lordſhip doth contrary to other married men; for they at firſt wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Raleigh ſtood by and ſaid, There is no beaſt, that if you take him from the common, and put him into the *ſeveral*, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

SE'VERALLY. *adv.* [from *ſeveral.*] Diſtinctly; particularly; ſeparately; apart from others.

Conſider angels each of them *ſeverally* in himſelf, and their law is, All ye his angels praiſe him. *Hooker.*

Nature and Scripture, both jointly, and not *ſeverally*, either of them, be ſo compleat, that unto everlaſting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than theſe two may eaſily furniſh our minds with. *Hooker.*

Th' apoſtles could not be confin'd
To theſe or thoſe, but *ſeverally* deſign'd
Their large commiſſion round the world to blow. *Dryd.*

We ought not ſo much to love likeneſs as beauty, and to chuſe from the faireſt bodies *ſeverally* the faireſt parts. *Dryden.*

Others were ſo very ſmall and cloſe together, that I could not keep my eye ſteady on them *ſeverally* ſo as to number them. *Newton's Opticks.*

SE'VERALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeveral.*] State of ſeparation from the reſt.

The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwall, and earldom of Cheſter, to be ſet forth in *ſeveralty*. *Bacon.*

Having conſidered the apertions in *ſeveralty*, according to their particular requiſites, I am now come to the caſting and contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*

SE'VERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſever.*] Separation; partition.

Thoſe rivers encloſe a neck of land, in regard of his fruitfulneſs, not unworthy of a *ſeverance*. *Carew's Survey.*

SEVE'RE. *n. ſ.* [*ſevere*, French; *ſeverus*, Latin.]

1. Sharp; apt to puniſh; cenſorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal, if it muſt be expreſſed in anger, be always more *ſevere* againſt thyſelf than againſt others. *Taylor.*

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have paſs'd thy lips, Adam *ſevere*? *Milton.*

What made the church of Alexandria be ſo *ſevere* with Origin for, but holding the incenſe in his hands, which thoſe about him caſt from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was caſt out of the church. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Rigid; auſtere; moroſe; harſh; not indulgent.

Am I upbraided? not enough *ſevere*
It ſeems, in thy reſtraint. *Milton.*

In his looks ſerene,
When angry moſt he ſeem'd and moſt *ſevere*,
What elſe but favour ſhone? *Milton.*

Nor blame *ſevere* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Cruel; inexorable.

His *ſevere* wrath ſhall he ſharpen for a ſword. *Wiſd.*

4. Regulated by rigid rules; ſtrict.

Truth, wiſdom, ſanctitude, *ſevere* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*

5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; ſober; ſedate.

Your looks muſt alter, as your ſubject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *ſevere*. *Waller.*

6. Not lax; not airy; cloſe; ſtrictly methodical; rigidly exact.

His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*

Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon ſo nice a ſubject with my *ſeverer* ſtyle. *More.*

7. Painful; afflictive.

8. Cloſe; conciſe; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a moſt *ſevere* and compendious language, often expreſſes that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*

Theſe piercing fires, as ſoft as now *ſevere*. *Milton.*

SEVE'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſevere.*]

1. Painfully; afflictively.

We have waſted our ſtrength to attain ends different from thoſe for which we undertook the war, and often to effect others, which, after a peace, we may *ſeverely* repent. *Swift.*

2. Ferociouſly; horridly.

More formidable Hydra ſtands within;
Whoſe jaws with iron teeth *ſeverely* grin. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeveritas*, Latin.]

1. Cruel treatment; ſharpneſs of puniſhment.

I laugh to ſee your ladyſhip ſo fond,
To think that you have ought but Talbot's ſhadow
Whereon to practiſe your *ſeverity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſhall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath reſiſted law,
And therefore law ſhall ſcorn him further trial
Than the *ſeverity* of publick power,
Which he ſo ſets at nought. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Never were ſo great rebellions expiated with ſo little blood, as for the *ſeverity* uſed upon thoſe taken in Kent, it was but upon a ſcum of people. *Bacon.*

There is a difference between an eccleſiaſtical cenſure and *ſeverity*: for under a cenſure we only include excommunication, ſuſpenſion, and an interdict; but under an eccleſiaſtical *ſeverity* every other puniſhment of the church is intended; but according to ſome, a cenſure and a *ſeverity* is the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

2. Hardneſs; power of diſtreſſing.

Though nature hath given inſects ſagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *ſeverity* finds them out. *Hale.*

3. Strictneſs; rigid accuracy.

Confining myſelf to the *ſeverity* of truth, becoming, I muſt paſs over many inſtances of your military ſkill. *Dryd.*

4. Rigour; auſterity; harſhneſs; want of mildneſs; want of indulgence.

SE'VOCATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſevoco*, Latin.] The act of calling aſide.

To **SEW**, for *ſue*. *Spenſer.* To follow.

To **SEW.** *v. n.* [*ſuo*, Latin.] To do any thing by the uſe of the needle.

A time to rent, and a time to *ſew*. *Eccleſiaſticus*, iii. 7.

To **SEW.** *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.

No man *ſeweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Mark*, ii. 21.

To **SEW** *up*. To incloſe in any thing ſewed.

If ever I ſaid looſe-bodied gown, *ſew* me *up* in the ſkirts of it. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

My tranſgreſſion is ſealed up in a bag, and thou *ſeweſt up* mine iniquity. *Job*, xiv. 17.

To **SEW.** *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SE'WER. *v. n.* [*eſcuyer trenchant*, French; or *aſſeour*, old French; from *aſſeoir*, to ſet down; for thoſe officers ſet the diſhes on the table. *Newton's Milton.*]

1. An officer who ſerves up a feaſt.

Marſhall'd feaſt,
Serv'd up in hall with *ſewers* and ſeneſhalls:
The ſkill of artifice or office mean. *Milton.*

The cook and *ſewer*, each his talent tries,
In various figures ſcenes of diſhes riſe.

2. [From *iſſue*, *iſſuer*. *Cowel.*] A paſſage for water to run through, now corrupted to *ſhore*.

The fenmen hold that the *ſewers* muſt be kept ſo, as the water may not ſtay too long in the ſpring till the weeds and ſedge be grown up. *Bacon.*

Men ſuffer their private in judgment to be drawn into the common *ſewer*, or ſtream of the preſent vogue. *K. Charles.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and *ſewers*, annoy the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

3. He that uſes a needle.

SEX. *n. ſ.* [*ſexe*, Fr. *ſexus*, Latin.]

1. The property by which any animal is male or female.

Theſe two great *ſexes* animate the world. *Milton.*

Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *ſex*. *Milton.*

2. Womankind; by way of emphaſis.

Unhappy *ſex!* whoſe beauty is your ſnare;
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*

Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *ſex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*

SE'XAGENARY. *adj.* [*ſexagenaire*, Fr. *ſexagenarius*, Lat.] Aged ſixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *ſexageſimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth; numbered by ſixties.

SEXA'NGLED. } *adj.* [from *ſex* and *angular*, Latin.] Having ſix corners or angles; hexagonal.
SEXA'NGULAR. }

Snow *ſexangular*, at leaſt of ſtarry and many-pointed figure.

The grubs from their *ſexangular* abode,
Crawl out unfiniſh'd, like the maggot's brood. *Dryden.*

SEXA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſexangular.*] With ſix angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*ſex* and *annus*, Latin.] Laſting ſix years; happening once in ſix years.

SE'XTAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſextans*, *ſex*, Latin.] A ſtanza of ſix lines.

SE'XTANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſextant*, Fr.] The ſixth part of a circle.

SE'XTARY. *n. ſ.* A pint and a half.

SE'XTARY. } *n. ſ.* The ſame as ſacriſty; a veſtry. *Dict.*
SE'XTRY. }

SE'XTILE. *adj.* [*ſextilis*, Latin.] Is ſuch a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when at 60 degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another, and is marked thus *. *Harr.*

Planetary motions and aſpects,
In *ſextile*, ſquare, and trine. *Milton.*

The moon receives the duſky light we diſcern in its *ſextile* aſpect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville.*

SE'XTON. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſacriſtan.*] An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves.

A ſtool and cuſhion for the *ſexton*. *Shakeſp.*

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or beſpeaking a grave of the *ſexton*, the ſame is known to the ſearchers correſponding with the ſaid *ſexton*. *Graunt.*

SE'XTONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſexton.*] The office of a ſexton.

They may get a diſpenſation to hold the clerkſhip and *ſextonſhip* of their own pariſh in commendam. *Swift.*

SEXTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſextuplus*, Latin.] Sixfold; ſix times told.

Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the ſole of the foot, is *ſextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one ſide to another. *Brown.*

To **SHAB.** *v. n.* To play mean tricks; a low barbarous cant word.

SHA'BBILY. *adv.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; deſpicably; paltrily. A cant word.

SHA'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanneſs; paltrineſs.

He exchanged his gay *ſhabbineſs* of cloaths fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SHA'BBY. *adj.* [A word that has crept into converſation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language.] Mean; paltry.

The dean was ſo *ſhabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
That the captain ſuppos'd he was curate to Jenny. *Swift.*

To **SHA'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun; *ſhackles*, *ſhaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind.

It is great,
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which *ſhackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakeſp.*

You muſt not *ſhackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

No trivial price
Should ſet him free, or ſmall ſhould be my praiſe
To lead him *ſhackled*. *Phillips.*

So the ſtretch'd cord the *ſhackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fail, as impotent to riſe. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES. *n. ſ.* wanting the ſingular. [ſcacul, Saxon, *ſchaeckels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for priſoners.

Himſelf he frees by ſecret means unſeen,
His *ſhackles* empty left, himſelf eſcaped clean. *Fairy Q.*

A ſervant commonly is leſs free in mind than in condition; his very will ſeems to be in bonds and *ſhackles*, and deſire itſelf under durance and captivity. *South's Sermons.*

The forge in fetters only is employed,
Our iron mines exhauſted and deſtroyed
In *ſhackles*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SHAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

SHADE. *n. ſ.* [ſcadu, *Saxon*; *ſchade*, Dutch.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.

Spring no obſtacle found here nor *ſhade*,
But all ſunſhine. *Milton.*

2. Darkneſs; obſcurity.

The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing *ſhades* the murmuring world reſign'd. *Roſcommon.*

3. Coolneſs made by interception of the ſun.

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had ſuch volleys of arrows that hid the ſun, ſaid, That falls out well; for this is hot weather, and ſo we ſhall fight in the *ſhade*. *Bacon.*

That high mount of God whence light and *ſhade*
Shine both. *Milton.*

4. An obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood by which the light is excluded.

Let us ſeek out ſome deſolate *ſhade*, and there
Weep our ſad boſoms empty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Regions of ſorrow, doleful *ſhades*. *Milton.*

Then to the deſart takes his flight;
Where ſtill from *ſhade* to *ſhade* the Son of God,
After forty days faſting, had remain'd. *Milton.*

The pious prince then ſeeks the *ſhade*,
Which hides from ſight his venerable maid. *Dryden.*

5. Screen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat, umbrage.

Let the arched knife
Well ſharpen'd, now aſſail the ſpreading *ſhades*
Of vegetables, and their thirſty limbs diſſever. *Phillips.*

In Brazil are trees which kill thoſe that ſit under their *ſhade* in a few hours. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Protection; ſhelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.

'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from ſight,
And caſt in *ſhades*, what ſeen would not delight. *Dryden.*

8. A colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their ſeveral degrees, or *ſhades* and mixtures, as green come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

9. The figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted.

Envy will merit as its *ſhade* purſue. *Pope.*

10. The ſoul ſeparated from the body; ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptible to the ſight, not to the touch. A ſpirit; a ghoſt; manes.

To Trachin ſwift as thought the flitting *ſhade*
Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryden.*

Ne'er to theſe chambers, where the mighty reſt,
Since the foundation, came a nobler gueſt;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliſs convey'd
A fairer ſpirit, or more welcome *ſhade*. *Tickell.*

To **SHADE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overſpread with opacity.
Thou *ſhad'ſt*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy ſkirts appear. *Milton.*

2. To cover from the light or heat; to overſpread.
A ſeraph ſix wings wore to *ſhade*
His lineaments divine. *Milton.*
And after theſe, came arm'd with ſpear and ſhield
An hoſt ſo great, as cover'd all the field:
And all the foreheads like the knights before,
With laurels ever-green were *ſhaded* o'er. *Dryden.*
I went to crop the ſylvan ſcenes,
And *ſhade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*
Sing, while beſide the *ſhady* tomb I mourn,
And with freſh bays her rural ſhrine adorn. *Pope.*

3. To ſhelter; to hide.
Ere in our own houſe I do *ſhade* my head,
The good patricians muſt be viſited. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To protect; to cover; to ſcreen.
Leave not the faithful ſide
That gave thee being, ſtill *ſhades* thee and protects. *Milt.*

5. To mark with different gradations of colours.
The portal ſhone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *ſhading* pencil drawn. *Milton.*

6. To paint in obſcure colours.

SHA'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhady.*] The ſtate of being ſhady; umbrageouſneſs.

SHA'DOW. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcaꝺu, Saxon; *ſchaduwe*, Dutch.]

1. The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted.
Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four-inch'd bridges, to courſe his own *ſhadow* for a traitor. *Shakeſp.*
Life's but a walking *ſhadow*, a poor player,
That ſtruts and frets his hour upon the ſtage,
And then is heard no more. *Shakeſpeare.*
Such a nature,
Tickled with good ſucceſs, diſdains the *ſhadow*
Which he treads on at noon. *Shakeſp.*
The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance with ſome other bodies, the thing ſeems to ſtand ſtill, as in the hands of clocks, and *ſhadows* of ſun-dials. *Locke.*

2. Opacity; darkneſs; ſhade.
By the revolution of the ſkies
Night's ſable *ſhadows* from the ocean riſe. *Denham.*
His countrymen probably lived within the ſhake of the earthquake, and *ſhadow* of the eclipſe. *Addiſon.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.
In ſecret *ſhadow* from the ſunny ray,
On a ſweet bed of lillies ſoftly laid. *Fairy Queen.*
Here, father, take the *ſhadow* of this tree
For your good hoſt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Obſcure place.
To the ſecret *ſhadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryden.*

5. Dark part of a picture.
A *ſhadow* is a diminution of the firſt and ſecond light. The firſt light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the ſun. The ſecond is an accidental light ſpreading itſelf into the air or medium proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the firſt is a ſingle *ſhadow*, and the leaſt of all; and is proper to the plain ſurface where it is not wholly poſſeſſed of the light. The ſecond is the double *ſhadow*, and it is uſed when the ſurface begins once to forſake your eye, as in columns. The third *ſhadow* is made by croſſing over your double *ſhadow* again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is uſed for the inmoſt *ſhadow*, and fartheſt from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacham.*

6. Any thing perceptible only to the ſight; a ghoſt; a ſpirit, or ſhade.
Hence, terrible *ſhadow!*
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakeſpeare.*

7. An imperfect and faint repreſentation: oppoſed to ſubſtance.
If ſubſtance might be call'd that *ſhadow* ſeem'd. *Milt.*
In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *ſhadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*
Without the leaſt impulſe or *ſhadow* of fate. *Milton.*
Amongſt the creatures are particular excellencies ſcattered, which are ſome *ſhadows* of the divine perfections. *Tillotſon.*

8. Inſeparable companion.
Sin and her *ſhadow*, death. *Milton.*
Thou my *ſhadow*
Inſeparable muſt with me be long. *Milton.*

9. Type; myſtical repreſentation.
Types and *ſhadows* of that deſtin'd ſeed. *Milton.*

10. Protection; ſhelter; favour.
Keep me under the *ſhadow* of thy wings. *Pſalms.*

To **SHA'DOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity.
The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that *ſhadowed* all the ground. *Fairy Q.*
The Aſſyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *ſhadowing* ſhroud. *Ezek.* xxxi. 3.

2. To cloud; to darken.
Miſlike me not for my complexion;
The *ſhadow'd* livery of the burning ſun
To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat.
A gentle ſouth-weſt wind comes creeping over flowery fields, and *ſhadowed* waters in the extreme heat of ſummer. *Sidney.*

4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to ſcreen.
Let every ſoldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby ſhall we *ſhadow*
The number of our hoſt, and make diſcov'ry
Err in report of us. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To protect; to ſcreen from danger; to ſhroud.
God ſhall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakeſp.*

6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.
Turnſoil is made of old linen rags dried, and laid in a ſaucer of vinegar, and ſet over a chafing diſh of coals, till it boil; then wring it into a ſhell, and put it into a little gum arabick: it is good to *ſhadow* carnations, and all yellows. *Peacham.*
From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted in our mind is of a flat circle, variouſly *ſhadowed* with different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke.*
More broken ſcene, made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *ſhadowings*, that naturally ariſe from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and vallies. *Addiſon.*

7. To paint in obſcure colours.
If the parts be too much diſtant, ſo that there be void ſpaces which are deeply *ſhadowed*, then place in thoſe voids ſome fold to make a joining of the parts. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

8. To repreſent imperfectly.
Whereat I wak'd and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively *ſhadow'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Auguſtus is *ſhadowed* in the perſon of Æneas. *Dryden.*
I have *ſhadowed* ſome part of your virtues under another name. *Dryden.*

9. To repreſent typically.
Many times there are three things ſaid to make up the ſubſtance of a ſacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which *ſhadoweth* or ſignifieth grace, and the word which expreſſeth what is done by the element. *Hooker.*
The ſhield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly *ſhadows* out to us the continence of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

SHA'DOWY. *adj.* [from *ſhadow.*]

1. Full of ſhade; gloomy.
This *ſhadowy* deſart, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flouriſhing peopled towns. *Shakeſp.*
With *ſhadowy* verdure flouriſh'd high,
A ſudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. Not brightly luminous.
More pleaſant light
Shadowy ſets off the face of things. *Milton.*

3. Faintly repreſentative; typical.
When they ſee
Law can diſcover ſin, but not remove
Save by thoſe *ſhadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
Some blood more precious muſt be paid for man. *Milton.*

4. Unſubſtantial; unreal.
Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *ſhadowy* and fictitious nature, in the perſons of ſin and death; by which he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addiſon.*

5. Dark; opake.
By command, ere yet dim night
Her *ſhadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haſte
Homeward *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SHA'DY. *adj.* [from *ſhade.*]

1. Full of ſhade; mildly gloomy.
The wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in *ſhadieſt* covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Stretch'd at eaſe you ſing your happy loves,
And Amarillis fills the *ſhady* groves. *Dryden.*

2. Secure from the glare of light; or ſultrineſs of heat.
Caſt it alſo that you may have rooms *ſhady* for ſummer, and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaꝼt, Saxon.]

1. An arrow; a miſſive weapon.
To pierce purſuing ſhield,
By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,
With *ſhafts* ſhot out from their back-turn'd bow. *Sidney.*
Who in the ſpring, from the new ſun,
Already has a fever got,
Too late begins thoſe *ſhafts* to ſhun,
Which Phœbus thro' his veins has ſhot. *Waller.*
They are both the archer and *ſhaft* taking aim afar off, and then ſhooting themſelves directly upon the deſired mark. *More.*
So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn, muſt ſend the *ſhaft* below. *Dryden.*
O'er thee the ſecret *ſhaft*
That waſtes at midnight, or th' undreaded hour
Of noon, flies harmleſs. *Thomſon.*

2. [*Shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.
They ſink a *ſhaft* or pit of ſix foot in length. *Carew.*
The fulminating damp, upon its aſcenſion, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an exploſion ſo forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *ſhaft*. *Woodward.*
Suppoſe a tube, or as the miners call it, a *ſhaft*, were ſunk from the ſurface of the earth to the centre. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing ſtrait; the ſpire of a church.
Practiſe to draw ſmall and eaſy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *ſhaft* of a ſteeple. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceacga, Saxon.]

1. Rough woolly hair.
Full often like a *ſhag*-hair'd crafty kern,
Hath he converſed with the enemy;
And given me notice of their villainies. *Shakeſpeare.*
Where is your huſband?
He's a traitor.
—Thou lie'ſt, thou *ſhag*-ear'd villain. *Shakeſpeare.*
From the *ſhag* of his body, the ſhape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the ſlowneſs of his gate, and his climbing up of trees, he ſeems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*
True Witney broad cloth with its *ſhag* unſhorn,
Be this the horſeman's fence. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *n. ſ.* A ſea bird.
Among the firſt ſort we reckon *ſhags*, duck, and mallard. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED. }
SHA'GGY. } *adj.* [from *ſhag.*]

1. Ruggedly; hairy.
They change their hue, with haggard eyes they ſtare,
Lean are their looks, and *ſhagged* are their hair. *Dryden.*
A lion's hide he wears;
About his ſhoulders hangs the *ſhaggy* ſkin,
The teeth and gaping jaws ſeverely grin. *Dryden.*
From the froſty north
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battalious array, while Volga's ſtream
Sends oppoſite, in *ſhaggy* armour clad
Her borderers; on mutual ſlaughter bent. *Phillips.*

2. Rough; rugged.
They pluck'd the ſeated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *ſhaggy* tops
Uplifting bore them in their hands. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
There, where very deſolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *ſhagg'd* with horrid ſhades,
She may paſs on with unblench'd majeſty,
Be it not done in pride. *Milton.*
Through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his courſe, but through the *ſhaggy* hill
Paſs'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton.*
How would the old king ſmile
To ſee you weigh the paws when tipp'd with gold,
And throw the *ſhaggy* ſpoils about your ſhoulders! *Addiſon.*
Ye rugged rocks, which holy knees have worn;
Ye grots and caverns *ſhagg'd* with horrid thorn. *Pope.*

SHA'GREEN. *n. ſ.* [*chagrin*, French.] The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To **SHA'GREEN.** *v. a.* [*chagriner*, French.] To irritate; to provoke. Both ſhould be written *chagrin.*

To **SHAIL.** *v. n.* To walk ſideways: a low word.
Child, you muſt walk ſtrait, without ſkiewing and *ſhailing* to every ſtep you ſet. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **SHAKE.** *v. a.* preterite, *ſhook*; part. paſſ. *ſhaken*, or *ſhook*. [ꞅceacan, Saxon; *ſhecken*, Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to agitate.
Who honours not his father,
Henry the Fifth that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and paſs by. *Shakeſpeare.*
I will *ſhake* mine hand upon them, and they ſhall be a ſpoil to their ſervants. *Zech.* ii. 9.
I *ſhook* my lap and ſaid, So God *ſhake* out every man from his houſe, even thus be he *ſhaken* out and emptied. *Neh.* v.
The ſtars fell unto the earth, even as the fig-tree caſteth her untimely figs when ſhe is *ſhaken* of a mighty wind. *Rev.*
He *ſhook* the ſacred honours of his head:
With terror trembled heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his *ſhaken* curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryden.*
She firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies,
Shaking his hand at diſtance on the main;
She took the ſign, and *ſhook* her hand again. *Dryden.*

2. To make to totter or tremble.
The rapid wheels *ſhake* heav'n's baſis. *Milton.*
Let France acknowledge that her *ſhaken* throne
Was once ſupported, Sir, by you alone. *Roſcommon.*

3. To throw down by a violent motion.
Macbeth is ripe for *ſhaking*, and the powers above
Put on their inſtruments. *Shakeſpeare.*
The tyrannous breathing of the North
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakeſpeare.*
When ye depart, *ſhake* off the duſt of your feet. *Matt.* x.
He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into ſuch a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *ſhaked* it off. *Tatler.*

4. To throw away; to drive off.
'Tis our firſt intent
To *ſhake* all cares and buſineſs from our age,
Conferring them on younger ſtrengths, whilſt we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger.
When his doctrines grew too ſtrong to be *ſhook* by his enemies, they perſecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

6. To drive from reſolution; to depreſs; to make afraid.
A ſly and conſtant knave, not to be *ſhak'd*. *Shakeſp.*
This reſpite *ſhook*
The boſom of my conſcience. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Be not ſoon *ſhaken* in mind, or troubled, as that the day of Chriſt is at hand. 2 *Theſſ.* ii. 2.
Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *ſhaken* or ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

7. *To* SHAKE *hands.* This phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſometimes ſignifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of.*
With the ſlave
He ne'er *ſhook hands*, nor bid farewel to him,
'Til he unſeam'd him from the nape to th' chops. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor can it be ſafe to a king to tarry among them who are *ſhaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faſter hold of their religion. *King Charles.*

8. *To* SHAKE *off.* To rid himſelf of; to free from; to diveſt of.
Be pleas'd that I *ſhake off* theſe names you give me:
Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakeſpeare.*
If I could *ſhake off* but one ſeven years,
From theſe old arms and legs,
I'd with thee every foot. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Say, ſacred bard! what could beſtow
Courage on thee, to ſoar ſo high?
Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee ſo
To *ſhake off* all mortality? *Waller.*
Him I reſerved to be anſwered by himſelf, after I had *ſhaken off* the leſſer and more barking creatures. *Stillingfleet.*
Can I want courage for ſo brave a deed?
I've *ſhook* it *off*: my ſoul is free from fear. *Dryden.*
Here we are free from the formalities of cuſtom and reſpect: we may *ſhake off* the haughty impertinent. *Collier.*
How does thy beauty ſmooth
The face of war, and make even horror ſmile!
At ſight of thee my heart *ſhakes off* its ſorrows. *Addiſon.*

To **SHAKE.** *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.
Darts are counted as ſtubble; he laugheth at the *ſhaking* of a ſpear. *Job*, xli. 29.

2. To totter.

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body ſtill.
Thy ſight, which ſhould
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
Conſtrains them weep, and *ſhake* with fear and ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
What ſaid the wench, when he roſe up again!
—Trembled and *ſhook*; for why, he ſtamp'd,
As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *ſhaking* through their limbs they find,
Like leaves ſaluted by the wind. *Waller.*

4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmneſs.
He ſhort of ſuccours, and in deep deſpair,
Shook at the diſmal proſpect of the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

SHAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Concuſſion.
If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be pos'd,
'Tis a thin web, which poiſonous fancies make;
But the great ſoldier's honour was compos'd
Of thicker ſtuff, which could endure a *ſhake*:
Wiſdom picks friends; civility plays the reſt,
A toy ſhunn'd cleanly paſſeth with thee beſt. *Herbert.*
The freeholder is the baſis of all other titles: this is the ſubſtantial ſtock, without which they are no more than bloſſoms that would fall away with every *ſhake* of wind. *Addiſ.*

2. Vibratory motion.
Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *ſhake* of the earthquake, and the ſhadow of the eclipſe, which are recorded by this author. *Addiſon.*

3. Motion given and received.
Our ſalutations were very hearty on both ſides, conſiſting of many kind *ſhakes* of the hand. *Addiſon.*

SHA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhake.*] The perſon or thing that ſhakes.
Go then, the guilty at thy will chaſtiſe,
He ſaid; the *ſhaker* of the earth replies. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SHALE. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted, I think, for *ſhell.*] A huſk; the caſe of ſeeds in ſiliquous plants.
Behold yon poor and ſtarved band,
And your fair ſhew ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,
Leaving them but the *ſhales* and huſks of men. *Shakeſp.*

SHALL. *v. defective.* [ꞅceal, Sax. is originally I *owe*, or I *ought*. In Chaucer, *the faithe I* ſhall *to God*, means *the faith I owe to God*: thence it became a ſign of the future tenſe. The French uſe *devoir, dois, doit*, in the ſame manner, with a kind of future ſignification; and the Swedes have *ſkall*, and the Iſlanders *ſkal*, in the ſame ſenſe. It has no tenſes but *ſhall* future, and *ſhould* imperfect.

The explanation of *ſhall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not eaſy; and the difficulty is increaſed by the poets, who ſometimes give to *ſhall* an emphatical ſenſe of *will*: but I ſhall endeavour, *craſſa Minervâ*, to ſhow the meaning of *ſhall* in the future tenſe.]

1. *I* SHALL *love.* It will ſo happen that I muſt love; I am reſolved to love.
2. SHALL *I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it happen that I muſt love?
3. *Thou* SHALT *love.* I command thee to love: it is permitted thee to love: [in poetry or ſolemn diction] it will happen that thou muſt love.
4. SHALT *thou love?* Will it happen that thou muſt love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?
5. *He* SHALL *love.* It will happen that he muſt love; it is commanded that he love.
It is a mind, that *ſhall* remain.
—*Shall* remain!
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His abſolute *ſhall?* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
See Romulus the great:

This prince a prieſteſs of your blood *ſhall* bear,
And like his ſire in arms he *ſhall* appear. *Dryden's Æn.*

That he *ſhall* receive no benefit from Chriſt, is the affirmation whereon all his deſpair is founded; and the one way of removing this diſmal apprehenſion, is to convince him that Chriſt's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, *ſhall* certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

6. **SHALL** *he love?* Is it permitted him to love? In ſolemn language, Will it happen that he muſt love?

7. The plural perſons follow the ſignification of the ſingulars.

SHA'LLOON. *n. ſ.* A ſlight woollen ſtuff.

In blue *ſhalloon* ſhall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Iriſh purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [*chaloupe*, French.] A ſmall boat.

You were reſolved, after your arrival into Oroonoque, to paſs to the mine; and, to that end, you deſired to have Sir John Fearne's *ſhallop*: I do not allow of that courſe, becauſe ye cannot land ſo ſecretly but that ſome Indians on the river ſide may diſcover you, who giving knowledge of your paſſage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat. *Raleigh.*

There with your *ſhallop* ſtay:
The game's not loſt; I have one card to play. *Waller.*

Our hero ſet
In a ſmall *ſhallop*, fortune in his debt;
So near a hope of crowns and ſcepters, more
Than ever Priam, when he flouriſh'd, wore. *Waller.*

SHA'LLOW. *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *ſhoal* and *low*.]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great diſtance from the ſurface or edge.

I had been drowned, but that the ſhore was ſhelvy and *ſhallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

That inundation, though it were *ſhallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, periſhed for want of food. *Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew obſervably *ſhallower* in his days, and would in proceſs of time become a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I am made a *ſhallow* forded ſtream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearneſs ſcorn'd,
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Shallow brooks, that flow'd ſo clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

In *ſhallow* furrows vines ſecurely grow. *Dryden.*

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wiſe; empty; trifling; futile; ſilly.

I'll ſhew my mind,
According to my *ſhallow* ſimple ſkill. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is a very *ſhallow* monſter:
Afraid of him? A very *ſhallow* monſter,
The man i' th' moon! A moſt poor credulous monſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king was neither ſo *ſhallow* nor ſo ill advertiſed as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the inveſting himſelf of Britaigne. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Uncertain and unſettled he remains,
Deep verſt in books, and *ſhallow* in himſelf. *Milton.*

One would no more wonder to ſee the moſt *ſhallow* nation of Europe the moſt vain, than to find the moſt empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the reſt. *Addiſon.*

3. Not deep of ſound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the ſtrings, as the harp hath, it muſt make the ſound perfecter, and not ſo *ſhallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſhelf; a ſand; a flat; a ſhoal; a place where the water is not deep.

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of *ſhallows* and of flats;
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiſs her burial. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A ſwift ſtream is not heard in the channel, but upon *ſhallows* of gravel. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Having but newly left thoſe grammatick flats and *ſhallows*, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtruction, and now on the ſudden tranſported, to be toſt with their unballaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

You that ſo oft have ſounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *ſhallows* of his heart, ſhould need no inſtruments
To advance your ends. *Denham.*

In arms of the ſea, and among iſlands, there is no great depth, and ſome places are plain *ſhallows*. *Burnet.*

He ſounds and fathoms him, to find
The *ſhallows* of his ſoul. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The wary Dutch
Behind their treach'rous *ſhallows* now withdraw,
And there lay ſnares to catch the Britiſh hoſt. *Dryden.*

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Daſh'd on the *ſhallows* of the moving ſand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryden.*

Their ſpawn being lighter than the water, there it would not ſink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the *ſhallows*. *Ray on the Creation.*

With the uſe of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and *ſhallows*. *Norris.*

The ſea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world; and muſt we now have an ocean of mere flats and *ſhallows*, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [*ſhallow* and *brain*.] Fooliſh; futile; trifling; empty.

It cannot but be matter of juſt indignation to all good men to ſee a company of lewd *ſhallowbrained* huffs making atheiſm, and contempt of religion, the ſole badge of wit. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *ſhallow*.]

1. With no great depth.

The load lieth open on the graſs, or but *ſhallowly* covered. *Carew.*

2. Simply; fooliſhly.

Moſt *ſhallowly* did you theſe arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and fooliſhly ſent hence:
Strike up our drums, purſue the ſcatter'd ſtray. *Shakeſp.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhallow*.]

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of underſtanding; futility; ſillineſs; emptineſs.

By it do all things live their meaſur'd hour:
We cannot aſk the thing which is not there,
Blaming the *ſhallowneſs* of our requeſt. *Herbert.*

I cannot wonder enough at the *ſhallowneſs* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar ſort in Druina, who were carried away with ſuch an ignorant devotion for his ſucceſſes, when it little concerned their religion or ſecurity. *Howel.*

SHALM. *n. ſ.* [German.] A kind of muſical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his ſoldiers in readineſs to ſet forward upon the ſign given, which was by the ſound of a *ſhalm* or hoboy. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

SHALT. Second perſon of *ſhall*.

To **SHAM.** *v. n.* [*ſhommi*, Welſh, to cheat.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with falſe pretences. A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are ſooner wrought upon by ſhame than by conſcience, when they find themſelves fooled and *ſhammed* into a conviction. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We muſt have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *ſham* fallacies upon the world for current reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Then all your wits that flear and *ſham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jeſts and puns purloin,
And ſlily put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

SHAM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; deluſion; falſe pretence; impoſture. A low word.

No *ſham* ſo groſs but it will paſs upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquiſitive. *L'Eſtrange.*

It goes a great way when natural curioſity and vulgar prejudice ſhall be aſſiſted with the *ſhams* of aſtrological judgments. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that firſt brought the *ſham*, wheedle, or banter in uſe, put together, as he thought fit, thoſe ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

That in the ſacred temple needs would try
Without a fire th' unheated gums to fry,
Believe who will the ſolemn *ſham*, not I. *Addiſon.*

SHAM. *adj.* Falſe; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Never join the fray,
Where the *ſham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Scannaglia*, Ital.]

1. The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat; a butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *ſhambles* of the parliament-houſe. *Shakeſp.*

I hope my noble lord eſteems me honeſt.
—Oh, ay, as ſummer-flies are in the *ſhambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He warned a flock of ſheep, that were driving to the *ſhambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering ſome ſounds, they all fled. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is here improperly uſed.

When the perſon is made the jeſt of the mob, or his back the *ſhambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

SHA'MBLING. *adj.* [See **SCAMBLING**.] Moving aukwardly and irregularly. A low bad word.

By that *ſhambling* in his walk, it ſhould be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

So when nurſe Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
With *ſhambling* legs, long chin, and fooliſh eyes,
With dangling hands he ſtrokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

SHAME. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceam, Saxon; *ſchaemte*, Dutch.]

1. The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt; the paſſion expreſſed ſometimes by bluſhes.

Lamenting ſorrow did in darkneſs lye,
And *ſhame* his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Fairy Q.*

Peace, peace, for *ſhame*, if not for charity.
—Urge neither charity nor *ſhame* to me:
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
My charity is outrage, life my *ſhame*;
And in my *ſhame* ſtill lives my ſorrow's rage. *Shakeſp.*

Hide, for *ſhame*,
Romans, your grandſires images,
That bluſh at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

In the ſchools men are allowed, without *ſhame*, to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the ſchools, from thence have learned, without *ſhame*, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

2. The cauſe or reaſon of ſhame; diſgrace; ignominy.

The more *ſhame* for him that he ſends it me;
For I have heard him ſay a thouſand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Aaron had made them naked unto their *ſhame* amongſt their enemies. *Exod.* xxxii. 25.

God deliver the world from ſuch guides, who are the *ſhame* of religion. *South.*

This jeſt was firſt of the other houſe's making,
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking;
For 'twere a *ſhame* a poet ſhould be kill'd,
Under the ſhelter of ſo broad a ſhield. *Dryden.*

O *ſhame* to manhood! ſhall one daring boy
The ſcheme of all our happineſs deſtroy? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Reproach.

A foul *ſhame* is upon the thief. *Eccleſiaſticus*, v. 14.

Applauſe
Turn'd to exploding hiſs, triumph to *ſhame*,
Caſt on themſelves from their own mouths. *Milton.*

To **SHAME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make aſhamed; to fill with ſhame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were ſhame enough to *ſhame* thee, wert thou not ſhameleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou haſt power to raiſe him, bring him hither,
And I've power to *ſhame* him hence:
Oh, while you live tell truth and *ſhame* the devil. *Shakeſp.*

Hyperbolus by ſuffering did traduce
The oſtraciſm, and *ſham'd* it out of uſe. *Cleaveland.*

Deſpoil'd
Of all our good, *ſham'd*, naked, miſerable. *Milton.*

What hurt can there be in all the ſlanders and diſgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of Providence to *ſhame* us into the glories of the next? *South.*

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *ſhame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*

He in a loathſome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *ſham'd* oppreſſion, till it ſet him free. *Dryden.*

The coward bore the man immortal ſpite,
Who *ſham'd* him out of madneſs into flight. *Dryden.*

Who *ſhames* a ſcribbler, breaks a cobweb through;
He ſpins the ſlight ſelf-pleaſing thread a-new. *Pope.*

2. To diſgrace.

Certes, Sir Knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcaſs *ſhame*. *Fairy Queen.*

So bent, the more ſhall *ſhame* him his repulſe. *Milton.*

To **SHAME.** *v. n.* To be aſhamed.

Great ſhame it is, things ſo divine in view,
Made for to be the world's moſt ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;
Good *ſhames* to be to ill an inſtrument. *Spenſer.*

Sham'ſt thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy baſe-born heart? *Shakeſp.*

To the trunk of it authors give ſuch a magnitude, as I *ſhame* to repeat. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Auſter ſpy'd him,
Cruel Auſter thither hy'd him;
And with the ruſh of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not ſpitefully to waſte
All his leaves, ſo freſh, ſo ſweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Craſhaw.*

SHA'MEFACED. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *face*.] Modeſt; baſhful; eaſily put out of countenance.

Philoclea, who bluſhing and withal ſmiling, making ſhamefacedneſs pleaſing, and pleaſure *ſhamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Conſcience is a bluſhing *ſhamefac'd* ſpirit, that mutinies in a man's boſom: it fills one full of obſtacles. *Shakeſpeare.*

A man may be *ſhamefaced*, and a woman modeſt, to the degree of ſcandalous. *L'Eſtrange.*

Your *ſhamefac'd* virtue ſhunn'd the people's praiſe,
And ſenate's honours. *Dryden.*

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our faſhionable Engliſhmen, that makes them *ſhamefaced* in the exerciſe of thoſe duties which they were ſent into the world to perform. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

SHAMEFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *ſhamefaced*.] Modeſtly; baſhfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS *n. ſ.* [from *ſhamefaced*.] Modeſty; baſhfulneſs; timidity.

Dorus, when he had ſung this, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have ſpared ſuch horrour, and defended the aſſault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair ſtain of *ſhamefacedneſs* into it. *Sidney.*

Why wonder ye,
Fair Sir, at that which ye ſo much embrace?
She is the fountain of your modeſty;
You ſhamefac'd are, but *ſhamefaſtneſs* itſelf is ſhe. *Fairy Queen.*

None but fools, out of *ſhamefacedneſs*, hide their ulcers, which, if ſhown, might be healed. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

SHA'MEFUL. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *full*.] Diſgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

Phœbus flying ſo moſt *ſhameful* fight,
His bluſhing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for ſhame. *Fairy Queen.*

This all through that great princeſs pride did fall,
And came to *ſhameful* end. *Fairy Queen.*

For this he ſhall live hated, be blaſphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,
A *ſhameful* and accurſt! *Milton.*

His naval preparations were not more ſurpriſing than his quick and *ſhameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with only one ſhip, having fled without ſtriking one ſtroke. *Arbuthnot.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *ſhameful* chance! the queen of hearts. *Pope.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſhameful*.] Diſgracefully; ignominiouſly; infamouſly; reproachfully.

None but that ſaw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *ſhamefully* that maid he did torment. *Fairy Queen.*

But I his holy ſecret
Preſumptuouſly have publiſh'd, impiouſly,
Weakly at leaſt, and *ſhamefully*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Would ſhe *ſhamefully* fail in the laſt act in this contrivance of the nature of man? *More.*

Thoſe who are ready enough to confeſs him, both in judgment and profeſſion, are, for the moſt part, very prone to deny him *ſhamefully* in their doings. *South's Sermons.*

SHA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhame*.] Wanting ſhame; wanting modeſty; impudent; frontleſs; immodeſt; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'ſt, of whom deriv'd,
Were ſhame enough to ſhame thee, wert thou not *ſhameleſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That ſhe this day hath, *ſhameleſs*, thrown on me. *Shakeſp.*

The *ſhameleſs* denial hereof by ſome of their friends, and the more *ſhameleſs* juſtification by ſome of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Raleigh.*

God deliver the world from ſuch huckſters of ſouls, the very ſhame of religion, and the *ſhameleſs* ſubverters of morality. *South's Sermons.*

Such *ſhameleſs* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad abandon'd criticks too. *Pope.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *ſhameleſs*.] Impudently; audaciouſly; without ſhame.

The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *ſhameleſsly* uncovereth himſelf. 2 *Sam.* vi. 20.

He muſt needs be *ſhameleſsly* wicked that abhors not this licentiouſneſs. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhameleſs*.] Impudence; want of ſhame; immodeſty.

Being moſt impudent in her heart, ſhe could, when ſhe would, teach her cheeks bluſhing, and make ſhame the dreſs the cloak of *ſhameleſſneſs*. *Sidney.*

He that bluſhes not at his crime, but adds *ſhameleſſneſs* to his ſhame, hath nothing left to reſtore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHA'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſham*.] A cheat; an impoſtor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS. *n. ſ.* [*chamois*, French.] See **CHAMOIS**. A kind of wild goat.

I'll bring thee
To cluſt'ring filberds, and ſometimes I'll get thee
Young *ſhamois* from the rocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHA'MROCK. *n. ſ.* The Iriſh name for three leaved graſs.

If they found a plot of watercreſſes, or *ſhamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feaſt for the time. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

SHANK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceanca, Saxon; *ſchenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Eftſoons her white ſtrait legs were altered
To crooked crawling *ſhanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathſome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenſer.*

The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon,
With ſpectacles on noſe, and pouch on ſide;
His youthful hoſe, well ſav'd, a world too wide
For his ſhrunk *ſhanks*. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

A ſtag ſays, if theſe pitiful *ſhanks* of mine were but anſwerable to this branching head, I can't but think how I ſhould defy all my enemies. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-houſe,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky *ſhanks*, and yellow chapleſs ſkulls. *Shakeſp.*

3. The long part of any inſtrument.

The *ſhank* of a key, or ſome ſuch long hole, the punch cannot ſtrike, becauſe the *ſhank* is not forged with ſubſtance ſufficient. *Moxon.*

SHA'NKED. *adj.* [from *ſhank*.] Having a ſhank.

SHA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*chancre*, French.] A venereal excreſcence.

To **SHAPE.** *v. a.* preter. *ſhaped*; part. paſſ. *ſhaped* and *ſhapen*. ꞅcyppan, Saxon; *ſcheppen*, Dutch.]

1. To form; to mould with reſpect to external dimenſions.

I that am not *ſhap'd* for ſportive tricks,
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glaſs;
I, that am rudely ſtampt, and want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe nature hath *ſhaped* with a great head, narrow breaſt, and ſhoulders ſticking out, ſeem much inclined to a conſumption. *Harvey.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;
Grace *ſhap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

The faultleſs form,
Shap'd by the hand of harmony. *Thomſon.*

2. To mould; to caſt; to regulate; to adjuſt.

Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour ſhall *ſhape* privilege. *Shak. Tit. And.*

Mr. Candiſh, when without hope, and ready to *ſhape* his courſe by the Eaſt homewards, met a ſhip which came from the Philippines. *Raleigh.*

To the ſtream, when neither friends nor force,
Nor ſpeed nor art avail, he *ſhapes* his courſe. *Denham.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *ſhape* my fooliſhneſs to their deſire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive.

Lovers and madmen have their ſeething brains,
Such *ſhaping* fantaſies that apprehend
More than cool reaſon ever apprehends. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is my nature's plague
To ſpy into abuſe, and oft my jealouſy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

When fancy hath formed and *ſhaped* the perfecteſt ideas of bleſſedneſs, our own more happy experiences of greater muſt diſabuſe us. *Boyle.*

4. To make; to create. Obſolete.

I was *ſhapen* in iniquity, and in ſin did my mother conceive me. *Pſalm* li. 5.

SHAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievouſly in the *ſhape* of a woman; for in the *ſhape* of a man, Maſter Brook, I fear not Goliah with a weaver's beam. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſhapes* of the locuſts were like unto horſes prepared for battle. *Rev.* ix. 7.

The other *ſhape*,
If *ſhape* it may be call'd that *ſhape* had none,
Diſtinguiſhable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

In vegetables and animals the *ſhape* we moſt fix on, and are moſt led by. *Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

Firſt a charming *ſhape* enſlav'd me,
An eye then gave the fatal ſtroke;
'Till by her wit Corinna ſav'd me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addiſon.*

3. Being, as moulded into ſhape.

Before the gates there ſat
On either ſide a formidable *ſhape*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Idea; pattern.

Thy heart
Contains of good, wiſe, juſt, the perfect *ſhape*. *Milton.*

5. It is now uſed in low converſation for manner.

SHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhape*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions.

You are born
To ſet a form upon that indigeſt
Which he hath left ſo *ſhapeleſs* and ſo rude. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is deformed, crooked, old and ſere;
Ill-fac'd, worſe-bodied, *ſhapeleſs* ev'ry where. *Shakeſp.*

What fools were here,
Diſguis'd like Muſcovites in *ſhapeleſs* gear? *Shakeſpeare.*

Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, ſo in a *ſhapeleſs* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worſhipp'd be. *Donne.*

Now the victor ſtretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing ſtood, or ſeem'd to ſtand;
A *ſhapeleſs* ſhade, it melted from his ſight,
Like forms in clouds, or viſions of the night! *Pope.*

Some objects pleaſe our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order riſe,
The *ſhapeleſs* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHA'PESMITH. *n. ſ.* [*ſhape* and *ſmith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. A burleſque word.

No *ſhapeſmith* yet ſet up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that Providence had made. *Garth.*

SHA'PELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *adv.* [from *ſhape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſchaerde*, Friſick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen veſſel.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles ſhould be thrown on her;
Yet here ſhe is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden ſtrewments. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. [*Chard*.] A plant.

Shards or mallows for the pot,
Keep the looſen'd body ſound. *Dryden's Horace.*

3. It ſeems in Spenſer to ſignify a frith or ſtrait.

Upon that ſhore he ſpied Atin ſtand,
There by his maſter left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'lous *ſhard*. *Fairy Q.*

4. A ſort of fiſh.

SHA'RDBORN. *adj.* [*ſhard* and *born*.] Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots. Perhaps *ſhard* in Shakeſpeare may ſignify the ſheaths of the wings of inſects.

Ere to black Hecate's ſummons
The *ſhardborn* beetle with his drowſy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHA'RDED. *adj.* [from *ſhard*.] Inhabiting ſhards.

Often ſhall we find
The *ſharded* beetle in a ſafer hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To SHARE. *v. a.* [ꞅceaꞃan, ꞅcyꞃan, Saxon.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Good fellows all,
The lateſt of my wealth I'll *ſhare* amongſt you. *Shakeſp.*

Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by *ſharing* out unto him a toll. *Carew.*

Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *ſhare* his burden where he *ſhares* his heart. *Dryden.*

In the primitive times the advantage of prieſthood was equally *ſhared* among all the order, and none of that character had any ſuperiority. *Collier.*

Though the weight of a falſhood would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is *ſhared* among many. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Suppoſe I *ſhare* my fortune equally between my children and a ſtranger, will that unite them? *Swift.*

2. To partake with others.

The captain, half of whoſe ſoldiers are dead, and the other quarter never muſtered or ſeen, comes ſhortly to demand payment of his whole account; where, by good means of ſome great ones, and privy *ſharings* with the officers of other ſome, he receiveth his debt. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *ſhare* the land. *Milton.*

Go, ſilently enjoy your part of grief,
And *ſhare* the ſad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*

Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *ſhares* the people's eyes. *Dryden.*

This was the prince decreed
To *ſhare* his ſceptre. *Dryden's Æn.*

Not a love of liberty, nor thirſt of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *ſhare* the ſpoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces. *Addiſon.*

All night it rains, the ſhews return with day;
Great Jove with Cæſar *ſhares* his ſov'reign ſway. *Logie.*

3. To cut; to ſeparate; to ſheer. [From ꞅceaꞃ, Saxon.]

With ſwift wheel reverſe deep ent'ring *ſhar'd*
All his right ſide. *Milton.*

Scalp, face, and ſhoulders the keen ſteel divides,
And the *ſhar'd* viſage hangs on equal ſides. *Dryden.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

I am the Prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *ſhare* with me in glory any more. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Had greater haſte theſe ſacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs *ſhar'd*;
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden.*

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *ſhare* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

This is Dutch partnerſhip, to *ſhare* in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

SHARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend.

If every juſt man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beſeeming *ſhare*,
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon ſome with vaſt exceſs. *Milton.*

They went a hunting, and every one to go *ſhare* and *ſhare* alike in what they took. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſubdued territory was divided into greater and ſmaller *ſhares*, beſides that reſerved to the prince. *Temple.*

I'll give you arms; burn, raviſh, and deſtroy:
For my own *ſhare* one beauty I deſign;
Engage your honours that ſhe ſhall be mine. *Dryden.*

While fortune favour'd,
I made ſome figure; nor was my name
Obſcure, nor I without my *ſhare* of fame. *Dryden's Æn.*

The youths have equal *ſhare*
In Marcia's wiſhes, and divide their ſiſter. *Addiſ. Cato.*

In poets, as true genius is but rare,
True taſte as ſeldom is the critick's *ſhare*. *Pope.*

He who doth not perform that part aſſigned him, is a very miſchievous member of the publick; becauſe he takes his *ſhare* of the profit, and yet leaves his *ſhare* of the burden to be borne by others.

2. A part.

Theſe, although they bear a *ſhare* in the diſcharge, yet have different offices in the compoſition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. [ꞅceaꞃ, Sax.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of lab'ring oxen, nor the ſhining *ſhare*. *Dryden.*

Then let him mark the ſheep, or whet the ſhining *ſhare*. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

Great cities ſhall with walls be compaſs'd round,
And ſharpen'd *ſhares* ſhall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryd.*

Incumbent o'er the ſhining *ſhare*
The maſter leans, removes th' obſtructive clay. *Thomſon.*

For clay the coulter is long and bending, and the *ſhare* narrow. *Mortimer.*

SHA'REBONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſhare* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

The cartilage bracing together the two oſſa pubis, or *ſharebones*, Bartholine ſaith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men. *Derham.*

SHA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhare*.]

1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.

2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

Moſt it ſeem'd the French king to import,
As *ſharer* in his daughter's injury. *Daniel's Civil War.*

People not allowed to be *ſharers* with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be *ſharers* in bad. *L'Eſtrange.*

An overgrown eſtate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into ſo many portions as render the *ſharers* rich enough. *Addiſon.*

You muſt have known it.
—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a *ſharer* in the ſecret. *Rowe.*

If, by taking on himſelf human nature at large, he hath a compaſſionate and tender ſenſe of the infirmities of mankind in general, he muſt needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiſerate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himſelf was ſo eminent a *ſharer*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

I ſuffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a *ſharer*. *Pope to Swift.*

SHARK. *n. ſ.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.]

1. A voracious ſea-fiſh.

His jaws horrifick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful *ſhark*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks.

David's meſſengers are ſent back to him, like ſo many *ſharks* and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill-nature out of itſelf, and ſeeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their ſword. *South's Serm.*

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine.

Wretches who live upon the *ſhark*, and other mens ſins, the common poiſoners of youth, equally deſperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of ſouls. *South's Sermons.*

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up haſtily or ſlily.

Young Fontinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the ſkirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a liſt of landleſs reſolutes. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To SHARK. *v. n.*

1. To play the petty thief.

The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, ſcandalous, *ſharking* life, hateful wherever ſhe comes. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To cheat; to trick. *Ainſworth.*

There are cheats by natural inclination as well as by corruption: nature taught this boy to *ſhark*, not diſcipline. *L'Eſtrange.*

The old generous Engliſh ſpirit, which heretofore made this nation ſo great in the eyes of all the world, ſeems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *ſharking*, fallacious, undermining converſe, there being a ſnare and a trapan almoſt in every word we hear, and every action we ſee. *South.*

SHARP. *adj.* [ꞅceaꞃp, Saxon; *ſcherpe*, Dutch.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindneſs like a vulture here. *Shakeſp.*

In Ireland have I ſeen this ſtubborn Cade
Oppoſe himſelf againſt a troop of kerns;
And fought ſo long, 'till that his thighs with darts
Were almoſt like a *ſharp* quill'd porcupine. *Shakeſp.*

Thy tongue deviſeth miſchiefs, like a *ſharp* razor working deceitfully. *Pſalm* lii. 2.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and ſmoothen away the extuberances left by the *ſharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect ſhape. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe.

The form of their heads is narrow and *ſharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their ſwift flight. *More.*

There was ſeen ſome miles in the ſea a great pillar of light, not *ſharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, riſing a great way up towards heaven. *Bacon.*

To come near the point, and draw unto a *ſharper* angle, they do not only ſpeak and practiſe truth, but really deſire its enlargement. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, *ſharp*, ſmooth, light, or ſlow. *Milton.*

It is ſo much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and *ſharper* the top. *Temple.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern,
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
Ere *ſharp* keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verſe for verſe with the *ſharpeſt* witted lover in Arcadia. *Sidney.*

If we had nought but ſenſe, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more *ſharp* than we. *Davies.*

Sharp to the world, but thoughtleſs of renown,
They plot not on the ſtage, but on the town. *Dryden.*

There is nothing makes men *ſharper*, and ſets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *ſharpeſt* philoſophers have never yet arrived at clear and diſtinct ideas. *Watts.*

4. Quick, as of ſight or hearing.

As the *ſharpeſt* eye diſcerneth nought,
Except the ſun-beams in the air do ſhine;
So the beſt ſoul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herſelf, without ſome light divine. *Davies.*

To *ſharp* ey'd reaſon this would ſeem untrue;
But reaſon I through love's falſe opticks view. *Dryden.*

5. Sour without aſtringency; ſour but not auſtere; acid.

So we, if children young diſeaſed we find,
Anoint with ſweets the veſſel's foremoſt parts,
To make them taſte the potions *ſharp* we give;
They drink deceiv'd, and ſo deceiv'd they live. *Fairy Q.*

Sharp taſted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

Different ſimple ideas are ſometimes expreſſed by the ſame word, as ſweet and *ſharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and taſting. *Watts.*

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat.

In whiſtling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *ſharp*, men uſe their finger. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Let one whiſtle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſtrikes ſo *ſharp* as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with ſeveral cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *ſharp*. *Ray.*

7. Severe; harſh; biting; ſarcaſtick.

If he ſhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her looſe to him; and what he gets more of her than *ſharp* words, let it lie on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

How often may we meet with thoſe who are one while courteous, but within a ſmall time after are ſo ſupercilious, *ſharp*, troubleſome, fierce, and exceptious, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of friendſhip, but become the very ſores and burdens of ſociety! *South.*

Ceaſe contention: be thy words ſevere,
Sharp as he merits; but the ſword forbear. *Dryden.*

8. Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel; ſeverely rigid.

There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
And to that place the *ſharp* Athenian law
Cannot purſue us. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a queſt.

My faulcon now is *ſharp* and paſſing empty,
And, 'till ſhe ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full gorg'd;
For then ſhe never looks upon her lure. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſharp* deſire I had
Of taſting. *Milton.*

10. Painful; afflictive.

That ſhe may feel
How *ſharper* than a ſerpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankleſs child. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He cauſed his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; grieving to ſee them live to whom he was ſo much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with ſuch *ſharp* payment. *Knolles.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in *ſharp* tribulation, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

It is a very ſmall comfort that a plain man, lying under a *ſharp* fit of the ſtone, receives from this ſentence. *Tillotſon.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their piety feign'd,
In *ſharp* conteſt of battle found no aid. *Milton.*

A *ſharp* aſſault already is begun;
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmoſt ken ſhe caſt her eyes,
And ſomewhat floating from afar deſcries. *Dryden.*

Is a man bound to look out *ſharp* to plague himſelf, and to take care that he ſlips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Collier.*

A clergyman, eſtabliſhed in a competent living, is not under the neceſſity of being ſo *ſharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moiſtened with a glutinous humour, iſſuing out of ſmall glandules in its inner coat, to fence it againſt the *ſharp* air. *Ray.*

Nor here the ſun's meridian rays had pow'r,
Nor wind *ſharp* piercing, nor the ruſhing ſhow'r,
The verdant arch ſo cloſe its texture kept. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute.

Sharp and ſubtile diſcourſes procure very great applauſe; but being laid in the balance with that which ſound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed. *Hooker.*

The inſtances you mention are the ſtrongeſt and *ſharpeſt* that can be urged. *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make uſe of the *ſharpeſt* ſand, that being beſt for mortar, to lay bricks and tiles in. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

16. Emaciated; lean.

His viſage drawn he felt to *ſharp* and ſpare. *Milton.*

SHARP. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A ſharp or acute ſound.

It is the lark that ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh diſcords and unpleaſing *ſharps*. *Shakeſp.*

2. A pointed weapon; ſmall ſword; rapier.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *ſharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier.*

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

Whom the whetſtone *ſharps* to eat,
They cry, Millſtones are good meat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thieviſh tricks.

I live upon what's my own, whereas your ſcandalous life is only cheating or *ſharping*, one half of the year, and ſtarving the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHA'RPEN. *v. a.* [from *ſharp*.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *ſharpen* the edge of their own induſtry. *Hooker.*

The Iſraelites went down to the Philiſtines to *ſharpen* every man his ſhare and his coulter. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 20.

His ſevere wrath ſhall he *ſharpen* for a ſword. *Wiſd.* v.

The grating of a ſaw when *ſharpened*, offends ſo much as it ſetteth the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

Th' ſquadron bright, *ſharp'ning* in mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

It may contribute to his miſery, heighten his anguiſh, and *ſharpen* the ſting of conſcience, and ſo add fury to the everlaſting flames, when he ſhall reflect upon the abuſe of wealth and greatneſs. *South's Sermons.*

No: 'tis reſiſtance that inflames deſire,
Sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire. *Dryden.*
Ere ten moons had *ſharpen'd* either horn,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*
Her nails were *ſharpen'd* into pointed claws,
Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws. *Addiſ.*

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickneſs of wit, either given by nature, or *ſharpened* by ſtudy, doth not commonly bring greateſt learning, beſt manners, or happieſt life in the end. *Aſcham.*

3. To make quicker of ſenſe.

Th' air *ſharpen'd* his viſual ray
To objects diſtant far. *Milton.*

4. To make eager or hungry.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyleſs ſauce his appetite. *Shakeſp.*

Such an aſſurance as will *ſharpen* mens deſires and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a leſſer good, ought to inſpire men with more vigour in purſuit of what is greater. *Tillotſ.*

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy *ſharpeneth* his eyes upon me. *Job*, xvi. 9.

6. To make biting, or ſarcaſtick.

My haughty ſoul would ſwell;
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *Smith.*

7. To make leſs flat; more piercing to the ears.

Encloſures not only preſerve ſound, but encreaſe and *ſharpen* it. *Bacon.*

8. To make ſour.

SHA'RPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp.*] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a raſcal.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſhould retrench what he loſt to *ſharpers*, and ſpent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that uſe. *Arbuthnot.*

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, ſupercargoes, *ſharpers*, and directors. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY. *adv.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. With keenneſs; with good edge or point.
2. Severely; rigorouſly; roughly.

They are more *ſharply* to be chaſtiſed and reformed than the rude Iriſh, which being very wild at the firſt, are now become more civil. *Spenſer.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorouſly.

The mind and memory are more *ſharply* exerciſed in comprehending another man's things than our own. *B. Johnſ.*

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the Engliſh embaſſadors the ſoldiers were *ſharply* aſſailed with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With quickneſs.

You contract your eye when you would ſee *ſharply*, and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. *Bacon.*

6. Judiciouſly; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp.*]

1. Keenneſs of edge or point.

Palladius neither ſuffering us nor himſelf to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwiſe from earneſt, but that the *ſharpneſs* of the weapons was taken away. *Sidney.*

A ſecond glance came gliding like the firſt;
And he who ſaw the *ſharpneſs* of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. *Dryden.*

2. Not obtuſeneſs.

Force conſiſteth in the roundings and raiſings of the work, according as the limbs do more or leſs require it; ſo as the beholder ſhall ſpy no *ſharpneſs* in the bordering lines. *Wotton.*

3. Sourneſs without auſtereneſs.

There is a *ſharpneſs* in vinegar, and there is a *ſharpneſs* in pain, in ſorrow, and in reproach; there is a ſharp eye, a ſharp wit, and a ſharp ſword: but there is not one of theſe ſevere *ſharpneſſes* the ſame as another of them; and a ſharp eaſt wind is different from them all. *Watts's Logick.*

Provoking ſweat extremely, and taking away all *ſharpneſs* from whatever you put in, muſt be of good effect in the cure of the gout. *Temple.*

4. Severity of language; ſatyrical ſarcaſm.

There's gold for thee,
Thou muſt not take my former *ſharpneſs* ill,
I will employ thee back again. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some did all folly with juſt *ſharpneſs* blame,
While others laugh'd, and ſcorn'd them into ſhame;
But, of theſe two, the laſt ſucceeded beſt,
As men aim righteſt when they ſhoot in jeſt. *Dryden.*

This is a ſubject of which it is hard to ſpeak without ſatyrical *ſharpneſs* and particular reflections on many churches of Chriſtians. *Sprat.*

The *ſharpneſs* of his ſatyr, next to himſelf, falls moſt heavily on his friends. *Dryden.*

5. Painfulneſs; afflictiveneſs.

At this time
We ſweat and bleed; the friend hath loſt his friend;
And the beſt quarrels in the heat are curſt
By thoſe that feel their *ſharpneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not a ſingle death only that then attended this profeſſion; but the terror and *ſharpneſs* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumſtances. *South.*

6. Intellectual acuteneſs; ingenuity; wit.

Till Arianiſm had made it a matter of great *ſharpneſs*, and ſubtilty of wit to be a ſound believing Chriſtian, men were not curious what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker.*

The daring of the ſoul proceeds from thence,
Sharpneſs of wit, and active diligence. *Dryden.*

The ſon returned with ſtrength of conſtitution, *ſharpneſs* of underſtanding, and ſkill in languages. *Addiſon.*

7. Quickneſs of ſenſes.

If the underſtanding or faculty of the ſoul be like unto bodily ſight, not of equal *ſharpneſs* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-ſighted man is directed by the clear about things viſible, ſo likewiſe in matters of deeper diſcourſe the wiſe in heart doth ſhew the ſimple where his way lieth. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET. [*ſharp* and *ſet.*] Eager; vehemently deſirous.

Baſilius forced her to ſtay, though with much ado, ſhe being *ſharp-ſet* upon the fulfilling of a ſhrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea. *Sidney.*

An eagle *ſharp-ſet*, looking about her for her prey, ſpied a leveret. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our ſenſes are *ſharp-ſet* on pleaſures. *L'Eſtrange.*

A comedy of Johnſon's, not Ben, held ſeven nights; for the town is *ſharp-ſet* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *viſaged.*] Having a ſharp countenance.

The Welſh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *ſharp-viſaged*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *ſight.*] Having quick ſight.

If ſhe were the body's quality,
Then would ſhe be with it ſick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive, where theſe privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *ſharp-ſighted* mind. *Davies.*

I am not ſo *ſharp-ſighted* as thoſe who have diſcerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Queen Elizabeth. *Clarendon.*

Your majeſty's clear and *ſharp-ſighted* judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. *Denham.*

Nothing ſo fierce but love will ſoften, nothing ſo *ſharp-ſighted* in other matters, but it throws a miſt before the eyes on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **SHA'TTER.** *v. a.* [*ſchetteren*, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts.

He rais'd a ſigh ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to *ſhatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never ſear,
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

They eſcape diſſolution, becauſe they can ſcarce ever meet with an agent minute, and ſwiftly enough moved, to *ſhatter* or diſſociate the combined parts. *Boyle.*

A monarchy was *ſhattered* to pieces, and divided amongſt revolted ſubjects, into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

Black from the ſtroke above, the ſmould'ring pine
Stands as a *ſhatter'd* trunk. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To diſſipate; to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention.

A man of a looſe, volatile, and *ſhattered* humour, thinks only by fits and ſtarts. *Norris.*

To **SHA'TTER.** *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, ſome are fragil; and ſome are tough, and not fragil; and in the breaking, ſome fragil bodies break but where the force is; ſome *ſhatter*, and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle ſo looſe, that it will fall upon the glaſs of the ſconce and break it into *ſhatters*. *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *adj.* [from *ſhatter brain* and *pate.*]
SHA'TTERPATED. } Inattentive; not conſiſtent. A low word.

SHA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *ſhatter.*] Diſunited; not compact; eaſily falling into many parts; looſe of texture.

A brittle *ſhattery* ſort of ſpar, found in form of a white ſand chiefly in the perpendicular fiſſures amongſt the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

To **SHAVE.** *v. a.* preterite. *ſhaved*, part. *ſhaved* or *ſhaven*. [ꞅceaꝼan, Saxon; *ſchaeven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleanſed, ſhall *ſhave* off all his hair. *Lev.*

Zelim was the firſt of the Ottomans that did *ſhave* his beard: a baſhaw aſked why he altered the cuſtom of his predeceſſors? He anſwered, Becauſe you baſhaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Doſt thou not know this *ſhaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I cauſed the hair of his head to be *ſhaved* off. *Wiſeman.*

2. To pare cloſe to the ſurface.

Sweet bird!
Thee chauntreſs, oft the woods among,
I wooe to hear the evening ſong:
And miſſing thee, I walk unſeen
On the dry ſmooth *ſhaven* green. *Milton.*
The bending ſcythe
Shaves all the ſurface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To ſkim by paſſing near, or ſlightly touching.

He *ſhaves* with level wing the deep; then ſoars
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

4. To cut in thin ſlices.

Make ſome medley of earth, with ſome other plants bruiſed or *ſhaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To ſtrip; to oppreſs by extortion; to pillage.

SHA'VELING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave.*] A man ſhaved; a friar, or religious. Uſed in contempt.

Of elfes, there be no ſuch things; only by bald friars and knaviſh *ſhavelings* ſo feigned. *Spenſer.*

SHA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave.*]

1. A man that practiſes the art of ſhaving.
2. A man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt.

My lord
Was now diſpos'd to crack a jeſt,
And bid friend Lewis go in queſt;
This Lewis is a cunning *ſhaver*. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people, living for the moſt part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey; by theſe *ſhavers*, the Turks were ſtript of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave.*] Any thin ſlice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in groſs *ſhavings*, ſteep them in ſack, changed twice, till the bitterneſs be drawn forth; then take the *ſhavings* forth and dry them in the ſhade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only ſuch as take up *ſhavings*, ſtraws, and light bodies, but ſuch as attract all bodies palpable whatſoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *ſhavings* are good for the fining of wine. *Mortim.*

SHAW. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcua, Saxon; *ſchawe*, Dutch; *ſkugga*, Iſlandick.] A thicket; a ſmall wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is called Gentle *Shaw*.

SHA'BANDER. *n. ſ.* [Among the Perſians.] A great officer; a viceroy. *Bailey.*

SHA'WFOWL. *n. ſ.* [*ſhaw* and *fowl.*] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpoſe to ſhoot at.

SHA'WM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſchawme*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a cornet.

With trumpets alſo and *ſhawms*. *Pſalm, Common Prayer.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique caſes *her*. [*ſi*, Gothick; ꞅeo, Saxon; *ſche*, old Engliſh.]

1. The female pronoun demonſtrative: the woman; the woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients ſeem'd to propheſy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *ſhe*;
She, in whom virtue was ſo much refin'd,
That for allay unto ſo pure a mind
She took the weaker ſex. *Donne.*
This once diſclos'd,
The ladies did change favours, and then we
Following the ſigns, woo'd but the ſign of *ſhe*. *Shakeſp.*
What, at any time, have you heard *her* ſay? *Shakeſp.*
The moſt upright of mortal men was he;
The moſt ſincere, and holy woman, *ſhe*. *Dryden.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed for a woman abſolutely, with ſome degree of contempt.

The *ſhes* of Italy ſhall not betray
Mine intereſt, and his honour. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Lady, you are the cruell'ſt *ſhe* alive,
If you will lead theſe graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
I was wont
To load my *ſhe* with knacks, I would have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outſtare the ſterneſt eyes that look,
Pluck the young ſucking cubs from the *ſhe* bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Let us do it with no ſhew of fear;
No, with no more, than if we heard that England
Were buſied with a Whitſon morris-dance;
For, my good liege, *ſhe* is ſo idly king'd,
That fear attends her not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
The nightingale, if *ſhe* would ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſpeare.*

He-lions are hirſute, and have great manes, the *ſhes* are ſmooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confeſt,
That David's ſon, by impious paſſion mov'd,
Smote a *ſhe*-ſlave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *n. ſ.* *ſheaves*, plural. [ꞅeaꝼ, Saxon; *ſchoof*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of ſtalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

Theſe be the *ſheaves* that honour's harveſt bears,
The ſeed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*
He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *ſheaves*
New-reap'd: the other part ſheep-walks and folds. *Milt.*
The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *ſheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*
I pitch'd the *ſheaves*, (oh could I do ſo now!)
Which ſhe in rows pil'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vaniſh'd;
The *ſheaf* of arrows ſhook and rattled in the caſe. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we muſt glean what we can; ſince we cannot, from a diſcovery of their real eſſences, graſp at a time whole *ſheaves*; and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole ſpecies. *Locke.*

To **SHEAL.** *v. a.* To ſhell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *ſhealed* peaſecod. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **SHEAR.** preter. *ſhore*, or *ſheared*; part. paſſ. *ſhorn*. [ꞅceaꞃan, ꞅcyꞃen, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean;
So many months, ere I ſhall *ſheer* the fleece. *Shakeſp.*
I am ſhepherd to another man,
And do not *ſheer* the fleeces that I graze. *Shakeſpeare.*

Laban went to *ſheer* his ſheep. *Gen.* xxxi. 19.

When wool is new *ſhorn*, they ſet pails of water by in the ſame room to encreaſe its weight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To lay my head and hollow pledge
Of all my ſtrength, in the laſcivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *ſhore* me,
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*
The ſame ill taſte of ſenſe would ſerve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *ſheer* the ſwine. *Dryden.*
May'ſt thou henceforth ſweetly ſleep,
Sheer, ſwains, oh *ſheer* your ſofteſt ſheep
To ſwell his couch. *Gay.*
O'er the congenial duſt enjoin'd to *ſhear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut.

The ſharp and toothed edge of the nether chap ſtrikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which means he eaſily *ſheers* the graſs whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

SHEAR. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is ſeldom uſed in the
SHEARS. } ſingular, but is found once in Dryden.]

1. An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are large, and *ſciſſars* a ſmaller inſtrument of the ſame kind.

Alas, thought Philoclea to herſelf, your *ſheers* come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend ſuch ſolemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *ſhears* of deſtiny?
Have I commandment on the pulſe of life? *Shakeſp.*
The fates prepar'd their ſharpen'd *ſheers*. *Dryden.*
When the fleece is ſhorn,
Then their defenceleſs limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *ſheer*. *Dryden.*
That people live and die, I knew,
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate ſpins us longer years,
Or is in haſte to take the *ſheers*,
I know, we muſt both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy ſhould we be if we had the privilege of employing the *ſheers* for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, clipping it into half crowns. *Swift.*

Fate urg'd the *ſheers* and cut the ſylph in twain,
But airy ſubſtance ſoon unites again. *Pope.*
Beneath the *ſhears* they felt no laſting ſmart,
They loſt but fleeces, while I loſt a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of ſheep.

When ſheep is one *ſhear*, they will have two broad teeth before; when two *ſhear*, four; when three, ſix; when four, eight: and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *ſheers*.
4. Wings, in Spenſer.

Two ſharp-wing'd *ſheers*
Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenſer.*

SHEARD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaꞃð, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *ſhard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the burſting of it, not a *ſherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water out of the pit. *Iſaiah*, xxx. 14.

SHEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhear.*] One that clips with ſhears; particularly one that fleeces ſheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to ſcramble at the *ſhearers* feaſt,
And ſhove away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the ſlaughter, patient and reſigned as a ſheep before her *ſhearers*? *Rogers.*

SHEA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhear* and *man.*] He that ſhears.

Thy father was a plaiſterer,
And thou thyſelf a *ſhearman*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *n. ſ.* A fowl. *Ainſworth.*

SHEATH. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcæðe, Saxon.] The caſe of any thing; the ſcabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's ſword out of his *ſheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fairy Queen.*
Doth not each look a flaſh of light'ning feel,
Which ſpares the body's *ſheath*, yet melts the ſteel? *Cleav.*
Swords, by the lightning's ſubtile force diſtill'd,
And the cold *ſheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addiſon.*

To **SHEATH.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To **SHEATHE.** }

1. To incloſe in a ſheath or ſcabbard; to incloſe in any caſe.

This drawn but now againſt my ſovereign's breaſt,
Before 'tis *ſheath'd*, ſhall give him peace and reſt. *Waller.*

Thoſe active parts of a body are of differing natures when *ſheathed* up, or wedged in amongſt others in the texture of a concrete; and when extricated from theſe impediments. *Boyle.*

In his hair one hand he wreaths,
His ſword, the other, in his boſom *ſheaths*. *Denham.*
Is this her hate to him, his love to me!
'Tis in my breaſt ſhe *ſheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*
The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *ſheath* the right. *Dryden.*

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *ſheathed* in the ſkin of his toes, whereby he preſerves them ſharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

Other ſubſtances oppoſite to acrimony are called demulcent or mild; becauſe they blunt or *ſheath* thoſe ſharp ſalts, as peaſe and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fit with a ſheath.

There was no ink to colour Peter's hat,
Walter's dagger was not come from *ſheathing*. *Shakeſp.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wiſhed that the whole navy throughout were *ſheathed* as ſome are. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWI'NGED. *adj.* [*ſheath* and *wing.*] Having hard caſes which are folded over the wings.

Some inſects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous, or *ſheathwinged* inſects, as beetles and dorrs. *Vulgar Errours.*

SHEA'THY. *adj.* [from *ſheath.*] Forming a ſheath.

With a needle put aſide the ſhort and *ſheathy* caſes on earwigs backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHE'CKLATON. *n. ſ.*

He went to fight againſt the giant in his robe of *ſhecklaton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they uſe to embroider the Iriſh jackets. *Spenſer.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [ꞅceðan, Saxon.]

1. To effuſe; to pour out; to ſpill.

The painful ſervice, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country are requited
But with that ſurname of Coriolanus. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cromwell, I did not think to *ſhed* a tear
In all my miſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*

Without *ſhedding* of blood is no remiſſion. *Heb.* ix. 22.

For this is my blood which is *ſhed* for many, for the remiſſion of ſins. *Matt.* xxvi. 28.

Some think one gen'ral ſoul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright ſun *ſheds* light in ev'ry ſtar. *Davies.*

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool ſimples that ſweet reſt beſtow;
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing, *ſheds* it on the ſilent plains. *Dryden.*

You ſeem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My ſighs you gave him, and my tears you *ſhed*. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe:
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The conſul, not the father, *ſheds* the blood. *Dryden.*

In theſe lone walls, their days eternal bound,
Theſe moſs-grown domes with ſpiry turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *ſhed* a ſolemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. To ſcatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and caſt them late, are more laſting than thoſe that ſprout their leaves early, or *ſhed* them betimes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

So the returning year be bleſt,
As his infant months beſtow,
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his ſummer's youth ſhall *ſhed*
Eternal ſweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *ſhed* moſt as they lie, and black as they ſtand. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SHED. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by Skinner to be corrupted from *ſhade.*]

1. A ſlight temporary covering.

The firſt Aletes born in lowly *ſhed*,
Of parents baſe, a roſe ſprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*

Though he his houſe of poliſh'd marble build,
With jaſper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd;
Yet ſhall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *ſheds* of reeds, which ſummer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

So all our minds with his conſpire to grace
The Gentiles great apoſtle, and deface
Thoſe ſtate-obſcuring *ſheds*, that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*

In ſuch a ſeaſon born, when ſcarce a *ſhed*
Could be obtain'd to ſhelter him or me
From the bleak air. *Paradiſe Regained.*

Thoſe houſes then were caves, or homely *ſheds*,
With twining oſiers fenc'd, and moſs their beds. *Dryden.*

An hoſpitable houſe they found,
A homely *ſhed*; the roof, not far from ground,
Was thatch'd with reeds and ſtraw together bound. *Dryd.*

Then out he ſteals, and finds where by the head,
Their horſe hung faſten'd underneath a *ſhed*. *Betterton.*

Her various kinds by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance, underneath a *ſhed*. *Swift.*

2. In compoſition. Effuſion; as blood-*ſhed*.

SHE'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhed.*] A ſpiller; one who ſheds.

A *ſhedder* of blood ſhall ſurely die. *Ezek.* xviii. 10.

SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only the old pronuncia-
SHEE'NY. } tion of *ſhine.*] Bright; glittering; ſhewy. A word now not in uſe.

That lewd ribbald, with vile luſt advanc'd,
Laid firſt his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To ſpoil her dainty corſe ſo fair and *ſheen*. *Fairy Queen.*

When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the foreſt, that he might be ſeen
Of the wild beaſts, in his new glory *ſheen*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or ſpangled ſtar-light *ſheen*. *Shakeſp.*

Up aroſe each warrior bold and brave,
Gliſtering in filed ſteel and armour *ſheen*. *Fairfax.*

Out of the hierarchies of angels *ſheen*,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reſt. *Fairfax.*

By the ruſhy fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the oſier dank,
My ſliding chariot ſtays,
Which ſet with agat, or the azure *ſheen*,
Of turcois blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*

Or did of late earth's ſons beſiege the wall
Of *ſheeny* heav'n. *Milton.*

SHEEN. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Brightneſs; ſplendour.

Mercy will ſit between,
Thron'd in celeſtial *ſheen*. *Milton.*

Far above, in ſpangled *ſheen*,
Celeſtial Cupid, her fam'd ſon advanc'd,
Holds his dear Pſyche ſweet entranc'd. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *n. ſ.* plural likewiſe *ſheep*, [ꞅceap, Saxon; of which the plural was ꞅeep; *ſchaep*, Dutch.]

1. The animal that bears wool: remarkable for its uſefulneſs and innocence.

Fire the brambles, ſnare the birds, and ſteep
In wholeſome water-falls the fleecy *ſheep*. *Dryden.*

Of ſubſtances there are two ſorts of ideas; one of ſingle ſubſtances, as they exiſt ſeparately, as a man or *ſheep*. *Locke.*

2. In contempt. A fooliſh ſilly fellow.

To SHEEPBI'TE. *v. n.* [*ſheep* and *bite.*] To uſe petty thefts.

Shew your knave's viſage, with a pox to you; ſhew your *ſheepbiting* face, and be hanged. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHEE'PBITER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepbite.*] A petty thief.

His gate like a *ſheepbiter* fleering aſide. *Tuſſer.*

Wouldſt thou not be glad to have the niggardly raſcally *ſheepbiter* come to ſome notable ſhame. *Shakeſpeare.*

There are political *ſheepbiters* as well as paſtoral: betrayers of publick truſts, as well as of private. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHEE'PCOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *cot.*] A little incloſure for ſheep.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *ſheepcots*, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Up to a hill anon his ſteps he rear'd,
From whoſe high top to ken the proſpect round,
If cottage were in view, *ſheepcot* or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *ſheepcot*, none he ſaw. *Milton.*

SHEEPFO'LD. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *fold.*] The place where ſheep are incloſed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *ſheepfold* ſcatter'd and the ſhepherd ſlain. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *hook.*] A hook faſtened to a pole by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep.

The one carried a croſier of balm-wood, the other a paſtoral ſtaff of cedar like a *ſheep-hook*. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

If you dare think of deſerving our charms,
Away with your *ſheephook*, and take to your arms. *Dryd.*

SHEE'PISH. *adj.* [from *ſheep.*] Baſhful; over-modeſt; timorouſly and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *ſheepiſh* or conceited creature. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepiſh.*] Baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfus'd a *ſheepiſhneſs* into thy ſtory. *Herbert.*

Sheepiſhneſs and ignorance of the world, are not conſequences of being bred at home. *Locke.*

Without ſucceſs, let a man be never ſo hardy, he will have ſome degree of *ſheepiſhneſs*. *Grew.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *maſter.*] An owner of ſheep.

A nobleman was a great graſier, and a great *ſheepmaſter*. *Bacon.*

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *ſhear.*] The time of ſhearing ſheep; the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn.

There happening a ſolemn feſtivity, ſuch as the *ſheepſhearings* uſed to be, David begs ſome ſmall repaſt. *South.*

SHEEPS-EYE. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *eye.*] A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes.

Caſt a *ſheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden.*

SHEEPWA'LK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Paſture for ſheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd; the other part *ſheep-walks* and folds. *Milton.*

SHEER. *adj.* [ꞅcyꞃ, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

If ſhe ſay, I am not fourteen pence on the ſcore for *ſheer* ale, ſcore me up for the lying'ſt rogue in Chriſtendom. *Shak.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wreſted ſentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he ſinks downright, when he once pretends to ſwim without them. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the cryſtal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A ſummer's day; and with the ſetting ſun,
Dropp'd from the zenith, like a falling ſtar,
On Lemnos. *Milton.*

The ſword of Satan, with ſteep force to ſmite
Deſcending, and in half cut *ſheer*. *Milton.*

Due entrance he diſdain'd, and in contempt
At one ſlight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or higheſt wall, and *ſheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

To SHEER. *v. a.* [See SHEAR.]

I keep my birth-day; ſend my Phillis home
At *ſheering*-time. *Dryden.*

To SHEER *off*. *v. n.* To ſteal away; to ſlip off clandeſtinely.

SHEERS. *n. ſ.* [See SHEARS.]

SHEET. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaꞇ, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen.

He ſaw heaven opened, and a veſſel deſcending unto him, as a great *ſheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts*, x. 11.

2. The linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, ſhroud me
In one of theſe ſame *ſheets*. *Shakeſpeare.*

You think none but your *ſheets* are privy to your wiſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some unequal bride in nobler *ſheets*
Receives her lord. *Dryden.*

3. [*Ecoutes*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ſhip are ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, which ſerve in all the lower ſails to hale or round off the clew of the ſail; but in topſails they draw the ſail cloſe to the yard arms. *Dict.*—Dryden ſeems to underſtand it otherwiſe.

The little word behind the back, and undoing whiſper, like pulling off a *ſheet*-rope at ſea, ſlackens the ſail. *Suckling.*

Fierce Boreas drove againſt his flying ſails,
And rent the *ſheets*. *Dryden.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body.

As much love in rhime,
As could be cramm'd up in a *ſheet* of paper,
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakeſpeare.*

When I firſt put pen to paper, I thought all I ſhould have to ſay would have been contained in one *ſheet* of paper. *Locke.*

I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *ſheet* of white paper upon the oppoſite wall. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. A ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any thing expanded.

Such *ſheets* of fire, ſuch burſts of horrid thunder
I never remember to have heard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Rowling thunder roars,
And *ſheets* of lightning blaſt the ſtanding field. *Dryden.*

An azure *ſheet* it ruſhes broad,
And from the loud reſounding rocks below,
Daſh'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomſon.*

SHEET-*Anchor*. *n. ſ.* [*ſheet* and *anchor.*] In a ſhip is the largeſt anchor; which, in ſtreſs of weather, is the mariners laſt refuge, when an extraordinary ſtiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with ſheets.
2. To enfold in a ſheet.
3. To cover as with a ſheet.

Like the ſtag when ſnow the paſture *ſheets*,
The barks of trees thou browſed'ſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHE'KEL. *n. ſ.* [שקל.] An ancient Jewiſh coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2s. 6d. ſterling. *Dict.*

The Jews, albeit they deteſted images, yet imprinted upon their *ſheckle* on one ſide the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*

The huge iron head ſix hundred *ſhekels* weighed,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made,
Able death's worſt command to overdoe,
Deſtroying life at once and carcaſe too. *Cowley.*

This coat of mail weighed five thouſand *ſhekels* of braſs. *Broome.*

SHE'LDAPLE. *n. ſ.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAPE. *n. ſ.* A bird that preys upon fiſhes.

SHELF. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcylꝼ, Saxon; *ſcelf*, Dutch.] A board fixed againſt a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed upon it.

About his *ſhelves*
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bind faſt, or from their *ſhelves*
Your books will come and right themſelves. *Swift.*

You have the pleaſure of the proſpect whenever you take it from your *ſhelf*, and the ſolid caſh you ſold it for. *Blount.*

2. A ſand bank in the ſea; a rock under ſhallow water.

Our tranſported ſouls ſhall congratulate each other their having now fully eſcaped the numerous rocks, *ſhelves*, and quick-ſands. *Boyle.*

Near the *ſhelves* of Circe's ſhores they run,
A dang'rous coaſt. *Dryden.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon ſplit him on the former *ſhelf*,
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically *ſhelves*; Dryden has *ſhelfs*, probably by negligence.

He ſeiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd ſhort upon the *ſhelfs* and madly ſteer'd. *Dryden.*

SHE'LFY. *adj.* [from *ſhelf.*]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous ſhallows.

Glides by the ſyren's cliffs a *ſhelfy* coaſt,
Long infamous for ſhips and ſailors loſt,
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this paſſage, perhaps rocky.

The tillable fields are in ſome places ſo tough, that the plough will ſcarcely cut them; and in ſome ſo *ſhelfy* that the corn hath much ado to faſten its root. *Carew.*

SHELL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcyll, ꞅceall, Saxon; *ſchale*, *ſchelle*, Dutch.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the external cruſt.

The ſun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *ſhell* of the eolipile, and the abyſs as the water within it; now when the heat of the ſun had pierced through the *ſhell* and reached the waters, it rarified them. *Burnet.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the *ſhell* of the earth. *Locke.*

2. The covering of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal.

Her women wear
The ſpoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treaſure of a *ſhell*,
And in their looſe attires do ſwell. *Ben. Johnſ. Catiline.*

Albion
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty ſpread the ſails:
Venus, in her *ſhell* before him,
From the ſands in ſafety bore him. *Dryden's Albion.*

The *ſhells* ſerved as moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated, and afterwards freed from its inveſtient *ſhell*, is of the ſame ſhape as the cavity of the *ſhell*. *Woodward.*

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times juſt, but when he ſign'd the *ſhell*. *Pope.*

3. The covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants.

Some fruits are contained within a hard *ſhell*, being the ſeeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The covering of kernels.

Chang'd loves are but chang'd ſorts of meat;
And when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the *ſhell?* *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg.

Think him as a ſerpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow miſchievous,
And kill him in the *ſhell*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

6. The outer part of an houſe.

The Marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *ſhell* of a houſe, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addiſon on Italy.*

7. It is uſed for a muſical inſtrument in poetry, from *teſtudo*, Latin; the firſt lyre being ſaid to have been made by ſtraining ſtrings over the ſhell of a tortoiſe.

Leſs than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that *ſhell*,
That ſpoke ſo ſweetly. *Dryden.*

8. The ſuperficial part.

So devout are the Romaniſts about this outward *ſhell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a ſtone of it broken, it ought to be reconſecrated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the ſhell; to ſtrip of the ſhell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken ſhells.

The ulcers were cured, and the ſcabs *ſhelled* off. *Wiſeman.*

2. To caſt the ſhell.

SHE'LLDUCK. *n. ſ.* A kind of wild duck.

To preſerve wild ducks, and *ſhellducks*, have a place walled in with a pond. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SHE'LLFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſhell* and *fiſh.*] Fiſh inveſted with a hard covering, either teſtaceous, as oyſters, or cruſtaceous, as lobſters.

The ſhells, being ſound, were ſo like thoſe they ſaw upon their ſhores, that they never queſtioned but that they were the exuviæ of *ſhellfiſh*, and once belonged to the ſea. *Woodw.*

SHE'LLY. *adj.* [from *ſhell.*]

1. Abounding with ſhells.

The ocean rolling, and the *ſhelly* ſhore,
Beautiful objects, ſhall delight no more. *Prior.*

2. Conſiſting of ſhells.

The conceit of Anaximander was, that the firſt men and all animals were bred in ſome warm moiſture, incloſed in cruſtaceous ſkins, as lobſters; and ſo continued till their *ſhelly* priſons, growing dry and breaking, made way for them. *Bentley.*

SHE'LTER. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown: Skinner deduces it from *ſhell*, Davies from ꞅcylð, a ſhield, Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.

We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no *ſhelter* to avoid the ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare.*

They wiſh'd the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *ſhelter* from his ire. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, *ſhelter* ſought;
But he who meets all dangers with diſdain,
Ev'n in their face his ſhip to anchor brought,
And ſteeple high ſtood propt upon the main. *Dryden.*

They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worſt *ſhelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryden.*

The healing plant ſhall aid,
From ſtorms a *ſhelter*, and from heat a ſhade. *Pope.*

2. A protector; a defender; one that gives ſecurity.

Thou haſt been a *ſhelter* for me, and a ſtrong tower from the enemy. *Pſalm* lxi. 3.

3. The ſtate of being covered; protection; ſecurity.

Low at his foot a ſpacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the ſtream embrac'd;
Which ſhade and *ſhelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.

We beſought the deep to *ſhelter* us. *Milton.*

Thoſe ruins *ſhelter'd* once his ſacred head,
When he from Wor'ſter's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to protect; to ſuccour with refuge; to harbour.

What endleſs honour ſhall you gain,
To ſave and *ſhelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To betake to cover.

They *ſheltered* themſelves under a rock. *Abbot.*

Comfort thyſelf with ſuch thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to thoſe conſiderations, and *ſhelter* thyſelf under them. *Atterbury.*

4. To cover from notice.
In vain I ſtrove to check my growing flame,
Or *ſhelter* paſſion under friendſhip's name;
You ſaw my heart. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.*

1. To take ſhelter.
There the Indian herdſman, ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give ſhelter.
Then ſeeks the fartheſt ooze, the *ſhelt'ring* weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old ſecure abode. *Thomſon.*

SHE'LTERLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhelter.*] Harbourleſs; without home or refuge.
Now ſad and *ſhelterleſs*, perhaps, ſhe lies,
Where piercing winds blow ſharp. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

SHE'LVING. *adj.* [from *ſhelf.*] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.
Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built ſo *ſhelving*, that one cannot climb it,
Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shakeſpeare.*
Amidſt the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *ſhelving* arches vaulted round. *Addiſon.*

SHE'LVY. *adj.* [from *ſhelf.*] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.
I had been drowned, but that the ſhore was *ſhelvy* and ſhallow. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *ſhent.* [ꞅcenꝺan, Saxon; *ſchenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to ſpoil; to miſchief.
Provide for thy wife, or elſe look to be *ſhent*,
Good milchcow for Winter, another for Lent. *Tuſſer.*
Shepherds, ſhould it not *yſhent*
Your roundels freſh, to hear a doleful verſe
Of Roſalind, that Colin made? *Spenſer.*
Such a dream I had of dire portent,
That much I fear my body will be *ſhent*;
It bodes I ſhall have wars. *Dryden.*

2. To diſgrace; to degrade; to blame.
Debateful ſtrife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *ſhend*. *Fairy Q.*
Sore bruiſed with the fall, he ſlow uproſe,
And all enraged thus, thus him loudly *ſhent*,
Diſleal knight, whoſe coward courage choſe
To wreak itſelf on beaſt. *Fairy Queen.*
My tongue and ſoul in this be hypocrites,
How in my words ſoever ſhe be *ſhent*,
To give them ſeals never my ſoul conſent. *Shakeſp.*

3. To overpower; to cruſh; to ſurpaſs.
She paſs'd the reſt as Cynthia doth *ſhend*
The leſſer ſtars. *Spenſer.*

4. It is, though uſed by Dryden, wholly obſolete.

SHE'PHERD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceap, ſheep, and hẏꞃꝺ, a keeper, Sax. ꞅceapahẏꞃꝺ.]

1. One who tends ſheep in the paſture.
I am *ſhepherd* to another man,
And do not ſheer the fleeces that I graze. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *ſhepherd* next
More meek came with the firſtlings of his flock. *Milton.*

2. A ſwain; a rural lover.
If that the world and love were young,
And truth in ev'ry *ſhepherd*'s tongue,
Theſe pretty pleaſures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. One who tends the congregation; a paſtor.
Lead up all thoſe who heard thee, and believ'd;
'Midſt thy own flock, great *ſhepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heav'n with millions thou haſt ſav'd. *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhepherd.*] A woman that tends ſheep; a rural laſs.

She put herſelf into the garb of a *ſhepherdeſs*, and in that diſguiſe lived many years; but diſcovering herſelf a little before her death, did profeſs herſelf the happieſt perſon alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him ſhe firſt loved; and that ſhe would rather, ten thouſand times, live a *ſhepherdeſs* in contentment and ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*
Theſe your unuſual weeds, to each part of you
Do give a life: no *ſhepherdeſs*, but Flora
Peering in April's front. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
She like ſome *ſhepherdeſs* did ſhew,
Who ſat to bathe her by a river's ſide. *Dryden.*

His dorick dialect has an incomparable ſweetneſs in its clowniſhneſs, like a fair *ſhepherdeſs* in her country ruſſet. *Dryden.*

SHEPHERDS *Needle. n. ſ.* [*ſcandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS *Purſe*, or *Pouch. n. ſ.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Lat.] A common weed.

SHE'PHERDS *Rod. n. ſ.* Teaſel, of which plant it is a ſpecies.

SHE'PHERDISH. *adj.* [from *ſhepherd.*] Reſembling a ſhepherd; ſuiting a ſhepherd; paſtoral; ruſtick. Not in uſe.

He would have drawn her eldeſt ſiſter, eſteemed her match for beauty, in her *ſhepherdiſh* attire. *Sidney.*

She ſaw walking from her-ward a man in *ſhepherdiſh* apparel. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET. *n. ſ.* [*ſharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar. *Dict.*

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and conſidering that water is with the rareſt, eſpecially in this clime, the deareſt of *ſherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to ſuch as ſhould bring in the uſe thereof. *Sandys.*

SHERD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.
The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
She thruſts beneath the limping leg a *ſherd*. *Dryden.*

SHE'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcẏꞃeᵹeꞃeꝼa, Saxon, from ꞅcẏꞃe, a ſhire, and ꞃeve, a ſteward. It is ſometimes pronounced *ſhrieve*, which ſome poets have injudiciouſly adopted.] An officer to whom is intruſted in each county the execution of the laws.
A great pow'r of Engliſh and of Scots
Are by the *ſheriff* of Yorkſhire overthrown. *Shakeſp.*

Concerning miniſters of juſtice, the high *ſheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*
Now may'rs and *ſhrieves* all huſh'd and ſatiate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY.
SHE'RIFFDOM.
SHE'RIFFSHIP.
SHE'RIFFWICK.
} *n. ſ.* [from *ſheriff.*] The office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

There was a reſumption of patents of gaols, and re-annexing of them to the *ſheriffwicks*; privileged officers being no leſs an interruption of juſtice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS.
SHE'RRIS *Sack.*
SHE'RRY.
} *n. ſ.* [from *Xeres*, a town of Andaluſia in Spain.] A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

Your *ſherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and ſettled, left the liver white, which is the badge of puſillanimity; but the *ſherris* makes it courſe from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſpeare.*

Good *ſherris ſack* aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh dull vapours, and makes it apprehenſive. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *n. ſ.* [from ꞅceaꝺan, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcẏlꝺ, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.
Now put your *ſhields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *ſhields*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or ſecurity.
The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *ſhield*,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a ſhield.

2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure.
Were't my fitneſs to let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
Thy fleſh and bones: howe'er
A woman's ſhape doth *ſhield* thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Shouts of applauſe ran ringing through the field,
To ſee the ſon the vanquiſh'd father *ſhield*. *Dryden.*
Hear one that comes to *ſhield* his injur'd honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend againſt.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the ſweet ſoil of Europe, they brought with them their uſual weeds, fit to *ſhield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenſer.*
My lord, I muſt intreat the time alone.
—God *ſhield* I ſhould diſturb devotion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obſcure: *ſkipta*, Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the ſame place, and ſo not able to *ſhift* and ſeek out after proper matter for their increment, it was neceſſary that it ſhould be brought to them. *Woodw.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds conſtantly change and *ſhift*, in a continual ſucceſſion, it would be impoſſible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.
She begs you juſt would turn you while ſhe *ſhifts*. *Young.*

4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.
We cannot *ſhift*: being in, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Men in diſtreſs will look to themſelves, and leave their companions to *ſhift* as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we deſire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be diſmiſſed, and have leave to *ſhift* for ourſelves. *Swift.*

5. To practiſe indirect methods.

All thoſe ſchoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *ſhift* than to reſolve by their diſtinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take ſome method for ſafety.

Nature inſtructs every creature how to *ſhift* for itſelf in caſes of danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but abſolute neceſſity, that made the fiſh *ſhift* their condition. *L'Eſtrange.*
Come, aſſiſt me, muſe obedient;
Let us try ſome new expedient;
Shift the ſcene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy pow'r. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.
Pare ſaffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or ſet or go *ſhift* it that knoweſt the ways. *Tuſſer.*

3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way.
I *ſhifted* him away,
And laid good 'ſcuſes on your ecſtacy. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *ſhiftings* of dangers and miſchiefs, when they are near, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in poſition.

Neither uſe they ſails, nor place their oars in order upon the ſides; but carrying the oar looſe, *ſhift* it hither and thither at pleaſure. *Raleigh.*
Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſhe ſteers and *ſhifts* her ſail. *Milton.*
We ſtrive in vain againſt the ſeas and wind;
Now *ſhift* your ſails. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To change, as cloaths.

I would adviſe you to *ſhift* a ſhirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

6. To dreſs in freſh cloaths.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *ſhift* me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

7. *To* SHIFT *off.* To defer; to put away by ſome expedient.

The moſt beautiful parts muſt be the moſt finiſhed, the colours and words moſt choſen: many things in both, which are not deſerving of this care, muſt be *ſhifted off*, content with vulgar expreſſions. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you pleaſe, the traders will *ſhift* it *off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illuſions of the devil they are prevailed on to *ſhift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which ſalvation is promiſed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SHIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the ſtranger to no other *ſhift* than to ward and go back; at that time ſeeming the image of innocency againſt violence. *Sidney.*
If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thouſand *ſhifts* to get away. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *ſhift* to move up and down in the water. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
Not any boaſt of ſkill, but extreme *ſhift*
How to regain my ſever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me anſwer from her moſſy couch. *Milton.*

A faſhionable hypocriſy ſhall be called good manners, ſo we make a *ſhift* ſomewhat to legitimate the abuſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe little animals provide themſelves with wheat; but they can make *ſhift* without it. *Addiſon.*

Our herbals are ſufficiently ſtored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *ſhift* to reduce them to claſſes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt recourſe.

The very cuſtom of ſeeking ſo particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a ſecret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themſelves, even by thoſe wicked *ſhifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whoſe aſſiſtance their prayers ſeek. *Hooker.*

To ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *ſhift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*
Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was aukward at a trick;
For little ſouls on little *ſhifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem.
Know ye not Ulyſſes' *ſhifts*?
Their ſwords leſs danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evaſion; eluſory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itſelf, is able to find out any *ſhift*, be it never ſo ſlight, whereby to eſcape out of the hands of preſent contradiction, they are never at a ſtand. *Hooker.*

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo cautious and wily-headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilities and ſly *ſhifts*. *Spenſer.*

Here you ſee your commiſſion; this is your duty, theſe are your diſcouragements: never ſeek for *ſhifts* and evaſions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's linen.

SHI'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhift.*] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.
'Twas ſuch a *ſhifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

SHI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

For the poor *ſhiftleſs* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furniſhed with ſuch cloathing. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SHI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcẏlling, Saxon and Erſe; *ſchelling*, Dut.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of theſe pence made their *ſhilling*, which they called *ſcilling*, probably from *ſcilingus*, which the Romans uſed for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of theſe *ſcillings* made their pound, and four hundred of theſe pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the laſt will of King Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very ſame *ſhilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another reſt in the ſame hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* The queſtion of a man heſitating. To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue heſitating and procraſtinating.

I am ſomewhat dainty in making a reſolution, becauſe when I make it, I keep it: I don't ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I* then; if I ſay't, I'll do't. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

SHI'LY. *adv.* [from *ſhy.*] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcına, Saxon; *ſchien*, German.] The fore-part of the leg.

I bruiſed my *ſhin* the other day with playing at ſword and dagger. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The *ſhin* bone, from the knee to the inſtep, is made by ſhadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow. *Peacham.*
His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak;
For when a *ſhin* in fight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*
As when to an houſe we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; ſo one muſt kick your *ſhin*,
Ere he can find your ſoul's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I ſhone, I have ſhone*; ſometimes *I ſhined, I have ſhined.* [ꞅcınan, Saxon; *ſchijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gliſten; to gleam.
To-day the French,
All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Engliſh; and to-morrow
Made Britain India: ev'ry man that ſtood,
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakeſpeare.*
True paradiſe inclos'd with *ſhining* rock. *Milton.*
We can diſmiſs thee ere the morning *ſhine*. *Milton.*
Fair daughter, blow away theſe miſts and clouds,
And let thy eyes *ſhine* forth in their full luſtre. *Denham.*
The ſun *ſhines* when he ſees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.
The moon *ſhines* bright: in ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,
And they did make no noiſe. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
How bright and goodly *ſhines* the moon!
The moon! the ſun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakeſpeare.*
Two men ſtood by them in *ſhining* garments. *Luke xxiv.*

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the ſun is overcaſt, or when the moon *ſhineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be gloſſy.
They are waxen fat, they *ſhine*. *Jer. v. 28.*
Fiſh with their fins and *ſhining* ſcales. *Milton.*

The colour and *ſhining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be ſplendid.
So proud ſhe *ſhined* in her princely ſtate,
Looking to heaven; for earth ſhe did diſdain,
And ſitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.
Of all th' enamell'd race, whoſe ſilv'ry wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Spring,
Or ſwims along the fluid atmoſphere,
Once brighteſt *ſhin'd* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conſpicuous.
If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their ſpeeches *ſhine*,
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakeſpeare.*
Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied ſight
Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs, in her perſon *ſhin'd*
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*
Cato's ſoul
Shines out in every thing ſhe acts or ſpeaks;
While winning mildneſs and attractive ſmiles
Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

The reformation, in its firſt eſtabliſhment, produced its proper fruits, and diſtinguiſhed the whole age with *ſhining* inſtances of virtue and morality. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
The courtier ſmooth, who forty years had *ſhin'd*
An humble ſervant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *ſhine* in company; but it is in moſt mens power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.
The Lord make his face *ſhine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Numb. vi. 25.*

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.

The light of righteouſneſs hath not *ſhined* unto us, and the ſun of righteouſneſs roſe not upon us. *Wiſd. v. 6.*
Celeſtial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

SHINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.
Be it fair or foul, or rain or *ſhine*. *Dryden.*

He will accuſtom himſelf to heat and cold, and *ſhine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will ſerve him to very little purpoſe. *Locke.*

2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little uſed.

He that has inured his eyes to that divine ſplendour, which reſults from the beauty of holineſs, is not dazzled with the glittering *ſhine* of gold, and conſiders it as a vein of the ſame earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*
Say, in what mortal ſoil thou deign'ſt to grow?
Fair op'ning to ſome court's propitious *ſhine*,
Or deep with di'monds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SHI'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhy.*] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *ſhineſs* is the vice of Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the winter forces the breeders there to houſe and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their juſtice in commerce, but extreme *ſhineſs* to ſtrangers: they expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchindel*, German.] A thin board to cover houſes.

The beſt to cleave, is the moſt uſeful for pales, laths, *ſhingles*, and wainſcot. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SHI'NGLES. *n. ſ.* Wants ſingular. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

Such are uſed ſucceſsfully in eryſipelas and *ſhingles*, by a ſlender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SHI'NY. *adj.* [from *ſhine.*] Bright; ſplendid; luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high,
Above the *ſhiny* Caſſiopeia's chain,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fairy Queen.*

The night
Is *ſhiny*, and they ſay we ſhall embattle
By th' ſecond hour o' th' morn. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like diſtant thunder on a *ſhiny* day,
For abſent friends we were aſham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [ꞅcip, ꞅcyp, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſtewardſhip*.

SHIP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcip, Saxon; *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back, and fly like *ſhips* before the wind. *Shakeſp.*

There made forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipſtaff, who made aboard our *ſhip*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ſhips* loaded with victuals were burnt, and ſome of the men ſaved by their ſhipboats. *Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a *ſhip* to venture on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Inſtead of a *ſhip*, he ſhould levy upon his country ſuch a ſum of money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ſhip*-money, by which accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ſhip*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciouſly. *Addiſon.*

To **SHIP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ſhip.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to ſee me *ſhipp'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor, *ſhipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *ſhipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by ſea tranſported to Peluſium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors *ſhip* their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tranſport in a ſhip.

Andronicus, would thou wert *ſhipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſun no ſooner ſhall the mountains touch,
But we will *ſhip* him hence. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

In Portugal, men ſpent with age, ſo as they cannot hope for above a year of life, *ſhip* themſelves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

A ſingle leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ſhip* off ſenates to ſome diſtant ſhore. *Pope.*

The canal that runs from the ſea into the Arno gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *ſhipped* off. *Addiſon.*

SHI'PBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *board*. See BOARD.]

1. This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes: a *ſhipboard, on ſhipboard*, in a ſhip.

Let him go *on ſhipboard*, and the mariners will not leave their ſtarboard and larboard. *Bramhall.*

Friend,
What doſt thou make *a ſhipboard?* To what end? *Dryd.*

Ovid, writing from *on ſhipboard* to his friends, excuſed the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ſhip.

They have made all thy *ſhipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make maſts. *Ezek.* xxvii. 5.

SHI'PBOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *boy.*] Boy that ſerves in a ſhip.

Few or none know me: if they did,
This *ſhipboy*'s ſemblance hath diſguis'd me quite. *Shak.*

SHI'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *man.*] Sailor; ſeaman.

I myſelf have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' th' *ſhipman*'s card. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Hiram ſent in the navy *ſhipmen* that had knowledge of the ſea. 1 *Kings*, ix. 27.

SHI'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* Maſter of a ſhip.

The *ſhipmaſter* came to him, and ſaid unto him, What meaneſt thou, O ſleeper! ariſe, call upon thy God. *John*, i.

SHI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhip.*]

1. Veſſels of navigation.

Before Cæſar's invaſion of this land, the Britons had not any *ſhipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the ſtrength of our *ſhipping*, have for many ages paſt made us a match for the greateſt of our neigbours at land, and an overmatch for the ſtrongeſt at ſea. *Temple.*

Fiſhes firſt to *ſhipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Paſſage in a ſhip.

They took *ſhipping*, and came to Capernaum, ſeeking for Jeſus. *John*, vi. 24.

SHI'PWRECK. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wreck.*]

1. The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean firſt
Spread their new ſails, when *ſhipwreck* was the worſt. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *ſhipwrecks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſea war coſt the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans ſeven hundred, including their *ſhipwrecks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The parts of a ſhattered ſhip.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *ſhipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

3. Deſtruction; miſcarriage.

Holding faith and a good conſcience, which ſome having put away, concerning faith, have made *ſhipwreck*. 1 *Tim.* i.

To **SHI'PWRECK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows.

Whence the ſun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking ſtorms and direful thunders break. *Shak.*

2. To make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that canſt ſtill the raging of the ſeas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempeſts ceaſe,
Redeem my *ſhipwreck'd* ſoul from raging guſts
Of cruel paſſion and deceitful luſts. *Prior.*

A ſquare piece of marble ſhews itſelf to have been a little pagan monument of two perſons who were *ſhipwrecked*. *Addiſon.*

3. To throw by loſs of the veſſel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shakeſp.*

SHI'PWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wright.*] A builder of ſhips.

Why ſuch impreſs of *ſhipwrights*, whoſe ſore taſk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shakeſpeare.*

A miſerable ſhame it were for our *ſhipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the ſetting up of our royal ſhips. *Raleigh.*

Vaſt numbers of ſhips in our harbours, and *ſhipwrights* in our ſea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *ſhipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot.*

As when a *ſhipwright* ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly ſpins about,
The grain deep piercing, till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcıꞃ, from ꞅcıꞃan, to divide, Sax. *ſkyre*, Erſe.] A diviſion of the kingdom; a county; ſo much of the kingdom as is under one ſheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, ſet in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *ſhire*. *Fairy Queen.*

The noble youths from diſtant *ſhires* reſort. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiert*, Daniſh; ꞅcẏꞃc, ꞅcẏꞃıc, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *ſhirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I take but two *ſhirts* out with me, and I mean not to ſweat extraordinarily. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

When we lay next us what we hold moſt dear,
Like Hercules, envenom'd *ſhirts* we wear,
And cleaving miſchiefs. *Dryden.*

Several perſons in December had nothing over their ſhoulders but their *ſhirts*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **SHIRT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a ſhirt.

Ah! for ſo many ſouls, as but this morn
Were cloath'd with fleſh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *ſhirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhirt.*] Wanting a ſhirt.

Linſey-woolſey brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and *ſhirtleſs* others. *Pope.*

SHI'TTAH. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of precious wood, of which Moſes
SHI'TTIM. } made the greateſt part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, ſmooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

I will plant in the wilderneſs the *ſhittah*-tree. *Iſ.* xli. 19.

Bring me an offering of badgers ſkins and *ſhittim*-wood. *Exod.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *n. ſ.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *ſhuttlecock*. Of *ſhittle* or *ſhuttle* the etymology is doubtful: Skinner derives it from *ſchutteln*, German, to ſhake; or ꞅceaꞇan, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *ſhuttlecork*, a cork driven to and fro, as the inſtrument in weaving, and ſoftened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock*.] A cork ſtuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not diſcharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *ſhittlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his buſineſs. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchyve*, Dutch.]

1. A ſlice of bread.

Eaſy it is
Of a cut loaf to ſteal a *ſhive*. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. A thick ſplinter, or lamina, cut off from the main ſubſtance.

Shavings made by the plane are in ſome things differing from thoſe *ſhives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To **SHI'VER.** *v. n.* [*ſchawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to ſhudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harſh noiſe will ſet the teeth on edge, and make all the body *ſhiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious palſy's this,
Which makes the boughs diveſt their bliſs?
And that they might her footſteps ſtraw,
Drop their leaves with *ſhivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why ſtand we longer *ſhivering* under fear? *Milton.*

The man that *ſhiver'd* on the brink of ſin,
Thus ſteel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He deſcribed this march to the temple with ſo much horror, that he *ſhivered* every joint. *Addiſon.*

Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whoſe ghoſt, yet *ſhiv'ring* on Cocytus' ſand,
Expects its paſſage to the farther ſtrand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucaſus to *ſhiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

To **SHI'VER.** *v. n.* [from *ſhive.*] To fall at once into many parts or ſhives.

Hadſt thou been aught but goſs'mer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thoud'ſt *ſhiver'd* like an egg. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Upon the breaking and *ſhivering* of a great ſtate, you may be ſure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, ſhould gravity once ceaſe, or be withdrawn, would inſtantly *ſhiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodward.*

To **SHI'VER.** *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to ſhatter.

The ground with *ſhiver'd* armour ſtrown. *Milton.*

Show'rs of granadoes rain, by ſudden burſt
Diſploding murd'rous bowels; fragments of ſteel
A thouſand ways at once, the *ſhiver'd* orbs
Fly diverſe, working torment. *Phillips.*

SHI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *ſhivers* with his fiſt, as a ſailor breaks a biſcuit. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *ſhivers*. *Shakeſp.*

If you ſtrike a ſolid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *ſhivers* and fritters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Surging waves againſt a ſolid rock,
Though all to *ſhivers* daſh'd, th' aſſault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHI'VERY. *adj.* [from *ſhiver.*] Looſe of coherence; incompact; eaſily falling into many fragments.

There were obſerved incredible numbers of theſe ſhells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *ſhivery* ſtone. *Woodw.*

SHO'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.*

Shoadſtone is a ſmall ſtone, ſmooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the ſame colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron vein. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Certain tin-ſtones ly on the face of the ground which they call *ſhoad*, as ſhed from the main load, and made ſomewhat round by the water. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made eaſy to be found out by the *ſhoads*, or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from thoſe veins towards the ſea, in the ſame courſe that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcole, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *ſhoals* of people, which go on to populate, without foreſeeing means of ſuſtentation; once in an age they diſcharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

A league is made againſt ſuch routs and *ſholes* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *ſholes* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, becauſe ſingle. *Decay of Piety.*

A *ſhoal* of ſilver fiſhes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *ſhoals*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddeſs roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a ſable *ſhoal*,
Thick, and more thick the black blocade extends. *Pope.*

2. A ſhallow; a ſand bank.

The haven's mouth they durſt not enter, for the dangerous *ſhoals*. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

He heaves them off the *ſhoals*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond ſhould be ſix foot; and on the ſides ſome *ſholes* for the fiſh to lay their ſpawn. *Mortimer.*

To **SHOAL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To croud; to throng.

The wave-ſprung entrails, about which fauſens and fiſh
did *ſhole*. *Chapman.*

2. To be ſhallow; to grow ſhallow.

What they met
Solid, or ſlimy, as in raging ſea,
Toſt up and down, together crouded drove,
From each ſide *ſhoaling* tow'rds the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obſtructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhoaly.*] Shallowneſs; frequency of ſhallow places.

SHOA'LY. *adj.* [from *ſhoal.*] Full of ſhoals; full of ſhallow places.

Thoſe who live
Where, with his *ſhoaly* fords Vulturnus roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful hero felt the knocks, and found
The toſſing veſſel ſail'd on *ſhoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *n. ſ.* [*choc*, French; *ſchocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impreſſion of violence; violent concourſe.

Thro' the *ſhock*
Of fighting elements on all ſides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concuſſion; external violence.

It is inconceptible how any ſuch man that hath ſtood the *ſhock* of an eternal duration, without corruption or alteration, ſhould after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

Theſe ſtrong unſhaken mounds reſiſt the *ſhocks*
Of tides and ſeas tempeſtuous, while the rocks,
That ſecret in a long continu'd vein
Paſs through the earth, the pon'drous pile ſuſtain. *Black.*

Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring ſoul,
'Midſt all the *ſhocks* and injuries of fortune,
Riſes ſuperior and looks down on Cæſar. *Addiſon.*

Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He ſtood the *ſhock* of a whole hoſt of foes. *Addiſon.*

The tender apples from their parents rent,
By ſtormy *ſhocks* muſt not neglected lye,
The prey of worms. *Phillips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverſe legions, not leſs hideous join'd
The horrid *ſhock*. *Milton.*

Thoſe that run away are in more danger than the others that ſtand the *ſhock*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their deſp'rate king:
Twice he aroſe, and join'd the horrid *ſhock*. *Phillips.*

4. Offence; impreſſion of diſguſt.

Fewer *ſhocks* a ſtateſman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*Schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of ſheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, ſir parſon, together to get,
And cauſe it on *ſhocks* to be by and by ſet. *Tuſſer.*

In a full age, like as a *ſhock* of corn cometh in, in his ſeaſon. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *ſhocks* of corn,
In ſeaſon reap'd, ſhall to thy grave be borne. *Sandys.*

Behind the maſter walks, builds up the *ſhocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomſon.*

6. [from *ſhagg.*] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *ſhock* and a hound are not diſtinct ſpecies. *Locke.*

To **SHOCK.** *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhake by violence.

Theſe her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *ſhock* them. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

2. To offend; to diſguſt.

Suppoſing verſes are never ſo beautiful, yet if they contain any thing that *ſhocks* religion or good manners, they are *Verſus inopes rerum nugæque canoræ*. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who in reading Homer are *ſhock'd* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

My ſon,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindneſs for him, ſtill
Adviſe him not to *ſhock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

To **SHOCK.** *v. n.* To be offenſive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female converſations, is very *ſhocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To **SHOCK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of ſheaves.

Reap well, ſcatter not, gather clean that is ſhorn,
Bind faſt, *ſhock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tuſſer.*

SHOD. for *ſhoed*, the preterite and participle paſſive of to *ſhoe*.

Strong exeltreed cart that is clouted and *ſhod*. *Tuſſer.*

SHOE. *n. ſ.* plural *ſhoes*, anciently *ſhoon*. [ꞅceo, ꞅeoe, Saxon; *ſchoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot.

Your hoſe ſhould be ungarter'd, your *ſhoe* untied, and every thing about you demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Spare none but ſuch as go in clouted *ſhoon*,
For they are thrifty honeſt men. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a ſucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *ſhoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like eſteem'd, and the dull ſwain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *ſhoon*,
And yet more medic'nal than that moly
That Hermes once to wiſe Ulyſſes gave;
He call'd it hæmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *ſhoe*, and ſome eaſe that gave me. *Temple.*

To **SHOE.** *v. a.* preterite, I *ſhod*; participle paſſive *ſhod*. [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a *ſhoe*.

The ſmith's note for *ſhoeing* and plough irons. *Shakeſp.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *ſhoe* him himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tell your maſter that the horſes want *ſhoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compoſ'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the ſtones,
With thiſtle down they *ſhod* it. *Drayton.*

SHOE'BOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans ſhoes.

If I employ a *ſhoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

How each the publick good purſues,
Make all true patriots up to *ſhoeboys*,
Huzza their brethren. *Swift.*

SHOE'ING-HORN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *horn.*]

1. A horn uſed to facilitate the admiſſion of the foot into a narrow ſhoe.

2. Any thing by which a tranſaction is facilitated; any thing uſed as a medium. In contempt.

Moſt of our fine young ladies retain in their ſervice supernumerary and inſignificant fellows, which they uſe like whifflers, and commonly call *ſhoeing-horns*. *Spectator.*

I have been an arrant *ſhoeing-horn* for above theſe twenty years. I ſerved my miſtreſs in that capacity above five of the number before ſhe was ſhod. Though ſhe had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myſelf the beſt ſhoe in her ſhop. *Spectator.*

SHOEMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſhoes.

A cobler or *ſhoemaker* may find ſome little fault with the latchet of a ſhoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is ſuch, as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts.*

SHOE'TYE. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *tye.*] The ribband with which women tie their *ſhoes*.

Madam, I do as is my duty,
Honour the ſhadow of your *ſhoetye*. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhock.*] Violent concuſſion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *ſhog*, caſts all the hair before. *Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digeſting balneum, where all the heavier lees may ſubſide, and a due æquilibrium be maintained, not diſturbed by any ſuch rude and violent *ſhogs* that would ruffle and break all the little ſtamina of the embryon. *Bentley.*

To **SHOG.** *v. a.* To ſhake; to agitate by ſudden interrupted impulſes.

After it is waſhed, they put the remnant into a wooden diſh, the which they ſoftly *ſhog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy ſubſtance be flitted away. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterite of *ſhine.*

All his father in him *ſhone*. *Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle paſſive of *ſhake*.

Taxallan, *ſhook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
Has, to reſiſt his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To **SHOOT.** *v. a.* preterite, I *ſhot*; participle, *ſhot* or *ſhotten*. [ꞅceotan, Saxon.]

1. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence.

Light
Shoots far into the boſom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

2. To diſcharge from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and like a witleſs youth,
That which I owe is loſt; but if you pleaſe
To *ſhoot* an arrow that ſelf way
Which you did *ſhoot* the firſt, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakeſpeare.*

This murtherous ſhaft that's *ſhot*
Hath not yet lighted; and our ſafeſt way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To let off.

The men *ſhoot* ſtrong ſhoots with their bows. *Abbot.*

The two ends of a bow *ſhot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts, ſhould make examples;
Which like a warning-piece, muſt be *ſhot* off,
To fright the reſt from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To ſtrike with any thing *ſhot*.

Not an hand ſhall touch the mount, but he ſhall be ſtoned or *ſhot* through. *Exod.* xix. 13.

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And, in the moment, *ſhoot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themſelves, neither *ſhoot* up their top among the thick boughs. *Exek.* xxxi. 14.

A grain of muſtard groweth up and *ſhooteth* out great branches. *Mark*, iv. 32.

Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *ſhoots*,
To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thruſt forth.

Ye bucks, who pluck the flow'rs,
Beware the ſecret ſnake that *ſhoots* a ſting. *Dryden.*

The laſt had a ſtar upon its breaſt, which *ſhot* forth pointed beams of a peculiar luſtre. *Addiſon.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriate hill forth *ſhoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomſon.*

7. To puſh ſuddenly.

I have laugh'd ſometimes when I have reflected on thoſe men who have *ſhot* themſelves into the world; ſome bolting out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and ſome hiſſed off, quitting it with diſgrace. *Dryden.*

8. To puſh forward.

They that ſee me *ſhoot* out the lip, they ſhake the head. *Pſalms.*

9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.

Strait lines in joiner's language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood that are *ſhot*, that is planed or elſe pared with a paring chiſſel. *Moxon.*

10. To paſs through with ſwiftneſs.

Thus having ſaid, ſhe ſinks beneath the ground,
With furious haſte, and *ſhoots* the Stygian ſound. *Dryd.*

To **SHOOT.** *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of *ſhooting*.

The archers have ſorely grieved him, and *ſhot* at him. *Geneſis*, xlix. 23.

When he has *ſhot* his beſt, he is ſure that none ever did *ſhoot* better. *Temple.*

When you *ſhoot*, and ſhut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t'other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

2. To germinate; to increaſe in vegetable growth.

Such trees as love the ſun do not willingly deſcend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *ſhoot* up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *ſhoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *ſhoots*,
And juſt as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleav.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*

Nor will the wither'd ſtock be green again,
But the wild olive *ſhoots* and ſhades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
Till *ſhooting* out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryd.*

The corn laid up by ants would *ſhoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing. *Addiſon.*

This valley of the Tirol lies encloſed on all ſides by the Alps, though its dominions *ſhoot* out into ſeveral branches among the breaks of the mountains. *Addiſon's Italy.*

Expreſſed juices of plants, boiled into the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, and ſet into a cool place, the eſſential ſalt will *ſhoot* upon the ſides of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiſcuous *ſhoot*,
Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itſelf into any ſhape.

If the menſtruum be over charged, metals will *ſhoot* into chryſtals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled and placed in cold conſervatories, it will chryſtalize and *ſhoot* into glaceous bodies. *Vulgar Err.*

That rude maſs will *ſhoot* itſelf into ſeveral forms, till it make an habitable world: the ſteady hand of Providence being the inviſible guide of all its motions. *Burnet.*

4. To be emitted.

There *ſhot* a ſtreaming lamp along the ſky,
Which on the winged light'ning ſeem'd to fly. *Dryden.*

Tell them that the rays of light *ſhoot* from the ſun to our earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thouſand miles in the ſecond of a minute, they ſtand aghaſt at ſuch talk. *Watts.*

The grand ætherial bow
Shoots up immenſe. *Thomſon.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out.

The land did *ſhoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

6. To paſs as an arrow.

Thy words *ſhoot* thro' my heart,
Melt my reſolves, and turn me all to love. *Addiſon.*

7. To become any thing ſuddenly.

Let me but live to ſhadow this young plant
From blites and ſtorms: he'll ſoon *ſhoot* up a hero. *Dryd.*

8. To move ſwiftly along.

A *ſhooting* ſtar in autumn thwarts the night. *Milton.*

A ſhining harveſt either hoſt diſplays,
And *ſhoots* againſt the ſun with equal rays. *Dryden.*

At firſt ſhe flutters, but at length ſhe ſprings,
To ſmoother flight, and *ſhoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*

The broken air loud whiſtling as ſhe flies,
She ſtops and liſtens, and *ſhoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryd.*

Heav'n's imperious queen *ſhot* down from high,
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *ſhoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*

Where the mob gathers, ſwiftly *ſhoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noiſy throng. *Gay.*

At the ſummons roll'd her eyes around,
Not half ſo ſwiftly *ſhoots* along in air,
The gliding light'ning. *Pope.*

9. To feel a quick pain.

SHOOT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impreſſion of any thing emitted from a diſtance.

The Turkiſh bow giveth a very forcible *ſhoot*, inſomuch as the arrow hath pierced a ſteel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike, with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument.

The noiſe of thy croſs-bow
Will ſcare the herd, and ſo my *ſhoot* is loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And ſhooting well is then accounted ill.
Thus will I ſave my credit in the *ſhoot*,
Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shakeſpeare.*

As a country fellow was making a *ſhoot* at a pigeon, he trode upon a ſnake that bit him. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. [*Scheuten*, Dutch.] Branches iſſuing from the main ſtock.

They will not come juſt on the tops where they were cut, but out of thoſe *ſhoots* which were water boughs. *Bacon.*

I ſaw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe cluſters from the tender *ſhoots*. *Milton.*

Prune off ſuperfluous branches and *ſhoots* of this ſecond ſpring; but expoſe not the fruit without leaves ſufficient. *Evelyn.*

The hook ſhe bore,
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To decent form the lawleſs *ſhoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to ſpring. *Pope.*

Now, ſhould my praiſes owe their truth
To beauty, dreſs, or paint, or youth,
'Twere grafting on an annual ſtock
That muſt our expectations mock;
And making one luxuriant *ſhoot*
Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*

SHOO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhoot.*] One that ſhoots; an archer; a gunner.

The *ſhooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd ſycamore. *Fairfax.*

We are *ſhooters* both, and thou doſt deign
To enter combat with us, and conteſt
With thine own clay. *Herbert.*

The king with gifts a veſſel ſtores;
And next, to reconcile the *ſhooter* God,
Within her hollow ſides the ſacrifice he ſtow'd. *Dryden.*

SHOP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceop, Saxon, a magazine; *eſchoppe*, French; *ſhopa*, low Latin.] *Ainſworth.*

1. A place where any thing is ſold.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to ſhut our *ſhops*. *Shakeſp.*

Your moſt grave belly thus anſwer'd;
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at firſt,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Becauſe I am the ſtore-houſe and the *ſhop*
Of the whole body. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In his needy *ſhop* a tortoiſe hung,
An alligator ſtuft, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes; and about his ſhelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Scarce any ſold in *ſhops* could be relied on as faithfully prepared. *Boyle.*

His *ſhop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoyment of himſelf live out of it. *South's Sermons.*

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

We have divers mechanical arts and ſtuffs made by them; and *ſhops* for ſuch as are not brought into vulgar uſe. *Bacon.*

SHOPBOA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *board.*] Bench on which any work is done.

That beaſtly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And ſtalls, and *ſhopboards*, in vaſt ſwarms,
With new-chalk'd bills, and ruſty arms. *Hudibras.*

It dwells not in ſhops or work-houſes; nor till the late age was it ever known, that any one ſerved ſeven years to a ſmith or a taylor, that he ſhould commence doctor or divine from the *ſhopboard* or the anvil; or from whiſtling to a team, come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*

SHO'PBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *book.*] Book in which a tradeſman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exerciſe of their underſtandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractiſed in figures to caſt up a *ſhopbook*. *Locke.*

SHOPKEE'PER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *keep.*] A trader who ſells in a ſhop; not a merchant who only deals by wholeſale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *ſhopkeeper* deſiring his neighbour to have the goodneſs to tell him what is a clock. *Addiſon.*

SHO'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *man.*] A petty trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muſe, preſcribes and gives,
The *ſhopman* ſells, and by deſtruction lives. *Dryden.*

SHORE. the preterite of *ſhear.*

I'm glad thy father's dead:
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHORE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcoꞃe, Saxon.]

1. The coaſt of the ſea.

Sea cover'd ſea;
Sea without *ſhore*. *Milton.*

2. The bank of a river. A licentious uſe.

Beſide the fruitful *ſhore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a ſunny bank outſtretched lay,
In monſtrous length a mighty crocodile. *Spenſer.*

3. A drain; properly *ſewer*.

4. [*Schooren*, Dutch; to prop.] The ſupport of a building; a buttreſs.

When I uſe the word *ſhore*, I may intend thereby a coaſt of land near the ſea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to ſupport a building. *Watts's Logick.*

To **SHORE.** *v. a.* [*ſchooren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to ſupport.

They undermined the wall, and as they wrought, *ſhored* it up with timber. *Knolles.*

He did not much ſtrengthen his own ſubſiſtence in court, but ſtood there on his own feet, for the moſt of his allies rather leaned upon him than *ſhored* him up. *Wotton.*

There was alſo made a *ſhoring* or under-propping act for the benevolence; to make the ſums which any perſon had agreed to pay, leviable by courſe of law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To ſet on ſhore. Not in uſe.

I will bring theſe two blind ones aboard him; if he think it fit to *ſhore* them again, let him call me rogue. *Shakeſp.*

SHO'RELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhore.*] Having no coaſt.

This ocean of felicity is ſo *ſhoreleſs* and bottomleſs, that all the ſaints and angels cannot exhauſt it. *Boyle.*

SHO'RLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhear*, *ſhore.*] The felt or ſkin of a ſheep ſhorn.

SHORN. The participle paſſive of *ſhear.*

So roſe the Danite ſtrong,
Shorn of his ſtrength. *Milton.*

Vile ſhrubs are *ſhorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*

He plunging downward ſhot his radiant head;
Diſpell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal ſight. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *adj.* [ꞅceoꞃt, Sazon.]

1. Not long; commonly not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *ſhort* of ſight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I'll do what Mead and Cheſelden adviſe,
To keep theſe limbs, and to preſerve theſe eyes. *Pope.*

2. Not long in ſpace or extent.

This leſs voluble earth,
By *ſhorter* flight to the eaſt, had left him there. *Milton.*

Though *ſhort* my ſtature, yet my name extends
To heaven itſelf, and earth's remoteſt ends. *Pope.*

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day: the light is *ſhort*, becauſe of darkneſs. *Job*, xvii. 12.

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'ſt,
Live well, how long or *ſhort* permit to Heav'n. *Milton.*

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath then *ſhort*, ſeem'd loth from home to paſs,
Which more it mov'd, the more it ſweeter was. *Sidney.*

Thy breath comes *ſhort*, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou wert purſu'd. *Dryden.*

My breath grew *ſhort*, my beating heart ſprung upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving boſom. *Smith.*

5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purpoſed point; not adequate; not equal.

Immoderate praiſes, the fooliſh lover thinks *ſhort* of his miſtreſs, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*

Some cottons here grow, but *ſhort* in worth unto thoſe of Smyrna. *Sandys.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *ſhort* of your expectation. *Sandys.*

Since higher I fall *ſhort*, on him who next
Provokes my enemy. *Milton.*

I know them not; not therefore am I *ſhort*
Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *ſhort*, ſupreme of things. *Milt.*

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but *ſhort*
Of thy perfection, how ſhall I attain? *Milton.*

To place her in Olympus' top a gueſt,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feaſt;
That poor ſhould ſeem, that entertainment *ſhort*
Of the true ſplendor of her preſent court. *Waller.*

We err, and come *ſhort* of ſcience, becauſe we are ſo frequently miſled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glanville.*

That great wit has fallen *ſhort* in his account. *More.*

As in many things the knowledge of philoſophers was *ſhort* of the truth, ſo almoſt in all things their practice fell *ſhort* of their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as much below thoſe by which they judged, as their feet were below their head. *South's Sermons.*

He wills not death ſhould terminate their ſtrife;
And wounds, if wounds enſue, be *ſhort* of life. *Dryden.*

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and falls *ſhort* of him in nothing but ſimplicity and propriety of ſtyle. *Pope.*

Where reaſon came *ſhort*, revelation diſcovered on which ſide the truth lay. *Locke.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming *ſhort* of the utmoſt gracefulneſs, often eſcapes our obſervation. *Locke.*

If ſpeculative maxims have not an actual univerſal aſſent from all mankind, practical principles come *ſhort* of an univerſal reception. *Locke.*

Men expreſs their univerſal ideas by ſigns; a faculty which beaſts come *ſhort* in. *Locke.*

The people fall *ſhort* of thoſe who border upon them, in ſtrength of underſtanding. *Addiſon.*

A neutral indifference falls *ſhort* of that obligation they lie under, who have taken ſuch oaths. *Addiſon.*

When I made theſe, an artiſt undertook to imitate it; but uſing another way of poliſhing them, he fell much *ſhort* of what I had attained to, as I afterwards underſtood. *Newton.*

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had eſtabliſhed colonies in the Perſian gulph, ſtopt *ſhort*, without puſhing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Doing is expreſsly commanded, and no happineſs allowed to any thing *ſhort* of it. *South's Sermons.*

The ſignification of words will be allowed to fall much *ſhort* of the knowledge of things. *Baker.*

6. Not far diſtant in time.

He commanded thoſe, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *ſhort* day. *Clarendon.*

7. Defective; imperfect.

8. Scanty; wanting.

The Engliſh were inferior in number, and grew *ſhort* in their proviſions. *Hayward.*

They *ſhort* of ſuccours, and in deep deſpair,
Shook at the diſmal proſpect of the war. *Dryden.*

9. Not fetching a compaſs.

So ſoon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *ſhort* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſeiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd *ſhort* upon the ſhelves, and madly ſteer'd. *Dryd.*

For turning *ſhort,* he ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*

10. Not going ſo far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *ſhort.* *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is ſhorn,
When their defenceleſs limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the ſheer. *Dryden.*

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *ſhort* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to diſtruſt every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, ſince their own *ſhort* underſtandings reach
No farther than the preſent, think ev'n the wiſe
Like them diſcloſe the ſecrets of their breaſts. *Rowe.*

13. Brittle; friable.

His fleſh is not firm, but *ſhort* and taſteleſs. *Walton.*

Marl from Derbyſhire was very fat, though it had ſo great a quantity of ſand, that it was ſo *ſhort,* that, if you wet it, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *ſhort,* the beaſt then bellow'd loud,
And his ſtrong neck to a new onſet bow'd. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account.

The *ſhort* and long is our play is prefer'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

In *ſhort,* ſhe makes a man of him at ſixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Eſtrange.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I truſt to the goodneſs of my cauſe: the *ſhort* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble ſervant whatever your party ſays. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleaſing ſtream
To Severn's roar be thine:
In *ſhort,* reſtore my love, and ſhare my kingdom. *Dryd.*

The proprieties and delicacies of the Engliſh are known to few: 'tis impoſſible even for a good wit to underſtand and practiſe them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *ſhort,* without wearing off the ruſt which he contracted while he was laying in a ſtock of learning. *Dryd.*

The *ſhort* is, to ſpeak all in a word, the poſſibility of being found in a ſalvable ſtate cannot be ſufficiently ſecured, without a poſſibility of always perſevering in it. *Norris.*

To ſee whole bodies of men breaking a conſtitution; in *ſhort,* to be encompaſſed with the greateſt dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be ſecure and ſenſeleſs, are the moſt likely ſymptoms, in a ſtate, of ſickneſs unto death. *Swift.*

SHORT. *adv.* [It is, I think, only uſed in compoſition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,
And ſprightly hope and *ſhort*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*

One ſtrange draught preſcribed by Hippocrates, for a *ſhort*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. To make ſhort, either in time or ſpace.

Becauſe they ſee it is not generally fit, or poſſible, that churches ſhould frame thankſgivings anſwerable to each petition, they *ſhorten* ſomewhat the reins of their cenſure. *Hooker.*

Would you have been ſo brief with him, he would
Have been ſo brief with you, to *ſhorten* you,
For taking ſo the head, the whole head's length. *Shakeſp.*

To *ſhorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehenſive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*

None ſhall dare
With *ſhorten'd* ſword to ſtab in cloſer war,
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought; to *ſhorten* mortal breath,
With all the num'rous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *ſhortens* the fibres, by inſinuating themſelves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *ſhorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilſt our two ſouls
Perceiv'd no paſſing time, as if a part
Our love had been of ſtill eternity. *Suckling.*

3. To confine; to hinder from progreſſion.

To be known, *ſhortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shakeſp.*

Here where the ſubject is ſo fruitful, I am *ſhortened* by my chain, and can only ſee what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryd.*

4. To cut off; to defeat.

The Iriſh dwell altogether by their ſepts, ſo as they may conſpire what they will; whereas if there were Engliſh placed among them, they ſhould not be able to ſtir but that it ſhould be known, and they *ſhortened* according to their demerits. *Spenſer.*

5. To lop.

Diſhoneſt with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and *ſhorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTHAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters.

Your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot ſcore them on the ſtage,
Unleſs each vice in *ſhorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as notcht 'prentices whole ſermons write. *Dryden.*

Boys have but little uſe of *ſhorthand,* and ſhould by no means practiſe it, till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*

In *ſhorthand* ſkill'd, where little marks compriſe
Whole words, a ſentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo 'tis very comprehenſive: no laconiſm can reach it: 'tis the *ſhorthand* of the mind, and crouds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*

SHO'RTLIVED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *live.*] Not living or laſting long.

Unhappy parent of a *ſhortliv'd* ſon!
Why loads he this embitter'd life with ſhame? *Dryden.*

The joyful *ſhortliv'd* news ſoon ſpread around,
Took the ſame train. *Dryden.*

Some vices promiſe a great deal of pleaſure in the commiſſion; but then, at beſt, it is but *ſhortlived* and tranſient, a ſudden flaſh preſently extinguiſhed. *Calamy's Sermons.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *ſhortlived* favourites that prevailed in their ſeveral turns, under the government of her ſucceſſors, have broken us into theſe unhappy diſtinctions. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A piercing torment that *ſhortlived* pleaſure of your's muſt bring upon me, from whom you never received any offence. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

All thoſe graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *ſhortliv'd* praiſes to engage,
The joy and wonder of a ſingle age. *Addiſon.*

Admiration is a *ſhortlived* paſſion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unleſs it be ſtill fed with freſh diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

In youth alone its empty praiſe we boaſt,
But ſoon the *ſhortliv'd* vanity is loſt. *Pope.*

Then palaces ſhall riſe; the joyful ſon
Shall finiſh what his *ſhortliv'd* ſire begun. *Pope.*

SHO'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a little time.

I muſt leave thee, love, and *ſhortly* too. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:
Open the gates, or I'll ſhut thee out *ſhortly.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The armies came *ſhortly* in view of each other. *Clarend.*

The time will *ſhortly* come, wherein you ſhall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by ſo long toil you ſhall have ſaved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniverſary of his father's funeral, and *ſhortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whoſe ſoul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall *ſhortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays. *Pope.*

2. In a few words; briefly.

I could expreſs them more *ſhortly* this way than in proſe, and much of the force, as well as grace, of arguments, depends on their conciſeneſs. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. The quality of being ſhort, either in time or ſpace.

I'll make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy
A ſecond night of ſuch ſweet *ſhortneſs,* which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

They move ſtrongeſt in a right line, which is cauſed by the *ſhortneſs* of the diſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *ſhortneſs* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*

May they not juſtly to our claims upbraid
Shortneſs of night, and penury of ſhade? *Prior.*

2. Fewneſs of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.

The neceſſity of *ſhortneſs* cauſeth men to cut off impertinent diſcourſes, and to compriſe much matter in few words. *Hooker, b.* v.

Sir, pardon me in what I have to ſay,
Your plainneſs and your *ſhortneſs* pleaſe me well. *Shakeſp.*

3. Want of retention.

Whatſoever is above theſe proceedeth of *ſhortneſs* of memory, or of want of a ſtayed attention. *Bacon.*

4. Deficience; imperfection.

Another account of the *ſhortneſs* of our reaſon, and eaſineſs of deception, is the forwardneſs of our underſtanding's aſſent to ſlightly examined concluſions. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

From the inſtances I had given of human ignorance, to our *ſhortneſs* in moſt things elſe, it is an eaſy inference. *Glanville.*

It may be eaſily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameneſs and *ſhortneſs* of tranſlations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*

SHO'RTRIBS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ribs.*] The baſtard ribs; the ribs below the ſternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right ſide, ſlanting by his *ſhortribs* under the muſcles. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SHO'RTSIGHTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far.

Shortſighted men ſee remote objects beſt in old age, and therefore they are accounted to have the moſt laſting eyes. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far.

The fooliſh and *ſhortſighted* die with fear
That they go no where, or they know not where. *Denh.*

Other propoſitions were deſigned for ſnares to the *ſhortſighted* and credulous. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHO'RTSIGHTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]

1. Defect of ſight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.

2. Defect of intellectual ſight.

Cunning is a kind of *ſhortſightedneſs,* that diſcovers the minuteſt objects which are near at hand, but is not able to diſcern things at a diſtance. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SHO'RTWAISTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *waiſt.*] Having a ſhort body.

Duck-legg'd, *ſhortwaiſted;* ſuch a dwarf ſhe is,
That ſhe muſt riſe on tip-toes for a kiſs. *Dryden's Juv.*

SHO'RTWINDED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; aſthmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *ſhortwinded.* *Shakeſp.*

So ſhaken as we are, ſo wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *ſhortwinded* accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in ſtrands afar. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

With this the Mede *ſhortwinded* old men eaſes,
And cures the lungs unſavory diſeaſes. *May's Virgil.*

SHO'RTWINGED. [*ſhort* and *wing.*] Having ſhort wings.

Hawks are divided into long and ſhort winged.

Shortwing'd, unfit himſelf to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

SHORY. *adj.* [from *ſhore.*] Lying near the coaſt.

There is commonly a declivity from the ſhore to the middle part of the channel, and thoſe *ſhory* parts are generally but ſome fathoms deep. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

SHOT. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſhoot.*

On the other ſide a pleaſant grove
Was *ſhot* up high, full of the ſtately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*

Their tongue is as an arrow *ſhot* out, it ſpeaketh deceit. *Jer.* ix. 8.

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiouſneſs afforded by the ground, and *ſhot* rather at a ſafe preſerving the harbour from ſudden attempts of little fleets, than to withſtand any great navy. *Carew.*

He only thought to crop the flow'r,
New *ſhot* up from a vernal ſhow'r. *Milton.*

From before her vaniſh'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Sometimes they *ſhot* out in length like rivers, and ſometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*

The ſame metal is naturally *ſhot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the ſame figure. *Woodward.*

Prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *ſhot* the ſeas along. *Pope.*

SHOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſchot,* Dutch; from *ſhoot.*]

1. The act of ſhooting.

A *ſhot* unheard gave me a wound unſeen. *Sidney.*

Proud death!
What feaſt is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou ſo many princes at a *ſhot*
So bloodily haſt ſtruck? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. The miſſive weapon emitted by any inſtrument.

I ſhall here abide the hourly *ſhot*
Of angry eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were ſupplied thereby with good ſtore of powder and *ſhot.* *Hayward.*

Above one thouſand great *ſhot* were ſpent upon the walls, without any damage to the garriſon, *Clarendon.*

He cauſed twenty *ſhot* of his greateſt cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

Impatient to revenge the fatal *ſhot,*
His right hand doubly to his left ſucceeds. *Dryden.*

3. The flight of a ſhot.

She ſat over againſt him, a good way off, as it were a bow *ſhot.* *Gen.* xxi. 16.

4. [*Eſcot,* French.] A ſum charged; a reckoning.

A man is never welcome to a place, till ſome certain *ſhot* be paid, and the hoſteſs ſay welcome. *Shakeſpeare.*

As the fund of our pleaſure, let each pay his *ſhot;*
Far hence be the ſad, the lewd fop, and the ſot. *B. Johnſ.*

Shepherd, leave decoying,
Pipes are ſweet a Summer's day;
But a little after toying,
Women have the *ſhot* to pay. *Dryden.*

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that ſign'd the mortgage paid the *ſhot.* *Swift.*

SHOTE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceota, Saxon.] A fiſh.

The *ſhote,* peculiar to Devonſhire and Cornwall, in ſhape and colour reſembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigneſs and goodneſs cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

SHO'TFREE. *adj.* [*ſhot* and *free.*] Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could 'ſcape *ſhotfree* at London, I fear the ſhot here: here's no ſcoring but upon the pate. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHO'TTEN. *adj.* [from *ſhoot.*] Having ejected the ſpawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *ſhotten* herring. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Aſk for what price thy venal tongue was ſold!
Tough wither'd truffles, ropy wine, a diſh
Of *ſhotten* herrings, or ſtale ſtinking fiſh. *Dryden.*

To SHOVE. *v. a.* [ꞅcupan, Saxon; *ſchuyven,* Dutch.]

1. To puſh by main ſtrength.

The hand could pluck her back, that *ſhov'd* her on. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *ſhove* by juſtice;
And oft the wicked prize itſelf
Buys out the law. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with ſcorn *ſhov'd* from the court. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to ſcramble at the ſhearer's feaſt,
And *ſhove* away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*

There the Britiſh Neptune ſtood,
Beneath them to ſubmit th' officious flood,
And with his trident *ſhov'd* them off the ſand. *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I ſit,
I'll mount. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

A ſtrong man was going to *ſhove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.

3. To puſh; to ruſh againſt.

He uſed to *ſhove* and elbow his fellow-ſervants to get near his miſtreſs, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbuthnot.*

Behold a rev'rend ſire
Crawl through the ſtreets, *ſhov'd* on or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons. *Pope.*

You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your fill;
Walk ſober off, before a ſprightlier age
Come titt'ring on, and *ſhove* you from the ſtage. *Pope.*

Make nature ſtill encroach upon his plan,
And *ſhove* him off as far as ere we can. *Pope.*

Eager to expreſs your love,
You ne'er conſider whom you *ſhove,*
But rudely preſs before a duke. *Swift.*

To SHOVE. *v. n.*

1. To puſh forward before one.

The ſeaman towed, and I *ſhoved,* till we arrived within forty yards of the ſhore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars, but by a pole.

He graſp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his gueſts aboard, and *ſhov'd* from ſhore. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſhoving; a puſh.

I was forced to ſwim behind, and puſh the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground: I reſted two minutes, and then gave the boat another *ſhove.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

SHO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcoꝼl, Saxon; *ſcheoffel,* Dutch.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *ſhovel,* and ſpade. *Tuſſer.*

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the ſea, might be performed at an eaſier rate than by the *ſhovels* of his Janizaries. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a ſhovel.

I thought
To die upon the bed my father dy'd,
To lie cloſe by his honeſt bones; but now
Some hangman muſt put on my ſhrowd, and lay me
Where no prieſt *ſhovels* in duſt. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks *ſhovel* them up as they ſwim along the waters; but divers inſects alſo devour them. *Derham.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhovel* and *board.*] A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I ſeen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *ſhovelboard;*
He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER, or *Shovelard. n. ſ.* [from *ſhovel.*] A bird.

Shoveller, or ſpoonbill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a ſhovel, but not concave like a ſpoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Pewets, gulls, and *ſhovellers,* feed upon fleſh, and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar to the ſwan, but common unto the platea, or *ſhovelard,* a bird of no muſical throat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SHOUGH. *n. ſ.* [for *ſhock.*] A ſpecies of ſhaggy dog; a ſhock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*ſcude,* Dutch; ꞅceolꝺan, Saxon.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed.

2. *I* SHOULD *go.* It is my buſineſs or duty to go.

3. *If I* SHOULD *go.* If it happens that I go.

4. *Thou* SHOULD'ST *go.* Thou oughteſt to go.

5. *If thou* SHOULD'ST *go.* If it happens that thou goeſt.

6. The ſame ſignifications are found in all the other perſons ſingular and plural.

Let not a deſperate action more engage you
Than ſafety *ſhould.* *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Some praiſes come of good wiſhes and reſpects, when by telling men what they are, they repreſent to them what they *ſhould* be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will ſhed their blood,
Which the juſt laws, if I were faultleſs, *ſhould.* *Waller.*

So ſubjects love juſt kings, or ſo they *ſhould.* *Dryden.*

I conclude, that things are not as they *ſhould* be. *Swift.*

7. SHOULD *be.* A proverbial phraſe of ſlight contempt or irony.

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than ſhe *ſhould be.* *Addiſon.*

8. There is another ſignification now little in uſe, in which *ſhould* has ſcarcely any diſtinct or explicable meaning. *It ſhould be* differs in this ſenſe very little from *it is*.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *ſhould be* an herb that groweth in the likeneſs of a lamb, and feedeth upon the graſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

SHO'ULDER. *n. ſ.* [ſculdre, Saxon; *ſcholder*, Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have ſeen better faces in my time,
Than ſtand on any *ſhoulders* that I ſee
Before me. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I have lifted up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *ſhoulder*-blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's *ſhoulders*; but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy *ſhoulders*, as thoſe poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the *ſhoulder*-bone being round, is inſerted into ſo ſhallow a cavity in the ſcapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thruſt out upon every occaſion. *Wiſeman.*

2. The upper joint of the foreleg.

We muſt have a *ſhoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shak.*

He took occaſion, from a *ſhoulder* of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily dreſs'd herſelf in rich array;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *ſhoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. The ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength, or the act of ſupporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, ſweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *ſhoulders* do I build my ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king has cur'd me; and from theſe *ſhoulders*,
Theſe ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would ſink a navy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

5. A riſing part; a prominence.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin muſt have a *ſhoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *ſhoulder* ſlip not through the hole as well as the ſhank. *Moxon.*

To SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puſh with inſolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged ſhore,
As they the earth would *ſhoulder* from her ſeat. *Fairy Q.*

Dudman, a well-known foreland to moſt ſailors, here *ſhoulders* out the ocean, to ſhape the ſame a large boſom between itſelf. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

You debaſe yourſelf,
To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, ſhall the people know their god-like prince
Headed a rabble, and profan'd his perſon,
Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*

So vaſt the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the preſs'd waters fail,
And, with its weight, it *ſhoulders* off the tides. *Dryden.*

Around her numberleſs the rabble flow'd,
Should'ring each other, crouding for a view. *Rowe.*

When Hopkins dies, a thouſand lights attend
The wretch, who living ſav'd a candle's end;
Should'ring God's altar a vile image ſtands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the ſhoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ſhips finds little more credit than that of the giants *ſhouldering* mountains. *Glanv.*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder.

Thou haſt an ulcer, which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *ſhoulderbelt* the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *clap.*] One who affects familiarity, or one that miſchiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitileſs and rough;
A back friend, a *ſhoulderclapper*, one that commands
The paſſages of alleys. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſhot.*] Strained in the ſhoulder.

His horſe waid in the back, and *ſhoulderſhotten.* *Shakeſp.*

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſlip.*] Diſlocation of the ſhoulder.

The horſe will take ſo much care of himſelf as to come off with only a ſtrain or a *ſhoulderſlip.* *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* [A word of which no etymology is known.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They *ſhouted* thrice: what was the laſt cry for? *Shakeſp.*

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Pſ.* xlvii. 1.

It is not the voice of them that *ſhout* for maſtery. *Exod.*

The *ſhouting* for thy ſummer fruits and harveſt is fallen. *Iſaiah.*

He ſtorms and *ſhouts*; but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too ſlow:
They miſs; or ſweep but common ſouls away;
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and *ſhoutings* of poor naked men, belabouring one another with ſnagged ſticks. *More.*

All clad in ſkins of beaſts the jav'lin bear,
And ſhrieks and *ſhoutings* rend the ſuff'ring air. *Dryden.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the ſoldier *ſhout*;
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:
This general applauſe, and chearful *ſhout*,
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard. *Shakeſp.*

The Rhodians, ſeeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *ſhout* in deriſion. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Then he might have dy'd of all admir'd,
And his triumphant ſoul with *ſhouts* expir'd. *Dryden.*

SHO'UTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhout.*] He who ſhouts.

A peal of loud applauſe rang out,
And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *ſhouters* heads. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *ſhowed* and *ſhown*; part. paſſ. *ſhown.* [ſceapan, Sax. *ſchowen*, Dutch. This word is frequently written *ſhew*; but ſince it is always pronounced and often written *ſhow*, which is favoured likewiſe by the Dutch *ſchowen*, I have adjuſted the orthography to the pronunciation.]

1. To exhibit to view.

If I do feign,
O let me in my preſent wildneſs die,
And never live to *ſhew* th' incredulous world
The noble change that I have purpoſed. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Shew me a token for good, that they which hate me may ſee it. *Pſalm* lxxxvi. 17.

Wilt thou *ſhew* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead ariſe and praiſe thee? *Pſalm* lxxxviii. 10.

Men ſhould not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if ſinging, dancing, and *ſhewing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To give proof of; to prove.

This I urge to *ſhow*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

I'll to the citadel repair,
And *ſhow* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty *ſhows.* *Dryden.*

3. To publiſh; to make publick; to proclaim.

Ye are a choſen generation, that ye ſhould *ſhew* forth the praiſes of him who hath called you out of darkneſs. 1 *Pet.*

4. To make known.

I raiſed thee up to *ſhew* in thee my power. *Exod.* ix. 16.

I ſhall no more ſpeak in proverbs, but *ſhew* you plainly of the Father. *John*, xvi. 25.

Nothing wants but that thy ſhape may *ſhow*
Thy inward fraud. *Milton.*

5. To point the way; to direct.

She taking him for ſome cautious city patient, that came for privacy, *ſhews* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

6. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity ſhould be *ſhewed* from his friend. *Job*, vi. 14.

Felix, willing to *ſhew* the Jews a pleaſure, left Paul bound. *Acts*, xxiv. 27.

Thou ſhalt utterly deſtroy them; make no covenant with them, nor *ſhew* mercy unto them. *Deut.* vii. 2.

7. To explain; to expound.

Foraſmuch as knowledge and *ſhewing* of hard ſentences, and diſſolving of doubts, were found in the ſame Daniel, let him be called. *Dan.* v. 12.

8. To teach; to tell.

I'm ſent to *ſhew* thee what ſhall come. *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She *ſhews* a body rather than a life,
A ſtatue than a brother. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Juſt ſuch ſhe *ſhows* before a riſing ſtorm. *Dryden.*

Still on we preſs; and here renew the carnage,
So great, that, in the ſtream, the moon *ſhow'd* purple. *Phillips.*

2. To have appearance.

My Lord of York, it better *ſhew'd* with you,
When that your flock aſſembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with rev'rence
Your expoſition on the holy text,
Than now to ſee you here an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſpectacle; ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money.

I do not know what ſhe may produce me; but, provided it be a *ſhew*, I ſhall be very well ſatisfied. *Addiſon.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the *ſhow* room. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Superficial appearance.

Mild Heav'n
Diſapproves that care, though wiſe in *ſhow*,
That with ſuperfluous burden loads the day. *Milton.*

3. Oſtentatious diſplay.

Nor doth his grandeur and majeſtick *ſhow*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;
Set all the pleaſures of the world to *ſhow*,
And in vain joys let her looſe ſpirits flow. *Dryden.*

The radiant ſun
Sends from above ten thouſand bleſſings down,
Nor is he ſet ſo high for *ſhow* alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge, maintained with ſuch a *ſhow* of gravity, which had a ſlighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itſelf makes the nobleſt *ſhow* of any in the world: the houſes are moſt of them painted on the outſide, ſo that they look extremely gay and lively. *Addiſon.*

5. Splendid appearance.

Jeſus, riſing from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open *ſhow*, and with aſcenſion bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeneſs.

When devils will their blackeſt ſins put on,
They do ſuggeſt at firſt with heav'nly *ſhows.* *Shakeſpeare.*

He through paſs'd the midſt unmark'd,
In *ſhow* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciouſneſs; plauſibility.

The places of Ezechiel have ſome *ſhow* in them; for there the Lord commandeth the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and ſerve in inferior miniſtries. *Whitgifte.*

The kindred of the ſlain forgive the deed;
But a ſhort exile muſt for *ſhow* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.

Shall I ſay O Zelmane? Alas, your words be againſt it. Shall I ſay Prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *ſhow* is manifeſt againſt it. *Sidney.*

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians ſide,
For honour, which they ſeldom ſought before;
But now they by their own vain boaſts were ty'd,
And forc'd, at leaſt in *ſhew*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her;
The mirth whereof's ſo larded with my matter,
That neither ſingly can be manifeſted,
Without the *ſhew* of both. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. Pomp; magnificent ſpectacle.

As for triumphs, maſks, feaſts, and ſuch *ſhews*, men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

11. Phantoms; not realities.

What you ſaw was all a fairy *ſhow*;
And all thoſe airy ſhapes you now behold,
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

12. Repreſentative action.

Florio was ſo overwhelmed with happineſs, that he could not make a reply, but expreſſed in dumb *ſhow* thoſe ſentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance. *Addiſon.*

SHO'WBREAD, or *Shewbread.* *n. ſ.* [*ſhow* and *bread.*] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the ſanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, repreſenting the twelve tribes of Iſrael. They ſerved them up hot, and at the ſame time took away the ſtale ones, and which could not be eaten but by the prieſt alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincenſe and ſalt. *Calmet.*

Set upon the table *ſhowbread* before me. *Exod.* xxv. 30.

SHO'WER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcheure*, Dutch.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *ſhower* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the dryeſt; and in *ſhowers* it proſpered worſt. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick.

I'll ſet thee in a *ſhower* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon them. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

With *ſhow'rs* of ſtones he drives them far away;
The ſcatt'ring dogs around at diſtance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal diſtribution.

He and myſelf
Have travell'd in the great *ſhower* of your gifts,
And ſweetly felt it. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

To SHOWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain.

Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind
The fluid ſkirts of that ſame wat'ry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve, and *ſhow'r* the earth? *Milton.*

The ſun more glad impreſs'd his beams,
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
When God hath *ſhow'r'd* the earth. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Cæſar's favour,
That *ſhow'rs* down greatneſs on his friends, will raiſe me
To Rome's firſt honours. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To pour down.

Theſe, lull'd by nightingales, embracing ſlept;
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof
Shower'd roſes, which the morn repair'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. To diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality.

After this fair diſcharge, all civil honours having *ſhowered* on him before, there now fell out great occaſion to action. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

To SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHO'WERY. *adj.* [from *ſhower.*] Rainy.

A hilly field, where the ſtubble is ſtanding, ſet on fire in the *ſhowery* ſeaſon, will put forth muſhrooms. *Bacon.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *ſhow'ry* height,
With ragged rocks and ſtony quarries white,
Seated on hills. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The combat thickens, like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward, when the *ſhow'ry* winds ariſe. *Addiſon.*

SHO'WISH, or *Showy.* *adj.* [from *ſhow.*]

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The eſcutcheons of the company are *ſhowiſh*, and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

2. Oſtentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect ſolid and ſubſtantial happineſs for what is *ſhowy* and ſuperficial. *Addiſon.*

SHOWN. pret. and part. paſſ. of *To ſhow.* Exhibited.

Mercy *ſhown* on man by him ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

SHRANK. The preterite of *ſhrunk.*

The children of Iſrael eat not of the ſinew which *ſhrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Gen.* xxxii. 32.

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *ſhred.* [ſcreadan, Saxon.] To cut into ſmall pieces. Commonly uſed of cloth or herbs.

It hath a number of ſhort cuts or *ſhreddings*, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers. *Hooker.*

One gathered wild gourds, and *ſhred* them. 2 *Kings*, iv.

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And *ſhred* the leeks that in your ſtomach riſe? *Dryden.*

SHRED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall piece cut off.

Gold, grown ſomewhat churliſh by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *ſhreds* of tanned leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With ſubtle *ſhreds* a tract of land,
Did leave it with a caſtle fair
To his great anceſtor. *Hudibras.*

His panegyrick is made up of half a dozen *ſhreds*, like a ſchoolboy's theme, beaten general topicks. *Swift.*

A beggar might patch up a garment with ſuch *ſhreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.

They ſaid they were an hungry; ſigh'd forth proverbs,
That hunger broke ſtone walls; that dogs muſt eat:
And with theſe *ſhreds* they vented their complainings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shreds of wit and ſenſeleſs rhimes
Blunder'd out a thouſand times. *Swift.*

SHREW. *n. ſ.* [*ſchreyen*, German, to clamour.] A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, ſpiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. [It appears in Robert of Glouceſter, that this word ſignified anciently any one perverſe or obſtinate of either ſex.]

There dede of hem vor hunger a thouſand and mo,
And yat nolde the *ſcrewen* to none pes go. *Robert of Glouceſter.*

Be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *ſhrews* both ſhort and tall. *Shakeſpeare.*

By this reckoning he is more *ſhrew* than ſhe. *Shakeſp.*

A man had got a *ſhrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the houſe for her. *L'Eſtrange.*

Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the *ſhrew.* *Dryden.*

Every one of them, who is a *ſhrew* in domeſtick life, is now become a ſcold in politicks. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

SHREWD. *adj.* [Contracted from *ſhrewed.*]

1. Having the qualities of a ſhrew; malicious; troubleſome; miſchievous.

Her eldeſt ſiſter is ſo curſt and *ſhrewd*,
That till the father rids his hands of her,
Your love muſt live a maid. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Maliciouſly ſly; cunning; more artful than good.

It was a *ſhrewd* ſaying of the old monk, that two kinds of priſons would ſerve for all offenders, an inquiſition and a bedlam: if any man ſhould deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the ſoul, ſuch a one ſhould be put into the firſt, as being a deſperate heretick; but if any man ſhould profeſs to believe theſe things, and yet allow himſelf in any known wickedneſs, ſuch a one ſhould be put into bedlam. *Tillotſon.*

A ſpiteful ſaying gratifies ſo many little paſſions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *ſhrewd* ſatiriſt. *Addiſon.*

Corruption proceeds from employing thoſe who have the character of *ſhrewd* worldly men, inſtead of ſuch as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addiſon.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening.

Scarce any man paſſes to a liking of ſin in others, but by firſt practiſing it himſelf; and conſequently we may take it for a *ſhrewd* indication, and ſign, whereby to judge of thoſe who have ſinned with too much caution, to ſuffer the world to charge ſins directly upon their converſation. *South's Serm.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; miſchievous.

Every of this number,
That have endur'd *ſhrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall ſhare the good of our returned fortune. *Shakeſp.*

When a man thinks he has a ſervant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a miſchief, and a *ſhrewd* turn, than an open adverſary. *South's Sermons.*

No enemy is ſo deſpicable but he may do a body a *ſhrewd* turn. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHRE'WDLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrewd.*]

1. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

This practice hath moſt *ſhrewdly* paſt upon thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in maritime ſervice, had ſomewhat been *ſhrewdly* touched, even before the ſluices of popular liberty were ſet open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiouſly. It is uſed commonly of ſlight miſchief, or in ironical expreſſion.

The obſtinate and ſchiſmatical are like to think themſelves *ſhrewdly* hurt, forſooth, by being cut off from that body which they chooſe not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

This laſt alluſion rubb'd upon the ſore;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to winch, tho' *ſhrewdly* pain'd. *Dryd.*

3. With ſtrong ſuſpicion.

Four per cent. encreaſes not the number of lenders; as any man at firſt hearing will *ſhrewdly* ſuſpect it. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrewd.*]

1. Sly cunning; archneſs.

Her garboiles, which not wanted *ſhrewdneſs* of policy too, did you too much diſquiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

The neighbours round admire his *ſhrewdneſs*,
For ſongs of loyalty and lewdneſs. *Swift.*

2. Miſchievouſneſs; petulance.

SHRE'WISH. *adj.* [from *ſhrew.*] Having the qualities of a ſhrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you muſt excuſe us;
My wife is *ſhrewiſh* when I keep not hours. *Shakeſp.*

SHRE'WISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrewiſh.*] Petulantly; peeviſhly; clamorouſly; frowardly.

He ſpeaks very *ſhrewiſhly*; one would think his mother's milk were ſcarce out of him. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHRE'WISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrewiſh.*] The qualities of a ſhrew; frowardneſs; petulance; clamorouſneſs.

I have no gift in *ſhrewiſhneſs*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not ſtrike me. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcꞃeapa, Saxon.] A mouſe of which the bite is generally ſuppoſed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition aſſigns ſuch malignity, that ſhe is ſaid to lame the foot over which ſhe runs. I am informed that all theſe reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmleſs with thoſe of any other little mouſe. Our anceſtors however looked on her with ſuch terrour, that they are ſuppoſed to have given her name to a ſcolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *ſhrew.*

To **SHRIEK.** *v. n.* [*ſkrieger*, Daniſh; *ſcricciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horrour; to ſcream.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghaſtly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fairy Queen.*

It was the owl that *ſhriek'd*, the fatal belman
Which gives the ſterneſt good-night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were I the ghoſt that walk'd,
I'd *ſhriek*, that even your ears ſhould rift to hear me. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a dreadful dream
I ſaw my lord ſo near deſtruction,
Then *ſhriek'd* myſelf awake. *Denham.*

Hark! Peace!
At this ſhe *ſhriek'd* aloud; the mournful train
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Why did you *ſhriek* out? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

SHRIEK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkrieg*, Daniſh; *ſcriccio*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horrour.

Una hearing evermore
His rueful *ſhrieks* and groanings, often tore
Her guiltleſs garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Fairy Queen.*

Time has been my ſenſes wou'd have cool'd,
To hear a night *ſhriek*, and my fell of hair
Wou'd at a diſmal treatiſe rouſe and ſtir
As life were in't. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The corps of Almon, and the reſt are ſhown,
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryden.*

SHRIFT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcꞃıꝼꞇ, Saxon.] Confeſſion made to a prieſt. A word out of uſe.

Off with
Bernardine's head: I will give a preſent *ſhrift*,
And will adviſe him for a better place. *Shakeſpeare.*

My lord ſhall never reſt;
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:
His bed ſhall ſeem a ſchool, his board a *ſhrift*. *Shakeſp.*

The duke's commands were abſolute,
Therefore, my lord, addreſs you to your *ſhrift*,
And be yourſelf; for you muſt die this inſtant. *Rowe.*

SHRIGHT, for *ſhrieked.* *Spenſer.*

SHRILL. [A word ſuppoſed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expreſſed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound.

Thy hounds ſhall make the welkin anſwer them,
And fetch *ſhrill* echoes from the hollow earth. *Shakeſp.*

I have heard
The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and *ſhrill* ſounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Have I fall'n,
From the dread ſummit of this chalky bourn?
Look up a height, the *ſhrill* gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Up ſprings the lark,
Shrill voic'd and loud, the meſſenger of morn. *Thomſon.*

To **SHRILL.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with ſharp and quick vibrations of ſound.

The ſun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herſe,
Break we our pipes that *ſhrill'd* as loud as lark,
O careful verſe. *Spenſer.*

Hark how the minſtrels 'gin to *ſhrill* aloud
Their merry muſick that reſounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenſer.*

A *ſhrilling* trumpet ſounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themſelves addreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here, no clarion's *ſhrilling* note
The muſe's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noiſy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verſe. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons, mix a *ſhrilling* ſound. *Pope.*

SHRI'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrill.*] With a ſhrill noiſe.

SHRI'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrill.*] The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchrumpe*, a wrinkle, German; *ſcrympe*, Daniſh.]

1. A ſmall cruſtaceous vermiculated fiſh.

Of ſhell-fiſh there are wrinkles, *ſhrimps*, crabs. *Carew.*

Hawks and gulls can at a great height ſee mice on the earth, and *ſhrimps* in the water. *Derham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.

It cannot be, this weak and writhled *ſhrimp*
Should ſtrike ſuch terrour in his enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath found,
Within the ground,
At laſt, no *ſhrimp*,
Whereon to imp
His jolly club. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SHRINE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcꞃın, Saxon; *ſcrinium*, Latin.] A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited.

You living powers enclos'd in ſtately *ſhrine*
Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield
Your ſceptres here, if to your cares divine
A voice may come, which troubled ſoul doth yield. *Sidn.*

All the world come
To kiſs this *ſhrine*, this mortal breathing ſaint. *Shakeſp.*

Come offer at my *ſhrine*, and I will help thee. *Shakeſp.*

They often plac'd
Within his ſanctu'ry itſelf their *ſhrines*,
Abominations! and with curſed things
His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*

Falling on his knees before her *ſhrine*,
He thus implor'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*

Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they laviſh out all their incenſe upon that *ſhrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemiſh therein. *Watts.*

To **SHRINK.** *v. n.* preterite, *I ſhrunk*, or *ſhrank*; participle, *ſhrunken.* [ꞅcꞃuncan, Saxon.]

1. To contract itſelf into leſs room; to ſhrivel; to be drawn together by ſome internal power.

But to be ſtill hot ſummer's tantlings, and
The *ſhrinking* ſlaves of winter. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I am a ſcribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and againſt this fire
Do I *ſhrink* up. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

I have not found that water, by mixture of aſhes, will *ſhrink* or draw into leſs room. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ill-weav'd ambition, how much art thou *ſhrunk*!
When that this body did contain a ſpirit,
A kingdom for it was too ſmall a bound:
But now two paces of the vileſt earth
Is room enough. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.

The noiſe encreaſes,
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forſakes my mind. *Dryden.*

Am I become ſo monſtrous, ſo disfigur'd,
That nature ſtands aghaſt;
And the fair light which gilds this new made orb,
Shorn of his beams, *ſhrinks* in. *Dryden.*

Love is a plant of the moſt tender kind,
That *ſhrinks* and ſhakes with every ruffling wind. *Granv.*

All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they ſhorten; as appears if a fibre be cut tranſverſely, the ends *ſhrink*, and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot.*

Philoſophy that touch'd the heav'ns before,
Shrinks to her hidden cauſe, and is no more. *Pope.*

3. To expreſs fear, horrour, or pain, by ſhrugging, or contracting the body.

There is no particular object ſo good, but it may have the ſhew of ſome difficulty or unpleaſant quality annexed to it, in reſpect whereof the will may *ſhrink* and decline it. *Hooker.*

The morning cock crew loud.
And at the ſound it *ſhrunk* in haſte away,
And vaniſh'd from our ſight. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I'll embrace him with a ſoldier's arm,
That he ſhall *ſhrink* under my courteſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground *ſhrinks* before his treading. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To fall back as from danger.

Many *ſhrink*, which at the firſt would dare,
And be the foremoſt men to execute. *Daniel's Civil War.*

I laugh, when thoſe who at the ſpear are bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, *ſhrink* and fear
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*

If a man accuſtoms himſelf to ſlight thoſe firſt motions to good, or *ſhrinkings* of his conſcience from evil, conſcience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South's Sermons.*

The ſky *ſhrunk* upward with unuſual dread,
And trembling Tyber div'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*

The gold-fraught veſſel which mad tempeſts beat,
He ſees now vainly make to his retreat;
And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,
Shrinks up in ſilent joy that he's not there. *Dryden.*

The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,
Then loath'd their impious food, and would have *ſhrunk* away. *Dryden.*

Fall on: behold a noble beaſt at bay,
And the vile huntſmen *ſhrink*. *Dryden.*

Inuring children to ſuffer ſome pain, without *ſhrinking*, is a way to gain firmneſs and courage. *Locke.*

What happier natures *ſhrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

To **SHRINK.** *v. a.* participle paſſ. *ſhrunk*, *ſhrank*, or *ſhrunken.* To make to ſhrink. Not in uſe.

O mighty Cæſar! doſt thou lie ſo low?
Are all thy conqueſts, glories, triumphs, ſpoils,
Shrunk to this little meaſure? *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon.
His youthful hoſe well ſav'd, a world too wide
For his *ſhrunk* ſhank. *Shakeſpeare.*

If he leſſens the revenue, he will alſo *ſhrink* the neceſſity. *Taylor.*

Keep it from coming too long, leſt it ſhould *ſhrink* the corn in meaſure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into leſs compaſs.

There is, in this, a crack, which ſeems a *ſhrink*, or contraction in the body ſince it was firſt formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

This publick death, receiv'd with ſuch a chear,
As not a ſigh, a look, a *ſhrink* bewrays
The leaſt felt touch of a degenerous fear. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

SHRI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrink.*] He who ſhrinks.

SHRI'VALTY. *n. ſ.* Corrupted for **SHE'RIFFALTY**, which ſee.

To **SHRIVE.** *v. a.* [ꞅcꞃıꝼan, Saxon.] To hear at confeſſion.

What, talking with a prieſt, lord chamberlain?
Your friends at Pomfret they do need a prieſt,
Your honour hath no *ſhriving* work in hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *ſhrives* this woman,
Elſe ne'er could he ſo long protract his ſpeech. *Shakeſp.*

If he had the condition of a ſaint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he ſhould *ſhrive* me than wive me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A laird and twenty-pence pronounc'd with noiſe,
When conſtru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good ſober two pence, and well ſo. *Cleaveland.*

To **SHRI'VEL.** *v. n.* [*ſchrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itſelf into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *ſhrivel* and fold up, give them drink. *Evelyn.*

If ſhe ſmelled to the freſheſt noſegay, it would *ſhrivel* and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbuthnot.*

To **SHRI'VEL.** *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

He burns the leaves, the ſcorching blaſt invades
The tender corn, and *ſhrivels* up the blades. *Dryden.*

When the fiery ſuns too fiercely play,
And *ſhrivel'd* herbs on with'ring ſtems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry ſtores. *Dryden.*

SHRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrive.*] A confeſſor.

The ghoſtly father now hath done his ſhrift,
When he was made a *ſhriver* 'twas for ſhift. *Shakeſp.*

SHROUD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcꞃuꝺ, Saxon.]

1. A ſhelter; a cover.

It would warm his ſpirits,
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourſelf under his *ſhroud*, the univerſal landlord. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

By me inveſted with a vail of clouds,
And ſwaddled, as new-born, in ſable *ſhrouds*,
For theſe a receptacle I deſign'd. *Sandys.*

The winds
Blow moiſt and keen, ſhattering the graceful locks
Of theſe fair ſpreading trees; which bids us ſeek
Some better *ſhroud*, ſome better warmth, to cheriſh
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. The dreſs of the dead; a winding-ſheet.

Now the waſted brands do glow;
Whilſt the ſcreech-owl ſcreeching loud,
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a *ſhroud.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The ſail ropes. It ſeems to be taken ſometimes for the ſails.

I turned back to the maſt of the ſhip; there I found my ſword among ſome of the *ſhrouds.* *Sidney.*

The viſitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monſtrous heads, and hanging them
With deaf'ning clamours in the ſlipp'ry *ſhrouds*,
That with the hurley death itſelf awakes. *Shakeſpeare.*

The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
And all the *ſhrouds* wherewith my life ſhould ſail,
Are turned to one little hair. *Shakeſpeare.*

A weather-beaten veſſel holds
Gladly the port, tho' *ſhrouds* and tackle torn. *Milton.*

The flaming *ſhrouds* ſo dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryden.*

The cries of men are mix'd with rattling *ſhrouds*,
Seas daſh on ſeas, and clouds encounter clouds. *Dryden.*

He ſummons ſtrait his denizens of air;
The lucid ſquadrons round the ſails repair:
Soft o'er the *ſhrouds* aerial whiſpers breathe,
That ſeem'd but zephyrs. *Pope.*

To **SHROUD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhelter; to cover from danger.

Under your beams I will me ſafely *ſhroud.* *Fairy Queen.*

He got himſelf with his fellows to the town of Mege, in hope to *ſhroud* himſelf, until ſuch time as the rage of the people were appeaſed. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

The governors of Corfu cauſed the ſuburbs, which were very great, to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks, *ſhrouding* themſelves in them, ſhould with more eaſe beſiege the town. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

One of theſe trees, with all his young ones, may *ſhroud* four hundred horſemen. *Raleigh.*

Beſides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed aſpect upon their religion, there are others which ſlily *ſhroud* themſelves under the ſkirt of its mantle. *Decay of Piety.*

So Venus, from prevailing Greeks did *ſhroud*
The hope of Rome, and ſav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*

2. To dreſs for the grave.

If I die before thee, *ſhroud* me
In one of theſe ſame ſheets. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The antient Egyptian mummies were *ſhrouded* in a number of folds of linen, beſmeared with gums, like ſerecloth. *Bacon.*

Whoever comes to *ſhroud* me, do not harm
That ſubtile wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

3. To clothe; to dreſs.

4. To cover or conceal.

That ſame evening, when all *ſhrouded* were
In careleſs ſleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenſer.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll *ſhroud* ourſelves,
For through this land anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our ſtand,
Culling the principal. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Moon, ſlip behind ſome cloud: ſome tempeſt riſe,
And blow out all the ſtars that light the ſkies,
To *ſhroud* my ſhame. *Dryden.*

Thither the loud tumultuous winds reſort,
And on the mountain keep their boiſt'rous court,
That in thick ſhow'rs her rocky ſummit *ſhrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addiſon.*

5. To defend; to protect.

To **SHROUD.** *v. n.* To harbour; to take ſhelter.

If your ſtray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or *ſhroud* within theſe limits, I ſhall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*

SHRO'VETIDE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrove*, the preterite of
SHRO'VETUESDAY. } *ſhrive.*] The time of confeſſion; the day before Aſh-Wedneſday, or Lent, on which anciently they went to confeſſion.

At *ſhrovetide* to ſhroving. *Tuſſer.*

SHRUB. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcꞃybbe, Saxon.]

1. A buſh; a ſmall tree.

Trees generally ſhoot up in one great ſtem or body; and then at a good diſtance from the earth ſpread into branches; thus gooſeberries and currants are *ſhrubs*; oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

He came unto a gloomy glade,
Cover'd with boughs and *ſhrubs* from heav'n's light. *Fairy Queen.*

The humble *ſhrub* and buſh with frizled hair. *Milton.*

All might have been as well bruſhwood and *ſhrubs.* *More.*

Comedy is a repreſentation of common life, in low ſubjects, and is a kind of juniper, a *ſhrub* belonging to the ſpecies of cedar. *Dryden.*

I've liv'd
Amidſt theſe woods, gleaning from thorns and *ſhrubs*
A wretched ſuſtenance. *Addiſon.*

2. [A cant word.] Spirit, acid, and ſugar mixed.

SHRU'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſhrub.*]

1. Reſembling a ſhrub.

Plants appearing weathered, *ſhrubby*, and curled, are the effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Full of ſhrubs; buſhy.

Gentle villager,
What readieſt way would bring me to that place?
—Due weſt it riſes from this *ſhrubby* point. *Milton.*

On that cloud-piercing hill
Plinlimmon, the goats their *ſhrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *Phillips.*

To **SHRUGG.** *v. n.* [*ſchricken*, Dutch; to tremble.] To expreſs horror or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders or whole body.

Like a fearful deer that looks moſt about when he comes to the beſt feed, with a *ſhrugging* kind of tremor through all her principal parts, ſhe gave theſe words. *Sidney.*

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *ſhrugging* come over her body like the twinkling of the faireſt among the fixed ſtars. *Sidney.*

Be quick, thou wert beſt
To anſwer other buſineſs; *ſhrug'ſt* thou malice? *Shakeſp.*

He grins, ſmacks, *ſhrugs*, and ſuch an itch endures,
As prentices or ſchool-boys which do know
Of ſome gay ſport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

They grin, they *ſhrug*,
They bow, they ſnarl, they ſcratch, they hug. *Swift.*

To **SHRUG.** *v. a.* To contract or draw up.

He *ſhrugs* his ſhoulders when you talk of ſecurities. *Addiſ.*

Zealots will *ſhrug* up their ſhoulders. *Blount.*

He *ſhrugg'd* his ſturdy back,
As if he felt his ſhoulders ake. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion.

And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dreſt, or how to liſp abroad,
To return knowing in the Spaniſh *ſhrug.* *Cleaveland.*

As Spaniards talk in dialogues,
Of heads and ſhoulders, nods and *ſhrugs.* *Hudibras.*

Put on the critick's brow, and ſit
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a *ſhrug*, a ſcornful ſmile,
With caution us'd, may ſerve a while. *Swift.*

SHRUNK. The preterite and part. paſſive of *ſhrink.*

Leaving the two friends alone, I *ſhrunk* aſide to the Banqueting-houſe where the pictures were. *Sidney.*

The wicked *ſhrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of iniquity were troubled. 1 *Maccabees.*

SHRU'NKEN. The part. paſſive of *ſhrink*,

She weighing the decaying plight,
And *ſhrunken* ſinews of her choſen knight;
Would not a while her forward courſe purſue. *Fairy Q.*

If there were taken out of mens minds, vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor *ſhrunken* things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*

To **SHU'DDER.** *v. a.* [*ſchuddren*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with averſion.

All the other paſſions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and raſh embrac'd deſpair,
And *ſhudd'ring* fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fright was general; but the female band
With horror *ſhudd'ring* on a heap they run. *Dryden.*

I love; alas! I *ſhudder* at the name,
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the ſound. *Smith.*

Cæſar will ſhrink to hear the words thou utter'ſt,
And *ſhudder* in the midſt of all his conqueſts. *Addiſon.*

Youth's bold courage cools,
Each *ſhudd'ring* owns the genius of the ſchools. *Dunciad.*

To **SHU'FFLE.** *v. a.* [ſcyfeling, Saxon, a buſtle, a tumult.]

1. To throw into diſorder; to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuſe; to throw together tumultuouſly.

When the heavens *ſhuffle* all in one,
The torrid, with the frozen zone,
Then, ſybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*

From a new *ſhuffling* and diſpoſition of the component particles of a body, might not nature compoſe a body diſſoluble in water? *Boyle.*

In moſt things good and evil lie *ſhuffled*, and thruſt up together in a confuſed heap; and it is ſtudy which muſt draw them forth and range them. *South's Sermons.*

When lots are *ſhuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reaſon can a man have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black? *South's Sermons.*

A glimpſe of moonſhine ſheath'd with red,
A *ſhuffled*, ſullen and uncertain light
That dances thro' the clouds and ſhuts again. *Dryden.*

Children ſhould not loſe the conſideration of human nature in the *ſhufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have, the better humoured they ſhould be taught to be. *Locke.*

We ſhall in vain, *ſhuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waſte all the remainder. *Locke.*

Theſe vapours ſoon, miraculous event,
Shuffl'd by chance, and mix'd by accident. *Blackmore.*
Shuffl'd and entangl'd in their race,
They claſp each other. *Blackmore.*

He has *ſhuffled* the two ends of the ſentence together, and by taking out the middle, makes it ſpeak juſt as he would have it. *Atterbury.*

'Tis in no wiſe ſtrange that ſuch a one ſhould believe, that things were blindly *ſhuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were at conſtant ſtrife with each other. *Woodward.*

2. To remove, or put by with ſome artifice or fraud.

I can no other anſwer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *ſhuffled* off with ſuch uncurrent pay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he ſhall likewiſe *ſhuffle* her away. *Shakeſpeare.*

If any thing hits, we take it to ourſelves; if it miſcarries, we *ſhuffle* it off to our neighbours. *L'Eſtrange.*

It was contrived by your enemies, and *ſhuffled* into the papers that were ſeiz'd. *Dryden.*

If, when a child is queſtioned for any thing, he perſiſts to *ſhuffle* it off with a falſhood, he muſt be chaſtiſed. *Locke.*

3. To ſhake; to diveſt.

In that ſleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *ſhuffled* off this mortal coil,
Muſt give us pauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other.

The motions of *ſhuffling* of cards or caſting of dice, are very light. *Bacon.*

We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both cut and *ſhuffl'd* them. *Prior.*

5. To form tumultuouſly, or fraudulently.

They ſent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commiſſion, and there uſed to *ſhuffle* up a ſummary proceeding by examination, without trial or jury. *Bacon.*

He *ſhuffled* up a peace with the cedar, in which the Bumelians were excluded. *Howel.*

To **SHUFFLE.** *v. n.*

1. To throw the cards into a new order.

A ſharper both *ſhuffles* and cuts. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cards we play
A round or two, when us'd, we throw away,
Take a freſh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *ſhuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*

2. To play mean tricks; to practiſe fraud; to evade fair queſtions.

I myſelf, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to *ſhuffle*. *Shak.*

I have nought to do with that *ſhuffling* ſect, that doubt eternally, and queſtion all things. *Glanville's Defence.*

The crab adviſed his companion to give over *ſhuffling* and doubling, and practiſe good faith. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is an unhappineſs that children ſhould be ſo much addicted to the humour of *ſhuffling*. *L'Eſtrange.*

If a ſteward be ſuffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, ſuch a ſottiſh forbearance will teach him to *ſhuffle*, and ſtrongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*

To theſe arguments concerning the novelty of the earth, there are ſome *ſhuffling* excuſes made. *Burnet.*

Though he durſt not directly break his appointment, he made many a *ſhuffling* excuſe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

3. To ſtruggle; to ſhift.

Your life, good maſter,
Muſt *ſhuffle* for itſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. To move with an irregular gait.

Mincing poetry,
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *ſhuffling* nag. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHUFFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of diſordering things, or making them take confuſedly the place of each other.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at firſt created, and are continually diſpoſed for the beſt, than that the whole univerſe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpoſe, but all ill-favouredly cobled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *ſhuffles* of matter? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A trick; an artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all ſhams and *ſhuffles*. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHU'FFLECAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is ſhaken in a hat.

He loſt his money at chuck farthing, *ſhufflecap*, and allfours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

SHU'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhuffle*.] He who plays tricks or ſhuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſhuffle*.] With an irregular gait.

I may go *ſhufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I ſhall drudge and moil at conſtancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To **SHUN.** *v. a.* [aſcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to eſcape; to eſchew.

Conſider death in itſelf, and nature teacheth Chriſt to *ſhun* it. *Hooker.*

The lark ſtill *ſhuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble neſt lies ſilent in the field. *Waller.*

Birds and beaſts can fly their foe:
So chanticleer, who never ſaw a fox,
Yet *ſhun'd* him as a ſailor *ſhuns* the rocks. *Dryden.*

Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but obſerve him well,
Thoul't *ſhun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addiſon.*

SHU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *ſhunleſs* deſtiny. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **SHUT.** *v. a.* preterite, *I ſhut*; part. paſſive, *ſhut*. [ſcyttan, Saxon; *ſchutten*, Dutch.]

1. To cloſe ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs; to make not open.

Kings ſhall *ſhut* their mouths at him. *Iſaiah*, lii. 15.

To a ſtrong tower fled all the men and women, and *ſhut* it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges*, ix. 51.

We ſee more exquiſitely with one eye *ſhut* than with both open; for that the ſpirits viſual unite more, and become ſtronger. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

She open'd, but to *ſhut*
Excell'd her pow'r, the gates wide open ſtood. *Milton.*

2. To incloſe; to confine.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *ſhut* up unto the faith, which ſhould afterwards be revealed. *Gal.* iii.

They went in male and female of all fleſh; and the Lord *ſhut* him in. *Gen.* vii. 16.

3. To prohibit; to bar.

Shall that be *ſhut* to man, which to the beaſt
Is open? *Milton.*

4. To exclude.

On various ſeas, not only loſt,
But *ſhut* from ev'ry ſhoar, and barr'd from ev'ry coaſt. *Dryden.*

5. To contract; not to keep expanded.

Harden not thy heart, nor *ſhut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deutr.* xv. 7.

6. *To* SHUT *out*. To exclude; to deny admiſſion.

Beat in the reed,
The juſter you drive it to *ſhut off* the rain. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

In ſuch a night
To *ſhut* me out? pour on, I will endure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wiſdom at one entrance quite *ſhut out*. *Milton.*

He in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Sometimes the mind fixes itſelf with ſo much earneſtneſs on the contemplation of ſome objects, that it *ſhuts out* all other thoughts. *Locke.*

7. *To* SHUT *up*. To cloſe; to confine. Up is ſometimes little more than emphatical.

Thou haſt known my ſoul in adverſities; and not *ſhut* me *up* into the hand of the enemy. *Pſalms* xxxi. 8.

Woe unto you ſcribes; for you *ſhut up* the kingdom of heaven againſt men. *Matt.* xxiii. 13.

Dangerous rocks *ſhut up* the paſſage. *Raleigh.*

What barbarous cuſtoms!
Shut up a deſart ſhore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel ſeas. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A loſs at ſea, a fit of ſickneſs, are trifles, when we conſider whole families put to the ſword, wretches *ſhut up* in dungeons. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

His mother *ſhut up* half the rooms in the houſe, in which her huſband or ſon had died. *Addiſon.*

Lucullus, with a great fleet, *ſhut up* Mithridates in Pitany. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. *To* SHUT *up*. To conclude.

The king's a-bed,
He is *ſhut up* in meaſureleſs content. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embaſſage; yet, in the *ſhutting up* of all, he received no more but an inſolent anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To leave you bleſt, I would be more accurſt,
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *ſhuts up* the mournful ſcene. *Dryden.*

When the ſcene of life is *ſhut up*, the ſlave will be above his maſter, if he has acted better. *Collier of Envy.*

To **SHUT.** *v. n.* To be cloſed; to cloſe itſelf.

SHUT. Participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.

We muſt not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *ſhut* of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloſe; act of ſhutting.

I ſought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the ſlaves: but had for anſwer,
That ſince the *ſhut* of evening none had ſeen him. *Dryd.*

2. Small door or cover.

The wind gun is charged by the forcible compreſſion of air, the impriſoned air ſerving by the help of little falls or *ſhuts* within, to ſtop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole about one third part of an inch broad, made in the *ſhut* of a window, I placed a glaſs priſm. *Newton's Opticks.*

There were no *ſhuts* or ſtopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noiſe might awaken it. *Ray on the Creation.*

SHU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhut*.]

1. One that ſhuts.

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy,
In lofty litters borne, read and write,
Or ſleep at eaſe, the *ſhutters* make it night. *Dryden's Juv.*

SHU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchietſpoele*, Dutch; *ſkutul*, Iſlandick.] The inſtrument with which the weaver ſhoots the croſs threads.

I know life is a *ſhuttle*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Like *ſhuttles* through the loom, ſo ſwiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*

What curious loom does chance by ev'ning ſpread!
With what fine *ſhuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the ſpider's net, hangs o'er the mead! *Blackmore.*

SHU'TTLECOCK. *n. ſ.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork ſtuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with balliards far unfit,
With *ſhuttlecocks* miſſeeming manly wit. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SHY. *adj.* [*ſchowe*, Dutch; *ſchiſo*, Italian.]

1. Reſerved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

She is repreſented in ſuch a *ſhy* retiring poſture, and covers her boſom with one of her hands. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

What makes you ſo *ſhy*, my good friend? There's no body loves you better than I. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.

I am very *ſhy* of employing corroſive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *ſhy* of aſſent to celeſtial informations, becauſe they were hid from ages. *Glanville's Sceps.*

We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *ſhy* of uſing it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*

3. Keeping at a diſtance unwilling to approach.

A *ſhy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe I know the cauſe of his withdrawing. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The bruiſe impoſthumated, and afterwards turned to a ſtinking ulcer, which made every body *ſhy* to come near her. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

The horſes of the army, having been daily led before me, were no longer *ſhy*, but would come up to my very feet, without ſtarting. *Gulliver's Travels.*

But when we come to ſeize th' inviting prey,
Like a *ſhy* ghoſt, it vaniſhes away. *Norris.*

4. Suſpicious; jealous; unwilling to ſuffer near acquaintance.

Princes are, by wiſdom of ſtate, ſomewhat *ſhy* of their ſucceſſors; and there may be ſuppoſed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderneſs that way more than in kings. *Wotton.*

I know you *ſhy* to be oblig'd,
And ſtill more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

SI'BILANT. *adj.* [*ſibilans*, Latin.] Hiſſing.

It were eaſy to add a naſal letter to each of the other pair of liſping and *ſibilant* letters. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

SIBILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſibilo*, Latin.] A hiſſing ſound.

Metals, quenched in water, give a *ſibilation* or hiſſing ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A pipe, a little moiſtened on the inſide, maketh a more ſolemn ſound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a ſweet degree of *ſibilation* or purling. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SI'CAMORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſicamorus*, Latin.] A tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *ſicamore*. *Peacham.*

To **SI'CCATE.** *v. a.* [*ſicco*, Latin.] To dry.

SICCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiccate*.] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſiccus* and *fio*, Latin.] Cauſing drineſs.

SI'CCITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſiccité*, Fr. *ſiccitas*, from *ſiccus*, Latin.] Drineſs; ardity; want of moiſture.

That which is coagulated by a fiery *ſiccity* will ſuffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity, as ſalt and ſugar. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The reaſon ſome attempt to make out from the *ſiccity* and drineſs of its fleſh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In application of medicaments conſider what degree of heat and *ſiccity* is proper. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſix*, French.] The number ſix at dice.

My ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky *ſice*;
To ſhun ames-ace, that ſwept my ſtakes away. *Dryden.*

SICH. *adj.* Such. See SUCH.

I thought the ſoul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *ſich*;
For either the ſhepherds been idle and ſtill,
And led of their ſheep what they will. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

SICK. *adj.* [ſeoc, Saxon; *ſieck*, Dutch.]

1. Afflicted with diſeaſe.

'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *ſick* and feeble parts of France. *Shakeſp.*

In poiſon there is phyſick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *ſick*,
Being *ſick*, hath in ſome meaſure made me well. *Shakeſp.*

Caſſius, I am *ſick* of many griefs. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

Ammon was ſo vexed, that he fell *ſick* for Tamar. 2 *Sam.*

Where's the Stoick can his wrath appeaſe,
To ſee his country *ſick* of Pym's diſeaſe? *Cleaveland.*

Deſpair
Tended the *ſick*, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*

A ſpark of the man-killing trade
Fell *ſick*. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the diſparity we often find in him *ſick* and well. *Pope.*

2. Diſordered in the organs of digeſtion; ill in the ſtomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do beſt,
By *ſick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worſt, as oft
Hitting a groſſer quality, is cried up
For our beſt act. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

4. Diſguſted.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather ſhew a-while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *ſick* of happineſs,
And purge th' obſtructions, which begin to ſtop
Our very veins of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was not ſo *ſick* of his maſter as of his work. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why will you break the Sabbath of my days,
Now *ſick* alike of envy and of praiſe? *Pope.*

To **SICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſicken; to take a diſeaſe. Not in uſe.

A little time before
Our great grandſire Edward *ſick'd* and died. *Shakeſp.*

To **SI'CKEN.** *v. a.* [from *ſick*.]

1. To make ſick; to diſeaſe.

Why ſhould one earth, one clime, one ſtream, one breath,
Raiſe this to ſtrength, and *ſicken* that to death? *Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.

Kinſmen of mine have
By this ſo *ſicken'd* their eſtates, that never
They ſhall abound as formerly. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

To **SI'CKEN.** *v. n.*

1. To grow ſick; to fall into diſeaſe.

I know the more one *ſickens*, the worſe he is. *Shakeſp.*

The judges that ſat upon the jail, and thoſe that attended, *ſickened* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

Merely to drive away the time, he *ſicken'd*,
Fainted, and dy'd; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Milt.*

2. To be ſatiated; to be filled to diſguſt.

Though the treaſure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Even till deſtruction *ſicken*, anſwer me
To what I aſk you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To be diſguſted, or diſordered with abhorrence.

The ghoſts repine at violated night,
And curſe th' invading ſun, and *ſicken* at the ſight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languiſh.

Ply'd thick and cloſe, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unweildy navy waſtes away:
So *ſicken* waining moons too near the ſun,
And blunt their creſcents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Abſtract what others feel, what others think;
All pleaſures *ſicken*, and all glories ſink. *Pope.*

SI'CKER. *adj.* [*ſiccr*, Welſh; *ſeker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm.

Being ſome honeſt curate, or ſome vicar,
Content with little, in condition *ſicker*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SI'CKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly.

Sicker thou's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy ſwink,
That with fond terms and witleſs words,
To bleer mine eyes doſt think. *Spenſer.*

SI'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [ſicol, Saxon; *ſickel*, Dutch, from *ſecale*, or *ſicula*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook.

God's harveſt is even ready for the *ſickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Time ſhould never,
In life or death, their fortunes ſever;
But with his ruſty *ſickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*

When corn has once felt the *ſickle*, it has no more benefit from the ſunſhine. *South's Sermons.*

O'er whom Time gently ſhakes his wings of down,
'Till with his ſilent *ſickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SI´CKLEMAN. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſickle.*] A reaper.
SI´CKLER. }

You ſunburnt *ſicklemen*, of Auguſt weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shakeſp.*

Their *ſicklers* reap the corn another ſows. *Sandys.*

SI´CKLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſickly.*] Diſpoſition to ſickneſs; habitual diſeaſe.

Impute
His words to wayward *ſicklineſs* and age. *Shakeſpeare.*

Next compare the *ſicklineſs*, healthfulneſs, and fruitfulneſs of the ſeveral years. *Graunt.*

SI´CKLY. *adv.* [from *ſick.*] Not in health.

We wear our health but *ſickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SI´CKLY. *adj.* [from *ſick.*]

1. Not healthy; not ſound; not well; ſomewhat diſordered.

I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and *ſickly* fit
For the ſound man. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *ſickly* forth. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

A pleaſing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *ſickly* heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

The moon grows *ſickly* at the ſight of day,
And early cocks have ſummon'd me away. *Dryden.*

Time ſeems not now beneath his years to ſtoop,
Nor do his wings with *ſickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we know what health and eaſe are worth, let us aſk one that is *ſickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*

There affectation, with a *ſickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roſes of eighteen;
Practis'd to liſp, and hang the head aſide,
Faints into airs, and languiſhes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *ſickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.

To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *ſickly* light
Should ſhine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

To SI´CKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diſeaſed; to taint with the hue of diſeaſe. Not in uſe.

The native hue of reſolution
Is *ſicklied* o'er with the pale caſt of thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI´CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſick.*]

1. State of being diſeaſed.

I do lament the *ſickneſs* of the king,
As loth to loſe him. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

2. Diſeaſe; malady.

My people are with *ſickneſs* much enfeebled,
My numbers leſſen'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Himſelf took our infirmities, and bare our *ſickneſſes*. *Matt.*

When I ſay every *ſickneſs* has a tendency to death, I mean every individual *ſickneſs* as well as every kind. *Watts.*

Truſt not too much your now reſiſtleſs charms;
Thoſe age or *ſickneſs* ſoon or late diſarms. *Pope.*

3. Diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.

SIDE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅiꝺe, Saxon; *ſyde*, Dutch.]

1. The parts of animals formed by the ribs.

When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *ſides* freſh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fairy Queen.*

The clamour much,
Ere the ſoft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *ſides*. *Thomſon.*

2. Any part of any body oppoſed to any other part.

The tables were written on both their *ſides*, on the one *ſide* and on the other. *Exod.* xxxii. 15.

The force of theſe outward ſtreams might well enough ſerve for the turning of the ſcrew, if it were ſo that both its *ſides* would equiponderate. *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left.

4. Margin; edge; verge.

Or where Hydaſpes' wealthy *ſide*
Pays tribute to the Perſian pride. *Roſcommon.*

Poor wretch! on ſtormy ſeas to loſe thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *ſide*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaſte,
A ſylvan ſcene, with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *ſides*, and in the midſt a lawn. *Dryden.*

I could ſee perſons dreſſed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the *ſides* of fountains. *Addiſon.*

5. Any kind of local reſpect.

They looking back, all the eaſtern *ſide* beheld
Of Paradiſe. *Milton.*

If our ſubſtance be indeed divine,
And cannot ceaſe to be, we are at worſt
On this *ſide* nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; intereſt; faction; ſect.

To take the widow,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Goneril;
And hardly ſhall I carry out my *ſide*,
Her huſband being alive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *ſide*; but for their ſpirits and ſouls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fiſh are in a pond. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Favour, cuſtom, and at laſt number, will be on the *ſide* of grace. *Sprat.*

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never ſo much hurt had done him,
As his own *ſide* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the ſerious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on Chaucer's *ſide*. *Dryden.*

That perſon, who fills their chair, has juſtly gained the eſteem of all *ſides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addiſ.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, deſpair,
Whilſt on his *ſide* he reckons half the fair. *Tickell.*

Some valuing thoſe of their own *ſide*, or mind,
Still make themſelves the meaſure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praiſe ourſelves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taſte obſcene reclaims our youth,
And ſets the paſſions on the *ſide* of truth;
Forms the ſoft boſom with the gentleſt art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another. It is uſed of perſons, or propoſitions reſpecting each other.

There began a ſharp and cruel fight, many being ſlain and wounded on both *ſides*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The plague is not eaſily received by ſuch as continually are about them that have it: on the other *ſide*, the plague taketh ſooneſt hold of thoſe that come out of a freſh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well ſatisfied of my own weakneſs to be pleaſed with any thing I have written; but, on the other *ſide*, my reaſon tells me, that what I have long conſidered may be as juſt as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My ſecret wiſhes would my choice decide;
But open juſtice bends to neither *ſide*. *Dryden.*

It is granted on both *ſides*, that the fear of a Deity doth univerſally poſſeſs the minds of men. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Two nations ſtill purſu'd
Peculiar ends, on each *ſide* reſolute
To fly conjunction. *Phillips.*

SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct; being on either ſide.

They preſume that the law doth ſpeak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *ſide* reſpect to their perſons. *Hooker.*

Take of the blood, and ſtrike it on the two *ſide* poſts, and on the upper door poſt of the houſes. *Exod.* xii. 7.

People are ſooner reclaimed by the *ſide* wind of a ſurprize, than by downright admonition. *L'Eſtrange.*

One mighty ſquadron with a *ſide* wind ſped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being eaſily ſeparable from each other, will, by a *ſide* motion, be eaſily removed, and give way to the approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aſide, could impel them ſo ſtrongly with a tranſverſe *ſide* blow againſt that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling? *Bentley's Sermons.*

He not only gives us the full proſpects, but ſeveral unexpected peculiarities, and *ſide* views, unobſerved by any painter but Homer. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

My ſecret enemies could not forbear ſome expreſſions, which by a *ſide* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *ſided*
In his behalf. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

All riſing to great place is by a winding ſtair; and if there be factions, it is good to *ſide* a man's ſelf whilſt riſing, and balance himſelf when placed. *Bacon*

As ſoon as diſcontents drove men into *ſidings*, as ill humours fall to the diſaffected part, which cauſes inflammations, ſo did all who affected novelties adhere to that ſide. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them, require a brain free from all inclination to *ſiding*, or affection to opinions for the authors ſakes, before they be well underſtood. *Digby on Bodies.*

Not yet ſo dully deſperate
To *ſide* againſt ourſelves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to ſuffer,
Are blinded firſt, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and ſome with beauty *ſide*. *Granville.*

It is pleaſant to ſee a verſe of an old poet revolting from its original ſenſe, and *ſiding* with a modern ſubject. *Addiſ.*

All *ſide* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Thoſe who pretended to be in with the principles upon which her majeſty proceeded, either abſented themſelves where the whole cauſe depended, or *ſided* with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of thoſe who now *ſide* againſt the court, will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

SI´DEBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *board.*] The ſide table on which conveniencies are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table.

At a ſtately *ſideboard* by the wine
That fragrant ſmell diffus'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

No *ſideboards* then with gilded plate were dreſs'd,
No ſweating ſlaves with maſſive diſhes preſs'd. *Dryden.*

The ſnow white damaſk enſigns are diſplay'd,
And glitt'ring ſalvers on the *ſideboard* laid. *King.*

The ſhining *ſideboard*, and the burniſh'd plate,
Let other miniſters, great Anne, require. *Prior.*

Scipio Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in ſilver veſſels, to the value of 11966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a quantity exceeded afterwards by the *ſideboards* of many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

SI´DEBOX. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre.

Why round our coaches croud the white-glov'd beaus?
Why bows the *ſidebox* from its inmoſt rows? *Pope.*

SI´DEFLY. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

From a rough whitiſh maggot, in the inteſtinum rectum of horſes, the *ſidefly* proceeds. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To SI´DLE. *v. n.* [from *ſide.*] To go with the body the narroweſt way.

The chaffering with diſſenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without ſtooping and *ſidling*, and ſqueezing his body. *Swift.*

I paſſed very gently and *ſidling* through the two principal ſtreets. *Gulliver's Travels.*

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's cloſet, ſome *ſidling*, and others upſide down, the better to adjuſt them to the pannels. *Swift.*

SI´DELONG. *adj.* [*ſide* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *ſidelong* glance,
Juſt as ſhe ſpoke, and, like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what ſhe then bid me do. *Dryden.*

The deadly wound is in thy ſoul:
When thou a tempting harlot doſt behold,
And when ſhe caſts on thee a *ſidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance? *Dryden.*

The reaſon of the planets motions in curve lines is the attraction of the ſun, and an oblique or *ſidelong* impulſe. *Locke.*

The kiſs ſnatch'd haſty from the *ſidelong* maid. *Thomſ.*

SI´DELONG. *adv.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in purſuit; not in oppoſition.

As if on earth
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had puſh'd a mountain from his ſeat,
Half ſunk with all his pines. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears againſt his prey,
Sidelong to ſeize. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.*

2. On the ſide.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *ſidelong*; but ſhade thoſe which blow from the afternoon ſun. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SI´DER. *n. ſ.* See CIDER.

SI´DERAL. *adj.* [from *ſidus*, Latin.] Starry; aſtral.

Theſe changes in the heav'ns, though ſlow, produc'd
Like change on ſea, and land; *ſideral* blaſt,
Vapour and miſt, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and peſtilent! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The muſk gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the ſpreading boughs
With large and juicy offſpring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *ſideral* blaſts. *Phillips.*

SI´DERATED. *adj.* [from *ſideratus*, Latin.] Blaſted; planet ſtruck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *ſiderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moiſture, or vital ſulphur, ſuffering an extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SIDERA´TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſideration*, French; *ſideratio*, Latin.] A ſudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blaſt; or a ſudden deprivation of ſenſe, as in an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce a mortification or *ſideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray on the Creation.*

SI´DESADDLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *ſaddle.*] A woman's ſeat on horſeback.

SI´DESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *man.*] An aſſiſtant to the churchwarden.

A gift of ſuch goods, made by them with the conſent of the *ſideſmen* or veſtry, is void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SI´DEWAYS. } *adv.* [from *ſide* and *way*, or *wiſe.*] Laterally;
SI´DEWISE. } on one ſide.

The fair bloſſom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And thoſe pearls of dew ſhe wears,
Prove to be preſaging tears. *Milton.*

If in the third experiment the image of the ſun ſhould be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other caſual inequality of the refractions, the ſame oblong image would, by a ſecond refraction made *ſideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other caſual inequality of the refraction *ſideways*. *Newton's Opticks.*

SIEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſiege*, French.]

1. The act of beſetting a fortified place; a leaguer.

Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a *ſiege* to ſcorn: here let them lie,
'Till famine eat them up. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

It ſeemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purpoſed rather by long *ſiege* than by aſſault to take the town. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The more I ſee pleaſures about me, ſo much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *ſiege*
Of contraries. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

2. Any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion.

Beat away the buſy meddling fiend,
That lays ſtrong *ſiege* unto this wretch's ſoul,
And from his boſom purge this black deſpair. *Shakeſp.*

Give me ſo much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *ſiege* to the honeſty of Ford's wife. *Shakeſp.*

Love ſtood the *ſiege*, and would not yield his breaſt. *Dryden.*

3. [*Siege*, French.] Seat; throne. Obſolete.

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *ſiege* began theſe words aloud to ſound. *Spenſ.*

4. Place; claſs; rank. Obſolete.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *ſiege*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Your ſum of parts
Did not together pluck ſuch envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthieſt *ſiege*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

5. [*Siege*, French.] Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, as the mouths of the meſeraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the *ſiege*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*ſieger*, Fr. from the noun.] To beſiege. A word not now in uſe.

Him he had long oppreſt with tort,
And faſt impriſoned in *ſieged* fort. *Fairy Queen.*

SIEVE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſift.*] Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bran, or fine powder from coarſe; a boulter; a ſearce.

Thy counſel
Falls now into my ears as profitleſs
As water in a *ſieve*. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a *ſieve* I'll thither ſail,
And like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

An innocent found a *ſieve*, and preſently fell to ſtopping the holes. *L'Eſtrange.*

If life ſunk through you like a leaky *ſieve*,
Accuſe yourſelf, you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [ꞅiꝼtan Saxon; *ſiften*, Dutch.]

1. To ſeparate by a ſieve.

In the *ſifting* of ſuch favour all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but muſt have a mixture of padar and bran. *Wotton.*

2. To ſeparate; to part.

When yellow ſands are *ſifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden ſhow. *Dryden.*

3. To examine; to try.

We have *ſifted* your objections againſt thoſe pre-eminences royal. *Hooker, Preface.*

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by *ſifting* the very utmoſt ſentence and ſyllable, is no more than that certain ſpeeches ſeem to intimate, that all Chriſtian churches ought to have their elderſhips. *Hooker.*

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *ſifted*,
The king thy ſovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy ſwelling heart. *Shakeſp.*

As near as I could *ſift* him on that argument. *Shakeſp.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *ſift* thee, and confeſs have found thee
Proof againſt all temptation as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

One would think, that every member who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of theſe parties, had thoroughly *ſifted* and examined them, and was ſecretly convinced of their preference to thoſe he rejects. *Addiſon.*

SI´FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſift.*] He who ſifts.

SIG was uſed by the Saxons for victory: *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preſerver; *Sigard*, conquering temper: and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe are Nicocles, Nicomyachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Gibſon.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [ꞅican, ꞅiceꞇꞇan, Saxon; *ſuchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and *ſigh*, and yield
To Chriſtian interceſſors. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

He *ſighed* deeply in his ſpirit, and ſaith, Why doth this generation ſeek after a ſign? *Mark*, viii. 12.

For the oppreſſion of the poor, for the *ſighing* of the needy, will I ariſe. *Pſalm* xii. 5.

Happier he,
Who ſeeks not pleaſure through neceſſity,
Than ſuch as once on ſlipp'ry thrones were plac'd,
And chaſing, *ſigh* to think themſelves are chas'd. *Dryden.*

The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the ſwains, and *ſighs* for one. *Prior.*

Thus *ſighed* he away the melancholy night. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in uſe.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bleſs her name, and *ſigh* her fate. *Prior.*

SIGH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emiſſion of the breath which has been long retained, as in ſadneſs.

Full often has my heart ſwoln with keeping my *ſighs* impriſoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes, turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*

Love is a ſmoke rais'd with the fume of *ſighs*;
Being purg'd, a fire ſparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakeſp.*

What a *ſigh* is there! The heart is ſorely charg'd. *Shak.*

Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *ſigh*; and all pleaſures have a ſting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the face. *Taylor.*

In Venus' temple, on the ſides were ſeen
Iſſuing *ſighs*, that ſmok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*

SIGHT. *n. ſ.* [ᵹeꞅiꝺe, Saxon; *ſicht*, *geſicht*, Dutch.]

1. Perception by the eye; the ſenſe of ſeeing.

If bees go forth right to a place, they muſt needs have *ſight*. *Bacon.*

O loſs of *ſight*, of thee I moſt complain!
Blind among enemies! O worſe than chains,
Dungeon or beggary, decrepit age! *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Things inviſible to mortal *ſight*. *Milton.*

'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape
All but a quick poetick *ſight* eſcape. *Denham.*

My eyes are ſomewhat dimiſh grown;
For Nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *ſight*. *Swift.*

2. Open view; a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye.

Undaunted Hotſpur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And plac'd the ſame before the king in *ſight*. *Daniel.*

Æneas caſt his wond'ring eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *ſight*,
Stretch'd on the ſpacious plain from left to right. *Dryd.*

I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;
He's dipt for certain, and plays leaſt in *ſight*. *Dryd. Juv.*

3. Act of ſeeing or beholding.

Nine things to *ſight* required are;
The pow'r to ſee, the light, the viſible thing,
Being not too ſmall, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear ſpace and time, the form diſtinct to bring. *Davies.*

Mine eye purſu'd him ſtill, but under ſhade
Loſt *ſight* of him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with ſtedfaſt *ſight*,
Could view the ſurges mounting ſteep,
And monſters rolling in the deep! *Dryden's Horace.*

Having little knowledge of the circumſtances of thoſe St. Paul writ to, it is not ſtrange that many things lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned in the letter underſtood at firſt *ſight*. *Locke.*

4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ as a private letter to a perſon of piety, upon an aſſurance that it ſhould never come to any one's *ſight* but her own. *Wake.*

5. Eye; inſtrument of ſeeing.

From the depth of hell they lift their *ſight*,
And at a diſtance ſee ſuperior light. *Dryden.*

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye; as, the *ſights* of a quadrant.

Their armed ſtaves in charge, their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire ſparkling through *ſights* of ſteel. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Spectacle; ſhow; thing wonderful to be ſeen.

Thus are my eyes ſtill captive to one *ſight*;
Thus all my thoughts are ſlaves to one thought ſtill. *Sidney.*

Them ſeem'd they never ſaw a *ſight* ſo fair
Of fowls ſo lovely, that they ſure did deem
Them heav'nly born. *Spenſer.*

Not an eye
But is a-weary of thy common *ſight*,
Save mine, which hath deſir'd to ſee thee more. *Shakeſp.*

Moſes ſaid, I will turn aſide and ſee this great *ſight*, why the buſh is not burnt. *Exod.* iii. 3.

I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not run over the ſame *ſights* a ſecond time. *Addiſon.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *ſight*,
Though gods aſſembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their bleſſings, all thoſe gods appear. *Pope.*

Before you paſs th' imaginary *ſights*
Of lords and earls, and dukes, and garter'd knights,
While the ſpread fan o'erſhades your cloſing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the viſion flies. *Pope.*

SI´GHTED. *adj.* [from *ſight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is uſed only in compoſition, as *quickſighted*, *ſhortſighted*.

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the coach up cloſe, ſo they might put each end down, and remain as diſcovered and open *ſighted* as on horſeback. *Sidn.*

The king was very quick *ſighted* in diſcerning difficulties, and raiſing objections, and very ſlow in maſtering them. *Clarendon.*

SI´GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſight* and *full*.] Perſpicuity; clearneſs of ſight. Not in uſe.

But ſtill, although we fail of perfect rightfulneſs,
Seek we to tame theſe childiſh ſuperfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of pureſt *ſightfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

SI´GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſight*.]

1. Wanting ſight; blind.

The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or *ſightleſs* ſoar. *Pope.*

2. Not ſightly; offenſive to the eye; unpleaſing to look at.

Full of unpleaſing blots and *ſightleſs* ſtains,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shak.*

SI´GHTLY. *adj.* [from *ſight*.] Pleaſing to the eye; ſtriking to the view.

It lies as *ſightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides ſhews upon an aſs. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Their having two eyes and two ears ſo placed, is more *ſightly* and uſeful. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

A great many brave *ſightly* horſes were brought out, and only one plain nag that made ſport. *L'Eſtrange.*

We have thirty members, the moſt *ſightly* of all her majeſty's ſubjects: we elected a preſident by his height. *Addiſ.*

SI´GIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſigillum*, Latin.] Seal.

Sorceries to raiſe th' infernal pow'rs,
And *ſigils* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

SIGN. *n. ſ.* [*ſigne*, French; *ſignum*, Latin.]

1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is ſhown.

Signs muſt reſemble the things they ſignify. *Hooker.*

Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either ſenſe. *Holder.*

To expreſs the paſſions which are ſeated in the heart by outward *ſigns*, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

When any one uſes any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *ſign* of, and to which he ſhould keep it ſteadily annexed. *Locke.*

2. A wonder; a miracle.

If they will not hearken to the voice of the firſt *ſign*, they will not believe the latter *ſign*. *Exod.* iv. 8.

Cover thy face that thou ſee not; for I have ſet thee for a *ſign* unto Iſrael. *Ezek.* xii. 6.

Compell'd by *ſigns* and judgments dire. *Milton.*

3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is ſold within.

I found my miſs, ſtruck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To hold acquaintance ſtill, where he did dwell;
He barely nam'd the ſtreet, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very *ſign*. *Donne.*

Underneath an alehouſe paltry *ſign*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

True ſorrow's like to wine,
That which is good doth never need a *ſign*. *Suckling.*

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article ſo much as that of contriving *ſigns* to hang over houſes. *Swift.*

4. A monument; a memorial.

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *ſign*. *Numb.* xxvi. 10.

5. A conſtellation in the zodiack.

There ſtay until the twelve celeſtial *ſigns*
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now did the *ſign* reign, and the conſtellation was come, under which Perkin ſhould appear. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

After ev'ry foe ſubdu'd, the ſun
Thrice through the *ſigns* his annual race ſhall run. *Dryd.*

6. Note of reſemblance.

7. Enſign.

The enſign of Meſſiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *ſign* in heaven. *Milton.*

8. Typical repreſentation; ſymbol.

The holy ſymbols or *ſigns* are not barely ſignificative; but what they repreſent is as certainly delivered to us as the ſymbols themſelves. *Brerewood.*

9. A ſubſcription of one's name: as, a *ſign* manual.

To **SIGN.** *v. a.* [*ſigno*, Latin.]

1. To mark.

You *ſign* your place and calling in full ſeeming
With meekneſs and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. [*Signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or ſeal.

Be pleas'd to *ſign* theſe papers: they are all
Of great concern! *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

3. To betoken; to ſignify; to repreſent typically.

The ſacraments and ſymbols are juſt ſuch as they ſeem; but becauſe they are made to be *ſigns* of a ſecret myſtery, they receive the names of what themſelves do *ſign*. *Taylor.*

SI´GNAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſignal*, French; *ſennale*, Spaniſh.] Notice given by a ſign; a ſign that gives notice.

The weary ſun hath made a golden ſet,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *ſignal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Scarce the dawning day began to ſpring,
As at a *ſignal* giv'n, the ſtreets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*

SI´GNAL. *adj.* [*ſignal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was eſteemed more by the parliament, for the *ſignal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Iriſh. *Clarendon.*

The Thames frozen twice in one year, ſo as men to walk on it, is a very *ſignal* accident. *Swift.*

SIGNA´LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignal*.] Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *ſignality*, the firſt was natural, ariſing from phyſical cauſes. *Brown.*

It ſeems a *ſignality* in Providence, in erecting your ſociety in ſuch a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glanville.*

To **SI´GNALIZE.** *v. a.* [*ſignaler*, French.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *ſignalize* themſelves by works of this nature, plainly diſcover that they are not acquainted with the moſt common ſyſtems of arts and ſciences. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Some one eminent ſpirit, having *ſignalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by the practice of popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

SI´GNALLY. *adv.* [from *ſignal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Perſons *ſignally* and eminently obliged, yet miſſing of the utmoſt of their greedy deſigns in ſwallowing both gifts and giver too, inſtead of thanks for received kindneſſes, have betook themſelves to barbarous threatenings. *South's Serm.*

SIGNA´TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſigno*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.

A horſeſhoe Baptiſta Porta hath thought too low a *ſignation*, he raiſed unto a lunary repreſentation. *Brown.*

SI´GNATURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſignature*, French; *ſignatura*, from *ſigno*, Latin.]

1. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing; a ſtamp; a mark.

The brain being well furniſhed with various traces, *ſignatures*, and images, will have a rich treaſure always ready to be offered to the ſoul. *Watts.*

That natural and indelible *ſignature* of God, which human ſouls, in their firſt origin, are ſuppoſed to be ſtampt with, we have no need of in diſputes againſt atheiſm. *Bentl.*

Vulgar parents cannot ſtamp their race
With *ſignatures* of ſuch majeſtick grace. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impreſſion and *ſignatures* of their motions: the diffuſion of ſpecies viſible, ſeemeth to participate more of the former, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Some plants bear a very evident *ſignature* of their nature and uſe. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Seek out for plants, and *ſignatures*,
To quack of univerſal cures. *Hudibras.*

Herbs are deſcribed by marks and *ſignatures*, ſo far as to diſtinguiſh them from one another. *Baker on Learning.*

3. Proof; evidence.

The moſt deſpicable pieces of decayed nature are curiouſly wrought with eminent *ſignatures* of divine wiſdom. *Glanville.*

Some rely on certain marks and *ſignatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to ſome particular church or ſect. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SI´GNATURIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignature*.] One who holds the doctrine of ſignatures.

Signaturiſts ſeldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received diſtinctions. *Brown.*

SI´GNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſignette*, French.] A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal-manual of a king.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the moſt gen'ral way,
To them to uſe your *ſignet* and your name. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here is the hand and ſeal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *ſignet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give thy *ſignet*, bracelets, and ſtaff. *Gen.* xxxviii. 18.

He delivered him his private *ſignet*. *Knolles.*

He knew my pleaſure to diſcharge his bands:
Proof of my life my royal *ſignet* made,
Yet ſtill he arm'd. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

The impreſſion of a *ſignet* ring. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SIGNI´FICANCE.
SIGNI´FICANCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify*.]

1. Power of ſignifying; meaning.

Speaking is a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind by diſcriminations of utterance of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate *ſignificancies*. *Holder.*

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *ſignificance* of his action. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Force; energy; power of impreſſing the mind.

The clearneſs of conception and expreſſion, the boldneſs maintained to majeſty, the *ſignificancy* and ſound of words, not ſtrained into bombaſt, muſt eſcape our tranſient view upon the theatre. *Dryden.*

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *ſignificancy* and force. *Atterbury.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *ſignificancy* of that word perſecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*

3. Importance; moment; conſequence.

How fatal would ſuch a diſtinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumſtance of leſs *ſignificancy* has been conſtrued into an overt act of high treaſon? *Addiſon.*

SIGNI´FICANT. *adj.* [*ſignifiant*, Fr. *ſignificans*, Latin.]

1. Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-ty'd, and ſo loth to ſpeak,
In dumb *ſignificants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

2. Betokening; ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething.

It was well ſaid of Plotinus, that the ſtars were *ſignificant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*

3. Expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; forcible to impreſs the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties ſuch rites and ceremonies as are *ſignificant*, is to inſtitute new ſacraments. *Hooker.*

Common life is full of this kind of *ſignificant* expreſſions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb perſons are ſagacious in the uſe of them. *Holder.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *ſignificant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addiſ.*

4. Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNI´FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſignificant*.] With force of expreſſion.

Chriſtianity is known in Scripture by no name ſo *ſignificantly* as by the ſimplicity of the Goſpel. *South's Sermons.*

SIGNIFICA´TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſignification*, French; *ſignificatio*, Latin; from *ſignify*.]

1. The act of making known by ſigns.

A lye is properly a ſpecies of injuſtice, and a violation of the right of that perſon to whom the falſe ſpeech is directed; for all ſpeaking, or *ſignification* of one's mind, implies an act or addreſs of one man to another. *South.*

2. Meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word.

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to ſhew his *ſignification*. *Accidence.*

Brute animals make divers motions to have ſeveral *ſignifications*, to call, warn, cheriſh, and threaten. *Holder.*

SIGNI´FICATIVE. *adj.* [*ſignificatif*, Fr. from *ſignify*.]

1. Betokening by an external ſign.

The holy ſymbols or ſigns are not barely *ſignificative*, but what by divine inſtitution they repreſent and teſtify unto our ſouls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*

2. Forcible; ſtrongly expreſſive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were deſtitute of *ſignificative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called ealdfader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirdafader. *Camden's Remains.*

SIGNI´FICATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify*.] That which ſignifies or betokens.

Here is a double *ſignificatory* of the ſpirit, a word and a ſign. *Taylor.*

To **SI´GNIFY.** *v. a.* [*ſignifier*, French; *ſignifico*, Latin.]

1. To declare by ſome token or ſign.

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,
Nor knew what *ſignify'd* the boding ſign,
But found the pow'rs diſpleas'd. *Dryden.*

Thoſe parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *ſignified* by dark and obſcure names; as the night, tartarus, and oceanus. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To mean; to expreſs.

Life's but a walking ſhadow; a poor player,
That ſtruts and frets his hour upon the ſtage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale,
Told by an idiot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Stephano, *ſignify*
Within the houſe your miſtreſs is at hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To import; to weigh. This is ſeldom uſed but interrogatively, *what ſignifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.

Though he that ſins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reaſon to believe his repentances before God *ſignify nothing*; yet that is nothing to us. *Taylor.*

What ſignifies the ſplendor of courts, conſidering the ſlaviſh attendances that go along with it? *L'Eſtrange.*

He hath one way more, which although it *ſignify* little to men of ſober reaſon, yet unhappily hits the ſuſpicious humour of men, that governors have a deſign to impoſe. *Tillotſon.*

If the firſt of theſe fail, the power of Adam, were it never ſo great, will *ſignify nothing* to the preſent ſocieties in the world. *Locke.*

What ſignifies the people's conſent in making and repealing laws, if the perſon who adminiſters hath no tie? *Swift.*

4. To make known.

I'll to the king, and *ſignify* to him,
That thus I have reſign'd to you my charge. *Shakeſp.*

He ſent and *ſignified* it by his angel unto John. *Rev.* i. 1.

The government ſhould *ſignify* to the Proteſtants of Ireland, that want of ſilver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

To **SI´GNIFY.** *v. n.* To expreſs meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *ſignifying*, and the ſenſe gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SI´GNIORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeignoria*, Italian.] Lordſhip; dominion.

If ancient ſorrow be moſt reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *ſigniory*,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand. *Shakeſp.*

At that time
Through all the *ſigniories* it was the firſt,
And Proſpero the prime duke. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The earls, their titles, and their *ſigniories*
They muſt reſtore again. *Daniel's Civil War.*

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,
Gain'd thoſe high honours, princely *ſigniories*,
And proud prerogatives. *Weſt.*

SI´GNPOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſign* and *poſt*.] That upon which a ſign hangs.

He ſhould ſhare with them in the preſerving
A ſhed or *ſignpoſt*. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by ſo many *ſignpoſt* daubers, that now 'tis grown fulſome, rather by their want of ſkill than by the commonneſs. *Dryd.*

SI´KER. *adv.* The old word for *ſure*, or *ſurely*. *Spenſer.*

SI´KERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiker*.] Sureneſs; ſafety.

SI´LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſilence*, French; *ſilentium*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of holding peace.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *ſilence* at my counſel. *Job*, xxix. 21.

I ſuffer not a woman to teach, nor to uſurp authority over the man, but to be in *ſilence*. 1 *Tim.* ii. 12.

Firſt to himſelf he inward *ſilence* broke. *Milton.*

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the beſt grace of wit will ſhortly turn into *ſilence*,
And diſcourſe grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Secrecy.

4. Stilneſs; not noiſe.

Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs ceaſe,
And ſacred *ſilence* reigns, and univerſal peace. *Pope.*

5. Not mention.

Thus fame ſhall be atchiev'd,
And what moſt merits fame in *ſilence* hid. *Milton.*

SI´LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his ſurety.
—*Silence:* one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **SI'LENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtill; to oblige to hold peace.

We muſt ſuggeſt the people, that to's pow'r
He wou'd have made them mules, *ſilenc'd* their pleaders, and
Diſpropertied their freedoms. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ambaſſador is *ſilenc'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the iſle
From her propriety. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

This paſſed as an oracle, and *ſilenced* thoſe that moved the queſtion. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be *ſilenced,* who being expoſed unto wolves, gave loud expreſſions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

This would *ſilence* all further oppoſition. *Clarendon.*

Since in dark ſorrow I my days did ſpend,
I could not *ſilence* my complaints. *Denham.*

Theſe dying lovers, and their floating ſons,
Suſpend the fight, and *ſilence* all our guns. *Waller.*

Had they duly conſidered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, theſe would have *ſilenced* their ſcruples, and they had adored the amazing myſtery. *Rogers's Sermons.*

If it pleaſe him altogether to *ſilence* me, ſo that I ſhall not only ſpeak with difficulty, but wholly be diſabled to open my mouth to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praiſe him. *Wake.*

The thund'rer ſpoke, nor durſt the queen reply;
A reverend horror *ſilenc'd* all the ſky. *Pope's Iliad.*

SI'LENT. *adj.* [*ſilens,* Latin.]

1. Not ſpeaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night ſeaſon I am not *ſilent.* *Pſalm* xxii. 2.

Silent, and in face
Confounded long they ſat as ſtricken mute. *Milton.*

Be not *ſilent* to me: leſt if thou be *ſilent,* I become like thoſe that go down into the pit. *Pſalm* xxviii. 1.

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulyſſes, adds he, was the moſt eloquent and moſt *ſilent* of men; he knew that a word ſpoken never wrought ſo much good as a word concealed. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. Still; having no noiſe.

Deep night, dark night, the *ſilent* of the night,
The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when ſcreech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now is the pleaſant time,
The cool, the *ſilent,* ſave where ſilence yields
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*

4. Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraiſm.

Second and inſtrumental cauſes, together with nature itſelf, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *ſilent,* virtueleſs, and dead. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The ſun to me is dark,
And *ſilent* as the moon,
When ſhe deſerts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *ſilent.* *Milton.*

SI'LENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſilent.*]

1. Without ſpeech.

When with one three nations join to fight,
They *ſilently* confeſs that one more brave. *Dryden.*

For me they beg, each *ſilently*
Demands thy grace, and ſeems to watch thy eye. *Dryd.*

2. Without noiſe.

You to a certain victory are led;
Your men all arm'd ſtand *ſilently* within. *Dryden.*

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain ſtill, till he can ſhow who is meant by right heir, in all thoſe caſes where the preſent poſſeſſor hath no ſon: this he *ſilently* paſſes over. *Locke.*

SILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium.*] It ſhould be therefore written *cilicious.* Made of hair.

The *ſilicious* and hairy veſts of the ſtricteſt orders of friars, derive their inſtitution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*

SILI'CULOSE. *adj.* [*ſilicula,* Latin.] Huſky; full of huſks. *Dict.*

SILI'GINOSE. *adj.* [*ſiliginoſus,* Latin.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which ſix make a ſcruple.

2. [*Silique,* French, with botaniſts.] The ſeed-veſſel, huſk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUOSE. }
SI'LIQUOUS. } *adj.* [from *ſiliqua,* Latin.] Having a pod, or capſula.

All the tetrapetalous *ſiliquoſe* plants are alkaleſcent. *Arbuth.*

SILK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeolc, Saxon.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *ſilk;*
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the ſkilful
Conſerv'd of maiden's hearts. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. The ſtuff made of the worms thread.

Let not the creaking of ſhoes, or ruſtling of *ſilks,* betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

He cauſed the ſhore to be covered with Perſian *ſilk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles.*

Without the worm, in Perſian *ſilks* we ſhine. *Waller.*

SI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *ſilk.*]

1. Made of ſilk.

Men counſel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themſelves not feel; but taſting it,
Their counſel turns to paſſion, which before
Would give preceptial medicine to rage;
Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a *ſilken* thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakeſp.*

Now will we revel it
With *ſilken* coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakeſp.*

She weeps,
And words addreſs'd ſeem tears diſſolv'd,
Wetting the borders of her *ſilken* veil. *Milton.*

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him ſecretly envide,
And wiſht that two ſuch fans, ſo *ſilken* ſoft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenſer.*

All the youth of England are on fire,
And *ſilken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakeſpeare.*

For then the hills with pleaſing ſhades are crown'd,
And ſleeps are ſweeter on the *ſilken* ground. *Dryden.*

Dreſs up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild paſſions of men too violent to be reſtrained by ſuch mild and *ſilken* language. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

3. Dreſſed in ſilk.

Shall a beardleſs boy,
A cocker'd, *ſilken* wanton, brave our fields,
And fleſh his ſpirit in a warlike ſoil,
Mocking the air with colours idly ſpread,
And find no check? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

SILKME'RCER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in ſilk.

SILKWEA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *weaver.*] One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken ſtuffs.

True Engliſh hate your Monſieurs paltry arts;
For you are all *ſilk-weavers* in your hearts. *Dryden.*

The Chineſe are ingenious *ſilk-weavers.* *Watts.*

SI'LKWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *worm.*] The worm that ſpins ſilk.

Graſshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *ſilkworms* devour leaves ſwiftly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Broad were the banners, and of ſnowy hue,
A purer web the *ſilkworm* never drew. *Dryden.*

SI'LKY. *adj.* [from *ſilk.*]

1. Made of ſilk.

2. Soft; pliant.

Theſe kind of knaves, in plainneſs,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends
Than twenty *ſilky* ducking obſervants,
That ſtretch their duties nicely. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

SILL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅyl, Sax. *ſueil,* French; *ſulle,* Dutch; *ſulgan,* to found, Gothick.] The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door.

The farmer's gooſe,
Grown fat with corn and ſitting ſtill,
Can ſcarce get o'er the barn-door *ſill:*
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

SI'LLABUB. *n. ſ.* [This word has exerciſed the etymologiſts. Minſhew thinks it corrupted from *ſwillingbubbles.* Junius omits it. Henſhaw, whom Skinner follows, deduces it from the Dutch *ſulle,* a pipe, and *buyck,* a paunch; becauſe *ſillabubs* are commonly drunk through a ſpout, out of a jug with a large belly. It ſeems more probably derived from *eſil,* in old Engliſh *vinegar, eſil a bouc, vinegar for the mouth,* vinegar made pleaſant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar.

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now
She trips to milk the ſand-red cow;
Where, for ſome ſturdy foot-ball ſwain,
Joan ſtrokes a *ſillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*

A feaſt,
By ſome rich farmer's wife and ſiſter dreſt,
Might be reſembled to a ſick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run ſo faſt,
That *ſillabubs* come firſt, and ſoups the laſt. *King.*

SI'LLILY. *adv.* [from *ſilly.*] In a ſilly manner; ſimply; fooliſhly.

I wonder what thou and I
Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But ſuck'd on childiſh pleaſures *ſillily?*
Or ſlumber'd we in the ſeven ſleepers den? *Donne.*

We are caught as *ſillily* as the bird in the net. *L'Eſtrange.*

Do, do, look *ſillily,* good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an abſolute defeat. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

SI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſilly.*] Simplicity; weakneſs; harmleſs folly.

The *ſillineſs* of the perſon does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'LLY. *adj.* [*ſelig,* German. *Skinner.*]

1. Harmleſs; innocent; inoffenſive; plain; artleſs.

2. Weak; helpleſs.

After long ſtorms,
In dread of death and dangerous diſmay,
With which my *ſilly* bark was toſſed ſore,
I do at length deſcry the happy ſhore. *Spenſer.*

3. Fooliſh; witleſs.

Perhaps their loves, or elſe their ſheep,
Was that did their *ſilly* thoughts ſo buſy keep. *Milton.*

The meaneſt ſubjects cenſure the actions of the greateſt prince; the *ſillieſt* ſervants, of the wiſeſt maſter. *Temple.*

I have no diſcontent at living here; beſides what ariſes from a *ſilly* ſpirit of liberty, which I reſolve to throw off. *Swift.*

Such parts of writings as are ſtupid or *ſilly,* falſe or miſtaken, ſhould become ſubjects of occaſional criticiſm. *Watts.*

SI'LLYHOW. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from ꞅeliꝣ, happy, and heoꞃꞇ, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

Great conceits are raiſed of the membranous covering called the *ſillyhow,* ſometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SILT. *n. ſ.* Mud; ſlime.

Several trees of oak and fir ſtand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *ſilt* and mooriſh earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN. *adj.* [from *ſilva,* Latin.] Woody; full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *ſilvan* ſcene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*

SI'LVER. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeolꝼeꞃ, Saxon; *ſilver,* Dutch.]

1. *Silver* is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Any thing of ſoft ſplendour.

Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In ſlumber clos'd her *ſilver*-ſtreaming eyes. *Pope.*

3. Money made of ſilver.

SI'LVER. *adj.*

1. Made of ſilver.

Put my *ſilver* cup in the ſack's mouth. *Gen.* xliv. 2.

Hence had the huntreſs Dian her dread bow,
Fair *ſilver*-ſhafted queen for ever chaſte. *Milton.*

The *ſilver*-ſhafted goddeſs of the place. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. White like ſilver.

Of all the race of *ſilver*-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenſer.*

Old Saliſbury, ſhame to thy *ſilver* hair,
Thou mad miſleader of thy brain-ſick ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

The great in honour are not always wiſe,
Nor judgment under *ſilver* treſſes lies. *Sandys.*

Others on *ſilver*-lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breaſt. *Milton.*

3. Having a pale luſtre.

So ſweet a kiſs the golden ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe,
As thy eye beams, when their freſh rays have ſmote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor ſhines the *ſilver* moon one half ſo bright,
Through the tranſparent boſom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light. *Shak.*

4. Soft of voice. This phraſe is Italian, *voce argentina.*

From all their groves, which with the heavenly noiſes,
Of their ſweet inſtruments were wont to ſound,
And th' hollow hills, from which their *ſilver* voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling ſhrieks thrown up into the ſkies. *Spenſer.*

It is my love that calls upon my name,
How *ſilver* ſweet ſound lovers tongues by night,
Like ſofteſt muſick to attending ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **SI'LVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover ſuperficially with ſilver.

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and ſo was this. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſplendour of ſilver is more pleaſing to ſome eyes, than that of gold; as in cloth of ſilver, and *ſilver'd* rapiers. *Bacon.*

Silvering will ſully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

A gilder ſhewed me a ring *ſilvered* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to reſtore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with mild luſtre.

Here retir'd the ſinking billows ſleep,
And ſmiling calmneſs *ſilver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

SI'LVERBEATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilver* and *beat.*] One that foliates ſilver.

Silverbeaters chuſe the fineſt coin, as that which is moſt extenſive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERLING. *n. ſ.*

A thouſand vines, at a thouſand *ſilverlings,* ſhall be for briars and thorns. *Iſaiah,* vii. 23.

SI'LVERLY. *adv.* [from *ſilver.*] With the appearance of ſilver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *ſilverly* doth progreſs on thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI'LVERSMITH. *n. ſ.* [*ſilver* and *ſmith.*] One that works in ſilver.

Demetrius a *ſilverſmith* made ſhrines for Diana. *Acts,* xix.

SI'LVERTHISTLE. }
SI'LVERWEED. } *n. ſ.* Plants.

SI'LVERTREE. *n. ſ.* [*conocarpodendron,* Latin.] A plant.

The leaves throughout the year are of a fine ſilver colour; it hath an apetalous flamineous flower, which is ſurrounded by a number of long leaves immediately under the flower-cup, which conſiſts of five narrow leaves; theſe are ſucceeded by cones, in ſhape like thoſe of the larchtree; the ſeeds are each of them included in a ſquare cell. *Millar.*

SI'LVERY. *adj.* [from *ſilver.*] Beſprinkled with ſilver.

A gritty ſtone, with ſmall ſpangles of a white *ſilvery* talc in it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Of all th' enamell'd race whoſe *ſilv'ry* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the ſpring,
Once brighteſt ſhin'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

SI'MAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſimarre,* French.] A woman's robe.

The ladies dreſs'd in rich *ſimars* were ſeen,
Of Florence ſattin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryd.*

SI'MILAR. }
SI'MILARY. } *adj.* [*ſimilaire,* French; from *ſimilis,* Latin.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *ſimilar,* as metals; or at leaſt to conſiſt but of two or three diſtinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*

2. Reſembling; having reſemblance.

The laws of England, relative to thoſe matters, were the original and exemplar from whence thoſe *ſimilar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale's Com. Law of Eng.*

SIMILA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimilar.*] Likeneſs.

The blood and chyle are intimately mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *ſimilarity,* or homogeneity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimile,* Latin.] A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, of oath, and big compare,
Want *ſimiles.* *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Lucentio ſlipp'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himſelf, and catches for his maſter:
A good ſwift *ſimile,* but ſomething curriſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

In argument,
Similes are like ſongs in love,
They much deſcribe; they nothing prove. *Prior.*

Poets, to give a looſe to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *ſimiles,* but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

SIMI'LITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimilitude,* French; *ſimilitudo,* Latin.]

1. Likeneſs; reſemblance.

Similitude of ſubſtance would cauſe attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Our immortal ſouls, while righteous, are by God himſelf beautified with the title of his own image and *ſimilitude.* *Raleigh.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *ſimilitude,* and let them rule
Over the fiſh and fowl. *Milton.*

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worſhip to, and looked on as ſymbols of the god they worſhipped. *Stillingfleet.*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of ſeventeen, with that of the ſame perſon at the years of threeſcore, hardly the leaſt trace or *ſimilitude* of one face can be found in the other. *South's Sermons.*

Fate ſome future bard ſhall join,
In ſad *ſimilitude* of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in abſence to deplore,
And image charms he muſt behold no more. *Pope.*

2. Compariſon; ſimile.

Plutarch, in the firſt of his tractates, by ſundry *ſimilitudes,* ſhews us the force of education. *Wotton.*

Taſſo, in his *ſimilitudes,* never departed from the woods; that is, all his compariſons were taken from the country. *Dryden.*

SI'MITAR. *n. ſ.* [See **CI'METER.**] A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge.

To **SI'MMER.** *v. n.* [A word made probably from the ſound, but written by Skinner, *ſimber.*] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hiſſing.

Place a veſſel in warm ſand, increaſing the heat by degrees, till the ſpirit *ſimmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*

Their vital heat and moiſture may always not only *ſimber* in one ſluggiſh tenour, but ſometimes boil up higher, and ſeeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon ſome emergent occaſion. *More.*

SI'MNEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſimnellus,* low Latin.] A kind of ſweet bread or cake.

SIMONI'ACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſimoniaque,* French; *ſimoniacus,* Latin.] One who buys or ſells preferment in the church.

If the biſhop alleges that the perſon preſented is a *ſimoniack,* or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Ayliffe.*

SIMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *ſimoniack.*] Guilty of buying or ſelling eccleſiaſtical preferment.

Add to your criminals the *ſimoniacal* ladies, who ſeduce the ſacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Spectator.*

SI'MONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſimonie,* French; *ſimonia,* Latin.] The crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.

One that by ſuggeſtion
Tied all the kingdom; *ſimony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *ſimony;* and I wiſh the world might ſee it, that it might undeceive ſome patrons, who think they have diſcharged that great truſt to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends leſs juſtifiable. *Walton's Life of Biſhop Sanderſon.*

No *ſimony* nor ſinecure is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

To **SI'MPER.** *v. n.* [from ꞅymbelan, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Skinner.* He derives *ſimmer* from the ſame word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *ſimber.* It is perhaps derived from *ſimmer,* as it may ſeem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To ſmile; generally to ſmile fooliſhly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *ſimpering* and ſmiling, her head bowed ſomewhat down, ſeemed to languiſh with over much idleneſs. *Sidney.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *ſimpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleaſes them. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Stars above *ſimper* and ſhine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
Dreſt in ſmiles of ſweet Cecilia ſhine,
With *ſimp'ring* angels, palms and harps divine. *Pope.*

SI'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a fooliſh ſmile.

The wit at his elbow ſtared him in the face, with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *ſimper*, and at length burſt out into an open laugh. *Addiſon.*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnaſſian ſneer,
The conſcious *ſimper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SIMPLE. *adj.* [*ſimplex*, Latin; *ſimple*, French.]

1. Plain; artleſs; unſkilled; undeſigning; ſincere; harmleſs.

Were it not to ſatisfy the minds of the *ſimpler* ſort of men, theſe nice curioſities are not worthy the labour which we beſtow to anſwer them. *Hooker.*

They met upon the way,
A *ſimple* huſbandman in garments grey. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I am a *ſimple* woman, much too weak
T' oppoſe your cunning. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; ſingle; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal *ſimple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*

Simple philoſophically ſignifies ſingle, but vulgarly fooliſh. *Watts.*

Among ſubſtances ſome are called *ſimple*, ſome compound, whether taken in a philoſophical or vulgar ſenſe. *Watts.*

If we take *ſimple* and compound in a vulgar ſenſe, then all thoſe are *ſimple* ſubſtances which are generally eſteemed uniform in their natures: ſo every herb is called a *ſimple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymiſt perhaps may find all his ſeveral elements in each of them. *Watts's Logick.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundleſs works,
From laws, ſublimely *ſimple*, ſpeak thy fame
In all philoſophy. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Silly; not wiſe; not cunning.

The *ſimple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov.* xv.

I would have you wiſe unto that which is good, and *ſimple* concerning evil. *Rom.* xvi. 19.

Dick, *ſimple* odes too many ſhow
My ſervile complaiſance to Cloe. *Prior.*

SIMPLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimple*, Fr.] A ſingle ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly uſed for an *herb*.

Of *ſimples* in theſe groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect ſkill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*

Our foſter nurſe of nature is repoſe,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *ſimples* operative, whoſe power
Will cloſe the eye of anguiſh. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He would ope his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew me *ſimples* of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *ſimple* itſelf, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *ſimples* that ſweet reſt beſtow;
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing, ſheds it on the ſilent plains. *Dryden.*

Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *ſimples* grow
In fields and foreſts, all their pow'rs I know,
And am the great phyſician call'd. *Dryden.*

To SIMPLE. *v. n.* To gather ſimples.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Laſcivious Circe well the youth ſurvey'd,
As *ſimpling* on the flow'ry hills he ſtray'd. *Garth.*

SI'MPLESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſimpleſſe*, French.] Simplicity; ſillineſs; folly. An obſolete word.

Their weeds been not ſo nighly were,
Such *ſimpleſſe* mought them ſhend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

SI'MPLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] The quality of being ſimple.

I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiſs,
When *ſimpleneſs* and duty tender it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such perfect elements may be found in theſe four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are leaſt compounded, and approach moſt to the *ſimpleneſs* of the elements. *Digby.*

SIMPLE'R. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] A ſimpliſt. An herbaliſt.

SI'MPLETON. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] A ſilly mortal; a trifler; a fooliſh fellow. A low word.

A country farmer ſent his man to look after an ox; the *ſimpleton* went hunting up and down till he found him in a wood. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe letters may prove a diſcredit, as laſting as mercenary ſcribblers, or curious *ſimpletons*, can make it. *Pope.*

SIMPLI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſimplicitas*, Latin; *ſimplicité*, French.]

1. Plainneſs; artleſſneſs; not ſubtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The ſweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well doing, to whom the not knowing of evil ſerveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unſpotted *ſimplicity*, than many who rather cunningly ſeek to know what goodneſs is, than willingly take unto themſelves the following of it. *Sidney.*

In low *ſimplicity*,
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of uſance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Marquis Dorſet, a man for his harmleſs *ſimplicity*, neither miſliked nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Hayward.*

Suſpicion ſleeps
At wiſdom's gate, and to *ſimplicity*
Reſigns her charge. *Milton.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *ſimplicity* a child. *Pope.*

Beauty is their own,
The feeling heart, *ſimplicity* of life,
And elegance and taſte. *Thomſon's Summer.*

The native elegance and *ſimplicity* of her manners, were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainneſs; not ſubtilty; not abſtruſeneſs.

They keep the reverend *ſimplicity* of ancienter times. *Hooker.*

Thoſe enter into farther ſpeculations herein, which is the itch of curioſity, and content not themſelves with the *ſimplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herſelf. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Plainneſs; not finery.

They repreſent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dreſſed in his beſt habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *ſimplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleneſs; not compoſition; ſtate of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleaſant odour in the leaf or apple, as is diſcoverable in their *ſimplicity* and mixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world, to have been once in a ſtate of greater *ſimplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its firſt and ſimple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakneſs: ſillineſs.

Many that know what they ſhould do, would nevertheleſs diſſemble it, and to excuſe themſelves, pretend ignorance and *ſimplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*

How long, ye ſimple ones, will ye love *ſimplicity*? and fools hate knowledge? *Prov.* i. 22.

SI'MPLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] One ſkilled in ſimples.

A plant ſo unlike a roſe, it hath been miſtaken by ſome good *ſimpliſts* for amomum. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SI'MPLY. *adv.* [from *ſimple.*]

1. Without art; without ſubtlety; plainly; artleſsly.

Accompliſhing great things by things deem'd weak:
Subverting worldly ſtrong and worldly wiſe,
By *ſimply* meek. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Of itſelf; without addition.

This queſtion about the changing of laws concerneth only ſuch laws as are poſitive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwiſe of itſelf were not *ſimply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; ſolely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliſs; becauſe their chiefeſt perfection conſiſteth in that which is beſt for them, but not in that which is *ſimply* beſt, as ours doth. *Hooker.*

I will eat and drink, and ſleep as ſoft
As captain ſhall; *ſimply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſay, or to do ought with memory and imitation, no purpoſe or reſpect ſhould ſooner move us, than *ſimply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milton.*

4. Fooliſhly; ſillily.

SI'MULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *ſimular* of virtue,
That art inceſtuous. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

SIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſimulation*, Fr. *ſimulatio*, from *ſimulo*, Latin.] That part of hypocriſy which pretends that to be which is not.

Simulation is a vice riſing of a natural falſeneſs, or fearfulneſs; or of a mind that hath ſome main faults; which becauſe a man muſt needs diſguiſe, it maketh him practiſe *ſimulation*. *Bacon.*

For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he well expreſſed his love in an act and time of no *ſimulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his manſion-houſes, and a power to diſpoſe of his whole perſonal eſtate. *Wotton.*

For diſtinction ſake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lie; and deceiving by actions, geſtures, or behaviour, is called *ſimulation* or hypocriſy. *South's Sermons.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſimultaneus*, Latin.] Acting together; exiſting at the ſame time.

If the parts may all change places at the ſame time, without any reſpect of priority or poſteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, cloſely crouded in a box, move by a like mutual and *ſimultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

SIN. *n. ſ.* [ſyn, Saxon.]

1. An act againſt the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

How haſt thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghoſtly confeſſor,
A *ſin* abſolver, and my friend profeſt,
To mangle me with that word baniſhment? *Shakeſpeare.*

But thoſe that ſleep, and think not on their *ſins*,
Pinch them. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Thou knoweſt, Lord, that I am pure from all *ſin* with man. *Tob.* iii. 14.

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have ſet their marks upon him,
And all their miniſters attend on him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſhoneſt ſhame
Of nature's works: honour diſhonourable!
Sin-bred! how have ye troubled all mankind? *Milton.*

Is there no means, but that a *ſin*-ſick land
Should be let blood with ſuch a boiſt'rous hand? *Daniel.*

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *ſin* and holineſs rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts's Logick.*

Light from her thought, as ſummer's careleſs robe,
Fell each affection of this *ſin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

3. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare emphatically for a man enormouſly wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet *ſin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe and *ſin* not. *Pſalm* iv. 4.

Many alſo have periſh'd, err'd, and *ſinn'd* for women. *Eſdras.*

He ſhall aſk, and he ſhall give him life for them that *ſin* not unto death. 1 *John*, v. 16.

2. To offend againſt right.

I am a man,
More *ſinn'd* againſt than *ſinning*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And who but wiſhes to invert the laws
Of order, *ſins* againſt th' eternal cauſe. *Pope's Eſſay.*

SI'NWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſin* and *worm.*] A vile ſinful creature.

I would not ſoil theſe pure ambroſial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *ſin-worn* mould. *Milton.*

SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *ſithence*, or *ſith thence*, from ſiðe, Saxon.]

1. Becauſe that.

Since the cleareſt diſcoveries we have of other ſpirits, beſides God and our own ſouls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them ſhould be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and conſtancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor ſenſe of pain,
Nor force of reaſon can perſuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine aſs, upon which thou haſt ridden ever *ſince* I was thine unto this day? *Numb.* xxii. 30.

He is the moſt improved mind *ſince* you ſaw him, that ever was, without ſhifting into a new body. *Pope.*

3. Ago; before this.

About two years *ſince*, it ſo fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's houſe. *Sidney.*

Spies held me in chaſe, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; elſe had I, Sir,
Half an hour *ſince*, brought my report. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

A law was made no longer *ſince* than the twenty eighth of Henry the Eighth. *Davies's Hiſtory of Ireland.*

How many ages *ſince* has Virgil writ? *Roſcommon.*

SINCE. *prepoſition.* After; reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent.

He *ſince* the morning hour ſet out from heav'n. *Milton.*

If ſuch a man ariſe, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *ſince* the ancients. *Dryden.*

SINCE'RE. *adj.* [*ſincerus*, Latin; *ſincere*, French.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He try'd a tough well choſen ſpear;
Th' inviolable body ſtood *ſincere*. *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow:
A joy which never was *ſincere* till now;
That which my conqueſt gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I ſaw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleaſures of ſenſe beaſts taſte *ſincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay, without being diſtracted in the purſuit, or diſquieted in the uſe of them. *Atterbury.*

Animal ſubſtances differ from vegetable, in that being reduced to aſhes, they are perfectly inſipid, and in that there is no *ſincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Honeſt; undiſſembling; uncorrupt.

This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *ſincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Nor troubled at theſe tidings from the earth,
Which your *ſincereſt* care could not prevent;
Foretold ſo lately what would come to paſs,
When firſt this tempter croſs'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

In Engliſh I would have all Gallicifms avoided, that our tongue may be *ſincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

SINCE'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſincere.*] Honeſtly; without hypocriſy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who ſtedfaſtly and *ſincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I ſpeak *ſincerely*, the king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

In your whole reaſoning, keep your mind *ſincerely* intent in the purſuit of truth. *Watts's Logick.*

SINCE'RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*ſincerité*, French; from *ſincere.*]
SINCE'RITY. }

1. Honeſty of intention; purity of mind.

Jeſus Chriſt has purchaſed for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *ſincerity* inſtead of perfection; but then this *ſincerity* implies our honeſt endeavours to do our utmoſt. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocriſy.

In thy conſort ceaſe to fear a foe;
For thee ſhe feels *ſincerity* of woe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SI'NDON. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A fold; a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *ſindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

SI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*ſinus*, Latin.] A right *ſine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *ſine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, conſidered apart, ſhall have to the *ſine* of the angle of refraction a conſtant ratio. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SI'NECURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſine*, without, and *cura*, care, Latin.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A *ſinecure* is a benefice without cure of ſouls. *Ayl. Pa.*

No ſymony nor *ſinecure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*

SI'NEW. *n. ſ.* [ſenpe, Saxon; *ſenewen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luſty *ſinews*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The rooted fibres roſe, and from the wound
Black bloody drops diſtill'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror ſtood;
Fear ſhrunk my *ſinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryd.*

A *ſinew* cracked, ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength. *Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs: as, money is the *ſinews* of war.

Some other *ſinews* there are, from which that overplus of ſtrength in perſuaſion doth ariſe. *Hooker.*

Such diſcouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *ſinews* of government; for it weakens and damps the ſpirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to employ the *ſinews* of his art; for in them conſiſts the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. Muſcle or nerve.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itſelf doth ſhed
By *ſinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body ſpread. *Davies.*

To SI'NEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe.

Aſk the lady Bona for thy queen;
So ſhalt thou *ſinew* both theſe lands together. *Shakeſp.*

SI'NEWED. *adj.* [from *ſinew.*]

1. Furniſhed with ſinews.

Strong *ſinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it, when he ſees
Ourſelves well *ſinewed* to our defence. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI'NEWSHRUNK. *adj.* [*ſinew* and *ſhrunk.*] A horſe is ſaid to be *ſinewſhrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and ſo fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied by a ſtiffneſs and contraction of the two ſinews which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'NEWY. *adj.* [from *ſinew.*]

1. Conſiſting of a ſinew; nervous. The nerves and ſinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which ſignifies a ſinew.

The *ſinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie thoſe parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *ſinewy* Ajax. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Moſt *ſinewy* ſwordſmen. *Shakeſpeare.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, ſtrong, *ſinewy*, and courageous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Fainting as he reach'd the ſhore,
He dropt his *ſinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SI'NFUL. *adj.* [*ſin* and *full.*]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unſanctified.

Drive out the *ſinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not obſervant of religion; contrary to religion. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

Thrice happy man, ſaid then the father grave,
Whoſe ſtaggering ſteps thy ſteddy hand doth lead,
And ſhews the way his *ſinful* ſoul to ſave,
Who better can the way to heaven aread? *Fairy Queen.*

It is great ſin to ſwear unto a ſin;
But greater ſin to keep a *ſinful* oath. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Nature herſelf, though pure of *ſinful* thought,
Wrought in her ſo, that, ſeeing me, ſhe turn'd. *Milton.*

The Stoicks looked upon all paſſions as *ſinful* defects and irregularities, as ſo many deviations from right reaſon, making paſſion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

SI'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſinful.*] Wickedly; not piouſly; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutiſh wrath
Sinfully pluckt, and not a man of you
Had ſo much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf innocently and eaſily, while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others *ſinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unſucceſsfully too. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinful.*] Alienation from God;

neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodneſs.

I am ſent
To ſhew thee what ſhall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; ſupernal grace contending
With *ſinfulneſs* of men. *Milton.*

Peeviſhneſs, the general fault of ſick perſons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *ſinfulneſs*. *Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterite *I ſang*, or *ſung*; participle paſſ. *ſung*. [ꞅingan, Saxon; *ſingia*, Iſlandick; *ſinghen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate muſically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did *ſing*:
To his muſick plants and flowers
Ever ſprung, as ſun and ſhowers
There had made a laſting ſpring. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Then they for ſudden joy did weep,
And ſome for ſorrow *ſung*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They rather had beheld
Diſſentious numbers peſtering ſtreets, than ſee
Our tradeſmen *ſinging* in their ſhops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The morning ſtars *ſang* together. *Job.*

Then ſhall the trees of the wood *ſing* out at the preſence of the Lord. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 33.

Their airy limbs in ſports they exerciſe,
Some in heroick verſe divinely *ſing*. *Dryden.*

2. To utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately.

The time of the *ſinging* of birds is come. *Cant.* ii. 12.

You will ſooner bind a bird from *ſinging* than from flying. *Bacon.*

Join voices, all ye birds,
That *ſinging* up to heav'n's gate aſcend. *Milton.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *ſinging* birds, in ſilver cages hung. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Oh! were I made, by ſome transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *ſings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy liſt'ning ears employ,
And I thoſe kiſſes he receives enjoy. *Pope's Summer.*

3. To make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe.

A man may hear this ſhower *ſing* in the wind. *Shakeſp.*

You leaden meſſengers,
Fly with falſe aim; pierce the ſtill moving air,
That *ſings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakeſp.*

We hear this fearful tempeſt *ſing*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and ſav'd from paſſion, *ſing*
Of human hope by croſs event deſtroy'd,
Of uſeleſs wealth and greatneſs unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Meſſiah *ſing*. *Milton.*

Arms and the man I *ſing*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Well might he *ſing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was ſure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praiſes to.

3. To utter harmoniouſly.

Incles, caddiſſes, cambricks, lawns, why
He *ſings* them over as they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

They that waſted us required of us mirth, ſaying, *Sing* us one of the ſongs of Zion. *Pſalm* cxxxvii. 3.

How could we to his godhead *ſing*
Forc'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ꞅængan, Saxon; *ſenghen*, Dutch.] To ſcorch; to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whoſe beard they have *ſing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

You ſulph'rous and thought executing fires,
Singe my white head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting ſtile of a ſoldier, would call this enterprize the *ſingeing* of the King of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *ſinged* in the combuſtion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *ſinged* bottom all involv'd
With ſtench and ſmoke. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I *ſinged* the toes of an ape through a burning-glaſs, and he never would endure it after. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus riding on his curls he ſeem'd to paſs
A rolling fire along, and *ſinge* the graſs. *Dryden.*

SI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſing*.] One that ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

His filching was like an unſkilful *ſinger*, he kept not time. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I gat me men *ſingers* and women *ſingers*, and the delights of the ſons of men. *Eccleſ.* ii. 8.

To the chief *ſinger* on my ſtringed inſtruments. *Hab.* iii.

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged ſtone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compaſſion: now my trait'rous ſong
With thee conſpires to do the *ſinger* wrong. *Waller.*

Cockbirds amongſt ſinging birds are ever the better *ſingers*, becauſe they are more lively. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The birds know how to chuſe their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Thoſe cheerful *ſingers* know not why
They ſhould make any haſte to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a chorus of *ſingers*. *Dryden.*

SI'NGINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter*.] One who teaches to ſing.

He employed an itinerant *ſingingmaſter* to inſtruct them rightly in the tunes of the pſalms. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SINGLE. *adj.* [*ſingulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and eaſy, and their originals are of *ſingle* ſignification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *ſingle* acts, though each compleat;
But ev'ry act ſtood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theſeus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *ſingle* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alba
A lonely deſart, and an empty land,
Shall ſcarce afford, for needful hours of reſt,
A *ſingle* houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Where the poeſy or oratory ſhines, a *ſingle* reading is not ſufficient to ſatisfy a mind that has a true taſte; nor can we make the fulleſt improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *ſingle* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the reſt, ſo the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular perſon. *Pope.*

If one *ſingle* word were to expreſs but one ſimple idea, and nothing elſe, there would be ſcarce any miſtake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As ſimple ideas are oppoſed to complex, and *ſingle* ideas to compound, ſo propoſitions are diſtinguiſhed: the Engliſh tongue has ſome advantage above the learned languages, which have no uſual word to diſtinguiſh *ſingle* from ſimple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant.

Servant of God, well haſt thou fought
The better fight, who *ſingle* haſt maintain'd
Againſt revolted multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

His wiſdom ſuch,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilſt *ſingle* he ſtood forth. *Denham.*

In ſweet poſſeſſion of the fairy place,
Single and conſcious to myſelf alone,
Of pleaſures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *ſingle* man therefore bleſſed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, ſo is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a batchelor. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pgymalion
Abhorr'd all womankind, but moſt a wife;
So *ſingle* choſe to live, and ſhunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a conſort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *ſingle*. *Bacon.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *ſingle*, thy whole body ſhall be full of light. *Matt.* vi. 22.

8. That in which one is oppoſed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gauliſh king in *ſingle* fight. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To chuſe out from among others.

I ſaw him in the battle range about,
And how he *ſingled* Clifford forth. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Every man may have a peculiar ſavour, which although not perceptible unto man, yet ſenſible unto dogs, who hereby can *ſingle* out their maſter in the dark. *Brown.*

Doſt thou already *ſingle* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Begin, auſpicious boy, to caſt about
Thy infant eyes, and with a ſmile thy mother *ſingle* out. *Dryden.*

Single the lowlieſt of the am'rous youth;
Aſk for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw.

Yea ſimply, ſaith Baſil, and univerſally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I ſee not any thing done as it ſhould be, if it be wrought by an agent *ſingling* itſelf from conſorts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *ſingled*; and yet, in ſociety with others, none leſs fit to anſwer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To ſeparate.

Hardly they heard, which by good hunters *ſingled* are. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſingle*.] Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs.

It is not the deepneſs of their knowledge, but the *ſingleneſs* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

SI'NGLY. *adv.* [from *ſingle*.]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured perſon be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and therefore bound to reſtitution *ſingly* and entirely. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *ſingly* and perſonally good, or tend to the happineſs of ſociety. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Only; by himſelf.

Look thee, 'tis ſo; thou *ſingly* honeſt man,
Here take: the gods out of my miſery
Have ſent thee treaſure. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

3. Without partners or aſſociates.

Belinda
Burns to encounter two advent'rous knights,
At ombre *ſingly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.

SI'NGULAR. *adj.* [*ſingulier*, Fr. *ſingularis*, Lat.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which repreſents one particular determinate thing is called a *ſingular* idea, whether ſimple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt perſon *ſingular* has ſo various meanings, his uſe of the firſt perſon plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *ſingular* a ſadneſs
Muſt have a cauſe as ſtrange as the effect. *Denham.*

Doubtleſs, if you are innocent, your caſe is extremely hard, yet it is not *ſingular*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Having ſomething not common to others. It is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of diſapprobation, whether applied to perſons or things.

His zeal
None ſeconded, as *ſingular* and raſh. *Milton.*

It is very commendable to be *ſingular* in any excellency, and religion is the greateſt excellency: to be *ſingular* in any thing that is wiſe and worthy is not a diſparagement, but a praiſe. *Tillotſon.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

Theſe buſts of the emperors and empreſſes are all very ſcarce, and ſome of them almoſt *ſingular* in their kind. *Add.*

SINGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſingularité*, Fr. from *ſingular*.]

1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others.

Pliny addeth this *ſingularity* to that ſoil, that the ſecond year the very falling down of the ſeeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be ſingular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *ſingularity* in this matter is a ſingular commendation of it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

I took notice of this little figure for the *ſingularity* of the inſtrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curioſity.

Your gallery
Have we paſs'd through, not without much content
In many *ſingularities*; but we ſaw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The ſtatue of her mother. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory being himſelf a biſhop of Rome, and writing againſt the title of univerſal biſhop, ſaith thus: None of all my predeceſſors ever conſented to uſe this ungodly title; no biſhop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *ſingularity*. *Hooker.*

4. Character or manners different from thoſe of others.

The ſpirit of *ſingularity* in a few ought to give place to publick judgment. *Hooker.*

Singularity in ſin puts it out of faſhion, ſince to be alone in any practice ſeems to make the judgment of the world againſt it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſe ſingulariſer*, Fr. from *ſingular*.] To make ſingle.

SI'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſingular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and ſingularity can neither daunt nor diſgrace him, unleſs we could ſuppoſe it a diſgrace to be *ſingularly* good. *South.*

SI'NGULT. *n. ſ.* [*ſingultus*, Latin.] A ſigh. *Spenſer.*

SI'NISTER. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *ſiniſter*
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *ſiniſter* cheek. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

But a rib, crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *ſiniſter* from me drawn. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The ſpleen is unjuſtly introduced to invigorate the *ſiniſter* ſide, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In his *ſiniſter* hand, inſtead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

2. Bad; perverſe; corrupt; deviating from honeſty; unfair.

Is it ſo ſtrange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *ſiniſter* intent and purpoſe, whoſe forwardneſs is not therefore a bridle to ſuch as favour the ſame cauſe with a better and ſincere meaning. *Hooker.*

The Duke of Clarence was ſoon after by *ſiniſter* means made clean away. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

When are there more unworthy men choſen to offices, when is there more ſtrife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *ſiniſter* affections more utter themſelves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgifte.*

He profeſſes to have received no *ſiniſter* meaſure from his judge, but moſt willingly humbles himſelf to the determination of juſtice. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Thoſe may be accounted the left hands of courts; perſons that are full of nimble and *ſiniſter* tricks and ſhifts, whereby they pervert the plain courſes of courts, and bring juſtice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The juſt perſon has given the world an aſſurance, by the conſtant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conſcience of his ways, and that he ſcorns to undermine another's intereſt by any *ſiniſter* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. [*Siniſtre*, French.] Unlucky; inauſpicious.

Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:
What all the ſeveral ills that viſit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *ſiniſter* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The ſword, nor ſurfeits, let thy fury do. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SI'NISTROUS. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.] Abſurd; perverſe; wrong-headed.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the moſt *ſiniſtrous* and abſurd choice. *Bentley.*

SI'NISTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſiniſtrous*.]

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are *ſiniſtrouſly* diſpoſed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect uſe of the right. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Perverſely; abſurdly.

To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I ſunk*, anciently *ſank*; part. *ſunk* or *ſunken*. [ꞅencan, Saxon; *ſenken*, German.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to ſwim; to go to the bottom.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the ſea
With *ſunken* wreck and ſumleſs treaſuries. *Shak. Hen.* V.

In with the river *ſunk*, and with it roſe,
Satan, involv'd in riſing miſt; then ſought
Where to lie hid. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

He ſwims or *ſinks*, or wades, or creeps or flies. *Milton.*

The pirate *ſinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's uſe remains. *Dryden.*

Suppoſing ſeveral in a tempeſt will rather periſh than work, would it not be madneſs in the reſt to chuſe to *ſink* together, rather than do more than their ſhare? *Addiſon on the War.*

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *ſunk* down in his chariot. 2 *Kings*, ix. 24.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a ſtone and ſlang it, and ſmote the Philiſtine, that the ſtone *ſunk* into his forehead. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 49.

4. To loſe height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppoſe his paſſage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
The Alps and Pyreneans *ſink* before him. *Addiſon's Cato.*

5. To loſe or want prominence.

What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue eye and *ſunken*. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks ſhe draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothleſs are her jaws. *Dryden.*

6. To be overwhelmed or depreſſed.

Our country *ſinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They arraign'd ſhall *ſink*
Beneath thy ſentence. *Milton.*

But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *ſink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him poſſeſs her charms. *Dryden.*

7. To be received; to be impreſſed.

Let theſe ſayings *ſink* down into your ears. *Luke*, ix. 44.

Truth never *ſinks* into theſe mens minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*

8. To decline; to decreaſe; to decay.

This republick has been much more powerful than it is at preſent, as it is ſtill likelier to *ſink* than increaſe in its dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Let not the fire *ſink* or ſlacken, but increaſe. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into reſt or indolence.

Would'ſt thou have me *ſink* away
In pleaſing dreams, and loſe myſelf in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at ſtake? *Addiſon's Cato.*

10. To fall into any ſtate worſe than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *ſinking* empire longer to ſuſtain. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SINK. *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to diſable from ſwimming or floating.

A ſmall fleet of Engliſh made an hoſtile invaſion, o curſion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *ſunk*, e carried away ten thouſand ton of their great ſhipping, b ſmaller veſſels. th a

2. To delve; to make by delving. ick.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields l *ing* ditches two foot deep, and in the ſpace of ten year ditches are digged again for iron ſince produced. Boy

Near Geneva are quarries of freeſtone, that run under the lake: when the water is at loweſt, they make within the borders of it a little ſquare, incloſed within four walls: in this ſquare they *ſink* a pit, and dig for freeſtone. *Addiſon.*

3. To depreſs; to degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raiſe or *ſink*, impriſon or ſet free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*

Trifling painters or ſculptors beſtow infinite pains upon the moſt inſignificant parts of a figure, till they *ſink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

The wit at his elbow ſtared him in the face, with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whitler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *ſimper*, and at length burſt out into an open laugh. *Addiſon.*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnaſſian ſneer,
The conſcious *ſimper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Simple. *adj.* [*ſimplex*, Latin; *ſimple*, French.]

1. Plain; artleſs; unſkilled; undeſigning; ſincere; harmleſs.

Were it not to ſatisfy the minds of the *ſimpler* ſort of men, theſe nice curioſities are not worthy the labour which we beſtow to anſwer them. *Hooker.*

They met upon the way,
A *ſimple* huſbandman in garments grey. *Hubberd's Tale.*
I am a *ſimple* woman, much too weak
T' oppoſe your cunning. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; ſingle; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal *ſimple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*

Simple philoſophically ſignifies ſingle, but vulgarly fooliſh. *Watts.*

Among ſubſtances ſome are called *ſimple*, ſome compound, whether taken in a philoſophical or vulgar ſenſe. *Watts.*

If we take *ſimple* and compound in a vulgar ſenſe, then all thoſe are *ſimple* ſubſtances which are generally eſteemed uniform in their natures: ſo every herb is called a *ſimple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymiſt perhaps may find all his ſeveral elements in each of them. *Watts's Logick.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundleſs works,
From laws, ſublimely *ſimple*, ſpeak thy fame
In all philoſophy. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Silly; not wiſe; not cunning.

The *ſimple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov.* xv.

I would have you wiſe unto that which is good, and *ſimple* concerning evil. *Rom.* xvi. 19.

Dick, *ſimple* odes too many ſhow
My ſervile complaiſance to Cloe. *Prior.*

Simple. *n. ſ.* [*ſimple*, Fr.] A ſingle ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly uſed for an *herb*.

Of *ſimples* in theſe groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect ſkill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*
Our foſter nurſe of nature is repoſe,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *ſimples* operative, whoſe power
Will cloſe the eye of anguiſh. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
He would ope his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew me *ſimples* of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *ſimple* itſelf, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *ſimples* that ſweet reſt beſtow;
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing, ſheds it on the ſilent plains. *Dryden.*
Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *ſimples* grow
In fields and foreſts, all their pow'rs I know,
And am the great phyſician call'd. *Dryden.*

To **Simple.** *v. n.* To gather ſimples.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Laſcivious Circe well the youth ſurvey'd,
As *ſimpling* on the flow'ry hills he ſtray'd. *Garth.*

Si'mpless. *n. ſ.* [*ſimpleſſe*, French.] Simplicity; ſillineſs; folly. An obſolete word.

Their weeds been not ſo nighly were,
Such *ſimpleſſe* mought them ſhend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Si'mpleness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] The quality of being ſimple.

I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiſs,
When *ſimpleneſs* and duty tender it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such perfect elements may be found in theſe four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are leaſt compounded, and approach moſt to the *ſimpleneſs* of the elements. *Digby.*

Simple'r. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] A ſimpliſt. An herbaliſt.

Si'mpleton. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] A ſilly mortal; a trifler; a fooliſh fellow. A low word.

A country farmer ſent his man to look after an ox; the *ſimpleton* went hunting up and down till he found him in a wood. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe letters may prove a diſcredit, as laſting as mercenary ſcribblers, or curious *ſimpletons*, can make it. *Pope.*

Simpli'city. *n. ſ.* [*ſimplicitas*, Latin; *ſimplicitè*, French.]

1. Plainneſs; artleſſneſs; not ſubtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The ſweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well doing, to whom the not knowing of evil ſerveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unſpotted *ſimplicity*, than many who rather cunningly ſeek to know what goodneſs is, than willingly take unto themſelves the following of it. *Sidney.*

In low *ſimplicity*,
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of uſance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Marquis Dorſet, a man for his harmleſs *ſimplicity*, neither miſliked nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Hayward.*

Suſpicion ſleeps
At wiſdom's gate, and to *ſimplicity*
Reſigns her charge. *Milton.*
Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *ſimplicity* a child. *Pope.*
Beauty is their own,
The feeling heart, *ſimplicity* of life,
And elegance and taſte. *Thomſon's Summer.*

The native elegance and *ſimplicity* of her manners, were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainneſs; not ſubtilty; not abſtruſeneſs.

They keep the reverend *ſimplicity* of ancienter times. *Hooker.*

Thoſe enter into farther ſpeculations herein, which is the itch of curioſity, and content not themſelves with the *ſimplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herſelf. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Plainneſs; not finery.

They repreſent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dreſſed in his beſt habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *ſimplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleneſs; not compoſition; ſtate of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleaſant odour in the leaf or apple, as is diſcoverable in their *ſimplicity* and mixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world, to have been once in a ſtate of greater *ſimplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its firſt and ſimple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakneſs: ſillineſs.

Many that know what they ſhould do, would nevertheleſs diſſemble it, and to excuſe themſelves, pretend ignorance and *ſimplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*

How long, ye ſimple ones, will ye love *ſimplicity*? and fools hate knowledge? *Prov.* i. 22.

Si'mplist. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple*.] One ſkilled in ſimples.

A plant ſo unlike a roſe, it hath been miſtaken by ſome good *ſimpliſts* for amomum. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Si'mply. *adv.* [from *ſimple*.]

1. Without art; without ſubtlety; plainly; artleſsly.

Accompliſhing great things by things deem'd weak:
Subverting worldly ſtrong and worldly wiſe,
By *ſimply* meek. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Of itſelf; without addition.

This queſtion about the changing of laws concerneth only ſuch laws as are poſitive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwiſe of itſelf were not *ſimply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; ſolely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliſs; becauſe their chiefeſt perfection conſiſteth in that which is beſt for them, but not in that which is *ſimply* beſt, as ours doth. *Hooker.*

I will eat and drink, and ſleep as ſoft
As captain ſhall; *ſimply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſay, or to do ought with memory and imitation, no purpoſe or reſpect ſhould ſooner move us, than *ſimply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milton.*

4. Fooliſhly; ſillily.

Si'mular. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *ſimular* of virtue,
That art inceſtuous. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Simula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſimulation*, Fr. *ſimulatio*, from *ſimulo*, Latin.] That part of hypocriſy which pretends that to be which is not.

Simulation is a vice riſing of a natural falſeneſs, or fearfulneſs; or of a mind that hath ſome main faults; which becauſe a man muſt needs diſguiſe, it maketh him practiſe *ſimulation*. *Bacon.*

For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he well expreſſed his love in an act and time of no *ſimulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his manſion-houſes, and a power to diſpoſe of his whole perſonal eſtate. *Wotton.*

For diſtinction ſake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lie; and deceiving by actions, geſtures, or behaviour, is called *ſimulation* or hypocriſy. *South's Sermons.*

Simulta'neous. *adj.* [*ſimultaneus*, Latin.] Acting together; exiſting at the ſame time.

If the parts may all change places at the ſame time, without any reſpect of priority or poſteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, cloſely crouded in a box, move by a like mutual and *ſimultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

Sin. *n. ſ.* [ꞅyn, Saxon.]

1. An act againſt the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

How haſt thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghoſtly confeſſor,
A *ſin* abſolver, and my friend profeſt,
To mangle me with that word baniſhment? *Shakeſpeare.*
But thoſe that ſleep, and think not on their *ſins*,
Pinch them. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Thou knoweſt, Lord, that I am pure from all *ſin* with man. *Tob.* iii. 14.

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have ſet their marks upon him,
And all their miniſters attend on him. *Shakeſpeare.*
Diſhoneſt ſhame
Of nature's works: honour diſhonourable!
Sin-bred! how have ye troubled all mankind? *Milton.*
Is there no means, but that a *ſin*-ſick land
Should be let blood with ſuch a boiſt'rous hand? *Daniel.*

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *ſin* and holineſs rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts's Logick.*

Light from her thought, as ſummer's careleſs robe,
Fell each affection of this *ſin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

3. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare emphatically for a man enormouſly wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet *ſin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To **Sin.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe and *ſin* not. *Pſalm* iv. 4.
Many alſo have periſh'd, err'd, and *ſinn'd* for women. *Eſdras.*

He ſhall aſk, and he ſhall give him life for them that *ſin* not unto death. 1 *John*, v. 16.

2. To offend againſt right.

I am a man,
More *ſinn'd* againſt than *ſinning*. *Shakeſpeare.*
And who but wiſhes to invert the laws
Of order, *ſins* againſt th' eternal cauſe. *Pope's Eſſay.*

Si'nworm. *n. ſ.* [*ſin* and *worm*.] A vile ſinful creature.

I would not ſoil theſe pure ambroſial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *ſin-worn* mould. *Milton.*

Since. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *ſithence*, or *ſith thence*, from ꞅıðe, Saxon.]

1. Becauſe that.

Since the cleareſt diſcoveries we have of other ſpirits, beſides God and our own ſouls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them ſhould be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and conſtancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor ſenſe of pain,
Nor force of reaſon can perſuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine aſs, upon which thou haſt ridden ever *ſince* I was thine unto this day? *Numb.* xxii. 30.

He is the moſt improved mind *ſince* you ſaw him, that ever was, without ſhifting into a new body. *Pope.*

3. Ago; before this.

About two years *ſince*, it ſo fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's houſe. *Sidney.*

Spies held me in chaſe, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; elſe had I, Sir,
Half an hour *ſince*, brought my report. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

A law was made no longer *ſince* than the twenty eighth of Henry the Eighth. *Davies's Hiſtory of Ireland.*

How many ages *ſince* has Virgil writ? *Roſcommon.*

Since. *prepoſition.* After; reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent.

He *ſince* the morning hour ſet out from heav'n. *Milton.*

If ſuch a man ariſe, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *ſince* the ancients. *Dryden.*

Since're. *adj.* [*ſincerus*, Latin; *ſincere*, French.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He try'd a tough well choſen ſpear;
Th' inviolable body ſtood *ſincere*. *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow:
A joy which never was *ſincere* till now;
That which my conqueſt gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I ſaw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleaſures of ſenſe beaſts taſte *ſincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay, without being diſtracted in the purſuit, or diſquieted in the uſe of them. *Atterbury.*

Animal ſubſtances differ from vegetable, in that being reduced to aſhes, they are perfectly inſipid, and in that there is no *ſincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Honeſt; undiſſembling; uncorrupt.

This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *ſincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Nor troubled at theſe tidings from the earth,
Which your *ſincereſt* care could not prevent;
Foretold ſo lately what would come to paſs,
When firſt this tempter croſs'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

In Engliſh I would have all Gallicіſms avoided, that our tongue may be *ſincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Since'rely. *adv.* [from *ſincere*.] Honeſtly; without hypocriſy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who ſtedfaſtly and *ſincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I ſpeak *ſincerely*, the king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

In your whole reaſoning, keep your mind *ſincerely* intent in the purſuit of truth. *Watts's Logick.*

Since'reness. }
Since'rity. } *n. ſ.* [*ſincerité*, French; from *ſincere*.]

1. Honeſty of intention; purity of mind.

Jeſus Chriſt has purchaſed for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *ſincerity* inſtead of perfection; but then this *ſincerity* implies our honeſt endeavours to do our utmoſt. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocriſy.

In thy conſort ceaſe to fear a foe;
For thee ſhe feels *ſincerity* of woe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Si'ndon. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A fold; a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *ſindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

Si'ne. *n. ſ.* [*ſinus*, Latin.] A right *ſine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *ſine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, conſidered apart, ſhall have to the *ſine* of the angle of refraction a conſtant ratio. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Si'necure. *n. ſ.* [*ſine*, without, and *cura*, care, Latin.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A *ſinecure* is a benefice without cure of ſouls. *Ayl. Pa.*

No ſymony nor *ſinecure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*

Si'new. *n. ſ.* [ꞅenpe, Saxon; *ſenewen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luſty *ſinews*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
The rooted fibres roſe, and from the wound
Black bloody drops diſtill'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror ſtood;
Fear ſhrunk my *ſinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryd.*

A *ſinew* cracked, ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength. *Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs: as, money is the *ſinews* of war.

Some other *ſinews* there are, from which that overplus of ſtrength in perſuaſion doth ariſe. *Hooker.*

Such diſcouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *ſinews* of government; for it weakens and damps the ſpirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to employ the *ſinews* of his art; for in them conſiſts the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. Muſcle or nerve.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itſelf doth ſhed
By *ſinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body ſpread. *Davies.*

To **Si'new.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe.

Aſk the lady Bona for thy queen;
So ſhalt thou *ſinew* both theſe lands together. *Shakeſp.*

Si'newed. *adj.* [from *ſinew*.]

1. Furniſhed with ſinews.

Strong *ſinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it, when he ſees
Ourſelves well *ſinewed* to our defence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Si'newshrunk. *adj.* [*ſinew* and *ſhrunk*.] A horſe is ſaid to be *ſinewſhrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and ſo fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied by a ſtiffneſs and contraction of the two ſinews which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

Si'newy. *adj.* [from *ſinew*.]

1. Conſiſting of a ſinew; nervous. The nerves and ſinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which ſignifies a ſinew.

The *ſinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie thoſe parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *ſinewy* Ajax. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*
Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Moſt *ſinewy* ſwordſmen. *Shakeſpeare.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, ſtrong, *ſinewy*, and courageous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Fainting as he reach'd the ſhore,
He dropt his *ſinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Si'nful. *adj.* [*ſin* and *full*.]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unſanctified.

Drive out the *ſinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not obſervant of religion; contrary to religion. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

Thrice happy man, ſaid then the father grave,
Whoſe ſtaggering ſteps thy ſteddy hand doth lead,
And ſhews the way his *ſinful* ſoul to ſave,
Who better can the way to heaven aread? *Fairy Queen.*
It is great ſin to ſwear unto a ſin;
But greater ſin to keep a *ſinful* oath. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Nature herſelf, though pure of *ſinful* thought,
Wrought in her ſo, that, ſeeing me, ſhe turn'd. *Milton.*

The Stoicks looked upon all paſſions as *ſinful* defects and irregularities, as ſo many deviations from right reaſon, making paſſion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

Si'nfully. *adv.* [from *ſinful*.] Wickedly; not piouſly; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutiſh wrath
Sinfully pluckt, and not a man of you
Had ſo much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf innocently and eaſily, while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others *ſinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unſucceſsfully too. *South.*

Si'nfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinful*.] Alienation from God;

neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodneſs.

I am ſent
To ſhew thee what ſhall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; ſupernal grace contending
With *ſinfulneſs* of men. *Milton.*

Peeviſhneſs, the general fault of ſick perſons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *ſinfulneſs*. *Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterite *I ſang*, or *ſung*; participle paſſ. *ſung*. [ꞅingan, Saxon; *ſingia*, Iſlandick; *ſinghen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate muſically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did *ſing*:
To his muſick plants and flowers
Ever ſprung, as ſun and ſhowers
There had made a laſting ſpring. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Then they for ſudden joy did weep,
And ſome for ſorrow *ſung*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They rather had beheld
Diſſentious numbers peſtering ſtreets, than ſee
Our tradeſmen *ſinging* in their ſhops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The morning ſtars *ſang* together. *Job.*

Then ſhall the trees of the wood *ſing* out at the preſence of the Lord. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 33.

Their airy limbs in ſports they exerciſe,
Some in heroick verſe divinely *ſing*. *Dryden.*

2. To utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately.

The time of the *ſinging* of birds is come. *Cant.* ii. 12.

You will ſooner bind a bird from *ſinging* than from flying. *Bacon.*

Join voices, all ye birds,
That *ſinging* up to heav'n's gate aſcend. *Milton.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *ſinging* birds, in ſilver cages hung. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Oh! were I made, by ſome transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *ſings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy liſt'ning ears employ,
And I thoſe kiſſes he receives enjoy. *Pope's Summer.*

3. To make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe.

A man may hear this ſhower *ſing* in the wind. *Shakeſp.*

You leaden meſſengers,
Fly with falſe aim; pierce the ſtill moving air,
That *ſings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakeſp.*

We hear this fearful tempeſt *ſing*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and ſav'd from paſſion, *ſing*
Of human hope by croſs event deſtroy'd,
Of uſeleſs wealth and greatneſs unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Meſſiah *ſing*. *Milton.*

Arms and the man I *ſing*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Well might he *ſing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was ſure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praiſes to.

3. To utter harmoniouſly.

Incles, caddiſſes, cambricks, lawns, why
He *ſings* them over as they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

They that waſted us required of us mirth, ſaying, *Sing* us one of the ſongs of Zion. *Pſalm* cxxxvii. 3.

How could we to his godhead *ſing*
Forc'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ꞅængan, Saxon; *ſenghen*, Dutch.] To ſcorch; to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whoſe beard they have *ſing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

You ſulph'rous and thought executing fires,
Singe my white head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting ſtile of a ſoldier, would call this enterprize the *ſingeing* of the King of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *ſinged* in the combuſtion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *ſinged* bottom all involv'd
With ſtench and ſmoke. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I *ſinged* the toes of an ape through a burning-glaſs, and he never would endure it after. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus riding on his curls he ſeem'd to paſs
A rolling fire along, and *ſinge* the graſs. *Dryden.*

SI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſing*.] One that ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

His filching was like an unſkilful *ſinger*, he kept not time. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I gat me men *ſingers* and women *ſingers*, and the delights of the ſons of men. *Eccleſ.* ii. 8.

To the chief *ſinger* on my ſtringed inſtruments. *Hab.* iii.

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged ſtone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compaſſion: now my trait'rous ſong
With thee conſpires to do the *ſinger* wrong. *Waller.*

Cockbirds amongſt ſinging birds are ever the better *ſingers*, becauſe they are more lively. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The birds know how to chuſe their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Thoſe cheerful *ſingers* know not why
They ſhould make any haſte to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a chorus of *ſingers*. *Dryden.*

SI'NGINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter*.] One who teaches to ſing.

He employed an itinerant *ſingingmaſter* to inſtruct them rightly in the tunes of the pſalms. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SI'NGLE. *adj.* [*ſingulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and eaſy, and their originals are of *ſingle* ſignification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *ſingle* acts, though each compleat;
But ev'ry act ſtood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theſeus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *ſingle* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alba
A lonely deſart, and an empty land,
Shall ſcarce afford, for needful hours of reſt,
A *ſingle* houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Where the poeſy or oratory ſhines, a *ſingle* reading is not ſufficient to ſatisfy a mind that has a true taſte; nor can we make the fulleſt improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *ſingle* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the reſt, ſo the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular perſon. *Pope.*

If one *ſingle* word were to expreſs but one ſimple idea, and nothing elſe, there would be ſcarce any miſtake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As ſimple ideas are oppoſed to complex, and *ſingle* ideas to compound, ſo propoſitions are diſtinguiſhed: the Engliſh tongue has ſome advantage above the learned languages, which have no uſual word to diſtinguiſh *ſingle* from ſimple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant.

Servant of God, well haſt thou fought
The better fight, who *ſingle* haſt maintain'd
Againſt revolted multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

His wiſdom ſuch,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilſt *ſingle* he ſtood forth. *Denham.*

In ſweet poſſeſſion of the fairy place,
Single and conſcious to myſelf alone,
Of pleaſures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *ſingle* man therefore bleſſed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, ſo is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a batchelor. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pgymalion
Abhorr'd all womankind, but moſt a wife;
So *ſingle* choſe to live, and ſhunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a conſort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *ſingle*. *Bacon.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *ſingle*, thy whole body ſhall be full of light. *Matt.* vi. 22.

8. That in which one is oppoſed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gauliſh king in *ſingle* fight. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To chuſe out from among others.

I ſaw him in the battle range about,
And how he *ſingled* Clifford forth. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Every man may have a peculiar ſavour, which although not perceptible unto man, yet ſenſible unto dogs, who hereby can *ſingle* out their maſter in the dark. *Brown.*

Doſt thou already *ſingle* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Begin, auſpicious boy, to caſt about
Thy infant eyes, and with a ſmile thy mother *ſingle* out. *Dryden.*

Single the lowlieſt of the am'rous youth;
Aſk for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw.

Yea ſimply, ſaith Baſil, and univerſally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I ſee not any thing done as it ſhould be, if it be wrought by an agent *ſingling* itſelf from conſorts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *ſingled*; and yet, in ſociety with others, none leſs fit to anſwer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To ſeparate.

Hardly they heard, which by good hunters *ſingled* are. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſingle*.] Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs.

It is not the deepneſs of their knowledge, but the *ſingleneſs* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

SI'NGLY. *adv.* [from *ſingle*.]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured perſon be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and therefore bound to reſtitution *ſingly* and entirely. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *ſingly* and perſonally good, or tend to the happineſs of ſociety. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Only; by himſelf.

Look thee, 'tis ſo; thou *ſingly* honeſt man,
Here take: the gods out of my miſery
Have ſent thee treaſure. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

3. Without partners or aſſociates.

Belinda
Burns to encounter two advent'rous knights,
At ombre *ſingly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.

SI'NGULAR. *adj.* [*ſingulier*, Fr. *ſingularis*, Lat.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which repreſents one particular determinate thing is called a *ſingular* idea, whether ſimple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt perſon *ſingular* has ſo various meanings, his uſe of the firſt perſon plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *ſingular* a ſadneſs
Muſt have a cauſe as ſtrange as the effect. *Denham.*

Doubtleſs, if you are innocent, your caſe is extremely hard, yet it is not *ſingular*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Having ſomething not common to others. It is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of diſapprobation, whether applied to perſons or things.

His zeal
None ſeconded, as *ſingular* and raſh. *Milton.*

It is very commendable to be *ſingular* in any excellency, and religion is the greateſt excellency: to be *ſingular* in any thing that is wiſe and worthy is not a diſparagement, but a praiſe. *Tillotſon.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

Theſe buſts of the emperors and empreſſes are all very ſcarce, and ſome of them almoſt *ſingular* in their kind. *Add.*

SINGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſingularité*, Fr. from *ſingular*.]

1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others.

Pliny addeth this *ſingularity* to that ſoil, that the ſecond year the very falling down of the ſeeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be ſingular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *ſingularity* in this matter is a ſingular commendation of it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

I took notice of this little figure for the *ſingularity* of the inſtrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curioſity.

Your gallery
Have we paſs'd through, not without much content
In many *ſingularities*; but we ſaw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The ſtatue of her mother. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory being himſelf a biſhop of Rome, and writing againſt the title of univerſal biſhop, ſaith thus: None of all my predeceſſors ever conſented to uſe this ungodly title; no biſhop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *ſingularity*. *Hooker.*

4. Character or manners different from thoſe of others.

The ſpirit of *ſingularity* in a few ought to give place to publick judgment. *Hooker.*

Singularity in ſin puts it out of faſhion, ſince to be alone in any practice ſeems to make the judgment of the world againſt it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſe ſingulariſer*, Fr. from *ſingular*.] To make ſingle.

SI'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſingular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and ſingularity can neither daunt nor diſgrace him, unleſs we could ſuppoſe it a diſgrace to be *ſingularly* good. *South.*

SI'NGULT. *n. ſ.* [*ſingultus*, Latin.] A ſigh. *Spenſer.*

SI'NISTER. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *ſiniſter*
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *ſiniſter* cheek. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

But a rib, crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *ſiniſter* from me drawn. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The ſpleen is unjuſtly introduced to invigorate the *ſiniſter* ſide, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In his *ſiniſter* hand, inſtead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

2. Bad; perverſe; corrupt; deviating from honeſty; unfair.

Is it ſo ſtrange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *ſiniſter* intent and purpoſe, whoſe forwardneſs is not therefore a bridle to ſuch as favour the ſame cauſe with a better and ſincere meaning. *Hooker.*

The Duke of Clarence was ſoon after by *ſiniſter* means made clean away. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

When are there more unworthy men choſen to offices, when is there more ſtrife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *ſiniſter* affections more utter themſelves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgifte.*

He profeſſes to have received no *ſiniſter* meaſure from his judge, but moſt willingly humbles himſelf to the determination of juſtice. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Thoſe may be accounted the left hands of courts; perſons that are full of nimble and *ſiniſter* tricks and ſhifts, whereby they pervert the plain courſes of courts, and bring juſtice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The juſt perſon has given the world an aſſurance, by the conſtant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conſcience of his ways, and that he ſcorns to undermine another's intereſt by any *ſiniſter* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. [*Siniſtre*, French.] Unlucky; inauſpicious.

Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:
What all the ſeveral ills that viſit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *ſiniſter* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The ſword, nor ſurfeits, let thy fury do. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SI'NISTROUS. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.] Abſurd; perverſe; wrong-headed.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the moſt *ſiniſtrous* and abſurd choice. *Bentley.*

SI'NISTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſiniſtrous*.]

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are *ſiniſtrouſly* diſpoſed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect uſe of the right. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Perverſely; abſurdly.

To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I ſunk*, anciently *ſank*; part. *ſunk* or *ſunken*. [ꞅencan, Saxon; *ſenken*, German.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to ſwim; to go to the bottom.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the ſea
With *ſunken* wreck and ſumleſs treaſuries. *Shak. Hen.* V.

In with the river *ſunk*, and with it roſe,
Satan, involv'd in riſing miſt; then ſought
Where to lie hid. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

He ſwims or *ſinks*, or wades, or creeps or flies. *Milton.*

The pirate *ſinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's uſe remains. *Dryden.*

Suppoſing ſeveral in a tempeſt will rather periſh than work, would it not be madneſs in the reſt to chuſe to *ſink* together, rather than do more than their ſhare? *Addiſon on the War.*

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *ſunk* down in his chariot. 2 *Kings*, ix. 24.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a ſtone and ſlang it, and ſmote the Philiſtine, that the ſtone *ſunk* into his forehead. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 49.

4. To loſe height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppoſe his paſſage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
The Alps and Pyreneans *ſink* before him. *Addiſon's Cato.*

5. To loſe or want prominence.

What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue eye and *ſunken*. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks ſhe draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothleſs are her jaws. *Dryden.*

6. To be overwhelmed or depreſſed.

Our country *ſinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They arraign'd ſhall *ſink*
Beneath thy ſentence. *Milton.*

But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *ſink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him poſſeſs her charms. *Dryden.*

7. To be received; to be impreſſed.

Let theſe ſayings *ſink* down into your ears. *Luke*, ix. 44.

Truth never *ſinks* into theſe mens minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*

8. To decline; to decreaſe; to decay.

This republick has been much more powerful than it is at preſent, as it is ſtill likelier to *ſink* than increaſe in its dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Let not the fire *ſink* or ſlacken, but increaſe. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into reſt or indolence.

Would'ſt thou have me *ſink* away
In pleaſing dreams, and loſe myſelf in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at ſtake? *Addiſon's Cato.*

10. To fall into any ſtate worſe than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *ſinking* empire longer to ſuſtain. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SINK. *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to diſable from ſwimming or floating.

A ſmall fleet of Engliſh made an hoſtile invaſion, o curſion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *ſunk*, carried away ten thouſand ton of their great ſhipping, b ſmaller veſſels.

2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields l *ing* ditches two foot deep, and in the ſpace of ten yea ditches are digged again for iron ſince produced. *B*

Near Geneva are quarries of freeſtone, that run under the lake: when the water is at loweſt, they make within the borders of it a little ſquare, incloſed within four walls: in this ſquare they *ſink* a pit, and dig for freeſtone. *Addiſon.*

3. To depreſs; to degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raiſe or *ſink*, impriſon or ſet free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*

Trifling painters or ſculptors beſtow infinite pains upon the moſt inſignificant parts of a figure, till they *ſink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

4. To plunge into deſtruction.

Heav'n bear witneſs,
And if I have a conſcience let it *ſink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To make to fall.

Theſe are ſo far from raiſing mountains, that they overturn and fling down ſome before ſtanding, and undermine others, *ſinking* them into the abyſs. *Woodward.*

6. To bring low; to diminiſh in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for ſtream,
You *ſunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the laſt in all your hoſt that thirſted? *Addiſon.*

7. To cruſh; to overbear; to depreſs.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and depreſſed with the conſcience of an ill cauſe: if you will not grant the firſt of theſe will *ſink* the ſpirit of a hero, you'll at leaſt allow the ſecond may. *Pope.*

8. To leſſen; to diminiſh.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *ſinking* the figure which we make. *Addiſon on the War.*

I mean not that we ſhould *ſink* our figure out of covetouſneſs, and deny ourſelves the proper conveniencies of our ſtation, only that we may lay up a ſuperfluous treaſure. *Rogers.*

9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural luſt of power
Has *ſunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe.*
To labour for a *ſunk* corrupted ſtate. *Lyttleton.*

10. To ſuppreſs; to conceal; to intervert.

If ſent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *ſink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

SINK. *n. ſ.* [ſinc, Saxon.]

1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the cormorant belly be reſtrain'd,
Who is the *ſink* o' th' body. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *ſink*, ſo in ſhort time their numbers increaſed. *Hayw.*

Gather more filth than any *ſink* in town. *Granville.*

Returning home at night, you'll find the *ſink*
Strike your offended ſenſe with double ſtink. *Swift.*

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *ſink* of monſters, wretches of loſt minds,
Mad after change, and deſperate in their ſtates,
Wearied and gall'd with their neceſſities,
Durſt have thought it? *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Our ſoul, whoſe country's heav'n and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *ſink*, is ſent;
Yet ſo much in her travail ſhe doth gather,
That ſhe returns home wiſer than ſhe went. *Donne.*

SI'NLESS *adj.* [from *ſin.*] Exempt from ſin.

Led on, yet *ſinleſs*, with deſire to know,
What nearer might concern him, how this world
Of heav'n, and earth conſpicuous, firſt began. *Milton.*

At that taſted fruit,
The ſun, as from Thyeſtean banquet, turn'd
His courſe; elſe how had the world
Inhabited, though *ſinleſs*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and ſcorching heat? *Milton.*

Infernal ghoſts and helliſh furies round
Environ'd thee; ſome howl'd, ſome yell'd, ſome ſhriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Sat'ſt unappall'd in calm and *ſinleſs* peace. *Milton.*

No thoughts like mine his *ſinleſs* ſoul profane,
Obſervant of the right. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Did God, indeed, inſiſt on a *ſinleſs* and unerring obſervance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Chriſtian diſpenſation provided no remedy for our lapſes, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who ſhould live, if God did this? *Rogers.*

SI'NLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinleſs.*] Exemption from ſin.

We may the leſs admire at his gracious condeſcenſions to thoſe, the *ſinleſſneſs* of whoſe condition will keep them from turning his vouchſafements into any thing but occaſions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſin.*]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good.

Let the boldeſt *ſinner* take this one conſideration along with him, when he is going to ſin, that whether the ſin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as ſoon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his ſalvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds againſt him. *South.*

2. An offender; a criminal.

Here's that which is too weak to be a *ſinner*, honeſt water, which ne'er left man i' the mire. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Over the guilty then the Fury ſhakes
The ſounding whip, and brandiſhes her ſnakes,
And the pale *ſinner* with her ſiſters takes. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thither, where *ſinners* may have reſt, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breaſts ſeraphick glow. *Pope.*

Whether the charmer *ſinner* it or ſaint it,
If folly grows romantick, I muſt paint it. *Pope.*

SI'NOFFERING. *n. ſ.* [*ſin* and *offering.*] An expiation or ſacrifice for ſin.

The fleſh of the bullock ſhalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *ſinoffering*. *Exod.* xxix. 14.

SI'NOPER, or *Sinople*. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of earth; ruddle. *Ainſ.*

To SI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*ſinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, ſomewhat leſs with the margin, and more *ſinuated*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

SINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinuate.*] A bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *ſinuations*. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

SI'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ſinueux*, French, from *ſinus*, Lat.] Bending in and out.

Try with what diſadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in ſome pipe that were *ſinuous*. *Bacon.*

Theſe, as a line, their long dimenſion drew,
Streaking the ground with *ſinuous* trace. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

In the diſſections of horſes, in the concave or *ſinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is uſually ſeated in quadrupeds, I diſcover an hollow, long, and membranous ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SI'NUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A bay of the ſea; an opening of the land.

Plato ſuppoſeth his Atlantis to have ſunk all into the ſea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impoſſible that ſome arms of the ſea, or *ſinus's*, might have had ſuch an original. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Any fold or opening.

To SIP. *v. a.* [ſipan, Saxon; *ſippen*, Dutch.]

To drink by ſmall draughts; to take at one appoſition of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *ſip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

2. To drink in ſmall quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit and rightly ſpell,
Of ev'ry ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And every herb that *ſips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the foreſt flies:
Then ſtooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
They ſkim the floods and *ſip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a ſmall quantity.

She rais'd it to her mouth with ſober grace;
Then *ſipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden's Æn.*

SIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; as much as the mouth will hold.

Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing ſhe took to quench it
She would to each one *ſip*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

One *ſip* of this
Will bathe the drooping ſpirits in delight,
Beyond the bliſs of dreams. *Milton.*

SI'PHON. *n. ſ.* [σίφων; *ſipho*, Lat. *ſiphon*, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath th' inceſſant weeping of theſe drains
I ſee the rocky *ſiphons* ſtretch'd immenſe,
The mighty reſervoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of ſtiff compacted clay. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

SI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſip.*] One that ſips.

SI'PPET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſip.*] A ſmall ſop.

SIR. *n. ſ.* [*ſire*, Fr. *ſeignior*, Ital. *ſenor*, Spaniſh; *ſenior*, Lat.]

1. The word of reſpect in compellation.

Speak on, *Sir*,
I dare your worſt objections: if I bluſh,
It is to ſee a nobleman want manners. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

But, *Sirs*, be ſudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Sir king,
This man is better than the man he ſlew. *Shakeſpeare.*

At a banquet the ambaſſador deſired the wiſe men to deliver every one of them ſome ſentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they: did only one was mute, which the ambaſſador perceiving, ſaid to him, *Sir*, let it not diſpleaſe you; why do not you ſay ſomewhat that I may report? He anſwered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently ſo much held eſſential, that the Jews in their addreſſes expreſſed it in Hebrew characters.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The court forſakes him, and *Sir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed for *man*.

I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a falſe report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
In the election of a *ſir* ſo rare. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour,

He loſt his roaſt-beef ſtomach, not being able to touch a *ſir*-loin which was ſerved up. *Addiſon.*

And the ſtrong table groans
Beneath the ſmoaking *ſir*-loin, ſtretch'd immenſe
From ſide to ſide. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a ſpit which is ſtrong enough to turn a *ſir*-loin of beef, ſhould not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*

SIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſire*, French; *ſenior*, Latin.]

1. A father, in poetry.

He, but a duke, would have his ſon a king,
And raiſe his iſſue like a loving *ſire*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Cowards father cowards, and baſe things *ſire* the baſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

A virgin is his mother, but his *ſire*
The pow'r of the Moſt High. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

And now I leave the true and juſt ſupports
Of legal princes and of honeſt courts,
Whoſe *ſires*, great part'ners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*

Whether his hoary *ſire* he ſpies,
While thouſand grateful thoughts ariſe,
Or meets his ſpouſe's fonder eye. *Pope's Chorus to Brutus.*

2. It is uſed in common ſpeech of beaſts: as, the horſe had a good *ſire*, but a bad dam.

3. It is uſed in compoſition: as, grand-*ſire*, great-grand-*ſire*.

SI'REN. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A goddeſs who enticed men by ſinging, and devoured them; any miſchievous enticer.

Oh train me not, ſweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy ſiſter's flood of tears:
Sing, *ſiren*, to thyſelf, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair,
And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakeſpeare.*

SIRI'ASIS. *n. ſ.* [σιρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an exceſſive heat of the ſun. *Dict.*

SI'RIUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The dogſtar.

SIRO'CCO. *n. ſ.* [Italian; *ſyrus ventus*, Latin.] The ſouth-eaſt or Syrian wind.

Forth ruſh the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noiſe,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH. *n. ſ.* [*ſir, ha!* *Minſhew.*] A compellation of reproach and inſult.

Go, *ſirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handſomely. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Sirrah, there's no room for faith, troth, or honeſty in this boſom of thine. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *ſirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gueſs how the goddeſs greets her ſon,
Come hither, *ſirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*

SI'ROP. } *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The juice of vegetables boiled
SI'RUP. } with ſugar.

Shall I, whoſe ears her mournful words did ſeize,
Her words in *ſirup* laid of ſweeteſt breath,
Relent? *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowſy *ſirups* of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that ſweet ſleep,
Which thou owed'ſt yeſterday. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

And firſt, behold this cordial jalap here,
That flames and dances in his cryſtal bounds,
With ſpirits of balm, and fragrant *ſyrops* mixt. *Milton.*

Thoſe expreſſed juices contain the true eſſential ſalt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the conſiſtence of a *ſyrup*, and ſet in a cool place, the eſſential ſalt of the plant will ſhoot upon the ſides of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'RUPED. *adj.* [from *ſirup.*] Sweet, like ſirup; bedewed with ſweets.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *ſyrupt* leaves:
And tell the bees that their's is gall. *Drayton's Q. of Cyn.*

SI'RUPY. *adj.* [from *ſirup.*] Reſembling ſirup.

Apples are of a *ſirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *aſſize.*]

You ſaid, if I returned next *ſize* in lent,
I ſhould be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SI'SKIN. *n. ſ.* A bird; a green finch.

SI'STER. *n. ſ.* [ſpeoſter, Saxon; *zuſter*, Dutch.]

1. A woman born of the ſame parents; correlative to brother.

Her *ſiſter* began to ſcold. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

I have ſaid to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *ſiſter*. *Job*, xvii. 14.

2. One of the ſame faith; a chriſtian. One of the ſame nature, human being.

If a brother or *ſiſter* be naked, and deſtitute of food, and you ſay unto them, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled: notwithſtanding you give them not thoſe things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James*, ii. 15.

3. A woman of the ſame kind.

He chid the *ſiſters*,
And bade them ſpeak to him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. One of the ſame kind; one of the ſame office.

The women, who would rather wreſt the laws,
Than let a *ſiſter*-plaintiff loſe the cauſe,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cry'd one and all, the ſuppliant ſhould have right:
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, cloſeſt of the grove,
With roots entwin'd, and branches interwove:
Alike their leaves, but not alike they ſmil'd
With *ſiſter*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SI'STER *in law*. *n. ſ.* A huſband or wife's ſiſter.

Thy *ſiſter in law* is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *ſiſter in law*. *Ruth*, i. 15.

SI'STERHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiſter.*]

1. The office or duty of a ſiſter.

She abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *ſiſterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A ſet of ſiſters.

3. A number of women of the ſame order.

I ſpeak,
Wiſhing a more ſtrict reſtraint
Upon the *ſiſterhood*, the votariſts of Saint Clare. *Shakeſp.*

A woman who flouriſhes in her innocence, amidſt that ſpite and rancour which prevails among her exaſperated *ſiſterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

SI'STERLY. *adj.* [from *ſiſter.*] Like a ſiſter; becoming a ſiſter.

After much debatement,
My *ſiſterly* remorſe confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterite, *I ſat.* [*ſitan*, Gothick; ſittan, Sax. *ſetten*, Dutch.]

1. To reſt upon the buttocks.

There were ſtays on each ſide of the *ſitting* place. 1 *Chron.*

He *ſat* for alms at the beautiful gate. *Acts*, iii. 10.

Their wives do *ſit* beſide them carding wool. *May's Virgil.*

Aloft in awful ſtate,
The godlike hero *ſat*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

2. To perch.

All new faſhions be pleaſant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee,
Now I am a friſker, all men on me look,
What ſhould I do but *ſit* cock on the hoop?
What do I care if all the world me fail,
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Board.*

3. To be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs.

Shall your brethren go to war, and ſhall ye *ſit* here? *Num.*

Why *ſit* we here, each other viewing idly? *Milton.*

4. To be in any local poſition.

I ſhould be ſtill
Plucking the graſs to know where *ſits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Thoſe
Appointed to *ſit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*

The ſhips are ready, and the wind *ſits* fair. *Philips.*

5. To reſt as a weight or burthen.

Your brother's death *ſits* at your heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

When God lets looſe upon us a ſickneſs, if we fear to die, then the calamity *ſits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*

To toſs and fling, and to be reſtleſs, only galls our ſores, and makes the burden that is upon us *ſit* more uneaſy. *Tillotſ.*

Fear, the laſt of ills, remain'd behind,
And horrour, heavy *ſat* on every mind. *Dryden.*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the preſent evil, as the firſt neceſſary condition to our happineſs. Nothing, as we paſſionately think, can equal the uneaſineſs that *ſits* ſo heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To ſettle; to abide.

That this new comer ſhame,
There *ſit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*

When Thetis bluſh'd, in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A ſudden ſilence *ſate* upon the ſea,
And ſweeping oars, with ſtruggling, urg'd their way. *Dryden.*

He to the voice advanc'd his pace,
Pale horrour *ſat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *ſitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, ſo he that getteth riches not by right, ſhall leave them in the midſt of his days. *Jer.* xvii. 11.

The egg laid and ſevered from the body of the hen, hath no more nouriſhment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when ſhe *ſitteth*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

She miſtakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *ſits* upon it in the ſame manner. *Addiſon.*

8. To be adjuſted; to be with reſpect to fitneſs or unfitneſs, decorum or indecorum.

This new and gorgeous garment, majeſty,
Sits not ſo eaſy on me as you think. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heav'n knows,
By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well,
How troubleſome it *ſate* upon my head;
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your preferring that to all other conſiderations, does, in the eyes of all men, *ſit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he tranſlates, than a painter is to make every face that *ſits* to him handſome. *Garth.*

10. To be in any ſituation or condition.

As a farmer cannot huſband his ground ſo well if he *ſit* at a great rent; ſo the merchant cannot drive his trade ſo well if he *ſit* at great uſury. *Bacon.*

Suppoſe all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *ſit* eaſier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To be fixed, as an aſſembly.

12. To be placed at the table.

Whether is greater he that *ſitteth* at meat, or he that ſerveth? *Luke*, xxii. 27.

13. To exerciſe authority.

The judgment ſhall *ſit*, and take away his dominion. *Dan.*

Aſſes are ye that *ſit* in judgment. *Judges*, v. 10.

Down to the golden Cherſoneſe, or where
The Perſian in Echatan *ſate*. *Milton.*

One council *ſits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the diſtributions of juſtice. *Addiſon.*

Aſſert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *ſit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. To be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member.

Three hundred and twenty men *ſat* in council daily. 1 *Macc.*

15. *To* SIT *down*. *Down* is little more than emphatical.

Go and *ſit down* to meat. *Luke*, xvii. 7.

When we *ſit down* to our meal, we need not ſuſpect the intruſion of armed uninvited gueſts. *Decay of Piety.*

16. *To* SIT *down*. To begin a ſiege.

Nor would the enemy have *ſate* down before it, till they had done their buſineſs in all other places. *Clarendon.*

17. *To* SIT *down*. To reſt; to ceaſe ſatisfied.

Here we cannot *ſit down*, but ſtill proceed in our ſearch, and look higher for a ſupport. *Rogers.*

18. *To* **Sit** *down.* To ſettle; to fix abode.
From beſides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes, *ſat down.* *Spenſer.*

19. *To* **Sit** *out.* To be without engagement or employment.
They are glad, rather than *ſit out*, to play very ſmall game, and to make uſe of arguments, ſuch as will not prove a bare inexpediency. *Bp. Sanderſon's Judgment.*

20. *To* **Sit** *up.* To riſe from lying to ſitting.
He that was dead, *ſat up*, and began to ſpeak. *Luke*, vii.

21. *To* **Sit** *up.* To watch; not to go to bed.

Be courtly,
And entertain, and feaſt, *ſit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and ſpirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a faſhion
Of freedom. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Some *ſit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
Their ſharp-edg'd tools. *May.*

Moſt children ſhorten that time by *ſitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*

To **Sit.** *v. a.*

1. To keep the ſeat upon.

Hardly the muſe can *ſit* the head-ſtrong horſe,
Nor would ſhe, if ſhe could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *ſit*, it ſeems to be an active verb.] To place on a ſeat.

The happieſt youth viewing his progreſs through,
What perils paſt, what croſſes to enſue,
Would ſhut the book, and *ſit him* down and die. *Shakeſpeare.*

He came to viſit us, and calling for a chair, *ſat him* down, and we ſat down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus fenc'd,
But not at reſt or eaſe of mind,
They *ſat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be ſettled to do buſineſs.
The court was *ſat* before Sir Roger came, but the juſtices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addiſon.*

Site. *n. ſ.* [*ſitus*, Latin.]

1. Situation; local poſition.

The city ſelf he ſtrongly fortifies,
Three ſides by *ſite* it well defenced has. *Fairfax.*

Manifold ſtreams of goodly navigable rivers, as ſo many chains, environed the ſame *ſite* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we conſider the heart in its conſtituent parts, we ſhall find nothing ſingular, but what is in any muſcle. 'Tis only the *ſite* and poſture of their ſeveral parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a ſtructure fair,
Its *ſite* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by Thomſon for poſture, or ſituation of a thing with reſpect to itſelf: but improperly.

And leaves the ſemblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *ſite*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Si'tfast. *n. ſ.* [*ſit* and *faſt.*]
A hard knob growing under the ſaddle. *Farrier's Dict.*

Sith. *adv.* [ꞅiðe, Saxon.] Since; ſeeing that. Obſolete.
What ceremony of odours uſed about the bodies of the dead! after which cuſtom notwithſtanding, *ſith* it was their cuſtom, our Lord was contented that his own moſt precious blood ſhould be intombed. *Hooker.*

Not I, my lord; *ſith* true nobility
Warrants theſe words in princely courteſie. *Shakeſpeare.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *ſith* love breeds ſuch offence. *Shakeſp.*

Sithe. *n. ſ.* [ꞅiðe, Saxon. This word is very variouſly written by authors: I have choſen the orthography which is at once moſt ſimple and moſt agreeable to etymology.] The inſtrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſt'red upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the diſgrace of death:
When, ſpight of cormorant-devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy
That honour which ſhall 'bate his *ſcythe's* keen edge;
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *ſithe*, and an hour-glaſs. *Peacham on Drawing.*

There rude impetuous rage does ſtorm and fret;
And there, as maſter of this murd'ring brood,
Swinging a huge *ſcithe*, ſtands impartial death,
With endleſs buſineſs almoſt out of breath. *Craſhaw.*

The milk-maid ſingeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *ſcithe*. *Milton.*

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But uſeleſs lances into *ſythes* ſhall bend,
And the broad faulchion in a plough-ſhare end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their ſeats the form of time was found,
His *ſcythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, ſay, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That time ſits with his *ſythe* to mow
Where erſt ſat Cupid with his bow. *Swift.*

Echo no more returns the chearful ſound
Of ſharpening *ſcythe*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Si'thence. *adv.* [Now contracted to *ſince*. See **Since.**] Since; in latter times.
This over-running and waſting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *ſithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Sithes. *n. ſ.* Times. *Spenſer.*

Sithness. *adv.* Since. *Spenſer.*

Sitter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit.*]

1. One that ſits.
The Turks are great *ſitters*, and ſeldom walk; whereby they ſweat leſs, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods.
The oldeſt hens are reckoned the beſt *ſitters*; and the youngeſt the beſt layers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Sitting. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit.*]

1. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat.

2. The act of reſting on a ſeat.
Thou knoweſt my down-*ſitting* and mine up-riſing. *Pſ.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter.
Few good pictures have been finiſhed at one *ſitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an aſſembly.

I'll write you down;
The which ſhall point you forth at every *ſitting*,
What you muſt ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*

I wiſh it may be at that *ſitting* concluded, unleſs the neceſſity of the time preſs it. *Bacon.*

5. A courſe of ſtudy unintermitted.
For the underſtanding of any one of St. Paul's epiſtles, I read it all through at one *ſitting*. *Locke.*

6. A time for which one ſits without riſing.

What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort *ſitting* many hundred drains,
And not enough is left him to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.
Whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuſes her with his ſongs during the whole time of her *ſitting*. *Addiſon.*

Si'tuate. *part. adj.* [from *ſitus*, Latin.]

1. Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe.
He was reſolved to chuſe a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being ſo great and opulent a dutchy, and *ſituate* ſo opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *ſituate* on a haven's ſide. *Dryd. Nun's Prieſt.*

The eye is a part ſo artificially compoſed, and commodiouſly *ſituate*, as nothing can be contrived better for uſe, ornament, or ſecurity. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Placed; conſiſting.

Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
Of pleaſure *ſituate* in hill and dale. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Situa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ſituate*; *ſituation*, French.]

1. Local reſpect; poſition.
Prince Ceſarini has a palace in a pleaſant *ſituation*, and ſet off with many beautiful walks. *Addiſon's Italy.*

2. Condition; ſtate.
Though this is a *ſituation* of the greateſt eaſe and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the ſubject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Six. *n. ſ.* [*ſix*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.
No incident in the piece or play but muſt carry on the main deſign; all things elſe are like *ſix* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*

That of *ſix* hath many reſpects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural conſideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Six *and ſeven.* *n. ſ.* To be at *ſix and ſeven*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at ſix and ſeven.* *Shakeſpeare.*

In 1588, there ſat in the ſee of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would ſet all *at ſix and ſeven*, or at ſix and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*

What blinder bargain e'er was driven,
Or wager laid *at ſix and ſeven?* *Hudibras.*

John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great ſorrow; for his affairs went on *at ſixes and ſevens.* *Arbuthnot.*

The goddeſs would no longer wait;
But riſing from her chair of ſtate,
Left all below *at ſix and ſeven*,
Harneſs'd her doves, and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*

Si'xpence, *n. ſ.* [*ſix* and *pence.*] A coin; half a ſhilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh! *ſixpence* that I had. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wiſeſt man might bluſh,
If D—— lov'd *ſixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

Sixsco're. *adj.* [*ſix* and *ſcore.*] Six times twenty.
Sixſcore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this laſt *ſixſcore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

Sixtee'n. *adj.* [ꞅixtyne, Saxon.] Six and ten.
I have been begging *ſixteen* years in court. *Shakeſp.*

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *ſixteen* times. *Bacon.*

If men lived but twenty years, we ſhould be ſatisfied if they died about *ſixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*

Sixteenth. *adj.* [ꞅixteoþa, Saxon.] The ſixth after the tenth; the ordinal of ſixteen.
The firſt lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *ſixteenth* to Immer. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 14.

Sixth. *adj.* [ꞅixta, Saxon.] The firſt after the fifth; the ordinal of ſix.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *ſixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakeſpeare.*

There ſucceeded to the kingdom of England James the *ſixth*, then King of Scotland. *Bacon.*

Sixth. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſixth part.
Only the other half would have been a tolerable ſeat for rational creatures, and five *ſixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered uſeleſs. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

Si'xthly. *adv.* [from *ſix.*] In the ſixth place.
Sixthly, living creatures have more diverſity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

Si'xtieth. *adj.* [ꞅixteogoþa, Saxon.] The tenth ſix times repeated; the ordinal of ſixty.
Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *ſixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 ſuch parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

Si'xty. *adj.* [ꞅixtiꝫ, Saxon.] Six times ten.
When the boats were come within *ſixty* yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable fatality. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Size. *n. ſ.* [perhaps rather *ciſe*, from *inciſa*, Latin; or from *aſſiſe*, French.] Bulk; quantity of ſuperficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever narrified my friends,
With all the *ſize* that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If any decayed ſhip be new made, it is more fit to make her a *ſize* leſs than bigger. *Raleigh.*

The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of ev'ry *ſize*,
The linſtocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than thoſe of a larger *ſize*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

The martial goddeſs,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *ſize*,
With ſpeed divine, from ſtreet to ſtreet ſhe flies;
She bids the mariners prepare to ſtand. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. [*Aſſiſe*, old French.] A ſettled quantity. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify the allowance of the table: whence they ſay a *ſizer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee
To cut off my train, to ſcant my *ſizes*,
And, in concluſion, to oppoſe the bolt
Againſt my coming in. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.
This agrees too in the contempt of men of a leſs *ſize* and quality. *L'Eſtrange.*

They do not conſider the difference between elaborate diſcourſes, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain ſermon, intended for the middling or lower *ſize* of people. *Swift.*

4. [*Siſa*, Italian.] Any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To **Size.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjuſt, or arrange according to ſize.

The foxes weigh the geeſe they carry,
And ere they venture on a ſtream,
Know how to *ſize* themſelves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops ſo match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for ſtrength, of equal age,
In ſtature *ſiz'd.* *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. [From *aſſiſe.*] To ſettle; to fix.
There was a ſtatute for diſperſing the ſtandard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *ſize* weights and meaſures. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to beſmear with ſize.

Si'zed. *adj.* [from *ſize.*] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know;
And as my love is *ſiz'd*, my fear is ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*

That will be a great horſe to a Welſhman, which is but a ſmall one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken ſeveral *ſized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

Si'zeable. *adj.* [from *ſize.*] Reaſonably bulky.
He ſhould be purged, ſweated, vomited, and ſtarved, till he come to a *ſizeable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

Si'zer, or *Servitor.* *n. ſ.* A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.

They make a ſcramble for degree:
Maſters of all ſorts and of all ages,
Keepers, ſub-*ſiſers*, lackeys, pages. *Biſhop Corbet.*

Si'zers. *n. ſ.* See **Scissars.**

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,
An apron and *ſizers* for head and for taile. *Tuſſer.*

Si'ziness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſizy.*] Glutinouſneſs; viſcoſity.
In rheumatiſms, the *ſizineſs* paſſes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous ſweats. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Cold is capable of producing a *ſizineſs* and viſcoſity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Si'zy. *adj.* [from *ſize.*] Viſcous; glutinous.
The blood is *ſizy*, the alkaleſcent ſalts in the ſerum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Ska'ddle. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaðnyꞅꞅe, Sax.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

Ska'ddons. *n. ſ.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

Skein. *n. ſ.* [*eſcaigne*, French.] A knot of thread or ſilk wound and doubled.
Why art thou then exaſperate, thou idle immaterial *ſkein* of ſley'd ſilk, thou taſſel of a prodigal's purſe? *Shakeſpeare.*

Our ſtile ſhould be like a *ſkein* of ſilk, to be found by the right thread, not ravelled or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Beſides, ſo lazy a brain as mine is, grows ſoon weary when it has ſo entangled a *ſkein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

Skai'nsmate. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *ſkain*, or *ſkean*, a knife, and *mate*, a meſſmate.] It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;
I am none of his *ſkainſmates.* *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Skate. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceadda, Saxon.]

1. A flat ſea fiſh.

2. A ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.

They ſweep
On ſounding *ſkates* a thouſand different ways,
In circling poiſe ſwift as the winds. *Thomſon.*

Skean. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh and Erſe; ꞅagene, Saxon.] A ſhort ſword; a knife.
Any diſpoſed to do miſchief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *ſkean*, or piſtol, to be always ready. *Spenſer.*

The Iriſh did not fail in courage or fierceneſs, but being only armed with darts and *ſkeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Skeg. *n. ſ.* A wild plum.

Ske'gger. *n. ſ.*
Little ſalmons, called *ſkeggers*, are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

Ske'leton. *n. ſ.* [σκελετὸς, Greek.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation. *Quincy.*

When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the ſky;
When ſinews o'er the *ſkeletons* are ſpread,
Thoſe cloath'd with fleſh, and life inſpires the dead. *Dryd.*

A *ſkeleton*, in outward figure,
His meagre corpſe, though full of vigour,
Would halt behind him, were it bigger. *Swift.*

2. The compages of the principal parts.
The great ſtructure itſelf, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in ſuch a poſition and ſituation, the great *ſkeleton* of the world. *Hale.*

The ſchemes of any of the arts or ſciences may be analyzed in a ſort of *ſkeleton*, and repreſented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their ſeveral parts. *Watts.*

Ske'llum. *n. ſ.* [*ſkelm*, German.] A villain; a ſcoundrel. *Skinner.*

Skep. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcephen, lower Saxon, to draw.]

1. *Skep* is a ſort of baſket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in.

A pitchforke, a doongforke, ſeeve, *ſkep*, and a bin. *Tuſſer.*

2. In Scotland, the repoſitories where the bees lay their honey is ſtill called *ſkep.*

Ske'ptick. *n. ſ.* [σκέπτομαι, Gr. *ſceptique*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.
Bring the cauſe unto the bar; whoſe authority none muſt diſclaim, and leaſt of all thoſe *ſcepticks* in religion. *Decay of Piety.*

Survey
Nature's extended face, then *ſcepticks* ſay,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art? *Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *ſcepticks* ſide,
With too much weakneſs for the Stoicks pride,
Man hangs between. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

The dogmatiſt is ſure of every thing, and the *ſceptick* believes nothing. *Watts's Logick.*

Ske'ptical. *adj.* [from *ſkeptick.*] Doubtful; pretending to univerſal doubt.
May the Father of mercies confirm the *ſceptical* and wavering minds, and ſo prevent us that ſtand faſt, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*

Ske'pticism. *n. ſ.* [*ſcepticiſme*, French, from *ſceptick.*] Univerſal doubt; pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt.
I laid by my natural diffidence and *ſcepticiſm* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*

Sketch. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a firſt plan.
I ſhall not attempt a character of his preſent majeſty, having already given an imperfect *ſketch* of it. *Addiſon.*

As the lighteſt *ſketch*, if juſtly trac'd,
Is by ill colouring but the more diſgrac'd,
So by falſe learning is good ſenſe defac'd. *Pope.*

To **Sketch.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.
If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuouſly of ſome admirable deſign *ſketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watt's Logick.*

2. To plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion.
The reader I'll leave in the midſt of ſilence, to contemplate thoſe ideas which I have only *ſketch'd*, and which every man muſt finiſh for himſelf. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Ske'wer. *n. ſ.* [*ſkere*, Daniſh.] A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.

Sweet breeds and collops were with *ſkewers* prick'd
About the ſides. *Dryden's Iliad.*

From his rug the *ſkewer* he takes,
And on the ſtick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*

I once may overlook,
A *ſkewer* ſent to table by my cook. *King.*

Send up meat well ſtuck with *ſkewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *ſkewer*, when rightly applied, will make it look handſomer. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

To **Skewer.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with ſkewers.

Skiff. *n. ſ.* [*eſquiſe*, Fr. *ſcapha*, Lat.] A ſmall light boat.

If in two *ſkiffs* of cork, a loadſtone and ſteel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other ſtanding ſtill; but both ſteer into each other. *Brown.*

In a poor *ſkiff* he paſs'd the bloody main,
Choak'd with the ſlaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*

On Garway cliffs
A ſavage race by ſhipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *ſkiffs*,
And ſtrip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

Ski'lful. *adj.* [*ſkill* and *full.*] Knowing; qualified with ſkill; poſſeſſing any art; dexterous; able.

His father was a man of Tyre, *ſkilful* to work in gold and ſilver. *2 Chron.* ii. 14.

They ſhall call the huſbandman to mourning, and ſuch as are *ſkilful* of lamentation, to wailing. *Amos*, v. 16.

Will Vafer is *ſkilful* at finding out the ridiculous ſide of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well ſpent?
Your *ſkilful* hand employ'd to ſave
Deſpairing wretches from the grave:
And then ſupporting with your ſtore
Thoſe whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*

Inſtructors ſhould not only be *ſkilful* in thoſe ſciences which they teach; but have *ſkill* in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

Ski'lfully. *adv.* [from *ſkilful.*] With ſkill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterouſly.

As ſoon as he came near me, in fit diſtance, with much fury, but with fury *ſkilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*

Ulyſſes builds a ſhip with his own hands, as *ſkilfully* as a ſhipwright. *Broome.*

Ski'lfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkilful.*] Art; ability; dexterouſneſs.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *ſkilfulneſs* of his hands. *Pſalm* lxxviii.

Skill. *n. ſ.* [*ſkil*, Iſlandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readineſs in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulneſs.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without ſack. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have
As little *ſkill* to fear, as I have purpoſe
To put you to't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oft nothing profits more
Than ſelf-eſteem grounded on juſt and right,
Well manag'd; of that *ſkill* the more thou know'ſt,
The more ſhe will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*

I will from wond'rous principles ordain
A race unlike the firſt, and try my *ſkill* again. *Dryden.*

Phocion, the Athenian general, then ambaſſador from the ſtate, by his great wiſdom and *ſkill* at negociations, diverted Alexander from the conqueſt of Athens, and reſtored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.

Learned in one *ſkill*, and in another kind of learning unſkilful. *Hooker.*

To **Skill.** *v. n.* [*ſkilia*, Iſlandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at.

They that *ſkill* not of ſo heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire. *Spenſer.*

The overſeers were all that could *ſkill* of inſtruments of muſick. *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 12.

One man of wiſdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in thoſe things that he can *ſkill* of, than ten thouſand others that be ignorant. *Whitgifte.*

2. [*Skilia*, Iſlandick, ſignifies to diſtinguiſh.] To differ; to make difference; to intereſt; to matter. Not in uſe.

Whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or ſpecial, it *ſkilleth* not. *Hooker.*

What *ſkills* it, if a bag of ſtones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee? raiſe thy head,
Take ſtars for money; ſtars not to be told,
By any art: yet to be purchas'd.
None is ſo waſteful as the ſcraping dame,
She loſeth three for one; her ſoul, reſt, fame. *Herbert.*

He intending not to make a ſummer buſineſs of it, but a reſolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *ſkilled* not much when he began the war, eſpecially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*

Ski'lled. *adj.* [from *ſkill.*] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with.

Of theſe nor *ſkilled* nor ſtudious. *Milton.*

Moſes, in all the Egyptian arts was *ſkill'd*,
When heav'nly power that choſen veſſel fill'd. *Denham.*

He muſt be very little *ſkill'd* in the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue ſhall accompany only a good underſtanding. *Locke.*

Ski'lless. *adj.* [from *ſkill.*] Wanting art. Not in uſe.

Nor have I ſeen
More that I may call men than you:
How features are abroad I'm *ſkilleſs* of. *Shakeſpeare.*

Jealouſly what might befal your travel,
Being *ſkilleſs* in theſe parts; which to a ſtranger,
Unguided and unfriended, often prove
Rough and unhoſpitable. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Thy wit, that ornament to ſhape and love,
Miſhapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *ſkilleſs* ſoldier's flaſk
Is ſet on fire. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Ski'llet. *n. ſ.* [*eſcuellette*, French.] A ſmall kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dulneſs
My ſpeculative and offic'd inſtruments,
Let houſe-wives make a *ſkillet* of my helm,
And all indign and baſe adverſities
Make head againſt my eſtimation. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *ſkillet* ſet it over a ſoft fire. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Skilt. *n. ſ.* [A word uſed by Cleaveland, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Smeitymnus! ha! what art?
Syriack? Or Arabick? Or Welſh? What *ſkilt?*
Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleaveland.*

To **Skim.** *v. a.* [properly to *ſcum*, from *ſcum*; *eſcume*, Fr.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by paſſing a veſſel a little below the ſurface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,
Who hold the plough or *ſkim* the dairy,
My fav'rite books and pictures ſell. *Prior.*

2. To take by ſkimming.

She boils in kettles muſt of wine, and *ſkims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims. *Dryden.*

His principal ſtudies were after the works of Titian, whoſe cream he has *ſkimmed.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The ſurface of the ſea is covered with its bubbles, while it riſes, which they *ſkim* off into their boats, and afterwards ſeparate in pots. *Addiſon.*

Whilome I've ſeen her *ſkim* the clotted cream,
And preſs from ſpongy curds the milky ſtream. *Gay.*

3. To bruſh the ſurface ſlightly; to paſs very near the ſurface.

Nor ſeeks in air her humble flight to raiſe,
Content to *ſkim* the ſurface of the ſeas. *Dryden.*

The ſwallow *ſkims* the river's wat'ry face. *Dryden.*

A winged eaſtern blaſt juſt *ſkimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and ſinking on the ſhore. *Prior.*

4. To cover ſuperficially. Improper.

Dang'rous flats in ſecret ambuſh lay,
Where the falſe tides *ſkim* o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

To **Skim.** *v. n.* To paſs lightly; to glide along.

Thin airy ſhapes o'er the furrows riſe,
A dreadful ſcene! and *ſkim* before his eyes. *Addiſon.*

When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow;
Not ſo when ſwift Camilla ſcours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *ſkims* along the main. *Pope.*

Such as have active ſpirits, who are ever *ſkimming* over the ſurface of things with a volatile ſpirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

They *ſkim* over a ſcience in a very ſuperficial ſurvey, and never lead their diſciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

The boat, light *ſkimming*, ſtretch'd his oary wings. *Thomſon.*

Ski'mbleskamble. *adj.* [A cant word formed by reduplication from *ſcamble.*] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And ſuch a deal of *ſkimbleſkamble* ſtuff,
As puts me from my faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ski'mmer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkim.*] A ſhallow veſſel with which the ſcum is taken off.

Waſh your wheat in three or four waters, ſtirring it round; and with a *ſkimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

Ski'mmilk. *n. ſ.* [*ſkim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheeſe was brought: ſays Slouch, This e'en ſhall roll;
This is *ſkimmilk*, and therefore it ſhall go. *King.*

SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſkind*, Daniſh.]

1. The natural covering of the fleſh. It conſiſts of the *cuticle*, outward ſkin, or ſcarf ſkin, which is thin and inſenſible, and the *cutis*, or inner ſkin, extremely ſenſible.

The body is conſumed to nothing, the *ſkin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The prieſt on *ſkins* of off'rings takes his eaſe,
And nightly viſions in his ſlumber ſees. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

3. The body; the perſon.

We meet with many of theſe dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to ſave both his *ſkin* and his credit. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Skin.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to ſtrip or diveſt of the ſkin.

The beavers run to the door to make their eſcape, are there entangled in the nets, ſeized by the Indians, and immediately *ſkinned.* *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To cover with the ſkin.

It will but *ſkin* and film the ulcerous place,
Whilſt rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unſeen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itſelf,
That *ſkins* the vice o' th' top. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

The wound was *ſkinned*; but the ſtrength of his thigh was not reſtored. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *ſkins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the ſore. *Locke.*

The laſt ſtage of healing, or *ſkinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To cover ſuperficially.

What I took for ſolid earth was only heaps of rubbiſh, *ſkinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addiſon.*

Skink. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *ſkink*, which is a pottage of ſtrong nouriſhment, is made with the knees and ſinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly alſo of knuckles of veal. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **Skink.** *v. n.* [ꞅcencan, Saxon.] To ſerve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obſolete.

Ski'nker. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkink*,] One that ſerves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of ſugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *ſkinker*; one that never ſpake other Engliſh in his life, than eight ſhillings and ſixpence, and you are welcome, Sir. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *ſkinkers.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd:
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which, empty'd, the rude *ſkinker* ſtill reſtor'd. *Dryden.*

Ski'nned. *adj.* [from *ſkin.*] Having the nature of ſkin or leather; hard; callous.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and diſcharges a naſty ichor, the edges in proceſs of time tuck in, and, growing *ſkinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp.*

Ski'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkin.*] A dealer in ſkins.

Ski'nniness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkinny.*] The quality of being ſkinny.

Ski'nny. *adj.* [from *ſkin.*] Conſiſting only of ſkin; wanting fleſh.

Her choppy finger laying
Upon her *ſkinny* lips. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Leſt the aſperity of theſe cartilages of the windpipe ſhould hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *ſkinny* ſubſtance, theſe annulary griſtles are not made round; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a ſoft membrane, which may eaſily give way. *Ray.*

His fingers meet
In *ſkinny* films, and ſhape his oary feet. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

To **SKIP.** *v. n.* [*ſquittire*, Italian; *eſquirer*, French. I know not whether it may not come from *ſcape.*]

1. To fetch quick bounds; to paſs by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Iſrael a deriſion unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For ſince thou ſpakeſt of him, thou *ſkippedſt* for joy. *Jer.* xlviii. 27.

The queen, bound with love's powerful'ſt charm,
Sat with Pigwiggen arm in arm:
Her merry maids, that thought no harm,
About the room were *ſkipping.* *Drayton.*

At ſpur or ſwitch no more he *ſkipt*,
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

The earth-born race
O'er ev'ry hill and verdant paſture ſtray,
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackmore.*

John *ſkipped* from room to room, ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleaſing pain,
And quick ſenſations *ſkip* from vein to vein. *Pope's Dunc.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reaſon, would he *ſkip* and play? *Pope.*

2. To paſs without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to ſay, that the former popes did wiſely to ſet the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Conſtantine the Great to Sylveſter of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better to *ſkip* over the matter in fact, whether there was ever any ſuch thing at all or no. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *ſkip* over all ſentences where he ſpied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

To **Skip.** *v. a.* [*eſquirer*, French.] To miſs; to paſs.

Let not thy ſword *ſkip* one:
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an uſurer. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Although to engage very far in ſuch a metaphyſical ſpeculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *ſkip* it over, leſt we be accuſed of overſeeing it. *Boyle.*

They who have a mind to ſee the iſſue may *ſkip* theſe two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

Skip. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiouſly upon himſelf, ſometimes fetching a little *ſkip*, as if he had ſaid his ſtrength had not yet forſaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make ſo large a *ſkip* as to caſt yourſelf from the land into the water. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Ski'pjack. *n. ſ.* [*ſkip* and *jack.*] An upſtart.

The want of ſhame or brains does not preſently entitle every little *ſkipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ski'pkennel. *n. ſ.* [*ſkip* and *kennel.*] A lackey; a foot-boy.

Ski'pper. *n. ſ.* [*ſchipper*, Dutch.] A ſhipmaſter or ſhipboy.

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, ſays the *ſkipper.* *L'Eſtrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved.—Yes, refined like a Dutch *ſkipper* from a whale-fiſhing. *Congreve.*

Ski'ppet. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *ſkiff.*] A ſmall boat.

Upon the bank they ſitting did eſpy
A dainty damſel, dreſſing of her hair,
By whom a little *ſkippet* floating did appear. *Fairy Queen.*

Ski'rmish. *n. ſ.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welſh, the ſhout of war: whence *yſgarm*, and *yſgarmes*, old Britiſh words. *Mac a naw 'ſgarmes a wnan*, ſays an ancient writer. *Eſcarmouche*, French.]

1. A ſlight fight: leſs than a ſet battle.

One battle, yes, a *ſkirmiſh* more there was
With adverſe fortune fought by Cartiſmand;
Her ſubjects moſt revolt. *Phillips's Briton.*

2. A conteſt; a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt Signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *ſkirmiſh* of wit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe *ſkirmiſhes* expire not with the firſt propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as ſingle duellers; but then they ſoon have their partiſans and abettors, who not only enhance, but entail the feud to poſterity. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Ski'rmish.** *v. n.* [*eſcarmoucher*, Fr. from the noun.] To fight looſely; to fight in parties before or after the ſhock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;
Though broken, ſcatter'd, fled, they *ſkirmiſh* ſtill. *Fairfax.*

A gentleman volunteer, *ſkirmiſhing* with the enemy before Worceſter, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a ſword, and ſhot with a muſket-bullet in the ſame ſhoulder. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I'll paſs by the little *ſkirmiſhings* on either ſide. *Atterbury.*

Ski'rmisher. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkirmiſh.*] He who ſkirmiſhes. *Ainſworth.*

To **Skirre.** *v. a.* [This word ſeems to be derived from ꞅ, Saxon, pure, clean; unleſs it ſhall be rather deduced from σκιῤῥάω.] To ſcour; to ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horſes, *ſkirre* the country round;
Hang thoſe that talk of fear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **Skirre.** *v. n.* To ſcour; to ſcud; to run in haſte.

We'll make them *ſkirre* away as ſwift as ſtones
Enforced from the old Aſſyrian ſlings. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

Ski'rret. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſarum*, Latin.] A plant.

It produces its flowers in an umbel, which conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed circularly, and expanded in form of a roſe: the empalement afterward becomes a fruit, compoſed of two narrow ſeeds, that are gibbous, and furrowed on one ſide, but plain on the other. The roots are ſhaped like long turneps, and are joined to one head. *Miller.*

Skirrets are a ſort of roots propagated by ſeed. *Mortimer.*

Skirt. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiorte*, Swediſh.]

1. The looſe edge of a garment; that part which hangs looſe below the waiſt.

It's but a nightgown in reſpect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, ſide ſleeves and *ſkirts*, round underborne with a bluiſh tinſel. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *ſkirt* of his mantle, and it rent. *1 Sam.* xv. 27.

2. The edge of any part of the dreſs.

A narrow lace, or a ſmall *ſkirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, and croſſes the breaſt, being a part of the tucker, is called the modeſty-piece. *Addiſon.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He ſhould ſeat himſelf at Athie, upon the *ſkirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Ye miſts, that riſe
From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or grey,
'Till the ſun paint your fleecy *ſkirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author riſe. *Milton.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmoſt *ſkirts*
Of glory, and far off his ſteps adore. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The northern *ſkirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conqueſts or commerce of the four great empires; but that which ſeems to have ſecured the other is the ſtony and ſandy deſarts, through which no army can paſs. *Temple.*

Upon the *ſkirts*
Of Arragon our ſquander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

To **Skirt.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *ſkirteth* this hundred on the waſte ſide. *Carew.*

Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide *ſkirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

A ſpacious circuit on the hill there ſtood,
Level and wide, and *ſkirted* round with wood. *Addiſon.*

SKI'TTISH. *adj.* [*ſkye*, Daniſh; *ſchew*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; eaſily frighted.

A reſtiff *ſkittiſh* jade had gotten a trick of riſing, ſtarting, and flying out at his own ſhadow. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Wanton; volatile; haſty; precipitate.

Now expectation, tickling *ſkittiſh* ſpirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſtill reſolv'd, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obſtinater;
And ſtill the *ſkittiſher* and looſer,
Her freaks appear'd to ſit the cloſer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men ſleep in *ſkittiſh* fortune's hall,
While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unſtaid and *ſkittiſh* in all notions elſe,
Save in the conſtant image of the creature
That is belov'd. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Ski'ttishly. *adv.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKI'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonneſs; fickleneſs.

SCONCE. *n. ſ.* [See SCONCE.]

Reinard ranſacketh every corner of his wily *ſkonce*, and beſtirreth the utmoſt of his nimble ſtumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

SKREEN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcran*, *eſcrein*, French, which Minſhew derives from *ſecerniculum*, Latin. *Nimis violenter ut ſolet*, ſays Skinner, which may be true as to one of the ſenſes; but if the firſt ſenſe of *ſkreen* be a kind of coarſe *ſieve or riddle*, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from ſome of the deſcendants of *cerno*.]

1. A riddle or coarſe ſieve.

A ſkuttle or *ſkreen* to rid ſoil fro' the corn. *Tuſſer.*

2. Any thing by which the ſun or weather is kept off.

3. Shelter; concealment.

Fenc'd from day, by night's eternal *ſkreen*;
Unknown to Heav'n, and to myſelf unſeen. *Dryden.*

To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To riddle; to ſift. A term yet uſed among maſons when they ſift ſand for mortar.

2. To ſhade from ſun or light, or weather.

3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains cloſely drawn, the light to *ſkreen*:
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interpoſition betwixt the earth and the ſun *ſkreen* and fence off the heat, otherwiſe inſupportable. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To ſhelter; to protect.

Ajax interpos'd
His ſevenfold ſhield, and *ſkreen'd* Laertes' ſon,
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him ſore. *Phillips.*

He that travels with them is to *ſkreen* them, and get them out when they have run themſelves into the briars. *Locke.*

His majeſty encouraged his ſubjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *ſkreened* them from puniſhment. *Spectator.*

The ſcales, of which the ſcarf-ſkin is compoſed, are deſigned to fence the orifices of the ſecretory ducts of the miliary glands, and to *ſkreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

SKUE. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no ſatisfactory derivation.] Oblique; ſidelong. It is moſt uſed in the adverb *aſkue*.

Several have imagined that this *ſkue* poſture of the axis is a moſt unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradiſe. *Bentley.*

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Diſcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *ſkulk'd* behind the fence, and ſneak'd away. *Dryden.*

SKULL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiola*, Iſlandick; *ſkatti*, Iſlandick, a head.]

1. The bone that incloſes the head: it is made up of ſeveral pieces, which, being joined together, form a conſiderable cavity, which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigneſs of the brain. Its figure is round, and a little depreſſed on its ſides. The ſeveral pieces, of which the *ſkull* is compoſed, are joined together by ſutures, which makes it leſs apt to break: theſe pieces or bones are ſix proper and two common, and each is made up of two tables, or laminæ, between which there is a thin and ſpongious ſubſtance, made of ſome bony fibres, which come from each laminæ, called in Greek διπλοη, and in Latin *meditullium*. In it are a great many veins and arteries, which bring blood for the nouriſhment of the bones. The tables are hard and ſolid, becauſe in them the fibres of the bones are cloſe to one another. The *diploe* is ſoft, becauſe the bony fibres are at a greater diſtance from one another. The external lamina is ſmooth, and covered with the pericranium: the internal is likewiſe ſmooth; but on it are ſeveral furrows, made by the pulſe of the arteries of the dura mater, whilſt the cranium was ſoft and yielding. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead mens *ſkulls*; and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shakeſpeare.*

With redoubled ſtrokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd *ſkull* within the brains. *Dryden.*

2. [Sceole, Saxon, a company.] A ſhoal. See SCULL.

Repair to the river where you have ſeen them ſwim in *ſkulls* or ſhoals. *Walton.*

SKU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* A headpiece.

SKU'LLCAP. *n. ſ.* [*caſſida*, Latin.] A plant.

The florets are longiſh, one in each ala of the leaves: the upper leaf is galeated like an helmet, with two auricles adjoining: the under leaf, for the moſt part, is divided into two: the calyx, having a cover, contains a fruit reſembling the heel of a ſlipper or ſhoe. *Millar.*

SKY. *n. ſ.* [*ſky*, Daniſh.]

1. The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops aſcend the *ſky*. *Milton.*

The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *ſkies*. *Roſcommon.*

Raiſe all thy winds, with night involve the *ſkies*,
Sink, or diſperſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolt you know,
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coaſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

What is this knowledge but the *ſky* ſtol'n fire,
For which the thief ſtill chain'd in ice doth ſit? *Davies.*

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *ſky*. *Dryden.*

3. The weather.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to anſwer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *ſkies*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SKY'EY. *adj.* [from *ſky*. Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *ſkiey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'ſt,
Hourly afflict. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

SKY'COLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the ſky.

A ſolution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *ſkycolour*, but nothing near ſo high as the ceruleous tincture of ſilver. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *adj.* [*ſky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the ſky.

This your Ovid himſelf has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water nymphs are dreſſed in *ſkycoloured* garments. *Addiſon.*

SKY'DYED. *adj.* [*ſky* and *dye*.] Coloured like the ſky.

There figs, *ſkydyed*, a purple hue diſcloſe. *Pope.*

SKY'ED. *adj.* [from *ſky*.] Enveloped by the ſkies. This is unuſual and unauthoriſed.

The pale deluge floats
O'er the *ſky'd* mountain to the ſhadowy vale. *Thomſon.*

SKY'ISH. *adj.* [from *ſky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the ſky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *ſkyiſh* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

SKY'LARK. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and ſings.

He next proceeded to the *ſkylark*, mounting up by a proper ſcale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very eaſy deſcent. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.

A monſtrous fowl dropt through the *ſkylight*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

SKY'ROCKET. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *rocket*.] A kind of firework, which flies high and burns as it flies.

I conſidered a comet, or in the language of the vulgar a blazing ſtar, as a *ſkyrocket* diſcharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addiſon.*

SLAB. *n. ſ.*

1. A puddle. *Ainſworth.*

2. A plane of ſtone: as, a marble *ſlab*.

SLAB. *adj.* [A word, I ſuppoſe, of the ſame original with *ſlabber*, or *ſlaver*.] Thick; viſcous; glutinous.

Noſe of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-ſtrangl'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and *ſlab*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*ſlabben*, *ſlabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.

2. To ſhed or pour any thing.

To SLA'BBER. *v. a.*

1. To ſmear with ſpittle.

He *ſlabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. To ſhed; to ſpill.

The milk pan and cream pot ſo *ſlabber'd* and ſoft,
That butter is wanting, and cheeſe is half loſt. *Tuſſer.*

SLA'BBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlabber*.] He who ſlabbers.

SLA'BBY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſlab*.]

1. Thick; viſcous.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moiſt intemperies, *ſlabby* and greaſy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be uſed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Wet; floody.

When waggiſh boys the ſtunted beſom ply,
To rid the *ſlabby* pavements, paſs not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [ſleac, Sax. *ſlaken*, Iſlandick; *yſlack*, Welſh; *laxus*, Latin.]

1. Not tenſe; not hard drawn; looſe.

The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution in this caſe to make a *ſlack* compreſſion for fear of exciting a convulſion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Remiſs; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if ſo be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *ſlack*, the alacrity and fervour of others ſerveth as a preſent ſpur. *Hooker.*

Seeing his ſoldiers *ſlack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treaſon. *Knolles.*

Nor were it juſt, would he reſume that ſhape,
That *ſlack* devotion ſhould his thunder 'ſcape. *Waller.*

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *ſlack*. *Hudibras.*

3. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *ſlack*:
His nimble wit out-ran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

A handful of *ſlack* dried hops ſpoil many pounds, by taking away their pleaſant ſmell. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. Relaxed; weak; not holding faſt.

All his joints relax'd:
From his *ſlack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roſes ſhed. *Milton.*

To SLACK.
To SLA'CKEN. } *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To be remiſs; to neglect.

When thou ſhalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *ſlack* not to pay it. *Deutr.* xxiii. 21.

2. To loſe the power of coheſion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, ſo that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *ſlacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

3. To abate.

Whence theſe raging fires
Will *ſlacken*, if his breath ſtir not their flames. *Milton.*

4. To languiſh; to fail; to flag. *Ainſworth.*

To SLACK.
To SLA'CKEN. } *v. a.*

1. To looſen; to make leſs tight.

Ah generous youth, that wiſh forbear;
Slack all thy ſails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*

Had Ajax been employ'd, our *ſlacken'd* ſails
Had ſtill at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulſes beat, and lungs reſpire;
This holds the ſinews like a bridle's reins,
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn or ſtop, as ſhe them *ſlacks* or ſtrains. *Davies.*

Taught power's due uſe to people and to kings,
Taught not to *ſlack* nor ſtrain its tender ſtrings. *Pope.*

3. To eaſe; to mitigate. Phillips ſeems to have uſed it by miſtake for *ſlake*.

Men, having been brought up at home under a ſtrict rule of duty, always reſtrained by ſharp penalties from lewd behaviour, ſo ſoon as they come thither, where they ſee laws more ſlackly tended, and the hard reſtraint, which they were uſed unto, now *ſlacked*, they grow more looſe. *Spenſer.*

If there be cure or charm
To reſpite or deceive, or *ſlack* the pain
Of this ill manſion. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons ſome ſucculent plant
Allow'd, that poor helpleſs man might *ſlack*
His preſent thirſt, and matter find for toil. *Phillips.*

4. To remit for want of eagerneſs.

My guards
Are you, great pow'rs, and th' unbated ſtrength
Of a firm conſcience; which ſhall arm each ſtep
Ta'en for the ſtate, and teach me *ſlack* no pace. *B. Johnſ.*

With ſuch delay well pleas'd, they *ſlack* their courſe. *Milton.*

5. To cauſe to be remitted.

You may ſooner by imagination quicken or *ſlack* a motion, than raiſe or ceaſe it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower than make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon.*

This doctrine muſt ſuperſede and *ſlacken* all induſtry and endeavour, which is the loweſt degree of that which hath been promiſed to be accepted by Chriſt; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wiſe man's cumbrance, if not ſnare; more apt
To *ſlacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praiſe. *Milton.*

Balls of this metal *ſlack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the am'rous youth beſtow'd the race. *Waller.*

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other *ſlackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to unbend.

Here have I ſeen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *ſlacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chaſe by all the flow'r
Of youth, whoſe hopes a nobler prey devour. *Denham.*

7. To with-hold; to uſe leſs liberally.

He that ſo generally is good, muſt of neceſſity hold his virtue to you, whoſe worthineſs would ſtir it up where it wanted, rather than *ſlack* it where there is ſuch abundance. *Shakeſp.*

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of coheſion.

Some unſlacked lime cover with aſhes, and let it ſtand till rain comes to *ſlack* the lime; then ſpread them together. *Mort.*

9. To neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From thoſe that ſhe calls ſervants, or from mine?
—If then they chanc'd to *ſlack* ye,
We could controul them. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *ſlacks* not. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Slack not the good preſage, while heav'n inſpires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires. *Dryden.*

10. To repreſs; to make leſs quick or forcible.

I ſhould be griev'd, young prince, to think my preſence
Unbent your thoughts, and *ſlacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addiſ.*

SLACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To ſlack*.] Small coal; coal broken in ſmall parts.

SLA'CKLY. *adv.* [from *ſlack*.]

1. Looſely; not tightly; not cloſely.

2. Negligently; remiſsly.

That a king's children ſhould be ſo convey'd,
So *ſlackly* guarded, and the ſearch ſo ſlow
That could not trace them. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

SLA'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlack*.]

1. Looſeneſs; not tightneſs.

2. Negligence; inattention; remiſſneſs.

It concerneth the duty of the Church by law to provide, that the looſeneſs and *ſlackneſs* of men may not cauſe the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker.*

Theſe thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *ſlackneſs*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

From man's effeminate *ſlackneſs* it begins,
Who ſhould better hold his place
By wiſdom, and ſuperior gifts receiv'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Want of tendency.

When they have no diſpoſition to ſhoot out above their lips, there is a *ſlackneſs* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

4. Weakneſs; not force; not intenſeneſs.

Through the *ſlackneſs* of motion, or long baniſhment from the air, it might gather ſome aptneſs to putrefy. *Brerewood.*

SLAG. *n. ſ.* The droſs or recrement of metal.

Not only the calces but the glaſſes of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have obſerved about the glaſs or *ſlag* of copper. *Boyle.*

SLAIE. *n. ſ.* A weaver's reed. *Ainſworth.*

SLAIN. The participle paſſive of *ſlay*.

The *ſlain* of the Lord ſhall be many. *Iſaiah*, lxvi. 16.

The king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he ſlew the
ſlain. *Dryden.*

To SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *ſlack*, *Skinner*; from *ſlock*, Iſlandick, to quench, Mr. *Lye*.]

1. To quench; to extinguiſh.

He did always ſtrive
Himſelf with ſalves to health for to reſtore,
And *ſlake* the heavenly fire that raged evermore. *Fairy Q.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *ſlake* mine ire, nor eaſe my heart. *Shakeſp.*

She with her cold hand *ſlakes*
His ſpirits, the ſparks of life, and chills his heart. *Craſhaw.*

From Iülus' head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quen[illegible] ſacred fire, and *ſlake* his hair. *Dryden.*

The f[illegible]rant fruit from bending branches ſhake,
And [illegible] the cryſtal ſtream their thirſt at pleaſure *ſlake*.
Blackmore's Creation.

Coarſe are his meals, the fortune of the chace;
Amidſt the running ſtream he *ſlakes* his thirſt. *Addiſon.*

2. It is uſed of lime, ſo that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To ſlack* or *ſlake* lime be to powder or quench it.

That which he ſaw happened to be freſh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *ſlake* it. *Woodward.*

To SLAKE. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *ſlack*.] To grow leſs tenſe; to be relaxed.

If ſhe the body's nature did partake,
Her ſtrength would with the body's ſtrength decay;
But when the body's ſtrongeſt ſinews *ſlake*,
Then is the ſoul moſt active, quick, and gay. *Davies.*

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*lema*, Iſland. *ſchlagen*, Dutch.] To ſlaughter; to cruſh. A word not uſed but in low converſation.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*eſclaundrie*, Fr. *ſcandalum*, Latin.] To cenſure falſely; to belie.

Slander Valentine
With falſhood, cowardice, and poor deſcent. *Shakeſp.*

He hath *ſlandered* thy ſervant unto the king. 2 *Sam.* xix.

Give me leave to ſpeak as earneſtly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *ſlandering* it. *Whitgifte.*

Thou do'ſt with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy *ſlandering* trade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befal,
And ſputt'ring under ſpecious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

Of all her dears ſhe never *ſlander'd* one,
But cares not if a thouſand are undone. *Dryden.*

SLA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Falſe invective.

When *ſlanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purſes come not to throngs. *Shak. King Lear.*

Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not ſo;
Yet charge the conſul with our harms,
That let him go:
So in our cenſure of the ſtate
We ſtill do wander,
And make the careful magiſtrate
The mark of *ſlander*. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

2. Diſgrace; reproach.

Thou *ſlander* of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed iſſue of thy father's loins. *Shakeſp.*

3. Diſreputation; ill name.

You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the *ſlander* of moſt ſtep-mothers,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlander*.] One who belies another; one who lays falſe imputations on another.

In your ſervants ſuffer any offence againſt yourſelf rather than againſt God: endure not that they ſhould be railers or *ſlanderers*, tell-tales or ſowers of diſſenſion. *Taylor.*

Thou ſhalt anſwer for this, thou *ſlanderer*. *Dryden.*

SLA'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *ſlander*.]

1. Uttering reproachful falſhoods.

What king ſo ſtrong
Can tie the gall up in the *ſlanderous* tongue? *Shakeſp.*

To me belongs
The care to ſhun the blaſt of *ſland'rous* tongues:
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile cenſure taint my ſpotleſs name. *Pope.*

2. Containing reproachful falſhoods; calumnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of ſuch detractors,

tractors, with the certain knowledge of their *ſlanderous* untruths. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

We lay theſe honours on this man,
To eaſe ourſelves of divers *ſland'rous* loads. *Shakeſp.*

As by flattery a man opens his boſom to his mortal enemy, ſo by detraction and a *ſlanderous* miſreport he ſhuts the ſame to his beſt friends. *South.*

Sla'nderously. *adv.* [from *ſlanderous.*] Calumniouſly; with falſe reproach.

I may the better ſatisfy them who object theſe doubts, and *ſlanderouſly* bark at the courſes which are held againſt that traiterous earl and his adherents. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

They did *ſlanderouſly* object,
How that they durſt not hazard to preſent
In perſon their defences. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Slang. The preterite of *ſling.*

David *ſlang* a ſtone, and ſmote the Philiſtine. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

Slank. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SLANT. } *adj.* [from *ſlanghe*, a ſerpent, Dut. *Skinner.*]
SLA'NTING. } Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

Late the clouds
Juſtling, or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the *ſlant* lightning; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The ſun round the globe deſcribes th' Æquator line,
By which wiſe means he can the whole ſurvey
With a direct or with a *ſlanting* ray,
In the ſucceſſion of a night and day. *Blackmore.*

Sla'ntly. } *adv.* [from *ſlant.*] Obliquely; not perpendi-
Sla'ntwise. } cularly; ſlope.

Some maketh a hollowneſs half a foot deep,
With fower ſets in it, ſet *ſlantwiſe* aſleep. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

SLAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchlap*, German.] A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with ſomething rather broad than ſharp.

The laugh, the *ſlap*, the jocund curſe, go round. *Thomſ.*

Slap. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a ſudden and violent blow.

Peg's ſervants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouſe, then ſtrait went the yard *ſlap* over their noddle. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To **Slap.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with a ſlap.

Dick, who thus long had paſſive ſat,
Here ſtroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *ſlapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

Sla'pdash. *interj.* [from *ſlap* and *daſh.*] All at once: as any thing broad falls with a *ſlap* into the water, and *daſhes* it about. A low word.

And yet, *ſlapdaſh*, is all again
In ev'ry ſinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*

To **Slash.** *v. a.* [*ſlaſa*, to ſtrike, Iſlandick.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To laſh. *Slaſh* is improper.

Daniel, a ſprightly ſwain, that us'd to *ſlaſh*
The vig'rous ſteeds that drew his lord's calaſh,
To Peggy's ſide inclin'd. *King.*

To **Slash.** *v. n.* To ſtrike at random with a ſword; to lay about him.

The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *ſlaſhing* at their idle ſhades. *Fairy Queen.*

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *ſlaſhing* Bentley with his deſp'rate hook. *Pope.*

Slash. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cut; wound.

Some few received ſome cuts and *ſlaſhes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*

2. A cut in cloath.

What! this a ſleeve?
Here's ſnip and nip, and cut, and ſliſh and *ſlaſh*,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſtinguiſh'd *ſlaſhes* deck the great,
As each excels in birth or ſtate:
His oylet-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a ſampler. *Prior.*

Slatch. *n. ſ.* [A ſea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe. *Bailey.*

SLATE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlit*: *ſlate* is in ſome counties a crack; or from *eſclate*, a tile, French.] A grey foſſile ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon.

A ſquare cannot be ſo truly drawn upon a *ſlate* as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew's Coſmol.*

A ſmall piece of a flat *ſlate* the ants laid over the hole of their neſt, when they foreſaw it would rain. *Addiſon's Spect.*

To **Slate.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,
Would raiſe a houſe about two ſtories,
A lyric ode would *ſlate*. *Swift.*

Sla'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlate.*] One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

Sla'ttern. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaetti*, Swediſh.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

Without the raiſing of which ſum,
You dare not be ſo troubleſome
To pinch the *ſlatterns* black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*

We may always obſerve, that a goſſip in politicks is a *ſlattern* in her family. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The fallow ſkin is for the ſwarthy put,
And love can make a *ſlattern* of a ſlut. *Dryden.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,
The new-ſcour'd manteau, and the *ſlattern* air. *Gay.*

Sla'ty. *adj.* [from *ſlate.*] Having the nature of ſlate.

All the ſtone that is *ſlaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the ſite of the ſtratum, will ſplit only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other poſition, 'tis apt to give way, ſtart, and burſt, when any conſiderable weight is laid upon it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

SLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*eſclave*, French. It is ſaid to have its original from the *Slavi*, or *Sclavonians*, ſubdued and ſold by the Venetians.] One mancipated to a maſter; not a freeman; a dependant.

The baniſh'd Kent, who in diſguiſe
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him ſervice
Improper for a *ſlave*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Thou elviſh markt, abortive, rooting hog!
Thou that waſt ſeal'd in thy nativity
The *ſlave* of nature, and the ſon of hell. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of gueſts he makes them *ſlaves*
Inhoſpitably. *Milton.*

Slaves to our paſſions we become, and then
It grows impoſſible to govern men. *Waller.*

The condition of ſervants was different from what it is now, they being generally *ſlaves*, and ſuch as were bought and ſold for money. *South.*

Perſpective a painter muſt not want; yet without ſubjecting ourſelves ſo wholly to it, as to become *ſlaves* of it. *Dryden.*

To-morrow, ſhould we thus expreſs our friendſhip,
Each might receive a *ſlave* into his arms:
This ſun, perhaps, this morning ſun's the laſt
That e'er ſhall riſe on Roman liberty. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **Slave.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men ſhould *ſlave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift.*

SLA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſaliva*, Latin; *ſlæfa*, Iſlandick.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

Mathiolus hath a paſſage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *ſlaver* of its mouth, which will not conſiſt with truth. *Brown.*

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *ſlaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

To **Sla'ver.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be ſmeared with ſpittle.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the ſtairs
That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falſhood as with labour. *Shakeſp.*

2. To emit ſpittle.

Miſo came with ſcowling eyes to deliver a *ſlavering* good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

Why muſt he ſputter, ſpawl, and *ſlaver* it,
In vain, againſt the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*

To **Sla'ver.** *v. a.* To ſmear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the ſlave, he mouths it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is *ſlaver'd* o'er. *Dryden.*

Sla'verer. *n. ſ.* [*ſlabbaerd*, Dutch; from *ſlaver.*] One who cannot hold his ſpittle; a driveller; an idiot.

Sla'very. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlave.*] Servitude; the condition of a ſlave; the offices of a ſlave.

If my diſſentings were out of errour, weakneſs, or obſtinacy in me, yet no man can think it other than the badge and method of *ſlavery*, by ſavage rudeneſs and importunate obtruſions of violence to have the miſt of his errour diſpelled. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER. *n. ſ.* [onꞅlauᵹt, Saxon, from ꞅlæᵹan, ꞅleᵹan, to ſtrike or kill.] Maſſacre; deſtruction by the ſword.

Sinful Macduff,
They were all ſtruck for thee!
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell *ſlaughter* on their ſouls. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

On each hand *ſlaughter* and gigantick deeds. *Milton.*

The pair you ſee,
Now friends below, in cloſe embraces join;
But when they leave the ſhady realms of night,
With mortal heat each other ſhall purſue:
What wars, what wounds, what *ſlaughter* ſhall enſue? *Dryden.*

To **Sla'ughter.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſſacre; to ſlay; to kill with the ſword.

Your caſtle is ſurpriz'd, your wife and babes
Savagely *ſlaughter'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Sla'ughterhouse. [*ſlaughter* and *houſe.*] Houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whoſe ſouls abhor
Th' uncleanly ſavour of a *ſlaughterhouſe*;
For I am ſtifled with the ſmell of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sla'ughterman. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *man.*] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting *ſlaughtermen.* *Shakeſp.*

Ten chas'd by one,
Are now each one the *ſlaughterman* of twenty. *Shakeſp.*

See, thou fight'ſt againſt thy countrymen;
And join'ſt with them, will be thy *ſlaughtermen.* *Shakeſp.*

Sla'ughterous. *adj.* [from *ſlaughter.*] Deſtructive; murderous.

I have ſupt full with horrours:
Direneſs familiar to my *ſlaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Sla'vish. *adj.* [from *ſlave.*] Servile; mean; baſe; dependant.

A thing
More *ſlaviſh* did I ne'er, than anſwering
A ſlave without a knock. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your aſſes, and your dogs, and mules,
You uſe in abject and in *ſlaviſh* part,
Becauſe you bought them. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I believe
That he, the ſupreme God, t' whom all things ill
Are but as *ſlaviſh* officers of vengeance,
Would ſend a gliſt'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unaſſail'd. *Milton.*

Thoſe are the labour'd births of *ſlaviſh* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

Slaviſh bards our mutual loves rehearſe,
In lying ſtrains and ignominious verſe. *Prior.*

Sla'vishly. *adv.* [from *ſlaviſh.*] Servilely; meanly.

Sla'vishness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlaviſh.*] Servility; meanneſs.

To **SLAY.** *v. a.* preter *ſlew*; part. paſſ. *ſlain.* [*ſlahan*, Gothick; ꞅlean, Saxon; *ſlachten*, Dutch, to ſtrike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or ſhall I ſay her uncle?
Or he that *ſlew* her brothers and her uncle? *Shakeſpeare.*

Tyrant, ſhew thy face:
If thou be'ſt *ſlain*, and with no ſtroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghoſts will haunt me ſtill. *Shak.*

The deadly-handed Clifford *ſlew* my ſteed. *Shakeſp.*

I ſaw under the altar the ſouls of them that were *ſlain* for the word of God. *Rev.* vi. 2.

Thus there was killing of young and old, and *ſlaying* of virgins and infants. 2 *Mac.* v. 13.

Slay and make ready. *Gen.* xliii. 16.

Wrath killeth the fooliſh man, and envy *ſlayeth* the ſilly one. *Job*, v. 2.

They *ſlew* ten thouſand men. *Judges*, i. 4.

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle *ſlain.* *Dryden's Æn.*

Abraham
By blood and battles muſt his pow'r maintain,
And *ſlay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain. *Prior.*

Sla'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlay.*] Killer; murderer; deſtroyer.

Witneſs the guiltleſs blood poured oft on ground;
The crowned often ſlain, the *ſlayer* crown'd. *Fairy Q.*

They ſlew thoſe that were *ſlayers* of their countrymen. *Abbot.*

The *ſlayer* of himſelf yet ſaw I there;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair:
With eyes half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his ſullen ſoul away. *Dryd.*

Sleave. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning: *ſleave* ſilk is explained by Gouldman *floccus ſericus*, a lock of ſilk; and the women ſtill ſay *ſleave the ſilk*, for *untwiſt* it. Ainſworth calls a weaver's ſhuttle or reed a *ſlay*. *To ſlay* is to part a twiſt into ſingle fibres.]

I on a fountain light,
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffadillies dight
With graſs like *ſleave* was matted. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

Sle'azy. *adj.* [often written *ſleezy.*] Weak; wanting ſubſtance. This ſeems to be of the ſame race with *ſleave*, or from to *ſley.*

Sled. *n. ſ.* [*ſlæd*, Daniſh; *ſledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *ſled*, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

Sle'dded. *adj.* [from *ſled.*] Mounted on a ſled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He ſmote the *ſledded* Polack on the ice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sledge. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlecᵹ, Saxon; *ſleggia*, Iſlandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him ſpying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beſet,
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel, without remorſe,
And on his ſhield like iron *ſledges* bet. *Fairy Queen.*

The painful ſmith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardeſt iron ſoon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *ſledge* he can it beat,
And faſhion to what he it liſt apply. *Spenſer.*

The uphand *ſledge* is uſed by under workmen, when the work is not of the largeſt, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they uſe it with both their hands before them, and ſeldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

Ariſtotle aſcribes it unto the ſwiftneſs of that motion; but it would follow that the quick ſtroke of a light hammer ſhould be of greater efficacy than any ſofter and more gentle ſtriking of a great *ſledge.* *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *ſled.* See Sled.

In Lancaſhire they uſe a ſort of *ſledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horſe. *Mort.*

Sleek. *n. ſ.* [*ſleych*, Dutch.] Smooth; nitid; gloſſy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and ſuch as ſleep a-nights. *Shakeſp.*

Envy!
How eagerly ye follow my diſgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *ſleek* and wanton
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet are the men more looſe than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd,
More *ſleek*'d, more ſoft, and ſlacker limb'd. *B. Johnſon.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all dreſt in flowers,
And that the *ſleek*-hair'd nymphs were ſeen,
To ſeek them ſummer bowers. *Drayton.*

The pureſt paſteboard, with a *ſleek* ſtone rub ſmooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret creſt, and *ſleek* enamell'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thoſe rugged names to our like mouths grow *ſleek*,
That would have made Quintilian ſtare and gaſp. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *ſleek*,
And then thou kemb'ſt the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

So *ſleek* her ſkin, ſo faultleſs was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleaſure take
To ſee ſo fair a rival. *Dryden.*

To **Sleek.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb ſmooth and even.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith ſhe ſits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

Gentle my lord, *ſleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your gueſts to-night. *Shakeſpeare.*

She does *ſleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

A ſheet of well *ſleeked* marble paper did not caſt any of its diſtinct colours upon the wall. *Boyle.*

The perſuaſive rhetorick
That *ſleek'd* his tongue, and won ſo much on Eve,
So little here, nay loſt. *Milton.*

A cruiſe of fragrance, form'd of burniſh'd gold,
Odour divine! whoſe ſoft refreſhing ſtreams
Sleek the ſmooth ſkin, and ſcent the ſnowy limbs. *Pope.*

Slee'kly. *adv.* [from *ſleek.*] Smoothly; gloſſily.

Let their heads be *ſleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats bruſh'd. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To **Sleep.** *v. n.* [*ſlepan*, Gothick; ꞅleepan, Saxon; *ſlaepen*, Dutch.]

1. To take reſt, by ſuſpenſion of the mental powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I ſhall *ſleep* out; the reſt I'll whiſtle. *Shakeſp.*

Where's Pede?—Go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere ſhe *ſleep*, hath thrice her prayers ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her fantaſy;
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy;
But thoſe that *ſleep*, and think not on their ſins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, ſhoulders, ſides, and ſhins. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the man be poor, thou ſhalt not *ſleep* with his pledge. *Deut.*

Sleep on now, and take your reſt; behold the hour is at hand. *Matt.* xxvi. 45.

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are aſleep:
They, ſweet turtles! folded lie
In the laſt knot that love could tie.
Let them *ſleep*, let them *ſleep* on,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never *ſleep* in night. *Craſhaw.*

Thoſe who at any time *ſleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours buſy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To reſt; to be motionleſs.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-boned clown in chines of beef ere thou *ſleep* in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove on my knees that thou mayeſt be turned into hobnails. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

How ſweet the moonlight *ſleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The giddy ſhip, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then ſhoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd ſhe ſtops, and *ſleeps* again. *Dryden.*

3. To live thoughtleſsly.

We *ſleep* over our happineſs, and want to be rouzed into a quick thankful ſenſe of it. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead; death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake.

If we believe that Jeſus died and roſe again, even ſo them alſo which *ſleep* in Jeſus will God bring with him. 1 *Theſ.*

A perſon is ſaid to be dead to us, becauſe we cannot raiſe from the grave; though he only *ſleeps* unto God, who can raiſe from the chamber of death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that ſo long have *ſlept* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever
Have wiſh'd the *ſleeping* of this buſineſs, never
Deſir'd it to be ſtirr'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Sleep. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Repoſe; reſt; ſuſpenſion of the mental powers; ſlumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, Sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder *ſleep*; the innocent *ſleep*;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd ſleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's bath,
Balm

Balm of hurt minds, great nature's ſecond courſe,
Chief nouriſher in life's feaſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Cold calleth the ſpirits to ſuccour; and, therefore they cannot ſo well cloſe and go together in the head, which is ever requiſite to *ſleep*. And for the ſame cauſe, pain and noiſe hinder *ſleep*; and darkneſs furthereth *ſleep*. *Bacon.*

Beaſts that ſleep in winter, as wild bears, during their *ſleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing. *Bacon.*

His faſten'd hands the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *ſleep*. *Dryd.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings diſcloſ'd the god,
And in his hand the *ſleep*-compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants ſpend the greateſt part of their time in *ſleep*, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or ſome pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

Slee'per. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleep.*]

1. One who ſleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound muſick; come, my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon theſe *ſleepers* be. *Shakeſp.*

What's the buſineſs,
That ſuch an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *ſleepers* of the houſe? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In ſome countries, a plant which ſhutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon; the inhabitants ſay is a plant that ſleepeth. There be *ſleepers* enow then; for almoſt all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a ſpy taken, and a *ſleeper* ſlain. *Dryden.*

He muſt be no great eater, drinker, nor *ſleeper*, that will diſcipline his ſenſes, and exert his mind: every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

2. A lazy inactive drone.

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been *ſleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the preſent time, be by wiſe judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Slee'pily. *adv.* [from *ſleepy.*]

1. Drowſily; with deſire to ſleep.

2. Dully; lazily.

I rather chuſe to endure the wounds of thoſe darts, which envy caſteth at novelty, than to go on ſafely and *ſleepily* in the eaſy ways of ancient miſtakings. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in theſe actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *ſleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

Slee'piness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleepy.*] Drowſineſs; diſpoſition to ſleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulneſs precedes too great *ſleepineſs*, and is the moſt ill-boding ſymptom of a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

Slee'pless. *adj.* [from *ſleep.*] Wanting ſleep.

The field
To labour calls us, now with ſweat impos'd,
Though after *ſleepleſs* night. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

While penſive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepleſs themſelves to give their readers ſleep. *Pope.*

Slee'py. *adj.* [from *ſleep.*]

1. Drowſy; diſpoſed to ſleep.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring theſe daggers from the place?
They muſt lie there. Go, carry them and ſmear
The *ſleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

She wak'd her *ſleepy* crew,
And riſing haſty, took a ſhort adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; ſomniferous; cauſing ſleep.

We will give you *ſleepy* drinks, that your ſenſes unintelligent of our inſufficience, may, though they cannot praiſe us, as little accuſe us. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Let ſuch bethink them, if the *ſleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ſtill. *Milton.*

I ſleeped about eight hours, and no wonder; for the phyſicians had mingled a *ſleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

Sleet. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from the Daniſh, *ſlet.*] A kind of ſmooth ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles.

Now van to van the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The midmoſt battles haſt'ning up behind,
Who view, far off, the ſtorm of falling *ſleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*

Perpetual *ſleet* and driving ſnow
Obſcure the ſkies, and hang on herds below.
Huge oxen ſtand incloſ'd in wintry walls
Of ſnow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *ſleet*, then ſnow, and ice, and froſt. *Cheyne.*

To **Sleet.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

Slee'ty. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing ſleet.

Sleeve. *n. ſ.* [ꞅliꝼ, Saxon.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes eſpy'd my treaſure,
With *ſleeves* turn'd up, looſe hair, and breaſt enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, meaſure. *Sidn.*

The deep ſmock *ſleeve*, which the Iriſh women uſe, they ſay, was old Spaniſh; and yet that ſhould ſeem rather to be an old Engliſh faſhion: for in armory, the faſhion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing elſe but a *ſleeve*, is faſhioned much like to that *ſleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, uſed to wear their miſtreſs's or love's *ſleeve* upon their arms; Sir Launcelot wore the *ſleeve* of the fair maid of Aſteloth in a tourney. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Your hoſe ſhould be ungarter'd, your *ſleeve* unbutton'd, your ſhoe untied, demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shak.*

You would think a ſmock a ſhe-angel, he ſo chants to the *ſleeve*-band, and the work about the ſquare on't. *Shakeſp.*

He was cloathed in cloth, with wide *ſleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *ſleeves* the ſame. *Dryden.*

2. *Sleeve*, in ſome provinces, ſignifies a knot or ſkein of ſilk, which is by ſome very probably ſuppoſed to be its meaning in the following paſſage. [See Sleave.]

Methought I heard a voice cry, Sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder ſleep; the innocent ſleep;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *ſleeve* of care,
The birth of each day's life. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, ſignifies a cover; any thing ſpread over; which ſeems to be the ſenſe of *ſleeve* in the proverbial phraſe.

A brace of ſharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *ſleeves*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Men know themſelves utterly void of thoſe qualities which the impudent ſycophant aſcribes to them, and in his *ſleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South's Sermons.*

John laughed heartily in his *ſleeve* at the pride of the eſquire. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

4. To hang on a ſleeve; to make dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or ſhould know what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to aſk why we ſhould hang our judgment upon the church's *ſleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [*Lolligo*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Slee'ved. *adj.* [from *ſleeve.*] Having ſleeves.

Slee'veless. *adj.* [from *ſleeve.*]

1. Wanting ſleeves; having no ſleeves.

His cloaths were ſtrange, tho' coarſe, and black, tho' bare;
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become tufttaffaty. *Donne.*

They put on long *ſleeveleſs* coats of home-ſpun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold yon iſle by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Grave mummers! *ſleeveleſs* ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reaſonableneſs; wanting propriety; wanting ſolidity. [This ſenſe, of which the word has been long poſſeſſed, I know not well how it obtained; Skinner thinks it properly *liveleſs* or *lifeleſs*: to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to ſuggeſt. Can it come from *ſleeve*, a knot, or *ſkein*, and ſo ſignify *unconnected, hanging ill together?* or from *ſleeve*, a cover; and therefore means *plainly abſurd*; fooliſh without palliation?]

This *ſleeveleſs* tale of tranſubſtantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipreſence. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for ſending every one of her children on a *ſleeveleſs* errand, as ſhe calls it. *Spectator.*

Sleight. *n. ſ.* [*ſlagd*, cunning, Iſlandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice; as ſleight of hand; the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but leſs properly, *ſlight*.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counſel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foreſight, leſt our ſimplicity be over-reached by cunning *ſleights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red-croſs knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though falſe Dueſſa it to bar,
Her falſe *ſleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that diſtill'd by magick *ſleights*,
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As, by the ſtrength of their illuſion
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Out ſtept the ample ſize
Of mighty Ajax, huge in ſtrength; to him, Laertes' ſon,
That crafty one as huge in *ſleight*. *Chapman.*

She could not ſo convey
The maſſy ſubſtance of that idol great,
What *ſleight* had ſhe the wardens to betray?
What ſtrength to heave the goddeſs from her ſeat? *Fairfax.*

In the wily ſnake
Whatever *ſleights*, none would ſuſpicious mark,
As from his wit, and native ſubtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*

Doubtleſs the pleaſure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel moſt delight,
That leaſt perceive the juggler's *ſleight*. *Hudibras.*

Good humour is but a *ſleight* of hand, or a faculty, making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Eſtrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *ſlight*, when the poet does not too groſsly impoſe upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he ſcorns ignoble flight,
His honeſt friends preſerve him by a *ſleight*. *Swift.*

Sleine. *n. ſ.* [This word is apparently miſprinted for *ſeine.*] Is a net of about forty fathoms in length, with which they encompaſs a part of the ſea, and draw the ſame on land by two ropes faſtened at its end, together with ſuch fiſh as lighteth within his precinct. *Carew.*

Sle'nder. *adj.* [*ſlinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; ſmall in circumference compared with the length; not thick.

So thick the roſes bluſhing round
About her glow'd; half ſtooping to ſupport
Each flow'r of *ſlender* ſtalk. *Milton.*

2. Small in the waiſt; having a fine ſhape.

What *ſlender* youth bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roſes in ſome pleaſant cave? *Milton.*

Beauteous Helen ſhines among the reſt,
Tall, *ſlender*, ſtraight, with all the graces bleſt. *Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; ſlight; not ſtrong.

Love in theſe labyrinths his ſlaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in *ſlender* chains. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconſiderable; weak.

Yet they, who claim the general aſſent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy ſentence upon as many as refuſe to embrace the ſame, muſt have ſpecial regard, that their firſt foundations and grounds be more than *ſlender* probabilities. *Hooker.*

Where joy moſt revels, grief doth moſt lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *ſlender* accident. *Shakeſpeare.*

Poſitively to define that ſeaſon, there is no *ſlender* difficulty. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is a very *ſlender* comfort that relies upon this nice diſtinction, between things being troubleſome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotſon.*

5. Sparing; leſs than enough; as, a *ſlender* eſtate, and *ſlender* parts.

At my lodging,
The worſt is this, that at ſo *ſlender* warning,
You're like to have a thin and *ſlender* pittance. *Shakeſp.*

In obſtructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *ſlender*, thin, diluting. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Not amply ſupplied.

The good Oſtorius often deign'd
To grace my *ſlender* table with his preſence. *Phillips.*

Sle'nderly. *adv.* [from *ſlender.*]

1. Without bulk.

2. Slightly; meanly.

If the debt be not juſt, we know not what may be deemed juſt, neither is it a ſum to be *ſlenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*

If I have done well, it is that which I deſired; but if *ſlenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. 2 *Macc.*

Sle'nderness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlender.*]

1. Thinneſs; ſmallneſs of circumference.

Small whiſtles give a ſound becauſe of their extreme *ſlenderneſs*, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Their colours ariſe from the thinneſs of the tranſparent parts of the feathers; that is, from the *ſlenderneſs* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the ſides of the groſſer lateral branches or fibres of thoſe feathers. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or ſtrength.

It is preceded by a ſpitting of blood, occaſioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *ſlenderneſs* and weakneſs of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Slightneſs; weakneſs; inconſiderableneſs.

The *ſlenderneſs* of your reaſons againſt the book, together with the inconveniencies that muſt of neceſſity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgifte.*

4. Want of plenty.

Slept. The preterite of *ſleep.*

Silence! coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature firſt began to be,
'Twas one vaſt nothing all, and all *ſlept* faſt in thee. *Pope.*

Slew. The preterite of *ſlay.*

He *ſlew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chaſed Benchades and Amida, two of their greateſt princes, out of the country. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To **Sley.** *v. n.* [See to Sleave.] To part or twiſt into threads.

Why art thou then exaſperate, thou immaterial ſkein of *ſley'd* ſilk? *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Slice.** *v. n.* [ꞅliꞇan, Saxon.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.

Their cooks make no more ado, but *ſlicing* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Journey.*

The reſidue were on foot, well furniſhed with jack and ſkull, pike and *ſlicing* ſwords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

2. To cut into parts.

Nature loſt one by thee, and therefore muſt
Slice one in two to keep her number juſt. *Cleaveland.*

3. To cut off.

When hungry thou ſtood'ſt ſtaring, like an oaf,
I *ſlic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

4. To cut; to divide.

Ambitious princes and tyrants *ſlice* the earth among them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Slice. *n. ſ.* [ꞅliꞇe, Saxon; from the verb.]

1. A broad piece cut off.

Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and acroſs, ſo as you may make them rather in *ſlices* than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*

You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; becauſe in cutting a *ſlice* or two it will wipe itſelf. *Swift.*

He from out the chimney took,
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fatteſt ſide,
Cut out large *ſlices* to be fry'd. *Swift.*

2. A broad piece.

Then clap four *ſlices* of pilaſter on't,
That lac'd with bits of ruſticks, makes a front. *Pope.*

3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a ſpatula.

The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *ſlice* of apothecaries, with which they ſpread plaiſters. *Hakewel.*

When burning with the iron in it, with the *ſlice*, clap the coals upon the outſide cloſe together, to keep the heat in. *Moxon.*

Slick. *adj.* [*ſlickt*, Dutch. See Sleek.]

Glaſs attracts but weakly; ſome *ſlick* ſtones, and thick glaſſes indifferently. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Slid. The preterite of *ſlide.*

At firſt the ſilent venom *ſlid* with eaſe,
And ſeiz'd her cooler ſenſes by degrees. *Dryden's Æn.*

Sli'dden. The participle paſſive of *ſlide.*

Why is this people *ſlidden* back, by a perpetual backſliding? *Jer.* viii. 5.

To **Sli'dder.** *v. n.* [*ſlidderen*, Dutch.] To ſlide with interruption.

Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling ſire,
Slidd'ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*

To **Slide.** *v. n. ſlid*, preterite; *ſlidden*, participle paſſ. [ꞅliꝺan, ꞅliꝺenꝺe, ſliding, Saxon; *ſlijden*, Dutch; *yſ-lithe*, Welſh.]

1. To paſs along ſmoothly; to ſlip; to glide.

Sounds do not only *ſlide* upon the ſurface of a ſmooth body, but communicate with the ſpirits in the pores of the body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ulyſſes, Stheneleus, Tiſander *ſlide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Denham.*

2. To move without change of the foot.

Oh Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *ſlide* than run by her, leſt thou ſhouldſt make her legs ſlip from her. *Sidney.*

Smooth *ſliding* without ſtep. *Milton.*

He that once ſins, like him that *ſlides* on ice,
Goes ſwiftly down the ſlippery ways of vice:
Though conſcience checks him, yet thoſe rubs gone o'er,
He *ſlides* on ſmoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

3. To paſs inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *ſlide* not by it. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxviii. 26.

4. To paſs unnoticed.

In the princeſs I could find no apprehenſion of what I ſaid or did, but with a calm careleſſneſs, letting every thing *ſlide* juſtly, as we do by their ſpeeches, who neither in matter nor perſon do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*

5. To paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion.

Thou ſhalt
Hate all, ſhew charity to none;
But let the famiſht fleſh *ſlide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then no day void of bliſs, of pleaſure leaving,
Ages ſhall *ſlide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

Reſcue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiſs yours when you my wound begin,
Then eaſy death will *ſlide* with pleaſure in. *Dryden.*

Their eye *ſlides* over the pages, or the words *ſlide* over their eyes, and vaniſh like a rhapſody of evening tales. *Watts.*

6. To paſs ſilently and gradually from good to bad.

Nor could they have *ſlid* into thoſe brutiſh immoralities of life, had they duly manured thoſe firſt practical notions and dictates of right reaſon. *South.*

7. To paſs without difficulty or obſtruction.

Such of them ſhould be retained as *ſlide* eaſily of themſelves into Engliſh compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*

Begin with ſenſe, of ev'ry art the ſoul,
Parts anſw'ring parts ſhall *ſlide* into a whole;
Nature ſhall join you, time ſhall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without change of feet.

The gallants dancing by the river ſide,
They bathe in ſummer, and in winter *ſlide*. *Waller.*

9. To fall by errour.

The diſcovering and reprehenſion of theſe colours cannot be done but out of a very univerſal knowledge of things, which ſo cleareth man's judgment, as it is the leſs apt to *ſlide* into an errour. *Bacon.*

10. To be not firm.

Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *ſliding* hearts. *Thomſon.*

11. To paſs with a free and gentle courſe or flow.

To **Slide.** *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.

Little tricks of ſophiſtry by *ſliding* in, or leaving out ſuch words as entirely change the queſtion, ſhould be abandoned by all fair diſputants. *Watts.*

Slide. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Smooth and eaſy paſſage.

We have ſome *ſlides* or reliſhes of the voice or ſtrings, continued without notes, from one to another, riſing or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Kings that have able men of their nobility ſhall find eaſe in employing them, and a better *ſlide* into their buſineſs; for people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even courſe.

There be, whoſe fortunes are like Homer's verſes, that have a *ſlide* and eaſineſs more than the verſes of other poets. *Bacon.*

SLI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlide.*] He who ſlides.

SLIGHT. *adj.* [*ſlicht*, Dutch.]

1. Small; worthleſs; inconſiderable.

Is Cæſar with Antonius priz'd ſo *ſlight?* *Shakeſp.*

Their arms, their arts, their manners I diſcloſe,
Slight is the ſubject, but the praiſe not ſmall,
If heav'n aſſiſt, and Phœbus hear my call. *Dryden.*

Slight is the ſubject, but not ſo the praiſe;
If ſhe inſpire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *ſlight* grounds, ſome upon no grounds, and ſome contrary to appearance. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect.

The ſhaking of the head is a geſture of *ſlight* refuſal. *Bacon.*

He in contempt
At one *ſlight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton.*

4. Fooliſh; weak of mind.

No beaſt ever was ſo *ſlight*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not ſtrong; thin; as, a *ſlight* ſilk.

SLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of ſcorn.

People in misfortune conſtrue unavoidable accidents into *ſlights* or neglects. *Clariſſa.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.

As boiſterous a thing as force is, it rarely atchieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*

After Nic had bambouzled John a while, what with *ſlight* of hand, and taking from his own ſcore, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own ſide. *Arbuthnot.*

To **SLIGHT.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to diſregard.

Beware leſt they tranſgreſs and *ſlight* that ſole command. *Milton.*

You cannot expect your ſon ſhould have any regard for one whom he ſees you *ſlight* *Locke.*

2. To throw careleſsly, unleſs in this paſſage to *ſlight* be the ſame with to *ſling*.

The rogues *ſlighted* me into the river, with as little remorſe as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [*Slighten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demoliſh. *Junius, Skinner*, and *Ainſworth.*

4. *To* SLIGHT *over.* To treat or perform careleſsly.

Theſe men, when they have promiſed great matters, and failed moſt ſhamefully, if they have the perfection of boldneſs, will but *ſlight* it *over*, and no more ado. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *ſlighted over*. *Dryden.*

SLI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlight.*] One who diſregards.

SLI'GHTINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſlighting.*] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my ſceptick ſpeaks *ſlightingly* of the opinions he oppoſes, I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *ſlight.*]

1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both becauſe they are common, and do not ſo ſtrongly move the fancy of man, are for the moſt part but *ſlightly* heard. *Hooker.*

Leave nothing fitting for the purpoſe
Untouch'd, or *ſlightly* handled, in diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*

You were to blame
To part ſo *ſlightly* with your wife's firſt gift. *Shakeſp.*

The letter-writer diſſembles his knowledge of this reſtriction, and contents himſelf *ſlightly* to mention it towards the cloſe of his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*

2. Scornfully; contemptuouſly.

Long had the Gallick monarch, uncontroul'd,
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opponent *ſlightly* thought. *Phillips.*

3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not the facil gates of hell too *ſlightly* barr'd. *Milt.*

4. Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlight.*]

1. Weakneſs; want of ſtrength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gentry, title, wiſdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it muſt omit
Real neceſſities, and give way the while
T' unſtable *ſlightneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

What ſtrong cries muſt they be that ſhall drown ſo loud a clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the *ſlightneſs* of our ſleepy heartleſs addreſſes? *Decay of Piety*

SLI'LY. *adv.* [from *ſly.*] Cunningly; with cunning ſecrecy; with ſubtile covertneſs.

Were there a ſerpent ſeen with forked tongue,
That *ſlily* glided towards your majeſty,
It were but neceſſary you were wak'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

He, cloſely falſe and *ſlily* wiſe,
Caſt how he might annoy them moſt from far. *Fairfax.*

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *ſlily* robs us of our grand treaſure. *Decay of Piety.*

With this he did a herb of goats controul;
Which by the way he met, and *ſlily* ſtole:
Clad like a country ſwain. *Dryden.*

May hypocrites,
That *ſlily* ſpeak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the reliſh weak,
Drink on unwarned, till by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts diſcloſe,
And through intemperance grow a while ſincere. *Phillips.*

SLIM. *adv.* [A cant word, as it ſeems, and therefore not to be uſed.] Slender; thin of ſhape.

A thin *ſlim*-gutted fox made a hard ſhift to wriggle his body into a henrooſt; and when he had ſtuft his guts well, ſqueezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Eſtrange.*

I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *ſlim* young girl of ſeventeen. *Addiſon.*

SLIME. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlım, Saxon; *ſligm*, Dutch.] Viſcous mire; any glutinous ſubſtance.

The higher Nilus ſwells
The more it promiſes: as it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the *ſlime* and ooze ſcatters his grain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Brick for ſtone, and *ſlime* for mortar. *Gen.* xi. 3.

The vale of Siddim was full of *ſlime*-pits. *Gen.* xiv. 10.

God, out of his goodneſs, cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *ſlime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanſe the air of thick vapours and unwholeſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

Some plants grow upon the top of the ſea, from ſome concretion of *ſlime* where the ſun beateth hot, and the ſea ſtirreth little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

And with Aſphaltick *ſlime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They faſten'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Now dragon grown; larger than whom the ſun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *ſlime*,
Huge Python! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

O foul deſcent! I'm now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt, to mix with beſtial *ſlime*,
This eſſence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

SLI'MINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlimy.*] Viſcoſity; glutinous matter.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *ſlimineſs* is produced, which anſwers a pituitous ſtate. *Floyer.*

SLI'MY. *adj.* [from *ſlime.*]

1. Overſpread with ſlime.

My bended hook ſhall pierce
Their *ſlimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some lay in dead men's ſkulls; and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *ſlimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay ſcatter'd by. *Shakeſp.*

They have cobwebs about them, which is a ſign of a *ſlimy* dryneſs. *Bacon.*

The reſt are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *ſlimy* tract they tread. *Dryden.*

Eels, for want of exerciſe, are fat and *ſlimy*. *Arbuthnot.*

Shoals of ſlow houſe-bearing do ſnails creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *ſlimy* tracks
In the ſleek rind. *Phillips.*

The ſwallow ſweeps
The *ſlimy* pool to build his hanging houſe. *Thomſon.*

2. Viſcous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell-gates, into the waſte,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *ſlimy*, as in raging ſea,
Toſt up and down, together crouded drove. *Milton.*

From their groins they ſhed
A *ſlimy* juice by falſe conception bred. *Dryden.*

The aſtrological undertakers would raiſe men like vegetables, out of ſome fat and *ſlimy* ſoil, well digeſted by the kindly heat of the ſun, and impregnated with the influence of the ſtars. *Bentley.*

SLI'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſly.*] Deſigning artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my correſpondent can aſſume my air, and give my taciturnity a *ſlyneſs*, which diverts more than any thing I could ſay. *Addiſon.*

SLING. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlınᵹan, Saxon; *ſlingen*, Dutch.]

1. A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap and two ſtrings; the ſtone is lodged in the ſtrap, and thrown by looſing one of the ſtrings.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *ſling* ſtones are turned with him into ſtubble. *Job*, xli. 28.

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's ſtring?
Or ſinging ſtones from the Phœnician *ſling?* *Sandys.*

Slings have ſo much greater ſwiftneſs than a ſtone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the *ſling* is farther off from the ſhoulder-joint, the centre of motion. *Wilkins.*

The Tuſcan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *ſling*;
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Æn.*

Whirl'd from a *ſling*, or from an engine thrown,
Amidſt the foes, as flies a mighty ſtone,
So flew the beaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. A throw; a ſtroke.

Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burſt
With ſuck'd and glutted offal, at one *ſling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleaſing Son. *Par. Loſt.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage.

To **SLING.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a ſling.

2. To throw; to caſt. Not very proper.

Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,
That now caſts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incenſt, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *ſlings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addiſon.*

3. To hang looſely by a ſtring.

From rivers drive the kids, and *ſling* your hook;
Anon I'll waſh 'em in the ſhallow brook. *Dryden.*

4. To move by means of a rope.

Cœnus I ſaw amidſt the ſhouts
Of mariners, and buſy care to *ſling*
His horſes ſoon aſhore. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

They *ſlung* up one of their largeſt hogſheads, then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliv. Travels.*

SLI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſling.*] One who ſlings, or uſes the ſling.

The *ſlingers* went about it, and ſmote it. 2 *Kings*, iii. 25.

To **SLINK.** *v. n.* preter. *ſlunk.* [ꞅlınᵹan, Saxon, to creep.] To ſneak; to ſteal out of the way.

We will *ſlink* away in ſupper time, diſguiſe us at my lodging, and return all in an hour. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Sling away. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

He, after Eve ſeduc'd, unminded *ſlunk*
Into the wood faſt by. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When braſs and pewter hap to ſtray,
And linen *ſlinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*

She *ſlunk* into a corner, where ſhe lay trembling till the company went their way. *L'Eſtrange.*

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *ſlink* into a corner, as if no body had done it. *Arbuthnot.*

A weaſel once made ſhift to *ſlink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply ſtuff'd his ſkin,
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope's Epiſt. of Horace.*

We have a ſuſpicious, fearful, and conſtrained countenance, often turning back, and *ſlinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

To **SLINK.** *v. a.* To caſt; to miſcarry of. A low word.

To prevent a mare's *ſlinking* her foal, in ſnowy weather keep her where ſhe may have good ſpring-water to drink. *Mortimer.*

To **SLIP.** *v. n.* [ꞅlıpan, Saxon; *ſlippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſlide; not to tread firm.

If a man walks over a narrow bridge, when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his danger; but he who is ſober, and views that nice ſeparation between himſelf and the devouring deep, ſo that, if he ſhould *ſlip*, he ſees his grave gaping under him, ſurely muſt needs take every ſtep with horrour and the utmoſt caution. *South.*

A ſkilful dancer on the ropes *ſlips* willingly, and makes a ſeeming ſtumble, that you may think him in great hazard, while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryd.*

If after ſome diſtinguiſh'd leap
He drops his pole, and ſeems to *ſlip*,
Straight gath'ring all his active ſtrength,
He riſes higher half his length. *Prior.*

2. To ſlide; to glide.

Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather ſlide than run by her, leſt thou ſhouldſt make her legs *ſlip* from her. *Sidney.*

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and ſlippery, that the water may *ſlip* off them. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

3. To move or fly out of place.

Sometimes the ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either ſide, by reaſon of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the leaſt walking on it, the bone *ſlips* out again. *Wiſeman.*

4. To ſneak; to ſlink.

From her moſt beaſtly company
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *ſlip* away,
Soon as appear'd ſafe opportunity. *Spenſer.*

When Judas ſaw that his hoſt *ſlipt* away, he was ſore troubled. 1 *Mac.* ix. 7.

I'll *ſlip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

Thus one tradeſman *ſlips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

5. To glide; to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

The banks of either ſide ſeeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which ſtill would *ſlip* from it. *Sidney.*

The bleſſing of the Lord ſhall *ſlip* from thee, without doing thee any good, if thou haſt not ceaſed from doing evil. *Taylor.*

Slipping from thy mother's eye thou went'ſt
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the graveſt rabbies diſputant,
On points and queſtions fitting Moſes' chair. *Milton.*

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting ſhadow *ſlipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear ſo fair,
I would have ſtrain'd him with a ſtrict embrace;
But through my arms he *ſlipt*, and vaniſh'd from the place. *Dryden.*

When a corn *ſlips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Wiſe men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every miſpent hour which has *ſlipped* from them. *Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to thoſe two years which have *ſlipped* by ſince. *Swift to Pope.*

6. To fall into fault or errour.

If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *ſlipt* like him;
But he, like you, would not have been ſo ſtern. *Shakeſp.*

One *ſlippeth* in his ſpeech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of underſtanding knoweth when he *ſlippeth*. *Ecclus.* xxi. 7.

7. To creep by overſight.

Some miſtakes may have *ſlipt* into it; but others will be prevented by names being now ſet at length. *Adv. to Dunc.*

8. To eſcape; to fall away out of the memory.

By the hearer it is ſtill preſumed, that if they be let *ſlip* for the preſent, what good ſoever they contain is loſt, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*

The mathematician proceeds upon propoſitions he has once demonſtrated; and though the demonſtration may have *ſlipt* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addiſon.*

Uſe the moſt proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *ſlip*, unleſs ſome pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To **SLIP.** *v. a.*

1. To convey ſecretly.

In his officious attendance upon his miſtreſs he tried to *ſlip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. To loſe by negligence.

You are not now to think what's beſt to do,
As in beginnings; but what muſt be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *ſlip* no advantage
That may ſecure you. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Let us not *ſlip* th' occaſion, whether ſcorn
Or ſatiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*

One ill man may not think of the miſchief he could do, or *ſlip* the occaſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To *ſlip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence. *Collier.*

For watching occaſions to correct others in their diſcourſe, and not to *ſlip* any opportunity of ſhewing their talents, ſcholars are moſt blamed. *Locke.*

Thus far my author has *ſlipt* his firſt deſign; not a letter of what has been yet ſaid promoting any ways the trial. *Atterbury.*

3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.

The runners ſpread from the maſter-roots, and have little ſprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent ſets: the branches alſo may be *ſlipped* and planted. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. To eſcape from; to leave ſlily.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
—Oh, Sir, Lucentio *ſlipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himſelf, and catches for his maſter. *Shakeſp.*

5. To let looſe.

On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the ſtormy ſeas;
Then *ſlips* his haulſers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryd.*

6. To let a dog looſe.

The impatient greyhound, *ſlipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe, to courſe the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.

Forced to alight, my horſe *ſlipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

8. To paſs over negligently.

If our author gives us a liſt of his doctrines, with what reaſon can that about indulgences be *ſlipped* over? *Atterb.*

SLIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſlipping; falſe ſtep.

2. Errour; miſtake; fault.

There put on him
What forgeries you pleaſe: marry, none ſo rank
As may diſhonour him.
But, Sir, ſuch wanton, wild, and uſual *ſlips*,
As are moſt known to youth and liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of the promiſe there made, our maſter hath failed us, by *ſlip* of memory, or injury of time. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This religious affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the moſt enormous *ſlip* ſhe could commit. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

One caſual *ſlip* is enough to weigh down the faithful ſervice of a long life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if th' impoſtor's pen have made a *ſlip*,
That ſhews it counterfeit, mark that and ſave me. *Dryd.*

Lighting upon a very eaſy *ſlip* I have made, in putting one ſeemingly indifferent word for another, that diſcovery opened to me this preſent view. *Locke.*

Any little *ſlip* is more conſpicuous and obſervable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. A twig torn from the main ſtock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be diſcuſſed by reaſon, than otherwiſe they ſeem, when by heat of contention they are divided into many *ſlips*, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*

The *ſlips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abbot.*

Adoption ſtrives with nature, and choice breeds
A native *ſlip* to us from foreign ſeeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some ſtern untutor'd churl, and noble ſtock
Was graft with crab-tree *ſlip*, whoſe fruit thou art. *Shak.*

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck, and ſetting ſeeds or *ſlips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

Now have I ſeen ſome tender *ſlip*,
Sav'd with care from Winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by ſome unheedy ſwain. *Milton.*

The lab'rer cuts
Young *ſlips*, and in the ſoil ſecurely puts. *Dryden.*

They are propagated not only by the ſeed, but many alſo by the root, and ſome by *ſlips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creat.*

4. A leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held.

I ſee you ſtand like greyhounds in the *ſlips*,
Straining upon the ſtart. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

God is ſaid to harden the heart permiſſively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets looſe a greyhound out of the *ſlip*, is ſaid to hound him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

5. An eſcape; a deſertion. I know not whether *to give the ſlip*, be not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the ſtring or *ſlip* in the leader's hand.

The more ſhame for her goodyſhip,
To give ſo near a friend the *ſlip*. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *ſlip*, and away into the woods. *L'Eſtrange.*

Their explications are not your's, and will give you the *ſlip*. *Locke.*

6. A long narrow piece.

Between theſe eaſtern and weſtern mountains lies a *ſlip* of lower ground, which runs acroſs the iſland. *Addiſon.*

Sli'pboard. *n. ſ.* [*ſlip* and *board.*] A board ſliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *ſlipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpoſe to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Sli'pknot. *n. ſ.* [*ſlip* and *knot.*] A bowknot; a knot eaſily untied.

They draw off ſo much line as is neceſſary, and faſten the reſt upon the line-rowl with a *ſlipknot*, that no more line turn off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

In large wounds a ſingle knot firſt; over this a little linen compreſs, on which is to be made another ſingle knot, and then a *ſlipknot*, which may be looſened upon inflammation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Sli'pper, or *Slipſhoe.* *n. ſ.* [from *ſlip.*] A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily.

A gown made of the fineſt wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined *ſlippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the pureſt gold;
A belt of ſtraw and ivy buds,
With coral claſps, and amber ſtuds. *Raleigh.*

If he went abroad too much, ſhe'd uſe
To give him *ſlippers*, and lock up his ſhoes. *King.*

Thrice rung the bell, the *ſlipper* knock'd the ground,
And the preſs'd watch return'd a ſilver ſound. *Pope.*

Sli'pper. *adj.* [ꞅlıpuꞃ, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Obſolete. Perhaps never in uſe but for poetical convenience.

A truſtleſs ſtate of earthly things, and *ſlipper* hope
Of mortal men, that ſwinke and ſweat for nought. *Spenſ.*

Sli'pperiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlippery.*]

1. State or quality of being ſlippery; ſmoothneſs; glibneſs.

We do not only fall by the *ſlipperineſs* of our tongues, but we deliberately diſcipline them to miſchief. *Government of the Tongue.*

The ſchirrus may be diſtinguiſhed by its want of inflammation in the ſkin, its ſmoothneſs, and *ſlipperineſs* deep in the breaſt. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

Sli'ppery. *adj.* [ꞅlıpuꞃ, Saxon; *ſliperig*, Swediſh.]

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *ſlippery*, that the water ſlips off. *Mortimer.*

Oily ſubſtances only lubricate and make the bowels *ſlippery*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whoſe top to climb
Is certain falling; or ſo *ſlipp'ry*, that
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

His promiſe to truſt to as *ſlippery* as ice. *Tuſſer.*

Their way ſhall be as *ſlippery* ways in the darkneſs. *Jer.*

The *ſlipp'ry* tops of human ſtate,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raiſed, the giddier they are; the more *ſlippery* is their ſtanding, and the deeper the fall. *L'Eſtrange.*

The higheſt hill is the moſt *ſlipp'ry* place,
And fortune mocks us with a ſmiling face. *Denham.*

Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread ſure on the ſmooth *ſlippery* way? *Dryd.*

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.

Thus ſurely bound, yet be not overbold,
The *ſlipp'ry* god will try to looſe his hold;
And various forms aſſume, to cheat thy ſight,
And with vain images of beaſts affright. *Dryden's Georg.*

4. Not ſtanding firm.

When they fall, as being *ſlipp'ry* ſtanders,
The love that lean'd on them as *ſlipp'ry* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the faſt. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; inſtable.

Oh world, thy *ſlippery* turns! Friends now faſt ſworn,
Whoſe double boſoms ſeem to wear one heart,
Whoſe hours, whoſe bed, whoſe meal and exerciſe,
Are ſtill together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſpeare.*

He looking down
With ſcorn or pity on the *ſlippery* ſtate
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denham.*

6. Not certain in its effect.

One ſure trick is better than a hundred *ſlippery* ones. *L'Eſtrange.*

7. [*Lubrique*, French.] Not chaſte.

My wife is *ſlippery*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Sli'ppy. *adv.* [from *ſlip.*] Slippery; eaſily ſliding. A barbarous provincial word.

The white of an egg is ropy, *ſlippy*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

Sli'pshod. *adj.* [*ſlip* and *ſhod.*] Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely ſlipped on.

The *ſlipſhod* 'prentice from his maſter's door
Had par'd the dirt, and ſprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

Sli'pslop. *n. ſ.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *ſlop*.

Slish. *n. ſ.* A low word formed by reduplicating *ſlaſh*.

What! this a ſleeve?
Here's ſnip and nip, and *ſliſh* and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Slit.** *v. a.* pret. and part. *ſlit* and *ſlitted.* [ꞅlıꞇan, Sax.] To cut longwiſe.

To make plants medicinable *ſlit* the root, and infuſe into it the medicine; as hellebore, opium, ſcammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The deers of Arginuſa had their ears divided, occaſioned at firſt by *ſlitting* the ears. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *ſlit* as ſure as that below. *Hudibras.*

We *ſlit* the preternatural body open. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or ſome notorious mark, by *ſlitting* the noſe, or brands upon the cheeks. *Temple.*

If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickneſs, appears all over of an uniform colour, ſhould be *ſlit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the ſame thickneſs with the plate, I ſee no reaſon why every thread or fragment ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

He took a freak
To *ſlit* my tongue, and make me ſpeak. *Swift.*

Slit. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlıꞇ, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round houſe of ſtone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round houſe a *ſlit* or rift of ſome little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees diſcloſe
Their ſhooting gems, a ſwelling knot there grows:
Juſt in that place a narrow *ſlit* we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inſerted thus, the wounded rind we cloſe. *Dryden.*

I found, by looking through a *ſlit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held cloſe to it parallel to the priſms, I could ſee the circles much diſtincter, and viſible to a far greater number, than otherwiſe. *Newton.*

To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [ꞅlıꝼan, Saxon.] To ſplit; to divide
To SLI'VER. } longwiſe; to tear off longwiſe.

Liver of blaſpheming Jew,
Gall of goat, and ſlips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Sli'ver. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, ſtill denotes a ſlice cut off: as, he took a large *ſliver* of the beef.

There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious *ſliver* broke,
When down her weedy coronet and herſelf
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Sloats. *n. ſ.* Of a cart, are thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

Slo'bber. *n. ſ.* [*glavoerio*, Welſh.] Slaver. See **Slaver.**

To **Slock.** *v. n.* [*ſlock*, to quench, Swediſh and Scottiſh.] To ſlake; to quench.

Sloe. *n. ſ.* [ꞅla, Saxon; *ſlaae*, Daniſh.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a ſmall wild plum.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,
The grape the bramble, and the *ſloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, ſow haws and *ſlows* in them, and they will furniſh you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Sloop. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip.

To **Slop.** *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *ſlop.*] To drink groſsly and greedily.

Slop. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally ſome nauſeous or uſeleſs medicinal liquor.

The ſick huſband here wanted for neither *ſlops* nor doctors. *L'Eſtrange.*

But thou, whatever *ſlops* ſhe will have bought,
Be thankful. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Slop. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlop, Saxon; *ſloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowſers; open breeches.

What ſaid Mr. Dombledon about the ſattin for my ſhort cloak and *ſlops?* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any ſatisfactory original. Junius omits it: Skinner derives it from *ſlap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a looſe rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *ſlope* being eaſy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally uſed of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or leſs with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and ſpace enough, the water moveth with a *ſloper* riſe and fall. *Bacon.*

Murm'ring waters fall
Down the *ſlope* hills, diſpers'd, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her cryſtal mirror holds, unite their ſtreams. *Milton.*

Slope. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.

2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon *ſlopes* is cauſed for that moſs, as it cometh of moiſture, ſo the water muſt but ſlide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majeſtick mien,
And when up ten ſteep *ſlopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Juſt at his ſtudy door he'll bleſs your eyes. *Ppe.*

Slope. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel
Return'd on that bright beam, whoſe point now raiſ'd
Bore him *ſlope* downward to the ſun, now fall'n. *Milton.*

To **Slope.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do *ſlope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

On each hand the flames
Driv'n backward *ſlope* their pointing ſpires, and rowl'd
In billows, leave i' th' midſt a horrid vale. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The ſtar, that roſe at evening bright,
Toward heav'n's deſcent had *ſlop'd* his weſtering wheel. *Milton.*

All night I ſlept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus ſhin'd in vain:
Nor 'till oblique he *ſlop'd* his evening ray,
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To **Slope.** *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the midſt and theſe the gods aſſign'd
Two habitable ſeats for human kind;
And croſs their limits cut a *ſloping* way,
Which the twelve ſigns in beauteous order ſway. *Dryden.*

Upſtarts a palace, lo! th' obedient baſe
Slopes at its foot, the woods its ſides embrace. *Pope.*

There is a ſtrait hole in every ants neſt half an inch deep, and then it goes down *ſloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Slo'peness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence of *ſlopeneſs*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two ſhall ſerve for the elevation of the higheſt ridge. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Slo'pewise. *adj.* [*ſlope* and *wiſe.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularity.

The Wear is a frith, reaching *ſlopewiſe* through the Oſe from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fiſh entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are ſtopped from iſſuing out again, forſaken by the water, and left dry on the Oſe. *Carew.*

Slo'pingly. *adv.* [from *ſloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Theſe atoms do not deſcend always perpendicularly, but ſometimes *ſlopingly*. *Digby on the Soul.*

Slo'ppy. *adj.* [from *ſlop.*] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *ſlabby*. See **Slab.**

To **Slot.** *v. a.* [*ſlughen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike or claſh hard.

Slot. *n. ſ.* [*ſlod*, Iſlandick.] The track of a deer.

Sloth. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlæpð, ꞅlepð, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *ſloath*, but that it ſeems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *ſlow*.]

1. Slowneſs; tardineſs.

Theſe cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *ſloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; idleneſs.

Falſe of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *ſloth*, fox in ſtealth. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They change their courſe to pleaſure, eaſe, and *ſloth*. *Milton.*

Induſtry approach'd,
And rous'd him from his miſerable *ſloth*. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

3. An animal.

The *ſloth* is an animal of ſo ſlow a motion, that he will be three or four days at leaſt in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew.*

Slo'thful. *adj.* [*ſloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; ſluggiſh; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

He that is *ſlothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waſter. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

The deſire of the *ſlothful* killeth him; for his hands refuſe to labour. *Prov.* xxi. 25.

To vice induſtrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *ſlothful*. *Milton.*

Flora commands thoſe nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in *ſlothful* eaſe and looſe delights,
Who never acts of honour durſt purſue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryd.*

The very ſoul of the *ſlothful* does effectually but lie drowſing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his ſenſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Slo'thfully. *adv.* [from *ſlothful.*] With ſloth.

Slo'thfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlothful.*] Idleneſs; lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; inactivity.

To truſt to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneneſs; it maketh light of the providence of God; and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of thoſe men whoſe religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *ſlothfulneſs* and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*

Slothfulneſs caſteth into a deep ſleep, and an idle ſoul ſhall ſuffer hunger. *Prov.* xix. 15.

Slouch. *n. ſ.* [*ſloff*, Daniſh, ſtupid.]

1. A downcaſt look; a depreſſion of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as alſo the perſon whoſe gait it is.

Our doctor has every quality that can make a man uſeful; but, alas! he hath a ſort of *ſlouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clowniſh.

Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *ſlouch*;
Be thine the oaken ſtaff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

To **Slouch.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

SLO'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſloef*, Dutch; *yſlyvn*, Welſh, naſty, ſhabby.] A man indecently negligent of cleanlineſs; a man dirtily dreſſed.

The miniſters came to church in handſome holiday apparel, and that himſelf did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *ſlovens*. *Hooker.*

Affect in things about thee cleanlineſs,
That all may gladly board thee as a flow'r:
Slovens take up their ſtock of noiſomeneſs
Beforehand, and anticipate their laſt hour. *Herbert.*

For as when *ſlovens* do amiſs
At others doors. *Hudibras.*

You laugh, half beau, half *ſloven*, if I ſtand;
My wig half powder, and all ſnuff my band. *Pope.*

Slo'venliness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dreſs; neglect of cleanlineſs.

Slovenlineſs is the worſt ſign of a hard ſtudent, and civility the beſt exerciſe of the remiſs; yet not to be exact in the phraſe of compliment, or geſtures of courteſy. *Wotton.*

Slo'venly. *adj.* [from *ſloven.*] Negligent of dreſs; negligent of neatneſs; not neat; not cleanly.

Æſop at laſt found out a *ſlovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his eaſe, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Eſtrange.*

Slo'venly. *adv.* [from *ſloven.*] In a coarſe inelegant manner.

As I hang my cloaths on ſomewhat *ſlovenly*, I no ſooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

Slo'venry. *n. ſ.* [from *ſloven.*] Dirtineſs; want of neatneſs.

Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field:
There's not a piece of feather in our hoſt,
And time hath worn us into *ſlovenry*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Slough. *n. ſ.* [ꞅloᵹ, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the Engliſh could not enter, but over a croſs ditch and a *ſlough*; in paſſing whereof many of the Engliſh horſe were plunged, and ſome mired. *Hayward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here ſtuck in a *ſlough*, and overthrown. *Milton.*

A carter had laid his waggon faſt in a *ſlough*. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and ſpirit embrace them; and to inure thyſelf to what thou art like to be, caſt thy humble *ſlough*, and appear freſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave; and newly move,
With caſted *ſlough* and freſh legerity. *Shakeſpeare.*

As the ſnake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining chequer'd *ſlough*, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſp.*

Oh let not ſleep my cloſing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the ſecret ſhade,
When he, renew'd in all the ſpeckled pride
Of pompous youth, has caſt his *ſlough* aſide;
And in his Summer liv'ry rolls along,
Erect and brandiſhing his forky tongue. *Dryden.*

The *ſlough* of an Engliſh viper, that is, the cuticula, they caſt off twice every year, at ſpring and fall: the ſeparation begins at the head, and is finiſhed in twenty-four hours. *Grew.*

The body, which we leave behind in this viſible world, is as the womb or *ſlough* from whence we iſſue, and are born into the other. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. The part that ſeparates from a foul ſore.

At the next dreſſing I found a *ſlough* come away with the dreſſings, which was the ſordes. *Wiſeman on Ulcers.*

Slo'ughy. *adj.* [from *ſlough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy.

That cuſtom ſhould not be allowed of cutting ſcraws in low grounds *ſloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOW. *adj.* [ꞅlap, ꞅleap, Saxon; *ſleeuw*, Friſick.]

1. Not ſwift; not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

Me thou think'ſt not *ſlow*,
Who ſince the morning hour ſet out from heav'n,
Where God reſides, and on mid-day arriv'd
In Eden, diſtance inexpreſſible. *Milton.*

Where the motion is ſo *ſlow* as not to ſupply a conſtant train of freſh ideas to the ſenſes, the ſenſe of motion is loſt. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a ſhort time.

Theſe changes in the heav'ns, though *ſlow*, produc'd
Like change on ſea and land, ſidereal blaſt. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am *ſlow* of ſpeech, and a *ſlow* tongue. *Exod.* iv. 10.

Mine ear ſhall not be *ſlow*, mine eye not ſhut. *Milton.*

The *ſlow* of ſpeech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converſe readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addiſon.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; ſluggiſh.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *ſlow*
To guard their ſhore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not haſty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and *ſlow* to anger. *Common Prayer.*

He that is *ſlow* to wrath, is of great underſtanding. *Prov.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

The politick and wiſe
Are ſly *ſlow* things with circumſpective eyes. *Pope.*

SLOW, in compoſition, is an adverb, *ſlowly.*

This *ſlow*-pac'd ſoul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Diſpatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

To the ſhame of *ſlow*-endeavouring art
Thy eaſy numbers flow. *Milton.*

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I ſee,
Will prove no ſudden, but a *ſlow*-pac'd evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Par. Loſt.*

For eight *ſlow*-circling years by tempeſts toſt. *Pope.*

Some demon urg'd
T' expoſe the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around th' inſidious pile. *Pope.*

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatorineſs; to delay; to procraſtinate. Not in uſe.

Now do you know the reaſon of this haſte?
—I would I knew not why it ſhould be *ſlow'd.* *Shakeſp.*

SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *ſlow.*]

1. Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,
Spreads his black wings, and *ſlowly* mounts to day. *Pope.*

2. Not ſoon; not early; not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human ſeed peopled their country again *ſlowly,* by little and little. *Bacon.*

Our fathers bent their baneful induſtry
To check a monarchy that *ſlowly* grew;
But did not France or Holland's fate foreſee,
Whoſe riſing pow'r to ſwift dominion flew. *Dryden.*

We oft our *ſlowly* growing works impart,
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope.*

3. Not haſtily; not raſhly.
4. Not promptly; not readily.
5. Tardily; ſluggiſhly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances ſo very *ſlowly,* that 'tis not impoſſible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial-place is finiſhed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SLO'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlow.*]

1. Smalneſs of motion; not ſpeed; want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftneſs.

Providence hath confined theſe human arts, that what any invention hath in the ſtrength of its motion, is abated in the *ſlowneſs* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickneſs of its motion, muſt be allowed for in the great ſtrength that is required unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Motion is the abſolute mode of a body, but ſwiftneſs or *ſlowneſs* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; not quickneſs.

Tyrants uſe what art they can to increaſe the *ſlowneſs* of death. *Hooker.*

3. Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection.

Chriſt would not heal their infirmities, becauſe of the hardneſs and *ſlowneſs* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs.
5. Deliberation; cool delay.
6. Dilatorineſs; procraſtination.

SLO'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlapyꞃm, Saxon.] The blind worm; a ſmall viper, venomous, but ſcarcely mortal.

Though we have found formed ſnakes in the belly of the cæcilia, or *ſlowworm,* yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [probably from *lubber.*]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

Nature ſhewed ſhe doth not like men, who *ſlubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*

Baſſanio told him, he would make ſome ſpeed
Of his return: he anſwer'd, Do not ſo,
Slubber not buſineſs for my ſake. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

As they are *ſlubbered* over, the malignity that remains will ſhow itſelf in ſome chronick diſeaſe, or in ſome ſpecies of the *lues venerea.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To ſtain; to daub. [This ſeems to be from *ſlobber, ſlabber,* or *ſlaver.*]

You muſt be content to *ſlubber* the gloſs of your new fortunes with this more ſtubborn and boiſterous expedition. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To cover coarſely or careleſsly.

A man of ſecret ambitious ends, and proportionate counſels, ſmothered under the habit of a ſcholar, and *ſlubbered* over with a certain rude and clowniſh faſhion, that had the ſemblance of integrity. *Wotton.*

SLUBBERDEGULLION. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch.

Quoth ſhe, although thou haſt deſerv'd,
Baſe *ſlubberdegullion,* to be ſerv'd
As thou didſt vow to deal with me,
If thou hadſt got the victory. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from ꞅloᵹ, ſlough, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere ſoft *ſludge* or mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *n. ſ.* [*ſlug,* Daniſh, and *ſlock,* Dutch, ſignify a glutton, and thence one that has the ſloth of a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch.

Fie, what a *ſlug* is Haſtings, that he comes not! *Shak.*

2. An hindrance; an obſtruction.

Uſury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be ſtirring, if it were not for this *ſlug.* *Bacon.*

3. A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail.

4. [Slecᵹ, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun.

When fractures are made with bullets or *ſlugs,* there the ſcalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wiſem. Surgery.*

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itſelf can fly,
And pond'rous *ſlugs* cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move ſlowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from purſuit of praiſe and fame,
To *ſlug* in ſloth and ſenſual delights,
And end their days with irrenowned ſhame. *Fairy Queen.*

He lay not all night *ſlugging* in a cabbin under his mantle, but uſed commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenſer.*

One went *ſlugging* on with a thouſand cares. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLU'GGARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have ta'en a tardy *ſluggard* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

Up, up, ſays Avarice; thou ſnor'ſt again,
Stretcheſt thy limbs, and yawn'ſt, but all in vain:
The tyrant Lucre no denial takes;
At his command th' unwilling *ſluggard* wakes. *Dryden.*

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *ſluggard* ſleep. *Dryden.*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſluggard.*] To make idle; to make droniſh.

Rather ſee the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *ſluggardiz'd* at home,
Wear out thy youth with ſhapeleſs idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLU'GGISH. *adj.* [from *ſlug.*] Dull; drowſy; lazy; ſlothful; idle; inſipid; ſlow; inactive; inert.

Sluggiſh Idleneſs, the nurſe of ſin,
Upon a ſlothful aſs he choſe to ride. *Fairy Queen.*

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their ſeat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their *ſluggiſh* ſource. *Spenſer.*

One, bolder than the reſt,
With his broad ſword provok'd the *ſluggiſh* beaſt. *Waller.*

Matter, being impotent, *ſluggiſh,* and inactive, hath no power to ſtir or move itſelf. *Woodward.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; ſlowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluggiſh.*] Dulneſs; ſloth; lazineſs; idleneſs; inertneſs.

The moſt of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no leſs than birds to fly, and horſes to run; which, if they loſe, it is through their own *ſluggiſhneſs,* and by that means become her prodigies, not her children. *Ben. Johnſon.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to ſhake off its *ſluggiſhneſs,* and vigorouſly employ itſelf about what reaſon ſhall direct. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſluyſe,* Dutch; *eſcluſe,* French; *ſcluſa,* Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops that ready ſtood,
Each in their cryſtal *ſluice,* he ere they fell
Kiſs'd, as the gracious ſigns of ſweet remorſe,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

Divine Alpheus, who, by ſecret *ſluice,*
Stole under ſeas to meet his Arethuſe. *Milton.*

If we receive them all, they were more than ſeven; if only the natural *ſluices,* they were fewer. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

As waters from her *ſluices,* flow'd
Unbounded ſorrow from her eyes,
And ſent her wailings to the ſkies. *Prior.*

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Sluic'd out his inn'cent ſoul through ſtreams of blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Veins of liquid ore *ſluic'd* from the lake. *Milton.*

You wrong me, if you think I'll ſell one drop
Within theſe veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll *ſluice* it into ſtreams;
Turn fortune looſe again to my purſuit,
And let me hunt her through embattled foes
In duſty plains; there will I be the firſt. *Dryden.*

SLU'ICY. *adj.* [from *ſluice.*] Falling in ſtreams as from a ſluice or floodgate.

And oft whole ſheets deſcend of *ſluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the ſpongy clouds from off the main:
The lofty ſkies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours drown. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [ꞅlumeꞃan, Saxon; *ſluymeren,* Dut.]

1. To ſleep lightly; to be not awake, nor in profound ſleep.

He that keepeth Iſrael ſhall neither *ſlumber* nor ſleep. *Pſ.*

Conſcience wakes deſpair that *ſlumber'd.* *Milton.*

2. To ſleep; to repoſe. *Sleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded.

God ſpeaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a viſion of the night, when deep ſleep falleth upon men, in *ſlumberings* upon the bed. *Job,* xxxiii. 15.

Have ye choſen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repoſe
Your wearied virtue, for the uſe you find
To *ſlumber* here? *Milton.*

3. To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

To SLU'MBER. *v. a.*

1. To lay to ſleep.
2. To ſtupify; to ſtun.

Then up he took the *ſlumbered* ſenſeleſs corſe,
And ere he could out of his ſwoon awake,
Him to his caſtle brought. *Fairy Queen.*

To honeſt a deed after it was done, or to *ſlumber* his conſcience in the doing, he ſtudied other incentives. *Wotton.*

SLU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Light ſleep; ſleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's ſo fond
To truſt the mock'ry of unquiet *ſlumbers.* *Shakeſpeare.*

From careleſſneſs it ſhall fall into *ſlumber,* and from a *ſlumber* it ſhall ſettle into a deep and long ſleep; till at laſt, perhaps, it ſhall ſleep itſelf into a lethargy, and that ſuch an one that nothing but hell and judgment ſhall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and reſt, that equal periods keep,
Obedient *ſlumbers,* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repoſe.

Boy! Lucius! faſt aſleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *ſlumber.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Love denies
Reſt to my ſoul, and *ſlumber* to my eyes:
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBEROUS. } *adj.* [from *ſlumber.*]
SLU'MBERY. }

1. Inviting to ſleep; ſoporiferous; cauſing ſleep.

The timely dew of ſleep,
Now falling with ſoft *ſlumb'rous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

While penſive in the ſilent *ſlumb'rous* ſhade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impreſs'd the form of Iphthema. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

There every eye with *ſlumb'rous* chains ſhe bound,
And daſh'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *ſlumbery* agitation, what have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſp.*

SLUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſling.*

SLUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſlink.*

Silence accompany'd, for beaſt, and bird,
They to their graſſy couch, theſe to their neſts,
Were *ſlunk.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

Back to the thicket *ſlunk*
The guilty ſerpent, and well might; for Eve,
Intent now wholly on her taſte, nought elſe
Regarded. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*ſloorig,* Dutch, naſty; *ſloore,* a ſlut.]

1. To ſully; to ſoil; to contaminate.
2. To paſs lightly; to balk; to miſs.

The atheiſts laugh in their ſleeves, and not a little triumph, to ſee the cauſe of theiſm thus betrayed by its profeſſed friends, and the grand argument *ſlurred* by them, and ſo their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he *ſlurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd, from the poor,
And took but with intention to reſtore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.

What was the publick faith found out for,
But to *ſlur* men of what they fought for? *Hudibras.*

Come, ſeven's the main,
Cries Ganymede: the uſual trick:
Seven, *ſlur* a ſix; eleven, a nick. *Prior.*

SLUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; ſlight diſgrace.

Here's an ape made a king for ſhewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *ſlur* upon him, in expoſing him for ſport to the ſcorn of the people. *L'Eſtrange.*

No one can rely upon ſuch an one, either with ſafety to his affairs, or without a *ſlur* to his reputation; ſince he that truſts a knave has no other recompence, but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South's Sermons.*

SLUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlodde,* Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.

Cricket, to Windſor chimnies ſhalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'ſt unrak'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry,
Our radiant queen hates *ſluts* and ſluttery. *Shakeſp.*

The ſallow ſkin is for the ſwarthy put,
And love can make a ſlattern of a *ſlut.* *Dryden.*

The veal's all rags, the butter's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *ſluts* to ſpoil. *King.*

2. A word of ſlight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *ſluts,*
Your aprons mountant; you're not othable,
Although I know you'll ſwear. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The frogs were ready to leap out of their ſkins for joy, 'till one crafty old *ſlut* in the company adviſed them to conſider a little better on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLU'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlut.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut.

Slutt'ry, to ſuch neat excellence oppos'd,
Should make deſire vomit emptineſs. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Where fires thou find'ſt unrak'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates ſluts and *ſlutt'ry.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe make our girls their *ſluttery* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their ſhoe,
The houſe for cleanly ſweeping. *Drayton.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his ſwarthy colour was rather *ſluttery* than nature, and the fault of his maſter that kept him no cleaner. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *ſlut.*] Naſty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanlineſs.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, ſuch as would make one deteſt niggardneſs, it is ſo *ſluttiſh* a vice. *Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covet ſtore of cabbins, yet indeed they are but *ſluttiſh* dens that breed ſickneſs in peace, ſerving to cover ſtealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their ſplinters. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Fortune's diſpleaſure is but *ſluttiſh,* if it ſmell ſo ſtrongly as thou ſpeak'ſt of: I will henceforth eat no fiſh of fortune's buttering. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

The naſtineſs of that nation, and *ſluttiſh* courſe of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occaſioned by their ſervile condition at firſt, and inferior ways of parſimony ever ſince. *Brown.*

Slothful diſorder fill'd his ſtable,
And *ſluttiſh* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

SLU'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſluttiſh.*] In a ſluttiſh manner; naſtily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluttiſh.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut; naſtineſs; dirtineſs.

That is only ſuitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, ſetting forth both in *ſluttiſhneſs.* *Sidney.*

I look on the inſtinct of this noiſome and troubleſome creature, the louſe, of ſearching out foul and naſty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of Divine Providence, deſigned to deter men and women from *ſluttiſhneſs* and ſordidneſs, and to provoke them to cleanlineſs and neatneſs. *Ray.*

SLY. *adj.* [ꞅliꝺ, Saxon, ſlippery and metaphorically deceitful; *ſlægur,* Iſlandick.] Meanly artful; ſecretly inſidious; cunning.

For my *ſly* wyles and ſubtile craftineſs,
The title of the kingdom I poſſeſs. *Hubberd's Tale.*

And for I doubt the Greekiſh monarch *ſly,*
Will uſe with him ſome of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*

His proud ſtep he ſcornful turn'd,
And with *ſly* circumſpection. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Envy is a curſed plant: ſome fibres of it are rooted almoſt in every man's nature, and it works in a *ſly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *ſly* and leering at a woman. *Clariſſa.*

SLY'LY. *adv.* [from *ſly.*] With ſecret artifice; inſidiouſly.

To SMACK. *v. n.* [ꞅmæckan, Saxon; *ſmaecken,* Dutch.]

1. To have a taſte; to be tinctured with any particular taſte.
2. To have a tincture or quality infuſed.

All ſects, all ages, *ſmack* of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

He is but a baſtard to the time,
That doth not *ſmack* of obſervation. *Shakeſp. King John.*

3. To make a noiſe by ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed together, as after a taſte.
4. To kiſs with a cloſe compreſſion of the lips, ſo as to be heard when they ſeparate.

She kiſs'd with *ſmacking* lip the ſnoring lout; *Gay.*
For ſuch a kiſs demands a pair of gloves.
He gives a *ſmacking* buſs. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiſs.

So careleſs flowers, ſtrow'd on the waters face,
The curled whirlpools ſuck, *ſmack,* and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

2. To make any quick ſmart noiſe.

SMACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſmaeck,* Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taſte; ſavour.
2. Tincture; quality from ſomething mixed.

The child, that ſucketh the milk of the nurſe, learns his firſt ſpeech of her; the which, being the firſt inured to his tongue, is ever after moſt pleaſing unto him, inſomuch, that though he afterwards be taught Engliſh, yet the *ſmack* of the firſt will always abide with him. *Spenſer.*

Your lordſhip, though not clean paſt your youth, hath yet ſome *ſmack* of age in you, ſome reliſh of the ſaltneſs of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

It cauſed the neighbours to rue, that a petty *ſmack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppreſſion of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean ſoul
Runs through all beaſts, and fiſh and fowl,
And has a *ſmack* of ev'ry one,
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleaſing taſte.

Stack peaſe upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Leſt dove and the cadow there finding a *ſmack,*
With ill ſtormy weather do periſh thy ſtack. *Tuſſer.*

4. A ſmall quantity; a taſte.

Trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
H' eſſays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirſty ſervants but a *ſmack.* *Dryden's Perſ.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleaſing taſte.
6. A loud kiſs.

He took
The bride about the neck, and kiſt her lips
With ſuch a clamorous *ſmack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

I ſaw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip ſteal a *ſmack*. *Donne.*

2. [Snacca, Saxon; *ſneckra*, Iſlandick.] A ſmall ſhip.

SMALL. *adj.* [ꞅmall, Saxon; *ſmal*, Dutch; *ſmaar*, Iſlandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a *ſmall* moment have I forſaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Iſaiah*, liv. 7.

Death only this myſterious truth unfolds,
The mighty ſoul how *ſmall* a body holds. *Dryden's Juv.*

All numeration is but ſtill the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a diſtinct name, whereby to diſtinguiſh it from every *ſmaller* or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary *ſmalleſt* meaſure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is leſs when the quantity of the fluids is too *ſmall*, than when it is too great; for a *ſmaller* quantity will paſs where a larger cannot, but not contrariwiſe. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: ſuch is the dreſſing of *ſmall* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*

2. Slender; exile; minute.

After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a ſtill *ſmall* voice. 1 *Kings*, xix. 12.

Your ſin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *ſmall*, till it was as *ſmall* as duſt. *Deutr.* ix. 21.

Thoſe wav'd their limber fans
For wings, and *ſmalleſt* lineaments exact. *Milton.*

Small grained ſand is eſteemed the beſt for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Little in degree.

There aroſe no *ſmall* ſtir about that way. *Acts*, xix. 23.

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a *ſmall* matter that thou haſt taken my huſband? *Gen.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little ſhares,
Courts, city, church, are all ſhops of *ſmall* wares;
All having blown to ſparks their noble fire,
And drawn their ſound gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*

Some mens behaviour is like a verſe, wherein every ſyllable is meaſured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *ſmall* obſervations? *Bacon.*

5. Little in the principal quality, as *ſmall* beer; not ſtrong; weak.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *ſmall* beer. *Swift.*

SMALL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The ſmall or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after ſuch a faſhion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might ſometimes diſcern the *ſmall* of her leg. *Sidney.*

Into her legs I'd have love's iſſues fall,
And all her calf into a gouty *ſmall*. *Suckling.*

His excellency, having mounted on the *ſmall* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SMA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmall age*, becauſe it ſoon withers. *Skinner.*] A plant. It is a ſpecies of parſley, and a common weed by the ſides of ditches and brooks. *Millar.*

Smallage is raiſed by ſlips or ſeed, which is reddiſh, and pretty big, of a roundiſh oval figure; a little more full and riſing on one ſide than the other, and ſtreaked from one end to the other. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SMA'LLCOAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *coal.*] Little wood coals uſed to light fires.

A *ſmallcoal* man, by waking one of theſe diſtreſſed gentlemen, ſaved him from ten years impriſonment. *Spectator.*

When *ſmallcoal* murmurs in the hoarſer throat,
From ſmutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat *Gay.*

SMA'LLCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *craft.*] A little veſſel below the denomination of ſhip.

Shall he before me ſign, whom t'other day
A *ſmallcraft* veſſel hither did convey?
Where ſtain'd with prunes, and rotten figs, he lay. *Dryden.*

SMALLPO'X. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *pox.*] An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity; *variolæ.*

He fell ſick of the *ſmallpox.* *Wiſeman.*

SMA'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſmall.*] In a little quantity; with minuteneſs; in a little or low degree.

A child that is ſtill, and ſomewhat hard of wit, is never choſen by the father to be made a ſcholar, or elſe when he cometh to the ſchool, is *ſmally* regarded. *Aſcham.*

SMA'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmall.*]

1. Littleneſs; not greatneſs.

The parts in glaſs are evenly ſpread, but are not ſo cloſe as in gold; as we ſee by the eaſy admiſſion of light, and by the *ſmalneſs* of the weight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Littleneſs; want of bulk; minuteneſs; exility.

Whatſoever is inviſible, in reſpect of the fineneſs of the body, or the *ſmalneſs* of the parts, or ſubtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *ſmalneſs* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newton.*

3. Want of ſtrength; weakneſs.

SMALT. *n. ſ.*

A beautiful blue ſubſtance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fuſed with three parts common ſalt, and one part potaſh. *Hill on Foſſils.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruſe with logwood water; and moreover turnſoil with lac mingled with *ſmalt* of bice. *Peacham.*

SMA'RAGDINE. *adj.* [*ſmaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; reſembling emerald.

SMART. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmeoꞃꞇa, Saxon; *ſmert*, Dutch; *ſmarta*, Swediſh.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late, by the *ſmart*, was brought to think of the diſeaſe. *Sidney.*

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.

Miſhaps are maſter'd by advice diſcreet,
And counſel mitigates the greateſt *ſmart*. *Fairy Queen.*

It increaſed the *ſmart* of his preſent ſufferings, to compare them with his former happineſs. *Atterbury.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [ꞅmeoꞃꞇan, Saxon; *ſmerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds ceaſe to *ſmart*, only becauſe he has loſt his feeling, they are nevertheleſs mortal. *South.*

Human blood, when firſt let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a freſh wound *ſmart*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is ſurety for a ſtranger ſhall *ſmart* for it. *Prov.*

No creature *ſmarts* ſo little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd can'ſt hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; ſharp; cauſing ſmart.

How *ſmart* a laſh that ſpeech doth give my conſcience? *Shakeſpeare.*

To the fair he fain would quarter ſhow,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *ſmart* a ſtroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granville.*

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was ſpent in *ſmart* ſkirmiſhes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*

This ſound proceeded from the nimble and *ſmart* percuſſions of the ambient air, made by the ſwift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

After ſhow'rs,
The ſtars ſhine *ſmarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her ſharpen'd horns. *Dryden.*

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *ſmart* reply that Auguſtus made to one that miniſtred this comfort of the fatality of things: this was ſo far from giving any eaſe to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotſon.*

5. Briſk; vivacious; lively.

You may ſee a *ſmart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands during the whole courſe of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addiſon.*

SMART. *n. ſ.* A fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſmart.*] After a ſmart manner; ſharply; briſkly; vigorouſly; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of thoſe procedings, where ſhort, ſevere, conſtant rules were ſet, and *ſmartly* purſued, made them leſs taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmart.*]

1. The quality of being ſmart; quickneſs; vigour.

What intereſt ſuch a *ſmartneſs* in ſtriking the air hath in the production of ſound, may in ſome meaſure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a ſwitch or other wand, which produce no ſound, if they do but ſlowly paſs through the air; whereas if the one do ſmartly ſtrike the air, and the other be ſhot out of a gun, the celerity of their percuſſions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noiſe. *Boyle.*

2. Livelineſs; briſkneſs; wittineſs.

I defy all the clubs to invent a new phraſe, equal in wit, humour, *ſmartneſs*, or politeneſs, to my ſet. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſmack.*]

1. Taſte; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good reſpect;
Thy life hath had ſome *ſmatch* of honour in't. *Shakeſp.*

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or naſal *ſmatch* in their language. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Theſe ſalts have ſomewhat of a nitrous taſte, but mixt with a *ſmatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

2. [*Cæruleo*, Latin.] A bird.

To SMA'TTER. *v. n.* [It is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſmack*, or *taſte.*]

1. To have a ſlight taſte; to have a ſlight, ſuperficial, and imperfect knowledge.

Such a practice gives a ſlight *ſmattering* of ſeveral ſciences, without any ſolid knowledge. *Watts.*

Since, by a little *ſmattering* in learning, and great conceit of himſelf, he has loſt his religion, may he find it again by harder ſtudy and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

2. To talk ſuperficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, ſuch as men *ſmatter*,
When they throw out and miſs the matter. *Hudibras.*

Of ſtate affairs you cannot *ſmatter*;
Are aukward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Superficial or ſlight knowledge.

All other ſciences were extinguiſhed during this empire, excepting only a *ſmatter* of judicial aſtrology. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmatter.*] One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

Theſe few who preſerve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *ſmatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

To SMEAR. *v. a.* [ꞅmeꞃan, Saxon; *ſmeeren*, Dutch.]

1. To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive; to beſmear.

If any ſuch be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you ſee me *ſmear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a veſſel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch. *Milton.*

Smear'd as ſhe was with black Gorgonean blood,
The fury ſprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

2. To ſoil; to contaminate.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's iſſue at my gates?
Who *ſmeered* thus, and mir'd with infamy,
I might have ſaid no part of it is mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

SMEA'RY. *adj.* [from *ſmear.*] Dawby; adheſive.

A *ſmeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmoſt anguiſh ſhakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe.*

SMEATH. *n. ſ.* A ſea fowl.

To SMEETH, or *ſmutch.* *v. a.* [ꞅmıðe, Saxon.] To ſmoke; to blacken with ſmoke.

SME'GMATICK. *adj.* [σμῆγμα.] Soapy; deterſive. *Dict.*

To SMELL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very obſcure. *Skinner*, the moſt acute of all etymologiſts, derives it from *ſmoel*, warm, Dutch; becauſe ſmells are encreaſed by heat.]

1. To perceive by the noſe.

Their neighbours hear the ſame muſick, or *ſmell* the ſame perfumes with themſelves: for here is enough. *Collier.*

2. To find out by mental ſagacity.

The horſe *ſmelt* him out, and preſently a crochet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrike the noſtrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet *ſmells* to him as it doth to me; all his ſenſes have but human conditions. *Shakeſpeare.*

The daintieſt ſmells of flowers are out of thoſe plants whoſe leaves *ſmell* not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To have any particular ſcent.

Honey in Spain *ſmelleth* apparently of the roſemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and ſhould *ſmell* of oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a ſilver ſaucepan, and the butter *ſmells* of ſmoak, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift.*

3. To have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality.

My unſoil'd name, the auſtereneſs of my life,
Will ſo your accuſation overweigh,
That you ſhall ſtifle in your own report,
And *ſmell* of calumny. *Shakeſpeare.*

Down with the noſe, take the bridge quite away
Of him that is particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakeſpeare.*

A man ſo *ſmelling* of the people's lee,
The court receiv'd him firſt for charity. *Dryden.*

4. To practiſe the act of ſmelling.

Whoſoever ſhall make like unto that, to *ſmell* thereto, ſhall be cut off. *Exod.* xxx. 38.

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treaſure, and whether *ſmelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nouriſhment. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SMELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of ſmelling; the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ.

Next, in the noſtrils ſhe doth uſe the *ſmell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give;
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe, and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent; power of affecting the noſe.

The ſweeteſt *ſmell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year. *Bacon.*

All ſweet *ſmells* have joined with them ſome earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*

Pleaſant *ſmells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There is a great variety of *ſmells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *ſmell* of a violet and of muſk, both ſweet, are as diſtinct as any two *ſmells.* *Locke.*

SME'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmell.*] He who ſmells.

SME'LLFEAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſmell* and *feaſt.*] A paraſite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honeſtly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *ſmellfeaſt* that ſpunges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Eſtrange.*

SMELT. The preterite and participle paſſ. of *ſmell.*

SMELT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmelt, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

Of round fiſh there are brit, ſprat, barn, *ſmelts.* *Carew.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*ſmalta*, Iſlandick; *ſmelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, ſo as to extract the metal.

A ſort of earth, of a duſky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *ſmelting.* *Woodward.*

SME'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmelt.*] One who melts ore.

The *ſmelters* come up to the aſſayers. *Woodward.*

To SMERK. *v. a.* [ꞅmeꞃcian, Saxon.] To ſmile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whoſe aukward, ſpruce, prim, ſneering, and *ſmirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SME'RKY. } *adj.* Nice; ſmart; jaunty.
SMIRK. }

Seeſt, how bragg yon bullock bears,
So *ſmirk*, ſo ſmooth his pricked ears:
His horns been as brade as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lith as laſs of Kent. *Spenſer.*

SME'RLIN. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SMI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſmock*, *ſmocket*, *ſmicket.*] The under garment of a woman.

To SMIGHT. For *ſmite.*

As when a griffon, ſeized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wideſt air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away:
With hideous horror both together *ſmight*,
And ſouce ſo ſore that they the heavens affray. *Fairy Q.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*ſmuylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleaſure; to expreſs gladneſs by the countenance.

I would, while it was *ſmiling* in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his boneleſs gums. *Shakeſp.*

The goddeſs of the mountain *ſmiled* upon her votaries, and cheared them in their paſſage to her palace. *Tatler.*

'Twas what I ſaid to Crags and Child,
Who prais'd my modeſty, and *ſmil'd.* *Pope.*

2. To expreſs ſlight contempt.

Our kind replied, which ſome will *ſmile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

3. To look gay or joyous.

Let their heirs enrich their time
With *ſmiling* plenty and fair proſp'rous days. *Shakeſp.*

All things *ſmil'd*,
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let paſs
Occaſion which now *ſmiles.* *Milton.*

SMILE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight contraction of the face; a look of pleaſure, or kindneſs.

I frown upon him, yet he loves me ſtill.—
—Oh that your frowns would teach my *ſmiles* ſuch ſkill.
Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.

No man marks the narrow ſpace
'Twixt a priſon and a *ſmile.* *Wotton.*

Sweet intercourſe
Of looks and *ſmiles*: for *ſmiles* from reaſon flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

SMI'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſmiling.*] With a look of pleaſure.

His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of paſſion, joy and grief,
Burſt *ſmilingly.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Carneades ſtopping him *ſmilingly*, told him, we are not ſo forward to loſe good company. *Boyle.*

To SMILT. *v. n.* [corrupted from *ſmelt*, or *melt.*]

Having too much water, many corns will *ſmilt*, or have their pulp turned into a ſubſtance like thick cream. *Mortim.*

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murcky.*] To cloud; to duſk; to ſoil.

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *ſmirch* my face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Like the ſhaven Hercules in the *ſmirch* worm-eaten tapeſtry. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SMIRK. See SMERK.

SMIT. The participle paſſive of *ſmite.*

Fir'd with the views this glitt'ring ſcene diſplays,
And *ſmit* with paſſion for my country's praiſe,
My artleſs reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where ſacred Iſis rolls her ancient ſtream. *Tickell.*

To SMITE. *v. a.* preterite *ſmote*; participle paſſ. *ſmit*, *ſmitten*, [ꞅmıꞇan, Saxon; *ſmijten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike; to reach with a blow.

So ſweet a kiſs the golden ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe,
As thy eye beams, when their freſh rays have *ſmote*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have *ſmitten* mine hand at thy diſhoneſt gain. *Ezek.*

2. To kill; to deſtroy.

The ſervants of David had *ſmitten* of Benjamin's men, ſo that three hundred and threeſcore died 2 *Sam.* ii. 31.

God *ſmote* him for his errour, and he died. 2 *Sam.* vi.

3. To afflict; to chaſten. A ſcriptural expreſſion.

Let us not miſtake God's goodneſs, nor imagine, becauſe he *ſmites* us, that we are forſaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To blaſt.

5. To affect with any paſſion.

I wander where the muſes haunt,
Clear ſpring, or ſhady grove, or ſunny hill,
Smit with the love of ſacred ſong. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *ſmite* the ſimple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Pope.*

Smit with the love of ſiſter arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To ſtrike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *ſmite* together. *Nahum.*

SMI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmite.*] He who ſmites.

I gave my back to the *ſmiters*, and my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair. *Iſaiah*, l. 6.

SMITH. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmıð, Saxon; *ſmeth*, German; *ſmid*, Dutch; from ꞅmıꞇan, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and can ſhoe him. I am afraid, my lady, his mother, played falſe with a *ſmith.* *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Lawleſs man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that ſteel by which a man is ſlain:

Which earth at firſt for plough ſhares did afford;
Nor yet the *ſmith* had learn'd to form a ſword. *Tate.*

The ordinary qualities obſervable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *ſmith* or a jeweller commonly knows better than a philoſopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *ſmiths* of their own fooliſh fate. *Dryden.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmıðcꞃæꝼt, Sax.] The art of a ſmith.

Inventors of paſtorage, *ſmithcraft*, and muſick. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith.*] The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMI'THING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith.*] *Smithing* is an art manual, by which an irregular lump, or ſeveral lumps of iron is wrought, into an intended ſhape. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

SMI'THY. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmıððe, Saxon.] The ſhop of a ſmith.

His blazing locks ſent forth a crackling ſound,
And hiſs'd, like red hot iron, within the *ſmithy* drown'd. *Dryden.*

SMITT. *n. ſ.* The fineſt of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they uſe for marking of ſheep, and call it *ſmitt.* *Woodward.*

SMITTEN. The participle paſſive of *ſmite.* Struck; blaſted; killed; affected with paſſion.

And the flax and the barley was *ſmitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exod.* ix. 31.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *ſmitten* againſt the other, it ſhall be broken. *Ecclus.*

The third part of the ſun was *ſmitten.* *Rev.* viii. 12.

We did eſteem him ſtricken, *ſmitten* of God and afflicted. *Iſaiah*, liii. 4.

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he ſaid, and ſtood:
But Satan *ſmitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

By the advantages of a good perſon and a pleaſing converſation, he made ſuch an impreſſion in her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himſelf no leſs *ſmitten* with Conſtantia. *Addiſon.*

SMOCK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmoc, Saxon.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a ſhift.

Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, ſo cut, as the wrought *ſmock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*

How doſt thou look now? oh ill-ſtarr'd wench!
Pale as thy *ſmock!* when we ſhall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my ſoul from heav'n. *Shak.*

Their apparel was linen breeches, and over that a *ſmock* cloſe girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*

Though Artemiſia talks by fits,
Of councils, claſſicks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in ſome things, methinks, ſhe fails,
'Twere well, if ſhe would pair her nails,
And wear a cleaner *ſmock.* *Swift.*

2. *Smock* is uſed in a ludicrous kind of compoſition for any thing relating to women.

At *ſmock*-treaſon, matron, I believe you;
And if I were your huſband; but when I
Truſt to your cob-web boſoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feaſt you, ſpider. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Plague on his *ſmock*-loyalty!
I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow ſotted,
Made ſour and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey by love. *Dryden.*

SMOCKFA'CED. *adj.* [*ſmock* and *face.*] Palefaced; maidenly.

Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Diſdain to ruſt with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremoſt ranks appear,
And leave young *ſmockfac'd* beaux to guard the rear. *Fent.*

SMOKE. *n. ſ.* [ẏs-mwg, Welſh; ꞅmec, ꞅmoec, Sax. *ſmoock*, Dutch.] The viſible effluvium, or ſooty exhalation from any thing burning.

She might utter out ſome *ſmoke* of thoſe flames wherewith elſe ſhe was not only burned, but ſmothered. *Sidney.*

May you a better feaſt never behold,
You knot of mouth-friends: *ſmoke*, and lukewarm water,
Is your perfection. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stand off, and let me take the air,
Why ſhould the *ſmoke* purſue the fair? *Cleaveland.*

He knew 'twas cauſed by *ſmoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*

All involv'd with ſtench and *ſmoke.* *Milton.*

As *ſmoke* that riſes from the kindling fires,
Is ſeen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

Smoke paſſing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *ſmoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

To **SMOKE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the ſun went down, a *ſmoking* furnace and a burning lamp paſſed between thoſe pieces. *Gen.* xv. 17.

Brave Macbeth
Diſdaining fortune, with his brandiſh'd ſteel,
Which *ſmoak'd* with bloody execution,
Like valour's minion carved out his paſſage,
'Till he had fac'd the ſlaves. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Queen Margaret ſaw
Thy murd'rous faulchion *ſmoking* in his blood. *Shakeſp.*

To him no temple ſtood nor altar *ſmok'd.* *Milton.*

For Venus, Cytherea was invok'd,
Altars for Pallas to Athena *ſmok'd.* *Granville.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. A ſcriptural term.

The anger of the Lord ſhall *ſmoak* againſt that man. *Deutr.*

3. To move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle; to move very faſt ſo as to raiſe duſt like ſmoke.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;
Proud of his ſteeds he *ſmokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample ſhield. *Dryden's Æn.*

With haſty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He laſh'd the courſers, and the courſers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *ſmoak'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To ſmell, or hunt out.

He hither came t'obſerve and *ſmoke*
What courſes other riſkers took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *ſmoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to lay ſome of them by the heels. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. To uſe tobacco.

6. To ſuffer to be puniſhed.

Maugre all the world will I keep ſafe,
Or ſome of you ſhall *ſmoke* for it in Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **SMOKE.** *v. a.*

1. To ſcent by ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke.

Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *ſmoaked* with penetrating aromatical ſubſtances, have proved effectual. *Arb.*

2. To ſmell out; to find out.

He was firſt *ſmok'd* by the old Lord Lafea; when his diſguiſe and he is parted, tell me what a ſprat you ſhall find him? *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

Tom Tattle paſſes for an impertinent, and Will. Trippet begins to be *ſmoked*, in caſe I continue this paper. *Addiſon.*

3. To ſneer; to ridicule to the face.

Smoke the fellow there. *Congreve.*

To **SMOKE-*dry.*** *v. a.* [*ſmoke* and *dry.*] To dry by ſmoke.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mortim.*

SMO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmoke.*]

1. One that dries or perfumes by ſmoke.

2. One that uſes tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *adj.* [from *ſmoke.*] Having no ſmoke.

Tenants with ſighs the *ſmokeleſs* tow'rs ſurvey,
And turn th' unwilling ſteed another way. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *adj.* [from *ſmoke.*]

1. Emitting ſmoke; fumid.

O he's as tedious
As a tir'd horſe, or as a railing wife,
Worſe than a *ſmoky* houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Victorious to the top aſpires,
Involving all the wood in *ſmoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of ſmoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after ſmothered with *ſmoky* fog, the conſequence whereof proves very offenſive to the lungs. *Harvey.*

If blaſt ſeptentrional with bruſhing wings
Sweep up the *ſmoky* miſts, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Phillips.*

3. Noiſome with ſmoke.

Courteſy
Is ſooner found in lowly ſheds,
With *ſmoky* rafters, than in tap'ſtry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells
In cottages and *ſmoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

SMOOTH. [ꞅmeð, ꞅmoeð, Saxon; *mwyth*, Welſh.]

1. Even on the ſurface; not rough; level; having no aſperities.

Behold Eſau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *ſmooth* man. *Gen.* xxvii. 11.

Miſſing thee, I walk unſeen,
On the dry *ſmooth*-ſhaven green,
To behold the wand'ring moon,
Riding near her higheſt noon. *Milton.*

The outlines muſt be *ſmooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

Nor box nor limes, without their uſe,
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade:
Which curious hands may carve and ſteel with eaſe invade. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly ſpread; gloſſy.

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *ſmooth*-hair'd horſes, and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Equal in pace; without ſtarts or obſtruction.

By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-ſliding without ſtep. *Milton.*

The fair-hair'd queen of love
Deſcends *ſmooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

4. Flowing; ſoft; not harſh.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the ſea. *Milton.*

When ſage Minerva roſe,
From her ſweet lips *ſmooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks, which none did e'er diſcloſe,
In *ſmooth*-pac'd verſe or hobling proſe. *Prior.*

5. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The ſubtle fiend,
Though inly ſtung with anger and diſdain,
Diſſembled, and this anſwer *ſmooth* return'd. *Par. Loſt.*

This *ſmooth* diſcourſe and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addiſon.*

He was *ſmooth*-tongued, gave good words, and ſeldom loſt his temper. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

The madding monarchs to compoſe
The Pylian prince, the *ſmooth* ſpeech'd Neſtor, roſe. *Tickell.*

To **SMOOTH.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the ſurface.

This man's a flatt'rer? if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is *ſmooth'd* by that below. *Shakeſpeare.*

The carpenter encouraged the goldſmith, and he that *ſmootheth* with the hammer him that ſmote the anvil. *Iſaiah.*

Now on the wings of winds our courſe we keep;
For God had *ſmooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope.*

2. To work into a ſoft uniform maſs.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it had ſwallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *ſmooths* it, and afterwards ſwallows it into another ſtomach. *Ray on the Creation.*

The board on which we ſit,
Is not ſo *ſmooth* as are thy verſes. *Swift.*

3. To make eaſy; to rid from obſtructions.

Thou, Abelard! the laſt ſad office pay,
And *ſmooth* my paſſage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To make flowing; to free from harſhneſs.

In their motions harmony divine
So *ſmooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

All your muſe's ſofter art diſplay,
Let Carolina *ſmooth* the tuneful lay:
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And ſweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

5. To palliate; to ſoften.

Had it been a ſtranger, not my child,
To *ſmooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To calm; to mollify.

Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pauſe,
And *ſmooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Each perturbation *ſmooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*

Smiling ſhe ſeem'd, and full of pleaſing thought,
From ocean as ſhe firſt began to riſe,
And *ſmooth'd* the ruffled ſeas, and clear'd the ſkies. *Dryd.*

7. To eaſe.

Reſtor'd it ſoon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty *ſmooth'd*, the danger ſhar'd:
Be but yourſelf. *Dryden.*

8. To flatter; to ſoften with blandiſhments.

Becauſe I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *ſmooth*, deceive and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apiſh courteſy,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **SMO'OTHEN.** *v. a.* [A bad word among mechanicks for *ſmooth.*] To make even and ſmooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *ſmoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *adj.* [*ſmooth* and *face.*] Mild looking; having a ſoft air.

O, ſhall I ſay I thank you, gentle wife?
—Not ſo, my lord; a twelve-month and a day,
I'll mark no words that *ſmoothfac'd* wooers ſay. *Shakeſp.*

Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *ſmoothfac'd* peace,
With ſmiling plenty, and fair proſp'rous days. *Shakeſp.*

SMO'OTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſmooth.*]

1. Not roughly; evenly.

2. With even glide.

The muſick of that murm'ring ſpring
Is not ſo mournful as the ſtrains you ſing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So ſweetly warble, or ſo *ſmoothly* flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obſtruction; eaſily; readily.

Had Joſhua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not ſo *ſmoothly* have paſt uneſpied 'till there was no help. *Hooker.*

4. With ſoft and bland language.

SMO'OTHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmooth.*]

1. Evenneſs on the ſurface; freedom from aſperity.

The purling, which proceeds of inequality, is bred between the *ſmoothneſs* of the inward ſurface of the pipe, which is wet, and the reſt that remaineth dry. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A countryman feeding his flock by the ſeaſide, it was ſo delicate a fine day, that the *ſmoothneſs* of the water tempted him to ſet up for a merchant. *L'Eſtrange.*

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *ſmoothneſs* of her ſkin remains alone. *Dryden.*

2. Softneſs or mildneſs on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honeſt men beware,
Nor truſt its *ſmoothneſs*; the third circling glaſs
Suffices virtue. *Phillips.*

3. Sweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers.

As French has more fineneſs and *ſmoothneſs* at this time, ſo it had more compaſs, ſpirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*

Virgil, though ſmooth, where *ſmoothneſs* is required, is ſo far from affecting it, that he rather diſdains it; frequently uſing ſynalephas, and concluding his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryden.*

4. Blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech.

She is too ſubtle for thee; and her *ſmoothneſs*,
Her very ſilence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakeſpeare.*

SMOTE. The preterite of *ſmite.*

Death with a trident *ſmote.* *Milton.*

To **SMO'THER.** *v. a.* [ꞅmoꞃan, Saxon.]

1. To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air.

She might give paſſage to her thoughts, and ſo as it were utter out ſome ſmoke of thoſe flames, wherewith elſe ſhe was not only burned but *ſmothered.* *Sidney.*

We *ſmother'd*
The moſt repleniſhed ſweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er ſhe fram'd. *Shakeſp.*

We are enow yet living in the field,
To *ſmother* up the Engliſh in our throngs. *Shakeſpeare.*

She was warmed with the graceful appearance of the hero; ſhe *ſmothered* thoſe ſparkles out of decency, but converſation blew them up into a flame. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

The helpleſs traveller, with wild ſurpriſe,
Sees the dry deſart all around him riſe,
And *ſmother'd* in the duſty whirlwind dies. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſuppreſs.

Lewd and wicked cuſtom, beginning perhaps at the firſt amongſt few, afterwards ſpreading into greater multitudes, and ſo continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *ſmother* the light of natural underſtanding. *Hooker.*

SMO'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion.

This unfortunate prince, after a long *ſmother* of diſcontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into ſeditions, was at laſt diſtreſſed by them. *Bacon.*

A man were better relate himſelf to a ſtatue, than ſuffer his thoughts to paſs in *ſmother.* *Bacon.*

Nothing makes a man ſuſpect much, more than to know little; and therefore men ſhould procure to know more, and not to keep their ſuſpicions in *ſmother.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Smoke; thick duſk.

Thus muſt I from the ſmoke into the *ſmother*,
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where yon diſorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from ſtones, where clouds of duſt ariſe,
Amid' that *ſmother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryd. Æn.*

The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the ſtage, and ſpend their taper in ſmoke and *ſmother.* *Collier on Fame.*

To **SMO'THER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmoke without vent.

Hay and ſtraw have a very low degree of heat; but yet cloſe and *ſmothering*, and which drieth not. *Bacon.*

2. To be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe.

The advantage of converſation is ſuch, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a poſt than let his thoughts lie ſmoking and *ſmothering.* *Collier of Friendſhip.*

SMO'ULDERING. } [This word ſeems a participle; but I know
SMO'ULDRY. } not whether the verb *ſmoulder* be in uſe: ꞅmoꞃan, Saxon, to ſmother; *ſmoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and ſmoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor ſee, nor hear at will,
Through *ſmouldry* cloud of duſkiſh ſtinking ſmoke,
That th' only breath him daunts who hath eſcap'd the ſtroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In ſome cloſe pent room it crept along,
And, *ſmould'ring* as it went, in ſilence fed;
'Till th' infant monſter, with devouring ſtrong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *adj.* [*ſmuck*, dreſs, *ſmucken*, to dreſs, Dut.] Nice; ſpruce; dreſſed with affectation of niceneſs, but without elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares ſcarce ſhew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that uſed to come ſo *ſmug* upon the mart. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He who can make your viſage leſs horrid, and your perſon more *ſmug*, is worthy ſome good reception. *Spectator.*

To **SMU'GGLE.** *v. a.* [*ſmockelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMU'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmuggle.*] A wretch, who, in defiance of juſtice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMU'GLY. *adv.* [from *ſmug.*] Neatly; ſprucely.

Lilies and roſes will quickly appear,
And her face will look wond'rous *ſmugly.* *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmug.*] Spruceneſs; neatneſs.

SMUT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmitta, Saxon; *ſmette*, Dutch.]

1. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal.

2. Muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have ſuffered by ſmutty wheat, when ſuch will not ſell for above five ſhillings a buſhel; whereas that which is free from *ſmut* will ſell for ten. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Obſcenity.

To **SMUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtain; to mark with ſoot or coal.

He is far from being *ſmutted* with the ſoil of atheiſm. *More.*

A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thouſand thanks; but, ſays he, as faſt as I make any thing clean, you'll be *ſmutting* it again. *L'Eſtrange.*

The inſide is ſo *ſmutted* with duſt and ſmoke, that neither the marble, ſilver, nor braſs works ſhew themſelves. *Addiſ.*

I am wonderfully pleaſed to ſee my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *ſmutting* one another. *Addiſon.*

2. To taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *ſmutteth* it. *Bacon.*

To **SMUT.** *v. n.* To gather muſt.

White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and ſeldom *ſmuts.* *Mortimer.*

To **SMUTCH.** *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To black with ſmoke.

Has't *ſmutch'd* thy noſe?
They ſay it's a copy out of mine. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Have you ſeen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the ſnow,
Before the ſoil hath *ſmutch'd* it? *Ben. Johnſon's Underw.*

SMU'TTILY. *adv.* [from *ſmutty.*]

1. Blackly; ſmokily.

2. Obſcenely.

SMU'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmutty.*]

1. Soil from ſmoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my beſt ſouth walls, were apt to a ſoot or *ſmuttineſs* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obſceneneſs.

SMUTTY. *adj.* [from *ſmut.*]

1. Black with ſmoke or coal.

The *ſmutty* grain,
With ſudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*

The *ſmutty* wainſcot full of cracks. *Swift.*

He was a *ſmutty* dog yeſterday, and coſt me near two hours to waſh the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will ſell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obſcene; not modeſt.

The place is a cenſure of a profane and *ſmutty* paſſage in the Old Batchelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare; a part taken by compact.

If the maſter gets the better on't, they come in for their *ſnack*. *L'Eſtrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be cantled, and the judge go *ſnack*. *Dryden.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, "Do, and we go *ſnacks*." *Pope.*

SNACOT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SNAFFLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnavel*, Dutch, the noſe.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe.

The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *ſnaffle*
You may pace eaſy; but not ſuch a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sooth him with praiſe;
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a ſoft *ſnaffle* wrought. *Dryden.*

To SNAFFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

SNAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or ſharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a ſtaff, all full of little *ſnags*,
She did diſport, and impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*

The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *ſnag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt.

In China none hold women ſweet,
Except their *ſnags* are black as jet:
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on ſtatute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*

SNAGGED. } *adj.* [from *ſnag.*] Full of ſnags; full of ſharp
SNAGGY. } protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points.

His ſtalking ſteps are ſtay'd
Upon a *ſnaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he diſmay'd. *Spenſer.*

Naked men belabouring one another with *ſnagged* ſticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fiſty-cuffs. *More.*

SNAIL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅnœᵹl, Saxon; *ſnegel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs.

I can tell why a *ſnail* has a houſe.—Why?—Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a caſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *ſnail* pac'd beggary. *Shakeſp.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail ſlow in profit, but he ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Seeing the *ſnail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own houſe ſtill, ſtill is at home,
Follow, for he is eaſy-pac'd, this *ſnail*
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol. *Donne.*

A river *ſnail*-ſhell decayed, ſhewed ſpar within. *Woodw.*

There may be as many ranks of beings in the inviſible world ſuperior to us, as we ourſelves are ſuperior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this viſible world, even though we deſcend below the *ſnail* and the oyſter. *Watts.*

2. A name given to a drone from the ſlow motion of a ſnail.

Why prat'ſt thou to thyſelf, and anſwer'ſt not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *ſnail*, thou ſlug, thou ſot! *Shak.*

SNAIL-CLAVER, or *Snail-trefoil*. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

SNAKE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅnaca, Saxon; *ſnake*, Dutch.] A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from a viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a viper.

Glo'ſter's ſhew beguiles him;
As the *ſnake*, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd ſlough, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have ſcotch'd the *ſnake*, not kill'd it:
She'll cloſe, and be herſelf; whilſt our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The parts muſt have their outlines in waves, reſembling the gliding of a *ſnake* upon the ground: they muſt be ſmooth and even. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling ſtones, the food of *ſnakes*
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*

SNAKEROOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnake* and *root.*] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLESNAKE-ROOT.

SNAKESHEAD *Iris. n. ſ.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-ſhaped flower, of one leaf, ſhaped exactly like an iris; but has a tuberoſe root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Millar.*

SNAKEWEED, or *Biſtort*, *n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Latin.] A plant.

It flowers in May; and, if the ſeaſon proves moiſt, will continue to produce new ſpikes of flowers 'till Auguſt: it may be propagated by planting the roots in a moiſt ſhady border, and will ſoon furniſh the ground with plants. *Millar.*

SNAKEWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnake* and *wood.*]

What we call *ſnakewood* is properly the ſmaller branches of the root of a tall ſtrait tree growing in the iſland of Timor, and other parts of the Eaſt. It has no remarkable ſmell; but is of an intenſely bitter taſte. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded ſerpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *ſnakewood*. We very ſeldom uſe it. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

SNAKY. *adj.* [from *ſnake.*]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a ſnake; reſembling a ſnake.

Venomous tongue, tipt with vile adder's ſting,
Of that ſelf kind with which the furies fell
Their *ſnaky* heads do comb. *Spenſer.*

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Herculaneus*, or Hercules's knot, reſembling the *ſnaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

So to the coaſt of Jordan he directs
His eaſy ſteps, girded with *ſnaky* wiles. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

2. Having ſerpents.

Look, look unto this *ſnaky* rod,
And ſtop your ears againſt the charming god. *Ben. Johnſ.*

In his hand
He took caduceus, his *ſnaky* wand. *Hubberd's Tale.*

What was that *ſnaky*-headed gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone? *Milt.*

His flying hat was faſten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *ſnaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [The ſame with *knap.*]

1. To break at once; to break ſhort.

If the chain of neceſſity be no ſtronger, but that it may be *ſnapped* ſo eaſily in ſunder; if his will was no otherwiſe determined from without himſelf, but only by the ſignification of your deſire, and my modeſt intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by abſolute neceſſity. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *ſnapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*

Dauntleſs as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *ſnaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, ſtudy,
Nor ſtops 'till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*

2. To ſtrike with a knacking noiſe, ſnap, or ſharp knap.

The bowzy ſire
Firſt ſhook from out his pipe the ſeeds of fire,
Then *ſnapt* his box. *Dunciad.*

3. To bite.

A gentleman paſſing by a coach, one of the horſes *ſnapt* off the end of his finger. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

All mungrel curs bawl, ſnarl, and *ſnap*, where the foe flies before him. *L'Eſtrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occaſion to a fooliſh report, that my lion's jaws are ſo contrived as to *ſnap* the hands of any of the female ſex, who are not thus qualified. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

He *ſnaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The ſubtle hare darts ſwift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

4. To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *ſnap* one of the kids, and make ſome ſhift to carry him cloſe to their lodgings. *Wotton.*

Some with a noiſe and greaſy light
Are *ſnapt*, as men catch larks at night. *Butler.*

You ſhould have thought of this before you was taken; for now you are in no danger to be *ſnapt* ſinging again. *L'Eſtrange.*

Did I not ſee you, raſcal, did I not!
When you lay ſnug to *ſnap* young Damon's goat? *Dryd.*

Belated ſeem on watch to lie,
And *ſnap* ſome cully paſſing by. *Swift.*

5. [*Snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with ſharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And *ſnapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

A ſurly ill-bred lord
That chides and *ſnaps* her up at ev'ry word. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break ſhort; to fall aſunder.

Note the ſhip's ſickneſſes, the maſt
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waiſt
With a ſalt dropſy clogg'd; and our tacklings
Snapping, like to too high-ſtretch'd treble ſtrings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into ſo many vertebres for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *ſnapping* in ſunder. *Ray on the Creation.*

If your ſteel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a ſpring, it will not bow; but with the leaſt bending it will *ſnap* aſunder. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The makers of theſe needles ſhould give them a due temper; for if they are too ſoft they will bend, and if they are too brittle they *ſnap*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I ſee no reaſon but I may *ſnap* at him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

We *ſnap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Towzer *ſnaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.

He had no ſooner ſaid out his ſay, but up riſes a cunning *ſnap*, then at the board. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted croſſwiſe at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *ſnap*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, or *Calf's Snout*. *n. ſ.* [*antirrhinum*, Lat.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is ſet on fire, and raiſins thrown into it, which thoſe who are unuſed to the ſport are afraid to take out; but which may be ſafely ſnatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being cloſed, the fire is at once extinguiſhed.

SNAPPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnap.*] One who ſnaps.

My father named me Autolicus, being lettered under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewiſe a *ſnapper* up of unconſidered trifles. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

SNAPPISH. *adj.* [from *ſnap.*]

1. Eager to bite.

The *ſnappiſh* cur, the paſſenger's annoy,
Cloſe at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were ſuch *ſnappiſh* curs, that they frighted away moſt of the votaries. *Spectator.*

2. Peeviſh; ſharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhly; tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; tartneſs.

SNAPSACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſnappſack*, Swediſh.] A ſoldier's bag.

SNARE. *n. ſ.* [*ſnara*, Swediſh and Iſlandick; *ſnare*, Daniſh; *ſnoor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing ſet to catch an animal; a gin; a net.

O poor hapleſs nightingale, thought I,
How ſweet thou ſing'ſt, how near the deadly *ſnare*. *Milt.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I ſpeak for your own profit, not that I may caſt a *ſnare* upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

A fool's mouth is his deſtruction, and his lips are the *ſnare* of his ſoul. *Prov.* xviii. 7.

Propound to thyſelf a conſtant rule of living, which though it may not be fit to obſerve ſcrupulouſly, leſt it become a *ſnare* to thy conſcience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *ſnare*. *Milton.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And proweſs, to the pow'r of love ſubmit;
The ſpreading *ſnare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle.

Glo'ſter's ſhew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With ſorrow *ſnares* relenting paſſengers. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wicked is *ſnared* in the work of his own hands. *Pſ.*

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, leſt that too heav'nly form, pretended
To helliſh falſehood, *ſnare* them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To SNARL. *v. n.* [*ſnarren*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarre.

What! were you *ſnarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me! *Shakeſp.*

He is born with teeth!
And ſo I was; which plainly ſignify'd
That I ſhould *ſnarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shakeſp.*

The ſhe's even of the ſavage herd are ſafe:
All, when they *ſnarl* or bite, have no return
But courtſhip from the male. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Now, for the bare pick'd bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war briſtle his angry creſt,
And *ſnarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shak. K. John.*

An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To ſpeak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *ſnarl* at the little lapſes of a pen, from which Virgil himſelf ſtands not exempted. *Dryden.*

The honeſt farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had ſtruggled with the marriage-nooſe,
As almoſt ev'ry couple does:
Sometimes my plague! ſometimes my darling!
Kiſſing to-day, to-morrow *ſnarling*. *Prior.*

Where haſt thou been *ſnarling* odious truths, and entertaining company with diſcourſe of their diſeaſes? *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle; to embarraſs. I know not that this ſenſe is well authoriſed.

Confuſed *ſnarled* conſciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

SNARLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnarl.*] One who ſnarls; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, inſulting fellow.

Should ſtupid libels grieve your mind,
You ſoon a remedy may find;
Lie down obſcure, like other folks,
Below the laſh of *ſnarlers* jokes. *Swift.*

SNARY. *adj.* [from *ſnare.*] Intangling; inſidious.

Spiders in the vault their *ſnary* webs have ſpread. *Dryd.*

SNAST. *n. ſ.* The ſnuff of a candle.

It firſt burned fair, till ſome part of the candle was conſumed, and the ſawduſt gathering about the *ſnaſt*; but then it made the *ſnaſt* big and long, and burn duſkiſhly, and the candle waſted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*ſnacken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſeize any thing haſtily.

A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of treatable diſſolution, than to be ſuddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *ſnatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker.*

Death,
So *ſnatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*

Life's ſtream hurries all too faſt:
In vain ſedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we muſt *ſnatch*, not take. *Pope.*

She *ſnatch'd* a ſheet of Thule from her bed:
Sudden ſhe flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down ſink the flames. *Pope's Dunciad.*

They, ſailing down the ſtream,
Are *ſnatch'd* immediate by the quick-ey'd trout
Of darting ſalmon. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To tranſport or carry ſuddenly.

He had ſcarce performed any part of the office of a biſhop in the dioceſs of London, when he was *ſnatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*

Oh Nature!
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at ſomething.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly on't, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *ſnatching*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He ſhall *ſnatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Iſ.* ix.

Lycus, ſwifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidſt the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *ſnatches* at the beam he firſt can find. *Dryden's Æn.*

SNATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A haſty catch.

2. A ſhort fit of vigorous action.

After a ſhower to weeding a *ſnatch*;
More eaſily weed with the root to diſpatch. *Tuſſer.*

3. A ſmall part of any thing; a broken part.

She chaunted *ſnatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own diſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being compoſed of *ſnatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a ſhort fit.

The *ſnatches* in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking, were as his. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

They move by fits and *ſnatches*; ſo that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reaſon of its perpetuity, muſt be regular and equal. *Wilkins.*

We have often little *ſnatches* of ſunſhine and fair weather in the moſt uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*

5. A quip; a ſhuffling anſwer.

Come, leave your *ſnatches*, and yield me a direct anſwer. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

SNATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] One that ſnatches, or takes any thing in haſte.

They of thoſe marches
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
——We do not mean the courſing *ſnatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNATCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſnatching.*] Haſtily; with interruption.

To SNEAK. *v. n.* [ꞅnıcan, Saxon; *ſnige*, Daniſh.]

1. To creep ſlily; to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen.

Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded neſt the weazel, Scot,
Comes *ſneaking*, and ſo ſucks her princely eggs. *Shakeſp.*

Sneak not away, Sir; for the friar and you
Muſt have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shakeſp.*

Diſcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You ſkulk'd behind the fence, and *ſneak'd* away. *Dryden.*

I ought not to turn my back, and to *ſneak* off in ſilence, and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and ſlain. *Watts.*

He *ſneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half and half a harlot's ſlave. *Dunciad.*

Are you all ready? Here's your muſick here:
Author, *ſneak* off; we'll tickle you, my dear. *Moore.*

2. To behave with meanneſs and ſervility; to crouch; to truckle.

I need ſalute no great man's threſhold, *ſneak* to none of his friends to ſpeak a good word for me to my conſcience. *South.*

Nothing can ſupport minds drooping and *ſneaking*, and inwardly reproaching them, from a ſenſe of their own guilt, but to ſee others as bad. *South's Sermons.*

When int'reſt calls off all her *ſneaking* train,
When all th' oblig'd deſert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the ſcaffold, or the cell,
When the laſt ling'ring friend has bid farewel. *Pope.*

Tom ſtruts a ſoldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *ſneaks* a ſcriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

SNEAKER. *n. ſ.* A large veſſel of drink.

I have juſt left the right worſhipful and his myrmidons about a *ſneaker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*

SNEAKING. *participial adj.* [from *ſneak.*]

1. Servile; mean; low.

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parſimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſneaking*.] Meanly; ſervilely.

Do all things like a man, not *ſneakingly*:
Think the king ſees thee ſtill. *Herbert.*

While you *ſneakingly* ſubmit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Diſcourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*

SNE'AKUP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſneak*.] A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel. Obſolete.

The prince is a jack, a *ſneakup*; and, if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would ſay ſo. *Shakeſp.*

To SNEAP. *v. a.* [This word ſeems a corruption of *ſnib*, or of *ſnap*, to reprimand. Perhaps *ſnap* is in that ſenſe from *ſnib*, *ſnibbe*, Daniſh.

Men ſhulde him *ſnibbe* bitterly. *Chaucer.*]

1. To reprimand; to check.
2. To nip.

What may
Breed upon our abſence, may there blow
No *ſneaping* winds at home. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNEAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *ſneap* without reply: you call honourable boldneſs impudent ſaucineſs: if a man will curteſy and ſay nothing, he is virtuous. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

To SNEB. *v. a.* [Properly to *ſnib*. See SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand.

Which made this fooliſh briar wax ſo bold,
That on a time he caſt him to ſcold,
And *ſnebbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenſer.*

To SNEER. *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the ſame family with *ſnore* and *ſnort*.]

1. To ſhow contempt by looks: *naſo ſuſpendere adunco.*
2. To inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *ſneering* way adviſed him not to irritate a prince againſt his ſubjects. *L'Eſtrange.*

I could be content to be a little *ſneered* at in a line, for the ſake of the pleaſure I ſhould have in reading the reſt. *Pope.*

If there has been any thing expreſſed with too much ſeverity, it will fall upon thoſe *ſneering* or daring writers of the age againſt religion, who have left reaſon and decency. *Watts.*

3. To utter with grimace.

I have not been *ſneering* fulſome lies, and nauſeous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*

4. To ſhow aukward mirth.

I had no power over one muſcle in their faces, though they *ſneered* at every word ſpoken by each other. *Tatler.*

SNEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the *ſneer* of more impartial men
At ſenſe and virtue, balance all agen. *Pope.*

2. An expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.

Socrates or Cæſar might have a fool's coat clapped upon them, and in this diſguiſe neither the wiſdom of the one nor the majeſty of the other could ſecure them from a *ſneer*. *Watts.*

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [ꞅneꞅan, Saxon; *nieſen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the noſe.

If one be about to *ſneeze*, rubbing the eyes till tears run will prevent it; for that the humour deſcending to the noſtrils is diverted to the eyes. *Bacon.*

If the pain be more intenſe and deeper within amongſt the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and noſtrils, with frequent *ſneezing*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To thee Cupid *ſneez'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen ſent before,
To meet thee landing on the Spartan ſhore. *Dryden.*

If any thing oppreſs the head, it hath a power to free itſelf by *ſneezing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Violent *ſneezing* produceth convulſions in all the muſcles of reſpiration: ſo great an alteration can be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *ſneezing* ſhould be continued by ſome very acrid ſubſtance, it will produce headach, univerſal convulſions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot.*

An officer put the ſharp end of his half-pike a good way up into my noſtril, which tickled my noſe like a ſtraw, and made me *ſneeze* violently. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SNEEZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.

I heard the rack
As earth and ſky would mingle; but
Theſe flaws, though mortals fear them
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Are to the main as wholeſome as a *ſneeze*
To man's leſs univerſe, and ſoon are gone. *Par. Reg.*

We read in Godignus, that upon a *ſneeze* of the emperor of Monomotapa, there paſt acclamations ſucceſſively through the city. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SNE'EZEWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath radiated flowers, whoſe diſk conſiſts of many florets; but the borders are compoſed of half florets: the embryoes are lodged in the flowercup, which is ſcaly, each of which becomes one ſlender ſeed. *Millar.*

SNET. *n. ſ.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Dict.*

SNEW. The old preterite of *To ſnow*. *Dict.*

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*ſnibbe*, Daniſh. See SNEAP.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

Aſked for their paſs by every ſquib,
That liſt at will them to revile or *ſnib*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SNICK *and Snee*. *n. ſ.* A combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *ſnick and ſnee* was in faſhion, a boatſwain with ſome of our men drinking together, became quarrelſome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breaſt, he drew out a knife, ſticking in his ſaſh, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wiſeman.*

To SNI'CKER, or *Snigger*. *v. n.* To laugh ſlily, wantonly, or contemptuouſly; to laugh in one's ſleeve. *Dict.*

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*ſniffa*, Swediſh.] To draw breath audibly up the noſe.

So then you look'd ſcornful, and *ſnift* at the dean,
As, who ſhould ſay, now am I ſkinny and lean? *Swift.*

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n.*

Sniggling is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is loweſt, take a ſtrong ſmall hook, tied to a ſtring about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herſelf, with the help of a ſhort ſtick put in your bait leiſurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the ſight of it, the eel will bite inſtantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees. *Walton's Angler.*

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*ſnippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with ſciſſars.

The ſinus ſhould be laid open, which was *ſnipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe-ſciſſars, and the inciſed lips dreſſed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

When tradeſmen brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger uſed to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of ſciſſars for this purpoſe, and would *ſnip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

Putting one blade of the ſciſſars up the gut, and the other up the wound, *ſnip* the whole length of the fiſtula. *Sharp.*

SNIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſingle cut with ſciſſars.

What! this a ſleeve?
Here's *ſnip* and nip, and cut, and ſliſh and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open; therefore with one *ſnip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wiſeman.*

2. A ſmall ſhred.

Thoſe we keep within compaſs by ſmall *ſnips* of emplaſt, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in ſpite of all, they will ſpread farther. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. A ſhare; a ſnack. A low word.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, becauſe of the *ſnip* that he himſelf expected upon the dividend. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNIPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſneppe*, German; ꞅnıꞇe, Saxon; *yſnit*, Welſh.]

1. A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill.

The external evident cauſes of the atra bilis are a high fermenting diet; as old cheeſe, birds feeding in fens, as geeſe, ducks, woodcocks, *ſnipes*, and ſwans. *Floyer.*

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my purſe;
For I mine own gain'd knowledge ſhould profane,
If I ſhould time expend with ſuch a *ſnipe*,
But for my ſport and profit. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

SNI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnip*.] One that ſnips.

SNI'PPET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnip*.] A ſmall part; a ſhare.

Witches ſimpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *ſnippets*;
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears. *Hudibras.*

SNI'PSNAP. *n. ſ.* [A cant word formed by reduplication of *ſnap*.] Tart dialogue.

Dennis and diſſonance, and captious art,
And *ſnipſnap* ſhort, and interruption ſmart. *Pope's Dunc.*

SNITE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅnıꞇa, Saxon.] A ſnipe. This is perhaps the true name; but *ſnipe* prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwal hath doves, geeſe, and ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *ſnite*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*

To SNITE. *v. a.* [ꞅnyꞇan, Saxon.] To blow the noſe.

Nor would any one be able to *ſnite* his noſe, or to ſneeze; in both which the paſſage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the noſe. *Grew's Coſmol.*

SNI'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſnavel*, *ſnevel*, German.] Snot; the running of the noſe.

To SNI'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run at the noſe.
2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *ſnivelling* or ſinging, 'tis all mere form. *L'Eſtrange.*

Away goes he *ſnivelling* and yelping, that he had dropt his ax into the water. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNI'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *ſnivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

To SNORE. *v. n.* [*ſnorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep.

I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *ſnore* for thyſelf. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Whoſe railing heroes, and whoſe wounded gods,
Make ſome ſuſpect he *ſnores* as well as nods. *Roſcomm.*

He may lie quietly in his ſhades, and *ſnore* on to doomſday for me; unleſs I ſee farther reaſon of diſturbing his repoſe. *Stillingfleet.*

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is; and in it lies the god aſleep;
And *ſnoring* by
We may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*

'Twas Acme's and Septimius' life;
The lady ſigh'd, the lover *ſnor'd*. *Prior.*

The giant, gorg'd with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretcht at length, and *ſnoring* in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd. *Addiſon.*

SNORE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅnoꞃa, Saxon; from the verb.] Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe.

The ſurfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *ſnores*: I've drugg'd their poſſets. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To SNORT. *v. n.* [*ſnorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the noſe as a high mettled horſe.

The *ſnorting* of his horſes was heard. *Jer.* viii. 16.

The fiery war-horſe paws the ground,
And *ſnorts* and trembles at the trumpet's ſound. *Addiſon.*

From their full racks the gen'rous ſteeds retire,
Dropping ambroſial foams and *ſnorting* fire. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

He with wide noſtrils, *ſnorting*, ſkims the wave. *Thomſon.*

SNOT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅnoꞇe, Saxon; *ſnot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the noſe.

Thus, when a greedy ſloven once has thrown
His *ſnot* into the meſs, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*

SNO'TTY. *adj.* [from *ſnot*.] Full of ſnot.

This Squire South my huſband took in a dirty *ſnotty*-noſed boy. *Arbuthnot.*

SNOUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuyt*, Dutch.]

1. The noſe of a beaſt.

His noſe in the air, his *ſnout* in the ſkies. *Tuſſer.*

In ſhape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a ſharper *ſnout*. *Dryden.*

2. The noſe of a man, in contempt.

Her ſubtle *ſnout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*

But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the ſympathetick *ſnout*. *Hudibras.*

What Ethiop lips he has,
How foul a *ſnout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryden.*

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *ſnout*,
Her pocket-glaſs drew ſlily out;
And grew enamoured with her phiz,
As juſt the counterpart of his. *Swift.*

3. The noſel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNO'UTED. *adj.* [from *ſnout*.] Having a ſnout.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*

SNOW. *n. ſ.* [ꞅnaƿ, Saxon; *ſnee*, Dutch.] The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*

Benaiah ſlew a lion in a pit, in time of *ſnow*. 2 *Sam.* xxiii.

Drought and heat conſume *ſnow* waters. *Job*, xxiv. 19.

He gives the Winter's *ſnow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys*,

To SNOW. *v. n.* [ꞅnaƿan, Saxon; *ſneeuwen*, Dutch.] To have ſnow fall.

To SNOW. *v. a.* To ſcatter like ſnow.

If thou be'ſt born to ſee ſtrange ſights,
Ride ten thouſand days and nights,
'Till age *ſnow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *ball*.] A round lump of congelated ſnow.

They paſſed to the Eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, their company daily increaſing, like a *ſnowball* in rolling. *Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a *ſnowball* grows. *Dryden.*

A *ſnowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *ſnowball*, I call qualities; and as they are ſenſations in our underſtandings, ideas. *Locke.*

SNO'WBROTH. *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whoſe blood
Is very *ſnowbroth*; one who never feels
The wanton ſtings and motions of the ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNO'WDROP. *n. ſ.* [*narciſſoleucoium*, Latin.] An early flower.

The flower is, for the moſt part, compoſed of ſix leaves, in form of a lily, which are ſometimes equal, and ſometimes unequal and pendulous: the empalement becomes a roundiſh fruit, which is divided into three cells, and full of roundiſh ſeeds: to which may be added, it hath a bulbous root. *Millar.*

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of thoſe purely white flowers that appear about the end of Winter, called *ſnowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle on Colours.*

The little ſhape, by magick pow'r,
Grew leſs and leſs, contracted to a flow'r;
A flow'r, that firſt in this ſweet garden ſmil'd,
To virgins ſacred, and the *ſnowdrop* ſtyl'd. *Tickell.*

SNOW-WHITE. *adj.* [*ſnow* and *white*.] White as ſnow.

A *ſnow-white* bull ſhall on your ſhore be ſlain;
His offer'd entrails caſt into the main. *Dryden's Æn.*

SNO'WY. *adj.* [from *ſnow*.]

1. White like ſnow.

So ſhews a *ſnowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows ſhews. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now I ſee thy jolly train:
Snowy headed Winter leads,
Spring and Summer next ſucceeds;
Yellow Autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*

The bluſhing ruby on her *ſnowy* breaſt,
Render'd its panting whiteneſs more confeſt. *Prior.*

2. Abounding with ſnow.

Theſe firſt in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *ſnowy* top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

As when the Tartar from his Ruſſian foe,
By Aſtracan, over the *ſnowy* plains,
Retires. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SNUB. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnebbe*, Dutch, a noſe, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a ſnag; a knot in wood.

Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *ſnubs* and knotty grain,
Him thought at firſt encounter to have ſlain. *Fairy Queen.*

To SNUB. *v. a.* [Rather *To ſnib*. See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB.]

1. To check; to reprimand.
2. To nip.

Near the ſeaſhores the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the ſea are ſo *ſnubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or ſhaven off. *Ray.*

To SNUB. *v. n.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.] To ſob with convulſion.

To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Daniſh.] To lie idle, cloſe, or ſnug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *ſnudge* in quiet; now he ſcorns increaſe;
Now all day ſpares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuf*, Dutch, ſnot.]

1. Snot. In this ſenſe it is not uſed.
2. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle: whence *moucher la chandelle*.

My great affliction,
If I could bear longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your oppoſeleſs wills,
My *ſnuff* and loathed part of nature ſhould
Burn itſelf out. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

But deareſt heart, and dearer image, ſtay!
Alas! true joys at beſt are dreams enough:
Though you ſtay here, you paſs too faſt away;
For even at firſt life's taper is a *ſnuff*. *Donne.*

The *ſnuff*-diſhes ſhall be of pure gold. *Exod.* xxv. 38.

If the liquor be of a cloſe and glutinous conſiſtency, it may burn without any *ſnuff*, as we ſee in camphire, and ſome other bituminous ſubſtances; and moſt of the ancient lamps were of this kind, becauſe none have been found with ſuch wicks. *Wilkins.*

3. A candle almoſt burnt out.

Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant ſun, and ſolace
I' th' dungeon by a *ſnuff*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *ſnuff* and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped into the vapour. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Reſentment expreſſed by ſnifting; perverſe reſentment.

What hath been ſeen
Either in *ſnuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Againſt the old kind king. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Jupiter took *ſnuff* at the contempt, and puniſhed him: he ſent him home again. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of *ſnuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt
The pungent grains of titillating duſt. *Pope.*

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her noſe, and *ſnuff* in the air againſt rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he *ſnuff'd* the ſmell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He *ſnuffs* the wind, his heels the ſand excite;
But when he ſtands collected in his might,
He roars and promiſes a more ſucceſsful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,
Who holds the neareſt ſtation to the light,
Already ſeems to *ſnuff* the vital air,
And leans juſt forward on a ſhining ſpear. *Dryden's Æn.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian ſteeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to ſcour the deſart. *Addiſon.*

My nag's greateſt fault was *ſnuffing* up the air about Brackdenſtown, whereby he became ſuch a lover of liberty, that I could ſcarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To ſcent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heav'n, and *ſnuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the ſtream, and *ſnuff* their abſent loves. *Dryd.*

O'er all the blood-hound boaſts ſuperior ſkill,
To ſcent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms rejects with ſcorn,
True to the maſter's voice, and learned horn:
His noſtrils oft, if ancient fame ſing true,
Trace the ſly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *ſnuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the choſen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentleſs, and to death purſues. *Tickell.*

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!
To be her miſtreſs' miſtreſs!
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I muſt *ſnuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Againſt a communion-day our lamps ſhould be better dreſſed, and our lights *ſnuffed*, and our religion more active. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *ſnuff* the lights, and ſtir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

To Snuff. *v. n.*

1. To ſnort; to draw breath by the noſe.

The fury fires the pack, they *ſnuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry noſtrils with the ſcent. *Dryden.*

Says Humpus, Sir, my maſter bade me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day:
He *ſnuffs*, then follows, up the ſtairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his ſhoes. *King.*

2. To ſniff in contempt.

Ye ſaid, What a wearineſs is it, and ye have *ſnuff'd* at it? *Mal.* ii. 13.

Snu'ffbox. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuff* and *box*.] The box in which ſnuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *ſnuffbox* on the table, and goeth away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*

Sir Plume, of amber *ſnuffbox* juſtly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

Snu'ffers. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuff*.] The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have ſnuffed the candle, leave the *ſnuffers* open. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

To Snu'ffle. *v. n.* [*ſnuffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak through the noſe; to breath hard through the noſe.

A water-ſpaniel came down the river, ſhewing that he hunted for a duck; and with a *ſnuffling* grace, diſdaining that his ſmelling force could not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to ſee whether he could eſpy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudeſt drones,
With *ſnuffling* broken-winded tones,
Whoſe blaſts of air in pockets ſhut,
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who ſmelt and *ſnuffled*, and conſider'd on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

One clad in purple,
Eats and recites ſome lamentable rhyme;
Some ſenſeleſs Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffling at noſe, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

To Snug. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Dutch.] To lie cloſe; to ſnudge.

There *ſnugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiſs, ſo to be ſhent. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *ſnugging* together, Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners with her ſhape, turned a mouſe looſe into the chamber. *L'Eſtrange.*

Snug. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloſe; free from any inconvenience.

They ſpy'd a country farm,
Where all was *ſnug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Cloſe; out of notice.

At Will's
Lie *ſnug*, and hear what criticks ſay. *Swift.*

3. Sly or inſidiouſly cloſe.

Did I not ſee you, raſcal, did I not!
When you lay *ſnug* to ſnap young Damon's goat? *Dryd.*

To Snu'ggle. *v. n.* [from *ſnug*.] To lie cloſe; to lie warm.

So. *adv.* [ꞅpa, Saxon; *ſoo*, Dutch; *ſo*, German.]

1. In like manner. It anſwers to *as* either preceding or following. Noting compariſon.

As whom the fables feign of monſtrous ſize,
Titanian or earthborn that warr'd on Jove,
So ſtretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay. *Milton.*

Thick *as* autumnal leaves that ſtrew the brooks
In Valombroſa, where th' Etrurian ſhades
High over-arch'd embow'r, *ſo* thick beſtrewn
Abject and loſt lay theſe. *Milton.*

Tir'd at firſt ſight with what the muſe imparts,
In fearleſs youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and ſeem to tread the ſky. *Pope.*

As into air the purer ſpirits flow,
And ſep'rate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew her ſoul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

2. To ſuch a degree.

Why is his chariot *ſo* long in coming? *Judg.* v. 28.

Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain *ſo* long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance
That ſtill deſires new ſtates t' advance. *Ben. Johnſ. Catiline.*

Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ſtrength does lie;
Where the pow'r that charms us *ſo*,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, *ſo* far as I was able, the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why ſhould we mourn that he *ſo* ſoon is freed. *Dryden.*

Upon our firſt going into a company of ſtrangers, our benevolence or averſion riſes towards ſeveral particular perſons, before we have heard them ſpeak, or *ſo* much as know who they are. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We think our fathers fools, *ſo* wiſe we're grown:
Our wiſer ſons, no doubt, will think us ſo. *Pope.*

3. In ſuch a manner.

4. It is regularly anſwered by *as* or *that*, but they are ſometimes omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

There's no ſuch thing, as that we beauty call,
It is meer coſenage all;
For though ſome long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingl'd *ſo* and *ſo*,
That doth not tie me now from chuſing new. *Suckling.*

There is ſomething equivalent in France and Scotland; *ſo* as 'tis a very hard calumny upon our ſoil to affirm that *ſo* excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; becauſe this only concerns the manner of his exiſtence; and we ſeeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not *ſo* or *ſo*. *Locke.*

I ſhall minutely tell him the ſteps by which I was brought into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if *ſo* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a perſon of good ſenſe, and knows that he is very much in Sir Roger's eſteem, *ſo that* he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addiſon.*

5. In the ſame manner.

Of ſuch examples add me to the roll;
Me eaſily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's propos'd deliverance not *ſo*. *Milton.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, uſe him with great reſpect yourſelf, and cauſe all your family to do *ſo* too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariouſneſs of this immutability, *ſo* are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Does this deſerve to be rewarded *ſo*?
Did you come here a ſtranger or a foe? *Dryden.*

It concerns every man, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs, to enquire into thoſe matters whether they be *ſo* or not. *Tillotſon.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep, or too many rivers; they underſtand better than *ſo*, how to value thoſe ineſtimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the ſeas,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his ſtrain. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal ſpirits, or from the alteration of the conſtitution, by ſome more unaccountable way, this is certain that *ſo* it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reaſon; in conſequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was conſtrain'd t'obey;
For longer time than that, no living wight,
Below the earth, might ſuffer'd be to ſtay:
So back again him brought to living light. *Fairy Queen.*

If he ſet induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt, he can have no ground of doubting but it ſhall prove ſucceſsful to him, and *ſo* all that he hath to do is to endeavour by prayer and uſe of the means, to qualify himſelf for this bleſſed condition. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Some are fall'n, to diſobedience fall'n;
And *ſo* from heav'n to deepeſt hell. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *ſo* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On theſe terms; noting a conditional petition: anſwered by *as*.

O goddeſs! tell what I would ſay,
Thou know'ſt it, and I feel too much to pray,
So grant my ſuit, *as* I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveneſs:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;
As here my ſoul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*

So may kind rains their vital moiſture yield,
And ſwell the future harveſt of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that; *modo*.

Be not ſad:
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, *ſo* unapprov'd, and leave
No ſpot or blame behind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

So the doctrine be but wholeſome and edifying, though there ſhould be a want of exactneſs in the manner of ſpeaking or reaſoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapleſs friend has prov'd,
Too many giddy fooliſh hours are gone;
May the remaining few know only friendſhip:
So thou, my deareſt, trueſt, beſt Alicia,
Vouchſafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there; I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*

10. In like manner; noting conceſſion of one propoſition and aſſumption of another, anſwering to *as*.

As a war ſhould be undertaken upon a juſt motive, *ſo* a prince ought to conſider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. It ſometimes anſwers to the word or ſentence going before, and returns the ſenſe.

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *ſo*,
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know. *Denham.*

Angling is ſomething like poetry, men are to be born *ſo*. *Walton's Angler.*

One may as well ſay, that the conflagration ſhall be only national, as to ſay that the deluge was *ſo*. *Burnet.*

However ſoft within themſelves they are,
To you they will be valiant by deſpair;
For having once been guilty, well they know
To a revengeful prince they ſtill are *ſo*. *Dryden.*

He was great ere fortune made him *ſo*. *Dryden.*

I laugh at every one, ſaid an old cynick, who laughs at me. Do you *ſo*? replied the philoſopher: then you live the merrieſt life of any man in Athens. *Addiſon.*

They are beautiful in themſelves, and much more *ſo* in that noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addiſon.*

Common-place books have been long uſed by induſtrious young divines, and ſtill continue *ſo*. *Swift.*

As to his uſing ludicrous expreſſions, my opinion is, that they are not *ſo*. *Pope.*

The bleſt to-day is as compleatly *ſo*,
As who began a thouſand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the ſtate.

How ſorrow ſhakes him!
So, now the tempeſt tears him up by th' roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*

13. At this point; at this time.

When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' ſtrew'd his grave,
And on it ſaid a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and ſigh;
And, leaving *ſo* his ſervice, follow you. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well.

O, *ſo*, and had you a council
Of ladies too? who was your ſpeaker,
Madam? *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

15. It ſometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies ſome latent or ſurd compariſon.

An aſtringent is not quite *ſo* proper, where relaxing the urinary paſſages is neceſſary. *Arbuthnot.*

16. A word of aſſumption; thus be it.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour, *ſo*; if not, let him kill the next Percy himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will never bear a baſe mind: if it be my deſtiny, *ſo*: if it be not, *ſo*. No man is too good to ſerve his prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

17. A form of petition.

Ready are th' appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the liſts,
So pleaſe your highneſs to behold the fight. *Shakeſpeare.*

18. So *much as*. However much. This is, I think, an irregular expreſſion.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verſe, his proſe is full as good. *Pope.*

19. So *ſo*. An exclamation after ſomething done or known.

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
So ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

20. So *ſo*. [*coſi coſi*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiſs nor well.

He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;
His leg is but *ſo ſo*: and yet 'tis well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deliver us from the nauſeous repition of As and So, which ſome *ſo ſo* writers, I may call them ſo, are continually ſounding in our ears. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

21. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore.

So then the Volſcians ſtand; but as at firſt
Ready, when time ſhall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To a war are required a juſt quarrel, ſufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the deſigns: *ſo then*, I will firſt juſtify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound variety of deſigns. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To Soak. *v. n.* [ꞅocian, Saxon.]

1. To lie ſteeped in moiſture.

For thy conceit in *ſoaking* will draw in
More than the common blocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great froſts upon a hollow veſſel, putting a canvaſs between, and pour water upon it, ſo as to *ſoak* through: it will make a harder ice in the veſſel, and leſs apt to diſſolve than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain *ſoaking* into the ſtrata, which lie near the ſurface, bears with it all ſuch moveable matter as occurs. *Woodw.*

3. To drink gluttonouſly and intemperately. This is a low term.

Let a drunkard ſee that his health decays, his eſtate waſtes, yet the habitual thirſt after his cups drive him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loſs of health and plenty; the leaſt of which he confeſſes is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glaſs of wine, or the idle chat of a *ſoaking* club. *Locke.*

To Soak. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moiſture; to ſteep; to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *ſoak'd* in mercenary blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peaſant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Their land ſhall be *ſoaked* with blood. *Iſaiah*, xxxiv. 7.

There deep Galeſus *ſoaks* the yellow ſands. *Dryden.*

Thou whoſe life's a dream of lazy pleaſure:
'Tis all thy buſ'neſs, buſ'neſs how to ſhun
To baſk thy naked body in the ſun;
Suppling thy ſtiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy ſpacious garden walk a while,
To ſuck the moiſture up and *ſoak* it in. *Dryden.*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *ſoak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To drain; to exhauſt. This ſeems to be a cant term.

Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth, and *ſoak* and exhauſt it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater ſparer than a ſaver; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his forts and his garriſons, and his feaſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but *ſoak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

Soap. *n. ſ.* [ꞅape, Saxon; *ſapo*, Latin.] A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and any unctuous ſubſtance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline ſalt and oil; its virtues are cleanſing, penetrating, attenuating, and reſolving; and any mixture of any oily ſubſtance with ſalt may be called a *ſoap*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *ſoap*. *Malachi.*

A bubble blown with water, firſt made tenacious by diſſolving a little *ſoap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, ſeven miles from Smyrna. *Woodward.*

Soap-aſhes are much commended, after the *ſoap*-boilers have done with them, for cold or ſour lands. *Mortimer.*

As rain-water diminiſhes their ſalt, ſo the moiſtening of them with chamber-lee or *ſoap*-ſuds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

Soapboi'ler. *n. ſ.* [*ſoap* and *boil*.] One whoſe trade is to make *ſoap*.

A *ſoapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on caſtle-ſoap. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Soa'pwort. *n. ſ.* Is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

To Soar. *v. n.* [*ſorare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any viſible action of the wings.

Feather'd ſoon and fledg'd,
They ſumm'd their pens, and *ſoaring* th' air ſublime,
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

'Tis but a baſe ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *ſoar*. *Shakeſp.*

How high a pitch his reſolution *ſoars*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Valour *ſoars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addiſon.*

3. To riſe high.

Who aſpires muſt down as low
As high he *ſoar'd*. *Milton.*

Flames riſe and ſink by fits; at laſt they *ſoar*
In one bright blaze, and then deſcend no more. *Dryden.*

When ſwallows fleet *ſoar* high, and ſport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

Soar. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

Within *ſoar*
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he ſeems
A phœnix. *Milton.*

To Sob. *v. n.* [ꞅeob, ꝫeaꝺ, complaining, Sax. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopœia* copied from the ſound.] To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow; to ſigh with convulſion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the ſad ſtory of my father's death,
He twenty times made pauſe to *ſob* and weep. *Shakeſp.*

As if her life and death lay on his ſaying,
Some tears ſhe ſhed, with ſighs and *ſobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*

She ſigh'd, ſhe *ſobb'd*, and furious with deſpair,
She rent her garments, and ſhe tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their deſire, they will, by their clamour and *ſobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke on Education.*

He *ſobbing* ſees
The glades, mild-opening to the golden day. *Thomſon.*

Sob. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A convulſive ſigh; a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow.

Break heart, or choak with *ſobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The ſhort thick *ſob*, loud ſcream, and ſhriller ſquall. *Swift.*

A wond'rous bag with both her hands ſhe binds:
There ſhe collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *ſobs*, and paſſions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To Sob. *v. a.* To ſoak. A cant word.

The tree being *ſobbed* and wet, ſwells. *Mortimer.*

So'ber. *adj.* [*ſobrius*, Latin; *ſobre*, French.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquours; not drunken.

Live a *ſober*, righteous, and godly life. *Common Prayer.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *ſober* man. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

No *ſober* temperate perſon, whatſoever other ſins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenneſs and ſottiſhneſs of his neighbour. *South's Sermons.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then ſtrike any man, ſhould ſuffer puniſhment double, as much as if he had done the ſame thing being *ſober*. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the underſtanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays ſtark raging mad: there was not a *ſober* perſon to be had; all was tempeſtuous and bluſtering. *Dryden.*

No *ſober* man would put himſelf into danger, for the applauſe of eſcaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate paſſion.

This ſame young *ſober*-blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cieca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *ſober* writer. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Young men likewiſe exhort to be *ſober* minded. *Tit.* ii. 6.

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *ſober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

Theſe confuſions diſpoſed men of any *ſober* underſtanding to wiſh for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them ſome *ſober* men confeſſed, that as his majeſty's affairs then ſtood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To theſe, that *ſober* race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the ſmiles
Of theſe fair atheiſts. *Milton.*

5. Serious; ſolemn; grave.

Petruchio ſhall
Offer me, diſguis'd in *ſober* robes,
To old Baptiſta as a ſchoolmaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, civil night,
Thou *ſober*-ſuited matron, all in black. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *ſober* liv'ry all things clad. *Milton.*

What parts gay France from *ſober* Spain,
A little riſing rocky chain:
Of men born ſouth or north th' hill,
Thoſe ſeldom move; theſe ne'er ſtand ſtill. *Prior.*

Swift and he deſpis'd the farce of ſtate,
The *ſober* follies of the wiſe and great. *Pope.*

See her *ſober* over a ſampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make ſober.

A little learning is a dang'rous thing;
Drink deep, or taſte not the Pierian ſpring;
There ſhallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *ſobers* us again. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY. *adv.* [from *ſober.*]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madneſs.
3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *ſoberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chaſtiſed, let it be done without paſſion, and *ſoberly* laying on the blows ſlowly. *Locke.*

SO'BERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſober.*]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *ſoberneſs*, and chaſtity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmneſs; freedom from enthuſiaſm; coolneſs.

A perſon noted for his *ſoberneſs* and ſkill in ſpagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment ſucceed very well. *Boyle.*

The *ſoberneſs* of Virgil might have ſhewn him the difference. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

SOBRI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſobrieté*, French; *ſobrius*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; ſoberneſs.

Drunkenneſs is more uncharitable to the ſoul, and in Scripture is more declaimed againſt than gluttony; and *ſobriety* hath obtained to ſignify temperance in drinking. *Taylor.*

2. Preſent freedom from the power of ſtrong liquour.
3. General temperance.

In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book ſhould mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitneſs of an ignorant miniſter, more than that he which deſcribeth the manner how to pitch a field, ſhould ſpeak of moderation and *ſobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate paſſion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *ſobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmneſs; coolneſs.

We will enquire with all *ſobriety* and ſeverity, whether there be in the footſteps of nature any ſuch tranſmiſſion of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an inſipid manhood, and ſtupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

If ſometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a ſecret gracefulneſs of youth which accompanies his writings, though the ſtayedneſs and *ſobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriouſneſs; gravity.

Mirth makes them not mad;
Nor *ſobriety* ſad. *Denham.*

SO'CCAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſoc*, Fr. a ploughſhare; *ſoccagium*, barbarous Lat.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferiour or huſbandly ſervices to be performed to the lord of the fee. All ſervices due for land being knight's ſervice, or *ſoccage*; ſo that whatever is not knight's ſervice, is *ſoccage*. This *ſoccage* is of three kinds; a *ſoccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free ſervice of twelve pence a-year for all manner of ſervices. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demeſne, where no writ original ſhall be ſued, but the writ *ſecundum conſuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of baſe tenure is where thoſe that hold it may have none other writ but the *monſtraverunt*; and ſuch ſockmen hold not by certain ſervice. *Cowel.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majeſty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *ſoccage*, or by knight's ſervice. *Bacon.*

SO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*ſociable*, French; *ſociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them as they are *ſociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to ſerve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatſoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general intereſt.

To make man mild, and *ſociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious ſavage
With wiſdom, diſcipline. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Friendly; familiar: converſible.

Them thus employ'd, beheld
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *ſociable* ſpirit, that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclin'd to company.

In children much ſolitude and ſilence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this muſt needs be in that *ſociable* and expoſed age. *Wotton.*

SO'CIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſociable.*]

1. Inclination to company and converſe.

Such as would call her friendſhip love, and feign
To *ſociableneſs* a name profane. *Donne.*

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *ſociableneſs*, or love of converſe. *More.*

2. Freedom of converſation; good fellowſhip.

He always uſed courteſy and modeſty, diſliked of none; ſometimes *ſociableneſs* and fellowſhip well liked by many. *Hayward.*

SO'CIABLY. *adv.* [from *ſociable.*] Converſibly; as a companion.

Yet not terrible,
That I ſhould fear; nor *ſociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I ſhould much confide;
But ſolemn and ſublime. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SO'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſocialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a general or publick intereſt; relating to ſociety.

To love our neighbour as ourſelves is ſuch a fundamental truth for regulating human ſociety, that by that alone one might determine all the caſes in *ſocial* morality. *Locke.*

2. Eaſy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.

Withers adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial ſpirit or thy *ſocial* love. *Pope.*

3. Conſiſting in union or converſe with another.

Thou in thy ſecrecy although alone,
Beſt with thyſelf accompany'd, ſeek'ſt not
Social communication. *Milton.*

SO'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſocial.*] The quality of being ſocial.

SOCI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*ſocieté*, French; *ſocietas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general intereſt.
2. Numbers united in one intereſt; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reaſon, ſo is it for the intereſt of private perſons and publick *ſocieties*. *Tillotſon.*

3. Company; converſe.

To make *ſociety*
The ſweeter welcome, we will keep ourſelf
Till ſupper-time alone. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Whilſt I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having ſeen me in my worſer ſtate,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *ſociety*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Solitude ſometimes is beſt *ſociety*,
And ſhort retirement urges ſweet return. *Milton.*

4. Partnerſhip; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *ſociety* can ſort? *Milton.*

Heav'n's greatneſs no *ſociety* can bear;
Servants he made, and thoſe thou want'ſt not here. *Dryden.*

SOCK. *n. ſ.* [*ſoccus*, Latin; ꞅocc, Saxon; *ſocke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and ſhoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll ſow nether *ſocks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

A phyſician, that would be myſtical, preſcribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he ſhould put camomile within his *ſocks*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſhoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and oppoſed to buſkin or tragedy.

Then to the well-trod ſtage anon,
If Johnſon's learned *ſock* be on,
Or ſweeteſt Shakeſpeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buſkins here,
Nor greater Johnſon dares in *ſocks* appear;
But gentle Simkin juſt reception finds
Amidſt the monument of vaniſh'd minds. *Dryden.*

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we ſee the faſhion of the old *ſock* and larva. *Addiſon.*

SO'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*ſouchette*, French.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candleſtick.

Two goodly beacons ſet in watches ſtead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;
For they of living fire moſt ſubtilly
Were made, and ſet in ſilver *ſockets* bright. *Fairy Queen.*

She at your flames would ſoon take fire,
And like a candle in the *ſocket*
Diſſolve. *Hudibras.*

The nightly virgin ſees
When ſparkling lamps their ſputt'ring light advance,
And in the *ſockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The ſtars amaz'd ran backward from the ſight,
And, ſhrunk within their *ſockets*, loſt their light. *Dryden.*

Two dire comets
In their own plague, and fire have breath'd their laſt,
Or dimly in their ſinking *ſockets* frown. *Dryden.*

To nurſe up the vital flame as long as the matter will laſt, is not always good huſbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguiſher of honour, than let it conſume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *ſocket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *ſockets* ſink;
Bereft of ſleep he loaths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale ſpectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

3. Any hollow that receives ſomething inſerted.

The *ſockets* and ſupporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the roſe, and *ſockets* of gilliflowers. *Bacon.*

Gomphoſis is the connection of a tooth to its *ſocket*. *Wiſeman.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of theſe axes againſt the *ſockets* wherein they are placed, will cauſe ſome inaptitude and reſiſtency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwiſe enſue. *Wilkins.*

On either ſide the head produce an ear,
And ſink a *ſocket* for the ſhining ſhare. *Dryden.*

SOCKETCHISEL. *n. ſ.*

Carpenters, for their rougher work, uſe a ſtronger ſort of chiſels, and diſtinguiſh them by the name of *ſocketchiſels*; their ſhank made with a hollow ſocket a-top, to receive a ſtrong wooden ſprig made to fit into the ſocket. *Moxon.*

SOCLE. *n. ſ.* [With architects.] A flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues and vaſes: it ſerves as a foot or ſtand. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN, or *Soccager*. *n. ſ.* [ꞅocaꞃman, Saxon.] A ſort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by ſoccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Cowel.*

SO'COME. *n. ſ.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A cuſtom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſoed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The ſexton ſhall green *ſods* on thee beſtow;
Alas! the ſexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*

Here fame ſhall dreſs a ſweeter *ſod*,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

SOD. The preterite of *ſeethe*.

Never caldron *ſod*
With ſo much fervour, fed with all the ſtore
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*

Jacob *ſod* pottage, and Eſau came from the field faint. *Gen.* XXV. 29.

SODA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowſhip; a fraternity.

A new confraternity was inſtituted in Spain, of the ſlaves of the Bleſſed Virgin, and this *ſodality* eſtabliſhed with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet.*

SO'DDEN. [The participle paſſive of *ſeethe.*] Boiled; ſeethed.

Can *ſodden* water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shakeſp.*

Sodden buſineſs! there's a ſtew'd phraſe indeed. *Shak.*

Thou *ſodden*-witted lord; thou haſt no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Try it with milk *ſodden*, and with cream. *Bacon.*

Mix it with *ſodden* wines and raiſins. *Dryden.*

To SO'DER. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, French; *ſouderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *ſolder*, from *ſoldare*, Italian; *ſolidare*, Latin.] To cement with ſome metallick matter.

He that ſmootheth with the hammer, encourageth him that ſmote the anvil, ſaying, It is ready for *ſodering*. *Iſ.* xli.

SO'DER. *n. ſ.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how theſe hooks were made: what is it that faſtens this *ſoder*, and links theſe firſt principles of bodies into a chain? *Collier on Pride.*

SOE. *n. ſ.* [*ſae*, Scottiſh.] A large wooden veſſel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it firſt, for one baſon full you may fetch up as many *ſoe*-fills. *More.*

SOE'VER. *adv.* [*ſo* and *ever.*] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whoſoever; whatſoever; howſoever.

What great thing *ſoever* a man propoſed to do in his life, he ſhould think of atchieving it by fifty. *Temple.*

What love *ſoever* by an heir is ſhown,
Or you could ne'er ſuſpect my loyal love. *Dryden.*

SO'FA. *n. ſ.* [I believe an eaſtern word.] A ſplendid ſeat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *ſofa* on which he ſat, and cried out, 'Tis my Abdallah! *Guardian.*

SOFT. *adj.* [ꞅoꝼt, Saxon; *ſaft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.

Hard and *ſoft* are names we give things, only in relation to the conſtitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain ſooner than change figure, by the preſſure of any part of our bodies; and that *ſoft*, which changes the ſituation of its parts upon an eaſy touch. *Locke.*

Some bodies are hard, and ſome *ſoft*: the hardneſs is cauſed by the jejuneneſs of the ſpirits, which if a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragil. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *ſoft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to ſee? a man clothed in *ſoft* raiment? behold, they that wear *ſoft* raiment are in kings houſes. *Matth.* xi. 8.

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either ſex aſſume; ſo *ſoft*
And uncompounded is their eſſence pure. *Milton.*

4. Facile; flexible; not reſolute; yielding.

A few divines of ſo *ſoft* and ſervile tempers as diſpoſed them to ſo ſudden acting and compliance. *King Charles.*

One king is too *ſoft* and eaſy; another too fiery. *L'Eſtran.*

5. Tender; timorous.

What he hath done famouſly, he did it to that end; though *ſoft* conſcienced men can be content to ſay, It was for his country. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

However *ſoft* within themſelves they are,
To you they will be valiant by deſpair. *Dryden.*

Curſt be the verſe, how well ſoe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue ſcandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *ſoft* ey'd virgin ſteal a tear. *Pope.*

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not ſevere.

Would my heart were flint like Edward's;
Or Edward's *ſoft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our torments may become as *ſoft* as now ſevere. *Milton.*

Yet *ſoft* his nature, though ſevere his lay,
His anger moral, and his wiſdom gay. *Pope.*

7. Meek; civil; complaiſant.

Say,
Thou art their ſoldier, and being bred in broils,
Haſt not the *ſoft* way, which thou doſt confeſs
Were fit for thee to uſe, as they to claim
In aſking their good loves. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

8. Placid; ſtill; eaſy.

On her *ſoft* axle while ſhe paces even,
She bears thee *ſoft* with the ſmooth air along. *Milton.*

There *ſoft*-extended, to the murmuring ſound
Of the high porch, Ulyſſes ſleeps profound. *Pope.*

9. Effeminate; viciouſly nice.

This ſenſe is alſo miſtreſs of an art
Which to *ſoft* people ſweet perfumes doth ſell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart,
Since they ſmell beſt, that do of nothing ſmell. *Davies.*

An idle and *ſoft* courſe of life is the ſource of criminal pleaſures. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

10. Delicacy; elegantly tender.

Her form more *ſoft* and feminine. *Milton.*

Leſs winning *ſoft*, leſs amiably mild. *Milton.*

11. Weak; ſimple.

The deceiver ſoon found this *ſoft* place of Adam's, and innocency itſelf did not ſecure him. *Glanville.*

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *ſoft*,
Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in women. *Shakeſp.*

The Dorian mood of flutes and *ſoft* recorders. *Milton.*

When ſome great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whiſpers firſt, and mournful murmurs riſe
Among the ſad attendants; then the ſound
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*

Soft whiſpering thus to Neſtor's ſon,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope.*

13. Smooth; flowing.

The ſolemn nightingale tun'd her *ſoft* lays. *Milton.*

Soft were my numbers, who could take offence,
When ſmooth deſcription held the place of ſenſe. *Pope.*

Hark, the numbers *ſoft* and clear,
Gently ſteal upon the ear. *Pope.*

14. Not forcible; not violent.

Sleep falls with *ſoft* ſlumb'rous weight. *Milton.*

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; ſtop; not ſo faſt.

But *ſoft*, I pray you; did King Richard then
Proclaim my brother. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Oh, come in Æmilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shakeſpeare.*

But *ſoft*, my muſe, the world is wide,
And all at once was not deſcry'd. *Suckling.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. To make ſoft; to make leſs hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long ſeething will rather *ſoften* than indurate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Their arrow's point they *ſoften* in the flame,
And ſounding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay.*

2. To intenerate to; make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to mollify.

I will *ſoften* ſtony hearts. *Milton.*

Our friends ſee not our faults, or conceal them, or *ſoften* them by their repreſentation. *Addiſon.*

I would correct the harſh expreſſions of one party, by *ſoftening* and reconciling methods. *Watts.*

3. To make eaſy; to compoſe; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of deſire,
Bid her be all that chears or *ſoftens* life,
The tender ſiſter, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

Muſick the fierceſt griefs can charm;
Muſick can *ſoften* pain to eaſe,
And make deſpair and madneſs pleaſe. *Pope.*

4. To make leſs harſh.

He bore his great commiſſion in his look,
But ſweetly temper'd awe, and *ſoften'd* all he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs hard.

Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *ſoften*; as iron in the forge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate.

He may *ſoften* at the ſight of the child;
The ſilence often of pure innocence
Perſuades, when ſpeaking fails. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. Without hardneſs.
2. Not violently; not forcibly.

Solid bodies, if very *ſoftly* percuſſed, give no ſound; as when a man treadeth very *ſoftly* upon boards. *Bacon.*

3. Not loudly.

Ahab rent his cloaths, and went *ſoftly*. 1 *Kings*, xxi. 27.

In this dark ſilence *ſoftly* leave the town,
And to the gen'ral's tent direct your ſteps. *Dryden.*

4. Gently; placidly.

Death will diſmiſs me,
And lay me *ſoftly* in my native duſt,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd truſt. *Dryden.*

She with a wreath of myrtle crowns the head,
And *ſoftly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king muſt die;
Though pity *ſoftly* plead within my ſoul,
Yet he muſt die, that I may make you great. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. That which makes ſoft.
2. One who palliates.

Thoſe *ſoftners*, and expedient-mongers, ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft.*]

1. The quality of being ſoft.
2. Quality contrary to hardneſs.

Softneſs cometh by the greater quantity of ſpirits, which ever induce yielding and ceſſion; and by the more equal ſpreading of the tangible parts, which thereby are more ſliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Mildneſs; kindneſs.

A wiſe man, when there is a neceſſity of expreſſing any evil actions, ſhould do it by a word that has a ſecondary idea of kindneſs or *ſoftneſs*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and ſeverity. *Watts's Logick.*

4. Civility; gentleneſs.

Improve theſe virtues, with a *ſoftneſs* of manners, and a ſweetneſs of converſation. *Dryden.*

5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.

So long as idleneſs is quite ſhut out from our lives, all the ſins of wantonneſs, *ſoftneſs*, and effeminacy, are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor.*

He was not delighted with the *ſoftneſſes* of the court. *Clarendon.*

6. Timorouſneſs; puſillanimity.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *ſoftneſs*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Saving a man's ſelf, or ſuffering, if with reaſon, is virtue: if without it, is *ſoftneſs*, or obſtinacy. *Grew.*

7. Quality contrary to harſhneſs.

Softneſs of ſounds is diſtinct from the exility of ſounds. *Bacon.*

8. Facility; gentleneſs; candour; eaſineſs to be affected.

Such was the ancient ſimplicity and *ſoftneſs* of ſpirit, which ſometimes prevailed in the world, that they whoſe words were even as oracles amongſt men, ſeemed evermore loth to give ſentence againſt any thing publickly received in the church of God. *Hooker.*

9. Mildneſs; meekneſs.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *ſoftneſs* ſhe and ſweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

Her ſtubborn look
This *ſoftneſs* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

SOHO. *interj.* A form of calling from a diſtant place.

To SOIL. *v. a.* [ſylian, Saxon; *ſoelen*, old German; *ſouiller*, French.]

1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to ſtain; to ſully.

A ſilly man in ſimple weeds forlorn,
And *ſoiled* with duſt of the long dried way. *Fairy Queen.*

Although ſome hereticks have abuſed this text, yet the ſun is not *ſoiled* in paſſage. *Bacon's Holy War.*

If I *ſoil*
Myſelf with ſin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*

I would not *ſoil* theſe pure ambroſial weeds,
With the rank vapours of this ſin-worm mould. *Milton.*

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *ſoil'd* and ſtain'd. *Milton.*

One who cou'd n't for a taſte o' th' fleſh come in,
Licks the *ſoil'd* earth,
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Tate.*

If the eye-glaſs be tincted faintly with the ſmoke of a lamp or torch, to obſcure the light of the ſtar, the fainter light in the circumference of the ſtar ceaſes to be viſible, and the ſtar, if the glaſs be ſufficiently *ſoiled* with ſmoke, appears ſomething more like a mathematical point. *Newton.*

An abſent hero's bed they ſought to *ſoil*,
An abſent hero's wealth they made their ſpoil. *Pope.*

2. To dung; to manure.

Men now preſent, juſt as they *ſoil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

SOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirt; ſpot; pollution; foulneſs.

By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well
How troubleſome it ſate upon my head:
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet;
For all the *ſoil* of the atchievement goes
With me into the earth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

That would be a great *ſoil* in the new gloſs of your marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vexed I am with paſſions,
Which give ſome *ſoil* perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

I would have the *ſoil* of her fair rape
Wip'd off. *Shakeſpeare.*

A lady's honour muſt be touch'd,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *ſoil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Sol*, French; *ſolum*, Latin.] Ground; earth, conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities.

Judgment may be made of waters by the *ſoil* whereupon they run. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Her ſpots thou ſee'ſt
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her ſoften'd *ſoil*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The firſt cauſe of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulneſs of the *ſoil*, to produce the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift.*

3. Land; country.

Dorſet, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign *ſoil*,
This fair alliance ſhall call home
To high promotions. *Shakeſpeare.*

O unexpected ſtroke, worſe than of death!
Muſt I thus leave thee, Paradiſe! thus leave
Thee, native *ſoil!* theſe happy walks and ſhades;
Fit haunts of gods. *Milton.*

4. Dung; compoſt.

The haven has been ſtopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the ſea has thrown into it; for all the *ſoil* on that ſide of Ravenna has been left there inſenſibly by the ſea. *Addiſ.*

Improve land by manure, dung, and other ſort of *ſoils*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SOI'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoil.*] Stain; foulneſs.

Make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin, whether it yield no *ſoilineſs* more than ſilver. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoil.*] Stain; pollution.

He merits well to have her,
Not making any ſcruple of her *ſoilure*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*ſejourner*, French; *ſeggiornare*, Ital.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation. Almoſt out of uſe.

If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return and *ſojourn* with my ſiſter,
Diſmiſſing half your train, come then to me. *Shakeſp.*

Th' advantage of his abſence took the king,
And in the mean time *ſojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakeſp.*

How comes it he is to *ſojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Here dwells he; though he *ſojourn* every where
In progreſs, yet his ſtanding houſe is here. *Donne.*

The *ſojourning* of Iſrael, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exod.* xii. 40.

The ſoldiers firſt aſſembled at Newcaſtle, and there *ſojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

To *ſojourn* in that land
He comes invited. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

He who *ſojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he ſees abroad to the ſtate of things at home. *Atterbury.*

SO'JOURN. *n. ſ.* [*ſejour*, French, from the verb.] A temporary reſidence; a caſual and no ſettled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable: Milton accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their am'rous *ſojourn*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thee I reviſit now,
Eſcap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obſcure *ſojourn*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a-year Jeruſalem, few days
Short *ſojourn*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

SO'JOURNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſojourn.*] A temporary dweller.

We are ſtrangers and *ſojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a ſhadow. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 16.

Waves o'erthrew
Buſiris, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they purſu'd
The *ſojourners* of Goſhen. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Not for a night, or quick revolving year,
Welcome an owner, not a *ſojourner*. *Dryden.*

To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*ſolacier*, old French; *ſolazzare*, Italian; *ſolatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuſe.

We will with ſome ſtrange paſtime *ſolace* them. *Shakeſp.*

The birds with ſong
Solac'd the woods. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. The neutral ſenſe is obſolete.

Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *ſolace*, and my age would eaſe. *Shakeſp.*

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *ſolace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my ſight. *Shakeſp.*

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This ſickly land might *ſolace* as before. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'LACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolatium*, Latin.] Comfort; pleaſure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleaſure; recreation; amuſement.

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *ſolace*; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every ſuch thing their tormentors. *Hooker.*

Therein ſat a lady freſh and fair,
Making ſweet *ſolace* to herſelf alone;
Sometimes ſhe ſung as loud as lark in air,
Sometimes ſhe laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *Fairy Queen.*

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new
Solace in her return. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If I would delight my private hours
With muſick or with poem, where ſo ſoon
As in our native language can I find
That *ſolace?* *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Though ſight be loſt,
Life yet hath many *ſolaces*, enjoy'd
Where other ſenſes want not their delights,
At home in leiſure and domeſtick eaſe,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eye-ſight expoſes daily men abroad. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Through waters, and through flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and *ſolace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

SOLA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoulandres*, French.] A diſeaſe in horſes. *Dict.*

SO'LAR.
SO'LARY. } *adj.* [*ſolaire*, French; *ſolaris*, Latin.]

1. Being of the ſun.

The corpuſcles that make up the beams of light be *ſolary* effluviums, or minute particles of ſome ethereal ſubſtance, thruſting on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*

Inſtead of golden fruits,
By genial ſhow'rs and *ſolar* heat ſupply'd,
Unſufferable Winter hath defac'd
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waſte. *Blackmore.*

2. Belonging to the ſun.

They denominate ſome herbs *ſolar*, and ſome lunar. *Bac.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning *ſolary* miracles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the ſun.

The cock was pleas'd to hear him ſpeak ſo fair,
And proud beſide, as *ſolar* people are. *Dryden.*

4. Meaſured by the ſun.

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *ſolar* month, cannot ſhew preciſely an exact account of the moon, becauſe of the inequality of the motions of the ſun and moon, and the number of days of the *ſolar* months. *Holder on Time.*

SOLD. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſell.*

SOLD. *n. ſ.* [*ſouldee*, old French. *Trevoux.*] Military pay; warlike entertainment.

But were your will her *ſold* to entertain,
And number'd be amongſt knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, ſhould you remain,
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Fairy Queen.*

SO'LDAN. *n. ſ.* [for *ſultan.*] The emperor of the Turks.

They at the *ſoldan*'s chair defy'd the beſt. *Milton.*

SO'LDANEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldanella*, Latin.] A plant.

It grows on the Alps, and ſeveral other mountainous places of Italy, Germany, and Hungary. They are plants of humble growth, ſeldom riſing above ſix or eight inches high: their round leaves grow cloſe to the ground, from between which the flower-ſtems ariſe, each of which have four or five flowers, of a fine blue colour, or of a ſnow-white, which hang down, and are ſhaped like bells. *Millar.*

To SO'LDER. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, Fr. *ſoldare*, Ital. *ſolidare*, Lat.] See SODER.

1. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement.

A concave ſphere of gold, filled with water, and *ſoldered* up, has, upon preſſing the ſphere with great force, let the water ſqueeze through it, and ſtand all over its outſide in multitudes of ſmall drops like dew, without burſting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.

It booteth them not thus to *ſolder* up a broken cauſe, whereof their firſt and laſt diſcourſes will fall aſunder. *Hooker.*

Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world ſhould cleave, and that ſlain men
Should *ſolder* up the rift. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Thou viſible god,
That *ſould'reſt* cloſe impoſſibilities,
And mak'ſt them kiſs. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Learn'd he was in med'c'nal lore;
For by his ſide a pouch he wore,
Replete with ſtrange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *ſolder*. *Hudibras.*

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,
'Tis quickly *ſolder'd*, or a new beſpoken. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*

At the Reſtoration the preſbyterians, and other ſects, did all unite and *ſolder* up their ſeveral ſchemes, to join againſt the church. *Swift.*

SO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement.

Goldſmiths ſay, the coarſeſt ſtuff
Will ſerve for *ſolder* well enough. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolder.*] One that ſolders or mends.

SO'LDIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldat*, French, from *ſolidarius*, low Lat. of *ſolidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a ſoldier; *ſouldée*, French.]

1. A fighting man; a warriour. Originally one who ſerved for pay.

Your ſiſter is the better *ſoldier*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Good Siward,
An older and a better *ſoldier* none. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A *ſoldier*,
Full of ſtrange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, ſudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

This attempt
I'm *ſoldier* to, and will abide it with
A prince's courage. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a *ſoldier*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

2. It is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, ſhould have been a *ſoldier*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

SO'LDIERLIKE. } *adj.* [*ſoldier* and *like.*] Martial; warlike;
SO'LDIERLY. } military; becoming a ſoldier.

Although at the firſt they had fought with beaſtly fury rather than any *ſoldierly* diſcipline, practice had now made them comparable to the beſt. *Sidney.*

I will maintain the word with my ſword to be a *ſoldierlike* word, and a word of good command. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

They according to a *ſoldierly* cuſtom, in caſes of extremity, by interchange of a kiſs by every of them upon the ſwords of others, ſealed a reſolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*

Enemies as well as friends confeſſed, that it was as *ſoldierly* an action as had been performed on either ſide. *Clarendon.*

SO'LDIERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier.*] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a ſoldier.

Thy father and myſelf in friendſhip
Firſt tried our *ſoldierſhip*: he did look far
Into the ſervice of the time, and was
Diſcipled of the brav'ſt. *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

By ſea you throw away
The abſolute *ſoldierſhip* you have by land,
Diſtract your army, which doth moſt conſiſt
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'LDIERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier.*]

1. Body of military men; ſoldiers collectively.

The Memphian *ſoldiery*,
That ſwell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,
The unfroze waters marvellouſly ſtood. *Phillips.*

I charge not the *ſoldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*

2. Soldierſhip; martial ſkill.

Offering him, if he would exerciſe his courage in *ſoldiery*, he would commit ſome charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax. *Sidney.*

SOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolum*, Latin.]

1. The bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedict for his company; for from the crown of his head to the *ſole* of his foot he is all mirth. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Tickling is moſt in the *ſoles* of the feet: the cauſe is the rareneſs of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *ſoals* of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the ſtomach; as going wet-ſhod, to thoſe that uſe it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Such reſting found the *ſole* of unbleſt feet. *Milton.*

In the make of the camel's foot, the *ſole* is flat and broad, being very fleſhy, and covered only with a thick, ſoft, and ſomewhat callous ſkin; but very fit to travel in ſandy places. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The foot.

To redeem thy woful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,
Haſt wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceaſeſt not thy weary *ſoles* to lead. *Fairy Queen.*

3. The bottom of the ſhoe.

Nay, gentle Romeo, we muſt have you dance.
—Not I, believe me: you have dancing ſhoes,
With nimble *ſoles*. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A trade that, I hope, I may uſe with a ſafe conſcience; which is, indeed, Sir, a mender of bad *ſoles*. *Shakeſpeare.*

On fortune's cap we are not the very button.—Nor the *ſoles* of her ſhoe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The caliga was a military ſhoe, with a very thick *ſole*, tied above the inſtep with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.

The ſtrike-block is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, having its *ſole* made exactly flat and ſtraight, and is uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Elm is proper for mills, *ſoles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*

5. A kind of ſea-fiſh.

Of flat fiſh, rays, thornbacks, *ſoles*, and flowks. *Carew.*

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſoles: as, to *ſole* a pair of ſhoes.

His feet were *ſoled* with a treble tuft of a cloſe ſhort tawney down. *Grew's Muſæum.*

SOLE. *adj.* [*ſol*, old French; *ſolus*, Latin.]

1. Single; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no *ſole* judge but only one: ſay not to others, receive my ſentence, when their authority is above thine. *Hooker.*

Orpheus every where expreſſed the infinite and *ſole* power of one God, though he uſed the name of Jupiter. *Raleigh.*

To me ſhall be the glory *ſole* among
Th' infernal pow'rs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A rattling tempeſt through the branches went,
That ſtripp'd them bare, and one *ſole* way they rent. *Dryd.*

He, *ſole* in power, at the beginning ſaid,
Let ſea, and air, and earth, and heav'n be made:
And it was ſo; and when he ſhall ordain
In other ſort, has but to ſpeak again,
And they ſhall be no more. *Prior.*

2. [In law.] Not married.

Some others are ſuch as a man cannot make his wife, though he himſelf be *ſole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM. *n. ſ.* [σολοικισμὸς.] Unfitneſs of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbariſm may be in one word, a ſoleciſm muſt be of more.

There is ſcarce a *ſoleciſm* in writing which the beſt author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of ſome manuſcript. *Addiſon.*

SO'LELY. *adv.* [from *ſole.*] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *ſolely* heir to all his lands. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
This night's great buſineſs
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *ſolely* ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shakeſpeare.*

That the intemperate heat of the clime *ſolely* occaſions this complexion, experience admits not. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *ſolely*, upon ſinners of the firſt rate, who have caſt off all regard for piety. *Atterb.*

SO'LEMN. *adj.* [*ſolemnel*, French; *ſolemnis*, Latin.]

1. Anniverſary; obſerved once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worſhip of this image was advanced, and a *ſolemn* ſupplication obſerved every year. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Religiouſly grave.

His holy rites and *ſolemn* feaſts profan'd. *Milton.*

3. Awful; ſtriking with ſeriouſneſs.

Then 'gan he loudly through the houſe to call,
But no one care to anſwer to his cry;
There reigned a *ſolemn* ſilence over all. *Fairy Queen.*
To 'ſwage with *ſolemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milt.*
Nor then the *ſolemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milt.*

4. Grave; affectedly ſerious.

When Steele reflects upon the many *ſolemn* ſtrong barriers to our ſucceſſion of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vaniſheth: ſo do I, provided the epithet *ſolemn* goes for nothing; becauſe, though I have heard of a *ſolemn* day, and a *ſolemn* coxcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *ſolemn* barrier. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS. }
SOLE'MNITY. } *n. ſ.* [*ſolemnité*, French; from *ſolemn.*]

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Great was the cauſe; our old *ſolemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition riſe;
But, ſav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
Theſe grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. Religious ceremony.

3. Awful ceremony or proceſſion.

The lady Conſtance,
Some ſpeedy meſſenger bid repair
To our *ſolemnity*. *Shakeſp. King John.*
The moon, like to a ſilver bow,
New bent in heaven, ſhall behold the night
Of our *ſolemnities*. *Shakeſpeare.*

There may be great danger in uſing ſuch compoſitions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *ſolemnities*. *Bacon.*

What fun'ral pomp ſhall floating Tiber ſee,
When riſing from his bed he views the ſad *ſolemnity!* *Dryden.*

Though the forms and *ſolemnities* of the laſt judgment may bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding ſhall be very different. *Atterb.*

4. Manner of acting awfully ſerious.

With much more ſkilful cruelty, and horrible *ſolemnity*, he cauſed each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sidney.*

5. Gravity; ſteady ſeriouſneſs.

The ſtatelineſs and gravity of the Spaniards ſhews itſelf in the *ſolemnity* of their language. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. Awful grandeur; grave ſtatelineſs; ſober dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom, though the higheſt praiſe be attributed by the moſt, yet ſome think he wanted *ſolemneſs*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

7. Affected gravity.

Pr'ythee, Virgilia, turn thy *ſolemneſs* out o' door,
And go along with us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

This ſpeech ended with a *ſolemnity* of accent. *Fem. Quix.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolemnize.*] The act of ſolemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *ſolemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutcheſs of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [*ſolemniſer*, French; from *ſolemn.*]

1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.

Dorilaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obſequies being no more *ſolemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Baptiſm to be adminiſtered in one place, and marriage *ſolemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan they ſprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feaſt to *ſolemnize* that day. *Fairy Queen.*

The multitude of the celeſtial hoſt were heard to *ſolemnize* his miraculous birth. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *ſolemnize* this feaſt. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

2. To perform religiouſly once a year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feaſt of dedication is never ſpoken of in the law, yet *ſolemnized* even by our Saviour himſelf. *Hooker.*

SO'LEMNLY. *adv.* [from *ſolemn.*]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

2. With formal gravity and ſtatelineſs.

There are, in points of wiſdom and ſufficiency, that do nothing or little very *ſolemnly*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. With formal ſtate.

Let him land,
And *ſolemnly* ſee him ſet on to London. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. With affected gravity.

The miniſters of ſtate, who gave us law,
In corners, with ſelected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *ſolemnly* are wiſe,
Whiſp'ring like winds, ere hurricanes ariſe. *Dryden.*

5. With religious ſeriouſneſs.

To demonſtrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *ſolemnly* aſſure the reader, that he is the only perſon from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

To SOLI'CIT. *v. a.* [*ſolicito*, Latin.]

1. To importune; to intreat.

If you bethink yourſelf of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it ſtraight. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
We heartily *ſolicit*
Your gracious ſelf to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land. *Shakeſpeare.*
How he *ſolicits* heav'n
Himſelf beſt knows; but ſtrangely viſited people,
The mere deſpair of ſurgery, he cures. *Shakeſpeare.*
This in obedience hath my daughter ſhewn me,
And, more above, hath his *ſolicitings*,
As they fell out by time, by means and place,
All given to mine ear. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Did I requeſt thee, Maker! from my clay,
To mould me man? Did I *ſolicit* thee
From darkneſs to promote me? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The guardian of my faith ſo falſe did prove,
As to *ſolicit* me with lawleſs love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. To call to action; to ſummon; to awake; to excite.

This ſupernatural *ſoliciting*
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praiſe;
Bethink thee on her virtues that ſurmount
Her nat'ral graces, that extinguiſh art. *Shakeſpeare.*
That fruit *ſolicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

Sounds and ſome tangible qualities *ſolicit* their proper ſenſes, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

He is *ſolicited* by popular cuſtom to indulge himſelf in forbidden liberties. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To implore; to aſk.

With that ſhe wept again, till he again *ſoliciting* the concluſion of her ſtory, Then muſt you, ſaid ſhe, know the ſtory of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repent old pleaſures, and *ſolicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To diſturb; to diſquiet. A Latiniſm.

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*
I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *ſolicit* my weak breaſt. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

SOLICITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*]

1. Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man
Of female ſeed, far abler to reſiſt
All his *ſolicitations*, and at length
All his vaſt force, and drive him back to hell. *Paradiſe Regained.*

2. Invitation; excitement.

Children are ſurrounded with new things, which, by a conſtant *ſolicitation* of their ſenſes, draw the mind conſtantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLI'CITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*]

1. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Caſſio;
For thy *ſolicitor* ſhall rather die,
Than give thy cauſe away. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Honeſt minds will conſider poverty as a recommendation in the perſon who applies himſelf to them, and make the juſtice of his cauſe the moſt powerful *ſolicitor* in his behalf. *Addiſon.*

2. One who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts.

For the king's attorney and *ſolicitor* general, their continual uſe for the king's ſervice requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLI'CITOUS. *adj.* [*ſolicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which cauſes anxiety; ſometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before ſomething to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *ſolicitous* of the opinion and cenſures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Taylor.*

Enjoy the preſent, whatſoever it be, and be not *ſolicitous* for the future. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *ſolicitous* to finiſh the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for diſbanding the armies, upon which they were marvellouſly *ſolicitous*, there aroſe a queſtion. *Clarendon.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preſervation of the laws, were *ſolicitous* to preſerve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majeſty, which he would have been excuſed from, if that deſign had not been in view, to accompliſh which he was *ſolicitous* for his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In council ſat, *ſolicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperour ſent. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Without ſign of boaſt, or ſign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

No man is *ſolicitous* about the event of that which he has in his power to diſpoſe of. *South's Sermons.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleneſs, but you have been *ſolicitous* of my reputation, which is that of your kindneſs. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *ſolicitous* to know
Whether her child ſhould reach old age or no,
Conſults the ſage Tireſias. *Addiſon.*

SOLI'CITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſolicitous.*] Anxiouſly; carefully.

The medical art being converſant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errours in it are to be *ſolicitouſly* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would ſurely have as *ſolicitouſly* promoted their learning, as ever he obſtructed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SOLI'CITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolicitudo*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulneſs.

In this, by compariſon, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *ſolicitude* and outward ſhews, and publick oſtentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the ſame *ſolicitude* and real care as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *ſolicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLI'CITRESS. *n. ſ.* [Feminine of *ſolicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the moſt earneſt *ſolicitreſs*, as well as the faireſt; and nothing could be refuſed to my Lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *adj.* [*ſolidus*, Latin; *ſolide*, French.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd
With *ſolid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; denſe.

I hear his thund'ring voice reſound,
And trampling feet that ſhake the *ſolid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimenſions.

In a *ſolid* foot are 1728 *ſolid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very *ſolid* and majeſtick. *Addiſon.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If perſons devote themſelves to ſcience, they ſhould be well aſſured of a *ſolid* and ſtrong conſtitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.

This might ſatisfy ſober and wiſe men, not with ſoft and ſpecious words, but with pregnant and *ſolid* reaſons. *King Charles.*

The earth may of *ſolid* good contain
More plenty than the ſun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not ſuperficial; grave; profound.

Theſe, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *ſolid* men; and a *ſolid* man is, in plain Engliſh, a *ſolid* ſolemn fool. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *n. ſ.* [In phyſick.] The part containing the fluids.

The firſt and moſt ſimple *ſolids* of our body are perhaps merely terreſtrial, and incapable of any change or diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſolidité*, Fr. *ſoliditas*, Lat. from *ſolid.*]

1. Fulneſs of matter; not hollowneſs.

2. Firmneſs; hardneſs; compactneſs; denſity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *ſolidity*. *Locke.*

The ſtone itſelf, whether naked or inveſted with earth, is not by its *ſolidity* ſecured, but waſhed down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciouſneſs; intellectual ſtrength; certainty.

The moſt known rules are placed in ſo beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, ſtill more convinced of their truth and *ſolidity*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *ſolidity* of his reaſoning. *Prior.*

SO'LIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſolid.*]

1. Firmly; denſely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *ſolidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a ſufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the ſubtleſt atheiſt in the world *ſolidly* to anſwer; namely, that it is good to be ſure. *South.*

SO'LIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolid.*] Solidity; firmneſs; denſity.

It beareth miſſeltoe: the cauſe may be the cloſeneſs and *ſolidneſs* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unuſual *ſolidneſs*, that it ſeems he intended to make a ſacrifice to perpetuity, and to conteſt with the iron teeth of time. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

SOLIDU'NGULOUS. *adj.* [*ſolidus* and *ungula*, Latin.] Wholehoofed.

It is ſet down by Ariſtotle and Pliny, that an horſe and all *ſolidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reaſon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SOLIFI'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſolus* and *fides*, Latin.] One who ſuppoſes only faith, not works, neceſſary to juſtification.

It may be juſtly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occaſioned that great ſcandal in the church of God, at which ſo many myriads of *ſolifidians* have ſtumbled, and fallen irreverſibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

SOLI'LOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*ſoliloque*, Fr. *ſolus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf.

The whole poem is a *ſoliloquy*: Solomon is the perſon that ſpeaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others ſay to him. *Prior.*

He finds no reſpite from his anxious grief,
Then ſeeks from his *ſoliloquy* relief. *Garth's Diſpenſatory.*

If I ſhould own myſelf in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *ſoliloquy*. *Spectator.*

SO'LIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whoſe feet are not cloven.

Solipedes, or firm footed animals, as horſes, aſſes, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SOLITA'IRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolitaire*, French.]

1. A recluſe; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take poſſeſſion of tranquillity, when your converſation has ſpoiled me for a *ſolitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARILY. *adv.* [from *ſolitary.*] In ſolitude; with lonelineſs; without company.

How ſhould that ſubſiſt *ſolitarily* by itſelf, which hath no ſubſtance, but individually the very ſame whereby others ſubſiſt with it. *Hooker.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *ſolitarily* in the wood. *Mic.* vii. 14.

SO'LITARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cauſe to blame the prince for ſometimes hearing them: the blame-worthineſs is, that to hear them he rather goes to *ſolitarineſs* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You ſubject yourſelf to *ſolitarineſs*, the ſly enemy that doth moſt ſeparate a man from well doing. *Sidney.*

At home in wholeſome *ſolitarineſs*,
My piteous ſoul began the wretchedneſs
Of ſuitors at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

SO'LITARY. *adj.* [*ſolitaire*, French; *ſolitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Thoſe rare and *ſolitary*, theſe in flocks. *Milton.*
Satan explores his *ſolitary* flight. *Milton.*
Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *ſolitary* life. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Retired; remote from company.

In reſpect that it is *ſolitary*, I like it very well; but in reſpect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Gloomy; diſmal.

Let that night be *ſolitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job*, iii. 7.

4. Single.

Nor did a *ſolitary* vengeance ſerve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldeſt ſon muſt be involved. *K. Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences ſupporting their *ſolitary* inſtabilities. *Brown.*

SO'LITARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; an hermit.

You deſcribe ſo well your heremitical ſtate of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave, with a ſpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *ſolitary*. *Pope's Letters.*

SO'LITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolitude*, French; *ſolitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; ſtate of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that ſpeech; whoſoever is delighted with *ſolitude*, is either a wild beaſt or a god. *Bacon.*

What call'ſt thou *ſolitude?* Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Repleniſh'd, and all theſe at thy command
To come, and play before thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *ſolitude*, and in that *ſolitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. A lonely place; a deſart.

SO'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſolarium*, low Latin.] A garret.

Some ſkilfully drieth their hops on a kel,
And ſome on a *ſollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tuſſer.*

SO'LO. n. ſ. [Italian.] A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument.

SO'LOMON'*s Loaf. n. ſ.* A plant.

SO'LOMON'*s Seal. n. ſ.* [*polygonatum*, Latin.] A plant.

SO'LSTICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolſtice*, French; *ſolſtitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the ſun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longeſt in Summer, or ſhorteſt in Winter.

2. It is taken of itſelf commonly for the Summer ſolſtice.

The ſun, aſcending unto the northern ſigns, begetteth firſt a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *ſolſtice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaſeth the ſame even upon declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moiſt *ſolſtices*, and Winters fair. *May's Virgil.*

SOLSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [*ſolſticial*, French; from *ſolſtice.*]

1. Belonging to the ſolſtice.

Obſerving the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *ſolſtitial* points, by this obſervation alone are exempted a hundred days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Happening at the ſolſtice.

From the North to call
Decrepit Winter; from the South to bring
Solſtitial Summer's heat. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The fields labour'd with thirſt; Aquarius had not ſhed
His wonted ſhowers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solſtitial the green herbs. *Phillips.*

SO'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *ſolve.*] Poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, becauſe it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, becauſe it is not *ſolvible*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*ſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of diſſolution or ſeparation of parts.

Sugar is a *ſal oleoſum*, being *ſoluble* in water and fuſible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoluble.*] Suſceptiveneſs of ſeparation of parts.

This cannot account for the indiſſolvable coherence of ſome bodies, and the fragility and *ſolubility* of others. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*ſolvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *ſolve* high diſpute
With conjugal careſſes. *Milton.*

Do thou, my ſoul, the deſtin'd period wait,
When God ſhall *ſolve* the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal diſpenſations clear,
And make all wiſe and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raiſe objections, merely for the ſake of anſwering and *ſolving* them them. *Watts.*

SO'LVENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolvent.*] Ability to pay.

SO'LVENT. *adj.* [*ſolvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cauſe diſſolution.

When diſſolved in water, it is not by the eye diſtinguiſhable from the *ſolvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SO'LUND-GOOSE. *n. ſ.* A fowl.

A *ſolund-gooſe* is in bigneſs and feather very like a tame gooſe, but his bill longer, and ſomewhat pointed; his wings alſo much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let looſe,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *ſolund-gooſe*. *Cleaveland.*

SOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſolution*, French; *ſolutio*, Latin.]

1. Diſruption; breach; disjunction; ſeparation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *ſolution* of continuity. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Matter diſſolved; that which contains any thing diſſolved.

Aretæus, to procure ſleep, recommends a *ſolution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When ſalt of tartar *per deliquium*, poured into the *ſolution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more ſtrongly by the ſalt of tartar than by the metal, and by the ſtronger attraction go from the metal to the ſalt of tartar? *Newton.*

3. Reſolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *ſolution* can reſolve. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
'Till by their own perplexities involv'd
They ravel more, ſtill leſs reſolv'd,
But never find ſelf-ſatisfying *ſolution*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

With hope and fear
The woman did the new *ſolution* hear;
The man diffides in his own augury,
And doubts. *Dryden.*

This will inſtruct you to give a plainer *ſolution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

SO'LUTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſolvo*, Latin.] Laxative; cauſing relaxation.

Though it would not be ſo abſterſive, opening, and *ſolutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in ſharp diſeaſes. *Bacon.*

SOMATO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [σῶμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a ſubſtantive: as *gameſome*. [*ſaam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *adj.* [ꞅom, ꞅum, Saxon; *ſums*, Gothick; *ſum*, Germ. *ſom*, Daniſh; *ſom*, *ſommig*, Dutch.]

1. More or leſs, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed ſome hundred men, where we found *ſome* freſh water. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *ſome* of the folk that are with me. *Geneſis.*

Firſt go with me *ſome* few of you, and ſee the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then ſend for your ſick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain perſons. *Some* is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people; part.

Some to the ſhores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear adviſ'd;
But running from, all to deſtruction hye. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon as *ſome* have dream'd. *Milton.*

Your edicts *ſome* reclaim from ſins,
But moſt your life and bleſt example wins. *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is oppoſed to *ſome*, or to *others*.

It may be that the queen's treaſure, in ſo great occaſions of diſburſements, is not always ſo ready; but being paid as it is, now *ſome*, and then *ſome*, it is no great impoveriſhment to her coffers. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

5. It is added to a number, to ſhow that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a ſtrong ſtorm *ſome* eight leagues to the weſtward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to take a port. *Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of *ſome* eighty houſes. *Carew.*

Old mens ſpirits viſual, contrary to thoſe of purblind men, unite not, but when the object is at *ſome* good diſtance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Sluice *ſome* good while, returned unto the king, then before Buloigne. *Bacon.*

The number ſlain on the rebels part were *ſome* two thouſand. *Bacon.*

He bore away the prize to the admiration of *ſome* hundreds. *Addiſon.*

Your good-natur'd gods, they ſay,
Deſcend *ſome* twice or thrice a day. *Prior.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *ſome* forty-three. *Prior.*

6. One; any without determining which.

The pilot of *ſome* ſmall night founder'd ſkiff. *Milton.*

SO'MEBODY. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *body.*]

1. One; not nobody; a perſon indiſcriminate and undetermined.

O that Sir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *ſomebody*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Jeſus ſaid, *Somebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *Luke*, viii. 46.

If there be a tacit league, it is againſt ſomewhat or *ſomebody*: who ſhould they be? Is it againſt wild beaſts? No. It is againſt ſuch routs and ſhoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

We muſt draw in *ſomebody*, that may ſtand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

The hopes that what he has muſt come to *ſomebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A perſon of conſideration.

Theudas roſe up, boaſting himſelf to be *ſomebody*. *Acts*, v.

SO'MEDEAL. *adv.* [ꞅumðeal, Saxon.] In ſome degree. Obſolete.

Siker now I ſee thou ſpeak'ſt of ſpite,
All for thou lackeſt *ſomedele* their delight. *Spenſer.*

SO'MERSAULT. } *n. ſ.* [*Somerſet* is the corruption. *Summer*,
SO'MERSET. } a beam, and *ſault*, French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himſelf from a beam, and turns over his head.

SO'MEHOW. *adj.* [*ſome* and *how.*] One way or other; I know not how.

The veſicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that, by their action upon one another, they may be ſwelled *ſomehow*, ſo as to ſhorten the length of every fibril. *Cheyne.*

SO'METHING. *n. ſ.* [ꞅumðinꝫ, Saxon.]

1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar
Did from afar the Britiſh chief behold,
Betwixt deſpair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring boſom roll'd. *Prior.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but ſmall, in reſpect of that of the heart; but it is ſtill *ſomething*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

You'll ſay the whole world has *ſomething* to do, *ſomething* to talk of, *ſomething* to wiſh for, and *ſomething* to be employed about; but pray put all theſe *ſomethings* together, and what is the ſum total but juſt nothing. *Pope's Letters.*

Here ſhe beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameleſs *ſomethings* in their cauſes ſleep. *Pope.*

2. More or leſs.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Years following years ſteal *ſomething* ev'ry day,
At leaſt they ſteal us from ourſelves away. *Pope.*

3. Part.

Something of it ariſes from our infant ſtate. *Watts.*

4. Diſtance not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect ſpy o' th' time; for't muſt be done to-night, and *ſomething* from the palace. *Shak.*

SO'METHING. *adv.* In ſome degree.

The pain went away upon it; but he was *ſomething* diſcouraged by a new pain falling ſome days after upon his elbow on the other ſide. *Temple.*

SO'METIME. *adv.* [*ſome* and *time.*] Once; formerly.

What art thou that uſurp'ſt this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majeſty of buried Denmark
Did *ſometime* march? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Good *ſometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'METIMES. *adv.* [*ſome* and *times.*]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

'Twill render me more equal, *ſometime* ſuperior. *Milt.*

It is good that we *ſometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this world. *Taylor.*

2. At one time, oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *another time*.

The body paſſive is better wrought upon at *ſometimes* than at others. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Sometimes the one, and *ſometimes* the other, may be glanced upon in theſe Scripture deſcriptions. *Burnet.*

He writes not always of a piece, but *ſometimes* mixes trivial things with thoſe of greater moment: *ſometimes* alſo, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has ſaid enough. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

SO'MEWHAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *what.*]

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.

Upon the ſea *ſomewhat* methought did riſe
Like blueiſh miſts. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

He that ſhuts his eyes againſt a ſmall light, on purpoſe to avoid the ſight of *ſomewhat* that diſpleaſes him, would, for the ſame reaſon, ſhut them againſt the ſun. *Atterbury.*

2. More or leſs.

Concerning every of theſe, *ſomewhat* Chriſt hath commanded, which muſt be kept 'till the world's end: on the contrary ſide, in every of them *ſomewhat* there may be added, as the church judges it expedient. *Hooker.*

Theſe ſalts have ſomewhat of a nitrous taſte, but mixt with a ſmatch of vitriolick. *Grew.*

3. Part greater or leſs.

Somewhat of his good ſenſe will ſuffer in this transfuſion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be loſt. *Dryd.*

SO'MEWHAT. *adv.* In ſome degree.

Holding of the breath doth help *ſomewhat* to ceaſe the hiccough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He is *ſomewhat* arrogant at his firſt entrance, and is too inquiſitive through the whole; yet theſe imperfections hinder not our compaſſion. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHERE. *adv.* [*ſome* and *where.*] In one place or other; not nowhere.

Hopeleſs and forlorn
They are return'd, and *ſomewhere* live obſcurely. *Denham.*

Compreſſing two priſms hard together, that their ſides, which by chance were a very little convex, might *ſomewhere* touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become abſolutely tranſparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

Does ſomething ſtill, and *ſomewhere* yet remain,
Reward or puniſhment? *Prior.*

Of the dead we muſt ſpeak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden ſays *ſomewhere*, Peace be to its manes. *Pope.*

SO'MEWHILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *while.*] Once; for a time. Out of uſe.

Though under colour of the ſhepherds *ſomewhile*,
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own ſheep,
And often the ſhepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

SOMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſomnifere*, Fr. *ſomnifer*, Lat.] Cauſing ſleep; procuring ſleep; ſoporiferous; dormitive.

I wiſh for ſome *ſomniferous* potion, that might force me to ſleep away the intermitted time, as it does with men in ſorrow. *Walton's Angler.*

SOMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſomnus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cauſing ſleep.

SO'MNOLENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſomnolentia*, Latin.] Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep.

SON. *n. ſ.* [*ſunus*, Gothick; ꞅuna, Saxon; *ſohn*, German; *ſon*, Swediſh; *ſone*, Dutch; *ſyn*, Sclavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.

She had a *ſon* for her cradle, ere ſhe had a huſband for her bed. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Caſt out this bondwoman and her *ſon*. *Gen.* xxi. 10.

He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wiſe father, who would have his *ſons* exerciſed with labour and pain, that they may gather ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

2. Deſcendant however diſtant: as, the *ſons* of *Adam*.

I am the *ſon* of the wiſe, the *ſon* of ancient kings. *Iſaiah.*

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confeſſor to his penitent.

Be plain, good *ſon*, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confeſſion finds but riddling ſhrift. *Shakeſp.*

4. Native of a country.

Britain then
Sees arts her ſavage *ſons* controul. *Pope.*

5. The ſecond perſon of the Trinity.

If thou be the *ſon* of God, come down. *Matt.* xxvii. 40.

6. Product of any thing.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are *ſons* of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Earth's tall *ſons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parents undecaying ſtrength declare. *Blackmore.*

7. In Scripture, *ſons* of pride, and *ſons* of light denoting ſome quality. 'Tis a Hebraiſm.

This new fav'rite
Of heav'n, this man of clay, *ſon* of deſpite. *Milton.*

SON-IN-LAW. *n. ſ.* One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your *ſon-in-law* is far more fair than black. *Shakeſp.*

A foreign *ſon-in-law* ſhall come from far,
Whoſe race ſhall bear aloft the Latian name. *Dryden.*

SO'NSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſon.*] Filiation; the character of a ſon.

The apoſtle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only incident but neceſſary to Chriſtianity; the badge and cognizance of *ſonſhip*. *Decay of Piety.*

SONATA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A tune.

He whiſtled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *ſonata*. *Addiſ.*

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *ſonata* on his viol,
Unleſs he had the total gut,
Whence every thing at firſt was cut. *Prior.*

SONG. *n. ſ.* [from ꝫeꞅungen, Saxon.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.

Noiſe other than the ſound of dance and *ſong*. *Milton.*

He firſt thinks fit no ſonnetter advance
His cenſure farther than the *ſong* or dance. *Dryden.*

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.

Pardon, goddeſs of the night,
Thoſe that ſlew thy virgin knight;
For the which, with *ſongs* of woe,
Round about his tomb they go! *Shakeſpeare.*

In her days ev'ry man ſhall ſing
The merry *ſongs* of peace to all his neighbours. *Shakeſp.*

3. A poem; lay; ſtrain.

The bard that firſt adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient *ſong*. *Dryden.*

4. Poetry; poeſy.

This ſubject for heroick *ſong* pleas'd me. *Milton.*

Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue, or in *ſong*. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the meſſenger of day,
Saluted in her *ſong* the morning grey. *Dryden.*

6. *An old* SONG. A trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old ſong*. *More.*

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobler to reſign all for an *old ſong*. *Addiſon.*

SO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *ſong.*] Containing ſongs; conſiſting of ſongs. A low word.

The *ſongiſh* part muſt abound in the ſoftneſs and variety of numbers, its intention being to pleaſe the hearing. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong.*] A ſinger. Uſed of human ſingers, it is a word of ſlight contempt.

The pretty *ſongſters* of the Spring with their various notes did ſeem to welcome him as he paſſed. *Howel.*

Some *ſongſters* can no more ſing in any chamber but their own, than ſome clerks read in any book but their own. *L'Eſtrange.*

Either *ſongſter* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong.*] A female ſinger.

Through the ſoft ſilence of the liſtening night,
The ſober-ſuited *ſongſtreſs* trills her lay. *Thomſ. Summer.*

SO'NNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſonnet*, French; *ſonnetto*, Italian.]

1. A ſhort poem conſiſting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjuſted by a particular rule. It is not very ſuitable to the Engliſh language, and has not been uſed by any man of eminence ſince Milton.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven cloſe, both matter, form, and ſtile;
The ſubject new: it walk'd the town a-while,
Numb'ring good intellects, now ſeldom por'd on:
Cries the ſtall-reader, Bleſs us, what a word on
A title-page is this! and ſome in file
Stand ſpelling falſe, while one might walk to Mile-
End-green. Why is it harder, Sirs, than Gordon,
Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galaſp?
Thoſe rugged names to our like mouths grow ſleek,
That would have made Quintilian ſtare and gaſp:
Thy age, like ours, ſoul of Sir John Cheek,
Hated not learning worſe than toad or aſp,
When thou taught'ſt Cambridge and King Edward
Greek. *Milton.*

2. A ſmall poem.

Let us into the city preſently,
To ſort ſome gentlemen well ſkill'd in muſick;
I have a *ſonnet* that will ſerve the turn. *Shakeſpeare.*

SONNETTE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſonnetier*, French; from *ſonnet.*] A ſmall poet, in contempt.

Aſſiſt me, ſome extemporal god of rhime; for I am ſure I ſhall turn *ſonnetteer*. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

He firſt thinks fit no *ſonnetteer* advance
His cenſure farther than the ſong or dance. *Dryden.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and *ſonnetteers* in this art. *Spectator.*

What woful ſtuff this madrigal would be,
In ſome ſtarv'd hackney *ſonnetter* or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the ſtyle refines! *Pope.*

SONI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſonus* and *fero*, Latin.] Giving or bringing ſound.

This will appear, let the ſubject matter of ſounds be what it will; either the atmoſphere, or the etherial part thereof, or *ſoniferous* particles of bodies. *Derham.*

SONORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing ſound.

If he ſhould aſk me why a clock ſtrikes, and points to the hour; and I ſhould ſay, it is by an indicating form and *ſonorifick* quality, this would be unſatisfactory. *Watts's Logick.*

SONO'ROUS. *adj.* [*ſonore*, French; *ſonorus*, Latin.]

1. Loud ſounding; giving loud or ſhrill ſound. Bodies are diſtinguiſhed as *ſonorous* or *unſonorous*.

All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial ſounds;
At which the univerſal hoſt up ſent
A ſhout that tore hell's concave. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. High ſounding; magnificent of ſound.

The Italian opera, amidſt all the meanneſs and familiarity of the thoughts, has ſomething beautiful and *ſonorous* in the expreſſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SONO'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſonorous.*] With high ſound; with magnificence of ſound.

SONO'ROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſonorous.*]

1. The quality of giving ſound.

Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and beſt ſeaſoning for *ſonorouſneſs*, he replied, that in ſome twenty years would be requiſite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of ſound.

SOON. *adv.* [*ſuns*, Gothick; ꞅona, Saxon; *ſaen*, Dutch.]

1. Before long time be paſt; ſhortly after any time aſſigned or ſuppoſed.

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Yet to their gen'ral's voice they *ſoon* obey'd. *Milton.*

You muſt obey me, *ſoon* or late;
Why ſhould you vainly ſtruggle with your fate? *Dryden.*

2. Early; before any time ſuppoſed: oppoſed to late.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too *ſoon*,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do this, that I may be reſtored to you the *ſooner*. *Heb.* xiii.

How is it that you are come ſo *ſoon* to-day? *Ex.* ii. 18.

The earlier ſtayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh *ſooner*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Readily; willingly.

I would as *ſoon* ſee a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is toſſed up in ſo many whimſical figures at Verſailles. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

4. It has in Sidney the ſignification of an adjective, whether licentiouſly or according to the cuſtom of his time.

He hath preſerved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after theſe wars, of which they hope for a *ſoon* and proſperous iſſue. *Sidney.*

5. **SOON** *as*. Immediately; at the very time.

As *ſoon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he ſaw the calf and the dance. *Exod.* xxxii. 19.

Nor was his virtue poiſon'd, *ſoon as* born,
With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryden.*

SOONLY. *adv.* [from *ſoon.*] Quickly; ſpeedily. This word I remember in no other place; but if *ſoon* be, as it ſeems once to have been, an adjective, *ſoonly* is proper.

A maſon meets with a ſtone that wants no cutting, and, *ſoonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *More.*

SO'OPBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſapindus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a flower, which for the moſt part is compoſed of four leaves; expanding in form of a roſe; from whoſe four-leaved empalement ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a ſpherical fruit, incloſing a nut of the ſame form. *Millar.*

SOOT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅoꞇ, Saxon; *ſoot*, Iſlandick; *ſoet*, Dutch.] Condenſed or embodied ſmoke.

Soot, though thin ſpread in a field, is a very good compoſt. *Bacon.*

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and ſome appointed to ſweep down the *ſoot*, the houſe will be in danger of burning. *Howel.*

Oft they aſſay'd
Hunger and thirſt conſtraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefulleſt diſreliſh, writh'd their jaws,
With *ſoot* and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Our houſhold gods, that droop upon our hearths,
Each from his venerable face ſhall bruſh
The Macedonian *ſoot*, and ſhine again. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*

SOO'TED, *adj.* [from *ſoot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with ſoot.

The land was *ſooted* before. *Mortimer.*

SO'OTERKIN. *n. ſ.* A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves.

When Jove was, from his teeming head,
Of wit's fair goddeſs brought to-bed,
There follow'd at his lying-in,
For after-birth, a *ſooterkin*. *Swift.*

SOOTH. *n. ſ.* [ꞅoð, Saxon.] Truth; reality. Obſolete.

Sir, underſtand you this of me in *ſooth*,
Th' youngeſt daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all acceſs of ſuitors,
Until the eldeſt ſiſter firſt be wed. *Shakeſpeare.*

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the ſentence of dread baniſhment
On yond proud man, ſhould take it off again
With words of *ſooth*. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

He looks like *ſooth*: he ſays he loves my daughter;
I think ſo too; for never gaz'd the moon
Upon the water, as he'll ſtand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

If I have any ſkill in ſoothſaying, as in *ſooth* I have none, it doth prognoſticate that I ſhall change caps. *Camden.*

The very *ſooth* of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Eſtrange.*

I did not mean to chide you;
For, *ſooth* to ſay, I hold it noble in you
To cheriſh the diſtreſs'd. *Rowe.*

SOOTH. *adj.* [ꞅoð, Saxon.] Pleaſing; delightful.

Some other means I have,
Which once of Melibæus old I learn'd,
The *ſootheſt* ſhepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton.*

To **SOOTH.** *v. a.* [ᵹeꞅoðian, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to pleaſe with blandiſhments.

In *ſoothing* them, we nouriſh 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can I *ſooth* tyranny?
Seem pleas'd to ſee my royal maſter murder'd,
His crown uſurp'd, a diſtaff in the throne? *Dryden.*

By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
Who *ſooths* to dear delight his anxious mind;
Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To baniſh from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope.*

Thinks he that Memnon, ſoldier as he is,
Thoughtleſs and dull, will liſten to his *ſoothing*? *Rowe.*

I've try'd the force of every reaſon on him,
Sooth'd and careſs'd, been angry, *ſooth'd* again;
Laid ſafety, life, and intereſt, in his ſight;
But all are vain, he ſcorns them all for Cato. *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. To calm; to ſoften; to mollify.

The beldame
Sooths her with blandiſhments, and frights with threats. *Dryden.*

3. To gratify; to pleaſe.

This calm'd his cares; *ſooth'd* with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SO'OTHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſooth.*] A flatterer; one who gains by blandiſhments.

I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of *ſoothers*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

To **SOOTHSA'Y.** *v. n.* [*ſooth* and *ſay.*] To predict; to foretell.

A damſel, poſſeſſed with a ſpirit of divination, met us, which brought her maſters much gain by *ſoothſaying*. *Acts*, xvi.

SOOTHSAY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoothſay.*] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognoſticator.

Scarce was Muſidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *ſoothſayers* who affirmed ſtrange and incredible things ſhould be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A *ſoothſayer* bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakeſp.*

He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *ſoothſayer*, that one ſhould ſucceed Pope Leo, whoſe name ſhould be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wiſdom. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

SOO'TINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſooty.*] The quality of being ſooty; fuliginouſneſs.

SOO'TY. *adj.* [from *ſoot.*]

1. Breeding ſoot.

By fire of *ſooty* coal the alchymiſt turns
Metals to gold. *Milton.*

2. Conſiſting of ſoot; fuliginous.

There may be ſome chymical way ſo to defecate this oil, that it ſhall not ſpend into a *ſooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; duſky.

All the griſly legions that troop
Under the *ſooty* flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras and all monſtrous forms. *Milton.*

Swift on his *ſooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*

SOP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅop, Saxon; *ſopa*, Spaniſh; *ſoppe*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing ſteeped in liquour to be eaten.

The bounded waters
Would lift their boſoms higher than the ſhores,
And make a *ſop* of all this ſolid globe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, yet the moon ſhines: I'll make a *ſop* o' th' moonſhine of you. *Shakeſp.*

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itſelf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The prudent Sybil had before prepar'd
A *ſop*, in honey ſteep'd, to charm the guard,
Which mix'd with powerful drugs, ſhe caſt before
His greedy grinning jaws, juſt op'd to roar. *Dryden.*

Ill nature is not to be cured with a *ſop*; but quarrelſome men, as well as quarrelſome curs, are worſe for fair uſage. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *ſop* given to Cerberus.

To Cerberus they give a *ſop*,
His triple barking mouth to ſtop. *Swift.*

To **SOP.** *v. a.* To ſteep in liquour.

SOPE. *n. ſ.* [See **SOAP.**]

SOPH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſta*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the univerſity.

Three Cambridge *ſophs*, and three pert templars came,
The ſame their talents, and their taſtes the ſame;
Each prompt to query, anſwer and debate,
And ſmit with love of poeſy and prate. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SO'PHI. *n. ſ.* [Perſian.] The emperor of Perſia.

By this ſcimitar
That ſlew the *ſophi* and a Perſian prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

A fig for the ſultan and *ſophi*. *Congreve.*

SO'PHISM. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſma*, Latin.] A fallacious argument; an unſound ſubtilty; a fallacy.

When a falſe argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *ſophiſm* or fallacy. *Watts.*

SO'PHIST. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſta*, Lat.] A profeſſor of philoſophy.

The court of Crœſus is ſaid to have been much reſorted by the *ſophiſts* of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

SO'PHISTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſte*, French; *ſophiſta*, Latin.]

1. A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtle; an artful but inſidious logician.

A ſubtle traitor needs no *ſophiſter*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

If a heathen philoſopher bring arguments from reaſon, which none of our atheiſtical *ſophiſters* can confute, for the immortality of the ſoul, I hope they will ſo weigh the conſequences, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no ſuch thing. *Denham.*

Not all the ſubtle objections of *ſophiſters* and rabbies, againſt the goſpel, ſo much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of thoſe crimes with which they aſperſed the aſſemblies of Chriſtians. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. A profeſſor of philoſophy; a ſophiſt. This ſenſe is antiquated.

Alcidimus the *ſophiſter* hath many arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated ſpeech. *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICAL. *adj.* [*ſophiſtique*, Fr. from *ſophiſt.*] Fallaciouſly ſubtle; logically deceitful.

Neither know I whether I ſhould prefer for madneſs, and *ſophiſtical* couzenage, that the ſame body of Chriſt ſhould be in a thouſand places at once of this ſublunary world. *Hall.*

When the ſtate of the controverſy is well underſtood, the difficulty will not be great in giving anſwers to all his *ſophiſtical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*

That may ſeem a demonſtration for the preſent, which to poſterity will appear a more *ſophiſtical* knot. *More.*

SOPHI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſophiſtical.*] With fallacious ſubtilty.

Bolingbroke argues moſt *ſophiſtically*. *Swift.*

To **SOPHI'STICATE.** *v. a.* [*ſophiſtiquer*, Fr. from *ſophiſt.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious.

If the paſſions of the mind be ſtrong, they eaſily *ſophiſticate* the underſtanding, they make it apt to believe upon every ſlender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where ſcarce any probable ſhew appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here's three of us are *ſophiſticated*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divers experiments ſucceeded not, becauſe they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *ſophiſticated* ones. *Boyle.*

The only perſons amongſt the heathens, who *ſophiſticated* nature and philoſophy, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of cauſes, reaching even to the elicite acts of man's will. *South's Sermons.*

Yet the rich cullies may their boaſting ſpare;
They purchaſe but *ſophiſticated* ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

The eye hath its coats and humours tranſparent and colourleſs, leſt it ſhould tinge and *ſophiſticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Bentley.*

SOPHI'STICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

Since then a great part of our ſcientifical treaſure is moſt likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and ſuperſcription of truth; the only way to know what is *ſophiſticate* and what is not ſo, is to bring all to the examen of the touchſtone. *Glanville.*

So truth, when only one ſupply'd the ſtate,
Grew ſcarce and dear, and yet *ſophiſticate*. *Dryden.*

SOPHISTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſtication*, Fr. from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulteration; not genuineneſs.

Sophiſtication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not ſo good, for the ſake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

The drugs and ſimples ſold in ſhops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the ſellers, eſpecially if the preciousneſs may make their *ſophiſtication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*

Beſides eaſy ſubmiſſion to *ſophiſtications* of ſenſe, we have inability to prevent the miſcarriages of our junior reaſons. *Glanville.*

SOPHISTICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

SO'PHISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſt.*] Fallacious ratiocination.

His *ſophiſtry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

Theſe men have obſcured and confounded the natures of things, by their falſe principles and wretched *ſophiſtry*; though an act be never ſo ſinful, they will ſtrip it of its guilt. *South.*

To **SO'PORATE.** *v. n.* [*ſoporo*, Latin.] To lay aſleep. *Dict.*

SOPORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *fero.*] Productive of ſleep; cauſing ſleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; ſomniferous; anodyne; ſleepy.

The particular ingredients of thoſe magical ointments are opiate and *ſoporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead ſleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound ſleep, by the force of that *ſoporiferous* medicine infuſed into my liquor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SOPORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoporiferous.*] The quality of cauſing ſleep.

SOPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *facio.*] Cauſing ſleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taſte of opium are, as well as its *ſoporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

SO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſop.*] One that ſteeps any thing in liquor.

SO'RBILE. *adj.* [from *ſorbeo*, Latin.] That may be drunk or ſipped.

SORBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſorbitio*, Latin.] The act of drinking or ſipping.

SORBS. *n. ſ.* [*ſorbum*, Latin.] The berries of the ſorb or ſervice-tree.

SO'RCERER. *n. ſ.* [*ſorcier*, French; *ſortiarius*, low Latin.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working *ſorcerers* that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

The weakneſs of the power of witches upon kings and magiſtrates may be aſcribed to the weakneſs of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *ſorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt ſuch. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He ſaw a ſable *ſorcerer* ariſe,
All ſudden gorgon's hiſs and dragon's glare,
And ten horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *ſorcerers* contended with Moſes; but the wonders which Moſes wrought did ſo far tranſcend the power of magicians, as made them confeſs it was the finger of God. *Watts's Logick.*

SO'RCERESS. *n. ſ.* [Female of *ſorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantreſs.

Bring forth that *ſorcereſs* condemn'd to burn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divers witches and *ſorcereſſes* have fed upon man's fleſh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

The ſnaky *ſorcereſs* that ſat
Juſt by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key,
Ris'n, and with hideous outcry ruſh'd between. *Milton.*

How cunningly the *ſorcereſs* diſplays
Her own tranſgreſſions, to upbraid me, mine. *Milton.*

SO'RCERY. *n. ſ.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax,
For miſchiefs manifold, and *ſorceries* terrible,
Was baniſh'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Adders wiſdom I have learn'd
To fence my ear againſt thy *ſorceries*. *Milton.*

Actæon has long tracts of rich ſoil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *ſorcery*. *Tatler.*

SORD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſward.*] Turf; graſſy ground.

This is the prettieſt low-born laſs that ever ran on the green *ſord*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

An altar of graſſy *ſord*. *Milton.*

SO'RDES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Foulneſs; dregs.

The ſea waſhes off the ſoil and *ſordes* wherein mineral moſſes were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conſpicuous. *Woodward.*

SO'RDET. } *n. ſ.* [*ſourdine*, French, *ſordina*, Ital.] A ſmall
SO'RDINE. } pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it ſound lower or ſhriller. *Bailey.*

SO'RDID. *adj.* [*ſordidus*, Latin.]

1. Foul; groſs; filthy; dirty.

There Charon ſtands
A *ſordid* god, down from his hoary chin
A length of beard deſcends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryd.*

2. [*Sordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; baſe.

It is ſtrange ſince the prieſts office heretofore was always ſplendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *ſordid*. *South's Sermons.*

3. [*Sordide*, French.] Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *ſordid*, who refuſes gold. *Denham.*

If one ſhould ceaſe to be generous and charitable, becauſe another is *ſordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguiſh Chriſtian virtues. *L'Eſtrange.*

SO'RDIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetouſly.

SO'RDIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſordid.*]

1. Meanneſs; baſeneſs.

I omit the madneſſes of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *ſordidneſs* of thoſe of Tiberius. *Cowley.*

2. Naſtineſs; not neatneſs.

Providence deters people from ſluttiſhneſs and *ſordidneſs*, and provokes them to cleanlineſs. *Ray.*

SORE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅaꞃ, Saxon; *ſaur*, Daniſh.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not uſed of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cauſe: to be a *ſore*, there muſt be an excoriation; a tumour or bruiſe is not called a *ſore* before ſome diſruption happen.

Let us hence provide
A ſalve for any *ſore* that may betide. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conſcience, to ſalve ſtate *ſores*. *King Charles.*

Receipts abound; but ſearching all thy ſtore,
The beſt is ſtill at hand to launce the *ſore*,
And cut the head; for till the core be found,
The ſecret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*

By theſe all feſt'ring *ſores* her councils heal,
Which time or has diſclos'd, or ſhall reveal. *Dryden.*

Lice and flies, which have a moſt wonderful inſtinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nouriſhment of their young, lay their eggs upon *ſores*. *Bentley.*

SORE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch.

We can ne'er be ſure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And juſt ſo far are *ſore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*

While *ſore* of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why ſhould we tempt the doubtful dye again. *Dryden.*

It was a right anſwer of the phyſician to his patient, that had *ſore* eyes, If you have more pleaſure in the taſte of wine than in the uſe of your ſight, wine is good; but if the pleaſure of ſeeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

2. Tender in the mind; eaſily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *ſore* and uneaſy; but he that can moderate theſe affections will find eaſe in his mind. *Tillotſon.*

Laugh at your friends, and if your friends are *ſore*,
So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See **SORE**, adverb.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful, and things ſtrange; but this *ſore* night
Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will perſevere in my courſe of loyalty, though the conflict be *ſore* between that and my blood. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

My loins are filled with a *ſore* diſeaſe; and there is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*

Sore hath been their fight,
As likelieſt was, when two ſuch foes met arm'd. *Milton.*

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this day's travel *ſore*
Sweet reſt ſeize thee evermore. *Milton.*

They are determined to live up to the holy rule, though *ſore* evils and great temporal inconveniencies ſhould attend the diſcharge of their duty. *Atterbury.*

4. Criminal. Out of uſe.

To lapſe in fulneſs
Is *ſorer* than to lie for need; and falſhood
Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

5. [From *ſaur*, French.]

The buck is called the firſt year a fawn; the ſecond, a pricket; the third, a ſorel; and the fourth year, a *ſore*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SORE. *adv.* [This the etymologiſts derive from *ſeer*, Dut. but *ſeer* means only an intenſeneſs of any thing; *ſore* almoſt always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little uſed.

Thine arrows ſtick faſt in me, and thy hand preſſeth me *ſore*. *Common Prayer.*

The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal ſteel him ſmote again ſo *ſore*,
That headleſs his unwieldy body lay. *Fairy Queen.*

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and ſhift, being laid to *ſore*. *Daniel.*

Though iron hew and mangle *ſore*,
Would wounds and bruiſes honour more. *Hudibras.*

Diſtruſt ſhook *ſore* their minds. *Milton.*

So that Palamon were wounded *ſore*,
Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Sore-ſigh'd the knight, who this long ſermon heard:
At length, conſidering all, his heart he cheer'd. *Dryden.*

How, Didius, ſhall a Roman *ſore* repuls'd
Greet your arrival to this diſtant iſle?
How bid you welcome to theſe ſhatter'd legions? *Phillips.*

SO'REHON.
SORN. } *n. ſ.* [Iriſh and Scottiſh.] A kind of arbitrary exaction or ſervile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewiſe in Ireland; whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands giliwitfitts, and lived on free quarters; ſo that ever ſince, when a perſon obtrudes himſelf upon another, ſtays at his houſe, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is ſaid to *ſorn*, or be a *ſorner*. *Macbean.*

They exact upon them all kind of ſervices; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *ſorehon*; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

SO'REL. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſore*.]

The buck is called the firſt year a fawn; the ſecond, a pricket; the third, a *ſorel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſore*.]

1. With a great degree of pain or diſtreſs.

Here's the ſmell of the blood ſtill; all the perfumes of Arabia will not ſweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a ſigh is there? the heart is *ſorely* overcharged. *Shakeſpeare.*

The warrior train,
Though moſt were *ſorely* wounded, none were ſlain. *Dryd.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill,
Of which I do accuſe myſelf ſo *ſorely*,
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſore*.] Tenderneſs of a hurt.

He that, whilſt the *ſoreneſs* of his late pangs of conſcience remains, finds himſelf a little indiſpoſed for ſin, preſently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Piety.*

My foot began to ſwell, and the pain aſſwaged, though it left ſuch a *ſoreneſs*, that I could hardly ſuffer the cloaths of my bed. *Temple.*

SORI'TES. *n. ſ.* [σωρείτης.] Properly an heap. An argument where one propoſition is accumulated on another.

Chryſippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, conſiſting of more than three propoſitions, which is called *ſorites*, or a heap. *Dryden.*

Sorites is when ſeveral middle terms are choſen to connect one another ſucceſſively in ſeveral propoſitions, till the laſt propoſition connects its predicate with the firſt ſubject. Thus, all men of revenge have their ſouls often uneaſy; uneaſy ſouls are a plague to themſelves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts's Logick.*

SORO'RICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſoror* and *cædo*.] The murder of a ſiſter.

SO'RRAGE. *n. ſ.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

SO'RRANCE. *n. ſ.* [In farriery.] Any diſeaſe or ſore in horſes. *Dict.*

SO'RREL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅupe, Saxon; *ſorel*, French.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taſte. *Millar.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *ſorrel* goeth the fartheſt into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the ſun. *Bacon.*

Acid auſtere vegetables contract and ſtrengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *ſorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid aſtringent ſalt, a ſovereign antidote againſt the putreſcent bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SO'RRILY. *adv.* [from *ſorry*.] Meanly; poorly; deſpicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, ſhall help though I ſing *ſorrily*. *Sidney.*

SO'RRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſorry*.] Meanneſs; wretchedneſs; pitiableneſs; deſpicableneſs.

SO'RROW. *n. ſ.* [*ſorg*, Daniſh.] Grief; pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly underſtood as the effect of preſent evil, but of loſt good.

Sorrow is uneaſineſs in the mind, upon the thought of a good loſt, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the ſenſe of a preſent evil. *Locke.*

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you;
That triumph thus upon my miſery! *Shakeſpeare.*

A world of woe and *ſorrow*. *Milton.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But having you, can ſhow no *ſorrow* now. *Dryden.*

To **SO'RROW.** *v. n.* [*ſaurgan*, Gothick; ꞅoꞃᵹian, Saxon.] To grieve; to be ſad; to be dejected.

The miſerable change, now at my end,
Lament, nor *ſorrow* at. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopat.*

Where-ever ſorrow is relief wou'd be,
If you do *ſorrow* at my grief in love,
By giving love, your ſorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made ſorry, but that ye *ſorrowed* to repentance. *2 Cor.* vii. 9.

I neither fear to die nor deſire to live; and having maſtered all grief in myſelf, I deſire no man to *ſorrow* for me. *Hayward.*

Send them forth, though *ſorrowing*, yet in peace. *Milt.*

Sad the prince explores
The neighb'ring main, and *ſorrowing* treads the ſhores. *Pope.*

SO'RROWED. *adj.* [from *ſorrow*.] Accompanied with ſorrow. Out of uſe.

Now the publick body, which doth ſeldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itſelf
A lack of Timon's aid, hath ſenſe withal
Of its own fall, reſtraining aid to Timon;
And ſends forth us to make their *ſorrowed* tender. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RROWFUL. *adj.* [*ſorrow* and *full*.]

1. Sad for ſomething paſt; mournful; grieving.

Bleſſed are they which have been *ſorrowful* for all thy ſcourges; for they ſhall rejoice for thee, when they have ſeen all thy glory. *Tob.* xiii. 14.

2. Deeply ſerious. Not in uſe.

Hannah ſaid, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *ſorrowful* ſpirit: I have poured out my ſoul before the Lord. 1 *Sam.*

3. Expreſſing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my ſoul refuſed to touch are as my *ſorrowful* meat. *Job*, vi. 7.

SO'RRY. *adj.* [ꞅaꞃiᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for ſomething paſt. It is generally uſed of ſlight or caſual miſcarriages or vexations, but ſometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget
What we are *ſorry* for ourſelves in thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king was *ſorry*: nevertheleſs for his oath's ſake he commanded the Baptiſt's head to be given her. *Matt.* xiv. 9.

I'm *ſorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleaſure. *Shak.*

We are *ſorry* for the ſatire interſperſed in ſome of theſe pieces, upon a few people, from whom the higheſt provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. [From *ſaur*, filth, Iſlandick.] Vile; worthleſs; vexatious.

A ſalt and *ſorry* rheum offends me:
Lend me thy handkerchief. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *ſorrieſt* fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts, which ſhould, indeed, have died
With them they think on. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If the union of the parts conſiſt only in reſt, it would ſeem that a bag of duſt would be of as firm a conſiſtence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *ſorry* priſon. *Glanville.*

Coarſe complexions,
And cheeks of *ſorry* grain will ſerve to ply
The ſampler, and to teize the houſewife's wool. *Milton.*

How vain were all the enſigns of his power, that could not ſupport him againſt one ſlighting look of a *ſorry* ſlave! *L'Eſtr.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found ſome *ſorry* excuſe for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If ſuch a ſlight and *ſorry* buſineſs as that could produce one organical body, one might reaſonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſorte*, French.]

1. A kind; a ſpecies.

Disfigur'd more than ſpirit of happy *ſort*. *Milton.*

A ſubſtantial and unaffected piety, not only gives a man a credit among the ſober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *ſort* of men. *Tillotſon.*

Theſe three *ſorts* of poems ſhould differ in their numbers, deſigns, and every thought. *Walſh.*

Endeavouring to make the ſignification of ſpecifick names clear, they make their ſpecifick ideas of the *ſorts* of ſubſtances of a few of thoſe ſimple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Flowers in ſuch *ſort* worn, can neither be ſmelt nor ſeen well by thoſe that wear them. *Hooker.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *ſort*
As ſhe doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her ſport. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

Rehum and Shimſhai wrote after this *ſort*. *Ezra*, iv. 8.

To Adam in what *ſort* ſhall I appear? *Milton.*

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in ſome *ſort*, as putting you in mind. *Rom.* xv. 15.

I ſhall not be wholly without praiſe, if in ſome *ſort* I have copied his ſtile. *Dryden.*

4. A claſs, or order of perſons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all, the other, ſuch as none but the wiſer and more judicious *ſort* can perform. *Hooker.*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all *ſorts* of people. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hoſpitality to the better *ſort*, and charity to the poor, two virtues that are never exerciſed ſo well as when they accompany eath other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot ſee;
And yet ſalt water blinds them not ſo much,
But they can ſee a *ſort* of traitors here. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

Is Signior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know none of that name, lady; there was none ſuch in the army of any *ſort*. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

7. [*Sort*, Fr. *ſortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of uſe.

Make a lott'ry,
And by decree, let blockiſh Ajax
Draw the *ſort* to fight with Hector. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. A pair; a ſet.

The firſt *ſort* by their own ſuggeſtion fell. *Milton.*

To **SORT.** *v. a.* [*Sortiri*, Lat. *aſſortire*, Italian.]

1. To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes.

Theſe they *ſorted* into their ſeveral times and places; ſome to begin the ſervice of God with, and ſome to end; ſome to be interlaced between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

I come to thee for charitable licence,
To *ſort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakeſpeare.*

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled aſunder, and *ſorted* each colour by itſelf. *Boyle.*

Shell-fiſh have been, by ſome of the ancients, compared and *ſorted* with the inſects. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

With this deſire, ſhe hath a native might
To find out ev'ry truth, if ſhe had time;
Th' innumerable effects to *ſort* aright,
And by degrees from cauſe to cauſe to climb. *Davies.*

The number of ſimple ideas, that make the nominal eſſence of the loweſt ſpecies, or firſt *ſorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *ſorted* from one another, and that either by refraction, or by reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*

But grant that actions beſt diſcover man,
Take the moſt ſtrong and *ſort* them as you can;
The few that glare, each character muſt mark:
You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion.

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy huſband;
And never be Baſſanio ſo from me;
But God *ſort* all! *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in diſtribution.

For, when ſhe *ſorts* things preſent with things paſt,
And thereby things to come doth oft foreſee;
When ſhe doth doubt at firſt, and chuſe at firſt,
Theſe acts her own, without her body be. *Davies.*

4. To cull; to chuſe; to ſelect.

Send his mother to his father's houſe,
That he may *ſort* her out a worthy ſpouſe. *Chapman.*

To **SORT.** *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies.

Nor do metals only *ſort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*

2. To conſort; to join.

The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes them baſe and *ſort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To ſuit; to fit.

A man cannot ſpeak to a ſon but as a father; whereas a friend may ſpeak as the caſe requires, and not as it *ſorteth* with the perſon. *Bacon.*

They are happy whoſe natures *ſort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

Among unequals, what ſociety
Can *ſort*, what harmony, or true delight?
Which muſt be mutual, in proportion due,
Giv'n, and receiv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them ſeveral charge,
As *ſorted* beſt with preſent things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

For diff'rent ſtiles with diff'rent ſubjects *ſort*,
As ſeveral garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*

4. To terminate; to iſſue.

It *ſorted* not to any fight of importance, but to a retreat. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

5. To have ſucceſs.

The ſlips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *ſorted* to the ſame purpoſe as in their native country. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto fleſh and a flower were put, and it *ſorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [from *ſort*, a lot, or *ſortir*, to iſſue, French.]

And ſo far am I glad it did ſo *ſort*,
As this their jangling I eſteem a ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raiſe ſome perſons to be companions; which many times *ſorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

SO'RTAL. *adj.* A word formed by Locke, but not yet received.

As things are ranked under names, into ſorts or ſpecies only as they agree to certain abſtract ideas, the eſſence of each ſort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *ſortal*, if I may ſo call it from ſort, as I do general from *genus*, name ſtands for. *Locke.*

SO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſort*.] Suitableneſs; agreement.

I have received
New dated letters from Northumberland,
Their cold intent, thus:
Here doth he wiſh his perſon, with ſuch power
As might hold *ſortance* with his quality,
The which he could not levy. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

SO'RTILEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſortilege*, Fr. *ſortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſort*.]

1. The act of ſorting; diſtribution.
2. A parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

To **SOSS.** *v. n.* [A cant word.] To ſit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

The winter ſky began to frown,
Poor Stella muſt pack off to town;
From wholeſome exerciſe and air,
To *ſoſſing* in an eaſy chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅot, Saxon; *ſot*, French; *ſot*, Dutch.]

1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant ſtupid fellow; a dolt.

Of Glo'ſter's treachery,
And of the loyal ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *ſot*;
And told me I had turn'd the wrong ſide out. *Shakeſp.*

This by his tongue being made his miſtreſs' picture,
And then a mind put in't, either our braggs
Were crackt of kitchen trulls, or his deſcription
Prov'd us unſpeaking *ſots*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tell him that no hiſtory or antiquity can match his conduct; and preſently the *ſot*, becauſe he knows neither hiſtory nor antiquity, ſhall begin to meaſure himſelf by himſelf, which is the only ſure way for him not to fall ſhort. *South.*

2. A wretch ſtupified by drinking.

Every ſign
That calls the ſtaring *ſots* to naſty wine. *Roſcommon.*

A ſurly ill-bred lord,
That chides and ſnaps her up at every word:
A brutal *ſot*; who while ſhe holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed. *Granville.*

To **SOT.** *v. a.* To ſtupify; to beſot.

Pox on his loyalty!
I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow *ſotted*,
Made ſour and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey by love;
A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Spa. Friar.*

The potion
Turns his brain and ſtupifies his mind;
The *ſotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

To **SOT.** *v. n.* To tipple to ſtupidity.

SO'TTISH. *adj.* [from *ſot*.]

1. Dull; ſtupid; ſenſeleſs; infatuate; doltiſh.

All's but naught:
Patience is *ſottiſh*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and diſperſed; the reſidue, being more deſperate or more *ſottiſh*, did abide in the field, of whom many were ſlain. *Hayward.*

He gain'd a king
Ahaz his *ſottiſh* conqueror. *Milton.*

'Tis *ſottiſh* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Eſtrange.*

How ignorant are *ſottiſh* pretenders to aſtrology. *Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

SO'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſottiſh*.] Stupidly; dully; ſenſeleſsly.

Northumberland, *ſottiſhly* mad with over great fortune, procured the king by his letters patent under the great ſeal, to appoint the Lady Jane to ſucceed him in the inheritance of the crown. *Hayward.*

Atheiſm is impudent in pretending to philoſophy, and ſuperſtition *ſottiſhly* ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion. *Glanville.*

So *ſottiſhly* to loſe the pureſt pleaſures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and ſo deſperately to run the riſk of dwelling with everlaſting burnings, plainly diſcovers itſelf to be the moſt pernicious folly and deplorable madneſs in the world. *Bentley.*

SO'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſottiſh*.] Dullneſs; ſtupidity; inſenſibility.

Few conſider what a degree of *ſottiſhneſs* and confirmed ignorance men may ſin themſelves into. *South's Sermons.*

No ſober temperate perſon can look with any complacency upon the drunkenneſs and *ſottiſhneſs* of his neighbour. *South.*

The firſt part of the text, the folly and *ſottiſhneſs* of Atheiſm, will come home to their caſe; ſince they make ſuch a noiſy pretence to wit and ſagacity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SO'VEREIGN. *adj.* [*ſouverain*, French; *ſovrano*, Spaniſh.]

1. Supreme in power; having no ſuperiour.

As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our ſupreme truth; ſo prayer teſtifieth that we acknowledge him our *ſovereign* good. *Hooker.*

You, my *ſovereign* lady,
Cauſeleſs have laid diſgraces on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of *ſovereign* queen before,
Till giddy chance, whoſe malice never bears
That mortal bliſs ſhould laſt for length of years,
Caſt us headlong from our high eſtate. *Dryden.*

Whether Eſau, then, were a vaſſal to Jacob, and Jacob his *ſovereign* prince by birth-right, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

2. Supremely efficacious.

A memorial of their fidelity and zeal, a *ſovereign* preſervative of God's people from the venomous infection of hereſy. *Hooker.*

The moſt *ſovereign* preſcription in Galen is but empirick; and to this preſervative of no better report than a horſe-drench. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Love-wounded Protheus,
My boſom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be throughly heal'd,
And thus I ſearch it with a *ſov'reign* kiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

A water we call water of paradiſe, by that we do to it, is made very *ſovereign* for health. *Bacon.*

Like the ſcum ſtarv'd men did draw
From parboil'd ſhoes and boots, and all the reſt
Which were with any *ſovereign* fatneſs bleſt. *Donne.*

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muſe diſpenſe
Some *ſovereign* comforts drawn from common ſenſe. *Dryden.*

So'vereign. *n. ſ.* Supreme lord.

O, let my *ſovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakeſpeare.*

By my *ſovereign*, and his fate, I ſwear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd. *Dryden.*

So'vereignly. *adv.* [from *ſovereign.*] Supremely; in the higheſt degree.

He was *ſovereignly* lovely in himſelf. *Boyle.*

So'vereignty. *n. ſ.* [*ſouverainetè*, French.] Supremacy; higheſt place; ſupreme power; higheſt degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,
That I, your vaſſal, have employ'd and pain'd
Your unknown *ſovereignty.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on his grace the *ſov'reignty* thereof. *Shakeſpeare.*

To give laws unto a people, to inſtitute magiſtrates and officers over them; to puniſh and pardon malefactors; to have the ſole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *ſovereignty.* *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he ſhall be ſtil'd
Before the Lord; as in deſpite of heav'n,
Or from heav'n, claiming ſecond *ſov'reignty.* *Milton.*

Nothing does ſo gratify a haughty humour, as this piece of uſurped *ſovereignty* over our brethren. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *ſov'reignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his topmoſt boughs to heav'n aſcend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foreſee, whene'er thy ſuit I grant,
That I my much lov'd *ſov'reignty* ſhall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryden.*

Let us above all things poſſeſs our ſouls with awful apprehenſions of the majeſty and *ſovereignty* of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almoſt exterminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the *ſovereignty* in ſome degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Sough. *n. ſ.* [from *ſous*, French.] A ſubterraneous drain.

Yet could not ſuch mines, without great pains, and charges, if at all, be wrought: the delfs would be ſo flown with waters, it being impoſſible to make any addits or *ſoughs* to drain them, that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

Another of like ſort was found in ſinking a *ſough*-pit at Haigh in Lancaſhire. *Woodward.*

Sought. The preterite and participle paſſ. of *ſeek.*

I am *ſought* of them that aſked not for me; I am found of them that *ſought* me not. *Iſaiah*, lxv. 1.

The works of the Lord are great, *ſought* out of all them that have pleaſure therein. *Pſalm* cxi. 2.

Soul. *n. ſ.* [ꞅapel, Saxon; *ſael*, Daniſh; *ſual*, Iſlandick; *ſiel*, Dutch.]

1. The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the *ſouls* of either. *Hooker.*

Fie, fie, unreverent tongue! to call her bad,
Whoſe ſov'reignty ſo oft thou haſt preferr'd
With twenty thouſand *ſoul*-confirming oaths. *Shakeſp.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the *ſoul* may pine;
But that were ſtrange, ſince all things bad and good;
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine;
Since God himſelf is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promiſes, ſeals, and oaths, which by publick authority had paſſed for concluding this marriage, that theſe being religious bonds betwixt God and their *ſouls*, could not by any politick act of ſtate be diſſolved. *Hayward.*

Eloquence the *ſoul*, ſong charms the ſenſe. *Milton.*

2. Vital principle.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
Drug-working ſorcerers that change the mind;
Soul-killing witches that deform the body;
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *ſouls* of animals infuſe themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Thou ſun, of this great world both eye and *ſoul.* *Milt.*

Join voices all ye living *ſouls!* ye birds,
That ſinging up to heav'n-gate aſcend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praiſe. *Milton.*

In common diſcourſe and writing, we leave out the words vegetative, ſenſitive, and rational; and make the word *ſoul* ſerve for all theſe principles. *Watts.*

3. Spirit; eſſence; quinteſſence; principal part.

He has the very *ſoul* of bounty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Charity the *ſoul* of all the reſt. *Milton.*

4. Interiour power.

There is ſome *ſoul* of goodneſs in things evil,
Would men obſervingly diſtil it out. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A familiar appellation expreſſing the qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I ſtood, cry'd:
"Alas, good *ſoul!*" *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

This is a poor mad *ſoul*; and ſhe ſays up and down the town, that her eldeſt ſon is like you. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

The poor *ſoul* ſat ſinging by a ſycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her boſom, her head on her knee. *Shakeſp.*

Unenlarged *ſouls* are diſguſted with the wonders of the microſcope, diſcovering animals which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

6. Human being.

The moral is the caſe of every *ſoul* of us. *L'Eſtrange.*

Keep the poor *ſoul* no longer in ſuſpenſe,
Your change is ſuch as does not need defence. *Dryden.*

It is a republick; there are in it a hundred burgeois, and about a thouſand *ſouls.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

My ſtate of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *ſoul's* concern. *Swift.*

7. Active power.

Earth, air, and ſeas, through empty ſpace would rowl,
And heav'n would fly before the driving *ſoul.* *Dryden.*

8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

9. Intelligent being in general.

Every *ſoul* in heav'n ſhall bend the knee. *Milton.*

Sou'led. *adj.* [from *ſoul.*] Furniſhed with mind.

Griping, and ſtill tenacious of thy hold,
Wou'd'ſt thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *ſoul'd*,
Shou'd give the prizes they had gain'd before. *Dryden.*

Sou'lless. *adj.* [from *ſoul.*] Mean; low; ſpiritleſs.

Slave, *ſoulleſs* villain, dog, O rarely baſe! *Shakeſpeare.*

Sou'lshot. *n. ſ.* [*ſoul* and *ſhot.*] Something paid for a ſoul's requiem among the Romaniſts.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called *pecunia ſepulchralis & ſymbolum animæ*, and a Saxon *ſoul-ſhot.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Sound. *adj.* [ꞅunꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diſeaſed; not hurt.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and ſickly fit
For the *ſound* man. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He hath a heart as *ſound* as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue ſpeaks. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath received him ſafe and *ſound.* *Luke*, xv. 27.

We can preſerve
Unhurt our minds, and underſtanding *ſound.* *Milton.*

The king viſits all around,
Comforts the ſick, congratulates the *ſound*;
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

But Capys, and the reſt of *ſounder* mind,
The fatal preſent to the flames deſign'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular object, is attributed to ſeveral other objects, on account of ſome evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; ſo a *ſound* or healthy pulſe, a *ſound* digeſtion, *ſound* ſleep, are all ſo called, with reference to a *ſound* and healthy conſtitution; but if you ſpeak of *ſound* doctrine, or *ſound* ſpeech, this is by way of reſemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Right; not erroneous.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our *ſoundeſt* knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him: and our ſafeſt eloquence concerning him is ſilence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be *ſound* in thy ſtatutes, that I be not aſhamed. *Pſalm* cxix. 80.

The rules are *ſound* and uſeful, and may ſerve your devotion. *Wake.*

3. Stout; ſtrong; luſty.

The men are very ſtrong and able of body; and therefore either give *ſound* ſtrokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or elſe ſhoot ſtrong ſhots with their bows. *Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.

They reſerved their titles, tenures, and ſigniories whole and *ſound* to themſelves. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

5. Faſt; hearty. It is applied to ſleep.

New wak'd from *ſoundeſt* ſleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy ſweat. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Sound. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely faſt.

The meſſenger approaching to him ſpake,
But his waſte words return'd to him in vain;
So *ſound* he ſlept that nought might him awake. *Fairy Q.*

Sound. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, French.] A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded.

The *ſound* of Denmark, where ſhips pay toll. *Camden.*

Wake,
Behold I come, ſent from the Stygian *ſound*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
T' ingender with the night, and blaſt the day. *B. Johnſon.*

Him young Thooſa bore, the bright increaſe
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the *ſounds* and ſeas. *Pope.*

Sound. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, Fr.] A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, paſs the *ſound* till it meet with ſome reſiſtance. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **Sound.** *v. a.*

1. To ſearch with a plummet; to try depth.

In this ſecret there is a gulf, which while we live we ſhall never *ſound.* *Hooker.*

You are, Haſtings, much too ſhallow
To *ſound* the bottom of the after-times. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before *ſounded* you in this buſineſs. *Shakeſp.*

Invites theſe lords, and thoſe he meant to *ſound.* *Daniel.*

I was in jeſt,
And by that offer meant to *ſound* your breaſt. *Dryden.*

I've *ſounded* my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **Sound.** *v. n.* To try with the ſounding line.

The ſhipmen deemed that they drew near to ſome country, and *ſounded* and found it near twenty fathoms. *Acts*, xxvii.

Beyond this we have no more a poſitive diſtinct notion of infinite ſpace than a mariner has of the depth of the ſea, where having let down a large portion of his *ſounding*-line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

Sound. *n. ſ.* The cuttle-fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Sound. *n. ſ.* [*ſon*, French; *ſonus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing audible; a noiſe; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideouſly
With horrid *ſound*, though having little ſenſe,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marred the face of goodly poeſy,
And made a monſter of their fantaſy. *Spenſer.*

Come, ſiſters, cheer we up his ſprights,
And ſhew the beſt of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *ſound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Daſh a ſtone againſt a ſtone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *ſound*: ſo a long pole ſtruck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a *ſound.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The warlike *ſound* of trumpets loud. *Milton.*

Whene'er he ſpoke his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a ſilver *ſound.* *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *ſound*; though, till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning.

He contented himſelf with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *ſound* in mens ears. *Locke.*

Let us conſider this propoſition as to its meaning; for it is the ſenſe and not *ſound* that muſt be the principle. *Locke.*

To **Sound.** *v. n.*

1. To make a noiſe; to emit a noiſe.

From you *ſounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 *Theſſ.* i. 8.

Trumpet once more to *ſound* at general doom. *Milton.*

That with one blaſt through the whole houſes does
bound,
And firſt taught ſpeaking-trumpets how to *ſound.* *Dryden.*

Thither the ſilver *ſounding* lyres
Shall call the ſmiling loves and young deſires. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit by likeneſs of ſound.

Why do you ſtart, and ſeem to fear
Things that do *ſound* ſo fair? *Shakeſpeare.*

They being told there was ſmall hope of eaſe
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the firſt to give an ear
To any thing that *ſounded* liberty. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

This relation *ſounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philoſophical truth. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

To **Sound.** *v. a.*

1. To cauſe to make a noiſe; to play on.

And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *ſound.* *Spenſer.*

Michael bid *ſound*
Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*

Miſenus lay; none ſo renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *ſound*;
With breathing braſs to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouze to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryd.*

2. To betoken or direct by a ſound.

Once Jove from Ida did both hoſts ſurvey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat ſhould *ſound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

3. To celebrate by ſound.

Sun, *ſound* his praiſe. *Milton.*

So'undboard. *n. ſ.* [*ſound* and *board.*] Board which propagates the ſound in organs.

Try it without any *ſoundboard* along, only harpwiſe at one end of the ſtring. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As in an organ, from one blaſt of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *ſoundboard* breathes. *Milton.*

So'unding. *adj.* [from *ſound.*] Sonorous; having a magnificent ſound.

Obſolete words may then be revived, when more *ſounding* or more ſignificant than thoſe in practice. *Dryden.*

So'undly. *adv.* [from *ſound.*]

1. Healthily; heartily.

1. Luſtily; ſtoutly; ſtrongly.

When Duncan is aſleep,
Whereto the rather ſhall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They did ply
My feet and hands with cords, and to the maſt
With other halſers made me *ſoundly* faſt. *Chapman's Odyſſ.*

Who had ſo often in your aid
So many ways been *ſoundly* paid;
Came in at laſt for better ends. *Hudibras.*

Have no concern,
Provided Punch; for there's the jeſt,
Be *ſoundly* maul'd, and plague the reſt. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, baniſhed, or converted: they all *ſoundly* feel the ſmart of the laſt Iriſh war. *Swift.*

The wiſeſt are always the readieſt to acknowledge, that *ſoundly* to judge of a law is the weightieſt thing which any man can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, is ſo *ſoundly* and orthodoxly ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*

4. Faſt; cloſely.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he ſlept *ſoundly*, void of evil thought. *Fairy Q.*

When the ſucceſſion of ideas ceaſes, our perception of duration ceaſes with it, which every one experiments whilſt he ſleeps *ſoundly.* *Locke.*

Sou'ndness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſound.*]

1. Health; heartineſs.

I would I had that corporal *ſoundneſs* now,
As when thy father and myſelf in friendſhip
Firſt tried our ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt ſtate.

In the end, very few excepted, all became ſubject to the ſway of time: other odds there was none amongſt them, ſaving only that ſome fell ſooner away, and ſome later from the *ſoundneſs* of belief. *Hooker.*

Leſly is miſled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *ſoundneſs* in religion. *Swift.*

3. Strength; ſolidity.

This preſuppoſed, it may ſtand then very well with ſtrength and *ſoundneſs* of reaſon, even thus to anſwer. *Hooker.*

Soup. *n. ſ.* [*ſoupe*, French.] Strong decoction of fleſh for the table.

Spongy morells in ſtrong ragouſts are found,
And in the *ſoup* the ſlimy ſnail is drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or, when he is going up with a diſh of *ſoup*, let her follow him ſoftly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

SOUR. *n. ſ.* [ꞅuꞃ, ꞅuꞃig, Saxon; *ſur*, Welſh.]

1. Acid; auſtere; pungent on the palate with aſtringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.

All *ſour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

Their drink is *ſour.* *Hoſea*, iv. 18.

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,
Not things of diſagreeing natures mix'd,
Not ſweet with *ſour*, nor birds with ſerpents join'd. *Dryd.*

2. Harſh of temper; crabbed; peeviſh; moroſe; ſevere.

He was a ſcholar,
Lofty and *ſour* to them that lov'd him not. *Shakeſp.*

A man of pleaſant and popular converſation, rather free than *ſour* and reſerved. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

Tiberius, otherwiſe a very *ſour* man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the ſame. *Brown.*

He ſaid a *ſour* thing to Laura the other day. *Tatler.*

Sullen and *ſour*, with diſcontented mien
Jocaſta frown'd. *Pope.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace theſe *ſour* adverſities;
For wiſe men ſay it is the wiſeſt courſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

4. Expreſſing diſcontent.

The lord treaſurer often looked on me with a *ſour* countenance. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Sour. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Acid ſubſtance.

A thouſand *ſours* to temper with one ſweet,
To make it ſeem more dear and dainty. *Spenſer.*

To **Sour.** *v. a.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal leaven which ferments to the *ſouring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge miſapply'd, miſunderſtood,
And pride of empire, *ſour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paſſion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the ſun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *ſours.* *Swift.*

2. To make harſh.

Tufts of graſs *ſour* land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To make uneaſy; to make leſs pleaſing.

Hail, great king!
To *ſour* your happineſs, I muſt report
The queen is dead. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition into Paradiſe, which *ſoured* to him the ſweetneſs of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make diſcontented.

Not my own diſgrace

Hath ever made me *ſour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my ſovereign's face. *Shakeſp.*
Three crabbed mouths had *ſour'd* themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakeſp.*

To SOUR. *v. n.*

1. To become acid.

Aſſes milk, when it *ſours* in the ſtomach, and whey, turned ſour, will purge ſtrongly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To grow peeviſh or crabbed.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *ſouring* into ſeverity. *Addiſon.*

If I turn my eyes from them, or ſeem diſpleaſed, they *ſour* upon it. *Spectator.*

SOURCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſource*, French.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.

Kings that rule
Behind the hidden *ſources* of the Nile. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Original; firſt courſe.

This ſecond *ſource* of men, while yet but few,
With ſome regard to what is juſt and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This is the true *ſource* and original of this miſchief. *South.*

Of himſelf is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *ſource*, depend. *Dryden.*

3. Firſt producer.

Famous Greece,
That *ſource* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought. *Waller.*

SO'URISH. *adj.* [from *ſour.*] Somewhat ſour.

By diſtillation we obtain a *ſouriſh* ſpirit, which will diſſolve coral. *Boyle.*

SO'URLY. *adv.* [from *ſour.*]

1. With acidity.

2. With acrimony.

The ſtern Athenian prince
Then *ſourly* ſmil'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

SO'URNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſour.*]

1. Acidity; auſtereneſs of taſte.

Sourneſs conſiſteth in ſome groſſneſs of the body, and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taſte. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I' th' Spring, like youth, it yields an acid taſte;
But Summer doth, like age, the *ſourneſs* waſte. *Denham.*

He knew
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to diſpoſe,
And tame to plumbs the *ſourneſs* of the ſloes. *Dryden.*

Of acid or ſour one has a notion from taſte, *ſourneſs* being one of thoſe ſimple ideas which one cannot deſcribe. *Arbuth.*

Has life no *ſourneſs*, drawn ſo near its end? *Pope.*

2. Aſperity; harſhneſs of temper.

Pelagius carped at the curious neatneſs of mens apparel in thoſe days, and, through the *ſourneſs* of his diſpoſition, ſpoke ſomewhat too hardly thereof. *Hooker.*

He was never thought to be of that ſuperſtitious *ſourneſs*, which ſome men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakneſs of ſuperſtition and the *ſourneſs* of enthuſiaſm: it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

SO'URSOP. *n. ſ.* [*guanabanus*, Latin.] Cuſtard-apple.

It grows in ſeveral parts of the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Millar.*

SOUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſol*, French.] A ſmall denomination of money.

SOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſout*, ſalt, Dutch.]

1. Pickle made of ſalt.

2. Any thing kept parboiled in ſalt-pickle.

And he that can rear up a pig in his houſe,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and ſweeter his *ſouſe*. *Tuſſer.*
All-ſaints, do lay for pork and *ſouſe*,
For ſprats and ſpurlings for your houſe. *Tuſſer.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To parboil, and ſteep in pickle.

Oil, though it ſtink, they drop by drop impart;
But *ſouſe* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous ſenſe.

They *ſouſed* me into the Thames with as little remorſe as they drown blind puppies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who thoſe were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day;
Although the rabble *ſous'd* them for't,
O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*

They *ſouſed* me over head and ears in water when a boy, ſo that I am now one of the moſt caſe-hardened of the Ironſides. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To SOUSE. *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original.] To fall as a bird on its prey.

Thus on ſome ſilver ſwan, or tim'rous hare,
Jove's bird comes *ſouſing* down from upper air;
Her crooked talons truſs the fearful prey,
Then out of ſight ſhe ſoars. *Dryden's Æn.*
Jove's bird will *ſouſe* upon the tim'rous hare,
And tender kids with his ſharp talons tear. *Dryden, jun.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey.

The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *ſouſe* annoyance that comes near his neſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

SOUSE. *adv.* With ſudden violence. A low word.

SOUTERRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſouterrain*, French.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not Engliſh.

Defences againſt extremities of heat, as ſhade, grottoes, or *ſouterrains*, are neceſſary preſervatives of health. *Arbuth.*

SOUTH. *n. ſ.* [ꞅuð, Saxon; *ſuyd*, Dutch; *ſud*, French.]

1. The part where the ſun is to us at noon.

Eaſt and Weſt have no certain points of heaven, but North and *South* are fixed; and ſeldom the far ſouthern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwiſe. *Bacon.*

2. The ſouthern regions of the globe.

The queen of the *South*. *Bible.*

From the North to call
Decrepit Winter, from the *South* to bring
Solſtitial Summer's heat. *Milton.*

3. The wind that blows from the South.

All the contagion of the *South* light on you,
You ſhames of Rome, you! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
The North-eaſt ſpends its rage, and now
Th' effuſive *South* warms the wide air. *Thomſon's Spring.*

SOUTH. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

One inch of delay more is a *ſouth* ſea off diſcovery. *Shak.*

How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth by the *ſouth* wind. *Job*, xxxvii. 17.

Mean while the *ſouth* wind roſe, and with black wings
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*

SOUTH. *adv.*

1. Towards the South.

His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakeſp.*

2. From the South.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *ſouth*. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHING. *adj.* [from the noun.] Going towards the South.

I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *ſouthing* ſun inflames the day. *Dryden.*
Not far from hence, if I obſerv'd aright
The *ſouthing* of the ſtars and polar light,
Sicilia lies. *Dryden's Æn.*

SOUTHEA'ST. *n. ſ.* [*South* and *Eaſt.*] The point between the Eaſt and South; the point of Winter ſunriſe.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall againſt the South, or *Southeaſt* ſun, doth haſten their ripening; and the *Southeaſt* is found better than the Southweſt. *Bacon.*

The three ſeas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the *Southeaſt*, the Ionian towards the South, and the Adriatick on the Northeaſt ſide, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

SO'UTHERLY. *adj.* [from *South.*]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the South; not abſolutely ſouthern.

2. Lying towards the South.

Unto ſuch as live under the Pole that is only north which is above them, that is only *ſoutherly* which is below them. *Brown.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the moſt eaſterly, weſterly, and *ſoutherly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

3. Coming from about the South.

I am but mad north, northweſt: when the wind is *ſoutherly*,
I know a hawk from a handſaw. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

SO'UTHERN. *adj.* [ꞅuðerne, Saxon; from *South.*]

1. Belonging to the South; meridional.

Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the *ſouthern* clouds contend in tears? *Shakeſp.*

2. Lying towards the South.

3. Coming from the South.

Mens bodies are heavier when *ſouthern* winds blow than when northern. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Frowning Auſter ſeeks the *ſouthern* ſphere,
And rots with endleſs rain th' unwholſome year. *Dryden.*

SO'UTHERNWOOD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅuðernpuðu, Saxon; *abrotanum*, Latin.]

This plant agrees in moſt parts with the wormwood, from which it is not eaſy to ſeparate it. *Millar.*

SO'UTHMOST. *adj.* [from *South.*] Fartheſt toward the South.

Next Chemos, th' obſcene dread of Moab's ſons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *ſouthmoſt* Abarim. *Milton.*

SO'UTHSAY. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſoothſay.*] Prediction.

All thoſe were idle thoughts and fantaſies,
Devices, dreams, opinions unſound,
Shews, viſions, *ſouthſays*, and prophecies,
And all that feigned is, as leaſings, tales, and lies. *Spenſ.*

To SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAY.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might eaſily be carried into the ſuperſtition of *ſouthſaying* by names. *Camden.*

SOUTHSAY'ER. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſoothſayer.* See SOOTHSAYER.] A predicter.

SO'UTHWARD. *adv.* [from *South.*] Towards the South.

Countries are more fruitful to the *ſouthward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

A priſoner in a room twenty foot ſquare, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *ſouthward*, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every life, from the dreary months,
Flies conſcious *ſouthward*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

SOUTHWE'ST. *n. ſ.* [*South* and *Weſt.*] Point between the South and Weſt; Winter ſun-ſet.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *Southweſt*. *Acts*, xxvii. 12.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall againſt the South, or Southeaſt ſun, doth haſten their coming on and ripening; and the Southeaſt is found to be better than the *Southweſt*, though the *Southweſt* be the hotter coaſt. *Bacon.*

SOUVENANCE. n. ſ. [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which with many more is now happily diſuſed.

If thou wilt renounce thy miſcreance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *ſouvenance*. *Spenſer.*
Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *ſouvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenſer.*

SOW. *n. ſ.* [ꞅugn, Saxon; *ſoeg*, *ſouwe*, Dutch.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, *ſows* much leſs. *Bacon.*

A *ſow* beneath an oak ſhall lie along
And white herſelf, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*
For which they ſcorn and hate them worſe
Than dogs and cats do *ſow* gelders. *Hudibras.*

The *ſow* gelder's horn has ſomething muſical in it, but this is ſeldom heard. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Perhaps from *ſow* might come *ſwine*, ꞅpina, Saxon.

And was't thou fain
To hovel thee with *ſwine*, and rogues forlorn,
In ſhort and muſty ſtraw? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. An oblong maſs of lead. *Ainſworth.*

4. An inſect; a millepede. *Ainſworth.*

SO'WBREAD. *n. ſ.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a thick round fleſhy root: the flowers ariſe ſingly upon pedicles from the root, which conſiſt of one leaf, divided into five or ſix ſegments, which are reflexed almoſt to the bottom, where they are divided: the pointal of the flower becomes a round membranaceous fruit, which contains roundiſh ſeeds. *Millar.*

To SOW. *v. n.* [*ſaian*, Gothick; ꞅapan, Saxon; *ſaeyen*, Dutch.] To ſcatter ſeed in order to a harveſt.

The one belongeth unto them that ſeek, the other unto them that have found happineſs: they that pray do but yet *ſow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*

The vintage ſhall reach unto the *ſowing* time. *Lev.* xxvi.

They that *ſow* in tears, ſhall reap in joy. *Pſ.* cxxvi. 5.

He that *ſoweth* to his fleſh, ſhall reap corruption; but he that *ſoweth* to the ſpirit, ſhall reap life everlaſting. *Gal.* vi.

Sow to yourſelves in righteouſneſs, and reap in mercy. *Hoſea*, x. 12.

To SOW. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *ſown.*

1. To ſcatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by ſeed.

Like was not to be found,
Save in that ſoil where all good things did grow,
And freely ſprung out of the fruitful ground
As incorrupted nature did them *ſow*. *Fairy Queen.*
From Ireland come I with my ſtrength,
And reap the harveſt which that raſcal *ſow'd*. *Shakeſp.*

I *ſow* my law in you, and it ſhall bring fruit in you. 2 *Eſdras.*

Many plants, which grow in the hotter countries, being ſet in the colder, will, being *ſown* of ſeeds late in the Spring, come up and abide moſt part of the Summer. *Bacon.*

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the worſt huſbandry in the world to *ſow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*

When to turn
The fruitful ſoil, and when to *ſow* the corn,
I ſing, Mecænas. *Dryden's Georg.*
The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which ſhe never *ſow'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To ſpread; to propagate.

Frowardneſs is in his heart: he deviſeth miſchief continually, he *ſoweth* diſcord. *Prov.* vi. 14.

To *ſow* a jangling noiſe of words unknown. *Milton.*

Since then they ſtand ſecur'd by being join'd;
It were worthy a king's head, to *ſow* diviſion,
And ſeeds of jealouſy, to looſe thoſe bonds. *Rowe.*
Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *ſow* diſſention in the hearts of brothers. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. To impregnate or ſtock with ſeed.

He ſhall give the rain of thy ſeed, that thou ſhalt *ſow* the ground withal. *Iſaiah*, xxx. 23.

4. To beſprinkle.

He *ſow'd* with ſtars the heav'n thick as a field. *Milton.*
Morn new *ſow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

To SOW. *v. a.* For *ſew.*

Some tree, whoſe broad ſmooth leaves together *ſow'd*,
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton.*

To SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE.

He *ſowced* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Eſtrange.*

SO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſow.*]

1. He that ſprinkles the ſeed.

A *ſower* went forth to ſow. *Matt.* xiii. 3.

It is thrown round, as grain by a ſkilful *ſower*. *Derham.*

2. A ſcatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a *ſower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewell on Providence.*

3. A breeder; a promoter.

There are *ſowers* of ſuits, which make the court ſwell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

SO'WINS. *n. ſ.* Flummery, ſomewhat ſoured and made of oatmeal.

Theſe *ſowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeaſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

See where Norah with the *ſowins* comes. *Swift.*

To SOWL. *v. a.* [from *ſow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *ſole*, a ſtrap, a rein, *Kennet.*] To pull by the ears.

He'll go and *ſowl* the porter of Rome-gates by th' ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

SOWN. The participle of *ſow.* It is barbarouſly uſed by Swift for *ſewed.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, *ſown* together, made up the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*

SO'WTHISTLE. *n. ſ.* A weed.

Sowthiſtles though coneys eat, yet ſheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them away, which ſheweth it is corroſive. *Bacon.*

SPAAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of mineral.

Engliſh talc, of which the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter or parget; the finer, *ſpaad*, earth-flax, or ſalamander's hair. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

SPACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatium*, Latin.]

1. Room; local extenſion.

Space is the relation of diſtance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*

Oh, undiſtinguiſh'd *ſpace* of woman's wit!
A plot upon her virtuous huſband's life,
And the exchange my brother. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
This which yields or fills all *ſpace*. *Milton.*

Pure *ſpace* is capable neither of reſiſtance nor motion. *Locke.*

Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increaſed without end; ſo that no *ſpace* can be aſſigned ſo vaſt, but ſtill a larger may be imagined; no motion ſo ſwift or languid, but a greater velocity or ſlowneſs may ſtill be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt
For the whole *ſpace* that's in the tyrant's graſp,
And the rich Eaſt to boot. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

There was but two ways to eſcape; the one through the woods about ten miles *ſpace* to Walpo. *Knolles.*

In ſuch a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not poſſible they ſhould be ſo adjuſted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *ſpaces* would be intercepted amongſt them. *Burnet.*

Meaſuring firſt with careful eyes
The *ſpace* his ſpear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*

3. Quantity of time.

Nine times the *ſpace* that meaſures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquiſh'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only for ſo ſhort a *ſpace*, as may be anſwerable to that little diſtance betwixt the fulciment and the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *ſpace* of repentance: he may ſtay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but ſooner or later they have reaſon to expect his vengeance. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactneſs, within a ſhort *ſpace* after their deceaſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. A ſmall time; a while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to ſtay your deadly ſtrife a *ſpace*. *Fairy Q.*
Compaſſion quell'd
His beſt of man, and gave him up to tears
A *ſpace*, till firmer thoughts reſtrain'd exceſs. *Milton.*

SPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpacieux*, Fr. *ſpatioſus*, Latin.] Wide; extenſive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not: *ſpacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleaſures in a *ſpacious* plenty;
And yet ſeem cold. *Shakeſpeare.*
Merab with *ſpacious* beauty fills the ſight,
But too much awe chaſtis'd the bold delight. *Cowley.*
Like an Engliſh gen'ral will I die,
And all the ocean make my *ſpacious* grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie;
The ſea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*

SPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpacious.*] Roomineſs; wide extenſion.

SPA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſpade.*] A little ſpade.

Others deſtroy moles with a *ſpaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPADE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpad, Saxon; *ſpade*, Iſlandick and Dutch.]

1. The inſtrument of digging.

Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *ſpade*, or ſtanding by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that ſome iſthmes have been eat through by the ſea, and others cut by the *ſpade*. *Brown.*

His next advance was to the ſoldier's trade,
Where if he did not nimbly ply the *ſpade*,
His ſurly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*
Here Nature never diff'rence made
Between the ſceptre and the *ſpade*. *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainſworth.*

3. A ſuit of cards.

SPA'DICEOUS. *adj.* [*ſpadiceus*, Latin.]

Of thoſe five Scaliger beheld, though one was *ſpadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Vulgar Errours.*

SPADI'LLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpadille*, or *eſpadille*, French.] The ace of ſpades at ombre.

SPAGY'RICK. *adj.* [*ſpagyricus*, Latin. A word coined by Paracelſus from *ſpaher*, a ſearcher, Teutonick.] Chymical.

SPA'GYRIST. *n. ſ.* A chymiſt.

This change is ſo unexampled, that though among the more curious *ſpagyriſts* it be very well known, yet many naturaliſts cannot eaſily believe it. *Boyle.*

SPAKE. The old preterite of *ſpeak*.

So *ſpake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton,*

SPALL. *n. ſ.* [*eſpaule*, French.] Shoulder. Out of uſe.

Their mighty ſtrokes their haberions diſmay'd,
And naked made each other's manly *ſpalles*. *Fairfax.*

SPALT, or *Spelt*. *n. ſ.* A white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals.

SPAN. *n. ſ.* [ſpan, ſponne, Sax. *ſpanna*, Ital. *ſpan*, Dut.]

1. The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended.

A foot, the length of it, is a ſixth part of the fathom; a *ſpan*, one-eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one ſeventy-ſecond; and a forefinger's breadth one ninety-ſixth. *Holder on Time.*

Will you with counters ſum
The vaſt proportion of his infinite?
And buckle in a waſte moſt fathomleſs,
With *ſpans* and inches ſo diminutive
As fears and reaſons? *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the ſtretching of a *ſpan*
Buckles in his ſum of age. *Shakeſpeare.*

When I removed the one, although but at the diſtance of a *ſpan*, the other would ſtand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any ſhort duration.

You have ſcarce time
To ſteal from ſpiritual leiſure a brief *ſpan*,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The virgin's part, the mother and the wife,
So well ſhe acted in this *ſpan* of life. *Waller.*

Then conſcience, unreſtrain'd by fears, began
To ſtretch her limits, and extend the *ſpan*. *Dryden.*

Life's but a *ſpan*, I'll ev'ry inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

To **SPAN.** *v. a.*

1. To meaſure by the hand extended.

Oft on the well-known ſpot I fix my eyes,
And *ſpan* the diſtance that between us lies. *Tickell.*

2. To meaſure.

My ſurveyor is falſe; the o'er great cardinal
Hath ſhew'd him gold; my life is *ſpann'd* already. *Shak.*

This ſoul doth *ſpan* the world, and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well-furniſh'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*

Harry, whoſe tuneful and well-meaſur'd ſong
Firſt taught our Engliſh muſick how to *ſpan*
Words with juſt note and accent, not to ſcan
With Midas' ears, counting ſhort and long. *Milton.*

SPAN. The preterite of *ſpin*. See SPIN.

Together furiouſly they ran,
That to the ground came horſe and man;
The blood out of their helmets *ſpan*,
So ſharp were their encounters. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

SPA'NCOUNTER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſpan*, *counter* and *farthing*.]
SPA'NFARTHING. } A play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's ſake, Henry V. in whoſe time boys went to *ſpancounter* for French crowns, I am content he ſhall reign. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Boys ſhall not play
At *ſpancounter* or blowpoint, but ſhall pay
Toll to ſome courtier. *Donne.*

His chief ſolace is to ſteal down, and play at *ſpanfarthing* with the page. *Swift.*

SPANG. *n. ſ.* [*ſpange*, Dutch.] This word ſeems to have ſignified a cluſter of ſhining bodies.

The colours that ſhew beſt by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of ſea-water green; and ouches or *ſpangs*, as they are of no great coſt, ſo they are of moſt glory. *Bacon.*

SPA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpange*, Germ. a buckle, a locket: whence *ober ſpangen*, ear-rings.]

1. A ſmall plate or boſs of ſhining metal.
2. Any thing ſparkling and ſhining.

As hoary froſt with *ſpangles* doth attire
The moſſy branches of an oak half dead. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus in a ſtarry night fond children cry
For the rich *ſpangles* that adorn the ſky. *Waller.*

The twinkling *ſpangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, loſe their beauty and magnificence: vulgar ſpectators ſee them but as a confuſed huddle of petty illuminants. *Glanville.*

That now the dew with *ſpangles* deck'd the ground,
A ſweeter ſpot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

To **SPA'NGLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *ſpangled* ſtarlight ſheen. *Shakeſp.*

What ſtars do *ſpangle* heaven with ſuch beauty,
As thoſe two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakeſp.*

Unpin that *ſpangled* breaſtplate which you wear,
That th' eyes of buſy fools may be ſtopt there. *Donne.*

Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their ſhape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than thoſe
Of Argus. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Then appear'd
Spangling the hemiſphere, then firſt adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that ſet and roſe. *Milton.*

The ſpacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial ſky,
And *ſpangl'd* heav'ns, a ſhining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SPA'NIEL. *n. ſ.* [*hiſpaniolus*, Latin; *eſpagneul*, French.]

1. A dog uſed for ſports in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience.

Divers days I followed his ſteps till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *ſpaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildeſt men, as there are to make *ſpaniels* fetch and carry: chide them often, and feed them ſeldom. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. A low, mean, ſneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicator; a penſioner; a dependant; a placeman.

I mean ſweet words,
Low crooked curteſies, and baſe *ſpaniel* fawning. *Shak.*

I am your *ſpaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **SPA'NIEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the ſpaniel.

The hearts
That *ſpaniel'd* me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wiſhes, do diſcandy and melt their ſweets
On bloſſoming Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPANISH *Broom*. *n. ſ.* [*geniſta juncea*, Latin.] A plant ſo called, as being a native of Spain: it hath pliant branches, leaves placed alternately, flowers of the pea-bloom kind, ſucceeded by ſmooth pods, containing ſeveral kidney-ſhaped ſeeds in each. *Millar.*

SPANISH *Nut*. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſyrinchium*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a flower reſembling the iris, from whence it differs in having a double root, one lying over another, after the ſame manner as thoſe of crocus and gladiolus. *Millar.*

SPA'NKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall coin.

Your cure too coſts you but a *ſpanker*. *Denham.*

SPA'NNER. *n. ſ.* The lock of a fuſee or carbine. *Bailey.*

My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats, *ſpanners*, and muſket-reſts. *Howel.*

SPAR. *n. ſ.*

1. Marcaſite.

Spar is a mixed body, conſiſting of cryſtal incorporated ſometimes with *lac lunæ*, and ſometimes with other mineral, ſtony, earthy, or metallick matter. *Woodward.*

Some ſtones, as *ſpar* of lead, diſſolved in proper menſtruums, become ſalts. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. [*Sparre*, Dutch.] A ſmall beam; the bar of a gate.

To **SPAR.** *v. n.* To fight with preluſive ſtrokes.

To **SPAR.** *v. a.* [ſpaꞃꞃan, Saxon; *ſperren*, German.] To ſhut; to cloſe; to bar.

And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sparre the yate faſt for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worſt, nor for his beſt,
Open the door at his requeſt. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Six gates i' th' city with maſſy ſtaples,
And correſponſive and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the ſons of Troy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet for ſhe yode thereat half agaſt,
And Kiddie the door *ſparred* after her faſt. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RABLE. *n. ſ.* [ſpaꞃꞃan, Saxon, to faſten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *n. ſ.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.

With application of the common *ſparadrap* for iſſues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **SPARE.** *v. a.* [ſpaꞃan, Saxon; *ſpaeren*, Dutch; *eſpargne*, French.

1. To uſe frugally; not to waſte; not to conſume.

Thou thy father's thunder didſt not *ſpare*. *Milton.*

2. To have unemployed; to ſave from any particular uſe.

All the time he could *ſpare* from the neceſſary cares of his weighty charge he beſtowed on prayer, and ſerving of God: he oftentimes ſpent the night alone in church-praying, his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*

He had no bread to *ſpare*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Only the fooliſh virgins entertained this fooliſh conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace ſufficient to ſupply their want; but the wiſe knew not of any that they had to *ſpare*, but ſuppoſed all that they had little enough. *Tillotſ.*

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *ſpare* a ſhilling ſhall be a ſubſcriber. *Swift.*

3. To do without; to loſe willingly.

I could have better *ſpar'd* a better man. *Shakeſpeare.*

For his mind, I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *ſpare*;
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band ſit neat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Senſe of pleaſure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect miſery. *Milton.*

Now ſhe might *ſpare* the ocean, and oppoſe
Your conduct to the fierceſt of her foes. *Waller.*

The fair bleſſing we vouchſafe to ſend;
Nor can we *ſpare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear.

We might have *ſpar'd* our coming. *Milton.*

Be pleas'd your politicks to *ſpare*;
I'm old enough, and can myſelf take care. *Dryden.*

5. To uſe tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to deſtroy; to uſe with mercy.

Spare us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*

Who will ſet the diſcipline of wiſdom over mine heart, that they *ſpare* me not for my ignorances? *Ecclus.* xxiii. 2.

Doth not each look a flaſh of lightning feel!
Which *ſpares* the body's ſheath, but melts the ſteel. *Cleaveland.*

Dim ſadneſs did not *ſpare*
Celeſtial viſages. *Milton.*

Leſs pleaſure take brave minds in battles won
Than in reſtoring ſuch as are undone:
Tygers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *ſpare*. *Waller.*

Spare me one hour! O *ſpare* me but a moment. *Irene.*

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Set me in the remoteſt place,
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *ſpare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roſcommon.*

7. To forbear to inflict or impoſe.

Spare my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;
And ſtill the bluſh hangs here. *Dryden's All for Love.*

O ſpare this great, this good, this aged king,
And *ſpare* your ſoul the crime! *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Spare my ſight the pain
Of ſeeing what a world of tears it coſts you. *Dryden.*

To **SPARE.** *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parcimonious; to be not liberal.

H' has wherewithal: in him
Sparing would ſhow a worſe ſin than ill doctrine. *Shak.*

Thoſe wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *ſparing* and patience. *Knolles.*

Our labours late and early every morning,
Midſt Winter froſts, then clad and fed with *ſparing*,
Riſe to our toils. *Otway.*

God has not been ſo *ſparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Ariſtotle to make them rational. *Locke.*

When they diſcover the paſſionate deſire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *ſparing* and ſaving in their commendations; they envy him the ſatisfaction of an applauſe. *Addiſon.*

Now a reſervoir to keep and *ſpare*,
The next a fountain ſpouting through his heir. *Pope.*

No ſtatute in his favour ſays
How free or frugal I ſhall paſs my days;
Who at ſome times ſpend, at others *ſpare*,
Divided between careleſſneſs and care. *Pope.*

2. To forbear; to be ſcrupulous.

His ſoldiers *ſpared* not to ſay that they ſhould be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the ſpoil. *Knolles.*

In theſe relations, although he be more *ſparing*, his predeceſſors were very numerous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To pluck and eat my fill I *ſpar'd* not. *Milton.*

3. To uſe mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *ſparing* and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *adj.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parcimonious.

He was *ſpare*, but diſcreet of ſpeech; better conceiving than delivering; equally ſtout and kind. *Carew's Surv. of Corn.*

Men ought to beware, that they uſe not exerciſe and a *ſpare* diet both. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare faſt, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*

The maſters of the world were bred up with *ſpare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of ſtrength, becauſe they ate but once a day. *Locke.*

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no *ſpare* cloths he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it diſtribute glad. *Fairy Q.*

As any of our ſick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpoſe there were ſet forth ten *ſpare* chambers. *Bacon.*

Learning ſeems more adapted to the female world than to the male, becauſe they have more *ſpare* time upon their hands, and lead a more ſedentary life. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

In my *ſpare* hours you've had your part;
Ev'n now my ſervile hand your ſovereign will obeys. *Norris.*

3. Lean; wanting fleſh; macilent.

O give me your *ſpare* men, and ſpare me the great ones. *Shakeſpeare.*

If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I ſhould avoid
So ſoon as that *ſpare* Caſſius. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

His viſage drawn he felt to ſharp and *ſpare*,
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SPARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Parcimony; frugal uſe; huſbandry. Not in uſe.

Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *ſpare* of them. *Bacon.*

SPA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpare*.] One who avoids expence.

By nature far from profuſion, and yet a greater *ſparer* than a ſaver; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his forts, garriſons, and his feaſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but ſoak his Exchequer. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB. *n. ſ.* [*ſpare* and *rib*.] Some part cut off from the ribs: as, a *ſparerib* of pork.

SPARGEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpargo*, Lat.] The act of ſprinkling.

SPA'RING *adj.* [from *ſpare*.]

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *ſparing* memory or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exerciſe, then uſe a plentiful diet; and if *ſparing* diet, then little exerciſe. *Bacon.*

Good air, ſolitary groves, and *ſparing* diet, ſufficient to make you fancy yourſelf one of the fathers of the deſert. *Pope.*

3. Parcimonious; not liberal.

Virgin being ſo very *ſparing* of his words, and leaving ſo much to be imagined by the reader, can never be tranſlated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

Though *ſparing* of his grace, to miſchief bent,
He ſeldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparing*.]

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge;
Or ſhall we *ſparingly* ſhew you far off
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees ſhould be large, and ſet with fine flowers; but thin and *ſparingly*, leſt they deceive the trees. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Frugally; parcimoniouſly; not laviſhly.

Speech of touch towards others ſhould be *ſparingly* uſed; for diſcourſe ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

High titles of honour were in the king's minority *ſparingly* granted, becauſe dignity then waited on deſert. *Hayward.*

Commend but *ſparingly* whom thou doſt love;
But leſs condemn whom thou doſt not approve. *Denham.*

The morality of a grave ſentence, affected by Lucan, is more *ſparingly* uſed by Virgil. *Dryden.*

3. With abſtinence.

Chriſtians are obliged to taſte even the innocent pleaſures of life but *ſparingly*. *Atterbury.*

4. Not with great frequency.

Our ſacraments, which had been frequented with ſo much zeal, were approached more *ſparingly*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. Cautiouſly; tenderly.

SPARK. *n. ſ.* [ſpeaꞃca; Saxon; *ſparke*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itſelf ſo weak, could import any great danger, they muſt conſider not ſo much how ſmall the *ſpark* is that flieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Hooker.*

I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To *ſparks* of fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

I was not forgetful of the *ſparks* which ſome mens diſtempers formerly ſtudied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what ſource unknown,
Thoſe ſeeds of fire that fatal birth diſcloſe:
And firſt, few ſcatt'ring *ſparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin roſe. *Dryden.*

Oh, may ſome *ſpark* of your celeſtial fire
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire. *Pope.*

2. Any thing ſhining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, ſome *ſparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *ſpark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and ſay, I ſent thee thither. *Shak.*

4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. It is commonly uſed in contempt.

How many huffing *ſparks* have we ſeen, that in the ſame day have been both the idols and the ſcorn of the ſame ſlaves? *L'Eſtrange.*

A *ſpark* like thee, of the mankilling trade
Fell ſick. *Dryden.*

As for the diſputes of ſharpers, we don't read of any proviſions made for the honours of ſuch *ſparks*. *Collier.*

The fineſt *ſparks*, and cleaneſt beaux
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I who have been the poet's *ſpark* to day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*

Unlucky as Fungoſo in the play,
Theſe *ſparks* with aukward vanity diſplay
What the fine gentlemen wore yeſterday. *Pope.*

To **SPARK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to ſparkle. Not in uſe.

Fair is my love,
When the roſe in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *ſpark*. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RKFUL. *adj.* [*ſpark* and *full*.] Lively; briſk; airy.

Hitherto will our *ſparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's Engliſh, who had more care to do well than to ſpeak minion-like. *Camden's Remains.*

SPA'RKISH. *adj.* [from *ſpark*.]

1. Airy; gay. A low word.

Is any thing more *ſparkiſh* and better humoured than Venus's accoſting her ſon in the deſarts of Libya? *Walſh.*

2. Showy; well dreſſed; fine.

A daw, to be *ſparkiſh*, tricked himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPA'RKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpark*.]

1. A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire.

He with repeated ſtrokes
Of claſhing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame ſucceeds, a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *ſparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they riſe,
And, fed with ſtronger food, invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himſelf, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath ſent out theſe lights whereof we are capable, even as ſo many *ſparkles* reſembling the bright fountain from which they riſe. *Hooker.*

When reaſon's lamp, which, like the ſun in ſky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did ſpread,

Is now become a *ſparkle* which doth lie
Under the aſhes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloiſa ſee!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me.
See from my cheek the tranſient roſes die,
See the laſt *ſparkle* languiſh in my eye. *Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit ſparks.

2. To iſſue in ſparks.

The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal ſtates, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To ſhine; to glitter.

A hair ſeen in a microſcope loſes its former colour, and is in a great meaſure pellucid, with a mixture of ſome bright *ſparkling* colours, ſuch as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *ſparkles* in all the ſhining things of dreſs and equipage. *Watts.*

SPA'RKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparkling.*] With vivid and twinkling luſtre.

Diamonds ſometimes would look more *ſparklingly* than they were wont, and ſometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſparkling.*] Vivid and twinkling luſtre.

I have obſerved a manifeſtly greater clearneſs and *ſparklingneſs* at ſome times than at others, though I could not refer it to the ſuperficial clearneſs or foulneſs of the ſtone. *Boyle.*

SPA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [ſpeaꞃƿa, Saxon.] A ſmall bird.

Diſmay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As *ſparrows*, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is great probability that a thouſand *ſparrows* will fly away at the ſight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPA'RROWHAWK, or *ſparhawk. n. ſ.* [ſpeaꞃhaƿoc, Saxon.] The female of the muſket hawk. *Hanmer.*

SPA'RROWGRASS. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *aſparagus.*]

Your infant peaſe to *ſparrowgraſs* prefer,
Which to the ſupper you may beſt defer. *King.*

SPA'RRY. *adj.* [from *ſpar.*] Conſiſting of ſpar.

In which manner ſpar is uſually found herein, and other minerals; or ſuch as are of ſome obſervable figure; of which ſort are the *ſparry* ſtriæ, or icicles called ſtalactitæ. *Woodw.*

SPASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaſme*, Fr. σπάσμα.] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghaſtly *ſpaſm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart ſick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are ſubject to pain, inflammation, *ſpaſm. Wiſem.*

Carminative things dilute and relax; becauſe wind occaſions a *ſpaſm* or convulſion in ſome part. *Arbuthnot.*

SPA'SMODICK. *adj.* [*ſpaſmodique*, Fr. from *ſpaſm.*] Convulſive.

SPAT. The preterite of *ſpit.*

And when he had *ſpat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Goſpel.*

SPAT. *n. ſ.* The young ſhell-fiſh.

A reticulated film found upon ſea-ſhells, and uſually ſuppoſed to be the remains of the veſicles of the *ſpat* of ſome ſort of ſhell-fiſh. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body, cauſed by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *ſpatiate* and tranſcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *ſpatiate* at large through the whole univerſe. *Bentley.*

To SPA'TTER. *v. a.* [ſpaꞇ, ſpit, Saxon.]

1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive.

The pavement ſwam in blood, the walls around
Were *ſpatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addiſon.*

2. To throw out any thing offenſive.

His forward voice now is to ſpeak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *ſpatter* foul ſpeeches, and to detract. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To aſperſe; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſpatter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with guſt, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter aſhes, which th' offended taſte
With *ſpattering* noiſe rejected. *Milton.*

SPA'TTERDASHES. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLING *Poppy. n. ſ.* White behen. A plant which is a ſpecies of campion. *Millar.*

SPA'TULA. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatha*, *ſpathula*, Lat.] A ſpattle or ſlice.

Spatula is an inſtrument uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaiſters or ſtirring medicines together. *Quincy.*

In raiſing up the hairy ſcalp ſmooth with my *ſpatula*, I could diſcover no fault in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SPA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſpavent*, Fr. *ſpavano*, Italian.] This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſtas hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the ſame matter by which the bones or ligaments are nouriſhed: it is at firſt like a tender griſtle, but by degrees comes to hardneſs. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the *ſpavin*,
And ſpringhalt reign'd among them. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it had been a *ſpavin*, and the aſs had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reaſonable. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPAW. *n. ſ.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ſpœꞇlian, to ſpit, Saxon.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *ſpawlings* ſhine. *Dryden.*

What miſchief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why muſt he ſputter, *ſpawl*, and ſlaver it,
In vain againſt the people's fav'rite. *Swift.*

SPAWL. *n. ſ.* [ſpaꞇl, Saxon.] Spittle; moiſture ejected from the mouth.

Of ſpittle ſhe luſtration makes;
Then in the *ſpawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fiſh, or of frogs.

Maſters of the people,
Your multiplying *ſpawn* how can he flatter
That's thouſand to one good one? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

God ſaid, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *ſpawn* abundant, living ſoul! *Milton.*

Theſe ponds, in ſpawning time abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *ſpawn*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Any product or offſpring. In contempt.

'Twas not the *ſpawn* of ſuch as theſe
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd ſeas,
And quaſht the ſtern Æacides. *Roſcommon.*

This atheiſtical humour was the *ſpawn* of the groſs ſuperſtitions of the Romiſh church and court. *Tillotſon.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fiſhes do eggs.

Some report a ſea-maid *ſpawn'd* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices ſuch principles as theſe may *ſpawn*, when they are laid out to the ſun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*

1. To iſſue as eggs from fiſh.

2. To iſſue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is ſo ill a quality, and the mother of ſo many ill ones that *ſpawn* from it, that a child ſhould be brought up in the greateſt abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPA'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpawn.*] The female fiſh.

The barbel, for the preſervation of their ſeed, both the *ſpawner* and the melter cover their ſpawn with ſand. *Walt.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Lat.] To caſtrate female animals.

Be dumb you beggars of the rythming trade,
Geld your looſe wits, and let your muſe be *ſpay'd. Cleav.*

The males muſt be gelt, and the ſows *ſpayed*; the *ſpayed* they eſteem as the moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To SPEAK. *v. n.* [Preterite, *ſpake* or *ſpoke*; participle paſſive, *ſpoken*; ſpecan, Saxon; *ſpreken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate ſounds; to expreſs thoughts by words.

Speaking is nothing elſe than a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by ſeveral diſcriminations of utterance of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate ſignificancies. *Holder.*

Hannah *ſpake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. 1 *Sam.* i. 13.

2. To harangue; to make a ſpeech.

Many of the nobility made themſelves popular by *ſpeaking* in parliament, againſt thoſe things which were moſt grateful to his majeſty, and which ſtill paſſed notwithſtanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Therſites, though the moſt preſumptuous Greek,
Yet durſt not for Achilles' armour *ſpeak.* *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or againſt; to diſpute.

A knave ſhould have ſome countenance at his friend's requeſt. An honeſt man, Sir, is able to ſpeak for himſelf when a knave is not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And ſhe *ſpeaks* for you ſtoutly. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

When he had no power,
He was your enemy; ſtill *ſpake* againſt
Your liberties and charters. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To diſcourſe; to make mention.

Were ſuch things here as we do *ſpeak* about?
Or have we eaten of the inſane root,
That takes the reaſon priſoner. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Lot went out and *ſpake* unto his ſons in law. *Gen.* xix.

The fire you *ſpeak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben. Johnſon.*

They could never be loſt, but by an univerſal deluge which has been *ſpoken* to already. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Lucan *ſpeaks* of a part of Cæſar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addiſon.*

Had Luther *ſpoke* up to this accuſation, yet Chryſoſtom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

4. To give ſound.

Make all your trumpets *ſpeak*, give them all breath,
Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*

5. *To* SPEAK *with*. To addreſs; to converſe with.

Thou can'ſt not fear us, Pompey, with thy ſails,
We'll *ſpeak with* thee at ſea. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

I *ſpake with* one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me theſe news for true. *Shakeſp.*

Nicholas was by a herald ſent for to come into the great baſſa; Solyman diſdaining to *ſpeak with* him himſelf. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Saul *ſpake* not any thing that day. 1 *Sam.* xx. 26.

Mordecai had *ſpoken* good. *Eſth.* vii. 6.

Conſider of it, take advice, and *ſpeak* your minds. *Judg.*

They ſat down with him upon the ground, and none *ſpake* a word. *Job*, ii. 13.

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *ſpake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts*, xix.

You, from my youth,
Have known and try'd me, *ſpeak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *ſpoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *ſpoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *ſpeaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them ſubſtances. *Locke.*

Colours *ſpeak* all languages, but words are underſtood only by ſuch a people or nation. *Spectator.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's muſick
To *ſpeak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompenſed. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. To addreſs; to accoſt.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, ſmile upon thee, put thee in hope, *ſpeak* thee fair, and ſay, What wanteſt thou? *Eccleſiaſticus*, xiii. 6.

4. To exhibit.

Let heav'n's wide circuit *ſpeak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE. *adj.* [from *ſpeak.*]

1. Poſſible to be ſpoken.

2. Having the power of ſpeech.

Say,
How cam'ſt thou *ſpeakable* of mute. *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak.*]

1. One that ſpeaks.

Theſe fames grew ſo general, as the authors were loſt in the generality of *ſpeakers*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In converſation or reading, find out the true ſenſe, idea which the *ſpeaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts.*

Common *ſpeakers* have only one ſet of ideas, and one ſet of words to cloath them in; and theſe are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that ſpeaks in any particular manner.

Horace's phraſe is *torret jecur*;
And happy was that curious *ſpeaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.

After my death, I wiſh no other herald,
No other *ſpeaker* of my living actions
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have diſabled myſelf like an elected *ſpeaker* of the houſe. *Dryden.*

SPEA'KING *Trumpet. n. ſ.* A ſtentorophonick inſtrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance.

That with one blaſt through the whole houſe does bound,
And firſt taught *ſpeaking trumpet* how to ſound. *Dryden.*

SPEAR. *n. ſ.* [*yſ-per*, Welſh; ſpeꞃe, Saxon; *ſpere*, Dutch; *ſpare*, old French; *ſparum*, low Latin.]

1. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance.

Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himſelf did rear,
Like ſome tall tree; upon it ſeem'd a *ſpear*. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his graſp
What ſeem'd both ſhield and *ſpear*. *Milton.*

The flying *ſpear*
Sung innocent, and ſpent its force in air. *Pope.*

The rous'd up lion, reſolute and ſlow,
Advances full on the protended *ſpear*. *Thomſon.*

2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fiſh.

The borderers watching, until they be paſt up into ſome narrow creek, below them, caſt a ſtrong corded net athwart the ſtream, with which, and their loud ſhouting, they ſtop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunter's mercy, who, by an old cuſtom, ſhare them with ſuch indifferency, as if a woman with child be preſent, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point alſo obſerved by the *ſpear* hunters in taking of ſalmons. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To ſhoot or ſprout. This is commonly written *ſpire*.

Let them not lie leſt they ſhould *ſpear*, and the air dry and ſpoil the ſhoot. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *graſs.*] Long ſtiff graſs.

Tickle our noſes with *ſpeargraſs* to make them bleed; and then beſlubber our garments with it. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

SPEA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *man.*] One who uſes a lance in fight.

The *ſpearman*'s arm by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *n. ſ.* A plant; a ſpecies of mint.

SPEA'RWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſpecial*, French; *ſpecialis*, Latin.]

1. Noting a ſort or ſpecies.

A *ſpecial* idea is called by the ſchools a ſpecies. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.

Moſt commonly with a certain *ſpecial* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning inſtead of ſmiling. *Sidney.*

The ſeveral books of Scripture having had each ſome ſeveral occaſion and particular purpoſe which cauſed them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *ſpecial* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*

Of all men alive
I never yet beheld that *ſpecial* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nought ſo vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth ſome *ſpecial* good doth give. *Shakeſp.*

Our Saviour is repreſented every where in Scripture, as the *ſpecial* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their intereſts to heart more nearly than thoſe of any other of his members. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Appropriate; deſigned for a particular purpoſe.

O'Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare, was made denizen by a *ſpecial* act of parliament. *Davies.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which neceſſity of ſome *ſpecial* time doth cauſe to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*

Though our charity ſhould be univerſal, yet as it cannot be actually exerciſed, but on particular times, ſo it ſhould be chiefly on *ſpecial* opportunities. *Sprat's Sermons.*

He bore
A paunch of the ſame bulk before;
Which ſtill he had a *ſpecial* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *ſpecial* head of all the land together. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecial.*]

1. Particularly above others.

Specially the day that thou ſtoodeſt before the Lord. *Deut.*

A brother beloved, *ſpecially* to me. *Phil.* xvi.

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themſelves from an attaint, find it *ſpecially*. *Hale.*

SPE'CIALTY. } *n. ſ.* [*ſpecialité*, French; from *ſpecial.*] Par-
SPECIA'LITY. } ticularity.

On theſe two general heads all other *ſpecialties* are dependent. *Hooker.*

The packet is not come,
Where that and other *ſpecialties* are bound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakeſpeare.*

When men were ſure, that in caſe they reſted upon a bare contract without *ſpeciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not reſt upon ſuch contracts without reducing the debt into a *ſpeciality* which accorded many ſuits. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecies*, Latin.]

1. A ſort; a ſubdiviſion of a general term.

A ſpecial idea is called by the ſchools a *ſpecies*; it is one common nature that agrees to ſeveral ſingular individual beings: ſo horſe is a ſpecial idea or *ſpecies* as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Claſs of nature; ſingle order of beings.

He intendeth only the care of the *ſpecies* or common natures, but letteth looſe the guard of individuals or ſingle exiſtencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

For we are animals no leſs,
Although of different *ſpecies*. *Hudibras.*

Thou nam'ſt a race which muſt proceed from me,
Yet my whole *ſpecies* in myſelf I ſee. *Dryden.*

A mind of ſuperior or meaner capacities than human would conſtitute a different *ſpecies*, though united to a human body in the ſame laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *ſpecies*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Appearance to the ſenſes; any viſible or ſenſible repreſentation.

An apparent diverſity between the *ſpecies* viſible and audible is, that the viſible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a moſt certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, ſo much hath it of opacity, and by ſo much the more unfit it is to tranſmit the *ſpecies*. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *ſpecies* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer to the lens than thoſe illuminated with deep red by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *ſpecies* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared ſo confuſed and indiſtinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Repreſentation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which ſearches over all the memory for the *ſpecies* or ideas of thoſe things which it deſigns to repreſent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; viſible exhibition.

Shews and *ſpecies* ſerve beſt with the common people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.

As there was in the time of the greateſt ſplendour of the Roman empire, a leſs quantity of current *ſpecies* in Europe than there is now, Rome poſſeſſed a much greater proportion of the circulating *ſpecies* of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound.

SPECI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*ſpecifique*, French; *ſpecies* and *facio.*]
SPECI'FICK. }

1. That which makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'ſt know,
To thee all her *ſpecifick* forms I'll ſhow. *Denham.*

The underſtanding, as to the exerciſe of this power, is ſubject to the command of the will, though as to the *ſpecifick* nature of its acts it is determined by the object. *South.*

By whoſe direction is the nutriment ſo regularly diſtributed into the reſpective parts, and how are they kept to their *ſpecifick* uniformities? *Glanville.*

Theſe principles I conſider not as occult qualities, ſuppoſed to reſult from the *ſpecifick* forms of things, but as general laws of nature by which the things themſelves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phænomena, though their cauſes be not yet diſcovered. *Newton's Opticks.*

As all things were formed according to theſe *ſpecifical* platforms, ſo their truth muſt be meaſured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight, which any ſpecies of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly diſtinguiſhable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*

The *ſpecifick* qualities of plants reſide in their native ſpirit, oil and eſſential ſalt: for the water, fixt ſalt and earth appear to be the ſame in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

Specifick difference is that primary attribute which diſtinguiſhes each ſpecies from one another, while they ſtand ranked under the ſame general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generick difference; for it does not diſtinguiſh wine from cyder or perry: the *ſpecifick* difference of wine therefore is its preſſure from the grape; as cyder is preſſed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper. It is uſually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.

The operation of purging medicines have been referred to a hidden propriety, a *ſpecifical* virtue, and the like ſhifts of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If ſhe would drink a good decoction of ſarſa, with the uſual *ſpecificks*, ſhe might enjoy a good health. *Wiſeman.*

SPECI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecifick.*] In ſuch a manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies; according to the nature of the ſpecies.

His faith muſt be not only living, but lively too; it muſt be put into a poſture by a particular exerciſe of thoſe ſeveral virtues that are *ſpecifically* requiſite to a due performance of this duty. *South's Sermons.*

Human reaſon doth not only gradually, but *ſpecifically* differ from the fantaſtick reaſon of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers ſimple conceits, nor of any other univerſal. *Grew.*

He muſt allow that bodies were endowed with the ſame affections then as ever ſince; and that, if an ax head be ſuppoſed to float upon water which is *ſpecifically* lighter, it had been ſupernatural. *Bentley.*

To **SPECI'FICATE.** *v. a.* [from *ſpecies* and *facio.*] To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities.

Man, by the inſtituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodneſs, is enabled to act as a reaſonable creature, without any particular, *ſpecificating*, concurrent, new imperate act of the divine ſpecial providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpecifick*; *ſpecification*, Fr.]

1. Diſtinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *ſpecification* or limitation of the queſtion hinders the diſputers from wandering away from the preciſe point of enquiry. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Particular mention.

The conſtitution here ſpeaks generally without the *ſpecification* of any place. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **SPE'CIFY.** *v. a.* [from *ſpecies*; *ſpecificer*, Fr.] To mention; to ſhow by ſome particular marks of diſtinction.

As the change of ſuch laws as have been *ſpecified* is neceſſary, ſo the evidence that they are ſuch, muſt be great. *Hooker.*

St. Peter doth not *ſpecify* what theſe waters were. *Burnet.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uſes of their ſoils, are *ſpecified.* *Pope.*

SPE'CIMEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecimen*, Lat.] A ſample; a part of any thing exhibited that the reſt may be known.

Several perſons have exhibited *ſpecimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SPE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpecieux*, Fr. *ſpecioſus*, Lat.]

1. Showy; pleaſing to the view.

The reſt, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *ſpecious* forms,
Religion ſatisfy'd. *Milton.*

She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wiſh too late!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That *ſpecious* monſter, my accompliſh'd ſnare. *Milton.*

2. Plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſolidly right; ſtriking at firſt view.

Bad men boaſt
Their *ſpecious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or cloſe ambition varniſh'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Somewhat of *ſpecious* they muſt have to recommend themſelves to princes; for folly will not eaſily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, becauſe it is covered with the *ſpecious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *ſpecious* objection which our Romiſh adverſaries urge againſt the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

SPE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecious.*] With fair appearance.

Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and unſincerity; eſpecially to that perſonated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be diſguiſed, and put off more *ſpecioſly.* *Hammond.*

SPECK. *n. ſ.* [ſpecec, Sax.] A ſmall diſcoloration; a ſpot.

Every *ſpeck* does not blind a man. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Then are they happy, when
No *ſpeck* is left of their habitual ſtains;
But the pure æther of the ſoul remains. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To **SPECK.** *v. a.* To ſpot; to ſtain in drops.

Flow'r
Carnation, purple, azure, or *ſpeck'd* with gold. *Milton.*

SPECKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeck.*] Small ſpeck; little ſpot.

To **SPECKLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with ſmall ſpots.

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his *ſpeckled* breaſt,
And often bounding on the bruiſed graſs,
As for great joy of his new comen gueſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Speckl'd vanity
Will ſicken ſoon and die,
And leprous ſin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*

Saw'ſt thou not late a *ſpeckl'd* ſerpent rear
His gilded ſpires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The ſmiling infant in his hand ſhall take
The creſted baſiliſk and *ſpeckled* ſnake;
Pleas'd the green luſtre of the ſcales ſurvey,
And with their forky tongue and pointleſs ſting ſhall play. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

The tortoiſe here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the *ſpeckl'd* and the white. *Pope.*

SPECKT, or *ſpeight. n. ſ.* A woodpecker. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CTACLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectacle*, Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Latin.]

1. A ſhow; a gazing ſtock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick *ſpectacle* to all. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

We are made a *ſpectacle* unto angels, and men. 1 *Cor.* iv.

2. Any thing perceived by the ſight.

Forth riding underneath the caſtle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcaſes he ſpy'd,
The dreadful *ſpectacle* of that ſad houſe of pride. *Fairy Q.*

When pronouncing ſentence, ſeem not glad,
Such *ſpectacles*, though they are juſt, are ſad. *Denham.*

3. [In the plural.] Glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon,
With *ſpectacles* on noſe and pouch on ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have helps for the ſight far above *ſpectacles* and glaſſes. *Bacon.*

It is no fault in the *ſpectacles* that the blind man ſees not. *Glanville's Apology.*

Shakeſpeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *ſpectacles* of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

The firſt *ſpectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the diſcovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reaſon of the decay of ſight in old men, and ſhews why their ſight is mended by *ſpectacles.* *Newton.*

This day, then let us not be told,
That you are ſick and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *ſpectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

SPE'CTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with ſpectacles.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are *ſpectacled* to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

SPECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectatio*, Latin.] Regard; reſpect.

This ſimple *ſpectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleuriſy. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectateur*, Fr. *ſpectator*, Lat.] A looker on; a beholder.

More
Than hiſtory can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd, to take *ſpectators.* *Shakeſpeare.*

If it proves a good repaſt to the *ſpectators*, the diſh pays the ſhot. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

An old gentleman mounting on horſeback got up heavily; but deſired the *ſpectators* that they would count fourſcore and eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour loſt ſo far,
To make him now *ſpectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleaſure hath the owner more than the *ſpectator?* *Seed.*

SPECTRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectre*, Fr. *ſpectrum*, Latin.] Apparition; appearance of perſons dead.

The ghoſts of traitors from the bridge deſcend,
With bold fanatick *ſpectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical uſe of the word for a *ſpectre*, doth imply an exact reſemblance to ſome real being it repreſents. *Stillingfleet.*

Theſe are nothing but *ſpectres* the underſtanding raiſes to itſelf to flatter its own lazineſs. *Locke.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpectator.*] Act of beholding.

Thou ſtand'ſt i' th' ſtate of hanging, or of ſome death more long in *ſpectatorſhip*, and crueller in ſuffering. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPE'CTRUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An image; a viſible form.

This priſm had ſome veins running along within the glaſs, from the one end to the other, which ſcattered ſome of the ſun's light irregularly, but had no ſenſible effect in encreaſing the length of the coloured *ſpectrum.* *Newton's Opticks.*

SPE'CULAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking glaſs.

It were but madneſs now t' impart
The ſkill of *ſpecular* ſtone. *Donne.*

Quickſilver may by the fire alone, in glaſs-veſſels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *ſpecular* as before. *Boyle.*

A ſpeculum of metal without glaſs, made ſome years ſince for optical uſes, and very well wrought, produced none of thoſe rings; and thence I underſtood that theſe rings ariſe not from *ſpecular* ſurface alone, but depend upon the two ſurfaces of the plate of glaſs whereof the ſpeculum was made, and upon the thickneſs of the glaſs between them. *Newton.*

2. Aſſiſting ſight. Improper.

The hidden way
Of nature would'ſt thou know, how firſt ſhe frames
All things in miniature? thy *ſpecular* orb
Apply to well diſſected kernels; lo!
In each obſerve the ſlender threads
Of firſt-beginning trees. *Phillips.*

To **SPE'CULATE.** *v. n.* [*ſpeculer*, Fr. *ſpeculor*, Latin.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Conſider the quantity, and not *ſpeculate* upon an intrinſecal relation. *Digby on Bodies.*

As our news-writers record many facts which afford great matter of ſpeculation, their readers *ſpeculate* accordingly, and by their variety of conjectures become conſummate ſtateſmen. *Addiſon.*

To **SPE'CULATE.** *v. a.* To conſider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward with the eye, but to have his thoughts ſublime; and not only behold, but *ſpeculate* their nature with the eye of the underſtanding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SPECULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpeculation*, French, from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; ſpy. This word is found no where elſe, and probably is here miſprinted for *ſpeculator.*

They who have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Throne and ſet high? ſervants
Which are to France the ſpies and *ſpeculations*,
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all theſe things being fully perſuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men ſhould do the like; there remained after *ſpeculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *ſpeculation* high or deep,
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Conſider'd all things viſible. *Milton.*

News writers afford matter of *ſpeculation.* *Addiſon.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and moſt part of his natural *ſpeculations.* *Temple.*

5. Mental ſcheme not reduced to practice.

This terreſtrial globe, which before was only round in *ſpeculation*, has ſince been ſurrounded by the fortune and boldneſs of many navigators. *Temple.*

6. Power of ſight. Not in uſe.

Thy bones are marrowleſs; thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no *ſpeculation* in thoſe eyes
Thou ſtar'ſt with. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* [*ſpeculatif*, Fr. from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Given to ſpeculation; contemplative.

If all other uſes were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *ſpeculative* and delighted with contemplation in itſelf, they were to be known even for mere knowledge ſake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *ſpeculative* perſons who have no turn of mind to encreaſe their fortunes. *Addiſon.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a *ſpeculative* platform, that reaſon and nature would that the beſt ſhould govern, but no wiſe to create a right. *Bacon's Holy War.*

SPE'CULATIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſpeculative.*]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeculate.*]

1. One who forms theories.

He is dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not throughpaced *ſpeculators* in thoſe great theories. *More.*

2. [*Speculateur*, French.] An obſerver; a contemplator.

Although lapidaries and queſtuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *ſpeculators*, conceive the ſtones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*

3. A ſpy; a watcher.

All the boats had one *ſpeculator*, to give notice when the fiſh approached. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

SPE'CULATORY. *adj.* [from *ſpeculate.*] Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPE'CULUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A mirrour; a looking-glaſs; that in which repreſentations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may ſerve for a *ſpeculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle on Colours.*

SPED. The preterite and part. paſſive of *ſpeed.*

His horſe full of windgalls, *ſped* with the ſpavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Barbaroſſa, *ſped* of that he deſired, ſtaid not long at Conſtantinople, but ſhaped his courſe towards Italy. *Knolles.*

With all his harneſs ſoon the god was *ſped*;
His flying hat, wings on his heels. *Dryden.*

SPEECH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak.*]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expreſſing thoughts by vocal words.

There is none comparable to the variety of inſtructive expreſſions by *ſpeech*, wherewith a man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*

Though our ideas are firſt acquired by various ſenſations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain ſounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by theſe means, which are called *ſpeech.* *Watts.*

2. Language; words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts.

In *ſpeech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without proceſs of *ſpeech* be told. *Milton.*

3. Particular language as diſtinct from others.

There is neither *ſpeech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Pſ. Common Prayer.*

4. Any thing ſpoken.

A plague upon your epileptick viſage!
Smile you my *ſpeeches* as I were a fool. *Shak. King Lear.*

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand
What was the *ſpeech* among the Londoners,
Concerning the French journey. *Shakeſpeare.*

Speech of a man's ſelf ought to be ſeldom. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

6. Oration; harangue.

The conſtant deſign of theſe orators, in all their *ſpeeches*, was to drive ſome one particular point. *Swift.*

7. Liberty to ſpeak.

I, with leave of *ſpeech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton.*

SPE'ECHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpeech.*]

1. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking; made mute or dumb.

He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *ſpeechleſs.* *Shak.*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's prieſts are become *ſpeechleſs.* *Raleigh.*

A ſingle viſion tranſports them: it finds them in the eagerneſs and height of their devotion; they are *ſpeechleſs* for the time that it continues, and proſtrate when it departs. *Dryd.*

Speechleſs with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addiſ.*

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him;
'Twas very faintly he ſaid riſe: diſmiſs'd me
Thus, with his *ſpeechleſs* hand. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

From her eyes
I did receive fair *ſpeechleſs* meſſages. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that never hears a word ſpoken, it is no wonder he remain *ſpeechleſs*; as any one muſt do, who from an infant ſhould be bred up among mutes. *Holder on Speech.*

To **SPEED.** *v. n.* pret. and part. paſſive *ſped* and *ſpeeded.* [*ſpoeden*, Dutch.]

1. To make haſte; to move with celerity.

So well they *ſped* that they be come at length
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay,
Devoid of outward ſenſe and native ſtrength,
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day. *Fairy Q.*

Do you think me a ſwallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *ſpeeded* hither with the very extremeſt inch of poſſibility. *Shakeſpeare.*

If pray'rs
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *ſpeed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton.*

See where Idwall *ſpeeds!* a truſty ſoldier. *A. Phillips.*

2. [Spedian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have ſucceſs.

Make me not ſighted like the baſiliſk:
I've look'd on thouſands, who have *ſped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none ſo. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Now if this ſuit lay in Bianca's pow'r,
How quickly ſhould you *ſpeed.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Macicaus ſhewed them what an offence it was raſhly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they ſhould *ſpeed* never ſo well. *Knolles.*

When firſt this tempter croſs'd the gulph from hell,
I told you then he ſhould prevail, and *ſpeed*
In his bad errand. *Milton.*

Theſe were violators of the firſt temple, and thoſe that profaned and abuſed the ſecond *ſped* no better. *South.*

3. To have any condition good or bad.

Ships heretofore in ſeas like fiſhes *ſped*,
The mightieſt ſtill upon the ſmalleſt fed. *Waller.*

To **SPEED.** *v. a.*

1. To diſpatch in haſte.

The tyrant's ſelf, a thing unuſed, began
To feel his heart relent with meer compaſſion;
But not diſpos'd to ruth or mercy then,
He *ſped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

2. To furniſh in haſte.

3. To diſpatch; to deſtroy; to kill.

With a *ſpeeding* thruſt his heart he found;
The lukewarm blood came ruſhing thro' the wound. *Dryd.*

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *ſped*;
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

4. To miſchief; to ruin.

5. To haſten; to put into quick motion.

She,
Hearing ſo much, will *ſpeed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love. *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Satan, tow'rd the coaſt of earth beneath,
Down from th' ecliptick *ſped* with hop'd ſucceſs,
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*

The prieſt reply'd no more,
But *ſped* his ſteps along the hoarſe reſounding ſhore. *Dryd.*

6. To execute; to diſpatch.

Judicial acts are all thoſe writings and matters which relate

late to judicial proceedings, and are *ſped* in open court at the inſtance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

7. To aſſiſt; to help forward,

Lucina
Reach'd her midwife hands to *ſpeed* the throws. *Dryden.*

Propitious Neptune ſteer'd their courſe by night
With riſing gales, that *ſped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And waft a ſigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

8. To make proſperous.

If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your houſe, neither bid him God *ſpeed.* *St. Paul.*

Timon is ſhrunk, indeed;
And he, that's once deny'd, will hardly *ſpeed.* *Shakeſp.*

SPEED. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoed*, Dutch.]

1. Quickneſs; celerity.

Earth receives
As tribute, ſuch a ſumleſs journey brought
Of incorporeal *ſpeed*, her warmth and light;
Speed! to deſcribe whoſe ſwiftneſs number fails. *Milton.*

We obſerve the horſe's patient ſervice at the plough, his *ſpeed* upon the highway, his docibleneſs, and deſire of glory. *More.*

2. Haſte; hurry; diſpatch.

When they ſtrain to their utmoſt *ſpeed*, there is ſtill the wonted diſtance between them and their aims: all their eager purſuits bring them no acqueſts. *Decay of Piety.*

3. The courſe or pace of a horſe.

He that rides at high *ſpeed*, and with a piſtol, kills a ſparrow flying. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

4. Succeſs; event.

The prince your ſon, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *ſpeed*, is gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

O Lord, I pray thee ſend me good *ſpeed.* *Gen.* XXIV. 12.

SPE'EDILY. *adv.* [from *ſpeedy.*] With haſte; quickly.

Poſt *ſpeedily* to your huſband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Send *ſpeedily* to Bertran; charge him ſtrictly
Not to proceed. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

SPE'EDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeedy.*] The quality of being ſpeedy.

SPE'EDWELL. *n. ſ.* [*veronica*, Latin.] Fluellin. A plant.

The leaves grow oppoſite by pairs: the calyx conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into four parts, expanding in form of a ſtar: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, divided into four ſegments, expanding in a circular order: when the flower decays, the ovary becomes a membranaceous fruit, divided into two cells, ſhaped like an heart, and filled with ſeeds, ſometimes ſmall, and at other times large and thick. *Millar.*

In a ſcarcity in Sileſia a rumour was ſpread of its raining millet-ſeed; but 'twas found to be only the ſeeds of the ivy-leaved *ſpeedwell*, or ſmall henbit. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

SPE'EDY. *adj.* [from *ſpeed.*] Quick; ſwift; nimble; quick of diſpatch.

How near's the other army?
—Near, and on *ſpeedy* foot: the main deſcry
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Back with *ſpeedieſt* ſail
Zophiel, of cherubim the ſwifteſt wing,
Came flying. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let it be enough what thou haſt done,
When ſpotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry ſtreet,
With poiſon'd darts, which not the good could ſhun,
The *ſpeedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*

SPELL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power. Thus Horace uſes *words:*

Sunt verba & voces *quibus hunc lenire dolorem*
Poſſis.

Start not; her actions ſhall be holy:
You hear my *ſpell* is lawful: do not ſhun her,
Until you ſee her die again; for then
You kill her double. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, that they ſtand in awe of charms, *ſpells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and daſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thou durſt not thus diſparage glorious arms,
Had not *ſpells*
And black enchantments, ſome magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee ſtrong. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Begin, begin, the myſtick *ſpell* prepare. *Milton.*

Yourſelf you ſo excel,
When you vouchſafe to breathe my thought,
That like a ſpirit with this *ſpell*
Of my own teaching, I am caught. *Waller.*

Mild Lucina
Then reach'd her midwife hands to ſpeed the throes,
And ſpoke the pow'rful *ſpells* that babes to birth diſcloſe. *Dryden.*

2. A turn of work.

Their toil is ſo extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are ſucceeded by *ſpells*: the reſidue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*

To SPELL. *v. a.* [*ſpellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.

In the criticiſm of *ſpelling*, the word *ſatire* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be ſo, then it is falſe *ſpelled* throughout. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. To read by naming letters ſingly.

I never yet ſaw man,
How wiſe, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But ſhe would *ſpell* him backward; if fair fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter. *Shakeſp.*

3. To charm.

I have you faſt:
Unchain your ſpirits now with *ſpelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

This gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *ſpell'd* with words of pow'r,
Dire ſtepdames in the magick bowl infuſe. *Dryden.*

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters.

What ſmall knowledge was, in them did dwell;
And he a god, who could but read or *ſpell.* *Dryden.*

By paſting on the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldeſt ſon in coats has played himſelf into *ſpelling.* *Locke.*

The Latin, being written of the ſame character with the mother-tongue, by the aſſiſtance of a *ſpelling*-book, it is legible. *Spectator.*

Another cauſe, which hath maimed our language, is a fooliſh opinion that we ought to *ſpell* exactly as we ſpeak. *Swift.*

2. To read.

If I read aught in heav'n,
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the ſtars,
Voluminous or ſingle characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *ſpell*,
Sorrows and labours, oppoſition, hate,
Attends thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,
Whether to ſettle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow ſtates, hard to be *ſpell'd.* *Milton.*

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may ſit and rightly *ſpell*
Of every ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And every herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

3. To read unſkilfully.

As to his underſtanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude unwritten blank; ſent into the world only to read and *ſpell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

To SPELT. *v. n.* To ſplit; to break. A bad word.

Feed geeſe with oats, *ſpelted* beans, barley-meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPE'LTER. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſemi-metal.

Metals in fuſion do not flame for want of a copious fume, except *ſpelter*, which fumes copiouſly, and thereby flames. *Newton.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [ꞅpendan, Saxon; *ſpendere*, Italian.]

1. To conſume; to exhauſt; to lay out.

Our cannons malice vainly ſhall be *ſpent*
Againſt th' invulnerable clouds. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will very gladly *ſpend* and be *ſpent* for you. 2 *Cor.* xii.

There is oil in the dwelling of the wiſe, but a fooliſh man *ſpendeth* it up. *Prov.* xxi. 20.

We muſt exaſperate
Th' almighty Victor to *ſpend* all his rage. *Milton.*

Thus labour could at firſt begin a title of property in the common things of nature, and *ſpending* it upon our uſes bound it. *Locke.*

Money is brought into England by nothing but *ſpending* here leſs of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

2. To beſtow as expence; to expend.

Wherefore do ye *ſpend* money for that which is not bread? *Iſaiah*, lv. 2.

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *ſpend* any more time upon the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the propoſed opinion. *Boyle.*

3. To effuſe.

Coward dogs
Moſt *ſpend* their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

4. To ſquander; to laviſh.

They bend their bows, they whirl their ſlings around;
Heaps of *ſpent* arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground. *Dryd.*

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what courſe we are to take to paſs our time; ſome to get, and others to *ſpend* their eſtates. *Wake.*

5. To paſs.

When we can intreat an hour to ſerve,
Would *ſpend* it in ſome words upon that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They *ſpend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job*, xxi. 13.

He *ſpends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. 1 *Eſdras*, iv. 21.

When he was of riper years, for his farther accompliſhment, he *ſpent* a conſiderable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*

6. To waſte; to wear out.

In thoſe paſtoral paſtimes a great many days were *ſpent*, to follow their flying predeceſſors. *Sidney.*

The waves aſcended and deſcended, 'till their violence being *ſpent* by degrees, they ſettled at laſt. *Burnet.*

The winds are raiſ'd, the ſtorm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right,
'Till it has *ſpent* itſelf on Cato's head. *Addiſon's Cato.*

7. To fatigue; to harraſs.

Nothing but only the hope of ſpoil did relieve them, having ſcarce clothes to cover their nakedneſs, and their bodies *ſpent* with long labour and thirſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Or come your ſhipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and diſabled in ſo long a way? *Dryden's Æn.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our beſt men ſlain;
The reſt, an heartleſs number, *ſpent* with watching,
And harraſs'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *ſpent* with toil, ſome with deſpair oppreſs'd,
Leap'd headlong from the heights, the flames conſum'd the
reſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thou oft haſt ſeen me
Wreſtling with vice and faction; now thou ſee'ſt me
Spent, overpower'd, deſpairing of ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*

1. To make expence.

Henceforth your tongue muſt *ſpend* at leſſer rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*

He *ſpends* as a perſon who knows that he muſt come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the uſe.

Butter *ſpent* as if it came from the richer ſoil. *Temple.*

3. To be loſt or waſted.

The ſound *ſpendeth* and is diſſipated in the open air; but in ſuch concaves it is conſerved and contracted. *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *ſpend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

4. To be employed to any uſe.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they uſe for wine are ſo often cut, that their ſap *ſpendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpend.*]

1. One who ſpends.

Let not your recreations be laviſh *ſpenders* of your time; but healthful, ſhort, and apt to refreſh you. *Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a laviſher.

Biſhop Morton told the commiſſioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were ſparing, tell them that they muſt needs have, becauſe they laid up; and if they were *ſpenders*, they muſt needs have, becauſe it was ſeen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpend* and *thrift.*] A prodigal; a laviſher.

Bitter cold weather ſtarved both the bird and the *ſpendthrift.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Some fawning uſurer does feed
With preſent ſums th' unwary *ſpendthrift*'s need. *Dryd.*

Moſt men, like *ſpendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*

The ſon, bred in ſloth, becomes a *ſpendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *adj.* [*ſperabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped.

We may caſt it away, if it be found but a bladder, and diſcharge it of ſo much as is vain and not *ſperable.* *Bacon.*

SPERM. *n. ſ.* [*ſperme*, Fr. *ſperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and ſome but one: this may be cauſed by the quantity of *ſperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may ſever the *ſperm.* *Bacon.*

There is required to the preparation of the *ſperm* of animals a great apparatus of veſſels, many ſecretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

SPERMACETI. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Corruptly pronounced *parmaſitty.*

A particular ſort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *ſperma*, becauſe it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itſelf being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to ſhoot into flakes, not much unlike the cryſtallization of ſalts; but in this ſtate 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankneſs, from which it is freed by ſqueezing it between warm metalline plates in a preſs, and afterwards expoſing the remainder to the open air: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, ſmooth, white, and in ſome meaſure tranſparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ſpermatique*, Fr. from *ſperm.*]
SPERMA'TICK. }

1. Seminal; conſiſting of ſeed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *ſpermatical* or vital. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Metals and ſundry meteors rude ſhapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *ſpermatical* form, diſtinct from the reſt or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

2. Belonging to the ſperm.

The moiſture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *ſpermatical* veſſels. *Bacon.*

Two different ſexes muſt concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *ſpermatick* veſſels, wherein the more ſpirituous part of the blood is by many digeſtions and circulations exalted into ſperm. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *ſperm.*] To yield ſeed.

Ariſtotle affirming that women do not *ſpermatize*, and confer a receptacle rather than eſſential principles of generation, deductively includes both ſexes in mankind. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [σπέρμα and κήλη.] A rupture cauſed by the contraction of the ſeminal veſſels, and the ſemen falling into the ſcrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of ſeeds. *Dict.*

To SPERSE. *v. a.* [*ſperſus*, Latin.] To diſperſe; to ſcatter. A word not now in uſe.

The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold ſtorms, burſt out of Scythian mew
That *ſperſt* thoſe clouds, and in ſo ſhort as thought
This dreadful ſhape was vaniſhed to nought. *Spenſer.*

He making ſpeedy way through *ſperſed* air,
And through the world of waters wide and deep,
To Morpheus' houſe doth haſtily repair. *Fairy Queen.*

To SPET. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. [*Spet* in Scotland is a ſuperabundance of water: as, that tide or freſh was a high *ſpet.*]

Myſterious dame,
That n'er art call'd, but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkneſs *ſpets* her thickeſt gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air,
Stop thy cloudy ebon chair. *Milton.*

To SPEW. *v. a.* [ꞅpeƿan, Saxon; *ſpeuwen*, Dutch.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the ſtomach.

A ſwordfiſh ſmall him from the reſt did ſunder,
That in his throat him pricking ſoftly under
His wide abyſs, him forced forth to *ſpew*,
That all the ſea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were ſtain'd with filthy hue. *Spenſer.*

2. To eject; to caſt forth.

When earth with ſlime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *ſpew* their wat'ry ſtore. *Dryden's Georg.*

When yellow ſands are ſifted from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden ſhow;
And when the fouler bottom *ſpews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*

3. To eject with loathing.

Keep my ſtatutes, and commit not any of theſe abominations, that the land *ſpew* not you out. *Lev.* xviii. 28.

Contentious ſuits ought to be *ſpewed* out, as the ſurfeit of courts. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to eaſe the ſtomach.

He could have haul'd in
The drunkards, and the noiſes of the inn;
But better 'twas that they ſhould ſleep or *ſpew*,
Than in the ſcene to offend or him or you. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SPE'WY. *adj.* [from *ſpew.*] A provincial word.

The lower vallies in wet winters are ſo *ſpewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* [from *ſphacelus*, medical, Lat.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *ſphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to ſuffer the gangrene.

The ſkin, by the great diſtenſion, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *ſphacelate*, and the reſt degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp's Surgery.*

SPHA'CELUS. *n. ſ.* [σφάκελος; *ſphacele*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *ſphacelus.* *Wiſeman.*

SPHERE. *n. ſ.* [*ſphere*, French; *ſphæra*, Latin.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference.

Firſt the ſun, a mighty *ſphere*, he fram'd. *Milton.*

2. Any globe of the mundane ſyſtem.

What if within the moon's fair ſhining *ſphere*,
What if in every other ſtar unſeen,
Of other worlds he happily ſhould hear? *Fairy Queen.*

And then mortal ears
Had heard the muſick of the *ſpheres.* *Dryden.*

3. A globe repreſenting the earth or ſky.

Two figures on the ſides emboſs'd appear;
Conon, and what's his name who made the *ſphere*,
And ſhew'd the ſeaſons of the ſliding year. *Dryden.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Half unſung, but narrower bound
Within the viſible diurnal *ſphere.* *Milton.*

5. Province; compaſs of knowledge or action; employment. [From the *ſphere* of activity aſcribed to the power emanating from bodies.]

To be called into a huge *ſphere*, and not to be ſeen to move in't. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Of enemies he could not but contract good ſtore, while moving in ſo high a *ſphere*, and with ſo vigorous a luſtre. *King Charles.*

Every man, verſed in any particular buſineſs, finds fault with theſe authors, ſo far as they treat of matters within his *ſphere.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Ye know the *ſpheres* and various taſks aſſign'd
By laws eternal to the æthereal kind. *Pope.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in a ſphere.

The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *ſpher'd*
Amidſt the reſt, whoſe med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aſpects of planets evil. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To form into roundneſs.

Light from her native Eaſt
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the ſun
Was not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SPHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*ſpherique*, French; from *ſphere.*]
SPHE'RICK. }

1. Round; orbicular; globular.

What deſcent of waters could there be in a *ſpherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low. *Raleigh.*

Though ſounds ſpread round, ſo that there is an orb or *ſpherical* area of the ſound, yet they go fartheſt in the forelines from the firſt local impulſion of the air. *Bacon.*

By diſcernment of the moiſture drawn up in vapours, we muſt know the reaſon of the *ſpherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

A fluid maſs neceſſarily falls into a *ſpherical* ſurface. *Keil.*

Where the central nodule was globular, the inner ſurface of the firſt cruſt would be *ſpherick*; and if the cruſt was in all parts of the ſame thickneſs, that whole cruſt would be *ſpherical*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains by *ſpherical* predominance. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPHE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpherical.*] In form of a ſphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS. }
SPHE'RICITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſphere.*] Roundneſs; rotundity.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from ſuch lets as hinder them from attaining to that *ſphericalneſs* they aim at. *Digby.*

Water conſiſts of ſmall, ſmooth, ſpherical particles: their ſmoothneſs makes 'em ſlip eaſily upon one another; the *ſphericity* keeps them from touching one another in more points than one. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SPHE'ROID. *n ſ.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος; *ſpheroide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere.

They are not ſolid particles, by the neceſſity they are under to change their figures into oblong *ſpheroids*, in the capillary veſſels. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SPHEROI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *ſpheroid.*] Having the form of a ſpheroid.

If theſe corpuſcles be *ſpheroidical*, or oval, their ſhorteſt diameters muſt not be much greater than thoſe of light. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſphærula*, Latin.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding ſmall, vaſtly heavy *ſpherules*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SPHINX. *n. ſ.* [σφίγξ.]

The *ſphinx* was a famous monſter in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham on Drawing.*

SPI'AL. *n. ſ.* [*eſpial*, French.] A ſpy; a ſcout; a watcher. Obſolete.

His ears be as *ſpials*, alarum to crie. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

He privy *ſpials* plac'd in all his way,
To weet what courſe he takes, and how he fares. *Spenſ.*

For he by faithful *ſpial* was aſſured,
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*

Their truſt towards them hath rather been as to good *ſpials* and good whiſperers, than good magiſtrates and officers. *Bacon.*

SPICE. *n. ſ.* [*eſpices*, French.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the *ſpices* on the ſtream. *Shakeſpeare.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleneſs, and virtue, the *ſpice* and ſalt that ſeaſons a man? *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

The traffick of the *ſpice*-merchants. 1 *Kings*, x. 15.

Garlick, the northern *ſpice*, is in mighty requeſt among the Indians. *Temple.*

High ſauces and rich *ſpices* are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A ſmall quantity, as of ſpice to the thing ſeaſoned.

Think what they have done,
And then run ſtark mad; for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *ſpices* of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

It containeth ſingular relations, not without ſome *ſpice* or ſprinkling of all learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the ſaints have not a *ſpice*. *Hudibras.*

To **SPICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſpice; to mix with aromatick bodies.

His mother was a votreſs of my order,
And in the *ſpiced* Indian air by night
Full often ſhe hath goſſip'd by my ſide. *Shakeſpere.*

Theſe hymns may work on future wits, and ſo
May great-grand-children of thy praiſes grow;
And ſo, though not revive, embalm and *ſpice*
The world, which elſe would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though ſome have a fraught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon ſail,
If thou haſt wherewithal to *ſpice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

SPI'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpice.*] One who deals in ſpice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as Salter and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY. *n. ſ.* [*eſpiceries*, French; from *ſpice.*]

1. The commodity of ſpices.

Their camels were loaden with *ſpicery*, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

She in whoſe body
The weſtern treaſure, eaſtern *ſpicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown reſt,
Were eaſily found. *Donne.*

2. A repoſitory of ſpices.

The *ſpicery*, the cellar, and its furniture, are too well known to be here inſiſted upon. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SPICK *and* **SPAN.** [This word I ſhould not have expected to have found authoriſed by a polite writer. *Span-new* is uſed by Chaucer, and is ſuppoſed to come from ꞅpannan, to ſtretch, Saxon; *expandere*, Lat. whence *ſpan*. *Span-new* is therefore originally uſed of cloth new extended or dreſſed at the clothiers, and *ſpick and ſpan* is newly extended on the *ſpikes* or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now firſt uſed.

While the honour thou haſt got,
Is *ſpick and ſpan* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have theſe reduced to nothing, and then others created *ſpick and ſpan* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no antiquated ſtuff;
But *ſpick and ſpan* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPI'CKNEL. *n. ſ.* The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

SPI'CY. *adj.* [from *ſpice.*]

1. Producing ſpice; abounding with aromaticks.

For them the Idumæan balm did ſweat,
And in hot Ceilon *ſpicy* foreſts grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of ſpice.

Off at ſea north-eaſt winds blow
Sabæan odour, from the *ſpicy* ſhore
Of Araby the bleſt, with ſuch delay
Well pleas'd they ſlack their courſe, and many a league,
Chear'd with the grateful ſmell, old Ocean ſmiles. *Milt.*

The regimen in this diſeaſe ought to be of *ſpicy* and cephalick vegetables, to diſpel the viſcoſity. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Under ſouthern ſkies exalt their ſails,
Led by new ſtars, and borne by *ſpicy* gales! *Pope.*

SPICO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica*, Latin.] The quality of being ſpiked like ears of corn; fulneſs of ears. *Dict.*

SPI'DER. *n. ſ.* [Skinner thinks this word ſoftened from *ſpinder*, or *ſpinner*, from *ſpin*: Junius, with his uſual felicity, dreams that it comes from σπίζειν, to extend; for the ſpider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *ſpieden*, Dutch; *ſpeyden*, Daniſh, to ſpy, to lye upon the catch. Doꞃ, ꝺoꞃa, Saxon, is a *beetle*, or properly an *humble bee*, or *ſtingleſs bee*. May not *ſpider* be *ſpy dor*, the inſect that watches the *dor*?] The animal that ſpins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wiſh to adders, *ſpiders*, toads. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſpider*'s web to watch we'll ſtand,
And when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free. *Drayton.*

Inſidious, reſtleſs, watchful *ſpider*,
Fear no officious damſel's broom;
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And ſpread thy banners round my room:
While I thy curious fabrick ſtare at,
And think on hapleſs poet's fate,
Like thee confin'd to noiſome garret,
And rudely baniſh'd rooms of ſtate. *Dr. Littleton.*

The *ſpider*'s touch how exquiſitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

SPI'DERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*phalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals. *Millar.*

SPI'GNEL. *n. ſ.* [*meum*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is an umbelliferous plant, with very narrow leaves: the ſeeds are large, oblong, and ſtriated. To which may be added, it hath a perennial root. It is medicinal. *Millar.*

SPI'GOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijcker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Baſe Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *ſpigot* wield. *Shak.*

Take out the *ſpigot*, and clap the point in your mouth. *Swift.*

SPIKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *ſpikes*
Guard it from birds as with a ſtand of pikes. *Denham.*

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,
He tramples down the *ſpikes*, and intercepts the year. *Dryden.*

The gleaners,
Spike after *ſpike*, their ſparing harveſt pick. *Thomſon.*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron ſharpened: ſo called from its ſimilitude to an ear.

For the body of the ſhips, no nation equals England for the oaken timber; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *ſpikes*, or nails to faſten them. *Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be ſeen to more advantage, if it were placed on a *ſpike* of the tower. *Dryden.*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *ſpikes* that ſhoot out repreſent the rays of the ſun. *Addiſon.*

SPIKE. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant. This is a ſmaller ſpecies of lavender.

The oil of *ſpike* is much uſed by our artificers in their varniſhes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To **SPIKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *ſpiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they lie. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Lay long planks upon them, *ſpiking* or pinning them down faſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To ſet with ſpikes.

A youth, leaping over the *ſpiked* pales, was ſuddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was catched by thoſe ſpikes. *Wiſeman.*

SPI'KENARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica nardi*, Latin.] A plant, and the oil or balſam produced from the plant.

There are three ſorts of ſpikenard. 1. The Indian *ſpikenard* is moſt famous: it is a congeries of fibrous ſubſtances adhering to the upper part of the root, of an agreeable aromatick and bitteriſh taſte: it grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages. 2. Celtick *ſpikenard* is an oblong root, of an irregular figure, a fragrant and aromatick, but not very pleaſant ſmell. It had its name from Celtick Gaul, and is ſtill found in great abundance on the Alpine and Pyrenean mountains. 3. Mountain *ſpikenard* is a moderately large oblong root of a plant of the valerian kind, its ſmell and qualities reſembling thoſe of the Celtick *ſpikenard*. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

A woman having an alabaſter box of ointment of *ſpikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *Mark*, xiv. 3.

He caſt into the pile bundles of myrrh, and ſheaves of *ſpikenard*, enriching it with every ſpicy ſhrub. *Spectator.*

SPILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijlen*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.

The oyſters, beſides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick ſtrong net, faſtened to three *ſpills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern. *Carew.*

Having near the bunghole a little venthole, ſtopped with a *ſpill*. *Mortimer.*

2. A ſmall quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

The biſhops, who conſecrated this ground, were wont to have a *ſpill* or ſportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

To **SPILL.** *v. a.* [ꞅpillan, Saxon; *ſpillen*, Dutch; *ſpilla*, Iſlandick.]

1. To ſhed; to loſe by ſhedding.

Be ſatisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'ſt, unjuſtly muſt be *ſpilt*. *Shakeſp.*

Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *ſpills* another. *Shakeſp.*

Themſelves exact their cruelty,
And I conſtrained am this blood to *ſpill*. *Daniel.*

They having *ſpill'd* much blood, and done much waſte,
Subduing nations; and atchiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,
Shall change their courſe to pleaſure, eaſe, and ſloth. *Milton.*

Sichæus' blood, by his falſe brother *ſpilt*,
I have reveng'd. *Denham.*

Medea muſt not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *ſpill* her children's blood upon the ſtage. *Roſcomm.*

Orbellan did diſgrace
With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, ſo juſtly *ſpilt*,
What is it leſs than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*

Nor the Centaurs tale
Be here repeated; how, with luſt and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *ſpilt* their drunken ſouls
At feaſting hour. *Phillips.*

2. To deſtroy; to miſchief.

Thus is our thought with pain of thiſtle tilled,
Thus be our nobleſt parts dried up with ſorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *ſpilled*. *Sidney.*

Why are ye ſo fierce and cruel?
Is it becauſe your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to ſave than *ſpill*. *Spenſer.*

Thou all-ſhaking thunder,
Crack Nature's mould, all germins *ſpill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Be not angry with theſe fires;
For then their threats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my deſires;
For then my hopes will *ſpill* me. *Ben. Johnſon.*

All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But ſhe receives both heav'n and earth together:
Nor are their forms by raſh encounters *ſpill'd*;
For there they ſtand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*

3. To throw away.

This ſight ſhall damp the raging ruffian's breaſt,
The poiſon *ſpill*, and half-drawn ſword arreſt. *Tickell.*

To **SPILL.** *v. n.*

1. To waſte; to be laviſh.

Thy father bids thee ſpare, and chides for *ſpilling*. *Sidney.*

2. To be ſhed; to be loſt by being ſhed.

He was ſo topfull of himſelf, that he let it *ſpill* on all the company: he ſpoke well indeed, but he ſpoke too long. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fiſhing line.

In harbour they are taken by *ſpillers* made of a cord, to which divers ſhorter are tied at a little diſtance, and to each of theſe a hook is faſtened with a bait: this *ſpiller* they ſink in the ſea where thoſe fiſhes have their accuſtomed haunt. *Carew.*

SPILTH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpill.*] Any thing poured out or waſted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *ſpilth* of wine. *Shak.*

To **SPIN.** *v. a.* preter. *ſpun* or *ſpan*; part. *ſpun*. [ꞅpinnan, Sax. *ſpinnen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw out into threads.

The women *ſpun* goats hair. *Exod.* xxxv. 26.

2. To form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope; yet they ſay all the yarn ſhe *ſpun*, in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The fates but only *ſpin* the coarſer clue;
The fineſt of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out.

By one delay after another they *ſpin* out their whole lives, till there's no more future left before them. *L'Eſtrange.*

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be ſaid againſt intangling property, *ſpinning* out cauſes, and ſqueezing clients. *Collier.*

Why ſhould Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *ſpin* it to the laſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediouſly.

I paſſed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *ſpin* out large volumes. *Digby.*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehenſions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *ſpun* out of my own coarſe thoughts, is fitted to men of my own ſize. *Locke.*

The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to ſay;
Lord Fanny *ſpins* a thouſand ſuch a day. *Pope.*

To **SPIN.** *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning.

We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *ſpin*. *More.*

Ten thouſand ſtalks their various bloſſoms ſpread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native ſoil,
They neither know to *ſpin*, nor care to toil. *Pope.*

For this Alcides learn'd to *ſpin*;
His club laid down, and lion's ſkin. *Prior.*

2. [*Spingare*, Italian.] To ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current.

Together furiouſly they ran,
That to the ground came horſe and man;
The blood out of their helmets *ſpan*,
So ſharp were their encounters. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

3. To move round as a ſpindle.

Whether the ſun, predominant in heav'n,
Riſe on the earth, or earth riſe on the ſun,
He from the Eaſt his flaming road begin,
Or ſhe from Weſt her ſilent courſe advance
With inoffenſive pace, that *ſpinning* ſleeps
On her ſoft axle, while ſhe paces ev'n
And bears thee ſoft with the ſmooth air along,
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. viii.

As when a ſhipwright ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly *ſpins* about,
The grain deep piercing till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

SPI'NACH. }
SPI'NAGE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſpinachia*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath an apetalous flower, conſiſting of many ſtamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in ſpikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryoes are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundiſh or angular ſeeds, which, in ſome ſorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Millar.*

Spinage is an excellent herb crude, or boiled. *Mortimer.*

SPI'NAL. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back bone.

All *ſpinal*, or ſuch as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are ſomewhat analogous thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thoſe ſolids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain, and *ſpinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear ſufficient to furniſh all the ſtamina or threads of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

Deſcending careleſs from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck and *ſpinal* marrow bruis'd. *Phillips.*

SPI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpinꝺl, ꞅpinꝺel, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by moiſture incorporate with other thread, eſpecially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twiſting of thread, and twirling about of *ſpindles*. *Bacon.*

Sing to thoſe that hold the vital ſheers,
And turn the adamantine *ſpindle* round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*

Upon a true repentance, God is not ſo fatally tied to the *ſpindle* of abſolute reprobation as not to keep his promiſe, and ſeal merciful pardons. *Dr. Jaſper Maine.*

So Pallas from the duſty field withdrew,
And when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Reſum'd her female arts, the *ſpindle* and the clew;
Forgot the ſcepter ſhe ſo well had ſway'd,
And with that mildneſs ſhe had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepney.*

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *ſpindle* and the loom? *A. Phillips.*

2. A long ſlender ſtalk.

The *ſpindles* muſt be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods ſet by them, leſt by their bending they ſhould break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing ſlender. In contempt.

Repoſe yourſelf, if thoſe *ſpindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The marriage of one of our heireſſes with an eminent courtier gave us *ſpindle* ſhanks and cramps. *Tatler.*

To **SPI'NDLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *ſpindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inſomuch as the word calamity was firſt derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *ſpindle*, all but one or two of the biggeſt, at each root, ſhould be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPINDLESHA'NKED. *adj.* [*ſpindle* and *ſhank.*] Having ſmall legs.

Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *ſpindleſhanked* gentleman. *Addiſon.*

SPI'NDLETREE. *n. ſ.* Prickwood. A plant.

SPINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] The back bone.

The rapier entered his right ſide, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *ſpine*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the *ſpine*, while he was living, ran;
When dead, the pith corrupted, will become
A ſnake, and hiſs within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*

SPI'NEL. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral. *Spinel*-ruby is of a bright roſy red; it is ſofter than the rock or baleſs ruby. *Woodw.*

SPI'NET. *n.ſ.* [*eſpinette*, French.] A ſmall harpſichord, an inſtrument with keys.

When miſs delights in her *ſpinnet*,
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſpina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPI'NNER. *n.ſ.* [from *ſpin.*]

1. One ſkilled in ſpinning.

A practiſed *ſpinner* ſhall ſpin a pound of wool worth two ſhillings for ſixpence. *Graunt.*

2. A garden ſpider with long jointed legs.

Weaving ſpiders come not here:
Hence you long legg'd *ſpinners*, hence. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPI'NNING *Wheel. n.ſ.* [from *ſpin.*] The wheel by which, ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn.

My *ſpinning wheel* and rake,
Let Suſan keep for her dear ſiſter's ſake. *Gay.*

SPI'NNY. *adj.* I ſuppoſe *ſmall, ſlender.* A barbarous word.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come ſome *ſpinny* graſs that will keep it from ſcalding in ſummer. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPI'NOSITY. *n.ſ.* [*ſpinoſus*, Latin.] Crabbedneſs; thorny or briary perplexity.

Philoſophy conſiſted of nought but dry *ſpinoſities*, lean notions, and endleſs altercations about things of nothing. *Glanville.*

SPI'NOUS. *adj.* [*ſpinoſus*, Latin.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *n.ſ.* [from *ſpin.*]

1. A woman that ſpins.

The *ſpinſters* and the knitters in the ſun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do uſe to chant it. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

One Michael Caſſio,
That never ſet a ſquadron in the field,
Nor the diviſion of a battle knows
More than a *ſpinſter*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I deſire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds ſhall be paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, *ſpinſter*, during her life. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY. *n.ſ.* [from *ſpinſter.*] The work of ſpinning.

SPI'NY. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troubleſome.

The firſt attempts are always imperfect; much more in ſo difficult and *ſpiny* an affair as ſo nice a ſubject. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. *n.ſ.* [*ſpiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a ſmall aperture.

Moſt of theſe *ſpiracles* perpetually ſend forth fire, more or leſs. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL. *adj.* [*ſpirale*, Fr. from *ſpira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved.

The proceſs of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *ſpiral* lines from the tip to the baſe of the heart, ſhews that the ſyſtole of the heart is a muſcular conſtriction, as a purſe is ſhut by drawing the ſtrings contrary ways. *Ray.*

Why earth or ſun diurnal ſtages keep?
In *ſpiral* tracts why through the zodiack creep? *Blackm.*

The inteſtinal tube affects a ſtraight, inſtead of a *ſpiral* cylinder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SPI'RALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiral.*] In a ſpiral form.

The ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running circularly or *ſpirally* from baſe to tip. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPI'RE. *n.ſ.* [*ſpira*, Latin; *ſpira*, Italian; *ſpira*, Swediſh.]

1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twiſt; a wreath.

His head
Creſted aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidſt his circling *ſpires*, that on the graſs
Floated redundant. *Milton.*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god,
Sublime on radiant *ſpires* be rode. *Dryden.*

Air ſeems to conſiſt of *ſpires* contorted into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light may freely paſs; it is light, the ſolid ſubſtance of the *ſpires* being very ſmall in proportion to the ſpaces they take up. *Cheyne.*

2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, ſo called perhaps becauſe a line drawn round and round in leſs and leſs circles, would be a ſpire; a ſteeple.

With gliſt'ring *ſpires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

He cannot make one *ſpire* of graſs more or leſs than he hath made. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Theſe pointed *ſpires* that wound the ambient ſky,
Inglorious change! ſhall in deſtruction lie. *Prior.*

3. The top or uppermoſt point.

'Twere no leſs than a traducement to ſilence, that
Which to the *ſpire* and top of praiſes vouch'd,
Wou'd ſeem but modeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **SPIRE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhoot up pyramidically.

It will grow to a great bigneſs; but it is not ſo apt to *ſpire* up as the other ſorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. [*Spiro*, Latin.] To breathe. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

SPI'RIT. *n.ſ.* [*ſpiritus*, Latin.]

1. Breath; wind in motion.

All purges have in them a raw *ſpirit* or wind, which is the principal cauſe of tenſion in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

The balmy *ſpirit* of the weſtern breeze. *Anon.*

2. [*Eſprit*, Fr.] An immaterial ſubſtance.

Spirit is a ſubſtance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do ſubſiſt. *Locke.*

I ſhall depend upon your conſtant friendſhip; like the truſt we have in benevolent *ſpirits*, who, though we never ſee or hear them, we think are conſtantly praying for us. *Pope.*

She is a *ſpirit*; yet not like air, or wind;
Nor like the ſpirits about the heart, or brain;
Nor like thoſe ſpirits which alchymiſts do find,
When they in ev'ry thing ſeek gold in vain;
For ſhe all natures under heav'n doth paſs,
Being like thoſe *ſpirits* which God's bright face do ſee,
Or like himſelf whoſe image once ſhe was,
Though now, alas! ſhe ſcarce his ſhadow be;
For of all forms ſhe holds the firſt degree,
That are to groſs material bodies knit;
Yet ſhe herſelf is bodyleſs and free;
And though confin'd is almoſt infinite. *Davies.*

If we ſeclude ſpace, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *ſpirit*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. The ſoul of man.

The *ſpirit* ſhall return unto God that gave it. *Bible.*

Look, who comes here! a grave unto a ſoul,
Holding th' eternal *ſpirit* 'gainſt her will
In the vile priſon of afflicted breath. *Shakeſp. King John.*

4. An apparition.

They were terrified, and ſuppoſed that they had ſeen a *ſpirit*. *Luke*, xxiv. 37.

Perhaps you might ſee the image, and not the glaſs; the former appearing like a *ſpirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilſt young, preſerve his tender mind from all impreſſions of *ſpirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

5. Temper; habitual diſpoſition of mind.

He ſits
Upon their tongues a various *ſpirit*, to raſe
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*

That peculiar law of Chriſtianity which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous who conſiders the reſtleſs torment of a malicious and revengeful *ſpirit*. *Tillotſon.*

Nor once diſturb their heav'nly *ſpirits*
With Scapin's cheats, or Cæſar's merits. *Prior.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.

'Tis well blown, lads;
This morning, like the *ſpirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Farewel the big war,
The *ſpirit* ſtirring drum, th' ear piercing fife. *Shakeſp.*

7. Genius; vigour of mind.

More ample *ſpirit* than hitherto was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous anceſtors
Of my moſt dreaded ſovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes ſhe doth far ſurmount. *Spenſ.*

To a mighty work thou goeſt, O king,
That equal *ſpirits* and equal pow'rs ſhall bring. *Daniel.*

A wild Tartar, when he ſpies
A man that's handſome, valiant, wiſe,
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *ſpirit*. *Butler.*

The nobleſt *ſpirit* or genius cannot deſerve enough of mankind, to pretend to the eſteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit,
With the ſame *ſpirit* that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor ſeek ſlight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind. *Pope.*

8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.

You were us'd
To ſay extremity was the trier of *ſpirits*,
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*

I aſk but half thy mighty *ſpirit* for me. *Cowley.*

9. Intellectual powers diſtinct from the body.

Theſe diſcourſes made ſo deep impreſſion upon the mind and *ſpirit* of the prince, whoſe nature was inclined to adventures, that he was tranſported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*

In *ſpirit* perhaps he alſo ſaw
Rich Mexico, the ſeat of Montezume. *Milton.*

10. Sentiment; perception.

You are too great to be by me gainſaid:
Your *ſpirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakeſp.*

11. Eagerneſs; deſire.

God has changed mens tempers with the times, and made a *ſpirit* of building ſucceed a *ſpirit* of pulling down. *South.*

12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterpriſe.

The watery kingdom is no bar
To ſtop the foreign *ſpirits*, but they come. *Shakeſpeare.*

13. Perſons diſtinguiſhed by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obſolete.

Such *ſpirits* as he deſired to pleaſe, ſuch would I chuſe for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulneſs to the mind; the pureſt part of the body bordering, ſays Sydenham, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.

Though thou didſt but jeſt:
With my vex'd *ſpirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

When I ſit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his *ſpirits* fly out
Into my ſtory. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies waſted, and our *ſpirits* ſpent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we diſcern? *Davies.*

To ſing thy praiſe, wou'd Heav'n my breath prolong,
Infuſing *ſpirits* worthy ſuch a ſong,
Not Thracian Orpheus ſhould tranſcend my lays. *Dryd.*

By means of the curious lodgment and inoſculation of the auditory nerves, the orgaſms of the *ſpirits* ſhould be allayed. *Derham.*

In ſome fair body thus the ſecret ſoul
With *ſpirits* feeds, with vigour fills the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve ſuſtains,
Itſelf unſeen, but in the effects remains. *Pope.*

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *ſpirits*. *Swift.*

15. The likeneſs; eſſential qualities.

Italian pieces will appear beſt in a room where the windows are high, becauſe they are commonly made to a deſcending light, which of all other doth ſet off mens faces in their trueſt *ſpirit*. *Wotton.*

16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itſelf,
That moſt pure *ſpirit* of ſenſe, behold itſelf. *Shakeſp.*

17. That which hath power or energy.

All bodies have *ſpirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *ſpirits* of things animate are all continued within themſelves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *ſpirits* have alſo certain ſeats where the principal do reſide, and whereunto the reſt do reſort; but the *ſpirits* in things inanimate are ſhut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in ſnow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

18. An inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation.

What the chymiſts call *ſpirit*, they apply the name to ſo many differing things, that they ſeem to have no ſettled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of *ſpirit* to any diſtilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*

All *ſpirits*, by frequent uſe, deſtroy, and at laſt extinguiſh the natural heat of the ſtomach. *Temple.*

In diſtillations, what trickles down the ſides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *ſpirit*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

19. It may be obſerved, that in the old poets *ſpirit* was commonly a monoſyllable, being written *ſpright* or *ſprite*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous *ſpright*
Commanded was. *Spenſer.*

To **SPI'RIT.** *v. a.*

1. To animate or actuate as a ſpirit.

So talk'd the *ſpirited* ſly ſnake. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.

He will be faint in any execution of ſuch a counſel, unleſs *ſpirited* by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*

Civil diſſenſions never fail of introducing and *ſpiriting* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*

Many officers and private men *ſpirit* up and aſſiſt thoſe obſtinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*

3. To draw; to entice.

In the ſouthern coaſt of America, the ſouthern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being diſpoſed and *ſpirited* that way, by the meridional and proper hemiſphere. *Brown.*

The miniſtry had him *ſpirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous perſon. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SPI'RITALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiritus*, Latin.] By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced *ſpiritally*, the other vocally. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

SPI'RITED. *adj.* [from *ſpirit.*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

Dryden's tranſlation of Virgil is noble and *ſpirited*. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *ſpirited.*] Diſpoſition or make of mind.

He ſhowed the narrow *ſpiritedneſs*, pride, and ignorance of pedants. *Addiſon.*

SPI'RITFULNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *ſpirit* and *full.*] Sprightlineſs; livelineſs.

A cock's crowing is, a tone that correſponds to ſinging, atteſting his mirth and *ſpiritfulneſs*. *Harvey.*

SPI'RITLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpirit.*] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depreſſed.

A man ſo faint, ſo *ſpiritleſs*,
So dull, ſo dead in look, ſo woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhauſted, *ſpiritleſs*, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Nor did all Rome, grown *ſpiritleſs*, ſupply
A man that for bold truth durſt bravely die. *Dryden.*

Art thou ſo baſe, ſo *ſpiritleſs* a ſlave?
Not ſo he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*

SPI'RITOUS. *adj.* [from *ſpirit.*]

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to ſpirit.

More refin'd, more *ſpiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*

2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *ſpiritous.*] Fineneſs and activity of parts.

They, notwithſtanding the great thinneſs and *ſpiritouſneſs* of the liquor, did, before they broke, lift up the upper ſurface, and for a moment form a thin film like a ſmall hemiſphere. *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL. *adj.* [*ſpirituel*, Fr. from *ſpirit.*]

1. Diſtinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the *ſpiritual* eſſence of ſounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercuſſion ſhould be created by like inſtruments with the original ſound. *Bacon.*

Both viſibles and audibles in their working emit no corporeal ſubſtance into their mediums, but only carry certain *ſpiritual* ſpecies. *Bacon.*

All creatures, as well *ſpiritual* as corporeal, declare their abſolute dependence upon the firſt author of all beings, the only ſelf-exiſtent God. *Bentley.*

2. Mental; intellectual.

The ſame diſaſter has invaded his *ſpirituals*; the paſſions rebel; and there are ſo many governours, that there can be no government. *South.*

3. Not groſs; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.

Some who pretend to be of a more *ſpiritual* and refined religion, ſpend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God. *Calamy's Sermons.*

4. Not temporal; relating to the things of Heaven; eccleſiaſtical.

Place man in ſome publick ſociety, civil or *ſpiritual*. *Hooker.*

Thou art reverend,
Touching thy *ſpiritual* function, not thy life. *Shakeſp.*

I have made an offer to his majeſty,
Upon our *ſpiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater ſum
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakeſpeare.*

Spiritual armour, able to reſiſt
Satan's aſſaults. *Milton.*

The clergy's buſineſs lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the ſalvation of men's ſouls, than for *ſpiritual* perſons to make themſelves as agreeable as they can in the converſations of the world. *Swift.*

SPI'RITUALITY. *n.ſ.* [from *ſpiritual.*]

2. Incorporeity; immateriality; eſſence diſtinct from matter.

If this light be not ſpiritual, yet it approacheth neareſt unto *ſpirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the moſt ſubtile and pure. *Raleigh.*

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleaſure made for the ſoul; ſuitable to its *ſpirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South's Sermons.*

3. [*Spiritualié*, French.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the ſoul; mental refinement.

Many ſecret indiſpoſitions and averſions to duty will ſteal upon the ſoul, and it will require both time and cloſe application of mind to recover it to ſuch a frame, as ſhall diſpoſe it for the *ſpiritualities* of religion. *South's Sermons.*

4. That which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *ſpiritualities*, during the vacancy of a biſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

SPI'RITUALTY. *n.ſ.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Eccleſiaſtical body.

We of the *ſpiritualty*
Will raiſe your highneſs ſuch a mighty ſum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPIRITUALIZA'TION. *n.ſ.* [from *ſpiritualize.*] The act of ſpiritualizing.

To **SPI'RITUALIZE.** *v. a.* [*ſpiritualiſer*, Fr. from *ſpirit.*] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the ſoul, to *ſpiritualize* and repleniſh it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our ſurvey from the loweſt dregs of ſenſe, and ſo aſcend to our more *ſpiritualized* ſelves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption, muſt be calcined and *ſpiritualized*, and thus be clothed upon with glory. *Decay of Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary ſatisfaction, and an everlaſting happineſs, as great as God can give, and our *ſpiritualized* capacities receive. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SPI'RITUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Without corporeal groſſneſs; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the ſame degree that virgins live more *ſpiritually* than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent ſtate. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

SPIRI'TUOUS. *adj.* [*ſpiritueux*, French, from *ſpirit.*]

1. Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity and activity of parts.

More refin'd, more *ſpirituous* and pure,
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*

The moſt *ſpirituous* and moſt fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

It may appear airy and *ſpirituous*, and fit for the welcome of chearful gueſts. *Wotton's Architecture.*

SPIRITUO'SITY. } *n.ſ.* [from *ſpirituous.*] The quality of
SPIRITUOU'SNESS. } being ſpirituous; tenuity and activity.

To **SPIRT.** *v. n.* [*ſpruyten*, Dutch, to ſhoot up, *Skinner*; *ſpritta*, Swediſh, to fly out. *Lye.*] To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream; to ſtream out by intervals.

Botling of beer, while new and full of ſpirit, ſo that it *ſpirteth* when the ſtopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thus the ſmall jett, which haſty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

To **SPIRT.** *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus
Retir'd for ſhelter to his wonted caves,
His finny flocks about their ſhepherd play,
And rowling round him, *ſpirt* the bitter ſea. *Dryden.*

When rains the paſſage hide,
Oft the looſe ſtones *ſpirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careleſs foot. *Gay.*

To **SPI'RTLE.** *v. a.* [A corruption of *ſpirt.*] To diſſipate.

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be ſoon diſſipated and *ſpirtled* into the circumambient ſpace, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SPI'RY. *adj.* [from *ſpire.*]

1. Pyramidal.

Waſte ſandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *ſpiry* firr, and ſhapely box adorn. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

In theſe lone walls, their days eternal bound,
Theſe moſs-grown domes with *ſpiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows ſhed a ſolemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *ſpiry* volumes of the ſnake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*

Spiss. *adj.* [*ſpiſſus*, Latin. Cloſe; firm; thick.

From his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling windineſs of much knowledge, iſſued this *ſpiſs* and denſe, yet poliſhed; this copious, yet conciſe treatiſe of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

Spi'ssitude. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiſſus*, Lat.] Groſſneſs; thickneſs.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the ſooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it laſting, yet they caſt up ſome *ſpiſſitude.* *Bacon.*

Spiſſitude is ſubdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inſpiſſating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Spit. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpitan, Saxon; *ſpit*, Dutch; *ſpedo*, Italian.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Leſt that thy wives with *ſpits*, and boys with ſtones
In puny battle ſlay me. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

They may be contrived to the moving of ſails in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *ſpit.* *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful ſit,
Contriving for the pot and *ſpit.* *Swift.*

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade.

Where the earth is waſhed from the quick, face it with the firſt *ſpit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

To **Spit.** *v. a.* Preterite *ſpat*; participle paſſ. *ſpit*, or *ſpitted.* [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a ſpit.

I ſee my couſin's ghoſt
Seeking out Romeo, that did *ſpit* his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

2. To thruſt through.

I *ſpitted* frogs, I cruſh'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*

To **Spit.** *v. a.* [ꞅpætan, Saxon; *ſpytter*, Daniſh.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
That *ſpits* forth death, and mountains, rocks and ſeas.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

Commiſſions which compel from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, makes bold mouths,
Tongues *ſpit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Spit.** *v. n.* To throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *ſpit.* *Shakeſp.*

I dare meet Surrey,
And *ſpit* upon him whilſt I ſay he lies. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

You *ſpit* upon me laſt Wedneſday,
You ſpurn'd me ſuch a day. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The watry kingdom, whoſe ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits; but they come. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *ſpat* on the ground, made clay of the ſpittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *John*, ix. 6.

A maid came from her father's houſe to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herſelf a Chriſtian, *ſpit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *ſpit* at him, were it not for fear he ſhould ſomething more than *ſpit* at them. *South's Sermons.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the ſnuff till the candle goes out. *Swift's Rules for Servants.*

Spi'ttal. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *hoſpital.*] A charitable foundation. In uſe only in the phraſes, *a ſpittal ſermon*, and *rob not the ſpittal.*

To **Spi'tchcock.** *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards ſalt pork with orange peel,
Or garniſhes his lamb with *ſpitchcockt* eel. *King.*

SPITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *deſpit*, French.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *ſpite* than ſhame in her, or, if it were a ſhame, a ſhame not of the fault, but of the repulſe, ſhe did thirſt for a revenge. *Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *ſpite*,
Each ſtirring others to revenge their cauſe. *Daniel.*

Done all to ſpite
The great Creator; but their *ſpite* ſtill ſerves
His glory to augment. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Be gone, ye criticks, and reſtrain your *ſpite*,
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. **Spite** *of*, or *In* **Spite** *of.* Notwithſtanding; in defiance of. It is often uſed without any malignity of meaning.

Bleſſed be ſuch a preacher, whom God made uſe of to ſpeak a word in ſeaſon, and ſaved me in *ſpite of* the world, the devil, and myſelf. *South.*

In ſpite of me I love, and ſee too late
My mother's pride muſt find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd ſake, *ſpite of* my boding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

My father's fate,
In ſpite of all the fortitude that ſhines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my ſoul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addiſon.*

In ſpite of all applications the patient grew worſe every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Spite.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To miſchief; to treat maliciouſly; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguil'd, divorced, wronged, *ſpighted*, ſlain,
Moſt deteſtable death, by thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll ſacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *ſpight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakeſpeare*

2. To fill with ſpite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight againſt the fight of Zelmane, who, more *ſpited* with that courteſy, that one that did nothing ſhould be able to reſiſt her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own ſweet diſpoſition. *Sidney.*

Darius, *ſpited* at the magi, endeavoured to aboliſh not only their learning but their language. *Temple.*

Spi'teful. *adj.* [*ſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadlieſt and *ſpitefulleſt* enemies of Chriſtianity that were in the world, and in this reſpect their orders to be ſhunned. *Hooker.*

All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward ſon,
Spightful and wrathful. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſſneſs, and a *ſpiteful* endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame ſlight eſteem of him. *South's Sermons.*

The *ſpiteful* ſtars have ſhed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

Spi'tefully. *adv.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly.

Twice falſe Evadne, *ſpitefully* forſworn!
That fatal beaſt like this I would have torn. *Waller.*

Vaneſſa ſat,
Scarce liſt'ning to their idle chat,
Further than ſometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to pull them down;
At laſt ſhe *ſpitefully* was bent
To try their wiſdom's full extent. *Swift.*

Spi'tefulness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Malice; malignity; deſire of vexing.

It looks more like *ſpitefulneſs* and ill-nature, than a diligent ſearch after truth. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

Spi'tted. *adj.* [from *ſpit.*] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *ſpitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*

Spi'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpit.*]

1. One who puts meat on a ſpit.
2. One who ſpits with his mouth.
3. A young deer. *Ainſworth.*

Spi'ttle. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *hoſpital*, and therefore better written *ſpital*, or *ſpittal.*] Hoſpital. It is ſtill retained in Scotland.

To the *ſpittle* go,
And from the powd'ring tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Creſſid's kind. *Shakeſp.*

This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again;
She whom the *ſpittle* houſe, and ulcerous ſores,
Would caſt the gorge at, this embalms and ſpices
To th' April-day again. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Cure the *ſpittle* world of maladies. *Cleaveland.*

Spi'ttle. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpæthan, Saxon.] Moiſture of the mouth.

The ſaliva or *ſpittle* is an humour of eminent uſe. *Ray.*

Mænas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;
No blood from bitten nails thoſe poems drew,
But churn'd like *ſpittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*

The *ſpittle* is an active liquour, immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is ſaponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*

A genius for all ſtations fit,
Whoſe meaneſt talent is his wit;
His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a raſcal ſtateſman's *ſpittle.* *Swift.*

Spi'tvenom. *n. ſ.* [*ſpit* and *venom.*] Poiſon ejected from the mouth.

The *ſpit-venom* of their poiſoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

Splanchno'logy. *n. ſ.* [*ſplanchnologie*, Fr. σπλάγχα and λόγος.] A treatiſe or deſcription of the bowels. *Dict.*

To **SPLASH.** *v. a.* [*plaſka*, Swediſh. They have both an affinity with *plaſh.*] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

Spla'shy. *adj.* [from *ſplaſh.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

Spla'yfoot. *adj.* [*ſplay* or *diſplay* and *foot.*] Having the foot turned inward.

Though ſtill ſome traces of our ruſtick vein,
And *ſplayfoot* verſe remain'd, and will remain. *Pope.*

Spla'ymouth. *n. ſ.* [*ſplay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by deſign.

All authors to their own defects are blind:
Had'ſt thou but Janus-like a face behind,
To ſee the people when *ſplaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſplen*, Latin.]

1. The milt; one of the viſcera, of which the uſe is ſcarcely known. It is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger and melancholy.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the ſhort ribs, you may conclude the *ſpleen* wounded. *Wiſeman.*

2. Anger; ſpite; ill-humour.

If ſhe muſt teem,
Create her child of *ſpleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart diſnatur'd torment to her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Charge not in your *ſpleen* a noble perſon,
And ſpoil your nobler ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kind pity checks my *ſpleen*; brave ſcorn forbids
Thoſe tears to iſſue, which ſwell my eye-lids. *Donne.*

All envy'd; but the Theſtyan brethren ſhow'd
The leaſt reſpect; and thus they vent their *ſpleen* aloud:
Lay down thoſe honour'd ſpoils. *Dryden.*

In noble minds ſome dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *ſpleen* and ſour diſdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a *ſpleen*, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath power to ſay, behold!
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

Spleen, vapours, and ſmall-pox above them all. *Pope.*

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *ſpleen.* *Pope.*

Sple'ened. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Deprived of the ſpleen.

Animals *ſpleened* grow ſalacious. *Arbuthnot.*

Sple'enful. *adj.* [*ſpleen* and *full.*] Angry; peeviſh; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, ſcatter up and down;
Myſelf have calm'd their *ſpleenful* mutiny. *Shakeſpeare.*

The chearful ſoldiers, with new ſtores ſupply'd,
Now long to execute their *ſpleenful* will. *Dryden.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that over-hangs the ſea, the whiſtling of the wind is better muſick to contented minds than the opera to the *ſpleenful.* *Pope.*

Sple'enless. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. Obſolete.

Mean time flew our ſhips, and ſtraight we fetcht
The ſyren's iſle; a *ſpleenleſs* wind ſo ſtretcht
Her wings to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

Sple'enwort. *n. ſ.* [*ſpleen* and *wort.*] Miltwaſte. A plant.

The leaves and fruit are like thoſe of the fern; but the pinnulæ are eared at their baſis. *Millar.*

Safe paſs'd the gnome through this fantaſtick band,
A branch of healing *ſpleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

Sple'eny. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Angry; peeviſh.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deſerving; yet I know her for
A *ſpleeny* Lutheran, and not wholeſome to
Our cauſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Sple'ndent. *adj.* [*ſplendens*, Latin.] Shining; gloſſy; having luſtre.

They aſſigned them names from ſome remarkable qualities, that is very obſervable in their red and *ſplendent* planets. *Brown.*

Metallick ſubſtances may, by reaſon of their great denſity, reflect all the light incident upon them, and ſo be as opake and *ſplendent* as it's poſſible for any body to be. *Newton.*

SPLE'NDID. *adj.* [*ſplendide*, Fr. *ſplendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; ſumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our ſtate
Of *ſplendid* vaſſalage. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonade:
Faſt by his ſide Piſiſtratus lay ſpread,
In age his equal, on a *ſplendid* bed. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Sple'ndidly. *adv.* [from *ſplendid.*] Magnificently; ſumptuouſly; pompouſly.

Their condition, though it look *ſplendidly*, yet when you handle it on all ſides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *ſplendidly*, yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *More.*

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *ſplendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*

He, of the royal ſtore
Splendidly frugal, ſits whole nights devoid
Of ſweet repoſe. *Phillips.*

Sple'ndour. *n. ſ.* [*ſplendeur*, French; *ſplendor*, Latin.]

1. Luſtre; power of ſhining.

Splendour hath a degree of whiteneſs, eſpecially if there be a little repercuſſion; for a looking-glaſs, with the ſteel behind, looketh whiter than glaſs ſimple. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

The dignity of gold above ſilver is not much; the *ſplendour* is alike, and more pleaſing to ſome eyes, as in cloth of ſilver. *Bacon's Phyſical Remarks.*

The firſt ſymptoms are a chilneſs, a certain *ſplendour* or ſhining in the eyes, with a little moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an eſteem and reverence to them, than by firſt procuring it to himſelf by *ſplendour* of habit and retinue. *South's Sermons.*

'Tis uſe alone that ſanctifies expence,
And *ſplendour* borrows all her rays from ſenſe. *Pope.*

Sple'netick. *adj.* [*ſplenetique*, French.] Troubled with the ſpleen; fretful; peeviſh.

Horace purged himſelf from theſe *ſplenetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his ſatyrs. *Dryden.*

This daughter ſilently lowers, t'other ſteals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *ſplenetick.* *Tatler.*

You humour me when I am ſick,
Why not when I am *ſplenetick?* *Pope.*

Sple'nick. *adj.* [*ſplenique*, French; *ſplen*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpleen.

Suppoſe the ſpleen obſtructed in its lower parts and *ſplenick* anch, a potent heat cauſeth the orgaſmus to boil. *Harv.*

The *ſplenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *ſplenick* veins. *Ray on the Creat.*

Sple'nish. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Fretful; peeviſh.

Yourſelves you muſt engage,
Somewhat to cool your *ſpleniſh* rage,
Your grievous thirſt, and to aſſwage,
That firſt you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

Sple'nitive. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Hot; fiery; paſſionate. Not in uſe.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *ſplenitive* and raſh,
Yet I have in me ſomething dangerous. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Splent. *n. ſ.* [Or perhaps *ſplint*; *ſpinella*, Italian.]

Splents is a callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on or adheres to the ſhank-bone, and when it grows big ſpoils the ſhape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a ſingle *ſplent*; but when there is another oppoſite to it on the outſide of the ſhank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *ſplent.* *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Splice.** *v. a.* [*ſpliſſen*, Dutch; *plico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

Splint. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other matter uſed by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet in its place.

The ancients, after the ſeventh day, uſed *ſplints*, which not only kept the members ſteady, but ſtraight; and of theſe ſome are made of tin, others of ſcabbard and wood, ſowed up in linen cloths. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **Splint.**
To **Spli'nter.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſecure by ſplints.

This broken joint intreat her to *ſplinter*, and this crack of your love ſhall grow ſtronger than it was before. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſhiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was ſlain upon a courſe at tilt, one of the *ſplinters* of Montgomery's ſtaff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidſt whole heaps of ſpices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd againſt them flie;
Some preciouſly by ſhatter'd porcelain fall,
And ſome by aromatick *ſplinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.

A plain Indian fan, uſed by the meaner ſort, made of the ſmall ſtringy parts of roots, ſpread out in a round flat form, and ſo bound together with a *ſplinter* hoop, and ſtrengthened with ſmall bars on both ſides. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **Spli'nter.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments.

To **SPLIT.** *v. a.* pret. *ſplit.* [*ſpletten*, *ſplitten*, Dutch.]

1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do't, and thou haſt the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *ſplitt'ſt* thine own. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Mine own tongue *ſplits* what it ſpeaks. *Shakeſpeare.*

That ſelf-hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Wer't thou ſerv'd up two in one diſh, the rather
To *ſplit* thy ſire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*

When cold Winter *ſplit* the rocks in twain,
He ſtript the bearsfoot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

A ſkull ſo hard, that it is almoſt as eaſy to *ſplit* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*

This effort is in ſome earthquakes ſo vehement, that it *ſplits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chaſms in it ſome miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.

Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphyſicks the ſkill of *ſplitting* an hair, of diſtinguiſhing without a difference. *Watts.*

One and the ſame ray is by refraction diſturbed, ſhattered, dilated, and *ſplit*, and ſpread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*

He inſtances Luther's ſenſuality and diſobedience; two crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more ſolemn ſhew he *ſplit* them into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh, would it pleaſe the gods to *ſplit*
Thy beauty, ſize, and years, and wit,
No age could furniſh out a pair
Of nymphs ſo graceful, wiſe, and fair;
With half the luſtre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and ſize. *Swift.*

3. To daſh and break on a rock.

God's deſertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an inſtant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *ſplit.* *Decay of Piety.*

Thoſe who live by ſhores, with joy behold
Some wealthy veſſel *ſplit* or ſtranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for ſhipwreck'd gold,
And ſeek the tempeſts which the others fly. *Dryden.*

4. To divide; to break into diſcord.

In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power *ſplits* their counſels, and ſmites their moſt refined policies with fruſtration and a curſe. *South's Sermons.*

To **Split.** *v. n.*

1. To burſt in ſunder; to crack; to ſuffer diſruption.

A huge veſſel of exceeding hard marble *ſplit* aſunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

What is't to me,

Who never ſail on her unfaithful ſea,
If ſtorms ariſe and clouds grow black,
If the maſt *ſplit*, and threaten wrack? *Dryden.*
The road that to the lungs this ſtore tranſmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *ſplits.* *Blackmore.*
Each had a gravity would make you *ſplit*,
And ſhook his head at M—y as a wit. *Pope.*

2. To be broken againſt rocks.

After our ſhip did *ſplit*,
When you, and the poor number ſav'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakeſpeare.*

There are the rocks on which the ſanguine tribe of lovers daily *ſplit*, and on which the politician, the alchymiſt, and projector, are caſt away. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The ſeamen ſpied a rock, and the wind was ſo ſtrong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *ſplit.* *Gulliver.*

Spli'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſplit.*] One who ſplits.

How ſhould we rejoice, if, like Judas the firſt,
Thoſe *ſplitters* of parſons in ſunder ſhould burſt! *Swift.*

Splutter. *n. ſ.* Buſtle; tumult. A low word.

To **SPOIL.** *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin; *ſpolier*, French.]

1. To rob; to take away by force.

Ye took joyfully the *ſpoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourſelves that ye have in heaven an enduring ſubſtance. *Heb.* x. 34.

This mount
With all his verdure *ſpoil'd*, and trees adrift. *Milton.*

2. To plunder; to ſtrip of goods.

Yielding themſelves upon the Turks faith, for the ſafeguard of their liberty and goods, they were moſt injuriouſly *ſpoiled* of all that they had. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Thou ſhalt not gain what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harveſt, though thou *ſpoil'ſt* the field. *Prior.*
My ſons their old unhappy ſire deſpiſe,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make uſeleſs. [This is properly *ſpill*, ſpillan, Saxon.]

Beware leſt any man *ſpoil* you, through philoſophy and vain deceit. *Col.* ii. 8.

Spiritual pride *ſpoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

To **Spoil.** *v. n.*

1. To practiſe robbery or plunder.

England was infeſted with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, uſed often to break forth to rob and *ſpoil.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

They which hate us *ſpoil* for themſelves. *Pſ.* xliv. 14.

2. To grow uſeleſs; to be corrupted.

He that gathered a hundred buſhels of acorns, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he uſed them before they *ſpoiled*, elſe he robbed others. *Locke.*

Spoil. *n. ſ.* [*ſpolium*, Latin.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot ſerves me for a ſword;
For I have loaden me with many *ſpoils*,
Uſing no other weapon but his name. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Where the cleaver chops the heifer's *ſpoil*,
Thy breathing noſtril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. The act of robbery; robbery; waſte.

The man that hath not muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and *ſpoils.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Go and ſpeed!
Havock, and *ſpoil*, and ruin, are my gain. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Corruption; cauſe of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the *ſpoil* of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The ſlough; the caſt-off ſkin of a ſerpent.

Snakes, the rather for the caſting of their *ſpoil*, live till they be old. *Bacon.*

Spo'iler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpoil.*]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth ſuffer now, as ſhe's become
Both her own *ſpoiler* and own prey. *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itſelf to own and aſſert the intereſt of religion, by blaſting the *ſpoilers* of religious perſons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Came you then here thus far thro' waves to conquer,
To waſte, to plunder, out of mere compaſſion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *ſpoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world! *A. Phillips.*

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

Spo'ilful. *adj.* [*ſpoil* and *full.*] Waſteful; rapacious.

Having oft in battle vanquiſhed
Thoſe *ſpoilful* Picts, and ſwarming Eaſterlings,
Long time in peace his realm eſtabliſhed. *Fairy Queen.*

Spoke. *n. ſ.* [ſpaca, Saxon; *ſpeiche*, German.] The bar of a wheel that paſſes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general ſynod take away her power;
Break all the *ſpokes* and fellies of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shak.*
No heir e'er drove ſo fine a coach;
The *ſpokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were ſilver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

Spoke. The preterite of *ſpeak.*

They *ſpoke* beſt in the glory of their conqueſt. *Sprat.*

Spoken. Participle paſſive of *ſpeak.*

Would'ſt thou be *ſpoken* for to the king? 2 *Kings*, iv. 13.

The original of theſe ſigns for communication is found in *viva voce*, in *ſpoken* language. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Spokesman. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoke* and *man.*] One who ſpeaks for another.

'Tis you that have the reaſon.
—To do what?
—To be a *ſpokeſman* from Madam Silvia. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſhall be thy *ſpokeſman* unto the people. *Exod.* iv. 16.

To **SPOLIATE.** *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

Spolia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoliation*, French; *ſpoliatio*, Latin.] The act of robbery or privation.

An eccleſiaſtical benefice is ſometimes void *de jure & facto*, and ſometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man ſuffers a *ſpoliation* by his own act. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Spo'ndee. *n. ſ.* [*ſpondée*, French; *ſpondæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long ſyllables.

We ſee in the choice of the words the weight of the ſtone, and the ſtriving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the verſe with *ſpondees*, and leaves the vowels open. *Broome.*

Spo'ndyle. *n. ſ.* [σπονδυλ@; *ſpondile*, Fr. *ſpondylus*, Lat.] A vertebra; a joint of the ſpine.

It hath for the ſpine or back-bone a cartilaginous ſubſtance, without any *ſpondyles*, proceſſes, or protuberances. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Latin.] A ſoft porous ſubſtance ſuppoſed by ſome the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for ſucking up water.

Sponges are gathered from the ſides of rocks, being as a large but tough moſs. *Bacon.*

They opened and waſhed part of their *ſponges.* *Sandys.*

Great officers are like *ſponges*: they ſuck till they are full, and when they come once to be ſqueezed, their very heart's blood comes away. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Sponge.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a ſponge.

Except between the words of tranſlation and the mind of Scripture itſelf there be contradiction, very little difference ſhould not ſeem an intolerable blemiſh neceſſarily to be *ſpunged* out. *Hooker.*

To **Sponge.** *v. n.* To ſuck in as a ſponge; to gain by mean arts.

The ant lives upon her own honeſty; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common ſmell-feaſt, that *ſpunges* upon other people's trenchers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Here wont the dean, when he's to ſeek,
To *ſpunge* a breakfaſt once a week. *Swift.*

Spo'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *ſponge.*] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a ſplendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies and *ſpungers.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Spo'nginess. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpongy.*] Softneſs and fulneſs of cavities like a ſponge.

The lungs are expoſed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit ciſtern, becauſe of their *ſpongineſs.* *Harvey.*

Spo'ngious. *adj.* [*ſpongieux*, French; from *ſponge.*] Full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *ſpongeous*, and contain an oleaginous ſubſtance in little veſicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through theſe bones to ſupply their fibres. *Cheyne.*

Spo'ngy. *adj.* [from *ſponge.*]

1. Soft and full of ſmall interſtitial holes.

The lungs are the moſt *ſpongy* part of the body, and therefore ableſt to contract and dilate itſelf. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A *ſpongy* excreſcence groweth upon the roots of the laſer-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The body of the tree being very *ſpongy* within, though hard without, they eaſily contrive into canoes. *More.*

Into earth's *ſpungy* veins the ocean ſinks,
Thoſe rivers to repleniſh which he drinks. *Denham.*
Return, unhappy ſwain!
The *ſpungy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain. *Dryden.*

Her bones are all very *ſpongy*, and more remarkably thoſe of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*

2. Wet; drenched; ſoaked; full like a ſponge.

When their drenched natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *ſpungy* officers, who ſhall bear the guilt. *Shakeſp.*

Sponk. *n. ſ.* A word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in ſulphur that takes fire: as, Any *ſponks* will ye buy? Touchwood.

Spo'nsal. *adj.* [*ſponſalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

Spo'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*ſponſio*, Latin.] The act of becoming ſurety for another.

Spo'nsor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſurety; one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another.

In the baptiſm of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptiſm of a female child two women and one man; and theſe are called *ſponſors* or ſureties for their education in the true Chriſtian faith. *Ayliffe.*

The *ſponſor* ought to be of the ſame ſtation with the perſon to whom he becomes ſurety. *Broome.*

Sponta'neity. *n. ſ.* [*ſpontaneitas*, ſchool Lat. *ſpontaneité*, French; from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntarineſs; willingneſs; accord uncompelled.

Neceſſity and *ſpontaneity* may ſometimes meet together, ſo may *ſpontaneity* and liberty; but real neceſſity and true liberty can never. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Strict neceſſity they ſimple call;
It ſo binds the will, that things foreknown
By *ſpontaneity* not choice are done. *Dryden.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſpontanée*, Fr. from *ſponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulſion or reſtraint; acting of itſelf; acting of its own accord.

Many analogal motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I ſee them *ſpontaneous*: I have reaſon to conclude, that theſe are not ſimply mechanical. *Hale.*

They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within them ſpirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord. *Milton.*
While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *ſpontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*
Begin with ſenſe, of ev'ry art the ſoul,
Parts anſwering parts ſhall ſlide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, ſtrike from chance,
Nature ſhall join you, time ſhall make it grow. *Pope.*

Sponta'neously. *adv.* [from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impoſſible as that the lead of an edifice ſhould naturally and *ſpontaneouſly* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themſelves beneath it. *Bentl.*

Whey turns *ſpontaneouſly* acid, and the curd into cheeſe as hard as a ſtone. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Sponta'neousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntarineſs; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The ſagacities and inſtincts of brutes, the *ſpontaneouſneſs* of many of their animal motions, are not explicable without ſuppoſing ſome active determinate power connexed to and inherent in their ſpirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Spool. *n. ſ.* [*ſpuhl*, German; *ſpohl*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To **Spoom.** *v. n.* [Probably from *ſpume*, or *foam*, as a ſhip driven with violence ſpumes, or raiſes a foam.]

When virtue *ſpooms* before a proſperous gale,
My heaving wiſhes help to fill the ſail. *Dryden.*

SPOON. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaen*, Dutch; *ſpone*, Daniſh; *ſpoonn*, Iſlandick.] A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids.

Would'ſt thou drown thyſelf,
Put but a little water in a *ſpoon*,
And it ſhall be as all the ocean,
Enough to ſtifle ſuch a villain up. *Shakeſp. King John.*

This is a devil, and no monſter: I will leave him; I have no long *ſpoon.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *ſpoon*,
Count the ſlow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope.*

Spo'onbill. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *bill.*] A bird.

The ſhoveller, or *ſpoonbill*; the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a ſhovel; but not concave like a ſpoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew.*

Ducks and geeſe have ſuch long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *ſpoonbill.* *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Spo'onful. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *full.*]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon. A medical ſpoonful is half an ounce.

Preſcribe him, before he do uſe the receipt, that he take ſuch a pill, or a *ſpoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*

2. Any ſmall quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and meaſure of the materials of which the whole body is compoſed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at leaſt of as much importance as of what we take ſeldom, and only by grains and *ſpoonfuls.* *Arbuthnot.*

Spo'onmeat. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoon* and *meat.*] Liquid food; nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon.

We preſcribed a ſlender diet, allowing only *ſpoonmeats.* *Wiſeman.*

Wretched
Are mortals born to ſleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *ſpoonmeat*, for thy gewgaws cry,
Be ſullen, and refuſe the lullaby. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Diet moſt upon *ſpoonmeats*, as veal, or cock-broths. *Harv.*

Spoo'nwort, or *Scurvygraſs.* *n. ſ.* See **Scurvygrass.**

To **Spoon.** *v. n.* In ſea language, is when a ſhip being under ſail in a ſtorm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

Spora'dical. *adj.* [σποραδικὸς; *ſporadique*, French.]

A *ſporadical* diſeaſe is an endemial diſeaſe, what in a particular ſeaſon affects but few people. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpott*, a make-game, Iſlandick.]

1. Play; diverſion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.

Her *ſports* were ſuch as carried riches of knowledge upon the ſtream of delight. *Sidney.*

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their *ſport.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If I ſuſpect without cauſe, why then make *ſport* at me; then let me be your jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

When their hearts were merry, they ſaid, Call for Samſon, that he may make us *ſport*; and they called for him, and he made them *ſport.* *Judg.* xvi. 25.

As a mad-man who caſteth fire-brands, arrows, and death; ſo is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and ſaith, Am not I in *ſport?* *Prov.* xxvi. 19.

The diſcourſe of fools is irkſome, and their *ſport* is in the wantonneſs of ſin. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxvii. 13.

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

They had his meſſengers in deriſion, and made a *ſport* of his prophets. 1 *Eſdras*, i. 51.

To make *ſport* with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into raillery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the *ſport* and prey
Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton.*
Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting leaves, the *ſport* of every wind,
Leſt they diſperſe in air. *Dryden.*

4. Play; idle gingle.

An author who ſhould introduce ſuch a *ſport* of words upon our ſtage, would meet with ſmall applauſe. *Broome.*

5. Diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing.

Nor for our mountain *ſport*, up to yon hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The king, who was exceſſively affected to hunting, and the *ſports* of the field, had a great deſire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton Court. *Clarendon.*

To **Sport.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they *ſported* themſelves in his pain, and delighted in his prayers as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her *ſport* herſelf
With that ſhe's big with. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Againſt whom do ye *ſport* yourſelves? Againſt whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Iſa.* lvii.

What pretty ſtories theſe are for a man of his ſeriouſneſs to *ſport* himſelf withal! *Atterbury.*

Let ſuch writers go on at their deareſt peril, and *ſport* themſelves in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

2. To repreſent by any kind of play.

Now *ſporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expreſſing juſtly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majeſtick part. *Dryden.*

To **Sport.** *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.

They *ſporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the ſun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milt.*

Lariſſa, as ſhe *ſported* at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jeſts, he renders himſelf ridiculous, becauſe he *ſports* with his own life. *Tillotſon.*

Spo'rtful. *adj.* [*ſport* and *full.*] Merry; frolick; wanton; ludicrous; done in jeſt.

How with a *ſportful* malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakeſp.*

His highneſs, even in ſuch a ſlight and *ſportful* damage, had a noble ſenſe of juſt dealing. *Wotton.*

Down he alights among the *ſportful* herd
Of thoſe four-footed kinds. *Milton.*
Behold your own Aſcanius, while he ſaid,
He drew his glitt'ring helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *ſportful* arms he led. *Dryden.*

They are no *ſportful* productions of the ſoil, but did once belong to real and living fiſhes; ſeeing each of them doth exactly reſemble ſome other ſhell on the ſea-ſhore. *Bentley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which, becauſe it is too *ſportful*, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*

Spo'rtfully. *adv.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonly; merrily.

Spo'rtfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonneſs; play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himſelf ſo, as the ladies loſt the further marking of his *ſportfulneſs.* *Sidn.*

Spo'rtive. *adj.* [from *ſport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a *ſportive* humour now;
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakeſp.*
Is it I
That drive thee from the *ſportive* court, where thou
Waſt ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of ſmoky muſkets? *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*
While thus the conſtant pair alternate ſaid,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *ſportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*

We muſt not hope wholly to change their original tempers, nor make the gay, penſive and grave; nor the melancholy, *ſportive*, without ſpoiling them. *Locke.*

No wonder ſavages or ſubjects ſlain,
Were equal crimes in a deſpotick reign;
Both doom'd alike for *ſportive* tyrants bled,
But ſubjects ſtarv'd while ſavages were fed. *Pope.*

Spo'rtiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportive.*] Gaiety; play; wantonneſs.

Shall I conclude her to be ſimple, that has her time to begin, or refuſe *ſportiveneſs* as freely as I have? *Walton's Ang.*

Spo'rtsman. *n. ſ.* [*ſport* and *man.*] One who purſues the recreations of the field.

Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the Chriſtians have their St. Hubert: he ſpeaks of the conſtellation which makes a good *ſportſman.* *Addiſon.*

SPO'RTULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſportule*, Fr. *ſportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole.

The biſhops, who conſecrated the ground, had a ſpill or *ſportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpette*, Daniſh; *ſpotte*, Flemiſh.]

1. A blot; a mark made by diſcoloration.

This three years day, theſe eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemiſh or of *ſpot*,
Bereft of ſight, their ſeeing have forgot. *Milton.*

A long ſeries of anceſtors ſhews the native luſtre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the leaſt *ſpot* is viſible on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. A taint; a diſgrace; a reproach.

3. I know not well the meaning of *ſpot* in this place, unleſs it be a ſcandalous woman; a diſgrace to her ſex.

Let him take thee,
And hoiſt thee up to the ſhouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greateſt *ſpot*
Of all thy ſex. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

4. A ſmall extent of place.

That *ſpot* to which I point is paradiſe,
Adam's abode, thoſe lofty ſhades his bow'r. *Milton.*

He, who with Plato, ſhall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raiſed to other contemplations than thoſe who looked not beyond this *ſpot* of earth, and thoſe periſhing things in it. *Locke.*

About one of theſe breathing paſſages is a *ſpot* of myrtles, that flouriſh within the ſteam of theſe vapours. *Addiſon.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *ſpots* of flowers. *Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *ſpot* of ground where only one grew before, would deſerve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Gulliver.*

5. Any particular place.

I would be buſy in the world, and learn,
Not like a coarſe and uſeleſs dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one *ſpot*, and rot juſt as I grow. *Otway.*

As in this grove I took my laſt farewel,
As on this very *ſpot* of earth I fell,
So ſhe my prey becomes e'en here. *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *ſpot*
Our brother died. *Granville.*

6. *Upon the* SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. [*Sur le champ.*]

The lion did not chop him up immediately *upon the ſpot*; and yet he was reſolved he ſhould not eſcape. *L'Eſtrange.*

It was determined *upon the ſpot*, according as the oratory on either ſide prevailed. *Swift.*

To **SPOT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with diſcolorations; to maculate.

They are polluted off'rings, more abhorr'd
Than *ſpotted* livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Have you not ſeen a handkerchief,
Spotted with ſtrawberries in your wife's hand? *Shakeſp.*

But ſerpents now more amity maintain;
From *ſpotted* ſkins the leopard does refrain:
No weaker lion's by a ſtronger ſlain. *Tate's Juvenal.*

I counted the patches on both ſides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty ſtronger than the whig; but next morning the whole puppet-ſhow was filled with faces *ſpotted* after the whiggiſh manner. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To corrupt; to diſgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God's maintain,
My virgin life no *ſpotted* thoughts ſhall ſtain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the Chriſtian faith, from the time of the apoſtles; but at this day it is *ſpotted* with many abſurdities. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

SPO'TLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpot.*]

1. Free from ſpots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer
And *ſpotleſs* ſhall mine innocence ariſe,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakeſpeare.*

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *ſpotleſs*
In th' eyes of heaven. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

You grac'd the ſev'ral parts of life,
A *ſpotleſs* virgin, and a faultleſs wife. *Waller.*

We ſometimes wiſh that it had been our lot to live and converſe with Chriſt, to hear his divine diſcourſes, and to obſerve his *ſpotleſs* behaviour; and we pleaſe ourſelves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we ſhould have given to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal ſunſhine of the *ſpotleſs* mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wiſh reſign'd. *Pope.*

SPO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpot.*] One that ſpots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *adj.* [from *ſpot.*] Full of ſpots; maculated.

The moon whoſe orb
Through optick glaſs the Tuſcan artiſt views
In Valombroſa to deſcry new lands,
Rivers or mountains on her *ſpotty* globe. *Milton.*

SPOU'SAL. *adj.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

There ſhall we conſummate our *ſpouſal* rites. *Shakeſp.*

Hope's chaſte kiſs wrongs no more joy's maidenhead,
Than *ſpouſal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Craſhaw.*

This other in her prime of love,
Spouſal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*

Sleep'ſt thou, careleſs of the nuptial day?
Thy *ſpouſal* ornament neglected lies;
Ariſe, prepare the bridal train, ariſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SPOU'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*eſpouſailles*, Fr. *ſponſalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
Se be there 'twixt your kingdoms ſuch a *ſpouſal*,
That never may ill office, or fell jealouſy
Thruſt in between the paction of theſe kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakeſp.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung *ſpouſal*, and bid haſte the ev'ning ſtar,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*

The *ſpouſals* of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feaſt were ſeen. *Dryden.*

Ætherial muſick did her death prepare,
Like joyful ſounds of *ſpouſals* in the air:
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſponſa*, *ſponſus*, Lat. *eſpouſe*, French.] One joined in marriage; a huſband or wife.

She is of good eſteem;
Beſide ſo qualified as may beſeem
The *ſpouſe* of any noble gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

At once farewell, O faithful *ſpouſe!* they ſaid;
At once th' encroaching rhinds their cloſing lips invade. *Dryden.*

SPOU'SED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; eſpouſed; joined together as in matrimony.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; ſhe *ſpous'd* about him twins
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*

SPOU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Wanting a huſband or wife.

To tempt the *ſpouſeleſs* queen with am'rous wiles,
Reſort the nobles from the neighb'ring iſles. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or veſſel out of which any thing is poured.

She gaſping to begin ſome ſpeech, her eyes
Became two *ſpouts*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

In whales that breathe, leſt the water ſhould get unto the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fiſtula or *ſpout* at the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or ſack,
I'll make this ſnout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *ſpout*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

As waters did in ſtorms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *ſpout*. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch veſſels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and to paſs it down in *ſpouts* into rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be fed by ſome higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *ſpouts*, and then diſcharged by ſome equality of bores that it ſtay little. *Bacon.*

In this ſingle cathedral the very *ſpouts* are loaded with ornaments. *Addiſon on Italy.*

From ſilver *ſpouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the ſmoaking tide. *Pope.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, ſuch as is ſeen in the hot climates when clouds ſometimes diſcharge all their water at once.

Not the dreadful *ſpout*,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Conſtring'd in maſs by the almighty ſun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his deſcent, than ſhall my prompted ſword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

The force of theſe motions preſſing more in ſome places than in others, there would fall not ſhowers, but great *ſpouts* or caſcades of water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To **SPOUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a ſpout.

We will bear home that luſty blood again,
Which here we came to *ſpout* againſt your town. *Shakeſp.*

I intend two fountains, the one that ſprinkleth or *ſpouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She ſwims in blood, and blood does *ſpouting* throw
To heav'n, that heav'n mens cruelties might know. *Waller.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twiſts his back, and rears his threatning tail:
He *ſpouts* the tide. *Creech.*

To **SPOUT.** *v. n.* To iſſue as from a ſpout.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring muſick of certain waters, which *ſpouted* out of the ſide of the hills. *Sidn.*

No hands cou'd force it thence, ſo fixt it ſtood,
Till out it ruſh'd, expell'd by ſtreams of *ſpouting* blood. *Dryden.*

It *ſpouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *ſpouting* rills. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To **SPRAIN.** *v. a.* [Corrupted from *ſtrain.*] To ſtretch the ligaments of a joint without diſlocation of the bone.

Should the big laſt extend the ſhoe too wide,
The ſudden turn may ſtretch the ſwelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle *ſprain*. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of ligaments without diſlocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with ſome *ſprain* at tennis. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS. *n. ſ.* The dung of an otter. *Dict.*

SPRANG. The preterite of *ſpring*.

Mankind *ſprang* from one common original; whence this tradition would be univerſally diffuſed. *Tillotſon.*

SPRAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſprot*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

So oft in feaſts with coſtly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *ſprat* new ſtomach brings. *Sidney.*

All-ſaints do lay for porke and ſowſe,
For *ſprats* and ſpurlings for their houſe. *Tuſſer.*

Of round fiſh there are brit, *ſprat*, barn, ſmelts. *Carew.*

To **SPRAWL.** *v. n.* [*ſpradle*, Daniſh; *ſpartelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtruggle as in the convulſions of death.

Hang the child, that he may ſee it *ſprawl*;
A ſight to vex the father's ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some lie *ſprawling* on the ground,
With many a gaſh and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble with agitation and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged; but upon *ſprawling* and ſtruggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Eſtrange.*

Telamon hap'd to meet
A riſing root that held his faſten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *ſprawling* on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *ſprawl*. *Prior.*

Did the ſtars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to human race? Who were there then in the world to obſerve the births of thoſe firſt men, and calculate their nativities, as they *ſprawled* out of ditches? *Bentley.*

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *ſprawl'd* a while, and ſcarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with ſlime. *Swift.*

SPRAY. *n. ſ.* [Of the ſame race with *ſprit* and *ſprout.*]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At ſight whereof each bird that ſits on *ſpray*,
And every beaſt that to his den was fled,
Come forth afreſh out of their late diſmay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Hubberd.*

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *ſprays*;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakeſp.*

In hewing Rutland, when his leaves put forth,
Clifford ſet his murth'ring knife to the root,
From whence that tender *ſpray* did ſweetly ſpring. *Shak.*

The wind that whiſtles through the *ſprays*,
Maintains the conſort of the ſong;
And hidden birds with native lays,
The golden ſleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the ſea, commonly written *ſpry*.

Winds raiſe ſome of the ſalt with the *ſpray*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **SPREAD.** *v. a.* [ſpꞃæꝺan, Saxon; *ſpreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger ſpace than before.

He bought a field where he had *ſpread* his tent. *Gen.*

Rizpah *ſpread* ſackcloth for her upon the rock. *2 Sam.*

Make the trees more tall, more *ſpread*, and more haſty than they uſe to be. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Silver *ſpread* into plates is brought from Tarſhiſh. *Jer.* x.

2. To cover by extenſion.

Her cheeks their freſhneſs loſe and wonted grace,
And an unuſual paleneſs *ſpreads* her face. *Granville.*

3. To cover over.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldſmith *ſpreadeth* it over with gold. *Iſaiah*, xl. 19.

4. To ſtretch; to extend.

Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair. *Shakeſp.*

He aroſe from kneeling, with his hands *ſpread* up to heaven, and he bleſſed the congregation. *1 Kings*, viii. 54.

The ſtately trees faſt *ſpread* their branches. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Faſt by his ſide Piſiſtratus lay *ſpread*,
In age his equal, on a ſplendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publiſh; to divulge; to diſſeminate.

They, when departed, *ſpread* abroad his fame in all that country. *Matt.* ix. 31.

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuſe.

Their courſe thro' thickeſt conſtellations held,
They *ſpread* their bane. *Milton.*

To **SPREAD.** *v. n.* To extend or expand itſelf.

Can any underſtand the *ſpreadings* of the clouds, or the noiſe of his tabernacle? *Job*, xxxvi. 29.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain, upon a general apprehenſion only of their *ſpreading* and ambitious deſigns. *Bacon.*

Plants, if they *ſpread* much, are ſeldom tall. *Bacon.*

Great Pan, who wont to chaſe the fair,
And lov'd the *ſpreading* oak, was there. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The valley opened at the farther end *ſpreading* forth into an immenſe ocean. *Addiſon.*

SPREAD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compaſs.

I have got a fine *ſpread* of improveable lands, and am already ploughing up ſome, fencing others. *Addiſon.*

2. Expanſion of parts.

No flower hath that *ſpread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

SPREA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpread.*]

1. One that ſpreads.

By conforming ourſelves we ſhould be *ſpreaders* of a worſe infection than any we are likely to draw from Papiſts by our conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. Publiſher; divulger; diſſeminator.

If it be a miſtake, I deſire I may not be accuſed for a *ſpreader* of falſe news. *Swift.*

SPRENT. *part.* [from *ſprene*, to ſprinkle, ſpꞃenᵹan, ſpꞃænan, Saxon; *ſprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obſolete.

O lips, that kiſs'd that hand, with my tears *ſprent*. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *n. ſ.* [*yſbrig*, Welſh, ſo Davies: but it is probably of the ſame race with *ſpring.*] A ſmall branch; a ſpray.

The ſubſtance is true ivy, after it is taken down, the friends of the family are deſirous to have ſome *ſprig* to keep. *Bacon.*

Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *ſprig* of bays in fifty years;
While ev'ry fool his claim alledges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

SPRIG *Chryſtal.* *n. ſ.*

In perpendicular fiſſures, chryſtal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the ſtone, and near the other leſſening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *ſprig* or rock *chryſtal*. *Woodw.*

SPRI'GGY. *adj.* [from *ſprig.*] Full of ſmall branches.

SPRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [Contraction of *ſpirit*, *ſpiritus*, Latin: it was anciently written *ſprete* or *ſpryte*; and *ſpirit*, as now written, was long conſidered in verſe as a monoſyllable: this word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſprite*, and its derivatives *ſpritely*, *ſpriteful*; but cuſtom has determined otherwiſe.]

1. Spirit; ſhade; ſoul; incorporeal agent.

She doth diſplay
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words ſo wiſe do make their way,
To bear the meſſage of her *ſpright*. *Spenſer.*

Forth he called out of deep darkneſs dread,
Legions of *ſprights*, the which like little flies,
Flutt'ring about his ever damned head,
Await whereto their ſervice he applies. *Fairy Queen.*

While with heav'nly charity ſhe ſpoke,
A ſtreaming blaze the ſilent ſhadows broke;
The birds obſcene to foreſts wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *ſpright*. *Dryden.*

Of theſe am I who thy protection claim,
A watchful *ſprite*. *Pope.*

2. Walking ſpirit; apparition.

The ideas of goblins and *ſprights* have no more to do with darkneſs than light; yet let but a fooliſh maid inculcate theſe often on the mind of a child, poſſibly he ſhall never be able to ſeparate them again. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulneſs or courage.

O chaſtity, the chief of heav'nly lights,
Which mak'ſt us moſt immortal ſhape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, eſtabliſh thou my *ſprights*:
To only thee my conſtant courſe I bear,
Till ſpotleſs ſoul unto thy boſom fly,
Such life to lead, ſuch death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow.

We had in uſe for ſea fight ſhort arrows called *ſprights*, without any other heads ſave wood ſharpened; which were diſcharged out of muſkets, and would pierce through the ſides of ſhips where a bullet would not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **SPRIGHT.** *v. a.* To haunt as a ſpright. A ludicrous uſe.

I am *ſprighted* with a fool. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

SPRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*ſpright* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; gay; vigorous.

The ſpirit of the time ſhall teach me ſpeed.—
—Spoke like a *ſprightful* noble gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,
At ſight of thee, and bound with *ſprightful* joys. *Otway.*

SPRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſprightful.*] Briſkly; vigorouſly.

Norfolk, *ſprightfully* and bold,
Stays but the ſummons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shak.*

SPRI'GHTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſprightly.*] Livelineſs; briſkneſs; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.

The ſoul is clogged when ſhe acts in conjunction with a companion ſo heavy; but in dreams, obſerve with what a *ſprightlineſs* and alacrity does ſhe exert herſelf. *Addiſon.*

SPRI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *ſpright.*] Gay; briſk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *ſprightly* wit and love inſpires. *Dryden.*

When now the *ſprightly* trumpet, from afar,
Had giv'n the ſignal of approaching war. *Dryden.*

Each morn they wak'd me with a *ſprightly* lay:
Of opening heav'n they ſung, and gladſome day. *Prior.*

The *ſprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes ſhe does not run unſeen. *Pope.*

To **SPRING.** *v. n.* Preterite *ſprung* or *ſprang*, anciently *ſprung*. [ſpꞃınᵹan, Saxon; *ſpringen*, Dutch.]

1. To ariſe out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.

All bleſt ſecrets,
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To his muſick, plants and flowers
Ever *ſprung*, as ſun and ſhowers
There had made a laſting ſpring. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

To ſatisfy the deſolate ground, and cauſe the bud of the tender herb to *ſpring* forth. *Job*, xxxviii. 27.

Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *ſprung* up and encreaſed. *Mark*, iv. 8.

Tell me, in what happy fields
The thiſtle *ſprings*, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*

2. To begin to grow.

That the nipples ſhould be made with ſuch perforations as to admit paſſage to the milk, when drawn, otherwiſe to retain it; and the teeth of the young not *ſprung*, are effects of Providence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from ſeed.

Ye ſhall eat this year ſuch things as grow of themſelves; and in the ſecond year that which *ſpringeth* of the ſame. *2 Kings.*

Much more good of ſin ſhall *ſpring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into exiſtence; to iſſue forth.

Had'ſt thou ſway'd as kings ſhould do,
Giving no ground unto the Houſe of York,
They never then had *ſprung* like ſummer flies. *Shakeſp.*

Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wiſh *ſprings* mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

5. To ariſe; to appear.

When the day began to *ſpring*, they let her go. *Judges.*

To them which ſat in the region and ſhadow of death, light is *ſprung* up. *Matt.* iv. 16.

6. To iſſue with effect or force.

Swift fly the years, and riſe th' expected morn;
Oh *ſpring* to light: auſpicious babe be born. *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from anceſtors.

How youngly he began to ſerve his country,
How long continued; and what ſtock he *ſprings* of;
The noble houſe of Marcius. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Our Lord *ſprang* out of Judea. *Heb.* vii. 14.

All theſe
Shall, like the brethren *ſprung* of dragon's teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongſt 'em. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Heroes of old, by rapine, and by ſpoil,
In ſearch of fame did all the world embroil;
Thus to their gods, each then ally'd his name,
This *ſprang* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Granville.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon.

They found new hope to *ſpring*
Out of deſpair. *Milton.*

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *ſprang* from the ſame original, and were to deſcend by the ſame rules. *Locke.*

Do not blaſt my *ſpringing* hopes
Which thy kind hand has planted in my ſoul. *Rowe.*

9. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whoſe command we periſh and we *ſpring*:
Then 'tis our beſt, ſince thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of neceſſity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump.

Some ſtrange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and ſtarts;
Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait
Springs out into faſt gait, then ſtops again. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *ſprang* not more in joy at firſt hearing he was a man child, than now in firſt ſeeing he had proved himſelf a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

He called for a light, and *ſprang* in and fell before Paul. *Acts.*

When heav'n was nam'd, they looſ'd their hold again;
Then *ſprung* ſhe forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

Afraid to ſleep;
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She *ſprung* from bed. *Dryden.*

Nor lies ſhe long; but as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and freſh to ſecond pain,
Is ſav'd to-day, to-morrow to be ſlain. *Dryden.*

See, aw'd by Heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more perſuaſive eyes;
And *ſpringing* from her diſappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*

The mountain ſtag, that *ſprings*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a maſter to reſtrain his courſe;
That mountain ſtag would Vanoe rather be,
Than be a ſlave. *Phillips's Briton.*

11. To fly with elaſtick power.

A link of horſehair, that will eaſily ſlip, faſten to the end of the ſtick that *ſprings*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

12. To riſe from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *ſpring*. *Otw.*

A covey of partridges *ſpringing* in our front, put our infantry in diſorder. *Addiſon.*

13. To iſſue from a fountain.

Iſrael's ſervants digged in the valley, and found a well of *ſpringing* water. *Gen.* xvvi. 19.

Let the wide world his praiſes ſing,
Where Tagus and Euphrates *ſpring*;
And from the Danube's froſty banks to thoſe
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Roſcommon.*

14. To proceed as from a ſource.

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the *ſpringing* day
With your dull influence: 'tis for you
To ſit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*

15. To ſhoot; to iſſue with ſpeed and violence.

Then ſhook the ſacred ſhrine, and ſudden light
Sprung thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
The pow'r, behold! the pow'r in glory ſhone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*

The friendly gods a *ſpringing* gale enlarg'd,
The fleet ſwift tilting o'er the ſurges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appeared. *Pope.*

To **Spring.** *v. a.*

1. To ſtart; to rouſe game.

Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I choſe:
Now negligent of ſport I lie;
And now, as other fawkners uſe,
I *ſpring* a miſtreſs, ſwear, write, ſigh, and die,
And the game kill'd, or loſt, go talk or lie. *Donne.*

That *ſprung* the game you were to ſet,
Before you had time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*

A large cock-pheaſant he *ſprung* in one of the neighbouring woods. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Here I uſe a great deal of diligence before I can *ſpring* any thing; whereas in town, whilſt I am following one character, I am croſſed by another, that they puzzle the chace. *Addiſon.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The ſcent grows warm; he ſtops, he *ſprings* the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce to light.

The nurſe, ſurpriz'd with fright,
Starts and leaves her bed, and *ſprings* a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own ſtrength to heav'n would ſoar,
And would not be oblig'd to God for more:
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou miſled,
To think thy wit theſe godlike notions bred!
Theſe truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion firſt inform'd thy ſight,
And reaſon ſaw not, 'till faith *ſprung* the light. *Dryden.*

He that has ſuch a burning zeal, and *ſprings* ſuch mighty diſcoveries, muſt needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*

3. To make by ſtarting a plank.

People diſcharge themſelves of burdenſome reflections, as of the cargo of a ſhip that has *ſprung* a leak. *L'Eſtrange.*

No more accuſe thy pen; but charge the crime
On native ſloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *ſpring'ſt* a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*

Whether ſhe *ſprung* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether ſhe was overſet with wind,
But down at once with all her crew ſhe went. *Dryden.*

4. To diſcharge a mine.

Our miners diſcovered ſeveral of the enemies mines, who have *ſprung* divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*

I *ſprung* a mine, whereby the whole neſt was overthrown. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. To contrive as a ſudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cauſe *ſprang* a new project, and it was advertiſed that the criſis could not appear 'till the ladies had ſhewn their zeal againſt the pretender. *Swift.*

6. To produce haſtily.

7. To paſs by leaping. A barbarous uſe.

Unbeſeeming ſkill
To *ſpring* the fence, to rein the prancing ſteed. *Thomſon.*

SPRING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſeaſon in which plants ſpring and vegetate; the vernal ſeaſon.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing:
To his muſick, plants and flowers
Ever ſprung, as ſun and ſhowers
There had made a laſting *Spring*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

The *Spring* viſiteth not theſe quarters ſo timely as the eaſtern parts. *Carew.*

Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildneſs come,
And from the boſom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains deſcend. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. An elaſtick body; a body which when diſtorted has the power of reſtoring itſelf to its former ſtate.

This may be better performed by the ſtrength of ſome ſuch *ſpring* as is uſed in watches: this *ſpring* may be applied to one wheel, which ſhall give an equal motion to both the wings. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

The *ſpring* muſt be made of good ſteel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *ſpring* ſtand aſunder, the milder it throws the chape of the vice open. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

He that was ſharp ſighted enough to ſee the configuration of the minute particles of the *ſpring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulſe its elaſtick motion depends, would no doubt diſcover ſomething very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elaſtick force.

Heav'ns, what a *ſpring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his ſhield, and roſe at ev'ry blow! *Dryden.*

Bodies which are abſolutely hard, or ſo ſoft as to be void of elaſticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only ſtop. If two equal bodies meet directly *in vacuo*, they will by the laws of motion ſtop where they meet, loſe their motion, and remain in reſt, unleſs they be elaſtick, and receive new motion from their *ſpring*. *Newt.*

The ſoul is gathered within herſelf, and recovers that *ſpring* which is weakened, when ſhe operates more in concert with the body. *Addiſon.*

In adult perſons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they muſt break, or loſe their *ſpring*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any active power; any cauſe by which motion is produced or propagated.

My heart ſinks in me while I hear him ſpeak,
And every ſlacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *ſprings* of life;
So much the name of father awes me ſtill. *Dryden.*

Nature is the ſame, and man is the ſame; has the ſame affections and paſſions, and the ſame *ſprings* that give them motion. *Rymer.*

Our author ſhuns by vulgar *ſprings* to move
The hero's glory, or the virgin's love. *Pope's Prol. to Cato.*

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a ſudden ſtruggle.

The pris'ner with a *ſpring* from priſon broke:
Then ſtretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

With what a *ſpring* his furious ſoul broke looſe,
And left the limbs ſtill quivering on the ground! *Addiſ.*

6. A leak; a ſtart of plank.

Each petty hand
Can ſteer a ſhip becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, muſt know
His tides, his currents; how to ſhift his ſails,
Where her *ſprings* are, her leaks, and how to ſtop 'em. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

7. A fountain; an iſſue of water from the earth.

Now ſtop thy *ſprings*; my ſea ſhall ſuck them dry,
And ſwell ſo much the higher by their ebb. *Shakeſp.*

Springs on the tops of hills paſs through a great deal of pure earth, with leſs mixture of other waters. *Bacon.*

When in th' effects ſhe doth the cauſes know,
And ſeeing the ſtream, thinks where the *ſpring* doth riſe;
And, ſeeing the branch, conceives the root below:
Theſe things ſhe views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*

He adds the running *ſprings* and ſtanding lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

Nile hears him knocking at his ſevenfold gates,
And ſeeks his hidden *ſpring*, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

He bathed himſelf in cold *ſpring* water in the midſt of Winter. *Locke.*

The water that falls down from the clouds, ſinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *ſprings*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

8. A ſource; that by which any thing is ſupplied.

To that great *ſpring*, which doth great kingdoms move,
The ſacred *ſpring*, whence right and honour ſtreams;
Diſtilling virtue, ſhedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia ſheds her beams. *Davies.*

I move, I ſee, I ſpeak, diſcourſe, and know,
Though now I am, I was not always ſo:
Then that from which I was, muſt be before,
Whom, as my *ſpring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*

Rolling down through ſo many barbarous ages, from the *ſpring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. *Dryden.*

He has a ſecret *ſpring* of ſpiritual joy, and the continual feaſt of a good conſcience within, that forbids him to be miſerable. *Bentley.*

9. Riſe; beginning.

About the *ſpring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of the houſe. *1 Sam.* ix. 26.

10. Courſe; original.

The firſt *ſprings* of great events, like thoſe of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift.*

Spring. *adv.* [from the noun.] With elaſtick vigour.

Before the bull ſhe pictur'd winged love,
With his young brother ſport, light fluttering
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;
The one his bow and ſhafts, the other *ſpring*
A burning tead about his head did move,
As in their ſire's new love both triumphing. *Spenſer.*

Spri'ngal. *n. ſ.* A youth. *Spenſer.*

Springe. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] A gin; a nooſe which faſtened to any elaſtick body catches by a ſpring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *ſpringe*, Oſrick,
I'm juſtly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;
But neither *ſpringes*, nets, nor ſnares employ. *Dryden.*

With hairy *ſpringes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair ſurprize the finny prey. *Pope.*

Spri'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] One who rouſes game.

Spri'nginess. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpringy.*] Elaſticity; power of reſtoring itſelf.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themſelves into another ſtate, the progreſs may be much more ſlow, ſince it was a great while before the texture of the corpuſcles of the ſteel were ſo altered as to make them loſe their former *ſpringineſs*. *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elaſticity and *ſpringineſs*, capable of condenſation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

Spri'nghalt. *n. ſ.* [*ſpring* and *halt.*] A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the ſpavin
And *ſpringhalt* reign'd among them. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Spri'ngtide. *n. ſ.* [*ſpring* and *tide.*] Tide at the new moon; high tide.

Love, like *ſpringtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein,
But each tide does leſs ſupply,
'Till they quite ſhrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryd. Tyrannick Love.*

Moſt people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *ſpringtide*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Spri'ngle. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] A ſpringe; an elaſtick nooſe.

Woodcocks arrive firſt on the north coaſt, where every plaſh-ſhoot ſerveth for *ſpringles* to take them. *Carew.*

To **Spri'ngle.** *v. n.* Miſprinted, I ſuppoſe, for *ſprinkle.*

This is Timon's laſt,
Who, ſtuck and ſpangled with your flatteries,
Waſhes it off, and *ſpringles* in your faces
Your reeking villainy. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Spri'ngy. *adj.* [from *ſpringe.*]

1. Elaſtick; having the power of reſtoring itſelf.

Had not the Maker wrought the *ſpringy* frame,
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languiſh'd in th' arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had ſtrove, with fruitleſs pain,
To puſh the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackm. Creation.*

This vaſt contraction and expanſion ſeems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be *ſpringy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulſive power. *Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which conſtitute the muſcles may be ſmall, the fibres may be ſtrong and *ſpringy*. *Arbuthnot.*

If our air had not been a *ſpringy* body, no animal could have exerciſed the very function of reſpiration; and yet the ends of reſpiration are not ſerved by that ſpringineſs, but by ſome other unknown quality. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. [From *ſpring.*] Full of ſprings or fountains. Not uſed.

Where the ſandy or gravelly lands are *ſpringy* or wet, rather marl them for graſs than corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Spri'nkle.** *v. a.* [*ſprinkelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſcatter; to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes.

Take handfuls of aſhes of the furnace, and let Moſes *ſprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Exod.* ix. 8.

2. To ſcatter in drops.

Sprinkle water of purifying upon them. *Numb.* viii. 7.

3. To beſprinkle; to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſprinkling.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full aſſurance of faith, having our hearts *ſprinkled* from an evil conſcience. *Hebrews*, x. 22.

Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *ſprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

The prince, with living water *ſprinkl'd* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
Poſſeſs'd the porch. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **Spri'nkle.** *v. n.* To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops.

The prieſt ſhall *ſprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev.*

Baptiſm may well enough be performed by *ſprinkling*, or effuſion of water. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

When dext'rous damſels twirl the *ſprinkling* mop,
And cleanſe the ſpatter'd ſaſh, and ſcrub the ſtairs,
Known Saturday appears. *Gay's Trivia.*

To **Sprit.** *v. a.* [ꞅpꞃyꞇꞇan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *ſpirt.*

Toads ſometimes exclude or *ſprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To **Sprit.** *v. n.* [ꞅpꞃyꞇꞇan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To ſhoot; to germinate; to ſprout.

Sprit. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shoot; ſprout.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will ſweat a little, and ſhew the chit or *ſprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Spri'tsail. *n. ſ.* [*ſprit* and *ſail.*] The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit-maſt. *Dict.*

Our men quitted themſelves of the fireſhip, by cutting the *ſpritſail* tackle off with their ſhort hatchets. *Wiſeman.*

Sprite. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *ſpirit.*] A ſpirit; an incorporeal agent.

The *ſprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a ſalamander's name. *Pope.*

Spri'tefully. *adv.* [See **Sprightfully.**] Vigorouſly; with life and ardour.

The Grecians *ſpritefully* drew from the darts the corſe,
And hearſt it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Sprong. The preterite of *ſpring*. Obſolete.

Not miſtruſting, till theſe new curioſities *ſprong* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein miſpent, or the time waſtefully conſumed. *Hooker.*

To **Sprout.** *v. n.* [ꞅpꞃyꞇꞇan, Saxon, *ſpruyten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhoot by vegetation; to germinate.

Try whether theſe things in the *ſprouting* do increaſe weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *ſprouted*. *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *ſprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

We find no ſecurity to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whoſe ends, cut off, have notwithſtanding *ſprouted*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Old Baucis is by old Philemon ſeen
Sprouting with ſudden leaves of ſprightly green. *Dryden.*

Hence *ſprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood:
For phyſick ſome, and ſome deſign'd for food. *Blackm.*

Envy'd Britannia, ſturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top ſhe proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *ſprouts* againſt the ſtroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *ſprouting* clean away. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To ſhoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *ſprout* with moiſture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

Th' enliv'ning duſt its head begins to rear,
And on the aſhes *ſprouting* plumes appear. *Tickell.*

Sprout. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *ſprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the ſlumbering leaves, or taſſel'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haſte I all about,
Number my ranks, and viſit every *ſprout*. *Milton.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *ſprouts* of ſhrubs; and, after it had taſted, began to eat of ſuch as are the uſual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPRUCE. *adj.* [Skinner derives this word from *preux*, French; but he propoſes it with heſitation: Junius thinks it comes from *ſprout*; Caſaubon trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing coſtly and elegant, and thence probably came *ſpruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance.

The tree
That wraps that cryſtal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *ſpruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the middle ſtreet,
Tho' ſome more *ſpruce* companion thou do'ſt meet. *Donne.*
Along the criſped ſhades and bow'rs
Revels the *ſpruce* and jocund Spring;
The graces, and the roſy-boſom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*

I muſt not ſlip into too *ſpruce* a ſtyle for ſerious matters; and yet I approve not that dull inſipid way of writing practiſed by many chymiſts. *Boyle.*

He put his band and beard in order,
The *ſprucer* to accoſt and board her. *Hudibras.*

He is ſo *ſpruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a ſtrange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *ſpruce* and clean? *Arbuthnot.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRU'CEBEER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys *ſprucebeer* is a good balſamick. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRU'CELEATHER. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted for *Pruſſian leather*.] *Ainſworth.*

The *leather* was of *Pruce*. *Dryden's Fables.*

SPRU'CENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpruce*.] Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſpring*.

Tall Norway fir, their maſts in battle ſpent,
And Engliſh oaks, *ſprung* leaks, and planks. reſtore. *Dryden.*

Now from beneath Maleas' airy height,
Aloft ſhe *ſprung*, and ſteer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*
Who *ſprung* from kings ſhall know leſs joy than I. *Pope.*

SPRUNT. *n. ſ.* Any thing that is ſhort and will not eaſily bend.

SPUD. *n. ſ.* A ſhort knife.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt,
Than ſtrongeſt weeds that grow theſe ſtones betwixt:
My *ſpud* theſe nettles from the ſtones can part,
No knife ſo keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn.* *n. ſ.* Are ſuch as are employed to ſee that it be well ſpun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME. *n. ſ.* [*ſpuma*, Latin,] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of ſpirituous and fiery *ſpume*, 'till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they ſhoot forth
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milton.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their diſſolution, leave a froth and *ſpume* upon them, which are cauſed by the airy parts diffuſed by the congealable mixture. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*ſpumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*ſpumeus*, Lat. from the noun.] Frothy;
SPU'MY. } foamy.

The cauſe is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrifying parts ſuffer a turgeſcence, and becoming airy and *ſpumous*, aſcend into the ſurface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madneſs, rolling from afar,
The *ſpumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and inſult the rocky ſhore. *Dryden.*

The *ſpumous* and florid ſtate of the blood, in paſſing through the lungs, ariſes from its own elaſticity, and its violent motion, the aerial particles expanding themſelves. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſpin*.

The nymph nor *ſpun*, nor dreſs'd with artful pride;
Her veſt was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd. *Addiſon.*

SPUNGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Latin.] A ſponge. See SPONGE.

When he needs what you have glean'd, it is but ſqueezing you, and, *ſpunge*, you ſhall be dry again. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Conſidering the motion that was impreſſed by the painter's hand upon the *ſpunge*, compounded with the ſpecifick gravity of the *ſpunge* and the reſiſtance of the air, the *ſpunge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [Rather *To ſponge*.] To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquiſite of *ſpunging* while you are young. *Swift to Gay.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpunge* and *houſe*.] A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon, where the bailiffs ſponge upon them, or riot at their coſt.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *ſpunginghouſe*. *Swift.*

SPU'NGY. *adj.* [from *ſpunge*.]

1. Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſpunge.

Some Engliſh wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *ſpungy* ſoftneſs made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worſe air our ſtaple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet; moiſt; watery.

There is no lady of more ſofter bowels,
More *ſpungy* to ſuck in the ſenſe of fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
I ſaw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *ſpungy* South to this part of the Weſt,
There vaniſh'd in the ſun-beams. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. Drunken; wet with liquor.

What cannot we put upon
His *ſpungy* officers? *Shakeſpeare.*

SPUNK. *n. ſ.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See SPONK.

To make white powder, the beſt way is by the powder of rotten willows: *ſpunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it ruſſet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SPUR. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpuꞃa, Saxon; *ſpore*, Daniſh, Iſlandick, and Dutch; *eſperon*, French.]

1. A ſharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horſe to drive him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the *ſpur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidn.*

Whether the body politick be
A horſe whereon the governour doth ride,
Who, newly in the ſeat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it ſtraight feel the *ſpur*. *Shakeſp.*

He preſently ſet *ſpurs* to his horſe, and departed with the reſt of the company. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Was I for this entitled, Sir,
And girt with ruſty ſword and *ſpur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

2. Incitement; inſtigation.

Seeing then that nothing can move, unleſs there be ſome end, the deſire whereof provoketh unto motion, how ſhould that divine power of the ſoul, that ſpirit of our mind, ever ſtir itſelf into action, unleſs it have alſo the like *ſpur*? *Hooker.*

What need we any *ſpur*, but our own cauſe,
To prick us to redreſs? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *ſpur* of a particular occaſion, but out of providence of the future, to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *ſpur* of virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the other *ſpur*, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are propoſed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only, *ſpur* to human induſtry and action, is uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

The former may be a *ſpur* to the latter, till age makes him in love with the ſtudy, without any childiſh bait. *Cheyne.*

3. A ſtimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teazes.

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *ſpurs* together. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. The ſharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for their *ſpur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; ſome talons, ſome claws, ſome *ſpurs* and beaks. *Ray.*

5. Any thing ſtanding out; a ſnag.

The ſtrong bas'd promontory
Have I made ſhake, and pluckt up by the *ſpurs*
The pine and cedar. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the ſpur; to drive with the ſpur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his horſe of ſtarting fits, *ſpurred* him up to the very ſide of the coach. *Addiſon.*

Your father, when he mounted,
Rein'd 'em in ſtrongly, and he *ſpurr'd* them hard. *Dryd.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is careſſed? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them men; for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if they are *ſpurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace. *Collier on Pride.*

2. To inſtigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,
Unleſs it be to come before their time:
So much they *ſpur* their expedition. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be ſo tempered with the marks of good-will, that affection may *ſpur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

3. To drive by force.

Love will not be *ſpurr'd* to what it loaths. *Shakeſp.*

To SPUR. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition.

With backward bows the Parthians ſhall be there,
And, *ſpurring* from the fight, confeſs their fear:
A double wreath ſhall crown our Cæſar's brows. *Dryden.*

2. To preſs forward.

Aſcanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And *ſpurring* on, his equals ſoon o'erpaſs'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *ſpurring* on, refine themſelves. *Grew.*

SPU'RGALLED. *adj.* [*ſpur* and *gall*.] Hurt with the ſpur.

I was not made a horſe,
And yet I bear a burthen like an aſs,
Spurgall'd and tir'd, by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*
What! ſhall each *ſpurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new penſion'd ſycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend. *Pope.*

SPURGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſpurge*, Fr. *ſpurgie*, Dutch, from *purgo*, Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in Engliſh for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, of the globous bell ſhape cut into ſeveral moon-ſhaped ſegments, and encompaſſed by two little leaves, which ſeem to perform the office of a flower-cup: the pointal is for the moſt part triangular, which riſes from the bottom of the flower, and becomes a fruit of the ſame ſhape, divided into three cells, each containing an oblong ſeed. Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are ſeventy-one ſpecies of this plant, of which wartwort is one. The firſt ſort, called broad-leaved *ſpurge*, is a biennial plant, and uſed in medicine under the name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in theſe plants is uſed by ſome to deſtroy warts; but particular care ſhould be taken in the application, becauſe it is a ſtrong cauſtick. *Millar.*

The leaves of cataputia, or *ſpurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a ſtrange conceit, aſcribing unto plants poſitional operations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SPURGE *Laurel*, or *Mezereon*, *n. ſ.* [*thymelæa*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: the flower conſiſts of one leaf; is, for the moſt part, funnel-ſhaped, and cut into four ſegments; from whoſe centre riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oval fruit, which is in ſome full of juice, but in others is dry. In each is contained one oblong ſeed. It is a rough purge. *Millar.*

SPU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.

The coin that ſhews the firſt is generally rejected as *ſpurious*, nor is the other eſteemed more authentick by the preſent Roman medaliſts. *Addiſon on Italy.*

If any thing elſe has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *ſpurious* additions. *Swift.*

2. Not legitimate; baſtard.

Your Scipio's, Cæſar's, Pompey's, and your Cato's,
Theſe gods on earth, are all the *ſpurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addiſon's Cato.*

SPU'RLING. *n. ſ.* [*eſperlan*, French.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

All-ſaints, do lay for porke and ſowſe,
For ſprats and *ſpurlings* for your houſe. *Tuſſer.*

To SPURN. *v. a.* [ꞅpoꞃnan, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to ſtrike or drive with the foot.

They ſuppos'd I could rend bars of ſteel,
And *ſpurn* in pieces poſts of adamant. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*
Say my requeſt's unjuſt,
And *ſpurn* me back; but if it be not ſo,
Thou art not honeſt. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *ſpurn* a ſtranger cur
Over your threſhold. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
He in the ſurging ſmoke
Uplifted *ſpurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*
So was I forc'd
To do a ſovereign juſtice to myſelf,
And *ſpurn* thee from my preſence. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

Then will I draw up my legs, and *ſpurn* her from me with my foot. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A milk-white bull ſhall at your altars ſtand,
That threats a fight, and *ſpurns* the riſing ſand. *Pope.*
When Athens ſinks by fates unjuſt,
When wild barbarians *ſpurn* her duſt. *Pope.*
Now they, who reach Parnaſſus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *ſpurn* ſome others down. *Pope.*

2. To reject; to ſcorn; to put away with contempt; to diſdain.

In wiſdom I ſhould aſk your name;
But ſince thy outſide looks ſo fair and warlike,
What ſafe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I diſdain and *ſpurn*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To treat with contempt.

Domeſticks will pay a more chearful ſervice, when they find themſelves not *ſpurned*, becauſe fortune has laid them at their maſters feet. *Locke.*

To SPURN. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous oppoſition; to make inſolent reſiſtance.

A ſon to blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon;
Nay more, to *ſpurn* at your moſt royal image. *Shakeſp.*
I, Pandulph, do religiouſly demand
Why thou againſt the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully do'ſt *ſpurn*? *Shakeſp. King John.*
Inſtruct me why
Vanoc ſhould *ſpurn* againſt our rule, and ſtir
The tributary provinces to war. *Phillips's Briton.*

2. To toſs up the heels; to kick or ſtruggle.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *ſpurns*,
The glaſſes ſhatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

SPURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Kick; inſolent and contemptuous treatment.

The inſolence of office, and the *ſpurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPU'RNEY. *n. ſ.* A plant.

SPU'RRER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpur*.] One who uſes ſpurs.

SPU'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpur*.] One who makes ſpurs.

SPU'RRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpergula*, Latin.] A plant.

Spurry ſeed is ſown in the low countries in Summer, the firſt time in May, that it may flower in June and July; and in Auguſt the ſeed is ripe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To SPURT. *v. n.* [See *To* SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick ſtream.

If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *ſpurting* out of the blood will ſhew it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SPU'RWAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpur* and *way*.] A horſeway; a bridle-road; diſtinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſputum*, Latin.] The act of ſpitting.

A moiſt conſumption receives its nomenclature from a moiſt *ſputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. n.* [*ſputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops.

If a manly drop or two fall down,
It ſcalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, *ſputt'ring* in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden.*

2. To fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel ſhe plies,
Foreſees the ſtorms impending in the ſkies,
When ſparkling lamps their *ſputt'ring* light advance,
And in the ſockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

3. To ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the ſpittle by haſty ſpeech.

A pinking owl ſat *ſputtering* at the ſun, and aſking him what he meant to ſtand ſtaring her in the eyes. *L'Eſtrange.*

They could neither of them ſpeak their rage; and ſo fell a *ſputtering* at one another, like two roaſting apples. *Congreve.*

Though he *ſputter* through a ſeſſion,
It never makes the leaſt impreſſion;
Whate'er he ſpeaks for madneſs goes. *Swift.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noiſe and heſitation.

Thou do'ſt with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heav'n for whate'er ills befall;
And *ſputt'ring* under ſpecious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

In the midſt of careſſes, and without the leaſt pretended incitement, to *ſputter* out the baſeſt accuſations! *Swift.*

SPU'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſputter*.] One that ſputters.

SPY. *n. ſ.* [*yſpio*, Welſh; *eſpion*, French; *ſpie*, Dutch; *ſpeculator*, Latin. It is obſerved by a German, that *ſpy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expreſſed: thus the Arimaſpians of old, fabled to have but one eye, were ſo called from *ari*, which, among the nations of Caucaſus, ſtill ſignifies *one*, and *ſpi*, which has been received from the old Aſiatick languages for an *eye*, *ſight*, or one that *ſees*.] One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one ſent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon's the myſtery of things,
As if we were God's *ſpies*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Spies of the Volſcians
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Every corner was poſſeſſed by diligent *ſpies* upon their maſter and miſtreſs. *Clarendon.*

I come no *ſpy*,
With purpoſe to explore, or to diſturb,
The ſecrets of your realm. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Such command we had,
To ſee that none thence iſſu'd forth a *ſpy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton.*
Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they ſubdue become their *ſpies*:
Secrets, as choſen jewels, are
Preſented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*
O'er my men I'll ſet my careful *ſpies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*
Theſe wretched *ſpies* of wit muſt then confeſs,
They take more pains to pleaſe themſelves the leſs. *Dryd.*

Thoſe who attend on their ſtate, are ſo many *ſpies* placed upon them by the publick to obſerve them nearly. *Atterb.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY. *n. ſ.*]

1. To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance, or in a ſtate of concealment; to eſpy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could ſpeak as well as *ſpy*,
This were the worſt that it could ſay,
That being well I fain would ſtay. *Donne.*
As tyger *ſpy'd* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*

A countryman *ſpied* a ſnake under a hedge, half frozen to death. *L'Eſtrange.*

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *ſpy*:
Haſte in his ſteps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*

One in reading ſkipp'd over all ſentences where he *ſpied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To diſcover by cloſe examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has *ſpied* ſome defect in an entail, how ſolicitous are they to repair that errour. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To ſearch or diſcover by artifice.

Moſes ſent to *ſpy* out Jaazer, and took the villages. *Numb.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To ſearch narrowly.

It is my nature's plague
To *ſpy* into abuſe; and oft my jealouſy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

SPY'BOAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpy* and *boat*.] A boat ſent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the ſea to their *ſpyboats* to keep them from being diſcovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why muſt old pigeons, and they ſtale, be dreſt,
When there's ſo many *ſquab* ones in the neſt. *King.*

2. Fat; thick and ſtout; aukwardly bulky.

The nappy ale goes round,

Nor the *ſquab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice. *Betterton.*

SQUAB. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſofa or couch; a ſtuffed cuſhion.

On her large *ſquab* you find her ſpread,
Like a fat corpſe upon a bed. *Swift.*

SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy ſudden fall; plump and fat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoiſe up into the air, and dropt him down, *ſquab*, upon a rock, that daſhed him to pieces. *L'Eſtr.*

SQUA'BPIE. *n. ſ.* [*ſquab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients.

Cornwal *ſquabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings,
And Leiſter beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

To **SQUAB.** *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to ſquelſh or ſquaſh.

SQUA'BBISH. *adj.* [from *ſquab.*] Thick; heavy; fleſhy.

Diet renders them of a *ſquabbiſh* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

To **SQUA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swediſh.] To quarrel; to debate peeviſhly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and ſpeak parrot? and *ſquabble?* ſwagger? Oh, thou invincible ſpirit of wine! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I thought it not improper in a *ſquabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. *Glanville.*

If there muſt be diſputes, is not *ſquabbling* leſs inconvenient than murder? *Collier on Duelling.*

The ſenſe of theſe propoſitions is very plain, though logicians might *ſquabble* a whole day, whether they ſhould rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts's Logick.*

SQUA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *ſquabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man whoſe perſonal courage is ſuſpected, is not to drive ſquadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of ſome *ſquabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquabble.*] A quarrelſome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'DRON. *n. ſ.* [*eſcadron*, Fr. *ſquadrone*, Italian, from *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. A body of men drawn up ſquare.

Thoſe half-rounding guards
Juſt met, and cloſing ſtood in *ſquadron* join'd. *Milton.*

2. A part of an army; a troop.

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a ſet battle to fight with *ſquadrons* coming orderly on. *Knolles.*

Then beauteous Atys, with Iulus bred,
Of equal age, the ſecond *ſquadron* led. *Dryden.*

3. Part of a fleet, a certain number of ſhips.

Rome could not maintain its dominion over ſo many provinces, without *ſquadrons* ready equipt. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *adj.* [from *ſquadron.*] Formed into ſquadrons.

They gladly thither haſte; and by a choir
Of *ſquadron'd* angels hear his carol ſung. *Par. Loſt.*

SQUA'LID. *adj.* [*ſqualidus*, Latin.] Foul; naſty; filthy.

A doleful caſe deſires a doleful ſong,
Without vain art or curious compliments,
And *ſqualid* fortune into baſeneſs flowing,
Doth ſcorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenſer.*
Uncomb'd his locks, and *ſqualid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay deſire. *Dryden.*
All theſe Cocytus bounds with *ſqualid* reeds,
With muddy ditches, and with deadly weeds. *Dryden.*

To **SQUALL.** *v. n.* [*ſquala*, Swediſh.] To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling ſhoulder of veal *ſqualls* out at the ſight of a knife. *Spectator.*

I put five into my coat pocket, and as to the ſixth I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *ſqualled* terribly. *Swift.*

Cornelius ſunk back on a chair; the gueſts ſtood aſtoniſhed; the infant *ſquawl'd.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SQUALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Loud ſcream.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The ſhort thick ſob, loud ſcream, and ſhriller *ſquall.* *Swift.*

2. Sudden guſt of wind. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquall.*] Screamer; one that ſcreams.

SQUA'LOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Coarſeneſs; naſtineſs; want of cleanlineſs and neatneſs.

Take heed that their new flowers and ſweetneſs do not as much corrupt as the others dryneſs and *ſqualor.* *B. Johnſ.*

What can filthy poverty give elſe, but beggary, fulſome naſtineſs, *ſqualor*, uglineſs, hunger, and thirſt? *Burton.*

SQUA'LLY. *adj.* [from *ſquall.*] Windy; guſty. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'MOUS. *adj.* [*ſquameus*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with ſcales.

The ſea was repleniſhed with fiſh, of the cartilaginous and *ſquamoſe*, as of the teſtaceous and cruſtaceous kinds. *Woodward.*

Thoſe galls and balls are produced, in the gems of oak, which may be called *ſquamous* oak cones. *Derham.*

To **SQUA'NDER.** *v. a.* [*verſchwenden*, Teutonick.]

1. To ſcatter laviſhly; to ſpend profuſely; to throw away in idle prodigality.

We *ſquander* away ſome part of our fortune at play. *Atterbury.*

They often *ſquander'd*, but they never gave. *Savage.*

Never take a favourite waiting maid, to inſinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *ſquander.* *Swift.*

Then, in plain proſe, were made two ſorts of men,
To *ſquander* ſome, and ſome to hide agen. *Pope.*

True friends would rather ſee ſuch thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *ſquander* about to all the world. *Pope.*

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propoſe to ourſelves ſhall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we ſhall have power or even inclination to improve them better than thoſe we now *ſquander* away. *Rogers.*

2. To ſcatter; to diſſipate; to diſperſe.

He hath an argoſie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *ſquandered* abroad. *Shakeſp.*

The troops we *ſquander'd* firſt, again appear
From ſev'ral quarters, and encloſe the rear. *Dryden.*
He is a ſucceſsful warrior,
And has the ſoldiers hearts: upon the ſkirts
Of Arragon our *ſquander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

SQUA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquander.*] A ſpendthrift; a prodigal; a waſter; a laviſher.

Plenty in their own keeping, teaches them from the beginning, to be *ſquanderers* and waſters. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *adj.* [*yſgwâr*, Welſh; *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Cornered; having right angles.

All the doors and poſts were *ſquare*, with the windows. *Kings.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The ſtraight looks crooked, and the *ſquare* grows round. *Prior.*

2. Forming a right angle.

This inſtrument is for ſtriking lines *ſquare* to other lines or ſtreight lines, and try the ſquareneſs of their work. *Moxon.*

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three ſquare, five ſquare.

Catching up in haſte his three *ſquare* ſhield,
And ſhining helmet, ſoon him buckled to the field. *Spenſer.*

The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker and almoſt three *ſquare*, is inſerted into the firſt bone of the ſternon. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. Parallel; exactly ſuitable.

She's a moſt triumphant lady, if report be *ſquare* to her. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Strong; ſtout; well ſet. As, a *ſquare* man.

6. Equal; exact; honeſt; fair. As, *ſquare* dealing.

All have not offended;
For thoſe that were, it is not *ſquare* to take
On thoſe that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands,
Are not inherited. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the *ſquare*, as 4 is the *ſquare* root of 16; becauſe $4\times4=16$; and likewiſe 6 the *ſquare* root of 36, as $6\times6=36$.

SQUARE. *n. ſ.* [*quadra*, Latin.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal ſides.

Then did a ſharped ſpire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way in *ſquare* appear to me,
Juſtly proportion'd up unto his height,
So far as archer might his level ſee. *Spenſer.*
Rais'd of graſſy turf their table was;
And on her ample *ſquare* from ſide to ſide
All Autumn pil'd. *Milton.*

2. An area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide.

The ſtatue of Alexander VII. ſtands in the large *ſquare* of the town. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles the *ſquare* which is made of the ſide that ſubtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *ſquares* which are made of the ſides, containing the right angle. *Brown.*

4. A rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; juſtneſs of workmanſhip or conduct.

In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous: Corinth many ways reproved: they of Galatia much more out of *ſquare.* *Hooker.*

The whole ordinance of that government was at firſt evil plotted, and through other overſights came more out of *ſquare*, to that diſorder which it is now come unto. *Spenſ.*

I have not kept my *ſquare*; but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

Nothing ſo much ſetteth this art of influence out of *ſquare* and rule as education. *Raleigh.*

6. Squadron; troops formed ſquare.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *ſquares* of war. *Shakeſpeare.*
Our ſuperfluous lacqueys and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our *ſquares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of ſuch a hilding foe. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. A *ſquare* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itſelf produces the ſquare. The following example is not accurate.

Advance thy golden mountains to the ſkies,
On the broad baſe of fifty thouſand riſe;
Add one round hundred, and if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *ſquare.* *Pope.*

8. Quaternion; number four.

I profeſs
Myſelf an enemy to all other joys
Which the moſt precious *ſquare* of ſenſe poſſeſſes,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your love. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. Level; equality.

Men ſhould ſort themſelves with their equals; for a rich man that converſes upon the *ſquare* with a poor man, ſhall certainly undo him. *L'Eſtrange.*

We live not on the *ſquare* with ſuch as theſe,
Such are our betters who can better pleaſe. *Dryden.*

10. Quartile; the aſtrological ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, *ſquare*, and trine and oppoſite
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial uſe.

I ſhall break no *ſquares* whether it be ſo or not. *L'Eſtrange.*

12. SQUARES *go.* The game proceeds. Cheſsboards being full of ſquares.

One frog looked about him to ſee how *ſquares* went with their new king. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **SQUARE.** *v. a.* [*quadro*, Latin; from the noun.]

1. To form with right angles.

He employs not on us the hammer and the chizzel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *ſquare* and faſhion our hard and ſtubborn hearts. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

2. To reduce to a ſquare.

Circles to *ſquare*, and cubes to double,
Wou'd give a man exceſſive trouble. *Prior.*

3. To meaſure; to reduce to a meaſure.

Stubborn criticks, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *ſquare* all the ſex
By Creſſid's rule. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

4. To adjuſt; to regulate; to mould; to ſhape.

Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea ſuperſtitiouſly,
I will be *ſquar'd* by this. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
How frantickly I *ſquare* my talk! *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou'rt ſaid to have a ſtubborn ſoul,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And *ſquar'ſt* thy life accordingly. *Shakeſpeare.*

God has deſigned us a meaſure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *ſquare* our actions. *Decay of Piety.*

The oracle was inforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wiſeſt man in the world, becauſe he applied his ſtudies to the moral part, the *ſquaring* men's lives. *Hammond.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living ſermon of the truths he taught;
For this by rules ſevere his life he *ſquar'd*,
That all might ſee the doctrine which they heard. *Dryd.*

This muſt convince all ſuch who have, upon a wrong interpretation, preſumed to *ſquare* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations ſhewn their abhorrence of univerſity education. *Swift.*

5. To accommodate; to fit.

Eye me, bleſt Providence, and *ſquare* my trial
To my proportion'd ſtrength. *Milton.*

6. To reſpect in quartile.

O'er Libra's ſign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy goat and crab that *ſquare* the ſcales. *Creech.*

Some profeſſions can equally *ſquare* themſelves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government. *South's Serm.*

To **SQUARE.** *v. n.*

1. To ſuit with; to fit with.

I ſet them by the rule, and, as they *ſquare*,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. *Dryden.*

His deſcription *ſquares* exactly to lime. *Woodward.*

Theſe marine bodies do not *ſquare* with thoſe opinions; but exhibit phænomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*

2. To quarrel; to go to oppoſite ſides. Obſolete.

Are you ſuch fools
To *ſquare* for this? would it offend you then
That both ſhould ſpeed! *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andron.*
But they do *ſquare*, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. *Shakeſp.*

SQUA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquare.*] The ſtate of being ſquare.

This inſtrument is for ſtriking lines ſquare to other lines or ſtraight lines, and try the *ſquareneſs* of their work. *Moxon.*

Motion, *ſquareneſs*, or any particular ſhape, are the accidents of body. *Watts's Logick.*

SQUASH. *n. ſ.* [from *quaſh.*]

1. Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *ſquaſh* is before it is a peaſcod, or a coddling, when it is almoſt an apple. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. [*Melopepo.*] A plant.

The characters are, it hath the whole appearance of a pumpion or gourd; from which this differs in its fruit, which is roundiſh, fleſhy, ſtreaked, angular, and for the moſt part divided into five partitions, incloſing flat ſeeds adhering to a ſpongy placenta. *Millar.*

Squaſh is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing unripe; any thing ſoft. In contempt.

How like I then was to this kernel,
This *ſquaſh*, this gentleman. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. A ſudden fall.

Since they will overload my ſhoulders, I ſhall throw down the burden with a *ſquaſh* among them. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A ſhock of ſoft bodies.

My fall was ſtopped by a terrible *ſquaſh* that ſounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To **SQUASH.** *v. a.* To cruſh into pulp.

To **SQUAT.** *v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To ſit cowering; to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; cloſe to the ground.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, cloſe at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*
Her deareſt comrades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift.*

2. Short and thick; having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering.

The ſquill-inſect is ſo called from ſome ſimilitude to the ſquill-fiſh: the head is broad and *ſquat.* *Grew.*

Alma in verſe, in proſe, the mind,
By Ariſtotle's pen defin'd,
Throughout the body *ſquat* or tall,
Is *bona fide*, all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT. *n. ſ.*

1. The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe.

A ſtitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a ſkilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She ſits at *ſquat*, and ſcrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden fall.

Bruiſes, *ſquats* and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to thoſe that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral.

The *ſquat* conſiſts of tin ore and ſpar incorporated. *Woodward.*

To **SQUEAK.** *v. n.* [*ſqwaka*, Swediſh.]

1. To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.

2. To cry with a ſhrill acute tone.

The ſheeted dead
Did *ſqueak* and gibber in the Roman ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*

Cart wheels *ſqueak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

I ſee the new Arion ſail,
The lute ſtill trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well ſharpen'd thumb from ſhore to ſhore,
The trebles *ſqueak* for fear, the baſes roar. *Dryden.*

Blunderbuſſes planted in every loop-hole, go off conſtantly at the *ſqueaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *ſqueaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addiſon.*

How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,
A bear might ſoon be made a wit;
And that for any thing in nature,
Pigs might *ſqueak* love-odes, dogs bark ſatire. *Prior.*
In florid impotence he ſpeaks,
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *ſqueaks.* *Pope.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulyſſes the *ſqueaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. To break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obſtinate, put a civil queſtion to him upon the rack, and he *ſqueaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

SQUEAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of purſuing dogs:
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *ſqueak*,
Poor ſwine! as if their pretty hearts wou'd break. *Dryden.*

To **SQUEAL.** *v. n.* [*ſqwala*, Swediſh.] To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* ſeems a ſhort ſudden cry, and *ſqueal* a cry continued.

SQUEA'MISH. *adj.* [for *quawmiſh* or *qualmiſh*, from *qualm.*] Nice; faſtidious; eaſily diſguſted; having the ſtomach eaſily turned; being apt to take offence without much reaſon. It is uſed always in diſlike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance ſake, he ſeemed very *ſqueamiſh* in reſpect of the charge he had of the Princeſs Pamela. *Sidney.*

Quoth he, that honour's very *ſqueamiſh*,
That takes a baſting for a blemiſh;
For what's more honourable than ſcars,
Or ſkin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*
His muſick is ruſtick, and perhaps too plain,
The men of *ſqueamiſh* taſte to entertain. *Southern.*

It is rare to ſee a man at once *ſqueamiſh* and voracious. *South.*

There is no occaſion to oppoſe the ancients and the moderns, or to be *ſqueamiſh* on either ſide. He that wiſely conducts his mind in the purſuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſqueamiſh.*] Niceneſs; delicacy; faſtidiouſneſs.

The thorough-paced politician muſt preſently laugh at the *ſqueamiſhneſs* of his conſcience, and read it another lecture. *South's Sermons.*

Upon their principles they may revive the worſhip of the hoſt of Heaven; it is but conquering a little *ſqueamiſhneſs* of ſtomach. *Stillingfleet.*

To adminiſter this doſe, fifty thouſand operators, conſidering the *ſqueamiſhneſs* of ſome ſtomachs, and the peeviſhneſs of young children, is but reaſonable. *Swift.*

To **SQUEEZE.** *v. a.* [cƿiſan, Saxon; *yſ-gwaſgu*, Welſh.]

1. To preſs; to cruſh between two bodies.

It is applied to the *ſqueezing* or preſſing of things downwards, as in the preſſes for printing. *Wilkins.*

The ſinking of the earth would make an extraordinary convulſion of the air, and that crack muſt ſo ſhake or *ſqueeze* the atmoſphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
And *ſqueez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*

None acted mournings forc'd to ſhow,
Or *ſqueeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden.*

When Florio ſpeaks, what virgin could withſtand,
If gentle Damon did not *ſqueeze* her hand? *Pope.*

2. To oppreſs; to cruſh; to haraſs by extortion.

In a civil war people muſt expect to be cruſhed and *ſqueezed* toward the burden. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To force between cloſe bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*

1. To act or paſs, in conſequence of compreſſion.

A concave ſphere of gold filled with water and ſoldered up, upon preſſing the ſphere with great force, let the water *ſqueeze* through it, and ſtand all over its outſide in multitudes of ſmall drops, like dew, without burſting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton's Opticks.*

What crowds of theſe, impenitently bold,
In ſounds and jingling ſyllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and *ſqueezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

2. To force way through cloſe bodies.

Many a publick miniſter comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *ſqueeze* hard before he can get off. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUEEZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Compreſſion; preſſure.

A ſubtile artiſt ſtands with wond'rous bag,
That bears impriſon'd winds, of gentler ſort
Than thoſe that erſt Laertes' ſon enclos'd:
Peaceful they ſleep; but let the tuneful *ſqueeze*
Of lab'ring elbow rouſe them, out they fly
Melodious, and with ſpritely accents charm. *Phillips.*

SQUELCH. *n. ſ.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.

He tore the earth which he had ſav'd
From *ſquelch* of knight, and ſtorm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras.*

So ſoon as the poor devil had recovered the *ſquelch*, away he ſcampers, bawling like mad. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUIB. *n. ſ.* [*ſchieben*, German, to puſh forward. This etymology, though the beſt that I have found, is not very probable.]

1. A ſmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Uſed in ſport.

The armada at Calais, Sir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to ſay, were ſuddenly driven away with *ſquibs*; for it was no more than a ſtratagem of fire-boats manleſs, and ſent upon them. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The foreſt of the ſouth, compareth the French valour to a *ſquib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but ſuddenly extinguiſhes. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Lampoons, like *ſquibs*, may make a preſent blaze;
But time, and thunder, pay reſpect to bays. *Waller.*

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
With *ſquibs* and crackers arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

2. Any petty fellow.

Aſked for their paſs by every *ſquib*,
That liſt at will them to revile or ſnib. *Spenſer.*

The *ſquibs*, in the common phraſe, are called libellers. *Tatler.*

SQUILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſquilla*, *ſcilla*, Latin; *ſquille*, Fr.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves are broad; the flowers are like thoſe of ornithogalum, or the ſtarry hyacinth: they grow in a long ſpike, and come out before the leaves. *Millar.*

Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *ſquill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itſelf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

'Twill down like oxymel of *ſquills*. *Roſcommon.*

The ſelf ſame atoms
Can, in the truſle, furniſh out a feaſt;
And nauſeate, in the ſcaly *ſquill*, the taſte. *Garth.*

2. A fiſh.

3. An inſect.

The *ſquill*-inſect is ſo called from ſome ſimilitude to the *ſquill*-fiſh, in having a long body covered with a cruſt, compoſed of ſeveral rings: the head broad and ſquat. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſquinance*, *ſquinancie*, Fr. *ſquinatia*, Italian.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinſey.

It is uſed for *ſquinancies* and inflammations of the throat; whereby it ſeemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In a *ſquinancy* there is danger of ſuffocation. *Wiſeman.*

SQUINT. *adj.* [*ſquinte*, Dutch, oblique, tranſverſe.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking ſuſpiciouſly.

Where an equal poiſe of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly baniſh *ſquint* ſuſpicion. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of viſion.

Some can *ſquint* when they will; and children ſet upon a table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, as affecting to ſee the light, and ſo induce *ſquinting*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Not a period of this epiſtle but *ſquints* towards another over againſt it. *Pope.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.*

1. To form the eye to oblique viſion.

This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *ſquints* the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

Perkin began already to *ſquint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the ſanctuary. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

SQUI'NTEYED. *adj.* [*ſquint* and *eye.*]

1. Having the ſight directed oblique.

He was ſo *ſquinteyed*, that he ſeemed ſpitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

This is ſuch a falſe and *ſquinteyed* praiſe,
Which ſeeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

The timbrel and the *ſquintifego* maid
Of Iſis awe thee; leſt the gods for ſin,
Should with a ſwelling dropſy ſtuff thy ſkin. *Dryden.*

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look aſquint. A cant word.

I remember thine eyes well enough:
Doſt thou *ſquiny* at me? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

SQUIRE. *n. ſ.* [Contraction of *eſquire*; *eſcuyer*, French. See ESQUIRE.]

1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a *ſquire*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reſt are princes, barons, knights, *ſquires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

2. An attendant on a noble warriour.

Old Butes' form he took, Anchiſes' *ſquire*
Now left to rule Aſcanius. *Dryden's Æn.*

Knights, *ſquires*, and ſteeds muſt enter on the ſtage. *Pope.*

3. An attendant at court.

Return with her—
I could as well be brought
To knee his throne, and *ſquire*-like penſion beg,
To keep baſe life a-foot. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

SQUI'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*eſcurueil*, French; *ſciurus*, Latin.] A ſmall animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

One chanc'd to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There ſcatter'd by a *ſquirrel*:
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, Dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er ſo mad,
I'll ſet you ſafe from peril. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick ſtream. Of uncertain etymology.

Sir Roger ſhe mortally hated, and uſed to hire fellows to *ſquirt* kennel water upon him as he paſſed along. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.

You are ſo given to *ſquirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would ſay, I had choſen a jack-pudding for a prime miniſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUIRT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejected.

He with his *ſquirt*-fire cou'd diſperſe
Whole troops. *Hudibras.*

There is war declared by a lord; his weapons are a pin to ſcratch, and a *ſquirt* to beſpatter. *Pope.*

2. A ſmall quick ſtream.

Water thoſe with *ſquirts* of an infuſion of the medicine in dunged water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SQUI'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquirt.*] One that plies a ſquirt.

The *ſquirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loſs of their bubble. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*ſtaven*, old Dutch.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.

Be't lawful, that I invocate thy ghoſt,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy ſlaughter'd ſon;
Stabb'd by the ſelf ſame hand that made theſe wounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou hid'ſt a thouſand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou haſt whetted on thy ſtony heart,
To *ſtab* at my frail life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

None ſhall dare
With ſhorten'd ſword to *ſtab* in cloſer war;
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Killing a man with a ſword or a hatchet, are looked on as no diſtinct ſpecies of action; but if the point of the ſword firſt enter the body, it paſſes for a diſtinct ſpecies where it has a diſtinct name; as in England, where it is called *ſtabbing*. *Locke.*

Porcius, think thou ſeeſt thy dying brother
Stabb'd at his heart, and all beſmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee! *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To wound mortally or miſchievouſly.

He ſpeaks poniards, and every word *ſtabs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

What tears will then be ſhed!
Then, to compleat her woes, will I eſpouſe
Hermione:—'twill *ſtab* her to the heart! *A. Phillips.*

STAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtab or wound with a ſharp-pointed weapon.

The elements
Of whom your ſwords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *ſtabs*
Kill the ſtill cloſing waters. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cleander,
Unworthy was thy fate, thou firſt of warriours,
To fall beneath a baſe aſſaſſin's *ſtab*. *Rowe.*

2. A dark injury; a ſly miſchief.

3. A ſtroke; a blow.

He had a ſuitable ſcripture ready to repell them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *ſtab* to a temptation. *South's Sermons.*

STA'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtab.*] One who ſtabs; a privy murderer.

STABI'LIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtabilis*, Latin.] Support; firmneſs; act of making firm.

They ſerve for *ſtabiliment*, propagation, and ſhade. *Derb.*

STABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtabilité*, Fr. from *ſtabilitas*, Latin.]

1. Stableneſs; ſteadineſs; ſtrength to ſtand.

By the ſame degrees that either of theſe happen, the *ſtability* of the figure is by the ſame leſſened. *Temple.*

Theſe mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
Theſe ribs robuſt and vaſt in order join'd,
Such ſtrength and ſuch *ſtability* impart,
That ſtorms above, and earthquakes under ground
Break not the pillars. *Blackmore.*

He began to try
This and that hanging ſtone's *ſtability*. *Cotton.*

2. Fixedneſs; not fluidity.

Since fluidneſs and *ſtability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmneſs or *ſtability* of a body conſiſts in this, that the particles which compoſe it do ſo reſt, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual coheſion. *Boyle.*

3. Firmneſs of reſolution.

STA'BLE. *adj.* [*ſtable*, Fr. *ſtabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fixed; able to ſtand.

2. Steady; conſtant; fixed in reſolution or conduct.

If man would be unvariable,
He muſt be like a rock or ſtone, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *ſtable*,
But had a fall more deſperate than we. *Davies.*

He perfect, *ſtable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

3. Strong; fixed in ſtate.

This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *ſtable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers's Sermons.*

STA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtabulum*, Latin.] A houſe for beaſts.

I will make Rabbah a *ſtable* for camels. *Ezra*, xxv. 5.

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*ſtabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beaſts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, ſea-monſters whelp'd
And *ſtabled*. *Milton.*

STA'BLEBOY. } *n. ſ.* [*ſtable* and *boy*, or *man.*] One who at-
STA'BLEMAN. } tends in the ſtable.

As ſoon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horſes to the *ſtableboy*. *Swift.*

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *ſtablemen* and the ſcullion to ſtand in his way. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choiceſt wine;
I would careſs ſome *ſtableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramſton.*

STA'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtable.*]

1. Power to ſtand.

2. Steadineſs; conſtancy; ſtability.

The king becoming graces,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, *ſtableneſs*,
Bounty, perſev'rance, I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'BLESTAND. *n. ſ.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or preſumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the ſtealing of the king's deer in the foreſt: and this is when a man is found at his ſtanding in the foreſt with a croſs bow bent, ready to ſhoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a tree with greyhounds in a leaſh ready to ſlip. *Cowel.*

I'll keep my *ſtableſtand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in couples with her. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*eſtablir*, Fr. *ſtabilio*, Latin.] To eſtabliſh; to fix; to ſettle.

Then ſhe began a treaty to procure,
And *ſtabliſh* terms betwixt both their requeſts. *Fairy Q.*

Stop effuſion of our Chriſtian blood,
And *ſtabliſh* quietneſs on ev'ry ſide. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Comfort your hearts, and *ſtabliſh* you in every good work. 2 *Theſſ.* ii. 17.

Poor hereticks in love there be,
Which think to *ſtabliſh* dangerous conſtancy;
But I have told them, ſince you will be true,
You ſhall be true to them who're falſe to you. *Donne.*

His covenant ſworn
To David, *ſtabliſh'd* as the days of heav'n. *Milton.*

STACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtacca*, Italian.]

1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.

Againſt every pillar was a *ſtack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine laid there. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

While the marquis and his ſervant on foot were chaſing the kid about the *ſtack*, the prince from horſeback killed him with a piſtol. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

While the cock
To the *ſtack* or the barn-door
Stoutly ſtruts his dame before. *Milton.*

Stacks of moiſt corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton.*

An inundation, ſays the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and ſtable;
Whole ricks of hay and *ſtacks* of corn
Were down the ſudden current borne. *Swift.*

2. A number of chimneys or funnels ſtanding together.

A maſon making a *ſtack* of chimneys, the foundation of the houſe ſunk. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewiſe a hovel will ſerve for a room,
To *ſtack* on the peaſe. *Tuſſer.*

The prices of *ſtacking* up of wood I ſhall give you. *Mortimer.*

STACTE. *n. ſ.* An aromatick; the gum that diſtills from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take ſweet ſpices, *ſtacte*, and galbanum. *Exod.* xxx.

STA'DLE. *n. ſ.* [ſtaðel, Saxon, a foundation.]

1. Any thing which ſerves for ſupport to another.

2. A ſtaff; a crutch.

He cometh on, his weak ſteps governing
And aged limbs on cypreſs *ſtadle* ſtout,
And with an ivy twine his waiſt is girt about. *Fairy Q.*

3. A tree ſuffered to grow for coarſe and common uſes, as poſts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.

Leave growing for *ſtaddles* the likelieſt and beſt,
Though ſeller and buyer diſpatched the reſt. *Tuſſer.*

Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *ſtaddles* too thick, will run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

To STA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtadles.

Firſt ſee it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then ſee it well *ſtadled* without and within. *Tuſſer.*

STA'DTHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *n. ſ.* plur. *ſtaves.* [ſtæf, Saxon; *ſtaff*, Daniſh; *ſtaf*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking.

It much would pleaſe him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *ſtaff*
To lean upon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaſtiſements, that thy rod as well as thy *ſtaff* may comfort us. *K. Charles.*

Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, ſhould now throw away his *ſtaff*, out of fear of a dog. *Broome.*

2. A prop; a ſupport.

Hope is a lover's *ſtaff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it againſt deſpairing thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

The boy was the very *ſtaff* of my age, my very prop. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ſtick uſed as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *ſtaff* of length.

I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hir'd to bear their *ſtaves*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He that bought the ſkin ran greater riſque than t'other that ſold it, and had the worſe end of the *ſtaff*. *L'Eſtrange.*

With forks and *ſtaves* the felon they purſue. *Dryden.*

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glitt'ring *ſtaff* unfurl'd
Th' imperial enſign. *Milton.*

To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,
A forky *ſtaff* we dext'rouſly apply'd,
Which in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*

5. An enſign of an office; a badge of authority.

Methought this *ſtaff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

All his officers brake their *ſtaves*; but at their return new *ſtaves* were delivered unto them. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

6. [*Stef*, Iſlandick.] A ſtanza; a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the ſtanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *ſtaff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from conſtraint, he affects half verſes. *Dryden.*

STA'FFISH. *adj.* [from *ſtaff.*] Stiff; harſh. Obſolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpiſh, but hard, tough, and though ſomewhat *ſtaffiſh*, both for learning and whole courſe of living, proveth always beſt. *Aſcham.*

STA'FFTREE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ever green privet.

STAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor ſequeſtred *ſtag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languiſh. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

The ſwift *ſtag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*

Th' inhabitants of ſeas and ſkies ſhall change,
And fiſh on ſhore, and *ſtags* in air ſhall range. *Dryden.*

The *ſtag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they ſound like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

STAGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtage*, French.]

1. A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited.

2. The theatre; the place of ſcenick entertainments.

And much good do't you then,
Brave pluſh and velvet men:
Can feed on ort; and, ſafe in your *ſtage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers and the *ſtage* wrights too. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thoſe two Mytilene brethren, baſely born, crept out of a ſmall galliot unto the majeſty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of theſe worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a *ſtage* play. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I maintain, againſt the enemies of the *ſtage*, that patterns of piety, decently repreſented, may ſecond the precepts. *Dryd.*

One Livius Andronicus was the firſt *ſtage* player in Rome. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Knights, ſquires, and ſteeds, muſt enter on the *ſtage*. *Pope.*

Among ſlaves, who exerciſed polite arts, none ſold ſo dear as *ſtage* players or actors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *ſtage* of fools. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. A place in which reſt is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermiſſion. [*Statio*, Lat.]

I ſhall put you in mind where it was you promiſed to ſet out, or begin your firſt *ſtage*; and beſeech you to go before me my guide. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Our next *ſtage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Addiſ.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her lateſt *ſtage*. *Prior.*

By opening a paſſage from Muſcovy to China, and marking the ſeveral *ſtages*, it was a journey of ſo many days. *Baker.*

5. A ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs.

The changes and viciſſitudes in wars are many; but chiefly in the ſeats or *ſtages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

We muſt not expect that our journey through the ſeveral *ſtages* of this life ſhould be all ſmooth and even. *Atterbury.*

To prepare the ſoul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aſpire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through ſeveral hard and laborious *ſtages* of diſcipline. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The firſt *ſtage* of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called digeſtion. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **Stage.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of uſe.

I love the people;
But do not like to *ſtage* me to their eyes:
Though it do well, I do not reliſh well
Their loud applauſe. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *ſtage* us, and preſent
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Sta'gecoach. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage* and *coach.*] A coach that keeps its ſtages; a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the accommodation of paſſengers.

The ſtory was told me by a prieſt, as we travelled in a *ſtagecoach*. *Addiſon.*

When late their miry ſides *ſtagecoaches* ſhow,
And their ſtiff horſ-s through the town move ſlow,
Then let the prudent walker ſhoes provide. *Gay.*

Sta'geplay. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage* and *play.*] Theatrical entertainment.

This rough-caſt unhewn poetry was inſtead of *ſtageplays* for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

Sta'ger. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtage.*]

1. A player.

You ſafe in your ſtage clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *ſtagers* and the ſtage wrights too. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner; a perſon of cunning.

I've heard old cunning *ſtagers*
Say, fools for argument uſe wagers. *Hudibras.*

One experienced *ſtager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some *ſtagers* of the wiſer ſort
Made all theſe idle wonderments their ſport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could ſay,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryden.*

One cries out, theſe *ſtagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryd.*

Be by a parſon cheated!
Had you been cunning *ſtagers*,
You might yourſelves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

Sta'gevil. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. *Dict.*

Sta'ggard. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtag.*] A four year old ſtag. *Ainſw.*

To **STA'GGER.** *v. n.* [*ſtaggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to ſtand or walk ſteadily.

He began to appear ſick and giddy, and to *ſtagger*; after which he fell down as dead. *Boyle.*

He ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *ſtagger'd* with the blow. *Dryd.*

Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *ſtaggering* legs betray'd:
Strange odds! where cropſick drunkards muſt engage
An hungry foe. *Tate's Juvenal.*

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, *ſtaggering*, and loſs of memory. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy *ſtaggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him reſpite, he will recover his ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

3. To heſitate; to fall into doubt; to become leſs confident or determined.

A man may, if he were fearful, *ſtagger* in this attempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *ſtaggered* not at the promiſe of God through unbelief; but was ſtrong in faith. *Rom.* iv. 20.

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reaſon, and authority: of theſe the moſt potent is authority; for belief upon reaſon, or experience, will *ſtagger*. *Bacon.*

No hereticks deſire to ſpread
Their light opinions, like theſe Epicures;
For ſo their *ſtagg'ring* thoughts are comforted,
And other mens aſſent their doubt aſſures. *Davies.*

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any doubting or *ſtaggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hammond.*

But let it inward ſink and drown my mind:
Falſhood ſhall want its triumph: I begin
To *ſtagger*; but I'll prop myſelf within. *Dryden.*

To **Stagger.** *v. a.*

1. To make to ſtagger; to make to reel.

That hand ſhall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *ſtaggers* thus my perſon. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

2. To ſhock; to alarm; to make leſs ſteady or confident.

The queſtion did at firſt ſo *ſtagger* me,
Bearing a ſtate of mighty moment in't. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

When a prince fails in honour and juſtice, 'tis enough to *ſtagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Eſtrange.*

Whoſoever will read the ſtory of this war, will find himſelf much *ſtaggered*, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howel.*

The ſhells being lodged with the belemnites, ſelenites, and other like natural foſſils, it was enough to *ſtagger* a ſpectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that theſe were ſo too. *Woodward.*

Sta'ggers. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horſe apoplexy.

His horſe paſt cure of the fives, ſtark ſpoil'd with the *ſtaggers*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Madneſs; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of uſe.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *ſtaggers*, and the careleſs lapſe
Of youth and ignorance. *Shak. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Sta'gnancy. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtagnant.*] The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *adj.* [*ſtagnans*, Lat.] Motionleſs; ſtill; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *ſtagnant* in its ample ſeat,
The ſun would through it ſpread deſtructive heat. *Blackm.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the ſand now was caſt into layers, and not to a regular ſettlement, from a water quiet and *ſtagnant*. *Woodward.*

Immur'd and buried in perpetual ſloth,
That gloomy ſlumber of the *ſtagnant* ſoul. *Irene.*

To **STA'GNATE.** *v. n.* [*ſtagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionleſs; to have no courſe or ſtream.

The water which now ariſes muſt have all *ſtagnated* at the ſurface, and could never poſſibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the ſtrata been thus raiſed up. *Woodw.*

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *ſtagnates*, and unites itſelf to the veſſel through which it flows. *Arbuth.*

Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marſhes *ſtagnate*. *Thomſon.*

Stagna'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtagnate.*] Stop of courſe; ceſſation of motion.

As the Alps ſurround Geneva on all ſides, they form a vaſt baſon, where there would be a conſtant *ſtagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind ſcatter them from time to time. *Addiſ.*

To what great ends ſubſervient is the wind?
Behold, where e'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the ſkies:
This from *ſtagnation* and corruption ſaves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackm. Creation.*

Staid. *participial adjective.* [from *ſtay.*] Sober; grave; regular; compoſed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyſelf
Into a 'haviour of leſs fear, ere wildneſs
Vanquiſh my *ſtaider* ſenſes. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

This ſeems to our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black *ſtaid* wiſdom's hue. *Milton.*

I ſhould not be a perſuader to them of ſtudying much in the Spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and *ſtaid* guides, to all the quarters of the land. *Milton on Education.*

I am the more at eaſe in Sir Roger's family, becauſe it conſiſts of ſober and *ſtaid* perſons. *Addiſon.*

Sta'idness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtaid.*] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildneſs.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that ſerenity and fixed *ſtaidneſs* which is neceſſary to ſo ſevere an intentneſs. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

If ſometimes he appears too gay, yet a ſecret gracefulneſs of youth accompanies his writings, though the *ſtaidneſs* and ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

To **STAIN.** *v. a.* [*yſtaenio*, Welſh, from *ys* and *taenu*.

Rhag Gwyar or Gnawd,
Afar *yſtaenawd.* *Talieſſyn*, an old Britiſh poet.]

1. To blot; to ſpot; to maculate.

Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or *ſtain* the ſtone,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

From the gaſh a ſtream
His armour *ſtain'd*, ere while ſo bright. *Milton.*

Embrace again, my ſons: be foes no more,
Nor *ſtain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryd.*

2. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now ſoil'd and *ſtain'd*. *Milton.*

Stain. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration.

Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh their *ſtains*;
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains:
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden's Æn.*

We no where meet with a more pleaſing ſhow than what appears in the heavens at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, which is wholly made up of thoſe different *ſtains* of light that ſhew themſelves in clouds of a different ſituation. *Addiſon.*

Swift trouts diverſify'd with crimſon *ſtains*,
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

To ſolemn actions of royalty and juſtice their ſuitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *ſtain?* *Hooker.*

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which ſuch places have, is, I truſt, without any blemiſh or *ſtain* of hereſy. *Hooker.*

Then heav'n and earth renew'd, ſhall be made pure
To ſanctity, that ſhall receive no ſtain. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt lots; for if he had made the choice himſelf, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *ſtain* upon them for want of merit. *Broome.*

3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praiſe, and yet the *ſtain* of all womankind. *Sidney.*

Sta'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtain.*] One who ſtains; one who blots.

Sta'inless. *adj.* [from *ſtain.*]

1. Free from blots or ſpots.

The phenix wings are not ſo rare
For faultleſs length and *ſtainleſs* hue. *Sidney.*

2. Free from ſin or reproach.

I cannot love him;
Yet I ſuppoſe him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great eſtate, of freſh and *ſtainleſs* youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

STAIR. *n. ſ.* [ſτæᵹeɲ, Sax. *ſteghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we riſe an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently uſed for the whole order of ſteps; but *ſtair* now, if it be uſed at all, ſignifies, as in Milton, only one flight of ſteps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *ſtair* upright, but winding almoſt the full compaſs about, that the ſteepneſs be the more inſenſible. *Sidney.*

How many cowards, whoſe hearts are all as falſe
As *ſtairs* of ſand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shakeſp.*

Slaver with lips as common as the *ſtairs*
That mount the Capitol. *Shakeſpeare.*

I would have one only goodly room above *ſtairs*, of ſome forty foot high. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two ſervants, ſtood at the *ſtair*-foot, and ſent theſe two villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*

There being good *ſtairs* at either end, they never went through each other's quarters. *Clarendon.*

The *ſtairs* were ſuch as whereon Jacob ſaw
Angels aſcending and deſcending. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Satan now on the lower *ſtair*,
That ſcal'd by ſteps of gold to heav'n gate,
Looks down with wonder at the ſudden view
Of all this world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Trembling he ſprings,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor ſtaid for *ſtairs*; but down the depth he threw
His body: on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*

Sta'ircase. *n. ſ.* [*ſtair* and *caſe.*] The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs.

To make a complete *ſtaircaſe* is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

I cannot forbear mentioning a *ſtaircaſe*, where the eaſineſs of the aſcent, the diſpoſition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Stake. *n. ſ.* [ſτaca, Sax. *ſtaeck*, Dutch; *eſtaca*, Spaniſh.]

1. A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground.

The more I ſhaked the *ſtake*, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper ſtill it ſunk into it. *Sidney.*

His credit in the world might ſtand the poor town in great ſtead, as hitherto their miniſters foreign eſtimation hath been the beſt *ſtake* in their hedge. *Hooker.*

He wanted pikes to ſet before his archers;
Inſtead whereof ſharp *ſtakes*, pluckt out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to ſmall *ſtakes*, and the raiſed vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Or ſharpen *ſtakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The ſallow twigs to tie the ſtraggling vine. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of wood.

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a ſharpen'd *ſtake* ſtrong Dryas found,
And in the ſhoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryd.*

3. Any thing placed as a paliſade or fence.

That hollow I ſhould know: what are you, ſpeak?
Come not too near, you fall on iron *ſtakes* elſe. *Milton.*

4. The poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited.

We are at the *ſtake*,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Have you not ſet mine honour at the *ſtake*,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning.

'Tis time ſhort pleaſure now to take,
Of little life the beſt to make,
And manage wiſely the laſt *ſtake*. *Cowley.*

O then, what intereſt ſhall I make
To ſave my laſt important *ſtake*,
When the moſt juſt have cauſe to quake! *Roſcommon.*

He ventures little for ſo great a *ſtake*. *More.*

Th' increaſing ſound is borne to either ſhore,
And for their *ſtakes* the throwing nations fear. *Dryden.*

The game was ſo contrived, that one particular caſt took up the whole *ſtake*; and when ſome others came up, you laid down. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the Lady Margaret was declared for it, he ſaw plainly that his kingdom muſt again be put to the *ſtake*, and that he muſt fight for it. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at *ſtake*,
For cov'nant and the cauſe's ſake? *Hudibras.*

Of my crown thou too much care do'ſt take;
That which I value more, my love's at *ſtake*. *Dryden.*

Hath any of you a great intereſt at *ſtake* in a diſtant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good ſhare of his fortune? *Atterbury.*

Every moment Cato's life's at *ſtake*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

7. The *ſtake* is a ſmall anvil, which ſtands upon a ſmall iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occaſion offers; or elſe it hath a ſtrong iron ſpike at the bottom let into ſome place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to ſet ſmall cold work ſtraight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chiſſel or cold punch. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To **Stake.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright.

Stake and bind up your weakeſt plants and flowers againſt the winds, before they in a moment proſtrate a whole year's labour. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his neareſt concerns? The cauſe is, he relied upon the ſervices of a pack of villains, who deſigned nothing but their own game, and to *ſtake* him while they played for themſelves. *South.*

Perſons, after their priſons have been flung open, have choſen rather to languiſh in their dungeons than *ſtake* their miſerable lives on the ſucceſs of a revolution. *Addiſon.*

They durſt not *ſtake* their preſent and future happineſs on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addiſon.*

I'll *ſtake* yon' lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing ſhade ſurveys. *Pope.*

STALACTI'TES. *n. ſ.* [from ςαλαζω.]

Stalactites is only ſpar in the ſhape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fiſſures of the ſtone. *Woodward.*

Stala'ctical. *adj.* Reſembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with thoſe *ſtalactical* ſtones on the top and ſides. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Stalagmi'tes. *n. ſ.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſ.*

STALE. *adj.* [*ſtelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not uſed of perſons otherwiſe than in contempt.

This, Richard, is a curious caſe:
Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays
Upon two diſtant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or *ſtale*;
In this ſad ſtate your doubtful choice
Would never have the caſting voice. *Prior.*

A *ſtale* virgin ſets up a ſhop in a place where ſhe is not known. *Spectator.*

2. Uſed till it is of no uſe or eſteem; worn out of regard or notice.

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *ſtale* and vaniſh with time. *Hayw.*

About her neck a pacquet mail,
Fraught with advice, ſome freſh, ſome *ſtale*. *Butler.*

Many things beget opinion; ſo doth novelty: wit itſelf, if *ſtale*, is leſs taking. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretenſions grew *ſtale* for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the ſtage. *Swift.*

They reaſon and conclude by precedent,
And own *ſtale* nonſenſe which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*

Stale. *n. ſ.* [from ſτælan, Saxon, to ſteal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, ſerved for a *ſtale* to bring in more. *Sidney.*

Still as he went he crafty *ſtales* did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;
And privy ſpials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what courſe he takes, and how he fares. *Fairy Q.*

The trumpery in my houſe bring hither,
For *ſtale* to catch theſe thieves. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Had he none elſe to make a *ſtale* but me?
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakeſp.*

A pretence of kindneſs is the univerſal *ſtale* to all baſe projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *ſtale* for the ambitious. *Decay of Piety.*

This eaſy fool muſt be my *ſtale*, ſet up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify a proſtitute.

I ſtand diſhonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *ſtale*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [From *ſtale*, adj.] Urine; old urine.
4. Old beer; beer ſomewhat acidulated.
5. [*Stele*, Dutch, a ſtick.] A handle.

It hath a long *ſtale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old.

Age cannot wither her, nor cuſtom *ſtale*
Her infinite variety. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Were I a common laugher, or did uſe
To *ſtale* with ordinary oaths my love
To every new proteſtor. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

A barren-ſpirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject arts and imitations;
Which, out of uſe, and *ſtal'd* by other men,
Begin his faſhion. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

Having ty'd his beaſt t' a pale,
And taken time for both to *ſtale*. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY. *adv.* [from *ſtale*.] Of old; long time.

All your promis'd mountains
And ſeas I am ſo *ſtalely* acquainted with. *B. Johnſon.*

STA'LENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtale*.] Oldneſs; ſtate of being long kept; ſtate of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled; but ſomewhat better than bottles of the ſame drinks and *ſtaleneſs*, kept in a cellar. *Bacon.*

Provided our landlord's principles were ſound, we did not take any notice of the *ſtaleneſs* of his proviſions. *Addiſ.*

To STALK. *v. n.* [ꞅtealcan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps. It is uſed commonly in a ſenſe of diſlike.

His monſtrous enemy
With ſturdy ſteps came *ſtalking* in his ſight. *Fairy Queen.*

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?
Or ſhall we give the ſignal to our rage,
And *ſtalk* in blood to our poſſeſſion? *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Unfold th' eternal door:
You ſee before the gate what *ſtalking* ghoſt
Commands the guard, what ſentries keep the poſt. *Dryd.*

Bertran
Stalks cloſe behind her, like a witch's fiend
Preſſing to be employ'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

They paſs their precious hours in plays and ſports,
Till death behind came *ſtalking* on unſeen. *Dryden.*

With manly mien he *ſtalk'd* along the ground;
Nor wanted voice bely'd, nor vaunting ſound. *Dryden.*

Then *ſtalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean, while the topmaſt wave
Scarce reaches up his middle ſide. *Addiſon.*

'Tis not to *ſtalk* about, and draw freſh air
From time to time. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Vexatious thought ſtill found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and purſu'd my ways,
Nor ſhut from artful bow'r, nor loſt in winding maze. *Prior.*

Scornful turning from the ſhore
My haughty ſtep, I *ſtalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To walk behind a ſtalking horſe or cover.

The king aſked how far it was to a certain town: they ſaid ſix miles. Half an hour after he aſked again: one ſaid ſix miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the ſhoulder of his led horſe: and when ſome aſked his majeſty what he meant, I muſt *ſtalk*, ſaid he; for yonder town is ſhy, and flies me. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

STALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep.

Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than diſmal day;
The which with monſtrous *ſtalk* behind him ſtept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Fairy Q.*

Great Milton next, with high and haughty *ſtalks*,
Unfetter'd in majeſtick numbers walks. *Addiſon.*

2. [*Stele*, Dutch.] The ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A ſtock-gillyflower, gently tied on a ſtick, put into a ſteep glaſs full of quickſilver, ſo that the quickſilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower freſh, and the *ſtalk* harder and leſs flexible than it was. *Bacon.*

Small ſtore will ſerve, where ſtore,
All ſeaſons, ripe for uſe hangs on the *ſtalk*. *Milton.*

That amber attracts not baſil is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *ſtalks*, be ſtripped unto ſmall ſtraws, they ariſe unto amber, wax, and other electricks, no otherways than thoſe of wheat and rye. *Brown.*

Roſes unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their *ſtalks* to ſtrew thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

3. The ſtem of a quill.

Viewed with a glaſs, they appear made up of little bladders, like thoſe in the plume or *ſtalk* of a quill. *Grew.*

STAL'KINGHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtalking* and *horſe*.] A horſe either real or fictitious by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game; a maſk; a pretence.

Let the counſellor give counſel not for faction but for conſcience, forbearing to make the good of the ſtate the *ſtalkinghorſe* of his private ends. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Hypocriſy is the devil's *ſtalkinghorſe*, under an affectation of ſimplicity and religion. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'LKY. *adj.* [from *ſtalk*.] Hard like a ſtalk.

It grows upon a round ſtalk, and at the top bears a great *ſtalky* head. *Mortimer.*

STALL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅteal, Saxon; *ſtal*, Dutch; *ſtalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horſe is kept in the ſtable.

A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads, forg'd all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *ſtall*,
Ruſh'd to their paſtures. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Duncan's horſes,
Beauteous and ſwift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *ſtalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainſt obedience. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Solomon had forty thouſand *ſtalls* of horſes. 1 *Kings*, iv.

His fellow ſought what lodging he could find;
At laſt he found a *ſtall* where oxen ſtood. *Dryden.*

2. A bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are ſmother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

They are Nature's coarſer wares that lie on the *ſtall*, expoſed to the tranſient view of every common eye. *Glanv.*

Beſs Hoy firſt found it troubleſome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a *ſtall*. *King.*

How pedlars *ſtalls* with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*

Harley, the nation's great ſupport,
Returning home one day from court,
Obſerv'd a parſon near Whitehall,
Cheap'ning old authors on a *ſtall*. *Swift.*

3. [*Stall*, Swediſh; *ſtal*, Armorick.] A ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed.

All theſe together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcaſes of beaſts in butcher's *ſtall*;
And in another corner wide were ſtrown
The antique ruins of the Roman's fall. *Fairy Queen.*

4. The ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to aſſign unto ſuch canon a *ſtall* in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *ſtalls*. *Warburton.*

To STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep in a ſtall or ſtable.

For ſuch encheaſon, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will eſpy;
The fat ox, that wont ligg in the ſtall,
Is now faſt *ſtalled* in his crumenal. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

For my part, he keeps me ruſtically at home; or, to ſpeak more properly, ſties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *ſtalling* of an ox? *Shakeſpeare.*

Niſus the foreſt paſs'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name ſo call'd,
Where King Latinus then his oxen *ſtall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [For *inſtall*.] To inveſt.

Long may'ſt thou live to wail thy children's loſs;
And ſee another, as I ſee thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *ſtall'd* in mine. *Shakeſp.*

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

We could not *ſtall* together in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To kennel.

STA'LLFED. *adj.* [*ſtall* and *fed*.] Fed not with graſs, but dry feed.

Stallfed oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diſeaſed in their livers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STA'LLWORN. *adj.* [*ſtall* and *worn*.] Long kept in the ſtable. But it is probably a miſtake for *ſtalworth*, [ꞅtælpeꞃð, Saxon, ſtout.]

His *ſtallworn* ſteed the champion ſtout beſtrode. *Shak.*

STA'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*yſdalwyn*, an old Welſh word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Wotton.* *Eſtallion*, French; *ſtallone*, Italian; *ſtalhengſt*, Dutch. Junius thinks it derived from ꞅtælan, to leap.] A horſe kept for mares.

The preſent defects are breeding without choice of *ſtallions* in ſhape or ſize. *Temple.*

If fleet Dragon's progeny at laſt
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches caſt,
No favour for the *ſtallion* we retain,
And no reſpect for the degen'rate ſtrain. *Dryden.*

I will not aſk him one of his Egyptians;
No, let him keep 'em all for ſlaves and *ſtallions*. *Dryden.*

STA'MINA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The firſt principles of any thing.
2. The ſolids of a human body.
3. [In botany.] Thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompaſſing round the ſtyle, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STA'MINEOUS. *adj.* [*ſtamineus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of threads.
2. Stamineous flowers.

Stamineous flowers are ſo far imperfect as to want thoſe coloured leaves which are called petala, and conſiſt only of the ſtylus and the ſtamina; and ſuch plants as do bear theſe *ſtamineous* flowers Ray makes to conſtitute a large genus of plants: theſe he divides into ſuch as, firſt, have their fruit or ſeed totally divided from the flower; and theſe are ſuch plants as are ſaid to be of different ſexes: the reaſon of which is, that from the ſaid ſeed ſome plant ſhall ariſe with flowers and no fruit, and others with fruit and no flowers; as hops, hemp, ſtinging nettles. 2. Such as have their fruit only a little disjointed from their flowers; as the ricinus, and the heliotropium triconon. 3. Such as have their fruit immediately contiguous, or adhering to their flower. 4. Such whoſe flowers adhere to the top or uppermoſt of the ſeed; as the beta, aſarum, and alchimilla.

STA'MMEL. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

Reedhood, the firſt that doth appear
In *ſtammel*: ſcarlet is too dear. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [ꞅtamen, a ſtammerer, Saxon; *ſtamelen*, *ſtameren*, to ſtammer, Dutch.] To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation; to utter words with difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of myſelf to tell
I go about; but then is all my beſt
Wry words, and *ſtamm'ring* or elſe doltiſh dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

I would thou could'ſt *ſtammer*, that thou might'ſt pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakeſpeare.*

She *ſtammers*; oh what grace in liſping lies!
If ſhe ſays nothing, to be ſure ſhe's wiſe. *Dryden.*

Lagean juice,
Which *ſtammering* tongues and ſtagg'ring feet produce. *Dryden.*

Cornelius hoped he would come to *ſtammer* like Demoſthenes. *Arbuthnot's Mart. Scrib.*

Your hearers would rather you ſhould be leſs correct, than perpetually *ſtammering*, which is one of the worſt ſoleciſms in rhetorick. *Swift.*

STA'MMERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtammer*.] One who ſpeaks with heſitation.

A *ſtammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peaſant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*ſtampen*, Dutch; *ſtamper*, Daniſh.]

1. To ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downwards.

If Arcite thus deplore
His ſuff'rings, Palamon yet ſuffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he *ſtamps* the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *ſtamped* and ground it very ſmall. *Deut.* ix. 21.

Some apothecaries, upon *ſtamping* of coloquintida, have been put into a great ſcouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

3. [*Eſtamper*, French; *ſtampare*, Italian; *eſtampar*, Spaniſh.] To impreſs with ſome mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to ſtamp the endowments of a private condition with luſtre and authority. *South.*

Here ſwells the ſhelf with Ogilby the great;
There, *ſtamp'd* with arms, Newcaſtle ſhines compleat. *Pope.*

4. To fix a mark by impreſſing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *ſtampt* on the king's coin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe prodigious conceits in nature ſpring out of framing abſtracted conceptions, inſtead of thoſe eaſy primary notions which nature *ſtamps* alike in all men of common ſenſe. *Digby on Bodies.*

There needs no poſitive law or ſanction of God to *ſtamp* an obliquity upon ſuch a diſobedience. *South's Sermons.*

No conſtant reaſon of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and *ſtamped* upon it; or is of ſuch a frame, that le the free uſe of itſelf it will find out God. *Tillotſon.*

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himſelf; though he has *ſtampt* no original characters on our mind, wherein we may read his being; yet having furniſhed us with thoſe faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not himſelf without witneſs. *Locke.*

Can they perceive the impreſſions from things without, and be at the ſame time ignorant of thoſe characters which nature herſelf has taken care to *ſtamp* within? *Locke.*

What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thruſt the worſt deſerving firſt,
And *ſtamp'd* the noble mark of eldership
Upon their baſer metal? *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

What an unſpeakable happineſs would it be to a man engaged in the purſuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *ſtamping* his beſt ſentiments upon his memory in indelible characters? *Watts.*

5. To make by impreſſing a mark.

If two penny weight of ſilver, marked with a certain impreſſion, ſhall here in England be equivalent to three penny weight marked with another impreſſion, they will not fail to *ſtamp* pieces of that faſhion, and quickly carry away your ſilver. *Locke.*

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

We are baſtards all;
And that moſt venerable man, which
I did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *ſtampt*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To STAMP. *v. n.* To ſtrike the foot ſuddenly downward.

What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *ſtamp*, and ſwear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded ſlave,
Haſt thou not ſpoke like thunder on my ſide? *Shakeſpeare.*

The men ſhall howl at the noiſe of the *ſtamping* of the hoofs of his ſtrong horſes. *Jer.* xlvii. 3.

There is ſuch an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *ſtamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the ſound repeated. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

He cannot bear th' aſtoniſhing delight,
But ſtarts, exclaims, and *ſtamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *ſtamping* upon it, they found it was hollow. *Gulliver's Travels.*

STAMP. *n. ſ.* [*eſtampe*, French; *ſtampa*, Italian.]

1. Any inſtrument by which a hollow impreſſion is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil ſlow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time deſtroy:
She has a *ſtamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

'Tis gold ſo pure,
It cannot bear the *ſtamp* without allay. *Dryden.*

2. A mark ſet on any thing; impreſſion.

That ſacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *ſtamp*, makes baſeſt metals paſs:
'Twere folly now a ſtately pile to raiſe,
To build a playhouſe, while you throw down plays. *Dryden.*

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; ſome by an object affecting the ſenſes only; others, that have more than once offered themſelves, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not ſettling the *ſtamp* deep into itſelf. *Locke.*

3. A thing marked or ſtamped.

The mere deſpair of ſurgery he cures;
Hanging a golden *ſtamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impreſſion; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *ſtamps* of the ſeveral edifices, which are moſt famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. A mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government.

Indeed the paper *ſtamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And ſince he could not ſpend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.

The perſons here reflected upon are of ſuch a peculiar *ſtamp* of impiety, that they ſeem formed into a kind of diabolical ſociety for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*

Where reaſon or Scripture is expreſſed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the ſtrength of our own perſuaſions which can give it that *ſtamp*. *Locke.*

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any ſuffrage or atteſtation.

Of the ſame *ſtamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant ſuſpends the attraction of the loadſtone. *Brown.*

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by morality, or immorality, ſo much as by the *ſtamp* that is ſet upon't by men of figure. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Make; caſt; form.

If ſpeaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flatt'ry,
Such attribution ſhould this Douglas have,
As not a ſoldier of this ſeaſon's *ſtamp*
Should go ſo general current through the world. *Shakeſp.*

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the ſame *ſtamp* in a court of juſtice, he lies under the diſadvantage of a ſtrong ſuſpicion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lye in every look; but if one of his own *ſtamp* ſhould tell him that the King of Sweden would be ſuddenly at Perth, he hugs himſelf at the good news. *Addiſon.*

STA'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtamp*.] An inſtrument of pounding.

From the ſtamping-mill it paſſeth through the crazing-mill; but of late times they moſtly uſe wet *ſtampers*. *Carew.*

STAN, amongſt our forefathers, was the termination of the ſuperlative degree: ſo *Athelſtan*, moſt noble; *Betſtan*, the beſt; *Leofſtan*, the deareſt; *Wiſtan*, the wiſeſt; *Dunſtan*, the higheſt. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*eſtancher*, French; *ſtagnare*, Italian.] To ſtop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a ſtone, laid to the neck, doth *ſtanch* the bleeding of the noſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra ſigillata, communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *ſtanching* of blood, and ſtopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*

Leeches, inwardly taken, faſten upon the veins, and occaſion an effuſion of blood, which cannot be eaſily *ſtanched*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He ſought to hinder fighting, and aſſay'd
To *ſtanch* blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To ſtop.

A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her iſſue *ſtanched*. *Luke*, viii. 44.

STANCH. *adj.* [This ſeems to come from the verb.] 1.

1. Sound; ſuch as will not run out.

What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by ſome virtuoſo, that ſhall have *ſtancher* veſſels, and more ſunny days. *Boyle.*

2. Firm; ſound of principle; truſty; hearty; determined.

The ſtanding abſurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *ſtanch* churchman, is that there is a calf's head club. *Addiſon.*

In politicks, I hear, you're *ſtanch*,
Directly bent againſt the French. *Prior.*

Each *ſtaunch* polemick ſtubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician ſtill expelling Locke,
Came whip and ſpur. *Dunciad.*

3. Strong; not to be broken.

If I knew
What hoop would hold us *ſtaunch* from edge to edge
O'th' world, I would purſue it. *Shak. Anth. and Cleop.*

You will loſe their love: this is to be kept *ſtanch*, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

STA'NCHION. *n. ſ.* [*eſtançon*, French.] A prop; a ſupport.

STA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtanch.*] Not to be ſtopped.

There grows,
In my moſt ill compos'd affection, ſuch
A *ſtanchleſs* avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtood, I have ſtood.* [ſtanðan, Gothick and Saxon; *ſtaen*, Dutch; *ſtare*, Italian; *eſtar*, Spaniſh; *ſtare*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to ſit or lie down.

2. To be not demoliſhed or overthrown.

What will they then; what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *ſtand?* *Milton.*

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb *ſtood* on the other ſide of Naples, which looks towards Veſuvio. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming ſteeds: what *ſtood*, recoil'd
O'erweary'd, through the faint ſatanick hoſt
Defenſive ſcarce, or with pale fear ſurpris'd
Fled ignominious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. To become erect.

The rooted fibres roſe, and from the wound
Black bloody drops diſtill'd upon the ground:
Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *ſtood*;
Fear ſhrunk my ſenſes, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair *ſtood* up; convulſive rage poſſeſs'd
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. To ſtop; to halt; not to go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to *ſtand*,
Will not go off until they hear you ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sun in Gideon *ſtand*,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*

Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms preſum'ſt to tread, I charge thee *ſtand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden's Æn.*

7. To be at a ſtationary point without progreſs or regreſſion.

This nation of Spain runs a race ſtill of empire, when all other ſtates of Chriſtendom *ſtand* at a ſtay. *Bacon.*

Immenſe the pow'r, immenſe were the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they *ſtand?* *Pope.*

8. To be in a ſtate of firmneſs, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *ſtood.* *Davies.*

To *ſtand* or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies. *Milton.*

My mind on its own centre *ſtands* unmov'd,
And ſtable as the fabrick of the world,
Propt on itſelf. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence.

Seeing how lothly oppoſite I *ſtood*
To his unnat'ral purpoſe, in fell motion
With his prepared ſword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

From enemies Heav'n keep your majeſty;
And when they *ſtand* againſt you, may they fall. *Shak.*

10. To be in a ſtate of hoſtility; to keep the ground.

If he would preſently yield, Barbaroſſa promiſed to let him go free; but if he ſhould *ſtand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his fooliſh hardineſs. *Knolles.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themſelves together, and *ſtand* for their life. *Eſth.* viii. 11.

We are often conſtrained to *ſtand* alone againſt the ſtrength of opinion. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

It was by the ſword they ſhould die, if they *ſtood* upon defence; and by the halter, if they ſhould yield. *Hayward.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him *ſtood* ſo to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xlvi. 3.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *ſtand* againſt the wiles of the devil. *Eph.* vi. 11.

Their lives and fortunes were put in ſafety, whether they *ſtood* to it or ran away. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

12. To ſtay; not to fly.

At the ſoldierly word *ſtand* the flyers halted a little. *Clarendon.*

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongſt liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *ſtands* firſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it ſtudied with that freedom and that ſacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore *ſtand* always chief. *Watts.*

14. To remain in the preſent ſtate.

If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no fleſh while the world *ſtandeth.* 1 *Cor.* viii. 13.

That ſots and knaves ſhould be ſo vain
To wiſh their vile reſemblance may remain;
And *ſtand* recorded, at their own requeſt,
To future days a libel or a jeſt. *Dryden.*

15. [*Eſtar*, Spaniſh.] To be in any particular ſtate; to be: emphatically expreſſed.

The ſea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moſes ſo to *ſtand*,
Divided. *Milton.*

Accompliſh what your ſigns foreſhow:
I *ſtand* reſign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden's Æn.*

He ſtruck the ſnakes, and *ſtood* again
New ſex'd, and ſtrait recover'd into man. *Addiſon.*

They expect to be favoured, who *ſtand* not poſſeſſed of any one of thoſe qualifications that belonged to him. *Atterbury.*

Some middle prices ſhew us in what proportion the value of their lands *ſtood*, in regard to thoſe of our own country. *Arbuthnot.*

God, who ſees all things intuitively, does not want theſe helps; he neither *ſtands* in need of logick nor uſes it. *Baker.*

Perſians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor *ſtood* ſubdu'd by ſound. *Pope.*

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being diſconcerted by little occaſions, frame their malignant fables accordingly, and *ſtand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whoſe ſentence in matters of controverſy he ordained ſhould *ſtand*, oftentimes would be deceived. *Hooker.*

A thing within my boſom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *ſtand.* *Shakeſpeare.*

I will puniſh you, that ye may know that my words ſhall ſurely *ſtand* againſt you for evil. *Jer.* xliv. 29.

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant ſhall *ſtand* faſt with him. *Pſ.* lxxxix. 28.

17. To conſiſt; to have its being or eſſence.

That could not make him that did the ſervice perfect, as pertaining to the conſcience, which *ſtood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.

18. To be with reſpect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *ſtand* at a certain wages. *Carew.*

19. To have a place.

If it *ſtand*
Within the eye of honour, be aſſured
My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occaſions. *Shakeſpeare.*

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, ſhould have *ſtood* that night
Againſt my fire. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A philoſopher diſputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that *ſtood* by, ſaid, Methinks you were not like yourſelf laſt day in argument with the emperor; I could have anſwered better myſelf. Why, ſaid the philoſopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions? *Bacon.*

This excellent man, who *ſtood* not upon the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

Chariots wing'd
From th' armoury of God, where *ſtand* of old
Myriads. *Milton.*

We make all our addreſſes to the promiſes, hug and careſs them, and in the interim let the commands *ſtand* by neglected. *Decay of Piety.*

20. To be in any ſtate at the time preſent.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy broken ſenſes,
Which *ſtand* in hard cure. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So it *ſtands*; and this I fear at laſt,
Hume's knavery will be the dutcheſs' wreck. *Shakeſp.*

Our company aſſembled, I ſaid, My dear friends, let us know ourſelves, and how it *ſtandeth* with us. *Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's ſolicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint-John, *ſtood* revoked. *Clarendon.*

Why *ſtand* we longer ſhivering under fears? *Milton.*

As things now *ſtand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illuſtrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy's Sermons.*

21. To be in a permanent ſtate.

The broil doubtful long *ſtood*,
As two ſpent ſwimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakeſpeare.*

I in thy perſevering ſhall rejoice,
And all the bleſt *ſtand* faſt. *Milton.*

22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.

I *ſtand* in need of one whoſe glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*

23. To have any particular reſpect.

Here ſtood he in the dark, his ſharp ſword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To *ſtand*'s auſpicious miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

An utter unſuitableneſs diſobedience has to the relation which man neceſſarily *ſtands* in towards his Maker. *South.*

24. To be without action.

25. To depend; to reſt; to be ſupported.

This reply *ſtandeth* all by conjectures. *Whitgifte.*

The preſbyterians of the kirk, leſs forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *ſtand* upon the latter only. *Sanderſon.*

He that will know, muſt by the connexion of the proofs ſee the truth and the ground it *ſtands* on. *Locke.*

26. To be with regard to ſtate of mind.

Stand in awe and ſin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be ſtill. *Pſalm* iv. 4.

I deſire to be preſent, and change my voice, for I *ſtand* in doubt of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

27. To ſucceed; to be acquitted; to be ſafe.

Readers, by whoſe judgment I would *ſtand* or fall, would not be ſuch as are acquainted only with the French and Italian criticks. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

28. To be with reſpect to any particular.

Cæſar entreats,
Not to conſider in what caſe thou *ſtand'ſt*
Further that he is Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

To Heav'n I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and common-weal;
As for my wife, I know not how it *ſtands.* *Shakeſpeare.*

29. To be reſolutely of a party.

The cauſe muſt be preſumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *ſtood* for the truth, and who for errour. *Hooker.*

Shall we ſound him?
I think, he will *ſtand* very ſtrong with us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who will riſe up or *ſtand* up for me againſt the workers of iniquity? *Pſalm* xciv. 16.

30. To be in the place; to be repreſentative.

Chilon ſaid, that kings friends and favourites were like caſting counters; that ſometimes *ſtood* for one, ſometimes for ten. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble myſelf, whether theſe names *ſtand* for the ſame thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

Their language being ſcanty, had no words in it to *ſtand* for a thouſand. *Locke.*

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, *ſtand* faſt in the faith, quit you like men, be ſtrong. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 13.

How ſoon hath thy prediction, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world, the race of time,
Till time *ſtand* fix'd. *Milton.*

32. To hold a courſe.

Behold on Latian ſhores a foreign prince!
From the ſame parts of heav'n his navy *ſtands*,
To the ſame parts on earth his army lands. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacenſians *ſtand*,
And furl their ſails, and iſſue on the land. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

33. To have direction towards any local point.

The wand did not really *ſtand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle.*

34. To offer as a candidate.

He *ſtood* to be elected one of the proctors for the univerſity. *Sanderſon's Life.*

35. To place himſelf; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *ſtand* in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a trickſy word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He was commanded by the duke to *ſtand* aſide and expect his anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I *ſtood* between the Lord and you, to ſhew you the Lord's word. *Deut.* v. 5.

Stand by when he is going. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

36. To ſtagnate; not to flow.

Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *ſtands.* *Dryden.*

37. To be with reſpect to chance.

Yourſelf, renowned prince, then *ſtood* as fair
As any comer I have look'd on,
For my affection. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Each thinks he *ſtands* faireſt for the great lot, and that he is poſſeſſed of the golden number. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

He was a gentleman of conſiderable practice at the bar, and *ſtood* fair for the firſt vacancy on the bench. *Rowe.*

38. To remain ſatiſfied.

Though Page be a ſecure fool, and *ſtand* ſo firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion ſo eaſily. *Shakeſpeare.*

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *ſtands* it ſtill withal?—With lawyers in the vacation; for they ſleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakeſpeare.*

40. To make delay.

They will ſuſpect they ſhall make but ſmall progreſs, if, in the books they read, they muſt *ſtand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke.*

41. To inſiſt; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To *ſtand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the firſt author of the ſtory. 2 *Macc.* ii. 30.

It is ſo plain that it needeth not to be *ſtood* upon. *Bacon.*

42. To be expoſed.

Have I lived to *ſtand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

43. To perſiſt; to perſevere.

Never *ſtand* in a lie when thou art accuſed, but aſk pardon and make amends. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

The emperor *ſtanding* upon the advantage he had got by the ſeiſure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gulliver*

Hath the prince a full commiſſion,
To bear, and abſolutely to determine
Of what conditions we ſhall *ſtand* upon? *Shakeſpeare.*

44. To perſiſt in a claim.

It remains,
To gratify his noble ſervice, that
Hath thus *ſtood* for his country. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

45. To adhere; to abide.

Deſpair would *ſtand* to the ſword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford. *Daniel.*

46. To be conſiſtent.

His faithful people, whatſoever they rightly aſk, the ſame ſhall they receive, ſo far as may *ſtand* with the glory of God and their own everlaſting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpoſe to ſeek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker.*

Some inſtances of fortune cannot *ſtand* with ſome others; but if you deſire this, you muſt loſe that. *Taylor.*

It *ſtood* with reaſon that they ſhould be rewarded liberally out of their own labours ſince they received pay. *Davies.*

Sprightly youth and cloſe application will hardly *ſtand* together. *Felton.*

47. *To* STAND *by.* To ſupport; to defend; not to deſert.

The aſs hoped the dog would *ſtand by* him, if ſet upon by the wolf. *L'Eſtrange.*

If he meet with a repulſe, we muſt throw off the fox's ſkin, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen, you'll *ſtand by* me. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Our good works will attend and *ſtand by* us at the hour of death. *Calamy.*

48. *To* STAND *by.* To be preſent without being an actor.

Margaret's curſe is fall'n upon our heads,
For *ſtanding by* when Richard kill'd her ſon. *Shakeſp.*

49. *To* STAND *by.* Te repoſe on; to reſt in.

The world is inclined to *ſtand by* the Arundelian marble. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

50. *To* STAND *for.* To propoſe one's ſelf a candidate.

How many *ſtand for* conſulſhips?—Three; but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a deſign on their liberties when he *ſtood for* the conſulſhip, it was but juſt that they ſhould give him a repulſe. *Dennis.*

51. *To* STAND *for.* To maintain; to profeſs to ſupport.

Thoſe which *ſtood for* the preſbytery thought their cauſe had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Freedom we all *ſtand for.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

52. *To* STAND *off.* To keep at a diſtance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden.*

53. *To* STAND *off.* Not to comply.

Stand no more *off*,
But give thyſelf unto my ſick deſires. *Shakeſpeare.*

54. *To* STAND *off.* To forbear friendſhip or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound diſtinction; yet *ſtand off*
In differences ſo mighty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such behaviour frights away friendſhip, and makes it *ſtand off* in diſlike and averſion. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *ſtand off* from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury.*

55. *To* STAND *off.* To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is beſt when it *ſtandeth off*, as if it were carved; and ſculpture is beſt when it appeareth ſo tender as if it were painted; when there is ſuch a ſoftneſs in the limbs, as if not a chiſſel had hewed them out of ſtone, but a pencil had drawn and ſtroaked them in oil. *Wotton's Architecture.*

56. *To* STAND *out.* To hold reſolution; to hold a poſt; not to yield a point.

King John hath reconcil'd
Himſelf to Rome; his ſpirit is come in,
That ſo *ſtood out* againſt the holy church. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pomtinius knows not you,
While you *ſtand out* upon theſe traiterous terms. *B. Johnſ.*

Let not men flatter themſelves, that though they find it difficult at preſent to combat and *ſtand out* againſt an ill practice; yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

Scarce can a good natured man refuſe a compliance with the ſolicitations of his company, and *ſtand out* againſt the raillery of his familiars. *Rogers's Sermons.*

57. *To* STAND *out.* Not to comply; to ſecede.

Thou ſhalt ſee me at Tullus' face:
What, art thou ſtiff? *ſtand'ſt out?* *Shakeſpeare.*

If the ladies will *ſtand out*, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden.*

58. *To* STAND *out.* To be prominent or protuberant.

Their eyes *ſtand out* with fatneſs. *Pſalm* lxxiii. 7.

59. *To* STAND *to.* To ply; to perſevere.

Palinurus, cry'd aloud,
What guſts of weather from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts preſage! ere that the tempeſt roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryd.*

60. *To* STAND *to.* To remain fixed in a purpoſe; to abide by a contract or aſſertion.

He that will paſs his land,
As I have mine, may ſet his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchaſe ſpread
To both our goods if he *to* it will *ſtand.* *Herbert.*

I ſtill *ſtand to* it, that this is his ſenſe, as will appear from the deſign of his words. *Stillingfleet.*

As I have no reaſon to *ſtand to* the award of my enemies; ſo neither dare I truſt the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

61. *To* STAND *under.* To undergo; to ſuſtain.

If you unite in your complaints,

And force them with a conſtancy, the cardinal
Cannot *ſtand under* them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

62. *To* STAND *up*. To ariſe in order to gain notice.

When the accuſers *ſtood up*, they brought none accuſation of ſuch things as I ſuppoſed. *Acts*, xxv. 18.

63. *To* STAND *up*. To make a party.

When we *ſtood up* about the corn, he himſelf ſtuck not to call us the many-headed monſter. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

64. *To* STAND *upon*. To concern; to intereſt.

Does it not *ſtand* me now *upon?* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The king knowing well that it *ſtood* him *upon*; by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by ſo much the ſooner to diſpatch with the rebels. *Bacon.*

It *ſtands* me much *upon*
T' enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*

Does it not *ſtand* them *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they preſume it to be a revelation from God. *Locke.*

65. *To* STAND *upon*. To value; to take pride.

Men *ſtand* very much *upon* the reputation of their underſtandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the beſt way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotſ.*

We highly eſteem and *ſtand* much *upon* our birth, though we derive nothing from our anceſtors but our bodies; and it is uſeful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray on the Creation.*

66. *To* STAND *upon*. To inſiſt.

A raſcally, yea—forſooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *ſtand upon* ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STAND. *v. a.*

1. To endure; to reſiſt without flying or yielding.

None durſt *ſtand* him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakeſp.*

Love *ſtood* the ſiege, and would not yield his breaſt. *Dryd.*

Oh! had bounteous heav'n
Beſtow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *ſtood* the ſhock of angry fate. *Smith's Phæd.*

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *ſtood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critick. *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to ſuffer.

Bid him diſband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick cenſure,
And *ſtand* the judgment of a Roman ſenate. *Addiſ. Cato.*

3. To keep; to maintain with ground.

Turning at the length, he *ſtood* his ground,
And miſs'd his friend. *Dryden.*

STAND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtation; a place where one waits ſtanding.

I have found you out a *ſtand* moſt fit,
Where you may have ſuch 'vantage on the duke,
He ſhall not paſs you. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

In this covert will we make a *ſtand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then from his lofty *ſtand* on that high tree,
Down he alights among the ſportful herds. *Milton.*

The princely hierarch
In their bright *ſtand* there left his pow'rs, to ſeize
Poſſeſſion of the garden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The male bird, whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *ſtand* upon a neighbouring bough and diverts her with his ſongs during her ſitting. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

I took my *ſtand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of theſe female carriers, to look into their ſeveral ladings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Three perſons entered into a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple: in order to it they took their ſeveral *ſtands* in the moſt convenient places. *Addiſon.*

When juſt as by her *ſtand* Arſaces paſt,
The window by deſign or chance fell down,
And to his view expos'd her bluſhing beauties. *Rowe.*

The urchin from his private *ſtand*
Took aim, and ſhot with all his ſtrength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; poſt; ſtation.

Father, ſince your fortune did attain
So high a *ſtand*; I mean not to deſcend. *Daniel.*

3. A ſtop; a halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of muſick touch their ears,
You ſhall perceive them make a mutual *ſtand*;
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt gaze. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Earl of Northampton followed the horſe ſo cloſely, that they made a *ſtand*, when he furiouſly charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

Once more the fleeting ſoul came back,
T' inſpire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *ſtand*,
Hov'ring like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*

At every turn ſhe made a little *ſtand*,
And thruſt among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the roſe. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.

The greateſt part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at intereſt; ſo as, if the uſurer either call in, or keep back his money, there will enſue preſently a great *ſtand* of trade. *Bacon.*

Should this circulation ceaſe, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *ſtand*. *Woodw.*

5. The act of oppoſing.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither fooliſh in our *ſtands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Higheſt mark; ſtationary point; point from which the next motion is regreſſive.

Our ſons but the ſame things can wiſh and do,
Vice is at *ſtand* and at the higheſt flow:
Then, ſatire, ſpread thy ſails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*

In the beginning of ſummer the days are at a *ſtand*, with little variation of length or ſhortneſs; becauſe the diurnal variation of the ſun partakes more of a right line than of a ſpiral. *Dryden.*

The ſea, ſince the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *ſtand*, without conſiderable variation. *Bentley.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would,
Muſt make a *ſtand* at what your highneſs will. *Shakeſp.*

When fam'd Vareſt this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchſaf'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's ſcience at a *ſtand*,
The goddeſs ſnatch'd the pencil from his hand:
And finiſhing the piece, ſhe ſmiling ſaid,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er ſhall fade. *Prior.*

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarraſſment; heſitation.

A fool may ſo far imitate the mien of a wiſe man, as at firſt to put a body to a *ſtand* what to make of him. *L'Eſtr.*

The well-ſhap'd changeling is a man, has a rational ſoul, though it appear not: this is paſt doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *ſtand*. *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which veſſels are placed.

Such ſquires are only fit for country towns,
To ſtink of ale, and duſt a *ſtand* with clowns;
Who, to be choſen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wiſe electors. *Dryden.*

After ſupper a *ſtand* was brought in, with a braſs veſſel full of wine, of which he that pleaſed might drink; but no liquor was forced. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes.*

STA'NDARD. *n. ſ.* [*eſtendart*, French.]

1. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe.

His armies, in the following day,
On thoſe fair plains their *ſtandards* proud diſplay. *Fairf.*

Erect the *ſtandard* there of ancient night,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge. *Milton.*

Behold Camillus loaded home,
With *ſtandards* well redeem'd and foreign foes o'ercome. *Dryden.*

To their common *ſtandard* they repair;
The nimble horſemen ſcour the fields of air. *Dryden.*

2. [From *ſtand.*] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind.

The dogmatiſt gives the lie to all diſſenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fitteſt intellectual *ſtandard*. *Glanville.*

The heavenly motions are more ſtated than the terreſtrial models, and are both originals and *ſtandards*. *Holder.*

Theſe are our meaſures of length, but I cannot call them *ſtandards*; for *ſtandard* meaſures muſt be certain and fixed. *Holder on Time.*

When people have brought the queſtion of right and wrong to a falſe *ſtandard*, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Romans made thoſe times the *ſtandard* of their wit, when they ſubdued the world. *Sprat.*

From theſe ancient *ſtandards* I deſcend to our own hiſtorians. *Felton.*

When I ſhall propoſe the *ſtandard* whereby I give judgment, any may eaſily inform himſelf of the quantity and meaſure of it. *Woodward.*

The court which uſed to be the *ſtandard* of propriety, and correctneſs of ſpeech, ever ſince continued the worſt ſchool in England for that accompliſhment. *Swift.*

Firſt follow nature, and your judgment frame,
By her juſt *ſtandard*, which is ſtill the ſame. *Pope.*

3. That which has been tried by the proper teſt.

The Engliſh tongue, if refined to a certain *ſtandard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;
Imprint on ev'ry act its *ſtandard*-worth. *Prior.*

4. A ſettled rate.

That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *ſtandard*. *Locke.*

The device of King Henry VII. was profound in making farms of a *ſtandard*, that is, maintained with ſuch a proportion of lands as may breed a ſubject to live in convenient plenty. *Bacon.*

A *ſtandard* might be made, under which no horſe ſhould be uſed for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horſes. *Temple.*

By the preſent *ſtandard* of the coinage, ſixty-two ſhillings is coined out of one pound weight of ſilver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A ſtanding ſtem or tree.

A *ſtandard* of a damaſk roſe with the root on, was ſet upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *ſtandard* being more than two foot above it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Plant fruit of all ſorts and *ſtandard*, mural, or ſhrubs which loſe their leaf. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; ſome *ſtandards*, ſome againſt walls. *Temple.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear.*] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

They ſhall be as when a *ſtandardbearer* fainteth. *Iſa.* x.

Theſe are the *ſtandardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and ſquires who carry the impreſſes of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

STA'NDCROP. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDEL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] A tree of long ſtanding.

The Druinians were nettled to ſee the princely *ſtandel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. One who ſtands.

2. A tree that has ſtood long.

The young ſpring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very beaſts; and alſo the faireſt *ſtanders* of all were rooted up and caſt into the fire. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

3. STA'NDER *by*. One preſent; a mere ſpectator.

Explain ſome ſtatute of the land to the *ſtanders by*. *Hooker.*

I would not be a *ſtander by* to hear
My ſovereign miſtreſs clouded ſo, without
My preſent vengeance taken. *Shakeſpeare.*

When a gentleman is diſpoſed to ſwear, it is not for any *ſtanders by* to curtail his oaths. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The *ſtanders by* ſee clearly this event,
All parties ſay, they're ſure, yet all diſſent. *Denham.*

The *ſtanders by* ſuſpected her to be a ducheſs. *Addiſon.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STA'NDING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. Settled; eſtabliſhed.

Standing armies have the place of ſubjects, and the government depends upon the contented and diſcontented humours of the ſoldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,
And all the *ſtanding* army of the ſky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *ſtanding* meaſure of other commodities, men conſider it as a *ſtanding* meaſure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not ſo. *Locke.*

Such a one, by pretending to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the herd, becomes a *ſtanding* object of raillery. *Addiſon.*

The common *ſtanding* rules of the goſpel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *ſtanding* miracle that Heav'n aſſign'd!
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Laſting; not tranſitory.

The landlord had ſwelled his body to a prodigious ſize, and worked up his complexion to a *ſtanding* crimſon by his zeal. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderneſs into a *ſtanding* water. *Pſalms.*

This made their flowing ſhrink
From *ſtanding* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*

4. Placed on feet.

There's his chamber,
His *ſtanding* bed and truckle bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]

1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more eaſy than to command a patron of a long *ſtanding*. *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly ſea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *ſtanding* as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodw.*

I wiſh your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the univerſity, till you were of ten years *ſtanding*. *Swift.*

2. Station; place to ſtand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, becauſe it was fitter for ſervice in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and ſuch little *ſtandings*. *Knolles.*

His coming is in ſtate, I will provide you a good *ſtanding* to ſee his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to ſtand.

I ſink in deep mire, where there is no *ſtanding*. *Pſalms.*

4. Rank; condition.

How this grace
Speaks his own *ſtanding*? What a mental power
This eye ſhoots forth? how big imagination
Moves in this lip. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

5. Competition; candidateſhip.

His former *ſtanding* for a proctor's place, and being diſappointed, muſt prove much diſpleaſing. *Walton.*

STA'NDISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh.*] A caſe for pen and ink.

A Grubſtreet patriot does not write to ſecure, but get ſomething: ſhould the government be overturned he has nothing to loſe but an old *ſtandiſh*. *Addiſon.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift, Eſq. my large ſilver *ſtandiſh*, conſiſting of a large ſilver plate, an ink-pot, and a ſand-box. *Swift.*

STANG. *n. ſ.* [ſtæng, Saxon.] A perch.

Theſe fields were intermingled with woods of half a *ſtang*, and the talleſt tree appeared to be ſeven feet high. *Swift.*

STANK. *adj.* Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am ſo ſtiff and ſo *ſtank*,
That unneth I may ſtand any more,
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenſer.*

STANK. The preterite of *ſtink*.

The fiſh in the river died, and the river *ſtank*. *Exod.* vii.

STA'NNARY. *adj.* [from *ſtannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tinworks.

A ſteward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *ſtannary* courts, of the Latin *ſtannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or treſpaſs about white or black tin. *Carew.*

STA'NZA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Ital. *ſtance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other; ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a houſe, and came to ſignify a ſubdiviſion of a poem; a ſtaff.

Horace confines himſelf ſtrictly to one ſort of verſe or *ſtanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

In quatrains, the laſt line of the *ſtanza* is to be conſidered in the compoſition of the firſt. *Dryden.*

Before his ſacred name flies ev'ry fault,
And each exalted *ſtanza* teems with thought. *Pope.*

STAPLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtape*, French; *ſtapel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſettled mart; an eſtabliſhed emporium.

A *ſtaple* of romance and lies,
Falſe tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*

The cuſtoms of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *ſtaple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Tyre, Alexander the Great ſacked, and eſtabliſhing the *ſtaple* at Alexandria, made the greateſt revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

2. I know not the meaning in the following paſſage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one *ſtaple*, and two puncheons at a rate. *Camden.*

STAPLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Settled; eſtabliſhed in commerce.

Some Engliſh wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of ſpungy ſoftneſs made:
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worſe ware our *ſtaple* trade. *Dryden.*

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not ſolicit to work under ſuch maſters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themſelves to examine whether it be *ſtaple* or no? *Swift.*

STA'PLE. *n. ſ.* [ſtapul, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have ſeen *ſtaples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The ſilver ring ſhe pull'd, the door reclos'd:
The bolt, obedient to the ſilken cord,
To the ſtrong *ſtaple*'s inmoſt depth reſtor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

STAR. *n. ſ.* [ſteorra, Saxon; *ſterre*, Dutch.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillop the *ſtars*;
Murdering impoſſibility, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

When an aſtronomer uſes the word *ſtar* in its ſtrict ſenſe, it is applied only to the fixt *ſtars*; but in a large ſenſe it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Hither the Syracuſan's art tranſlates
Heaven's form, the courſe of things and human fates;
Th' included ſpirit ſerving the *ſtar* deck'd ſigns,
The living work in conſtant motions winds. *Hakewell.*

As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And ſhape *ſtar* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

2. The pole-ſtar.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more ſailing by the *ſtar*. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado About Nothing.*

3. Configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of theſe two foes,
A pair of *ſtar* croſt lovers take their life. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are apt to do amiſs, and lay the blame upon our *ſtars* or fortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. A mark of reference; an aſteriſk.

Remarks worthy of riper obſervation, note with a marginal *ſtar*. *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem*. *n. ſ.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whoſe centre is poſſeſſed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh fruit, which is divided into three cells, and filled with roundiſh ſeeds: to which muſt be added, it hath a bulbous or tuberoſe root, in which it differs from ſpiderwort. *Millar.*

STA'RAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath an open bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and cut into ſeveral ſegments towards the top; from whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a globular or olive-ſhaped ſoft fleſhy fruit, incloſing a ſtone of the ſame ſhape. This plant grows in the warmeſt parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of deſert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet, and has a ſtrait ſmooth ſtem, regularly beſet with branches, which are adorned with leaves of a ſhining green colour on their upper ſides, but of a ruſſet colour underneath: from the ſetting on of the footſtalks of the leaves come out the flowers, which have no great beauty, but are ſucceeded by the fruit, which is about the ſize of a large apple, and of the ſame ſhape. *Millar.*

STA'RBOARD. *n. ſ.* [ſteorbord, Saxon.] Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*

On ſhipboard the mariners will not leave their *ſtarboard* and larboard, becauſe ſome one accounts it gibriſh. *Bramh.*

STARCH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarc*, Teutonick, ſtiff.] A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Has he
Diſlik'd your yellow *ſtarch*, or ſaid your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified. *Fletcher's Queen of Corinth.*

With *ſtarch* thin laid on, and the ſkin well ſtretched, prepare your ground. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

Her goodly countenance I've ſeen
Set off with kerchief *ſtarch'd* and pinners clean. *Gay.*

STA´RCHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [*camera ſtellata*, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now aboliſhed.

I'll make a *ſtarchamber* matter of it: if he were twenty Sir John Falſtaffs, he ſhall not abuſe Robert Shallow, Eſq. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA´RCHED. *adj.* [from *ſtarch.*]
1. Stiffened with ſtarch.
2. Stiff; preciſe; formal.

Does the Goſpel any where preſcribe a *ſtarched* ſqueezed countenance, a ſtiff formal gait, or a ſingularity of manners. *Swift.*

STA´RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STA´RCHLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffly; preciſely.

STA´RCHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffneſs; preciſeneſs.

To **STARE.** *v. n.* [ꞅꞇaꞃian, Saxon; *ſterren*, Dutch.]
1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, or horrour.

Her modeſt eyes, abaſhed to behold
So many gazers, as on her do *ſtare*,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenſer.*
Their *ſtaring* eyes, ſparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly ſhapes, did nigh the man diſmay,
That, were it not for ſhame, he would retire. *Fairy Q.*
Look not big, nor *ſtare* nor fret:
I will be maſter of what is mine own. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were never ſatisfied with *ſtaring* upon their maſts, ſails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*

I hear
The tread of many feet ſteering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *ſtare*
At my affliction, and perhaps t' inſult. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
A ſatyr that comes *ſtaring* from the woods,
Muſt not at firſt ſpeak like an orator. *Waller.*
And while he *ſtares* around with ſtupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dies. *Dryden.*
What do'ſt thou make a ſhipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?
Stark *ſtaring* mad, that thou ſhould'ſt tempt the ſea? *Dryden.*
Struggling, and wildly *ſtaring* on the ſkies
With ſcarce recover'd ſight. *Dryden's Æn.*
Trembling the miſcreant ſtood;
He *ſtar'd* and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*
Break out in crackling flames to ſhun thy ſnare,
Or hiſs a dragon, or a tyger *ſtare*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Why do'ſt thou not
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,
To *ſtare* me into ſtatue? *Dryden.*

I was unluckily prevented by the preſence of a bear, which, as I approached with my preſent, threw his eyes in my way, and *ſtared* me out of my reſolution. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the ſhoulder, and *ſtared* him in the face with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres. *Addiſon.*

Narciſſa
Has paid a tradeſman once, to make him *ſtare*. *Pope.*
Gods! ſhall the raviſher diſplay your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies *ſtare*. *Pope.*
Through nature and through art ſhe rang'd,
And gracefully her ſubject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to *ſtare*. *Swift.*

2. *To* STARE *in the face*. To be undeniably evident.

Is it poſſible for people, without ſcruple to offend againſt the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *ſtares* them *in the face*, whilſt they are breaking it? *Locke.*

3. To ſtand out.

Take off all the *ſtaring* ſtraws and jaggs in the hive, and make them *ſmooth*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

STARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red:
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *ſtare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

2. [*Sturnus*, Latin.] Starling. A bird.

STA´RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid *ſtarers*, and of loud huzza's. *Pope.*

STA´RFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *fiſh.*] A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

This has a ray of one ſpecies of Engliſh *ſtarfiſh*. *Woodw.*

STARGA´ZER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *gaze.*] An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer. In contempt.

Let the aſtrologers, the *ſtargazers*, and the monthly prognoſticators, ſtand up and ſave thee. *Iſaiah*, xlvii. 13.

A *ſtargazer*, in the height of his celeſtial obſervations, ſtumbled into a ditch. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA´RHAWK. *n. ſ.* [*aſtur*, Latin.] A ſort of hawk. *Ainſw.*

STARK. *adj.* [ꞅꞇeꞃc, ꞅꞇꞃac, Saxon; *ſterck*, Dutch.]
1. Stiff; ſtrong; rugged.

His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whoſe ſenſes all were ſtraight benumed and *ſtark*. *Fairy Queen.*
Many a nobleman lies *ſtark* and ſtiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
The North is not ſo *ſtark* and cold. *Ben. Johnſon.*

So ſoon as this ſpring is become *ſtark* enough, it breaks the caſe in two, and flings the ſeed. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. Deep; full.

Conſider the *ſtark* ſecurity
The commonwealth is in now; the whole ſenate
Sleepy, and dreaming no ſuch violent blow. *B. Johnſon.*

3. Mere; ſimple; plain; groſs.

To turn *ſtark* fools, and ſubjects fit
For ſport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *ſtark* nonſenſe. *Collier.*

STARK. *adv.* Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word; as *ſtark mad*, mad in the higheſt degree. It is now little uſed but in low language.

Then are the beſt but *ſtark* naught; for open ſuſpecting others, comes of ſecret condemning themſelves. *Sidney.*

The fruitful-headed beaſt, amaz'd
At flaſhing beams of that ſun-ſhiny ſhield,
Became *ſtark* blind, and all his ſenſes doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenſer.*

Men and women go *ſtark* naked. *Abbot.*

He is *ſtark* mad, who ever ſays
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*

Thoſe ſeditious, that ſeemed moderate before, became deſperate, and thoſe who were deſperate ſeemed *ſtark* mad; whence tumults, confuſed hollowings and howlings. *Hayward.*

Who, by the moſt cogent arguments, will diſrobe himſelf at once of all his old opinions, and turn himſelf out *ſtark* naked in queſt of new notions? *Locke.*

In came ſquire South, all dreſſed up in feathers and ribbons, *ſtark* ſtaring mad, brandiſhing his ſword. *Arbuthnot.*

STA´RKLY. *adv.* [from *ſtark.*] Stiffly; ſtrongly.

As faſt lock'd up in ſleep as guiltleſs labour,
When it lies *ſtarkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA´RLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*] Having no light of ſtars.

A boundleſs continent,
Dark, waſte, and wild, under the frown of night,
Starleſs expos'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iii.
Cato might give them furlo's for another world;
But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
In *ſtarleſs* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

STA´RLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *light.*] Luſtre of the ſtars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or ſpangled *ſtarlight* ſheen. *Shakeſp.*
Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *ſtarlight*, without thee is ſweet. *Milton.*
They danc'd by *ſtarlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryd.*

STA´RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the ſtars.

Owls, that mark the ſetting ſun, declare
A *ſtarlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*

STA´RLIKE. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *like.*]
1. Stellated; having various points reſembling a ſtar in luſtre.

Nightſhade-tree riſes with a wooden ſtem, green leaved, and has *ſtarlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Bright; illuſtrious.

The having turned many to righteouſneſs ſhall confer a *ſtarlike* and immortal brightneſs. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Theſe reaſons mov'd her *ſtarlike* huſband's heart;
But ſtill he held his purpoſe to depart. *Dryden.*

STA´RLING. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇæꞃlinᵹ, Saxon.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

I will have a *ſtarling* taught to ſpeak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger ſtill in motion. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

STA´RPAVED. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *pave.*] Studded with ſtars.

In progreſs through the road of heav'n *ſtarpav'd*. *Milton.*

STA´RPROOF. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *proof.*] Impervious to ſtarlight.

Under the ſhady roof
Of branching elm *ſtarproof*. *Milton.*

STAR-READ. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *read.*] Doctrine of the ſtars; aſtronomy. *Spenſer.*

STA´RRED. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*]
1. Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune.

My third comfort,
Starr'd moſt unluckily, is from my breaſt
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Decorated with ſtars.

That *ſtarr'd* Ethiop queen, that ſtrove
To ſet her beauty's praiſe above
The ſea-nymphs. *Milton.*
He furious hurl'd againſt the ground
His ſceptre *ſtarr'd* with golden ſtuds around. *Pope.*

STA´RRY. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*]
1. Decorated with ſtars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *ſtarry* ſky! *Pope.*

2. Conſiſting of ſtars; ſtellar.

Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours freſh,
The darkeſt ſkies with ſtore
Of *ſtarry* lights. *Spenſer.*
Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *ſtarry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common ſoul
Inſpires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*

3. Reſembling ſtars.

Tears had dimm'd the luſtre of her *ſtarry* eyes. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

STA´RRING. *adj.* [*ſtellans*, Latin; from *ſtar.*] Shining with ſtellar light; blazing with ſparkling light.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *ſtarring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Craſhaw.*

STA´RSHOOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *ſhoot.*] An emiſſion from a ſtar.

I have ſeen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *ſtarſhoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling ſtar. *Boyle.*

To **START.** *v. n.* [*ſtartzen*, German.]
1. To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehenſion of danger.

Starting is an apprehenſion of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of ſhrinking; and likewiſe an inquiſition, in the beginning, what the matter ſhould be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would liſten ſuddenly to any thing, he *ſtarteth*; for the *ſtarting* is an erection of the ſpirits to attend. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A ſhape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *ſtarted* back;
It *ſtarted* back. *Shakeſpeare.*
I *ſtart* as from ſome dreadful dream,
And often aſk myſelf if yet awake. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*
As his doubts decline,
He dreads juſt vengeance, and he *ſtarts* at ſin. *Dryden.*

He *ſtarts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and ſolicitous for fear of a ſurprize. *Collier on Covetouſneſs.*

2. To riſe ſuddenly.

Charm'd by theſe ſtrings, trees *ſtarting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful ſound. *Roſcomm.*
They *ſtarting* up beheld the heavy ſight. *Dryden.*

The mind often works in ſearch of ſome hidden idea, though ſometimes they *ſtart* up in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*

Might Dryden bleſs once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns muſt ariſe;
Nay, ſhould great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *ſtart* up from the dead. *Pope.*

3. To move with ſudden quickneſs.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raiſe up their drowſy heads. *Cleaveland.*
A ſpirit fit to *ſtart* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
She at the ſummons roll'd her eyes around,
And ſnatch'd the *ſtarting* ſerpents from the ground. *Pope.*

4. To ſhrink; to winch.

What trick, what *ſtarting* hole, can'ſt thou find out to hide thee from this open ſhame? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

With tryal fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaſte, the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *ſtart*,
It is the fleſh of a corrupted heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meaneſt ſort upon themſelves; for they are beſt able to bring them in, whenſoever any of them *ſtarteth* out. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *ſtart* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Creech.*

Keep your ſoul to the work when ready to *ſtart* aſide, unleſs you will be a ſlave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*

6. To ſet out from the barrier at a race.

It ſeems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle, as the *ſtarting* poſt is none of the horſe's legs. *Boyle.*

Should ſome god tell me, that I ſhould be born
And cry again, his offer I ſhould ſcorn;
Aſham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my firſt *ſtarting* place. *Denham.*
When from the goal they *ſtart*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruſh to the race. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
The clangor of the trumpet gives the ſign;
At once they *ſtart*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To ſet out on any purſuit.

Fair courſe of paſſion, where two lovers *ſtart*,
And run together, heart ſtill yokt with heart. *Waller.*

People, when they have made themſelves weary, ſet up their reſt upon the very ſpot where they *ſtarted*. *L'Eſtrange.*

When two *ſtart* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unleſs his mind proves generous, will be diſpleaſed with the other. *Collier.*

To **START.** *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to diſturb ſuddenly.

Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *ſtart* me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Being full of ſupper and diſtemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery doſt thou come
To *ſtart* my quiet. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The very print of a fox-foot would have *ſtarted* ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To make to ſtart or fly haſtily from a hiding place.

The blood more ſtirs
To rouze a lion than to *ſtart* a hare. *Shakeſpeare.*
I *ſtarted* from its vernal bow'r
The riſing game, and chac'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.

Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *ſtart* a ſpirit as ſoon as Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was unadviſedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier deſign, to *ſtart* and follow another of leſs moment. *Sprat.*

Inſignificant cavils may be *ſtarted* againſt every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonſtration. *Addiſon.*

I was engaged in converſation upon a ſubject which the people love to *ſtart* in diſcourſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. To diſcover; to bring within purſuit.

The ſenſual men agree in purſuit of every pleaſure they can *ſtart*. *Temple.*

5. To put ſuddenly out of place.

One, by a fall in wreſtling, *ſtarted* the end of the clavicle from the ſternon. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

START. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A motion of terrour; a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.

Theſe flaws and *ſtarts* would well become
A woman's ſtory at a Winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakeſpeare.*
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *ſtart*;
Againſt his boſom bounc'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden rouſing to action; excitement.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *ſtart* again. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. Sally; vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion.

Thou art like enough, through vaſſal fear,
Baſe inclination, and the *ſtart* of ſpleen,
To fight againſt me under Percy's pay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Several *ſtarts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but bring them to the teſt, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Eſtr.*

Are they not only to diſguiſe our paſſions,
To ſet our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *ſtarts* and ſallies of the ſoul? *Addiſ. Cato.*

We were well enough pleaſed with this *ſtart* of thought. *Addiſon.*

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.

Methought her eyes had croſt her tongue;
For ſhe did ſpeak in *ſtarts* diſtractedly. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy forms are ſtudied arts,
Thy ſubtle ways be narrow ſtraits;
Thy curteſy but ſudden *ſtarts*;
And what thou call'ſt thy gifts are baits. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Nature does nothing by *ſtarts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but all her motions are gradual. *L'Eſtrange.*

An ambiguous expreſſion, a little chagrin, or a *ſtart* of paſſion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*

5. A quick ſpring or motion.

In ſtrings, the more they are wound up and ſtrained, and thereby give a more quick *ſtart* back, the more treble is the ſound; and the ſlacker they are, or leſs wound up, the baſer is the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Both cauſe the ſtring to give a quicker *ſtart*. *Bacon.*

How could water make thoſe viſible *ſtarts* upon freezing, but by ſome ſubtile freezing principle which as ſuddenly ſhoots into it. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

6. Firſt emiſſion from the barrier; act of ſetting out.

You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the *ſtart*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *ſtart* caſt in his proper lot. *Chapman.*

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *ſtart* of firſt performance is all. *Bacon.*

7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

Get the ſtart of the majeſtick world. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that time, doth cauteleouſly *get the ſtart* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things in *ſtatu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Doubtleſs ſome other heart
Will *get the ſtart*;
And, ſtepping in before,
Will take poſſeſſion of the ſacred ſtore
Of hidden ſweets. *Craſhaw.*
Ere the knight could do his part,
The ſquire had *got* ſo much *the ſtart*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*

She might have forſaken him, if he had not *got the ſtart* of her. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

The reaſon why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have ſo much *got the ſtart* in growth of other ſciences, may be reſolved into this, that their progreſs hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former diſcoveries. *Glanville.*

The French year has *got the ſtart* of ours more in the works of nature than the new ſtile. *Addiſon.*

STA´RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtart.*] One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe.

Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee ſee I am no *ſtarter*. *Hudibras.*

STA´RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarting.*] By ſudden fits; with frequent intermiſſion.

Why do you ſpeak ſo *ſtartingly* and raſh. *Shakeſp.*

To **STA´RTLE.** *v. n.* [from *ſtart.*] To ſhrink; to move on feeling a ſudden impreſſion of alarm or terrour.

The *ſtartling* ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And bounding o'er the pommel caſt the knight. *Dryden.*
Why ſhrinks the ſoul
Back on herſelf, and *ſtartles* at deſtruction? *Addiſ. Cato.*
My frighted thoughts run back,
And *ſtartle* into madneſs at the ſound. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **STA´RTLE.** *v. a.* To fright; to ſhock; to impreſs with ſudden terrour, ſurpriſe, or alarm.

They would find occaſions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's ſervice, from which it was not poſſible to remove or *ſtartle* him. *Clarendon.*

Wilmot had more ſcruples from religion to *ſtartle* him, and would not have attained his end by any groſs act of wickedneſs. *Clarendon.*

Such whiſp'ring wak'd her, but with *ſtartled* eye
On Adam. *Milton.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And ſinging *ſtartle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*

The ſuppoſition that angels aſſume bodies needs not *ſtartle* us, ſince ſome of the moſt ancient and moſt learned fathers ſeemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*

Inceſt! Oh name it not!
The very mention ſhakes my inmoſt ſoul:
The gods are *ſtartled* in their peaceful manſions,
And nature ſickens at the ſhocking ſound. *Smith.*

His books had been ſolemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: ſome people, he found, were *ſtartled* at it; ſo he was forced boldly to make repriſals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterb.*

Now the leaf
Inceſſant ruſtles, from the mournful grove
Oft *ſtartling* ſuch as ſtudious walk below,
And ſlowly circles through the waving air. *Thomſon.*

STA'RTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; ſhock; ſudden impreſſion of terrour.

After having recovered from my firſt *ſtartle*, I was very well pleaſed at the accident. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *up*.] One that comes ſuddenly into notice.

That young *ſtartup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **STARVE.** *v. n.* [ſteaꞃꝼan, Saxon; *ſterven*, Dutch, to die.]

1. To periſh; to be deſtroyed. Obſolete.

To her came meſſage of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltleſs friends ſhould hopeleſs *ſtarve.* *Fairfax.*

2. To periſh with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe, *of* leſs properly.

Were the pains of honeſt induſtry, and of *ſtarving* with hunger and cold, ſet before us, no body would doubt which to chuſe. *Locke.*

An animal that *ſtarves* of hunger, dies feveriſh and delirious. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be killed with cold.

Have I ſeen the naked *ſtarve* for cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*

4. To ſuffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue *ſtarves* while vice is fed:
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

5. To be deſtroyed with cold.

Had the ſeeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to theſe northern countries, they muſt have *ſtarved* for want of ſun. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **STARVE.** *v. a.*

1. To kill with hunger.

I cannot blame his couſin king,
That wiſh'd him on the barren mountains *ſtarv'd.* *Shak.*

Hunger and thirſt, or guns and ſwords,
Give the ſame death in different words:
To puſh this argument no further,
To *ſtarve* a man in law is murther. *Prior.*

If they had died through faſting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *ſtarving* themſelves. *Pope.*

2. To ſubdue by famine.

Thy deſires
Are wolfiſh, bloody, *ſtarv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakeſpeare.*

He would have worn her out by ſlow degrees,
As men by faſting *ſtarve* th' untam'd diſeaſe. *Dryden.*

Attalus endeavoured to *ſtarve* Italy, by ſtopping their convoy of proviſions from Africa. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. To kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *ſtarve* in ice
Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

4. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *ſtarved* by diſuſe, and have loſt that reach and ſtrength which nature fitted them to receive. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarve.*] An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old Sir John hangs with me, and he's no *ſtarveling.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;
The body riſen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *ſtarveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

The fat ones would be making ſport with the lean, and calling them *ſtarvelings.* *L'Eſtrange.*

The thronging cluſters thin
By kind avulſion; elſe the *ſtarv'ling* brood,
Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
A ſlender Autumn. *Phillips.*

Poor *ſtarveling* bard, how ſmall thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*

STA'RWORT. *n. ſ.* [*aſter*, Latin.] See ELECAMPANE.

It hath a fibrous root: the leaves for the moſt part intire, and placed alternately on the branches: the ſtalks are branched; the flowers radiated, ſpecious, and have a ſcaly cup: the ſeeds are incloſed in a downy ſubſtance. *Millar.*

STA'TARY. *adj.* [from *ſtatus*, Latin.] Fixed; ſettled.

The ſet and *ſtatary* times of pairing of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient ſuperſtition. *Brown.*

STATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatus*, Latin.]

1. Condition; circumſtances of nature or fortune.

I do not
Infer as if I thought my ſiſter's *ſtate*
Secure. *Milton.*

Relate what Latium was,
Declare the paſt and preſent *ſtate* of things. *Dryden's Æn.*

Like the papiſts is your poets *ſtate*,
Poor and diſarm'd. *Pope.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *ſtate* of the queſtion in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; criſis; height; point from which the next movement is regreſſion.

The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is compleat at ſix years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having paſſed two general motions; that is, its beginning and increaſe; and having but two more to run through, that is, its *ſtate* and declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Tumours have their ſeveral degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *ſtate*, and declination. *Wiſeman.*

4. [*Eſtat*, French.] Eſtate; ſigniory; poſſeſſion.

Strong was their plot,
Their *ſtates* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.

If any thing more than your ſport
Did move your greatneſs, and this noble *ſtate*,
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health ſake. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

A *ſtate's* anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I hear her talk of *ſtate* matters and the ſenate. *B. Johnſ.*

What he got by fortune,
It was the *ſtate* that now muſt make his right. *Daniel.*

The *ſtate* hath given you licence to ſtay on land for the ſpace of ſix weeks. *Bacon.*

It is better the kingdom ſhould be in good eſtate, with particular loſs to many of the people, than that all the people ſhould be well, and the *ſtate* of the kingdom altogether loſt. *Hayward.*

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conſcience, thereby to ſalve *ſtate* ſores. *King Charles.*

For you we ſtay'd, as did the Grecian *ſtate*
'Till Alexander came. *Waller.*

Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *ſtate* to keep them. *Graunt.*

Theſe are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *ſtate*:
He hears and judges. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Hence *ſingle ſtate* in Shakeſpeare for individuality.

My thought, whoſe murther yet is but fantaſtical,
Shakes ſo my *ſingle ſtate* of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

7. A republick; a government not monarchical.

They feared nothing from a *ſtate* ſo narrow in compaſs of land, and ſo weak, that the ſtrength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*

8. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *ſtate* of honour I am perfect. *Shakeſp.*

High *ſtate* the bed is where misfortune lies. *Fairfax.*

9. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatneſs.

When in triumphant *ſtate* the Britiſh muſe,
True to herſelf, ſhall barb'rous aid refuſe. *Roſcommon.*

There kings receiv'd the marks of ſov'reign pow'r:
In *ſtate* the monarchs march'd, the lictors bore
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden's Æn.*

Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,
Where leaſt of *ſtate*, where moſt of love is ſhown. *Dryd.*

To appear in their robes would be a troubleſome piece of *ſtate.* *Collier.*

At home ſurrounded by a ſervile crowd,
Prompt to abuſe, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and ſwords, and ſpears,
His very *ſtate* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

10. Dignity; grandeur.

She inſtructed him how he ſhould keep *ſtate*, and yet with a modeſt ſenſe of his misfortunes. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The ſwan rows her *ſtate* with oary feet. *Milton.*

He was ſtaid, and in his gait
Preſerv'd a grave majeſtick *ſtate.* *Butler.*

Such cheerful modeſty, ſuch humble *ſtate*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *ſtate*, deſcend, and ſerve again? *Pope.*

11. A ſeat of dignity.

This chair ſhall be my *ſtate*, this dagger my ſceptre, and this cuſhion my crown. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

As ſhe affected not the grandeur of a *ſtate* with a canopy, ſhe thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbuth.*

The brain was her ſtudy, the heart her *ſtate* room. *Arbuth.*

12. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

Over the chair is a *ſtate* made round of ivy, ſomewhat whiter than ours; and the *ſtate* is curiouſly wrought with ſilver and ſilk. *Bacon.*

His high throne, under *ſtate*
Of richeſt texture ſpread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

13. A perſon of high rank. Obſolete.

She is a dutcheſs, a great *ſtate.* *Latymer.*

14. The principal perſons in the government.

The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal *ſtates.* *Milton.*

15. Joined with another word it ſignifies publick.

I am no courtier, nor verſed in *ſtate*-affairs: my life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*

Council! What's that? a pack of bearded ſlaves,
The ſcavengers that ſweep *ſtates* nuſances,
And are themſelves the greateſt. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

I am accuſed of reflecting upon great *ſtates*-folks. *Swift.*

To **STATE.** *v. a.* [*conſtater*, French.]

1. To ſettle; to regulate.

This is ſo *ſtated* a rule, that all caſuiſts preſs it in all caſes of damage. *Decay of Piety.*

This is to *ſtate* accounts, and looks more like merchandize than friendſhip. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *ſtated* and unqueſtioned fee of his office. *Addiſon.*

2. To repreſent in all the circumſtances of modification.

Many other inconveniences are conſequent to this *ſtating* of this queſtion; and particularly that, by thoſe which thus *ſtate* it, there hath never yet been aſſigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Its preſent ſtate *ſtateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*

Were our caſe *ſtated* to any ſober heathen, he would never gueſs why they who acknowledge the neceſſity of prayer, and confeſs the ſame God, may not aſk in the ſame form. *Decay of Piety.*

To *ſtate* it fairly, imitation is the moſt advantageous way for a tranſlator to ſhew himſelf, but the greateſt wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*

I pretended not fully to *ſtate*, much leſs demonſtrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

STA'TELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtately.*]

1. Grandeur; majeſtick appearance; auguſt manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the underſtanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and gueſs at the *ſtatelineſs* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*

For *ſtatelineſs* and majeſty what is comparable to a horſe? *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

She hated *ſtatelineſs*; but wiſely knew
What juſt regard was to her title due. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY. *adj.* [from *ſtate.*]

1. Auguſt; grand; lofty; elevated; majeſtick; magnificent.

A *ſtatelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *ſtately* trees caſting a ſhade. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Truth, like a *ſtately* dome, will not ſhew herſelf at the firſt viſit. *South.*

He many a walk travers'd
Of *ſtatelieſt* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

2. Elevated in mien or ſentiment.

He maintains majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs, and is *ſtately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryd.*

STA'TELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majeſtically.

Ye that *ſtately* tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

STA'TESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſtate* and *man.*]

1. A politician; one verſed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough
To ſeem a *ſtateſman.* *Ben. Johnſon's Epigr.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *ſtateſman.* *Pope.*

2. One employed in publick affairs.

If ſuch actions may have paſſage free,
Bond-ſlaves and pagans ſhall our *ſtateſmen* be. *Shakeſp.*

It is a weakneſs which attends high and low; the *ſtateſman* who holds the helm, as well as the peaſant who holds the plough. *South's Sermons.*

A Britiſh miniſter muſt expect to ſee many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify, ſince, to uſe the phraſe of a late *ſtateſman*, the paſture is not large enough. *Addiſon.*

Here Britain's *ſtateſmen* oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

STA'TESWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſtate* and *woman.*] A woman who meddles with publick affairs. In contempt.

How ſhe was in debt, and where ſhe meant
To raiſe freſh ſums: ſhe's a great *ſtateſwoman*! *B. Johnſ.*

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the paſſions of our *ſtateſwomen.* *Addiſon.*

STA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from the noun.] Relating to the ſcience
STA'TICK. } of weighing.

A man weigheth ſome pounds leſs in the height of Winter, according to experience, and the *ſtatick* aphoriſms of Sanctorius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If one by a *ſtatical* engine could regulate his inſenſible perſpiration, he might often, by reſtoring of that, foreſee, prevent, or ſhorten, a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

STA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [στατικὴ; *ſtatique*, Fr.] The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies.

This is a catholick rule of *ſtaticks*, that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will ſink to the bottom; and if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immerſed, as that ſo much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immerſed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

STATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtation*, French; *ſtatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſtanding.

Their manner was to ſtand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpoſe on thoſe days had the names of *ſtations* given them. *Hooker.*

2. A ſtate of reſt.

All progreſſion is performed by drawing on or impelling forward ſome part which was before in *ſtation* or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

In *ſtation* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heav'n-kiſſing hill. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The ſeditious remained within their *ſtation*, which, by reaſon of the naſtineſs of the beaſtly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

The planets in their *ſtation* liſt'ning ſtood. *Milton.*

To ſingle *ſtations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another ſong. *Creech.*

4. Poſt aſſigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradiſe, the fiery ſerpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *ſtations* to guard the place. *Milton.*

5. Situation; poſition.

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *ſtation* and an even plain;
While in the lower marſh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive-ſhade is crown'd? *Prior.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body ſo mean, but it may be uſeful in ſome *ſtation* or other. *L'Eſtrange.*

They believe that the common ſize of human underſtanding is fitted to ſome *ſtation* or other. *Swift.*

Whether thoſe who are leaders of a party arrive at that *ſtation* more by a ſort of inſtinct, or influence of the ſtars, than by the poſſeſſion of any great abilities, may be a point of much diſpute. *Swift.*

7. Character; ſtate.

Far the greater part have kept their *ſtation.* *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *ſtation* in the temple of virtue, than to be ſet on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*

To **STA'TION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *ſtation.*] Fixed; not progreſſive.

The ſame harmony and *ſtationary* conſtitution, as it happened in many ſpecies, ſo doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*

Between the deſcent and aſcent, where the image ſeemed *ſtationary*, I ſtopped the priſm, and fixed it in that poſture, that it ſhould be moved no more. *Newton's Opticks.*

STA'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtation.*]

1. A bookſeller.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the ſtage, and yet Tryphon the *ſtationer* complains they are ſeldom aſked for in his ſhop. *Dryden.*

With authors, *ſtationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain th' induſtrious tribe provoke,
And gentle dulneſs ever loves a joke. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A ſeller of paper.

STA'TIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtate.*] A ſtateſman; a politician; one ſkilled in government.

I once did hold it, as our *ſtatiſts* do,
A baſeneſs to write fair; and labour'd much
How to forget that learning. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I do believe,
Statiſt though I am none, nor like to be,
That this ſhall prove a war. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Their orators thou then extoll'ſt, as thoſe
The top of eloquence, *ſtatiſts* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

STA'TUARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatuaire*, French; from *ſtatua*, Lat.]

1. The art of carving images or repreſentations of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preſerve the remains of learning more carefully than they did thoſe of architecture and *ſtatuary.* *Temple.*

2. One that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatues.

On other occaſions the *ſtatuaries* took their ſubjects from the poets. *Addiſon.*

How ſhall any man, who hath a genius for hiſtory, undertake ſuch a work with ſpirit and chearfulneſs, when he conſiders that he will be read with pleaſure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *ſtatuary* to work upon mouldering ſtone. *Swift.*

STA'TUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatue*, French; *ſtatua*, Latin.] An image; a ſolid repreſentation of any living being.

The princeſs heard of her mother's *ſtatue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly performed by that rare Italian maſter. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

They ſpake not a word;
But like dumb *ſtatues*, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *ſtatue*, which in his right hand ſhould hold a town capable of containing ten thouſand men, and in his left a veſſel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Wilkins's math. Mag.*

A *ſtatue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deſerves that name for having ſo perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not poſſible to find a fault in it. *Dyrden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **STA'TUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a ſtatue.

Thou ſhalt be worſhipp'd, kiſs'd, lov'd, and ador'd;
And were there ſenſe in his idolatry,
My ſubſtance ſhould be *ſtatued* in thy ſtead. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtature*, Fr. *ſtatura*, Lat.] The height of any animal.

What *ſtature* we attain at ſeven years we ſometimes double, moſt times come ſhort of at one and twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect
His *ſtature*, and upright with front ſerene
Govern the reſt. *Milton.*

Foreign men of mighty *ſtature* came. *Dryden.*

Thyſelf but duſt, thy *ſtature* but a ſpan;
A moment thy duration, fooliſh man! *Prior.*

We have certain demonſtration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and meaſures and edifices, and many other antiquities, that human *ſtature* has not diminiſhed for above two thouſand years. *Bentley's Sermons.*

STA'TUTABLE. *adj.* [from *ſtatute.*] According to ſtatute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *ſtatutable* meaſure of that club. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

STA'TUTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatut*, French; *ſtatutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legiſlature.

Not only the common law, but alſo the *ſtatutes* and acts of parliament were ſpecially intended for its benefit. *Spenſer.*

Blood hath been ſhed,
Ere human *ſtatute* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakeſpeare.*

There was a *ſtatute* againſt vagabonds; wherein note the diſlike the parliament had of gaoling them as chargeable and peſterous. *Bacon.*

Know the *ſtatutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, thoſe immutable rules of juſtice. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

O queen, indulg'd by favour of the gods,
To build a town, with *ſtatutes* to reſtrain
The wild inhabitant beneath thy reign. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To STAVE. *v. a.* In the plural *ſtaves.* [from *ſtaff.*]

1. To break in pieces; uſed originally of barrels made of ſmall parts or ſtaves.

If irreverent expreſſion, or a thought too wanton are crept into my verſes, let them be *ſtav'd* or forfeited like contrabanded goods. *Dryden.*

2. To puſh off as with a ſtaff.

How can they eſcape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies have not *ſtaved* off, from reading. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The condition of a ſervant *ſtaves* him off to a diſtance; but the Goſpel ſpeaks nothing but allurement, attraction, and invitation. *South's Sermons.*

3. To pour out by breaking the caſk.

The feared diſorders that might enſue thereof have been an occaſion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been *ſtaved.* *Sandys's Travels.*

4. To furniſh with rundles or ſtaves.

This was the ſhameful end of Aloyſus Grittus, Solyman's deputy in Hungary; who climbing too faſt up the evil *ſtaved* ladder of ambition, ſuddenly fell, and never roſe more. *Knolles.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with ſtaves.

Equal ſhame and envy ſtirr'd
I'th' enemy, that one ſhould beard
So many warriours, and ſo ſtout,
As he had done, and *ſtav'd* it out. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE *and Tail.* *v. a.* To part dogs by interpoſing a ſtaff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they ſoon aſſail'd,
Firſt Trulla *ſtav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd.* *Hudibras.*

STAVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of *ſtaff.*

All in ſtrange manner arm'd,
Some ruſtick knives, ſome *ſtaves* in fire warm'd. *Spenſer.*

They tie teaſils up in bundles or *ſtaves.* *Mortim. Huſb.*

STA'VESACRE. *n. ſ.* Larkſpur. A plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [*ſtaen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.

Macbeth, we *ſtay* upon your leiſure. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If ſhe do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though ſhe bid me *ſtay* by her a week. *Shakeſpeare.*

Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye *ſtay* for them from having huſbands? *Ruth*, i. 13.

Not after reſurrection ſhall he *ſtay*
Longer on earth than certain times t' appear. *Milton.*

He did ordain that as many might depart as would; but as many as would *ſtay* ſhould have very good means to live from the ſtate. *Bacon.*

They flocked in ſuch multitudes, that they not only *ſtayed* for their reſort, but diſcharged divers. *Hayward.*

Th' injur'd ſea, which from her wonted place,
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *ſtay.* *Waller.*

Stay, I command you, *ſtay* and hear me firſt. *Dryden.*

Nor muſt he *ſtay* at home, becauſe he muſt be back again by one and twenty. The father cannot *ſtay* any longer. *Locke.*

Every plant has its atmoſphere, which hath various effects on thoſe who *ſtay* near them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Servants ſent on meſſages *ſtay* out longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

2. To continue in a ſtate.

The flames augment, and *ſtay*
A their full height, then languiſh to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend.

I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *ſtays* for us. *Shakeſp.*

We for his royal preſence only *ſtay*
To end the rites. *Dryden.*

I *ſtay* for Turnus, whoſe devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My ſon and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

4. To ſtop; to ſtand ſtill.

When ſhe liſt pour out her larger ſpright,
She would command the haſty ſun to *ſtay*,
Or backward turn his courſe. *Fairy Queen.*

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *ſtay* not without a new force, reſolved to try ſome exploit upon England. *Bacon.*

Satan
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor *ſtay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*

5. To dwell; to be long.

Nor will I *ſtay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*

I muſt *ſtay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the conſideration of yourſelf. *Dryden.*

6. To reſt confidently.

Becauſe ye truſt in oppreſſion, and *ſtay* thereon, this ſhall be as a breach ready to fall. *Iſaiah*, xxx. 12.

They call themſelves of the holy city, and *ſtay* themſelves upon God. *Iſaiah*, xlviii. 2.

To STAY. *v. a.*

1. To ſtop; to withold; to repreſs.

All that may *ſtay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wiſh were falſe, but cannot think it ſo without ſome ſcruple. *Hooker.*

The Syrens ſang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus ſang ſo well that he *ſtaid* them. *Raleigh.*

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *ſtay* his ſtomach. *Locke.*

To *ſtay* theſe ſudden guſts of paſſion
That hurry you from reaſon, reſt aſſur'd
The ſecret of your love lives with me only. *Rowe.*

Stay her ſtomach with theſe half hundred plays, till I can procure her a romance big enough to ſatisfy her great ſoul with adventures. *Pope.*

Why ceaſe we then the wrath of Heav'n to *ſtay?*
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

2. To delay; to obſtruct; to hinder from progreſſion.

The joyous time will not be *ſtay'd*
Unleſs ſhe do him by the forelock take. *Spenſer.*

Your ſhips are *ſtaid* at Venice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unto the ſhore, with tears, with ſighs, with moan,
They him conduct; curſing the bounds that *ſtay*
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*

I will bring thee where no ſhadow *ſtays*
Thy coming, and thy ſoft embraces. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I was willing to *ſtay* my reader on an argument that appears to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.

If as a priſoner I were here, you might
Have then inſiſted on a conqueror's right,
And *ſtay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

4. [*Eſtayer*, French.] To prop; to ſupport; to hold up.

On this determination we might *ſtay* ourſelves without further proceeding herein. *Hooker.*

Aaron and Hur *ſtayed* up his hands, the one on the one ſide, and the other on the other. *Exod.* xvii. 12.

Sallows and reeds for vineyards uſeful found,
To *ſtay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY. *n. ſ.* [*eſtaye*, French.]

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.

Determine,
Or for her *ſtay* or going; the affair cries haſte. *Shakeſp.*

Should judges make a longer *ſtay* in a place than uſually they do; a day more in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*

Her long with ardent look his eye purſu'd,
Delighted! but deſired more her *ſtay.* *Milton.*

The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from th' Elyſian ſhades,
Embrace the hero, and his *ſtay* implore. *Waller.*

So long a *ſtay* will make
The jealous king ſuſpect we have been plotting. *Denham.*

What pleaſure hop'ſt thou in my *ſtay*,
When I'm conſtrain'd, and wiſh myſelf away? *Dryden.*

When the wine ſparkles,
Make haſte, and leave thy buſineſs and thy care,
No mortal int'reſt can be worth thy *ſtay.* *Dryden.*

2. Stand; ceſſation of progreſſion.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a *ſtay*; teeth ſtand at a *ſtay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*

Affairs of ſtate ſeemed rather to ſtand at a *ſtay*, than to advance or decline. *Hayward.*

Made of ſphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *ſtay.* *Milton.*

Almighty crowd! thou ſhorten'ſt all diſpute;
Nor faith nor reaſon make thee at a *ſtay*,
Thou leap'ſt o'er all. *Dryden's Medal.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction; a hindrance from progreſs.

His fell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each ſtep, tormented with each *ſtay.* *Fairf.*

4. Reſtraint; prudence; caution.

Many juſt and temperate proviſos, well ſhewed and foretokened the wiſdom, *ſtay*, and moderation, of the king. *Bacon.*

With prudent *ſtay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Phillips.*

5. A fixed ſtate.

Who have before, or ſhall write after thee,
Their works though toughly laboured will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *ſtay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*

Alas, what *ſtay* is there in human ſtate!
And who can ſhun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

6. A prop; a ſupport.

Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *ſtay* of the whole world. *Hooker.*

What ſurety of the world, what hope, what *ſtay*,
What this was once a king, and now is clay. *Shakeſp.*

My only ſtrength, and *ſtay!* forlorn of thee,
Whither ſhall I betake me?—where ſubſiſt? *Milton.*

Trees ſerve as ſo many *ſtays* for their vines, which hang like garlands from tree to tree. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

7. Tackling. [See STAYS.]

With *ſtays* and cordage laſt he rigg'd a ſhip,
And, roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

8. [In the plural.] Boddice.

No ſtubborn *ſtays* her yielding ſhape embrace. *Gay.*

9. Steadineſs of conduct.

STA'YED. *part. adj.* [from *ſtay.*]

1. Fixed; ſettled; ſerious; not volatile.

For her ſon,
In her own hand the crown ſhe kept in ſtore,
Till riper years he raught, and ſtronger *ſtay.* *Fairy Q.*

Whatſoever is above theſe proceedeth of ſhortneſs of memory, or of want of a *ſtayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*

He was well *ſtayed*, and in his gate
Preſerv'd a grave majeſtick ſtate. *Hudibras.*

A *ſtayed* man and wife are ſeldom ſo indolent as not to find conſolation in each other. *Pope.*

2. Stopped.

STA'YEDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtayed.*] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly; calmly; judiciouſly.

STA'YEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtayed.*]

1. Solidity; weight.

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and currantneſs with *ſtayedneſs*, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs. *Camden's Remains.*

2. Compoſure; prudence; gravity; judiciouſneſs.

STA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtay.*] One who ſtops, holds, or ſupports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *ſtayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Phillips.*

STA'YLACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtay* and *lace.*] A lace with which women faſten their boddice.

A *ſtaylace* from England ſhould become a topick for cenſure at viſits. *Swift.*

STAYS. *n. ſ.* Without ſingular.

1. Boddice; a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat made of whalebone, worn by ladies.

2. Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling aft. All maſts, topmaſts, and flagſtaves have *ſtays*, except the ſpritſail topmaſt: the mainmaſt, foremaſt, with the ſails belonging to them, have alſo back *ſtays*, which help to keep the maſt from pitching forward or overboard. *Harris.*

They were come upon the *ſtays*, when one of the ſailors deſcried a galley. *Sidney.*

3. Any ſupport; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers ſtretch your *ſtays* upon the weſt. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *n. ſ.* [ſteꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Place. Obſolete.

Fly therefore, fly this fearful *ſtead* anon,
Leſt thy fool hardize work thy ſad confuſion. *Fairy Q.*

They nigh approached to the *ſtead*
Where as thoſe maremaids dwelt. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor ſhorten it;
The ſoldier may not move from watchful *ſtead*,
Nor leave his ſtand until his captain bed. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have.

If we had ſimply taken them clean away, or elſe removed them, ſo as to place in their *ſtead* others, we had done worſe. *Hooker.*

There fell down many ſlain, and they dwelt in their *ſteads* until the captivity. 1 *Chron.* v. 22.

Nor do the bold'ſt attempts bring forth
Events ſtill equal to their worth;
But ſometimes fail, and in their *ſtead*
Fortune and cowardice ſucceed. *Butler.*

Jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold deſpair ſucceeding in her *ſtead*,
To livid paleneſs turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. Uſe; help. *To ſtand in ſtead*; to be of great uſe; to help; to advantage.

A compleat man hath ſome parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his eſſence; yet to have them *ſtandeth* him *in* ſingular *ſtead*, in reſpect of ſpecial uſes. *Hooker.*

He makes his underſtanding the warehouſe of lumber rather than a repoſitory of truth, which will *ſtand* him *in ſtead* when he has occaſion for it. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt act of charity ſhall *ſtand* us *in* great *ſtead.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. The frame of a bed.

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders and the *ſted.* *Dryden.*

STEAD, *ſted*, being in the name of a place that is diſtant from any river, comes from the Saxon ſteꝺ, ſtyꝺ, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ſtaðe, a ſhore or ſtation for ſhips. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to ſupport; to aſſiſt. A word ſomewhat obſolete.

We are neither in ſkill, nor ability of power greatly to *ſtead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *ſteads* us
To chide him from our eves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rich garments, linens, ſtuffs, and neceſſaries,
Which ſince have *ſteaded* much. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Madam, ſo it *ſtead* you I will write. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can you ſo *ſtead* me
As bring me to the ſight of Iſabella. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your friendly aid and counſel much may *ſtead* me. *Rowe.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obſolete.

We ſhall adviſe this wronged maid to *ſtead* up your appointment, and go in your place. *Shakeſpeare.*

STEA'DFAST. *adj.* [*ſtead* and *faſt.*]

1. Faſt in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that ſeem'd to ſhake
This *ſtedfaſt* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *Fairy Queen.*

Laws ought to be like ſtony tables, plain, *ſteadfaſt*, and immoveable. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

2. Conſtant; reſolute.

I hope her ſtubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *ſtedfaſt* will endure. *Spenſer.*

A generation that ſet not their heart aright, and whoſe ſpirit was not *ſtedfaſt* with God. *Pſalm* lxxviii. 8.

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *ſtedfaſt* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus.* xxii. 23.

Him reſiſt *ſtedfaſt* in the faith. 1 *Pet.* v. 9.

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with *ſtedfaſt* ſight
Cou'd view the ſurges mounting ſteep,
And monſters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY. *adv.* [from *ſtedfaſt.*] Firmly; conſtantly.

God's omniſcience *ſteadfaſtly* graſps the greateſt and moſt ſlippery uncertainties. *South's Sermons.*

In general, *ſtedfaſtly* believe that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

STEA'DFASTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteadfaſt.*]

1. Immutability; fixedneſs.

So hard theſe heavenly beauties be enfir'd,
As things divine, leaſt paſſions do impreſs,
The more of ſteadfaſt minds to be admir'd,
The more they ſtayed be on *ſtedfaſtneſs.* *Spenſer.*

2. Firmneſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

STEA'DILY. *adv.* [from *ſteady.*]

1. Without tottering; without ſhaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unleſs hindered by ſome accident which no man can *ſteadily* build upon. *South's Sermons.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *ſteadily* does fickle fortune ſteer
Th' obedient orb that it ſhould never err. *Blackmore.*

STEA'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteady.*]

1. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken.

2. Firmneſs; conſtancy.

John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himſelf up to a great *ſteadineſs* of mind, to purſue his intereſt through all impediments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Conſiſtent unvaried conduct.

Steadineſs is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Eſtrange.*

A friend is uſeful to form an undertaking, and ſecure *ſteadineſs* of conduct. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

STEA'DY. *adj.* [ſtæꝺiᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their feet *ſteady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts reſolute. *Sidney.*

He ſails 'tween worlds and worlds with *ſteady* wing. *Milton.*

Steer the bounding bark with *ſteady* toil,
When the ſtorm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*

2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

Now clear I underſtand,
What oft my *ſteadieſt* thoughts have ſearch'd in vain. *Milton.*

Steady to my principles, and not diſpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God, overcome all difficulties. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A clear ſight keeps the underſtanding *ſteady.* *Locke.*

STEAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyck*, Iſlandick and Erſe, a piece; *ſteka*, Swediſh, to boil.] A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried; a collop.

The ſurgeon proteſted he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the firſt *ſtake* of him. *Tatler.*

Fair ladies who contrive
To feaſt on ale and *ſteaks.* *Swift.*

To STEAL. *v. a.* Preterite *I ſtole*, part. paſſ. *ſtolen.* [ſtelan, Saxon; *ſtelen*, Dutch.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandeſtinely; to take without right. To *ſteal* generally implies ſecrecy, to *rob*, either ſecrecy or violence.

Thou ran'ſt a tilt in honour of my love,
And *ſtol'ſt* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakeſpeare.*

There are ſome ſhrewd contents in yon ſame paper,
That *ſteal* the colour from Baſſanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

How ſhould we *ſteal* ſilver or gold? *Gen.* xliv. 8.

A ſchoolboy finding a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion and he *ſteals* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Iriſh, by a purpoſed plot of government, but as they could inſinuate and *ſteal* themſelves under the ſame by their humble carriage and ſubmiſſion. *Spenſer.*

Let us ſhift away, there's warrant in that theft
Which *ſteals* itſelf when there's no mercy left. *Shakeſp.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *ſteal* away the mind from its ſteady purſuit of any ſubject. *Watts.*

3. To gain or effect by private means.

Young Lorenzo
Stole her ſoul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were it not that my fellow ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Branca's ſteps ſo narrowly,
'Twere good to *ſteal* our marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

They hate nothing ſo much as being alone, for fear ſome affrighting apprehenſions ſhould *ſteal* or force their way in. *Calamy.*

To STEAL. *v. n.*

1. To withdraw privily; to paſs ſilently.

Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night ſhe *ſtole* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myſelf
Did *ſteal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakeſpeare.*

I cannot think it,
That he would *ſteal* away ſo guilty like,
Seeing you coming. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The moſt peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him ſhew what he is, and *ſteal* out of your company. *Shakeſp.*

At time that lover's flights doth ſtill conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we deviſ'd to *ſteal.* *Shakeſp.*

In my conduct ſhall your ladies come,
From whom you now muſt *ſteal* and take no leave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Others weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *ſtolen* away; and they which were left, moiled with dirt and mire. *Knolles.*

A bride
Should vaniſh from her cloaths into her bed,
As ſouls from bodies *ſteal* and are not ſpy'd. *Donne.*

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, becauſe it cometh without any ill ſmell, and *ſtealeth* on by little and little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A ſoft and ſolemn breathing ſound,
Roſe like a ſteam of rich diſtill'd perfumes,
And *ſtole* upon the air, that even ſilence
Was took ere ſhe was ware. *Milton.*

As wiſe artiſts mix their colours ſo,
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *ſteals* unheeded from the neighb'ring white,
So on us *ſtole* our bleſſed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no ſteward, he *ſtole* away. *Swift.*

Now his fierce eyes with ſparkling fury glow,
Now ſighs *ſteal* out when tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practiſe theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thieviſhly; to have the habit of thieving.

Stealing is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *ſteal* at a minute's reſt.—Convey, the wiſe it call; *ſteal!* a fico for the phraſe! *Shakeſpeare.*

STEA'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal.*] One who ſteals; a thief.

The tranſgreſſion is in the *ſtealer.* *Shakeſpeare.*

STEA'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtealing.*] Slily; by inviſible motion; by ſecret practice.

They were diverſe motions, they did ſo *ſtealingly* ſlip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could diſcern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal.*]

1. The act of ſtealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *ſtealth* to have been committed upon him by ſuch an outlaw, and to have been found in the poſſeſſion of the priſoner. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The *ſtealth* of mutual entertainment
With character too groſs is written on Juliet. *Shakeſp.*

In the ſecret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *ſtealths* ſhall work, and ſnares ſhall ſpread. *Spenſer.*

The gods perſuaded Mercury,
Their good obſerver, to his *ſtealth.* *Chapman's Iliad.*

2. The thing ſtolen.

On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *ſtealths,* and pillage ſeveral. *Fairy Queen.*

Store of cabbins are but ſluttiſh dens, that breed ſickneſs in peace, ſerving to cover *ſtealths,* and in fight are dangerous to tear men with ſplinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandeſtine practice. *By ſtealth* means ſecretly; clandeſtinely; with deſire of concealment: but, like *ſteal,* is often uſed in a good ſenſe.

The wiſdom of the ſame ſpirit borrowed from melody that pleaſure, which mingled with heavenly myſteries, cauſeth the ſmoothneſs and ſoftneſs of that which toucheth the ear, to convey as it were by *ſtealth* the treaſure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an inviſible and ſubtile *ſtealth,*
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

The monarch blinded with deſire of wealth,
With ſteel invades his brother's life by *ſtealth*
Before the ſacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an aukward ſhame,
Do good by *ſtealth,* and bluſh to find it fame. *Pope.*

STEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *ſtealth.*] Done clandeſtinely; performed by ſtealth.

Now wither'd murder with his *ſtealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

STEAM. *n. ſ.* [ꞅteme, Saxon.] The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot.

Sweet odours are, in ſuch a company as there is *ſteam* and heat, things of great refreſhment. *Bacon.*

His offering ſoon propitious fire from heaven
Conſum'd with nimble glance and grateful *ſteam.* *Milton.*

While the temple ſmoak'd with hallow'd *ſteam,*
They waſh the virgin. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feaſt
Which, were it not for plenty and for *ſteam,*
Might be reſembled to a ſick man's dream. *King.*

Some it bears in *ſteams* up into the air, and this in ſuch a quantity as to be manifeſt to the ſmell, eſpecially the ſulphur. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ꞅteman, Saxon.]

1. To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy eaſt,
Got harnaſſed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming creſt
When the laſt deadly ſpoke aloft did *ſteam.* *Fairy Queen.*

See, ſee, my brother's ghoſt hangs hovering there,
O'er his warm blood, that *ſteams* into the air. *Dryden.*

O wretched we! Why were we hurry'd down
This lubrick and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' increaſe the *ſteaming* ordures of the ſtage? *Dryden.*

Let the crude humours dance
In heated braſs, *ſteaming* with fire intenſe. *Phillips.*

Theſe minerals not only iſſue out at theſe larger exits, but *ſteam* forth through the pores of the earth, occaſioning ſulphureous and other offenſive ſtenches. *Woodward.*

2. To ſend up vapours.

Ye miſts that riſe from *ſteaming* lake. *Milton.*

3. To paſs in vapours.

The diſſolved amber plainly ſwam like a thin film upon the liquour, whence it *ſteamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

STEAN for *Stone.* *Spenſer.*

STEATO'MA. *n. ſ.* [στεάτωμα.]

If the matter in a wen reſembles milk-curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, meliceris; and if compoſed of fat, *ſteatoma.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

STEED. *n. ſ.* [ꞅteꝺa, Saxon.] A horſe for ſtate or war.

My noble *ſteed* I give him,
With all his trim belonging. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Impreſſes quaint, caparrſons and *ſteeds.* *Milton.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *ſteeds.* *Waller.*

She thought herſelf the trembling dame who fled,
And him the griſly ghoſt that ſpurr'd th' infernal *ſteed.* *Dryden.*

Who, like our active African, inſtructs
The fiery *ſteed,* and trains him to his hand? *Addiſ. Cato.*

See! the bold youth ſtrain up the threat'ning ſteep;
Hang o'er their courſers heads with eager ſpeed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *ſteed.* *Pope.*

STEEL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅteal, Saxon; *ſtael,* Dutch.]

1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain cloſer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that ſuſceptible of the greateſt degree of hardneſs, when well tempered; whence its great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the pureſt and ſofteſt iron, by keeping it red-hot, ſtratified with coal-duſt and wood-aſhes, or other ſubſtances that abound in the phlogiſton, for ſeveral hours in a cloſe furnace. It may alſo be made by fuſion, and ſeveral other ways; but they are greatly in the wrong who prefer *ſteel* to iron for medicinal purpoſes. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with *ſteel*-headed darts wherewith ſhe quell'd
The ſavage beaſts in her victorious play. *Fairy Queen.*

With mighty bars of long enduring braſs
The *ſteel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties. *Fairfax.*

A looking-glaſs, with the *ſteel* behind, looketh whiter than glaſs ſimple. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily ſtrike fire with *ſteel,* much leſs with one another; nor a flint eaſily with a *ſteel,* if they both be wet; the ſparks being then quenched in their eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Both were of ſhining *ſteel,* and wrought ſo pure
As might the ſtrokes of two ſuch arms endure. *Dryden.*

2. It is often uſed metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandiſh'd *ſteel*
Which ſmok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his paſſage till he had fac'd the ſlave. *Shakeſp.*

A grove of oaks,
Whoſe poliſh'd *ſteel* from far ſeverely ſhines,
Are not ſo dreadful as this beauteous queen. *Dryden.*

He ſudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' boſom plunged the ſword;
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement ſlow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he ſtood,
Receiv'd the *ſteel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *ſteel* ſtrengthens the ſolids, and is likewiſe an antiacid. *Arbuthnot.*

4. It is uſed proverbially for hardneſs: as heads of *ſteel.*

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with ſteel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings *ſteel* my lance's point. *Shakeſp.*

2. To make hard or firm. It is uſed, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad ſenſe.

Lies well *ſteel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shakeſp.*

So ſervice ſhall with *ſteeled* fingers toil,
And labour ſhall refreſh itſelf with hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

From his metal was his party *ſteel'd;*
Which once in him rebated, all the reſt
Turn'd on themſelves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakeſp.*

O God of battles! *ſteel* my ſoldiers hearts,
Poſſeſs them not with fear. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion,
And *ſteel* your heart to ſuch a world of charms? *Addiſon.*

Man, fooliſh man!
Scarce know'ſt thou how thyſelf began;
Yet *ſteel'd* with ſtudy'd boldneſs, thou dar'ſt try
To ſend thy doubted reaſon's dazzled eye
Through the myſterious gulph of vaſt immenſity. *Prior.*

Let the *ſteel'd* Turk be deaf to matrons cries,
See virgins raviſh'd with relentleſs eyes. *Tickell.*

STEE'LY. *adj.* [from *ſteel.*]

1. Made of ſteel.

Thy brother's blood the thirſty earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the *ſteely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here ſmokes his forge, he bares his ſinewy arm,
And early ſtrokes the ſounding anvil warm;
Around his ſhop the *ſteely* ſparkles flew,
As for the ſteed he ſhap'd the bending ſhoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That ſhe would unarm her noble heart of that *ſteely* reſiſtance againſt the ſweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſteel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulorum.

STEEN, or *Stean.* *n. ſ.* A fictious veſſel of clay or ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

STEEP. *adj.* [ꞅteap, Saxon.] Riſing or deſcending with little inclination.

He now had conquer'd Anxur's *ſteep* aſcent. *Addiſon.*

STEEP. *n. ſ.* Precipice; aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Theban monſter that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who ſolv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and ſolv'd, for grief and ſpight
Caſt herſelf headlong from the Iſmenian *ſteep.* *Milton.*

As high turrets for their airy *ſteep*
Require foundations, in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards ſhoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her ſecure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*

Inſtructs the beaſt to know his native force,
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *ſteep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each ſide naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thouſand irregular *ſteeps* and precipices. *Addiſon.*

Leaning o'er the rails, he muſing ſtood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common ſhores a lulling murmur keep,
Whoſe torrents ruſh from Holborn's fatal *ſteep.* *Gay.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*ſtippen,* Dutch.] To ſoak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

When his brother ſaw the red blood trail
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour *ſteep,*
For very fellneſs loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenſer.*

He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,
His wand'ring thought in deep deſire does *ſteep;*
And his frail eye with ſpoil of beauty feeds. *Fairy Queen.*

A napkin *ſteeped* in the harmleſs blood
Of ſweet young Rutland. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Preſent to her, as ſometime Marg'ret
Did to thy father, *ſteep'd* in Rutland's blood,
A handkerchief; which, ſay to her, did drain
The purple tide from her ſweet brother's body. *Shakeſp.*

The conquering wine hath *ſteep'd* our ſenſe
In ſoft and delicate Lethe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many dream not to find, neither deſerve,
And yet are *ſteep'd* in favours. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Four days will quickly *ſteep* themſelves in night:
Four nights will quickly dream away the time. *Shakeſp.*

Moſt of the *ſteepings* are cheap things, and the goodneſs of the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood:
In large forgetful draughts to *ſteep* the cares
Of their paſt labours and their irkſome years. *Dryden.*

Wheat *ſteeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the ſmuttineſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

STEE'PLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅteopl, ꞅtypel, Saxon.] A turret of a church generally furniſhed with bells. A ſpire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes ſpout
Till you have drench'd our *ſteeples,* drown'd the cocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the ſeed of ivy-berries, and though found in *ſteeples* or high places, might be conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Vulgar Err.*

A raven I ſaw yeſterday *ſteeple*-high, juſt over your houſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

They, far from *ſteeples* and their ſacred ſound,
In fields their ſullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLY. *adv.* [from *ſteep.*] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteep.*] Precipitous declivity.

The craggedneſs or *ſteepneſs* of that mountain maketh many parts of it inacceſſible. *Brerewood on Language.*

Lord Lovel ſwam over Trent on horſeback, but could not recover the farther ſide, by reaſon of the *ſteepneſs* of the bank, and ſo was drowned. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Vineyards, meadows, and cornfields lie on the borders, and run up all the ſides of the Alps, where the barrenneſs of the rocks, or the *ſteepneſs* of the aſcent will ſuffer them. *Addiſon.*

STEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſteep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *ſteep.*

Who hath diſpos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where ſprings down from the *ſteepy* craggs do beat. *Wotton.*

A prophet ſome, and ſome a poet cry,
From *ſteepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The *ſteepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden.*

STEER. *n. ſ.* [ꞅtyꞃe, ꞅteoꞃ, ꞅtioꞃe, Saxon; *ſtier,* Dutch.] A young bullock.

They think themſelves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once taſted freedom, do, like a *ſteer* that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Lacaon, Neptune's prieſt,
With ſolemn pomp then ſacrific'd a *ſteer.* *Dryden.*

Nor has the *ſteer,*
At whoſe ſtrong cheſt the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomſon.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [ꞅteoꞃan, ꞅtyꞃan, Saxon; *ſtieren,* Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a paſſage.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripeſt years, and hairs all hoary grey,
That with a ſtaff his feeble ſteps did *ſteer,*
Leſt his long way his aged limbs ſhould tire. *Fairy Queen.*

If a pilot cannot ſee the pole ſtar it can be no fault in him to *ſteer* his courſe by ſuch ſtars as do beſt appear to him. *King Charles.*

To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a courſe.

As when a ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſo *ſteers,* and ſhifts her ſail. *Milton.*

In a creature, whoſe thoughts are more than the ſands, and wider than the ocean, fancy and paſſion muſt needs run him into ſtrange courſes, if reaſon, which is his only ſtar and compaſs, be not that he *ſteers* by. *Locke.*

STEE'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteer.*]

1. The act or practice of ſteering.
2. Direction; regulation of a courſe.

He that hath the *ſteerage* of my courſe,
Direct my ſuit. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Having got his veſſel launched and ſet afloat, he committed the *ſteerage* of it to ſuch as he thought capable of conducting it. *Spectator.*

3. That by which any courſe is guided.

His coſtly frame
Inſcrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *ſteerage* of his wings, and cut the ſky: *Dryden.*

4. Regulation, or management of any thing.

You raiſe the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *ſteerage.* *Swift.*

5. The ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

STEE'RSMATE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſteer* and *man,* or *mate.*] A pilot;
STEE'RSMAN. } one who ſteers a ſhip.

What pilot ſo expert but needs muſt wreck,
Embark'd with ſuch a *ſteerſmate* at the helm? *Milton.*

In a ſtorm, though the veſſel be preſſed never ſo hard, a ſkilful *ſteerſman* will yet bear up againſt it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Through it the joyful *ſteerſman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmoſt bay. *Dryden.*

STEGANO'GRAPHIST. *n. ſ.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] He who practiſes the art of ſecret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [στελανὸς and γράφω.] The art of ſecret writing by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the perſons who correſpond one with another. *Bailey.*

STEGNO'TICK. *adj.* [στεγνωτικός.] Binding; rendering coſtive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅtela, Sax. *ſtele,* Dutch.] A ſtalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *adj.* [from *ſtella.*] Aſtral; relating to the ſtars.

In part ſhed down
Their *ſtellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the ſun's more potent ray. *Milton.*

Salt diſſolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of chryſtal, and *ſtellar* figure of the ſtone aſteria. *Glanville.*

STE'LLATE. *adj.* [*ſtellatus,* Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conſpicuous ſtar than I have ſeen in ſeveral *ſtellate* regulus's of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtella.*] Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſtella* and *fero.*] Having ſtars. *Dict.*

STE'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtellio,* Latin.] A newt. *Ainſworth.*

STE'LLIONATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtellionat,* French; *ſtellionatus,* Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful ſelling of a thing otherwiſe than it really is: as, if a man ſhould ſell that for his own eſtate which is actually another man's.

It diſcerneth of crimes of *ſtellionate,* and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtemma,* Latin.]

1. The ſtalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one *ſtem,*
So with two ſeeming bodies, but one heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

After they are firſt ſhot up thirty foot in length, they ſpread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *ſtem.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Set them aſlope a reaſonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and ſo carry more ſhoots upon a *ſtem.* *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in th' earth,
God made, and ev'ry herb, before it grew
On the green *ſtem.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *ſtem* thus threaten'd and the ſap in thee,
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller. Farewell.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whoſe buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the chearful ſun did rear:
Who now ſhall bind your *ſtems?* or, when you fall,
With fountain ſtreams your fainting ſouls recall? *Dryd.*

The low'ring Spring with laviſh rain
Beats down the ſlender *ſtem* and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

This is a *ſtem*
Of that victorious ſtock, and let us fear
His native mightineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

I will aſſay her worth to celebrate,
And ſo attend ye toward her glittering ſtate;
Where ye may all, that are of noble *ſtem*,
Approach. *Milton.*

Whoſoever will undertake the imperial diadem, muſt have of his own wherewith to ſupport it; which is one of the reaſons that it hath continued theſe two ages and more in that *ſtem*, now ſo much ſpoken of. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Do'ſt thou in hounds aſpire to deathleſs fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *ſtem*. *Tickell.*

3. [*Stammen*, Swediſh.] The prow or forepart of a ſhip.

Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From *ſtem* to ſtern, by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*

To **STEM.** *v. a.* [*ſtæmma*, Iſlandick.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape
Ply, *ſtemming* nightly tow'rd the Pole. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Above the deep they raiſe their ſcaly creſts,
And *ſtem* the flood with their erected breaſts. *Denham.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
Ere ſharp-keel'd boats to *ſtem* the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. ſ.* [from ꞅtencan, Saxon.]

1. A ſtink; a bad ſmell.

Death, death; oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *ſtench*, ſound rottenneſs,
Ariſe forth from thy couch of laſting night. *Shakeſpeare.*

So bees with ſmoke, and doves with noiſome *ſtench*,
Are from their hives, and houſes, driv'n away. *Shakeſp.*

Phyſicians by the *ſtench* of feathers cure the riſing of the mother. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The miniſtry will be found the ſalt of the earth, the only thing that keeps ſocieties of men from *ſtench* and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

The hoary Nar,
Corrupted with the *ſtench* of ſulphur flows,
And into Tiber's ſtreams th' infected current throws. *Addiſon.*

2. I find it uſed once for a good ſmell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of ſav'ry *ſtench* involve the ſky. *Dryden.*

To **STENCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make to ſtink.

The foulneſs of the ponds only *ſtencheth* the water. *Mortimer.*

2. [For *ſtaunch*, corruptly.] To ſtop; to hinder to flow.

They had better ſkill to let blood than *ſtench* it. *K. Charles.*

Reſtringents to *ſtench* and incraſſatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

STENO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ϛενὸς and γράφω.] Short-hand.

O the accurſt *ſtenography* of ſtate!
The princely eagle ſhrunk into a bat. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whoſe voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνὴ, a voice.] Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding.

Of this *ſtentorophonick* horn of Alexander there is a figure preſerved in the Vatican. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **STEP.** *v. n.* [ꞅtœppan, Saxon; *ſtappen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot.

Whoſoever firſt after the troubling the water *ſtepped* in, was made whole. *John*, v. 4.

One of our nation hath proceeded ſo far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace to *ſtep* conſtantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion.

Ventidius lately
Bury'd his father, by whoſe death he's *ſtepp'd*
Into a great eſtate. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

3. To move mentally.

When a perſon is hearing a ſermon, he may give his thoughts leave to *ſtep* back ſo far as to recollect the ſeveral heads. *Watts.*

They are *ſtepping* almoſt three thouſand years back into the remoteſt antiquity, the only true mirrour of that ancient world. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The old poets *ſtep* in to the aſſiſtance of the medaliſt. *Addiſon.*

5. To take a ſhort walk.

See where he comes: ſo pleaſe you, *ſtep* aſide;
I'll know his grievance. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

My brothers, when they ſaw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they ſaid, to the next thicket-ſide
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your maſter wants a ſervant who happens to be abroad, anſwer, that he had but juſt that minute *ſtept* out. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*

6. To walk gravely and ſlowly.

Pyrrhus, the moſt ancient of all the baſhaws, *ſtept* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earneſtly requeſted him to ſpare his life. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When you *ſtepp'd* forth, how did the monſter rage,
In ſcorn of your ſoft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

Home the ſwain retreats,
His flock before him *ſtepping* to the fold. *Thomſ. Summ.*

STEP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅtæp, Saxon; *ſtap*, Dutch.]

1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot.

Thou ſound and firm-ſet earth,
Hear not my *ſteps*, which way they walk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ling'ring perdition, worſe than any death
Can be at once, ſhall *ſtep* by *ſtep* attend
You and your ways. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Who was the firſt to explore th' untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *ſtep?* *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a ſtair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, ſeven bloody heads of biſhops, ſlain in the battle, were all ſet in order upon a wooden *ſtep*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The breadth of every ſingle *ſtep* or ſtair ſhould be never leſs than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Wotton.*

Thoſe heights where William's virtue might have ſtaid,
And on the ſubject world look'd ſafely down,
By Marlbro' paſs'd, the props and *ſteps* were made
Sublimer yet to raiſe his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a ſaying among the ancients, truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may juſtly ſay, that logick does ſupply us with *ſteps*, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman meaſure, may be tranſlated a *ſtep*, or the half of a paſſus or pace. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace.

There is but a *ſtep* between me and death. 1 *Sam.* xx. 3.

5. Walk; paſſage.

O may thy pow'r, propitious ſtill to me,
Conduct my *ſteps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep foreſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Progreſſion; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phænomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from thoſe manifeſt principles, would be a very great *ſtep* in philoſophy, though the cauſes of thoſe principles were not yet diſcovered. *Newton.*

One injury is beſt defended by a ſecond, and this by a third: by theſe *ſteps* the old maſters of the palace in France became maſters of the kingdom; and by theſe *ſteps* a general, during pleaſure, might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*

The queriſt muſt not proceed too ſwiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more eaſe draw the learner to thoſe principles *ſtep* by *ſtep*, from whence the final concluſion will ariſe. *Watts.*

7. Footſtep; print of the foot.

From hence Aſtrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *ſteps* appear. *Dryden's Virg.*

8. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a ſubmiſſive *ſtep* I haſted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

9. Action; inſtance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the firſt *ſteps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

STEP, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage. [Steop, Saxon, from ꞅtepan, to *deprive* or *make an orphan:* for the Saxons not only ſaid a *ſtep-mother*, but a *ſtep-daughter*, or *ſtep-ſon*; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now ſeldom applied but to the mother, it ſeems to mean, in the mind of thoſe who uſe it, a woman who has *ſtepped* into the vacant place of the true mother.]

How ſhould their minds chuſe but miſdoubt, leſt this diſcipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true ſiſter, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *ſtep-mother.* *Hooker.*

His wanton *ſtep-dame* loved him the more;
But when ſhe ſaw her offered ſweets refuſe,
Her love ſhe turn'd to hate. *Fairy Queen.*

You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the ſlander of moſt *ſtep-mothers*,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A father cruel, and a *ſtep-dame* falſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his ſon came to him, and ſaid, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *ſtep-mother* into your houſe? The old man anſwered, Nay, quite the contrary, ſon; thou pleaſeſt me ſo well, as I would be glad to have more ſuch. *Bacon.*

The name of *ſtep-dame*, your practis'd art,
By which you have eſtrang'd my father's heart,
All you have done againſt me, or deſign,
Shows your averſion, but begets not mine. *Dryden.*

A *ſtep-dame* too I have, a curſed ſhe,
Who rules my hen-peck'd ſire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have gueſſed miſs to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *ſtep-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

STE'PPINGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtep* and *ſtone*.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt.

Like *ſtepping ſtones* to ſave a ſtride,
In ſtreets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*ſtercoraceus*, Latin.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid *ſtercoraceous* taſte and odour, in taſte reſembling putrid fleſh, and in ſmell human fæces. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STERCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtercora*, Latin.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

The firſt help is *ſtercoration*; the ſheeps dung is one of the beſt, and next the dung of kine, and that of horſes. *Bacon.*

Stercoration is ſeaſonable. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The exteriour pulp of the fruit ſerves not only for the ſecurity of the ſeed, whilſt it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *ſtercoration* of the ſoil, and promotion of the growth, though not the firſt germination of the ſeminal plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

STEREO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ϛερεὸς and γράφω; *ſtereographie*, Fr.] The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ϛερεὸς and μετρέω; *ſtereometrie*, Fr.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL. *adj.* [*ſterile*, French; *ſterilis*, Lat.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

Our elders ſay,
The barren, touched in this holy chaſe,
Shake off their *ſteril* curſe. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Thy ſea marge *ſteril*, and rocky hard. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

In very *ſteril* years corn ſown will grow to another kind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ſeparate ſeeds, put them in water: ſuch as are corrupted and *ſteril* ſwim. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

She is grown *ſteril* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconſiderable. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

When the vegetative ſtratum was once waſhed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the ſtrata below yielding only mere *ſterile* and mineral matter, ſuch as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſterilité*, French; *ſterilitas*, from *ſterilis*, Latin.] Barrenneſs; want of fecundity; unfruitfulneſs.

Spain is thin ſown of people, by reaſon of the *ſterility* of the ſoil, and becauſe their natives are exhauſted by ſo many employments in ſuch vaſt territories. *Bacon.*

An eternal *ſterility* muſt have poſſeſſed the world, where all things had been faſtened everlaſtingly with the adamantine chains of ſpecifick gravity, if the Almighty had not ſaid, Let the earth bring forth graſs, the herb yielding ſeed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He had more frequent occaſion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot aſcribe this to any *ſterility* of expreſſion, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in theſe reiterated verſes. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

To **STE'RILIZE.** *v. a.* [from *ſteril*.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well ſuppoſe the *ſterilizing* the earth was ſuſpended for ſome time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Go! *ſterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STE'RLING. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the moſt probable of which is that offered by Camden, who derives it from the Eaſterlings, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated.

The king's treaſure of ſtore, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thouſand pounds *ſterling*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Several of them would rather chuſe to count out a ſum in ſeſterces than in pounds *ſterling*. *Addiſon.*

2. Genuine; having paſt the teſt.

There is not one ſingle witty phraſe in this collection, which hath not received the ſtamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be ſecure to find them all genuine, *ſterling*, and authentick. *Swift's Polite Converſat.*

STE'RLING. *n. ſ.* [*ſterlingum*, low Lat. from the adjective.]

1. Engliſh coin; money.

This viſionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wiſe:
By uſeful obſervation he can tell
The ſacred charms that in true *ſterling* dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a ſlave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Therſites brave. *Garth.*

Great name, which in our rolls recorded ſtands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in Engliſh *ſterling* view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

STERN. *adj.* [ꞅtyrn, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aſpect.

Why look you ſtill ſo *ſtern* and tragical. *Shakeſp.*

I would outſtare the *ſterneſt* eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart moſt daring on the earth,
Pluck the young ſucking cubs from the ſhe-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

It ſhall not be amiſs here to preſent the *ſtern* but lively countenance of this ſo famous a man. *Knolles.*

Gods and men
Fear'd her *ſtern* frown, and ſhe was queen o' th' woods. *Milton.*

2. Severe of manners; harſh; unrelenting; cruel.

My ſometime general,
I've ſeen thee *ſtern*, and thou haſt oft beheld
Heart hard'ning ſpectacles. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou *ſtern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shakeſp.*

The common executioner,
Whoſe heart th' accuſtom'd ſight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,
But firſt begs pardon: will you *ſterner* be
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakeſp.*

Did this in Cæſar ſeem ambitious?
When that the poor have cry'd, Cæſar hath wept;
Ambition ſhould be made of *ſterner* ſtuff. *Shakeſp.*

Then ſhall the war, and *ſtern* debate and ſtrife
Immortal, be the bus'neſs of my life;
And in thy fane the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd roof, my banner ſhall be hung. *Dryden.*

How *ſtern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We laſh the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Perſ.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *ſtern* time,
Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

STERN. *n. ſ.* [ꞅteorn, Sax. Of the ſame original with *ſteer*.]

1. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never ſeen a ſhip, view the ſeparate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *ſtern*, the ribs, maſts, ropes, and ſhrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

They turn their heads to ſea, their *ſterns* to land. *Dryd.*

2. Poſt of management; direction.

The king from Eltam I intend to ſend,
And ſit at chiefeſt *ſtern* of publick weal. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

3. The hinder part of any thing.

She all at once her beaſtly body raiſed,
With doubled forces high above the ground,
Though wrapping up her wreathed *ſtern* around. *Fairy Q.*

STE'RNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtern*.] The ſteerage or ſtern. Not uſed.

Grapple your minds to *ſternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

STE'RNLY. *adj.* [from *ſtern*.] In a ſtern manner; ſeverely; truculently.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Yet ſure thou art not, nor thy face the ſame,
Nor thy limbs moulded in ſo ſoft a frame;
Thou look'ſt more *ſternly*, do'ſt more ſtrongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'ſt, and leſs of love. *Dryden.*

STE'RNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtern*.]

1. Severity of look.

Of ſtature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That ſons of men amaz'd their *ſternneſs* to behold. *Spenſ.*

How would he look to ſee his work ſo noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in theſe my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *ſternneſs* of his preſence! *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Severity or harſhneſs of manners.

I have *ſternneſs* in my ſoul enough
To hear of ſoldiers work. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

STE'RNON. *n. ſ.* [ϛέρνον.] The breaſt-bone.

A ſoldier was ſhot in the breaſt through the *ſternon*. *Wiſem.*

STERNUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſternutatio*, Latin.] The act of ſneezing.

Sternutation is a convulſive ſhaking of the nerves and muſcles, firſt occaſioned by an irritation of thoſe in the noſtrils. *Quincy.*

Concerning *ſternutation*, or ſneezing, and the cuſtom of ſaluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a diſeaſe wherein *ſternutation* proved mortal, and ſuch as ſneezed died. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

STERNU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*ſternutatif*, Fr. from *ſternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of ſneezing.

STERNU'TATORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſternutatoire*, Fr. from *ſternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to ſneeze.

Phyſicians, in perſons near death, uſe *ſternutatories*, or ſuch medicines as provoke unto ſneezing; when if the faculty ariſe, and *ſternutation* enſueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

STE'VEN. *n. ſ.* [ꞅtefen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne ſooner was out, but ſwifter than thought,
Faſt by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught;
And had not Roffy renne to the *ſteven*,
Lowder had been ſlain thilke ſame even. *Spenſer.*

To **STEW.** *v. a.* [*eſtuver*, French; *ſtoven*, Dutch.] To ſeeth any thing in a ſlow moiſt heat.

Ere I was riſen from the place, that ſhow'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking poſt,
Stew'd in his haſte, half breathleſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I bruiſed my ſkin with playing at ſword and dagger with a maſter of fence, three veneys for a diſh of *ſtew'd* prunes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **STEW.** *v. n.* To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.

STEW. *n. ſ.* [*eſtuve*, French; *ſtufa*, Italian; *eſtufa*, Span.]

1. A bagnio; a hot-houſe.

As burning Ætna from his boiling *ſtew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy ſmoke. *Fairy Queen.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to uſe any armour, and give themſelves to baths and *ſtews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a houſe of proſtitution. [This ſignification is by ſome imputed to this, that there were licenſed brothels near the *ſtews* or fiſhponds in Southwark; but probably *ſtew*, like bagnio, took a bad ſignification from bad uſe.]

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *ſtews*; that abhor falſhood, and never brake promiſe. *Aſcham.*

My buſineſs in this ſtate
Made me a looker-on here in Vienna,
Where I have ſeen corruption boil and bubble,
'Till it o'er-run the *ſtew*. *Shakeſpeare.*

With them there are no *ſtews*, no diſſolute houſes, no courteſans. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Her, though ſeven years ſhe in the *ſtews* had laid,
A nunnery durſt receive and think a maid;
And though in childbirth's labour ſhe did lie,
Midwives would ſwear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*

What mod'rate fop would rake the park or *ſtews*,
Who among troops of faultleſs nymphs can chuſe?
Roſcommon.

Making his own houſe a *ſtews*, a bordel, and a ſchool of lewdneſs, to inſtill the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South's Sermons.*

3. [*Stowen*, Dutch, to ſtore.] A ſtorepond; a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.

STE'WARD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇiƿaꞃꝺ, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

There ſat yclad in red,
Down to the ground, a comely perſonage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *ſteward* was, hight diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour ſober, and in council ſage. *Fairy Q.*

Whilſt I have gold, I'll be his *ſteward* ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *ſteward*, ſubſtitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy ſtewardſhip; for thou mayeſt be no longer *ſteward*. *Luke.*

When a *ſteward* defrauds his lord, he muſt connive at the reſt of the ſervants while they are following the ſame practice. *Swift.*

What can be a greater honour than to be choſen one of the *ſtewards* and diſpenſers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous ſpirit more complacency than to conſider, that great numbers owe to him, under God, their ſubſiſtence, and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*

2. An officer of ſtate.

The Duke of Suffolk is the firſt, and claims
To be high *ſteward*. *Shakeſpeare.*

STE'WARDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteward*.] The office of a ſteward.

The Earl of Worceſter
Hath broke his ſtaff, reſign'd his *ſtewardſhip*. *Shakeſp.*

Shew us the hand of God
That hath diſmiſs'd us from our *ſtewardſhip*. *Shakeſp.*

If they are not employed to ſuch purpoſes, we are falſe to our truſt, and the *ſtewardſhip* committed to us, and ſhall be one day ſeverely accountable to God for it. *Calamy's Serm.*

STI'BIAL. *adj.* [from *ſtibium*, Latin.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an aduſt *ſtibial* or eruginous ſulphur. *Harvey.*

STI'CADOS. *n. ſ.* [*ſticadis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STICK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇicca, Sax. *ſtecco*, Italian; *ſteck*, Dutch.] A piece of wood ſmall and long.

Onions as they hang will ſhoot forth, and ſo will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houſes, binding it to a lath or *ſtick* ſet againſt a wall.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Some ſtrike from claſhing flints their fiery ſeed,
Some gather *ſticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*

To **STICK.** *v. a.* preterite *ſtuck*; part. paſſ. *ſtuck*. [ꞅꞇican, Saxon.] To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment ſhow'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies ſtrow'd:
The points of ſpears are *ſtuck* within the ſhield,
The ſteeds without their riders ſcour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

Would our ladies, inſtead of *ſticking* on a patch againſt their country, ſacrifice their necklaces againſt the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour? *Addiſon.*

Oh for ſome pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bleſs the land again;
To *ſtick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To **STICK.** *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cauſe the fiſh of thy rivers to *ſtick* unto thy ſcales. *Ezekiel.*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roſes not blown, where the dew *ſticketh*. *Bacon.*

Though the ſword be put into the ſheath, we muſt not ſuffer it there to ruſt, or *ſtick* ſo faſt as that we ſhall not be able to draw it readily, when need requires. *Raleigh.*

2. To be inſeparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill ſenſe.

Now does he feel
His ſecret murthers *ſticking* on his hands. *Shak. Macbeth.*

He is often ſtigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *ſtick* by him whilſt the world laſteth. *Sanderſon.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, 'till they light upon one that is ſure to *ſtick*. *Swift.*

3. To reſt upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had ſtaid ſo long, doth yet *ſtick* with me. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To ſtop; to loſe motion.

I ſhudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the ſound. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

5. To reſiſt emiſſion.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had moſt need of bleſſing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

6. To be conſtant; to adhere with firmneſs.

The knave will *ſtick* by thee, I can aſſure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The firſt contains a *ſticking* faſt to Chriſt, when the Chriſtian profeſſion is perſecuted; and the ſecond a riſing from ſin, as he roſe, to a new Chriſtian life. *Hammond,*

Some *ſtick* to you, and ſome to t' other ſide. *Dryden.*

They could not but conclude, that to be their intereſt, and being ſo convinced, purſue it and *ſtick* to it. *Tillotſon.*

The advantage will be on our ſide, if we *ſtick* to its eſſentials. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

7. To be troubleſome by adhering.

I am ſatisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *ſtick* by me. *Pope's Letters.*

8. To remain; not to be loſt.

Proverbial ſentences are formed into a verſe, whereby they *ſtick* upon the memory. *Watts.*

9. To dwell upon; not to forſake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it, and *ſtick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has maſtered the difficulty. *Locke.*

Every man, beſides occaſional affections, has beloved ſtudies which the mind will more cloſely *ſtick* to. *Locke.*

10. To cauſe difficulties or ſcruple.

This is the difficulty that *ſticks* with the moſt reaſonable of thoſe who, from conſcience, refuſe to join with the Revolution. *Swift.*

11. To ſcruple; to heſitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to ſhape the anſwer he would have in his own words and propoſitions; for it makes the other party *ſtick* the leſs. *Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of expoſition of Scripture, doth not *ſtick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*

Rather than impute our miſcarriages to our own corruption, we do not *ſtick* to arraign Providence itſelf. *L'Eſtran.*

Every one without heſitation ſuppoſes eternity, and *ſticks* not to aſcribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the ſame place is a truth that no body any more *ſticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impoſſible for the ſame thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*

To *ſtick* at nothing for the publick intereſt is repreſented as the refined part of the Venetian wiſdom. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Some *ſtick* not to ſay, that the parſon and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To be ſtopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we ſhould fail.
——We fail!
But ſcrew your courage to the *ſticking* place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *ſtuck* in the lords houſe, and deſired the names of thoſe who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*

He threw: the trembling weapon paſs'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad ſhield, and *ſtuck* within the laſt. *Dryden.*

13. To be embarraſſed; to be puzzled.

Where they *ſtick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themſelves. *Locke.*

They will *ſtick* long at part of a demonſtration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exerciſed, is as viſible as any thing. *Locke.*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propoſitions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *ſtick* and are confounded. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

14. *To* STICK *out*. To be prominent with deformity.

His fleſh is conſumed away that it cannot be ſeen, and his bones that were not ſeen *ſtick out*. *Job*, xxxiii. 21.

15. *To* STICK *out*. To be unemployed.

To **STICK.** *v. a.* [ꞅꞇician, Saxon; *ſteken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtab; to pierce with a pointed inſtrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fell ſick, *ſtuck* them with a dagger. *Grew.*

2. To fix upon a pointed body.

3. To faſten by transfixion.

Her death!
I'll ſtand betwixt: it firſt ſhall pierce my heart:
We will be *ſtuck* together on his dart. *Dryden.*

4. To ſet with ſomething pointed.

A lofty pile they rear;
The fabrick's front with cypreſs twigs they ſtrew,
And *ſtick* the ſides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſticky*.] Adheſive quality; viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; tenacity.

To **STI'CKLE.** *v. n.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed ſeconds with ſtaves or ſticks to interpoſe occaſionally.]

1. To take part with one ſide or other.

Fortune, as ſhe's wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *ſtickle*. *Hudibras.*

2. To conteſt; to altercate; to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence.

Let them go to't, and *ſtickle*,
Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. *Cleaveland.*

Heralds *ſtickle*, who got who,
So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*

3. To trim; to play faſt and looſe; to act a part between oppoſites.

When he ſees half of the Chriſtians killed, and the reſt in a fair way of being routed, he *ſtickles* betwixt the remainder of God's hoſt and the race of fiends. *Dryden's Juv. Dedic.*

STI'CKLEBAG. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſtickleback*, from *ſtick*, to prick.] The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh.

A little fiſh called a *ſticklebag*, without ſcales, hath his body fenced with ſeveral prickles. *Walton's Angler.*

STI'CKLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtickle*.]

1. A ſideſman to fencers; a ſecond to a duelliſt; one who ſtands to judge a combat.

Baſilius came to part them; the *ſtickler*'s authority being unable to perſuade cholerick hearers; and part them he did. *Sidney.*

Baſilius, the judge, appointed *ſticklers* and trumpets, whom the others ſhould obey. *Sidney.*

Our former chiefs, like *ſticklers* of the war,
Firſt fought t' inflame the parties, then to poiſe:
The quarrel lov'd, but did the cauſe abhor;
And did not ſtrike to hurt, but made a noiſe. *Dryden.*

2. An obſtinate contender about any thing.

Quercetanus, though the grand *ſtickler* for the *tria prima*, has this conceſſion of the irreſolubleneſs of diamonds. *Boyle,*

The inferior tribe of common women have, in moſt reigns, been the profeſſed *ſticklers* for ſuch as have acted againſt the true intereſt of the nation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The tory or high church clergy were the greateſt *ſticklers* againſt the exorbitant proceedings of King James II. *Swift.*

All place themſelves in the liſt of the national church, though they are great *ſticklers* for liberty of conſcience. *Swift.*

STI'CKY. *adj.* [from *ſtick*.] Viſcous; adheſive; glutinous.

Herbs which laſt longeſt are thoſe of ſtrong ſmell and with a *ſticky* ſtalk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

STIFF. *adj.* [ꞅꞇıꝼ, Saxon; *ſtiff*, Daniſh; *ſtyf*, Swediſh; *ſtifur*, Iſlandick; *ſtijf*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; reſiſting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not eaſily flexible; not pliant.

They riſing on *ſtiff* pinions tower
The mid aerial ſky. *Milton.*

The glittering robe
Hung floating looſe, or *ſtiff* with mazy gold. *Thomſon.*

2. Not ſoft; not giving way; not fluid; not eaſily yielding to the touch.

Still leſs and leſs my boiling ſpirits flow;
And I grow *ſtiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and ſo grew more *ſtiff* and firm, making but one ſubſtance. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Strong; not eaſily reſiſted.

On a *ſtiff* gale
The Theban ſwan extends his wings. *Denham.*

4. Hardy; ſtubborn; not eaſily ſubdued.

How *ſtiff* is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! Better I were diſtract! *Shakeſp.*

5. Obſtinate; pertinacious.

We neither allow unmeet nor purpoſe the *ſtiff* defence of any unneceſſary cuſtom heretofore received. *Hooker.*

Yield to others when there is cauſe; but it is a ſhame to ſtand *ſtiff* in a fooliſh argument. *Taylor.*

A war enſues, the Cretans own their cauſe,
Stiff to defend their hoſpitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harſh; not written with eaſe; conſtrained.

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not diſengaged in behaviour; ſtarched; affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *ſtiff*, ceremonious, and reſerved. *Addiſon on Italy.*

8. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to mean ſtrongly maintained, or aſſerted with good evidence.

This is *ſtiff* news. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **STI'FFEN.** *v. a.* [ꞅꞇıꝼıan, Saxon.]

1. To make ſtiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.

When the blaſt of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the ſinews, ſummon up the blood,
Diſguiſe fair nature with hard-favour'd rage. *Shakeſp.*

He *ſtiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 13.

The poor, by them diſrobed, naked lie,
Veil'd with no other covering but the ſky;
Expos'd to *ſtiff'ning* froſts, and drenching ſhowers,
Which thicken'd air from her black boſom pours. *Sandys.*

Her eyes grow *ſtiffen'd*, and with ſulphur burn. *Dryd.*

2. To make obſtinate.

Her *ſtiff'ning* grief,
Who ſaw her children ſlaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To **STI'FFEN.** *v. n.*

1. To grow ſtiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.

Aghaſt, aſtoniſh'd, and ſtruck dumb with fear,
I ſtood; like briſtles roſe my *ſtiff'ning* hair. *Dryden.*

Fix'd in aſtoniſhment, I gaze upon thee,
Like one juſt blaſted by a ſtroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *ſtiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened.

The tender ſoil, then *ſtiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. To grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion; to grow obſtinate.

Some ſouls, we ſee,
Grow hard and *ſtiffen* with adverſity. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *heart*.] Obſtinate; ſtubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *ſtiff hearted*. *Ezek.* ii.

STI'FFLY. *adv.* [from *ſtiff*.] Rigidly; inflexibly; ſtubbornly.

In matters divine, it is ſtill maintained *ſtiffly*, that they have no ſtiffnecked force. *Hooker.*

I commended them that ſtood ſo *ſtiffly* for the Lord. 2 *Eſd.*

The Indian fig of itſelf multiplieth from root to root, the plenty of the ſap and the ſoftneſs of the ſtalk making the bough, being overloaden and not *ſtiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

STI'FFNECKED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *neck*.] Stubborn; obſtinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majeſty, to ſend over ſuch an army as ſhould tread down all that ſtandeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *ſtiff necked*. *Spenſer.*

This *ſtiff neck'd* pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reaſon's lure deſcend. *Denham.*

STI'FFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtiff*.]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardneſs; ineptitude to bend.

The *ſtiffneſs* and dryneſs of iron to melt, muſt be holpen by moiſtening or opening it. *Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is ſtubborn and inflexible; and the puniſhment of that *ſtiffneſs* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion.

The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My ſinews ſlacken, and an icy *ſtiffneſs*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

3. Tenſion; not laxity.

To try new ſhrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below, their eaſe or *ſtiffneſs* notes. *Dryden.*

4. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; contumaciouſneſs.

The vices of old age have the *ſtiffneſs* of it too; and as it is the unfitteſt time to learn in, ſo the unfitneſs of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South's Sermons.*

Firmneſs or *ſtiffneſs* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but ſubmiſſion to prejudice. *Locke.*

Theſe hold their opinions with the greateſt *ſtiffneſs*; being generally the moſt fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*

5. Unpleaſing formality; conſtraint.

All this religion ſat eaſily upon him, without any of that *ſtiffneſs* and conſtraint, any of thoſe forbidding appearances which diſparage the actions of the ſincerely pious. *Atterb.*

6. Rigorouſneſs; harſhneſs.

There fill yourſelf with thoſe moſt joyous ſights;
But ſpeak no word to her of theſe ſad plights,
Which her too conſtant *ſtiff neſs* doth conſtrain. *Spenſer.*

7. Manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained.

Rules and critical obſervations improve a good genius, where Nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too ſcrupulous; for that will introduce a *ſtiffneſs* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To **STIFLE.** *v. a.* [*eſtouſer*, French.]

1. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air; to ſuffocate.

Where have you been broiling?
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am *ſtifled*
With the mere rankneſs of their joy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pray'r againſt his abſolute decree,
No more avails than breath againſt the wind;
Blown *ſtifling* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton.*

That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *ſtifling* ſteams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*

Stifled with kiſſes a ſweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

At one time they keep their patients ſo cloſe and warm, as almoſt to *ſtifle* them with care; and all on a ſudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

I took my leave, being half *ſtifled* with the cloſeneſs of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emiſſion.

Whilſt bodies become coloured by reflecting or tranſmitting this or that ſort of rays more copiouſly than the reſt, they ſtop and *ſtifle* in themſelves the rays which they do not reflect or tranſmit. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To extinguiſh by hindering communication.

4. To extinguiſh by artful or gentle means.

Every reaſonable man will pay a tax with chearfulneſs for *ſtifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. To ſuppreſs; to conceal.

If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Truſt me, and let me know thy love's ſucceſs,
That I may ever after *ſtifle* mine. *Otway's Orphan.*

Theſe concluſions have been acknowledged by the diſputers themſelves, till with labour and ſtudy they had *ſtifled* their firſt convictions. *Rogers.*

You excel in the art of *ſtifling* and concealing your reſentment. *Swift.*

STI'GMA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtigma*, Latin.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *ſtigma*.] Branded or marked
STI'GMATICK. } with ſome token of infamy.

Foul *ſtigmatick*, that's more than thou can'ſt tell. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou'rt like a foul miſhapen *ſtigmatick*,
Mark'd by the deſtinies to be avoided. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is deformed, crooked, old and ere,
Vicious,

Vicious, ungentle, fooliſh, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worſe in mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STI'GMATIZE. *v. a.* [*ſtigmatiſer*, French, from *ſtigma.*] To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach.

Men of learning who take to buſineſs, diſcharge it with greater honeſty than men of the world; becauſe the former in reading have been uſed to find virtue extolled and vice *ſtigmatized*, while the latter have ſeen vice triumphant and virtue diſcountenanced. *Addiſon.*

Sour enthuſiaſts affect to *ſtigmatize* the fineſt and moſt elegant authors both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The privileges of juries ſhould be aſcertained, and whoever violates them *ſtigmatized* by publick cenſure. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *adj.* [from *ſtile.*] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial.

At fifty one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark, and laying a ruler to the centre of the plane, and to this mark, draw a line for the *ſtilar* line. *Moxon.*

STILE. *n. ſ.* [ſtiᵹele, from ſtiᵹan, Saxon, to climb.]

1. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another.

There comes my maſter and another gentleman from Frogmare over the *ſtile* this way. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they draw ſeveral ways, they be ready to hang themſelves upon every gate or *ſtile* they come at. *L'Eſtrange.*

The little ſtrutting pile,
You ſee juſt by the church-yard *ſtile*. *Swift.*

2. [*Stile*, Fr.] A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun-dial.

Erect the *ſtile* perpendicularly over the ſubſtilar line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

STILETTO. *n. ſ.* [Ital. *ſtilet*, French.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a ſharp point.

When a ſenator ſhould be torn in pieces, he hired one, who entering into the ſenate-houſe, ſhould aſſault him as an enemy to the ſtate; and ſtabbing him with *ſtilettoes*, leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [ſtillan, Sax. *ſtillen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſilence; to make ſilent.

Is this the ſcourge of France?
Is this the Talbot ſo much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *ſtill* their babes. *Shakeſp.*

2. To quiet; to appeaſe.

In all refrainings of anger, it is the beſt remedy to make a man's ſelf believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foreſees a time for it, and ſo to *ſtill* himſelf in the mean time, and reſerve it. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionleſs.

He having a full ſway over the water, had power to *ſtill* and compoſe it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodw.*

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glaſſy ſmooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were huſh'd, the billows ſcarcely curl'd,
And a dead ſilence *ſtill'd* the wat'ry world. *Pope.*

STILL. *adj.* [*ſtil*, Dutch.]

1. Silent; uttering no noiſe. It is well obſerved by Junius, that *ſt* is the ſound commanding ſilence.

We do not act, that often jeſt and laugh:
'Tis old but true, *ſtill* ſwine eat all the draugh. *Shakeſp.*

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And *ſtill* concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

The ſtorm was laid, the winds retir'd,
Obedient to thy will;
The ſea that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *ſtill*. *Addiſon.*

2. Quiet; calm.

Atin when he ſpied
Thus in *ſtill* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him loudly cry'd. *Fairy Queen.*

From hence my lines and I depart,
I to my ſoft *ſtill* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurſe, they to the child of art. *Donne.*

Religious pleaſure moves gently, and therefore conſtantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleaſure of health, which is *ſtill* and ſober. *South's Sermons.*

Hope quickens all the *ſtill* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her moſt remiſs and indolent hours. *Addiſon.*

Silius Italicus has repreſented it as a very gentle and *ſtill* river, in the beautiful deſcription he has given of it. *Addiſ.*

How all things liſten, while thy muſe complains;
Such ſilence waits on Philomela's ſtrains,
In ſome *ſtill* ev'ning, when the whiſp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionleſs.

Gyrecia ſit *ſtill*, but with no ſtill penſiveneſs. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance with other bodies, as faſt as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing ſeems to ſtand *ſtill*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That in this ſtate of ignorance, we ſhort-ſighted creatures might not miſtake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to ſuſpend any particular deſire. This is ſtanding *ſtill* where we are not ſufficiently aſſured. *Locke.*

This ſtone, O Syſiphus, ſtands *ſtill*;
Ixion reſts upon his wheel. *Pope.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* Calm; ſilence.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windſor foreſt,
Doth all the winter time at *ſtill* of mid-night,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakeſp.*

He had never any jealouſy with his father, which might give occaſion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things paſs'd in a *ſtill*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

STILL. *adv.* [ſtille, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

I hath been anciently reported, and is *ſtill* received, that extreme applauſes of great multitudes have ſo rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O matron!
Here dying to the ſhore haſt left thy name:
Cajeta *ſtill* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurſe of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding.

The deſire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that leſſen his reputation; he is *ſtill* afraid leſt any of his actions ſhould be thrown away in private. *Addiſon.*

3. In an encreaſing degree.

As God ſometimes addreſſes himſelf in this manner to the hearts of men; ſo, if the heart will receive ſuch motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *ſtill* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we conſider them, the more perfectly *ſtill* ſhall we know them. *Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unleſs God from heaven did by viſion *ſtill* ſhew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*

My brain I'll prove the female to my ſoul;
My ſoul, the father; and theſe two beget
A generation of *ſtill*-breeding thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whom the diſeaſe of talking *ſtill* once poſſeſſeth, he can never hold his peace. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He told them, that if their king were *ſtill* abſent from them, they would at length crown apes *Davies on Ireland.*

Chymiſts would be rich, if they could *ſtill* do in great quantities, what they have ſometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: ſo men run *ſtill* to a crowd in the ſtreets, though only to ſee. *Temple.*

The fewer *ſtill* you name, you wound the more,
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, ſuch as by fear being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, after repented, and kept *ſtill* the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgifte.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon chear'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe ſuckets are moiſt alchimy;
The *ſtill* of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the *ſtill* be taken off, the vapour which aſcends out of the *ſtill* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *ſtill*. *Newton's Opticks.*

This fragrant ſpirit is obtained from all plants in the leaſt aromatick, by a cold *ſtill*, with a heat not exceeding that of ſummer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract or operate upon by diſtillation.

To STILL. *v. n.* [*ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of uſe.

His ſceptre 'gainſt the ground he threw,
And tears *ſtill'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapman.*

Short thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themſelves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *ſtill'd* out of her breaſt,
That ever-bubbling ſpring. *Craſhaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſtillatitius*, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.

STI'LLATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill* or *diſtil.*]

1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed.

In all *ſtillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itſelf, by the encounter of the ſides of the *ſtillatory*. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchins, *ſtillatories*, ſtoves, ſhould be meridional. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Theſe are nature's *ſtillatories*, in whoſe caverns the aſcending vapours are congealed to that univerſal aquavitæ, that good freſh water. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

STI'LLBORN. *adj.* [*ſtill* and *born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *ſtillborn*; and that we now poſſeſt
The utmoſt man of expectation; we are
A body ſtrong enough to equal with the king. *Shakeſp.*

Many caſualties were but matter of ſenſe, as whether a child were abortive or *ſtillborn*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd:
The *ſtillborn* ſounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your *ſtillborn* poems ſhall revive,
And ſcorn to wrap up ſpice. *Swift.*

STI'LLICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtillicidium*, Latin.] A ſucceſſion of drops.

The *ſtillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread; becauſe they will not diſcontinue. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

STILLICI'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtillicide.*] Falling in drops.

Cryſtal is found ſometimes in rocks, and in ſome places not unlike the ſtirious or *ſtillicidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STI'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill*.

1. Calm; quiet.

How ſweet the moonlight ſleeps upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears; ſoft *ſtillneſs* and the night
Become the touches of ſweet harmony. *Shakeſpeare.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring ſkies,
And horrid *ſtillneſs* firſt invades the ear;
And in that ſilence we the tempeſt fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to heighten the horrour of Æneas' paſſing by this coaſt, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral and the *ſtillneſs* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a houſe be on fire, thoſe at next door may eſcape, by the *ſtillneſs* of the weather. *Swift.*

2. Silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *ſtillneſs* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

STI'LLSTAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion.

The tide ſwell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *ſtillſtand*, running neither way. *Shakeſp.*

STI'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. Silently; not loudly.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *ſtilly* ſounds. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

2. Calmly; not tumultuouſly.

STILTS. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyltor*, Swediſh; *ſtelten*, Dutch; ſtœlcan.] Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they muſt put themſelves upon *ſtilts*. *Howel's Eng. Tears.*

The heron and ſuch like fowl live of fiſhes, walk on long *ſtilts* like the people in the marſhes. *More's Ant. againſt Atheiſm.*

Men muſt not walk upon *ſtilts*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To STI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*ſtimulo*, Latin.]

1. To prick.

2. To prick forward; to excite by ſome pungent motive.

3. [In phyſick.] To excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation towards the part.

Extreme cold *ſtimulates*, producing firſt a rigour, and then a glowing heat; thoſe things which *ſtimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *ſtimulate*. *Sharp.*

STIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.

Some perſons, from the ſecret *ſtimulations* of vanity or envy, deſpiſe a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholeſale. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To STING. *v. a.* Preterite, *I ſtung*, participle paſſive *ſtang*, and *ſtung*. [ſtingan, Saxon; *ſtungen*, ſore pricked, Iſlandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions.

The ſnake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd ſlough, doth *ſting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſpeare.*

That ſnakes and vipers *ſting* and tranſmit their miſchief by the tail is not eaſily to be juſtified, the poiſon lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite. *Vulgar Errours.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindneſs
That ſtript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear right,
To his doghearted daughters: theſe things *ſting* him
So venomouſly, that burning ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſpeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *ſtings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are miſtaken for their *ſting*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His rapier was a hornet's *ſting*,
It was a very dangerous thing:
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with ſuch *ſting* in it, ſhews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the laſt verſe.

It is not the jerk or *ſting* of an epigram, nor the ſeeming contradiction of a poor antitheſis. *Dryden.*

STI'NGILY. *adv.* [from *ſtingy.*] Covetouſly.

STI'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtingy.*] Avarice; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs.

STI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *ſting.*] Having no ſting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *ſtingleſs*. *Decay of Piety.*

STI'NGO. *n. ſ.* [from the ſharpneſs of the taſte.] Old beer. A cant word.

STI'NGY. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem.*] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *ſtingy* narrow hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Eſtrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole, which forces me to beſpeak his friends to engage him to lay aſide that *ſtingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To STINK. *v. n.* Preterite *I ſtunk* or *ſtank*. [ſtincan, Saxon; *ſtincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *ſtinking* law for his breath. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the children of Ammon ſaw that they *ſtank* before David, they ſent and hired Syrians. 2 *Sam.* x. 6.

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a naſty *ſtinking* goat? *L'Eſtrange.*

Moſt of ſmells want names; ſweet and *ſtinking* ſerve our turn for theſe ideas, which is little more than to call them pleaſing and diſpleaſing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this coſtly way to *ſtink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing ſweet into a common ſhore;
Not all Arabia would ſufficient be,
Thou ſmell'ſt not of thy ſweets, they *ſtink* of thee. *Granville.*

STINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Offenſive ſmell.

Thoſe *ſtinks* which the noſtrils ſtraight abhor are not moſt pernicious, but ſuch airs as have ſome ſimilitude with man's body, and ſo betray the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They ſhare a ſin; and ſuch proportions fall,
That, like a *ſtink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?
If this is priz'd for ſweetneſs, that for *ſtink*. *Pope.*

STI'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] Something intended to offend by the ſmell.

The air may be purified by burning of ſtinkpots or *ſtinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtinking.*] With a ſtink.

Can'ſt thou believe thy living is a life,
So *ſtinkingly* depending? *Shakeſpeare.*

STI'NKPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtink* and *pot.*] An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, eſpecially in cloſe places, by burning of *ſtinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [*ſtynta*, Swed. *ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to reſtrain; to ſtop.

The reaſon hereof is the end which he hath propoſed, and the law whereby his wiſdom hath *ſtinted* the effects of his power in ſuch ſort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correſpondently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeleſs, heartleſs, 'gan the cunning thief,
Perſuade us die, to *ſtint* all further ſtrife. *Fairy Queen.*

Nature wiſely *ſtints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undiſturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I ſhall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curſe upon the earth, or *ſtint* it only to the production of weeds, but give it its full ſcope in an univerſal diminution of the fruitfulneſs of the earth. *Woodward.*

A ſuppoſed heathen deity might be ſo poor in his attributes, ſo *ſtinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addiſon.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not ſupport double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *ſtinted* in neceſſaries. *Swift.*

STINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; reſtraint.

We muſt come at the length to ſome pauſe: for if every thing were to be deſired for ſome other without any *ſtint*, there could be no certain end propoſed unto our actions, we ſhould go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

Touching the *ſtint* or meaſure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature being hurtful unto the church, either in reſpect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

The exteriours of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the uſual *ſtints* of common huſbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity aſſigned.

Our *ſtint* of woe
Is common; every day, a ſailor's wife,
The maſters of ſome merchant, and the merchant
Have juſt our theme of woe. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Muſt alſo pay the *ſtint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *ſtint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STI'PEND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipendium*, Latin.] Wages; ſettled pay.

All the earth,
Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *ſtipends*. *B. Johnſon.*

St. Paul's zeal was expreſſed in preaching without any offerings or *ſtipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *adj.* [*ſtipendiarius*, Lat.] Receiving ſalaries; performing any ſervice for a ſtated price.

His great *ſtipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horſemen not half full. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now ſerved only by *ſtipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipendiaire*, Fr. *ſtipendiarius*, Latin.] One who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *ſtipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

STI'PTICK. } *adj.* [στυπτικὸς.] Having the power to ſtaunch
STI'PTICAL. } blood; aſtringent. This by analogy ſhould be written *ſtyptick*.

There is a ſour *ſtiptick* ſalt diffuſed through the earth, which paſſing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From ſpirit of ſalt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glaſſes, having gently abſtracted the whole, there remained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *ſtiptical* ſubſtance, moſtly of a yellowiſh colour. *Boyle.*

In an effuſion of blood, having doſſils ready dipt in the royal *ſtiptick*, we applied them. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [*ſtipulor*, Latin; *ſtipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to ſettle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *ſtipulated* with the Carthaginians to furniſh them with ſhips for tranſport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipulation*, Fr. from *ſtipulate.*] Bargain.

We promiſe obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the goſpel depend on our performance of that *ſtipulation.* *Rogers's Sermons.*

To STIR. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇıꞃıan, Saxon; *ſtooren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *ſtir* but as it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other ſpirits
Shoot through their tracts, and diſtant muſcles fill:
This ſov'reign, by his arbitrary nod,
Reſtrains or ſends his miniſters abroad,
Swift and obedient to his high command
They *ſtir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preſerve the right of thy place, but *ſtir* not queſtions of juriſdiction, and rather aſſume thy right in ſilence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgment in parliament, that caſes of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many caſes to the contrary, wherein the queſtion was not *ſtirred:* yea, even though it ſhould be *ſtirred*, and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to inſtigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;
An Até *ſtirring* him to blood and ſtrife. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you *ſtir* theſe daughters hearts
Againſt their father, fool me not ſo much
To bear it tamely. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The ſoldiers love her brother's memory;
And for her ſake ſome mutiny will *ſtir.* *Dryden.*

4. *To* STIR *up*. To incite; to animate; to inſtigate.

This would ſeem a dangerous commiſſion, and ready to *ſtir up* all the Iriſh in rebellion. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

The greedy thirſt of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirred Porrex *up* to put his brother down. *Spenſer.*

God *ſtirred* him *up* another adverſary. 1 *Kings*, xi. 23.

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *ſtir* them *up* to valour. 2 *Macc.* xiv. 17.

Having overcome and thruſt him out of his kingdom, he *ſtirred up* the Chriſtians and Numidians againſt him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous ſpirit of Montroſe *ſtirred* him *up* to make ſome attempt whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happineſs *ſtir* him *up* to ſo notable a deſign. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

To *ſtir up* vigour in him, employ him in ſome conſtant bodily labour. *Locke.*

Thou with rebel inſolence didſt dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *ſtir* the factious rabble *up* to arms. *Rowe.*

The uſe of the paſſions is to *ſtir* it *up*, and put it upon action, to awake the underſtanding, and to enforce the will. *Addiſon.*

5. *To* STIR *up*. To put in action.

Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *ſtirreth up* the dead for thee. *Iſaiah*, xiv. 9.

Such mirth the jocund flute or gameſome pipe
Stirs up among the looſe unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's ſelf; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *ſtir*, nor will to riſe. *Fairy Queen.*

They had the ſemblance of great bodies behind on the other ſide of the hill, the falſhood of which would have been manifeſt as ſoon as they ſhould move from the place where they were, and from whence they were therefore not to *ſtir.* *Clarendon.*

2. To be in motion; not to be ſtill; to paſs from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from theſe weak *ſtirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themſelves into regular purpoſes, to the laſt entire conſummation of a good habit. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any ſuperiour character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *ſtirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To riſe in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar uſe.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *ſtirring*, tell her, there's one Caſſio entreats of her a little favour of ſpeech. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

STIR. *n. ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle; *yſtwrſ*, noiſe, Welſh.]

1. Tumult; buſtle.

What hallooing and what *ſtir* is this to-day?
Theſe are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have ſome unhappy paſſenger in chace. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath ſpun a fair thread, to make all this *ſtir* for ſuch a neceſſity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, ſaid the ſoldier, miſerable Sir,
Why all theſe words, this clamour, and this *ſtir*,
Why do diſputes in wrangling ſpend the day? *Denham.*

Silence is uſually worſe than the fierceſt and loudeſt accuſations; ſince it proceeds from a kind of numbneſs or ſtupidity of conſcience, and an abſolute dominion obtained by ſin over the ſoul, ſo that it ſhall not ſo much as dare to complain or make a *ſtir.* *South's Sermons.*

The great *ſtirs* of the diſputing world are but the conflicts of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *ſtir* about them they are good for nothing. *Tillotſon.*

Conſider, after ſo much *ſtir* about genus and ſpecies, how few words we have yet ſettled definitions of. *Locke.*

2. Commotion; publick diſturbance; tumultuous diſorder; ſeditious uproar.

Whenſoever the earl ſhall die, all thoſe lands are to come unto her majeſty; he is like to make a foul *ſtir* there, though of himſelf of no power, yet through ſupportance of ſome others who lie in the wind. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

He did make theſe *ſtirs*, grieving that the name of Chriſt was at all brought into thoſe parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertiſed of ſome *ſtirs* raiſed by his unnatural ſons in England, he departed out of Ireland without ſtriking a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'ſt what *ſtir* on earth,
Satan from hell 'ſcap'd through the darkſome gulf
Hath rais'd in Paradiſe, and how diſturb'd
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation; conflicting paſſion.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the *ſtirs* and fits of's mind
Could beſt expreſs how ſlow his ſoul ſail'd on,
How ſwift his ſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

STI'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtiria*, Latin.] Reſembling icicles.

Chryſtal is found ſometimes in rocks, and in ſome places not much unlike the *ſtirious* or ſtillicidious dependencies of ice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

STIRP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation. Not uſed.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and *ſtirps.* *Spenſer.*

Democracies are leſs ſubject to ſedition than when there are *ſtirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame reſorted hither; of whom we have ſome *ſtirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STI'RRER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtir.*]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riſer in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, Sir; an early *ſtirrer.* *Shakeſpeare.*

3. An inciter; an inſtigator.

4. STIRRER *up*. An inciter; an inſtigator.

A perpetual ſpring, not found elſewhere but in the Indies only, by reaſon of the ſun's neighbourhood, the life and *ſtirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days; a *ſtirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot.*

STI'RRUP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇıᵹeꞃap, ꞅꞇıꞃap, from ꞅꞇıᵹan, Saxon, to climb, and ꞃap, a cord.] An iron hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unſeemly, though he lack *ſtirrups*; for in his getting up, his horſe is ſtill going, whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the *ſtirrup* was called ſo in ſcorn, as it were a ſtay to get up, being derived of the old Engliſh word *ſty*; which is to get up, or mount. *Spenſer.*

Haſt thou not kiſs'd my hand, and held my *ſtirrup?* *Shakeſpeare.*

His horſe hipped with an old mothy ſaddle, the *ſtirrups* of no kindred. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Between the *ſtirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I aſk'd, mercy I found. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight began to chear up,
And raiſing up himſelf on *ſtirrup*,
Cry'd out, Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*ſticke*, Daniſh; *ſticken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſew, to work on with a needle.

2. To join; to unite, generally with ſome degree of clumſineſs or inaccuracy.

Having *ſtitched* together theſe animadverſions touching architecture and their ornaments, contemplative ſpirits are as reſtleſs as active. *Wotton.*

3. *To* STITCH *up*. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *ſtitch up* his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *ſtitch'd up* the artery and the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practiſe needlework.

STITCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A paſs of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [From ꞅꞇıcıan, Saxon.] A ſharp lancinating pain.

If you deſire the ſpleen, and will laugh yourſelf into *ſtitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

A ſimple bloody ſputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleuriſy, which is every painful, and attended with a *ſtitch.* *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

3. In Chapman it ſeems to mean furrows or ridges, and perhaps has the ſame meaning in the following paſſage of Dryden, which otherwiſe I do not underſtand.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *ſtitches* orderly. *Chapman's Iliads.*

A *ſtitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a ſkilful hand would draw,
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STI'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtitch.*] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aſide your *ſtitchery*; play the idle houſewife with me this afternoon. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

STI'TCHWORT. *n. ſ.* Camomile. *Ainſworth.*

STI'THY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtedie*, Iſlandick; ꞅꞇıð, hard, Saxon.]

1. An anvil; the iron body on which the ſmith forges his work.

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *ſtithy.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To STIVE. *v. a.* [Suppoſed of the ſame original with *ſtew.*]

1. To ſtuff up cloſe.

You would admire, if you ſaw them *ſtive* it in their ſhips. *Sandys's Journey.*

2. To make hot or ſultry.

His chamber was commonly *ſtived* with friends or ſuitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

STOAT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſtinking animal.

STO'CAH. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh; *ſtocbk*, Erſe.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horſeman's foot; a horſeboy.

He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which he ſaith is the life of a peaſant; but thenceforth becometh an horſeboy, or a *ſtocah* to ſome kern, inuring himſelf to his ſword, and the gentlemanly trade of ſtealing. *Spenſer.*

STOCCA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoccato*, from *ſtocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thruſt with the rapier.

I have heard the Frenchman hath good ſkill in his rapier.
—You ſtand on diſtance, your paſſes, *ſtoccado's*, and I know not what. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

STOCK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇoc, Saxon; *ſtock*, Dutch; *eſtoc*, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

That furious beaſt
His precious horn, ſought of his enemies,
Strikes in the *ſtock*, ne thence can be releas'd. *Fairy Q.*

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will ſprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *ſtock* die in the ground. *Job*, xiv. 8.

2. The trunk into which a graft is inſerted.

The cion over-ruleth the *ſtock* quite; and the *ſtock* is but paſſive only, and give aliment but no motion to the graft. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care,
On ſavage *ſtocks* inſerted, learn to bear;
The ſureſt virtues thus from paſſions ſhoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*

3. A log; a poſt.

That they kept thy truth ſo pure of old,
When all our fathers worſhipp'd *ſtocks* and ſtones,
Forget not. *Milton.*

Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks muſt come from Thrace to dance?
Muſt ſtupid *ſtocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no ſuch wood in France? *Prior.*

4. A man proverbially ſtupid.

What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud reſtraint to tie,
That neither I may ſpeak nor think at all,
But like a ſtupid *ſtock* in ſilence die? *Spenſer.*

While we admire
This virtue and this moral diſcipline,
Let's be no Stoicks, nor no *ſtocks.* *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The handle of any thing.

6. A ſupport of a ſhip while it is building.

Freſh ſupplies of ſhips,
And ſuch as fitted ſince the fight had been,
Or new from *ſtocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden.*

7. [*Stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thruſt; a ſtoccado.

To ſee thee here, to ſee thee there; to ſee thee paſs thy puncto, thy *ſtock*, thy reverſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a cloſe neckcloth. Anciently a ſtocken.

His lackey with a linen *ſtock* on one leg, and a kerſey boot-hoſe on the other. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.

Say what *ſtock* he ſprings of.—
—The noble houſe of Marcius. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

His early virtues to that ancient *ſtock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*

The like ſhall ſing
All propheſy, that of the royal *ſtock*
Of David, ſo I name this king, ſhall riſe
A ſon, the woman's ſeed. *Milton.*

Thou haſt ſeen one world begin, and end,
And man, as from a ſecond *ſtock*, proceed. *Milton.*

To no human *ſtock*
We owe this fierce unkindneſs; but the rock,
That cloven rock produc'd thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddeſs, nor thy *ſtock*
From Dardanus; but in ſome horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucaſus thee bred. *Denham.*

10. The principal; capital ſtore; fund already provided.

Prodigal men
Feel not their own *ſtock* waſting. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign; ſo the *ſtock* of the kingdom ſhall yearly increaſe; for then the balance of trade muſt be returned in money or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A king, againſt a ſtorm, muſt foreſee to a convenient *ſtock* of treaſure. *Bacon.*

'Tis the place where God promiſes and delights to diſpenſe larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his ſanctuary, and recommend it to the ſons of men, upon the *ſtock* of their own intereſt as well as his own glory. *South.*

Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that *ſtock*, which juſtly we beſtow,
Of thoſe bleſt ſhades to whom you all things owe. *Dryd.*

Yet was ſhe not profuſe; but fear'd to waſte,
And wiſely manag'd that the *ſtock* might laſt;
That all might be ſupply'd, and ſhe not grieve,
When crowds appear'd, ſhe had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, ſhe ſtill increas'd her ſtore;
Laid up, and ſpar'd, that ſhe might give the more. *Dryd.*

Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *ſtock* their traffick drive:
All is the ſtate's, the ſtate provides for all. *Dryd. Georg.*

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *ſtock* of mankind? *Locke.*

When we brought it out it took ſuch a quantity of air into its lungs, that it ſwelled almoſt twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *ſtock* of air that it lived a minute longer the ſecond time. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Be ready to give, and glad to diſtribute, by ſetting apart ſomething out of thy *ſtock* for the uſe of ſome charities. *Atterbury.*

Of thoſe ſtars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal ſky,
Each by a native *ſtock* of honour great,
May dart ſtrong influence, and diffuſe kind heat. *Prior.*

They had law-ſuits; but, though they ſpent their income, they never mortgaged the *ſtock.* *Arbuthnot.*

11. Quantity; ſtore; body.

A great benefit ſuch a natural hiſtory, as may be confided in, will prove to the whole *ſtock* of learned mankind. *Glanv.*

Nor do thoſe ills on ſingle bodies prey;
But oft'ner bring the nation to decay,
And ſweep the preſent *ſtock* and future hope away. *Dryden.*

He propoſes to himſelf no ſmall *ſtock* of fame in future ages, in being the firſt who has undertaken this deſign. *Arbuthnot.*

12. A fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance.

An artificial wealth of funds and *ſtocks* was in the hands of thoſe who had been plundering the publick. *Swift.*

Stateſman and patriot ply alike the *ſtocks*,
Peereſs and butler ſhare alike the box. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtore; to fill ſufficiently.

If a man will commit ſuch rules to his memory, and *ſtock* his mind with portions of Scripture anſwerable to all the heads of duty, his conſcience can never be at a loſs. *South.*

I, who before with ſhepherds in the groves,
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the glebe, and *ſtock'd* the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*

The world begun to be *ſtocked* with people, and human induſtry drained thoſe uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large ſupplies continually *ſtocked* with water. *Woodward.*

2. To lay in ſtore.

3. To put in the ſtocks. See STOCKS.

Call not your ſtocks for me: I ſerve the king,
On whoſe employment I was ſent to you:
You ſhall do ſmall reſpect, ſhew too bold malice
Againſt the grace and perſon of my maſter,
Stocking his meſſenger. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. *To* STOCK *up*. To extirpate.

The wild boar not only ſpoils her branches, but *ſtocks up* her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

STO'CKDOVE. *n. ſ.* Ringdove.

Stockdoves and turtles tell their am'rous pain,
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain. *Dryden.*

STO'CKFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtockeviſch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, ſo called from its hardneſs.

STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*leucoium*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: the flower is compoſed, for the moſt part, of four leaves, which are placed in form of a croſs: out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a long flat pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are furniſhed with flat ſmooth ſeeds, which are orbicular, and bordered round their edges: to which may be added, the flowers are ſpecious, and ſweet ſmelling. *Millar.*

The *ſtockgillyflowers* are commonly biennial plants, and there are many different ſpecies of them, including the various ſorts of wallflowers, of which the common ſort grows on the walls of ruinous houſes, and is uſed in medicine. The Ravenal wallflower is remarkable for the beauty and ſweetneſs of its flower. *Hill.*

STO'CKING. *n. ſ.* The covering of the leg.

In his firſt approach before my lady, he will come to her in yellow *ſtockings*, and 'tis a colour ſhe abhors. *Shakeſpeare.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured ſhoes, *ſtockings*, and money for his ſoldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unleſs we ſhould expect that nature ſhould make jerkins, and *ſtockings* grow out of the ground, what could ſhe do better than afford us ſo fit materials for cloathing as the wool of ſheep? *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

He ſpent half a day to look for his odd *ſtocking*, when he had them both upon a leg. *L'Eſtrange.*

See how he rolls his *ſtockings!* *Spectator.*

At am'rous Flavio is the *ſtocking* thrown,
That very night he longs to lie alone. *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs, without a ſhoe or *ſtocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To **Sto'cking.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in ſtockings.

Stocking'd with loads of fat town-dirt, he goes. *Dryd.*

Sto'ckjobber. *n. ſ.* [*ſtock* and *job.*] A low wretch who gets money by buying and ſelling ſhares in the funds.

The *ſtockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to ſerve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

Sto'ckish. *adj.* [from *ſtock.*] Hard; blockiſh.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, ſtones, and floods;
Since nought ſo *ſtockiſh*, hard, and full of rage,
But muſick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakeſp.*

Sto'cklock. *n. ſ.* [*ſtock* and *lock.*] Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for ſeveral purpoſes; as ſtreet-door-locks, called *ſtocklocks*; chamber-door-locks, called ſpring-locks, and cupboard-locks. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Stocks. *n. ſ.* [Commonly without ſingular.] Priſon for the legs.

Fetch forth the *ſtocks*;
As I have life and honour, there ſhall he ſit 'till noon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tom is whipt from tything to tything, *ſtock*-puniſh'd, and impriſon'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I have ſat in the *ſtocks* for the puddings he hath ſtol'n, otherwiſe he had been executed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Matrimony is expreſſed by a young man ſtanding, his legs being faſt in a pair of *ſtocks*. *Peacham.*

The *ſtocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

Stockſti'll. *adj.* [*ſtock* and *ſtill.*] Motionleſs as logs.

Our preachers ſtand *ſtockſtill* in the pulpit, and will not ſo much as move a finger to ſet off the beſt ſermon. *Addiſon.*

Sto'ick. *n. ſ.* [στωικὸς; *ſtoique*, French.] A philoſopher who followed the ſect of Zeno; holding the neutrality of external things.

While we admire
This virtue, and this moral diſcipline,
Let's be no *Stoicks*, nor no ſtocks, I pray. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stoke, *ſtoak*, ſeem to come from the Saxon ſtocce, ſignifying the ſtock or body of a tree. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Stole. *n. ſ.* [*ſtola*, Latin.] A long veſt.

Over all a black *ſtole* ſhe did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Fairy Queen.*

The ſolemn feaſt of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *ſtoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

Stole. The preterite of *ſteal.*

A factor *ſtole* a gem away. *Pope.*

Stolen. Participle paſſive of *ſteal.*

Stolen waters are ſweet, and bread eaten in ſecret is pleaſant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

Stoli'dity. *n. ſ.* [*ſtolidus*, Lat. *ſtolidité*, French.] Stupidity; want of ſenſe.

Theſe are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whoſe *ſtolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley.*

Sto'mach. *n. ſ.* [*eſtomach*, French; *ſtomachus*, Latin.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digeſted.

If you're ſick at ſea,
Or *ſtomach* qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away diſtemper. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

This filthy ſimile, this beaſtly line,
Quite turns my *ſtomach*. *Pope.*

2. Appetite; deſire of food.

Tell me, what is't that takes from thee
Thy *ſtomach*, pleaſure, and thy golden ſleep? *Shakeſp.*

Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words ſtill in fouleſt letters?
She either gives a *ſtomach*, and no food,
Such are the poor in health; or elſe a feaſt,
And takes away the *ſtomach*; ſuch the rich,
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shakeſpeare.*

As appetite or *ſtomach* to meat is a ſign of health in the body, ſo is this hunger in the ſoul a vital quality, an evidence of ſome life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *ſtomach*, is a moſt deſperate prognoſtick. *Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no *ſtomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

The unuſual diſtance of time made it ſubject to every man's note, that it was an act againſt his *ſtomach*, and put upon him by neceſſity of ſtate. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The very trade went againſt his *ſtomach*. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. [*Stomachus*, Latin.] Anger; reſolution.

Diſdain he called was, and did diſdain
To be ſo call'd, and who ſo did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *ſtomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and ſtature tall. *Fairy Queen.*

Is't near dinner-time?—I would it were,
That you might kill your *ſtomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Inſtead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *ſtomach* come. *Butler.*

5. Sullenneſs; reſentment.

Some of the chiefeſt laity profeſſed with greater *ſtomach* their judgments, that ſuch a diſcipline was little better than popiſh tyranny diſguiſed under a new form. *Hooker.*

Arius, a ſubtile witted and a marvellous fair-ſpoken man, was diſcontented that one ſhould be placed before him in honour, whoſe ſuperior he thought himſelf in deſert, becauſe through envy and *ſtomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

They plainly ſaw, that when *ſtomach* doth ſtrive with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker.*

Whereby the ape in wond'rous *ſtomach* wox,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Hubberd's Tale.*

That nobles ſhould ſuch *ſtomachs* bear!
I myſelf fight not once in forty year. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

It ſtuck in the camel's *ſtomach*, that bulls ſhould be armed with horns, and that a creature of his ſize ſhould be left defenceleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Not courage but *ſtomach* that makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſort of crying proceeding from pride, obſtinacy, and *ſtomach*, the will, where the fault lies, muſt be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtineſs.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *ſtomach*, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To **Sto'mach.** *v. a.* [*ſtomachor*, Latin.] To reſent; to remember with anger and malignity.

Believe not all; or, if you muſt believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *ſtomached* him, and therefore hated him. *Hall.*

The lion began to ſhew his teeth, and to *ſtomach* the affront. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To **Sto'mach.** *v. n.* To be angry.

Let a man, though never ſo juſtly, oppoſe himſelf unto thoſe that are diſordered in their ways, and what one amongſt them commonly doth not *ſtomach* at ſuch contradiction, ſtorm at reproof, and hate ſuch as would reform them? *Hooker.*

Sto'mached. *adj.* [from *ſtomach.*] Filled with paſſions of reſentment.

High *ſtomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the ſea, haſty as fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sto'macher. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt.

Golden quoits and *ſtomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Inſtead of a *ſtomacher*, a girding of ſackcloth. *Iſ.* iii. 24.

Thou marry'ſt every year
The lyrick lark and the grave whiſpering dove,
The ſparrow that neglects his life for love,
The houſhold bird with the red *ſtomacher*. *Donne.*

Sto'machful. *adj.* [*ſtomachoſus*, Lat. *ſtomach* and *full.*] Sullen; ſtubborn; perverſe.

A *ſtomachful* boy put to ſchool, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the firſt letter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Obſtinate or *ſtomachful* crying ſhould not be permitted, becauſe it is another way of encouraging thoſe paſſions which 'tis our buſineſs to ſubdue. *Locke.*

Sto'machfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomachful.*] Stubbornneſs; ſullenneſs; obſtinacy.

Stoma'chical. } *adj.* [*ſtomachique*, Fr.] Relating to the
Stoma'chick. } ſtomach; pertaining to the ſtomach.

An hypochondriack conſumption is an extenuation, occaſioned by an infarction and obſtruction of the *ſtomachick* veſſels through melancholy humours. *Harvey.*

By a catarrh the *ſtomachical* ferment is vitiated. *Floyer.*

Stoma'chick. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] A medicine for the ſtomach.

Sto'machous. *adj.* [from *ſtomach.*] Stout; angry; ſullen; obſtinate. Obſolete.

That ſtranger knight in preſence came,
And goodly ſalved them; but nought again
Him anſwered, as courteſy became;
But with ſtern looks, and *ſtomachous* diſdain,
Gave ſigns of grudge and diſcontentment vain. *Fairy Q.*

Stond. *n. ſ.* [for *ſtand.*]

1. Poſt; ſtation.

On th' other ſide, th' aſſieged caſtle's ward
Their ſtedfaſt *ſtonds* did mightily maintain. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Stop; indiſpoſition to proceed.

There be not *ſtonds* nor reſtiveneſs in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

STONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtains*, Gothick; ſtan, Saxon; *ſteen*, Dut.]

1. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſ.*

We underſtand by the term *ſtones* foſſile bodies, ſolid, not ductile under the hammer, fixed in the fire, not eaſily melted in it, and not to be diſſolved by water. *Stones* are arranged under two diſtinct ſeries, the ſofter and the harder. Of the ſofter *ſtones* there are three general diſtinctions. 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talc. 2. The fibroſe, as the aſbeſtus. 3. The granulated, as the gypſum. Of the harder *ſtones* there are alſo three general diſtinctions. 1. The opake *ſtones*, as limeſtone. 2. The ſemi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as cryſtal and the gems. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Should I go to church, and ſee the holy edifice of *ſtone*,
And not bethink me ſtrait of dang'rous rocks? *Shakeſp.*

The Engliſh uſed the *ſtones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayw.*

2. Piece of ſtone cut for building.

He ſhall bring forth the head *ſtone* with ſhoutings. *Zech.*

3. Gem; precious ſtone.

I thought I ſaw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Ineſtimable *ſtones*, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

4. Any thing made of ſtone.

Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or ſtain the *ſtone*,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus.

A ſpecifick remedy for preventing of the *ſtone* I take to be the conſtant uſe of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*

A gentleman ſuppoſed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *ſtone*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed.

To make fruits without core or *ſtone* is a curioſity. *Bacon.*

7. Teſticle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds.

Does Wood think that we will ſell him a *ſtone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*

9. **Stone** is uſed by way of exaggeration.

What need you be ſo boiſt'rous rough?
I will not ſtruggle, I will ſtand *ſtone* ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

And there lies Whacum by my ſide,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras.*

The fellow held his breath, and lay *ſtone* ſtill, as if he was dead. *L'Eſtrange.*

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *ſtone* dead. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cottagers having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and ſtood *ſtone* ſtill with amazement. *Pope.*

10. *To leave no* **Stone** *unturned.* To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that *left no ſtone unturn'd*
In which the cauſe might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's ſpoons and whiſtles,
To purchaſe ſwords, carbines, and piſtols. *Hudibras.*

He crimes invented, *left unturn'd no ſtone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

Stone. *adj.* Made of ſtone.

Preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought *ſtone* jugs, and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shak.*

To **Stone.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pelt or beat or kill with ſtones.

Theſe people be almoſt ready to *ſtone* me. *Exod.* xvii. 4.

Crucifixion was a puniſhment unknown to the Jewiſh laws, among whom the *ſtoning* to death was the puniſhment for blaſphemy. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. To harden.

Oh perjur'd woman! thou doſt *ſtone* my heart;
And mak'ſt me call what I intend to do,
A murder, which I thought a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Sto'nebreak. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'nechatter. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'necrop. *n. ſ.* A ſort of tree.

Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer.*

Sto'necutter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtone* and *cutter.*] One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.

A *ſtonecutter*'s man had the veſiculæ of his lungs ſo ſtuffed with duſt, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of ſand. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

My proſecutor provided me a monument at the *ſtonecutter*'s, and would have erected it in the pariſh church. *Swift.*

Sto'nefern. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'nefly. *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'nefruit. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *fruit.*] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect ſome other ſorts of *ſtonefruit*. *Boyle.*

Sto'nehawk. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'nehorse. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *horſe.*] A horſe not caſtrated.

Where there is moſt arable land, *ſtonehorſes* or geldings are more neceſſary. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Sto'nepit. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *pit.*] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug.

There's one found in a *ſtonepit*. *Woodward.*

Sto'nepitch. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtone* and *pitch.*] Hard inſpiſſated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *ſtonepitch*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Sto'neplover. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'nesmickle. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'nework. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *work.*] Building of ſtone.

They make two walls with flat ſtones, and fill the ſpace with earth, and ſo they continue the *ſtonework*. *Mortimer.*

Sno'niness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtony.*] The quality of having many ſtones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *ſtonineſs* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *ſtonineſs* is found therein. *Mortimer.*

Sto'ny. *adj.* [from *ſtone.*]

1. Made of ſtone.

Nor *ſtony* tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe walls;
For *ſtony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor ſlept the winds
Within their *ſtony* caves, but ruſh'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderneſs, whoſe talleſt pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and ſturdieſt oaks,
Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up ſheer. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Here the marſhy grounds approach your fields,
And there the ſoil a *ſtony* harveſt yields. *Dryden's Virg.*

As in ſpires he ſtood, he turn'd to ſtone;
The *ſtony* ſnake retain'd the figure ſtill his own. *Dryden.*

They ſuppoſe theſe bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into theſe ſparry or *ſtony* icicles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with ſtones.

From the *ſtony* Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrifick.

Now let the *ſtony* dart of ſenſeleſs cold
Pierce to my heart, and paſs through every ſide. *Fairy Q.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *ſtony* hardneſs of too many patrons hearts, not touched with any feeling in this caſe. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to anſwer
A *ſtony* adverſary, an inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threeſcore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *ſtony* hearted villains know it. *Shakeſpeare.*

At this ſight
My heart is turn'd to ſtone; and while 'tis mine,
It ſhall be *ſtony*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

I will clear their ſenſes dark,
What may ſuffice, and ſoften *ſtony* hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Par. Loſt.*

Indiff'rence, clad in wiſdom's guiſe,
All fortitude of mind ſupplies;
For how can *ſtony* bowels melt,
In thoſe who never pity felt? *Swift.*

Stood. The preterite of *To ſtand.*

Adam, at the news,
Heart-ſtruck with chilling gripe of ſorrow *ſtood*. *Milton.*

STOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtols*, Gothick; ſtol, Saxon; *ſtoel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair.

If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a *ſtool* is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

Thou fearful fool,
Why takeſt not of the ſame fruit of gold?
Ne ſitteſt down on that ſame ſilver *ſtool*,
To reſt thy weary perſon in the ſhadow cold? *Fairy Q.*

Now which were wiſe, and which were fools?
Poor Alma ſits between two *ſtools*:
The more ſhe reads, the more perplext. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *ſtools*, and not urine; ſome other urine, and not *ſtools*: thoſe that purge by *ſtool*, are ſuch as enter not at all, or little, into the meſentery veins; but either at the firſt are not digeſtible by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or elſe are afterwards rejected by the meſentery veins, and ſo turn likewiſe downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The periſtaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, elſe one would have a continual needing of going to *ſtool*. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

3. **Stool** *of Repentance*, or *cutty ſtool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is ſomewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it; but it is generally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after ſermon is called upon by name and ſurname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his poſt; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are ſet to publick view adulterers; only theſe are habited in a coarſe canvas, analogous to a hairy or monaſtick veſt, with a hood to it, which they call the ſack or ſackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreaſonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the *ſtool of repentance*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sto'olball. *n. ſ.* [*ſtool* and *ball.*] A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Suſan is at *ſtoolball* ſeen. *Prior.*

To **STOOP.** *v. n.* [ſtupian, Saxon; *ſtuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward, and *ſtooped* toward the earth. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking.

When Pelopidas and Iſmenias were ſent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Iſmenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *ſtooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

He *ſtooping* open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton.*

3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit.

I am the ſon of Henry the Fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *ſtoop*. *Shakeſp.*

Mighty in her ſhips ſtood Carthage long,
And ſwept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *ſtoop'd* to Rome, leſs wealthy, but more ſtrong. *Dryden.*

4. To deſcend from rank or dignity.

He that condeſcended ſo far, and *ſtooped* ſo low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuſe us a gracious reception there. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Where men of great wealth *ſtoop* to huſbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

6. To yield; to be inferiour.

Death his death-wound ſhall then receive,
And *ſtoop* inglorious. *Milton.*

Theſe are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *ſtoop* to Rome. *Addiſon.*

5. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend.

They, whoſe authority is required unto the ſatisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit ſuch concourſe of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once ſolemnly eſtabliſhed, are to exact obedience of all men and to conſtrain thereunto, ſhould ſo far *ſtoop* as to hold themſelves in ſuſpence from taking any effect upon you, till ſome diſputer can perſuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

The bird of Jove *ſtoop'd* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayeſt plume before him drove. *Milton.*

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now
To *ſtoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outſide of this world. *Milton.*

Twelve ſwans behold in beauteous order move,
And *ſtoop* with cloſing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

9. To ſink to a lower place.

Cow'ring low
With blandiſhment, each bird *ſtoop'd* on his wing. *Milt.*

Stoop. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.

2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority.

Can any loyal ſubject ſee
With patience ſuch a *ſtoop* from ſovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *ſtoop* at ev'ry fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a *ſtoop* at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. [ꞅꞇoppa, Saxon; *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor.

Come, lieutenant, I have a *ſtoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a meaſure to the health of Othello. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

There's nothing more in me, Sir, but may be ſqueez'd out without racking, only a *ſtoop* or two of wine. *Denham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *ſtoop* of ale,
On the huzzaing mob ſhall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the niceſt art,
Ragouſts of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*

Sto'opingly. *adv.* [from *ſtooping*.] With inclination downwards.

Nam was noted to tread ſoftly, to walk *ſtoopingly*, and raiſe himſelf from benches with laborious geſture. *Wotton.*

To **Stop.** *v. a.* [*eſtouper*, Fr. *ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progreſſive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whoſe ſpiritual counſel had
Shall *ſtop* or ſpur me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can any dreſſes find a way
To *ſtop* th' approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorſet.*

2. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.

3. To hinder from action.

As the truth of Chriſt is in me, no man ſhall *ſtop* me of this boaſting. *2 Cor.* xi. 10.

4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing.

Friend, 'tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *ſtopp'd*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon ſtood,
And *ſtopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryd.*

5. To ſuppreſs.

Every bold ſinner, when about to engage in the commiſſion of any known ſin, ſhould arreſt his confidence, and *ſtop* the execution of his purpoſe with this queſtion: Do I believe that God has denounced death to ſuch a practice, or do I not? *South.*

He, on occaſion of *ſtopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by repreſenting it as long ago deſigned. *Dryden.*

6. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers.

In inſtruments of ſtrings, if you *ſtop* a ſtring high, whereby it hath leſs ſcope to tremble, the ſound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. To cloſe any aperture.

Smite every fenced city, *ſtop* all wells of water, and mar land with ſtones. *2 Kings*, iii. 19.

They pulled away the ſhoulder, and *ſtopped* their ears, that they ſhould not hear. *Zech.* vii. 11.

A hawk's bell, the holes *ſtopped* up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glaſs, and *ſtop* the glaſs cloſe with wax. *Bacon.*

His majeſty *ſtopped* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*

Stoppings and ſuffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*

They firſt raiſed an army with this deſign, to *ſtop* my mouth or force my conſent. *King Charles.*

Celſus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein ſhould be *ſtopped*. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To obſtruct; to encumber.

Mountains of ice that *ſtop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*

To **Stop.** *v. n.* To ceaſe to go forward.

Some ſtrange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and ſtarts;
Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtraight
Springs out into faſt gait, then *ſtops* again. *Shakeſp.*

When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they *ſtop* at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop ſhort, nor ſtruggle through. *Gay.*

Stop. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ceſſation of progreſſive motion.

Thought's the ſlave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes ſurvey of all the world,
Muſt have a *ſtop*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The marigold, whoſe courtier's face
Echoes the ſun, and doth unlace
Her at his riſe, at his full *ſtop*
Packs and ſhuts up her gaudy ſhop,
Miſtakes her cue, and doth diſplay. *Cleaveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *ſtop* on a ſudden at a hideous yelling noiſe, which ſtartled him. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Hindrance of progreſs; obſtruction.

In weak and tender minds we little know what miſery this ſtrict opinion would breed, beſides the *ſtops* it would make in the whole courſe of all mens lives and actions. *Hooker.*

Theſe gates are not ſufficient for the communication between the walled city and its ſuburbs, as daily appears by the *ſtops* and embarraſſes of coaches near both theſe gates. *Graunt.*

My praiſe the Fabii claim,
And thou great hero, greateſt of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to ſave the ſinking ſtate,
And, by delays, to put a *ſtop* to fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

Occult qualities put a *ſtop* to the improvement of natural philoſophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton's Opt.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *ſtops*, ſo that the returns muſt neceſſarily be ſlower and ſcantier. *Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from ſo good a principle, if we may believe the French hiſtorians, often put a *ſtop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Hindrance of action.

'Tis a great ſtep towards the maſtery of our deſires to give this *ſtop* to them, and ſhut them up in ſilence. *Locke.*

4. Ceſſation of action.

Look you to the guard to-night:
Let's teach ourſelves that honourable *ſtop*,
Not to outſport diſcretion. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honeſty,
And weigh'ſt thy words before thou giv'ſt them breath;
Therefore theſe *ſtops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakeſp.*

6. Prohibition of ſale.

If they ſhould open a war, they foreſee the conſumption France muſt fall into by the *ſtop* of their wine and ſalts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*

7. That which obſtructs; obſtacle; impediment.

The proud Dueſſa, full of wrathful ſpight
And fierce diſdain to be affronted ſo,
Inforc'd her purple beaſt with all her might,
That *ſtop* out of the way to overthrow. *Fairy Queen.*

On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *ſtop* travers'd their headlong courſe. *Daniel.*

Bleſſed be that God who caſt rubs, *ſtops*, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commiſſion of ſuch a ſin. *South's Sermons.*

So melancholy a proſpect ſhould inſpire us with zeal to oppoſe ſome *ſtop* to the riſing torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodlineſs. *Rogers.*

8. Inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated.

You would play upon me, you would ſeem to know my *ſtops*; you would pluck out the heart of my myſtery. *Shak.*

Bleſt are thoſe,
Whoſe blood and judgment are ſo well commingl'd,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To ſound what *ſtop* ſhe pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The harp
Had work, and reſted not; the ſolemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of ſweet *ſtop*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *ſtops*, and chords, was ſeen; his volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

A variety of ſtrings may be obſerved on their harps, and of *ſtops* on their tibiæ; which ſhews the little foundation that ſuch writers have gone upon, who, from a ſhort paſſage in a claſſick author, have determined the preciſe ſhape of the ancient muſical inſtruments, with the exact number of their pipes, ſtrings, and *ſtops*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

9. Regulation of muſical chords by the fingers.

The further a ſtring is ſtrained, the leſs ſuperſtraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a ſtring before it will make any note at all: and in the *ſtops* of lutes, the higher they go, the leſs diſtance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the ſtops in muſick.

Th' organ-ſound a time ſurvives the *ſtop*,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

11. A point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed.

Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears ſtill'd from the eyes
Of the flinty deſtinies,
Would have learn'd a ſofter ſtyle,
And have been aſham'd to ſpoil
His life's ſweet ſtory by the haſte
Of a cruel *ſtop* ill-plac'd. *Craſhaw.*

Sto'pcock. *n. ſ.* [*ſtop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by a turning cock.

No man could ſpit from him without it, but would drivel like ſome paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *ſtopcock* to the air, 'till upon its removal the ſpittle is driven away. *Grew.*

Sto'ppage. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop*.] The act of ſtopping; the ſtate of being ſtopped.

The effects are a *ſtoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and ſuffocation. *Arbuthnot.*

The *ſtoppage* of a cough, or ſpitting, increaſes phlegm in the ſtomach. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Sto'pple, or *Stopper.* *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop*.] That by which any hole or the mouth of any veſſel is filled up.

Bottles ſwinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave ſome air; for if the liquor come cloſe to the *ſtopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*

There were no ſhuts or *ſtopples* made for the ears, that any loud or ſharp noiſe might awaken it, as alſo a ſoft and gentle murmur provoke it to ſleep. *Ray on the Creation.*

Sto'raxtree. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyrax*, Latin.]

1. A tree.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a funnel, and cut into ſeveral ſegments, out of whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which is fixed like a nail in the forepart of the flower: this afterwards becomes a roundiſh fleſhy fruit, including one or two ſeeds in hard ſhells. *Millar.*

2. A reſinous and odoriferous gum.

I yielded a pleaſant odour like the beſt myrrh, as galbanum, and ſweet *ſtorax*. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxiv. 15.

STORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtôr*, in old Swediſh and Runick, is *much*, and is prefixed to other words to intend their ſignification; *ſtor*, Daniſh; *ſtoor*, Iſlandick, is *great*. The Teutonick dialects nearer to Engliſh ſeem not to have retained this word.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ſhips are fraught with *ſtore* of victuals, and good quantity of treaſure. *Bacon.*

None yet, but *ſtore* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aerial vapours flew,
Of all things tranſitory and vain, when ſin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *ſtore*
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A ſtock accumul[illegible]; a ſupply hoarded.

We liv'd
Supine amidſt our flowing *ſtore*,
We ſlept ſecurely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*

Thee, goddeſs, thee, Britannia's iſle adores:
How has ſhe oft exhauſted all her *ſtores*,
How oft in fields of death thy preſence ſought?
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addiſon.*

Their minds are richly fraught
With philoſophick *ſtores*. *Thomſon.*

3. The ſtate of being accumulated; hoard.

Is not this laid up in *ſtore* with me, and ſealed up among my treaſures? *Deutr.* xxxii. 34.

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame:
The ſweet enthuſiaſt from her ſacred *ſtore*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds. *Dryden.*

4. Storehouſe; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and aduſted, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into *ſtore* convey'd. *Milton.*

Store. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.

What floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action, ſo that the cauſe of Chriſtendom is raiſed ſince twenty times told: of this treaſure the gold was accumulate and *ſtore* treaſure; but the ſilver is ſtill growing. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To **Store.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh; to repleniſh.

Wiſe Plato ſaid the world with men was *ſtor'd*,
That ſuccour each to other might afford. *Denham.*

Her face with thouſand beauties bleſt;
Her mind with thouſand virtues *ſtor'd*;
Her pow'r with boundleſs joy confeſt,
Her perſon only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To ſtock againſt a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were beſt to ſtay where they were, until more aid and ſtore of victuals were come; but others ſaid the enemy were but barely *ſtored* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles.*

One having *ſtored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, at ſeven years end, upon the draught, not one fiſh was left, but the two pikes grown to an exceſſive bigneſs. *Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby *ſtores* itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

To *ſtore* the veſſel let the care be mine,
With water from the rocks and roſy wine,
And life-ſuſtaining bread. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. To lay up; to hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common ſtock, laid in and *ſtored* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

Sto'rehouse. *n. ſ.* [*ſtore* and *houſe*.] Magazine, treaſury; place in which things are hoarded and repoſited againſt a future time.

By us it is willingly confeſſed, that the Scripture of God is a *ſtorehouſe* abounding with ineſtimable treaſures of wiſdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely neceſſary. *Hooker.*

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *ſtorehouſe* did with her remain. *Fairy Queen.*

Suffer us to famiſh, and their *ſtorehouſes* cramm'd with grain! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Joſeph opened all the *ſtorehouſes*, and ſold unto the Egyptians. *Gen.* xli. 56.

To theſe high pow'rs a *ſtorehouſe* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reaſons lay;
Which in the ſoul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethean flood can waſh away. *Davies.*

My heart hath been a *ſtorehouſe* long of things
And ſayings laid up, portending ſtrange events. *Par. Reg.*

The image of God was reſplendent in man's practical underſtanding, namely that *ſtorehouſe* of the ſoul, in which are treaſured up the rules of action and the ſeeds of morality. *South's Sermons.*

As many different ſounds as can be made by ſingle articulations, ſo many letters there are in the *ſtorehouſe* of nature. *Holder.*

Sto'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtore*.] One who lays up.

Sto'ried. *adj.* [from *ſtory*.] Adorned with hiſtorical pictures.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar maſſy proof,
And *ſtoried* windows richly dight,
Caſting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The trophy'd arches, *ſtory'd* halls invade. *Pope.*

Stork. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇoꞃc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage famous for the regularity of its departure.

Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon ſerpents, frogs, and inſects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and alſo ſome part of its head and thighs black: it ſits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs. Formerly they would not eat the *ſtork*; but at preſent it is much eſteemed for the deliciouſneſs of its fleſh: they go away in the middle of Auguſt, and return in ſpring. *Calmet.*

The *ſtork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jer.*

Sto'rksbill. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STORM. *n. ſ.* [*yſtorm*, Welſh; ꞅꞇoꞃm, Sax. *ſtorm*, Dutch; *ſtormo*, Italian.]

1. A tempeſt; a commotion of the elements.

O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *ſtorm*-beat veſſel ſafely ride. *Spenſer.*

We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no ſhelter to avoid the *ſtorm*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Them ſhe upſtays, mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt unſupported flower,
From her beſt prop ſo far and *ſtorm* ſo nigh. *Milton.*

Sulphurous hail ſhot after us in *ſtorm*. *Milton.*

Then ſtay, my child! *ſtorms* beat and rolls the main;
Oh, beat thoſe *ſtorms* and roll the ſeas in vain. *Pope.*

2. Aſſault on a fortified place.

How by *ſtorm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor ſack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*

3. Commotion; ſedition; tumult; clamour; buſtle.

Whilſt I in Ireland nouriſh a mighty band,
I will ſtir up in England ſome black *ſtorm*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her ſiſter
Began to ſcold and raiſe up ſuch a *ſtorm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakeſp.*

4. Affliction; calamity; diſtreſs.

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

As oft as we are delivered from thoſe either imminent or preſent calamities, againſt the *ſtorm* and tempeſt whereof we all inſtantly craved favour from above, let it be a queſtion what we ſhould render unto God for his bleſſings, univerſally, ſenſibly, and extraordinarily beſtowed. *Hooker.*

To **Storm.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.

From ploughs and harrows ſent to ſeek renown,
They fight in fields, and *ſtorm* the ſhaken town. *Dryden.*

There the brazen tow'r was *ſtorm'd* of old,
When Jove deſcended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

To **Storm.** *v. n.*

1. To raiſe tempeſts.

So now he *ſtorms* with many a ſturdy ſtoure,
So now his bluſtering blaſt each coaſt doth ſcoure. *Spenſ.*

2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.

Hoarſe, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *ſtorm*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When you return, the maſter *ſtorms*, the lady ſcolds. *Swift.*

While thus they rail, and ſcold, and *ſtorm*,
It paſſes but for common form. *Swift.*

Sto'rmy. *adj.* [from *ſtorm*.]

1. Tempeſtuous.

Bellowing clouds burſt with a *ſtormy* ſound,
And with an armed winter ſtrew the ground. *Addiſon.*

The tender apples from their parents rent
By *ſtormy* ſhocks, muſt not neglected lie. *Phillips.*

2. Violent; paſſionate.

The *ſtormy* ſultan rages at our ſtay. *Irene.*

STO'RY. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇæꞃ, Saxon; *ſtorie*, Dutch; *ſtoria*, Italian; ἱϛορία.]

1. Hiſtory; account of things paſt.

The fable of the dividing of the world between the three ſons of Saturn, aroſe from the true *ſtory* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren the ſons of Noah. *Raleigh.*

Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *ſtory* which perhaps thou haſt not heard. *Milton.*

To king Artaxerxes, thy ſervants Rathumnus the *ſtory*-writer, and Smellius the ſcribe. 1 *Eſdr.* ii. 17.

The four great monarchies make the ſubject of ancient *ſtory*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*

Governments that once made ſuch a noiſe, as founded upon the deepeſt counſels and the ſtrongeſt force; yet by ſome ſlight miſcarriage which let in ruin upon them, are now ſo utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the leaſt traces of them to be found but only in *ſtory*. *South's Sermons.*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a ſingle incident.

In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monument erected by the republick of Bern, tells us the *ſtory* of an Engliſhman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addiſon.*

3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.

Theſe flaws and ſtarts, would well become
A woman's *ſtory* at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandame. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This ſcene had ſome bold Greek or Britiſh bard
Beheld of old, what *ſtories* had we heard
Of fairies, ſatyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feaſts, their revels, and their am'rous flames. *Denham.*

My maid left on the table one of her *ſtory*-books, which I found full of ſtrange impertinence, of poor ſervants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

4. [ſτop, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.

Avoid enormous heights of ſeven *ſtories*, as well as irregular forms, and the contrary fault of low diſtended fronts. *Wotton.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,
Might raiſe a houſe about two *ſtories*;
A lyrick ode wou'd ſlate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

To Story. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tell in hiſtory; to relate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *ſtory* him in his own hearing. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the ſage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muſe,
Story'd of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimera's and enchanted iſles,
And rifted rocks; whoſe entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*

It is *ſtoried* of the brazen Coloſſus, in the iſland of Rhodes, that it was ſeventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being ſo big, that no man could graſp one of them about with both his arms. *Wilkins.*

Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,
To wound with *ſtoried* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

2. To range one under another.

Becauſe all the parts of an undiſturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *ſtoried* according to the difference of it; any concretion that can be ſuppoſed to be naturally and mechanically made in ſuch a fluid, muſt have a like ſtructure of its ſeveral parts; that is, either be all over of a ſimilar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its baſis. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Sto'ryteller. *n. ſ.* [*ſtory* and *tell.*] One who relates tales; An hiſtorian. In contempt.

In ſuch a ſatire all would ſeek a ſhare,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *ſtorytellers* too muſt pine and die,
To ſee their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who miſs'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herſelf decay'd ſo ſoon. *Dryden.*

Company will be no longer peſtered with dull, dry, tedious *ſtorytellers*. *Swift's Polite Converſation.*

Stove. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoo*, Iſlandick, a fire place; ſτoꝼoa, Saxon; *eſtuve*, French; *ſtove*, Dutch.]

1. A hot houſe; a place artificially made warm.

Fiſhermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up ſuch fiſh with their nets as reſort thither for breathing, light on ſwallows congealed in clods, of a ſlimy ſubſtance, and carrying them home to their *ſtoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The heat which ariſes out of the leſſer ſpiracles brings forth nitre and ſulphur; ſome of which it affixes to the tops and ſides of the grotto's, which are uſually ſo hot as to ſerve for natural *ſtoves* or ſweating vaults. *Woodward.*

The moſt proper place for unction is a *ſtove*. *Wiſeman.*

2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

If the ſeaſon prove exceeding piercing, in your great houſe kindle ſome charcoals; and when they have done ſmoaking, put them into a hole ſunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the ſafeſt *ſtove*. *Evelyn.*

To Stove. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a houſe artificially heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of November, take ſuch things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *ſtoved*; and ſweet marjoram warm ſet. *Bacon.*

To Stound. *v. n.* [*ſtunde*, I grieved, Iſlandick.]

1. To be in pain or ſorrow. Out of uſe.

2. For *ſtun'd*. *Spenſer.*

Stound. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief; miſhap. Out of uſe. The Scots retain it.

Begin and end the bitter baleful *ſtound*,
If leſs than that I fear. *Fairy Queen.*

The fox his copeſmate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy *ſtound*,
He with him far'd ſome better chance to find. *Hubberd.*

2. Aſtoniſhment; amazement.

Thus we ſtood as in a *ſtound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*

3. Hour; time; ſeaſon. *Spenſer.*

Stour. *n. ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle; ſτeoꞃan, Saxon, to diſturb.] Aſſault; incurſion; tumult. Obſolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *ſtour*,
The faulty ſouls from thence brought to his heavenly bow'r. *Fairy Queen.*

Love, that long ſince has to thy mighty powre
Per force ſubdu'd my poor captived heart,
And raging now therein with reſtleſs *ſtowre*,
Doſt tyrannize in every weaker part. *Spenſer.*

The giant ſtruck ſo mainly mercileſs,
That cou'd have overthrown a ſtonny tower,
And were not heavenly grace that him did bleſs,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *ſtowre*. *Fairy Queen.*

Stout. *n. ſ.* [*ſtout*, Dutch; *ſtolz*, proud, German; *ſtautan*, Gothick, is to ſtrike.]

1. Strong; luſty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father ſaid,
A *ſtouter* champion never handled ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a ſoldier's wit;
Cries, I have ſenſe to ſerve my turn, in ſtore,
And he's a raſcal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *ſtout*-hearted are ſpoiled, they have ſlept their ſleep. *Pſalm* lxxvi. 5.

He loſt the character of a bold, *ſtout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*

3. Obſtinate; pertinacious; reſolute; proud.

The lords all ſtand,
To clear their cauſe, moſt reſolutely *ſtout*. *Daniel.*

There virtue and *ſtout* honour paſs'd the guard,
Thoſe only friends that could not be debarr'd. *Bathurſt.*

4. Strong; firm.

The *ſtouteſt* veſſel to the ſtorm gave way,
And ſuck'd through looſen'd planks the ruſhing ſea. *Dryden.*

Stout. *n. ſ.* A cant name for ſtrong beer.

Should but his muſe deſcending drop
A ſlice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprize him with a pint of *ſtout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the ſtars behind. *Swift.*

Stou'tly. *adv.* [from *ſtout.*] Luſtily; boldly; obſtinately.

Stou'tness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtout.*]

1. Strength; valour.

2. Boldneſs; fortitude.

His baſhfulneſs in youth was the very true ſign of his virtue and *ſtoutneſs* after. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

3. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs.

Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *ſtoutneſs*: for I mock at death
With as ſtout heart as thou. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To STOW. *v. a* [ſτop, Saxon; *ſtoe*, old Friſick, a place; *ſtowen*, Dutch, to lay up.] To lay up; to repoſite in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where haſt thou *ſtow'd* my daughter? *Shakeſpeare.*

I' th' holſters of the ſaddle-bow,
Two aged piſtols he did *ſtow*. *Hudibras.*

Some *ſtow* their oars, or ſtop the leaky ſides. *Dryden.*

All the patriots of their ancient liberties were beheaded, *ſtowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Addiſon.*

The goddeſs ſhov'd the veſſel from the ſhores,
And *ſtow'd* within its womb the naval ſtores. *Pope.*

Stow'age. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtow.*]

1. Room for laying up.

In every veſſel there is *ſtowage* for immenſe treaſures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. The ſtate of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquiſite form, their value's great;
And I am ſomething curious, being ſtrange,
To have them in ſafe *ſtowage*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Stowe, *ſtoe*. Whether ſingly or jointly are the ſame with the Saxon ſτop, a place. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Stra'bism. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrabiſme*, Fr. ςραβισμὸς.] A ſquinting; act of looking aſquint.

To Stra'ddle. *v. n.* [Suppoſed to come from *ſtriddle* or *ſtride.*] To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left

Let man ſurvey himſelf, diveſted of artificial charms, and he will find himſelf a forked *ſtradling* animal, with bandy legs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE. [Of this word no etymology is known; it is probably a frequentative of *ſtray*, from *ſtravviare*, Italian, of *extraviam*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.

But ſtay, like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and ſees the journey's end;
I *ſtraggle* on too far. *Suckling.*

Having paſſed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *ſtraggling* rocks, which ſeemed to caſt out great ſtore of flames and ſmoke. *Raleigh.*

A wolf ſpied out a *ſtraggling* kid, and purſued him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children, even when they endeavour their utmoſt, cannot keep their minds from *ſtraggling*. *Locke.*

2. To wander diſperſedly.

He likewiſe enriched poor *ſtraggling* ſoldiers with great quantity. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

They found in Burford ſome of the *ſtraggling* ſoldiers, who out of wearineſs ſtayed behind. *Clarendon.*

From *ſtraggling* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the ſavage wood;
Houſes to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and ſafety's ſake. *Tate.*

3. To exuberate; to ſhoot too far.

Were they content to prune the laviſh vine,
Of *ſtraggling* branches, and improve the wine.

Trim off the ſmall ſuperfluous branches on each ſide of the hedge that *ſtraggle* too far out. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. To be diſperſed; to be apart from any main body; to ſtand ſingle.

Wide was his pariſh, not contracted cloſe
In ſtreets, but here and there a *ſtraggling* houſe;
Yet ſtill he was at hand. *Dryden.*

Stra'ggler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraggle.*]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forſakes his company; one who rambles without any ſettled direction.

The laſt ſhould keep the countries from paſſage of *ſtragglers* from thoſe parts, whence they uſe to come forth, and oftentimes uſe to work much miſchief. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Let's whip theſe *ſtragglers* o'er the ſeas again,
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the looſe *ſtragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*

Bottles miſſing are ſuppoſed to be half ſtolen by *ſtragglers*, and the other half broken. *Swift.*

2. Any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle.

Let thy hand ſupply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *ſtragglers*, nor be loth
To ſtrip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [*ſtrack*, old Dutch. It is well obſerved by Ainſworth, that for *not* crooked we ought to write *ſtraight*, and for narrow *ſtrait*; but for *ſtreight*, which is ſometimes found, there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the ſwell'd boaſt
Of him that beſt could ſpeak; feature, laming
The ſhrine of Venus, or *ſtraight*-pight Minerva. *Shakeſp.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewiſe *ſtraight* horns; which, if they be of the ſame bore with the oblique, differ little in ſound, ſave that the *ſtraight* require ſomewhat a ſtronger blaſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There are many ſeveral ſorts of crooked lines; but there is one only which is *ſtraight*. *Dryden.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The *ſtraight* looks crooked, and the ſquare grows round. *Prior.*

When I ſee a *ſtrait* ſtaff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a falſe idea. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Narrow; cloſe. This ſhould properly be *ſtrait*, *eſtroit*, Fr. [See Strait.]

Queen Elizabeth uſed to ſay of her inſtructions to great officers, that they were like to garments, *ſtrait* at the firſt putting on, but did by and by wear looſe enough. *Bacon.*

Straight. *adv* [*ſtrax*, Daniſh; *ſtrack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This ſenſe is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *ſtraight* line is the ſhorteſt line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not ſend them. I will after *ſtraight*,
And tell him ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Thoſe ſtinks which the noſtrils *ſtraight* abhor and expel, are not the moſt pernicious. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

With chalk I firſt deſcribe a circle here,
Where the ætherial ſpirits muſt appear:
Come in, come in; for here they will be *ſtrait*:
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well,
Fling but the appearance of diſhonour on it,
It *ſtraight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addiſon.*

To Strai'ghten. *v. a.* [from *ſtraight.*] To make not crooked; to make ſtraight.

A crooked ſtick is not *ſtraightened* except it be as far bent on the clean contrary ſide. *Hooker.*

Of our ſelves being ſo apt to err, the only way which we have to *ſtraighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whoſe footſteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

Strai'ghtness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraight.*] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedneſs.

Some are for maſts, as fir and pine, becauſe of their length and *ſtraightneſs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Strai'ghtways. *adv.* [*ſtraight* and *way.*] Immediately; ſtraight.

Let me here for aye in peace remain,
Or *ſtraightway* on that laſt long voyage fare. *Fairy Q.*

Soon as he entered was, the door *ſtraightway*
Did ſhut. *Fairy Queen.*

Thus ſtands my ſtate, 'twixt Cade and York diſtreſt;
Like to a ſhip, that, having 'ſcap'd a tempeſt,
Is *ſtraightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shak.*

Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch,
And *ſtraightway* give thy ſoul to him thou ſerv'ſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Turks *ſtraightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*

As ſoon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *ſtraightways*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſound of a bell is ſtrong; continueth ſome time after the percuſſion; but ceaſeth *ſtraightways* if the bell or ſtring be touched. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſun's power being in thoſe months greater, it then *ſtraightways* hurries ſteams up into the atmoſphere. *Woodw.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*eſtreindre*, French.]

1. To ſqueeze through ſomething.

Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and *ſtrained*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *ſtrain* water ſo finely as ſand. *Bacon.*

3. To ſqueeze in an embrace.

I would have *ſtrain'd* him with a ſtrict embrace;
But through my arms he ſlipt and vaniſh'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander, with a cloſe embrace,
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow his face. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To ſprain; to weaken by too much violence.

The jury make no more ſcruple to paſs againſt an Engliſhman and the queen, though it be to *ſtrain* their oaths, than to drink milk unſtrained. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmoſt ſtrength.

By this we ſee in a cauſe of religion, to how deſperate adventures men will *ſtrain* themſelves for relief of their own part, having law and authority againſt them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *ſtrain*. *Spenſer.*

Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I ſet my foot on's neck; even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he ſweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himſelf in poſture
That acts my words. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long ſtood under, *ſtrain'd* to th' height
In that celeſtial colloquy ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The lark and linnet ſing with rival notes;
They *ſtrain* their warbling throats,
To welcome in the ſpring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, ſhe *ſtrains* her malice more,
And adds new ills to thoſe contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worſt ſort of good huſbandry for a father not to *ſtrain* himſelf a little for his ſon's breeding. *Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a ſmooth continued ſtream, without thoſe *ſtrainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majeſty of the hand, which are ſo much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

Strain'd to the root, the ſtooping foreſt pours
A ruſtling ſhower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomſon.*

6. To make ſtrait or tenſe.

A bigger ſtring more *ſtrained*, and a leſſer ſtring leſs *ſtrained*, may fall into the ſame tone. *Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *ſtrain* his fetters with a ſtricter care. *Dryden's Virgil.*

7. To puſh beyond the proper extent.

See they ſuffer death,
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addiſ.*

There can be no other meaning in this expreſſion, however ſome may pretend to *ſtrain* it. *Swift.*

8. To force; to conſtrain; to make uneaſy or unnatural.

The lark ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh diſcords and unpleaſing ſtrains. *Shakeſp.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *ſtrain'd*: in his looks appears
A wild diſtracted fierceneſs. *Denham.*

To Strain. *v. n.* To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *ſtrain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the ſtart. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

They *ſtrain*,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
Their certain laſt, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epiſtles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compreſſion.

Cæſar thought that all ſea ſands had natural ſprings of freſh water: but it is the ſea water; becauſe the pit filled according to the meaſure of the tide, and the ſea water paſſing or *ſtraining* through the ſands leaveth the ſaltneſs behind them. *Bacon.*

Strain. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by cuſtom, and ſeldom recovers a *ſtrain*; but if broken, is never well ſet again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a ſolution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to ſolution, as in convulſions or *ſtrains*. *Grew.*

2. [ꞅꞇenᵹe, Saxon.] Race; generation; deſcent. *Spenſer.*

Thus far I can praiſe him; he is of a noble *ſtrain*,
Of approv'd valour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their nobleſt *ſtrains*,
I took alive: and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital ſpirits. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Why do'ſt thou falſely feign
Thyſelf a Sidney? from which noble *ſtrain*
He ſprung, that could ſo far exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallick *ſtrain*. *Prior.*

3. Hereditary diſpoſition.

Amongſt theſe ſweet knaves and all this courteſy! the *ſtrain* of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakeſp.*

Intemperance and luſt breed diſeaſes, which propagated, ſpoil the *ſtrain* of a nation. *Tillotſon.*

4. A ſtile or manner of ſpeaking.

According to the genius and *ſtrain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wiſdom and righteouſneſs are uſed to ſignify all religion and virtue. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

In our liturgy are as great *ſtrains* of true ſublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius ſpeaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty *ſtrains*. *Baker.*

5. Song; note; ſound.

Wilt thou love ſuch a woman? what, to make thee an inſtrument, and play falſe *ſtrains* upon thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Orpheus ſelf may heave his head
From golden ſlumber on a bed
Of heap'd Elyſian flowers, and hear
Such *ſtrains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite ſet free
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*

Their heav'nly harps a lower *ſtrain* began,
And in ſoft muſick mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*

When the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the ſeas,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his *ſtrain*,
While Argo ſaw her kindred trees
Deſcend from Pelion to the main. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

6. Rank; character.

But thou who lately of the common *ſtrain*,
Wert one of us, if ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency.

Becauſe hereticks have a *ſtrain* of madneſs, he applied her with ſome corporal chaſtiſements, which with reſpite of time may haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of violent ſpeech or action.

You have ſhew'd to-day your valiant *ſtrain*,
And fortune led you well. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Such take too high a *ſtrain* at the firſt, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy ſaith, *ultima primis cedebant*. *Bacon.*

Strai'ner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrain*.] An inſtrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moiſture paſſeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *ſtrainer* than it doth in beaſts; for feathers paſs through quills, and hair through ſkin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goat's ſhaggy beard, leſt thou too late
In vain ſhould'ſt ſeek a *ſtrainer* to diſpart
The huſky terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Phillips.*

The ſtomach and inteſtines are the preſs, and the lacteal veſſels the *ſtrainers* to ſeparate the pure emulſion from its feces. *Arbuthnot.*

Theſe when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth, in rain or gentle ſhowers,
Th' inſinuating drops ſink through the ſand,
And paſs the porous *ſtrainers* of the land. *Blackmore.*

STRAIT. *adj.* [*eſtroit*, French; *ſtretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; cloſe; not wide.

Witneſſes, like watches, go
Juſt as they're ſet, too faſt or ſlow;
And where in conſcience they're *ſtreight* lac'd,
'Tis ten to one that ſide is caſt. *Hudibras.*

2. Cloſe; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *ſtraight* degree of favour, his goodneſs being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney.*

3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I *ſtrait* all thy commandments; and all falſe ways I utterly abhor. *Pſalms, Common Prayer.*

Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *ſtraighter* order taken. *Spenſer.*

He now, forſooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and ſome *ſtrait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Difficult; diſtreſsful.

Proceed no *ſtraiter* 'gainſt our uncle Glo'ſter,
Than from the evidence of good eſteem,
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

5. It is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written *ſtraight*. [See Streight.]

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the ſight of the ſounding body, and ſounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *ſtreight* ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Strait. *n. ſ.*

1. A narrow paſs, or frith.

Plant garriſons to command the *ſtreights* and narrow paſſages. *Spenſer.*

Honour travels in a *ſtreight* ſo narrow,
Where one but goes abreaſt. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *Straits*. *Abbot.*

They went forth unto the *ſtraits* of the mountain. *Judith.*

The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coaſt of Africk, even from Egypt to the *Streights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood.*

2. Diſtreſs; difficulty.

The independent party, which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *ſtreights* as the other how to carry on their deſigns. *Clarendon.*

Thyſelf
Bred up in poverty, and *ſtreights* at home,
Loſt in a deſart here, and hunger-bit. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Thus Adam, ſore beſet! reply'd,
O heav'n! in evil *ſtreight* this day I ſtand
Before my Judge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let no man who owns a Providence grow deſperate under any calamity or *ſtrait* whatſoever, but compoſe the anguiſh of his thoughts upon this one conſideration, that he comprehends not thoſe ſtrange unaccountable methods by which Providence may diſpoſe of him. *South's Sermons.*

Some modern authors obſerving what *ſtraits* they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, ſay, Noah's flood was not univerſal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I muſt not merit you, or muſt forſake:
But in this *ſtreight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*

Cæſar ſees
The *ſtreights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Ulyſſes made uſe of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *ſtraits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

To **Strait.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If your laſs
Interpretation ſhould abuſe, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty; you were *ſtraited*
For a reply, at leaſt, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **Strai'ten.** *v. a.* [from *ſtrait*.]

1. To make narrow.

The city of Sion has a ſecure haven, yet with ſomething a dangerous entrance, *ſtraitened* on the north ſide by the ſea-ruined wall of the mole. *Sandys's Journey.*

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *ſtraiten'd* by a foe,
Subtile or violent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whatever *ſtraitens* the veſſels, ſo as the channels become more narrow, muſt heat; therefore ſtrait cloaths and cold baths, heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *ſtraitening* and confining the profeſſion of the common law, muſt naturally extend and enlarge the juriſdiction of the church. *Clarendon.*

The landed man finds him aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *ſtreightening* of his fortune, whilſt the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *ſtreightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and diſtance of its objects. *Addiſon.*

The cauſes which *ſtraiten* the Britiſh commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

3. To make tight; to intend.

Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *ſtreighten'd* cords with all your ſtrength. *Dryden.*

Morality, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and caſuiſtry in lawn,
Gaſps, as they *ſtraiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when dulneſs gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*

4. To deprive of neceſſary room.

Waters when *ſtraitned* as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noiſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He could not be *ſtreightned* in room or proviſions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

Several congregations find themſelves very much *ſtraitned*, and if the mode encreaſe, I wiſh it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. To diſtreſs; to perplex.

Men by continually ſtriving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, ſeem to be *ſtraitned* for want of room. *Ray.*

Strai'tly. *adv.* [from *ſtrait*.]

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorouſly.

Thoſe laws he *ſtraitly* requireth to be obſerved without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

3. Cloſely; intimately.

Strai'tness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrait*.]

1. Narrowneſs.

The town was hard to beſiege, and uneaſy to come unto, by reaſon of the *ſtraitneſs* of all the places. 2 *Mac.* xii.

It is a great errour, and a narrowneſs or *ſtraitneſs* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do with one another, except there be an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The *ſtraitneſs* of my conſcience will not give me leave to ſwallow down ſuch camels. *King Charles.*

2. Strictneſs; rigour.

If his own life anſwer the *ſtraitneſs* of his proceeding, it ſhall become him well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *ſtraitneſſes* and hardſhips which were ſucceſſively remedied. *Hale.*

3. Diſtreſs; difficulty.

4. Want; ſcarcity.

The *ſtraitneſs* of the conveniences of life amongſt them had never reached ſo far, as to the uſe of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongſt them. *Locke.*

Straitla'ced. *adj.* [*ſtrait* and *lace*.] Stiff; conſtrained; without freedom.

Let Nature have ſcope to faſhion the body as ſhe thinks beſt; we have few well-ſhaped that are *ſtraitlaced*, or much tamper'd with. *Locke on Education.*

Strake. The obſolete preterite of *ſtrike*. Struck.

Didſt thou not ſee a bleeding hind
Whoſe right haunch earſt my ſtedfaſt arrow *ſtrake*. *Spenſ.*

Fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the quick-ſands, they *ſtrake* ſail, and ſo were driven. *Acts*, xxvii. 17.

Strand. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃanꝺ, Saxon; *ſtrande*, Dutch; *ſtrend*, Iſlandick] The verge of the ſea or of any water.

I ſaw ſweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiſs'd the Cretan *ſtrand*. *Shakeſp.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,
May find my hero on the foreign *ſtrand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

To **Strand.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the ſhallows.

Tarchon's alone was loſt, and *ſtranded* ſtood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

I have ſeen of both thoſe kinds from the ſea, but ſo few that they can only be ſuch as have ſtrayed from their main reſidence, and been accidentally intercepted and *ſtranded* by great ſtorms. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Some from the *ſtranded* veſſel force their way,
Fearful of fate they meet it in the ſea;
Some who eſcape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and ſink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE. *adj.* [*eſtrange*, French; *extraneus*, Latin.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not contemn the knowledge of *ſtrange* and divers tongues. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

The natural ſubjects of the ſtate ſhould bear a ſufficient proportion to the *ſtrange* ſubjects that they govern. *Bacon.*

2. Not domeſtick.

As the man loves leaſt at home to be,
That hath a ſluttiſh houſe, haunted with ſprites;
So ſhe, impatient her own faults to ſee,
Turns from herſelf, and in *ſtrange* things delights. *Davies.*

3. Wonderful; cauſing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *ſtrangeſt* ſecrets in ſounds, that the whole ſound is not in the whole air only; but is alſo in every ſmall part of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

It is *ſtrange* they ſhould be ſo ſilent in this matter, when there were ſo many occaſions to ſpeak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed ſuch an infallible judge of controverſies. *Tillotſon.*

Strange to relate, from young Iülus' head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed.
Strange to relate, the flames, involv'd in ſmoke
Of incenſe, from the ſacred altar broke. *Dryden. Dryden's Æn.*

3. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

Deſire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *ſtrange* and peeviſh. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A *ſtrange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*

4. Unknown; new.

Long cuſtom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *ſtrange* in their ears. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and ſeal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the ſignet is not *ſtrange* to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Joſeph ſaw his brethren, but made himſelf *ſtrange* unto them. *Gen.* xlii. 7.

Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion *ſtrange!* *Milton.*

5. Remote.

She makes it *ſtrange*, but ſhe would be beſt pleas'd
To be ſo anger'd with another letter. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Uncommonly good or bad.

This made David to admire the law of God at that *ſtrange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotſon.*

7. Unacquainted.

They were now, like ſand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *ſtrange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

Strange. *interj.* An expreſſion of wonder.

Strange! what extremes ſhould thus preſerve the ſnow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

Strange! that fatherly authority ſhould be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To **Strange.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed.

Were all the aſſertions of Ariſtotle ſuch as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *ſtrange* not at from one, of whom a father ſaith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanv.*

Stra'ngely. *adv.* [from *ſtrange*.]

1. With ſome relation to foreigners.

As by ſtrange fortune
It came to us, I do in juſtice charge thee,
That thou commend it *ſtrangely* to ſome place,
Where chance may nurſe or end it. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cauſe wonder, but with a degree of diſlike.

My former ſpeeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I ſay,
Things have been *ſtrangely* borne. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

How *ſtrangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whoſe reſtleſs motions leſs than wars do ceaſe;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noiſe;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryd.*

We ſhould carry along with us ſome of thoſe virtuous qualities, which we were *ſtrangely* careleſs if we did not bring from home with us. *Sprat's Sermons.*

In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *ſtrangely* cheer and ſupport our ſpirits. *Calamy.*

Stra'ngeness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrange*.]

1. Foreignneſs; the ſtate of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the Goſpel, no diſtance of place, no *ſtrangeneſs* of country can make any man a ſtranger to me. *Sprat.*

2. Uncommunicativeneſs; diſtance of behaviour.

Ungird thy *ſtrangeneſs*, and tell me what I ſhall vent to my lady. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Will you not obſerve
The *ſtrangeneſs* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakeſp.*

3. Remoteneſs from common apprehenſion; uncouthneſs.

Men worthier than himſelf
Here tend the ſavage *ſtrangeneſs* he puts on;
And undergo, in an obſerving kind,
His humourous predominance. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

This raiſed greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *ſtrangeneſs* and ſeeming unreaſonableneſs of all the former articles. *South's Sermons.*

4. Mutual diſlike.

In this peace there was an article that no Engliſhman ſhould enter into Scotland, and no Scottiſhman into England, without letters commendatory: this might ſeem a means to continue a *ſtrangeneſs* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers. *Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulneſs; power of raiſing wonder.

If a man, for curioſity or *ſtrangeneſs* ſake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him conſider the motion of the inſtruments of voice, and the like ſounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Stra'nger. *n. ſ.* [*eſtranger*, French.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country.

I am a moſt poor woman, and a *ſtranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indiff'rent. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Your daughter hath made a groſs revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *ſtranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is no place in Europe ſo much frequented by *ſtrangers*, whether they are ſuch as come out of curioſity, or ſuch who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addiſon.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *ſtrangers* to the ſun yet ripen here. *Granville.*

After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the ſenate of their own authority choſe a ſucceſſor, and a *ſtranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*

2. One unknown.

Strangers and foes do ſunder, and not kiſs. *Shakeſp.*

You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you ſpurn a *ſtranger* cur
Over your threſhold. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *ſtrangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*

That *ſtranger* gueſt the Taphean realm obeys. *Pope.*

They came, and near him plac'd the *ſtranger* gueſt. *Pope.*

3. A gueſt; one not a domeſtick.

He will vouchſafe
This day to be our gueſt: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *ſtranger*. *Milton.*

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *ſtranger* in the world;
She hath not ſeen the change of fourteen years. *Shakeſp.*

I was no *ſtranger* to the original: I had alſo ſtudied Virgil's deſign, and his diſpoſition of it. *Dryden.*

5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip.

I unſpeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myſelf,
For *ſtrangers* to my nature. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **Stra'nger.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To eſtrange; to alienate.

Will you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Dower'd with our curſe, and *ſtranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakeſpeare.*

To **STRA'NGLE.** *v. a.* [*ſtrangulo*, Latin.]

1. To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out, than when he liv'd;
Staring full ghaſtly, like a *ſtrangled* man. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in,
And there be *ſtrangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakeſp.*

Doſt thou not know that thou haſt *ſtrangled* thine huſbands? *Tob.* iii. 8.

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *ſtrangled* for his lioneſſes, and filled his holes with prey. *Neh.*

So heinous a crime was the ſin of adultery, that our Saxon anceſtors compelled the adultereſs to *ſtrangle* herſelf; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

2. To ſuppreſs; to hinder from birth or appearance.

By th' clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *ſtrangles* the travelling lamp:
Is't night's predominance, or the day's ſhame? *Shakeſp.*

STRA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] One who ſtrangles.

The band that ſeems to tie their friendſhip together, will be the very *ſtrangler* of their amity. *Shak. Anth. and Cleop.*

STRA'NGLES. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] Swellings in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] The act of ſtrangling; ſuffocation; the ſtate of being ſtrangled.

A ſpunge is miſchievous, not in itſelf, for its powder is harmleſs; but becauſe, being received into the ſtomach, it ſwelleth, and, occaſioning its continual diſtenſion, induceth a *ſtrangulation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralyſis and *ſtrangulation.* *Wiſeman.*

STRA'NGURY. *n. ſ.* [στραγγουρία; *ſtrangurie,* French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtroppe,* Dutch; *ſtroppa,* Italian.] A narrow long ſlip of cloth or leather.

Theſe cloaths are good enough to drink in, and ſo be theſe boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themſelves in their own *ſtraps.* *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

I found but one huſband, a lively cobler, that kicked and ſpurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had ſcarce paſſed a day without giving her the diſcipline of the *ſtrap.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

STRAPPA'DO. *n. ſ.* Chaſtiſement by blows.

Were I at the *ſtrappado,* or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'PPING. *adj.* Vaſt; large; bulky. Uſed of large men or women in contempt.

STRATA. *n. ſ.* [The plural of *ſtratum,* Lat.] Beds; layers. A philoſophical term.

The terreſtrial matter is diſpoſed into *ſtrata,* or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy ſediment, ſettling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wiſdom are the *ſtrata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of ſundry forms for ſundry ends deſign'd! *Blackmore.*

STRA'TAGEM. *n. ſ.* [στρατήγημα; *ſtratageme,* French.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived:

John Talbot, I did ſend for thee,
To tutor thee in *ſtratagems* of war. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Ev'ry minute now
Should be the father of ſome *ſtratagem.* *Shak. Henry* IV.

2. An artifice; a trick by which ſome advantage is obtained.

Rouſe up your courage, call up all your counſels,
And think on all thoſe *ſtratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter ſudden dangers. *Denham.*

Thoſe oft are *ſtratagems* which errours ſeem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtratifier,* Fr. from *ſtratum,* Latin.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRA'TUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philoſophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fiſſure of a *ſtratum* of ſtone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the ſandy *ſtratum,* every way
The waters with the ſandy *ſtratum* riſe. *Thomſon.*

STRAW. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃeop, Saxon; *ſtroo,* Dutch.]

1. The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threſhed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and ſtart at wagging of a *ſtraw,*
Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.

Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *ſtraw* doth pierce it. *Shakeſp.*

Apples in hay and *ſtraw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *ſtraw* more. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

My new *ſtraw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

More light he treads, more tall he ſeems to riſe,
And ſtruts a *ſtraw* breadth nearer to the ſkies. *Tickell.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beſide
All that's on th' outſide of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *ſtraw.* *Hudibras.*

'Tis not a *ſtraw* matter whether the main cauſe be right or wrong. *L'Eſtrange.*

STRA'WBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*fragaria,* Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial fibroſe root: the leaves are veined, growing upon each footſtalk; the ſtalks trail upon the ground: the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, divided into ten equal parts, and expands in form of a ſtar: the flower conſiſts, for the moſt part, of five leaves, expanded in form of a roſe, and having many ſtamina in the middle, round the baſe of the ovary: the fruit is globoſe or oval, and conſiſts of a fleſhy eatable pulp, full of protuberances. The ſpecies are ſeven. *Millar.*

The *ſtrawberry* grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſer quality. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *ſtrawberries* they fed. *Dryden.*

Strawberries, by their fragrant ſmell, ſeem to be cordial: the ſeeds obtained by ſhaking the ripe fruit in Winter, are an excellent remedy againſt the ſtone. The juice of *ſtrawberries* and limmons in ſpring-water is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree. n. ſ.* [*arbutus,* Latin.]

It is ever green, the leaves roundiſh and ſerrated on the edges: the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, and ſhaped like a pitcher: the fruit is of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and very like a ſtrawberry; divided into five cells, which contain many ſmall ſeeds. *Millar.*

STRA'WBUILT. *adj.* [*ſtraw* and *built.*] Made up of ſtraw.

They on the ſmoothed plank,
The ſuburb of their *ſtrawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED. *adj.* [*ſtraw* and *colour.*] Of a light yellow.

I will diſcharge it in your *ſtrawcolour'd* beard. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtraw* and *worm.*] A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRA'WY. *adj.* [from *ſtraw.*] Made of ſtraw; conſiſting of ſtraw.

There the *ſtrawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's ſwath. *Shakeſp.*

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the reſt; the wind, by depreſſing ſome of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *ſtrawy* parts than the reſt. *Boyle on Colours.*

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*ſtroe,* Daniſh, to ſcatter; *ſtravviare,* Ital. to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, deſcending from the hill, ſurveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *ſtrays.* *Denham.*

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *ſtray,*
Breathe on her lips, and in her boſom play. *Pope.*

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doen thy feeble feet unweeting hither *ſtray.* *Fairy Q.*

No: where can I *ſtray,*
Save back to England? all the world's my way. *Shakeſp.*

Hath not elſe his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love? *Shakeſpeare.*

She doth *ſtray* about
By holy croſſes, where ſhe kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wand'reſt thou within this lucid orb,
And *ſtray'd* from thoſe fair fields of light above,
Amidſt this new creation want'ſt a guide
To reconduct thy ſteps? *Dryden.*

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *ſtrayed.* *Common Prayer.*

STRAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing loſt by wandering.

She hath herſelf not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *ſtray*
The king of Scots. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Should I take you for a *ſtray,*
You muſt be kept a year and day. *Hudibras.*

When he has traced his talk through all its wild rambles, let him bring home his *ſtray*; not like the loſt ſheep with joy, but with tears of penitence. *Government of the Tongue.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *ſtray.* *Dryd.*

He cries out, neighbour, haſt thou ſeen a *ſtray*
Of bullocks and of heifers paſs this way? *Addiſon.*

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make ſuch a *ſtray,*
To match you where I hate. *Shakeſpeare.*

STREAK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃice, Sax. *ſtreke,* Dutch; *ſtricia,* Ital.] A line of colour different from that of the ground.

The Weſt yet glimmers with ſome *ſtreaks* of day;
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

What mean thoſe colour'd *ſtreaks* in heav'n,
Diſtended, as the brow of God appeas'd? *Milton.*

The night comes on, we eager to purſue
'Till the laſt *ſtreaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dryden.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their *ſtreaks* appear! *Dryden.*

While the fantaſtick tulip ſtrives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *ſtreak.* *Prior.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

Mark what Jacob did;
When all the yeanlings which were *ſtreak'd* and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

A mule, admirably *ſtreaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys's Journey.*

To-morrow, ere freſh morning *ſtreak* the Eaſt,
With firſt approach of light we muſt be riſ'n,
And at our pleaſant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry arbours. *Milton.*

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon' azure ſky:
Behold it like an ample curtain ſpread,
Now *ſtreak'd* and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chuſing ſable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. To ſtretch. Obſolete.

She lurks in midſt of all her den, and *ſtreaks*
From out a ghaſtly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glotting round her rock, to fiſh ſhe falls. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY. *adj.* [from *ſtreak.*] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in ſnow,
The life is in the leaf, and ſtill between
The fits of falling ſnows appears the *ſtreaky* green. *Dryd.*

STREAM. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃeam, Sax. *ſtraum,* Iſland. *ſtroom,* Dut.]

1. A running water; the courſe of running water; current.

As plays the ſun upon the glaſſy *ſtream,*
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. *Shakeſpeare.*

He brought *ſtreams* out of the rock, and cauſed waters to run down like rivers. *Pſalm* lxxvii. 16.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being ſhort, the ſhips muſt have ſunk at an anchor in any *ſtream* of weather. *Raleigh.*

Thus from one common ſource our *ſtreams* divide;
Ours is the Trojan, yours th' Arcadian ſide. *Dryden.*

Divided intereſts, while thou think'ſt to ſway,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *ſtream* away. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *ſtream* of brimſtone. *Iſaiah.*

You, Drances, never want a *ſtream* of words. *Dryden.*

The *ſtream* of beneficence hath, by ſeveral rivulets which have ſince fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current. *Atterbury.*

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

The very *ſtream* of his life, and the buſineſs he hath helmed, muſt give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion, againſt the current *ſtream* of antiquity. *Locke.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*ſtreyma,* Iſlandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

On all ſides round
Streams the black blood, and ſmokes upon the ground. *Pope.*

2. To flow with a current; to pour out water in a ſtream; to be overflown.

Then grateful Greece with *ſtreaming* eyes would raiſe
Hiſtorick marbles to record his praiſe. *Pope.*

3. To iſſue forth with continuance.

Now to impartial love, that god moſt high,
Do my ſighs *ſtream.* *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

The herald's mantle is *ſtreamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STRE'AMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtream.*] An enſign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing looſely from a ſtock.

His brave fleet
With ſilken *ſtreamers,* the young Phœbus fanning. *Shak.*

The roſy morn began to riſe,
And wav'd her ſaffron *ſtreamer* through the ſkies. *Dryd.*

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whoſe waving *ſtreamers* the glad general knows. *Dryd.*

The man of ſenſe his meat devours;
But only ſmells the peel and flow'rs:
And he muſt be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *ſtreamer.* *Prior.*

STRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *ſtream.*]

1. Abounding in running water.

Arcadia,
However *ſtreamy* now, aduſt and dry,
Deny'd the goddeſs water: where deep Melas,
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot ſmoak'd
Obſcure with riſing duſt. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming his enormous ſhield,
Like the broad ſun, illumin'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a *ſtreamy* ray. *Pope's Iliad.*

STREET. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃæꞇ, Saxon; *ſtraz,* German; *ſtrada,* Spaniſh and Italian; *ſtreede,* Daniſh; *ſtraet,* Dutch; *ſtratum,* Latin.]

1. A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houſes.

He led us through fair *ſtreets*; and all the way we went there were gathered people on both ſides, ſtanding in a row. *Bacon.*

The *ſtreets* are no larger than allies. *Sandys.*

When night
Darkens the *ſtreets,* then wander forth the ſons
Of Belial, flown with inſolence and wine;
Witneſs the *ſtreets* of Sodom. *Milton.*

The Italians ſay the ancients always conſidered the ſituation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open ſquare, or in a narrow *ſtreet,* and more or leſs deviated from their rule of art. *Addiſon on Italy.*

When you tattle with ſome crony ſervant in the ſame *ſtreet,* leave your own *ſtreet*-door open. *Swift.*

2. Proverbially, a publick place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *ſtreets.* *Pſalm* cxliv. 14.

Our publick ways would be ſo crouded, that we ſhould want *ſtreet*-room. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Let us reflect upon what we daily ſee practiſed in the world, and can we believe, if an apoſtle of Chriſt appeared in our *ſtreets,* he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world? *Rogers's Sermons.*

STRE'ETWALKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtreet* and *walk.*] A common proſtitute that offers herſelf to ſale in the open ſtreet.

STRENGTH. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃenᵹð, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

Thy youth, thy *ſtrength,* thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

Th' inſulting Trojan came,
And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:
Was it the *ſtrength* of this tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that ſav'd you from the ſword? *Dryd.*

2. Power of endurance; firmneſs; durability; toughneſs; hardneſs.

Not founded on the brittle *ſtrength* of bones. *Milton.*

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

The allies, after a ſucceſsful Summer, are too apt, upon the *ſtrength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the enſuing campaign. *Addiſon.*

4. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Ariſtotle's large views, acuteneſs and penetration of thought, and *ſtrength* of judgment, few have equalled. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greateſt *ſtrength* of good-ſenſe, and the moſt exquiſite taſte of politeneſs. *Addiſon.*

5. Potency of liquours.

6. Fortification; fortreſs.

The raſhneſs of talking ſhould not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *ſtrengths* placed in the mouth. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

He thought
This inacceſſible high *ſtrength* to have ſeiz'd. *Milton.*

Betray'd in all his *ſtrengths,* the wood beſet;
All inſtruments, all arts of ruin met. *Denham.*

7. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a miſchief to us, you are providing ſhall be one of our principal *ſtrengths.* *Sprat's Serm.*

8. Armament; force; power.

What is his *ſtrength* by land? *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

Nor was there any other *ſtrength* deſigned to attend about his highneſs than one regiment. *Clarendon.*

9. Perſuaſive prevalence; argumentative force.

This preſuppoſed, it may then ſtand very well with *ſtrength* and ſoundneſs of reaſon, thus to anſwer. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To ſtrengthen. Not uſed.

Edward's happy-order'd reign, moſt fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty ſpirits, to *ſtrength* his ſtate. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrength.*]

1. To make ſtrong.

2. To confirm; to eſtabliſh.

Let us riſe up and build: ſo they *ſtrengthened* their hands for this work. *Neh.* ii. 18.

Authority is by nothing ſo much *ſtrengthened* and confirmed as by cuſtom; for no man eaſily diſtruſts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to. *Temple.*

Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inſpire,
And bleſs your critick with a poet's fire:
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his truſt,
With warmth gives ſentence, yet is always juſt;
Whoſe own example *ſtrengthens* all his laws,
And is himſelf that great ſublime he draws. *Pope.*

3. To animate; to fix in reſolution.

Charge Joſhua, and encourage him and *ſtrengthen* him. *Deut.*

4. To make to increaſe in power or ſecurity.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the reſt,
With powerful policy *ſtrengthen* themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

They ſought the *ſtrengthening* of the heathen. 1 *Mac.* vi.

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow ſtrong.

Oh men for flatt'ry and deceit renown'd!
Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him,
'Till as your years increaſe, that *ſtrengthens* too,
T' undo poor maids. *Otway's Orphan.*

STRE'NGTHENER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrengthen*: by contraction
STRE'NGTHNER. } *ſtrengthner.*]

1. That which gives ſtrength; that which makes ſtrong.

Garlick is a great *ſtrengthner* of the ſtomach upon decays of appetite or indigeſtion. *Temple.*

2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids: cordials are ſuch as drive on the vital actions; but theſe ſuch as confirm the ſtamina. *Quincy.*

STRE'NGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtrength.*]

1. Wanting ſtrength; deprived of ſtrength.

Yet are theſe feet, whoſe *ſtrengthleſs* ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

As the wretch, whoſe fever-weaken'd joints,
Like *ſtrengthleſs* hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

2. Wanting potency; weak. Uſed of liquours.

This liquor muſt be inflammable or not, and yet ſubtile and pungent, which may be called ſpirit; or elſe *ſtrengthleſs* or inſipid, which may be named phlegm. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ſtrenuus,* Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant.

Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with eaſe than *ſtrenuous* liberty. *Milton's Agon.*

2. Zealous; vehement.

He reſolves to be *ſtrenuous* for taking off the teſt, againſt the maxims of all wiſe Chriſtian governments, which always had ſome eſtabliſhed religion, leaving at beſt a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope.*

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *ſtrenuous* againſt the church and crown. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrenuous.*]

1. Vigorouſly; actively.

Many can uſe both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *ſtrenuouſly* make uſe of neither. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Zealouſly; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers diſpute *ſtrenuouſly* for the liberty of conſcience, and inveigh largely againſt all eccleſiaſticks under the name of High Church. *Swift.*

STRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*ſtrepo*, Latin.] Loud; noiſy.

Porta conceives, becauſe in a *ſtreperous* eruption it riſeth againſt fire, it doth therefore reſiſt lightning. *Brown.*

STRESS. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃece, Saxon, violence; or from *diſtreſs.*]

1. Importance; important part.

A body may as well lay too little as too much *ſtreſs* upon a dream; but the leſs we heed them the better. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *ſtreſs* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous ſtock of children. *L'Eſtrange.*

This, on which the great *ſtreſs* of the buſineſs depends, would have been made out with reaſons ſufficient. *Locke.*

Conſider how great a *ſtreſs* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earneſtly he recommended it. *Atterb.*

2. Violence; force, either acting or ſuffered.

By *ſtreſs* of weather driv'n,
At laſt they landed. *Dryden's Æn.*

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exerciſe, yet they muſt not be put to a *ſtreſs* beyond their ſtrength. *Locke.*

To **STRESS.** *v. a.* [Evidently from *diſtreſs.*] To diſtreſs; to put to hardſhips or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *ſtreſſed* plight
Of this ſad realm. *Fairy Queen.*

To **STRETCH.** *v. a.* [ꞅꞇꞃecan, Saxon; *ſtrecken*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to ſpread out to a diſtance.

The *ſtretching* out of his wings ſhall fill the breadth of thy land. *Iſ.* viii. 8.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Ecclus.* vii. 32.

Take thy rod, and *ſtretch* out thine hand. *Exod.* vii. 19.

2. To elongate, or ſtrain to a greater ſpace.

3. To expand; to diſplay.

Leviathan on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps. *Milton.*

What more likely to *ſtretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotſon.*

4. To ſtrain to the utmoſt.

This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would *ſtretch* thy ſpirits up into the air. *Shak. K. Lear.*

5. To make tenſe.

So the *ſtretch'd* cord the ſhackl'd dancer tries. *Smith.*

6. To carry by violence farther than is right: as, to *ſtretch* a text.

To **STRETCH.** *v. n.*

1. To be extended.

Idolatry is a horrible ſin, yet doth repentance *ſtretch* unto it. *Whitgifte.*

A third is like the former: a fourth? ſtart eye!
What! will the line *ſtretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shakeſpeare.*

This to rich Ophir's riſing morn is known,
And *ſtretch'd* out far to the burnt ſwarthy zone. *Cowley.*

Your dungeon *ſtretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

2. To bear extenſion without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, becauſe it would *ſtretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To ſally beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the moſt probable event, that is reported by one who uſes to *ſtretch*? *Government of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Extenſion; reach; occupation of more ſpace.

At all her *ſtretch* her little wings ſhe ſpread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, ſhe ſtrove
To print a kiſs. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyo.*

Diſruption, as ſtrong as they are, the bones would be in ſome danger of, upon a great and ſudden *ſtretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to ſwim the ſtormy main,
By *ſtretch* of arms the diſtant ſhore to gain. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Effort; ſtruggle: from the act of running.

Thoſe put a lawful authority upon the *ſtretch* to the abuſe of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Eſtrange.*

Upon this alarm we made incredible *ſtretches* towards the South, to gain the faſtneſſes of Preſton. *Addiſon.*

4. Utmoſt extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmoſt *ſtretch*, can ſignify no more than that Luther lay under ſevere agonies of mind. *Atterb.*

5. Utmoſt reach of power.

This is the utmoſt *ſtretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fulſome, falſe, and vain. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtretch.*]

1. Any thing uſed for extenſion.

Tooth in the ſtretching courſe two inches with the *ſtretcher* only. *Moxon.*

2. The timber againſt which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery ſpeech inflames his fearful friends,
They tug at ev'ry oar, and ev'ry *ſtretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To **STREW.** *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is generally written *ſtrew*, and I have followed cuſtom; but Skinner likewiſe propoſes *ſtrow*, and Junius writes *ſtraw*. Their reaſons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawan*, Gothick; *ſtroyen*, Dutch; ꞅꞇꞃeapian, Saxon; *ſtrawen*, German; *ſtröer*, Daniſh. Perhaps *ſtrow* is beſt, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation.]

1. To ſpread by being ſcattered.

The ſnow which does the top of Pindus *ſtrew*,
Did never whiter ſhew. *Spenſer.*

Is thine alone the ſeed that *ſtrews* the plain?
The birds of heav'n ſhall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*

2. To ſpread by ſcattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, ſweet maid,
And not have *ſtrew'd* thy grave. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And ſome flowers and ſome bays,
For thy herſe, to *ſtrew* the ways. *Milton.*

3. To ſcatter looſely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *ſtrawed* it upon the water, and made Iſrael drink of it. *Ex.*

With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom ev'n the ſavage beaſts had ſpar'd, they kill'd,
And *ſtrew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STRE'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrew.*] Any thing ſcattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles ſhould be thrown on her;
Yet here ſhe is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *ſtrewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

STRI'Æ. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] In natural hiſtory, the ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcallops.

The ſalt, leiſurely permitted to ſhoot of itſelf in the liquor, expoſed to the open air, did ſhoot into more fair cryſtalline *ſtriæ*, than thoſe that were gained out of the remaining part of the ſame liquor by a more haſty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *adj.* [from *ſtriæ*, Lat. *ſtrié*, French.] Formed
STRI'ATED. } in ſtriæ.

Theſe effluviums fly by *ſtriated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by ſtreams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a ſun, and ſo the centre of a leſſer vortex, whoſe axis ſtill kept the ſame poſture, by reaſon of the *ſtriate* particles finding no fit pores for their paſſages, but only in this direction. *Ray.*

Cryſtal, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs, ſhews, if broke, a *ſtriated* or fibrous texture, like thoſe talcs. *Woodward.*

STRI'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtriæ*; *ſtrieure*, Fr.] Diſpoſition of ſtriæ.

Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ ſhew ſeveral varieties in the cruſts, *ſtriature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *n. ſ.* [ϛρὶγξ; *ſtrix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful meſſenger,
The hoarſe night-raven, trump of doleful drere,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *ſtrick*, ſtill waiting on the bier. *Fairy Queen.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of *ſtrike*.

The cunningeſt mariners were ſo conquered by the ſtorm, as they thought it beſt with *ſtricken* ſails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

That ſhall I ſhew, as ſure as hound
The *ſtricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *Fairy Queen.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *ſtricken* in age. *Gen.*

With blindneſs were theſe *ſtricken*. *Wiſd.* xix. 17.

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controverſy touching certain arms, were appointed to run ſome courſes, when Parker was *ſtricken* into the mouth at the firſt courſe. *Bacon.*

Though the earl of Ulſter was of greater power than any other ſubject in Ireland, yet was he ſo far *ſtricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Davies.*

STRI'CKLE, or *Strickleſs*, or *Stritchel*. *n. ſ.* That which ſtrikes the corn to level it with the buſhel. *Ainſworth.*

STRICT. *adj.* [*ſtrictus*, Latin.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorouſly nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *ſtricteſt* watch. *Milton.*

As legions in the field their front diſplay,
To try the fortune of ſome doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with ſober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider ſpace. *Dryden.*

He checks the bold deſign;
And rules as *ſtrict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope.*

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that ſhe make friends
To the *ſtrict* deputy. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Thy will
By nature free, not over-rul'd by fate
Inextricable, or *ſtrict* neceſſity. *Milton.*

If a *ſtrict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deſerve it, gently relaxed, former reſtraints will increaſe their love. *Locke.*

Numa the rites of *ſtrict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incenſe due. *Prior.*

3. Confined; not extenſive.

As they took the compaſs of their commiſſion *ſtricter* or larger, ſo their dealings were more or leſs moderate. *Hooker.*

4. Cloſe; tight.

The god, with ſpeedy pace,
Juſt thought to ſtrain her in a *ſtrict* embrace. *Dryden.*

The fatal nooſe performed its office, and with moſt *ſtrict* ligature ſqueezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Tenſe; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *ſtrict* or lax according to the ſtate of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrict.*]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

The other parts being groſſer, compoſed not only water, *ſtrictly* ſo called, but the whole maſs of liquid bodies. *Burnet.*

Charge him *ſtrictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleaſure. *Dryden.*

2. Rigorouſly; ſeverely; without remiſſion or indulgence.

In the diſcharge of thy place, ſet before thee the beſt examples; and after a time ſet before thee thine own, and examine thyſelf *ſtrictly* whether thou didſt not beſt at firſt. *Bacon.*

God may with the greateſt juſtice *ſtrictly* require endeavours from us, and without any inconſiſtency with his goodneſs inflict penalties on thoſe who are wanting. *Rogers's Sermons.*

A weak prince again diſpoſed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if ſome of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *ſtrictly* followed, would enſlave all mankind. *Swift.*

3. Cloſely; with tenſeneſs.

STRI'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrict.*]

1. Exactneſs; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much or diſtruſt too little to men, that pretended ſingular piety and religious *ſtrictneſs*. *King Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *ſtrictneſs* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryd.*

Who were made privy to the ſecrets of heaven, but ſuch as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *ſtrictneſs* than the reſt? *South.*

Though in *ſtrictneſs* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewiſh tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers.*

2. Severity; rigour.

Theſe commiſſioners proceeded with ſuch *ſtrictneſs* and ſeverity as did much obſcure the king's mercy. *Bacon.*

3. Cloſeneſs; tightneſs; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrictura*, Latin, a ſpark.]

1. A ſtroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain paſſive *ſtrictures*, or ſignatures of that wiſdom which hath made and ordered all things with the higheſt reaſon. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; cloſure by contraction.

As long as there is thirſt, with a free paſſage by urine, and *ſtricture* of the veſſels, ſo long is water ſafely taken. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A ſlight touch upon a ſubject; not a ſet diſcourſe.

STRIDE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃæꝺe, Saxon.] A long ſtep; a ſtep taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing ſteps
Into a manly *ſtride*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The monſter moved on with horrid *ſtrides*. *Milton.*

Her voice theatrically loud,
And maſculine her *ſtride*. *Swift.*

To **STRIDE.** *v. n.* preter. *I ſtrode* or *ſtrid*; part. paſſ. *ſtridden.* [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long ſteps.

Mars in the middle of the ſhining ſhield
Is grav'd, and *ſtrides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,
The brethren cry'd, and inſtant *ſtrode* away. *Pope.*

2. To ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To **STRIDE.** *v. a.* To paſs by a ſtep.

See him *ſtride*
Vallies wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'DULOUS. *adj.* [*ſtridulus*, Latin.] Making a ſmall noiſe.

It ariſes from a ſmall and *ſtridulous* noiſe, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a divulſion of parts. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*]

1. Contention; conteſt; diſcord.

I and my people were at great *ſtrife* with the children of Ammon. *Judges*, xii. 2.

Some preach Chriſt even of envy and *ſtrife*, and ſome of good-will. *Phil.* i. 15.

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about queſtions and *ſtrife* of words. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.

Theſe vows, thus granted, rais'd a *ſtrife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love:
She granting firſt, had right of time to plead;
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden.*

2. Oppoſition of nature or appearance; contrariety; contraſt.

Artificial *ſtrife*
Lives in thoſe touches, livelier than life. *Shakeſpeare.*

How paſſion's well accorded *ſtrife*
Makes all the harmony of life. *Johnſon.*

STRI'FEFUL. *adj.* [*ſtrife* and *full.*] Contentious; diſcordant.

Th' ape was *ſtrifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and moſt covetous. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *ſtrifeful* heap of things, into which, as into a ſecond chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine.*

STRI'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrigmentum*, from *ſtringo*, Lat. to ſcrape.] Scraping; recrement.]

Many, beſides the *ſtrigments* and ſudorous adheſions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its uſual decoction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **STRIKE.** *v. a.* preter. *I ſtruck* or *ſtrook*; part. paſſ. *ſtruck*, *ſtrucken*, *ſtricken*. [aꞅꞇꞃican, Saxon; *ſtreichen*, German; *adſtrykia*, Iſlandick; *ſtricker*, Daniſh.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept
His ſword e'en like a dancer, while I *ſtruck*
The lean and wrinkled Caſſius. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopat.*

We will deliver you the cauſe,
Why I, that did love Cæſar when I *ſtruck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

I muſt
But wail his fall, whom I myſelf *ſtruck* down. *Shakeſp.*

2. To daſh; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *ſtrike* on the two ſide-poſts. *Exod.* xii. 7.

3. To notify by the ſound of a hammer on a bell.

The Windſor bell hath *ſtruck* twelve. *Shakeſpeare.*

A judicious friend moderates the purſuit, gives the ſignal for action, preſſes the advantage, and *ſtrikes* the critical minute. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

4. To ſtamp; to impreſs.

The memory in ſome men is very tenacious; but yet there ſeems to be a conſtant decay of all our ideas, even of thoſe which are *ſtruck* deepeſt, and in minds the moſt retentive. *Locke.*

5. To puniſh; to afflict.

To puniſh the juſt is not good, nor to *ſtrike* princes for equity. *Prov.* xvii. 26.

6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is only uſed in the phraſes to *ſtrike ſail*, or to *ſtrike a flag*.

How many nobles then would hold their places,
That muſt *ſtrike ſail* to ſpirits of vile ſort! *Shakeſpeare.*

To this all differing paſſions and intereſts ſhould *ſtrike ſail*, and like ſwelling ſtreams, running different courſes, ſhould yet all make haſte into the ſea of common ſafety. *Temple.*

They *ſtrike ſail* where they know they ſhall be maſtered, and murder where they can with ſafety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not ſo near my labours end,
Strike ſail, and haſt'ning to the harbour tend,
My ſong to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryden.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion.

The reſt, *ſtruck* with horror, ſtood
To ſee their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-ſtone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with ſo loud a ſhout. *Dryden.*

His virtues render our aſſembly awful,
They *ſtrike* with ſomething like religious fear. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Did'ſt thou but view him right, ſhould'ſt ſee him black
With murder, treaſon, ſacrilege, and crimes
That *ſtrike* my ſoul with horror but to name them. *Addiſ.*

We are no ſooner preſented to any one we never ſaw before, but we are immediately *ſtruck* with the idea of a proud, a reſerved, an affable, or a good natured man. *Addiſon.*

Nice works of art *ſtrike* and ſurpriſe us moſt upon the firſt view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the leſs we wonder. *Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the higheſt rate,
Born where heav'n's influence ſcarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the ſoil the virtues like,
They pleaſe as beauties, here as wonders *ſtrike*. *Pope.*

8. [*Fœdus ferire.*] To make a bargain.

Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again
The ſacred names of fops and beaus profane:
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I ſwear,
As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*

I come to offer peace; to reconcile
Paſt enmities; to *ſtrike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Phillips's Briton.*

9. To produce by a ſudden action.

The court paved, *ſtriketh* up a great heat in ſummer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *ſtrikes* an univerſal peace through ſea and land. *Milt.*

Take my caduceus!
With this the infernal ghoſts I can command,
And *ſtrike* a terror through the Stygian ſtrand. *Dryden.*

10. To affect ſuddenly in any particular manner.

When verſes cannot be underſtood, nor a man's good wit ſeconded with the forward child underſtanding; it *ſtrikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakeſpeare.*

Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that is *ſtricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treaſure of his eye-ſight loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

So ceas'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They ſung no more, or only ſung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility diſarms envy, and *ſtrikes* it dead. *Collier.*

Then do not *ſtrike* him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

11. To cauſe to ſound by blows. With *up* only emphatical.

The drums preſently *ſtriking up* a march, they plucked up their enſigns, and forward they go. *Knolles.*

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our int'reſt, and our being here. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. To forge; to mint.

Some very rare coins *ſtruck* of a pound weight, of gold and ſilver, Conſtantine ſent to Chilperick. *Arbuthnot.*

13. It is uſed in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced in years.*

The king
Is wiſe and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *ſtruck* in years; fair and not jealous. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. *To* STRIKE *off.* To eraſe from a reckoning or account.

Deliver Helen, and all damage elſe
Shall be *ſtruck off.* *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

I have this while with leaden thoughts been preſt;
But I ſhall in a more convenient time
Strike off this ſcore of abſence. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Aſk mens opinions: Scoto now ſhall tell
How trade encreaſes, and the world goes well;
Strike off his penſion by the ſetting ſun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*

15. *To* STRIKE *off.* To ſeparate as by a blow.

Germany had *ſtricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but ſeemed nevertheleſs in diſcipline ſtill to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*

They followed ſo faſt that they overtook him, and without further delay *ſtruck off* his head. *Knolles.*

He was taken priſoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *ſtroke off* his head. *Hakewell.*

A maſs of water would be quite *ſtruck off* and ſeparate from the reſt, and toſt through the air like a flying river. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

16. *To* STRIKE *out.* To produce by colliſion.

My thoughtleſs youth was wing'd with vain deſires;
My manhood long miſled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd falſe lights; and when their glimpſe was gone,
My pride *ſtruck out* new ſparkles of her own. *Dryden.*

17. *To* STRIKE *out.* To blot; to efface.

By expurgatory animadverſions, we might *ſtrike out* great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once a conceded liſt, with more ſafety attempt their reaſons. *Brown.*

To methodize is as neceſſary as to *ſtrike out.* *Pope.*

18. *To* STRIKE *out.* To bring to light.

19. *To* STRIKE *out.* To form at once by a quick effort.

Whether thy hand *ſtrike out* ſome free deſign,
Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line,
Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd maſs,
And from the canvaſs call the mimick face. *Pope.*

To STRIKE. *v. n.*

1. To make a blow.

I in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he *ſtruck.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

It pleaſed the king
To *ſtrike* at me upon his miſconſtruction;
When he tript me behind. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He wither'd all their ſtrength before he *ſtrook.* *Dryden.*

2. To collide; to claſh.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glaſs, tell him that holdeth it, it ſhall *ſtrike* ſo many times againſt the ſide of the glaſs, and no more. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To act by repeated percuſſion.

Bid thy miſtreſs when my drink is ready,
She *ſtrike* upon the bell. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thoſe antique minſtrels, ſure, were Charles like kings,
Cities their lutes, and ſubjects hearts their ſtrings;
On which with ſo divine a hand they *ſtrook,*
Conſent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*

4. To ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer.

Cæſar, 'tis *ſtrucken* eight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deep thoughts will often ſuſpend the ſenſes ſo far, that about a man clocks may *ſtrike* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*

5. To make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thouſand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny ſubject *ſtrikes*
At thy great glory. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

When by their deſigning leaders taught
To *ſtrike* at power, which for themſelves they ſought:
The vulgar gull'd into rebellion arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*

6. To act by external influx.

Conſider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *ſtriking* on it, and its colours vaniſh. *Locke.*

7. To ſound with blows.

Whilſt any trump did ſound, or drum *ſtruck* up,
His ſword did ne'er leave ſtriking in the field. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To be daſhed upon ſhallows; to be ſtranded.

The admiral galley wherein the emperor was, *ſtruck* upon a ſand, and there ſtuck faſt. *Knolles.*

9. To paſs with a quick or ſtrong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or paſſion *ſtrikes* through the obſcurity of the poem: any of theſe effect a preſent liking, but not a laſting admiration. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the ſail.

We ſee the wind ſit ſore upon our ſails;
And yet we *ſtrike* not, but ſecurely periſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear ſo low a ſail, to *ſtrike* to thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

The intereſt of our kingdom is ready to *ſtrike* to that of your pooreſt fiſhing towns: it is hard you will not accept our ſervices. *Swift.*

11. To be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; to break forth.

It *ſtruck* on a ſudden into ſuch reputation, that it ſcorns any longer to ſculk, but owns itſelf publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to ſuit itſelf to; to join with at once.

Thoſe who by the prerogative of their age, ſhould frown youth into ſobriety, imitate and *ſtrike in with* them, and are really vitious that they may be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every ſhadow of relief, *ſtrike in* at a venture *with* the next companion, and ſo the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*

The cares or pleaſures of the world *ſtrike in with* every thought. *Addiſon.*

He immediately *ſtruck in with* them, but deſcribed this march to the temple with ſo much horrour, that he ſhivered every joint. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To ſpread or rove; to make a ſudden excurſion.

In this plain was the laſt general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and diſperſed, the ſeveral ſucceſſive generations, like the waves of the ſea over-reaching one another, and *ſtriking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

When a great man *ſtrikes out* into a ſudden irregularity, he needs not queſtion the reſpect of a retinue. *Collier of Popul.*

STRIKE. *n. ſ.* A buſhel; a dry meaſure of capacity.

Wing, cartnave and buſhel, peck, *ſtrike* ready at hand. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

STRI'KEBLOCK. *n. ſ.* Is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, having its ſole made exactly flat and ſtraight, and is uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

STRI'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrike.*] One that ſtrikes.

A biſhop then muſt be blameleſs, not given to wine, no *ſtriker.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 3.

He thought with his ſtaff to have ſtruck the *ſtriker.* *Sandys.*

The *ſtriker* muſt be denſe, and in its beſt velocity. *Digby.*

STRI'KING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtrike.*] Affecting; ſurpriſing.

STRING. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃɪnᵹ, Sax. *ſtreng,* German and Daniſh; *ſtringhe,* Dutch; *ſtringo,* Latin.]

1. A ſlender rope; a ſmall cord; any ſlender and flexible band; a ribband; any thing tied.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, muſt be conceived, as if the weight of it were in that point where its *ſtring* touches the upper. *Wilkins's Dedalus.*

Round Ormond's knee thou ty'ſt the myſtick *ſtring,*
That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*

2. A thread on which any things are filed.

Their prieſts pray by their beads, having a *ſtring* with a hundred of nutſhells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Any ſet of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of theſe dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *ſtring* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. The chord of a muſical inſtrument.

The *ſtring* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the ſenſe,
With pleaſure feels the maſter's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*

By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *ſtring*-inſtrument that ſeems comparable to our violins. *Addiſon.*

5. A ſmall fibre.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *ſtring* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

In pulling broom up, the leaſt *ſtrings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

6. A nerve; a tendon.

The moſt piteous tale which in recounting,
His grief grew puiſſant, and the *ſtrings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The *ſtring* of his tongue looſed. *Mark,* xxvii. 35.

7. The nerve of the bow,

The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *ſtring.* *Pſalm* xii. 2.

8. Any concatenation or ſeries, as *a* ſtring *of propoſitions.*

9. *To have two* STRINGS *to the bow.* To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double ſecurity.

No lover has that pow'r
T' enforce a deſperate amour,
As he that has two *ſtrings* to's bow,
And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To STRING. *v. a.* Preterite *I ſtrung,* part. paſſ. *ſtrung.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with ſtrings.

Has not wiſe Nature *ſtrung* the legs and feet
With firmeſt nerves, deſign'd to walk the ſtreet? *Gay.*

2. To put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune.

Here the muſe ſo oft her harp has *ſtrung,*
That not a mountain rears its head unſung. *Addiſon.*

Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuſe to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *ſtringing* them. *Spectator.*

4. To make tenſe.

Toil *ſtrung* the nerves, and purify'd the blood. *Dryden.*

STRI'NGED. *adj.* [from *ſtring.*] Having ſtrings; produced by ſtrings.

Praiſe him with *ſtringed* inſtruments and organs. *Pſalms.*

Divinely warbl'd voice,
Anſwering the *ſtringed* noiſe,
As all their ſouls in bliſsful rapture took. *Milton.*

STRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*ſtringens,* Lat.] Binding; contracting.

STRI'NGHALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtring* and *halt.*]

Stringhalt is a ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulſive motion of the muſcles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

STRI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtring.*] Having no ſtrings.

Nothing; all is ſaid;
His tongue is now a *ſtringleſs* inſtrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaſter hath ſpent. *Shakeſp.*

STRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *ſtring.*] Fibrous; conſiſting of ſmall threads.

A plain Indian fan, made of the ſmall *ſtringy* parts of roots ſpread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*

To STRIP. *v. a.* [*ſtreopen,* Dutch; beꞅꞇꞃypꞇe, ſtripped, Saxon.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering.

They began to *ſtrip* her of her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*

They *ſtript* Joſeph out of his coat. *Gen.* xxxvii. 23.

Scarce credible it is how ſoon they were *ſtript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*

Hadſt thou not committed
Notorious murder on thoſe thirty men
At Aſkelon, who never did thee harm,
Then like a robber *ſtrip'dſt* them of their robes. *Milton.*

You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *ſtrip* your maſter that gives you food. *L'Eſtrange.*

A rattling tempeſt through the branches went,
That *ſtript* them bare. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

He ſaw a beauteous maid
With hair diſhevel'd, iſſuing through the ſhade,
Stript of her cloaths. *Dryden.*

He left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without controul to *ſtrip* and ſpoil the dead. *Dryden.*

The bride was put in form to bed;
He follow'd *ſtript.* *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to diveſt.

The apoſtle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to underſtand that thoſe are even the loweſt of things neceſſary, that if we ſhould be *ſtript* of all theſe things, without which we might poſſibly be, yet theſe muſt be left. *Hooker.*

We *ſtrip* and diveſt ourſelves of our own will, and give ourſelves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*

It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *ſtripped* of thoſe ſpecifick differences we give them. *Locke.*

One would imagine theſe to be the expreſſions of a man bleſſed with eaſe and affluence, not of one juſt *ſtript* of all thoſe advantages, and plunged in the deepeſt miſeries; and now ſitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage.

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *ſtrips* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all thoſe intereſts that are capable of being weakened by the one and ſupported by the other. *South's Sermons.*

4. To peel; to decorticate.

If the leaves or dried ſtocks be *ſtripped* into ſmall ſtraws, they ariſe unto amber, wax, and other electerics, no otherways than thoſe of wheat or rye. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

5. To deprive of all.

When ſome fond eaſy fathers *ſtrip* themſelves before they lie down to their long ſleep, and ſettle their whole eſtates upon their ſons, has it not been ſeen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South's Sermons.*

6. To take off covering.

He *ſtript* off his cloaths. 1 *Sam.* xix. 24.

Logick helps us to *ſtrip* off the outward diſguiſe of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

7. To caſt off.

His unkindneſs
That *ſtript* her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To her doghearted daughters: theſe things ſting him. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To ſeparate from ſomething adheſive or connected.

Amongſt men who examine not ſcrupulouſly their own ideas, and *ſtrip* them not from the marks men uſe for them, but confound them with words, there muſt be endleſs diſpute. *Locke.*

STRIP. *n. ſ.* [Probably for *ſtripe.*] A narrow ſhred.

Theſe two apartments were hung in cloſe mourning, and only a *ſtrip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*

To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*ſtrepen,* Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrepe,* Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. This ſeems to be the original notion of the word.

Gardeners may have three roots among an hundred that are rare, as purple and carnation of ſeveral *ſtripes.* *Bacon.*

2. A ſhred of a different colour.

One of the moſt valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *ſtripe* ſowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A weal; or diſcoloration made by a laſh or blow.

Cruelty marked him with inglorious *ſtripes.* *Thomſon.*

4. A blow; a laſh.

A body cannot be ſo torn with *ſtripes,* as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*

To thoſe that are yet within the reach of the *ſtripes* and reproofs of their own conſcience; I would addreſs that they would not ſeek to remove themſelves from that wholeſome diſcipline. *Decay of Piety.*

STRI'PLING. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the ſtate of adoleſcence.

'Thwart the lane,
He, with two *ſtriplings,* lads, more like to run
The country baſe, than to commit ſuch ſlaughter,
Made good the paſſage. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Now a *ſtripling* cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet ſuch as in his face
Youth ſmil'd cœleſtial. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Compoſitions on any important ſubjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *ſtriplings,* like blood out of the noſe, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton on Education.*

As when young *ſtriplings* whip the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court;
The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden's Æneid.*

As every particular member of the body is nouriſhed with a ſeveral qualified juice, ſo children and *ſtriplings,* old men and young men, muſt have divers diets. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

To STRIVE. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtrove,* anciently *I ſtrived;* part. paſſ. *ſtriven.* [*ſtreven,* Dutch; *eſtriver,* French.]

1. To ſtruggle; to labour; to make an effort.

The immutability of God they *ſtrive* unto, by working after one and the ſame manner. *Hooker.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praiſes and eulogies of worthy men, been ſtirred up to affect the like commendations, and ſo *ſtrive* to the like deſerts. *Spenſer.*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Rom.* xv.

So have I *ſtrived* to preach the Goſpel. *Rom.* xv. 20.

2. To conteſt; to contend; to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another: with *againſt* or *with* before the perſon oppoſed.

Do as adverſaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art caught, becauſe thou haſt *ſtriven againſt* the Lord. *Jer.* l. 24.

Strive for the truth unto death. *Ecclus.* iv. 28.

Why doſt thou *ſtrive againſt* him? *Job,* xxxiii. 13.

Charge them that they *ſtrive* not about words to no profit. 2 *Tim.* ii. 14.

Avoid contentions and *ſtrivings* about the law. *Tit.* iii.

This is only warrantable conflict for the trial of our faith; ſo that theſe *ſtrivings* are not a contending with ſuperior powers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God, who can ſave or deſtroy him who *ſtrives* with his Maker. *Tillotſon.*

Now private pity *ſtrove* with publick hate,
Reaſon with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

If inteſtine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders oft for empire *ſtrive,*
The vulgar in divided factions jar;
And murm'ring ſounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To vie; to be comparable with; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Nor that ſweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inſpir'd
Caſtalian ſpring, might with this paradiſe
Of Eden *ſtrive.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

STRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*] One who labours; one who contends.

STRO'KAL. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument uſed by glaſs makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE, or *Strook.* Old preterite of *ſtrike,* now commonly *ſtruck.*

He hoodwinked with kindneſs, leaſt of all men knew who *ſtroke* him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrook,* the preterite of *ſtrike.*]

1. A blow; a knock; a ſudden act of one body upon another.

Th' oars were ſilver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *ſtroke,* and made
The water which they beat to follow faſter,
As amorous of their *ſtrokes.* *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

2. A hoſtile blow.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *ſtrokes* upon the foe. *Shakeſpeare.*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without *ſtriking* a ſtroke. *Bacon.*

His white-man'd ſteeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He chear'd to courage with a gentle *ſtroke,*
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And riſing, ſhook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

Both were of ſhining ſteel, and wrought ſo pure,
As might the *ſtrokes* of two ſuch arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long deſign upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue would never allow me a fair *ſtroke* at them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A ſudden diſeaſe or affliction.

Take this purſe, thou whom the heav'ns plagues
Have humbled to all *ſtrokes.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. The ſound of the clock.

What is't o'clock?—
Upon the *ſtroke* of four. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh, laſting as thoſe colours may they ſhine!
Free as thy *ſtroke,* yet faultleſs as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a maſterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable *ſtroke* of good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Eſtrange.*

The boldeſt *ſtrokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, moſt delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

As he purchaſed the firſt ſucceſs in the preſent war, by forcing, into the ſervice of the confederates, an army that was raiſed againſt them, he will give one of the finiſhing *ſtrokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addiſon.*

A verdict more puts me in poſſeſſion of my eſtate, I queſtion not but you will give it the finiſhing *ſtroke*. *Arbuth.*

Iſiodore's collection was the great and bold *ſtroke*, which in its main parts has been diſcovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

7. An effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced.

8. Power; efficacy.

Theſe having equal authority for inſtruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *ſtroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams, thoſe that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has ſuch a *ſtroke* in the production of colours, generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other tranſparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *ſtroke* with the reader when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The ſubtile effluvia of the male ſeed have the greateſt *ſtroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ſτꞃacan, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment; to ſooth.

Thus children do the ſilly birds they find
With *ſtroaking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidn.*

The ſenior weaned, his younger ſhall teach,
More *ſtroken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the paile. *Tuſſer.*

Thy praiſe or diſpraiſe is to me alike,
One doth not *ſtroke* me, nor the other ſtrike. *B. Johnſon.*

He ſet forth a proclamation *ſtroaking* the people with fair promiſes, and humouring them with invectives againſt the king and government. *Bacon.*

He dry'd the falling drops, and yet more kind,
He *ſtrok'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practiſe death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the riſing flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beaſt, and fondly *ſtroak'd* his head. *Addiſon.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience ſtand,
Waiting the *ſtrokings* of the damſel's hand. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. a.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be a vagrant.

She's mine, and thine, and *ſtrolling* up and down. *Granville.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *ſtroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

Theſe mothers *ſtrole*, to beg ſuſtenance for their helpleſs infants. *Swift.*

STRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother hermits, ſaints by trade,
Diſguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a ſmall village down in Kent;
Where, in the *ſtrollers* canting ſtrain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleaſure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *ſtrollers* they often obſerve in the ſtreets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrand.*] The beach; the bank of the water.

So looks the *ſtrond* whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witneſs'd uſurpation. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

STRONG. *adj.* [ſτꞃang, Saxon.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though 'gan the villain wax ſo fierce and *ſtrong*,
That nothing may ſuſtain his furious force,
He caſt him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Fairy Queen.*

The *ſtrong*-wing'd Mercury ſhould fetch thee up,
And ſet thee by Jove's ſide. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

That our oxen may be *ſtrong* to labour. *Pſ.* cxliv. 14.

The Marſian and Sabellian race,
Strong limb'd and ſtout. *Dryden.*

Orſes the *ſtrong* to greater ſtrength muſt yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*

2. Fortified; ſecure from attack.

Within Troy's *ſtrong* immures
The raviſh'd Helen with wanton Paris ſleeps. *Shakeſp.*

An army of Engliſh engaged in the midſt, between an army of a greater number, freſh and in vigour on the one ſide, and a town *ſtrong* in fortification, and *ſtrong* in men on the other. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

It is no matter how things are, ſo a man obſerve but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: ſuch caſtles in the air will be as *ſtrong* holds of truth as the demonſtrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houſes of Saul and David, Abner made himſelf *ſtrong* for Saul. 2 *Sam.* iii. 6.

The merchant-adventurers being a *ſtrong* company, and well underſet with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

Thoſe that are *ſtrong* at ſea may eaſily bring them to what terms they pleaſe. *Addiſon.*

The weak, by thinking themſelves *ſtrong*, are induced to proclaim war againſt that which ruins them: and the *ſtrong*, by conceiting themſelves weak, are thereby rendered as uſeleſs as if they really were ſo. *South's Sermons.*

4. Supplied with forces.

When he was not ſix and twenty *ſtrong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the ſhore. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was, at his riſing from Exeter, between ſix and ſeven thouſand *ſtrong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely iſle a ſhining throng
War in his cauſe, a thouſand beauties *ſtrong*. *Tickell.*

5. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor being ſound and *ſtrong* in conſtitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxx. 14.

6. Forcibly acting in the imagination.

This is one of the *ſtrongeſt* examples of a perſonation that ever was. *Bacon.*

7. Ardent; eager; poſitive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *ſtrong* againſt that match,
And firm for Doctor Caius, hath appointed,
That he ſhall ſhuffle her away. *Shakeſpeare.*

In choice of committees for ripening buſineſs for the council, it is better to chuſe indifferent perſons, than to make an indifferency, by putting in thoſe that are *ſtrong* on both ſides. *Bacon.*

The knight is a much *ſtronger* tory in the country than in town, which is neceſſary for the keeping up his intereſt. *Addiſon.*

8. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the ſight or ſmell forcibly.

Add with Cecropian thyme *ſtrong*-ſcented centaury. *Dryden.*

By mixing ſuch powders we are not to expect a *ſtrong* and full white, ſuch as is that of paper; but ſome duſky obſcure one, ſuch as might ariſe from a mixture of light and darkneſs, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or ruſſet brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus ſhall there be made two bows of colours, an interior and *ſtronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*

9. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *ſtrong* beer to rub your horſes heels. *Swift.*

10. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taſte forcibly.

Many of their propoſitions ſavour very *ſtrong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

11. Affecting the ſmell powerfully.

The Prince of Cambay's daily food
Is aſps, and baſiliſk and toad,
Which makes him have ſo *ſtrong* a breath,
Each night he ſtinks a queen to death. *Hudibras.*

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intenſe, makes the urine ſmell more *ſtrong*. *Arbuthnot.*

12. Hard of digeſtion; not eaſily nutrimental.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*

13. Furniſhed with abilities for any thing.

I was *ſtronger* in prophecy than in criticiſm. *Dryden.*

14. Valid; confirmed.

In proceſs of time, an ungodly cuſtom grown *ſtrong*, was kept as a law. *Wiſdom*, xiv. 16.

15. Violent; vehement; forcible.

In the days of his fleſh he offered up prayers, with *ſtrong* crying and tears. *Heb.*, v. 7.

The Scriptures make deep and *ſtrong* impreſſions on the minds of men: and whoſoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheiſtical, ſo in underſtanding brutiſh. *J. Corbet.*

16. Cogent; concluſive.

Meſſengers
Of *ſtrong* prevailment in unharden'd youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

What *ſtrong* cries muſt they be that ſhall drown ſo loud a clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*

Produce your cauſe; bring forth your *ſtrong* reaſons. *Iſa.*

17. Able; ſkilful; of great force of mind.

There is no Engliſh ſoul
More *ſtronger* to direct you than yourſelf,
If with the ſap of reaſon you would quench,
Or but allay the fire of paſſion. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

8. Firm; compact; not ſoon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous ſtone,
Burſt the *ſtrong* nerves, and craſh'd the ſolid bone. *Pope.*

9. Forcibly written; compriſing much meaning in few words.

STRONGFI'STED. *adj.* [*ſtrong* and *fiſt.*] Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty *ſtrongfiſted*, gave him ſuch a ſqueeze as made his eyes water. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrong* and *hand.*] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the ſeniory ſhould deſcend to his child, and an infant, another would thruſt him out by *ſtronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenſer.*

They wanting land wherewith to ſuſtain their people, and the Tuſcans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *ſtronghand*. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrong.*]

1. Powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, becauſe it draweth *ſtrongly* the fatteſt juice of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The dazzling light
Had flaſh'd too *ſtrongly* on his aking ſight. *Addiſon.*

Water impregnated with ſalt attenuates *ſtrongly*. *Arbuth.*

When the attention is *ſtrongly* fixed to any ſubject, all that is ſaid concerning it makes a deeper impreſſion. *Watts.*

2. With ſtrength; with firmneſs; in ſuch a manner as to laſt; in ſuch a manner as not eaſily to be forced.

Great Dunſinane he *ſtrongly* fortifies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let the foundations be *ſtrongly* laid. *Ezra*, vi. 3.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

All theſe accuſe him *ſtrongly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ruinous conſequences of Wood's patent have been *ſtrongly* repreſented by both houſes. *Swift.*

STRO'NGWATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrong* and *water.*] Diſtilled ſpirits.

Metals receive in readily *ſtrongwaters*; and *ſtrongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and ſtones: and ſome will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon ſilver. *Bacon.*

STROOK. The preterite of *ſtrike*, uſed in poetry for *ſtruck*.

A ſudden tempeſt from the deſart flew,
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then whirling round, the quoins together *ſtrook*. *Sandys.*

That conqu'ring look
When next beheld, like light'ning *ſtrook*
My blaſted ſoul, and made me bow. *Waller.*

He, like a patient angler, ere he *ſtrook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

STROPHE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrophe*, French; ϛϱοφὴ.] A ſtanza.

STROVE. The preterite of *ſtrive*.

Having quite loſt the way of nobleneſs, he *ſtrove* to climb to the height of terribleneſs. *Sidney.*

To STROUT. *v. n.* [*ſtruſſen*, German.] To ſwell with an appearance of greatneſs; to walk with affected dignity; to ſtrut. This is commonly written *ſtrut*, which ſeems more proper.

To STROUT. *v. n.* To ſwell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.

I will make a brief liſt of the particulars in an hiſtorical truth nowiſe *ſtrouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

To STROW. *v. n.* [See to STREW.]

1. To ſpread by being ſcattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *ſtrow* the brooks
In Valombroſa. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To ſpread by ſcattering; to beſprinkle.

All the ground
With ſhiver'd armour *ſtrown*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Come, ſhepherds come, and *ſtrow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

With oſier floats the ſtanding water *ſtrow*,
With maſſy ſtones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

3. To ſpread.

There have been three years dearth of corn, and every place *ſtrow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To ſcatter; to throw at random.

Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *ſtrow* my ſtore,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenſer.*

The tree in ſtorms
The glad earth about her *ſtrows*,
With treaſure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

Poſſeſſion kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *ſtrow'd*. *Swift.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]

'Tis ſhe who nightly *ſtrowls* with ſaunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [For *deſtroy.*]

Dig garden, *ſtroy* mallow, now may you at eaſe. *Tuſſer.*

STRUCK. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtrike*.

This meſſage bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with ſo great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*

In a regular plantation, I can place myſelf in its ſeveral centers, ſo as to view all the walks *ſtruck* from them. *Spect.*

High on his car Seſoſtris *ſtruck* my view,
Whom ſcepter'd ſlaves in golden harneſs drew. *Pope.*

Some to conceit alone their taſte confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *ſtruck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

STRU'CKEN. The old participle paſſive of *ſtrike*.

Down fell the duke, his joints diſſolv'd aſunder,
Blind with the light, and *ſtrucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.*

All liquours *ſtrucken* make round circles, and daſh. *Bac.*

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they ſat, as *ſtrucken* mute. *Milton.*

STRU'CTURE. [*ſtructure*, French; *ſtructura*, from *ſtructus*, Latin.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His ſon builds on, and never is content,
Till the laſt farthing is in *ſtructure* ſpent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of inſight into the *ſtructure* and conſtitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given ſatisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.

Ecbatana her *ſtructure* vaſt there ſhews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*

High on a rock of ice the *ſtructure* lay. *Pope.*

There ſtands a *ſtructure* of majeſtick frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE, or *Strode*. *n. ſ.* A ſtock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To ſtrive; to contend; to conteſt.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborn it; not without ſome trouble from the *ſtrugglings* of the contrary habit, but ſtill the thing was poſſible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papiſt and Proteſtant, *ſtruggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*

I repent, like ſome deſpairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants, and *ſtruggles* with the whirling waves;
And catches every ſlender reed to ſave him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or diſtreſs.

Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature, *ſtruggles* ſtill,
Exerts itſelf, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

'Tis wiſdom to beware
And better ſhun the bait, than *ſtruggle* in the ſnare. *Dryd.*

If men *ſtruggle* through as many troubles to be miſerable as to be happy; my readers may be perſuaded to be good. *Spectator.*

He *ſtruggling* groans beneath the cruel hands
Even of the clowns he feeds. *Thomſon.*

STRU'GGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2. Conteſt; contention.

When, in the diviſion of parties, men only ſtrove for the firſt place in the prince's favour, an honeſt man might look upon the *ſtruggle* with indifference. *Addiſon.*

It began and ended without any of thoſe unnatural *ſtruggles* for the chair, which have diſturbed the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous diſtreſs.

STRU'MA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A glandular ſwelling; the king's evil.

A gentlewoman had a *ſtruma* about the inſtep, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

STRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtruma.*] Having ſwelling in the glands.

How to treat them when *ſtrumous*, ſcirrhous, or cancerous. *Wiſeman.*

STRU'MPET. *n. ſ.* A whore; a proſtitute. Of doubtful original. *Stropo* vieux mot *palliardiſe*. Stuprum, Lat. *Trevoux.*

How like a younker or a prodigal
The ſkarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *ſtrumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth ſhe return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *ſtrumpet* wind. *Shakeſp.*

Ne'er could the *ſtrumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art and nature,
Once ſtir my temper, but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If to preſerve this veſſel for my lord
From any other, foul, unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *ſtrumpet*, I am none. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Common fame is as falſe and impudent as a common *ſtrumpet*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Honour had his due;
Before the holy prieſt my vows were ty'd:
So came I not a *ſtrumpet* but a bride. *Dryden.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play falſe,
I do digeſt the poiſon of thy fleſh,
Being *ſtrumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtring*.

The *ſtrung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*ſtruſſen*, German.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to ſwell with ſtatelineſs.

Adore our errours, laugh at's while we *ſtrut*
To our confuſion. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Does he not hold up his head and *ſtrut* in his gait? *Shak.*

Though thou *ſtrut* and paint,
Yet art thou both ſhrunk up and old. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The falſe ſyren
Struts on the waves, and ſhews the brute below. *Dryden.*

We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *ſtruts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryden.*

2. To ſwell; to protuberate.

The goats with *ſtrutting* dugs ſhall homeward ſpeed. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds ſuffic'd the ſail,
The bellying canvaſs *ſtrutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

As thy *ſtrutting* bags with money riſe,
The love of grain is of an equal ſize. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An affectation of ſtatelineſs in the walk.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, by ſmirking countenances and an ungainly *ſtrut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*

STUB. *n. ſ.* [ſτeb, Sax. *ſtubbe*, Daniſh; *ſtob*, Dutch; *ſtipes*, Latin.]

1. A thick ſhort ſtock left when the reſt is cut off.

Dametas guided the horſes ſo ill, that the wheel coming over a great *ſtub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about, old ſtocks and *ſtubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever ſeen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Fairy Queen.*

To buy at the *ſtub* is the beſt for the buyer,
More timely proviſion, the cheaper is fire. *Tuſſer.*

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *ſtub* hath put out ſometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

We here
Live on tough roots and *ſtubs*, to thirſt inur'd,
Men to much miſery and hardſhips born. *Milton.*

Prickly *ſtubs* inſtead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. A log; a block.

You ſhall have more ado to drive our dulleſt and lazieſt youth, our ſtocks and *ſtubs*, from the infinite deſire of ſuch a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choiceſt wits to that aſinine feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles. *Milton.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

His two tuſks ſerve for fighting and feeding; by the help whereof he *ſtubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew's Muſæum.*

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew ſcrubby, dry'd a-top, was ſtunted;
So the next parſon *ſtubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

Stu'bbed. *adj.* [from *ſtub.*] Truncated; ſhort and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Againſt a *ſtubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*

To ſpight the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *ſtubbed* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poſies. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Stu'bbedness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtubbed.*] The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.

Stu'bble. *n. ſ.* [*eſtouble*, Fr. *ſtoppel*, Dutch; *ſtipula*, Lat.] The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This ſuggeſted
At ſome time, when his ſoaring inſolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *ſtubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakeſpeare.*

If a ſmall red flower in the *ſtubble*-fields, called the wincopipe, open in the morning, you may be ſure of a fair day. *Bacon.*

His ſucceeding years afford him little more than the *ſtubble* of his own harveſt. *Dryden.*

Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threſhing *ſtubble*,
Thy toil is leſſen'd and thy profits double. *Swift.*

After the firſt crop is off they plow in the wheat *ſtubble*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

STU'BBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by Minſhew from *ſtoutborn*, referred by Junius to ςίβαρὸς, and deduced better by Mr. Lye, from *ſtub*, perhaps from *ſtub-born*.]

1. Obſtinate; inflexible; contumacious.

The queen is obſtinate,
Stubborn to juſtice, apt t' accuſe it, and
Diſdainful to be tried by't. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

You *ſtubborn* antient knave, you reverend braggart,
We'll teach you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He believed he had ſo humbled the garriſon, that they would be no longer ſo *ſtubborn*. *Clarendon.*

2. Perſiſting; perſevering; ſteady.

All this is to be had only from the epiſtles themſelves, with *ſtubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not eaſily admitting impreſſion.

Strifeful Atin in their *ſtubborn* mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Spenſer.*

Love ſoftens me, and blows up fires which paſs
Through my tough heart, and melt the *ſtubborn* maſs. *Dryden.*

I'll not flatter this tempeſtuous king,
But work his *ſtubborn* ſoul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

Take a plant of *ſtubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a ſturdy ſtroke. *Dryden.*

4. Hardy; firm.

Patience under torturing pain,
Where *ſtubborn* Stoicks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harſh; rough; rugged.

We will not oppoſe any thing that is hard and *ſtubborn*, but by a ſoft anſwer deaden their force. *Burnet.*

6. In all its uſes it commonly implies ſomething of a bad quality.

Stu'bbornly. *adv.* [from *ſtubborn.*] Obſtinately; contumaciouſly; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain queſtion in the law. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

He wilfully neglects his book, and *ſtubbornly* refuſes any thing he can do. *Locke.*

So cloſe they cling, ſo *ſtubbornly* retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymiſt's fire. *Garth.*

Stu'bbornness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtubborn.*] Obſtinacy; vicious ſtoutneſs; contumacy; inflexibility.

Happy is your grace,
That can tranſlate the *ſtubbornneſs* of fortune
Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

He choſe a courſe leaſt ſubject to envy, between ſtiff *ſtubbornneſs* and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, aſſert the people's right,
With noble *ſtubbornneſs* reſiſting might. *Dryden.*

Stubbornneſs, and an obſtinate diſobedience, muſt be maſtered with blows. *Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accidents of a ſtorm, and partly by the *ſtubbornneſs* or treachery of that colony for whoſe relief it was deſigned. *Swift.*

Stu'bby. *adj.* [from *ſtub.*] Short and thick; ſhort and ſtrong.

The baſe is ſurrounded with a garland of black and *ſtubby* briſtles. *Grew's Muſæum*

Stu'bnail. *n. ſ.* [*ſtub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a ſhort thick nail.

STU'CCO. *n. ſ.* [Italian; *ſtuc*, French.] A kind of fine plaſter for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Groteſco roofs, and *ſtucco* floors. *Pope.*

Stuck. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtick.*

I had a paſs with rapier, ſcabbard and all, and he gives me the *ſtuck* in with ſuch a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

What more infamous brands have records *ſtuck* upon any, than thoſe who uſed the beſt parts for the worſt ends? *Decay of Piety.*

The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up and ſee their fellow-traitors
Stuck on a fork. *Addiſon.*

When the polypus from forth his cave,
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *ſtuck* with ſtones and ſands. *Pope.*

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with ſtrings,
That thou may'ſt be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*

Stuckle. *n. ſ.* [*ſtook*, Scottiſh.] A number of ſheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainſworth.*

Stud. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇuꝺu, Saxon.]

1. A poſt; a ſtake. In ſome ſuch meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the following paſſage, which I do not underſtand.

A barn in the country, that hath one ſingle *ſtud*, or one height of *ſtuds* to the roof, is two ſhillings a foot. *Mortim.*

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *ſtuds*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A belt of ſtraw, and ivy buds,
With coral claſps and amber *ſtuds*. *Raleigh.*

Cryſtal and myrrhine cups emboſs'd with gems,
And *ſtuds* of pearl. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Upon a plane are ſeveral ſmall oblong *ſtuds*, placed regularly in a quincunx order. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

A deſk he had of curious work,
With glitt'ring *ſtuds* about. *Swift.*

3. [ꞅꞇoꝺe, Saxon; *ſtod*, Iſlandick, is a ſtallion.] A collection of breeding horſes and mares.

In the *ſtuds* of Ireland, where care is taken, we ſee horſes bred of excellent ſhape, vigour, and ſize. *Temple.*

To **Stud.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ſtuds or ſhining knobs.

Thy horſes ſhall be trapp'd,
Their harneſs *ſtudded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakeſp.*

A ſilver *ſtudded* ax, alike beſtow'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Stu'dent. *n. ſ.* [*ſtudens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a ſcholar; a bookiſh man.

Keep a gameſter from dice, and a good *ſtudent* from his book. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

This grave advice ſome ſober *ſtudent* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden's Perſ.*

A *ſtudent* ſhall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any ſpecial ſtudy, than in four at a dull ſeaſon. *Watts's Logick.*

I ſlightly touch the ſubject, and recommend it to ſome *ſtudent* of the profeſſion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Stu'died. *adj.* [from *ſtudy.*]

1. Learned; verſed in any ſtudy; qualified by ſtudy.

He died
As one that had been *ſtudied* in his death,
To throw away the deareſt thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careleſs trifle. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am well *ſtudied* for a liberal thanks,
Which I do owe you. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

It will be fit that ſome man, reaſonably *ſtudied* in the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination. Out of uſe.

A prince ſhould not be ſo looſely *ſtudied* as to remember ſo weak a compoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stu'dier. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtudy.*] One who ſtudies.

Lipſius was a great *ſtudier* of the ſtoical philoſophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not uſe arguments to perſuade him to patience, the philoſophy which he had ſtudied would furniſh him; he anſwers him, Lord Jeſus, give me Chriſtian patience. *Tillotſon.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *ſtudier* of that law, as the poſitive laws of commonwealths. *Locke.*

Stu'dious. *adj.* [*ſtudieux*, French; *ſtudioſus*, Latin.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the *ſtudious* and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*

2. Diligent; buſy.

Studious to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*

3. Attentive to; careful.

The people made
Stout for the war, and *ſtudious* of their trade. *Dryden.*

There are who, fondly *ſtudious* of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Phillips.*

4. Contemplative; ſuitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *ſtudious* cloiſter's pale. *Milton.*

Him for the *ſtudious* ſhade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Stu'diously. *adv.* [from *ſtudious.*]

1. Contemplatively; with cloſe application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

On a ſhort pruning hook his head reclines,
And *ſtudiouſly* ſurveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden's Æn.*

All of them *ſtudiouſly* cheriſhed the memory of their honourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

Stu'diousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtudious.*] Addiction to ſtudy.

STU'DY. *n. ſ.* [*eſtude*, French; *ſtudium*, Latin.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

Study gives ſtrength to the mind; converſation, grace. *Temple.*

Engage the mind in *ſtudy* by a conſideration of the divine pleaſures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Th' idea of her life ſhall ſweetly creep
Into his *ſtudy* of imagination. *Shakeſpeare.*

The King of Caſtile, a little confuſed, and in a *ſtudy*, ſaid, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

What can happen
To me above this wretchedneſs? All your *ſtudies*
Make me a curſe like this. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Juſt men they ſeem'd, and all their *ſtudy* bent
To worſhip God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Studies ſerve for delight in privateneſs and retiring, for ornament in diſcourſe, and for ability in the judgment and diſpoſition of buſineſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Apartment ſet off for literary employment.

Get me a taper in my *ſtudy*, Lucius. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*

Knock at the *ſtudy*, where, they ſay, he keeps,
To ruminate ſtrange plots. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

Let all *ſtudies* and libraries be towards the Eaſt. *Wotton.*

Some ſervants of the king viſited the lodgings of the accuſed members, and ſealed up their *ſtudies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*

Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *ſtudy*, t'other for the ſtage. *Dryden.*

To **Stu'dy.** *v. n.* [*ſtudeo*, Latin; *eſtudier*, French.]

1. To think with very cloſe application; to muſe.

I found a moral firſt, and then *ſtudied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To endeavour diligently.

Study to be quiet, and do your own buſineſs. 1 *Theſſ.* iv.

To **Stu'dy.** *v. a.*

1. To apply the mind to.

Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *ſtudy* houſhold good. *Milton.*

If a gentleman be to *ſtudy* any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*

2. To conſider attentively.

He hath *ſtudied* her well, and tranſlated her out of honeſty into Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Study thyſelf: what rank, or what degree,
The wiſe Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden's Perſ.*

You have *ſtudied* every ſpot of ground in Flanders, which has been the ſcene of battles and ſieges. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application.

You could, for a need, *ſtudy* a ſpeech of ſome dozen lines, which I would ſet down. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

STUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoffe*, Dutch; *eſtoffe*, French.]

1. Any matter or body.

Let Phidias have rude and obſtinate *ſtuff* to carve: though his art do that it ſhould, his work will lack that beauty, which otherwiſe in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*

The workman on his *ſtuff* his ſkill doth ſhow,
And yet the *ſtuff* gives not the man his ſkill. *Davies.*

Of brick, and of that *ſtuff*, they caſt to build
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*

Pierce an hole near the inner edge, becauſe the triangle hath there moſt ſubſtance of *ſtuff*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made.

Thy verſe ſwells with *ſtuff* ſo fine and ſmooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Cæſar hath wept;
Ambition ſhould be made of ſterner *ſtuff*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Succeſs or loſs, what is or is not, ſerves
As *ſtuff* for theſe two to make paradoxes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy father, that poor rag,
Muſt be thy ſubject, who in ſpight put *ſtuff*
To ſome ſhe-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Degrading proſe explains his meaning ill,
And ſhews the *ſtuff*, and not the workman's ſkill. *Roſcom.*

3. Furniture; goods.

Fare away to get our *ſtuff* aboard. *Shakeſpeare.*

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *ſtuff*. *Hayward.*

Groaning waggons loaded high
With *ſtuff*. *Cowley's Davideis.*

4. That which fills any thing.

With ſome ſweet oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous *ſtuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Eſſence; elemental part.

Though in the trade of war I have ſlain men,
Yet do I hold it very *ſtuff* o' th' conſcience
To do no contriv'd murther. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

6. Any mixture or medicine.

I did compound for her
A certain *ſtuff*, which, being ta'en, would ſeize
The preſent power of life. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloth.

Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *ſtuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

9. Matter or thing. In contempt.

O proper *ſtuff!*
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Such *ſtuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shakeſpeare.*

At this fuſty *ſtuff*
The large Achilles, on his preſt bed lolling,
From his deep cheſt laughs out a loud applauſe. *Shakeſp.*

Pleaſe not thyſelf the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
'Tis fulſome *ſtuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Anger would indite
Such woful *ſtuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden's Juv.*

To-morrow will be time enough
To hear ſuch mortifying *ſtuff*. *Swift.*

The free things that among rakes paſs for wit and ſpirit, muſt be ſhocking *ſtuff* to the ears of perſons of delicacy. *Clariſſa.*

10. It is now ſeldom uſed in any ſenſe but in contempt or diſlike.

To **Stuff.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.

When we've *ſtuff'd*
Theſe pipes, and theſe conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls. *Shakeſp.*

If I find him comforting the king,
It will *ſtuff* his ſuſpicion more fully. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To *ſtuff* this maw, this vaſt unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*

What have we more to do than to *ſtuff* our guts with theſe figs? *L'Eſtrange.*

This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *ſtuff'd* her apron wide with nuts ſo brown. *Gay.*

2. To fill to uneaſineſs.

With ſome oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the *ſtuff'd* boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To thruſt into any thing.

Put roſes into a glaſs with a narrow mouth, *ſtuffing* them cloſe together, but without bruiſing, and they retain ſmell and colour freſh a year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

Grief fills the room up of my abſent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakeſp.*

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *ſtuff* the dark abode. *Dryden's Æn.*

A bed,
The *ſtuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erſpread. *Dryd.*

5. To ſwell out by ſomething thruſt in.

I will be the man that ſhall make you great.—I cannot perceive how, unleſs you give me your doublet, and *ſtuff* me out with ſtraw. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The gods for ſin
Should with a ſwelling dropſy *ſtuff* thy ſkin. *Dryden.*

Officious Baucis lays
Two cuſhions *ſtuff'd* with ſtraw, the ſeat to raiſe. *Dryd.*

6. To fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous.

It is not uſual among the beſt patterns to *ſtuff* the report of particular lives with matter of publick record. *Wotton.*

Thoſe accuſations are *ſtuffed* with odious generals, that the proofs ſeldom make good. *Clarendon.*

For thee I dim theſe eyes, and *ſtuff* this head
With all ſuch reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obſtruct the organs of ſcent or reſpiration.

Theſe gloves the count ſent me; they are an excellent perfume.—I am *ſtufft*, couſin, I cannot ſmell. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh.

She went for parſly to *ſtuff* a rabbet. *Shakeſpeare.*

He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *ſtuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*

9. To form by ſtuffing.

An eaſtern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous ſentence, and ordered his hide to be *ſtuffed* into a cuſhion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To **Stuff.** *v. n.* To feed gluttonouſly.

Wedg'd in a ſpacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble ſhare,
As if ſhe ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmleſs man to cram and *ſtuff*. *Swift.*

Stu'ffing. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtuff.*]

1. That by which any thing is filled.

Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people that were the *ſtuffing* and materials thereof, exiſted before. *Hale.*

2. Reliſhing ingredients put into meat.

Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *ſtuffings*. *Mortimer.*

Stuke, or *Stuck.* *n. ſ.* [*ſtuc*, French; *ſtucco*, Italian.] A compoſition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaiſter of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments reſembling ſculpture are made. *Bailey.*

Stulm. *n. ſ.* A ſhaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

Stulti'loquence. *n. ſ.* [*ſtultus* and *loquentia*, Latin.] Fooliſh talk. *Dict.*

Stum. *n. ſ.* [*ſtum*, Swediſh, ſuppoſed to be contracted from *muſtum*, Latin.]

1. Wine yet unfermented; the cremor or froth on muſt.

An unctuous clammy vapour, that ariſes from the *ſtum* of grapes, when they lie maſhed in the vat, puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. New wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines.

Let our wines without mixture or *ſtum* be all fine,
Or call up the maſter, and break his dull noddle. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Drink ev'ry letter on't in *ſtum*,
And make it briſk champaigne become. *Hudibras.*

To **Stum.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation.

Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give them ſpirit, and we *ſtum* our wines to renew their ſpirits. *Floyer.*

To **STU'MBLE.** *v. n.* [This word Junius derives from *ſtump*, and ſays the original meaning is to *ſtrike* or *trip againſt a ſtump*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]

1. To trip in walking.

When ſhe will take the rein, I let her run;
But ſhe'll not *ſtumble*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

A headſtall being reſtrained to keep him from *ſtumbling*, hath been often burſt. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ſter *ſtumbled*; and, in falling,
Struck me, that ſought to ſtay him, overboard. *Shakeſpeare.*

The way of the wicked is as darkneſs: they know not at what they *ſtumble*. *Prov.* iv. 19.

Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breaſt in torrents flow'd,
He faints: his ſteed no longer hears the rein;
But *ſtumbles* o'er the heap his hand had ſlain. *Prior.*

2. To ſlip; to err; to ſlide into crimes or blunders.

He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is none occaſion of *ſtumbling* in him. 1 *John*, ii. 10.

This my day of grace
They who neglect and ſcorn, ſhall never taſte;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *ſtumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*

3. To ſtrike againſt by chance; to light on by chance.

This extreme dealing had driven her to put herſelf with a great lady of that country, by which occaſion ſhe had *ſtumbled* upon ſuch miſchances as were little for the honour of her or her family. *Sidney.*

What man art thou, that, thus beſcreen'd in night,
So *ſtumbleſt* on my counſel. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A mouſe, bred in a cheſt, dropped out over the ſide, and *ſtumbled* upon a delicious morſel. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ovid *ſtumbled*, by ſome inadvertency, upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

Many of the greateſt inventions have been accidentally *ſtumbled* upon by men buſy and inquiſitive. *Ray.*

Write down *p* and *b*, and make ſigns to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by ſhewing him the motion of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour, *ſtumble* upon one of them. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To **STU'MBLE.** *v. a.*

1. To obſtruct in progreſs; to make to trip or ſtop.
2. To make to boggle; to offend.

Such terms amus'd them all,
And *ſtumbled* many. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

One thing more *ſtumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypotheſis. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure.

One *ſtumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Eſtrange.*

STU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble*.] One that ſtumbles.

Be ſweet to all: is thy complexion ſour?
Then keep ſuch company; make them thy allay:
Get a ſharp wife, a ſervant that will low'r;
A *ſtumbler* ſtumbles leaſt in rugged way. *Herbert.*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } **STU'MBLINGSTONE.** } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble*.] Cauſe of ſtumbling; cauſe of errour; cauſe of offence.

We preach Chriſt crucified, unto the Jews a *ſtumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks fooliſhneſs. 1 *Cor.* i. 23.

This *ſtumblingſtone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

Shakeſpeare is a *ſtumblingblock* to theſe rigid criticks. *Spectator.*

STUMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtumpe*, Daniſh; *ſtompe*, Dutch; *ſtompen*, Daniſh, to lop.] The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away.

He ſtruck ſo ſtrongly, that the knotty ſting
Of his huge tail he quite in ſunder cleft;
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *ſtump* him left. *Spenſer.*

Your colt's tooth is not caſt yet.—Not while I have a *ſtump*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He through the buſhes ſcrambles;
A *ſtump* doth trip him in his pace;
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,
Amongſt the briers and brambles. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Who, 'cauſe they're waſted to the *ſtumps*,
Are repreſented beſt by rumps. *Hudibras.*

A coach-horſe ſnapt off the end of his finger, and I dreſſed the *ſtump* with common digeſtive. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A poor aſs, now wore out to the *ſtumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Eſtrange.*

Againſt a *ſtump* his tuſks the monſter grinds,
And in the ſharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden.*

A tongue might have ſome reſemblance to the *ſtump* of a feather. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Worn to the *ſtumps* in the ſervice of the maids, it is thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*

STU'MPY. *adj.* [from *ſtump*.] Full of ſtumps; hard; ſtiff; ſtrong. A bad word.

They burn the ſtubble, which, being ſo *ſtumpy*, they ſeldom plow in. *Mortimer.*

To **STUN.** *v. a.* [ꞅꞇunan, Saxon, ᵹeꞅꞇun, noiſe.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noiſe.

An univerſal hubbub wild
Of *ſtunning* ſounds, and voices all confus'd,
Aſſaults his ear. *Milton.*

Still ſhall I hear, and never quit the ſcore,
Stunn'd with hoarſe Codrus' Theſeid o'er and o'er. *Dryd.*

Too ſtrong a noiſe *ſtuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*

So Alma, weary'd of being great,
And nodding in her chair of ſtate,
Stunn'd and worn out with endleſs chat,
Of Will did this, and Nan ſaid that. *Prior.*

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *ſtun* the birds releas'd. *Prior.*

The Britons, once a ſavage kind,
Deſcendents of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robuſt, and voice that *ſtuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And ſpeak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his ſaddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *ſtun* the foe. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſting*.

To both theſe ſiſters have I ſworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *ſtung*
Are of the adder. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

With envy *ſtung*, they view each other's deeds,
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*

STUNK. The preterite of *ſtink*.

To **STUNT.** *v. a.* [*ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To hinder from growth.

Though this uſage *ſtunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy conſtitution; ſhe had life and ſpirit. *Arbuthnot.*

There he ſtopt ſhort, nor ſince has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the moſt of little;
Like *ſtunted* hide-bound trees, that juſt have got
Sufficient ſap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree grew ſcrubby, dry'd a-top and *ſtunted*,
And the next parſon ſtubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupa*, Latin.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore.

A fomentation was by ſome pretender to ſurgery applied with coarſe woollen *ſtupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **STUPE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dreſs with ſtupes.

The eſcar divide, and *ſtupe* the part affected with wine. *Wiſeman.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupefaction*, French; *ſtupefactus*, Latin.] Inſenſibility; dulneſs; ſtupidity; ſluggiſhneſs of mind; heavy folly.

All reſiſtance of the dictates of conſcience brings a hardneſs and *ſtupefaction* upon it. *South.*

She ſent to ev'ry child
Firm impudence, or *ſtupefaction* mild;
And ſtrait ſucceeded, leaving ſhame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Dunciad.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſtupefactus*, Latin; *ſtupefactif*, Fr.] Cauſing inſenſibility; dulling; obſtructing the ſenſes; narcotick; opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture, of ſome *ſtupefactive*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Opium hath a *ſtupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving ſleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS. *adj.* [*ſtupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing; aſtoniſhing.

All thoſe *ſtupendous* acts deſervedly are the ſubject of a hiſtory, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*

Great joy was at their meeting, and at ſight
Of that *ſtupendous* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton.*

Portents and prodigies their ſouls amaz'd;
But moſt, when this *ſtupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*

Mortals, fly this curſt deteſted race:
A hundred of the ſame *ſtupendous* ſize,
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addiſon.*

Our numbers can ſcarce give us an idea of the vaſt quantity of ſyſtems in this *ſtupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*

STU'PID. *adj.* [*ſtupide*, French; *ſtupidus*, Latin.]

1. Dull; wanting ſenſibility; wanting apprehenſion; heavy; ſluggiſh of underſtanding.

O that men ſhould be ſo *ſtupid* grown
As to forſake the living God. *Milton.*

Men, boys, and women, *ſtupid* with ſurpriſe,
Where e'er ſhe paſſes, fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden.*

If I by chance ſucceed,
Know, I am not ſo *ſtupid*, or ſo hard,
Not to feel praiſe, or fame's deſerv'd reward. *Dryden.*

With wild ſurpriſe
A moment *ſtupid*, motionleſs he ſtood. *Thomſon.*

2. Performed without ſkill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Diſdains to ſerve ignoble ends:
Obſerve what loads of *ſtupid* rhimes
Oppreſs us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupidité*, Fr. *ſtupiditas*, Latin.] Dulneſs; heavineſs of mind; ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

Shadwel alone, of all my ſons, is he
Who ſtands confirm'd in full *ſtupidity*. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtupid*.]

1. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding.

That ſpace the evil one abſtracted ſtood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Dully; without apprehenſion.

On the ſhield there was engraven maps of countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *ſtupidly* as his fellow-beaſt the lion. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

STU'PIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtupify*.] That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To **STU'PIFY.** *v. a.* [*ſtupefacio*, Latin. This word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſtupefy*; but the authorities are againſt it.] To make ſtupid; to deprive of ſenſibility; to dull.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *ſtupified*. *Bacon.*

Thoſe
Will *ſtupify* and dull the ſenſe a while. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

Pounce it into the quickſilver, and ſo proceed to the *ſtupifying*. *Bacon.*

Conſider whether that method, uſed to quiet ſome conſciences, does not *ſtupefy* more. *Decay of Piety.*

The fumes of his paſſion do as really intoxicate his diſcerning faculty, as the fumes of drink diſcompoſe and *ſtupify* the brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Envy, like a cold poiſon, benumbs and *ſtupifies*; and conſcious of its own impotence, folds its arms in deſpair. *Collier.*

STU'POR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *ſtupeur*, French.] Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *ſtupor*, or dull pain in the thigh and colick, are ſymptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To **STU'PRATE.** *v. a.* [*ſtupro*, Latin.] To raviſh; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupratio*, from *ſtupro*, Lat.] Rape; violation.

Stupration muſt not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY. *adv.* [from *ſturdy*.]

1. Stoutly; hardily.
2. Obſtinately; reſolutely.

Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurſe; and, as the reſt,
Here toughly chew and *ſturdily* digeſt
Th' immenſe vaſt volumes of our common law. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſturdy*.]

1. Stoutneſs; hardineſs.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining ſome little ſkill of buſtling for himſelf, by his converſation with vitious boys, when the chief uſe of that *ſturdineſs*, and ſtanding upon his own legs, is only for the preſervation of his virtue. *Locke.*

2. Brutal ſtrength.

STU'RDY. *adv.* [*eſtourdi*, French.]

1. Hardy; ſtout; brutal; obſtinate. It is always uſed of men with ſome diſagreeable idea of coarſeneſs or rudeneſs.

This muſt be done, and I would fain ſee
Mortal ſo *ſturdy* as to gainſay. *Hudibras.*

A *ſturdy* hardened ſinner ſhall advance to the utmoſt pitch of impiety with leſs reluctance than he took the firſt ſteps, whilſt his conſcience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*

Aw'd by that houſe, accuſtom'd to command,
The *ſturdy* kerns in due ſubjection ſtand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; forcible.

The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of ſome *ſturdy* lout, he had ſo well defended himſelf. *Sidney.*

Ne ought his *ſturdy* ſtrokes might ſtand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Stiff; ſtout.

He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather *ſturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

Sturdieſt oaks
Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up ſheer. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

STU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſturio*, *turſio*, Latin.] A ſea-fiſh.

It is part of the ſcutellated bone of a *ſturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular conſtitution on one ſide, the cells being worn down, and ſmooth on the other. *Woodward.*

STURK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇyꞃc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*

Thus they are ſtill called in Scotland.

To **STUT.** } *To* **STU'TTER.** } *v. n.* [*ſtutten*, to hinder, Dutch.] To ſpeak with heſitation; to ſtammer.

Divers *ſtut*: the cauſe is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is leſs apt to move; and therefore naturals *ſtut*. *Bacon.*

STU'TTER. } **STU'TTERER.** } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtut*.] One that ſpeaks with heſitation; a ſtammerer.

Many *ſtutters* are very cholerick, choler inducing a dryneſs in the tongue. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

STY. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇıᵹe, Saxon.]

1. A cabbin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,
That in the *ſty* of this moſt bloody boar,
My ſon George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakeſp.*

When her hogs had miſs'd their way,
Th' untoward creatures to the *ſty* I drove,
And whiſtl'd all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *ſty*,
And have no thought to grieve them till they die. *King.*

2. Any place of beſtial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleaſure in a ſenſual *ſty*. *Milton.*

With what eaſe
Might'ſt thou expel this monſter from his throne,
Now made a *ſty*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

To **STY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a ſty.

Here you *ſty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The reſt of th' iſland. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To **STY.** *v. n.* To ſoar; to aſcend. *Spenſer.*

STY'GIAN. *adj.* [*ſtygius*, Latin.] Helliſh; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that ſo ſudden blaze the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aſpect. *Milton.*

STYLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtylus*, Latin.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy
That can tranſlate the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo quiet, and ſo ſweet a *ſtyle*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon ſo tender and nice a ſubject with my ſeverer *ſtyle*. *More.*

Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of a *ſtile*. *Swift.*

Let ſome lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, and the *ſtyle* refines. *Pope.*

2. Manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters.

No *ſtyle* is held for baſe, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philoſopher,
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the *ſtyle* of gods,
And make a piſh at chance and ſufferance. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Title; appellation.

Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *ſtile*; thou ſhalt know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king gave them in his commiſſion the *ſtyle* and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *ſtyle*; O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble ſuppliant ſue in vain. *Dryden's Æn.*

Propitious hear our pray'r,
Whether the *ſtyle* of Titan pleaſe thee more,
Whoſe purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Courſe of writing. Unuſual.

While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *ſtyle*. *Dryden.*

5. A pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax.
6. Any thing with a ſharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.

Placing two *ſtiles* or needles of the ſame ſteel, touched with the ſame loadſtone, when the one is removed but half a ſpan, the other would ſtand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

7. The ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower.

Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or ſeed: it is uſually ſlender and long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, ſtamina, apices, *ſtile*, and ſeed-veſſel. *Ray.*

8. **STYLE** *of Court*, is properly the practice obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **STYLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind ſhould be *ſtyled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that ſo ſhall end
The ſtrife which thou call'ſt evil, but we *ſtyle*
The ſtrife of glory. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *ſtile* their own rewards. *Denham's Sophy.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought to carry the cauſe, and is ready to *ſtile* it impudence in any one who ſhall ſtand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *ſtil'd*
A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STY'PTICK. *adj.* [στυπτικὸς; *ſtyptique*, Fr. This is uſually written *ſtiptick*. See STIPTICK.] The ſame as aſtringent; but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hæmorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and ſhrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an eſſential ſalt, by which they are ſharp, ſweet, ſour or *ſtyptick*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STYPTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſtipticity*.] The power of ſtanching blood.

Cathartícks of mercurials precipitate the viſcidities by their *ſtypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

To **STY'THY.** *v. a.* [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil.

By the forge that *ſtythy'd* Mars his helm,
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *ſuadeo*, Latin.] Eaſy to be perſuaded.

SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuadeo*, Latin.] Having power to perſuade.

It had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; and though its command over them was but *ſuaſive* and political, yet it had the force of coaction, and deſpotical. *South's Sermons.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [*ſuaſorius*, Latin.] Having tendency to perſuade.

SUA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuavité*, French; *ſuavitas*, Latin.]

1. Sweetneſs to the ſenſes.

She deſired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *ſuavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetneſs to the mind.

SUB, in compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *adj.* [*ſub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a ſmall degree.

The juice of the ſtem is like the chyle in the animal body, not ſufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *ſubacid* in all plants. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

SUBA'CRID. *adj.* [*ſub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree.

The green choler of a cow taſted ſweet, bitter, *ſubacrid*, or a little pungent, and turned ſyrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

To **SUBA'CT.** *v. a.* [*ſubactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to ſubdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleaſure in the conſort of air, but endeavour to *ſubact* it into a more denſe body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any ſtate, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very ſmall powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one aſſimilation, or abſolute converſion and *ſubaction*; the other maturation; whereof the former is moſt conſpicuous in living creatures, in which there is an abſolute converſion and aſſimilation of the nouriſhment into the body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SU'BALTERN. *adj.* [*ſubalterne*, French.] Inferiour; ſubordinate; that which in different reſpects is both ſuperiour and inferiour. It is uſed in the army of all officers below a captain.

There had like to have been a duel between two *ſubalterns*, upon a diſpute which ſhould be governor of Portſmouth. *Addiſon.*

Love's *ſubalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lanthorn in his hand,
And Venus, maſk'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

One, while a *ſubaltern* officer, was every day complaining againſt the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet after he received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed the ſpirit of colonelſhip was coming faſt upon him, and it daily increaſed to his death. *Swift.*

This ſort of univerſal ideas, which may either be conſidered as a genus or ſpecies, is called *ſubaltern*. *Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*ſubalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*ſub* and *aſtringent*.] Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute thoſe precepts by ſimple meſſengers, or *ſubbeadles*, but in their own perſons. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*ſub* and *celeſtial*.] Placed beneath the heavens.

The moſt refined glories of *ſubceleſtial* excellencies are but more faint reſemblances of theſe. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *chanter*; *ſuccentor*, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *adj.* [*ſub* and *clavus*, Latin.]

Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or ſhoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muſcle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though ſeated on the right ſide, yet, by the *ſubclavian* diviſion, doth equi-diſtantly communicate its activity unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The chyle firſt mixeth with the blood in the *ſubclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechaniſm nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *conſtellation*.] A ſubordinate or ſecondary conſtellation.

As to the picture of the ſeven ſtars, if thereby be meant the pleiades, or *ſubconſtellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are deſcribed in a clear night an ordinary eye may diſcover. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUBCO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*ſub* and *contrary*.] Contrary in an inferiour degree.

If two particular propoſitions differ in quality, they are *ſubcontraries*; as, ſome vine is a tree: ſome vine is not a tree. Theſe may be both true together, but they can never be both falſe. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*ſub* and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the intereſt of my wife;
'Tis ſhe is *ſubcontracted* to this lord,
And I her huſband contradict your banes. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdeaconus*, Latin.]

In the Romiſh church they have a *ſubdeacon*, who is the deacon's ſervant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBDE'AN. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdecanus*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that ſuch confirmation may be valid, the dean muſt join in perſon, and not in the perſon of a deputy or *ſubdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *deriſor*.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderneſs and delicacy.

This *ſubderiſorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleaſant condiment of our converſation. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſubdititius*, Lat.] Put ſecretly in the place of ſomething elſe.

To **SUBDIVE'RSIFY.** *v. a.* [*ſub* and *diverſify*.] To diverſify again what is already diverſified.

The ſame wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras; and theſe variouſly *ſubdiverſified* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To **SU'BDIVIDE.** *v. a.* [*ſubdiviſer*, French; *ſub* and *divide*.] To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the riſe of eight, in tones, there be two beemols, or half notes; ſo as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but ſeven whole and equal notes; and if you *ſubdivide* that into half notes, as in the ſtops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When Brutus and Caſſius were overthrown, ſoon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *ſubdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *ſubdivide* a fraction. *Roſcommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet ſwarmed into colonies, and thoſe colonies were *ſubdivided* into many others, in time their deſcendants loſt the primitive rites of divine worſhip, retaining only the notion of one Deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdiviſion*, French; from *ſubdivide*.]

1. The act of ſubdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *ſubdiviſion*; as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther ſubdivided into minutes and ſeconds. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion.

How can we ſee ſuch a multitude of ſouls caſt under ſo many *ſubdiviſions* of miſery, without reflecting on the abſurdity of a government that ſacrifices the happineſs of ſo many reaſonable beings to the glory of one? *Addiſon.*

In the decimal table the *ſubdiviſions* of the cubit, as ſpan, palm, and digit, are deduced from the ſhorter cubit. *Arbuth.*

SU'BDOLOUS. *adj.* [*ſubdolus*, Lat.] Cunning; ſubtle; ſly.

To **SUBDU'CE.** }
To **SUBDU'CT.** } *v. a.* [*ſubduco*, *ſubductus*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.

Or nature fail'd in me, and left ſome part
Not proof enough ſuch object to ſuſtain;
Or from my ſide *ſubducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To ſubſtract by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetick, ſubduction: if out of that ſuppoſed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we ſhould *ſubduce* ten, the reſidue muſt be leſs by ten than it was before, and yet ſtill the quotient muſt be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubduct*.]

1. The act of taking away.

Poſſibly the Divine Beneficence ſubducting that influence, which it communicated from the time of their firſt creation, they were kept in a ſtate of immortality 'till that moment of the *ſubduction*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical ſubſtraction.

Suppoſe we take the other operation of arithmetick, *ſubduction*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we ſhould ſubduct ten, the reſidue muſt be leſs by ten than it was before that *ſubduction*, and yet ſtill the quotient be infinite. *Hale.*

To **SUBDU'E.** *v. a.* [from *ſubdo*, or *ſubjugo*, Latin.]

1. To cruſh; to oppreſs; to ſink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *ſubdu'd* nature
To ſuch a lowneſs, but his unkind daughters. *Shakeſp.*

Them that roſe up againſt me, haſt thou *ſubdued* under me. 2 *Sam.* xxii. 40.

If aught were worthy to *ſubdue*
The ſoul of man. *Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.

Be fruitful, and repleniſh the earth, and *ſubdue* it. *Gen.* i.

Auguſtus Cæſar *ſubdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peacham.*

To overcome in battle, and *ſubdue*
Nations, and bring home ſpoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made thoſe times the ſtandard of their wit, when they *ſubdued* the world. *Sprat.*

3. To tame; to ſubact.

Nor is't unwholeſome to *ſubdue* the land
By often exerciſe; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. *May's Virgil.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubdue*.] Conqueſt. A word not uſed, nor worthy to be uſed.

I have ſeen thee,
As hot as Perſeus, ſpur thy Phrygian ſteed,
Bravely deſpiſing forfeits and *ſubduements*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubdue*.] Conquerour; tamer.

Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy heſt doſt frame;
Victor of gods, *ſubduer* of mankind,
That doſt the lions and fell tygers tame,
Who can expreſs the glory of thy might? *Spenſer.*

Their curious eye
Diſcerns their great *ſubduer*'s awful mien
And correſponding features fair. *Phillips.*

Figs are great *ſubduers* of acrimony, uſeful in hoarſeneſs and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBDU'PLE. }
SUBDU'PLICATE. } *adj.* [*ſubduple*, Fr. *ſub* and *duplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of two.

As one of theſe under pulleys doth abate half of that heavineſs which the weight hath in itſelf, and cauſe the power to be in a *ſubduple* proportion unto it, ſo two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a ſubquadruple proportion, and three a ſubſextuple. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

The motion generated by the forces in the whole paſſage of the body or thing through that ſpace, ſhall be in a *ſubduplicate* proportion of the forces. *Newton's Opticks.*

SUBJA'CENT. *adj.* [*ſubjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.

The ſuperficial parts of rocks and mountains are waſhed away by rains, and borne down upon the *ſubjacent* plains. *Woodward.*

To **SUBJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.]

1. To put under.

The angel led them direct, and down the cliff as faſt
To the *ſubjected* plain. *Milton.*

The medal bears each form and name:
In one ſhort view, *ſubjected* to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, ſages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make ſubordinate; to make ſubmiſſive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminiſh'd name
Shall loſe of luſtre, by *ſubjecting* rage
To the cool dictates of experienc'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enſlave; to make obnoxious.

I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taſte grief, need friends, like you: *ſubjected* thus,
How can you ſay to me, I am a king? *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

I ſee thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
Led hence a ſlave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by thoſe that ſee, or fall into the ditch: and he is the moſt *ſubjected*, the moſt enſlaved, who is ſo in his underſtanding. *Locke.*

4. To expoſe; to make liable.

If the veſſels yield, it *ſubjects* the perſon to all the inconveniencies of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To ſubmit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *ſubject* his ways of operation to the ſcrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himſelf to do nothing but what we muſt comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make ſubſervient.

Subjected to his ſervice angel-wings. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT. *adj.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.]

1. Placed or ſituated under.

Th' eaſtern tower,
Whoſe height commands, as *ſubject*, all the vale
To ſee the fight. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.

Eſau was never *ſubject* to Jacob, but founded a diſtinct people and government, and was himſelf prince over them. *Locke.*

3. Expoſed; liable; obnoxious.

Moſt *ſubject* is the fatteſt ſoil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overſpread with them. *Shakeſpeare.*

All human things are *ſubject* to decay,
And when fate ſummons, monarchs muſt obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

I enter into the *ſubject* matter of my diſcourſe. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT. *n. ſ.* [*ſujet*, French.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another.

Every *ſubject*'s duty is the king's,
But every *ſubject*'s ſoul is his own. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Never *ſubject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wiſh to be a *ſubject*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

The *ſubject* muſt obey his prince, becauſe God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*

Thoſe I call *ſubjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magiſtrates of the ſovereign. *Davies.*

Were *ſubjects* ſo but only by their choice,
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*

2. That on which any operation either mental or material is performed.

Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *ſubject* of our watch. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This *ſubject* for heroick ſong pleas'd me. *Milton.*

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *ſubject* for our contemplation. *Decay of Piety.*

I will not venture on ſo nice a *ſubject* with my ſeverer ſtyle. *More.*

Make choice of a *ſubject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of deſign can give, ſhall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *ſubject* of a propoſition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts's Logick.*

My real deſign is, that of publiſhing your praiſes to the world; not upon the *ſubject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exiſts.

Anger is certainly a kind of baſeneſs, as it appears well in the weakneſs of thoſe *ſubjects* in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, ſick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In Grammar.] The nominative caſe to a verb, is called by grammarians the *ſubject* of the verb. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

SUBJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubject*.]

1. The act of ſubduing.

After the conqueſt of the kingdom and *ſubjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting againſt the king had ſaved themſelves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [*Sujettion*, Fr.] The ſtate of being under government.

Becauſe the *ſubjection* of the body to the will is by natural neceſſity, the *ſubjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore ſtand in need of direction after what ſort our wills and deſires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himſelf to *ſubjection*, that having once ſet before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. *Spenſer.*

Both in *ſubjection* now to ſenſual appetite. *Milton.*

SUBJE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſubject*.] Relating not to the object but the ſubject.

Certainty, according to the ſchools, is diſtinguiſhed into objective and *ſubjective*: objective is when the propoſition is certainly true in itſelf; and *ſubjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *ingreſſus*, Latin.] Secret entrance.

The preſſure of the ambient air is ſtrengthened upon the acceſſion of the air ſucked out; which forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *ſubingreſſion* of its parts. *Boyle.*

To **SUBJOI'N.** *v. a.* [*ſub* and *joindre*, French; *ſubjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuſe from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that knew not that he was the high-prieſt, and *ſubjoins* a reaſon. *South's Sermons.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſubitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; haſty.

To **SU'BJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*ſubjuguer*, Fr. *ſubjugo*, Lat.] To conquer; to ſubdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin that haſt warm'd the breaſt,
Whoſe ſov'reign dictates *ſubjugate* the eaſt! *Prior.*

He *ſubjugated* a king, and called him his vaſſal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubjugate*.] The act of ſubduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *ſubjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubjungo*, Latin.] The ſtate of being ſubjoined; the act of ſubjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *ſubjunction* to ſome other verb. *Clarke.*

SU'BJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*ſubjunctivus*, Lat. *ſubjonctif*, Fr.]

1. Subjoined to ſomething elſe.

2. [In Grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation, to ſignify the ſame intentions as the indicative, yet not abſolutely but relatively to ſome other verb, which is called the *ſubjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SU'BLAPSARY. *adj.* [*ſub* and *lapſus*, Latin.] Done after the fall of man.

SUBLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublevo*, Latin.] The act of raiſing on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *adj.* [from *ſublime*.] Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublimable*.] Quality of admitting ſublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taſte and ſmell, and eaſy *ſublimableneſs*, as common ſalt armoniack. *Boyle.*

SU'BLIMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublime*.]

1. Any thing raiſed by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of ſubliming, and what metals endure ſubliming, and what body the *ſublimate* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quickſilver raiſed in the retort.

The particles of mercury uniting with the acid particles of ſpirit of ſalt compoſe mercury *ſublimate*, and with the ticles of ſulphur, cinnabar. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **SU'BLIMATE.** *v. a.* [from *ſublime*.]

1. To raiſe by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

Not only the groſs and illiterate ſouls, but the moſt aerial and *ſublimated* are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*

The precepts of Chriſtianity are ſo excellent and refined, and ſo apt to cleanſe and *ſublimate* the more groſs and corrupt, as ſhews fleſh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBLIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublimation*, Fr. from *ſublimate*.]

1. A chemical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from diſtillation, excepting that in diſtillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry; and that the matter to be diſtilled may be either ſolid or fluid, but *ſublimation* is only concerned about ſolid ſubſtances. There is alſo another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great uſe in diſtillation, has hardly any room in *ſublimation*; for the ſubſtances which are to be ſublimed being ſolid are incapable of rarefaction; and ſo it is only impulſe that can raiſe them. *Quincy.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ſettlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *ſublimation*; that is a calling of the ſeveral parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Since oil of ſulphur per campanam is of the ſame nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that ſulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts ſo ſtrongly cohering by attraction, as to aſcend together by *ſublimation*. *Newton.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns
Bodies to ſpirits, by *ſublimation* ſtrange. *Davies.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and ſhort in moral, which are but the rudiments and firſt draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *ſublimation* of morality? *South.*

SUBLI'ME. *adj.* [*ſublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They ſum'd their pens, and ſoaring th' air *ſublime*
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton.*

Sublime on theſe a tow'r of ſteel is rear'd,
And dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly ſtrained to the height
In that celeſtial colloquy *ſublime*. *Milton.*

Can it be, that ſouls *ſublime*
Return to viſit our terreſtrial clime;
And that the gen'rous mind releas'd by death,
Can cover lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in ſtile or ſentiment; lofty; grand.

Eaſy in ſtile, thy work in ſenſe *ſublime*. *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n-fall'n, in ſtation ſtood or juſt array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were jocund and *ſublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Haughty; proud.

He was *ſublime*, and almoſt tumorous in his looks and geſtures. *Wotton.*

SUBLI'ME. *n. ſ.* The grand or lofty ſtile. *The ſublime* is a Galliciſm, but now naturalized.

Longinus ſtrengthens all his laws,
And is himſelf the great *ſublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *ſublime* riſes from the nobleneſs of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phraſe; the perfect *ſublime* ariſes from all three together. *Addiſon.*

To **SUBLI'ME.** *v. a.* [*ſublimer*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To raiſe by a chemical fire.

Study our manuſcripts, thoſe myriads
Of letters, which have paſt 'twixt thee and me,
Thence write our annals, and in them leſſons be
To all, whom love's *ſubliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

2. To raiſe on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor ſtrong,
Nor can thy head, not helpt, itſelf *ſublime*,
Yet, like a ſerpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flow'rs, and then fruit,
Man's nouriſhment, by gradual ſcale *ſublim'd*
To vital ſpirits aſpire. *Milton.*

The fancies of moſt are moved by the inward ſprings of the corporeal machine, which even in the moſt *ſublimed* intellectuals is dangerouſly influential. *Glanville.*

Art being ſtrengthened by the knowledge of things, may paſs into nature by ſlow degrees, and ſo be *ſublimed* into a pure genius which is capable of diſtinguiſhing betwixt the beauties of Nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden.*

Meanly they ſeek the bleſſing to confine,
And force that ſun but on a part to ſhine;
Which not alone the ſouthern wit *ſublimes*,
But ripens ſpirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

To **SUBLI'ME.** *v. n.* To riſe in the chemical veſſel by the force of fire.

The particles of ſal ammoniac in ſublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *ſublime* alone. *Newton's Opticks.*

This ſalt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *ſublimes* in a great one. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SUBLI'MELY. *adv.* [from *ſublime.*] Loftily; grandly.

This fuſtian's ſo *ſublimely* bad;
It is not poetry, but proſe run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublime*; *ſublimité*, French; *ſublimitas*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.
2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majeſty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unleſs we eſteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *ſublimity* itſelf is rightly conſidered. *Hooker.*

In reſpect of God's incomprehenſible *ſublimity* and purity, this is alſo true, that God is neither a mind, nor a ſpirit like other ſpirits, nor a light ſuch as can be diſcerned. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment.

Milton's diſtinguiſhing excellence lies in the *ſublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatneſs of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addiſ.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *adj.* [*ſublingual*, French; *ſub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under the tongue.

Thoſe ſubliming humours ſhould be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *ſublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*ſublunaire*, Fr. *ſub* and *luna*, Latin.]
SU'BLUNARY. } Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terreſtrial; of this world.

Dull *ſublunary* lovers, love,
Whoſe ſoul is ſenſe, cannot admit
Of abſence, 'cauſe it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night meaſur'd, with her ſhadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vaſt *ſublunar* vault. *Milton.*

Through ſeas of knowledge we our courſe advance,
Diſcov'ring ſtill new worlds of ignorance;
And theſe diſcov'ries make us all confeſs
That *ſublunary* ſcience is but gueſs. *Denham.*

The celeſtial bodies above the moon being not ſubject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *ſublunary* are ſubject to change. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of ſtrolling gods, whoſe uſual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *ſublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

SU'BMARINE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *mare.*] Lying or acting under the ſea.

This contrivance may ſeem difficult, becauſe theſe *ſubmarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the ſight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *ſubmarine* plants, but alſo the lithophyta affect this manner of growing, as I obſerved in corals. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **SUBME'RGE.** *v. a.* [*ſubmerger*, Fr. *ſubmergo*, Latin.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt were *ſubmerg'd* and made
A ciſtern for ſcal'd ſnakes. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

SUBME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubmerſion*, Fr. from *ſubmerſus*, Lat] The act of drowning; ſtate of being drowned.

The great Atlantick iſland is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almoſt contiguous to the weſtern parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly ſwallowed up by that ocean: which, if true, might afford a paſſage from Africa to America by land before that *ſubmerſion*. *Hale's Origination of Mankind.*

To **SUBMI'NISTER.** } *v. a.* [*ſubminiſtro*, Lat.] To ſup-
To **SUBMI'NISTRATE.** } ply; to afford. A word not much in uſe.

Some things have been diſcovered, not only by the induſtry of mankind, but even the inferiour animals have *ſubminiſtred* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

Nothing *ſubminiſtrates* apter matter to be converted into peſtilent ſeminaries, than ſteams of naſty folks. *Harvey.*

To **SUBMI'NISTER.** *v. n.* To ſubſerve.

Our paſſions, as fire and water, are good ſervants, but bad maſters, and *ſubminiſter* to the beſt and worſt of purpoſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

SUBMI'SS. *adj.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble; ſubmiſſive; obſequious.

King James, mollified by the biſhop's *ſubmiſs* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he ſhould not be fully ſatisfied except he ſpake with him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Nearer his preſence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet with *ſubmiſs* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a ſuperior nature, bowed low. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiſs: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſoumiſſion*, Fr. from *ſubmiſſus*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himſelf to the power of another.

Submiſſion, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word,
We Engliſh warriors wot not what it means. *Shakeſp.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; humble or ſuppliant behaviour.

In all *ſubmiſſion* and humility,
York doth preſent himſelf unto your highneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Great prince, by that *ſubmiſſion* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confeſſion of errour.

Be not as extreme in *ſubmiſſion*, as in offence. *Shakeſp.*

4. Obſequiouſneſs; reſignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more juſtly required by God Almighty than a perfect *ſubmiſſion* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

SUBMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [*ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble; teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority.

On what *ſubmiſſive* meſſage art thou ſent? *Shakeſpeare.*

Her at his feet *ſubmiſſive* in diſtreſs
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

Sudden from the golden throne,
With a *ſubmiſſive* ſtep I haſted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſſive.*] Humbly; with confeſſion of inferiority.

The goddeſs,
Soft in her tone, *ſubmiſſively* replies. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Speech ev'n there *ſubmiſſively* withdraws
From rights of ſubjects, and the poor man's cauſe;
Then pompous ſilence reigns, and ſtills the noiſy laws. *Pope.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubmiſſive.*] Humility; confeſſion of fault, or inferiority.

If thou ſin in wine and wantonneſs,
Boaſt not thereof, nor make thy ſhame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *ſubmiſſiveneſs*,
But he that boaſts, ſhuts that out of his ſtory:
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the ſpacious ſky. *Herbert.*

SUBMI'SSLY. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſs.*] Humbly; with ſubmiſſion.

Humility conſiſts, not in wearing mean cloaths, and going ſoftly and *ſubmiſsly*, but in hearty mean opinion of thy ſelf. *Taylor.*

To **SUBMI'T.** *v. a.* [*ſoumettre*, Fr. *ſubmitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to ſink.

Sometimes the hill *ſubmits* itſelf a while
In ſmall deſcents, which do its height beguile,
And ſometimes mounts, but ſo as billows play,
Whoſe riſe not hinders, but makes ſhort our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune ſtood,
With all his hoſts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *ſubmit* th' officious flood,
And with his trident ſhov'd them off the ſand. *Dryden.*

2. To ſubject; to reſign without reſiſtance to authority.

Return to thy miſtreſs, and *ſubmit* thyſelf under her hands. *Gen.* xvi. 9.

Will ye *ſubmit* your neck, and chuſe to bend
The ſupple knee? *Milton.*

3. To leave to diſcretion; to refer to judgment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *ſubmitted* to the houſe. *Swift.*

To **SUBMI'T.** *v. n.* To be ſubject; to acquieſce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy huſband's will
Thine ſhall *ſubmit*: he over thee ſhall rule. *Milton.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleaſure, but to *ſubmit* to pain, affliction, diſgrace, and even death. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SUBMU'LTIPLE. *n. ſ.* A *ſubmultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *ſubmultiple* of 21, as being contained in it ſeven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBOCTA'VE. } *adj.* [*ſub* and *octavus*, Lat. and *octuple.*]
SUBOCTU'PLE. } Containing one part of eight.

As one of theſe under pulleys abates half of that heavineſs of the weight, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion, ſo two of them abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a ſubquadruple proportion, three a ſubſextuple, four a *ſuboctuple*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *ſuboctave*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the courſe taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *ſuboctave*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SUBO'RDINACY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſubordinate.*] *Subordinacy*
SUBO'RDINANCY. } is the proper and analogical word.

1. The ſtate of being ſubject.

Purſuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *ſubordinacy* to reaſon. *Spectator.*

2. Series of ſubordination.

The *ſubordinancy* of the government changing hands ſo often, makes an unſteddineſs in the purſuit of the publick intereſts. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferiour in order; in nature; in dignity or power.

It was *ſubordinate*, not enſlaved to the underſtanding; not as a ſervant to a maſter, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a ſubjection, and yet retains a majeſty. *South's Sermons.*

Whether dark preſages of the night proceed from any latent power of the ſoul, during her abſtraction, or from any operation of *ſubordinate* ſpirits, has been a diſpute. *Addiſon.*

2. Deſcending in a regular ſeries.

The two armies were aſſigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet aſſiſted with *ſubordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *ſubordinate*
Awak'ning, thus to him in ſecret ſpake. *Milton.*

Theſe carry ſuch plain characters of diſagreement or affinity, that the ſeveral kinds and *ſubordinate* ſpecies of each are eaſily diſtinguiſhed. *Woodward.*

To **SUBO'RDINATE.** *v. a.* [*ſub* and *ordino*, Latin.] To range under another. Not in uſe, but proper and elegant.

If I have *ſubordinated* picture and ſculpture to architecture as their miſtreſs, ſo there are other inferior arts ſubordinate to them. *Wotton.*

SUBO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *ſubordinate.* In a ſeries regularly deſcending.

It being the higheſt ſtep of ill, to which all others *ſubordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubordination*, Fr. from *ſubordinate.*]

1. The ſtate of being inferior to another.

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *ſubordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A ſeries regularly deſcending.

If we would ſuppoſe a miniſtry, where every ſingle perſon was of diſtinguiſhed piety, and all great officers of ſtate and law diligent in chuſing perſons, who in their ſeveral *ſubordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their ſuperiors, the empire of irreligion would be ſoon deſtroyed. *Swift.*

To **SUB'ORN.** *v. a.* [*ſuborner*, Fr. *ſuborno*, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by ſecret colluſion.

His judges were the ſelf-ſame men by whom his accuſers were *ſuborned*. *Hooker.*

Fond wretch, thou know'ſt not what thou ſpeak'ſt,
Or elſe thou art *ſuborn'd* againſt his honour
In hateful practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Reaſon may meet
Some ſpecious object, by the foe *ſuborn'd*;
And fall into deception. *Milton.*

His artful boſom heaves diſſembled ſighs;
And tears *ſuborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes. *Prior.*

2. To procure by indirect means.

Behold
Thoſe who by ling'ring ſickneſs loſe their breath,
And thoſe who by deſpair *ſuborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubornation*, Fr. from *ſuborn.*] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Deſmond was, through falſe *ſubornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh moſt unjuſtly. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

You ſet the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his ſake wear the deteſted blot
Of murd'rous *ſubornation*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The fear of puniſhment in this life will preſerve men from few vices, ſince ſome of the blackeſt often prove the ſureſt ſteps to favour; ſuch as ingratitude, hypocriſy, treachery, and *ſubornation*. *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [*ſuborneur*, Fr. from *ſuborn.*] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *pœna*, Latin.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *quadruple.*] Containing one part of four.

As one theſe under pulleys abates half of that heavineſs the weight hath in itſelf, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion unto it, ſo two of them abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a *ſubquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

SUBQUINTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *quintuple.*] Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *ſubquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

SUBRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *rector.*] The rector's vicegerent.

He was choſen *ſubrector* of the college. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubreption*, Fr. *ſubreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by ſurprize or unfair repreſentation. *Dict.*

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſurreptice*, Fr. *ſurreptitius*, Latin.] Fraudulently obtained from a ſuperior, by concealing ſome truth, which, if known, would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*

To **SUBSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*ſouſcrire*, Fr. *ſubſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To give conſent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *ſubſcribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *ſubſcribed* in the reign of King James, and that his Majeſty himſelf had *ſubſcribed* it; by which impoſition people of all degrees engaged themſelves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader ſees the names of thoſe perſons by whom this letter is *ſubſcribed*. *Addiſon.*

2. To atteſt by writing the name.

Their particular teſtimony ought to be better credited, than ſome other *ſubſcribed* with an hundred hands. *Whitgifte.*

3. To contract; to limit. Not uſed.

The king gone to night! *ſubſcrib'd* his pow'r!
Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **SUBSCRI'BE.** *v. n.*

1. To give conſent.

Oſius, with whoſe hand the Nicene creed was ſet down, and framed for the whole Chriſtian world to *ſubſcribe* unto, ſo far yielded in the end, as even with the ſame hand to ratify the Arians confeſſion. *Hooker.*

Adviſe thee what is to be done,
And we will all *ſubſcribe* to thy advice *Shakeſpeare.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, Go porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe *ſubſcrib'd*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So ſpake much humbled Eve; but fate
Subſcrib'd not: nature firſt gave ſigns, impreſs'd
On bird, beaſt, air. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To promiſe a ſtipulated ſum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. One who ſubſcribes.
2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can ſpare a ſhilling ſhall be a *ſubſcriber*. *Swift.*

SUBSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man aſked, are ye Chriſtians? We anſwered we were; fearing the leſs becauſe of the croſs we had ſeen in the *ſubſcription*. *Bacon.*

2. Conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name.
3. The act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he ply'd;
Stocks and *ſubſcriptions* pour on ev'ry ſide. *Pope.*

South-ſea *ſubſcriptions* take who pleaſe,
Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Submiſſion; obedience. Not in uſe.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *ſubſcription*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

SUBSE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *ſectio*, Latin.] A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection into a leſſer. A ſection of a ſection. *Dict.*

SU'BSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſequor*, Latin.] The ſtate of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *ſubſequence* in which they are paſt. *Grew.*

SUBSE'CUTIVE, *adj.* [from *ſubſequor.*] Following in train.

SUBSEPTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſeptuplus*, Latin.] Containing one of ſeven parts.

If unto this lower pully there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a ſubquintuple proportion; if a third, a *ſubſeptuple*. *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENT. *adj.* [*ſubſequent*, Fr. *ſubſequens*, Latin. This word is improperly pronounced long in the ſecond ſyllable by Shakeſpeare.] Following in train; not preceding.

In ſuch indexes, although ſmall pricks
To their *ſubſequent* volumes, there is ſeen
The baby figure of the giant maſs
Of things to come, at large. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

The *ſubſequent* words come on before the precedent vaniſh. *Bacon.*

Why does each conſenting ſign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *ſubſequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year?

This article is introduced as *ſubſequent* to the treaty of Munſter, made about 1648, when England was in the utmoſt confuſion. *Swift.*

SUBSE'QUENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſubſequent.*] Not ſo as to go before; ſo as to follow in train.

To men in governing moſt things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *ſubſequently*, and to ſtrike in with things as they fall out, by poſtliminious after-applications of them to their purpoſes. *South's Sermons.*

To **SUBSERVE.** *v. a.* [*ſubſervio*, Latin.] To ſerve in ſubordination; to ſerve inſtrumentally.

Not made to rule,
But to *ſubſerve* where wiſdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *ſubſerve* our purpoſes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no ſpecial part of the brain devoted to its own ſervice, but uſes all thoſe parts which *ſubſerve* our ſenſations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walſh.*

Subse'rvience.
Subse'rviency. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſerve.*] Inſtrumental fitneſs or uſe.

Wicked ſpirits may by their cunning carry farther in a ſeeming confederacy or *ſubſerviency* to the deſigns of a good angel. *Dryden.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears ſo much fitneſs, uſe, and *ſubſerviency* to infinite functions, any otherwiſe than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is an immediate and agil *ſubſervience* of the ſpirits to the empire of the ſoul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

There is a regular ſubordination and *ſubſerviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Princ.*

Subse'rvient. *adj.* [*ſubſerviens*, Latin.] Subordinate; inſtrumentally uſeful.

Philoſophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worſhipped many inferior and *ſubſervient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

Theſe ranks of creatures are *ſubſervient* one to another, and the moſt of them ſerviceable to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of thoſe motions continually made in the diſpoſal of the corporeal principles *ſubſervient* herein. *Grew.*

Senſe is *ſubſervient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to conſider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and they are his creatures ſubordinate to him, and *ſubſervient* to his will. *Newton's Opticks.*

Moſt criticks, fond of ſome *ſubſervient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one lov'd folly ſacrifice. *Pope.*

Subse'xtuple. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſextuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of ſix.

One of theſe under pullies abates half of that heavineſs the weight hath, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion unto it, two of them a ſubquadruple proportion, three a *ſubſextuple*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

To **SUBSI'DE.** *v. n.* [*ſubſido*, Lat.] To ſink; to tend downwards.

He ſhook the ſacred honours of his head
With terror trembled heav'ns *ſubſiding* hill,
And from his ſhaken curls ambroſial dews diſtill. *Dryd.*

Now Jove ſuſpends his golden ſcales in air,
Weighs the men's wits againſt the lady's hair;
The doubtful beam long nods from ſide to ſide:
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *ſubſide*. *Pope.*

Subsi'dence.
Subsi'dency. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſide.*] The act of ſinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *ſubſidency* of the abyſs would take up a conſiderable time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This miſcellany of bodies being determined to *ſubſidence* merely by their different ſpecifick gravities, all thoſe which had the ſame gravity ſubſided at the ſame time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of thoſe air-bladders, whoſe ſurfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a ſudden *ſubſidence* meet again by the ingreſs and egreſs of the air, the liquour is ſtill farther attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

Subsi'diary. *adj.* [*ſubſidiaire*, Fr. *ſubſidiarius*, Latin, from *ſubſidy.*] Aſſiſtant; brought in aid.

Bitter ſubſtances burn the blood, and are a ſort of *ſubſidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SU'BSIDY. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſide*, Fr. *ſubſidium*, Latin.] Aid, commonly ſuch as is given in money.

They adviſed the king to ſend ſpeedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *ſubſidy*. *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *ſubſidy* the preſent age can raiſe. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a houſe of commons ſhould never grant ſuch *ſubſidies* as give no pain to the people, leſt the nation ſhould acquieſce under a burden they did not feel. *Addiſon.*

To **Subsi'gn.** *v. a.* [*ſubſigno*, Latin.] To ſign under.

Neither have they ſeen any deed before the conqueſt, but *ſubſigned* with croſſes and ſingle names without ſurnames. *Camden.*

To **SUBSI'ST.** *v. n.* [*ſubſiſter*, Fr. *ſubſiſto*, Latin.]

1. To continue; to retain the preſent ſtate or condition.

Firm we *ſubſiſt*, but poſſible to ſwerve. *Milton.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impoſſibility that the republick could *ſubſiſt* any longer. *Swift.*

2. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He ſhone ſo powerfully upon me, that like the heat of a Ruſſian ſummer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *ſubſiſt* in the long winter which ſucceeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember thoſe that want neceſſaries, as we ourſelves ſhould have deſired to be remembered, had it been our ſad lot to *ſubſiſt* on other mens charity. *Atterbury.*

3. To inhere; to have exiſtence.

Though the general natures of theſe qualities are ſufficiently diſtant from one another, yet when they come to *ſubſiſt* in particulars, and to be clothed with ſeveral accidents, then the diſcernment is not ſo eaſy. *South's Sermons.*

Subsi'stence, or *Subſiſtency.* *n. ſ.* [*ſubſiſtance*, French, from *ſubſiſt.*]

1. Real being.

The fleſh, and the conjunction of the fleſh with God began both at one inſtant, his making and taking to himſelf our fleſh was but one act; ſo that in Chriſt there is no perſonal *ſubſiſtence* but one, and that from everlaſting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is diſſolved, that is the chain of theſe differing *ſubſiſtencies* that compound us, as how it firſt commenced. *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *ſubſiſtence*, but the very images were of ſome creatures exiſting. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of ſupporting life.

His viceroy could only propoſe to himſelf a comfortable *ſubſiſtence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addiſon.*

Subsi'stent. *adj.* [*ſubſiſtens*, Latin.] Having real being.

Such as deny ſpirits *ſubſiſtent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the ſeparate exiſtence of their own. *Brown.*

Theſe qualities are not *ſubſiſtent* in thoſe bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in ſomething elſe. *Bentley.*

SU'BSTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtance*, Fr. *ſubſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; ſomething exiſting; ſomething of which we can ſay that it is.

Since then the ſoul works by herſelf alone,
Springs not from ſenſe, nor humours well agreeing,
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *ſubſtance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

The ſtrength of gods,
And this empyreal *ſubſtance* cannot fail. *Milton.*

2. That which ſupports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mould,
And *ſubſtance*. *Milton.*

Every being is conſidered as ſubſiſting in and by itſelf, and then it is called a *ſubſtance*; or it ſubſiſts in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The eſſential part.

It will ſerve our turn to comprehend the *ſubſtance*, without confining ourſelves to ſcrupulous exactneſs in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the ſame in *ſubſtance* with the Latin. *Burn.*

They are the beſt epitomes, and let you ſee with one caſt of the eye the *ſubſtance* of a hundred pages. *Addiſon.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; ſomething ſolid, not empty.

Shadows to night
Have ſtruck more terror to the ſoul of Richard,
Than can the *ſubſtance* of ten thouſand ſoldiers
Arm'd in proof, and led by ſhallow Richard. *Shakeſp.*

He the future evil ſhall no leſs
In apprehenſion than in *ſubſtance* feel. *Milton.*

Heroick virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *ſubſtance*, not th' appearance choſe:
To reſcue one ſuch friend he took more pride,
Than to deſtroy whole thouſands of ſuch foes. *Dryden.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opake and coloured bodies are many ſpaces, either empty or repleniſhed with mediums of other denſities; as water between the tinging corpuſcles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that conſtitute clouds or miſts, and for the moſt part ſpaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *ſubſtance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than thoſe of animal *ſubſtances*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of houſe and home, and hath put all my *ſubſtance* into that fat belly of his, but I will have ſome of it out again. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

We are deſtroying many thouſand lives, and exhauſting our *ſubſtance*, but not for our own intereſt. *Swift.*

Substa'ntial. *adj.* [*ſubſtantielle*, Fr. from *ſubſtance.*]

1. Real; actually exiſting.

If this atheiſt would have his chance to be a real and *ſubſtantial* agent, he is more ſtupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. True; ſolid; real; not merely ſeeming.

O bleſſed! bleſſed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering ſweet to be *ſubſtantial*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my ſide to thee, neareſt my heart,
Subſtantial life. *Milton.*

If happineſs be a *ſubſtantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor ſubject to them,
I err'd to ſeek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and ſuperficial, while things more ſolid and *ſubſtantial* have been immerſed. *Glanville.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of oſtentation, and the *ſubſtantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Eſtrange.*

Obſervations are the only ſure grounds whereon to build a laſting and *ſubſtantial* philoſophy. *Woodward.*

A ſolid and *ſubſtantial* greatneſs of ſoul looks down with neglect on the cenſures and applauſes of the multitude. *Addiſon.*

3. Corporeal; material.

Now ſhine theſe planets with *ſubſtantial* rays?
Does innate luſtre gild their meaſur'd days? *Prior.*

The ſun appears flat like a plate of ſilver, the moon as big as the ſun, and the rainbow a large *ſubſtantial* arch in the ſky, all which are groſs falſhoods. *Watts.*

4. Strong; ſtout; bulky.

Subſtantial doors,
Croſs-barr'd and bolted faſt, fear no aſſault. *Milton.*

5. Reſponſible; moderately wealthy.

Trials of crimes and titles of right ſhall be made by verdict of a jury, choſen out of the honeſt and moſt *ſubſtantial* freeholders. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The merchants, and *ſubſtantial* citizens, cannot make up more than a hundred thouſand families. *Addiſon on the War.*

Substa'ntials. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Eſſential parts.

Although a cuſtom introduced againſt the *ſubſtantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it ſhould not be appealed to a ſuperior, but to an inferior judge, yet a cuſtom may be introduced againſt the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Substantia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. The ſtate of real exiſtence.
2. Corporeity; materiality.

Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the ſoul is a ſtranger to ſuch groſs *ſubſtantiality*, and owns nothing of theſe. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Substa'ntially. *adv.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. In manner of a ſubſtance; with reality of exiſtence.

In him his Father ſhone *ſubſtantially* expreſs'd. *Milton.*

2. Strongly; ſolidly.

Having ſo *ſubſtantially* provided for the North, they promiſed themſelves they ſhould end the war that Summer. *Clarendon.*

3. Truly; ſolidly; really; with fixed purpoſe.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly obſerve them, *ſubſtantially* religious towards God, chaſte and temperate. *Tilloſon.*

4. With competent wealth.

Substa'ntialness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]

1. The ſtate of being ſubſtantial.
2. Firmneſs; ſtrength; power of holding or laſting.

When *ſubſtantialneſs* combineth with delightfulneſs, fulneſs with fineneſs, how can the language which conſiſteth of theſe ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden.*

In degree of *ſubſtantialneſs* next above the dorique, ſuſtaining the third, and adorning the ſecond ſtory. *Wotton.*

To **Substa'ntiate.** *v. a.* [from *ſubſtance.*] To make to exiſt.

The accidental of any act is ſaid to be whatever advenes to the act itſelf already *ſubſtantiated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Su'bstantive. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtantif*, Fr. *ſubſtantivum*, Latin.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

Claudian perpetually cloſes his ſenſe at the end of a verſe, commonly called golden, or two *ſubſtantives* and two adjectives with a verb betwixt them. *Dryden.*

Substa'ntive. *adj.* [*ſubſtantivus*, Latin.]

1. Solid; depending only on itſelf. Not in uſe.

He conſidered how ſufficient and *ſubſtantive* this land was to maintain itſelf, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. Betokening exiſtence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one propoſition, becauſe the repetition of the *ſubſtantive* verb would be tedious. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Su'bstitute.** *v. a.* [*ſubſtituer*, Fr. *ſubſtitutus*, from *ſub* and *ſtatuo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

In the original deſigns of ſpeaking, a man can *ſubſtitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

If a ſwarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him and *ſubſtitute* another. *Dryden.*

Some few verſes are inſerted or *ſubſtituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

Su'bstitute. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitut*, Fr. from the verb.] One placed by another to act with delegated power.

Were you ſworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
——To him and his *ſubſtitutes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The ſubjects of his *ſubſtitute*, my father,
And here upſwarm'd them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Haſt thou not made me here thy *ſubſtitute*,
And theſe inferior far beneath me ſet? *Milton.*

Providence delegates to the ſupreme magiſtrate the ſame power for the good of men, which that ſupreme magiſtrate transfers to thoſe ſeveral *ſubſtitutes* who act under him. *Addiſ.*

Substitu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitution*, Fr. from *ſubſtitute.*] The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another; the ſtate of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe
He was the duke, from *ſubſtitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Nor ſal, ſulphur, or mercury, can be ſeparated from any perfect metals; for every part, ſo ſeparated, may eaſily be reduced into perfect metal without *ſubſtitution* of that which chymiſts imagine to be wanting. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remains.*

To **Substra'ct.** *v. a.* [*ſubtraho*, Lat. *ſoubſtraction*, Fr.]

1. To take away part from the whole.
2. To take one number from another.

Substra'ction. *n. ſ.* [*ſoubſtraire*, *ſoubſtraction*, French.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole.

I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the ſtyle, but by addition and *ſubſtraction*. *Denham.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, exceſs, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Substru'ction. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtructio*, from *ſub* and *ſtruo*, Lat.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *ſubſtruction*, as the ancients called it. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Substy'lar. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſtylus.*] *Subſtylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dict.*

Erect the ſtyle perpendicularly over the *ſubſtilar* line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Subsu'ltive.
Subsu'ltory. *adj.* [*ſubſultus*, Lat.] Bounding; moving by ſtarts.

Subsu'ltorily. *adv.* [from *ſubſultory.*] In a bounding manner.

The ſpirits ſpread even, and move not *ſubſultorily*; for that will make the parts cloſe and pliant. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Subta'ngent. *n. ſ.* In any curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To **Subte'nd.** *v. a.* [*ſub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles the ſquare, which is made of the ſide that *ſubtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the ſquares which are made of the ſides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the ſame round, and let that line *ſubtend*
An equal triangle: now ſince the lines
Muſt three times touch the round, and meet three ſigns,
Where e'er they meet in angles, thoſe are trines. *Creech.*

Subte'nse. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *tenſus*, Latin.] The chord of an arch; that which is extended under any thing.

SU'BTER. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *under*.

Subterflu'ent.
Subterflu'ous. *adj.* [*ſubterfluo*, Latin.] Running under.

Subterfu'ge. *n. ſ.* [*ſubterfuge*, Fr. *ſubter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A ſhift; an evaſion; a trick.

The king cared not for *ſubterfuges*, but would ſtand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*

Notwithſtanding all their ſly *ſubterfuges* and ſtudied evaſions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptineſs. *Glanville.*

Affect not little ſhifts and *ſubterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

Subterra'neal.
Subterra'nean.
Su'bterraneous.
Su'bterrany. *adj.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Lat. *ſouſterraine*, Fr. *Subterranean* or *ſubterraneous* is the word now uſed.] Lying under the earth; placed below the ſurface.

Metals are wholly *ſubterrany*, whereas plants are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In *ſubterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimſtone and mercury. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The force
Of *ſubterranean* wind tranſports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the ſhatter'd ſide
Of thund'ring Ætna, whoſe combuſtible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milton.*

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *ſubterraneal* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*

Tell by what paths, what *ſubterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the ſea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Blackmore.*

Let my ſoft minutes glide obſcurely on,
Like *ſubterraneous* ſtreams, unheard, unknown. *Norris.*

This *ſubterraneous* paſſage was not at firſt deſigned ſo much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addiſon.*

Rous'd within the *ſubterranean* world,
Th' expanding earthquake unreſiſted ſhakes
Aſpiring cities. *Thomſon.*

Subterra'nity. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in uſe.

We commonly conſider *ſubterranities*, not in contemplations, ſufficiently reſpective unto the creation. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE. *adj.* [*ſubtile*, Fr. *ſubtilis*, Latin. This word is often written *ſubtle.*]

1. Thin; not denſe; not groſs.

From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like *ſubtle* ſmoke diſſolv'd in air. *Dryden's Georg.*

Deny Des Cart his *ſubtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior.*

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *ſubtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarſe.

But of the clock which in our breaſts we bear,
The *ſubtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*

Thou only know'ſt her nature, and her pow'rs;
Her *ſubtile* form thou only canſt define. *Davies.*

I do diſtinguiſh plain
Each *ſubtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Piercing; acute.

Paſs we the ſlow diſeaſe and *ſubtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is deſtin'd to ſuſtain;
The cruel ſtone, the cold catarrh. *Prior.*

4. Cunning; artful; ſly; ſubdolous. In this ſenſe it is now commonly written *ſubtle*.

Arrius, a prieſt in the church of Alexandria, a *ſubtile* witted and a marvellous fair ſpoken man, was diſcontented that one ſhould be placed before him in honour, whoſe ſuperior he thought himſelf in deſert, becauſe through envy and ſtomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

Think you this York

Was not incenſed by his *ſubtle* mother,
To taunt and ſcorn you? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

O *ſubtile* love, a thouſand wiles thou haſt
By humble ſuit, by ſervice, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax.*

A woman, an harlot and *ſubtile* of heart. *Prov.* vii. 10.

Nor thou his malice, and falſe guile, contemn:
Subtile he needs muſt be, who could ſeduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. Deceitful.

Like a bowl upon a *ſubtle* ground,
I've tumbled paſt the throw. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

6. Refined; acute beyond exactneſs.

Things remote from uſe, obſcure and *ſubtle.* *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY. *adv.* [from *ſubtile.*]

1. Finely; not groſsly.

The conſtitution of the air appeareth more *ſubtilly* by worms in oak-apples than to the ſenſe of man. *Bacon.*

In theſe plaiſters the ſtone ſhould not be too *ſubtilely* powdered; for it will better manifeſt its attraction in more ſenſible dimenſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The opakeſt bodies, if *ſubtilely* divided, as metals diſſolved in acid menſtruums, become perfectly tranſparent. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Artfully; cunningly.

By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth ſincerely to that of having been able to oppoſe it *ſubtilely.* *Boyle.*

Others have ſought to eaſe themſelves of affliction by diſputing *ſubtilly* againſt it, and pertinaciouſly maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

SU'BTILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubtile.*]

1. Fineneſs; rareneſs.
2. Cunning: artfulneſs.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *ſubtile.*] To make thin.

A very dry and warm or *ſubtiliating* air opens the ſurface of the earth. *Harvey on the Plague.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtiliation,* French; from *ſubtiliate.*] The act of making thin.

By *ſubtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if diſtilled before it be fermented, becomes ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

SU'BTILTY. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtilité,* French; from *ſubtile.*]

1. Thinneſs; fineneſs; exility of parts.

The *ſubtilties* of particular ſounds may paſs through ſmall crannies not confuſed, but its magnity not ſo well. *Bacon.*

How ſhall we this union well expreſs?
Nought ties the ſoul, her *ſubtilty* is ſuch. *Davies.*

The corporeity of all bodies being the ſame, and *ſubtilty* in all bodies being eſſentially the ſame thing, could any body by *ſubtilty* become vital, then any degree of *ſubtilty* would produce ſome degree of life. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Bodies, the more of kin they are to ſpirit in *ſubtilty* and refinement, the more ſpreading and ſelf-diffuſive are they. *Norris.*

2. Nicety.

Whatſoever is inviſible, in reſpect of the fineneſs of the body, or *ſubtilty* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

3. Refinement; too much acuteneſs.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *ſubtilty.* *Boyle.*

Intelligible diſcourſes are ſpoiled by too much *ſubtilty* in nice diviſions. *Locke.*

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful ſcience mock'd, and arts of uſe;
Mankind with idle *ſubtilties* embroil,
And faſhion ſyſtems with romantick toil. *Blackmore.*

They give method, and ſhed *ſubtilty* upon their author. *Baker.*

4. Cunning; artifice; ſlyneſs.

Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *ſubtilty.* *Sidney.*

The rudeneſs and barbarity of ſavage Indians knows not ſo perfectly to hate all virtues as ſome mens *ſubtilty.* *King Charles.*

Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *ſubtlety.* *Milton.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubtilize.*]

1. Subtilization is making any thing ſo volatile as to riſe readily in ſteam or vapour. *Quincy.*

Fluids have their reſiſtances proportional to their denſities, ſo that no *ſubtilization,* diviſion of parts, or refining, can alter theſe reſiſtances. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Refinement; ſuperfluous acuteneſs.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*ſubtilizer,* French; from *ſubtile.*]

1. To make thin; to make leſs groſs or coarſe.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *ſubtilized,* and rendered ſo fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part eaſily finds way in at the ſtreight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it ſo either as *ſubtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew.*

2. To refine; to ſpin into uſeleſs niceties.

The moſt obvious verity is *ſubtilized* into niceties, and ſpun into a thread indiſcernible by common opticks. *Glanv.*

To SUBTI'LIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods ſome modern philoſophers have *ſubtilized* on. *Digby on Bodies.*

SU'BTLE. *adj.* [Written often for *ſubtile,* eſpecially in the ſenſe of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *ſubtle* headed fellow will put ſome quirk, or deviſe ſome evaſion, whereof the reſt will take hold. *Spenſer.*

Shall we think the *ſubtle* witted French
Conj'rers and ſorc'rers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verſe have thus contriv'd his end? *Shakeſp.*

The ſerpent, *ſubtleſt* beaſt of all the field. *Milton.*

The Arabians were men of a deep and *ſubtle* wit. *Sprat.*

SU'BTLY. *adv.* [from *ſubtle.*]

1. Slily; artfully; cunningly.

Thou ſeeſt how *ſubtly* to detain thee I deviſe;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what ſenſe ſo *ſubtly* true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew! *Pope.*

To SU'BTRACT. *v. a.* [*ſubtractio,* Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *ſubtract*; thoſe who know the French original, write *ſubſtract,* which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the reſt.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confuſion, became concealed and *ſubtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*

What is *ſubtracted* or ſubducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves ſtill a quotient infinite. *Hale.*

The ſame ſwallow, by the *ſubtracting* daily of her eggs, laid nineteen ſucceſſively, and then gave over. *Ray.*

SUBTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SU'BTRAHEND. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtrahendum,* Lat.] The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBTRI'PLE. *adj.* [*ſubtriple,* Fr. *ſub* and *triplus,* Latin.] Containing a third or one part of three.

The power will be in a *ſubtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſubventaneus,* Latin.] Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *ſubventaneous* conceptions from the weſtern wind. *Brown.*

To SU'BVERSE. *v. a.* [*ſubverſus,* Lat.] To ſubvert. Spenſer uſes *ſubverſt* in the ſame ſenſe.

Empires *ſubvers'd,* when ruling fate has ſtruck
Th' unalterable hour. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

SUBVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubverſion,* French; *ſubverſus,* Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; deſtruction.

Theſe ſeek *ſubverſion* of thy harmleſs life. *Shakeſp.*

It is far more honourable to ſuffer, than to proſper in their ruin and *ſubverſion.* *King Charles.*

Theſe things refer to the opening and ſhutting the abyſs, with the diſſolution or *ſubverſion* of the earth. *Burnet.*

Laws have been often abuſed, to the oppreſſion and the *ſubverſion* of that order they were intended to preſerve. *Rogers.*

SUBVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *ſubvert.*] Having tendency to overturn.

Lying is a vice *ſubverſive* of the very ends and deſign of converſation. *Rogers.*

To SUBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*ſubvertir,* French; *ſubverto,* Lat.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to deſtroy; to turn upſide down.

God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly ſtrong and worldly wiſe. *Milton.*

No propoſition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; becauſe this would *ſubvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *ſubverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortim.*

2. To corrupt; to confound.

Strive not about words to no purpoſe, but to the *ſubverting* of the hearers. 2 *Tim.* ii. 14.

SUBVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubvert.*] Overthrower; deſtroyer.

O traitor! worſe than Simon was to Troy;
O vile *ſubverter* of the Gallick reign,
More falſe than Gano was to Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

SU'BURB. *n. ſ.* [*ſuburbium,* Latin.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all theſe your faithful friends o' th' *ſuburbs?* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

What can be more to the diſvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched ſeven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *ſuburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *ſuburbs* of my jacket are ſo gone,
I have not left one ſkirt to ſit upon. *Cleaveland.*

They on the ſmoothed plank,
The *ſuburb* of their ſtrawbuilt citadel,
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our ſpirits are unchanged, if they always ſtood in the *ſuburbs* and expectation of ſorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBU'RBAN. *adj.* [*ſuburbanus,* Latin; from *ſuburb.*] Inhabiting the ſuburb.

Poor clinches the *ſuburban* muſe affords,
And Panton waging harmleſs war with words. *Dryden.*

SUBWO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *worker.*] Underworker; ſubordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *ſubworker* to grace, in freeing it from ſome of the inconveniences of original ſin. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſuccedaneus,* Lat.] Supplying the place of ſomething elſe.

Nor is Ætius ſtrictly to be believed when he preſcribeth the ſtone of the otter as a *ſuccedaneous* unto caſtoneum. *Bro.*

I have not diſcovered the menſtruum: I will preſent a *ſuccedaneous* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.

To SU'CCEED. *v. n.* [*ſucceder,* French; *ſuccedo,* Latin.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,
'Twere to be moſt happy; for I fear,
My ſoul hath her content ſo abſolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thoſe of all ages to *ſucceed* will curſe my head. *Milt.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in ſuch relentings of nealing heats, leſt it ſhould ſhiver in pieces by a violent *ſucceeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

Enjoy 'till I return
Short pleaſures; for long woes are to *ſucceed.* *Milton.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *ſucceeded* to him in copartnerſhip, without prelation or preference of the eldeſt to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *ſucceeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While theſe limbs the vital ſpirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *ſucceeds,*
Burnt-off'rings morn and ev'ning ſhall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples ſhine. *Dryden.*

Theſe dull harmleſs makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: ſome witty men may *ſucceed* to their deſigns, and, mixing ſenſe with malice, blaſt the reputation of the moſt innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretenſions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the ſame title, *ſucceeded* in his throne, to the excluſion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wiſh; to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect.

'Tis almoſt impoſſible for poets to *ſucceed* without ambition: imagination muſt be raiſed by a deſire of fame to a deſire of pleaſing. *Dryden.*

This addreſs I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *ſucceeded.* *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry ſtate;
Alike my ſcorn, if he *ſucceed* or fail:
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wiſh.

If thou deal truly, thy doings ſhall proſperouſly *ſucceed* to thee. *Tob.* iv. 6.

This was impoſſible for Virgil to imitate, becauſe of the ſeverity of the Roman language: Spenſer endeavoured it in Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *ſucceed* in Engliſh. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.

Pleaſe that ſilvan ſcene to take,
Where whiſtling winds uncertain ſhadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *ſucceed,*
Whoſe mouth the curling vines have overſpread. *Dryden.*

To SU'CCEED. *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be ſubſequent or conſequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and thoſe deſtructive effects they now diſcover *ſucceeded* the curſe, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To proſper; to make ſucceſsful.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark priſon freed,
Thoſe weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will glorioully the new laid works *ſucceed.* *Dryden.*

Succeed my wiſh, and ſecond my deſign,
The faireſt Deiopeia ſhall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden's Æn.*

SUCCE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceed.*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

Why ſhould calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy *ſucceeders* of inteſtate joys,
Poor breathing orators of miſeries! *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Now this great *ſucceeder* all repairs,
He builds up ſtrength and greatneſs for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has ſo far imprinted it in us, that ſhould the envy of predeceſſors deny the ſecret to *ſucceeders,* they yet would find it out. *Suckling.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *ſucceeders,* who afterwards miſname all unobſequiouſneſs as preſumption. *Boyle.*

SU'CCESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſucces,* French; *ſucceſſus,* Latin.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Succeſs* without any epithet is commonly taken for good ſucceſs.

For good *ſucceſs* of his hands, he aſketh ability to do of him that is moſt unable. *Wiſdom,* xiii. 19.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *ſucceſs*
The tempter ſtood. *Milton.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counſel or inſtruct her heir;
Or teach, with more *ſucceſs,* her ſon
The vices of the time to ſhun. *Waller.*

Every reaſonable man cannot but wiſh me *ſucceſs* in this attempt, becauſe I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's intereſt that it ſhould be true. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

Whilſt malice and ingratitude confeſs,
They've ſtrove for ruin long without *ſucceſs.* *Garth.*

Gas ſulphuris may be given with *ſucceſs* in any diſeaſe of the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Military *ſucceſſes,* above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Succeſſion. Obſolete.

All the ſons of theſe five brethren reigned
By due *ſucceſs,* and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven deſcents, the crown retained. *Spenſer.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*ſucceſs* and *full.*] Proſperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to perſons grown wealthy by a long and *ſucceſsful* impoſture, by perſuading the world that men might be honeſt and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South's Sermons.*

H' obſerv'd the illuſtrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
In peaceful ſenates and *ſucceſsful* war. *Dryden.*

The early hunter
Bleſſes Diana's hand, who leads him ſafe
O'er hanging cliffs; who ſpreads his net *ſucceſsful,*
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Proſperouſly; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *ſucceſsfully.* *Shakeſpeare.*

They would want a competent inſtrument to collect and convey their rays *ſucceſsfully,* or ſo as to imprint the ſpecies with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *ſucceſsfully* propoſed but upon Chriſtian principles; ſuch as that this world is a place not of reſt, but of diſcipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation *ſucceſsfully* carried on in this great town, would in time ſpread itſelf over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectoration goes on *ſucceſsfully,* ſuppreſſeth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Happy concluſion; deſired event; ſeries of good fortune.

An opinion of the *ſucceſsfulneſs* of the work is as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the perſuaſiveneſs of promiſes. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſion,* French; *ſucceſſio,* Latin.]

1. Conſecution; ſeries of one thing or perſon following another.

St. Auguſtine, having reckoned up a great number of the biſhops of Rome, ſaith, In all this order of *ſucceſſion* of biſhops there is not one found a Donatiſt. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of ſeveral ideas, one after another, in our minds, furniſhes us with the idea of *ſucceſſion.* *Locke.*

Let a cannon-bullet paſs through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it muſt ſtrike ſucceſſively the two ſides of the room, touch one part of the fleſh firſt, and another after, and ſo in *ſucceſſion.* *Locke.*

2. A ſeries of things or perſons following one another.

Theſe decays in Spain have been occaſioned by ſo long a war with Holland; but moſt by two *ſucceſſions* of inactive princes. *Bacon.*

The ſmalleſt particles of matter may cohere by the ſtrongeſt attractions, and compoſe bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of theſe may cohere and compoſe bigger particles, whoſe virtue is ſtill weaker; and ſo on for divers *ſucceſſions,* until the progreſſion end in the biggeſt particles, on which the operations in chymiſtry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A lineage; an order of deſcendants.

Caſſibelan,
And his *ſucceſſion,* granted Rome a tribute. *Shakeſpeare.*

A long *ſucceſſion* muſt enſue;
And his next ſon the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enſhrine. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors.

What people is ſo void of common ſenſe,
To vote *ſucceſſion* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*ſucceſſif,* French.]

1. Following in order; continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he aſſails,
And each *ſucceſſive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence ſo many kings ſhould riſe. *Daniel.*

God hath ſet
Labour and reſt, as day and night, to men
Succeſſive. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

God, by reaſon of his eternal indiviſible nature, is by one ſingle act of duration preſent to all the *ſucceſſive* portions of time, and all ſucceſſively exiſting in them. *South.*

Send the *ſucceſſive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his ſon. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by ſucceſſion. Not in uſe.

Countrymen,
Plead my *ſucceſſive* title with your ſwords. *Shakeſp.*

The empire being elective, and not *ſucceſſive,* the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [*ſucceſſivement,* Fr. from *ſucceſſive.*] In uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three ſons he left,
All which *ſucceſſively* by turns did reign. *Fairy Queen.*

Is it upon record? or elſe reported
Succeſſively from age to age? *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.

That king left only by his ſix wives three children, who reigned *ſucceſſively,* and died childleſs. *Bacon.*

We that meaſure times by firſt and laſt,
The ſight of things *ſucceſſively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth caſt,
And of all times doth but one inſtant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the moſt refrangible rays might be more copiouſly reflected than the reſt, and the whiteneſs at length changed *ſucceſſively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton's Opticks.*

No ſuch motion of the ſame atom can be all of it exiſtent at once: it muſt needs be made gradually and *ſucceſſively,* both as to place and time, ſeeing that body cannot at the ſame inſtant be in more places than one. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſſive.*] The ſtate of being ſucceſſive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *ſucceſſiveneſs* of its own operations, and partly by thoſe external meaſures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *adj.* [from *ſucceſs.*] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event deſired.

The hopes of thy *ſucceſsleſs* love reſign. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandiſhing his Noric blade,
Beſt temper'd ſteel, *ſucceſsleſs* prov'd in field. *Phillips.*

Paſſion unpity'd, and *ſucceſsleſs* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To baniſh from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope.*

SU'CCESSOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſeur*, French; *ſucceſſor*, Lat. This is ſometimes pronounced *ſuccéſſour*, with the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another; correlative to *predeceſſour.*

This king by this queen had a ſon of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themſelves, and already acceptation of the inconſtant people, as *ſucceſſor* of his father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *ſucceſſor* of Moſes in prophecies. *Ecclus.* xlvi. 1.

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *ſucceſſour* to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity then, which now ſhines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The ſecond part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the biſhop, the *ſucceſſour* of the apoſtles in this office. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The ſurly ſavage offspring diſappear,
And curſe the bright *ſucceſſor* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can diſpenſe. *Dryden.*

Whether a bright *ſucceſſor*, or the ſame. *Tate.*

The deſcendants of Alexander's *ſucceſſors* cultivated navigation in ſome leſſer degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCI'NCT. *adj.* [*ſuccinct*, French; *ſuccinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up to diſengage the legs.

His habit fit for ſpeed *ſuccinct.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

His veſt *ſuccinct* then girding round his waiſt,
Forth ruſh'd the ſwain. *Pope.*

Four knaves in garbs *ſuccinct.* *Pope.*

2. Short; conciſe; brief.

A ſtrict and *ſuccinct* ſtile is that where you can take nothing away without loſs, and that loſs manifeſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Let all your precepts be *ſuccinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them ſoon. *Roſcommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *ſuccinct.*] Briefly; conciſely; without ſuperfluity of diction.

I ſhall preſent you very *ſuccinctly* with a few reflections that moſt readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can ſhew me wit
As ſtrong as ours, and as *ſuccinctly* writ. *Roſcommon.*

SU'CCORY. *n. ſ.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant.

It is one of the milky plants, with a plain radiated flower: the flowers are produced from the ſides of the branches, at the ſetting off of the branches upon ſhort footſtalks: the cup of the flower is like a contracted ſeed-veſſel: the ſeeds are angular, umbilicated, and ſhaped ſomewhat like a wedge. *Millar.*

A garden-ſallad
Of endive, radiſhes, and *ſuccory.* *Dryden.*

The medicaments to diminiſh the milk are lettuce, purſlane, endive, and *ſuccory.* *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſecourir*, French; *ſuccurro*, Latin.] To help; to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs; to relieve.

As that famous queen
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did deſtroy,
Did ſhew herſelf in great triumphant joy,
To *ſuccour* the weak ſtate of ſad afflicted Troy. *Fairy Queen.*

A grateful beaſt will ſtand upon record, againſt thoſe that in their proſperity forget their friends, that to their loſs and hazard ſtood by and *ſuccoured* them in their adverſity. *L'Eſtrange.*

SU'CCOUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *ſecours*, French.]

1. Aid; aſſiſtance; relief of any kind; help in diſtreſs.

My father,
Flying for *ſuccour* to his ſervant Baniſter,
Being diſtreſs'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakeſp.*

Here's a young maid with travel oppreſs'd,
And faints for *ſuccour.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The perſon or things that bring help.

Fear nothing elſe but a betraying of *ſuccours* which reaſon offereth. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 12.

Our watchful general had diſcern'd from far
The mighty *ſuccour* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SU'CCOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuccour.*] Helper; aſſiſtant; reliever.

She hath been a *ſuccourer* of many. *Rom.* xvi. 2.

SU'CCOURLESS. *adj.* [from *ſuccour.*] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Succourleſs and ſad,
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomſon.*

SU'CCULENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucculent.*] Juicineſs.

SU'CCULENT. *adj.* [*ſucculent*, Fr. *ſucculentus*, Latin.] Juicy; moiſt.

Theſe plants have a ſtrong, denſe, and *ſucculent* moiſture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has ſpread her table every where, not with a juiceleſs green carpet, but with *ſucculent* herbage and nouriſhing graſs, upon which moſt beaſts feed. *More.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all lands ſome *ſucculent* plant
Allotted, that poor helpleſs man might ſlack
His preſent thirſt. *Phillips.*

To SUCCU'MB. *v. n.* [*ſuccumbo*, Latin; *ſuccomber*, French.] To yield; to ſink under any difficulty. Not in uſe, except among the Scotch.

To their wills we muſt *ſuccumb*,
Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. *Hudibras.*

SUCCUSSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuccuſſo*, Latin.] A trot.

They move two legs of one ſide together, which is tolutation or ambling, or lift one foot before and the croſs foot behind, which is *ſuccuſſation* or trotting. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

They rode, but authors do not ſay
Whether tolutation or *ſuccuſſation.* *Butler.*

SUCCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuccuſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſhaking.

When any of that riſible ſpecies were brought to the doctor, and when he conſidered the ſpaſms of the diaphragm, and all the muſcles of reſpiration, with the tremulous *ſuccuſſion* of the whole human body, he gave ſuch patients over. *Mart. Scrib.*

2. [In phyſick.] Is ſuch a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli, like ſternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly uſed in apoplectick affections.

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*ſulleiks*, Gothick; *ſulk*, Dutch; ꞅƿilc, Sax.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *ſuch* a power *as* a king's; *ſuch* a gift *as* a kingdom.

'Tis *ſuch* another fitchew! marry, a perfum'd one. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can we find *ſuch* a one *as* this, in whom the Spirit of God is? *Gen.* xli. 38.

The works of the fleſh are manifeſt, *ſuch* are drunkenneſs, revellings, and *ſuch* like. *Gal.* v. 21.

You will not make this a general rule to debar *ſuch* from preaching of the Goſpel *as* have through infirmity fallen. *Whitgifte.*

Such another idol was Manah, worſhipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or ſtone. *Stillingfleet.*

Such precepts *as* tend to make men good, ſingly conſidered, may be diſtributed into *ſuch as* enjoin piety towards God, or *ſuch as* require the good government of ourſelves. *Tillotſ.*

If my ſong be *ſuch*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive liſten. *Dryden.*

Such are the cold Riphean race, and *ſuch*
The ſavage Scythian. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

As to be perfectly juſt is an attribute in the Divine Nature, to be ſo to the utmoſt of our abilities is the glory of a man: *ſuch* an one, who has the publick adminiſtration, acts like the repreſentative of his Maker. *Addiſon.*

You love a verſe, take *ſuch as* I can ſend. *Pope.*

2. The ſame that. With *as.*

This was the ſtate of the kingdom of Tunis at *ſuch* time *as* Barbaroſſa, with Solyman's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knolles.*

3. Comprehended under the term premiſed.

That thou art happy, owe to God:
That thou continu'ſt *ſuch*, owe to thyſelf. *Milton.*

To aſſert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a ſin, and puniſhed it as *ſuch*, when, without any antecedent ſin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impoſſible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the eſſential equity of the Divine Nature. *South.*

No promiſe can oblige a prince ſo much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *ſuch.* *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing.

I ſaw him yeſterday
With *ſuch* and *ſuch.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

If you repay me not on *ſuch* a day,
In *ſuch* a place, *ſuch* ſum or ſums, as are
Expreſs'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your fleſh. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

I have appointed my ſervants to *ſuch* and *ſuch* place. *1 Sam.*

Scarce this word death from ſorrow did proceed,
When in ruſh'd one, and tells him *ſuch* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Himſelf overtook a party of the army, conſiſting of three thouſand horſe and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at *ſuch* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarendon.*

The ſame ſovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *ſuch* or *ſuch* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the ſame to-morrow. *South's Sermons.*

Thoſe artiſts who propoſe only the imitation of *ſuch* or *ſuch* a particular perſon, without election of thoſe ideas beforementioned, have often been reproached for that omiſſion. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [ꞅucan, Saxon; *ſugo*, *ſuctum*, Latin; *ſuccer*, French.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.

2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of aſtoniſhment thou ſhalt drink, and *ſuck* it out. *Ezek.* xxiii. 34.

We'll hand in hand to the dark manſions go,
Where, *ſucking* in each other's lateſt breath,
We may transfuſe our ſouls. *Dryden.*

Still ſhe drew
The ſweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *ſuck'd* the dew. *Dryd.*

Transfix'd as o'er Caſtalia's ſtreams he hung,
He *ſuck'd* new poiſons with his triple tongue. *Pope.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.

Deſire, the more he *ſuck'd*, more ſought the breaſt,
Like dropſy folk ſtill drink to be a-thirſt. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurſe young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to *ſuck* her ſo long that her milk may go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *ſuck* every day a new nurſe, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at ſix months old than at ſixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy valiantneſs was mine, thou *ſuck'dſt* it from me;
But own thy pride thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

5. To empty by ſucking.

A fox lay with whole ſwarms of flies *ſucking* and galling of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to *ſuck* the balmy ſeed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.

I can *ſuck* melancholy out of a ſong, as a weazel *ſucks* eggs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into ſeas thrown, we *ſuck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical veſſel of braſs is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but becauſe it *ſucks* up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

Old ocean, *ſuck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forſook his horrid bed. *Thomſon.*

To SUCK. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the leaſt defects in *ſucking* pumps are conſtantly requiring. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To draw the breaſt.

Such as are nouriſhed with milk find the paps, and *ſuck* at them; whereas none of thoſe that are not deſigned for that nouriſhment ever offer to *ſuck.* *Ray on the Creation.*

I would
Pluck the young *ſucking* cubs from the ſhe-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breaſts that I ſhould *ſuck?* *Job*, iii. 12.

A nurſing father beareth with the *ſucking* child. *Numb.* xi.

3. To draw; imbibe.

The crown had *ſucked* too hard, and now being full, was like to draw leſs. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

All the under paſſions,
As waters are by whirl-pools *ſuck'd* and drawn,
Were quite devoured in the vaſt gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

SUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſucking.

I hoped, from the deſcent of the quick-ſilver in the tube, upon the firſt *ſuck*, that I ſhould be able to give a nearer gueſs at the proportion of force betwixt the preſſure of the air and the gravity of quick-ſilver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their *ſuck* the diſpoſition of their nurſes. *Spenſer.*

I have given *ſuck* and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe firſt unpoliſh'd matrons
Gave *ſuck* to infants of gigantick mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *ſuck.* *Ray.*

SU'CKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſuceur*, French; from *ſuck.*]

1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil muſt be poured into the cylinder that the *ſucker* may ſlip up and down in it more ſmoothly. *Boyle.*

The aſcent of waters is by *ſuckers* or forcers, or ſomething equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a ſtone, and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which preſſing upon its edges, holds it down to the ſtone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called *ſuckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well ſoaked in water, will ſtick and pluck a ſtone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Grew's Muſæum.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is ſucked.

Marines aye ply the pump,
So they, but chearful, unfatigu'd, ſtill move
The draining *ſucker.* *Phillips.*

5. A young twig ſhooting from the ſtock. This word was perhaps originally *ſurcle.* [*ſurculus*, Latin.]

The cutting away of *ſuckers* at the root and body, doth make trees grow high. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Out of this old root a *ſucker* may ſpring, that with a little ſhelter and good ſeaſons, may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

SU'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck.*] A ſweet meat.

Nature's-confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe *ſuckets* are moiſt alchimy;
The ſtill of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

SU'CKINGBOTTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuck* and *bottle.*] A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap.

He that will ſay, children join theſe general abſtract ſpeculations with their *ſuckingbottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but leſs ſincerity. *Locke.*

To SU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſuck.*] To nurſe at the breaſt.

The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did *ſuckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakeſp.*

She nurſes me up and *ſuckles* me. *L'Eſtrange.*

Two thriving calves ſhe *ſuckles* twice a-day. *Dryden.*

The Roman ſoldiers bare on their helmets the firſt hiſtory of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *ſuckled* by a wolf. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SU'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck.*] A young creature yet fed by the pap.

I provide a *ſuckling*,
That ne'er had nouriſhment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as *ſucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*; *ſuccion*, Fr.] The act of ſucking.

Sounds exteriour and interiour may be made by *ſuction*, as by emiſſion of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *ſuction*, or ſupported by the air, and what was caſt out of it weighed ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *ſuction* of his child. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Sweat.

SU'DATORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Hot houſe; ſweating bath.

SU'DDEN. *adj.* [*ſoudain*, French; ꞅoꝺen, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet ſet down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *ſudden.* *Shakeſp.*

There was never any thing ſo *ſudden* but Cæſar's thraſonical brag, of I came, ſaw and overcame. *Shakeſpeare.*

Herbs *ſudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

2. Haſty; violent; raſh; paſſionate; precipitate. Not in uſe.

I grant him
Sudden, malicious, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'DDEN. *n. ſ.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; ſurprize. Not in uſe.

Parents ſhould mark the witty excuſes of their children at *ſuddains* and ſurpriſals, rather than pamper them. *Wotton.*

2. *On or of a* SUDDEN, *or upon a* SUDDEN. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accuſtomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who *upon the ſudden*
Clapt to their gates. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

How art thou loſt, how *on a ſudden* loſt? *Milton.*

They keep their patients ſo warm as almoſt to ſtifle them, and all *on a ſudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

When you have a mind to leave your maſter, grow rude and ſaucy *of a ſudden*, and beyond your uſual behaviour. *Swift.*

SU'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *ſudden.*] In an unexpected manner; without preparation; haſtily.

You ſhall find three of your Argoſies
Are richly come to harbour *ſuddenly.* *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou can'ſt accuſe,
Do it without invention *ſuddenly.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

If eliſion of the air made the ſound, the touch of the bell or ſtring could not extinguiſh ſo *ſuddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale foes they *ſuddenly* draw near,
And ſummon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*

She ſtruck the warlike ſpear into the ground,
Which ſprouting leaves did *ſuddenly* encloſe,
And peaceful olives ſhaded as they roſe. *Dryden.*

SU'DDENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſudden.*] State of being ſudden; unexpected preſence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

All in the open hall amazed ſtood,
At *ſuddenneſs* of that unwary ſight,
And wond'red at his breathleſs haſty mood. *Fairy Queen.*

He ſpeedily run forward, counting his *ſuddenneſs* his moſt advantage, that he might overtake the Engliſh. *Spenſer.*

The rage of people is like that of the ſea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *ſuddenneſs* and violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORI'FICK. [*ſudorifique*, Fr. *ſudor* and *facio*, Latin.] Provoking or cauſing ſweat.

Phyſicians may do well when they provoke ſweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *ſudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

Exhaling the moſt liquid parts of the blood by *ſudorifick* or watery evaporations, brings it into a morbid ſtate. *Arb.*

SUDORI'FICK. *n. ſ.* A medicine promoting ſweat.

As to *ſudorificks*, conſider that the liquid which goes off by ſweat is often the moſt ſubtile part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS. *adj.* [from *ſudor*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſweat.

Beſide the ſtrigments and *ſudorous* adheſions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the uſual decoction thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUDS. *n. ſ.* [from ꞅeoꝺen, to ſeeth; whence ꞅoꝺꝺen, Saxon.]

1. A lixivium of ſoap and water.

2. *To be in the* SUDS. A familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To SUE. *v. a.* [*ſuiver*, French.]

1. To proſecute by law.

If any *ſue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak alſo. *Matt.* v. 40.

2. To gain by legal procedure.

Nor was our bleſſed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is ſtill our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *ſuing* out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

Full little knoweſt thou that haſt not try'd,
What hell it is in *ſuing* long to bide. *Hubberd's Tale.*

If me thou deign to ſerve and *ſue*,
At thy command lo all theſe mountains be. *Spenſer.*

When maidens *ſue*,
Men give like gods. *Shakeſpeare.*

We were not born to *ſue* but command. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ambaſſadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, *ſuing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*

For this, this only favour let me *ſue*,
Refuſe it not: but let my body have
The laſt retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Deſpiſe not then, that in our hands bear we
Theſe holy boughs, and *ſue* with words of pray'r. *Dryd.*

'Twill never be too late
To *ſue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The fair Egyptian
Courted with freedom now the beauteous ſlave,
Now falt'ring *ſued*, and threatning now did rave. *Blackm.*

By adverſe deſtiny conſtrain'd to *ſue*
For counſel and redreſs, he *ſues* to you. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SU'ET. *n. ſ.* [*ſuet*, an old French word, according to *Skinner.*] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The ſteatoma being *ſuet*, yields not to eſcaroticks. *Wiſem.*

Su'ety. [*adj.* from *ſuet.*] Conſiſting of ſuet; reſembling ſuet.

If the matter forming a wen, reſembles fat or a *ſuety* ſubſtance, it is called ſteatoma. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To SUFFER. *v. a.* [*ſuffero*, Latin; *ſouffrir*, French.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with ſenſe of pain.

A man of great wrath ſhal *ſuffer* puniſhment. *Prov.* xix.

A woman *ſuffered* many things of phyſicians, and ſpent all ſhe had. *Mark*, v. 26.

Obedience impos'd
On penalty of death, and *ſuffering* death. *Milton.*

2. To endure; to ſupport; not to ſink under.

Our ſpirit and ſtrength entire
Strongly to *ſuffer* and ſupport our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.

He wond'red that your Lordſhip
Would *ſuffer* him to ſpend his youth at home. *Shakeſp.*

Oft have I ſeen a hot o'erweening cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was withheld:
Who being *ſuffered*, with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakeſp.*

My duty cannot *ſuffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakeſp.*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *ſuffer* ſin upon him. *Lev.*

I *ſuffer* them to enter and poſſeſs. *Milton.*

He that will *ſuffer* himſelf to be informed by obſervation, will find few ſigns of a ſoul accuſtomed to much thinking in a new born child. *Locke.*

4. To paſs through; to be affected by.

The air now muſt *ſuffer* change. *Milton.*

To Su'ffer. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breaſt I arm to overcome by *ſuffering*. *Milton.*

Prudence and good breeding are in all ſtations neceſſary; and moſt young men *ſuffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo puniſhment.

The father was firſt condemned to *ſuffer* upon a day appointed, and the ſon afterwards the day following. *Clarend.*

He thus
Was forc'd to *ſuffer* for himſelf and us!
Heir to his father's ſorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*

3. To be injured.

Publick buſineſs *ſuffers* by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weakneſſes by the diſeaſes or decays of thoſe that manage them. *Temple.*

Su'fferable. *adj.* [from *ſuffer.*] Tolerable; ſuch as may be endured.

It is *ſufferable* in any to uſe what liberty they liſt in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and ſenſe of others would appear a thankleſs office. *Wotton.*

Su'fferably. *adv.* [from *ſufferable.*] Tolerably; ſo as to be endured.

An infant Titan held ſhe in her arms;
Yet *ſufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addiſon.*

Su'fferance. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer*, *ſouffrance*, French.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; miſery.

He muſt not only die,
But thy unkindneſs ſhall the death draw out
To ling'ring *ſufferance*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *ſufferance*, the examples of Sparta ſhew. *Locke on Educ.*

2. Patience; moderation.

He thought t'have ſlain her in his fierce deſpight,
But haſty heat tempering with *ſufferance* wiſe,
He ſtaid his hand. *Fairy Queen.*

He hath given excellent *ſufferance* and vigorouſneſs to the ſufferers, arming them with ſtrange courage. *Taylor.*

And ſhould I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *ſufferance* of a tender friend. *Otway's Orph.*

3. Toleration; permiſſion; not hindrance.

In proceſs of time, ſomewhiles by *ſufferance*, and ſomewhiles by ſpecial leave and favour, they erected to themſelves oratories not in any ſumptuous or ſtately manner. *Hooker.*

Moſt wretched man
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But ſoon through *ſufferance* grow to fearful end. *Fairy Q.*

Some villains of my court
Are in conſent and *ſufferance* in this. *Shakeſpeare.*

Both glory'd to have 'ſcap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd ſtrength;
Not by the *ſufferance* of ſupernal pow'r. *Par. Loſt.*

Su'fferer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer.*]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philiſtines is fall'n,
The *ſufferers* then will ſcarce moleſt us here,
From other hands we need not much to fear. *Milton.*

And when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the fav'rite of his laſt ſad times,
That is, a *ſuff'rer* in his ſubjects crimes. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the ſight of her huſband, but from the good luck ſhe has had at cards; and if ſhe has been a loſer, I am doubly a *ſufferer* by it; ſhe comes home out of humour, becauſe ſhe has been throwing away my eſtate. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The hiſtory of civil wars and rebellions does not make ſuch deep and laſting impreſſions, as events of the ſame nature in which we or our friends have been *ſufferers*. *Addiſ.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

Su'ffering. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer.*] Pain ſuffered.

Rejoice in my *ſufferings* for you. *Col.* i. 24.

With what ſtrength, what ſteadineſs of mind,
He triumphs in the midſt of all his *ſufferings?* *Addiſon.*

We may hope the *ſufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the ſcene of rebellion, will ſecure from the like attempts. *Addiſon.*

It increaſed the ſmart of his preſent *ſufferings* to compare them with his former happineſs. *Atterbury.*

To SUFFICE. *v. n.* [*ſuffire*, French; *ſufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be ſufficient; to be equal to the end or purpoſe.

If thou aſk me why, *ſufficeth*, my reaſons are good. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſtrong and ſucculent moiſture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *ſuffice* the ſprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*

To recount almighty works
What words or tongue of ſeraph can *ſuffice*,
Or heart of man *ſuffice* to comprehend. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The indolency we have, *ſufficing* for our preſent happineſs, we deſire not to venture the change: being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in ſuch temperance, as was enough to make the l geſt life agreeable; and in ſuch a courſe of piety, as *ſufficed* to make the moſt ſudden death ſo alſo. *Pope.*

To Suffi'ce. *v. a.*

1. To afford; to ſupply.

Thou king of horned floods, whoſe plenteous urn
Suffices fatneſs to the fruitful corn,
Shall ſhare my morning ſong and evening vows. *Dryd.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *ſuffic'd* the ſail;
The bellying canvas ſtrutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To ſatisfy.

Iſrael, let it *ſuffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezek.*

Parched corn ſhe did eat and was *ſufficed*, and left. *Ruth.*

Let it *ſuffice* thee that thou know'ſt us happy. *Milton.*

When the herd *ſuffic'd*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the foreſt lare. *Dryden.*

He our conqueror left us this our ſtrength,
That we may ſo *ſuffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

Suffi'ciency. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffiſance*, Fr. from *ſufficient.*]

1. State of being adequate to the end propoſed.

'Tis all mens office to ſpeak patience
To thoſe that wring under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *ſufficiency*
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

His *ſufficiency* is ſuch, that he beſtows and poſſeſſes, his plenty being unexhauſted. *Boyle.*

2. Qualification for any purpoſe.

I am not ſo confident of my own *ſufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counſel of others. *King Charles.*

The biſhop, perhaps an Iriſhman, being made judge by that law, of the *ſufficiency* of the miniſters, may diſlike the Engliſhman as unworthy. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Their penſioner De Wit was a miniſter of the greateſt authority and *ſufficiency* ever known in their ſtate. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *ſufficiency*, content. *Thomſon.*

4. Supply equal to want.

The moſt proper ſubjects of diſpute, are queſtions not of the very higheſt importance, nor of the meaneſt kind; but rather the intermediate queſtions between them: and there is a large *ſufficiency* of them in the ſciences. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. It is uſed by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himſelf equal to things above him: and is commonly compounded with *ſelf*.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temp.*

Suffi'cient. *adj.* [*ſuffiſant*, Fr. *ſufficiens*, Latin.]

1. Equal to any end or purpoſe; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Matt.* vi. 34.

Heaven yet retains
Number *ſufficient* to poſſeſs her realms. *Milton.*

Man is not *ſufficient* of himſelf to his own happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

It is *ſufficient* for me, if, by a diſcourſe ſomething out of the way, I ſhall have given occaſion to others to caſt about for new diſcoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in ſilks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin-cuſhion *ſufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon.*

Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hoſpitality; and likewiſe to pay and ſatisfy ſuch dues belonging to the biſhop. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Seven months are a *ſufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift.*

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwiſe.

In ſaying he is a good man, underſtand me, that he is *ſufficient*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Suffi'ciently. *adv.* [from *ſufficient.*] To a ſufficient degree; enough.

If religion did poſſeſs ſincerely and *ſufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other reſtraint from evil. *Hooker.*

Seem I to thee *ſufficiently* poſſeſs'd
Of happineſs? *Milton.*

All to whom they are propoſed, are by his grace *ſufficiently* moved to attend and aſſent to them; *ſufficiently*, but not irreſiſtibly; for if all were irreſiſtibly moved, all would embrace them, and if none were *ſufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SUFFISANCE. [French.] Exceſs; plenty. Obſolete.

There him reſts in riotous *ſuffiſance*
Of all his gladfulneſs and kingly joyance. *Spenſer.*

To SUFFOCATE. *v. a.* [*ſuffoquer*, Fr. *ſuffoco*, Latin.] To choak by excluſion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *ſuffocate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

This chaos, when degree is *ſuffocate*,
Follows the choaking. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Air but momentally remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart, which being once performed, leſt being ſelf-heated again, it ſhould *ſuffocate* that part, it haſteth back the ſame way it paſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A ſwelling diſcontent is apt to *ſuffocate* and ſtrangle without paſſage. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

All involv'd in ſmoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *ſuffocated* falls. *Thomſon.*

Suffoca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffocation*, Fr. from *ſuffocate.*] The act of choaking; the ſtate of being choaked.

Diſeaſes of ſtoppings and *ſuffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*

White conſiſts in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *ſuffocation* of all the rays of light. *Cheyne.*

Muſhrooms are beſt corrected by vinegar; ſome of them being poiſonous, operate by *ſuffocation*, in which the beſt remedy is wine or vinegar and ſalt, and vomiting as ſoon as poſſible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Su'ffocative. *adj.* [from *ſuffocate.*] Having the power to choak.

From rain, after great froſts in the winter, glandulous tumours, and *ſuffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuth. on Air.*

SU'FFRAGAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffragant*, Fr. *ſuffraganeus*, Lat.] A biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan.

Suffragan biſhops ſhall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, inſolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epiſtle to his *ſuffragans*. *Hale.*

To Su'ffragate. *v. n.* [*ſuffragor*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could univerſally prevail, unleſs there were ſome common congruity of ſomewhat inherent in nature, which ſuits and *ſuffragates* with it, and cloſeth with it. *Hale.*

Su'ffrage. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffrage*, Fr. *ſuffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
Only your *ſuffrages* I will expect
At the aſſembly for the chuſing of conſuls. *Ben. Johnſon.*

They would not abet by their *ſuffrages* or preſence the deſigns of thoſe innovations. *King Charles.*

The faireſt of our iſland dare not commit their cauſe againſt you to the *ſuffrage* of thoſe who moſt partially adore them. *Addiſon.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he ſaw
A beardleſs conſul made againſt the law;
And join his *ſuffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden.*

This very variety of ſea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancient and moderns giving their *ſuffrages* unanimouſly herein. *Woodward's Natural Hiſt.*

Lactantius and St. Auſtin confirm by their *ſuffrage* the obſervation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

Suffra'ginous. *adj.* [*ſuffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beaſts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and ſomewhat inward; but the hough or *ſuffraginous* flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffumigation*, Fr. *ſuffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raiſed by fire.

If the matter be ſo groſs as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *ſuffumigation*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Suffu'mige. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume.

For external means, drying *ſuffumiges* or ſmoaks are preſcribed with good ſucceſs; they are uſually compoſed out of frankincenſe, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To SUFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuffuſus*, Latin.] To ſpread over with ſomething expanſible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suſpicions, and fantaſtical ſurmiſe,
And jealouſy *ſuffus'd* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that receſs,
When purple light ſhall next *ſuffuſe* the ſkies,
With me repair. *Pope.*

Inſtead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks ſucceed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomſon.*

Suffu'sion. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffuſion*, French; from *ſuffuſe.*]

1. The act of overſpreading with any thing.

2. That which is ſuffuſed or ſpread.

A drop ſerene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *ſuffuſion* veil'd. *Milton.*

The diſk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at firſt but as a bloodſhot eye;
And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
His ball is with the ſame *ſuffuſion* red. *Dryden.*

To thoſe that have the jaundice or like *ſuffuſion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

Sug. *n. ſ.* [*ſugo*, Latin, to ſuck.]

Many have ſticking on them *ſugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and ſticks cloſe to him and ſucks his moiſture. *Walton.*

SU'GAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſucre*, French; *ſaccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native ſalt of the *ſugar*-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.*

All the blood of Zelmane's body ſtirred in her, as wine will do when *ſugar* is haſtily put into it. *Sidney.*

Lumps of *ſugar* loſe themſelves, and twine
Their ſubtile eſſence with the ſoul of wine. *Craſhaw.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *ſugar*-loaf ſtanding upon a flat ſteeple. *Peacham.*

Saccharum candidum ſhoots into angular figures, by placing a great many ſlender ſticks a-croſs a veſſel of liquid *ſugar*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

If the child muſt have *ſugar*-plumbs when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour: why, when he is grown up, muſt he not be ſatisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *ſugar*-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a ſparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

A piece of ſome geniculated plant, ſeeming to be part of a *ſugar*-cane. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. Any thing proverbially ſweet.

Your fair diſcourſe has been as *ſugar*,
Making the hard way ſweet and delectable. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A chymical dry chryſtallization.

Sugar of lead, though made of that inſipid metal, and ſour ſalt of vinegar, has in it a ſweetneſs ſurpaſſing that of common *ſugar*. *Boyle.*

To Su'gar. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar.

Short thick ſobs
In panting murmurs, ſtill'd out of her breaſt,
That ever-bubbling ſpring, the *ſugar'd* neſt
Of her delicious ſoul, that there does lie,
Bathing in ſtreams of liquid melody. *Craſhaw.*

2. To ſweeten.

Thou would'ſt have plung'd thyſelf
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of reſpect, but followed
The *ſugar'd* game before thee. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

With devotion's viſage,
And pious actions we do *ſugar* o'er
The devil himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

His gloſing ſire his errand daily ſaid,
And *ſugar'd* ſpeeches whiſper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax.*

Who caſts out threats, no man deceives,
But flatt'ry ſtill in *ſugar'd* words betrays,
And poiſon in high taſted meats conveys. *Denham.*

Su'ggary. *adj.* [from *ſugar.*] Sweet; taſting of ſugar.

With the *ſugg'ry* ſweet thereof allure
Chaſte ladies ears to phantaſies impure. *Spenſer.*

To SU'GGEST. *v. a.* [*ſuggero*, *ſuggeſtum*, Latin; *ſuggerer*, French.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to inſinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not aſham'd?
What ſpirit *ſuggeſts* this imagination? *Shakeſpeare.*

I could never have ſuffered greater calamities, by denying to ſign that juſtice my conſcience *ſuggeſted* to me. *King Charles.*

Theſe Romiſh caſuiſts ſpeak peace to the conſciences of men, by *ſuggeſting* ſomething to them, which ſhall ſatisfy their minds, notwithſtanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their ſins. *South's Sermons.*

Some ideas make themſelves way, and are *ſuggeſted* to the mind by all the ways of ſenſation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different ſtate of the mind in thinking, which thoſe inſtances of attention, reverie and dreaming naturally enough *ſuggeſt*. *Locke.*

Search for ſome thoughts thy own *ſuggeſting* mind,
And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r,
Shall riſe ſpontaneous. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

This the feeling heart
Wou'd naturally *ſuggeſt*. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſeduce; to draw to ill by inſinuation. Out of uſe.

When devils will their blackeſt ſins put on,
They do *ſuggeſt* at firſt with heav'nly ſhows. *Shakeſp.*

Knowing that tender youth is ſoon *ſuggeſted*,
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To inform ſecretly. Out of uſe.

We muſt *ſuggeſt* the people, in what hatred
He ſtill hath held them, that to's pow'r he would
Have made them mules. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Sugge'stion. *n. ſ.* [*ſuggeſtion*, Fr. from *ſuggeſt.*] Private hint; intimation; inſinuation; ſecret notification.

It allayeth all baſe and earthly cogitations, baniſheth and driveth away thoſe evil ſecret *ſuggeſtions* which our inviſible enemy is always apt to miniſter. *Hooker.*

I met Lord Bigot and Lord Saliſbury,
And other more going to ſeek the grave
Of Arthur, who, they ſay, is kill'd to night
On your *ſuggeſtion*. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded ſtomach, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes: one that by *ſuggeſtion*
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The native and untaught *ſuggeſtions* of inquiſitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *ſuggeſtion* of any new notion, run after ſimilies. *Locke.*

To **SU'GGILATE.** *v. a.* [*ſuggillo*, Latin.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruiſe.

The head of the os humeri was bruiſed, and remained *ſuggilated* long after. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SU'ICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuicidium*, Latin.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf.

Child of deſpair, and *ſuicide* my name. *Savage.*

To be cut off by the ſword of injured friendſhip is the moſt dreadful of all deaths, next to *ſuicide*. *Clariſſa.*

SUI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſouillage*, French.] Drain of filth. Obſolete.

When they have choſen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, ſome Italians dig wells and ciſterns, and other conveyances for the *ſuillage* of the houſe. *Wotton.*

SUING. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems to come from *ſuer*, to ſweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to Bacon.] The act of ſoaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *ſuing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itſelf would never have paſſed through the wood. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuite*, French.]

1. A ſet; a number of things correſpondent one to the other.

We, ere the day, two *ſuits* of armour ſought,
Which borne before him, on his ſteed he brought. *Dryd.*

2. Cloaths made one part to anſwer another.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *ſuit* of the camp will do among foaming bottles and ale-waſh'd wits is wonderful. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Him all repute
For his device in handſoming a *ſuit*;
To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,
Of all the court to have the beſt conceit. *Donne.*

His majeſty was ſupplied with three thouſand *ſuits* of cloaths, with good proportions of ſhoes and *ſtockings*. *Clarendon.*

3. Conſecution; ſeries; regular order.

Every five and thirty years the ſame kind and *ſuite* of weathers comes about again; as great froſt, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, ſummers with little heat; and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*

4. *Out of* SUITS. Having no correſpondence. A metaphor, I ſuppoſe, from cards.

Wear this for me; one *out of ſuits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [*Suite*, French.] Retinue; company. Obſolete.

Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worſe gotten honour, ſhould have tumbled together to deſtruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *ſuite* to his defence. *Sidney.*

6. [From *To ſue*.] A petition; an addreſs of entreaty.

Mine ears againſt your *ſuits* are ſtronger than
Your gates againſt my force. *Shakeſpeare.*

She gallops o'er a courtier's noſe;
And then dreams he of ſmelling out a *ſuite*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had I a *ſuit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their maſter. *Shakeſp.*

Many ſhall make *ſuit* unto thee. *Job*, xi. 19.

My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been
Poiſon'd with love to ſee or to be ſeen;
I had no *ſuit* there, nor new ſuit to ſhew:
Yet went to court. *Donne.*

7. Courtſhip.

He that hath the ſteerage of my courſe,
Direct my *ſuit*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Their determinations are to return to their home and to trouble you with no more *ſuit*, unleſs you may be won by ſome other ſort than your father's impoſition. *Shakeſp.*

8. In Spenſer it ſeems to ſignify purſuit; proſecution.

High amongſt all knights haſt hung thy ſhield,
Thenceforth the *ſuit* of earthly conqueſt ſhoone,
And waſh thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenſer.*

9. [In law.] *Suit* is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*

All that had any *ſuits* in law came unto them. *Suſannah.*

Wars are *ſuits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's juſtice, where there are no ſuperiors on earth to determine the cauſe. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Involve not thyſelf in the *ſuits* and parties of great perſonages. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

To Alibech alone refer your *ſuit*,
And let his ſentence finiſh your diſpute. *Dryden.*

John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *ſuit* would not laſt above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet poſſeſſion of his buſineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

To **SUIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to ſomething elſe.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this ſpecial obſervance, that you o'erſtep not the modeſty of nature. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are ſo *ſuited* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*

2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill *ſuits* his cloth the praiſe of railing well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit ſits with ſuch a grace
On her ſmooth ſhoulders, and ſo *ſuits* her face. *Dryden.*

If different ſects ſhould give us a liſt of thoſe innate practical principles, they would ſet down only ſuch as *ſuited* their diſtinct hypotheſes. *Locke.*

Raiſe her notes to that ſublime degree,
Which *ſuits* a ſong of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dreſs; to clothe.

Such a Sebaſtian was my brother too,
So went he *ſuited* to his watry tomb:
If ſpirits can aſſume both form and ſuit,
You come to fright us. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Be better *ſuited*;
Theſe weeds are memories of thoſe misfortunes:
I pr'ythee put them off to worſer hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll diſrobe me
Of theſe Italian weeds, and *ſuit* myſelf
As does a Briton peaſant. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*

To **SUIT.** *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well *ſuit* with either; but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

The place itſelf was *ſuiting to* his care,
Uncouth and ſavage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*

Pity does *with* a noble nature *ſuit*. *Dryden.*

Conſtraint does ill *with* love and beauty *ſuit*. *Dryden.*

This he ſays, becauſe it *ſuits with* his hypotheſis, but proves it not. *Locke.*

Give me not an office
That *ſuits with* me ſo ill; thou know'ſt my temper. *Addiſon.*

SUI'TABLE. *adj.* [from *ſuit*.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to.

Through all thoſe miſeries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleneſs not *ſuitable* to that affliction. *Sidney.*

What he did purpoſe, it was the pleaſure of God that Solomon his ſon ſhould perform, in manner *ſuitable* to their preſent and ancient ſtate. *Hooker.*

To ſolemn acts of royalty and juſtice, their *ſuitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a ſtain? *Hooker.*

It is very *ſuitable* to the principles of the Roman Church; for why ſhould not their ſcience as well as ſervice be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotſon.*

As the bleſſings of God upon his honeſt induſtry had been great, ſo he was not without intentions of making *ſuitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterbury.*

Expreſſion is the dreſs of thought, and ſtill
Appears more decent, as more *ſuitable*;
A vile conceit in pompous words expreſs'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple dreſs'd. *Pope.*

SUI'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuitable*.] Fitneſs; agreeableneſs.

In words and ſtyles, *ſuitableneſs* makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *ſuitableneſs*, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is ſeldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not pleaſe him firſt. *South's Sermons.*

He creates thoſe ſympathies and *ſuitableneſſes* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendſhip, and by his providence brings perſons ſo affected together. *South's Sermons.*

Conſider the laws themſelves, and their *ſuitableneſs* or unſuitableneſs to thoſe to whom they are given. *Tillotſon.*

SUI'TABLY. *adv.* [from *ſuitable*.] Agreeably; according to.

Whoſoever ſpeaks upon a certain occaſion may take any text ſuitable thereto; and ought to ſpeak *ſuitably* to that text. *South's Sermons.*

Some rank deity, whoſe filthy face
We *ſuitably* o'er ſtinking ſtables place. *Dryden.*

SUIT *Covenant.* [In law.] Is where the anceſtor of one man has covenanted with the anceſtor of another to ſue at his court. *Bailey,*

SUIT *Court.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

SUI'TER. }
SUI'TOR. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuit*.]

1. One that ſues; a petitioner; a ſupplicant.

As humility is in *ſuiters* a decent virtue, ſo the teſtification thereof, by ſuch effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth a ſound apprehenſion of his ſupereminent glory and majeſty before whom we ſtand, but putteth alſo into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for ſecurity againſt our unthankfulneſs. *Hooker.*

She hath been a *ſuitor* to me for her brother,
Cut off by courſe of juſtice. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

My piteous ſoul began the wretchedneſs
Of *ſuitors* at court to mourn. *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *ſuitors* alſo from offering. *Bacon.*

Yet their port
Not of mean *ſuitors*; nor important leſs
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
Deucalion and chaſte Pyrrha, to reſtore
The race of mankind drown'd, before the ſhrine
Of Themis ſtood devout. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I challenge nothing;
But I'm an humble *ſuitor* for theſe priſoners. *Denham.*

My lord, I come an humble *ſuitor* to you. *Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a miſtreſs.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none.

——A dear happineſs to women! they would elſe have been troubled with a pernicious *ſuitor*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He paſſed a year at Goodby under the counſels of his mother, and then became a *ſuitor* at London to Sir Roger Aſhton's daughter. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

By many *ſuitors* ſought, ſhe mocks their pains,
And ſtill her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*

He drew his ſeat, familiar, to her ſide,
Far from the *ſuitor* train, a brutal crowd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SUI'TRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuiter*.] A female ſupplicant.

'Twere pity
That could refuſe a boon to ſuch a *ſuitreſs*;
Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *adj.* [*ſulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *ſulcated* by their having lain expoſed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the eroſion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongſt the clay. *Woodward.*

SULL. *n. ſ.* A plough. *Ainſworth.*

SU'LLEN. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obſcure.]

1. Gloomily angry; ſluggiſhly diſcontented.

Wilmot continued ſtill *ſullen* and perverſe, and every day grew more inſolent. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *ſullen* and out of humour at his firſt coming in. *L'Eſtrange.*

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern ſuppreſs'd; }
Pretended drowſineſs, and wiſh of reſt; }
And *ſullen* I forſook th' imperfect feaſt. *Prior.* }

If we ſit down *ſullen* and inactive, in expectation that God ſhould do all, we ſhall find ourſelves miſerably deceived. *Rogers.*

2. Miſchievous; malignant.

Such *ſullen* planets at my birth did ſhine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*

The *ſullen* fiend her ſounding wings diſplay'd,
Unwilling left the night, and ſought the nether ſhade. *Dryden.*

3. Intractable; obſtinate.

Things are as *ſullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; diſmal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *ſullen* earth,
Gazing at that which ſeems to dim thy ſight? *Shakeſp.*

Night with her *ſullen* wings to double ſhade,
The deſart fowls in their clay neſts were couch'd,
And now wild beaſts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*

A glimpſe of moon-ſhine, ſtreak'd with red;
A ſhuffled, *ſullen*, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and ſhuts again. *Dryden.*

No cheerful breeze this *ſullen* region knows;
The dreaded Eaſt is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; ſorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *ſullen* preſage of your own decay. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'LLENLY. *adv.* [from *ſullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

To ſay they are framed without the aſſiſtance of ſome principle that has wiſdom in it, and that they come to paſs from chance, is *ſullenly* to aſſert a thing becauſe we will aſſert it. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

He in chains demanded more
Then he impos'd in victory before:
He *ſullenly* reply'd, he could not make
Theſe offers now. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

The gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And *ſullenly* to his revenge he ſails;
So glides ſome trodden ſerpent on the graſs,
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*

SU'LLENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſullen*.] Gloomineſs; moroſeneſs; ſluggiſh anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her ſilence without *ſullenneſs*, her modeſty without affectation, and her ſhamefacedneſs without ignorance. *Sidney.*

To fit my *ſullenneſs*,
He to another key his ſtile doth dreſs. *Donne.*

In thoſe vernal ſeaſons, when the air is calm and pleaſant, it were an injury and *ſullenneſs* againſt nature not to go out, and ſee her riches. *Milton.*

Quit not the world out of any hypocriſy, *ſullenneſs*, or ſuperſtition, but out of a ſincere love of true knowledge and virtue. *More.*

With theſe comforts about me, and *ſullenneſs* enough to uſe no remedy, Monſieur Zulichem came to ſee me. *Temple.*

SU'LLENS. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Moroſe temper; gloomineſs of mind. A burleſque word.

Let them die that age, and *ſullens* have. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'LLIAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſullen*.] Pollution; filth; ſtain of dirt; foulneſs.

Require it to make ſome reſtitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *ſulliage* it has caſt upon his fame. *Government of the Tongue.*

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we wipe away with never ſo much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left ſome *ſulliage* behind. *Decay of Piety.*

To **SU'LLY.** *v. a.* [*ſouiller*, French.] To ſoil; to tarniſh; to dirt; to ſpot.

Silvering will *ſully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And ſtatues *ſully'd* yet with ſacrilegious ſmoke. *Roſcom.*

He's dead, whoſe love had *ſully'd* all your reign,
And made you empreſs of the world in vain. *Dryden.*

Lab'ring years ſhall weep their deſtin'd race,
Charg'd with ill omens, *ſully'd* with diſgrace. *Prior.*

Let there be no ſpots to *ſully* the brightneſs of this ſolemnity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three *ſullying* trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney-ſweeper ſkulks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the heedleſs throng. *Gay.*

SU'LLY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil: tarniſh; ſpot.

You laying theſe light *ſullies* on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shakeſp.*

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little ſpots and *ſullies* in his reputation. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SU'LPHUR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Brimſtone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,
The work of *ſulphur*. *Milton.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the foſſil and ſalt. *Woodward.*

Thence nitre, *ſulphur*, and the fiery ſteam
Of fat bitumen. *Thomſon.*

SULPHU'REOUS. }
SU'LPHUROUS. } *adj.* [*ſulphureus*, Latin.] Made of brimſtone; having the qualities of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; impregnated with ſulphur.

My hour is almoſt come,
When I to *ſulphurous* and tormenting flames
Muſt render up myſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Dart and javelin, ſtones and *ſulphurous* fire. *Milton.*

Is not the ſtrength and vigour of the action between light and *ſulphureous* bodies, obſerved above, one reaſon why *ſulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently than other bodies do? *Newton's Opticks.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink,
Her ſnakes unty'd *ſulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

No *ſulphureous* glooms
Swell'd in the ſky, and ſent the lightning forth. *Thomſon.*

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſulphureous*.] The ſtate of being ſulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *n. ſ.* The ſame with HOGSFENEL.

SU'LPHURY. *adj.* [from *ſulphur*.] Partaking of ſulphur.

SU'LTAN. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The Turkiſh emperour.

By this ſcimitar,
That won three fields of *Sultan* Solyman. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'LTANA. }
SU'LTANESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan*.] The queen of an Eaſtern emperour.

Turn the *ſultana*'s chambermaid. *Cleaveland.*

Lay the tow'ring *ſultaneſs* aſide. *Irene.*

SU'LTANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan*.] An Eaſtern empire.

I affirm the ſame of the *ſultanry* of the Mamalukes, where ſlaves, bought for money, and of unknown deſcent, reigned over families of freemen, *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultry*.] The ſtate of being ſultry; cloſe and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY. *adj.* [This is imagined by Skinner to be corrupted from *ſulphury*, or *ſweltry*.] Hot without ventilation; hot and cloſe; hot and cloudy.

It is very *ſultry* and hot. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The *ſultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*

Such as born beneath the burning ſky,
And *ſultry* ſun betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden's Æn.*

Our foe advances on us,
And envies us even Lybia's *ſultry* deſarts. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Then would *ſultry* heats and a burning air have ſcorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houſes or dens. *Cheyne.*

SUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſumma*, Latin; *ſomme*, French.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude ſo of every ſentence, as of the whole *ſum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*

How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *ſum* of them. *Pſ.* cxxxix. 17.

Th' Almighty Father, where he ſits
Shrin'd in his ſanctuary of Heav'n ſecure,
Conſulting on the *ſum* of things, foreſeen
This tumult, and permitted all, adviſ'd. *Milton.*

Such and no leſs is he, on whom depends
The *ſum* of things. *Dryden.*

Weighing the *ſum* of things with wiſe forecaſt,
Solicitous of publick good. *Phillips.*

2. Quantity of money.

I did ſend to you
For certain *ſums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shakeſp.*

Britain, once deſpiſ'd, can raiſe
As ample *ſums* as Rome in Cæſar's days. *C. Arbuthnot.*

3. [*Somme*, French.] Compendium; abridgment; the whole abſtracted.

This, in effect, is the *ſum* and ſubſtance of that which they bring by way of oppoſition againſt thoſe orders, which we have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

They repleniſhed the hearts of the neareſt unto them with words of memorable conſolation, ſtrengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholeſome inſtructions of life, and confirmed them in true religion: in *ſum*, they taught the world no leſs virtuouſly how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

This having learn'd, thou haſt attain'd the *ſum*
Of wiſdom. *Milton.*

In *ſum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myſelf. *Dryden.*

Thy *ſum* of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be juſt. *Prior.*

In *ſum*, the Goſpel, conſidered as a law, preſcribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every ſin. *Rogers.*

4. The amount; the reſult of reaſoning or computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *ſum* of what I have ſaid be not this. *Tillotſon.*

5. Height; completion.

Thus I have told thee all my ſtate, and brought
My ſtory to the *ſum* of earthly bliſs,
Which I enjoy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In ſaying ay or no, the very ſafety of our country, and the *ſum* of our well-being, lies. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Sum.** *v. a.* [*ſommer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to caſt up. It has *up* emphatical.

You caſt th' event of war,
And *ſumm'd* th' account of chance. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The high prieſt may *ſum* the ſilver brought in. *2 Kings.*

In ſickneſs time will ſeem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *ſum up* the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the ſands, or *ſum up* infinity. *South.*

2. To compriſe; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compaſs.

So lovely fair!
That what ſeem'd fair in all the world, ſeem'd now
Mean, or in her *ſumm'd up*, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

To conclude, by *ſumming up* what I would ſay concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I ſhall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate treatiſe of colours, but an occaſional eſſay. *Boyle.*

Go to the ant, thou ſluggard, in few words *ſums up* the moral of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

This Atlas muſt our ſinking ſtate uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold:
He *ſums* their virtues in himſelf alone,
And adds the greateſt, of a loyal ſon. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

A fine evidence *ſumm'd up* among you! *Dryden.*

4. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.

With proſperous wing full *ſumm'd*. *Milton.*

Su'mach-tree. *n. ſ.* [*ſumach*, French.]

The flower conſiſts of five leaves in a circular order, in form of a roſe; from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a veſſel, containing one ſeed: the flowers grow in bunches, and the leaves either winged or have three lobes. The flowers are uſed in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Millar.*

Su'mless. *adj.* [from *ſum.*] Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck and *ſumleſs* treaſuries. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *ſumleſs* journey of incorporeal ſpeed. *Milton.*

Above, beneath, around the palace ſhines,
The *ſumleſs* treaſure of exhauſted mines. *Pope.*

Su'mmarily. *adv.* [from *ſummary.*] Briefly; the ſhorteſt way.

The decalogue of Moſes declareth *ſummarily* thoſe things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatſoever we ſhould requeſt or deſire. *Hooker.*

While we labour for theſe demonſtrations out of Scripture, and do *ſummarily* declare the things which many ways have been ſpoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my ſpeech tedious. *Hooker.*

When the parties proceed *ſummarily*, and they chuſe the ordinary way of proceeding, the cauſe is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

Su'mmary. *adj.* [*ſommaire*, French; from *ſum.*] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor ſpend their time to ſhew their reading;
She'd have a *ſummary* proceeding. *Swift.*

Su'mmary. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Compendium; abridgment.

We are enforc'd from our moſt quiet ſphere
By the rough torrent of occaſion;
And have the *ſummary* of all our griefs,
When time ſhall ſerve, to ſhew in articles. *Shakeſpeare.*

In that comprehenſive *ſummary* of our duty to God, there is no expreſs mention thereof. *Rogere.*

SUMMER. *n. ſ.* [ꞅumeꞃ, Saxon; *ſomer*, Dutch.]

1. The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice.

Sometimes hath the brighteſt day a cloud;
And, after *Summer*, evermore ſucceeds
The barren Winter with his nipping cold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can't ſuch things be,
And overcome us like a *Summer*'s cloud,
Without our ſpecial wonder? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Two hundred loaves of bread, and an hundred bunches of raiſins, and an hundred of *Summer* fruits. *2 Sam.* xvi.

He was ſitting in a *Summer* parlour. *Judges*, iii. 20.

In all the liveries deck'd of *Summer*'s pride. *Milton.*

They marl and ſow it with wheat, giving it a *Summer* fallowing firſt, and next year ſow it with peaſe. *Mortimer.*

Dry weather is beſt for moſt *Summer* corn. *Mortimer.*

The dazzling roofs,
Reſplendent as the blaze of *Summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*

Child of the ſun,
See ſultry *Summer* comes. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. [*Trabs ſummaria.*] The principal beam of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better truſted in croſs and tranſverſe works for *ſummers*, or girders, or binding beams. *Wotton.*

Then enter'd ſin, and with that ſycamore,
Whoſe leaves firſt ſhelter'd man from drought and dew,
Working and winding ſlily evermore,
The inward walls and *ſummers* cleft and tore;
But grace ſhor'd theſe, and cut that as it grew. *Herbert.*

To **Su'mmer.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the Summer.

The fowls ſhall *ſummer* upon them, and all the beaſts ſhall winter upon them. *Iſaiah*, xviii. 6.

To **Su'mmer.** *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maids well *ſummered*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Su'mmerhouse. *n. ſ.* [from *Summer* and *houſe.*] An apartment in a garden uſed in the Summer.

I'd rather live
With cheeſe and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *ſummerhouſe* in Chriſtendom. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

With here a fountain, never to be play'd,
And there a *ſummerhouſe*, that knows no ſhade. *Pope.*

There is ſo much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, ſuch a reverence of things ſacred, ſo many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *ſummerhouſes*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leiſure. *Watts.*

Su'mmersault. } *n. ſ.* [*ſoubreſault*, French. *Somerſet* is a
Su'mmerset. } corruption.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

Some do the *ſummerſault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*

Frogs are obſerved to uſe divers *ſummerſaults*. *Walton.*

The treaſurer cuts a caper on the ſtrait rope: I have ſeen him do the *ſummerſet* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Su'mmit. *n. ſ.* [*ſummitas*, Latin.] The top; the utmoſt height.

Have I fall'n or no?
—From the dread *ſummit* of this chalky bourn!
Look up a-height, the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ætna's heat, that makes the *ſummit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*

To **SU'MMON.** *v. a.* [*ſummoneo*, Latin.]

1. To call with authority; to admoniſh to appear; to cite.

Cateſby, ſound Lord Haſtings,
And *ſummon* him to-morrow to the Tower. *Shakeſpeare.*

The courſe of method *ſummoneth* me to diſcourſe of the inhabitants. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The tirſan is aſſiſted by the governour of the city, where the feaſt is celebrated, and all the perſons of both ſexes are *ſummoned* to attend. *Bacon.*

Rely on what thou haſt of virtue, *ſummon* all. *Milton.*

Nor trumpets *ſummon* him to war,
Nor drums diſturb his morning ſleep. *Dryden.*

Love, duty, ſafety, *ſummon* us away;
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raiſe. With *up* emphatical.

When the blaſt of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the ſinews, *ſummon up* the blood. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Su'mmoner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſummon.*] One who cites; one who ſummons.

Cloſe pent-up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and aſk
Theſe dreadful *ſummoners* grace. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Su'mmons. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you anſwer
This preſent *ſummons?* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He ſent to ſummon the ſeditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *ſummons* nor pardon was any thing regarded. *Hayward.*

The ſons of light
Haſted, reſorting to the *ſummons* high,
And took their ſeats. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Strike your ſails at *ſummons*, or prepare
To prove the laſt extremities of war. *Dryden.*

Su'mpter. *n. ſ.* [*ſommier*, French; *ſomaro*, Ital.] A horſe that carries the cloaths or furniture.

Return with her!
Perſuade me rather to be a ſlave and *ſumpter*
To this deteſted groom. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *ſumpters* ſent. *Dryden.*

Two *ſumpter* mules, bred of large Flanders mares. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Su'mption. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking.

The *ſumption* of the myſteries does all in a capable ſubject. *Taylor.*

Su'mptuary. *adj.* [*ſumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the coſt of life.

To remove that material cauſe of ſedition, which is want and poverty in the eſtate, ſerveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the baniſhing of idleneſs, the repreſſing of waſte and exceſs by *ſumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*

Sumptuo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.

He added *ſumptuoſity*, invented jewels of gold and ſtone, and ſome engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

SU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*ſumptuoſus*, from *ſumptus*, Lat.] Coſtly; expenſive; ſplendid.

We ſee how moſt Chriſtians ſtood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *ſumptuous* ſtatelineſs of houſes built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*

We are too magnificent and *ſumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *F. Atterbury.*

Su'mptuously. *adv.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſively; with great coſt.

This monument five hundred years hath ſtood,
Which I have *ſumptuouſly* re-edified. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

Ethelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter, in a famine, ſold all the rich veſſels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and ſaid, there was no reaſon that the dead temples of God ſhould be *ſumptuouſly* furniſhed, and the living temples ſuffer penury. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *ſumptuouſly* here. *Swift.*

Su'mptuousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.

I will not fall out with thoſe that can reconcile *ſumptuouſneſs* and charity. *Boyle.*

SUN. *n. ſ.* [*ſunno*, Gothick; ꞅunna, ꞅunne, Saxon; *ſon*, Dutch.]

1. The luminary that makes the day.

Doth beauty keep which never *ſun* can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn? *Sidney.*

Bid her ſteal into the pleached bow'r,
Where honey-ſuckles, ripen'd by the *ſun*,
Forbid the ſun to enter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though there be but one *ſun* exiſting in the world, yet the idea of it being abſtracted, ſo that more ſubſtances might each agree in it, it is as much a ſort as if there were as many *ſuns* as there are ſtars. *Locke.*

2. A ſunny place; a place eminently warmed by the ſun.

This place has choice of *ſun* and ſhade. *Milton.*

3. Any thing eminently ſplendid.

I will never conſent to put out the *ſun* of ſovereignty to poſterity, and all ſucceeding kings. *King Charles.*

4. *Under the* Sun. In this world. A proverbial expreſſion.

There is no new thing *under the ſun.* *Eccl.* i. 9.

To **Sun.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſolate; to expoſe to the ſun; to warm in the ſun.

The cry to ſhady delve him brought at laſt,
Where Mammon earſt did *ſun* his treaſury. *Fairy Queen.*

What aim'ſt thou at? delicious fare;
And then to *ſun* thyſelf in open air. *Dryd. Perſ.*

Su'nbeam. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *beam.*] Ray of the ſun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the ſpungy South to this part of the Weſt,
Vaniſh'd in the *ſunbeams.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Gliding through the ev'n
On a *ſunbeam* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There was a God, a being diſtinct from this viſible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *ſunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by univerſal conſent. *South.*

Su'nbeat. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *beat.*] Shone on by the ſun.

Its length runs level with th' Atlantic main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *ſunbeat* waters by ſo long a way. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Su'nbright. *adj.* [*ſun* and *bright.*] Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs.

Gathering up himſelf out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *ſunbright* ſhield. *Fairy Queen.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor:
How and which way I may beſtow myſelf,
To be regarded in her *ſunbright* eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

High in the midſt, exalted as a God,
Th' apoſtate in his *ſunbright* chariot ſat,
Idol of majeſty divine! inclos'd
With flaming cherubims, and golden ſhields. *Milton.*

Sunbu'rning. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *burning.*] The effect of the ſun upon the face.

If thou canſt love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whoſe face is not worth *ſunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook. *Shak.*

The heat of the ſun may darken the colour of the ſkin, which we call *ſunburning*. *Boyle.*

Su'nburnt. *participial adj.* [*ſun* and *burnt.*] Tanned; diſcoloured by the ſun.

Where ſuch radiant lights have ſhone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with luſtre of her own. *Cleaveland.*

Sunburnt and ſwarthy though ſhe be,
She'll fire for Winter nights provide. *Dryden.*

How many nations of the *ſunburnt* ſoil
Does Niger bleſs? how many drink the Nile? *Blackmore.*

One of them, older and more *ſunburnt* than the reſt, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Addiſon.*

Su'nclad. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *clad.*] Clothed in radiance; bright.

Su'nday. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *day.*] The day anciently dedicated to the ſun; the firſt day of the week; the Chriſtian ſabbath.

If thou wilt needs thruſt thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and ſigh away *Sundays.* *Shakeſpeare.*

An' ſhe were not kin to me, ſhe would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich tap'ſtry ſpread the ſtreets. *Dryden.*

To **Su'nder.** *v. a.* [ꞅynꝺꞃian, Saxon.] To part; to ſeparate; to divide.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That *ſundred* friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakeſp.*

It is *ſundred* from the main land by a ſandy plain. *Carew.*

She that ſhould all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and faſten *ſundred* parts in one. *Donne.*

A *ſundred* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be loſt, but by the maker's hand
Repoliſh'd, without error then to ſtand. *Donne.*

When both the chiefs are *ſunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king reſtore his right. *Dryden's Virg.*

Th' enormous weight was caſt,
Which Crantor's body *ſunder'd* at the waiſt. *Dryden.*

Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,
He wiſely *ſundred* from the reſt, to yell
In foreſts. *Dryden.*

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
—Jove may kill, but ne'er ſhall *ſunder.* *Granville.*

Su'nder. *n. ſ.* [ꞅunꝺeꞃ, Saxon.] Two; two parts.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the ſpear in ſunder. *Pſ.*

Su'ndew. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Sundi'al. *n. ſ.* [*dial* and *ſun.*] A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour.

All your graces no more you ſhall have,
Than a *ſundial* in a grave. *Donne.*

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance, ſeems to ſtand ſtill; as is evident in the ſhadows of *ſundials.* *Locke.*

Su'ndry. *adj.* [ꞅunꝺeꞃ, Saxon.] Several; more than one.

That law, which, as it is laid up in the boſom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are ſubject unto it, different and *ſundry* kinds of names. *Hooker.*

Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *ſundry* people of different manners. *Spenſer.*

He cauſed him to be arreſted upon complaint of *ſundry* grievous oppreſſions. *Davis.*

How can ſhe ſeveral bodies know,
If in herſelf a body's form ſhe bear?
How can a mirrour *ſundry* faces ſhow,
If from all ſhapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies.*

I have compoſed *ſundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadrageſimal, Paſchal or Pentecoſtal. *Sanderſon.*

Sundry foes the rural realm ſurround. *Dryden.*

Sundry in all manual arts are as wonderful. *Locke.*

Su'nflower. *n. ſ.* [*corona ſolis*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a ſquamous cup; the flowers are radiated like the great ſtarwort; the embryoes of the ſeeds are diſtinguiſhed by little imbricated leaves in the diſk; the top of the ovary is crowned with two ſmall leaves; the ſeeds are puſhed out from the bottom of the flower, leaving a vacuity which appears very like a honeycomb. *Millar.*

Su'nflower, *Little. n. ſ.* [*helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: the flower-cup conſiſts of three leaves; the flower, for the moſt part, of five leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a roſe; the pointal of the flower becomes a globular fruit, which divides into three parts, having three cells, which are filled with roundiſh ſeeds fixed to ſmall capillaments. *Millar.*

Sung. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſing.*

A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *ſung* acroſs the main. *Pope.*

From joining ſtones the city ſprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *ſung.* *Pope.*

Sunk. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſink.*

We have large caves: the deepeſt are *ſunk* ſix hundred fathom, and ſome digged and made under great hills. *Bacon.*

Thus we act and thus we are,
Or toſs'd by hope or *ſunk* by care. *Prior.*

Sunk in Thaleſtris' arms the nymph he found. *Pope.*

His ſpirit quite *ſunk* with thoſe reflections that ſolitude and diſappointments bring, he is utterly undiſtinguiſhed and forgotten. *Swift.*

Su'nless. *adj.* [from *ſun.*] Wanting ſun; wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *ſunleſs* ſide,
Beneath the whole collected ſhade reclines. *Thomſon.*

Su'nlike. *adj.* [*ſun* and *like.*] Reſembling the ſun.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *ſunlike* fixt ſtars, muſt be continually decreaſing. *Cheyne.*

Su'nny. *adj.* [from *ſun.*]

1. Reſembling the ſun; bright.

She ſaw Dueſſa *ſunny* bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels ſhining clear. *Fairy Queen.*

The eldeſt, that Fidelia hight,
Like *ſunny* beams threw from her chryſtal face. *Fairy Q.*

My decay'd fair
A *ſunny* look of his would ſoon repair. *Shakeſpeare.*

The chemiſt feeds
Perpetual flames, whoſe unreſiſted force
O'er ſand and aſhes and the ſtubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fuſile ſea,
That in his furnace bubbles *ſunny* red. *Phillips.*

2. Expoſed to the ſun; bright with the ſun.

About me round I ſaw
Hill, dale, and ſhady woods, and *ſunny* plains,
And liquid lapſe of murm'ring ſtreams. *Milton.*

Him walking on a *ſunny* hill he found,
Back'd on the North and Weſt by a thick wood. *Milton.*

The filmy goſſamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons baſk on the ſhort *ſunny* ſhore. *Dryden.*

But what avail her unexhauſted ſtores,
Her blooming mountains and her *ſunny* ſhores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The ſmiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny uſurps her happy plains? *Addiſon.*

3. Coloured by the ſun.

Her *ſunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'NRISE.
SUNRI'SING. } *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *riſing*.] Morning; the appearance of the ſun.

Send out a purſuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *ſunriſing*. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

In thoſe days the giants of Libanus maſtered all nations, from the *ſunriſing* to the ſunſet. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

They intend to prevent the *ſunriſing*. *Walton's Angler.*

We now believe the Copernican ſyſtem; yet, upon ordinary occaſions, we ſhall ſtill uſe the popular terms of *ſunriſe* and ſunſet. *Bentley.*

SU'NSET. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſet*.] Cloſe of the day; evening.

When the ſun ſets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *ſunſet* of my brother's ſon
It rains downright. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtars are of greater uſe than for men to gaze on after *ſunſet*. *Raleigh.*

At *ſunſet* to their ſhip they make return,
And ſnore ſecure on deck 'till roſy morn. *Dryden.*

He obſervant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *ſunſet* of thy various day
Through fortune's cloud. *Pope.*

SU'NSHINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſhine*.] Action of the ſun; place where the heat and luſtre of the ſun are powerful.

That man that ſits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *ſunſhine* of his favour,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack, what miſchiefs might be ſet abroach,
In ſhadow of ſuch greatneſs? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

He had been many years in that *ſunſhine*, when a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon.*

Sight no obſtacle found here, nor ſhade,
But all *ſunſhine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton.*

I that in his abſence
Blaz'd like a ſtar of the firſt magnitude,
Now in his brighter *ſunſhine* am not ſeen. *Denham.*

Nor can we this weak ſhow'r a tempeſt call,
But drops of heat that in the *ſunſhine* fall. *Dryden.*

The caſes prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *ſunſhine* day. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The more favourable you are to me, the more diſtinctly I ſee my faults: ſpots and blemiſhes are never ſo plainly diſcovered as in the brighteſt *ſunſhine*. *Pope.*

SU'NSHINY. *adj.* [from *ſunſhine*. It was anciently accented on the ſecond ſyllable.]

1. Bright with the ſun.

About ten in the morning, in *ſunſhiny* weather, we took ſeveral ſorts of paper ſtained. *Boyle.*

2. Bright like the ſun.

The fruitful-headed beaſt, amaz'd
At flaſhing beams of that *ſunſhiny* ſhield,
Became ſtark blind, and all his ſenſes daz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Fairy Queen.*

To SUP. *v. a.* [*ſuper*, Norman French; ſupan, Saxon; *ſoepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to ſip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which ſtill ſhe bore replete with magick arts,
Death and deſpair did many thereof *ſup*. *Spenſer.*

There find a purer air
To feed my life with; there I'll *ſup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Craſhaw.*

We ſaw it ſmelling to every thing ſet in the room, and when it had ſmelt to them all, it *ſupped* up the milk. *Ray.*

He called for drink; you ſaw him *ſup*
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift.*

To SUP. *v. n.* [*ſouper*, French.] To eat the evening meal.

You'll *ſup* with me?
—Anger's my meat; I *ſup* upon myſelf,
And ſo ſhall ſtarve with feeding. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I have *ſupt* full with horrours;
Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

When they had *ſupped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tob.* viii.

I ſee all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as diſtinctly as if I had *ſupped* with them. *Dryden.*

Late returning home, he *ſupp'd* at eaſe. *Dryden.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with ſupper.

He's almoſt *ſupp'd*; why have you left the chamber. *Shak.*

Sup them well, and look unto them all. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *ſup* the ſtranger. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

SUP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; a mouthful of liquour.

Tom Thumb had got a little *ſup*,
And Tomalin ſcarce kiſt the cup. *Drayton.*

A pigeon ſaw the picture of a glaſs with water in't, and flew eagerly up to't for a *ſup* to quench her thirſt. *L'Eſtr.*

The leaſt tranſgreſſion of your's, if it be only two bits and one *ſup* more than your ſtint, is a great debauch. *Swift.*

SU'PER, in compoſition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*ſuperabilis*, Lat. *ſuperable*, French.] Conquerable; ſuch as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperable*.] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *abound*.] To be exuberant; to be ſtored with more than enough.

This caſe returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majeſty *ſuperabound*. *Bacon.*

She *ſuperabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin. *Howel.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terreſtrial matter at the deluge amongſt the ſand, was to retrench the luxury and *ſuperabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodw.*

SUPERABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough.

So much *ſuperabundant* zeal could have no other deſign than to damp that ſpirit raiſed againſt Wood. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperabundant*.] More than ſufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *ſuperabundantly* ſatisfy the deſire. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD. *v. n.* [*ſuperaddo*, Latin.] To add over and above; to join any thing ſo as to make it more.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *ſuperadded* to the beauty of plumes. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſchools diſpute, whether in morals the external action *ſuperadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial. *South.*

The ſtrength of any living creature, in thoſe external motions, is ſomething diſtinct from and *ſuperadded* unto its natural gravity. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

SUPERADDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *addition*.]

1. The act of adding to ſomething elſe.

The fabrick of the eye, its ſafe and uſeful ſituation, and the *ſuperaddition* of muſcles, are a certain pledge of the exiſtence of God. *More.*

2. That which is added.

Of theſe, much more than of the Nicene *ſuperadditions*, it may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the church, and not of a whole univerſal council, they were not neceſſary to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hammond.*

An animal, in the courſe of hard labour, ſeems to be nothing but veſſels: let the ſame animal continue long in reſt, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *ſuperaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*ſuperadveniens*, Latin.]

1. Coming to the increaſe or aſſiſtance of ſomething.

The ſoul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *ſuperadvenient* aſſiſtance of his God. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or diſqualify by age or length of life.

If ſuch depravities be yet alive, deformity need not deſpair, nor will the eldeſt hopes be ever *ſuperannuated*. *Brown.*

When the ſacramental teſt was put in execution, the juſtices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commiſſions, amounted only to a dozen, and thoſe of the loweſt fortune, and ſome of them *ſuperannuated*. *Swift.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. n.* To laſt beyond the year. Not in uſe.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expence of the ſap into ſtalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *ſuperannuate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

SUPERANNUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperannuate*.] The ſtate of being diſqualified by years.

SUPE'RB. *adj.* [*ſuperbe*, French; *ſuperbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; auguſt; ſtately; magnificent.

SUPE'RB-LILY. *n. ſ.* [*methonica*, Latin.] A flower.

SUPERCA'RGO. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ſhip whoſe buſineſs is to manage the trade.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *ſupercargo*'s, ſharpers. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *celeſtial*.] Placed above the firmament.

I dare not think that any *ſupercel eſtial* heaven, or whatſoever elſe, not himſelf, was increate, and eternal. *Raleigh.*

Many were for fetching down I know not what *ſupercele ſtial* waters for the purpoſe. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

SUPERCI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſupercilium*, Lat.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; deſpotick; overbearing.

Thoſe who are one while courteous, within a ſmall time after are ſo *ſupercilious*, fierce, and exceptious, that they are ſhort of the true character of friendſhip. *South.*

Several *ſupercilious* criticks will treat an author with the greateſt contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle. *Addiſon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſupercilious*.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuouſly.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this addreſs *ſuperciliouſly* enough, ſent it to the king without performing the leaſt ceremony. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupercilious*.] Haughtineſs; contemptuouſneſs.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conception*.] A conception made after another conception.

Thoſe *ſuperconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, ſeem idle. *Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conſequence*.] Remote conſequence.

Not attaining the deuteroſcopy, and ſecond intention of the words, they omit their *ſuperconſequences* and coherences. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *creſco*, Latin.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *ſupercreſcences*, and like ſuch as, living upon the ſtock of others, are termed paraſitical plants. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SUPERE'MINENCE.
SUPERE'MINENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *emineo*, Lat.] Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *ſupereminency*, and even ſome power over the archbiſhop of York. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in ſuiters a decent virtue, ſo the teſtification thereof by ſuch effectual acknowledments not only argueth a ſound apprehenſion of his *ſupereminent* glory and majeſty before whom we ſtand, but putteth alſo into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for ſecurity againſt our unthankfulneſs. *Hooker.*

To SUPERE'ROGATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's ſkeleton of late,
I heard an echo *ſupererogate*
Through imperfection and the voice reſtore,
As if ſhe had the hiccup o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Ariſtotle acted his own inſtructions, and his obſequious ſectators have *ſupererogated* in obſervance. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

SUPEREROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupererogate*.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no ſuch thing as works of *ſupererogation*; that no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY. *adj.* [from *ſupererogate*.] Performed beyond the ſtrict commands of duty.

Supererogatory ſervices, and too great benefits from ſubjects to kings, are of dangerous conſequence. *Howel.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *excellent*.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We diſcern not the abuſe: ſuffer him to perſuade us that we are as gods, ſomething ſo *ſuperexcellent*, that all muſt reverence and adore. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *excreſcence*.] Something ſuperfluouſly growing.

As the eſcar ſeparated between the ſcarifications, I rubbed the *ſuperexcreſcence* of fleſh with the vitriol ſtone. *Wiſeman.*

To SUPERFE'TATE. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *fœtus*, Latin.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and ſo is ſaid to *ſuperfetate*, which, ſaith Ariſtotle, is becauſe her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *Grew's Muſæum.*

SUPERFETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperfetation*, Fr. from *ſuperfetate*.] One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Quincy.*

Superfetation muſt be by abundance of ſap in the bough that putteth it forth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If the *ſuperfetation* be made with conſiderable intermiſſion, the latter moſt commonly becomes abortive; for the firſt being confirmed, engroſſeth the aliment from the other. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperficie*, Fr. *ſuperficies*, Lat.] Outſide; ſurface.

Then if it riſe not to the former height
Of *ſuperfice*, conclude that ſoil is light. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſuperficiel*, Fr. from *ſuperficies*, Lat.]

1. Lying on the ſurface; not reaching below the ſurface.

That, upon the *ſuperficial* ground, heat and moiſture cauſe putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon.*

From theſe phænomena ſeveral have concluded ſome general rupture in the *ſuperficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

There is not one infidel living ſo ridiculous as to pretend to ſolve the phænomena of ſight, or cogitation, by thoſe fleeting *ſuperficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*

2. Shallow; contrived to cover ſomething.

This *ſuperficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praiſe. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

3. Shallow; not profound; ſmattering, not learned.

That knowledge is ſo very ſuperficial and ſo ill-grounded, that it is impoſſible for them to deſcribe in what conſiſts the beauty of thoſe works. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperficial*.] The quality of being ſuperficial.

By theſe ſalts the colours of bodies receive degrees of luſtre or obſcurity, *ſuperficiality* or profundity. *Brown.*

SUPERFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperficial*.]

1. On the ſurface; not below the ſurface.
2. Without penetration; without cloſe heed.

Perſpective hath been with ſome diligence inquired; but the nature of ſounds in general hath been *ſuperficially* obſerved. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His eye ſo *ſuperficially* ſurveys
Theſe things, as not to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Without going deep; without ſearching to the bottom of things.

You have ſaid well;
But on the cauſe and queſtion now in hand,
Have gloz'd but *ſuperficially*. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

I have laid down *ſuperficially* my preſent thoughts. *Dryd.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperficial*.]

1. Shallowneſs; poſition on the ſurface.
2. Slight knowledge; falſe appearance; ſhow without ſubſtance.

SUPERFI'CIES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Outſide; ſurface; ſuperfice.

He on her *ſuperficies* ſtretch'd his line. *Sandys.*

A convex mirror makes objects in the middle to come out from the *ſuperficies*: the painter muſt in reſpect of the light and ſhadows of his figures, give them more relievo. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'NE. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fine*.] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jaſon, underſtand the myſtery of the philoſopher's ſtone: to which alſo other *ſuperfine* chymiſts draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you obſerve your cyder, by interpoſing it between a candle and your eye, to be very tranſparent, it may be called *ſuperfine*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluito*, Latin.] The act of floating above.

Sperma ceti, which is a *ſuperfluitance* on the ſea, is not the ſperm of a whale. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *adj.* [*ſuperfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and ſteeped in water, affordeth a cream or fatneſs on the top, and a groſs ſubſidence at the bottom: out of the cream, or *ſuperfluitance*, the fineſt diſhes are made; out of the reſidence, the coarſer. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperfluité*, French, from *ſuperfluous*.] More than enough; plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity.

Having this way eaſed the church, as they thought, of *ſuperfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even thoſe things which alſo had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as ſick that ſurfeit with too much, as they that ſtarve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happineſs to be ſeated in the mean: *ſuperfluity* comes ſooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakeſpeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is ſtill to be preferred before a troubled *ſuperfluity*. *Suckling.*

Like the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine that *ſuperfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Latin; *ſuperflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unneceſſary; offenſive by being more than ſufficient.

I think it *ſuperfluous* to uſe any words of a ſubject ſo praiſed in itſelf as it needs no praiſes. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaſeth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it muſt then appear *ſuperfluous*. *Hooker.*

Our *ſuperfluous* lacqueys and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd
At a *ſuperfluous* rate. *Shakeſpeare.*

As touching the miniſtering to the ſaints, it is *ſuperfluous* to write. 2 *Cor.* ix. 1.

Horace will our *ſuperfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and ſet our harp in tune. *Roſcommon.*

If ye know,
Why aſk ye, and *ſuperfluous* begin
Your meſſage, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperfluous*.] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluxus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take phyſick, pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the *ſuperflux* to them. *Shakeſp.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *humanus*, Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *impregnation*.] Superconception; ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *incumbens*, Lat.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

It is ſometimes ſo extremely violent, that it forces the *ſuperincumbent* ſtrata; breaks them all throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodw.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe.

Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething extraneous and *ſuperinduced*. *Locke.*

In children, ſavages, and ill-natured people, learning not having caſt their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *ſuperinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded thoſe fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

To *ſuperinduce* any virtue upon a perſon, take the living creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent. *Bacon.*

Cuſtom and corruption *ſuperinduce* upon us a kind of neceſſity of going on as we began. *L'Eſtrange.*

Father is a notion *ſuperinduced* to the ſubſtance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long cuſtom of ſinning *ſuperinduces* upon the ſoul new and abſurd deſires, like the diſtemper of the ſoul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

SUPERINDU´CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *induce.*] The act of ſuperinducing.

A good inclination is but the firſt rude draught of virtue, the *ſuperinduction* of ill habits quickly deface it. *South.*

SUPERINJE´CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *injection.*] An injection ſucceeding upon another. *Dict.*

SUPERINSTITU´TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *inſtitution.*] [In law.] One inſtitution upon another; as if A be inſtituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be inſtituted and admitted by the preſentation of another. *Bailey.*

To **SUPERINTE´ND.** *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *intend.*] To overſee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council who may *ſuperintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

This argues deſign, and a *ſuperintending* wiſdom, power, and providence in this ſpecial buſineſs of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, muſt be furniſhed with prodigious knowledge, to overſee Perſia and Grecia of old; or if any ſuch *ſuperintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE´NDENCE.
SUPERINTE´NDENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *intend.*] Superiour care; the act of overſeeing with authority.

Such an univerſal *ſuperintendency* has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the moſt minute and inconſiderable things. *South's Sermons.*

The divine providence, which hath a viſible reſpect to the being of every man, is yet more obſervable in its *ſuperintendency* over ſocieties. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *ſuperintendence* and management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE´NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperintendant*, Fr. from *ſuperintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *ſuperintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to ſee themſelves conducted by thoſe who act under the care of a ſupreme being, and who think themſelves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addiſon.*

SUPERIO´RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperiour.*] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperiour; but he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the formal reaſon of it; whereas mere excellency without *ſuperiority* doth not require any ſubjection but only eſtimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The perſon who adviſes, does in that particular exerciſe a *ſuperiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or underſtanding. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SUPE´RIOUR. *adj.* [*ſuperieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another you do yourſelf right; for he that you commend is either *ſuperiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour; if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more; if he be *ſuperiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much leſs glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *ſuperior* to the people, yet not *ſuperior* to their own voluntary engagements once paſſed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppreſſed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *ſuperior* power. *L'Eſtrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happineſs, are more ſteadily determined in their choice of good than we; and yet they are not leſs happy or leſs free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *ſuperiour* underſtandings to his, for not being as well dreſſed as himſelf. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the ſecond priſm, the breadth of the image was not encreaſed, but its *ſuperiour* part, which in the firſt priſm ſuffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the ſecond priſm ſuffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part which appeared red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered.

From amidſt them forth he paſs'd,
Long way through hoſtile ſcorn; which he ſuſtain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton.*

Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion ſtrange! in all enjoyments elſe
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a ſpectacle more worthy than a great man *ſuperiour* to his ſufferings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SUPE´RIOUR. *n. ſ.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Thoſe under the great officers of ſtate, have more frequent opportunities for the exerciſe of benevolence than their *ſuperiours.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SUPERLA´TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raiſe a ſtyle as others can depreſs it; *ſuperlation* and overmuchneſs amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SUPE´RLATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuperlatif*, Fr. *ſuperlativus*, Lat.]

1. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree.

It is an uſual way to give the *ſuperlative* unto things of eminence; and when a thing is very great, preſently to define it to be the greateſt of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *ſuperlative.* *Watts.*

2. Riſing to the higheſt degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *ſuperlative.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongſt miracles; becauſe they ſeem to exceed the ſtrength of human nature; and I may do the like of *ſuperlative* and admirable holineſs. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the perſuading argument of its *ſuperlative* deſert; and common judges meaſure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compaſſion never cohabit in the ſame breaſt; which ſhews the *ſuperlative* malignity of this vice, and the baſeneſs of the mind in which it dwells. *South.*

SUPE´RLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſuperlative.*]

1. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree.

I ſhall not ſpeak *ſuperlatively* of them; but that I may truly ſay, they are ſecond to none in the Chriſtian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the higheſt degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *ſuperlatively* and monſtrouſly ſo in his old age. *South's Sermons.*

The Supreme Being is a ſpirit moſt excellently glorious, *ſuperlatively* powerful, wiſe and good, Creator of all things. *Bentley.*

SUPE´RLATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperlative.*] The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLU´NAR. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *luna.*] Not ſublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphyſicks, at a loſs,
May wander in a wilderneſs of moſs;
The head that turns at *ſuperlunar* things,
Pois'd with a tail, may ſteer on Wilkins' wings. *Dunciad.*

SU´PERNAL. *adj.* [*ſupernus*, Latin.]

1. Having an higher poſition; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the ſolid matter and ſubſtance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *ſupernal*, as of the globe of the earth and waters which covered it. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; cœleſtial; heavenly.

That *ſupernal* Judge that ſtirs good thoughts
In any breaſt of ſtrong authority,
To look into the bolts and ſtains of right. *Shakeſpeare.*

He with frequent intercourſe
Thither will ſend his winged meſſengers,
On errands of *ſupernal* grace. *Milton.*

Both glorying to have 'ſcap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd ſtrength,
Not by the ſuff'rance of *ſupernal* pow'r. *Milton.*

SUPERNA´TANT. *adj.* [*ſupernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilſt the ſubſtance continued fluid, I could ſhake it with the *ſupernatant* menſtruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA´TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupernato*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *ſupernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quickſilver two drams, the diſſolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Bodies are differenced by *ſupernatation*, as floating on water; for chryſtal will ſink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderoſity than the ſpace of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only ſwim in molten metal and quickſilver. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPERNA´TURAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature.

There reſteth either no way unto ſalvation, or if any, then ſurely a way which is *ſupernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himſelf had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cauſe we term it the myſtery or ſecret way of ſalvation. *Hooker.*

When *ſupernatural* duties are neceſſarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needleſs. *Hooker.*

The underſtanding is ſecured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *ſupernatural* aſſiſtance. *Tillotſon.*

What miſts of Providence are theſe,
Through which we cannot ſee?
So ſaints by *ſupernatural* power ſet free
Are left at laſt in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA´TURALLY. *adv.* [from *ſupernatural.*] In a manner above the courſe or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *ſupernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he aſſumed the Saviour. *South.*

SUPERNU´MERARY. *adj.* [*ſupernumeraire*, Fr. *ſuper* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, an uſual, or a round number.

Well if thrown out, as *ſupernumerary*
To my juſt number found! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In ſixty-three years there may be loſt eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or ſix hours *ſupernumerary.* *Brown.*

The odd or *ſupernumerary* ſix hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap-year. *Holder.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the ſervices for which it is deſigned, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *ſupernumerary* expence this year. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Antiochus Eupator began to augment his fleet; but the Roman ſenate ordered his *ſupernumerary* veſſels to be burnt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

A *ſupernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and ſerves there on a future expectation of ſome prebend. *Ayliffe.*

SU´PERPLANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant.

No *ſuperplant* is a formed plant but miſletoe. *Bacon.*

To **SUPERPO´NDERATE.** *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERPROPO´RTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *proportio*, Latin.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *ſuperproportion* in the cauſe, can be overcome in an inſtant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA´TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperpurgation*, Fr. *ſuper* and *purgation.*] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *ſuperpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SUPERREFLE´XION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *reflexion.*] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glaſs before and another behind, you ſhall ſee the glaſs behind with the image within the glaſs before, and again the glaſs before in that, and divers ſuch *ſuperreflexions*, till the ſpecies ſpeciei at laſt die. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SUPERSA´LIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſalio*, Latin; this were better written *ſuperſiliency.*] The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *ſuperſaliency*, like that of horſes. *Brown.*

To **SUPERSCRI´BE.** *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſcribo*, Latin.] To inſcribe upon the top or outſide.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddeſs who ſent proſperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *ſuperſcribed.* *Addiſon.*

SUPERSCRI´PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſuperſcribing.

2. That which is written on the top or outſide.

Doth this churliſh *ſuperſcription*
Portend ſome alteration in good will. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Read me the *ſuperſcription* of theſe letters; I know not which is which. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Let me love her my fill
No *ſuperſcriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name,
No thought but to improve
The gentle and quick approaches of my love. *Suckling.*

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *ſuperſcription*; in proſperous days
They ſwarm, but in adverſe withdraw their head. *Milton.*

It is enough her ſtone
May honour'd be with *ſuperſcription*
Of the ſole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

To **SUPERSE´DE.** *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by ſuperiour power; to ſet aſide.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind; and therefore in its preſent workings not controulable by reaſon; for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *ſuperſede* the workings of reaſon. *South's Sermons.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is ſuppoſed that can *ſuperſede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE´DEAS. *n. ſ.* [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and ſundry caſes; in all which it ſignifies a command or requeſt to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cauſe whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have ſurety of peace againſt him of whom he will ſwear that he is afraid; and the juſtice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elſewhere, this writ lieth to ſtay the juſtice from doing that, which otherwiſe he might not deny. *Cowel.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court, hath heretofore afforded it a *ſuperſedeas* from takers and purveyours. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

SUPERSE´RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *ſerviceable.*] Over officious; more than is neceſſary or required.

A glaſs-glazing, *ſuperſerviceable* finical rogue. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPERSTI´TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperſtition*, French; *ſuperſtitio*, Latin.]

1. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion; obſervance of unneceſſary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

They the truth
With *ſuperſtitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

A rev'rent fear, ſuch *ſuperſtition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then poſſeſs'd the ſwains. *Dryden.*

2. Falſe religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; falſe worſhip.

They had certain queſtions againſt him of their own *ſuperſtition.* *Acts*, xxv. 19.

3. Over-nicety; exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

SUPERSTI´TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſuperſtitieux*, French; *ſuperſtitioſus*, Latin.] Addicted to ſuperſtition; full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they ſay certain prayers, and uſe ſome other *ſuperſtitious* rites, which ſhew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenſer.*

Have I
Been out of fondneſs *ſuperſtitious* to him?
And am I thus rewarded! *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

Nature's own work it ſeem'd, nature taught art,
And to a *ſuperſtiticus* eye the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton.*

A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whoſe holy hair
Was kept and cut with *ſuperſtitious* care. *Dryden.*

2. Over accurate; ſcrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTI´TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperſtitious.*] In a ſuperſtitious manner.

There reigned in this iſland a king, whoſe memory of all others we moſt adore; not *ſuperſtitiouſly*, but as a divine inſtrument. *Bacon.*

Neither of theſe methods ſhould be too ſcrupulouſly and *ſuperſtitiouſly* purſued. *Watts's Logick.*

To **SUPERSTRA´IN.** *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſtrain.*] To ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch.

In the ſtraining of a ſtring, the further it is ſtrained, the leſs *ſuperſtraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

To **SUPERSTRU´CT.** *v. a.* [*ſuperſtruo*, *ſuperſtructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one ſignifying that whereon our eternal bliſs is immediately *ſuperſtructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Chriſt is founded. *Hammond.*

If his habit of ſin have not corrupted his principles, the vitious Chriſtian may think it reaſonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *ſuperſtruct* good life upon ſuch a foundation. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This is the only proper baſis on which to *ſuperſtruct* firſt innocency and then virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPERSTRU´CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] An edifice raiſed on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profeſſion hath taught me not to erect new *ſuperſtructions* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU´CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] Built upon ſomething elſe.

He that is ſo ſure of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall, muſt neceſſarily reſolve, that what were drunkenneſs in another, is not ſo in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can reſcue him from the *ſuperſtructive*, be it never ſo groſs. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU´CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſtructure.*] That which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe.

He who builds upon the preſent, builds upon the narrow compaſs of a point; and where the foundation is ſo narrow, the *ſuperſtructure* cannot be high and ſtrong too. *South.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *ſuperſtructure* upon the Chriſtian religion. *Tillotſon.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *ſuperſtructures* of ſtudy. *Dryden.*

SUPERSUBSTA´NTIAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *ſubſtantial.*] More than ſubſtantial.

SUPERVACA´NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſupervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needleſs; unneceſſary; ſerving to no purpoſe. *Dict.*

SUPERVACA´NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needleſsly.

SUPERVACA´NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Needleſſneſs.

To **SUPERVE´NE.** *v. n.* [*ſupervenio*, Latin.] To come as an extraneous addition.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *ſupervene* to matter, unleſs impreſſed by a divine power. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SUPERVE´NIENT. *adj.* [*ſuperveniens*, Latin.] Added; additional.

If it were unjuſt to murder John, the *ſupervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the jurer unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *ſupervenient* to Chriſtian practice, and not all Chriſtian practice built on that. *Hammond.*

SUPERVE´NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupervene.*] The act of ſupervening.

To **SUPERVI´SE.** *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *viſus*, Latin.] To overlook; to overſee; to intend.

M. Bayle ſpeaks of the vexation of the *ſuperviſing* of the preſs in terms ſo feeling, that they move compaſſion. *Congreve.*

SUPERVI´SOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperviſe.*] An overſeer; an inſpector; a ſuperintendant.

A *ſuperviſor* may ſignify an overſeer of the poor, an inſpector of the cuſtoms, a ſurveyor of the high ways, a *ſuperviſor* of the exciſe. *Watts's Logick.*

How ſatisfy'd, my lord!
Would you be *ſuperviſor*, groſsly gave on? *Shakeſpeare.*

I am informed of the author and *ſuperviſors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

To **SUPERVI´VE.** *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *vivo*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the ſoul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to reſiſt and *ſupervive.* *Clarke.*

SUPINA´TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupination*, Fr. from *ſupino*, Lat.] The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPI´NE. *adj.* [*ſupinus*, Latin.]

1. Lying with the face upward.

Upon theſe divers poſitions in man, wherein the ſpine can only be at right lines with the thigh, ariſe thoſe remarkable poſtures, prone, *ſupine*, and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

At him he lanc'd his ſpear, and pierc'd his breaſt;
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay *ſupine*; and forth the ſpirit fled. *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of moſt of them being more *ſupine* than ours. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Leaning backwards with expoſure to the ſun.

If the vine,
On riſing ground be plac'd or hills *ſupine*,
Extend thy looſe battalions. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careleſs; indolent; drowſy; thoughtleſs; inattentive.

Theſe men ſuffer by their abſence, ſilence, negligence, or *ſupine* credulity. *King Charles.*

Supine amidſt our flowing ſtore
We ſlept ſecurely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's ſnowy arms he lies,
And all the buſy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became puſillanimous and *ſupine*, and openly expoſed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſupin*, French; *ſupinum*, Latin.] In Grammar a term ſignifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY. *adv.* [from *ſupine.*]

1. With the face upward.
2. Drowſily; thoughtleſsly; indolently.

Who on the beds of ſin *ſupinely* lie,
They in the ſummer of their age ſhall die. *Sandys.*

The old impriſon'd king,
Whoſe lenity firſt pleas'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *ſupinely* good,
Like Æſop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

He panting on thy breaſt *ſupinely* lies,
While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famiſh'd eyes.
Dryden's Lucretius.

Beneath a verdant laurel's ſhade,
Horace, immortal bard, *ſupinely* laid. *Prior.*

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyſelf? and rather chuſe
To lie *ſupinely*, hoping Heaven will bleſs
Thy ſlighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd. *Phillips.*

SUPI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupine.*]

1. Poſture with the face upward.
2. Drowſineſs; careleſſneſs; indolence.

When this door is open to let diſſenters in, conſidering their induſtry and our *ſupineneſs*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the houſe of commons. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupine.*]

1. Poſture of lying with the face upwards.
2. Careleſſneſs; indolence; thoughtleſſneſs.

The fourth cauſe of errour is a *ſupinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to ſee. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *pes*, Latin.] Placed under the feet.

He had ſlender legs, but encreaſed by riding after meals; that is, the humour deſcended upon their penduloſity, they having no ſupport or *ſuppedaneous* ſtability. *Brown.*

SUPPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſouper*, French. See SUP.] The laſt meal of the day; the evening repaſt.

To-night we hold a ſolemn *ſupper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll to my book:
For yet, ere *ſupper*-time muſt I perform
Much buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Th' hour of *ſupper* comes unearn'd. *Milton*

SU'PPERLESS. *adj.* [from *ſupper.*] Wanting ſupper; faſting at night.

Suppoſe a man's going *ſupperleſs* to bed, ſhould introduce him to the table of ſome great prince. *Spectator.*

She ey'd the bard, where *ſupperleſs* he ſat,
And pin'd. *Pope.*

To **SUPPLANT.** *v. a.* [*ſupplanter*, French; *ſub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *ſupplanted* down he fell;
A monſtrous ſerpent on his belly prone. *Milton.*

The thronging populace with haſty ſtrides
Obſtruct the eaſy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footſteps; to and fro they reel. *Phillips.*

2. To diſplace by ſtratagem; to turn out.

It is Philoclea his heart is ſet upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *ſupplant* me. *Sidney.*

Upon a juſt ſurvey, take Titus' part,
And ſo *ſupplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To diſplace; to overpower; to force away.

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;
Which fear, if better reaſons can *ſupplant*,
I will ſubſcribe, and ſay, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakeſp.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupplant.*] One that ſupplants; one that diſplaces.

SUPPLE. *adj.* [*ſouple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more *ſupple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

Will ye ſubmit your necks, and chuſe to bend
The *ſupple* knee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

And ſometimes went, and ſometimes ran
With *ſupple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*

No women are apter to ſpin linen well than the Iriſh, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *ſupple* and ſoft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*

2. Yielding; ſoft; not obſtinate.

When we've ſtuff'd
Theſe pipes and theſe conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *ſuppler* ſouls
Than in our prieſtlike faſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ev'n ſofter than thy own, of *ſuppler* kind,
More exquiſite of taſte, and more than man refin'd.
Dryden.

If puniſhment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *ſupple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is ſomething ſo *ſupple* and inſinuating in this abſurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addiſon.*

4. That which makes ſupple.

Each part depriv'd of *ſupple* government,
Shall ſtiff, and ſtark, and cold appear, like death.
Shakeſpeare.

To **SUPPLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make ſoft; to make flexible.

Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *ſuppled* the parts, thereby making the paſſages wider. *Temple.*

To *ſupple* a carcaſs, drench it in water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make compliant.

Knaves having by their own importunate ſuit,
Convinc'd or *ſuppl'd* them, they cannot chuſe,
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

A mother perſiſting till ſhe had bent her daughter's mind, and *ſuppled* her will, the only end of correction, ſhe eſtabliſhed her authority thoroughly ever after. *Locke on Educ.*

To **SUPPLE.** *v. n.* To grow ſoft; to grow pliant.

The ſtones
Did firſt the rigour of their kind expel,
And *ſuppled* into ſoftneſs as they fell. *Dryden.*

SUPPLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſupplement*, Fr. *ſupplementum*, Lat.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are ſupplied.

Unto the word of God, being in reſpect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and abſolute in itſelf, we do not add reaſon as a *ſupplement* of any maim or defect therein, but as a neceſſary inſtrument, without which we could not reap by the Scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteouſneſs be imputed in *ſupplement* to what is lacking in ours.
Rogers.

SUPPLEME'NTAL. } *adj.* [from *ſupplement.*] Additional;
SUPPLEME'NTARY. } ſuch as may ſupply the place of what is loſt or wanting.

Supplemental acts of ſtate were made to ſupply defects of laws; and ſo tonnage and poundage were collected.
Clarendon.

Divinity would not then paſs the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an eaſier *ſupplementary* trade, by thoſe that diſliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

Provide his brood next Smithfield fair,
With *ſupplemental* hobby horſes;
And happy be their infant courſes. *Prior.*

SU'PPLENESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſoupleſſe*, Fr. from *ſupple.*]

1. Pliantneſs; flexibility; readineſs to take any form.

The fruit is of a pleaſant taſte, cauſed by the *ſuppleneſs* and gentleneſs of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs alſo ſo flexible. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Readineſs of compliance; facility.

Study gives ſtrength to the mind, converſation grace; the firſt apt to give ſtiffneſs, the other *ſuppleneſs*. *Temple.*

A compliance and *ſuppleneſs* of their wills, being by a ſteady hand introduced by parents, will ſeem natural to them, preventing all occaſions of ſtruggling. *Locke.*

SU'PPLETORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppletorium*, Latin.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.

That *ſuppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romaniſts conceived ſufficient for thoſe not capable of an explicit.
Hammond.

SU'PPLIANT. *adj.* [*ſuppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beſeeching; precatory; ſubmiſſive.

To thoſe legions your levy
Muſt be *ſuppliant*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To bow and ſue for grace with *ſuppliant* knee. *Milton.*

The rich grow *ſuppliant*, and the poor grow proud;
Thoſe offer mighty gain, and theſe aſk more. *Dryden.*

Conſtant to his firſt decree,
To bow the haughty neck, and raiſe the *ſuppliant* knee.
Prior.

SU'PPLIANT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs ſubmiſſively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,
Vanquiſh'd thereto by the fair grace and ſpeech
Of the poor *ſuppliant*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd;
Scandal'd the *ſuppliants* for the people, call'd them
Time-pleaſers, flatterers. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Hourly ſuitors come:
The eaſt with incenſe and the weſt with gold,
Will ſtand like *ſuppliants* to receive her doom. *Dryden.*

Spare this life, and hear thy *ſuppliant*'s prayer. *Dryd.*

SU'PPLICANT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupplicate.*] One that entreats or implores with great ſubmiſſion; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh aſſembling themſelves as a main army of *ſupplicants*, God did not withſtand them.
Hooker.

The wiſe *ſupplicant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought moſt deſirable, yet left the event to God. *Rogers.*

Abraham, inſtead of indulging the *ſupplicant* in his deſire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had.
Atterbury.

To **SUPPLICATE.** *v. n.* [*ſupplier*, Fr. *ſupplico*. Lat. from *ſupplex.*] To implore; to entreat; to petition ſubmiſſively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comelineſs ſay or do, a man cannot brook to *ſupplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In *ſupplicating* crowds to learn their doom. *Addiſon.*

SUPPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupplication*, Fr. from *ſupplicate.*]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *ſupplications* in the quill. *Shakeſpeare.*

My mother bows,
As if Olympus to a mole-hill ſhould
In *ſupplication* nod. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Petitionary worſhip; the adoration of a ſuppliant or petitioner.

Praying with all prayer and *ſupplication*, with all perſeverance and *ſupplication* for all ſaints. *Eph.* vi. 18.

Bend thine ear
To *ſupplication*; hear his ſighs though mute. *Milton.*

Theſe prove the common practice of the worſhip of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of *ſupplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens.
Stillingfleet.

We ſhould teſtify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodneſs by conſtant prayers and *ſupplications* for mercy. *Tillotſon.*

To **SUPPLY'.** *v. a.* [*ſuppleo*, Lat. *ſuppleer*, French.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the fry of theſe rakehell horſeboys are their kearn *ſupplied* and maintained. *Spenſer.*

2. To give ſomething wanted; to yield; to afford.

They were princes that had wives, ſons, and nephews; and yet all theſe could not *ſupply* the comfort of friendſhip.
Bacon.

I wanted nothing fortune could *ſupply*,
Nor did ſhe ſlumber 'till that hour deny. *Dryden.*

3. To relieve.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to *ſupply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a cuſtom. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To ſerve inſtead of.

Burning ſhips the baniſh'd ſun *ſupply*,
And no light ſhines but that by which men die. *Waller.*

5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.

Nearer care *ſupplies*
Sighs to my breaſt, and ſorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*

6. To fill any room made vacant.

Upſtart creatures to *ſupply* our vacant room. *Milton.*

The ſun was ſet; and Veſper, to *ſupply*
His abſent beams, had lighted up the ſky. *Dryden.*

7. To accommodate; to furniſh.

While trees the mountain tops with ſhades *ſupply*,
Your honour, name, and praiſe ſhall never die. *Dryden.*

The reception of light muſt be *ſupplied* by ſome open form of the fabrick. *Wotton.*

My lover, turning away ſeveral old ſervants, *ſupplied* me with others from his own houſe. *Swift.*

SUPPLY'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

I mean that now your abundance may be a *ſupply* for their want, that their abundance alſo may be a *ſupply* for your want.
2 *Cor.* viii. 14.

Art from that fund each juſt *ſupply* provides,
Works without ſhow, and without pomp preſides. *Pope.*

To **SUPPORT.** *v. a.* [*ſupporter*, Fr. *ſupportare*, Ital.]

1. To ſuſtain; to prop; to bear up.

Stooping to *ſupport* each flow'r of tender ſtalk. *Milton.*

The palace built by Picus, vaſt and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars ſtood. *Dryden.*

The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God, the ſovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, muſt fall, not having any foundation to *ſupport* it. *Locke.*

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.

Strongly to ſuffer and *ſupport* our pains. *Milton.*
Could'ſt thou *ſupport* that burden? *Milton.*

This fierce demeanour, and his inſolence,
The patience of a god could not *ſupport*. *Dryden.*

3. To endure.

She ſcarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to *ſupport* the fumes of ſleep. *Dryden.*

None can *ſupport* a diet of fleſh and water without acids, as ſalt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To ſuſtain; to keep from fainting.

With inward conſolations recompens'd,
And oft *ſupported*. *Milton.*

SUPPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*ſupport*, French; from the verb.]

1. Act or power of ſuſtaining.

Though the idea we have of a horſe or ſtone be but the collection of thoſe ſeveral ſenſible qualities which we find united in them, yet, becauſe we cannot conceive how they ſhould ſubſiſt alone, we ſuppoſe them exiſting in and ſupported by ſome common ſubject, which *ſupport* we denote by the name ſubſtance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *ſupport*. *Locke.*

2. Prop; ſuſtaining power.
3. Neceſſaries of life.
4. Maintenance; ſupply.

SUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*ſupportable*, French; from *ſupport.*] Tolerable; to be endured. It may be obſerved that Shakeſpeare accents the firſt ſyllable.

As great to me, as late; and, '*ſupportable*
To make the dear loſs, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Alterations in the project of uniting Chriſtians might be very *ſupportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent.
Swift.

I wiſh that whatever part of misfortunes they muſt bear, may be rendered *ſupportable* to them. *Pope.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupportable.*] The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſupport.*] Maintenance; ſup-
SUPPORTA'TION. } port. Both theſe words are obſolete.

Give ſome *ſupportance* to the bending twigs. *Shakeſp.*

His quarrel he finds ſcarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the *ſupportance* of his vow. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

The benefited ſubject ſhould render ſome ſmall portion of his gain, for the *ſupportation* of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupport.*]

1. One that ſupports.

You muſt walk by us upon either hand,
And good *ſupporters* are you. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

Becauſe a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a *ſupporter*, or a ſupport, is not repreſented to the mind by any diſtinct idea. *Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.

More might be added of helms, creſts, mantles, and *ſupporters*. *Camden.*

The ſockets and *ſupporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

We ſhall be diſcharged of our load; but you, that are deſigned for beams and *ſupporters*, ſhall bear. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is no loſs of room at the bottom, as there is in a building ſet upon *ſupporters*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Suſtainer; comforter.

The ſaints have a companion and *ſupporter* in all their miſeries. *South's Sermons.*

4. Maintainer; defender.

The beginning of the Earl of Eſſex I muſt attribute in great part to my Lord of Leiceſter; but yet as an introducer or *ſupporter*, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

All examples repreſent ingratitude as ſitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *ſupporters* of ſuch a reigning impiety. *South.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great *ſupporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] That may be ſuppoſed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greateſt number of men, ready to be confronted againſt the neceſſity of their believing all the ſeverals of any *ſuppoſable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] Poſition without proof; imagination; belief.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak *ſuppoſal* of our worth,
Thinks our ſtate to be out of frame. *Shakeſpeare.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from thoſe that are likely to mend our proſpect: the defect of events, and ſenſible appearances, ſuffer us to proceed no further towards ſcience, than to imperfect gueſſes and timorous *ſuppoſals*. *Glanville's Sceps. Preface.*

Intereſt, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *ſuppoſal* at leaſt of a firm and ſufficient bottom. *South.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtleſs women by bold *ſuppoſals* and offers. *Clariſſa.*

To **SUPPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*ſuppoſer*, French; *ſuppono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illuſtration without maintaining the truth of the poſition.

Suppoſe ſome ſo negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough diſcipline of the cudgel is to be uſed to all. *Locke.*

2. To admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great aſſurance that a thing is, as we could poſſibly, *ſuppoſing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its exiſtence. *Tillotſon.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination.

Tell falſe Edward, thy *ſuppoſed* king,
That Lewis of France is ſending over maſkers. *Shakeſp.*

Let not my lord *ſuppoſe* that they have ſlain all the king's ſons; for Ammon only is ſlain. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 32.

I *ſuppoſe* we ſhould compel them to a quick reſult. *Milt.*

4. To require as previous to itſelf.

This *ſuppoſeth* ſomething, without evident ground. *Hale.*

One falſhood always *ſuppoſes* another, and renders all you can ſay ſuſpected. *Female Quixote.*

SU'PPOSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Suppoſition; poſition without proof; unevidenced conceit.

That we come ſhort of our *ſuppoſe* ſo far,
That after ſev'n years ſiege, yet Troy-walls ſtand?
Shakeſpeare.

Is Egypt's ſafety, and the king's, and your's,
Fit to be truſted on a bare *ſuppoſe*
That he is honeſt? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SUPPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] One that ſuppoſes.

Thou haſt by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit *ſuppoſers* bleer'd thine eyne. *Shakeſp.*

SUPPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppoſition*, French; from *ſuppoſe.*] Poſition laid down; hypotheſis; imagination yet unproved.

In ſaying he is a good man, underſtand me that he is ſufficient; yet his means are in *ſuppoſition*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sing, ſyren, for thyſelf, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
And in that glorious *ſuppoſition* think
He gains by death, that hath ſuch means to die. *Shakeſp.*

This is only an infallibility upon *ſuppoſition*, that if a thing be true, it is impoſſible to be falſe. *Tillotſon.*

Such an original irreſiſtible notion is neither requiſite upon *ſuppoſition* of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſuppoſitus*, *ſuppoſititius*, Lat.]

Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

The deſtruction of Muſtapha was ſo fatal to Solyman's line, as the ſucceſſion of the Turks from Solyman is ſuſpected to be of ſtrange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *ſuppoſititious*. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but that if it ſhould ever happen, the reputed ſon muſt have been illegitimate, *ſuppoſititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addiſon.*

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their deſtruction, as all theſe *ſuppoſititious* ones manifeſtly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [fom *ſuppoſititious.*] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] Upon ſuppoſition.

The unreformed ſinner may have ſome hope *ſuppoſitively*, if he do change and repent: the honeſt penitent may hope poſitively. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppoſitoire*, Fr. *ſuppoſitorium*, Lat.] A kind of ſolid clyſter.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore *ſuppoſitories* of honey, aloes, and rock-ſalt ought to be tried. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*ſupprimo*, *ſuppreſſus*, Lat. *ſupprimer*, French.]

1. To cruſh; to overpower; to overwhelm; to ſubdue; to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion.

Glo'ſter would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himſelf king and *ſuppreſs* the prince. *Shakeſp.*

Every rebellion, when it is *ſuppreſſed*, doth make the ſubject weaker, and the prince ſtronger. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, ſet ſharply upon them; and oppreſſing ſome of the forwardeſt of them by death, *ſuppreſſed* the reſidue by fear. *Hayward.*

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.

Things not reveal'd, which th' inviſible King,
Only omniſcient, hath *ſuppreſs'd* in night. *Milton.*

Still ſhe *ſuppreſſes* the name, and this keeps him in a pleaſing ſuſpenſe; and, in the very cloſe of her ſpeech, ſhe indirectly mentions it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well didſt thou, Richard, to *ſuppreſs* thy voice;
For had the paſſions of thy heart burſt out,
I fear we ſhould have ſeen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous ſpight, more furious raging broils. *Shak.*

SUPPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppreſſion*, Fr. *ſuppreſſio*, Latin, from *ſuppreſs.*]

1. The act of ſuppreſſing.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *ſuppreſſion* of theſe verſes. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppreſs.*] One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To SU'PPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus*, *puris*, Latin; *ſuppurer*, French.] To generate *pus* or matter.

This diſeaſe is generally fatal: if it *ſuppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To SU'PPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppuration*, Fr. from *ſuppurate.*]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *ſuppuration*, then it muſt be promoted with ſuppuratives, and opened by inciſion. *Wiſeman.*

This great attrition muſt produce a great propenſity to the putreſcent alkaline condition of the fluids, and conſequently to *ſuppurations*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The matter ſuppurated.

The great phyſician of ſouls ſometimes cannot cure without cutting us: ſin has feſtered inwardly, and he muſt launce the impoſthume, to let out death with the *ſuppuration*. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuppuratif*, French; from *ſuppurate.*] Digeſtive; generating matter.

SUPPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupputation*, French; *ſupputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From theſe differing properties of day and year ariſe difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *ſupputation* of time in long meaſures. *Holder on Time.*

The Jews ſaw every day their Meſſiah ſtill farther removed from them; that the promiſes of their doctors, about his ſpeedy manifeſtations, were falſe; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer underſtand, were covered with obſcurity; that all the *ſupputations* of time either terminated in Jeſus Chriſt, or were without a period. *Weſt.*

To SUPPU'TE. *v. a.* [from *ſupputo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate.

SUPRA. [Latin.] in compoſition, ſignifies *above*, or *before*.

SUPRALA'PSARY. *adj.* [*ſupra* and *lapſus*, Lat.] Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *adj.* [*ſupra* and *vulgar.*] Above the vulgar.

None of theſe motives can prevail with a man to furniſh himſelf with *ſupravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupreme.*] Higheſt place; higheſt authority; ſtate of being ſupreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your diſcipline admitteth no ſtanding inequality of courts, no ſpiritual judge to have any ordinary ſuperior on earth, but as many *ſupremacies* as there are pariſhes and ſeveral congregations. *Hooker.*

As we under heav'n are ſupreme head,
So, under him, that great *ſupremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am aſham'd that women
Seek for rule, *ſupremacy*, and ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and obey. *Shakeſp.*

Put to proof his high *ſupremacy*,
Whether upheld by ſtrength, or chance, or fate. *Milton.*

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn proteſtants after he had caſt off the pope's *ſupremacy*. *Swift.*

You're formed by nature for this *ſupremacy*, which is already granted from the diſtinguiſhing character of your writing. *Dryden to Dorſet.*

To deny him this *ſupremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*

From ſome wild curs that from their maſters ran,
Abhorring the *ſupremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*

SUPRE'ME. *adj.* [*ſupremus*, Latin.]

1. Higheſt in dignity; higheſt in authority. It may be obſerved that *ſuperiour* is often uſed of local elevation, but *ſupreme* only of intellectual or political.

As no man ſerveth God, and loveth him not; ſo neither can any man ſincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that ſin which is the higheſt degree of treaſon againſt the *ſupreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whoſe divine authority and power it inveſteth others. *Hooker.*

The god of ſoldiers,
With the conſent of *ſupreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleneſs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

This ſtrength, the ſeat of Deity *ſupreme*. *Milton.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots, riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

2. Higheſt; moſt excellent.

My ſoul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *ſupreme*, how ſoon confuſion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

No ſingle virtue we could moſt commend,
Wether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For ſhe was all in that *ſupreme* degree,
That as no one prevail'd, ſo all was ſhe. *Dryden.*

To him both heav'n
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *ſupreme* command. *Dryd.*

SUPRE'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the higheſt degree.

The ſtarving chemiſt in his golden views
Supremely bleſt, the poet in his muſe. *Pope.*

SUR. [*ſur*, French.] In compoſition, means *upon* or *over and above*.

SU'RADDITION. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *addition.*] Something added to the name.

He ſerv'd with glory and admir'd ſucceſs,
So gain'd the *ſuraddition*, Leonatus. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

SU'RAL. *adj.* [from *ſura*, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inſide of the calf of his leg, into the *ſural* artery. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſure.*] Warrant; ſecurity; aſſurance.

Give ſome *ſurance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels. *Shakeſp.*

To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*ſolbatir*, French.] To bruiſe and batter the feet with travel; to harraſs; to fatigue.

Their march they continued all that night, the horſemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them; however, they could not but be extremely weary and *ſurbated*. *Clarendon.*

Chalky land *ſurbates* and ſpoils oxens feet. *Mortimer.*

SURBE'T. The participle paſſive of *ſurbeat*.

A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Eſpy a traveller with feet *ſurbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Fairy Queen.*

To SURCE'ASE. *v. n.* [*ſur* and *ceſſer*, French; *ceſſo*, Lat.]

1. To be at an end; to ſtop; to ceaſe; to be no longer in uſe or being.

Small favours will my prayers increaſe:
Granting my ſuit, you give me all;
And then my prayers muſt needs *ſurceaſe*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*

2. To leave off; to practiſe no longer; to refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to deſpair, that creatures unworthy ſhall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *ſurceaſe* from prayers, as bootleſs or fruitleſs offices, were to him no leſs injurious than pernicious to our own ſouls. *Hooker.*

Nor did the Britiſh ſquadrons now *ſurceaſe*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Phillips.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtop; to put to an end. Obſolete.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *ſurceaſe*. *Spenſer.*

SURCEA'SE. *n. ſ.* Ceſſation; ſtop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your diſcipline were fully planted, even to ſend out your writs of *ſurceaſe* unto all courts of England for the moſt things handled in them. *Hooker.*

SURCHA'RGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Overburthen; more than can be well born.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *ſurcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the firſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

An object of *ſurcharge* or exceſs deſtroyeth the ſenſe; as the light of the ſun, the eye; a violent ſound near the ear, the hearing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The moraliſts make this raging of a lion to be a *ſurcharge* of one madneſs upon another. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſurcharger*, French.] To overload; to overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reaſonable rent, which they called Romeſcot, the which might not *ſurcharge* the tenant or freeholder. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have ſuddenly ſurpriſed his enemy, *ſurcharged* with his pleaſures of ſo rich a city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

More remov'd,
Left heav'n *ſurcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He ceas'd, diſcerning Adam with ſuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When graceful ſorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure ſhe is dreſs'd in Melliſſa's tears:
Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a roſe *ſurcharg'd* with morning dew. *Dryd.*

SURCHA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurcharge.*] One that overburthens.

SURCI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *cingulum*, Latin.]

1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horſe.

2. The girdle of a caſſock.

Juſtly he choſe the *ſurcingle* and gown. *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurculus*, Lat.] A ſhoot; a twig; a ſucker. Not in general uſe.

It is an arboreous excreſcence, or ſuperplant, which the tree cannot aſſimilate, and therefore ſprouteth not forth in boughs and *ſurcles* of the ſame ſhape unto the tree. *Brown.*

The baſilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward ſendeth two *ſurcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſurcot*, old French; *ſur* and *coat.*] A ſhort coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs.

The honourable habilements, as robes of ſtate, parliament-robes, the *ſurcoat*, and mantle. *Camden.*

The commons were beſotted in exceſs of apparel, in wide *ſurcoats* reaching to their loins. *Camden.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their ſwords, their ſhields, their *ſurcoats* were the ſame. *Dryden.*

SURD. *adj.* [*ſurdus*, Latin.]

1. Deaf; wanting the ſenſe of hearing.

2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.

3. Not expreſſed by any term.

SURE. *adj.* [*ſeure*, French.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The teſtimony of the Lord is *ſure*, and giveth wiſdom unto the ſimple. *Pſalm* xix. 7.

Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How he can,
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *ſure*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond ſea is valued according to the ſilver in it: ſending it in bullion is the ſafeſt way, and the weightieſt is *ſure* to go. *Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.

Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and gueſs'd that it was ſhe;
But, being maſk'd, he was not *ſure* of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let no man ſeek what may befall;
Evil he may be *ſure*. *Milton.*

The youngeſt in the morning are not *ſure*
That 'till the night their life they can ſecure. *Denham.*

While ſore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye agen?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of ſucceſs,
Sure of a ſhare, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *ſure* much leſs will you in the ſtile. *Wake.*

Be ſilent always, when you doubt your ſenſe;
And ſpeak, though *ſure*, with ſeeming diffidence. *Pope.*

4. Safe; firm; certain; paſt doubt or danger.

Thy kingdom ſhall be *ſure* unto thee, after that thou ſhalt have known that the heavens do rule *Dan.* iv. 26.

He bade me make *ſure* of the bear, before I ſell his ſkin. *L'Eſtrange.*

They would make others on both ſides *ſure* of pleaſing, in preference to inſtruction. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

They have a nearer and *ſurer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their paſſions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*

A peace cannot fail us, provided we make *ſure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,
And I'll make *ſure* he ne'er ſhall be for thee. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *ſure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Make Cato *ſure*, and give up Utica,
Cæſar will ne'er refuſe thee ſuch a trifle. *Addiſon's Cato.*

They have reaſon to make all actions worthy of obſervation, which are *ſure* to be obſerved. *Atterbury.*

5. Firm; ſtable; not liable to failure.

Thou the garland wear'ſt ſucceſſively;
Yet though thou ſtand'ſt more *ſure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

I wiſh your horſes ſwift and *ſure* of foot,
And ſo I do commend you to their backs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The *ſureſt* guard is innocence. *Roſcommon.*

Partition firm and *ſure* the waters to divide. *Milton.*

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I perſuade myſelf that the way I have purſued, being conformable to truth, lays thoſe foundations *ſurer*. *Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth aſſenting faith relies:
Thus manifeſt of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded on a fair maternal fame. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. This is a vitious expreſſion: more properly *be ſure*.

Objects of ſenſe would then determine the views of all ſuch, *to be ſure*, who converſed perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the chymiſt could not calcine the *caput mortuum*, to obtain its fixed ſalt, *to be ſure* it muſt have ſome. *Arbuth.*

SURE. *adv.* [*ſurement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs. It is generally without emphaſis; and, notwithſtanding its original meaning, expreſſes rather doubt than aſſertion.

Something, *ſure*, of ſtate
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her looks were fluſh'd, and ſullen was her mien,
That *ſure* the virgin goddeſs, had ſhe been
Aught but a virgin, muſt the guilt have ſeen. *Addiſon.*

Sure the queen would wiſh him ſtill unknown;
She loaths, deteſts him, flies his hated preſence. *Smith.*

Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deſerves better uſage than a bad critick. *Pope.*

SUREFO'OTED. *adj.* [*ſure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not ſtumbling.

True earneſt ſorrows, rooted miſeries,
Anguiſh in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, ſolid calamities. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſure.*]

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often uſed rather to intend and ſtrengthen the meaning of the ſentence, than with any diſtinct and explicable meaning.

In the day that thou eateſt thereof thou ſhalt *ſurely* die. *Gen.* ii. 17.

Thou *ſurely* hadſt not come ſole fugitive. *Milton.*

He that created ſomething out of nothing, *ſurely* can raiſe great things out of ſmall. *South.*

The curious have thought the moſt minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and *ſurely* the conſideration of their wealth is at leaſt of as great importance as grammatical criticiſms. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh righteouſly, walketh *ſurely*.

SU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſure.*] Certainty.

He diverted himſelf with the ſpeculation of the ſeed of coral; and for more *ſureneſs* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SU'RETISHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurety.*] The office of a ſurety or bondſman; the act of being bound for another.

Hath not the greateſt ſlaughter of armies been effected by ſtratagem? And have not the faireſt eſtates been deſtroyed by *ſuretiſhip*? *South.*

Idly, like priſoners, which whole months will ſwear
That only *ſuretiſhip* hath brought them there. *Donne.*

If here not clear'd, no *ſuretyſhip* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol. *Denham.*

SU'RETY. *n. ſ.* [*ſureté*, French.]

1. Certainty; indubitableneſs.

There the princeſſes determining to bathe, thought it was ſo privileged a place as no body durſt preſume to come thither; yet, for the more *ſurety*, they looked round about. *Sidney.*

Know of a *ſurety* that thy ſeed ſhall be a ſtranger. *Gen.* xv.

2. Foundation of ſtability; ſupport.

We our ſtate
Hold, as you your's, while our obedience holds;
On other *ſurety* none. *Milton.*

3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the ſaints to *ſurety*,
That ſhe would never put it from her finger,
Unleſs ſhe gave it to yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Security againſt loſs or damage; ſecurity for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thouſand more, in *ſurety* of the which
One part of Acquitain is bound to us. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Hoſtage; bondſman: one that gives ſecurity for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greateſt in the Chriſtian world
Shall be my *ſurety*. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

I will be *ſurety* for him; of my hand ſhalt thou require him. *Gen.* xliii. 9.

Yet be not *ſurety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a perſonal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others preſented with the deſires of the parents, and interceſſion of *ſureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptiſm into the ſchool of Chriſt. *Hamm.*

SU'RFACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outſide; ſuperfice. It is accented by Milton on the laſt ſyllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright *ſurface*
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we ſtand. *Milton.*

All their *ſurfaces* ſhall be truly plain, or truly ſpherical, and look all the ſame way, ſo as together to compoſe one even *ſurface*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Errours like ſtraws upon the *ſurface* flow;
He who would ſearch for pearls muſt dive below. *Dryd.*

To **SU'RFEIT.** *v. a.* [from *ſur* and *faire*, French, *to do more than enough, to overdo.*] To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety and ſickneſs; to cram overmuch.

The *ſurfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with ſnores. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **SU'RFEIT.** *v. n.* To be fed to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

The commonwealth is ſick of their own choice;
Their over-greedy love hath *ſurfeited.* *Shakeſpeare.*

They are as ſick that *ſurfeit* with too much, as they that ſtarve with nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Take heed leſt your hearts be overcharged with *ſurfeiting* and drunkenneſs. *Luke*, xxi. 34.

Though ſome had ſo *ſurfeited* in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generoſity of the Spaniards ſent them all home. *Clarendon.*

They muſt be let looſe to the childiſh play they fancy, which they ſhould be weaned from, by being made to *ſurfeit* of it. *Locke.*

SU'RFEIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sickneſs or ſatiety cauſed by overfulneſs.

When we are ſick in fortune, often the *ſurfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon, and ſtars. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jeſter!
I have long dream'd of ſuch a kind of man,
So *ſurfeit* ſwell'd, ſo old, and ſo profane.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

Now comes the ſick hour that his *ſurfeit* made;
Now ſhall he try his friends that flatter'd him.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

Thou'ſt years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the wars *ſurfeits* to go rove with one
That's yet unbruis'd. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Why, diſeaſe, doſt thou moleſt
Ladies, and of them the beſt?
Do not men grow ſick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *ſurfeits?* *Ben. Johnſon.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the ſcore,
No *ſurfeits* were to reckon for. *Craſhaw.*

Our father
Has ta'en himſelf a *ſurfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not ſafe that we ſhould taſte it. *Otway.*

SU'RFEITER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurfeit.*] One who riots; a glutton.

I did not think
This am'rous *ſurfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For ſuch a petty war. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

SU'RFEITWATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſurfeit* and *water.*] Water that cures ſurfeits.

A little cold-diſtilled poppywater, which is the true *ſurfeitwater*, with eaſe and abſtinence, often ends diſtempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

SURGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurgo*, Latin.] A ſwelling ſea; wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging *ſurges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenſer.*

The wind-ſhak'd *ſurge*, with high and monſtrous main,
Seems to caſt water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like moleſtation view
On the enchafed flood. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He trod the water,
Whoſe enmity he flung aſide, and breaſted
The *ſurge* moſt ſwoln that met him. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompaſſionate *ſurges*. *Sandys.*

The ſulph'rous hail
Shot after us in ſtorm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *ſurge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He ſweeps the ſkies, and clears the cloudy North:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Purſues the foaming *ſurges* to the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Thetis, near Iſmena's ſwelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *ſurges* ſweep
In heaps his ſlaughter'd ſons into the deep. *Pope.*

To **SURGE.** *v. n.* [from *ſurgo*, Latin.] To ſwell; to riſe high.

From midſt of all the main
The *ſurging* waters like a mountain riſe. *Fairy Queen.*

He, all in rage, his ſea-god ſire beſought,
Some curſed vengeance on his ſon to caſt;
From *ſurging* gulfs two monſters ſtraight were brought.
Fairy Queen.

Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds
And *ſurging* waves, as mountains, to aſſault
Heav'n's height, and with the centre mix the pole.
Milton.

Not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear,
Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *ſurging* maze! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Surging waves againſt a ſolid rock,
Though all to ſhivers daſh'd, th' aſſault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted by converſation from *chirurgeon.*] One who cures by manual operation; one whoſe duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the phyſician.

The wound was paſt the cure of a better *ſurgeon* than myſelf, ſo as I could but receive ſome few of her dying words. *Sidney.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal, I am a *ſurgeon* to old ſhoes. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

He that hath wounded his neighbour, is tied to the expences of the *ſurgeon*, and other incidences. *Taylor.*

Though moſt were ſorely wounded, none were ſlain:
The *ſurgeons* ſoon deſpoil'd them of their arms,
And ſome with ſalves they cure. *Dryden.*

SU'RGEONRY. } *n. ſ.* [for *chirurgery.*] The act of curing by
SU'RGERY. } manual operation.

It would ſeem very evil *ſurgery* to cut off every unſound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good ſervice. *Spenſer.*

But ſtrangely viſited people,
The mere deſpair of *ſurgery*, he cures. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They are often tarred over with the *ſurgery* of our ſheep, and would you have us kiſs tar? *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'RGY. *adj.* [from *ſurge.*] Riſing in billows.

What cauſe hath led you to the Spartan court?
Do publick or domeſtick cares conſtrain
This toilſome voyage o'er the *ſurgy* main? *Pope.*

SU'RLILY. *adv.* [from *ſurly.*] In a ſurly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] Gloomy moroſeneſs; ſour anger.

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb *ſurlineſs*, each arm'd with care,
His foe profeſt, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] A ſour moroſe fellow. Not uſed.

Theſe ſour *ſurlings* are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard. *Camden.*

SU'RLY. *adj.* [from ꞅuꞃ, ſour, Saxon.] Gloomily moroſe; rough; uncivil; ſour; ſilently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *ſurly* groom,
That take it on you at the firſt ſo roundly. *Shakeſpeare.*

That *ſurly* ſpirit, melancholy,
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which elſe runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that ideot laughter keep mens eyes,
And ſtrain their cheeks to idle merriment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Againſt the Capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went *ſurly* by,
Without annoying me. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Repuls'd by *ſurly* grooms, who wait before
The ſleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What if among the courtly tribe
You loſt a place, and ſav'd a bribe?
And then in *ſurly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce againſt the whigs harangu'd? *Swift.*

The zephyrs floating looſe, the timely rains,
Now ſoften'd into joy the *ſurly* ſtorms. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **SURMI'SE.** *v. a.* [*ſurmiſe*, French.] To ſuſpect; to image imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of ſenſe, yea ſomewhat above capacity of reaſon, ſomewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation it rather *ſurmiſeth* than conceiveth; ſomewhat it ſeeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive deſire thereof doth ſo incite it, that all other known delights and pleaſures are laid aſide, and they give place to the ſearch of this but only ſuſpected deſire. *Hooker.*

Of queſtions and ſtrifes of words cometh envy, railings, and evil *ſurmiſings.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.

Surmiſe not
His preſence to theſe narrow bounds confin'd. *Milton.*

It waſted nearer yet, and then ſhe knew
That what before ſhe but *ſurmis'd*, was true. *Dryden.*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or poſition of the earth, as was *ſurmiſed* by a very learned man, but by diſſolving it. *Woodward.*

SURMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurmiſe*, French.] Imperfect notion; ſuſpicion; imagination not ſupported by knowledge.

To let go private *ſurmiſes*, whereby the thing itſelf is not made better or worſe; if juſt and allowable reaſons might lead them to do as they did, then are theſe cenſures fruſtrate. *Hooker.*

They were by law of that proud tyranneſs,
Provok'd with wrath, and envy's falſe *ſurmiſe*,
Condemned to that dungeon mercileſs,
Where they ſhould live in woe, and die in wretchedneſs.
Fairy Queen.

Aaron is gone; and my compaſſionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by *ſurmiſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*

My thought, whoſe murthering yet is but fantaſtical,
Shakes ſo my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in *ſurmiſe.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

We double honour gain
From his *ſurmiſe* prov'd falſe. *Milton.*

No ſooner did they eſpy the Engliſh turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their ſhipping: this *ſurmiſe* was occaſioned, for that the Engliſh ſhips removed the day before. *Hayward.*

Hence guilty joys, diſtaſtes, *ſurmiſes*,
Falſe oaths, falſe tears, deceits, diſguiſes. *Pope.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually diſowns, unleſs his practices contradict his profeſſion; not upon ſmall *ſurmiſes.* *Swift.*

To **SURMO'UNT.** *v. a.* [*ſurmonter*, French.]

1. To riſe above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, over-reach and ſurmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no reſiſtance was made, the Engliſh had much ado to *ſurmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greateſt part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly eſcaped to the Perſian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *ſurmounted* its baſe ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Perſian fleet; but he rather choſe a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To ſurpaſs; to exceed.

What *ſurmounts* the reach
Of human ſenſe, I ſhall delineate ſo,
By lik'ning ſpiritual to corporeal forms,
As may expreſs them beſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *ſurmount.*] Conquerable; ſuperable.

SU'RMULLET. *n. ſ.* [*mugil*, Latin.] A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſ.*

SU'RNAME. *n. ſ.* [*ſurnom*, French.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Chriſtian name.

Many which were mere Engliſh joined with the Iriſh againſt the king, taking on them Iriſh habits and cuſtoms, which could never ſince be clean wiped away; of which ſort be moſt of the *ſurnames* that end in *an*, as Hernan, Shinan, and Mungan, which now account themſelves natural Iriſh. *Spenſer.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *ſurname* alſo of Barbaroſſa, began to aſpire unto the empire of all that part of Africk. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The epithets of great men, Monſieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *ſurnames*, and repeated as ſuch. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witneſs may
My *ſurname* Coriolanus: the painful ſervice,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that *ſurname.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **SU'RNAME.** *v. a.* [*ſurnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

The people of Rome have by common voice,
In election for the Roman empire,
Choſen Andronicus, *ſurnamed* Pius.
Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

Another ſhall ſubſcribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *ſurname* himſelf by the name of Iſrael. *Iſa.* xliv. 5.

Pyreicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a ſcullery, rogues together by the ears, was *ſirnamed* Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

How he, *ſurnam'd* of Africa, diſmiſs'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton.*

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *ſurnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

To **SURPA'SS** *v. a.* [*ſurpaſſer*, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile the iſle, the temple much *ſurpaſſing*
The common praiſe it bears. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

O, by what name, for thou above all theſe,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpaſſeſt far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this univerſe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in ſtrength and courage *ſurpaſſed* the reſt of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whoſe heav'nly form her fellows did *ſurpaſs*,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*

Under or near the line are mountains, which, for bigneſs and number, *ſurpaſs* thoſe of colder countries, as much as the heat there *ſurpaſſes* that of thoſe countries. *Woodward.*

SURPA'SSING. *participal adj.* [from *ſurpaſs.*] Excellent in an high degree.

O thou! that with *ſurpaſſing* glory crown'd,
Look'ſt from thy ſole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

His miracles proved him to be ſent from God, not more by that infinite power that was ſeen in them, than by that *ſurpaſſing* goodneſs they demonſtrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SU'RPLICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurpelis*, *ſurplis*, Fr. *ſuperpellicium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration.

It will wear the *ſurplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shakeſpeare's All's Well that Ends Well.*

The cinctus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *ſurplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung looſe, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addiſon.*

SU'RPLUS. } *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *plus*, French.] A ſupernu-
SURPLU'SAGE. } merary part; overplus; what remains when uſe is ſatisfied.

If then thee liſt my offered grace to uſe,
Take what thou pleaſe of all this *ſurpluſage*;
If thee liſt not, leave have thou to refuſe. *Spenſer.*

That you have vouchſaf'd my poor houſe to viſit,
It is a *ſurplus* of your grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *ſurplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*

We made a ſubſtance ſo diſpoſed to fluidity, that by ſo ſmall an agitation as only the *ſurpluſage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a Winter's day, above what it hath in the firſt part. *Boyle.*

The officers ſpent all, ſo as there was no *ſurpluſage* of treaſure; and yet that all was not ſufficient. *Davies.*

Whatſoever degrees of aſſent one affords a propoſition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *ſurpluſage* of aſſurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRI'SAL. } *n. ſ.* [*ſurpriſe*, French; from the verb.]
SURPRI'SE. }

1. The act of taking unawares; the ſtate of being taken unawares.

Parents ſhould mark heedfully the witty excuſes of their children, eſpecially at ſuddains and *ſurpriſals*; but rather mark than pamper them. *Wotton.*

This let him know,
Leſt, wilfully tranſgreſſing, he pretend
Surpriſal, unadmoniſh'd, unforewarn'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

I ſet aſide the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hiſpaniola, as *ſurprizes* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This ſtrange *ſurpriſal* put the knight
And wrathful ſquire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vaſt difference between them, as vaſt as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *ſurprize* and ſet purpoſe. *South.*

2. A diſh, I ſuppoſe, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in diſguiſe,
Or that fantaſtick diſh ſome call *ſurpriſe.* *King's Cookery.*

3. Sudden confuſion or perplexity.

To **SURPRI'SE.** *v. a.* [*ſurpris*, French, from *ſurprendre.*]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The caſtle of Macduff I will *ſurpriſe*,
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' ſword
His wife, his babes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,
Like men in miſts,
Diſcover who'd the ſtate *ſurprize*,
And who reſiſts. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Bid her well beware,
Leſt, by ſome fair appearing good *ſurpris'd*,
She dictate falſe, and miſinform the will. *Milton.*

How ſhall he keep, what, ſleeping or awake,
A weaker may *ſurpriſe*, a ſtronger take? *Pope.*

Who can ſpeak
The mingled paſſions that *ſurpriz'd* his heart! *Thomp.*

2. To aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful.

People were not ſo much frighted as *ſurprized* at the bigneſs of the camel. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To confuſe or perplex by ſomething ſudden.

Up he ſtarts, diſcover'd and *ſurpris'd.* *Milton.*

SURPRI'SING. *participial adj.* [from *ſurpriſe.*] Wonderful; raiſing ſudden wonder or concern.

The greateſt actions of a celebrated perſon, however *ſurpriſing* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſurpriſing.*] To a degree that raiſes wonder; in a manner that raiſes wonder.

If out of theſe ten thouſand, we ſhould take the men that are employed in publick buſineſs, the number of thoſe who remain will be *ſurprizingly* little. *Addiſon.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *cuider*, old Fr. to think.] Overweening; pride; inſolence. Obſolete.

They overcommen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fiſh for their bold *ſurquedry.* *Fairy Queen.*

Late-born modeſty
Hath got ſuch root in eaſy waxen hearts,
That men may not themſelves their own good parts
Extol, without ſuſpect of *ſurquedry.* *Donne.*

SURREBU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A ſecond rebutter; anſwer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſurrejoindre*, French.] [In law.] A ſecond defence of the plaintiff's action, oppoſed to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio.* *Bailey.*

To **SURRE'NDER.** *v. a.* [*ſurrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches ſerve not only to make them publick, but further alſo to *ſurrender* up that right which otherwiſe their founders might have in them, and to make God himſelf their owner. *Hooker.*

2. To deliver up an enemy.

Ripe age bade him *ſurrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate. *Fairfax.*

He, willing to *ſurrender* up the caſtle, forbade his ſoldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knolles.*

To **SURRE'NDER.** *v. n.* To yield; to give ones ſelf up.

This mighty Archimedes too *ſurrenders* now.
Glanville.

SURRE'NDER. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
SURRE'NDRY. }

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprov'd,
And meek *ſurrender*, half-embracing lean'd
On our firſt father. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Having muſtered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *ſurrender*; aſſerting, from a miſtaken computation, that all theſe will not come up to near the quantity requiſite. *Woodward.*

Juba's *ſurrender*
Would give up Africk unto Cæſar's hands. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of reſigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with ſuch diſpoſition as he bears, this laſt *ſurrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakeſp.*

That hope quickly vaniſhed upon the undoubted intelligence of that *ſurrender*. *Clarendon.*

As oppreſſed ſtates made themſelves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, ſo we ſhould have made an entire *ſurrendry* of ourſelves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances. *Decay of Piety.*

In paſſing a thing away by deed of gift, are required a *ſurrender* on the giver's part, of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing ſacred, this *ſurrender* by its right owner is neceſſary. *South's Sermons.*

SURRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſurreptus*, Latin.] Surpriſe; ſudden and unperceived invaſion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate eſtate, are ſins of a ſudden *ſurreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſurreptitius*, Latin.] Done by ſtealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not tranſlated the firſt; perhaps ſuppoſing it *ſurreptitious*, or unworthy ſo great an aſſertion. *Brown.*

The Maſorites numbered not only the ſections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Teſtament, the better to ſecure it from *ſurreptitious* practices. *Government of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *ſurreptitious* ones have rendered neceſſary. *Letter to Publ. of Pope's Dunc.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſurreptitious*.] By ſtealth; fraudulently.

Thou haſt got it more *ſurreptitiouſly* than he did, and with leſs effect. *Government of the Tongue.*

To SU'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*ſurrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

SU'RROGATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

To SURROU'ND. *v. a.* [*ſurronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompaſs; to encloſe on all ſides.

Yelling monſters that with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me, as thou ſaweſt. *Milton.*

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Bad angels ſeen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, nether, and *ſurrounding* fires. *Milton.*

As the bodies that *ſurround* us diverſely affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impreſſions. *Locke.*

SURSO'LID. [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication of power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSO'LID *Problem.* [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be reſolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick ſection. *Harris.*

SURTOU'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the reſt.

The *ſurtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger ſhe mortally hated, and uſed to hire fellows to ſquirt kennel-water upon him, ſo that he was forced to wear a *ſurtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *ſurtout* was a little ſcanty. *Arbuthnot.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſurvenir*, French.] To ſupervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a ſuppuration that *ſurvenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a conſumption. *Harv.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*ſurveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *ſurveys*, and well might where he ſtood,
So high above. *Milton.*

Though with thoſe ſtreams he no reſemblance hold,
Whoſe foam is amber and their gravel gold;
His genuine and leſs guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but *ſurvey* his ſhore. *Denham.*

2. To overſee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.

The huſbandman's ſelf came that way,
Of cuſtom to *ſurvey* his ground,
And his trees of ſtate incompaſs round. *Spenſer.*

Early abroad he did the world *ſurvey*,
As if he knew he had not long to ſtay. *Waller.*

With ſuch alter'd looks
All pale and ſpeechleſs, he *ſurvey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

SURVE'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] View; proſpect.

Her ſtars in all their vaſt *ſurvey*
Uſeleſs beſides! *Milton.*

Under his proud *ſurvey* the city lies,
And like a miſt beneath a hill doth riſe. *Denham.*

No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd deſire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *ſurvey*,
And nods at ev'ry houſe his threat'ning fire. *Dryden.*

SURVEY'OR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurvey*.]

1. An overſeer; one placed to ſuperintend others.

Were't not madneſs then,
To make the fox *ſurveyor* of the fold? *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Biſhop Fox was not only a grave counſellor for war or peace, but alſo a good *ſurveyor* of works. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

2. A meaſurer of land.

Should we ſurvey
The plot of ſituation, and the model;
Queſtion *ſurveyors*, know our own eſtate,
How able ſuch a work to undergo,
To weigh againſt his oppoſite. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Decempeda was a meaſuring rod for taking the dimenſions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *ſurveyor*, uſed by Cicero. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SURVEY'ORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurveyor*.] The office of a ſurveyor.

To SUR'VIEW. *v. a.* [*ſurveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view. Not in uſe.

That turret's frame moſt admirable was,
Like higheſt heaven compaſſed round,
And lifted high above this earthly maſs,
Which it *ſurview'd*, as hills do lower ground.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

To SURVI'VE. *v. n.* [*ſupervivo*, Latin; *ſurvivre*, Fr.]

1. To live after the death of another.

Thoſe that *ſurvive*, let Rome reward with love.
Shakeſpeare.

Try pleaſure,
Which when no other enemy *ſurvives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *ſurviveth*, and flouriſheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenſer.*

The love of horſes which they had alive,
And care of chariots after death *ſurvive*. *Dryden.*

The rhapſodies, called the characteriſticks, would never have *ſurvived* the firſt edition, if they had not diſcovered ſo ſtrong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *ſurviv'd* a thouſand years;
Now length of fame, our ſecond life, is loſt,
And bare threeſcore is all ev'n that can boaſt;
Our ſons their father's failing language ſee,
And ſuch as Chaucer is, ſhall Dryden be. *Pope.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. a.* To outlive.

I'll aſſure her of
Her widowhood, be it that ſhe *ſurvives* me,
In all my lands and leaſes whatſoever. *Shakeſpeare.*

SURVI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurvive*.] One who outlives another.

Your father loſt a father,
That father, his; and the *ſurvivor* bound
In filial obligation, for ſome term,
To do obſequious ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Although ſome died, the father beholding ſo many deſcents, the number of *ſurvivors* muſt ſtill be very great. *Brown.*

I did diſcern
From his *ſurvivors*, I could nothing learn. *Denham.*

Her majeſty is heir to the *ſurvivor* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurviver*.] The ſtate of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reverſion were void, unleſs where the grant has been by *ſurviverſhip*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *ſuſceptibility* of thoſe influences, and the effects thereof is the general providential law whereby other phyſical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*ſuſceptible*, Fr. Prior has accented this improperly on the firſt ſyllable.] Capable of admitting.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting firſt in the choice of the materials, becauſe he found him *ſuſceptible* of good form. *Wotton.*

In their tender years they are more *ſuſceptible* of virtuous impreſſions than afterwards, when ſolicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and uſually *ſuſceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke on Education.*

Blow with empty words the *ſuſceptible* flame. *Prior.*

SUSCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſceptus*, Latin.] Act of taking.

A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the *ſuſception* of orders, ſhall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuſceptus*, Latin; this word is more analogical, though leſs uſed than *ſuſceptible*.] Capable to admit.

Since our nature is ſo *ſuſceptive* of errours on all ſides, it is fit we ſhould have notices given us how far other perſons may become the cauſes of falſe judgments. *Watts's Logick.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſcipient*.] Reception; admiſſion.

SUSCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſcipiens*, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE. *v. n.* [*ſuſciter*, French; *ſuſcito*, Latin.] To rouſe; to excite.

It concurreth but unto prediſpoſed effects, and only *ſuſcitates* thoſe forms whoſe determinations are ſeminal, and proceed from the idea of themſelves. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SUSCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſcitation*, Fr. from *ſuſcitate*.] The act of rouſing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſuſpicio*, *ſuſpectum*, Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealouſy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *ſuſpect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men ſhould remedy ſuſpicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then *ſuſpect* our happy ſtate,
As not ſecure. *Milton.*

From her hand I could *ſuſpect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may *ſuſpect* themſelves for the partiality of parents to their youngeſt children, I know myſelf too well to be ever ſatisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryd.*

Some would perſuade us that body and extenſion are the ſame thing, which change the ſignification of words, which I would not *ſuſpect* them of, they having ſo ſeverely condemned the philoſophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain.

I cannot forbear a ſtory which is ſo well atteſted, that I have no manner of reaſon to *ſuſpect* the truth. *Addiſon.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

If I *ſuſpect* without cauſe, why then let me be your jeſt.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

SUSPE'CT. *part. adj.* [*ſuſpect*, French.] Doubtful.

Sordid intereſts or affectation of ſtrange relations are not like to render your reports *ſuſpect* or partial. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Suſpicion; imagination without proof. Obſolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *ſuſpect*,
Make me, O virtuous ſhame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*

The ſale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *ſuſpect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakeſp.*

My moſt worthy maſter, in whoſe breaſt
Doubt and *ſuſpect*, alas, are plac'd too late,
You ſhould have fear'd falſe times, when you did feaſt.
Shakeſpeare.

There be ſo many falſe prints of praiſe, that a man may juſtly hold it a *ſuſpect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waining-time and *ſuſpect* of ſatiety. *Wotton.*

They might hold ſure intelligence
Among themſelves, without *ſuſpect* t' offend. *Daniel.*

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *ſuſpect*, the caſe will be no worſe than when two duelliſts enter the field. *Suckling.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſuſpendre*, French; *ſuſpendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suſpends uncertain victory;
Our ſouls, which to advance our ſtate,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis, there was an iron chariot *ſuſpended* by loadſtones; which ſtones removed, the chariot fell and was daſhed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the Scripture *ſuſpended* the promiſe of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holineſs of life no man ſhall ever ſee the Lord. *Tillotſon.*

3. To interrupt; to make to ſtop for a time.

The harmony
Suſpended hell, and took with raviſhment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate ſo near,
At once *ſuſpends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their ſteady proſecution of true felicity, that they can *ſuſpend* this proſecution in particular caſes, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

Suſpend your indignation againſt my brother, till you can derive from him better teſtimony of his intent. *Shakeſpeare.*

His anſwer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her ſighs, her geſtures all did pray him;
But Godfrey wiſely did his grant *ſuſpend*,
He doubts the worſt, and that a while did ſtay him. *Fairf.*

To themſelves I left them;
For I *ſuſpend* their doom. *Milton.*

The reaſons for *ſuſpending* the play were ill-founded. *Dryden.*

The Britiſh dame, famed for reſiſtleſs grace,
Contends not now but for the ſecond place;
Our love *ſuſpended*, we neglect the fair,
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville.*

A man may *ſuſpend* his choice from being determined for or againſt the thing propoſed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men ſhould not be *ſuſpended* from the exerciſe of their miniſtry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderſ.*

The Biſhop of London was ſummoned for not *ſuſpending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpens*, French; *ſuſpenſus*, Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the ſafety of the church is acceptable; but the way they preſcribe us to preſerve it by, muſt reſt in *ſuſpenſe*. *Hooker.*

Such true joy's *ſuſpenſe*
What dream can I preſent to recompenſe? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *ſuſpenſe* remain'd,
Would no man's fate pronounce; at laſt conſtrain'd
By Ithacus, he ſolemnly deſign'd
Me for the ſacrifice. *Denham.*

In propoſitions, where though the proofs in view are of moſt moment, yet there are ſufficient grounds to ſuſpect that there is fallacy, or proofs as conſiderable to be produced on the contrary ſide, there *ſuſpenſe* or diſſent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

Whatever neceſſity determines to the purſuit of real bliſs, the ſame neceſſity eſtabliſhes *ſuſpenſe*, deliberation and ſcrutiny, whether its ſatisfaction miſleads from our true happineſs. *Locke.*

3. Privation for a time; impediment for a time.

4. Stop in the midſt of two oppoſites.

For thee the fates, ſeverely kind, ordain
A cool *ſuſpenſe* from pleaſure or from pain. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *adj.* [*ſuſpenſus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding.

The ſelf-ſame orders allowed, but yet eſtabliſhed in more wary and *ſuſpenſe* manner, as being to ſtand in force till God ſhould give the opportunity of ſome general conference what might be beſt for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occaſion of juſt diſlike which others might take, and reſerved a greater liberty unto the authors themſelves, of entering unto further conſultation afterwards. *Hooker.*

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though ſteep, *ſuſpenſe* in heav'n
Held by thy voice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

This ſaid, he ſat; and expectation held
His looks *ſuſpenſe*, awaiting who appear'd
To ſecond or oppoſe. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpenſion*, French; from *ſuſpend*.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.

2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thouſand vows and tears we ſhould have fought,
That ſad decree's *ſuſpenſion* to have wrought. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is ſurely to be read with *ſuſpenſion*; theſe are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is ſeldom mentioned without derogatory parentheſes. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which anſwers to dubitation, may be called *ſuſpenſion*; and that which in the fantaſtick will is obſtinacy, is conſtancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary ceſſation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjuſting things in the time of that *ſuſpenſion*, but every thing left in the ſame ſtate of unconcernedneſs as before. *Clarendon.*

SUSPE'NSORY. *adj.* [*ſuſpenſoire*, Fr. *ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs.

There are ſeveral parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the ſeventh or *ſuſpenſory* muſcle of the eye. *Ray.*

SUSPI'CION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpicion*, Fr. *ſuſpicio*, Latin.] The act of ſuſpecting; imagination of ſomething ill without proof.

This *ſuſpicion* Miſo for the hoggiſh ſhrewdneſs of her brain, and Mopſa for a very unlikely envy ſhe hath ſtumbled upon. *Sidney.*

Suſpicions amongſt thoughts are like bats amongſt birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repreſſed, or at the leaſt well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

Suſpicion all our lives ſhall be ſtuck full of eyes;
For treaſon is but truſted like a fox,
Who ne'er ſo tame, ſo cheriſh'd, and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his anceſtors. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though Wiſdom wake, *Suſpicion* ſleeps
At Wiſdom's gate; and to Simplicity
Reſigns her charge, while Goodneſs thinks no ill
Where no ill ſeems. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſuſpicioſus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to ſuſpect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itſelf, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *ſuſpicious*, and no man can love the perſon he ſuſpects. *South's Sermons.*

A wiſe man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *ſuſpicious*, fearful, conſtrained countenance, often turning and ſlinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

2. Liable to ſuſpicion; giving reaſon to imagine ill.

They, becauſe the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on ſo colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *ſuſpicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I ſpy a black *ſuſpicious* threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

Authors are *ſuſpicious*, nor greedily to be ſwallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, ſympathies, and the occult abſtruſities of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *ſuſpicious* to any king. *Milton.*

Many miſchievous inſects are daily at work, to make people of merit *ſuſpicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſuſpicious*.]

1. With ſuſpicion.

2. So as to raiſe ſuſpicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his ſword in his hand, but not naked, but ſtanding *ſuſpiciouſly* enough, to one already ſuſpicious. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſpicious*.] Tending to ſuſpicion.

To make my eſtate known ſeemed impoſſible, by reaſon of the *ſuſpiciouſneſs* of Miſo, and my young miſtreſs. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpiratio*, from *ſuſpiro*, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not cuſtomary ſuits of ſolemn black,
Nor windy *ſuſpiration* of forc'd breath
That can denote me truly. *Shakeſpeare.*

In deep *ſuſpirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or ſorrow. *More.*

To SUSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*ſuſpiro*, Latin.]

1. To ſigh; to fetch the breath deep.

2. It ſeems in Shakeſpeare to mean only, to begin to breath; perhaps miſtaken for *reſpire*.

Since the birth of Cain, the firſt male child,
To him that did but yeſterday *ſuſpire*,
There was not ſuch a gracious creature born. *Shakeſp.*

To SUSTAI'N. *v. a.* [*ſouſtenir*, Fr. *ſuſtineo*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeneſs and lightneſs of her wings and tail *ſuſtain* her without laſſitude. *More.*

Vain is the force of man,
To cruſh the pillars that the pile *ſuſtain*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To ſupport; to keep from ſinking under evil.

The admirable curioſity and ſingular excellency of this deſign will *ſuſtain* the patience, and animate the induſtry of him who ſhall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *ſuſtain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the moſt miſerable. *Tillotſon.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food
Will he convey up thither to *ſuſtain*
Himſelf and army? *Milton.*

Be it on her, not ſhe on it depends;
For ſhe the body doth *ſuſtain* and cheriſh. *Davies.*

My labour will *ſuſtain* me. *Milton.*

4. To help; to relieve; to aſſiſt.

They charged on pain of perpetual diſpleaſure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *ſuſtain* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſons who ſeek the tyrant to *ſuſtain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, aſſerting publick right. *Dryd. Æn.*

5. To bear; to endure.

Were it I thought death menac'd would enſue
This my attempt, I would *ſuſtain* alone
The worſt, and not perſuade thee. *Milton.*

Can Ceyx then *ſuſtain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forſake the ſweets of life. *Dryden.*

Shall Turnus then ſuch endleſs toil *ſuſtain*,
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain. *Dryden.*

The mind ſtands collected within herſelf, and *ſuſtains* the ſhock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations ſapped. *Addiſon.*

6. To bear without yielding.

Sachariſſa's beauty's wine,
Which to madneſs doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *ſuſtain*. *Waller.*

7. To ſuffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promiſe,
But that you ſhall *ſuſtain* more new diſgraces,
With theſe you bear already. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

SUSTAI'NABLE. *adj.* [*ſouſtenable*, Fr. from *ſuſtain*.] That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſtain*.]

1. One that props; one that ſupports.

2. One that ſuffers; a ſufferer.

Thyſelf haſt a *ſuſtainer* been
Of much affliction in my cauſe. *Chapman's Iliad.*

SU'STENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſouſtenance*, Fr.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himſelf fit *ſuſtenance* of life, rather than he would ſpend thoſe goods for whoſe ſake only he ſeemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are unto one end ſundry means; as for the *ſuſtenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many ſorts of raiment to clothe our nakedneſs. *Hooker.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whoſe *ſuſtenance* it was? *Addiſon.*

2. Neceſſaries of life; victuals.

The experiment coſt him his life for want of *ſuſtenance*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ancients were inventers of all arts neceſſary to life and *ſuſtenance*, as plowing and ſowing. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſtentation*, Fr. from *ſuſtento*, Lat.]

1. Support; preſervation from falling.

Theſe ſteams once raiſed above the earth, have their aſcent and *ſuſtentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Support of life; uſe of victuals.

A very abſtemious animal, by reaſon of its frigidity, and latitancy in the winter, will long ſubſiſt without a viſible *ſuſtentation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Maintenance.

When there be great ſhoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreſeeing means of life and *ſuſtentation*; it is of neceſſity that once in an age they diſcharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſurro*, Latin.] Whiſper; ſoft murmur.

SUTE. *n. ſ.* [for *ſuite*.] Sort.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Chriſt, this we conceive that they are not of one *ſute*. *Hooker.*

SU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoeteler*, Dutch; *ſudler*, German.] A man that ſells proviſions and liquour in a camp.

I ſhall *ſutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Send to the *ſutler's*; there you're ſure to find
The bully match'd with raſcals of his kind. *Dryden.*

SU'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſutura*, Latin.]

1. A manner of ſewing or ſtitching, particularly of ſtitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in cloſe contact for ſome time, reunite by inoſculation: to maintain this ſituation, ſeveral ſorts of *ſutures* have been invented; thoſe now chiefly deſcribed are the interrupted, the glovers, the quill'd, the twiſted, and the dry *ſutures*, but the interrupted and twiſted are almoſt the only uſeful ones. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. *Suture* is a particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *ſutures*. *Quincy.*

Many of our veſſels degenerate into ligaments, and the *ſutures* of the ſkull are aboliſhed in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

SWAB. *n. ſ.* [*ſwabb*, Swediſh.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB. *v. a.* [ſƿebban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. It is now uſed chiefly at ſea.

He made him *ſwab* the deck. *Shelvock's Voyage.*

SWA'BBER. *n. ſ.* [*ſwabber*, Dutch.] A ſweeper of the deck.

The maſter, the *ſwabber*, the boatſwain, and I,
Lov'd Mall, Megg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shakeſpeare.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpaulin and a *ſwabber* the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*

To SWA'DDLE. *v. a.* [ſƿeðan, Saxon.]

1. To ſwathe; to bind in cloaths, generally uſed of binding new-born children.

Inveſted by a veil of clouds,
And *ſwaddled* as new-born in ſable ſhrouds;
For theſe a receptacle I deſign'd. *Sandys.*

How ſoon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a cheſt of ſweets,
To *ſwaddle* infants, whoſe young breath
Scarce knows the way;
Thoſe clouts are little winding ſheets,
Which do conſign and ſend them unto death. *Herbert.*

They *ſwaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in about an hundred yards of ſwathe. *Addiſon.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.

Great on the bench, great in the ſaddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *ſwaddle*. *Hudibras.*

SWA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cloaths bound round the body.

I begged them to uncaſe me: No, no, ſay they; and upon that carried me to one of their houſes, and put me to bed in all my *ſwaddles*. *Addiſon.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND.
SWA'DDLINGCLOATH. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſwaddle*.] Cloath wrapped round a new-born child.
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT.

From thence a fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou ſlept'ſt in tender *ſwaddlingband*,
And her baſe elfin brood, there for thee left,
Such men do changelings call, ſo changed by fairies theft. *Fairy Queen.*

That great baby you ſee there is not yet out of his *ſwaddlingclouts*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The *ſwaddlingbands* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryden.*

To SWAG. *v. n.* [ſƿigan, Saxon; *ſweigia*, Iſlandick.] To ſink down by its weight; to lay heavy.

They are more apt, in *ſwagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent poſture, and crevice the wall. *Wotton.*

Being a tall fiſh, and with his ſides much compreſſed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another anſwering to it on his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from *ſwagging* on his ſides. *Grew.*

To SWAGE. *v. a.* [from *aſſwage*.] To eaſe; to ſoften; to mitigate.

Apt words have pow'r to *ſwage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to feſter'd wounds. *Milton.*

Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and *ſwage*,
With ſolemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chaſe
Anguiſh, and doubt, and fear, from mortal minds. *Milt.*

I will love thee,
Though my diſtracted ſenſes ſhould forſake me,
I'd find ſome intervals, when my poor heart
Should *ſwage* itſelf, and be let looſe to thine. *Otway.*

To SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [*ſwadderen*, Dutch, to make a noiſe; ſƿegan, Saxon.] To bluſter; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud and inſolent.

Drunk? ſquabble? *ſwagger?* and diſcourſe fuſtian with one's own ſhadow? Oh thou invincible ſpirit of wine! *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis the gage of one that I ſhould fight withal, if he be alive; a raſcal that *ſwagger'd* with me laſt night. *Shakeſp.*

Oft a terrible oath, with a *ſwaggering* accent ſharply twang'd off, gives manhood more approbation than proof itſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

The leſſer ſize of mortals love to *ſwagger* for opinions, and to boaſt infallibility of knowledge. *Glanv. Sceptis.*

Many ſuch aſſes in the world huff, look big, ſtare, dreſs, cock, and *ſwagger* at the ſame noiſy rate. *L'Eſtrange.*

He chuck'd,
And ſcarcely deign'd to ſet a foot to ground,
But *ſwagger'd* like a lord. *Dryden.*

Confidence, how weakly ſoever founded, hath ſome effect upon the ignorant, who think there is ſomething more than ordinary in a *ſwaggering* man that talks of nothing but demonſtration. *Tillotſon.*

To be great, is not to be ſtarched, and formal, and ſupercilious; to *ſwagger* at our footmen, and browbeat our inferiors. *Collier on Pride.*

What a pleaſure is it to be victorious in a cauſe? to *ſwagger* at the bar? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

SWA'GGERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwagger*.] A bluſterer; a bully; a turbulent noiſy fellow.

He's no *ſwaggerer*, hoſteſs; a tame cheater: you may ſtroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWA'GGY. *adj.* [from *ſwag*.] Dependent by its weight.

The beaver is called animal ventricoſum, from his *ſwaggy* and prominent belly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SWAIN. *n. ſ.* [ſƿein, Saxon and Runick.]

1. A young man.

That good knight would not ſo nigh repair,
Himſelf eſtranging from their joyance vain,
Whoſe fellowſhip ſeem'd far unfit for warlike *ſwain*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A country ſervant employed in huſbandry.

It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *ſwain*. *Shak. Henry* VI.

3. A paſtoral youth.

Bleſt *ſwains!* whoſe nymphs in ev'ry grace excel;
Bleſt nymphs! whoſe *ſwains* thoſe graces ſing ſo well. *Pope.*

SWA'INMOTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſwainmotus*, law Latin.] A court touching matters of the foreſt, kept by the charter of the foreſt thrice in the year. This court of *ſwainmote* is as incident to a foreſt, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *ſwainmote* is a court of freeholders within the foreſt. *Cowel.*

To SWALE. } *v. a.* [ſƿelan, Saxon, to kindle.] To waſte or
To SWEAL. } blaze away; to melt: as, *the candle* ſwales.

SWA'LLET. *n. ſ.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [ſƿalepe, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of paſſage, or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in the Winter.

The *ſwallow* follows not Summer more willingly than we your lordſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Daffodils,
That come before the *ſwallow* dares. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *ſwallows* make uſe of celandine, and the linnet of euphragia. *More.*

When *ſwallows* fleet ſoar high and ſport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

The *ſwallow* ſweeps
The ſlimy pool, to build his hanging houſe
Intent. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To SWA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ſƿelgan, Saxon; *ſwelgen*, Dutch.]

1. To take down the throat.

I *ſwallow* down my ſpittle. *Job*, vii. 19.

If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye,
Whoſe capital crimes, chew'd, *ſwallow'd*, and digeſted,
Appear before us? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and muſt therefore *ſwallow* down opinions, as ſilly people do empiricks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*

2. To receive without examination.

Conſider and judge of it as a matter of reaſon, and not *ſwallow* it without examination as a matter of faith. *Locke.*

3. To engroſs; to appropriate.

Far be it from me, that I ſhould *ſwallow* up or deſtroy. *2 Sam.*

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *ſwallowed* up the honour of thoſe who ſucceeded him. *Pope.*

4. To abſorb; to take in; to ſink in any abyſs; to engulph.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches, though the yeſty waves
Confound and *ſwallow* navigation up. *Shakeſpeare.*

I may be pluck'd into the *ſwallowing* womb
Of this deep pit, poor Baſſianus' grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Death is *ſwallowed* up in victory. *1 Cor.* xv. 54.

If the earth open her mouth and *ſwallow* them up, ye ſhall underſtand that theſe men have provoked the Lord. *Numb.* xvi.

In bogs *ſwallow'd* up and loſt. *Milton.*

He hid many things from us, not that they would *ſwallow* up our underſtanding, but divert our attention from from what is more important. *Decay of Piety.*

Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herſelf,
And like a whirlpool *ſwallow* her own ſtreams. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Should not the ſad occaſion *ſwallow* up
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addiſon.*

Cities overturn'd,
And late at night in *ſwallowing* earthquake ſunk. *Thomſ.*

5. To devour; to deſtroy.

The neceſſary proviſion for life *ſwallows* the greateſt part of their time. *Locke.*

Corruption *ſwallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty ſcatter'd. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

6. To be loſt in any thing; to be given up.

The prieſt and the prophet are *ſwallowed* up of wine. *Iſ.*

SWA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *ſwallow*, in gorging down the eſtates of helpleſs widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uſes. *South.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of willow.

The ſhining willow they call *ſwallowtail*, becauſe of the pleaſure of the leaf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SWA'LLOWWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

SWAM. The preterite of *ſwim*.

SWAMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſwamms*, Gothick; ſƿam, Saxon; *ſwamm*, Iſlandick; *ſwamme*, Dutch; *ſuomp*, Daniſh; *ſwamp*, Swediſh.] A marſh; a bog; a fen.

SWA'MPY. *adj.* [from *ſwamp*.] Boggy; fenny.

Swampy fens breathe deſtructive myriads. *Thomſon.*

SWAN. *n. ſ.* [ſƿan, Saxon; *ſuan*, Daniſh; *ſwaen*, Dutch.]

The *ſwan* is a large water-fowl, that has a long and very ſtraight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a gooſe, but ſomething rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two ſides below its eyes are black and ſhining like ebony. Swans uſe wings like ſails, which catch the wind, ſo that they are driven along in the water. They feed upon herbs and ſome ſort of grain like a gooſe, and ſome are ſaid to have lived three hundred years. There is a ſpecies of *ſwans* with the feathers of their heads, towards the breaſt, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The ſwan is reckoned by Moſes among the unclean creatures; but it was conſecrated to Apollo the god of muſick, becauſe it was ſaid to ſing melodiouſly when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

With untainted eye
Compare her face with ſome that I ſhall ſhow,
And I will make thee think thy *ſwan* a crow. *Shakeſp.*

Let muſick ſound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he loſe, he makes a *ſwan* like end. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſeen a *ſwan*,
With bootleſs labour, ſwim againſt the tide,
And ſpend her ſtrength with over-matching waves. *Shakeſpeare.*

The birds eaſy to be drawn are planipedes, or water-fowl, as the mallard, gooſe, and *ſwan*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The fearful matrons raiſe a ſcreaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring ſound reſults, and mingles in the ſky,
Like that of *ſwans* remurm'ring to the floods. *Dryden.*

The idea, which an Engliſhman ſignifies by the name *ſwan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all theſe of a certain ſize, with a power of ſwimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noiſe. *Locke.*

SWA'NSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſwan* and *ſkin*.] A kind of ſoft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a ſwan.

SWAP. *adv.* [*ad ſuipa*, to do at a ſnatch, Iſlandick.] Haſtily; with haſty violence: as, he did it *ſwap*. A low word.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* SWOP.

SWARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſward*, Swediſh.]

1. The ſkin of bacon.

2. The ſurface of the ground: whence *green ſward*, or *green ſword*.

Water, kept too long, looſens and ſoftens the *ſward*, makes it ſubject to ruſhes and coarſe graſs. *Note on Tuſſer.*

The noon of night was paſt, when the foe
Came dreadleſs o'er the level *ſwart*, that lies
Between the wood and the ſwift ſtreaming Ouſe. *A. Phillips.*

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combuſtible, plow up the *ſwarth*, and burn it. *Mortim.*

SWARE. The preterite of *ſwear*.

SWARM. *n. ſ.* [ſƿeaꞃm, Saxon; *ſwerm*, Dutch.]

1. A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals, particularly thoſe bees that migrate from the hive.

A *ſwarm* of bees that cut the liquid ſky,
Upon the topmoſt branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A multitude; a crowd.

From this *ſwarm* of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general ſway into your hand,
Forgot your oath to us at Doncaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we could number up thoſe prodigious *ſwarms* that had ſettled themſelves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ſƿeꞃman, Saxon; *ſwermen*, Dutch.]

1. To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long Summer's day;
Some ſound the trumpet for the reſt to *ſwarm*. *Dryden.*

Swarm'd on a rotten ſtick the bees I ſpy'd. *Gay.*

When bees hang in *ſwarming* time, they will preſently riſe, if the weather hold. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To appear in multitudes; to croud; to throng.

The mercileſs Macdonel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *ſwarm* upon. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Our ſuperfluous lacqueys, and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action *ſwarm*
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *ſwarm*, while I conſider
What from within I feel myſelf, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears. *Milton.*

Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the ſhrine;
In crowds around the *ſwarming* people join. *Dryden.*

3. To be crouded; to be over-run; to be thronged.

Theſe garriſons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *ſwarms* with ſoldiers. *Spenſer.*

Her lower region *ſwarms* with all ſort of fowl, her rivers with fiſh, and her ſeas with whole ſhoals. *Howel.*

Thoſe days *ſwarmed* with fables, and from ſuch grounds took hints for fictions, poiſoning the world ever after. *Brown.*

4. To breed multitudes.

Not ſo thick *ſwarm'd* once the ſoil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

SWART. } *adj.* [*ſwarts*, Gothick; ꞅƿeaꞃꞇ, Sax. *ſwart*,
SWARTH. } Dutch.]

1. Black; darkly brown; tawney.

A nation ſtrange, with viſage *ſwart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then ſwarmed in every part. *Fairy Q.*

A man
Of *ſwarth* complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did ſhew. *Fairy Queen.*

Whereas I was black and *ſwart* before;
With thoſe clear rays which ſhe infus'd on me,
That beauty am I bleſt with, which you ſee. *Shakeſp.*

No goblin, or *ſwart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

2. In Milton it ſeems to ſignify black; gloomy; malignant.

Ye valleys low,
On whoſe freſh lap the *ſwart* ſtar ſparely looks. *Milton.*

To **SWART.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to duſk.

The heat of the ſun may *ſwart* a living part, or even black a dead or diſſolving fleſh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SWA'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *ſwarthy.*] Blackly; duſkily; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwarthy.*] Darkneſs of complexion; tawnineſs.

SWA'RTHY. *adj.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; duſky; tawny.

Set me where, on ſome pathleſs plain,
The *ſwarthy* Africans complain. *Roſcommon.*

Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or *ſwarthy*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more tranſparent and beautiful. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

Here *ſwarthy* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air. *Addiſon.*

Did they know Cato, our remoteſt kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their *ſwarthy* hoſts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim. *Addiſon's Cato.*

SWASH. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A figure, whoſe circumference is not round, but oval; and whoſe moldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

To **SWASH.** *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noiſe: whence *ſwaſhbuckler.*

We'll have a *ſwaſhing* and a martial outſide,
As many other manniſh cowards have,
That do outface it with their ſemblances. *Shakeſpeare.*

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *ſwaſhing* blow. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

SWA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwaſh.*] One who makes a ſhow of valour or force of arms.

I have obſerved theſe three *ſwaſhers*; three ſuch anticks do not amount to a man. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

SWATCH. *n. ſ.* A ſwathe. Not in uſe.

One ſpreadeth thoſe bands ſo in order to lie,
As barlie in *ſwatches* may fill it thereby. *Tuſſer.*

SWATH. *n. ſ.* [*ſwade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of graſs cut down by the mower.

With toſſing and raking, and ſetting on cox,
Graſſe, lately in *ſwathes*, is meat for an ox. *Tuſſer.*

The ſtrawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *ſwath.* *Shakeſp.*

As ſoon as your graſs is mown, if it lie thick in the *ſwath*, neither air nor ſun can paſs freely through it. *Mortimer.*

2. A continued quantity.

An affection'd aſs, that cons ſtate without book, and utters it by great *ſwaths.* *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. [ꞅƿeꝺan, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.

An Indian comb, a ſtick whereof is cut into three ſharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine ſtraws laid along the ſides, and lapped round about it in ſeveral diſtinct *ſwaths.* *Grew.*

They ſwaddled me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, which they folded about me, 'till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *ſwathe.* *Addiſon's Spect.*

To **SWATHE.** *v. a.* [ꞅƿeꝺan, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

Thrice hath this Hotſpur, Mars in *ſwathing* cloaths,
This infant warriour, and his enterprizes,
Diſcomfited great Douglas. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

He had two ſons; the eldeſt of them at three years old,
I' th' *ſwathing* cloaths the other, from their nurſery
Were ſtol'n. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Their children are never *ſwathed*, or bound about with any thing, when they are firſt born; but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lie. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

Swath'd in her lap the bold nurſe bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*

Maſter's feet are *ſwath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or ſhows his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*

To **SWAY.** *v. a.* [*ſchweben*, German, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield with facility: as, to *ſway* the ſcepter.

Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As ſparkles from the anvil riſe,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *ſway'd.* *Fairy Q.*

2. To biaſs; to direct to either ſide.

Heav'n forgive them, that ſo much have *ſway'd*
Your majeſty's good thoughts away from me. *Shakeſp.*

I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæſar. *Shak.*

The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bowls run true by being made
On purpoſe falſe, and to be *ſway'd.* *Hudibras.*

3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere ſo,
She could not *ſway* her houſe, command her followers,
With ſuch a ſmooth, diſcreet, and ſtable bearing. *Shak.*

The will of man is by his reaſon *ſway'd*;
And reaſon ſays, you are the worthier maid. *Shakeſpeare.*

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *ſway*
The world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moiſt curb *ſways* the ſmooth Severn ſtream,
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*

Take heed leſt paſſion *ſway*
Thy judgment to do ought, which elſe free will
Would not admit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The judgment is *ſwayed* by paſſion, and ſtored with lubricous opinions, inſtead of clearly conceived truths. *Glanv.*

This was the race
To *ſway* the world, and land and ſea ſubdue. *Dryden.*

With theſe I went,
Nor idle ſtood with unaſſiſting hands,
When ſavage beaſts, and mens more ſavage bands,
Their virtuous toil ſubdu'd; yet thoſe I *ſway'd*
With pow'rful ſpeech: I ſpoke, and they obey'd. *Dryd.*

When examining theſe matters, let not temporal and little advantages *ſway* you againſt a more durable intereſt. *Tillotſ.*

To **SWAY.** *v. n.*

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.

In theſe perſonal reſpects, the balance *ſways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To have weight; to have influence.

The example of our ſundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth *ſway* much; but yet ſtill as having the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*

3. To bear rule; to govern.

The mind I *ſway* by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never ſagg with doubt, nor ſhake with fear. *Shakeſp.*

Had'ſt thou *ſway'd* as kings ſhould do,
They never then had ſprung like ſummer flies. *Shakeſp.*

Aged tyranny *ſways* not as it hath power, but as it is ſuffered. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Here thou ſhalt monarch reign;
There did'ſt not: there let him ſtill victor ſway. *Milton.*

SWAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon.

To ſtrike with huge two-handed *ſway.* *Milton.*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you mov'd when all the *ſway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Expert
When to advance, or ſtand, or turn the *ſway*
Of battle. *Milton.*

3. Power; rule; dominion.

This ſort had ſome fear that the filling up the ſeats in the conſiſtory, with ſo great number of laymen, was but to pleaſe the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *ſway* ſomewhat. *Hooker.*

In the end, very few excepted, all became ſubject to the *ſway* of time: other odds there was none, ſaving that ſome fell ſooner, and ſome later, from the ſoundneſs of belief. *Hooker.*

Only retain
The name and all th' addition to a king;
The *ſway*, revenue, execution of th' heſt,
Beloved ſons, be yours. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Her father counts it dangerous
That ſhe ſhould give her ſorrow ſo much *ſway*,
And in his wiſdom haſtes our marriage,
To ſtop the inundation of her tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

Too truly Tamerlane's ſucceſſors they;
Each thinks a world too little for his *ſway.* *Dryden.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *ſway*,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. Influence; direction.

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *ſway* of the deſires already within it, but frames to itſelf new deſires, not before thought of. *Sidney.*

They ruſh along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their ſweepy *ſway.* *Dryden.*

To **SWEAR.** *v. n.* preter. *ſwore* or *ſware*; part. paſſ. *ſworn.* [*ſwaran*, Gothick; ꞅƿeꞃian, Saxon; *ſweeren*, Dutch.]

1. To obteſt ſome ſuperiour power; to utter an oath.

If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *ſwear* an oath to bind his ſoul with a bond, he ſhall not break his word. *Num.*

Thee, thee an hundred languages ſhall claim,
And ſavage Indians *ſwear* by Anna's name. *Tickell.*

2. To declare or promiſe upon oath.

We ſhall have old *ſwearing*
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and outſwear them too. *Shakeſp.*

I gave my love a ring, and made him *ſwear*
Never to part with it; and here he ſtands,
I dare be ſworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakeſpeare.*

I would have kept my word;
But, when I *ſwear*, it is irrevocable. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Jacob ſaid, *ſwear* to me; and he *ſware* unto him. *Gen.*

Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he ſo eſteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *ſware* he had rather loſe all his father's images than that table. *Peacham.*

3. To give evidence upon oath.

At what eaſe
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *ſwear* againſt you? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

4. To obteſt the great name profanely.

Becauſe of *ſwearing* the land mourneth. *Jer.* xxiii. 10.

Obey thy parents, keep thy word juſtly;
Swear not. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

None ſo nearly diſpoſed to ſcoffing at religion as thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to *ſwear* on trifling occaſions. *Tillotſon.*

To **SWEAR.** *v. a.*

1. To put to an oath.

Moſes took the bones of Joſeph; for he had ſtraitly *ſworn* the children of Iſrael. *Exod.* xiii. 19.

Swam aſhore, man, like a duck; I can ſwim like a duck, I'll be *ſworn.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Let me *ſwear* you all to ſecrecy;
And, to conceal my ſhame, conceal my life. *Dryden.*

2. To declare upon oath.

3. To obteſt by an oath.

Now by Apollo, king, thou *ſwear'ſt* thy gods in vain.
—— O vaſſal! miſcreant! *Shakeſpeare.*

SWE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwear.*] A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely.

And muſt they all be hang'd that ſwear and lie?
——Every one.
——Who muſt hang them?
——Why, the honeſt men.
—Then the liars and *ſwearers* are fools; for there are liars and *ſwearers* enow to beat the honeſt men and hang them up. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain:
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuſe:
Luſt and wine plead a pleaſure, avarice a gain:
But the cheap *ſwearer* through his open ſluice
Lets his ſoul run for nought. *Herbert.*

Of all men a philoſopher ſhould be no *ſwearer*; for an oath, which is the end of controverſies in law, cannot determine any here, where reaſon only muſt induce. *Brown.*

It is the opinion of our moſt refined *ſwearers*, that the ſame oath or curſe cannot, conſiſtently with true politeneſs, be repeated above nine times in the ſame company by the ſame perſon. *Swift's Polite Converſation.*

SWEAT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅƿeaꞇ, Saxon; *ſweet*, Dutch.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.

Sweat is ſalt in taſte; for that part of the nouriſhment which is freſh and ſweet, turneth into blood and fleſh; and the *ſweat* is that part which is excerned. *Bacon.*

Some inſenſible effluvium, exhaling out of the ſtone, comes to be checked and condenſed by the air on the ſuperficies of it, as it happens to *ſweat* on the ſkins of animals. *Boyle.*

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy *ſweat.* *Milton*

When Lucilius brandiſhes his pen,
And flaſhes in the face of guilty men,
A cold *ſweat* ſtands in drops on ev'y part,
And rage ſucceeds to tears, revenge to ſmart. *Dryden.*

Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and ſolids, in which health conſiſts, ſo as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the reſiſtance of the ſolids. *Arb.*

2. Labour; toil; drudgery.

This painful labour of abridging was not eaſy, but a matter of *ſweat* and watching. 2 *Mac.* ii. 26.

The field
To labour calls us, now with *ſweat* impos'd. *Milton.*

What from Johnſon's oil and *ſweat* did flow,
Or what more eaſy nature did beſtow
On Shakeſpeare's gentler muſe, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*

3. Evaporation of moiſture.

Beans give in the mow; and therefore thoſe that are to be kept are not to be thraſhed 'till March, that they have had a thorough *ſweat* in the mow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **SWEAT.** *v. n.* preterite *ſwet*, *ſweated*; part. paſſ. *ſweaten.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour.

Shall I ſay to you,
Let them be free, marry them to your heirs?
Why *ſweat* they under burdens? *Shakeſpeare.*

Miſtreſs Page at the door, *ſweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs ſpeak with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was ſtirr'd
With ſuch an agony, he *ſweat* extremely. *Shakeſpeare.*

About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a diſeaſe then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof they called the *ſweating* ſickneſs. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A young tall ſquire
Did from the camp at firſt before him go;
At firſt he did, but ſcarce could follow ſtrait,
Sweating beneath a ſhield's unruly weight. *Cowley.*

2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.

How the drudging goblin *ſweat*
To earn his cream-bowl duly ſet;
When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Our author, not content to ſee
That others write as careleſly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to pleaſe you, he'd have the poets *ſweat.* *Waller.*

3. To emit moiſture.

Wainſcots will *ſweat* ſo that they will run with water. *Bacon.*

In cold evenings there will be a moiſture or *ſweating* upon the ſtool. *Mortimer.*

To **SWEAT.** *v. a.* To emit as ſweat.

Greaſe that's *ſweaten*
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

For him the rich Arabia *ſweats* her gum. *Dryden.*

SWEA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweat.*] One who ſweats.

SWEA'TY. *adj.* [from *ſweat.*]

1. Covered with ſweat; moiſt with ſweat.

The rabblement houted and clap'd their chop'd hands, and threw up their *ſweaty* night-caps. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

A *ſweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton.*

2. Conſiſting of ſweat.

And then, ſo nice, and ſo genteel,
Such cleanlineſs from head to heel;
No humours groſs, or frowſy ſteams,
No noiſome whiffs, or *ſweaty* ſtreams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilſome.

Thoſe who labour
The *ſweaty* forge, who edge the crooked ſcythe,
Bend ſtubborn ſteel, and harden gleening armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

To **SWEEP.** *v. a.* [ꞅƿapan, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a beſom.

2. To clean with a beſom.

What woman, having ten pieces of ſilver, if ſhe loſe one, doth not *ſweep* the houſe, and ſeek diligently 'till ſhe find it? *Luke*, xv. 8.

3. To carry with pomp.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *ſweep* along his tail. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,
With barefac'd power, *ſweep* him from my ſight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I muſt not. *Shakeſpeare.*

The river of Kiſhon *ſwept* them away. *Judges*, v.

The bluſtering winds ſtriving for victory, *ſwept* the ſnow from off the tops of thoſe high mountains, and caſt it down unto the plains in ſuch abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too ſlow;
They miſs or *ſweep* but common ſouls away;
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*

My looking is the fire of peſtilence,
That *ſweeps* at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*

I have already *ſwept* the ſtakes, and with the common good fortune of proſperous gameſters can be content to ſit. *Dryden.*

Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *ſweeps* me off like rubbiſh? *Dryden.*

Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal ſpeed the torrent flows
To *ſweep* fame, pow'r, and wealth away:
The paſt is all by death poſſeſt,
And frugal fate that guards the reſt,
By giving, bids them live, to day. *Fenton.*

A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never obſerved a ſharper, who under his arm *ſwept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift.*

5. To paſs over with celerity and force.

6. To rub over.

Their long deſcending train
With rubies edg'd, and ſapphires *ſwept* the plain. *Dryd.*

7. To ſtrike with long ſtroke.

Deſcend ye nine; deſcend and ſing;
The breathing inſtruments inſpire,
Wake into voice each ſilent ſtring,
And *ſweep* the ſounding lyre. *Pope.*

To **SWEEP.** *v. n.*

1. To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs.

Haſte me to know it, that I with wings as ſwift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *ſweep* to my revenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

A poor man that oppreſſeth the poor, is like a *ſweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Prov.* xxviii. 3.

Before tempeſtuous winds ariſe,
Stars ſhooting through the darkneſs gild the night
With *ſweeping* glories and long trails of light. *Dryden.*

2. To paſs with pomp; to paſs with an equal motion.

She *ſweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empreſs than Duke Humphrey's wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *ſweep* along before your cloſing eye. *Dryden.*

3. To move with a long reach.

Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *ſweeping* ſtroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryden.*

SWEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſweeping.

2. The compaſs of any violent or continued motion.

A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room the bottom edge of the door rides in its *ſweep* upon the floor. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Lion-hearted Richard like a torrent ſwell'd
With wintry tempeſts, that diſdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *ſweep*, trees, houſes, men. *Phillips.*

3. Violent deſtruction.

In countries ſubject to great epidemical *ſweeps*, men may live very long, but where the proportion of the chronical diſtemper is great, it is not likely to be ſo. *Graunt.*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one inciſion a little circularly, begin a ſecond, bringing it with an oppoſite *ſweep* to meet the other. *Sharp.*

SWEE'PINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweep.*] That which is ſwept away.

Should this one broomſtick enter the ſcene, covered with duſt, though the *ſweepings* of the fineſt lady's chamber, we ſhould deſpiſe its vanity. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſweep* and *net.*] A net that takes in a great compaſs.

She was a *ſweepnet* for the Spaniſh ſhips, which happily fell into her net. *Camden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſweep* and *ſtake.*] A man that wins all.

Is't writ in your revenge,
That *ſweepſtake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loſer. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſweep.*] Paſſing with great ſpeed and violence over a great compaſs at once.

They ruſh along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *ſweepy* ſway. *Dryden.*

SWEET. *adj.* [ꞅƿete, Saxon; *ſoet*, Dutch.]

1. Pleaſing to any ſenſe.

Sweet expreſſes the pleaſant perceptions of almoſt every ſenſe: ſugar is *ſweet*, but it hath not the ſame ſweetneſs as muſick; nor hath muſick the ſweetneſs of a roſe, and a ſweet proſpect differs from them all: nor yet have any of theſe the ſame ſweetneſs as diſcourſe, counſel, or meditation hath; yet the royal Pſalmiſt ſaith of a man, We took *ſweet* counſel together; and of God, My meditation of him ſhall be *ſweet*. *Watts.*

2. Luſcious to the taſte.

This honey taſted ſtill is ever *ſweet*. *Davies.*

3. Fragrant to the ſmell.

Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn *ſweet* wood to make the lodging *ſweet*. *Shak.*

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *ſweet* ſmell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have ſome ſweetneſs which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Shred very ſmall with thyme, *ſweet*-marjory, and a little winter ſavoury. *Walton's Angler.*

The balmy zephyrs, ſilent ſince her death,
Lament the ceaſing of a *ſweeter* breath. *Pope.*

The ſtreets with treble voices ring,
To ſell the bounteous product of the ſpring;
Sweet-ſmelling flow'rs, and elders early bud. *Gay.*

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *ſweet* ſtop. *Milton.*

Her ſpeech is grac'd with *ſweeter* ſound
Than in another's ſong is found. *Waller.*

No more the ſtreams their murmurs ſhall forbear
A *ſweeter* muſick than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal ſhore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and muſick is no more. *Pope.*

5. Pleaſing to the eye.

Heav'n bleſs thee!
Thou haſt the *ſweeteſt* face I ever look'd on. *Shakeſp.*

6. Not ſalt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with ſalt water, gathers the ſaltneſs and maketh the water *ſweeter*; this may be by adheſion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſails drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*

7. Not ſour.

Time changeth fruits from more ſour to more *ſweet*; but contrariwiſe liquors, even thoſe that are of the juice of fruit, from more *ſweet* to more ſour. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Trees whoſe fruit is acid laſt longer than thoſe whoſe fruit is *ſweet*. *Bacon.*

When metals are diſſolved in acid menſtruums, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, ſo that the compound has a different taſte, much milder than before, and ſometimes a *ſweet* one; is it not becauſe the acids adhere to the metallick particles, and thereby loſe much of their activity. *Newton's Opticks.*

8. Mild; ſoft; gentle.

Let me report to him
Your *ſweet* dependency, and you ſhall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

The Pleiades ſhedding *ſweet* influence. *Milton.*

Mercy has, could mercy's ſelf be ſeen,
No *ſweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*

9. Grateful; pleaſing.

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

Euryalus,
Than whom the Trojan hoſt
No fairer face or *ſweeter* air could boaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

10. Not ſtale; not ſtinking: as, *that meat is* ſweet.

SWEET. *n. ſ.*

1. Sweetneſs; ſomething pleaſing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongues, let them not lick
The *ſweet* which is their poiſon. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

What ſofter ſounds are theſe ſalute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemiſphere,
As if the center of all *ſweets* met here! *Ben. Johnſon.*

Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domeſtick *ſweets*! *Milton.*

Taught to live
The eaſieſt way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *ſweet* of life. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Now ſince the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have taſted vengeance, and the *ſweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Can Ceyx then ſuſtain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forſake the *ſweets* of life? *Dryden.*

We have ſo great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguiſhes all our pleaſures; a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no reliſh of the *ſweet*. *Locke.*

Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn
To mix the *ſweets*, and miniſter the urn. *Prior.*

2. A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here a while
My ſpirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wherefore frowns my *ſweet*?
Have I too long been abſent from theſe lips? *Ben. Johnſ.*

3. A perfume.

As in perfumes,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is uppermoſt;
Nor this part muſick or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich reſult of all:
So ſhe was all a *ſweet*. *Dryden.*

Flowers
Innumerable, by the ſoft ſouth-weſt
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their *ſweets* from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

SWEE'TBREAD. *n. ſ.* The pancreas of the calf.

Never tie yourſelf always to eat meats of eaſy digeſture, as veal, pullets, or *ſweetbreads*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Sweetbread and collops were with ſkewers prick'd
About the ſides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*

When you roaſt a breaſt of veal, remember your ſweetheart the butler loves a *ſweetbread*. *Swift.*

SWEE'TBRIAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *briar.*] A fragrant ſhrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in bloſſom, the cornelian-tree in bloſſom, and *ſweetbriar*. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TBROOM. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SWEE'TCICELY. *n. ſ.* [*Myrrhus.*] A plant.

The characters are: it is an umbelliferous plant, with a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral unequal petals or flower-leaves that are placed circularly, and reſt upon the empalement, which turns to a fruit, compoſed of two ſeeds reſembling a bird's bill, channelled and gibbous on one ſide, but plain on the other. *Millar.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. a.* [from *ſweet.*]

1. To make ſweet.

The world the garden is, ſhe is the flow'r
That *ſweetens* all the place; ſhe is the gueſt
Of rareſt price. *Sidney.*

Here is the ſmell of the blood ſtill: all the perfumes of Arabia will not *ſweeten* this little hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give me an ounce of civet to *ſweeten* my imagination. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

With faireſt flow'rs Fidele,
I'll *ſweeten* thy ſad grave. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Be humbly minded, know your poſt;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toaſt. *Swift.*

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindneſſes deſcend upon ſuch a temper, as rivers of freſh waters falling into the main ſea; the ſea ſwallows them all, but is not changed or *ſweetened* by them. *South's Serm.*

3. To make leſs painful.

She the ſweetneſs of my heart, even *ſweetens* the death which her ſweetneſs brought upon me. *Sidney.*

Thou ſhalt ſecure her helpleſs ſex from harms,
And ſhe thy cares will *ſweeten* with her charms. *Dryd.*

Intereſt of ſtate and change of circumſtances may have *ſweetened* theſe reflections to the politer ſort, but impreſſions are not ſo eaſily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addiſon.*

Thy mercy *ſweet'n'd* ev'ry ſoil,
Made ev'ry region pleaſe;
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And ſmooth'd the Tyrrhene ſeas. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. To palliate; to reconcile.

Theſe leſſons may be gilt and *ſweetened* as we order pills and potions, ſo as to take off the diſguſt of the remedy. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To make grateful or pleaſing.

I would have my love
Angry ſometimes, to *ſweeten* off the reſt
Of her behaviour. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

6. To ſoften; to make delicate.

Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the ſtrength he has given to his figures, and by *ſweetening* his lights and ſhadows, and melting them into each other ſo happily, that they are even imperceptible. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow ſweet.

Where a waſp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *ſweeten* haſtily. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SWEE'TENER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet.*]

1. One that palliates; one that repreſents things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune's made,
Muſt be a *ſweet'ner* by your trade,
Muſt ſwear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*

Thoſe ſoftners, *ſweetners*, and compounders, ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

2. That which contemporates acrimony.

Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-ſhells are preſcribed as *ſweetners* of any ſharp humours. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *heart.*] A lover or miſtreſs.

Miſtreſs retire yourſelf
Into ſome covert; take your *ſweethearts*
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sweetheart, you are now in an excellent good temperality, and your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any roſe. *Shak.*

One thing, *Sweetheart*, I will aſk,
Take me for a new-faſhion'd maſk. *Cleaveland.*

A wench was wringing her hands and crying; ſhe had newly parted with her *ſweetheart*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pr'ythee, *ſweetheart*, how go matters in the houſe where thou haſt been? *L'Eſtrange.*

She interprets all your dreams for theſe,
Foretells th' eſtate, when the rich uncle dies,
And ſees a *ſweetheart* in the ſacrifice. *Dryden's Juv.*

SWEE'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet.*]

1. A ſweet luſcious apple.

A child will chuſe a *ſweeting* becauſe it is preſently fair and pleaſant, and refuſe a runnet, becauſe it is then green, hard and ſour. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty *ſweeting*;
Journeys end in lovers meeting. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWEE'TISH. *adj.* [from *ſweet.*] Somewhat ſweet.

They eſteemed that blood pituitous naturally, which abounded with an exceeding quantity of *ſweetiſh* chyle. *Floyer.*

SWEE'TLY. *adv.* [from *ſweet.*] In a ſweet manner; with ſweetneſs.

The beſt wine for my beloved goeth down *ſweetly*. *Cant.*

He bore his great commiſſion in his look;
But *ſweetly* temper'd awe, and ſoften'd all he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

No poet ever *ſweetly* ſung,
Unleſs he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

SWEE'TMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar.

Mopſa, as glad as of *ſweetmeats* to go of ſuch an errand, quickly returned. *Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feaſt,
Wine, and deſerts, and *ſweetmeats* to digeſt. *Dryden.*

There was plenty, but the diſhes were ill ſorted; whole pyramids of *ſweetmeats* for boys and women, but little ſolid meat for men. *Dryden.*

Make your tranſparent *ſweetmeats* truly nice,
With Indian ſugar and Arabian ſpice. *King's Cookery.*

If a child cries for any unwholſome fruit, you purchaſe his quiet by giving him a leſs hurtful *ſweetmeat*: this may preſerve his health, but ſpoils his mind. *Locke.*

At a lord mayor's feaſt, the *ſweetmeats* do not make their appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addiſon.*

They are allowed to kiſs the child at meeting and parting; but a profeſſor, who always ſtands by, will not ſuffer them to bring any preſents of toys or *ſweetmeats*. *Gulliver.*

SWEE'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet.*] The quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes; fragrance; melody; luſciouſneſs; deliciouſneſs; agreeableneſs; delightfulneſs; gentleneſs of manners; mildneſs of aſpect.

She the *ſweetneſs* of my heart, even ſweetning the death which her *ſweetneſs* brought upon me. *Sidney.*

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *ſweetneſs* of a young babe. *Aſcham.*

O our lives *ſweetneſs*!
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a ſweet ſmell: for this happeneth but in certain matters, which have in themſelves ſome *ſweetneſs*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *ſweetneſs* not to be expreſt in proſe. *Roſcommon.*

Suppoſe two authors equally ſweet, there is a great diſtinction to be made in *ſweetneſs*; as in that of ſugar and that of honey. *Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now loſe all its *ſweetneſs*. *Addiſon.*

Leave ſuch to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, or languiſhingly flow;
And praiſe the eaſy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's ſtrength and Waller's *ſweetneſs* join. *Pope.*

A man of good education, excellent underſtanding, and exact taſte; theſe qualities are adorned with great modeſty and a moſt amiable *ſweetneſs* of temper. *Swift.*

SWEE'TWILLIAM. } *n. ſ.* Plants. They are a ſpecies of gilli-
SWEE'TWILLOW. } flowers. [See CLOVE GILLIFLOWERS.]

SWEE'TWILLOW. *n. ſ.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

The leaves are placed alternately on the branches: it hath male flowers which are produced at the wings of the leaves; are naked, and grow in a longiſh ſpike: the fruit, which is produced in ſeparate trees, is of a conical figure, and ſquamoſe, containing one ſeed in each ſcale. *Millar.*

To SWELL. *v. n.* Participle paſſ. *ſwollen.* [ꞅƿellan, Saxon; *ſwellen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.

Propitious Tyber ſmooth'd his wat'ry way,
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd he ſtood,
A gentle *ſwelling* and a peaceful flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To tumify by obſtruction.

But ſtrangely viſited people,
All *ſwoll'n* and ulc'rous; pitiful to the eye,
The meer deſpair of ſurgery he cures. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Forty years didſt thou ſuſtain them in the wilderneſs, ſo that their cloaths waxed not old, and their feet *ſwelled* not. *Nehem.* ix. 21.

Swoll'n is his breaſt; his inward pains encreaſe,
All means are us'd, and all without ſucceſs. *Dryden.*

3. To be exaſperated.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildneſs hath allay'd their *ſwelling* griefs. *Shakeſp.*

4. To look big.

Here he comes, *ſwelling* like a turkey-cock. *Shakeſp.*

Peleus and Telephus exil'd and poor,
Forget their *ſwelling* and gigantick words. *Roſcommon.*

5. To protuberate.

This iniquity ſhall be as a breach ready to fall, *ſwelling* out in a high wall. *Iſa.* xxx. 13.

6. To riſe into arrogance; to be elated.

In all things elſe above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *ſwells* not into ſtate. *Dryden.*

7. To be inflated with anger.

I will help every one from him that *ſwelleth* againſt him, and will ſet him at reſt. *Pſalm* xii. 6.

We have made peace of enmity
Between theſe *ſwelling* wrong incenſed peers. *Shakeſp.*

The hearts of princes kiſs obedience,
So much they love it; but to ſtubborn ſpirits
They *ſwell* and grow as terrible as ſtorms. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. To grow upon the view.

O for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a ſtage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *ſwelling* ſcene. *Shakeſp.*

9. It implies commonly a notion of ſomething wrong.

Your youth admires
The throws and *ſwellings* of a Roman ſoul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. *Addiſon.*

Immoderate valour *ſwells* into a fault. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To SWELL. *v. a.*

1. To cauſe to riſe or encreaſe; to make tumid.

Wind, blow the earth into the ſea,
Or *ſwell* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shakeſpeare.*

You who ſupply the ground with ſeeds of grain,
And you who *ſwell* thoſe ſeeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*

2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with his accuſer, when ſuch peccadillos are put to *ſwell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raiſe to arrogance.

All theſe miſeries proceed from the ſame natural cauſes, which have uſually attended kingdoms *ſwollen* with long plenty, pride, and exceſs. *Clarendon.*

SWELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of bulk.

The ſwan's down-feather
That ſtands upon the *ſwell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The king of men, *ſwoln* with pride,
Refus'd his preſents, and his prayers deny'd. *Dryden.*

SWE'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwell.*]

1. Morbid tumour.

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The ſuperficies of ſuch plates are not even, but have many cavities and *ſwellings*, which how ſhallow ſoever do a little vary the thickneſs of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to ſee the huſband ſuppreſſing and keeping down the *ſwellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To SWELT. *v. n.* To puff in ſweat, if that be the meaning.

Chearful blood in faintneſs chill did melt,
Which like a fever fit through all his body *ſwelt*. *Fairy Q.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. n.* [This is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſultry.*]

1. To be pained with heat.

If the ſun's exceſſive heat
Makes our bodies *ſwelter*,
To an oſier hedge we get
For a friendly ſhelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Walton's Angler.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and ſhort days; others again long days and ſhort nights; one climate would be ſcorched and *ſweltered* with everlaſting dog-days, while an eternal December blaſted another. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SWE'LTRY. *adj.* [from *ſwelter.*] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *ſweep*.

To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See to SWARD.]

The clays that are long in *ſwerding*, and little ſubject to weeds, are the beſt land for clover. *Mortimer.*

To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*ſwerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove.

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her ſparrow which from her did *ſwerve.* *Sidney.*

The *ſwerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by ſouthern ſhow'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, cuſtom, or duty.

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *ſwerving* obſerve, is a law celeſtial and heavenly. *Hooker.*

Howſoever theſe *ſwervings* are now and then incident into the courſe of nature, nevertheleſs ſo conſtantly the laws of nature are by natural agents obſerved, that no man denieth; but thoſe things which nature worketh are wrought either always, or for the moſt part after one and the ſame manner. *Hooker.*

The ungodly have laid a ſnare for me; but yet I *ſwerve* not from thy commandments. *Common Prayer.*

Were I crown'd the moſt imperial monarch,
Thereof moſt worthy; were I the faireſt youth
That ever made the eye *ſwerve,*
I would not prize them without her love. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is a protection very juſt which princes owe to their ſervants, when, in obedience to their juſt commands, upon extraordinary occaſions, in the execution of their truſts, they *ſwerve* from the ſtrict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majeſty had not in the leaſt *ſwerved* from that act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Annihilation in the courſe of nature, defect and *ſwerving* in the creature without the ſin of man would immediately follow. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Firm we ſubſiſt, yet poſſible to *ſwerve.* *Milton.*

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *ſwerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon ſuch an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To ply; to bend.

Now their mightieſt quell'd, the battle *ſwerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmoſt branch, the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *ſwerv'd.* *Dryden.*

She fled, returning by the way ſhe went,
And *ſwerv'd* along her bow with ſwift aſcent. *Dryden.*

SWIFT. *adj.* [ꞅpiꝼt, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a ſhort time; quick; fleet; ſpeedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art ſo far before,
That *ſwifteſt* wing of recompence is ſlow
To overtake thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet are theſe feet, whoſe ſtrengthleſs ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with deſire to get a grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men of war, whoſe faces were like the faces of lions, and as *ſwift* as the roes upon the mountains. 1 *Chron.* xii. 8.

We imitate and practiſe to make *ſwifter* motions than any out of other muſkets. *Bacon.*

To him with *ſwift* aſcent he up return'd. *Milton.*

Things that move ſo *ſwift* as not to affect the ſenſes diſtinctly, with ſeveral diſtinguiſhable diſtances of their motion, and ſo cauſe not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

It preſerves the ends of the bones from incaleſcency, which they, being ſolid bodies, would contract from any *ſwift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy ſtumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the *ſwift* finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorſet.*

Clouded in a deep abyſs of light,
While preſent, too ſevere for human ſight,
Nor ſtaying longer than one *ſwift*-wing'd night. *Prior.*

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *ſwift*-footed martin purſued him. *Arbuthnot.*

There too my ſon,——ah once my beſt delight,
Once *ſwift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Swift they deſcend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Ready.

Let every man be *ſwift* to hear, ſlow to ſpeak. *Ja.* i. 19.

He made intricate ſeem ſtraight,
To miſchief *ſwift.* *Milton.*

SWIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the quickneſs of their flight.]

1. A bird like a ſwallow; a martinet.

Swifts and ſwallows have remarkably ſhort legs, and their toes graſp any thing very ſtrongly. *Derham.*

2. The current of a ſtream.

He can live in the ſtrongeſt *ſwifts* of the water. *Walton.*

SWI'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſwift.*] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

Theſe move *ſwiftly,* and at great diſtance; but then they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their tranſmiſſion is eaſily ſtopped. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Pleas'd with the paſſage, we ſlide *ſwiftly* on,
And ſee the dangers which we cannot ſhun. *Dryden.*

In decent order they advance to light;
Yet then too *ſwiftly* fleet by human ſight,
And meditate too ſoon their everlaſting flight. *Prior.*

SWI'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwift.*] Speed; nimbleneſs; rapidity; quickneſs; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for theſe wars
Be ſoon collected, and all thing thought upon
That may with reaſonable *ſwiftneſs* add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

We may outrun
By violent *ſwiftneſs* that which we run at;
And loſe by over running. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Speed to deſcribe whoſe *ſwiftneſs* number fails. *Milton.*

Exulting, till he finds their nobler ſenſe
Their diſproportion'd ſpeed does recompenſe;
Then curſes his conſpiring feet, whoſe ſcent
Betrays that ſafety which their *ſwiftneſs* lent. *Denham.*

Such is the mighty *ſwiftneſs* of your mind,
That like the earth's, it leaves our ſenſe behind. *Dryden.*

To SWIG. *v. n.* [*ſwiga,* Iſlandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL. *v. a.* [ꞅpilȝan, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriouſly and groſsly.

The wretched, bloody, and uſurping boar
That ſpoil'd your ſummer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like waſh, and makes his trough
In your embowel'd boſoms. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

The moſt common of theſe cauſes are an hereditary diſpoſition, *ſwilling* down great quantities of cold watery liquors. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Such is the poet, freſh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *ſwill,*
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*

2. To waſh; to drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded baſe,
Swill'd with the wild and waſteful ocean. *Shakeſpeare.*

With that a German oft has *ſwill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine beſtow'd
The generous rummer. *Phillips.*

3. To inebriate.

I ſhould be loth
To meet the rudeneſs and *ſwill'd* inſolence
Of ſuch late waſſailers. *Milton.*

He drinks a *ſwilling* draught; and lin'd within,
Will ſupple in the bath his outward ſkin. *Dryden.*

SWILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriouſly poured down.

Give ſwine ſuch *ſwill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

Thus as they ſwim, in mutual *ſwill* the talk
Reels faſt from theme to theme. *Thomſon.*

SWILLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwill.*] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM. *v. n.* Preterite *ſwam, ſwom,* or *ſwum.* [ꞅpimman, Saxon; *ſwemmen,* Dutch.]

1. To float on the water; not to ſink.

I will ſcarce think you have *ſwam* in a gondola. *Shakeſp.*

We have ſhips and boats for going under water, and brooking of ſeas; alſo *ſwimming*-girdles and ſupporters. *Bacon.*

2. To move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *ſwim* to yonder point. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *ſwim* on bladders,
Theſe many ſummers in a ſea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The ſoldiers counſel was to kill the priſoners, leſt any of them ſhould *ſwim* out and eſcape. *Acts,* xxvii. 42.

The reſt driven into the lake, where ſeeking to ſave their lives by *ſwimming,* they were ſlain in coming to land by the Spaniſh horſemen, or elſe in their *ſwimming* ſhot by the harquebuſiers. *Knolles.*

Animals *ſwim* in the ſame manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for progreſſion upon the land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The frighted wolf now *ſwims* among the ſheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep:
The ſtag *ſwims* faſter than he ran before. *Dryden.*

Blue Triton gave the ſignal from the ſhore,
The ready Nereids heard and *ſwam* before,
To ſmooth the ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. To be conveyed by the ſtream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of thoſe who would ſoon drown them, if they refuſed to *ſwim* down the popular ſtream with them. *King Charles.*

I *ſwom* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*

4. To glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion.

She with pretty and with *ſwimming* gate
Follying, her womb then rich with my young ſquire
Would imitate. *Shakeſpeare.*

A hovering miſt came *ſwimming* o'er his ſight,
And ſeal'd his eyes in everlaſting night. *Dryden.*

My ſlack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Prieſts, altars, victims *ſwam* before my ſight! *Smith.*

The fainting ſoul ſtood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eyeballs *ſwum* the ſhades of night. *Pope.*

5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.

I am taken with a grievous *ſwimming* in my head, and ſuch a miſt before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor ſee. *Dryden.*

6. To be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *ſwims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowring countenance, I withdraw myſelf from theſe uncomfortable ſcenes into the viſionary worlds of art. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Sudden the ditches ſwell, the meadows *ſwim.* *Thomſon.*

7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.

They now *ſwim* in joy,
Ere long to *ſwim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears muſt weep. *Milton.*

To SWIM. *v. a.* To paſs by ſwimming.

Sometimes he thought to *ſwim* the ſtormy main,
By ſtretch of arms the diſtant ſhore to gain. *Dryden.*

SWIMM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water.

The braces have the nature and uſe of tendons, in contracting the *ſwim,* and thereby transfuſing the air out of one bladder into another, or diſcharging it from them both. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwim.*]

1. One who ſwims.

Birds finds eaſe in the depth of the air, as *ſwimmers* do in a deep water. *Bacon.*

Latiroſtrous and flat billed birds, being generally *ſwimmers,* the organ is wiſely contrived for action. *Brown.*

Life is oft preſerv'd
By the bold *ſwimmer,* in the ſwift illapſe
Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon.*

2. The *ſwimmer* is ſituated in the fore legs of a horſe, above the knees, and upon the inſide, and almoſt upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and reſembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWI'MMINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwimming.*] Smoothly; without obſtruction. A low word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cauſe goes on *ſwimmingly.* *Arbuthnot.*

SWINE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpin, Saxon; *ſwyn,* Dutch. It is probably the plural of ſome old word, and is now the ſame in both numbers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for ſtupidity and naſtineſs.

O monſtrous beaſt! how like a *ſwine* he lies! *Shakeſp.*

He will be *ſwine* drunk; and in his ſleep he does little harm, ſave to his bedcloaths. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the Sun? whoſe charmed cup
Whoever taſted, loſt his upright ſhape,
And downward fell into a groveling *ſwine.* *Milton.*

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human ſhape, and all below *ſwine,* had it been murder to deſtroy it? *Locke.*

How inſtinct varies in the grov'ling *ſwine,*
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant, with thine! *Pope.*

SWI'NEBREAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWI'NEHERD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpin and hẏꞃꝺ, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs.

There *ſwineherd,* that keepeth the hog. *Tuſſer.*

The whole interview between Ulyſſes and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the ſame rank and condition with our modern *ſwineherds.* *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE. *n. ſ.* A bird of the thruſh kind. *Bailey.*

To SWING. *v. n.* [ꞅpingan, Saxon.]

1. To wave to and fro hanging looſely.

I tried if a pendulum would *ſwing* faſter, or continue *ſwinging* longer in our receiver, in caſe of exſuction of the air, than otherwiſe. *Boyle.*

If the coach *ſwung* but the leaſt to one ſide, ſhe uſed to ſhriek ſo loud, that all concluded ſhe was overturned. *Arb.*

Jack hath hanged himſelf: let us go ſee how he *ſwings.* *Arbuthnot.*

When the *ſwinging* ſigns your ears offend
With creaking noiſe, then rainy floods impend. *Gay.*

2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. *v. a.* preterite *ſwang, ſwung.*

1. To make to play looſely on a ſtring.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His ſword prepar'd
He *ſwang* about his head, and cut the winds. *Shakeſp.*

Take bottles and *ſwing* them: fill not the bottles full; but leave ſome air, elſe the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon.*

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or faſtening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will ſooner grow cold. *Brown.*

Swing thee in the air, then daſh thee down,
To th' hazard of thy brains and ſhatter'd ſides. *Milton.*

3. To wave looſely.

If one approach to dare his force,
He *ſwings* his tail, and ſwiftly turns him round. *Dryd.*

SWING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging looſely.

In caſting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *ſwing,* are firſt caſt backward. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Men uſe a pendulum, as a more ſteady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one ſhould aſk how he certainly knows that the two ſucceſſive *ſwings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to ſatisfy him. *Locke.*

2. A line on which any thing hangs looſe.

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *ſwing* and rudeneſs of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakeſp.*

In this encyclopœdia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we're to obſerve two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *ſwing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper courſe in the ſober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

The deſcending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Carteſius pretends, namely, the ſtrong *ſwing* of the more ſolid globuli that overflow it. *More.*

4. Courſe; unreſtrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.

Facts unjuſt
Commit, even to the full *ſwing* of his luſt. *Chapman.*

Take thy *ſwing;*
For not to take, is but the ſelf-ſame thing. *Dryden.*

Let them all take their *ſwing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue ribband inſtead of a ſtring. *Swift.*

5. Unreſtrained tendency.

Where the *ſwing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie luſtily at other men's liking. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Theſe exuberant productions only excited and fomented his luſts; ſo that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leiſure to contrive and with full *ſwing* purſue his follies. *Woodward.*

Thoſe that are ſo perſuaded, deſire to be wiſe in a way that will gratify their appetites, and ſo give up themſelves to the *ſwing* of their unbounded propenſions. *Glanv. Sceps. Preface.*

Were it not for theſe, civil government were not able to ſtand before the prevailing *ſwing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honeſty but advantage. *South.*

To SWINGE. *v. a.* [ꞅpingan, Saxon.]

1. To whip; to baſtinade; to puniſh.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *ſwing'd* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for your's. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

This very rev'rend letcher, quite worn out
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And *ſwinges* his own vices in his ſon. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*

The printer brought along with him a bundle of thoſe papers, which, in the phraſe of the whig-coffeehouſes, have *ſwinged* off the Examiner. *Swift.*

2. To move as a laſh. Not in uſe.

He, wroth to ſee his kingdom fail,
Swinges the ſcaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton.*

SWINGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſway; a ſweep of any thing in motion. Not in uſe.

The ſhallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *ſwinge.* *Waller.*

SWI'NGEBUCKLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſwinge* and *buckler.*] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.

You had not four ſuch *ſwingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

SWI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwing.*] He who ſwings; a hurler.

SWI'NGING. *adj.* [from *ſwinge.*] Great; huge. A low word.

The countryman ſeeing the lion diſarmed, with a *ſwinging* cudgel broke off the match. *L'Eſtrange.*

A good *ſwinging* ſum of John's readieſt caſh went towards building of Hocus's countryhouſe. *Arbuthnot.*

SWI'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwinging.*] Vaſtly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if ſwearing can do't, ſhall be *ſwingingly* maul'd. *Swift.*

To SWI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſwing.*]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To ſwing in pleaſure.

SWI'NISH. *adj.* [from *ſwine.*] Befitting ſwine; reſembling ſwine; groſs; brutal.

They clepe us drunkards, and with *ſwiniſh* phraſe
Soil our addition. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Swiniſh gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidſt his gorgeous feaſt;
But, with beſotted baſe ingratitude,
Crams and blaſphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

To SWINK. *v. n.* [ꞅpincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obſolete.

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *ſwink* and ſweat inceſſantly. *Fairy Q.*

For they do *ſwink* and ſweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. *Hubberd's Tale.*

To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour.

The labour'd ox
In his looſe traces from the furrow came,
And the *ſwink'd* hedger at his ſupper ſat. *Milton.*

SWINK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpinc, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obſolete.

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great ſport they gaynen with little *ſwinke?* *Spenſer.*

Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And rekes much of thy *ſwinke.* *Spenſer.*

SWITCH. *n. ſ.* A ſmall flexible twig.

Fetch me a dozen crabtree ſtaves, and ſtrong ones; theſe are but *ſwitches.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

When a circle 'bout the wriſt
Is made by beadle exorciſt,
The body feels the ſpur and *ſwitch.* *Hudibras.*

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horſe with ſomething like a thread; in her other hand ſhe holds a *ſwitch.* *Addiſon.*

To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To laſh; to jerk.

Lay thy bridle's weight
Moſt of thy left ſide; thy right horſe then *ſwitching,* all thy throat
Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the rein let float. *Chapman's Iliad.*

SWI'VEL. *n. ſ.* Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A ſweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattreſs laid,
On a brown george with louſy *ſwobbers* fed. *Dryden.*

2. Four

2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt.

The clergyman uſed to play at whiſt and *ſwobbers*: playing now and then a ſobber game at whiſt for paſtime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digeſt thoſe wicked *ſwobbers*. *Swift.*

SWO'LLEN. } The participle paſſive of *ſwell*.
SWOLN. }

Unto his aid ſhe haſtily did draw
Her dreadful beaſt, who, *ſwoln* with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud preſumptuous gait. *Fairy Queen.*

When thus the gather'd ſtorms of wretched love,
In my *ſwoln* boſom with long war had ſtrove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its ſtronger courſe;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waſte,
And ſcatter'd ruin as the torrent paſt. *Prior.*

Whereas at firſt we had only three of theſe principles, their number is already *ſwoln* to five. *Baker on Learning.*

SWOM. The preterite of *ſwim*.

I *ſwom* with the tide, and the water was buoyant under me. *Dryden.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [aꞅpunan, Saxon.] To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation; to faint.

So play the fooliſh throngs with one that *ſwoons*;
Come all to help him, and ſo ſtop the air
By which he ſhould revive. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou ſtand'ſt not i' the ſtate of hanging, or of ſome death more long in ſpectatorſhip, and crueler in ſuffering, behold now preſently, and *ſwoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

We ſee the great and ſudden effect of ſmells in fetching men again, when they *ſwoon*. *Bacon.*

The moſt in years *ſwoon'd* firſt away for pain;
Then, ſcarce recover'd, ſpoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *ſwoon* when ſhe was ſick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-ey'd Suſan for his ſecond. *Prior.*

There appeared ſuch an ecſtacy in his action, that he ſeemed ready to *ſwoon* away in the ſurprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe formed from the ſound.]

1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagaſcar, called a ruck, the feathers of whoſe wings are twelve paces, can with as much eaſe *ſwoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouſe. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at laſt you came to *ſwoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The phyſician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *ſwoops* it in with the common graſs. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

SWOOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?
Did you ſay all? What, all? O hellkite! all!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *ſwoop*? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *ſwoop*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thruſt home, he put it by,
And cried, as in deriſion, Spare the ſtripling;
Oh that inſulting word! I would have *ſwopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SWORD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpeoꞃd, Saxon; *ſweerd*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting; the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the *ſword* is out
That muſt deſtroy thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Each man took his *ſword*, and ſlew all the males. *Gen.*

Euryalus is the only peer that is deſcribed with a *ſword*, which he gives to Ulyſſes to repair his injury. *Broome.*

2. Deſtruction by war.

The *ſword* without, and terrour within. *Deut.* xxxii. 25.

3. Vengeance of juſtice.

4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her *ſword* bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED. *adj.* [from *ſword*.] Girt with a ſword.

The *ſworded* ſeraphim
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks with wings diſplay'd. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſword*.] A cut-throat; a ſoldier. In contempt.

A Roman *ſworder* and banditto ſlave
Murther'd ſweet Tully. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Cæſar will
Unſtate his happineſs, and be ſtagg'd to th' ſhew
Againſt a *ſworder*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWO'RDFISH. *n. ſ.* A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head.

A *ſwordfiſh* ſmall him from the reſt did ſunder,
That in his throat him pricking ſoftly under,
His wide abyſs him forced forth to ſpew. *Spenſer.*

Malpighi obſerved the middle of the optick nerve of the *ſwordfiſh* to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd ſo far,
That, like the *ſwordfiſh* in the whale, they fought;
The combat only ſeem'd a civil war,
'Till through their bowels we our paſſage wrought. *Dryden.*

SWO'RDGRASS. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſedge; glader. *Ainſworth.*

SWO'RDKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *knot*.] Ribband tied to the hilt of the ſword.

Wigs with wigs, *ſwordknots* with *ſwordknots* ſtrive,
Beaus baniſh beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW. *n. ſ.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the ſtronger.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppreſſion, and *ſwordlaw*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWO'RDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove moſt ſinewy *ſwordmen*. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

At Lecca's houſe,
Among your *ſwordmen*, where ſo many aſſociates
Both of thy miſchief and thy madneſs met. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Eſſex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *ſwordmen*. *Clarendon.*

SWO'RDPLAYER. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his ſkill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

Theſe they call *ſwordplayers*, and this ſpectacle a ſwordfight. *Hakewell on Providence.*

SWORE. The preterite of *ſwear*.

How ſoon unſay
What feign'd ſubmiſſion *ſwore*. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle paſſive of *ſwear*.

What does elſe want credit, come to me,
And I'll be *ſworn* 'tis true. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am *ſworn* brother, ſweet,
To grim neceſſity; and he and I
Will keep a league 'till death. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

They that are mad againſt me, are *ſworn* againſt me. *Pſalms.*

He refuſed not the civil offer of a Phariſee, though his *ſworn* enemy; and would eat at the table of thoſe who ſought his ruin. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To ſhelter innocence,
The nation all elects ſome patron-knight;
Sworn to be true to love, and ſlave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrolls his name. *Granville.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwim*.

Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fiſh, beaſt, was flown, was *ſwum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwing*.

Her hand within her hair ſhe wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addiſon.*

SYB. *adj.* [Properly *ſib*, ꞅib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The Scottiſh dialect ſtill retains it.

If what my grandſire to me ſaid be true,
Siker I am very *ſyb* to you. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

SY'CAMINE. } *n. ſ.* A tree.
SY'CAMORE. }

Sycamore is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Under the grove of *ſycamore*
I ſaw your ſon. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

If ye had faith as a grain of muſtard-ſeed, ye might ſay unto this *ſycamine*-tree, be thou plucked up, and it ſhould obey you. *Luke*, xvii. 6.

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *ſycamore* fruit. *Amos*, vii. 14.

Go to yonder *ſycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Walton's Angler.*

Sycamores with eglantine were ſpread;
A hedge about the ſides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SY'COPHANT. *n. ſ.* [συκοφάντης; *ſycophanta*, Latin.] A flatterer; a paraſite.

Accuſing *ſycophants*, of all men, did beſt ſort to his nature; but therefore not ſeeming *ſycophants*, becauſe of no evil they ſaid, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but ſuch as already he had been apt to determine; ſo as they came but as proofs of his wiſdom, fearful and more ſecure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any poſſibility of event. *Sidney.*

Men know themſelves void of thoſe qualities which the impudent *ſycophant*, at the ſame time, both aſcribes to them, and in his ſleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω; from the noun.] To play the ſycophant. A low bad word.

His *ſycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the ſecond time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be ſplit, has ſomething left towards ſetting up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *ſycophant*.] Flattering; paraſitical.

To SY'COPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντικὸς; from *ſycophant*.] To play the flatterer. *Dict.*

SYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *ſyllable*.] Relating to ſyllables; conſiſting of ſyllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyllabical*.] In a ſyllabical manner.

SYLLA'BICK. *adj.* [*ſyllabique*, French; from *ſyllable*.] Relating to ſyllables.

SY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [συλλαβή; *ſyllabe*, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard
Each *ſyllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakeſp.*

There is that property in all letters of aptneſs to be conjoined in *ſyllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one ſtop or figure to another, that they modify and diſcriminate the voice without appearing to diſcontinue it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially conciſe.

Abraham, Job, and the reſt that lived before any *ſyllable* of the law of God was written, did they not ſin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt *ſyllable* of recorded time;
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſty death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He hath told ſo many melancholy ſtories, without one *ſyllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in uſe.

Airy tongues that *ſyllable* mens names
On ſands and ſhores, and deſart wilderneſſes. *Milton.*

SY'LLABUB. *n. ſ.* [Rightly SILLABUB, which ſee.] Milk and acids.

No *ſyllabubs* made at the milking pail,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would expreſs all they ſay in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *ſyllabub* and froth, without any ſolidity. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

SY'LLABUS. *n. ſ.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abſtract; a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe.

SY'LLOGISM. *n. ſ.* [συλλογισμὸς; *ſyllogiſme*, French.] An argument compoſed of three propoſitions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.*

Unto them a piece of rhetorick is a ſufficient argument of logick, an apologue of Æſop beyond a *ſyllogiſm* in Barbara. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What a miraculous thing ſhould we count it, if the flint and the ſteel, inſtead of a few ſparks, ſhould chance to knock out definitions and *ſyllogiſms*? *Bentley.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL. } *adj.* [συλλογιστικὸς; from *ſyllogiſm*.] Re-
SYLLOGI'STICK. } taining to a ſyllogiſm; conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm.

Though we ſuppoſe ſubject and predicate, and copula, and propoſitions and *ſyllogiſtical* connexions in their reaſoning, there is no ſuch matter; but the intire buſineſs is at the ſame moment preſent with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Though the terms of propoſitions may be complex, yet where the compoſition of the whole argument is thus plain, ſimple, and regular, it is properly called a ſimple ſyllogiſm, ſince the complexion does not belong to the *ſyllogiſtick* form of it. *Watts's Logick.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyllogiſtical*.] In the form of a ſyllogiſm.

A man knows firſt, and then he is able to prove *ſyllogiſtically*; ſo that ſyllogiſm comes after knowledge when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*ſyllogiſer*, French; συλλογίζειν.] To reaſon by ſyllogiſm.

Logick is, in effect, an art of *ſyllogizing*. *Baker.*

Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechaniſm, and to teach boys to *ſyllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SY'LVAN. *adj.* [Better *ſilvan*.] Woody; ſhady; relating to woods.

Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A *ſylvan* ſcene! and as the ranks aſcend,
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtatelieſt view. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Eternal greens the moſſy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *ſylvan* genius of the place. *Pope.*

SY'LVAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſylvain*, French.] A wood-god, or ſatyr.

When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddeſs, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And ſhadows brown, that *ſylvan* loves,
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry ſide;
To lawleſs *ſylvans* all acceſs deny'd. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſymbole*, French; σύμβολον; *ſymbolum*, Latin.]

1. An abſtract; a compendium; a comprehenſive form.

Beginning with the *ſymbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloſs inquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a repreſentation of ſomething elſe.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *ſymbol* of friendſhip; which, if it caſually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Words are the ſigns and *ſymbols* of things; and as, in accounts, cyphers and figures paſs for real ſums, ſo words and names paſs for things themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of theſe lights as apt *ſymbols* of eternity, becauſe, contrary to all ſublunary beings, though they ſeem to periſh every night, they renew themſelves every morning. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *adj.* [*ſymbolique*, French; συμβολικὸς; from *ſymbol*.] Repreſentative; typical; expreſſing by ſigns.

By this incroachment idolatry firſt crept in, men converting the *ſymbolical* uſe of idols into their proper worſhip, and receiving the repreſentation of things unto them as the ſubſtance and thing itſelf. *Brown.*

The ſacrament is a repreſentation of Chriſt's death, by ſuch *ſymbolical* actions as himſelf appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſymbolical*.] Typically; by repreſentation.

This diſtinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward ſenſe implying an abſtinence from certain vices, *ſymbolically* intimated from the nature of thoſe animals. *Brown.*

It *ſymbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real ſignature and a ſenſible ſermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBO'LIZATION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymbolize*.] The act of ſymbolizing; repreſentation; reſemblance.

The hieroglyphical *ſymbols* of Scripture, excellently intended in the ſpecies of things ſacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *ſymbolizations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE. *v. n.* [*ſymboliſer*, French; from *ſymbol*.] To have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities.

Our king finding himſelf to *ſymbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleaſing of colour *ſymbolizeth* with the pleaſing of any ſingle tone to the ear; but the pleaſing of order doth *ſymbolize* with harmony. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ariſtotle and the ſchools have taught, that air and water, being *ſymbolizing* elements, in the quality of moiſture, are eaſily tranſmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *ſymbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themſelves through multiplying glaſſes. *Howel.*

I affectedly *ſymbolized* in careleſs mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertiniſm. *More.*

The ſoul is ſuch, that it ſtrangely *ſymbolizes* with the thing it mightily deſires. *South's Sermons.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE. *v. a.* To make repreſentative of ſomething.

Some *ſymbolize* the ſame from the myſtery of its colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

SYMME'TRIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymmetry*.] One eminently ſtudious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *ſymmetrians* would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *ſymmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMME'TRIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymmetry*.] One very ſtudious or obſervant of proportion.

Some exact *ſymmetriſts* have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton's Architecture.*

SY'MMETRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſymmetrie*, French; σὺν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whoſe lines proportions ſhould be
Examin'd, meaſure of all *ſymmetry*;
Whom had that ancient ſeen, who thought ſouls made
Of harmony, he would at next have ſaid
That harmony was ſhe. *Donne.*

And in the *ſymmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony in ſound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correſpondence of parts, is the diſcernment of reaſon, not the object of ſenſe. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their meaſure and *ſymmetry* were owing to him. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*ſympathetique*, Fr. from *ſympa-*
SYMPATHE'TICK. } *thy*.] Having mutual ſenſation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in conſequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the groſs miſtakes, in the cure of diſeaſes, not only from the laſt medicine and *ſympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

United by this *ſympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roſcommon.*

To confer at the diſtance of the Indies by *ſympathetick* conveyances, may be as uſual to future times as to us in a literary correſpondence. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

To you our author makes her ſoft requeſt,
Who ſpeak the kindeſt, and who write the beſt:
Your *ſympathetick* hearts ſhe hopes to move,
From tender friendſhip and endearing love. *Prior.*

All the ideas of ſenſible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *ſympathetical* and vital paſſions produced within ourſelves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſympathetick*.] With ſympathy; in conſequence of ſympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*ſympatiſer*, French; from *ſympathy*.] To feel with another; to feel in conſequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *ſympathize* with the maſtiffs in robuſtious and rough coming on. *Shakeſpeare.*

The thing of courage,
As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth *ſympathize*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great maſter ſo to *ſympathize*. *Milton.*

Green is a pleaſing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by conſequence blue and yellow are two colours which *ſympathize*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himſelf: he *ſympathiſes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their ſtory, and *ſympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Though the greatneſs of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *ſympathize* more heartily than they. *Collier on Kindneſs.*

SY'MPATHY. *n. ſ.* [*ſympathie*, French; συμπάθεια.] Fellow-feeling; mutual ſenſibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly bleſſings to my ſoul,
If *ſympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *ſympathy*: you are merry, ſo am I; ha! ha! then there's more *ſympathy*: you love ſack, and ſo do I; would you deſire better *ſympathy?* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *ſympathy*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

If there was a *ſympathy* in choice,
War, death, or ſickneſs, did lay ſiege to it. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſtarted back;
It ſtarted back: but pleas'd I ſoon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as ſoon, with anſwering looks
Of *ſympathy* and love. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They ſaw, but other ſight inſtead, a crowd
Of ugly ſerpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *ſympathy*. *Milton.*

Or *ſympathy*, or ſome connat'ral force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite,
With ſecret amity, things of like kind,
By ſecreteſt conveyance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alſo tender and compaſſionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a diſtinct ſpecies to himſelf, were there no *ſympathy* among individuals. *South's Sermons.*

Can kindneſs to deſert, like yours, be ſtrange?
Kindneſs by ſecret *ſympathy* is ty'd;
For noble ſouls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are ſuch aſſociations made in the minds of moſt men, and to this might be attributed moſt of the *ſympathies* and antipathies obſervable in them. *Locke.*

Symphoni'ous. *adj.* [from *ſymphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in ſound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the ſound
Symphonious of ten thouſand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſymphonie*, French; σὺν and φωνή.] Concert of inſtruments; harmony of mingled ſounds.

A learned ſearcher from Pythagoras's ſchool, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comelieſt proportion between breadths and heights, reducing ſymmetry to *ſymphony*, and the harmony of ſound to a kind of harmony in ſight. *Wotton.*

Speak ye who beſt can tell, ye ſons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with ſongs
And choral *ſymphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The trumpets ſound,
And warlike *ſymphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl-marſhal orders their array. *Dryden.*

Sy'mphysis. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and φύω.]

Symphyſis, in its original ſignification, denotes a connaſcency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of thoſe bones which in young children are diſtinct, but after ſome years unite and conſolidate into one bone. *Wiſeman.*

Sympo'siack. *adj.* [*ſympoſiaque*, French; συμποσιακός.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By deſiring a ſecrecy to words ſpoke under the roſe, we only mean in ſociety and compotation, from the ancient cuſtom of *ſympoſiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roſes about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In ſome of thoſe *ſympoſiack* diſputations amongſt my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon ſcientifick principles. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'MPTOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſymptome*, French; σύμπτωμα.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with ſomething elſe, not as the original cauſe, nor as the neceſſary or conſtant effect.

2. A ſign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are paſſed, and now, like the ſick man, we are expiring with all ſorts of good *ſymptoms*. *Swift.*

Symptoma'tical.
Symptoma'tick. } *adj.* [*ſymptomatique*, French; from *ſymptom.*] Happening concurrently, or occaſionally.

Symptomatical is often uſed to denote the difference between the primary and ſecondary cauſes in diſeaſes; as a fever from pain is ſaid to be *ſymptomatical*, becauſe it ariſes from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in ſuch caſes to be had recourſe to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceaſes, the fever will ceaſe, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplaſm the ſwelling was diſcuſſed; and the fever, then appearing but *ſymptomatical*, leſſened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Symptoma'tically. *adv.* [from *ſymptomatical.*] In the nature of a ſymptom.

The cauſes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted ſometimes critically, ſometimes *ſymptomatically*. *Wiſeman.*

Synago'gical. *adj.* [from *ſynagogue.*] Pertaining to a ſynagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſynagogue*, French; συναγωγή.] An aſſembly of the Jews to worſhip.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *ſynagogue*. *Shakeſp.*

As his cuſtom was, he went into the *ſynagogue* on the Sabbath. *Goſpel.*

Synale'pha. *n. ſ.* [συναλοιφή.] A contraction or exciſion of a ſyllable in a Latin verſe, by joining together two vowels in the ſcanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego.*

Virgil, though ſmooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uſes *ſynalepha's*, and concludes his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryden.*

Synarthro'sis. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and ἄρθρον.] A cloſe conjunction of two bones.

There is a conſpicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthroſis, as in the elbow; an obſcure one, where the conjunction is called *ſynarthroſis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Synchondro'sis. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.]

Synchondroſis is an union by griſtles of the ſternon to the ribs. *Wiſeman.*

Synchro'nical. *adj.* [σὺ and χρόνος.] Happening together at the ſame time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the ſyſtole and diaſtole of the heart and lungs being far from *ſynchronical*. *Boyle.*

Sy'nchronism. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the ſame time.

The coherence and *ſynchroniſm* of all the parts of the Moſaical chronology, after the Flood, bears a moſt regular teſtimony to the truth of his hiſtory. *Hale.*

Sy'nchronous. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the ſame time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the ſolids and fluids in an oſcillatory motion, *ſynchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Sy'ncope. *n. ſ.* [*ſyncope*, French; συγκοπή.]

1. Fainting fit.

The ſymptoms attending gunſhot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *ſyncope*. *Wiſeman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part.

Sy'ncopist. *n. ſ.* [from *ſyncope.*] Contractor of words.

To outſhine all the modern *ſyncopiſts*, and thoroughly content my Engliſh readers, I intend to publiſh a Spectator that ſhall not have a ſingle vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To **Syndi'cate.** *v. n.* [*ſyndiquer*, French; σὺν and δίκη.] To judge; to paſs judgment on; to cenſure. An unuſual word.

Ariſtotle undertook to cenſure and *ſyndicate* his maſter and all law-makers before him. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Sy'ndrome. *n. ſ* [συνδρομή.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of cauſes, every ſingle motion owns a dependance on ſuch a *ſyndrome* of prerequired motors. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *n. ſ.* [*ſynecdoche*, French; συνεκδοχή.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Becauſe they are inſtruments of grace in the hand of God, and by theſe his holy Spirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *ſynecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Synecdo'chical. *adj.* [from *ſynecdoche.*] Expreſſed by a ſynecdoche; implying a ſynecdoche.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hoſpitals, and ſhew you there how many ſouls, narrowly lodged in *ſynecdochical* bodies, ſee their earthen cottages moulder away to duſt, thoſe miſerable perſons, by the loſs of one limb after another, ſurviving but part of themſelves, and living to ſee themſelves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Synneuro'sis. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and νεῦρον.]

Synneuroſis is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in ſymphyſis we find inſtances, in the connexion of the oſſa pubis together, eſpecially in women, by a ligamentous ſubſtance. In articulations it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiæ. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SY'NOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſynode*, French; σύνοδος.]

1. An aſſembly, particularly of eccleſiaſticks. A provincial *ſynod* is commonly uſed, and a general *council.*

The glorious gods ſit in hourly *ſynod* about thy particular proſperity. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Since the mortal and inteſtine jars
'Twixt thy ſeditious countrymen and us,
It hath in ſolemn *ſynod* been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverſe towns. *Shakeſpeare.*

The opinion was not only condemned by the *ſynod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madneſs. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *ſynod*, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things reſolv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let us call to *ſynod* all the bleſt,
Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The ſecond council of Nice he ſaith I moſt irreverently call that wiſe *ſynod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I ſhould dare to reflect ſo much diſhonour on a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parents of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *ſynod* of the pow'rs above,
On this my ſon your gracious gifts beſtow. *Dryden.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er love's native hours are ſet,
Whatever ſtarry *ſynod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love ſhall live or die. *Craſhaw.*

Their planetary motions and aſpects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *ſynod* unbenign. *Milton.*

As the planets and ſtars have, according to aſtrologers, in their great *ſynods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are aſcribed to one or two of them out of that aſpect; ſo divers particulars, which, whilſt they lay ſcattered among the writings of ſeveral authors, were inconſiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly uſeful to phyſiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

Sy'nodal.
Syno'dical. } *adj.* [*ſynodique*, French; from *ſynod.*]
Syno'dick.

1. Relating to a ſynod; tranſacted in a ſynod.

St. Athanaſius writes a *ſynodical* epiſtle to thoſe of Antioch, to compoſe the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the ſun, to us are the meaſures of day and year; and the *ſynodick* revolution of the moon meaſures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *ſynodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*

Syno'dically. *adv.* [from *ſynodical.*] By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly.

It ſhall be needful for thoſe churches *ſynodically* to determine ſomething in thoſe points. *Saunderſon.*

Syno'nyma. *n. ſ.* [Latin; συνώνυμος.] Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To **Syno'nomise.** *v. a.* [from *ſynonyma.*] To expreſs the ſame thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *ſynonymiſe* after all theſe faſhions, ſtout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden's Remains.*

Synonymo'us. *adj.* [*ſynonyme*, Fr. συνώνυμος.] Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words.

Theſe words conſiſt of two propoſitions which are not diſtinct in ſenſe, but one and the ſame thing variouſly expreſſed; for wiſdom and underſtanding are *ſynonymous* words here. *Tillotſon.*

Fortune is but a *ſynonymous* word for nature and neceſſity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

When two or more words ſignify the ſame thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are uſually called *ſynonymous* words. *Watts's Logick.*

Syno'nymy. *n. ſ.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

Syno'ptical. *adj.* [from *ſynopſis.*] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected ſo many *ſynoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly uſe. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Synta'ctical. *adj.* [from *ſyntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

Sy'ntax.
Synta'xis. } *n. ſ.* [σύνταξις.]

1. A ſyſtem; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the firſt than what is common to the whole *ſyntax* of beings. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words.

I can produce a hundred inſtances to convince any reaſonable man that they do not ſo much as underſtand common grammar and *ſyntax*. *Swift.*

Synthe'sis. *n. ſ.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining, oppoſed to *analyſis.*

The *ſyntheſis* conſiſts in aſſuming the cauſes diſcovered and eſtabliſhed as principles, and by them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton's Opticks.*

Synthe'tick. *adj.* [συνθετικός.] Conjoining; compounding; forming compoſition.

Synthetick method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the moſt ſimple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of compoſition. *Watts's Logick.*

Sy'phon. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *ſiphon*; σίφων.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glaſs, *ſiphon*, or crane, and draw it off from its laſt fæces into ſmall bottles. *Mortimer.*

Sy'ringe. *n. ſ.* [συριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquour is ſquirted.

The heart ſeems not deſigned to be the fountain or conſervatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *ſyringe* doth any liquor, though not by the ſame artifice. *Ray.*

To **Sy'ringe.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpout by a ſyringe.

A flux of blood from the noſe, mouth, and eye, was ſtopt by the *ſyringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To waſh with a ſyringe.

Sy'ringotomy. *n. ſ.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.

SY'RTIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A quickſand; a bog.

A boggy *ſyrtis*, neither ſea, nor good dry land. *Milton.*

SY'STEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſteme*, Fr. σύστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.

2. A ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A ſcheme which unites many things in order.

Ariſtotle brings morality into *ſyſtem*, by treating of happineſs under heads, and ranges it in claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds which had not been handled ſyſtematically before. *Baker.*

The beſt way to learn any ſcience is to begin with a regular *ſyſtem*, or a ſhort and plain ſcheme of that ſcience well drawn up into a narrow compaſs. *Watts.*

Systema'tical. *adj.* [*ſyſtematique*, Fr. συστηματικός; from *ſyſtem.*] Methodical; written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another.

It will be neceſſary, in a diſcourſe about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of ſome of the moſt principal and *ſyſtematical* phænomena that occur in it. *Bentl.*

Now we deal much in eſſays, and unreaſonably deſpiſe *ſyſtematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a juſt value for regularity and ſyſtems. *Watts.*

Systema'tically. *adv.* [from *ſyſtematical.*] In form of a ſyſtem.

I treat of the uſefulneſs of writing books of eſſay, in compariſon of that of writing *ſyſtematically*. *Boyle.*

Ariſtotle brings morality into ſyſtem, and ranges it into claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds, which had not been handled *ſyſtematically* before. *Baker.*

Sy'stole. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſtole*, Fr. συστολή.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The *ſyſtole* reſembles the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the diaſtole its flying out again to its natural ſite. *Ray.*

2. [*Syſtole*, French.] In grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

T.

T, A conſonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the ſame ſound nearly approaching to the *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the ſound of an obſcure *s*: as, *nation*, *ſalvation*, except when *ſ* precedes *t*: as, *Chriſtian*, *queſtion*.

TA'BBY. *n. ſ.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved ſilk.

Brocades, and *tabies*, and gauſes. *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat ſat in the chimney-corner. *Addiſon.*

On her *tabby* rival's face,
She deep will mark her new diſgrace. *Prior.*

TABEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] The act of waſting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to be extenuated by diſeaſe. In the following example it is improperly a verb active.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

TA'BARD. } *n. ſ.* [*taberda*, low Latin; *tabard*, French.] A
TA'BERD. } long gown; a herald's coat.

TA'BERDER. *n. ſ.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *n. ſ.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a caſual dwelling.

They ſudden rear'd
Cœleſtial *tabernacles*, where they ſlept
Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v.

2. A ſacred place; a place of worſhip.

The greateſt conqueror did not only compoſe his divine odes, but ſet them to muſick: his works, though conſecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addiſon's Spect.* Nº 405.

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enſhrine; to houſe.

The Word was made fleſh, and *tabernacled* amongſt us, and we beheld his glory. *John*, i. 14.

TA'BID. *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Waſted by diſeaſe; conſumptive.

In *tabid* perſons milk is the beſt reſtorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TA'BIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tabid*.] Conſumptiveneſs; ſtate of being waſted by diſeaſe.

TA'BLATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Latin.]

1. Any flat or level ſurface.

Upon the caſtle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*

2. A horizontal ſurface raiſed above the ground, uſed for meals and other purpoſes,

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat, ſleep to our nights. *Shakeſpeare.*

Help to ſearch my houſe; if I find not what I ſeek, let me for ever be your *table* ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

Children at a *table* never aſked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke on Education.*

This ſhuts them out from all *table* converſation, and the moſt agreeable intercourſes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. *Mortimer.*

The nymph the *table* ſpread,
Ambroſial cates, with nectar, roſy red. *Pope.*

3. The perſons ſitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me ſome wine, fill full,
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shakeſp.*

4. The fare or entertainment itſelf: as, *he keeps a good* table.

5. A tablet; a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker*, *b.* iii.

'Twas pretty, though a plague,
To ſee him every hour; to ſit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our hearts *table*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All theſe true notes of immortality,
In our heart's *table* we ſhall written find. *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay in verſes rude
A moſt deteſted act of gratitude:
Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden.*

There are books extant which the atheiſt muſt allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of viſible nature, and the everlaſting *tables* of right reaſon; wherein if they do not wilfully ſhut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible ſentence, than Belſhazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted adminiſtration, not only according to the *tables* of the teſtament, but even contrary to thoſe *tables*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

By the twelve *tables*, only thoſe were called into ſucceſſion of their parents that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe.*

6. [*Tableau*, French.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing.

I never lov'd myſelf,
Till now infixed, I beheld myſelf
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

His Jalyſus or Bacchus he ſo eſteemed, that he had rather loſe all his father's images than that *table*. *Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peaſant, who fancied the ſaint had ſaved his neck. *Addiſon.*

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a ſyllabus.

It might ſeem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of ſo ſmall a volume, and which ſeems to be itſelf but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Watts.*

8. A ſynopſis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of anceſtors,
Wanting an ear, or noſe; no forged *tables*
Of long deſcents, to boaſt falſe honours from. *B. Johnſ.*

9. The palm of the hand.

Miſtreſs of a fairer *table*
Hath not hiſtory nor fable. *Ben. Johnſon.*

10. Draughts; ſmall pieces of wood ſhifted on ſquares.

Monſieur the nice,
When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*; the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen we muſt manage it as we can. *Taylor.*

11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the viciſſitude of fortune at gaming tables.

They that are honeſt would be arrant knaves if the *tables* were *turned*. *L'Eſtrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be *turned* upon me; but I ſhould only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He loſt his kingdom, was driven from the ſociety of men to *table* with the beaſts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to ſet down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his ſide, and I to peruſe him by items. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

TA'BLEBEER. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer uſed at victuals; ſmall beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the deſk or *table-book*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* firſt, and then pourtrays upon it what ſhe pleaſeth. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Put into your *table-book* whatſoever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender ſouls,
We ſcrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the ſchools. *Swift's Miſcell.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen ſpread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding maſter doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camden's Remains.*

TA'BLEMAN. *n. ſ.* A man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the *tableman*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

TA'BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Ainſworth.*

TA'BLETALK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *talk*.] Converſation at meals or entertainments; table diſcourſe.

Let me praiſe you while I have a ſtomach.
—No, let it ſerve for *tabletalk*.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with ſcorn,
And he a jeſt into his grave is borne. *Dryden's Juv.*

He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian*, Nº 165.

No fair adverſary would urge looſe *table-talk* in controverſy, and build ſerious inferences upon what was ſpoken but in jeſt. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.]

1. A ſmall level ſurface.

2. A medicine in a ſquare form.

It hath been anciently in uſe to wear *tablets* of arſenick, or preſervatives, againſt the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

3. A ſurface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to deſign upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* braſs,
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praiſe. *Prior.*

TA'BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A ſmall drum; a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The ſhepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the ſound of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Morrice-dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe. *Temple.*

To TA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*taborer*, old French, from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly and frequently.

And her maids ſhall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breaſts. *Nah.* ii. 7.

TA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour*.] One who beats the tabour.

Would I could ſee this *tabourer*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'BOURET. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour*.] A ſmall drum or tabour.

They ſhall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minſtrelſey. *Spectator*, Nº 607.

TA'BOURINE. n. ſ. [French.] A tabour; a ſmall drum.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may ſtrike their ſounds together,
Applauding our approach. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

TA'BRERE. *n. ſ.* Tabourer. Obſolete.

I ſaw a ſhole of ſhepherds outgo,
Before them yode a luſty *tabrere*,
That to the merry hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they danced. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

TA'BRET. *n. ſ.* A tabour.

Wherefore didſt thou ſteal away, that I might have ſent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*. *Gen.* xxxi. 27.

TA'BULAR. *n. ſ.* [*tabularis*, Latin.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes.

2. Formed in ſquares; made into laminæ.

All the nodules that conſiſt of one uniform ſubſtance were formed from a point, as the cruſted ones, nay, and moſt of the ſpotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except thoſe that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] To reduce to tables or ſynopſes.

TA'BULATED. *adj.* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat ſurface.

Many of the beſt diamonds are pointed with ſix angles, and ſome *tabulated* or plain, and ſquare. *Grew's Muſæum.*

TA'CHE. *n. ſ.* [from *tack*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. *Exod.* xxv. 6.

TA'CHYGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ταχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *n. ſ.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expreſſed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues reſpective to certain enemies, ſo is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongſt all men, againſt the common enemy of human ſociety, pirates. *Bacon's Holy War.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making ſhall make his makers princes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Captiouſneſs not only produces miſbecoming expreſſions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of ſome incivility. *Locke.*

TA'CITLY. *adv.* [from *tacit*.] Silently; without oral expreſſion.

While they are expoſing another's weakneſſes, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addiſon.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, ſince they are plainly forbidden in Scripture. *Rogers.*

TACITU'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*taciturnité*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual ſilence.

The ſecreteſt of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some women have ſome *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries ſome grains of chaſtity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher.* *Breton.*]

1. To faſten to any thing.

Of what ſupreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which ſpans the Eaſt and Weſt,
And *tacks* the centre to the ſphere. *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd:
But living as you liſt, and to your mind,
And looſely *tack'd*, all muſt be left behind. *Dryden.*

The ſymmetry of cloaths fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Grew.*

Frame with ſticks driven into the ground, ſo as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

If a corner of a hanging wants a nail to faſten it, *tack* it up. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to ſtitch together.

There's but a ſhirt and an half in all my company; and the half ſhirt is two napkins *tack'd* together, and thrown over the ſhoulders like a herald's coat without ſleeves. *Shakeſp.*

I *tacked* two plays together for the pleaſure of variety. *Dryden.*

They ſerve every turn that ſhall be demanded, in hopes of getting ſome commendam *tacked* to their ſees, to the great diſcouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle*.] To turn a ſhip.

This verſeriam they conſtrue to be the compaſs, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ſhip; as we ſay, makes it *tack* about. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii.

Seeing Holland fall into cloſer meaſures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* ſome points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either ſide they nimbly *tack*,
Both ſtrive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*

They give me ſigns
To *tack* about, and ſteer another way. *Addiſon.*

TACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall nail.

2. The act of turning ſhips at ſea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows leſs,
And, like maim'd fowl, ſwim lagging on the main. *Dryden.*

3. *To hold* TACK. To laſt; to hold out. *Tack* is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes hold or perſevering coheſion.

Martilmas beefe doth *bear* good *tacke*,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tuſſer.*

If this twig be made of wood
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

TA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*tacel*, Welſh, an arrow.]

1. An arrow.

The *takil* ſmote and in it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; inſtruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows ſo fierce, and preſs'd ſo home,
That he retir'd. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

Being at work without catching any thing, he reſolved to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. [*Taeckel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of a ſhip.

After at ſea a tall ſhip did appear,
Made all of Heben and white ivory,
The ſails of gold, or ſilk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm ſeem'd the ſea to be. *Spenſer.*

At the helm
A ſeeming mermaid ſteers; the ſilken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands
That yarely frame the office. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou haſt a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle*'s torn,
Thou ſhew'ſt a noble veſſel. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A ſtately ſhip
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and ſtreamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

Ere yet the tempeſt roars
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryd.*

If he drew the figure of a ſhip, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that eſcaped him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

TA'CKLED. *adj.* [from *tackle*.] Made of ropes tacked together.

My man ſhall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* ſtair,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Muſt be my convoy in the ſecret night. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tackle*.]

1. Furniture of the maſt.

They wondered at their ſhips and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*

Tackling, as ſails and cordage, muſt be foreſeen, and laid up in ſtore. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Red ſheets of lightning o'er the ſeas are ſpread,
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at laſt ſucceed. *Garth.*

2. Inſtruments of action: as, *fiſhing* tackling, *kitchen* tackling.

I will furniſh him with a rod, if you will furniſh him with the reſt of the *tackling*, and make him a fiſher. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [τακτικὸς; ταττω; *tactique*, Fr.] Relating
TA'CTICK. } to the art of ranging a battle.

TA'CTICKS. *n. ſ.* [τακτικὴ.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis, tactum*, Lat.] Suſceptible of touch.

We have iron, ſounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; ſome of a more active, ſome of a more paſſive nature. *Hale.*

TACTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE. *n. ſ.* [taꝺ, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Saxon.] A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakeſp.*
Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reſult is not a perfect frog but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to ſwim with. *Ray.*

A black and round ſubſtance began to dilate, and after awhile the head, the eyes, the tail to be diſcernable, and at laſt become what the ancients called gyrinus, we a porwiggle or *tadpole*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

TA'EN, the poetical contraction of *taken.*

TA'FFETA. *n. ſ.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Spaniſh.] A thin ſilk.

All hail, the richeſt beauties on the earth!
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffeta*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Never will I truſt to ſpeeches penn'd;
Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three pil'd hyperboles. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

Some think that a conſiderable diverſity of colours argues an equal diverſity of nature, but I am not of their mind for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whoſe colours the philoſophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle on Colours.*

TAG. *n. ſ.* [*tag*, Iſlandiſh, the point of a lance.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and rag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of ſome, not of the law. *Whitgifte.*

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whoſe rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The *tag*-rag people did not clap him and hiſs him. *Shak.*
He invited *tag*, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Eſtr.*

TA'GTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*
There are other worms; as the marſh and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

To **TAG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end: as, *to* tag *a lace.*

2. To append one thing to another.

His courteous hoſt
Tags every ſenſe with ſome fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at leaſt my lord. *Dryden.*
'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryd.*

3. The word is here improperly uſed.

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common ſlanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join: this is properly *to tack.*

Reſiſtance, and the ſucceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift's Miſcell.*

TAIL. *n. ſ.* [tægl, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging looſe behind.

Oft have I ſeen a hot o'er-weening cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was withheld,
Who, having ſuffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakeſp.*
This ſees the cub, and does himſelf oppoſe,
And men and boats his active *tail* confounds. *Waller.*

The lion will not kick, but will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*

Rouz'd by the laſh of his own ſtubborn *tail*,
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*

The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail.* *Grew.*

2. The lower part.

The Lord ſhall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou ſhalt be above, and not beneath. *Deut.* xxviii. 13.

3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kin.

Duretus writes a great praiſe of the diſtilled water of thoſe *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

With the helm, they turn and ſteer the *tail.* *Butler.*

5. *To turn* **TAIL.** To fly; to run away.

Would ſhe *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To **TAIL.** *v. n.* To pull by the tail.

The conquering foe they ſoon aſſail'd,
Firſt Trulla ſtav'd and Cerdon *tail.* *Hudibras, b.* i.

TA'ILED. *adj.* [from *tail.*] Furniſhed with a tail.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

TAI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*tailler*, French.]

Taillage originally ſignifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a ſhare of a man's ſubſtance paid by way of tribute. In law, it ſignifies a roll or tax. *Cowel.*

TAILLE. *n. ſ.*

Taille, the fee which is oppoſite to fee-ſimple, becauſe it is ſo minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be diſpoſed of who owns it; but is, by the firſt giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the iſſue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or ſpecial. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reaſon of this term is, becauſe how many ſoever women the tenant, holding by this title, ſhall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his iſſue by them all have a poſſibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* ſpecial is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowel.*

TAI'LOR. *n. ſ.* [*tailleur*, from *tailler*, French, to cut.] One whoſe buſineſs is to make cloaths.

I'll entertain a ſcore or two of *tailors*,
To ſtudy faſhions to adorn my body. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Here's an Engliſh *tailor* come for ſtealing out of a French hoſe: come *tailor*, you may roaſt your gooſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The knight came to the *tailor*'s to take meaſure of his gown. *Camden.*

The world is come now to that paſs, that the *tailor* and ſhoemaker may cut out what religion they pleaſe. *Howel.*

They value themſelves for this outſide faſhionableneſs of the *tailor*'s making. *Locke on Education.*

It was prettily ſaid by Seneca, that friendſhip ſhould not be unript, but unſtitcht, though ſomewhat in the phraſe of a *tailor.* *Collier.*

In Convent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That ſure a place deſerv'd in his own hell. *King.*

To **TAINT.** *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The ſpaniel ſtruck
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open noſe
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſtain; to ſully.

We come not by the way of accuſation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue bleſſes. *Shakeſp.*
Sirens *taint*
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b.* xii.
They the truth
With ſuperſtitions and traditions *taint.* *Milton.*
Thoſe pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a diſtemper. *Milton.*

3. To infect.

Nothing *taints* ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of conſumptive lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Salts in fumes contract the veſicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

With wholeſome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

4. To corrupt.

A ſweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*

The yellow tinging plague
Internal viſion *taints.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint.*

To **TAINT.** *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunſinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

TAINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, French, from the verb.]

1. A tincture; a ſtain.

2. An inſect.

There is found in the Summer a ſpider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and ſo little that ten of the largeſt will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

As killing as the canker to the roſe,
Or *taint* worm to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton.*

3. Infection.

A father that breeds his ſon at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of ſervants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*

But is no rank, no ſtation, no degree,
From this contagious *taint* of ſorrow free. *Prior.*

4. A ſpot; a ſoil; a blemiſh.

Her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree,
That monſters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall'n into *taint.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Now I
Unſpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*
My hellhounds ſhall lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with *taint* hath ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint.*] Free from infection.

No humours groſs, or frowzy ſteams,
Could from her *taintleſs* body flow. *Swift's Miſcell.*

TA'INTURE. *n. ſ.* [*tinctura*, Lat. *teinture*, French.] Taint; tinge; defilement.

See here the *tainture* of thy neſt,
And look thyſelf be faultleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **TAKE.** *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. paſſ. *taken*, ſometimes *took*; *taka*, Iſlandiſh; *ey tek*, I take; *ey took*, I took.]

1. To receive what is offered.

Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jer.* xxv. 17.

They refuſe to *take* the cup at thine hand to drink. *Jer.*

Be thou adviſ'd, thy black deſign forſake;
Death, or this council, from Lucippus *take.* *Waller.*
An honeſt man may *take* a knave's advice,
But ideots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*
Madam, were I as you, I'd *take* her counſel. *Phillips.*
Diſtreſs'd myſelf, like you, confin'd I live,
And therefore can compaſſion *take* and give. *Dryden.*

2. To ſeize what is not given.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And *took* him trembling from his ſovereign's ſide. *Dryd.*

3. To receive.

No man ſhall *take* the nether or upper millſtone to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

4. To receive with good or ill will.

For, what we know muſt be,
Why ſhould we, in our peeviſh oppoſition,
Take it to heart. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I will frown as they paſs by, and let them *take* it as they liſt. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

La you! if you ſpeak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Damaſco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the baſſa *took* in ſo good part, that he would not ſuffer his ſoldiers to enter it. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The king being in a rage, *took* it grievouſly that he was mocked. 2 *Mac.* vii. 39.

The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it ſo ill as ſhe would never after hear of the other's ſuit. *Bacon.*

A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, ſo it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*

The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily. *Clarendon.*

I hope you will not expect from me things demonſtrated with certainty; but will *take* it well that I ſhould offer at a new thing. *Graunt.*

If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bitterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden.*

The ſole advice I could give him in conſcience, would be that which he would *take* ill, and not follow. *Swift.*

5. To lay hold on; to catch by ſurprize or artifice.

Who will believe a man that hath no houſe, and lodgeth whereſoever the night *taketh* him? *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 26.

They ſilenced thoſe who oppoſed them, by traducing them abroad, or *taking* advantage againſt them in the houſe. *Clar.*

Men in their looſe unguarded hours they *take*,
Not that themſelves are wiſe, but others weak. *Pope.*

6. To ſnatch; to ſeize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occaſion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*

7. To make priſoner.

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
Where we may *take* him, and diſgrace him for it. *Shak.*
King Lear hath loſt, he and his daughter *ta'en.* *Shak.*

This man was *taken* of the Jews, and ſhould have been killed. *Acts*, xxii. 27.

They entering with wonderful celerity on every ſide, ſlew and *took* three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles.*

8. To captivate with pleaſure; to delight; to engage.

More than hiſtory can pattern, though deviſ'd
And play'd to *take* ſpectators. *Shakeſpeare.*
I long
To hear the ſtory of your life, which muſt
Take the ear ſtrangely. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids. *Prov.* vi. 25.

Yet notwithſtanding, *taken* by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the perſon of Richard Duke of York. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Their ſong was partial, but the harmony
Suſpended hell, and *took* with raviſhment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when ſhe is thus beautified on purpoſe to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Decay of Piety.*

This beauty ſhines through ſome mens actions, ſets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke.*

Cleombrotus was ſo *taken* with this proſpect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

9. To ſurprize; to catch.

Wiſe men are overborn when *taken* at a diſadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

10. To entrap; to catch in a ſnare.

Take us the foxes, that ſpoil the vines. *Cant.* ii. 15.

11. To underſtand in any particular ſenſe or manner.

The words are more properly *taken* for the air or æther than the heavens. *Raleigh.*

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon's Holy War.*

I *take* it, and iron braſs, called white braſs, hath ſome mixture of tin to help the luſtre. *Bacon.*

Why, now you *take* me; theſe are rites
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:
Theſe are the motions I would ſee. *Benj. Johnſon.*

Give them one ſimple idea, and ſee that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*

Charity *taken* in its largeſt extent, is nothing elſe but the ſincere love of God and our neighbour. *Wake.*

12. To exact.

Take no uſury of him or increaſe. *Lev.* xxv. 36.

13. To get; to have; to appropriate.

And the King of Sodom ſaid unto Abram, Give me the perſons, and *take* the goods to thyſelf. *Gen.* xiv. 21.

14. To uſe; to employ.

This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he paſſes his judgment. *Watts.*

15. To blaſt; to infect.

Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs with lameneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

16. To judge in favour of.

The niceſt eye could no diſtinction make
Where lay the advantage, or what ſide to *take.* *Dryden.*

17. To admit any thing bad from without.

I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

18. To get; to procure.

Striking ſtones they *took* fire out of them. 2 *Mac.* x. 3.

19. To turn to; to practiſe.

If any of the family be diſtreſſed, order is taken for their relief: if any be ſubject to vice, or *take* ill courſes, they are reproved. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

20. To cloſe in with; to comply with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my ſword. *Dryden.*
She to her country's uſe reſign'd your ſword,
And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dryden.*
I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

Where any one thought is ſuch, that we have power to *take* it up or lay it by, there we are at liberty. *Locke.*

21. To form; to fix.

Reſolutions *taken* upon full debate, were ſeldom proſecuted with equal reſolution. *Clarendon.*

22. To catch in the hand; to ſeize.

He put forth a hand, and *took* me by a lock of my head. *Ezek.* viii. 3.

I *took* not arms till urg'd by ſelf defence. *Dryden.*

23. To admit; to ſuffer.

Yet thy moiſt clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mould; now bend thy mind to feel
The firſt ſharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

24. To perform any action.

Peradventure we ſhall prevail againſt him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jer.* xx. 10.

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen ſhook it. 2 *Sam.* vi. 6.

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. 2 *Cor.*

Before I proceed, I would be glad to take ſome breath. *Bacon's Holy War.*

His wind he never *took* whilſt the cup was at his mouth, but juſtly obſerved the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Then call'd his brothers,
And her to whom his nuptial vows were bound;
A long ſigh he drew,
And his voice failing, *took* his laſt adieu. *Dryden's Fab.*
The Sabine Clauſus came,
And from afar, at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryden's Æn.*
Her lovers names in order to run o'er,
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*
Heighten'd revenge he ſhould have *took*;
He ſhould have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*

The huſband's affairs made it neceſſary for him to take a voyage to Naples. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

I *took* a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler.*

The Carthaginian took his ſeat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own perſon. *Tatler.*

I am poſſeſſed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and take vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*

25. To receive into the mind.

When they ſaw the boldneſs of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jeſus. *Acts*, iv.

It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our queſtion. *Bacon.*

Doctor Moore, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice againſt a man for his looks, among the ſmaller vices in morality, and names it a proſopolepſia. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N° 86.

A ſtudent ſhould never ſatisfy himſelf with bare attendance on lectures, unleſs he clearly *takes* up the ſenſe. *Watts.*

26. To go into.

When news were brought that the French king beſieged Conſtance, he poſted to the ſea-coaſt to *take* ſhip. *Camden.*

Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hale.*

27. To go along; to follow; to purſue.

The joyful ſhort-liv'd news ſoon ſpread around,
Took the ſame train. *Dryden.*
Obſerving ſtill the motions of their flight,
What courſe they *took*, what happy ſigns they ſhew. *Dryden.*

28. To ſwallow; to receive.

Conſider the inſatisfaction of ſeveral bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Turkeys *take* down ſtones, having found in the gizzard of one no leſs than ſeven hundred. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

29. To ſwallow as a medicine.

Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and as fulſome a doſe as you give him he ſhall readily *take* it *down*, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*

Upon this aſſurance he *took* phyſick. *Locke.*

The glutinous mucilage that is on the outſides of the ſeeds waſhed off cauſes them to *take.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

30. To chuſe one of more.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*

Either but one man, or all men, are kings: *take* which you pleaſe, it diſſolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*

31. To copy.

Our phœnix queen was pourtray'd too ſo bright,
Beauty alone could beauty *take* ſo right. *Dryden.*

32. To convey; to carry; to tranſport.

Carry Sir John Falſtaff to the Fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

He ſat him down in a ſtreet; for no man *took* them into his houſe to lodging. *Judges*, xix, 15.

33. To faſten on; to ſeize.

Whereſoever he *taketh* him he teareth him; and he foameth. *Mark*, ix. 18.

No temptation hath *taken* you, but ſuch as is common to man. 1 *Cor.* x. 13.

When the froſt and rain have *taken* them they grow dangerous. *Temple.*

At firſt they warm, then ſcorch, and then they *take*,
Now with long necks from ſide to ſide they feed;
At length grown ſtrong, their mother-ſize forſake,
And a new colony of flames ſucceed. *Dryden.*

No beaſt will eat ſour graſs till the froſt hath *taken* it. *Mortimer.*

In burning of ſtubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedges. *Mortimer.*

34. Not to refuſe; to accept.

Take no ſatisfaction for the life of a murderer, he ſhall be ſurely put to death. *Numb.* xxxv. 31.

Thou *tak'ſt* thy mother's word too far, ſaid he,
And haſt uſurp'd thy boaſted pedigree. *Dryden.*

He that ſhould demand of him how begetting a child gives the father abſolute power over him, will find him anſwer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this. *Locke.*

Who will not receive clipped money whilſt he ſees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldſmiths will *take* it of him. *Locke.*

35. To adopt.

I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exod.* vi. 7.

36. To change with reſpect to place.

When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the hoſt. *Luke*, x. 35.

He put his hand into his boſom; and when he took it out, it was leprous. *Exod.* iv. 6.

If you ſlit the artery, thruſt a pipe into it, and caſt a ſtrait ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately. *Ray.*

Lovers flung themſelves from the top of the precipice into the ſea, where they were ſometimes *taken* up alive. *Addiſon.*

37. To ſeparate.

A multitude, how great ſoever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhauſtible ſtock of number, where ſtill there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out. *Locke.*

The living fabrick now in pieces *take*,
Of every part due obſervation make;
All which ſuch art diſcovers. *Blackmore.*

38. To admit.

Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threeſcore. 1 *Tim.* v. 9.

Though ſo much of heav'n appears in my make,
The fouleſt impreſſions I eaſily *take*. *Swift.*

39. To purſue; to go in.

He alone,
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, *took* his way. *Milton.*

To the port ſhe *takes* her way,
And ſtands upon the margin of the ſea. *Dryden.*

Give me leave to ſeize my deſtin'd prey,
And let Eternal Juſtice *take* the way. *Dryden.*

It was her fortune once to *take* her way
Along the ſandy margin of the ſea. *Dryden.*

40. To receive any temper or diſpoſition of mind.

They ſhall not *take* ſhame. *Mic.* ii. 6.

Thou haſt ſcourged me, and haſt *taken* pity on me. *Tob.*

They *take* delight in approaching to God. *Iſa.* lviii. 2.

Take a good heart, O Jeruſalem. *Bar.* iv. 30.

Men die in deſire of ſome things which they *take* to heart. *Bacon.*

Few are ſo wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*

Children, if kept out of ill company, will *take* a pride to behave themſelves prettily, perceiving themſelves eſteemed. *Locke on Education.*

41. To endure; to bear.

I can be as quiet as any body with thoſe that are quarrelſome, and be as troubleſome as another when I meet with thoſe that will *take* it. *L'Eſtrange*

Won't you then *take* a jeſt? *Spectator*, Nº 422

He met with ſuch a reception as thoſe only deſerve who are content to *take* it. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

42. To draw; to derive.

The firm belief of a future judgment, is the moſt forcible motive to a good life; becauſe *taken* from this conſideration of the moſt laſting happineſs and miſery. *Tillotſon.*

43. To leap; to jump over.

That hand which had the ſtrength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch. *Shakeſp.*

44. To aſſume.

Fit you to the cuſtom,
And *take* t'ye as your predeceſſors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I *take* liberty to ſay, that theſe propoſitions are ſo far from having an univerſal aſſent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

45. To allow; to admit.

Take not any term, howſoever authorized by the language of the ſchools, to ſtand for any thing till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*

Chemiſts *take*, in our preſent controverſy, ſomething for granted, which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*

46. To receive with fondneſs.

I lov'd you ſtill, and *took* your weak excuſes,
Took you into my boſom. *Dryden.*

47. To carry out for uſe.

He commanded them that they ſhould *take* nothing for their journey, ſave a ſtaff. *Mark*, vi. 8.

48. To ſuppoſe; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.

This I *take* it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſpirits that are in all tangible bodies are ſcarce known. Sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the moſt active of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The farmer *took* himſelf to have deſerved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing ſooner, in their firſt approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is becauſe he was deceived; and ſo *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a diſguiſe. *South.*

Our depraved appetites cauſe us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no reſemblance of it. *Dryd.*

So ſoft his treſſes, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You'd doubt his ſex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*

Time is *taken* for ſo much of infinite duration, as is meaſured out by the great bodies of the univerſe. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge, ſhould lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*

Few will *take* a propoſition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleaſed with the doing of what he himſelf commands for an innate moral principle, ſince it teaches ſo little. *Locke.*

Some tories will *take* you for a whig, ſome whigs will *take* you for a tory. *Pope.*

As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is ſo. *Swift.*

49. To direct.

Where injur'd Niſus *takes* his airy courſe,
Hence trembling Scylla flies and ſhuns his foe. *Dryden.*

50. To ſeparate for one's ſelf from any quantity; to remove for one's ſelf from any place.

I will *take* of them for prieſts. *Iſa.* lxvi. 21.

Hath God aſſayed to *take* a nation from the midſt of another. *Deut.* iv. 34.

I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Gen.* xii. 19.

Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Gen.* v. 24.

The Lord *took* of the ſpirit that was upon him, and gave it unto the ſeventy elders.

Four heifers from his female ſtore he *took*. *Dryden.*

51. Not to leave; not to omit.

The diſcourſe here is about ideas, which he ſays are real things, and we ſee in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpoſe, the argument muſt ſtand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewiſe to exerciſe their arithmetick in reducing the ſums of money to thoſe of their own country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

52. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than ſhe does; do what ſhe will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakeſpeare.*

53. To obtain by menſuration.

The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* meaſure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand meaſuring my walls, he *took* the dimenſions of the room. *Swift.*

54. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threeſcore, *took* me aſide, and aſked me whether I would adviſe him to marry? *Spect.*

55. To ſeize with a tranſitory impulſe; to affect ſo as not to laſt.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generoſity, and divided them into three claſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

56. To compriſe; to comprehend.

We always *take* the account of a future ſtate into our ſchemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had thoſe who would perſuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in groſs, but conſidered ſeparately the parts, they would not have been ſo forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

57. To have recourſe to.

A ſparrow *took* a buſh juſt as an eagle made a ſtoop at an hare. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cat preſently *takes* a tree, and ſees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

58. To produce; or ſuffer to be produced.

No purpoſes whatſoever which are meant for the good of that land will proſper, or *take* good effect. *Spenſer.*

59. To catch in the mind.

Theſe do beſt who *take* material hints to be judged by hiſtory. *Locke.*

60. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies, like a luckleſs play,
Takes the whole houſe upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

61. To engage in; to be active in.

Queſtion your royal thoughts, make the caſe yours;
Be now the father, and propoſe a ſon;
Behold yourſelf ſo by a ſon diſdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r ſo ſilencing your ſon. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

62. To ſuffer; to ſupport.

In ſtreams, my boy, and rivers, *take* thy chance,
There ſwims, ſaid he, thy whole inheritance. *Addiſon.*

Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother ſhould,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

63. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred aſſes yearly *took* the horſe,
Producing mules of greater ſpeed and force. *Sandys.*

64. To catch eagerly.

Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long ſince,
The riſing glories of the Daunian prince. *Dryden.*

65. To uſe as an oath or expreſſion.

Thou ſhalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exod.*

66. To ſeize as a diſeaſe.

They that come abroad after theſe ſhowers are commonly *taken* with ſickneſs. *Bacon.*

I am *taken* on the ſudden with a ſwimming in my head. *Dryden.*

67. *To* TAKE *away*. To deprive of.

If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God ſhall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Rev.* xx.

The bill for *taking away* the votes of biſhops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal juriſdiction. *Clarendon.*

Many diſperſed objects breed confuſion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majeſty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You ſhould be hunted like a beaſt of prey,
By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

The fun'ral pomp which to your kings you pay,
Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden's Æn.*

One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it *away* again. *Locke.*

Not foes nor fortune *takes* this pow'r *away*,
And is my Abelard leſs kind than they. *Pope.*

68. *To* TAKE *away*. To ſet aſide; to remove.

If we *take away* all conſciouſneſs of pleaſure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place perſonal identity. *Locke.*

69. *To* TAKE *care*. To be careful; to be ſolicitous for; to ſuperintend.

Thou ſhalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care* for oxen? 1 *Cor.* ix. 9.

70. *To* TAKE *care*. To be cautious; to be vigilant.

71. *To* TAKE *courſe*. To have recourſe to meaſures.

They meant to *take* a *courſe* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*

The violence of ſtorming is the *courſe* which God is forced to *take* for the deſtroying, but cannot, without changing the courſe of nature, for the converting of ſinners. *Hamm.*

72. *To* TAKE *down*. To cruſh; to reduce; to ſuppreſs.

Do you think he is now ſo dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is ſo hard to *take* him *down* as ſome ſuppoſe? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryden.*

Lacqueys were never ſo ſaucy and pragmatical as now, and he ſhould be glad to ſee them *taken down*. *Addiſon.*

73. *To* TAKE *down*. To ſwallow; to take by the mouth.

We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which ſome of the Paracelſians ſay, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for ſubtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, ſuch as may be eaſily taken. *Bacon.*

74. *To* TAKE *from*. To derogate; to detract.

It *takes* not *from* you, that you were born with principles of generoſity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

75. *To* TAKE *from*. To deprive of.

Converſation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods *take* my breath *from* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will ſmite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. 1 *Sam.*

76. *To* TAKE *heed*. To be cautious; to beware.

Take heed of a miſchievous man. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xi. 33.

Take heed leſt paſſion
Sway thy judgment to do ought. *Milton.*

Children to ſerve their parent's int'reſt live;
Take heed what doom againſt yourſelf you give. *Dryden.*

77. *To* TAKE *heed to*. To attend.

Nothing ſweeter than to *take heed unto* the commandments of the Lord. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxiii. 27.

78. *To* TAKE *in*. To compriſe; to comprehend.

Theſe heads are ſufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* ſome additional diſcourſes, which make the work more even. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addiſon.*

The diſuſe of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at preſent it *takes in* almoſt half the body. *Addiſon.*

Of theſe matters no ſatisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypotheſis, without *taking in* the ſuperintendence of the great Creator. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

79. *To* TAKE *in*. To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by courſe, becauſe he heard himſelf called a father, rather than any kindneſs that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us *in*. *Sidney.*

A great veſſel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the veſſel, will not fill the veſſel again ſo full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber ſervant, but as an uſeful inſtrument for his ſkill in the Spaniſh. *Wotton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a ſoul, that, like an ample ſhield,
Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*

The ſight and touch *take in* from the ſame object different ideas. *Locke.*

There is the ſame irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the ſoil. *Spectator.*

80. *To* TAKE *in*. To win.

He ſent Aſan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles.*

Should a great beauty reſolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to ſet upon a new robbed paſſenger. *Suckling.*

Open places are eaſily *taken in*, and towns not ſtrongly fortified make but a weak reſiſtance. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

81. *To* TAKE *in*. To receive.

We went before, and ſailed unto Aſſos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acts*, xx. 13.

That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

As no acid is in an animal body, but muſt be *taken in* by the mouth, ſo if it is not ſubdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

82. *To* TAKE *in*. To receive mentally.

Though a created underſtanding can never *take in* the fulneſs of the divine excellencies, yet ſo much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extenſion joins itſelf ſo inſeparably with all viſible qualities, that it ſuffers to ſee no one without *taking in* impreſſions of extenſion too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the moſt enlarged underſtanding to frame one new ſimple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways afore-mentioned. *Locke.*

A man can never have *taken in* his full meaſure of knowledge before he is hurried off the ſtage. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Let him *take in* the inſtructions you give him in a way ſuited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*

Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propoſitions. *Watts.*

83. *To* TAKE *oath*. To ſwear.

The King of Babylon is come to Jeruſalemn, and hath taken of the king's ſeed, and of him *taken* an *oath*. *Ezek.*

We *take* all *oath* of ſecrecy, for the concealing of thoſe inventions which we think fit to keep ſecret. *Bacon.*

84. *To* TAKE *off*. To invalidate; to deſtroy; to remove.

You muſt forſake this room and go with us;
Your power and your command is *taken off*,
And Caſſio rules in Cyprus. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The cruel miniſters
Took off her life. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the miſled multitude return to their obedience, ſuch an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Sena loſeth its windineſs by decocting; and ſubtile or windy ſpirits are *taken off* by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To ſtop ſchiſms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bacon.*

What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging ſcandal we are to look to the cauſe whence it cometh. *Bp. Sanderſ.*

The promiſes, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, muſt be the topick whence that argument is drawn; and all the force of theſe is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to theſe worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progreſſion when ſo many untruths are *taken off*. *Brown.*

This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence. *Stillingfl.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it leſs valuable, the melting pot can eaſily *take* it *off*. *Locke.*

A man's underſtanding failing him, would *take off* that preſumption moſt men have of themſelves. *Locke.*

It ſhews virtue in the faireſt light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addiſon.*

When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we aſcribe it to vain glory. *Addiſon.*

This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expreſſes our ideas in the readieſt manner. *Addiſon.*

The juſtices decreed, to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift's Miſcell.*

How many lives have been loſt in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold. *Blount to Pope.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts.*

85. *To* TAKE *off*. To with-hold; to withdraw.

He perceiving that we were willing to ſay ſomewhat, in great courteſy *took* us *off*, and condeſcended to aſk us queſtions. *Bacon.*

Your preſent diſtemper is not ſo troubleſome, as to *take* you *off* from all ſatisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more reſty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to purſue, nor be *taken off* from thoſe they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our mind from its preſent purſuit. *Locke.*

86. *To* TAKE *off*. To ſwallow.

Were the pleaſure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glaſs, with that ſick ſtomach which, in ſome men, follows not many hours after, nobody would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

87. *To* TAKE *off*. To purchaſe.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, elſe he'll not *take* it *off* the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thouſand pounds *per annum*, cannot pay us. *Locke.*

There is a project on foot for tranſporting our beſt wheaten ſtraw to Dunſtable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly ſo many tons of ſtraw hats. *Swift's Miſcell.*

88. *To* TAKE *off*. To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addiſon.*

89. *To* TAKE *off*. To find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a ſtate to neceſſity; and, in like manner, when more are bred ſcholars than preferments can *take off*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

90. *To* TAKE *off*. To remove.

When Moſes went in, he *took* the vail *off* until he came out. *Exod.* xxxiv. 34.

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them *off* and bring others on. *Bacon.*

He has *taken* you *off*, by a peculiar inſtance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

91. *To* TAKE *order with*. To check; to take courſe with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that. *Bacon.*

92. *To* TAKE *out*. To remove from within any place.

Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou muſt make thy friends
Have but their ſtings and teeth newly *ta'en out*. *Shakeſp.*

93. *To* TAKE *part*. To ſhare.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

94. *To* TAKE *place*. To prevail; to have effect.

Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force ſhall love maintain. *Dryden.*

The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

95. *To* TAKE *up*. To borrow upon credit or intereſt.

The ſmooth pates now wear nothing but high ſhoes; and if a man is through with them in honeſt *taking up*, they ſtand upon ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.*

We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Nehemiah*, v. 2.

When Winter ſhuts the ſeas, ſhe to the merchant goes,
Rich cryſtals of the rock ſhe *takes up* there,
Huge agate vaſes, and old china ware. *Dryden's Juv.*

I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden's Fables.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the neceſſaries of life at almoſt double value. *Swift.*

96. To be ready for; to engage with.

His diviſions
Are, one power againſt the French,
And one againſt Glendower; perforce, a third
Muſt *take up* us. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

97. *To* TAKE *up*. To apply to the uſe of.

We *took up* arms not to revenge ourſelves,
But free the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

98. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin.

They ſhall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezek.* xxv. 17.

Princes friendſhip, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they moſt times lay down out of humour. *South's Sermons.*

99. *To* TAKE *up*. To faſten with a ligature paſſed under.

A large veſſel opened by inciſion muſt be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

100. *To* TAKE *up*. To engroſs; to engage.

Take my eſteem
If from my heart you aſk, or hope for more,
I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the ſtage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden's Juv.*

Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting ſo much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

To underſtand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furniſh theſe: but withal, countries ſtored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of theſe metals *taking up* the labour, and waſting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were ſo confident of ſucceſs, that moſt of my fellow-ſoldiers were *taken up* with the ſame imaginations. *Addiſon.*

The following letter is from an artiſt, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addiſon.*

There is ſo much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their ſubject the dialogue is half ended. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Conſtantine ſo much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot.*

When the compaſs of twelve books is *taken up* in theſe, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

101. *To* TAKE *up*. To have final recourſe to.

Arnobius aſſerts, that men of the fineſt parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, phyſicians, deſpiſing the ſentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their reſt in the Chriſtian religion. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

102. *To* TAKE *up*. To ſeize; to catch; to arreſt.

Though the ſheriff have this authority to *take up* all ſuch ſtragglers, and impriſon them; yet ſhall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marſhal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenſer.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have *taken up*,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The ſubjects of his ſubſtitute, and here upſwarm'd them. *Shakeſpeare.*

103. *To* TAKE *up*. To admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

104. *To* TAKE *up*. To anſwer by reproving; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for ſtooping ſo much below the dignity of his profeſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

105. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin where the former left off.

The plot is purely fiction; for I *take* it *up* where the hiſtory has laid it down. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Soon as the evening ſhades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wond'rous tale,
And nightly to the liſt'ning earth
Repeats the ſtory of her birth. *Addiſon's Spect.*

106. *To* TAKE *up*. To lift.

Take up theſe cloaths here quickly:
Where's the cowlſtaff? *Shakeſpeare.*

The leaſt things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger; when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would uſe the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his ſhoulders, and at laſt arrived at firmneſs to bear the bull. *Watts.*

107. *To* TAKE *up*. To occupy.

The people by ſuch thick throngs ſwarmed to the place, that the chamber which opened towards the ſcaffold were *taken up*. *Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly conſequent, when the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guild-hall, ſat in Grocer's-hall. *Clarendon.*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myſelf, then ſo long as I know where to breathe, I know alſo where to be happy. *South's Sermons.*

Theſe things being compared, notwithſtanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at leaſt eight oceans required. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

When theſe waters were annihilated, ſo much other matter muſt be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were ſo *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read beſides thoſe of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about *took up* the whole ſpace. *Arbuthnot.*

108. *To* TAKE *up*. To accommodate; to adjuſt.

I have his horſe to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakeſpeare.*

The greateſt empires have had their riſe from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Eſtrange.*

109. *To* TAKE *up*. To compriſe.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Ilias, only it *takes up* ſeven years. *Dryden's Fables.*

110. *To* TAKE *up*. To adopt; to aſſume.

God's decrees of ſalvation and damnation have been *taken up* by ſome of the Romiſh and Reformed churches, affixing them to mens particular entities, abſolutely conſidered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the ſtrongeſt, or to the braveſt; and in peace *taken up* and exerciſed by the boldeſt. *Temple.*

Aſſurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his ſins, upon ſuch grounds as the Scripture lays down. *South's Sermons.*

The French and we ſtill change, but here's the curſe,
They change for better, and we change for worſe.
They *take up* our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking their's to dance and ſing. *Dryden.*

He that will obſerve the concluſions men *take up*, muſt be ſatisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up*, under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without ſerving his time. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Every man *takes up* thoſe intereſts in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If thoſe proceedings were obſerved, morality and religion would ſoon become faſhionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

111. *To* TAKE *up*. To collect; to exact a tax.

This great baſſa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Chriſtian parents, by ſuch as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

112. *To* TAKE *upon*. To appropriate to; to aſſume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault *upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for't. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *took* not *on* him the nature of angels, but the ſeed of Abraham. *Heb.* ii. 16.

For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, ſtand affected towards Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Would I could your ſuff'rings bear;
Or once again could ſome new way invent,
To *take upon* myſelf your puniſhment. *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to ſuffer for my ſake;
And on herſelf would my refuſal *take*. *Dryden.*

113. *To* TAKE *upon*. To aſſume; to claim authority.

Theſe dangerous, unſafe lunes i' th' king! beſhrew them,
He muſt be told on't, and he ſhall; the office
Becomes a woman beſt: I'll *take*'t *upon* me. *Shakeſp.*

Look that you *take upon* you as you ſhould. *Shakeſp.*

This every tranſlator *taketh upon* himſelf to do. *Felton.*

To TAKE. *v. n.*

1. To direct the courſe; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodneſs, if it iſſue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion *taking* alſo into his breaſt, waſted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful ſuſpence of the event, ſome *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

To ſhun thy lawleſs luſt the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To pleaſe; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with ſtench and foulneſs: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayeſt and moſt *taking* things are. *South's Sermons.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worſe, muſt of neceſſity eſcape the tranſient view upon the theatre; and yet without theſe a play may *take*. *Dryd.*

Each wit may praiſe it for his own dear ſake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing ſhou'd *take*. *Addiſon.*

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not ſet off with proper ſcenes. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

May the man grow wittier and wiſer by finding that this ſtuff will not *take* nor pleaſe; and ſince by a little ſmattering in learning, and great conceit of himſelf, he has loſt his religion, may he find it again by harder ſtudy and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impreſſions from mind to mind, the impreſſion *taketh*, but is overcome by the mind paſſive before it work any manifeſt effect. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The clods, expos'd to Winter winds, will bake,
For putrid earth will beſt in vineyards *take*. *Dryden.*

4. To catch; to fix.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noiſe. *Bacon.*

5. *To* TAKE *after*. To learn of; to reſemble; to imitate.

Beaſts, that converſe
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras, p.* i.

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To* TAKE *in*. To incloſe.

Upon the ſea-coaſt are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

7. *To* TAKE *in*. To leſſen; to contract: as, *he* took in *his ſails*.

8. *To* TAKE *in*. To cheat; to gull: as, *the cunning ones were* taken *in*. A low vulgar phraſe.

9. *To* TAKE *in hand*. To undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would proſper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon.*

10. *To* TAKE *in with*. To reſort to.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

11. *To* TAKE *notice*. To obſerve.

12. *To* TAKE *notice*. To ſhew by any act that obſervation is made.

Some laws reſtrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took* little *notice* of it. *Clarendon.*

13. *To* TAKE *on*. To be violently affected.

Your huſband is in his old tunes again; he ſo *takes on* yonder with my huſband, that any madneſs I ever yet beheld ſeemed but tameneſs to this diſtemper. *Shakeſpeare.*

In horſes, the ſmell of a dead horſe maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

14. *To* TAKE *on*. To grieve; to pine.

How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be ſatisfy'd? *Shakeſpeare.*

15. *To* TAKE *to*. To apply to; to be fond of.

Have him underſtand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himſelf. *Locke.*

Miſs Betſey won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large eſtates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to ſign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Fear *took* hold upon them there, and pain, as of a woman in travail. *Pſalm* xlviii. 6.

They ſent forth ſpies, which would feign themſelves juſt men, that they might *take* hold of his words. *Luke*, xx. 20.

16. *To* TAKE *to*. To betake to; to have recourſe.

If I had *taken to* the church, I ſhould have had more ſenſe than to have turned myſelf out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow ſtorks with lizard and with ſnake
Are fed, and ſoon as e'er to wing they *take*,
At ſight thoſe animals for food purſue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who *take to* buſineſs, diſcharge it generally with greater honeſty than men of the world. *Addiſon.*

17. *To* TAKE *up*. To ſtop.

The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averſe to that diligent ſearch neceſſary to its diſcovery, it muſt needs *take up* ſhort of what is really ſo. *Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the ſtrangeneſs of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in ſpeculation. *South.*

Sinners at laſt *take up*, and ſettle in a contempt of all religion, which is called ſitting in the ſeat of the ſcornful. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

18. *To* TAKE *up*. To reform.

This rational thought wrought ſo effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good huſband. *Locke.*

19. *To* TAKE *up with*. To be contented with.

The aſs *takes up with* that for his ſatisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

The law and goſpel call aloud for active obedience, and ſuch a piety as *takes* not *up with* idle inclinations, but ſhows itſelf in ſolid inſtances of practice. *South.*

I could as eaſily *take up with* that ſenſeleſs aſſertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and diſtinct animals, as with this of the atheiſt, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a pariſh, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, becauſe whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extenſive influence on our future happineſs, we ſhould not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts's Logick.*

20. *To* TAKE *up with*. To lodge; to dwell.

Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make ſuch a clutter in the world? *L'Eſtrange.*

Are dogs ſuch deſirable company to *take up with*? *South.*

In 1643, the parliament *took upon* them to call an aſſembly of divines, to ſettle ſome church controverſies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderſon.*

I *take* not *on* me here as a phyſician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge th' obſtructions which begin to ſtop
Our very veins of life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

21. *To* TAKE *with*. To pleaſe.

Our gracious maſter is a precedent to his own ſubjects, and ſeaſonable memento's may be uſeful; and being diſcreetly uſed, cannot but *take* well *with* him. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN, the participle paſſ. of *take*.

Thou art *taken* in thy miſchief, becauſe thou art bloody. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 8.

He who letteth will let, until he be *taken* out of the way. 2 *Theſ.* ii. 7.

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earneſt with their immortal ſouls, not to abuſe themſelves with a falſe confidence: a thing ſo eaſily *taken* up, and ſo hardly laid down. *South's Sermons.*

Scaliger, comparing the two great orators, ſays, That nothing can be *taken* from Demoſthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an eaſe than oppreſſion to ſpeak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as muck *taken* up with themſelves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The object of deſire once *ta'en* away,
'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*

TA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *take.*] He that takes.

He will hang upon him like a diſeaſe,
He is ſooner caught than the peſtilence,
And the *taker* runs preſently mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

The dear ſale beyond the ſeas encreaſed the number of *takers*, and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and forecloſing the fiſhes, taking their kind within harbour, decreaſed the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court hath heretofore afforded it a ſuperſedeas from *takers* and ſurveyors. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Berry coffee and the leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condenſe the ſpirits, and make them ſtrong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipio's are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himſelf betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your priſoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*

Rich cullies may their boaſting ſpare,
They purchaſe but ſophiſticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryden.*

TA'KING. *n. ſ.* [from *take.*] Seizure; diſtreſs.

What a *taking* was he in, when your huſband aſked who was in the baſket. *Shakeſpeare.*

She ſaw in what a *taking*,
The knight was by his furious quaking. *Butler.*

TALE. *n. ſ.* [ꞇale, from ꞇellan, *to tell*, Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a ſtory. Commonly a ſlight or petty account of ſome trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a* tale *of a tub*.

This ſtory prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation.

My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a ſev'ral *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Life is a *tale*
Told by an idiot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or hiſtory,
The courſe of true love never did run ſmooth. *Shakeſp.*

We ſpend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Pſalm* xc. 9.

3. [Talan, *to count*, Saxon.] Number reckoned.

Number may ſerve your purpoſe with the ignorant, who meaſure by *tale* and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For ev'ry bloom his trees in Spring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* reſtor'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Both number twice a day the milky dams,
And once ſhe takes the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryden.*

The herald for the laſt proclaims
A ſilence, while they anſwer'd to their names,
To ſhun the fraud of muſters falſe;
The *tale* was juſt. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Reaſons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale*. *Collier on Cloaths.*

4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a juſt *tale* of the number that every hogſhead containeth. *Carew.*

Money being the common ſcale
Of things by meaſure, weight and *tale*;
In all th' affairs of church and ſtate,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Then twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are ſworn to try the ſame according to their evidence. *Hale.*

5. Information; diſcloſure of any thing ſecret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a *tale*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Birds live in the air freeſt, and are apteſt by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to expreſs the ſame. *Bacon.*

TALEBE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [*tale* and *bear*.] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The ſaid Timothy was extremely officious about their miſtreſs's perſon, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to ſet her againſt the reſt of the ſervants. *Arbuthnot.*

TALEBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [*tale* and *bear*.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, ſpies, *talebearers*, flatterers. *L'Eſtr.*

In great families, ſome one falſe, paultry *talebearer*, by carrying ſtories from one to another, ſhall inflame the minds, and diſcompoſe the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TA'LENT. *n. ſ.* [*talentum*, Latin.]

A *talent* ſignified ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*

Five *talents* in his debt,
His means moſt ſhort, his creditors moſt ſtraight. *Shak.*

Two tripods caſt in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the fineſt gold. *Dryden.*

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ.

Many who knew the treaſurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himſelf to wavering affections, believed the loſs of the duke was unſeaſonable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be conſidered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, ſatyriſt, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry ſmiles and ſunſhine in my face,
When diſcontent ſits heavy at my heart. *Addiſon's Cato.*

They are out of their element, and logick is none of their *talent*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

Perſons who poſſeſs the true *talent* of raillery are like comets; they are ſeldom ſeen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

3. Quality; nature. An improper and miſtaken uſe.

Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or diſcipline, yet they were not without a jealouſy that popery was not enough diſcountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

TA'LISMAN. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived: τέλεσμα, *Skinner*.] A magical character.

If the phyſicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatiſm, and ſtone, would that ſerve like ſo many *taliſmans* to deſtroy the diſeaſes. *Swift.*

Of *taliſmans* and ſigils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMA'NICK. *adj.* [from *taliſman*.] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *taliſmanick* in dreſſes of this nature. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **TALK.** *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpeak in converſation; to ſpeak fluently and familiarly; not in ſet ſpeeches; to converſe.

I will buy with you, ſell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a ſquire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once. *Shakeſpeare.*

The princes refrained *talking*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job*, xxix. 9.

The children of thy people ſtill *talk* againſt thee. *Ezek.*

If I *talk* much, they ſhall lay their hands upon their mouth. *Wiſd.* viii. 12.

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himſelf, his beſt adviſer, *talks*. *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but fleſh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and ſo *talks* with us as once with Moſes through a cloud; ſo he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active ſpirit. *Decay of Piety.*

Mention the King of Spain, he *talks* very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. *Addiſon.*

2. To prattle; to ſpeak impertinently.

Hypocrites auſterely *talk*
Of purity. *Milton.*

My heedleſs tongue has *talk'd* away this life. *Rowe.*

3. To give account.

The cryſtalline ſphere, whoſe balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*. *Milton.*

The natural hiſtories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of theſe rocks, and the great damage done. *Addiſon.*

We will conſider whether Adam had any ſuch heir as our author *talks* of. *Locke.*

4. To ſpeak; to reaſon; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jer.* xii. 1.

Will ye ſpeak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him? *Job*, xiii. 7.

It is a difficult taſk to *talk* to the purpoſe, and to put life and perſpicuity into our diſcourſes. *Collier on Pride.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*

TALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Oral converſation; fluent and familiar ſpeech.

We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much *talk*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Perceiving his ſoldiers diſmayed, he forbad them to have any *talk* with the enemy. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

How can he get wiſdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whoſe *talk* is of bullocks? *Ecclus.*

This ought to weigh with thoſe whoſe reading is deſigned for much *talk* and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *talk* th' inſtructive hours they paſt,
Who gave the ball, or paid the viſit laſt. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raiſing our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

3. Subject of diſcourſe.

What delight to be by ſuch extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk*,
Of whom to be deſpis'd were no ſmall praiſe? *Milton.*

TALK. *n. ſ.* [*talc*, French.]

Stones compoſed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elaſtick: as, *talk*, cat-ſilver or glimmer, of which there are three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward's Foſſils.*

Venetian *talk* kept in a heat of a glaſs furnace; after all the remaining body, though brittle and diſcoloured, had not loſt much of its bulk, and ſeemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth. *Boyle.*

TA'LKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk*.] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its diſpoſition is *talkative*. *Sidney.*

This may prove an inſtructive leſſon to the diſaffected, not to build any hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party. *Addiſon.*

I am aſhamed I cannot make a quicker progreſs in the French, where everybody is ſo courteous and *talkative*. *Addiſon.*

The coxcomb bird ſo *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a paſſenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philoſopher at all. *Pope.*

TA'LKATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *talkative*.] Loquacity; garrulity; fulneſs of prate.

We call this *talkativeneſs* a feminine vice; but he that ſhall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps ſometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to ſeek a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Learned women have loſt all credit by their impertinent *talkativeneſs* and conceit. *Swift.*

TA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *talk*.]

1. One who talks.

Let me give for inſtance ſome of thoſe writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words nature or fate. *Watts.*

2. A loquacious perſon; a pratler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou ſhalt not know the ſound of thine own tongue.
—Farewel, I'll grow a *talker* for this jeer. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it were deſirable to have a child a more briſk *talker*, ways might be found to make him ſo; but a wiſe father had rather his ſon ſhould be uſeful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke on Education.*

3. A boaſter; a bragging fellow.

The greateſt *talkers* in the days of peace, have been the moſt puſillanimous in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY. *adj.* [from *talk*.] Conſiſting of talk; reſembling talk.

The *talky* flakes in the ſtrata were all formed before the ſubſidence, along with the ſand. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

TALL. *adj.* [*tâl*, Welſh.]

1. High in ſtature.

Bring word, how *tall* ſhe is. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Two of nobler ſhape,
Erect and *tall*. *Milton.*

2. High; lofty.

Winds ruſh'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderneſs, whoſe *talleſt* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and ſturdieſt oaks
Bow'd their ſtiff necks. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg. b.* iv.

May they encreaſe as faſt, and ſpread their boughs,
As the high fame of their great owner grows:
May he live long enough to ſee them all
Dark ſhadows caſt, and as his palace *tall*!
Methinks I ſee the love that ſhall be made,
The lovers walking in that am'rous ſhade. *Waller.*

3. Sturdy; luſty.

I'll ſwear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldſt be a *tall* fellow of thy hands. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

TA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*taillage*, French.] Impoſt; exciſe.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinando, becauſe he had impoſed upon them many taxes and *tallages*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

TA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*talge*, Daniſh.] The greaſe or fat of an animal; ſuet.

She's the kitchen wench and all greaſe; and I know not what uſe to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakeſpeare.*

In Cuba and Hiſpaniola are killed divers thouſands, whereof the Spaniards only take the *tallow* or the hide. *Abbot.*

Snuff the candles cloſe to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift.*

To **TA'LLOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To greaſe; to ſmear with tallow.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *n. ſ.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, French.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Naſtineſs, and ſeveral naſty trades, as *tallowchandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleanſing of gutters, are great occaſions of a plague. *Harvey on the Plague.*

TA'LLY. *n. ſ.* [from *tailler*, to cut, French.]

1. A ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick, and uſed to keep accounts by.

So right his judgment was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

The only talents in eſteem at preſent are thoſe of Exchange-Alley; one *tally* is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*

Have you not ſeen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers ſway'd?
Her *tallies* uſeleſs lie and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*

From his rug the ſkew'r he takes,
And on the ſtick ten equal notches makes;
With juſt reſentment flings it on the ground,
There take my *tally* of ten thouſand pound. *Swift.*

2. Any thing made to ſuit another.

So ſuited in their minds and perſons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other:
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It muſt have been an eye-ſore to beholders. *Dryden.*

To **TA'LLY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to ſuit; to cut out for any thing.

Nor ſiſter either had, nor brother;
They ſeem'd juſt *tally'd* for each other. *Prior.*

They are not ſo well *tallied* to the preſent juncture. *Pope.*

To **TA'LLY.** *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be ſuitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

TA'LMUD. }
THA'LMUD. } *n. ſ.* The book containing the Jewiſh traditions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explications of the law.

TA'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tall*.] Height of ſtature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *talneſs* ſeem'd to threat the ſky. *Fairy Q.*

The eyes behold ſo many naked bodies, as for *talneſs* of ſtature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Haward.*

TA'LON. *n. ſ.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And tow'ring round his maſter's earth-born foes,
Swift he collects his fatal ſtock of ire,
Lifts his fierce *talon* high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*

TA'MARIND *tree. n. ſ.* [*tamarindus*, Latin.]

The flower of the *tamarind tree* conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are ſo placed as to reſemble a papilionaceous one in ſome meaſure; but theſe expand circularly, from whoſe many leaved flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular ſeeds ſurrounded with an acid blackiſh pulp. *Millar.*

Lenitives are caſſia, *tamarinds*, manna. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the ſpreading *tamarind* that ſhakes,
Fann'd by the breeze its fever-cooling-fruit. *Thomſon.*

TA'MARISK. *n. ſ.* [*tamariſce*, Latin.]

The flowers of the *tamariſk* are roſaceous, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly; from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a pod, ſomewhat like thoſe of the ſallow, which opens into two parts, and contains ſeveral downy ſeeds. *Millar.*

Tamariſk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TA'MBARINE. *n. ſ.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabor; a ſmall drum.

Calliope with muſes moe,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to ſound,
Their ivory lutes and *tambarines* forego. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

TAME. *adj.* [tame, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Daniſh.]

1. Not wild; domeſtick.

Thales the Mileſian ſaid, That of all wild beaſts a tyrant is the worſt, and of all *tame* beaſts a flatterer. *Addiſon.*

2. Cruſhed; ſubdued; depreſſed; dejected; ſpiritleſs; heartleſs.

If you ſhould need a pin,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue deſire it. *Shak.*

And now their pride and mettle is aſleep,
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Shakeſp.*

A moſt poor man made *tame* to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Praiſe him each ſavage furious beaſt,
That on his ſtores do daily feaſt;
And you *tame* ſlaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Roſcommon.*

3. Spiritleſs; unanimated: as, *a* tame *poem*. A low phraſe.

To **TAME.** *v. n.* [*gatamgan*, Gothick; temean, Saxon; *tammen*, Dutch.]

1. To reduce from wildneſs; to reclaim; to make gentle.

Thoſe that *tame* wild horſes,
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But ſtop their mouths with ſtubborn bits. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſubdue; to cruſh; to depreſs; to conquer.

If the heavens do not their viſible ſpirits
Send quickly down to *tame* the offences,
Humanity muſt perforce prey on itſelf. *Shak. King Lear.*

They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches! not by making
Baths, orchards, fiſh-pools, letting in of ſeas
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *B. Johnſon.*

A puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece. *Shakeſpeare.*

A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,
The Caledonians arm'd with want and cold,
Have been kept for you to *tame*. *Waller.*

TA'MEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Suſceptive of taming.

Ganzas are ſuppoſed to be great fowls, of a ſtrong flight, and eaſily *tameable*; divers of which may be ſo brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELY. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Not wildly; meanly; ſpiritleſly.

True obedience, of this madneſs cur'd,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majeſty. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

What courage *tamely* could to death conſent,
And not by ſtriking firſt the blow prevent. *Dryden.*

Once a champion of renown,
So *tamely* can you bear the raviſh'd crown? *Dryden.*

Has he given way?
Did he look *tamely* on and let them paſs? *Addiſon.*

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* ſuffer to be abuſed. *Swift.*

TA'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tame*.]

1. The quality of being tame; not wildneſs.

2. Want of ſpirits; timidity.

Such a conduct muſt appear rather like *tameneſs* than beauty, and expoſe his authority to inſults. *Rogers.*

TA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *tame*.] Conqueror; ſubduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dulneſs! whoſe good old cauſe I yet defend. *Pope.*

TA'MINY. *n. ſ.* A woollen ſtuff.

TA'MKIN. *n. ſ.* The ſtopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To **TA'MPER.** *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by Skinner from *tempero*, Latin.]

1. To be buſy with phyſick.

'Tis in vain
To *tamper* with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your ſkull
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

He tried waſhes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* caſt him into a diſeaſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. To meddle; to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity.

That key of knowledge, which ſhould give us entrance into the receſſes of religion, is by ſo much *tampering* and wrenching made uſeleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis dang'rous *tampering* with a muſe,
The profits ſmall, and you have much to loſe:
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attainted race. *Roſcommon.*

Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conſpiracy; but repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and diſcovered the whole matter: notwithſtanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conſpiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. To deal; to practiſe with.

Others *tamper'd*
For Fleetwood, Deſborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*

To **TAN.** *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tannen*, French.]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human ſkull covered with the ſkin, having been buried in ſome limy ſoil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greateſt part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. *Swift.*

They ſell us their bark at a good price for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. To imbrown by the ſun.

His face all *tann'd* with ſcorching ſunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a Summer's day
Through boiling ſands of Araby and Ind. *Fairy Queen.*

Like ſun parch'd quarters on the city gates,
Such is thy *tann'd* ſkin's lamentable ſtate. *Donne.*

A brown for which heaven would diſband
The galaxy, and ſtars be *tann'd*. *Cleaveland.*

TANE for *taken*, *ta'en*.

Two trophees *tane* from th' Eaſt and Weſtern ſhore,
And both thoſe nations twice triumphed o'er. *May's Virg.*

TANG. *n. ſ.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]

1. A ſtrong taſte; a taſte left in the mouth.

Sin taken into the ſoul, is like a liquor poured into a veſſel; ſo much of it as it fills it alſo ſeaſons: ſo that although the body of the liquour ſhould be poured out again, yet ſtill it leaves that *tang* behind it. *South's Sermons.*

It is ſtrange that the ſoul ſhould never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the caſk, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

2. Reliſh; taſte. A low word.

There was not the leaſt *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worſt affectation in any thing he ſaid or did. *Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a ſting or pain behind it.

She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a ſailor, go hang. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

4. Sound; tone: this is miſtaken for *tone* or *twang*.

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their ſpeech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*

To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, miſtaken for *twang*.] To ring with.

Be oppoſite with a kinſman, ſurly with thy ſervants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of ſtate; put thyſelf into the trick of ſingularity. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

TA'NGENT. *n. ſ.* [*tangent*, French; *tangens*, Latin.]

Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it; but yet interſects another line without the circle called a ſecant that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*

Nothing in this hypotheſis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately deſert them and the neighbourhood of the ſun, and vaniſh away in *tangents* to their ſeveral circles into the mundane ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

TANGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [from *tango*, Latin.] Perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleaſure in the conſort of air, but endeavour to ſubact it into a more denſe body. *Bacon.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are diſcerned, as hard, ſoft, ſmooth. *Locke.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. a.* [See *entangle*.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

2. To enſnare; to entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream. *Shakeſp.*

I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangl'd* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, Lady Anne Bullen. *Shakeſp.*

You muſt lay lime to *tangle* her deſires
By wailful ſonnets, whoſe compoſed rhimes
Shall be full fraught with ſerviceable vows. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the ſnares of war to *tangle* thee. *Shakeſp.*

Now ly'ſt victorious
Among thy ſlain ſelf-kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangl'd* in the fold
Of dire neceſſity. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangl'd* in amorous nets. *Milton.*

With ſubtile cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are *entangl'd*,
The more they ſtir, the more they're *tangl'd*. *Hudibras.*

3. To embroil; to embarraſs.

When my ſimple weakneſs ſtrays,
Tangled in forbidden ways:
He, my ſhepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my ſide. *Craſhaw.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and *tangling* buſhes had perplex'd
All path of man or beaſt.

TA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another.

He leading ſwiftly rowl'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate ſeem ſtraight,
To miſchief ſwift. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Sport with Amaryllis in the ſhade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair. *Milton.*

TA'NIST. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word; *an taaniſther*, Erſe.]

Preſently after the death of any of their captains, they aſſemble themſelves to chuſe another in his ſtead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuſe next of the blood to be *taniſt*, who ſhall next ſucceed him in the ſaid captainry. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

TA'NISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *taniſh*.]

The Iriſh hold their lands by *taniſtry*, which is no more than a perſonal eſtate for his life-time that is *taniſt*, by reaſon he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If the Iriſh be not permitted to purchaſe eſtates of freeholds, which might deſcend to their children, muſt they not continue their cuſtom of *taniſtry*? which makes all their poſſeſſions uncertain. *Davies on Ireland.*

By the Iriſh cuſtom of *taniſtry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every ſept, had no longer eſtate than for life in their chieferies; and when their chieftains were dead, their ſons, or next heirs, did not ſucceed them, but their *taniſts*, who were elective, and purchaſed their elections by ſtrong hand. *Davies on Ireland.*

TANK. *n. ſ.* [*tanque*, French.] A large ciſtern or baſon.

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity; go tightly to your buſineſs: you have coſt me much, and muſt earn it: here's plentiful proviſion, raſcal; ſallading in the garden and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deſerve it. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

TA'NKARD. *n. ſ.* [*tanquaerd*, French; *tankaerd*, Dutch; *tancaird*, Iriſh.] A large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're fall'n aſleep again. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Marius was the firſt who drank out of a ſilver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When any calls for ale, fill the largeſt *tankard* cup top full. *Swift.*

TA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *tan*.] One whoſe trade is to tan leather.

Tanners uſe that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not ſlacked with water or air. *Moxon.*

TA'NSY. *n. ſ.* [*tanacetum*, Latin.]

The *tanſy* hath a floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets, divided into ſeveral ſegments ſitting on the embrio, and contained in a ſquamous and hemiſpherical empalement; the embrio afterward becomes a ſeed not at all downy; to theſe notes muſt be added thick flowers into a gathered head. *Millar.*

TA'NTALISM. *n. ſ.* [from *tantalize*.] A puniſhment like that of Tantalus.

A lively repreſentation of a perſon lying under the torments of ſuch a *tantaliſm*, or platonick hell. *Addiſon.*

To TA'NTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whoſe puniſhment was to ſtarve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the ſhew of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain deſires, at ſtrife
Within themſelves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

The maid once ſped was not ſuffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

TANTIVY. *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, ſo expreſſed in articulate ſounds; from *tantâ vi*, ſays Skinner.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great ſpeed.

TA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [from *Tantalus*.] One ſeized with hopes of pleaſure unattainable.

Hard life,
To be ſtill hot Summer's *tantlings*, and
The ſhrinking ſlaves of Winter. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'NTAMOUNT. *n. ſ.* [French.] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and ſo men had equally one third leſs money than they have, it muſt be *tantamount*; and what I 'ſcape of one third leſs, another muſt make up. *Locke.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, French.]

1. To touch lightly; to ſtrike gently.

2. [*Tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a veſſel; to broach a veſſel. It is uſed likewiſe of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican,
Haſt thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly carouzed. *Shakeſp.*

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been ſpilling my blood. *Addiſon.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troubleſome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and ſo part fair. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Each ſhakes her fan with a ſmile, then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the ſhoulder. *Addiſon's Spect.*

As at hot cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gaſcoigne's diſtemper, upon hearing the noiſe of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

TAPROOT. *n. ſ.* [*tap* and *root*.] The principal ſtem of the root.

Some put under the trees raiſed of ſeed, about four inches below the place where they ſow their ſeeeds, a ſmall piece of tile to ſtop the running down of the *taproot*, which occaſions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

TAPE. *n. ſ.* [tæppan, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakeſpeare.*

This pouch that's ty'd with *tape*
I'll wager, that the prize ſhall be my due. *Gay.*

On once a flock bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
With *tape* ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

TA'PER. *n. ſ.* [tapeꞃ, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my ſtudy, Lucius:
When it is lighted come and call me. *Shakeſpeare.*

My daughter and little ſon we'll dreſs
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

If any ſnatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but ſhall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

There the fair light,
Like Hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that expoſed to the boiſt'rous wind. *Waller.*

To ſee this fleet
Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets riſe. *Dryden.*

TA'PER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breaſt,
He praiſes. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To TA'PER. *v. n.* To grow ſmaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadeſt and largeſt; the ſuperior leſſer and leſſer, for the greater ſtability of the trunk. *Ray.*

Such be the dog,
With *tap'ring* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickell.*

TA'PESTRY. *n. ſ.* [*tapeſterie*, *tapiſſerie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Latin.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the deſk
That's covered o'er with Turkiſh *tapeſtry*,
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakeſpeare.*

The caſements are with golden tiſſue ſpread,
And horſes hoofs, for earth, on ſilken *tap'ſtry* tread. *Dryd.*

One room is hung with *tapeſtry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great perſons of the family. *Addiſon.*

TA'PET. *n. ſ.* [*tapetia*, Latin.] Worked or figured ſtuff.

To their work they ſit, and each doth chuſe
What ſtory ſhe will for her *tapet* take. *Spenſer.*

TA'PSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tap*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe.

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a *tapſter*; they are both the confirmers of falſe reckonings. *Shak.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapſter* ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

The world is now come to that paſs, that the vintner and *tapſter* may broach what religion they pleaſe; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The houſe will never loſe its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapſter* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
In hopes that ſtrangers may miſtake it. *Swift.*

TAR. *n. ſ.* [taꞃe, Saxon; *tarre*, Dutch; *tiere*, Daniſh.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenſ.*

A man will not loſe a hog for a halfpennyworth of *tar*. *Camden's Remains.*

Some ſtir the melted *tar*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

TAR. *n. ſ.* [from *tar* uſed in ſhips.] A ſailor; a ſeaman in contempt.

In ſenates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear over with tar.

2. To teaze; to provoke. [ταράττω.]

There has been much to do on both ſides; and the nation holds it no ſin to *tarre* them on to controverſy. *Shakeſp.*

Two curs ſhall tame each other; pride alone
Muſt *tar* the maſtiffs on, as 'twere the bone. *Shakeſp.*

TARA'NTULA. *n. ſ.* [Italian; *tarentule*, French.] An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick.

This word, lover, did no leſs pierce poor Pyrocles than the right tune of muſick toucheth him that is ſick of the *tarantula*. *Sidney.*

He that uſes the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it ſtands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving ſlowly.

It is but a ſlow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherways may be eſcaped. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; ſluggiſhly.

He was indeed the glaſs,
Wherein the noble youth did dreſs themſelves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For thoſe that could ſpeak ſlow and *tardily*,
Would turn their own perfection to abuſe,
To ſeem like him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

TA'RDITY. *n. ſ.* [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Latin; *tardiveté*, Fr.] Slowneſs; want of velocity.

Suppoſe there may be ſome obſervable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then aſk how we ſhould arrive to perceive it? *Digby.*

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*. *Digby on the Soul.*

TA'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tardy*.] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; unwillingneſs to action or motion.

A *tardineſs* in nature,
Which often leaves the hiſtory unſpoke,
That it intends to do. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

TA'RDY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, French.]

1. Slow; not ſwift.

Nor ſhould their age by years be told,
Whoſe ſouls, more ſwift than motion, climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys's Paraph.*

2. Sluggiſh; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before
Provok'd the *tardy* Engliſh cloſe to fight;
Now draw their beaten veſſels cloſe to ſhore,
As larks lie dar'd to ſhun the hobbies flight. *Dryden.*

When certain to o'ercome, inclin'd to ſave,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You ſhall have letters from me to my ſon
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwiſe delay. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Death he as oft accus'd
Of *tardy* execution, ſince denounc'd
The day of his offence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reſerve their fruit for the next age's taſte:
There a ſmall grain in ſome few months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a ſpacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unſeal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day ariſe. *Dryden.*

You may freely cenſure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Unwary. A low word.

Yield, ſcoundrel baſe, quoth ſhe, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'ſt I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'ſt preſume to be ſo hardy,
To try thy fortune o'er a-freſh,
I'll wave my title to thy fleſh. *Hudibras, p.* i.

5. Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprizal: thoſe ſlips and miſmanagements are uſually ridiculed. *Collier on Pride.*

To TA'RDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I choſe
Camillo for the miniſter, to poiſon
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My ſwift command. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

TARE. *n. ſ.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to conſume. *Skinner.*] A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares* the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker, b.* v.

The liberal contributions ſuch teachers met with ſerved to invite more labourers, where their ſeed time was their harveſt, and by ſowing *tares* they reaped gold. *Dec. of Piety.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abſtracted from all its inferior ſpecies, before they come to think of the fly in their ſheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*

TARE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE, preterite of *tear*.

The women beat their breaſts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Dryden.*

TARGE. } *n. ſ.* [taꞃᵹa, Saxon; *targe*, Italian; *targe*, Fr.
TARGET. } *tarian*, Welſh, which ſeems the original of the reſt; *an taargett*, Erſe.] A kind of buckler or ſhield borne on the left arm. It ſeems to be commonly uſed for a defenſive weapon leſs in circumference than a ſhield.

Glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open gaſh therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Fairy Queen.*

I took all their
Seven points in my *target*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *target* three fair ſhining ſuns. *Shakeſpeare.*

The arms ſhe uſeth moſt is the *target* to ſhroud herſelf under, and fence away the blow. *Howel's England's Tears.*

Thoſe leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*. *Milton.*

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their *targets* caſt
Over their heads, ſome ſcaling ladders plac'd
Againſt the walls. *Derham.*

TA'RGUM. *n. ſ.* [תרגום.] A paraphraſe on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [perhaps a Spaniſh word; *tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addiſon.*

TARN. *n. ſ.* [*tiorn*, Iſlandick.] A bog; a fen; a marſh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, French.] To ſully; to ſoil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for reſolution, that he may diſcover nothing that may diſcredit the cauſe, *tarniſh* the glory, and weaken the example of the ſuffering. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted foreſt, vex'd, and ſheds
What of its *tarniſh'd* honours yet remain. *Thomſon.*

To TA'RNISH. *v. n.* To loſe brightneſs.

If a fine object ſhould *tarniſh* by having a great many ſee it, or the muſick ſhould run moſtly into one man's ears, theſe ſatisfactions would be made incloſure. *Collier of Envy.*

TARPA'WLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloth ſmeered with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or ſearcloth maſts with ſtrong *tarpawling* coats. *Dryden.*

2. A ſailor in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpawling* and a ſwabber the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*

TA'RRAGON. *n. ſ.* A plant called herb dragon.

TA'RRIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps ſojourn.

Diſpatch me hence:
Come, anſwer not; but do it preſently,
I am impatient of my *tarriance*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.]

1. A ſort of ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.

The fox is earthed; but I ſhall ſend my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that tarries or ſtays.

To TA'RRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]

1. To ſtay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God. *Pſal.*

Who hath woe and redneſs of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Prov.* xxiii. 30.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again. *Exod.* xxiv.

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

To **Ta'rry.** *v. a.* To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ta'rsel. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.

Hiſt! Romeo, hiſt! O for a falkner's voice,
To lure this *tarſel* gentle back again. *Shakeſpeare.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarſels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

Ta'rsus. *n. ſ.* [In anatomy; *tarſe*, Fr.] The ſpace betwixt the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes: it compriſes ſeven bones and the three oſſa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

An obſcure motion, where the conjunction is called ſynanthroſis; as, in joining the *tarſus* to the metatarſus. *Wiſeman.*

Tart. *adj.* [ꞇeaꞃꞇ, Saxon; *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; ſharp of taſte.

2. Sharp; keen; ſevere.

Why ſo *tart* a favour
To trumpet ſuch good tidings? *Shakeſpeare.*

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain ſudden exceſſes. *Wotton.*

Tart. *n. ſ.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Italian; *taart*, Daniſh;] A ſmall pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the houſe on that ſide near which the garden ſtands, be but toys; you may ſee as good ſights in *tarts*. *Bacon.*

Ta'rtane. *n. ſ.* [*tartana*, Italian; *tartane*, Fr.] A veſſel much uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-cornered ſail.

I ſet out from Marſeilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a ſmall French port called Caſſis. *Addiſon.*

Ta'rtar. *n. ſ.* [*tartarus*, Latin.]

1. Hell. A word uſed by the old poets, now obſolete.

With this the damned ghoſts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spenſer.*

He's in *tartar* limbo worſe than hell;
A devil in an everlaſting garment hath him,
One whoſe hard heart is button'd up with ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

2. [*Tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what ſticks to wine caſks, like a hard ſtone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing leſs droſs or earthy parts: the beſt comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the rheniſh wine. *Quincy.*

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that cruſt or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing ſubſtances, four of which are not acid, and the other not ſo manifeſtly acid as the *tartar* itſelf. *Boyle.*

Tarta'rean. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Helliſh.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* ſulphur. *Milton.*

Tarta'reous. *adj.* [from *tartar*.]

1. Conſiſting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the ſap are thrown upon the fibres deſigned for the ſtone, and the oily upon the ſeed within it. *Grew's Coſmol.*

2. Helliſh.

The Spirit of God downward purg'd
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverſe to life. *Milton.*

To **Ta'rtarize.** *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.

Ta'rtarous. *adj.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; conſiſting of tartar.

Ta'rtly. *adv.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharply; ſourly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with ſeverity.

Seneca, an ingenious and ſententious writer, was by Caligula called *arena ſine calce*, ſand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With ſourneſs of aſpect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!
—He is of a very melancholy diſpoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ta'rtness. *n. ſ.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharpneſs; ſourneſs; acidity.

Of theſe ſweets put in threee gallons, more or leſs, into an hogſhead, as the *tartneſs* of your cyder requires. *Mort.*

2. Sourneſs of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too ſweet for the king's *tartneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

Task. *n. ſ.* [*taſche*, French; *taſſa*, Italian.]

1. Something to be done impoſed by another.

Relieves me from my *taſk* of ſervile toil
Daily in the common priſon elſe enjoin'd me. *Milton.*

2. Employment; buſineſs.

His mental powers were equal to greater *taſks*. *Atterb.*

No happier *taſk* theſe faded eyes purſue,
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*

3. *To* **Take** *to taſk*. To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man *took* a ſoldier *to taſk* upon the ſubject of his profeſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

He diſcovered ſome remains of his nature when he met with a foot-ball, for which Sir Roger *took* him *to taſk*. *Addiſon.*

To **Task.** *v. a.* [*taſcu*, Welſh, or from the noun.] To burthen with ſomething to be done.

He depos'd the king,
Soon after that depriv'd him of his life,
And, in the neck of that, *taſk'd* the whole ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

Forth he goes,
Like to a harveſtman, that's *taſk'd* to mow,
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Some things of weight,
That *taſk* our thoughts, concerning us and France. *Shak.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *taſk* my weakneſs with any more. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Divert thy thoughts at home,
There *taſk* thy maids, and exerciſe the loom. *Dryden.*

Ta'sker. } *n. ſ.* [*taſk* and *maſter*.] One who impoſes
Ta'skmaster. } taſks.

All is, if I have grace to uſe it ſo,
As ever in my great *taſkmaſter*'s eye. *Milton.*

The ſervice of ſin is perfect ſlavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, ſhall find it an unreaſonable *taſkmaſter*, and an unmeaſurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye ſullen powers below;
Hear, ye *taſkers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

Ta'ssel. *n. ſ.* [*taſſe*, French; *taſſellus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances.

Then took the ſquire an horn of bugle ſmall,
Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold,
And *taſſels* gay. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

Their heads are tricked with *taſſels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

Ta'ssel. } *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*
Ta'zel. }

Ta'sseled. *adj.* [from *taſſel*.] Adorned with taſſels.

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the ſlumb'ring leaves, or *taſſel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haſte I all about. *Milton.*

Ta'sses. *n. ſ.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainſw.*

Ta'stable. *adj.* That may be taſted; ſavoury; reliſhing.

Their diſtilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *taſtable*. *Boyle.*

To **Taste.** *v. a.* [*taſter*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate.

The ruler of the feaſt *taſted* the water made wine. *John.*

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity.

Bold deed to *taſte* it under ban to touch. *Milton.*

3. To eſſay firſt.

Roſcetes was ſeldom permitted to eat any other meat but ſuch as the prince before *taſted* of. *Knolles.*

Thou and I marching before our troops
May *taſte* fate to them, mow them out a paſſage. *Dryd.*

4. To feel; to have perception of.

He ſhould *taſte* death for every man. *Heb.* ii. 9.

To **Taste.** *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taſte* nor touch. *Milton.*

2. To have a ſmack; to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation.

When the mouth is out of taſte, it maketh things *taſte* bitter and loathſome, but never ſweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *taſteth* of it. *Bacon.*

If your butter *taſtes* of braſs, it is your maſter's fault, who will not allow a ſilver ſaucepan. *Swift.*

3. To diſtinguiſh intellectually.

Scholars when good ſenſe deſcribing,
Call it *taſting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To reliſh intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taſte* no pleaſure. *Milton.*

5. To be tinctured, or receive ſome quality or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reaſon
Shall, to the king, *taſte* of this action. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To try the reliſh of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the ſoul doth uſe the *taſting* pow'r
In veins, which through the tongue and palate ſpread,
Diſtinguiſh ev'ry reliſh ſweet and ſour. *Davies.*

7. To have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taſte* of death but once. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *taſting* of death touched the righteous alſo, and there was a deſtruction of the multitude in the wilderneſs. *Wiſd.*

8. To take enjoyment.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taſte*
Of pleaſure. *Milton.*

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taſte*,
And the beſt portion of the earth lay waſte. *Waller.*

9. To enjoy ſparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
Not yet by years extinguiſh'd, though reſtrain'd;
You ſeaſon ſtill with ſports your ſerious hours,
For age but *taſtes* of pleaſures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

Taste. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of taſting; guſtation.

Beſt of fruits, whoſe *taſte* gave elocution. *Milton.*

2. The ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taſte*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Delicacies of *taſte*, ſight, ſmell. *Milton.*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reſerve their fruit for the next age's *taſte*. *Waller.*

3. Senſibility; perception.

I have almoſt forgot the *taſte* of fears:
The time has been, my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a night ſhriek. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Muſick in the cloſe,
As the laſt *taſte* of ſweets is ſweeteſt laſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. That ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal inſtruments hereof. *Quincy.*

Manna was like coriander ſeed, white; and the *taſte* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exod.* xvi. 31.

Though there be a great variety of *taſtes*, yet, as in ſmells, they have only ſome few general names. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual reliſh or diſcernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other pſalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do theſe ſo much offend and diſpleaſe their *taſtes*? *Hooker.*

Sion's ſongs to all true *taſtes* excelling,
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*

I have no *taſte*
Of popular applauſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

As he had no *taſte* of true glory, we ſee him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's ſkin. *Addiſon.*

This metaphor would not have been ſo general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taſte* and that ſenſitive taſte which gives us a reliſh of every flavour. *Addiſ.*

Your way of life, in my *taſte*, will be the beſt. *Pope.*

I ſee how ill a *taſte* for wit and ſenſe prevails in the world. *Swift.*

Pleaſure reſults from a ſenſe to diſcern, and a *taſte* to be affected with beauty. *Seed's Sermons.*

6. An eſſay; a trial; an experiment. Not in uſe.

I hope, for my brother's juſtification, he wrote as an eſſay or *taſte* of my virtue. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. A ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.

They thought it not ſafe to reſolve, till they had a *taſte* of the people's inclination. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Beſides the prayers mentioned, I ſhall give only a *taſte* of ſome few recommended to devout perſons in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

Ta'sted. *adj.* [from *taſte*.] Having a particular reliſh.

Coleworts proſper exceedingly, and are better *taſted*, if watered with ſalt water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 460.

Ta'ster. *n. ſ.* [*taſteur*, Fr. from *taſte*.]

1. One who takes the firſt eſſay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee
Young time is *taſter* to eternity. *Craſhaw.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taſter* to princes in all their entertainments? *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taſter*, ere thou eat,
There's poiſon in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

2. A dram cup. *Ainſworth.*

Ta'steful. *adj.* [*taſte* and *full*.] High reliſhed; ſavoury.

Not *taſteful* herbs that in theſe gardens riſe,
Which the kind ſoil with milky ſap ſupplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

Ta'steless. *adj.* [from *taſte*.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taſte.

2. Having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate; inſipid.

By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary ſimplicity, they could never be made *taſteleſs*. *Boyle.*

3. Having no power of giving pleaſure; inſipid.

The underſtanding cannot, by its natural light, diſcover ſpiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *taſteleſs* and inſipid to us. *Rogers's Serm.*

3. Having no intellectual guſt.

If by his manner of writing he is heavy and *taſteleſs*, I throw aſide his criticiſms. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Ta'stelessness. *n. ſ.* [from *taſteleſs*.]

1. Inſipidity; want of reliſh.

2. Want of perception of taſte.

3. Want of intellectual reliſh.

To **Ta'tter.** *v. a.* [ꞇoꞇæꞃan, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Through *tatter'd* cloaths ſmall vices do appear,
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Where wav'd the *tatter'd* enſigns of Ragfair,
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*

In the land of liberty little tyrants rag'd;
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomſon.*

Ta'tter. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

This fable holds from him that ſits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has ſcarce a *tatter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tatterdema'lion. *n. ſ.* [*tatter* and *I know not what*.] A ragged fellow.

As a poor fellow was trudging along in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a ſpark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather? *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Ta'ttle.** *v. n.* [*taleren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to uſe many words with little meaning.

He ſtands on terms of honourable mind,
Ne will be carried with every common wind
Of court's inconſtant mutability,
Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Hubberd's Tale.*

The one is too like an image, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, evermore *tattling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Excuſe it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them. *Locke.*

Their language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of ſo much repetition and compliment. *Addiſon.*

Ta'ttle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

They aſked her, how ſhe lik'd the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Such *tattle* often entertains
My lord and me. *Swift.*

A young academick ſhall dwell upon trade and politicks in a dictatorial ſtile, while at the ſame time perſons well ſkilled in thoſe different ſubjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a juſt contempt. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Ta'ttler. *n. ſ.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater.

Going from houſe to houſe, *tattlers*, buſy bodies, which are the canker and ruſt of idleneſs, as idleneſs is the ruſt of time, are reproved by the apoſtle. *Taylor.*

Tatto'o. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *tapotez tous*, Fr. to ſtrike.] The beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters.

All thoſe whoſe hearts are looſe and low,
Start if they hear but the *tatto*. *Prior.*

Ta'vern. *n. ſ.* [*taverne*, French; *taberna*, Latin.] A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;
For there they ſay he daily doth frequent,
With unreſtrained looſe companions. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

You ſhall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the ſadneſs of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouſes ſhould be obliged to diſmiſs their company by twelve at night, and no woman ſuffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouſe. *Swift.*

Ta'verner. } *n. ſ.* [from *tavern man* or *keep*; *laber-*
Ta'vernkeeper. } *narius*, Latin; *tavernier*, French.]
Ta'vernman. } One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

Taught, preterite and part. paſſive of *teach*.

All thy children ſhall be *taught* of the Lord. *Iſ.* liv. 13.

How haſt thou ſatisfy'd me, *taught* to live. *Milton.*

To **Taunt.** *v. a.* [*tanſer*, Fr. *Skinner*. *Tanden*, Dutch, to ſhew teeth. *Minſhew*.]

1. To reproach; to inſult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with inſolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleaſure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bitterneſs and ſtings of *taunting* jealouſy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joyleſs nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phraſe, and *taunt* my faults
With ſuch full licence. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Taunt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſult; ſcoff; reproach; ridicule.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

He would avoid ſuch bitter *taunts*,
As in the time of death he gave our father. *Shakeſpeare.*

Julian thought it more effectual to perſecute the Chriſtians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures. *Government of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common uſe debas'd,
Shall ſend them flowing round his drunken feaſt,
With ſacrilegious *taunt*, and impious jeſt. *Prior.*

Ta'unter. *n. ſ.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

Ta'untingly. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With inſult; ſcoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' diſcontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The wanton goddeſs view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* ſhe ſaid. *Prior.*

Taurico'rnous. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Latin.] Having horns like a bull.

Their deſcriptions muſt be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the ſame with the other. *Brown.*

Tautolo'gical. *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the ſame thing.

Tauto'logist. *n. ſ.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediouſly.

TAUTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ταυτολογία; *tautologie*, Fr. ταὐτὸ and λόγος.] Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

All ſcience is not *tautology*; the laſt ages have ſhewn us, what antiquity never ſaw, in a dream. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Pſyche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in ſenſe excel,
So juſt, ſo like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addreſſed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different conſiderations, that enemies may not accuſe me of *tautology*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **Taw.** *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; ꞇaƿian, Saxon.] To dreſs white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from *tan* leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

Taw. *n. ſ.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've ſeen thee
Mix with children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinſel finery; finery too oſtentatious.

A clumſy beau makes his ungracefulneſs appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdrineſs* of dreſs. *Clariſſa.*

TA'WDRY. *adj.* [from *Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey*, or *Saint Etheldred*, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Henſhaw, Skinner.*] Meanly ſhewy; ſplendid without coſt; fine without grace; ſhewy without elegance. It is uſed both of things and of perſons wearing them.

Bind your fillets faſt,
And gird in your waſte,
For more fineneſs, with a *tawdrie* lace. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Old Romulus and father Mars look down,
Your herdſman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a looſe *tawdry* gown. *Dryd. Juv.*

He rails from morning to night at eſſenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 128.

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dreſs thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childiſh. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

TA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *taw*.] A dreſſer of white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*tané, tanné*, French.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that armado hight,
For interim to our ſtudies ſhall relate,
In high born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, loſt in the world's debate. *Shakeſp.*

Eurus his body muſt be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red ſun. *Peacham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton.*

Whilſt they make the river Senaga to bound the Moors, ſo that on the ſouth ſide they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they ſeem not to derive it from the ſun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that ſets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* ſons? *Addiſon's Cato.*

TAX. *n. ſ.* [*taſg*, Welſh; *taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impoſt; a tribute impoſed; an exciſe; a tillage.

He ſays Horace, being the ſon of a *tax* gatherer or collector, ſmells everywhere of the meanneſs of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waſte their own,
And houſes burn, and houſhold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchaſe. *Dryd.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two ſhillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Taxo*, Latin.] Charge; cenſure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without ſome *tax* upon himſelf and his miniſters for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of ſome pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To **TAX.** *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with impoſts.

Jehoiakim gave the ſilver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. *2 Kings*, xxiii. 35.

2. [*Taxo*, Latin.] To charge; to cenſure; to accuſe. It has *of* or *with* before the fault imputed, and is uſed both of perſons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promiſed to eat all of his killing.—Niece, you *tax* Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am not juſtly to be *taxed* with any preſumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine diſpoſal, wiſeſt men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot *tax* others omiſſions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for intereſting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a ſupernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Mens virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *taxed* his fear;
And ſure enough he heard, but durſt not hear. *Dryden.*

Like ſome rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for priſon which he breaks with gold,
Who freſher for new miſchief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him with the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed* with ſuperſtition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both of long delay,
My guilt is leſs, who ſooner came away. *Dryden.*

This ſalutation cannot be *taxed* with flattery, ſince it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addiſon.*

TA'XABLE. *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impoſt; tax.

The ſubjects could taſte no ſweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxations* to ſome vain purpoſes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakeſpeare.*

He daily ſuch *taxations* did exact,
As were againſt the order of the ſtate. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old miſmanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly falſe, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accuſation; ſcandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; ſpeak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of theſe days. *Shak.*

TA'XER. *n. ſ.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

Theſe rumours begot ſcandal againſt the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

TEA. *n. ſ.* [a word, I ſuppoſe, Chineſe; *thé*, French.] A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muſes friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repreſs thoſe vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One has a deſign of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addiſon.*

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a diſh of it. *Addiſon.*

He ſwept down a dozen *tea* diſhes. *Spectator.*

Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spect.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roaſting: this is performed with great care before it is expoſed to ſale. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Here living *tea* pot ſtands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the ſpout. *Pope.*

The miſtreſs of the *tea* ſhop may give half an ounce. *Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their ſeverer ſtudies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you ſweep, never ſtay to pick up *tea* ſpoons. *Swift.*

To **TEACH.** *v. a.* preter and part. paſſ. *taught*, ſometimes *teached*, which is now obſolete. [tæcan, Saxon.]

1. To inſtruct; to inform.

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Iſaiah*, ii. 3.

Teach us by what means to ſhun
Th' inclement ſeaſons. *Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moſes wrote this ſong, and *taught* it. *Deut.* xxxi 22.

In vain they worſhip me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Matt.* xv. 9.

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milt.*

3. To ſhow; to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own inſtructions; I can eaſier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakeſp.*

If ſome men *teach* wicked things, it muſt be that others ſhould practiſe them. *South's Sermons.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huſwives are *teached*, inſtead of a clocke,
How winter night paſſeth by crowing of cocke. *Tuſſer.*

To **TEACH.** *v. n.* To perform the office of an inſtructor.

I have labour'd,
And with no little ſtudy, that my *teaching*,
And the ſtrong courſe of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am too ſudden bold
To *teach*; a teacher ill beſeemeth me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the prieſts *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.

TE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; ſuſceptive of inſtruction.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiaſſed, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingneſs to learn; capacity to learn.

TEACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *teach*.]

1. One who teaches; an inſtructor; preceptor.

Nature is no ſufficient *teacher* what we ſhould do that we may attain unto life everlaſting. *Hooker, b.* ii.

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propoſe
What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milt.*

Theſe were notions born with us; ſuch as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South's Sermons.*

Imperious with a *teacher*'s air,
Boaſtful he claims a right to wiſdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination aſſumes the miniſtry.

Diſſenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more ſufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches aſſembled themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Wolves ſhall ſucceed for *teachers*. *Milton.*

He may teach his dioceſe who ceaſes to be able to preach to it; for he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the inſtruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD or *tede*. *n. ſ.* [*tæda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in uſe.

A buſhy *tead* a groom did light,
And ſacred lamp in ſecret chamber hide. *Fairy Queen.*

Hymen is awake,
And long ſince ready from his maſk to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake.
Spenſer's Epithalamium.

TEAGUE. *n. ſ.* A name of contempt uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL. *n. ſ.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl.

Some ſerve for food to us, and ſome but to feed themſelves; amongſt the firſt ſort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TEAM. *n. ſ.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Latin; tyme, Saxon, a yoke.]

1. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage.

Thee a ploughman all unweeting found,
As he his toilſome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's ſtate to bide. *Fairy Queen.*

We fairies that do run,
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the preſence of the ſun,
Following darkneſs like a dream,
Now are frolick. *Shakeſp. Midſumm. Night's Dream.*

Making ſuch difference betwixt wake and ſleep,
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harneſs'd *team*
Begins his golden progreſs in the Eaſt. *Shak. Henry* IV.

I am in love; but a *team* of horſe ſhall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakeſpeare.*

After the declining ſun
Had chang'd the ſhadows, and their taſk was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way. *Roſcommon.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*

In ſtiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Any number paſſing in a line.

Like a long *team* of ſnowy ſwans on high,
Which clap their wings and cleave the liquid ſky. *Dryd.*

TEAR. *n. ſ.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; teaꞃ, Saxon; *taare*, Daniſh.]

1. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear* ſtain'd eyes to ſee her miſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*

The pretty vaulting ſea refuſ'd to drown me,
Knowing, that thou would'ſt have me drown'd on ſhore
With *tears* as ſalt as ſea, through thy unkindneſs. *Shak.*

Cromwell, I did not think to ſhed a *tear*
In all my miſeries; but thou haſt forc'd me.
Let's dry our eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Tears are the effects of compreſſion of the moiſture of the brain upon dilation of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

She ſilently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

2. Any moiſture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coaſt,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her ſecond harveſts. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fiſſure.

To **TEAR.** pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*, part. paſſ. *torn*. [tæꞃan, Saxon; *tara*, Swediſh.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to ſeparate by violent pulling.

Come ſeeling night,
And with thy bloody and inviſible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I ſaid, Surely he is *torn* in pieces, and I ſaw him not ſince. *Gen.* xliv. 28.

John *tore* off Lord Strutt's ſervants cloaths: now and then they came home naked. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Ambaſſadors ſent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any ſharp point drawn along.

Old with duſt deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breaſts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Shak.*

Neither ſhall men *tear* themſelves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer.* xvi. 7.

3. To break by violence.

In the midſt a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Anthony. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopat.*

As ſtorms the ſkies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and ſcatter'd death around. *Dryd.*

Bluſh rather, that you are a ſlave to paſſion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leiſure to conſider. *A. Phillips.*

4. To divide violently; to ſhatter.

Is it not as much reaſon to ſay, that God deſtroys fatherly authority, when he ſuffers one in poſſeſſion of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and ſhared by his ſubjects. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breaſt, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At leaſt thou art from ſome fierce tygreſs come;
Or on rough ſeas from their foundation *torn*,
Got by the winds, and in a tempeſt born. *Dryden.*

6. To take away by ſudden violence.

Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the Chriſtians *tore*. *Waller.*

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I muſt forget thee. *Addiſon.*

To **TEAR.** *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men tranſported into outrages for ſmall trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

TE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *to tear*.] He who rends or tears.

TE'ARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall*.] Tender; ſhedding tears.

I am in
So far in blood, that ſin will pluck on ſin,
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full*.] Weeping; full of tears.

Is't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the ſea? *Shakeſpeare.*

This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dries the *tearful* ſluices of deſpair:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All ſenſe of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

On Celadon her eye
Fell *tearful*, wetting her diſorder'd cheek. *Thomſon.*

To **TEASE.** *v. a.* [tæſan, Saxon.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
2. To ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap.
3. To torment with importunity; to vex with aſſiduous impertinence.

Not by the force of carnal reaſon,
But indefatigable *teaſing*. *Butler.*

My friends always *teaſe* me about him, becauſe he has no eſtate. *Spectator*, Nº 475.

After having been preſent in publick debates, he was *teaſed* by his mother to inform her of what had paſſed. *Addiſon.*

We ſyſtem-makers can ſuſtain
The theſis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *teaſe* ye,
In caſe the thing before was eaſy. *Prior.*

TE'ASEL. *n. ſ.* [tæſl, Saxon; *dipſacus*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of the *teaſel* hath no proper calyx, but leaves repreſenting the perianthium encompaſſing the bottom of the head: the little flowers which are produced ſingly from between the ſcales, are collected into an head ſomewhat like a bee-hive; theſe are ſucceeded by longiſh four-cornered ſeeds: the ſpecies are three: one is called carduus fullonum, and is of ſingular uſe in raiſing the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TEASER. *n. ſ.* [from *teaſe*.] Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the beſt advice. If you would have him come to himſelf, you muſt take off his little *teaſer*, which holds his reaſon at bay. *Collier.*

TEAT. *n. ſ.* [*teth*, Welſh; tit, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*, French.] The dug of a beaſt; anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadſt thy tyranny. *Shakeſpeare.*

Snows cauſe a fruitful year, watering the earth better than rain; for the earth ſucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they ſuckle their younglings with milk. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

It more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton.*

Infants ſleep, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat*. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidſt her fellow ſtars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* diſtent
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

TE'CHILY. *adv.* [from *techy*.] Peeviſhly; fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *techy*.] Peeviſhneſs; fretfulneſs.

TE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [τεχνικὸς; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular uſe.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the ſame ſubſtance ſometimes the ſulphur, and ſometimes the mercury of a body. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *adj.* Peeviſh; fretful; irritable; eaſily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Creſſid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to wooe,
As ſhe is ſtubborn-chaſte againſt all ſuite. *Shakeſpeare.*

When it did taſte the wormwood on the nipple, and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to ſee it *techy*, and fall out with the dug. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

TECTO'NICK. *adj.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To **TED.** *v. a.* [teadan, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay graſs newly mown in rows.

The ſmell of grain, or *tedded* graſs or kine,
Or dairy, each rural ſight, each rural ſound. *Milton.*

Hay-makers following the mowers, and caſting it abroad, they call *tedding*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Prudent his fall'n heaps
Collecting, cheriſh'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* graſs, and the ſun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Phillips.*

TE'DDER or *tether*. *n. ſ.* [*tudder*, Dut. *tindt*, a rope, Iſland.]

1. A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide. *Teighar*, Erſe.

2. Any thing by which one is reſtrained.

We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*

We ſhall have them againſt the wall; we know the length of their *tedder*, they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DEUM. *n. ſ.* An hymn of the church, ſo called from the the two firſt words of the Latin.

The choir,
With all the choiceſt muſick of the kingdom,
Together ſung *te deum*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Te deum was ſung at St. Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedieux*, French; *tædium*, Latin.]

1. Wearíſome by continuance; troubleſome; irkſome.

That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts*, xxiv. 4.

The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

Pity only on freſh objects ſtays,
But with the *tedious* ſight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Weariſome by prolixity.

They unto whom we ſhall ſeem *tedious* are in nowiſe injured by us, becauſe it is in their own hands to ſpare that labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker, b.* i.

3. Slow. *Ainſworth.*

Chief maſtery to diſſect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milton.*

Te'diously. *adv.* [from *tedious.*] In ſuch a manner as to weary.

Te'diousness. *n. ſ.* [from *tedious.*]
1. Wearifomeneſs by continuance.
2. Wearifomeneſs by prolixity.

In vain we labour to perſuade them, that any thing can take away the *tedioſneſs* of prayer, except it be brought to the ſame meaſure and form which themſelves aſſign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the ſoul of wit,
And *tedioſneſs* the limbs and outward flouriſhes,
I will be brief. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. Uneaſineſs; tireſomeneſs; quality of wearying.

In thoſe very actions whereby we are eſpecially perfected in this life we are not able to perſiſt; forced we are with very wearineſs, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tedioſneſs* cannot fall into thoſe operations that are in the ſtate of bliſs when our union with God is compleat. *Hooker, b.* i.

More than kiſſes, letters mingle ſouls,
For thus friends abſent ſpeak: this eaſe controuls
The *tedioſneſs* of my life. *Donne.*
She diſtaſtes them all within a while;
And in the ſweeteſt finds a *tedioſneſs.* *Davies.*

To Teem. *v. n.* [ꞇeam, Saxon, offspring.]
1. To bring young.

If ſhe muſt *teem,*
Create her child of ſpleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart diſnatur'd torment to her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more ſons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair ſon from mine age? *Shak.*
When the riſing Spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths the baſis upon which a great many others reſt: theſe are *teeming* truths, rich in ſtore, with which they furniſh the mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

We live in a nation where there is ſcarce a ſingle head that does not *teem* with politicks. *Addiſon.*

To Teem. *v. a.*
1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the neweſt grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Common mother, thou
Whoſe womb unmeaſurable, and infinite breaſt,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*
The earth obey'd; and ſtrait
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vii.

The deluge wrought ſuch a change, that the earth did not then *teem* forth its increaſe, as formerly, of its own accord, but required culture. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by Skinner to come from *tommen,* Daniſh, *to draw out; to pour.* The Scots retain it: as, teem *that water out;* hence Swift took this word.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glaſs with ſmall beer. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

Te'emful. *adj.* [ꞇeamꝼul, Saxon.]
1. Pregnant; prolifick.
2. Brimful. *Ainſworth.*

Te'emer. *n. ſ.* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

Te'emless. *adj.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful; not prolifick.

Such wars, ſuch waſte, ſuch fiery tracks of dearth,
Their zeal has left, and ſuch a *teemleſs* earth. *Dryden.*

Teen. *n. ſ.* [ꞇinan, Saxon, *to kindle*; *tenen,* Flemiſh, *to vex*; ꞇeonan, Saxon, *injuries.*] Sorrow; grief.

Arrived there
That bare head knight, for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durſt approachen near. *Fairy Q.*
Fry not in heartleſs grief and doleful *teen.* *Spenſer.*
My heart bleeds
To think o' th' *teene* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakeſp.*
Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen.*
Shakeſpeare.

To Teen. *v. a.* [from ꞇinan, *to kindle,* Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. *Spenſer.*

Teens. *n. ſ.* [from *teen* for *ten.*] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuſe theſe youthful ſcenes,
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;
Some childiſh fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muſe the more for being a boy. *Granv.*

Teeth, the plural of *tooth.*

Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible round about. *Job,* xli. 14.

To Teeth. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the ſymptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by ſoftening ointment. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Te'gument. *n. ſ.* [*tegumentum,* Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is ſeldom uſed but in anatomy or phyſicks.

Clip and trim thoſe tender ſtrings in the faſhion of beard, or other hairy *teguments.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Proceed by ſection, dividing the ſkin, and ſeparating the *teguments.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Teh-he. *v. n.* [a cant word made from the ſound.] To laugh with a loud and more inſolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with deriſion,
To ſee them take your depoſition. *Hudibras.*

Teil-*tree. n. ſ.* [*tilia,* Latin.] The ſame with linden or lime tree: which ſee.

A *teiltree* and an oak have their ſubſtance in them when they caſt their leaves. *Iſa.* vi. 13.

Teint. *n. ſ.* [*teinte,* French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the moſt brilliant colours, becauſe the different *teints* are ſimply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryden.*

Te'lary. *adj.* [*tela,* a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* ſpiders, and their poſition in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we ſhall commonly find it downward, and their heads reſpecting the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TELESCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*teleſcope,* Fr. τῆλε and σκοπέω.] A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed.

The *teleſcope* diſcovers to us diſtant wonders in the heavens, and ſhews the milky way, and the bright cloudy ſpots, in a very dark ſky, to be a collection of little ſtars. *Watts.*

Telesco'pical. *adj.* [from *teleſcope.*] Belonging to a teleſcope; ſeeing at a diſtance.

To Tell. *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſ. *told.* [ꞇellan, Sax. *taelen, tellen,* Dutch; *talen,* Daniſh.]
1. To utter; to expreſs; to ſpeak.

I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Gen.* xxiv. 33.
Thy meſſage which might elſe in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearſe; to ſpeak.

I will declare what wiſe men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid. *Job,* xv. 18.

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worſhipped. *Judges,* vii. 13.

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation. *Milton.*
You muſt know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal ſtory out,
Th' uſurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*
The reſt are vaniſh'd, none repaſs'd the gate,
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. To teach; to inform.

He gently aſk'd where all the people be,
Which in that ſtately building wont to dwell,
Who anſwer'd him full ſoft, he could not *tell.* *Fairy Q.*
I *told* him of myſelf; which was as much
As to have aſk'd him pardon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Tell me now, what lady is the ſame,
To whom you ſwore a ſecret pilgrimage,
That you to day promis'd to *tell* me of. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fourth part of a ſhekel of ſilver will I give to the man of God to *tell* us our way. 1 *Sam.* ix. 8.

Saint Paul *telleth* us, we muſt needs be ſubject not only for fear, but alſo for conſcience ſake. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton.*

4. To diſcover; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Numb.* xiv. 14.

5. To count; to number.

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wiſe, and laſting fair;
That none, except her years they *told,*
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*
Numerous ſails the fearful only *tell*;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows.
Dryden.

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though ſhe has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6. To make excuſes. A low word.

Tuſh, never *tell* me, I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who haſt had my purſe,
As if the ſtrings were thine, ſhould'ſt know of this.
Shakeſpeare.

To Tell. *v. n.*
1. To give an account; to make report.

I will compaſs thine altar, O Lord, that I may publiſh with the voice of thankſgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Pſalm* xxvi. 7.

Ye that live and move, fair creatures *tell,*
Tell, if ye ſaw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. *To* Tell *on.* To inform of. A doubtful phraſe.

David ſaved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, ſaying, Leſt they ſhould *tell on* us, ſaying, So did David. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

Te'lltale. *n. ſ.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

You ſpeak to Caſca, and to ſuch a man
That is no flearing *telltale.* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
What ſhall theſe papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakeſp.*
Let not the heav'ns hear theſe *telltale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakeſpeare.*
'Tis done; report diſplays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*
And to the *telltale* ſun deſcry
Our conceal'd ſolemnity. *Milton.*
Eurydice and he are priſoners here,
But will not long be ſo: this *telltale* ghoſt
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*
A *telltale* out of ſchool
Is of all wits the greateſt fool. *Swift.*

Te'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *tell.*]
1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers; a numberer.
3. A *teller* is an officer of the Exchequer, of which there are four in number: their buſineſs is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they alſo pay all perſons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they alſo make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver the lord treaſurer. *Cowel.*

Temera'rious. *adj.* [*temeraire,* Fr. *temerarius,* Lat.]
1. Raſh; heady.

Reſolution without foreſight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the conſequences of things are the firſt point to be taken into conſideration. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Careleſs; heedleſs.

Should he find upon one ſingle ſheet of parchment an oration written full of profound ſenſe, adorned with elegant phraſe, the wit of man could not perſuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* daſhes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

Teme'rity. *n. ſ.* [*temeritas,* Latin.] Raſhneſs; unreaſonable contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity.* *Cowley.*

To Te'mper. *v. a.* [*tempero,* Lat. *temperer,* Fr.]
1. To mix ſo as that one part qualifies the other.

I ſhall *temper* ſo
Juſtice with mercy, as may illuſtrate moſt
Them fully ſatisfy'd, and Thee appeaſe. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture.

If you could find out but a man
To bear a poiſon, I would *temper* it;
That Romeo ſhould upon receipt thereof
Soon ſleep in quiet. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. To mingle.

Prepare the ſixth part of an ephah and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Ezek.* xlvi. 14

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and maſter of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind queſtions relating to themſelves. *Addiſon.*

4. To beat together to a proper conſiſtence.

Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Engliſhmen. *Shakeſpeare.*

The potter *tempering* ſoft earth, faſhioneth every veſſel with much labour. *Wiſd.* xv. 7.

5. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy ſuſtenance ſerving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itſelf to every man's liking. *Wiſd.* xvi. 21.

Theſe ſoft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nouriſh. *Milton.*

6. To ſoften; to mollify; to aſſuage; to ſooth; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courages with ſweet delights of learning and ſciences: ſo that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

With this ſhe wonts to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the gods he threats with thund'ring dart.
Spenſer.
Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakeſpeare.*
Woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you.
Otway.

7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs.

The ſword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him *temper'd* ſo, that neither keen
Nor ſolid might reſiſt that edge. *Milton.*

In the *tempering* of ſteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or leſſer in the other competent heat, gives it very differing tempers as to brittleneſs or toughneſs. *Boyle.*

Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n ſerene, refulgent arms appear;
Red'ning the ſkies, and glitt'ring all around,
The *temper'd* metals claſh, and yield a ſilver ſound.
Dryden.

8. To govern. A latiniſm.

With which the damned ghoſts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth.* *Hubber'd's Tale.*

Te'mper. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this ſoil and *temper* than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*

Health itſelf is but a kind of *temper,* gotten and preſerved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Middle courſe; mean or medium.

If the eſtates of ſome biſhops were exorbitant before the Reformation, the preſent clergy's wiſhes reach no further than that ſome reaſonable *temper* had been uſed inſtead of paring them ſo quick. *Swift's Miſcell.*

3. Conſtitution of body.

This body would be increaſed daily, being ſupplied from above and below, and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater conſiſtency and firmneſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Diſpoſition of mind.

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard, and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This will keep their thoughts eaſy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke on Education.*

5. Conſtitutional frame of mind.

The brain may deviſe laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Our hearts,
Of brothers *temper,* do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

6. Calmneſs of mind; moderation.

Reſtore yourſelves unto your *tempers,* fathers,
And without perturbation hear me ſpeak. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Teach me, like thee, in various nature wiſe,
To fall with dignity, with *temper* riſe. *Pope.*

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardneſs.

Here draw I
A ſword, whoſe *temper* I intend to ſtain
With the beſt blood that I can meet withal. *Shakeſp.*
Ithuriel with his ſpear
Touch'd lightly; for no falſhood can endure
Touch of cœleſtial *temper,* but returns
Of force to its own likeneſs: up he ſtarts,
Diſcover'd, and ſurpriz'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Theſe needles ſhould have a due *temper*; for if they are too ſoft, the force exerted to carry them through the fleſh will bend them; if they are too brittle they ſnap. *Sharp.*

Te'mperament. *n. ſ.* [*temperamentum,* Latin. *temperament,* French.]
1. Conſtitution; ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the preſent *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of oppoſites.

The common law has waſted and wrought out thoſe diſtempers, and reduced the kingdom to its juſt ſtate and *temperament.* *Hale.*

Temperame'ntal. *adj.* [from *temperament.*] Conſtitutional.

That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, that may be collected from ſpots in our nails, we concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Intellectual repreſentations are received with as unequal a fate upon a bare *temperamental* reliſh or diſguſt. *Glanville.*

Te'mperance. *n. ſ.* [*temperantia,* Lat.]
1. Moderation; oppoſed to gluttony and drunkenneſs.

Well obſerve
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due nouriſhment, no gluttonous delight. *Milton.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind; the beſt guardian of youth and ſupport of old age. *Temple.*

Make *temperance* thy companion; ſo ſhall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodſley's Agriculture.*

2. Patience; calmneſs; ſedateneſs; moderation of paſſion.

His ſenſeleſs ſpeech and doted ignorance,
When as the noble prince had marked well;
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance.* *Fairy Q.*
What, are you chaf'd?
Aſk God for *temp'rance,* that's th' appliance only
Which your diſeaſe requires. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Te'mperate. *adj.* [*temperatus,* Lat.]
1. Not exceſſive; moderate in degree of any quality.

Uſe a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digeſt and mature; wherein we mean *temperate,* according to the nature of the ſubject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*

His ſleep
Was airy, light, from pure digeſtion bred,
And *temp'rate* vapours bland. *Milton.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.

I adviſed him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wiſeman.*

3. Free from ardent paſſion.

So hot a ſpeed with ſuch advice diſpos'd;
Such *temp'rate* order in ſo fierce a courſe
Doth want example. *Shakeſpeare.*
She's not froward, but modeſt as the dove:
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execution the ſuggeſtions of reaſon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Te'mperately. *adv.* [from *temperate.*]
1. Moderately; not exceſſively.

By winds that *temperately* blow,
The bark ſhould paſs ſecure and ſlow. *Addiſon.*

2. Calmly; without violence of paſſion.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.

God eſteems it a part of his ſervice if we eat or drink; ſo it be *temperately,* and as may beſt preſerve health. *Taylor.*

Te'mperateness. *n. ſ.* [from *temperate.*]
1. Freedom from exceſſes; mediocrity.
2. Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind.

Langley's mild *temperateneſs,*
Did tend unto a calmer quietneſs. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Te'mperature. *n. ſ.* [*temperatura, tempero,* Latin; *temperature,* French.]
1. Conſtitution of nature; degree of any qualities.

It lieth in the ſame climate, and is of no other *temperature* than Guinea. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Birds that change countries at certain ſeaſons, if they come earlier, ſhew the *temperature* of weather. *Bacon.*

Memory depends upon the conſiſtence and the *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.

As the world's ſun doth effects beget
Diff'rent, in divers places ev'ry day;
Here Autumn's *temperature*, there Summer's heat,
Here flow'ry Spring-tide, and there Winter gray. *Davies.*

If, inſtead of this variation of heat, we ſuppoſe an equality, or conſtant *temperature* of it before the Deluge, the caſe would be much altered. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant paſſion.

In that proud port which her ſo goodly graceth,
Moſt goodly *temperature* you may deſcry. *Spenſer.*

Te'mpered. *adj.* [from *temper.*] Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions.

When was my lord ſo much ungently *tempered*,
To ſtop his ears againſt admoniſhment? *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'MPEST. *n. ſ.* [*tempeſte*, Fr. *tempeſtas*, Lat.]

1. The utmoſt violence of the wind; the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual encreaſe of its force ſeems to be, a breeze; a gale; a guſt; a ſtorm; a tempeſt.

I have ſeen *tempeſts*, when the ſcolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Some have been driven by *tempeſt* to the ſouth. *Abbot.*

What at firſt was call'd a guſt, the ſame
Hath now a ſtorm's, anon a *tempeſt*'s name. *Donne.*

We, caught in a fiery *tempeſt*, ſhall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*

With clouds and ſtorms
Around thee thrown, *tempeſt* o'er *tempeſt* roll'd,
Thou humbleſt nature with thy northern blaſt. *Thomſon.*

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

The *tempeſt* in my mind
Doth from my ſenſes take all feeling elſe,
Save what beats there. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To **Te'mpest.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb as by a tempeſt.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milton.*

Leviathan, in dreadful ſport,
Tempeſt the looſen'd brine. *Thomſon.*

Te'mpest-beaten. *v. a.* [*tempeſt* and *beat.*] Shattered with ſtorms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breaſt,
My *tempeſt-beaten* ſoul may ſafely reſt. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Te'mpest-tost. *adj.* [*tempeſt* and *toſt.*] Driven about by ſtorms.

Though his bark cannot be loſt,
Yet it ſhall be *tempeſt-toſt.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Tempesti'vity. *n. ſ.* [*tempeſtivus*, Lat.] Seaſonableneſs.

Since their diſperſion the conſtitutions of countries admit not ſuch *tempeſtivity* of harveſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Tempe'stuous. *adj.* [*tempeſtueux*, Fr. from *tempeſt.*] Stormy; turbulent.

Tempeſtuous Fortune hath ſpent all her ſpight,
And thrilling Sorrow thrown his utmoſt dart. *Fairy Q.*

Which of them riſing with the ſun or falling
Should prove *tempeſtuous.* *Milton.*

Her looks grow black as a *tempeſtuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*

Pompey, when diſſuaded from embarking becauſe the weather was *tempeſtuous*, replied, My voyage is neceſſary, my life is not ſo. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

Te'mplar. *n. ſ.* [from the *Temple*, an houſe near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from the temple of Jeruſalem.] A ſtudent in the law.

Wits and *templars* ev'ry ſentence raiſe,
And wonder with a fooliſh face of praiſe. *Pope's Epiſt.*

Te'mple. *n. ſ.* [*temple*, Fr. *templum*, Lat.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.

The honour'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the ſhews of peace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no aſſembly but hornbeaſts. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Moſt ſacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The Lord's anointed *temple*, and ſtole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This gueſt of Summer,
The *temple* haunting martlet. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. [*Tempora*, Latin.] The upper part of the ſides of the head where the pulſe is felt.

Her ſunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shakeſpeare.*

We may apply intercipients of maſtich upon the *temples*; frontals alſo may be applied. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To procure ſleep, he uſes the ſcratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

The weapon enter'd cloſe above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing ſpear. *Pope.*

Te'mplet. *n. ſ.* A piece of timber in a building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work, as linteols over windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in loom. *Moxon.*

Te'mporal. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*, low Latin.]

1. Meaſured by time; not eternal.

As there they ſuſtain *temporal* life, ſo here they would learn to make proviſion for eternal. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not eccleſiaſtical.

This ſceptre ſhews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majeſty,
Wherein doth ſit the dread of kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By teſtament have given to the church,
Would they ſtrip from us. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

All *temporal* power hath been wreſted from the clergy, and much of their eccleſiaſtick. *Swift.*

3. Not ſpiritual.

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for ſometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and ſuch are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*

Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*, muſt be that medium of convenience proportioned to the ſeveral conditions of life. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. [*Temporal*, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the head.

Copious bleeding, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the moſt effectual remedies for a phrenſy. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

Tempora'lity. } *n. ſ.* [*temporalité*, Fr. from *temporal.*]
Te'mporals. } Secular poſſeſſions; not eccleſiaſtick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as biſhops have had annexed to their ſees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*

The reſidue of theſe ordinary finances is caſual, as the *temporalities* of vacant biſhopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

Te'mporally. *adv.* [from *temporal.*] With reſpect to this life.

Sinners who are in ſuch a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their ſins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*

Te'mporalty. *n. ſ.* [from *temporal.*]

1. The laity; ſecular people.

The pope ſucked out ineſtimable ſums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporalty.* *Abbot.*

2. Secular poſſeſſions.

The king yielded up the point, reſerving the ceremony of homage from the biſhops, in reſpect of the *temporalities*, to himſelf. *Ayliffe.*

Tempora'neous. *adj.* [*temporis*, Lat.] Temporary. *Dict.*

Te'mporariness. *n. ſ.* [from *temporary.*] The ſtate of being temporary; not perpetuity.

Te'mporary. *adj.* [*tempus*, Latin.] Laſting only for a limited time.

Theſe *temporary* truces were ſoon made and ſoon broken; he deſired a ſtraiter amity. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The republick threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. *Addiſon.*

To **Te'mporize.** *v. n.* [*temporiſer*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]

1. To delay; to procraſtinate.

If Cupid hath not ſpent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this ſhortly.
—I look for an earthquake too then.
—Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Earl of Lincoln deceived of the country's concourſe, in which caſe he would have *temporized*, reſolved to give the king battle. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To comply with the times or occaſions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs muſt *temporize.* *Daniel.*

3. To comply: this is improper.

The dauphin is too wilful oppoſite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly ſays, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tempori'zer. *n. ſ.* [*temporiſeur*, Fr. from *temporize.*] One that complies with times or occaſions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canſt with thine eyes at once ſee good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Temse bread. } *n. ſ.* [*temſen*, Dutch; *tamiſer*, Fr. *ta-*
Temsed bread. } *meſare*, Italian, to ſift; *tems*, Dutch; *tamis*, French; *tamiſo*, Italian, a ſieve.] Bread made of flower better ſifted than common.

To **Tempt.** *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]

1. To ſolicit to ill; to incite by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'Tis not the king that ſends you to the Tower:
My Lady Gray *tempts* him to this harſh extremity. *Shakeſpeare.*

You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;
Let not my worſer ſpirit *tempt* me again
To die before you pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. 1 *Cor.* vii. 5.

He that hath not wholly ſubdued himſelf, is quickly *tempted* and overcome in ſmall things. *Biſhop Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit ſhe gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot deſtroy ſo, his power is at an end. *South.*

O wretched maid!
Whoſe roving fancy would reſolve the ſame
With him, who next ſhould *tempt* her eaſy fame. *Prior.*

2. To provoke.

I'm much too vent'rous
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

With-hold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair:
For, though your violence ſhould leave 'em bare
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed without any notion of evil; to ſolicit; to draw.

Still his ſtrength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*

The rowing crew,
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt.

This from the vulgar branches muſt be torn,
And to fair Proſerpine the preſent born,
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the netherſkies. *Dryden.*

Tempta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt.*]

1. The act of tempting; ſolicitation to ill; enticement.

All *temptation* to trangreſs repel. *Milton.*

2. The ſtate of being tempted.

When by human weakneſs, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Set a deep glaſs of rheniſh wine on the contrary caſket; for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he will chuſe it. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:
'Tis baſe to ſeize on all. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Te'mptable. *adj.* [from *tempt.*] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other aſſembly, the managers muſt fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

Te'mpter. *n. ſ.* [from *tempt.*]

1. One who ſolicits to ill; an enticer.

Theſe women are ſhrewd *tempters* with their tongues. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who ſins moſt?
Not ſhe, nor doth ſhe tempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotſon.*

My work is done:
She's now the *tempter* to enſnare his heart. *Dryden.*

2. The infernal ſolicitor to evil.

The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulneſs of the *tempter*, diſcourage us. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Foretold what would come to paſs,
When firſt this *tempter* croſs'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

To this high mountain's top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iii.

Te'mulency. *n. ſ.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

Te'mulent. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with ſtrong liquors.

Ten. *adj.* [tyn, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou ſhalt have more
Than two *tens* to a ſcore. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Ariſtotle obſerved, that Barbarians as well as Greeks uſed a numeration unto *ten.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

With twice *ten* ſail I croſs'd the Phrygian ſea,
Scarce ſeven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

There's a proud modeſty in merit,
Averſe from begging; and reſolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it aſks. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

From the ſoft lyre,
Sweet flute, and *ten* ſtring'd inſtrument, require
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

Although Engliſh is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in *ten* owing to affectation. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Te'nable. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained without oppoſition; ſuch as may be held without attacks.

The town was ſtrong of itſelf, and wanted no induſtry to fortify and make it *tenable.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Sir William Ogle ſeized upon the caſtle, and put it into a *tenable* condition. *Clarendon.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheiſt has not found his poſt *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deiſm. *Addiſon's Spect.* Nº. 186.

Tena'cious. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.]

1. Graſping hard; inclined to hold faſt; not willing to let go, with *of* before the thing held.

A reſolute *tenacious* adherence to well choſen principles, makes the face of a governor ſhine in the eyes of thoſe that ſee his actions. *South.*

Griping, and ſtill *tenacious of* thy hold,
Woud'ſt thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely ſoil'd,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd? *Dryden.*

You reign abſolute over the hearts of a ſtubborn and freeborn people, *tenacious* to madneſs *of* their liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miſer; ſo *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the laſt grain of what's his own. *Dryden.*

Men are *tenacious of* the opinions that firſt poſſeſs them. *Locke.*

He is *tenacious of* his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in ſome is very *tenacious*; but yet there ſeems to be a conſtant decay of all our ideas, even of thoſe which are ſtruck deepeſt, and in minds the moſt retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*Tenace*, French.] Having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; coheſive.

Three equal round veſſels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors ſtirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will loſe its motion quickly, the oil being leſs *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being leſs *tenacious* will keep it longeſt, but yet will loſe it in a ſhort time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; cloſe-fiſted; meanly parſimonious. *Ainſw.*

Tena'ciously. *adv.* [from *tenacious.*] With diſpoſition to hold faſt.

Some things our juvenile reaſons *tenaciouſly* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments diſallow of. *Glanville.*

Tena'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *tenacious.*] Unwillingneſs to quit, reſign, or let go.

Tena'city. *n. ſ.* [*tenacitas*, *tenacité*, Fr. *tenax*, Latin.] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; adheſion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as thoſe which ſome ſuppoſe to revolve about the ſun and fixed ſtars, yet theſe and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and ſtiffneſs, communicate their motion to one another till they all reſted among themſelves. *Newton.*

Subſtances, whoſe *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digeſtion, will neither paſs, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

Te'nancy. *n. ſ.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Lat. from *tenant.*] Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes ſeized of favour by deſcent, though the condition of that eſtate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT. *n. ſ.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſe of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to landlord.

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, theſe fourſcore years. *Shakeſp.*

Such is the mould that the bleſt *tenant* feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant.* *L'Eſtrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bleſs their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the ſoil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the ſentiments of their lord. *Watts.*

The father is a tyrant over ſlaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants.* *Swift.*

2. One who reſides in any place.

The bear, rough *tenant* of the ſhades. *Thomſon.*

To **Te'nant.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's eſtate is *tenanted* by perſons who have ſerved him or his anceſtors. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº 107.

Te'nantable. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, ſickneſs, or melancholy ſhall bring, muſt be made up at your coſt; for that thing a huſband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that ſhall take it. *Suckling.*

That the ſoul may not be too much incommoded in her houſe of clay, ſuch neceſſaries are ſecured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair. *Decay of Piety.*

Te'nantless. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Unoccupied; unpoſſeſſed.

O thou, that doſt inhabit in my breaſt,
Leave not the manſion ſo long *tenantleſs*;
Leſt growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was. *Shakeſpeare.*

Te'nant-saw. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *tenon-ſaw.*] See **Tenon.**

Tench. *n. ſ.* [tince, Saxon; *tinca*, Latin.] A pond fiſh.

Having ſtored a very great pond with carps, tench, and other pond fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, this pair of tyrants in ſeven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*

To **Tend.** *v. a.* [contracted from *attend.*]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The ſilver ſcaly trouts did *tend* full well. *Spenſer's Epith.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee. *Shak.*

Him lord pronounc'd; and O! indignity
Subjected to his ſervice angel wings,
And flaming miniſters to watch and *tend*
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the ſhepherds, who about thoſe vales
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

There is a pleaſure in that ſimplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

Our humbler province is to *tend* the fair;
To ſave the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' impriſon'd eſſences exhale. *Pope.*

Cic'ly had won his heart;
Cic'ly, the weſtern laſs, that *tends* the kee. *Gay.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

Deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Thoſe with whom I now converſe,
Without a tear will *tend* my herſe. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Unſuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton.*

To **Tend.** *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.]

1. To move towards a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princeſs at a maſk, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that ſight, *Wotton.*

To theſe abodes our fleet Apollo ſends:
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends.* *Dryden.*

2. [*Tendre*, French.] To be directed to any end or purpoſe; to aim at.

Admiration ſeiz'd
All heav'n, what this might mean and whither *tend.* *Milton.*

Factions gain their power by pretending common ſafety, and *tending* towards it in the directeſt courſe. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the univerſal happineſs of mankind. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we aſk would, if it ſhould be granted, be worſe for us, and perhaps *tend* to our deſtruction; and then God by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [From *attend.*] To wait; to expect. Out of uſe.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' aſſociates *tend.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or ſervants.

She deſerves a lord,
That twenty ſuch rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give him *tending*,
He brings great news. *Shakeſpeare.*

Was he not companion with the riotous knights,
That *tend* upon my father? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. To attend as ſomething inſeparable.

Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your ſteps! *Shakeſp.*

Te'ndance. *n. ſ.* [from *tend.*]

1. Attendance; ſtate of expectation.

Unhappy wight born to diſaſtrous end,
That doth his life in ſo long *tendance* ſpend. *Hubberd.*

2. Perſon; attendant. Out of uſe.

His lobbies fill with *tendance*,
Rain ſacrificial whiſp'rings in his ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendance*, to
O'ercome you with her ſhew. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preſervation, which, perforce,
I her frail ſon, amongſt my brethren mortal,
Muſt give my *tendance* to. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

They at her coming ſprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew. *Milton.*

Te'ndence. } *n. ſ.* [from *tend.*]
Te'ndency. }

1. Direction or courſe towards any place or object.

It is not much buſineſs that diſtracts any man; but the want of purity, conſtancy, and *tendency* towards God. *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country than any other compoſitions. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 40.

We may acquaint ourſelves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations, of body and ſpirit. *Watts.*

All of them are innocent, and moſt of them had a moral *tendency*, to ſoften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance ſome vice or folly. *Swift.*

2. Direction or courſe toward any inference or reſult; drift.

Theſe opinions are of ſo little moment, that, like motes in the ſun, their *tendencies* are little noticed. *Locke.*

TE'NDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; eaſily impreſſed or injured.

The earth brought forth the *tender* graſs. *Milton.*
From each *tender* ſtalk ſhe gathers. *Milton.*

2. Senſible; eaſily pained; ſoon ſore.

Unneath may ſhe endure the flinty ſtreet,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Leah was *tender* eyed, but Rachael was well-favoured. *Gen.* xxix. 17.

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but by being leſs expoſed to the air, they become leſs able to endure it. *L'Eſtrange.*

The face when we are born is no leſs *tender* than any other part of the body: it is uſe alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke on Education.*

4. Effeminate; emaſculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and deviſed to bring them to a more peaceable life, inſtead of their ſhort warlike coat he clothed them in long garments like women, and inſtead of their warlike muſick appointed to them certain laſcivious lays, by which their minds were ſo mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceneſs, and became moſt *tender* and effeminate. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life's as *tender* to me as my ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Compaſſionate; anxious for another's good.

The *tender* kindneſs of the church it well beſeemeth to help the weaker ſort, although ſome few of the perfecter and ſtronger be for a time diſpleaſed. *Hooker, b.* v.

This not miſtruſt but *tender* love injoins. *Milton.*

Be *tender* hearted and compaſſionate towards thoſe in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenſer.*

7. Amorous; laſcivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,
To gain a ſoft and gentle bride?
Or for a lady *tender* hearted,
In purling ſtreams or hemp departed? *Hudibras, p.* iii.

8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions.

9. Careful not to hurt, with *of.*

The civil authority ſhould be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

As I have been *tender of* every particular perſon's reputation, ſo I have taken care not to give offence. *Addiſon.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy *tender* hefted nature ſhall not give
Thee o'er to harſhneſs; her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

You, that are thus ſo *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleaſing, break the ice by ſome whoſe words are of leſs weight, and reſerve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

12. Young; weak: as, tender *age.*

When yet he was but *tender* bodied, a mother ſhould not ſell him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **Te'nder.** *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe to acceptance.

Some of the chiefeſt laity profeſſed with greater ſtomach their judgments, that ſuch a diſcipline was little better than popiſh tyranny, diſguiſed and *tendered* unto them. *Hooker.*

I crave no more than what your highneſs offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* leſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their ſervice to Lord Timon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Owe not all creatures by juſt right to thee
Duty and ſervice, not to ſtay till bid,
But *tender* all their pow'r? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

2. To hold; to eſteem.

Tender yourſelf more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phraſe,
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [From the adjective.] To regard with kindneſs. Not in uſe.

I thank you, Madam, that you *tender* her:
Poor gentlewoman, my maſter wrongs her much. *Shak.*

Te'nder. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer; propoſal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To anſwer I'll not wed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Think yourſelf a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not ſterling. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The earl accepted the *tenders* of my ſervice. *Dryden.*

To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free unlimited *tender* of the Goſpel to all. *South's Sermons.*

Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miſcarry. *Addiſ.*

2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern.

Thou haſt ſhew'd thou mak'ſt ſome *tender* of my life,
In this fair reſcue thou haſt brought to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Te'nder-hearted. *adj.* [*tender* and *heart.*] Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

Te'nderling. *n. ſ.* [from *tender.*]

1. The firſt horns of a deer.

2. A fondling; one who is made ſoft by too much kindneſs.

Te'nderly. *adv.* [from *tender.*] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; ſoftly; kindly; without harſhneſs.

Tenderly apply to her
Some remedies for life. *Shakeſpeare.*

She embrac'd him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton.*

They are the moſt perfect pieces of Ovid, and the ſtyle *tenderly* paſſionate and courtly. *Preface to Ovid.*

Marcus with bluſhes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

Te'nderness. *n. ſ.* [*tendreſſe*, Fr. from *tender.*]

1. The ſtate of being tender; ſuſceptibility of impreſſions.

Pied cattle are ſpotted in their tongues, the *tenderneſs* of the part receiving more eaſily alterations than other parts of the fleſh. *Bacon.*

The difference of the muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, *tenderneſs*, moiſture, or drineſs of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

2. State of being eaſily hurt; ſoreneſs.

A quickneſs and *tenderneſs* of ſight could not endure bright ſun-ſhine. *Locke.*

Any zealous for his country, muſt conquer that *tenderneſs* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being ſpoken ill of. *Addiſon.*

There are examples of wounded perſons, that have roared for anguiſh at the diſcharge of ordnance, though at a great diſtance; what inſupportable torture then ſhould we be under upon a like concuſſion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderneſs* of a wound? *Bentley's Serm.*

3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions.

Weep no more, leſt I give cauſe
To be ſuſpected of more *tenderneſs*
Than doth become a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well we know your *tenderneſs* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorſe,
To your kindred. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

With what a graceful *tenderneſs* he loves!
And breathes the ſofteſt, the ſincereſt vows! *Addiſon.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.

Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and *tenderneſs* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*

5. Scrupulouſneſs; caution.

My conſcience firſt receiv'd a *tenderneſs*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain ſpeeches utter'd
By th' Biſhop of Bayon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Some are unworthily cenſured for keeping their own, whom *tenderneſs* how to get honeſtly teacheth to ſpend diſcreetly; whereas ſuch need no great thriftineſs in preſerving their own who aſſume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

True *tenderneſs* of conſcience is nothing elſe but an awful and exact ſenſe of the rule which ſhould direct it; and while it ſteers by this compaſs, and is ſenſible of every declination from it, ſo long it is properly tender. *South.*

6. Cautious care.

There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderneſs* of reputation, to be careleſs of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. Soft pathos of expreſſion.

Te'ndinous. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy; containing tendons; conſiſting of tendons.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worſe ſymptoms, and are harder of cure than fleſhy ones. *Wiſeman.*

Te'ndon. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

A ſtruma in her inſtep lay very hard and big amongſt the *tendons.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe claſp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;
The *tendons* ſome compacted cloſe produce,
And ſome thin fibres for the ſkin diffuſe. *Blackmore.*

Te'ndril. *n. ſ.* [*tendrillon*, French.] The claſp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

So may thy tender bloſſoms fear no blite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite. *Dryden.*

The *tendrils* or claſpers of plants are given only to ſuch as have weak ſtalks, and cannot raiſe up or ſupport themſelves. *Ray on the Creation.*

Tene'bricose. } *adj.* [*tenebricoſus, tenebroſus*, Lat.] Dark;
Te'nebrous. } gloomy.

Tenebro'sity. *n. ſ.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs; gloom.

Te'nement. *n. ſ.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Latin.] Any thing held by a tenant.

What reaſonable man will not think that the *tenement* ſhall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himſelf ſome handſome habitation thereon, to ditch and incloſe his ground? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

'Tis policy for father and ſon to take different ſides;
For then lands and *tenements* commit no treaſon. *Dryd.*

Who has informed us, that a rational ſoul can inhabit no *tenement*, unleſs it has juſt ſuch a ſort of frontiſpiece. *Locke.*

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*

Te'nent. *n. ſ.* See Tenet.

Tene'rity. *n. ſ.* [*teneritas, tener*, Latin.] Tenderneſs. *Ainſworth.*

Tene'smus. *n. ſ.*

The ſtone ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attended with a *teneſmus*, or needing to go to ſtool. *Arbuthnot.*

Te'net. *n. ſ.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds.* It is ſometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold.*] Poſition; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the ſea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very queſtionable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

While, in church matters, profit ſhall be the touch-ſtone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be depoſited. *Decay of Piety.*

This favours of ſomething ranker than Socinianiſm, even the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of ſovereignty founded only upon ſaintſhip. *South's Sermons.*

They wonder men ſhould have miſtook
The *tenets* of their maſter's book. *Prior.*

Te'nnis. *n. ſ.* [this play is ſuppoſed by Skinner to be ſo named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, uſed by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been ſeen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already ſtuffed *tennis* balls. *Shakeſpeare.*

There was he gaming, there o'ertook in's rowſe,
There falling out at *tennis.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A prince, by a hard deſtiny, became a *tennis* ball long to the blind goddeſs. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

It can be no more diſgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. *Peacham.*

The inſide of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for ſuch a repercuſſion would make the ſight more confuſed. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, and conſequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to reſt. *Locke.*

We have no exedra for the philoſophers adjoining to our *tennis* court, but there are alehouſes. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **Te'nnis.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball.

Thoſe four garriſons iſſuing forth upon the enemy, will ſo drive him from one ſide to another, and *tennis* him amongſt them, that he ſhall find no where ſafe to keep his feet in, nor hide himſelf. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Te'non. *n. ſ.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, ſolid with hollow; ſome with cavities as mortiſes to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*

The *tenant*-ſaw being thin, hath a back to keep it from bending. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Te'nour. *n. ſ.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of ſtate; conſtant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with ſighs, and the *tenor* of his ſpeech not knit together to one conſtant end, but diſſolved in itſelf, as the vehemency of the inward paſſion prevailed. *Sidney.*

When the world firſt out of chaos ſprang,
So ſmil'd the days, and ſo the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity: a ſpring was there,
An everlaſting ſpring, the jolly year
Led round in his great circle, no winds breath
As now did ſmell of winter or of death. *Craſhaw.*

Still I ſee the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the ſame, from woman to begin. *Milton.*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law poſitively require humility and meekneſs to all men? *Sprat.*

Inſpire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæſar's times. *Dryden.*

This ſucceſs would look like chance if it were not perpetual, and always of the ſame *tenor.* *Dryden.*

Can it be poiſon! poiſon's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

There is ſo great an uniformity amongſt them, that the whole *tenor* of thoſe bodies thus preſerved clearly points forth the month of May. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*,

In ſuch lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That ſhunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed—but we may ſleep. *Pope.*

2. Senſe contained; general courſe or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo ſaid,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That King Leontes ſhall not have an heir,
Till his loſt child be found? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

By the ſtern brow and waſpiſh action,
Which ſhe did uſe as ſhe was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor.* *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Bid me tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Reading it muſt be repeated again and again with a cloſe attention to the *tenor* of the diſcourſe, and a perfect neglect of the diviſions into chapters and verſes. *Locke.*

3. A ſound in muſick.

The treble cutteth the air too ſharp to make the ſound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the ſweeteſt part. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 173.

Tense. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Stretched; ſtiff; not lax.

For the free paſſage of the ſound into the ear, it is requiſite that the tympanum be *tenſe*, and hard ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the ſound. *Holder.*

Tense. *n. ſ.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]

[In grammar.] *Tenſe*, in ſtrict ſpeaking, is only a variation of the verb to ſignify time. *Clarke.*

As foreſight, when it is natural, anſwers to memory, ſo when methodical it anſwers to reminiſcence, and may be called forecaſt; all of them expreſſed in the *tenſes* given to verbs. Memory ſaith, I did ſee; reminiſcence, I had ſeen; foreſight, I ſhall ſee; forecaſt, I ſhall have ſeen. *Grew.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenſes* and participles are, ſpeak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*

He ſhould have the Latin words given him in their firſt caſe and *tenſe*, and ſhould never be left to ſeek them himſelf from a dictionary. *Watts.*

Te'nseness. *n. ſ.* [from *tenſe.*] Contraction; tenſion: the contrary to laxity.

Should the pain and *tenſeneſs* of the part continue, the operation muſt take place. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Te'nsible. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the cloſeſt, and therefore the heavieſt, of metals, and is likewiſe the moſt flexible and *tenſible.* *Bacon.*

Te'nsile. *adj.* [*tenſilis*, Latin.] Capable of extenſion.

All bodies ductile and *tenſile*, as metals, that will be drawn into wires, have in them the appetite of not diſcontinuing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 845.

Te'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*tenſion*, Fr. *tenſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtretching; not laxation; the ſtate of being ſtretched; not laxity.

It can have nothing of vocal ſound, voice being raiſed by ſtiff *tenſion* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this ſound by a relaxed poſture of the muſcles thereof. *Holder.*

Still are the ſubtle ſtrings in *tenſion* found,
Like thoſe of lutes, to juſt proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*

Te'nsive. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulſe of the artery; a *tenſive* pain from diſtention of the parts by the fulneſs of humours. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Te'nsure. *n. ſ.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon preſſure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tenſure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, reſtoreth itſelf to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT. *n. ſ.* [*tente*, French; *tentorium*, Latin.]

1. A ſoldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the ſame with *tents*. *Knolles.*

Becauſe of the ſame craft he wrought with them; for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts*, xviii. 23.

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

He ſaw a ſpacious plain, whereon
Were *tents* of various hue: by ſome were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

To Chaſſis' pleaſing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his *tents*, and there reſolv'd to ſtay. *Dryd.*

3. [*Tente*, French.] A roll of lint put into a ſore.

Modeſt doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wiſe; the *tent* that ſearches
To the bottom of the worſt. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

A declining orifice keep open by a ſmall *tent* dipt in ſome medicaments, and after digeſtion withdraw the *tent* and heal it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. [*Vino tinto*, Spaniſh.] A ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To **TENT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The ſmiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and ſchoolboy's tears take up
The glaſſes of my ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **TENT.** *v. a.* To ſearch as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my courſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart.
—Well might they feſter 'gainſt ingratitude,
And *tent* themſelves with death. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Some ſurgeons, poſſibly againſt their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wiſeman.*

TENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tentation*, French; *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation.

The firſt deluſion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he ſaid ye ſhall not die, was in his equivocation, you ſhall not incur preſent death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tento*, Latin.] Trying; eſſaying.

TE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent.*] Covered with tents.

Theſe arms of mine till now have us'd
Their deareſt action in the *tented* field. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The foe deceiv'd, he paſs'd the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hoſtile train. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Latin.]

1. A hook on which things are ſtretched.

2. *To be on the* **TENTERS.** To be on the ſtretch; to be in difficulties; to be in ſuſpenſe.

In all my paſt adventures,
I ne'er was ſet ſo on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii.

To **TE'NTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtretch by hooks.

A blown bladder preſſed riſeth again, and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it ſpringeth back. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **TE'NTER.** *v. n.* To admit; extenſion.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen ſcarcely. *Bacon.*

TENTH. *adj.* [teoþa, Saxon.] Firſt after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the leſs ſtrange if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial, as we did after much practice. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horſes,
The treaſure in the field atchiev'd, and city,
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the deſtin'd *tenth*. *Shak.*

To purchaſe but the *tenth* of all their ſtore,
Would make the mighty Perſian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppoſe half an ounce of ſilver now worth a buſhel of wheat; but ſhould there be next year a ſcarcity, five ounces of ſilver would purchaſe but one buſhel: ſo that money would be then nine *tenths* leſs worth in reſpect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increaſe beſtow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodneſs, that will ſure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Phillips.*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings eccleſiaſtical yield to the king. The biſhop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high prieſt of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the eighth they were annexed perpetually to the crown. *Cowel.*

TE'NTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth.*] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*tentiginis*, Lat.] Stiff; ſtretched.

TE'NTWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

TENUIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenuité*, French; *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.] Thinneſs; exility; ſmallneſs; minuteneſs; not groſſneſs.

Firs and pines mount of themſelves in height without ſide boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, ſending the ſap upwards. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 533.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will ſoon let them ſee what a poor carcaſs they are, when parted from the influence of that ſupremacy. *King Charles.*

Conſider the divers figurings of the brain; the ſtrings or filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptneſs for motion. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almoſt imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can ſerve animal purpoſes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thouſand miles the æther is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a ſmall ſphere of common air, of an inch diameter, ſhould be expanded to the thinneſs of that æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

TE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Latin.] Thin; ſmall; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvium, which after ſome diſtance retracteth unto itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii.

TE'NURE. *n. ſ.* [*teneo*, Lat. *tenure*, Fr. *tenura*, law Latin.]

Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. In Scotland are four *tenures*; the firſt is pura eleemoſina, which is proper to ſpiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota animarum ſuffragia; the ſecond they call feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, roſe, pair of gilt ſpurs, or ſome ſuch thing, if aſked; the fourth is by ſervice of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the cuſtody of his lord, together with his lands, &c. and land holden in this fourth manner, is called feudum de hauberk or haubert, feudum militare or loricatum. *Tenure* in groſs is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a ſeignory in groſs, becauſe a corporation of and by itſelf. *Cowel.*

The ſervice follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to thoſe lords. *Spenſer.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, miniſters very unpleaſant meditation. *Raleigh.*

Man muſt be known, his ſtrength, his ſtate,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tepefacio*, Latin.] The act of warming to a ſmall degree.

TE'PID. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a ſmall degreee.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and ſhores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*

He with his *tepid* rays the roſe renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryd.*

Such things as relax the ſkin are likewiſe ſudorifick; as warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

TEPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tepid.*] Lukewarmneſs. *Ainſw.*

TE'POR. *n. ſ.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmneſs; gentle heat.

The ſmall pox, mortal during ſuch a ſeaſon, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moiſture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [τέρας and λόγος.] Bombaſt, affectation of falſe ſublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE. *n. ſ.* [*tierce*, Fr. *triens*, Latin.] A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainſworth.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*,
TEREBI'NTHINE. } Lat.] Conſiſting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt ſerum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To **TE'REBRATE.** *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's triſulk, to burn, diſcuſs, and *terebrate*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii.

Earth worms are particularly adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *terebrate.*] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them proſper better; and alſo it maketh the fruit ſweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tergum* and *verſo*, Latin.]

1. Shift; ſubterfuge; evaſion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from paſſions and *tergiverſations*. *Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleneſs.

The colonel, after all his *tergiverſations*, loſt his life in the king's ſervice. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. ſ.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 328.

2. [*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expreſſed. A word of art.

To apply notions philoſophical to plebeian *terms*, or to ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but ſhifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Thoſe parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they ſignified by dark and obſcure names which we have expreſſed in their plain and proper *terms*. *Burnet.*

In painting, the greateſt beauties cannot always be expreſſed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been neceſſary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curſes kill, as doth the mandrakes groan,
I would invent as bitter ſearching *terms*,
As curſt, as harſh, as horrible to hear. *Shakeſpeare.*

God to Satan firſt his doom apply'd,
Though in myſterious *terms*. *Milton.*

4. Condition; ſtipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

Enjoy thy love, ſince ſuch is thy deſire,
Live though unhappy, live on any *terms*. *Dryden.*

Did religion beſtow heaven without any *terms* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bentley.*

We flattered ourſelves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been ſtill diſappointed by the great ſums imported from America. *Addiſon.*

5. [*Termine*, old French.] Time for which any thing laſts; a limited time.

I am thy father's ſpirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakeſp.*

Why ſhould Rome fall a moment ere her time:
No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and ſpin it to the laſt. *Addiſon.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open to all that liſt to complain of wrong, or to ſeek their right by courſe of law or action; the reſt of the year is called vacation. Of theſe *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of juſtice are diſpatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-firſt of February; another is called Eaſter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Eaſter, and ends the Monday next after Aſcenſion-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wedneſday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the ſixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

The *term* ſuiters may ſpeed their buſineſs: for the end of theſe ſeſſions delivereth them ſpace enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms*. *Carew.*

Too long vacation haſten'd on his *term*. *Milton.*

Thoſe men employed as juſtices daily in *term* time conſult with one another. *Hale.*

What are theſe to thoſe vaſt heaps of crimes
Which *terms* prolong. *Dryden.*

To **TERM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the univerſe imaginary ſpace, as if no body exiſted in it. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *termagant.*] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, ſhe may never ſuffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *adj.* [týr and maᵹan, Saxon, *eminently powerful.*]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me ſcot and lot too. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

2. Quarrelſome; ſcolding; furious.

The eldeſt was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

TE'RMAGANT. *n. ſ.* A ſcold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears in Shakeſpeare to have been anciently uſed of men.

I could have ſuch a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*; it outherod's Herod. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches ſaints to tear and rant. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii.

She threw his periwig into the fire: Well, ſaid he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler*, Nº 54.

The ſpirits of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up, and take a ſalamander's name. *Pope.*

TE'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *term.*] One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on poſts or walls,
Or in cleft ſticks, advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or ſome clerk-like ſerving man. *B. Johnſon.*

TE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate.*] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To **TE'RMINATE.** *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, French.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are ſolid, ſeparable, *terminated*, and moveable, have all ſorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, *to* terminate *any difference*.

To **TE'RMINATE.** *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

That God was the maker of this viſible world was evident from the very order of cauſes; the greateſt argument by which natural reaſon evinces a God: it being neceſſary in ſuch a chain of cauſes to aſcend to, and *terminate* in, ſome firſt; which ſhould be the original of motion, and the cauſe of all other things, but itſelf be cauſed by none. *South.*

The wiſdom of this world, its deſigns and efficacy, *terminate* on this ſide heaven. *South's Sermons.*

Ere I the rapture of my wiſh renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

TERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *terminate.*]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and ſalinous parts are ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left imporous, and not diſcreted by atomical *terminations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. End; concluſion.

4. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Latin; *terminaiſon*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their ſignifications.

Thoſe rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would never have been ſo happily learnt by heart without ſome ſmoothing artifice. *Watts.*

5. Word; term. Not in uſe.

She ſpeaks poniards, and every word ſtabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, ſhe would infect to the North ſtar. *Shakeſpeare.*

TERMI'NTHUS. *n. ſ.* [τέρμινθος.] A tumour.

Terminthus is of a blackiſh colour; it breaks, and within a day the puſtule comes away in a ſlough. *Wiſeman.*

TE'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *term.*] Unlimited; boundleſs.

Theſe betraying lights look not up towards *termleſs* joys, nor down towards endleſs ſorrows. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY. *adv.* [from *term.*] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to theſe deputies I pretermit. *Bacon.*

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means alſo, beſides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TE'RNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; conſiſting of three.

TE'RNARY. } *n. ſ.* [*ternarius*, Lat. *ternio*, Lat.] The num-
TE'RNION. } ber three.

Theſe nineteen conſonants ſtood in ſuch confuſed order, ſome in *ternaries*, ſome in pairs, and ſome ſingle. *Holder.*

TE'RRACE. *n. ſ.* [*terrace*, French; *terraccia*, Italian.] A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs.

He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon *terraſſes* raiſed with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all ſorts of fruits. *Temple.*

Fear broke my ſlumbers, I no longer ſtay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town ſurvey. *Dryden.*

To **TE'RRACE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

The reception of light into the body of the building muſt now be ſupplied, by *terracing* any ſtory which is in danger of darkneſs. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Clermont's *terrac'd* height and Eſher's groves. *Thomſon.*

TERRA'QUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Latin.] Compoſed of land and water.

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the ſame condition that the univerſal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TERRE'NE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terreſtrial.

They think that the ſame rules of decency which ſerve for things done unto *terrene* powers, ſhould univerſally decide what is fit in the ſervice of God. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakeſpeare.*

God ſet before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature cœleſtial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himſelf. *Raleigh.*

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

TE'RRE-BLUE. *n. ſ.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A ſort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, looſe, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſils.*

TE'RRE-VERTE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a ſlight admixture of copper. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſils.*

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

TE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Latin.] Earthy; conſiſting of earth.

There is but little ſimilitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanville's Sceſſ.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variouſly begin intumeſcencies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TERRE'STRIAL. *adj.* [*terreſtris*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not cœleſtial.

Far paſſing th' height of men *terreſtrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenſer.*

Terreſtrial heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns
That ſhine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'ſt Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below
By his *terreſtrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Conſiſting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine theſe obſervations to land or *terreſtrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

To **TERRE'STRIFY.** *v. a.* [*terreſtris* and *facio*, Latin.] To reduce to the ſtate of earth.

Though we ſhould affirm, that heaven were but earth celeſtified, and earth but heaven *terreſtrified*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to ſingle out theſe relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TERRE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*terreſtris*, Lat. *terreſtre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; conſiſting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terreſtrious* eminences of earth reſpecting the needle. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE. *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; cauſing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd
In the moſt *terrible* and nimble ſtroke
Of quick, croſs lightning. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Fit love for gods
Not *terrible*, though terrour be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Great ſo as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indiſpoſed by the *terrible* coldneſs of the ſeaſon, he repoſed himſelf till the weather ſhould mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myſelf as a dead man. *Tillotſon.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *terrible.*] Formidableneſs; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulneſs.

Having quite loſt the way of nobleneſs, he ſtrove to climb to the height of *terribleneſs*. *Sidney.*

Their *terribleneſs* is owing to the violent contuſion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TE'RRIBLY. *n. ſ.* [from *terrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; ſo as to raiſe fear.

The poliſh'd ſteel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer ſhows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man ſqualled *terribly*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

TE'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game under-ground.

The fox is earth'd, but I ſhall ſend my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A ſurvey or regiſter of lands.

King James's canons require that the biſhops procure a *terrier* to be taken of ſuch lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [From *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainſ.*

TERRI'FICK. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Latin.] Dreadful; cauſing terrour.

The ſerpent, ſubtleſt beaſt of all the field,
Of huge extent ſometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrifick*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The Britiſh navy through ocean vaſt
Shall wave her double croſs, t' extremeſt climes
Terrifick. *Phillips.*

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To fright; to ſhock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou ſcareſt me with dreams, and *terrifieſt* me through viſions. *Job*, vii. 14.

Simon ſlandered Onias, as if he had *terrified* Heliodorus. 2 *Mac.* iv. 1.

In nothing *terrified* by your adverſaries. *Phil.* i. 28.

Neither doth it beſeem this moſt wealthy ſtate to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knolles.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from ſetting heartily about ſuch a taſk as he deſpairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purpoſes to form;
The breeze to cheer, to *terrify* the ſtorm. *Blackmore.*

TE'RRITORY. *n. ſ.* [*territorium*, law Latin; *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; diſtrict.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than ſwifteſt expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakeſpeare.*

They erected a houſe within their own *territory*, half way between their fort and the town. *Hayward.*

He ſaw wide *territory* ſpread
Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terror doubl'd ſtill their files. *Denham.*

Arts and ſciences took their riſe, and flouriſhed only in thoſe ſmall *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TE'RROUR. *n. ſ.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*. Fr.]

1. Fear communicated.

Amaze and *terrour* ſeiz'd the rebel hoſt. *Milton.*

The thunder when to roll
With *terrour* through the dark aerial hall. *Milton.*

2. Fear received.

It is the cowiſh *terrour* of his ſpirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They ſhot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark alſo, to the great *terrour* of the defendants. *Knolles.*

They with conſcious *terrours* vex me round. *Milton.*

'O ſight
Of *terrour*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel. *Milton.*

The pleaſures and *terrours* of the main. *Blackmore.*

3. The cauſe of fear.

Lords of the ſtreet, and *terrours* of the way. *Anonym.*
Thoſe enormous *terrours* of the Nile. *Prior.*
So ſpake the grieſly *terrour*. *Milton.*

TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *terſus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth.

Many ſtones precious and vulgar, although *terſe* and ſmooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompouſneſs.

To raw numbers and unfiniſh'd verſe,
Sweet ſound is added now to make it *terſe*. *Dryden.*

Theſe accompliſhments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terſe*, florid ſtyle, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miſcell.*

TE'RTIAN. *n. ſ.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do moſt menace this ſympton. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To TE'RTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TESSE'LLATED. *adj.* [*teſſella*, Lat.] Variegated by ſquares.

Van Helmont produced a ſtone very different from the *teſſellated* pyrites. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

TEST. *n. ſ.* [*teſt*, Fr. *teſta*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Haſt ſtrangely ſtood the *teſt*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Let there be ſome more *teſt* made of my metal,
Before ſo noble and ſo great a figure
Be ſtampt upon it. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

They who thought worſt of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or diſcovery from that *teſt*. *Clarendon.*

What uſe of oaths, of promiſe, or of *teſt*,
Where men regard no God but intereſt. *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has ſtood the *teſt* of fortune
Like pureſt gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Addiſon.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom ſhould my muſe then fly to, but the beſt
Of kings for grace; of poets for my teſt. *B. Johnſon.*

To be read herſelf ſhe need not fear;
Each *teſt*, and every light, her muſe will bear. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineneſs.

Unerring Nature, ſtill divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd, and univerſal light,
Life, force, and beauty, muſt to all impart,
At once the ſource, and end, and *teſt* of art. *Pope.*

5. Diſcriminative characteriſtick.

Our penal laws no ſons of yours admit,
Our *teſt* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; diſtinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *teſt*,
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the beſt? *Dryden.*

7. It ſeems to ſignify any veſſel that holds fire.

Your noble race
We baniſh not, but they forſake the place:
Our doors are open: True, but ere they come,
You toſs your 'cenſing *teſt*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*teſtaceus*, Lat. *teſtacée*, Fr.]

1. Conſiſting of ſhells; compoſed of ſhells.

2. Having continuous; not jointed ſhells; oppoſed to cruſtaceous.

Teſtaceous, with naturaliſts, is a term given only to ſuch fiſh whoſe ſtrong and thick ſhells are entire, and of a piece; becauſe thoſe which are joined, as the lobſters, are cruſtaceous: but in medicine all preparations of ſhells, and ſubſtances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several ſhells were found upon the ſhores, of the cruſtaceous and *teſtaceous* kind. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The mineral particles in theſe ſhells is plainly to be diſtinguiſhed from the *teſtaceous* ones, or the texture and ſubſtance of the ſhell. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

TE'STAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*teſtament*, Fr. *teſtamentum*, Lat.]

1. A will; any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed.

He bringeth arguments from the love which always the teſtator bore him, imagining that theſe, or the like proofs, will convict a *teſtament* to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker, b.* iii.

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *teſtament* have given to the church,
Would they ſtrip from us. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

He ordained by his laſt *teſtament*, that his Æneis ſhould be burnt. *Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.

TESTAME'NTARY. *adj.* [*teſtamentaire*, French; *teſtamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

How many *teſtamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors? by the ſuppreſſion of a will? the ſubornation of witneſſes, or the corrupt ſentence of a judge? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TE'STATE. *adj.* [*teſtatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.

By the canon law, the biſhop had the lawful diſtribution of the goods of perſons dying *teſtate* and inteſtate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*teſtator*, Lat. *teſtateur*, French.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the *teſtator* bore him. *Hooker, b.* iii.

The ſame is the caſe of a *teſtator* giving a legacy by kindneſs, or by promiſe and common right. *Taylor.*

TESTATRIX. n. ſ. [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *adj.* [from *teſt.*] Tried by a teſt.

Not with fond ſhekels of the *teſted* gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'STER. *n. ſ.* [*teſte*, French, a head: this coin probably being diſtinguiſhed by the head ſtamped upon it.]

1. A ſixpence.

Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *teſter* for thee. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

A crown goes for ſixty-pence, a ſhilling for twelve pence, and a *teſter* for ſixpence. *Locke.*

Thoſe who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practiſe every pliant geſture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *teſter*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Young man your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'r of age you periſh for a ſong;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *teſters* now to take thy life. *Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE. *n. ſ.* [*teſticulus*, Lat.] Stone.

That a beaver, to eſcape the hunter, bites off his *teſticles* or ſtones, is a tenet very antient. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The more certain ſign from the pains reaching to the groins and *teſticles*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TESTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*teſtificatio*, Lat. from *teſtify.*] The act of witneſſing.

When together we have all received thoſe heavenly myſteries wherein Chriſt imparteth himſelf unto us, and giveth viſible *teſtification* of our bleſſed communion with him, we ſhould, in hatred of all hereſies, factions, and ſchiſms, declare openly ourſelves united. *Hooker, b.* v.

In places ſolemnly dedicated for that purpoſe, is a more direct ſervice and *teſtification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtificor*, Latin.] One who witneſſes.

TE'STIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtify.*] One who teſtifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*teſtificor*, Lat.] To witneſs; to prove; to give evidence.

Jeſus needed not that any ſhould *teſtify* of man; for he knew what was in man. *John*, ii. 25.

One witneſs ſhall not *teſtify* againſt any, to cauſe him to die. *Numb.* xxxv. 30.

Heaven and earth ſhall *teſtify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. 1 *Mac.* ii. 47.

Th' event was dire,
As this place *teſtifies*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witneſs; to give evidence of any point.

We ſpeak that we do know, and *teſtify* that we have ſeen: and ye receive not our witneſs. *John*, iii. 11.

TE'STILY. *adv.* [from *teſty.*] Fretfully; peeviſhly; moroſely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonial*, Fr. *teſtimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.

Hoſpitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and ſend them out with paſſports and *teſtimonials*, and will have them paſs for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is poſſible to have ſuch *teſtimonials* of divine authority as may be ſufficient to convince the more reaſonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the teſtimonials of Jeſus Chriſt? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the biſhop letters miſſive or *teſtimonial*, teſtifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TE'STIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonium*, Latin.]

1. Evidence given; proof.

The proof of every thing muſt be by the *teſtimony* of ſuch as the parties produce. *Spenſer.*

If I bring you ſufficient *teſtimony*, my ten thouſand ducats are mine. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I could not anſwer it to the world, if I gave not your lordſhip my *teſtimony* of being the beſt huſband. *Dryden.*

I muſt bear this *teſtimony* to Otway's memory, that the paſſions are truly touched in his Venice Preſerved. *Dryden.*

2. Publick evidences.

By his preſcript a ſanctuary is fram'd,
An ark and in the ark his *teſtimony*;
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

3. Open atteſtation; profeſſion.

Thou for the *teſtimony* of truth haſt borne
Univerſal reproach. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witneſs. A word not uſed.

Let him be but *teſtimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he ſhall appear a ſcholar, a ſtateſman, and a ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *teſty.*] Moroſeneſs.

Teſtineſs is a diſpoſition or aptneſs to be angry. *Locke.*

TESTU'DINATED. *adj.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Reſembling the ſhell of a tortoiſe.

TE'STY. *adj.* [*teſtie*, Fr. *teſturdo*, Italian.] Fretful; peeviſh; apt to be angry.

Lead theſe *teſty* rivals ſo aſtray,
As one come not within another's way. *Shakeſpeare.*

Muſt I ſtand and crouch under your *teſty* humour? *Shakeſpeare.*

King Pyrrhus cur'd his ſplenetick
And *teſty* courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Averſe or *teſty* in nothing they deſire. *Locke.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, *teſty*, pleaſing fellow;
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

TE'TCHY. *adj.* Froward; peeviſh: a corruption of *teſty* or *touchy*.

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſilly ſchool-boy, coming to ſay my leſſon to the world, that peeviſh and *tetchy* maſter. *Graunt.*

TETE A TETE. n. ſ. [French.] Cheek by jowl.

Long before the ſquire and dame
Are *tête à tête*. *Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuſe for companions *tête à tête*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to ſit whene'er you will. *Swift's Miſcell.*

TE'THER. *n. ſ.* [See TEDDER.] A ſtring by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fame and cenſure with a *tether*,
By fate are always link'd together. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the ſhortneſs of our *tether*. *Swift.*

To TETHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *adj.* [τετράγωνος.] Four ſquare.

From the beginning of the diſeaſe, reckoning on unto the ſeventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aſpect, that is, four ſigns removed from that wherein the diſeaſe began; in the fourteenth day it will be an oppoſite aſpect, and at the end of the third ſeptenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τέσσαρες and πέταλον.] Are ſuch flowers as conſiſt of four leaves round the ſtyle: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower conſtitute a diſtinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* ſiliquoſe plants are alkaleſcent. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'TRARCH. *n. ſ.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. τετράρχης.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly ſtipends. *B. Johnſ.*

TETRA'RCHATE. } *n. ſ.* [τετραρχία.] A Roman government.
TE'TRARCHY. }

TETRA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes.

The *tetraſtick* obliged Spenſer to extend his ſenſe to the length of four lines, which would have been more cloſely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Lat.] *tetrique*, Fr.] Froward; perverſe; ſour.
TE'TRICOUS. }

In this the *tetrical* baſſa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

TE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [teter, Saxon.] A ſcab; a ſcurf; a ringworm.

A moſt inſtant *tetter* bark'd about
Moſt lazar-like, with vile and loathſome cruſt,
All my ſmooth body. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A ſcabby *tetter* on their pelts will ſtick. *Dryden.*

TEW. *n. ſ.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. *Ainſw.*

To TEW. *v. a.* [tapian, Saxon.] To work; to beat ſo as to ſoften.

TE'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.]

In the back of the forge, againſt the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing*, of hemp and flax, is a particular buſineſs. *Mortimer.*

TEXT. *n. ſ.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Latin.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Should be no comment but a *text*,
To tell how modern beaſts are vext. *Waller.*

2. A ſentence of Scripture.

In religion
What errour but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it, and approve it with a *text*. *Shakeſpeare.*

His mind he ſhould fortify with ſome few *texts*, which are home and appoſite to his caſe. *South's Sermons.*

TE'XTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a ſtone called amiantus. *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*text* and *man.*] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Mens daily occaſions require the doing of a thouſand things, which it would puzzle the beſt *textman* readily to bethink himſelf of a ſentence in the Bible, clear enough to ſatisfy a ſcrupulous conſcience of the lawfulneſs of. *Sanderſ.*

TE'XTRINE. *adj.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, becauſe ſhe emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the ſtubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARY. *adj.* [from *text.*]

1. Contained in the text.

He extends the excluſion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* ſenſe is fully accompliſhed in one. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I ſee no ground why his reaſon ſhould be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an univerſal headſhip. *Glanv.*

TE'XTUARIST. } *n. ſ.* [*textuaire*, French, from *text.*] One ready in the text of Scripture; a divine well verſed in Scripture.
TE'XTUARY. }

TE'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was ſomething more unto Adam. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, far in the graſſy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. Manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter.

Under ſtate of richeſt *texture* ſpread. *Milton.*

A veil of richeſt *texture* wrought ſhe wears. *Pope.*

4. Diſpoſition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirits not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can third air. *Milton.*

While the particles continue entire, they may compoſe bodies of the ſame nature and *texture* now, with water and earth compoſed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THAN. *adv.* [ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adverb.

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and diſhonour'd breath. *B. Johnſ.*

More true delight in that ſmall ground,
Than in poſſeſſing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs, *than* in the buſineſs of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*

He lov'd her more *than* plunder. *Congreve.*

I love you for nothing more *than* for the juſt eſteem you have for all the ſons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE. *n. ſ.* [ðeȝn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **THANK.** *v. a.* [ðancian, Saxon; *danken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs.

The forlorn ſoldier, that ſo nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
For your ſtubborn anſwer
The king ſhall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shak.*

We *thank* God always for you. 2 *Theſſ.* i. 3.

He was ſo true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Becauſe they were his ſubjects. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. It is uſed often in a contrary or ironical ſenſe.

Ill fare our anceſtor impure,
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliſs,
And *thank* yourſelf, if aught ſhould fall amiſs. *Dryden.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a ſuſpenſion of arms; they may *thank* themſelves, becauſe they came ſo late into the treaty; and, that they came ſo late, they may *thank* the whigs, whoſe falſe repreſentations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK.
THANKS. } *n. ſ.* [ðancaꞃ, Saxon; *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindneſs; expreſſion of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly uſed of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is ſeldom in the ſingular.

The pooreſt ſervice is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Happy be Theſeus, our renowned duke.
— *Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news? *Shakeſpeare.*

The fool ſaith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread, ſpeak evil of me. *Ecclus.* xx. 16.

He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in preſence of them all. *Acts*, xxvii. 35.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. 1 *Cor.*

Some embrace ſuits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*

For this to th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks. *Milton.*

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [ðankꝼul, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bleſs his name. *Pſalm* c. 4.

In favour, to uſe men with much difference is good; for it maketh the perſons preferred more *thankful*, and the reſt more officious. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Live, thou great encourager of arts,
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful*.] With lively and grateful ſenſe of good received.

Here is better than the open air: take it *thankfully*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the paſt;
Make, as you can, the ſweet remembrance laſt. *Dryden.*

Out of gold how to draw as many diſtinct ſubſtances as I can ſeparate from vitriol, I ſhall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received.

He ſcarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulneſs* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, ſon, as God did give her me.
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulneſs*. *Shak.*

The celebration of theſe holy myſteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulneſs* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feaſt. *Taylor.*

Thankfulneſs and ſubmiſſion make us happy. *L'Eſtrange.*

THA'NKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank*.]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.

Leaſt ſo great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankleſs* thought. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.
May he feel
How ſharper than a ſerpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankleſs* child. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too bleſt!
One grateful woman to thy fame ſupply'd,
What a whole *thankleſs* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*

2. Not deſerving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and ſenſe of others, if the firſt authors might ſpeak for themſelves, would appear a *thankleſs* office. *Wotton.*

Wage ſtill their wars,
And bring home on thy breaſt more *thankleſs* ſcars. *Craſhaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankleſs*.] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, ſeems little leſs
Than worſt of civil vices, *thankleſſneſs*. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thouſand *thank-offerings* are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from theſe abſurd iniquities. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *n. ſ.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

Theſe ſacred hymns Chriſtianity hath peculiar to itſelf, the other being ſongs too of praiſe and *thankſgiving*, wherewith as we ſerve God ſo the Jews likewiſe. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Of old there were ſongs of praiſe and *thankſgiving* unto God. *Neh.* xii. 46.

We ſhould acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praiſes and *thankſgivings*. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

THANKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deſerving gratitude; meritorious.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19.

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuſe,
How can it grateful, or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM. *n. ſ.* [ðeaꞃm, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Inteſtines twiſted for ſeveral uſes.

THAT, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothick; ðæꞇ, Saxon; *dat*, Dut.]

1. Not this; but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excuſable, *that* and thouſands more
Of ſemblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars againſt Pompey. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this anſwer. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Nothing they but duſt can ſhow,
Or bones *that* haſten to be ſo. *Cowley.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent perſon.

Saints *that* taught and led the way to heav'n. *Tickell.*

4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your buſineſs, *that* I will. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

They ſaid, What is *that* to us, ſee thou to *that*. *Matth.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. 1 *Cor.* vi. 8.

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies, I will not caſt them away. *Lev.* xxvi. 44.

They weep as if they meant
That way at leaſt proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*

This runick ſubject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temp.*

What is inviting in this ſort of poetry proceeds not ſo much from the idea of a country life itſelf, as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

5. Oppoſed to *this* as *the other* to *one*.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t'other queſtion proper for debate. *Dryden's Perſ.*
In this ſcale gold, in t'other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts this ſo high. *Cowley.*

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to thoſe principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our beſt reaſon, and to live as becomes thoſe who believe a God and a future ſtate. *Tillotſ.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have.
— Baſting. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, beſides *that* that his hand ſhall get. *Numb.* vi. 21.

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas ſlept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barb'rous ſport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain
All that fond mothers wiſh. *Cowley.*
Hence love himſelf, *that* tyrant of my days. *Cowley.*

12. *In* THAT. As being.

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are publiſhed. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. Becauſe.

It is not *that* I love you leſs
Than when before your feet I lay:
But to prevent the ſad increaſe
Of hopeleſs love, I keep away. *Waller.*
Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

2. Noting a conſequence.

That he ſhould dare to do me this diſgrace,
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The cuſtom and familiarity of theſe tongues do ſometimes ſo far influence the expreſſions in theſe epiſtles, *that* one may obſerve the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We anſwered, *that* we held it ſo agreeable, as we both forgot dangers paſt and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour ſpent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bac.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wiſh at leaſt with us to ſtay. *Cowley.*

THATCH. *n. ſ.* [ðace, Saxon, *ſtraw*, *Skinner*, from ðac, *a roof*, in Iſlandick *thak*. Mr. *Lye*.] Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather.

Hard by a ſtye, beneath a roof of *thatch*,
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baſkets of fiſh at Billingſgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyſter, mackrel, ſprat, or plaiſe. *Swift.*

A plough-boy, who has never ſeen any thing but thatched houſes, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a houſe. *Watts.*

Then came roſy Health from her cottage of *thatch*. *Smart.*

To **THATCH.** *v. a.* [ðaccian, Sax.] To cover as with ſtraw.

Make falſe hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakeſp.*

Moſs groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes tiled or *thatched*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 537.

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatch'd* with ſtraw. *Dryden.*
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raiſe a houſe above two ſtories:
A lyric ode would ſlate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*
On the cottage *thatch'd*, or lordly roof
Keen faſtening. *Thomſon.*

THA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *thatch*.] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

Aſh is univerſal timber; it ſerves the ſoldier, ſeaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and huſbandman. *Mortimer.*

To **THAW.** *v. n.* [ðaƿan, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:
If thou begin'ſt to *thaw* for this,
May my name ſtep in. *Donne.*
It on firm land
Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin ſeems
Of ancient pile; all elſe deep ſnow and ice. *Milton.*

Having let that ice *thaw* of itſelf, and frozen the liquor a ſecond time, we could not diſcern any thing. *Boyle.*

2. To remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

To **THAW.** *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the faireſt creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire ſcarce *thaws* the iſicles. *Shakeſpeare.*
Think not that Cæſar bears ſuch rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainſt a fire,
Bears no impreſſion of the thing it was. *Shakeſpeare.*
Burniſh'd ſteel, that caſt a glare
From far, and ſeem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*
She can unlock
The claſping charm, and *thaw* the numbing ſpell. *Milt.*
Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville.*

THAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth ſuch as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jeſter, and duller than a great *thaw*. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado About Nothing.*

A man of my kidney, that am as ſubject to heat as butter; a man of continual diſſolution and *thaw*. *Shakeſp.*

Hardens his ſtubborn heart; but ſtill as ice
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton.*

That cold country where diſcourſe doth freeze in the air all Winter, and may be heard in the next Summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

When ſharp froſts had long conſtrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
Firſt the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

THE, article. [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your ſon has paid a ſoldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
The which no ſooner had his proweſs confirm'd,
In *the* unſhrinking ſtation where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He put him in mind of *the* long pretence he had to be groom of *the* bed-chamber, for *the* which he could not chuſe but ſay, that he had *the* queen's promiſe. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* laſt, *the* kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*
I'll march *the* muſes Hannibal. *Cowley.*
The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above *the* ſtars let thy bold muſick ſound,
Thy humble neſt build on *the* ground. *Cowley.*
The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*
Night ſhades *the* groves, and all in ſilence lie,
All but *the* mournful philomel and I. *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verſe.

Who had *th'* eſpecial engines been to rear
His fortunes up unto *the* ſtate they were. *Daniel.*
Th' adorning thee with ſo much art
Is but a barb'rous ſkill,
'Tis like *the* poiſ'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.

In this ſcale worth, in *t'other* gold does lie. *Cowley.*

4. In the following paſſage *the* is uſed according to the French idiom.

As all the conſiderable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, ſo it is a conſtitution *the* moſt adapted of any to the poverty of theſe countries. *Addiſon on Italy.*

THEA'TRAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE. *n. ſ.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which ſhews are exhibited; a playhouſe.

This wiſe and univerſal *theatre*,
Preſents more woful pageants than the ſcene
Wherein we play. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

When the boats came within ſixty yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, yet ſo as they might go about, ſo as they all ſtood as in a *theatre* beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place riſing by ſteps like a theatre.

Shade above ſhade, a woody *theatre*
Of ſtatelieſt view. *Milton.*
In the midſt of this fair valley ſtood
A native *theatre*, which riſing ſlow,
By juſt degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden.*

THEA'TRICK.
THEA'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenick; ſuiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms ſtickle hard for the prize of religion: a diſtorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*

Load ſome vain church with old *theatrick* ſtate,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner ſuiting the ſtage.

Dauntleſs her look, her geſture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud. *Swift's Miſcel.*

THEE, the oblique ſingular of *thou*.

Poet and ſaint, to *thee* alone were giv'n
The two moſt ſacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

THEFT. *n. ſ.* [from *thief*.]

1. The act of ſtealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods againſt the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowel.*

His *thefts* were too open, his filching was like an unſkilful ſinger, he kept not time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their nurſe Euriphile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, ſtole theſe children. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The thing ſtolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, aſs, or ſheep, he ſhall reſtore double. *Exod.* xxii. 4.

THEIR. *n. ſ.* [ðeoꞃa, *of them*, Saxon.] Of them: the pronoun poſſeſſive, from *they*.

The round world ſhould have ſhook
Lions into civil ſtreets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shakeſpeare.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verſe before Boccace, who likewiſe received no little help from his maſter Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* proſe was wholly owing to Boccace. *Dryden.*

2. *Theirs* is uſed when any thing comes between the poſſeſſive and ſubſtantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to beſtow, and they never in *theirs* to refuſe. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

They gave the ſame names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs*. *Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy tranſgreſſion due,
And due to *theirs* which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*
Nothing but the name of zeal appears,
'Twixt our beſt actions and the worſt of *theirs*. *Denham.*
Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,
The fault is more their languages than *theirs*. *Roſcomm.*

Which eſtabliſhed law of *theirs* ſeems too ſtrict at firſt, becauſe it excludes all ſecret intrigues. *Dryden.*

And reading wiſh, like *theirs*, our fate and fame. *Pope.*

THEM, the oblique of *they*.

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

THEME. *n. ſ.* [*theme*, Fr. from ϑέμα.]

1. A ſubject on which one ſpeaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the ſwelling act
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
When a ſoldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
O! could I flow like thee, and make thy ſtream
My great example, as it is my *theme*:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*
Whatever near Eurota's happy ſtream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roſcom.*
Though Tyber's ſtreams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus ſwells with tides of gold,
From heav'n itſelf though ſeven-fold Nilus flows,
And harveſts on a hundred realms beſtows;
Theſe now no more ſhall be the muſe's *themes*,
Loſt in my fame, as in the ſea their ſtreams. *Pope.*

2. A ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any topick.

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let ſcholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the firſt caſe of nouns, or firſt tenſe of verbs. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES. *n. ſ.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. Theſe very perſons.

Whatſoever evil befalleth in that, *themſelves* have made *themſelves* worthy to ſuffer it. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

2. The oblique caſe of *they* and *ſelves*.

They open to *themſelves* at length the way. *Milton.*

Waken children out of ſleep with a low call, and give them kind uſage till they come perfectly to *themſelves*. *Locke.*

THEN. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; ðan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The *then* Biſhop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majeſty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

— Thee, *then* a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; ſoon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in Winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in Summer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 437.

3. In that caſe; in conſequence.

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate ſo pleas'd I had been eldeſt born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*

If all this be ſo, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reaſon.

If *then* his providence
Out of our evil ſeek to bring forth good. *Milton.*

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealouſies and fears, and, while you may,
To peace and ſoft repoſe give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as, now and *then*, at one time and other.

Now ſhaves with level wing the deep, *then* ſoars. *Milt.*

One while the maſter is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other caſes it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till *then* who knew
The force of thoſe dire arms? *Milton.*

THENCE. *n. ſ.* [contracted, according to Minſhew, from *there hence.*]

1. From that place.

Faſt by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

2. From that time.

There ſhall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Iſ.* lxv.

3. For that reaſon.

Not to ſit idle with ſo great a gift
Uſeleſs, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

4. *From thence* is a barbarous expreſſion, *thence* implying the ſame.

From thence; from him, whoſe daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have croſs'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

There plant eyes, all muſt *from thence*
Purge and diſperſe. *Milton.*

THE'NCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth.*]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenſer.*

They ſhall be placed in Leinſter, and have land given them to live upon, in ſuch ſort as ſhall become good ſubjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Wrath ſhall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy preſence joy entire. *Milton.*

2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption crept into later books.

Avert
His holy eyes; reſolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*

Men grow acquainted with theſe ſelf-evident truths upon their being propoſed; but whoſoever does ſo, finds in himſelf that he then begins to know a propoſition which he knew not before, and which *from thenceforth* he never queſtions. *Locke.*

THENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*thence* and *forward.*] On from that time.

THE'OCRACY. *n. ſ.* [*theocratie*, Fr. θεὸς and κρατέω.] Government immediately ſuperintended by God.

The characters of the reign of Chriſt are chiefly juſtice, peace, and divine preſence or conduct, which is called *theocracy*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

THEOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy.*] Relating to a government adminiſtered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

THEO'DOLITE. *n. ſ.* A mathematical inſtrument for taking heights and diſtances.

THEO'GONY. *n. ſ.* [*theogonie*, Fr. θεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

THEOLO'GIAN. *n. ſ.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*, Latin.] A divine; a profeſſor of divinity.

Some *theologians* defile places erected only for religion by defending oppreſſions. *Hayward.*

They to their viands fell: nor ſeemingly
The angel, nor in miſt, the common gloſs
Of *theologians*, but with keen diſpatch
Of real hunger. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. v.

THEOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the ſcience of divinity.

Although ſome pens have only ſymbolized the ſame from the myſtery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of *theological* alluſions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of *theological* and moral ſentences, drawn from eccleſiaſtical and other authors. *Swift.*

THEOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *theological.*] According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST. } *n. ſ.* [*theologus*, Latin.] A divine; one
THEO'LOGUE. } ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and ſchoolmen, call all temporal buſineſs, of wars, embaſſages, ſhirrery, which is under-ſheriffries. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
Int'reſt in all his actions was diſcern'd. *Dryden.*

It is no more an order, according to popiſh *theologiſts*, than the prima tonſura, they allowing only ſeven eccleſiaſtical *theologiſts*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

THE'OLOGY. *n. ſ.* [*theologie*, Fr. θεολογία.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the Scripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the ſcience of things divine? *Hooker*, b. iii.

She was moſt dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philoſophy. *Hayward.*

The oldeſt writers of *theology* were of this mind. *Tillotſ.*

THE'OMACHIST. *n. ſ.* He who fights againſt the gods. *Bailey.*

THE'OMACHY. *n. ſ.* [θεὸς and μάχη.] The fight againſt the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEO'RBO. *n. ſ.* [*tiorba*, Italian; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a ſong,
And a well-tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to eaſe the pain
His tugg'd ears ſuffer'd, with a ſtrain. *Butler.*

THE'OREM. *n. ſ.* [*theoreme*, Fr. θεώρημα.] A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their diſcourſes, who plead for the change of eccleſiaſtical government in England, we hold it neceſſary that the proof thereof be weighed. *Hooker*, b. ii.

The chief points of morality are no leſs demonſtrable than mathematicks; nor is the ſubtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Many obſervations go to the making up of one *theorem*, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, muſt be of many years growth. *Graunt.*

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw ſome concluſions. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

THEOREMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *theorem.*] Compriſed
THEOREMA'TICK. } in theorems; conſiſting in the-
THEORE'MICK. } orems.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or poſitive. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL. } *adj.* { [*theoretique*, Fr. } Speculative;
THEORE'TICK. } { from θεωρητικός.] } depending
THEO'RICAL. } { [*theorique*, Fr. } on theory
THEO'RICK. } { from θεωρία.] } or ſpecu-
lation; terminating in theory of ſpeculation; not practical.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in mens ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and honied ſentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Muſt be the act miſtreſs to this *theorique*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *theorical* part of the enquiry being interwoven with the hiſtorical conjectures, the philoſophy of colours will be promoted by indiſputable experiments. *Boyle on Colours.*

For *theoretical* learning and ſciences there is nothing yet compleat. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

THEO'RICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſpeculatiſt; one who knows only ſpeculation, not practice.

The bookiſh *theorick*,
Wherein the toged conſuls can propoſe
As maſterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

THEORE'TICALLY. } *adj.* { [from *theoretick.* } Speculative-
THEO'RICALLY. } { [from *theorick.* } ly; not
practically.

THE'ORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *theory.*] A ſpeculatiſt; one given to ſpeculation.

The greateſt *theoriſts* have given the preference to ſuch a form of government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 51.

THE'ORY. *n. ſ.* [*theorie*, Fr. θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; ſcheme; plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind.

If they had been themſelves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have ſeen being nearer at hand. *Hooker*, b. v.

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of errour, and in the *theory* full of unſound imagination. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 326.

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and ſpeculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the ſame. *South's Sermons.*

THERAPE'UTICK. *adj.* [θεραπευτικός.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes.

Therapeutick or curative phyſick reſtoreth the patient into ſanity, and taketh away diſeaſes actually affecting. *Brown.*

The practice and *therapeutick* is diſtributed into the conſervative, preſervative, and curative. *Harvey.*

Medicine is juſtly diſtributed into prophylactick, or the art of preſerving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of reſtoring it. *Watts.*

THERE. *adv.* [*thar*, Gothick; ðæꞃ, Saxon; *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Daniſh.]

1. In that place.

If they come to ſojourn at my houſe,
I'll not be *there*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Exil'd by thee from earth to deepeſt hell,
In brazen bonds ſhall barb'rous diſcord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition, ſhall attend her *there*. *Pope.*

2. It is oppoſed to *here*.

To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee traverſe, to ſee thee here, to ſee thee *there*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Could their reliſhes be as different *there* as they are here, yet the manna in heaven will ſuit every palate. *Locke.*

Darkneſs *there* might well ſeem twilight here. *Milton.*

3. An exclamation directing ſomething at a diſtance.

Your fury hardens me.
A guard *there*; ſeize her. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

4. It is uſed at the beginning of a ſentence with the appearance of a nominative caſe, but ſerves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man.* It adds however ſome emphaſis, which, like many other idioms in every language, muſt be learned by cuſtom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harſhneſs: as, *in old times* there *was a great king*.

For reformation of errour *there* were that thought it a part of Chriſtian charity to inſtruct them. *Hooker.*

There cannot in nature be a ſtrength ſo great, as to make the leaſt moveable to paſs in an inſtant, or all together, through the leaſt place. *Digby on the Soul.*

There have been that have delivered themſelves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees deſcribed, but a latitude is indulged. *Biſhop Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is ſenſe or perception, *there* ſome idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

5. In compoſition it means *that*: as, *thereby, by that.*

THE'REABOUT. } *adv.* [*there* and *about*, *thereabouts* is
THE'REABOUTS. } therefore leſs proper.]

1. Near that place.

One ſpeech I lov'd; 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it eſpecially, where he ſpeaks of Priam's ſlaughter. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or ſtate.

Between the twelfth of King John and thirty-ſixth of King Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*

Find a houſe to lodge a hundred and fifty perſons, whereof twenty or *thereabout* may be attendants. *Milton.*

Some three months ſince, or *thereabouts*,
She found me out. *Suckling.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its reſiſtance leſs than that of quickſilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men ſtood by. *Luke*, xxiv. 4.

THEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*there* and *after.*] According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham.*

If food were now before thee ſet,
Wou'dſt thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like
The giver. *Milton.*

THEREA'T. *adj.* [*there* and *at.*]

1. At that; on that account.

Every errour is a ſtain to the beauty of nature; for which cauſe it bluſheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to deſtruction, and many go in *thereat*. *Matt.* vii. 13.

THEREBY'. *adv.* [*there* and *by.*] By that; by means of that; in conſequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy conſiſt in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*

Therewith at laſt he forc'd him to untie
One of his graſping feet, him to defend *thereby*. *Fairy Queen.*

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an abſolute neceſſity. *Davies on Ireland.*

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie,
A fault, which needs it moſt, grows two *thereby*. *Herbert.*

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let paſs, the violet on the paper will not ſuffer any change *thereby*. *Newton's Opticks.*

THE'REFORE. *adv.* [*there* and *fore.*]

1. For that; for this; for this reaſon; in conſequence.

This is the lateſt parley we will admit;
Therefore to our beſt mercy give yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

Falſtaff is dead,
And we muſt yern *therefore*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Therefore ſhall a man leave father and mother and cleave to his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

The herd that ſeeks after ſenſual pleaſure is ſoft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compoſe myſelf to meet a ſtorm. *Lucas.*

He bluſhes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

The wreſtlers ſprinkled duſt on their bodies to give better hold: the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder. *Weſt's Pindar.*

2. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.

We have forſaken all and followed thee, what ſhall we have *therefore*? *Matt.* xix. 27.

THEREFRO'M. *adv.* [*there* and *from.*] From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that he turn not aſide *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left. *Joſ.* xxiii. 6.

The leaves that ſpring *therefrom* grow white. *Mortimer.*

THEREI'N. *adv.* [*there* and *in.*] In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shakeſpeare.*

The matter is of that nature, that I find myſelf unable to ſerve you *therein* as you deſire. *Bacon.*

All the earth
To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords
Poſſeſs it, and all things that *therein* live. *Milton.*

After having well examined them, we ſhall *therein* find many charms. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

THEREINT'O. *adv.* [*there* and *into.*] Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*. *Luke.*

Though we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of this, we will now make ſome entrance *thereinto*. *Bacon.*

THEREO'F. *adv.* [*there* and *of.*] Of that; of this.

Conſidering how the caſe doth ſtand with this preſent age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the ſtream *thereof*. *Hooker*, b. i.

'Tis vain to think that laſting which muſt end;
And when 'tis paſt, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains. *Denham.*

I ſhall begin with Greece, where my obſervations ſhall be confined to Athens, though ſeveral inſtances might be brought from other ſtates *thereof*. *Swift.*

THEREO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *on.*] On that.

You ſhall bereave yourſelf
Of my good purpoſes, and put your children
To that deſtruction which I'll guard them from,
If *thereon* you rely. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Peter called to mind the word that Jeſus ſaid; and when he thought *thereon* he wept. *Mark*, xiv. 72.

Its foundation is laid *thereon*. *Woodward.*

THE'REOUT. *adv.* [*there* and *out.*] Out of that.

Thereout a ſtrange beaſt with ſeven heads aroſe,
That towns and caſtles under her breaſt did cour. *Spenſ.*

THERETO'. } *adv.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto.*] To that.
THEREUNTO'. }

Is it in regard then of ſermons only, that apprehending the Goſpel of Chriſt we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned aſſent as to a thing infallibly true? *Hooker*, b. v.

This ſort of baſe people doth not for the moſt part rebel of themſelves, having no heart *thereunto*, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Next *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree. *Fairy Queen.*

That whereby we reaſon, live and be
Within ourſelves, we ſtrangers are *thereto*. *Davies.*

A larger form of ſpeech were ſafer than that which punctually prefixeth a conſtant day *thereto*. *Brown.*

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*,
When that already gave ſo much to do? *Daniel.*

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to perſuade us *thereunto*. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

THEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *upon.*]

1. Upon that; in conſequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing ſhewed itſelf, nor for ſome few days, but in ſuch ſort ſo long continued, our manifold ſins ſtriving to the contrary, what can we leſs *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at leaſt-wiſe, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he bleſſeth cannot but be of him. *Hooker*, b. iv.

He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he ſends you this good news. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let that one article rank with the reſt;
And *thereupon* give me your daughter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his ſubjects do no more diminiſh his greatneſs than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniencies do ariſe *thereupon*. *Davies on Ireland.*

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confuſion *thereupon*, made due proviſions for ſettling the balance of power. *Swift.*

2. Immediately.

THEREU'NDER. *adv.* [*there* and *under.*] Under that.

Thoſe which come nearer unto reaſon, find paradiſe under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found moſt pleaſure and the greateſt fertility. *Raleigh.*

THEREWI'TH. *adv.* [*there* and *with.*]

1. With that.

Germany had ſtricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but ſeemed in diſcipline ſtill to retain *therewith* very great conformity. *Hooker.*

All things without, which round about we ſee,
We ſeek to know, and have *therewith* to do. *Davies.*

Therewith at laſt he forc'd him to untie
One of his graſping feet, him to defend thereby. *Spenſer.*

2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. *adv.* [*there* and *withal.*]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate. *Daniel.*

2. At the ſame time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

3. With that.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy ſteed. *Spenſer.*

THERI'ACAL. *adj.* [θηριακά; from *theriaca*, Lat.] Medicinal; phyſical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon.*

THERMO'METER. *n. ſ.* [*thermometre*, Fr. θερμὸς and μέτρον.]

τ[illegible].] An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greateſt heat is about two in the afternoon, when the ſun is paſt the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or obſervations of the weather-glaſs. *Brown.*

Thermome'trical. *adj.* [from *thermometer.*] Relating to the meaſure of heat.

His heat raiſes the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes. *Cheyne.*

The'rmoscope. *n. ſ.* [*thermoſcope*, Fr. θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoſcope*, fiſhes have more heat than the element which they ſwim in. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

These, pronoun, the plural of *this.*

1. Oppoſed to *thoſe.*

Did we for *theſe* barbarians plant and ſow
On *theſe*, on *theſe* our happy fields beſtow? *Dryden.*

2. *Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned; and *thoſe* to the firſt.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater ſhew upon the earth in *theſe* months than in *thoſe*, becauſe it lies longer upon it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The'sis. *n. ſ.* [*theſe*, Fr. θέσις.] A poſition; ſomething laid down; affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,
By ſome example ſhould be ſhewn.
An honeſt, but a ſimple pair,
May ſerve to make this *theſis* clear. *Prior.*

The'smothete. *n. ſ.* [*theſmothete*, Fr. θεσμοθέτης; θεσμὸς and τίθημι.] A lawgiver.

The'urgy. *n. ſ.* [θεουργία.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*

THEW. *n. ſ.* [ðeaþ, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners; cuſtoms; habit of life; form of behaviour.

Home report theſe happy news,
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes.* *Fairy Queen.*

From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And ſtreight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might. *Fairy Queen.*

2. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon ðeoþ, *the thigh*, or ſome ſuch meaning.

Nature creſcent does not grow alone
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward ſervice of the mind and ſoul
Grows wide withal. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Will you tell me, Maſter Shallow, how to chuſe a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thewes*, the ſtature, bulk, and big ſemblance of a man? Give me the ſpirit, Maſter Shallow. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

The'wed. *adj.* [from *thew.*] Educated; habituated; accuſtomed.

But he was wiſe and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not ſeem ſo rude, and *thewed* in ill,
As to deſpiſe ſo courteous ſeeming part. *Fairy Queen.*

They. *n. ſ.* in the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe.* [ðı, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the perſons.

They are in a moſt warlike preparation. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts, which ſhould indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The Spaniard
Muſt now confeſs, if *they* have any goodneſs,
The trial juſt and noble. *Shakeſpeare.*

They eat on beds of ſilk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood ſold
Dearer than it. *Ben. Johnſon's Cataline.*

They know
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. Thoſe men; thoſe women: oppoſed to ſome others.

Only *they*,
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

'Tis remarkable, that *they*
Talk moſt who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*

3. It is uſed indefinitely; as the French *on dit.*

There, as *they* ſay, perpetual night is found
In ſilence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*

Thible. *n. ſ.* A ſlice; a ſcummer; a ſpatula. *Ainſ.*

THICK. *adj.* [ðicce, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Daniſh; *thickur*, Iſlandick.]

1. Not thin.

2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſs.

God cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant ſlime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanſe the air of *thick* vapours and unwholeſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour ſpirit of nitre; the milk preſently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Not clear; not tranſparent; muddy; feculent.

Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,
To *thick* ey'd muſing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakeſp.*

A fermentation makes all the wine in the veſſel *thick* or foul; but when that is paſt, it grows clear of itſelf. *Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide
With heavy ſtrokes the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addiſon.*

4. Great in circumference; not ſlender.

My little finger ſhall be *thicker* than his loins. 1 *Kings*, xii.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatneſs. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.

5. Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion.

They charged the defendants with their ſmall ſhot and Turky arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles.*

Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main ſhowers than ſprinkling drops or dews; for the next St. George's day he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual penſion given him. *Wotton.*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

His pills as *thick* as handgranado's flew,
And where they fell as certainly they ſlew. *Roſcommon.*

6. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crouded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickeſt* woods. *Fairy Queen.*

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke*, xi. 29.

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor *thicker* harveſts on rich Hermus riſe,
Than ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden's Æn.*

He fought ſecure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the iſland might be ſhewn:
Conqueſts he ſtrew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with ſtars is ſown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleaſure do not lie *thick* enough together in life to keep the ſoul in conſtant action. *Addiſon.*

7. Not eaſily pervious; ſet with things cloſe to each other.

He through a little window caſt his ſight,
Though *thick* of bars that gave a ſcanty light. *Dryden.*

The ſpeedy horſe
Watch each entrance of the winding wood,
Black was the foreſt, *thick* with beech it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno ſtood
A mount of rough aſcent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near ſome *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer.*

8. Coarſe; not thin.

It taſteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or ſome ſuch *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongſt the graſs will need more drying than ordinary graſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

9. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant,
To ſeem like him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Thick. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickeſt part or time when any thing is thickeſt.

Achimetes having with a mine ſuddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spaniſh ſtation, in the *thick* of the duſt and ſmoak, preſently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. **Thick** *and thin.* Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick and thin* ſhe followed him. *Hudibras.*

When firſt the down appears upon his chin,
For a ſmall ſum to ſwear through *thick and thin.* *Dryden.*

Thick. *adv.* [It is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; faſt.

'Tis ſome diſaſter,
Or elſe he would not ſend ſo *thick.* *Denham's Sophy.*

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;
This way they move. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. Cloſely.

The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harveſt ſeems to yield,
Of *thick* ſprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*

A little plat of ground *thick* ſown, is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris's Miſcell.*

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it *thick* ſpread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiſeman.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will diſcern
Our frauds, unleſs they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addiſon.*

4. **Thick** *and threefold.* In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced ſtager diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To **Thi'cken.** *v. a.* [from *thick.*]

1. To make thick.

2. To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. To condenſe; to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually diſſolves by heat, exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viſcous maſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To ſtrengthen; to confirm.

'Tis a ſhrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonſtrate thinly. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make cloſe or numerous.

To **Thi'cken.** *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow denſe or muddy.

Thy luſtre *thickens*
When he ſhines by. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. To concrete; to be conſolidated.

Water ſtopt gives birth
To graſs and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

4. To grow cloſe or numerous.

The preſs of people *thickens* to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*

He ſaw the crowd *thickening*, and deſired to know how many there were. *Tatler.*

5. To grow quick.

The combat *thickens*, like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe,
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain. *Addiſon.*

Thi'cket. *n. ſ.* [ðiccetu, Saxon.] A cloſe knot or tuft of trees; a cloſe wood or copſe.

I drew you hither,
Into the chiefeſt *thicket* of the park. *Shakeſpeare.*

Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from heav'n a ſleep interminate. *Chapman.*

Chus, or any of his, could not in haſte creep through thoſe deſart regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every buſh and briar, reed and tree, to join themſelves into one main body and foreſt. *Raleigh.*

How often, from the ſteep,
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Cœleſtial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or reſponſive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator? *Milton.*

My brothers ſtept to the next *thicket* ſide
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandiſh'd at the foe;
Nor had they miſs'd, but he to *thickets* fled,
Conceal'd from aiming ſpears, not pervious to the ſteed. *Dryden.*

I've known young Juba riſe before the ſun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger ſlept;
Or ſeek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Thi'ckly. *adv.* [from *thick.*] Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*

Thi'ckness. *n. ſ.* [from *thick.*]

1. The ſtate of being thick; denſity.

2. Quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed.

In the darkened room, againſt the hole at which the light entered, I could eaſily ſee through the whole *thickneſs* of my hand, the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it ſome thickneſs with clay on the top, and ſee what it will put forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

4. Conſiſtence; groſſneſs; not rareneſs; ſpiſſitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickneſs* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will ſprout forth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 444.

Diſeaſes imagined to come from the *thickneſs* of blood, come often from the contrary cauſe. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

5. Imperviouſneſs; cloſeneſs.

The banks of the river and the *thickneſs* of the ſhades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addiſon.*

6. Want of ſharpneſs; want of quickneſs.

A perſon found in himſelf, being at ſome times ſubject to a *thickneſs* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*

What you write is printed in large letters; otherwiſe between the weakneſs of my eyes and *thickneſs* of hearing, I ſhould loſe the greateſt pleaſure. *Swift.*

Thi'ck-sculled. *adj.* Dull; ſtupid.

Pleaſe to hear their *thick-ſcull'd* judges cry,
Well mov'd! oh finely ſaid! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting fool, this *thick-ſcull'd* hero,
This blunt unthinking inſtrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*

Thi'ckset. *adj.* [*thick* and *ſet.*] Cloſe planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, ſuffus'd with blood,
His neck ſhoots up a *thickſet* thorny wood;
His briſtled back a trench impall'd appears,
And ſtands erected, like a field of ſpears. *Dryden.*

The world is ſo *thickſet* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that beſides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are thoſe ſacred graces in every part of nature, which ſome few alone have the ſkill to diſcern. *Grew.*

Thi'ckskin. *n. ſ.* [*thick* and *ſkin.*] A coarſe groſs man; a numſkul.

The ſhallow'ſt *thickſkin* of that barren ſort,
Who Pyramus preſented in their ſport,
Forſook his ſcene, and enter'd in a brake. *Shakeſpeare.*

THIEF. *n. ſ.* [*thiubs*, Gothick; ðeof, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch. It was anciently written *thiecf*, and ſo appeareth to have been of two ſyllables; *thie* was wont to be taken for *thrift*, ſo that *thie of* is he that takes *of* or from a man his *thie*, that is, his *thrift* or *means* whereby he *thrives.*]

1. One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* ſteals by ſecrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but theſe ſenſes are confounded.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night. *Shakeſpeare.*

This he ſaid, becauſe he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John.*

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Becauſe he took it not by lawleſs force?
Am I oblig'd by that t' aſſiſt his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

2. An excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle.

Their burning lamps the ſtorm enſuing ſhow,
Th' oil ſparkles, *thieves* about the ſnuff do grow. *May.*

Thief-catcher. } *n. ſ.* { [*thief* and *catch.*] } One whoſe buſineſs is to detect
Thief-leader. } { [*thief* and *lead.*] }
Thief-taker. } { [*thief* and *take.*] }
thieves, and bring them to juſtice.

A wolf paſſed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *L'Eſtrange.*

My ev'nings all I would have ſharpers ſpend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my boſom friend. *Bramſton.*

To **Thieve.** *v. n.* [from *thief.*] To ſteal; to practiſe theft.

Thi'every. *n. ſ.* [from *thieve.*]

1. The practice of ſtealing.

Ne how to eſcape great puniſhment and ſhame,
For their falſe treaſon and vile *thievery.* *Spenſer.*

Maſter, be one of them; 'tis an honourable kind of *thievery.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Do villainy, do, ſince you profeſs to do't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery.* *Shakeſp.*

He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a deſign upon a houſe, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and caſt therein the fragments of loadſtone, which raiſeth fume. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. ii.

Amongſt the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honeſt. *South.*

2. That which is ſtolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haſte,
Crams his rich *thiev'ry* up he knows not how. *Shakeſp.*

Thievish. *adj.* [from *thief.*]

1. Given to ſtealing; practiſing theft.

What, would'ſt thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a baſe and boiſt'rous ſword enforce
A *thieviſh* living on the common road. *Shakeſpeare.*

O *thieviſh* night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

The *thieviſh* God ſuſpected him, and took
The hind aſide, and thus in whiſpers ſpoke;
Diſcover not the theft. *Addiſon.*

2. Secret; ſly.

Four and twenty times the pilot's glaſs
Hath told the *thieviſh* minutes how they paſs. *Shakeſp.*

Thi'evishly. *adv.* [from *thieviſh.*] Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thieviſhly* loiter and lurke. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

Thi'evishness. *n. ſ.* [from *thieviſh.*] Diſpoſition to ſteal; habit of ſtealing.

Thigh. *n. ſ.* [ðeoþ, Saxon; *thieo*, Iſlandick; *die*, Dutch.]

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longeſt of all the bones in the body: its fibres are cloſe and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its foreſide, but a little hollow, with a long and ſmall ridge on its backſide. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Gen.* xxxii. 25.

The fleſh diſſolved, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wiſem.*

Thilk. pronoun. [þilc, Saxon.] That ſame. Obſolete.

I love *thilk* laſs: alas, why do I love!
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural muſick holdeth ſcorn. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

THILL. *n. ſ.* [ðille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The ſhafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the laſt horſe is placed.

More eaſily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Thill-horse. } *n. ſ.* [*thill* and *horſe.*] The laſt horſe; the
Thiller. } horſe that goes between the ſhafts.

Whoſe bridle and ſaddle, whitlether and nal,
With collars and harniſs for *thiller* and al. *Tuſſer.*

What a beard haſt thou got? thou haſt got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horſe has on his tail. *Shak.*

Thi'mble. *n. ſ.* [This is ſuppoſed by Minſhew to be corrupted from *thumb bell.*] A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle when they ſew.

Your ladies and pale viſag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Examine Venus and the Moon,
Who ſtole a *thimble* or a ſpoon. *Hudibras*, p. i.

Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves ſticking to their ſides like ſo many *thimbles*; which, when the blood preſſes back, ſtop its paſſage, but are compreſſed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

Thime. *n. ſ.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are ſuppoſed to draw honey. This ſhould be written *thyme*, which ſee.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme.* *Spenſer.*

THIN. *adj.* [ðinn, Saxon; *thunnur*, Iſland. *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*

2. Rare; not denſe.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wiſd.* v. 14.

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the ſound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the ſound ſpendeth and ſpreadeth abroad leſs. *Bacon.*

Underſtand the ſame
Of fiſh within their wat'ry reſidence;
Not hither ſummon'd, ſince they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Boriſthenes are ſo *thin* and light, that they ſwim upon the top of the ſtream of the river Hypanis. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at reſt, though it appear ſomewhat *thinner*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not cloſe; ſeparate by large ſpaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and baſhful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal anceſtors. *Roſcommon.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
Elſe how could he that hoſt ſeduce to ſin,
Whoſe fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin?* *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal ſnow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitleſs fields,
The ſand no gold, the mine no ſilver yields. *Dryden.*

Thin on the tow'rs they ſtand; and ev'n thoſe few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Already Cæſar
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and ſees
Mankind grown *thin* by his deſtructive ſword. *Addiſon.*

4. Not cloſely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blaſted with the eaſt wind ſprung up. *Gen.*

Remove the ſwelling epithets, thick laid
As varniſh on a harlot's cheek; the reſt
Thin ſown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Thin leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,
And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryd.*

5. Exile; ſmall.

I hear the groans of ghoſts;
Thin, hollow ſounds, and lamentable ſcreams. *Dryden.*

6. Not coarſe; not groſs in ſubſtance.

7. Not abounding.

Spain is *thin* ſown of people, by reaſon of the ſterility of the ſoil and the natives being exhauſted in ſuch vaſt territories as they poſſeſs. *Bacon.*

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addiſ.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; ſlim; ſlender.

A ſlim *thin* gutted fox made a hard ſhift to wriggle his body into a hen-rooſt, and when he had ſtuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Eſtrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Fame is the ſpur, that the clear ſpirit doth raiſe,
That laſt infirmity of noble mind,
To ſcorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burſt out into ſudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred ſheers,
And ſlits the *thin* ſpun life. *Milton.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

To **THIN.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken.

The ſerum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make leſs cloſe or numerous.

The bill againſt root and branch never paſſed till both houſes were ſufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*
That ſuck the vital moiſture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæſar's ſword has made Rome's ſenate little,
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours by the ſolar heat
Thinn'd and exhal'd riſe to their airy ſeat. *Blackmore.*

THI'NLY. *adv.* [from *thin.*] Not thickly; not cloſely; not denſely; not numerouſly.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

THINE, pronoun. [*thein*, Gothick; ðin, Sax. *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun poſſeſſive of *thou*. It is uſed for *thy* when the ſubſtantive is divided from it: as, *this is* thy *houſe*; thine *is this houſe*; *this houſe is* thine.

Thou haſt her, France; let her be *thine*, for we
Have no ſuch daughter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

THING. *n. ſ.* [ðinᵹ, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a perſon. A general word.

Do not you chide, I have a *thing* for you.
—You have a *thing* for me?
It is a common *thing*—
—Ha?
—To have a fooliſh wife. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The great maſter he found buſy in packing up his *things* againſt his departure. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* moſt holy. *Lev.* ii. 3.

Says the maſter, You devour the ſame *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
And ſcarcely known enough to be deſpis'd. *Dryden.*

I ſhould bluſh to own ſo rude a *thing*,
As it is to ſhun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men who underſtand any *thing* of wiſdom, may ſee the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courſes. *Tillotſ.*

2. It is uſed in contempt.

I have a *thing* in proſe, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almoſt finiſhed: it will make a four ſhilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity.

See, ſons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object?
For this the fooliſh over-careful fathers
Have broke their ſleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Never any *thing* was ſo unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

The poor *thing* ſighed, and with a bleſſing expreſſed with the utmoſt vehemence turned from me. *Addiſon.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more.
Love give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare once in a ſenſe of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I ſee thee here,
Thou noble *thing!* more dances my wrapt heart. *Shak.*

To **THINK.** *v. n.* preter. *thought.* [*thankgan*, Gothick; ðencean, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reaſon; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the Engliſh tongue, ſignifies that ſort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with ſome degree of voluntary attention, conſiders any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, becauſe I *think*; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can diſcloſe to me? *Dryden.*

Thoſe who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion that the ſoul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itſelf conſtantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inſeparable from the ſoul, as actual extenſion is from the body. *Locke.*

Theſe are not matters to be ſlightly and ſuperficially *thought* upon. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

His experience of a good prince muſt give great ſatisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think* beſt; only to their father's tribe ſhall they marry. *Numb.* xxxvi. 6.

I fear we ſhall not find
This long deſired king ſuch as was *thought.* *Daniel.*

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'ſt* to help me, and ſuch thanks I give,
As one near death to thoſe that wiſh him live. *Shakeſp.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something ſince his coming forth is *thought* of, which
Imports the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt requir'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to diſpatch
His nighted life. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

We may not be ſtartled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and obſerve ſuch a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Thoſe who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator*, N° 477.

5. To muſe; to meditate.

You pine, you languiſh, love to be alone,
Think much, ſpeak little, and in ſpeaking ſigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to obſerve.

We are come to have the warrant.
—Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakeſp.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Neh.* v. 19.

7. To judge; to conclude.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are ſafe. *Swift.*

Still the work was not compleat,
When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift's Miſcell.*

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well of are no ground of aſſent. *Locke.*

8. To conſider; to doubt.

Any one may *think* with himſelf, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **THINK.** *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.

Royal Lear,
Whom I have ever honour'd as my king,
And as my patron *thought* on in my prayer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Charity *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5.

2. To believe; to eſteem.

Me *thought* I ſaw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*

Me *thinketh* the running of the foremoſt is like that of Ahimaaz. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 27.

Nor *think* ſuperfluous others aid. *Milton.*

4. *To* **THINK** *much.* To grudge.

He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

If we conſider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reaſon to *think much* to ſacrifice to him our deareſt intereſts in this world. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. *To* **THINK** *ſcorn.* To diſdain.

He *thought ſcorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Eſth.* iii.

THI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *think.*] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice muſt ſettle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good muſician by a lecture in the art of muſick, as a coherent *thinker*, or ſtrict reaſoner, by a ſet of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured noſe, deep *thinkers* would impute the cauſe to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

THI'NKING. *n. ſ.* [from *think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

If we did think,
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on ſpiritual objects, he ſhould ſtill
Dwell in his muſings; but I am afraid
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
His ſerious conſidering. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

I heard a bird ſo ſing,
Whoſe muſick, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakeſp.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N° 97.

THI'NLY. *adv.* [from *thin.*]

1. Not thickly.

2. Not cloſely; not numerouſly.

It is opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited before the Flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our beſt men ſlain:
The reſt, an heartleſs number, ſpent with watching. *Dryden.*

THI'NNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thin.*]

1. The contrary to thickneſs; exility; tenuity.

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles, arm-holes, and ſides, becauſe of the *thinneſs* of the ſkin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expanſion,
Like gold to airy *thinneſs* beat. *Donne.*

Tranſparent ſubſtances, as glaſs, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwiſe formed into plates, do exhibit various colours according to their various *thinneſs*, although at a greater thickneſs they appear very clear and colourleſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such depend upon a ſtrong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinneſs* and delicacy of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; ſcarcity.

The buzzard
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race,
To hide the *thinneſs* of their flock from ſight,
And all together make a ſeeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages Pope Leo the Seventh indulged a practice through the *thinneſs* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Rareneſs; not ſpiſſitude.

Thoſe pleaſures that ſpring from honour the mind can nauſeate, and quickly feel the *thinneſs* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [ðiꞃðða, Saxon.] The firſt after the ſecond; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakeſpeare.*

THIRD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.

To thee and thine hereditary ever,
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakeſp.*

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A ſixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakeſpeare.*

The proteſtant ſubjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addiſon.*

No ſentence can ſtand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addiſon.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude ſome *third* perſon. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The ſixtieth part of a ſecond.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into ſixty minutes, a minute into ſixty ſeconds, a ſecond into ſixty *thirds.* *Holder on Time.*

THI'RDBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under-conſtable.

THI'RDLY. *adv.* [from *third.*] In the third place.

Firſt, metals are more durable than plants; ſecondly, they are more ſolid; *thirdly*, they are wholly ſubterrany. *Bacon.*

To **THIRL.** *v. a.* [ðiꞃlian, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. *Ainſworth.*

THIRST. *n. ſ.* [ðyꞃꞅꞇ, Saxon; *dorſt*, Dutch.]

1. The pain ſuffered for want of drink; want of drink.

But fearleſs they perſue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire *thirſt*; alas! they thirſt for blood. *Denham.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midſt of water I complain of *thirſt.* *Dryden.*

Thirſt and hunger denote the ſtate of ſpittle and liquor of the ſtomach. *Thirſt* is the ſign of an acrimony commonly alkaleſcent or muriatick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Eagerneſs; vehement deſire.

Not hope of praiſe, nor *thirſt* of worldly good,
Enticed us to follow this emprize. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

Thou haſt allay'd the *thirſt* I had of knowledge. *Milt.*

Say is't thy bounty, or thy *thirſt* of praiſe. *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirſt* after happineſs, or after a full, beatifying object. *Cheyne.*

3. Draught.

The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirſt* up drawn,
Roſe a freſh fountain. *Milton.*

To **THIRST.** *v. n.* [ðyꞃꞅꞇan, Saxon; *derſten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirſty or athirſt.

They ſhall not hunger nor *thirſt.* *Iſaiah*, xlix. 10.

The people *thirſted* there for water. *Exod.* xvii. 3.

They as they *thirſted* ſcoop the brimming ſtream. *Milton.*

2. To have a vehement deſire for any thing.

They knew how the ungodly were tormented, *thirſting* in another manner than the juſt. *Wiſd.* xi. 9.

My ſoul *thirſteth* for the living God. *Pſalm* xlii. 2.

Till a man hungers and *thirſts* after righteouſneſs, till he feels an uneaſineſs in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in purſuit of this confeſſed, greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirſting* thus for gore,
The ſons of men ſhall ne'er approach thy ſhore. *Pope.*

To **THIRST.** *v. a.* To want to drink.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger ſtill remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He ſeeks his keeper's fleſh, and *thirſts* his blood. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thirſt.*] The ſtate of being thirſty.

Next they will want a ſucking and ſoaking *thirſtineſs*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *adj.* [ðuꞃꞅꞇiᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the *thirſty* earth hath drank,
Broach'd with the ſteely point of Clifford's lance. *Shak.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirſty.* *Judg.*

Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a baſe aſſaſſin's ſtab,
Whom all the *thirſty* inſtruments of death
Had in the field of battle ſought in vain. *Rowe.*

2. Poſſeſſed with any vehement deſire: as, *blood* thirſty.

THIRTE'EN. *adj.* [ðꞃeoꞇine, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 249.

THIRTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; ðꞃeoꞇeoða, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the buſineſs but to ſuch a paſs, that every woman may have a huſband. *Graunt.*

THI'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; ðꞃıꞇꞇeᵹoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry ſhall eſpouſe the Lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next enſuing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

A *thirtieth* part of the ſun's revolution. *Hale.*

More will wonder at ſo ſhort an age,
To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THI'RTY. *adj.* [ðꞃıꞇꞇıᵹ, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

I have ſlept fifteen years.
—Ay, and the time ſeems *thirty* unto me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty*-eight miles. *Addiſon.*

THIS. *pronoun.* [ðiꞅ, Saxon.]

1. That which is preſent; what is now mentioned.

Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and ſo would *this* be, if he durſt ſteal. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come a little nearer *this* ways. *Shakeſpeare.*

Within *this* three mile may you ſee it coming;
I ſay a moving grove. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Muſt I endure all *this?* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

This ſame ſhall comfort us concerning our toil. *Gen.* v.

This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*

There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life. *Calamy's Sermons.*

2. The next future.

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will ſpeak yet but *this* once: peradventure ten ſhall be found there. *Gen.* xviii.

3. *This* is uſed for *this time.*

By *this* the veſſel half her courſe had run. *Dryden.*

4. The laſt paſt.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afreſh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often oppoſed to *that.*

As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and that, the wav'ring ſails they bend,
While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling veſſel throw. *Pope.*

According as the ſmall parts of matter are connected together after *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not his riches and his lewdneſſes talkt of together? *South.*

This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And preſſing for releaſe the mountains rend. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* reſpect a former ſentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member.

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not, follow. *Hooker.*

7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to *the other.*

Conſider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to deſign *the other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

With endleſs pain *this* man perſues
What, if he gain'd, he could not uſe:
And *t' other* fondly hopes to ſee
What never was, nor e'er ſhall be. *Prior.*

THI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [þiꞅꞇel, Saxon; *dieſtel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Latin.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

The leaves of the *thiſtle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are, for the moſt part, ſquamoſe and prickly. *Millar.*

Hateful docks, rough *thiſtles*, keckſies, burs. *Shakeſp.*

Get you ſome carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.——There thou prick'ſt her with a *thiſtle.* *Shakeſp.*

Thorns alſo and *thiſtles* it ſhall bring thee forth. *Milt.*

Tough *thiſtles* choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*

Rie graſs will kill *thiſtles.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

THI'STLE, *golden. n. ſ.* A plant.

The *golden thiſtle* hath the appearance of a thiſtle: the flower conſiſts of many half florets, which reſt on the embrios; each of theſe are ſeparated by a thin leaf, and on the top of each embrio is faſtened a little leaf. *Millar.*

THI'STLY. *adj.* [from *thiſtle.*] Overgrown with thiſtles.

Wide o'er the *thiſtly* lawn as ſwells the breeze,
A whitening ſhower of vegetable down
Amuſive floats. *Thomſon's Summer.*

THI'THER. *adv.* [þiðeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. To that place: it is oppoſed to *hither*.

We're coming *thither*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When, like a bridegroom from the Eaſt, the ſun
Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Denh.*

There Phœnix and Ulyſſes watch the prey;
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*

2. To that end; to that point.

THI'THERTO. *adv.* [*thither* and *to.*] To that end; ſo far.

THI'THERWARD. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Towards that place.

Ne would he ſuffer ſleep once *thitherward*
Approach, albe his drowſy den were next. *Fairy Queen.*

Madam, he's gone to ſerve the Duke of Florence:
We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakeſp.*

By quick inſtinctive motion, up I ſprung,
As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The fooliſh beaſts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footſteps of their journey *thitherward*, but not the like of their return. *L'Eſtrange.*

A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry lay
They ſaw, and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden.*

THO. *adv.* [ðonne, Saxon.]

1. Then. *Spenſer.*
2. *Tho'* contracted for *though.*

To **THOLE.** *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Ainſworth.*

THONG. *n. ſ.* [þƿanᵹ, þƿonᵹ, Saxon.] A ſtrap, or ſtring of leather.

The Tuſcan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the fling;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ancient ceſtus only conſiſted of ſo many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addiſon.*

The ſmiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
And nails for looſen'd ſpears, and *thongs* for ſhields provide. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

THORA'CICK. *adj.* [from *thorax.*] Belonging to the breaſt.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL. *adj.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.

The puniſhment of adultery, according to the Roman law, was ſometimes made by a *thoral* ſeparation. *Ayliffe.*

THORN. *n. ſ.* [*thaurns*, Gothick; þoꞃn, Saxon; *doorne*, Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds.

Thorns and thiſtles ſhall it bring forth. *Gen.* iii. 18.

2. A prickle growing on the thorn buſh.

The moſt upright is ſharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Mic.* vii.

Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the roſe. *Milton.*

3. Any thing troubleſome.

The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The *thornapple* is of two ſorts; the greater, which riſes up with a ſtrong round ſtalk; and the leſſer differs from the other in the ſmallneſs of the leaves. *Mortimer.*

THO'RNBACK. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh.

The *thornback* when dried taſtes of ſal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RNBUT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fiſh, *Ainſworth*; which he diſtinguiſhes from thornback. A birt or turbot.

THO'RNY. *adj.* [from *thorn.*]

1. Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly.

Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
He wore, ſweet head, a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*

The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,
His neck ſhoots up a thickſet *thorny* wood;
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*

The wiſer madmen did for virtue toil
A *thorny*, or at beſt a barren ſoil. *Dryden.*

They on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills, the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryden.*

2. Pricking; vexatious.

No diſlike againſt the perſon
Of our good queen, but the ſharp *thorny* points
Of my alledged reaſons drive this forward. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

THO'ROUGH. *prepoſ.* [the word *through* extended into two ſyllables.]

1. By way of making paſſage or penetration.
2. By means of.

Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the hazards of this untrod ſtate,
With all true faith. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

THO'ROUGH. *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the prepoſition commonly *through.*]

1. Complete; full; perfect.

The Iriſh horſeboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, ſhould be cut off. *Spenſer.*

He did not deſire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform ſome whom he reſolved never more to truſt. *Clarendon.*

A *thorough* tranſlator muſt be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*

A *thorough* practice of ſubjecting ourſelves to the wants of others, would extinguiſh in us pride. *Swift.*

2. Paſſing through.

Let all three ſides be a double houſe, without *thorough* lights on the ſides. *Bacon.*

THORO'UGHFARE. *n. ſ.* [*thorough* and *fare.*] A paſſage through; a paſſage without any ſtop or let.

Th' Hyrcanian deſerts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakeſpeare.*

His body is a paſſable carcaſe if he be not hurt: it is a *thoroughfare* for ſteel, if it be not hurt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of eaſy *thoroughfare.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

The ungrateful perſon is a monſter, which is all throat and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare*, or common ſhore for the good things of the world to paſs into. *South's Sermons.*

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A *thoroughfare* of news, where ſome deviſe
Things never heard; ſome mingle truth with lies. *Dryd.*

THO'ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough.*] Completely; fully.

Look into this buſineſs *thoroughly.* *Shakeſpeare.*

We can never be grieved for their miſeries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby juſtly called their calamities on themſelves. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

One would think that every member of the community, who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* ſifted and examined them. *Addiſon.*

They had forgotten their ſolemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

THO'ROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *ſped.*] Finiſhed in principles; thoroughpaced.

Our *thoroughſped* republick of whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and profeſſors, are moſt highly uſeful to princes. *Swift.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughſped. Generally in a bad ſenſe.

When it was propoſed to repeal the teſt clauſe, the ableſt of thoſe who were reckoned the moſt ſtanch and *thoroughpaced* whigs fell off at the firſt mention of it. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTI'TCH. *adj.* [*thorough* and *ſtitch.*] Completely; fully. A low word.

Perſeverance alone can carry us *thoroughſtitch.* *L'Eſtrange.*

THORP. *n. ſ.* *Thorp*, *throp*, *threp*, *trep*, *trop*, are all from the Saxon þoꞃp, which ſignifies a village. *Gibſon's Camden.*

THOSE. *pron.* the plural of *that.*

Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,
Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*

The fibres of this muſcle act as *thoſe* of others. *Cheyne.*

Sure there are poets which did never dream
Upon Parnaſſus, nor did taſte the ſtream
Of Helicon; we therefore may ſuppoſe
Thoſe made not poets, but the poets *thoſe.* *Denham.*

THOU. *n. ſ.* [þu, Saxon; *du*, Dutch; in the oblique caſes ſingular *thee*, þe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ᵹe, Saxon; in the oblique caſes plural *you*, eoƿ, Saxon.]

1. The ſecond pronoun perſonal.

Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come let me clutch *thee.*
I have *thee* not, and yet I ſee *thee* ſtill.
Art *thou* not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to ſight. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I am as like to call *thee* ſo again,
To ſpit on *thee* again, to ſpurn *thee* too,
If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Thou, if there be a *thou* in this baſe town,
Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;
Who at enormous villainy turns pale,
And ſteers againſt it with a full-blown ſail. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language. When we ſpeak to equals or ſuperiors we ſay *you*; but in ſolemn language, and in addreſſes of worſhip, we ſay *thou.*

To **THOU.** *v. a.* [from *thou.*] To treat with familiarity.

Taunt him with the licence of ink; if thou *thou'ſt* him ſome thrice, it ſhall not be amiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

THOUGH. *conjunction.* [þeah, Saxon; *thauh*, Gothick.]

1. Notwithſtanding that; although.

Not that I ſo affirm, *though* ſo it ſeem. *Milton.*

The ſound of love makes your ſoft heart afraid,
And guard itſelf, *though* but a child invade. *Waller.*

I can deſire to perceive thoſe things that God has prepared for thoſe that love him, *though* they be ſuch as eye hath not ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

Though the name of abſtracted ideas is attributed to univerſal ideas, yet this abſtraction is not great. *Watts's Logick.*

2. *As* **THOUGH.** As if; like as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was *as though* it budded. *Gen.* xl. 10.

3. It is uſed in the end of a ſentence in familiar language: however; yet.

You ſhall not quit Cydaria for me:
'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this ſort,
And to refuſe my offers, though in ſport. *Dryden.*

A good cauſe wou'd do well *though*;
It gives my ſword an edge. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

THOUGHT, the *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *think.*

I told him what I *thought.* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Are my friends embark'd?
Can any thing be *thought* of for their ſervice?
Whilſt I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addiſon.*

No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which ſo much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addiſon.*

THOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the preterite of *to think.*]

1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.
2. Idea; image formed in the mind.

Sulph'rous and *thought* executing fires
Singe my white head. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

For our inſtruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought.* *Milton.*

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery.

Thought, if tranſlated truly, cannot be loſt in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehenſion, which are the image and ornament of that *thought*, may be ſo ill-choſen as to make it appear unhandſome. *Dryden.*

One may often find as much *thought* on the reverſe of a medal as in a canto of Spenſer. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Thoughts come crouding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only difficulty is to chooſe or to reject. *Dryden.*

The *thoughts* of a ſoul that periſh in thinking. *Locke.*

4. Reflection; particular conſideration.

Why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe *thoughts* which ſhould indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion.

Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

6. Opinion; judgment.

He that is ready to ſlip, is as a lamp deſpiſed in the *thought* of him that is at eaſe. *Job*, xii. 5.

They communicated their *thoughts* on this ſubject to each other; and therefore their reaſons are little different. *Dryd.*

Thus Bethel ſpoke, who always ſpeaks his *thought*,
And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*

7. Meditation; ſerious conſideration.

Pride, of all others the moſt dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of ſenſe or want of *thought.* *Roſcom.*

Nor was godhead from her *thought.* *Milton.*

8. Deſign; purpoſe.

The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil. *Jer.* xxix. 11.

9. Silent contemplation.

Who is ſo groſs
That cannot ſee this palpable device?
Yet who ſo bold, but ſays, he ſees it not?
Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,
When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in *thought.* *Shakeſp.*

10. Solicitude; care; concern.

Let us return, leſt he leave caring for the aſſes and take *thought* for us. 1 *Sam.* ix. 5.

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguiſh before his buſineſs came to an end. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill. *Milton.*

11. Expectation.

The main deſcry
Stands on the hourly *thought.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

12. A ſmall degree; a ſmall quantity.

His face was a *thought* longer than the exact ſymmetrians would allow. *Sidney.*

If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the leaſt half a *thought* the better, becauſe they are our own. *Hooker, b.* iv.

A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will ſwim under water, yet not ſink unto the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to ſink under the ſurface, the water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine. *Brown.*

My giddineſs ſeized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full.*]

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.

On theſe he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then reſolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*

2. Attentive; careful.

Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the live-long day
Conſume in meditation deep. *Phillips.*

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to muſing.

Unſpotted long with human blood:
War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And ſteel now glitters in the muſes ſhades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; ſolicitous.

In awful pomp, and melancholy ſtate,
See ſettled reaſon on the judgment-ſeat;
Around her croud diſtruſt, and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foreſight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful.*] With thought or conſideration; with ſolicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thoughtful.*]

1. Deep meditation.
2. Anxiety; ſolicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *thought.*]

1. Airy; gay; diſſipated.
2. Negligent; careleſs.

It is ſomething peculiarly ſhocking to ſee grey hairs without remorſe for the paſt, and *thoughtleſs* of the future. *Rogers.*

3. Stupid; dull.

His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And ſeems deſign'd for *thoughtleſs* majeſty:
Thoughtleſs as monarch oaks that ſhade the plain,
And ſpread in ſolemn ſtate ſupinely reign. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thought.*] Without thought; careleſsly; ſtupidly.

In reſtleſs hurries *thoughtleſsly* they live,
At ſubſtance oft unmov'd, for ſhadows grieve. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thoughtleſs.*] Want of thought; abſence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *ſick.*] Uneaſy with reflection.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With triſtful viſage; and, as 'gainſt the doom,
Is *thoughtſick* at the act. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

THO'USAND. *adj.* or *n. ſ.* [þuſenꝺ, Saxon; *duyſend*, Dut.]

1. The number of ten hundred.

About three *thouſand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*

2. Proverbially, a great number.

So fair, and *thouſand*, *thouſand* times more fair
She ſeem'd, when ſhe preſented was to ſight. *Fairy Q.*

For harbour at a *thouſand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thouſand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Search the herald's roll,
Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of ſome old Tuſcan tree,
And thou, a *thouſand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*

Though he regulates himſelf by juſtice, he finds a *thouſand* occaſions for generoſity and compaſſion. *Addiſ. Spect.*

How many *thouſands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for ſuch judgment. *Watts.*

THO'USANDTH. *adj.* [from *thouſand.*] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thouſand.

He that will divide a minute into a thouſand parts, and break but a part of a *thouſandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be ſaid of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' ſhoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave hiſtorians wait:
More time they ſpend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes ſwell beyond the *thouſandth* page. *Dryden.*

The French Hugonots are many thouſand witneſſes to the contrary; and I wiſh they deſerved the *thouſandth* part of the good treatment they have received. *Swift's Miſcell.*

THOWL. *n. ſ.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when a rowing. *Ainſworth.*

THRALL. *n. ſ.* [þꞃæl, Saxon.]

1. A ſlave; one who is in the power of another.

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*

But ſith ſhe will the conqueſt challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall.* *Spenſer.*

Look gracious on thy proſtrate *thrall.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The two delinquents
That were the ſlaves of drink, and *thralls* of ſleep. *Shak.*

I know I'm one of nature's little kings;
Yet to the leaſt and vileſt things am *thrall.* *Davies.*

That we may ſo ſuffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier ſervice, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his buſineſs be. *Milton.*

2. Bondage; ſtate of ſlavery or confinement.

And laid about him, till his noſe
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke looſe. *Hudibras, p.* i.

To **THRALL.** *v. a. Spenſer.* [from the noun.] To enſlave; to bring into the power of another.

Let me be a ſlave t' atchieve the maid,
Whoſe ſudden ſight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stateſmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a ſpider with a toad.
For ſo ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good againſt her will. *Donne.*

The author of nature is not *thralled* to the laws of nature. *Drummond.*

THRA'LDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; ſervitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the ſtate of the mind! and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to ſuch *thraldom.* *Sidney, b.* i.

He ſwore with ſobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
—Why, ſo he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

This country, in a great part deſolate, groaneth under the Turkiſh *thraldom.* *Sandys.*

He ſhall rule, and ſhe in *thraldom* live.. *Dryden.*

They tell us we are all born ſlaves; life and *thraldom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* The windpipe of any animal. They ſtill retain it in the Scottiſh dialect.

To **THRASH.** *v. a.* [ðaꞃꞅcan, Saxon; *derſchen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written variouſly *thraſh* or *threſh*, but *thraſh* is agreeable to etymology.

Firſt *thraſh* the corn, then after burn the ſtraw. *Shak.*

Gideon *threſhed* wheat to hide it. *Judg.* viii. 11.

Here be oxen for burnt ſacrifice, and *threſhing* inſtruments for wood. 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 22.

In the ſun your golden grain diſplay,
And *thraſh* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*

This is to preſerve the ends of the bones from an incaleſcency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a ſwift motion; ſuch as that of running or *threſhing.* *Ray.*

Out of your clover well dried in the ſun, after the firſt *threſhing*, get what ſeed you can. *Mortimer.*

2. To beat; to drub.

Thou ſcurvy valiant aſs! thou art here but to *threſh* Trojans, and thou art bought and ſold among thoſe of any wit like a Barbarian ſlave. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

To **THRASH.** *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.

I rather wou'd be Mevius, *threſh* for rhimes
Like his, the ſcorn and ſcandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inſcrib'd the ſecond, ſhould be mine. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *thraſh.*] One who thraſhes corn.

TRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Latin.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion to a maſter.

Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T'ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:
Yet oft the Briton kings againſt them ſtrongly ſway'd.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.

The two great empires of the world I know;
And ſince the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is ſome poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden.*

Around his throne the ſea-born brothers ſtood,
That ſwell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope.*

2. Subject; ſubordinate.

Theſe he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By courſe commits to ſeveral government,
And gives them leave to wear their ſapphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton.*

O'er Judah's king ten thouſand tyrants reign,
Legions of luſt, and various pow'rs of ill
Inſult the maſter's *tributary* will. *Prior.*

3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flatt'ry tunes theſe *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *n. ſ.* [fom *tribute.*] One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

All the people therein ſhall be *tributaries* unto thee, and ſerve thee. *Deut.* xx. 11.

The Iriſh lords did only promiſe to become *tributaries* to King Henry the Second: and ſuch as only pay tribute, are not properly ſubjects but ſovereigns. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *n. ſ.* [*tribut*, French; *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; ſubjection.

The Lord's *tribute* of the ſheep was ſix hundred. *Numb.*

They that received *tribute* money ſaid, Doth not your maſter pay *tribute?* *Matt.* xvii. 2.

She receives
As *tribute* her warmth and light. *Milton.*

To acknowledge this was all he did exact;
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden.*

TRICOMA'NES. *n. ſ.* A plant.

A branch of ſome capillary plant, reſembling the common *trichomanes*, only the pinnæ are larger in a duſky grey ſlaty ſtone. *Woodward.*

TRICE. *n. ſ.* [I believe this word comes from *trait*, French; corrupted by pronunciation.] A ſhort time; an inſtant; a ſtroke.

If they get never ſo great ſpoil at any time, the ſame they waſte in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in ſpoil, though it do themſelves no good.

Juſt in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His ſummons did obey:
Each ſerving man with diſh in hand,
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
Preſented, and away. *Suckling.*

He could raiſe ſcruples dark and nice,
And after ſolve them in a *trice*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

So when the war had rais'd a ſtorm,
I've ſeen a ſnake in human form,
All ſtain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a *trice*. *Swift.*

It ſeems incredible at firſt, that all the blood in our bodies ſhould circulate in a *trice*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more ſurpriſing if we knew the ſhort periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley's Sermons.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* Diviſion into three parts.

Some diſturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, ſevens, twelves: let the ſubject with the deſign you have in view determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

TRICK. *n. ſ.* [*treck*, Dutch.]

1. A ſly fraud.

Sir Thomas Moor ſaid, that a *trick* of law had no leſs power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or caſt them down. *Raleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Such a one thinks to find ſome ſhelter in my friendſhip, and I betray him: he comes to me for counſel, and I ſhew him a *trick*. *South.*

He ſwore by Stix,
Whate'er ſhe wou'd deſire, to grant;
But wiſe Ardelia knew his *tricks*. *Swift.*

2. A dexterous artifice.

Gather the loweſt and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop. *Tuſſer.*

And now, as oft in ſome diſtemper'd ſtate,
On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

3. A vicious practice.

Suſpicion ſhall be ſtuck full of eyes:
For treaſon is but truſted like a fox,
Who ne'er ſo tame, ſo cheriſh'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his anceſtors. *Shakeſpeare.*

I entertain you with ſomewhat more worthy than the ſtale exploded *trick* of fulſome panegyricks. *Dryden.*

Some friends to vice pretend,
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocoſely, or to divert.

A rev'rend prelate ſtopp'd his coach and ſix,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*. *Prior.*

5. An unexpected effect.

So fellest foes who broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

6. A practice; a manner; a habit.

I ſpoke it but according to the *trick*: if you'll hang me you may. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shakeſpeare.*

Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father; eye, noſe, lip,
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, *a* trick *of cards.*

To **TRICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, Fr.]

1. To cheat; to impoſe on; to defraud.

It is impoſſible that the whole world ſhould thus conſpire to cheat themſelves, to put a deluſion on mankind, and *trick* themſelves into belief. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. To dreſs; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot. [*trica*, in low Latin, ſignifies *a knot of hair*; *treccia*, Italian: hence *trace*. Matt. Weſtmonaſterienſis ſays of Godiva of Coventry, that ſhe rode *tricas capitis & crines diſſolvens.*]

And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton.*

They turned the impoſture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeneſs of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Horridly *trickt*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, ſons,
Bak'd and impaſted with the parching fires. *Shakeſp.*

This pillar is but a medley, or a maſs of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by ſtealth; and though the moſt richly *tricked*, yet the pooreſt in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton's Architect.*

Their heads are *trickt* with taſſels and flowers. *Sandys.*

Woful ſhepherds, weep no more,
For Lycidas, your ſorrow, is not dead:
Sunk, though he be, beneath the wat'ry floor;
So ſinks the Day-ſtar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new ſpangled ore,
Flames in the forehead of the morning ſky. *Milton.*

A daw that had a mind to be ſparkiſh, *tricked* himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Love is an airy good, opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dreſſes up the gawdy dream. *Dryden.*

People laviſh it profuſely in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths, and yet ſtarve their minds.

3. To perform by ſlight of hand, or with a light touch.

The colours and the ground prepare:
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air,
Chuſe a firm cloud before it fall. *Pope.*

To **TRICK.** *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, ſtill *tricking*, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which they call reviving. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [This is often written *trigger*; I know not which is right.] The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

Pulling aſide the *tricker* we obſerved, that the force of the ſpring of the lock was not ſenſibly abated by the abſence of the air. *Boyle.*

As a gooſe
In death contracts his talons cloſe;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his piſtol draw. *Hudibras, p.* i.

TRI'CKING. *n. ſ.* [from *trick.*] Dreſs; ornament.

Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakeſp.*

TRI'CKISH. *adj.* [from *trick.*] Knaviſhly artful; fraudulently cunning; miſchievouſly ſubtle.

All he ſays is in a looſe, ſlippery, and *trickiſh* way of reaſoning. *Pope.*

To **TRI'CKLE.** *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that ſeems well authoriſed or probable.] To fall in drops; to rill in a ſlender ſtream.

He, prick'd with pride,
Forth ſpurred faſt; adown his courſer's ſide
The red blood *trickling*, ſtain'd the way. *Fairy Queen.*

Faſt beſide there *trickled* ſoftly down
A gentle ſtream, whoſe murm'ring wave did play
Amongſt the pumy ſtones, and made a ſound
To lull him ſoft aſleep that by it lay. *Fairy Queen.*

Some noiſes help ſleep; as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the ſpirits a gentle attention, which ſtilleth the diſcurſive motion. *Bacon.*

He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wiſeman.*

Beneath his ear the faſt'ned arrow ſtood,
And from the wound appear'd the *trickling* blood. *Dryd.*

All at once his grief and rage appear'd,
And floods of tears ran *trickling* down his beard. *Dryd.*

He lay ſtretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,
And ever and anon a ſilent tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, *trickled* away under the firſt impreſſions of the heat. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 28.

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly ſtands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:
How fluent nonſenſe *trickles* from his tongue!
How ſweet the periods, neither ſaid nor ſung. *Pope.*

They empty heads conſole with empty ſound.
No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,
The balm of dulneſs *trickling* in their ear. *Pope's Dunc.*

Subdu'd,
The froſt reſolves into a *trickling* thaw. *Thomſon's Wint.*

TRI'CKSY. *adj.* [from *trick.*] Pretty. This is a word of endearment.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a *trickſy* word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

All this ſervice have I done ſince I went.
——My *trickſy* ſpirit! *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

TRICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE. *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three forked ſceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*. *Shakeſp.*

Canſt thou with fiſgigs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his ſkull thy barbed *trident* ſtick? *Sandys on Job.*

He lets them wear their ſapphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents*. *Milton.*

Several find a myſtery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident*.
Addiſon on Ancient Medals.

TRI'DENT. *adj.* Having three teeth.

TRI'DING. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃıðınᵹa, Saxon.] The third part of a country or ſhire. *Bailey.*

TRI'DUAN. *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]

1. Laſting three days.

2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.]

1. Laſting three years.

I paſſed the bill for *triennial* parliaments. *King Charles.*

Richard the Third, though he came in by blood, yet the ſhort time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my beſt lawgivers. *Howel's England's Tears.*

2. Happening every third year.

TRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *try.*]

1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glaſs veſſel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of juſtice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There ſhould be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the ſtate to inſpect the genius of every particular boy. *Spectator.*

3. Teſt; one who brings to the teſt.

You were uſed
To ſay, extremity was the *trier* of ſpirits;
That common chances common men could bear. *Shak.*

To **TRI'FALLOW.** *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and ꝼealᵹa, Saxon, a harrow.] To plow land the third time before ſowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of Auguſt is the time of *trifallowing*, or laſt plowing, before they ſow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID. *adj.* [among botaniſts.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFI'STULARY. *adj.* [*tres* and *fiſtula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.

Many of that ſpecies whoſe *trifiſtulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **TRI'FLE.** *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they ſaw that we ought to abrogate ſuch popiſh ceremonies as are unprofitable, or elſe might have other more profitable in their ſtead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unleſs they mean that we ought to abrogate all popiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the ſenſe of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shak.*

3. To indulge light amuſement.

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two ſhillings to be driven to law. *Spenſer.*

To **TRI'FLE.** *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in uſe.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful and things ſtrange; but this ſore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

TRI'FLE. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] A thing of no moment.

The inſtruments of darkneſs tell us truths;
Win us with honeſt *trifles*, to betray us
In deepeſt conſequence. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowſabell,
With ſuch poor *trifles* playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and ſome of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they muſt be ſaying. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The infinitely greateſt confeſſed good is neglected, to ſatisfy the ſucceſſive uneaſineſs of our deſires purſuing *trifles*. *Locke.*

TRI'FLER. *n. ſ.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a perſonage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the beſt parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boiſt'rous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and foreſts move,
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, Love. *Granville.*

As much as ſyſtematical learning is decried by ſome vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happieſt way to furniſh the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

TRI'FLING. *adj.* [from *trifle.*] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a ſoul ſupported with an aſſurance of the Divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trifling.*] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Thoſe who are carried away with the ſpontaneous current of their own thoughts, muſt never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* buſy. *Locke.*

TRI'FORM. *adj.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple ſhape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, ſtill renewing through mid heav'n,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *n. ſ.* [derived by Junius from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricare*, Lat.]

1. A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground.

2. The catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with thoſe ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

TRINGI'NTALS. *n. ſ.* [from *triginta*, Latin, *thirty.*]

Trentals or *tringintals* were a number of maſſes to the tale of thirty, inſtituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A member of the frize of the Dorick order ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumnations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a ſober garniſhment of lions heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

TRI'GON. *n. ſ.* [*trigone*, Fr.] A triangle. A term in aſtrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-ſix digits, the ancient Egyptians eſtimated to be equal to that myſtical cubit among them ſtiled paſſus Ibidis; or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every ſtep, conſiſting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TRI'GONAL. *adj.* [from *trigon.*] Triangular; having three corners.

A ſpar of a yellow hue ſhot into numerous *trigonal* pointed ſhoots of various ſizes, found growing to one ſide of a perpendicular fiſſure of a ſtratum of free-ſtone in digging. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

TRIGONO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [*trigonometrie*, Fr.]

Trigonometry is the art of meaſuring triangles, or of calculating the ſides of any triangle ſought, and this is plain or ſpherical. *Harris.*

On a diſcovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and conſequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *trigonometry.*] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three ſides.

TRILL. *n. ſ.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulouſneſs of muſick.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage,
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addiſon.*

To **TRILL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

Through the ſoft ſilence of the liſtening night
The ſober-ſuited ſongſtreſs *trills* her lay. *Thomſon.*

To **TRILL.** *v. n.*

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonſtration of grief?
I, ſhe took 'em; read 'em in my preſence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of ſound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *n. ſ.* [A word invented by Locke: *trilion*, Fr.] A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILU'MINAR. } *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Latin.] Having three
TRILU'MINOUS. } lights. *Dict.*

TRIM. *adj.* [ᵹeꞇꞃymmeð, Saxon, *completed.*] Nice; ſmug; dreſſed up.

Tone paine in cottage doth take,
When t'other *trim* bowers do make. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your deriſion. *Shak. Midſummer's Night's Dream.*

The Dorick order has, in compariſon of thoſe that follow, a more maſculine aſpect, and little *trimmer* than the Tuſcan that went before, ſave a ſober garniſhment now and then of lions heads in the cornice, and of triglyphs and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton's Architect.*

Doſt thou not bluſh to live ſo like a beaſt,
So *trim*, ſo diſſolute, ſo looſely dreſt. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To **TRIM.** *v. a.* [ꞇꞃymman, Saxon, *to build.*]

1. To fit out.

Malicious cenſurers ever,

As rav'nous fiſhes do a veſſel follow
That is new *trimm'd*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. To dreſs; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trimm'd* in Julia's gown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pennyroyal and orpin they uſe in the country to *trim* their houſes, binding it with a lath againſt a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewomen, to dreſs and *trim* her, picture and ſculpture. *Wotton.*

The victim ox that was for altars preſt,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands dreſt,
Sunk of himſelf. *Dryden's Georg.*

3. To ſhave; to clip.

Mephiboſheth had neither dreſſed his feet, nor *trimmed* his beard. 2 *Sam.* xix. 24.

Clip and *trim* thoſe tender ſtrings like a beard. *Brown.*

The barber may *trim* religion as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Trim off the ſmall ſuperfluous branches. *Mortimer.*

4. To make neat; to adjuſt.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Go, ſirrah, to my cell, as you look
To have my pardon, *trim* it handſomely. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet are the men more looſe than they!
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*
More ſleek, more ſoft, and ſlacker limb'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To blaſt the living, gave the dead their due,
And wreaths, herſelf had tainted, *trimm'd* anew. *Tickell.*

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they ſay they *trim* in a piece. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Each muſe in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays. *Pope.*

5. To balance a veſſel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat. *Spectator.*

6. It has often *up* emphatical.

He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimm'd up your praiſes with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deſervings like a chronicle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.

If ſuch by *trimming* and time-ſerving, which are but two words for the ſame thing, betray the church by nauſeating her pious orders, this will produce confuſion. *South.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all beſides their will ſerves the faction; what is this but a groſs, fulſome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil. *South's Sermons.*

He who heard what ev'ry fool cou'd ſay,
Wou'd never fix his thought, but *trim* his time away.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

TRIM. *n. ſ.* Dreſs; geer; ornaments.

They come like ſacrifices in their *trim*,
And to the five-ey'd maid of ſmoaky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakeſpeare.*

Forget
Your labourſome and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno angry. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The phœnix daughter of the vanquiſh'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean ſwim,
And on her ſhadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly.

Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in treſſes wrought. *Fairy Queen.*

The mother, if of the houſhold of our lady, will have her ſon cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly*. *Aſcham.*

TRI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*] One who changes ſides to balance parties; a turncoat.

The ſame bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: No, ſays the weazle, no mercy to a mouſe: Well, ſays t'other, but you may ſee by my wings that I am a bird; and ſo the bat 'ſcaped in both by playing the *trimmer*.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inſerted.

Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they muſt fit in the ſummer and the girders, and all the joiſts and the *trimmers* for the ſtair-caſe. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

TRI'MMING. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dreſs without fancy; and the laſt without the firſt is too gay, and but all *trimming*. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

TRI'NAL. *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' Eternal Majeſty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

That far-beaming blaze of majeſty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To ſit the midſt of *trinal* unity,
He laid aſide. *Milton.*

TRINE. *n. ſ.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Latin.] An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, and *trine*, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark priſon freed,
Thoſe weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriouſly the new-laid works ſucceed. *Dryden.*

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the ſame round, and let that line ſubtend
An equal triangle; now ſince the lines
Muſt three times touch the round, and meet three ſigns,
Where'er they meet in angles, thoſe are *trines*. *Creech.*

To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aſpect.

This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun;
By Fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with ſtern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryden.*

TRI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*trinitas*, Latin; *trinité*, French.] The incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the *Trinity*, I hold it blaſphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peacham.*

In my whole eſſay there is not any thing like an objection againſt the *Trinity*. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET. *n. ſ.* [This Skinner derives ſomewhat harſhly from *trinquet*, French; *trinchetto*, Italian, *a topſail*. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, ſome petty finery or decoration.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dreſs; ſuperfluities of decoration.

Beauty and uſe can ſo well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but ſerves to ſome neceſſary purpoſe. *Sidney, b.* ii.

We'll ſee your *trinkets* here forthcoming all. *Shakeſp.*

They throng who ſhould buy firſt, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the ſaucy ſteward ſay,
Pack up with all your *trinkets* and away. *Dryden's Juv.*

She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-caſes, pocket-glaſſes. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

How Johnny wheedl'd, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phyllis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

What huſbandlie huſbands except they be fooles,
But handſom have ſtorehouſe for *trinkets* and tooles. *Tuſſ.*

Go with all your ſervants and *trinkets* about you.
L'Eſtrange.

TRIO'BOLAR. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthleſs.

Turn your libel into verſe, and then it may paſs current amongſt the balladmongers for a *triobolar* ballad. *Cheynel.*

To TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, French; *trippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſupplant; to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion.

He conjunct,
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be you contented,
To have a ſon ſet your decrees at naught,
To *trip* the courſe of law, and blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſtrike the feet from under the body.

I *tript* up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

The words of Hobbes's defence *trip* up the heels of his cauſe; I had once reſolved. To reſolve preſuppoſeth deliberation, but what deliberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by cauſes without ourſelves.
Bramhall.

3. To catch; to detect.

Theſe women
Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were preſent when ſhe finiſh'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To TRIP. *v. n.*

1. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet.

Virgil is ſo exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worſe: he pretends ſometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when moſt ſecure. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.

Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-eaſily his adverſaries, if any where they chance to *trip*, preſſeth him as thereby making all ſorts of men God's enemies. *Hooker, b.* v.

Many having uſed their utmoſt diligence to ſecure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them. *South.*

Will ſhines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a ſeeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never ſpare him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Several writers of uncommon erudition would expoſe my ignorance, if they caught me *tripping* in a matter of ſo great moment. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 228.

3. To ſtumble; to titubate.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenneſs. *Locke.*

4. To run lightly.

In ſilence ſad,
Trip we after the night's ſhade. *Shakeſpeare.*

The old ſaying is, The third pays for all; the triplex, Sir, is a good *tripping* meaſure. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn daſh
Blends all together; then diſtinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning ſkips
And ſnatches this again, and pauſes there. *Craſhaw.*

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks,
Though Erymanth your loſs deplore,
A better ſoil ſhall give you thanks. *Milton's Arcades.*

She bounded by, and *tripp'd* ſo light,
They had not time to take a ſteady ſight. *Dryden.*

To the garden walk ſhe took her way,
To ſport and *trip* along in cool of day. *Dryden.*

Stay, nymph, he cry'd, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*

Well thou doſt to hide from common ſight
Thy cloſe intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I, but the ſilver-footed dame
Tripping from ſea on ſuch an errand came. *Dryden.*

He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And ſerve to *trip* before the victor's chariot. *Addiſon.*

The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in ſculpture and painting, ſeem to have gathered the wind when the perſon is in a poſture of *tripping* forward. *Addiſon.*

In Britain's iſles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior.*

They gave me inſtructions how to ſlide down and *trip* up the ſteepeſt ſlopes. *Pope.*

5. To take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtroke or catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt.

O thou diſſembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a grizzel on thy caſe?
Or will not elſe thy craft ſo quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* ſhall be thine overthrow? *Shakeſp.*

He ſtript for wreſtling, ſmears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden's Georg.*

It was a noble time when *trips* and Corniſh hugs could make a man immortal. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

2. A ſtumble by which the foothold is loſt.

3. A failure; a miſtake.

He ſaw his way, but in ſo ſwift a pace,
To chuſe the ground might be to loſe the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but thoſe faults which they want wit to make. *Dryd.*

2. A ſhort voyage or journey.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

TRI'PARTITE. *adj.* [*tripartite*, French, *tripartitus*, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correſpondent copies.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shak. Henry* IV.

TRIPE. *n. ſ.* [*tripe*, French; *trippa*, Italian and Spaniſh.]

1. The inteſtines; the guts.

How ſay you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
—I like it well. *Shakeſpeare.*

In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe*. *King.*

2. It is uſed in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*tres* and πέταλον] Having a flower conſiſting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG. *n. ſ.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. *tres* and φθόγγη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one ſound: as, *eau*; *eye*.

TRI'PLE. *adj.* [*triple*, French; *triplex*, *triplus*, Latin.]

1. Threefold; conſiſting of three conjoined.

See in him
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a ſtrumpet's ſtool. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

O night and ſhades,
How are ye join'd with hell in *triple* knot,
Againſt th' unarmed weakneſs of one virgin,
Alone and helpleſs! *Milton.*

Thrice happy pair! ſo near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too:
Now love has you together ty'd,
May none this *triple* knot undo. *Waller.*

By thy *triple* ſhape as thou art ſeen
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*

Strong Alcides, after he had ſlain
The *triple* Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden's Æn.*

Out bounc'd the maſtiff of the *triple* head;
Away the hare with double ſwiftneſs fled. *Swift.*

2. Treble; three times repeated.

We have taken this as a moderate meaſure betwixt the higheſt and loweſt; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been ſufficient. *Burnet.*

If then the atheiſt can have no imagination of more ſenſes than five, why doth he ſuppoſe that a body is capable of more! If we had double or *triple* as many, there might ſtill be the ſame ſuſpicion for a greater number without end.
Bentley's Sermons.

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

To what purpoſe ſhould words ſerve, when nature hath more to declare than groans and ſtrong cries; more than ſtreams of bloody ſweat; more than his doubled and *tripled* prayers can expreſs. *Hooker, b.* v.

If theſe halfpence ſhould gain admittance, in no long ſpace of time his limited quantity would be *tripled* upon us. *Swift.*

2. To make threefold.

Time, action, place, are ſo preſerv'd by thee,
That e'en Corneille might with envy ſee
Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLET. *n. ſ.* [from *triple.*]

2. Three of a kind.

There ſit C—nts, D—ks, and Harriſon,
How they ſwagger from their garriſon:
Such a *triplet* could you tell
Where to find on this ſide hell. *Swift.*

2. Three verſes rhyming together: as,

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtick march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my Hero on the foreign ſtrand,
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command.
Prior.

I frequently make uſe of *triplet* rhymes, becauſe they bound the ſenſe, making the laſt verſe of the *triplet* a pindarick. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRI'PLICATE. *adj.* [from *triplex*, Latin.] Made thrice as much.

Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be diſtinguiſhed from triple. *Harris.*

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another. *Grew.*

TRIPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *triplicate.*] The act of trebling or adding three together.

Since the margin of the viſible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter; ſenſe muſt needs meaſure the azimuth, or vertical circles, by *triplication* of the ſame diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*triplicité*, French; from *triplex*, Lat.] Trebleneſs; ſtate of being threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' Eternal Majeſty,
In their trinal *triplicity* on high. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

It was a dangerous *triplicity* to a monarchy, to have the arms of a foreigner, the diſcontents of ſubjects, and the title of a pretender to meet. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your diviſion of things. *Watts's Logick.*

TRI'PMADAM. *n. ſ.* An herb.

Tripmadam is uſed in ſalads, *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TRI'POD. *n. ſ.* [*tripus*, Latin.] A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two *tripods* caſt in antick mould,
With two great talents of the fineſt gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRI'POLY. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from the place whence it is brought.] A ſharp cutting ſand.

In poliſhing glaſs with ſand, putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that thoſe ſubſtances can by grating and fretting the glaſs bring all its leaſt particles to an accurate poliſh. *Newton's Opticks.*

TRI'POS. *n. ſ.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he ſpeaks out of his pottle,
Or the *tripos*, his tower bottle. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Craz'd fool, who would'ſt be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and ſpeak plain. *Dryd.*

TRI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *trip.*] One who trips.

TRI'PPING. *adj.* [from *trip.*] Quick; nimble.

The clear ſun of the freſh wave largely drew,
As after thirſt; which made their flowing ſhrink
From ſtanding lake, to *tripping* ebb; that ſtole
With ſoft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

TRI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *trip.*] Light dance.

Back, ſhepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*

TRI'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [*triptoton*, Lat.]

Triptote is a noun uſed but in three caſes. *Clark.*

TRIPU'DIARY. *adj.* [*tripudium*, Latin.] Performed by dancing.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs when he continued the *tripudiary* augurations. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

TRIPUDIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.

TRI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *tripping.*] With agility; with ſwift motion.

This ditty after me
Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Speak the ſpeech *trippingly* on the tongue: but if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lief the town-crier had ſpoke my lines. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

TRIRE'ME. *n. ſ.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a ſide.

TRISE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tres* and *ſectio*, Lat.] Diviſion into three equal parts: the triſection of an angle is one of the deſiderata of geometry.

TRI'STFUL. *adj.* [*triſtis*, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; ſorrowful. A bad word.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With *triſtful* viſage; and, as 'gainſt the doom,
I thought ſick at the act. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

TRISU'LC. *n. ſ.* [*triſulcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *triſulc*, to burn, diſcuſs, and terebrate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRISYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [*treſyllabe*, Fr. from *triſyllable.*] Conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRISY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*triſyllaba*, Latin.] A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE. *adj.* [*tritus*, Lat.] Worn out; ſtale; common; not new.

Theſe duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought ſo *trite* and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

She gives her tongue no moment's reſt,
In phraſes batter'd, ſtale, and *trite*,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*

TRI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trite.*] Staleneſs; commonneſs.

TRITHE'ISM. *n. ſ.* [*trithéiſme*, Fr. τρεῖς and θεός.] The opinion which holds three diſtinct Gods.

TRITURABLE. *adj.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *triturate.*] Poſſible to be pounded or comminuted.

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not ſubſiſt in a violent fire. *Brown.*

TRITURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trituration*, Fr. *trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is alſo called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a pumice ſtone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRIVET. *n. ſ.* [See TREVET.] Any thing ſupported by three feet.

The beſt at horſe-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiſeful; fair and young, and ſkill'd in houſewiferies,
Of all kind fitting; and withal a *trivet*, that encloſ'd
Twenty-two meaſures. *Chapman's Iliad.*

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thruſts beneath the limping leg a ſherd. *Dryden.*

TRI'VIAL. *n. ſ.* [*trivial*, Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.]

1. Vile; worthleſs; vulgar; ſuch as may be picked up in the highway.

Be ſubjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of ſenſe deſpiſe a *trivial* choice. *Roſcommon.*

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconſiderable. This uſe is more frequent, though leſs juſt.

This argues conſcience in your grace,
But the reſpects thereof are nice and *trivial*,
All circumſtances well conſidered. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

See yon mad fools, who, for ſome *trivial* right,
For love, or for miſtaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

Were they only ſome ſlight and *trivial* indiſcretions, to which the example of the world expoſed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end;
And if the means be juſt, the conduct true,
Applauſe, in ſpite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies: let an action be never ſo *trivial* in itſelf, they always make it appear of the utmoſt importance. *Pope.*

TRI'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *trivial.*]

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the ſinews of war, as is *trivially* ſaid, where the ſinews of mens arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconſiderably.

TRI'VIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trivial.*]

1. Commonneſs; vulgarity.

2. Lightneſs; unimportance.

TRIUMPH. *n. ſ.* [*triumphus*, Lat. *triomphe*, Fr.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which ſhall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy moſt ungracious head,
Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon diſbanding the armies, were things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to ſee
In *triumph* iſſuing forth their glorious chief. *Milton.*

Hercules, from Spain,
Arriv'd in *triumph*, from Geryon ſlain. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Victory; conqueſt.

Eros has
Packt cards with Cæſar, and falſe play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph.* *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Each order bright
Sung *triumph*, and him ſung victorious king. *Milton.*

Turn arcs of *triumph* to a garden-gate. *Pope.*

If fools admire, or whining coxcombs toaſt,
The vain coquets the trifling *triumphs* boaſt. *Legie.*

4. Joy for ſucceſs.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*

5. A conquering card now called trump. See TRUMP.

To **TRI'UMPH.** *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat. *triompher*, Fr. This word is always accented in proſe on the firſt ſyllable, but in poetry ſometimes on the laſt.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

The *triumphing* of the wicked is ſhort, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job*, xx. 5.

Your victory, alas! begets my fears;
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears. *Dryden.*

2. To obtain victory.

This great commander ſought many times to perſuade Solyman to forbear to uſe his forces any farther againſt the Chriſtians, over whom he had ſufficiently *triumphed*, and turn them upon the Perſians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Then all this earthy groſſneſs quit,
Attir'd with ſtars, we ſhall for ever ſit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*

There fix thy faith and *triumph* o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can ſave beſides? *Rowe.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy roſey cheeks confeſt,
Thou haſt, my dear, undoubted right
To *triumph* o'er this deſtin'd breaſt. *Prior.*

3. To inſult upon an advantage gained.

How ill beſeeming is it in thy ſex
To *triumph*, like an Amazonian trull. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That *triumph* thus upon my miſery. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our grand foe,
Who now *triumphs*, and in the exceſs of joy
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heav'n. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *adj.* [*triomphal*, Fr. *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph.*] Uſed in celebrating victory.

He left only *triumphal* garments to the general. *Bacon.*

Ye ſo near heav'n's door,
Triumphal with *triumphal* act have met. *Milton.*

Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew *triumphal* arches to the gound. *Pope.*

Leſt we ſhould for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it ſeated in a ſcar,
Or a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *n. ſ.* [*triumphalia*, Lat. triumphal ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in uſe.

He to his crew that ſat conſulting brought
Joyleſs *triumphals* of his hop'd ſucceſs.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

TRIU'MPHANT. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Lat. *triumphant*, Fr.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the ſame time both follows and triumphs. *South's Sermons.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you, but that I know our ſtate ſecure,
I would be ſo *triumphant* as I am? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Off with the traitor's head;
And now to London with *triumphant* march,
There to be crowned. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Succeſsful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conqueſt.

He ſpeedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to paſs *triumphant*, and give laws. *Milton.*

Athena, war's *triumphant* maid,
The happy ſon will, as the father, aid. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TRIU'MPHANTLY. *adv.* [from *triumphant.*]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

Victory with little loſs doth play
Upon the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand *triumphantly* diſplay'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Through armed ranks *triumphantly* ſhe drives,
And with one glance commands ten thouſand lives.
Granville.

2. Victoriouſly; with ſucceſs.

Thou muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our ſtreet; or elſe
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. With inſolent exultation.

A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has almoſt baniſhed truth out of it; and ſo reigning *triumphantly* in its ſtead, is the ſource of moſt of thoſe confuſions that plague the univerſe. *South's Sermons.*

TRIU'MPHER. *n. ſ.* [from *triumph.*] One who triumphs.

Theſe words become your lips, as they paſs through them,
And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers*,
In their applauding gates. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Auguſt was dedicated to Auguſtus by the ſenate, becauſe in the ſame month he was the firſt time created conſul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TRIU'MVIRATE. } *n. ſ.* [*triumviratus* or *triumviri*, Lat.
TRIU'MVIRI. } *triumvirat*, Fr.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*
Should be depos'd. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of ſociety. *Shakeſp.*

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the Eighth of England, Francis the Firſt of France, and Charles the Fifth Emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it.
Bacon's Eſſays.

With theſe the Piercies them confederate,
And, as three heads conjoin in one intent,
And inſtituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel's Civil War.*

From diſtant regions fortune ſends
An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

TRI'UNE. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one.

We read in Scripture of a *triune* Deity, of God made fleſh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*

To **TROAT.** *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*

TRO'CAR. *n. ſ.* [*trocar* corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A chirurgical inſtrument.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of ſilver, and the perforator of ſteel. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TROCHA'ICAL. *adj.* [*trochaïque*, Fr. *trochaicus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of trochees.

TROCHA'NTERS. *n. ſ.* [τροχαντῆρες.] Two proceſſes of the thigh bone, called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muſcles terminate. *Dict.*

TRO'CHEE. *n. ſ.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *trochée*, Fr. τροχαῖος.] A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TROCHI'LICKS. *n. ſ.* [τροχίλιον, τροχὸς, a wheel.] The ſcience of rotatory motion.

There ſucceeded new inventions and horologies, compoſed of *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof ſome are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*

It is requiſite that we rightly underſtand ſome principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel inſtruments; as chiefly the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and thoſe of a balance, the ſeveral proportions in the ſemidiameter of a wheel being anſwerable to the ſides of a balance. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

TRO'CHINGS. *n. ſ.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainſ.*

TROCHI'SCH. *n. ſ.* [τροχίσκος; *trochiſque*, Fr. *trochiſcus*, Lat.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochiſks* of vipers, ſo much magnified, and the fleſh of ſnakes ſome ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

TRODE, the preterite of *tread.*

They *trode* the grapes and made merry. *Judges*, ix. 27.

TRODE. *n. ſ.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread.*] Footing.

The *trode* is not ſo tickle. *Spenſer.*

They never ſet foot on that ſame *trode*,
But baulke their right way, and ſtrain abroad. *Spenſer.*

TROD. } participle paſſive of *tread.*
TRO'DDEN. }

Jeruſalem ſhall be *trodden* down of the Gentiles. *Luke.*

Thou, infernal ſerpent, ſhalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal ſtar,
Or light'ning, thou ſhalt fall from heav'n *trod* down
Under his feet. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And *trodden* weeds ſend out a rich perfume. *Addiſon.*

TRO'GLODYTE. *n. ſ.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

Procure me a *troglodyte* footman, who can catch a roe at his full ſpeed. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To **TROLL.** *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phant'ſies of hey troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad-bread cake,
Round about the bride's ſtake. *Ben. Johnſ. Underwoods.*

To **TROLL.** *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round.

How pleaſant on the banks of Styx,
To *troll* it in a coach and ſix. *Swift.*

2. To fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom, which I ſuppoſe gives occaſion to the term.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *trowle* for pikes, diſpeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

TRO'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A ſlatternly, looſe woman.

TRO'LMYDAMES. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*: I knew him once a ſervant of the prince. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

TROOP. *n. ſ.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troope*, Dutch; *trop*, Swediſh; *troppa*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which ſhould accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I muſt not look to have. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Saw you not a bleſſed *troop*
Invite me to a banquet, whoſe bright faces
Caſt thouſand beams upon me like the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a ſcore, or a groſs; ſo by putting together ſeveral particular ſubſtances, it makes collective ideas of ſubſtances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of ſoldiers.

Æneas ſeeks his abſent foe,
And ſends his ſlaughter'd *troops* to ſhades below. *Dryd.*

3. A ſmall body of cavalry.

To **TROOP.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men,
But rather ſhew a while like fearful war. *Shakeſpeare.*

They anon
With hundreds, and with thouſands, *trooping* came,
Attended. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* I.

Armies at the call of trumpet
Troop to their ſtandard. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

2. To march in haſte.

Yonder ſhines Aurora's harbinger,
At whoſe approach ghoſts, wand'ring here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shakeſpeare.*

The dry ſtreets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do inveſt you jointly with my power,
Preheminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majeſty. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

TRO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *troop.*] A horſe ſoldier. A trooper fights only on horſeback; a dragoon marches on horſeback, but fights either as a horſeman or footman.

Cuſtom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent now than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years ſince it was all the faſhion.
Grew.

TROPE. *n. ſ.* [τρόπος; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original ſignification; as, the clouds *foretel* rain for *foreſhew.*

For rhetorick he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope.* *Hudibras.*

If this licence be included in a ſingle word, it admits of *tropes*; if in a ſentence, of figures. *Dryden.*

TRO'PHIED. *adj.* [from *trophy.*] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophy'd* arches, ſtory'd halls invade. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY. *n. ſ.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Latin.] Something taken from an enemy, and ſhewn or treaſured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then ſhall I moſt fit deviſe,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conqueſt, peerleſs beauty's prize
Adorn'd with honour, love, and chaſtity? *Spenſer.*

To have borne
His bruiſed helmet and his bended ſword,
Before him through the city, he forbids;
Giving all *trophy*, ſignal, and oſtent,
Quite from himſelf to God. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

There lie thy bones,
Till we with *trophies* do adorn thy tomb. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twice will I not review the morning's riſe,
Till I have torn that *trophy* from thy back,
And ſplit thy heart for wearing it. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ancient times the *trophies* erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the diſbanding of the armies, were things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Around the poſts hung helmets, darts, and ſpears,
And captive chariots, axes, ſhields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ſhips, the *trophies* of their wars.
Dryden.

The tomb with manly arms and *trophies* grace,
To ſhew poſterity Elpenor was. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TRO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *trope.*]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A ſtrict and literal acceptation of a looſe and *tropical* expreſſion was a ſecond ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expreſſing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

The foundation of all parables is, ſome analogy or ſimilitude between the *tropical* or alluſive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South's Sermons.*

2. [From *tropick.*] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

The pine apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Salmon.*

TROPICK. *n. ſ.* [*tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language ſpoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

Since on ev'ry ſea, on ev'ry coaſt,
Your men have been diſtreſs'd, your navy toſt,
Sev'n times the ſun has either *tropick* view'd,
The Winter baniſh'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryden.*

TROPOLO'GICAL. *n. ſ.* [*tropologique*, Fr. τρόπος and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [τρόπος and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode of ſpeech including tropes, or a change of ſome word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and ſecond intention of words, they omit their ſuperconſequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies*, and are not perſuaded beyond their literalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRO'SSERS. *n. ſ.* [*trouſſes*, French.] Breeches; hoſe. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hoſe off, and in your ſtrait *troſſers.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

To **TROT.** *v. n.* [*trotter*, French; *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay *trotting* horſe, over four inch'd bridges, to courſe his own ſhadow for a traitor. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Whom doth time *trot* withal?
—He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is ſolemniz'd: if the interim be but a ſevennight time's pace, is ſo hard that it ſeems the length of ſeven years. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Take a gentle *trotting* horſe, and come up and ſee your old friends. *Dennis.*

2. To walk faſt, in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

TROT. *n. ſ.* [*trot*, French, from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horſe.

His honeſty is not
So looſe or eaſy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or glitt'ring look it blind:
Who rides his ſure and even *trot*,
While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert.*

Here lieth one who did moſt truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his deſtiny, never to rot
While he might ſtill jog on and keep his *trot.* *Milton.*

The virtuoſo's ſaddle will amble when the world is upon the hardeſt *trot.* *Dryden.*

2. An old woman. In contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiſs, ſo money comes withal. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

How now bold-face, cries an old *trot*; ſirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

TROTH. *n. ſ.* [*trouth*, old Engliſh; ꞇꞃeoð, Saxon.] Truth; faith. fidelity.

Saint Witheld met the night-mare,
Bid her light and her *troth* plight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stephen aſſails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raiſing as torment them both:

Th' afflicted ſtate, divided in their *troth*
And partial faith, moſt miſerable grown,
Endures the while. *Daniel's Civil War.*

In *troth*, thou'rt able to inſtruct grey hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addiſon's Cato.*

TRO'THLESS. *adj.* [from *troth.*] Faithleſs; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithleſs waves and *trothleſs* ſky. *Fairfax.*

TRO'THPLIGHT. *adj.* [*troth* and *plight.*] Betrothed; affianced.

This, your ſon in law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To TROUBLE. *v. a.* [*troubler*, French.]

1. To diſturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worſhipp'd ſun
Pear'd through the golden window of the Eaſt,
A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakeſpeare.*

But think not here to *trouble* holy reſt. *Milton.*

Never *trouble* yourſelf about thoſe faults which age will cure. *Locke on Education.*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not *trouble* me to be ſlain for thee, but much it torments me to be ſlain by thee. *Sidney, b.* ii.

They pertinaciouſly maintain that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wiſe man ought not to be *troubled* at them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Though it is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuſe, yet I cannot chuſe but be afflicted. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

3. To diſtreſs; to make uneaſy.

Be not diſmay'd nor *troubled* at theſe tidings. *Milton.*

He was ſore *troubled* in mind, and much diſtreſſed. 1 *Mac.*

4. To buſy; to engage overmuch.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. *Luke*, x. 41.

5. To give occaſion of labour to. A word of civility or ſlight regard.

I will not *trouble* myſelf to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progreſs *in infinitum* which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To teaze; to vex.

The boy ſo *troubles* me;
'Tis paſt enduring. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To diſorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain *troubled*;
Muddy, ill ſeeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakeſp.*

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whoſoever firſt after the *troubling* ſtepped in was made whole. *John*, v. 4.

God looking forth will *trouble* all his hoſt. *Milton.*

Hear how ſhe the ear employs;
Their office is the *troubled* air to take. *Davies.*

Seas are *troubled* when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themſelves again. *Davies.*

It is not bare agitation, but the ſediment at the bottom that *troubles* and defiles the water. *South.*

The beſt law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of ſuch who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the courſe of juſtice. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Thy force alone their fury can reſtrain,
And ſmooth the waves, or ſwell the *troubl'd* main. *Dryden.*

8. To mind with anxiety.

He had credit enough with his maſter to provide for his own intereſt, and *troubled* not himſelf for that of others. *Clarendon.*

9. [In low language.] To ſue for a debt.

TRO'UBLE. *n. ſ.* [*trouble*, French.]

1. Diſturbance; perplexity.

They all his hoſt derided, while they ſtood
A while in *trouble*. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and *trouble*,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Moleſtation; obſtruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
The choice of flaming warriours, leſt the fiend
Some new *trouble* raiſe. *Milton.*

4. Uneaſineſs; vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind
Knew never till this irkſome night. *Milton.*

TRO'UBLE-STATE. *n. ſ.* [*trouble* and *ſtate.*] Diſturber of a community; publick makebate.

Thoſe fair baits theſe *trouble-ſtates* ſtill uſe,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill courſe,
Muſt be caſt forth. *Daniel's Civil War.*

TRO'UBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *trouble.*] Diſturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard neceſſity,
Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicity. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Heav'ns hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace! *Shak.*

The beſt temper of minds deſireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applauſe; the more depraved, ſubjection and tyranny; as is ſeen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-hereticks. *Bacon.*

Spain,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin,
Our nation's ſolid virtue did oppoſe
To the rich *troublers* of the world's repoſe. *Waller.*

The ſword juſtly drawn by us can ſcarce ſafely be ſheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehenſions for the future. *Atterbury.*

TRO'UBLESOME. *adj.* [from *trouble.*]

1. Full of moleſtation; vexatious; uneaſy; afflictive.

Heav'n knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well
How *troubleſome* it ſat upon my head:
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

He muſt be very wiſe that can forbear being troubled at things very *troubleſome*. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Though our paſſage through this world be rough and *troubleſome*, yet the trouble will be but ſhort, and the reſt and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*

2. Burdenſome; tireſome; weariſome.

My mother will never be *troubleſome* to me. *Pope.*

3. Full of teazing buſineſs.

All this could not make us accuſe her, though it made us almoſt pine away for ſpight, to loſe any of our time in ſo *troubleſome* an idleneſs. *Sidney.*

4. Slightly harraſſing.

They eas'd the putting off
Theſe *troubleſome* diſguiſes which we wear. *Milton.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being ſo *troubleſome* a bedfellow. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

5. Unſeaſonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,
That her to ſee ſhould be but *troubleſome*. *Fairy Queen.*

6. Importunate; teazing.

Two or three *troubleſome* old nurſes, never let me have a quiet night's reſt with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*

TRO'UBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troubleſome.*] Vexatiouſly; weariſomely; unſeaſonably; importunately.

Though men will not be ſo *troubleſomely* critical as to correct others in the uſe of words; yet where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to deſire their explication. *Locke.*

TRO'UBLESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *troubleſome.*]

1. Vexatiouſneſs; uneaſineſs.

The lord treaſurer, he complained of the *troubleſomeneſs* of the place, for that the exchequer was ſo empty: the chancellor anſwered, Be of good cheer, for now you ſhall ſee the bottom of your buſineſs at the firſt. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unſeaſonableneſs.

TRO'UBLOUS. *adj.* [from *trouble.*] Tumultuous; confuſed; diſordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but diſuſed.

He along would fly
Upon the ſtreaming rivers, ſport to find;
And oft would dare tempt the *troublous* wind. *Spenſer.*

Soon as they this mock king did eſpy,
Their *troublous* ſtrife they ſtinted by and by. *Hubberd.*

No other noiſe, nor people's *troublous* cries,
As ſtill are wont t' annoy the walled town,
Might there be heard. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

As a tall ſhip toſſed in *troublous* ſeas,
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Then, maſters, look to ſee a *troublous* world. *Shakeſp.*

Only one ſupply
In four years *troublous* and expenſive reign. *Daniel.*

TRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods refuſeth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*

TROUGH. *n. ſ.* [tꞃoᵹ, tꞃoh, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch; *trou*, Daniſh; *traug*, Iſlandick; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide.

The bloody boar
That ſpoil'd your ſummer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like waſh, and makes his *trough*
In your embowel'd boſoms. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

They had no ſhips but big *troughs*, which they call canoes. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Where there is a good quick fall of rain water, lay a half *trough* of ſtone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with brakes a good thickneſs, and caſt ſand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a ſpring of water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 29.

Some log, perhaps, upon the water ſwam,
An uſeleſs drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, firſt a floating *trough* became,
And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryden.*

The water diſſolves the particles of ſalt mixed in the ſtone, and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vaſt ciſterns and boiled off. *Addiſon.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.

1. To move volubly.

Bred only, and completed, to the taſte
Of luſtful appetence; to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch
You taught me while-ere. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *tronc* or *tronſon*, French, a club.] To puniſh by an indictment or information.

More probable, and like to hold
Than hand, or ſeal, or breaking gold;
For which ſo many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts have been *trounc'd*. *Hudibras.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach firſt: I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honeſty. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

TROUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr. *truiſh*, Erſe.] Breeches; hoſe.
TRO'USERS. } See TROSSERS.

The leather quilted jack ſerves under his ſhirt of mail, and to cover his *trouſe* on horſeback. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The unſightlineſs and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced ſtocking; a laced *trouſe* will do as much for the thigh. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TROUT. *n. ſ.* [tꞃuht, Saxon; *trocta*, *truta*, *trutta*, Lat.]

1. A delicate ſpotted fiſh inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams.

The pond will keep *trout* and ſalmon in their ſeaſonable plight, but not in their reddiſh grain. *Carew.*

Worſe than the anarchy at ſea,
Where fiſhes on each other prey;
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow.

Here comes the *trout* that muſt be caught with tickling. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [tꞃeoƿian, Sax. *troe*, Daniſh.] To think; to imagine; to conceive. A word now diſuſed, and rarely uſed in ancient writers but in familiar language.

What handſomeneſs, *trow* you, can be obſerved in that ſpeech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*

Is there any reaſonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meeter that our ceremonies of Chriſtian religion ſhould be Popiſh than Turkiſh or Heatheniſh. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Lend leſs than thou oweſt,
Learn more than thou *troweſt*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shakeſpeare.*

O rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trow*. *Gay.*

TROW. *interject.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you.*] An exclamation of enquiry.

Well if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more ſailing by the ſtar.
—What means the fool, *trow?* *Shakeſpeare.*

TRO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*truelle*, French; *trulla*, Latin.]

A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks; with which alſo they cut the bricks to ſuch lengths as they have occaſion, and alſo ſtop the joints. *Mox.*

Fair princeſs, you have loſt much good ſport.
—Sport! of what colour?
—What colour, madam? how ſhall I anſwer you?
—As wit and fortune will.
—Or as the deſtinies decree.
—Well ſaid, that was laid on with a *trowel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

This was dext'rous at his *trowel*,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

TROY-WE'IGHT. } *n. ſ.* [from *Troies*, Fr.] A kind of weight
TROY. } by which gold and bread are weighed, conſiſting of theſe denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The Engliſh phyſicians make uſe of *troyweight* after the following manner.

Grains				
20	Scruple			
60	3	Drachm		
480	24	8	Ounce	
5760	288	96	12	Pound.

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuth.*

TRU'ANT. *n. ſ.* [*truand*, old Fr. *treuwant*, Dutch, *a vagabond.*] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.

For my part I may ſpeak it to my ſhame,
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though myſelf have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the ſweet benefit of time,
To cloath mine age with angel-like perfection;
Yet hath Sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days. *Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to our induſtry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants*. *More.*

Our ſhips are laden with the Trojan ſtore,
And you like *truants* come too late aſhore. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRU'ANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from buſineſs; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?
—A *truant* diſpoſition, good my lord. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He made a bluſhing cital of himſelf,
And chid his *truant* youth with ſuch a grace,
As if he maſter'd there a double ſpirit,
Of teaching, and of learning inſtantly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where thou ſeeſt a ſingle ſheep remain
In ſhades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime, and take the traitor's head. *Dryden.*

To TRU'ANT. *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, Fr. *truwanten*, old German.] To idle at a diſtance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'ANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*trualté*, old Fr. from *truant*; *truandiſe* in Chaucer is beggary.] Idleneſs; negligence; neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs.

The maſter ſhould not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and uſed no *truantſhip*. *Aſcham.*

TRU'BTAIL. *n. ſ.* A ſhort ſquat woman. *Ainſworth.*

TRUBS. *n. ſ.* [*tuber*, Latin.] A ſort of herb. *Ainſworth.*

TRUCE. *n. ſ.* [*truga*, low Latin; *tregua*, Italian; *truie*, old French.]

1. A temporary peace; a ceſſation of hoſtilities.

Leagues and *truces* made between ſuperſtitious perſons, and ſuch as ſerve God aright. *Hooker, b.* v.

They pray in vain to have ſin pardoned, which ſeek not alſo to prevent ſin by prayer, even every particular ſin, by prayer againſt all ſin, except men can name ſome tranſgreſſion wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*

All this utter'd
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly ſpleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakeſpeare.*

This token ſerveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourſelves, and all our followers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men ſhall be lovers of their own ſelves, without natural affection, *truce* breakers. 2 *Tim.* iii. 3.

Leſt the *truce* with treaſon ſhould be mixt,
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt. *Dryden.*

Shadwel till death true dulneſs would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er wou'd have peace with wit, nor *truce* with ſenſe. *Dryden.*

2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion; ſhort quiet.

There he may find
Truce to his reſtleſs thoughts, and entertain
The irkſome hours. *Milton.*

TRUCIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *trucido*, Latin.] The act of killing.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian; *trocar*, Spaniſh; deduced by Salmaſius from τρωγειν, *to get money.*] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.

The Indians *truck* gold for glaſſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Go, miſer! go; for lucre ſell thy ſoul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vaſt eſtate he left his ſon. *Dryden.*

I ſee nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

TRUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.

It is no leſs requiſite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common buſineſs of commerce. *L'Eſtrange.*

Love is covetous; I muſt have all of you: heart for heart is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*

2. [τροχὸς.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainſ.*

TRU'CKLEBED, or *Trundlebed. n. ſ.* [properly *trocklebed*; from *trochlea*, Latin, or τροχὸς.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There's his chamber, his houſe, his caſtle, his ſtanding bed, and *trucklebed*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

If he that is in battle ſlain,
Be in the bed of honour lain;
He that is beaten may be ſaid,
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

To TRU'CKLE. *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us. *Cleaveland.*

For which ſo many a legal cuckold
Has been run down in courts and *truckl'd*. *Hudibras.*

Men may be ſtiff and obſtinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as falſe a foundation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Religion itſelf is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*

His zeal was not to laſh our crimes,
But diſcontent againſt the times:
For had we made him timely offers,
To raiſe his poſt or fill his coffers;
Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*

They were ſubdued and inſulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under ſeveral revolutions, a ſmall *truckling* ſtate, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*

TRU'CULENCE. *n. ſ.* [*truculentia*, Lat.]

1. Savageneſs of manners.

2. Terribleneſs of aſpect.

TRU'CULENT. *adj.* [*truculentus*, Lat.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia where the ſavage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themſelves from place to place in waggons, as they can find paſture, and live upon milk, and fleſh roaſted in the ſun at the pomels of their ſaddles. *Ray.*

2. Terrible of aſpect.

3. Deſtructive; cruel.

Peſtilential ſeminaries, according to their groſſneſs or ſubtilty, cauſe more or leſs *truculent* plagues, ſome of ſuch malignity, that they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriouſly; to jog on; to march heavily on.

No man is ſecure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and miſtreſs Shore. *Shak.*

No ſooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to diſlodge. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Go, miſer! go; for lucre ſell thy ſoul,
Truck wares for wares, and *trudge* from pole to pole;
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vaſt eſtate he left his ſon! *Dryden.*

Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the ſtreet,
And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet:
Gold is the greateſt god. *Dryden's Juv.*

He that will know the truth, muſt leave the beaten track, which none but ſervile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*

TRUE. *adj.* [ꞇꞃeoƿa, ꞇꞃuƿa, Saxon.]

1. Not falſe; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.

Of thoſe he choſe the falſeſt two,
And fitteſt for to forge *true* ſeeming lies. *Fairy Queen.*

Teeth hadſt thou in thy head when thou waſt born,
And, if the reſt be *true* which I have heard,
Thou cam'ſt into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakeſpeare.*

A new commandment I write, which thing is *true* in him and in you. *1 John*, ii. 8.

What you ſaid had not been *true*,
If ſpoke by any elſe but you. *Cowley.*

2. Not falſe; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falſehood; veracious.
4. Genuine; not counterfeit.

The darkneſs is paſt, and the *true* light now ſhineth. *1 John*, ii. 8.

Among unequals what ſociety
Can ſort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton.*

Religion, as it is the moſt valuable thing in the world, ſo it gives the *trueſt* value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*

5. Faithful; not perfidious; ſteady.

My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be *true*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

So young and ſo untender?
—So young, my lord, and *true*.
—Let it be ſo; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakeſp.*

Do not ſee
My fair roſe wither; yet look up; behold,
That you in pity may diſſolve to dew,
And waſh him freſh again with *true* love tears. *Shakeſp.*

The firſt great work
Is, that yourſelf may to yourſelf be *true*. *Roſcommon.*

I'll rather die
Deſerted, than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly aſſur'd
Remarkably ſo late of thy ſo *true*,
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When this fire is kindled, both ſides inflame it: all regard of merit is loſt in perſons employed, and theſe only choſen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*

Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight
Obtain the conqueſt, though he loſt the fight. *Dryden.*

True to the king her principles are found;
Oh that her practice were but half ſo ſound!
Stedfaſt in various turns of ſtate ſhe ſtood,
And ſeal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*

The *trueſt* hearts for Voiture heav'd with ſighs;
Voiture was wept by all the brighteſt eyes. *Pope.*

True to his charge the bard perſerv'd her long
In honour's limits, ſuch the pow'r of ſong. *Pope.*

6. Honeſt; not fraudulent.

The thieves have bound the *true* men: now could thou and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

If King Edward be as *true* and juſt,
As I am ſubtle, falſe, and treacherous,
This day ſhould Clarence cloſely be mew'd up. *Shakeſp.*

7. Exact; truly conformable to a rule.

If all thoſe great painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleaſing. *Dryden.*

He drew
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior.*

Tickel's firſt book does not want its merit; but I was diſappointed in my expectation of a tranſlation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in thoſe parts where the greateſt exactneſs ſeems to be demanded, he has been the leaſt careful. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Rightful.

They ſeize the ſceptre;
Then loſe it to a ſtranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Meſſiah might be born
Bar'd of his right. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN. *n. ſ.* [*true* and *born.*] Having a right by birth.

Where'er I wander, boaſt of this I can,
Though baniſh'd, yet a *trueborn* Engliſhman. *Shakeſp.*

Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,
And ſtands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white roſe with me. *Shakeſp.*

TRUEBRE'D. *adj.* [*true* and *bred.*] Of a right breed.

Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bauble do you call him? he's a ſubſtantial *truebred* beaſt, bravely forehanded. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *n. ſ.* [*true* and *heart.*] Honeſt; faithful.

I have known no honeſter or *truerhearted* man: fare thee well. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. *n. ſ.* An herb, called *herba Paris.*

TRUELO'VEKNOT. } *n. ſ.* [*true*, *love*, and *knot.*] Lines
TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With *trueloveknots*, and flouriſhes,
That ſhall infuſe eternal ſpring. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii.

TRU'ENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *true.*] Sincerity; faithfulneſs.

The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueneſs* to a man's ſelf, with end to make uſe of both. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

TRUEPE'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*true* and *penny.*] A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow.

Say'ſt thou ſo? art thou there, *truepenny?*
Come on. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*trufle*, *truffe*, French.]

In Italy, the uſual method for the finding of *truffles*, or ſubterraneous muſhrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, obſerving where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *n. ſ.* A hod for mortar. *Ainſworth.*

TRULL. *n. ſ.* [*trulla*, Italian.]

1. A low whore; a vagrant ſtrumpet.

I'm ſure, I ſcar'd the dauphin and his *trull*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *trull* who ſits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*

So Mævius, when he drain'd his ſkull,
To celebrate ſome ſuburb *trull*;
His ſimilies in order ſet,
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;
Before he could his poem cloſe,
The lovely nymph had loſt her noſe. *Swift.*

2. It ſeems to have had firſt at leaſt a neutral ſenſe: a girl; a laſs; a wench.

Among the reſt of all the route
A paſſing proper laſſe,
A white-hair'd *trull*, of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
In ſtature paſſing all the reſt,
A gallant girl for hewe;
To be compar'd with towniſh nymphs,
So fair ſhe was to viewe. *Turberville.*

TRU'LY. *adv.* [from *true.*]

1. According to truth; not falſely; faithfully; honeſtly.

They thought they might do it, not only willingly, becauſe they loved him; and *truly*, becauſe ſuch indeed was the mind of the people; but ſafely, becauſe ſhe who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

No untruth can avail the patron long; for things moſt *truly* are moſt behoovefully ſpoken. *Hooker.*

Wiſdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*

2. Really; without fallacy.
3. Exactly; juſtly.

Right reaſon is nothing elſe but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themſelves. *South.*

4. Indeed.

I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleaſure in mine own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with myſelf beforehand what cenſures I might incur. *Wotton.*

TRUMP. *n. ſ.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Ital.]

1. A trumpet; an inſtrument of warlike muſick.

Whilſt any *trump* did ſound, or drum ſtruck up,
His ſword did ne'er leave ſtriking in the field. *Shakeſp.*

Yet firſt to thoſe ychain'd in ſleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom muſt thunder through the deep. *Milton.*

I heard
The neighing courſers and the ſoldiers cry,
And ſounding *trumps* that ſeem'd to tear the ſky. *Dryden.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whoſe body lent,
Hereafter ſhall more glorious riſe,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's *trump* ſhall blow,
And ſouls to bodies join,
What crowds ſhall wiſh their lives below
Had been as ſhort as thine. *Weſley.*

2. [Corrupted from *triumph*. Latimer, in a Chriſtmas ſermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts *triumph*. *Fox.*] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.

Him Baſto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card. *Pope.*

Now her heart with pleaſure jumps,
She ſcarce remembers what is *trumps*. *Swift.*

3. *To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the laſt expedient.

We are now put *upon* our laſt *trump*; the fox is earthed, but I ſhall ſend my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To win with a trump card.
2. *To* TRUMP *up.* [from *tromper*, Fr. to cheat.] To deviſe; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *n. ſ.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.]

1. Something fallaciouſly ſplendid; ſomething of leſs value than it ſeems.

The *trumpery* in my houſe bring hither,
For ſtate to catch theſe thieves. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. Falſehood; empty talk.

Breaking into parts the ſtory of the creation, and delivering it over in a myſtical ſenſe, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have ſought to obſcure the truth thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. Something of no value; trifles.

Embrios and idiots, eremites and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*. *Milton*

Another cavity of the head was ſtuffed with billetdoux, pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the ſame nature. *Addiſon.*

TRU'MPET. *n. ſ.* [*trompette*, French and Dutch.]

1. An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath.

What's the buſineſs?
That ſuch a hideous *trumpet* calls to parley
The ſleepers of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund Earl of Gloſter, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third ſound of the *trumpet*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb ſince perhaps
When God deſcended, and perhaps once more
To ſound at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blaſt
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*

The laſt loud *trumpet*'s wond'rous ſound }
Shall through the rending tombs rebound, }
And wake the nations under ground. *Roſcommon.* }

Things of deep ſenſe we may in proſe unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud *trumpet* which our courage aids,
We learn that ſound, as well as ſenſe, perſuades. *Waller.*

The *trumpet*'s loud clangor
Excites us to arms,
With ſhrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and muſt be in ſome meaſure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*

No more the drum
Provokes to arms, or *trumpet's* clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives. *Phillips.*

Let the loud *trumpet* ſound, }
Till the roofs all around, }
The ſhrill echoes rebound. *Pope.* }

2. In military ſtile, a trumpeter.

He wiſely deſired, that a *trumpet* might be firſt ſent for a paſs. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he reſided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addiſon.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praiſes.

Glorious followers, who make themſelves as *trumpets* of the commendation of thoſe they follow, taint buſineſs for want of ſecrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That great politician was pleaſed to have the greateſt wit of thoſe times in his intereſts, and to be the *trumpet* of his praiſes. *Dryden.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*bignonia*, Latin.] It hath a tubulous flower conſiſting of one leaf, which opens at top like two lips: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by pods, which are divided into two cells, and contain ſeveral winged ſeeds. *Millar.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr. from the noun.] To publiſh by ſound of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Why ſo tart a favour
To *trumpet* ſuch good tidings? *Shakeſpeare.*

They went with ſound of trumpet; for they did nothing but publiſh and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could deviſe againſt the Iriſh. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

TRU'MPETER. *n. ſ.* [from *trumpet.*]

1. One who ſounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shakeſpeare.*

As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*

Their men lie ſecurely intrench'd in a cloud,
And a *trumpeter* hornet to battle ſounds loud. *Dryden.*

An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a ſtrength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like thoſe military muſicians, content themſelves with animating their friends to battle. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 28.

2. One who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces.

Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatneſs, theſe men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

How came ſo many thouſands to fight, and die in the ſame rebellion? why were they deceived into it by thoſe ſpiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which thoſe impoſtors called the cauſe of God. *South.*

3. A fiſh.

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue.*] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongu'd* againſt
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To maim; to lop; to cut ſhort.

TRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *truncate.*] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *n. ſ.* [*tronçon*, French.]

1. A ſhort ſtaff; a club; a cudgel.

With his *truncheon* he ſo rudely ſtroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *Fairy Queen.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the leſſer;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fiſt;
Thy leg is a ſtick compared with this *truncheon*. *Shak.*

The Engliſh ſlew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or ſtaff by a cord. *Hayward.*

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. A ſtaff of command.

The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire. *Shakeſpeare.*

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marſhal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half ſo good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.

Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRUNCHEONEE'R. *n. ſ.* [from *truncheon.*] One armed with a truncheon.

I miſt the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, Chibs! when I might ſee from far ſome forty *truncheoneers* draw to her ſuccour. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard French; ꞇꞃenꝺl, *a bowl*, Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.

In the four firſt it is heaved up by ſeveral ſpondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at laſt *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

TRU'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃenꝺl, Sax.] Any round rolling thing.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL. *n. ſ.* Round tail.

Avaunt you curs!
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

TRUNK. *n. ſ.* [*truncus*, Lat. *tronc*, French.]

1. The body of a tree.

He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*,
And ſuckt my verdure out on't. *Shakeſpeare.*

About the moſſy *trunk* I wound me ſoon;
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmoſt reach. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix.

Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine
Does round their *trunks* her purple cluſters twine. *Dryd.*

Some of the largeſt trees have ſeeds no bigger than ſome diminutive plants, and yet every ſeed is a perfect plant with a *trunk*, branches, and leaves, incloſed in a ſhell. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drunk,
Their blood with ſecret filth infected hath,
Being diffuſed through the ſenſeleſs *trunk*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou bring'ſt me happineſs and peace, ſon John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. The main body of any thing.

The large *trunks* of the veins diſcharge the refluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and ſo on to the heart. *Ray.*

4. [*Tronc*, French.] A cheſt for cloaths; a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper.

Neither preſs, coffer, cheſt, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakeſp.*

Some odd fantaſtick lord would fain
Carry in *trunks*, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*

Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to ſtand an old *trunk* in the room, the idea of which had ſo mixed itſelf with the turns of all his dances, that, though he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilſt that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unleſs that, or ſome ſuch other *trunk*, had its due poſition in the room. *Locke.*

Your poem ſunk,
And ſent in quires to line a *trunk*:
If ſtill you be diſpos'd to rhyme,
Go try your hand a ſecond time. *Swift.*

5. [*Trompe*, French.] The proboſcis of an elephant, or other animal.

Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* ſpouts out a ſea. *Milton.*

When elephant 'gainſt elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and caſtles juſtled in the air,
My ſword thy way to victory had ſhown. *Dryden.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.

In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the ſound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In a ſhooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the ſwifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obſolete.

Large ſtreams of blood out of the *trunked* ſtock
Forth guſhed, like water ſtreams from riven rock. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

TRU'NKED. *adj.* [from *trunk.*] Having a trunk.

She is thick ſet with ſtrong and well *trunked* trees. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *n. ſ.* [*trunk* and *hoſe.*] Large breeches formerly worn.

The ſhort *trunk-hoſe* ſhall ſhow thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-ſight free;
And with a bolder ſtride, and looſer air,
Mingl'd with men, a man thou muſt appear. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *n. ſ.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*trudo*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or puſhing.

By attraction we do not underſtand drawing, pumping, ſucking, which is really pulſion and *truſion*. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *n.ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing.

A hernia would ſucceed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truſs*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Bundle; any thing thruſt cloſe together.

All as a poor pedlar he did wend,
Bearing a *truſs* of trifles at his back,
As belles and babies, and glaſſes in his packe. *Spenſer.*

The rebels firſt won the plain at the hill's foot by aſſault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great *truſſes* of hay before them, to dead their ſhot. *Carew.*

An aſs was wiſhing for a mouthful of freſh graſs to knap upon, in exchange for a heartleſs *truſs* of ſtraw. *L'Eſtrange.*

The fair one devoured a *truſs* of ſallet, and drunk a full bottle to her ſhare. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 410.

3. Trouſe; breeches. Obſolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trouſſer*, French.] To pack up cloſe together.

What in moſt Engliſh writers uſeth to be looſe and unright, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed, and ſtrongly *truſſed* up together. *Spenſer.*

Some of them ſend the Scriptures before, *truſs* up bag and baggage, make themſelves in a readineſs, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker, b.* ii.

You might have *truſſed* him and all his apparel into an eelſkin. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

TRUST. *n. ſ.* [*trauſt*, Runick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honeſty! and *truſt*, his ſworn brother, a very ſimple gentleman. *Shakeſpeare*

My misfortunes may be of uſe to credulous maids, never to put too much *truſt* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Charge received in confidence.

In my wretched caſe 'twill be more juſt
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your *truſt*. *Dryden.*
His *truſt* was with th' eternal to be deemed
Equal in ſtrength. *Milton.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

4. Credit given without examination.

Moſt take things upon *truſt*, and miſemploy their aſſent by lazily enſlaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

5. Credit without payment.

Ev'n ſuch is time, who takes on *truſt*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and duſt. *Raleigh.*

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot ſee all with their own eyes; they muſt commit many great *truſts* to their miniſters. *Bacon.*

Thou the ſooner
Temptation found'ſt, or over potent charms,
To violate the ſacred *truſt* of ſilence
Depoſited within thee. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

7. Depoſit; ſomething committed to charge, of which an account muſt be given.

Although the advantages one man poſſeſſeth more than another, may be called his property with reſpect to other men, yet with reſpect to God they are only a *truſt*. *Swift.*

8. Fidelity; ſuppoſed honeſty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of ſpecial *truſt*; wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tob.* x. 12.

9. State of him to whom ſomething is entruſted.

I ſerve him truly, that will put me in *truſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Being tranſplanted out of his cold barren dioceſe he was left in that great *truſt* with the king. *Clarendon.*

Expect no more from ſervants than is juſt,
Reward them well if they obſerve their *truſt*. *Denham.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in.

I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *truſt* a woman
With wind. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. To believe; to credit.

Give me your hand: *truſt* me you look well. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.

When you lie down, with a ſhort prayer commit yourſelf into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *truſt* him with yourſelf as you muſt do when you are dying. *Taylor.*

4. To commit with confidence.

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me juſt,
This much the rogue to publick ears will *truſt*:
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove,
My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryden.*
Whom with your pow'r and fortune, Sir, you *truſt*,
Now to ſuſpect is vain. *Dryden.*

5. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee to *truſt* thee from my ſide. *Milton.*

6. To ſell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*

1. To be confident of ſomething future.

I *truſt* to come unto you, and ſpeak face to face. 2 *John.*

From this grave, this duſt,
My God ſhall raiſe me up I *truſt*. *Raleigh.*

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.

The iſles ſhall wait upon me, and on mine arm ſhall they *truſt*. *Iſa.* li. 5.

The Lord is a buckler to all that *truſt* in him. 2 *Sam.*

Sin never ſhall hurt them more who rightly *truſt*
In this his ſatisfaction. *Milton.*

3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well you may fear too far
—Safer than *truſt* too far. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To expect.

The ſimplicity of the goat ſhews us what an honeſt man is to *truſt* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRUSTEE'. *n.ſ.* [from *truſt*.]

1. One entruſted with any thing.

Having made choice of ſuch a confeſſor that you may *truſt* your ſoul with, ſincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *truſtee* from God, commiſſioned by him as his miniſterial deputy, to hear, judge, and abſolve you. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

2. One to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another.

You are not the *truſtees* of the publick liberty: and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much leſs to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *truſt*.] One who truſts.

Nor ſhall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truſter* of your own report
Againſt yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

TRU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *truſty*.] Honeſty; fidelity; faithfulneſs.

If the good qualities which lie diſperſed among other creatures, innocence in a ſheep, *truſtineſs* in a dog, are ſingly ſo commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii.

TRU'STLESS. *n. ſ.* [from *truſt*.] Unfaithful; unconſtant; not to be truſted. A word elegant, but out of uſe.

I beheld this fickle *truſtleſs* ſtate,
Of vain world's glory, flitting to and fro. *Spenſer.*

TRU'STY. *adj.* [from *truſt*.]

1. Honeſt; faithful; true; fit to be truſted.

This daſtard, at the battle of Poictiers,
Before we met, or that a ſtroke was given,
Like to a *truſty* 'ſquire, did run away. *Shakeſpeare.*
This *truſty* ſervant
Shall paſs between us. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He removeth away the ſpeech of the *truſty*, and taketh away the underſtanding of the aged. *Job*, xii. 26.

Guyomar his *truſty* ſlave has ſent. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Theſe prodigious treaſures which flowed in to him, he buried under-ground by the hands of his moſt *truſty* ſlaves. *Addiſon.*

2. Strong; ſtout; ſuch as will not fail.

When he ſaw no power might prevail,
His *truſty* ſword he called to his aid. *Fairy Queen.*
The neighing ſteeds are to the chariot ty'd,
The *truſty* weapon ſits on ev'ry ſide. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRUTH. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃeopða, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to falſehood; conformity of notions to things.

Truth is the joining or ſeparating of ſigns, as the things ſignified agree or diſagree. *Locke.*

That men are pubeſcent at the year of twice ſeven is accounted a punctual *truth*. *Brown.*

Perſuaſive words, impregn'd
With reaſon to her ſeeming and with *truth*. *Milton.*

This clue leads them through the mizmaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*
And lend a lie the confidence of *truth*. *Anonymous.*

3. Purity from falſehood.

So young and ſo untender?
——So young, my lord, and true.
——Let it be ſo, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shakeſp.*

4. Fidelity; conſtancy.

The thoughts of paſt pleaſure and *truth*,
The beſt of all bleſſings below. *Song.*

5. Honeſty; virtue.

The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not ſuffice, it muſt appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. It is uſed ſometimes by way of conceſſion.

She ſaid, *truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Matt.* xv. 27.

7. Exactneſs; conformity to rule.

Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

8. Reality.

In *truth*, what ſhould any prayer, framed to the miniſter's hand, require, but only ſo to be read as behoveth. *Hooker.*

9. *Of a* TRUTH, or *in* TRUTH. In reality.

Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Aſſyria have deſtroyed the nations. 2 *Kings*, xix. 17.

TRUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trutina*, Latin.] The act of weighing; examination by the ſcale.

Men may miſtake if they diſtinguiſh not the ſenſe of levity unto themſelves, and in regard of the ſcale or deciſion of *trutination*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of.

Some among you have beheld me fighting,
Come *try* upon yourſelves what you have ſeen me. *Shak.*
He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taſte meat? *Job.*

2. To experience; to aſſay; to have knowledge or experience of.

Thou know'ſt only good; but evil haſt not *try'd*. *Milton.*

Some to far Oaxis ſhall be ſold,
Or *try* the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*
With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,
Th' inhuman Cyclops and his den defy'd;
What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*

3. To examine as a judge.

4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.

5. To bring to a deciſion, with *out* emphatical.

Nicanor hearing of their courageouſneſs to fight for their country, durſt not *try* the matter by the ſword. 2 *Mac.* xiv.

I'll *try* it *out*, and give no quarter. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

6. To act on as a teſt.

The fire ſev'n times *tried* this;
Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is,
Which did never chuſe amiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To bring as to a teſt.

The *trying* of your faith worketh patience. *Jam.* i. 3.

They open to themſelves at length the way
Up hither under long obedience *try'd*. *Milton.*

8. To eſſay; to attempt.

Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton.*

9. To purify; to refine.

After life
Try'd in ſharp tribulation, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt.

TUB. *n. ſ.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]

1. A large open veſſel of wood.

In the Eaſt Indies, if you ſet a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 78.

They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*. *Milt.*

Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*

2. A ſtate of ſalivation. I know not well why ſo called.

Seaſon the ſlaves
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the roſe-cheek'd youth
To th' *tub*-faſt, and the diet. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

TUBE. *n.ſ.* [*tube*, French; *tubus*, Latin.] A pipe; a ſiphon; a long body.

There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Diſpers'd æthereal forms, and down they fell. *Roſcomm.*
A ſpot like which aſtronomer
Through his glaz'd optick *tube* yet never ſaw. *Milton.*

This bears up part of it out at the ſurface of the earth, the reſt through the *tubes* and veſſels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

TU'BERCLE. *n. ſ.* [*tubercule*, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Latin.] A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body; a pimple.

A conſumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a ſchirroſity, or a crude *tubercle*. *Harvey.*

TUBE'ROSE. *n. ſ.* A flower.

The ſtalks of *tuberoſes* run up four foot high more or leſs; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Eternal ſpring, with ſmiling verdure here,
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year,
The *tuberoſe* ever breathes, and violets blow. *Garth.*

TU'BEROUS. *adj.* [*tubereux*, French; from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excreſcences.

Parts of *tuberous* hæmatitæ ſhew ſeveral varieties in the cruſts, ſtriature, and conſtitution of the body. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Latin.] Reſembling a pipe or trunk; conſiſting of a pipe; long and hollow; fiſtular.

He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like ſnout reſembling that of the hippocampus, or horſe-fiſh. *Grew's Muſæum.*

TU'BULE. *n. ſ.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A ſmall pipe or fiſtular body.

As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them ſea-ſhells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the Deluge, ſo theſe ſtones had then incorporated with them teſtaceous *tubules*, related to the ſiphunculi, or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

TU'BULATED. } *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fiſtular; longitudinally hollow.
TU'BULOUS. }

The teeth are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poiſon into the wound they make; but their hollowneſs doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

TUCK. *n. ſ.* [*twcca*, Welſh, a knife; *eſtoc*, French; *ſtocco*, Italian.]

1. A long narrow ſword.

If he by chance eſcape your venom'd *tuck*,
Our purpoſe may hold there. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Theſe being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free's ſword from retentive ſcabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From ruſty durance he bail'd *tuck*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

2. A kind of net.

The *tuck* is narrower meaſhed, and therefore ſcarce lawful with a long bunt in the midſt. *Carew.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* [from *trucken*, German.] To preſs. *Skinn.*

1. To cruſh together; to hinder from ſpreading.

She *tucked* up her veſtments, like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmoſt ſummit of the promontory. *Addiſon.*

The ſex, at the ſame time they are letting down their ſtays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow ſhorter and ſhorter every day. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The following age of females firſt *tucked* up their garments to the elbows, and expoſed their arms to the air. *Addiſon.*

Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*

2. To incloſe, by tucking cloaths round.

Make his bed after different faſhions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print, and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.

An ulcer diſcharging a naſty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing ſkinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TU'CKER. *n.ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of women.

A female ornament by ſome called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a ſlip of fine linen or muſlin, uſed to run in a ſmall kind of ruffle round the uppermoſt verge of the ſtays. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

TU'CKETSONANCE. *n. ſ.* A word apparently derived from the French, but which I do not certainly underſtand; *tucquet* is a hat, and *toquer* is to ſtrike.

Let the trumpets ſound,
The *tucketſonance* and the note to mount. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*tuyeau*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY. *n. ſ.* [ꞇueꞅꝺæȝ, Saxon; ꞇuꝺ, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TU'FTAFFETY. *n. ſ.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of ſilk.

His cloaths were ſtrange, tho' coarſe, and black, tho' bare:
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet: but it was now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become *tufftaffety*. *Donne.*

TUFT. *n. ſ.* [*tuffe*, French.]

1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together.

Upon ſweet briar, a fine *tuft* or bruſh of moſs of divers colours, you ſhall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*

It is notorious for its goatiſh ſmell, and *tufts* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

A *tuft* of daiſies on a flow'ry lay. *Dryden.*
Near a living ſtream their manſion place
Edg'd round with moſs and *tufts* of matted graſs. *Dryd.*

The male among birds often appears in a creſt, comb, a *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A cluſter; a plump.

Going a little aſide into the wood, where many times before ſhe delighted to walk, her eyes were ſaluted with a *tuft* of trees ſo cloſe ſet together, as with the ſhade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*

My houſe is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shakeſpeare.*

With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain ſide,
With borders long the rivers. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Bow'r and field he ſought, where any *tuft*
Of grove, or garden-plot more pleaſant,
Their tendance, or plantation for delight. *Par. Loſt.*
Under a *tuft* of ſhade, that on a green
Stood whiſp'ring ſoft, by a freſh fountain ſide
They ſat them down. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft; a doubtful word, not authoriſed by any competent writer.

Sit beneath the ſhade
Of ſolemn oaks, that *tuft* the ſwelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomſon.*

TU'FTED. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or cluſters.

There does a ſable cloud
Turn forth her ſilver lining on the night,
And caſt a gleam over this *tufted* grove. *Milton.*
Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in *tufted* trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies
The cynoſure of neighb'ring eyes. *Milton.*
'Midſt the deſart fruitful fields ariſe,
That crown'd with *tufted* trees and ſpringing corn,
Like verdant iſles the ſable waſte adorn. *Pope.*

TU'FTY. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority.

Let me ſtrip thee of thy *tufty* coat,
Spread thy ambroſial ſtores. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To TUG. *v. a.* [ꞇɪȝan, ꞇeoȝan, Saxon.]

1. To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to draw.

No more *tug* one another thus, nor moil yourſelves; receive
Priſe equal; conqueſts crown ye both: the liſts to others leave. *Chapman's Iliads.*
Theſe two maſſy pillars
With horrible confuſion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he ſhook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that ſat beneath,
The whole roof after them, with burſt of thunder. *Milton.*
Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There ſweat, there ſtrain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roſcomm.*

2. To pull; to pluck.

Prieſt, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you ſoundly. *Shakeſpeare.*
There leaving him to his repoſe
Secur'd from the purſuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a ſong,
And a well-tun'd theorbo hung
Upon a bough, to eaſe the pain
His *tugg'd* ears ſuffer'd, with a ſtrain. *Hudibras, p.* i.

To TUG. *v. n.*

1. To pull; to draw.

The meaner ſort will *tug* luſtily at one oar. *Sandys.*

Lead your thoughts to the galleys, there thoſe wretched captives are chained to the oars they *tug* at. *Boyle.*

There is ſuch *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Thus galley-ſlaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in proſpect of the ſhore;
But would not work at all, if not conſtrain'd before. *Dryden.*

We have been *tugging* a great while againſt the ſtream, and have almoſt weathered our point; a ſtretch or two more will do the work; but if inſtead of that we ſlacken our arms, and drop our oars, we ſhall be hurried back to the place from whence we ſet out. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. To labour; to contend; to ſtruggle.

Caſt your good counſels
Upon his paſſion; let myſelf and fortune
Tug for the time to come. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad diſplay'd, as one that graſpt
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

They long wreſtled and ſtrenuouſly *tugg'd* for their liberty with a no leſs magnanimous than conſtant pertinacy. *Howard.*

Go now with ſome daring drug,
Bait thy diſeaſe, and while they *tug*,
Thou to maintain the cruel ſtriſe,
Spend the dear treaſure of thy life. *Craſhaw.*

Tug. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmoſt effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling daſtard: at the *tug* he falls,
Vaſt ruins come along, rent from the ſmoking walls. *Dryd.*

Tu'gger. *n. ſ.* [from *tug.*] One that tugs or pulls hard.

Tui'tion. *n. ſ.* [*tuitio* from *tueor*, Latin.] Guardianſhip; ſuperintendant care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wiſdom, to put himſelf under the *tuition* of a beaſt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

They forcibly endeavour to caſt the churches, under my care and *tuition*, into the moulds they have faſhioned to their deſigns. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this ſhews the peſtilential deſign of thoſe that attempt to diſjoin the civil and eccleſiaſtical intereſts, ſetting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former. *South's Sermons.*

When ſo much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what moſt delights them, that they may perceive that thoſe under whoſe *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

TU'LIP. *n. ſ.* [*tulipe*, French; *tulipa*, Latin.] A flower.

It hath a lilly flower, compoſed of ſix leaves, ſhaped ſomewhat like a pitcher; the pointal riſing in the middle of the flower is ſurrounded with ſtamina, and afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, which opens into three parts, and is divided into three cells, full of plain ſeeds, reſting upon one another in a double row. To theſe may be added a coated root, with fibres on the lower part. The properties of a good *tulip*, according to the characteriſticks of the beſt floriſts of the preſent age, are, 1. It ſhould have a tall ſtem. 2. The flower ſhould conſiſt of ſix leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom ſhould be proportioned to their top; their upper part ſhould be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened ſhould neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather ſtand erect; the flower ſhould be of a middling ſize, neither over large nor too ſmall. 5. The ſtripes ſhould be ſmall and regular, ariſing quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives ſhould not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three claſſes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and ſerotines, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near ſo fair, nor riſe half ſo high, as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing ſo early in the ſpring. Their roots ſhould be taken up and ſpread upon mats in a ſhady place to dry; after which they ſhould be cleared from their filth, and put up in a dry place until the ſeaſon for planting. *Millar.*

The *tulip* opens with the riſing, and ſhuts with the ſetting ſun. *Hakewell.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce ſome of another, and running through all, ſtill eſcape a blue. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Tu'liptree. A tree.

To **TU'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*tomber*, French; *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come ſuddenly to the ground.

Though the treaſure
Of nature's germins *tumble* all together,
Anſwer me. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuouſly.

When riches come by the courſe of inheritance and teſtaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.*

To ſtand or walk, to riſe or *tumble*,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Siſyphus lifts his ſtone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom. *Addiſon's Spect.*

3. To roll about.

I ſaw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, ſo as well he might *tumble* and toſs. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Glo'ſter ſtumbled, and in falling ſtruck me
Into the *tumbling* billows of the main. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To play tricks by various librations of the body.

Reform our ſenſe, and teach the men t'obey;
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To **Tu'mble.** *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he ſhould at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he loſt all patience. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A man by *tumbling* his thoughts, and forming them into expreſſions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuſe propitious ſhafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often ſets itſelf on work in ſearch of ſome hidden ideas; though ſometimes they are rouzed and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day-light by ſome turbulent paſſions. *Locke's Works.*

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou ſtill be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy huſband and thyſelf,
From top of honour to diſgrace's feet? *Shakeſpeare.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain,
His friend to free, was *tumbled* on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him faſt, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

Tu'mble. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: Why, ſays a paſſenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourſelf with a fall. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tu'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *tumble.*] One who ſhews poſtures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What ſtrange agility and activeneſs do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exerciſe? *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Nic. bounced up with a ſpring equal to that of the nimbleſt *tumblers* or rope-dancers. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* through the hoops was ſhown,
Such ſkill in paſſing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

Tu'mbrel. *n. ſ.* [*tombereau*, French.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compaſs that fallow as ſoon as ye can. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*

My corps is in a *tumbrel* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and incloſ'd with dung;
That cart arreſt, and raiſe a common cry,
For ſacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What ſhall I do with this beaſtly *tumbril?* go lie down and ſleep, you ſot. *Congreve.*

To convince the preſent little race how unequal all their meaſures were to an antediluvian, in reſpect of the inſects which now appear for men, he ſometimes rode in an open *tumbril.* *Tatler.*

Tumefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling.

The common ſigns and effects of weak fibres, are paleneſs, a weak pulſe, *tumefactions* in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Tume'fy.** *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Latin.] To ſwell; to make to ſwell.

I applied three ſmall cauſticks triangular about the *tumefied* joint. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A fleſhy excreſcence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, ſuppoſed to demand extirpation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Tu'mid. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raiſed above the level.

So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills, ſo low
Down ſunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; boaſtful; puffy; falſely ſublime.

Though ſuch expreſſions may ſeem *tumid* and aſpiring, yet cannot I ſcruple to uſe ſeeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the higheſt hyperboles but ſeeming ones. *Boyle.*

TU'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid ſwelling.

Tumour is a diſeaſe, in which the parts recede from their natural ſtate by an undue encreaſe of their bigneſs. *Wiſem.*

Having diſſected this ſwelling vice, and ſeen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the diſeaſe be founded in pride, the abating that is the moſt natural remedy. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Affected pomp; falſe magnificence; puffy grandeur; ſwelling mien; unſubſtantial greatneſs.

His ſtile was rich of phraſe, but ſeldom in bold metaphors; and ſo far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Wotton.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks upon the paſſions of the multitude. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tu'morous. *adj.* [from *tumour.*]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever ſaw any cypreſs or pine, ſmall below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unleſs ſome diſeaſed plant. *Wotton.*

2. Faſtuous; vainly pompous; falſely magnificent.

According to their ſubject, theſe ſtiles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vaſt and *tumorous*, ſpeaking of petty and inferior things. *Ben. Johnſon.*

His limbs were rather ſturdy than dainty, ſublime and almoſt *tumorous* in his looks and geſtures. *Wotton.*

To **Tump**, among gardeners; to fence trees about with earth.

To **Tu'mulate.** *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To ſwell. This ſeems to be the ſenſe here, but I ſuſpect the word to be wrong.

Urinous ſpirits, or volatile alkalies, are ſuch enemies to acid, that as ſoon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have diſarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

Tu'mulose. *adj.* [*tumuloſus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

Tumulo'sity. *n. ſ.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hillineſs. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *n. ſ.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.]

1. A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude.

A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Eſtrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppoſe,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks aroſe. *Pope.*

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A ſtir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What ſtir is this? what *tumults* in the heav'ns?
Whence cometh this alarum and this noiſe? *Shakeſpeare.*

Tumult and confuſion all embroil'd. *Milton.*

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raiſing a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confuſion, thus troubling and becalming nature. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Tumu'ltuarily. *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary manner.

Tumu'ltuariness. *n. ſ.* [from *tumultuary.*] Turbulence; inclination or diſpoſition to tumults or commotions.

The *tumultuarineſs* of the people, or the factiouſneſs of preſbyters, gave occaſion to invent new models. *K. Charles.*

Tumu'ltuary. *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult.*]

1. Diſorderly; promiſcuous; confuſed.

Perkin had learned, that people under command uſed to conſult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwiſe; and obſerving their orderly, and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the worſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict. *K. Charles.*

Is it likely, that the divided atoms ſhould keep the ſame ranks in ſuch a variety of *tumultuary* agitations in that liquid medium. *Glanv. Sceſ.*

2. Reſtleſs; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and reſtleſs ſtate. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **Tumu'ltuate.** *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Latin.] To make a tumult.

Tumultua'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *tumultuate.*] Irregular and confuſed agitation.

That in the ſound the contiguous air receives many ſtrokes from the particles of the liquor, ſeems probable by the ſudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle's Works.*

Tumultu'ous. *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, Fr.]

1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confuſedly agitated.

The ſtrong rebuff of ſome *tumultuous* cloud
Hurry'd him aloft. *Milton.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth
Now rowling, boils in his *tumultuous* breaſt,
And like a deviliſh engine back recoils
Upon himſelf. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The vital blood, that had forſook my heart,
Returns again in ſuch *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reaſon of the continual preſence of their king, whoſe only perſon oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thouſand evil occaſions. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought reſts for me in this *tumultuous* ſtrife,
But to make open proclamation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Furiouſly running in upon him with *tumultuous* ſpeech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of ſables. *Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to ſpeak louder, and as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themſelves fitteſt inſtruments of commandment. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Tumu'ltuously. *adv.* [from *tumultuous.*] By act of the multitude; with confuſion and violence.

It was done by edict, not *tumultuouſly*; the ſword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon's Holy War.*

TUN. *n. ſ.* [tunne, Sax. *tonne*, Dutch; *tonne*, *tonneau*, Fr.]

1. A large caſk.

As when a ſpark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun*, ſome magazine to ſtore
Againſt a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. A pipe; the meaſure of two hogſheads.

3. Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breaſt. *Shak.*

4. A drunkard. In burleſque.

Here's a *tun* of midnight-work to come,
Og from a treaſon-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thouſand pounds.

6. A cubick ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.

7. Dryden has uſed it for a perimetrical meaſure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo clear. *Dryden.*

To **Tun.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into caſks; to barrel.

If in the muſt, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the burrage ſtay a time, and be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The ſame fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding ſpirit. The ſame juice *tunned* up, arms itſelf with tartar. *Boyle's Works.*

Tu'nable. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; muſical.

A cry more *tunable*
Was never hallo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakeſp.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,
Smooth on the tongue diſcours'd, pleaſing to th' ear,
And *tunable* as ſylvan pipe or ſong. *Milton.*

All *tunable* ſounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the ſonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteneſs or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable* to a modern ear. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

Tu'nableness. *n. ſ.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiouſneſs.

Tu'nably. *adv.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniouſly; melodiouſly.

TUNE. *n. ſ.* [*toon*, Dutch; *ton*, Swediſh; *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. *Tune* is a diverſity of notes put together. *Locke.*

Came he to ſing a raven's note,
Whoſe diſmal *tune* bereft my vital pow'rs. *Shakeſp.*

Tunes and airs have in themſelves ſome affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, ſolemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining mens minds to pity, warlike *tunes*; ſo that *tunes* have a prediſpoſition to the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unſteddy nature to her law,
And the low world in meaſur'd motion draw
After the heav'nly *tune*, which none can hear
Of human mould with groſs unpurged ear. *Milton.*

That ſweet ſong you ſung one ſtarry night,
The *tune* I ſtill retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The diſpoſition in the fiddle to play *tunes*. *Arb. & Pope.*

2. Sound; note.

Such a noiſe aroſe
As the ſhrouds make at ſea in a ſtiff tempeſt,
As loud, and to as many *tunes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune*, by preſerving laws in their due execution and vigour. *K. Charles.*

4. State of giving the due ſounds, as *the fiddle is in tune*, or *out of tune.*

5. Proper ſtate for uſe or application; right diſpoſition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes aukwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with reſpect to order.

Diſtreſſed Lear, in his better *tune*, remembers what we are come about. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Tune.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tun'd*, that glitter'd by their ſide. *Milton.*

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that ſound; and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

2. To ſing harmoniouſly.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praiſe. *Milton.*

Rouze up, ye Thebans; *tune* your Io Pæans;
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*

Leave ſuch to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, and languiſhingly flow. *Pope.*

To **Tune.** *v. n.*

1. To form one ſound to another.

The winds were huſh'd, no leaf ſo ſmall
At all was ſeen to ſtir;
Whilſt *tuning* to the waters fall,
The ſmall birds ſang to her. *Drayt. Q. of Cynthia.*

All ſounds on fret or ſtop
Temper'd ſoft *tunings*, intermix'd with voice. *Milton.*

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

Tu'neful. *adj.* [*tune* and *full.*] Muſical; harmonious.

I ſaw a pleaſant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds reſounding love. *Milton.*

Earth ſmiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the ſky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply. *Dryd.*

For thy own glory ſing our ſov'reign's praiſe,
God of verſes and of days;
Let all thy *tuneful* ſons adorn
Their laſting works with William's name. *Prior.*

Poets themſelves muſt fall, like thoſe they ſung,
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue. *Pope.*

Tu'neless. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmuſical.

When in hand my *tuneleſs* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes deſpight. *Spenſer.*

Swallow, what doſt thou
With thy *tuneleſs* ſerenade. *Cowley.*

Tu'ner. *n. ſ.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes.

The pox of ſuch antick, liſping, affected phantaſies, theſe new *tuners* of accents. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'NICK. *n. ſ.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dreſs.

The *tunicks* of the Romans, which anſwer to our waiſtcoats, were without ornaments, and with very ſhort ſleeves. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Covering; integument; tunicle.

Lohocks and ſyrups abate and demulce the hoarſeneſs of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedneſs of the intern *tunick* of the gullet. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and cloſe *tunicks*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

The dropſy of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural diſcharge of that water continually ſeparating on the internal ſurface of the *tunick*. *Sharp.*

TU'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *tunick*.] Cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely tranſparent, to let in the light and colour unſoiled. *Ray.*

One ſingle grain of wheat, barley, or rye, ſhall contain four or five diſtinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

TU'NNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *tun*.]

1. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun.

The conſideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to enquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their ſhipping. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tax laid on a tun; as to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

TU'NNEL. *n. ſ.*

1. The ſhaft of a chimney; the paſſage for the ſmoke.

It was a vault ybuilt for great diſpence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoſe long *tunnel* thence
The ſmoak forth threw. *Fairy Queen.*

The water being rarified, and by rarification reſolved into wind, will force up the ſmoke, which otherwiſe might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverſe. *Wotton's Arch.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels.

For the help of the hearing, make an inſtrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigneſs of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and ſo reſembling a funnel or tunnel.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The Phalænæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is uſed by Derham for to make net-work; to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiouſly *tunnel* them into neſts, but artificially ſuſpend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

TU'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A ſea-fiſh.

Some fiſh are boiled and preſerved freſh in vinegar, as *tonny* and turbot. *Carew.*

TUP. *n. ſ.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet uſed in Staffordſhire, and in other provinces.

To TUP. *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

TU'RBAN.
TUR'BANT. } *n. ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.
TU'RBAND.

Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are ſo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not ſo huge as the Turkiſh *turbans*. *Bacon.*

From utmoſt Indian iſle, Taprobane,
Duſk faces with white ſilken *turbants* wreath'd. *Milton.*

I ſee the Turk nodding with his *turbant*. *Howel.*

Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For folded *turbants* fineſt Holland bear. *Dryden.*

TU'RBANED. *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.

A *turban'd* Turk
That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the ſtate,
I took by the thoat. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'RBARY. *n. ſ.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

The brazen inſtruments of death diſcharge
Horrible flames, and *turbid* ſtreaming clouds
Of ſmoke ſulphureous, intermix'd with theſe
Large globous irons fly. *Phillips.*

The ordinary ſprings, which were before clear, freſh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

TU'RBIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *turbid*.] Muddineſs; thickneſs.

TU'RBINATED. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twiſted; ſpiral.

Let mechaniſm here produce a ſpiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*

2. Among botaniſts plants are called *turbinated*, as ſome parts of them reſemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*

TURBINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *turbinated*.] The art of ſpinning like a top.

TU'RBITH. *n. ſ.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow precipitate.

I ſent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers ſhell'd ſoon off. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TU'RBOT. *n. ſ.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fiſh.

Some fiſh are preſerved freſh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*

Of fiſhes you ſhall find in arms the whale, the ſalmon, the *turbot*. *Peacham.*

Nor oyſters of the Lucrine lake
My ſober appetite would wiſh,
Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*

TU'RBULENCE.
TU'RBULENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*turbulence*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Lat.]

1. Tumult; confuſion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of ſlaughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oft-times noxious where they light
On man, beaſt, plant, waſteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whoſe heads they roar, and ſeem to point:
They oft foreſignify and threaten ill. *Milton.*

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reaſon will reſume her ſov'reign ſway. *Dryden.*

2. Tumultuouſneſs; liableneſs to confuſion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood,
From ſtagnating preſerves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the ſpirits, ſinks the lees. *Swift.*

TU'RBULENT. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]

1. Raiſing agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirſt, and refreſh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whoſe heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Expoſed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now toſt, and *turbulent*! *Milton.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous ſort of death has heav'n deſign'd
For ſo untam'd, ſo *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave;
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* ſpirits, that were diſſatiſfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of ſtate. *Bentley.*

TURBU'LENTLY. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuouſly; violently.

TU'RCISM. *n. ſ.* [*turciſmus*, low Latin.] The religion of the Turks.

Methinks I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *turciſm* preached to me by one of Mahomet's prieſts. *Dr Maine.*

He is condemned immediately, as preferring *Turciſm* to Chriſtianity. *Atterbury.*

TU'RCOIS. *n. ſ.* [*turcois*, Dutch.] A precious ſtone.

TURD. *n. ſ.* [ꞇuꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *n. ſ.* [ꞇẏꞃꝼ, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch; *torf*, Swediſh.] A clod covered with graſs; a part of the ſurface of the ground.

Where was this lane?
Cloſe by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and laſt long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near uſhering guides?
They left me weary on a graſſy *turf*. *Milton.*

Then living *turfs* upon his body lay. *Dryden.*

Each place ſome monument of thee ſhould bear;
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raiſe. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and ſhakes the ſolid ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ambaſſador every morning religiouſly ſaluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native ſoil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. *Addiſon.*

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the moſſy *turf*,
Sufficient. *Phillips.*

Yet ſhall thy grave with riſing flow'rs be dreſt,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breaſt. *Pope.*

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the ſea is *turfed*. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *turf*.] The ſtate of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY. *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

TUR'GENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is neceſſary not only to purge them, but alſo to ſtrengthen the infeſted parts. *Government of the Tongue.*

The cluſters clear,
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomſon.*

TURGE'SCENCE.
TURGE'SCENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*turgeſcens*, Lat.] The act of ſwelling; the ſtate of being ſwollen.

The inſtant *turgeſcence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TU'RGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately fill'd with air, and ſtrongly tied, held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, ſuddenly broke with a vehement noiſe. *Boyle.*

The ſpirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febril fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Diſburthen thou thy ſapleſs wood
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Phillips.*

Thoſe channels *turgid* with th' obſtructed tide
Stretch their ſmall holes and make their meſhes wide. *Blackmore.*

2. Pompous; tumid; faſtuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatſoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts's Logick.*

TURGI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *turgid*.] State of being ſwollen.

The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, ſlowneſs of ſpeech, vertigos, weakneſs, wateryneſs, and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

TU'RKEY. *n. ſ.* [*gallina turcica*, Latin.] A large domeſtick fowl brought from Turkey.

Here he comes ſwelling like a *turkey*-cock. *Shakeſp.*

The *turkey*-cock hath ſwelling gills, the hen leſs. *Bacon.*

So ſpeeds the wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the *turkey*'s callow care. *Gay.*

TU'RKOIS. *n. ſ.* [*turquoiſe*, French, from *turkey*.] A blue ſtone numbered among the meaner precious ſtones, now diſcovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Thoſe bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* ſtone, as it is commonly ſtiled by lapidaries, is part of a bone ſo tinged. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

TURM. *n. ſ.* [*turmæ*, Lat.] A troop. Not in uſe.

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horſe and wings. *Milton.*

TU'RMERICK. *n. ſ.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TU'RMOIL. *n. ſ.* [derived by Skinner from *tremouille*, Fr. a mil-hopper, more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; diſturbance; harraſſing uneaſineſs; tumultuous moleſtation. Little in uſe.

He ſeeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live and will not let me die. *Spenſer.*

There I'll reſt, as after much *turmoil*
A bleſſed ſoul doth in elyſium. *Shakeſpeare.*

Blinded greatneſs ever in *turmoil*,
Still ſeeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

Happy when I, from this *turmoil* ſet free,
That peaceful and divine aſſembly ſee. *Denham.*

To TU'RMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harraſs with commotion. Out of uſe.

That is not fault of will in thoſe godly fathers, but the troublous occaſions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled*. *Spenſer.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miſerably toſſed and *turmoiled* with theſe ſtorms of affliction. *Spenſer.*

Haughty Juno, who with endleſs broil,
Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himſelf, *turmoil*,
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r ſhall join. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in unquietneſs.

Having newly left thoſe grammatic ſhallows, where they ſtuck unreaſonably to learn a few words, on the ſudden are tranſported to be toſt and *turmoil'd* with their unballaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [ꞇuꞃnan, Sax. *tourner*, Fr. from *torno*, Lat.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the ſpit; yea and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would ſet up a top. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-gate he ſhould have old *turning* the key. *Shakeſpeare.*

They in numbers that compute
Days, months and years, towards his all-chearing lamp
Turn ſwift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To put the upperſide downwards; to ſhift with regard to the ſides.

When the hen has laid her eggs ſo that ſhe can cover them, what care does ſhe take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth? *Addiſon.*

3. To change with reſpect to poſition.

Expert
When to advance, or ſtand, or *turn* the ſway
Of battle. *Milton.*

He bid his angels *turn* aſcanſe the poles. *Milton.*

4. To change the ſtate of the ballance.

You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the ſcale. *Shakeſp.*

If I ſurvive, ſhall Troy the leſs prevail,
A ſingle ſoul's too light to *turn* the ſcale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inſide out.

He called me ſot;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong ſide out. *Shakeſp.*

The vaſt abyſs
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton.*

6. To change as to the poſture of the body, or direction of the look.

His gentle dumb expreſſion *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

The rage of thirſt and hunger now ſuppreſt,
The monarch *turns* him to his royal gueſt. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

7. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*torno*, Latin.]

As the placing one foot of a pair of compaſſes on a plane, and moving about the other foot, deſcribes a circle with the moving point; ſo any ſubſtance, pitched ſteddy on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, alſo deſcribes a circle concentric to the axis: and an edge-tool ſet ſteddy to that part of the outſide of the ſubſtance, will in a circumvolution of that ſubſtance, cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outſide alſo concentric to the axis. This is the whole ſum of *turning*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The whole lathe is made ſtrong, becauſe the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forceable coming about, would, if the lathe were ſlight, make it tremble, and ſo ſpoil the work. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

8. To form; to ſhape.

His whole perſon is finely *turned*, and ſpeaks him a man of quality. *Tatler*, Nº 75.

What nervous arms he boaſts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his ſhoulders ſpread! *Pope.*

9. To transform; to metamorphoſe; to tranſmute.

My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls aſleep. *Shakeſp.*

This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunſtones. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Turn the counſel of Ahithophel into fooliſhneſs. *2 Sam.*

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into deſpair, anger into rage, loſs into madneſs, and ſorrow to amazement. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

O goodneſs! that ſhall evil *turn* to good. *Milton.*

Of ſooty coal th' empirick alchemiſt
Can *turn*, or holds it poſſible to *turn*
Metals of droſſieſt ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

10. To make of another colour.

The choler of a hog *turned* ſyrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

11. To change; to alter.

Diſdain not me although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never ſun can burn,
Nor ſtorms do *turn*. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
Could *turn* ſo much the conſtitution
Of any conſtant man. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

12. To make a reverſe of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wiſe,
And when they leaſt expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*

13. To tranſlate.

The bard whom pilfer'd paſtorals renown;
Who *turns* a Perſian tale for half a crown,
Juſt writes to make his barrenneſs appear. *Pope.*

14. To change to another opinion, or party, worſe or better; to convert; to pervert.

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Pſ.* xxv.

16. To alter from one effect or purpoſe to another.

That unreadineſs which they find in us, they *turn* it to the ſoothing up themſelves in that accurſed fancy. *Hooker.*

When a ſtorm of ſad miſchance beats upon our ſpirits, *turn* it into advantage, to ſerve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make theſe evils the occaſion of a greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increaſe of our happineſs in the next. *Tillotſon.*

17. To betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it ſeems indifferent which of theſe two were moſt *turned* to. *Temple.*

18. To transfer.

Theſe came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. 1 *Chron.* xii. 23.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourſelves molten gods. *Lev.* xix. 4.

19. To fall upon.

The deſtruction of Demetrius, ſon to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

20. To make to nauſeate.

This beaſtly line quite *turns* my ſtomach. *Pope.*

21. To make giddy.

Eaſtern prieſts in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the ſun. *Pope.*

22. To infatuate; to make mad.

My aking head can ſcarce ſupport the pain,
This curſed love will ſurely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it ſhoots. *Theocrit.*

Alas! ſhe raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*. *Rowe.*

23. To direct to, or from any point.

The ſun
Was bid *turn* reins from th' equinoctial road. *Milton.*

A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may chuſe whether he will curiouſly ſurvey it. *Locke.*

Unleſs he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have clear and diſtinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock, who will not *turn* his eyes to it. *Locke.*

They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful proſpect. *Addiſon.*

24. To direct to a certain purpoſe or propenſion.

My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Addiſon's Cato.*

This *turns* the buſieſt ſpirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addiſon.*

His natural magnanimity *turn'd* all his thoughts upon ſomething more valuable than he had in view. *Addiſon.*

He *turn'd* his parts rather to books and converſation, than to politicks. *Prior.*

He is ſtill to ſpring from one of a poetical diſpoſition, from whom he might inherit a ſoul *turn'd* to poetry. *Pope.*

25. To double in.

Thus a wiſe taylor is not pinching,
But *turns* at ev'ry ſeam an inch in. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn theſe ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all ſides. *Watts.*

27. To drive from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter ſpeedily, than able to pierce far; like ſharp tools whoſe edges be very ſoon *turn'd*. *Aſcham.*

28. To drive by violence; to expel.

Rather *turn* this day out of the week;
This day of ſhame. *Shakeſpeare.*

They *turn'd* weak people and children unable for ſervice, out of the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

He now was grown deform'd and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd* out of door. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

If I had taken to the church, I ſhould have had more ſenſe than to have *turn'd* myſelf out of my benefice by writing libels on my pariſhioners. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

'Twould be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him out of paradiſe, to till the ground, and at the ſame time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*

A great man in a peaſant's houſe, finding his wife handſome, *turn'd* the good man out of his dwelling. *Addiſon.*

29. To apply.

They all the ſacred myſteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages ſhall *turn*. *Milton.*

When the paſſage is open, land will be *turned* moſt to great cattle; when ſhut, to ſheep. *Temple.*

30. To reverſe; to repeal.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compaſſion upon thee. *Deut.* xxx.

31. To keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffick.

Theſe are certain commodities, and yield the readieſt money of any that are *turn'd* in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

A man muſt guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*

32. To adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for ſtudies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for trade. *Addiſ.*

33. To put towards another.

I will ſend my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exod.* xxiii. 27.

34. To retort; to throw back.

Luther's conſcience, by his inſtigations, *turns* theſe very reaſonings upon him. *Atterbury.*

35. *To* TURN *away.* To diſmiſs from ſervice; to diſcard.

She did nothing but turn up and down, as ſhe had hoped to *turn away* the fancy that maſter'd her, and hid her face as if ſhe could have hidden herſelf from her own fancies. *Sidney.*

Yet you will be hanged for being ſo long abſent, or be *turned away*. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

She *turn'd away* one ſervant for putting too much oil in her ſallad. *Arbuthnot.*

36. *To* TURN *back.* To return to the hand from which it was received.

We *turn* not *back* the ſilks upon the merchant,
When we have ſpoil'd them. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

37. *To* TURN *off.* To diſmiſs contemptuouſly.

Having brought our treaſure
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him *off*,
Like to the empty aſs, to ſhake his ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

The murmurer is *turn'd off*, to the company of thoſe doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

He *turn'd off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addiſon.*

38. *To* TURN *off.* To give over; to reſign.

The moſt adverſe chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harveſt. And yet we are not ſo wholly *turned off* to that reverſion, as to have no ſupplies for the preſent; for beſides the comfort of ſo certain an expectation in another life, we have promiſes alſo for this. *Decay of Piety.*

39. *To* TURN *off.* To deflect.

The inſtitution of ſports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from buſying themſelves in matters of ſtate. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

40. *To* TURN *over.* To transfer.

Excuſing himſelf and *turning over* the fault to fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

41. *To* TURN *to.* To have recourſe to a book.

He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his buſineſs, *turn to* theſe rules. *Grew.*

Helvicus's tables may be *turn'd to* on all occaſions. *Locke.*

42. *To be* TURNED *of.* To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phraſe.

Narciſſus now his ſixteenth year began,
Juſt *turned of* boy, and on the verge of man. *Ovid's Met.*

When *turned of* forty they determined to retire to the country. *Addiſon.*

Irus, though now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world ſince five and twenty. *Addiſon.*

43. *To* TURN *over.* To refer.

After he had ſaluted Solyman, and was about to declare the cauſe of his coming, he was *turn'd over* to the Baſſa's. *Knolles.*

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

44. *To* TURN *over.* To examine one leaf of a book after another.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

45. *To* TURN *over.* To throw off the ladder.

Criminals condemned to ſuffer
Are blinded firſt, and then *turn'd over*. *Butler.*

To TURN. *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.

Such a light and mettl'd dance
Saw you never;
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That *turn* round like grindleſtones. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The gate on golden hinges *turning*. *Milton.*

The cauſe of the imagination that things *turn* round, is, for that the ſpirits themſelves *turn*, being compreſſed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compreſſion, *turneth*, as we ſee in water: and it is all one to the ſight, whether the viſual ſpirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we ſee that long *turning* round breedeth the ſame imagination. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To ſhew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing.

Pompey *turned* upon him and bad him be quiet. *Bacon.*

The underſtanding *turns* inwards on itſelf, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

Turn, mighty monarch, *turn*, this way:
Do not refuſe to hear. *Dryden.*

3. To move the body round.

Nature wrought ſo, that ſeeing me ſhe *turn'd*. *Milton.*

He ſaid, that *turning* ſhort with ſpeedy pace,
Caſts back a ſcornful glance and quits the place. *Dryden.*

4. To move from its place.

The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either ſide, by reaſon of relaxation of the tendons upon the leaſt walking. *Wiſeman.*

5. To change poſture.

If one with ten thouſand dice, ſhould throw five thouſand ſiſes once or twice, we might ſay he did it by chance; but if, with almoſt an infinite number he ſhould, without failing, throw the ſame ſiſes, we ſhould certainly conclude he did it by art, or that theſe dice could *turn* upon no other ſide. *Cheyne.*

6. To have a tendency or direction.

There is not a more melancholy obect than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon.*

His cares all *turn* upon Aſtyanax,
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A. Philips.*

7. To move the face to another quarter.

The night ſeems doubled with the fear ſhe brings,
The morning, as miſtaken, *turns* about,
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

8. To depart from the way; to deviate.

My lords *turn* in, into your ſervant's houſe. *Gen.* xix. 2.

Virgil ſuppoſe indeſcribing the fury of his hero in a battle, when endeavouring to raiſe our concernment to the higheſt pitch, *turns* ſhort on the ſudden into ſome ſimilitude, which diverts attention from the main ſubject. *Dryden.*

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.

Your bodies may at laſt *turn* all to ſpirit. *Milton.*

A ſtorm of ſad miſchance will *turn* into ſomething that is good, if we liſt to make it ſo. *Taylor.*

This ſuſpicion *turned* to jealouſy, and jealouſy to rage; then ſhe diſdains and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryd.*

Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and obſerving his eyes fixed with great ſeriouſneſs, tells him that he had reaſon to be thoughtful, ſince a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods ſend him at his requeſt might *turn* to his deſtruction. *Addiſon.*

For this I ſuffer'd Phœbus' ſteeds to ſtray,
And the mad ruler to miſguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of aſhes *turn'd*,
And heav'n itſelf the wand'ring chariot burn'd. *Pope.*

Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*

10. To become by a change.

Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

They *turn* viragos too; the wreſtler's toil
They try. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

In this diſeaſe, the gall will *turn* of a blackiſh colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy conſiſtence. *Arbuthnot.*

11. To change ſides.

I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if ſleep were there, but ſleep was loſt. *Dryden.*

As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of eaſe, ſo men in the extremeſt miſery fly to the firſt appearance of relief, though never ſo vain. *Swift.*

12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.

Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Exod.* xxxii. 12.

Turn at my reproof: behold I will pour out my ſpirit. *Prov.* i. 23.

He'll relent and *turn* from his diſpleaſure. *Milton.*

13. To change to acid. Uſed of milk.

Has friendſhip ſuch a faint and milky heart,
It *turns* in leſs than two nights? *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

Aſſes milk *turneth* not ſo eaſily as cows. *Bacon.*

14. To be brought eventually.

Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride ſet them on work on ſomething which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke on Education.*

Chriſtianity directs our actions ſo, as every thing we do may *turn* to account at the great day. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

For want of due improvement, theſe uſeful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker on Learning.*

15. To depend on, as the chief point.

When a man once perceives how far ideas agree or diſagree, he will be able to judge of what other people ſay.

The queſtion *turns* upon this point; when the Preſbyterians ſhall have got their ſhare of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to uſe the utmoſt of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*

The firſt platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns*. *Pope.*

16. To grow giddy.

I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain *turn*, and the deficient ſight
Topple down headlong. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

17. To have an unexpected conſequence or tendency.

If we repent ſeriouſly, ſubmit contentedly, and ſerve him faithfully, afflictions ſhall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*

18. *To* TURN *away.* To deviate from a proper courſe.

The *turning away* of the ſimple ſhall ſlay him. *Prov.*

In ſome ſprings of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of ſtone. *Bacon.*

19. To return; to recoil.

His foul eſteem
Sticks no diſhonour on our front, but *turns*
Foul on himſelf. *Milton.*

20. To be directed to, or from any point.

Forthwith from dance to ſweet repaſt they *turn*. *Milt.*

21. *To* TURN *off.* To divert one's courſe.

The peaceful banks which profound ſilence keep,
The little boat ſecurely paſſes by;
But where with noiſe the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Norris.*

TURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.

2. Meander; winding way.

Fear miſled the youngeſt from his way;
But Niſus hit the *turns*. *Dryden.*

After a turbulent and noiſy courſe among the rocks, the Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tyber. *Addiſon.*

2. A walk to and fro.

My good and gracious Lord of Canterbury:
Come, you and I muſt walk a *turn* together. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nothing but the open air will do me good, I'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Upon a bridge ſomewhat broader than the ſpace a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, deſire ſome eminent philoſopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*

4. Change; viciſſitude; alteration.

An admirable facility muſick hath to expreſs and repreſent to the mind, more inwardly than any other ſenſible mean, the very ſtanding, riſing, and falling; the very ſteps and inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all paſſions whereunto the mind is ſubject. *Hooker.*

Oh, world, thy ſlippery *turns*! friends now faſt ſworn,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtate of Chriſtendom might by this have a *turn*. *Bacon.*

The king with great nobleneſs and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, reſtored Edward Stafford. *Bacon.*

This *turn* hath made amends! thou haſt fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous. *Milton.*

This *turn*'s too quick to be without deſign;
I'll ſound the bottom of 't ere I believe. *Dryden.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,
And hate relentleſs of my heavenly foe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

An Engliſh gentleman ſhould be well verſed in the hiſtory of England, that he may obſerve the ſeveral *turns* of ſtate, and how produced. *Locke.*

5. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or firſt appearance.

The Athenians were offered liberty, but the wiſe *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a ſacrifice of the author. *Swift.*

6. Chance; hap.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleaſes. *Col.*

7. Occaſion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, falling from his ſpeed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done.

Myſelf would be glad to take ſome breath, and deſire that ſome of you would take your *turn* to ſpeak. *Bacon.*

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*

The ſpiteful ſtars have ſhed their venom down;
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryden.*

Though they held the power of the civil ſword unlawful, whilſt they were to be governed by it, yet they eſteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterb.*

A ſaline conſtitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic: of theſe in their *turns*. *Arbuthnot.*

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil, he. *Swift.*

9. Actions of kindneſs or malice.

Lend this virgin aid;
Thanks are half loſt when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairf.*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Shrewd *turns* ſtrike deeper than ill words. *South.*

10. Reigning inclination.

This is not to be accompliſhed but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and faſhion of the age. *Swift.*

11. A ſtep off the ladder at the gallows.

They, by their ſkill in palmiſtry,
Will quickly read his deſtiny;
And make him glad to read his leſſon,
Or take a *turn* for it at the ſeſſion. *Butler.*

12. Convenience.

Diogenes' diſh did never ſerve his maſter for more *turns*, notwithſtanding that he made it his diſh, cup, cap, meaſure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Iriſhman. *Spenſ.*

They never found occaſion for their *tourn*,
But almoſt ſtarv'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubberd.*

His going I could frame to ſerve my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakeſp.*

My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn*. *Shakeſp.*

To perform this murder was elect;
A baſe companion, few or none could miſs,
Who firſt did ſerve their *turn*, and now ſerves his. *Dan.*

They tried their old friends of the city, who had ſerved their *turns* ſo often, and ſet them to get a petition. *Clarend.*

This philoſophy may paſs with the moſt ſenſual, while they pretend to be reaſonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwiſe, to drink or to ſleep, will ſerve the *turn*. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

3. The form; caſt; ſhape; manner.

Our young men take up ſome cry'd-up Engliſh poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his ſubject, or his expreſſions unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

Seldom any thing raiſes wonder in me, which does not give my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addiſon.*

Female virtues are of a domeſtick *turn*. The family is the proper province for private women to ſhine in. *Addiſon.*

An agreeable *turn* appears in her ſentiments upon the moſt ordinary affairs of life. *Addiſon.*

Wit doth not conſiſt ſo much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn*. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to ſee the Roman poets, in their deſcription of a beautiful man, ſo often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addiſon.*

A young man of a ſprightly *turn* in converſation, had an inordinate deſire of appearing faſhionable. *Spectator.*

Books give the ſame *turn* to our thoughts and reaſoning, that good company does to our converſation. *Swift.*

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which ſome teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

14. The manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence.

The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excells all poets, are ſometimes a fault, or ſometimes a beauty, as they are uſed properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three firſt ſtanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the ſame elegance, but the ſame ſhort *turn* of expreſſion peculiar to the ſapphick ode. *Addiſ.*

The firſt coin being made of braſs gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole *turn* of their expreſſions is derived from it. *Arbuthnot.*

15. *By* TURNS. One after another.

They feel by *turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milt.*

The challenge to Dametas ſhall belong,
Menalcas ſhall ſuſtain his under-ſong;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;
By turns the tuneful muſes love to ſing. *Dryd. Virgil.*

By turns put on the ſuppliant, and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TU'RNBENCH. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *bench*.] A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a *turnbench*, which they ſcrew in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a ſmall iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a ſquare ſhank, at the end of the axis, next the left-hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-ſtring, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *coat*.] One who forſakes his party or principles; a renegade.

Courteſy itſelf muſt turn to diſdain, if you come in her preſence—Then is courteſy a *turncoat*. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *turn*.] One whoſe trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box, nor limes, without their uſe are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner*'s trade. *Dryd.*

Some *turners*, to ſhew their dexterity in turning, turn long and ſlender pieces of ivory, as ſmall as an hay-ſtalk. *Moxon.*

TU'RNING. *v. a.* [from *turn*.] Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haſte
Thro' paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton.*

TU'RNINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *turning*.] Quality of turning; tergiverſation; ſubterfuge.

So Nature formed him, to all *turningneſs* of ſleights; that though no man had leſs goodneſs, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodneſs. *Sidney.*

TU'RNIP. *n. ſ.* A white eſculent root.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are placed in form of a croſs; out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are full of roundiſh ſeeds: a carneous and tuberoſe root. *Millar.*

November is drawn with bunches of parſnips and *turnips* in his right-hand. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The goddeſs roſe amid the inmoſt round,
With wither'd *turnip*-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*

Turnips hide their ſwelling heads below. *Gay's Paſt.*

TURNPI'KE. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique*.]

1. A croſs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering.

2. Any gate by which the way is obſtructed.

The gates are ſhut, and the *turnpikes* locked. *Arbuthnot.*

Tu'rnsick. *adj.* [*turn* and *ſick.*] Vertiginous; giddy.

If a man ſee another turn ſwiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himſelf waxeth *turnſick.* *Bacon.*

Turnso'l. *n. ſ.* [*Heliotropium,* Latin.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf ſhaped like a funnel, having its centre wrinkled and folded, and its brim cut into ten ſegments alternately unequal: theſe flowers are collected into a long reflected ſpike, reſembling a ſcorpion's tail; each flower is ſucceeded by four naked gibboſe ſeeds. *Millar.*

Tu'rnspit. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *ſpit.*] He that anciently turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks are now generally uſed.

I give you joy of the report
That he's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnſpit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Tu'rnstile. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *ſtile.*] A turnpike.

A *turnſtile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudibras.*

Twirling *turnſtiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting paſſenger ſhall force them round. *Gay.*

Tu'rpentine. *n. ſ.* [*turpentina,* Ital. *terebinthina,* Latin.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the *turpentine* tree I ſtretched out my branches. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

Vertgreaſe grinded with *turpentine,* put into a pot, and as you uſe it warm it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Tu'rquoise. *n. ſ.* See Turkois.

One ſhew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoiſe,* I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Tu'rpitude. *n. ſ.* [*turpitude,* Fr. *turpitudo,* from *turpis,* Latin.] Eſſential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileneſs; badneſs.

How would'ſt thou have paid
My better ſervice, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus doſt crown with gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Decency imports a certain meaſure of one thing to another; the preſervation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and conſequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency. *South's Serm.*

Tu'rret. *n. ſ.* [*turris,* Latin.] A ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building; a little tower.

Diſcourſe, I pr'ythee, on this *turret*'s top. *Shakeſp.*

All things well ordered, he withdrew with ſpeed
Up to a *turret* high, two ports between,
That ſo he might be near at every need,
And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*

Make Windſor hills in lofty numbers riſe,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the ſkies. *Pope.*

Tu'rreted. *adj.* [from *turret.*] Formed like a tower; riſing like a tower.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a ſquare; the height of the *turret* being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp ſtandeth. *Bacon.*

Tu'rtle. } *n. ſ.* [tuꞃtle, Saxon; *tortorelle,* French;
Tu'rtledove. } *tortarella,* Italian; *turtur,* Latin.]

1. A ſpecies of dove.

When ſhepherds pipe on oaten ſtraws,
And merry larks are ploughmens clocks:
When *turtles* tread. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

We'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays. *Shakeſp.*

Take me an heifer and a *turtle* dove. *Gen.* xv. 9.

Galen propos'd the blood of *turtles* dropt warm from their wings. *Wiſeman.*

2. It is uſed among ſailors and gluttons for a tortoiſe.

Tush. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expreſſion of contempt.

Tuſh, ſay they, how ſhould God perceive it: is there knowledge in the Moſt High? *Pſalm* lxxiii.

Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's continual chiding, ſaying, the conſideration of the time, for it was Lent, ſhould reſtrain her. *Tuſh, tuſh,* my lord, ſaid ſhe, look, here is one ſtep to heaven-ward, ſhewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one ſtep will not bring you up a ſtep higher. *Camden's Remains.*

Tuſh, never tell me, I take it much unkindly
That thou, Iago, who haſt had my purſe,
As if the ſtrings were thine, ſhould know of this. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tusk. *n. ſ.* [tẏxaꞅ, Saxon; *toſken,* old Friſick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tuſks*; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his *tuſks.* *L'Eſtrange.*

As two boars,
With riſing briſtles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverſe breaſts with *tuſks* oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

A monſtrous boar
Whetting his *tuſks,* and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

Tu'sked. }
Tu'sky. } *adj.* [from *tuſk.*] Furniſhed with tuſks.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And ſeeks the *tuſky* boar to tear. *Dryden.*

Of thoſe beaſts no one was horned and *tuſked* too: the ſuperfluous blood not ſufficing to feed both. *Grew.*

Tu'ssuck. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *tuzz.*] A tuft of graſs or twigs.

The firſt is remarkable for the ſeveral *tuſſucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

Tut. *interj.* [This ſeems to be the ſame with *tuſh.*] A particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tutanag. *n. ſ.*

Tutanage is the Chineſe name for ſpelter, which we erroneouſly apply to the metal of which canniſters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China. It being a coarſe pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

Tu'telage. *n. ſ.* [*tutelle, tutelage,* Fr. *tutela,* Latin.] Guardianſhip; ſtate of being under guardian.

If one in the poſſeſſion of lands die, and leave a minor to ſucceed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drumm.*

He accoupled the ambaſſage with an article in the nature of a requeſt, that the French king might, according unto his right of ſeigniory or *tutelage,* diſpoſe of the marriage of the young Ducheſs of Britany. *Bacon.*

Tu'telar. } *adj.* [*tutela,* Lat.] Having the charge or guar-
Tu'telary. } dianſhip of any perſon or thing; protecting; defenſive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians, the *tutelary* ſpirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the beſt guardian of youth and ſupport of old age: the precept of reaſon, as well as religion, and phyſician of the ſoul as well as the body; the *tutelar* goddeſs of health, and univerſal medicine of life. *Temple.*

Theſe *tutelar* genii who preſided over the ſeveral people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryd.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care,
Sure I may plead a little to your grace:
Enter'd the town; I then unbarr'd the gates,
When I remov'd the *tutelary* fates. *Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* gods who guard this royal fabric. *Rowe.*

Tu'tor. *n. ſ.* [*tutor,* Lat. *tuteur,* Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or inſtructor.

When I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou waſt,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I baniſh thee on pain of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ah, *tutor,* look where bloody Clifford comes. *Shakeſp.*

When nobles are the tailors *tutors*;
No hereticks burnt but wenches ſuiters. *Butler.*

A primitive Chriſtian, that coming to a friend to teach him a pſalm, began, I ſaid I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue; upon which he ſtopp'd his *tutor,* ſaying, This is enough if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next deſign'd
With lib'ral arts to cultivate his mind:
He ſought a *tutor* of his own accord,
And ſtudy'd leſſons he before abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

No ſcience is ſo ſpeedily learned by the nobleſt genius without a *tutor.* *Watts.*

To **Tu'tor.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inſtruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is foreſt born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many deſperate ſtudies by his uncle. *Shakeſpeare.*

He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cock has his ſpurs, and he ſtrikes his feet inward with ſingular ſtrength and order; yet he does not this by any ſyllogiſtical method, but is merely *tutored* by inſtinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with ſuperiority or ſeverity.

I hardly yet have learn'd
T' inſinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give ſorrow leave a while to *tutor* me
To this ſubmiſſion. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horſes, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies. *Addiſon.*

Tu'torage. *n. ſ.* [from *tutor.*] The authority or ſolemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or *tutors,* and men will care leſs for theirs, who would make them children by uſurping a *tutorage.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Tu'toress. *n. ſ.* [from *tutor.*] Directreſs; inſtructreſs; governeſs.

Fidelia ſhall be your *tutoreſs.* *Moore's Foundling.*

Tutty. *n. ſ.* [*tutia,* low Lat. *tuthie,* Fr.] A ſublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainſworth.*

Tu'tsan, or *parkleaves.* *n. ſ.* [*androſæmum,* Lat.] A plant.

Tuz. *n. ſ.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are ſleek;
And then thou kemp'ſt the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of theſe thy barbers take a coſtly care. *Dryden.*

Twain. *adj.* [tƿeƷen, baƿa, both twain, Saxon.] Two. An old word, not now uſed but ludicrouſly.

'Tis not the trial of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cauſe betwixt us *twain.* *Shakeſp.*

Such ſmiling cords as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain,*
Too intricate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long ſince are *twain.* *Milton.*

When old Winter ſplit the rocks in *twain,*
He ſtripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain*;
This woeful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*

To **TWANG.** *v. n.* [A word formed from the ſound.] To ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe.

A thouſand *twanging* inſtruments
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

His quiver o'er his ſhoulders Phœbus threw,
His bow *twang'd,* and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryden.*

With her thund'ring voice ſhe menac'd high;
And every accent *twang'd* with ſmarting ſorrow. *Dryd.*

The *twanging* bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their barbed points
Alternate ruin bear. *Phillips.*

Sounds the tough horn and *twangs* the quiv'ring ſtring. *Pope.*

To **Twang.** *v. a.* To make to ſound ſharply.

A ſwaggering accent ſharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Twang. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſharp quick ſound.

They by the ſound and *twang* of noſe,
If all be ſound within, diſcloſe. *Butler's Hudibras.*

So ſwells each wind-pipe; aſs intones to aſs,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and braſs. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a perſon in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent ſtuff, ſeaſoned with *twang* and tautology, paſs for high rhetorick. *South.*

He has ſuch a *twang* in his diſcourſe, and ungraceful way of ſpeaking through his noſe, that one can hardly underſtand him. *Arbuthnot.*

Twang. *interj.* A word making a quick action, accompanied with a ſharp ſound. Little uſed, and little deſerving to be uſed.

There's one, the beſt in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

Twa'ngling. *adj.* [from *twang.*] Contemptibly noiſy.

She did call me raſcal, fidler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty ſuch vile terms. *Shak.*

To **Twank.** *v. n.* [Corrupted from *twang.*] To make to ſound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of diſturbing a whole ſtreet with *twanking* of a braſs kettle. *Addiſon.*

'Twas. Contracted from *it was.*

If he aſks who bid thee, ſay *'twas* I. *Dryden.*

To **Twa'ttle.** *v. n.* [*ſchwatzen,* German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

It is not for every *twattling* goſſip to undertake. *L'Eſtr.*

Tway. For Twain.

Gyon's angry blade ſo fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan ſhone,
That quit it clove his plumed creſt in *tway.* *Fairy Q.*

Twa'yblade. *n. ſ.* [*Ophris,* Lat.] It hath a polypetalous flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are ſo diſpoſed, as to repreſent in ſome meaſure an helmet, the under one being headed and ſhaped like a man. The empalement becomes a fruit, perforated with three windows, to which adhere valves, pregnant with very ſmall ſeeds like duſt. *Millar.*

To **Tweag.** } *v. a.* [It is written *tweag* by Skinner, but *tweak*
To **Tweak.** } by other writers; *twacken,* German.] To pinch; to ſqueeze betwixt the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate acroſs,
Tweaks me by the noſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To rouſe him from lethargick dump,
He *tweak'd* his noſe. *Butler.*

Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your noſe. *Swift.*

Tweague. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Perplexity; ludicrous
Tweak. } diſtreſs. A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague.* *Arbuthnot.*

To **Twee'dle.** *v. a.* [I know not whence derived.] To handle lightly. It ſeems in the following paſſage miſprinted for *wheedle.*

A fidler brought in with him a body of luſty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the ſervice. *Addiſon.*

Twee'zers. *n. ſ.* [*etuy,* French.] Nippers; or ſmall pincers; to pluck off hairs.

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vaſes,
And beaus in ſnuff-boxes and *tweezer* caſes. *Pope.*

Twelfth. *adj.* [tƿelꝼta, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found Eliſha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth.* 1 *Kings,* xix. 9.

Suppoſing, according to the ſtandard, five ſhillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about ſixteen grains, whereof one *twelfth* were copper, and eleven *twelfths* ſilver, it is plain here the quantity of ſilver gives the value. *Locke.*

Twe'lfthtide. *n. ſ.* The twelfth day after Chriſtmas.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthtide,*
Bids out with the plough. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

Twelve. *adj.* [tƿelꝼ, Sax.] Two and ten; twice ſix.

Thou haſt beat me out *twelve* ſeveral times. *Shakeſp.*

Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all,
From *twelve* to twenty. *Shakeſpeare.*

What man talk'd with you yeſternight
Out at your window betwixt *twelve* and one. *Shakeſp.*

On his left hand *twelve* reverend owls did fly:
So Romulus, 'tis ſung, by Tyber's brook,
Preſage of ſway from twice ſix vultures, took. *Dryden.*

Twe'lvemonth. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, as conſiſting of twelve months.

I ſhall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shakeſp.*

This year or *twelvemonth*; by reaſon that the moon's months are ſhorter than thoſe of the ſun, is about eleven days ſhorter than the ſun's year. *Holder.*

Taking the ſhoots of the paſt ſpring and pegging them down in very rich earth perfectly conſumed, watering them upon all occaſions, by this time *twelvemonth* they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

In the ſpace of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thouſand pound upon her. *Addiſon.*

Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope.*

Twe'lvepence. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A ſhilling.

Twe'lvepenny. *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a ſhilling.

I would wiſh no other revenge, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

Twe'lvescore. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *ſcore.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

Twelveſcore virago's of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*

Twe'ntieth. *adj.* [tƿenteoƷoða, Saxon.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

This year,
The *twentieth* from the firing the capitol,
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The quantity of the fifteenth ſhould be turned to a *twentieth.* *Bacon.*

Why was not I the *twentieth* by deſcent
From a long reſtive race of droning kings? *Dryden.*

This crown now muſt be raiſed, and coined one *twentieth* lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination, calling that a crown now, which yeſterday was but a part, *viz.* nineteen *twentieths.* *Locke.*

Twe'nty. *adj.* [tƿentiƷ, Saxon.]

1. Twice ten.

At leaſt nineteen in *twenty* of theſe perplexing words might be changed into eaſy ones. *Swift.*

2. A proverbial or indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon *twenty* reſpects, could not have been the man. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Twi'bil. *n. ſ.* [*twy* for *two* and *bill, bipennis,* Lat.] A halbert. *Ainſworth.*

Twice. *adv.* [tƿiƷiꝺ, Saxon; *twees,* Dutch.]

1. Two times.

Upon his creſt he ſtruck him ſo,
That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall. *Fairy Queen.*

He *twice* eſſay'd to caſt his ſon in gold;
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly.

A little ſum you mourn, while moſt have met
With *twice* the loſs, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*

3. It is often uſed in compoſition.

Life is tedious as a *twice* told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowſy man. *Shakeſp.*

Twice-born Bacchus burſt the thund'rer's thigh,
And all the gods that wander through the ſky. *Dryden.*

Extol the ſtrength of a *twice*-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*

And what ſo tedious as a *twice*-told tale. *Pope.*

To **Twidle.** *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. A low word.

With my fingers upon the ſtupe, I preſſed cloſe upon it, and *twidled* it in, firſt one ſide, then the other. *Wiſeman.*

TWIG. *n. ſ.* [tƿiƷ, tƿiƷƷa, Saxon; *twyg,* Dutch.] A ſmall ſhoot of a branch; a ſwitch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs,* covered on the outſide with hides, and ſo had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*

They choſe the fig-tree, ſuch as ſpread her arms,
Branching ſo broad and long, that in the ground
The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton.*

Can'ſt thou with a weak angle ſtrike the whale,
His huge jaw with a *twig* or bulruſh bore? *Sandys.*

If they cut the *twigs* at evening, a plentiful and pleaſant juice comes out. *More.*

The tender *twig* ſhoots upwards to the ſkies. *Dryden.*

From parent bough
A cyon meetly ſever: after force
A way into the crabſtocks cloſe wrought grain
By wedges, and within the living wound
Incloſe the foſter *twig,* around which ſpread
The binding clay. *Phillips.*

Twi'ggen. *adj.* [from *twig.*] Made of twigs.

I'll beat the knave with a *twiggen* bottle. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſides and rim ſewed together after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew.*

Twiggy. *adj.* [from *twig.*] Full of twigs.

Twi'light. *n. ſ.* [*tweelicht,* Dutch; tƿeoneleoht, Saxon.] The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe, and after ſunſet; obſcure light; uncertain view.

Her *twilights* were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne.*

Suſpicions amongſt thoughts, are like bats amongſt birds, they ever fly by *twilight.* Certainly they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*

A faint weak love of virtue, and of good,
Reflects from her on them, which underſtood
Her worth; and though ſhe have ſhut in all day
The *twilight* of her memory doth ſtay. *Donne.*

He that ſaw hell in's melancholy dream,
And in the *twilight* of his phancy's theme
Scar'd from his ſins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proſelyte. *Cleaveland.*

Ambroſial night, with clouds exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and ſhade
Spring both, the face of brighteſt heav'n had chang'd
To grateful *twilight.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When the ſun was down
They juſt arriv'd by *twilight* at a town. *Dryden.*

In the greateſt part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, ſuitable to our ſtate of mediocrity. *Locke.*

Twilight. *adj.*

1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obſcure; deeply ſhaded.

When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me goddeſs bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton.*

O'er the *twilight* groves, and duſky caves,
Long-ſounding iſles, and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy ſits, and round her throws
A death-like ſilence, and a dead repoſe. *Pope.*

2. Seen by *twilight.*

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*

Twin. *n. ſ.* [ꞇƿinn, Saxon; *tweelingen*, Dutch.]

1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore ſeldom uſed in the ſingular; though ſometimes it is uſed for one of twins.

In this myſtery of ill opinions, here's the *twin* brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit firſt, for mine never ſhall. *Shakeſpeare.*

In beſtowing
He was moſt princely: ever witneſs for him
Thoſe *twins* of learning Ipſwich and Oxford. *Shakeſp.*

If that moment of the time of birth be of ſuch moment, whence proceedeth the great difference of the conſtitutions of *twins*, which, though together born, have ſtrange and contrary fortunes. *Drummond.*

The divided dam
Runs to the ſummons of her hungry lamb;
But when the *twin* cries halves, ſhe quits the firſt. *Cleaveland.*

They came *twins* from the womb, and ſtill they live
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Otway.*

Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to ſtars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery ſteed. *Dryden.*

Had there been the ſame likeneſs in all men, as ſometimes in *twins*, it would have given occaſion to confuſion. *Grew.*

2. Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack.

This, when the ſun retires,
Firſt ſhines, and ſpreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech.*

When now no more, th' alternate *twins* are fir'd,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomſon.*

To **Twin.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be born at the ſame birth.

He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall loſe me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To bring two at once.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich maſters do make. *Tuſſer.*

3. To be paired; to be ſuited.

Hath nature given them eyes,
Which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the *twinned* ſtones
Upon the humbl'd beach. *Shakeſpeare.*

O how inſcrutable! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Twinborn. *adj.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the ſame birth.

Our ſins lay on the king; he muſt bear all.
O hard condition and *twinborn* with greatneſs. *Shakeſp.*

To **Twine.** *v. a.* [ꞇƿinan, Saxon; *twynan*, Dutch.]

1. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more.

Thou ſhalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exod.* xxvi. 36.

2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin.*

By original lapſe, true liberty
Is loſt, which always with right reaſon dwells,
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*

3. To unite itſelf.

Lumps of ſugar loſe themſelves, and *twine*
Their ſubtile eſſence with the ſoul of wine. *Craſhaw.*

To **Twine.** *v. n.*

1. To convolve itſelf; to wrap itſelf cloſely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,
The victor cry'd, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*

2. To unite by interpoſition of parts.

Friends now faſt ſworn, who *twine* in love
Unſeparable, ſhall, within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To wind; to make flexures.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the ſea their courſe incline.
Or as philoſophers who find
Some fav'rite ſyſtem to their mind,
In ev'ry point to make it fit,
Will force all nature to ſubmit. *Swift.*

The deer ruſtles thro' the *twining* brake. *Thomſon.*

Twine. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A twiſted thread.

Not any damſel, which her vaunteth moſt
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken *twine.* *Spenſer.*

A pointed ſword hung threat'ning o'er his head,
Suſtain'd but by a ſlender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*

2. Twiſt; convolution.

Nor all the gods beſide
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in ſnaky *twine.* *Milton.*

Welcome ioy and feaſt,
Braid your locks with roſy *twine*,
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of convolving itſelf round.

Everlaſting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
Claſps the tall elm. *Phillips.*

To **Twinge.** *v. a.* [*twingen*, German; *twinge*, Daniſh.]

1. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain.

The gnat charged into the noſtrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himſelf, and ſo maſtered him. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak.

When a man is paſt his ſenſe,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears and noſe,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

Twinge. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Short ſudden ſharp pain.

The wickedneſs of this old villain ſtartles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own ſin, though far ſhort of his. *Dryd.*

2. A tweak; a pinch.

How can you fawn upon a maſter that gives you ſo many blows and *twinges* by the ears. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twink. *n. ſ.* [See **Twinkle.**] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in uſe.

She hung about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
She vied ſo faſt, proteſting oath on oath,
That in a *twink* ſhe won me to her love. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Twi'nkle.** *v. n.* [ꞇƿinclian, Saxon.]

1. To ſparkle; to flaſh irregularly; to ſhine with intermitted light; to ſhine faintly; to quiver.

At firſt I did adore a *twinkling* ſtar,
But now I worſhip a celeſtial ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

As plays the ſun upon the glaſſey ſtreams,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So ſeems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some their forked tails ſtretch forth on high,
And tear the *twinkling* ſtars from trembling ſky. *Fairf.*

God compriſes all the goods we value in the creatures, as the ſun doth the light that *twinkles* in the ſtars. *Boyle.*

The ſtar of love,
That *twinkles* you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*

Think you your new French proſelytes are come
To ſtarve abroad, becauſe they ſtarv'd at home,
Your benefices *twinkl'd* from afar. *Dryden.*

So weak your charms, that like a winter's night,
Twinkling with ſtars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſtars do not *twinkle* when viewed through teleſcopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which paſs through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and ſometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the ſame time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

2. To open and ſhut the eye by turns.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling.* *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
As tho' he beck'ned, and call'd back his ſoul. *Donne.*

Twi'nkle.
Twi'nkling. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye.

Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,
The damſel broke his miſintended dart. *Spenſer.*

I come, I come; the leaſt *twinkle* had brought me to thee. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. A ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Money can thy wants at will ſupply,
Shields, ſteeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,
It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Fairy Queen.*

Theſe falſe beauties of the ſtage are no more laſting than a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vaniſh in a *twinkling.* *Dryden.*

The action, paſſion, and manners of ſo many perſons in a picture, are to be diſcerned in the *twinkling* of an eye, if the ſight could travel over ſo many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

Twi'nling. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *twin.*] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.

Twinlings increaſe bring. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

Twi'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *twin.*] A breeder of twins.

Ewes yeerely by twinning rich maiſters do make,
The lambe of ſuch *twinners* for breeders go take. *Tuſſer.*

To **Twirl.** *v. a.* [from *whirl.*] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.

Wool and raw ſilk by moiſture incorporate with other thread; eſpecially if there be a little wreathing, as appeareth by the twiſting and *twirling* about of ſpindles. *Bacon.*

Dextrous damſels *twirl* the ſprinkling mop. *Gay.*

See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodſley.*

Twirl. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.
2. Twiſt; convolution.

The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heteroſtropha, the *twirls* turning from the right-hand to the left. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **Twist.** *v. a.* [ᵹeꞇƿiꞅan, Saxon; *twiſten*, Dutch]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.

Do but deſpair,
And if thou want'ſt a cord, the ſmalleſt thread
That ever ſpider *twiſted* from her womb,
Will ſtrangle thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

To reprove diſcontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell ſtood a man *twiſting* a rope of hay; and ſtill he *twiſted* on, ſuffering an aſs to eat up all that was finiſhed. *Taylor.*

Would Clotho waſh her hands in milk,
And *twiſt* our thread with gold and ſilk;
Would ſhe in friendſhip, peace, and plenty,
Spin out our years to four times twenty,
And ſhould we both in this condition,
Have conquer'd love, and worſe ambition,
Elſe theſe two paſſions by the way,
May chance to ſhew us ſcurvy play. *Prior.*

The taſk were harder to ſecure my own
Againſt the pow'r of thoſe already known;
For well you *twiſt* the ſecret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttleton.*

2. To contort; to writhe.

Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twiſt* it into a ſerpentine form. *Pope.*

3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by ſomething round about.

There are pillars of ſmoke *twiſted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To form; to weave.

If thou doſt love fair Hero, cheriſh it,
And thou ſhalt have her: was't not to this end
That thou began'ſt to *twiſt* ſo fine a ſtory? *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To unite by intertexture of parts.

All that know how prodigal
Of thy great ſoul thou art, longing to *twiſt*
Bays with that joy, which ſo early kiſt
Thy youthful temples, with what horror we
Think on the blind events of war. *Waller.*

6. To unite; to inſinuate.

When avarice *twiſts* itſelf, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when eccleſiaſticks diſpute for money, the miſchief ſeems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Twist.** *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twiſting* of the guts, is a circumvolution or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Deep in her breaſt he plung'd the ſhining ſword:
Th' Inachians view the ſlain with vaſt ſurprize,
Her *twiſting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

Twist. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.

Minerva nurs'd him
Within a *twiſt* of twining oſiers laid. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſingle ſtring of a cord.

Winding a thin ſtring about the work, hazards its breaking by the fretting of the ſeveral *twiſts* againſt one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

3. A cord; a ſtring.

Through theſe labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy ſilk *twiſt*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*

About his chin the *twiſt*
He ty'd, and ſoon the ſtrangl'd ſoul diſmiſs'd. *Dryden.*

4. Contortion; writhe.

Not the leaſt turn or *twiſt* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other caſt or texture. *Addiſon.*

5. The manner of twiſting.

Jack ſhrunk at firſt ſight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickneſs, and the *twiſt.* *Arbuthnot.*

Twi'ster. *n. ſ.* [from *twiſt.*] One who twiſts; a ropemaker. To this word I have annexed ſome remarkable lines, which explain twiſt in all its ſenſes.

When a *twiſter* a-twiſting will twiſt him a twiſt,
For the twiſting of his twiſt, he three twines doth intwiſt;
But if one of the twines of the twiſt do untwiſt,
The twine that untwiſteth untwiſteth the twiſt.
Untwirling the twine that untwiſteth between,
He twirls with his *twiſter* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twiſted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwiſted; he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intertwiſting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twiſter*, makes a twiſt of the twine. *Wallis.*

To **Twit.** *v. a.* [æꞇƿiꞇan, Saxon.] To ſneer; to flout; to reproach.

When approaching the ſtormy ſtowers,
We mought with our ſhoulders bear off the ſharp ſhowers;
And ſooth to ſaine, nought ſeemeth ſike ſtrife,
That ſhepherds ſo *twiten* each other's life. *Spenſer.*

When I proteſt true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falſehood to my friend. *Shakeſp.*

Æſop minds men of their errors without *twitting* them for what's amiſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

This theſe ſcoffers *twitted* the Chriſtians with. *Tillotſon.*

Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twitted* in his own time. *Baker.*

To **Twitch.** *v. a.* [ꞇƿiccian, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to ſnatch; to pluck with a haſty motion.

He roſe, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to freſh woods, and paſtures new. *Milton.*

Twitch'd by the ſleeve he mouths it more and more. *Dryden's Juv.*

With a furious leap
She ſprung from bed, diſturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry ſtep a *twitching* ſpright behind. *Dryden.*

Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

Twitch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick pull; a ſudden vellication.

But Hudibras give him a *twitch*,
As quick as light'ning in the breech. *Hudibras.*

The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A painful contraction of the fibres.

Other confed'rate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,
Which gently puſhes on the grateful food
To the wide ſtomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*

Mighty phyſical their fear is,
For ſoon as noiſe of combat near is,
Their heart deſcending to their breeches,
Muſt give their ſtomachs cruel *twitches.* *Prior.*

A fit of the ſtone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occaſioning convulſive *twitches.* *Sharp.*

Twi'tchgrass. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Twitch-graſs is a weed that keeps ſome land looſe, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

To **Twitter.** *v. n.*

1. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe.

This muſt be done,
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*

They *twitter* chearful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomſon.*

2. To be ſuddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.

A widow which had a *twittering* toward a ſecond huſband, took a goſſipping companion to manage the jobb. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twi'tter. *n. ſ.* Any motion or diſorder of paſſion: ſuch as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters.* *Hudibras.*

The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never fitted her. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twittletwa'ttle. *n. ſ.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle.*] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.

Inſipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jeſts, and jingling witticiſms, inure us to a miſunderſtanding of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Twixt. A contraction of *betwixt.*

Twilight, ſhort arbiter '*twixt* day and night. *Milton.*

Two. *adj.* [*twai*, Gothick; ꞇƿu, Saxon.]

1. One and one.

Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horſes, which doth bear him beſt;
Between *two* girls, which hath the merrieſt eye,
I have ſome ſhallow ſpirit of judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* latter for ſome times. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*

They lay
By *two* and *two* acroſs the common way. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed in compoſition.

Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longeſt liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*

A rational animal better deſcribed man's eſſence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke's Works.*

The *two*-ſhap'd Ericthonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addiſon.*

Her regiſter was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page containing the names of her living, and the other of her deceaſed members. *Ayliffe.*

Two'edged. *adj.* [*two* and *edge.*] Having an edge on either ſide.

Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A *twoedg'd* weapon from her ſhining caſe. *Pope.*

Two'fold. *adj.* [*two* and *fold.*] Double.

Our prayer againſt ſudden death importeth a *twofold* deſire, that death when it cometh may give us ſome convenient reſpite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wiſdom to provide always before hand. *Hooker.*

Through mirkſom air her ready way ſhe makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike,
Did ſoftly ſwim away. *Fairy Queen.*

O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whoſe youthful ſpirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings ſteel my lance's point. *Shakeſp.*

Our *twofold* ſeas waſh either ſide. *Dryden.*

Time and place taken for diſtinguiſhable portions of ſpace and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*

Ewes, that erſt brought forth but ſingle lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens. *Prior.*

Holineſs may be taken in a *twofold* ſenſe; for that external holineſs, which belongs to perſons or things, offered to

God; or for thoſe internal graces which ſanctify our natures, *Atterbury.*

TWO'FOLD. *adv.* Doubly.

A proſelyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourſelves. *Matt.* xxiii. 15.

TWO'HANDED. *adj.* [*two* and *hand.*] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.

With huge *twohanded* ſway,
Brandiſh'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide waſting. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If little, then ſhe's life and ſoul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *twohanded* whore. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall coin, valued at twice a penny.

You all ſhew like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE. *n. ſ.* See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation.

Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a moſt indiſſoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which looſen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*

Honour's a ſacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's diſtinguiſhing perfection,
That aids and ſtrengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where ſhe is not. *Addiſon's Cato.*

It ought not to be ſported with;
Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
By the ſoft *tye* and ſacred name of friend. *Pope.*

TY'GER. *n. ſ.* See TIGER.

TY'MBAL. *n. ſ.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettle-drum.

Yet gracious charity! indulgent gueſt!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breaſt;
My ſpeeches would ſend up unheeded pray'r:
The ſcorn of life would be but wild deſpair:
A *tymbal*'s ſound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noiſe. *Prior.*

TYKE. *n. ſ.* [See TIKE.] Tyke in Scottiſh ſtill denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from thence perhaps comes *teague.*

Baſe *tyke*, call'ſt thou me hoſt? now,
By this hand, I ſwear I ſcorn the term. *Shakeſpeare.*

TYMPANI'TES. *n. ſ.* [τυμπανίτης, from τυμπανίτω, to ſound like a drum.] That particular ſort of dropſy that ſwells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

TY'MPANUM. *n. ſ.* A drum; a part of the ear, ſo called from its reſemblance to a drum.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wiſeman.*

TY'MPANY. *n. ſ.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum.

Hope, the chriſtian grace, muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hamm.*

He does not ſhew us Rome great ſuddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*,
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew ſo large and high. *Suckling.*

Others that affect
A lofty ſtile, ſwell to a *tympany.* *Roſcommon.*

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that riſes in a bubble, and ſpends itſelf in a blaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeneſs; thine's a *tympany* of ſenſe.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But ſure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*

The air is ſo rarified in this kind of dropſical tumour as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany.* *Arbuthnot.*

TYNY. *adj.* Small.

He that has a little *tyny* wit,
Muſt make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakeſpeare.*

TYPE. *n. ſ.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. τύπος.]

1. Emblem; mark of ſomething.

Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall ſtockings,
Short bolſter'd breeches, and thoſe *types* of travel,
And underſtanding again the honeſt men. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the Britiſh roſe,
Type of ſweet rule, and gentle majeſty. *Prior.*

2. That by which ſomething future is prefigured.

Informing them by *types*
And ſhadows of that deſtin'd ſeed to bruiſe
The ſerpent, by what means he ſhall atchieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*

The Apoſtle ſhews the Chriſtian religion to be in truth and ſubſtance what the Jewiſh was only in *type* and ſhadow. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

3. A ſtamp; a mark not in uſe.

Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,
Yet not ſo wealthy as an Engliſh yeoman. *Shakeſpeare.*

What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n
To be diſcovered, that can do me good?
—Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady.
—Up to ſome ſcaffold, there to loſe their heads?
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A printing letter.

TY'PICK. } *n. ſ.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.] Emblematical;
TY'PICAL. } figurative of ſomething elſe.

The Levitical prieſthood was only *typical* of the Chriſtian; which is ſo much more holy and honourable than that, as the inſtitution of Chriſt is more excellent than that of Moſes. *Atterbury.*

Hence that many courſers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bleſs the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory ſhow
What fuller bliſs Maria ſhall beſtow. *Prior.*

TY'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical.*] In a typical manner.

This excellent communicativeneſs of the divine nature is *typically* repreſented, and myſteriouſly exemplified by the Porphyrian ſcale of being. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *typical.*] The ſtate of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type.*] To figure; to ſhew in emblem.

The reſurrection of Chriſt hath the power of a pattern to us, and is ſo *typified* in baptiſm, as an engagement to riſe to newneſs of life. *Hammond.*

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was ſlain; at the effuſion of whoſe blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the ſtony rocks and vail of the temple were ſhattered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *typography.*]

1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *typographical.*]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*typographie*, Fr. *typographia*, Lat.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation.

Thoſe diminutive and pamphlet treatiſes daily publiſhed amongſt us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The art of printing.

TYRA'NNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tyrant.*] A ſhe tyrant.

They were by law of that proud *tyranneſs*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's falſe ſurmiſe. *Fairy Q.*

The *tyranneſs* doth joy to ſee
The huge maſſacres which her eyes do make. *Spenſer.*

TYRA'NNICAL. } *n. ſ.* [*tyrannus*, Latin; *tyrannique*, Fr.
TYRA'NNICK. } τυραννικός.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; deſpotick; imperious.

Charge him home that affects
Tyrannic power. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd office, and to wind
Yourſelf into a power *tyrannical.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houſes were overthrown by falſe accuſations. *Bacon.*

Our ſects a more *tyrannick* power aſſume,
And would for ſcorpions change the rods of Rome. *Roſcom.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*

If the ſpirit of a ſubject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*

She hath recourſe
To tears and prayers, again ſhe feels the ſmart
Of a freſh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curſt,
Th' oppreſſor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durſt;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vaſſals and his God. *Pope.*

TYRA'NNICALLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical.*] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Lat.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE. *v. n.* [*tyraniſer*, Fr. from *tyrant.*] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs.

While we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear will not be able to *tyranniſe* over us. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan Carauſius *tyranniſe* anew,
And 'gainſt the Romans bent their proper power,
And ſo Alectus treacherouſly ſlew,
And took on him the robe of Emperor. *Fairy Queen.*

I made thee miſerable,
What time I threw the people's ſuffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyranniſe* o'er me. *Shakeſpeare.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyranniſe.* *Milton.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you muſt have been
The whole world's miſtreſs, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have ſpar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyranniſ'd* without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyranniſes* over his own mind, and uſurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is to command aſſent by its own authority. *Locke's Works.*

TY'RANNOUS. *adj.* [from *tyrant.*] Tyrannical; deſpotick; arbitrary; ſevere; cruel; imperious. Not in uſe.

It is ſtrange to ſee the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their maſterhood nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and deteſtation of the unjuſt and *tyrannous* rule of Harold an uſurper. *Spenſer.*

Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Subjection to his empire *tyrannous.* *Milton.*

'Tis excellent
To have a giant's ſtrength; but it is *tyrannous*
To uſe it like a giant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fear you his *tyrannous* paſſion more, alas!
Than the queen's life. *Shakeſpeare.*

After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, theſe writings came abroad. *Temple.*

TY'RANNY. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannis*, Latin; τυραννὶς; *tyrannie*, Fr.]

1. Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in th' exceſs of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*

The cities fell often under *tyrannies*, which ſpring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unreſiſted and cruel power.

Boundleſs intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny* lay thou thy baſis ſure,
For goodneſs dares not check thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Suſpicions diſpoſe kings to *tyranny*, and huſbands to jealouſy. *Bacon.*

God in judgment juſt,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeſervedly inthral
His outward freedom; *tyranny* muſt be. *Milton.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

TYRA'NT. *n. ſ.* [τύραννος; *tyrannus*, Latin. Rowland contends that this word, with the correſpondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erſe, land, and *rhanner*, Welch, to ſhare, *q. d. tirhanner*, a ſharer, or divider of and among his vaſſals.]

1. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly.
2. A cruel deſpotick and ſevere maſter; an oppreſſor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a reſiſting is a *tyrant.* *Sidney, b. i.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt,
For the whole ſpace that's in the *tyrant*'s graſp,
And the rich Eaſt to boot. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Diſſembling courteſy! how fine this *tyrant*
Can tickle where ſhe wounds! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The houſe of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant.* *Milton.*

Conſider thoſe grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he ſcourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not alſo falſe and perfidious! *South's Sermons.*

Thou meant'ſt to kill a *tyrant*, not a king. *Dryden.*

When *tyrant* cuſtom had not ſhackl'd man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomſon.*

TYRE. *n. ſ.* [Properly *tire.*] See TIRE.

I have ſeen her beſet and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head. *Hakewell on Providence.*

TYRO. *n. ſ.* [Properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not maſter of his art; one in his rudiments.

There ſtands a ſtructure on a riſing hill,
Where *tyro*'s take their freedom out to kill. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

V.

V, Has two powers, expreſſed in modern Engliſh by two characters, *V* conſonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be conſidered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uſes were annexed to one form, the old cuſtom ſtill continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two ſounds; one clear, expreſſed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuſe*; the other cloſe, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or Engliſh *oo*, as *obtund.*

V, the conſonant, has a ſound nearly approaching to thoſe of *b* and *f.* With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gaſcons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expreſſed by the ſame character with *f*, diſtinguiſhed only by a diacritical point. Its ſound in Engliſh is uniform. It is never mute.

VA'CANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vacant.*]

1. Empty ſpace; vacuity.

How is't
That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
And with th' incorporal air do hold diſcourſe? *Shakeſp.*

2. Chaſm; ſpace unfilled.

The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to tranſport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of ſome connecting idea. *Watts's Logick.*

3. [*Vacance*, Fr.] State of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied.

In the *vacancy* of a biſhop, the guardian of the ſpiritualities was ſummoned to parliament in the biſhop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [*Vacances*, Fr.] Time of leiſure; relaxation; intermiſſion; time unengaged.

If, ſometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Thoſe little *vacancies* from toil are ſweet. *Dryden.*

The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from neceſſary labour, together with the one day in ſeven in the Chriſtian world, allow ſufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Liſtleſsneſs; emptineſs of thought.

When alone, or in company, they ſit ſtill without doing any thing, I like it worſe; for all diſpoſitions to idleneſs or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT. *adj.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why ſhould the air ſo impetuouſly ruſh into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it. *Boyle's Works.*

A better race to bring into their *vacant* room. *Milton.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrouded.

Religion is the intereſt of all; but philoſophy of thoſe only that are at leiſure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A very little part of our life is ſo *vacant* from uneaſineſſes, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſor.

Leſt the fiend invade *vacant* poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

Others when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the ſucceſſion ſhould immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leiſure; diſengaged.

They which have the government, ſcatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at ſuch *vacant* times as they lie not in camp. *Spenſer.*

Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that ſervice, by the reduction of Barnſtaple. *Clarendon.*

The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chaſms of thought, by ideas of what is paſt. *Addiſon.*

5. Thoughtleſs; empty of thought; not buſy.

The wretched ſlave,
Who, with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind,
Gets him to reſt, cramm'd with diſtreſsful bread. *Shak.*

The duke had a pleaſant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a ſingular aſſurance in his temper. *Wotton's Buck.*

Some vain amuſement of a *vacant* ſoul. *Irene.*

To VA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that ſome remorſe touched even Strafford's moſt implacable enemies. *King Charles.*

2. To make vacant; to quit poſſeſſion of.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge;
For while he truſts me, 'twere ſo baſe a part
To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Lat.]

1. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments; receſs of courts or ſenates.

Vacation is all that time which paſſes between term and term, at London. *Cowel.*

As theſe clerks want not their full taſk of labour during the open term, ſo there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon's Off. of Alienat.*

2. Leiſure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it neceſſary in every Chriſtian commonwealth, by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

VA'CCARY. *n.ſ.* [*vacca*, Lat.] A cow-houſe; a cow-paſture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY. *n.ſ.* [*vacillans*, from *vacilo*, Lat. *vacillant*, Fr.] A ſtate of wavering; fluctuation; inconſtancy. Not much in uſe.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though ſome does, as that *vacillancy* in human ſouls, and ſuch mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More.*

VACILLA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacilio*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering.

The muſcles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily aſſiſting againſt every *vacillation*. *Derham.*

VA'CUIST. *n.ſ.* [from *vacuum*.] A philoſopher that holds a *vacuum*: oppoſed to a *pleniſt*.

Thoſe ſpaces, which the *vacuiſts* would have to be empty, becauſe they are manifeſtly devoid of air, the pleniſts do not prove repleniſhed with ſubtle matter. *Boyle.*

VACUA'TION. *n.ſ.* [*vacuus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VACU'ITY. *n.ſ.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Latin; *vacuité*, French.]

1. Emptineſs; ſtate of being unfilled.

Hunger is ſuch a ſtate of *vacuity*, as to require a freſh ſupply of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled; ſpace unoccupied.

In filling up *vacuities*, turning out ſhadows and ceremonies, by explicit preſcription of ſubſtantial duties, which thoſe ſhadows did obſcurely repreſent. *Hammond's Fundam.*

He, that ſeat ſoon failing, meets
A vaſt *vacuity*. *Milton.*

Body and ſpace are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interſperſed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can anſwer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our ſoul, ſhould intirely poſſeſs our heart. *Rogers.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The ſoul is ſeen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glaſs to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptineſs. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Latin; *vacuë*, French.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundleſs the deep, becauſe I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the ſpace. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

VA'CUUM. *n.ſ.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or ſpace and atoms, will ſhew us ſome good practical leſſons. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v.n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to paſs away. *Spenſer.* A word uſed in poetry, but not received.

Be ever gloried here thy ſovereign name,
That thou may'ſt ſmile on all which thou haſt made;
Whoſe frown alone can ſhake this earthly-frame,
And at whoſe touch the hills in ſmoak ſhall *vade*. *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Lat. *vagabond*, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any ſettled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile: yet I wou'd not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or juriſdiction he is found. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the ſtream,
Goes to, and back, lacquying the varying tide. *Shakeſp.*

Their prayers by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or fruſtrate. *Milton.*

VA'GABOND. *n.ſ.* [from the *adj.*]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly, in a ſenſe of reproach.

We call thoſe people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling-place. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Reduced, like Hannibal, to ſeek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a ſettled habitation.

Vagabond is a perſon without a home. *Watts.*

VAGA'RY. *n.ſ.* [from *vagus*, Lat.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into ſtrange *vagaries* fell,
As they wou'd dance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Would your ſon engage in ſome frolic, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he ſhould do it with, than without your knowledge? *Locke on Education*, § 97.

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *n.ſ.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard caſes.

VAGO'US. *adj.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unſettled. Not in uſe.

Such as were born and begot of a ſingle woman, through a *vagous* luſt, were called Sporii. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY. *n.ſ.* [from *vagrant*.] A ſtate of wandering; unſettled condition.

VA'GRANT. *adj.* Wandering; unſettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

Do not oppoſe popular miſtakes and ſurmiſes, or *vagrant* and fictitious ſtories. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Take good heed what men will think and ſay;
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courſes took,
Her father's houſe, and civil life forſook. *Prior.*

Her lips no living bard, I weet,
May ſay how red, how round, how ſweet;
Old Homer only could indite
Their *vagrant* grace, and ſoft delight:
They ſtand recorded in his book,
When Helen ſmil'd, and Hebe ſpoke. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *n.ſ.* [*vagant*, Fr.] A ſturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unſettled in habitation. In an ill ſenſe.

Vagrants and outlaws ſhall offend thy view,
Train'd to aſſault, and diſciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*

You'll not the progreſs of your atoms ſtay,
Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*

To relieve the helpleſs poor; to make ſturdy *vagrants* relieve themſelves; to hinder idle hands from being miſchievous, are things of evident uſe. *F. Atterbury.*

Ye *vagrants* of the ſky,
To right or left, unheeded, take your way. *Pope.*

VAGUE. *adj.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

Gray encouraged his men to ſet upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*

2. Unfixed; unſettled; undetermined: indefinite.

The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to theſe *vague* ideas, ſignified by the terms, whatſoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

VAIL. *n.ſ.* [*voile*, French. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Latin; and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the French.]

1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.

While they ſuppoſed to lie hid in their ſecret ſins, they were ſcattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulneſs. *Wiſdom.*

2. A part of female dreſs, by which the face and part of the ſhape is concealed.

3. Money given to ſervants. It is commonly uſed in the plural. See VALE.

To VAIL. *v.a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL. *v.a.* [*avaller le bonet*, French.]

1. To let fall; to ſuffer to deſcend.

They ſtifly refuſed to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by ſeafarers. *Carew.*

The virgin 'gan her beavoir *vale*,
And thank'd him firſt, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*

2. To let fall in token of reſpect.

Certain of the Turks gallies, which would not *vail* their top-ſails, the Venetians fiercely aſſailed. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in ſalutations; for, in medals, they ſtill have it on their heads. *Addiſon.*

3. To fall; to let ſink in fear, or for any other intereſt.

That furious Scot,
'Gan *vail* his ſtomach, and did grace the ſhame
Of thoſe that turn'd their backs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To VAIL. *v.n.* To yield; to give place; to ſhew reſpect by yielding. In this ſenſe, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil*.

Thy convenience muſt *veil* to thy neighbour's neceſſity; and thy very neceſſities muſt yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

VAIN. *adj.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Latin.]

1. Fruitleſs; ineffectual.

Let no man ſpeak again
To alter this; for counſel is but *vain*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vain is the force of man,
To cruſh the pillars which the pile ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal; ſhadowy.

Before the paſſage horrid Hydra ſtands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* chimera, vomits empty flame. *Dryden's Æn.*

Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
And ſhedding *vain*, but ſeeming real tears. *Dryden.*

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things.

No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be ſtill boaſting of himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,
Sought godlike worſhip from a ſervile train. *Dryden.*

The minſtrels play'd on ev'ry ſide,
Vain of their art, and for the maſtery vy'd. *Dryden.*

To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confeſs, that theſe honours were more than their due, and ſuch as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud, thinks the honours below his merit, and ſcorns to boaſt. *Swift.*

Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* deſign;
To raiſe the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*
View this marble, and be *vain* no more. *Pope.*

4. Shewy; oſtentatious.

Load ſome *vain* church with old theatrick ſtate. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthleſs; unimportant.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or laſting fame,
Or happineſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He heard a grave philoſopher maintain,
That all the actions of our life were *vain*,
Which with our ſenſe of pleaſure not conſpir'd. *Denham.*

To your *vain* anſwer will you have recourſe,
And tell 'tis ingenite active force. *Blackmore.*

6. Falſe; not true.

7. *In* VAIN. To no purpoſe; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

He tempts *in vain*. *Milton.*

Providence and nature never did any thing *in vain*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Strong Halys ſtands *in vain*; weak Phlegys flies. *Dryden.*

The philoſophers of old did *in vain* enquire whether *ſummum bonum* conſiſted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*

If we hope for what we are not likely to poſſeſs, we act and think *in vain*, and make life a greater dream and ſhadow than it really is. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If from this diſcourſe one honeſt man ſhall receive ſatisfaction, I ſhall think that I have not written nor lived *in vain*. *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vanus* and *glorioſus*, Lat.] Boaſting without performances; proud in diſproportion to deſert.

Vain-glorious man, when flutt'ring wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to ſky. *Fairy Queen.*

Strength to glory aſpires
Vain glorious, and through infamy ſeeks fame. *Milton.*

This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expreſſion witneſſeth. *Hale.*

VAINGLO'RY. *n.ſ.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept ſtate and majeſty to the height; being ſenſible, that majeſty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon.*

Expoſe every blaſt of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chaſtened by the rod of ſpiritual diſcipline. *Taylor.*

This extraordinary perſon, out of his natural averſion to *vain-glory*, wrote ſeveral pieces, which he did not aſſume the honour of. *Addiſon.*

A monarch's ſword, when mad *vain-glory* draws;
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's ſcar. *Pope.*

VAI'NLY. *adv.* [from *vain*.]

1. Without effect; to no purpoſe; in vain.

Our cannons malice *vainly* ſhall be ſpent
Againſt th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

In weak complaints you *vainly* waſte your breath;
They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.

My forepaſt proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having *vainly* fear'd too little. *Shakeſpeare.*

Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourſelves. *Delany.*

3. Idly; fooliſhly.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*

If Lentulus be ambitious, he ſhall be *vainly* credulous; preſuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grew's Coſmol.*

VA'INNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *vain*.] The ſtate of being vain; pride; falſhood; emptineſs.

I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainneſs*, babbling. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'IVODE. *n.ſ.* [*waiwod*, a governor, Sclavoniah.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE. *n.ſ.* [from *Valencia*, whence the uſe of them came. *Skinner*.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and ſtead of a bed.

My houſe
Is richly furniſhed with plate and gold;
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thruſt the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in ſight. *Swift.*

To VALA'NCE. *v.a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in uſe.

Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* ſince
I ſaw thee laſt; com'ſt thou to beard me. *Shakeſpeare.*

VALE. *n.ſ.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.]

1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.

In Ida *vale*: who knows not Ida *vale*?
An hundred ſhepherds woned. *Spenſer.*

Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Anchiſes, in a flow'ry *vale*,
Review'd his muſter'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell. If from *avail*, it muſt be written *vail*, as Dryden writes. If from *vale*, which I think is right, it muſt be *vale*.] Money given to ſervants.

Since our knights and ſenators account
To what their ſordid, begging *vails* amount;
Judge what a wretched ſhare the poor attends,
Whoſe whole ſubſiſtence on thoſe alms depends. *Dryden.*

His revenue, beſides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION. *n.ſ.* [*valedico*, Latin.] A farewel. *Ainſw.*

A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *valedico*, Latin.] Bidding farewel.

VA'LENTINE. *n.ſ.* A ſweetheart, choſen on Valentine's day.

Now all nature ſeem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton.*

VALE'RIAN. *n.ſ.* [*valeriana*, Latin; *valerian*, French.] A plant.

The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite upon the ſtalks; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, divided into five ſegments; theſe are ſucceeded by oblong flat ſeeds. *Millar.*

VA'LET. *n.ſ.* [*valet*, French.] A waiting ſervant.

Giving caſt-cloaths to be worn by *valets*, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addiſon.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*,
VALETU'DINARY. } Lat.] Weakly; ſickly; infirm of health.

Phyſick, by purging noxious humours, prevents ſickneſs in the healthy, or recourſe thereof in the *valetudinary*. *Brown.*

Shifting from the warmer vallies, to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*

Cold of winter, by ſtopping the pores of perſpiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of ſpirits generated in healthful animals, for the caſe is quite otherwiſe in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne.*

Valetudinarians muſt live where they can command and ſcold. *Swift.*

VA'LIANCE. *n.ſ.* [from *valiant*; *vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; perſonal puiſſance; fierceneſs; bravery.

With ſtiff force he ſhook his mortal lance,
To let him weet his doughty *valiance*. *Spenſer.*

VA'LIANT. *adj.* [*vaillant*, French.] Stout; perſonally puiſſant; brave.

Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 17.

A ſon of Jeſſe, a mighty *valiant* man. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 18.

VA'LIANTLY. *adv.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with perſonal ſtrength; with perſonal bravery.

Farewel, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was the duty of a good ſoldier *valiantly* to withſtand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knoll.*

VA'LIANTNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *valiant*.] Valour; perſonal bravery; puiſſance; fierceneſs; ſtoutneſs.

Thy *valiantneſs* was mine; thou ſuck'dſt it from me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Achimetes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantneſs* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*

Shew not thy *valiantneſs* in wine. *Ecclus*; xxxi. 25.

VA'LID. *adj.* [*valide*, French; *validus*, Latin.]

1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May ſerve to better us, and worſe our foes. *Milton.*

2. Having force; prevalent; weighty; concluſive.

A difference in their ſentiments as to particular queſtions, is no *valid* argument againſt the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more ſolid proof of it. *Steph.*

VALI'DITY. *n.ſ.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid*.]

1. Force to convince; certainty.

You are perſuaded of the *validity* of that famous verſe,
'Tis expectation makes a bleſſing dear. *Pope.*

2. Value. A ſenſe not uſed.

To thee and thine,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No leſs in ſpace, *validity*, and pleaſure,
Than that conferr'd on Gonerill. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'LLANCY. *n.ſ.* [from *valance*.] A large wig that ſhades the face.

But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*

VA'LLEY. *n.ſ.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; hollow between hills.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleaſure prove,
That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh.*

Vallies are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*

Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*

VA'LOROUS. *adj.* [from *valour*.] Brave; ſtout; valiant.

The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in ſtately wiſe,
In which they would the records have enroll'd,
Of their great deeds and *valorous* empriſe. *Spenſer.*

Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'LOUR. *n.ſ.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Latin. *Ainſw.*] Perſonal bravery; ſtrength; proweſs; puiſſance; ſtoutneſs.

That I may pour the ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Here I conteſt
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy *valour*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

When *valour* preys on reaſon,
It eats the ſword it fights with. *Shakeſpeare.*

An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himſelf upon the ſoldiers defence, as he received the mortal ſtab. *Howel.*

For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;
For ſoftneſs ſhe, and ſweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

Such were theſe giants; men of high renown!

For, in thoſe days, might only ſhall be admir'd,
And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*

Valour gives awe, and promiſes protection to thoſe who want heart or ſtrength to defend themſelves. This makes the authority of men among women; and that of a matter-buck in a numerous herd. *Temple's Miſcell.*

Va'luable. *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from *value*.]

1. Precious; being of great price.

2. Worthy; deſerving regard.

A juſt account of that *valuable* perſon, whoſe remains lie before us. *F. Atterbury's Sermons.*

The value of ſeveral circumſtances in ſtory, leſſens very much by diſtance of time; though ſome minute circumſtances are very *valuable*. *Swift's Thoughts.*

Valua'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *value*.]

1. Value ſet upon any thing.

No reaſon I, ſince of your lives you ſet
So ſlight a *valuation*, ſhould reſerve
My crack'd one to more care. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Take out of men's minds falſe *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor ſhrunken things. *Bacon.*

The writers expreſſed not the *valuation* of the denarius, without regard to its preſent *valuation*. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

2. The act of ſetting a value; appraiſement.

Humility in man conſiſts not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a juſt *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray on the Creation.*

Valua'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *value*.] An appraiſer; one who ſets upon any thing its price.

What *valuators* will the biſhops make uſe of? *Swift.*

VA'LUE. *n. ſ.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Latin.]

1. Price; worth.

Ye are phyſicians of no *value*. *Job*, xiii.

2. High rate.

Cæſar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore ſets this *value* on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendſhip,
And name your terms. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

He ſent him money; it was with this obliging teſtimony, that his deſign was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, becauſe they were above any price. *Dryden.*

To **Va'lue.** *v. a.* [*valoir*, French, from the noun.]

1. To rate at a certain price.

When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenſer.*

A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all diſhoneſt gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew.*

God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*

2. To rate highly; to have in high eſteem.

Some of the fineſt treatiſes in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and Engliſh appear. *Addiſ.*

He *values* himſelf upon the compaſſion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleaſing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;
He *values* theſe. *Pope.*

3. To appraiſe; to eſtimate.

If he be poorer than eſtimation, the prieſt ſhall *value* him. *Lev.* xxvii. 8.

4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The coſt that did conclude it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. To take account of.

If a man be in ſickneſs, the time will ſeem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

6. To reckon at, with reſpect to number or power.

The queen is *valued* thirty thouſand ſtrong:
Her faction will be full as ſtrong as ours. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To conſider with reſpect to importance; to hold important.

The king muſt take it ill,
So ſlightly *valued* in his meſſenger. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Neither of them *valued* their promiſes, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

8. To equal in value; to countervail.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir. *Job*, xxviii.

9. To raiſe to eſtimation.

She ordered all things, reſiſting the wiſdom of the wiſeſt, by making the poſſeſſor thereof miſerable; *valuing* the folly of the moſt fooliſh, by making the ſucceſs proſperous. *Sidn.*

Some *value* themſelves to their country by jealouſies of the crown. *Temple.*

Vanity, or a deſire of *valuing* ourſelves by ſhewing others faults. *Temple.*

Va'lueless. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.

A counterfeit
Reſembling majeſty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueleſs*. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Va'luer. *n. ſ.* [from *value*.] He that values.

VALVE. *n. ſ.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the viſionary fair
Repaſs'd. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv.

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel.

This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the ſucker, may be driven out. *Boyle's Works.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Va'lvule. *n. ſ.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A ſmall valve.

Vamp. *n. ſ.* The upper leather of a ſhoe. *Ainſworth.*

To **VAMP.** *v. a.* [This is ſuppoſed probably enough by Skinner to be derived from *avant*, French, *before*; and to mean laying on a new outſide.] To piece an old thing with ſome new part.

You wiſh
To *vamp* a body with a dangerous phyſick,
That's ſure of death without. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*

I had never much hopes of your *vampt* play. *Swift.*

Va'mper. *n. ſ.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

Van. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, French.]

1. The front of an army; the firſt line.

Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

The foe he had ſurvey'd,
Arrang'd, as to him they did appear,
With *van*, main battle, wings, and rear. *Hudibras.*

Van to *van* the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The midmoſt battles haſt'ning up behind. *Dryden.*

2. [*Van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing ſpreading wide by which a wind is raiſed; a fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the ſea was an oar, they call it a corn-*van*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

His ſail-broad *vans*
He ſpreads for flight, and in the ſurging ſmoke
Up-lifted, ſpurns the ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing drew nigh,
Who on their plumy *vans* receiv'd him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*

His diſabled wing unſtrung:
He wheel'd in air, and ſtretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

The *vanes* are broad on one ſide, and narrower on the other; both which miniſter to the progreſſive motion of the bird. *Derham.*

Va'ncourier. *n. ſ.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precurſor.

Vane. *n. ſ.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

A man ſhe wou'd ſpell backward;
If tall, a lance ill-headed;
If ſpeaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakeſp.*

Va'nguard. *n. ſ.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or firſt line of the army.

The king's *van-guard* maintained fight againſt the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*

Vani'lla. *n. ſ.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant.

It hath an anomalous flower, conſiſting of ſix leaves, five of which are placed in a circular order, and the middle one is concave: the empalement becomes an horned, ſoft, fleſhy fruit, filled with very ſmall ſeeds. The fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent chocolate. *Millar.*

When mixed with *vanillios*, or ſpices, it acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

To **Va'nish.** *v. n.* [*vaneſco*, Latin; *avanouir*, Fr.]

1. To loſe perceptible exiſtence.

High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but muſt be nurſed by the like, or elſe *vaniſheth* as ſoon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

Whither are they *vaniſh'd*?
—Into the air; and what ſeem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

While fancy brings the *vaniſh'd* piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

2. To paſs away from the ſight; to diſappear.

Now I have taken heart, thou *vaniſheſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He cut the cleaving ſky,
And in a moment *vaniſh'd* from her eye. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. To paſs away; to be loſt.

All theſe delights will *vaniſh*. *Milton.*

That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs, by which we had diſtinguiſhed ourſelves, *vaniſhed* all at once, and a ſpirit of infidelity and prophaneneſs ſtarted up. *Atterbury.*

Va'nity. *n. ſ.* [*vanitas*, Latin; *vanité*, French.]

1. Emptineſs; uncertainty; inanity.

2. Fruitleſs deſire; fruitleſs endeavour.

Vanity poſſeſſeth many, who are deſirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

Thy pride,
And wand'ring *vanity*, when leaſt was ſafe,
Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*

3. Trifling labour.

To uſe long diſcourſe againſt thoſe things which are both againſt Scripture and reaſon, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the anſwerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

4. Falſhood; untruth.

Here I may well ſhew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the ſtory of Walſingham. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleaſure; vain purſuit; idle ſhew; unſubſtantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

Were it not ſtrange if God ſhould have made ſuch ſtore of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be conſumed in ſecular *vanity*, allowing none but the baſer ſort to be employed in his own ſervice. *Hooker.*

I muſt
Beſtow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make her free will ſlave to *vanity*. *Davies.*

Sin, with *vanity*, had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

The eldeſt equal the youngeſt in the *vanity* of their dreſs; and no other reaſon can be given of it, but that they equal, if not ſurpaſs them, in the *vanity* of their deſires. *South.*

Think not when woman's tranſient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* ſhe ſtill regards,
And though ſhe plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*

6. Oſtentation; arrogance.

The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilſt they would not ſeem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged hiſtories of their own antiquity. *Spenſer.*

Whether it were out of the ſame *vanity*, which poſſeſſed all thoſe learned philoſophers and poets, that Plato alſo publiſhed, not under the right authors names, thoſe things which he had read in the Scriptures; or fearing the ſeverity of the Areopagite, and the example of his maſter Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon ſlight grounds; pride operating on ſmall occaſions.

Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take
A pride to hear the conqueſts which you make. *Dryden.*

'Tis an old maxim in the ſchools,
That *vanity*'s the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condeſcend to take a bit. *Swift's Miſcell.*

To **Van.** *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in uſe.

The corn, which in *vanning* lieth loweſt is the beſt. *Bacon.*

To **VA'NQUISH.** *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to ſubdue.

Wer't not a ſhame, that, whilſt you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late *vanquiſhed*,
Should make a ſtart o'er ſeas, and *vanquiſh* you? *Shak.*

They ſubdued and *vanquiſhed* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquiſh'd* choſe:
But you have done what Cato could not do,
To chuſe the *vanquiſh'd*, and reſtore him too. *Dryden.*

2. To confute.

This bold aſſertion has been fully *vanquiſhed* in a late reply to the biſhop of Meaux's treatiſe. *F. Atterbury.*

Va'nquisher. *n. ſ.* [from *vanquiſh*.] Conqueror; ſubduer.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeleſs reſtitution, ſo he might
Be call'd your *vanquiſher*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall riſe victorious, and ſubdue
My *vanquiſher*; ſpoil'd of his vaunted ſpoil. *Milton.*

Troy's *vanquiſher*, and great Achilles' ſon. *A. Phillips.*

Va'ntage. *n. ſ.* [from *advantage*.]

1. Gain; profit.

What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a paſtor? *Sidney.*

2. Superiority; ſtate in which one had better means of action than another.

With the *vantage* of mine own excuſe,
Hath he excepted moſt againſt my love. *Shakeſpeare.*

He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harraſſed with a long march. *Bacon.*

The pardoned perſon muſt not think to ſtand upon the ſame *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Be aſſur'd, Madam, 'twill be done
With his next *vantage*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **Va'ntage.** *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit.

We yet of preſent peril be afraid;
For needleſs fear did never *vantage* none. *Fairy Queen.*

Va'ntbrass. *n. ſ.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.

I'll hide my ſilver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakeſp.*

Put on *vantbraſs*, and greves, and gauntlet. *Milton.*

VA'PID. *adj.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the ſpirit evaporated; ſpiritleſs; maukiſh; flat.

Thy wines let feed a-while
On the fat refuſe; leſt too ſoon disjoin'd,
From ſpritely it to ſharp or *vapid* change. *Phillips.*

The effects of a *vapid* and viſcous conſtitution of blood, are ſtagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

Va'pidness. *n. ſ.* [from *vapid*.] The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs or maukiſh; maukiſhneſs.

Vapora'tion. *n. ſ.* [*vaporation*, Fr. *vaporation*, Lat. from *vapour*.] The act of eſcaping in vapours.

Va'porer. *n. ſ.* [from *vapour*.] A boaſter; a braggart.

This ſhews theſe *vaporers*, to what ſcorn they expoſe themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Va'porish. *adj.* [from *vapour*.] Vaporous; ſplenetick; humourſome.

Pallas grew *vap'riſh* once and odd,
She would not do the leaſt right thing. *Swift.*

Va'porous. [*vaporeux*, Fr. from *vapour*.]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy.

The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakeſpeare.*

It proceeded from the nature of the *vapouriſh* place. *Sandys.*

This ſhifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more ſubtile air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*

2. Windy; flatulent.

If the mother eat much beans, or ſuch *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*

Some more ſubtile corporeal element, may ſo equally bear againſt the parts of a little *vaporous* moiſture, as to form it into round drops. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

The food which is moſt *vaporous* and perſpirable, is the moſt eaſily digeſted. *Arbuthnot.*

A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off theſe *vaporous* ſteams of the blood. *Cheyne.*

VA'POUR. *n. ſ.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Latin.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.

Vapour, and miſt, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*

When firſt the ſun too pow'rful beams diſplays,
It draws up *vapours* which obſcure its rays:
But ev'n thoſe clouds at laſt adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Wind; flatulence.

In the Theſſalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themſelves into other bodies. Theſe fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the pores, ſhut in the *vapours*, and ſend them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

3. Fume; ſteam.

The morning is the beſt, becauſe the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*

In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the ſtill be taken off, the *vapour* which aſcends out of the ſtill will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the ſtill. *Newton's Opticks.*

For the impoſthume, the *vapour* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.

If his ſorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not diſcernible even to himſelf. *Hammond.*

5. [In the plural.] Diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; ſpleen.

To this we muſt aſcribe the ſpleen, ſo frequent in ſtudious men, as well as the *vapours* to which the other ſex are ſo often ſubject. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 115.

To **Va'pour.** *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]

1. To paſs in a vapour, or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations.

When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*

Swift running waters *vapour* not ſo much as ſtanding waters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 767.

2. To bully; to brag.

Not true, quoth he? Howe'er you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*

Theſe are all the mighty powers
You vainly boaſt, to cry down ours;
And what in real value's wanting,
Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*

That I might not be *vapour'd* down by inſignificant teſtimonies, I uſed the name of your ſociety to annihilate all ſuch arguments. *Glanville's Preface to Scepſis.*

Be you to us but kind;
Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curſe,
No ſorrow we ſhall find. *E. Dorſet's Song.*

To **Va'pour.** *v. a.* To effuſe, or ſcatter in fumes or vapour.

Break off this laſt lamenting kiſs,
Which ſucks two ſouls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*

He'd laugh to ſee one throw his heart away,
Another ſighing *vapour* forth his ſoul,
A third to melt himſelf in tears. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Opium loſeth ſome of his poiſonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon.*

It muſt be holpen by ſomewhat which may fix the ſilver, never to be reſtored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into ſuch a maſs of gold. *Bacon.*

VA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconſtant.

O ſwear not by th' inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb;
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe *variable*. *Shakeſp.*

Haply countries different,
With *variable* objects, ſhall expel
This ſomething ſettled matter in his heart. *Shakeſp.*

By the lively image of other creatures, did thoſe ancients repreſent the *variable* paſſions of mortals; as by ſerpents were ſignified deceivers. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,
Self-left. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 92.

Va'riableness. *n. ſ.* [from *variable*.]

1. Changeableneſs; mutability.

You are not ſolicitous about the *variableneſs* of the weather, or the change of ſeaſons. *Addiſon.*

2. Levity; inconſtancy.

Cenſurers ſubject themſelves to the charge of *variableneſs* in judgment. *Clariſſa.*

Va'riably. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconſtantly; uncertainly.

Va'riance. *n. ſ.* [from *vary*.] Diſcord; diſagreement; diſſention.

I am come to ſet a man at *variance* againſt his father. *Matt.*

A cauſe of law, by violent courſe,
Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel.*

Not ſo as to ſet any one doctrine of the goſpel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably conſiſtent. *Sprat.*

She runs, but hopes ſhe does not run unſeen;
While a kind glance at her purſuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes? *Pope.*

If the learned would not ſometimes ſubmit to the ignorant; the old to the weakneſſes of the young; there would be nothing but everlaſting *variance* in the world. *Swift.*

Many bleed,
By ſhameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomſon.*

Varia'tion. *n.ſ.* [*variatio*, Lat. *variation*, French.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itſelf.

After much *variation* of opinions, the priſoner was acquitted of treaſon, but by moſt voices found guilty of felony. *Hayward.*

The operation of agents will eaſily admit of intention and remiſſion, but the eſſences of things are conceived not capable of any ſuch *variation*. *Locke.*

The fame of our writers is confined to theſe two iſlands, and it is hard it ſhould be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our ſpeech. *Swift.*

There is but one common matter, which is diverſified by accidents; and the ſame numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may conſtitute ſucceſſively all kinds of body. *Bentl.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In ſome other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Each ſea had its peculiar ſhells, and the ſame *variation* of ſoils; this tract affording ſuch a terreſtrial matter as is proper for the formation of one ſort of ſhell-fiſh; that of another. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Succeſſive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each ſoil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this ſeat of ours. *Shakeſp.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and uſeful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of ſpeech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

5. Change in natural phenomenons.

The duke run a long courſe of calm proſperity, without any viſible eclipſe or wane in himſelf, amidſt divers *variations* in others. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

6. Deviation.

If we admit a *variation* from the ſtate of his creation, that *variation* muſt be neceſſarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compaſs of time. *Hale.*

I may ſeem ſometimes to have varied from his ſenſe; but the greateſt *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

7. *Variation of the compaſs*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

Va'ricous. *adj.* [*varicoſus*, Lat.] Diſeaſed with dilatation.

There are inſtances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be deſtroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharp.*

To **VA'RIEGATE.** *v. a.* [*variegatus*, ſchool Lat.] To diverſify; to ſtain with different colours.

The ſhells are filled with a white ſpar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the ſtone. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Ladies like *variegated* tulips ſhow;
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy ſpots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope's Epiſt.*

Variega'tion. *n.ſ.* [from *variegate*.] Diverſity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, ſomewhat impoveriſhed with very fine ſand; elſe they will ſoon loſe their *variegations*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Vari'ety. *n.ſ.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change; ſucceſſion of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.

All ſorts are here that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Variety is nothing elſe but a continued novelty. *South.*

If the ſun's light conſiſted but of one ſort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be poſſible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by conſequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the compoſition of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

The incloſed warmth, which the earth hath in itſelf, ſtirred up by the heat of the ſun, aſſiſteth nature in the ſpeedier procreation of thoſe *varieties*, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. Difference; diſſimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impreſſions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former ſtate.

It were a great vanity to reject thoſe reaſons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to anſwer thoſe reaſons by ſuppoſitions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

VA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; ſeveral; manifold.

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itſelf.

The names of mixed modes want ſtandards in nature, whereby to adjuſt their ſignification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.

He in deriſion ſets
Upon their tongues a *various* ſpirit,
To raſe quite out their native language. *Milton.*

Vaſt crowds of vanquiſh'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*

Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual: his great end the ſame. *Pope.*

So many and ſo *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

4. Variegated; diverſified.

Herbs ſudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

Va'riously. *adv.* [from *various*.] In a various manner.

Having been *variouſly* toſſed by fortune, directed his courſe to a ſafe harbour. *Bacon.*

Various objects from the ſenſe,
Variouſly repreſenting. *Milton.*

Thoſe various ſquadrons, *variouſly* deſign'd,
Each veſſel freighted with a ſeveral load;
Each ſquadron waiting for a ſeveral wind;
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryden.*

Different aliments, while they repair the fluids and ſolids, act *variouſly* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'RIX. [Lat. *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be aſſiſted by the bandage. *Sharp.*

VA'RLET. *n.ſ.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet*.]

1. Anciently a ſervant or footman.

Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs ſo may live. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

They ſpy'd
A *varlet* running towards them haſtily. *Spenſer.*

2. A ſcoundrel; a raſcal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.

I am the vereiſt *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where didſt thou leave theſe *varlets*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou, *varlet*, doſt thy maſter's gains devour;
Thou milk'ſt his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*

When the Roman legions were in a diſpoſition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, reſolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addiſon.*

Va'rletry. *n.ſ.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble; crowd; populace.

Shall they hoiſt me up,
And ſhew me to the ſhouting *varletry*
Of cenſ'ring Rome? *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

VA'RNISH. *n.ſ.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them ſhine.

We'll put on thoſe ſhall praiſe your excellence,
And ſet a double *varniſh* on the fame. *Shakeſp.*

The fame of Cicero had not borne her age ſo well, if it had not been joined with ſome vanity. Like unto *varniſh*, that makes cielings not only ſhine, but laſt. *Bacon.*

This the blue *varniſh* that the green endears,
The ſacred ruſt of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

To **Va'rnish.** *v. a.* [*verniſſer*, *vernir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cover with ſomething ſhining.

O vanity!
To ſet a pearl in ſteel ſo meanly *varniſhed*. *Sidney.*

Clamber not you up to the caſements,
Nor thruſt your head into the publick ſtreet,
To gaze on Chriſtian fools with *varniſh'd* faces. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To cover; to conceal with ſomething ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;
Or cloſe ambition *varniſh'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

His manly heart was ſtill above
Diſſembl'd hate, or *varniſh'd* love. *Dryden.*

Men eſpouſe the well-endow'd opinions in faſhion, and then ſeek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varniſh* over and cover their deformity. *Locke's Works.*

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick.

To *varniſh* all their errors, and ſecure
The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denham.*

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varniſh* crimes. *Addiſon.*

Speak the plain truth, and *varniſh* not your crimes! *Phillips.*

Va'rnisher. *n.ſ.* [from *varniſh*.]

1. One whoſe trade is to varniſh.

An oil obtained of common oil, may probably be of good uſe to ſurgeons and *varniſhers*. *Boyle's Works.*

2. A diſguiſer; an adorner.

Modeſt dulneſs lurks in thought's diſguiſe;
Thou *varniſher* of fools, and cheat of all the wiſe. *Pope.*

Va'rvels. *n.ſ.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.*

To **VARY.** *v. a.* [*vario*, Lat. *varier*, French.]

1. To change; to make unlike itſelf.

Let your ceaſeleſs change
Vary to our great Creator ſtill new praiſe. *Milton.*

2. To change to ſomething elſe.

Gods that never change their ſtate,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*

We are to *vary* the cuſtoms, according to the time and country where the ſcene of action lies. *Dryden.*

The maſter's hand, which to the life can trace
The airs, the lines, and features of the face;
May, with a free and bolder ſtroke, expreſs
A *vary'd* poſture, or a flatt'ring dreſs. *Sir J. Denham.*

He *varies* ev'ry ſhape with eaſe,
And tries all forms that may Pomona pleaſe. *Pope.*

3. To make of different kinds.

God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Brown.*

4. To diverſify; to variegate.

God hath here
Vary'd his bounty ſo with new delights. *Milton.*

To **Va'ry.** *v. n.*

1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.

Darkling ſtands
The *varying* ſhore o' th' world. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

2. To be unlike each other.

Thoſe who made laws, had their minds poliſhed above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the publick conſtitutions of nations *vary*. *Collier on Pride.*

3. To alter; to become unlike itſelf.

He had a ſtrange interchanging of large and inexpected pardons, with ſeveral executions; which could not be imputed to any inconſtancy, but to a principle he had ſet unto himſelf, that he would *vary* and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*

That each from other differs, firſt confeſs;
Next, that he *varies* from himſelf no leſs. *Pope's Epiſt.*

4. To deviate; to depart.

The crime conſiſts in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reaſon. *Locke.*

5. To ſucceed each other.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breaſt, and *vary* in her face. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. To diſagree; to be at variance.

In judgment of her ſubſtance thus they *vary*,
And *vary* thus in judgment of her ſeat;
For ſome her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some ſink it down into the ſtomach's heat. *Sir J. Davies.*

7. To ſhift colours.

Will the falcon ſtooping from above,
Smit with her *varying* plumage, ſpare the dove?
Admires the jay the inſect's gilded wings? *Pope.*

Va'ry. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in uſe.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their maſters. *Shakeſpeare.*

Va'scular. *adj.* [from *vaſculum*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of veſſels; full of veſſels.

Nutrition of the ſolids is performed by the circulating liquid in the ſmalleſt *vaſcular* ſolids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Vasculi'ferous. *adj.* [*vaſculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, beſides the common calyx, a peculiar veſſel to contain the ſeed, ſometimes divided into cells; and theſe have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*

Va'se. *n.ſ.* [*vaſe*, Fr. *vaſa*, Latin.] A veſſel; generally a veſſel rather for ſhow than uſe.

The toilet ſtands unveil'd,
Each ſilver-*vaſe* in myſtick order laid. *Pope.*

VA'SSAL. *n.ſ.* [*vaſſal*, Fr. *vaſſallo*, Italian.]

1. One who holds by the will of a ſuperior lord.

Every petty prince, *vaſſal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleaſeth. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

The *vaſſals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroy, who impriſons and chaſtiſes their maſters. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſubject; a dependant.

She cannot content the Lord with performance of his diſcipline, that hath at her ſide a *vaſſal*, whom Satan hath made his vicegerent, to croſs whatſoever the faithful ſhould do. *Hooker, b. viii. § 34.*

Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as *vaſſals*; but imparted not the benefit of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own *vaſſal*. *Spenſer.*

The common people were free ſubjects to the king, not ſlaves and *vaſſals* to their pretended lords. *Sir J. Davies.*

The mind hath not reaſon to remember, that paſſions ought to be her *vaſſals*, not her maſters. *Raleigh.*

Vaſſals of his anger, when the ſcourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*

As all his *vaſſals* eagerly deſir'd;
With mind averſe, he rather underwent
His people's will, than gave his own conſent. *Dryden.*

He ſubjugated a king, and called him his *vaſſal*. *Baker.*

3. A ſervant; one who acts by the will of another.

I am his fortune's *vaſſal*, and I ſend him
The greatneſs he has got. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. A ſlave; a low wretch.

Thou ſwear'ſt thy Gods in vain
O *vaſſal*! miſcreant! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Va'ssalage. *n.ſ.* [*vaſſelage*, Fr. from *vaſſal*.] The ſtate of a vaſſal; tenure at will; ſervitude; ſlavery; dependance.

He renounc'd the *vaſſalage*
Of Rome again. *Fairy Queen.*

All my pow'rs do their beſtowing loſe,
Like *vaſſalage* at unawares encountring
The eye of majeſty. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

They would have brought the Achæans from the condition of followers and dependents unto meer *vaſſalage*. *Raleigh.*

Let us not then purſue,
By force impoſſible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n our ſtate
Of ſplendid *vaſſalage*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Curs'd *vaſſalage*,
Firſt idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er;
Then ſlaves to thoſe who courted us before. *Dryden.*

VAST. *adj.* [*vaſte*, Fr. *vaſtus*, Latin.]

1. Large; great.

What the parliament meant to attempt with thoſe *vaſt* numbers of men, every day levied. *Clarendon, b. i.*

That is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vaſt* and ſublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*

His open ſtores,
Though *vaſt*, were little to his ampler heart. *Thomſon.*

2. Viciouſly great; enormouſly extenſive or capacious.

The vicious language is *vaſt*, and gaping, ſwelling, and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedneſs. *B. Johnſon.*

They view'd the *vaſt* unmeaſurable abyſs. *Milton.*

Others with *vaſt* Typhean rage more fell,
Rend up rocks. *Milton.*

Vast. *n.ſ.* [*vaſtum*, Latin.] An empty waſte.

They ſhook hands, as over a *vaſt*; and embrac'd, as from the ends of oppos'd winds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Through the *vaſt* of heav'n it ſounded. *Milton.*

The wat'ry *vaſt*,
Secure of ſtorms, your royal brother paſt. *Pope.*

Vasta'tion. *n.ſ.* [*vaſtatio*, from *vaſto*, Latin.] Waſte; depopulation.

This wild-fire made the ſaddeſt *vaſtations*, in the many fatal outrages which theſe eager contentions occaſion. *Decay of Piety.*

Vasti'dity. *n.ſ.* [*vaſtitas*, Lat. from *vaſty*.] Wideneſs; immenſity. A barbarous word.

Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vaſtidity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Va'stly. *adv.* [from *vaſt*.] Greatly; to a great degree.

Holland's reſolving upon its own defence, without our ſhare in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vaſtly* both in ſtrength and treaſures. *Temple.*

It is *vaſtly* the concern of government, and of themſelves too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South.*

Va'stness. *n.ſ.* [from *vaſt*.] Immenſity; enormous greatneſs.

Behemoth, biggeſt born of earth, upheav'd
His *vaſtneſs*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

She by the rocks compell'd to ſtay behind,
Is by the *vaſtneſs* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*

When I compare this little performance with the *vaſtneſs* of my ſubject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-ſhell of water from the ocean. *Glanville.*

Arioſto obſerved not moderation in the *vaſtneſs* of his draught. *Dryden.*

Hence we may diſcover the cauſe of the *vaſtneſs* of the ocean. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Va'sty. *adj.* [from *vaſt*.] Large; enormouſly great.

I can call ſpirits from the *vaſty* deep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vat. *n.ſ.* [*vat*, Dutch; ꝼæt, Saxon.] A veſſel in which liquors are kept in the immature ſtate.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs in oppoſition to heaps of arms and ſtandards. *Addiſon.*

Would'ſt thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice ſhould froth,
Reſpect thy orchats. *Phillips.*

Va'ticide. *n.ſ.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Latin.] A murderer of poets.

The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer. *Pope's Dunc.*

To **Vati'cinate.** *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.] To propheſy; to practiſe prediction.

The moſt admired of all prophane prophets, whoſe predictions have been ſo much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howel.*

Va'vasour. *n.ſ.* [*vavaſſeur*, Fr.] One who himſelf holding of a ſuperior lord, has others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as kings, knight, valvaſor, or *vavaſor*, ſquire. *Camden.*

Va'udevil. *n.ſ.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A ſong common among the vulgar, and ſung about the ſtreets, *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial ſtrain.

VAULT. *n.ſ.* [*voulte*, French; *volta*, Italian; *voluta*, low Latin.]

1. A continued arch.

O, you are men of ſtone!
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd uſe them ſo
That heaven's *vault* ſhould crack. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The word ſignifies an orb or ſphere. And this ſhews us both the form of the Moſaical abyſs, which was included within this *vault*: and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward ſurface of this *vault*, or the cover of the abyſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. A cellar.

Creep into the kill-hole.

He will ſeek there; neither preſs, well, *vault*, but he hath an abſtract for the rememcrance of. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To baniſh rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*

3. A cave; a cavern.

The ſilent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itſelf, lie naked to his ſight. *Sandys.*

4. A repoſitory for the dead.

Shall I not be ſtifled in the *vault*,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in. *Shakeſpeare.*

To VAULT. *v. a.* [*voûter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To arch; to ſhape of a vault.

Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land, which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd ſtones
Upon th' humbl'd beach? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. To cover with an arch.

Over-head the diſmal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew;
And flying *vaulted* either hoſt with fire. *Milton.*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to jump.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itſelf,
And falls on th' other. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The pretty *vaulting* ſea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'ſt have me drown'd on ſhore. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is *vaulting* variable ramps
In your deſpite, upon your purſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my ſaddle with my armour on, I ſhould quickly leap into a wife. *Shakeſp.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

If a man ſhould leap a garret, or *vault* down the monument, would he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier on Duelling.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegaſus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addiſon.*

2. To play the tumbler, or poſture-maſter.

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VAU´LTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vault*.] Arched cellar. Not in uſe.

He'll call you to ſo hot an anſwer for it,
That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your treſpaſs, and return your mock
In ſecond accent to his ordnance. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

VA´ULTED. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave.

Reſtore the lock! ſhe cries, and all around
Reſtore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound. *Pope.*

VA´ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *vault*.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VA´ULTY. *adj.* [from *vault*.] Arched; concave. A bad word.

I will kiſs thy deteſtable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring theſe fingers with thy houſhold worms. *Shak.*

I'll ſay that is not the lark, whoſe notes do beat
The *vaulty* heav'ns ſo high above our heads. *Shakeſp.*

VA´UNTMURE. *n. ſ.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A falſe wall; a work raiſed before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one ſtone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vauntmures*. *Camden's Remains.*

This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vanmures*, in the end by force obtained the ſame; and ſo poſſeſſed of the place, deſperately kept it till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a ſtrong covering betwixt the wall and the *vanmure* *Knolles.*

To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boaſt; to diſplay with oſtentation.

Not that great champion
Whom famous poets verſe ſo much doth *vaunt*;
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and ſharp hits did haunt. *Fairy Queen.*

Not any damſel which her *vaunteth* moſt,
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken twine. *Spenſer.*

My vanquiſher ſpoil'd of his *vaunted* ſpoil. *Milton.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To play the braggart; to talk with oſtentation; to make vain ſhow; to boaſt.

You ſay, you are a better ſoldier;
Let it appear ſo; make your *vaunting* true. *Shakeſp.*

The illuſions of magick were put down, and their *vaunting* in wiſdom reproved with diſgrace. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 7.

So ſpake th' apoſtate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep deſpair. *Milton.*

Pride which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to diſvalue what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. I ſcarcely know in what ſenſe Dryden has uſed this word, unleſs it be miſwritten for *vaults*.

'Tis he: I feel him now in ev'ry part;
Like a new world he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryden.*

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Brag; boaſt; vain oſtentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his courſe not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in ſcorn, and in vain *vaunt* of his own counſels. *Spenſer.*

Him I ſeduc'd with other promiſes and other *vaunts*. *Milton.*

Such *vaunts* who can with patience read,
Who thus deſcribes his hero when he's dead?
In heat of action ſlain, he ſcorns to fall,
But ſtill maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The firſt part. Not uſed.

Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firſtlings. *Shakeſp.*

VA´UNTER. *n. ſ.* [*vanteur*, Fr. from *vaunt*.] Boaſter; braggart; man given to vain oſtentation.

Some feign
To menage ſteeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain. *Spenſ.*

Tongue-valiant hero, *vaunter* of thy might;
In threats the foremoſt, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

VA´UNTFUL. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full*.] Boaſtful; oſtentatious.

Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures ſmil'd,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* luſtihed,
After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare. *Spenſer.*

VA´UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting*.] Boaſtfully; oſtentatiouſly.

I heard thee ſay, and *vauntingly* thou ſpak'ſt it,
That thou wert cauſe of noble Glo'ſter's death. *Shakeſp.*

VA´WARD. *n. n. ſ.* [*van* and *ward*.] Fore part.

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love ſhall hear the muſic of my hounds. *Shakeſp.*

Marcius,
Their bands i' th' *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their beſt truſt. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He deſired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the preſent and ready attendance of the *vayvod*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

U´BERTY. *n. ſ.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulneſs.

UBICA´TION. } *n. ſ.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local relation; whereneſs. A ſcholaſtick term.
UBI´ETY. }

Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philoſophy admits to be ſomething; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were groſs. *Glanville.*

UBI´QUITARY. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Exiſting every where.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *Howel.*

UBI´QUITARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exiſts every where.

How far wide is Aquinas, which ſaith, by the ſame reaſon that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or elſe the carcaſs of a friar is more ſubtle than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is falſe, or the papiſts *ubiquitaries*. *Hall.*

UBI´QUITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Omnipreſence; exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*

Pem ſhe hight,
A ſolemn wight,
As you ſhould meet,
In any ſtreet,
In that *ubiquity*. *B. Johnſon.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immenſe, the *ubiquity* of which they could thruſt into a corner of their cloſet. *South.*

U´DDER. *n. ſ.* [uꝺeꞃ, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch; *uber*, Lat.] The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A lioneſs, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler ſtore of milk; the ſhe-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her diſtended *udder*. *Prior.*

U´DDERED. *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furniſhed with udders.

Marian ſoft could ſtroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*

VEAL. *n. ſ.* [*veel*, a calf; *veeler*, *veſler*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The fleſh of a calf killed for the table.

Would'ſt thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's ſends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

VE´CTION. } *n. ſ.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Latin.] The act of carrying, or being carried.
VE´CTITATION. }

Enervated lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots; a ſpecies of *vectitation* ſeldom uſed amongſt the ancients. *Arbuth.*

VE´CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.

Three things one nation ſelleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture and the *vecture* or carriage. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.

If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You loſe the fruit of all your former care,
For the ſad proſpect of a juſt deſpair. *Roſcommon.*

Nigh rivers mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he ſteers and ſhifts her ſail. *Milton.*

I have no taſte of the noiſy praiſe
Of giddy crowds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of ſwoll'n ſucceſs; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryden.*

A-head the maſter pilot ſteers;
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a ſovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The wind *veered* about to north-weſt. *Derham.*

To VEER. *v. a.*

1. To let out.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all ſail; ſo to take it in and contract it, is of no leſs praiſe when the argument doth aſk it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. To turn; to change.

I ſee the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary courſe to bend;
Veer the main-ſheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenſer.*

Sailing farther, it *veers* its lilly to the weſt, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*

VEGETABI´LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without ſenſation.

The coagulating ſpirits of ſalts, and lapidifical juice of the ſea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it unto a lapideous ſubſtance. *Brown.*

VE´GETABLE. *n. ſ.* [*vegetabilis*, ſchool Latin; *vegetabile*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants.

Vegetables are organized bodies conſiſting of various parts, containing veſſels furniſhed with different juices; and taking in their nouriſhment from without, uſually by means of a root, by which they are fixed to the earth, or to ſome other body, as in the generality of plants; ſometimes by means of pores diſtributed over the whole ſurface, as in ſub-marine plants. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Waller.*

In *vegetables* it is the ſhape, and in bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we moſt fix on. *Locke.*

Other animated ſubſtances are called *vegetables*, which have within themſelves the principle of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers, and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

VE´GETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a plant.

The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moſs. *Prior.*

Both mechaniſms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from ſuch variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The well-ſhower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with *vegetable* life. *Thomſon.*

2. Having the nature of plants.

Amidſt them ſtood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambroſial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

That vegetative terreſtrial hath been ever the ſtanding fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To VE´GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to ſhoot out; to grow without ſenſation.

Rain-water may be endued with ſome *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derived from ſome ſaline or oleoſe particles. *Ray.*

As long as the ſeeds remained lodged in a natural ſoil, they would ſoon *vegetate*, and ſend forth a new ſet of trees. *Woodward.*

See dying vegetables life ſuſtain;
See life diſſolving *vegetate* again. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

VEGETA´TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]

1. The power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior ſurface conſiſted of a terreſtrial matter proper for the nouriſhment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*

The ſun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation*, ſets the ſteaming power
At large. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*

2. The power of growth without ſenſation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with ſenſe, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*

Theſe pullations I attribute to a plaſtick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants muſt alſo be. *Ray.*

VE´GETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatif*, French; from *vegetate*.]

1. Having the quality of growing without life.

Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their ſeeds in themſelves. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties, and virtues of the field. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

VE´GETATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE´TE. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; ſpritely.

The ſoul was *vegete*, quick, and lively; full of the youthfulneſs and ſpritelineſs of youth. *South.*

The faculties in age muſt be leſs *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*

VE´GETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering ſtalke of hir *vegetive* life. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*

VE´GETIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked boſom of the earth. *Sandys.*

The tree ſtill panted in th' unfiniſh'd part,
Not wholly *vegetive*, and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*

VE´HEMENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]
VE´HEMENCY. }

1. Violence; force.

Univerſal hubbub wild,
Of ſtunning ſounds and voices all confus'd,
Aſſaults his ear with loudeſt *vehemence*. *Milton.*

2. Ardour; mental violence; terrour.

Think ye are men; deem it not impoſſible for you to err: ſift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and ſtill doth feed theſe opinions in you. *Hooker's Pref.*

The beſt perſuaſions
Fail not to uſe; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occaſion ſhall inſtruct you. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I ſhould win what you would enjoy? *Shakeſp.*

The extremity of the condition produced ſome earneſtneſs and *vehemency* of expreſſion more than ordinary. *Clarend.*

This pure cauſe would kindle my rap'd ſpirits
To ſuch a flame of ſacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things would be mov'd to ſympathize. *Milt.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in leſs compaſs than two months. This *vehemence* of his is moſt ſuitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have ſo much earneſtneſs and paſſion in them,
I hear him with a ſecret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addiſon's Cato.*

VE´HEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible.

A ſtrong imagination hath more force upon light and ſubtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

By their *vehement* inſtigation,
In this juſt ſuit come I to move your grace. *Shakeſp.*

I find
In all things elſe delight indeed; but ſuch,
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* deſire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

VE´HEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]

1. Forcibly.

2. Pathetically; urgently.

The Chriſtian religion inculcates kindneſs more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more ſtrictly than any religion did before. *Tillotſon.*

VE´HICLE. *n. ſ.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.

Evil ſpirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and ſurprize. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. That part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable.

That the meat deſcends by one paſſage; the drink, or moiſtening *vehicle* by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown.*

3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

The gaiety of a diverting word, ſerves as a *vehicle* to the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Eſtrange.*

To VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Lat. See VAIL.]

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet to my fancied ſight,
Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs, in her perſon ſhin'd. *Milton.*

It became the Jewiſh faſhion, when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to inveſt.

I deſcry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heav'nly hoſt. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.

Of darkneſs viſible ſo much be lent,
As half to ſhew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope.*

VEIL. *n. ſ.* [*velum*, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery luſtful eye,
He ſnatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Fairy Q.*

The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and *veil* ſo rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter cou'd allow no place
For private ſorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He caſt a *veil* upon ſuppoſed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* tranſparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
When through the phraſe we plainly ſee the ſenſe,
Truth with ſuch obvious meanings will diſpenſe. *Granv.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *vail*, and frees from ſenſe of ſhame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a diſguiſe.

I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modeſty from the ſo ſeeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himſelf for a ſecure and wilful Acteon. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Knock on my heart; for thou haſt ſkill to find
If it ſound ſolid, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'ſt the naked mind. *Dryden.*

The ill-natured man expoſes thoſe failings in human nature, which the other would caſt a *veil* over. *Addiſon.*

VEIN. *n. ſ.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Latin.]

The *veins* are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at laſt they all form three large *veins*; the *cava deſcendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava aſcendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the *veins* are the ſame with thoſe of the arteries, only the muſcular coat is as thin in all the *veins*, as it is in the capillary arteries; the preſſure of the blood againſt the ſides of the *veins* being leſs than that againſt the ſides of the arteries. In the *veins* there is no pulſe, becauſe the blood is thrown into them with a continued ſtream, and becauſe it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary *veins* unite with one onother, as the capillary arteries. In all the *veins* perpendicular to the horizon, excepting thoſe of the uterus and of the porta, are ſmall membranes or valves; like ſo many half thimbles ſtuck to the ſide of the *veins*, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are preſſed cloſe to the ſide of the *veins*; but if blood ſhould fall back, it muſt fill the valves; and they being diſtended, ſtop up the channel, ſo that no blood can repaſs them. *Quincy.*

When I did firſt impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Horror chill
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where caſual fire
Had waſted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let the glaſs of the priſms be free from *veins*, and their ſides be accurately plane, and well poliſhed, without thoſe numberleſs waves or curls, which uſually ariſe from ſand-holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Courſe of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the ſilver. *Job*, xxviii. 1.

Part hidden *veins* digg'd up; nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and ſtone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in ſoils, where ſometimes there is a *vein* of gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift's Thoughts.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compaſs of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.

Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewiſe their *veins* and times. *Wotton's Architecture.*

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
—I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Certainly he that hath a ſatirical *vein*, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, ſo he had need to be afraid of others. *Bacon.*

They among themſelves in pleaſant *vein*
Stood ſcoffing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Speak'ſt thou in earneſt or in jeſting *vein*? *Dryden.*

The currier ſtruck the uſurer upon the right *vein*. *L'Eſtrange.*

7. Continued diſpoſition.

The *vein* I have had of running into ſpeculations of this kind, upon a greater ſcene of trade, have coſt me this preſent ſervice. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.

Now ſomewhat ſing, whoſe endleſs ſouvenance
Among the ſhepherds may aye remain;
Whether thee liſt, thy loved laſs advance,
Or honour Pan with higher hymns of praiſe. *Spenſer.*

10. Streak; variegation; as the veins of the marble.

Veined.
Ve'iny. } *adj.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein.*]

1. Full of veins.

2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble ſhines. *Thomſon.*

Velleity. *n. ſ.* [*velleité*, French; *velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.]

Velleity is the ſchool-term uſed to ſignify the loweſt degree of deſire. *Locke.*

The wiſhing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the ſchools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, unoperative complacency in, and deſire of the end, without any conſideration of the means. *South.*

To **VELLICATE.** *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin] To twitch; to pluck; to act by ſtimulation.

Thoſe ſmells are all ſtrong, and do pull and *vellicate* the ſenſe. *Bacon.*

Convulſions ariſing from ſomething *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

Vellica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.] Twitching; ſtimulation.

All purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, beſides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There muſt be a particular motion and *vellication* impreſt upon the nerves, elſe the ſenſation of heat will not be produced. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Ve'llum. *n. ſ.* [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Latin; rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The ſkin of a calf dreſſed for the writer.

The ſkull was very thin, yielding to the leaſt preſſure of my finger, as a piece of *vellum*. *Wiſeman.*

Velo'city. *n. ſ.* [*velocité*, French; *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; ſwiftneſs; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are now, at the ſame diſtances from the ſun; or had their diſtances from the ſun, or the quantity of the ſun's matter, and conſequently his attractive power, been greater or leſs than they are now, with the ſame *velocities*: they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbola's or parabola's, or in ellipſes very eccentric. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Ve'lvet. *n. ſ.* [*veluto*, Italian; *villus*, Latin; *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a ſhort fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the ſuperficial parts of bodies, as of *velvet*, watered ſilk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their inſenſible parts. *Locke.*

Ve'lvet. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* diſh. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
All unſeen, 'gan paſſage find. *Shakeſpeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament
As worldlings do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Ve'lvet.** *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the paleſt green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Ve'lure. *n. ſ.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horſe with one girt, ſix times pierced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread. *Shakeſp.*

VENAL. *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Latin.]

1. Mercenary; proſtitute.

This verſe be thine, my friend, nor thou refuſe
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muſe. *Pope.*

2. [From *vein.*] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is unreaſonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood ſhould be heated ſo high in the interval of two pulſes. *Ray.*

Vena'lity. *n. ſ.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal.*] Mercenarineſs; proſtitution.

Vena'tick. *adj.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Uſed in hunting.

Vena'tion. *n. ſ.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we ſhall find to be otherways than by ſawing away of trees. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To **VEND.** *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To ſell; to offer to ſale.

He had a great parcel of glaſſes packed up, which not having the occaſion he expected to *vend*, and make uſe of, lay by him. *Boyle.*

Vendee'. *n. ſ.* [from *vend.*] One to whom any thing is ſold.

If a vicar ſows his glebe, or if he ſells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he muſt pay the tithes to the parſon. *Ayliffe.*

Ve'nder. *n. ſ.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend.*] A ſeller.

Where the conſumption of commodity is, the *venders* ſeat themſelves. *Graunt.*

Thoſe make the moſt noiſe who have the leaſt to ſell, which is very obſervable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addiſon.*

VE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shak.*

This ſo profitable and *vendible* a merchandize, riſeth not to a proportionable enhancement with other leſs beneficial commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of ſuch a metal as may be *vendible* under ſuch a determinate name, has neither the deſign nor ſkill to make nice ſeparations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

Vendibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *vendible.*] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

Vendita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Latin.] Boaſtful diſplay.

Some, by a cunning proteſtation againſt all reading, and *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the ſagacity of their readers from themſelves, and cool the ſcent of their own fox-like thefts; when yet they are ſo rank as a man may find whole pages together uſurped from one author. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Vendi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*venditio*, Lat. *vendition*, Fr.] Sale; the act of ſelling.

To **Vene'er.** *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby ſeveral thin ſlices of fine woods of different ſorts are faſtened or glued on a ground of ſome common wood. *Bailey.*

Ve'nefice. *n. ſ.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] The practice of poiſoning.

Venefi'cial. *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] Acting by poiſon; bewitching.

The magical virtues of miſſelto, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, ſeemeth a Pagan relique derived from the antient Druides. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Venefi'ciously. *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poiſon or witchcraft.

Leſt witches ſhould draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiouſly* miſchief their perſons, they broke the ſhell. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ve'nemous. *adj.* [from *venin*, French.] Poiſonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous.*

The barbarians ſaw the *venemous* beaſt hang on his hand. *Acts*, xxviii. 4.

To **VENE'NATE.** *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poiſon; to infect with poiſon.

The miaſms entering the body, are not ſo energic, as to *venenate* the entire maſs of blood in an inſtant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Venena'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *venenate.*] Poiſon; venom.

This *venenation* ſhoots from the eye; and this way a baſiliſk may impoiſon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Vene'ne.
Veneno'se. } *adj.* [*veneneux*, Fr. from *venenum*, Latin.] Poiſonous; venemous.

Dry air opens the ſurface of the earth to diſincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malphigi, in his treatiſe of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe tumours of plants, demonſtrates that all ſuch tumours, where any inſects are found, are raiſed up by ſome *venenoſe* liquor, which, together with their eggs, ſuch inſects ſhed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*venerable*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the miniſtry of ſaints, it pleaſed God there to ſhew ſome rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which thoſe ſaints have ſuffered for the teſtimony of Jeſus Chriſt, did thereby make the places where they died *venerable*. *Hooker.*

To make the paſſage eaſy, ſafe, and plain,
That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands, now free. Thou *venerable* ſky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Ve'nerably. *adj.* [from *venerable.*] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial ſeat,
An awful pile! ſtands *venerably* great.
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addiſon.*

To **Ve'nerate.** *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Latin.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baſeneſs is exalted, do not bate
The place its honour for the perſon's ſake:
The ſhrine is that which thou doſt *venerate*,
And not the beaſt that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeiſance made;
And ſeem'd to *venerate* the ſacred ſhade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman muſt love and *venerate* the Goſpel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clariſſa.*

Venera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful reſpect.

Theology is the comprehenſion of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and *veneration* of the Creator, and the happineſs of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a ſecret awe and *veneration* for one who moves above us in a regular and illuſtrious courſe of virtue. *Addiſ.*

Venera'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *venerate.*] Reverencer.

If the ſtate of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal exiſtence, the arguments muſt be concluſive to thoſe great prieſts and *venerators* of nature. *Hale.*

Vene'real. *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.

Theſe are no *venereal* ſigns;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakeſp.*

Then ſwol'n with pride, into the ſnare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleaſure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

They are averſe to *venereal* pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

2. Conſiſting of copper, called *venus* by chemiſts.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unſophiſticated ſoever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

Vene'reous. *adj.* [from *venery.*] Libidinous; luſtful.

The male is leſſer than the female, and very *venereous*. *Derham.*

VE'NERY. *n. ſ.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fr.]

1. The ſport of hunting.

To the woods ſhe goes to ſerve her turn,
And ſeek her ſpouſe, that from her ſtill does fly,
And follows other game and *venery*. *Fairy Queen.*

Deſcribing beaſts of *venery* and fiſhes, he hath ſparingly inſerted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The Norman demoliſhed many churches and chapels in New Foreſt, to make it fitter for his pleaſure and *venery*. *Howel.*

2. [From *Venus.*] The pleaſures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleaſure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chaſtity. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Ve'ney. *n. ſ.* A bout; a turn.

I bruis'd my ſhin with playing at ſword and dagger, three *veneys* for a diſh of ſtewed prunes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Veneſe'ction. *n. ſ.* [*vena* and *ſectio*, Latin.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be ſudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyſter and *veneſection*, have recourſe to anodynes. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **VENGE.** *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] To avenge; to puniſh.

You are above,
You juſtices, that theſe our nether crimes,
So ſpeedily can *venge*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ve'ngeable. *adj.* [from *venge.*] Revengeful; malicious.

A thrillant dart he threw,
Headed with ire, and *vengeable* deſpite. *Spenſer.*

VE'NGEANCE. *n. ſ.* [*vengeance*, French.]

1. Puniſhment; penal retribution; avengement.]

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the ſtor'd *vengeances* of Heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The ſouls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shak.*

Let me ſee thy *vengeance* on them. *Jer.* xi. 20.

Reſolutions of future reforming do not always ſatisfy thy juſtice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miſcarriages. *King Charles.*

Jove's and Latona's ſon his wrath expreſs'd,
In *vengeance* of his violated prieſt. *Dryden.*

The chorus interceded with Heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. It is uſed in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence*; *what a vengeance*, emphatically what?

Till the day appear, of reſpiration to the juſt,
And *vengeance* to the wicked. *Milton.*

When the ſame king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*. *Raleigh.*

Aſmodeus the fiſhy fume
Drove, though enamour'd, from the ſpouſe
Of Tobit's ſon, and with a *vengeance* ſent
From Medea poſt to Egypt, there faſt bound. *Milton.*

But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

Ve'ngeful. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full.*] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his *vengeful* ire. *Milton.*

Diſſembling for her ſake his riſing cares,
And with wiſe ſilence pond'ring *vengeful* wars. *Prior.*

Ve'niable.
Ve'nial. } *adj.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]

1. Pardonable; ſuſceptive of pardon; excuſable.

If they do nothing 'tis a *venial* ſlip. *Shakeſpeare.*

More *veniable* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelſus, who died himſelf at forty-ſeven, gloried that he could make other men immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What horror will invade the mind,
When the ſtrict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few *venial* faults to find? *Roſcommon.*

While good men are in extirpating mortal ſins, I ſhould rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* tranſgreſſions. *Addiſon.*

2. Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-gueſt,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To ſit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repaſt; permitting him the while
Venial diſcourſe unblam'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ve'nialness. *n. ſ.* [from *venial.*] State of being excuſable.

Ve'nison. *n. ſ.* [*venaiſon*, French.] Game; beaſt of chaſe; the fleſh of deer.

Shall we kill us *veniſon*?
And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools
Shou'd have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have a hot *veniſon* paſty to dinner. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, though there be vert and *veniſon* within this land. *Davies's Hiſtory of Ireland.*

He for the feaſt prepar'd,
In equal portions with the *ven'ſon* ſhar'd. *Dryden.*

VE'NOM. *n. ſ.* [*venin*, French.] Poiſon.

Your eyes, which hitherto hath borne in them
The fatal balls of murthering baſiliſks:
The *venom* of ſuch looks we fairly hope
Have loſt their quality. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Like ſome tall tree, the monſter of the wood,
O'erſhading all that under him would grow,
He ſheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

To **Ve'nom.** *v. a.* To infect with venom.

Ve'nomous. *adj.* [from *venom.*]

1. Poiſonous.

Thy tears are ſalter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Malignant; miſchievous.

A poſterity not unlike their majority of miſchievous progenitors; a *venomous* and deſtructive progeny. *Brown.*

This falſity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer; one careleſs of truth or falſehood. *Addiſon.*

Ve'nomously. *adv.* [from *venomous.*] Poiſonouſly; miſchievouſly; malignantly.

His unkindneſs,
That ſtrip'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties. Theſe things ſting him
So *venomouſly*, that burning ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

His praiſe of foes is *venomouſly* nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

Ve'nomousness. *n. ſ.* [from *venomous.*] Poiſonouſneſs; malignity.

VENT. *n. ſ.* [*fente*, French.]

1. A ſmall aperture; a hole; a ſpiracle; paſſage at which any thing is let out.

On her breaſt
There is a *vent* of blood, and ſomething blown;
The like is on her arm. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* apply'd
With niceſt touch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Have near the bung-hole a little *vent*-hole ſtopped with a ſpile. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of theſe fiery *vents*, diſgorging that fire, whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*

To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or if you take out the *vent*, ſtay not to put it in. *Swift.*

Full o'er their heads the ſwelling bag he rent,
And all the furies iſſued at the *vent*. *Pope.*

2. Paſſage out of ſecrecy to publick notice.

It failed by late ſetting-out, and ſome contrariety of weather, whereby the particular deſign took *vent* beforehand. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening.

The farmer's cades mature,
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhauſt, permit
T' indulge a-while. *Phillips.*

4. Emiſſion; paſſage.

The ſmother'd fondneſs burns within him;
When moſt it ſwells and labours for a *vent*,
The ſenſe of honour, and deſire of fame,
Drive the big paſſion back into his heart. *Addiſon's Cato.*

5. Diſcharge; means of diſcharge.

Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*

Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

6. [*Vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale.

For the mart, it was alledged that the *vent* for Engliſh cloaths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayw.*

By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Temple's Miſcellany.*

He drew off a thouſand copies of a treatiſe, which not one in threeſcore can underſtand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope's Letters.*

To **VENT.** *v. a.* [*venter*, French, from the noun; *ſventare*, Italian.]

1. To let out at a ſmall aperture.

2. To let out; to give way to.

Hunger broke ſtone walls; that the gods ſent not
Corn for the rich men only: with theſe ſhreds
They *vented* their complainings. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

When men are young, and have little elſe to do, they might *vent* the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denh.*

Lab'ring ſtill, with endleſs diſcontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report.

Had it been *vented* and impoſed in ſome of the moſt learned ages, it might then, with ſome pretence of reaſon, have been ſaid to be the invention of ſome crafty ſtateſman. *Stephens.*

4. To emit; to pour out.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilſt I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou doſt evil. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. To publiſh.

Their ſectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the ſtolen treaſures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and diſguiſed by poetical converſions. *Raleigh.*

6. To ſell; to carry to ſale.

This profitable merchandize not riſing to a proportionable enhancement with other leſs beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the ſame. *Carew.*

Therefore did thoſe nations *vent* ſuch ſpice, ſweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

To **VENT.** *v. n.* To ſnuff. As he *venteth* into the air. *Spenſ.*

VE'NTAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *vantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up. *Spenſer.*

VENTA'NNA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A window.

What after paſs'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, when I ſate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*

VE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breaſt and abdomen, which are called by anatomiſts the three *venters*.

2. Womb; mother.

A has iſſue *B* a ſon, and *C* a daughter, by one *venter*; and *D* a ſon by another *venter*. If *B* purchaſes in fee, and dies without iſſue, it ſhall deſcend to the ſiſter, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A paſſage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wiſh I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of theſe organs. *Boyle.*

To **VE'NTILATE.** *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Latin.]

1. To fan with wind.

In cloſe, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penned up, and obſtructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

Miners, by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and ſinking new ſhafts, give free paſſage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

2. To winnow; to fan.

4. To examine; to diſcuſs.

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial proceſs in ſight of that party ſo far perempted; but that the ſame may be begun again, and *ventilated* de novo. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ventilatio*, Latin, from *ventilate*.]

1. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned.

The ſoul, worn with too frequent culture, muſt lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhauſted ſalts, and again enriched itſelf by the *ventilations* of the air. *Addiſon.*

2. Vent; utterance. Not in uſe.

To his ſecretary Doctor Maſon, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

3. Refrigeration.

Procure the blood a free courſe, *ventilation* and tranſpiration by ſuitable and ecphractic purges. *Harvey.*

VENTILA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ventilate*.] An inſtrument contrived by Dr. Hale to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VE'NTRICLE. *n. ſ.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]

1. The ſtomach.

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digeſts what is in it. *Hale.*

2. Any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

Know'ſt thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go? *Donne.*

The heart being a muſcular part, the ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running ſpirally from baſe to top, contrarily one to the other; and ſo being drawn or contracted, conſtringe the *ventricles*, and ſtrongly force out the blood. *Ray.*

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left *ventricle* of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial ſyſtem. *Arbuthnot.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *n. ſ.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.] One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*avanture*, French.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads
Thy perſonal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praiſes do contend
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live ſo as if abſolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himſelf confuted in the flames, this muſt be the height of woe and diſappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational *venture*, and abſurd choice. *South.*

I, in this *venture*, double gains purſue,
And laid out all my ſtock to purchaſe you. *Dryden.*

When infinite happineſs is put in one ſcale, againſt infinite miſery in the other; if the worſt that comes to the pious man, if he miſtakes, be the beſt that the wicked can attain to, if he be in the right, who can, without madneſs, run the *venture?* *Locke.*

2. Chance; hap.

The king reſolved with all ſpeed to aſſail the rebels, and yet with that providence and ſurety, as ſhould leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a ſtake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom truſted,
Nor to one place. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

On ſuch a full ſea are we now a-float:
And we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our *ventures*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the ſhore,
And have no *venture* in the wreck to ſee. *Daniel.*

4. *At a* **VENTURE.** At hazard; without much conſideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an eſtimate of thoſe lands *at a venture*, ſo as it ſhould be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenſer.*

A bargain *at a venture* made,
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their deſire ſhould be granted *at a venture*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Here was no ſcampering away *at a venture*, without fear or wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

If Ahab be deſigned for death, though a ſoldier in the enemy's army draws a bow *at a venture*, yet the ſure unerring directions of providence ſhall carry it in a direct courſe to his heart. *South.*

To **VE'NTURE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better riſe in his ſuit; for he that would have *ventured* at firſt to have loſt the ſuitor, will not in the concluſion loſe both the ſuitor and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origen mentioning their being caſt out of Jeruſalem, *ventures* to aſſure them that they would never be re-eſtabliſhed, ſince they had committed that horrid crime againſt the Saviour of the world. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

2. To run a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a ſhip to *venture* on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

I am ſo overjoy'd, I can ſcarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain againſt her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though ſhe ſee it open. *Dryd.*

3. *To* **VE'NTURE** *at.* }
To **VE'NTURE** *on* or *upon.* } To engage in; or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs, upon mere hope.

That ſlander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will *venture at* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that it is too conjectural to *venture upon*, if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are like to be in plenty and ſcarcity, by ſome ſigns in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragic ſtrain eſſay'd,
Deterr'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I *venture at* the comic ſtile,
Thy ſcornful lady ſeems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, yet they but timorouſly *ventured on* ſuch terms as aurietas and ſaxietas. *Locke*

Turco-Papiſmus I would deſire him to read, before he *ventures at* capping of characters. *Atterbury.*

To **VE'NTURE.** *v. a.*

1. To expoſe to hazard.

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight;
By *vent'ring* both, I oft found both. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To put or ſend on a venture.

The fiſh *ventured* for France, they pack in ſtaunch hogſheads, ſo as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.

VE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [from *venture*.] Daring, bold, fearleſs; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their maſter-piece of favour to give *venturous* counſels, which no great or wiſe man would. *Bacon.*

He paus'd not, but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he taſted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *vent'rous* humour of our mariners coſts this iſland many brave lives every year. *Temple.*

Savage pirates ſeek through ſeas unknown,
The lives of others, *vent'rous* of their own. *Pope.*

VE'NTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearleſsly; boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a ſmaller number than thoſe were within the fort; *venturouſly* indeed; but haſte was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venturous*.] Boldneſs; willingneſs to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and cielings were whited over, much offended her ſight, and made her repent her *vent'rouſneſs*. *Boyle on Colours.*

VE'NUS' *baſin.*
VE'NUS' *comb.*
VE'NUS' *hair.* } *n. ſ.* Plants.
VE'NUS' *looking-glaſs.*
VE'NUS' *navel-wort.*

VERA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*verax*, Latin.]

1. Moral truth; honeſty of report.

2. Phyſical truth; conſiſtency of report with fact. Leſs proper.

When they ſubmitted to the moſt ignominious and cruel deaths, rather than retract their teſtimony, there was no reaſon to doubt the *veracity* of thoſe facts which they related. *Addiſon.*

VERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*verax*, Lat.] Obſervant of truth.

VERB. *n. ſ.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion. And withal ſome diſpoſition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Men uſually talk of a noun and a *verb*. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'RBAL. *adj.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Latin.]

1. Spoken, not written.

2. Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made ſhe no *verbal* queſt?——
——Yes; once or twice ſhe heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it preſt her heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Conſiſting in mere words.

If young African for fame,
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at leaſt;
And loſes, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton.*

Being at firſt out of the way to ſcience, in the progreſs of their inquiries they muſt loſe themſelves, and the truth, in a *verbal* labyrinth. *Glanville.*

It was ſuch a denial or confeſſion of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and *verbal* profeſſion. *South.*

4. Verboſe; full of words. Out of uſe.

I am ſorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being ſo *verbal*. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Minutely exact in words.

6. Literal; having word anſwering to word.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critick lays,
For not to know ſome trifles is a praiſe. *Pope.*

Whoſoever offers at *verbal* tranſlation, ſhall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who loſt his own language abroad, and brought home no other inſtead of it. *Denham.*

The *verbal* copier is encumber'd with ſo many difficulties at once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf from all. *Dryden.*

7. [*Verbal*, Fr. in grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *verbal*.] Mere bare words.

Sometimes he will ſeem to be charmed with words of holy Scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who muſt only ſtart at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'RBALLY. *adv.* [from *verbal*.]

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Chriſt here prohibited, was by words and oral expreſſions *verbally* to deny it. *South's Sermons.*

2. Word for word.

'Tis almoſt impoſſible to tranſlate *verbally*, and well, at the ſame time. *Dryden.*

VERBA'TIM. *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearſe the method of my pen. *Shakeſp.*

See the tranſcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris. *Hale.*

To **VE'RBERATE.** *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] To beat; to ſtrike.

VERBERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*verberation*, French, from *verberate*.] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking againſt great winds is a great exerciſe, the effects of which are redneſs and inflammation; all the effects of a ſoft preſs or *verberation*. *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE. *adj.* [*verboſus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

Let envy
Ill-judging and *verboſe*, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeaſurable. *Prior.*

They ought to be brief, and not too *verboſe* in their way of ſpeaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VERBO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*verboſité*, Fr. from *verboſe*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verboſity*
Finer than the ſtaple of his argument. *Shakeſpeare.*

To give an hint more of the *verboſities* of this philoſophy, a ſhort view of a definition or two will be ſufficient evidence. *Glanville.*

Homer is guilty of *verboſity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of ſpeaking: he is the greateſt talker of all antiquity. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT. *n. ſ.* [*verdoiant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word is ſo lately naturalized, that Skinner could find it only in a dictionary.

Each odorous buſhy ſhrub
Fenc'd up the *verdant* wall. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [*verdier*, Fr. *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the foreſt.

VE'RDICT. *n. ſ.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]

1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the *verdict* ſhall be. *Spenſer.*

2. Declaration; deciſion; judgment; opinion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whoſe names are cited amongſt the favourers of this cauſe, are on any ſuch *verdict* agreed. *Hooker.*

Theſe were enormities condemned by the moſt natural *verdict* of common humanity; and ſo very groſs and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *n. ſ.* The ruſt of braſs, which in time being conſumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *ærugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacham.*

Braſs turned into green, is called *verdigriſe*. *Bacon.*

VE'RDITURE. *n. ſ.*

Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the fainteſt and paleſt green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDURE. *n. ſ.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour.

Its *verdure* clad
Her univerſal face with pleaſant green. *Milton.*

Let twiſted olive bind thoſe laurels faſt,
Whoſe *verdure* muſt for ever laſt. *Prior.*

VE'RDUROUS. *adj.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

Higher than their tops
The *verd'rous* wall of paradiſe up-ſprung;
Which to our general ſire gave proſpect large. *Milton.*

There the lowing herds chew *verd'rous* paſture. *Phillips.*

VERECU'ND. *adj.* [*verecond*, old French; *verecundus*, Lat.] Modeſt; baſhful. *Dict.*

VERGE. *n. ſ.* [*verge*, French; *virga*, Latin.]

1. A rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppoſe him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his ſeat;
The ſilver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cuſhion ſide. *Swift.*

2. [*Vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmoſt border.

Would the incluſive *verge*
Of golden metal, that muſt round my brow,
Were red-hot ſteel to ſear me to the brain. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſay, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elſewhere, to the furtheſt *verge*,
That ever was ſurvey'd by Engliſh eye. *Shakeſp.*

You are old,
Nature in you ſtands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Serve they as a flow'ry *verge* to bind
The fluid ſkirts of that ſame watry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve and ſhow'r the earth. *Milton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me, I have

I have a ſoul, that, like an ample ſhield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more. *Dryden.*

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it, has a proper part aſſigned it in this poem. *Addiſon.*

Then let him chuſe a damſel young and fair,
To bleſs his age, and bring a worthy heir,
To ſooth his care, and, free from noiſe and ſtrife,
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Verge is the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold, and of the coroner of the king's houſe, and which ſeems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath alſo another ſignification, and is uſed for a ſtick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, ſweareth fealty to the lord of a manor; who, for that reaſon, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowel.*

Fear not; whom we raiſe,
We will make faſt within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **VERGE.** *v. n.* [*vergo*, Latin.] To tend; to bend downwards.

They ſerve indifferently for vowels in reſpect of the aperture, and for conſonants in reſpect of the pene-appulſe; and ſo much the more *verging* either way, according to the reſpective occaſions. *Holder.*

The nearer I find myſelf *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and ſorrow, the more I prop myſelf upon thoſe few ſupports that are left. *Swift.*

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

Man,
Perhaps acts ſecond to ſome ſphere unknown;
Touches ſome wheel, or *verges* to ſome goal;
'Tis but a part we ſee, and not the whole. *Pope.*

VE'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the beſt ſeat. *Farquhar.*

VERI'DICAL. *adj.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth. *Dict.*

VERIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence.

In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle.*

To **VE'RIFY.** *v. n.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To juſtify againſt charge of falſehood; to confirm; to prove true.

What ſeemeth to have been uttered concerning ſermons, and their efficacy or neceſſity, in regard of divine matter, muſt conſequently be *verified* in ſundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the ſame in all. *Hooker.*

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatſoever is gained by an abuſive treaty, ought to be reſtored. *Bacon.*

So ſhalt thou beſt fulfill, beſt *verify*
The prophets old, who ſung thy endleſs reign. *Milton.*

So ſpake this oracle, then *verify'd*,
When Jeſus, ſon of Mary, ſecond Eve,
Saw Satan fall. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Though you may miſtake a year;
Though your prognoſticks run too faſt,
They muſt be *verify'd* at laſt. *Swift.*

Spain ſhall have three kings; which is now wonderfully *verified*; for beſides the King of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift's Merlin's Prophecy.*

VE'RILY. *adj.* [from *very*.]

1. In truth; certainly.

Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſt'ring grief. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great diſfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had ſucceeded. *Bacon.*

By repealing the ſacramental teſt, we are *verily* perſuaded the conſequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift on the Sacramental Teſt.*

VERISI'MILAR. *adj.* [*veriſimilis*, Lat.] Probable; likely.

VERISIMI'LITUDE. } *n. ſ.* [*veriſimilitudo*, Lat.] Probability;
VERISIMI'LITY. } likelihood; reſemblance of truth.

Touching the *veriſimility* or probable truth of this relation, ſeveral reaſons ſeem to overthrow it. *Brown.*

A noble nation, upon whom if not ſuch verities, at leaſt ſuch *veriſimilities* of fortitude were placed. *Vulgar Errours.*

Veriſimilitude and opinion are an eaſy purchaſe; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an acuteneſs to its diſcovery: while *veriſimilitude*, like the expanded ſuperficies, is obvious, ſenſible, and affords a large and eaſy field for looſe enquiry. *Glanville.*

The plot, the wit, the characters, the paſſions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *veriſimility*. *Dryden's Eſſay on Dram. Poetry.*

Though Horace gives permiſſion to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and *veriſimility*. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, French.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is't true?
—Moſt *veritable*; therefore look to't well. *Shakeſp.*

The preſage of the year ſucceeding made from inſects in oak-apples, is I doubt too indiſtinct, nor *veritable* from event. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Latin.]

1. Truth; conſonance to the reality of things.

If any refuſe to believe us diſputing for the *verity* of religion eſtabliſhed, let them believe God himſelf thus miraculouſly working for it. *Hooker.*

I ſaw their weapons drawn; there was a noiſe;
That's *verity*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The precipitancy of diſputation, and the ſtir and noiſe of paſſions that uſually attend it, muſt needs be prejudicial to *verity*; its calm inſinuations can no more be heard in ſuch a buſtle, than a whiſtle among a crowd of ſailors in a ſtorm. *Glanville.*

It is a propoſition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is deſpiſed. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majeſty, a ſupreme without ſovereignty. *South.*

2. A true aſſertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make ſeem more than it is, hath not diminiſhed in me the power to protect an undeniable *verity*. *Sidney.*

Wherefore ſhould any man think, but that reading itſelf is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaſeth God, of his gracious goodneſs, to inſtil that celeſtial *verity*, which being but ſo received, is nevertheleſs effectual to ſave ſouls. *Hooker.*

If there come truth from them,
Why by the *verities* on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakeſpeare.*

Muſt virtue be preſerved by a lie?
Virtue and truth do ever beſt agree;
By this it ſeems to be a *verity*,
Since the effects ſo good and virtuous be. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE. *n. ſ.* [*verjus*, Fr.] Acid liquor expreſſed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The barley-pudding comes in place:
Then bids fall on; himſelf, for ſaving charges,
A peel'd ſlic'd onion eats, and tipples *verjuice*. *Dryden.*

The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd
Through th' infix'd graff, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and ſweet. *Phillips.*

VERMICE'LLI. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A paſte rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oyſters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
She let him almoſt burſt his belly. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR. *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the ſame body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the inteſtines, the groſſer parts are derived downwards, while the finer are ſqueezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal veſſels. *Cheyne.*

To **VERMI'CULATE.** *v. a.* [*vermiculé*, Fr. *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer-work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *n. ſ.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Latin.] A little grub, worm.

I ſaw the ſhining oak-ball ichneumon ſtrike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many *vermicules* ſeen towards the outſide of theſe apples. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*vermiculoſus*, Lat.] Full of grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *adj.* [*vermiforme*, Fr. *vermis* and *formo*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL. } *n. ſ.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, Fr.]
VERMI'LION. }

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.
2. Factitious or native cinnabar; ſulphur mixed with mercury. This is the uſual, though not primitive ſignification.

The imperfect metals are ſubject to ruſt, except mercury, which is made into *vermillion* by ſolution or calcination. *Bacon.*

The faireſt and moſt principal red is *vermillion*, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poiſon, and found where great ſtore of quickſilver is. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roſes fluſh up in her cheeks,
And the pure ſnow with goodly *vermil* ſtain,
Like crimſon dy'd in grain. *Spenſer.*

There grew a goodly tree him fair beſide,
Loaden with fruit and apples roſie red,
As they in pure *vermillion* had been dy'd,
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Fairy Queen.*

Simple colours are ſtrong and ſenſible, though they are clear as *vermillion*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **VERMI'LION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye red.

A ſprightly red *vermilions* all her face,
And her eyes languiſh with unuſual grace. *Granville.*

VE'RMINE. *n. ſ.* [*vermine*, Fr. *vermis*, Lat.] Any noxious animal. Uſed commonly for ſmall creatures.

What is your ſtudy?—
—How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*. *Shakeſp.*

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-houſe, will ſcare away *vermin*, ſuch as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*

An idle perſon only lives to ſpend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

The ſtars determine
You are my priſoners, baſe *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

A weazel taken in a trap, was charged with miſdemeanors, and the poor *vermin* ſtood much upon her innocence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Great injuries theſe *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

He that has ſo little wit
To nouriſh *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

To **VE'RMINATE.** *v. n.* [from *vermine*.] To breed vermine.

VERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermine.

Redi diſcarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of ſerpents and fleſh. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [from *vermine*.] Tending to vermine; diſpoſed to breed vermine.

A waſting of childrens fleſh depends upon ſome obſtruction of the entrails, or *verminous* diſpoſition of the body. *Harvey.*

VERMI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms.

Hereby they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

VERNA'CULAR. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in conſumptions; the ſame likewiſe proving inſeparable accidents to moſt other diſeaſes; which inſtances do evidently bring a conſumption under the notion of a *vernacular* diſeaſe to England. *Harvey.*

The hiſtories of all our former wars are tranſmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the Third ever reconnoitered the enemy, though he often diſcovered the poſture of the French, and as often vanquiſhed them. *Addiſon.*

VE'RNAL. *adj.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpring.

With the year
Seaſons return; but not to me returns,
Or ſight of *vernal* bloom, or ſummer's roſe. *Milton.*

VE'RNANT. *n. ſ.* [*vernans*, Latin.] Flouriſhing as in the ſpring.

Elſe had the ſpring
Perpetual ſmil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

VERNI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage; the ſubmiſſive fawning behaviour of a ſlave. *Bailey.*

VE'RREL. See **FERRULE.**

VERSABI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*verſabilis*, Latin.] Aptneſs to be
VE'RSABLENESS. } turned or wound any way. *Dict.*

VE'RSAL. *adj.* [A cant word for *univerſal*.] Total; whole.

Some for brevity,
Have caſt the *verſal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE. *adj.* [*verſatilis*, Latin.]

1. That may be turned round.
2. Changeable; variable.

One colour to us ſtanding in one place, hath a contrary aſpect in another; as in thoſe *verſatile* repreſentations in the neck of a dove, and folds of ſcarlet. *Glanville.*

3. Eaſily applied to a new taſk.

VE'RSATILENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *verſatile*.] The quality of
VERSATI'LITY. } being verſatile.

VERSE. *n. ſ.* [*vers*, Fr. *verſus*, Latin.]

1. A line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number of ſyllables.

Thou haſt by moonlight at her window ſung,
With feigning voice, *verſes* of feigning love. *Shakeſp.*

2. [*Verſet*, Fr.] A ſection or paragraph of a book.

Thus far the queſtions proceed upon the conſtruction of the firſt earth; in the following *verſes* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

Verſe embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes
Preſerve frail tranſitory fame as much
As ſpice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne.*

If envious eyes their hurtful rays have caſt,
More pow'rful *verſe* ſhall free thee from the blaſt. *Dryden.*

Whilſt ſhe did her various pow'r diſpoſe;
Virtue was taught in *verſe*, and Athens' glory roſe. *Prior.*

You compoſe
In ſplay-foot *verſe*, or hobbling proſe. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry.

Let this *verſe*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

To **VERSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verſe; to relate poetically.

In the ſhape of Corin ſate all day,
Playing on pipes of corn, and *verſing* love. *Shakeſpeare.*

To be **VE'RSED.** *v. n.* [*verſor*, Latin.] To be ſkilled in; to be acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *verſed* in their names, as not being preſent at the general ſurvey of animals, when Adam aſſigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

This, *vers'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

VE'RSEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*verſe* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verſe.

The god of us *verſemen*, you know, child, the ſun. *Prior.*

VE'RSICLE. *n. ſ.* [*verſiculus*, Latin.] A little verſe.

VERSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*verſification*, Fr. from *verſify*.] The art or practice of making verſes.

Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *verſification*. *Dryden.*

Some object to his *verſification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are juſt, though the colours ſhould happen to be rough, the piece may be of ineſtimable value. *Granville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR. } *n. ſ.* [*verſificateur*, French; *verſificator*,
VE'RSIFIER. } Latin.] A verſifier; a maker of verſes with or without the ſpirit of poetry.

Statius, the beſt *verſificator* next Virgil, knew not how to deſign after him. *Dryden.*

In Job and the Pſalms we ſhall find more ſublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *verſifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **VE'RSIFY.** *v. n.* [*verſifier*, Fr. *verſificor*, Lat.] To make verſes.

You would wonder to hear how ſoon even children will begin to *verſify*. *Sidney.*

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *verſifying*, were even to eat acorns with ſwine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Aſcham.*

I'll *verſify* in ſpite, and do my beſt,
To make as much waſte paper as the reſt. *Dryden.*

To **VE'RSIFY.** *v. a.* To relate in verſe.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantaſies,
I'll *verſify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

VE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*verſion*, Fr. *verſio*, Latin.]

1. Change; transformation.

Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *verſion* of air into water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Change of direction.

Comets are rather gazed upon, than wiſely obſerved in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *verſion* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

3. Tranſlation.

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but muſt confeſs, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himſelf. For where the original is cloſe, no *verſion* can reach it in the ſame compaſs. *Dryden.*

4. The act of tranſlating.

VERT. *n. ſ.* [*vert*, Fr.]

Vert, in the laws of the foreſt, ſignifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the foreſt, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*

I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithſtanding the great plenty of *vert* and veniſon. *Sir J. Davies.*

VE'RTEBRAL. *adj.* [from *vertebræ*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the ſpine.

The carotid, *vertebral*, and ſplenick arteries are not only variouſly contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

VE'RTEBRE. *n. ſ.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back.

The ſeveral *vertebres* are ſo elegantly compacted together, that they are as ſtrong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Zenith; the point over head.

Theſe keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And ſhining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thouſand figur'd conſtellations roll. *Creech.*

2. A top of a hill.

Mountains eſpecially abound with different ſpecies of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

VE'RTICAL. *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.]

1. Placed in the zenith.

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the ſun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomſon.*

2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

From theſe laws, all the rules of bodies aſcending or deſcending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vertical*.] The ſtate of being in the zenith.

Unto them the ſun is vertical twice a year; making two diſtinct ſummers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'RTICALLY. *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Aſia, yet it *vertically* paſſeth over Peru and Braſilia. *Brown.*

VERTICI'LLATE. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]

Verticillate plants are ſuch as have their flowers intermixt with ſmall leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a ſtalk, as penny-royal, horehound, &c. *Quincy.*

VERTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Thoſe ſtars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is alſo common. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteneſs in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*

VERTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*vertiginoſus*, Latin.]

1. Turning round; rotatory.

This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night ſucceſſively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*

2. Giddy.

Theſe extinguiſh candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, ſuffocates and kills them. *Woodward.*

VERTIGO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A giddineſs; a ſenſe of turning in the head.

Vertigo is the appearance of viſible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimneſs of ſight. *Quincy.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, *vertigo's*, tremblings. *Arbuthnot.*

That old *vertigo* in his head,
Will never leave him till he's dead. *Swift.*

VE'RVAIN. } **VE'RVINE.** } *n. ſ.* [*verveine*, Fr. *verbena*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is upright, and commonly divided into two; but the under lip is cut into three parts; ſo that at firſt ſight it appears like a flower with five leaves. Theſe are ſucceeded by four naked ſeeds, which fill the calyx. The flowers generally grow in ſpikes, but not in whorles, round the ſtalks. *Millar.*

The night-ſhade ſtrows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.*
Some ſcatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which cultivated with his daily care,
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryd.*

VE'RVAIN *Mallow. n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Millar.*

VE'RVELES. *n. ſ.* [*vervelle*, French.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

VE'RY. *adj.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, French; whence *veray* in antient Engliſh.]

1. True; real.

Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart deſpiſeth me. *Shakeſpeare.*
In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 34.
O that in *very* deed we might behold it. *Dryd. and Lee.*

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree.

Thoſe who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beaſts. *Davies.*

There, where *very* deſolation dwells,
By grots and caverns ſhagg'd with horrid ſhades,
She may paſs on. *Milton.*

3. To note the things emphatically, or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Eſpecially againſt his *very* friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Was not my love
The *verier* wag o' th' two? *Shakeſpeare.*
We can contain ourſelves,
Were he the *verieſt* antick in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a ſeeing age, the *very* knowledge of former time paſſes but for ignorance in a better dreſs. *South.*

The pictures of our great grandmothers in Queen Elizabeth's time, are cloathed down to the *very* wriſts, and up to the *very* chin. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

4. Same.

Women are as roſes, whoſe fair flower
Being once diſplay'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cocks beat the partridge, which ſhe laid to heart: but finding theſe *very* cocks cutting one another, ſhe comforted herſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the ſpecial opportunity of any other Chriſtian grace, that *very* time is alſo the ſpecial opportunity of charity. *Spratt.*

VE'RY. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was ſo *very* famous for this, that his antagoniſt reading over the oration which had procured his baniſhment, aſked them, if they were ſo much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addiſon.*

To **VE'SICATE.** *v. a.* [*veſica*, Latin.] To bliſter.

Celſus propoſes, that in all theſe internal wounds, the external parts be *veſicated*, to make more powerful revulſion from within. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I ſaw the cuticula *veſicated*, and ſhining with a burning heat. *Wiſeman.*

VESICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *veſicate.*] Bliſtering; ſeparation of the cuticle.

I applied ſome vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *veſication* with pledgets. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

VESI'CATORY. *n. ſ.* [*veſicatorium*, technical Latin.] A bliſtering medicine.

VE'SICLE. *n. ſ.* [*veſicula*, Latin.] A ſmall cuticle, filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in ſmaller veins, but in a *veſicle*, or little bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lungs are made up of ſuch air pipes and *veſicles* interwoven with blood-veſſels, to purify, ferment, or ſupply the ſanguineous maſs with nitro-aerial particles. *Ray.*

VESI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *veſicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of ſmall interſtices.

A muſcle is a bundle of *veſicular* threads, or of ſolid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*

VE'SPER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The evening ſtar; the evening.

Theſe ſigns are black *Veſper's* pageants. *Shakeſp.*

VE'SPERS. *n. ſ.* [without the ſingular, from *veſperus*, Lat.] The evening ſervice of the Romiſh church.

VE'SPERTINE. *adj.* [*veſpertinus*, Lat.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

VE'SSEL. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſelle*, Fr. *vas*, Latin.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's iſſue have I fill'd my mind;
Put rancours in the *veſſel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If you have two *veſſels* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there ſtill remains one *veſſel* empty. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body.

Of theſe elements are conſtituted the ſmalleſt fibres; of thoſe fibres the *veſſels*; of thoſe *veſſels* the organs of the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The ſons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the iſles, had *veſſels* to tranſport themſelves. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The *veſſel* is repreſented as ſtranded. The figure before it ſeems to lift it off the ſhallows. *Addiſon on Medals.*

From ſtorms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,
Let thy ſtrong hand this little *veſſel* guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide
Impetuous of this life, let thy command
Direct my courſe, and bring me ſafe to land. *Prior.*
Now ſecure the painted *veſſel* glides;
The ſun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *veſſel* can contain. *Milton.*

To **VE'SSEL.** *v. a.* [from the the noun.] To put into a veſſel; to barrel.

Take earth, and *veſſel* it, and in that ſet the ſeed. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *n. ſ.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON. *n. ſ.* [among horſemen.] A windgall, or ſoft ſwelling on the inſide and outſide of a horſe's hoof. *Dict.*

VEST. *n. ſ.* [*veſtris*, Latin.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military *veſt* of purple flow'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
When the queen in royal habit's dreſt,
Old myſtick emblems grace th' imperial *veſt.* *Smith.*

To **VEST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant fields with thoſe of heav'n may vie,
With ether *veſted*, and a purple ſky. *Dryden.*
Light! Nature's reſplendent robe;
Without whoſe *veſting* beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomſon.*

2. To dreſs in a long garment.

Juſt Simeon, and prophetick Anna ſpoke,
Before the altar and the *veſted* prieſt. *Milton.*

3. To make poſſeſſor of; to inveſt with.

To ſettle men's conſciences, 'tis neceſſary that they know the perſon, who by right is *veſted* with power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *veſted* with the monarch's pow'r,
Thou muſt have ſigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*

4. To place in poſſeſſion.

The militia their commiſſioners poſitively required to be entirely *veſted* in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Empire and dominion was *veſted* in him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VE'STAL. *n. ſ.* [*veſtalis*, Latin.] A virgin conſecrated to Veſta; a pure virgin.

Women are not
In their beſt fortunes ſtrong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *veſtal.* *Shakeſpeare.*
How happy is the blameleſs *veſtal's* lot?
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *adj.* [*veſtalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her *veſtal* livery is but ſick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'STIBULE. *n. ſ.* [*veſtibulum*, Lat.] The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VE'STIGE. *n. ſ.* [*veſtigium*, Lat.] Footſtep; mark left behind in paſſing.

The truth paſſes ſo ſlightly through men's imaginations, that they muſt uſe great ſubtilty to track its *veſtiges.* *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*veſtimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dreſs.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God, ſhould make the leaſt things that are employed in his ſervice amiable, than that their over-ſcrupulous diſlike of ſo mean a thing as a *veſtment*, ſhould from the very ſervice of God withdraw their hearts and affections. *Hooker.*

Heaven then would ſeem thy image, and reflect
Thoſe ſable *veſtments*, and that bright aſpect. *Waller.*

The ſculptors could not give *veſtments* ſuitable to the quality of the perſons repreſented. *Dryden.*

VE'STRY. *n. ſ.* [*veſtiaire*, Fr. *veſtiarium*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments and conſecrated things are repoſited.

Bold Amycus, from the robb'd *veſtry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry.

The common-council are choſen every year, ſo many for every pariſh, by the *veſtry*, and common convention of the people of that pariſh. *Clarendon.*

Go with me where paltry conſtables will not ſummon us to *veſtries.* *Blount to Pope.*

VE'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*veſture*, old Fr. *veſtura*, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breaſts half hid, and half were laid to ſhow;
Her envious *veſture* greedy ſight repelling. *Fairfax.*
What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæſar's *veſture* wounded? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
To bear my lady's train, leſt the baſe earth
Should from her *veſture* chance to ſteal a kiſs. *Shakeſp.*
Here ruddy braſs, and gold refulgent blaz'd;
There poliſh'd cheſts embroider'd *veſtures* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dreſs; habit; external form.

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
But this muddy *veſture* of decay
Doth groſsly cloſe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakeſp.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparell'd with a *veſture* of plants, would reſemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

VETCH. *n. ſ.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower; from the empalement ariſes the pointal, which becomes a pod full of roundiſh or angular ſeeds: to which muſt be added, that the leaves grow by pairs on a middle rib, ending in a tendril.

Where *vetches*, pulſe, and tares have ſtood,
And ſtalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*
An ervum is a ſort of *vetch*, or ſmall pea. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'TCHY. *n. ſ.* [from *vetch.*] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; conſiſting of vetch or peaſe-ſtraw.

If to my cottage thou wilt reſort,
There may'ſt thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
'Till fairer fortune ſhew forth his head. *Spenſer.*

VE'TERAN. *n. ſ.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old ſoldier; a man long practiſed in any thing.

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in the beau monde. *Addiſon.*

The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldeſt, the beſt experienced, the moſt wary, and the longeſt practiſed *veterans* they had amongſt them. *Hooker.*

If King Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been inured to ſervice in the civil wars. *Addiſon.*

Enſigns that pierc'd the foe's remoteſt lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears reſigns. *Addiſon.*

VE'TERAN. *adj.* Long practiſed in war; long experienced.

There was a mighty ſtrong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thouſand *veteran* ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

The Britiſh youth ſhall hail thy wiſe command;
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* ſkill. *Thomſon.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*veterinarius*, Latin.] One ſkilled in the diſeaſes of cattle.

That a horſe has no gall, is not only ſwallowed by common farriers, but alſo received by good *veterinarians*, and ſome who have laudably diſcourſed upon horſes. *Brown.*

To **VEX.** *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]

1. To plague; to torment; to harraſs.

Do you think
The king will ſuffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd?* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Do poor Tom ſome charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes.* *Shakeſpeare.*

When ſhe preſſed him daily, ſo that his ſoul was *vexed* unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges*, xvi. 16.

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops conſtrain
Of airy ghoſts, and *vex* the guilty train. *Dryden.*
You are the cauſe of all my care:
Your eyes ten thouſand dangers dart;
Ten thouſand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I deſpair. *Prior.*

2. To diſturb; to diſquiet.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,
As mad as the *vext* ſea; ſinging aloud. *Shakeſp.*
Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with ſlight provocations.

VEXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vex.*]

1. The act of troubling.

O that huſband,
My ſupreme crown of grief, and thoſe repeated *vexations*
of it. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. The ſtate of being troubled; uneaſineſs; ſorrow.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That ſundred friends greets in the hour of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Paſſions too violent, inſtead of heightening our pleaſures, afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

3. The cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth;
But mine ſhall be a comfort to your age. *Shakeſp.*

4. An act of harraſſing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have ſome reaſon to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjuſt *vexation.* *Bacon.*

5. A ſlight teazing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation.*]

1. Afflictive; troubleſome; cauſing trouble.

Conſider him maintaining his uſurped title, by continual *vexatious* wars againſt the kings of Judah. *South.*

Vexatious thought ſtill found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and purſu'd my ways; }
Nor ſhut from artful bow'r, nor loſt in winding maze. } *Prior.*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneaſineſs.

He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his nobleſt actions is ſo gored with ſcruples, that he dares not make a ſtep without the authority of another. *Digby.*

3. Teazing; ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious.*] Troubleſomely; uneaſily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vexatious.*] Troubleſomeneſs; uneaſineſs.

VE'XER. *n. ſ.* [from *vex.*] He who vexes.

U'GLILY. *adv.* [from *ugly.*] Filthily; with deformity; in ſuch a manner as to raiſe diſlike.

U'GLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ugly.*]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

All that elſe ſeem'd fair and freſh in ſight,
Was turned now to dreadful *uglineſs.* *Spenſer.*

She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and *uglineſs.* *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude; loathſomeneſs; moral depravity.

Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauſeous and offenſive to any one, who does not, for the ſake of the ſin itſelf, pardon the *uglineſs* of its circumſtances. *South.*

U'GLY. *adj.* [This word was antiently written *ougly*; whence Mr. Dier ingeniouſly deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is, like an *ouph*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon oga is terrour; and in Gothic *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offenſive to the ſight; contrary to beautiful.

If Caſſio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly.* *Shakeſpeare.*
O, I have paſs'd a miſerable night,
So full of *ugly* ſights, of ghaſtly dreams. *Shakeſp.*
Was this the cottage, and the ſafe abode
Thou told'ſt me of? What grim aſpects are theſe,
Theſe *ugly*-headed monſters? *Milton.*

VI'AL. *n. ſ.* [φιάλη.] A ſmall bottle.

Edward's ſeven ſons
Were as ſev'n *vials* of his ſacred blood. *Shakeſpeare.*
You Gods! look down,
And from your ſacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakeſp.*
Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this diſtilled liquor drink thou off. *Shakeſp.*

Another lamp burnt in an old marble ſepulchre belonging to ſome of the ancient Romans incloſed in a glaſs *vial.* *Wilkins.*

I placed a thin *vial*, well ſtopped up, within the ſmoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addiſon.*

Chemical waters, that are each tranſparent, when ſeparate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the ſame *vial.* *Addiſon.*

To **VI'AL.** *v. a.* To incloſe in a vial.

This ſhe with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the ſhepherds at the feſtivals
Carol her goodneſs loud in ruſtick lays. *Milton.*

VI'AND. *n. ſ.* [*viande*, French; *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dreſſed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I' th' midſt of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand.* *Shakeſp.*
No matter, ſince
They've left their *viands* behind, for we have ſtomachs.
Wilt pleaſe you taſte of what is here? *Shakeſp.*
Theſe are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of theſe *viands* pure;
Their taſte no knowledge works, at leaſt of evil. *Milton.*

From ſome ſorts of food leſs pleaſant to the taſte, perſons in health, and in no neceſſity of uſing ſuch *viands*, had better to abſtain. *Ray.*

The tables in fair order ſpread;
Viands of various kinds allure the taſte,
Of choiceſt ſort and ſavour; rich repaſt! *Pope.*

VIA'TICUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Proviſion for a journey.
2. The laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for its departure.

To **VI'BRATE** *v. a.* [*vibro*, Lat.]

1. To brandiſh; to move to and fro with quick motion.
1. To make to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impreſs a ſwift tremulous motion, which breath paſſing ſmooth doth not. *Holder.*

To **VI'BRATE.** *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro.

The air, compreſſed by the fall and weight of the quickſilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*

Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and ſhine? And is not this emiſſion performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*

2. To quiver.

The whiſper, that to greatneſs ſtill too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his ſov'reign's ear. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.

It ſparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the ſallies and *vibrations* of an harmleſs activity. *South.*

Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibrations* being propagated along the ſolid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cauſe the ſenſe of ſeeing. *Newton.*

Mild *vibrations* ſooth the parted ſoul,
New to the dawning of celeſtial day. *Thomſon.*

VI'CAR. *n. ſ.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.

Procure the *vicar*

Our ſoldiers, like a lazy *thraſher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they ſtruck their friends. *Shakeſp.*

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *threſher*'s toil, and the baker's ſweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of thoſe employed about the utenſils muſt all be charged. *Locke.*

THRA'SHING-FLOOR. *n. ſ.* An area on which corn is beaten.

In vain the hinds the *threſhing-floor* prepare,
And exerciſe their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*

Delve of convenient depth your *threſhing-floor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *Thraſo*, a boaſter in old comedy.] Boaſtful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his diſcourſe peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thraſonical*. *Shakeſpeare.*

There never was any thing ſo ſudden but the fight of two rams, and Cæſar's *thraſonical* brag of, I came, ſaw, and overcame. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

THRAVE. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃaꝼ, Saxon.]

1. A herd; a drove. Out of uſe.
2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *n. ſ.* [þꞃæꝺ, Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall line; a ſmall twiſt.

Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though the ſlender *thread* of dyed ſilk looked on ſingle ſeem devoid of redneſs, yet when numbers of theſe *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Boyle.*

He who ſat at a table but with a ſword hanging over his head by one ſingle *thread* or hair, ſurely had enough to check his appetite. *South's Sermons.*

The art of pleaſing is the ſkill of cutting to a *thread*, betwixt flattery and ill-manners. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Any thing continued in a courſe; uniform tenor.

The eagerneſs and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the ſame even *thread* of diſcourſe, but ſtrikes upon ſome other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*

The gout being a diſeaſe of the nervous parts, makes it ſo hard to cure; diſeaſes are ſo as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

THRE'ADBARE. *adj.* [*thread* and *bare.*]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.

Threadbare coat, and cobbled ſhoes he ware. *Fairy Q.*

The clothier means to dreſs the commonwealth, and ſet a new nap upon it: ſo he had need; for 'tis *threadbare*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whoſe cloaths are *threadbare*, and whoſe cloaks are torn? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He walk'd the ſtreets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
He din'd and ſupp'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many writers of moral diſcourſes run into ſtale topicks and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their ſubject fully and cloſely. *Swift.*

If he underſtood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project. *Child on Trade.*

To **THREAD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paſs through with a thread.

The largeſt crooked needle, with a ligature of the ſize of that I have *threaded* it with in taking up the ſpermatick veſſels. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To paſs through; to pierce through.

Thus out of ſeaſon *threading* dark-ey'd night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Being preſt to the war,
Ev'n when the nave of the ſtate was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

THRE'ADEN. *adj.* [from *thread.*] Made of thread.

Behold the *threaden* ſails,
Borne with the inviſible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd ſea. *Shak.*

To **THREAP.** *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainſ.*

THREAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Caſſius, in your *threats*. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*

Do not believe
Thoſe rigid *threats* of death: ye ſhall not die. *Milton.*

To **THREAT.** } *v. a.* [þꞃeatian, Saxon: *threat* is ſeldom
To **THRE'ATEN.** } uſed but in poetry.]

1. To menace; to denounce evil.

Death to be wiſh'd
Though *threaten'd*, which no worſe than this can bring. *Milton.*

2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by denouncing evil.

What *threat* you me with telling of the king?
Tell him and ſpare not. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

That it ſpread no further, ſtraitly *threaten* them that they ſpeak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts*, iv. 18.

The void profound
Wide gaping, and with utter loſs of being
Threatens him. *Milton.*

Æneas their aſſault undaunted did abide,
And thus to Lauſus, loud with friendly *threat'ning* cry'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

This day black omens *threat* the brighteſt fair,
That e'er deſerv'd a watchful ſpirit's care. *Pope.*

3. To menace by action.

Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long protended ſpear. *Dryden.*

The noiſe increaſes as the billows roar,
When rowling from afar they *threat* the ſhore. *Dryden.*

THRE'ATENER. *n. ſ.* [from *threaten.*] Menacer; one that threatens.

Be ſtirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horrour. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The fruit, it gives you life
To knowledge by the *threat'ner*? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten.*] With menace; in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I ſpeak, too *threat'ningly* replies. *Shakeſpeare.*

THRE'ATFUL. *adj.* [*threat* and *full.*] Full of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigandine applide
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which in them ſad death do hide. *Spenſer.*

THREE. *adj.* [þꞃie, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welſh and Erſe; *tres*, Lat.] Two and one.

Prove this a proſp'rous day, the *three*-nook'd world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

If you ſpeak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the whole *three* words. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Great Atreus ſons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three*-ag'd Neſtor. *Creech's Manilius.*

Jove hurls the *three*-fork'd thunder from above. *Addiſ.*

Theſe *three* and *three* with oſier bands we ty'd. *Pope.*

Down to theſe worlds I trod the diſmal way,
And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upper day. *Pope.*

A ſtrait needle, ſuch as glovers uſe, with a *three*-edged point, uſeful in ſewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

2. Proverbially a ſmall number.

Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool; I am no beaſt. *Shak.*

A baſe, proud, ſhallow, beggarly, *three*-ſuited, filthy, worſted-ſtocking knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

THRE'EFOLD. *adj.* [þꞃeoꝼealꝺ, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; conſiſting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not eaſily broken. *Ecclef.* iv. 12.

By a *threefold* juſtice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a juſtice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a juſtice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conſcience: and laſtly, by a juſtice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*

A *threefold* off'ring to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a boar. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

THRE'EPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*three* and *pence.*] A ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny.

A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am to queen it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Laying a cauſtick, I made an eſcar the compaſs of a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

THRE'EPENNY *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'EPILE. *n. ſ.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

THREEPI'LED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepil'd* piece: I had as lief be Engliſh kerſey, as be pil'd as thou art. *Shakeſpeare.*

Threepil'd hyperboles; ſpruce affectation. *Shakeſpeare.*

THREESCO'RE. *adj.* [*three* and *ſcore.*] Thrice twenty; ſixty.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and *threeſcores*. *Brown.*

By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food;
Toil ſtrung the nerves, and purify'd the blood:
But we their ſons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindl'd down to *threeſcore* years and ten. *Dryden.*

THRENO'DY. *n. ſ.* [θρηνωδία.] A ſong of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *n. ſ.* properly *thraſher*.

Here too the *threſher* brandiſhing his flail,
Beſpeaks a maſter. *Dodſley.*

THRE'SHING. See *To* **THRASH.**

The careful ploughman doubting ſtands,
Leſt on the *threſhing* floor his ſheaves prove chaff. *Milton.*

Gideon was taken from *threſhing*, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education.*

THRE'SHOLD. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃercpalꝺ, Saxon.] The ground or ſtep under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wiſe,
Him at the *threſhold* met ſhe well did enterprize. *Spenſer.*

Many men, that ſtumble at the *threſhold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not better
Than ſtill at hell's dark *threſhold* t' have ſat watch,
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyſelf half ſtarv'd? *Milton.*

Before the ſtarry *threſhold* of Jove's court
My manſion is, where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright aereal ſpirits live inſpher'd
In regions mild, of calm and ſerene air. *Milton.*

There ſought the queen's apartment, ſtood before
The peaceful *threſhold*, and beſieg'd the door. *Dryden.*

THREW, preterite of *throw*.

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*:
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous ſtone,
Burſt the ſtrong nerves, and craſh'd the ſolid bone. *Pope.*

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three.*]

1. Three times.

Thrice he aſſay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did aſſay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenſ.*

Thrice within this hour
I ſaw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakeſp.*

2. A word of amplification.

Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Thrice, and four times happy thoſe
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*

To **THRID.** *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French *enfiler*.] To ſlide through a narrow paſſage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *thrive.*]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; ſtate of proſpering.

He came out with all his clowns, horſt upon ſuch cart jades, and ſo furniſhed, as I thought with myſelf if that were *thrift*, I wiſht none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

You ſome permit
To ſecond ills with ills, each worſe than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind preſages me ſuch *thrift*,
That I ſhould be fortunate. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick abſurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Parſimony; frugality; good huſbandry.

The reſt unable to ſerve any longer, or willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good huſbands. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Out of the preſent ſparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future inconveniencies and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying ſuch imperfect ſlight-built veſſels. *Raleigh.*

Thus Heaven, though all-ſufficient, ſhows a *thrift*
In his œconomy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.

The *thrift* is a plant with a flower gathered into an almoſt ſpherical head, furniſhed with a common ſcaly empalement: this head is compoſed of ſeveral clove-gilliflower flowers, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves in a proper empalement, ſhaped like a funnel; in like manner the pointal riſes out of the ſame empalement, and afterwards turns to an oblong ſeed, wrapt up in the empalement, as in an huſk. *Millar.*

THRI'FTILY. *adv.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugally; parſimoniouſly.

Cromartie after fourſcore went to his country-houſe to live *thriftily*, and ſave up money to ſpend at London. *Swift.*

THRI'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugality; huſbandry.

If any other place you have,
Which aſks ſmall pains but *thriftineſs* to ſave. *Hubberd.*

Some are cenſured for keeping their own, whom tenderneſs how to get honeſtly teacheth to ſpend diſcreetly; whereas ſuch need no great *thriftineſs* in preſerving their own, who aſſume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

THRI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrift.*] Profuſe; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play
Conſumed had their goods and *thriftleſs* hours,
And thrown themſelves into theſe heavy ſtowers. *Spenſer.*

He ſhall ſpend mine honour with his ſhame,
As *thriftleſs* ſons their ſcraping fathers gold. *Shakeſp.*

THRI'FTY. *adj.* [from *thrift.*]

1. Frugal; ſparing; not profuſe; not laviſh.

Though ſome men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they ſhould. *Tuſſer.*

Nature never lends
The ſmalleſt ſcruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddeſs ſhe determines
Herſelf the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Leſt he ſhould neglect his ſtudies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddeſs,
For fear young maſter ſhould be ſpoil'd,
Would uſe him like a younger child. *Swift.*

I am glad he has ſo much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more diſcretion. *Swift.*

2. Well-huſbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I ſav'd under your father. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **THRILL.** *v. a.* [þyꞃlian, Saxon; *drilla*, Swediſh.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart ſo *thrill'd*,
That ſudden cold did run through every vein,
And ſtormy horrour all her ſenſes fill'd
With dying fit, that down ſhe fell for pain. *Fairy Queen.*

He pierced through his chaffed cheſt
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Fairy Queen.*

A ſervant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorſe,
Oppos'd againſt the act; bending his ſword
To his great maſter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Nature, that heard ſuch ſound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's ſeat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almoſt won,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

To **THRILL.** *v. n.*

1. To have the quality of piercing.

The knight his *thrillant* ſpear again aſſay'd,
In his braſs-plated body to emboſs. *Fairy Queen.*

With that, one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable deſpite. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortleſs,
Does throw out *thrilling* ſhrieks, and ſhrieking cries. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

3. To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation.

To ſeek ſweet ſafety out,
In vaults and priſons; and to *thrill* and ſhake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Engliſhman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at it? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

4. To paſs with a tingling ſenſation.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almoſt freezes up the heat of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addiſon.*

To **THRIVE.** *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and ſometimes leſs properly *thrived*. part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no ſatiſfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they uſe *throdden*, *to make grow*; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Iſlandick, *to encreaſe.*] To proſper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing deſired.

He came forth with his clowns horſt on poor cart-jades, and ſo furniſhed, that if this be thrift, I wiſh my ſubjects never *thrive*. *Sidney.*

The better thou *thriveſt*, the gladder am I. *Tuſſer.*

If Lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Diſmiſs his power, he means to viſit us. *Shakeſpeare.*

It grew amongſt buſhes, where commonly plants do not *thrive*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 620.

They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on ſmooth ſeas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*

O ſon! why ſit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier ſeat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thoſe who have reſolved upon the *thriving* ſort of piety, ſeldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

A careful ſhepherd not only turns his flock into a common paſture, but with particular advertence obſerves the *thriving* of every one. *Decay of Piety.*

Growth is of the very nature of ſome things: to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle ſeaſon between their ſpring and their fall. *South's Sermons.*

Experienc'd age in deep deſpair was loſt,
To ſee the rebel *thrive*, the loyal croſt. *Dryden.*

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forſake,
And render their ſweet ſouls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A little hope—but I have none.
On air the poor camelions *thrive*,
Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Granville.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and proſpered gradually from their infancy, down to this very day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

In the fat age of pleaſure, wealth and eaſe,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increaſe. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the underſtanding, as well as in gold. *Watts's Logick.*

THRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *thrive.*] One that proſpers; one that grows rich.

He had ſo well improved that little ſtock his father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*

THRI'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving.*] In a proſperous way.

THRO'. contracted by barbarians from *through*.

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who ſcatter'd *thro'* the world in exile mourn. *Dryden.*

THROAT. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃote, ðꞃota, Saxon.]

1. The forepart of the neck; the paſſages of nutriment and breath.

The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had moſt need of bleſſing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. The main road of any place.

Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of ſulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomſon.*

3. *To cut the* **THROAT.** To murder; to kill by violence.

Theſe bred up amongſt the Engliſhmen, when they become kern, are made more fit *to cut their throats*. *Spenſer.*

A trumpeter that was made priſoner, when the ſoldiers were about *to cut his throat*, ſays, Why ſhould you kill a man that kills nobody? *L'Eſtrange.*

THROA'TPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*throat* and *pipe.*] The weaſon; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT. *n. ſ.* [*throat* and *wort.*] A plant.

The *throatwort* hath a funnel-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and cut into ſeveral parts at the top, whoſe empalement becomes a membranaceous fruit, often triangular, and divided into three cells, full of ſmall ſeeds. *Millar.*

To **Throb.** *v. n.* [from ϑϱοβεῖν, *Minſhew* and *Junius*; formed in imitation of the ſound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted from *throw up*.]

1. To heave; to beat; to riſe as the breaſt with ſorrow or diſtreſs.

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breaſt. *Shak.*

My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's iſſue ever reign? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

'Twas the claſh of ſwords: my troubled heart
Is ſo caſt down, and ſunk amidſt its ſorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every ſound. *Addiſon.*

How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you ſhould ſtrain me in your folding arms. *Smith.*

2. To beat; to palpitate.

In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arterial blood, as in an aneuriſm, the blood being choaked in by the confuſed fleſh. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Throb. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; ſtroke of palpitation.

She ſigh'd from bottom of her wounded breaſt,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppreſt. *Spenſ.*

Thou talk'ſt like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a ſoul,
That pants and reaches after diſtant good. *Addiſon*

Throe. *n. ſ.* [from þꞃopian, *to ſuffer*, Saxon.]

1. The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children: it is likewiſe written *throw*.

Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throes*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

My womb pregnant, and now exceſſive grown,
Prodigious motion felt, and rueful *throes*. *Milton.*

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings, and of grinding pains,
My *throes* come thicker, and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*

Reflect on that day, when earth ſhall be again in travail with her ſons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble duſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle.

O man! have mind of that moſt bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall, ſo lies it ever low. *Fairy Queen.*

To eaſe them of their griefs,
Their fears of hoſtile ſtrokes, their aches, loſſes,
Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile veſſel doth ſuſtain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindneſs to them. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

To **Throe.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.

The ſetting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Throne. *n. ſ.* [*thronus*, Latin; θρόνος.]

1. A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king.

Boundleſs intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And full of many kings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Th' eternal Father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*

Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. The ſeat of a biſhop.

In thoſe times the biſhops preached on the ſteps of the altar ſtanding, having not as yet aſſumed the ſtate of a *throne*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Throne.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to ſet on a royal ſeat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Thron'd and ſet high? *Shakeſpeare.*

True image of the Father, whether *thron'd*
In the boſom of bliſs and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enſhrin'd
In fleſhly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*

O Prince! O Chief of many *throned* powers! *Milton.*

Thron'd in glaſs, and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*

Throng. *n. ſ.* [þꞃang, Saxon, from þꞃingan, *to preſs*.] A crowd; a multitude preſſing againſt each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are enow yet living in the field,
To ſmother up the Engliſh in our *throngs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *throng*
Of thick ſhort ſobs in thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themſelves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Craſhaw.*

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I wiſh the *throng* of great and good
Made it leſs eas'ly underſtood. *Waller.*

With ſtudious thought obſerv'd th' illuſtrious *throng*,
In nature's order as they paſs'd along;
Their names, their fates. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **Throng.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud; to come in tumultuous multitudes.

I have ſeen
The dumb men *throng* to ſee him, and the blind
To hear him ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

His mother could not longer bear the agitations of ſo many paſſions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, My ſon. *Tatler*, Nº 55.

To **Throng.** *v. a.* To oppreſs or incommode with crowds or tumults.

I'll ſay, thou haſt gold:
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too ſhortly. *Shakeſpeare.*

The multitude *throng* thee and preſs thee. *Luke*, viii.

All acceſs was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick ſwarm'd. *Milton.*

Thro'stle. *n. ſ.* [þꞃoꞅtle, Saxon.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird.

The *throſtle* with his note ſo true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakeſpeare.*

The black-bird and *throſtel* with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful ſpring. *Walton's Angler.*

Thro'ttle. *n. ſ.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe.

At the upper extreme it hath no larynx or *throttle* to qualify the ſound. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Thro'ttle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath.

I have ſeen them ſhiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midſt of ſentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in concluſion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakeſp.*

As when Antæus in Iraſſa ſtrove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd ſtill roſe,
Receiving from his mother earth new ſtrength,
Freſh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd, and fell. *Milton.*

His throat half *throttl'd* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching ſteam. *Dryd.*

The *throttling* quinſey 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And rheumatiſm I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Throttle thyſelf with an ell of ſtrong tape,
For thou haſt not a groat to attone for a rape. *Swift.*

Throve, the preterite of *thrive*.

England never *throve* ſo well, nor was there ever brought into England ſo great an increaſe of wealth ſince. *Locke.*

Through. *prep.* [þuꞃh, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, German.]

1. From end to end of.

He hath been ſo ſucceſsful with common heads, that he hath led their belief *through* all the works of Nature. *Brown.*

A ſimplicity ſhines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*

Fame of th' aſſerted ſea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

2. Noting paſſage.

Through the gate of iv'ry he diſmiſs'd
His valiant offspring. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ſame thing happened when I removed the priſm out of the ſun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole ſhining by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By tranſmiſſion.

Through theſe hands this ſcience has paſſed with great applauſe. *Temple.*

Material things are preſented only *through* their ſenſes; they have a real influx on theſe, and all real knowledge of material things is conveyed into the underſtanding *through* theſe ſenſes. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

4. By means of.

The ſtrong *through* pleaſure ſooneſt falls, the weak
through ſmart. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Something you may deſerve of him *through* me. *Shak.*

By much ſlothfulneſs the building decayeth, and *through* idleneſs of the hands the houſe droppeth *through*. *Ecclef.* x.

You will not make this a general rule to debar ſuch from preaching the Goſpel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgifte.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirſt of gold,
Have ſlain their brothers, and their country ſold. *Dryd.*

To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Paſſion, and care, and anguiſh to deſtroy:
Through him ſoft peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd ſhall flow. *Prior.*

Through. *adv.*

1. From one end or ſide to the other.

You'd be ſo lean, that blaſts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*

Pointed ſatire runs him *through* and *through*. *Oldham.*

To underſtand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing.

Every man brings ſuch a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him ſo far, that if he follows it faithfully he ſhall meet with another light, which ſhall carry him quite *through*. *South's Sermons.*

Thro'ughbred. *adj.* [*through* and *bred*; commonly *thoroughbred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.

A *through-bred* ſoldier weighs all preſent circumſtances and all poſſible contingents. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Throughli'ghted. *adj.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both ſides.

That the beſt pieces be placed where are the feweſt lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the ſame ſide are enemies to this art. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Thro'ughly. *adv.* [from *through*. It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The ſight ſo *throughly* him diſmay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he ſaw. *Spenſer.*

Rice muſt be *throughly* boiled in reſpect of its hardneſs. *Bacon.*

No leſs wiſdom than what made the world can *throughly* underſtand ſo vaſt a deſign. *Tillotſon.*

2. Without reſerve; ſincerely.

Though it be ſomewhat ſingular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet ſingularity in this is a ſingular commendation. *Tillotſon.*

Througho'ut. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controverſy about that diſcipline which is ſo earneſtly urged. *Hooker.*

There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spaniſh forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the univerſe,
To tell the world the fact and to applaud it. *B. Johnſ.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourſelves *throughout* the courſe of this long war. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Througho'ut. *adv.* Every where; in every part.

Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fiſh of the ſea, and fowl of the air. *Milton.*

His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

Throughpa'ced. *adj.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; compleat.

He is very dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* ſpeculators in thoſe great theories. *More.*

To **Throw.** preter. *threw*; part. paſſ. *thrown*. *v. a.* [þꞃapan, Saxon.]

1. To fling; to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force.

Preianes threw down upon the Turks fire and ſcalding oil. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

His head ſhall be *thrown* to thee over the wall. 2 *Sam.*

Shimei *threw* ſtones at him and caſt duſt. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 13.

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *Mark*, xii. 42.

He fell
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the cryſtal battlements. *Milton.*

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we wipe away with never ſo much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left ſome ſulliage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

Arioſto, in his voyage of Aſtolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two ſwans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readineſs to ſecure the beſt, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow. *Pope.*

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to thoſe buſy ſpirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ſhip ſail on while he diverts himſelf with thoſe innocent amuſements. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To toſs; to put with any violence or tumult. It always compriſes the idea of haſte, force, or negligence.

To threats the ſtubborn ſinner oft is hard,
Wrapp'd in his crimes againſt the ſtorm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumb'rous cloak away. *Dryd.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

Labour caſts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthleſs and depraved part of mankind from thoſe conſpicuous ſtations to which they have been advanced. *Addiſon's Spect.*

The iſland Inarime contains, within the compaſs of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a moſt romantick confuſion. *Berkley to Pope.*

3. To lay careleſsly, or in haſte.

His majeſty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himſelf upon his bed, lamenting with much paſſion, and abundance of tears, the loſs of an excellent ſervant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night,
On the firſt friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or reſts his head upon a rock till morn. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou troweſt,
Set leſs than thou *throweſt*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. To caſt; to ſtrip off.

There the ſnake *throws* the enamell'd ſkin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To emit in any manner.

To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in King Henry's teeth. *Shakeſpeare.*

One of the Greek orator's antagoniſts reading over the oration that procured his baniſhment, and ſeeing his friends admire it, aſked them, if they were ſo much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out ſuch a ſtorm of eloquence. *Addiſon.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on ſuch a practice; the very deſcription of it carries reproof. *Watts.*

7. To ſpread in haſte.

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry veſt he *threw*,
And iſſu'd like a god to mortal view. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

8. To overturn in wreſtling.

If the ſinner ſhall not only wreſtle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win ſo complete a victory over his conſcience, that all theſe conſiderations ſhall be able to ſtrike no terrour into his mind, he is too ſtrong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to ſend by force.

Myſelf diſtreſt, an exile and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Aſia *thrown*,
In Lybian deſarts wander thus alone. *Dryden's Æn.*

When ſeamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coaſt in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unleſs they obſerve it marked with the pecking of birds. *Add.*

Poor youth! how canſt thou *throw* him from thee?
Lucia, thou know'ſt not half the love he bears thee. *Addiſon.*

10. To make to act at a diſtance.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indiſtinct regard. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

11. To repoſe.

In time of temptation be not buſy to diſpute, but rely upon the concluſion, and *throw* yourſelf upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

12. To change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unſuſpected ſucceſs, *throws* us out of ourſelves, and in a manner deſtroys our identity. *Addiſon.*

To *throw* his language more out of proſe, Homer affects the compound epithets. *Pope.*

13. To turn. [*tornare*, Lat.] *Ainſw.*

14. *To* **Throw** *away*. To loſe; to ſpend in vain.

He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory Fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To *throw* herſelf *away* on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

In vain on ſtudy time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Denham.*

A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing elſe, than upon a garden on wet or moiſt ground. *Temple.*

Had we but laſting youth and time to ſpare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war. *Dryden.*

He ſigh'd, breath'd ſhort, and would have ſpoke,
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time. *Dryden.*

The next in place and puniſhment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their ſouls *away*;
Fools who, repining at their wretched ſtate,
And loathing anxious life, ſuborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

In poetry the expreſſion beautifies the deſign; if it be vicious or unpleaſing, the coſt of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The well-meaning man ſhould rather conſider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes. *Addiſon.*

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies, that went about the ſtreets. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

15. *To* **Throw** *away*. To reject.

He that will *throw away* a good book becauſe it is not gilded, is more curious to pleaſe his eye than underſtanding. *Taylor.*

16. *To* **Throw** *by*. To reject; to lay aſide as of no uſe.

It can but ſhew
Like one of Juno's diſguiſes; and,
When things ſucceed, be *thrown by*, or let fall. *B. Johnſ.*

He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that queſtion, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions. *Locke.*

17. *To* **Throw** *down*. To ſubvert; to overturn.

Muſt one raſh word, th' infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years:
This the reward of a whole life of ſervice? *Addiſon.*

18. *To* **Throw** *off*. To expel.

The ſalts and oils in the animal body, as ſoon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal diſtempers. *Arbuth.*

19. *To* **Throw** *off*. To reject; to renounce: as, *to throw off an acquaintance*.

'Twould be better
Could you provoke him to give you th' occaſion,
And then to *throw* him *off*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Can there be any reaſon why the houſhold of God alone ſhould *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houſes are beſt governed? *Sprat.*

20. *To* **Throw** *out*. To exert; to bring forth into act.

She *throws out* thrilling ſhrieks and ſhrieking cries. *Spenſer.*

The gods in bounty work up ſtorms about us,
That give mankind occaſion to exert
Their hidden ſtrength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which ſhun the day. *Addiſon.*

21. *To* **Throw** *out*. To diſtance; to leave behind.

Whene'er did Juba, or did Portius, ſhow
A virtue that has caſt me at a diſtance,
And *thrown* me *out* in the purſuits of honour? *Addiſon.*

22. *To* **Throw** *out*. To eject; to expel.

The other two whom they had *thrown out* they were content ſhould enjoy their exile. *Swift.*

23. *To* **Throw** *out*. To reject; to exclude.

The oddneſs of the propoſition taught others to reflect a little; and the bill was *thrown out*. *Swift.*

24. *To* **Throw** *up*. To reſign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown up* too ſoon,
Until they're never to be won. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Experienced gameſters *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unneceſſary vexation in playing it out. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Life we muſt not part with fooliſhly: it muſt not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor ſacrificed to a quarrel. *Collier.*

25. *To* **Throw** *up*. To emit; to eject; to bring up.

Judge of the cauſe by the ſubſtances the patient *throws up*. *Arbuthnot.*

To THROW. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of caſting.
2. To caſt dice.
3. *To* THROW *about.* To caſt about; to try expedients.
Now unto deſpair I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind *about to throw.* *Hubberd.*

THROW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A caſt; the act of caſting or throwing.
He heav'd a ſtone, and riſing to the *throw,*
He ſent it in a whirlwind at the foe;
A tow'r aſſaulted by ſo rude a ſtroke,
With all its lofty battlements had ſhook. *Addiſon.*

2. A caſt of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt.
If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they err finally, it is like a man's miſſing his caſt when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happineſs, and all, is involved in the errour of one *throw.* *South's Sermons.*

Suppoſe any particular order of the alphabet to be aſſigned, and the twenty-four letters caſt at a venture, ſo as to fall in a line; it is many million of millions odds to one againſt any ſingle *throw,* that the aſſigned order will not be caſt. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The ſpace to which any thing is thrown.
I have ever narrified my friends,
Like to a bowl upon a ſubtle ground
I've tumbled paſt the *throw*; and in his praiſe
Have, almoſt, ſtamp'd the leaſing. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The Sirenum Scopuli are two or three ſharp rocks that ſtand about a ſtone's *throw* from the ſouth ſide of the iſland. *Addiſon.*

4. Stroke; blow.
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either ſide, that neither mail could hold,
Ne ſhield defend the thunder of his *throws.* *Fairy Queen.*

5. Effort; violent ſally.
Your youth admires
The *throws* and ſwellings of a Roman ſoul;
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue. *Addiſon.*

6. The agony of childbirth: in this ſenſe it is written *throe.* See THROE.
The moſt pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without ſome pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery. *South's Sermons.*

But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind priſon. *Dryden.*

Say, my friendſhip wants him
To help me bring to light a manly birth;
Which to the wand'ring world I ſhall diſcloſe;
Or if he fail me, periſh in my *throws.* *Dryden.*

THRO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *throw.*] One who throws.
Antigonus,
Since fate, againſt thy better diſpoſition,
Hath made thy perſon for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe;
Places remote enough are in Bohemia,
There weep, or leave it crying. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

THRUM. *n. ſ.* [*thraum,* Iſlandick, the end of any thing.]
1. The ends of weavers threads.
2. And coarſe yarn.
There's her *thrum* hat, and her muffler too. *Shakeſp.*

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum,*
Quail, cruſh, conclude, and quell. *Shakeſpeare.*

All moſs hath here and there little ſtalks, beſides the low *thrum.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 537.

Wou'd our *thrum*-cap'd anceſtors find fault
For want of ſugar-tongs, or ſpoons for ſalt? *King.*

To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarſely.
Blunderbuſſes planted in every loop-hole, go off conſtantly at the ſqueaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guittar. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

THRUSH. *n. ſ.* [þꞃiꞅc, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall ſinging bird.
Of ſinging birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, and *thruſhes.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Pain, and a fine *thruſh,* have been ſeverally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain. *Pope.*

2. [From *thruſt:* as we ſay, a *puſh*; a *breaking out.*] By this name are called ſmall, round, ſuperficial ulcerations, which appear firſt in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obſtruction of the emiſſaries of the ſaliva, by the lentor and viſcoſity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts: they are juſt the ſame in the inward parts as ſcabs in the ſkin, and fall off from the inſide of the bowels like a cruſt: the nearer they approach to a white colour the leſs dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To THRUST. *v. a.* [*truſito,* Latin.]
1. To puſh any thing into matter, or between cloſe bodies.
Thruſt in thy ſickle and reap. *Rev.* xiv. 15.

2. To puſh; to remove with violence; to drive. It is uſed of perſons or things.
They ſhould not only not be *thruſt* out, but alſo have eſtates and grants of their lands new made to them. *Spenſer.*

When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unleſs he ſeek to *thruſt* you out by force. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you to the caſements then,
Nor *thruſt* your head into the publick ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*

When the aſs ſaw the angel, ſhe *thruſt* herſelf into the wall, and cruſht Balaam's foot. *Num.* xxii. 22.

On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thruſt* out all your right eyes. 1 *Sam.* xi. 2.

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thruſt* her away. 2 *Kings,* iv. 27,

Thou ſhalt ſtone him that he die; becauſe he hath ſought to *thruſt* thee away from the Lord. *Deutr.* xiii. 10.

The prince ſhall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppreſſion to *thruſt* them out. *Iſaiah,* xlvi. 18.

Thou, Capernaum, which art exhalted to heaven, ſhalt be *thruſt* down to hell. *Luke,* x. 15.

The ſons of Belial ſhall be as thorns *thurſt* away. 2 *Sam.*

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of ſpeech, but as of mean birth ſo prone to *thruſt* forwards the ruin of great perſons, in this manner ſpake. *Hayward.*

They
In hate of kings ſhall caſt anew the frame,
And *thruſt* out Collatine that bore their name. *Dryden.*

To juſtify his threat, he *thruſts* aſide
The crowd of centaurs; and redeems the bride. *Dryden.*

3. To ſtab.
Phineas *thruſt* both of them through. *Num.* xxv. 8.

4. To compreſs.
He *thruſt* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it. *Judg.* vi. 38.

5. To impel; to urge.
We make guilty of our diſaſters, the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains on neceſſity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thruſting* on. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. To obtrude; to intrude.
Who's there, I ſay? How dare you *thruſt* yourſelves
Into my private meditations? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thruſting* this report
Into his ears. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Should he not do as rationally, who, upon this aſſurance, took phyſick from any one who had taken on himſelf the name of phyſician, or *thruſt* himſelf into that employment. *Locke.*

To THRUST. *v. n.*
1. To make a hoſtile puſh; to attack with a pointed weapon.
2. To ſqueeze in; to put himſelf into any place by violence.
I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But when in heav'n, I'll ſtand next Hercules,
And *thruſt* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*

3. To intrude.
Not all,
Who like intruders *thruſt* into their ſervice,
Participate their ſacred influence. *Rowe.*

4. To puſh forwards; to come violently; to throng; to preſs.
Young, old, *thruſt* there,
In mighty concourſe. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

The miſerable men which ſhrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and preſently ſlain, and freſh men ſtill *thruſt* on. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

THRUST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon.
Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with ſuch witty fury to purſue him with blows and *thruſts,* that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his ſafety. *Sidney.*

That *thruſt* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou know'ſt. *Shakeſp.*

Polites Pyrrhus, with his lance, purſues,
And often reaches, and his *thruſts* renews. *Dryden.*

2. Aſſault; attack.
There is one *thruſt* at your pure, pretended mechaniſm. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

THRU'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *thruſt.*] He that thruſts.

THRU'STLE. *n. ſ.* [from *thruſh.*] Thruſh; throſtle.
No *thruſtles* ſhrill the bramble buſh forſake;
No chirping lark the welkin ſheen invokes. *Gay.*

To THRYFA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third plowing in ſummer.
Thryfallow betime for deſtroying of weed,
Leſt thiſtle and docke fal a blooming and ſeed. *Tuſſer.*

THUMB. *n. ſ.* [ðuma, Saxon.] The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four.
Here I have a pilot's *thumb,*
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg. *Dryden.*

Every man in Turkey is of ſome trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they ſhoot their arrows. *Broome.*

It is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one oppoſite bending backwards called the *thumb,* to join with them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

THU'MB-BAND. *n. ſ.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twiſt of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.
Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

To THUMB. *v. n.* To handle aukwardly.

THU'MBSTAL. *n. ſ.* [*thumb* and *ſtall.*] A thimble.

THUMP. *n. ſ.* [*thombo,* Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with ſomething blunt.
And blund'ring ſtill with ſmarting rump,
He gave the knight's ſteed ſuch a *thump*
As made him reel. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow ſides the rattling *thumps* reſound. *Dryden.*

Their *thumps* and bruiſes might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners. *Addiſon.*

The watchman gave ſo great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.
Thoſe baſtard Britons whom our fathers
Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and *thump'd.* *Shak.*

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow.
A ſtone
Levell'd ſo right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with ſuch a force
As almoſt beat him off his horſe. *Hudibras, p.* i.

A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

THU'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from *thump.*] The perſon or thing that thumps.

THUNDER. *n. ſ.* [ðunꝺeꞃ, ðunoꞃ, Saxon; *dunder,* Swediſh; *donder,* Dutch; *tonnere,* French.]
1. *Thunder* is a moſt bright flame riſing on a ſudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in ſeveral right lines, as it were in ſerpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noiſe or rattling. *Muſchenbroek.*

2. In popular and poetick language *thunder* is commonly the noiſe, and *lightning* the flaſh; though *thunder* is ſometimes taken for both.
I do not bid the *thunder* bearer ſhoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shakeſpeare.*

No more, thou *thunder* maſter, ſhew
Thy ſpite on mortal flies. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The revenging gods
'Gainſt parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *thunder*
Wing'd with red light'ning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath ſpent his ſhafts, and ceaſes now
To bellow through the vaſt and boundleſs deep. *Milton.*

3. Any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence.
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either ſide, that neither mail could hold
Ne ſhield defend the *thunder* of his throws. *Spenſer.*

Here will we face this ſtorm of inſolence,
Nor fear the noiſy *thunder*; let it roſl,
Then burſt, and ſpend at once its idle rage. *Rowe.*

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To make thunder.
His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for's power to *thunder.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To make a loud or terrible noiſe.
So ſoon as ſome few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the ſubjects hearts, he ſoon ſhewed no baſeneſs of ſuſpicion. *Sidney, b.* ii.

His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder,*
And Hercules' two pillars ſtanding near,
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenſer.*

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

Like a black ſheet the whelming billow ſpread,
Burſt o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. *Pope.*

To THU'NDER. *v. a*
1. To emit with noiſe and terrour.
Oracles ſevere,
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we muſt appeaſe
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*

2. To publiſh any denunciation or threat.
An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an eccleſiaſtical cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

THU'NDERBOLT. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *bolt,* as it ſignifies an arrow.]
1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.
If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who ſhould down. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt,* which hath been ſo ſevere a puniſhment to one, be a terrour to all. *King Charles.*

My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denham.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth, thoſe *thunderbolts* of war? *Dryden.*

The moſt remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius ſending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies, which is the greateſt confirmation of the ſtory of the Chriſtian legion. *Addiſon.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation properly eccleſiaſtical.
He ſeverely threatens ſuch with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewell on Providence.*

THU'NDERCLAP. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] Exploſion of thunder.
The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap,*
One day did ſcorn the ſimple ſcarabee,
Proud of his higheſt ſervice, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spenſer.*

When ſome dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire ſhoots ſwiftly through the ſky;
Strikes and conſumes ere ſcarce it does appear,
And, by the ſudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*

When ſuddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepar'd, and out of guard. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *thunder.*] The power that thunders.
How dare you, ghoſts,
Accuſe the *thunderer,* whoſe bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coaſts? *Shakeſpeare.*

Had the old Greeks diſcover'd your abode,
Crete hadn't been the cradle of their god;
On that ſmall iſland they had look'd with ſcorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. *Waller.*

When the bold Typheus
Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The leſſer gods that ſhar'd his proſp'rous ſtate,
All ſuffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer's* fate. *Dryden.*

THU'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *thunder.*] Producing thunder.
Look in and ſee each bliſsful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*

THU'NDERSHOWER. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſhower.*] A rain accompanied with thunder.
The conceit is long in delivering, and at laſt it comes like a *thundershower,* full of ſulphur and darkneſs, with a terrible crack. *Stillingfleet.*

In *thunderſhowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes contrary to one another, eſpecially if hail falls, the ſultry weather below directing the wind one way, and the cold above the clouds another. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

THU'NDERSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.
Fear no more the light'ning flaſh,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderſtone.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To THU'NDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *ſtrike.*] To blaſt or hurt with lightning.
I remained as a man *thunderſtricken,* not daring, nay not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he raiſ'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or tim'rous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderſtruck.* *Milton.*

With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderſtruck,* th' exalted man, to whom
Such high atteſt was giv'n, a while ſurvey'd
With wonder. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

'Tis ſaid that *thunderſtruck* Enceladus
Lies ſtretch'd ſupine. *Addiſon.*

THURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*thuriſer,* Lat.] Bearing frankincenſe.

THURIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*thuris* and *facio,* Lat.] The act of fuming with incenſe; the act of burning incenſe.
The ſeveral acts of worſhip which were required to be performed to images are proceſſions, genuflections, *thurifications,* deoſculations, and oblations. *Stillingfleet.*

THU'RSDAY. *n. ſ.* [*thorſgday,* Daniſh; from *thor. Thor* was the ſon of Odin, yet in ſome of the northern parts they worſhipped the ſupreme deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *adv.* [ðuꞅ, Saxon.]
1. In this manner; in this wiſe.
It cannot be that they who ſpeak *thus,* ſhould *thus* judge. *Hooker, b.* v.

The knight him calling, aſk'd who he was,
Who lifting up his head, him anſwer'd *thus.* *Fairy Q.*

I return'd with ſimilar proof enough,
With tokens *thus,* and *thus.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To be *thus* is nothing;
But to be ſafely *thus.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I have ſinned againſt the Lord, and *thus* and *thus* have I done. *Joſh.* vii. 23.

That the principle that ſets on work theſe organs, is nothing elſe but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* poſited, is falſe. *Judge Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majeſty to hear:
I warn thee *thus,* becauſe I know thy temper
Is inſolent. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Thus in the triumphs of ſoft peace I reign. *Dryden.*

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity.
A counſellor of ſtate in Spain ſaid to his maſter, I will tell your majeſty *thus* much for your comfort, your majeſty hath but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the other your own miniſters. *Bacon.*

He ſaid *thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. *Milton.*

Thus much concerning the firſt earth, and its production and form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

No man reaſonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he muſt pretend to know all things. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

This you muſt do to inherit life; and if you have come up *thus* far, firmly perſevere in it. *Wake.*

To THWACK. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy; to threſh; to bang; to belabour.
He ſhall not ſtay;
We'll *thwack* him hence with diſtaffs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to ſnatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. *Arbuthnot.*

Theſe long fellows, as ſightly as they are, ſhould find their jackets well *thwacked.* *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.
But Talgol firſt with a hard *thwack*
Twice bruis'd his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

They place ſeveral pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys deſcend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a ſtorm of *thwacks.* *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 50.

THWART. *adj.* [ðpyꞃ, Saxon; *dwars,* Dutch.]
1. Tranſverſe; croſs to ſomething elſe.

This elſe to ſeveral ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe,
Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*

2. Perverſe; inconvenient; miſchievous.

To **Thwart.** *v. a.*

1. To croſs; to lie or come croſs any thing.

Swift as a ſhooting ſtar
In Autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Yon ſtream of light, a thouſand ways
Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. *Thomſ.*

2. To croſs; to oppoſe; to traverſe; to contravene.

Some ſixteen months and longer might have ſtaid,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Leſſer had been
The *thwartings* of your diſpoſitions, if
You had not ſhew'd how you were diſpos'd
Ere they lack'd power to croſs you. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The underſtanding and will never diſagreed; for the propoſals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South's Sermons.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. *Dryden.*
In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. *Addiſ.*
Neptune aton'd, his wrath ſhall now refrain,
Or *thwart* the ſynod of the gods in vain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Thwart.** *v. n.* To be oppoſite.

It is eaſy to be imagined what reception any propoſition ſhall find, that ſhall at all *thwart* with theſe internal oracles. *Locke.*

Thwa'rtingly. *adv.* [from *thwarting.*] Oppoſitely; with oppoſition.

Thy. *pronoun.* [ðin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee.

Whatever God did ſay,
Is all *thy* clear and ſmooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*
Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet Cowley mark. *Cowley.*
Theſe are *thy* works, Parent of good. *Milton.*

Thyse'lf. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *ſelf.*]

1. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb.

Come high or low,
Thyſelf and office deftly ſhow. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
It muſt and ſhall be ſo; content *thyſelf.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative.

Theſe goods *thyſelf* can on *thyſelf* beſtow. *Dryden.*

Thyine *Wood. n. ſ.* A precious wood.

The merchandize of gold and all *thyine wood* are departed from thee. *Rev.* xviii. 12.

Thyme. *n. ſ.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.

The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper-lip is erect, and generally ſplit in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, accompanied by four embrios, which afterward become ſo many ſeeds, incloſed in a huſk, which before was the flower-cup; to theſe marks muſt be added hard ligneous ſtalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Millar.*

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The ſteepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme.* *Dryden.*

Ti'ar. } *n. ſ.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dreſs for the head;
Tia'ra. } a diadem.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightneſs hid;
Of beaming ſunny rays a golden *tiar*
Circled his head. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.
This royal robe, and this *tiara* wore
Old Priam, and this golden ſcepter bore
In full aſſemblies. *Dryden's Æn.*
A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
Her waſte was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*
Fairer ſhe ſeem'd, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt,
And better mien diſclos'd, as better dreſt:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,
To juſter bounds confin'd its riſing pride. *Prior.*

To **Tice.** *v. a.* [from *entice.*] To draw; to allure.

Lovely enchanting language, ſugar-cane,
Honey of roſes, whither wilt thou flie?
Hath ſome fond lover *tic'd* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a ſtie? *Herbert.*

Tick. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are ſcored.]

1. Score; truſt.

If thou haſt the heart to try't,
I'll lend thee back thyſelf awhile,
And once more for that carcaſe vile
Fight upon *tick.* *Hudibras, p.* i.

When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing elſe muſt go on *tick*, or barter for it. *Locke.*

You would ſee him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a *tick* at the market. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. [*Tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louſe of dogs or ſheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an aſs at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a ſheep, than ſuch a valiant ignorance. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

3. The caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To **Tick.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on ſcore.

2. To truſt; to ſcore.

The money went to the lawyers; council wont *tick.* *Arbuthnot.*

Ti'cken. } *n. ſ.* The ſame with *tick.* A ſort of ſtrong linen
Ti'cking. } for bedding. *Bailey.*

Ti'cket. *n. ſ.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There ſhould be a paymaſter appointed, of ſpecial truſt, which ſhould pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*, and the account of the clerk of his band. *Spenſer.*

In a lottery with one prize, a ſingle *ticket* is only enriched, and the reſt are all blanks. *Collier on Envy.*

Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Diſdains all loſs of *tickets* or codille. *Pope.*

To **Ti'ckle.** *v. a.* [*titillo*, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches.

Diſſembling courteſy! How fine this tyrant
Can *tickle* where ſhe wounds. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling* ſome parts of the body. *Bacon.*

There is a ſweetneſs in good verſe, which *tickles* even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleaſes him againſt his will. *Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a ſtraw can *tickle* a man, it is an inſtrument of happineſs. *Dryden.*

2. To pleaſe by ſlight gratifications.

Dametas, that of all manners of ſtile could beſt conceive of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Muſidorus's praiſes, had his brain ſo turned, that he became ſlave to that which he that ſued to be his ſervant offered to give him. *Sidney.*

Expectation *tickling* ſkittiſh ſpirits
Sets all on hazard. *Shakeſpeare.*
Such a nature
Tickled with good ſucceſs, diſdains the ſhadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I cannot rule my ſpleen;
My ſcorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. *Dryden.*
Dunce at the beſt; in ſtreets but ſcarce allow'd
To *tickle*, on thy ſtraw, the ſtupid crowd. *Dryden.*

A drunkard, the habitual thirſt after his cups, drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the loſs of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the leaſt of which is ſuch a good as he confeſſes is far greater than the *tickling* of his palate with a glaſs of wine. *Locke.*

To **Ti'ckle.** *v. n.* To feel titillation.

He with ſecret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
And his falſe heart, fraught with all treaſon's ſtore,
Was fill'd with hope, his purpoſe to obtain. *Spenſer.*

Ti'ckle. *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the ſenſe of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unſtable; eaſily overthrown.

When the laſt O'Neal began to ſtand upon ſome *tickle* terms, this fellow, called Baron of Dunganon, was ſet up to beard him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thy head ſtands ſo *tickle* on thy ſhoulders, that a milkmaid, if ſhe be in love, may ſigh it off. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtate of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ti'cklish. *adj.* [from *tickle.*]

1. Senſible to titillation; eaſily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a ſkin as the other parts, yet is not *tickliſh*, becauſe it is accuſtomed to be touched. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 766.

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a *tickliſh* and unſettled ſtate, more eaſy to receive diſtempers and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*

Did it ſtand upon ſo *tickliſh* and tottering a foundation as ſome mens fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder ſhould it frequently vary. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* i.

3. Difficult; nice.

How ſhall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares moſt impudently not tranſlate;
It had been civil in theſe *tickliſh* times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*

Ti'cklishness. *n. ſ.* [from *tickliſh.*] The ſtate of being tickliſh.

Ti'cktack. *n. ſ.* [*trictac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. *adj.* [tyddeꞃ, Saxon.] Tender; ſoft: nice.

To **Ti'ddle.** } *v. a.* [from *tid.*] To uſe tenderly; to
To **Ti'dder.** } fondle.

TIDE. *n. ſ.* [tyd, Saxon: *tijd*, Dutch and Iſlandick.]

1. Time; ſeaſon; while.

There they alight in hope themſelves to hide
From the fierce heat, and reſt their weary limbs a *tide.*
Fairy Queen, b. i.
They two forth paſſing,
Received thoſe two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenſer.*
What hath this day deſerv'd,
That it in golden letter ſhould be ſet,
Among the high *tides* in the kalendar. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

At New-year's *tide* following the king choſe him maſter of the horſe. *Wotton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea.

That motion of the water called *tides* is a riſing and falling of the ſea: the cauſe of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is neareſt the moon, being moſt ſtrongly attracted, is raiſed higher than the reſt; and the part oppoſite to it being leaſt attracted, is alſo higher than the reſt; and theſe two oppoſite riſes of the ſurface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſtriking againſt the large coaſts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and ſo makes floods and ebbs in narrow ſeas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Flood.

As in the *tides* of people once up there want not ſtirring winds to make them more rough, ſo this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. Stream; courſe.

Thou art the ruins of the nobleſt man,
That ever lived in the *tide* of times. *Shakeſpeare.*
The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating ſea their furious *tide.* *Milton.*
But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the ſea in tributary *tides*,
Be bribe ſufficient to corrupt thy breaſt,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful reſt. *Dryden.*
Continual *tide*
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Phillips.*

To **Tide.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the ſtream.

Their images, the relicks of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown aſhore. *Dryden.*

To **Tide.** *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

When, from his dint, the foe ſtill backward ſhrunk,
Wading within the Ouſe, he dealt his blows,
And ſent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber. *Phillips.*

Ti'degate. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *gate.*] A gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſon. *Bailey.*

Ti'desman. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *man.*] A tidewaiter or cuſtomhouſe officer, who watches on board of merchant ſhips till the duty of goods be paid and the ſhips unloaded. *Bailey.*

Ti'dewaiter. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *man.*] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtomhouſe.

Employments will be in the hands of Engliſhmen; nothing left for Iriſhmen but vicarages and *tidewaiters* places. *Swift.*

Ti'dily. *adv.* [from *tidy.*] Neatly; readily.

Ti'diness. *n. ſ.* [from *tidy.*] Neatneſs; readineſs.

Ti'dings. *n. ſ.* [tidan, Saxon, *to happen, to betide*; *tidende*, Iſlandick.] News; an account of ſomething that has happened.

When her eyes ſhe on the dwarf had ſet,
And ſaw the ſigns that deadly *tidings* ſpake,
She fell to ground for ſorrowful regret. *Fairy Queen.*
I ſhall make my maſter glad with theſe *tidings.* *Shakeſp.*
They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heav'n. *Milton.*
Portius, thy looks ſpeak ſomewhat of importance:
What *tidings* doſt thou bring? methinks I ſee
Unuſual gladneſs ſparkling in thy eyes. *Addiſon.*

The meſſenger of theſe glad *tidings*, by whom this covenant of mercy was propoſed and ratified, was the eternal Son of his boſom. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TI'DY. *adj.* [*tidt*, Iſlandick.]

1. Seaſonable.

If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make ſpeedilie carriage, for feare of a raine. *Tuſſer.*

2. Neat; ready.

Whenever by yon barley-mow I paſs,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* laſs. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

3. It ſeems to be here put by miſtake for *untidy.*

Thou whoreſon *tidy* Bartholomew boar pig, when wilt thou leave fighting. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

To **Tie.** *v. a.* [tian, tigan, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to faſten with a knot.

Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. 1 *Sam.* vi. 7.

Thouſands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as faſt as their horſes. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we ſhall feel the pleaſure more ſenſibly when we come to looſe it. *Burnet.*

3. To hold; to faſten.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together ſerv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*

The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes ſo firmly together, and the probability is ſo clear, that aſſent neceſſarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems reſolve propoſitions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afreſh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to firſt ſelf-evident principles. *Locke.*

4. To hinder; to obſtruct.

Death that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue and will not let me ſpeak. *Shakeſp.*
Melantius ſtay,
You have my promiſe, and my haſty word
Reſtrains my tongue, but *ties* not up my ſword. *Waller.*

Honour and good-nature may *tie* up his hands; but as theſe would be very much ſtrengthened by reaſon and principle, ſo without them they are only inſtincts. *Addiſon.*

5. To oblige; to conſtrain; to reſtrain; to confine.

Although they profeſs they agree with us touching a preſcript form of prayer to be uſed in the church, they have declared that it ſhall not be preſcribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their miniſters. *Hooker, b.* v.

It is the cowiſh terrour of his ſpirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an anſwer. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worſhip to become due only to himſelf? cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him? *Stillingfleet.*

They *tie* themſelves ſo ſtrictly to unity of place, that you never ſee in any of their plays a ſcene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge leſs ſweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

No one ſeems leſs *tied* up to a form of words. *Locke.*

The mind ſhould, by ſeveral rules, be *tied* down to this, at firſt, uneaſy taſk; uſe will give it facility. *Locke.*

They have no uneaſy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the preſent moment. *Atterbury.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himſelf up to ſtrict rules, nor to abſtain from any ſort of food in common uſe. *Arbuth.*

6. It may be obſerved of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the moſt part, little more than emphatical.

Tie. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Knot; faſtening.

2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had ſhaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewiſe caſt away the leſſer *tie* of reſpect. *Bacon.*

No foreſt, cave, or ſavage den,
Holds more pernicious beaſts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts, they deviſe,
And tell us they are ſacred *ties.* *Waller.*
'Tis not the coarſer *tie* of human law
That binds their peace, but harmony itſelf
Attuning all their paſſions into love. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Tier. *n. ſ.* [*tiere, tieire*, old Fr. *tuyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, diſcharged a *tier* of great ordnance amongſt the thickeſt of them. *Knolles.*

Tierce. *n. ſ.* [*tiers, tiercier*, Fr.] A veſſel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his *tierce.* *Ben. Johnſon.*
Wit, like *tierce* claret, when't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no uſe at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorſet.*

Ti'ercet. *n. ſ.* [from *tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

Tiff. *n. ſ.* [A low word, I ſuppoſe without etymology.]

1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom griping penury ſurrounds,
And hunger, ſure attendant upon want,
With ſcanty offals, and ſmall acid *tiff*,
Wretched repaſt! my meagre corpſe ſuſtain. *Phillips.*

2. A fit of peeviſhneſs or ſullenneſs; a pet.

To **Tiff.** *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

Ti'ffany. *n. ſ.* [*tiffer*, to dreſs up, old French. *Skinner.*] Very thin ſilk.

The ſmoak of ſulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly uſed by women to whiten *tiffanies.* *Brown.*

Tige. *n. ſ.* [in architecture.] The ſhaft of a column from the aſtragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

Ti'ger. *n. ſ.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beaſt of the leonine kind.

When the blaſt of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the actions of the *tiger*:
Stiffen the ſinews, ſummon up the blood. *Shakeſpeare.*
Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger*;
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
This *tiger*-footed rage, when it ſhall find
The arm of unſkain'd ſwiftneſs, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Tigris, in the medals of Trajan, is drawn like an old man, and by his ſide a *tiger.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

Has the ſteer,
At whoſe ſtrong cheſt the deadly *tiger* hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Tight. *adj.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]

1. Tenſe; cloſe; not looſe.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very *tight*, the ſtrength of the ſtring will alter the centre holes. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight*; I may be ſtifled all of a ſudden. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a ſaſh, which kept my cloſet ſo *tight* that very little water came in. *Gulliver's Trav.*

2. Free from fluttering rags; leſs than neat.

A *tight* maid, ere he for wine can aſk,
Gueſſes his meaning, and unoils the flaſk. *Dryd. Juv.*
The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any. *Arbuthnot.*
O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll ſpin and card, and keep our children *tight.* *Gay.*
Dreſt her again genteel and neat,
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*

To **Ti'ghten.** *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To ſtraiten; to make cloſe.

Ti'ghter. *n. ſ.* [from *tighten.*] A ribband or ſtring by which women ſtraiten their cloaths.

Ti'ghtly. *adv.* [from *tight.*]

1. Cloſely; not looſely.

2. Neatly; not idly.

Hold, ſirrah, bear you theſe letters *tightly*;
Sail, like my pinnace, to theſe golden ſhores. *Shakeſp.*

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: *tightly*, I ſay, go *tightly* to your buſineſs; you have coſt me much. *Dryd.*

Ti'ghtness. *n. ſ.* [from *tight.*] Cloſeneſs; not looſeneſs.

The bones are inflexible, which ariſes from the greatneſs of the number of corpuſcles that compoſe them, and the firmneſs and *tightneſs* of their union. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

TI'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigreſs*, that ſeveral ſpots riſe in her ſkin when ſhe is angry. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 81.

TIKE. *n. ſ.* [*tik*, Swediſh; *teke*, Dutch; *tique*, Fr.]

1. The louſe of dogs or ſheep. See TICK.

Lice and *tikes* are bred by the ſweat cloſe kept, and ſomewhat arefied by the hair. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 696.

2. It is in Shakeſpeare the name of a dog, in which ſenſe it is uſed in Scotland. [from *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.]

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle tail. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

TILE. *n. ſ.* [tigle, Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, Fr. *tegola*, Ital.] Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or ſtone. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Earth turned into brick ſerveth for building as ſtone doth; and the like of *tile*. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles*. *Milton.*

Worſe than all the clatt'ring *tiles*, and worſe
Than thouſand padders was the poet's curſe. *Dryden.*

Tile pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles*, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*

To **TILE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moſs groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes *tiled* or thatched. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raiſe a houſe above two ſtories;
A lyrick ode wou'd ſlate; a catch
Wou'd *tile*, an epigram wou'd thatch. *Swift's Miſcell.*

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being ſtill with you, the muſcle, ſinew, and vein,
Which *tile* this houſe, will come again. *Donne.*

TI'LER. *n. ſ.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles.

A Flemiſh *tiler*, falling from the top of a houſe upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood proſecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would ſerve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge ſaid to him, he ſhould go up to the top of the houſe, and then fall down upon the *tiler*. *Bacon's Apophth.*

TI'LING. *n. ſ.* [from *tile.*] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the houſe-top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before Jeſus. *Luke*, v. 19.

TILL. *n. ſ.* A money box.

They break up counters, doors, and *tills*,
And leave the empty cheſts in view. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [til, Saxon.] To the time of.

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the laſt, the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*

TILL *now.* To the preſent time.

Pleaſure not known *till now.* *Milton.*

TILL *then.* To that time.

The earth *till then* was deſart. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.*

1. To the time.

Wood and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the ſavage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

The unity of place we neither find in Ariſtotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets firſt made it a precept of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.

Meditate ſo long *till* you make ſome act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*

Goddeſs, ſpread thy reign *till* Iſis elders reel. *Pope.*

To **TILL.** *v. a.* [tylian, Saxon; *teulen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to huſband: commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plow.

This Paradiſe I give thee, count it thine,
To *till*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

TI'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plow.

The *tillable* fields are ſo hilly, that the oxen can hardly take ſure footing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to ſpare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A ſweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton.*

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their country, to recover the bad ſoil, and to remedy the waſte. *Milton.*

Bid the laborious hind,
Whoſe harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,
Neglect the promis'd harveſt of the ſoil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage* Moſes intimates; but whether beſtowed on all, or only upon ſome parts of that earth, as alſo what ſort of *tillage* that was, is not expreſſed. *Woodward.*

TI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*]

1. Huſbandman; ploughman.

They bring in ſea-ſand partly after their nearneſs to the places, and partly by the good huſbandry of the *tiller*. *Carew.*

Abel was a keeper of ſheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. *Gen.* iv. 2.

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, ſad gueſt!
Canker or locuſt, hurtful to infeſt
The blade; while huſks elude the *tiller*'s care,
And eminence of want diſtinguiſhes the ear. *Prior.*

2. A till; a ſmall drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou ſhalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epiſtles lin'd. *Dryden's Juv.*

TI'LLYFALLY. } *adj.* [A word uſed formerly when any
TI'LLYVALLY. } thing ſaid was rejected as trifling or impertinent.]

Am not I conſanguineous? am not I of her blood? *tillyvally* lady. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Tillyfally, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient ſwaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

TI'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; an huſbandman.

Good ſhepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,
Makes huſband and huſwive their coffers to fil. *Tuſſer.*

TILT. *n. ſ.* [tyld, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any covering over head.

The roof of linnen
Intended for a ſhelter!
But the rain made an aſs
Of *tilt* and canvas,
And the ſnow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a ſmall veſſel, like in proportion to a Graveſend *tilt*-boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*

3. A military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback.

His ſtudy is his *tilt*-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized ſaints. *Shakeſpeare.*

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once in the *tilt*-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Images repreſenting the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tilt*-yard at Conſtantinople. *Knolles.*

The ſpouſals of Hippolite the queen,
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feaſt were ſeen. *Dryden.*

In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant ſtrove,
By glorious deeds to purchaſe Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thruſt.

His majeſty ſeldom diſmiſſed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the ſlaughter of two or three of his liege ſubjects, whom he very dexterouſly put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 10.

To **TILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments.

Ajax interpos'd
His ſevenfold ſhield, and ſcreen'd Laertes' ſon,
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him ſore
With *tilted* ſpears. *Phillips.*

3. To point as in tilts.

Now horrid ſlaughter reigns,
Sons againſt fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careleſs of duty, and their native grounds
Diſtain with kindred blood. *Phillips.*

4. [*Tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up ſo as to run out.

To **TILT.** *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts.

To deſcribe races and games,
Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd ſhields. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and *tilting* one at others breaſts,
In oppoſition bloody. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of faſhion wit:
Now we ſet up for *tilting* in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies firſt, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the faſhion for women of quality to *tilt*. *Collier.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too diſcreet
To run a muck, and *tilt* at all I meet;
I only wear it in a land of Hectors. *Pope.*

3. To ruſh as in combat.

Some ſay the ſpirits *tilt* ſo violently, that they make holes where they ſtrike. *Collier.*

4. To play unſteadily.

The floating veſſel ſwam
Uplifted; and ſecure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

The fleet ſwift *tilting* o'er the ſurges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. To fall on one ſide.

As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muſcles of the back, ſo from falling backward by thoſe of the belly. *Grew's Coſmologia, b.* i.

TI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights.

A puiſny *tilter*, that ſpurs his horſe on one ſide, breaks his ſtaff like a noble gooſe. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

He us'd the only antique philters,
Deriv'd from old heroick *tilters*. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

If war you chuſe, and blood muſt needs be ſpilt here,
Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

TILTH. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; culture.

Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No uſe of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth its full *tilth* and huſbandry. *Shakeſpeare.*

TILTH. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

TI'MBER. *n. ſ.* [tymbrian, Saxon, *to build.*]

1. Wood fit for building.

I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might ſave my ſheep and me from ſhame. *Spenſ.*

For the body of the ſhips no nation doth equal England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there muſt be a great providence uſed, that our ſhip *timber* be not unneceſſarily waſted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The ſtraw was laid below,
Of chips and ſere wood was the ſecond row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd. *Dryden.*

There are hardly any countries that are deſtitute of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*

Upon theſe walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Who ſet the twigs, ſhall he remember,
That is in haſte to ſell the *timber*?
And what ſhall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*

2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber*,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the ſap. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The main beams of a fabrick.

4. Materials ironically.

Such diſpoſitions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fitteſt *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for ſhips to be toſſed, but not for houſes that ſhall ſtand firm. *Bacon.*

To **TI'MBER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word.

The one took up in a thicket of bruſh wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To **TI'MBER.** *v. a.* To furniſh with beams or timber.

TI'MBERED. *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, French.] Built; formed; contrived.

He left the ſucceſſion to his ſecond ſon; not becauſe he thought him the beſt *timbered* to ſupport it. *Wotton.*

Many heads that undertake learning were never ſquared nor *timbered* for it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TI'MBERSOW. *n. ſ.* A worm in wood.

Divers creatures, though they be ſomewhat loathſome to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timberſows*, ſnails. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 692.

TI'MBREL. *n. ſ.* [*timbre*, French; *tympanum*, Latin.] A kind of muſical inſtrument played by pulſation.

The damſels they delight,
When they their *timbrels* ſmite,
And thereunto dance and carrol ſweet. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

In their hands ſweet *timbrels* all upheld on hight. *Spenſ.*

Praiſe with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praiſe with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*

For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbrel* ſound. *Pope's Stat.*

TIME. *n. ſ.* [tima, Saxon; *tym*, Erſe.]

1. The meaſure of duration.

This conſideration of duration, as ſet out by certain periods, and marked by certain meaſures or epochas, is that which moſt properly we call *time*. *Locke.*

Time is like a faſhionable hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand,
But with his arms out-ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps the incomer. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughеſt day. *Shak.*

Nor will poliſhed amber, although it ſend forth a groſs exhalement, be found a long *time* defective upon the exacteſt ſcale. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Time, which conſiſteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite *time* paſt to-day; which to-morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is therefore one thing, and infinite duration is another. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i.

2. Space of time.

Daniel deſired that he would give him *time*, and that he would ſhew him the interpretation. *Dan.* ii. 16.

He for the *time* remain'd ſtupidly good. *Milton.*

No *time* is allowed for digreſſions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.

Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at *times*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 929.

4. Seaſon; proper time.

To every thing there is a ſeaſon, and a *time* to every purpoſe. *Eccleſiaſtes*, iii. 1.

They were cut down out of *time*, whoſe foundation was overflown with a flood. *Job*, xxii. 16.

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* of figs was not yet. *Mark*, xi. 13.

Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of ſleep. *Rom.* xiii. 11.

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time*. *Dryden.*

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At leaſt, to ſave your fortune and your honour:
Take heed you ſteer your veſſel right. *Dryden.*

The *time* will come when we ſhall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then conſideration will do us little good. *Calamy's Sermons.*

5. A conſiderable ſpace of duration; continuance; proceſs of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in ſervice your beſt days are ſpent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden's Juv.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby ſtores itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terreſtrial matter which is ſhowered down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things under-ground. *Woodw.*

I have reſolved to take *time*, and, in ſpite of all misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

6. Age; particular part of time.

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men. *Numb.* xxvi. 10.

They ſhall be given into his hand until a *time* and *times*. *Dan.* vii. 25.

If we ſhould impute the heat of the ſeaſon unto the cooperation of any ſtars with the ſun, it ſeems more favourable for our *times* to aſcribe the ſame unto the conſtellation of Leo. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

The way to pleaſe being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the beſt ages, have ſtudied her. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

7. Paſt time.

I was the man in the moon when *time* was. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Early time.

Stanley at Boſworth field, though he came *time* enough to ſave his life, yet he ſtaid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more ſtrict obedience to be one time or other neceſſary, they imagine it is *time* enough yet to ſet about theſe duties. *Rogers.*

9. Time conſidered as affording opportunity.

The earl loſt no *time*, but marched day and night. *Clarendon.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies horſe were paſſed through his quarters; nor did then purſue them in any *time*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Time is loſt, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleaſing path purſue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden's Virgil.*

10. Particular quality of the preſent.

Comets, importing change of *times* and ſtates,
Brandiſh your cryſtal treſſes in the ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Meſſiah ſing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not bear ſuch a practice, that is an anſwer from the mouth of a profeſſed *time*-ſerver. *South's Sermons.*

11. Particular time.

Give order, that no ſort of perſon
Have, any *time*, recourſe unto the princes. *Shakeſpeare.*

The worſt on me muſt light, when *time* ſhall be. *Milt.*

A *time* will come when my maturer muſe,
In Cæſar's wars a nobler theme ſhall chuſe. *Dryden.*

Theſe reſervoirs of ſnow they cut, diſtributing them to ſeveral ſhops, that from *time* to *time* ſupply Naples. *Addiſon.*

12. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to ſtay till delivered; for ſhe was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

The firſt time I ſaw a lady dreſſed in one of theſe petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when ſhe was ſo near her *time*; but ſoon I found all the modiſh part of the ſex as far gone as herſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 127.

13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition.

Four *times* he croſs'd the car of night. *Milton.*

Every ſingle particle would have a ſphere of void ſpace around it many hundred thouſand million million *times* bigger than the dimenſions of that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford I have now the third *time* mentioned in this letter expects you. *Swift.*

14. Muſical meaſure.

Muſick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How ſour ſweet muſick is
When *time* is broke and no proportion kept. *Shakeſpeare.*

You by the help of tune and *time*
Can make that ſong which was but rime.

On their exalted wings
To the cœleſtial orbs they climb,
And with th' harmonious ſpheres keep *time*.

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ſtrings of which in battle's heat
Againſt their very corſlets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's meaſure,
And yield them moſt exceſſive pleaſure. *Prior.*

To **TIME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.

There is no greater wiſdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onſets of things. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *timing* of things is a main point in the diſpatch of all affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of ſeaſon.
Mercy is good, but kings miſtake its *timing*. *Dryden.*

A man's conviction ſhould be ſtrong, and ſo well *timed*, that worldly advantages may ſeem to have no ſhare in it. *Addiſon.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the ſame purpoſe old Epopeus ſpoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the ſtroke. *Addiſon.*

3. To meaſure harmonically.
He was a thing of blood, whoſe every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Ti'meful. *adj.* [*time* and *full.*] Seaſonable; timely; early.

If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorſe, any feeling of God's future judgments, he perſuades them that God hath ſo great need of mens ſouls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Ti'meless. *adj.* [from *time.*]

1. Unſeaſonable; done at an improper time.
Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feaſt
Timeleſs, indecent, but retire to reſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.
A pack of ſorrows, which would preſs you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeleſs* grave. *Shakeſpeare.*
Noble Gloſter's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeleſs* end. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Ti'mely. *adj.* [from *time.*] Seaſonable; ſufficiently early.
The Weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day,
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Happy were I in my *timely* death;
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakeſpeare.*
Leſt heat ſhould hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbeſought provided. *Milton.*
I'll to my charge,
And ſhow my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

Ti'mely. *adv.* [from *time.*] Early; ſoon.
The beds i' th' Eaſt are ſoft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpoſe hither. *Shakeſp.*
Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what elſe might be our loſs. *Milton.*
Timely adviſ'd, the coming evil ſhun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

Ti'mepleaser. *n. ſ.* [*time* and *pleaſe.*] One who complies with prevailing notions, whatever they be.
Scandal, the ſuppliants for the people, call them
Timepleaſers, flatterers, foes to nobleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ti'meserving. *adj.* [*time* and *ſerve.*] Meanly complying with preſent power.

If ſuch by trimming and *timeſerving*, which are but two words for the ſame thing, abandon the church of England; this will produce confuſion. *South's Sermons.*

TI'MID. *adj.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldneſs.
Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomſon.*

Timi'dity. *n. ſ.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Latin; from *timid.*] Fearfulneſs; timorouſneſs; habitual cowardice.

The hare figured puſillanimity and *timidity* from its temper. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ti'morous. *adj.* [*timor*, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and ſcruple.

Prepoſſeſſed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The infant flames, whilſt yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With eaſy ſmiles diſpell'd the ſilent fear,
That durſt not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

Ti'morously. *adv.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully; with much fear.
We would have had you heard
The traitor ſpeak, and *tim'rouſly* confeſs
The manner and the purpoſe of his treaſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorouſly* ventured on ſuch terms which ſhould pretend to ſignify their real eſſences. *Locke.*

Let daſtard ſouls be *timorouſly* wiſe:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of ſight. *A. Phillips.*

Ti'morousness. *n. ſ.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulneſs.

The clergy, through the *timorouſneſs* of many amongſt them, were refuſed to be heard by their council. *Swift.*

Ti'mous. *adj.* [from *time.*] Early; timely; not innate.

By a wiſe and *timous* inquiſition, the peccant humours and humouriſts muſt be diſcovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN. *n. ſ.* [*ten*, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals called by the chemiſts jupiter.

Quickſilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackneſs. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Tin ore ſometimes holds about one-ſixth of *tin*. *Woodw.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To **Tin.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the veſſel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of ſingle tin plates over it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

New *tinning* a ſaucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

Ti'ncal. *n. ſ.* A mineral.

The *tincal* of the Perſians ſeem to be the chryſocolla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To **Tinct.** *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *teint*, Fr.]

1. To ſtain; to colour; to ſpot; to die.

Some bodies have a more departible nature than others in colouration; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tincted* blue, ſome red, others yellow. *Brown.*

I diſtilled ſome of the *tincted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Thoſe who have preſerved an innocence, would not ſuffer the whiter parts of their ſoul to be diſcoloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To imbue with a taſte.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, ſulphur, and ſteel. *Bacon.*

Tinct. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; ſtain; ſpot.
That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
Of evening *tinct*
The purple ſtreaming amethyſt is thine. *Thomſon.*

The firſt ſcent of a veſſel laſts, and the *tinct* the wool firſt appears of. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Ti'ncture. *n. ſ.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura* from *tinctus*, Lat.]

1. Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething.

The ſight muſt be ſweetly deceived by an inſenſible paſſage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the middle *tinctures*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their ſmall peculiar. *Milton.*
'Tis the fate of princes that no knowledge
Come pure to them, but paſſing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engroſſes him, and, like a coloured glaſs before his eyes, caſts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expoſe ourſelves to the ſcorn of thoſe who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will diſcover their natural *tincture* of mind. *Addiſon.*

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion. *Addiſon.*

Sire of her joy and ſource of her delight;
O! wing'd with pleaſure take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white. *Prior.*

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come diſcolour'd through our paſſions ſhown. *Pope.*

Have a care leſt ſome darling ſcience ſo far prevail over your mind, as to give a ſovereign *tincture* to all your other ſtudies, and diſcolour all your ideas. *Watts.*

2. Extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits; an infuſion.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the ſuperfluous ſpirit of wine diſtilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To **Ti'ncture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte.
The bright ſun compacts the precious ſtone,
Imparting radiant luſtre like his own:
He *tinctures* rubies with their roſy hue,
And on the ſapphire ſpreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

A little black paint will *tincture* and ſpoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a diſtinguiſhing ſenſe of good and evil; early were the ſeeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, ſown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To **Tind.** *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Gothick; ꞇenꝺan, Saxon.] To kindle; to ſet on fire.

Ti'nder. *n. ſ.* [ꞇynꝺꞃe, ꞇenꝺꞃe, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.
Strike on the *tinder* ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To theſe ſhameleſs paſtimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*. *Hakewell.*

Where ſparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
Thoſe ſparks more fire will ſtill engender. *Suckling.*
Whoever our trading with England would hinder,
To inflame both the nations do plainly conſpire;
Becauſe Iriſh linen will ſoon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greaſy, and quickly takes fire. *Swift.*

Ti'nderbox. *n. ſ.* [*tinder* and *box.*] The box for holding tinder.
That worthy patriot, once the bellows,
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterb. Sermons.*

Tine. *n. ſ.* [*tinne*, Iſlandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the ſpike of a fork.

In the ſouthern parts of England they deſtroy moles by traps that fall on them, and ſtrike ſharp *tines* or teeth through them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Trouble; diſtreſs.
The root whereof, and tragical effect,
Vouchſafe, O thou the mournful'ſt muſe of nine,
That wont'ſt the tragick ſtage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenſer's Muipotm.*

To **Tine.** *v. a.* [ꞇynan, Saxon.]

1. To kindle; to light; to ſet on fire.
Strifeful Atin in their ſtubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*. *Fairy Q.*
The clouds
Juſtling or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the ſlant light'ning; whoſe thwart flame driven down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir. *Milton.*
The prieſt with holy hands was ſeen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

2. [ꞇinan, Saxon, *to ſhut.*] To ſhut.

To **Tine.** *v. n.*

1. To rage; to ſmart. *Spenſer.*

2. To fight.
Eden ſtain'd with blood of many a band
Of Scots and Engliſh both, that *tined* on his ſtrand. *Spenſer.*

To **Tinge.** *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taſte.

Sir Roger is ſomething of an humouriſt; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not preſently loſe its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is preſently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever. *Newton's Opticks.*

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, ſo as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the ſame colour. *Newt.*

Still lays ſome uſeful bile aſide,
To *tinge* the chyle's inſipid tide;
Elſe we ſhould want both gibe and ſatire,
And all be burſt with pure good-nature. *Prior.*

The infuſions of rhubarb and ſaffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ti'ngent. *adj.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much leſs enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

Ti'nglass. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *glaſs.*] Biſmuth.

To **Ti'ngle.** *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]

1. To feel a ſound, or the continuance of a ſound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle*.

When our ear *tingleth*, we uſually ſay that ſomebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit. *Brown.*

2. To feel a ſharp quick pain with a ſenſation of motion.
The pale boy ſenator yet *tingling* ſtands. *Pope.*

3. To feel either pain or pleaſure with a ſenſation of motion. The ſenſe of this word is not very well aſcertained.
They ſuck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickell.*

In a palſy, ſometimes the ſenſation of feeling is either totally aboliſhed, or dull with a ſenſe of *tingling*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Tink.** *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat.] *tincian*, Welſh.] To make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

Ti'nker. *n. ſ.* [from *tink*, becauſe their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or becauſe in their tink they make a tinkling noiſe.] A mender of old braſs.

Am not I old Sly's ſon, by education a cardmaker, and now by preſent profeſſion a *tinker*? *Shakeſpeare.*

My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned juſtice weigh'd:
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in: and for the mettle
The coin may mend a *tinker*'s kettle. *Prior.*

To **Ti'nkle.** *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Latin.]

1. To make a ſharp quick noiſe; to clink.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with ſtretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Iſa.*

His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which flutt'ring, ſeem'd to loiter as it flew:
Juſt, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkl'd* on the brazen ſhield. *Dryden's Æn.*
The ſprightly horſe
Moves to the muſick of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodſley's Agr.*

2. It ſeems to have been improperly uſed by Pope.
The wand'ring ſtreams that ſhine between the hills,
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*

3. To hear a low quick noiſe.
With deeper brown the grove was overſpread,
A ſudden horrour ſeiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryden.*

Ti'nman. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.
Didſt thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman*'s ſhop? *Prior.*

Ti'npenny. *n. ſ.* A certain cuſtomary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

Ti'nworm. *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Bailey.*

Ti'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *tin*; ꞇin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Corniſh men, many of them could for a need live under-ground, that were *tinners*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Ti'nsel. *n. ſ.* [*etincelle*, Fr.]

1. A kind of ſhining cloth.
A *tinſel* vail her amber locks did ſhroud,
That ſtrove to cover what it could not hide. *Fairfax.*

Its but a night-gown in reſpect of your's; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluiſh *tinſel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

By Thetis' *tinſel* ſlipper'd feet,
And the ſongs of ſirens ſweet. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre; any thing ſhewy and of little value.
For favours cheap and common who would ſtrive;
Yet ſcatter'd here and there I ſome behold,
Who can diſcern the *tinſel* from the gold? *Dryden.*

If the man will too curiouſly examine the ſuperficial *tinſel* good, he undeceives himſelf to his own coſt. *Norris.*

No glittering *tinſel* of May-Fair
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*
Ye *tinſel* inſects, whom a court maintains,
That counts your beauties only by your ſtains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The muſe's wing ſhall bruſh you all away. *Pope.*

To **Ti'nsel.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with luſtre that has no value.
Hence, you phantaſtick poſtillers in ſong,
My text defeats your art, 'tis nature's tongue,
Scorns all her *tinſoil'd* metaphors of pelf,
Illuſtrated by nothing but herſelf. *Cleaveland.*
She, *tinſell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With ſelf-applauſe her wild creation views,
Sees momentary monſters riſe and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope.*

Tint. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour.
Whether thy hand ſtrike out ſome free deſign,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd maſs,
And from the canvas call the mimick face. *Pope.*

Ti'ny. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Daniſh.] Little; ſmall; puny. A burleſque word.

Some pigeons, Davy, and any pretty little *tiny* kickſhaws. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A fooliſh thing was but a toy. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves
On little females and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* ſpouſe,
The baby playthings that adorn thy houſe. *Swift.*

Tip. *n. ſ.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.
The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney, b.* ii.

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 494.

Thrice upon thy fingers *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton.*

All the pleaſure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue. *South.*

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herſelf, and thirty clandeſtine marriages that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue. *Addiſ.*

I no longer look upon Lord Plauſible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow *Pope.*

To **Tip.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.
In his hand a reed
Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,
The warriour to the liſts he led. *Hudibras, p.* i.
How would the old king ſmile
To ſee you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,
And throw the ſhaggy ſpoils about your ſhoulders. *Addiſon.*
Quarto's, octavo's ſhape the leſs'ning pyre,
And laſt a little Ajax *tips* the ſpire. *Pope's Dunciad.*
Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in deſcription, he might ſhow it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with ſilver all the walls. *Pope's Horace.*
Tipt with jet,
Fair ermines ſpotleſs as the ſnows they preſs. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſtrike ſlightly; to tap.
She writes love-letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face. *Dryden.*

The pert jackanapes *tipped* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler*, Nº 86.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady is the dulleſt ſoul;
Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who ſhould ſay, ſhe wants it here. *Swift.*
When I ſaw the keeper frown,
Tipping him with half a crown,
Now, ſaid I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

Ti'ppet. *n. ſ.* [ꞇæppeꞇ, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck.

His turban was white, with a ſmall red croſs on the top: he had alſo a *tippet* of fine linen. *Bacon.*

To **Ti'pple.** *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriouſly; to waſte life over the cup.
Let us grant it is not amiſs to ſit,
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a ſlave,
To reel the ſtreets at noon. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To **Ti'pple.** *v. a.* To drink in luxury or exceſs.
While his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtick figures of her hand,
He *tipples* palmeſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*
To a ſhort meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himſelf for ſaving charges
A peel'd ſlic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*
If a ſlumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's ſtill awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale. *Phillips.*

Ti'pple. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ti'ppled. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Tipſy; drunk.
Merry we ſail from the Eaſt,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feaſt. *Dryden.*

Ti'ppler. *n. ſ.* [from *tipple.*] A ſottiſh drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

Ti'pstaff. *n. ſ.* [*tip* and *ſtaff.*]

1. An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal.

2. The ſtaff itſelf ſo tipt.

One had in his hand a *tipſtaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

Ti'psy. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk; overpowered with exceſs of drink.

The riot of the *tipſy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian ſinger in their rage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Welcome joy and feaſt,
Midnight ſhout and revelry;
Tipſy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

Ti'ptoe. *n. ſ.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe.

Where the fond ape himſelf uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* ſtalketh ſtately by. *Spenſ. Hubb. Tale.*

He that outlives this day and comes ſafe home,
Will ſtand a *tiptoe* when this day is nam'd,
And rouze him at the name of Criſpian. *Shakeſpeare.*

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the miſty mountains tops. *Shakeſpeare.*

Religion ſtands on *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to paſs to the American ſtrand. *Herbert.*

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And ſtood on *tiptoes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

Tire. *n. ſ.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.]

1. Rank; row.

Your loweſt *tire* of ordnance muſt lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or elſe thoſe your beſt pieces will be of ſmall uſe at ſea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to riſe. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Stood rank'd of ſeraphim another row,
In poſture to diſplode their ſecond *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

In all thoſe wars there were few triremes, moſt of them being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or *attire.*] A head-dreſs.

On her head ſhe wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and ouches. *Fairy Queen.*

Here is her picture: let me ſee;
If I had ſuch a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakeſpeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burniſh'd throne of quenchleſs fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the *tire*
That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Craſhaw.*

When the fury took her ſtand on high,
A hiſs from all the ſnaky *tire* went round. *Pope.*

3. Furniture; apparatus.

Saint George's worth
Enkindles like deſire of high exploits:
Immediate ſieges, and the *tire* of war
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Phillips.*

When they firſt peep forth of the ground, they ſhew their whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next ſeeds. *Woodward.*

To Tire. *v. a.* [ꞇıꞃıan, Saxon.]

1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harraſs; to wear out with labour or tediousneſs.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of ſafety paſt,
From pray'rs to wiſhes he deſcends at laſt. *Dryden.*

For this a hundred voices I deſire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues wou'd *tire*;
Yet never could be worthily expreſt,
How deeply thou art ſeated in my breaſt. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. It has often *out* added to intend the ſignification.

Often a few that are ſtiff do *tire out* a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A lonely way
The cheerleſs Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a ſpreading ſtream he 'ſpy'd. *Tickell.*

3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara.*] To dreſs the head.

Jezebel painted her face and *tired* her head. *2 Kings*, ix.

To Tire. *v. n.* [ꞇeoꞃıan, Saxon.] To fail with wearineſs.

Ti'redness. *n. ſ.* [from *tired.*] State of being tired; wearineſs.

It is not through the *tiredneſs* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence, that it hath not ſatisfied us bountifully. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Ti'resome. *adj.* [from *tire.*] Weariſome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tireſome* to the reader, the poet muſt ſometimes relieve the ſubject with a pleaſant and pertinent digreſſion. *Addiſon.*

Nothing is ſo *tireſome* as the works of thoſe criticks who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 253.

Ti'resomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *tireſome.*] Act or quality of being tireſome.

Ti'rewoman. *n. ſ.* [*tire* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head.

Why ſhould they not value themſelves for this outſide faſhionableneſs of the *tirewoman*'s making, when their parents have ſo early inſtructed them to do ſo? *Locke.*

Ti'ringhouse. } *n. ſ.* [*tire* and *houſe*, or *room.*] The room
Ti'ringroom. } in which players dreſs for the ſtage.

This green plot ſhall be our ſtage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;
This ſpacious earth the theatre, and the ſtage
That country which he lives in; paſſions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

Ti'rwit. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

'Tis, contracted for *it is.*

'Tis deſtiny unſhunable. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ti'sick. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *phthiſick.*] Conſumption; morbid waſte.

Ti'sical. *adj.* [for *phthiſical.*] Conſumptive.

Ti'ssue. *n. ſ.* [*tiſſue*, Fr. ꞇꞃan, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or ſilver.

In their glittering *tiſſues* emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A robe of *tiſſue*, ſtiff with golden wire;
An upper veſt, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adultreſs brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryd.*

To Ti'ssue. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tiſſued* upon blue. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They have been always frank of their bleſſings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it ſhould proſper, to *tiſſue* upon it ſome pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will ſit between,
Thron'd in cœleſtial ſheen,
With radiant feet the *tiſſued* clouds down ſteering. *Milt.*

TIT. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall horſe: generally in contempt.

No ſtoring of paſture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tuſſer.*

Thou might'ſt have ta'en example
From what thou read'ſt in ſtory;
Being as worthy to ſit
On an ambling *tit*,
As thy predeceſſor Dory. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt.

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a tale. *L'Eſtrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corpſe with you. *Dryd.*

Short pains for thee, for me a ſon and heir.
Girls coſt as many throes in bringing forth;
Beſide, when born, the *tits* are little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A *titmouſe* or *tomtit.* A bird.

Titbi't. *n. ſ.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, *tender*, and *bit.*] Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered Eſquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbuthnot.*

Ti'theable. *adj.* [from *tithe.*] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popiſh prieſt ſhall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majeſty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papiſts, within their reſpective pariſhes. *Swift.*

TITHE. *n. ſ.* [ꞇeoða, Saxon, *tenth.*]

1. The tenth part; the part aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry.

Many have made witty invectives againſt uſury: they ſay, that it is pity the devil ſhould have God's part, which is the *tithe.* *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes ſhe with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parſon as he lies aſleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have ſearched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never loſt in my houſe before. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since the firſt ſword was drawn about this queſtion,
Ev'ry *tithe* ſoul 'mongſt many thouſand diſmes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Small part; ſmall portion.

Offenſive wars for religion are ſeldom to be approved, unleſs they have ſome mixture of civil *tithes.* *Bacon.*

To Tithe. *v. a.* [ꞇeoðian, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Iriſhman the tithingman. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the deſtin'd tenth. *Shakeſpeare.*

When thou haſt made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increaſe, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, ſtranger, fatherleſs, and widow. *Deut.* xxvi. 12.

To Tithe. *v. n.* To pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe ſo as thy cattle the lord do not ſtrike. *Tuſſer.*

Ti'ther. *n. ſ.* [from *tithe.*] One who gathers tithes.

Ti'thymal. *n. ſ.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tithymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Ti'thing. *n. ſ.* [*tithinga*, law Latin, from *tithe.*]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a ſociety, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their ſociety: of theſe companies there was one chief perſon, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a conſtable. *Cowel.*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and ſtock puniſhed and impriſoned. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Tithe; tenth part due to the prieſt.

Though vicar be bad, or the parſon evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyſelf to the devil. *Tuſſer.*

Ti'thingman. *n. ſ.* [*tithing* and *man.*] A petty peace officer; an under-conſtable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's ſervice; and alſo every *tithingman* may control him. *Spenſer.*

To Ti'tillate. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of ſnuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt,
The pungent grains of *titillating* duſt. *Pope.*

Titilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate.*]

1. The act of tickling.

Tickling cauſeth laughter: the cauſe may be the emiſſion of the ſpirits, and ſo of the breath, by a flight from *titillation.* *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being tickled.

In ſweets the acid particles ſeem ſo attenuated in the oil as only to produce a ſmall and grateful *titillation.* *Arbuth.*

3. Any ſlight or petty pleaſure.

The delights which reſult from theſe nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be aſhamed of, and which are dogged by no ſuch ſad ſequels as are the products of thoſe *titillations*, that reach no higher than the ſenſes. *Glanville.*

Ti'tlark. *n. ſ.* A bird.

The ſmaller birds do the like in their ſeaſons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Walton.*

Ti'tle. *n. ſ.* [*titelle*, old French; *titulus*, Lat.]

1. A general head compriſing particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of obſervations; theſe we call compilers. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I ſhall ſingle out two particular *titles*, which give a handſome ſpecimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the ſame. *Hale.*

2. An appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His manſion, and his *titles*, in a place
From whence himſelf does fly? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Man over men
He made not lord: ſuch *title* to himſelf
Reſerving. *Milton.*

3. A name; an appellation.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ill worthy I ſuch *title* ſhould belong
To me tranſgreſſor. *Milton.*

4. The firſt page of a book, telling its name and generally its ſubject; an inſcription.

This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our adverſaries encourage a writer who cannot furniſh out ſo much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*

5. A claim of right.

Let the *title* of a man's right be called in queſtion; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of ſuch as are famous for their ſkill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoveriſhed by purchaſe? it is becauſe he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*

'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raiſe;
Leſt all the world prevent what we ſhould do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praiſe. *Dryden.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange. *Addiſon.*

O the diſcretion of a girl! ſhe will be a ſlave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southern.*

To Ti'tle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, *titled* them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Ti'tleless. *adj.* [from *title.*] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in uſe.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleleſs*,
Till he had forg'd himſelf a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Ti'tlepage. *n. ſ.* [*title* and *page.*] The page containing the title of a book.

We ſhould have been pleaſed to have ſeen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage.* *Dryden.*

Ti'tmouse. or *tit. n. ſ.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick or ſmall bird; *titlingier*, Iſlandick, a little bird: *tit* ſignifies *little* in the Teutonick dialects.] A ſmall ſpecies of birds.

The nightingale is ſovereign of ſong,
Before him ſits the *titmouſe* ſilent be,
And I unfit to thruſt in ſkilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenſer.*

The *titmouſe* and the peckers hungry brood,
And Progne, with her boſom ſtain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To Ti'tter. *v. n.* [formed, I ſuppoſe, from the ſound.] To laugh with reſtraint; to laugh without much noiſe.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *titt'ring* puſh'd the pedants off the place. *Dunciad.*

Ti'tter. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A reſtrained laugh.

2. I know not what it ſignifies in Tuſſer.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine;
If eare be not forth, it will riſe again fine. *Tuſſer.*

Ti'ttle. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *tit.*] A ſmall particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a *tittle.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Angels themſelves diſdaining
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the ſmalleſt *tittle* thou ſhalt ſay,
To thy adorers. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

They thought God and themſelves linked together in ſo faſt a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South's Sermons.*

Ned Faſhion had been bred about court, and underſtands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

Ti'ttletattle. *n. ſ.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, ſure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tittletale* that went about, Jack was ſuſpected for the author. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To Ti'ttletattle. *v. n.* [from *tattle.*] To prate idly.

You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Tituba'tion. *n. ſ.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of ſtumbling.

Ti'tular. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or counterfeiting only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to ſhadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of thoſe arms. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If theſe magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular.* *Milton.*

Both Valerius and Auſtin were *titular* biſhops. *Ayliffe.*

Titula'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *titular.*] The ſtate of being titular.

Julius, Auguſtus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their ſucceſſors retain the ſame even in its *titularity.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ti'tulary. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting in a title.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been baſe nor *titulary* impoſtors; but of an higher nature. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to a title.

William the Conqueror, howſoever he uſed the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the confeſſor's will. *Bacon.*

Ti'tulary. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that has a title or right.

The perſons deputed for the celebration of theſe maſſes were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but perſons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Ti'vy. *adj.* [A word expreſſing ſpeed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.]

In a bright moon-ſhine, while winds whiſtle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud:
And leſt our leap from the ſky ſhould prove too far,
We ſlide on the back of a new-falling ſtar. *Dryden.*

To. *adv.* [ꞇo, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our deſires. *Smalridge.*

2. It notes the intention.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to paſs
O'er hollow arches of reſounding braſs,
To rival thunder. *Dryden's Æn.*

She rais'd a war
In Italy, *to* call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Urg'd by deſpair, again I go *to* try
The fate of arms, reſolv'd in fight *to* die. *Dryden.*

I have done my utmoſt *to* lead my life ſo pleaſantly as to forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

3. After an adjective it notes its object.

We ready are *to* try our fortunes
To the laſt man. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The lawleſs ſword his childrens blood ſhall ſhed,
Increaſt for ſlaughter, born *to* beg their bread. *Sandys.*

4. Noting futurity.

It is not blood and bones that can be conſcious of their own hardneſs and redneſs; and we are ſtill to ſeek for ſomething elſe in our frame that receives thoſe impreſſions. *Bentley.*

5. { To *and again.* } Backward and forward.
{ To *and fro.* }

Iſmay binds and looſeth ſouls condemn'd to woe,
And ſends the devils on errands *to and fro.* *Fairfax.*

The ſpirits perverſe
With eaſy intercourſe paſs *to and fro*,
To tempt or puniſh mortals. *Milton.*

Dreſs it not till the ſeventh day, and then move the joint *to and fro.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Maſſes of marble, originally beat off from the ſtrata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The winds in diſtant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters *to and fro.* *Addiſon.*

To. *prepoſition.*

1. Noting motion *towards*: oppoſed to *from.*

With that ſhe *to* him afreſh, and ſurely would have put out his eyes. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Tybalt fled;
But by and by comes back *to* Romeo,
And *to*'t they go like light'ning. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give not over ſo; *to* him again, intreat him,
Kneel down before him. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

She's coming; *to* her coz. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll *to* him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I'll *to* the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus they with ſacred thought
Mov'd on in ſilence *to* ſoft pipes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Noting addreſs or compellation.

To you, my noble Lord of Weſtmorland.
——I pledge your grace. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Here's *to* you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham's Sophy.*

Now, *to* you, Raymond: can you gueſs no reaſon
Why I repoſe ſuch confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you lie:
Go buckle *to* the law. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Sir Roger's kindneſs extends *to* their childrens children. *Addiſon.*

5. Noting addition or accumulation.

Wiſdom he has, and *to* his wiſdom courage;
Temper *to* that, and unto all ſucceſs. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. Noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes.

Take you ſome company and away *to* horſe. *Shakeſp.*

He ſent his coachman's grandchild *to* prentice. *Addiſon.*

7. Noting oppoſition.

No foe unpuniſh'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with ſword and ſhield. *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount.

There were *to* the number of three hundred horſe, and as many thouſand foot Engliſh. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

9. Noting proportion; noting amount.

Enoch whoſe days were, though many in reſpect of ours, yet ſcarce as three *to* nine in compariſon of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker, b.* iv.

With theſe bars againſt me,
And yet to win her——all the world *to* nothing. *Shakeſp.*

Twenty *to* one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty *to* one fall into ſickneſs rather by over-much fulneſs than by any lack. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

The burial muſt be by the ſmallneſs of the proportion as fifty *to* one; or it muſt be holpen by ſomewhat which may fix the ſilver never to be reſtored when it is incorporated. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

With a funnel filling bottles; *to* their capacity they will all be full. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Phyſicians have two women patients *to* one man. *Graunt.*

When an ambaſſador is diſpatched to any foreign ſtate, he ſhall be allowed *to* the value of a ſhilling a day. *Addiſon.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine *to* ten. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Suppoſing them to have an equal ſhare, the odds will be three *to* one on their ſide. *Swift.*

10. Noting poſſeſſion or appropriation.

Still a greater difficulty upon tranſlators riſes from the peculiarities every language hath *to* itſelf. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.

The flow'r itſelf is glorious to behold,
Sharp *to* the taſte. *Dryden's Virgil.*

12. Noting the ſubject of an affirmation.

I truſt, I may not truſt thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shakeſp. King John.*

13. In compariſon of.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *Ben. Johnſon.*

There is no fool *to* the ſinner, who every moment ventures his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

14. As far as.

Some Americans, otherwiſe of quick parts, could not count *to* one thouſand, nor had any diſtinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well *to* twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exhales in roaſting *to* the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

15. Noting intention.

This the conſul ſees, yet this man lives!
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye
Marks and points out each man of us *to* ſlaughter. *Ben. Johnſon.*

16. After an adjective it notes the object.

Draw thy ſword in right.
I'll draw it as apparent *to* the crown,
And in that quarrel uſe it to the death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*

All were attentive *to* the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*

17. Noting obligation.

Almanzor is taxed with changing ſides, and what tie has he on him *to* the contrary? he is not born their ſubject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

18. Reſpecting.

He's walk'd the way of nature;
And *to* our purpoſe he lives no more. *Shakeſpeare.*

The effects of ſuch a diviſion are pernicious *to* the laſt degree, not only with regard *to* thoſe advantages which they give the common enemy, but *to* thoſe private evils which they produce in every particular. *Addiſon's Spect.* Nº 125.

19. Noting conſequence.

Factions carried too high are much *to* the prejudice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*

Under how hard a fate are women born,
Priz'd *to* their ruin, or expos'd *to* ſcorn! *Waller.*

Thus, *to* their fame, when finiſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty ſteeds alight. *Dryden.*

Oh frail eſtate of human things,
Now *to* our coſt your emptineſs we know. *Dryden.*

A Britiſh king obliges himſelf by oath to execute juſtice in mercy, and not to exerciſe either *to* the total excluſion of the other. *Addiſon.*

It muſt be confeſſed *to* the reproach of human nature, that this is but too juſt a picture of itſelf. *Broome's Odyſſey.*

20. Towards.

She ſtretch'd her arms *to* heav'n. *Dryden.*

21. Noting preſence.

She ſtill beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him *to* his face. *Swift.*

22. Noting effect.

He was wounded tranſverſe the temporal muſcle, and bleeding almoſt *to* death. *Wiſeman.*

By the diſorder in the retreat great numbers were crouded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious *to* their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the act and inſtruments of rage. *Waller.*

To prevent the aſperſion of the Roman majeſty, the offender was whipt *to* death. *Dryden.*

The abuſe reigns chiefly in the country, as I found *to* my vexation when I was laſt there in a viſit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*

I read my ruin in ev'ry cringing bow and fawning ſmile.
Why with malignant elogies encreaſe
The peoples fears, and praiſe me *to* my ruin? *Smith.*

23. After a verb *to* notes the object.

Give me ſome wine; fill full.
I drink *to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Had the methods of education been directed *to* their right end, this ſo neceſſary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*

Many of them have expoſed *to* the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*

24. Noting the degree.

This weather-glaſs was ſo placed in the cavity of a ſmall receiver, that only the ſlender part of the pipe, *to* the height of four inches, remained expoſed to the open air. *Boyle.*

Tell her thy brother languiſhes *to* death. *Addiſon.*

A crow though hatched under a hen, and who never has ſeen any of the works of its kind, makes its neſt the ſame, *to* the laying of a ſtick with all the neſts of that ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

If he employs his abilities *to* the beſt advantage, the time will come when the Supreme Governour of the world ſhall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addiſon's Spect.*

25. Before *day*, *to* notes the preſent day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the preſent night, or night next coming.

Banquo, thy ſoul's flight,
If it find heav'n, muſt find it out *to night.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To day they chas'd the boar. *Otway.*

This ought rather to be called a full purpoſe of committing ſin *to day*, than a reſolution of leaving it *to morrow.* *Calamy.*

26. *To day*, *to night*, *to morrow*, are uſed, not very properly, as ſubſtantives in the nominative and other caſes.

To morrow, and *to morrow*, and *to morrow*,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſky death. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The father of Solomon's houſe will have private conference with one of you the next day after *to morrow.* *Bacon.*

To day is ours, why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here;
Let's baniſh bus'neſs, baniſh ſorrow,
To the gods belongs *to morrow.* *Cowley.*

To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*

For what *to morrow* ſhall diſcloſe,
May ſpoil what you *to night* propoſe:
England may change, or Cloe ſtray;
Love and life are for *to day.* *Prior.*

Toad. *n. ſ.* [ꞇaꝺe, Saxon.] An animal reſembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, I believe truly.

From th' extremeſt upward of thy head,
To the deſcent and duſt below thy foot,
A moſt *toad*-ſpotted traitor. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I had rather be a *toad*,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For others uſe. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

In the great plague there were ſeen, in divers ditches about London, many *toads* that had tails three inches long, whereas *toads* uſually have no tails. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hiſſing ſerpent, and the ſwelling *toad.* *Dryden.*

To'adfish. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſea-fiſh.

To'adflax. *n. ſ.* A plant.

To'adstone. *n. ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtone.*] A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad.

The *toadſtone* preſumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impoſſible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To'adstool. *n. ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtool.*] A plant like a muſhroom.

The griſly *todeſtool* grown there mought I ſee,
And loathing paddocks lording on the ſame. *Spenſer.*

Another imperfect plant like a muſhroom, but ſometimes as broad as a hat, called *toadſtool*, is not eſculent. *Bacon.*

To **Toast.** *v. a.* [*torreo*, *toſtum*, Lat.]

1. To dry or heat at the fire.

Put up thy ſword betime,
Or I'll ſo maul you and your *toaſting* iron. *Shakeſpeare.*

His breath ſtinks with eating *toaſted* cheeſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The earth whereof the graſs is ſoon parched with the ſun, and *toaſted*, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To allure mice I find no other magick, than to draw out a piece of *toaſted* cheeſe. *Brown.*

2. To name when a health is drunk. *To toaſt* is uſed commonly when women are named.

Several popiſh gentlemen *toaſted* many loyal healths. *Addiſon.*

We'll try the empire you ſo long have boaſted;
And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be *toaſted.* *Prior.*

Toast. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Bread dried before the fire.

You are both as rheumatick as two dry *toaſts*; you cannot one bear with another's confirmities. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Every third day take a ſmall *toaſt* of manchet, dipped in oil of ſweet almonds new drawn, and ſprinkled with loaf ſugar. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

2. Bread dried and put into liquor.

Where's then the ſaucy boat
Co-rival'd greatneſs? or to harbour fled,
Or made a *toaſt* for Neptune? *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Some ſquire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Whoſe game is whiſk, whoſe treat a *toaſt* in ſack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk.

I ſhall likewiſe mark out every *toaſt*, the club in which ſhe was elected, and the number of votes that were on her ſide. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 107.

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd moſt,
The wiſe man's paſſion, and the vain man's *toaſt*?
Why deck'd with all that land and ſea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

To'aster. *n. ſ.* [from *toaſt.*] He who toaſts.

We ſimple *toaſters* take delight
To ſee our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry ſaucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO. *n. ſ.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.]

The flower of the *tobacco* conſiſts of one leaf, is funnel-ſhaped, and divided at the top into five deep ſegments, which expand like a ſtar; the ovary becomes an oblong roundiſh membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with ſmall roundiſh ſeeds. *Millar.*

It is a planet now I ſee;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that's like a *tobacco*-ſtopper. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reaſon at firſt recommends their trial, and cuſtom makes them pleaſant. *Locke.*

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco*-pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

Toba'cconist. *n. ſ.* [from *tobacco.*] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

Tod. *n. ſ.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I believe rightly.]

1. A buſh; a thick ſhrub.

Within the ivie *tod*,
There ſhrouded was the little god;
I heard a buſy buſtling. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Every eleven weather *tods*, every *tod* yields a pound and odd ſhillings. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Toe. *n. ſ.* [ꞇa Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

Come, all you ſpirits,
And fill me from the crown to th' *toe*, topful
Of direct cruelty. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his ſides;
Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantaſtick *toe.* *Milton.*

Laſt to enjoy her ſenſe of feeling,
A thouſand little nerves ſhe ſends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

Tofo're. *adv.* [ꞇoꝼoꞃan, Saxon.] Before. Obſolete.

It is an epilogue to make plain
Some obſcure precedence that hath *toſore* been ſain. *Shakeſpeare.*

So ſhall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *toſore* him that hath won it. *Spectator*, Nº 607.

Toft. *n. ſ.* [*toſtum*, law Latin.] A place where a meſſuage has ſtood. *Cowel and Ainſworth.*

To'ged. *adj.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; dreſſed in gowns.

The bookiſh theorick,
Wherein the *toged* conſuls can propoſe
As maſterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Toge'ther. *adv.* [ꞇogæꝺeꞃe, Saxon.]

1. In company.

We turn'd o'er many books *together.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Both *together* went into the wood. *Milton.*

2. Not apart; not in ſeparation.

That king joined humanity and policy *together.* *Bacon.*

3. In the ſame place.

She lodgeth heat and cold, and moiſt and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together.* *Davies.*

4. In the ſame time.

While he and I live *together*, I ſhall not be thought the worſt poet. *Dryden.*

5. Without intermiſſion.

The Portugueſe expected his return for almoſt an age *together* after the battle. *Dryden.*

They had a great debate concerning the puniſhment of one of their admirals, which laſted a month *together.* *Addiſon.*

6. In concert.

The ſubject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addiſon on Italy.*

7. In continuity.

Some tree's broad leaves *together* ſew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*

8. **Together** *with.* In union with; in a ſtate of mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden's Juv.*

To **Toil.** *v. n.* [ꞇilian, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man neareſt my ſoul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakeſpeare.*

Others ill-fated are condemn'd to *toil*
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpoſe blaſted
With fruitleſs act. *Prior.*

He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomſon.*

To **Toil.** *v. a.*

1. To labour; to work at.

Toil'd out my uncouth paſſage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyſs. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabour.

Then, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himſelf
To Italy. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

Toil. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; fatigue.

They live to their great, both *toil* and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker, b.* v.

Not to irkſome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton.*

2. [*Toile*, *toiles*, Fr. *tela*, Latin.] Any net or ſnare woven or meſhed.

She looks like ſleep,
As ſhe would catch another Anthony
In her ſtrong *toil* of grace. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

He had ſo placed his horſemen and footmen in the woods, that he ſhut up the Chriſtians as it were in a *toil.* *Knolles.*

All great ſpirits
Bear great and ſudden change with ſuch impatience
As a Numidian lion, when firſt caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham's Sophy.*

A fly falls into the *toil* of a ſpider. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fantaſtick honour, thou haſt fram'd a *toil*
Thyſelf, to make thy love thy virtues ſpoil. *Dryden.*

To'ilet. *n. ſ.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dreſſing table.

The merchant from the Exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* ceaſe. *Pope.*

To'ilsome. *n. ſ.* [from *toil.*] Laborious; weary.

This were it *toilſome*, yet with thee were ſweet. *Milton.*

While here we dwell,
What can be *toilſome* in theſe pleaſant walks? *Milton.*

Abſent or dead, ſtill let a friend be dear,
A ſigh the abſent claims, the dead a tear;
Recal thoſe nights that clos'd thy *toilſome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

To'ilsomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *toilſome.*] Weariſomeneſs; laborouſneſs.

To'ken. *n. ſ.* [*taikns*, Gothick; ꞇacn, Sax. *teycken*, Dut.]

1. A ſign.

Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may ſee it. *Pſalm* lxxxvi. 17.

2. A mark.

Whereſoever you ſee ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing ſtock of ill-nature in that breaſt, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you ſee the *tokens.* *South's Sermons.*

3. A memorial of friendſhip; an evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from Queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whence came this?
This is ſome *token* from a newer friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to Queen Mab to ſend,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

To **To'ken.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in uſe.

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our paſt deeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Told. pret. and part. paſſ. of *tell.* Mentioned; related.

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot, without proceſs of ſpeech, be *told.* *Milton.*

To **Tole.** *v. a.* [This ſeems to be ſome barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.

Whatever you obſerve him to be more frighted at than he ſhould, *tole* him on to by inſenſible degrees, till at laſt he maſters the difficulty. *Locke.*

To'lerable. *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or ſupported.

Yourſelves, who have fought them, ye ſo excuſe, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purpoſes, till the corrupt eſtate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It ſhall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Matt.* x. 15.

Cold and heat ſcarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocriſy can make *tolerable* to itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; paſſable.

The reader may be aſſured of a *tolerable* tranſlation. *Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their ſide by any *tolerable* adminiſtration, till provoked by continual oppreſſions. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tolerable*.] The ſtate of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable*.]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.

2. Paſſably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

Sometimes are found in theſe laxer ſtrata bodies that are ſtill *tolerably* firm. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

The perſon to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occaſions had acquitted himſelf *tolerably* at a ball. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 275.

TO'LERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*tolerantia*, Lat. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.

Diogenes one froſty morning came into the market-place ſhaking, to ſhew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato paſſing by, and knowing he did it to be ſeen, ſaid, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himſelf. *Bacon's Apophth.*

There wants nothing but conſideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and bleſſed eternally. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To TO'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow ſo as not to hinder; to ſuffer.

Inaſmuch as they did reſolve to remove only ſuch things of that kind as the church might beſt ſpare, retaining the reſidue; their whole counſel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindneſs of thoſe times, or from negligence, or from deſire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that ſuch things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker, b.* iv.

We ſhall *tolerate* flying horſes, harpies, and ſatyrs; for theſe are poetical fancies, whoſe ſhaded moralities requite their ſubſtantial falſities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

Men ſhould not *tolerate* themſelves one minute in any known ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Crying ſhould not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we ſhall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

TOLERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I ſhall not ſpeak againſt the indulgence and *toleration* granted to theſe men. *South's Sermons.*

TOLL. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems derived from *tollo*, Lat. ꞇoll, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Daniſh; *toll*, Welſh; *taille*, Fr.] An exciſe of goods; a ſeizure of ſome part for permiſſion of the reſt.

Toll, in law, has two ſignifications: firſt, a liberty to buy and ſell within the precincts of a manor, which ſeems to import as much as a fair or market; ſecondly, a tribute or cuſtom paid for paſſage. *Cowel.*

Empſon and Dudley the people eſteemed as his horſeleaches, bold men, that took *toll* of their maſter's griſt. *Bacon.*

The ſame Pruſias joined with the Rhodians againſt the Byzantines, and ſtopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tallage.

I will buy me a ſon-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this I'll none of him. *Shakeſp. All's Well that Ends Well.*

Where, when, by whom, and what y' were ſold for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras, p.* ii.

2. To take toll or tallage.

The meale the more yeeldeth, if ſervant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tuſſer.*

3. [I know not whence derived.] To ſound as a ſingle bell.

The firſt bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a loſing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a ſullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakeſp. Hen* IV.

Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet.*

Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the ſoul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*

You love to hear of ſome prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Iriſh whale. *Dryden.*

They give their bodies due repoſe at night:
When hollow murmurs of their ev'ning bells
Diſmiſs the ſleepy ſwains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden.*

All the bells *tolled* in different notes. *Pope.*

With horns and trumpets now to madneſs ſwell,
Now ſink in ſorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope's Dunciad.*

The maid aſks who the bell *toll'd* for? *Swift.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Latin.]

1. To ring a bell.

When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the ſame is known to the ſearchers. *Graunt.*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only uſed in the civil law: in this ſenſe the *o* is ſhort, in the former long.

An appeal from ſentence of excommunication does not ſuſpend it, but then devolves it to a ſuperior judge, and *tolls* the preſumption in favour of a ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take away. Obſolete.

The adventitious moiſture which hangeth looſe in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moiſture along with it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

TO'LLBOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A priſon. *Ainſworth.*

To TO'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To impriſon in a tollbooth.

To theſe what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Biſhop Corbet.*

TOLLGA'THERER. *n. ſ.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LSEY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *tollbooth*. *Dict.*

TOLUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*toluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.

They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one ſide together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Authors have not writ
Whether *tolutation* or ſucuſſation. *Butler.*

TOMB. *n. ſ.* [*tombe, tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Latin.] A monument in which the dead are encloſed.

Methinks, I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a ſithe and an hour-glaſs. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Poor heart! ſhe ſlumbers in her ſilent *tomb*,
Let her poſſeſs in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*

The ſecret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my herſe,
But on my *tomb*-ſtone thou ſhalt read
My anſwer to thy dubious verſe. *Prior.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

Souls of boys were there,
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a ſepulchral monument.

Lay theſe bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombleſs, with no remembrance over them. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'MBOY. *n. ſ.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl.

A lady
Faſten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that ſelf-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

TOME. *n. ſ.* [Fr. τομὸς.]

1. One volume of many.

2. A book.

All thoſe venerable books of ſcripture, all thoſe ſacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with ſuch abſolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

TOMTI'T. *n. ſ.* [See TI'TMOUSE.] A titmouſe; a ſmall bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you ſhut your eyes. *Spectator.*

TON. *n. ſ.* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A meaſure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very ſlow to move, when they ſuffered a ſmall fleet of Engliſh to fire, ſink, and carry away, ten thouſand *ton* of their great ſhipping. *Bacon.*

TON. }
TUN. } In the names of places, are derived from the Saxon ꞇun, a hedge or wall, and this ſeems to be from ðun, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the ſake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibſon's Camden.*

TONE. *n. ſ.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. Note; ſound.

Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

The ſtrength of a voice or ſound makes a difference in the loudneſs or ſoftneſs, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

In their motions harmony divine
So ſmooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Liſtens delighted. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v.

2. Accent; ſound of the voice.

Palamon replies,
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

4. A particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking.

5. Elaſticity; power of extenſion and contraction.

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *n. ſ.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. This word is uſually written *tongue*; but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the ſame original with *tongs*, and ſhould therefore have the ſame orthography.

Their hilts were burniſhed gold, and handle ſtrong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Fairy Queen.*

TONGS. *n. ſ.* [ꞇanᵹ, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing: as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and ſprinkled oft the ſame
With liquid waves. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

They turn the glowing maſs with crooked *tongs*;
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*

Get a pair of *tongs* like a ſmith's *tongs*, ſtronger and toothed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TONGUE. *n. ſ.* [ꞇunᵹ, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]

1. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings.

My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral *tongue*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a ſev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate
The terror of thy power or potent *tongue*. *Milton.*

They are *tongue*-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there's no danger. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

My ears ſtill ring with noiſe, I'm vext to death,
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremoſt; but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithſtanding that philoſophy conſiſted in keeping a ſecret, and the diſciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addiſon's Guard.*

I ſhould make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The organ by which animals lick.

Hiſs for hiſs returned with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

3. Speech; fluency of words.

Tongue-doughty giant, how doſt thou prove? *Milton*

Much *tongue* and much judgment ſeldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite differing faculties. *L'Eſtrange.*

Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And ſinging-birds in ſilver cages hung. *Dryden.*

Firſt in the council-hall to ſteer the ſtate,
And ever foremoſt in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden's Æn.*

Though they have thoſe ſounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

4. Speech, as well or ill uſed.

Give me thy hand; I am ſorry I beat thee: but, while thou liv'ſt, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakeſpeare.*

On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton.*

5. A language.

The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee, whoſe *tongue* thou ſhalt not underſtand. *Deut.* xxvii. 49.

With wond'rous gifts endu'd,
To ſpeak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*

An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief againſt the miſchiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

6. Speech as oppoſed to thoughts.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 *John*, iii. 18.

7. A nation diſtinguiſhed by their language. A ſcriptural term.

The Lord ſhall deſtroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian ſea. *Iſa.*

8. A ſmall point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance*.

9. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be ſilent.

'Tis ſeldom ſeen that ſenators ſo young
Know when to ſpeak, and when to *hold their tongue*. *Dryden.*

Whilſt I live I muſt not *hold my tongue*,
And languiſh out old age in his diſpleaſure. *Addiſon.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to ſcold.

But that her tender ſhame
Will not proclaim againſt her maiden loſs,
How might ſhe *tongue* me. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.

'Tis ſtill a dream; or elſe ſuch ſtuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

TO'NGUED. *adj.* [from *tongue*.] Having a tongue.

Tongu'd like the night-crow. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS. *adj.* [from *tongue*.]

1. Wanting a tongue; ſpeechleſs.

What *tongueleſs* blocks, would they not ſpeak? *Shakeſp.*

Our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a *tongueleſs* mouth. *Shakeſp.*

That blood, like ſacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueleſs* caverns of the earth,
To me for juſtice. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

2. Unnamed; not ſpoken of.

One good deed, dying *tongueleſs*,
Slaughters a thouſand waiting upon that. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *n. ſ.* [*tongue* and *pad*.] A great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

TONGUETI'ED. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie*.] Having an impediment of ſpeech.

Love, and *tonguety'd* ſimplicity,
In leaſt ſpeak moſt to my capacity. *Shakeſpeare.*

They who have ſhort tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall ſhort of the appulſe of the tongue to the teeth, and oftener place it on the gums, and ſay *t* and *d* inſtead of *th* and *dh*; as, moder for mother. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He ſpared the bluſhes of the *tonguety'd* dame. *Tickel.*

TO'NICK. }
TO'NICAL. } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. τείνω.]

1. Being extended; being elaſtick.

Station is no reſt, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which phyſicians, from Galen, do name extenſive or *tonical*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

2. Relating to tones or ſounds.

TO'NNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ton*.] A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refuſed to be ſettled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

TO'NSIL. *n. ſ.* [*tonſille*, Fr. *tonſillæ*, Lat.]

Tonſils or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves, through the great ſinus, of a mucous and ſlippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating theſe parts. *Quincy.*

TO'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*tonſure*, Fr. *tonſura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the ſtate of being ſhorn.

The veſtals, after having received the *tonſure*, ſuffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addiſon.*

TOO. *adv.* [ꞇo, Saxon.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is uſed to augment the ſignification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.

Groundleſs prejudices and weakneſſes of conſcience, inſtead of tenderneſs, miſlead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwiſe good men. *Sprat's Sermons.*

It is *too* much to build a doctrine of ſo mighty conſequence upon ſo obſcure a place of ſcripture. *Locke.*

Theſe ridiculous ſtories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

2. It is ſometimes doubled to encreaſe its emphaſis; but this reduplication always ſeems harſh, and is therefore laid aſide.

Oh, that this *too too* ſolid fleſh would melt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh! *too too* ſoon decreaſe again;
Eclips'd ſometimes, that 'twou'd ſo fall,
There wou'd appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*

3. Likewiſe; alſo.

See what a ſcourge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your diſcords *too*,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Let on my cup no wars be found,
Leſt thoſe incite to quarrels *too*,
Which wine itſelf enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to ſuch a diſpoſition of mind as ſhall make a man take pleaſure in other mens ſins, is evident from the text and from experience *too*. *South's Sermons.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

Let thoſe eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.*

TOOK, the preterite, and ſometimes the participle paſſive of *take*.

Thy ſoldiers
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their diſcharge. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He is God in his friendſhip as well as in his nature, and therefore we ſinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor conſumed in our provocations. *South's Sermons.*

Suddenly the thunder-clap
Took us unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

The ſame device encloſed the aſhes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at firſt it received its riſe from ſuch a particular occaſion, the ignorance of the ſculptors applied it promiſcuouſly. *Addiſon.*

This *took* up ſome of his hours every day. *Spectator.*

The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntſmen, upon a large courſer, *took* my foot, ſhoe and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way
To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope's Statius.*

TOOL. *n. ſ.* [ꞇol, ꞇool, Saxon.]

1. Any inſtrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the ſap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry. *Bacon.*

Arm'd with ſuch gard'ning *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltleſs of fire had form'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The ancients had ſome ſecret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addiſon.*

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

He'd chooſe
To talk with wits in dirty ſhoes;
And ſcorn the *tools* with ſtars and garters,
So often ſeen careſſing Chartres. *Swift.*

To TOOT. *v. n.* [Of this word, in this ſenſe, I know not the derivation: perhaps ꞇoꞇan, Saxon, contracted from ꞇopeꞇan, *to know* or *examine*.] To pry; to peep; to ſearch narrowly and ſlily. It is ſtill uſed in the provinces, otherwiſe obſolete.

I caſt to go a ſhooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds and buſhes *tooting*. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

TOOTH. *n. ſ.* plural *teeth*. [ꞇoð, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]

The *teeth* are the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, and about the ſeventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the perioſteum and gums, which being very ſenſible create a violent pain: the *dentes inciſivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear firſt, and then thoſe of the lower jaw, becauſe they are the thinneſt and the ſharpeſt; after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and laſt of all the *molares* or grinders, becauſe they are thickeſt and blunteſt: about the ſeventh year of age they are thruſt out by new *teeth* which then begin to ſprout, and if theſe *teeth* be loſt they never grow again; but ſome have been obſerved to ſhed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two laſt of the *molares* ſpring up, and they are called *dentes ſapientiæ*. *Quincy.*

Avaunt, you curs!

Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poiſons if it bite. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Deſert deſerves with characters of braſs
A forted reſidence againſt the *tooth* of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unſightly length of one *tooth* when its oppoſite happens to be pulled out. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Taſte; palate.

These are not diſhes for thy dainty *tooth*;
What, haſt thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why ſtand'ſt thou picking? *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid inſtrument.

The prieſts ſervant came while the fleſh was in ſeething, with a fleſh hook of three *teeth.* 1 *Sam.* ii. 13.

I made an inſtrument in faſhion of a comb, whoſe *teeth,* being in number ſixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correſpondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, becauſe the back follows the edge. *Moxon.*

In clocks, though the ſcrews and *teeth* be never ſo ſmooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never ſo much weight; but apply a little oil they whirl about very ſwiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

5. TOOTH *and nail.* With one's utmoſt violence; with every means of attack or defence.

A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which ſhould carry off a fawn. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

6. *To the* TEETH. In open oppoſition.

It warms the very ſickneſs in my heart,
That I ſhall live and tell him *to his teeth,*
Thus diddeſt thou. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourſelves compell'd,
Ev'n *to the teeth* and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence. *Shakeſpeare.*

The way to our horſes lies back again by the houſe, and then we ſhall meet 'em full *in the teeth.* *Dryden.*

7. *To caſt in the* TEETH. To inſult by open exprobration.

A wiſe body's part it were not to put out his fire, becauſe his fond and fooliſh neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *caſt* him therewith *in the teeth,* ſaying, Were it not for me thou wouldſt freeze, and not be able to heat thyſelf. *Hooker, b.* iv.

8. *In ſpite of the* TEETH. Notwithſtanding threats expreſſed by ſhewing teeth; notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltineſs of my mind drove the groſſneſs of the foppery into a received belief, in *deſpight of the teeth* of all rhime and reaſon, that they were fairies. *Shakeſpeare.*

The only way is not to grumble at the lot they muſt bear *in ſpite of their teeth.* *L'Eſtrange.*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from *tooth.*]

1. To furniſh with teeth; to indent.

Then ſaws were *tooth'd,* and ſounding axes made. *Dryden.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed,* as in the Indian crow. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Get a pair of tongs like a ſmith's tongs, ſtronger and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to *tooth* in the ſtretching courſe two inches with the ſtretcher only. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

TOOTHA'CH. *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *ach.*] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philoſopher
That could endure the *toothach* patiently,
However at their eaſe they talk'd like gods. *Shakeſp.*

He that ſleeps feels not the *toothach.* *Shakeſpeare.*

I have the *toothach.*
——What, ſigh for the *toothach!*
Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakeſpeare.*

One was grown deſperate with the *toothach.* *Temple.*

TOOTHDRAWER. *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers,* hath dealt,
Who uſe to ſtring their teeth upon their belt. *Cleaveland.*

When the teeth are to be diſlocated, a *toothdrawer* is conſulted. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TO'OTHED. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Having teeth.

TO'OTHLESS. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek ſhe draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothleſs* are her jaws. *Dryden.*

They are fed with fleſh minced ſmall, having not only a ſharp head and ſnout, but a narrow and *toothleſs* ſnout. *Ray.*

TO'OTHPICK. }
TO'OTHPICKER. } *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *pick.*] An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleanſed from any thing ſticking between them.

I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the fartheſt inch of Aſia. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

He and his *toothpick* at my worſhip's meſs. *Shakeſp.*

Preſerve my woods, whereof, if this courſe hold, there will hardly be found in ſome places enough to make a *toothpick.* *Howel's England's Tears.*

Lentiſck excels; if *toothpicks* of the lentiſck be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick.* *Sandys.*

Lentiſe is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the beſt *toothpickers.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TO'OTHSOME. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleaſing to the taſte.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothſome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

TO'OTHSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toothſome.*] Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

TO'OTHWORT. *n. ſ.* [*dentaria,* Latin.] A plant.

The *toothwort* hath a fleſhy root, which is ſcaly, and cut in, as it were with teeth: the flower conſiſts of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs; this is ſucceeded by a long pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and when ripe twiſted up like a ſcrew, and diſcharges the ſeeds with violence. *Millar.*

TOP. *n. ſ.* [*topp,* Welſh; top, Saxon; *top,* Dutch and Daniſh; *topper,* a creſt, Iſlandick.]

1. The higheſt part of any thing.

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats,
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakeſpeare.*

He wears upon his baby brow the round
And *top* of ſovereignty. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raiſe their proud *tops* on high,
The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the ſky. *Cowley.*

Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'ſt. *Milton.*

That government which takes in the conſent of the greateſt number of the people, may juſtly be ſaid to have the broadeſt bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one ſingle perſon, it may be ſaid to have the narroweſt *top,* and ſo makes the firmeſt pyramid. *Temple.*

Syſiphus no ſooner carries his ſtone up to the *top* of the hill but it tumbles to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

So up the ſteepy hill with pain
The weighty ſtone is rowl'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only ſuch as have fallen down from their *tops.* *Woodward.*

2. The ſurface; the ſuperficies.

Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth, hurt all things that grow by them, eſpecially ſuch trees as ſpread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

3. The higheſt place.

He that will not ſet himſelf proudly at the *top* of all things, but will conſider the immenſity of this fabrick, may think, that in other manſions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What muſt he expect, when he ſeeks for preferment, but univerſal oppoſition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top?* *Swift.*

4. The higheſt perſon.

How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, ſhould
But judge you as you are? *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

5. The utmoſt degree.

Zeal being the *top* and perfection of ſo many religious affections, the cauſes of it muſt be moſt eminent. *Sprat.*

If you attain the *top* of your deſires in fame, all thoſe who envy you will do you harm; and of thoſe who admire you, few will do you good. *Pope.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

6. The higheſt rank.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar ſchool, and one of the ſame age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then ſee which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke on Education.*

7. The crown of the head.

All the ſtor'd vengeance of Heaven fall
On her ungrateful *top!* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Arm'd, ſay you?
—Arm'd, my lord.
From *top* to toe. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Let's take the inſtant by the forward *top;*
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt decrees
Th' inaudible and noiſeleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can affect them. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. The head of a plant.

The buds made our food are called heads or *tops;* as cabbage heads. *Watts's Logick.*

10. [*Top,* Daniſh.] An inverted conoid which children ſet to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I pluckt geeſe, play'd truant, and whipt *top,* I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakeſpeare.*

For as whipp'd *tops,* and bandied balls,
The learned hold, are animals:
So horſes they affirm to be,
Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras, p.* i.

As young ſtriplings whip the *top* for ſport
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardleſs rout. *Dryden.*

Still humming on their drowſy courſe they keep,
And laſh'd ſo long, like *tops,* are laſh'd aſleep. *Pope.*

A *top* may be uſed with propriety in a ſimilitude by a Virgil, when the ſun may be diſhonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.*

11. *Top* is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top.

The *top* ſtones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To riſe aloft; to be eminent.

Thoſe long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run Eaſt and Weſt, ſtop the evagation of the vapours to the North and South in hot countries. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

Some of the letters diſtinguiſh themſelves from the reſt, and *top* it over their fellows; theſe are to be conſidered as letters and as cyphers. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

2. To predominate.

The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneaſineſs while it laſts. *Locke.*

3. To do his beſt.

But write thy beſt and *top,* and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To TOP. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with ſomething extrinſick on the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaſter, *topp'd* with golden ſpires. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

To him the faireſt nymphs do ſhow
Like moving mountains *topp'd* with ſnow. *Waller.*

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was ſhewn the little Notre Dame; that is handſomely deſigned, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addiſon.*

Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

2. To riſe above.

A gourd planted cloſe by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To outgo; to ſurpaſs.

He's poor in no one fault, but ſtor'd with all.
—Eſpecially, in pride.
—And *topping* all others in boaſting. *Shakeſpeare.*

So far he *topp'd* my thought,
That I in forgery of ſhapes and tricks
Come ſhort of what he did. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am, cries the envious, of the ſame nature with the reſt: why then ſhould ſuch a man *top* me? where there is equality of kind, there ſhould be no diſtinction of privilege. *Collier.*

4. To crop.

Top your roſe trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

5. To riſe to the top of.

If ought obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But wind about till thou haſt *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.*

6. To perform eminently: as, *he* tops *his part.* This word, in this ſenſe, is ſeldom uſed but on light or ludicrous occaſions.

TO'PFUL. *adj.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim.

Fill me, from the crown to the toe, *topful*
Of direct cruelty. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their diſcontent;
Now that their ſouls are *topful* of offence. *Shakeſp.*

Till a conſiderable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at firſt. *Boyle.*

One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but ſo *topful* of himſelf, that he let it ſpill on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i.

Fill the largeſt tankard-cup *topfull.* *Swift.*

TOPGALLANT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *gallant.*]

1. The higheſt ſail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

A roſe grew out of another, like honeyſuckles, called top and *topgallants.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 646.

I dare appeal to the conſciences of *topgallant* ſparks. *L'Eſtrange.*

TOPHE'AVY. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

A roof ſhould not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a houſe *topheavy* is the worſt. *Wotton's Arch.*

Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballaſted within the crown,
Mutt'ring betwixt their lips ſome myſtick thing. *Dryden.*

As to ſtiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they ceaſe to blow. *Pope.*

TO'PKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an aſs in his trappings; when 'tis but his maſter's taking away his *topknot* to make an aſs of him again. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *man.*] The ſawer at the top.

The pit-ſaw enters the one end of the ſtuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* obſerving to guide the ſaw exactly in the line. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

TO'PMOST. *n. ſ.* [An irregular ſuperlative formed from *top.*] Uppermoſt; higheſt.

A ſwarm of bees,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the *topmaſt* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æn.*

From ſteep to ſteep the troops advanc'd with pain,
In hopes at laſt the *topmoſt* cliff to gain;
But ſtill by new aſcents the mountain grew,
And a freſh toil preſented to their view. *Addiſon.*

Men pil'd on men with active leaps ariſe,
And build the breathing fabrick to the ſkies;
A ſprightly youth above the *topmoſt* row,
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the ſhow. *Addiſon.*

TOPPRO'UD. *adj.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the higheſt degree.

This *top-proud* fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treaſonous. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOPSA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *ſail.*] The higheſt ſail.

Contarenus meeting with the Turks gallies, which would not vail their *topſails,* fiercely aſſailed them. *Knolles.*

Strike, ſtrike the *topſail;* let the main ſheet fly,
And furl your ſails. *Dryden's Fables.*

TOPARCH. *n. ſ.* [τόπος and ἀρχὴ.] The principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs,* or kings of narrow territories. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

TO'PARCHY. *n. ſ.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a ſmall diſtrict.

TO'PAZ. *n. ſ.* [*topaſe,* Fr. *topazius,* low Latin.] A yellow gem.

The golden ſtone is the yellow *topaz.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
The *tophas* ſent from ſcorched Meroe?
Or pearls preſented by the Indian ſea? *Sandys's Paraph.*

With light's own ſmile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomſ.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*topff,* German, *an earthen pot; toppen,* Dutch, *to be mad.* Skinner prefers the latter etymology; *toper,* Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to exceſs.

If you *tope* in form and treat,
'Tis the ſour ſauce to the ſweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

TO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

TOPHA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *tophus,* Lat.] Gritty; ſtony.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheeſy ſubſtance. *Arbuthnot.*

TOPHET. *n. ſ.* [תפת Heb. *a drum.*] Hell; a ſcriptural name.

The pleaſant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milton.*

Fire and darkneſs are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

TO'PICAL. *adj.* [from τόπος.]

1. Relating to ſome general head.

2. Local; confined to ſome particular place.

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an inartificial argument, depending on naked aſſeveration. *Brown.*

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman, with ſome unuſual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *topical.*] With application to ſome particular part.

This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of ſuch fiery parts, that they have of themſelves conceived fire, and burnt a houſe. *Brown.*

TO'PICK. *n. ſ.* [*topique,* Fr. τόπος.]

1. A general head; ſomething to which other things are referred.

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodneſs and human weakneſs, and whatſoever other pretences ſinking ſinners catch at to ſave themſelves by, yet how trifling muſt be their plea! *South's Sermons.*

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and intereſt, of the contrary party; but thoſe are invidious *topicks,* too green in remembrance. *Dryd.*

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is ſo: the *topicks* for both are brought from Scripture and reaſon. *Swift.*

All arts and ſciences have ſome general ſubjects, called *topicks,* or common places; becauſe middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propoſitions. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.

In the cure of ſtrumæ, the *topicks* ought to be diſcutient. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TO'PLESS. *adj.* [from *top.*] Having no top.

He ſent abroad his voice,
Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them hoiſe
Shrill tumult to a *topleſs* height. *Chapman's Iliad.*

TOPO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [τόπος and γράφω.] One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

TOPO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*topographie,* Fr. τόπος and γράφω.] Deſcription of particular places.

That philoſophy gives the exacteſt *topography* of the extramundane ſpaces. *Glanville's Sceps.*

The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an aukward figure in the verſion. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *adj.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the anceſtor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *adj.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant; ſhewy. An obſolete word.

Theſe *toppinglie* gheſts be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as beares among men. *Tuſſer.*

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;
Though caſtles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shakeſp.*
The wiſeſt aunt telling the ſaddeſt tale,
Sometime for three-foot ſtool miſtaketh me;
Then ſlip I from her quite, down *topples* ſhe. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOPSYTU'RVY. *adv.* [This Skinner fancies to *top* in *turf*.] With the bottom upward.

All ſuddenly was turned *topſyturvy*, the noble lord eftſoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counſels plotted. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If we without his help can make a head
To puſh againſt the kingdom; with his help
We ſhall o'erturn it *topſyturvy* down. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

God told man what was good, but the devil ſurnamed it evil, and thereby turned the whole *topſyturvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South's Sermons.*

Man is but a *topſyturvy* creature; his head where his heels ſhould be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

TOR. *n. ſ.* [τoꞃ, Saxon.]
1. A tower; a turret.
2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial ſyllable of ſome local names.

TORCH. *n. ſ.* [*torche*, French; *torcia*, Italian; *intortitium*, low Latin.] A wax light generally ſuppoſed to be bigger than a candle.

Baſilius knew, by the waſting of the *torches*, that the night alſo was far waſted. *Sidney.*

Here lies the duſky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner ſort. *Shakeſpeare.*

They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke
Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of ſuch diſtraction;
Noiſe ſo confus'd and dreadful: *torches* gliding
Like meteors, by each other in the ſtreets. *Dryden.*

I'm weary of my part;
My *torch* is out; and the world ſtands before me
Like a black deſart at th' approach of night. *Dryden.*

TO'RCHBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *bear*.] One whoſe office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chaſtiſe their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers*. *Sidney.*

TO'RCHLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *light*.] Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun.

When the Emperor Charles had claſped Germany almoſt in his fiſt, he was forced to go from Iſburg, and, as if in a maſk, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didſt fear before,
Being in the dark, where thou didſt nothing ſee;
Now I have brought thee *torchlight* fear no more. *Davies.*

TO'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *torch*.] One that gives light.

Ere the horſes of the ſun ſhall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shakeſpeare.*

TORE. preterite, and ſometimes participle paſſive of *tear*.

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feather all to pieces *tore*. *Spenſer.*

TORE. *v. a.* [Of this word I cannot gueſs the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the leſs hay will do. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To TORME'NT. *n. ſ.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.]
1. To put to pain; to harraſs with anguiſh; to excruciate.

No ſleep cloſe up that deadly eye of thine,
Unleſs it be while ſome *tormenting* dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am glad to be conſtrain'd to utter what
Torments me to conceal. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Art thou come to *torment* us before the time? *Matt.* viii.

2. To teaze; to vex with importunity.
3. To put into great agitation. [*tormente*, Fr. a great ſtorm.]

They ſoaring on main wing
Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

TO'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tourment*, French.]
1. Any thing that gives pain.

They brought unto him all ſick people that were taken with divers diſeaſes and *torments*, and he healed them. *Matt.*

2. Pain; miſery; anguiſh.
3. Penal anguiſh; torture.

No priſ'ners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry,
But fearleſs by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys's Paraph.*

Not ſharp revenge, not hell itſelf can find
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuſe,
Condemns the wretch, and ſtill the charge renews. *Dryd.*

TORME'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *torment*.]
1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for ſuccour, deſiring me at leaſt to kill him, to deliver him from thoſe *tormentors*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Let his *tormentor* conſcience find him out. *Milton.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reaſon, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and ſo the ſinner becomes his own *tormentor*. *South's Sermons.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No priſoners there, enforc'd by torments, cry,
But fearleſs by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys on Job.*

Hadſt thou full pow'r to kill,
Or meaſure out his torments by thy will;
Yet, what could'ſt thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain,
Thy loſs continues unrepaid by pain. *Dryden's Juv.*

The ancient martyrs paſſed through ſuch new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*. *Addiſon.*

TO'RMENTIL. *n. ſ.* [*tormentille*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.

The root has been uſed for tanning of leather, and accounted the beſt aſtringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Millar.*

Refreſh the ſpirits externally by ſome epithemata of balm, bugloſs, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil*. *Wiſem.*

TORN, part. paſſ. of *tear*.

Ye ſhall not eat any fleſh that is *torn* of beaſts. *Exod.* xxii.

TORNA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*tornado*, Spaniſh.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble corruſcations ſtrike the eye,
And bold *tornado*'s bluſter in the ſky. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A fiſh which while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hand that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

TO'RPENT. *adj.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehenſive expedient to aſſiſt the frail and *torpent* memory through ſo multifarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

TO'RPID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numbed; motionleſs; ſluggiſh; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid* and without motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

The ſun awakes the *torpid* ſap. *Thomſon's Spring.*

TO'RPIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *torpid*.] The ſtate of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exerciſed be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exerciſe of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from reſt and *torpidneſs*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO'RPITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionleſs; numbneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

Some, in their moſt perfect ſtate, ſubſiſt in a kind of *torpitude* or ſleeping ſtate. *Derham.*

TORPOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Dulneſs; numbneſs; inability to move; dulneſs of ſenſation.

Motion diſcuſſes the *torpor* of ſolid bodies, which, beſide their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 763.

TORREFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Latin.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied ſulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make ſulphur itſelf black? *Boyle on Colours.*

If it have not a ſufficient inſolation it looketh pale; if it be ſunned too long it ſuffereth *torrefaction*. *Brown.*

To TO'RREFY. *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the ſulphur of bodies *torrified* conſiſt the principles of inflammability, *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Africans are more peculiarly ſcorched and *torrefied* from the ſun by addition of dryneſs from the ſoil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men aſſign, for the cauſe of blackneſs, the ſooty ſteam of aduſt, or *torrefied* ſulphur. *Boyle on Colours.*

Torrefied ſulphur makes bodies black; I deſire to know why torrefaction makes ſulphur itſelf black? *Boyle.*

Another cliſter is compoſed of two heminæ of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Ægyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

TO'RRENT. *n. ſ.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]
1. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers.

The near in blood,
Forſake me like the *torrent* of a flood. *Sandys on Job.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Diſguiſe the marſhal's plain diſgrace;
No *torrents* ſwell the low Mohayne,
The world will ſay he durſt not paſs. *Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid ſtream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucaſus are certain ſteep falling *torrents*, which waſh down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting uſe to ſet many fleeces of wool in theſe deſcents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water paſſeth through, which Strabo witneſſeth to be true. *Raleigh.*

The memory of thoſe who, out of duty and conſcience, oppoſed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, ſhould not loſe the recompence due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*

When ſhrivell'd herbs on with'ring ſtems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry ſtores, huge *torrents* flow,
Temp'ring the thirſty fever of the field. *Dryden's Georg.*

Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*

TO'RRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid ſtream.

Fierce Phlegeton,
Whoſe waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

TO'RRID. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]
1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryneſs; the one concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldneſs, when the parts are conſumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey on Conſump.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air aduſt,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus firſt
Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;
The fev'riſh air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who amidſt the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily ſhow'rs rejoice the thirſty earth,
And bleſs the flow'ry buds ſucceeding birth. *Prior.*

TO'RSEL. *n. ſ.* [*torſe*, Fr.] Any thing in a twiſted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torſels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

TO'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*torſio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twiſting.

TORT. *n. ſ.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Lat.] Miſchief; injury; calamity. Obſolete.

Then gan triumphant trumpets ſound on high,
That ſent to heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Againſt him that had been long oppreſt with *tort*,
And faſt impriſoned in ſieged fort. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

He dreadleſs bad them come to court,
For no wild beaſts ſhould do them any *tort*. *Spenſer.*

Your diſobedience and ill managing
Of actions, loſt for want of due ſupport,
Refer I juſtly to a further ſpring,
Spring of ſedition, ſtrife, oppreſſion, *tort*. *Fairfax, b.* i.

TO'RTILE. *n. ſ.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twiſted; wreathed.

TO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. Not in uſe.

All purgers have a raw ſpirit or wind, which is the principal cauſe of *tortion* in the ſtomach and belly. *Bacon.*

TO'RTIOUS. *adj.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenſ.*

TO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twiſted; wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his courſe of growth. *Shakeſp.*

TO'RTOISE. *n. ſ.* [*tortue*, French.]
1. An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water.

In his needy ſhop a *tortoiſe* hung,
An alligator ſtuft. *Shakeſpeare.*

A living *tortoiſe* being turned upon its back, not being able to make uſe of its paws for the returning of itſelf, becauſe they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itſelf only by its neck and head; ſometimes one ſide, ſometimes another, by puſhing againſt the ground, to rock itſelf as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A form into which the ancient ſoldiers uſed to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads ſo that no darts could hurt them.

Their targets in a *tortoiſe* caſt, the foes
Secure advancing, to the turrets roſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

TORTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tortuous*.] Wreath; flexure.

Theſe the midwife contriveth unto a knot cloſe unto the body of the infant, from whence enſueth that *tortuoſity*, or complicated nodoſity, called the navel. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

TO'RTUOUS. *adj.* [*tortueux*, Fr. from *tortuoſus*, *tortus*, Lat.]
1. Twiſted; wreathed; winding.

So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, paſs through ſo long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*

2. Miſchievous. [Thus I explain it, on ſuppoſition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we ſay, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crooked* being regularly enough oppoſite to *right*. This in ſome copies is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort*.]

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fairy Q.*

TO'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*, Lat.]
1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted.

Hecate
Then led me trembling through thoſe dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods. *Dryden.*

2. Pain; anguiſh; pang.

Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In reſtleſs extaſy. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Ghaſtly ſpaſm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*

To TO'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puniſh with tortures.

Hipparchus my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleaſure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakeſp.*

The ſcourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Still muſt I cheriſh the dear, ſad remembrance
At once to *torture*, and to pleaſe my ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. To keep on the ſtretch.

The bow *tortureth* the ſtring continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

TO'RTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormenter.

I play the *torturer* by ſmall and ſmall,
To lengthen out the worſt that muſt be ſpoken. *Shakeſp.*

When King Edward the ſecond was amongſt his *torturers*, the more to diſgrace his face, they ſhaved him, and waſhed him with cold water; the king ſaid, Well, yet I will have warm water, and ſo ſhed abundance of tears. *Bacon's Apoph.*

Turning our tortures into horrid arms
Againſt the *torturer*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

TO'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourneſs; ſeverity of countenance.

TO'RVOUS. *adj.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aſpect; ſtern; ſevere of countenance.

That *torvous* ſour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleaſing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*

TO'RY. *n. ſ.* [A cant term, derived, I ſuppoſe, from an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage.] One who adheres to the antient conſtitution of the ſtate, and the apoſtolical hierarchy of the church of England, oppoſed to a whig.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, becauſe it more advances his intereſt. *Addiſon.*

To confound his hated coin, all parties and religions join whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [Of the ſame original with *teize*.] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* [*taſſen*, Dutch; *taſſer*, French, to accumulate; *Minſhew.* θιασαι, to dance; *Meric Caſaubon. Toſen*, German, to make a noiſe; *Skinner*: perhaps from *to us*, a word uſed by thoſe who would have any thing thrown to them.]
1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this ſhe ſeem'd to play, and as in ſport,
Toſs'd to her love in preſence of the court. *Dryden.*

A ſhepherd diverted himſelf with *toſſing* up eggs and catching them again. *Addiſon.*

2. To throw with violence.

Back do I *toſs* theſe treaſons to thy head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Volcano's diſcharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter but huge ſtones, *toſſing* them up to a very great height in the air. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* iv.

3. To lift with a ſudden and violent motion.

Behold how they *toſs* their torches on high,
How they point to the Perſian abodes. *Dryden.*

I call'd to ſtop him, but in vain:
He *toſt* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not ſtay. *Addiſon's Cato.*

So talk too idle buzzing things;
Toſs up their heads, and ſtretch their wings. *Prior.*

4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.

The getting of treaſures by a lying tongue is a vanity *toſſed* to and fro. *Prov.* xxi. 6.

Things will have their firſt or ſecond agitation; if they be not *toſſed* upon the arguments of counſel, they will be *toſſed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconſtancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, and their wearers *toſt*,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

I have made ſeveral voyages upon the ſea, often been *toſſed* in ſtorms. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 489.

3. To make reſtleſs; to diſquiet.

She did love the knight of the red croſs,
For whoſe dear ſake ſo many troubles her did *toſs*. *Fairy Queen.*

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *toſt* and turbulent. *Milton.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.

That ſcholar ſhould come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue than moſt do, that ſpends four years in *toſſing* all the rules of grammar in common ſchools. *Aſcham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*
1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.

Dire was the *toſſing*! deep the groans! deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *toſſing* and tumbling from one ſide to another, and totally deprived of her reſt. *Harvey.*

To *toſs* and fling, and to be reſtleſs, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotſon.*

And thou, my ſire, not deſtin'd by thy birth,
To turn to duſt and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toſs* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. To be toſſed.

Your mind is *toſſing* on the ſea,
There where your argoſies
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. *To* TOSS *up*. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall.

I'd try if any pleaſure could be found,
In *toſſing up* for twenty thouſand pound. *Bramſton.*

TOSS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of toſſing.

The diſcus that is to be ſeen in the hand of the celebrated Caſtor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a ſling faſtened to it, to add force to the *toſs*. *Addiſon.*

2. An affected manner of raiſing the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toſs*, and one the new French wallow:
His ſword-knot this, his cravat that deſign'd. *Dryden.*

There is hardly a polite ſentence in the following dialogues which doth not require ſome ſuitable *toſs* of the head. *Swift.*

TO'SSEL. *n. ſ.* See TASSEL.

Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *toſſel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TO'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *toſs*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

TO'SSPOT. *n. ſ.* [*toſs* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. preterite and part. paſſ. of *toſs*.

In a troubled ſea of paſſion *toſt*. *Milton.*

TO'TAL. *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]
1. Whole; complete; full.

They ſet and riſe;
Leſt *total* darkneſs ſhould by night regain
Her old poſſeſſion, and extinguiſh life. *Milton.*

If all the pains that, for thy Britain's ſake,
My paſt has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*

2. Whole; not divided.

Either to undergo
Myſelf the *total* crime; or to accuſe
My other-ſelf, the partner of my life. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Tota'lity. *n. ſ.* [*totalité*, French.] Complete ſum; whole quantity.

To'tally. *adv.* [from *total.*] Wholly; fully; completely.

The ſound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reaſon; which, if it be *totally* or moſtly defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and hope ſhall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into ſight, the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

T'o'ther, contracted for *the other.*

To **To'tter.** *v. n.* [*tateren*, to ſtagger, Dutch.] To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall.

What news, in this our *tott'ring* ſtate?
—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord;
And I believe will never ſtand upright. *Shakeſpeare.*

As a bowing wall ſhall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. *Pſalms.*

The foes already have poſſeſs'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

To'ttery. } *adj.* [from *totter.*] Shaking; unſteady; dizzy.
To'tty. } Neither of thoſe words is uſed.

Siker thy head very *tottie* is,
So on thy corbe ſhoulder it leans amiſſe. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To **Touch.** *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *tœtſen*, Dutch.]

1. To reach with any thing, ſo as that there be no ſpace between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.

He ſo light was at legerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Spenſer.*

Ye ſhall not eat nor *touch* it leſt ye die. *Gen.* iii. 3.

He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire. *Judg.* xvi. 9.

2. To come to; to attain.

He that is begotten of God keepeth himſelf, and that wicked one *toucheth* him not. 1 *John*, v. 18.

Their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbleſs'd! to *touch* that natal ſhore. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. To try as gold with a ſtone.

When I have ſuit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It ſhall be full of poize and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

4. To affect; to relate to.

In ancient times was publickly read firſt the Scripture, as, namely, ſomething out of the books of the prophets of God; ſome things out of the apoſtles writings; and, laſtly, out of the holy evangeliſts ſome things which *touched* the perſon of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. *Hooker, b.* v.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourſelves let us decide it then. *Shakeſpeare.*

What of ſweet
Hath *touch'd* my ſenſe, flat ſeems to this. *Milton.*

5. To move; to ſtrike mentally; to melt.

I was ſenſibly *touched* with that kind impreſſion. *Congr.*

The tender ſire was *touch'd* with what he ſaid,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

6. To delineate or mark out.

Nature affords at leaſt a glimm'ring light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

7. To cenſure; to animadvert upon.

Doctor Parker, in his ſermon before them, *touched* them for their living ſo near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward.*

8. To infect; to ſeize ſlightly.

Peſtilent diſeaſes are bred in the Summer; otherwiſe thoſe *touched* are in moſt danger in the Winter. *Bacon.*

9. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.

Its face muſt be very flat and ſmooth, and ſo hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as ſmiths ſay, when a file will not eat, or race it. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

10. To ſtrike a muſical inſtrument.

They *touch'd* their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milton.*
One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*

11. To influence by impulſe; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lighteſt moment of impulſe
His free will. *Milton.*

12. To treat of perfunctorily.

This thy laſt reaſoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton.*

13. *To* **Touch** *up.* To repair, or improve by ſlight ſtrokes, or little emendations.

What he ſaw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the uſual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addiſ.*

To **Touch.** *v. n.*

1. To be in a ſtate of junction ſo that no ſpace is between them.

2. To faſten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon ſilver. *Bacon.*

3. *To* **Touch** *at.* To come to without ſtay.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon. *Acts*, xxvii. 3.

Oh fail not to *touch at* Peru;
With gold there our veſſel we'll ſtore. *Cowley.*

Civil law and hiſtory are ſtudies which a gentleman ſhould not barely *touch at*, but conſtantly dwell upon. *Locke.*

A fiſhmonger lately *touched at* Hammerſmith. *Spectator.*

4. *To* **Touch** *on.* To mention ſlightly.

The ſhewing by what ſteps knowledge comes into our minds, it may ſuffice to have only *touched on*. *Locke.*

It is an uſe no-body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touched upon* it they immediately quitted it. *Addiſon.*

5. *To* **Touch** *on* or *upon.* To go for a very ſhort time.

He *touched upon* the Moluccoes. *Abbot's Deſ. of the World.*

Which monſters, leſt the Trojan's pious hoſt
Should bear, or *touch upon* th' inchanted coaſt,
Propitious Neptune ſteer'd their courſe by night. *Dryden.*

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the ſeveral towns that lie on its coaſts. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. *To* **Touch** *on* or *upon.* To mention ſlightly.

It is impoſſible to make obſervations in art or ſcience which have not been *touched upon* by others. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Touch. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. Reach of any thing ſo that there is no ſpace between the things reaching and reached.

2. The ſenſe of feeling.

O dear ſon Edgar,
Might I but live to ſee thee in my *touch*,
I'd ſay, I had eyes again. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The ſpirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are ſo hot in operation, are to the firſt *touch* cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

By *touch* the firſt pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moiſt, and dry;
By *touch*, hard, ſoft, rough, ſmooth, we do diſcern;
By *touch*, ſweet pleaſure, and ſharp pain we try. *Davies.*

The ſpider's *touch* how exquiſitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

The fifth ſenſe is *touch*, a ſenſe over the whole body. *Locke.*

3. The act of touching.

The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of ſhrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the faireſt among the fixed ſtars. *Sidney, b* ii.

The time was once when thou unurg'd wou'd'ſt vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand
Unleſs I touch'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

With one virtuous *touch*
Th' archchemick ſun produces precious things. *Milton.*

4. Examination as by a ſtone.

To-morrow, good Sir Michell, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thouſand men
Muſt bide the *touch*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Albeit ſome of theſe articles were merely deviſed, yet the duke being of baſe gold, and fearing the *touch*, ſubſcribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*

5. Teſt; that by which any thing is examined.

The law-makers rather reſpected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*

6. Proof; tried qualities.

Come my ſweet wife, my deareſt mother, and
My friends of noble *touch!* when I am forth,
Bid me farewel, and ſmile. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. [*Touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial ſtrife
Lives in thoſe *touches*, livelier than life. *Shakeſpeare.*

It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*

Never give the leaſt *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your deſign. *Dryden.*

8. Feature; lineament.

Thus Roſalind of many parts
By heav'nly ſynod was deviſ'd;
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* deareſt priz'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſon was copy'd from his voice ſo much,
The very ſame in ev'ry little *touch*. *Dryden.*

9. Act of the hand upon a muſical inſtrument.

Here let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears; ſoft ſtilneſs and the night
Become the *touches* of ſweet harmony. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do ſtrongly ſpeak t' us. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra*

Nor wanted power to mitigate and ſwage,
With ſolemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

11. Something of paſſion or affection.

He which without our nature could not on earth ſuffer for the world, doth now alſo, by means thereof, both make interceſſion to God for ſinners, and exerciſe dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a ſenſible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*

He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch*. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. Particular relation; ſenſible relation.

Speech of *touch* towards others ſhould be ſparingly uſed; for diſcourſe ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

13. [*Touche*, Fr.] A ſtroke.

Our kings no ſooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets ſometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Another ſmart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a ſudden into a vein of poetry. *Addiſon.*

Though its error may be ſuch,
As Knags and Burgeſs cannot hit,
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a houſe for fools and mad;
To ſhew by one ſatyrick *touch*,
No nation wanted it ſo much. *Swift.*

14. Animadverſion; cenſure.

I never bare any *touch* of conſcience with greater regret. *King Charles.*

Soon mov'd with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have paſs'd thy lips, Adam, ſevere. *Milton.*

15. Exact performance of agreement.

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and diſpatch him, yer ever ye ſleepe. *Tuſſer.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'ſt much,
But art not able to keep *touch*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

I keep *touch* both with my promiſe to Philopolis, and with my own uſual frugality in theſe kind of collations. *More.*

He was not to expect that ſo perfidious a creature ſhould keep *touch* with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

16. A ſmall quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakeſpeare.*

This coming ſtill nearer to an aſpiration, a *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronunciation of the Welſh and Iriſh. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

17. A hint; ſlight notice given.

The king your maſter knows their diſpoſition very well; a ſmall *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

18. A cant word for a ſlight eſſay.

Print my preface in ſuch a form as, in the bookſellers phraſe, will make a ſixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

To'uchable. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Tangible; that may be touched.

To'uch-hole. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you ſpeak in the *touch-hole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the ſound is far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To'uchiness. *n. ſ.* [from *touching.*] Peeviſhneſs; iraſcibility.

My friends reſented it as a motion not guided with ſuch diſcretion as the *touchineſs* of thoſe times required. *King Charles.*

To'uching. *prep* [This word is originally a participle of *touch.*] With reſpect, regard, or relation to.

Touching things which belong to diſcipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apoſtles times it did. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Touching our perſon, ſeek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's ſafety muſt ſo tender,
Whoſe ruin you three ſought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

The heavens and the earth remained in the ſame ſtate in which they were created, as *touching* their ſubſtance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in reſpect of beauty. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Touching the debt, he took himſelf to be acquitted thereof. *Hayward.*

Socrates choſe rather to die than renounce or conceal his judgment *touching* the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

To'uching. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

To'uchingly. *adv.* [from *touch.*] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.

This laſt fable ſhows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

To'uchmenot. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To'uchstone. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *ſtone*; *pierre de touche*, Fr.]

1. Stone by which metals are examined.

Chilon would ſay, that gold was tried with the *touchſtone*, and men with gold. *Bacon's Apophth.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the *touchſtone* faulty, and the ſtandard uncertain? *Collier.*

2. Any teſt or criterion.

Is not this their rule of ſuch ſufficiency, that we ſhould uſe it as a *touchſtone* to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*

The work, the *touchſtone* of the nature, is;
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*

Money ſerves for the *touchſtone* of common honeſty. *L'Eſtrange.*

Time is the ſureſt judge of truth: I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchſtone* will not diſcover. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

To'uchwood. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint.

A race of reſolute ſtout trees they are, ſo abounding with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood*. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is beſt; ſpunk, or *touchwood* prepared might make it ruſſet. *Brown.*

To'uchy. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Peeviſh; irritable; iraſcible; apt to take fire. A low word.

You are upon a *touchy* point, and therefore treat ſo nice a ſubject with proportionable caution. *Collier on Pride.*

You are ſo *touchy*, and take things ſo hotly, I am ſure there muſt be ſome miſtake in this. *Arbuthnot.*

TOUGH. *adj.* [ꞇoh, Saxon.]

1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle.

Of bodies ſome are fragile, and ſome are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Stiff; not eaſily flexible.

The bow he drew,
And almoſt join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden.*

Fate with nature's law would ſtrive,
To ſhew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;
And when ſo *tough* a frame ſhe could not bend,
Exceeded her commiſſion to befriend. *Dryden.*

3. Not eaſily injured or broken.

O ſides you are too *tough!*
Will you yet hold? *Shakeſpeare.*

A body made of braſs the crone demands
For her lov'd nurſling, ſtrung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the laſt, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*

4. Viſcous; clammy; ropy.

To **To'ughen.** *v. n.* [from *tough.*] To grow tough.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and *toughen*, elſe they will break to powder. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To'ughness. *n. ſ.* [from *tough.*]

1. Not brittleneſs; flexibility.

To make an induration with *toughneſs*, and leſs fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days; but they muſt be ſuch into which the water will not enter. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A well-temper'd ſword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughneſs* of the ſteel. *Dryden.*

2. Viſcoſity; tenacity; clammineſs; glutinouſneſs.

In the firſt ſtage the viſcoſity or *toughneſs* of the fluids ſhould be taken off by diluents. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Firmneſs againſt injury.

I confeſs me knit to thy deſerving with cables of perdurable *toughneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

TOUPET. *n. ſ.* [French.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.

Remember ſecond-hand *toupees* and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*

TOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tour*, French.]

1. Ramble; roving journey.

I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addiſon.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the *tour* of the whole ſyſtem of the ſun. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Turn; revolution. In both theſe ſenſes it is rather French than Engliſh.

Firſt Ptolemy his ſcheme cœleſtial wrought,
And of machines a wild proviſion brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentrick he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, ſolid ſpheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To ſolve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

3. In Milton it is probably tow'r; ſoar; elevation.

The bird of Jove ſtoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayeſt plume before him drove. *Milton.*

To'urnament. } *n. ſ.* [*tournamentum*, low Latin.]
To'urney. }

1. Tilt; juſt; military ſport; mock encounter.

They might under the pretence
Of tilts and *tournaments*,
Provide them horſe and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

For juſts, *tourneys*, and barriers, the glories of them are the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all thoſe juſts, tiltings, and *tournaments*, ſo much in uſe in theſe parts? *Temple's Miſcell.*

He liv'd with all the pomp he cou'd deviſe,
At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

The ſpouſals of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and *tourneys* at the feaſt were ſeen. *Dryden.*

2. Milton uſes it ſimply for encounter; ſhock of battle.

With cruel *tournament* the ſquadrons join!
Where cattle paſtur'd late, now ſcatter'd lies
With carcaſſes, and arms, th' inſanguin'd field. *Milton.*

To **To'urney.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the liſts.

An elfin born of noble ſtate,
Well could he *tourney*, and in liſts debate. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

TOURNIQUET. *n. ſ.* [French.] A bandage uſed in amputations, ſtraitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, looſen the *tourniquet*, and the effuſion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

To **Touse.** *v. a.* [probably of the ſame original with *taw*, *teize*, *toſe.*] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touſer* or *towzer*, the name of a maſtiff.

As a bear whom angry curs have *touz'd*,
Having off ſhak'd them and eſcap'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withſtands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenſer.*

Take him hence; to th' rack with him: we'll *towze* you
Joint by joint, but we will know his purpoſe. *Shakeſp.*

To *towze* ſuch things as flutter
To honeſt Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

Tow. *n. ſ.* [ꞇoƿ, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance.

Tow twiſted round the handle of an inſtrument makes it eaſier to be held. *Sharp.*

To **Tow.** *v. a.* [ꞇeon, ꞇeohan, Saxon, to lead; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'ſt too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' ſtring,
And thou ſhould'ſt *tow* me after. *Shak. Anth. and Cleop.*

The ſeamen *towed*, and I ſhoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

Towa'rd. } *prep.* [ꞇoƿeaꞃð, Saxon.]
Towa'rds. }

1. In a direction to.

He ſet his face *toward* the wilderneſs. *Numb.* xxiv. 1.

The currents drive,
Tow'rds the retreating ſea, their furious tide. *Milton.*

2. Near to: as, the danger now comes *towards* him.

3. With reſpect to; touching; regarding.

We brought them to as great peace between themſelves, as love *towards* us for having made the peace. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Repent you not,
As that the ſin hath brought you to this ſhame,
Which ſorrow's always *tow'rds* ourſelves, not Heav'n?
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

His heart relented *towards* her. *Milton.*

By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South's Serm.*

4. With tendency to.

This was the firſt alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for ſo many years the moſt uninterrupted proſperity. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

5. Nearly; little leſs than.

I am *towards* nine years older ſince I left you. *Swift.*

TOWA'RD. }
TOWA'RDS. } *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this uſe the word be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a ſtate of preparation.

What might be *toward* that this ſweaty haſte
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day. *Shakeſp.*

TOWA'RD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

TO'WARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *towardly.*] Docility; compliance; readineſs to do or to learn.

The beauty and *towardlineſs* of theſe children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

TO'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *toward.*] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.

Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as aſſiſtants or attendants. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

TO'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toward.*] Docility.

Parents will not throw away the *towardneſs* of a child, and the expence of education upon a profeſſion, the labour of which is encreaſed, and the rewards are vaniſhed. *South.*

TO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*touaille*, French; *touaglio*, Italian.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

His arm muſt be kept up with a napkin or *tow* *Wiſm.*

Th' attendants water for their hands ſupply,
And having waſh'd, with ſilken *towels* dry. *Dryd. Æn.*

TO'WER. *n. ſ.* [toꞃ, Saxon; *tour*, French; *torre*, Italian; *turris*, Latin.]

1. A high building; a building raiſed above the main edifice.

Let us build us a city and a *tower*, whoſe top may reach unto heaven. *Gen.* xi. 4.

2. A fortreſs; a citadel.

3. A high head-dreſs.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and perriwigs. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

4. High flight; elevation.

To TO'WER. *v. n.* To ſoar; to fly or riſe high.

On th' other ſide an high rock *tower'd* ſtill. *Spenſer.*

No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* ſo well. *Shakeſp.*

Circular baſe of riſing folds that *tower'd*
Fold above fold a ſurging maze. *Milton.*

Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breaſt. *Dryd.*

The crooked plough, the ſhare, the *tow'ring* height
Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

All thoſe ſublime thoughts which *tower* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itſelf, take their riſe, not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*

TO'WER-MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of the *tower-muſtard* conſiſts of four leaves, expanding in form of a croſs, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a long, ſmooth pod, growing for the moſt part upright, and opening into two parts, in each of which are many ſmooth ſeeds. *Millar.*

TO'WERED. *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or defended by towers.

Might ſhe the wiſe Latona be,
Or the *tow'red* Cybele. *Milton's Arcades.*

TO'WERY. *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers.

Here naked rocks, and empty waſtes were ſeen,
There *tow'ry* cities and the foreſts green. *Pope.*

Riſe, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem riſe!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope's Meſſiah.*

With his *tow'ry* grandeur ſwell their ſtate. *Thomſon.*

TOWN. *n. ſ.* [tun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch; from tinan, Sax. *ſhut.*]

1. Any walled collection of houſes.

She let them down by a cord; for her houſe was upon the *town* wall. *Joſh.* ii. 15.

2. Any collection of houſes larger than a village.

Speak the ſpeech trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the *town* crier had ſpoke the lines. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Into whatſoever city or *town* ye enter, enquire who in it is worthy, and there abide. *Matt.* x. 11.

Before him *towns* and rural works between. *Milton.*

My friend this inſult ſees,
And flies from *towns* to woods. *Broome.*

3. In England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or ſee of a biſhop.

4. The court end of London.

A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to wholeſome country air. *Pope.*

5. The people who live in the capital.

He all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town.* *Pope.*

6. It is uſed by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we ſay, *a new family is come to* town.

There is ſome new dreſs or new diverſion juſt come to *town.* *Law.*

TO'WNCLERK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place.

The *townclerk* appeaſed the people. *Acts,* xix. 35.

TOWNHOU'SE. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *houſe.*] The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted.

A *townhouſe* built at one end will front the church that ſtands at the other. *Addiſon on Italy.*

TO'WNSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *ſhip.*] The corporation of a town; the diſtrict belonging to a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *townſhip. Shakeſp.*

They had built houſes, planted gardens, erected *townſhips*, and made proviſion for their poſterity. *Raleigh.*

TO'WNSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *man.*]

1. An inhabitant of a place.

Here come the *townſmen* on proceſſion,
Before your highneſs to preſent the man. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the time of King Henry the Sixth, in a fight between the Earls of Ormond and Deſmond, almoſt all the *townſmen* of Kilkenny were ſlain. *Davies on Ireland.*

They marched to Newcaſtle, which being defended only by the *townſmen*, was given up to them. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I left him at the gate firm to your intereſt,
T' admit the *townſmen* at their firſt appearance. *Dryden.*

2. One of the ſame town.

TO'WNTALK. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *talk.*] Common prattle of a place.

If you tell the ſecret, in twelve hours it ſhall be *towntalk.* *L'Eſtrange.*

TO'XICAL. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Latin.] Poiſonous; containing poiſon.

TOY. *n. ſ.* [*toyen*, *tooghen*, to dreſs with many ornaments, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.

Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sidney.*

They exchange for knives, glaſſes, and ſuch *toys*, great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*

Becauſe of old
Thou thyſelf doat'dſt on womankind, admiring
Their ſhape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'ſt, but taken with ſuch *toys. Milton.*

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men ſhould leave thee for that *toy* a woman. *Dryd.*

2. A plaything; a bauble.

To dally thus with death is no fit *toy*,
Go find ſome other play-fellows, mine own ſweet boy.
Fairy Queen, b. i.

What a profuſion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys.* *Addiſon.*

In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more ſurely wound. *Pope.*

3. Matter of no importance.

'Tis a cockle or a walnut ſhell,
A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; ſilly opinion.

The things which ſo long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not preſume to condemn as follies and *toys*, becauſe we ſometime know not the cauſe and reaſon of them. *Hooker, b.* iv.

5. Play; ſport; amorous dalliance.

Ye ſons of Venus, play your ſports at will;
For greedy pleaſure, careleſs of your *toys*,
Thinks more upon her paradiſe of joys. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

So ſaid he, and forebore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*

6. Odd ſtory; ſilly tale.

I never may believe
Theſe antick fables, nor theſe fairy *toys.* *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy.

Shall that which hath always received this conſtruction, be now diſguiſed with a *toy* of novelty. *Hooker, b.* v.

The very place puts *toys* of deſperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks ſo many fathoms to the ſea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorouſly; to play.

TO'YISH. *adj.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.

TO'YISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toyiſh.*] Nugacity; wantonneſs.

Your ſociety will diſcredit that *toyiſhneſs* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville's Sceps.*

TO'YSHOP. *n. ſ.* [*toy* and *ſhop.*] A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold.

Fans, ſilks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay ſo thick together, that the heart was nothing elſe but a *toyſhop.* *Addiſon.*

With varying vanities from every part,
They ſhift the moving *toyſhip* of their heart. *Pope.*

To TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOWSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence or impetuoſity.

Think'ſt thou, for that I inſinuate, or *toze* from thee thy buſineſs, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRACE. *n. ſ.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing paſſing; footſteps.

Theſe as a line their long dimenſion drew,
Streaking the ground with ſinuous *trace.* *Milton.*

2. Remain; appearance of what has been.

The people of theſe countries are reported to have lived like the beaſts among them, without any *traces* of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple,*

There are not the leaſt *traces* of it to be met, the greateſt part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and ſet up to the conqueror. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ſhady empire ſhall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chace. *Pope.*

3. [From *tiraſſer*, French; *tiraſſes*, traces.] Harneſs for beaſts of draught.

Her waggon ſpokes made of long ſpinner's legs;
The cover, of the wings of graſhoppers;
The *traces*, of the ſmalleſt ſpider's web. *Shakeſpeare.*

The labour'd ox
In his looſe *traces* from the furrow came. *Milton.*

While lab'ring oxen, ſpent with toil and heat,
In their looſe *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace.*
Pope's Odyſſey.

To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.]

1. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks.

I feel thy power, to *trace* the ways
Of higheſt agents. *Milton.*

You may *trace* the Deluge quite round the globe in profane hiſtory; and every one of theſe people have a tale to tell concerning the reſtauration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

They do but trace over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critick, or flouriſh, upon them. *Temple.*

To this haſte of the mind a not due *tracing* of the arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*

2. To follow with exactneſs.

That ſervile path thou nobly doſt decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

3. To mark out.

He allows the ſoul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*

His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*

4. To walk over.

Men as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Fairy Q.*

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *trace.*] One that traces.

Ambaſſadors ſhould not be held the *tracers* of a plot of ſuch malice. *Howel.*

TRACK. *n. ſ.* [*trac*, old French; *traccia*, Ital.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwiſe.

Following the *track* of Satan. *Milton.*

Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around, }
The hoſtile ſpear yet ſticking in his wound, }
With *tracks* of blood inſcrib'd the duſty ground. *Dryd.* }

Conſider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footſteps of wiſdom in its conſtitution. *Bentley.*

2. A road; a beaten path.

With *track* oblique ſidelong he works his way. *Milton.*

Behold Torquatus the ſame *track* perſue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden's Æn.*

To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way.

As ſhepherd's cur that in dark evening's ſhade
Hath *tracked* forth ſome ſavage beaſt's treade. *Fairy Q.*

He was not only a profeſſed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiary in all the others; you *track* him every where in their ſnow. *Dryden.*

TRA'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footſteps.

Loſt in *trackleſs* fields of ſhining day,
Unable to diſcern the way,
Which Naſſau's virtue only could explore. *Prior.*

TRACT. *n. ſ.* [*tractus*, Lat.]

1. Any kind of extended ſubſtance.

2. A region; a quantity of land.

Only there are ſome *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and freſh wind. *Raleigh.*

Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*

Monte Circeio, by Homer called inſula Æea, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addiſon.*

3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.

The myrtle flouriſheth ſtill; and wonderful it is that for ſo long a *tract* of time ſhe ſhould ſtill continue freſh. *Howel.*

Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit,
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd aſcend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*

As in *tract* of ſpeech a dubious word is eaſily known by the coherence with the reſt, and a dubious letter by the whole word; ſo may a deaf perſon, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute ſagacity by ſome more evident word diſcerned by his eye, know the ſenſe. *Holder.*

4. Courſe; manner of proceſs; unleſs it means, in this place, rather, diſcourſe; explanation.

The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good diſcourſer, loſe ſome life
Which action's ſelf was tongue to.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

5. It ſeems to be uſed by Shakeſpeare for *track.*

The weary ſun hath made a golden ſet,
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives ſignal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. [*Tractatus*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a ſmall book.

The church clergy at that time writ the beſt collection of *tracts* againſt popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Latin; *traitable*, Fr.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obſequious; practicable; governable.

For moderation of thoſe affections growing from the very natural bitterneſs and gall of adverſity, the Scripture much alledgeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewiſe hath, whenſoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's Holy Spirit concurring therewith. *Hooker, b.* v.

Noble Ajax, you are as ſtrong, as valiant, as wiſe; no leſs noble, much more gentle, and altogether more *tractable.*
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

Tractable obedience is a ſlave
To each incenſed will. *Shakeſp. Henry* VII.

If thou doſt find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

As thoſe who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil courſe; ſo thoſe who yield themſelves *tractable* to good motions, will find the Spirit of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

If a ſtrict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly ſubmit to it.
Locke on Education.

2. Palpable; ſuch as may be handled.

The other meaſures are of continued quantity viſible, and for the moſt part *tractable*; whereas time is always tranſient, neither to be ſeen nor felt. *Holder on Time.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tractable.*] The ſtate of being tractable; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.

It will be objected, that whatſoever I fancy of childrens *tractableneſs*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

TRA'CTATE. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatiſe; a tract; a ſmall book.

Though philoſophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reaſons uſually introduced. *Brown.*

We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate.*
Hale.

TRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *tractus*, Latin.] The act of drawing; the ſtate of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extenſible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muſcle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and ſo gives a tenſion to the tympanum. *Holder.*

TRA'CTILE. *n. ſ.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The conſiſtences of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 839.

TRACTI'LITY. *adj.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile.

Silver, whoſe ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to thoſe of gold, was drawn out to ſo ſlender a wire, that a ſingle grain amounted to twenty-ſeven feet. *Derham.*

TRADE. *n. ſ.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whoſoever commands the ſea, commands the *trade*; whoſoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and conſequently the world itſelf.
Raleigh.

Trade increaſes in one place and decays in another.
Temple.

2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or mercantile, diſtinguiſhed from the liberal arts or learned profeſſions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he ſhall be bound to follow. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers ſamphire, dreadful *trade. Shak.*

I'll mountebank their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Fear and piety,
Inſtruction, manners, myſteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakeſpeare.*

The rude Equicolæ
Hunting their ſport, and plund'ring was their *trade.*
Dryden.

Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful *trade.* *Dryden's Juv.*

The whole diviſion that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in ſteel for gains. *Dryden.*

The Emperor Pertinax applied himſelf in his youth to a gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the ſon was obſtinate in purſuing ſo profitable a *trade*, a ſort of merchandiſe of wood. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Inſtruments of any occupation.

The ſhepherd bears
His houſe and houſhold gods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his truſty cur. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exerciſe.

Call ſome of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and ſo fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded theſe ſervants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by *trading.* *Luke,* xix. 15.

Delos, a ſacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another reſorted with their goods, and *traded*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his eſtate in Thracia. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Having a trading wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*

To **TRADE.** *v. a.* To ſell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the perſons of men and veſſels of braſs in thy market. *Ezek.* xxvii. 13.

TRADE-WIND. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *wind.*] The monſoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Thus to the eaſtern wealth through ſtorms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A conſtant *trade-wind* will ſecurely blow,
And gently lay us on the ſpicey ſhore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of increaſing the *trade-wind* by vaſt plantations of reeds. *Arbuthnot.*

Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both ſhort and grievous. *Cheyne.*

TRA'DED. *adj.* [from *trade.*] Verſed; practiſed.

Truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without ſuch a rheum:
And he long *traded* in it makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe and innocence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous ſhores
Of will and judgment. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

TRA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *trade.*]

1. One engaged in merchandiſe or commerce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purſes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Now the victory's won,
We return to our laſſes like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with ſpoils. *Dryden.*

Many *traders* will neceſſitate merchants to trade for leſs profit, and conſequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*

That day *traders* ſum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*

2. One long uſed in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would ſoon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *man.*] A ſhopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradeſman*; and it ſeems diſtinguiſhed in Shakeſpeare from a man that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradeſmen*'s matters. *Shakeſpeare.*

They rather had beheld
Diſſentious numbers peſt'ring ſtreets; than ſee
Our *tradeſmen* ſinging in their ſhops, and going
About their functions. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Order a trade thither and thence, ſo as ſome few merchants and *tradeſmen*, under colour of furniſhing the colony with neceſſaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*

Tradeſmen might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their reſpective dealings. *Graunt.*

M. Jordain would not be thought a *tradeſman*, but ordered ſome ſilk to be meaſured out to his partner's friends: now I give up my ſhop. *Prior.*

From a plain *tradeſman* with a ſhop, he is now grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Domeſticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradeſmen*. *Swift.*

Boaſtful and rough, your firſt ſon is a ſquire;
The next a *tradeſman*, meek and much a liar. *Pope's Ep.*

TRA'DEFUL. *adj.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; buſy in traffick.

Ye *tradeful* merchants that with weary toil
Do ſeek moſt precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treaſure ſpoil,
What needeth you to ſeek ſo far in vain. *Spenſer.*

TRADI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that ſo we believe, becauſe both we from our predeceſſors, and they from theirs, have ſo received. *Hooker, b.* iii.

2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With ſuperſtitions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in thoſe written records pure. *Milton.*

Our old ſolemnities
From no blind zeal, or fond *tradition* riſe;
But ſav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
Theſe grateful honours to the God of day. *Pope's Statius.*

TRADI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *tradition.*]

1. Delivered by tradition; deſcending by oral communication; tranſmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* ſenſe of Scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotſon.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it ſhould ſeem the advantage lies on the ſide of children born from wealthy parents, the ſame *traditional* ſloth and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their ſpirits. *Swift.*

2. Obſervant of traditions, or idle rites. Not uſed, nor proper.

God forbid
We ſhould infringe the holy privilege
Of ſanctuary!
——You are too ſenſeleſs obſtinate, my lord;
To ceremonious and *traditional*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

TRADI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *traditional.*]

1. By tranſmiſſion from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Aſia. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It croſſeth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarſus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRADI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition.

Suppoſe the ſame *traditionary* ſtrain
Of rigid manners in the houſe remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*

Oral tradition is more uncertain, eſpecially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* ſenſe of texts of Scripture. *Tillotſon.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in ſo few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by ſuch records as would preſerve the *traditionary* account of him to after-ages. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

TRA'DITIVE. *adj.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trado*, Lat.] Tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age.

Suppoſe we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to Scripture to decide. *Dryden.*

To **TRADU'CE.** *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.]

1. To cenſure; to condemn; to repreſent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry.

The beſt ſtratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more ſhaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and ſo ſlack the force of all mens devotion towards them. *Hooker.*

Thoſe particular ceremonies which they pretend to be ſo ſcandalous, we ſhall more thoroughly ſift, when other things alſo *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with theſe, to be touched. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Whilſt calumny has ſuch potent abetters, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and deſigning they will be *traducing*. *Government of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint: though he had the baſeneſs not to acknowledge his benefactor, but inſtead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To propagate; to encreaſe by deriving one from another.

None are ſo groſs as to contend for this,
That ſouls from bodies may *traduced* be;
Between whoſe natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature ſtill agree. *Davies.*

From theſe only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the ſoul is made by God, ſome by angels, and ſome by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville's Sceps.*

TRADU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce.*] Cenſure; obloquy.

Rome muſt know
The value of her own: 'twere a concealment
Worſe than a theft, no leſs than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

TRADU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce.*] A falſe cenſurer; a calumniator.

TRADU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent diſcoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet ſuch a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, becauſe they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to ſo great a diſtance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce.*]

1. Derivation from one of the ſame kind; propagation.

The patrons of *traduction* accuſe their adverſaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the aſſerters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the leſs to find
A ſoul ſo charming from a ſtock ſo good;
Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; tranſmiſſion from one to another.

Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance.

Since America is divided on every ſide by conſiderable ſeas, and no paſſage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by ſhipping: though this was a method uſed for the *traduction* of uſeful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions ſhould have ſo much care uſed for their tranſportation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Tranſition.

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

TRA'FFICK. *n. ſ.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.]

1. Commerce; merchandiſing; large trade; exchange of commodities.

Traffick's thy god. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

My father
A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shakeſp.*

As the firſt of theſe was, for his great wiſdom, ſtiled the Engliſh Solomon, he followed the example of that wiſe king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 41.

2. Commodities; ſubject of traffick.

You'll ſee a draggled damſel
From Billingſgate her fiſhy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

To **TRA'FFICK.** *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.]

1. To practiſe commerce; to merchandiſe; to exchange commodities.

They firſt plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themſelves for things to *traffick* withal. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

How haſt thou dar'd to think ſo vilely of me,
That I would condeſcend to thy mean arts,
And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER. *n. ſ.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr. from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant.

Your Argoſies with portly ſail,
Like ſigniors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtſy to them. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

In it are ſo many Jews very rich, and ſo great *traffickers*, that they have moſt of the Engliſh trade in their hands. *Addiſon.*

TRA'GACANTH. *n. ſ.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A ſort of gum to which this name has been given, becauſe it proceeds from the inciſion of the root or trunk of a plant ſo called. *Trev.*

TRAGE'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *tragedy*; *tragœdus*, Lat.]

1. A writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themſelves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in theſe verſes out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry ſide,
Tremble and ſtart at wagging of a ſtraw,
Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

To well-lung'd *tragedian*'s rage
They recommend their labours of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY. *n. ſ.* [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragœdia*, Lat.]

1. A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action.

Thouſands more, that yet ſuſpect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never ſee a poor man have a part unleſs it be as a chorus, or to fill up the ſcenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor's Holy Liv.*

Imitate the ſiſter of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionyſus, whilſt the goat ſtood at his altar to be ſacrificed, was called the goat-ſong or *tragedy*. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

There to her heart ſad *tragedy* addreſt
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breaſt. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I ſhall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my maſter's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the ſame *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *King Charles.*

TRA'GICAL.
TRA'GICK. } *adj.* [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to tragedy.

The root whereof and *tragical* effect,
Vouchſafe, O thou the mournfull'ſt muſe of nine,
That wont'ſt the *tragick* ſtage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful tine
Reveal to me. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that ſtabb'd my Edward;
And the beholders of this *tragick* play,
Th' adulterer Haſtings, Rivers, Vaughan, Gray,
Untimely ſmother'd in their duſky graves. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Mournful; calamitous; ſorrowful; dreadful.

A dire induction I am witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping the conſequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorſeful day,
Is crept into the boſom of the ſea:
And now loud howling wolves arouſe the jades,
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Why look you ſtill ſo ſtern and *tragical*? *Shakeſpeare.*

So *tragical* and merited a fate
Shall ſwallow thoſe who God and juſtice hate. *Sandys.*

I now muſt change thoſe notes to *tragick*. *Milton.*

The tale of this ſong is a pretty *tragical* ſtory; and pleaſes becauſe it is a copy of nature. *Addiſon.*

Bid them dreſs their bloody altars
With every circumſtance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragical.*]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was ſharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

TRA'GICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tragical.*] Mournfulneſs; calamitouſneſs.

Like bold Phaëtons we deſpiſe all benefits of the Father of light, unleſs we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalneſs* of the event as in the inſolence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY. *n. ſ.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy.*] A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events.

On the world's ſtage, when our applauſe grows high,
For acting here's life's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers-on will ſay we act not well,
Unleſs the laſt the former ſcenes excel. *Denham.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the Engliſh theatre with ſucceſs: but in that ſort of compoſition the tragedy and comedy are in diſtinct ſcenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, French, *tragical* and *comical.*]

1. Relating to tragi-comedy.

The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the ſeveral kinds of the drama, ſo that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed. *Gay's What D'ye Call It.*

2. Conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical.*] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampſton.*

To **TRAJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To caſt through; to throw.

The diſputes of thoſe aſſuming confidents, that think ſo highly of their attainments, are like the controverſy of thoſe in Plato's den, who having never ſeen but the ſhadow of an horſe *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville's Sceps.*

If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes ſo fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all cœleſtial bodies. *Grew's Coſmol.*

If the ſun's light be *trajected* through three or more croſs priſms ſucceſſively, thoſe rays which in the firſt priſm are refracted more than others, are in all the following priſms refracted more than others in the ſame proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*trajet*, Fr. *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a paſſage for a water-carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

TRAJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*trajectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darting through.

Later aſtronomers have obſerved the free motion of ſuch comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the cœleſtial or interſtellar part of the univerſe. *Boyle.*

2. Emiſſion.

The *trajections* of ſuch an object more ſharply pierce the martyred ſoul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

To **TRAIL.** *v. a.* [*trailler*, French.]

1. To hunt by the track.

2. To draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it ſpeak mournfully:
Trail your ſteel pikes. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Faintly he ſtaggered through the hiſſing throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw after in a long floating or waving body.

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only graſps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [*Treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.

Becauſe they ſhall not *trail* me through their ſtreets
Like a wild beaſt, I am content to go. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Thrice happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy houſe about thee like a ſnail;
Or harneſs'd to a nag, at eaſe
Take journies in it like a chaiſe;
Or in a boat, whene'er thou wilt,
Canſt make it ſerve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

To **TRAIL.** *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother ſaw the red blood *trail*
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour ſteepe,
For very felneſs loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Since the flames purſu'd the *trailing* ſmoke,
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And *trailing* vaniſh'd in th' Idean grove.
It ſwept a path in heav'n, and ſhone a guide,
Then in a ſteaming ſtench of ſulphur dy'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal purſued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the iſſue of my jealouſy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never truſt me when I open again. *Shakeſpeare.*

How chearfully on the falſe *trail* they cry!
Oh, this counter, you falſe Daniſh dogs. *Shakeſp.*

I do think, or elſe this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy ſo ſure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very cauſe of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.

From thence the fuming *trail* began to ſpread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden.*

When light'ning ſhoots in glitt'ring *trails* along;
It ſhines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it ſtrikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work ſhe did empale
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flow'rs,
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail*. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

A ſudden ſtar it ſhot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he *train'd*
His deviliſh enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thouſand Engliſh to their ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

To draw by artifice or ſtratagem.

For that cauſe I *train'd* thee to my houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh *train* me not, ſweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy ſiſter's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyſelf, and I will doat:
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe.

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the ſpring of all ſhall pay for all. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

4. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*.

I can ſpeak Engliſh,
For I was *train'd up* in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſpeare.*

A moſt rare ſpeaker,
To nature none more bound; his *training* ſuch
That he may furniſh and inſtruct great teachers. *Shakeſp.*

A place for exerciſe and *training up* of youth in the faſhion of the heathen. *2 Mac.* iv. 9.

Call ſome of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and ſo fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

Spirits *train'd up* in feaſt and ſong. *Milton.*

The firſt Chriſtians were by great hardſhips *trained up* for glory. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

5. To breed, or form to any thing.

Abram armed his *trained* ſervants born in his houſe, and purſued. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

The warrior horſe here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryd.*

The young ſoldier is to be *trained* on to the warefare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not repreſented as dangerous than really are ſo. *Locke.*

TRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*train*, French.]

1. Artifice; ſtratagem of enticement.

He caſt by treaty and by *trains*
Her to perſuade. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Their general did with due care provide,
To ſave his men from ambuſh and from *train*. *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Swol'n with pride into the ſnare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*,
Soft'ned with pleaſure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains!* I ſhall ere long
Be well ſtock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the ſimple and good; theſe eaſily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and purſue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.

Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to eſtabliſh the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and ſuffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ſhip is ſteered with the rudder. *Hakewell.*

Th' other, whoſe gay *train*
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and ſtarry eyes. *Milton.*

Rivers now ſtream and draw their humid *train*. *Milt.*

The *train* ſteers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ſhip; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleaſes. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.

A thouſand pounds a year, for pure reſpect!
That promiſes more thouſands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore ſkirts. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Coſtly followers are not to be liked, leſt while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings ſhorter. *Bacon.*

4. A ſeries; a conſecution.

Diſtinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every ſtep of its progreſſion, in an eaſy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is obſervable in ourſelves, we ſhall find our ideas always paſſing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermiſſion. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain ſo far to reach the apoſtle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he ſaid. *Locke.*

Some truths reſult from any ideas, as ſoon as the mind puts them into propoſitions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What would'ſt thou have me do? conſider well
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addiſon.*

The Author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word ſpeaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy ſentiments. *Watts.*

5. Proceſs; method; ſtate of procedure.

If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were eſtabliſhed as neceſſary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all mens pretenſions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rareſt parts,
That in the moſt exact regard ſupport
The worſhips of their names. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our ſire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Thou ſhould'ſt be ſeen
A goddeſs among gods, ador'd, and ſerv'd
By angels numberleſs, thy daily *train*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*

The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was ſporting on the plain. *Addiſon.*

He would put a check to the fury of war, that a ſtop might be put to thoſe ſins which are of its *train*. *Smalridge.*

7. An orderly company; a proceſſion.

Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dreſs'd with daiſies on the plain? *Dryden.*

8. The line of powder reaching to the mine.

Since firſt they fail'd in their deſigns,
To take in heav'n by ſpringing mines;
And with unanſwerable barrels
Of gun-powder, diſpute their quarrels;
Now take a courſe more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to waſh his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine! *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

9. TRAIN *of artillery.* Cannons accompanying an army.

With an army abundantly ſupplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other proviſions neceſſary, the king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

TRAINBA'NDS. *n. ſ.* [*train* and *band*: I ſuppoſe for *trained baud*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exerciſe.

He directed the *trainbands* of Weſtminſter and Middleſex, which conſiſted of the moſt ſubſtantial houſholders, to attend. *Clarendon.*

Give commiſſion
To ſome bold man, whoſe loyalty you truſt,
And let him raiſe the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryden.*

A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*, taking advantage of our delay, fled firſt. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

TRAINO'IL. *n. ſ.* [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *adj.* [from *train*.] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.

Here ſteams aſcend,
Where the huge hogſheads ſweat with *trainy oil*. *Gay.*

To TRAIPSE. *v. a.* [A low word, I believe, without any etymology.] To walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner.

Two ſlip-ſhod muſes *traipſe* along,
In lofty madneſs, meditating ſong. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *n. ſ.* [*trait*, Fr.] A ſtroke; a touch. Scarce Engliſh.

By this ſingle *trait* Homer marks an eſſential difference between the Iliad and Odyſſey; that in the former the people periſhed by the folly of their kings; in this by their own folly. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

TRA'ITOR. *n. ſ.* [*traitre*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who being truſted betrays.

The law laid that grievous puniſhment upon *traitors*, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treaſons. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he ſhould be ſecured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he ſhall be releaſed. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or ſays I am one hired to betray my religion and ſell my country. *Swift.*

TRA'ITORLY. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.

Theſe *traitorly* raſcals miſeries are to be ſmil'd at, their offences being ſo capital. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious; faithleſs.

What news with him, that *trait'rous* wight? *Daniel.*

Pontinius knows not you,
While you ſtand out upon theſe *traitorous* terms. *B. Johnſ.*

The *traitorous* or teacherous, who have miſled others, he would have ſeverely puniſhed, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*

More of his majeſty's friends have loſt their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitrous* ſubjects. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous*.] In a manner ſuiting traitors; perfidiouſly; treacherouſly.

Good Duke Humphry *traiterouſly* is murther'd
By Suffolk. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Thou bitter ſweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traiterouſly* haſt betray'd;
And unſuſpected half inviſibly
At once fled into him, and ſtay'd with me. *Donne.*

They had *traitorouſly* endeavoured to ſubvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his ſubjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

TRA'ITRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *traitor*.] A woman who betrays.

I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome:
Traitreſs, reſtore my beauty and my charms,
Nor ſteal my conqueſt with my proper arms. *Dryden.*

Nor did my *traitreſs* wife theſe eye-lids cloſe,
Nor decently in death my limbs compoſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

By the dire fury of a *traitreſs* wife,
Ends the ſad evening of a ſtormy life. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TRALATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *tranſlatus*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tralatitious*.] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the firſt intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by ſpeaking; written language is *tralatitiouſly* ſo called, becauſe it is made to repreſent to the eye the ſame words which are pronounced. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line*.] To deviate from any direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you elſe but of a baſtard kind?
Do, as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourſelf their ſon. *Dryden.*

TRA'MMEL. *n. ſ.* [*tramail*, Fr. *trama*, *tragula*, Lat.]

1. A net in which birds or fiſh are caught.

The *trammel* differeth not much from the ſhape of the bunt, and ſerveth to ſuch uſe as the wear and haking. *Carew.*

2. Any kind of net.

Her golden locks ſhe roundly did upty
In braided *trammels*, that no looſer hairs
Did out of order ſtray about her dainty ears. *Fairy Q.*

3. A kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace.

I may go ſhuffingly at firſt, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I ſhall drudge at conſtancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.

If th' aſſaſſination
Could *trammel* up the conſequence, and catch
With its ſurceaſe ſucceſs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Daniſh.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Caſt not your pearls before ſwine, leſt they *trample* them under their feet. *Matt.* vii. 6.

My ſtrength ſhall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.*

1. To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Government of the Tongue.*

Your country's gods I ſcorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rowe.*

2. To tread quick and loudly.

I hear his thund'ring voice reſound,
And *trampling* feet that ſhake the ſolid ground. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [from *trample*.] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trano*, Lat.] The act of ſwimming over.

TRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*tranſe*, Fr. *tranſitus*, Lat. It might therefore be written *tranſe*.] An extaſy; a ſtate in which the ſoul is rapt into viſions of future or diſtant things; a temporary abſence of the ſoul from the body.

Gynecia had been in ſuch a *trance* of muſing, that Zelmane was fighting with the lion before ſhe knew of any lion's coming. *Sidney, b.* i.

Rapt with joy reſembling heavenly madneſs,
My ſoul was raviſht quite as in a *trance*. *Spenſer's Sonnet.*

Abſtract as in a *trance* methought I ſaw. *Milton.*

Sudden he ſtarts,
Shook from his tender *trance*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

TRA'NCED. *adj.* [from *trance*.] Lying in a trance or extaſy.

His grief grew puiſſant, and the ſtrings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets ſounded,
And there I left him *tranc'd*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

TRA'NGRAM. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all theſe *trangrams* and gimcracks? what are you going about, jumping over my maſter's hedges, and running your lines croſs his grounds? *Arbuth.*

TRA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* A ſharp pin.

With a ſmall *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a ſharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

TRA'NQUIL. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] Quiet; peaceful; undiſturbed.

I had been happy
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewel the *tranquil* mind! farewel content! *Shakeſp.*

TRANQUI'LLITY. *n. ſ.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, Fr.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due reſt,
And trouble dying ſouls *tranquillity*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

You can ſcarce imagine any hero paſſing from one ſtage of life to another with ſo much *tranquillity*, ſo eaſy a tranſition, and ſo laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*tranſactus*, Lat.]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.
2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they ſhould mention particulars which were *tranſacted* amongſt ſome few of the diſciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony. *Addiſon.*

TRANSA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſaction*, French; from *tranſact*.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpoſe of this diſcourſe to ſet down the particular *tranſactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

TRANSANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *anima*.] Conveyance of the ſoul from one body to another.

If the *tranſanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the ſouls of men tranſmigrating into ſpecies anſwering their former natures, ſome men cannot eſcape that very brood whoſe ſire Satan entered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. a.* [*tranſcendo*, Latin.]

1. To paſs; to overpaſs.

It is a dangerous opinion to ſuch popes, as ſhall *tranſcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

To judge herſelf, ſhe muſt herſelf *tranſcend*,
As greater circles comprehend the leſs. *Davies.*

2. To ſurpaſs; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

This glorious piece *tranſcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*

Theſe are they
Deſerve their greatneſs, and unenvy'd ſtand,
Since what they act *tranſcends* what they command. *Denham.*

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if ſhe cou'd not, or ſhe wou'd not find,
How much her worth *tranſcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

3. To ſurmount; to riſe above.

Make diſquiſition whether theſe unuſual lights be meteorological impreſſions not *tranſcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celeſtial bodies. *Howel.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. n.* To climb. Not in uſe.

To conclude, becauſe things do not eaſily ſink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expreſſions, which often give diſtinct accounts of proximity, and *tranſcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE.
TRANSCE'NDENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcend*.]

1. Excellence; unuſual excellence; ſupereminence.
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is true greatneſs to have in one the frailty of a man, and the ſecurity of a God: this would have done better in poeſy, where *tranſcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon.*

TRANSCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*tranſcendens*, Latin; *tranſcendant*, Fr.] Excellent; ſupremely excellent; paſſing others.

Thou, whoſe ſtrong hand, with ſo *tranſcendent* worth,
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Craſhaw.*

There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *tranſcendent* nature. *Bp. Sand.*

If thou be'ſt he—But O! how fall'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Cloath'd with *tranſcendent* brightneſs, didſt outſhine
Myriads, though bright. *Milton.*

Oh charming princeſs! Oh *tranſcendent* maid! *A. Phillips.*

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of ſo high and *tranſcendent* a nature, that it can ſuffer no competition; his commands muſt have the firſt and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*tranſcendentalis*, low Lat.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.
2. Supereminent, paſſing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleaſure nor pain, as we do; yet he muſt have a perfect and *tranſcendental* perception of theſe, and of all other things. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii.

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſcendent*.] Excellently; ſupereminently.

The law of Chriſtianity is eminently and *tranſcendently* called the word of truth. *South's Sermons.*

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander.

The lungs are, unleſs pervious like a ſpunge, unfit to imbibe and *tranſcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*tranſcribo*, Lat. *tranſcrire*, Fr.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all thoſe inventions from which others did but *tranſcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*

The moſt rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but *tranſcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriouſly in a ſhip, yet neglects to ſtop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we *tranſcribe* their faults, we ſhall be received with the ſame mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcribe*.] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *tranſcribers*. *Addiſon.*

TRA'NSCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſcript*, Fr. *tranſcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a *tranſcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanv.*

The decalogue of Moſes was but a *tranſcript*, not an original. *South's Sermons.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou haſt ſeen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy ſervant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may preſume to live,
And from the *tranſcript* of thy proſe receive
What my own ſhort-liv'd verſe can never give. *Prior.*

TRANSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſcription*, Fr. from *tranſcriptus*, Lat.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of *tranſcription* in our days was no monſter in theirs: plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* i.

The corruptions that have crept into it by many *tranſcriptions* was the cauſe of ſo great difference. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *adv.* [from *tranſcript*.] In manner of a copy.

Not a few *tranſcriptively* ſubſcribing their names to other mens endeavours, tranſcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R. *v. n.* [*tranſcurro*, Latin.] To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not ſpatiate and *tranſcur*. *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcurſus*, Lat.] Ramble; paſſage through; paſſage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the ſenſe and the affects of any one part of the body inſtantly make a *tranſcurſion* throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I have briefly run over *tranſcurſions*, as if my pen had been poſting with them. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

His philoſophy gives them *tranſcurſions* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypotheſis. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

I am to make often *tranſcurſions* into the neighbouring foreſts as I paſs along. *Howel.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *tranſcurſion* of comets. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

TRANSE. *n. ſ.* [*tranſe*, Fr. See TRANCE.] A temporary abſence of the ſoul; an ecſtaſy.

Abſtract as in a *tranſe*, methought I ſaw,
Though ſleeping, where I lay, and ſaw the ſhape
Still glorious before whom awake I ſtood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another,

Rain we allow; but if they ſuppoſe any other *tranſelementation*, it neither agrees with Moſes's philoſophy, nor Saint Peter's. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

TRANSEXION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *ſexus*, Lat.] Change from one ſex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated *tranſexion* of hares, if that be true which ſome phyſicians affirm, that tranſmutation of ſexes was only ſo in opinion, and that thoſe transfeminated perſons were really men at firſt. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To TRA'NSFER. *v. a.* [*transferer*, Fr. *transfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey, or make over, from one to another.

He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens, ſhould find a great abſurdity and inconvenience. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Was't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you muſt my love betray?
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right,
And better chang'd your claim of lawleſs might. *Dryden.*

The king,
Who from himſelf all envy would remove,
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,
And to the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cauſe. *Dryd.*

This was one perverſe effect of their ſitting at eaſe under their vines and fig-trees, that they forgot from whence that eaſe came, and *transferred* all the honour of it upon themſelves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Your ſacred aid religious monarchs own,
When firſt they merit, then aſcend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, leſt your juſt decree
Transfer the power, and ſet the people free. *Prior.*

By reading we learn not only the actions and the ſentiments of diſtant nations, but *transfer* to ourſelves the knowledge and improvements of the moſt learned men. *Watts.*

2. To remove; to tranſport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, becauſe it was ſtirred in ſuch a place where he could not with ſafety *transfer* his own perſon to ſuppreſs it. *Bacon.*

He thirty rowling years the crown ſhall wear,
Then from Lavinium ſhall the ſeat *transfer*. *Dryden.*

TRANSFIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*transfiguration*, Fr.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the diſcrimination of ſexes is obſcure, theſe transformations are more common, and in ſome without commixture; as in caterpillars or ſilkworms, wherein there is a viſible and triple *transfiguration*. *Brown.*

2. The miraculous change of our Bleſſed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors ſhould mention particulars which were tranſacted amongſt ſome of the diſciples; ſuch as the *transfiguration* and the agony in the garden. *Addiſon.*

Did Raphael's pencil never chuſe to fall?
Say, are his works *transfigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To transform; to change with reſpect to outward appearance.

Jeſus was *transfigured* before them, and his face did ſhine as the ſun, and his raiment was white as the light. *Matt.*

I am the more zealous to *transfigure* your love into devotion, becauſe I have obſerved your paſſion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage ſtrait attends,
The dow'r deſir'd is his *transfigur'd* friends:
The incantation backward ſhe repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what ſhe did defeats. *Garth.*

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Lat.] To pierce through.

Amongſt theſe mighty men were women mix'd;
The bold Semiramis, whoſe ſides *transfix'd*
With ſon's own blade, her foul reproaches ſpoke. *Fairy Queen.*

With linked thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Par. Loſt.*

Diana's dart
In an unhappy chace *transfix'd* her heart. *Dryd. Homer.*

Nor good Eurytion envy'd him the prize,
Though he *transfix'd* the pigeon in the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Till Fate ſhall with a ſingle dart
Transfix the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphoſe; to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddeſs of thoſe woods had ſuch a power to *transform* every body. *Sidney, b.* i.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot ſee
The pretty follies that themſelves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himſelf would bluſh
To ſee me thus *transformed* to a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

As is the fable of the lady fair,
Which for her luſt was turn'd into a cow;
When thirſty to a ſtream ſhe did repair,
And ſaw herſelf *transform'd* ſhe wiſt not how. *Davies.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphoſed.

His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet
In ſkinny films and ſhape his oary feet. *Shakeſp.*

TRANSFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *transform*.] Change of ſhape; act of changing the form; ſtate of being changed with regard to form.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's *transformation*; ſo I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,
Reſembles that it was. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

What beaſt could'ſt thou be, that were not ſubject to a beaſt?
And what a beaſt art thou already, and ſeeſt not thy loſs in *transformation*! *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

The menſuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual *transformation*, are not worth the labour of thoſe who deſign either of the three learned profeſſions. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Lat.] Paſſage over the ſea.

Since the laſt *transfretation* of King Richard the Second, the crown of England never ſent over numbers of men ſufficient to defend the ſmall territory. *Davies on Ireland.*

To TRANSFU'SE. *v. a.* [*transfuſus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.

Between men and beaſts there is no poſſibility of ſocial communion; becauſe the well-ſpring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to *transfuſe* from himſelf into others, and to receive from others into himſelf, eſpecially thoſe things wherein the excellency of this kind doth moſt conſiſt. *Hooker, b.* i.

Transfus'd on thee his ample ſpirit reſts. *Milton.*

When did his muſe from Fletcher ſcenes purloin,
As thou whoſe Eth'ridge doſt *transfuſe* to thine?
But ſo *transfus'd*, as oil and waters flow,
His always floats above, thine ſinks below. *Dryden.*

Where the juices are in a morbid ſtate, if one could ſuppoſe all the unſound juices taken away, and ſound juices immediately *transfuſed*, the ſound juices would grow morbid. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*transfuſion*, Fr. *transfuſus*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loſs of the quickſilver that might fall aſide in the *transfuſion* from the veſſel into the pipe. *Boyle.*

Poeſy is of ſo ſubtile a ſpirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new ſpirit be not added in the *transfuſion*, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum*. *Denham.*

Something muſt be loſt in all *transfuſion*, that is, in all tranſlations, but the ſenſe will remain. *Dryden.*

What noiſe have we had about tranſplantation of diſeaſes and *transfuſion* of blood. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*tranſgreſſer*, French; *tranſgreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To paſs over; to paſs beyond.

Long ſtood the noble youth oppreſs'd with awe,
And ſtupid at the wond'rous things he ſaw,
Surpaſſing common faith, *tranſgreſſing* nature's law. *Dryden.*

2. To violate; to break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, becauſe the world is ruled by ſo good a guide as *tranſgreſſeth* not his own law, than which nothing can be more abſolute, perfect, and juſt. *Hooker, b.* i.

This ſorrow we muſt repeat as often as we *tranſgreſs* the divine commandments. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

I would not marry her, though ſhe were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *tranſgreſſed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Achan *tranſgreſſed* in the thing accurſed. 1 *Chron.* ii. 7.

He upbraideth us with our offending the law, and objecteth to our infamy the *tranſgreſſings* of our education. *Wiſd.*

TRANSGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſion*, Fr. from *tranſgreſs*.]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.

Shall I abuſe this conſecrated gift
Of ſtrength, again returning with my hair
After my great *tranſgreſſion*: ſo requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater ſin. *Milton.*

All accuſation ſtill is founded upon ſome law; for where there is no law, there can be no *tranſgreſſion*; and where there can be no *tranſgreſſion*, there ought to be no accuſation. *South's Sermons.*

2. Offence; crime; fault.

What's his fault?
—The flat *tranſgreſſion* of a ſchool-boy, who, being overjoyed with finding a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion, and he ſteals it.
—Wilt thou make a truſt a *tranſgreſſion*? The *tranſgreſſion* is in the ſtealer. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Teach us, ſweet Madam, for our rude *tranſgreſſion*
Some fair excuſe. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſgreſs*.] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have ſinned without the ſuggeſtion of Satan, and from the *tranſgreſſive* infirmities of himſelf might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſeur*, French, from *tranſgreſs*.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

He intended the diſcipline of the church ſhould be applied to the greateſt and moſt ſplendid *tranſgreſſors*, as well as to the puniſhment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*

I go to judge
On earth theſe thy *tranſgreſſors*; but thou know'ſt
Whoever judg'd, the worſt on me muſt light
When time ſhall be. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Ill-worthy I, ſuch title ſhould belong
To me *tranſgreſſor*! who for thee ordain'd
A help, became thy ſnare. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

TRA'NSIENT. *adj.* [*tranſiens*, Latin.] Soon paſt; ſoon paſſing; ſhort; momentary; not laſting; not durable.

How ſoon hath thy prediction, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this *tranſient* world, the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd. *Milton.*

He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the *tranſient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

Love hitherto a *tranſient* gueſt,
Ne'er held poſſeſſion in his breaſt. *Swift.*

What is looſe love? a *tranſient* guſt,
A vapour fed from wild deſire. *Pope.*

TRA'NSIENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſient*.] In paſſage; with a ſhort paſſage; not extenſively.

I touch here but *tranſiently*, without any ſtrict method, on ſome few of thoſe many rules of imitating nature which Ariſtotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſient*.] Shortneſs of continuance; ſpeedy paſſage.

It were to be wiſhed that all words of this ſort, as they reſemble the wind in fury and impetuouſneſs, ſo they might do alſo in *tranſientneſs* and ſudden expiration. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *tranſilio*, Latin.] Leap from
TRANSI'LIENCY. } thing to thing.

By unadviſed *tranſiliency* leaping from the effect to its remoteſt cauſe, we obſerve not the connection of more immediate cauſalities. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

TRA'NSIT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitus*, Lat.] In aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; paſſage.

Heat and cold have a virtual *tranſition* without communication of ſubſtance, but moiſture not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

As for the mutation of ſexes, and *tranſition* into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being obſervable in man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I have given ſome intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I mean the *tranſitions* and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*

2. Change.

The ſpots are of the ſame colour throughout, there being an immediate *tranſition* from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*

You can ſcarce imagine any hero paſſing from one ſtage of life to another with ſo eaſy a *tranſition*, and ſo laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

As once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould;
Thence, by a ſoft *tranſition* we repair,
From earthly vehicles to theſe of air. *Pope.*

3. [*Tranſition*, Fr.] Paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another.

Then with *tranſition* ſweet new ſpeech reſumes. *Milton.*

Covetouſneſs was none of his faults, but deſcribed as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to ſatyrize his prodigality and voluptuouſneſs, to which he makes a *tranſition*. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*tranſitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of paſſing.

One cauſe of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *tranſitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 70.

2. [In grammar.]

A verb *tranſitive* is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object; as *ferio terram*, I ſtrike the earth. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

TRA'NSITORILY. *adv.* [from *tranſitory*.] With ſpeedy evaneſcence; with ſhort continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſitory*.] Speedy evaneſcence.

TRA'NSITORY. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitoire*, Fr. *tranſitorius*, from *tranſeo*, Latin.] Continuing but a ſhort time; ſpeedily vaniſhing.

If we love things have ſought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compaſſing:
If *tranſitory* things, which ſoon decay,
Age muſt be lovelieſt at the lateſt day. *Donne.*

Religion prefers thoſe pleaſures which flow from the preſence of God evermore, infinitely before the *tranſitory* pleaſures of this world. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To TRANSLA'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſlatus*, Latin.]

1. To tranſport; to remove.

Since our father is *tranſlated* unto the gods, our will is that they that are in our realm live quietly. 2 *Mac.* xi. 23.

By faith Enoch was *tranſlated* that he ſhould not ſee death. *Heb.* xi. 5.

Thoſe argent fields
Tranſlated ſaints or middle ſpirits hold. *Milton.*

Of the ſame ſoil their nurſery prepare
With that of their plantation, leſt the tree
Tranſlated ſhould not with the ſoil agree. *Dryden.*

The gods their ſhapes to winter birds *tranſlate*,
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*

To go to heaven is to be *tranſlated* to that kingdom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of eternity. *Wake.*

2. It is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another.

Fiſher, Biſhop of Rocheſter, when the king would have *tranſlated* him from that poor biſhoprick to a better, he refuſed, ſaying, he would not forſake his poor little old wife, with whom he had ſo long lived. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To transfer from one to another; to convey.

I will *tranſlate* the kingdom from the houſe of Saul, and ſet up the throne of David. 2 *Sam.* iii. 10.

Becauſe of unrighteous dealings the kingdom is *tranſlated* from one people to another. *Eccleſiaſticus*, x. 8.

Lucian affirms the ſouls of uſurers, after their death, to be metempſychoſed, or *tranſlated* into the bodies of aſſes, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and ſides with the cudgel and ſpur. *Peacham.*

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gouts, the regimen muſt be to *tranſlate* the morbifick matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Perverſe mankind! whoſe wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on abſolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt *tranſlate*,
And follies are miſcall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

4. To change.

One do I perſonate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her,
Whoſe preſent grace to preſent ſlaves and ſervants
Tranſlates his rivals. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Happy is your grace,
That can *tranſlate* the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

5. [*Tranſlater*, old Fr.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the ſenſe.

I can conſtrue the action of her familiar ſtile, and the hardeſt voice of her behaviour, to be Engliſhed right, is, I am Sir John Falſtaff's.
—He hath ſtudied her well, and *tranſlated* her out of honeſty into Engliſh. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Nor word for word too faithfully *tranſlate*. *Roſcomm.*

Read this ere you *tranſlate* one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*

Were it meant that in deſpite
Of art and nature ſuch dull clods ſhould write,
Bavius and Mævius had been ſav'd by fate
For Settle and for Shadwell to *tranſlate*. *Duke.*

6. To explain. A low colloquial uſe.

There's matter in theſe ſighs, theſe profound heaves
You muſt *tranſlate*; 'tis fit we underſtand them. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRANSLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſlatio*, Lat. *tranſlation*, Fr.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma; the cauſe a metaſtaſis or *tranſlation* of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Tranſlations of morbifick matter ariſe in acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a biſhop to another ſee.

If part of the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or *tranſlation*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The king, the next time the Biſhop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, My Lord's Grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the neceſſary forms for the *tranſlation*. *Clarendon.*

3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with *tranſlation* into many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

Nor ought a genius leſs than his that writ,
Attempt *tranſlation*; for tranſplanted wit,
All the defects of air and ſoil doth ſhare,
And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denham.*

4. Something made by tranſlation; verſion.

Of both *tranſlations*, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker, b.* v.

TRANSLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*tranſlateur*, old Fr. from *tranſlate*.] One that turns any thing into another language.

A new and nobler way thou doſt purſue,
To make tranſlations and *tranſlators* too. *Denham.*

No tranſlation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Teſtament; and I am perſuaded, that the *tranſlators* of the Bible were maſters of an Engliſh ſtile much fitter for that work than any we ſee in our preſent writings, the which is owing to the ſimplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſlate*.] Transferring.

The *tranſlatory* is a lie that transfers the merit of a man's good action to another more deſerving. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *locus*, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places.

There happened certain *tranſlocations* at the deluge, the matter conſtituting animal and vegetable ſubſtances being diſſolved, and mineral matter ſubſtituted in its place, and thereby like *tranſlocation* of metals in ſome ſprings. *Woodw.*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſlucent.*] Diaphaneity; tranſparency.

Lumps of rock cryſtal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *tranſlucency* for whiteneſs, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle on Colours.*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens* or *lucidus*, Lat.]
TRANSLU'CID. } Tranſparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a paſſage to the light.

In anger the ſpirits aſcend and wax eager; which is ſeen in the eyes, becauſe they are *tranſlucid.* *Bacon.*

Wherever fountain or freſh current flow'd
Againſt the eaſtern ray, *tranſlucent*, pure,
With touch ætherial of heav'n's fiery rod,
I drank. *Milton.*

The golden ewer a maid obſequious brings,
Repleniſh'd from the cool *tranſlucent* ſprings. *Pope.*

TRA'NSMARINE. *adj.* [*tranſmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the other ſide of the ſea; found beyond ſea.

If ſhe had not been drained this way, ſhe might have made herſelf miſtreſs of Tinnaurania, her next *tranſmarine* neighbour. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*tranſmuto*, Lat. *tranſmuer*, Fr.] To tranſmute; to transform; to metamorphoſe; to change. Obſolete.

When him liſt the raſcal routs appall,
Men into ſtones therewith he could *tranſmew*,
And ſtones to duſt, and duſt to nought at all. *Fairy Q.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*tranſmigrans*, Latin.] Paſſing into another country or ſtate.

Beſides an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *tranſmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*tranſmigro*, Latin.] To paſs from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintained by generation; ſo that ſtrangers contract it not, and the natives which *tranſmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If Pythagoras's tranſanimation were true, that the ſouls of men *tranſmigrating* into ſpecies anſwering their former natures, ſome men muſt live over many ſerpents. *Vulg. Err.*

Their ſouls may *tranſmigrate* into each other. *Howel.*

Regard
The port of Luna, ſays our learned bard;
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his ſoul
The fifth within the *tranſmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmigration*, Fr. from *tranſmigrate.*] Paſſage from one place or ſtate into another.

The ſequel of the conjunction of natures in the perſon of Chriſt is no aboliſhment of natural properties appertaining to either ſubſtance, no tranſition or *tranſmigration* thereof out of one ſubſtance into another. *Hooker, b.* v.

Seeing the earth of itſelf puts forth plants without ſeed, plants may well have a *tranſmigration* of ſpecies. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempſychoſis, or *tranſmigration* of the ſouls of men into the bodies of beaſts, moſt ſuitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the muſician became a ſwan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Eaſing their paſſage hence, for intercourſe
Of *tranſmigration*, as their lot ſhall lead. *Milton.*

'Twas taught by wiſe Pythagoras,
One ſoul might through more bodies paſs:
Seeing ſuch *tranſmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd, Heav'n did a man begin,
But the brute ſoul by chance was ſhuffled in:
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beaſts, by force and rapine, reign.
In life's next ſcene, if *tranſmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reſerv'd for thee. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

TRANSMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmiſſion*, Fr. *tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] The act of ſending from one place to another, or from one perſon to another.

If there were any ſuch notable *tranſmiſſion* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted ſo memorable a thing. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Operations by *tranſmiſſion* of ſpirits is one of the higheſt ſecrets in nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 236.

In the *tranſmiſſion* of the ſea-water into the pits, the water riſeth; but in the *tranſmiſſion* of the water through the veſſels it falleth. *Bacon.*

Theſe move ſwiftly, but then they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their *tranſmiſſion* is eaſily ſtopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *tranſmiſſion* of light. *More.*

Languages of countries are loſt by *tranſmiſſion* of colonies of a different language. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

This enquiry will be of uſe, as a parallel diſcovery of the *tranſmiſſion* of the Engliſh laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *tranſmiſſion* depends on the conſtitution of the air and water behind the glaſs, and not the ſtriking of the rays upon the parts of the glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] Tranſmitted; derived from one to another.

And ſtill the ſire inculcates to his ſon
Tranſmiſſive leſſons of the king's renown. *Prior.*

Itſelf a ſun; it with *tranſmiſſive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human ſight. *Prior.*

Then grateful Greece with ſtreaming eyes would raiſe
Hiſtorick marbles to record his praiſe;
His praiſe eternal on the faithful ſtone,
Had with *tranſmiſſive* honour grac'd his ſon. *Pope.*

To TRANSMI'T. *v. a.* [*tranſmitto*, Lat. *tranſmettre*, Fr.] To ſend from one perſon or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *tranſmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to poſterity. *Hale.*

He ſent orders to his friend in Spain to ſell his eſtate, and *tranſmit* the money to him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Thus flouriſh'd love, and beauty reign'd in ſtate,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Paſt is the gallantry, the fame remains,
Tranſmitted ſafe in Dryden's lofty ſcenes. *Granville.*

Shine forth, ye planets, with diſtinguiſh'd light;
Again *tranſmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmit.*] The act of tranſmitting; tranſmiſſion.

Beſides the *tranſmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their ſupernumerary pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*tranſmuable*, Fr. from *tranſmute.*] Capable of change; poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance.

It is no eaſy matter to demonſtrate that air is ſo much as convertible into water; how *tranſmutable* it is unto fleſh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

The fluids and ſolids of an animal body are eaſily *tranſmutable* into another. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *tranſmute.*] With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmutation*, Fr. *tranſmutatio*, from *tranſmuto*, Lat.] Change into another nature or ſubſtance. The great aim of alchemy is the tranſmutation of baſe metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's ſon, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *tranſmutation* a bear herd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *tranſmutation* of plants one into another, is *inter magnalia naturæ*, for the *tranſmutation* of ſpecies is, in the vulgar philoſophy, pronounced impoſſible; but ſeeing there appear ſome manifeſt inſtances of it, the opinion of impoſſibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*

The converſion into a body merely new, and which was not before; as ſilver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for diſtinction ſake, *tranſmutation.* *Bacon.*

The ſame land ſuffereth ſundry *tranſmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the courſe of nature, which ſeems delighted with *tranſmutations.* Water, which is a very fluid taſteleſs ſalt, ſhe changes by heat into vapour, which is a ſort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fuſible ſtone; and this ſtone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. *Newton.*

The ſuppoſed change of worms into flies is no real *tranſmutation*; but moſt of thoſe members, which at laſt become viſible to the eye, are exiſtent at the beginning, artificially compliſated together. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To TRANSMU'TE. *v. n.* [*tranſmuto*, Lat. *tranſmuer*, Fr.] To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment which is of ſheeps-ſkin, and therefore called golden, becauſe is was taught therein how other metals might be *tranſmuted.* *Raleigh.*

That metals may be *tranſmuted* one into another I am not ſatisfied of the fact. *Ray on the Creation.*

Patience ſov'reign o'er *tranſmuted* ill.
Vanity of Human Wiſhes.

TRANSMU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmute.*] One that tranſmutes.

TRA'NSOM. *n. ſ.* [*tranſenna*, Lat.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an inſtrument called a croſs ſtaff, being a piece of wood fixed acroſs with a ſquare ſocket upon which it ſlides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [*tranſparence*, French, from *tranſparent.*] Clearneſs; diaphaneity; tranſlucence; power of tranſmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt ſo long upon the clearneſs and *tranſparency* of the ſtream; but in Italy one ſeldom ſees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, moſt of them being muddy. *Addiſon.*

Another cauſe is the greater *tranſparency* of the veſſels occaſioned by the thinneſs and delicacy of their coats. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opaque.

Nor ſhines the ſilver moon one half ſo bright,
Through the *tranſparent* boſom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light,
Thou ſhin'ſt in every tear that I do weep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wait upon him with whom you ſpeak with your eye; for there be many wiſe men that have ſecret hearts and *tranſparent* countenances. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Each thought was viſible that roll'd within,
As through a cryſtal caſe the figur'd hours are ſeen;
And Heav'n did this *tranſparent* veil provide,
Becauſe ſhe had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryden.*

Her boſom appeared all of cryſtal, and ſo wonderfully *tranſparent*, that I ſaw every thought in her heart. *Addiſon.*

Tranſparent forms, too fine for mortal ſight,
Their fluid bodies half-diſſolv'd in light. *Pope.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *ſpecio*, Lat.] Tranſparent; pervious to the ſight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *tranſpicuous* air,
To the terreſtrial moon be as a ſtar. *Milton.*

Now thy wine's *tranſpicuous*, purg'd from all
Its earthy groſs, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuſe. *Phillips.*

To TRANSPI'ERCE. *v. n.* [*tranſpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *pierce.*] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth paſs,
Faſhions and works, and wholly doth *tranſpierce*
All this great body of the univerſe. *Raleigh.*

His forceful ſpear, which, hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood:
The ſides *tranſpierc'd* return a rattling ſound,
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came iſſuing through the wound. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRANSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpiration*, Fr.] Emiſſion in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *tranſpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot diſcern. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *tranſpiration* of the obſtructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*tranſpiro*, Lat. *tranſpirer*, French.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*tranſpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by inſenſible vapour.

The nuts when freſh got are full of a ſoft pulpy matter, which in time *tranſpires*, and paſſes through the ſhell. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. To eſcape from ſecreſy to notice: a ſenſe lately innovated from France, without neceſſity.

To TRANSPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place.*] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *tranſplaced* from the left ſide of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

To TRANSPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat. *tranſplanter*, Fr.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.

The nobleſt fruits *tranſplanted* in our iſle,
With early hope and fragrant bloſſoms ſmile. *Roſcomm.*

Salopian acres flouriſh with a growth,
Peculiar ſtil'd the Ottley; be thou firſt
This apple to *tranſplant.* *Phillips.*

If any *tranſplant* themſelves into plantations abroad, who are ſchiſmaticks or outlaws, ſuch are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To remove.

Of light the greater part he took
Tranſplanted from her cloudy ſhrine, and plac'd
In the ſun's orb. *Milton.*

He proſpered at the rate of his own wiſhes, being *tranſplanted* out of his cold barren dioceſe of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſplantation*, Fr.]

1. The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil.

It is confeſſed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love where it is kept fixed to its firſt object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cheriſhes, ſo as it needs no *tranſplantation*, or change of ſoil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noiſe have we had for ſome years about *tranſplantation* of diſeaſes, and transfuſion of blood. *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Moſt of kingdoms have throughly felt the calamities of forcible *tranſplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another to ſeek new ſeats, having loſt their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *tranſplantation* of Ulyſſes to Sparta. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſplant.*] One that tranſplants.

To TRANSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Latin; *tranſporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to *tranſport* the tidings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why ſhould ſhe write to Edmund! might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by word. *Shakeſpeare.*

Impoſe upon men the tranſportation of rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uſes, were made to *tranſport* men. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

A ſubterranean wind *tranſports* a hill
Torn from Pilorus. *Milton.*

In the diſturbances of a ſtate, the wiſe Pomponius *tranſported* all the remaining wiſdom and virtue of his country into the ſanctuary of peace and learning. *Dryden.*

2. To carry into baniſhment: as a felon.

We return after being *tranſported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

3. To ſentence as a felon to baniſhment.
4. To hurry by violence of paſſion.

You are *tranſported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you ſlander
The helms o' th' ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

They laugh as if *tranſported* with ſome fit
Of paſſion. *Milton.*

I ſhew him once *tranſported* by the violence of a ſudden paſſion. *Dryden.*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his ſhare in what is conquered; or if his romantick diſpoſition *tranſport* him ſo far as to expect little or nothing, they ſhould make it up in dignity. *Swift.*

5. To put into ecſtaſy; to raviſh with pleaſure.

Here *tranſported* I behold, *tranſported* touch. *Milton.*

Thoſe on whom Chriſt beſtowed miraculous cures were ſo *tranſported* with them, that their gratitude ſupplanted their obedience. *Decay of Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Tranſportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they ſtipulated with the Carthaginians to furniſh them with ſhips for *tranſport* and war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A veſſel of carriage; particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed.

Nor dares his *tranſport* veſſel croſs the waves,
With ſuch whoſe bones are not compos'd in graves. *Dryden.*

Some ſpoke of the men of war only, and others added the *tranſports.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Rapture; ecſtaſy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal bleſſing with gratitude, a ſpiritual one with ecſtaſy and *tranſport.* *South.*

TRANSPO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport.*] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me ſwift *tranſportance* to thoſe fields,
Where I may wallow in the lilly beds
Propos'd for the deſerver! *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

TRANSPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport.*]

1. Removal; conveyance; carriage.

Sir Francis Cottington and Mr. Endymion Porter had been ſent before to provide a veſſel for their *tranſportation.* *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

Some were not ſo ſolicitous to provide againſt the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our air, or by *tranſportation.* *Dryden.*

2. Baniſhment for felony.
3. Ecſtatick violence of paſſion.

All pleaſures that affect the body muſt needs weary, becauſe they tranſport, and all *tranſportation* is a violence; and no violence can be laſting but determines upon the falling of the ſpirits. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport.*] One that tranſports.

The pilchard merchant may reap a ſpeedy benefit by diſpatching, ſaving, and ſelling to the *tranſporters.* *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſpoſe.*] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſpoſer*, French; *tranſpoſitum*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina *tranſpoſed* ſignify, O England's ſovereign, thou haſt made us happy. *Camden's Rem.*

Tranſpoſe the propoſitions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the firſt and the ſubject of the ſecond. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *tranſpoſe*;
Angels are bright ſtill, though the brighteſt fell. *Shakeſp.*

TRANSPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpoſition*, Fr. from *tranſpoſe.*]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.
2. The ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is ſteady, and not liable to any accidental *tranſpoſition*, nor hath it ever ſhifted its ſtation. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To TRANSSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *ſhape.*] To transform; to bring into another ſhape.

I'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I ſaid thou hadſt a fine wit. Right, ſaid ſhe, a fine little one. Nay, ſaid I, he hath the tongues. That I believe, ſaid ſhe; for he ſwore a thing to me on Monday night which he forſwore on Tueſday morning; there's a double tongue: thus did ſhe *transſhape* thy particular virtues. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Noth.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*tranſubſtantier*, Fr.] To change to another ſubſtance.

O ſelf traitor, I do bring
The ſpider love which *tranſubſtantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

Nor ſeemingly, but with keen diſpatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat
To *tranſubſtantiate*; what redounds, tranſpires
Through ſpirits with eaſe. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſubſtantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romiſh church, in which the elements of the euchariſt are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of Chriſt.

How is a Romaniſt prepared eaſily to ſwallow, not only againſt all probability, but even the clear evidence of his ſenſes, the doctrine of *tranſubſtantiation*? *Locke.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſude.*] The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *tranſudation* of the liquors within the glaſs. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *ſudo*, Latin.] To paſs through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be tranſmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apoſthem, nor after, unleſs the humour break; becauſe they cannot *tranſude* through the bag of an apoſthem. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*tranſverſal*, Fr. *trans* and *verſalis*, Lat.] Running croſſwiſe.

An aſcending line, direct, as from ſon to father, or grandfather,

father, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *tranſverſal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

Transve'rsally. *adv.* [from *tranſverſal.*] In a croſs direction.

There are divers ſubtile enquiries and demonſtrations concerning the ſeveral propoſitions of ſwiftneſs and diſtance in an arrow ſhot vertically, horizontally, or *tranſverſally.* *Wilkins.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *adj.* [*tranſverſus,* Latin.] Being in a croſs direction.

His violent touch
Fled and purſu'd *tranſverſe* the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in ſtrait lines, part in *tranſverſe* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe claſp th' arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them ſo ſtrongly with a *tranſverſe* ſide-blow againſt that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley's Sermons.*

Transve'rsely. *adv.* [from *tranſverſe.*] In a croſs direction.

At Stonehenge the ſtones lie *tranſverſely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *tranſverſely,* both the ends ſhrink and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Transu'mption. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *ſumo,* Lat.] The act of taking from one place to another.

Tran'ters. *n. ſ.* Men who carry fiſh from the ſea-coaſts to ſell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. ſ.* [τꞃappe, Saxon; *trape,* Fr. *trappola,* Italian.]

1. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou ſhouldeſt, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a *trap.* *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The *trap* ſprings and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An ambuſh; a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lurking cloſely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenſer.*

God and your majeſty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

They continually laid *traps* to enſnare him, and made ſiniſter interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*

He ſeems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his leſſon for the day. *Dryden.*

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap,* or rook at ſpan-farthing. *Locke on Education.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abſtains. *King.*

To **Trap.** *v. a.* [τꞃappan, Saxon.]

1. To enſnare; to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to take by ſtratagem.

My brain, more buſy than the lab'ring ſpider,
Weaves tedious ſnares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakeſp.*

If you require my deeds, with ambuſh'd arms,
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with falſe alarms. *Dryden.*

2. [See **Trapping.**] To adorn; to decorate.

The ſteed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with poliſh'd ſteel, all ſhining bright,
And covered with th' atchievements of the knight. *Spenſ.*

To ſpoil the dead of weed is ſacrilege:
But leave theſe reliques of his living might
To deck his hearſe and *trap* his tomb black ſteed. *Fairy Queen.*

Lord Lucius preſented to you four milk-white horſes *trapt* in ſilver. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Trapdo'or. *n. ſ.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the ſeveral parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors,* and give the blood a free paſſage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, ſo as to give way into the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

To **Trape.** *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipſe:* probably of the ſame original with *drab.*] To run idly and ſluttiſhly about. It is uſed only of women.

Trapes. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *trape.*] An idle ſlatternly woman.

He found the ſullen *trapes*
Poſſeſt with the devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras.*

From door to door I'd ſooner whine and beg,
Than marry ſuch a *trapes.* *Gay's What D'ye Call It.*

Tra'pstick. *n. ſ.* [*trap* and *ſtick.*] A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A fooliſh ſwoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapſticks* that had no calfs. *Spectator,* Nº 559.

Trape'zium. *n. ſ.* [τραπέζιον; *trapeſe,* French.] A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel. *Dict.*

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

Trapezo'id. *n. ſ.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος; *trapeſoide,* Fr.] An irregular figure, whoſe four ſides are not parallel. *Dict.*

Tra'ppings. *n. ſ.* [This word Minſhew derives from *drap,* French, *cloath.*]

1. Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle.

Capariſons and ſteeds,
Baſes and tinſel *trappings,* gorgeous knights
At jouſt and tournament. *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dreſs; embelliſhments; external, ſuperficial, and trifling decoration.

Theſe indeed ſeem,
But I have that within which paſſeth ſhew;
Theſe but the *trappings* and the ſuits of woe. *Shakeſp.*

He has fair words, rich *trappings,* and large promiſes; but works only for his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*

Such pageantry be to the people ſhown;
There boaſt thy horſe's *trappings,* and thy own. *Dryden.*

Draw him ſtrictly ſo,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*

In ſhips decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded ſtern and painted ſides;
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

Trash. *n. ſ.* [*tros,* Iſlandick; *druſen,* German.]

1. Any thing worthleſs; droſs; dregs.

Lay hands upon theſe traitors, and their *traſh.* *Shakeſp.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *traſh.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals *traſh;* 'tis ſomething, nothing;
'Twas mine; 'tis his; and has been ſlave to thouſands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

More than ten Hollenſhed's, or Hall's, or Stow's,
Of trivial houſhold *traſh* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or ſmil'd. *Donne.*

The collectors only conſider, the greater fame a writer is in poſſeſſion of, the more *traſh* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*

Weak fooliſh man! will Heav'n reward us there
With the ſame *traſh* mad mortals wiſh for here? *Pope.*

2. A worthleſs perſon.

I ſuſpect this *traſh*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green ſickneſs.

O that inſtead of *traſh* thou'dſt taken ſteel. *Garth.*

4. I believe that the original ſignification of *traſh* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

To **Trash.** *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.

Being once perfected how to grant ſuits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To *traſh* for overtopping. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. To cruſh; to humble.

Not ſuch as was fit to be impoſed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *traſh* them, but ſuch as becomes an ingenuous people. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

Tra'shy. *adj.* [from *traſh.*] Worthleſs; vile; uſeleſs.

A judicious reader will diſcover in his cloſet that *traſhy* ſtuff, whoſe glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

To **Tra'vail.** *v. n.* [*travailler,* Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.

2. To be in labour; to ſuffer the pains of childbirth.

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children. *Iſa.* xxiii. 4.

She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered. *Rev.* xii. 2.

His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South's Sermons.*

To **Tra'vail.** *v. a.* To harraſs; to tire.

As if all theſe troubles had not been ſufficient to *travail* the realm, a great diviſion fell among the nobility. *Hayw.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haſte
His *travell'd* ſteps. *Milton.*

Tra'vail. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, ſo this doth require *travail.* *Hooker.*

Such impotent perſons as are unable for ſtrong *travail,* are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their paſture. *Spenſer.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Gen.* xxxviii.

To procure eaſy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too faſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Trave, Trave'l, or **Travi'se.** *n. ſ.* A wooden frame for ſhoeing unruly horſes. *Ainſworth.*

To **Tra'vel.** *v. n.* [This word is generally ſuppoſed originally the ſame with *travail,* and to differ only as particular from general: in ſome writers the word is written alike in all its ſenſes; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour,* and *travel* for *journey.*]

1. To make journeys: it is uſed for ſea as well as land, though ſometimes we diſtinguiſh it from *voyage,* a word appropriated to the ſea.

In the foreſt ſhall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanim. *Iſaiah,* xxi. 13.

Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*

Fain wou'd I *travel* to ſome foreign ſhore,
So might I to myſelf myſelf reſtore. *Dryden.*

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at leaſt that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

2. To paſs; to go; to move.

By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night ſtrangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shak.*

Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers perſons: I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shak.*

Thus flying Eaſt and Weſt, and North and South,
News *travell'd* with increaſe from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curioſity.

Nothing tends ſo much to enlarge the mind as *travelling,* that is, making a viſit to other towns, cities, or countries, beſide thoſe in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This ſhould be rather *travail.*

If we labour to maintain truth and reaſon, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;
Some time I ſhall ſleep out; the reſt I'll whiſtle. *Shakeſp.*

To **Tra'vel.** *v. a.*

1. To paſs: to journey over.

Thither to arrive I *travel* thus profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto moſt of the corporations, that they ſhall not be charged with garriſons, and they ſhall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchiſes. *Spenſer.*

Tra'vel. *n. ſ.* [*travail,* Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of paſſing from place to place.

Love had cut him ſhort,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-ſeat. *Dryden.*

Mingled ſend into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treaſures,
Which thy eaſtern *travel* views. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curioſity or inſtruction.

Let him ſpend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Travel in the younger ſort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon's Eſſays,* Nº 18.

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been uſed, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addiſ.*

2. Labour; toil. This ſhould be *travail:* as in Daniel.

He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*

What think'ſt thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult. *Milton.*

5. Labour in childbirth. This ſenſe belongs rather to *travail.*

Thy mother well deſerves that ſhort delight,
The nauſeous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. **Travels.** Account of occurrences and obſervations of a journey into foreign parts.

A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the tranſlation of many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Hiſtories engage the ſoul by ſenſible occurrences; as alſo voyages, *travels,* and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

Tra'veller. *n. ſ.* [*travailleur,* Fr. from *travel.*]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.

The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way
Therein did often quench his thirſty heat. *Fairy Queen.*

A little eaſe to theſe my torments give,
Before I go where all in ſilence mourn,
From whoſe dark ſhores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods ſometimes aſſumed human ſhape, and converſed upon earth with ſtrangers and *travellers.* *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. One who viſits foreign countries.

Farewel monſieur *traveller;* look you liſp and wear ſtrange ſuits, and diſable all the benefits of your own country. *Shak.*

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, then he that ſtayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller.* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They are *travellers* newly arrived in a ſtrange country, we ſhould therefore not miſlead them. *Locke.*

Tra'veltainted. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Harraſſed; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine ſcore and odd poſts: and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

TRAVERS. *adv.* [French.] Athwart; acroſs. Not uſed.

He ſwears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers,* athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tra'verse. *adv.* [*a travers,* French.] Croſſwiſe; athwart.

Bring water from ſome hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from thoſe drawing it *traverſe* to ſpread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverſe.* *Hayward.*

Trave'rse. *prep.* Through croſſwiſe.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and ſoon *traverſe*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

Tra'verse. *adj.* [*traverſus,* Lat. *traverſe,* French.] Lying acroſs; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverſe* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being ſtrong in all poſitions, may be truſted in croſs and *traverſe* work for Summers. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Tra'verse. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing laid or built croſs.

The Tirſan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage deſcended, there is a *traverſe* placed in a loft where ſhe ſitteth. *Bacon.*

Some wind inſtruments are blown at a ſmall hole in the ſide, which ſtraiteneth the breath at the firſt entrance; the rather in reſpect of their *traverſe* and ſtops above the hole, which performeth the fipple's part. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, croſſes, or obſtructs; croſs accident; thwarting obſtacle. This is a ſenſe rather French than Engliſh.

A juſt and lively picture of human nature in its actions, paſſions, and *traverſes* of fortune. *Dryden.*

He ſees no defect in himſelf, but is ſatisfied that he ſhould have carried on his deſigns well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverſes* not in his power. *Locke.*

To **Tra'verse.** *v. a.* [*traverſer,* Fr. It was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.]

1. To croſs; to lay athwart.

Myſelf, and ſuch
As ſlept within the ſhadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverſt* arms, and breath'd
Our ſufferance vainly. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

The parts ſhould be often *traverſed* or croſſed by the flowing of the folds which looſely encompaſs them, without fitting too ſtraight. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To croſs by way of oppoſition; to thwart with obſtacles.

This treatiſe has, ſince the firſt conception thereof, been often *traverſed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*

You ſave th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where ſuits are *travers'd,* and ſo little won,
That he who conquers is but laſt undone. *Dryden.*

John Bull thought himſelf now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog reſolved to *traverſe* this new project, and to make him uneaſy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To oppoſe ſo as to annul. A law term.

Without a good ſkill in hiſtory, and a new geography to underſtand him aright, one may loſe himſelf in *traverſing* the decree. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

4. To wander over; to croſs.

He many a walk *travers'd*
Of ſtatelieſt covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

The lion ſmarting with the hunter's ſpear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet diſmay'd;
In ſullen fury *traverſes* the plain,
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverſes* our vaſt Numidian deſarts
In queſt of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practiſes theſe boaſted virtues. *Addiſon's Cato.*

What ſeas you *travers'd* and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

5. To ſurvey; to examine thoroughly.

My purpoſe is to *traverſe* the nature, principles, and properties, of this deteſtable vice, ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

To **Tra'verse.** *v. n.* To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing.

To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee *traverſe,* to ſee thee here, to ſee thee there. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Tra'vesty. *adj.* [*traveſti,* Fr.] Dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous; burleſqued.

Trauma'tick. *adj.* [τραυματικός.] Vulnerary.

I deterged and diſpoſed the ulcer to incarn, and to do ſo I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Tray. *n. ſ.* [*tray,* Swediſh.] A ſhallow wooden veſſel in which meat or fiſh is carried.

Sift it into a *tray,* or bole of wood. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

No more her care ſhall fill the hollow *tray,*
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

Tra'ytrip. *n. ſ.* A kind of play, I know not of what kind.

Shall I play my freedom at *traytrip,* and become thy bond ſlave. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Tre'acherous. *adj.* [from *treachery.*] Faithleſs; perfidious; guilty of deſerting or betraying.

He bad the lion to be remitted
Unto his ſeat, and thoſe ſame *treacherous* vile
Be puniſh'd for their preſumptuous guile. *Hubberd.*

Deſire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
And ſaw the *treach'rous* goddeſs ſmile. *Swift.*

Tre'acherously. *adv.* [from *treacherous.*] Faithleſsly; perfidiouſly; by treaſon; by ſtratagem.

Then 'gan Carauſius tyrannize anew,
And him Alectus *treacherouſly* ſlew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Thou haſt ſlain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherouſly* haſt thou vanquiſh'd him. *Shakeſp.*

Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherouſly* poor fiſh beſet,
With ſtrangling ſnare, or winding net. *Donne.*

I treated, truſted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my beſt endeavours,
You *treacherouſly* practis'd to undo me,
Seduc'd my only child, and ſtole her. *Otway.*

They bid him ſtrike, to appeaſe the ghoſt
Of his poor father *treacherouſly* loſt. *Dryden's Juv.*

Tre'acherousness. *n. ſ.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiouſneſs.

TRE'ACHERY. *n. ſ.* [*tricherie,* French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

Tre'achetor. } *n. ſ.* [from *tricher, tricheur,* Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance.
Trea'chour. }

Good Claudius with him battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Diſguiſed ſlain. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing tract. *Fairy Queen.*

Tre'acle. *n. ſ.* [*triacle,* Fr. *triackle,* Dutch; *theriaca,* Lat.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

The phyſician that has obſerved the medicinal virtues of *treacle,* without knowing the nature of each of the ſixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*

Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*

2. Moloſſes; the ſpume of ſugar.

To **Tread.** *v. n.* pret. *trod.* part. paſſ. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Gothick; ꞇꞃeꝺan; Saxon; *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To ſet the foot.

He ne'er drinks,
But Timon's ſilver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe which perfume the air moſt, being trodden upon and cruſhed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore ſet whole alleys of them, to have the pleaſure when you walk or *tread.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thoſe dropping gums
Aſk riddance, if we mean to *tread* with eaſe. *Milton.*
Where'er you *tread* the bluſhing flow'rs ſhall riſe. *Pope.*

2. To trample; to ſet the feet in ſcorn or malice.

Thou
Muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our ſtreet, or elſe
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Thou ſhalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deut.* xxxiii.

3. To walk with form or ſtate.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground ſhrinks before his *treading.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Ye that ſtately *tread* or lowly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate as birds.

When ſhepherds pipe on oaten ſtraws;
When turtles *tread.* *Shakeſpeare.*

What diſtance between the *treading* or coupling, and the laying of the egg? *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They bill, they *tread*, Alcyone compreſs'd,
Seven days ſits brooding on her floating neſt. *Dryden.*

To **Tread.** *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.

Would I had never *trod* this Engliſh earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakeſpeare.*
He dy'd obedient to ſevereſt law;
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he ſaw. *Prior.*

2. To preſs under the foot.

Tread the ſnuff out on the floor to prevent ſtinking. *Swift.*

3. To beat; to track.

Full of briars is this working world.
—They are but burs: if we walk not in the *trodden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

4. To walk on in a formal or ſtately manner.

Methought ſhe *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

5. To cruſh under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will we *tread* them under that riſe againſt us. *Pſalm* xliv. 5.

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hung in the ſkies, and blazing as I travell'd,
'Till all my fires were ſpent; and then caſt downward
To be *trod* out by Cæſar? *Dryden's All for Love.*

6. To put in action by the feet.

They *tread* their wine-preſſes and ſuffer thirſt. *Job*, xxiv.

7. To love as the male bird the female.

He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden's Fables.*

Tread. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Footing; ſtep with the foot.

If the ſtreets were pav'd with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for ſuch *tread.* *Shakeſp.*
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of *tread*, are undiſtinguiſhable. *Milton.*
High above the ground
Their march was, and the paſſive air upbore
Their nimble *tread.* *Milton.*
The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
Gets wherewithal to cloath and buy him bread. *Dryden.*
How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
A diſh of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! *Swift.*

2. Way; track; path.

Cromwell is the king's ſecretary: further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The cocks part in the egg.

Tre'ader. *n. ſ.* [from *tread.*] He who treads.

The *treaders* ſhall tread out no wine in their preſſes. *Iſa.*

Tre'adle. *n. ſ.* [from *tread.*]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.

The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond the fore-ſide of the lathe, the greater will the ſweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be, and conſequently the more revolutions made at one tread. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

2. The ſperm of the cock.

Whether it is not made out of the garm, or *treadle* of the egg, ſeemeth of leſſer doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to be the cock's ſperm. *Derham.*

TRE'ASON. *n. ſ.* [*trahiſon*, French.] An offence committed againſt the dignity and majeſty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treaſon* and petit *treaſon.* High *treaſon* is an offence againſt the ſecurity of the commonwealth, or of the king's majeſty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compaſs or imagine *treaſon*, or the death of the prince, or the queen conſort, or his ſon and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldeſt daughter unmarried, or his eldeſt ſon's wife; or levy war againſt the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great ſeal, privy ſeal, or money; or knowingly to bring falſe money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the ſame; or to kill the king's chancellor, treaſurer, juſtice of the one bench, or of the other; juſtices in Eyre, juſtices of aſſize, juſtices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's ſeal manual, or privy ſignet; or diminiſhing or impairing the current money: and, in ſuch *treaſon*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king: and it is called *treaſon* paramount. Petit *treaſon* is when a ſervant kills his maſter, a wife her huſband; ſecular or religious kills his prelate: this *treaſon* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treaſons* are capital. *Cowel.*

Man diſobeying,
Diſloyal breaks his fealty, and ſins
Againſt the high ſupremacy of Heaven:
To expiate his *treaſon* hath nought left. *Milton.*
He made the overture of thy *treaſons* to us. *Shakeſp.*
Athaliah cried, *Treaſon, treaſon.* 2 *Kings*, xi. 14.

Tre'asonable. } *adj.* [from *treaſon.*] Having the nature
Tre'asonous. } or guilt of treaſon. *Treaſonous* is out of uſe.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
I know to be corrupt and *treaſonous.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.
Againſt the undivulg'd pretence I fight
Of *treas'nous* malice. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Moſt mens heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots, and *treaſonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

Were it a draught for June when ſhe banquets,
I wou'd not taſte thy *treaſonous* offer. *Milton.*

A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary ſecurity is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treaſonable.* *Swift.*

TRE'ASURE. *n. ſ.* [*treſor*, Fr. *theſaurus*, Latin.] Wealth boarded; riches accumulated.

An inventory, importing
The ſeveral parcels of his plate, his *treaſure*,
Rich ſtuffs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
They built *treaſure* cities. *Exod.* i. 11.

He uſed his laws as well for collecting of *treaſure*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treaſure* as well as ſilver, becauſe not decaying, and never ſinking much in value. *Locke.*

To **Tre'asure.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to repoſit; to lay up.

After thy hardneſs and impenitent heart thou *treaſureſt* up unto thyſelf wrath againſt the day of wrath. *Rom.* ii. 5.

Practical principles are *treaſured* up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, diſcovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*

No, my remembrance *treaſures* honeſt thoughts,
And holds not things like thee; I ſcorn thy friendſhip. *Rowe.*
Some thought it mounted to the lunar ſphere,
Since all things loſt on earth are *treaſur'd* there. *Pope.*

Tre'asurer. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treaſure.

This is my *treaſurer*, let him ſpeak
That I have reſerv'd nothing. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

Before the invention of laws, private affections in ſupreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treaſurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*

Tre'asurership. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſurer.*] Office or dignity of treaſurer.

He preferred a baſe fellow, who was a ſuitor for the *treaſurerſhip*, before the moſt worthy. *Hakewell.*

Tre'asurehouse. *n. ſ.* [*treaſure* and *houſe.*] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

Let there be any grief or diſeaſe incident to the ſoul of men, for which there is not in this *treaſurehouſe* a preſent comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker, b.* v.

Thou ſilver *treaſurehouſe*,
Tell me once more, what title doſt thou bear? *Shakeſp.*

Gather together into your ſpirit, and its *treaſurehouſe*, the memory, not only all the promiſes of God, but alſo the former ſenſes of the divine favours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Tre'asury. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorerie*, Fr.] A place in which riches are accumulated.

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck and ſumleſs *treaſuries.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy ſumptuous buildings
Have coſt a maſs of publick *treaſury.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treaſury* of life, when life itſelf
Yields to the theft. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He had a purpoſe to furniſh a fair caſe in that univerſity with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treaſury* of knowledge at Oxford. *Wotton.*

The ſtate of the *treaſury* the king beſt knows. *Temple.*

Phyſicians, by *treaſuries* of juſt obſervations, grow to ſkill in the art of healing. *Watts.*

To **Treat.** *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Lat.]

1. To negociate; to ſettle.

To *treat* the peace, a hundred ſenators
Shall be commiſſioned. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [*Tracto*, Lat.] To diſcourſe on.

3. To uſe in any manner, good or bad.

He *treated* his priſoner with great harſhneſs. *Spectator.*

Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
And the beſt men are *treated* like the worſt;
Do thou, juſt goddeſs, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinſick worth. *Pope.*

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their ſubjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain with expence.

To **Treat.** *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. ꞇꞃahꞇian, Saxon.]

1. To diſcourſe; to make diſcuſſions.

Of love they *treat* till th' ev'ning ſtar appear'd. *Milton.*

Abſence, what the poets call death in love, has given occaſion to beautiful complaints in thoſe authors who have *treated* of this paſſion in verſe. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To practiſe negotiation.

The king *treated* with them. 2 *Mac.* xiii. 22.

3. To come to terms of accommodation.

Inform us, will the emp'ror *treat?* *Swift.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

Treat. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate;
A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in ſtate. *Dryden.*

He pretends a great concern for his country, and inſight into matters: now ſuch profeſſions, when recommended by a *treat*, diſpoſe an audience to hear reaſon. *Collier.*

What tender maid but muſt a victim fall
For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were ſet,
In caniſters t' enlarge the little *treat.* *Dryden.*
The King of gods revolving in his mind
Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat.* *Dryden.*

Tre'atable. *adj.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent.

A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* diſſolution, than be ſuddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than ſnatched away. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of ſeaſons are leſs *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*

Tre'atise. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Diſcourſe; written tractate.

The time has been my fell of hair
Wou'd at a diſmal *treatiſe* rouze, and ſtir
As life were in't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſides the rules given in this *treatiſe* to make a perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required a long converſation with the beſt pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Tre'atment. *n. ſ.* [*traitment*, French.] Uſage; manner of uſing good or bad.

Scarce an humour or character which they have not uſed; all comes waſted to us: and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make ſuch plenteous *treatment.* *Dryd.*

Accept ſuch *treatment* as a ſwain affords. *Pope.*

Treaty. *n. ſ.* [*traité*, Fr.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure;
And ſtabliſh terms betwixt both their requeſts. *Fairy Q.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Echion
Let fall the guiltleſs weapon from his hand,
And with the veſt a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

3. For entreaty; ſupplication; petition; ſolicitation.

He caſt by *treaty* and by trains
Her to perſuade. *Spenſer.*
I muſt
To the young man ſend humble *treaties*, doge,
And palter in the ſhift of lowneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tre'ble. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplus*, *triplex*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I ſee,
That twofold balls and *treble* ſceptres carry. *Shakeſpeare.*
Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whoſe jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are ſet. *Sandys.*
All his malice ſerv'd but to bring forth
Infinite goodneſs, grace, and mercy ſhewn
On man by him ſeduc'd; but on himſelf
Treble confuſion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*
A lofty tow'r, and ſtrong on ev'ry ſide
With *treble* walls. *Dryden's Æn.*
The pious Trojan then his jav'lin ſent,
The ſhield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of ſolid braſs. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Sharp of ſound. A muſical term.

The ſharper or quicker percuſſion of air cauſeth the more *treble* ſound, and the lower or heavier the more baſe ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **Tre'ble.** *v. a.* [from the adjective; *triplico*, Latin; *tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monſtrous maſs. *Spenſer.*
I would not be ambitious in my wiſh,
To wiſh myſelf much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myſelf,
A thouſand times more fair. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
Aquarius ſhines with feebler rays,
Four years he *trebles*, and doubles ſix ſcore days. *Creech.*

To **Tre'ble.** *v. n.* To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, ſo doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*

Tre'ble. *n. ſ.* A ſharp ſound.

The *treble* cutteth the air ſo ſharp, as it returneth too ſwift to make the ſound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the ſweeteſt. *Bacon.*

The lute ſtill trembles underneath thy nail:
At thy well-ſharpen'd thumb from ſhore to ſhore,
The *trebles* ſqueak for fear, the baſes roar. *Dryden.*

Tre'bleness. *n. ſ.* [from *treble.*] The ſtate of being treble.

The juſt proportion of the air percuſſed towards the baſeneſs or *trebleneſs* of tones, is a great ſecret in ſounds. *Bacon.*

Tre'bly. *adv.* [from *treble.*] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

His jav'lin ſent,
The ſhield gave way; through treble plates it went
Of ſolid braſs, of linen *trebly* roll'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ſeed being ſo neceſſary for the maintenance of the ſeveral ſpecies, it is in ſome doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray.*

TREE. *n. ſ.* [*trie*, Iſlandick; *tree*, Daniſh.]

1. A large vegetable riſing, with one woody ſtem, to a conſiderable height.

Trees and ſhrubs, of our native growth in England, are diſtinguiſhed by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and theſe are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut *tree*, the hazel-nut *tree*, the beach, the cheſnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder *tree*, and the birch *tree.* 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew *trees.* 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and oſiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their ſeeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horſe-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of theſe ſome are pomiferous; as, apples and pears: and ſome bacciferous; as, the ſorb or ſervice *tree*, the white or hawthorn, the wild roſe, ſweet briar, currants, the great bilbery buſh, honey-ſuckle, joy. Pruniferous ones, whoſe fruit is pretty large and ſoft, with a ſtone in the middle; as, the blackthorn or ſloe *tree*, the black and white bullace *tree*, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the ſtrawberry *tree* in the weſt of Ireland, miſletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-fairing *tree*, the dog-berry *tree*, the ſea blackthorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holly, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and ſpindle *tree* or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut *tree*, the box *tree*, the common elm and aſh, the maple, the gaule or ſweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorſe, the lime *tree*, &c. *Millar.*

Sometime we ſee a cloud that's dragoniſh,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With *trees* upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*
Who can bid the *tree* unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakeſpeare.*

It is pleaſant to look upon a *tree* in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with bloſſoms, or laden with fruit, and caſting a pleaſant ſhade: but to conſider how this *tree* ſprang from a little ſeed, how nature ſhaped and fed it till it came to this greatneſs, is a more rational pleaſure. *Burnet.*

Trees ſhoot up in one great ſtem, and at a good diſtance from the earth, ſpread into branches: thus gooſeberries are ſhrubs, and oaks are *trees.* *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit:
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

Tree *Germander.* *n. ſ.* A plant.

Tree *of Life.* *n. ſ.* [*lignum vitæ*, Lat.] An evergreen: the wood is eſteemed by turners. *Millar.*

Tree *Primroſe.* *n. ſ.* A plant.

Treen. old plur. of *tree.*

Well run greenhood, got between
Under the ſand-bag he was ſeen;
Lowting low like a for'ſter green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

Treen. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obſolete.

Sir Thomas Rookeſby, being controlled for firſt ſuffering himſelf to be ſerved in *treen* cups, anſwered, Theſe homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of *treen* and pay gold and ſilver, than drink out of gold and ſilver and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

Tre'foil. *n. ſ.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] A plant.

The *trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, conſiſting of the ſtandard, the wings and keel coming out of the empalement together with the pointal covered with its fringed ſheath: it becomes a capſule hidden in the empalement, and full of ſeeds ſhaped like a kidney, adhering cloſe to the capſule when ripe: ſome have flowers, conſiſting of one leaf, and filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds: to this muſt be added, that the leaves grow by threes, ſeldom by four or fives, on a common footſtalk. *Millar.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a ſweet and beautiful child, ſtanding upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved graſs, in her hand. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some ſow *trefoil* or rye-graſs with their clover. *Mortim.*

TRE'ILLAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

Treillage is a contexture of pales to ſupport eſpalliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trev.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers, contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and caſcades, are romance writers. *Spectator*, N° 477.

TRE'LLIS. *n. ſ.* [French.] Is a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To **Tre'mble.** *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.]

1. To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake; to ſhudder.

My compaſſionate heart

Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it *trembles* by ſurmiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
God's name
And power thou *trembleſt* at. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.
Shew your ſlaves how cholerick you are,
And make your bondmen *tremble.* *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*
This judgment of the heavens that makes us *tremble,*
Touches us not with pity. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
They ſhall fear and *tremble.* *Jer.* xxxiii. 9.

When he heard the king, he fell into ſuch a *trembling* that he could hardly ſpeak. *Clarendon.*

Frighted Turnus *trembl'd* as he ſpoke. *Dryden's Æn.*
He ſhook the ſacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembl'd* heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his ſhaken curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryd.*
Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
May *tremble.* *Rowe.*

3. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top ſhall *tremble.* *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a maſs of water to have ſtood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quiver; to ſhake as a ſound.

Winds make a noiſe unequally, and ſometimes, when vehement, *tremble* at the height of their blaſt. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling.*] So as to ſhake or quiver.

Tremblingly ſhe ſtood,
And on the ſudden dropt. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*
Say what the uſe were finer opticks giv'n,
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To ſmart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *adj.* [*tremendus,* Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; aſtoniſhingly terrible.

There ſtands an altar where the prieſt celebrates ſome myſteries ſacred and *tremendous.* *Tatler,* Nº 57.

In that portal ſhou'd the chief appear,
Each hand *tremendous* with a brazen ſpear. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

TRE'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tremor,* Lat.]

1. The ſtate of trembling.

He fell into an univerſal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its ſtyptick and ſtimulating quality it affects the nerves, occaſioning *tremours.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

Theſe ſtars do not twinkle when viewed through teleſcopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which paſs through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and ſometimes contrary *tremors* fall at one and the ſame time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus,* Lat.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender *tremulous* Chriſtian is eaſily diſtracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, impreſſes a ſwift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath paſſing ſmooth does not. *Holder.*

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
The lambent light'nings ſhoot acroſs the ſky. *Thomſon.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tremulous.*] The ſtate of quivering.

TREN. *n. ſ.* A fiſh ſpear. *Ainſworth.*

To **TRENCH.** *v. a.* [*trancher,* Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gaſhes on his head. *Shakeſpeare.*
This weak impreſs of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water, and doth loſe his form. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Pioneers with ſpades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milton.*

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evelyn.*

Firſt draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry ſide
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*

The *trenching* plough or coulter is uſeful in paſture-ground, to cut out the ſides of trenches or drains. *Mortim.*

TRENCH. *n. ſ.* [*tranche,* Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coaſt build,
And with a *trench* encloſe the fruitful field. *Dryden's Æn.*

When you have got your water up to the higheſt part of the land, make a ſmall *trench* to carry ſome of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The citizens of Corioli have iſſued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
I ſaw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
William carries on the *trench,*
Till both the town and caſtle yield. *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant,* Fr.] Cutting; ſharp.

He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand,
With which he ſtruck ſo furious and ſo fell,
That nothing ſeem'd the puiſſance could withſtand. *Spenſer.*
Againſt a vanquiſh'd foe, their ſwords
Were ſharp and *trenchant,* not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir,* Fr.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more
I'll ſcrape *trencher,* nor waſh diſh. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
My eſtate deſerves an heir more rais'd,
Than one which holds a *trencher.* *Shakeſpeare.*

When we find our dogs, we ſet the diſh or *trencher* on the ground. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Their homely fare diſpatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *trenchers* next, and ſoon devour. *Dryden.*

Many a child may have the idea of a ſquare *trencher,* or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

2. The table.

How often haſt thou,
Fed from my *trencher,* kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feaſted. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

3. Food; pleaſures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declenſion of nature that could bring ſome men, after an ingenous education, to place their *ſummum bonum* upon their *trenchers,* and their utmoſt felicity in wine. *South's Sermons.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts tables; a paraſite.

He found all people came to him promiſcuouſly, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencherflies* and ſpungers. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *man.*] A feeder; an eater.

Paladius aſſured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the ſkilfulleſt *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*

You had muſty victuals, and he hath holp to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent ſtomach. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *mate.*] A table companion; a paraſite.

Becauſe that judicious learning of the ancient ſages doth not in this caſe ſerve the turn, theſe *trenchermates* frame to themſelves a way more pleaſant; a new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn. *Hooker, b.* v.

To **TREND.** *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It ſeems a corruption of *tend.*

The ſcouts to ſeveral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns explore
The coaſts and *trendings* of the crooked ſhore. *Dryden.*

TRE'NTALS. *n. ſ.* [*trente,* Fr.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of maſſes, to the tale of thirty, ſaid on the ſame account, according to a certain order inſtituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TRE'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [trendel, Saxon.] A thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle.*

TREPA'N. *n. ſ.* [*trepan,* Fr.]

1. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſkull.
2. A ſnare; a ſtratagem by which any one is enſnared. [Of this ſignification Skinner aſſigns for the reaſon, that ſome Engliſh ſhips in Queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great ſhew of friendſhip, into *Trapani,* a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtleſs animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan.* *Roſcommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendſhip in ſnares, hooks, and *trepan?* *South's Sermons.*

During the commotion of the blood and ſpirits, in which paſſion conſiſts, whatſoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reaſon: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances inſtead of arguments. *South's Sermons.*

To **TREPA'N.** *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner,* Fr.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her noſtrils, of the ſame ſmell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Few recovered of thoſe that were *trepanned.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To catch; to enſnare.

They *trepann'd* the ſtate, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Thoſe are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being inveſted with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing elſe but to mock and betray them into a ſplendid and magiſterial way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons.*

TREPHI'NE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall trepan; a ſmaller inſtrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I ſhewed a trepan and *trephine,* and gave them liberty to try both upon a ſkull. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TREPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trepidatio,* Latin.]

1. The ſtate of trembling.

The bow tortureth the ſtring continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

All objects of the ſenſes which are very offenſive, cauſe the ſpirits to retire; upon which the parts, in ſome degree, are deſtitute; and ſo there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 793.

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the ſpheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*
They paſs the planets ſev'n, and paſs the fix'd,
And that cryſtalline ſphere whoſe balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that firſt-mov'd. *Milton.*

2. State of terrour.

Becauſe the whole kingdom ſtood in a zealous *trepidation* of the abſence of ſuch a prince, I have been the more deſirous to reſearch the ſeveral paſſages of the journey. *Wotton.*

His firſt action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the ſucceſs of that great day, in ſuch *trepidation* of the ſtate, made every man meritorious. *Wotton.*

To **TRE'SPASS.** *v. n.* [*treſpaſſer,* Fr.]

1. To tranſgreſs; to offend.

If they ſhall confeſs their treſpaſs which they *treſpaſſed* againſt me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev.* xxvi. 43.

They not only contradict the general deſign and particular expreſſes of the Goſpel, but *treſpaſs* againſt all logick. *Norris.*

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and œconomy,
Moſt perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *treſpaſs'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *n. ſ.* [*treſpas,* Fr.]

1. Tranſgreſſion; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is ſuch, as baſeſt, and the meaneſt wretches
For pilf'rings, and moſt common *treſpaſs*
Are puniſh'd with. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The *treſpaſs* money and ſin money was the prieſts. *2 Kings.*

He ſhall bring his *treſpaſs* offering for his ſin. *Lev.* v. 6.

Will God incenſe his ire
For ſuch a petty *treſpaſs?* *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *n. ſ.* [from *treſpaſs.*]

1. An offender; a tranſgreſſor.
2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *treſpaſſer,* for which the owner may have an action of treſpaſs againſt me. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED. *adj.* [from *treſſé,* French.] Knotted or curled.

Nor this nor that ſo much doth make me mourn,
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd ſo dear,
Now loves a laſs that all his love doth ſcorn,
He plunged in pain his *treſſed* locks doth tear. *Spenſer.*

TRE'SSES. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*treſſe,* French; *treccia,* Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and ſtates,
Brandiſh your cryſtal *treſſes* in the ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her ſwelling breaſt
Naked, met his under the flowing gold
Of her looſe *treſſes* hid. *Milton.*
Adam had wove
Of choiceſt flow'rs a garland to adorn
Her *treſſes,* and her rural labours crown. *Milton.*
Fair *treſſes* man's imperial race enſnare,
And beauty draws us with a ſingle hair. *Pope.*
Then ceaſe, bright nymph! to mourn the raviſh'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the ſhining ſphere!
Not all the *treſſes* that fair hair can boaſt,
Shall draw ſuch envy as the lock you loſt. *Pope.*

TRE'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*treſteau,* Fr.]

1. The frame of a table.
2. A moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *tritus,* Latin.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *n. ſ.* [*trethingi,* low Latin, from *trethu,* Welſh, to tax.] Taxes; impoſts.

TREVE'T. *n. ſ.* [trefet, Saxon; *trepied,* French.] Any thing that ſtands on three legs: as, a ſtool.

TREY. *n. ſ.* [*tres,* Latin; *trois,* French.] A three at cards.

White-handed miſtreſs, one ſweet word with thee.
—Honey, milk, and ſugar; there is three.
—Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmſey.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.

TRI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *try.*]

1. Poſſible to be experimented; capable of trial.

For the more eaſy underſtanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I inſinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle.*

2. Such as may be judicially examined.

No one ſhould be admitted to a biſhop's chancellorſhip without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, ſince divers cauſes *triable* in the ſpiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD. *n. ſ.* [*trias,* Latin; *triade,* Fr.] Three united.

TRI'AL. *n. ſ.* [from *try.*]

1. Teſt; examination.

With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaſte the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he ſtart,
It is the fleſh of a corrupted heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Experience; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whoſe *trial* ſhall better publiſh his commendation. *Shak.*

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the ſeeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will ſprout within half an hour. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 520.

3. Experiment; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and ſcourgings. *Heb.*

4. Judicial examination.

Trial is uſed in law for the examination of all cauſes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm; the *trial* is the iſſue, which is tried upon the inditement, not the inditement itſelf. *Cowel.*

He hath reſiſted law,
And therefore law ſhall ſcorn him further *trial*
Than the ſeverity of publick power. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

5. Temptation; teſt of virtue.

Leſt our *trial,* when leaſt ſought,
May find us both perhaps far leſs prepar'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.
No ſuch company as then thou ſaw'ſt
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,
To ſee how thou could'ſt judge of fit and meet. *Milton.*

Every ſtation is expoſed to ſome *trials,* either temptations that provoke our appetites, or diſquiet our fears. *Rogers.*

6. State of being tried.

Good ſhepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love?
——It is to be all made of ſighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and ſervice,
All humbleneſs, all patience, and impatience;
All purity, all *trial,* all obſervance. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRIA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*triangle,* Fr. *triangulum,* Lat.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke.*

TRIA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*triangularis,* Latin.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof ſeem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
Theſe two the firſt and laſt proportions are. *Fairy Q.*

Though a round figure be moſt capacious for the honey, and moſt convenient for the bee; yet did ſhe not chuſe that, becauſe then there muſt have been *triangular* ſpaces left void. *Ray on the Creation.*

TRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*tribu,* French; *tribus,* Latin, from *trev, b* and *v* being labials of promiſcuous uſe in the ancient Britiſh words; *trev,* from *tir ef,* his lands, is ſuppoſed to be Celtick, and uſed before the Romans had any thing to do with the Britiſh government; to prove which Mr. Rowland offers many reaſons, which he mentions by imagining that *centuriæ* is derived from *trev,* ſuppoſing it to be the ſame with our *centrev,* importing a hundred *trevs* or *tribes.*]

1. A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the miſled multitude will ſee their error, ſuch extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Who now ſhall rear you to the ſun, or rank
Your *tribes,* and water from th' ambroſial fount. *Milton.*
Straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in *tribes,* and quit the ſavage wood,
Houſes to build. *Tate.*

I congratulate my country upon the increaſe of this happy *tribe* of men, ſince, by the preſent parliament, the race of freeholders is ſpreading into the remoteſt corners. *Addiſon.*

2. It is often uſed in contempt.

Folly and vice are eaſy to deſcribe,
The common ſubjects of our ſcribbling *tribe.* *Roſcommon.*

TRI'BLET or **TRIBO'ULET.** *n. ſ.* A goldſmith's tool for making rings. *Ainſworth.*

TRIBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tribulation,* Fr.] Proſecution; diſtreſs; vexation; diſturbance of life.

Tribulation being preſent cauſeth ſorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker, b.* v.

The juſt ſhall dwell,
And after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds. *Milton.*
Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in ſharp *tribulation,* and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation,* but in all time of our wealth, deliver us. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TRIBU'NAL. *n. ſ.* [*tribunal,* Latin and French.]

1. The ſeat of a judge.

I' th' market place, on a *tribunal* ſilver'd,
Cleopatra and himſelf in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*
He ſees the room
Where the whole nation does for juſtice come,
Under whoſe large roof flouriſhes the gown,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller.*
Here the *tribunal* ſtood. *Dryden's Æn.*

There is a neceſſity of ſtanding at his *tribunal,* who is infinitely wiſe and juſt. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii.

2. A court of juſtice.

Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal.* *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE. *n. ſ.* [*tribun, tribunus,* Latin.]

1. An officer of Rome choſen by the people.

Theſe are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do deſpiſe them.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNI'TIAL.
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } *adj.* [*tribunitius,* Latin.] Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counſels, not to inform. *Bacon.*

Oh happy ages of our anceſtors,
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers
One jail did all their criminals reſtrain. *Dryden's Juv.*

To ſtay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yours is the prize;
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village ſee. *Dryden.*

A landed youth, whom his mother would never ſuffer to look into a book for fear of ſpoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt muſt he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order. *Swift.*

2. One who performs the functions of another; a ſubſtitute.

An archbiſhop may not only excommunicate and interdict his ſuffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar.*] The benefice of a vicar.

This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and having never deſerted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.

The ſoul in the body is but a ſubordinate efficient, and *vicarious* and inſtrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his ſubſtitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*

What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel againſt the *vicarious* power of God in his ſoul. *Norris.*

VI'CARSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar.*] The office of a vicar.

VICE. *n. ſ.* [*vitium*, Latin.]

1. The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life.

No ſpirit more groſs to love
Vice for itſelf. *Milton.*

The foundation of error will lie in wrong meaſures of probability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong meaſures of good. *Locke.*

2. A fault; an offence. It is generally uſed for an habitual fault, not for a ſingle enormity.

No *vice*, ſo ſimple, but aſſumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;
More ſuffer by him that ſhall ſucceed. *Shakeſp.*

Ungovern'd appetite, a brutiſh *vice*. *Milton.*

I cannot blame him for inveighing ſo ſharply againſt the *vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

3. The fool, or punchinello of old ſhows.

I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,
Your need to ſuſtain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakeſpeare.*

His face made of braſs, like a *vice* in a game. *Tuſſer.*

4. [*Vijs*, Dutch.] A kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen.

He found that marbles taught him percuſſion; bottle-ſcrews, the *vice*; whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

5. Gripe; graſp.

If I but fiſt him once; if he come but within my *vice*. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. [*Vice*, Latin.] It is uſed in compoſition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or who has the ſecond rank in command: as *a* viceroy; vice-chancellor.

To **VICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw.

With all confidence he ſwears,
As he had ſeen't, or been an inſtrument
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

VI'CEADMIRAL. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *admiral.*]

1. The ſecond commander of a fleet.

The foremoſt of the fleet was the admiral: the rear-admiral was Cara Mahometes, an arch-pirate. The *vice*-admiral in the middle of the fleet with a great ſquadron of gallies, ſtruck ſail directly. *Knolles.*

2. A naval officer of the ſecond rank.

VI'CEADMIRALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *vice-admiral.*] The office of a vice-admiral.

The *vice-admiralty* is exerciſed by Mr. Trenanion. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another.

A vaſſal Satan hath made his *vice-agent*, to croſs whatever the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

VI'CED. *adj.* [from *viced.*] Vitious; corrupt.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er ſome high-*vic'd* city hang his poiſon
In the ſick air. *Shakeſpeare.*

VICEGE'RENT. *n. ſ.* [*vicem gerens*, Latin.] A lieutenant; one who is intruſted with the power of the ſuperiour, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in theſe; Remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's *vicegerent*. *Bacon.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unſhaken duty to his *vicegerent*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Sprat.*

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou ſend'ſt ſome heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,
Thus puniſh. *Dryden.*

Thou great *vicegerent* of the king;
In all affairs thou ſole director. *Swift.*

VICEGE'RENT. *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by ſubſtitution.

Whom ſend I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent Son! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milt.*

VICEGE'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vicegerent.*] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.

The authority of conſcience ſtands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VI'CENARY. *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY. *n. ſ.* [*viceroi*, Fr.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the reſt unvanquiſh'd,
Detract ſo much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but *viceroy* of the whole? *Shakeſpeare.*

Mendoza, *Viceroy* of Peru, was wont to ſay, that the government of Peru was the beſt place the King of Spain gave, ſave that it was ſomewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*

We are ſo far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally abſent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

VICEROYALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *viceroy.*] Dignity of a viceroy.

Theſe parts furniſh out *vice-royalties* for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addiſon.*

VI'CETY. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a *nice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point vice*, from the French perhaps, *point de vice*; whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactneſs. A word not uſed.

Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his ſtem;
With the peakiſh nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

VICI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearneſs; ſtate of being near.

The poſition of things is ſuch, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one inceſſantly invades the other. *Hale.*

The abundance and *vicinity* of country ſeats. *Swift.*

2. Neighbourhood.

He ſhall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*

Gravity alone muſt have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the ſun. *Bentley.*

VI'CINAGE. *n. ſ.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VICI'NAL.
VICI'NE. } *adj.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near; neighbouring.

Opening other *vicine* paſſages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the print of another near it. *Glanville.*

VI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *vice.*] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy curſe,
Servants of ſervants on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*

VICI'SSITUDE. [*viciſſitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion.

It makes through heav'n
Grateful *viciſſitude*, like day and night. *Milton.*

The rays of light are alternately diſpoſed to be reflected or refracted for many *viciſſitudes*. *Newton.*

This ſucceſſion of things upon the earth, is the reſult of the *viciſſitude* of ſeaſons, and is as conſtant as is the cauſe of that *viciſſitude*, the ſun's declination. *Woodward.*

2. Revolution; change.

During the courſe of the war, did the *viciſſitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulneſs. *Atterbury.*

Verſe ſweetens toil, however rude the ſound.
All at her work the village maiden ſings;
Nor as ſhe turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the ſad *viciſſitude* of things. *Giffard.*

VI'CONTIELS. In law *vicontiel* rents are certain farms, for which the ſheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are ſuch writs as are triable in the county court, before the ſheriff. *Bailey.*

VI'CTIM. *n. ſ.* [*victima*, Latin.]

1. A ſacrifice; ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice.

All that were authors of ſo black a deed,
Be ſacrific'd as *victims* to his ghoſt. *Denham.*

And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and ſnowy ſheep prepare. *Addiſon.*

2. Something deſtroyed.

Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*

VI'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*victor*, Latin.] Conqueror; vanquiſher; he that gains the advantage in any conteſt. *Victor* is ſeldom uſed with a genitive, and never but with regard to ſome ſingle action or perſon. We rarely ſay Alexander was *victor* of Darius, though we ſay he was *victor* at Arbela; but we never ſay he was *victor* of Perſia.

This ſtrange race more ſtrange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* ſeem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who ſeem'd o'erthrown, was miſtreſs of the field. *Sidn.*

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breaſt to breaſt,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakeſp.*

Although the *victor*, we ſubmit to Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

Say where and when
Their fight; what ſtroke ſhall bruiſe the *victor*'s heel. *Milton.*

Our Hebrew ſongs and harps in Babylon,
That pleas'd ſo well our *victor*'s ear, declare
That rather Greece from us theſe arts deriv'd. *Milton.*

Their hearts at laſt the vanquiſh'd re-aſſume,
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*

In love the *victors* from the vanquiſh'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they purſue that die. *Waller.*

Fortune's unjuſt; ſhe ruins oft the brave,
And him who ſhould be *victor*, makes the ſlave. *Dryden.*

Loſe not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor*'s hand. *Addiſon.*

VICTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*victorieux*, Fr.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conqueſt; ſuperiour in conteſt.

Victory doth more often fall by errour of the vanquiſhed, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*

The great Son return'd *victorious* with his ſaints. *Milton.*

That happy ſun, ſaid he, will riſe again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy ſee:
And I alone muſt view him riſe in vain,
Without one ray of all his ſtar for me. *Dryden.*

2. Producing conqueſt.

Sudden theſe honours ſhall be ſnatch'd away,
And curs'd for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Betokening conqueſt.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments. *Shakeſpeare.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victorious.*] With conqueſt; ſucceſsfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our ſuccours, *victoriouſly* through all difficulties. *Hamm.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *victorious.*] The ſtate or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY. *n. ſ.* [*victoria*, Latin.] Conqueſt; ſucceſs in conteſt; triumph.

At his nurſe's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns he ſhall aſcend
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exerciſed in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification and ſelf-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourſelves. It is a great inſtance of a *victory* over the moſt refractory paſſions. *Taylor.*

VI'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *victor.*] A female that conquers.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And ſhe ſhall be ſole *victreſs*; Cæſar's Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

VI'CTUAL.
VI'CTUALS. } *n. ſ.* [*victuailles*, Fr. *vittonaglia*, Ital.] Proviſion of food; ſtores for the ſupport of life; meat; ſuſtenance.

He landed in theſe iſlands, to furniſh himſelf with *victuals* and freſh water. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

You had muſty *victuals*, and he hath holp to eat it: he hath an excellent ſtomach. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles.*

They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to ſea by a ſtorm. *King Charles.*

To **VI'CTUAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore with proviſion for food.

Talbot, farewel;
I muſt go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'CTUALLER. *n. ſ.* [from *victuals.*] One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery againſt the haven, to impeach ſupply of victuals; yet the Engliſh *victuallers* ſurceaſed not to bring all things neceſſary. *Hayward.*

Their conqueſt half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*

VIDE'LICET. *adv.* [Latin.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

VIDU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *viduus*, Latin.] Widowhood.

To **VIE.** *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]

1. To ſhow, or practiſe in competition.

They *vie* power and expence with thoſe that are too high. *L'Eſtrange.*

You *vie* happineſs in a thouſand eaſy and ſweet diverſions. *Evelyn.*

2. In this paſſage the meaning ſeems to be, to add; to accumulate.

She hung about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
She *vied* ſo faſt,
That in a twink ſhe won me to her love. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **VIE.** *v. n.* To conteſt; to contend; to ſtrive for ſuperiority.

In a trading nation, the younger ſons may be placed in ſuch a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the beſt of their family. *Addiſon.*

The wool, when ſhaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudeſt Tyrian purple *vie*. *Addiſon.*

Now voices over voices riſe;
While each to be the loudeſt *vies*. *Swift.*

To **VIEW.** *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir.*]

1. To ſurvey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and *view* the country. *Joſh.* vii. 2.

Th' almighty Father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to *view*. *Milton.*

View not this ſpire, by meaſures giv'n,
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*

Whene'er we *view* ſome well-proportion'd dome,
No ſingle parts unequally ſurprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To ſee; to perceive by the eye.

With eyes aghaſt
View'd firſt their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

No more I hear, no more I *view*,
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Proſpect.

You ſhould tread a courſe
Pretty, and full of *view*; yea, haply, near
The reſidence of Poſthumus. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Vaſt and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehenſions of the uttermoſt objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*

Cut wide *views* through mountains to the plain,
You'll wiſh your hill, or ſhelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight; power of beholding.

Some ſafer reſolution I've in *view*. *Milton.*

I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*

Theſe things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear *view* into the ſtate of human liberty. *Locke.*

Inſtruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my *view* ſet all the bright abode,
And make my ſoul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Act of ſeeing.

Th' unexpected ſound
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Rouz'd with the noiſe, he ſcarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illuſions of his fear
Had giv'n this falſe alarm; but ſtraight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize, that are more remote. *Locke.*

4. Sight; eye.

She was not much ſtruck with thoſe objects that now preſented themſelves to her *view*. *Female Quixote.*

5. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleaſing path purſue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden.* }

6. Intellectual ſurvey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

7. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of ſight.

The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,
When now the Trojan navy was in *view*. *Dryden.*

8. Appearance; ſhow.

In that accompliſh'd mind,
Helpt by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the ſplendour of her *view*,
Dazzl'd before we never knew. *Waller.*

9. Diſplay; exhibition to the ſight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this miſtaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, becauſe he is leſs determined by wiſe conſiderations than a wiſe man? *Locke.*

10. Proſpect of intereſt.

No man ſets himſelf about any thing, but upon ſome *view* or other, which ſerves him for a reaſon. *Locke.*

11. Intention; deſign.

He who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees to the ſtate of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*

With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition againſt the Parthians, he paſſed through Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'EWLESS. *adj.* [from *view.*] Unſeen; not diſcernible by the ſight.

To be impriſon'd in the *viewleſs* winds,
And blown with reſtleſs violence about
The pendant world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Each ſtair myſteriouſly was meant, nor ſtood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n ſometimes
Viewleſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Swift through the valves the viſionary fair
Repaſs'd, and *viewleſs* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

Light-bounding from the earth, at once they riſe;
Their feet half *viewleſs* quiver in the ſkies. *Pope.*

VIGESIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vigeſimus*, Latin.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VI'GIL. *n. ſ.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*

Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-ey'd virgins keep,
And pitying ſaints, whoſe ſtatues learn to weep. *Pope.*

2. A faſt kept before a holiday.

He that out-lives this day, and ſees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feaſt his neighbours,
And ſay to-morrow is St. Criſpian. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Service uſed on the night before a holiday.

No altar is to be conſecrated without reliques, which placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfleet.*

The rivals call my muſe another way,
To ſing their *vigils* for th' enſuing day. *Dryden.*

4. Watch; forbearance of ſleep.

Though Venus and her ſon ſhou'd ſpare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy ſuſpend her ſleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and thoſe cutting paſſions which attend them. *Addiſ.*

Vi'gilance. } **Vi'gilancy.** } *n. ſ.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of ſleep.

Ulyſſes yielded unſeaſonably to ſleep, and the ſtrong paſſion for his country ſhould have given him *vigilance*. *Broome.*

2. Watchfulneſs; circumſpection; inceſſant care.

Shall Henry's conqueſt, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counſel die? *Shakeſp.*

No poſt is free, no place,
That guard and moſt unuſual *vigilance*
Does not attend my taking. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occaſions under the duke, ſaving his continual *vigilancy*, and voluntary hazard of his perſon. *Wotton.*

Of theſe the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in miſt
Of midnight vapour, glide obſcure. *Milton.*

We are enabled to ſubdue all other creatures; and uſe for our behoof the ſtrength of the ox, the ſagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*

3. Guard; watch.

In at this gate none paſs
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but ſuch as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumſpect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very ſhort, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of ſudden quickneſs; leſt that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceſſary, ſhould be waſted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places, and be *vigilant*:
If any noiſe or ſoldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

The treaſurer, as he was *vigilant* in ſuch caſes, had notice of the clerk's expiration ſo ſoon, that he procured the king to ſend a meſſage to the maſter of the rolls. *Clarendon.*

Vi'gilantly. *adv.* [from *vigilant*.] Watchfully; attentively; circumſpectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings ſo *vigilantly* obſerved every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

Vi'gorous. *adj.* [from *vigor*, Lat.] Forcible; not weakened; full of ſtrength and life.

Fam'd for his valour young;
At ſea ſucceſsful, *vigorous* and ſtrong! *Waller.*

Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified, but returns always freſh and *vigorous*. *Atterbury.*

Vi'gorously. *adv.* [from *vigour*.] With force; forcibly; without weakneſs.

The prince had two giant ſhips;
With his one ſo *vigorouſly* he preſs'd,
And flew ſo home, they could not riſe again. *Dryden.*

If the fire burns bright and *vigorouſly*, it is no matter by what means it was at firſt kindled. *South.*

That prince whoſe cauſe you eſpouſe ſo *vigorouſly*, is the principal in the war, and you but a ſecond. *Swift.*

Vi'gorousness. *n. ſ.* [from *vigour*.] Force; ſtrength.

He hath given excellent ſufferance and *vigorouſneſs* to the ſufferers, arming them with ſtrange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible reſolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*

VI'GOUR. *n. ſ.* [*vigor*, Latin.]

1. Force; ſtrength.

Sometimes went and ſometimes ran,
With ſupple joints, as lively *vigour* led. *Milton.*

Shame to be overcome,
Wou'd utmoſt *vigour* raiſe, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*

Pernicious fire wither'd all their ſtrength,
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton.*

The mind and ſpirit remains
Invincible, and *vigour* ſoon returns. *Milton.*

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal *vigour*. *Milton.*

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:
Witneſs theſe heaps of ſlaughter. *Dryden.*

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

3. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive elſe, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*

How does Carteſius all his ſinews ſtrain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain? *Blackmore.*

VILE. *adj.* [*vil*, French; *vilis*, Latin.]

1. Baſe; mean; worthleſs; ſordid; deſpicable.

Our caſe were miſerable, if that wherewith we moſt endeavour to pleaſe God, were in his ſight ſo *vile* and deſpicable as men's diſdainful ſpeech would make it. *Hooker.*

I diſdaining ſcorn'd, and craved death,
Rather than I would be ſo *vile* eſteem'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

He to-day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er ſo *vile*,
This day ſhall gentle his condition. *Shakeſpeare.*

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*

That ſinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens poſſeſs he muſt;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of duſt. *Fairfax.*

A ſpontaneous production is againſt matter of fact; a thing without example not only in man, but the *vileſt* of weeds. *Bentley.*

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Reſtor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

Vi'led. *adj.* [from *vile*, whence *revile*.] Abuſive; ſcurrilous; defamatory.

He granted life to all except to one, who had uſed *vil'd* ſpeeches againſt King Edward. *Hayward.*

Vi'lely. *adv.* [from *vile*.] Baſely; meanly; ſhamefully.

The Volſcians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shakeſpeare.*

How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with diſhonour,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,
A bloody corſe, about the walls of Troy. *A. Phillips.*

Vi'leness. *n. ſ.* [from *vile*.]

1. Baſeneſs; meanneſs; deſpicableneſs.

His *vileneſs* us ſhall never awe:
But here our ſports ſhall be:
Such as the golden world firſt ſaw,
Moſt innocent and free. *Drayton.*

Reflect on the eſſential *vileneſs* of matter, and its impotence to conſerve its own being. *Creech.*

Conſidering the *vileneſs* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durſt ever venture to aſk the potter, What doſt thou make? *Swift.*

2. Moral or intellectual baſeneſs.

Then, *vileneſs* of mankind!
Could one, alas! repeat me good or great,
Waſh my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*

To **Vi'lify.** *v. a.* [from *vile*.] To debaſe; to defame; to make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide,
To hear his ſovereign *vilify'd*. *Drayton.*

Their Maker's image
Forſook them, when themſelves they *vilify'd*
To ſerve ungovern'd appetite; and took
His image whom they ſerv'd. *Milton.*

The diſpleaſure of their prince, thoſe may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his perſon. *Addiſon.*

Many paſſions diſpoſe us to depreſs and *vilify* the merit of one riſing in the eſteem of mankind. *Addiſon.*

Vill. *n. ſ.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] A village; a ſmall collection of houſes. Little in uſe.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill*. *Hale.*

Vi'lla. *n. ſ.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country ſeat.

The antient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the ſea. *Addiſon.*

All vaſt poſſeſſions; juſt the ſame the caſe,
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chace. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*village*, French.] A ſmall collection of houſes in the country, leſs than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, ſheep coats, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſpeare.*

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done ſalutation to the morn. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are ſo; but, like the *village* curs,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakeſpeare.*

The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*

Thoſe *village*-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own ſabre gave,
In the vile habit of a *village* ſlave. *Pope.*

Vi'llager. *n. ſ.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himſelf a ſon of Rome
Under ſuch hard conditions. *Shakeſpeare.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick duſt,
I ſhall appear ſome harmleſs *villager*,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country geer. *Milton.*

If there are conveniencies of life, which common uſe reaches not, it is not reaſon to reject them, becauſe every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

Vi'llagery. *n. ſ.* [from *village*.] Diſtrict of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*? *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'LLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*vilain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Lat.]

1. One who held by a baſe tenure.

The Iriſh inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of ſlaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue, than if they had been made the king's free ſubjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather *villains*, who, uſing this time of their extreme feebleneſs, all together ſet upon them. *Sidney.*

O *villain*! *villain*! his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred *villain*! unnatural, deteſted, brutiſh *villain*! *Shak.*

What in the world,
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was ſtabbed to the heart by the hand of a *villain*, upon the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counſels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*

Vi'llanage. *n. ſ.* [from *villain*.]

1. The ſtate of a villain; baſe ſervitude.

They exerciſe moſt bitter tyranny,
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedneſs is like to ſinful *villanage*. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon every ſuch ſurrender and grant, there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himſelf; all the reſt were but tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be ſworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. Baſeneſs; infamy.

If in thy ſmoke it ends, their glories ſhine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

To **Vi'llanize.** *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debaſe; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by deſcent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;
But, as the firſt, the laſt of all the line,
Would, like the ſun, ev'n in deſcending ſhine. *Dryden.*

Theſe are the fools, whoſe ſtolidity can baffle all arguments; whoſe glory is in their ſhame, in the debaſing and *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beaſts. *Bentley.*

Vi'llanous. *adj.* [from *villain*.]

1. Baſe; vile; wicked.

2. Sorry.

Thou art my ſon; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villanous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare to exaggerate any thing deteſtable.

We ſhall loſe our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Vi'llanously. *adv.* [from *villanous*.] Wickedly; baſely.

The wandering Numidian falſified his faith, and *villanouſly* ſlew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himſelf. *Knolles.*

Vi'llanousness. *n. ſ.* [from *villainous*.] Baſeneſs; wickedneſs.

Vi'llany. *n. ſ.* [from *villain*; *villonnie*, old French.]

1. Wickedneſs; baſeneſs; depravity.

Truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villainy* is not without ſuch a rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe and innocence. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is the prince's jeſter; and the commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A wicked action; a crime.

No *villany*, or flagitious action was ever yet committed; but a lie was firſt or laſt the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

Such *villainies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to purſue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

Villa'tick. *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.

Evening dragon came,
Aſſailant on the perched rooſts,
And neſts in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton.*

VI'LLI. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

In anatomy, are the ſame as fibres; and in botany, ſmall hairs like the grain of pluſh or ſhag, with which, as a kind of excreſcence, ſome trees do abound. *Quincy.*

Vi'llous. *adj.* [*villoſus*, Latin.] Shaggy; rough.

The liquor of the ſtomach, which with faſting grows ſharp, and the quick ſenſation of the inward *villous* coat of the ſtomach, ſeem to be the cauſe of the ſenſe of hunger. *Arbuth.*

Vimi'neous. *adj.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,
Ten thouſand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her ſtudious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable.

He not *vincible* in ſpirit, and well aſſured that ſhortneſs of proviſion would in a ſhort time draw the ſeditious to ſhorter limits, drew his ſword. *Hayward.*

Becauſe 'twas abſolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the miſtake which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*

Vi'ncibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *vincible*.] Liableneſs to be overcome. *Dict.*

Vi'ncture. *n. ſ.* [*vinctura*, Latin.] A binding. *Bailey.*

Vinde'mial. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.

To **Vinde'miate.** *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] To gather the vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

Vindemia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To **VI'NDICATE.** *v. a.* [*vindico*, Latin.]

1. To juſtify; to ſupport; to maintain.

Where the reſpondent denies any propoſition, the opponent muſt directly *vindicate* and confirm that propoſition; *i. e.* he muſt make that propoſition the concluſion of his next ſyllogiſm. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.

We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be purſued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or puniſh infidelity. *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact ſubjection, and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearſon on the Creed.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his juſtice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tillotſon.*

Aſſemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy diſgrace. *Dryden.*

3. To aſſert; to claim with efficacy.

Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet juſtly has *vindicated* to himſelf. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world ſhall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryden.*

4. To clear; to protect.

God's ways of dealing with us, are by propoſition of terrors and promiſes. To theſe is added the authority of the commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interpoſition of the greateſt ſigns and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of his ſon. *Hammond.*

I may aſſert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

Vindica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate*.] Defence; aſſertion; juſtification.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She ſtill acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome.*

Vi'ndicative. *adj.* [from *vindicate*.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Publick revenges are for the moſt part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not ſo. *Vindicative* perſons live the life of witches, who, as they are miſchievous, ſo end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of aduſted choler, and the evaporations of a *vindicative* ſpirit. *Howel.*

Do not too many believe no zeal to be ſpiritual, but what is cenſorious or *vindicative*? Whereas no zeal is ſpiritual, that is not alſo charitable. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Diſtinguiſh betwixt a paſſion purely *vindicative*, and thoſe counſels where divine juſtice avenges the innocent. *L'Eſtr.*

Vindica'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; an aſſertor.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmoſt rigour; and conſequently a noble ſoul is better pleas'd with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

Vi'ndicatory. *adj.* [from *vindicator*.]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* puniſhments to take vengeance of his ſins, but probatory chaſtiſements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

2. Defenſory; juſtificatory.

Vindi'ctive. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Auguſtus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented himſelf with ſo ſmall a revenge. *Dryden.*

Vine. *n. ſ.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower conſiſts of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a roſe: the ovary, which is ſituated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many ſmall ſtones in each. The tree is climbing, ſending forth claſpers at the joints, by which it faſtens itſelf to what plant ſtands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The ſpecies are, 1. The wild *vine*, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parſley leav'd grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this ſort are very much powdered with white in the ſpring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good wine. 7. The white chaſſelas, or royal muſcadine: it is a large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black chaſſelas, or black muſcadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The red chaſſelas, or red muſcadine. 10. The burlake grape. 11. The white muſtat, or white Frontiniac. 12. The red Frontiniac. 13. The black Frontiniac. 14. The damaſk grape. 15. The white ſweet water. 16. The black ſweet water. 17. The white muſcadine. 18. The raiſin grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or heſperian. 22. The malmſey grape. 23. The malmſey muſcadine. 24. The red Hamburgh grape. 25. The black Hamburgh, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muſcat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria; called alſo the Jeruſalem muſcat and groſs muſcat. 28. The red muſcat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria. 29. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon. 31. The Alicant grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The grey Auvernat. 34. The raiſin muſcat. The late duke of Tuſcany, who was very curious in collecting all the ſorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was poſſeſſed of upwards of three hundred ſeveral varieties. *Millar.*

The *vine*-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Fairy Q.*

In her days every man ſhall eat in ſafety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants. *Shakeſpeare.*

The captain left of the poor to be *vine*-dreſſers. *2 Kings.*

Depending *vines* the ſhelving cavern ſcreen,
With purple cluſters bluſhing through the green. *Pope.*

Vi'negar. *n. ſ.* [*vinaigre*, French.]

1. Wine grown ſour.

Vinegar is made by ſetting the veſſel of wine againſt the hot ſun; and therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's bleſt beam turns *vinegar* more ſour. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically ſour.

Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of ſuch *vinegar* aſpect,
That they'll not ſhew their teeth in way of ſmile. *Shak.*

VI'NNEWED, or *Vinney*. *adj.* Mouldy. *Ainſworth.*

VI'NEYARD. *n. ſ.* [pingeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a barb'rous people. *Shakeſp.*

Though ſome had ſo ſurfeited in the *vineyards*, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generoſity of the Spaniards ſent them all home again. *Clarendon.*

VI'NOUS. *adj.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; conſiſting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to ſome partial ſolution made by the *vinous* ſpirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe
The ſmall remains of ſpirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *Phillips.*

VI'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year.

The beſt wines are in the drieſt *vintages*. *Bacon.*

Our firſt ſucceſs in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

VI'NTAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainſworth.*

VI'NTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who ſells wine.

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleaſes. *Howel.*

The *vintner*, by mixing poiſon with his wines, deſtroys more lives than any malignant diſeaſe. *Swift.*

VI'NTRY. *n. ſ.* The place where wine is ſold. *Ainſworth.*

VI'OL. *n. ſ.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

My tongue's uſe is to me no more,
Than an unſtringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſtrain a ſtring, ſtop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*

Loud o'er the reſt Cremona's trump doth ſound;
Me ſofter airs befit, and ſofter ſtrings
Of lute, or *viol*, ſtill more apt for mournful things. *Milt.*

VI'OLABLE. *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Reſembling violets.

To **VI'OLATE.** *v. a.* [*violo*, Latin.]

1. To injure; to hurt.

I queſtion thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the ſleep of thoſe
Whoſe dwelling God hath planted here in bliſs. *Milton.*

Kindneſs for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliſs, and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*

Ceaſe
To know what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.

Some of *violated* vows
'Twixt the ſouls of friend and friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe offences which are by their ſpecial qualities breaches of ſupernatural laws, do alſo, for that they are generally evil, *violate* in general that principle of reaſon, which willeth univerſally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

3. To injure by irreverence.

I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*

Forbid to *violate* the ſacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To raviſh; to deflower.

The Sabines *violated* charms
Obſcur'd the glory of his riſing arms. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*violatio*, Latin.]

1. Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred.

Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the courſe of their lives, who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reaſon, conſidered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addiſon.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakeſpeare.*

VIOLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*violator*, Latin.]

1. One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred.

May ſuch places, built for divine worſhip, derive a bleſſing upon the head of the builders, as laſting as the curſe that never fails to reſt upon the ſacrilegious *violators* of them. *South.*

2. A raviſher.

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakeſpeare.*

How does ſhe ſubject herſelf to the *violator*'s upbraidings and inſults. *Clariſſa.*

VI'OLENCE. *n. ſ.* [*violentia*, Latin.]

1. Force; ſtrength applied to any purpoſe.

To be impriſon'd in the viewleſs wind,
And blown with reſtleſs *violence* about. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the elements
At leaſt had gone to wreck, diſturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict, had not ſoon
Th' Eternal hung his golden ſcales. *Milton.*

2. An attack; an aſſault; a murder.

A noiſe did ſcare me from the tomb;
And ſhe, too deſperate, would not go with me:
But, as it ſeems, did *violence* on herſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Outrage; unjuſt force.

Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he ſaw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all fleſh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Eagerneſs; vehemence.

That ſeal
You aſk with ſuch *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Injury; infringement.

We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records, divine and human, deny an univerſal deluge. *Burnet.*

6. Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT. *adj.* [*violentus*, Latin.]

1. Forcible; acting with ſtrength.

A *violent* croſs wind blows. *Milton.*

2. Produced or continued by force.

The poſture we find them in, according to his doctrine, muſt be look'd upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent* ſtate can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force.

Conqueror death diſcovers them ſcarce men;
Violent or ſhameful death their due reward. *Milton.*

4. Unjuſtly aſſailant; murderous.

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shak.*

A foe ſubtile or *violent*. *Milton.*

5. Unſeaſonably vehement.

We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our conſciences would ſtorm and repine thereat. *Hooker.*

The covetous extortioner ſhould remember, that ſuch *violents* ſhall not take heaven, but hell by force. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Extorted; not voluntary.

Vows made in pain, are *violent* and void. *Milton.*

VI'OLENTLY. *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redreſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Flame burneth more *violently* towards the ſides, than in the midſt. *Bacon.*

Antient privileges muſt not, without great neceſſities, be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws urged rigorouſly. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

VI'OLET. *n. ſ.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, ſomewhat reſembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals repreſent the ſtandard, the two ſide ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, reſembles the iris. Out of the empalement ariſes the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. There are nine ſpecies. *Millar.*

When daiſies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſp.*

Sweet echo, ſweeteſt nymph that liv'ſt unſeen,
By ſlow Meander's margent green,
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*

It alters not our ſimple idea, whether we think that blue be in the *violet* itſelf, or in our mind only; and only the power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in the *violet* itſelf. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN. *n. ſ.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol*.] A fiddle; a ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

Praiſe with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Paiſe with *violins*, and lutes. *Sandys.*

Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs, and deſperation,
For the fair diſdainful dame. *Dryden.*

VI'OLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VI'PER. *n. ſ.* [*vipera*, Latin.]

1. A ſerpent of that ſpecies which brings its young alive, of which moſt are poiſonous.

A *viper* came out of the heat, and faſtened on his hand. *Acts*, xxviii. 3.

He'll gall of aſps with thirſty lips ſuck in;
The *viper*'s deadly teeth ſhall pierce his ſkin. *Sandys.*

Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they place ſuch great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a *viper*, than of a common puncture. This is no other than axungia viperina, preſently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*

2. Any thing miſchievous.

Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himſelf? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

VI'PERINE. *n. ſ.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *adj.* [*vipereus*, Latin, from *viper*.] Having the qualities of a *viper*.

My tender years can tell,
Civil diſſention is a *vip'rous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakeſp.*

We are peremptory to diſpatch
This *viperous* traitor. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some *vip'rous* critick may bereave
Th' opinion of thy worth for ſome defect. *Daniel.*

VIPER'S *bugloſs*. *n. ſ.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.

The characters are, the cup of the flower is large, and divided into five long ſlender ſegments; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, is ſhaped like a funnel, and ſomewhat inflected, having its upper part ſtretched, but in a greater length than the lower: the upper part, or galea of the flower, is divided into two; and the lower part, or beard, into three parts: in the middle of the flower are produced five ſtamina (or threads) which are reflexed. Each flower is ſucceeded by four ſeeds, which are in form of a viper's head. *Millar.*

VIPER'S *graſs*. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a ſemi-floſculous flower, conſiſting of many half florets, which reſt upon the embryoes, which are included in one common empalement, which is ſcaly: the embryoes afterwards become oblong ſeeds, which are furniſhed with down. *Millar.*

VIRA'GO. *n. ſ.*

1. A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man.

Melpomene repreſented like a *virago* or manly lady, with a majeſtick and grave countenance. *Peacham.*

To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And ſwift as lightening to the combat flies. *Pope.*

2. It is commonly uſed in deteſtation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VI'RELAY. *n. ſ.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A ſort of little ancient French poem, that conſiſted only of two rhymes and ſhort verſes, with ſtops. *L'Acad.*

The mournful muſe in mirth now liſt ne maſk,
As ſhe was wont in youngth and ſummer days;
But if thou algate luſt like *virelays*,
And looſer ſongs of love to underſong. *Spenſer.*

The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady ſung a *virelay*:
And ſtill at every cloſe ſhe would repeat
The burden of the ſong, the daiſy is ſo ſweet. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT *adj.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded.

In theſe, yet freſh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'RGE. *n. ſ.* [*virga*, Latin, better *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] A dean's mace.

Suppoſe him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his ſeat;
The ſilver *virge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cuſhion ſide. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN. *n. ſ.* [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]

1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.

This aſpect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The beſt regarded *virgins* of our clime
Have lov'd it too. *Shakeſpeare.*

Senſeleſs bauble!
Art thou a fœdary for this act, and look'ſt
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The damſel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Gen.* xxiv. 16.

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator. *Shakeſpeare.*

Much leſs can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*

2. A woman not a mother. Unuſual.

Likeſt to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proſerpina from Jove. *Milton.*

3. Any thing untouched or unmingled.

Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn with leſs ſmoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*

I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marſhes of Cheſhire. *Woodward.*

Below the upper was a deep bed of ſand only, which I weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*

4. The ſign of the zodiack in which the ſun is in Auguſt.

Thence down amain by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN. *adj.* Befitting a virgin; ſuitable to a virgin; maidenly.

Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet roſed over with the *virgin* crimſon of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

What ſays the ſilver with her *virgin* hue? *Shakeſp.*

With eaſe a brother o'ercame
The formal decencies of *virgin*-ſhame. *Cowley.*

To **VI'RGIN.** *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin.

A kiſs
Long as my exile, ſweet as my revenge!
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er ſince. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

VI'RGINAL. *adj.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

On the earth more fair was never ſeen,
Of chaſtity and honour *virginal*. *Fairy Queen.*

Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shakeſp.*

Purity is a ſpecial part of this ſuperſtructure, reſtraining of all deſires of the fleſh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chaſtity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To **VI'RGINAL.** *v. n.* To pat; to ſtrike as on the virginal. A cant word.

Sill *virginalling* upon thy palm. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *n. ſ.* [more uſually *virginals*.] A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe commonly uſed by young ladies.

The muſician hath produced two means of ſtraining ſtrings. The one is ſtopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the ſhortneſs of the ſtring, as in harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*virginitas*, Latin.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.

You do impeach your modeſty too much,
To truſt the opportunity of night,
And the ill counſel of a deſart place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakeſp.*

Natural *virginity* of itſelf is not a ſtate more acceptable to God; but that which is choſen in order to the conveniencies of religion, and ſeparation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*

VI'RILE. *n. ſ.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

VIRI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*virilité*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile*.]

1. Manhood; character of man.

The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*. *Rambler.*

2. Power of procreation.

The great climacterical was paſt, before they begat children, or gave any teſtimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of ſixty-five. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *n. ſ.* Properly *vermilion*. A red colour.

Ægle, the faireſt Nais of the flood,
With a *vermilion* dye his temples ſtain'd. *Roſcommon.*

VI'RTUAL. *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the ſenſible or material part.

Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into ſmith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a *virtual* tranſition, without communication of ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

Love not the heav'nly ſpirits? And how their love
Expreſs they? by looks only? or, do they mix
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* pow'r, and warm'd. *Milton.*

Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence ſometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'RTUALLY. *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not formally.

They are *virtually* contained in other words ſtill continued. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Such is our conſtitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addiſon.*

To **VI'RTUATE.** *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious.

Potable gold ſhould be endued with a capacity of being aſſimilated to the innate heat, and radical moiſture; or at leaſt *virtuated* with a power of generating the ſaid eſſentials. *Harvey.*

VI'RTUE. *n. ſ.* [*virtus*, Latin.]

1. Moral goodneſs.

Either I'm miſtaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falſtaff. *Shakeſpeare.*

If there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he muſt delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in muſt be happy. *Addiſon.*

Virtue only makes our bliſs below. *Pope.*

The character of Prince Henry is improved by Shakeſpeare; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we ſee a dawn of greatneſs and *virtue*. *Shakeſp. Illuſtr.*

2. A particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady,
And ſhe is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous *virtues*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Remember all his *virtues*,
And ſhew mankind that goodneſs is your care. *Addiſon.*

3. Medicinal quality.

All bleſt ſecrets,
All you unpubliſh'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without *virtue* from thoſe that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

4. Medicinal efficacy.

An eſſay writer muſt practiſe the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addiſon.*

5. Efficacy; power.

If neither words, nor herbs will do, I'll try ſtones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Where there is a full purpoſe to pleaſe God, there, what a man can do, ſhall, by *virtue* thereof, be accepted. *South.*

They are not ſure, by *virtue* of ſyllogiſm, that the concluſion certainly follows from the premiſes. *Locke.*

This they ſhall attain, partly in *virtue* of the promiſe made by God; and partly in *virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*

He uſed to travel through Greece, by *virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addiſon.*

6. Acting power.

Jeſus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark*, v. 30.

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without viſible or material action.

She moves the body, which ſhe doth poſſeſs;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue*'s touch. *Davies.*

8. Bravery; valour.

Truſt to thy ſingle *virtue*; for thy ſoldiers
Took their diſcharge. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The conqueſt of Paleſtine, with ſingular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom ſome few generations. *Raleigh.*

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.

In the Greek poets, as alſo in Plautus, the œconomy of poems is better obſerved than in Terence; who thought the ſole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the ſticking in of ſentences, as ours do the forcing in of jeſts. *B. Johnſon.*

10. One of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy.

Thrones, domination, princedoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milton.*

A winged *virtue* through th' etherial ſky,
From orb to orb unwearied doſt thou fly. *Tickell.*

VI'RTUELESS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

All ſecond cauſes, together with nature herſelf, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether ſilent, *virtueleſs*, and dead. *Raleigh.*

Virtueleſs ſhe wiſht all herbs and charms,
Wherewith falſe men increaſe their patients harms. *Fairfax.*

Some would make thoſe glorious creatures *virtueleſs*. *Hakewell.*

VIRTUO'SO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture.

Methinks thoſe generous *virtuoſi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*

Virtuoſo, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them. And amongſt our French painters, the word *vertueux* is underſtood in the ſame ſignification. *Dryden.*

This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuoſi* of that time. *Tatler*, Nº 52.

Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work; and the *virtuoſo's* of France covered a little vault with artificial ſnow. *Addiſon.*

VI'RTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Morally good.

If his occaſion were not *virtuous*,
I ſhould not urge it half ſo faithfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shakeſpeare.*

What ſhe wills to do or ſay,
Is wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Milton.*

Favour'd of Heav'n, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domeſtick good combines:
Happy that houſe! his way to peace is ſmooth. *Milton.*

2. [Applied to women.] Chaſte.

Miſtreſs Ford, the modeſt wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her huſband! *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Done in conſequence of moral goodneſs.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* act inflames the mind. *Dryden.*

4. Efficacious; powerful.

With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic ſun,
Produces, with terreſtrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, ſo many precious things. *Milton.*

5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.

Out of his hand,
That *virtuous* ſteel he rudely ſnatch'd away. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Lifting up his *virtuous* ſtaff on high,
He ſmote the ſea, which calmed was with ſpeed. *Spenſer.*

He own'd that *virtuous* ring and glaſs. *Milton.*

6. Having medicinal qualities.

Some obſerve that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without virtue; the *virtuous* is taken from the beaſt that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without virtue, from thoſe that feed where no ſuch herbs are. *Bacon.*

The ladies ſought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They ſqueez'd the juice; and cooling ointment made. *Dryden.*

VI'RTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

The Gods are my witneſſes, I deſire to do *virtuouſly*. *Sidney.*

In ſum, they taught the world no leſs *virtuouſly* how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

They that mean *virtuouſly*, and yet do ſo,
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not from grey hairs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our paſt life, when *virtuouſly* ſpent,
Muſt to our age thoſe happy fruits preſent. *Denham.*

The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuouſly* educated. *Addiſon.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *virtuous*.] The ſtate or character of being virtuous.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomert, and *virtuouſneſs* of Belphœbe; and the laſciviouſneſs of Helenora. *Spenſer.*

VI'RULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *virulent*.] Mental poiſon; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterneſs.
VI'RULENCY. }

Diſputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

It inſtills into their minds the utmoſt *virulence*, inſtead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addiſon.*

The whigs might eaſily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged this intemperance of ſpeech, and *virulence* of pen, in the moſt proſtitute of their party. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT. *adj.* [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Latin.]

1. Poiſonous; venemous.
2. Poiſoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterneſs.

VI'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*viſage*, Fr. *viſaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely uſed but with ſome ideas of diſlike or horrour.

Phebe doth behold
Her ſilver *viſage* in the watry glaſs,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed graſs. *Shakeſp.*

When ſhe ſhall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flea thy wolfiſh *viſage*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Whereto ſerves mercy,
But to confront the *viſage* of offence. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

With hoſtile frown,
And *viſage* all inflam'd, firſt thus began. *Milton.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His goary *viſage* down the ſtream was ſent;
Down the ſwift Hebrus to the Leſbian ſhore. *Milton.*

Love and beauty ſtill that *viſage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*

To **VI'SCERATE.** *v. a.* [*viſcera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VI'SCID. *adj.* [*viſcidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *viſcid*.]

1. Glutinouſneſs; tenacity; ropineſs.

This motion in ſome human creatures may be weak, in reſpect to the *viſcidity* of what is taken, ſo as not to be able to propel it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Cathartícks of mercurials precipitate the *viſcidities* by their ſtypticity. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*viſcoſité*, Fr. from *viſcous*.]

1. Glutinouſneſs; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, denſity, *viſcoſity*, tenuity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A glutinous ſubſtance.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after ſome diſtance, retracteth unto itſelf, as is obſervable in drops of ſyrups, and ſeminal *viſcoſities*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'SCOUNT. *n. ſ.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.]

Viſcount ſignifies as much as ſheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our anceſtors the Saxons. *Viſcount* alſo ſignifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of among us till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*

VISCOU'NTESS. *n. ſ.* [from *viſcount*. *Viſcount* and *viſcounteſs* are pronounced *vicount* and *viconteſs*.] The lady of a vicount; a peereſs of the fourth order.

VI'SCOUS. *adj.* [*viſqueux*, French; *viſcoſus*, Latin.] Glutinous; ſticky; tenacious.

The cauſe of the ſcouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a ſubtle ſpirit, which ſevereth and divideth any thing that is foul and *viſcous*. *Bacon.*

Holly is of ſo *viſcous* a juice as they make bird-lime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*viſibilité*, Fr. from *viſible*.]

1. The ſtate or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *viſibility* upon the dimneſs of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly diſcoverable; conſpicuouſneſs.

They produced this as an inſtance againſt the perpetual *viſibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceaſed to be a true church. *Stillingfleet.*

In theſe, the *viſibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly conſiſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

VI'SIBLE. *n. ſ.* [*viſible*, Fr. *viſibilis*, Latin.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

Viſibles work upon a looking-glaſs, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which reſemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

On this mount he appeared; under this tree
Stood *viſible*;
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*

Each thought was *viſible*, that roll'd within,
As through a cryſtal caſe the figur'd hours are ſeen. *Dryden.*

A long ſeries of anceſtors ſhews the native luſtre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the leaſt ſpot is *viſible* on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. Diſcovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *viſible* ſpirits
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,
Humanity muſt perforce prey on itſelf,
Like monſters of the deep. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Apparent; open; conſpicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more *viſible* than before. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *viſible*.] State or quality of being viſible.

VI'SIBLY. *adv.* from *viſible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being *viſibly* governed by the ſun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; ſo much as is occaſioned by the advance of the ſun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *viſibly* our ſupplications, our threatnings; enough to ſee the face, and to underſtand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*viſion*, Fr. *viſio*, Latin.]

1. Sight; the faculty of ſeeing.

Anatomiſts, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and moſt thick coat called the dura mater, can then ſee through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And theſe pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cauſe of *viſion*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Theſe theorems being admitted into optics, there would be ſcope enough of handling that ſcience voluminouſly, after a new manner; not only by teaching thoſe things which tend to the perfection of *viſion*, but alſo by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The act of ſeeing.

Viſion in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *viſion* there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

3. A ſupernatural appearance; a ſpectre; a phantom.

The day ſeems long, but night is odious;
No ſleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *viſions* ſtrange. *Sidney.*

Laſt night the very gods ſhew'd me a *viſion*. *Shakeſp.*

God's mother deign'd to appear to me;
And, in a *viſion*, full of majeſty,
Will'd me to leave my baſe vocation. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Him God vouchſaf'd,
To call by *viſion*, from his father's houſe,
Into a land which he will ſhew him. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. A dream; ſomething ſhewn in a dream. A dream happens to a ſleeping, a viſion may happen to a waking man. A dream is ſuppoſed natural, a viſion miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:
The murd'rers come; now help, or I am ſlain!
'Twas but a *viſion* ſtill, and *viſions* are but vain. *Dryd.*

The idea of any thing in our mind, no more proves the exiſtence of that thing, than the *viſions* of a dream make a true hiſtory. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY. *adj.* [*viſionnaire*, Fr. from *viſion*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination.

No more theſe ſcenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to reſt the *viſionary* maid. *Pope's Eloiſa to Abelard.*

2. Imaginary; not real; ſeen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer diſtance hoarſely bray'd;
The hunter cloſe purſu'd the *viſionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any ſkill in dreams, let me know whether I have the ſame place in the real heart, that I had in the *viſionary* one. *Addiſon.*

Our victories only led us to further *viſionary* proſpects; advantage was taken of the ſanguine temper which ſucceſs had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY. } *n. ſ.* [*viſionaire*, Fr.] One whoſe imagination is diſturbed.
VI'SIONIST. }

The lovely *viſionary* gave him perpetual uneaſineſs. *Female Quixote.*

To **VI'SIT.** *v. a.* [*viſiter*, French; *viſito*, Latin.]

1. To go to ſee.

You muſt go *viſit* the lady that lies in.—I *viſit* her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Virgins *viſited* by angel pow'rs. *Pope.*

2. [In ſcriptural language.] To ſend good or evil judicially.

When God *viſiteth*, what ſhall I anſwer him? *Job*, xxxi.

Thou ſhalt be *viſited* of the Lord with thunder. *Iſa.* xxix.

When I *viſit*, I will *viſit* their ſin upon them. *Ex.* xxxii.

God *viſit* thee in good things. *Judith*, xiii. 20.

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God ſhall *viſit* us with ſo fatal an event. *Swift.*

3. To ſalute with a preſent.

Samſon *viſited* his wife with a kid. *Judges*, xv. 1.

4. To come to a ſurvey, with judicial authority.

The biſhop ought to *viſit* his dioceſe every year in perſon. *Ayliffe.*

To **VI'SIT.** *v. n.* To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other.

VI'SIT. *n. ſ.* [*viſite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to ſee another.

In a deſigned or accidental *viſit*, let ſome one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

VI'SITABLE. *adj.* [from *viſit*.] Liable to be viſited.

All hoſpitals built ſince the reformation, are *viſitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VI'SITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *viſit*.] One who goes to ſee another.

He alone
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *viſitant* approach'd, thus ſpake. *Milton.*

One viſit begins an acquaintance; and when the *viſitant* comes again, he is no more a ſtranger. *South.*

Edward the Firſt, who had been a *viſitant* in Spain, upon action in the holy land, fixed both our pounds by the meaſures of the Eaſt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Griev'd that a *viſitant* ſo long ſhou'd wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,
Inſtant he flew. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i. *l.* 160.

VISITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*viſito*, Latin.]

1. The act of viſiting.

He comes not
Like to his father's greatneſs; his approach,
So out of circumſtance and ſudden, tells us,
'Tis not a *viſitation* fram'd, but forc'd
By need and accident. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

What would you with the princeſs?——
——Nothing but peace and gentle *viſitation*. *Shakeſp.*

2. Object of viſits.

O flow'rs,
My early *viſitation* and my laſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. [*Viſitation*, Fr.] Judicial viſit or perambulation.

The biſhop ought to viſit his dioceſe every year in perſon, unleſs he omits the ſame becauſe he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to ſend his arch-deacon, which was the original of the arch-deacon's *viſitation*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Judicial evil ſent by God; ſtate of ſuffering judicial evil.

That which thou doſt not underſtand when thou readeſt, thou ſhalt underſtand in the day of thy *viſitation*. For many ſecrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*

5. Communication of divine love.

The moſt comfortable *viſitations* God hath ſent men from above, have taken eſpecially the times of prayer as their moſt natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *viſitor*.] Belonging to a judicial viſitor.

Some will have it, that an arch-deacon does of common right execute this *viſitatorial* power in his archdeaconry; but others ſay that an archdeacon has a *viſitatorial* power only of common right *per modum ſimplicis ſcrutinii*, as being biſhop's vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VI'SITER. *n. ſ.* [from *viſit*.]

1. One who comes to ſee another.

Here's ado to lock up honeſty and honour from the acceſs of gentle *viſitors*. *Shakeſpeare.*

You ſee this confluence, this great flood of *viſiters*. *Shak.*

Conſumptives of this degree entertain their *viſiters* with ſtrange rambling diſcourſes of their intent of going here and there. *Harvey.*

I have a large houſe, yet I ſhould hardly prevail to find one *viſiter*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine. *Swift to Gay.*

2. [*Viſiteur*, Fr.] An occaſional judge; one who regulates the diſorders of any ſociety.

The *viſiters* expell'd the orthodox; they, without ſcruple or ſhame, poſſeſs'd themſelves of their colleges. *Walton.*

To him you muſt your ſickly ſtate refer;
Your charter claims him as your *viſiter*. *Garth.*

Whatever abuſes have crept into the univerſities, might be reformed by ſtrict injunctions to the *viſitors* and heads of houſes. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

VI'SNOMY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *phyſiognomy*.] Face; countenance. Not in uſe.

Twelve gods do ſit around in royal ſtate,
And Jove in midſt with awful majeſty,
To judge the ſtrife between them ſtirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *viſnomy*
Eath to be known, but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenſer.*

VI'SIVE. *adj.* [*viſif*, Fr. *viſus*, Latin.] Formed in the act of ſeeing.

This happens when the axis of the *viſive* cones, diffuſed from the object, fall not upon the ſame plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depreſſed or elevated than that which enters the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'SOR. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written *viſard*, *viſar*, *viſor*, *vizard*, *vizor*. I prefer *viſor*, as neareſt the Latin *viſus*, and concurring with *viſage*, a kindred word; *viſiere*, French.] A maſk uſed to disfigure and diſguiſe.

I fear, indeed, the weakneſs of my government before, made you think ſuch a maſk would be grateful unto me; and my weaker government ſince, makes you pull off the *viſor*. *Sidney.*

This loutiſh clown is ſuch that you never ſaw ſo ill-favoured a *viſar*; his behaviour ſuch, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

By which deceit doth maſk in *viſor* fair,
And caſt her colours dyed deep in grain,
To ſeem like truth, whoſe ſhape ſhe well can fain. *Spenſer.*

But that thy face is, *vizor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with uſe of evil deeds,
I wou'd eſſay, proud queen, to make thee bluſh. *Shakeſp.*

One *viſor* remains,
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shak.*

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars uſe a head-piece, or *vizor*. *Broome's Odyſſey Notes.*

VI'SORED. *v. n.* [from *viſor*. Maſked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Haſt thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *viſor'd* falſhood and baſe forgery. *Milton.*

VI'STA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] View; proſpect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man ſtands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is aſtoniſhed at the ſpacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifulleſt *viſta's* that the eye can paſs through. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The finiſh'd garden to the view
Its *viſta's* opens, and its alleys green. *Thomſon's Spring.*

VI'SUAL. *adj.* [*viſuel*, French.] Uſed in ſight; exerciſing the power of ſight; inſtrumental to ſight.

An eye thruſt forth ſo as it hangs a pretty diſtance by the *viſual* nerve, hath been without any power of ſight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered ſight. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The air,
No where ſo clear, ſharpen'd his *viſual* ray
To objects diſtant far. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Then purg'd with euphraſy and rue
The *viſual* nerve; for he had much to ſee. *Milton.*

Inward light, alas,
Puts forth no *viſual* beam! *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

VI'TAL. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; neceſſary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindneſs and affliction, ſtretched ſo far beyond his limits with this exceſs of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep ſafe his *vital* ſpirits. *Sidney.*

All nature laughs, the groves are freſh and fair;
The ſun's mild luſtre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*

2. Relating to life.
Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakeſp.*
On the rock a ſcanty meaſure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace. *Dryden.*

3. Containing life.
Spirits that live throughout;
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In intrails, heart, or head, liver, or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
On the watry calm,
His brooding wings the Spirit of God outſpreads;
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid maſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Being the ſeat of life.
The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. So diſpoſed as to live. Little uſed, and rather Latin than Engliſh.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the ſeventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but the progreſſion thereto to be meaſured by rule. *Brown.*

6. Eſſential; chiefly neceſſary.
Know grief's *vital* part
Conſiſts in nature, not in art. *Bp. Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vital.*] Power of ſubſiſting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by incubation, or how elſe, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

For the ſecurity of ſpecies produced only by ſeed, Providence hath endued all ſeed with a laſting *vitality*, that if by any accident it happen not to germinate the firſt year, it will continue its fecundity twenty or thirty years. *Ray.*

VI'TALLY. *adv.* [from *vital.*] In ſuch a manner as to give life.

The organical ſtructure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the ſoul, is the workmanſhip of a moſt wiſe, powerful, and beneficent Maker. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *n. ſ.* [Without the ſingular.] Parts eſſential to life.
By fits my ſwelling grief appears,
In riſing ſighs, and falling tears,
That ſhow too well the warm deſires,
The ſilent, ſlow, conſuming fires,
Which on my inmoſt *vitals* prey,
And melt my very ſoul away. *Phillips.*

VITE'LLARY. *n. ſ.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg ſwims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the ſperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; ſince the *vitellary*, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To VI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To deprave; to ſpoil; to make leſs pure.

The ſun in his garden gives him the purity of viſible objects, and of true nature, before ſhe was *vitiated* by luxury. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The organs of ſpeech are managed by ſo many muſcles, that ſpeech is not eaſily deſtroyed, though often ſomewhat *vitiated* as to ſome particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of thoſe *vitiated* humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undiſtinguiſhing complaiſance will *vitiate* the taſte of the readers, and miſguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to cenſure. *Garth.*

A tranſpoſition of the order of the ſacramental words, in ſome men's opinion, *vitiates* baptiſm. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VITIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vitiate.*] Depravation; corruption.

The foreſaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's *vitiation* by malign, putrid vapours ſmoking throughout the veſſels. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To VITILI'TIGATE. *v. n.* [*vitioſus* and *litigo*, Lat.] To contend in law.

VITILITIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vitilitigate.*] Contention; cavillation.
I'll force you by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitilitigation.* *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vitioſus*, Lat.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverſeneſs, and *vitioſity* of man's will, as the only cauſe that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with, unſucceſsful. *South's Sermons.*

VI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*vicieux*, Fr. *vitioſus*, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; oppoſite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions.
Make known
It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulneſs,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
Witneſs th' irreverent ſon
Of him who built the ark; who, for the ſhame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curſe,
"Servant of ſervants," on his *vitious* race. *Milton.*
Wit's what the *vitious* fear, the virtuous ſhun;
By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are ſo ill diſciplin'd as the Engliſh; which cannot well be otherwiſe, while the common ſoldiers have before their eyes the *vitious* example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2. Corrupt; having phyſical ill qualities.

When *vitious* language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedneſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Here, from the *vicious* air and ſickly ſkies,
A plague did on the dumb creation riſe. *Dryden.*

VI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vitious.*] Not virtuouſly; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vitious.*] Corruptneſs; ſtate of being vitious.
When we in our *vitiouſneſs* grow hard,
The wiſe gods ſeal our eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

What makes a governor juſtly deſpiſed is *vitiouſneſs* and ill morals. Virtue muſt tip the preacher's tongue, and the ruler's ſceptre with authority. *South.*

VI'TREOUS. *adj.* [*vitré*, Fr. *vitreus*, Lat.] Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs; reſembling glaſs.

The hole anſwers to the pupil of the eye; the cryſtalline humour to the lenticular glaſs; the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the phlegm is too viſcous, or ſeparates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid ſtate; this viſcous phlegm ſeems to be the *vitreous* petuite of the ancients. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VI'TREOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vitreous.*] Reſemblance of glaſs.

VITRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from *vitrificate.*] Convertible into glaſs.

To VITRI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glaſs.

We have metals *vitrificated*, and other materials, beſides thoſe of which you make glaſs. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vitrification*, Fr. from *vitrificate.*] Production of glaſs; act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs.

For *vitrification* likewiſe, what metals will endure it? Alſo, becauſe *vitrification* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrification* will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the groſſer part itſelf run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glaſs; and in the *vitrification* of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the *vitrification* of brick and metals. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of *vitrification*, depends the art of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle on Colours.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr. *vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glaſs.

Metals will *vitrify*; and perhaps ſome portion of the glaſs of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glaſs metal, will make the whole maſs more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-ſlag, *vitrified*, has in it cortices incompaſſing one another, like thoſe in agates. *Woodward.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become glaſs; to be changed into glaſs.

Chymiſts make veſſels of animal ſubſtances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire; for all earth, which hath any ſalt or oil in it, will turn to glaſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VI'TRIOL. *n. ſ.* [*vitriol*, Fr. *vitriolum*, Lat.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the foſſil acid ſalt. *Woodward.*

I rubbed it with the *vitriol*-ſtone *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

VI'TRIOLATE.
VI'TRIOLATED. } *adj.* [*vitriolé*, Fr. from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; conſiſting of vitriol.

Iron may be diſſolved by any tart, ſalt, or *vitriolated* water. *Bacon.*

The water having diſſolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolate* corpuſcles ſwimming in the liquor, by their occurſions conſtituted little maſſes of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair *vitriolate* colour. *Boyle.*

VITRIO'LICK.
VITRI'OLOUS. } *adj.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Reſembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperoſe of Mars, by ſome called ſalt of ſteel, made by the ſpirits of vitriol or ſulphur, will, after ablution, be attracted by the loadſtone: and therefore whether thoſe ſhooting ſalts partake but little of ſteel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* ſpirits fixed unto ſalt by the effluvium or odour of ſteel, is not without good queſtion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Theſe ſalts have ſomewhat of a nitrous taſte, but mixed with a ſmatch of a *vitriolick.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

By over-fermentation, or long-keeping, wine becomes ſharp as in hock, like the *vitriolick* acidity. *Floyer.*

VI'TULINE. *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blame worthy. *Ainſworth.*

To VITU'PERATE. *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr. *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to cenſure.

VITUPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; cenſure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or *vituperation* of rature. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VIVA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vivax*, Latin.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we ſhould allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be ſo *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS.
VIVA'CITY. } *n. ſ.* [*vivacité*, Fr. from *vivacious.*]

1. Livelineſs; ſpritelineſs.

They are eſteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, ſurvive ſome days the loſs of their heads and hearts; ſo vigorous is their *vivacity.* *Boyle.*

He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longævity; length of life.

Fables are raiſed concerning the *vivacity* of deer; for neither are their geſtation nor increment ſuch as may afford an argument of long life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'VARY. *n. ſ.* [*vivarium*, Lat.] A warren. *Ainſworth.*

VIVE. *adj.* [*vif*, Fr. *vivus*, Lat.] Lively; forcible; preſſing.

By a *vive* and forcible perſuaſion, he moved him to a war upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

VI'VENCY. *n. ſ.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of ſupporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a diſtinct and indiſputable way of *vivency*, or anſwering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and deſcending conſtitutions, they are determined by ſeminalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'VES. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper among horſes.

Vives is much like the ſtrangles; and the chief difference is, that for the moſt part the ſtrangles happen to colts and young horſes while they are at graſs, by feeding with their heads downwards; by which means the ſwelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horſes at any age and time, and is more particularly ſeated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Farrier's Dict.*

VI'VID. *adj.* [*vividus*, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; ſtriking.

The liquor, retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again. *Boyle.*

To make theſe experiments the more manifeſt, ſuch bodies ought to be choſen as have the fulleſt and moſt *vivid* colours, and two of thoſe bodies compared together. *Newton.*
Ah! what avail his gloſſy varying dyes?
The *vivid* green his ſhining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breaſt that flames with gold. *Pope.*

2. Spritely; active.

Body is a fit workhouſe for ſprightly, *vivid* faculties to exerciſe and exert themſelves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may loſe its improvement. *Watts.*

VI'VIDLY. *adv.* [from *vivid.*] With life; with quickneſs; with ſtrength.

In the moon we can with excellent teleſcopes diſcern many hills and vallies, whereof ſome are more and ſome leſs *vividly* illuſtrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper, ſhade. *Boyle on Colours.*

Senſitive objects affect a man, in the ſtate of this preſent life, much more warmly and *vividly* than thoſe which affect only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

VI'VIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vivid.*] Life; vigour; quickneſs.

VI'VIFICAL. *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To VIVI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Lat.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.
2. To recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the eſſential properties.

VIVIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificate.*] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICK. *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the ſun's ſalutary and *vivifick* beams, all motion would ceaſe, and nothing be left but darkneſs and death. *Ray.*

To VI'VIFY *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old ſnow, of a reddiſh colour, and dull of motion; which would ſhew, that ſnow hath in it a ſecret warmth, elſe it could hardly *vivify.* *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nouriſh. *Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as ſoon as *vivified*, creep into the ſtomach for nutriment. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

VIVI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing the young alive; oppoſed to *oviparous.*

When we perceive that batts have teats, it is not unreaſonable to infer, they give ſuck; but whereas no other flying animals have theſe parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* excluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their ſpecies might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to very ſmall numbers. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

If birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been ſo great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. *Ray on the Creation.*

VI'XEN. *n. ſ.*

Vixen or *fixen* is the name of a ſhe-fox; otherwiſe applied to a woman whoſe nature and condition is thereby compared to a ſhe-fox. *Verſtegan.*
O! when ſhe's angry, ſhe's keen and ſhrewd;
She was a *vixen*, when ſhe went to ſchool;
And though ſhe be but little, ſhe is fierce. *Shakeſp.*

See a pack of ſpaniels, called lovers, in a hot purſuit of a two-legged *vixen*, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be ſingled out by one. *Wycherly.*

VIZ. *n. ſ.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unneceſſary word.
That which ſo oft by ſundry writers
Has been apply'd t' almoſt all fighters,
More juſtly may b' aſcrib'd to this,
Than any other warrior, *viz.*
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a ſoldier. *Hudibras.*

The chief of all ſigns which the Almighty endued man with, is human voice, and the ſeveral modifications thereof by the organs of ſpeech, *viz.* the letters of the alphabet, formed by the ſeveral motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, *viz.* one thing greater or ſtronger, caſting the reſt behind, and rendering it leſs ſenſible by its oppoſition. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

VI'ZARD. *n. ſ.* [*viſiere*, Fr. See VISOR.] A maſk uſed for diſguiſe.

Let the ſuits of the maſkers be graceful, and ſuch as become the perſon when the *vizards* are off. *Bacon.*
Æſchylus
Brought *vizards* in a civiler diſguiſe. *Roſcommon.*

A lye is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it. *South.*

Ye ſhall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of ſeeming ſanctity. *Atterbury.*

He miſtook it for a very whimſical ſort of maſk; but upon a nearer view he found, that ſhe held her *vizard* in her hand. *Addiſon.*

To VI'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſk.
Degree being *vizarded*,
Th' unworthieſt ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shakeſp.*

VI'ZIER. *n. ſ.* [properly *Wazir.*] The prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire.

He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the baſſas. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
This grand *vizier* preſuming to inveſt
The chief imperial city of the weſt;
With the firſt charge compell'd in haſte to riſe,
His treaſure, tents, and cannon, left a prize. *Waller.*

U'LCER. *n. ſ.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A ſore of continuance; not a new wound.
Thou anſwer'ſt, ſhe is fair;
Pour'ſt in the open *ulcer* of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakeſp.*
My *ulcers* ſwell,
Corrupt and ſmell. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*
Inteſtine ſtone and *ulcer*, colick pangs. *Milton.*

While he was dreſſing that opening, other abſceſſes were raiſed, and from the ſeveral apoſtemations ſinuous *ulcers* were made. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To U'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Lat.] To diſeaſe with ſores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An crid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in ſuch as have their lungs *ulcerated.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ULCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ulceration*, Fr. *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; ſore.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifeſt. *Arbuth.*

U'LCEROUS. *adj.* [*ulceroſus*, Latin.] Afflicted with ſores.
Strangely viſited people,
All ſwoln and *ulc'rous* he cures. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

An *ulcerous* diſpoſition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appoſitely termed cauſes of a pulmonique conſumption. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

U'LCEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ulcerous.*] The ſtate of being ulcerous.

U'LCERED. *adj.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer.*] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Æſculapius went about with a dog and a ſhe-goat; the firſt for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diſeaſes of the ſtomach. *Temple.*

ULI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*uliginoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fiſhings upon the coaſt of Italy, was only a collection of the corallin particles. *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE. *adj.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the laſt reſort; being the laſt in the train of conſequences.
I would be at the worſt; worſt is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repoſe. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happineſs. *Addiſon.*

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a conſequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

U'LTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *ultimate.*] In the laſt conſequence.

Charity is more extenſive than either of the two other graces, which center *ultimately* in ourſelves; for we believe, and we hope for our own ſakes: but love, which is a more diſintereſted principle, carries us out of ourſelves, into deſires and endeavours of promoting the intereſts of other beings. *Atterbury.*

Truſt in our own powers, *ultimately* terminates in the friendſhip of other men, which theſe advantages aſſure to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ULTI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The laſt ſtage; the laſt conſequence. A word very convenient, but not in uſe.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that proceſs. *Bacon.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *n. ſ.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithſtanding theſe are brown, ceaſe not to be ſoft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine.* *Dryden.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *adj.* [*ultra marinus*, Lat.] Being beyond the ſea; foreign. *Ainſworth.*

ULTRAMO'NTANE. *adj.* [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ultro*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

U'MBEL. *n. ſ.* In botany, the extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pedicles or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening ſo as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*

UMBE'LLATED. *adj.* In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

UMBELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footſtalks, proceeding from the ſame centre; and chiefly appropriated to ſuch plants whoſe flowers are compoſed of five leaves, as fennel and parſnip. *Dict.*

U'MBER. *n. ſ.*

1. *Umber* is a ſad colour; which grind with gum-water, and lighten it with a little ceruſe, and a ſhive of ſaffron. *Peach.*

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* ſmirch my face. *Shakeſp.*

Umbre is very ſenſible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can diſpute with it. *Dryden.*

The *umbres*, ochres, and minerals, found in the fiſſures, are much finer than thoſe found in the ſtrata. *Woodward.*

2. A fiſh. [*thymallus*, Lat.]

The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do ſo in other nations, thoſe in England differ nothing but in their names. *Walton's Angler.*

U'MBERED. *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Latin.] Shaded; clouded.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire anſwers fire; and through their paly flames
Each battle ſees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shakeſpeare.*

UMBI'LICAL. *adj.* [*umbilicale*, Fr. from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel.

Birds are nouriſhed by *umbilical* veſſels, and the navel is manifeſt a day or two after excluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

In a calf, the *umbilical* veſſels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ, received into ſo many ſockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Ray.*

U'MBLES. *n. ſ.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*

U'MBO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The point, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in ſmall hanks,
Cloſe as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fierceſt foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

U'MBRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ombrage*, French.]

1. Shade; ſkreen of trees.

O, might I here
In ſolitude live ſavage; in ſome glade
Obſcur'd, where higheſt woods, impenetrable
To ſtar, or ſun-light, ſpread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Men ſwelt'ring run
To grots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* ſeek
Of woven arborets. *Phillips.*

2. Shadow; appearance.

The reſt are *umbrages* quickly diſpelled; the aſtrologer ſubjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramhall.*

The opinion carries no ſhew of truth nor *umbrage* of reaſon of its ſide. *Woodward.*

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the maſs, and collecting of it in another, has miſled ſome, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in ore expoſed to the air. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. Reſentment; offence; ſuſpicion of injury.

Although he went on with the war, yet it ſhould be but with his ſword in his hand, to bend the ſtiffneſs of the other party to accept of peace: and ſo the king ſhould take no *umbrage* of his arming and proſecution. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*ombragieux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding ſhade.

Umbrageous grots and caves of cool receſs. *Milton.*

Walk daily in a pleaſant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*

The ſtealing ſhower is ſcarce to patter heard,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves. *Thomſon.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *umbrageous*.] Shadineſs.

The exceeding *umbrageouſneſs* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and ſhadowed life of man; through which the ſun of juſtice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the ſhadow of death, till it pleaſed Chriſt to climb the tree of the croſs, for our enlightening and redemption. *Raleigh.*

UMBRA'TILE. *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the ſhade.

UMBRE'L. } **UMBRE'LLA.** } *n. ſ.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A ſkreen uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyſhip. *Dryd.*

Good houſewives
Defended by th' *umbrella*'s oily ſhed,
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*

UMBRIE'RE. *n. ſ.* The viſor of the helmet. *Spenſer.*

UMBRO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*umbroſus*, Lat.] Shadineſs; excluſion of light.

Oiled paper becometh more tranſparent, and admits the viſible rays with much leſs *umbroſity*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

U'MPIRAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

U'MPIRE. *n. ſ.* [This word Minſhew, with great applauſe from Skinner, derives from *un pere*, Fr. a *father*.] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes.

Give me ſome preſent counſel; or, behold,
'Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*; arbitrating that,
Which the commiſſion of thy years and art
Could to no iſſue of true honour bring. *Shakeſpeare.*

Juſt death, kind *umpire* of men's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence. *Shakeſp.*

The learned Sennertus, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the chymiſts, but the *umpire* betwixt them and the peripateticks. *Boyle.*

The vaſt diſtance that ſin had put between the offending creature and the offended Creator, required the help of ſome great *umpire* and interceſſor, to open him a new way of acceſs to God; and this Chriſt did for us as mediator. *South.*

The jealous ſects, that dare not truſt their cauſe
So far from their own will as from the laws,
You for their *umpire* and their ſynod take. *Dryden.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle anſwering to *in* of the Latins, and α of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the inſtances of this kind of compoſition cannot therefore be inſerted; but I have collected a number ſufficient, perhaps more than ſufficient, to explain it.

UNABA'SHED. *adj.* [from *abaſhed*.] Not ſhamed; not confuſed by modeſty.

Earleſs on high, ſtood *unabaſh'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the ſcourge below. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE. *adj.* [from *able*.]

1. Not having ability.

The Amalekites ſet on them, ſuppoſing that they had been weary, and *unable* to reſiſt. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Zeal mov'd thee:
To pleaſe thy gods thou didſt it; gods *unable*
T' acquit themſelves, and proſecute their foes. *Milton.*

The prince, *unable* to conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And ſigh'd, and look'd, and ſigh'd again. *Dryden.*

I intend to put it in practice, though far *unable* for the attempt of ſuch a poem. *Dryden.*

Man, under the diſadvantages of a weak and fallen nature, was *unable* even to form an idea of happineſs worthy his reaſonable ambition. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Weak; impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and ſpeech *unable*;
Beyond all manner of ſo much I love you. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNABO'LISHED. *adj.* [from *aboliſhed*.] Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needleſs laws *unaboliſhed*, doth weaken the force of them that are neceſſary. *Holder.*

UNACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [from *acceptable*.] Not pleaſing; not ſuch as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

'Tis as indecent as *unacceptable*, and all men are willing to ſlink out of ſuch company, the ſober for the hazards, and jovial for the unpleaſantneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, muſt be *unacceptable* and diſpleaſing to the friends of the guilty. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

If he ſhrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a ſecret reſerve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not pleaſing.

This alteration ariſes from the *unacceptableneſs* of the ſubject I am upon. *Collier on Pride.*

UNACCE'PTED. *adj.* [from *accepted*.] Not accepted.

By turns put on the ſuppliant, and the lord
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or inſtant death. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſibleneſs*.] State of not being to be attained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reaſon of the remoteneſs from us, and *unacceſſibleneſs* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED. *adj.* [from *accommodated*.] Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than ſuch a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, proſperous or adverſe, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *adj.* [from *accompliſhed*.] Unfiniſhed; incomplete.

Beware of death, thou canſt not die unperjur'd,
And leave an *unaccompliſh'd* love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

The gods diſmay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durſt their *unaccompliſh'd* crime purſue. *Dryden.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *accountable*.]

1. Not explicable; not to be ſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule.

I ſhall note difficulties, which are not uſually obſerved, though *unaccountable*. *Glanville.*

The folly is ſo *unaccountable*, that enemies paſs upon us for friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

There has been an *unaccountable* diſpoſition of late, to fetch the faſhion from the French. *Addiſon.*

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of their reſiſting his omnipotence. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The Chineſe are an *unaccountable* people, ſtrangely compounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Baker on Learning.*

The manner whereby the ſoul and body are united, and how they are diſtinguiſhed, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*

2. Not ſubject; not controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLY. *adv.* Strangely.

The boy proved to be the ſon of the merchant, whoſe heart had ſo *unaccountably* melted at the ſight of him. *Addiſon.*

UNA'CCURATE. *adj.* [from *accurate*.] Not exact.

Gallileo uſing an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*

UNA'CCURATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unaccurate*.] Want of exactneſs.

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as againſt the *unaccurateneſs* and unconcludingneſs of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accuſtomed*.]

1. Not uſed; not habituated.

I was chaſtiſed as a bullock *unaccuſtomed* to the yoke. *Jer.*

The neceſſity of air to the moſt of animals *unaccuſtomed* to the want of it, may beſt be judged of by the following experiments. *Boyle.*

2. New; not uſual.

I'll ſend one to Mantua,
Where that ſame baniſh'd runagate doth live,
Shall give him ſuch an *unaccuſtom'd* dram,
That he ſhall ſoon keep Tibalt company. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their priſtine worth
The Britons recollect, and gladly change
Sweet native home, for *unaccuſtom'd* air. *Phillips.*

An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccuſtomed* idea, without juſt and evident neceſſity. *Watts's Logick.*

UNACKNO'WLEDGED. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at leaſt an *unacknowledged* ſucceſſor to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *acquaintance*.] Want of familiarity; want of knowledge.

The firſt is an utter *unacquaintance* with his maſter's deſigns, in theſe words; The ſervant knoweth not what his maſter doth. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquainted*.]

1. Not known; unuſual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the ſight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge.

Feſtus, an infidel, a Roman, one whoſe ears were *unacquainted* with ſuch matter, heard him, but could not reach to that whereof he ſpake. *Hooker.*

Where elſe
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*

Art thou a courtier,
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*
With ſuch bold truths, eſpecially from thee. *Denham.*

Youth, that with joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had ſeen. *Dryd.*

Let us live like thoſe who expect to die, and then we ſhall find that we feared death only becauſe we were *unacquainted* with it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

UNA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *active*.]

1. Not briſk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, becauſe they make no noiſe, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body, or mind,
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

3. Not buſy; not diligent.

His life,
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;
Little ſuſpicious to any king. *Paradiſe Regained.*

An homage which nature commands all underſtandings to pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for in defiance of the judgment, the will may ſtill remain as much a ſtranger to virtue as before. *South's Sermons.*

4. Having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* elſe, their vigour find. *Milton.*

UNA'CTUATED. *adj.* Not actuated.

The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanville.*

UNADMI'RED. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd,
In ſome lone iſle, or diſtant northern land;
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way. *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *adj.* Not worſhipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*
In ancient Greece. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED. *adj.* Not decorated; not embelliſhed.

The earth, till then
Deſert, and bare, unſightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender graſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addiſon.*

UNADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wiſeſt, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modeſty,
Irreſolute, unhardy, *unadvent'rous*. *Par. Regained.*

UNADVI'SED. *adj.*

1. Imprudent; indiſcreet.

Madam, I have *unadvis'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I ſhould not. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Done without due thought; raſh.

This contract to-night
Is too raſh, too *unadvis'd*, too ſudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth ceaſe to be,
Ere one can ſay, It lightens. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Theſe proſperous proceedings were turned back by the *unadviſed* forwardneſs of divers chief counſellors, in making ſudden and unreaſonable alterations. *Hayward.*

Specifick conformities can be no *unadviſed* productions; but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of ſome knowing agent. *Glanville.*

UNADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* Imprudently; raſhly; indiſcreetly.

A ſtrange kind of ſpeech unto Chriſtian ears; and ſuch, as I hope they themſelves do acknowledge *unadviſedly* uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to ſound the depth of thoſe dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our weak and impotent nature is inclinable to ſink itſelf, rather than to ſhew an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have *unadviſedly* taken upon us to defend, againſt the ſtream of a contrary publick reſolution. *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;
Men ſhall deal *unadviſedly* ſometimes,
Which after-hours give leiſure to repent of. *Shakeſp.*

A word *unadviſedly* ſpoken on the one ſide, or miſunderſtood on the other, has raiſed ſuch an averſion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNADU'LTERATED. *adj.* Genuine; not ſpoiled by ſpurious mixtures.

I have only diſcovered one of thoſe channels, by which the hiſtory of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated*. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *adj.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the king
To lie in ſolemn ſtate, a publick ſight:
Groans, cries, and howlings, fill the crouded place,
And *unaffected* ſorrow ſat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid; ſincere.

The maid improves her charms,
With inward greatneſs, *unaffected* wiſdom,
And ſanctity of manners. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Of ſofteſt manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope's Epiſt.*

3. Not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The ſolid rules of civil government,
In their majeſtick, *unaffected* ſtile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

4. Not moved; not touched.

UNAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce falſe appearances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

UNAFFE'CTING. *adj.* Not pathetick; not moving the paſſions.

UNAFFLI'CTED. *adj.* Free from trouble.

My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel's Muſophilus.*

UNAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* Inconſiſtent; unſuitable.

Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

UNAGREE'ABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unſuitableneſs to; inconſiſtency with.

Papias, a holy man, and ſcholar of St. John, having delivered the milennium, men choſe rather to admit a doctrine, whoſe *unagreeableneſs* to the Goſpel œconomy rendered it ſuſpicious, than think an apoſtolick man could ſeduce them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNAI'DABLE. *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ranſom nature
From her *unaidable* eſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNAI'DED. *adj.* Not aſſiſted; not helped.

Their number, counting thoſe th' *unaided* eye
Can ſee, or by invented tubes deſcry,
The wideſt ſtretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackm.*

UNAI'MING. *adj.* Having no particular direction.

The noiſy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And burſts, *unaiming*, in the rended ſky:
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature ſuffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNA'KING. *adj.* Not feeling or cauſing pain.

Shew them th' *unaking* ſcars which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNA'LIENABLE. *adj.* Not to be transferred.

Hereditary right ſhould be kept ſacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the conſequences that uſually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNALLA'YED. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.

Unallayed ſatisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's ſhares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNALLI'ED. *adj.*

1. Having no powerful relation.

2. Having no common nature; not congenial.

He is compounded of two very different ingredients, ſpirit and matter; but how ſuch *unallied* and diſproportioned ſubſtances ſhould act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him. *Collier on Pride.*

UNA'LTERABLE. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, conſiſting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indiſpenſable. *South.*

They fixt *unalterable* laws,
Settling the ſame effect on the ſame cauſe. *Creech.*

The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightneſs, and *unalterable* in his purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

UNA'LTERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Immutability; unchangeableneſs.

This happens from the *unalterableneſs* of the corpuſcles, which conſtitute and compoſe thoſe bodies. *Woodward.*

UNA'LTERABLY. *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.

Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Par. Loſt.*

The day and year are ſtandard meaſures, becauſe they are *unalterably* conſtituted by thoſe motions. *Holder on Time.*

UNA'LTERED. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable that we ſuffer any thing to remain *unaltered.* *Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow;
Thy coming hither, though I know thy ſcope,
I bid not, or forbid. *Paradiſe Regained.*

To ſhew the truth of my *unalter'd* breaſt,
Know that your life was giv'n at my requeſt. *Dryden.*

Since theſe forms begin, and have their end,
On ſome *unalter'd* cauſe they ſure depend. *Dryden.*

Grains and nuts paſs often through animals *unalter'd.* *Arbuthnot.*

Amongſt the ſhells that were fair, *unaltered,* and free from ſuch mineral inſinuations, there were ſome which could not be matched by any ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh now found upon the ſea-ſhores. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNAMA'ZED. *adj.* Not aſtoniſhed; free from aſtoniſhment.

Though at the voice much marvelling; at length
Not *unamaz'd,* ſhe thus in anſwer ſpake. *Milton.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* Free from ambition.

My humble muſe, in *unambitious* ſtrains,
Paints the green foreſts, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*

I am one of thoſe *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*inemendabilis,* Latin.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the ſame man; ſo is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable.* *Pope to Swift.*

UNA'MIABLE. *adj.* Not raiſing love.

Thoſe who repreſent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the ſpies ſent by Moſes, to make a diſcovery of the land of promiſe, when, by their reports, they diſcouraged the people from entering upon it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Theſe men are ſo well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themſelves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Nor are the hills *unamiable,* whoſe tops
To heav'n aſpire. *Phillips.*

UNANALY'SED. *adj.* Not reſolved into ſimple parts.

Some large cryſtals of refined and *unanalyſed* nitre, appeared to have each of them ſix flat ſides. *Boyle.*

UNA'NCHORED. *adj.* Not anchored.

A port there is, inclos'd on either ſide,
Where ſhips may reſt, *unanchor'd,* and unty'd. *Pope.*

UNA'NELED. *adj.* [*un* and *knell.*] Without the bell rung. This ſenſe I doubt.

Thus was I, ſleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off ev'n in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſel'd, unanointed, *unanel'd.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNA'NIMATED. *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

Look on thoſe half lines as the imperfect products of a haſty muſe: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of uninformed, *unanimated* matter. *Dryd.*

UNANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*unanimité,* Fr.] Agreement in deſign or opinion.

An honeſt party of men acting with *unanimity,* are of infinitely greater conſequence, than the ſame party aiming at the ſame end by different views. *Addiſon.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*unanime,* Fr. *unanimis,* Latin.] Being of one mind; agreeing in deſign or opinion.

They wont to meet
So oft in feſtivals of joy, and love
Unanimous, as ſons of one great ſire,
Hymning th' Eternal Father. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

With thoſe which Minio's fields and Phyrgi gave,
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *unanimous.*] With one mind.

This particular is *unanimouſly* reported by all the ancient Chriſtian authors. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

UNANO'INTED. *adj.*

1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

Thus was I, ſleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſel'd, *unanointed,* unanel'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNA'NSWERABLE. *adj.* Not to be refuted.

This is a manifeſt and *unanſwerable* argument. *Raleigh.*

I ſhall not conclude it falſe, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanſwerable.* *Glanv.*

The pye's queſtion was wiſely let fall without a reply, to intimate that it was *unanſwerable.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe ſpeculations are ſtrong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human ſoul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at leaſt confirm, theſe two great points, which are eſtabliſhed by many other reaſons that are *unanſwerable.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

As to the excuſe drawn from the demands of creditors, if it be real, it is *unanſwerable.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

UNA'NSWERABLY. *adv.* Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience, where there is no command. And therefore it *unanſwerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conſcience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's expreſs command. *South.*

UNA'NSWERED. *adj.*

1. Not oppoſed by a reply.

Unanſwer'd leſt thou boaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Muſt I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanſwer'd!* Thou'rt a traitor. *Addiſ.*

2. Not confuted.

All theſe reaſons, they ſay, have been brought, and were hitherto never anſwer'd: beſides a number of merriments and jeſts *unanſwer'd* likewiſe. *Hooker.*

3. Not ſuitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanſwer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *adj.* Not daunted; not impreſs'd by fear.

If my memory muſt thus be thralled
To that ſtrange ſtroke, which conquered all my ſenſes;
Can thoughts ſtill thinking ſo reſt *unappalled?* *Sidney.*

Infernal ghoſts
Environ'd thee; ſome howl'd, ſome yell'd, ſome ſhriek'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou
Sat'ſt *unappall'd* in calm and ſinleſs peace. *Milton.*

As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and ruſhes on the ſpear. *Dryden.*

Does this appear like guilt? When thus ſerene,
With eyes erect, and viſage *unappall'd,*
Fixt on that awful face, I ſtand the charge;
Amaz'd, not fearing. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

UNAPPA'RELLED. *adj.* Not dreſſed; not cloathed.

In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and had ſome cuſtoms very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon's Holy Wars.*

Till our ſouls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from bliſs are baniſhed. *Donne.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *adj.* Obſcure; not viſible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the riſing birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

UNAPPEA'SABLE. *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeaſable* rage of Hildebrand and his ſucceſſors, never left perſecuting him, by raiſing one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

I ſee thou art implacable; more deaf
To pray'rs than winds to ſeas; yet winds to ſeas
Are reconcil'd at length, and ſeas to ſhore.
Thy anger, *unappeaſable,* ſtill rages;
Eternal tempeſt never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASED. *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his fleſh,
That ſo the ſhadows be not *unappeas'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſon forgot, his empreſs *unappeas'd;*
How ſoon the tyrant with new love is ſeiz'd. *Dryden.*

UNA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable,* and ſo conſequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved Earl of Mancheſter appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purpoſes as the other. *Clarendon.*

The ſingling out, and laying in order thoſe intermediate ideas, that demonſtratively ſhew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced diſcoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPREHE'NDED. *adj.* Not underſtood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended,* are but few in number, and for groſſneſs of wit ſuch, that they hardly ſeem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The ſame temper of mind makes a man *unapprehenſive* and inſenſible of any miſery ſuffered by others. *South.*

2. Not ſuſpecting.

UNAPPROA'CHED. *adj.* Inacceſſible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *adj.* [from *approve.*] Not approved.

Evil into the mind
May come and go ſo *unapprov'd,* and leave
No ſpot behind. *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *adj.* [from *apt.*]

1. Dull; not apprehenſive.
2. Not ready; not propenſe.

I am a ſoldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakeſpeare.*

My blood hath been too cold and temperate,
Unapt to ſtir at theſe indignities. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Unfit; not qualified.

Fear doth grow from an apprehenſion of deity endued with irreſiſtible power to hurt; and is, of all affections, (anger excepted) the *unapteſt* to admit any conference with reaſon. *Hooker.*

A longing after ſenſual pleaſures is a diſſolution of the ſpirit of a man, and makes it looſe, ſoft and wandering, *unapt* for noble, wiſe, or ſpiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unſuitable.

UNA'PTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt.*] Unfitly; improperly.

He ſwims on his back; and the ſhape of his back ſeems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* reſemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

UNA'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unapt.*]

1. Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions; and their conditions are often governed by their garments: for the perſon that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and alſo reſtrained from lightneſs by the very *unaptneſs* of his weed. *Spenſer.*

2. Dulneſs; want of apprehenſion.

That *unaptneſs* made you miniſter
Thus to excuſe yourſelf. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

3. Unreadineſs; diſqualification; want of propenſion.

The mind, by being engaged in a taſk beyond its ſtrength, like the body, ſtrained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptneſs,* or an averſion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED. *adj.* [from *argue.*]

1. Not diſputed.

What thou bid'ſt,
Unargu'd I obey; ſo God ordains. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Not cenſured.

Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from thoſe. *B. Johnſ.*

To UNA'RM. *v. a.* [from *arm.*] To diſarm; to ſtrip of armour; to deprive of arms.

Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day. *Shakeſp.*

Unarm me, Eros; the long day's taſk is done,
And we muſt ſleep. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

Galen would not leave unto the world too ſubtle a theory of poiſons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venemous ſpirits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNA'RMED. *adj.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the weſtern coaſt
Rideth a puiſſant navy: to our ſhores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unreſolv'd to beat them back. *Shakeſp.*

He all *unarm'd*
Shall chaſe thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniack holds, poſſeſſion foul;
Thee and thy legions, yelling they ſhall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of ſwine. *Milton.*

Though *unarm'd* I am,
Here, without my ſword or pointed lance,
Hope not, baſe man, unqueſtion'd hence to go. *Dryden.*

Whereas moſt other creatures are furniſhed with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed.* *Grew.*

UNARRA'IGNED. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by juſt deſcent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd.* *Daniel.*

UNARRA'YED. *adj.* Not dreſſed.

As if this infant world yet *unarray'd,*
Naked and bare, in nature's lap were laid. *Dryden.*

Half *unarray'd,* he ran to his relief,
So haſty and ſo artleſs was his grief. *Dryden.*

UNA'RTFUL. *adj.*

1. Having no art, or cunning.

A chearful ſweetneſs in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. Wanting ſkill.

How *unartful* would it have been to have ſet him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him? *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

UNA'RTFULLY. *adv.* In an unartful manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the ſpirit of a pleader, there is no great ſkill required to detect the many miſtakes. *Swift's Miſcellany.*

UNARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* Contrarily to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, miſplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

UNA'SKED. *adj.* Not ſought by ſolicitation.

With what eagerneſs, what circumſtance
Unaſk'd, thou tak'ſt ſuch pains to tell me only
My ſon's the better man. *Denham's Sophy.*

The bearded corn enſu'd
From earth *unaſk'd,* nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*

How, or why
Shou'd all conſpire to cheat us with a lye?
Unaſk'd their pains, ungrateful their advice;
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden.*

UNASPI'RING. *adj.* Not ambitious.

To be modeſt and *unaſpiring,* in honour preferring one another. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILED. *adj.* Not attacked; not aſſaulted.

As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my ſoul to leave thee *unaſſail'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

I believe
That he, the ſupreme good, t' whom all things ill
Are but as ſlaviſh officers of vengeance,
Would ſend a gliſt'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unaſſail'd.* *Milton's Comus.*

UNASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* Exempt from aſſault.

In the number, I do but know one,
That *unaſſailable* holds on his rank,
Unſhak'd of motion. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

UNASSA'YED. *adj.* Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unaſſay'd*
Alone, without exterior help ſuſtain'd. *Milton.*

UNASSI'STED. *adj.* Not helped.

Its victories were the victories of reaſon, *unaſſiſted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

What *unaſſiſted* reaſon could not diſcover, that God has ſet clearly before us in the revelation of the Goſpel: a felicity equal to our moſt enlarged deſires; a ſtate of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNASSI'STING. *adj.* Giving no help.

With theſe I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle ſtood, with *unaſſiſting* hands,
When ſavage beaſts, and men's more ſavage bands,
Their virtuous toil ſubdu'd: yet theſe I ſway'd. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'MING. *adj.* Not arrogant.

Unaſſuming worth in ſecret liv'd,
And died neglected. *Thomſon's Winter.*

UNASSU'RED. *adj.*

1. Not confident.

The enſuing treatiſe, with a timorous and *unaſſured* countenance, adventures into your preſence. *Glanville.*

2. Not to be truſted.

The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes;
The feigned friends, the *unaſſured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenſer.*

UNATTA'INABLE. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Praiſe and prayer are God's due worſhip; which are *unattainable* by our diſcourſe, ſimply conſidered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

I do not expect that men ſhould be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no ſuch *unattainable* privilege; I only ſpeak of what they ſhould do. *Locke.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS. *n. ſ.* State of being out of reach.

Deſire is ſtopped by the opinion of the impoſſibility, or *unattainableneſs* of the good propoſed. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED. *adj.* Untried; not aſſayed.

He left no means *unattempted* of deſtroying his ſon. *Sidn.*

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would ſalute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. *Shakeſp.*

It purſues
Things *unattempted* yet in proſe or rhyme. *Milton.*

Leave nothing *unattempted* to deſtroy
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*

Shall we be diſcouraged from any attempt of doing good, by the poſſibility of our failing in it? How many of the beſt things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted?* *Atterbury.*

UNATTE'NDED. *adj.* Having no retinue, or attendants.

Your conſtancy
Hath left you *unattended.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

With goddeſs-like demeanor forth ſhe went,
Not *unattended.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in Parnaſſus. *Dryden.*

UNATTE'NDING. *adj.* Not attending.

Ill is loſt that praiſe,
That is addreſs'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*

Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her treſſes rending,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main;
Neptune in anguiſh his charge *unattending,*
Veſſels are found'ring, and vows are in vain. *Dryden.*

UNATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* Not regarding.

Man's nature is ſo *unattentive* to good, that there can ſcarce be too many monitors. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such things are not accompanied with ſhow, and therefore ſeldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive.* *Tatler,* N° 55.

UNATTO'NED. *adj.* Not expiated.

Could you afford him ſuch a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unatton'd?* *Rowe.*

UNAVA'ILABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain with reſpect to any purpoſe.

When we have endeavoured to find out the ſtrongeſt cauſes, wherefore they ſhould imagine that reading is ſo *unavailable,* the moſt we can learn is, that ſermons are the ordinance of God, the Scriptures dark, and the labour of reading eaſy. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You ſafely *unavailing* pity ſhow:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden's Aureng.*

Supine he tumbles on the crimſon ſands,
Before his helpleſs friends and native bands,
And ſpreads for aid his *unavailing* hands. *Pope.*

UNAVOI'DABLE. *adj.*

1. Inevitable; not to be ſhunned.

Oppreſſion on one ſide, and ambition on the other, are the *unavoidable* occaſions of war. *Dryden.*

It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*

Single acts of tranſgreſſion will, through weakneſs and ſurprize, be *unavoidable* to the beſt guarded. *Rogers.*

The merits of Chriſt will make up the *unavoidable* deficiencies of our ſervice; will prevail for pardon to our ſincere repentance. *Rogers.*

All ſentiments of worldly grandeur vaniſh at that *unavoidable* moment, which decides the deſtiny of men. *Clariſſa.*

2. Not to be miſſed in ratiocination.

That ſomething is of itſelf, is ſelf-evident, becauſe we ſee things are; and the things that we ſee muſt either have had ſome firſt cauſe of their being, or have been always, and of themſelves: one of them is *unavoidable.* *Tillotſon.*

I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other exiſtence, to have the notion of an eternal, wiſe Being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVOI'DABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Inevitability.

How can we conceive it ſubject to material impreſſions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableneſs* of ſenſations, ſtrongly perſuade that we are ſo. *Glanville.*

Unavo'idably. *adv.* Inevitably.

The moſt perfect adminiſtration muſt *unavoidably* produce oppoſition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addiſon.*

Unavo'ided. *adj.* Inevitable.

We ſee the very wreck that we muſt ſuffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rare poems aſk rare friends;
Yet ſatyrs, ſince the moſt of mankind be
Their *unavoided* ſubject, feweſt ſee. *B. Johnſon.*

Unau'thorised. *adj.* Not ſupported by authority; not properly commiſſioned.

To kiſs in private?
An *unauthorized* kiſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

It is for you to ravage ſeas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my ſupreme command. *Dryden.*

Unawa're.
Unawa'res. } *adv.* [from *aware*, or *wary*.

1. Without thought; without previous meditation.

It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shak.*

Firm we ſubſiſt; yet poſſible to ſwerve,
And fall into deception *unaware*. *Milton.*

A pleaſant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added ſtore
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who ſwallow'd *unawares* the ſleepy draught,
And ſnor'd ſecure. *Dryden.*

'Tis a ſenſation like that of a limb lopp'd off; one is trying every minute *unawares* to uſe it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; ſuddenly.

Take heed leſt you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spenſer.*

Let deſtruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid, catch himſelf. *Pſalm* xxxvi. 8.

My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it juſt before employed to ſuſtain the fallen weight, carried up with ſuch violence, that I bruiſed it. *Boyle.*

He breaks at *unawares* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryden.*

Though we live never ſo long, we are ſtill ſurprized: we put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*, and we tremble at the proſpect. *Wake.*

Una'wed. *adj.* Unreſtrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and fanatic diſtemper of the houſe of commons muſt be attributed to the want of ſuch good miniſters of the crown, as, being *unawed* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other mens. *Clarendon.*

Unforc'd by puniſhment, *unaw'd* by fear,
His words were ſimple, and his ſoul ſincere. *Dryden.*

Unba'cked. *adj.*

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noſes,
As they ſmelt muſick. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

A well wayed horſe will ſafely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an *unbacked* filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

They flinch like *unback'd* fillies. *Dennis's Letters.*

2. Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unſupported, and *unback'd*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Unba'lanced. *adj.* Not poiſed; not in equipoiſe.

Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and ſuns run lawleſs through the ſky. *Pope.*

Unba'llasted. *adj.* Not kept ſteady by ballaſt; unſteady.

They having but newly left thoſe grammatick flats, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtruction; and now on the ſudden tranſported under another climate, to be toſt and turmoiled with their *unballaſted* wits, in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy, do, for the moſt part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

As at ſea th' *unballaſt* veſſel rides,
Caſt to and fro, the ſport of winds and tides:
So in the bounding chariot toſs'd on high,
The youth is hurry'd headlong through the ſky. *Addiſon.*

Unb'anded. *adj.* [from *band*.] Wanting a ſtring, or band.

Your hoſe ſhould be ungarter'd, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shak.*

To **Unb'ar.** *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.

'Tis not ſecure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance ſtand *unbarr'd*. *Denham.*

Theſe rites the king refus'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*
Of ſacred peace, or looſe th' impriſon'd war. *Dryden.*

Unba'rbed. *adj.* [*barba*, Lat.] Not ſhaven. Out of uſe.

Muſt I go ſhew them my *unbarbed* ſconce?
Muſt my baſe tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Unba'rked. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Decorticated; ſtripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, *unbarked* ſome ſpace at the bottom, and ſo ſet in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*

Unba'sheul. *adj.* Impudent; ſhameleſs.

Nor did I with *unbaſhful* forehead wooe
The means of weakneſs and debility. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unba'ted. *adj.* [from *bate*.] Not repreſſed; not blunted.

Where is the horſe, that doth untread again
His tedious meaſures with th' *unbated* fire
That he did pace them firſt? *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Unba'thed. *adj.* [from *bath*.] Not wet.

Fierce Paſimond, their paſſage to prevent,
Thruſt full on Cymon's back in his deſcent;
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent. *Dryden.*

Unba'ttered. *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hir'd to bear their ſtaves: or thou, Macbeth;
Or elſe my ſword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I ſheath again undeeded. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Unbea'ring. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their ſtead. *Dryden.*

To **Unba'y.** *v. a.* To ſet open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds.

I ought now to looſe the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my paſſion, and love on without boundary or meaſure. *Norris's Miſcellany.*

Unbea'ten. *adj.*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For ſhe had rode five miles unſpurr'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at laſt turn'd tail towards Neweaton. *Corbet.*

2. Not trodden.

We muſt tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we do not find one; but it ſhall be always with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold muſe dare tread *unbeaten* paths. *Roſcom.*

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* paſſage to the ſky. *Swift.*

Unbeco'ming. *adj.* Indecent; unſuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief gueſt.——
——If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feaſt,
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argu'd fear. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I ſhould rather believe that the noſe was the ſeat of wrath in beaſts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming* of any but Pan, who had very much of the beaſt in him, to wrinkle up his noſe in anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets *unbecoming* ſpeeches fall:
I ſhould have dy'd, and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*

This petulancy in converſation prevails among ſome of that ſex, where it appears the moſt *unbecoming* and unnatural. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might ſtrike out every offenſive or *unbecoming* paſſage from plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*

Unbeco'mingness. *n. ſ.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind and ſober, repreſenting the ill or *unbecomingneſs* of the fault. *Locke.*

To **Unbe'd.** *v. a.* To raiſe from a bed.

Eels *unbed* themſelves, and ſtir at the noiſe of thunder. *Walton's Angler.*

Unbefi'tting. *adj.* Not becoming; not ſuitable.

Love is full of *unbefitting* ſtrains,
All wanton as a child, ſkipping in vain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Far be it that I ſhould write thee ſin, or blame!
Or think thee *unbefitting* holieſt place. *Milton.*

He might ſeveral times have made peace with his diſcontented ſubjects upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or intereſt; but he rather choſe to ſacrifice the whole alliance to his private paſſion. *Swift.*

To **Unbege't.** *v. n.* To deprive of exiſtence.

Wiſhes each minute he could *unbeget*
Thoſe rebel ſons, who dare t' uſurp his ſeat. *Dryden.*

Unbego't.
Unbego'tten. } *adj.* [from *begot*.]

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why ſhould he attribute the ſame honour to matter, which is ſubject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God? *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, muſt'ring
Armies of peſtilence; and they ſhall ſtrike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shakeſpeare.*

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unbleſt, to being yet *unbegot*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than aſk a bleſſing of thoſe whoſe converſation breathes nothing but a curſe. *South's Sermons.*

To **Unbegui'le.** *v. a.* To undeceive; to ſet free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyſelf, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are ſtill in heav'n. *Donne.*

Their comelineſs *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion the loyaliſts had formerly infuſed into them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Unbehe'ld. *adj.* Unſeen; not diſcoverable to the ſight.

Theſe then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

Unbeli'ef. *n. ſ.*

1. Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the ſage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muſe,
Storied of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimæras, and enchanted iſles,
And rifted rocks, whoſe entrance leads to hell;
For ſuch there be, but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*

I'm juſtly plagu'd by this your *unbelief*,
And am myſelf the cauſe of my own grief. *Dryden.*

Such an univerſal acquaintance with things will keep you from an exceſs of credulity and *unbelief*; i. e. a readineſs to believe, or to deny every thing at firſt hearing. *Watts.*

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where profeſſed *unbelief* is there can be no viſible church of Chriſt; there may be where ſound belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

To **Unbelie've.** *v. a.*

1. To diſcredit; not to truſt.

Heav'n ſhield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go. *Shakeſpeare.*

So great a prince and favourite ſo ſuddenly metamorphoſed into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make any man *unbelieve* his five ſenſes. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

2. Not to think real or true.

Nor leſs than ſight and hearing could convince,
Of ſuch an unforeſeen and *unbeliev'd* offence. *Dryden.*

Unbelie'ver. *n. ſ.* An infidel; one who believes not the ſcripture of God.

The antient fathers being often conſtrained to ſhew, what warrant they had ſo much to rely upon the Scriptures, endeavoured ſtill to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments ſuch as *unbelievers* themſelves muſt needs think reaſonable, if they judged thereof as they ſhould. *Hooker.*

What endleſs war wou'd jealous nations tear,
If none above did witneſs what they ſwear?
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet juſt,
Among themſelves to find ſo little truſt. *Waller.*

In the New Teſtament, religion is uſually expreſſed by faith in God and Chriſt, and the love of them. Hence it is that true Chriſtians are ſo frequently called believers; and wicked and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotſon.*

He pronounces the children of ſuch parents as were, one of them a Chriſtian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on account of the faith and holineſs of that one. *Atterbury.*

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince profligates by topicks drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would ſoon drop off. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Unbelie'ving. *adj.* Infidel.

No pauſe,
No ſtay of ſlaughter found his vigorous arm;
But th' *unbelieving* ſquadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Phillips.*

This wrought the greateſt confuſion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greateſt conviction in the Gentiles. *Addiſon.*

In the days of the apoſtle, when all who profeſſed themſelves diſciples of Chriſt were converts of conſcience, this ſevere cenſure might be reſtrained to the *unbelieving* part of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Unbelo'ved. *adj.* Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by Heav'n,
Since on our friendly ſhore your ſhips are driv'n. *Dryden.*

To **Unbe'nd.** *v. a.* To relax; to remit; to eaſe.

You *unbend* your noble ſtrength, to think
So brain-ſickly of things. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to ſuffer it to be unready, or unſtrung. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Here have I ſeen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to ſlacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r of youth. *Denh.*

From thoſe great cares when eaſe your ſoul *unbends*,
Your pleaſures are deſign'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*

I muſt be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*

Unbe'nding. *adj.*

1. Not ſuffering flexure.

Not ſo, when ſwift Camilla ſcours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and ſkims along the main. *Pope.*

2. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordſhip at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

Unbene'volent. *adj.* Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence ſweetens all bitterneſs and aſperity of temper, and corrects that ſelfiſh narrowneſs of ſpirit, which inclines men to a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Unbe'neficed. *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits wou'd more converts make;
All wou'd have latitude enough to take:
The reſt *unbenefic'd* your ſects maintain. *Dryden.*

Unbeni'ghted. *adj.* Never viſited by darkneſs.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* ſhone, while the low ſun,
To recompenſe his diſtance, in their ſight
Had rounded ſtill the horizon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Unbeni'gn. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, and trine, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In ſynod *unbenign*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 661.

Unbe'nt. *adj.*

1. Not ſtrained by the ſtring.

Apollo heard, and conqu'ring his diſdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inſpir'd again. *Dryden.*

2. Having the bow unſtrung.

Why haſt thou gone ſo far,
To be *unbent* when thou haſt ta'en thy ſtand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Not cruſhed; not ſubdued.

But thou, ſecure of ſoul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppoſe. *Dryden.*

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be eaſy and *unbent*:
When our mind's eyes are diſengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and diſtinctly ſee. *Denham.*

Unbesee'ming. *adj.* Unbecoming.

No emotion of paſſion tranſported me by the indignity of his carriage, to do or ſay any thing *unbeſeeming* myſelf. *King Charles.*

Far be the ſpirit of the chace from them;
Uncomely courage, *unbeſeeming* ſkill. *Thomſon.*

Unbeso'ught. *adj.* Not intreated.

Leſt heat ſhould injure us, his timely care
Hath, *unbeſought*, provided; and his hands
Cloath'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd. *Milton.*

Unbesto'wed. *adj.* Not given; not diſpoſed of.

He had now but one ſon and one daughter *unbeſtowed*. *Bacon.*

Unbetra'yed. *adj.* Not betrayed.

Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd*? *Daniel's Civ. War.*

Unbewa'iled. *adj.* Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to deſtiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

To **Unbewi'tch.** *v. a.* [from *witch*.] To free from faſcination.

To **Unbi'ass.** *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to diſentangle from prejudice.

That our underſtandings may be free to examine, and reaſon *unbiaſſed* give its judgment; being that whereon a right direction of our conduct to true happineſs depends; it is in this we ſhould employ our chief care. *Locke.*

The ſtanding evidences of the Goſpel, every time they are conſidered, gain upon ſincere, *unbiaſſed* minds. *Atterbury.*

The trueſt ſervice a private man may do his country, is by *unbiaſſing* his mind, as much as poſſible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*

Where's the man who counſel can beſtow,
Unbiaſs'd, or by favour, or by ſpite;
Not dully prepoſſeſs'd, nor blindly right. *Pope.*

Unbi'assedly. *adj.* Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have ſought the true meaning; and have *unbiaſſedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared ſo to me. *Locke.*

Unbi'd.
Unbi'dden. } *adj.*

1. Uninvited.

Unbidden gueſts
Are often welcomeſt when they are gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Uncommanded; ſpontaneous.

Thorns alſo and thiſtles it ſhall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 204.

Roſes *unbid*, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their ſtalks, to ſtrow thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

Unbidden earth ſhall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs the promiſes of ſpring. *Dryden.*

Unbi'gotted. *adj.* Free from bigotry.

Eraſmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman Catholick, was ſo much tranſported with this paſſage of Socrates, that he could ſcarce forbear looking upon him as a ſaint, and deſiring him to pray for him. *Addiſon.*

To **Unbi'nd.** *v. a.* [from *bind*.] To looſe; to untie.

His own woe's author, whoſo bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it wilfully *unbinds*. *Fairy Queen.*

Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, looſe your flowing hair,
And orgies, and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*

On the ſixth inſtant it was thought fit to *unbind* his head. *Tatler,* Nº 55.

To **Unbi'shop.** *v. a.* [from *biſhop*.] To deprive of epiſcopal orders.

I cannot look upon Titus as ſo far *unbiſhoped* yet, but that he ſtill exhibits to us all the eſſentials of juriſdiction. *South.*

Unbi'tted. *adj.* [from *bit*.] Unbridled; unreſtrained.

We have reaſon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ſtings, our *unbitted* luſts; whereof I take this love to be a ſect or cyon. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Unbla'mable. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.

Much more could I ſay concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*

He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That thus *unblamable* to all beſide,
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Unbla'mably. *adv.* Without taint of fault.

Ye are witneſſes, and God alſo, how holily, and juſtly, and *unblameably* we behaved ourſelves. 1 *Theſſ.* ii. 10.

Unbla'med. *adj.* Blameleſs; free from fault.

Shall ſpend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 22.
Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this dome rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNBLE'MISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou *unblemiſh'd* form of chaſtity. *Milton's Comus.*

Under this ſtone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemiſh'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*

Is none worthy to be made a wife
In all this town? Suppoſe her free from ſtrife,
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of *unblemiſh'd* life. *Dryden.*

They appointed, out of theſe new converts, men of the beſt ſenſe, and of the moſt *unblemiſhed* lives, to preſide over theſe ſeveral aſſemblies. *Addiſon.*

UNBLE'NDED. *adj.* Not mingled.

None can boaſt a knowledge depurate from defilement, within this atmoſphere of fleſh; it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this ſide the empyreum. *Glanville.*

UNBLE'NCHED. *adj.* Not diſgraced; not injured by any ſoil.

There, where very deſolation dwells,
She may paſs on with *unblench'd* majeſty:
Be it not done in pride, or in preſumption. *Milton.*

UNBLE'ST. *adj.*

1. Accurſed; excluded from benediction.

It is a ſhameful and *unbleſſed* thing, to take the ſcum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*

2. Wretched; unhappy.

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unbleſt*, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

What is true paſſion, if *unbleſt* it dies?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

UNBLOO'DIED. *adj.* Not ſtained with blood.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's neſt,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite ſoar with *unbloodied* beak. *Shakeſp.*

UNBLOO'DY. *adj.* Not cruel; not ſhedding blood; not ſtained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable ſeat of holy hermits,
Who there, ſecure in ſeparated cells,
From the purling ſtreams, and ſavage fruits,
Have wholeſome bev'rage, and *unbloody* feaſts. *Dryden.*

UNBLO'WN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah! my poor princes! Ah! my tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing ſweets! *Shakeſp.*

UNBLU'NTED. *adj.* Not becoming obtuſe.

A ſword, whoſe weight without a blow might ſlay;
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hoſts away. *Cowley's Davideis.*

UNBO'DIED. *adj.*

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.

If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* ſpirits do, without involving them in thoſe clouds language throws upon them, we ſhould ſeldom be in danger of ſuch miſtakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Freed from the body.

She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her ſoul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpſe. *Spenſer.*

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *unbody'd* ſpirit flies. *Dryden.*

UNBO'ILED. *adj.* Not ſodden.

A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will ariſe to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

To **UNBO'LT.** *v. a.* To ſet open; to unbar.

I'll call my uncle down;
He ſhall *unbolt* the gates. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

UNBO'LTED. *adj.* Coarſe; groſs; not refined, as flour by bolting or ſifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

UNBO'NNETTED. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; *unbonnetted* he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

UNBOO'KISH. *adj.*

1. Not ſtudious of books.

2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he ſhall ſmile, Othello ſhall go mad;
And his *unbookiſh* jealouſy muſt conſtrue
Poor Caſſio's ſmiles, geſtures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

UNBO'RN. *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

Some *unborn* ſorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

The woes to come, the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day, as ſharp to them as thorn. *Shakeſp.*

Never ſo much as in a thought *unborn*,
Did I offend you. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

He on the wings of cherubim
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To what wretched ſtate reſerv'd!
Better end here *unborn!* Why is life giv'n
To be thus waſted from us? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A queen, from whom
The ſouls of kings *unborn* for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

UNBO'RROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold,
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece ſhall proudly ſweat. *Dryden.*

In ſubſtances, eſpecially thoſe which the common and *unborrow'd* names of any language are applied to, ſome remarkable, ſenſible qualities, ſerve to diſtinguiſh one from another. *Locke.*

UNBO'TTOMED. *adj.*

1. Without bottom; bottomleſs.

The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyſs. *Milton.*

2. Having no ſolid foundation.

This is a ſpecial act of Chriſtian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourſelves, and faſtened upon God, with a full reliance, truſt, and dependance on his mercy. *Hammond.*

To **UNBO'SOM.** *v. a.*

1. To reveal in confidence.

I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'ſt;
Too well, *unboſom'd* all my ſecrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy requeſt, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*

Do we *unboſom* all our ſecrets to him, and hide nothing that paſſeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*

2. To open; to diſcloſe.

Should I thence, hurried on viewleſs wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and ſpring
Would ſoon *unboſom* all their echo's mild. *Milton.*

UNBO'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Obtained without money.

The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*

2. Not finding any purchaſer.

The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market, which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBO'UND. *adj.*

1. Looſe; not tied.

2. Wanting a cover.

He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better caſe than a bookſeller, who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles; which he could make known to others, only by ſhewing the looſe ſheets. *Locke.*

3. Preterite of *unbind*.

Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound*. *Dryden.*

UNBO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Infinite; interminable.

Long were to tell what I have done;
I voyag'd the unreal, vaſt, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton.*

The wide, th' *unbounded* proſpect lies before me;
But ſhadows, clouds, and darkneſs, reſt upon it. *Addiſon.*

2. Unlimited; unreſtrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* ſtomach, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes. *Shakeſpeare.*

He had given his curioſity its full, *unbounded* range, and examin'd not only in contemplation, but by ſenſitive experiment, whatever could be good for the ſons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.

So *unboundedly* miſchievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBOU'NDEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Exemption from limits.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the ſeveral properties of theſe things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedneſs* of theſe degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBO'WED. *adj.* Not bent.

He knits his brow, and ſhews an angry eye,
And paſſeth by with ſtiff, *unbowed* knee,
Diſdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

To **UNBO'WEL.** *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviſcerate.

In this chapter I'll *unbowel* the ſtate of the queſtion. *Hakewell.*

It is now become a new ſpecies of divinity, to branch out with fond diſtinctions our holy faith, which the pious ſimplicity of the firſt Chriſtians received to practice, not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and diſſect to try experiments. *Decay of Piety.*

To **UNBRA'CE.** *v. a.*

1. To looſe; to relax.

With whoſe reproach and odious menace,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan ſoon *unbrace*
His graſping hold. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Somewhat of mournful ſure my ears does wound;
Drums *unbraced*, with ſoldiers broken cries. *Dryden.*

Nought ſhall the pſaltry and the harp avail,
When the quick ſpirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldneſs has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*

Waſting years, that wither human race,
Exhauſt thy ſpirits, and thy arms *unbrace*. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To make the clothes looſe.

Is it phyſical,
To walk *unbrac'd*, and ſuck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Hamlet, with his doublet all *unbrac'd*;
No hat upon his head, his ſtockings looſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBRE'ATHED. *v. a.* Not exerciſed.

They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories,
With this ſame play againſt our nuptials. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBRE'ATHING. *adj.* Unanimated.

They ſpake not a word;
But like dumb ſtatues, or *unbreathing* ſtones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNBRE'D. *adj.*

1. Not inſtructed in civility; ill educated.

Unbred minds muſt be a little ſent abroad. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Children learn from *unbred* or debauched ſervants, untowardly tricks. *Locke on Education.*

Sure never any thing was ſo *unbred* as that odious man. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

2. Not taught.

A warriour dame,
Unbred to ſpinning, in the loom unſkill'd. *Dryden.*

UNBREE'CHED. *adj.* Having no breeches.

Looking on my boy's face, methought I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and ſaw myſelf *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

UNBRI'BED. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.

The ſoul gave all:
Unbrib'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No leſs than heav'n. *Dryden.*

To ſuccour the diſtreſs'd;
Unbrib'd by love; unterrify'd by threats. *A. Phillips.*

UNBRI'DLED. *adj.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

This is not well, raſh and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of ſo good a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have conſidered religious zeal, which tranſgreſſes in *unbridled* exceſs. *Spratt's Sermons.*

To what licence
Dares thy *unbridled* boldneſs run itſelf? *Ben. Johnſon.*

UNBRO'KE.
UNBRO'KEN. } *adj.* [from *break*.]

1. Not violated.

God pardon all oaths, that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee. *Shakeſp.*

Some married perſons, even in their marriage, do pleaſe God, by preſerving their faith *unbroken*. *Taylor.*

He firſt broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then
Unbroken. *Milton.*

2. Not ſubdued; not weakened.

From his ſeat the Pylian prince aroſe:
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryden.*

How broad his ſhoulders ſpread! by age *unbroke!* *Pope.*

3. Not tamed.

A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow. *Addiſon.*

UNBRO'THERLIKE.
UNBRO'THERLY. } *adj.* Ill ſuiting with the character of a brother.

Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eaſtern churches, fomented that difference about Eaſter into a ſchiſm. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBRUI'SED. *adj.* Not bruiſed; not hurt.

On Dardan plains,
The freſh, and yet *unbruiſed* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou'ſt years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the war's ſurfeits, to go rove with one
That's yet *unbruis'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:
And where care lodgeth, ſleep will never lie;
But where *unbruiſed* youth, with unſtuft brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **UNBU'CKLE.** *v. a.* To looſe from buckles.

We have been down together in my ſleep,
Unbuckling helms; fiſting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He that *unbuckles* this, till we do pleaſe
To doff't for our purpoſe, ſhall hear a ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare.*

His ſtarry helm *unbuckled*, ſhew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the ſable ſhore. *Pope.*

To **UNBUI'LD.** *v. a.* To raze; to deſtroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
T' *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakeſpeare.*

What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to ſtand;
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNBUI'LT. *adj.* Not yet erected.

Built walls you ſhun, *unbuilt* you ſee. *Dryden.*

UNBU'RIED. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

Why ſuffer'ſt thou thy ſons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful ſhore of Styx? *Shakeſpeare.*

The moſs which groweth upon the ſkull of a dead man *unburied*, will ſtaunch blood potently. *Bacon.*

The hardeſt ingredient to come by, is the moſs upon the ſkull of a dead man *unburied*. *Bacon.*

Him double cares attend,
For his *unburied* ſoldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*

Breathleſs he lies; and his *unbury'd* ghoſt,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your hoſt. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring ghoſts
Of kings *unbury'd* on the waſted coaſts. *Pope's Statius.*

UNBU'RNED.
UNBU'RNT. } *adj.*

1. Not conſumed; not waſted; not injured by fire.

Creon denies the rites of fun'ral fires to thoſe,
Whoſe breathleſs bodies yet he calls his foes;
Unburn'd, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

2. Not heated with fire.

Burnt wine is more hard and aſtringent, than wine *unburnt*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 898.

UNBU'RNING. *adj.* Not conſuming by heat.

What we have ſaid of the *unburning* fire called light, ſtreaming from the flame of a candle, may eaſily be applied to all other light deprived of ſenſible heat. *Digby.*

To **UNBU'RTHEN.** *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load.

We'll ſhake all cares and buſineſs from our age,
Conferring them on younger ſtrengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. To throw off.

Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind.

From your love I have a warranty
T' *unburthen* all my plots and purpoſes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **UNBU'TTON.** *v. a.* To looſe any thing buttoned.

Thou art fat-witted with drinking old ſack, and *unbuttoning* thee after ſupper. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Many catch cold on the breaſt, by leaving their doublets *unbuttoned*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

His ſilk waiſtcoat was *unbuttoned* in ſeveral places. *Addiſ.*

UNCALCI'NED. *adj.* Free from calcination.

A ſaline ſubſtance, ſubtler than ſal ammoniac, carried up with it, *uncalcined* gold in the form of ſubtle exhalations. *Boyle.*

UNCA'LLED. *adj.* Not ſummoned; not ſent for; not demanded.

Baſilius had ſervants, who, though they came not *uncalled*, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*

He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her ſtood. *Milton.*

Mild Lucina came *uncall'd*, and ſtood
Beſide the ſtruggling boughs, and heard the groan,
Then reach'd her midwife hand to ſpeed the throes. *Dryden.*

To **UNCA'LM.** *adj.* To diſturb.

What ſtrange diſquiet has *uncalm'd* your breaſt,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of reſt? *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCELLED. *adj.* Not eraſed; not abrogated.

I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* ſcore;
You put me paſt the pow'r of paying more. *Dryden.*

UNCANO'NICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable; not ſuſceptible.

Thou art come to anſwer
A ſtony adverſary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

He who believes himſelf *uncapable* of pardon, goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*

This, whilſt they are under the deceit of it, makes them *uncapable* of conviction; and they applaud themſelves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

UNCA'RED *for. adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.

Their kings, to better their worldly eſtate, left their own and their people's ghoſtly condition *uncared for*.

UNCA'RNATE. *adj.* Not fleſhly.

Nor need we be afraid to aſcribe that to the incarnate Son, which ſometimes is attributed unto the *uncarnate* Father. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **UNCA'SE.** *v. a.*

1. To diſengage from any covering.

See Pompey is *uncaſing* for the combat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou ſhalt be maſter, Tranio, in my ſtead.
'Tis hatch'd, and ſhall be ſo: Tranio, at once
Uncaſe thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakeſp.*

Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, was diſcover'd; and conſequently *uncaſed*, well laughed at, and well cudgell'd. *L'Eſtrange.*

Uncaſe me, and do with me what you pleaſe. *Addiſon.*

2. To flay.

All men him *uncaſed* 'gan deride. *Hubberd's Tale.*

UNCA'UGHT. *adj.* Not yet catched.

Let him fly far;
Not in this land ſhall he remain *uncaught*,
And found diſpatch'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

His boſom glows with treaſures yet *uncaught*. *Gay.*

UNCA'USED. *adj.* Having no precedent cauſe.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *adj.* Not wary; heedleſs.

Unforeſeen, they ſay, is unprepar'd:
Uncautious Arcite thought himſelf alone. *Dryden.*

UNCE'LEBRATED. *adj.* Not ſolemnized.

Thus was the firſt day, ev'n and morn;
Nor paſs'd *uncelebrated*, nor unſung
By the celeſtial choirs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNCE'NSURED. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.

How difficult muſt it be for any ruler to live *uncenſured*, where every one of the community is thus qualified for modelling the conſtitution? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Fear moſt to tax an honourable fool,
Whoſe right it is *uncenſur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*

To be *uncenſured*, and to be obſcure, is the ſame thing. *Pope's Letters.*

UNCE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*incertain*, Fr. *incertus*, Latin.]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known.

That ſacred pile, ſo vaſt, ſo high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or ſky,
Uncertain ſeems; and may be thought a proud
Aſpiring mountain, or deſcending cloud. *Denham.*

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.

Man, without the protection of a ſuperior being, is ſecure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotſon.*

Condemned on Caucaſus to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die;
With certain pain, *uncertain* of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Granville.*

3. Not ſure in the conſequence.

I muſt be married to my brother's daughter,
Or elſe my kingdom ſtands on brittle glaſs:
Murther her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Aſcanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim:
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting ſides. *Dryden.*

In the bright air the fauchion ſhone,
Or whiſtling ſlings diſmiſs'd th' *uncertain* ſtone. *Gay.*

The ſearch of our future being, is but a needleſs, anxious, and *uncertain* haſte to be knowing, ſooner than we can, what, without all this ſolicitude, we ſhall know a little later. *Pope.*

4. Unſettled; unregular.

As the form of our publick ſervice is not voluntary, ſo neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but they are all ſet down in ſuch order, and with ſuch choice, as hath, in the wiſdom of the church, ſeemed beſt. *Hooker.*

UNCE'RTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not uſed.

The diverſity of ſeaſons are not ſo *uncertained* by the ſun and moon alone, who always keep one and the ſame courſe, but that the ſtars have alſo their working therein. *Raleigh.*

UNCE'RTAINLY. *adv.* Not ſurely; not certainly.

They that are paſt all hope of good, are paſt
All fear of ill: and yet if he be dead,
Speak ſoftly, or *uncertainly*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Go, mortals, now, and vex yourſelves in vain
For wealth, which ſo *uncertainly* muſt come:
When what was brought ſo far, and with ſuch pain,
Was only kept to loſe it nearer home. *Dryden.*

Names muſt be of very unſteady meaning, if the ideas be referred to ſtandards without us, that cannot be known at all, or but very imperfectly and *uncertainly*. *Locke.*

UNCE'RTAINTY. *n. ſ.*

1. Dubiouſneſs; want of knowledge.

All great concernments muſt delays endure;
Raſhneſs and haſte make all things unſecure;
And if uncertain thy pretenſions be,
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty*. *Denham.*

You common cry of curs, whoſe breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour ſhake your hearts. *Shakeſp.*

That which makes doubtfulneſs and *uncertainty* in the ſignification of ſome, more than other words, is the difference of ideas they ſtand for. *Locke.*

2. Contingency; want of certainty.

God's omniſcience is a light ſhining into every dark corner, ſtedfaſtly graſping the greateſt and moſt ſlippery *uncertainties*. *South's Sermons.*

3. Something unknown.

Our ſhepherd's caſe is every man's caſe, that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from the honeſt buſineſs he was brought up to, into a trade he has no ſkill in. *L'Eſtrange.*

To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains.

Minerva thus to Perſeus lent her ſhield,
Secure of conqueſt, ſent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *unchain'd*. *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not ſubject to variation.

If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually neceſſary; and the way whereby it provideth perpetually alſo moſt apt, no doubt but that every ſuch law ought for ever to remain *unchangeable*. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

UNCHA'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not altered.

When our fortunes are violently changed, our ſpirits are *unchanged*. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

More ſafe I ſing with mortal voice; *unchang'd*
To hoarſe, or mute. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Not alterable.

Diſmiſs thy fear,
And Heav'n's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my ſide. *Dryden.*

Honour *unchang'd*, a principle profeſt,
Fixt to one ſide, but mod'rate to the reſt. *Pope.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Immutability.

This *unchangeableneſs* of colour I am now to deſcribe. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* Immutably; without change.

All truth is *unchangeably* the ſame; that propoſition, which is true at any time, being ſo for ever. *South.*

Her firſt order, diſpoſition, frame,
Muſt then ſubſiſt *unchangeably* the ſame. *Blackmore.*

UNCHA'NGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.

But that thy face is, vizor-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with uſe of evil deeds,
I would eſſay, proud queen, to make thee bluſh. *Shakeſp.*

True expreſſion, like th' *unchanging* ſun,
Clears and improves whate'er it ſhines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an accuſation.

Even his mother ſhall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by chriſtianity.

All the rich mines of learning ranſack'd are
To furniſh ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reaſon whets,
And double edges on our paſſion ſets. *Denham.*

This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable* interpretations of thoſe actions of which they are not competent judges. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 37.

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of charity.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him among the ſaints, when our unretracted *uncharitableneſs* may ſend us to unquenchable flames. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableneſs*. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.

I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the ſword; which, far be it from me that I ſhould ever think ſo deſperately, or wiſh ſo *uncharitably*. *Spenſer.*

Urge neither charity nor ſhame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, employ their zeal for perſons *Sprat.*

UNCHA'RY. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious.

I've ſaid too much unto a heart of ſtone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaſte; not pure.

One, that in divers places I had heard before blazed, as the moſt impudently *unchaſte* woman of all Aſia. *Sidney.*

In my maſter's garments,
Which he inforc'd from me, away he poſts
With *unchaſte* purpoſe, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks himſelf made in the *unchaſte* compoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whoſoever is *unchaſte*, cannot reverence himſelf; and the reverence of a man's ſelf is, next religion, the chiefeſt bridle of all vices. *Bacon*

Luſt, by *unchaſte* looks,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*

If ſhe thinks to be ſeparated by reaſon of her huſband's *unchaſte* life, then the man will be uncurably ruined. *Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *n. ſ.* Lewdneſs; incontinence.

That generation was more particularly addicted to intemperance, ſenſuality, and *unchaſtity*. *Woodward.*

When the ſun is among the horned ſigns, he may produce ſuch a ſpirit of *unchaſtity*, as is dangerous to the honour of your worſhips families. *Arbuthnot.*

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Melancholy; gloomineſs of temper.

Many, by a natural *uncheerfulneſs* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

UNCHE'CKED. *adj.* Unreſtrained; not fluctuated.

What news on the Ryalto?
—Why, yet it lives there *uncheck'd*, that Anthonio hath a ſhip of rich lading wrecked. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*

Thee on the wing thy *uncheck'd* vigour bore,
To wanton freely, or ſecurely ſoar. *Smith to J. Phillips.*

UNCHE'WED. *adj.* Not maſticated.

With *unchew'd* morſels, while he churns the gore. *Dryd.*

To UNCHI'LD. *v. a.* To deprive of children.

He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCHRI'STIAN. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity.

It's uncharitable, *unchriſtian*, and inhuman, to paſs a peremptory ſentence of condemnation upon a tried friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe *unchriſtian* fiſhers of men, are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*

I could diſpenſe with the unphiloſophicalneſs of this their hypotheſis, were it not *unchriſtian*. *Norris.*

2. Unconverted; infidel.

Whereupon grew a queſtion, whether a Chriſtian ſoldier might herein do as the *unchriſtian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *adj.* Contrariety to chriſtianity.

The *unchriſtianneſs* of thoſe denials might ariſe from a diſpleaſure to ſee me prefer my own divines before their miniſters. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SED. *adj.* Not circumciſed; not a Jew.

Th' *uncircumciſ'd* ſmil'd grimly with diſdain. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *n. ſ.* Omiſſion of circumciſion.

God, that gives the law that a Jew ſhall be circumciſed, thereby conſtitutes *uncircumciſion* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been ſuch. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumſcrib'd* myſelf, retire,
And put not forth my goodneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

An arbitrary prince is the maſter of a non-reſiſting people; for where the power is *uncircumſcribed*, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addiſon.*

The ſovereign was flattered by a ſet of men into a perſuaſion, that the regal authority was unlimited and *uncircumſcribed*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 2.

UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their *uncircumſpect* ſimplicity had been uſed, eſpecially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.

The like particulars, although they ſeem *uncircumſtantial*, are oft ſet down in holy Scripture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance.

Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgifte.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do,
To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shakeſpeare.*

My friends are ſo unreaſonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator*, N° 475.

UNCI'VILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaiſantly.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or deſired undone, when he broke forth as deſperately, as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCI'VILIZED. *adj.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws deſpis'd,
And kept unconquer'd, and *unciviliz'd*:
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We ſtill defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarſe; indecent.

Several, who have been poliſhed in France, make uſe of the moſt coarſe, *uncivilized* words in our language. *Addiſ.*

UNCLA'RIFIED. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remarks.*

To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut with claſps.

Thou know'ſt no leſs, but all: I have *unclaſp'd*
To thee the book, ev'n of my ſecret ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

Prayer can *unclaſp* the girdles of the north, ſaying to a mountain of ice, be thou removed hence, and caſt into the ſea. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

UNCLA'SSICK. Not claſſick.

Angel of dulneſs, ſent to ſcatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclaſſick* ground. *Pope.*

U'NCLE. *n. ſ.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The father's or mother's brother.

Hamlet puniſhes his *uncle* rather for his own death, than the murther of his father. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

UNCLEA'N. *n. ſ.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

Charon,
A ſordid god: down from his hoary chin
A length of beard deſcends, uncomb'd, *unclean*. *Dryden.*

Prieſts are patterns for the reſt;
The gold of heav'n, who bear the God impreſs'd:
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The ſov'reign's image is no longer ſeen.
If they be foul, on whom the people truſt,
Well may the baſer braſs contract a ruſt. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with ſin.

Beſides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milton.*

What agonies muſt he endure? what difficulties overcome, before he can cleanſe himſelf from the pollutions of ſin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing ſhall enter? *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. Lewd; unchaſte.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,
And aſk him, why that hour of fairy revel,
In their ſo ſacred paths he dares to tread,
In ſhape profane. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Some tree, whoſe broad, ſmooth leaves together ſew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Thoſe middle parts; that this new comer, ſhame,
There ſit not, and reproach us as *unclean*. *Milton.*

UNCLEA'NLINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of cleanlineſs.

This profane liberty and *uncleanlineſs*, the archbiſhop reſolved to reform. *Clarendon.*

UNCLEA'NLY. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; naſty.

Civet is of a baſer birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Indecent; unchaſte.

'Tis pity that theſe harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UNCLEA'NNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Lewdneſs; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I underſtood that moſt of the vileſt and moſt miſerable houſes of *uncleanneſs* were. *Graunt.*

2. Want of cleanlineſs; naſtineſs.

Be not curious nor careleſs in your habit; be not troubleſome to thyſelf, or to others, by unhandſomeneſs, or *uncleanneſs*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

3. Sin; wickedneſs.

I will ſave you from all your *uncleanneſſes*. *Ez.* xxxvi. 29.

4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLE'ANSED. *adj.* Not cleanſed.

Pond earth is a good compoſt, if the pond have been long *uncleanſed*: ſo the water be not too hungry. *Bacon.*

To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.

If I ſhould pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the cloſed hand.

The hero ſo his enterprize recalls;
His fiſt *unclenches*, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

UNCLI'PPED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As ſoon as there began a diſtinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion aroſe. *Locke.*

To UNCLO'ATH. *v. a.* To ſtrip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *uncloathed* and left naked. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Poor orphans minds are left as *uncloathed* and naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come preſently; which once perceived, forthwith *uncloath* it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To a diſtinct knowledge of things, we muſt *uncloath* them of all theſe mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts's Logick.*

To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*

1. To diſencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to't. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſet at liberty.

Then air, becauſe *unclogg'd* in empty ſpace,
Flies after fire, and claims the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

To UNCLOI'STER. *v. n.* To ſet at large.

Why did I not, *uncloiſter'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *uncloſe*,
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

UNCLO'SED. *adj.* Not ſeparated by incloſures.

The king's army would, through thoſe *uncloſed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNCLO'UDED. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obſcurity; not darkened.

The Father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory on the Son
Blaz'd forth *unclouded* deity *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

True virtues, with *unclouded* light,
All great, all royal, ſhine divinely bright. *Roſcommon.*

Bleſt with temper, whoſe *unclouded* ray,
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Openneſs; freedom from gloom.

The love I would perſuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greateſt *uncloudedneſs* of the eye, and the perfecteſt illuſtration of the object; which is ſuch, that the cleareſt reaſon is the moſt advantageous light it can deſire to be ſeen by. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in ſilent ſtate begins to riſe,
And twinkling orbs beſtrow th' *uncloudy* ſkies;
Her borrow'd luſtre growing Cynthia lends. *Gay.*

To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or diſſeize him of his prey; yet ſure it muſt diſcourage him from graſping of Heaven too. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCOI'F. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women ſcolding, and juſt ready to *uncoif* one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To UNCO'IL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The ſpiral air-veſſels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

UNCOI'NED. *adj.* Not coined.

While thou liv'ſt, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoined* conſtancy. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

An ounce of coined ſtandard ſilver, muſt be of equal value to an ounce of *uncoined* ſtandard ſilver. *Locke.*

UNCOLLE'CTED. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Aſham'd, confus'd, I ſtarted from my bed,
And to my ſoul yet *uncollected* ſaid;
Into thyſelf, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again, and thou again ſhalt mourn. *Prior.*

UNCO'LOURED. *adj.* Not ſtained with any colour, or dye.

Out of things *uncoloured* and tranſparent, we can repreſent unto you all ſeveral colours. *Bacon.*

Whether to deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* ſky,
Or wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhow'rs;
Riſing, or falling, ſtill advance his praiſe. *Milton.*

UNCO'MBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjuſted by the comb.

They might perceive his head
To be unarmed, and curled, *uncombed* hairs,
Upſtarting ſtiff. *Fairy Queen.*

Their locks are beds of *uncomb'd* ſnakes, that wind
About their ſhady brows in wanton rings. *Craſhaw.*

Thy locks *uncomb'd*, like a rough wood appear. *Dryd.*

UNCO'MEATABLE. *adj.* Inacceſſible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

UNCO'MELINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are ſo unhandſomely patched, and thatched, that men do even ſhun the places, for the *uncomelineſs* thereof. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

He prais'd women's modeſty, and gave orderly, well-behaved reproof to all *uncomelineſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe arches which the Tuſcan writers call *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, becauſe they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecillity of the angle itſelf, and likewiſe for their very *uncomelineſs*, ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Forgetting that duty of modeſt concealment which they owed to the father of their country, in caſe they had diſcovered any real *uncomelineſs*. *King Charles.*

The beauty or *uncomelineſs* in good and ill breeding, will make deeper impreſſions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules. *Locke.*

UNCO'MELY. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought inquiſitiveneſs an *uncomely* gueſt, he could not but aſk who ſhe was. *Sidney.*

Neither is the ſame accounted an *uncomely* manner of riding: for great warriors ſay, they never ſaw a more comely man than the Iriſhman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Many, who troubled them moſt in their counſels, durſt not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon.*

Uncomely courage, unbeſeeming ſkill. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

UNCO'MFORTABLE. *adj.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; diſmal; miſerable.

He ſo much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he ſuſtained many moſt grievous indignities, and endured the want of ſundry, both pleaſures and honours, before enjoyed. *Hooker.*

Chriſtmaſs is in the moſt dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would ſuffer very much, if they had not good cheer to ſupport them. *Addiſon.*

Ours is a melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below! A place, where not a day paſſes, but we eat our bread with ſorrow and cares: the preſent troubles us, the future amazes; and even the paſt fills us with grief and anguiſh. *Wake.*

The ſun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* ſeats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of cheerfulneſs.

The want of juſt diſpoſitions to the holy ſacrament, may occaſion this *uncomfortableneſs*. *Taylor's Worthy Commun.*

UNCO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulneſs.

UNCOMMA'NDED. *adj.* Not commanded.

It is eaſy to ſee what judgment is to be paſſed upon all thoſe affected, *uncommanded*, abſurd auſterities of the Romiſh profeſſion. *South.*

UNCO'MMON. *adj.* Not frequent; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon*, but ſuch as the reader muſt aſſent to, when he ſees them explained. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'MMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCO'MMONNESS. *n. ſ.* Infrequency.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not ſo much ariſe out of their greatneſs as *uncommonneſs*. *Addiſon.*

UNCOMPA'CT. *adj.* Not compact; not cloſely cohering.

Theſe rivers were not ſtreams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, ſettle in ſuch a furrowed, *uncompact* ſurface? *Addiſon.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED. *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no ſuch mutual infuſion as really cauſeth the ſame natural operations or properties to be made common unto both ſubſtances; but whatſoever is natural to deity, the ſame remaineth in Chriſt *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatſoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is uncapable. *Hooker.*

UNCO'MPANIED. *adj.* Having no companion.

Thence ſhe fled, *uncompanied*, unſought. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor ſilver-ſhedding tears,
Could penetrate her *uncompaſſionate* ſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompaſſionate* ſurges. *Sandys's Journey.*

If thou in ſtrength all mortals doſt exceed;
In *uncompaſſionate* anger do not ſo. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

UNCOMPE'LLED. *adj.* Free from compulſion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadſtone, would never, *uncompelled*, forſake the enchanting mineral. *Boyle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice ſix times deſcends the lamp of day. *Pope.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughneſs makes a man *uncomplaiſant* to others, ſo that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLE'AT. *adj.* Not perfect; not finiſhed.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncompleat* and unfiniſhed parts of the ſame fable. *Pope.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Simple; not mixed.

Hardneſs may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton's Opticks.*

Your *uncompounded* atoms, you
Figures in numbers infinite allow;
From which, by various combination, ſprings
This unconfin'd diverſity of things. *Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The ſubſtance of the faith was compriſed in that *uncompounded* ſtyle, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNCOMPRE'SSED. *adj.* Free from compreſſion.

We might be furniſhed with a reply, by ſetting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompreſſed* air. *Boyle.*

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.*

1. Unable to comprehend.

2. In Shakeſpeare it ſeems to ſignify *incomprehenſible*.

The providence, that's in a watchful ſtate,
Knows almoſt every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' *incomprehenſive* deep. *Shakeſp.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not to be underſtood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulſe, we can have no other conception, but of the paſſing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obſcure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or ſtop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

Thoſe atoms wond'rous ſmall muſt be,
Small to an *unconceivable* degree;
Since though theſe radiant ſpoils diſpers'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the ſun repair. *Blackmore.*

UNCONCE'IVABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incomprehenſibility.

The *unconceivableneſs* of ſomething they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypotheſis, though altogether as unintelligible. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.

Vaſt is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings
Untoward words, ſcarce looſen'd yet from things. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN. *n. ſ.* Negligence; want of intereſt; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent perſons. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED. *adj.*

1. Having no intereſt.

An idle perſon is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and neceſſities of the world. *Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithſtanding the ſeeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* ſenſes. *Glanv.*

It ſeems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned*. *Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not diſturbed; not affected.

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd* with our unreſt, begins
Her roſy progreſs ſmiling. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal ſhare; and in this depth of miſery
Can I be *unconcerned?* *Denham's Sophy.*

The virgin from the ground
Upſtarted freſh, already cloſ'd the wound;
And *unconcern'd* for all ſhe felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd* for more,
Confin'd their wiſhes to their native ſhore. *Dryden.*

We ſhall be eaſy and *unconcerned* at all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* Without intereſt or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the moſt cruel of our conquering foes,
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear. *Denham.*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful ſound,
Which ev'n the beſt can hardly bear:
He took the ſummons, void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* caſt his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the griſly challenger. *Dryden.*

Is heaven, with its pleaſures for evermore, to be parted with ſo *unconcernedly?* Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance againſt the hopeleſs death of the atheiſt, and utter extinction? *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindneſs to another, would think himſelf juſtly dealt with, in a total neglect, and *unconcernedneſs* of the perſon who had received that kindneſs. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING. *adj.* Not intereſting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impoſſible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety.*

The ſcience of medals, which is charged with ſo many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on ſuch mean materials, appears ridiculous to thoſe that have not examined it. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of having no ſhare.

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in thoſe legal murders, you may take a ſweeter reliſh of your own innocence. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT. } *adj.* Not deciſive; inferring no plain
UNCONCLU'DING. } or certain concluſion or conſequence.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcludent*. *Hale.*

He makes his underſtanding only the warehouſe of other mens falſe and *unconcluding* reaſonings, rather than a repoſitory of truth for his own uſe. *Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as againſt the unaccurateneſs and the *unconcludingneſs* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCO'CTED. *adj.* Not digeſted; not matured.

We ſwallow cherry-ſtones, but void them *unconcocted*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the ſun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did ſhe extend the gloomy clouds on high,
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the ſky,
In *unconcocted* ſeeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDE'MNED. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongſt the Greeks and Romans, to expoſe, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* Abſolute; not limited by any terms.

O paſs not, Lord! an abſolute decree,
Or bind thy ſentence *unconditional*;
But in thy ſentence our remorſe foreſee,
And, in that foreſight, this thy doom recal. *Dryden.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to abſolve men from their ſins; but this was not an abſolute and *unconditional* power veſted in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

UNCONFI'NED. *adj.*

1. Free from reſtraint.

I wonder at it.
That ſhews thou art *unconfin'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the ſtories he has borrowed: though proſe allows more liberty of thought, and the expreſſion is more eaſy when *unconfined* by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at diſadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long *unconfin'd* and free,
Still fond and proud of ſavage liberty,
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men eſteem their happineſs, were, like the light, the ſame ſufficient and *unconfined* good, whether ten thouſand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we ſhould ſee men's good will and kind endeavours would be as univerſal. *Spectator*, Nº 601.

Bleſt with a taſte exact, yet *unconfin'd*;
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFI'NABLE. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you ſtand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baſeneſs, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

UNCONFI'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected ſpeech
The king had made upon the new-raiſ'd force,
In th' *unconfirm'd* troops, much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony.

He would have reſign'd
To him his heav'nly office, nor was long
His witneſs *unconfirm'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

3. Not ſettled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM. *adj.* Unlike; diſſimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other ſhining globes. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Inconſiſtent; not conforming.

Unto thoſe general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable*. *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action *unconformable* to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts's Logick.*

UNCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; inconſiſtency.

The moral goodneſs or evil of men's actions, which conſiſt in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reaſon, muſt be eternal, neceſſary, and unchangeable. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *adj.* Diſtinct; free from confuſion.

It is more diſtinct and *unconfuſed* than the ſenſitive memory. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, conſiſts quickneſs of parts; in this of having them *unconfuſed*, and being able nicely to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, conſiſts the exactneſs of judgment. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* Without confuſion.

Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his underſtanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, diſtinctly and *unconfuſedly*, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCO'NFUTABLE. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour.

One political argument they boaſted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of eccleſiaſticks, would enſue poverty in many of the children, and thence a diſgrace and burden to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*

UNCONGE'ALED. *adj.* Not concreted by cold.

By expoſing wine, after four months digeſtion in horſe-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the ſpirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCO'NJUGAL. *adj.* Not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or huſband.

My name
To all poſterity may ſtand defam'd;
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falſhood moſt *unconjugal* traduc'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper tranſitions or dependence of parts; lax; looſe; vague.

Thoſe who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any ſcience, diſperſed in ſhort, *unconnected* diſcourſes, can never ſurvey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not ſo confin'd,
By rigour *unconniving*; but that oft
Leaving my dolorous priſon, I enjoy
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſubdued; inſuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and cauſing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillio, firſt *unconquerable* lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and ſwept the board. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; inſuperably.

The herds of Iphyclus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* ſtrong. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *adj.*

1. Not ſubdued; not overcome.

To die ſo tamely,
O'ercome by paſſion and misfortune,
And ſtill *unconquer'd* by my foes, ſounds ill. *Denham.*

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn eſtate,
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Inſuperable; invincible.

Theſe brothers had a-while ſerved the King of Pontus; and in all his affairs, eſpecially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had ſhewed as *unconquered* courage, ſo rude a faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

What was that ſnaky-headed Gorgon ſhield,
That wiſe Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks, and chaſte auſterity,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence,
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

Unconquer'd lord of pleaſure and of pain. *Johnſon.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation.

A man may oppoſe an *unconſcionable* requeſt for an unjuſtifiable reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Forming unreaſonable expectations.

You cannot be ſo *unconſcionable* as to charge me for not ſubſcribing of my name, for that would reflect too groſsly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vaſt. A low word.

His giantſhip is gone ſomewhat creſt-fall'n,
Stalking with leſs *unconſcionable* ſtrides,
And lower looks, but in a ſultry chaſe. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conſcience.

How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and *unconſcionable?* hardly ever did any man of no conſcience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unreaſonableneſs of hope or claim.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreaſonably.

Indeed 'tis pity you ſhould miſs
Th' arrears of all your ſervices;
And for th' eternal obligation,
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be uſed ſo *unconſcionably* hard,
As not to find a juſt reward. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 3.

This is a common vice; though all things here
Are ſold, and ſold *unconſcionably* dear. *Dryden's Juv.*

UNCO'NSCIOUS. *adj.* Having no mental perception.

Unconſcious cauſes only ſtill impart
Their utmoſt ſkill, their utmoſt power exert;
Thoſe which can freely chuſe, diſcern, and know,
Can more or leſs of art and care beſtow. *Blackmore.*

A yearling bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, *unconſcious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED. *adj.* Not ſacred; not dedicated; not devoted.

The ſin of Iſrael had even *unconſecrated* and profaned that ſacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *adj.* Not yielded.

We ſhould extend it even to the weakneſſes of our natures, to our proneneſs to evil: for however theſe, *unconſented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of ſorrow. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *adj.* Not conſidered; not attended to.

Love yourſelf; and in that love,
Not *unconſidered* leave your honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

It will not be *unconſidered*, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCO'NSONANT. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconſiſtent.

It ſeemeth a thing *unconſonant*, that the world ſhould honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconſtant*, Fr. *inconſtans*, Latin.] Fickle; not ſteady; changeable; mutable.

More *unconſtant* than the wind; who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping ſouth. *Shakeſp.*

Th' *unconſtant* ſkies
Do change their courſe as ſev'ral winds ariſe. *May's Virg.*

UNCONSTRA'INED. *adj.* Free from compulſion.

Will you, with free and *unconſtrained* ſoul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe be the miſeries which our firſt parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and *unconſtrained* will. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Made for his uſe, ye he has form'd us ſo,
We *unconſtrain'd*, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

His highneſs is return'd.——
And *unconſtrain'd?* But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the meſſage? *Denham.*

UNCONSTRA'INEDLY. *adv.* Without force ſuffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generouſly, and *unconſtrainedly* relieved me. *South's Sermons.*

UNCONSTRA'INT. *n. ſ.* Freedom from conſtraint; eaſe.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a ſcholar; and though the greateſt maſter of poetry, he wanted that eaſineſs, that air of freedom and *unconſtraint*, which is more ſenſibly to be perceived, than deſcribed. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

UNCONSU'LTING. *adj.* [*inconſultus*, Latin.] Heady; raſh; improvident; imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconſulting* affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow ſo much of her natural modeſty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

UNCONTE'STED. *adj.* Certain; paſt diſpute.

UNCONSU'MED. *adj.* Not waſted; not deſtroyed by any waſting power.

Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning ſulphur *unconſum'd.* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Fixedneſs, or a power to remain in the fire *unconſumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea, ſignified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSU'MMATE. *adj.* Not conſummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his ſpouſe betroth'd, and *unconſummate* night. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'MNED. *adj.* Not deſpiſed.

Which of the peers
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at leaſt
Stood not neglected? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

UNCONTE'NTED. *adj.* Not contented; not ſatisfied.

Permit me, chief,
To lead this *uncontented* gift away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of power to ſatisfy.

The decreed *uncontentingneſs* of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptneſs to prove a riſe to our love's ſettling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE. *adj.* Indiſputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *unconteſtible* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falſhood of all he condemns. *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED. *adj.* Not diſputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *unconteſted* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still ſhake off all things on their ſurface plac'd. *Blackm.*

UNCONTRI'TE. *adj.* Not religiouſly penitent.

The prieſt, by abſolving an *uncontrite* ſinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

UNCONTROVE'RTED. *adj.* Not diſputed; not liable to debate.

One reaſon of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical ſcience is, becauſe 'tis built upon clear and ſettled ſignifications of names. *Glanville.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLE. *adj.*

1. Reſiſtleſs; powerful beyond oppoſition.

Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to reſiſt
His *uncontroulable* intent. *Milton.*

2. Indiſputable; irrefragable.

The penſion was granted, by reaſon of the King of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of thoſe, who think it an *uncontroulable* maxim, that power is always ſafer lodged in many hands, than in one; thoſe many are as capable of enſlaving as a ſingle perſon. *Swift.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLY. *adv.*

1. Without poſſibility of oppoſition.
2. Without danger of refutation.

Since this light was to reſt within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themſelves, they might ſafely and *uncontroulably* pretend it greater or leſs. *South.*

Uncontroulably, and under general conſent, many opinions are paſſant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCONTRO'ULED. *adj.*

1. Unreſiſted; unoppoſed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontrouled* worth
Of this pure cauſe, 'twould kindle my rap'd ſpirits
To ſuch a flame of ſacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to ſympathize. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy *uncontroul'd* and boundleſs reign. *Dryden.*

The Britiſh navy, *uncontroul'd*,
Shall wave her double croſs t' extremeſt clime
Terrific, and return with odorous ſpoils. *Phillips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæſar was ſo born, is an *uncontrouled* report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'ULEDLY. *adv.* Without controul; without oppoſition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantaſm honour has once poſſeſſed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head againſt it; but it commands *uncontrouledly*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* Not ſuitable to converſation; not ſocial.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as moroſe, *unconverſable* qualities. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNCONVE'RTED. *adj.* Not perſuaded of the truth of Chriſtianity.

Salvation belongeth unto none, but ſuch as call upon the name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt: which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor poſſibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The *unconverted* heathens, who were preſſed by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the ſame manner. *Addiſon on the Chriſt. Relig.*

The apoſtle reminds the Epheſians of the guilt and miſery of their former *unconverted* eſtate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Iſrael. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNCONVI'NCED. *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the ſeminaries of thoſe, who are to propagate religion, or philoſophy, amongſt the ignorant and *unconvinced*. *Locke.*

To **UNCO'RD.** *v. a.* To looſe a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED. *adj.* Inaccurate; not poliſhed to exactneſs.

I have written this too haſtily and too looſely: it comes out from the firſt draught, and *uncorrected*. *Dryden.*

UNCORRU'PT. *adj.* Honeſt; upright; not tainted with wickedneſs; not influenced by iniquitous intereſt.

The pleaſures of ſin, and this world's vanities, are cenſured with *uncorrupt* judgment. *Hooker.*

Men alledge they ne'er can find
Thoſe beauties in a female mind,
Which raiſe a flame that will endure,
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

Such a hero never ſprings,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings. *Roſcommon.*

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reaſon knew,
And with a native bent did good purſue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wiſh we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted*. *Locke.*

UNCORRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* Integrity; uprightneſs.

In doctrine, ſhew *uncorruptneſs*, gravity, ſincerity. *Tit.* ii.

To **UNCO'VER.** *v. a.*

1. To diveſt of a covering.

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object ſeveral millions of leagues, the very inſtant it is *uncovered*, may be ſhewn to be a miſtake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of cloaths

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to anſwer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the ſkies. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſtrip off the roof.

Porches and ſchools,
Uncover'd, and with ſcaffolds cumber'd ſtood. *Prior.*

4. To ſhew openly; to ſtrip of a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: ſo roſe the Danite ſtrong,
Shorn of his ſtrength. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There will certainly come ſome day or other, to *uncover* every ſoul of us. *Pope's Letters.*

5. To bare the head, as in the preſence of a ſuperiour.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than ſtand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* Not to be adviſed.

It would have been *uncounſellable* to have marched to any diſtance, and have left ſuch an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* Innumerable.

Thoſe *unccountable*, glorious bodies, were not ſet in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* Genuine; not ſpurious.

True zeal is not any one ſingle affection of the ſoul, but a ſtrong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but moſt fervent. *Sprat's Sermons.*

To **UNCO'UPLE.** *v. a.* To looſe dogs from their couples.

Uncouple in the weſtern valley, go;
Diſpatch, I ſay, and find the foreſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay. *Shakeſpeare.*

The land on which they fought, th' appointed place,
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chace. *Dryden.*

UNCO'URTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour ſome will ſay, ever ſad, ſurely ſober, and ſomewhat given to muſing, but never *uncourteous*. *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though ſomewhat merrily, yet *uncourteouſly* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarouſneſs unto it. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

UNCO'URTLINESS. *n. ſ.* Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court; inelegance.

The Quakers preſented an addreſs, which, notwithſtanding the *uncourtlineſs* of their phraſes, the ſenſe was very honeſt. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'URTLY. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.

The lord treaſurer not entering into thoſe refinements of paying the publick money upon private conſiderations, hath been ſo *uncourtly* as to ſtop it. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH. *adj.* [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; ſtrange; unuſual.

A very *uncouth* ſight was to behold,
How he did faſhion his untoward pace;
For as he forward mov'd his footing old,
So backward ſtill was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Fairy Q.*

The lovers ſtanding in this doleful wiſe,
A warrior bold unwares approached near,
Uncouth in arms yclad, and ſtrange diſguiſe. *Fairfax.*

I am ſurprized with an *uncouth* fear;
A chilling ſweat o'erruns my trembling joints;
My heart ſuſpects more than mine eye can ſee. *Shakeſp.*

The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil ſprung, I fear. *Milton.*

Say on;
For I that day was abſent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obſcure,
Far on excurſion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*

It was ſo *uncouth* a ſight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

I am more in danger to miſunderſtand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unpoſſeſſed by doctors of my ſect, whoſe reaſonings will of courſe make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author ſeem harſh, ſtrained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*

He made that a pleaſant ſtudy, which, in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCO'UTHLY. *adv.* Oddly; ſtrangely.

Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS. *n. ſ.* Oddneſs; ſtrangeneſs.

To deny himſelf in the leſſer inſtances, that ſo when the greater come, they may not have the diſadvantage of *uncouthneſs*, and perfect ſtrangeneſs, to enhance their difficulty, muſt be acknowledged reaſonable. *Decay of Piety.*

To **UNCREA'TE.** *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of exiſtence.

Who created thee, lamenting learn;
Who can *uncreate* thee thou ſhalt know. *Milton.*

Light dies before her *uncreating* word.
Thus at her felt approach, and ſecret might,
Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

UNCREA'TED. *adj.*

1. Not yet created.

How haſt thou diſturb'd
Heav'n's bleſſed peace, and into nature brought
Miſery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion? *Milton.*

2. [*Increée*, Fr.] Not produced by creation.

What cauſe within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound? *Blackmore.*

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himſelf; it being ſomething, as he ſays, *uncreated*. *Locke.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of reputation.

To all other diſſuaſives, we may add this of the *uncreditableneſs*: the beſt that can be ſaid is, that they uſe wit fooliſhly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED. *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED. *adj.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncroſs'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

UNCRO'UDED. *adj.* Not ſtraitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre,
On its publick ſhows, unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrouded* nations in its womb. *Addiſon.*

To **UNCRO'WN.** *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.

He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere't be long. *Shakeſp.*

Ye pow'rs!
See a ſacred king *uncrown'd*;
See your offspring, Albion, bound. *Dryden's Albion.*

U'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*unction*, Fr.]

1. The act of anointing.

The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the inſtruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment.

The king himſelf the ſacred *unction* made;
As king by office, and as prieſt by trade. *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically.

Such as are of hot conſtitutions, ſhould uſe bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Any thing ſoftening, or lenitive.

Mother,
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your ſoul,
That not your treſpaſs, but my madneſs ſpeaks. *Shakeſp.*

5. The rite of anointing in the laſt hours.

Their extreme *unction*, adminiſtered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *unctuous*.] Fatneſs; oilineſs.

Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuoſity* in them, and ariſe from the matter of fuel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'NCTUOUS. *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with liqu'riſh draughts,
And morſels *unctuous*, greaſes his pure mind,
That from it all conſideration ſlips. *Shakeſpeare.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenſes, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The trees were *unctuous* fir, and mountain aſh. *Dryd.*

Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are,
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone. *Dryden.*

Th' infernal winds,
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,
Diſdain'd their narrow cells. *Phillips.*

Camphire, oil-olive, linſeed-oil, ſpirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, ſulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Fatneſs; oilineſs; clammineſs; greaſineſs.

A great degree of *unctuouſneſs* is not neceſſary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCU'LLED. *adj.* Not gathered.

A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNCU'LPABLE. *adj.* Not blamable.

Thoſe canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews obſerving as yet unwritten, and thereby framing ſuch church orders, as in their law were not preſcribed, are notwithſtanding in that reſpect *unculpable*. *Hooker.*

UNCU'CKOLDED. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to ſee a handſome man looſe-wiv'd, ſo it is a deadly ſorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded*. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

UNCU'LTIVATED. *adj.* [*incultus*, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our iſle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the ſolar walk. *Dryden.*

God gave the world to men in common; but ſince he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be ſuppoſed he meant it ſhould always remain common and *uncultivated*. *Locke.*

2. Not inſtructed; not civilized.

The firſt tragedians found that ſerious ſtile
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roſcommon.*

Theſe are inſtances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itſelf, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCU'MBERED. *adj.* Not burthened; not embarraſſed.

Lord of yourſelf, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryden.*

UNCU'RBABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked.

So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæſar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdneſs of policy. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

UNCU'RBED. *adj.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainneſs,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

To **UNCU'RL.** *v. a.* To looſe from ringlets, or convolutions.

There ſtands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in ſtorms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

The lion's foe lies proſtrate on the plain,
He ſheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;
And, pleas'd with bloodleſs honours of the day,
Walks over, and diſdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryden.*

The furies ſink upon their iron beds,
And ſnakes *uncurl'd* hang liſt'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

To **UNCU'RL.** *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Even as an adder, when ſhe doth unrowl
To do ſome fatal execution. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

UNCU'RLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.

Alike in feature both, and garb appear;
With honeſt faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Dryden.*

But ſince, alas! frail beauty muſt decay;
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, ſince locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to uſe,
And keep good humour ſtill, whate'er we loſe? *Pope.*

UNCU'RRENT. *adj.* Not current; not paſſing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I can no other anſwer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are ſhuffled off with ſuch *uncurrent* pay. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **UNCU'RSE.** *v. a.* To free from any execration.

Uncurſe their ſouls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

UNCU'RST. *adj.* Not execrated.

Sir John Hotham, unreproached, unthreatened, *uncurſed* by any language or ſecret imprecation of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldeſt ſon's heads. *K. Charles.*

Heav'n ſure has kept this ſpot of earth *uncurſt*,
To ſhew how all things were created firſt. *Waller.*

UNCU'T. *adj.* Not cut.

We muſt reſign! Heav'n his great ſoul doth claim,
In ſtorms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his laſt breath ſhake our iſle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his fun'ral pile. *Waller.*

To **UNDA'M.** *v. a.* To open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds.

When the fiery ſuns too fiercely play,
And ſhrivell'd herbs on with'ring ſtems decay;
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow,
Undamns his wat'ry ſtores. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

UNDA'MAGED. *adj.* Not made worſe; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Phillips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *adj.* Unſubdued by fear; not depreſſed.

Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal ſhould compoſe
Nothing but males. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry ſave,
And in his burning ſhip *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpuniſh'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Boldneſs; Bravery; intrepidity.

Luther took up a briſker air of aſſurance, and ſhewed a particular a particular *undauntedneſs* in the cauſe of truth, when it had ſo mighty an oppoſer. *Atterbury.*

The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *undauntedneſs* under dangers, were ſuch virtues as theſe iſlanders were not uſed to. *Pope.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.

It ſhall bid his ſoul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence, before ſaints and angels. *South.*

UNDA'ZZLED. *adj.* Not dimmed, or confuſed by ſplendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt. b.* iii.

As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be ſuppoſed to caſt on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the ſun. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafneſs.

Though Richard my life's counſel would not hear,
My death's ſad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDEBA'UCHED. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.

When the world was buckſome, freſh, and young,
Her ſons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore ſtrong. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CAGON. *n. ſ.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDECA'YING. *adj.* Not ſuffering diminution or declenſion.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents *undecaying* ſtrength declare,
Which with freſh labour, and unweary'd care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDECA'YED. *adj.* Not liable to be diminiſhed, or impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd!*
Judge if ſuch warriors want immortal aid. *Dryden.*

If in the melancholy ſhades below,
The flames of friends and lovers ceaſe to glow;
Yet mine ſhall ſacred laſt; mine *undecay'd*
Burn on through life, and animate my ſhade. *Pope.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To ſet free from the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And, not without much pains, be *undeceiv'd.* *Roſcomm.*

My muſe enraged, from her urn,
Like ghoſts of murder'd bodies does return
T' accuſe the murderers, to right the ſtage,
And *undeceive* the long-abuſed age. *Denham.*

So far as truth gets ground in the world, ſo far ſin loſes it. Chriſt ſaves the world by *undeceiving* it. *South.*

Our coming judgments do in part *undeceive* us, and rectify the groſſer errors. *Glanville.*

UNDECE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive.

It ſerves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehenſive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation. *Holder on Time.*

UNDECE'IVED. *adj.* Not cheated; not impoſed on.

All of a tenour was their after life;
No day diſcolour'd with domeſtick ſtrife:
No jealouſy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repoſe, and kindneſs *undeceiv'd.* *Dryden.*

UNDECI'DED. *adj.* Not determined; not ſettled.

For one thing, which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the expreſs word of God. *Hooker.*

To whoſe muſe we owe that ſort of verſe,
Is *undecided* by the men of ſkill. *Roſcommon.*

Ariſtotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryden.*

When two adverſe winds engage with horrid ſhock,
Levying their equal force with utmoſt rage,
Long *undecided* laſts the airy ſtrife. *Phillips.*

To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

I find myſelf a traitor;
For I have given here my ſoul's conſent,
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDE'CKED. *adj.* Not adorned; not embelliſhed.

Eve was *undeck'd*, ſave with herſelf.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

UNDECI'SIVE. *adj.* Not deciſive; not concluſive.

Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undeciſive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the deſert. *Glanville.*

UNDECLI'NED. *adj.*

1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

In his track my wary feet have ſtept;
His *undeclined* ways preciſely kept. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

UNDE'DICATED. *adj.*

1. Not conſecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inſcribed to a patron.

I ſhould let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEE'DED. *adj.* Not ſignalized by action.

My ſword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I ſheath again *undeeded.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

UNDEFA'CED. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

Thoſe arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antick ſtone engrav'd;
Now torn by mortars, ſtand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Not defeaſible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFI'LED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the victory, ſtriving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wiſdom*, iv. 3.

Whoſe bed is *undefil'd*, and chaſte, pronounc'd. *Milton.*

Her Arethuſian ſtream remains unſoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'NED. *adj.* Not circumſcribed, or explained by a definition.

There is no ſuch way to give defence to abſurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obſcure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumſcribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet thoſe bounds to us are *undefinable.* *Grew.*

Why ſimple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the ſeveral terms of a definition, ſignifying ſeveral ideas, they can all, by no means, repreſent an idea, which has no compoſition at all. *Locke.*

UNDEFO'RMED. *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

The ſight of ſo many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeform'd* by battles, may poſſibly invite your curioſity. *Pope.*

UNDEFI'ED. *adj.* Not ſet at defiance; not challenged.

Falſe traitor, thou broken haſt
The law of arms, to ſtrike foe *undefied*;
But thou thy treaſon's fruit, I hope, ſhalt taſte
Right ſour, and feel the law, the which thou haſt defac'd.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.

Tariſa
Changed a blunt cane for a ſteel-pointed dart,
And meeting Oſinyn next,
Who wanting time for treaſon to provide,
He baſely threw it at him, *undefy'd.* *Dryden.*

UNDELI'BERATED. *adj.* Not carefully conſidered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himſelf into that engagement, tranſported him with paſſion. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED. *adj.* Not pleaſed; not touched with pleaſure.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not giving pleaſure.

He could not think of involving himſelf in the ſame *undelightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemoliſh'd* ſtood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had ſtood. *Phillips.*

They ſtood by, and ſuffered Dunkirk to lie *undemoliſhed.* *Swift.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain, common, and *undemonſtrable* principles, man's reaſon doth neceſſarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations: which particular determinations being found out according unto the reaſon of man, they have the names of human laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be gainſaid.

That age which my grey hairs make ſome more than it is, hath not diminiſhed in me the power to protect an *undeniable* verity. *Sidney*

Of thoſe of the ſecond claſs, we have a plain and *undeniable* certainty. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

UNDENI'ABLY. *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contradiction.

This account was differently related by the antients; that is, *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown*

I grant that nature all poets ought to ſtudy: but then this alſo *undeniably* follows, that thoſe things which delight all ages, muſt have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*

UNDEPLO'RED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Riſe, wretched widow! riſe; nor *undeplor'd*
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian ford;
But riſe prepar'd to mourn thy periſh'd lord. *Dryden.*

UNDEPRA'VED. *adj.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures, as light in the ſun; it is now hidden in us like ſparks in a flint. *Glanv.*

UNDEPRI'VED. *adj.* Not diveſted by authority; not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion.

He, *undepriv'd*, his benefice forſook. *Dryden.*

U'NDER. *prepoſition.* [*undar*, Gothick; unꝺeꞃ, Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.]

1. In a ſtate of ſubjection to.

When good Saturn, baniſh'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove. *Dryden.*

Every man is put *under* a neceſſity, by his conſtitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment, what is beſt for him to do; elſe he would be *under* the determination of ſome other than himſelf, which is want of liberty. *Locke.*

2. In the ſtate of pupillage to.

To thoſe that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denham.*

The princes reſpected Helim, and made ſuch improvements *under* him, that they were inſtructed in learning. *Guardian.*

3. Beneath; ſo as to be covered, or hidden.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If it ſtood always under this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*

Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind. *Dryden.*

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above. This is the ſenſe of *under ſail*; that is, *having the ſails* ſpread aloft.

As they went *under ſail* by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers. *Sidney.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the falſe Trojan *under ſail* was ſeen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Miſſeltoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; ſo it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milton.*

5. In a leſs degree than.

Medicines take effect ſometimes *under*, and ſometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

If you write in your ſtrength, you ſtand revealed at firſt; and ſhould you write *under* it, you cannot avoid ſome peculiar graces. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

6. For leſs than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing ſerviceable to our bodies, *under* a good conſideration; but make little account of what is moſt beneficial to our ſouls. *Ray.*

7. Leſs than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*

Theſe men of forehead love to inſure a cauſe, and ſeldom talk *under* certainty and demonſtration. *Collier on Confidence.*

There are ſeveral hundred pariſhes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*

8. By the ſhow of.

That which ſpites me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis hard to bind any ſyllogiſm ſo cloſe upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* ſome plauſible diſtinction. *Baker.*

9. With leſs than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

10. In the ſtate of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke.
Addiſon's Spectator, N° 122.

11. In a ſtate of being loaded with.

He ſhall but bear them, as the aſs bears gold,
To groan and ſweat *under* the buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

He holds the people
Of no more ſoul, nor fitneſs for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their provender
Only for bearing burthens, and ſore blows
For ſinking *under* them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

12. In a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any conſiderable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great preſſures of this life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

At any rate we deſire to be rid of the preſent evil, which we are apt to think nothing abſent can equal; becauſe, *under* the preſent pain, we find not ourſelves capable of any, the leaſt degree of happineſs. *Locke.*

Women and children did not ſhew the leaſt ſigns of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*

Illuſtrious parent! now ſome token give,
That I may Clymene's proud boaſt believe,
Nor longer *under* falſe reproaches grieve. *Addiſon.*

13. In a ſtate in which one is ſeized or overborn.

The prince and princeſs muſt be *under* no leſs amazement. *Pope's Letters.*

14. In a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better inſtruction's ſake, turneth unto choler in them; they anſwer fumingly. Yet in this their mood, they caſt forth ſomewhat, wherewith, *under* pain of greater diſpleaſure, we muſt reſt contented. *Hooker.*

The greateſt part of mankind is ſlow of apprehenſion; and therefore, in many caſes, *under* a neceſſity of ſeeing with other men's eyes. *South's Sermons.*

A generation ſprung up amongſt us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to abſolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority be what they will. *Locke.*

It is not ſtrange to find a country half unpeopled, where ſo great a proportion of both ſexes is tied *under* ſuch vows of chaſtity. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Things of another world are *under* the diſadvantage of being diſtant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury.*

15. In a ſtate of depreſſion, or dejection by.

There is none but he,
Whoſe being I do fear; and, *under* him,
My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Cæſar. *Shak.*

16. In the ſtate of bearing, or being known by.

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent, during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*

The raiſing of ſilver coin, has been only by coining it with leſs ſilver in it, *under* the ſame denomination. *Locke.*

17. In the ſtate of.

If they can ſucceed without blood, as *under* the preſent diſpoſition of things, it is very poſſible they may, it is to be hoped they will be ſatisfied. *Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three ſons he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
Uſurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Fairy Queen.*

19. Repreſented by.

Morpheus is repreſented by the antient ſtatuaries *under* the figure of a boy aſleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. *Addiſon.*

20. In a ſtate of protection.

Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, beſides ſtark love and kindneſs. *Collier.*

21. With reſpect to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

22. Atteſted by.

Cato major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was verſed in country affairs. *Locke on Education.*

23. Subjected to; being the ſubject of.

To deſcribe the revolutions of nature, will require a ſteady eye; eſpecially ſo to connect the parts, and preſent them all *under* one view. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Memory is the ſtorehouſe of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was neceſſary to have a repoſitory to lay them up. *Locke.*

The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonſtration, and muſt be ſubmitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*

Diſtinct conceptions, that anſwer their verbal diſtinctions, ſerve to clear any thing in the ſubject *under* conſideration. *Locke.*

I rather ſuſpect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay ſo long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his laſt hand put to it. *Addiſon.*

24. In the next ſtage of ſubordination.

This is the only ſafe guard, *under* the Spirit of God, that dictated theſe ſacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

25. In a ſtate of relation that claims protection.

U'NDER. *adv.*

1. In a ſtate of ſubjection.

Ye purpoſe to keep *under* the children of Judah for bondmen and bond-women. 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 10.

2. Leſs: oppoſed to *over* or *more*.

He kept the main ſtock without alteration, *under* or over.
Addiſon's Spectator, N° 264.

3. It has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective; inferiour; ſubject; ſubordinate. But, perhaps, in this ſenſe it ſhould be conſidered as united to the following word.

I will fight
Againſt my canker'd country with the ſpleen
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. It is much uſed in compoſition, in ſeveral ſenſes, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERA'CTION. *n. ſ.* Subordinate action; action not eſſential to the main ſtory.

The leaſt epiſodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts neceſſary, or convenient to carry on the main deſign. *Dryden.*

To UNDERBEA'R. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear.*]

1. To ſupport; to endure.

What reverence he did throw away on ſlaves?
Wooing poor craftſmen with the craft of ſmiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To line; to guard. Out of uſe.

The dutcheſs of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, ſet with pearls, down-ſleeves, ſide-ſleeves, and ſkirts round, *underborne* with a bluiſh tinſel. *Shak. Much Ado about Noth.*

UNDERBEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *bearer.*] In funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid.*] To offer for any thing leſs than it is worth.

UNDERCLE'RK. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *clerk.*] A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk.

Coleby, one of his under-ſwearers, was tried for robbing the treaſury, where he was an *underclerk.* *Swift.*

To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do.*]

1. To act below one's abilities.

You overact, when you ſhould *underdo*;
A little call yourſelf again, and think. *B. Johnſon.*

2. To do leſs than is requiſite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: you ſhall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *faction.*] Subordinate faction; ſubdiviſion of a faction.

Chriſtianity loſes by conteſts of *underfactions.*
Decay of Piety.

UNDERFE'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *fellow.*] A mean man; a ſorrow wretch.

They carried him to a houſe of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more buſineſs than thoſe *underfellows* had ſhewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *fill.*] Lower part of an edifice.

To found our habitation firmly, firſt examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or ſubſtruction, as the antients called it. *Wotton's Arch.*

To UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and ꝼanᵹan, Saxon.] To take in hand.

Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
Didſt *underfong* my lady to wexe ſo light,
Shouldſt well be known for ſuch thy villainy. *Spenſer.*

To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furniſh.*] To ſupply with leſs than enough.

Can we ſuppoſe God would *underfurniſh* man for the ſtate he deſigned him, and not afford him a ſoul large enough to purſue his happineſs? *Collier on Kindneſs.*

To **UNDERGI'RD.** *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind below; to round the bottom.

When they had taken it up, they uſed helps, *undergirding* the ſhip. *Acts*, xxvii. 17.

To **U'NDERGO.** *v. a.* [*under* and *go.*]

1. To ſuffer; to ſuſtain; to endure evil.

With mind averſe, he rather *underwent*
His people's will, than gave his own conſent. *Dryden.*

2. To ſupport; to hazard. Not in uſe.

I have mov'd certain Romans,
To *undergo* with me, an enterprize
Of honourable, dang'rous conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such they were, who might preſume t' have done
Much for the king, and honour of the ſtate,
Having the chiefeſt actions *undergone*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

3. To ſuſtain; to be the bearer of; to poſſeſs. Not in uſe.

Their virtues elſe, be they as pure as grace;
As infinite as man may *undergo*;
Shall, in the general cenſure, take corruption
From that particular fault. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. To ſuſtain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me
An *undergoing* ſtomach, to bear up
Againſt what ſhould enſue. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

5. To paſs through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this riſing world, when finiſhed, would continue always the ſame; or what changes it would ſucceſſively *undergo*, by the continued action of the ſame cauſes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Bread put into the ſtomach of a dying man, will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To be ſubject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I muſt ſhortly hear from him, or I will ſubſcribe him a coward. *Shakeſp.*

UNDERGRO'UND. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous ſpace.

They have promiſed to ſhew your highneſs
A ſpirit rais'd from depth of *underground*. *Shakeſp.*

Waſh'd by ſtreams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit molds prepared. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwin'd,
As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*
Of ſhrubs, and tangling buſhes, had perplex'd
All path of man, or beaſt, that paſs'd that way. *Milton.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adv.* [*under* and *hand.*]

1. By means not apparent; ſecretly.

Theſe multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer, have, beſides their direct uſe, a ſervice, whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the ſouls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

2. Clandeſtinely; with fraudulent ſecrecy.

She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they ſhould perſuade the king to make Plangus his aſſociate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit,
T' out-faſt, out-loiter, and out-ſit,
Can order matters *underhand*,
To put all buſineſs to a ſtand. *Hudibras.*

It looks, as if I had deſired him *underhand* to write ſo ill againſt me; but I have not brib'd him to do me this ſervice. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*

Wood is ſtill working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

I'll haſten to my Roman ſoldiers,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their diſcontents. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adj.* Secret; clandeſtine; ſly.

I had notice of my brother's purpoſe, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to diſſuade him. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhould take it as a very great favour from ſome of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all meaſures with me. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 262.

UNDERLA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *labourer.*] A ſubordinate workman.

About the carriage of one ſtone for Amaſis, the diſtance of twenty days journey, for three years were employed two thouſand choſen men, governors, beſides many *underlabourers*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

UNDERI'VED. *adj.* [from *derived.*] Not borrowed.

The ideas it is buſied about ſhould be, ſometimes at leaſt, thoſe more congenial ones, which it had in itſelf, *underived* from the body. *Locke.*

To **UNDERLA'Y.** *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under.

UNDERLE'AF. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A ſpecies of apple. See APPLE.

The *underleaf*, whoſe cyder is beſt at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

To **UNDERLI'NE.** *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*] To mark with lines below the words.

By meer chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full ſight of the infanta. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *under.*] An inferiour agent; a ſorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never ſatisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated leaſt, to preſerve them from ſuch they hated moſt. *Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made ſtronger, whom it ſhould be a moſt ſpecial policy to weaken, and to ſet up and ſtrengthen divers of their *underlings* againſt them. *Spenſer.*

The fault is not in our ſtars,
But in ourſelves, that we are *underlings*. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'er all his brethren he ſhall reign as king,
Yet every one ſhall make him *underling*. *Milton.*

They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the poſt-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*

A ſort of *underling* auxiliars to the difficulty of a work, are commentators and criticks, who frighten many by their number and bulk.

To **UNDERMI'NE.** *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, ſo that it may fall, or be blown up; to ſap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd* and then betray'd. *Denham.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the ſame, as if one ſhould think to raiſe the ſuperſtructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. To excavate under.

A vaſt rock *undermin'd* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the mall. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

3. To injure by clandeſtine means.

Making the king's ſword ſtrike whom they hated, the king's purſe reward whom they loved; and, which is worſt of all, making the royal countenance ſerve to *undermine* the royal ſovereignty. *Sidney.*

They, knowing Eleanor's aſpiring humour,
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutcheſs. *Shakeſp.*

The father ſecure,
Ventures his filial virtue,
Againſt whate'er may tempt, whate'er ſeduce,
Allure or terrify, or *undermine*. *Milton*

The *undermining* ſmile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plauſible converſation, is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*

He ſhould be warned who are like to *undermine* him, and who to ſerve him. *Locke on Education.*

UNDERMI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *undermine.*]

1. He that ſaps; he that digs away the ſupports.

The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romiſh Catholicks. *Bacon.*

2. A clandeſtine enemy.

When I perceiv'd all ſet on enmity,
As on my enemies, where-ever chanc'd,
I us'd hoſtility, and took their ſpoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The moſt experienced diſturbers and *underminers* of government, have always laid their firſt train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and eſteem of the ſubject. *South's Sermons.*

U'NDERMOST. *adj.* [This is a kind of ſuperlative, anomalouſly formed from *under.*]

1. Loweſt in place.

Uſing oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermoſt* ſtone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*

2. Loweſt in ſtate or condition.

It happens well for the party that is *undermoſt*, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of thoſe, who content themſelves to attack their principles, without expoſing their perſons. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 19.

This opinion, taken up by other ſectaries, was to laſt no longer than they were *undermoſt*. *Atterbury.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*; of which we ſtill retain the comparative *nether*, but in adverbial ſenſe uſe *beneath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

Forthwith up to the clouds
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld
The earth outſtretch'd immenſe, a proſpect wide. *Milton.*

And as I awake, ſweet muſick breathe
Above, about, or *underneath*;
Sent by ſome ſpirit to mortals good. *Milton.*

Or ſullen Mole that runneth *underneath*;
Or Severn ſwift, guilty of maidens death. *Milton.*

The monſter caught in open day,
Inclos'd, and in deſpair to fly away,
Howls horrible from *underneath*. *Dryden.*

The ſlate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free paſſage *underneath*. *Addiſon.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under.

Fellows in arms,
Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pray God, ſhe prove not maſculine ere long!
If *underneath* the ſtandard of the French
She carry armour, as ſhe hath begun. *Shakeſpeare.*

Underneath this ſtone doth lie,
As much beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give,
To more virtue than could live. *B. Johnſon.*

What is, hath been; what hath been ſhall enſue;
And nothing *underneath* the ſun is new. *Sandys's Paraph.*

The north and ſouth, and each contending blaſt,
Are *underneath* his wide dominion caſt. *Dryden.*

UNDERO'FFICER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *officer.*] An inferiour officer; one in ſubordinate authority.

This certificate of excommunication by biſhops, of all others, is moſt in uſe; and would be more ſo, were it not for the manifold abuſes about its execution committed by *underofficers*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **U'NDERPIN.** *v. a.* [*under* and *pin.*] To prop; to ſupport.

Victors, to ſecure themſelves againſt diſputes of that kind, *underpin* their acqueſt *jure belli*. *Hale's Common Law.*

UNDE'ROGATORY. *adj.* Not derogatory.

Of our happineſs the apoſtle gives a negative deſcription; and to create in us apprehenſions *underogatory* from what we ſhall poſſeſs, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *part.*] Subordinate, or uneſſential part.

The Engliſh will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleaſed that it ſhould be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *petticoat.*] The petticoat worn next the body.

They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quilting a whole *under-petticoat*. *Spectator*, Nº 606.

U'NDERPLOT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *plot.*]

1. A ſeries of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it.

In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main deſign; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is ſubſervient to the chief fable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

2. A clandeſtine ſcheme.

The huſband is ſo miſled by tricks, and ſo loſt in a crooked intrigue, that he ſtill ſuſpects an *underplot*. *Addiſon.*

To **UNDERPRA'ISE.** *v. a.* [*under* and *praiſe.*] To praiſe below deſert.

In *underpraiſing* thy deſerts,
Here find the firſt deficience of our tongue. *Dryden.*

To **UNDERPRI'ZE.** *v. a.* [*under* and *prize.*] To value at leſs than the worth.

How far
The ſubſtance of my praiſe doth wrong this ſhadow
In *underprizing* it; ſo far this ſhadow
Doth limp behind the ſubſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **UNDERPRO'P.** *v. a.* [*under* and *prop.*] To ſupport; to ſuſtain.

Here am I left to *underprop* the land,
Who, weak with age, cannot ſupport myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

There was made a ſhoring or *underproping* act for the benevolence; to make the ſums not brought in, to be leviable by courſe of law. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thou that art us'd t' attend the royal throne,
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* [*under* and *proportion.*] Having too little proportion.

To be haughty, and to make ſcanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they muſt be very mannerly. *Collier on Pride.*

UNDERPU'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *puller.*] Inferiour or ſubordinate puller.

The myſtery of ſeconds and thirds is ſuch a maſter-piece, that no deſcription can reach. Theſe *underpullers* in deſtruction are ſuch implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*

To **UNDERRA'TE.** *v. a.* [*under* and *rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERR'ATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A price leſs than is uſual.

The uſeleſs brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought,
To turn a mill. *Dryden.*

To **UNDERSA'Y.** *v. n.* [*under* and *ſay.*] To ſay by way of derogation. Not in uſe.

They ſay, they con to heaven the highway;
But I dare *underſay*,
They never ſet foot on that ſame trode,
But balke their right way, and ſtrain abroad. *Spenſer.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſecretary.*] An inferiour or ſubordinate ſecretary.

The Jews have a tradition, that Elias ſits in heaven, and keeps a regiſter of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *under-ſecretaries* for the ſeveral nations, that takes minutes of all that paſſes. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*

To **UNDERSE'LL.** *v. a.* [*under* and *ſell.*] To defeat, by ſelling for leſs; to ſell cheaper than another.

Their ſtock being rated at ſix in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *underſell* us, our ſtock being rated at ten. *Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.*

UNDERSE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant of the lower claſs.

Beſides the nervss, the bones, as *underſervants*, with the muſcles, are employed to raiſe him up. *Grew's Coſmology.*

To **U'NDERSET.** *v. a.* [*under* and *ſet.*] To prop; to ſupport.

The merchant-adventurers, being a ſtrong company, and well *underſet* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

UNDERSE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Prop; pedeſtal; ſupport.

The four corners thereof had *underſetters*. 1 *Kings*, vii.

UNDERSE'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Lower part; pedeſtal.

Their *underſettings*, or pedeſtals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Wotton's Architecture.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſheriff.*] The deputy of the ſheriff.

Since 'tis my doom, love's *underſhrieve*,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my ſhe advowſon fly? *Cleaveland's Poems.*

UNDERSHE'RIFFRY. *n. ſ.* [from *underſheriff.*] The buſineſs, or office of an *underſheriff*.

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal buſineſs, of wars and embaſſages, *ſbirreria*, which is *underſheriffries*; as if they were but matters for underſheriffs and catchpoles; though many times thoſe *underſheriffries* do more good than their high ſpeculations. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHOO'T. *part. adj.* [*under* and *ſhoot.*] Moved by water paſſing under it.

The impriſoned water payeth the ranſom of driving an *underſhoot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew.*

UNDERSO'NG. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſong.*] Chorus; burthen of a ſong.

So ended ſhe; and all the reſt around
To her redoubled that her *underſong*. *Spenſer.*

The challenge to Damætas ſhall belong;
Menalcas ſhall ſuſtain his *underſong*;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*

To **UNDERSTA'ND.** *v. a.* preterite *underſtood.* [unꝺeꞃꞅtanꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of.

The Ulyſſes of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *underſtood* not the ſhield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*

2. To conceive.

His ſin might have been greater in that reſpect: but that it was not ſo to be *underſtood*, appears by the oppoſition. *Stillingfleet.*

The moſt learned interpreters *underſtood* the words of ſin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

To **UNDERSTA'ND.** *v. n.*

1. To have uſe of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conſcious being.

I have given thee a wiſe and *underſtanding* heart. *Chron.*

2. To be informed.

I *underſtood* of the evil Eliaſhib did. *Neh.* xiii. 7.

I *underſtand* by Sanga, you have been
Solicited againſt the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

All my ſoul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *underſtand*, and grow, and ſee. *Donne.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *underſtand.*]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment.

I ſpeak as my *underſtanding* inſtructs me, and as mine honeſty puts it to utterance. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Make him of quick *underſtanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Iſaiah.*

It maketh day-light *underſtanding*, out of darkneſs. *Bacon.*

When ſhe rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reaſon ſhe obtains by this:
But when by reaſon ſhe the truth hath found,
And ſtandeth fix'd, ſhe *underſtanding* is. *Davies.*

Life and ſenſe,
Fancy and *underſtanding*: whence the ſoul
Reaſon receives, and reaſon is her being. *Milton.*

God is to the *underſtanding* of man, as the light of the ſun is to our eyes, its firſt and moſt glorious object. *Tillotſon.*

2. Skill.

The *underſtandings* of a ſenate are often enſlaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*

Right *underſtanding* conſiſts in the perception of the viſible or probable agreement or diſagreement of ideas. *Locke.*

Very mean people have raiſed their minds to a great ſenſe and *underſtanding* of religion. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.

He hoped the loyalty of his ſubjects would concur with him in the preſerving of a good *underſtanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*

We have got into ſome *underſtanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *adj.* Knowing; ſkilful.

The preſent phyſician is a very *underſtanding* man, and well read. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *underſtand.*] With knowledge.

Sundays may be *underſtandingly* ſpent in theology. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOO'D. pret. and part. paſſive of *underſtand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſtrap.*] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

Every *underſtrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his ſon muſt be a major. *Swift.*

To **UNDERTA'KE.** *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; participle paſſive *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in.

The taſk he *undertakes*
Is numbering ſands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hence our gen'rous emulation came;
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the ſame. *Roſcommon.*

Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The Engliſh *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*

Of dangers *undertaken*, fame atchiev'd,
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*

2. To aſſume a character. Not in uſe.

His name and credit ſhall you *undertake*,
And in my houſe you ſhall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakeſp.*

3. To engage with; to attack.

It is not fit your lordſhip ſhould *undertake* every companion, that you give offence to. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

You'll *undertake* her no more? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To have the charge of.

To th' waterſide I muſt conduct your grace,

Thee

Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To **UNDERTA'KE.** *v. n.*

1. To aſſume any buſineſs or province.

O Lord, I am oppreſſed, *undertake* for me. *Iſa.* xxxviii.

I *undertook* alone to wing th' abyſs. *Milton.*

2. To venture; to hazard.

It is the cowiſh terror of his ſpirit,
That dare not *undertake*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To promiſe; to ſtand bound to ſome condition.

If the curious ſearch the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not loſe their labour. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNDERTA'KEN. part. paſſive of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *undertake.*]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.

Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clarendon.*

Undertakers in Rome purchaſe the digging of fields, and arrive at great eſtates by it. *Addiſon.*

This ſerves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that ſome *undertakers* have encumbered it with. *Woodward.*

Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.

Should they build as faſt as write,
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift's Miſcell.*

3. One who manages funerals.

UNDERTA'KING. *n. ſ.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement.

Mighty men they are called; which ſheweth a ſtrength ſurpaſſing others: and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh.*

If this ſeem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then ſuch a ſum of money ought to lie ready for taking off all ſuch pieces of cloth as ſhall be brought in. *Temple.*

UNDERTE'NANT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *tenant.*] A ſecondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and ſecure the *undertenants*; to the end there may be a repoſe and eſtabliſhment of every ſubject's eſtate, lord and tenant. *Davies's Hiſtory of Ireland.*

UNDERTOO'K. part. paſſive of *undertake.*

UNDERVALUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of ſlow diſcloſure. *Wotton.*

To **UNDERVA'LUE** *v. a.* [*under* and *value.*]

1. To rate low; to eſteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalu'd*
To Cato's daughter. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

My chief delight lay in diſcharging the duties of my ſtation; ſo that in compariſon of it, I *undervalued* all enſigns of authority. *Atterbury.*

2. To depreſs; to make low in eſtimation; to deſpiſe.

I write not this with the leaſt intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a ſovereign, multitudes leſſen and *undervalue* it. *Addiſon.*

Schooling Luther is an *undervaluing* term, and would make one think that Eraſmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

UNDERVA'LUE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.

The unſkilfulneſs, careleſſneſs, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and diſcredit of theſe commodities abroad. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. *n. ſ.* [from *undervalue.*] One who eſteems lightly.

An *undervaluer* of money was Sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT. preterite of *undergo.*

UNDERWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber.

When you fell *underwood*, ſow haws and ſloes. *Mortim.*

UNDERWORK. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate buſineſs; petty affairs.

Thoſe that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addiſon.*

To **UNDERWO'RK.** *v. a.* preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle paſſive *underworked*, or *underwrought.*

1. To deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures.

Thou from loving England art ſo far,
That thou haſt *underwrought* its lawful king,
To cut off the ſequence of poſterity. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To labour leſs than enough.

Apelles ſaid of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought*. *Dryden.*

UNDERWO'RKMEN. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour, or ſubordinate labourer.

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a ſingle wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjuſt the ſeveral parts. *Swift.*

To **UNDERWRI'TE.** *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*] To write under ſomething elſe.

He began firſt with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him anſwered in the *underwritten* ſort. *Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten*. *Sanderſon*

UNDERWRI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *underwrite.*] An inſurer; ſo called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED. *adj.* Not deſcribed.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undeſcribed*, whether it concerned the worſhip of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*

This is ſuch a ſingular practice, that I had rather leave it *undeſcribed*, than give it is proper character. *Collier on Pride.*

UNDESCRI'ED. *adj.* Not ſeen; unſeen; undiſcovered.

UNDESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory, obtained with great, and truely not *undeſerved*, honour to the two princes, the whole eſtates, with one conſent, gave the crown to Muſidorus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Not incurred by fault.

The ſame virtue which gave him a diſregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeſerved* reproach. *Addiſon.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *undeſerved.*] Without deſert, whether of good or ill.

Our deſire is to yield them a juſt reaſon, even of the leaſt things wherein *undeſervedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiſs. *Hooker, b.* v. § 7.

He which ſpeaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeſervedly* reprehended for much ſpeaking. *Hooker, b.* v. § 32.

Theſe oft as *undeſervedly* inthral
His outward freedom. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Science diſtinguiſhes a man of honour from one of thoſe athletick brutes, whom *undeſervedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER. *n. ſ.* One of no merit.

You ſee how men of merit are ſought after; the *undeſerver* may ſleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDESE'RVING. *adj.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth.

It exerts itſelf promiſcuouſly towards the deſerving and the *undeſerving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addiſon.*

Shall we repine at a little miſplaced charity, when an all-wiſe Being ſhowers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeſerving*? *Atterbury.*

Who loſe a length of *undeſerving* days,
Would you uſurp the lover's dear-bought praiſe? *Pope.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. With *of*.

I was carried to miſlike, then to hate; laſtly, to deſtroy this ſon *undeſerving* deſtruction. *Sidney.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honeſt men, who think me not quite *undeſerving of* it. *Pope.*

UNDESI'GNED. *adj.* Not intended; not purpoſed.

Great effects by inconſiderable means are ſometimes brought about: and thoſe ſo wholly *undeſigned* by ſuch as are the immediate actors. *South.*

Where you conduct find,
Uſe and convenience; will you not agree,
That ſuch effects could not be *undeſign'd*,
Nor could proceed, but from a knowing mind? *Blackm.*

UNDESI'GNING. *adj.*

1. Not acting with any ſet purpoſe.

Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
In order march, and to their poſts advance,
Led by no guide, but *undeſigning* chance? *Blackmore.*

2. Having no artful or fraudulent ſchemes; ſincere.

He looks upon friendſhip, gratitude, and ſenſe of honour, as terms to impoſe upon weak, *undeſigning* minds. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be wiſhed; not pleaſing.

To add what wants
In female ſex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not *undeſirable*, ſome time
Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNDESI'RED. *adj.* Not wiſhed; not ſolicited.

O goddeſs-mother, give me back to fate!
Your gift was *undeſir'd*, and came too late. *Dryden.*

UNDESI'RING. *adj.* Negligent; not wiſhing.

The baits of gifts and money to deſpiſe,
And look on wealth with *undeſiring* eyes:
When thou canſt truly call theſe virtues thine,
Be wiſe, and free, by Heav'n's conſent and mine. *Dryden.*

UNDESTRO'YABLE. *adj.* Indeſtructible; not ſuſceptive of deſtruction.

Commom glaſs, once made, ſo far reſiſts the violence of the fire, that moſt chymiſts think it a body more *undeſtroyable* than gold itſelf. *Boyle.*

UNDESTRO'YED. *adj.* Not deſtroyed.

The eſſences of thoſe ſpecies are preſerved whole and *undeſtroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* Impoſſible to be decided.

On either ſide the fight was fierce, and ſurely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton.*

Rather an heir had no ſuch right by divine inſtitution, than that God ſhould give ſuch a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who ſuch heir is. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINATE. *adj.*

1. Not ſettled; not decided; contingent.

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greateſt thing that ever came to paſs in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, ſlippery, and *underminate* it is of itſelf. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS.
UNDETE'RMINATION. } *n. ſ.* [from *undeterminate.*]

1. Uncertainty; indeciſion.

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty and unſteadineſs of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, ſecret, prediſpoſition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The ſtate of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminatedneſs* to one part, before he has made choice. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

UNDETE'RMINED. *adj.*

1. Unſettled; undecided.

He has left his ſucceſſion as *undetermined*, as if he had ſaid nothing about it. *Locke.*

Extended wide
In circuit, *undetermin'd* ſquare or round. *Milton.*

2. Not limited; not regulated.

It is difficult to conceive that any ſuch thing ſhould be as matter, *undetermined* by ſomething called form. *Hale.*

UNDEVO'TED. Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and moſt *undevoted* to the church, poſitively refuſed to make any ſuch proteſtation. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

UNDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* Not pellucid; not tranſparent.

When the materials of glaſs melted, with calcined tin, have compoſed a maſs *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the baſis of all concretes, that goldſmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNDI'D. the preterite of *undo.*

This to *undid* all I had done before:
I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Roſcommon.*

UNDIGE'STED. *adj.* Not concocted.

Ambition, the diſeaſe of virtue, bred
Like ſurfeits from an *undigeſted* fulneſs,
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*

The glaring ſun breaks in at ev'ry chink;
Yet plung'd in ſloth we lie, and ſnore ſupine,
As fill'd with fumes of *undigeſted* wine. *Dryden.*

Meat remaining in the ſtomach *undigeſted*, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are ſigns of a phlegmatick conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

UNDI'GHT. preterite *put off.* It is queſtionable whether it have a preſent tenſe.

From her fair head her fillets ſhe *undight*,
And laid her ſtole aſide. *Fairy Queen.*

UNDI'NTED. *adj.* Not impreſſed by a blow.

I muſt rid all the ſea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhackt edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted*. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

UNDIMI'NISHED. *adj.* Not impaired; not leſſened.

I ſtill accounted myſelf *undiminiſhed* of my largeſt conceſſions. *King Charles.*

Think not, revolted ſpirit! thy ſhape the ſame,
Or *undiminiſh'd* brightneſs, to be known
As when thou ſtood'ſt in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milt.*

Sergius, who a bad cauſe bravely try'd,
All of a piece, and *undiminiſh'd*, dy'd. *Dryden.*

The deathleſs muſe, with *undiminiſh'd* rays,
Through diſtant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addiſon.*

When ſacrilegious hands had raſed the church, even to the foundation, theſe charities they ſuffered to ſtand *undiminiſhed*, untouched. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'PPED. *adj.* [*un* and *dip.*] Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,
Thou had'ſt a ſoft Egyptian heel *undip'd*,
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *adj.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging ſurges, unruled and *undirected* of any: for they to whom ſhe was committed, fainted or forſook their charge. *Spenſer.*

Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
Of reaſon deſtitute, without intent,
In order march. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* Not to be diſcerned; inviſible.

I ſhou'd be guiltier than my guiltineſs,
To think I ſhould be *undiſcernible*,
When I perceive your grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

The apoſtle knowing that the diſtinction of theſe characters was *undiſcernible* by men in this life, admoniſhes thoſe, who had the moſt comfortable aſſurances of God's favour, to be nevertheleſs apprehenſive. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *adj.* Inviſibly; imperceptibly.

Many ſecret indiſpoſitions will *undiſcernibly* ſteal upon the ſoul, and it will require time and cloſe application to recover it to the ſpiritualities of religion. *South's Sermons.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not diſcovered; not dedeſcried.

Or profeſſion, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiſcerned* by others, yet doth diſturb their communications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military ſhew:
At laſt in order *undiſcern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* So as to be undiſcovered.

Some aſſociated particles of ſalt-petre, by lurking *undiſcernedly* in the fixed nitre, had eſcaped the analyſing violence of the fire. *Boyle*

UNDISCE'RNING. *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due diſtinction.

Undiſcerning muſe, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple doſt thou prize? *Donne.*

His long experience informed him well of the ſtate of England; but of foreign tranſactions he was entirely *undiſcerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind ſiſter, fickle Fortune, reigns,
And *undiſcerning* ſcatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

UNDISCO'RDING. *adj.* Not diſagreeing; not jarring in muſick.

We on earth, with *undiſcording* voice,
May rightly anſwer that melodious noiſe;
As once we did, 'till diſproportion'd ſin
Jarr'd againſt nature's chime. *Milton.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *adj.*

1. Not ſubdued to regularity and order.

To be diſpenſed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be neceſſary; but if it be not, it ſignifies an *undiſciplined* and unmortified ſpirit. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Divided from thoſe climes where art prevails;
Undiſciplin'd by precepts of the wiſe;
Our inborn paſſions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Phillips.*

2. Untaught; uninſtructed.

A gallant man had rather fight to great diſadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than ſkuffle with an *undiſciplined* rabble. *King Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the ſame advantage over Puzzle, that a ſmall body of regular troops would gain over a numberleſs, *undiſciplined* militia. *Spectator,* N° 477.

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an eaſy, *undiſcoverable* cheat, he could provide againſt the impending diſtreſs. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *adj.* Not ſeen; not deſcried; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each ſide whereof men might eaſily keep themſelves *undiſcovered*, I was encompaſſed ſuddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many: howbeit, ſtill unto his ſeeming they were *undiſcovered*. *Hooker.*

Time glides, with *undiſcover'd* haſte;
The future but a length behind the paſt. *Dryden.*

By your counſels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiſcover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*

In ſuch paſſages I diſcovered ſome beauty yet *undiſcovered*. *Dryden.*

UNDISCREE'T. *adj.* Not wiſe; imprudent.

If thou be among the *undiſcreet*, obſerve the time. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xxvii.

UNDISGUI'SED. *adj.* Open; artleſs; plain; expoſed to view.

If thou art Venus,
Diſguis'd in habit, *undiſguis'd* in ſhape;
O help us, captives, from our chains t'ſcape. *Dryden.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and *undiſguiſed*, when they can turn the ridicule upon ſeriouſneſs and piety, the contagion ſpreads like a peſtilence. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNDISHO'NOURED. *adj.* Not diſhonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live diſtained, thou *undiſhonoured*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDISMA'YED. *adj* Not diſcouraged; not depreſſed with fear.

He in the midſt thus *undiſmay'd* began. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

He aimed a blow againſt his *undiſmayed* adverſary. *Arbuthnot.*

Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undiſmay'd*. *Phillips.*

UNDISOBLI'GING. *adj.* Inoffenſive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the diſcourſes, and the moſt eaſy, *undiſobliging* tranſitions. *Broome's Notes on the Iliad.*

UNDISPE'RSED. *adj.* Not ſcattered.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the ſmoke doth vaniſh ere it can reach the ſky; and whilſt it is *undiſperſed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

UNDISPO'SED. *adj.* Not beſtowed.

The employments were left *undiſpoſed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

UNDISPU'TED. *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.

You, by an *undiſputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*

That virtue and vice tend to make theſe men happy, or miſerable, who ſeverally practiſe them, is a propoſition of undoubted, and by me *undiſputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*

UNDISSE'MBLED. *adj.*

1. Openly declared.

2. Honeſt, not feigned.

Ye are the ſons of a clergy, whoſe *undiſſembled* and unlimited veneration for the Holy Scriptures, hath not hindered them from paying an inferiour, but profound regard to the beſt interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'SSIPATED. *adj.* Not ſcattered; not diſperſed.

Such little primary maſſes as our propoſition mentions, may remain *undiſſipated*. *Boyle.*

UNDISSO'LVING. *adj.* Never melting.

Not cold Scythia's *undiſſolving* ſnows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian ſands thy huſband bore,
But mild Parthenope. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

UNDISTE'MPERED. *adj.*

1. Free from diſeaſe.

2. Free from perturbation.

Some ſuch laws may be conſidered, in ſome parliament that ſhall be at leiſure, from the urgency of more preſſing affairs, and ſhall be cool and *undiſtempered*. *Temple.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be diſtinctly ſeen.

Theſe things ſeem ſmall and *undiſtinguiſhable*,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakeſpeare.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are *undiſtinguiſhable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Its lineaments are deſtroyed, and the materials mixt in an *undiſtinguiſhable* confuſion. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.

No idea can be *undiſtinguiſhable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *adj.*

1. Not marked out by objects or intervals.

'Tis longer ſince the creation of angels than of the world, by ſeven hundred years: whereby we would mark out ſo much of that *undiſtinguiſhed* duration, as we ſuppoſe would have admitted ſeven hundred annual revolutions of the ſun. *Locke.*

2. Not ſeen, or not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly; not ſeparately and plainly deſcried.

'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But ſown ſo thick with ſtars, 'tis *undiſtinguiſh'd* light. *Dryden.*

Wrinkles *undiſtinguiſh'd* paſs,
For I'm aſham'd to uſe a glaſs. *Swift.*

3. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient ſpace.

Oh *undiſtinguiſh'd* ſpace of woman's will! *Shakeſp.*

The *undiſtinguiſh'd* ſeeds of good and ill,
Heav'n, in his boſom, from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*

4. Not marked by any particular property.

Sleep to thoſe empty lids
Is grown a ſtranger; and day and night,
As *undiſtinguiſh'd* by my ſleep, as ſight. *Denham.*

4. Not treated with any particular reſpect.

Sad chance of war! now deſtitute of aid,
Falls *undiſtinguiſh'd* by the victor ſpade. *Pope.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *adj.* Making no difference.

The promiſcuous and *undiſtinguiſhing* diſtribution of good and evil, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſigns of Providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addiſon.*

Undiſtinguiſhing complaiſance will vitiate the taſte of the readers. *Garth.*

2. Not to be plainly diſcerned.

UNDISTRA'CTED. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires.

When Enoch had walked with God, he was ſo far from being tired with that laſting aſſiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate, and more *undiſtracted* communion with himſelf. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* Without diſturbance from contrariety of ſentiments.

St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and ſingle perſons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themſelves more *undiſtractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

The ſtrange confuſions of this nation diſturb that calmneſs of mind, and *undiſtractedneſs* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTU'RBED. *adj.*

1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil.

To our high-rais'd phantaſy preſent
That *undiſturbed* ſong of pure content. *Milton.*

The peaceful cities of th' Auſonian ſhore,
Lull'd in their eaſe, and *undiſturb'd* before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

A ſtate, where our imitation of God ſhall end in the *undiſturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*

To be *undiſturbed* in danger, ſedately to conſider what is fitteſt to be done, and to execute it ſteadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exiſt But to be *undiſturbed* in danger, without uſing one's reaſon, is as real an idea as the other. *Locke.*

2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or moleſtation.

Nature ſtints our appetite,
And craves no more than *undiſturb'd* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A ſoul ſerene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*

Unvex'd with quarrels, *undiſturb'd* with noiſe,
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dryden.*

The Engliſh, *undiſturb'd*, ſubmiſs obey. *Phillips.*

3. Not agitated.

A good conſcience is a port which is land-locked on every ſide, where no winds can poſſibly invade. There a man may not only ſee his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undiſturbed* and ſilent waters. *Dryden.*

UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.

Our minds are ſo weak, that they have need of all the aſſiſtances can be procured, to lay before them *undiſturbedly* the thread and coherence of any diſcourſe. *Locke.*

UNDIVI'DABLE. *adj.* Not ſeparable; not ſuſceptive of diviſion.

The beſt actors in the world for tragedy, paſtoral, ſcene *undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

How comes it, huſband,
That thou art thus eſtranged from thyſelf?
Thyſelf, I call it, being ſtrange to me;
That *undividable*, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear ſelf's better part. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDIVI'DED. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we muſt love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

He extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided*, operates unſpent. *Pope.*

UNDIVU'LGED. *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.

Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That haſt within thee *undivulged* crimes,
Unwhipp'd of juſtice. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To UNDO'. *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle paſſive *undone*. [from *do*.]

1. To ruin; to bring to deſtruction.

As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, ſo will it *undo* ſo many as ſhall truſt unto it. *Hayw.*

Subdued, *undone*, they did at laſt obey,
And change their own for their invader's way. *Roſcomm.*

Where, with like haſte, though ſeveral ways they run,
Some to *undo*, and ſome to be *undone*. *Denham.*

Hither ye come, diſlike, and ſo *undo*
The players, and diſgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear,
With variety of pain diſtract me. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To looſe; to open what is ſhut or faſtened; to unravel.

They falſe and fearful do their hands *undo*;
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forſake. *Sidney.*

Pray *undo* this button. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here diſtreſs'd. *Milton.*

Were men ſo dull, they cou'd not ſee
That Lyce painted, ſhould they flee,
Like ſimple birds, into a net,
So groſsly woven and ill-ſet;
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,
And let all go that ſhe had got. *Waller.*

3. To change any thing done to its former ſtate; to recall, or annul any action.

They may know, that we are far from preſuming to think that men can better any thing which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men ſhould preſume to *undo* ſome things of men, which God doth know they cannot better. *Hooker.*

It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

We ſeem ambitious God's whole work t' *undo*;
Of nothing he made us, and we ſtrive too,
To bring ourſelves to nothing back. *Donne.*

They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward and backwards. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

By granting me ſo ſoon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*

Without this our repentance is not real, becauſe we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotſon.*

Now will this woman, with a ſingle glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while. *Addiſon.*

When in time the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She ſhakes her helm; ſhe knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
To-morrow, ere the ſetting ſun,
She'd all *undo*, that ſhe had done. *Swift.*

UNDO'ING. *adj.* Ruining; deſtructive.

The great and *undoing* miſchief which befalls men, is by their being miſrepreſented. *South.*

UNDO'ING. *n. ſ.* Ruin; deſtruction; fatal miſchief.

To the utter *undoing* of ſome, many things by ſtrictneſs of law may be done, which equity and honeſt meaning forbiddeth. *Hooker.*

Falſe luſtre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us;
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleaſing to us,
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

UNDO'NE. *adj.* [from *undo*.]

1. Not done; not performed.

Do you ſmell a fault?
I cannot wiſh the fault *undone*, the
Iſſue of it being ſo proper. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Ruined; brought to deſtruction.

Already is the work begun;
And we reſt all *undone*, till all be done. *Daniel.*

There was no opportunity to call either of theſe two great perſons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone*. *Clarendon.*

UNDO'UBTED. *adj.* Indubitable; indiſputable; unqueſtionable.

His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou, ſpirit, who ledd'ſt this glorious eremite
Into the deſart, his victorious field,
Againſt the ſpiritual foe, and brought'ſt him thence,
By proof th' *undoubted* Son of God, inſpire. *Milton.*

The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted* records of certain events, and as ſecurely be depended on, as the propoſitions of Euclid. *Glanville.*

Made the world tremble with a num'rous hoſt,
And of *undoubted* victory did boaſt. *Waller.*

Though none of theſe be ſtrict demonſtration, yet we have an *undoubted* aſſurance of them, when they are proved by the beſt arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotſon.*

UNDO'UBTEDLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very reſemblance of idolaters. *Hooker.*

This cardinal, *undoubtedly*
Was faſhion'd to much honour. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn
From his diſpleaſure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greateſt this age has produced. *Dryden.*

He that believes the Chriſtian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, ſhall *undoubtedly* be ſaved. *Tillotſon.*

UNDO'UBTING. *adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not preſently ſet about ſo eaſy and ſo happy a taſk, muſt acknowledge themſelves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

UNDRA'WN. *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

Forth ruſh'd
The chariot of paternal Deity *undrawn*,
Flaſhing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itſelf inſtinct with ſpirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick ſhapes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNDRE'ADED. *adj.* Not feared.

Better far,
Than ſtill at hell's dark threſhold t' have ſat watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyſelf half ſtarv'd. *Milton.*

UNDRE'AMED. *adj.* Not thought on.

A courſe more promiſing,
Than a wild dedication of yourſelves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* ſhores; moſt certain
To miſeries enough. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To UNDRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *dreſs*.]

1. To diveſt of cloaths; to ſtrip.

Undreſs you, and come now to bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

All were ſtol'n aſide,
To counſel and *undreſs* the bride. *Suckling.*

Her fellows preſs'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force *undreſs'd*. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. To diveſt of ornaments, or the attire of oſtentation.

Undreſs'd at evening, when ſhe found
Their odours loſt, their colours paſt,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

U'NDRESS. *n. ſ.* A looſe or negligent dreſs.

Reform her into eaſe,
And put her in *undreſs* to make her pleaſe. *Dryden.*

UNDRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undreſs'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for uſe.

The common country people wore perones, ſhoes of *undreſſed* leather. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

UNDRI'ED. *adj.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd:
Witneſs the freſh laments, and fun'ral tears *undry'd*. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make one of dry. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

UNDRI'VEN. *adj.* Not impelled either way.

As wint'ry winds contending in the ſky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
The doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriv'n*. *Dryden.*

UNDRO'SSY. *adj.* Free from recrement.

When a noontide ſun, with ſummer beams
Darts through a cloud, her wat'ry ſkirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undroſſy* gold. *Phillips.*

UNDU'BITABLE. *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unqueſtionable.

Let that principle, that is all matter, and that there is nothing elſe, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be eaſy to be ſeen, what conſequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDU'E. *adj.* [*indue*, Fr.]

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was ſome greater matter againſt her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not proſtitute his power to mean and *undue* ends; nor ſtoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterbury.*

U'NDULARY. *adj.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] Playing like waves; playing with intermiſſions.

The blaſts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their courſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, *i. e.* vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impreſs a ſwift, tremulous motion, which breath alone paſſing ſmooth doth not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the ſounds are ſent,
And ſpread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*

U'NDULATION. *n. ſ.* [from *undulate*.] Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and ſo will moſt of thoſe animals, whoſe bodies conſiſt of round and annulary fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the ſea. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All tuneable ſounds are made by a regular vibration of the ſonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteneſs and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the ſound back on each other, till the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addiſon.*

U'NDULATORY. *adj.* [from *undulate*.] Moving in the manner of waves.

A conſtant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through teleſcopes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

UNDU'LY. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exerciſe their zeal againſt perſons; not only againſt evil perſons, but againſt thoſe that are the moſt venerable. *Sprat's Sermons.*

UNDU'TEOUS. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; diſobedient.

She and I, long ſince contracted,
Are now ſo ſure, that nothing can diſſolve us:
And this deceit loſes the name of craft,
Of diſobedience, or *unduteous* title. *Shakeſpeare.*

In Latium ſafe he lay,
From his *unduteous* ſon, and his uſurping ſway. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFUL. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with Engliſh, leſt they ſhould grow ſo *undutiful* as the Iriſh, and become more dangerous. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

No man's reaſon did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great ſovereign, and ungrateful to his beſt benefactor. *Tillotſon.*

UNDU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *undutiful*.] Not according to duty.

The fiſh had long in Cæſar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UNDU'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of reſpect; irreverence; diſobedience.

I would have thought they would rather have held in, and ſtaid all the other from *undutifulneſs*, than need to be forced thereunto themſelves. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Forbidding *undutifulneſs* to ſuperiours, ſedition and rebellion againſt magiſtracy. *Tillotſon.*

UNDY'ING. *adj.* Not deſtroyed; not periſhing.

Driven down
To chains of darkneſs, and th' *undying* worm. *Milton.*

UNEA'RNED. *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honeſt Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to 'ſcape the ſerpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and th' hour of ſupper comes *unearn'd*. *Milton.*

Wilt thou rather chuſe
To lie ſupinely, hoping Heav'n will bleſs
Thy ſlighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd*! *Philips.*

UNEA'RTHED. *adj.* Driven from the hold.

The mighty robber of the fold,
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd*. *Thomſon.*

UNEA'RTHLY. *adj.* Not terreſtrial.

The ſacrifice
How ceremonious, ſolemn, and *unearthly*
It was i' th' offering! *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

UNE'ASILY. *adv.* Not without pain.

He lives *uneaſily* under the burden. *L'Eſtrange.*

They make mankind their enemy by their unjuſt actions, and conſequently live more *uneaſily* in the world than other men. *Tillotſon.*

UNE'ASINESS. *n. ſ.* Trouble; perplexity; ſtate of diſquiet.

Not a ſubject
Sits in heart-grief and *uneaſineſs*,
Under the ſweet ſhade of your government. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſame *uneaſineſs* which ev'ry thing
Gives to our nature, life muſt alſo bring. *Denham.*

We may be ſaid to live like thoſe who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneaſineſſes* that befall us here with conſtancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are diſſatisfied with their ſtation, and create to themſelves all the *uneaſineſs* of want. They fancy themſelves poor, and under this perſuaſion feel all the diſquiet of real poverty. *Rogers's Sermons.*

His majeſty will maintain his juſt authority over them; and whatever *uneaſineſs* they may give themſelves, they can create none in him. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The libels againſt his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneaſineſs*. *Swift.*

UNE'ASY. *adj.*

1. Painful; giving diſturbance.

The wiſeſt of the Gentiles forbad any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they paſſed into happineſs through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneaſy* garment. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

On a tottering pinnacle the ſtanding is *uneaſy*, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

His preſent thoughts are *uneaſy*, becauſe his preſent ſtate does not pleaſe him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Uneaſy life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worſe for thee. *Dryd.*

2. Diſturbed; not at eaſe.

Happy low! lie down;
Uneaſy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Uneaſy juſtice upward flew,
And both the ſiſters to the ſtars withdrew. *Dryden.*

The paſſion and ill language proceeded from a gall'd and *uneaſy* mind. *Tillotſon.*

It is ſuch a pleaſure as makes a man reſtleſs and *uneaſy*, exciting freſh deſires. *Addiſon.*

One would wonder how any perſon ſhould deſire to be king of a country, in which the eſtabliſhed religion is directly oppoſite to that he profeſſes. Were it poſſible for ſuch a one to accompliſh his deſigns, his own reaſon might tell him, there could not be a more *uneaſy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

If we imagine ourſelves entitled to any thing we have not, we ſhall be *uneaſy* in the want of it; and that uneaſineſs will expoſe us to all the evil perſuaſions of poverty. *Rogers.*

The ſoul, *uneaſy*, and confin'd from home,
Reſts and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3. Conſtraining; cramping.

Some ſervile imitators
Preſcribe at firſt ſuch ſtrict, *uneaſy* rules,
As they muſt ever ſlaviſhly obſerve. *Roſcommon.*

4. Not unconſtrained; not diſengaged.

In converſation, a ſolicitous watchfulneſs about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, will be conſtrained, *uneaſy*, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

5. Peeviſh; difficult to pleaſe.

A ſour, untractable nature, makes him *uneaſy* to thoſe who approach him. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 469.

6. Difficult. Out of uſe.

We will, not appearing what we are, have ſome queſtion with the ſhepherd: from his ſimplicity, I think it not *uneaſy* to get the cauſe of my ſon's reſort thither. *Shakeſp.*

This ſwift buſineſs
I muſt *uneaſy* make; leſt too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet ſo *uneaſy* to be ſatiſfactorily underſtood, that, let them be delivered in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will appear obſcure. *Boyle.*

UNEA'TEN. *adj.* Not devoured.

Though they had but two horſes left *uneaten*, they had never ſuffered a ſummons to be ſent to them. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH. *adv.* [from *eath*; eað, Saxon, eaſy.]

1. Not eaſily. Out of uſe.

Uneath may ſhe endure the flinty ſtreet,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It ſeems in Spenſer to ſignify the ſame as *beneath*. Under; below.

A roaring, hideous ſound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And ſeem'd *uneath* to ſhake the ſtedfaſt ground.
Fairy Queen.

UNE'DIFYING. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as ſound and affecting, as that of our popiſh neighbours is flat and *unedifying*. *Atterbury.*

UNELE'CTED. *adj.* Not choſen.

Putting him to rage,
You ſhould have ta'en th' advantage of his choler,
And paſs'd him *unelected*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

UNELI'GIBLE. *adj.* Not worthy to be choſen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is moſt *uneligible*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNEMPLO'YED. *adj.*

1. Not buſy; at leiſure; idle.

Other creatures, all day long,
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and leſs need reſt. *Par. Loſt.*

Wilt thou then ſerve Philiſtines with that gift,
Which was expreſly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn. *Milton.*

Our wiſe Creator has annexed to ſeveral objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as alſo to ſeveral of our thoughts, a concomitant pleaſure, that thoſe faculties which we are endowed with might not remain idle and *unemployed*. *Locke.*

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

Men, ſoured with poverty, and *unemploy'd*, eaſily give into any proſpect of change. *Addiſon.*

UNE'MPTIABLE. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhauſtible.

Whatſoever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wiſdom, which hath diverſely imparted her treaſures. *Hooker.*

UNENDO'WED. *adj.* Not inveſted; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickneſs, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

Aſpiring, factious, fierce, and loud,
With grace and learning *unendow'd*. *Swift.*

UNENGA'GED. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have ſunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances muſt remain perpetual. *Swift.*

UNENJOY'ED. *adj.* Not obtained; not poſſeſſed.

Each day's a miſtreſs, *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with ſeeing more. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *adj.* Not uſing; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our ſtore;
Th' *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Creech.*

UNENLI'GHTENED *adj.* Not illuminated.

Moral virtue natural reaſon, *unenlightened* by revelation, preſcribes. *Atterbury.*

UNENLA'RGED. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged ſouls are diſguſted with the wonders which the microſcope has diſcovered concerning the ſhape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts.*

UNENSLA'VED. *adj.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee
She ſits a ſov'reign, *unenſlav'd* and free. *Addiſon.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to obſerve by what degrees I ceaſed to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

UNE'NVIED. *adj.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune, which no body ſees, makes a man happy and *unenvied*. *Bacon.*

This loſs
Thus far at leaſt recover'd, hath much more
Eſtabliſh'd in a ſafe, *unenvied* throne,
Yielded with full conſent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Theſe *unenvied* ſtand;
Since what they act, tranſcends what they command.
Denham.

What health promotes, and gives *unenvy'd* peace,
Is all expenceleſs, and procur'd with eaſe. *Blackmore.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haſte,
And here, *unenvy'd*, rural dainties taſte. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNENTO'MBED. *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think'ſt thou *unentomb'd* to croſs the floods? *Dryden.*

UNE'QUABLE. *adj.* Different from itſelf; diverſe.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the moſt unſettled and *unequable* of ſeaſons. *Bentley's Sermons.*

UNE'QUAL. *adj.* [*inæqualis*, Latin.]

1. Not even.

There ſits deformity to mock my body;
To ſhape my legs of an *unequal* ſize. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Not equal; inferiour.

Among *unequals*, what ſociety? *Milton.*

To bliſs unknown my lofty ſoul aſpires;
My lot *unequal* to my vaſt deſires. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Partial; not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace
He ſhall ſubmit, then may he not poſſeſs
Kingdom nor life. *Denham.*

4. [*Inegal*, Fr.] Diſproportionate; ill matched.

Unequal work we find,
Againſt *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*

From his ſtrong arm I ſaw his rival run,
And in a crowd th' *unequal* combat ſhun. *Dryden.*

Fierce Belinda on the baron flies,
Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope.*

5. Not regular; not uniform.

So ſtrong, yet ſo *unequal* pulſes beat. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.

Chriſt's love to God is filial and *unequalable*. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

By thoſe *unequalled* and invaluable bleſſings, he manifeſted how much he hated ſin, and how much he loved ſinners. *Boyle.*

Dorinda came, diveſted of the ſcorn,
Which the *unequall'd* maid ſo long had worn. *Roſcomm.*

UNE'QUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees; in diſproportion one to the other.

When we view ſome well-proportion'd dome,
No ſingle parts *unequally* ſurprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS. *n. ſ.* Inequality; ſtate of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *adj.* Not impartial; not juſt.

We force him to ſtand to thoſe meaſures which we think too *unequitable* to preſs upon a murderer. *Decay of Piety.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correſpondent unto ſeminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

UNE'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incapacity of errour.

How much more than poſſible that has been, the many innovations of that church witneſs; and conſequently the danger of preſuming upon the *unerrableneſs* of a guide.
Decay of Piety.

UNE'RRING. *adj.* [*inerrans*, Latin.]

1. Committing no miſtake.

The irreſiſtible infirmities of our nature, make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impoſſible. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Faſt in chains conſtrain the various God;
Who, bound obedient to ſuperior force,
Unerring will preſcribe your deſtin'd courſe. *Pope.*

His javelin threw,
Hiſſing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal ſhaft lets fly
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham.*

Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghoſt reply'd;
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his anſwers ly'd. *Dryden.*

Lovers of truth, for truth's ſake; there is this one *unerring* mark, the not entertaining any propoſition, with greater aſſurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *adv.* Without miſtake.

What thoſe figures are, that ſhould be mechanically adapted, to fall ſo *unerringly* into regular compoſitions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be eſcaped.

He gave the mayor ſufficient warning to ſhift for ſafety, if an *uneſchewable* deſtiny had not haltered him. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *adj.* Not ſeen; undiſcovered; undeſcried.

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long go *uneſpied*. *Hooker.*

From living eyes her open ſhame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *uneſpy'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

Nearer to view his prey, and *uneſpy'd*
To mark what of their ſtate he more might learn. *Milton.*

The ſecond ſhaft came ſwift and *uneſpy'd*;
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his ſide. *Dryden.*

UNESSE'NTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not being of the laſt importance; not conſtituting eſſence.

Tillotſon was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the perſons of thoſe who differed from him in the *uneſſential* parts of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Void of real being.

The void profound
Of *uneſſential* night receives him next. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *adj.* Not eſtabliſhed.

From plain principles, doubt may be fairly ſolved, and not clapped up from petitionary foundations *uneſtabliſhed*.
Brown.

UNE'VEN. *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

Theſe high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them weariſome.
Shakeſpeare.

Some ſaid it was beſt to fight with the Turks in that *uneven*, mountain country, where the Turk's chief ſtrength conſiſting in the multitude of his horſemen, ſhould ſtand him in ſmall ſtead. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They made the ground *uneven* about their neſt, inſomuch that the ſlate did not lie flat. *Addiſon.*

2. Not ſuiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verſe conſiſts of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of ſurface.

This ſoftneſs of the foot, which yields to the ruggedneſs and *unevenneſs* of the roads, renders the feet leſs capable of being worn, than if they were more ſolid. *Ray on the Creat.*

That motion which can continue long in one and the ſame part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, ſuppoſing the body homogeneal; ſo that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted, or diſordered, by any *unevenneſs* of the body. *Newton.*

2. Turbulence; changeable ſtate.

Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reaſon of the troubles and *unevenneſs* of his reign, the very law itſelf had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that ſtate his father had left it in. *Hale.*

3. Not ſmoothneſs.

Notwithſtanding any ſuch *unevenneſs* or indiſtinctneſs in the ſtyle of thoſe places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

UNE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat. *inevitable*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be eſcaped.

So jealous is ſhe of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwiſhed preſence gave my tale a concluſion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINED. *adj.* Not enquired; not tried; not diſcuſſed.

Yet within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, *unexamin'd*, free at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

They utter all they think, with a violence and indiſpoſition, *unexamin'd*, without relation to perſon, place, or fitneſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The moſt pompous ſeeming knowledge, that is built on the *unexamined* prejudices of ſenſe, ſtands not. *Glanville.*

UNEXA'MPLED. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unexampled* love from Algiers.
Raleigh.

O *unexampl'd* love!
Love no where to be found leſs than divine. *Milton.*

God vouchſafed Enoch an *unexampled* exemption from death. *Boyle.*

Your twice-conquer'd vaſſals,
Firſt, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to ſacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your *unexampled* mercy,
To your command. *Denham's Sophy.*

I tune my pipe afreſh, each night and day,
Thy *unexampled* goodneſs to extoll. *Phillips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

Perſonal prejudices ſhould not hinder us from purſuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* deſign of this pious inſtitution. *Atterbury.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

Wherein can man reſemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectneſs? *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

UNE'XECUTED. *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shak.*

UNEXCI'SED. *adj.* Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe.

UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *adj.* Not made known by inſtance or example.

Thoſe wonders a generation returned with ſo *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the leaſt of his wonders, that he would vouchſafe to work any of them. *Boyle.*

This being a new, *unexemplified* kind of policy, muſt paſs for the wiſdom of this particular age, ſcorning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

UNEXERCI'SED. *adj.* Not practiſed; not experienced.

Meſſapus, with his ardour, warms
A heartleſs train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden.*

Abſtract ideas are not ſo obvious to the yet *unexerciſed* mind, as particular ones. *Locke.*

UNEXE'MPT. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty muſt ſubſiſt. *Milton.*

UNEXHAU'STED. *adj.* [*inexhauſtus*, Latin.] Not ſpent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhauſted* ſtores,
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns? *Addiſon.*

UNEXPA'NDED. *adj.* Not ſpread out.

Every fœtus bears a ſecret hoard;
With ſleeping, *unexpanded* iſſue ſtor'd. *Blackmore.*

UNEXPE'CTED. *adj.* Not thought on; ſudden; not provided againſt.

Have wiſdom to provide always beforehand, that thoſe evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth uſe to bring upon careleſs men; and although it be ſudden in itſelf, nevertheleſs, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be ſudden. *Hooker, b.* v.

Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cauſe oftentimes even them to think upon divine Power with fearfuleſt ſuſpicions, which have been otherwiſe the moſt ſacred adorers thereof; how ſhould we look for any conſtant reſolution of mind in ſuch caſes, ſaving only where unfeigned affection to God, hath bred the moſt aſſured confidence to be aſſiſted by his hand? *Hooker, b.* v.

O *unexpected* ſtroke! worſe than death!
Muſt I thus leave thee, paradiſe? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Them *unexpected* joy ſurpriz'd,
When the great enſign of Meſſiah blaz'd. *Milton.*

Their *unexpected* loſs and plaints out-breath'd. *Milton.*

Some amazement;
But ſuch as ſprung from wonder, not from fear,
It was ſo *unexpected*. *Denham's Sophy.*

To the pale foes they ſuddenly draw near,
And ſummon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*

Deep was the wound; he ſtagger'd with the blow,
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*

When Barcelona was taken by a moſt *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oft he ſeems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

A moſt bountiful preſent, when I was moſt in want of it, came moſt ſeaſonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryd.*

If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

You have fairer warning than others, who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake.*

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to ſee ſeveral dropping *unexpectedly* in the midſt of mirth. *Addiſon.*

Though you went away ſo *unexpectedly*, yet we have informed ourſelves of every thing that hath happened to you.
Gay.

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Suddenneſs; unthought of time or manner.

He deſcribes the *unexpectedneſs* of his appearance. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* Not verſed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wiſeſt, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modeſty,
Irreſolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

Long uſe may ſtrengthen men againſt many ſuch inconveniences, which to *unexperienced* perſons may prove very hazardous. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

The pow'rs of Troy;
Not a raw and *unexperienc'd* train,
But a firm body of embattl'd men. *Dryden.*

Theſe reproaches are the extravagant ſpeeches of thoſe *unexperienced* in the things they ſpeak againſt. *Tillotſon.*

Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt accident intervening, often produces ſuch changes, that a wiſe man is juſt as much in doubt of events, as the moſt ignorant and *unexperienced*. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.

The like would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to aſſiſt and cheriſh nature in her firſt concoction, and ſend their minds back to ſtudy in good tune. *Milton on Education.*

UNEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting ſkill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmoſt ſoul;
Him you will find in letters and in laws
Not *unexpert*. *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED. *adj.*

1. Not ſearched out.

Oh! ſay what ſtranger cauſe, yet *unexplor'd*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,
To regions *unexplor'd*. *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED. *adj.* Not laid open to cenſure.

They will endeavour to diminiſh the honour of the beſt treatiſe, rather than ſuffer the little miſtakes of the author to paſs *unexpoſed*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

What *unexpreſſible* comfort does overflow the pious ſoul, from a conſcience of its own innocency! *Tillotſon.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing. This is the natural and analogical ſignification.

2. Inexpreſſible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expreſſed. Improper, and out of uſe.

Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree
The fair, the chaſte, and *inexpreſſive* ſhe. *Shakeſpeare.*

With nectar pure his ouzy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpreſſive*, nuptial ſong,
In the bleſt kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton.*

The helmed cherubim,
And ſworded ſeraphim,
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks with wings diſplay'd,
Harping in loud and ſolemn quire,
With *inexpreſſive* notes to Heaven's new-born heir. *Milt.*

UNEXTE'NDED. *adj.* Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions.

How inconceivable is it, that a ſpiritual, *i. e.* an *unextended* ſubſtance, ſhould repreſent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle? *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

Pain of *unextinguiſhable* fire
Muſt exerciſe us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

What native, *unextinguiſhable* beauty muſt be impreſſed through the whole, which the defædation of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor, could not hinder from ſhining forth? *Bentley.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.]

1. Not quenched; not put out.

The ſouls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endleſs moans, and, pining with deſire,
Lament too late their *unextinguiſh'd* fire. *Dryden.*
Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-ſacred urn,
His conſtant flame, ſhall *unextinguiſh'd* burn. *Lyttleton.*

2. Not extinguiſhable.

An ardent thirſt of honour; a ſoul unſatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguiſhed* deſire of doing more. *Dryd.*

UNFA'DED. *adj.* Not withered.

A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,
No more to mother earth, or the green ſtem ſhall owe.
Dryden.

UNFA'DING. *adj.* Not liable to wither.

For her th' *unfading* roſe of Eden blooms,
And wings of ſeraphs ſhed divine perfumes. *Pope.*

UNFA'ILING. *adj.* Certain; not miſſing.

Nothing the united voice of all hiſtory proclaims ſo loud, as the certain *unfailing* curſe that has purſued and overtook ſacrilege. *South's Sermons.*

Thou, ſecure of my *unfailing* word,
Compoſe thy ſwelling ſoul, and ſheath the ſword. *Dryden.*

UNFA'IR. *adj.* Diſingenuous; ſubdolous; not honeſt.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

UNFA'ITHFUL. *adj.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous.

If you break one jot of your promiſe, I will think you the moſt atheiſtical break-promiſe, and the moſt unworthy, that may be choſen out of the groſs band of the *unfaithful.* *Shakeſpeare.*

My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*

2. Impious; infidel.

Thence ſhall come
To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliſs. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherouſly; perfidiouſly.

There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counſelled; and more for the good of them that counſel, than for him that is counſelled. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Treachery; perfidiouſneſs.

As the obſcurity of what ſome writers deliver, makes it very difficult to be underſtood; ſo the *unfaithfulneſs* of too many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNFA'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fallowed.

Th' *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with ſtores
Of golden wheat. *Phillips.*

UNFAMI'LIAR. *adj.* Unaccuſtomed; ſuch as is not common.

The matters which we handle, ſeem, by reaſon of newneſs, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar.* *Hooker, b.* i.

Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar*, language, deters many readers. *Warton's Spenſer.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modiſh; not according to the reigning cuſtom.

A man writes good ſenſe, but he has not a happy manner of expreſſion. Perhaps he uſes obſolete and *unfaſhionable* language. *Watts's Logick.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Deviation from the mode.

Natural *unfaſhionableneſs* is much better than apiſh, affected poſtures. *Locke.*

UNFA'SHIONED. *adj.*

1. Not modified by art.

Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there is ſomething roughly noble there;
Which, in *unfaſhion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry ſhine. *Dryden.*

2. Having no regular form.

A lifeleſs lump, *unfaſhion'd* and unfram'd,
Of jarring ſeeds, and juſtly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

UNFA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *unfaſhionable.*]

1. Not according to the faſhion.

2. Unartfully.

Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up;
And that ſo lamely and *unfaſhionably*,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

To **UNFA'STEN.** *v. a.* To looſe; to unfix.

He had no ſooner *unfaſtened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly ſpoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney, b.* ii.

His foes are ſo enrooted with his friends,
That plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth *unfaſten* ſo, and ſhake a friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then in the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of maſſy iron, or ſolid rock, with eaſe
Unfaſtens. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNFA'THERED. *adj.* Fatherleſs; having no father.

They do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakeſp.*

UNFA'THOMABLE. *n. ſ.*

1. Not to be ſounded by a line.

In the midſt of the plain a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable.* *Addiſon.*

Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,
And ſecret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.

A thouſand parts of our bodies may be diverſified in all the dimenſions of ſolid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy in a new abyſs of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley's Sermons.*

UNFA'THOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be ſounded.

Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomſon.*

UNFA'THOMED. *adj.* Not to be ſounded.

The Titan race
He ſing'd with light'ning, rowl within the *unfathom'd* ſpace.
Dryden.

UNFATI'GUED. *adj.* Unwearied; untired.

Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilſome, *unfatigu'd* with length
Of march. *Phillips.*

UNFA'VOURABLY. *adv.*

1. Unkindly; unpropitiouſly.

2. So as not to countenance, or ſupport.

Bacon ſpeaks not *unfavourably* of this. *Glanville.*

UNFEA'RED. *adj.*

1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified.

Juſt men,
Though Heaven ſhould ſpeak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we ſhould ſtand upright and *unfear'd.*
B. Johnſon.

2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Impracticable.

UNFE'ATHERED. *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.

The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whoſe neſt ſome prying churl had found, and thence
By ſtealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED. *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features.

Viſage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a ſkin of buff. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *adj.* Not ſupplied with food.

Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every ſinew ſeen through his long faſt;
For nought he car'd, his carcaſs long *unfed.* *Fairy Queen.*
A griſly foaming wolf *unfed.* *Roſcommon.*

UNFEE'D. *adj.* Unpaid.

It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for't. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

UNFEE'LING. *adj.* Inſenſible; void of mental ſenſibility.

Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance,
Is made my goaler to attend on me. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.
Unlucky Welſted! thy *unfeeling* maſter,
The more thou tickleſt, gripes his fiſt the faſter. *Pope.*

UNFE'IGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; ſincere.

Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
Thouſand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And ſweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Sorrow *unfeign'd*, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*

Employ it in *unfeigned* piety towards God. *Sprat.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; ſincerely; without hypocriſy.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his Holy Goſpel. *Common Prayer.*

How ſhould they be *unfeignedly* juſt, whom religion doth not cauſe to be ſuch? or they religious, which are not found ſuch by the proof of their juſt actions? *Hooker.*

Prince Dauphin, can you love this lady?——
——I love her moſt *unfeignedly.* *Shakeſpeare's K. John.*

Thou haſt brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent of the ſins we have committed. *King Charles.*

UNFE'LT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.

All my treaſury
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shakeſp.*
Her looks, from that time infus'd
Sweetneſs into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
'Tis pleaſant, ſafely to behold from ſhore
The rowling ſhips, and hear the tempeſt roar;
Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleaſing ſight. *Dryden.*

UNFE'NCED. *adj.*

1. Naked of fortification.

I'd play inceſſantly upon theſe jades;
Even till *unfenced* deſolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Not ſurrounded by any incloſure.

UNFERME'NTED. *adj.* Not fermented.

All ſuch vegetables muſt be *unfermented*; for fermentation changes their nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

UNFE'RTILE. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolifick.

Peace is not ſuch a dry tree, ſuch a ſapleſs, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increaſe. *Decay of Piety.*

To **UNFE'TTER.** *v. a.* To unchain; to free from ſhackles.

Unfetter me with ſpeed,
I ſee you troubled that I bleed. *Dryden.*

This moſt uſeful principle may be *unfetter'd*, and reſtored to its native freedom of exerciſe. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The ſoul in theſe inſtances is not entirely looſe and *unfettered* from the body. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Th' *unfetter'd* mind by thee ſublim'd. *Thomſon.*

UNFI'GURED. *adj.* Repreſenting no animal form.

In *unfigured* paintings the nobleſt is the imitation of marble, and of architecture, as arches, freezes. *Wotton.*

UNFI'LLED. *adj.* Not filled; not ſupplied.

Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and if thou beeſt in health, leave ſomething of thy appetite *unfilled.* *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The air did not preciſely fill up the vacuities of the veſſel, ſince it left ſo many *unfilled.* *Boyle.*

The throne of my forefathers
Still ſtands *unfill'd.* *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNFI'RM. *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers ſound
With hollow poverty and emptineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Not ſtable.

Take the time, while ſtagg'ring yet they ſtand,
With feet *unfirm*, and prepoſſeſs the ſtrand. *Dryden.*

UNFI'LIAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to a ſon.

You offer him a wrong,
Something *unfilial.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial*, affection. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the laſt hand.

It is for that ſuch outward ornament
Was laviſh'd on their ſex, that inward gifts
Were left for haſte *unfiniſh'd.* *Milton.*

I dedicate to you a very *unfiniſhed* piece. *Dryden.*

His haſty hand left his pictures ſo *unfiniſhed*, that the beauty in the picture faded ſooner than in the perſon after whom it was drawn. *Spectator,* N° 83.

This collection contains not only ſuch pieces as come under our review, but many others, even *unfiniſhed.* *Swift.*

UNFI'T. *adj.*

1. Improper; unſuitable.

They eaſily perceive how *unfit* that were for the preſent, which was for the firſt age convenient enough. *Hooker.*

Neither can I think you would impoſe upon me an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. *Milton on Education.*

2. Unqualified.

Unfit he was for any worldly thing,
And eke unable once to ſtir or go. *Spenſer.*
Old as I am, for ladies love *unfit*,
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*

A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three propoſitions, is utterly *unfit* for ſpeculative ſtudies. *Watts.*

To **UNFI'T.** *v. a.* To diſqualify.

Thoſe excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion, ſo they *unfitted* him for a ſatisfaction or acquieſcence in his vaſſals. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNFI'TTING. *adj.* Not proper.

Although monoſyllables, ſo rife in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verſes, yet are they the moſt fit for expreſſing briefly the firſt conceits of the mind. *Camden.*

UNFI'TLY. *adv.* Not properly; not ſuitably.

Others, reading to the church thoſe books which the apoſtles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* ſaid to preach. *Hooker.*

The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breaſt, and back. *Howel.*

UNFI'TNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Want of qualifications.

In ſetting down the form of Common Prayer, there was no need that the book ſhould mention either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitneſs* of an ignorant miniſter. *Hooker.*

It is looked upon as a great weakneſs, and *unfitneſs* for buſineſs, for a man to be ſo open, as really to think not only what he ſays, but what he ſwears. *South.*

2. Want of propriety.

To **UNFI'X.** *v. a.*

1. To looſen; to make leſs faſt.

Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
He doth unfaſten a friend. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.
Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in ſnow,
The mountain ſtands; nor can the riſing ſun
Unfix her froſts, and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*

UNFI'XED. *adj.*

1. Wandering; erratick; inconſtant; vagrant.

So vaſt the noiſe, as if not fleets did join;
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations ſtrove. *Dryden.*
Her lovely looks a ſprightly mind diſcloſe,
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as thoſe. *Pope.*

2. Not determined.

Irreſolute on which ſhe ſhou'd rely:
At laſt *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'DGED. *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not compleated by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends thou haſt, and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy ſoul with hooks of ſteel:
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, *unfledg'd* comrade. *Shakeſpeare.*
In thoſe *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl. *Shakeſp.*
Unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'SHED. *adj.* Not fleſhed; not ſeaſoned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit;
With ſome leſs foe thy *unfleſh'd* valour try. *Cowley.*
As a generous, *unfleſh'd* hound, that hears
From far the hunter's horn and chearful cry,
So will I haſte. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

UNFO'ILED. *adj.* Unſubdued; not put to the worſt.

The uſurped powers thought themſelves ſecure in the ſtrength of an *unfoiled* army of ſixty thouſand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

To **UNFO'LD.** *v. a.*

1. To expand; to ſpread; to open.

I ſaw on him riſing
Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds
Unfold her cryſtal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove deſcend. *Paradiſe Regained.*
Invade his hiſſing throat, and winding ſpires,
'Till ſtretch'd in length th' *unfolded* foe retires. *Dryden.*
Ah, what avail!
The vivid green his ſhining plumes *unfold.* *Pope.*
Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
Liſt'ning envy drops her ſnakes. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our couſin Buckingham?——
——Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unfold the paſſion of my love;
Surprize her with diſcourſe of my dear faith. *Shakeſpeare.*
Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold.* *Shakeſpeare.*
How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celeſtial guide! *Milton.*
Things of deep ſenſe we may in proſe *unfold*;
But they move more, in lofty numbers told. *Roſcommon.*

3. To diſcover; to reveal.

Time ſhall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides,
Who covers faults, at laſt with ſhame derides. *Shakeſp.*

If the object be ſeen through two or more ſuch convex or concave glaſſes, every glaſs ſhall make a new image, and the object ſhall appear in the place, and of the bigneſs of the laſt image; which conſideration *unfolds* the theory of microſcopes and teleſcopes. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To diſplay; to ſet to view.

We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with underſtanding: doth it then properly belong to us to examine and *unfold* the works of God? *Burnet.*

UNFO'LDING. *adj.* Directing to unfold.

The *unfolding* ſtar calls up the ſhepherd. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **UNFOO'L.** *v. a.* To reſtore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNFORBI'D.
UNFORBI'DDEN. } *adj.* Not prohibited.

If *unforbid* thou may'ſt unfold
What we, not to explore the ſecrets, aſk
Of his eternal empire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Theſe are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we may let looſe the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*

A good man not only forbears thoſe gratifications, which are forbidden by reaſon and religion, but even reſtrains himſelf in *unforbidden* inſtances. *Atterbury.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being unforbidden.

The bravery you are ſo ſevere to, is no where expreſly prohibited in Scripture; and this *unforbiddenneſs* they think ſufficient to evince, that the ſumptuouſneſs you condemn is not in its own nature ſinful. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED. *adj.*

1. Not compelled; not conſtrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet
Sits ſmiling to my heart. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Unforc'd by puniſhment, unaw'd by fear;
His words were ſimple, and his ſoul ſincere. *Dryden.*

2. Not impelled.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly ſubſtance can, *unforc'd*, aſpire,
And leave his nature to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned.

Upon theſe tidings they broke forth into ſuch *unforced* and unfeigned paſſions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them. *Hayward.*

4. Not violent.

Windſor the next above the valley ſwells
Into my eye, and doth itſelf preſent
With ſuch an eaſy and *unforc'd* aſcent,
That no ſtupendous precipice denies
Acceſs, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

5. Not contrary to eaſe.

If one arm is ſtretched out, the body muſt be ſomewhat bow'd on the oppoſite ſide, in a ſituation which is *unforced.* *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCIBLE. *adj.* Wanting ſtrength.

The ſame reaſon which cauſeth to yield that they are of ſome force in the one, will conſtrain to acknowledge, that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible.* *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING. *adj.* Giving no omens.

Unnumbered birds glide through th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* ſtray. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNFOREKNOWN. *adj.* Not foreſeen by preſcience.
Which had no leſs prov'd certain, *unforeknown.* *Milt.*

UNFORESKI'NNED. *adj.* Circumciſed.
Won by a Philiſtine from the *unforeſkinn'd* race. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'N. *adj.* Not known before it happened.
Unforeſeen, they ſay, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RFEITED. *adj.* Not forfeited.
This was the antient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *adj.* Not loſt to memory.
The thankful remembrance of ſo great a benefit received, ſhall for ever remain *unforgotten.* *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

UNFORGI'VING. *adj.* Relentleſs; implacable.
The ſow with her broad ſnout for rooting up
Th' intruſted ſeed, was judg'd to ſpoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody prieſt reſign'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RMED. *adj.* Not modified into regular ſhape.
All putrefaction being a diſſolution of the firſt form, is a mere confuſion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*
The ſame boldneſs diſcovers itſelf in the ſeveral adventures he meets with during his paſſage through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spectator,* Nº 309.

UNFORSAKEN. *adj.* Not deſerted.
They extend no farther to any ſort of ſins continued in or *unforſaken,* than as they are reconcileable with ſincere endeavours to forſake them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *adj.*
1. Not ſecured by walls or bulwarks.
Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd,*
'Twixt ſenſe and nonſenſe daily change their ſide. *Pope.*
2. Not ſtrengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.
It ſhews a will moſt incorrect to heav'n;
A heart *unfortify'd,* a mind impatient;
An underſtanding ſimple, and unſchool'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Wanting ſecurities.
They will not reſtrain a ſecret miſchief, which, conſidering the *unfortify'd* ſtate of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* Not ſucceſsful; unproſperous; wanting luck; unhappy.
All things religiouſly taken in hand, are proſperouſly ended; becauſe whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to deſire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to ſuffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate.* *Hooker.*
Whoſoever will live altogether out of himſelf, and ſtudy other men's humours, ſhall never be *unfortunate.* *Raleigh.*
Vindictive perſons live the life of witches, who, as they are miſchievous, end *unfortunate.* *Bacon.*
He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for miſſing the mark, but fooliſh for chuſing ſuch an unapt inſtrument. *Taylor.*
The virgins ſhall on feaſtful days
Viſit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loſs of eyes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

UNFO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.
Unconſulting affection *unfortunately* born to mewards, made Zelmane borrow ſo much of her natural modeſty, as to leave her more decent raiments. *Sidney.*
Moſt of theſe artiſts *unfortunately* miſcarried, by falling down and breaking their arms. *Wilkins.*
She kept her countenance when the lid remov'd,
Diſclos'd the heart, *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *adj.* [from *unfortunate.*] Ill luck. Not in uſe.
O me, the only ſubject of the deſtinies diſpleaſure, whoſe greateſt fortunateneſs is more unfortunate than my ſiſter's greateſt *unfortunateneſs.* *Sidney.*

UNFO'UGHT. *adj.* [*un* and *fought.*] Not fought.
They uſed ſuch diligence in taking the paſſages, that it was not poſſible they ſhould eſcape *unfought* with. *Knolles.*

UNFOU'LED. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not ſoiled.
The humour and tunicles are purely tranſparent, to let in light *unfouled* and unſophiſticated by any inward tincture. *More.*

UNFOU'ND. *adj.* Not found; not met with.
Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,
Excited a deſire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound,* or found in her alone. *Dryden.*

UNFRA'MABLE. *adj.* Not to be moulded.
The cauſe of their diſpoſition ſo *unframable* unto ſocieties, wherein they live, is for that they diſcern not aright what force theſe laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

UNFRA'MED. *adj.* Not formed; not faſhioned.
A lifeleſs lump, unfaſhion'd and *unfram'd,*
Of jarring ſeeds, and juſtly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

UNFRE'QUENT. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.
Part thereof is viſible unto any ſituation; but being only diſcoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

To **UNFREQUE'NT.** *v. a.* To leave; to ceaſe to frequent. A bad word.
Glad to ſhun his hoſtile gripe,
They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields.
Phillips.

UNFRE'QUENTED. *adj.* Rarely viſited; rarely entered.
Many *unfrequented* plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Retiring from the pop'lar noiſe, I ſeek
This *unfrequented* place to find ſome eaſe. *Milton.*
How well your cool and *unfrequented* ſhade
Suits with the chaſte retirements of a maid? *Roſcommon.*
Can he not paſs an aſtronomick line,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
'Till he has gain'd ſome *unfrequented* place? *Blackmore.*
With what caution does the hen provide herſelf a neſt in places *unfrequented,* and free from noiſe. *Addiſon.*

UNFREQUE'NTLY. *adj.* Not commonly.
They, like Judas, deſire death, and not *unfrequently* purſue it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNFRIE'NDED. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unſupported.
Theſe parts to a ſtranger,
Unguided and *unfriended,* often prove
Rough and unhoſpitable. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
Great acts require great means of enterprize;
Thou art unknown, *unfriended,* low of birth. *Milton.*
O God!
Who me *unfriended* brought'ſt, by wond'rous ways,
The kingdom of my fathers to poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unfriendly.*] Want of kindneſs; want of favour.
You might be apt to look upon ſuch diſappointments as the effects of an *unfriendlineſs* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

UNFRIE'NDLY. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.
What ſignifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'Tis friendſhip only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*
This fear is not that ſervile dread, which flies from God as an hoſtile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the miſery of his creatures. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNFRO'ZEN. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.
Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loſs of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more ſubtile parts remain *unfrozen.* *Boyle.*

UNFRUI'TFUL. *adj.*
1. Not prolifick.
Ah! hopeleſs, laſting flames! like thoſe that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*
2. Not fructiferous.
The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luſcious food abound. *Waller.*
3. Not fertile.
Lay down ſome general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* ſoils. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
4. Not producing good effects.

UNFULFI'LLED. *adj.* Not fulfilled.
Fierce deſire,
Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milton.*

To **UNFU'RL.** *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.
The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which are ſeveral little flirts and vibrations. *Addiſon.*
Her ſhips anchor'd, and her ſails *unfurl'd*
In either Indies. *Prior.*
His ſails by Cupid's hand *unfurl'd,*
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

To **UNFU'RNISH.** *v. a.*
1. To deprive; to ſtrip; to diveſt.
Thy ſpeeches
Will bring me to conſider that which may
Unfurniſh me of reaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
2. To leave naked.
The Scot on his *unfurniſh'd* kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNFU'RNISHED. *adj.*
1. Not accommodated with utenſils, or decorated with ornaments.
It derogates not more from the goodneſs of God, that he has given us minds *unfurniſhed* with thoſe ideas of himſelf, than that he hath ſent us into the world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*
I live in the corner of a vaſt *unfurniſhed* houſe. *Swift.*
2. Unſupplied.

UNGA'IN.
UNGA'INLY. } *adj.* [unȝenȝ, Sax.] Aukward; uncouth.
An *ungainly* ſtrut in their walk. *Swift.*

UNGA'LLED. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.
Let the ſtricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play;
For ſome muſt watch, while ſome muſt ſleep;
So runs the world away. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNGA'RTERED. *adj.* Being without garters.
You chid at Sir Protheus, for going *ungartered.* *Shakeſp.*

UNGA'THERED. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.
We wonder'd why ſhe kept her fruit ſo long:
For whom ſo late the *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*

UNGE'NERATED. *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.
Millions of ſouls muſt have been *ungenerated,* and have had no being. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

UNGENERA'TIVE. *adj.* Begetting nothing.
He is a motion *ungenerative,* that's infallible. *Shakeſp.*

UNGE'NEROUS. *adj.*
1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.
To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*
2. Ignominious.
The victor never will impoſe on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confeſs
The virtues of humanity are Cæſar's. *Addiſon.*

UNGE'NIAL. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.
The northern ſhires have a more cloudy, *ungenial* air, than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*
Sullen ſeas waſh th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomſon.*

UNGE'NTLE. *adj.* Harſh; rude; rugged.
Smile, gentle Heav'n! or ſtrike, *ungentle* death!
For this world frowns, and Edward's ſun is clouded. *Shak.*
He is
Vicious, *ungentle,* fooliſhly blunt, unkind. *Shakeſpeare.*
Love, to thee I ſacrifice
All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.
The demeanor of thoſe under Waller was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
This he contradicts in the almanack publiſhed for the preſent year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift.*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. ſ.* Harſhneſs; rudeneſs; ſeverity.
Reward not thy ſheepe, when ye take off his cote,
With twitches and patches as broad as a groat:
Let not ſuch *ungentleneſs* happen to thine. *Tuſſer.*

UNGE'NTLY. *adv.* Harſhly; rudely.
You've *ungently,* Brutus,
Stole from my bed. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
Why ſpeaks my father ſo *ungently?* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unkindneſs; incivility.
You have done me much *ungentleneſs*
To ſhew the letter that I writ to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNGEOME'TRICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.
All the attempts before Sir Iſaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical,* and all of them inconſiſtent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGI'LDED. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.
You, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, ſhining all with gold,
Our mean, *ungilded* ſtage will ſcorn. *Dryden.*

To **UNGI'RD.** *v. a.* To looſe any thing bound with a girdle.
The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them ſtraw and provender. *Gen.* xxiv. 32.
The bleſt parent
Ungirt her ſpacious boſom, and diſcharg'd
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNGI'RT. *adj.* Looſely dreſſed.
One tender foot was bare, the other ſhod;
Her robe *ungirt.* *Waller.*
Mulciber aſſigns the proper place
For Carians, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race. *Dryden.*

UNGLO'RIFIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praiſe and adoration.
Leſt God ſhould be any way *unglorified,* the greateſt part of our daily ſervice conſiſteth, according to the bleſſed apoſtle's own preciſe rule, in much variety of pſalms and hymns; that out of ſo plentiful a treaſure there might be for every man's heart to chuſe out for his own ſacrifice. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED. *adj.* Having the hand naked.
When we were come near to his chair, he ſtood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved,* and in poſture of bleſſing.
Bacon.

UNGI'VING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.
In vain at ſhrines th' *ungiving* ſuppliant ſtands:
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryden.*

To **UNGLU'E.** *v. a.* To looſe any thing cemented.
Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey on the Plague.*
She ſtretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And aſks if it be time to riſe. *Swift.*

To **UNGO'D.** *v. a.* To diveſt of divinity.
Were we wak'ned by this tyranny,
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I ſhould love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*
Thus men *ungodded* may to places riſe,
And ſects may be preferr'd without diſguiſe. *Dryden.*

UNGO'DLILY. *adv.* Impiouſly; wickedly.
'Tis but an ill eſſay of that godly fear, to uſe that very Goſpel ſo irreverently and *ungodlily.* *Govern. of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS. *n. ſ.* Impiety; wickedneſs; neglect of God.
How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Goſpel by our *ungodlineſs* and worldly luſts? *Tillotſ.*

UNGO'DLY. *adj.*
1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.
His juſt, avenging ire,
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his ſight,
And the habitations of the juſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The ſinner here intended is the *ungodly* ſinner: he who forgets or defies his God. *Rogers.*
2. Polluted by wickedneſs.
Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNGO'RED. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.
I ſtand aloof, and will no reconcilement;
'Till by ſome elder maſters of known honour;
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungor'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNGO'RGED. *adj.* Not filled; not ſated.
The hell-hounds, as *ungorged* with fleſh and blood,
Purſue their prey. *Dryden.*
Oh *ungorg'd* appetite! Oh ravenous thirſt
Of a ſon's blood. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolytus.*

UNGO'VERNABLE. *adj.*
1. Not to be ruled; not to be reſtrained.
They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws, but thoſe of the ſword. *Glanville.*
2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.
So wild and *ungovernable* a poet cannot be tranſlated literally; his genius is too ſtrong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*
He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* paſſions, which hurry men on to ſay and do very offenſive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGO'VERNED. *adj.*
1. Being without government.
The eſtate is yet *ungovern'd.* *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
It pleaſeth God above,
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* iſle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.
Seek for him,
Leſt his *ungovern'd* rage diſſolve the life
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Themſelves they vilify'd
To ſerve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;
Th' *ungovern'd* tempeſt to ſuch fury grows. *Dryden.*
From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

UNGO'T. *adj.*
1. Not gained; not acquired.
2. Not begotten.
He is as free from touch or ſoil with her,
As ſhe from one *ungot.* *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.
Raphael anſwer'd Heav'n,
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful,* Sire of men. *Milton.*
A ſolicitous watchfulneſs about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, it will be conſtrained, uneaſy, and *ungraceful.* *Locke.*
He enjoyed the greateſt ſtrength of good ſenſe, and the moſt exquiſite taſte of politeneſs. Without the firſt learning is but an incumbrance; and without the laſt is *ungraceful.* *Addiſon.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Inelegance; aukwardneſs.
To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is ſo plaiſtered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulneſs* of conſtraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.*
1. Wicked; odious; hateful.
He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did faſten firm and ſtrong. *Spenſer.*
I'll in the mature time,
With this *ungracious* paper ſtrike the ſight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Do not, as ſome *ungracious* paſtors do,
Shew me the ſteep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilſt he, a puft and reckleſs libertine,
Himſelf the primroſe path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
To the gods alone
Our future offſpring, and our wives are known;
Th' audacious ſtrumpet, and *ungracious* ſon. *Dryden.*
2. Offenſive; unpleaſing.
Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the ſight, as all pre-ſhortenings uſually are. *Dryden.*
3. Unacceptable; not favoured.
They did not except againſt the perſons of any, though ſeveral were moſt *ungracious* to them. *Clarendon.*
Any thing of grace towards the Iriſh rebels, was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*
Neither is it rare to obſerve among excellent and learned divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to ſhake off. *Swift.*

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not beſtowed.
This only from your goodneſs let me gain,
And this *ungranted,* all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.*
1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindneſs.
No perſon is remarkably *ungrateful,* who was not alſo inſufferably proud. *South.*
2. Making no returns for culture.
Moſt when driv'n by winds, the flaming ſtorm
Of the long files deſtroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd ſtock be green again;
But the wild olive ſhoots, and ſhades th' *ungrateful* plain.
Dryden.
3. Unpleaſing; unacceptable.
It cannot be *ungrateful,* or without ſome pleaſure to poſterity, to ſee the moſt exact relation of an action ſo full of danger. *Clarendon.*
What is in itſelf harſh and *ungrateful,* muſt make harſh and *ungrateful* impreſſions upon us. *Atterbury.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *adv.*
1. With ingratitude.
When call'd to diſtant war,
His vanquiſh'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Oriana's eyes that glorious conqueſt made;
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Granville.*
We often receive the benefit of our prayers, when yet we *ungratefully* charge Heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*
2. Unacceptably; unpleaſing.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.
Can I, without the deteſtable ſtain of *ungratefulneſs,* abſtain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulneſs of his ſhape with the beautifulneſs of his mind, is content ſo to abaſe himſelf as to become Dametas's ſervant for my ſake. *Sidney.*

2. Unacceptableneſs; unpleaſing quality.

UNGRA'VELY. *adv.* Without ſeriouſneſs.

His preſent portance
Gibingly, and *ungravely*, he did faſhion. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNGROU'NDED. *adj* Having no foundation.

Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great ſource of errour. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the moſt *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity? *South.*

UNGRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is ſpent,
He ſay 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Becauſe he is the mouth of deſtiny. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RDED. *adj.*

1. Undefended.

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his ſide
Abandon'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 133.

All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy reſort,
To ſee the ſlighted camp, the vacant port. *Denham.*

No door there was th' *unguarded* houſe to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his ſleep. *Dryden.*

2. Careleſs; negligent.

All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenneſs. *Taylor.*

The ſpy, which does this treaſure keep,
Does ſhe ne'er ſay her pray'rs, nor ſleep?
Or have not gold and flatt'ry pow'r,
To purchaſe one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*

With an *unguarded* look ſhe now devour'd
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and ſtrove to hide a ſudden ſigh. *Prior.*

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good ſenſe and good humour enough to laugh not only at their ſex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompaſſed by multitudes, who watch every careleſs word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

UNGUI'DED. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do ſhape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days,
And rotten times that you ſhall look upon,
When I am ſleeping with my anceſtors. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can *unguided* matter keep itſelf to ſuch exact conformities, as not in the leaſt ſpot to vary from the ſpecies? *Glanville.*

They reſolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter. *Locke.*

Nature, void of choice,
Does by *unguided* motion things produce,
Regardleſs of their order. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

U'NGUENT. *n. ſ.* [*unguentum*, Lat.] Ointment.

Pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of ſpeech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourſe between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*

With *unguents* ſmooth, the lucid marble ſhone. *Pope.*

UNGUE'SSED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

He me ſent, for cauſe to me *unguesſ'd.* *Fairy Queen.*

UNHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*inhabitable*, Fr. *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to ſupport inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and ſummer always meaſured a year. *Holder.*

Though the courſe of the ſun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not thoſe parts directly ſubject to his perpendicular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

UNHA'CKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

With a bleſſed, and unvex'd retire,
With *unhack'd* ſwords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that luſty blood again. *Shakeſpeare.*

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back
Our targe undinted. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To **UNHA'LLOW.** *v. a.* To deprive of holineſs; to profane; to deſecrate.

Perhaps the fact
Is not ſo heinous now, foretaſted fruit;
Profan'd firſt by the ſerpent; by him firſt
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taſte. *Milton.*

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Eſtrange.*

This one uſe left ſuch an indelible ſacredneſs upon them, that the impiety of the deſign could be no ſufficient reaſon to *unhallow* and degrade them to common uſe. *South.*

UNHA'LLOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.

Thy curriſh ſpirit
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human ſlaughter:
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell ſoul fleet;
And while thou lay'ſt in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Infus'd itſelf in thee. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

I had not unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding falſe rules, pranck'd in reaſon's garb. *Milton.*

Nor ſhall preſume to violate theſe bands,
Or touch thy perſon with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryden.*

Here ceaſe thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To **UNHA'ND.** *v. a.* To looſe from the hand.

Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me, gentlemen. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unhand me, traitors. *Denham's Sophy.*

UNHA'NDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cauſe o' th' king *unhandled.* *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'NDSOME. *n. ſ.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done ſo good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandſome*, whom before I had in like ſort helped. *Sidney.*

She that ſo far the reſt out-ſhin'd;
Silvia the fair, while ſhe was kind,
Seems only not *unhandſome* now. *Waller.*

As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandſome* or irregular; ſo much leſs can I grant that there is any thing incommodious in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Illiberal; diſingenuous.

UNHA'NDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *unhandſome.*]

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are ſo *unhandſomely* patched and thatched, that men do even ſhun the places for the uncomelineſs thereof. *Spenſer.*

2. Diſingenuouſly; illiberally.

He raves, Sir; and to cover my diſdain,
Unhandſomely would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unhandſome.*]

1. Want of beauty.

The ſweetneſs of her countenance did give ſuch a grace to what ſhe did, that it did make handſome the *unhandſomeneſs* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praiſe in that unſkilfulneſs. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troubleſome to thyſelf, or to others, by *unhandſomeneſs* or uncleanneſs. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberalneſs; diſingenuity.

UNHA'NDY. *adj.* Aukward; not dexterous.

UNHA'NGED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhang'd* in England. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'P. *n. ſ.* Miſluck; ill fortune.

She viſited that place, where firſt ſhe was ſo happy as to ſee the cauſe of her *unhap.* *Sidney.*

UNHA'PPIED. [This word ſeems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never uſed as a verb.] Made unhappy.

You have miſled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and diſfigur'd clean. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy.*] Miſerably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitouſly.

You hold a fair aſſembly; you do well, lord.
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I ſhould judge now moſt *unhappily.* *Shakeſpeare.*

He was *unhappily* too much uſed as a check upon the Lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

I unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There is a day a coming, when all theſe witty fools ſhall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Miſery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappineſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The real foundation of our *unhappineſs* would be laid in our reaſon, and we ſhould be more miſerable than the beaſts, by how much we have a quicker apprehenſion. *Tillotſon.*

It is our great *unhappineſs*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneaſy, and diſſatisfied. *Wake.*

2. Calamity; diſtreſs.

She hath often dream'd of *unhappineſs*, and waked herſelf with laughing. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

3. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Auſtin hath laid down a rule to this purpoſe, though he had the *unhappineſs* not to follow it always himſelf. *Burnet.*

UNHA'PPY. *adj.* Wretched; miſerable; unfortunate; calamitous; diſtreſſed.

Deſire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*

You know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathleſs he lies, and his unbury'd ghoſt
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

To **UNHA'RBOUR.** *v. a.* To drive from ſhelter.

UNHA'RBOURED. *adj.* Affording no ſhelter.

'Tis chaſtity:
She that has that is clad in compleat ſteel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge foreſts, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and ſandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

UNHA'RDENED. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.

Meſſengers
Of ſtrong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'RDY. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wiſeſt, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modeſty;
Irreſolute, *unhardy*, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

UNHA'RMED. *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.

In ſtrong proof of chaſtity well armed,
From love's weak, childiſh bow ſhe lives *unharm'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Though great light be inſufferable to our eyes; yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not diſeaſe them, for cauſing no diſorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ *unharmed.* *Locke.*

The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;
Ty'd to the maſt, Ulyſſes ſail'd *unharm'd.* *Granville.*

UNHA'RMFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.

Themſelves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;
Their jaws diſabled, and their claws diſarm'd. *Dryden.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.*

1. Not ſymmetrical; diſproportionate.

Thoſe pure, immortal elements, that know
No groſs, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*

2. Unmuſical; ill-ſounding.

His thoughts are improper to his ſubject, his expreſſions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious.* *Dryden.*

That barbarous cuſtom of abbreviating words to fit them to the meaſure of verſes, has formed harſh, *unharmonious* ſounds. *Swift.*

To **UNHA'RNESS.** *v. a.*

1. To looſe from the traces.

The ſweating ſteers *unharneſs'd* from the yoke,
Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*

The mules *unharneſs'd* range beſide the main. *Pope.*

If there were ſix horſes, the poſtillion always *unharneſſed* four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*

2. To diſarm; to diveſt of armour.

UNHA'ZARDED. *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.

Here I ſhou'd ſtill enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myſelf, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearleſs at home. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 807.

UNHA'TCHED. *adj.*

1. Not diſcloſed from the eggs.

2. Not brought to light.

Some *unhatch'd* practice
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid; unwholeſome.

The diſeaſes which make years *unhealthful*, are ſpotted fevers; and the *unhealthful* ſeaſon is the autumn. *Graunt.*

At every ſentence ſet his life at ſtake,
Though the diſcourſe were of no weightier things,
Than ſultry ſummers, or *unhealthful* ſprings. *Dryden.*

UNHEA'LTHY. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.

No body would have a child crammed at breakfaſt, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy.* *Locke on Education.*

He, intent on ſomewhat that may eaſe
Unhealthy mortals, and with curious ſearch
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Phillips.*

To **UNHEA'RT.** *v. a.* To diſcourage; to depreſs.

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me. *Shak.*

UNHEA'RD. *adj.*

1. Not perceived by the ear.

For the noiſe of drums and timbrels loud,
Their childrens cries *unheard.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Not vouchſafed an audience.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard!* *Dryden.*

3. Unknown in celebration.

Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Milton.*

4. **UNHEARD** *of.* Obſcure; not known by fame.

Free from hopes or fears, in humble eaſe,
Unheard of may I live and die in peace. *Granville.*

5. **UNHEARD** *of.* Unprecedented.

There is a foundation laid for the moſt *unheard of* confuſion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

UNHEA'TED. *adj.* Not made hot.

Neither ſalts, nor the diſtilled ſpirits of them, can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glaſs. *Boyle.*

UNHEE'DED. *adj.* Diſregarded; not thought worthy of notice.

True experiments may, by reaſon of the eaſy miſtake of ſome *unheeded* circumſtance, be unſucceſsfully tried. *Boyle.*

He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded.* *Milton.*

Her hair
In a ſimple knot was ty'd above;
Sweet negligence! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*

The triumph ceas'd—tears guſh'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor paſs'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UNHEE'DING. *adj.* Negligent; careleſs.

I have not often ſeen him; if I did,
He paſs'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

UNHEE'DY. *adj.* Precipitate; ſudden.

Learning his ſhip from thoſe white rocks to ſave,
Which all along the ſouthern ſea-coaſt lay,
Threat'ning *unheedy* wreck, and raſh decay,
He nam'd Albion. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taſte;
Wings and no eyes, figure *unheedy* haſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

So have I ſeen ſome tender ſlip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip;
The pride of her carnation train
Pluck'd up by ſome *unheedy* ſwain. *Milton.*

To **UNHE'LE.** *v. a.* To uncover; to expoſe to view. *Spenſer.*

UNHE'LPED. *adj.* Unaſſiſted; having no auxiliary; unſupported.

Unhelp'd I am, who pity'd the diſtreſs'd,
And none oppreſſing, am by all oppreſs'd. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL. *adj.* Giving no aſſiſtance.

I bewail good Glo'ſter's caſe
With ſad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VII.

UNHE'WN. *part. adj.* Not hewn.

In occaſions of merriment, this rough-caſt, *unhewn* poetry, was inſtead of ſtage plays. *Dryden's Dedication to Juv.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To ſtuff this maw, this vaſt, *unhidebound* corpſe. *Milton.*

To **UNHI'NGE.** *v. a.*

1. To throw from the hinges.

2. To diſplace by violence.

For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their baſe would ſtart,
And hills *unhing'd*, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*

3. To diſorder; to confuſe.

Rather than not accompliſh my revenge,
Juſt or unjuſt, I would the world *unhinge.* *Waller.*

If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not only juſtle private men out of their rights, but *unhinge* ſtates, and run all into confuſion. *Ray on the Creation.*

UNHO'LINESS. *n. ſ.* Impiety; profaneneſs; wickedneſs.

Too foul and manifeſt was the *unholineſs* of obtruding upon men remiſſion of ſins for money. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY. *adj.*

1. Profane; not hallowed.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himſelf preciſely inſtituted? *Hooker.*

2. Impious; wicked.

We think not ourſelves the holier, becauſe we uſe it; ſo neither ſhould they with whom no ſuch thing is in uſe, think us therefore *unholy*, becauſe we ſubmit ourſelves unto that, which, in a matter ſo indifferent, the wiſdom of authority and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*

From the paradiſe of God,
Without remorſe, drive out the ſinful pair,
From hallow'd ground th' *unholy.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Far other dreams my erring ſoul employ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy. *Pope.*

UNHO'NOURED. *adj.*

1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

Unhonour'd though I am, at leaſt, ſaid ſhe,
Not unreveng'd that impious act ſhall be. *Dryden.*

Pales *unhonour'd*, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

2. Not treated with reſpect.

Griev'd that a viſitant ſo long ſhou'd wait,
Unmark'd, *unhonour'd*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To **UNHOO'P.** *v. a.* To diveſt of hoops.

Unhoop the fair ſex, and cure this faſhionable tympany got among them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

UNHO'PED. } *adj.* Not expected; greater than hope had
UNHO'PED *for.* } promiſed.

With *unhop'd* ſucceſs
Th' embaſſadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryden.*

Heav'n has inſpir'd with a ſudden thought,
Whence your *unhop'd-for* ſafety may be wrought. *Dryd.*

UNHO'PEFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

Benedict is not the *unhopefulleſt* huſband that I know: thus far I can praiſe him; he is of approved valour. *Shakeſp.*

I thought the rouſing ſtyle I wrote in, might prove no *unhopeful* way to procure ſomewhat conſiderable from thoſe great maſters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*

To **UNHO'RSE.** *v. a.* To beat from an horſe; to throw from the ſaddle.

He would *unhorſe* the luſtieſt challenger. *Shakeſpeare.*

The emperor reſcued a noble gentleman, whom, *unhorſed* and ſore wounded, the enemy was ready to have ſlain. *Knolles.*

On a fourth he flies, and him *unhorſes* too. *Daniel.*

They are forc'd
To quit their boats; and fare like men *unhors'd.* *Waller.*

The knights *unhors'd* may riſe from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

UNHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*inhoſpitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers; cruel; barbarous.

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' *unhoſpitable* coaſt. *Dryden.*

UNHO'STILE. *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.

The high-prancing ſteeds
Spurn their diſmounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhoſtile* wounds deſtroy'd. *Phillips.*

To **UNHOU'SE.** *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion: O where? Mirreus!
Thinking her *unhous'd* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*

Death unawares with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin ſoul from her fair biding place. *Milt.*

UNHOU'SED. *adj.*

1. Homeleſs; wanting a houſe.

Call the creatures,
Whoſe naked natures live in all the ſpight
Of wreakful heav'n; whoſe bare, *unhouſed* trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Anſwer mere nature. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

2. Having no ſettled habitation.

But that I love the gentle Deſdemona,
I would not my *unhouſed*, free condition
Put into circumſcription and confine. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Hear this,
You *unhous'd*, lawleſs, rambling libertines. *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED. *adj.* Having not the ſacrament.

Thus was I ſleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once diſpatch'd;

that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, becauſe he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Towards heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are ſtricken dumb; looking *upward*, we ſpeak and prevail. *Hooker, b.* v.

3. With reſpect to the higher part.

Dagon, ſea-monſter! *upward* man,
And downward fiſh. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i.

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.

Their counſel muſt ſeem very unſeaſonable, who adviſe men now to ſuſpect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away ſuſpicion. *Hooker, b.* v.

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been bleſt
With many children by you. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

5. Towards the ſource.

Be Homer's works your ſtudy;
Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muſes *upward* to their ſpring. *Pope.*

To **UPWI'ND.** *v. a.* pret and paſſ. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve.

As ſhe lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overſpread;
Yet was in knots and many boughts *upwound.* *Fairy Q.*

URBA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Latin.] Civility; elegance; politeneſs; merriment; facetiouſneſs.

A ruſtical ſeverity baniſhes all *urbanity*, whoſe harmleſs condition is conſiſtent with religion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Raillery is the ſauce of civil entertainment; and without ſome ſuch tincture of *urbanity*, good humour falters. *L'Eſtr.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, conſtitute the Roman ſatire. *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN. *n. ſ.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick; *erinaceus*, Latin.]

1. A hedge-hog.

Urchins ſhall, for that vaſt of night that they may work,
All exerciſe on thee. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

A thouſand fiends, a thouſand hiſſing ſnakes,
Ten thouſand ſwelling toads, as many *urchins*,
Would make ſuch fearful and confuſed cries,
As any mortal body, hearing it,
Would ſtraight fall mad. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

That nature deſigns the preſervation of the more infirm creatures, by the defenſive armour it hath given them, is demonſtrable in the common hedge-hog, or *urchin.* *Ray.*

2. A name of ſlight anger to a child.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride:
And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cry'd.
'Tis Cloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breaſt:
Friend Howard's genius fancy'd all the reſt. *Prior.*

URE. *n. ſ.* Practice; uſe; habit. Obſolete.

Is the warrant ſufficient for any man's conſcience to build ſuch proceedings upon, as are and have been put in *ure* for the eſtabliſhment of that cauſe? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in *ure* with ſomewhat of greater value, till he was brought to juſtice. *L'Eſtrange.*

U'RETER. *n. ſ.* [*uretere*, Fr.]

Ureters are two long and ſmall canals from the baſon of the kidnies, one on each ſide. They lie between the doubling of the peritonæum, and deſcending in the form of an S, pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run firſt ſome ſpace betwixt its coats, and then they open in its cavity. Their uſe is to carry the urine from the kidnies to the bladder. *Quincy.*

The kidnies and *ureters* ſerve for expurgation. *Wiſeman.*

U'RETHRA. *n. ſ.* [*uretre*, Fr.] The paſſage of the urine.

Carbuncles are looſe fleſh, ariſing in the *urethra.* *Wiſem.*

To **URGE.** *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.]

1. To incite; to puſh.

You do miſtake your buſineſs: my brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.*

He pleaded ſtill not guilty;
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions,
Of divers witneſſes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

What I have done my ſafety *urg'd* me to. *Shakeſpeare.*

This *urges* me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*

High Epidaurus *urges* on my ſpeed,
Fam'd for his hills, and for his horſes breed. *Dryden.*

The heathens had but uncertain apprehenſions of what *urges* men moſt powerfully to forſake their ſins. *Tillotſon.*

He, ſeiz'd with horror, in the ſhades of night,
Through the thick deſarts headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*

2. To provoke; to exaſperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
But think upon my grief *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To follow cloſe, ſo as to impel.

Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldſt thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently.

5. To preſs; to enforce.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers;
Your haſte is now *urg'd* on you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Urge your petitions in the ſtreet. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

6. To preſs as an argument.

Urge the neceſſity and ſtate of times,
And be not peeviſh. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

7. To importune; to ſolicit.

He urged ſore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

8. To preſs in oppoſition, by way of objection.

Though every man have a right in diſpute to *urge* a falſe religion, with all its abſurd conſequences; yet it is barbarous incivility ſcurrilouſly to ſport with that which others account religion. *Tillotſon.*

To **URGE.** *v. n.* To preſs forward.

A palace, when 'tis that which it ſhould be,
Stands ſuch, or elſe decays:
But he which dwells there is not ſo; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raiſe. *Donne.*

U'RGENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *urgent.*] Preſſure of difficulty or neceſſity.

Being for ſome hours extremely preſſed by the neceſſities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and ſhame. *Gulliver's Travels.*

U'RGENT. *adj.* [*urgent*, French; *urgens*, Latin.]

1. Cogent; preſſing; violent.

Things ſo ordained are to be kept; howbeit not neceſſarily, any longer than till there grow ſome *urgent* cauſe to ordain the contrary. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
Do ſtrongly ſpeak t' us. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleop.*

This ever hath been that true cauſe of more wars, than upon all other occaſions, though it leaſt partakes of the *urgent* neceſſity of ſtate. *Raleigh.*

Let a father ſeldom ſtrike, but upon very *urgent* neceſſity, and as the laſt remedy. *Locke on Education.*

2. Importunate; vehement in ſolicitation.

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might ſend them out in haſte. *Exod.* xii. 33.

U'RGENTLY. *adv.* [from *urgent.*] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

U'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *urge.*] One who preſſes; importuner.

I wiſh Pope were as great an *urger* as I. *Swift.*

U'RGEWONDER. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grain.

This barley is called by ſome *urgewonder.* *Mortimer.*

U'RIM. *n. ſ.*

Urim and thummim were ſomething in Aaron's breaſtplate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* ſignifies light, and thummim perfection. It is moſt probable that they were only names given to ſignify the clearneſs and certainty of the divine anſwers which were obtained by the high prieſt conſulting God with his breaſt-plate on, in contradiſtinction to the obſcure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect anſwers of the heathen oracles. *Newton's Notes on Milton.*

He in cœleſtial panoply, all arm'd
Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*

U'RINAL. *n. ſ.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine.*] A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection.

Theſe follies ſhine through you, like the water in an *urinal.* *Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

A candle out of a muſket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*

This hand, when glory calls,
Can brandiſh arms, as well as *urinals.* *Garth.*

Some with ſcymitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spectator*, N° 159.

U'RINARY. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine.

The urachos or ligamentous paſſage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the wateriſh and *urinary* parts of its contents. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Diuretick that relax the *urinary* paſſages, ſhould be tried before ſuch as ſtimulate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

U'RINATIVE. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.

Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigeſtion, as ſolutive do. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

URINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*urinateur*, Fr. *urinator*, Latin.] A diver; one who ſearches under water.

The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more eaſily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators.* *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Thoſe relations of *urinators* belong only to thoſe places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*

U'RINE. *n. ſ.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Latin.] Animal water.

Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of noſe-painting, ſleep, and *urine.* *Shakeſp.*

As though there were a ſeminality in *urine*, or that, like the ſeed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they fooliſhly believe we can viſibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The chyle cannot paſs by *urine* or ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To **U'RINE.** *v. n.* [*uriner*, French, from the noun.] To make water.

Places where men *urine* commonly, have ſome ſmell of violets. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

No oviparous animal, which ſpawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoiſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'RINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine.

The putrid matter being diſtilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* ſpirit, like that obtainable from animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

URN. *n. ſ.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Latin.]

1. Any veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor,
Lives, and crimes, with his aſſeſſors, hears;
Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*

2. A water-pot; particularly that in the ſign of Aquarius.

The fiſh oppoſe the maid, the wat'ry *urn*
With adverſe fires ſees raging Leo burn. *Creech.*

3. The veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Or lay theſe bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombleſs, with no remembrance over them. *Shakeſp.*

A ruſtick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and in this leſſer a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*

His ſcatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
And once more join us in the pious *urn.* *Dryden.*

URO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [οὖρον and σκέπτω.] Inſpection of urine.

In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being compoſed by ſnatches of time, as medical vacations and *uroſcopy* would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'RRY. *n. ſ.* A mineral.

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, eſpecially paſture-grounds. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

US. the oblique caſe of *we.*

The Lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of us here alive this day. *Deut.*

Many, O Lord, are thy wonderful works, and thy thoughts which are to *us* ward. *Pſalm* xl. 5.

U'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*uſage*, French.]

1. Treatment.

Which way
Might'ſt thou deſerve, or they impoſe this *uſage*,
Coming from us? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The luſtre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,
Plead you fair *uſage.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

My brother
Is pris'ner to the biſhop, at whoſe hands
He hath good *uſage*, and great liberty. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

What *uſage* have I met with from this adverſary, who paſſes by the very words I tranſlated, and produces other paſſages; and then hectors and cries out of my diſingenuity. *Stillingfleet.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the lure; and lions reclaimed by good *uſage?* *L'Eſtrange.*

Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never ſuch hard *uſage* found
In his Æolian priſon. *Dryden*

2. Cuſtom; practice long continued.

Of things once received and confirmed by uſe, long *uſage* is a law ſufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, cuſtom itſelf doth ſtand for law. *Hooker, b.* ii.

3. Manners; behaviour. Obſolete.

A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Aſtery, excelling all the crew,
In courteous *uſage*, and unſtained hue. *Spenſer.*

U'SAGER. *n. ſ.* [*uſager*, Fr. from *uſage.*] One who has the uſe of any thing in truſt for another.

He conſum'd the common treaſury;
Whereof he being the ſimple *uſager*
But for the ſtate, not in propriety,
Did alien t' his minions. *Daniel's Civil War.*

U'SANCE. *n. ſ* [*uſance*, Fr.]

1. Uſe; proper employment.

What art thou,
That here in deſart haſt thine habitance,
And theſe rich heaps of wealth doſt hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *uſance?* *Spenſ.*

2. Uſury; intereſt paid for money.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *uſance.* *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

USE. [*uſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe.

The fat of the beaſt that dieth of itſelf, may be uſed in any other *uſe.* *Lev.* vii. 24.

Number, the mind makes *uſe* of in meaſuring all things by us meaſurable. *Locke.*

Conſider the hiſtory, with what *uſe* our author makes of it. *Locke.*

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe.

Rice is of excellent *uſe* for illneſſes of the ſtomach, that proceed from cold or moiſt humours; a great digeſter and reſtorer of appetite. *Temple.*

3. Need of; occaſion on which a thing may be employed.

This will ſecure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *uſe* for life. *A. Phillips.*

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.

More figures in a picture than are neceſſary, our author calls figures to be let; becauſe the picture has no *uſe* for them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. Convenience; help.

Diſtinct growth in knowledge, carries its own light in every ſtep of its progreſſion; than which nothing is of more *uſe* to the underſtanding. *Locke.*

Nothing would be of greater *uſe* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeneſs, than ſome effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and aſcertaining, our language. *Swift.*

When will my friendſhip be of *uſe* to thee? *A. Phillips.*

6. Uſage; cuſtomary act.

That which thoſe notions did uſe, having been alſo in *uſe* with others, the antient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker.*

He, that firſt brought the word ſham, wheedle, or banter, in *uſe*, put together, as he thought fit, thoſe ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

7. Practice; habit.

Sweetneſs, truth, and ev'ry grace,
Which time and *uſe* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read diſtinctly in her face. *Waller.*

8. Cuſtom; common occurrence.

O Cæſar! theſe things are beyond all *uſe*,
And I do fear them. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

9. Intereſt; money paid for the uſe of money.

If it be good, thou haſt received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *uſe*, and principal to him. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Moſt of the learned, both heathen and chriſtian, aſſert the taking of *uſe* to be utterly unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the ſeas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South's Sermons.*

To **USE.** *v. a.* [*uſer*, Fr. *uſus*, Lat.]

1. To employ to any purpoſe.

You're welcome,
Moſt learned rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom;
Uſe us and it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

They could *uſe* both the right hand and the left, in hurling ſtones and ſhooting arrows. 1 *Chron.* xii. 2.

Two trumpets of ſilver, that thou mayeſt *uſe* for the calling of the aſſembly. *Num.* x. 2.

He was unhappily too much *uſed* as a check upon the Lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counſels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the Lord Mancheſter was ſtill called upon. *Clarendon.*

Theſe words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, underſtood in a quite different ſenſe than what our author *uſes* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *uſing* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly profeſſed. *Swift.*

2. To accuſtom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,
Muſt *uſe* himſelf to hunger, heat and cold. *Roſcommon.*

Thoſe who think only of the matter, *uſe* themſelves only to ſpeak extempore. *Locke on Education.*

I've hitherto been *uſed* to think
A blind officious zeal to ſerve my king
The ruling principle. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A people long *uſed* to hardſhips, loſe by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themſelves as at mercy. *Swift.*

3. To treat.

Why doſt thou *uſe* me thus? I know thee not. *Shak.*

When he came to aſk leave of Solyman that he might depart, he was courteouſly *uſed* of him. *Knolles.*

I know
My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *uſ'd* me ſo. *Dryden.*

If Virgil or Ovid be thus *uſed*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

I love to *uſe* people according to their own ſenſe of good-breeding. *Tatler*, N° 86.

Cato has *uſ'd* me ill; he has refus'd
His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Gay is *uſed* as the friends of tories are by whigs, and generally by tories too. *Pope to Swift.*

4. To practiſe.

Uſe hoſpitality one to another, without grudging. 1 *Pet.*

5. To behave. Out of uſe.

Pray forgive me, if I have *uſ'd* myſelf unmannerly. *Shak.*

To **USE.** *v. n.*

1. To be accuſtomed; to practiſe cuſtomarily.

They *uſe* to place him that ſhall be their captain upon a ſtone, always reſerved for that purpoſe, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

In polling of trees, many do *uſe* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the ſap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not conſider men's duty but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *uſe* to do. *South's Sermons.*

2. To be cuſtomarily in any manner; to be wont.

Fears *uſe* to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes, than open them. *Bacon.*

Snakes that *uſe* within the houſe for ſhade,
Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade
The cattle with venom. *May's Virgil.*

The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the ſea *uſe* to do, retired leiſurely. *Burnet.*

Conduct me well
In theſe ſtrange ways, where never foot did *uſe.* *Spenſer.*

3. To frequent. Obſolete.

Ye vallies low, where the mild whiſpers *uſe*
Of ſhades, and wanton winds, and guſhing brooks. *Milt.*

U'SEFUL. *adj.* [*uſe* and *full.*] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpoſe.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *uſeful* knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our induſtry. *More's Antidote.*

Gold and ſilver being little *uſeful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the conſent of men. *Locke.*

That the legiſlature ſhould have power to change the ſucceſſion, is very *uſeful* towards preſerving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *uſeful* things already performed. *Swift.*

U'SEFULLY. *adv.* [from *uſeful.*] In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end.

In this account they muſt conſtitute two at leaſt, male and female, in every ſpecies; which chance could not have made ſo very nearly alike, without copying, nor ſo *uſefully* differing, without contrivance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

U'SEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth ſhows itſelf chiefly in works that were neceſſary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for oſtentation, than any real *uſefulneſs*. *Addiſon.*

U'SELESSLY. *adv.* [from *uſeleſs.*] Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe.

In a ſauntering humour, ſome, out of cuſtom, let a good part of their lives run *uſeleſsly* away, without buſineſs or recreation. *Locke.*

U'SELESSNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *uſeleſs.*] Unfitneſs to any end.

He made a learned diſcourſe on the trouble, *uſeleſsneſs*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Eſtrange.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *uſeleſsneſs* of that learning, which makes not the poſſeſſor a better man. *South.*

U'SELESS. *adj.* [from *uſe.*] Anſwering no purpoſe; having no end.

So have I ſeen the loſt clouds pour
Into the ſea an *uſeleſs* ſhow'r;
And the vext ſailors curſe the rain,
For which poor ſhepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *uſeleſs* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*

His friend, on whoſe aſſiſtance he moſt relied, either proves falſe and forſakes him, or looks on with an *uſeleſs* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The waterman forlorn along the ſhore,
Penſive reclines upon his *uſeleſs* oar. *Gay.*

U'SER. *n.ſ.* [from *uſe.*] One who uſes.

Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *uſer* thereof welcome, as muſick, dancing, hunting, feaſting, riding. *Sidney.*

My lord received from the Counteſs of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *uſer* of her power, the beſt advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

U'SHER. *n.ſ.* [*huiſſier*, French.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank.

The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an *uſher*, and
The neighs of horſe to tell her approach
Long ere ſhe did appear. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

You make guards and *uſhers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler*, Nº 53.

Gay paid his courtſhip with the crowd,
As far as modeſt pride allow'd;
Rejects a ſervile *uſher*'s place,
And leaves St. James's in diſgrace. *Swift.*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young ſcholars to higher learning.

Though grammar profits leſs than rhetorick's,
Yet ev'n in thoſe his *uſher* claims a ſhare. *Dryden.*

To **U'SHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

No ſun ſhall ever *uſher* forth my honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my ſmiles. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The ſun,
Declin'd, was haſting now with prone career
To th' ocean iſles, and in th' aſcending ſcale
Of heav'n, the ſtars, that *uſher* evening, roſe. *Milton.*

As the deluge is repreſented a diſruption of the abyſs, ſo the future combuſtion of the earth is to be *uſhered* in, and accompanied with violent impreſſions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

With ſongs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours *uſher* in the May. *Dryden.*

The Examiner was *uſhered* into the world by a letter, ſetting forth the great genius of the author. *Addiſon.*

Oh name for ever ſad! for ever dear!
Still breath'd in ſighs, ſtill *uſher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH. *n.ſ.* [An Iriſh and Erſe word, which ſignifies the water of life.] It is a compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromaticks; and the Iriſh ſort is particularly diſtinguiſhed for its pleaſant and mild flavour. The Highland ſort is ſomewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottiſh they call it *whiſky*.

U'STION. *n.ſ.* [*uſtion*, Fr. *uſtus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the ſtate of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uſtum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning glaſs is by an *uſtorious* quality in the mirror or glaſs, ariſing from a certain unknown ſubſtantial form. *Watts.*

U'SUAL. *adj.* [*uſuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; cuſtomary; frequently occurring.

Conſultation with oracles was a thing very *uſual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

Could I the care of Providence deſerve,
Heav'n muſt deſtroy me, if it would preſerve:
And that's my fate, or ſure it would have ſent
Some *uſual* evil for my puniſhment. *Dryden.*

U'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *uſual.*] Commonly; frequently; cuſtomarily.

If men's deſires are *uſually* as large as their abilities, what courſe we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South's Sermons.*

Where men err againſt this method, it is *uſually* on purpoſe, and to ſhew their learning. *Swift.*

U'SUALNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *uſual.*] Commonneſs; frequency.

USUCA'PTION. *n.ſ.* [*uſus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquiſition of the property of a thing, by poſſeſſion and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years preſcribed by law. *Dict.*

USUFRU'CT. *n.ſ.* [*uſufruit*, Fr. *uſus* and *fructus*, Lat.] The temporary uſe; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The perſons receiving the ſame, have only the *uſufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRU'CTUARY. *n.ſ.* [*uſufructuaire*, Fr. *uſufructuarius*, Latin.] One that has the uſe and temporary profit, not the property, of a thing.

The parſons of pariſhes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *uſufructuaries*, as having no right of fee ſimple veſted in them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **U'SURE.** *n.ſ.* [*uſura*, Lat.] To practiſe uſury; to take intereſt for money.

Is this the balſam that the *uſuring* ſenate
Pours into captains wounds? *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

U'SURER. *n.ſ.* [*uſurier*, Fr. *uſura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at intereſt. Commonly uſed for one that takes exorbitant intereſt.

Fie; thou ſham'ſt thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an *uſurer*, abound'ſt in all,
And uſeſt none in that true uſe indeed,
Which ſhould bedeck thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit. *Shak.*

When *uſurers* tell their gold i' th' field,
And bawds and whores do churches build. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou ſhalt not be to him as an *uſurer*, nor lay upon him uſury. *Exod.* xxii.

There may be no communicative injuſtice, where each retains a mutual benefit, the *uſurer* of his money, the borrower for his induſtry. *Child on Trade.*

The aſſes uſuræ occaſioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to tranſgreſs any law; and there were ſome greedy *uſurers* that exacted double, trible. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

USU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uſuaire*, Fr. from *uſury.*] Given to the practice of uſury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt ſpare me now,
I will allow,
Uſurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne.*

To **USU'RP.** *v. a.* [*uſurper*, Fr. *uſurpo*, Lat.] To poſſeſs by force or intruſion; to ſeize, or poſſeſs without right.

So ugly a darkneſs, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *uſurped* the day's right. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Not having the natural ſuperiority of fathers, their power muſt be *uſurped*, and then unlawful; or if lawful, then granted or conſented unto by them over whom they exerciſe the ſame, or elſe given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*

In as much as the due eſtimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of thoſe famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always moſt ſpecial care, leſt human inventions *uſurp* the room and title of divine worſhip. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Victorious prince of York!
Before I ſee thee ſeated in that throne,
Which now the houſe of Lancaſter *uſurps*,
Theſe eyes ſhall never cloſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

What art thou, that *uſurp'ſt* this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form? *Shakeſp.*

Their fox-like thefts are ſo rank, as a man may find whole pages *uſurp'd* from one author. *Ben. Johnſon.*

So he dies,
But ſoon revives; death over him no pow'r
Shall long *uſurp*: ere the third dawning light
Return, the ſtars of morn ſhall ſee him riſe
Out of his grave. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii.

All fountains of the deep
Broke up, ſhall heave the ocean to *uſurp*
Beyond all bounds, 'till inundation riſe
Above the higheſt hills. *Milton.*

Farewel court,
Where vice not only hath *uſurpt* the place,
But the reward, and even the name of virtue. *Denham.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near:
If ſo, a juſt reprize would only be
Of what the land *uſurp'd* upon the ſea. *Dryden.*

Who next *uſurps*, will a juſt prince appear,
So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous God;
The more ſhe ſtrove to ſhake him from her breaſt,
With more and far ſuperior force he preſs'd,
Commands his entrance, and, without controul,
Uſurps her organs, and inſpires her ſoul. *Dryden.*

Who's this, that dares *uſurp*
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince? *Addiſon.*

USURPA'TION. [*uſurpation*, Fr. from *uſurp.*] Forcible, unjuſt, illegal ſeizure or poſſeſſion.

The Piercies,
Finding his *uſurpation* moſt unjuſt,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakeſp.*

Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjuſt *uſurpations*, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

To raiſe a tempeſt on the ſea was *uſurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*

O baſeneſs to ſupport a tyrant throne,
And cruſh your freeborn brethren of the world!
Nay, to become a part of *uſurpation*,
T' eſpouſe the tyrant's perſon and her crimes. *Dryden.*

Whatever oppoſition was made to the *uſurpations* of King James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*

USU'RPER. *n.ſ.* [from *uſurp.*] One who ſeizes or poſſeſſes that to which he has no right. It is generally uſed of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever ſithence he hath continued his firſt *uſurped* power, and now exacteth upon all men what he liſt: ſo that now to ſubdue or expel an *uſurper* ſhould be no unjuſt enterprize, but a reſtitution of antient right unto the crown. *Spenſer.*

Richard Duke of York,
Was rightful heir unto the Engliſh crown;
And that your majeſty was an *uſurper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

But this *uſurper*, his encroachment proud,
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege and defiance. *Milton.*

Few *uſurpers* to the ſhades deſcend
By a dry death, or with a quiet end. *Dryden.*

He griev'd, the land he freed ſhould be oppreſs'd,
And he leſs for it than *uſurpers* do. *Dryden.*

USU'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *uſurp.*] Without juſt claim.

Lay aſide the ſword,
Which ſays *uſurpingly* theſe ſeveral titles,
And put the ſame into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal ſovereign. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

U'SURY. [*uſuré*, Fr. *uſura*, Lat.]

1. Money paid for the uſe of money; intereſt.

He that high does ſit, and all things ſee,
With equal eyes, their merits to reſtore;
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *uſury*. *Fairy Queen.*

The wiſhed day is come at laſt,
That ſhall for all the pains and ſorrows paſt,
Pay to her *uſury* of long delight. *Spenſer.*

Our angles are like money put to *uſury*; thy may thrive, though we ſit ſtill and do nothing. *Walton's Angler.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *uſury* of his own; in coin as good, and almoſt as univerſally valuable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

2. The practice of taking intereſt. It is commonly uſed with ſome reproach.

Uſury bringeth the treaſure of a realm into few hands: for the uſurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end, moſt of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

U'TENSIL. *n.ſ.* [*utenſile*, Fr. *utenſile*, low Lat.] An inſtrument for any uſe, ſuch as the veſſels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn his books; he has brave *utenſils*,
Which, when he has a houſe, he'll deck withal. *Shakeſp.*

Mules after theſe, camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with *utenſils* of war. *Milton.*

Tithes and lands given to God are never; and plate, veſtments, and other ſacred *utenſils*, are ſeldom conſecrated. *South.*

U'TERINE. *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldneſs of ſome ſimple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive conſtitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The veſſels of the interior glandulous ſubſtance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themſelves without danger of rupture to the neceſſary extenſion of the *uterine* ſubſtance. *Ray.*

UTERUS. *n,ſ.* [Latin.] The womb.

UTI'LITY. *n.ſ.* [*utelité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Uſefulneſs; profit; convenience; advantageouſneſs.

Thoſe things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not ſo well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Should we blindly obey the reſtraints of phyſicians and aſtrologers, we ſhould confine the *utility* of phyſick unto a very few days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

M. Zulichem deſired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to ſo great numbers as were ſubject to that diſeaſe. *Temple.*

U'TIS. *n.ſ.* A word which probably is corrupted, at leaſt, is not now underſtood.

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent ſtratagem. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

U'TMOST. *adj.* [uꞇmœꞅꞇ, Saxon; from uꞇꞇeꞃ.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a ſubtile ſpider, which doth ſit
In middle of her web, which ſpreadeth wide;
If ought do touch the *utmoſt* thread of it,
She feels it inſtantly on ev'ry ſide. *Davies.*

As far remov'd from God and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' *utmoſt* pole. *Milton.*

I went
To view the *utmoſt* limits of the land. *Dryden.*

2. Being in the higheſt degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he ſhall anſwer by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmoſt* peril. *Shakeſpeare's Corion us.*

U'TMOST. *n.ſ.* The moſt that can be; the greateſt power; the higheſt degree.

What miſcarries,
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To the *utmoſt* of a man. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I will be free,
Even to the *utmoſt* as I pleaſe in words. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such a conſcience, as has employed the *utmoſt* of its ability to give itſelf the beſt information, and cleareſt knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build ſuch an hope upon. *South.*

Try your fortune.
—I have to the *utmoſt*. Doſt thou think me deſperate
Without juſt cauſe? *Dryden's All for Love.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikelineſs, and done his *utmoſt* to inform himſelf in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which ſide the probability reſts. *Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand men: let us perform our *utmoſt*, and we ſhall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addiſon.*

U'TTER. *adj.* [uꞇꞇeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outſide, or remote from the center.

In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkneſs borne,
I ſung of chaos, and eternal night. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Placed without any compaſs; out of any place.

Purſue theſe ſons of darkneſs; drive them out
From all heav'n's bounds, into the *utter* deep. *Milton.*

3. Extreme; exceſſive; utmoſt. This ſeems to be Milton's meaning here.

Such place eternal juſtice had prepar'd
For thoſe rebellious; here their priſon ordain'd
In *utter* darkneſs; and their portion ſet
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' utmoſt pole. *Milton.*

4. Compleat; irrevocable.

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away, abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

There could not be any other eſtimate made of the loſs, than by the *utter* refuſal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

They feel fewer corporeal pains, and are *utter* ſtrangers to all thoſe anxious thoughts which diſquiet mankind. *Atterb.*

To **U'TTER.** *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or *let out*; *palam facere.*]

1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to expreſs.

Men ſpake not with the inſtruments of writing, neither writ with the inſtruments of ſpeech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*

Theſe very words I've heard him *utter*. *Shakeſpeare.*

There's more gold: but, ſirrah,
We ſay the dead are well. Bring it to that,
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-*uttering* throat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conceiving and *uttering* from the heart words of falſehood. *Iſa.* lix. 13.

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words out of their heart? *Job*, viii. 10.

Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
Amidſt its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
And the laſt words he *utter'd*, call'd me cruel! *Addiſon.*

2. To diſcloſe; to diſcover; to publiſh.

When do partial and ſiniſter affections more *utter* themſelves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgifte.*

Were it folly to be modeſt in *uttering* what is known to all the world? *Raleigh.*

I meant my words ſhould not reach your ears; but what
I *utter'd* was moſt true. *Dryden's All for Love.*

3. To ſell; to vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fiſh. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*

The Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire graziers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

4. To diſperſe; to emit at large.

To preſerve us from ruin, the whole kingdom ſhould continue in a firm reſolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

U'TTERABLE. *adj.* [from *utter.*] Expreſſible; ſuch as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE. *n.ſ.* [from *utter.*]

1. Pronunciation; manner of ſpeaking.

He, with *utt'rance* grave, and countenance ſad,
From point to point diſcours'd his voyage. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*Outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hoſtility.

Of him I gather'd honour;
Which he to ſeek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Mine eternal jewel
Giv'n the common enemy of man,
To make them kings; the ſeed of Banquo kings!
Rather than ſo, come, fate, into the liſt,
And champion me to th' *utterance*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. Vocal expreſſion; emiſſion from the mouth.

'Till Adam, though no leſs than Eve abaſh'd,
At length gave *utterance* to theſe words conſtrain'd. *Milt.*

Speaking is a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by ſeveral diſcriminations of *utterance* of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate ſignificancies. *Holder.*

There have been ſome inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate ſounds, as the ſpeaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of ſpeech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*

UTTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *utter.*]
1. One who pronounces.
2. A divulger; a diſcloſer.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ſeller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly. For the moſt part, in an ill ſenſe.

God, whoſe property is to ſhew his mercies then greateſt, when they are neareſt to be *utterly* deſpaired. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only ſo far forth as hath been declared, but further alſo be of ſome force in human ſciences; which force, be it never ſo ſmall, doth ſhew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker.*

All your int'reſt in thoſe territories
Is *utterly* bereft you; all is loſt. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

He was ſo *utterly* tired with an employment ſo contrary to his humour, that he did not conſider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

While in the fleſh we cannot be *utterly* inſenſible of the afflictions that befal us. *Atterbury.*

U'TTERMOST. *adj.* [from *utter.*]
1. Extreme; being in the higheſt degree.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counſel, in this *uttermoſt* diſtreſs. *Milton.*

2. Moſt remote.

The land, from the *uttermoſt* end of the ſtraits on Peru ſide, did go towards the ſouth. *Abbot's Deſc. of the World.*

U'TTERMOST. *n. ſ.* The greateſt degree.

There needed neither promiſe nor perſuaſion to make her do her *uttermoſt* for her father's ſervice. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He cannot have ſufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermoſt* we can do, we muſt. *Hooker, b.* i.

UVE'OUS. *adj.* [from *uva*, Latin.]

The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray on the Creation.*

VULCA'NO. n. ſ. [Ital.] A burning mountain; volcano.

Earth calcined, flies off into the air; the aſhes of burning mountains, in *vulcano's*, will be carried to great diſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

VU'LGAR. *adj.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Lat.]
1. Plebeian; ſuiting to the common people; practiſed among the common people.

Men who have paſſed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a ſuitable idea of the ſeveral beauties and blemiſhes in the actions of great men. *Addiſon.*

2. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a ſagacity for *vulgar* minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if moſt men attempt not a laborious ſcrutiny into things themſelves, but only take names and words, and ſo reſt in them. *South.*

Now waſting years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground:
Yet by the ſtubble you may gueſs the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man. *Broome.*

3. Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward?—
—Moſt ſure, and *vulgar*; every one hears that. *Shakeſp.*

VU'LGAR. *n. ſ.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.

I'll about;
Drive away the *vulgar* from the ſtreets. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted *vulgar*, as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myſelf. *King Charles.*

The *vulgar* imagine the pretender to have been a child impoſed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counſellors. *Swift.*

VULGA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vulgar.*]
1. Meanneſs; ſtate of the loweſt people.

Although their condition may place them many ſpheres above the multitude; yet are they ſtill within the line of *vulgarity* and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*

True it is, and I hope I ſhall not offend their *vulgarities*, if I ſay they are daily mocked into error by deviſers. *Brown.*

2. Particular inſtance or ſpecimen of meanneſs.

Is the grand ſophos of Perſius, and the ſublimity of Juvenal, to be circumſcribed with the meanneſs of words, and *vulgarity* of expreſſion? *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

VU'LGARLY. *adv.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much reſpect
In princes, and which pleaſes *vulgarly*,
Of goodly pers'nage, and of ſweet aſpect. *Daniel.*

He, that believes himſelf uncapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; ſuch an one we call *vulgarly* a deſperate perſon. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

As it is *vulgarly* underſtood, that he cut a paſſage for his army through theſe mighty mountains, it may ſeem incredible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*vulnerable*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Latin.] Suſceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* creſts;
I bear a charmed life, which muſt not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elſewhere, he was ſlain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferior and brutal part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VU'LNERARY. *adj.* [*vulneraire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Latin.] Uſeful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the ſame effect will not enſue, by common *vulnerary* plaiſters. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I kept the orifice open, and preſcribed him *vulneraries.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Latin.] To wound; to hurt.

De facto there is ſuch an intercourſe between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

VU'LPINE. *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a fox.

VU'LTURE. *n. ſ.* [*vultur*, Latin.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

Nor the night raven, that ſtill deadly yells,
Nor grieſly *vultures* make us once affear'd. *Spenſer.*

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you to devour ſo many,
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

A rav'nous *vulture* in his open'd ſide,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd. *Dryden.*

VU'LTURINE. *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

UVU'LA. *n. ſ.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate near the foramina of the noſtrils over the glottis. *Dict.*

By an inſtrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

UXO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submiſſively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor ſcarce indulgent; but companionable and reſpective. *Bacon.*

That *uxorious* king, whoſe heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair idolatreſſes, fell
To idols foul. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

How would'ſt thou inſult,
When I muſt live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thraldom, how again betray me? *Milton.*

UXO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *uxorious.*] With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriouſly* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uxorious.*] Connubial dotage; fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

W.

W, Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expreſſed the ſound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and ſound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

W is ſometimes improperly uſed in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*; *ſtrew*: the ſound of *w* conſonant is uniform.

To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To ſhake; to move from ſide to ſide.

If in your work you find it *wabble*; that is, that one ſide of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with ſoft blows of an hammer ſet it to rights, and then ſcrew it hard up. *Moxon.*

WAD. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoꝺ hay, Saxon.]
1. A bundle of ſtraw thruſt cloſe together.
2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value. *Woodward.*

WA'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Iſlandick.] A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; whence, by a caſual corruption, *waddle.*] To ſhake, in walking from ſide to ſide; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtrutting petticoat ſmooths and levels all diſtinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to ſee ſo many well-ſhaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down like big-bellied women. *Spectator*, Nº 127.

The farmer's gooſe,
Grown fat with corn and ſitting ſtill,
Can ſcarce get o'er the barn-door ſill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in the neighb'ring pool. *Swift.*

A dabchick *waddles* through the copſe
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

Dulneſs, of buſineſs the directing ſoul,
To human heads like biaſs to the bowl;
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope.*

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *wadum.*]
1. To walk through the waters; to paſs water without ſwimming.

We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakeſp.*

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I *wade* no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He ſtaid ſeven days at the Craſſus, until a bridge was made for the tranſporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Then ſince fortune's favours fade;
You that in her arms do ſleep,
Learn to ſwim, and not to *wade*,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Wotton's Poems.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet, purſues his way,
And ſwims, or ſinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where ſprings ariſe. *Brown.*

Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and thoſe that are made for ſwimming have feet like oars. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Thoſe birds only *wade* in the water, and do not ſwim. *More.*

As when a dabchick waddles through the copſe
On feet and wings, he flies, and *wades*, and hops. *Pope.*

2. To paſs difficultly and laboriouſly.

They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign ſtates, unleſs the oracle of God, or his prophets, were firſt conſulted with. *Hooker.*

I have *waded* through the whole cauſe, ſearching the truth by the cauſes of truth. *Hooker.*

The ſubſtance of thoſe controverſies whereunto we have begun to *wade*, be rather of outward things appertaining to the church, than of any thing wherein the being of the church conſiſteth. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Virtue gives herſelf light, through darkneſs for to
wade. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

I ſhould chuſe rather with ſpitting and ſcorn to be tumbled into the duſt in blood, bearing witneſs to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of thoſe truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a ſceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*

'Tis not to my purpoſe to *wade* into thoſe bottomleſs controverſies, which, like a gulph, have ſwallowed up ſo much time of learned men. *Decay of Piety.*

The dame
Now try'd the ſtairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep receſs, and iſſu'd into light. *Dryd.*

The wrathful God then plunges from above,
And where in thickeſt waves the ſparkles drove,
There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his
way,
Half-ſing'd, half-ſtifl'd. *Dryden.*

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he loſt himſelf in the thought. *Addiſon.*

WA'FER. *n. ſ.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]
1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; ſpare fleſh, neither corn;
Make *wafers* and cakes, for our ſheepe muſt be ſhorne. *Tuſſer.*

Poor Sancho they perſuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to ſubſiſt upon but *wafers* and marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the euchariſt by the Romaniſts.

That the ſame body of Chriſt ſhould be in a thouſand places at once; that the whole body ſhould lie hid in a little thin *wafer*; yet ſo, that the members thereof ſhould not one run into another, but continue diſtinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reaſon. *Hall.*

3. Paſte made to cloſe letters.

To WAFT. *v. a.* [probably from *wave.*]
1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits,
Than now the Engliſh bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our high admiral
Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whether cripples, who have loſt their thighs, will not ſink but float; their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies, which are in others overpoiſed by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Nor dares his tranſport-veſſel croſs the waves,
With ſuch whoſe bones are not compos'd in graves:
A hundred years they wander on the ſhore;
At length, their penance done, are *wafted* o'er. *Dryden.*

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er
To the ſweet banks of yon forbidden ſhore. *Dryden.*

From hence might firſt ſpring that opinion of the vehicles of ſpirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the ſoul was *wafted* and carried away. *Ray.*

They before *wafted* over their troops into Sicily in open veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wiſh fair winds may *waft* him over:
Alas! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*

Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And *waft* a ſigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To beckon; to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAFT. *v. n.* To float.

It *wafted* nearer yet, and then ſhe knew,
That what before ſhe but ſurmis'd, was true. *Dryden.*

Thoſe trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the ſhouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A floating body.

From the bellowing eaſt oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide *waft*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. Motion of a ſtreamer. Uſed as a token or mean of information at ſea.

WA'FTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] Carriage by water or air. Not in uſe.

What ſhip of Epidamnum ſtays for me?——
—A ſhip you ſent me to, to hire *waftage*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſtalk about her door,
Like a ſtrange ſoul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

WA'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] A paſſage boat. *Ainſworth.*

WA'FTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] The act of waving. Not in uſe.

You anſwer'd not;
But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave ſign for me to leave you. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [ƿagian, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to ſhake ſlightly.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Tremble and ſtart at *wagging* of a ſtraw. *Shakeſpeare.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

All that paſs, hiſs and *wag* their head at thee. *La.* ii. 15.

Thou canſt not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The leaſt light motion, but it tends to ſin. *Dryden.*

So have I ſeen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpye hight,
Majeſtically ſtalk;
A ſtately, worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*
1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, my wife has all;
For women are ſhrews, both ſhort and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. To go; to be moved.

I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her charms ſhe mutter'd o'er;
And yet the reſty ſieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more:
I wept for woe. *Dryden's Theocritus.*

WAG. *n. ſ.* [ƿægan, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had
Wiſe counſellors, ſtout captains puiſſant;

And ty'd them faſt to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meaneſt things. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakeſp.*

We wink at *wags*, when they offend,
And ſpare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

A counſellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he uſed to twiſt about a finger all the while he was ſpeaking: the *wags* uſed to call it the thread of his diſcourſe. *Addiſon.*

WAGE. *n. ſ.* the plural *wages* is now only uſed. [*wegen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*, French.]

1. Pay given for ſervice.

All friends ſhall taſte
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deſervings. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The laſt petition is for my men; they are the pooreſt,
But poverty could never draw them from me;
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And ſomething over to remember me. *Shakeſpeare.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page;
He ſent it, and doth him engage,
By promiſe of a mighty *wage*,
It ſecretly to carry. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The thing itſelf is not only our duty, but our glory: and he who hath done this work, has, in the very work, partly received his *wages*. *South.*

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainſworth.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wage war*, is not eaſily diſcovered: *waegen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We muſt not think the Turk is ſo unſkilful,
Neglecting an attempt of eaſe and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.

Return to her, and fifty men diſmiſs'd!
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To *wage* againſt the enmity o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd, which of all his ſons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit. *Dryden.*

3. [From *wage*, *wages*.] To ſet to hire.

Thou muſt *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *Spenſer.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages.

I ſeem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of ſo good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded, exactly to look into the ſound building of ſhips. *Raleigh.*

The king had erected his courts of ordinary reſort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* juſtice and their miniſters, but alſo to appoint the ſafe cuſtody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of *waged* ſoldiers. *Davies's Ireland.*

5. [In law.]

When an action of debt is brought againſt one, as for money or chattles, left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, ſwear, and certain perſons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law: and when it is accompliſhed, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

Love and miſchief made a *wager*, which ſhould have moſt power in me. *Sidney.*

The ſea ſtrove with the winds which ſhould be louder; and the ſhrouds of the ſhip, with a ghaſtful noiſe to them that were in it, witneſſed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Full faſt ſhe fled, neever look'd behind;
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Fairy Queen.*

Beſides theſe plates for horſe-races, the *wagers* may be as the perſons pleaſe. *Temple.*

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other ſide,
Their *wagers* back their wiſhes. *Dryden.*

If any atheiſt can ſtake his ſoul for a *wager*, againſt ſuch an inexhauſtible diſproportion; let him never hereafter accuſe others of credulity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See *To* WAGE in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the caſe were rare formerly, and there by *wager* of law ouſted, which diſcouraged many ſuits. *Hale.*

To WA'GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon ſome caſualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wager'd* on your angling. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that will lay much to ſtake upon every flying ſtory, may as well *wager* his eſtate which way the wind will ſit next morning. *Government of the Tongue.*

I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common ſtock? *Dryden.*

WA'GES. *n. ſ.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *wag*.] Miſchievous merriment; roguiſh trick; ſarcaſtical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practiſed among ſchoolboys, that make an able man; but the principles of juſtice, generoſity, and ſobriety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *wag*.] Knaviſhly merry; merrily miſchievous; frolickſome.

Change fear and niceneſs,
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,
Woman its pretty ſelf, to *waggiſh* courage. *Shakeſpeare.*

This new conceit is the *waggiſh* ſuggeſtion of ſome ſly and ſculking atheiſts. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A company of *waggiſh* boys watching of frogs at the ſide of a pond, ſtill as any of them put up their heads, they would be pelting them down with ſtones. Children, ſays one of the frogs, you never conſider, that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Eſtrange.*

As boys, on holidays let looſe to play,
Lay *waggiſh* traps for girls that paſs that way;
Then ſhout to ſee in dirt and deep diſtreſs
Some ſilly cit. *Dryden.*

WA'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waggiſh*.] Merry miſchief.

A Chriſtian boy in Conſtantinople had like to have been ſtoned for gagging, in a *waggiſhneſs*, a long billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, German.] To waddle; to move from ſide to ſide.

The ſport Baſilius would ſhew to Zelmane, was the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting up on his *waggling* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminiſh the ſight of himſelf. *Sidney.*

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* ſo, as if hip-ſhot? ſays the gooſe to her goſſeling. *L'Eſtrange.*

WA'GON. *n. ſ.* [pœgen, Saxon; *waeghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Iſlandick.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.

The Hungarian tents were encloſed round with *waggons*, one chained to another. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Waggons fraught with utenſils of war. *Milton.*

2. A chariot. Not in uſe.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haſte,
His weary *waggon* to the weſtern vale. *Spenſer.*

Then to her *waggon* ſhe betakes,
And with her bears the witch. *Spenſer.*

O Proſerpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'ſt fall
From Dis's *waggon*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her *waggon* ſpokes made of long ſpinners legs;
The cover, of the wings of graſshoppers. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'GONNER. *n. ſ.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon.

By this, the northern *waggoner* had ſet
His ſevenfold team behind the ſtedfaſt ſtar,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Fairy Queen.*

Gallop apace, you fi'ry-footed ſteeds,
Tow'rd Phœbus' manſion! ſuch a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the weſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *waggoner* took notice upon the creaking of a wheel, that it was the worſt wheel that made moſt noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *waggoners* that curſe their ſtanding teams,
Wou'd wake e'en drowſy Druſus from his dreams. *Dryd.*

I deſcribed to him the uſe and the nature of it; and the next day the *waggoners* arrived with it. *Gulliver's Trav.*

WA'GTAIL. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WAID. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe for *weighed*.] Cruſhed.

His horſe *waid* in the back, and ſhoulder ſhotten. *Shakeſp.*

WAIF. *n. ſ.* [*wavium*, *waivium*, law Latin, from *wave*.] Goods found, but claimed by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Commonly written *weif*. *Ainſw.*

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wiſe men ne'er *wail* their preſent woes,
But preſently prevent the ways to *wail*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Say, if my ſpouſe maintains her royal truſt?
Or if no more her abſent lord ſhe *wails*,
But the falſe woman o'er the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to expreſs ſorrow.

Son of man, *wail* for the multitude. *Ezek.* xxxii. 18.

I will *wail* and howl. *Mic.* i. 8.

WAIL. *n. ſ.* Audible ſorrow.

Around the woods
She ſighs her ſong, which with her *wail* reſound. *Thomſ.*

WA'ILING. *n. ſ.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible ſorrow.

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increaſed by the weeping and *wailing* of them, which ſhould never ſee their brethren. *Knolles.*

Other cries amongſt the Iriſh, ſavour of the Scythian barbariſm; as the lamentations of their burials, with deſpairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings*. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jer.* ix. 18.

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

WA'ILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her deſires
By *wailful* ſonnets, whoſe compoſed rhimes
Should be full fraught with ſerviceable vows. *Shakeſp.*

WAIN. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.

There antient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *wain*. *Spenſer.*

Yours be the harveſt; 'tis the beggar's gain,
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain*. *Dryden.*

WA'INROPE. *n. ſ.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakeſp.*

WA'INSCOT. *n. ſ.* [*wageſchot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as oak, whereof *wainſcot* is made. *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainſcot* and clean hangings. *Arbuthnot.*

A rat your utmoſt rage defies,
That ſafe behind the *wainſcot* lies. *Swift.*

To WA'INSCOT. *v. a.* [*waegenſchotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Muſick ſoundeth better in chambers *wainſcotted*, than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line in general.

It is moſt curiouſly lined, or *wainſcotted*, with a white teſtaceous cruſt, of the ſame ſubſtance and thickneſs with the *tubuli marini*. *Grew.*

One ſide commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainſcotted* with looking-glaſs. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

WAIR. *n. ſ.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST. *n. ſ.* [*gwaſe*, Welſh; from the verb *gwaſen*, to preſs or bind.]

1. The ſmalleſt part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one ſeem'd woman to the *waiſt*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a ſcaly fold,
Voluminous and vaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

She, as a veil, down to her ſlender *waiſt*,
Her unadorned golden treſſes wore,
Diſhevell'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

They ſeiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,
His neck twice compaſſing, and twice his *waiſt*. *Denh.*

Stiff ſtays conſtrain her ſlender *waiſt*. *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor of a ſhip.

Sheets of water from the clouds are ſent,
Which hiſſing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And ſtop the fiery peſt: four ſhips alone
Burn to the *waiſt*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to ſtay for.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakeſpeare.*

Aw'd with theſe words, in camps they ſtill abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*

Such courage did the antient heroes ſhow,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to accompany with ſubmiſſion or reſpect.

He choſe a thouſand horſe, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a conſequence of ſomething.

Remorſe and heavineſs of heart ſhall *wait* thee,
And everlaſting anguiſh be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is *waited* for of the ſword. *Job*, xv. 22.

To WAIT. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to ſtay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come. *Job*, xiv. 14.

The poultry ſtand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

2. To pay ſervile or ſubmiſſive attendance.

Though Syrinx your Pan's miſtreſs were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait* on her. *Milton's Arcades.*

One morning *waiting* on him at Cauſham, ſmiling upon me, he ſaid, he could tell me ſome news of myſelf. *Denh.*

Fortune and victory he did purſue,
To bring them, as his ſlaves, to *wait* on you. *Dryden.*

A parcel of ſoldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*

3. To attend. A phraſe of ceremony.

The dinner is on the table; my father deſires your worſhip's company.—

—I will *wait* on him. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

4. To ſtay; not to depart from.

How ſhall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline perſecution? *South's Sermons.*

With Vulcan's rage the riſing winds conſpire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:
Haſte, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my ſhoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden.*

I know, if I am deprived of you, I die:
But oh! I die, if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

5. To ſtay by reaſon of ſome hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you ſpeak, with your eye, as the Jeſuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambuſh as an enemy.

Such ambuſh *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

8. To follow as a conſequence.

It will import thoſe men who dwell careleſs, to enter into ſerious conſultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on ſuch a ſupine temper. *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT. *n. ſ.* Ambuſh; inſidious and ſecret attempts.

If he hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die; he that ſmote him ſhall be put to death. *Numb.* xxxv. 20.

Why ſat'ſt thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton.*

WA'ITER. *n. ſ.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and freſh glaſſes;
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues muſt be
ty'd. *Ben. Johnſon's Tavern Academy.*

The leaſt tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there ſtolen and ſet by. *Bp. Corbet.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink. *Tatler*, Nº 61.

The *waiters* ſtand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
Make room. *Swift.*

WA'ITING *Gentlewoman.*
WA'ITING *Maid.*
WA'ITING *Woman.* } *n. ſ.* [from *wait*.] An upper ſervant, who attends on a lady in her chamber.

He made me mad,
To talk ſo like a *waiting gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, ſince poſſeſſes chamber-maids and *waiting-women*. *Shakeſp.*

The *waiting-woman* might be converſant in romances. *Swift.*

The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herſelf. *Swift.*

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; pacian, Sax. *waecken*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to ſleep.

All night ſhe watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her ſad dreriment,
But praying ſtill did *wake*, and *waking* did lament. *Spenſer.*

The father *waketh* for the daughter, and the care for her taketh away ſleep. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xlii. 9.

Thou holdeſt mine eyes *waking*. *Pſal.* lxxvii. 4.

In the valley of Jehoſhaphat,
The judging God ſhall cloſe the book of fate;
And there the laſt aſſizes keep,
For thoſe who *wake*, and thoſe who ſleep. *Dryden.*

I cannot think any time, *waking* or ſleeping, without being ſenſible of it. *Locke.*

Though wiſdom *wakes*, ſuſpicion ſleeps. *Milton.*

2. To be rouſed from ſleep.

Each tree ſtirr'd appetite, whereat I *wak'd*. *Milton.*

3. To ceaſe to ſleep.

The ſiſters awaked from dreams, which flattered them with more comfort, than their *waking* would conſent to. *Sidney.*

Come, thou powerful god,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,
O'er his watchful temples ſhake,
Leſt he ſhould ſleep, and never *wake*. *Denham.*

4. To be put in action; to be excited.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd*. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouſe from ſleep.

They *wak'd* each other, and I ſtood and heard them. *Shakeſpeare.*

The waggoners that curſe their ſtanding teams,
Wou'd *wake* e'en drowſy Druſus from his dreams. *Dryd.*

Shock, who thought ſhe ſlept too long,
Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his miſtreſs with his tongue. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to put in motion, or action.

Prepare war, *wake* up the mighty men; let them come up. *Joel*, iii. 9.

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the ſtone,
And from deſtruction call'd the riſing town;
Nor could he burn ſo faſt, as thou couldſt build. *Prior.*

What you've ſaid,
Has *wak'd* a thought in me, which may be lucky. *Rowe.*

To *wake* the ſoul by tender ſtrokes of art,
To raiſe the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prol. to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the ſleep of death.

To ſecond life,
Wak'd in the renovation of the juſt. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The feaſt of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.

Fill oven ful of flawnes, Ginnie paſſe not for ſleepe,
To-morrow thy father his *wake* daie will keepe. *Tuſſer.*

The droiling peaſant ſcarce thinks there is any world beyond his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at a *wake* their parſley crown. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have exceſſive doings at their *wake*. *King's Cookery.*

2. Vigils; ſtate of forbearing ſleep.

By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs deckt with daiſies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and paſtimes keep:
What hath night to do with ſleep? *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not ſleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did ſweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches ever to abide. *Spenſer.*

Why doſt thou ſhake thy leaden ſceptre? go,
Beſtow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,
Sickneſs and ſorrow, whoſe pale lids ne'er know
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,
Shut in their tears; ſhut out their miſeries. *Craſhaw.*

All thy fears,
Thy *wakeful* terrors, affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward. *Denham's Sophy.*

Diſſembling ſleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,
The day takes off the pleaſure of the night. *Dryden.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of ſleep.

Other perfumes are fit to be uſed in burning agues, conſumptions, and too much *wakefulneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Forbearance of ſleep.

To **WA'KEN.** *v. n.* [from *wake.*] To wake; to ceaſe from ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep.

Early Turnus *wak'ning* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To **WA'KEN.** *v. a.*

1. To rouſe from ſleep.

When he was *waken'd* with the noiſe,
And ſaw the beaſt ſo ſmall;
What's this, quoth he, that gives ſo weak a voice,
That *wakens* men withal? *Spenſer.*

A man that is *wakened* out of ſleep. *Zech.* iv. 1.

We make no longer ſtay; go, *waken* Eve. *Milton.*

2. To excite to action.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muſe
Waken'd the world, and ſounded loud alarms. *Roſcommon.*

3. To produce; to bring forth.

They introduce
Their ſacred ſong, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WA'KEROBIN. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The leaves are entire, long, and triangular at the baſe: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like an aſs's eye: from the bottom of the flower riſes the pointal, with embryo's, each of which becomes a roundiſh berry, containing ſeeds. *Millar.*

WALE. *n. ſ.* [pell, Saxon, a web.] A riſing part in the ſurface of cloth.

To **WALK.** *v. a.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Sax. to roll.]

1. To move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one foot is ſet down before the other is taken up.

What mean you, Cæſar? think you to *walk* forth?
Shakeſpeare.

A man was ſeen *walking* before the door very compoſedly. *Clarendon.*

2. It is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.

Sir, *walk* in.—
—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To move for exerciſe or amuſement.

Theſe bow'rs as wide as we need *walk*. *Milton.*

4. To move the ſloweſt pace. Not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horſe.

5. To appear as a ſpectre.

The ſpirits of the dead
May *walk* again; if ſuch thing be, thy mother
Appear'd to me laſt night. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

It then draws near the ſeaſon
Wherein the ſpirit is wont to *walk*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

There were *walking* ſpirits of the Houſe of York, as well in Ireland as in England. *Davies's Ireland.*

Some ſay no evil thing that *walks* by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or mooriſh fen,
Blue meagre hag, or ſtubborn unlaid ghoſt,
That breaks his magick chains at curfew time;
No goblin, or ſwart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

6. To act on any occaſion.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronia ſhould take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *Ben. Johnſon.*

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abuſive female tongue; and is ſtill in low language retained.

As ſhe went, her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile deſpight;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenſer.*

8. To act in ſleep.

When was it ſhe laſt *walk'd?*—
—I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a moſt faſt ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. To range; to move about.

Affairs that *walk*,
As they ſay ſpirits do at midnight, have
In them a milder nature, than the buſineſs
That ſeeks diſpatch by day. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

10. To move off.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their perſons. *Spenſer.*

11. To act in any particular manner.

Do juſtly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Micah*, vi. 8.

If thou forget the Lord, and *walk* after other gods, ye ſhall ſurely periſh. *Deut.* viii. 19.

I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his preſence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.

The Lord hath bleſſed thee; he knoweth thy *walking* through this wilderneſs. *Deut.* ii. 7.

To **WALK.** *v. a.*

1. To paſs through.

I do not without danger *walk* theſe ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*

No rich or noble knave,
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the ſake of air or exerciſe.

WALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exerciſe.

Not *walk* by moon without thee, is ſweet. *Milton.*

Her keeper by her ſide,
To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*

Philander uſed to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood. *Addiſon.*

I long to renew our old intercourſe, our morning conferences, and our evening *walks*. *Pope.*

2. Gait; ſtep; manner of moving.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, expreſs'd
The ſhape of man, and imitated beſt;
The *walk*, the words, the geſture could ſupply,
The habit mimick, and the mien ſupply. *Dryden.*

3. A length of ſpace, or circuit through which one walks.

He uſually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *walk*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If that way be your *walk*, you have not far. *Milton.*

She would never miſs one day,
A *walk* ſo fine, a ſight ſo gay. *Prior.*

4. An avenue ſet with trees.

He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private arbours, and new-planted orchards,
On that ſide the Tiber. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Goodlieſt trees planted with *walks* and bow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds
On ſlowly-ſpringing herbs. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,
Among daughters of men the faireſt found. *Milton.*

Our ſouls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the ſtarry *walks* above. *Dryden.*

That bright companion of the ſun,
Whoſe glorious aſpect ſeal'd our new-born king;
And now a round of greater years begun,
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring. *Dryd.*

Wanting an ampler ſphere to expatiate in, he opened a boundleſs *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

6. [*Turbo*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

7. *Walk* is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace, or going, of a horſe. In a *walk*, a horſe lifts two legs of a ſide, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg firſt; as ſuppoſe that he leads with the legs on his right ſide, then he lifts his far hind foot firſt; and in the time that he is ſetting it down, which in a ſtep is always ſhort of the tread of his fore foot upon the ſame ſide, he lifts his far fore foot, and ſets it down before his near foot; and juſt as he lifts up his near hind foot, and ſets it down again juſt ſhort of his near fore foot, and juſt as he is ſetting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and ſets it down juſt before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *walk.*] One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the beſt *walker* in this town. *Swift to Gay.*

May no ſuch vicious *walkers* croud the ſtreet. *Gay.*

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *n. ſ.* A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport him in walking.

The club which a man of an ordinary ſize could not lift, was but a *walkingſtaff* for Hercules. *Glanville.*

WALL. *n. ſ.* [*wal*, Welſh; *vallum*, Latin; pall, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; the ſides of a building.

Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-newt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Where though I mourn my matchleſs loſs alone,
And none between my weakneſs judge and me;
Yet ev'n theſe gentle *walls* allow my moan,
Whoſe doleful echo's with my plaints agree. *Wotton.*

Part riſe in cryſtal *wall* or ridge direct. *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this ſenſe it is commonly uſed plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe *walls*;
For ſtony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakeſpeare.*

General, the *walls* are thine:
Witneſs the world, that I create thee here
My lord and maſter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A prey
To that proud city, whoſe high *walls* thou ſaw'ſt
Left in confuſion. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii.

I ruſh undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

3. *To take the wall.* To take the upper place; not to give place.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

When once the poet's honour ceaſes,
From reaſon far his tranſports rove:
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis *take the wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

To **WALL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with walls.

There bought a piece of ground, which Birſa call'd,
From the bull's hide they firſt incloſ'd and *wall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.

The *walled* towns do work my greater woe:
The foreſt wide is fitter to reſound
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenſer.*

His council adviſed him to make himſelf maſter of ſome good *walled* town. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The Spaniards caſt themſelves continually into roundels, their ſtrongeſt ſhips *walling* in the reſt. *Bacon.*

And terror of his name, that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

WALLCREE'PER. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſw.*

WA'LLET. *n. ſ.* [peallian, to travel, Saxon.]

1. A bag, in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put; a knapſack.

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and ſpread his carpet, in order to repoſe himſelf upon it. *Addiſon.*

2. Any thing protuberant and ſwagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapt like bulls, whoſe throats had hanging at them
Wallets of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

WALLE'YED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye.*] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed ſlave! whither wouldſt thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'LLFLOWER. *n. ſ.* See **STOCKGILLIFLOWER**, of which it is a ſpecies.

Wallflowers are of ſeveral ſorts; as the common ones, the great ſingle ones, the great double ones, the ſingle white, the double white, the double red, and the pale yellow; all which flower about the end of March, and in May or April. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WA'LLFRUIT. *n. ſ.* Fruit, which to be ripened, muſt be planted againſt a wall.

To *wallfruit* and garden plants, there cannot be a worſe enemy than ſnails. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **WA'LLOP.** *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*cimex*, Latin.] An inſect. *Ainſw.*

To **WALLOW.** *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; palpian, Sax.]

1. To move heavily and clumſily.

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milt. Par. Loſt*, *b.* vii.

2. To roll himſelf in mire, or any thing filthy.

Gird thee with ſackcloth, and *wallow* thyſelf in aſhes. *Jer.* vi.

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their own blood. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

A boar was *wallowing* in the water, when a horſe was going to drink. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice.

God ſees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an abſolute captive to ſin, polluted with its guilt, and enſlaved by its power; and in this moſt loathſome condition, fixes upon him as an object of his diſtinguiſhing mercy. *South.*

A **WA'LLOW.** *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toſs, and one the French new *wallow*;
His ſword-knot this, his cravat that deſign'd. *Dryden.*

WALLRU'E. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

WA'LLWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant, the ſame with dwarf-elder, or danewort. See **ELDER.**

WA'LNUT. *n. ſ.* [palh hnuta, Saxon; *nux juglans.*]

The characters are; it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree; the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green; under which is a rough hard ſhell, in which the fruit is incloſed, ſurrounded with a thin ſkin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *walnut*. 2. The large French *walnut*. 3. The thin-ſhell'd *walnut*. 4. The double *walnut*. 5. The late ripe *walnut*. 6. The hard-ſhell'd *walnut*. 7. The Virginian black *walnut*. 8. Virginian black *walnut*, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian *walnut*. 10. The ſmall hickery, or white Virginian *walnut*. *Millar.*

'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut*-ſhell;
A knack; a toy. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Help to ſearch my houſe this one time; if I find not what I ſeek, let them ſay of me, as jealous as Ford, that ſearcheth a hollow *walnut* for his wife's leman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some woods have the veins ſmooth, as fir and *walnut*. *Bacon.*

WA'LLPEPPER. *n. ſ.* See **HOUSELEEK**, of which it is a ſpecies.

WA'LTRON. *n. ſ.*

The morſe, or *waltron*, is called the ſea-horſe. *Woodw.*

To **WA'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wambling* ſtomach, and an unſettled mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

WAN. *adj.* [pann, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welſh.] Pale, as with ſickneſs; languid of look.

Sad to view his viſage pale and *wane*,
Who erſt in flowers of freſheſt youth was clad. *Fairy Q.*

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy *wan* lip!
Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shak. Anth. and Cleop.*

Why ſo pale and *wan*, fond lover?
Pr'ythee, why ſo pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*

Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held,
Spreading their bane; the blaſted ſtars look'd *wan*. *Milt.*

How chang'd from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan!* how dim!
How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

WAN. for *won*; the old preterite of *win*.

And thoſe with which th' Eubean young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenſ.*

He *wan* the king with ſecrecy and diligence; but chiefly becauſe he was his old ſervant in his leſs fortunes. *Bacon.*

WAND. *n. ſ.* [*vaand*, Daniſh.]

2. A ſmall ſtick, or twig; a long rod.

The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain *wands*. *Shakeſp.*

With a whip or *wand*, if you ſtrike the air, the ſharper and quicker you ſtrike it, the louder ſound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His ſpear, to equal which the talleſt pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the maſt
Of ſome great admiral, were but a *wand*. *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing, with good ſmart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke on Education.*

2. Any ſtaff of authority, or uſe.

Though he had both ſpurs and *wand*, they ſeemed rather marks of ſovereignty, than inſtruments of puniſhment. *Sidney.*

He held before his decent ſteps a ſilver *wand*. *Milton.*

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, ſit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaſter. *Milton.*

Picus bore a buckler in his hand;
His other wav'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*

To **WA'NDER.** *v. n.* [pandpian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain courſe. It has always an ill ſenſe.

I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will go loſe myſelf,
And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shakeſpeare.*

The old duke is baniſh'd; four loving lords have put themſelves into exile with him, whoſe revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then came *wand'ring* by
A ſhadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he ſhriek'd out aloud. *Shakeſp.*

They *wandered* about in ſheeps and goats ſkins. *Heb.* xi.

Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Pſalm* lix.

From this nuptial bow'r,
How ſhall I part, and whither *wander* down
Into a lower world? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

Here ſhould my wonder dwell, and here my praiſe;
But my fix'd thoughts my *wand'ring* eye betrays. *Denh.*

A hundred years they *wander* on the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To deviate; to go aſtray.

O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Pſ.* cxix.

They give the reins to *wand'ring* thoughts,
'Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more. *Milton.*

To **WA'NDER.** *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain courſe.

The nether flood
Runs diverſe, *wand'ring* many a famous realm. *Milton.*

Thoſe few eſcap'd,
Famine and anguiſh will at laſt conſume,
Wand'ring that wat'ry deſart. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

See harneſs'd ſteeds deſert the ſtony town,
And *wander* roads unſtable, not their own. *Gay.*

WA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *wander.*] Rover; rambler.

Nor for my peace will I go far,
As *wanderers* that ſtill do roam;
But make my ſtrengths ſuch as they are,
Here in my boſom, and at home. *B. Johnſon.*

He here to every thirſty *wanderer*,
By ſly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*

The whole people is a race of ſuch merchants as are *wanderers* by profeſſion, and at the ſame time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spectator*, Nº 495.

Taſte, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

WA'NDERING. *n. ſ.* [from *wander.*]

1. Uncertain peregrination.

He aſks the god, what new appointed home
Should end his *wand'rings*, and his toils relieve? *Addiſ.*

2. Aberration; miſtaken way.

If any man's eagerneſs of glory has made him overſee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.

A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts, would do great ſervice to the ſtudious. *Locke.*

To **WANE.** *v. n.* [panian, to grow leſs, Saxon.]

1. To grow leſs; to decreaſe. Applied to the moon.

The huſbandman, in ſowing and ſetting, upon good reaſon obſerves the waxing and *waining* of the moon. *Hakew.*

Waining moons their ſettled periods keep,
To ſwell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addiſon.*

2. To decline; to ſink.

A lady far more beautiful
Than any woman in this *waining* age. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will interchange
My *wained* ſtate for Henry's regal crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your father were a fool
To give thee all; and in his *waining* age
Set foot under thy table. *Shakeſpeare.*

In theſe confines ſlily have I lurk'd,
To watch the *waining* of mine enemies. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waining* time; and ſuſpect of ſatiety. *Wotton.*

I'm *waining* in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryden.*

You ſaw but ſorrow in its *waining* form,
A working ſea remaining from a ſtorm;
When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
And faintly murmur, ere they fall aſleep. *Dryden.*

Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*

Her *waining* form no longer ſhall incite
Envy in woman, or deſire in man. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

WANE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Decreaſe of the moon.

The ſowing at the *wane* of the moon, is thought to make the corn ſound. *Bacon.*

Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are ſtronger and larger than thoſe that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*

This is fair Diana's caſe;
For all aſtrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals ſay ſhe's in her *wane*. *Swift.*

2. Decline; diminution; declenſion.

You're caſt upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

Wa'nned. *adj.* [from *wan.*] Turned pale and faint coloured.

Is it not monſtrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of paſſion,
Could force his ſoul ſo to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his viſage *wann'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wa'nness. *n. ſ.* [from *wan.*] Paleneſs; languor.

To **Want.** *v. a.* [pana, Saxon.]

1. To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary.

Want no money, Sir John; you ſhall *want* none. *Shakeſp.*

A man to whom God hath given riches, ſo that he *wanteth* nothing for his ſoul of all that he deſireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Eccl.* vi. 2.

2. To be defective in ſomething.

Smells do moſt of them *want* names. *Locke.*

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didſt *want*,
Obedience to the law. *Milton.*

3. To fall ſhort of; not to contain.

Nor think, though men were none,
That heav'n wou'd want ſpectators, God *want* praiſe. *Milton.*

4. To be without; not to have.

By deſcending from the thrones above,
Thoſe happy places, thou haſt deign'd a-while
To *want*, and honour theſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

How loth I am to have recourſe to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I *want* the uſe of ſight. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Clariſſa.*

5. To need; to have need of; to lack.

It hath cauſed a great irregularity in our calendar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Holder.*

God, who ſees all things intuitively, does not *want* helps; he neither ſtands in need of logick, nor uſes it. *Baker.*

6. To wiſh for; to long for.

Down I come, like gliſt'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſylvans to their ſhades retire,
Thoſe very ſhades and ſtreams new ſhades and ſtreams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dryden.*

What *wants* my ſon? for know
My ſon thou art, and I muſt call thee ſo. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, ſeldom ſcruple the means. *Clariſſa.*

To **Want.** *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be improperly abſent; not to be in ſufficient quantity.

Nor did there *want* cornice or freeze. *Milton.*

Finds wealth where 'tis, beſtows it where it *wants*;
Cities in deſarts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*

We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is *wanting*. *Addiſon.*

As in bodies, thus in ſouls, we find
What *wants* in blood and ſpirits, ſwell'd with wind. *Pope.*

The deſign, the diſpoſition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of thoſe are *wanting*, or imperfect, ſo much *wants* in the imitation of human life. *Dryd.*

2. To fail; to be deficient.

Nor ſhall I to the work thou enterpriſeſt
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumſtances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden's Dedication to Lord Clifford.*

Whatever fortune, good or bad betide,
No time ſhall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*

Religion will never be without enemies, nor thoſe enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expoſe it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Several are againſt his ſevere uſage of you, and would be glad of an occaſion to convince the reſt of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourſelf. *Swift.*

3. To be miſſed; to be not had.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he ſlew,
My brethren: I alone ſurviv'd. *Dryden.*

Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Want. *n. ſ.*

1. Need.

It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton.*

Parents ſhould diſtinguiſh between the *wants* of fancy, and thoſe of nature. *Locke.*

2. Deficiency.

This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*

One objection to Civita Vecchia, is, that the air is not wholeſome: this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants. *Addiſ.*

The blood flows through the veſſels, by the exceſs of the force of the heart above the incumbent preſſure, which in fat people is exceſſive; and as *want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaſeth fat, the diſeaſe is the cauſe of itſelf. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The ſtate of not having.

You ſhall have no reaſon to complain of me, for *want* of a generous diſdain of this world. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is ſo hard for thoſe who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

5. [ƿanꝺ, Saxon.] A mole.

Wa'nton. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by Minſhew from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, Junius ſilently adopts. Skinner, who had more acuteneſs, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]

1. Laſcivious; libidinous; letcherous; luſtful.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Laſcivious, *wanton*; more than well beſeems
A man of thy profeſſion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Entic'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*

2. Licentious; diſſolute.

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulneſs, ſeek to hide themſelves
In drops of ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Men grown *wanton* by proſperity,
Study'd new arts of luxury and eaſe. *Roſcommon.*

3. Frolickſome; gay; ſportive; airy.

As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods:
They kill us for their ſport. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Time drives the flocks from field to fold;
The flow'rs do fade, and *wanton* fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*

How eagerly ye follow my diſgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how ſleek and *wanton*
Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakeſp.*

4. Looſe; unreſtrained.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praiſe! *Addiſon.*

5. Quick, and irregular of motion.

6. Luxuriant; ſuperfluous.

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two, with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* dreſs. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitouſly.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For want of tread are undiſtinguiſhable. *Milton.*

Wa'nton. *n. ſ.*

1. A laſcivious perſon; a ſtrumpet; a whoremonger.

An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can ſcarce ſee without ſpectacles. *South's Sermons.*

To lip a *wanton* in a ſecure couch,
And to ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. A trifler; an inſignificant flutterer.

Shall a beardleſs boy,
A cocker'd, ſilken *wanton* brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly ſpread,
And find no check? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Paſs with your beſt violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. A word of ſlight endearment.

Peace, my *wantons*; he will do,
More than you can aim unto. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To **Wa'nton.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play laſciviouſly.

He from his guards and midnight tent,
Diſguis'd o'er hills and vallies went,
To *wanton* with the ſprightly dame,
And in his pleaſure loſt his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play.

Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praiſe;
Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Otway.*

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

O ye muſes! deign your bleſt retreat,
Where Horace *wantons* at your ſpring,
And Pindar ſweeps a bolder ſtring. *Fenton.*

3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.

Wa'ntonly. *adv.* [from *wanton.*] Laſciviouſly; frolickſomely; gayly; ſportively; careleſsly.

Thou doſt but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monſter which thou wouldſt appear:
But do not *wantonly* my paſſion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*

Wa'ntonness. *n. ſ.* [from *wanton.*]

1. Laſciviouſneſs; letchery.

The ſpirit of *wantonneſs* is ſcar'd out of him. *Shakeſp.*

Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonneſs* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveneſs; frolick; humour.

When I was in France,
Young would be as ſad as night,
Only for *wantonneſs*. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;
Our hearts may bear its ſlender chain a day:
As flow'ry bands in *wantonneſs* are worn,
A morning's pleaſure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiouſneſs; negligence of reſtraint.

The tumults threatened to abuſe all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonneſs*. *King Charles.*

'Till *wantonneſs* and pride
Raiſe out of friendſhip hoſtile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

Wa'ntwit. *n. ſ.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot.

Such a *want-wit* ſadneſs makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wa'nty. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horſe.

A panel and *wanty*, pack-ſaddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter. *Tuſſer.*

Wa'ped. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that to *whape*, to ſhock, or deject, is found in Spenſer; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; cruſhed by miſery.

This makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shakeſp.*

Wa'pentake. *n. ſ.* [from wœpun, Saxon, and *take*, *wapentakium*, *wapentagium*, low Latin.]

Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as upon a meeting for that purpoſe, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowel.*

Hundred ſignifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and aſſurance of their alderman; which, as I ſuppoſe, was alſo called a *wapentake*, ſo named, of touching the weapon or ſpear of their alderman, and ſwearing to follow him faithfully, and ſerve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenſer.*

War. *n. ſ.* [*werre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.]

War may be defined the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt withſtanders; force, authority, and reſiſtance, being the eſſential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from robbery, and the like outrages: yet conſiſting in relation towards others, it neceſſarily requires a ſuppoſition of reſiſtance, whereby the force of *war* becomes different from the violence inflicted upon ſlaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*

On, you nobleſt Engliſh,
Whoſe blood is fetcht from fathers of *war* proof. *Shak.*

After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*

I ſaw the figure and armour of him, that headed the peaſants in the *war* upon Bern, with the ſeveral weapons found on his followers. *Addiſon.*

2. The inſtruments of war, in poetical language.

The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of ſtores, and total *war*. *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. Poetically.

On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

4. The profeſſion of arms.

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of *war* into the midſt of a land of deſtruction. *Wiſdom.*

5. Hoſtility; ſtate of oppoſition; act of oppoſition.

Duncan's horſes
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainſt obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **War.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a ſtate of hoſtility.

Was this a face,
To be expos'd againſt the *warring* winds? *Shakeſpeare.*

Why ſhould I *war* without the walls of Troy,
That find ſuch cruel battle here within? *Shakeſpeare.*

Make peace with God, for you muſt die, my lord.—
—Have you that holy feeling in your ſoul,
To counſel me to make my peace with God,
And are you yet to your own ſoul's ſo blind,
That you will *war* with God, by murd'ring me? *Shak.*

He teacheth my hands to *war*. 2 *Sam.* xxii.

This charge I commit unto thee, ſon Timothy, that thou by them mighteſt *war* a good warfare. 1 *Tim.* i. 18.

He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but in no wiſe to *war* upon the French. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

We ſeem ambitious God's whole work t' undo;
With new diſeaſes on ourſelves we *war*,
And with new phyſick, a worſe engine far. *Donne.*

His next deſign
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And *war* on Theſeus. *Dryden.*

To the iſland of Delos, by being reckoned a ſacred place, nations *warring* with one another reſorted with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **War.** *v. a.* To make war upon. A word not any longer uſed.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That firſt the world with ſword and fire *warred*. *Spenſer.*

To them the ſame was render'd, to the end,
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel.*

To **Wa'rble.** *v. a.* [*werben*, old Teutonick; *wervelen*, German; to twirl, or turn round.]

1. To quaver any ſound.

2. To cauſe to quaver.

Follow me as I ſing,
And touch the *warbled* ſtring. *Milton.*

3 To utter muſically.

She can thaw the numbing ſpell,
If ſhe be right invok'd with *warbled* ſong. *Milton.*

To **Wa'rble.** *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.

Such ſtrains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiouſly.

A plaining ſong, plain-ſinging voice requires,
For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

There birds reſort, and in their kind, thy praiſe
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays. *Wotton.*

3. To ſing.

Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches *warbling*; all things ſmil'd. *Milton.*

She *warbled* in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indiſtinct. *Dryden.*

A bard amid the joyous circle ſings
High airs attemper'd to the vocal ſtrings;
Whilſt *warbling* to the varied ſtrain advance,
Two ſprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

Wa'rbler. *n. ſ.* [from *warble.*] A ſinger; a ſongſter.

Hark! on ev'ry bough,
In lulling ſtrains the feather'd *warblers* woo. *Tickell.*

Ward. A ſyllable much uſed as an affix in compoſition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from ƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.

Before ſhe could come to the arbour, ſhe ſaw walking from her-*ward*, a man in ſhepherdiſh apparel. *Sidney.*

To **Ward.** *v. a.* [ƿeaꞃꝺian, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch.

He marched forth towards the caſtle wall,
Whoſe gates he found faſt ſhut, ne living wight
To *ward* the ſame, nor anſwer comer's call. *Fairy Q.*

2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thouſand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To fence off; to obſtruct, or turn aſide any thing miſchievous.

Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To ſtrike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid ſeem'd in arms to ſtand,
No way to *ward* or ſhun her blows he tries. *Fairfax.*

Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now *wards* a felling blow, now ſtrikes again. *Daniel.*

Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement ſlow,
Or to revenge, or *ward* the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he ſtood,
Receiv'd the ſteel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

The pointed javelin *warded* off his rage. *Addiſon.*

The proviſion of bread for food, cloathing to *ward* off the inclemency of the air, were to be firſt look'd after. *Woodward.*

It inſtructs the ſcholar in the various methods of *warding* off the force of objections, and of diſcovering and repelling the ſubtle tricks of ſophiſters. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To **Ward.** *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.

2. To act upon the defenſive with a weapon.

So redoubling her blows, drove the ſtranger to no other ſhift than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Short crooked ſwords in cloſer fight they wear,
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

Ward. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding.

Still when ſhe ſlept, he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenſer.*

Sublime on theſe a tow'r of ſteel is rear'd;
And dire Tiſiphone there keeps the *ward*.
Girt in her ſanguine gown, by night and day,
Obſervant of the ſouls that paſs the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. Garriſon; thoſe who are intruſted to keep a place.

By reaſon of theſe two forts, though there be but ſmall *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now grown, which are the greateſt ſtay of both thoſe two countries. *Spenſer.*

Th' aſſieged caſtles *ward*
Their ſtedfaſt ſtonds did mightily maintain. *Spenſer.*

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.

Thou know'ſt my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Come from thy *ward*,
For I can here diſarm thee with this ſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now, by proof it ſhall appear,
Whether thy horns are ſharper, or my ſpear.
At this, I threw: for want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. Fortreſs; ſtrong hold.

She dwells ſecurely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a thouſand other her defences, which now are too too ſtrongly embattled againſt me. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. [*Warda*, law Lat.] Diſtrict of a town.

Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal ſhare to every *ward*. *Dryden.*

6. Cuſtody; confinement.

That wretched creature being deprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward*. *Hooker.*

Stopt there was his too veh'ment ſpeech with ſpeed,
And he ſent cloſe to *ward* from where he ſtood. *Daniel.*

7. The part of a lock, which, correſponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.

In the key-hole turns
Th' intricate *wards*, and ev'ry bolt and bar. *Milton.*

As there are locks for ſeveral purpoſes, ſo are there ſeveral inventions in the making and contriving their *wards*, or guards. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted *ward* to *ward*, by the ſame wiſdom. *Grew's Coſmology.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.

The king cauſeth bring up his *wards*, but beſtoweth no more of their rents upon them than is uſeful. *Drummond.*

Your know our father's *ward*,
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?
Is it ſo guarded that you could not love her? *Otway.*

Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed, before ſhe was my *ward*. *Dryden.*

When ſtern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We laſh the pupil, and defraud the *ward*. *Dryden.*

Titles of honour and privileges, the rich and the great can never deſerve, unleſs they employ them for the protection of theſe, the true *wards* and children of God. *Sprat.*

9. The ſtate of a child under a guardian.

I muſt attend his majeſty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, evermore in ſubjection. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lewis the Eleventh of France having much abated the greatneſs and power of the peers, would ſay, that he had brought the crown out of *ward*. *Bacon.*

10. Guardianſhip; right over orphans.

It is alſo inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children ſhould be in the diſpoſal of any of thoſe lords. *Spenſer.*

WA'RDEN. *n. ſ.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer.

The *warden* of Apothecaries Hall. *Garth.*

3. Warden of the Cinque Ports.

A magiſtrate that has the juriſdiction of thoſe havens in the eaſt part of England, commonly called the Cinque Ports, or Five Havens, who has there all that juriſdiction which the Admiral of England has in places not exempt. The reaſon why one magiſtrate ſhould be aſſigned to theſe havens ſeems to be, becauſe in reſpect of their ſituation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invaſion by our enemies. *Cowel.*

4. [*Pyrum volemum*, Lat. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.

Nor muſt all ſhoots of pears alike be ſet,
Cruſtumian, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great. *May.*

Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd ſome cry. *King.*

WA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ward.*]

1. A keeper; a guard.

Upon thoſe gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, felly ſlew
Thoſe *warders* ſtrange, and all that elſe he met. *Hubberd.*

Where be theſe *warders*, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though caſtles topple on their *warders* heads. *Shakeſp.*

The *warders* of the gate but ſcarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and reſiſt in vain. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of forbade fight.

Sound trumpets, and ſet forward combatants.
—But ſtay, the king hath thrown his *warder* down. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then, then, when there was nothing could have ſtaid
My father from the breaſt of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the ſtaff he threw. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'RDMOTE. *n. ſ.* [ƿeaꞃꝺ and mot, or ȝemot, Saxon; *wardemotus*, low Latin.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *n. ſ.* [*garderobe*, French; *garderoba*, low Latin.] A room where cloaths are kept.

The third had of their *wardrobe* cuſtody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Fairy Queen.*

I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece
Until I meet the king. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Behold!
What from his *wardrobe* her belov'd allows,
To deck the wedding-day of his unſpotted ſpouſe. *Dryd.*

It would not be an impertinent deſign to make a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you ſhould ſee toga's and tunica's, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different veſts and ornaments ſo often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors. *Addiſon.*

WA'RDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ward.*]

1. Guardianſhip.

By reaſon of the tenures in chief revived, the ſums for reſpect of homage be encreaſed, and the profits of *wardſhips* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; ſtate of being under ward.

The houſes ſued out their livery, and redeemed themſelves from the *wardſhip* of tumults. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequently *wore*.

A certain man *ware* no cloaths. *Luke*, viii. 27.

WARE. *adj.* [For this we commonly ſay *aware.*]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided againſt.

The lord of that ſervant ſhall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him. *Matt.* xxiv. 50.

2. Cautious; wary.

What man ſo wiſe, what earthly wit ſo *ware*,
As to deſcry the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth maſk in vizor fair. *Fairy Queen.*

Bid her well be *ware* and ſtill erect. *Milton.*

To **WARE.** *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.

A ſhuffled, ſullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and ſhuts again,
Then *ware* a riſing tempeſt on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE. *n. ſ.* [ƿaꞃu, Saxon; *waere*, Dutch; *wara*, Swediſh.] Commonly ſomething to be ſold.

Let us, like merchants, ſhew our fouleſt *wares*,
And think, perchance, they'll ſell. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to ſell, that we would not buy it. *Nehem.* x. 31.

I know thou whole art but a ſhop
Of toys and trifles, traps and ſnares,
To take the weak, and make them ſtop;
Yet art thou falſer than thy *wares*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Why ſhould my black thy love impair?
Let the dark ſhop commend the *ware*. *Cleaveland.*

He turns himſelf to other *wares* which he finds your markets take off. *Locke.*

WA'REFUL. *adj.* [*ware* and *full.*] Cautious; timorouſly prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wareful.*] Cautiouſneſs. Obſolete.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulneſs*. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ware* and *houſe.*] A ſtorehouſe of merchandiſe.

His underſtanding is only the *warehouſe* of other mens lumber, I mean falſe and unconcluding reaſonings rather than a repoſitory of truth for his own uſe. *Locke.*

She had never more ſhips at ſea, greater quantities of merchandiſe in her *warehouſes* than at preſent. *Addiſon.*

She the big *warehouſe* built,
Rais'd the ſtrong crane. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

WA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenſer.*

WA'RELY. *adv.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiouſly; timorouſly.

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Fairy Queen.*

WA'RFARE. *n. ſ.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military ſervice; military life.

In the wilderneſs
He ſhall firſt lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I ſend him forth
To conquer ſin and death. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Faithful hath been your *warfare*, and of God
Accepted, fearleſs in his righteous cauſe. *Milton.*

Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar which was his field of battle: the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make uſe of what he knows. *Dryden.*

The ſtate of Chriſtians, even when they are not actually perſecuted, is a perpetual ſtate of *warfare* and voluntary ſufferings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The Scripture has directed us to refer theſe miſcarriages in our Chriſtian *warfare* to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*

To **WA'REFARE.** *v. n* [from the noun.] To lead a military life.

That was the only amulet in that credulous *warfaring* age to eſcape dangers in battles. *Camden's Remains.*

WA'RHABLE. *adj.* [*war* and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or *able.*] Military; fit for war.

The weary Britons, whoſe *warhable* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miſeries and woeful ruth,
Were to thoſe pagans made an open prey. *Fairy Queen.*

WA'RILY. *adv.* [from *wary.*] Cautiouſly; with timorous prudence; with wiſe forethought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous ſp'rit
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Fairy Queen.*

The change of laws, eſpecially concerning matters of religion, muſt be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*

It will concern a man to treat conſcience awfully and *warily*, by ſtill obſerving what it commands, but eſpecially what it forbids. *South's Sermons.*

They ſearched diligently and concluded *warily*. *Sprat.*

WA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous ſcrupulouſneſs.

For your own conſcience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a diſcreet *warineſs*. *Donne.*

To determine what are little things in religion, great *warineſs* is to be uſed. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The path was ſo very ſlippery, the ſhade ſo exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood ſo full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greateſt *warineſs*, circumſpection and ſilence. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Moſt men have ſo much of ill nature, or of *warineſs*, as not to ſooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addiſon.*

I look upon it to be a moſt clear truth; and expreſſed it with more *warineſs* and reſerve than was neceſſary. *Atterb.*

WARK. *n. ſ.* [Anciently uſed for *work*; whence *bulwark.*] Building.

Thou findeſt fault where any's to be found,
And buildeſt ſtrong *wark* upon a weak ground. *Spenſer.*

WA'RLIKE. *n. ſ.* [*war* and *like.*]

1. Fit for war; diſpoſed to war.

She uſing ſo ſtrange, and yet ſo well ſucceeding a temper, made her people by peace *warlike*. *Sidney.*

Old Siward with ten thouſand *warlike* men,
All ready at appoint, was ſetting forth. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

When a *warlike* ſtate grows ſoft and effeminate, they may be ſure of a war. *Bacon.*

O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on falſe hopes, thus to incenſe
The *warlike* Engliſh. *Phillips.*

2. Military; relating to war.

The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil
Surceas'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

WA'RLING. *n. ſ.* [from *war.*] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and ſeems to mean, one often quarrelled with.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*. *Camden's Remains.*

WA'RLOCK. } *n. ſ.* [*vardlookr*, Iſlandick, a charm; ƿeꞃ-
WA'RLUCK. } loᵹ, Saxon, an evil ſpirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. Wiſe.] A male witch; a wizzard.

Warluck in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar ſuppoſe to be converſant with ſpirits, as a woman who carries on the ſame commerce is called a witch: he is ſuppoſed to have the invulnerable quality which Dryden mentions, who did not underſtand the word.

He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call ſuch men, who they ſay are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*

WARM. *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; ƿeaꞃm, Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a ſmall degree.

He ſtretched himſelf upon the child, and the fleſh of the child waxed *warm*. 2 *Kings*, iv. 34.

Main ocean flow'd, not idle, but with *warm*
Prolifick humour, ſoft'ning all her globe. *Milton.*

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myſelf ſo *warm* in any party's cauſe as to deſerve their money. *Pope.*

Scaliger in his poetics is very *warm* againſt it. *Broome.*

3. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we ſhall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage
His utmoſt forces on his next aſſault,
To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

4. Buſy in action.

I hate the ling'ring ſummons to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind: methinks a general
Should *warm*, and at the head of armies fall. *Dryden.*

5. Fanciful; enthuſiaſtick.

If there be a ſober and a wiſe man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the moſt extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's ſide, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*

To **WARM.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.

It ſhall be for a man to burn, for he ſhall take thereof and *warm* himſelf. *Iſa.* xliv. 15.

There ſhall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to ſit before it. *Iſa.* xlvii. 14.

The mounted ſun
Shot down direct his fervid rays to *warm*
Earth's inmoſt womb. *Milton.*

Theſe ſoft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence, foment and *warm*. *Milton.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleaſing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other ſets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*

WA'RMINGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*warm* and *pan.*] A covered braſs pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINGSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*warm* and *ſtone.*]

To theſe uſeful ſtones add the *warming ſtone*, digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while, and hath been found to give eaſe in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray on the Creation.*

WA'RMLY. *adv.* [from *warm.*]

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming ſun firſt *warmly* ſmote
The open field. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honeſt wives,
One to Atrides I will ſend,
And t'other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince ſhall thus with honour have
What both ſo *warmly* ſeem to crave. *Prior.*

The ancients expect you ſhould do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters: I hope you think more *warmly* than ever of that deſign. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS. }
WARMTH. } *n. ſ.* [from *warm.*]

1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the priſoner, and his bed my goal; from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the ſun encreaſing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will ſooner find a little *warmth* than an hot. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He vital virtue infus'd, and vital *warmth*
Throughout the fluid maſs. *Milton.*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments
To nobler taſtes, and more exalted ſcents. *Addiſon.*

2. Zeal; paſſion; fervour of mind.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of theſe princely ſuitors that are already come? *Shakeſpeare.*

Our duties towards God and man, we ſhould perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to Chriſtian piety; with that temper and ſobriety which becomes Chriſtian prudence and charity; with that *warmth* and affection which agrees with Chriſtian zeal. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own caſe; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when firſt I ſaw his book againſt myſelf. *Pope.*

3. Fancifulneſs; enthuſiaſm.

The ſame *warmth* of head diſpoſes men to both. *Temple.*

To **WARN.** *v. a.* [ƿæꞃnian, Saxon; *waernen*, Dutch; *warna*, Swediſh; *varna*, Iſlandick.]

1. To caution againſt any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.

What do'ſt thou ſcorn me for my gentle counſel?
And ſooth the devil that I *warn* thee from? *Shakeſpeare.*

Our firſt parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their ſecret foe, and 'ſcap'd
His mortal ſnare. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The hand can hardly lift up itſelf high enough to ſtrike, but it muſt be ſeen; ſo that it *warns* while it threatens; but a falſe inſidious tongue may whiſper a lie ſo cloſe and low, that though you have ears to hear, yet you ſhall not hear. *South.*

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief,
Of Lauſus' danger, urging ſwift relief. *Dryden.*

If we conſider the miſtakes in mens diſputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or miſtaken ſignifications; this we are the more carefully to be *warned* of, becauſe the arts of improving it have been made the buſineſs of mens ſtudy. *Locke.*

The father, whilſt he *warn'd* his erring ſon,
The ſad examples which he ought to ſhun
Deſcrib'd. *Prior.*

When firſt young Maro ſung of kings and wars,
Ere *warning* Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he ſeem'd above the critick's law,
And but from Nature's fountains ſcorn'd to draw. *Pope.*

2. To admoniſh of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forſaken.

Cornelius was *warned* from God by an holy angel to ſend for thee. *Acts*, x. 22.

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their uſurping maſter: he had *warned* them from the ſeas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*

3. To notify previouſly good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have aſſembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before. *Shakeſpeare.*

He charg'd the ſoldiers with preventing care,
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of the enſuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Man, who knows not hearts, ſhould make examples,
Which like a *warning*-piece muſt be ſhot off,
To fright the reſt from crimes. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

WA'RNING. *n. ſ.* [from *warn.*]

1. Caution againſt faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night. *Pſalms.*

He groaning from the bottom of his breaſt,
This *warning* in theſe mournful words expreſt. *Dryden.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could *warning* make the world more juſt or wiſe. *Dryd.*

You have fairer *warning* than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and ſo have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements to provide for your latter end. *Wake.*

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of uſe and *warning* to credulous maids, never to put too much truſt in deceitful men. *Swift's Story of the Injured Lady.*

2. Previous notice: in a ſenſe indifferent.

Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excuſed himſelf, that it was a great journey to take upon ſo ſhort a *warning*. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſaw with ſome diſdain, more nonſenſe than either I or as bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*; in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden.*

WARP. *n. ſ.* [ƿeaꞃp, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof.

The fourteenth is the placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **WARP.** *v. n.* [ƿeoꞃpan, Sax. *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we ſometimes ſay, *the work caſts.*]

1. To change from the true ſituation by inteſtine motion; to change the poſition of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainſcot, then one of you will prove a ſhrunk-pannel, and like green timber *warp*. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from caſting or *warping*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. To loſe its proper courſe or direction.

There's our commiſſion,
From which we would not have you *warp*. *Shakeſp.*

This is ſtrange! methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All atteſt this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any ſovereign, if he ſhall never ſo little *warp*. *Dryden.*

This we ſhould do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declenſion towards the creature as is poſſible. *Norris.*

3. To turn.

The potent rod
Of Amram's ſon in Egypt's evil day
Wav'd round the coaſt, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locuſts, *warping* on the eaſtern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

***To* WARP.** *v. a.*

1. To contract; to ſhrivel.
2. To turn aſide from the true direction.

This firſt avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*

Not foreign or domeſtick treachery
Could *warp* thy ſoul to their unjuſt decree. *Dryden.*

A great argument of the goodneſs of his cauſe, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the ſacred rule of the word of God. *Locke.*

I have no private conſiderations to *warp* me in this controverſy, ſince my firſt entering upon it. *Addiſon.*

Not *warp'd* by paſſion, aw'd by rumour,
Not grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good humour,
And ſenſible ſoft melancholy. *Swift.*

A conſtant watchfulneſs againſt all thoſe prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aſide from truth. *Watts.*

3. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare to expreſs the effect of froſt.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter ſky,
Thou do'ſt not bite ſo nigh
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy ſting is not ſo ſharp
As friends remember'd not. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

***To* WA'RRANT.** *v. n.* [*garantir*, French.]

1. To ſupport or maintain; to atteſt.

She needed not diſdain any ſervice, though never ſo mean, which was *warranted* by the ſacred name of father. *Sidney.*

He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the myſteries of faith, and not any thing amongſt them all more tkan the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant*. *Hooker.*

If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reaſon, or to the word of God, which is atteſted revelation, reaſon *warrants* it, and we may ſafely receive it for true. *Locke.*

2. To give authority.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodneſs
Be like our *warranted* quarrel. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To juſtify.

How can any one *warrant* himſelf in the uſe of thoſe things againſt ſuch ſuſpicions, but in the truſt he has in the common honeſty and truth of men in general? *South.*

True fortitude is ſeen in great exploits,
That juſtice *warrants*, and that wiſdom guides;
All elſe is tow'ring frenzy and diſtraction. *Addiſon.*

4. To exempt; to privilege; to ſecure.

If my coming, whom, ſhe ſaid, he feared, as ſoon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*

Theſe thoughts cannot, in this your lonelineſs, *warrant* you from ſuſpicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourſelf. *Sidney.*

I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

In a place
Leſs *warranted* than this, or leſs ſecure,
I cannot be, that I ſhould fear to change it. *Milton.*

5. To declare upon ſurety.

What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as ſmooth as ſilk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Moors king
Is ſafe enough, I *warrant* him, for one. *Dryden.*

WA'RRANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring ſome right or authority.

Are you now going to diſpatch this deed?
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is. *Shak. Rich.* III.

He ſent him a *warrant* for one thouſand pounds a year penſion for his life. *Clarendon.*

2. A writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption.

There was a damn'd deſign, cries one, no doubt;
For *warrants* are already iſſued out. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A juſtificatory commiſſion or teſtimony.

His promiſe is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we aſk we ſhall receive. *Hooker.*

Is this a *warrant* ſufficient for any man's conſcience to build ſuch proceedings upon, as have been and are put in uſe for the eſtabliſhment of that cauſe? *Hooker.*

The place of Paradiſe might be ſeen unto Moſes, and unto the prophets which ſucceeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this diſcovery. *Raleigh.*

His *warrant* does the Chriſtian faith defend;
On that relying, all their quarrels end. *Waller.*

The Jewiſh religion was yet in poſſeſſion; and therefore, that this might ſo enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the ſame hand of Omnipotence. *South.*

4. Right; legality. Obſolete.

I attach thee
For an abuſer of the world, a practiſer
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Therefore to horſe,
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But ſhift away: there's *warrant* in that theft,
Which ſteals itſelf when there's no mercy left. *Shakeſp.*

WA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *warrant*.] Juſtifiable; defenſible.

To purchaſe a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we muſt forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

His meals are coarſe and ſhort, his employment *warrantable*, his ſleep certain and refreſhing. *South.*

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* induſtry, the way is fair and open; and that a privilege every reaſonable creature has in his commiſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *warrantable*.] Juſtifiableneſs.

By the foil thereof you may ſee the nobleneſs of my deſire to you, and the *warrantableneſs* of your favour to me. *Sidney.*

WA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warrantabl* .] Juſtifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all thoſe that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourſelves, that deſerves no more of our aſſent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the ſerious conſideration of our own performances. *Wake.*

WA'RRANTER. *n. ſ.* [from *warrant*.]

1. One who gives authority.
2. One who gives ſecurity.

WA'RRANTISE. *n. ſ.* [*warrantiſo*, law Latin; from *warrant*.] Authority; ſecurity.

There's none protector of the realm but I:
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantiſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'RRANTY. *n. ſ.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *garantie*, *garant*, French.]

1. [In the common law.] A promiſe made in a deed by one man unto another for himſelf and his heirs, to ſecure him and his heirs againſt all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowel.*

2. Authority; juſtificatory mandate.

Her obſequies have been ſo far enlarg'd
As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'erſways the order,
She ſhould in ground unſanctify'd have lodg'd
'Till the laſt trump. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the uſe of thoſe epithets we have the *warranty* and conſent of all the churches, ſince they ever had a liturgy. *Taylor.*

3. Security.

Every one cannot diſtinguiſh between fine and mixed ſilver: thoſe who have had the care and government of politick ſocieties, introduced coinage as a remedy: the ſtamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under ſuch a denomination they ſhould receive a piece of ſuch a weight and fineneſs. *Locke.*

***To* WARRA'Y.** *v. a.* [from *war*.] To make war upon.

But Ebranc ſalved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warrayd* on Brunchild
In Hainault, where yet of his victories
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *Fairy Queen.*

Of theſe a mighty people ſhortly grew,
And puiſſant kings, which all the world *warraid*,
And to themſelves all nations did ſubdue. *Fairy Queen.*

This continual, cruel, civil war,
The which myſelf againſt myſelf do make,
Whilſt my weak powers of paſſions *warraid* are,
No ſkill can ſtint, nor reaſon can allake. *Spenſer.*

Six years were run ſince firſt in martial guiſe
The Chriſtian lords *warraid* the eaſtern land. *Fairfax.*

WARRE. *adj.* [pœꞃꞃ, Saxon.] Worſe. Obſolete.

They ſay the world is *warre* than it wont,
All for her ſhepherds is beaſtly and bloont:
Others ſaine, but how truly I note,
All for they holden ſhame of their cote. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

WA'RREN. *n. ſ.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, French.] A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

The coney convenes a whole *warren*, tells her ſtory, and adviſes upon a revenge. *L'Eſtrange.*

Men ſhould ſet ſnares in their *warrens* to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

WA'RRENER. *n. ſ.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *war*.] A ſoldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
Brought to this town by that moſt famous *warrior*,
Duke Menaphon. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

Fierce fiery *warriors* fight upon the clouds,
In ranks and ſquadrons and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſing the *warriour* and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*

The *warriour* horſes ty'd in order fed. *Dryden's Æn.*

The mute walls relate the *warriour*'s fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden's Æn.*

Camilla led her troops, a *warriour* dame;
Unbred to ſpinning, in the loom unſkill'd,
She choſe the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden's Æn.*

WART. *n. ſ.* [peaꞃꞇ, Saxon; *werte*, Dutch.] A corneous excreſcence; a ſmall protuberance on the fleſh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, 'till our ground,
Singeing his pate againſt the burning ſun,
Make Oſſa like a *wart*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

In old ſtatues of ſtone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did ſwell, inſomuch as it hanged upon the ſtone like *warts*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Like vile ſtones lying in ſaffron'd tin,
Or *warts*, or weals, it hangs upon her ſkin. *Donne.*

In painting, the *warts* and moles, adding a likeneſs to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

He is taken with thoſe *warts* and moles, and hard features, by thoſe who repreſent him on the ſtage, or he is no more Achilles. *Dryden.*

Malpighi, in his treatiſe of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe tumours of plants, doth demonſtrate that all ſuch *warts*, tumours, and excreſcences, where any inſects are found, are excited or raiſed up by ſome venenoſe liquors, which with their eggs ſuch inſects ſhed; or boring with their terebræ, inſtil into the very pulp of ſuch buds. *Ray on the Creation.*

WA'RTWORT. *n. ſ.* [*wart* and *wort*.] Spurge.

WA'RTY. *adj.* [from *wart*.] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *adj.* [*war* and *worn*.] Worn with war.

Their geſture ſad,
Inveſt in lank lean cheeks and *war-worn* coats,
Preſented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghoſts. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

WA'RY. *adj.* [pæꞃ, Saxon.] Cautious; ſcrupulous; timorouſly prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their biſhop, although an enemy to the better part, yet *wary* and ſubtle, as all the heads of the Arrians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to uſe either form. *Hooker.*

Good cauſe he had to haſten thence away;
For on a day his *wary* dwarf had ſpy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay,
Of captive wretched thrals that wailed night and day. *Fairy Queen.*

Each thing feigned ought more *wary* be. *Hubb. Tale.*

Each warns a *warier* carriage in the thing,
Leſt blind preſumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*

Others grow *wary* in their praiſes of one, who ſets too great a value on them, leſt they ſhould raiſe him too high in his own imagination. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WAS. The preterite of *To* BE.

Enock walked with God, and *was* not; for God took him. *Gen.* v. 24.

***To* WASH.** *v. a.* [paſcan, Saxon; *waſſchen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanſe by ablution.

How fain, like Pilate, would I *waſh* my hands
Of this moſt grievous guilty murther done! *Shakeſpeare.*

Look, how ſhe rubs her hands!
—It is an accuſtom'd action with her to ſeem thus *waſhing* her hands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Waſh me throughly from mine iniquity, and cleanſe me from my ſin. *Pſalm*, li. 2.

Thou didſt *waſh* thyſelf. *Ezek.* xxiii. 40.

Shall he that gives fire to the train pretend to *waſh* his hands of the hurt that is done by the playing of the mine? *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. To moiſten.
3. To affect by ablution.

Be baptized, and *waſh* away thy ſins. *Acts*, xxii. 16.

Sins of irreligion muſt ſtill be ſo accounted for as to crave pardon, and be *waſhed* off by repentance. *Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be *waſhed* all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To colour by waſhing.

To *waſh* over a coarſe or inſignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

***To* WASH.** *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.

I will go *waſh*;
And when my face is fair, you ſhall perceive
Whether I bluſh or no. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Waſh and be clean. *2 Kings*, v. 13.

Are not the rivers of Damaſcus better than all the waters of Iſrael? May I not *waſh* in them? *2 Kings*, v. 12.

Let each becalm his troubled breaſt,
Waſh and partake ſerene the friendly feaſt. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. To cleanſe cloaths.

She can *waſh* and ſcour.
—A ſpecial virtue; for then ſhe need not be *waſhed* and ſcoured. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

WASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.

The *waſh* of paſtures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time ſettled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

6. A bog; a marſh; a fen; a quagmire.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus' car gone round
Neptune's ſalt *waſh*, and Tellus' orb'd ground. *Shakeſp.*

The beſt part of my power
Were in the *waſhes* all unwarily
Devour'd by the unexpected flood. *Shakeſp. King John.*

4. A medical or coſmetick lotion.

Try whether children may not have ſome *waſh* to make their teeth better and ſtronger. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complections,
And daub their tempers o'er with *waſhes*,
As artificial as their faces. *Hudibras.*

He tried all manner of *waſhes* to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Eſtrange.*

None are welcome to ſuch, but thoſe who ſpeak paint and *waſh*; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, ſince it is the thing they need. *South's Sermons.*

To ſteal from rainbows, ere they drop in ſhow'rs,
A brighter *waſh*. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
Some fill'd with *waſhes*, ſome with paſte. *Swift.*

5. A ſuperficial ſtain or colour.

Imagination ſtamps ſignification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for ſo much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the *waſh*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

6. The feed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes.

The wretched, bloody, and uſurping boar,
That ſpoil'd your ſummer-fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like *waſh*, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd boſoms. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

7. The act of waſhing the cloaths of a family; the linen waſhed at once.

WA'SHBALL. *n. ſ.* [*waſh* and *ball*.] Ball made of ſoap.

I aſked a poor man how he did; he ſaid he was like a *waſhball*, always in decay. *Swift.*

WA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſh*.] One that waſhes.

Quickly is his laundreſs, his *waſher*, and his wringer. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'SHY. *adj.* [from *waſh*.]

1. Watery; damp.

On the *waſhy* ouze deep channels wore,
Eaſy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not ſolid.

A poliſh of clearneſs, evenly and ſmoothly ſpread, not over thin and *waſhy*, but of a pretty ſolid conſiſtence. *Wotton.*

WASP. *n. ſ.* [peaꞅp, Saxon; *veſpa*, Latin; *gueſpe*, Fr.] A briſk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee.

More *waſps*, that buz about his noſe,
Will make this ſting the ſooner. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Encount'ring with a *waſp*,
He in his arms the fly doth claſp. *Drayton.*

Why, what a *waſp*-tongu'd and impatient
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own? *Shakeſp.*

WA'SPISH. *adj.* [from *waſp*.] Peeviſh; malignant; irritable; iraſcible.

I'll uſe you for my laughter,
When you are *waſpiſh*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Come, you waſp, you are too angry.
—If I be *waſpiſh*, beſt beware my ſting. *Shakeſpeare.*

By the ſtern brow and *waſpiſh* action,
Which ſhe did uſe as ſhe was writing of it,
It bears an angry tenour. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

The taylor's wife was only a good hearty ſhrew, under the impotency of an unruly *waſpiſh* humour: ſhe would have her will. *L'Eſtrange.*

Upon this groſs miſtake the poor *waſpiſh* creature runs on for many leaves. *Stillingfleet.*

Much do I ſuffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waſpiſh*, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

WA'SPISHLY. *adv.* [from *waſpiſh*.] Peeviſhly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſpiſh*.] Peeviſhneſs; irritability.

WA'SSAIL. *n. ſ.* [from pæꞅ hœl, your health, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh goodfellows.
2. A drunken bout.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouſe,
Keeps *waſſail*, and the ſwagg'ring upſpring reels. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'SSAILER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſſail*.] A toper; a drunkard.

I'm loth to meet the rudeneſs, and ſwill'd inſolence
Of ſuch late *waſſailers*. *Milton.*

WAST. The ſecond perſon of *was*, from *To be*.

***To* WASTE.** *v. a.* [apeꞅtan, Sax. *woeſten*, Dutch; *guaſtare*, Italian; *vaſtare*, Latin.]

1. To diminiſh.

The fire that mounts the liquor 'till't run o'er,
Seeming t' augment it, *waſtes* it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Firſt vegetive, then feels, and reaſons laſt;
Rich of three ſouls, and lives all three to *waſte*. *Dryden.*

Could ſighs furniſh new breath, or draw life and ſpirits from the *waſting* of your's, your friends would encourage your paſſion. *Temple.*

2. To deſtroy wantonly and luxuriouſly; to ſquander.

The people's praying after the miniſter, they ſay, *waſteth* time. *Hooker.*

There muſt be providence uſed, that our ſhip-timber be not *waſted*. *Bacon.*

No ways and means their cabinet employ,
But their dark hours they *waſte* in barren joy. *Garth.*

3. To deſtroy; to deſolate.

He only their proviſions *waſtes* and burns. *Daniel.*

Peace to corrupt, no leſs than war to *waſte*. *Milton.*

The Tyber
Inſults our walls, and *waſtes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryd.*

Now *waſting* years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;

Yet by the ſtubble you may gueſs the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*
4. To wear out.
Here condemn'd
To *waſte* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*
5. To ſpend; to conſume.
O were I able
To *waſte* it all myſelf, and leave you none. *Milton.*

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a ſtate of conſumption.
Man dieth and *waſteth* away. *Job*, xiv. 10.
Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *waſting* and deſtruction are in their paths. *Iſaiah*, lix. 7.
The latter watch of *waſting* night,
And ſetting ſtars to kindly ſleep invite. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Deſtroyed; ruined.
Sophi leaves all *waſte* in his retreat. *Milton.*
The multiplication and obſtinacy of diſputes, which have ſo laid *waſte* the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill uſe of words. *Locke.*
When thus the gather'd ſtorms of wretched love,
In my ſwoln boſom, with long war had ſtrove,
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waſte*,
And ſcatter'd ruin as the torrent paſt. *Prior.*
2. Deſolate; uncultivated.
There be very *waſte* countries and wilderneſſes; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*
He found him in a deſert land, and in the *waſte* howling wilderneſs. *Deutr.* xxxii. 10.
3. Superfluous; exuberant; loſt for want of occupiers.
Quite ſurcharg'd with her own weight,
And ſtrangl'd with her *waſte* fertility. *Milton.*
4. Worthleſs; that of which none but vile uſes can be made.
5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.
It may be publiſhed as well as printed, that ſo much ſkill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waſte* paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction; the act of ſquandering; conſumption; loſs.
Reaſons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well beſtowing of time, account *waſte* *Hooker.*
Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preſerveth the ſound better from *waſte*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Freedom who loves, muſt firſt be wiſe and good;
But from that mark how far they rove we ſee,
For all this *waſte* of wealth and loſs of blood. *Milton.*
It was providently deſigned to repair the *waſte* daily made by the frequent attrition in maſtication. *Ray on the Creation.*
So fooliſh and laviſh are we, that too often we uſe ſome words in mere *waſte*, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*
2. Uſeleſs expence.
But youth, the periſhing good, runs on too faſt,
And unenjoy'd it ſpends itſelf to *waſte*;
Few know the uſe of life before 'tis paſt. *Dryden.*
Secure the workings of your ſoul from running to *waſte*, and even your looſer moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*
3. Deſolate or uncultivated ground.
Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of paſturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waſte* *Locke.*
Lifted aloft he 'gan to mount up higher,
And, like freſh eagle, made his hardy flight
Thro' all that great wide *waſte*, yet wanting light. *Spenſ.*
4. Ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied.
Theſe gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead *waſte* and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountered. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Forty days Elijah, without food,
Wander'd this barren *waſte*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*
Lords of the world's great *waſte*, the ocean, we
Whole foreſts ſend to reign upon the ſea. *Waller.*
From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waſte*,
Such length of years, ſuch various perils paſt. *Dryden.*
Thee I purſue, oh great ill-fated youth!
Through the diſmal *waſte* of gloomy death. *Smith.*
See the man who ſpacious regions gave,
A *waſte* for beaſts, himſelf deny'd a grave. *Pope.*
5. Region ruined and deſerted.
All the leafy nation ſinks at laſt,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waſte*. *Dryden.*
6. Miſchief; deſtruction.
The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcarce out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-ſimple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waſte*, attempt us again. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*waſte* and *full.*]
1. Deſtructive; ruinous.
The folly of man
Let in theſe *waſteful* furies. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive.
To ſmooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To ſeek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garniſh,
Is *waſteful* and ridiculous exceſs. *Shakeſp. King John.*
In ſuch caſes they ſet them off more with wit and activity, than with coſtly and *waſteful* expences. *Bacon.*
3. Laviſh; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.
How has kind Heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And ſcatter'd bleſſings with a *waſteful* hand! *Addiſon.*
4. Deſolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.
In wilderneſs and *waſteful* deſarts ſtray'd,
To ſeek her knight. *Fairy Queen.*
Outrageous as a ſea, dark, *waſteful*, wild. *Milton.*

WA'STEFULLY. *adv.* [from *waſteful.*] With vain and diſſolute conſumption.
Never any man would think our labour miſ-ſpent, or the time *waſtefully* conſumed. *Hooker.*
To her new-made favourite, Morat,
Her laviſh hand is *waſtefully* profuſe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

WA'STEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſteful.*] Prodigality.

WA'STENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*] Deſolation; ſolitude.
She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and *waſteneſs* wide him daily ſought. *Spenſer.*
That day is a day of wrath, a day of *waſteneſs*. *Zeph.* i.

WA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*] One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly; a ſquanderer; vain conſumer.
Divers Roman knights,
The profuſe *waſters* of their patrimonies,
So threatened with their debts, as they will now
Run any deſperate fortune. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
Plenty, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careleſs, and teaches them to be ſquanderers and *waſters*. *Locke.*
Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and ſo be incapacitated for thoſe encroaching *waſters* of uſeful time. *Locke.*
Sconces are great *waſters* of candles. *Swift.*

WA'STREL. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*]
Their works, both ſtream and load, lie in ſeveral, or in *waſtrell*, that is, in incloſed grounds, or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. ſ.* [pæcce, Saxon.]
1. Forbearance of ſleep.
2. Attendance without ſleep.
All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep,
And all the day ſtand round the tomb and weep. *Addiſon.*
3. Attention; cloſe obſervation.
In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow, of the ſelf-ſame flight,
The ſelf-ſame way, with more adviſed *watch*,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
4. Guard; vigilant keep.
Still, when ſhe ſlept, he kept both *watch* and ward. *Fairy Queen.*
Hie thee to thy charge;
Uſe careful *watch*, chuſe truſty centinels. *Shakeſpeare.*
Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but alſo into a heart well fortified, if *watch* be not well kept. *Bacon.*
5. Watchman; men ſet to guard. It is uſed in a collective ſenſe.
Before her gate, high God did ſweat ordain,
And wakeful *watches* ever to abide. *Fairy Queen.*
Such ſtand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our paſſengers. *Shakeſp.*
The ports he did ſhut up, or at leaſt kept a *watch* on them, that none ſhould paſs to or fro that was ſuſpected. *Bacon.*
The tow'rs of heav'n are fill'd
With armed *watch*, that render all acceſs
Impregnable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
An abſurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot ſee to the office of a *watch*. *South's Sermons.*
6. Place where a guard is ſet.
He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
7. Poſt or office of a watchman.
As I did ſtand my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
8. A period of the night.
Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* o' th' night,
Is now tranſported with a gondalier,
To the groſs claſps of a laſcivious Moor. *Shakeſpeare.*
All night he will purſue; but his approach
Darkneſs defends between, 'till morning *watch*. *Milton.*
The latter *watch* of waſting night,
And ſetting ſtars, to kindly ſleep invite. *Dryden's Æn.*
9. A pocket-clock; a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring.
A *watch*, beſides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the ſun in the zodiack. *Hale.*
On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we talk not by the hour-glaſs, yet the *watch* often drawn out of the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*
That Cloe may be ſerv'd in ſtate,
The hours muſt at her toilet wait;
Whilſt all the reaſoning fools below
Wonder their *watches* go ſo ſlow. *Prior.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Saxon.]
1. Not to ſleep; to wake.
I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Watching care will not let a man ſlumber, as a ſore diſeaſe breaketh ſleep. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxi. 2.
Sleep, liſt'ning to thee, will *watch*. *Milton.*
2. To keep guard.
I will *watch* over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer.*
In our *watching* we have *watched* for a nation that could not ſave us. *Lam.* iv. 17
He gave ſignal to the miniſter that *watch'd*. *Milton.*
3. To look with expectation.
My ſoul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning. *Pſalm* cxxx. 6.
4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. 2 *Tim.* iv.
5. To be cautiouſly obſervant.
Watch over thyſelf, counſel thyſelf, judge thyſelf impartially. *Taylor.*
6. To be inſidiouſly attentive.
He ſomewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage us aſunder,
Hopeleſs to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*

To WATCH. *v. a.*
1. To guard; to have in keep.
Flaming miniſters *watch* and tend their charge. *Milt.*
2. To obſerve in ambuſh.
Saul ſent meſſengers unto David's houſe to *watch* him, and to ſlay him. 1 *Sam.* xix. 11.
He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, *watching* the motion of any water-rat that ſwims betwixt him and the ſky. *Walton.*
They under rocks their food
In jointed armour *watch*. *Milton.*
3. To tend.
Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*
4. To obſerve in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *watch.*]
1. One who watches.
Get on your night-gown, leſt occaſion call us,
And ſhew us to be *watchers*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Love hath chac'd ſleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Diligent overlooker or obſerver.
It is obſerved, by thoſe that are more attentive *watchers* of the works of nature. *More.*

WA'TCHET. *adj.* [pœceð, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue; pale blue.
Whom 'midſt the Alps do hanging throats ſurprize?
Who ſtares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryden's Juv.*

WA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*watch* and *full.*] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely obſervant.
Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the ſnares of *watchful* tyranny. *Shakeſpeare.*
Be *watchful* and ſtrengthen the things ready to die. *Rev.*
Nodding a while, and *watchful* of his blow,
He fell; and falling cruſh'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dryden.*
Readers ſhould not lay by that caution which becomes a ſincere purſuit of truth, and ſhould make them always *watchful* againſt whatever might conceal or miſrepreſent it. *Locke.*

WA'TCHFULLY. *adv.* [from *watchful.*] Vigilantly; cautiouſly; attentively; with cautious obſervation; heedfully.
If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in veſſels of ſeveral ſizes, ſome ſuch things may be diſcovered. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *watchful.*]
1. Vigilance; heed; ſuſpicious attention; cautious regard; diligent obſervation.
The experience of our own frailties, and the conſideration of the *watchfulneſs* of the tempter, diſcourage us. *Hammond.*
Love, fantaſtick pow'r! that is afraid
To ſtir abroad 'till *watchfulneſs* be laid;
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys ſtrays,
And leads his vot'ries ſafe through pathleſs ways. *Prior.*
Huſbands are counſelled not to truſt too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and ſo to neglect a due *watchfulneſs* over their manners. *Arbuth.*
Prejudices are cured by a conſtant jealouſy and *watchfulneſs* over our paſſions, that they may never interpoſe when we are called to paſs a judgment. *Watts.*
By a ſolicitous *watchfulneſs* about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, it will be conſtrained. *Locke.*
2. Inability to ſleep.
Watchfulneſs, ſometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great ſleepineſs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WA'TCHHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *houſe.*] Place where the watch is ſet.
Where ſtatues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouſe* ſtands. *Gay.*

WA'TCHING. *n. ſ.* [from *watch.*] Inability to ſleep.
The bullet, not having been extracted, occaſioned great pain and *watchings*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WA'TCHMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.
Smithing comprehends all trades which uſe forge or file, from the anchorſmith to the *watchmaker*; they all uſing the ſame tools, though of ſeveral ſizes. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; ſentinel; one ſet to keep ward.
On the top of all I do eſpy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fairy Q.*
Turn him into London-ſtreets, that the *watchmen* might carry him before a juſtice. *Bacon.*
Drunkenneſs calls off the *watchmen* from their towers; and then all evils that proceed from a looſe heart, an untied tongue, and a diſſolute ſpirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*
Our *watchmen* from the tow'rs, with longing eyes,
Expect his ſwift arrival. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*
The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight. *Swift.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *tower.*] Tower on which a centinel was placed for the ſake of proſpect.
In the day-time ſhe ſitteth in a *watchtower*, and flieth moſt by night. *Bacon.*
Up unto the *watchtower* get,
And ſee all things deſpoil'd of fallacies. *Donne.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And ſinging ſtartle the dull night
From his *watchtower* in the ſkies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*
The ſenſes in the head, as centinels in a *watchtower*, convey to the ſoul the impreſſions of external objects. *Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to the centinels to know their friends.
All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* ſhall come, that they ſhould all ariſe into rebellion. *Spenſer.*
We have heard the chimes at midnight, Maſter Shallow.
—That we have, Sir John: our *watchword*, hem, boys. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the walls, to teſtify their vigilancy. *Sandys.*

WA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*waeter*, Dutch; pœter, Saxon.]
1. Sir Iſaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid ſalt, volatile, and void of all ſavour or taſte; and it ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall, ſmooth, hard, porous, ſpherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal ſpecifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne obſerves; and alſo that there are between them ſpaces ſo large, and ranged in ſuch a manner, as to be pervious on all ſides. Their ſmoothneſs accounts for their ſliding eaſily over one another's ſurfaces: their ſphericity keeps them alſo from touching one another in more points than one; and by both theſe their frictions in ſliding over one another, is rendered the leaſt poſſible. Their hardneſs accounts for the incompreſſibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The poroſity of water is ſo very great, that there is at leaſt forty times as much ſpace as matter in it; for *water* is nineteen times ſpecifically lighter than gold, and conſequently rarer in the ſame proportion. *Quincy.*
My mildneſs hath allay'd their ſwelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water*-flowing tears. *Shakeſpeare.*
Your *water* is a ſore decayer of your whorſon dead body. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
The ſweet manner of it forc'd
Thoſe *waters* from me, which I would have ſtopp'd,
But I had not ſo much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
Men's evil manners live in braſs, their virtues
We write in *water*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Thoſe healths will make thee and thy ſtate look ill, Timon: here's that which is too weak to be a ſinner, honeſt *water*, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakeſpeare.*
Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and ſolids; for a dry bone, diſtilled, affords a great quantity of inſipid *water*: therefore *water* ſeems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. The ſea.
Travel by land or by *water*. *Common Prayer.*
By *water* they found the ſea, weſtward from Peru, always very calm. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*
3. Urine.
If thou could'ſt, doctor, caſt
The *water* of my land, find her diſeaſe,
And purge it to a ſound and priſtine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Go to bed, after you have made *water*. *Swift.*
4. *To hold* WATER. To be ſound; to be tight. From a veſſel that will not leak.
A good Chriſtian and an honeſt man muſt be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never *hold water*. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. It is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond.
'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
6. WATER is much uſed in compoſition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.
She might ſee the ſame *water*-ſpaniel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whoſe fine proportion ſhewed well what a dainty gueſt was wont there to be lodged. *Sidney.*
O that I were a mockery king of ſnow,
Standing before the ſun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myſelf away in *water*-drops. *Shakeſpeare.*
Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the *water*-newt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, *water*-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Let not the *water*-flood overflow me. *Pſ.* lxix. 15.
They ſhall ſpring up as among the graſs, as willows by the *water*-courſes. *Iſa.* xliv. 4.
As the hart panteth after the *water*-brook, ſo panteth my ſoul after thee, O God. *Pſ.* xlii. 1.
Deep calleth unto deep, at the noiſe of thy *water*-ſpouts. *Pſ.* xlii. 7.
He turneth rivers into a wilderneſs, and the *water*-ſprings into dry ground. *Pſ.* cvii. 33.
There were ſet ſix *water*-pots of ſtone. *John*, ii. 6.
Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a *water*-pot to fill it at a pleaſant fountain that was near. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
As the carp is accounted the *water*-fox for his cunning, ſo the roach is accounted the *water*-ſheep. *Walton's Angler.*
Sea-calves unwonted to freſh rivers fly;
The *water*-ſnakes with ſcales upſtanding die. *May's Virgil.*
By making the *water*-wheels larger, the motion will be

ſo flow, that the ſcrew will not be able to ſupply the outward ſtreams. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay in the *water*-courſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Oh help, in this extremeſt need,
If *water*-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*

The *water*-ſnake, whom fiſh and paddocks fed,
With ſtaring ſcales lies poiſon'd in his bed. *Dryden's Virg.*

Becauſe the outermoſt coat of the eye might be pricked, and this humour let out, therefore nature hath made proviſion to repair it by the help of certain *water*-pipes, or lymphæducts, inſerted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules that ſeparate this water from the blood. *Ray.*

The *lacerta aquatica*, or *water*-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one ſide, growing out a little above its fore-legs, to poiſe and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Derham.*

Other mortar uſed in making *water*-courſes, ciſterns, and fiſh-ponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*

The moſt brittle *water*-carriage was uſed among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo ſaith, would ſail ſometimes in boats made of earthen ware. *Arbuthnot.*

A gentleman watered ſaint foin in dry weather at new ſowing, and, when it came up, with a *water*-cart, carrying his water in a caſk, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of ſmall holes. *Mortimer.*

In Hampſhire they ſell *water*-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mortimer.*

To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to ſupply with moiſture.

A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden. *Gen.* ii.

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him ſeaſonably *water* the one, and deſtroy the other. *Bacon.*

Chaſte moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompenſe;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never *water* weeds. *Waller.*

Could tears *water* the lovely plant, ſo as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be ſo far from accuſing your paſſion, that they would encourage it, and ſhare it. *Temple.*

You may *water* the lower land when you will. *Mortim.*

2. To ſupply with water for drink.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to ſteep
His fiery face in billows of the weſt,
And his faint ſteeds *water'd* in ocean deep,
Whilſt from their journal labours they did reſt. *Fairy Q.*

Doth not each on the Sabbath looſe his ox from the ſtall, and lead him away to *watering?* *Luke*, xiii. 15.

His horſemen kept them in ſo ſtrait, that no man could, without great danger, go to *water* his horſe. *Knolles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirſt again with bran. *Dryden.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams.

Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give riſe to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To diverſify as with waves.

The different ranging the ſuperficial parts of velvet and *watered* ſilk, does the like. *Locke.*

To WA'TER. *v. n.*

1. To ſhed moiſture.

I ſtain'd this napkin with the blood,
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made iſſue from the boſom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mine eyes,
Seeing thoſe beads of ſorrow ſtand in thine,
Began to *water*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The tickling of the noſtrils within, doth draw the moiſture to the noſtrils, and to the eyes by conſent; for they alſo will *water*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How troubleſome is the leaſt mote, or duſt falling into the eye! and how quickly does it weep, and *water* upon the leaſt grievance! *South's Sermons.*

2. To get or take in water; to be uſed in ſupplying water.

He ſet the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the *watering* troughs. *Gen.* xxx. 38.

Mahomet ſent many ſmall boats, manned with harquebuſiers and ſmall ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Chriſtians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*

3. *The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement deſire. From dogs who drop their ſlaver when they ſee meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolſey's *teeth watering* at the biſhoprick of Wincheſter, ſent one unto Biſhop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to reſign the biſhoprick, becauſe extreme age had made him blind; which motion Fox did take in ſo ill part, that he willed the meſſenger to tell the cardinal, That, although now I am blind, I have eſpied his malicious unthankfulneſs. *Camden's Remains.*

Theſe reaſons made his *mouth* to *water*,
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe who contend for 4 *per cent.* have ſet men's *mouths a-watering* for money at that rate. *Locke*

WATERCO'LOURS. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *colour.*]

Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water or oil; thoſe they call *watercolours*, and theſe they term oilcolours. *Boyle on Colours.*

Leſs ſhould I daub it o'er with tranſitory praiſe,
And *watercolours* of theſe days:
Theſe days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loſs for figures to expreſs
Men's folly, whimſies, and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

WA'TERCRESSES. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſymbrium*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a flower compoſed of four leaves, which are placed in form of a croſs, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and furniſhed with ſeeds which are roundiſh. To theſe marks muſt be added, that the whole appearance of the plant is peculiar to the ſpecies of this genus. There are five ſpecies. *Millar.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of *watercreſſes*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

WA'TERER. *n. ſ.* [from *water.*] One who waters.

This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre the warmers and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WA'TERFAL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; caſcade.

I have ſeen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than thoſe of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

Not Lacedæmon charms me more,
Than high Albana's airy walls,
Reſounding with her *waterfalls*. *Addiſon.*

WA'TERFOWL. *n. ſ.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water.

Waterfowl joy moſt in that air, which is likeſt water. *Bacon.*

Waterfowls ſupply the wearineſs of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in iſlands, and in the main ocean. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Fiſh and *waterfowl*, who feed of turbid and muddy ſlimy water, are accounted the cauſe of phlegm. *Floyer.*

The ſtomachs of *waterfowl* that live upon fiſh, are human. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WATERGRU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal and water.

For breakfaſt, milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be ſlender, as *watergruel* acidulated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WA'TERINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moiſture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, night-mares, weakneſs, *wateryneſs*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Reſembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *wateriſh* matter, but an inſipid manhood, and a ſtupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

3. Moiſt; inſipid.

Some parts of the earth grow mooriſh or *wateriſh*, others dry. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wateriſh.*] Thinneſs; reſemblance of water.

A pendulous ſlimineſs anſwers a pituitous ſtate, or an acerbity, which reſembles the tartar of our humours, or *wateriſhneſs*, which is like the ſeroſity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF. *n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath a bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and cut into ſeveral ſegments: from the bottom part of the flower ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit, opening in two parts, incloſing ſeeds of the ſame ſhape as the veſſel. *Millar.*

WA'TERLILLY. *n. ſ.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are; the flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; out of the flower cup ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an almoſt globular fruit, conſiſting of many cells, filled with ſeeds, which are for the moſt part oblong. *Millar.*

Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the water-weeds, as *waterlillies* and bull-ruſhes. *Walton's Angler.*

WA'TERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman.

Having blocked up the paſſage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are obſerved always to riſe in the ſame places. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The *waterman* forlorn, along the ſhore,
Penſive reclines upon his uſeleſs oar. *Gay.*

WA'TERMARK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood.

Men and beaſts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On th' utmoſt margin of the *watermark*. *Dryden.*

WA'TERMELON. *n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is diſtinguiſhed from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Millar.*

WA'TERMIL. *n. ſ.* Mill turned by water.

Forth flowed freſh
A guſhing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he ſtood:
The ſtream thereof would drive a *watermill*. *Fairy Queen.*

The picture may be ſet forth with farm houſes and *watermills*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* ſtood. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WA'TERMINT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

WA'TERRADISH. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of water-creſſes, which ſee.

WA'TERRAT. *n. ſ.* A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land-rats and *water-rats*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-rat*, or mouſe. *Walton.*

WATERRO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of water-creſſes.

WA'TERVIOLET. *n. ſ.* [*hottonia*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is divided into two parts, almoſt to the bottom: in the center of the flower ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a cylindrical fruit, in which are contained ſpherical ſeeds. *Millar.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtone.

Waterſapphire is the occidental ſapphire, and is neither of ſo bright a blue, nor ſo hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WA'TERWITH. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.

The *water-with* of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords ſo plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreſhing water, or ſap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

WA'TERWORK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; artificial ſpouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

Engines invented for mines and *water-works* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

The French took from the Italians the firſt plans of their gardens, as well as *waterworks*. *Addiſon.*

WA'TERY. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

Quickſilver, which is a moſt crude and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*

The bile, by its ſaponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

2. Taſteleſs; inſipid; vapid; ſpiritleſs.

We'll uſe this unwholeſome humidity, this groſs, *watery* pumpion. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

No heterogeneous mixture uſe, as ſome
With *wat'ry* turneps have debas'd their wines. *Phillips.*

3. Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip, and *wat'ry* eye
Tell me, the riſing ſtorm is nigh:
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and daſh'd by rain. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water.

On the brims her ſire, the *wat'ry* god,
Roll'd from a ſilver urn his cryſtal flood. *Dryden.*

5. Conſiſting of water.

The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to ſee fair Portia. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe few eſcap'd
Famine, and anguiſh, will at laſt conſume,
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* deſart. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,
And *wat'ry* deſarts. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

Together to the *wat'ry* camp they haſte. *Dryden.*

Perhaps you'll ſay,
That the attracted *wat'ry* vapours riſe
From lakes and ſeas, and fill the lower ſkies. *Blackmore.*

WA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *waghelen*, to ſhake, Germ. *Skinner.*]

1. The barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill.

The loach is of the ſhape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattels* like a barbel. *Walton.*

The barbel is ſo called, by reaſon of his barb, or *wattels*, at his mouth, which is under his noſe or chops. *Walton.*

His comb and *wattels* are an ornament becoming his martial ſpirit. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

2. A hurdle. *Ainſworth.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [ƿatelas, Saxon, *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form, by platting twigs one within another.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or ſound of paſtoral reed with oaten ſtops. *Milton.*

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* ſtanding. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WAVE. *n. ſ.* [ƿæᵹe, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch; *vague*, Fr.]

1. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface; billow; water driven into inequalities.

The ſhore, that o'er his *wave*-worn baſis bow'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *waves* that riſe would drown the higheſt hill;
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they poſt to do thy will. *Wotton.*

Amidſt theſe toils ſucceeds the balmy night;
Now hiſſing waters the quench'd guns reſtore;
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the fight,
Are lull'd, and pant upon the ſilent ſhore. *Dryden.*

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*

Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth, and panting in the ſunny ray. *Pope.*

2. Unevenneſs; inequality.

Thus it happens, if the glaſs of the priſms be free from veins, and their ſides be accurately plane and well poliſhed, without thoſe numberleſs *waves*, or curls, which uſually ariſe from ſand-holes a little ſmoothed in poliſhing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play looſely; to float.

I may find
Your warlike enſigns *waving* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Meſſapus' helm
He laces on, and wears the *waving* creſt. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a ſignal.

A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted, above the Capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

a. To be in an unſettled ſtate; to fluctuate.

They *wave* in and out, no way ſufficiently grounded, no way reſolved, what to think, ſpeak, or write, more than only that becauſe they have taken it upon them, they muſt be oppoſite. *Hooker, b. v.*

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *wav'd* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface.

He had a thouſand noſes,
Horns welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged ſea. *Shakeſp.*

2. To move looſely.

They *wav'd* their fiery ſwords, and in the air
Made horrid circles. *Milton.*

Æneas *wav'd* his fatal ſword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*

He beckoned to me, and, by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he ſat. *Addiſon.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below ſhould *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.

Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [*Gueſver*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To put off.

He reſolved not to *wave* his way upon this reaſon, that if he ſhould but once, by ſuch a diverſion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he ſhould never live without. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Theſe, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god deſcended, and preſerv'd the play. *Dryden.*

6. To put aſide for the preſent.

I have *wav'd* the ſubject of your greatneſs, to reſign myſelf to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*

Since ſhe her intereſt for the nation's *wav'd*,
Then I who ſav'd the king, the nation ſav'd. *Dryden.*

To WA'VER. *v. n.* [ƿapian, Saxon.]

1. To play to and fro; to move looſely.

I took two triangular glaſſes, and one of them being kept fixt in the ſame poſture, that the iris it projected on the floor might not *waver*, I caſt on the ſame floor another iris, with another priſm, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*

The whitening ſhower deſcends,
At firſt then *wavering*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. To be unſettled; to be uncertain, or inconſtant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.

In which amazement, when the miſcreant
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,
Whilſt trembling horror did his conſcience daunt,
And helliſh anguiſh did his ſoul aſſail. *Fairy Queen.*

Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle, *wavering* nation. *Shakeſp.*

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me *waver* in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That ſouls of animals infuſe themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hold faſt the faith without *wavering*. *Heb.* x.

The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*

Faith as abſolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge itſelf; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can, whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*

What if Hoſpinian ſhould have ſaid, that Luther *wavered* in the point of the ſacrament? does it follow that he really did ſo? *Atterbury.*

They, who at this diſtance from the firſt riſe of the Goſpel, after weighing the ſeveral evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *waver'd*, though they had ſeen the firſt promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*

WA'VERER. *n. ſ.* [from *waver.*] One unſettled and irreſolute.

Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one reſpect I'll thy aſſiſtant be. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'VY. *adj.* [from *wave.*]

1. Riſing in waves.

For thee the ocean ſmiles, and ſmooths her *wavy* breaſt;
And heav'n itſelf with more ſerene and purer light is bleſt. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Where full-ear'd ſheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that ſoil ſelect
For apples. *Phillips.*

Let her glad vallies ſmile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her riſing hills adorn. *Prior.*

WAWES, or *waes. n. ſ.* A word uſed by Spenſer, according to the Saxon pronunciation.

1. For waves.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and ſprinkled oft the ſame
With liquid *waes*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems to be for *woes*, [ƿa, Saxon.]

Whilſt they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and ſunk in helpleſs *wawes*.
Spenſer.

To **Wawl.** *v. n.* [ƿa, *grief*, Saxon.] To cry; to howl.

The firſt time that we ſmell the air,
We *wawle* and cry. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

WAX. *n. ſ.* [ƿæxe, Saxon; *wex*, Daniſh; *wacks*, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.

Wax conſiſts of an acid ſpirit, of a nauſeous taſte, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot.*

They give us food which may with nectar vie,
And *wax*, that does the abſent ſun ſupply. *Roſcommon.*

All the magiſtrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* candles, and incenſe. *Stillingfleet.*

While viſits ſhall be paid on ſolemn days,
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze;
So long my honour, name, and praiſe ſhall live. *Pope.*

2. Any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters.

We ſoften the *wax*, before we ſet on the ſeal. *More.*

3. A kind of concretion in the fleſh.

A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax*-kernels about it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **Wax.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear; to join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are;
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care,
They ſtill retain the name of his *ungrateful* fair. *Dryd.*

To **Wax.** *v. n.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*, part. paſſ. *waxed*, *waxen*. [ƿeaxan, Saxon; *wachſen*, Germ.]

1. To grow; to increaſe; to become bigger, or more. Uſed of the moon, in oppoſition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and leſs.

The huſbandman in ſowing and ſetting, upon good reaſon, obſerves the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakew.*

Land and trade are twins, they *wax* and wane together. *Child.*

2. To paſs into any ſtate; to become; to grow. It is in either ſenſe now almoſt diſuſed.

Where things have been inſtituted, which being convenient and good at the firſt, do afterward in proceſs of time *wax* otherwiſe, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or cuſtoms general have received them. *Hooker.*

Careleſs the man ſoon *wox*, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him pleaſe. *Fairy Q.*

Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shakeſpeare.*

We will deſtroy this place; becauſe the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen.* xix. 13.

Flowers removed *wax* greater, becauſe the nouriſhment is more eaſily come by in the looſe earth. *Bacon.*

This anſwer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

If I *wax* but cold in my deſire,
Think heav'n hath motion loſt, and the world fire. *Donne.*

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their bleſſings abound. *Atterbury.*

Wa'xen. *n. ſ.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her huſband drone
Deliciouſly, and builds her *waxen* cells
With honey ſtor'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

I can yet ſhoot beams, whoſe heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*

So weary bees in little cells repoſe;
But if night-robbers lift the well-ſtor'd hive,
An humming through their *waxen* city grows,
And out upon each other's wings they drive. *Dryden.*

Others with ſweets the *waxen* cells diſtend. *Gay.*

Way. *n. ſ.* [ƿæᵹ, Saxon; *weigh*, Dutch.]

1. The road in which one travels.

I am amaz'd, and loſe my *way*
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakeſp.*

You cannot ſee your *way*.—
—I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:
I ſtumbled when I ſaw. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To God's eternal houſe direct the *way*,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

Flutt'ring the god, and weeping ſaid,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who happen'd, being blind, to ſtray,
And on thy boſom loſt his *way*. *Prior.*

2. Broad road made for paſſengers.

Know'ſt thou the *way* to Dover?—
—Both ſtile and gate, horſe-*way*, and foot-path. *Shakeſp.*

3. A length of journey.

An old man that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himſelf ſo weary, that he called upon Death to deliver him. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Courſe; direction of motion.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what *way* I make. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

He ſtood in the gate, and aſk'd of ev'ry one,
Which *way* ſhe took, and whither ſhe was gone. *Dryden.*

Attending long in vain, I took the *way*,
Which through a path, but ſcarcely printed, lay. *Dryd.*

With downward force he took his *way*,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the ſea. *Dryden.*

My ſeven brave brothers, in one fatal day,
To Death's dark manſions took the mournful *way*.
Dryden.

To obſerve every the leaſt difference that is in things, keeps the underſtanding ſteady and right in its *way* to knowledge. *Locke.*

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumſtances, and that he was to make his *way* by his own induſtry. *Spect.*

6. Paſſage; power of progreſſion made or given.

Back do I toſs theſe treaſons to thy head:
This ſword of mine ſhall give them inſtant *way*,
Where they ſhall reſt for ever. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Th' angelick choirs,
On each hand parting, to his ſpeed gave *way*,
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:
Through armies this has made Melantius' *way*. *Waller.*

The reaſon may be, that men ſeldom come into thoſe poſts till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes *way* for thoſe diſtempers. *Temp.*

The air could not readily get out of thoſe priſons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above would give *way*. *Burnet.*

As a ſoldier, foremoſt in the fight,
Makes *way* for others. *Dryden.*

Some make themſelves *way*, and are ſuggeſted to the mind by all the *ways* of ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or reſpectful receſſion.

There would be left no difference between truth and falſehood, if what we certainly know give *way* to what we may poſſibly be miſtaken in. *Locke.*

Nor was he ſatisfied, unleſs he made the pure profeſſion of the Goſpel give *way* to ſuperſtition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and eſtabliſh the other. *Atterbury.*

I would give *way* to others, who might argue very well upon the ſame ſubject. *Swift.*

8. Local tendency.

Come a little nearer this *way*,
I warrant thee nobody hears. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

9. Courſe; regular progreſſion.

But give me leave to ſeize my deſtin'd prey,
And let Eternal Juſtice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

10. Situation where a thing may probably be found.

Theſe inquiſitions are never without baſeneſs, and very often uſeleſs to the curious inquirer. For men ſtand upon their guards againſt them, laying all their counſels and ſecrets out of their *way*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

11. A ſituation or courſe obſtructive and obviating.

The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interpoſeth itſelf without aſking leave, caſting thoughts in our *way*, and forcing the underſtanding to reflect upon them. *Duppa.*

12. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

There is nothing in the words that ſounds that *way*, or points particularly at perſecution. *Atterbury.*

13. Acceſs; means of admittance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas ſaid, having made my *way* with ſome foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*

14. Sphere of obſervation.

The general officers, and the publick miniſters, that fell in my *way*, were generally ſubject to the gout. *Temple.*

15. Means; mediate inſtrument; intermediate ſtep.

By noble *ways* we conqueſt will prepare;
Firſt offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*

What conceivable *ways* are there, whereby we ſhould come to be aſſured that there is ſuch a being as God? *Tillotſ.*

A child his mother ſo well inſtructed this *way* in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impoſſible to God to make a creature with more *ways* to convey into the underſtanding the notice of corporeal things, than thoſe five he has given to man. *Locke.*

16. Method; ſcheme of management.

He durſt not take open *way* againſt them, and as hard it was to take a ſecret, they being ſo continually followed by the beſt, and every way ableſt of that region. *Sidney.*

Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?
Still am I fear'd? Is there no *way* but death? *Daniel.*

As by calling evil good, a man is miſrepreſented to himſelf in the *way* of flattery; ſo by calling good evil, he is miſrepreſented to others, in the *way* of ſlander. *South.*

Now what impious *ways* my wiſhes took?
How they the monarch, and the man forſook? *Prior.*

The ſenate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wiſeſt courſe to give *way* alſo to the time. *Swift.*

17. Private determination.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way*, as one that revered himſelf, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my *way*,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not i' th' ſenate;
I had ſing'd his furs by this time. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*

18. Manner; mode.

She with a calm careleſsneſs let every thing ſlide, as we do by their ſpeeches, who neither in matter nor perſon do any *way* belong unto us. *Sidney.*

God hath ſo many times and *ways* ſpoken to men. *Hook.*

Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not ſomething in their *way* of thinking or expreſſing, that is entirely their own. *Spectator*, N° 160.

His *way* of expreſſing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addiſon.*

19. Method; manner of practice.

Having loſt the *way* of nobleneſs, he ſtrove to climb to the height of terribleneſs. *Sidney.*

Matter of mirth
She could deviſe, and thouſand *ways* invent,
To feed her fooliſh humour, and vain jolliment. *Spenſer.*

Taught
To live th' eaſieſt *way*, not with perplexing thoughts.
Milton.

20. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.

A phyſician, unacquainted with your body, may put you in a *way* for a preſent cure, but overthroweth your health in ſome other kind. *Bacon.*

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal *ways*,
All human thought comes ſhort. *Milton.*

When a man ſees the prodigious expence our forefathers have been at in theſe barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been inſtructed in the right *way*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

21. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the *way*, when we think that things contain within themſelves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

They are more in danger to go out of the *way*, who are marching under the conduct of a guide that will miſlead them, than he that has not yet taken a ſtep, and is likelier to enquire after the right *way*. *Locke.*

By me, they offer all that you can aſk,
And point an eaſy *way* to happineſs. *Rowe.*

22. General ſcheme of acting.

Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, muſt be guilty of abſurdity, or rudeneſs. *Clariſſa.*

23. *By the way.* Without any neceſſary connection with the main deſign; *en paſſant.*

Note, *by the way*, that unity of continuance is eaſier to procure, than unity of ſpecies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Will. Honeycomb, now on the verge of threeſcore, aſked me, in his moſt ſerious look, whether I would adviſe him to marry Lady Betty Single, who, *by the way*, is one of the greateſt fortunes about town. *Spectator*, N° 475.

24. *To go* or *come one's way, or ways*; to come along, or depart. A familiar phraſe.

Nay, *come your ways*;
This is his majeſty; ſay your mind to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

To a boy faſt aſleep upon the brink of a river, Fortune came, and wak'd him; Pr'ythee, get up, and *go thy ways*, thou'lt tumble in and be drown'd elſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

25. *Way* and *ways*, are now often uſed corruptly for *wiſe*.

But if he ſhall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, then he ſhall bear her iniquity. *Numb.* xxx.

They erect concluſions no *way* inferible from their premiſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Being ſent to reduce Paros, he miſtook a great fire at a diſtance for the fleet, and being no *ways* a match for them, ſet ſail for Athens. *Swift.*

'Tis no *way* the intereſt even of prieſthood. *Pope.*

Wa'ybread. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſw.*

Wayfa'rer. *n. ſ.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Paſſenger; traveller.

Howſoever, many *wayfarers* make themſelves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, eſpecially the women, forſlow not to bain them. *Carew.*

Wayfa'ring. *adj.* Travelling; paſſing; being on a journey.

They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path ſo plained and ſmoothed, that the *wayfaring* men, though fools, ſhall not err therein, muſt needs acknowledge themſelves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's reſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Way'faringtree. *n. ſ.* [*viburnum*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expands in a circular order; theſe are collected into the form of an umbrella: the ovary, which is placed on the upper part of the flower, becomes a ſoft berry, full of juice; which contains one ſtony compreſſed furrowed ſeed. *Millar.*

To **Wayla'y.** *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch inſidiouſly in the way; to beſet by ambuſh.

I will *waylay* thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me,—thou kill'ſt me like a rogue and a villain. *Shak.*

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchaſing; and uſury *waylays* both: it dulls and damps all induſtries. *Bacon.*

How thou lurk'ſt
In valley or green meadow to *waylay*
Some beauty rare. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Now on their coaſts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land beſets,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lay aſleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

Like hunted caſtors, conſcious of their ſtore,
Their *waylaid* wealth to Norway's coaſts they bring.
Dryden.

Wayla'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambuſh for another.

Way'less. *adj.* [from *way.*] Pathleſs; untracked.

When on upon my *wayleſs* walk,
As my deſires me draw,
I, like a madman fell to talk
With every thing I ſaw. *Drayton's Queen of Cynthia.*

Way'mark. *n. ſ.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling.

Set thee up *waymarks*, make thee high heaps. *Jer.* xxxi.

To **Way'ment.** *v. a.* [ƿa, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve. Obſolete.

What boots it to weep and to *wayment*,
When ill is chanc'd, but doth the ill increaſe,
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Fairy Q.*

WAY'WARD. *adj.* [ƿa *woe*, and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] Froward; peeviſh; moroſe; vexatious.

That night the elder it was, the more *wayward* it ſhewed itſelf towards them. *Sidney.*

How *wayward* is this fooliſh love,
That, like a teſty babe, will ſcratch the nurſe,
And preſently all humbled, kiſs the rod. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move,
A frown forbids, a ſmile engendreth love. *Fairfax.*

To miſchief bent,
He ſeldom does a good with good intent;
Wayward, but wiſe; by long experience taught
To pleaſe both parties, for ill ends he fought. *Dryden.*

Way'wardly. *adv.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardly; perverſely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: becauſe extremely faulty. *Sidney.*

Howſoever, ſome will ſtill be *waywardly* diſpoſed; yet if ſuch as be in authority will do their duties, they may by convenient diſcipline be kept within the bounds of modeſty, or elſe removed. *Whitgifte.*

Way'wardness. *n. ſ.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardneſs; perverſeneſs.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chaſtity not upon *waywardneſs*, but choice of worthineſs. *Sidney.*

The beſt of his time hath been but raſh; then muſt we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition; but the unruly *waywardneſs* that infirm and cholerick years bring. *Shakeſpeare.*

A child will have as much wit as he hath *waywardneſs*. *Wotton on Education.*

We. *pronoun.* [See I.]

1. The plural of *I.*

Retire *we* to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fair and noble hoſteſs,
We are your gueſts to night. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Notwithſtanding animals had nothing like the uſe of reaſon, *we* find in them all the lower parts of our nature, in the greateſt ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

2. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique caſe, *us.*

To poor *we*,
Thine enmity's moſt capital. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEAK. *adj.* [ƿæc, Saxon; *week*, Dutch.]

1. Feeble; not ſtrong.

He is weary and *weak* handed. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 2.

Here only *weak*,
Againſt the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*

Wer't thou not weak with hunger, mad with love,
My hand ſhould force thee. *Dryden.*

Fame and reputation are *weak* ties: many have not the leaſt ſenſe of them: powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their intereſt. *Dryden.*

Children, being by the courſe of nature born *weak*, and unable to provide for themſelves, they have, by the appointment of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*

2. Infirm; not healthy.

Here I ſtand your brave,
A poor, infirm, *weak*, and deſpis'd old man. *Shakeſp.*

3. Soft; pliant; not ſtiff.

4. Low of ſound.

A voice not ſoft, *weak*, piping and womaniſh; but audible, ſtrong and manlike. *Aſcham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit; wanting diſcernment.

As the caſe ſtands with this preſent age, full of tongue and *weak* of brain, we yield to the ſtream thereof. *Hooker.*

This murder'd prince, though *weak* he was,
He was not ill, nor yet ſo *weak*, but that
He ſhew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel.*

She firſt his *weak* indulgence will accuſe. *Milton.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a ſuſpenſion of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whoſe falſe repreſentations they were ſo *weak* to believe. *Swift.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer.

7. Not powerful; not potent.

I muſt make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more *weak* and I more ſtrong. *Shakeſp.*

The *weak*, by thinking themſelves ſtrong, are induced to venture and proclaim war againſt that which ruins them; and the ſtrong, by conceiting themſelves *weak*, are thereby rendered unactive and uſeleſs. *South's Sermons.*

If the poor found the rich diſpoſed to ſupply their wants, or if the *weak* might always find protection from the mighty, they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*

8. Not well ſupported by argument.

A caſe ſo *weak* and feeble hath been much perſiſted in. *Hooker.*

9. Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this *weak* ſide, where moſt our nature fails,
Would be a conqueſt worthy Cato's ſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **Wea'ken.** *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength.

The firſt which *weakened* them was their ſecurity. *Hooker.*

Their hands ſhall be *weakened* from the work that it be not done. *Neh.* vi. 9.

Inteſtine broils,
Weakening the ſcepter of old night. *Milton.*

Every violence offered to the body *weakens* and impairs it, and renders it leſs durable. *Ray on the Creation.*

Let us not *weaken* ſtill the weaker ſide
By our diviſions. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Solemn impreſſions that ſeem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to ſtrengthen it. *Clariſſa.*

WEA'KLING. *n. ſ.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for ſo great a weight;
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again,
And Henry is my king, Warwick his ſubject. *Shakeſp.*

Æſop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a *weakling*, and bade him pleaſe himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

WEA'KLY. *adv.* [from *weak.*]

1. Feebly; with want of ſtrength.

The motion of gravity worketh *weakly*, both far from the earth, and alſo within the earth. *Bacon.*

Was plighted faith ſo *weakly* ſeal'd above,
That for one error, I muſt loſe your love? *Dryden.*

2. Indiſcreetly; injudiciouſly; timorouſly; with feebleneſs of mind.

This high gift of ſtrength committed to me,
Under the ſeal of ſilence could not keep,
But *weakly* to a woman muſt reveal it. *Milton.*

Tancred, I neither am diſpos'd to make
Requeſt for life, nor offer'd life to take:
Much leſs deny the deed; but leaſt of all
Beneath pretended juſtice *weakly* fall. *Dryden's Fables.*

WEA'KLY. *adj.* [from *weak.*] Not ſtrong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly*, twenty years in priſon, it was ten to one that ever I ſhould have returned. *Raleigh.*

WEA'KNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weak.*]

1. Want of ſtrength; want of force; feebleneſs.

Troy in our *weakneſs* lives, not in her ſtrength. *Shak.*

Argument
Of human *weakneſs* rather than of ſtrength. *Milton.*

The General's force, as kept alive by fight,
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can purſue:
Laſting till heav'n had done his courage right,
When he had conquer'd, he his *weakneſs* knew. *Dryden.*

New graces yearly like thy works diſplay,
Soft without *weakneſs*, without glaring gay. *Pope.*

By ſuch a review we ſhall diſcern and ſtrengthen our *weakneſſes* with good reſolution, and ſo order our future converſation as may render us leaſt expoſed to falling. *Rogers.*

2. Infirmity; unhealthineſs.

Perſons in thoſe poſts derive a *weakneſs* of conſtitution from the eaſe and luxury of their anceſtors, and the delicacy of their own education. *Temple.*

3. Want of cogency.

She ſeems to be conſcious of the *weakneſs* of thoſe teſtimonies. *Tillotſon.*

4. Want of judgment; want of reſolution; fooliſhneſs of mind.

Weakneſs is thy excuſe,
And I believe it; *weakneſs* to reſiſt
Philiſtian gold: if *weakneſs* may excuſe,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Inceſtuous, ſacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedneſs is *weakneſs*. *Milton.*

5. Defect; failing.

If you will work on any man, you muſt know his nature, and ſo lead him; or his *weakneſſes* and diſadvantages, and ſo awe him. *Bacon.*

Many find a pleaſure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in ſpreading abroad the *weakneſſes* of an exalted character. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WEA'KSIDE. *n. ſ.* [*weak* and *ſide.*] Foible; deficience; infirmity.

This dog would have fought for his maſter in any other caſe; but the love of mutton was his *weakſide*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Their application to trade has increaſed their ſhipping, which they found to be their *weakſide* in their laſt attempts. *Temple.*

WEAL. *n. ſ.* [ƿelan, Saxon; *wealuſt*, Dutch.]

1. Happineſs; proſperity; flouriſhing ſtate.

Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

As we love the *weal* of our ſouls and bodies, let us ſo behave ourſelves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

Thine, and of all thy ſons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milton.*

Ireland ought to be conſidered, not only in its own intereſt, but likewiſe in relation to England, upon whoſe *weal* in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*

2. Republick; ſtate; publick intereſt.

Blood hath been ſhed
Ere human ſtatute purg'd the gen'ral *weal*. *Shakeſp.*

How ſhall the muſe, from ſuch a monarch ſteal
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal*. *Pope.*

WEAL. *n. ſ.* [ƿalan, Saxon.] The mark of a ſtripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her ſkin. *Donne.*

WEAL *away. interj.* Alas. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WEALD, *Wald, Walt.* Whether ſingly or jointly ſignify a wood or grove, from the Saxon ƿeald. *Gibſon*

WEALTH. *n. ſ.* [ƿaleð, rich, Saxon.] Riches; money, or precious goods.

In deſart haſt thine habitance,
And theſe rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right uſance. *Fairy Q.*

I ſhould forge
Quarrels unjuſt againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for *wealth*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I wiſh thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,
Both bodily and ghoſtly health:
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;
For much of either may undo thee. *Biſhop Corbet.*

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie aſleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

WEA'LTHILY. *adv.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua,
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEA'LTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wealthy.*] Richneſs.

WEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldeſt ſhall be kept in ſome order, but all the reſt ſhall ſhift and fall to this occupation of ſtealing. *Spenſer.*

I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,
Ere three days paſs. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

My ſpeculations, when ſold ſingle, like cherries upon the ſtick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after ſome time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Not Neptune's ſelf from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

To **WEAN.** *v. a.* [ƿenan, Saxon.]

1. To put from the breaſt; to ablactate.

She was *weaned* when it did taſte the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool to ſee it fall out with the dug. *Shakeſp.*

I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Pſalms.*

In *weaning* young creatures, the beſt way is never to let them ſuck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*

A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To withdraw from any habit or deſire.

Here the place whoſe pleaſant ſight,
From other ſhades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenſer.*

I the rather *wean* me from deſpair,
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakeſp.*

Seriouſly reflect on the happy ſtate he ſhall moſt certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himſelf from theſe worldly impediments here that clog his ſoul's flight. *Digby.*

Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were ſtill preſent. *Stillingfleet.*

There the coarſe cake, and homely huſks of beans,
From pamp'ring riot the young ſtomach *weans*. *Dryden.*

They were intended by the Author of our being, to *wean* us gradually from our fondneſs of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

WEA'NEL.
WEA'NLING. } *n. ſ.* [from *wean.*]

1. An animal newly weaned.

Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfiſh ſheep would catchen his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanel* waſt,
With that to the wood would he ſpeed haſte. *Spenſer.*

To gorge the fleſh of lambs and *weanling* kids,
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the ſprings
Of Ganges or Hydaſpes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. A child newly weaned.

WEAPON. *n. ſ.* [ƿæpon, Saxon.] Inſtrument of offence; ſomething with which one is armed to hurt another.

The giant
Down let fall his arm, and ſoft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,
For to have ſlain the man that on the ground did ly. *Fairy Queen.*

The cry of Talbot ſerves me for a ſword;
For I have loaden me with many ſpoils,
Uſing no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Take this *weapon*
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakeſp.*

Touch me with noble anger;
O let not womens *weapons*, water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

His foes, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*

With his full force he whirl'd it firſt around,
Imperial Juno turn'd the courſe before;
And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden.*

WEA'PONED. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furniſhed with arms.

In what ſort, ſo ill *weaponed*, could you atchieve this enterprize? *Sidney.*

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoſes, and *weaponed* with ſword, buckler, and dagger. *Hayward.*

WEA'PONLESS. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed.

Ran on embattl'd armies, clad in iron,
And *weaponleſs* himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the forgery
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

WEA'PONSALVE. *n. ſ.* [*weapon* and *ſalve.*] A ſalve which was ſuppoſed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the ſympathetick powder and the *weaponſalve* conſtantly perform what is promiſed of them, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

To **WEAR.** *v. a.* Preterite *wore*, part. *worn.* [ƿeaꞃan, Sax.]

1. To waſte with uſe or time.

O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to ſhow himſelf a young gallant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Protogenes could lay his colours ſo artificially, that one being *worn* off, a freſh ſhould ſucceed to the number of five. *Peacham.*

Waters *wear* the ſtones. *Job*, xiv. 19.

An haſty word, or an indiſcreet action, does not preſently diſſolve the bond, but that friendſhip may be ſtill found at heart; and ſo outgrow and *wear* off theſe little diſtempers. *South's Sermons.*

They have had all advantages to the making them wiſe unto ſalvation, yet ſuffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all thoſe rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis time muſt *wear* it off; but I muſt go. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, tempers, or education, can *wear* it out, and ſet any conſiderable number of men free from it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Theodoſius exerted himſelf to animate his penitent in the courſe of life ſhe was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundleſs fears. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To conſume tediouſly.

What maſks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shakeſp.*

In moſt places, their toil is ſo extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the reſidue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Wiſeſt and beſt men full oft beguil'd,
With goodneſs principl'd, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miſerable days. *Milton.*

To his name inſcrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kiſſes *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*

Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*

3. To carry appendant to the body.

This pale and angry roſe
Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Why art thou angry?—
—That ſuch a ſlave as this ſhould *wear* a ſword,
Who *wears* not honeſty. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

What is this
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of ſovereignty? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I am the firſt-born ſon of him, that laſt
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. 1 *Peter*, iii. 3.

Eas'd the putting off
Theſe troubleſome diſguiſes which we *wear*. *Milton.*

He aſk'd what arms the ſwarthy Memnon *wore*;
What troops he landed. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*

This is unconſcionable dealing, to be made a ſlave, and not know whoſe livery I *wear*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

On her white breaſt a ſparkling croſs ſhe *wore*. *Pope.*

4. To exhibit in appearance.

Such an infectious face her ſorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*

5. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what poſſibly, in the firſt eſſay, diſpleaſed us. *Locke.*

A man who has any reliſh for true writing, from the maſterly ſtrokes of a great author every time he peruſes him, *wears* himſelf into the ſame manner. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. *To* WEAR *out.* To harraſs.

He ſhall *wear out* the ſaints. *Daniel*, vii. 25.

7. *To* WEAR *out.* To waſte or deſtroy by uſe.

This very rev'rent letcher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To **WEAR.** *v. n.*

1. To be waſted with uſe or time.

Thou wilt ſurely *wear* away. *Exod.* xviii. 18.

In thoſe who have loſt their ſight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but ſlightly taken notice of, and ceaſing to be repeated, do quite *wear* out. *Locke.*

2. To be tediouſly ſpent.

Thus *wore* out night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-neſt, high tow'ring to deſcry
The Morn's approach, and greet her with his ſong. *Milt.*

3. To paſs by degrees.

If paſſion cauſes a preſent terror, yet it ſoon *wears* off: and inclination will eaſily learn to ſlight ſuch ſcarecrows. *Locke.*

The difficulty will every day grow leſs and *wear* off, and obedience become eaſy and familiar. *Rogers's Sermons.*

WEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.

It was th' enchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conſcience. *Hudibras.*

2. [ƿæꞃ, Saxon, a fen; *wâr*, German, a mound.] A dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water; often written *weir* or *wier.*

They will force themſelves through flood-gates, or over *wears*, hedges, or ſtops in the water. *Walton's Angler.*

WEARD. *n. ſ. Weard*, whether initial or final, ſignifies watchfulneſs or care, from the Saxon ƿeaꞃdan, to ward or keep. *Gibſon.*

WEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *wear.*] One who has any thing appendant to his perſon.

The celeſtial habits, and the reverence
Of the grave *wearers*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not ſhave't to-day. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Cowls, hoods and habits with their *wearers* toſt,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

Armour bears off inſults, and preſerves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aſide, as being too rough for civil converſation. *Dryden.*

We ought to leave room for the humour of the artiſt or *wearer*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

WEA'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *wear.*] Cloaths.

It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weary.*]

1. Laſſitude; ſtate of being ſpent with labour.

Come, our ſtomachs
Will make what's homely ſavoury; *wearineſs*
Can ſnore upon the flint, when reſty ſloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Water-fowls ſupply the *wearineſs* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*

Heaven, when the creature lies proſtrate in the weakneſs of ſleep and *wearineſs*, ſpreads the covering of night and darkneſs to conceal it. *South's Sermons.*

To full bowls each other they provoke;
At length, with *wearineſs* and wine oppreſs'd,
They riſe from table, and withdraw to reſt. *Dryden.*

2. Fatigue; cauſe of laſſitude.

The more remained out of the *wearineſs* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

3. Impatience of any thing.

4. Tediouſneſs.

WEA'RISH. *adj.* [I believe from ƿæꞃ, Saxon, a quagmire.] Boggy; watery.

A garment over-rich and wide for many of their *weariſh* and ill-diſpoſed bodies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

WEA'RISOME. *adj.* [from *weary.*] Troubleſome; tedious; cauſing wearineſs.

The ſoul preferreth reſt in ignorance before *weariſome* labour to know. *Hooker.*

Theſe high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them *weariſome*. *Shakeſp.*

Troops came to the army the day before, haraſſed with a long and *weariſome* march. *Bacon.*

Coſtly I reckon not them alone which charge the purſe, but which are *weariſome* and importune in ſuits. *Bacon.*

Shrinking up, or ſtretching out, are *weariſome* poſitions, and ſuch as perturb the quiet of thoſe parts. *Brown.*

This muſt be our taſk
In heav'n, this our delight; how *weariſome*
Eternity ſo ſpent, in worſhip paid
To whom we hate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Satiety from all things elſe doth come,
Then life muſt to itſelf grow *weariſome*. *Denham.*

WEA'RISOMELY. *adv.* [from *weariſome.*] Tediouſly; ſo as to cauſe wearineſs.

As of Nimrod, ſo are the opinions of writers different touching Aſſur, and the beginning of that great ſtate of Aſſyria; a controverſy *weariſomely* diſputed without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weariſome.*]

1. The quality of tiring.

2. The ſtate of being eaſily tired.

A wit, quick without lightneſs, ſharp without brittleneſs, deſirous of good things without newfangleneſs, diligent in painful things without *weariſomeneſs*. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

To **WEA'RY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To tire; to fatigue; to harraſs; to ſubdue by labour.

Better that the enemy ſeek us;
So ſhall he waſte his means, *weary* his ſoldiers,
Doing himſelf offence. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themſelves for very vanity. *Hab.* ii. 13.

Dewy ſleep oppreſs'd them *weary'd*. *Milton.*

Sea would be pools without the bruſhing air,
To curl the waves; and ſure ſome little care
Should *weary* nature ſo, to make her want repoſe. *Dryden.*

You have already *weary'd* fortune ſo,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But ſits all breathleſs. *Dryden.*

It would not be difficult to continue a paper by reſuming the ſame ſubjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the ſame thoughts in a different phraſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I ſtay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Should the government be *wearied* out of its preſent patience, what is to be expected by ſuch turbulent men? *Addiſon.*

3. To ſubdue or harraſs by any thing irkſome.

Muſt'ring all her wiles,
With blandiſh'd parleys, feminine aſſaults,
Tongue-batteries; ſhe ſurceas'd not day nor night
To ſtorm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*

WEA'RY. *adj.* [ƿeꞃiᵹ, Saxon; *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haſte,
His *weary* waggon to the weſtern vale. *Spenſer.*

Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms,
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd:
Have we no wine here? *Shakeſpeare.*
An old man broken with the ſtorms of ſtate,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. *Gal.* vi. 9.
Our ſwords ſo wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to deſtroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made ſorrow and deſpair attend for death. *Dryden.*

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irkſome.

The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things propoſed to him without conſideration of his honour or intereſt. *Clarendon.*

My hopes all flat, nature within me ſeems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herſelf. *Milton.*

3. Deſirous to diſcontinue.

See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent
Weary of ſolid firmneſs, melt itſelf
Into the ſeas. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

4. Cauſing wearineſs; tireſome.

Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling,
And one ſat waiting ever them before
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Spenſer.*
The *wearieſt* and moſt loathed life
That age, ach, penury, impriſonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradiſe
To what we fear of death. *Shakeſpeare.*
Put on what *weary* negligence you pleaſe,
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to queſtion.
Shakeſpeare.

WEA'SEL. *n. ſ.* [ƿeꞅel, Saxon; *weſel*, Dutch; *muſtela*, Latin.] A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Ready in gybes, quick-anſwer'd, ſaucy, and
As quarrelſome as the *weaſel*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
A *weaſel* once made ſhift to ſlink
In at a corn loft through a chink. *Pope.*

WE'SAND. *n. ſ.* [ƿaꞅen, Saxon. This word is very variouſly written; but this orthography is neareſt to the original word.] The windpipe; the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

Marry Diggon, what ſhould him affray,
To take his own wherever it lay;
For had his *weaſand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hidder and ſhidder. *Spenſ.*
Cut his *wezand* with thy knife. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Matter to be diſcharged by expectoration muſt firſt paſs into the lungs, then into the aſpera arteria, or *weaſand*, and from thence be coughed up and ſpit out by the mouth. *Wiſeman.*

The ſhaft that ſlightly was impreſs'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight encreas'd,
Drove through his neck aſlant; he ſpurns the ground,
And the ſoul iſſues through the *weazon*'s wound. *Dryd.*
The unerring ſteel deſcended while he ſpoke,
Pierc'd his wide mouth, and through his *weazon* broke.
Dryden.

WEA'THER. *n. ſ.* [ƿeꝺeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. State of air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or dryneſs.

Who's there, beſides foul *weather?*—One mended like the *weather*, moſt unquietly. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I am far better born than is the king;
But I muſt make fair *weather* yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak and I more ſtrong. *Shakeſp.*

Men muſt content themſelves to travel in all *weathers*, and through all difficulties. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſun
Foretels the change of *weather* in the ſkies,
Through miſts he ſhoots his ſullen beams,
Suſpect a driſling day. *Dryden.*

2. The change of the ſtate of the air.

It is a reverend thing to ſee an ancient caſtle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have ſtood againſt the waves and *weathers* of time? *Bacon.*

3. Tempeſt; ſtorm.

What guſts of *weather* from that gath'ring cloud,
My thoughts preſage. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expoſe to the air.

He perch'd on ſome branch thereby,
To *weather* him and his moiſt wings to dry. *Spenſer.*
Muſtard-ſeed gather for being too ripe,
And *weather* it wel, yer ye give it a ſtripe. *Tuſſer.*

2. To paſs with difficulty.

He *weather'd* fell Charibdis; but ere long,
The ſkies were darkened, and the tempeſts ſtrong. *Garth.*

Could they *weather* and ſtand the ſhock of an eternal duration, and yet be at any time ſubject to a diſſolution. *Hale.*

3. *To* WEA'THER *a point.* To gain a point againſt the wind; to accompliſh againſt oppoſition.

We have been tugging a great while againſt the ſtream, and have almoſt *weathered our point*; a ſtretch or two more will do the work. *Addiſon.*

4. *To* WEA'THER *out.* To endure.

When we have paſs'd theſe gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the ſtorm that beats upon us. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THERBEATEN. *adj.* Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weatherbeaten*; the old man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*

She enjoys ſure peace for evermore,
As *weatherbeaten* ſhip arrived on happy ſhore. *Fairy Q.*
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And ſandy bottom'd Severn, have I ſent
Him bootleſs home, and *weatherbeaten* back. *Shakeſp.*

I hope when you know the worſt, you will at once leap into the river, and ſwim through handſomely, and not *weatherbeaten* with the divers blaſts of irreſolution, ſtand ſhivering upon the brink. *Suckling.*

A *weatherbeaten* veſſel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*
Dido received his *weatherbeaten* troops. *Dryden's Virg.*

The old *weatherbeaten* ſoldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle, *Addiſon.*

WEA'THERBOARD, or *Weatherbow.* *n. ſ.* In the ſea language, that ſide of a ſhip that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *cock.*]

1. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhows the point from which the wind blows.

But alas! the ſun keeps his light, though thy faith be darkened; the rocks ſtand ſtill, though thou change like a *weathercock*. *Sidney.*

A kingfiſher hanged by the bill, converting the breaſt to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a very ſtrange introducing of natural *weathercocks*. *Brown.*

2. Any thing fickle and inconſtant.

Where had you this pretty *weathercock?*—I cannot tell what his name is my huſband had him of. *Shakeſpeare.*

He break my promiſe and abſolve my vow!
The word which I have given ſhall ſtand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of ſtate. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

WEA'THERGAGE. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that ſhews the weather.

To vere and tack, and ſteer a cauſe,
Againſt the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *glaſs.*] A barometer.

As in ſome *weatherglaſs* my love I hold,
Which falls or riſes with the heat or cold,
I will be conſtant yet. *Dryden.*

John's temper depended very much upon the air; his ſpirits roſe and fell with the *weatherglaſs*. *Arbuthnot.*

We ſhall hardly wiſh for a perpetual equinox to ſave the charges of *weatherglaſſes*; for the two equinoxes of our year are the moſt windy and tempeſtuous. *Bentley's Serm.*

WEA'THERSPY. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *ſpy.*] A ſtar-gazer; an aſtrologer; one that foretels the weather.

And ſooner may a gulling *weatherſpy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme tell certainly,
What faſhion'd hats, or ruffs, or ſuits, next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE. *adj.* [*weather* and *wiſe.*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *wiſen*, Dutch; to ſhow.] Any thing that foreſhows the weather.

Moſt vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm ſun-ſhiny weather, and again cloſe them toward the evening, or inrain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and ſhutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiſer*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To WEAVE. *v. a.* Preterite *wove*, *weaved*, part. paſſ. *woven*, *weaved*; [ƿeꝼan, Saxon; *weven*, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture; to form by inſerting one part of the materials within another.

Here in her hairs
The painter plays the ſpider, and hath *woven*
A golden meſh to intrap the hearts of men,
Faſter than gnats in cobwebs. *Shakeſpeare.*
The women *wove* hangings for the grove. 2 *Kings*, xxiii.
White ſeem'd her robes, yet *woven* ſo they were,
As ſnow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*
Theſe purple veſts were *weav'd* by Dardan dames.
Dryden.
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and ſkill has *weav'd*
A ſilken web; and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy ſad diſtreſs:
And Venus ſhall the texture bleſs. *Prior.*

2. To unite by intermixture.

When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flouriſhed under the protection of the emperors, mens thoughts and diſcourſes were full of ſecular affairs; but in the three firſt centuries of Chriſtianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their intereſts in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addiſon.*

3. To interpoſe; to inſert.

The duke be here to-night! the better! beſt!
This *weaves* itſelf perforce into my buſineſs. *Shakeſp.*

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *weave.*] One who makes threads into cloth.

Upon theſe taxations,
The clothiers all not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, *weavers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

My days are ſwifter than a *weaver*'s ſhuttle, and are ſpent without hope. *Job*, vii. 6.

The *weaver* may caſt religion upon what loom he pleaſe. *Howel.*

Her flag aloft ſpreads ruffling to the wind,
And ſanguine ſtreamers ſeem the flood to fire:
The *weaver* charm'd with what his loom deſign'd,
Goes on to ſea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

WEA'VERFISH. *n. ſ.* [*araneus piſcis*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſ.*

WEB. *n. ſ.* [ƿebba, Saxon.]

1. Texture; any thing woven.

Penelope, for her Ulyſſes' ſake,
Deviſ'd a *web* her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that ſhe all day did make,
The ſame at night ſhe did again unreave. *Spenſer.*
Spiders touch'd, ſeek their *web*'s inmoſt part. *Davies.*
By day the *web* and loom,
And homely houſhold taſk ſhall be her doom. *Dryden.*
The fates, when they this happy *web* have ſpun,
Shall bleſs the ſacred clue, and bid it ſmoothly run. *Dryd.*
Dan Pope with ſkill hath weav'd
A ſilken *web*; and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours. *Prior.*

2. Some part of a ſword. Obſolete.

The ſword, whereof the *web* was ſteel;
Pommel, rich ſtone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch.
Fairfax.

3. A kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight; ſuffuſion.

This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the *web* and the pin, ſquints the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'BBED. *adj.* [from *web.*] Joined by a film.

Such as are whole-footed, or whoſe toes are *webbed* together, their legs are generally ſhort, the moſt convenient ſize for ſwimming. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

WE'BFOOTED. *adj.* [*web* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having films between the toes.

Webfooted fowls do not live conſtantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

WE'BSTER. *n. ſ.* [ƿebꞅꞇꞃe, Saxon; a woman weaver.] A weaver. Obſolete.

After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations; as Taylor, *Webſter*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

To WED. *v. a.* [ƿeꝺian, Saxon.]

1. To marry; to take for huſband or wife.

If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took ſomething good
To make a perfect woman; ſhe you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
Never did thy beauty, ſince the day
I ſaw thee firſt, and *wedded* thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, ſo inflame my ſenſes. *Milton.*
Cloe, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dulneſs of ſome ſon of earth. *Pope.*

2. To join in marriage.

In Syracuſa was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then I ſhall be no more;
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The woman in us ſtill proſecutes a deceit like that begun in the garden; and our underſtanding are *wedded* to an Eve, as fatal as the mother of their miſeries. *Glanville.*

3. To unite for ever.

Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To take for ever.

Though the principal men of the houſe of commons were again elected to ſerve in this parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themſelves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former, *Clarendon.*

They poſitively and concernedly *wedded* his cauſe. *Clar.*

5. To unite by love or fondneſs.

Men are *wedded* to their luſts, and reſolved upon a wicked courſe; and ſo it becomes their intereſt to wiſh there were no God. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

When I ſhall *wed*,
That lord whoſe hand ſhall take my plight, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakeſp.*
To love, to *wed*,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed,
You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*
Nor took I Guiſcard, by blind fancy led,
Or haſty choice, as many women *wed*;
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*

WE'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wed.*] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

Come, away!
For you ſhall hence upon your *wedding*-day. *Shakeſp.*
I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding*. *Shakeſp.*
Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower;
For me and my poſſeſſions ſhe eſteems not. *Shakeſpeare.*

When my ſon was entered into his *wedding*-chamber, he fell down and died. 2 *Eſdr.* x. 1.

Theſe three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

His friends were invited to come and make merry with him, and this was to be the *wedding*-feaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

If ſhe affirmed herſelf to be a virgin, ſhe muſt on her *wedding*-day, and in her *wedding* cloaths, perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and ſtay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*

A woman ſeldom aſks advice before ſhe has bought her *wedding*-cloaths. *Spectator.*

WEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*vegge*, Daniſh; *wegge*, Dutch.]

1. A body, which having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.

A barbarous troop of clowniſh fone,
The honour of thoſe noble bows down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenſer.*

The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* uſed in the cleaving of wood. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

He left his *wedge* within the cloven oak
To whet their courage. *Dryden's Æn.*

The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a *wedge* of his own timber. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

2. A maſs of metal.

As ſparkles from the anvil uſed to fly,
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are ſwaid. *Fairy Q.*

When I ſaw a goodly Babyloniſh garment, and a *wedge* of gold of fifty ſhekels weight, then I coveted them. *Joſh.*

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.

In warlike muſters they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton.

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with wedges; to ſtraiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges; to ſtop; to obſtruct.

My heart,
As *wedged* with a ſigh would rive in twain,
Leſt Hector, or my father, ſhould perceive me. *Shakeſp.*
Where have you been broiling?—
—Among the crowd i' th' Abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* VIII.

Your wit will not ſo ſoon out as another man's will; it is ſtrongly *wedged* up in a blockhead. *Shakeſpeare.*

Part
In common, rang'd in figure *wedge* their way;
Intelligent of ſeaſons. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Sergeſthus in the Centaur, ſoon he paſs'd,
Wedg'd in the rocky ſhoals, and ſticking faſt. *Dryden.*
Wedge on the keeneſt ſcythes,
And give us ſteeds that ſnort againſt the foe. *A. Phillips.*

What impulſe can be propagated from one particle, entomb'd and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the center of Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

WE'DLOCK. *n. ſ.* [ƿeꝺ and *lac*, Sax. marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony.

She doth ſtray about
By holy croſſes, where ſhe kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him:
And if ſhe did play falſe, the fault was her's. *Shakeſp.*
Can *wedlock* know ſo great a curſe,
As putting huſbands out to nurſe. *Cleaveland.*
He his happieſt choice too late,
Shall meet already link'd, and *wedlock*-bound
To a fell adverſary. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
May not a priſon or a grave,
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have? *Denham.*
One thought the ſex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free:
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryden.*

A man determined about the fiftieth year of his age to enter upon *wedlock*. *Addiſon.*

WE'DNESDAY. *n. ſ.* [ƿoꝺenꞅꝺæᵹ, Saxon; *odenſday*, Swed. *woenſday*, Dutch; *wenſday*, Iſlandick.] The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.

Where is the honour of him that died on *Wedneſday?*
Shakeſpeare.

WEE. *adj.* [A Saxon word of the ſame root with *weeing*, Dut. *wenig*, Germ.] Little; ſmall: whence the word *weaſle* or *weeſel* is uſed for little; as a *weeſel* face. In Scotland it denotes ſmall or little; as *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee* bit, a little bit.

Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring-knife?—No, forſooth; he hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

WEECHE'LM. *n. ſ.* [This is often written *witch elm.*] A ſpecies of elm.

A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*

WEED. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoꝺ, Saxon, tares.]

1. An herb noxious or uſeleſs.

If he had an immoderate ambition; which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the beſt ſoils, it doth not appear that it was in his nature. *Clarendon.*

He wand'ring feeds
On ſlowly growing herbs and ranker *weeds*. *Sandys.*
Too much manuring fill'd that field with *weeds*,
While ſects, like locuſts, did deſtroy the ſeeds. *Denham.*
Stinking *weeds* and poiſonous plants have their uſe.
More.

When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the *weeds*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood
Rolling, its courſe deſign'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous ſpeed,
From the low earth tore ſome polluting *weed*;
And with the blood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, ſome tincture of the man. *Prior.*

2. [Wœda, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; cloaths; habit; dreſs. Now ſcarce in uſe, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dreſs of a widow.

My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears. *Sidn.*

Neither is it any man's buſineſs to cloath all his ſervants with one *weed*; nor theirs to cloath themſelves ſo, if left to their own judgments. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way
An aged ſire, in long black *weeds* yclad;
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had. *Fairy Queen.*

Livery is alſo called the upper *weed* which a ſerving man wears, ſo called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleaſure. *Spenſer.*

The ſnake throws her enamell'd ſkin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakeſpeare.*

Throngs of knights and barons bold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With ſtore of ladies. *Milton.*

Lately your fair hand in woman's *weed*
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.

When you ſow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the firſt half year; for the weed giveth them ſhade. *Bacon.*

Your ſeedlings having ſtood 'till June, beſtow a *weeding* or a ſlight houghing upon them. *Mortimer.*

2. To take away noxious plants.

Oh, Marcius,
Each word thou'ſt ſpoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offenſive.

He *weeded* the kingdom of ſuch as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that moſt dangerous confederacy. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Sarcaſms, contumelies, and invectives, fill ſo many pages of our controverſial writings, that, were thoſe *weeded* out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To root out vice.

Wiſe fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded* out, without any ſigns that ever they had been there. *Locke.*

WE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A *weeder* out of his proud adverſaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

WE'EDHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out ſuch weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tuſſer.*

WE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious.

So many *weedleſs* paradiſes be,
Which of themſelves produce no venomous ſin. *Donne.*

A cryſtal brook,
When troubled moſt it does the bottom ſhow;
'Tis *weedleſs* all above, and rockleſs all below. *Dryden.*

WE'EDY. *adj.* [from *weed.*]

1. Conſiſting of weeds.

There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious ſliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herſelf
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Abounding with weeds.

Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of ſafety. *Dryden's Æn.*

If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground. *Mortimer.*

WEEK. *n. ſ.* [peoc, Saxon; *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swed.] The ſpace of ſeven days.

Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this alſo. *Gen.*

WE'EKDAY. *n. ſ.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day not Sunday.

One ſolid diſh his *weekday* meal affords,
An added pudding ſolemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY. *adj.* [from *week.*] Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of Moſes. *Hooker.*

So liv'd our ſires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with heirs their *weekly* bill. *Dryden.*

Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* papers, than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*

WE'EKLY. *adv.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

Theſe are obliged to perform divine worſhip in their turns *weekly*, and are ſometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe.*

WEEL. *n. ſ.* [pœl, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.

2. A twiggen ſnare or trap for fiſh, [perhaps from *willow.*]

To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. Obſolete.

Ah, lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wond'rous great. *Spenſ.*

So well it her beſeems, that ye would *ween*
Some angel ſhe had been. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

When *weening* to return, whence they did ſtray,
They cannot find that path which firſt was ſhown;
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furtheſt from end then, when they neareſt *ween.* *Fairy Queen.*

Thy father, in pity of my hard diſtreſs,
Levy'd an army, *weening* to redeem
And reinſtal me in the diadem. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Ween you of better luck,
I mean, in perjur'd witneſs, than your maſter,
Whoſe miniſter you are, while here he liv'd
Upon this naughty earth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

They *ween'd*
That ſelf-ſame day, by fight or by ſurprize,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To ſet the envier of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milt.*

To WEEP. *v. n.* preter. and part. paſſ. *wept*, *weeped.* [peopan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhow ſorrow by tears.

In that ſad time
My manly eyes did ſcorn an humble tear;
And what theſe ſorrows could not hence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping.* *Shakeſpeare.*

I fear he will prove the *weeping* philoſopher when he grows old, being ſo full of unmannerly ſadneſs in his youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

The days of *weeping* and mourning for Moſes were ended. *Deut.* xxxiv. 8.

Have you *wept* for your ſin, ſo that you were indeed ſorrowful in your ſpirit? Are you ſo ſorrowful that you hate it? Do you ſo hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*

Away, with women *weep*, and leave me here,
Fix'd, like a man, to die without a tear,
Or ſave, or ſlay us both. *Dryden.*

A corpſe it was, but whoſe it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, howe'er, ſhe made the caſe her own;
Took the bad omen of a ſhipwreck'd man,
As for a ſtranger *wept.* *Dryden.*

When Darius *wept* over his army, that within a ſingle age not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artabanus improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them ſhould meet with ſo many evils, that every one ſhould wiſh himſelf dead long before. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*

This lovely *weeping* fair cannot be dearer to thee,
Than thou art to thy faithful Seofrid. *Rowe.*

2. To ſhed tears from any paſſion.

Then they for ſudden joy did *weep*,
And I for ſorrow ſung,
That ſuch a king ſhould play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To lament; to complain.

They *weep* unto me, ſaying, Give us fleſh that we may eat. *Numb.*

To WEEP. *v. a.*

1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.

If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Nor was I near to cloſe his dying eyes,
To waſh his wounds, to *weep* his obſequies. *Dryden.*

We wand'ring go
Through dreary waſtes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To ſhed moiſture.

Thus was this place
A happy rural ſeat of various view,
Groves whoſe rich trees *wept* od'rous gums and balm. *Milton.*

Let India boaſt her plants, nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which thoſe trees adorn. *Pope.*

3. To abound with wet.

Rye-graſs grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds. *Mortim.*

WE'EPER. *n. ſ.* [from *weep.*]

1. One who ſheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.

If you have ſerved God in a holy life, ſend away the women and the *weepers*: tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou ſhould'ſt; but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a trap. *Taylor.*

Laughter is eaſy; but the wonder lies,
What ſtore of brine ſupply'd the *weeper*'s eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A white border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is uſed by Aſcham in a ſenſe which the lexicographers ſeem not to have known. Applied to taſtes, it means inſipid; applied to the body, weak and waſhy: here it ſeems to mean ſour; ſurly.

A voice not ſoft, weak, piping, womaniſh; but audible, ſtrong, and manlike: a countenance not *weeriſh* and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To WEET. *v. n.* preterite *wot*, or *wote.* [pitan, Sax. *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. Obſolete.

Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'ſy read,
To *weet* why on your ſhield, ſo goodly ſcor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenſer.*

I bind,
On pain of puniſhment, the world to *weet*
We ſtand up peerleſs. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

But well I *weet* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's ſong. *Prior.*

WE'ETLESS. *adj.* [from *weet.*] Unknowing. *Spenſer.*

WE'EVIL. *n. ſ.* [pipel, Saxon; *vevel*, Dutch.] A grub.

A worm called a *weevil*, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots; as parſnips and carrots. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Corn is ſo innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and conſume it. *Bentley.*

WE'EZEL. *n. ſ.* [See WEAZEL.]

I ſuck melancholy out of a ſong, as a *weezel* ſucks eggs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The corn-devouring *weezel* here abides,
And the wiſe ant. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

WEFT. The old preterite and part. paſſ. from *To wave.* *Spenſer.*

WEFT. *n. ſ.* [*guaive*, French; *vofa*, to wander, Iſlandick; *vagus*, Latin.]

1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and ſeized by the lord of the manour.

His horſe, it is the herald's *weft*;
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

2. It is in Bacon for *waft*, a gentle blaſt.

The ſmell of violets exceedeth in ſweetneſs that of ſpices, and the ſtrongeſt ſort of ſmells are beſt in a *weft* afar off. *Bacon.*

WEFT. *n. ſ.* [pepta, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *weft.*] Texture.

The whole muſcles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more eaſily be obſerved. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To WEIGH. *v. a.* [pœgan, Saxon; *weyhen*, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preſerved, ſo as not to be wet nor waſted, and *weighed* daily, will not alter weight until the ſeventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to riſe; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, 'till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon.*

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden ſcales,
Wherein all things created firſt he *weigh'd.* *Milton.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight.

By the exſuction of the air out of a glaſs-veſſel, it made that veſſel take up, or ſuck up, to ſpeak in the common language, a body *weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They that muſt *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my truſt muſt grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakeſp.*

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of ſilver. *Zech.*

4. To raiſe; to take up the anchor.

Barbaroſſa, uſing this exceeding cheerfulneſs of his ſoldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallies he had ſunk. *Knolles.*

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kiſs, and there his anchor *weigh'd.* *Dryden.*

5. To examine; to balance in the mind.

Regard not who it is which ſpeaketh, but *weigh* only what is ſpoken. *Hooker.*

I have in equal balance juſtly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we ſuffer,
And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakeſp.*

The ripeneſs or unripeneſs of the occaſion muſt ever be well *weighed.* *Bacon.*

His majeſty's ſpeedy march left that deſign to be better *weighed* and digeſted. *Clarendon.*

You choſe a retreat, and not 'till you had maturely *weighed* the advantages of riſing higher, with the hazards of the fall. *Dryden.*

All grant him prudent; prudence intereſt *weighs*,
And intereſt bids him ſeek your love and praiſe. *Dryden.*

The mind, having the power to ſuſpend the ſatisfaction of any of its deſires, is at liberty to examine them on all ſides, and *weigh* them with others. *Locke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who *weighs* the goodneſs of our actions by the ſincerity of our intentions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overbalance.

Fear *weighs down* faith with ſhame. *Daniel.*

7. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overburden; to oppreſs with weight; to depreſs.

The Indian fig boweth ſo low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the ſap, and the ſoftneſs of the ſtalk, making the bough, being overloaden, *weigh down.* *Bacon.*

In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy ſpirits *down.* *Milton.*

Her father's crimes
Sit heavy on her, and *weigh down* her prayers;
A crown uſurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,
His children murder'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

My ſoul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and aſks
The ſoft refreſhment of a moment's ſleep. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Excellent perſons, *weighed down* by this habitual ſorrow of heart, rather deſerve our compaſſion than reproach. *Addiſ.*

To WEIGH. *v. n.*

1. To have weight.

Exactly weighing and ſtrangling a chicken in the ſcales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could diſcover no difference in weight; but ſuffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* moſt ſenſibly lighter. *Brown.*

2. To be conſidered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

This objection ought to *weigh* with thoſe, whoſe reading is deſigned for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

A wiſe man is then beſt ſatisfied, when he finds that the ſame argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thouſands before him, and is ſuch as hath borne down all oppoſition. *Addiſon.*

3. To raiſe the anchor.

When gath'ring clouds o'erſhadow all the ſkies,
And ſhoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he cries. *Dryden.*

4. To bear heavily; to preſs hard.

Can'ſt thou not miniſter to a mind diſeas'd,
And with ſome ſweet oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

WE'IGHED. *adj.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced.

In an embaſſy of weight, choice was made of ſome ſad perſon of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in ſtate matters. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [piht, Saxon.]

1. Quantity meaſured by the balance.

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loſeth *weight*; and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fain would I chuſe a middle courſe to ſteer;
Nature's too kind, and juſtice too ſevere:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either ſide, the father and the king:
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;
Make it but ſcanty *weight*, and leave the reſt to me. *Dryden.*

Boerhaave fed a ſparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own *weight*; and yet there was no acid found in its body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined.

Juſt balances, juſt *weights* ſhall ye have. *Lev.* xix. 36.

Undoubtedly there were ſuch *weights* which the phyſicians uſed, who, though they might reckon according to the *weight* of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the balance is intirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either ſcale, the power will never continue long in equal diviſion, but run intirely into one. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous maſs.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, ſtrengtheneth the ſinews by contracting them; otherwiſe, where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth: as we ſee in horſeraces, men are curious to foreſee that there be not the leaſt weight upon the one horſe more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights*, the arms are firſt caſt backwards, and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Wolſey, who from his own great ſtore might have
A palace or a college for his grave,
Lies here interr'd:
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous *weight*
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:
If thus thou lie'ſt neglected, what muſt we
Hope after death, who are but ſhreds of thee? *Bp. Corbet.*

All their confidence
Under the *weight* of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*

Pride, like a gulf, ſwallows us up; our very virtues, when ſo leavened, becoming *weights* and plummets to ſink us to the deeper ruin. *Government of the Tongue.*

Then ſhun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindneſs and conſtancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vaſt a *weight* as that of love. *Prior.*

4. Gravity; heavineſs; tendency to the center.

Heavineſs or *weight* is not here conſidered as being ſuch a natural quality, whereby condenſed bodies do of themſelves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be meaſured. *Wilkins.*

The ſhaft that ſlightly was impreſs'd,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increas'd,
Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*

What natural agent impel them ſo ſtrongly with a tranſverſe ſide blow againſt that tremendous *weight* and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling? *Bentley.*

5. Preſſure; burthen; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for ſo great a *weight.* *Shakeſpeare.*

So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own *weight* groaning. *Milton.*

We muſt thoſe, who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, diſeaſe, or want, commiſerate. *Denham.*

The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight* lies upon the people. *L'Eſtrange.*

Poſſeſſion's load was grown ſo great
He ſunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight.* *Swift.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy.

How to make ye ſuddenly an anſwer,
In ſuch a point of *weight*, ſo near mine honour,
In truth I know not. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If this right of heir carry any *weight* with it, if it be the ordinance of God, muſt not all be ſubject to it. *Locke.*

To make the ſenſe of eſteem or diſgrace ſink the deeper, and be of the more *weight*, other agreeable or diſagreeable things ſhould conſtantly accompany theſe different ſtates. *Locke.*

An author's arguments loſe their *weight*, when we are perſuaded that he only writes for argument's ſake. *Addiſon.*

See, Lord, the ſorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late;
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give thoſe ſorrows *weight.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The ſolemnities that encompaſs the magiſtrate add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his words. *Atterbury.*

WE'IGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty.*]

1. Heavily; ponderouſly.
2. Solidly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worſe, becauſe he makes his agents ſpeak *weightily* and ſententiouſly? *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

WE'IGHTINESS. *n.ſ.* [from *weighty.*]

1. Ponderoſity; gravity; heavineſs.
2. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this paſſage than the *weightineſs* of any argument in it requires. *Locke.*

3. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the *weightineſs* of the adventure, cauſed many to marvel. *Hayw.*

WE'IGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *weight.*]

1. Light; having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightleſs* air?
Can'ſt thou the wiſdom of his works declare? *Sandys.*

2. Not poſſible to be weighed. Improper.

It muſt both *weightleſs* and immortal prove,
Becauſe the centre of it is above. *Dryden.*

WE'IGHTY. *adj.* [from *weight.*]

1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already weary'd fortune ſo,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe;
But ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo *weighty*, that it ſtops her wheel. *Dryden.*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your aſſiſtance do make love,
Maſking the buſineſs from the common eye
For ſundry *weighty* reaſons. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought:
Whilſt he his *weighty* doctrines taught,
He made his liſt'ning ſcholars ſtand,
Their mouth ſtill cover'd with their hand:
Elſe, may-be, ſome odd-thinking youth,
Leſs friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the muſick of the ſpheres. *Prior.*

Thus ſpoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Rigorous; ſevere. Not in uſe.

If, after two days ſhine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal away*, that is, *happineſs is gone:* ſo Junius explained it: but the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *woe on woe:* from *welaway*, is formed by corruption *weladay.*] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried,
What diſmal day hath ſent this curſed light! *Spenſer.*

Ah, *welaway!* moſt noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure ſo piteous ſight? *Fairy Queen.*

Welaway, the while I was ſo fond,
To leave the good that I had in hond. *Spenſer.*

WE'LCOME. *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; pilcume, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladneſs; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleaſing.

I ſerve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And wiſh it ſhould proceed; for, unto men
Preſt with their wants all change is ever *welcome.*
Ben. Johnſon.

Here let me earn my bread,
'Till oft invocated death
Haſten the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton.*

He that knows how to make thoſe he converſes with eaſy, has found the true art of living, and being *welcome* and valued every where. *Locke.*

2. *To bid* **WELCOME.** To receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.

Some ſtood in a row in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their geſture when they *bid* any *welcome.* *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer, elliptically uſed for *you are welcome.*

Welcome, he ſaid,
O long expected to my dear embrace. *Dryden.*

Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *n.ſ.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever ſmiles, and farewel goes out ſighing. *Shak.*

Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping
His *welcome* forth. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I ſhould be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true cauſes of *welcomes*, as I ſhould find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney.*

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Madam, new years may well expect to find
Welcome from you, to whom they are ſo kind:
Still as they paſs they court and ſmile on you,
And make your beauty as themſelves ſeem new. *Waller.*

Where diligence opens the door of the underſtanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South's Sermons.*

To **WE'LCOME.** *v. a.* To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.

I know no cauſe
Why I ſhould *welcome* ſuch a gueſt as grief,
Save bidding farewel to ſo ſweet a gueſt
As my ſweet Richard. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

They ſtood in a row in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us. *Bacon.*

Thus we ſalute thee with our early ſong,
And *welcome* thee, and wiſh thee long. *Milton.*

To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come. *Dryden.*

The lark and linnet ſtrain their warbling throats,
To *welcome* in the Spring. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME *to our Houſe. n.ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *n.ſ.* [from *welcome.*] Gratefulneſs.

Our joys, after ſome centuries of years, may ſeem to have grown elder, by having been enjoyed ſo many ages; yet will they really ſtill continue new, not only upon the ſcores of their *welcomeneſs*, but by their perpetually equal, becauſe infinite, diſtance from a period. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *n.ſ.* [from *welcome.*] The ſaluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewel, thou woful *welcomer* of glory. *Shakeſpeare.*

WELD, or *Would. n.ſ.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or dyers weed.

Its leaves are oblong and intire: it has an anomalous flower, conſiſting of many diſſimilar leaves: the fruit is globular, hollow, and divided into three parts. The dyers uſe it for dying bright yellows and lemon colours; and this is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the plant uſed by the ancient Picts in painting their bodies. *Millar.*

To **WELD**, for *To wield.* *Spenſer.*

To **WELD.** *v. a.* To beat one maſs into another, ſo as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or *welding* heat is uſed when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and ſo *weld* or work in the doubling into one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

WE'LDER. *n.ſ.* A term perhaps merely Iriſh; though it may be derived from *To wield*, to *turn* or *manage:* whence *wielder*, welder.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and ſo a third and fourth in ſubordination, 'till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who ſits at a rack-rent, and lives miſerably. *Swift.*

WE'LFARE. *n.ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; ſucceſs; proſperity.

If friends to a government forbear their aſſiſtance, they put it in the power of a few deſperate men to ruin the *welfare* of thoſe who are ſuperiour to them in ſtrength and intereſt. *Addiſon.*

Diſcretion is the perfection of reaſon: cunning is a kind of inſtinct that only looks out after our immediate intereſt and *welfare.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **WELK.** *v. a.* [Of this word in Spenſer I know not well the meaning: pealcan, in Saxon, is to *roll*; *wolken*, in German, and pelcen, in Saxon, are clouds; whence I ſuppoſe *welk*, or *whilk* is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Whilk* is uſed for a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.] To cloud; to obſcure.

Now ſad Winter *welked* hath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly taſk,
Eſtabliſhed hath his ſteeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fiſhes haſk. *Spenſer.*

As gentle ſhepherd in ſweet eventide,
When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in weſt,
Marks which do bite their haſty ſupper beſt. *Fairy Q.*

The *welked* Phœbus 'gan avale
His weary wain. *Spenſer.*

WE'LKED. *adj.* Wrinkled; wreathed.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons: he had a thouſand noſes,
Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged ſea. *Shakeſp.*

WE'LKIN. *n.ſ.* [from pealcan, to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Saxon.]

1. The viſible regions of the air. Out of uſe, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer.*

He leaves the *welkin* way moſt beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the ſkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhine.
Fairy Queen.

The ſwallow peeps out of her neſt,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Spur your proud horſes hard, and ride in blood:
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken ſtaves. *Shakeſp.*

With feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns. *Milton.*

Now my taſk is ſmoothly done,
I can fly, or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* ſlow doth bend. *Milton.*

Their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin.* *Phillips.*

2. **WELKIN** *Eye*, is, I ſuppoſe, blue eye; ſky-coloured eye.

Yet were it true
To ſay this boy were like me! Come, Sir page,
Look on me with your *welkin eye*, ſweet villain. *Shakeſp.*

WELL. *n.ſ.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.]

1. A ſpring; a fountain; a ſource.

Begin then, ſiſters of the ſacred *well*,
That from beneath the ſeat of Jove doth ſpring. *Milton.*

As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and ſtream do but one river make;
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The ſtream and branch the ſame corruption take. *Davies.*

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

The muſcles are ſo many *well*-buckets; when one of them acts and draws, 'tis neceſſary that the other muſt obey. *Dryden.*

3. The cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

Hollow newelled ſtairs are made about a ſquare hollow newel: ſuppoſe the *well*-hole to be eleven foot long, and ſix foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of ſtairs from the firſt floor eleven foot high, it being intended a ſky-light ſhall fall through the hollow newel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To **WELL.** *v. n.* [peallan, Saxon.] To ſpring; to iſſue as from a ſpring.

Thereby a cryſtal ſtream did gently play,
Which from a ſacred fountain *welled* forth alway.
Fairy Queen.

The bubbling wave did ever freſhly *well.* *Fairy Queen.*

A dreary corſe,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet *welled* freſh, alas! *Spenſer.*

Himſelf aſſiſts to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *well'd* from out the wound. *Dryden's Æn.*

From his two ſprings,
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant ſtream. *Thomſon's Summ.*

To **WELL.** *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Fairy Queen.*

WELL. *adj.* [*Well* ſeems to be ſometimes an adjective, though it is not always eaſy to determine its relations.]

1. Not ſick; not unhappy.

Mark, we uſe
To ſay the dead are *well.* *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Lady, I am not *well*, elſe I ſhould anſwer
From a full flowing ſtomach. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

In poiſon there is phyſick; and this news,
That would, had I been *well*, have made me ſick,
Being ſick, hath in ſome meaſure made me *well.* *Shakeſp.*

While thou art *well*, thou mayeſt do much good; but when thou art ſick, thou can'ſt not tell what thou ſhalt be able to do: it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with ſickneſs, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Men under irregular appetites never think themſelves *well*, ſo long as they fancy they might be better; then from better they muſt riſe to beſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis eaſy for any, when *well*, to give advice to them that are not. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Convenient; happy.

Holdings were ſo plentiful, and holders ſo ſcarce, as *well* was the landlord, who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

Charity is made the conſtant companion and perfection of all virtues; and *well* it is for that virtue where it moſt enters, and longeſt ſtays. *Sprat's Sermons.*

This exactneſs is neceſſary, and it would be *well* too, if it extended itſelf to common converſation. *Locke.*

It would have been *well* for Genoa, if ſhe had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchaſe of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Addiſon.*

3. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family; and was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

4. Recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune.

I am ſorry
For your diſpleaſure; but all will ſure be *well.* *Shakeſp.*

Juſt thoughts, and modeſt expectations, are eaſily ſatisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretenſions, all will be *well.* *Collier.*

WELL. *adv.* [*will*, Gothick; pell, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *vel*, Iſlandick.]

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Some ſenſe, and more eſtate, kind Heav'n
To this *well*-lotted peer has given:
What then? he muſt have rule and ſway;
Elſe all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior.*

2. Not ill; not wickedly.

My bargains, and *well*-won thrift he calls int'reſt.
Shakeſpeare.

Thou one bad act with many deeds *well* done
May'ſt cover. *Milton.*

3. Skilfully; properly.

A private caution I know not *well* how to ſort, unleſs I ſhould call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour. *Wotton.*

Beware and govern *well* thy appetite. *Milton.*

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaſte Diana bathing in the ſtream;
None can record their heavenly praiſe ſo *well.* *Dryden.*

What poet would not mourn to ſee
His brother write as *well* as he? *Swift.*

4. Not amiſs; not unſucceſsfully; not erroneouſly.

Solyman commended them for a plot ſo *well* by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reaſon. *Knolles.*

The ſoldier that philoſopher *well* blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the ſchools declaim'd. *Dryden.*

'Tis almoſt impoſſible to tranſlate verbally and *well.*
Dryden.

5. Not inſufficiently; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was *well* watered every where. *Gen.*

We are *well* able to overcome it. *Numb.* xiii. 30.

The merchant adventurers being a ſtrong company, and *well* underſet with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

6. To a degree that gives pleaſure.

I like *well*, in ſome places, fair columns upon frames of carpenters work. *Bacon.*

7. With praiſe; favourably.

All the world ſpeaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

8. *Well* is ſometimes like the French *bien*, a term of conceſſion.

The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be.
Sidney.

To know
In meaſure what the mind can *well* contain. *Milton.*

9. It is a word by which ſomething is admitted as the ground for a concluſion.

Well, let's away, and ſay how much is done. *Shakeſp.*

Well, by this author's confeſſion, a number ſuperior are for the ſucceſſion in the Houſe of Hanover. *Swift.*

10. *As well as.* Together with; not leſs than.

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of thoſe commodities that came from the weſt by Alexandria. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

11. *Well is him or me*; *bene eſt*, he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of underſtanding, and that hath not ſlipped with his tongue. *Ecclus.* xxv. 8.

12. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almoſt.

I freed *well nigh* half th' angelick name. *Milton.*

13. It is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

Antiochus underſtanding him not to be *well* affected to his affairs, provided for his own ſafety. 2 *Mac.* iv. 21.

There may be ſafety to the *well*-affected Perſians; but to thoſe which do conſpire againſt us, a memorial of deſtruction. *Eſth.* xvi. 23.

Should a whole hoſt at once diſcharge the bow,
My *well*-aim'd ſhaft with death prevents the foe. *Pope.*

What *well*-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakeſp.*

Well-apparell'd April on the heel
Of limping Winter treads. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

The pow'r of wiſdom march'd before,
And ere the ſacrificing throng he join'd,
Admoniſh'd thus his *well*-attending mind. *Pope.*

Such muſick
Before was never made,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung,
Whilſt the Creator great
His conſtellations ſet,
And the *well*-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*

Learners muſt at firſt be believers, and their maſter's rules having been once made axioms to them, they miſlead thoſe who think it ſufficient to excuſe them, if they go out of their way in a *well*-beaten track. *Locke.*

He choſe a thouſand horſe, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:
To bear him back, and ſhare Evander's grief;
A *well*-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*

Thoſe oppoſed files,
Which lately met in the inteſtine ſhock,
And furious cloſe of civil butchery,
Shall now, in mutual *well*-beſeeming rank,
March all one way. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

O'er the Elean plains, thy *well*-breath'd horſe
Impels the flying car, and wins the courſe. *Dryden.*

More diſmal than the loud diſploded roar
Of brazen enginery, that ceaſeleſs ſtorms
The baſtion of a *well*-built city. *Phillips.*

He conducted his courſe among the ſame *well*-choſen friendſhips and alliances with which he began it. *Addiſon.*

My ſon corrupts a *well*-derived nature
With his inducement. *Shakeſpeare.*

If good accrue, 'tis conferred moſt commonly on the baſe and infamous; and only happening ſometimes to *well*-deſervers. *Dryden.*

It grieves me he ſhould deſperately adventure the loſs of his *well*-deſerving life. *Sidney, b.* ii.

What a pleaſure is *well*-directed ſtudy in the ſearch of truth! *Locke.*

A certain ſpark of honour, which roſe in her *well*-diſpoſed mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone ſhe deſired to be. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The unprepoſſeſſed, the *well*-diſpoſed, who both together make much the major part of the world, are affected with a due fear of theſe things. *South's Sermons.*

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath ſuch a full and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward object, operating duly on a *well*-diſpoſed organ. *Locke.*

Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;
Actium ſurveys the *well*-diſputed prize. *Dryden.*

The ways of *well*-doing are in number even as many, as are the kinds of voluntary actions: ſo that whatſoever we do in this world, and may do it ill, we ſhew ourſelves therein by *well*-doing to be wiſe. *Hooker, b.* ii.

The conſcience of *well*-doing may paſs for a recompence. *L'Eſtrange.*

God will judge every man according to his works; to them, who by patient continuance in *well*-doing, endure through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the reward of their labour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

As far the ſpear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the *well*-drawn bow. *Pope.*

Fair nymphs and *well*-dreſs'd youths around her ſhone,
But ev'ry eye was fixt on her alone. *Pope.*

Such a doctrine in St. James's air,
Shou'd chance to make the *well*-dreſt rabble ſtare. *Pope.*

The deſire of eſteem, riches, or power, makes men eſpouſe the *well*-endowed opinions in faſhion. *Locke.*

We ought to ſtand firm in *well*-eſtabliſhed principles, and not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*

Echenus ſage, a venerable man!
Whoſe *well*-taught mind the preſent age ſurpaſs'd. *Pope.*

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though diſguiſed, a *well*-eyed man may happily diſcover. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

How ſweet the products of a peaceful reign?
The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting ſtrain:
The *well*-fill'd palace, the perpetual feaſt;
A land rejoicing, and a people bleſt. *Pope.*

Turkiſh blood did his young hands imbrue.
From thence returning with deſerv'd applauſe,
Againſt the Moors his *well*-fleſh'd ſword he draws. *Dryden.*

Faireſt piece of *well*-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

A rational ſoul can be no more diſcerned in a *well*-formed, than ill-ſhaped infant. *Locke.*

A *well*-formed propoſition is ſufficient to communicate the knowledge of a ſubject. *Watts.*

Oh! that I'd dy'd before the *well*-fought wall!
Had ſome diſtinguiſh'd day renown'd my fall,
All Greece had paid my ſolemn funerals. *Pope.*

Good men have a *well*-grounded hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury.*

Let firm, *well*-hammer'd ſoles protect thy feet
Through freezing ſnows. *Gay's Trivia.*

The camp of the heathen was ſtrong, and *well*-harneſſed, and compaſſed round with horſemen. 1 *Mic.* iv. 7

Among the Romans, thoſe who ſaved the life of a citizen, were dreſſed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has been a mark of ſuch *well*-intentioned perſons as would betray their country. *Addiſon.*

He, full of fraudful arts,
This *well*-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*

He, by enquiry, got to the *well*-known houſe of Kalander. *Sidney.*

Soon as thy letters trembling I uncloſe,
That *well*-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
With opening ſtreets, and ſhining ſtructures ſpread,
She paſt, delighted, with the *well*-known ſeats. *Pope.*

From a confin'd *well*-manag'd ſtore,
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*

A noble ſoul is better pleaſed with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well*-mannered court-ſlave, and one who is ever decent, becauſe he is naturally ſervile. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Well-meaners think no harm; but for the reſt,
Things ſacred they pervert, and ſilence is the beſt. *Dryden.*

By craft they may prevail on the weakneſs of ſome *well*-meaning men to engage in their deſigns. *Rogers's Sermons.*

He examines that *well*-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the conqueſt of France. *Arbuthnot.*

A critick ſuppoſes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have failed in an expreſſion; and can it be wondered at, if the poets ſeem reſolved not to own themſelves in any error? for as long as one ſide deſpiſes a *well*-meant endeavour, the other will not be ſatisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

Many ſober, *well*-minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were impoſed upon. *Clarendon.*

Jarring int'reſts of themſelves create
Th' according muſick of a *well*-mix'd ſtate. *Pope.*

When the blaſt of winter blows,
Into the naked wood he goes;
And ſeeks the tuſky boar to rear,
With *well*-mouth'd hounds, and pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

The applauſe that other people's reaſon gives to virtuous and *well*-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themſelves. *Locke.*

The fruits of unity, next unto the *well*-pleaſing of God, which is all in all, are towards thoſe that are without the church; the other toward thoſe that are within. *Bacon.*

The exerciſe of the offices of charity is always *well*-pleaſing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*

My voice ſhall ſound, as you do prompt mine ear;
And I will ſtoop, and humble my intents
To your *well*-practis'd wiſe directions. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *well*-proportion'd ſhape, and beauteous face,
Shall never more be ſeen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*

'Twas not the haſty product of a day,
But the *well*-ripen'd fruit of wiſe delay. *Dryden.*

Procure thoſe that are freſh gathered, ſtraight, ſmooth, and *well*-rooted. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

If I ſhould inſtruct them to make *well*-running verſes, they want genius to give them ſtrength. *Dryden.*

The eating of a *well*-ſeaſoned diſh, ſuited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itſelf that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*

Inſtead of *well*-ſet hair, baldneſs. *Iſa.* iii. 24.

Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well*-ſtricken in age. *Gen.* xviii. 11.

Many *well*-ſhaped innocent virgins are waddling like big bellied women. *Spectator,* Nº 127.

We never ſee beautiful and *well*-taſted fruits from a tree choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The *well*-tim'd oars
With ſounding ſtrokes divide the ſparkling waves. *Smith.*

Wiſdom's triumph is *well*-tim'd retreat,
As hard a ſcience to the fair as great. *Pope.*

Mean time we thank you for your *well*-took labour.
Go to your reſt. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Oh you are *well*-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs that make this muſick. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Her *well*-turn'd neck he view'd,
And on her ſhoulders her diſhevell'd hair. *Dryden.*

A *well*-weighed judicious poem, which at firſt gains no more upon the world than to be juſt received, inſinuates itſelf by inſenſible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryd.*

He rails
On me, my bargains, and my *well*-won thrift,
Which he calls intereſt. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Each by turns the other's bound invade,
As, in ſome *well*-wrought picture, light and ſhade. *Pope.*

WE'LLADAY. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *welaway.* See WELAWAY.] Alas.

O *welladay,* Miſtreſs Ford, having an honeſt man to your huſband, to give him ſuch cauſe of ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ah, *welladay!* I'm ſhent with baneful ſmart. *Gay.*

WELLBE'ING. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *be.*] Happineſs; proſperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain diſpoſitions of men for his *wellbeing,* but only on God and his own ſpirit. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

For whoſe *wellbeing*
So amply, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The moſt ſacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude: ſuch as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a ſubject to his ſovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obedience and ſubjection, in recompence of protection and *wellbeing.* *South's Sermons.*

All things are ſubſervient to the beauty, order, and *wellbeing* of the whole. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who does not co-operate with this holy ſpirit, receives none of thoſe advantages which are perfecting of his nature, and neceſſary to his *wellbeing.* *Spectator,* Nº 571.

WELLBO'RN. *n. ſ.* Not meanly deſcended.

One whoſe extraction from an antient line,
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may ſhine. *Waller.*

Heav'n, that *wellborn* ſouls inſpires,
Prompts me, through lifted ſwords, and riſing fires,
To ruſh undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, beſides their learning, were *wellbred.* *Roſcomm.*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natur'd. *Dryden.*

Wellbred ſpaniels civilly delight,
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

WELLDO'NE. *interject.* A word of praiſe.

Welldone, thou good and faithful ſervant. *Matt.* xxv. 21.

WELLFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.

His wife ſeems to be *wellfavoured.* I will uſe her as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakeſpeare.*

WELLME'T. *interject.* [*well* and *meet.*] A term of ſalutation.

Once more to-day *wellmet,* diſtemper'd lords;
The king by me requeſts your preſence ſtraight. *Shakeſp.*

WELLNA'TURED. *adj.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *wellnatur'd,* temperate, and wiſe:
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,
Not any eaſy part in life can find. *Denham.*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were well-bred, *wellnatured,* amorous, and libertine at leaſt in their writings; it may be alſo in their lives. *Dryden.*

Still with eſteem no leſs convers'd than read;
With wit *wellnatur'd,* and with books well-bred. *Pope.*

WELLNI'GH. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almoſt.

The ſame ſo ſore annoyed has the knight,
That *wellnigh* choaked with the deadly ſtink,
His forces fail. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

My feet were almoſt gone: my ſteps had *wellnigh* ſlipt. *Pſalm* lxxiii. 2.

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*

Whoever ſhall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *wellnigh* the whole of Chriſtianity is laid on the ſhoulders of charity alone. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Notwithſtanding a ſmall diverſity of poſitions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*

WELLSPE'NT. *adj.* Paſſed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to ſupport them in their age, but the conſcience of a *wellſpent* youth. *L'Eſtrange.*

What a refreſhment then will it be to look back upon a *wellſpent* life? *Calamy's Sermons.*

The conſtant tenour of their *wellſpent* days,
No leſs deſerv'd a juſt return of praiſe. *Pope.*

WE'LLSPRING. *n. ſ.* [pœllȝeꞅpꞃıȝ, Saxon.] Fountain; ſource.

The fountain and *wellſpring* of impiety, is a reſolved purpoſe of mind to reap in this world, what ſenſual profit or ſenſual pleaſure ſoever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*

Underſtanding is a *wellſpring* of life. *Prov.* xvi. 22.

WELLWI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly.

Diſarming all his own countrymen, that no man might ſhew himſelf a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney, b.* ii.

There are fit occaſions miniſtered for men to purchaſe to themſelves *wellwillers* by the colour, under which they oftentimes proſecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*

WELLWI'SH. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *wiſh.*] A wiſh of happineſs.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a *wellwiſh* for his friends or poſterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spaniſh monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addiſon.*

WELLWI'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wellwiſh.*] One who wiſhes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the ſecret *wellwiſher* of the cauſe is ſo before the tribunal of conſcience. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº 6.

Betray not any of your *wellwiſhers* into the like inconveniencies. *Spectator,* Nº 271.

No man is more your ſincere *wellwiſher* than myſelf, or more the ſincere *wellwiſher* of your family. *Pope.*

WELT. *n. ſ.* A border; a guard; an edging.

Little low hedges made round like *welts,* with ſome pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*

Certain ſcioli, or ſmatterers, are buſy in the ſkirts and outſides of learning, and have ſcarce any thing of ſolid literature to recommend them. They may have ſome edging or trimming of a ſcholar, a *welt,* or ſo; but no more. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To **WELT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſew any thing with a border.

To **WE'LTER.** *v. n.* [pealꞇan, Saxon; *welteren,* Dutch; *volutari,* Latin.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

He muſt not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unweep'd, nor *welter* to the parching winds. *Milton.*

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He ſoon diſcerns; and *welt'ring* by his ſide
The next himſelf. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

The gaſping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. *Dryden.*

He ſung Darius, great and good,
By too ſevere a fate,
Fallen from his high eſtate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

If a man inglut himſelf with vanity, or *welter* in filthineſs like a ſwine, all learning, all goodneſs is ſoon forgotten. *Aſcham.*

WEMM. *n. ſ.* [pem, Saxon.] A ſpot; a ſcar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme* or ſcar ſtill remaineth. *Brerewood on Languages.*

WEN. *n. ſ.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleſhy or callous excreſcence, or protuberance.

Warts are ſaid to be deſtroyed by the rubbing them with a green elder ſtick, and then burying the ſtick to rot in muck. It would be tried with corns and *wens,* and ſuch other excreſcences. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Mountains ſeem but ſo many *wens* and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his poem: they are *wens* and other excreſcences, which belong not to the body. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A promontory *wen* with grieſly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*

WENCH. *n. ſ.* [pencle, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, ſilly *wench,* know what love hath prepared for me? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Now—how doſt thou look now? Oh ill-ſtarr'd *wench!*
Pale as thy ſmock! when we ſhall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my ſoul from heav'n,
And fiends will ſnatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chaſtity. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thou wouldſt perſuade her to a worſe offence
Than that, whereof thou didſt accuſe her *wench.* *Donne.*

2. A young woman in contempt; a ſtrumpet.

But the rude *wench* her anſwer'd nought at all. *Spenſ.*

Do not play in *wench*-like words with that
Which is ſo ſerious. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Men have theſe ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances. *Prior.*

3. A ſtrumpet.

It is not a digreſſion to talk of bawds in a diſcourſe upon *wenches.* *Spectator,* Nº 266.

WE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.

He muſt be no great eater, drinker, or ſleeper; no gameſter, *wencher,* or fop. *Grew's Coſmology.*

To **WEND.** *v. n.* [penꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To go; to paſs to or from. This word is now obſolete, but its preterite *went,* is ſtill in uſe.

Back to Athens ſhall the lovers *wend*
With league, whoſe date till death ſhall never end. *Shak.*

They *went* on, and inferred, that if the world were a living creature, it had a ſoul. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Then Rome ſhall *wend* to Benevento;
Great feats ſhall he atchieve! *Arbuthnot.*

2. To turn round. It ſeems to be an old ſea term.

A ſhip of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ſhip of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the number, the leſſer will turn her broadſides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh.*

WE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [a corrupted word for *weanling.*] An animal newly taken from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. *Tuſſer.*

WE'NNY. *adj.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

Some perſons, ſo deformed with theſe, have ſuſpected them to be *wenny.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WENT. *pret.* See WEND and GO.

WEPT. pret. and part. of *weep.*

She for joy tenderly *wept.* *Milton.*

WERE. of the verb to *be.*

To give our ſiſter to one uncircumciſed, *were* a reproach unto us. *Gen.* xxxiv. 14.

In infuſions in things that are of too high a ſpirit, you *were* better pour off the firſt infuſion, and uſe the latter. *Bacon.*

Henry divided, as it *were,*
The perſon of himſelf into four parts. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

As though there *were* any feriation in nature, or juſtitium's imaginable in profeſſions, this ſeaſon is termed the phyſicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He had been well aſſur'd that art
And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*

WERE. *n. ſ.* A dam. See WEAR.

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let ſome unjuſt niggards make *weres* to ſpoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

WERT. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterite of to *be.*

Thou *wert* heard. *Ben. Johnſon.*

O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Cant.* viii 1.

All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden.*

WERTH. *weorth, wyrth. n. ſ.* Whether initial or final in the names of places, ſignify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon peoꞃðıȝ, uſed by them in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WE'SIL. *n. ſ.* See WESAND.

The *weſil,* or windpipe, we call aſpera arteria. *Bacon.*

WEST. *n. ſ.* [peꞅꞇ, Saxon; *weſt,* Dutch.] The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *weſt* yet glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The moon in levell'd *weſt* was ſet. *Milton.*

All bright Phœbus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *weſt* adorn. *Pope.*

WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun.

A mighty ſtrong *weſt* wind took away the locuſts. *Ex.*

This ſhall be your *weſt* border. *Numb.* xxxiv. 6.

The Phenicians had great fleets; ſo had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *weſt.* *Bacon.*

WEST. *adv.* To the weſt of any place.

Weſt of this foreſt,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

What earth yields in India eaſt or *weſt.* *Milton.*

Weſt from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*

WE'STERING. *adj.* Paſſing to the weſt.

The ſtar that roſe at evening bright,
Toward heav'n's deſcent had ſlop'd his *weſtering* wheel. *Milton.*

WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *weſt.*] Tending or being towards the weſt.

Theſe bills give us a view of the moſt eaſterly, ſoutherly, and *weſterly* parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

WE'STERN. *adj.* [from *weſt.*] Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haſte
His weary waggon to the *weſtern* vale. *Spenſer.*

The *weſtern* part is a continued rock. *Addiſon.*

WE'STWARD. *adv.* [peꞅꞇpeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Towards the weſt.

By water they found the ſea *weſtward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The grove of ſycamore,
That *weſtward* rooteth from the city ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

When *weſtward* like the ſun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*

The ſtorm flies,
From *weſtward,* when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe. *Addiſon.*

At home then ſtay,
Nor *weſtward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *weſtward.*] With tendency to the weſt.

If our loves faint, and *weſtwardly* decline;
To me thou falſely thine,
And I to thee mine actions ſhall diſguiſe. *Donne.*

WET. *adj.* [pœꞇ, Saxon; *waed,* Daniſh.]

1. Humid; having ſome moiſture adhering.

They are *wet* with the ſhow'rs of the mountains. *Job.*

The ſoals of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the ſtomach; as going *wet*-ſhod to thoſe that uſe it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Rainy; watery.

Wet weather ſeldom hurts the moſt unwiſe. *Dryden.*

WET. *n. ſ.* Water; humidity; moiſture; rainy weather.

Plants appearing weathered, ſtubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet.* *Bacon.*

Now the ſun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of the earth, and dry'd the *wet*
From drooping plant. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Tuberoſes will not endure the *wet;* therefore ſet your pots into the conſerve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*

Your maſter's riding-coat turn inſide out, to preſerve the outſide from *wet*. *Swift.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moiſten; to make to have moiſture adherent.

Better learn of him, that learned be,
And han been watered at the muſes well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell. *Spenſer.*

A drop of water running ſwiftly over ſtraw, *wetteth* not. *Bacon.*

Wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhow'rs. *Milton.*

2. To drench with drink.

Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whiſtles, and ſo ſing away all ſad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

WETHER. *n. ſ.* [ƿeðer, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram caſtrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meeteſt for death. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *weather* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Although there be naturally of horſes, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *weathers*, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

When Blouzelind expir'd, the *weather*'s bell
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*

It is much more difficult to find a fat *weather*, than if half that ſpecies were fairly knocked on the head. *Swift.*

WETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wet*.] The ſtate of being wet; moiſture; humidity.

The *wetneſs* of theſe bottoms often ſpoils them for corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by Spenſer, for a rhime, and imitated by Dryden.] To grow; to increaſe.

She firſt taught me a woman to obey;
But when her ſon to man's eſtate did *wex*,
She it ſurrender'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

She trod a *wexing* moon, that ſoon wou'd wane,
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*

Counting ſev'n from noon,
'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden.*

WEZAND. *n. ſ.* [See WESAND.] The windpipe.

Air is inguſtible, and by the rough artery, or *wezand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WHALE. *n. ſ.* [hƿale, Saxon.] The largeſt of fiſh; the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe.

God created the great *whales*. *Geneſis.*

Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, ſhe did leeſe
None of the *whale*'s length, for it reach'd her knees, *Bp. Corbet.*

The greateſt *whale* that ſwims the ſea
Does inſtantly my pow'r obey. *Swift.*

WHAME. *n. ſ.*

The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer; not by ſtinging, but by their bombylious noiſe, or tickling them in ſticking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHA'LY. *adj.* [See WEAL.] Marked in ſtreaks.

A bearded goat, whoſe rugged hair,
And *whaly* eyes, the ſign of jealouſy,
Was like the perſon's ſelf, whom he did bear? *Fairy Q.*

WHARF. *n. ſ.* [*warf*, Swediſh; *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels.

Duller ſhould'ſt thou be, than the fat weed,
That roots itſelf with eaſe on Lethe's *wharf*,
Would'ſt thou not ſtir in this. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

There were not in London uſed ſo man *wharfs*, or keys, for the landing of merchants goods. *Child on Trade.*

WHA'RFAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hƿæt, Saxon; *wat*, Dutch.]

1. That which.

What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to ſpeak,
I am content to hear. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

In theſe caſes we examine the why, the *what*, and the how of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

He's with a ſuperſtitious fear not aw'd,
For *what* befals at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryden.*

A ſatire on one of the common ſtamp never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a perſon whoſe merit places him upon an eminence. *Addiſon.*

Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the queſtion, and not *what* words he expreſſes. *Locke.*

If any thing be ſtated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*

Whatever commodities lie under the greateſt diſcouragements from England, thoſe are *what* they are moſt induſtrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part.

If we rightly eſtimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we ſhall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.

I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Which of ſeveral.

Whether it were the ſhortneſs of his foreſight, the ſtrength of his will, or the dazzling of his ſuſpicions, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without ſome main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wiſely obſerved; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or laſting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bac.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you ſhall induce colours by producing thoſe natures. *Bacon.*

Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be purſued in ſuch a conſtitution. *Arbuthnot.*

5 An interjection by way of ſurpriſe or queſtion.

What! canſt thou not forbear me half an hour,
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf? *Shakeſp.*

What if I advance an invention of my own to ſupply the defect of our new writers. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

6. WHAT *though*. *What* imports it *though?* notwithſtanding. An elliptical mode of ſpeech.

What though a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meaneſt among the people under the law had been as able as the prieſts themſelves were to offer ſacrifice, did this make ſacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*

What though none live my innocence to tell,
I know it; truth may own a generous pride,
I clear myſelf, and care for none beſide. *Dryden.*

7. WHAT *Time, What Day*. At the time when; on the day when.

What day the genial angel to our ſire
Brought her, more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*

Then balmy ſleep had charm'd my eyes to reſt,
What time the morn myſterious viſions brings,
While purer ſlumbers ſpread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me ſole the daughter of the deep addreſs'd;
What time with hunger pin'd, my abſent mates
Roam'd the wide iſle in ſearch of rural cates. *Pope.*

8. [Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

What art thou,
That here in deſart haſt thy habitance? *Fairy Queen.*

What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
Or without ſpices lets thy body burn? *Dryden*

Whate'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard ſpeak'ſt
More than is requiſite; and *what* of this?
Why is it mention'd now? *Dryden.*

What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties ever examined the tenets he is ſo ſtiff in? *Locke.*

When any new thing comes in their way, children aſk the common queſtion of a ſtranger, *What* is it? *Locke*

9. To how great a degree, uſed either interrogatively or demonſtratively.

Am I ſo much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate? *Dryden.*

10. It is uſed adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country waſted, *what* by himſelf, and *what* by the ſoldiers, findeth ſuccour in no place. *Spenſer.*

Thus, *what* the war, *what* with the ſweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am cuſtom ſhrunk. *Shakeſpeare.*

The year before, he had ſo uſed the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Chriſtians above thirty ſmall caſtles. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When they come to caſt up the profit and loſs, *what* betwixt force, intereſt, or good manners, the adventurer eſcapes well, if he can but get off. *L'Eſtrange.*

What with carrying apples, grapes, and fuel, he finds himſelf in a hurry. *L'Eſtrange.*

What with the benefit of their ſituation, the art and parſimony of their people, they have grown ſo conſiderable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Temple.*

They live a popular life, and then *what* for buſineſs, pleaſures, company, there's ſcarce room for a morning's reflection. *Norris.*

If theſe halfpence ſhould gain admittance, in no long ſpace of time, *what* by the clandeſtine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits, and thoſe of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*

11. WHAT *Ho*. An interjection of calling.

What ho, thou genius of the clime, *what ho*,
Ly'ſt thou aſleep beneath theſe hills of ſnow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*

WHA'TEVER. }
WHA'TSO. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *ſoever*. *Whatſo* is not now in uſe.]
WHA'TSOEVER. }

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, ſpecifically, or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Caſtles, and *whatſoever*, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If thence he 'ſcape into *whatever* world. *Milton.*

In *whatſoever* ſhape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*

Wiſely reſtoring *whatſoever* grace
It loſt by change of times, or tongues, or place. *Denham.*

Holy Writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other hiſtory *whatſoever*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

No contrivance, no prudence *whatſoever*, can deviate from his ſcheme, without leaving us worſe than it found us. *Atterbury.*

Thus *whatever* ſucceſſive duration ſhall be bounded at one end, and be all paſt and preſent, muſt come infinitely ſhort of infinity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*

2. Any thing, be it what it will.

Whatſoever our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*

Whatever thing
The ſcythe of Time mows down, devour. *Milton.*

3. The ſame, be it this or that.

Be *whate'er* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

From hence he views, with his black lidded eye,
Whatſo the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenſer.*

Whate'er the ocean pales, or ſky inclips,
Is thine. *Milton.*

At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHEAL, *n. ſ.* [See WEAL.] A puſtule; a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter.

The humour cannot tranſpire, whereupon it corrupts and raiſes little *wheals* or bliſters. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WHEAT. *n. ſ.* [hƿæte, Saxon; *weyde*, Dutch; *triticum*, Lat.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

It hath an apetalous flower, diſpoſed into ſpikes; each of them conſiſts of many ſtamina, which are included in a ſquamoſe flower-cup, having awns: the pointal riſes in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong ſeed, convex on one ſide, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and incloſed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: theſe are produced ſingly, and collected in a cloſe ſpike, being affixed to an indented axis. The ſpecies are: 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in ſome places called Kentiſh *wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in ſome places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long-grained *wheat*. 12. Six-rowed *wheat*. 13. White-eared *wheat*, with long awns. Of all theſe ſorts cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preſerved, as it has a larger ear, and a fuller grain, than any other; but the ſeeds of all ſhould be annually changed; for if they are ſown on the ſame farm, they will not ſucceed ſo well as when the ſeed is brought from a diſtant country. *Millar.*

He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harveſt. *Gen.* xxx.

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aſpect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rye. *Peach.*

Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly aceſcent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The damſels laughing fly: the giddy clown
Again upon a *wheat*-ſheaf drops a down. *Gay.*

WHEA'TEN. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.

Of *wheaten* flour ſhalt thou make them. *Exod.* xxix.

Here Summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addiſ.*

The aſſize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuthnot.*

His taſk it was the *wheaten* loaves to lay,
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*

There is a project on foot for tranſporting our beſt *wheaten* ſtraw to Dunſtable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly ſo many tun of the ſtraw hats. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEAR. *n. ſ.* A ſmall bird very delicate.

What cook would loſe her time in picking larks, *wheat-ears*, and other ſmall birds? *Swift.*

WHEA'TPLUM. *n. ſ.* A ſort of plum. *Ainſworth.*

To WHEE'DLE. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though uſed by good writers, and Locke ſeems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by ſoft words; to flatter; to perſuade by kind words.

His buſ'neſs was to pump and *wheedle*,
And men with their own keys unriddle,
To make them to themſelves give anſwers,
For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras.*

A fox ſtood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſire,
From Mars his forge ſent to Minerva's ſchools,
To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*

He that firſt brought the word ſham, or *wheedle*, in uſe, put together, as he thought fit, ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimp'ring ſhe,
Shall make him amble on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

The world has never been prepared for theſe trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuſes. *Pope.*

Johnny *wheedl'd*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

WHEEL. *n. ſ.* [hƿeol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch; *hioel*, Iſlandick.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.

Carnality within raiſes all the combuſtions without: this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Decay of Piety.*

The gaſping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*

Fortune ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo weighty, that it ſtops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*

Some watches are made with four *wheels*, others with five. *Locke.*

A *wheel*-plough is one of the beſt and eaſieſt draughts. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A circular body.

Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.

The ſtar that roſe at ev'ning bright,
Towards heav'n's deſcent had ſtopt his weſtering *wheel*. *Milton.*

Through the proud ſtreet ſhe moves the publick gaze,
The turning *wheel* before the palace ſtays. *Pope.*

4. An inſtrument on which criminals are tortured.

Let them pull all about mine ears, preſent me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horſes heels. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleaſures ſhare. *Waller.*

His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel*. *Addiſon.*

5. The inſtrument of ſpinning.

Verſe ſweetens care, however rude the ſound,
All at her work the village maiden ſings;
Nor, as ſhe turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the ſad viciſſitudes of things. *Giffard.*

6. Rotation; revolution.

Look not too long upon theſe turning *wheels* of viciſſitude, leſt we become giddy. *Bacon.*

According to the common viciſſitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the inſolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themſelves. *South.*

7. A compaſs about; a tract approaching to circularity.

He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.

2. To turn on an axis.

The moon carried about the earth always ſhews the ſame face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.

4. To turn; to have viciſſitudes.

5. To fetch a compaſs.

Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

You my myrmidons,
Mark what I ſay, attend me where I *wheel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in ſo ſtrait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horſe. *Knolles.*

He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled ſtrokes;
Wheels as he *wheels*. *Dryden.*

Half theſe draw off, and coaſt the ſouth
With ſtricteſt watch: theſe other *wheel* the north:
Our circuit meets full weſt: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the ſhield, half to the ſpear. *Milton.*

Now ſmoothly ſteers through air his rapid flight,
Then *wheeling* down the ſteep of heav'n he flies,
And draws a radiant circle o'er the ſkies. *Pope.*

6. To roll forward.

The courſe of juſtice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thunder
Muſt *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.

Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great firſt Mover's hand
Firſt *wheels* their courſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

WHEE'LBARROW. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave ſome air. *Bacon.*

Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound. *King.*

WHEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.

After local names, the moſt have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brazier, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel-carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheelwrights*. *Mortimer.*

WHEE'LY. *adj.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; ſuitable to rotation.

Hinds exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *Phillips.*

To WHEEZE. *v. a.* [hƿeoſon, Saxon.] To breathe with noiſe.

The conſtriction of the trachæa ſtreightens the paſſage of the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the aſthma. *Floyer.*

It is eaſy to run into ridicule the beſt deſcriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at his own dull jeſt. *Dryden.*

The fawning dog runs mad; the *wheezing* ſwine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Prepare balſamick cups, to *wheezing* lungs
Medicinal, and ſhort-breath'd. *Phillips.*

Wheezing aſthma loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

WHELK. *n. ſ.* [See *To* WELK.]

1. An inequality; a protuberance.

His face is all bubuckles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

2. A puſtule. [See WEAL.]

To WHELM. *v. a* [aphilfan, Saxon; *wilma*, Iſlandick.]

1. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off; to bury.

Grievous miſchiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain. *Spenſ.*

This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shakeſpeare.*

So the ſad offence deſerves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lie,
Whelm'd under ſeas. *Addiſon.*

Diſcharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets ſay the giants and men of the earth are *whelmed*. *Pope.*

Deplore
The *whelming* billow and the faithleſs oar. *Gay.*

2. To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it.

On thoſe curſed engines triple row,
They ſaw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*

Whelm ſome things over them, and keep them there. *Mortimer.*

Whelp. *n. ſ.* [*welp*, Dutch; *huolpar*, Iſlandick; *hwalp*, Swediſh.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.

They call'd us, for our fierceneſs, Engliſh dogs;
Now, like their *whelps*, we crying run away. *Shakeſp.*

Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to ſee as generally believed; but as we have elſewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*

2. The young of any beaſt of prey.

The lion's *whelp* ſhall be to himſelf unknown. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe unlickt bear *whelps*. *Donne.*

3. A ſon. In contempt.

The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did fleſh his puny ſword in Frenchmens blood. *Shakeſp.*

4. A young man. In contempt.

Slave, I will ſtrike your ſoul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with ſuch a face:
You *whelp*. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

That aukward *whelp*, with his money-bags, would have made his entrance. *Addiſon's Guardian*

To **Whelp.** *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beaſts, generally beaſts of prey.

A lioneſs hath *whelped* in the ſtreets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

In a bitch ready to *whelp* we found four puppies. *Boyle.*

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, ſea-monſters *whelp'd*
And ſtabled. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When. *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; hpænne, Saxon; *wanneer*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.

Divers curious men judged that one Theodoſius ſhould ſucceed, *when* indeed Theodoſius did. *Camden.*

One who died ſeveral ages ago, raiſes a ſecret fondneſs and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his ſtory. *Addiſon.*

2. At what time?

When was it ſhe laſt walk'd?—
—Since his majeſty went into the field. *Shak. Macbeth.*

If there's a Pow'r above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud,
Through all her works; he muſt delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in muſt be happy.
But *when?* or where? *Addiſon.*

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his conſent;
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

4. At which time.

By this the bloody troops were at the door,
When as a ſudden and a ſtrange diſmay,
Enforc'd them ſtrain who ſhould go in before. *Daniel.*

5. After the time that.

When I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

6. At what time.

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they liſt. *Daniel.*

7. At what particular time.

His ſeed, *when* is not ſet, ſhall bruiſe my head. *Milton.*

8. **When** *as.* At the time when; what time.

This *when as* Guyon ſaw, he 'gan enquire
What meant that preace about that lady's throne. *Fairy Queen.*

When as ſacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flow'rs that breath'd
Their morning incenſe, came the human pair. *Milton.*

Whence. *adv.* [Formed from *where* by the ſame analogy with *hence* from *here*.]

1. From what place.

2. From what perſon.

Whence, feeble nature! ſhall we ſummon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*

3. From which premiſes.

Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

4. From which place or perſon.

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good deſcends. *Milton.*

5. For which cauſe.

Recent urine, diſtilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline ſalts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign ſalts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. From what ſource.

I have ſhewn *whence* the underſtanding may get all the ideas it has. *Locke.*

7. *From* **Whence.** A vitious mode of ſpeech.

From whence he views, with his black-lidded eye,
Whatſo the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenſer.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His manſion, and his titles, in a place
From whence himſelf does fly. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

8. *Of* **Whence.** Another barbariſm.

He aſk'd his guide,
What and *of whence* was he who preſs the hero's ſide? *Dryden's Æn.*

Whe'ncesoever. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever*.] From what place ſoever.

Any idea, *whenceſoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has. *Locke.*

Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel eſſence bring,
I own thy influence; for I feel thy ſting. *Prior.*

Whe'never. } *adv.* [*when* and *ever*, or *ſoever*.] At
Whe'nsoever. } whatſoever time.

O welcome hour *whenever!* Why delays
His hand to execute? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Men grow firſt acquainted with many of theſe ſelf-evident truths, upon their being propoſed; not becauſe innate, but becauſe the conſideration of the nature of the things, contained in thoſe words, would not ſuffer him to think otherwiſe, how or *whenſoever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*

Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into the heart, will appear in juſtice, friendſhip, and charity. *Rogers.*

Where. *adv.* [phœp, Saxon; *waer*, Dutch.]

1. At which place or places.

She viſited that place, *where* firſt ſhe was ſo happy as to ſee the cauſe of her unhap. *Sidney.*

God doth in publick prayer reſpect the ſolemnity of places, *where* his name ſhould be called on amongſt his people. *Hooker.*

In every land we have a larger ſpace,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden.*

In Lydia born,
Where plenteous harveſts the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*

2. At what place.

Ah! *where* was Eloiſe? *Pope.*

3. At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cheriſh'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full reſolv'd to take a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. *Any* **Where.** At any place.

Thoſe ſubterraneous waters were univerſal, as a diſſolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. **Where**, like *here*, has in compoſition a kind of pronominal ſignification: as, *whereof*, of which.

6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in uſe.

He ſhall find no *where* ſafe to hide himſelf. *Spenſer*

Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind:
Thou loſeſt here, a better *where* to find. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whe'reabout. *adv.* [*where* and *about*.]

1. Near what place.

2. Near which place.

Thou firm ſet earth,
Hear not my ſteps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very ſtones prate of my *whereabout*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Concerning which.

The greatneſs of all actions is meaſured by the worthineſs of the ſubject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are converſant: we muſt of neceſſity, in both reſpects, acknowledge that this preſent world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*

Wherea's. *adv.* [*where* and *as*.]

1. When on the contrary.

Are not thoſe found to be the greateſt zealots who are moſt notoriouſly ignorant? *whereas* true zeal ſhould always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas* animals live upon very different ſorts of ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

2. At which place. Obſolete.

They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghoſts in torments fry. *Fairy Q.*

Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shakeſp.*

5. The thing being ſo that. Always referred to ſomething different.

Whereas we read ſo many of them ſo much commended, ſome for their mild and merciful diſpoſition, ſome for their virtuous ſeverity, ſome for integrity of life; all theſe were the fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God. *Hooker.*

Whereas all bodies ſeem to work by the communication of their natures, and impreſſions of their motions; the diffuſion of ſpecies viſible ſeemeth to participate more of the former, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Whereas wars are generally cauſes of poverty, the ſpecial nature of this war with Spain, if made by ſea, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon.*

Whereas ſeeing requires light, a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Whereas at firſt we had only three of theſe principles, their number is already ſwoln to five. *Baker on Learning.*

One imagines that the terreſtrial matter, which is ſhowered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fancies that the earth will ere long all be waſhed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land: *whereas*, by this diſtribution of matter, continual proviſion is every where made for the ſupply of bodies. *Woodward.*

Whereа't. *adv.* [*where* and *at*.] At which.

This he thought would be the fitteſt reſting-place, till we might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no leſs angry, and aſhamed, than deſirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidney.*

This is in man's converſation unto God, the firſt ſtage *whereat* his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*

Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively ſhadow'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whereby'. *adv.* [*where* and *by*.] By which.

But even that, you muſt confeſs, you have received of her, and ſo are rather gratefully to thank her, than to preſs any further, till you bring ſomething of your own, *whereby* to claim it. *Sidney.*

Prevent thoſe evils *wherby* the hearts of men are loſt. *Hooker.*

You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shakeſp.*

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he was a king, he may refreſh himſelf by conſidering all that is left him, *whereby* he is a man. *Taylor.*

This is the moſt rational and moſt profitable way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may beſt hope to give account to God of our youth ſpent herein. *Milton.*

This delight they take in doing of miſchief, *whereby* I mean the pleaſure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced diſpoſition. *Locke.*

Where'ver. *adv.* [*where* and *ever*.[At whatſoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they might him find. *Fairy Q.*

Him ſerve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleaſes beſt,
Wherever plac'd, let him diſpoſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Not only to the ſons of Abraham's loins
Salvation ſhall be preach'd; but to the ſons
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world. *Milt.*

Where-e'er thy navy ſpreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all ſhe brings. *Waller.*

The climate, about thirty degrees, may paſs for the Heſperides of our age, whatever or *where-ever* the other was. *Temple.*

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *Atterbury.*

Wherever he hath receded from the Moſaick account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodward.*

Wherever Shakeſpeare has invented, he is greatly below the noveliſt; ſince the incidents he has added are neither neceſſary nor probable. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

Whe'refore. *adv.* [*where* and *for*.]

1. For which reaſon.

The ox and the aſs deſire their food, neither purpoſe they unto themſelves any end *wherefore*. *Hooker.*

There is no cauſe *wherefore* we ſhould think God more deſirous to manifeſt his favour by temporal bleſſings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Can ye alledge any juſt cauſe *wherefore* abſolutely ye ſhould not condeſcend, in this controverſy, to have your judgment over-ruled by ſome ſuch definitive ſentence? *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?
——Ay, ſir, and *wherefore*: for, they ſay, every why hath a *wherefore*. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

2. For what reaſon?

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they ſaw ſome wond'rous monument? *Shakeſpeare.*

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Wherei'n. *adv.* [*where* and *in*.] In which.

Whenever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakeſp.*

Try waters by weight, wherein you may find ſome difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*

Heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee ſet,
Wherein to read his wond'rous works. *Milton.*

Too ſoon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compaſt, *wherein* we
Muſt bide the ſtroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milt.*

This the happy morn
Wherein the Son of heav'n's eternal King
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milton.*

Had they been treated with more kindneſs, and their queſtions anſwered, they would have taken more pleaſure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be ſtill newneſs. *Locke.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

Wherei'nto. *adv.* [*where* and *into*.] Into which.

Where's the palace, *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Another diſeaſe is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

My ſubject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereinto* this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

Their treaty was finiſhed, *wherein* I did them ſeveral good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a viſit. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Whe'reness. *n. ſ.* [from *where*.] Ubiety.

A point hath no dimenſions, but only a *whereneſs*, and is next to nothing. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Whereo'f. *adv.* [*where* and *of*.] Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever ſithence the firſt beginning, reaped ſingular commodity. *Hooker.*

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did conſiſt. *Davies on Ireland.*

'Tis not very probable that ſhould ſucceed in ſuch a project, *whereof* I have not had the leaſt hint from any of my predeceſſors, the poets. *Dryden.*

Whereo'n. *adv.* [*where* and *on*.] On which.

As for thoſe things *whereon*, or elſe wherewith, ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are by ſuch abuſe. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shakeſpeare.*

So looks the ſtrand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witneſs'd uſurpation. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He lik'd the ground *whereon* ſhe trod. *Milton.*

Whe'reso. } *adv.* [*where* and *ſoever*.] In what place
Wheresoe'ver. } ſoever.

That ſhort revenge the man may overtake,
Whereſo he be, and ſoon upon him light. *Fairy Queen.*

Poor naked wretches, *whereſoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He oft
Frequented their aſſemblies, *whereſo* met. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Can miſery no place of ſafety know?
The noiſe purſues me *whereſoe'er* I go. *Dryden.*

Whereto'. } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or *unto*.] To which.
Whereunto'. }

She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *whereto* ſhe is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the firſt place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatſoever any man can neceſſarily conclude by force of reaſon: after theſe, the voice of the church ſucceedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accuſtom'd feaſt,
Whereto I have invited many a gueſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whereto th' Almighty anſwer'd, not diſpleas'd. *Milton.*

Whereupo'n. *n. ſ.* [*where* and *upon*.] Upon which.

The townſmen mutinied, and ſent to Eſſex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had riſen a general war betwixt them, if the Earl of Deſmond had not been ſent into England. *Davies on Ireland.*

Wherewi'th. } *adv.* [*where* and *with*, or *withal*.]
Wherewitha'l. } With which.

As for theſe things *wherewith* ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliſs is all in pleaſure and delight,
Wherewith ſhe makes her lovers drunken. *Fairy Queen.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke aſcends my throne. *Shakeſp.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was diſtreſſed in England, this army was not of ſufficient ſtrength to make an entire conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

The builders of Babel, ſtill with vain deſign,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The frequency, warmth, and affection, *wherewith* they are propoſed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

But it is impoſſible for a man, who openly declares againſt religion, to give any reaſonable ſecurity that he will not be falſe and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was truſted. *Swift.*

To **Whe'rret.** *v. a.* [Corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *ferret*.]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to teaze. A low colloquial word.

2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainſworth.*

Whe'rry. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A light boat uſed on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury ſomewhat it doth ſlake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float,
As ſafe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Let the veſſel ſplit on ſhelves,
With the freight enrich themſelves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madneſs makes me merry. *Swift.*

To **Whet.** *v. a.* [hpettan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dutch.]

1. To ſharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'ſt* a knife to kill thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou hid'ſt a thouſand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou haſt *whetted* on thy ſtony heart,
To ſtab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakeſpeare.*

This viſitation
Is but to *whet* thy almoſt blunted purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unſophiſticated vitriol, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman ſlave *whetting* his knife, and liſtening. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Eloquence, ſmooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift.*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious.

Peace, good queen;
O *whet* not on theſe too too furious peers;
For bleſſed are the peace-makers. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Since Caſſius firſt did *whet* me againſt Cæſar
I have not ſlept. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

I will *whet* on the king. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

He favoured the Chriſtian merchants; and the more to *whet* him forwards, the baſſa had cunningly inſinuated into his acquaintance one Mulearabe. *Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterneſs beget
Careleſs deſpair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to ſcorn. *Donne.*

The cauſe why onions, ſalt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of thoſe nerves; for motion *whetteth.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A diſpoſition in the king began to be diſcovered, which, nouriſhed and *whetted* on by bad counſellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the cruſhing treaſure out of his ſubjects purſes, by penal laws. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

'Tis a ſad contemplation, that we ſhould ſacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryden.*

Himſelf invented firſt the ſhining ſhare,
And *whetted* human induſtry by care;
Nor ſuffer'd ſloth to ruſt his active reign. *Dryden's Georg.*

WHET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſharpening.

2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he'll eat. *Dryden.*

He aſſiſted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention ſips, drams, and *whets.* *Spectator.*

WHE'THER. *adv.* [hƿæðeꞃ, Saxon.] A particle expreſſing one part of a disjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other.

As they, ſo we have likewiſe a publick form, how to ſerve God both morning and evening, *whether* ſermons may be had or no. *Hooker.*

Reſolve *whether* you will or no. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Perkins's three counſellors regiſtered themſelves ſanctuary men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we engulph ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayward.*

Then did'ſt thou found that order, *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cauſe. *Denham.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on ſuch an occaſion, to conſult with the oracle *whether* he ſhould do it or no, it being neceſſary to be done. *Decay of Piety.*

Whether by health or ſickneſs, life or death, mercy is ſtill contriving and carrying on the ſpiritual good of all who love God. *South's Sermons.*

This aſſiſtance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will or no. *Tillotſon.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money muſt go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richeſt of theſe diſcoveries fall not into the pope's hands, or for ſome other reaſon, the Prince of Farneſe will keep this ſeat from being turned up, till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addiſon on Italy.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them ſhould be the lord of lords. *Hubberd.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matt.*

Whether is more beneficial, that we ſhould have the ſame yearly quantity of heat diſtributed equally, or a greater ſhare in Summer, and in Winter a leſs? *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from ſingle pairs, even to make the ſecond of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*whet* and *ſtone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or meaſure of their own woe: they uſe their affection as a *whetſtone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her reſolution chaſte,
Whoſe ſobereſt looks were *whetſtones* to deſire? *Fairfax.*

Whom the *whetſtone* ſharps to eat,
And cry, Millſtones are good meat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Diligence is to the underſtanding as the *whetſtone* to the razor; but the will is the hand, that muſt apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetſtone* is not an inſtrument to carve with; but it ſharpens thoſe that do. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

WHE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *whet.*] One that whets or ſharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the ſpirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY. *n. ſ.* [hƿœᵹ, Saxon; *wey,* Dutch.]

1. The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *whey.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of ſerum or *whey* in the glandules of the breaſt. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. It is uſed of any thing white and thin.

Thoſe linen cheeks of thine
Are counſellors to fear. What, ſoldiers *whey* face! *Shak.*

WHE'YEY. } *adj.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of whey; reſembling whey.
WHE'YISH. }

Thoſe medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in ſending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyiſh* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *Phillips.*

WHICH. *pron.* [hƿilc, Saxon; *welk,* Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative; relating to things.

The apoſtles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, ſometimes the handſel or earneſt of that *which* is to come. *Hooker, b.* v.

Do they not blaſpheme that worthy name, by the *which* ye are called? *James,* ii. 7.

In deſtructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reſerved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add alſo their want of opportunity to apply to ſuch a ſerious conſideration as may let them into the true goodneſs and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* ſeldom diſplay themſelves to the firſt view. *South's Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their ſide is ſet,
And ſnatches from their mouths th' untaſted meat,
Which, if they touch, her hiſſing ſnakes ſhe rears. *Dryden.*

After the ſeveral earths, conſider the parts of the ſurface of this globe *which* is barren, as ſand and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It formerly was uſed for *who,* and related likewiſe to perſons: as in the firſt words of the Lord's Prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wiſdom to whomſoever it pleaſeth him, did, for the good of his church, ſtay thoſe eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, Sir, of a battle?
—Every one hears that,
Which can diſtinguiſh ſound. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a ſilly woman,
The ſoldiers ſhould have toſs'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The genitive of *which,* as well as of *who,* is *whoſe*; but *whoſe,* as derived from *which,* is ſcarcely uſed but in poetry.

Of man's firſt diſobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte. *Milton.*

4. It is ſometimes a demonſtrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?
—Almoſt at odds with morning, *which* is *which.* *Shakeſpeare.*

5. It is ſometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man?

Two fair twins,
The puzzled ſtrangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickell.*

WHICHSOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *ſoever.*] Whether one or the other.

Whichſoever of theſe he takes, and how often ſoever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of ſuch addition than at firſt ſetting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *n. ſ.* [*chwyth,* Welſh.] A blaſt; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell ſword
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Who,
If ſome unſav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invents a quarrel ſtraight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he conſtantly ſmokes,
And ſeaſons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatſwain's whiſtle: upon the firſt *whiff* the tradeſmen came jumping in. *Arbuthnot.*

To WHI'FFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the ſenſe of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Eſtrange.*

A perſon of a *whiffling* and unſteady turn of mind cannot keep cloſe to a point of controverſy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

Was our reaſon given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle ſtraw, a feather,
The ſport of ev'ry *whiffling* blaſt that blows? *Rowe.*

WHI'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiffle.*]

1. One that blows ſtrongly.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd ſea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

2. One of no conſequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their ſervice a great number of ſupernumerary and inſignificant fellows, which they uſe like *whifflers,* and commonly call ſhoeing-horns. *Spect.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-houſe, ſhall talk of the conſtitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n. ſ.* [hƿœᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Whey.

2. The name of a faction.

The ſouthweſt counties of Scotland have ſeldom corn enough to ſerve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, thoſe in the weſt come in the Summer to buy at Leith the ſtores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, uſed in driving their horſes, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and ſhorter the *whiggs.* Now in that year before the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the miniſters animated their people to riſe and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their pariſhes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about ſix thouſand. This was called the whiggamor's inroad; and ever after that, all that oppoſed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of diſunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and ſtate, ſhould avoid the extremes of *whig* for the ſake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs.

She'll prove herſelf a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggiſh* cauſe,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *n. ſ.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig.

I could quote paſſages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggiſm* and atheiſm. *Swift.*

WHILE. *n. ſ.* [*weil,* German; hƿile, Saxon.] Time; ſpace of time.

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain ſome *while* in this company, to eaſe your own travel and our ſolitarineſs. *Sidney.*

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a moſt faſt ſleep. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then w' accus'd the conſul. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I hope all ingenuous perſons will advertiſe me fairly, if they think it worth their *while,* of what they diſlike in it. *Digby.*

Pauſing a *while,* thus to herſelf ſhe mus'd. *Milton.*

How could'ſt thou look for other, but that God ſhould condemn thee for the doing of thoſe things for which thine own conſcience did condemn thee, all the *while* thou waſt doing of them? *Tillotſon.*

That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men to, is no other but what God himſelf doth particularly recommend. *Tillotſon.*

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

What fate has diſpoſed of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

WHILE. }
WHILES. } *adv.* [hƿile, Saxon. *Whiles* is now out of uſe.]
WHILST. }

1. During the time that.

Whiles I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

What we have, we prize not to the worth,
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lackt and loſt,
Why, then we rack the value. *Shakeſpeare.*

Repeated, *while* the ſedentary earth
Attains her end. *Milton.*

2. As long as.

Uſe your memory, and you will ſenſibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to over-load it. *Watts's Logick.*

3. At the ſame time that.

Whiles by the experiment of this miniſtration they glorify God, for your profeſſed ſubjection unto the Goſpel. *2 Cor.*

Can he imagine that God ſends forth an irreſiſtible ſtrength againſt ſome ſins, *whilſt* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace? *Decay of Piety.*

To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.

Men guilty this way never have obſerved that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the moſt aukwardly paſſed away of any. *Spectator.*

WHI'LERE. *adv.* [*while* and *ere,* or *before.*] A little while ago.

That curſed wight, from whom I 'ſcap'd *whilere,*
A man of hell, that calls himſelf deſpair. *Fairy Queen.*

Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Here lies Hobbinol, our ſhepherd *whilere.* *Raleigh.*

He who, with all heav'n's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us eaſe. *Milton.*

WHI'LOM. *adv.* [hƿilom, Sax. that is, *once on a time.*] Formerly; once; of old.

Where now the ſtudious lawyers have their bowers,
There *whilom* wont the Templar knights abide,
'Till they decay'd through pride. *Spenſer.*

In northern clime a val'rous knight
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;
For ſo Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did ſlay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*

WHIM *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by Skinner from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of deſire.

All the ſuperfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female gameſter's pate. *Swift.*

To WHI'MPER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren,* Germ.] To cry without any loud noiſe.

The father by his authority ſhould always ſtop this ſort of crying, and ſilence their *whimpering.* *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* ſhe,
Shall make him amble on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

In peals of thunder now ſhe roars, and now
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*

WHI'MPLED. *adj.* [I ſuppoſe from *whimper.*] This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying.

This *whimpled,* whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This ſignior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,
Th' anointed ſovereign of ſighs and groans. *Shakeſp.*

WHI'MSEY. *n. ſ.* [Only another form of the word *whim.*] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimſey* may be palliated. *L'Eſtrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant ſhapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimſies* of poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, if ſo be they are conſiſtent with life and propagation, would be now actually in being, if our athieſts notion were true. *Ray on the Creation.*

So now, as health or temper changes,
In larger compaſs Alma ranges;
This day below, the next above,
As light or ſolid *whimſeys* move. *Prior.*

What I ſpeak, my fair Cloe, and what I write, ſhows
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;
I court others in verſe, but I love thee in proſe;
And they have my *whimſies,* but thou haſt my heart. *Prior.*

Oranges in *whimſey*-boards went round. *King.*

Leſs ſhould I daub it o'er with tranſitory praiſe,
And water-colours of theſe days;
Theſe days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loſs for figures to expreſs
Men's folly, *whimſies,* and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

WHI'MSICAL. *adj.* [from *whimſey.*] Freakiſh; capricious; oddly fanciful.

Another circumſtance in which I am very particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimſical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not ſuffer any one to deſtroy their neſts. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WHIN. *n. ſ.* [*chwyn,* Welſh; *geniſta ſpinoſa,* Lat.] A weed; furze.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tuſſer.*

Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-buſh, and thiſtle. *Bacon.*

To WHINE. *v. n.* [ƿanian, Saxon; *weenen,* Dutch; *cwyno,* Welſh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noiſe; to moan meanly and effeminately.

They came to the wood, where the hounds were in couples ſtaying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*

At his nurſe's tears
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Whip him,
'Till, like a boy, you ſee him cringe his face,
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

All the common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their ſpeech, as if they did ſtill ſmart or ſuffer ſome oppreſſion. *Davies on Ireland.*

Then, if we *whine,* look pale,
And tell our tale,
Men are in pain
For us again;
So, neither ſpeaking, doth become
The lover's ſtate, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*

He made a viler noiſe than ſwine
In windy weather, when they *whine.* *Hudibras.*

Some, under ſheeps cloathing, had the properties of wolves; that is, they could *whine* and howl as well as bite and devour. *South's Sermons.*

I was not born ſo baſe to flatter crowds,
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryden.*

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the proper method. *Locke.*

Life was given for noble purpoſes; and therefore it muſt not be ſacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Collier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-drapers would in four and twenty hours raiſe their cloths and ſilks to above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long, then *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready to ſtarve. *Swift.*

WHINE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noiſe; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines,* ſet off with ſome odd devotional poſtures and grimaces. *South.*

Thy hateful *whine* of woe
Breaks in upon my ſorrows, and diſtracts
My jarring ſenſes with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe.*

To WHI'NNY. *v. n.* [*hinnio,* Lat. from the ſound.] To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.

WHI'NYARD. *n. ſ.* [ƿinnan and aꞃe, to gain honour, Sax. *Skinner.* I know not whether this word was ever uſed ſeriouſly, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt from *whin,* a tool to cut *whins.*] A ſword, in contempt.

He ſnatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his ſteed. *Hudibras.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* [hƿeopan, Saxon; *wippen,* Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible.

He took
The harneſs'd ſteeds, that ſtill with horror ſhook,
And plies them with the laſh, and *whips* 'em on;
And, as he *whips,* upbraids 'em with his ſon. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſew ſlightly.
In half *whipt* muſlins needles uſeleſs lie. *Gay.*

3. To drive with laſhes.
This unbeard ſaucineſs, and boyiſh troops,
The king doth ſmile at; and is well prepar'd
To *whip* this dwarfiſh war, theſe pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Let's *whip* theſe ſtragglers o'er the ſeas again;
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Since I pluckt geeſe, play'd truant, and *whipt* top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakeſpeare.*

If ordered every day to *whip* his top, ſo long as to make him weary, he will wiſh for his book, if you promiſe it him as a reward of having *whipt* his top luſtily quite out. *Locke.*

4. To correct with laſhes.
I'll leave you to the hearing of the cauſe,
Hoping you'll find good cauſe to *whip* them all. *Shakeſp.*

Reaſon with the fellow,
Before you puniſh him, where he heard this,
Leſt you ſhould chance to *whip* your information. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hourly we ſee ſome raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes ſing,
Who for falſe quantities was *whipt* at ſchool
But t'other day, and breaking grammar-rule. *Dryden.*

How did he return this haughty brave,
Who *whipt* the winds, and made the ſea his ſlave? *Dryd.*

This requires more than ſetting children a taſk, and *whipping* them without any more ado, if it be not done to our fancy. *Locke.*

Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the ſcorn
Of ſordid rabbles and inſulting crowds!
Give me but life. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

Heirs to titles and large eſtates have a weakneſs in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and indignity of *whipping*. *Swift.*

5. To laſh with ſarcaſm.
They would *whip* me with their fine wits, 'till I was as creſt-fallen as a dried pear. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

6. To inwrap.
Its ſtring hath both ends neatly lapt over with another about three inches in length, and ſo is firmly *whipt* about with ſmall gut, that it may the eaſier move in the edge of the rowler. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To **WHIP.** *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly.
In his lawleſs fit,
Behind the arras hearing ſomething ſtir,
He *whips* his rapier out, and cries, A rat!
And in this brainiſh apprehenſion kills
The unſeen good old man. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

She in a hurry *whips* up her darling under her arm. *L'Eſtrange.*

Raiſe yourſelf upon your hinder legs, and then ſtretch out your head: I can eaſily *whip* up to your horns, and ſo out of the well. *L'Eſtrange.*

Briſk Suſan *whips* her linen from the rope,
Whilſt the firſt drizzling ſhow'r is borne aſlope. *Swift.*

Thus diſpoſed, it lies ready for you to *whip* it out in a moment. *Swift.*

To **WHIP.** *v. n.* To move nimbly.
Two friends travelling together met a bear upon the way: the one *whips* up a tree, and the other throws himſelf flat upon the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſimple 'ſquire made a ſudden ſtart to follow; but the juſtice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Tatler.*

WHIP. *n. ſ.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An inſtrument of correction tough and pliant.
There ſat infernal Pain,
And faſt beſide him ſat tumultuous Strife;
The one in hand an iron *whip* did ſtrain,
The other brandiſhed a bloody knife. *Fairy Queen.*

Put in ev'ry honeſt hand a *whip*,
To laſh the raſcal naked through the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Love is merely madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark-houſe and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *whip* for the horſe, a bridle for the aſs. *Prov.* xxvi. 3.

High on her head ſhe rears two twiſted ſnakes;
Her chain ſhe rattles, and her *whip* ſhe ſhakes. *Dryden.*

In his right-hand he holds the *whip*, with which he is ſuppoſed to drive the horſes of the ſun. *Addiſon.*

Each ſtaunch polemick
Came *whip* and ſpur, and daſh'd through thin and thick. *Dunciad.*

WHI'PCORD. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which laſhes are made.
In Raphael's firſt works are many ſmall foldings, often repeated, which look like ſo many *whipcords*. *Dryden.*

WHI'PGRAFTING. *n. ſ.* [In gardening.]
Whipgrafting is done two ways: firſt, cut off the head of the ſtock, and ſmooth it; then cut the graft from a knot or bud on one ſide ſloping, about an inch and a half long, with a ſhoulder, but not deep, that it may reſt on the top of the ſtock: the graft muſt be cut from the ſhouldering ſmooth and even, ſloping by degrees, that the lower end be thin: place the ſhoulder on the head of the ſtock, and mark the length of the cut part of the graft, and with your knife cut away ſo much of the ſtock as the graft did cover, but not any of the wood of the ſtock: place both together, that the cut part of both may join, and the ſap unite the one to the other; and bind them cloſe together, and defend them from the rain with tempered clay or wax, as before. The other way of *whipgrafting* is, where the grafts and the ſtocks are of an equal ſize: the ſtock muſt be cut ſloping upwards from one ſide to the other, and the graft after the ſame manner from the ſhoulder downwards, that the graft may exactly join with the ſtock in every part, and ſo bind, and clay or wax them as before. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WHI'PHAND. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over.
The archangel, when Diſcord was reſtive, and would not be drawn from her beloved monaſtery with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her, and drags her out with many ſtripes. *Dryden.*

WHI'PLASH. *n. ſ.* The laſh or ſmall end of a whip.
Have *whiplaſh* wel knotted and cartrope inough. *Tuſſer.*

WHI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *whip.*] One who puniſhes with whipping.
Love is merely a madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark-houſe and a whip as madmen do; and the reaſon why they are not ſo puniſhed is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'PPINGPOST. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *poſt.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed.
Could not the *whippingpoſt* prevail,
With all its rhet'rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flaying ſcourge thy ſkin,
And ankle free from iron gin? *Hudibras.*

WHI'PSAW. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *ſaw.*]
The *whipſaw* is uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff that the handſaw will not eaſily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [On ſhipboard.] A piece of wood faſtened to the helm, which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ſhip. *Bailey.*

WHI'PSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow.
I am not valiant neither;
But ev'ry puny *whipſter* gets my ſword. *Shak. Othello.*

Give that *whipſter* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief juſtice' warrant. *Prior.*

WHIPT, for *whipped.*
In Bridewel a number be ſtript,
Leſſe worthie than theeſe to be *whipt.* *Tuſſer.*

To **WHIRL.** *v. a.* [hpyppan, Saxon; *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly.
Five moons were ſeen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel:
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *whirls* his ſword around without delay,
And hews through adverſe foes an ample way. *Dryden.*

With his full force he *whirl'd* it firſt around;
But the ſoft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dryden.*

With what a *whirling* force his lance he toſs'd!
Heav'ns, what a ſpring was in his arm to throw! *Dryden.*

The Stygian flood,
Falling from on high, with bellowing ſound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling ſtones around. *Addiſ.*

With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,
This magick wheel ſtill moves, yet keeps its place. *Granville.*

They have ever been taught by their ſenſes, that the ſun, with all the planets and the fixed ſtars, are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **WHIRL.** *v. n.* To run round rapidly.
He, rapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the ſkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhine. *Spenſ.*

As young ſtriplings whip the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavemement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardleſs rout. *Dryden.*

She what he ſwears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away, to ſhun his hateful ſight,
Hid in the foreſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Wild and diſtracted with their fears,
They juſtling plunge amidſt the ſounding deeps;
The flood away, the ſtruggling ſquadron ſweeps,
And men, and arms, and horſes, *whirling* bears. *Smith.*

WHIRL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.
'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;
But ev'n your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a *whirl*, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot ſcore them on the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Wings raiſe my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on high,
Trace all the mazes of the liquid ſky;
Their various turnings, and their *whirls* declare,
And live in the vaſt regions of the air. *Creech's Manilius.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years, can waſte. *Creech.*

I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*

How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling ſand aſcends,
And in the noble duſt the chariot's loſt. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.
Though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not ſlow to hear,
Nor impotent to ſave. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WHI'RLBAT. *n. ſ.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently uſed by the poets for the ancient ceſtus.
At *whirlbat* he had ſlain many, and was now himſelf ſlain by Pollux. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *whirlbat*'s falling blow they nimbly ſhun,
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creech's Manil.*

The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race ſhall be
Reſerv'd for Cæſar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden's Virgil.*

WHI'RLBONE. *n. ſ.* The patella. *Ainſworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG. *n. ſ.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children ſpin round.
He found that marbles taught him percuſſion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

That ſince they gave things their beginning,
And ſet this *whirligig* a ſpinning. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. } *n. ſ.* [hpyppole, Saxon.] A place where
WHI'RLPOOL. } the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shak. King Lear.*

In the fathomleſs profound
Down ſunk they, like a falling ſtone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unſeen *whirlpool* draws you faſt,
And in a moment ſinks you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Send forth, ye wiſe! ſend forth your lab'ring thought:
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of ſpheres of ſmoke. *Prior.*

There might ariſe ſome vertiginous motions or *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms muſt be thruſt and crouded to the middle of thoſe *whirlpools*, and there conſtipate one another into great ſolid bodies. *Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND. *n. ſ.* [*werbel-wind*, German.] A ſtormy wind moving circularly.
In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your paſſion, beget a temperance that may give it ſmoothneſs. *Shak. Hamlet.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath ſhe toſs'd the ſhip,
And bare expos'd the boſom of the deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

WHI'RRING. *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it.
From the brake the *whirring* pheaſant ſprings,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

WHISK. *n. ſ.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]
1. A ſmall beſom, or bruſh.
The white of an egg, though in part tranſparent, yet, being long agitated with a *whiſk* or ſpoon, loſes its tranſparency. *Boyle.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whiſk* on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dreſs.
An eaſy means to prevent being one farthing the worſe for the abatement of intereſt, is wearing a lawn *whiſk* inſtead of a point de Venice. *Child of Trade.*

To **WHISK.** *v. a.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]
1. To ſweep with a ſmall beſom.
2. To move nimbly, as when one ſweeps.
Cardan believ'd great ſtates depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;
That as ſhe *whiſk'd* it t'wards the ſun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſk.*] The hair growing on the cheek unſhaven; the muſtachio.
A ſacrifice to fall of ſtate,
Whoſe thread of life the fatal ſiſters
Did twiſt together with its *whiſkers*. *Hudibras.*

Behold four kings in majeſty rever'd,
With hoary *whiſkers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*

A painter added a pair of *whiſkers* to the face. *Addiſon.*

To **WHISPER.** *v. n.* [*wiſperen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak with a low voice, ſo as not to be heard but by the ear cloſe to the ſpeaker.
He ſometime with fearful countenance would deſire the king to look to himſelf; for that all the court and city were full of *whiſperings* and expectation of ſome ſudden change. *Sidney.*

All that hate me *whiſper* together againſt me. *Pſ.* xli. 7.

In ſpeech of man, the *whiſpering* or ſuſurrus, whether louder or ſofter, is an interiour ſound; but the ſpeaking out is an exteriour ſound, and therefore you can never make a tone, nor ſing, in *whiſpering*; but in ſpeech you may. *Bacon.*

The king Aceſtis calls;
Then ſoftly *whiſper'd* in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*

It is as offenſive to ſpeak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whiſper* in it: he is diſpleaſed at both, becauſe he is ignorant of what is ſaid. *Pope.*

He comes and *whiſpers* in his ear. *Swift.*

The hollow *whiſp'ring* breeze, the pliant rills
Purle down amid the twiſted roots. *Thomſon.*

To **WHISPER.** *v. a.*
1. To addreſs in a low voice.
When they talk of him they ſhake their heads,
And *whiſper* one another in the ear. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Give ſorrow words; the grief that does not ſpeak,
Whiſpers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shak.*

He firſt *whiſpers* the man in the ear, that ſuch a man ſhould think ſuch a card. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſteward *whiſpered* the young Templar, That's true, to my knowledge. *Tatler.*

2. To utter in a low voice.
You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whiſper'd* ones; for they are yet but ear-kiſſing arguments. *Shakeſp.*

They might buzz and *whiſper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the apoſtles, noiſe it about the city. *Bentley.*

3. To prompt ſecretly.
Charles the Emperor,
Under pretence to ſee the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To *whiſper* Wolſey, here makes viſitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low ſoft voice.
The extenſion is more in tones than in ſpeech; therefore the inward voice or *whiſper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*

Strictly obſerve the firſt hints and *whiſpers* of good and evil that paſs in the heart, and this will keep conſcience quick and vigilant. *South.*

Soft *whiſpers* through th' aſſembly went. *Dryden.*

He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the ſecret *whiſpers* of his ſoul. *Dryden.*

WHI'SPERER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſper.*]
1. One that ſpeaks low.
2. A private talker.
Kings truſt in eunuchs hath rather been as to good ſpials and good *whiſperers* than good magiſtrates. *Bacon.*

WHIST. [This word is called by Skinner, who ſeldom errs, an interjection commanding ſilence, and ſo it is commonly uſed; but Shakeſpeare uſes it as a verb, and Milton as an adjective.]
1. Are ſilent.
Come unto theſe yellow ſands,
And then take hands;
Curt'ſied when you have, and kiſt,
The wild waves *whiſt*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. Still; ſilent.
The winds, with wonder *whiſt*,
Smoothly the waters kiſs'd,
Whiſpering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*

3. Be ſtill.

WHIST. *n. ſ.* A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence.
The clergyman uſed to play at *whiſt* and ſwobbers. *Swift.*

Whiſt awhile
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of ſmoke,
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To **WHI'STLE.** *v. n.* [hpiſtlan, Saxon; *fiſtulo*, Latin.]
1. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.
I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I ſhall ſleep out, the reſt I'll *whiſtle*. *Shakeſp.*

His big manly voice
Changing again toward childiſh treble pipes,
He *whiſtles* in his ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let one *whiſtle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſhall ſtrike ſo ſharp as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon's Natural hiſtory.*

While the plowman, near at hand,
Whiſtles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*

Should Bertran ſound his trumpets,
And Torriſmond but *whiſtle* through his fingers,
He draws his army off. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

He *whiſtl'd* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*

The ploughman leaves the taſk of day,
And trudging homeward *whiſtles* on the way. *Gay.*

2. To make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. To ſound ſhrill.
Soft whiſpers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains *whiſtle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*

Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves; 'till from his hand
The fire took flame, then daſh'd it from the right
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the ſight
Then *whiſtling* paſt came on. *Dryden.*

When winged deaths in *whiſtling* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted ſtay,
Perform thy part, and ſhare the dangerous day? *Pope.*

The wild winds *whiſtle*, and the billows roar,
The ſplitting raft the furious tempeſt tore. *Pope.*

To **WHI'STLE.** *v. a.* To call by a whiſtle.
Whiſtle them backwards and forwards, 'till he is weary. *South's Sermons.*

He chanced to miſs his dog: we ſtood ſtill 'till he had *whiſtled* him up. *Addiſon.*

When ſimple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whiſtled* off my hands! *Ppoe.*

WHI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [phiſtle, Saxon.]
1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.
My ſire in caves conſtrains the wind,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeaſe;
They fear his *whiſtle*, and forſake the ſeas. *Dryden.*

2. A ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. The mouth; the organ of whiſtling.
Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whiſtles*, and ſo ſing away all ſad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

4. A ſmall wind inſtrument.
The maſters and pilots were ſo aſtoniſhed that they knew not how to direct; and if they knew, they could ſcarcely, when they directed, hear their own *whiſtle*. *Sidney.*

Behold,
Upon the hempen tackle ſhipboys climbing;
Hear the ſhrill *whiſtle*, which doth order give
To ſounds confus'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Cut off even in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſell'd, unanointed, unanel'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNHU'MBLED. *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with ſhame or confuſion.

Should I of theſe the liberty regard,
Who, freed as to their antient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

UNHU'RT. *adj.* Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were ſlain in the field; and of the remaining ſeven hundred, two men only came off *unhurt*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I tread more lightly on the ground;
My nimble feet from *unhurt* flow'rs rebound;
I walk in air. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I paſs'd *unhurt*,
And breath'd in tainted air. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The ſtars ſhall fade away;
But thou ſhalt flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt, amidſt the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the cruſh of worlds. *Addiſon.*

UNHU'RTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harmleſs; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or
You imagine me too *unhurtful* an oppoſite. *Shakeſpeare.*

Flames *unhurtful*, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*

UNHU'RTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm; innoxiouſly.

We laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully* as at ourſelves. *Pope to Swift.*

U'NICORN. *n. ſ.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Latin.]

1. A beaſt, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.

Wert thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Bears with glaſſes, men with flatterers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nature in cornigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian aſs, and *unicorn* beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is not of conſequence, that becauſe Dioſcorides hath made no mention of *unicorns* horn, there is therefore no ſuch thing in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some *unicorns* we will allow even among inſects, as thoſe naſicornous beetles deſcribed by Muffetus. *Brown.*

Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*

2. A bird.

Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are theſe; headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a gooſe, horned on his forehead, with ſome likeneſs, as the unicorn is pictured; ſpur'd on his wings, bigger than a ſwan. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM. *adj.* [*unus* and *forma*, Lat.]

1. Keeping its tenour; ſimilar to itſelf.

Though when confuſedly mingled, as in this ſtratum, it may put on a face never ſo *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward.*

2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the ſame manner; agreeing with each other.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpoſe. *Hooker.*

Creatures of what condition ſoever, though each in different manner, yet all with *uniform* content, admire her as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*

Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their deſigns, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

UNIFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*uniformité*, Fr.]

1. Reſemblance to itſelf; even tenour.

There is no *uniformity* in the deſign of Spenſer; he aims at the accompliſhment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that ſteadineſs and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addiſon.*

2. Conformity to one pattern; reſemblance of one to another.

The unity of that viſible body and church of Chriſt conſiſteth in that *uniformity*, which all the ſeveral perſons thereunto belonging have, by reaſon of that one Lord, whoſe ſervants they all profeſs themſelves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptiſm wherewith they are all initiated. *Hooker, b.* iii.

U'NIFORMLY. *adv.* [from *uniform*.]

1. Without variation; in an even tenour.

That faith received from the apoſtles, the church, though diſperſed throughout the world, doth notwithſtanding keep as ſafe, as if it dwelt within the walls of ſome one houſe, and as *uniformly* hold, as if it had but one only heart and ſoul. *Hooker, b.* v.

The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them ſolid and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the æthereal medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Without diverſity of one from another.

UNIMA'GINABLE. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſkilful organiſt plies his grave-fancied deſcant in lofty fugues, or the whole ſymphony, with artful and *unimaginable* touches, adorns and graces the well-ſtudied chords of ſome choice compoſer. *Milton on Education.*

An infinite ſucceſſion of the generations of men, without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*. *Tillotſon.*

UNIMA'GINABLY. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

Little commiſſures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* ſubtle corpuſcles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

UNI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated.

Both theſe are *unimitable*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

UNIMMO'RTAL. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them ſeveral ways,
Both to deſtroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton.*

UNIMPA'IRABLE. *adv.* Not liable to waſte or diminution.

If the ſuperior be *unimpairable*, it is a ſtrong preſumption, that the inferiors are likewiſe unimpaired. *Hakewell.*

UNIMPA'IRED. *adj.* Not diminiſhed; not worn out.

Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,
Your age but ſeems to a new youth to climb. *Dryden.*

If our ſilver and gold diminiſhes, our publick credit continues *unimpaired*. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

UNIMPLO'RED. *adj.* Not ſolicited.

If anſwerable ſtile I can obtain
Of my celeſtial patroneſs, who deigns
Her nightly viſitation *unimplor'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNIMPO'RTANT. *adj.* Aſſuming no airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, eaſy manner; diverting others juſt as we diverted ourſelves. *Pope to Swift.*

UNIMPORTU'NED. *adj.* Not ſolicited; not teazed to compliance.

Who ever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a ſanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

UNIMPRO'VABLE. *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPRO'VABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unimprovable*.] Quality of not being improveable.

This muſt be imputed to their ignorance and *unimproveableneſs* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hammond.*

UNIMPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not made more knowing.

Not a maſk went *unimprov'd* away. *Pope.*

2. Not taught; not meliorated by inſtruction.

Young Fortinbraſs,
Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Shallow, *unimproved* intellects, are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

UNINCREA'SABLE. *adj.* Admitting no increaſe.

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, reſults chiefly from an altogether, or almoſt *unincreaſable* elevation and vaſtneſs of affection. *Boyle.*

UNINDI'FFERENT. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a ſide.

His opinion touching the catholick church was as *unindifferent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker, b.* iv.

UNINDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think ſo ſluggiſh or *uninduſtrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpoſe. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being ſet on fire.

The *uninflammable* ſpirit of ſuch concretes may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and ſalt. *Boyle.*

UNINFLA'MED. *adj.* Not ſet on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*. *Bacon.*

UNINFO'RMED. *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninſtructed.

Nor *uninform'd*
Of nuptial ſanctity, and marriage rites. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

No *uninformed* minds can repreſent Virtue ſo noble to us, that we neceſſarily add ſplendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* Illiberal; diſingenuous.

Did men know how to diſtinguiſh between reports and certainties, this ſtratagem would be as unſkilful as it is *uningenuous*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradiſe had, the ſame muſt be found within that ſuppoſed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treaſures of the main;
The earth had ſtill o'erwhelm'd with water ſtood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, ſuch as that of the *uninhabitableneſs* of the torrid zone, of the ſolidity of the celeſtial part of the world, are generally grown out of requeſt. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole iſland is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys.*

Uninhabited, untill'd, unſown,
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I caſt anchor on the lee ſide of the iſland, which ſeemed to be *uninhabited*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

UNI'NJURED. *adj.* Unhurt; ſuffering no harm.

You may as well ſpread out the unſun'd heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is ſafe; as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpleſs maiden paſs
Uninjur'd in this wild, ſurrounding waſte. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holineſs,
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliſs:
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy duſt,
As thy own fame among the future juſt. *Prior.*

UNINSCRI'BED. *adj.* Having no inſcription.

Make ſacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obſcure the place, and *uninſcrib'd* the ſtone.
Oh fact accurſt! *Pope.*

UNINSPI'RED. *adj.* Not having received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninſpired*, are enlightened with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My paſtoral muſe her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninſpir'd* ſhe ſings. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by inſtitution.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninſtructed* how to ſtem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others *uninſtructed* in the arts and management of more ſkilful men. *Locke.*

It is an unſpeakable bleſſing to be born in thoſe parts where wiſdom flouriſhes; though there are, even in theſe parts, ſeveral poor, *uninſtructed* perſons. *Addiſon.*

Though we find few amongſt us, who profeſs themſelves Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongſt the ignorant and *uninſtructed* Chriſtians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wiſdom would be in a great meaſure uſeleſs, and their experience *uninſtructive*. *Addiſon.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* Not knowing; not ſkilful; not having any conſciouſneſs.

We will give you ſleepy drinks, that your ſenſes may be *unintelligent* of our inſufficience. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The viſible creation is far otherwiſe apprehended by the philoſophical enquirer than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanv.*

This concluſion, if men allowed of, they would not deſtroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but theſe monſters. Let them be ſo; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untractable changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is aſſign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind,
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentley.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

UNINTELLI'GIBLE. *adj.* [*inintelligible*, Fr.] Not ſuch as can be underſtood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time, as the Engliſh and French of the ſame period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis
Theſe arms thus labour'd for her ſon prepare;
For that dull ſoul to ſtare with ſtupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden.*

This notion muſt be deſpiſed as harmleſs, *unintelligible* enthuſiaſm. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be underſtood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of ſpecifick differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly*. *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* Not deſigned; happening without deſign.

Beſides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my ſtyle, I have purpoſely trangreſſed the laws of oratory, in making my periods over-long. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED. } *adj.* Not having intereſt.
UNI'NTERESTED. }

The greateſt part of an audience is always *unintereſſed*, though ſeldom knowing. *Dryden.*

UNINTERMI'TTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies ſeems to be partly continued and *uninterrupted*, as that motion of the firſt moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale's Origin.*

UNINTERMI'XED. *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantaſies,
I verify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNINTERRU'PTED. *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy conſtant quiet fills my peaceful breaſt
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* reſt. *Roſcommon.*

Governments ſo divided among themſelves in matters of religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correſpondence, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addiſon.*

The hills riſe inſenſibly, and leave the eye a vaſt *uninterrupted* proſpect. *Addiſon.*

The *uninterrupted* ſtitch in ſuperficial wounds is rejected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* Without interruption.

The will thus determined, never lets the underſtanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind and powers of the body are *uninterruptedly* employed. *Locke.*

UNINTRE'NCHED. *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans not to have attempted any thing againſt an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched*. *Pope.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſearched out.

The number of the works of this viſible world being *uninveſtigable* by us, afford us a demonſtrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's ſkill. *Ray.*

UNINVI'TED. *adj.* Not aſked.

His honeſt friends, at thirſty hour of duſk,
Come *uninvited*. *Phillips.*

UNJOI'NTED. *adj.*

1. Disjoined; ſeparated.

I hear the ſound of words; their ſenſe the air
Diſſolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickneſs of a little pin. *Grew's Muſæum.*

U'NION. *n. ſ.* [*unio*, Lat.]

1. The act of joining two or more, ſo as to make them one.

Adam, from whoſe dear ſide I boaſt me ſprung,
And gladly of our *union* hear thee ſpeak,
One heart, one ſoul in both! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milton.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or intereſts.

The experience of thoſe profitable emanations from God, moſt commonly are the firſt motive of our love; but when we once have taſted his goodneſs, we love the ſpring for its own excellency, paſſing, from conſidering ourſelves, to an *union* with God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A pearl. Not in uſe.

The king ſhall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an *union* ſhall he throw,
Richer than that which four ſucceſſive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or conſolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the conſent of the biſhop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*: but there are two other ſorts, as when one church is made ſubject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the firſt ſignification, there was a ſtatute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21. that it ſhould be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above ſix pounds in the king's books, of the firſt fruits, and not above one mile diſtant from the other. *Union* in this ſignification is perſonal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whoſoever is incumbent. *Cowel.*

UNI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*unis* and *pario*.] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'NISON. *adj.* [*unus* and *ſonus*, Latin.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice
Choral, or *uniſon*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

U'NISON. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſtring that has the ſame ſound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that from which it received its primary impreſs, it will in like manner move it, as in muſical ſtrings tuned *uniſons*. *Glanville.*

2. A ſingle unvaried note.

Loſt was the nation's ſenſe, nor could be found,
While a long, ſolemn *uniſon* went round. *Dunciad.*

U'NIT. *n. ſ.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Latin.] One; the leaſt number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom ſhould be moved mechanically, without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not ſtrike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

To **UNI'TE.** *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which wont in two to be diſperſed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Fairy Queen.*

Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and ſtill diſcover more. *Dryden.*

A propoſition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.

The king propoſed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worſhip. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the muſculous fleſh. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. To join in intereſt.

Unto their aſſembly, mine honour be not thou *united*. *Geneſis.*

To **UNI'TE.** *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a conſtancy, the cardinal
Cannot ſtand under them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. To coaleſce; to be cemented; to be conſolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY. *adv.* With union; ſo as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watery nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and ſhadows. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

UNI'TER. *n. ſ.* The perſon or thing that unites.

Suppoſe an *uniter* of a middle conſtitution, that ſhould partake of ſome of the qualities of both. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

UNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*union*, Fr. from *unite*.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but little uſed.

As long as any different ſubſtance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

U'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *unite*.] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing elſe but the *unitive* way of religion, which conſiſts of the contemplation and love of God. *Norris.*

UNITY. *n. ſ.* [*unitas*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being one.

Thoſe hereticks introduced a plurality of gods; and ſo made the profeſſion of the *unity* part of the ſymbolum, that ſhould diſcriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the deſtruction of another, although they generate, they increaſe not; and muſt not be ſaid to multiply, who do not tranſcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:
In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love, and deareſt amity. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Whatever we can conſider as one thing, ſuggeſts to the underſtanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll ſwear
You ſee, there is ſuch *unity* in the proofs. *Shakeſpeare.*

We, of all Chriſtians, ought to promote *unity* among ourſelves and others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of diſſenſion, it availeth much, that there be amongſt them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker, b.* iv.

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the ſtory, and propriety of repreſentation, is preſerved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly obſerved. *Dryden's Preface to All for Love.*

Although in poetry it be abſolutely neceſſary that the *unities* of time, place, and action, ſhould be thoroughly underſtood, there is ſtill ſomething more eſſential that elevates and aſtoniſhes the fancy. *Addiſon.*

5. [In law.]

Unity of poſſeſſion is a joint poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeveral titles. For example, I take a leaſe of land from one upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-ſimple. This is an *unity* of poſſeſſion, whereby the leaſe is extinguiſhed; by reaſon that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the ſame, and am to pay my rent to none. *Cowel.*

UNJU'DGED. *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Cauſes *unjudg'd* diſgrace the loaded file,
And ſleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*univerſalis*, Latin.]

1. General; extending to all.

All ſorrowed: if all the world could have ſeen't, the woe had been *univerſal*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Appetite, an *univerſal* wolf,
So doubly ſeconded with will and power,
Muſt make perforce an *univerſal* prey,
And laſt eat up itſelf. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

This excellent epiſtle, though, in the front of it, it bears a particular inſcription, yet in the drift of it is *univerſal*, as deſigning to convince all mankind of the neceſſity of ſeeking for happineſs in the Goſpel. *South.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *univerſal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; compriſing all particulars.

From things particular
She doth abſtract the *univerſal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *univerſal* was the object of imagination, and there was no ſuch thing in reality. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *n. ſ.* The whole; the general ſyſtem of the univerſe. Not in uſe.

To what end had the angel been ſet to keep the entrance into Paradiſe after Adam's expulſion, if the *univerſal* had been Paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Plato called God the cauſe and original, the nature and reaſon of the *univerſal*. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*univerſalitas*, ſchool Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extenſion to the whole.

This catalogue of ſin is but of ſin under a limitation; an *univerſality* of ſin under a certain kind; that is, of all ſins of direct and perſonal commiſſion. *South's Sermons.*

The *univerſality* of the Deluge I inſiſt upon: and that marine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodw.*

A ſpecial concluſion cannot be inferred from a moral *univerſality*, nor always from a phyſical one; though it may be always inferred from an *univerſality* that is metaphyſical. *Watts.*

UNIVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *univerſal*.] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Thoſe offences which are breaches of ſupernatural laws, violate in general that principle of reaſon which willeth *univerſally* to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

There beſt beheld, where *univerſally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the ancients, he repays with uſury of his own, in coin as good, and as *univerſally* valuable. *Dryden.*

This inſtitution of charity-ſchools *univerſally* prevailed. *Addiſon.*

U'NIVERSE. *n. ſ.* [*univers*, Fr. *univerſum*, Latin.] The general ſyſtem of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide veſſel of the *univerſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

God here ſums up all into man; the whole into a part; the *univerſe* into an individual. *South's Sermons.*

Father of heav'n!
Whoſe word call'd out this *univerſe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY. *n. ſ.* [*univerſitas*, Latin.] A ſchool, where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied.

While I play the good huſband at home, my ſon and ſervants ſpend all at the *univerſity*. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

The *univerſities*, eſpecially Aberdeen, flouriſhed under many excellent ſcholars and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*univocus*, Latin.]

1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are ſuch as ſignify but one idea, or but one ſort of thing: equivocal words are ſuch as ſignify two or more different ideas, or different ſorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; purſuing always one tenour.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correſpondent unto ſeminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *univocal*.]

1. In one term; in one ſenſe.

How is ſin *univocally* diſtinguiſhed into venial and mortal, if the venial be not ſin? *Hall.*

It were too great preſumption to think, that there is any thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect reſemblance of the incomprehenſible perfection of the Divine Nature: very being itſelf does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no ſuch thing as ſpontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn late riſing o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

UNJU'ST. *adj.* [*injuſte*, French; *injuſtus*, Latin.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to juſtice. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

I ſhould forge
Quarrels *unjuſt* againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for wealth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The Piercies,
Finding his uſurpation moſt *unjuſt*,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakeſp.*

He that is *unjuſt* in the leaſt, is *unjuſt* alſo in much. *Luke.*

Succeeding kings juſt recovery of their right, from *unjuſt* uſurpations and extortions, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

Th' *unjuſt* the juſt hath ſlain. *Milton.*

He who was ſo *unjuſt* as to do his brother an injury, will ſcarce be ſo juſt to condemn himſelf for it. *Locke.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be juſtified.

If theſe reproaches, which aim only at oſtentation of wit, be ſo *unjuſtifiable*, what ſhall we ſay to thoſe that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

In a juſt and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjuſtifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he ſees but in part, is an *unjuſtifiable* piece of raſhneſs. *Addiſon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* The quality of not being juſtifiable.

He wiſhed them to conſider of the illegality of all thoſe commiſſions, and of the *unjuſtifiableneſs* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *adj.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught againſt my life
Thy country ſought of thee, it ſought *unjuſtly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks purſue,
Accus'd *unjuſtly*, then *unjuſtly* ſlew. *Denham.*

Your choler does *unjuſtly* riſe,
To ſee your friends purſue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one ſide very *juſtly* diſowns, and the other as *unjuſtly* pretends to. *Swift.*

UNKE'MPT. *adj.* Not combed. Obſolete.

Thenot, to that I choſe thou doſt me tempt;
But, ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and *unkempt*. *Spenſer.*

To **UNKE'NNEL.** *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, ſeek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox.
Let me ſtop this way firſt. So, now uncape. *Shakeſpeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkennel* him. *Dryden.*

2. To rouſe from its ſecrecy, or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itſelf *unkennel* in one ſpeech,
It is a damned ghoſt that we have ſeen. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNKE'NT. *adj.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obſolete.

Go, little book, thyſelf preſent,
As child whoſe parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the preſident
Of nobleneſs and chivalrie. *Spenſer.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobſerved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like ſort generally *unkept*, and aboliſhed, every where. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND. *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemiſh but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd but the *unkind*. *Shakeſp.*

To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*. *Shakeſp.*

To Nimrod our author ſeems a little *unkind*; and ſays, that he, againſt right, enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,
Till I believ'd thy paſſion true;
A real grief I ne'er can find,
Till thou prov'ſt perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

UNKI'NDLY. *adj.* [*un* and *kind*.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their filthineſs,
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beaſtlineſs,
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native ſlime. *Fairy Queen.*

All works of nature,
Abortive, monſtrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddeſs, that in rural ſhrine,
Dwell'ſt here with Pan, or Sylvan, by bleſt ſong
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog,
To touch the proſperous growth of this tall wood. *Milt.*

UNKI'NDLY. *adv.* Without kindneſs; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wiſe,
Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*

If we *unkindly* part,
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart? *Dryden.*

UNKI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no *unkindneſs* of his haſty words. *Shakeſpeare.*

His unjuſt *unkindneſs*, that in all reaſon ſhould have quench'd her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shakeſpeare.*

After their return, the duke executed the ſame authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himſelf upon thoſe who had manifeſted any *unkindneſs* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve—As one who loves, and ſome *unkindneſs* meets,
With ſweet, auſtere compoſure, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

Chriſt, who was the only perſon to have reſented this *unkindneſs*, finds an extenuation of it. *South's Sermons.*

She ſigh'd, ſhe wept, ſhe low'd; 'twas all ſhe cou'd;
And with *unkindneſs* ſeem'd to tax the God. *Dryden.*

To **UNKI'NG.** *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God ſave King Henry, *unking'd* Richard ſays,
And ſend him many years of ſunſhine days. *Shakeſpeare.*

It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

UNKI'SSED. *adj.* Not kiſſed.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noiſome; therefore I will depart *unkiſt*. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

UNKNI'GHTLY. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With ſix hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favour'd caſtle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To **UNKNI'T.** *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to ſeparate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unkit* himſelf
The noble knot he made. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To open.

Unknit that threat'ning, unkind brow,
And dart not ſcornful glances from thoſe eyes. *Shakeſp.*

U'NKLE. *v. a.* [*oncle*, French.] The brother of a father or mother. See **UNCLE**.

The Engliſh power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His *uncle* Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs! and make me juſt:
Thus much the rogue to publick ears will truſt:
In private then:—when wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy *uncle* from this world remove? *Dryden.*

To **UNKNO'W.** *v. a.* To ceaſe to know.

It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourſelves, *unknow* it? *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE. *adj.* Not to be known.

Diſtinguiſh well between knowables and *unknowables*. *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing.

Let me ſpeak to th' yet *unknowing* world,
How theſe things came about. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Though *unknowing* perſons may accuſe others, yet can they never the more abſolve themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy iſſue fed. *Dryden.*

Unknowing he requires it; and when known,
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

His hounds, *unknowing* of his change, purſue
The chace, and their miſtaken maſter ſlew. *Dryden.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing* of deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practiſed; not qualified.

So Lybian huntſmen, on ſome ſandy plain,
From ſhady coverts rouz'd, the lion chace:
The kingly beaſt roars out with loud diſdain,
And ſlowly moves, *unknowing* to give place. *Dryden.*

Theſe were they, whoſe ſouls the furies ſteel'd,
And curs'd, with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope.*

UNKNO'WINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has ſtruck me dead:
Unknowingly ſhe ſtrikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

They are like the Syrians, who were firſt ſmitten with blindneſs, and *unknowingly* led out of their way into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

UNKNO'WN. *adj.*

1. Not known.

'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have diſabled my eſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many are the trees of God, that grow
In paradiſe, and various, yet *unknown*
To us. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Here may I always on this downy graſs,
Unknown, unſeen, my eaſy minutes paſs. *Roſcommon.*

If any chance has hither brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accus'd and ſentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryden.*

Though inceſt is indeed a deadly crime,
You are not guilty, ſince *unknown* 'twas done,
And known, had been abhorr'd. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

At fear of death, that ſaddens all
With terrors round, can reaſon hold her throne?
Deſpiſe the known, nor tremble at th' *unknown*. *Pope.*

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forſworn. *Shakeſp.*

4. Without communication.

We ſtopped at a little inn, where the man of the houſe, formerly a ſervant in the knight's family, to do honour to his old maſter, had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up in a ſign-poſt. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 122.

UNLA'BOURED. *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Unlaboured harveſts ſhall the fields adorn,
And cluſter'd grapes ſhall bluſh on ev'ry thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eaſtern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple ſhine ſo gay,
As the bright natives of the *unlabour'd* field,
Unvers'd in ſpinning, and in looms unſkill'd. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth ſupplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties riſe. *Tickell.*

To **UNLA'CE.** *v. a.*

1. To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings.

He could not endure ſo cruel caſe,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*. *Spenſer.*

A little river roll'd,
By which there ſat a knight with helm *unlac'd*,
Himſelf refreſhing with the liquid cold. *Fairy Queen.*

The helmet from my brow *unlac'd*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To looſe a lady's dreſs.

Can I forget, when they in priſon placing her,
With ſwelling heart, in ſpite, and due diſdainfulneſs,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her? *Sidney.*

Unlace yourſelf, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

3. To make looſe; to put in danger of being loſt. Not in uſe.

You *unlace* your reputation,
And ſpend your rich opinion for the name of a night-brawler. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To **UNLA'DE.** *v. a.*

1. To remove from the veſſel which carries.

He's a fooliſh ſeaman,
That, when his ſhip is ſinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The vent'rous merchant, who deſign'd for far,
And touches on our hoſpitable ſhore,
Charm'd with the ſplendour of this northern ſtar,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more. *Dryden.*

3. To put out. Uſed of a veſſel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ſhip was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts*, xxi. 3.

UNLA'ID. *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatſoever we do behold now in this preſent world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wiſdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the firſt foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. Not pacified; not ſtilled.

No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, meagre hag, or ſtubborn *unlaid* ghoſt,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED. *adj.* Not deplored.

After ſix years ſpent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus *unlamented* paſs the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

To **UNLA'TCH.** *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by courſe of law,
To threaten me with death is moſt *unlawful*. *Shakeſp.*

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts*, x. 28.

Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful* to take theſe courſes, by ſome general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth *South.*

The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps *unlawful*, to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFULLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain ſomething *unlawfully*. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my ſon ſhould be *unlawfully* born. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection who begot me. *Addiſon.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to law; ſtate of being not permitted.

If theſe alledged teſtimonies of Scripture did indeed concern the matter to ſuch effect as was pretended, that which they ſhould infer were *unlawfulneſs*. *Hooker.*

The original reaſon of the *unlawfulneſs* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injuſtice, and a violation of the right of him to whom we were obliged to ſignify our minds. *South's Sermons.*

To UNLE'ARN. *v. a.* To forget, or diſuſe what has been learned.

Antiſthenes, being aſked of one, what learning was moſt neceſſary for man's life? anſwered, To *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*

This were to imply, that all books in being ſhould be deſtroyed; and that all the age ſhould take new pains to *unlearn* thoſe habits which have coſt them ſo much labour. *Holder.*

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which ſober nature dictates, which yet our greateſt ſcholars have *unlearnt*. *Decay of Piety.*

Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*
Their genuine reliſh, and of ſundry wines
Aſſum'd the flavour. *Phillips.*

What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterbury.*

A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNLE'ARNED. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not inſtructed.

This ſelected piece, which you tranſlate,
Foretells your ſtudies may communicate,
From darker dialect of a ſtrange land,
Wiſdom that here th' *unlearn'd* ſhall underſtand. *Davenant.*

And by ſucceſſion of *unlearned* times,
As bards began, ſo monks rung on the chimes. *Roſcomm.*

Some at the bar, with ſubtilty defend
The cauſe of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden.*

Though *unlearned* men well enough underſtood the words white and black, yet there were philoſophers found, who had ſubtlety enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*

2. Not gained by ſtudy; not known.

Mere words, or ſuch things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton on Education.*

3. Not ſuitable to a learned man.

I will prove thoſe verſes to be very *unlearned*, neither ſavouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; groſsly.

He, in his epiſtle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly* who are of another belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNLEA'VENED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exod.* ii. 39.

Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are *unleavened*. 1 *Cor.* v. 7.

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *n. ſ.* Buſineſs; want of time; want of leiſure. Not in uſe.

My eſſay touching the Scripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were ſtrange if there did not appear much unevenneſs, and if it did not betray the *unleiſuredneſs* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; ſuppoſing that not.

Let us not ſay, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for, *unleſs* we obſerve both, we obey neither. *Hooker.*

Unleſs I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

What hidden ſtrength,
Unleſs the ſtrength of heaven, if you mean that. *Milton.*

For ſure I am, *unleſs* I win in arms,
To ſtand excluded from Emilia's charms;
Nor can my ſtrength avail, *unleſs* by thee,
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

The commendation of adverſaries is the greateſt triumph of a writer, becauſe it never comes *unleſs* extorted. *Dryden.*

No poet ever ſweetly ſung,
Unleſs he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *adj.* Not taught.

The full ſum of me
Is an *unleſſon'd* girl, unſchool'd, unpractis'd;
Happy in this, ſhe is not yet ſo old
But ſhe may learn. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.

When the apoſtles of our Lord were ordained to alter the laws of heatheniſh religion, St. Paul excepted, the reſt were unſchooled and *unlettered* men. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Such as the jocund flute, or gameſome pipe,
Stirs up among the looſe, *unletter'd* hinds,
Who thank the gods amiſs. *Milton.*

Th' *unletter'd* Chriſtian, who believes in groſs,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loſs. *Dryden.*

UNLE'VELLED. *adj.* Not cut even.

All *unlevell'd* the gay garden lies. *Tickell.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS. *adj.* Not luſtful.

In thoſe hearts
Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealouſy
Was underſtood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED. *adj.* Having no regular permiſſion.

Aſk what boldneſs brought him hither
Unlicenſed. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Warn the thoughtleſs, ſelf-confiding train,
No more, *unlicens'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

UNLI'CKED. *adj.* Shapeleſs; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to ſhape.

Shape my legs of an unequal ſize,
To diſproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe *unlickt* bear-whelps. *Donne.*

The bloody bear, an independent beaſt,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate expreſt. *Dryden.*

UNLI'GHTED. *adj.* Not kindled; not ſet on fire.

There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:
For th' unborn chief the fatal ſiſters came,
And rais'd it up, and toſs'd it on the flame. *Dryden.*

The ſacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*

UNLI'GHTSOME. *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

Firſt the ſun,
A mighty ſphere! he fram'd, *unlightſome* firſt,
Though of æthereal mould. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNLI'KE. *adj.*

1. Diſſimilar; having no reſemblance.

Where caſes are ſo *unlike* as theirs and ours, I ſee not how that which they did, ſhould induce, much leſs inforce, us to the ſame practice. *Hooker, b.* v.

So the twins humours, in our Terence, are
Unlike; this harſh and rude, that ſmooth and fair. *Denham.*

Unlike the niceneſs of our modern dames;
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*

Our ideas, whilſt we are awake, ſucceed one another, not much *unlike* the images in the inſide of a lanthorn. *Locke.*

Some ſhe diſgrac'd, and ſome with honours crown'd;
Unlike ſucceſſes equal merits found. *Pope.*

2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.

Make not impoſſible that which but ſeems *unlike*. *Shak.*

What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain, if it ſhould break. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD. } [from *unlikely*.] Improbability.
UNLI'KELINESS. }

The work was carried on, amidſt all the *unlikelihoods* and diſcouraging circumſtances imaginable; the builders holding the ſword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with the other. *South's Sermons.*

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonſtration, quite down to improbability and *unlikelineſs*, even to the confines of impoſſibility. *Locke.*

UNLI'KELY. *adj.*

1. Improbable; not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected.

Suſpicion Mopſa; for a very *unlikely* envy ſhe hath ſtumbled upon. *Sidney.*

2. Not promiſing any particular event.

My advice and actions both have met
Succeſs in things *unlikely*. *Denham's Sophy.*

This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the future, but unworthy of the preſent age. *Swift.*

Effects are miraculous and ſtrange, when they grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

UNLI'KELY. *adv.* Improbably.

The pleaſures we are to enjoy in that converſation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the diſcoveries each ſhall communicate to another of God and nature. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS. *n. ſ.* Diſſimilitude; want of reſemblance.

Imitation pleaſes, becauſe it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falſhood of imitation, by comparing its likeneſs or *unlikeneſs* with the original. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE. *adj.* Admitting no bounds.

He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*

UNLI'MITED. *adj.*

1. Having no bounds; having no limits.

So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompenſe or repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wiſhes. *Boyle.*

It is ſome pleaſure to a finite underſtanding to view *unlimited* excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotſon.*

2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.

With groſs and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, becauſe of their plainneſs at the firſt ſight; nothing leſs, with men of exact judgment, becauſe ſuch rules are not ſafe to be truſted over far. *Hooker.*

3. Unconfined; not reſtrained.

All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenneſs. *Taylor.*

Aſcribe not unto God ſuch an *unlimited* exerciſe of mercy as may deſtroy his juſtice. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Huſbands are counſelled not to truſt too much to their wives owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *Arbuthnot.*

UNLI'MITEDLY. *adv.* Boundleſsly; without bounds.

Many aſcribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the ſtreſs of whatſoever commiſſions they ſhall lay upon it. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLI'NEAL. Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion.

They put a barren ſceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To UNLI'NK. *v. a.* To untwiſt; to open.

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLI'QUIFIED. *adj.* Unmelted; undiſſolved.

Theſe huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter, rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.*

1. To diſburden; to exonerate.

Like an aſs, whoſe back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'ſt thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Vain man forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Creech.*

Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*

2. To put off any thing burdenſome.

To you Duke Humphry muſt *unload* his grief. *Shak.*

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNLO'CK. *v. a.*

1. To open what is ſhut with a lock.

I have ſeen her *unlock* her cloſet, take forth paper. *Shakeſpeare.*

She ſprings a light,
Unlocks the door, and ent'ring out of breath,
The dying ſaw, and inſtruments of death. *Dryden.*

2. To open in general.

My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occaſions. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had not thought to have *unlock'd* my lips
In this unhallow'd air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding falſe rules, pranck'd in reaſon's garb. *Milton.*

I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
Who with a grain of manhood well reſolv'd,
Might eaſily have ſhook off all her ſnares. *Milton.*

Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them, and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A lixivium of quick-lime *unlocks* the ſalts that are entangled in the viſcid juices of ſome ſcorbutick perſons. *Arbuthnot.*

Thy foreſts, Windſor! and thy green retreats,
Invite my lays. Be preſent, ſylvan maids!
Unlock your ſprings, and open all your ſhades. *Pope.*

UNLO'CKED. *adj.* Not faſtened with a lock.

UNLOO'KED. } *adj.* Unexpected; not foreſeen.
UNLOO'KED *for.* }

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the King of Pontus had not come *unlook'd for* to their ſuccour. *Sidney.*

How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shakeſp.*

God, I pray him
That none of you may live your natural age,
But by ſome *unlook'd* accident cut off. *Shakeſp.*

Whatſoever is new is *unlooked for*; and ever it mends ſome, and pares others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapſe
Unlook'd for are we fall'n! *Paradiſe Regained.*

Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *unlooked* ſucceſs. *Denham.*

Nor Fame I ſlight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlook'd for*, if ſhe comes at all. *Pope.*

UNLOO'SABLE. *adj.* [A word rarely uſed.] Not to be looſed.

Whatever may be ſaid of the *unlooſable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compoſe bodies that need no other cement to unite them than the juxta-poſition, and reſting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might diſſipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. a.* To looſe. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; ſo that to *unlooſe*, is properly *to bind.*

York, *unlooſe* your long impriſon'd thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakeſp.*

The weak, wanton Cupid,
Shall from your neck *unlooſe* his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be ſhook to air. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Turn him to any cauſe of policy;
The gordian knot of it he will *unlooſe*,
Familiar as his garter. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

It reſted in you,
T' *unlooſe* this tied-up juſtice, when you pleas'd. *Shak.*

The latchet of his ſhoes I am not worthy to ſtoop down and *unlooſe*. *Mark*, i. 7.

He that ſhould ſpend all his time in tying inextricable knots, only to baffle the induſtry of thoſe that ſhould attempt to *unlooſe* them, would be thought not much to have ſerved his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loſe all union and connexion.

Without this virtue, the publick union muſt *unlooſe*; the ſtrength decay; and the pleaſure grow faint. *Collier.*

UNLO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itſelf, Zelmane, though reaſon there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever perſuade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney, b.* ii.

What though I be not fortunate;
But miſerable moſt to love *unlov'd*! *Shakeſpeare.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and ſupercilious perſon. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

UNLO'VELINESS. *n. ſ.* Unamiableneſs; inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his ſuit with all means of unhoneſt ſervants, large promiſes, and each thing elſe that might help to countervail his own *unloveline ſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

UNLO'VELY. *adj.* That cannot excite love. There ſeems by this word generally more intended than barely negation. See UNLOVELINESS.

UNLO'VING. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

Thou, bleſt with a goodly ſon,
Didſt yield conſent to diſinherit him;
Which argu'd thee a moſt *unloving* father. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLU'CKILY. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

Things have fallen out ſo *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shak.*

An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Eſtrange.*

A fox *unluckily* croſſing the road, drew off a conſiderable detachment. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 3.

UNLU'CKY. *adj.*

1. Unfortunate; producing unhappineſs. This word is generally uſed of accidents ſlightly vexatious.

You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of thoſe *unlucky* accidents which make ſuch experiments miſcarry. *Boyle.*

2. Unhappy; miſerable; ſubject to frequent misfortunes.

Then ſhall I you recount a rueful caſe,
Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
I late beheld. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

3. Slightly miſchievous; miſchievouſly waggiſh.

His friendſhip is counterfeit, ſeldome to truſt;
His doings *unluckie*, and ever unjuſt. *Tuſſer.*

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a leſs bag might have ſerved. *L'Eſtrange.*

A lad, th' *unluckieſt* of his crew,
Was ſtill contriving ſomething bad, but new. *King.*

4. Ill-omened; inauſpicious.

When I appear, ſee you avoid the place,
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*

UNLU'STROUS. *adj.* Wanting ſplendour; wanting luſtre.

Should I join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falſhood, as with labour;
Then glad myſelf with peeping in an eye,
Baſe and *unluſtrous* as the ſmoaky light
That's fed with ſtinking tallow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNLU'TE. *v. a.* To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement.

Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an ounce of ſulphur, of ſo ſulphureous a ſmell, that upon the *unluting* the veſſels, it infected the room with a ſcarce ſupportable ſtink. *Boyle.*

UNMA'DE. *adj.*

1. Not yet formed; not created.

Thou waſt begot in Demogorgon's hall,
And ſaw'ſt the ſecrets of the world *unmade*. *Fairy Queen.*

Then might'ſt thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the meaſure of an *unmade* grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Deprived of form or qualities.

The firſt earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and framed a-new. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by Nature are *unmade*;
That ſhe did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

UNMA'IMED. *adj.* Not deprived of any eſſential part.

An interpreter ſhould give his author entire and *unmaimed*; the diction and the verſification only are his proper province. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

UNMA'KABLE. *adj.* Not poſſible to be made.

If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are alſo *unmakable* by any but a Divine Power. *Grew's Coſmol.*

To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed. To deprive of form or being.

They've made themſelves, and their fitneſs now
Does *unmake* you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experiments. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Empire! thou poor and deſpicable thing,
When ſuch as theſe make, or *unmake* a king. *Dryden.*

Bring this guide of the light within to the trial. God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*

To UNMA'N. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon.

What, quite *unmann'd* in folly? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Groſs errors *unman*, and ſtrip them of the very principles of reaſon, and ſober diſcourſe. *South's Sermons.*

2. To emaſculate.
3. To break into irreſolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce th' Trojans ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*
Ulyſſes veil'd his penſive head;
Again *unmann'd*, a ſhower of ſorrows ſhed. *Pope.*

UNMANAGEABLE. *adj.*
1. Not manageable; not eaſily governed.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of abſolute dominion. *Glanville.*

None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder methods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuſes for the obſtinate. *Locke.*

2. Not eaſily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED. *adj.*
1. Not broken by horſemanſhip.

Like colts, or *unmanaged* horſes, we ſtart at dead bones and lifeleſs blocks. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Not tutored; not educated.

Savage princes flaſh out ſometimes into an irregular greatneſs of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

UNMA'NLIKE. } *adj.*
UNMA'NLY. }
1. Unbecoming a human being.

It is ſtrange to ſee the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their maſterhood nothing, without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradictious to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

2. Unſuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatneſs of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it were a very *unmanlike* voice, ſo to cry. *Sidney.*

New cuſtoms,
Though never ſo ridiculous,
Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
This is in thee a nature but affected;
A poor *unmanly* melancholy, ſprung
From change of fortune. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
My ſervitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Think not thy friend can ever feel the ſoft
Unmanly warmth, and tenderneſs of love. *Addiſon.*
Unmanly dread invades the French aſtony'd,
And ſtraight their uſeleſs arms they quit. *Phillips.*

UNMA'NNERED. *adj.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.

You have a ſlanderous, beaſtly, unwaſh'd tongue,
In your rude mouth, and ſavouring yourſelf,
Unmanner'd lord. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*
If your barking dog diſturb her eaſe,
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden's Juv.*

UNMA'NNERLINESS. *n. ſ.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.

A ſort of *unmannerlineſs* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early reſtrained; and that is a forwardneſs to interrupt others ſpeaking. *Locke on Education.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adj.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaiſant.

Sweetheart,
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiſs you. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,
To bring a ſlovenly, unhandſome corſe
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

He will prove the weeping philoſopher when he grows old, being ſo full of *unmannerly* ſadneſs in his youth. *Shakeſp.*

Bare-faced ribaldry is both *unmannerly* in itſelf, and fulſome to the reader. *Dryden.*

A divine dares hardly ſhew his perſon among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into ſuch company, he is in continual apprehenſion that ſome pert man of pleaſure ſhould break an *unmannerly* jeſt, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adv.* Uncivilly.

Forgive me,
If I have us'd myſelf *unmannerly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNMANURED. *adj.* Not cultivated.

The land,
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs;
Unpeopl'd, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Fairy Q.*

UNMA'RKED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not regarded.

I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to ſteal away, I cared not whither, ſo I might eſcape them. *Sidney.*

This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progreſs I had never ſeen. *Dryden.*
Ent'ring at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the buſy throng,
Borne by the tide, and paſs'd unſeen along. *Dryden.*
Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

UNMA'RRIED. *adj.* Having no huſband, or no wife.

Unmarried men are beſt friends, beſt maſters, beſt ſervants, but not always beſt ſubjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*

Huſbands and wives, boys and *unmarry'd* maids. *Dryden.*

To **UNMA'SK.** *v. a.*
1. To ſtrip of a maſk.
2. To ſtrip of any diſguiſe.

With full cups they had *unmaſk'd* his ſoul. *Roſcomm.*

Though in Greek or Latin they amuſe us, yet a tranſlation *unmaſks* them, whereby the cheat is tranſparent. *Glanville.*

To **UNMA'SK.** *v. n.* To put off the maſk.

My huſband bids me; now I will *unmaſk*.
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNMA'SKED. *adj.* Naked; open to the view.

O I am yet to learn a ſtateſman's art;
My kindneſs and my hate *unmaſk'd* I wear,
For friends to truſt, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*

UNMA'STERABLE. *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

The fætor is *unmaſterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concoction beyond unſavoury condition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNMA'STERED. *adj.*
1. Not ſubdued.
2. Not conquerable.

Weigh what loſs your honour may ſuſtain, if you
Or loſe your heart, or your chaſte treaſure open
To his *unmaſter'd* importunity. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
He cannot his *unmaſter'd* grief ſuſtain,
But yields to rage, to madneſs and diſdain. *Dryden.*

UNMA'TCHABLE. *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.

The ſoul of Chriſt, that ſaw in this life the face of God, was, through ſo viſible preſence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladneſs anointed him. *Hooker, b.* v.

Moſt radiant, exquiſite, and *unmatchable* beauty, tell me, if this be the lady of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

England breeds very valiant creatures; their maſtiffs are of *unmatchable* courage. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

UNMA'TCHED. *adj.* Matchleſs; having no match, or equal.

That glorious day, which two ſuch navies ſaw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he ſhould obey,
Held to them both the trident of the ſea. *Dryden.*

UNME'ANING. *adj.* Expreſſing no meaning.

With round, *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT. *adj.* Not intended.

The flying ſpear was after Ilus ſent:
But Rhætus happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryden.*

UNME'ASURABLE. *adj.* Boundleſs; unbounded.

Common mother! thou
Whoſe womb *unmeaſurable*, and infinite breaſt
Teems and feeds all. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

You preſerved the luſtre of that noble family, which the *unmeaſurable* profuſion of anceſtors had eclipſed. *Swift.*

UNMEA'SURED. *adj.*
1. Immenſe; infinite.

Does the ſun dread th' imaginary ſign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
'Till he has gain'd ſome unfrequented place,
Loſt to the world, in vaſt, *unmeaſur'd* ſpace? *Blackmore.*

2. Not meaſured; plentiful.

From him all perfect good, *unmeaſur'd* out, deſcends. *Milton.*

UNME'DITATED. *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.

Neither various ſtyle,
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praiſe
Their Maker, in fit ſtrains pronounc'd, or ſung
Unmeditated. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

UNME'DLED *with. adj.* Not touched; not altered.

The flood-gate is opened and cloſed for ſix days, continuing other ten days *unmedled with*. *Carew.*

UNMEE'T. *adj.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of ſway. *Spenſer.*
I am *unmeet*;
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakeſpeare.*
O my father!
Prove you that any man with me convers'd
At hours *unmeet*, refuſe me, hate me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Alack! my hand is ſworn
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,
Youth ſo apt to pluck a ſweet. *Shakeſpeare.*
Its fellowſhip *unmeet* for thee,
Good reaſon was thou freely ſhould'ſt diſlike. *Milton.*
That muſe deſires the laſt, the loweſt place,
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling ſtring
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*

UNME'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shakeſp.*

UNME'LTED. *adj.* Undiſſolved by heat.

Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rowling flames, and ſcatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

UNME'NTIONED. *adj.* Not told; not named.

They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpreſſed, with the ſharpeſt and moſt pathetical expreſſions. *Clarendon.*

O let me here ſink down
Into my grave, *unmention'd* and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

UNME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* Unſaleable; not vendible.

They feed on ſalt, *unmerchantable* pilchard. *Carew.*

UNME'RCIFUL. *adj.*
1. Cruel; ſevere; inclement.

For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, Providence has found out a way. *L'Eſtrange.*

The pleaſant luſtre of flame delights children at firſt; but when experience has convinced them, by the exquiſite pain it has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*

Whatſoever doctrine repreſents God as unjuſt and *unmerciful*, cannot be from God, becauſe it ſubverts the very foundation of religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Unconſcionable; exorbitant.

Not only the peace of the honeſt, unwriting ſubject, was daily moleſted, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applauſe. *Pope.*

UNME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderneſs.

A little warm fellow fell moſt *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majeſty. *Addiſon.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderneſs.

Conſider the rules of friendſhip, leſt juſtice turn into *unmercifulneſs*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNME'RITED. *adj.* Not deſerved; not obtained otherwiſe than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations ſhall be bleſt,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who ſought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*
A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatneſs is.
Government of the Tongue.

UNME'RITABLE. *adj.* Having no deſert. Not in uſe.

Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNME'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* State of being undeſerved.

As to the freeneſs or *unmeritedneſs* of God's love; we need but conſider, that we ſo little could at firſt deſerve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*

UNMI'LKED. *adj.* Not milked.

The ewes ſtill folded, with diſtended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in diſtreſsful cries. *Pope.*

UNMI'NDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.

He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, ſneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the ſhore. *Shakeſpeare.*
He, after Eve ſeduc'd, *unminded*, ſlunk
Into the wood. *Milton.*

UNMI'NDFUL. *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Fairy Queen.*

I ſhall let you ſee, that I am not *unmindful* of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee; of flattering gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*
Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true ſervants,
Amongſt the enthroned gods on ſainted ſeats. *Milton.*
He, not *unmindful* of his uſual art,
Firſt in diſſembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beaſts he tries. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When thoſe who diſlike the conſtitution, are ſo very zealous in their offers for the ſervice of their country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themſelves. *Swift.*

To **UNMI'NGLE.** *v. a.* To ſeparate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine aſcending, and the water deſcending. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

UNMI'NGLED. *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

As eaſy may'ſt thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminiſhing. *Shakeſpeare.*
Springs on high hills, are pure and *unmingled*. *Bacon.*
His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* ſorrow. *Taylor.*
Veſſels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*

UNMI'NGLEABLE. *adj.* Not ſuſceptive of mixture. Not uſed.

The ſulphur of the concrete loſes by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle.*

The *unmingleable* liquors retain their diſtinct ſurfaces. *Boyle.*

UNMI'RY. *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.

Paſs, with ſafe, *unmiry* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the ſtreet. *Gay.*

UNMI'TIGATED. *adj.* Not ſoftened.

With publick accuſation, uncovered ſlander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

UNMI'XED. } *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure; not
UNMI'XT. } corrupted by additions.

Thy commandment all alone ſhall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmixt with baſer matter. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the inſtauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwiſe than with ſome little aſperſion of the old. *Bacon.*

Thy conſtant quiet fills my peaceful breaſt,
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted reſt. *Roſcommon.*
What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praiſe, if always praiſe *unmixt*? *Milton.*
Thy Arethuſan ſtream remains unſoil'd;
Unmixt with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*
Together out they fly,
Inſeparable now, the truth and lie:
And this or that *unmixt*, no mortal ear ſhall find. *Pope.*

UNMO'ANED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Fatherleſs diſtreſs was left *unmoan'd*;
Your widow dolours likewiſe be unwept. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNMOI'ST. *adj.* Not wet.

Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoiſt*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *Phillips.*

UNMOI'STENED. *adj.* Not made wet.

The incident light that meets with a groſſer liquor, will have its beams more or leſs interruptedly reflected, than they would be if the body had been *unmoiſtened*. *Boyle.*

UNMOLE'STED. *adj.* Free from diſturbance; free from external troubles.

The fowls of the air, and the beaſts of the field, are ſupplied with every thing, *unmoleſted* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*

Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's ſelf,
Stood *unmoleſted* on the ſhelf. *Prior.*
Safe on my ſhore each *unmoleſted* ſwain,
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*

To **UNMOO'R.** *v. a.*
1. To looſe from land, by taking up the anchors.

We with the riſing morn our ſhips *unmoor'd*,
And brought our captives and our ſtores aboard. *Pope.*

2. Prior ſeems to have taken it for caſting anchor.

Soon as the Britiſh ſhips *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to ſhore. *Prior.*

UNMO'RALIZED. *adj.* Untutored by morality.

This is cenſured as the mark of a diſſolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

UNMO'RTGAGED. *adj.* Not mortgaged.

Is there one God unſworn to my deſtruction?
The leaſt, *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden's All for Love.*

This he has repeated ſo often, that at preſent there is ſcarce a ſingle gabel *unmortgaged*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

UNMO'RTIFIED. *adj.* Not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities.

If our conſcience reproach us with *unmortified* ſin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

Wherein conſiſts the preciſe and *unmoveable* boundaries of that ſpecies. *Locke.*

UNMO'VED. *adj.*
1. Not put out of one place into another.

Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmov'd* ſtalls do lie. *May's Virgil.*
Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden.*

Cheſs-men, ſtanding on the ſame ſquares of the cheſs-board, we ſay they are all in the ſame place, or *unmoved*; though, perhaps, the cheſs-board hath been carried out of one room into another. *Locke.*

2. Not changed in reſolution.

Among innumerable falſe, *unmov'd*,
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd. *Milton.*

3. Not affected; not touched with any paſſion.

Cæſar, the world's great maſter and his own,
Unmov'd, ſuperior ſtill in ev'ry ſtate,
And ſcarce deteſted in his country's fate. *Pope.*

4. Unaltered by paſſion.

I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwet. *Dryden.*

UNMO'VING. *adj.*
1. Having no motion.

The celeſtial bodies, without impulſe, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Having no power to raiſe the paſſions; unaffecting.

To **UNMO'ULD.** *v. a.* To change as to the form.

Its pleaſing poiſon
The viſage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeneſs of a beaſt
Fixes inſtead, *unmoulding* reaſon's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

UNMO'URNED. *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.

O let me here ſink down
Into my grave unmention'd and *unmourn'd*. *Southern.*

To **UNMU'ZZLE.** *v. a.* To looſe from a muzzle.

Now *unmuzzle* your wiſdom. *Shakeſpeare.*
Have you not ſet mine honour at the ſtake,
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzl'd* thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To **UNMU'FFLE.** *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faints ſtars! and thou, fair moon,
That wont'ſt to love the traveller's benizon,
Stoop thy pale viſage through an amber cloud,
And diſinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkneſs and of ſhades. *Milton.*

UNMU'SICAL. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleaſing by ſound.

Let argument bear no *unmuſical* ſound,
Nor jars interpoſe, ſacred friendſhip to grieve. *B. Johnſon.*

One man's ambition wants ſatiſfaction, another's avarice, a third's ſpleen; and this diſcord makes up the very *unmuſical* harmony of our murmurs. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNA'MED. *adj.* Not mentioned.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

UNNA'TURAL. *adj.*
1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common inſtincts.

Her offence
Muſt be of ſuch *unnatural* degree,
That monſters it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being wiſe and good. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

'Tis irreverent and *unnatural* to ſcoff at the infirmities of old age. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Rome, whoſe gratitude
Tow'rds her deſerving children is enroll'd

In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If the tyrant were, to a ſon ſo noble, ſo *unnatural*,
What will he be to us? *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real ſtate of perſons or things.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a ſerious poem are nauſeous, becauſe they are *unnatural*. Would any man, who is ready to die for love, deſcribe his paſſion like Narciſſus? *Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the firſt, are ſuch as are affected and *unnatural*; the ſecond, ſuch as are mean and vulgar. *Addiſon.*

UNNA'TURALNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to nature.

The God, which is the God of nature, doth never teach *unnaturalneſs*. *Sidney.*

UNNA'TURALLY. *adv.* In oppoſition to nature.

All the world have been frighted with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have moſt *unnaturally* conſpired to cozen themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

UNNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be paſſed by veſſels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* ſong,
Like a ſwift ſtream from mountains pours along. *Cowley.*

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that *unnavigable* ſtream were drown'd. *Dryden.*

Let wit her ſails, her oars let wiſdom lend;
The helm let politick experience guide:
Yet ceaſe to hope thy ſhort-liv'd bark ſhall ride
Down ſpreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior.*

The Indian ſeas were believed to be *unnavigable* *Arb.*

UNNE'CESSARILY. *adv.* Without neceſſity; without need; needleſsly.

To abrogate, without conſtraint of manifeſt harm thereby ariſing, had been to alter *unneceſſarily*, in their judgment, the antient received cuſtom of the whole church. *Hooker.*

'Tis highly imprudent in the greateſt of men, *unneceſſarily* to provoke the meaneſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe words come in without any connexion with the ſtory, and conſequently *unneceſſarily*. *Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS. *n. ſ.* Needleſneſs.

Theſe are ſuch extremes as afford no middle for induſtry to exiſt, hope being equally out-dated by the deſperateneſs or *unneceſſarineſs* of an undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY. *adj.* Needleſs; not wanted; uſeleſs.

The doing of things *unneceſſary*, is many times the cauſe why the moſt neceſſary are not done. *Hooker, b.* v.

Thou whoreſon zed; thou *unneceſſary* letter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let brave ſpirits, fitted for command by ſea or land, not be laid by, as perſons *unneceſſary* for the time. *Bacon.*

Lay that *unneceſſary* fear aſide;
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden.*

Unneceſſary coinage, as well as *unneceſſary* revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

They did not only ſhun perſecution, but affirmed, that it was *unneceſſary* for their followers to bear their religion through ſuch fiery trials. *Addiſon.*

The reader can eaſily diſcover how the plot will be unravelled at laſt; but the *unneceſſary* intricacies in unravelling it, ſtill remain to be accounted for. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnaſſus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more ſo by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not ſuitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual miſchief.

Theſe two Chriſtian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to ſpend it ſo *unneighbourly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNNE'RVATE. *adj.* Weak; feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Muſæus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious, in Homer. *Broome.*

To **UNNE'RVE.** *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

The precepts are often ſo minute and full of circumſtances, that they weaken and *unnerve* his verſe. *Addiſon.*

UNNE'RVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell ſword,
Th' *unnerv'd* father falls. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNNE'TH. } *adv.* [This is from un and eað, Saxon, *eaſy*;
UNNE'THES. } and ought therefore to be written *uneath.*]
Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obſolete.

Diggon, I am ſo ſtiffe and ſtanke,
That *unneth* I may ſtand any more;
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenſer.*

A ſhepherd's boy,
When winter's waſteful ſpight was almoſt ſpent,
Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent;
So faint they waxe, and feeble in the fold,
That now *unnethes* their feet could 'em uphold. *Spenſer.*

UNNO'BLE. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

I have offended reputation;
A moſt *unnoble* ſwerving. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

UNNO'TED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not regarded; not heeded; not celebrated.

They may jeſt,
'Till their own ſcorn return to them *unnoted*. *Shakeſp.*

He drew his ſeat familiar to her ſide,
Far from the ſuitor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free gueſt *unnoted* might relate,
If haply conſcious of his father's fate. *Pope.*

A ſhameful fate now hides my hopeleſs head,
Unwept, *unnoted*, and for ever dead. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNNU'MBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The ſkies are painted with *unnumber'd* ſparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth ſhine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diſeaſes, and our minds the hives of *unnumbered* cares and paſſions. *Raleigh.*

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* ſpectres, more
Centaurs, and double ſhapes, beſiege the door. *Dryden.*

Pitchy and dark the night ſometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder ſometimes ſhe excites,
With ſtars *unnumber'd*. *Prior.*

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Incompliance; diſobedience.

They make one man's particular failings, confining laws to others; and convey them, as ſuch, to their ſucceeders, who are bold to miſname all *unobſequiouſneſs* to their incogitancy, preſumption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNOBE'YED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave
Unworſhipp'd, *unobey'd*, the throne ſupreme. *Milton.*

UNOBJE'CTED. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil? *Atterbury.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not expoſed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, ſhe hath buried both;
For none to death ſins, that to ſin is loth. *Donne.*

In fight they ſtood
Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* Not to be obſerved; not diſcoverable.

A piece of glaſs reduced to powder, the ſame which, when entire, freely tranſmitted the beams of light, acquiring by contuſion a multitude of minute ſurfaces, reflects, in a confuſed manner, little and ſingly *unobſervable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous, it degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNOBSE'RVANT. *adj.*

1. Not obſequious.
2. Not attentive.

The *unobſervant* multitude may have ſome general, confuſed apprehenſions of a beauty, that gilds the outſide frame of the univerſe. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any ſolid body, which is the principal cauſe of violent motion, though *unobſerved*, paſſeth without ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They the Son of God, our Saviour meek,
Sung victor; and from heav'nly feaſt refreſh'd,
Brought on his way with joy; he, *unobſerv'd*,
Home to his mother's houſe private return'd. *Milton.*

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobſerved* ſtar, ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville.*

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious ſtream,
That in Hibernian vales obſcurely ſtray'd,
And, *unobſerv'd*, in wild meanders play'd. *Addiſon.*

Had I erred in this caſe, it had been a well-meant miſtake, and might have paſſed *unobſerved*. *Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His ſimilitudes are not placed, as our *unobſerving* criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not hindered; not ſtopped.

Unobſtructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void, and knows not where to ſtay. *Blackm.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not raiſing any obſtacle.

Why ſhould he halt at either ſtation? why
Not forward run in *unobſtructive* ſky? *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by deſire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*: ſo likewiſe upon the ſame hereafter received, it ſhall work alſo by love. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any ſo conſtantly diſcloſeth its *unobvious* colour, as copper. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNO'CCUPIED. *adj.* Unpoſſeſſed.

If we ſhall diſcover further to the north pole, we ſhall find all that tract not to be vain, uſeleſs, or *unoccupied*. *Ray.*

The fancy hath power to create them in the ſenſories, then *unoccupied* by external impreſſions. *Grew's Coſmology.*

UNOFFERED. *adj.* Not propoſed to acceptance.

For the ſad buſineſs of Ireland, he could not expreſs a greater ſenſe, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon.*

UNOFFE'NDING. *adj.*

1. Harmleſs; innocent.

Thy *unoffending* life I could not ſave;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*

2. Sinleſs; pure from fault.

If thoſe holy and *unoffending* ſpirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of his Majeſty; with what awe ſhould we, ſinful duſt and aſhes, approach that infinite Power we have ſo grievouſly offended! *Rogers's Sermons.*

To **UNO'IL.** *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can aſk,
Gueſſes his meaning, and *unoils* the flaſk. *Dryden.*

UNO'PENING. *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the foreſt o'er,
Curſe the ſav'd candle, and *unopening* door. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wiſhing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but an imperfect velleity, and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. *South's Sermons.*

UNOPPO'SED. *adj.* Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction.

Proud, art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aſpiring *unoppos'd*,
The throne of God unguarded. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To every nobler portion of the town,
The curling billows roll their reſtleſs tide:
In parties now they ſtruggle up and down,
As armies, *unoppos'd*, for prey divide. *Dryden.*

The people, like a headlong torrent go,
And ev'ry dam they break or overflow:
But *unoppos'd* they either loſe their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former courſe. *Dryden.*

UNO'RDERLY. *adj.* Diſordered; irregular.

Since ſome ceremonies muſt be uſed, every man would have his own faſhion; whereof what other would be the iſſue, but infinite diſtraction, and *unorderly* confuſion in the church? *Sanderſon.*

UNO'RDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; unuſual.

I do not know how they can be excuſed from murder, who kill monſtrous births, becauſe of an *unordinary* ſhape, without knowing whether they have a rational ſoul or no. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts inſtrumental to the nouriſhment of the reſt.

It is impoſſible for any organ to regulate itſelf: much leſs may we refer this regulation to the animal ſpirits, an *unorganized* fluid. *Grew's Coſmology.*

UNORI'GINAL. } *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.
UNORI'GINATED. }

I toil'd out my uncouth paſſage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyſs, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

In Scripture, Jehovah ſignifies, that God is underived, *unoriginated*, and ſelf-exiſtent. *Stephens's Sermons.*

UNO'RTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime againſt its incumbent; and he was ſure to be *unorthodox*, that was worth the plundering. *Decay of Piety.*

UNO'WED. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and ſcramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* intereſt of proud, ſwelling ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNO'WNED. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.
2. Not acknowledged.

Of night or lonelineſs it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Leaſt ſome ill-greeting touch attempt the perſon
Of our *unowned* ſiſter. *Milton.*

Oh happy, *unown'd* youths! your limbs can bear
The ſcorching dog-ſtar, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thirſts with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. *Gay.*

To **UNPA'CK.** *v. a.*

1. To diſburden; to exonerate.

I, the ſon of a dear father murther'd,
Muſt, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words. *Shak.*

2. To open any thing bound together.

He had a great parcel of glaſſes packed up, which, when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themſelves. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

The knight
Reſolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of juſtice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *adj.*

1. Not diſcharged.

Receive from us knee tribute not *unpaid*. *Milton.*

Nor hecatomb unſlain, nor vows *unpaid*;
On Greeks, accurs'd, this dire confuſion bring. *Dryden.*

What can atone, oh ever-injur'd ſhade!
Thy fate unpity'd, and thy rites *unpaid*? *Pope.*

2. Not receiving dues or debts.

How often are relations neglected, and tradeſmen *unpaid*, for the ſupport of this vanity? *Collier.*

Th' embroider'd ſuit, at leaſt, he deem'd his prey;
That ſuit, an *unpaid* taylor ſnatch'd away. *Pope.*

3. **UNPA'ID** *for.* That for which the price is not yet given; taken on truſt.

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than ruſtling in *unpaid for* ſilk. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPA'INED. *adj.* Suffering no pain.

Too unequal work we find,
Againſt unequal arms to fight in pain;
Againſt *unpain'd*, impaſſive. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNPA'INFUL. *adj.* Giving no pain.

That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain, ſooner than change figure; and that ſoft, which changes the ſituation of its parts, upon an eaſy and *unpainful* touch. *Locke.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *adj.* Nauſeous; diſguſting.

The man who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again to ſee a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*

A good man will be no more diſturbed at the methods of correction, than by ſeeing his friend take *unpalatable* phyſick. *Collier on Kindneſs.*

UNPA'RAGONED. *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.

Either your *unparagoned* miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's outpriz'd by a trifle. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

UNPARA'LLELED. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparalleled*, haply amplified. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who had thought this clime had held
A deity ſo *unparallel'd*? *Milton's Arcades.*

The father burſt out again in tears, upon receiving this inſtance of an *unparalleled* fidelity from one, who he thought had given herſelf up to the poſſeſſion of another. *Addiſon.*

O fact *unparallel'd*! O Charles! O beſt of kings!
What ſtars their black, diſaſtrous influence ſhed
On thy nativity? *Phillips.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*impardonable*, Fr.] Irremiſſible.

It was thought in him an *unpardonable* offence to alter any thing: in us as intolerable, that we ſuffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*

Oh, 'tis a fault too *unpardonable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The kinder the maſter, the more *unpardonable* is the traitor. *L'Eſtrange.*

Conſider how *unpardonable* the refuſal of ſo much grace muſt render us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *adv.* Beyond forgiveneſs.

Luther's conſcience turns theſe reaſonings upon him, and infers, that Luther muſt have been *unpardonably* wicked in uſing maſſes for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *adj.*

1. Not forgiven.

How know we that our ſouls ſhall not this night be required, laden with thoſe *unpardoned* ſins, for which we propoſed to repent to-morrow? *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Not diſcharged; cancelled by a legal pardon.

My returning into England *unpardoned*, hath deſtroyed that opinion. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *adj.* Not forgiving.

Curſe on th' *unpard'ning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorſe; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to pray'rs, by no ſubmiſſion bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament.

Senſible he was of that diſreſpect; reprehending them for the *unparliamentarineſs* of their remonſtrance in print. *Clarendon.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.

The ſecret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuſe of ſetting individuals upon their ſhoulders, who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *adj.* Undivided; not ſeparated.

Too little it eludes the dazzl'd ſight,
Becomes mix'd blackneſs, or *unparted* light. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *adj.* Equal; honeſt. Not in uſe.

Clear evidence of truth, after a ſerious and *unpartial* examination. *Sanderſon.*

UNPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* Equally; indifferently.

Deem it not impoſſible for you to err; ſift *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred theſe opinions in you. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE. *adj.* Admitting no paſſage.

Every country, which ſhall not do according to theſe things, ſhall be made not only *unpaſſable* for men, but moſt hateful to wild beaſts. *Eſth.* xvi. 24.

They are vaſt and *unpaſſable* mountains, which the labour and curioſity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temp.*

Making a new ſtandard for money, muſt make all money which is lighter than that ſtandard *unpaſſable*. *Locke.*

You ſwell yourſelf as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a moſt *unpaſſable* barrier againſt all improvement. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

UNPA'SSIONATE. } *adj.* Free from paſſion; calm; impar-
UNPA'SSIONATED. } tial.

He attended the king into Scotland, and was ſworn a counſellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been inſtructed by *unpaſſionate* men, he did carry himſelf with ſingular ſweetneſs. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

More ſober heads have a ſet of miſconceits, which are as abſurd to an *unpaſſionated* reaſon, as thoſe to our unbiaſſed ſenſes. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 13.

The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, ſhould not only be in ſober, grave, and *unpaſſionate* words, but alſo alone and in private. *Locke on Education.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* Without paſſion.

Make us *unpaſſionately* to ſee the light of reaſon and religion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'THED. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by paſſage.

A courſe more promiſing,
Than a wild dedication of yourſelves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd ſhores; moſt certain
To miſeries enough. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

UNPA'WNED. *adj.* Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witneſs'd huge diſmay,
Where yet, *unpawn'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

To **UNPA'Y.** *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word.

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villainy you have done her: the one you may do with ſterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPEA'CEABLE. *adj.* Quarrelſome; inclined to diſturb the tranquillity of others.

Lord, purge out of all hearts thoſe *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel ſpirits; thoſe prides and haughtineſſes, judging and condemning, and deſpiſing of others. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The deſign is to reſtrain men from things, which make them miſerable to themſelves, *unpeaceable* and troubleſome to the world. *Tillotſon.*

To UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing cloſed with a peg.
Unpeg the baſket on the houſe's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNPE'NSIONED. *adj.* Not kept in dependance by a penſion.
Could penſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, *unpenſion'd*, no man's heir, or ſlave? *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.
The land
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs,
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Shall war *unpeople* this my realm? *Shakeſpeare.*
To few unknown
Long after; now *unpeopl'd*, and untrod. *Milton.*
The lofty mountains feed the ſavage race,
Yet few, and ſtrangers in th' *unpeopl'd* place. *Dryden.*

He muſt be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honeſty; that his raſhneſs and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth. *Addiſ.*

UNPERCE'IVED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not heeded; not ſenſibly diſcovered; not known.
The aſhes, wind *unperceived* ſhakes off. *Bacon.*
He alone
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Thus daily changing, by degrees I'd waſte,
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,
And ſteal myſelf from life, and melt away. *Dryden.*
Unperceiv'd the heav'ns with ſtars were hung. *Dryd.*
Oft in pleaſing taſks we wear the day,
While ſummer ſuns roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.
Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly*, aſſociated themſelves to it. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.] Incomplete.
Apelles' picture of Alexander at Epheſus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the chiefeſt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS. *n. ſ.* Imperfection; incompleteneſs.
Virgil and Horace ſpying the *unperfectneſs* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectneſs. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *adj.* Undone; not done.
A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promiſe. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* Laſting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.
We are ſecured to reap in another world everlaſting, *unperiſhable* felicities. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNPE'RJURED. *adj.* Free from perjury.
Beware of death; thou can'ſt not die *unperjur'd*,
And leave an unaccompliſh'd love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

UNPERPLE'XED. *adj.* Diſentangled; not embarraſſed.
In learning, little ſhould be propoſed to the mind at once; and that being fully maſtered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, ſimple, *unperplexed* propoſition. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin.
Bile is the moſt *unperſpirable* of animal fluids. *Arbuth.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be perſuaded.
He, finding his ſiſter's *unperſuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not turned to ſtone.
In many concreted plants, ſome parts remain *unpetrified*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy, or right reaſon.
Your conceptions are *unphiloſophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many ſmall fibres in its texture; which, according to the different ſtrokes they receive from the animal ſpirits, awaken a correſpondent idea. *Collier.*

It became him who created them, to ſet them in order: and if he did ſo, it is *unphiloſophical* to ſeek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might ariſe out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton's Opticks.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon.
They forget that he is the firſt cauſe of all things, and diſcourſe moſt *unphiloſophically*, abſurdly, and unſuitably to the nature of an infinite Being; whoſe influence muſt ſet the firſt wheel a-going. *South's Sermons.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS. *n. ſ.* Incongruity with philoſophy.
I could diſpenſe with the *unphiloſophicalneſs* of this their hypotheſis, were it not unchriſtian. *Norris.*

To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philoſopher. A word made by Pope.
Our paſſions, our intereſts, flow in upon us, and *unphiloſophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPIE'RCED. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.
Th' *unpierc'd* ſhade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*
True Witney broad-cloth, with its ſhag unſhorn,
Unpierc'd, is in the laſting tempeſt worn. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED. *adj.* Diveſted of pillars.
See the cirque falls! th' *unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.
Perhaps ſome cold bank is her bolſter now,
Or 'gainſt the rugged bark of ſome broad elm,
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with ſad fears. *Milton.*

To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut, or faſtened with a pin.
My love doth ſo approve him,
That even his ſtubbornneſs, his checks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unpin that ſpangled breaſt-plate which you wear,
That th' eyes of buſy fools may be ſtopt there. *Donne.*
Who is the honeſt man?
He that doth ſtill and ſtrongly good purſue,
To God, his neighbour, and himſelf, moſt true:
Whom neither force, nor fawning, can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert.*

UNPI'NKED. *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes.
Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel. *Shakeſp.*

UNPI'TIED. *adj.* Not compaſſionated; not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow.
Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Inſues his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praiſe,
And full in all we cou'd deſire, but days:
He that is warn'd of this, and ſhall forbear
To vent a ſigh for him, or ſhed a tear;
May he live long ſcorn'd, and *unpity'd* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral. *Bp. Corbet.*
But he whoſe words and fortunes diſagree,
Abſurd, *unpity'd*, grows a publick jeſt. *Roſcommon.*

He that does not ſecure himſelf of a ſtock of reputation in his greatneſs, ſhall moſt certainly fall *unpitied* in his adverſity. *L'Eſtrange.*
As the greateſt curſe that I can give,
Unpitied be depos'd, and after live. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
As ſome ſad turtle his loſt love deplores;
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn,
Alike unheard, *unpity'd*, and forlorn. *Pope.*
Paſſion *unpity'd*, and ſucceſsleſs love,
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate
My other griefs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNPI'TIFULLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.
He beat him moſt pitifully.
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him moſt *unpitifully*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPI'TYING. *adj.* Having no compaſſion.
To ſhame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Lead on, *unpitying* guides, behold your ſlave. *Granville.*

UNPLA'CED. *adj.* Having no place of dependance.
Could penſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpenſion'd? *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED. *adj.* Not tormented.
Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. *Shak.*

UNPLA'NTED. *adj.* Not planted; ſpontaneous.
Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans ſhow. *Waller.*

UNPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* Not plauſible; not ſuch as has a fair appearance.
There was a mention of granting five ſubſidies; and that meeting being, upon very unpopular, and *unplauſible* reaſons, immediately diſſolved, thoſe five ſubſidies were exacted, as if an act had paſſed to that purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of gloſing courteſy,
Baited with reaſons not *unplauſible*,
Win me into the eaſy-hearted man,
And hug him into ſnares. *Milton.*

UNPLA'USIVE. *adj.* Not approving.
'Tis like he'll queſtion me,
Why ſuch *unplauſive* eyes are bent on him. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPLEA'SANT. *adj.* Not delighting; troubleſome; uneaſy.
Their ſkilful ears perceive certain harſh and *unpleaſant* diſcords in the ſound of our common prayer, ſuch as the rules of divine harmony, ſuch as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hooker.*
O ſweet Portia!
Here are a few of the *unpleaſant'ſt* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
Wiſdom is very *unpleaſant* to the unlearned. *Ecclus.* v.

Upon Adam's diſobedience, God chaſed him out of paradiſe, the moſt delicious part of the earth, into ſome other, the moſt barren and *unpleaſant*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneaſily.
We cannot boaſt of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleaſantly* in primitive ſimplicity and good humour. *Pope.*

UNPLE'ASANTNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of qualities to give delight.
As for *unpleaſantneſs* of ſound, if it doth happen the good of men's ſouls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*

Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleaſantneſs*, but for the ſuffocations which it cauſes. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

All men are willing to ſkulk out of ſuch company; the ſober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleaſantneſs* of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNPLEA'SED. *adj.* Not pleaſed; not delighted.
Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleas'd* eye feel your courteſy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Condemn'd to love with ſubjects ever mute,
A ſavage prince, *unpleas'd*, though abſolute. *Dryden.*

UNPLEA'SING. *adj.* Offenſive; diſguſting; giving no delight.
Set to dreſs this garden:
How dares thy tongue ſound this *unpleaſing* news? *Shak.*

Hence the many miſtakes, which have made learning ſo *unpleaſing* and unſucceſsful. *Milton.*

If all thoſe great painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleaſing*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
Howe'er *unpleaſing* be the news you bring,
I blame not you, but your imperious king. *Dryden.*

UNPLI'ANT. *adj.* Not eaſily bent; not conforming to the will.
The chizel hath more glory than the pencil; that being ſo hard an inſtrument, and working upon ſo *unpliant* ſtuff, can yet leave ſtrokes of ſo gentle appearance. *Wotton.*

UNPLO'WED. *adj.* Not plowed.
Good ſound land that hath been long *unplowed*. *Mortim.*

To UNPLUME. *adj.* To ſtrip of plumes; to degrade.
In the moſt ordinary phænomena in nature we ſhall find enough to ſhame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing. *Glanville.*

UNPOE'TICAL. } *adj.* Not ſuch as becomes a poet
UNPOE'TICK. }
Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.
Unjuſt! why ſhou'd you in ſuch veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains? *Bp. Corbet.*

UNPO'LISHED. *adj.*
1. Not ſmoothed; not brightened by attrition.
Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona ſome part of the materials cut in fine forms, and ſome *unpoliſhed*, doth conclude, that the ancients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free-ſtone, without any ſculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton.*

He affirms it to have been the antient cuſtom of all the Greeks, to ſet up *unpoliſhed* ſtones, inſtead of images, to the honour of the gods. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not civilized; not refined.
Finding new words,
Such as of old wiſe bards employ'd to make
Unpoliſh'd men their wild retreats forſake. *Waller.*
Thoſe firſt *unpoliſh'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave ſuck to infants of gigantick mould. *Dryden.*

UNPOLI'TE. *adj.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.
Diſcourſes for the pulpit ſhould be caſt into a plain method, and the reaſons ranged under the words, firſt, ſecondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to ſound *unpolite*, or unfaſhionable. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

UNPOLLU'TED. *adj.* [*impollutus*, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled.
Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* fleſh
May violets ſpring! *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
'Till oft converſe with heav'nly habitants
Begin to caſt a beam on th' outward ſhape,
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,
And turns it by degrees to the ſoul's eſſence;
'Till all be made immortal. *Milton.*
Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,
She half commits, who ſins but in her will. *Dryden.*

UNPO'PULAR. *adj.* Not fitted to pleaſe the people.
The practices of theſe men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of ſincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 37.

UNPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*un* and *portable*.] Not to be carried.
Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being ſhort, the ſhips muſt have ſunk at an anchor in any ſtream of weather or counter-tide. *Raleigh.*

UNPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not had; not obtained.
He claims the crown.——
—Is the chair empty? is the ſword unſway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpoſſeſs'd*? *Shakeſpeare.*
Such vaſt room in nature *unpoſſeſs'd*
By living ſoul, deſert, and deſolate,
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpſe of light. *Milton.*
The cruel ſomething *unpoſſeſs'd*,
Corrodes and leavens all the reſt. *Prior.*

UNPOSSE'SSING. *adj.* Having no poſſeſſion.
Thou *unpoſſeſſing* baſtard, doſt thou think
That I would ſtand againſt thee? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* Not feaſible.
I try'd ſuch of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable*. *Boyle.*

UNPRA'CTISED. *adj.* Not ſkilful by uſe and experience; raw; being in the ſtate of a novice.
The full ſum of me
Is an unleſſon'd girl, unſchool'd, *unpractis'd*. *Shakeſp.*
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton.*
I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to perſuade,
And want the ſoothing arts. *Dryden.*
His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior.*

UNPRAI'SED. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praiſed.
The land,
In antique times, was ſavage wilderneſs;
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd, improv'd, *unprais'd*. *Fairy Q.*
If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but frieze,
Th' All-giver would be unthank'd, wou'd be *unprais'd*. *Milton.*
If young African for fame
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The dead becomes *unprais'd*, the man at leaſt,
And loſes, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*
Nor paſs *unprais'd* the veſt and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs entwine. *Dryd.*

UNPRECA'RIOUS. *adj.* Not dependent on another.
The ſtars, which grace the high expanſion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vaſt diſtance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *adj.* Not juſtifiable by any example.
The ſecret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

To UNPREDI'CT. *v. a.* To retract prediction.
Means I muſt uſe, thou ſay'ſt prediction elſe
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*

UNPREFE'RRED. *adj.* Not advanced.
To make a ſcholar, keep him under, while he is young, or *unpreferred*. *Collier on Pride.*

UNPRE'GNANT. *adj.* Not prolifick.
This deed unſhapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant*,
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPREJU'DICATE. *adj.* Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions.
A pure mind in a chaſte body, is the mother of wiſdom, ſincere principles, and *unprejudicate* underſtanding. *Taylor.*

UNPRE'JUDICED. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from prepoſſeſſion; not pre-occupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.
The meaning of them may be ſo plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reaſonable man may certainly underſtand. *Tillotſon.*

Several, when they had informed themſelves of our Saviour's hiſtory, and examined, with *unprejudiced* minds, the doctrines and manners of his diſciples, were ſo ſtruck, that they profeſſed themſelves of that ſect. *Addiſon.*

UNPRELA'TICAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to a prelate.
The Archbiſhop of York, by ſuch *unprelatical*, ignominious arguments, in plain terms adviſed him to paſs that act. *Clarendon.*

UNPREME'DITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.
Aſk me what queſtion thou canſt poſſible,
And I will anſwer *unpremeditated*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
He dictates to me ſlumb'ring; or inſpires
Eaſy my *unpremeditated* verſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The flow of ſpeech make *unpremeditated* harangues, or converſe readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addiſon.*

UNPREPA'RED. *adj.*
1. Not fitted by previous meaſures.
Unpractis'd, *unprepar'd*, and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton.*

To come *unprepar'd* before him, is an argument that we do not eſteem God. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wiſe are ever on their guard,
For, unforeſeen, they ſay, is *unprepar'd*. *Dryden.*
2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.
I would not kill thy *unprepared* ſpirit;
No; heavens forefend. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
My *unprepar'd*, and unrepenting breath,
Was ſnatch'd away by the ſwift hand of death. *Roſcomm.*

UNPREPA'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* State of being unprepared.
I believe my innocency and *unpreparedneſs* to aſſert my rights and honour, make me the moſt guilty in their eſteem; who would not ſo eaſily have declared a war againſt me, if I had firſt aſſaulted them. *King Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not prepoſſeſſed; not pre-occupied by notions.
The *unprepoſſeſſed* on the one hand, and the well-diſpoſed on the other, are affected with a due fear of theſe things. *South.*

It finds the mind naked and *unprepoſſeſſed* with any former notions, and ſo eaſily and inſenſibly gains upon the aſſent. *South.*

UNPRE'SSED. *adj.*
1. Not preſſed.
Have I my pillow left *unpreſs'd* in Rome? *Shakeſp.*
In theſe ſoft ſhades, *unpreſs'd* by human feet,
Thy happy Phœnix keeps his balmy ſeat. *Tickell.*
2. Not inforced.
They left not any error in government unmentioned, or *unpreſſed*, with the ſharpeſt and moſt pathetical expreſſions. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING. *adj.* Not claiming any diſtinctions.
Bad writers are not ridiculed, becauſe ridicule ought to be a pleaſure; but to undeceive and vindicate the honeſt and *unpretending* part of mankind from impoſition. *Pope.*

UNPREVA'ILING. *adj.* Being of no force.
Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPREVE'NTED. *adj.*
1. Not previouſly hindered.
A pack of ſorrows, which wou'd preſs you down,
If *unprevented*, to your timeleſs grave. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not preceded by any thing.
Thy grace
Comes *unprevented*, unimplor'd, unſought. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY. *adj.* Unſuitable to a prince.
I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by ſo *unprincely* an inconſtancy. *King Charles.*

UNPRI'NTED. *adj.* Not printed.
Defer it, till you have finiſhed theſe that are yet *unprinted.* *Pope.*

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *adj.* Not ſettled in tenets or opinions.
I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo *unprincipl'd* in virtue's book,
As that the ſingle want of light and noiſe
Could ſtir the conſtant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milt.*
Others betake them to ſtate affairs, with ſouls ſo *unprincipled* in virtue, and true generous breeding, that flattery, and court ſhifts, and tyrannous aphoriſms, appear to them the higheſt points of wiſdom. *Milton on Education.*

UNPRI'SABLE. *adj.* Not valued; not of eſtimation.
A baubling veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught and bulk *unpriſable.* *Shakeſp.*

UNPROCLA'IMED. *adj.* Not notified by a publick declaration.
The Syrian king, who to ſurprize
One man, aſſaſſin-like, had levy'd war,
War *unproclaim'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

UNPRO'FITABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe.
The church being eaſed of *unprofitable* labours, needful offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*
Should he reaſon with *unprofitable* talk? *Job,* xv. 3.
My ſon Oneſimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in time paſt was to thee *unprofitable*, but now profitable to thee and me. *Philemon,* 11.
They receive aliment ſufficient, and yet no more than they can well digeſt; and withal ſweat out the coarſeſt and *unprofitableſt* juice. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
It is better to fall honourably, than to ſurvive in an *unprofitable* and unglorious life. *L'Eſtrange.*
Then they who brothers better claim diſown,
Defraud their clients, and to lucre ſold,
Sit brooding on *unprofitable* gold. *Dryden.*
With ſhame and ſorrow fill'd,
For plotting an *unprofitable* crime. *Dryden.*
An ox that waits the coming blow,
Old and *unprofitable* to the plough. *Dryden.*
With tears ſo tender,
As any heart, but only her's, could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he ſtood,
And there pour'd out th' *unprofitable* flood. *Dryden.*

UNPRI'SONED. *adj.* Set free from confinement.
Several deſires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did ſtay;
Fire roſe, and each from other but unty'd,
Themſelves *unpriſon'd* were, and purify'd. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZED. *adj.* Not valued.
Not all the dukes of wat'riſh Burgundy,
Can buy this *unpriz'd*, precious maid of me. *Shakeſp.*

UNPROFA'NED. *adj.* Not violated.
Unſpoil'd ſhall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand:
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Uſeleſſneſs.
We are ſo perſuaded of the *unprofitableneſs* of your ſcience, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you ſucceed, you increaſe the number of your party. *Addiſon.*

UNPRO'FITABLY. *adv.* Uſeleſsly; without advantage.
I ſhou'd not now *unprofitably* ſpend
Myſelf in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for ſolid certainties. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Our country's cauſe,
That drew our ſwords, now wreſts 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably ſhed. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNPRO'FITED. *adj.* Having no gain.
Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROLI'FICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.
Great rains drown many inſects, and render their eggs *unprolifick*, or deſtroy them. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING. *adj.* Giving no promiſe of excellence; having no appearance of value.
If he be naturally liſtleſs and dreaming, this *unpromiſing* diſpoſition is none of the eaſieſt to be dealt with. *Locke.*
An attempt as difficult and *unpromiſing* of ſucceſs, as if he ſhould make the eſſay to produce ſome new kinds of animals out of ſuch ſenſeleſs materials. *Bentley.*

UNPRONO'UNCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not ſpoken.
Mad'ſt imperfect words, with childiſh trips,
Half-pronounc'd, ſlide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

UNPRO'PER. *adj.* Not peculiar.
Millions nightly lie in thoſe *unproper* beds,
Which they dare ſwear peculiar. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

UNPRO'PERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.
I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as miſtaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; inauſpicious.
'Twas when the dog-ſtar's *unpropitious* ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the ſun. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* Not ſuited to ſomething elſe.
Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportion'd* thought his act. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRO'PPED. *adj* Not ſupported; not upheld.
He lives at random, careleſsly diffus'd,
With languiſh'd head *unpropp'd*,
As one paſt hope, abandon'd,
And by himſelf given over. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more ſuſtain
The bulk; the bulk, *unpropp'd*, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

UNPROPO'SED. *adj.* Not propoſed.
The means are *unpropos'd.* *Dryden.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*improſper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not proſperous.
The winter had been very *unproſperous* and unſucceſsful to the king. *Clarendon.*
Nought *unproſp'rous* ſhall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unſucceſsfully.
When a prince fights juſtly, and yet *unproſperouſly*, if he could ſee all thoſe reaſons for which God hath ſo ordered it, he would think it the moſt reaſonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED. *adj.* Not protected; not ſupported.
By woeful experience, they both did learn, that to forſake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all ſuch evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either deſtitute of grace divine, may commit, or *unprotected* from above, endure. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED. *adj.* Not evinced by arguments.
The land,
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs,
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd, *unproved*, unprais'd. *Spenſer.*
There I found a freſh, *unproved* knight,
Whoſe manly hands, imbru'd in guilty blood,
Had never been. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
There is much of what ſhould be demonſtrated, left *unproved* by thoſe chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

To **UNPROVI'DE.** *v. a.* To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications.
I'll not expoſtulate with her, leſt
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Proſperity inviting every ſenſe,
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind;
What but a Spartan ſpirit can ſuſtain
The ſhock of ſuch temptations? *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED. *adj.*
1. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures.
Where ſhall I find one that can ſteal well? O, for a fine thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am heinouſly *unprovided.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.
With his prepared ſword he charges home
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakeſpeare.*
Tears, for a ſtroke foreſeen, afford relief;
But *unprovided* for a ſudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*
2. Not furniſhed.
Thoſe *unprovided* of tackling and victual, are forced to ſea. *King Charles.*
The ſeditious had neither weapons, order, nor counſel; but being in all things *unprovided*, were ſlain like beaſts. *Hayward.*
Th' ambitious empreſs with her ſon is join'd,
And, in his brother's abſence, has deſign'd
Th' *unprovided* town to take. *Dryden.*
True zeal is not a ſolitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; ſuch as are utterly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or ſpiritual abilities. *Sprat.*
Courts are ſeldom *unprovided* of perſons under this character, on whom moſt employments naturally fall. *Swift.*

UNPROVO'KED. *adj.* Not provoked.
The teeming earth, yet guiltleſs of the plough,
And *unprovok'd*, did fruitful ſtores allow. *Dryden.*
Let them forbear all open and ſecret methods of encouraging a rebellion ſo deſtructive, and ſo *unprovoked.* *Addiſ.*

UNPRU'NED. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.
The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit trees all *unprun'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPU'NISHED. *adj.* [*impunis*, Lat.] Not puniſhed; ſuffered to continue in impunity.
Bind not one ſin upon another, for in one thou ſhalt not be *unpuniſhed.* *Ecclus.* viii. 8.
Divine juſtice will not let oppreſſion go *unpuniſhed.* *L'Eſtr.*
The vent'rous victor, march'd *unpuniſh'd* hence,
And ſeem'd to boaſt his fortunate offence. *Dryden.*

UNPU'RCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.
Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t'our gods. *Denham.*

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged.
Is Brutus ſick?
And will he ſteal out of his wholeſome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his ſickneſs? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

UNPU'RPOSED. *adj.* Not deſigned.
Do it
Or thy precedent ſervices are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd.* *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

UNPU'BLICK. *adj.* Private; not generally known.
Virgins muſt be retired and *unpublick*: for all freedom of ſociety is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it loſes part of its ſeverity and ſtrictneſs, by publiſhing that perſon, whoſe work is religion, whoſe thoughts muſt dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *adj.*
1. Secret; unknown.
All bleſt ſecrets;
All you *unpubliſh'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
2. Not given to the publick.
Apply your care wholly to thoſe which are *unpubliſh'd.* *Pope.*

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.
In her viſage round thoſe ſpots, *unpurg'd*
Vapours not yet into her ſubſtance turn'd. *Milton.*

UNPU'RIFIED. *adj.*
1. Not freed from recrement.
2. Not cleanſed from ſin.
Our ſinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified.* *Decay of Piety.*

UNPURSU'ED. *adj.* Not purſued.
All night the dreadleſs angel *unpurſu'd*
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way. *Milton.*

UNPU'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenneſs.
Meat and drink laſt longer *unputrified*, or unſowered, in winter than in ſummer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
No animal *unputrified*, being burnt, yields any alkaline ſalt, but putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUA'LIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.
'Till he has denudated himſelf of all theſe incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified* for theſe agonies. *Decay of Piety.*
All the writers againſt Chriſtianity, ſince the Revolution, have been of the loweſt rank in regard to literature, wit, and ſenſe; and upon that account wholly *unqualified* to propagate hereſies, unleſs among a people already abandoned. *Swift.*
Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than the very papiſts, and as much *unqualified* for the ſmalleſt offices. *Swift.*

To **UNQUA'LIFY.** *v. a.* To diſqualify; to diveſt of qualification.
Arbitrary power ſo diminiſhes the baſis of the female figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for an evening walk. *Addiſ.*
Our private misfortunes may *unqualify* us for charity: but reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as a juſt puniſhment of our former unmercifulneſs. *Atterbury.*
Deafneſs *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

UNQUA'RRELLABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.
There ariſe unto the examination ſuch ſatisfactory and *unquarrellable* reaſons, as may confirm the cauſes generally received. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **UNQUEE'N.** *v. a.* To diveſt of the dignity of queen.
Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguiſhable.
We repreſent wildfires burning in water and *unquenchable.* *Bacon.*
The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, inſolent, *unquenchable.* *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
The criminal's penitence may have numbered him among the ſaints, when our unretracted uncharitableneſs may ſend us to *unquenchable* flames. *Government of the Tongue.*
Our love of God, our *unquenchable* deſires to promote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, ſhould take the chief place in our zeal. *Sprat's Sermons.*

UNQUE'NCHED. *adj.*
1. Not extinguiſhed.
We have heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched.* *Bacon.*
2. Not extinguiſhable.
Sadneſs, or great joy, equally diſſipate the ſpirits; and immoderate exerciſe in hot air, with *unquenched* thirſt. *Arbuth.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unextinguiſhableneſs.
I was amazed to ſee the *unquenchableneſs* of this fire. *Hakewell.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *adj.*
1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.
The duke's carriage was ſurely noble throughout; of *unqueſtionable* courage in himſelf, and rather fearful of fame than danger. *Wotton.*
One reaſon that mathematical demonſtrations are uncontroverted, is becauſe intereſt hath no place in thoſe *unqueſtionable* verities. *Glanville's Scepſis.*
There is an *unqueſtionable* magnificence in every part of Paradiſe Loſt. *Addiſon.*
2. Such as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience: this ſeems to be the meaning here.
What were his marks?——
——A lean cheek, which you have not; an *unqueſtionable* ſpirit, which you have not. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.
If the fathers were *unqueſtionably* of the houſhold of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly their children cannot be ſtrangers in this houſhold. *Sprat.*
St. Auſtin was *unqueſtionably* a man of parts, but interpoſing in a controverſy where his talent did not lie, ſhewed his zeal againſt the Antipodes to very ill purpoſe. *Burnet.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *adj.*
1. Not doubted; paſſed without doubt.
Other relations in good authors, though we do not poſitively deny, yet have they not been *unqueſtioned* by ſome. *Brown.*
2. Indiſputable; not to be oppoſed.
It did not pleaſe the gods, who inſtruct the people;
And their *unqueſtion'd* pleaſures muſt be ſerv'd. *B. Johnſ.*
3. Not interrogated; not examined.
Mutt'ring pray'rs as holy rites ſhe meant,
Through the divided crowd *unqueſtion'd* went. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK. *adj.* Motionleſs.
His ſenſes droop, his ſteady eyes *unquick*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not ſick. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.
Every fœtus bears a ſecret hoard,
With ſleeping, unexpanded iſſue ſtor'd;
Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,
Claſp'd, and enwrapp'd, within each other lie. *Blackm.*

UNQUI'ET. *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.]
1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not ſtill.
From grammatick flats and ſhallows, they are on the ſudden tranſported to be toſſed and turmoiled with their unballaſted wits, in fathomleſs and *unquiet* depths of controverſy. *Milton.*
2. Diſturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.
Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never ſhall you lie by Portia's ſide
With an *unquiet* ſoul. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*
Thy love hopeful to regain,
From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breaſt are riſ'n. *Milton.*
3. Reſtleſs; unſatisfied.
She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing. *Pope.*
Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet* motion, that beats about the breaſt for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY. *adv.* Without reſt.
Who's there beſides foul weather?——
——One minded like the weather, moſt
Unquietly. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

UNQUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Want of tranquillity.
Thou, like a violent noiſe, cam'ſt ruſhing in,
And mak'ſt them wake and ſtart to new *unquietneſs.* *Denham.*
2. Want of peace.
It is moſt enemy to war, and moſt hateth *unquietneſs.* *Spenſer.*
3. Reſtleſſneſs; turbulence.
What pleaſure can there be in that eſtate,
Which your *unquietneſs* has made me hate? *Dryden.*
4. Perturbation; uneaſineſs.
Is my lord angry?——
—He went hence but now,
And certainly in ſtrange *unquietneſs.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*
From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietneſs* of ſpirit, and diſtraction of our ſenſes. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.
Rack the one veſſel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked veſſel into the *unracked* veſſel. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Uſed only of fires.
Cricket, to Windſor chimnies ſhalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'ſt *unrak'd*, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.
He gave that rich city for a prey unto his ſoldiers, who left neither houſe, nor corner thereof, *unranſacked*, *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *adj.* Not ſet free by payment for liberty.
Unranſom'd here receive the ſpotleſs fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope's Iliad.*

To **UNRA'VEL.** *v. a.*
1. To diſentangle; to extricate; to clear.
There *unravel* all
This dark deſign, this myſtery of fate. *Addiſon's Cato.*
With Machiavelian ſagacity thou *unravell'dſt* intrigues of ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To diſorder; to throw out of the preſent conſtitution.
How can any thing ſucceed well with people that are to be pleaſed with nothing, unleſs the ball of the univerſe may be *unravelled*, and the laws of providence reverſed? *L'Eſtr.*
O the traitor's name!
I'll know it; I will: art ſhall be conjur'd for it,
And nature all *unravell'd.* *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
So prophane and ſceptical an age, takes a pride in *unravelling* all the received principles of reaſon and religion. *Tillotſ.*
3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.
The ſolution, or *unravelling* of the intrigue, commences, with the reader begins to ſee the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*
Thus ſupernaturally is the plot brought to perfection; nor is the *unravelling* of it leſs happily imagined. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

UNRA'ZORED. *adj.* Unſhaven.
As ſmooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton.*

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.
Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD. *adj.*
1. Not read; not publickly pronounced.
Theſe books are ſafer and better to be left publickly *unread.* *Hooker, b.* v.
His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece *unread*,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryden.*
2. Untaught; not learned in books.
Uncertain whoſe the narrower ſpan,
The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Want of readineſs; want of promptneſs.

This impreparation and *unreadineſs*, when they find in us, then turn it to the ſoothing up of themſelves in that accurſed fancy. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. Want of preparation.

Nothing is ſo great an enemy to tranquillity, and a contented ſpirit, as the amazement and confuſions of *unreadineſs* and inconſideration. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNRE'ADY. *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.

The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,
Not throughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Fairy Queen,*
How now, my lords? what all *unready* ſo? *Shakeſp.*

2. Not prompt; not quick.

From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in execution the ſuggeſtions of reaſon; or by a content in every ſpecies of truth, we embrace the ſhadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Aukward; ungain.

Young men, in the conduct of actions, uſe extreme remedies at firſt, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horſe, that will neither ſtop nor turn. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *adj.* Unſubſtantial.

Hence, terrible ſhadow!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
I with pain
Voyag'd th' *unreal*, vaſt, unbounded deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

UNRE'ASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exorbitant; claiming, or inſiſting on more than is fit.

Since every language is ſo full of its own proprieties, that what is beautiful in one is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreaſonable* to limit a tranſlator to the narrow compaſs of his author's words. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*

My intention in prefixing your name, is not to deſire your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreaſonable* requeſt; ſince, by being inſcribed to you, you cannot recommend them without ſome ſuſpicion of partiality. *Swift's Project for the Advancem. of Religion.*

2. Not agreeable to reaſon.

No reaſon known to us; but that there is no reaſon thereof, I judge moſt *unreaſonable* to imagine. *Hooker, b.* i.

It is *unreaſonable* for men to be judges in their own caſes; ſelf love will make men partial to themſelves and their friends. *Locke.*

She entertained many *unreaſonable* prejudices againſt him, before ſhe was acquainted with his perſonal worth. *Addiſ.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.

Thoſe that place their hope in another world, have, in a great meaſure, conquered dread of death, and *unreaſonable* love of life. *Atterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Exorbitance; exceſſive demand.

The *unreaſonableneſs* of propoſitions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint deſires of their major number. *King Charles.*

A young univerſity diſputant was complaining of the *unreaſonableneſs* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controverſy. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* № 32.

2. Inconſiſtency with reaſon.

The *unreaſonableneſs* and preſumption of thoſe that thus project, have not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance ſo far as attrition. *Hammond.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reaſon.
2. More than enough.

I'll not over the threſhold, till my lord return from the wars.—
—Fye! you confine yourſelf moſt *unreaſonably*. *Shakeſp.*

To **UNRE'AVE.** *v. a.* [now *unravel*; from *un* and *reave*, or *ravel*; perhaps the ſame with *rive*, to tear, or break aſunder.] To unwind; to diſentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulyſſes' ſake,
Devis'd a web her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that ſhe all day did make,
The ſame at night ſhe did *unreave*. *Spenſer.*

UNREBA'TED. *adj.* Not blunted.

A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* ſwords. *Hakewell.*

UNREBU'KEABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no cenſure.

Keep this commandment without ſpot, *unrebukeable*, until the appearing of Chriſt. 1 *Tim.* vi. 14.

UNRECE'IVED. *adj.* Not received.

Where the ſigns and ſacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promiſe, and are what they ſignify. *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED. *adj.*

1. Not turned.

A ſavageneſs of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general aſſault. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Not reformed.

This is the moſt favourable treatment a ſinner can hope for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodneſs of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LEABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be appeaſed; implacable.

He had many infirmities and ſins, *unreconcileable* with perfect righteouſneſs. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

2. Not to be made conſiſtent with.

Let me lament,
That our ſtars, *unreconcileable*, ſhould have divided
Our equalneſs to this. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleop.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *adj.* Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourſelf of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it ſtraight. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

UNRECO'RDED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy t' have not remain'd ſo long unſung. *Milton.*
The great Antilocus! a name
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.

This is yet but young, and may be left
To ſome ears *unrecounted*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

UNRECRU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company. *Milton on Education.*

UNRECU'RING. *adj.* Irremediable.

I found her ſtraying in the park,
Seeking to hide herſelf; as doth the deer
That hath received ſome *unrecuring* wound. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREDU'CED. *adj.* Not reduced.

The earl divided all the reſt of the Iriſh countries *unreduced* into ſhires. *Davies's Ireland.*

UNREFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.

The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his ſon Jeſus Chriſt, born of the Virgin Mary. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNREFO'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not amended; not corrected.

This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Iriſhry, which ever before had been *unreformed*. *Davies's Ireland.*

We retain the Julian conſtitution of the year, *unreformed*, without conſideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*

2. Not brought to newneſs of life

If he may believe that Chriſt died for him, as now he is, an *unreformed* Chriſtian, then what needs he reformation? *Hammond.*

Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreform'd*. *Milton.*

UNREFRA'CTED. *adj.* Not refracted.

The ſun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *adj.* Not cheared; not relieved.

Its ſymptoms are a ſpontaneous laſſitude, being *unrefreſhed* by ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not reſpected; neglected.

We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Fairy Q.*
Do'ſt ſee, how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty paſſes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone;
But mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*
On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king;
A headleſs carcaſs, and a nameleſs thing. *Denham.*
Me you have often counſell'd to remove
My vain purſuit of *unregarded* love. *Dryden.*
Laws againſt immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to inforce them are wholly *unregarded*. *Swift.*

UNRE'GISTERED. *adj.* Not recorded.

Hotter hours,
Unregiſter'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

UNREGE'NERATE. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.

This is not to be underſtood promiſcuouſly of all men, *unregenerate* perſons, as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

UNRE'INED. *adj.* Not reſtrained by the bridle.

Leſt from thy flying ſteed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Diſmounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.

By many hands your father was ſubdu'd:
But only ſlaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal ſtake,
That ſo her torture may be ſhortened.
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts? *Shakeſpeare.*
Theſe are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the ſtate. *Dryden.*
Falſe tears ſhall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with artful ſighs ſhall heave. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *adj.* Admitting no ſuccour.

As no degree of diſtreſs is *unrelievable* by his power, ſo no extremity of it is inconſiſtent with his compaſſion. *Boyle.*

UNRELI'EVED. *adj.*

1. Not ſuccoured.

The goddeſs griev'd,
Her favour'd hoſt ſhou'd periſh *unreliev'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not eaſed.

The uneaſineſs of *unrelieved* thirſt is not leſſened by continuance, but grows the more unſupportable. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *adj*

1. Not capable of being obſerved.

Our underſtanding, to make a compleat notion, muſt add ſomething elſe to this fleeting and *unremarkable* ſuperficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*

2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE. *adj.* Admitting no remedy.

He ſo handled it, that it rather ſeemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* miſchief already committed, than that they had done it at firſt by his conſent. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERING. *adj.* Having no memory.

That *unrememb'ring* of its former pain,
The ſoul may ſuffer mortal fleſh again. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.

I cannot paſs *unremembered* their manner of diſguiſing the ſhafts of chimnies in various faſhions, whereof the nobleſt is the pyramidal. *Wotton's Architecture.*

UNREME'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* Forgetfulneſs; want of remembrance.

Some words are negative in their original language, but ſeem poſitive, becauſe the negation is unknown; as amneſty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts's Logick.*

UNREMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.

Never was there any woman that with more *unremoveable* determination gave herſelf to love, after ſhe had once ſet before her mind the worthineſs of Amphialus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremoveable* and fixt he is
In his own courſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREMO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not taken away.

It is impoſſible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*

We could have had no certain proſpect of his happineſs, while the laſt obſtacle was *unremoved*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Not capable of being removed.

Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd*. *Milton.*

UNREMO'VEABLY. *adv.* In a manner that admits no removal.

His diſcontents are *unremoveably* coupled to his nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREPA'ID. *adj.* Not recompenſed; not compenſated.

Hadſt thou full pow'r
To meaſure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what could'ſt thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loſs continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.

When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*

Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,
That gives to lighter things the greateſt height. *Blackm.*

UNREPE'NTED. *adj.* Not regarded with penitential ſorrow.

They are no fit ſupplicants to ſeek his mercy in the behalf of others, whoſe own *unrepented* ſins provoked his juſt indignation. *Hooker, b.* v.

If I, vent'ring to diſpleaſe
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,
Set God behind: which in his jealouſy
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveneſs. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*
As in *unrepented* ſin ſhe dy'd,
Doom'd to the ſame bad place, is puniſh'd for her pride. *Dryden.*

With what confuſion will he hear all his *unrepented* ſins produced before men and angels? *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNREPE'NTING. } *adj.* Not repenting; not penitent; not
UNREPE'NTANT. } ſorrowful for ſin.

Should I of theſe the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbl'd, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,
Headlong would follow. *Milton's Par. Regained*
My unprepar'd, and *unrepenting* breath,
Was ſnatch'd away by the ſwift hand of Death. *Roſcomm.*
All his arts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryden.*
Nor tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die,
E'er felt ſuch rage as thou. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

UNREPI'NING. *adj.* Not peeviſhly complaining.

Barefoot as ſhe trod the flinty pavement,
Her footſteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet ſilent on ſhe paſs'd, and *unrepining*. *Rowe.*

UNREPLE'NISHED. *adj.* Not filled.

Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unrepleniſhed* ſpace. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE. *adj.* Not to be reſpited from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poiſon
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize
In *unreprievable* condemned blood. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

UNREPRO'ACHED. *adj.* Not upbraided; not cenſured.

Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncurſed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head. *King Charles.*

UNREPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not liable to blame.

You hath he reconciled, to preſent you holy, unblameable, and *unreproveable* in his ſight. *Col.* i. 22.

UNREPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not cenſured.

Chriſtians have their churches, and *unreproved* exerciſe of religion. *Sandys's Journey.*

2. Not liable to cenſure.

The antique world, in his firſt flow'ring youth,
With gladſome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of ſov'reign bounty did embrace. *Fairy Queen.*
If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleaſures free. *Milton.*

UNREPU'GNANT. *adj.* Not oppoſite.

When Scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto moſt agreeable; when poſitive, which way to make laws *unrepugnant* unto them. *Hooker, b.* ii.

UNRE'PUTABLE. *adj.* Not creditable.

When we ſee wiſe men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be aſhamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*

UNREQUE'STED. *adj.* Not aſked.

With what ſecurity can our ambaſſadors go, *unrequeſted* of the Turkiſh emperor, without his ſafe conduct? *Knolles.*

UNREQUI'TABLE. *adj.* Not to be retaliated.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is fooliſh, and becauſe an *unrequitable* evil may enſue, an indifferent convenience muſt be omitted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and ſo inſolvent are we, that that love vaſtly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to ſome ability of retribution. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'NTED. *adj.* Not regarded with anger.

The failings of theſe holy perſons paſſed not *unreſented* by God; and the ſame Scripture which informs us of the ſin, records the puniſhment. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not limited by any private convenience.

The piety our heavenly Father will accept, muſt conſiſt in an entire, *unreſerved* obedience to his commands; ſince whoſoever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Unlimitedneſs; frankneſs; largeneſs.

The tenderneſs and *unreſervedneſs* of his love, made him think thoſe his friends or enemies that were ſo to God. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'RVEDLY. *adv.*

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace abſolutely and *unreſervedly* the opinion of Ariſtotle. *Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendſhip to me is extenſive; and it is what I owe to that friendſhip, to open my mind *unreſervedly* to you. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Openneſs; frankneſs.

I write with more *unreſervedneſs* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STED. *adj.*

1. Not oppoſed.

The ætherial ſpaces are perfectly fluid; they neither aſſiſt nor retard the planets, which roll through as free and *unreſiſted*, as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Reſiſtleſs; ſuch as cannot be oppoſed.

Thoſe gods! whoſe *unreſiſted* might
Have ſent me to theſe regions void of light. *Dryden.*
What wonder then, thy hairs ſhould feel
The conq'ring force of *unreſiſted* ſteel? *Pope.*

UNRESI'STING. *adj.* Not oppoſing; not making reſiſtance.

What noiſe? that ſpirit's poſſeſs'd with haſte,
That wounds th' *unreſiſting* poſtern with theſe ſtrokes. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſheep was ſacrific'd on no pretence,
But meek and *unreſiſting* innocence:
A patient, uſeful creature. *Dryden.*

Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unreſiſting* ſpaces of the heavens, where no bodies at all, or inconſiderable ones, occur, they may preſerve the ſame velocity which the firſt impulſe impreſſed. *Bentley's Serm.*

UNRESO'LVABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſolved; inſoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin ſtares him in the face; ſtill to preſs on to the embraces of ſin, is a problem *unreſolvable* upon any other ground, but that ſin infatuates before it deſtroys. *South's Sermons.*

UNRESO'LVED. *adj.*

1. Not determined; having made no reſolution.

On the weſtern coaſt
Rideth a puiſſant navy: to our ſhores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unreſolv'd* to beat them back. *Shakeſp.*
Turnus, *unreſolv'd* of flight,
Moves tardy back, and juſt recedes from fight. *Dryden.*

2. Not ſolved; not cleared.

I do not ſo magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unreſolved*. *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING. *adj.* Not reſolving.

She her arms about her *unreſolving* huſband threw. *Dryden.*

UNRESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converſe with iron-witted fools,
And *unreſpective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with conſid'rate eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRE'ST. *n. ſ.* Diſquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietneſs.

Wiſe beheſt, thoſe creeping flames by reaſon to ſubdue,
Before their rage grew to ſo great *unreſt*. *Fairy Queen.*
Repoſe, ſweet gold, for their *unreſt*,
That have their alms out of the empreſs' cheſt. *Shakeſp.*
Diſmay'd confuſion all poſſeſs'd;
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot deſcry'd:
Then runs amaz'd diſtreſs, with ſad *unreſt*,
To this, to that; to fly, to ſtand, to hide. *Daniel.*
Silence, in truth, would ſpeak my ſorrows beſt;
For deepeſt wounds can leaſt their feelings tell;

Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unreſt*,
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewel. *Wotton.*
Up they roſe,
As from *unreſt*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ix.

UNRESTO'RED. *adj.*
1. Not reſtored.
2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The ſon of an *unreſtored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his anceſtors. *Collier on Duelling.*

UNRESTRA'INED. *adj.*
1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age in luxury was train'd,
With idle eaſe, and pageants entertain'd,
My hours my own, my pleaſures *unreſtrain'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; looſe.

The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unreſtrained*, looſe companions. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphoriſm an *unreſtrained* truth, yet were it not reaſonable to infer from a caution, a non-uſance, or abolition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNRETRA'CTED. *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongſt the ſaints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableneſs may ſend us to unquenchable flames. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malevolence can juſtify diſunion. Malevolence ſhewn in a ſingle, outward act, *unretracted*, or in habitual ill-nature. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

UNREVE'ALED. *adj.* Not told; not diſcovered.

Had ye once ſeen theſe her celeſtial treaſures,
And *unrevealed* pleaſures,
Then would ye wonder, and her praiſes ſing. *Spenſer.*
Dear, fatal name! reſt ever *unreveal'd*;
Nor paſs theſe lips, in holy ſilence ſeal'd. *Pope.*

UNREVE'NGED. *adj.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*
Unhonour'd though I am,
Not *unreveng'd* that impious act ſhall be. *Dryden.*
Great Pompey's ſhade complains that we are ſlow,
And Scipio's ghoſt walks *unreveng'd* amongſt us. *Addiſ.*

UNRE'VEREND. *adj.* Irreverent; diſreſpectful.

See not your bride in theſe *unreverent* robes. *Shakeſp.*
Fie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,
Whoſe ſov'reignty ſo oft thou haſt preferr'd,
With twenty thouſand ſoul-confirming oaths. *Shakeſp.*

UNRE'VERENTLY. *adv.* Diſreſpectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou ſnore for thyſelf.
Ben. Johnſon.

UNREVE'RSED. *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreverſed* ſtands in effectual force,
A ſea of melting tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREVO'KED. *adj.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* ſhall ſtand. *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED. *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompenſed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not paſs *unrewarded*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since for common good I yield the fair,
My private loſs let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought and bled in vain. *Pope.*

To **UNRI'DDLE.** *v. a.* To ſolve an enigma; to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Suckling.*
The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the doubt.
Glanville.

A reverſe often clears up the paſſage of an old poet, as the poet often ſerves to *unriddle* the reverſe. *Addiſon.*

UNRIDI'CULOUS. *adj.* Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this auſtereneſs unto a ſmile, he hardly could with perpetuity reſiſt proper motives thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **UNRI'G.** *v. a.* To ſtrip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the ſovereign of the ſea no more;
Their ſhips *unrigg'd*, and ſpent their naval ſtore. *Dryden.*

UNRI'GHT. Wrong. In Spenſer, this word ſhould perhaps be *untight*.

What in moſt Engliſh writers uſeth to be looſe, and as it were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed, and ſtrongly truſſed up together. *Gloſſary to Spenſer's Kal.*

Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wiſdom*, xii.

UNRI'GHTEOUS. *adj.* Unjuſt; wicked; ſinful; bad.

Octavius here lept into his room,
And it uſurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title juſtify'd by might. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
Within a month!
Ere yet the ſalt of moſt *unrighteous* tears
Had left the fluſhing in her galled eyes,
She married.—Oh moſt wicked ſpeed! *Shakeſpeare.*

Let the wicked man forſake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Iſa.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* Unjuſtly; wickedly; ſinfully.

For them
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth deviſe:
By which *unrighteouſly* it was decreed,
That none to truſt or profit ſhould ſucceed,
Who would not ſwallow firſt a pois'nous wicked weed.
Dryden.

A man may fall undeſervedly under publick diſgrace, or is *unrighteouſly* oppreſſed. *Collier on Pride.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Wickedneſs; injuſtice.

Our Romaniſts can no more abide this propoſition converted, than themſelves. All ſin, ſay they, is a tranſgreſſion of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is not ſin. The apoſtle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteouſneſs*, ſays he, is ſin; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is *unrighteouſneſs*, ſaith Auſtin upon this place. *Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiouſneſs, *unrighteouſneſs*, and ingratitude. *Tillotſ.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not rightful; not juſt.

Thou, which know'ſt the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' uſurped throne. *Shakeſp.*

To **UNRI'NG.** *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at viſ. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*

To **UNRI'P.** *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*; and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authoriſed.] To cut open.

Like a traitor
Didſt break that vow; and, with thy treach'rous blade,
Unrip'dſt the bowels of thy ſov'reign's ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

He could not now, with his honour, ſo *unrip*, and put a lye upon all that he had ſaid and done before, as to deliver him up. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

We are angry with ſearchers, when they break open trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open ſealed letters. *Taylor.*

Cato well obſerves, that friendſhip ought not to be *unripped*, but unſtitched. *Collier.*

UNRI'PE. *n. ſ.*
1. Immature; not fully concocted.

Purpoſe is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, ſticks on the tree,
But fall unſhaken when they mellow be. *Shakeſpeare.*
In this northern tract our hoarſer throats,
Utter *unripe* and ill-conſtrained notes. *Waller.*
He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unſeen,
To brood in ſecret on his gather'd ſpleen. *Dryden.*

2. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wiſe, and juſt Dorilaus, whoſe *unripe* death doth yet, ſo many years ſince, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney*, b. ii.

UNRI'PENED. *adj.* Not matured.

Were you with theſe, you'd ſoon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north.. *Addiſ. Cato.*

UNRI'PENESS. *n. ſ.* Immaturity; want of ripeneſs.

The ripeneſs, or *unripeneſs*, of the occaſion, muſt ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands.
Bacon.

UNRI'VALLED. *adj.*
1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whoſe *unrivall'd* ſhrine,
Eaſe, pleaſure, virtue, all our ſex reſign. *Pope.*

2. Having no peer or equal.

To **UNRO'L.** *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.

O horror!
The queen of nations, from her antient ſeat,
Is ſunk for ever in the dark abyſs;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the laſt,
And now clos'd up the volume. *Dryden's All for Love.*

UNROMA'NTICK. *adj.* Contrary to romance.

It is a baſe *unromantick* ſpirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*

To **UNROO'F.** *v. a.* To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes.

The rabble ſhould have firſt *unroof'd* the city,
Ere ſo prevail'd with me. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

UNROO'STED. *adj.* Driven from the rooſt.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unrooſted*,
By thy old dame Partlet here. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

UNRO'UGH. *adj.* Smooth.

Siward's ſon,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **UNROO'T.** *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do ſo grow in my requital,
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unroot the foreſt oaks and bear away,
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undiſtinguiſh'd prey. *Dryd.*

UNRO'UNDED. *adj.* Not ſhaped, not cut to a round.

Thoſe unfil'd piſtolets,
That more than cannon-ſhot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of ſome dread conjurer. *Donne.*

UNRO'YAL. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his envious counſellors, he ſent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Muſidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traiterouſly. *Sidney.*

To **UNRU'FFLE.** *v. n.* To ceaſe from commotion or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny courſers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the ſea ſubſides. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED. *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.

Vent all thy paſſion, and I'll ſtand its ſhock,
Calm and *unruffled* as a ſummer's ſea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its ſurface. *Addiſon.*

UNRU'LED. *adj.* Not directed by any ſuperior power.

The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging ſurges, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to whom ſhe was committed, fainted in their labour, or forſook their charge. *Spenſer.*

UNRU'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs; licentiouſneſs.

By the negligence of ſome who were hardly to be commanded, and by the *unrulineſs* of others, who without leave were gone aſhore, ſo fair an occaſion of victory was neglected. *Knolles.*

No care was had to curb the *unrulineſs* of anger, or the exorbitance of deſire. Amongſt all their ſacrifices, they never ſacrificed ſo much as one luſt. *South's Sermons.*

UNRU'LY. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In ſacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Therion, a looſe *unruly* ſwain;
Who had more joy to range the foreſt wide,
And chace the ſavage beaſt with buſy pain. *Fairy Queen.*
Down I come, like gliſt'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

The beſt and ſoundeſt of his time hath been but raſh; then muſt we look from his age, to receive but *unruly* waywardneſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poiſon. *Ja.* iii.

Thou doſt a better life, and nobler vigour give;
Doſt each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roſcommon.*
Love inſults, diſguiſed in the cloud,
And welcome force of that *unruly* crowd. *Waller.*

Paſſions kept their place, and tranſgreſſed not the boundaries of their proper natures; nor were the diſorders begun, which are occaſioned by the licence of *unruly* appetites.
Glanville.

You muſt not go where you may dangers meet.
Th' *unruly* ſword will no diſtinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryd.*

UNSA'FE. *adj.* Not ſecure; hazardous; dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to ſeem his adverſaries, yet others ſhould be taught how *unſafe* it was to continue his friends. *Hooker*, b. v.

With ſpeed retir'd
Where erſt was thickeſt fight, th' angelick throng,
And left large field, *unſafe* within the wind
Of ſuch commotion. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vi.
Uncertain ways *unſafeſt* are,
And doubt a greater miſchief than deſpair. *Denham.*
Phlegyan robbers made *unſafe* the road. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FELY. *adv.* Not ſecurely; dangerouſly.

Take it, while yet 'tis praiſe, before my rage,
Unſafely juſt, break looſe on this bad age;
So bad, that thou thyſelf hadſt no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

As no man can walk, ſo neither can he think, uneaſily or *unſafely*; but in uſing, as his legs, ſo his thoughts amiſs, which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

UNSA'ID. *adj.* Not uttered; not mentioned.

Chanticleer ſhall wiſh his words *unſaid*. *Dryden.*

That I may leave nothing material *unſaid*, among the ſeveral ways of imitation, I ſhall place tranſlation and paraphraſe. *Felton's Claſſicks.*

UNSA'LTED. *adj.* Not pickled or ſeaſoned with ſalt.

The muriatick ſcurvy, induced by too great quantity of ſea-ſalt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of freſh *unſalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbuth.*

UNSALU'TED. *adj.* [*inſalutatus*, Lat.] Not ſaluted.

Gods! I prate;
And the moſt noble mother of the world
Leave *unſaluted*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED. *adj.* Unholy; not conſecrated.

Her obſequies have been ſo far enlarged
As we have warrantry; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'erſways the order,
She ſhould in ground *unſanctify'd* have lodg'd
'Till the laſt trump. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be ſatisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unſatiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but eſpecially men. *Hooker*, b. i.

Craſſus the Roman, for his *unſatiable* greedineſs, was called the Gulph of Avarice. *Raleigh.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. ſ.* Failure of giving ſatiſfaction.

That which moſt deters me from ſuch trials, is their *unſatiſfactorineſs*, though they ſhould ſucceed. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* Not giving ſatiſfaction; not clearing the difficulty.

That ſpeech of Adam, The woman thou gaveſt me to be with me, ſhe gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unſatiſfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious errour. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Latria to the croſs, is point blank againſt the definition of the Council of Nice; and it is an *unſatiſfactory* anſwer to ſay, they only were againſt latria given to images for themſelves. *Stillingfleet.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unſatiſfied*.] The ſtate of being not ſatiſfied; want of fulneſs.

Between my own *unſatiſfiedneſs* in conſcience, and a neceſſity of ſatiſfying the importunities of ſome, I was perſuaded to chuſe rather what was ſafe, than what ſeemed juſt. *King Charles.*

That *unſatiſfiedneſs* with tranſitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappineſs of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleaſed with ſuch fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

UNSA'TISFIED. *adj.*
1. Not contented; not pleaſed.

Queen Elizabeth being to reſolve upon a great officer, and being by ſome put in ſome doubt of that perſon, whom ſhe meant to advance, ſaid, ſhe was like one with a lanthorn ſeeking a man, and ſeemed *unſatiſfied* in the choice of a man for that place. *Bacon.*

Flaſhy wits, who cannot fathom a large diſcourſe, muſt be very much *unſatiſfied* of me. *Digby.*

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they leave perſons *unſatiſfied*. *Boyle.*

2. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unſatiſfied* in getting,
Yet in beſtowing he was moſt princely. *Shakeſpeare.*
Whether ſhall I, by juſtly plaguing
Him whom I hate, be more unjuſtly cruel
To her I love? or, being kind to her,
Be cruel to myſelf, and leave *unſatiſfied*
My anger and revenge? *Denham's Sophy.*

Eternity, human nature can't look into, without a religious awe: our thoughts are loſt in the endleſs view, and return to us weary and *unſatiſfied*, without finding bounds or place to fix on. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNSA'TISFYING. *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.

Nor is fame only *unſatiſfying* in itſelf, but the deſire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addiſon.*

UNSA'VOURINESS. *adj.* [from *unſavoury*.]
1. Bad taſte.
2. Bad ſmell.

If we concede a national *unſavourineſs* in any people, yet ſhall we find the Jews leſs ſubject hereto than any. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY. *adj.*
1. Taſtleſs.

Can that which is *unſavoury* be eaten without ſalt? or is there any taſte in the white of an egg? *Job*, vi. 6.

2. Having a bad taſte.

Unſavoury food, perhaps,
To ſpiritual natures. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Having an ill ſmell; fetid.

Some may emit an *unſavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*

4. Unpleaſing; diſguſting.

Things of ſo mean regard, although neceſſary to be ordered, are notwithſtanding very *unſavoury*, when they come to be diſputed of; becauſe diſputation pre-ſuppoſeth ſome difficulty in the matter. *Hooker*, b. v.

Unſavoury news; but how made he eſcape? *Shakeſp.*

To **UNSA'Y.** *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been ſaid.

Call you me fair? that fair again *unſay*;
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakeſpeare.*
Say and *unſay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*
How ſoon
Would height recall high thoughts, how ſoon *unſay*
What feign'd ſubmiſſion ſwore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
To ſay, and ſtrait *unſay*, pretending firſt
To fly pain, profeſſing next the ſpy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing ſaid there, which you may have occaſion to *unſay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*

UNSCA'LY. *adj.* Having no ſcales.

The jointed lobſter, and *unſcaly* ſoale. *Gay.*

UNSCA'RRED. *adj.* Not marked with wounds.

And muſt ſhe die for this? O let her live;
So ſhe may live *unſcarr'd* from bleeding ſlaughter,
I will confeſs ſhe was not Edward's daughter. *Shakeſp.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* Not bred to literature.

Notwithſtanding theſe learned diſputants, it was to the *unſcholaſtick* ſtateſman that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Locke.*

UNSCHOO'LED. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.

When the apoſtles were ordained to alter the laws of heatheniſh religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unſchooled* and unlettered men. *Hooker*, b. iv.

UNSCO'RCHED. *adj.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,
Not ſenſible of fire, remain'd *unſcorch'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSCO'URED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unſcour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSCRA'TCHED. *adj.* Not torn.

I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To ſave *unſcratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shak.*

UNSCREE'NED. *adj.* Not covered; not protected.

Thoſe balls of burniſhed braſs, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightneſs from their being expoſed, *unſcreened*, to the ſun's refulgent beams.
Boyle.

UNSCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* Not defenſible by Scripture.

The doctrine delivered in my ſermon was neither new nor *unſcriptural*, nor in itſelf falſe. *Atterbury.*

To **UNSE'AL.** *v. a.* To open any thing ſealed.

This new glare of light
Caſt ſudden on his face, *unſeal'd* his ſight. *Dryden.*

UNSE'ALED. *adj.*
1. Wanting a ſeal.

Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but *unſeal'd*.
Shakeſpeare.

2. Having the ſeal broken.

To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

He ne'er ſhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he *unſeam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE. *adj.* Inſcrutable; not to be explored.

All is beſt, though we often doubt
What th' *unſearchable* diſpoſer
Of higheſt wiſdom brings about,
And ever beſt found in the cloſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Thou haſt vouchſaf'd
This friendly condeſcenſion, to relate
Things elſe by me *unſearchable*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Job diſcourſeth of the ſecrets of nature, and *unſearchable* perfections of the works of God. *Tillotſon.*

Theſe counſels of God are to us *unſearchable*; neither has he left us in Scripture any marks, by which we may infallibly conclude ourſelves in that happy number he has choſen. *Rogers.*

It is a vaſt hindrance to the enrichment of our underſtandings, if we ſpend too much of our time among infinites and *unſearchables*. *Watts's Logick.*

UNSE'ARCHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Impoſſibility to be explored.

The *unſearchableneſs* of God's ways ſhould be a bridle to reſtrain preſumption, and not a ſanctuary for ſpirits of error. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

UNSE'ASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

Zeal, unleſs it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the moſt buſily to pleaſe God, forceth upon him thoſe *unſeaſonable* offices which pleaſe him not. *Hooker, b.* v.

Their counſel muſt ſeem very *unſeaſonable*, who adviſe men to ſuſpect that wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker.*

It is then a very *unſeaſonable* time to plead law, when ſwords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

The commiſſioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in ſuch *unſeaſonable* faſhion, as is done in hoſtility. *Hayward.*

This digreſſion I conceived not *unſeaſonable* for this place, nor upon this occaſion. *Clarendon.*

Haply mention may ariſe
Of ſomething not *unſeaſonable* to aſk. *Milton.*

Timothy lay out a-nights, and went abroad often at *unſeaſonable* hours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an *unſeaſonable* ſtormy day,
Which makes the ſilver rivers drown their ſhores,
As if the world were all diſſolv'd in tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Late; as, unſeaſonable *time of night.*

UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Diſagreement with time or place.

The moral goodneſs, unfitneſs, and *unſeaſonableneſs* of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

UNSE'ASONABLY. *adv.* Not ſeaſonably; not agreeably to time or occaſion.

Some things it aſketh *unſeaſonably*, when they need not to be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempeſt, when no danger is nigh. *Hooker, b.* v.

Leave to fathom ſuch high points as theſe,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to pleaſe;
Unſeaſonably wiſe, till age and cares
Have form'd thy ſoul to manage great affairs. *Dryden.*

By the methods preſcribed, more good, and leſs miſchief, will be done in acute diſtempers, than by medicines improperly and *unſeaſonably* applied. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulyſſes yielded *unſeaſonably*, and the ſtrong paſſion for his country ſhould have given him vigilance. *Broome.*

UNSE'ASONED. *adj.*

1. Unſeaſonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of uſe.

Your majeſty hath been this fortnight ill,
And theſe *unſeaſon'd* hours perforce muſt add
Unto your ſickneſs. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

I think myſelf in a better plight for a lender than you are; the which hath ſomething emboldened me to this *unſeaſoned* intruſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unformed; not qualified by uſe.

'Tis an *unſeaſon'd* courtier; adviſe him. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Irregular; inordinate.

The commiſſioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in ſuch unſeaſonable and *unſeaſoned* faſhion, as if done in hoſtility. *Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for uſe.

5. Not ſalted; as, unſeaſoned *meat.*

UNSE'CONDED. *adj.*

1. Not ſupported.

Him did you leave
Second to none, *unſeconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In diſadvantage. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

2. Not exemplified a ſecond time.

Strange and *unſeconded* ſhapes of worms ſucceeded.
Brown.

To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To diſcloſe; to divulge.

He that conſulteth what he ſhould do, ſhould not declare what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unſecreting* of their affairs comes not from themſelves. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *adj.* Not cloſe; not truſty.

Who ſhall be true to us,
When we are ſo *unſecret* to ourſelves? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSECU'RE. *adj.* Not ſafe

Love, though moſt ſure,
Yet always to itſelf ſeems *unſecure*. *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.

If ſhe remain *unſeduced*, you not making it appear otherwiſe; for your ill opinion, and the aſſault you have made to her chaſtity, you ſhall anſwer me with your ſword.
Shakeſpeare.

Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, *unſeduc'd*, unterrify'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNSEE'ING. *adj.* Wanting the power of viſion.

I ſhou'd have ſcratch'd out your *unſeeing* eyes,
To make my maſter out of love with thee. *Shakeſp.*

To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to ſeem. Not in uſe.

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In ſo *unſeeming* to confeſs receipt
Of that, which hath ſo faithfully been paid. *Shakeſp.*

UNSEE'MLINESS. *n. ſ.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomelineſs.

All as before his ſight, whom we fear, and whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt *unſeemlineſs*, we would be ſurely as loth as they, who moſt reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker, b.* v.

UNSEE'MLY. *n. ſ.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.

Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one a mutual exchange of *unſeemly* and unjuſt diſgraces offered by men, whoſe tongues and paſſions are out of rule; the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by ſuch as ſtudy how to work with moſt advantage in private. *Hooker.*

Let us now deviſe
What beſt may for the preſent ſerve to hide
The parts of each from other, that ſeem moſt
To ſhame obnoxious, and *unſeemlieſt* ſeen. *Milton.*

Her gifts
Were ſuch, as under government well ſeem'd;
Unſeemly to bear rule. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

My ſons, let your *unſeemly* diſcord ceaſe;
If not in friendſhip, live at leaſt in peace. *Dryden.*

I wiſh every *unſeemly* idea and wanton expreſſion had been baniſhed from amongſt them. *Watts.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itſelf *unſeemly*, ſeeketh not her own. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5.

Unmanly dread invades the French aſtony'd;
Unſeemly yelling; diſtant hills return
The hideous noiſe. *Phillips.*

UNSEE'N. *adj.*

1. Not ſeen; not diſcovered.

A jeſt *unſeen*, inſcrutable, inviſible,
As a noſe on a man's face, or a weathercock on a ſteeple.
Shakeſpeare.

Her father and myſelf
Will ſo diſpoſe ourſelves, that ſeeing, *unſeen*,
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shak. Hamlet.*

A painter became a phyſician; whereupon one ſaid to him, You have done well; for before the faults of your work were ſeen, but now they are *unſeen*. *Bacon.*

Here may I always on this downy graſs,
Unknown, *unſeen*, my eaſy minutes paſs. *Roſcommon.*

Millions of ſpiritual creatures walk the earth
Unſeen, both when we wake, and when we ſleep. *Milton.*

At his birth a ſtar
Unſeen before in heaven, proclaims him come;
And guides the eaſtern ſages who enquire
His place, to offer incenſe, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrows plays:
They with a touch, they are ſo keen,
Wound us unſhot, and ſhe *unſeen*. *Waller.*

The footſteps of the deity he treads,
And ſecret moves along the crowded ſpace,
Unſeen of all the rude Phæacian race. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Inviſible; undiſcoverable.

The weeds of hereſy being grown into ripeneſs, do, even in the very cutting down, ſcatter oftentimes thoſe ſeeds which for a while lie *unſeen* and buried in the earth; but afterward freſhly ſpring up again no leſs pernicious than at the firſt. *Hooker.*

On ſhe came,
Led by her heav'nly Maker, though *unſeen*
And guided by his voice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Unſkilled; unexperienced.

He was not *unſeen* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH. *adj.* Not addicted to private intereſt.

The moſt intereſted cannot purpoſe any thing ſo much to their own advantage, notwithſtanding which the inclination is nevertheleſs *unſelfiſh*. *Spectator*, N° 588.

UNSE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not ſent.

2. UNSE'NT *for.* Not called by letter or meſſenger.

If a phyſician ſhould go from houſe to houſe *unſent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fiſtula, he would be as unwelcome as the diſeaſe itſelf.
Taylor.

Somewhat of weighty conſequence brings you here ſo often, and *unſent for*. *Dryden.*

UNSE'PARABLE. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.

Oh world, thy ſlippery turns! Friends now faſt ſworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unſeparable, ſhall, within this hour,
Break out to bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNSE'PARATED. *adj.* Not parted.

There ſeek the Theban bard;
To whom Perſephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unſeparated* ſoul. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The beaſt, impatient of his ſmarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground;
But his late wounded wing *unſerviceable* found. *Spenſ.*

'Tis certainly demonſtrated, that the condenſation and expanſion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it: ſo that if the atmoſphere had been much greater or leſs than it is, it would on the ſurface of the earth, have been *unſerviceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley's Sermons.*

It can be no *unſerviceable* deſign to religion, to undeceive men in ſo important a point. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *adj.* Without uſe; without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimenſions of the globe, or lie idly and *unſerviceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon, and the reſt either remounts again, with the aſcending vapour, or is waſhed down into rivers. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

UNSE'T. *adj.* Not ſet; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word undeſcribed, nothing *unſet* down; and therefore charged them ſtrictly to keep themſelves into that without any alteration. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.*

1. To make uncertain.

Such a doctrine *unſettles* the titles to kingdoms and eſtates; for if the actions from which ſuch ſettlements ſpring were illegal, all that is built upon them muſt be ſo too: but the laſt is abſurd, therefore the firſt muſt be ſo likewiſe.
Arbuthnot.

2. To move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unſettle* him? *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED. *adj.*

1. Not fixed in reſolution; not determined; not ſteady.

Impartially judge, whether from the very firſt day that our religion was *unſettled*, and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a ſure foundation. *South's Sermons.*

A ſolemn air, and the beſt comforter
To an *unſettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakeſpeare.*

Prepar'd I was not
For ſuch a buſineſs; there am I found
So much *unſettled*. *Shakeſpeare.*

With them, a baſtard of the king deceas'd,
And all th' *unſettl'd* humours of the land,
Raſh, inconſiderate, fiery, voluntary. *Shakeſpeare.*

Uncertain and *unſettled* he remains
Deep vers'd in books, and ſhallow in himſelf. *Milton.*

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling ſtomach, and an *unſettled* mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

Unſettled virtue ſtormy may appear;
Honour, like mine, ſerenely is ſevere. *Dryden.*

2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the moſt windy and tempeſtuous, the moſt *unſettled* and unequable ſeaſons in moſt countries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Not eſtabliſhed.

My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unſettled* ſtate,
Forc'd me to guard my coaſt. *Dryden.*

4. Not fixed in a place or abode.

David ſuppoſed that it could not ſtand with the duty which he owed unto God, to ſet himſelf in an houſe of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unſettled*.
Hooker.

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Irreſolution; undetermined ſtate of mind.

2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.

The *unſettledneſs* of my condition has hitherto put a ſtop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*

3. Want of fixity.

When the ſun ſhines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unſettledneſs*, the ſun ſtrikes them with a direct and certain beam.
South.

UNSE'VERED. *adj.* Not parted; not divided.

Honour and policy, like *unſever'd* friends,
I' th' war do grow together. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Their bands, though ſlack, no diſſolution fear;
Th' *unſever'd* parts the greateſt preſſure bear;
Though looſe, and fit to flow, they ſtill cohere. *Blackm.*

To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherwiſe than the ſex commonly is.

All you ſpirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unſex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direct cruelty. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

UNSHA'DOWED. *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.

He alone ſees all things with an *unſhadowed*, comprehenſive viſion, who eminently is all. *Glanville.*

UNSHA'KEABLE. *adj.* Not ſubject to concuſſion. Not in uſe.

Your iſle ſtands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unſhakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakeſp.*

UNSHA'KED. *adj.* Not ſhaken. Not in uſe.

I know but one
That unaſſailable holds on his rank,
Unſhak'd of motion. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

UNSHA'KEN. *adj.*

1. Not agitated; not moved.

Purpoſe is
Of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits unripe, ſticks on the tree,
But fall *unſhaken*, when they mellow be. *Shakeſp.*

The wicked's ſpite againſt God, is but like a madman's running his head againſt the wall, that leaves the wall *unſhaken*, but daſhes his own brains out. *Boyle.*

2. Not ſubject to concuſſion.

3. Not weakened in reſolution; not moved.

Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd, unterrify'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ill waſt thou ſhrouded then,
O patient Son of God! yet only ſtood'ſt
Unſhaken. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iv.

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unſhaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Sprat.*

His principles were founded in reaſon, and ſupported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no leſs ſteady and *unſhaken*, than juſt and upright. *Addiſon.*

To UNSHA'KLE. *v. a.* To looſe from bonds.

A laudable freedom of thought *unſhackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extenſive view of the publick good. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'MED. *adj.* Not ſhamed.

The brave man ſeeks not popular applauſe;
Unſham'd, though foil'd, he does the beſt he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'PEN. *adj.* Miſhapen; deformed.

This *unſhapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*

Gaſping for breath, th' *unſhapen* Phocæ die,
And on the boiling wave extended lie. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'RED. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.

Bliſs, as thou haſt part, to me is bliſs;
Tedious *unſhar'd* with thee, and odious ſoon. *Milton.*

To UNSHE'ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the ſcabbard.

Executioner, *unſheath* thy ſword;
Clifford's manhood lies upon his tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mowbray, the Biſhop Scroop, Haſtings, and all
Are brought to the correction of your law:
There is not now a rebel's ſword *unſheath'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Viewing the Trojan reliques, ſhe *unſheath'd*
Æneas's ſword. *Denham.*

Arcite, his ſword *unſheath'd*. *Dryden.*

Far hence be ſouls profane!
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;
Aſſume thy courage, and *unſheath* thy ſword. *Dryden.*

The Roman ſenate has reſolv'd,
'Till time give better proſpects, ſtill to keep
The ſword *unſheath'd*, and turn its edge on Cæſar.
Addiſon.

Each chief his ſev'nfold ſhield diſplay'd,
And half *unſheath'd* the ſhining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHE'D. *adj.* Not ſpilt.

To blood *unſhed* the rivers muſt be turn'd. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED. *adj.* Wanting a ſcreen; wanting protection.

He is breeding that worm, which will ſmite this gourd, and leave him *unſheltered* to that ſcorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's paſſionate wiſh, that God would take away his life, his moſt rational deſire. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *adj.* Not guarded by the ſhield.

He try'd a tough, well-choſen ſpear!
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But ſcornful offer'd his *unſhielded* ſide. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ſhip.

At the cape we landed for freſh water; but diſcovering a leak, we *unſhipped* our goods, and watered there. *Gulliver.*

UNSHO'CKED. *adj.* Not diſguſted; not offended.

Thy ſpotleſs thoughts *unſhock'd* the prieſt may hear.
Tickell.

UNSHO'D. *adj.* [from *unſhoed.*] Having no ſhoes.

Their feet *unſhod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as ſwift on foot as chaſed ſtags. *Fairy Queen.*

Withhold thy foot from being *unſhod*. *Jer.* ii.

The king's army, naked and *unſhod*, would, through thoſe incloſed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHOO'K. *part. adj.* Not ſhaken.

Pit, box, and gall'ry, in convulſions hurl'd,
Thou ſtand'ſt *unſhook* amidſt a burſting world. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN. *adj.* Not clipped.

This ſtrength, diffus'd
No leſs through all my ſinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preſerv'd theſe locks *unſhorn*,
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order ſtood,
Of oaks *unſhorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHO'T. *part. adj.* Not hit by ſhot.

He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are ſo keen,
Wound as *unſhot*, and ſhe unſeen. *Waller.*

To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a ſhout.

Unſhout the noiſe that baniſh'd Marcius;
Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakeſp.*

UNSHO'WERED. *adj.* Not watered by ſhowers.
Nor is Oſiris ſeen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling th' *unſhower'd* graſs with lowings loud. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING. *adj.* Not recoiling; not ſhunning danger or pain.
Your ſon, my lord, has paid a ſoldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no ſooner had his proweſs confirm'd,
In the *unſhrinking* ſtation where he fought,
But, like a man, he died. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *adj.* Inevitable.
'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they leſs than the baſe;
'Tis deſtiny *unſhunnable* like death. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

UNSI'FTED. *adj.*
1. Not parted by a ſieve.
The ground one year at reſt, forget not thou
With richeſt dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unſifted* aſhes. *May's Virgil.*
2. Not tried.
Affection! puh! you ſpeak like a green girl,
Unſifted in ſuch perilous circumſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSI'GHT. *adj.* Not ſeeing. A low word, uſed only with *unſeen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unſighted*.
They'll lay our buſineſs to reform
The church and ſtate is but a worm;
For to ſubſcribe, *unſight*, unſeen,
To an unknown church diſcipline. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *adj.* Inviſible; not ſeen.
Beauties that from worth ariſe,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still preſent with us, though *unſighted.* *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unſightly.*] Deformity; diſagreeableneſs to the eye.
The *unſightlineſs* in the legs, may be helped by wearing a laced ſtocking. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *adj.* Diſagreeable to the ſight.
On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me raiment, bed, and food.—
—Good Sir, no more: theſe are *unſightly* tricks. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe bloſſoms alſo, and thoſe dropping gums,
That lie beſtrown, *unſightly*, and unſmooth,
Aſk riddance, if we mean to tread with eaſe. *Milton.*
Amongſt the reſt, a ſmall, *unſightly* root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out. *Milton.*
It muſt have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have formed ſuch an *unſightly* hollow into ſo beautiful an area. *Spectator*, Nº 477.

UNSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*inſincerus*, Latin.]
1. Not hearty; not faithful.
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.
I have ſo often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unſincere*, that I dare ſcarce truſt any. *Boyle.*
3. Not ſound; not ſolid.
Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unſincere.* *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY. *adj.* Adulteration; cheat.
A ſpirit of ſea-ſalt may, without any *unſincerity*, be ſo prepared, as to diſſolve crude gold. *Boyle.*

To UNSI'NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of ſtrength.
Nor are the nerves of his compacted ſtrength,
Stretch'd and diſſolv'd into *unſinew'd* length. *Denham.*
Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unſinew'd* Rome. *Dryden.*
The affected purity of the French has *unſinew'd* their heroick verſe. The language of an epick poem is almoſt wholly figurative: yet they are ſo fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with ſafety. *Dryden.*

UNSI'NGED. Not ſcorched; not touched by fire.
By the command of Domitian, when caſt into a cauldron of burning oil, he came out *unſinged.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Three men paſſed through a fiery furnace untouched, *unſinged.* *Stephens's Sermons.*

UNSI'NKING. *adj.* Not ſinking.
Anxur feels the cool refreſhing breeze
Blown off the ſea, and all the dewy ſtrand
Lies cover'd with a ſmooth, *unſinking* ſand. *Addiſon.*

UNSI'NEWED. *adj.* Nerveleſs; weak.
Two ſpecial reaſons
May to you, perhaps, ſeem much *unſinew'd*,
And yet to me are ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNSI'NNING. *adj.* Impeccable.
A perfect *unſinning* obedience, free from particular acts of tranſgreſſion. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED. *adj.* Not meaſured; not computed.
This tiger-footed rage, when it ſhall find
The harm of *unſkann'd* ſwiftneſs will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

UNSKI'LLED. *adj.* Wanting ſkill; wanting knowledge.
Unſkill'd in Hellebore, if thou ſhouldſt try
To mix it, and miſtake the quantity,
The rules of phyſick would againſt thee cry. *Dryden.*
Unſkill'd and young, yet ſomething ſtill I writ,
Of Ca'ndiſh beauty, join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior.*
Not eaſtern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple ſhine ſo gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in ſpinning, and in looms *unſkill'd.* *Blackmore.*
Poets, like painters, thus *unſkill'd* to trace
The naked nature, and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover every part,
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *adj* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.
This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unſkilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakeſp.*
Hear his ſighs, though mute:
Unſkilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
A man, *unſkilful* in ſyllogiſm, could perceive the weakneſs and inconcluſiveneſs of a long, artificial, and plauſible diſcourſe. *Locke*
Uſing a man's words, according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always underſtood, leaves the blame on him, who is ſo *unſkilful* in the language, as not to underſtand it, when uſed as it ought. *Locke.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.
You ſpeak *unſkilfully*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of art; want of knowledge.
The ſweetneſs of her countenance did give ſuch a grace to what ſhe did, that it did make handſome the unhandſomeneſs, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praiſe in that *unſkilfulneſs.* *Sidney.*
Let no prices be heightened by the neceſſity or *unſkilfulneſs* of the contractor. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNSLA'IN. *adj.* Not killed.
If there were any who felt a pity of ſo great a fall, and had yet any ſparks of *unſlain* duty left in them towards me, yet durſt they not ſhew it. *Sidney, b.* iii.
Not hecatomb *unſlain*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks accurs'd, this dire contagion bring. *Dryden.*

UNSLA'KED. *adj.* Not quenched.
Her deſires new rous'd,
And yet *unſlak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feaſt. *Dryden.*
Wheat ſteeped in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unſlacked* lime beat to powder, and ſo ſow it. *Mortimer.*

UNSLEE'PING. *adj.* Ever wakeful.
And roſeate dews diſpos'd
All but th' *unſleeping* eyes of God to reſt. *Milton.*

UNSLI'PPING. *adj.* Not liable to ſlip; faſt.
To knit your hearts
With an *unſlipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

UNSMI'RCHED. *adj.* Unpolluted; not ſtained.
That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me baſtard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Ev'n here, between the chaſte and *unſmirch'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

UNSMO'KED. *adj.* Not ſmoaked.
His antient pipe in ſable dy'd,
And half *unſmoak'd* lay by his ſide. *Swift.*

UNSMOO'TH. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not uſed.
Thoſe bloſſoms, and thoſe dropping gums
That lie beſtrown, unſightly, and *unſmooth*,
Aſk riddance, if we mean to tread with eaſe. *Milton.*

UNSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*inſociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not ſuitable to ſociety.
By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by ſo much the more greedily is our end deſired, whom when time hath made *unſociable* to others, we become a burden to ourſelves. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by repreſenting it as an *unſociable* ſtate, that extinguiſhes all joy. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 497.

UNSO'CIABLY. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.
Theſe are pleas'd with nothing that is not *unſociably* ſour, ill-natur'd, and troubleſome. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNSO'ILED. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not ſtained.
Who will believe thee, Iſabel?
My *unſoil'd* name, th' auſtereneſs of my life,
Will your accuſation overweigh. *Shakeſpeare.*
The humours are tranſparent, to let in the light, *unſoiled* and unſophiſticated by any inward tincture. *Ray.*
Her Arethuſian ſtream remains *unſoil'd*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

UNSO'LD. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.
Mopſus the ſage, who future things foretold,
And t'other ſeer, yet by his wife *unſold.* *Dryden.*
Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unſtall'd, *unſold*; thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *adj.* Unbecoming a ſoldier.
Perhaps they had ſentinels waking while they ſlept; but even this would be *unſoldierlike* in our age. *Broome.*

UNSO'LID. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.
The extenſion of body is nothing but the coheſion of ſolid, ſeparable, moveable parts; and the extenſion of ſpace, the continuity of *unſolid*, inſeparable and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

UNSOO'T. for *unſweet. Spenſer.*

UNSOPHI'STICATED. *adj.* Not adulterated.
The humour and tunicles are purely tranſparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unſophiſticated* by any inward tincture. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
Blue vitriol, how venereal and *unſophiſticated* ſoever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*
If authors will not keep cloſe to truth by unvaried terms, and plain, *unſophiſticated* arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be impoſed on, by fallacies. *Locke.*

UNSO'LVED. *adj.* Not explicated.
Why may not a ſincere ſearcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the ſolution of thoſe perplexities, which have hitherto been *unſolved?* *Watts.*
As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unſolved*; ſo I will give you another, and leave the expoſition to your acute judgment. *Dryden.*

UNSO'RTED. *adj.* Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation.
Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unſorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

UNSO'UGHT. *adj.*
1. Had without ſeeking.
Mad man, that does ſeek
Occaſion of wrath, and cauſe of ſtrife;
She comes *unſought*; and ſhunned, follows eye. *Fairy Q.*
Her virtue, and the conſcience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unſought* be won. *Milton.*
They new hope reſume,
To find whom at the firſt they found *unſought.* *Milton.*
The ſea o'er-fraught would ſwell, and th' *unſought* diamonds
Would ſo emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milton.*
Slumber, which forgot
When call'd before to come, now came *unſought.* *Milton.*
If ſome foreign and *unſought* ideas offer themſelves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our mind from its preſent purſuit. *Locke.*
Thou that art ne'er from velvet ſlipper free,
Whence comes this *unſought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*
2. Not ſearched.
Hopeleſs to find, yet loth to leave *unſought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSO'UND. *adj.*
1. Sickly; wanting health.
Intemp'rate youth
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unſound.* *Denham.*
An animal whoſe juices are *unſound*, can never be duly nouriſhed; for *unſound* juices can never duly repair the fluids and ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not free from cracks.
3. Rotten; corrupted.
4. Not orthodox.
Theſe arguments being ſound and good, it cannot be *unſound* or evil to hold ſtill the ſame aſſertion. *Hooker.*
Eutyches of ſound belief, as touching their true perſonal copulation, become *unſound*, by denying the difference which ſtill continueth betwen the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*
5. Not honeſt; not upright.
Do not tempt my miſery,
Leſt it ſhould make me ſo *unſound* a man,
As to upbraid you with thoſe kindneſſes
That I have done for you. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Not true; not certain.
Their vain humours, fed
With fruitleſs follies and *unſound* delights. *Hubb. Tale.*
7. Not faſt; not calm.
The now ſad king,
Toſs'd here and there, his quiet to confound,
Feels ſudden terror bring cold ſhivering;
Liſts not to eat; ſtill muſes; ſleeps *unſound.* *Daniel.*
8. Not cloſe; not compact.
Some lands make *unſound* cheeſe, notwithſtanding all the care of the good houſewife. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
9. Not ſincere; not faithful.
This Boobyclod ſoon drops upon the ground
A certain token that his love's *unſound*;
While Lubberkin ſticks firmly. *Gay.*
10. Not ſolid; not material.
Of ſuch ſubtle ſubſtance and *unſound*,
That like a ghoſt he ſeem'd, whoſe grave-cloaths are unbound. *Fairy Queen.*
11. Erroneous; wrong.
What fury, what conceit *unſound*,
Preſenteth here to death ſo ſweet a child? *Fairfax.*
His puiſſance, truſting in th' Almighty's aid,
I mean to try, whoſe reaſon I have try'd
Unſound and falſe. *Milton.*
12. Not faſt under foot.

UNSO'UNDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.
Glo'ſter is
Unſounded yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
Orpheus lute was ſtrung with poets ſinews,
Whoſe golden touch could ſoften ſteel and ſtones;
Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forſake *unſounded* deeps to dance on ſands. *Shakeſp.*

UNSO'UNDNESS. *n. ſ.*
1. Erroneouſneſs of belief; want of orthodoxy.
If this be unſound, wherein doth the point of *unſoundneſs* lie? *Hooker, b.* iv.
2. Corruptneſs of any kind.
Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unſound parts, with what kind of *unſoundneſs* every ſuch part is poſſeſſed. *Hooker, b.* iv.
3. Want of ſtrength; want of ſolidity.
The *unſoundneſs* of this principle has been often expoſed, and is univerſally acknowledged. *Addiſon.*

UNSO'URED. *adj.*
1. Not made ſour.
Meat and drink laſt longer unputrified and *unſoured* in winter than in ſummer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. Not made moroſe.
Secure theſe golden early joys,
That youth *unſour'd* with ſorrow bears. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN. *adj.* Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed.
Muſhrooms come up haſtily in a night, and yet are *unſown.* *Bacon.*
If the ground lie fallow and *unſown*, corn-flowers will not come. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The flow'rs *unſown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And weſtern winds immortal ſpring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

UNSPA'RED. *adj.* Not ſpared.
Whatever thing
The ſcythe of time mows down, devour *unſpared.* *Milton.*

UNSPA'RING. *adj.* Not ſparing; not parſimonious.
She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unſparing* hand. *Milton.*

To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant.
I put myſelf to thy direction, and
Unſpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSPE'AKABLE. *adj.* Not to be expreſſed.
A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himſelf that glory, that aid to the weakeſt ſort of men, to the moſt perfect that ſolid comfort, which is *unſpeakable.* *Hooker, b.* v.
A heavier taſk could not have been impos'd,
Than I to ſpeak my grief *unſpeakable.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Both addreſt for fight
Unſpeakable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? *Milton.*
The comfort it conveys is ſomething bigger than the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unſpeakable*; and not to be *underſtood*, till it comes to be felt. *South's Sermons.*
This fills the minds of weak men with groundleſs fears, and *unſpeakable* rage towards their fellow ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

UNSPE'AKABLY. *adv.* Inexpreſſibly; ineffably.
When nature is in her diſſolution, and preſents us with nothing but bleak and barren proſpects, there is ſomething *unſpeakably* chearful in a ſpot of ground which is covered with trees, that ſmile amidſt all the rigours of winter. *Spectator.*

UNSPE'CIFIED. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned
Were it not requiſite that it ſhould be concealed, it had not paſſed *unſpecified.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNSPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* Not theoretical.
Some *unſpeculative* men may not have the ſkill to examine their aſſertions. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNSPE'D. *adj.* Not diſpatched; not performed.
Venutus withdraws,
Unſped the ſervice of the common cauſe. *Garth.*

UNSPE'NT. *adj.* Not waſted; not diminiſhed; not weakened; not exhauſted.
The ſound incloſed within the ſides of the bell, cometh forth at the holes *unſpent* and more ſtrong. *Bacon.*
Thy fame, not circumſcrib'd with Engliſh ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unſpent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb.
You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you wou'd ſeek t' *unſphere* the ſtars with oaths,
Should yet ſay, Sir, no going. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be ſeen in ſome high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With thrice-great Hermes; or *unſphere*
The ſpirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds, or what vaſt regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

UNSPI'ED. *adj.* Not diſcovered; not ſeen.
With narrow ſearch I muſt walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unſpy'd.* *Milton.*
Reſolv'd to find ſome fault, before *unſpy'd*;
And diſappointed, if but ſatisfy'd. *Tickell.*

UNSPI'LT. *adj.*
2. Not ſhed.
That blood which thou and thy great grandſire ſhed;
And all that ſince theſe ſiſter nations bled,
Had been *unſpilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he ſpilt had been his own. *Denham.*
2. Not ſpoiled; not marred.
To borrow to-daie, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender or borrower noiance it is;
Then have of thine owne, without lending *unſpilt.* *Tuſſer.*

To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To diſpirit; to depreſs; to deject.
Denmark has continued ever ſince weak and *unſpirited*, bent only upon ſafety. *Temple.*
Could it be in the power of any temporal loſs, ſo much to diſcompoſe and *unſpirit* my ſoul? *Norris.*

UNSPO'ILED. *adj.*
1. Not plundered; not pillaged.
All the way that they fled, for very deſpight, in their return they utterly waſted whatſoever they had before left *unſpoiled.* *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*
The Engliſh ſearched the rivers in ſuch ſort, as they left few ſhips *unſpoiled* or untaken. *Hayward.*
Unſpoil'd ſhall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*
2. Not marred.

UNSPO'TTED. *adj.*
1. Not marked with any ſtain.
A milk-white hind,
Without *unſpotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*
Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuſe,
And for Diana ſeven *unſpotted* ewes. *Dryden.*
2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

Satyran bid him other buſineſs ply,
Than hunt the ſteps of pure, *unſpotted* maid. *Fairy Queen.*

A heart *unſpotted* is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is no king, be his cauſe never ſo ſpotleſs, if it come to the arbitrement of ſwords, can try it out with all *unſpotted* ſoldiers. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Pure religion and undefiled is this, to viſit the fatherleſs and widows in their affliction, and to keep himſelf *unſpotted* from the world. *James*, i. 27.

Wiſdom is the grey hair to men, and an *unſpotted* life is old age. *Apocrypha.*

Make her his eternal bride;
And from her fair *unſpotted* ſide
Two bliſsful twins are to be born. *Milton.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathſome grave
His prey, nor ſuffer my *unſpotted* ſoul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*

Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unſpotted* obedience to its precepts. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNSQUA'RED. *adj.* Not formed; irregular.

When he ſpeaks,
'Tis like a chime a mending, with terms *unſquar'd*;
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would ſeem hyperboles. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

UNSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*inſtabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not fixed; not faſt.

Where gentry, title, wiſdom,
Cannot conclude by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it muſt omit
Real neceſſities, and give way the while
T' *unſtable* ſlightneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A popular ſtate not founded on the general intereſts of the people, is of all others the moſt uncertain, *unſtable*, and ſubject to the moſt eaſy changes. *Temple.*

Thus air was void of light, and earth *unſtable*. *Dryden.*

See harneſs'd ſteeds deſert the ſtony town,
And wander roads *unſtable*, not their own. *Gay.*

2. Inconſtant; irreſolute.

A double-minded man is *unſtable*. *James*, i. 8.

UNSTA'ID. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not ſettled into diſcretion; not ſteady; mutable.

His *unſtayed* youth had long wandered in the common labyrinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled theſe twelve oeglogues. *Spenſer.*

To the gay gardens his *unſtaid* deſire
Him wholly carried, to refreſh his ſprights. *Spenſer.*

Will the king come, that I may breathe my laſt
In wholeſome counſel to his *unſtaid* youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking ſo *unſtaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me ſcandalized. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wo to that land,
Which gaſps beneath a child's *unſtaid* command. *Sandys.*

Vice leads
Vain *unſtay'd* youth to beggary and ſhame. *Richards.*

UNSTA'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* Indiſcretion; volatile mind.

The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of ſhaking *unſtaidneſs* over all his body, he might ſee in his countenance ſome great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

UNSTA'INED. *adj.* Not ſtained; not dyed; not diſcoloured.

Pure and *unſtained* religion ought to be the higheſt of all cares appertaining to publick regimen. *Hooker, b.* v.

Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,
But ever, like herſelf, *unſtained* hath been try'd. *Fairy Q.*

I do commit into your hand
Th' *unſtained* ſword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you uſe the ſame
With a like bold, juſt, and impartial ſpirit,
As you have done 'gainſt me. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an *unſtain'd* wife to my ſweet love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your youth,
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,
Do plainly give you out an *unſtain'd* ſhepherd. *Shakeſp.*

The hooked chariot ſtood
Unſtain'd with hoſtile blood. *Milton.*

That good earl, once preſident
Of England's council, and her treaſury;
Who liv'd in both *unſtain'd* with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himſelf content. *Milton.*

Her people guiltleſs, and her fields *unſtain'd*. *Roſcomm.*

Theſe, of the garter call'd, of faith *unſtain'd*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

To **UNSTA'TE.** *v. a.* To put out of ſtate.

High-battled Cæſar will
Unſtate his happineſs, and be ſtag'd to th' ſhew
Againſt a ſworder. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

I wou'd *unſtate* myſelf, to be in a due reſolution. *Shak.*

UNSTA'TUTABLE. *adj.* Contrary to ſtatute.

That plea did not avail, although the leaſe were notoriouſly *unſtatutable*, the rent reſerv'd, being not a ſeventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

UNSTA'UNCHED. *adj.* Not ſtopped; not ſtayed.

With the iſſuing blood
Stifle the villain, whoſe *unſtaunched* thirſt
York and young Rutland could not ſatisfy. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTE'ADILY. *adv.*

1. Without any certainty.
2. Inconſtantly; not conſiſtently.

He that uſes his words looſely and *unſteadily*, will not be minded, or not underſtood. *Locke.*

UNSTE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of conſtancy; irreſolution; mutability.

A prince of this character will inſtruct us by his example to fix the *unſteadineſs* of our politicks. *Addiſon.*

In the reſult, we find the ſame ſpirit of cruelty, the ſame blindneſs, and obſtinacy, and *unſteadineſs*. *Swift.*

UNSTE'ADY. *adj.*

1. Inconſtant; irreſolute.

And her *unſteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but ſeldom holds them faſt. *Denham.*

No meaſures can be taken of an *unſteady* mind; ſtill 'tis too much or too little. *L'Eſtrange.*

While choice remains, he will be ſtill *unſteady*,
And nothing but neceſſity can fix him. *Rowe.*

2. Mutable; variable: changeable.

If the motion of the ſun were as unequal as that of a ſhip driven by *unſteady* winds, it would not at all help us to meaſure time. *Locke.*

. Not fixed; not ſettled.

UNSTE'ADFAST. *adj.* Not fixed; not faſt.

I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous ſpirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unſteadfaſt* footing of a ſpear. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSTEE'PED. *adj.* Not ſoaked.

Other wheat was ſown *unſteeped*, but watered twice a day. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **UNSTI'NG.** *v. a.* To diſarm of a ſting.

He has diſarmed his afflictions, *unſtung* his miſeries; and though he has not the proper happineſs of the world, yet he has the greateſt that is to be enjoyed in it. *South's Sermons.*

UNSTI'NTED. *adj.* Not limited.

In the works of nature is *unſtinted* goodneſs ſhewn us by their author. *Skelton.*

UNSTI'RRED. *adj.* Not ſtirred; not agitated.

Such ſeeming milks ſuffered to ſtand *unſtirred*, let fall to the bottom a reſinous ſubſtance. *Boyle on Colours.*

To **UNSTI'TCH.** *v. a.* To open by picking the ſtitches.

Cato well obſerves, though in the phraſe of a taylor, friendſhip ought not to be unripped, but *unſtitched*. *Collier.*

UNSTOO'PING. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.

Such neighbour nearneſs to our ſacred blood
Should nothing priv'lege him, nor partialize
Th' *unſtooping* firmneſs of my upright ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

To **UNSTO'P.** *v. a.* To free from ſtop or obſtruction; to open.

Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unſtopping* a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle on Colours.*

The eyes of the blind ſhall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unſtopped*. *Iſa.* xxxv. 5.

One would wonder to find ſuch a multitude of niches *unſtopped*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

UNSTO'PPED. *adj.* Meeting no reſiſtance.

The flame *unſtopp'd*, at firſt more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with looſen'd reins. *Dryden.*

UNSTRA'INED. *adj.* Eaſy; not forced.

By an eaſy and *unſtrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewell on Providence.*

UNSTRA'ITENED. *adj.* Not contracted.

The Eternal Wiſdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all theſe ennoblements that were ſuitable to the meaſures of an *unſtraitened* goodneſs, and the capacity of ſuch a creature. *Glanville.*

UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not aſſiſted.

The church of God is neither of capacity ſo weak, nor ſo *unſtrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*

To **UNSTRI'NG.** *v. a.*

1. To relax any thing ſtrung; to deprive of ſtrings.

My tongue's uſe is to me no more
Than an *unſtringed* viol or harp. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Eternal ſtructures let them raiſe,
On William and Maria's praiſe;
Nor fear they can exhauſt the ſtore,
'Till nature's muſick lies *unſtrung*:
'Till thou, great God! ſhalt loſe thy double pow'r,
And touch thy lyre, and ſhoot thy beams no more. *Prior.*

His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;
His arrows ſcatter'd, and his bow *unſtrung*. *Smith.*

2. To looſe; to untie.

Invaded thus, for want of better bands,
His garland they *unſtring*, and bind his hands. *Dryden.*

UNSTRU'CK. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.

Over dank and dry,
They journey toilſome, unfatigu'd with length
Of march, *unſtruck* with horror at the ſight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Phillips.*

UNSTU'DIED. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.

In your converſation I could obſerve a clearneſs of notion, expreſſed in ready and *unſtudied* words. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED. *adj.* Unfilled; unfurniſhed.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, ſleep will never lie:
But where unbruiſed youth, with *unſtuſt* brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign.
Shakeſpeare.

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not ſolid; not palpable.

Welcome, thou *unſubſtantial* air that I embrace;
The wretch that thou haſt blown unto the worſt,
Owes nothing to thy blaſts. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Darkneſs now roſe,
As daylight ſunk, and brought in low'ring night,
Her ſhadowy offspring, *unſubſtantial* both,
Privation mere of light and abſent day. *Milton.*

2. Not real.

If ſuch empty, *unſubſtantial* beings, may be ever made uſe of on this occaſion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed. *Addiſon.*

UNSUCCEE'DED. *adj.* Not ſucceeded.

Unjuſt equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unſucceeded* power. *Milton.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* Not having the wiſhed event; not fortunate; not well received.

O the ſad fate of *unſucceſsful* ſin!
You ſee yon heads without, there's worſe within. *Cleav.*

Ye pow'rs return'd
From *unſucceſsful* charge! be not diſmay'd. *Milton.*

Hence appear the many miſtakes, which have made learning generally ſo unpleaſing and ſo *unſucceſsful*. *Milton.*

My counſels may be *unſucceſsful*, but my prayers
Shall wait on all your actions. *Denham.*

The corruption, perverſeneſs, and vitioſity of man's will, he charges as the only cauſe that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with *unſucceſsful*. *South.*

Had Portius been the *unſucceſsful* lover,
The ſame compaſſion would have fall'n on him. *Addiſon.*

Succeſsful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor, while the *unſucceſsful*, with as much eagerneſs, lay their claim to him as their brother. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe are generally more *unſucceſsful* in their purſuit after fame, who are more deſirous of obtaining it. *Addiſon.*

Leave dang'rous truths to *unſucceſsful* ſatire. *Pope.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately; without ſucceſs.

The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others ſinfully, and, perhaps, in the iſſue *unſucceſsfully* too. *South.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of ſucceſs; event contrary to wiſh.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehenſions, and upon the *unſucceſsfulneſs* of all theſe milder medicaments, the cenſures of the church. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

We cannot ſum up the *unſucceſſive* and ſtable direction of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *unſucceſſive* duration of God with relation to himſelf, doth not communicate unto other created beings, the ſame manner of duration. *Hale.*

UNSU'CKED. *adj.* Not having the breaſts drawn.

Unſuck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*

UNSU'FFERABLE. *n. ſ.* Not ſupportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

The irkſome deformities, whereby through endleſs and ſenſeleſs effuſions of indigeſted prayers, they oftentimes diſgrace, in moſt *unſufferable* manner, the worthieſt part of Chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker, b.* v.

That glorious form, that light *unſufferable*,
And that far-beaming blaze of majeſty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To ſit the midſt of trinal unity,
He laid aſide. *Milton.*

A ſtinking breath, and twenty ill ſmells beſides, are more *unſufferable* by her natural ſluttiſhneſs. *Swift.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inſuffiſance*, Fr.] Inability to anſwer the end propoſed.

The error and *unſufficience* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary ſide againſt them, a ſtrong preſumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think ſuch things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker, b.* v.

UNSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*inſuffiſant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

Malebranche having ſhewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unſufficient* they are, to give a ſatisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of ſeeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED. *adj.* Not ſweetened with ſugar.

Try it with ſugar put into water formerly ſugared, and into other water *unſugared*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

UNSU'ITABLE. *adj.* Not congruous: not equal; not proportionate.

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of faſhion; richly ſuited, but *unſuitable*, juſt like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now. *Shakeſpeare.*

He will ſmile upon her, which will now be ſo *unſuitable* to her diſpoſition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

That would likelieſt render contempt inſtead;
Hard recompence, *unſuitable* return
For ſo much good. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

All that heaven and happineſs ſignifies is *unſuitable* to a wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillotſon.*

Conſider whether they be not unneceſſary expences; ſuch as are *unſuitable* to our circumſtances. *Atterbury.*

To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with ſo reſigned an obedience to ſuperiours, is very *unſuitable* with the civil and religious liberties we ſo zealouſly aſſert. *Swift.*

UNSU'ITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; unfitneſs.

The *unſuitableneſs* of one man's aſpect to another man's fancy, has raiſed ſuch an averſion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNSU'ITING. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilſt you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A paſſion moſt *unſuiting* ſuch a man,
Caſſio came hither. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Leave thy joys, *unſuiting* ſuch an age,
To a freſh comer, and reſign the ſtage. *Dryden.*

UNSU'LLIED. *adj.* Not fouled; not diſgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unſullied* lilly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To royal authority, a moſt dutiful obſervance has ever been the proper, *unſullied* honour of your church. *Sprat.*

Rays which on Hough's *unſully'd* mitre ſhine. *Pope.*

Theſe an altar raiſe:
An hecatomb of pure, *unſully'd* lays
That altar crowns. *Pope.*

UNSU'NG. *adj.* Not celebrated in verſe; not recited in verſe.

Thus was the firſt day ev'n and morn,
Nor paſs'd uncelebrated, nor *unſung*
By the cœleſtial choirs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Half yet remains *unſung*; but narrower bound
Within the viſible diurnal ſphere. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Here the muſe ſo oft her harp has ſtrung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unſung*. *Addiſon.*

UNSU'NNED. *adj.* Not expoſed to the ſun.

I thought her as chaſte as *unſunn'd* ſnow. *Shakeſpeare.*

You may as well ſpread out the *unſunn'd* heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is ſafe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink an opportunity,
And let a ſingle, helpleſs maiden paſs
Uninjur'd in this wild ſurrounding waſte. *Milton.*

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* Not more than enough.

Nature's full bleſſings would be well diſpens'd
In *unſuperfluous*, even proportion,
And ſhe no whit encumber'd with her ſtore. *Milton.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED. *adj.*

1. Not forced, or thrown from under that which ſupports it.

Gladſome they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Seaſon of reſt; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unſupplanted* feet. *Phillips.*

2. Not defeated by ſtratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ED. *adj.* Not ſupplied; not accommodated with ſomething neceſſary.

Prodigal in ev'ry other grant,
Her ſire left *unſupply'd* her only want. *Dryden.*

Every man who enjoys the poſſeſſion of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unſupplied* diſtreſs of other men, betrays the ſame temper. *Spectator.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; ſuch as cannot be endured.

The uneaſineſs of unrelieved thirſt, by continuance grows the more *unſupportable*. *Boyle.*

The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it; and by their interpoſition betwixt the earth and the ſun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwiſe *unſupportable*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* Intolerably.

For a man to do a thing, while his conſcience aſſures him that he ſhall be infinitely, *unſupportably* miſerable, is certainly unnatural. *South.*

UNSUPPO'RTED. *adj.*

1. Not ſuſtained; not held up.

Them ſhe up-ſtays
Gently with myrtle band; mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt *unſupported* flow'r. *Milton.*

2. Not aſſiſted.

Nor have our ſolitary attempts been ſo diſcouraged, as to deſpair of the favourable look of learning upon our ſingle and *unſupported* endeavours. *Brown's Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

UNSU'RE. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter:
Preſent mirth hath preſent laughter;
What's to come is ſtill *unſure*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The men he preſt but late,
To hard aſſays unfit, *unſure* at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*

The king, ſuppoſing his eſtate to be moſt ſafe, when indeed moſt *unſure*, advanced many to new honours. *Hayw.*

Haw vain that ſecond life in others breath!
Th' eſtate which wits inherit after death!
Eaſe, health, and life, for this they muſt reſign:
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the fine! *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*inſurmontable*, Fr.] Inſuperable; not to be overcome.

What ſafety is it, for avoiding ſeeming abſurdities, and *unſurmountable* rubs in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on ſomething altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.

She a goddeſs died in grain,
Was *unſuſceptible* of ſtain. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CT. } *adj.* Not conſidered as likely to do or
UNSUSPE'CTED. } mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unſuſpected* Haſtings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Author *unſuſpect*,
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*

On the coaſt averſe
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by ſtealth
Found *unſuſpected* way. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This day, my Perſicus, thou ſhalt perceive,
Whether I keep myſelf thoſe rules I give,
Or elſe an *unſuſpected* glutton live. } *Dryden.*

They are perſons of unqueſtionable abilities, altogether *unſuſpected* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is deſigned.

When Albion ſends her eager ſons to war,

Pleas'd, in the gen'ral's ſight, the hoſt lie down
Sudden, before ſome *unſuſpecting* town;
The captive race, one inſtant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's ſtandard flies. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* Having no ſuſpicion.

He his guide requeſted to let him lean
With both his arms on thoſe two maſſy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main ſupport:
He *unſuſpicious* led him. *Milton's Agoniſtes*

The eaſy queen receiv'd my faint addreſs,
With eager hope and *unſuſpicious* faith. *Smith.*

UNSUSTA'INED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not held up.

Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unſuſtain'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

All *unſuſtain'd* between the wave and ſky,
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unſwathe* me. *Addiſon.*

UNSWA'YABLE. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unſwayable* and free. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSWA'YED. *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the chair empty? is the ſword *unſway'd?*
Is the king dead? the empire unpoſſeſs'd? *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNSWE'AR. *v. n.* Not to ſwear; to recant any thing ſworn.

The ape was glade to end the ſtrife ſo light,
And thereto ſwore; for who would not oft ſwear,
And oft *unſwear*, a diadem to bear? *Hubberd's Tale.*

To UNSWE'AT. *v. a.* To eaſe after fatigue; to cool after exerciſe.

The interim of *unſweating* themſelves regularly, and convenient reſt before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with ſolemn muſick. *Milton on Education.*

UNSWE'ATING. *adj.* Not ſweating.

In froſt and ſnow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unſweating* brow, and ſwear they ſweat. *Dryden.*

UNSWEE'T. *adj.* Not ſweet; diſagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous ſtorms that toſs
The private ſtate, and make the life *unſweet.* *Fairy Q.*

UNSWE'PT. *adj.* Not bruſhed away; not cleaned by ſweeping.

What cuſtom wills in all things, ſhould we do't,
The duſt of antique time would lie *unſwept.* *Shakeſp.*

UNSWO'RN. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

You are not yet *unſworn:*
When you have vow'd, you muſt not ſpeak with men. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTA'INTED. *adj.*

1. Not ſullied; not polluted.

Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

What ſtronger breaſt-plate than a heart *untainted?* *Shakeſpeare.*

Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Roſcommon.*

Compare the ingenuous pliableneſs to virtuous counſels in youth, as it comes freſh and *untainted*, out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obſtinacy in an aged ſinner. *South.*

This *untainted* year is all your own;
Your glories may, without our crimes, be ſhown. *Dryd.*

The moſt *untainted* credit of a witneſs will ſcarce be able to find belief. *Locke.*

Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, ſmoke, or the breaths of many people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not charged with any crime.

And yet within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Not corrupted by mixture.

The conſcious walls conceal the fatal ſecret;
Th' *untainted* winds refuſe th' infecting load. *Smith.*

UNTA'KEN. *adj.*

1. Not taken.

Until this day remaineth the vail *untaken* away. 2 *Cor.* iii.

The Engliſh ſearched the rivers in ſuch ſort, as they left few ſhips unſpoiled or *untaken.* *Hayward.*

Diſpoſe already of th' *untaken* ſpoil. *Waller.*

Otherwiſe the whole buſineſs had miſcarried, and Jeruſalem remained *untaken.* *Dryden.*

A thouſand ſchemes the monarch's mind employ;
Elate in thought, he ſacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

2. UNTAKEN *up.* Not filled.

The narrow limits of this diſcourſe will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of.* *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

Spread thy cloſe curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to theſe arms, *untalk'd of* and unſeen. *Shakeſpeare.*

No happineſs can be, where is no reſt:
Th' unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only bleſt. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MEABLE. *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be ſubdued.

Gold is ſo *untameable* by the fire, that after many meltings and violent heats, it does ſcarce diminiſh. *Wilkins.*

He is ſwifter than any other bull, and *untameable.* *Grew.*

UNTA'MED. *adj.* Not ſubdued; not ſuppreſſed.

A people very ſtubborn and *untamed*; or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite ſhooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

What death has Heav'n deſign'd,
For ſo *untam'd*, ſo turbulent a mind! *Dryden.*

Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and moſt *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To looſe from intricacy or convolution.

O time, thou muſt *untangle* this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is that very Mab,
That cakes the elflocks, in foul, ſluttiſh hairs,
Which, once *untangl'd*, much miſfortune bodes. *Shakeſp.*

I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *adj.* Not taſted; not tried by the palate.

The tall ſtag reſolves to try
The combat next; but if the cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtraight reſumes his wonted care;
Leaves the *untaſted* ſpring behind,
And, wing'd with fear, outflies the wind. *Waller.*

If he chance to find
A new repaſt, or an *untaſted* ſpring,
Bleſſes his ſtars, and thinks it luxury. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNTA'STING. *adj.*

1. Not perceiving any taſte.

Cydonian oil,
Whoſe balmy juice glides o'er th' *untaſting* tongue. *Smith.*

2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Uninſtructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.

A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught.* *Eccl.*

Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is ſtill the ſame;
Yet ſtill the wretched maſter bears the blame. *Dryden.*

On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet inſtruction flows;
But ſome *untaught* o'erhear the whiſp'ring rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure, blockheads ſtill. *Young.*

2. Debarred from inſtruction.

He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of ſciences, will find himſelf miſtaken. *Locke.*

3. Unſkilled; new; not having uſe or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is ſtern and rough,
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNTE'ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

That elder berries are poiſon, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their cuſtoms are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught. *Dryden.*

UNTE'MPERED. *adj.* Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar. *Ezek.* xiii. 10.

UNTE'MPTED. *adj.*

1. Not embarraſſed by temptation.

In temptation diſpute not, but rely upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Not invited by any thing alluring.

Untempted, or by wager or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton.*

UNTE'NABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be held in poſſeſſion.

2. Not capable of defence.

He produced a warrant, that the town being *untenable*, he ſhould retire. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Caſaubon abandons a poſt that was *untenable.* *Dryden.*

UNTE'NANTED. *adj.* Having no tenant.

The country ſeems to be full ſtocked with cattle, no ground being *untenanted.* *Temple.*

UNTE'NDED. *adj.* Not having any attendance.

They fall, unbleſt, *untended*, and unmourn'd. *Thomſ.*

UNTE'NDER. *adj.* Wanting ſoftneſs; wanting affection.

Goes thy heart with this?—
—Aye, my lord.——
—So young, and ſo *untender?*—
—So young, my lord, and true. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTE'NDERED. *adj.* Not offered.

Caſſibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thouſand pounds; which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To UNTE'NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair requeſt,
Untent his perſon, and ſhare the air with us? *Shakeſp.*

UNTE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied.

Blaſts and fogs upon thee!
Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curſe
Pierce every ſence about thee! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

UNTE'RRIFIED. *adj.* Not affrighted; not ſtruck with fear.

Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd, *unterrify'd.* *Milton.*

To ſuccour the diſtreſt; to give help
To an afflicted mother,
Unbrib'd by love, *unterrify'd* by threats;
Theſe are exploits worthy Achilles' ſon. *A. Phillips.*

UNTHA'NKED. *adj.*

1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindneſs.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' All-giver wou'd be *unthank'd*, wou'd be unprais'd. *Milton.*

Their batter'd admiral too ſoon withdrew,
Unthank'd by ours for his unfiniſh'd fight. *Dryden.*

2. Not received with thankfulneſs.

Forc'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live:
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL. *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.

The caſting away of things profitable for ſuſtenance, is an *unthankful* abuſe of the fruits. *Hooker.*

He is kind to the *unthankful.* *Luke*, vi. 35.

They which he created, were *unthankful* unto him which prepared life for them. 2 *Eſdr.* viii.

If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the bleſſing. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

The bare ſuppoſal of one petty loſs, makes us *unthankful* for all that's left. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.

I judged it requiſite to ſay ſomething, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief paſſages of my diſcourſe from a book, to which I was utterly a ſtranger. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgement for good received; want of ſenſe of benefits; ingratitude.

Thou dieſt in thine *unthankfulneſs*; and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakeſpeare.*

Immoderate favours breed firſt *unthankfulneſs*, and afterwards hate. *Hayward.*

The unthankful ſtand reckoned among the moſt enormous ſinners, which evinces the virtue oppoſite to *unthankfulneſs*, to bear the ſame place in the rank of duties. *South's Serm.*

UNTHA'WED. *adj.* Not diſſolved after froſt.

Your wine lock'd up,
Or fiſh deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd.* *Pope.*

To UNTHI'NK. *v. a.* To recal, or diſmiſs a thought.

Unthink your ſpeaking, and ſay ſo no more. *Shakeſp.*

UNTHI'NKING. *adj.* Thoughtleſs; not given to reflection.

Grey-headed infant! and in vain grown old;
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold
Lie charms reſiſtleſs! that all laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind. *Dryden.*

An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts whoever ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the ſtudious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*

The *unthinking* part contract an unreaſonable averſion to that eccleſiaſtical conſtitution. *Addiſon.*

With earneſt eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He firſt the ſnuff-box open'd, then the caſe. *Pope.*

UNTHO'RNY. *adj.* Not obſtructed by prickles.

It were ſome extenuation of the curſe, if *in ſudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporal exercitations, and there ſtill remained a paradiſe, or *unthorny* place of knowledge. *Brown.*

UNTHO'UGHT *of.* *adj.* Not regarded; not heeded.

That ſhall be the day, whene'er it lights,
This gallant Hotſpur, this all-praiſed knight,
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet. *Shakeſp.*

To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To looſe.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy ſinews. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED. *adj.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was unreproached, and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine. *King Charles.*

UNTHRI'FT. *n. ſ.* An extravagant; a prodigal.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upſtart *unthrifts.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The curious *unthrift* makes his cloaths too wide,
And ſpares himſelf, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert.*

Yet nothing ſtill; then poor and naked come;
Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,
And thy bleſt Saviour's blood diſcharge the mighty ſum. *Dryden.*

UNTHRI'FT. *adj.* Profuſe; waſteful; prodigal; extravagant.

In ſuch a night,
Did Jeſſica ſteal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice. *Shak.*

UNTHRI'FTILY. *adv.* Without frugality.

Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very *unthriftily.* *Collier.*

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* Waſte; prodigality; profuſion.

The third ſort are the poor by idleneſs or *unthriftineſs*, as riotous ſpenders, vagabonds, loiterers. *Hayward.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more ſhould they endeavour to expiate that *unthriftineſs* by a more careful managery for the future. *Gov. of Tongue.*

UNTHRI'FTY. *adj.*

1. Prodigal; profuſe; laviſh; waſteful.

The caſtle I found of good ſtrength, having a great mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman, of whoſe *unthrifty* ſon he had bought it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Can no man tell me of my *unthrifty* ſon? *Shakeſp.*

Our abſence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge. *Shak.*

2. Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horſe, recover him. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

UNTHRI'VING. *adj.* Not thriving; not proſpering; not growing rich.

Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, conſider how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove, that their falſe accuſations of others will rebound in true ones on themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.

Him to *unthrone*, we then
May hope, when everlaſting fate ſhall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the ſtrife. *Milton.*

To UNTI'E. *v. a.*

1. To unbind; to free from bonds.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches; though the yeſty waves
Confound and ſwallow navigation up. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To looſen from convolution or knot.

All that of myſelf is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine;
Chariſſa's captive fain
Would *untie* his iron chain;
And thoſe ſcorching beams to ſhun,
To thy gentle ſhadow run. *Waller.*

The chain I'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again ſhalt fly. *Prior.*

The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink,
Her ſnakes *untied*, ſulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*

3. To ſet free from any obſtruction.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue, we put upon the accounts of drunkenneſs. *Taylor.*

4. To reſolve; to clear.

They quicken ſloth, perplexities *untie*;
Make roughneſs ſmooth, and hardneſs mollifie. *Denh.*

A little more ſtudy will ſolve thoſe difficulties, *untie* the knot, and make your doubts vaniſh. *Watts.*

UNTI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.

Her hair
Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
A-down her ſhoulders looſely lay diſplay'd. *Prior.*

2. Not faſtened by any binding, or knot.

Your hoſe ſhould be ungartered, your ſhoe *untied*,, and every thing about you demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTI'L. *adv.*

1. To the time that.

Treaſons are acted,
As ſoon as thought; though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act. *Denham.*

2. To the place that.

In open proſpect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth ſeems join'd unto the ſky. *Dryden.*

UNTI'L. *prep.* To. Uſed of time. The other uſe is obſolete.

So ſoon as he from far deſcry'd
Thoſe gliſt'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He rous'd himſelf full blithe, and haſten'd them *until.* *Spenſer.*

UNTI'LLED. *adj.* Not cultivated.

The glebe *untill'd*, might plenteous crops have borne,
Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,
Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

Lands lain long *untill'd*, contract a ſour juice, which cauſes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Mortimer.*

The ſoil *untill'd*, a ready harveſt yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*

UNTI'MBERED. *adj.* Not furniſhed with timber; weak.

Where's then the ſaucy boat,
Whoſe weak *untimber'd* ſides but even now
Co-rivall'd greatneſs? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toaſt for Neptune? *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTI'MELY. *adj.* Happening before the natural time.

Boundleſs intemp'rance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shakeſpeare.*

Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryden.*

Such were the notes thy once-lov'd poet ſung,
'Till death *untimely* ſtopp'd his tuneful tongue.
Oh juſt beheld and loſt! *Pope.*

UNTI'MELY. *adv.* Before the natural time.

He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers *untimely* fade. *Spenſer.*

If ever he have child, abortive be it;
Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light. *Shakeſpeare.*

Butchers, and villains!
How ſweet a plant have you *untimely* cropt? *Shakeſpeare.*

Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,
And what's *untimely* done. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Why came I ſo *untimely* forth
Into a world, which, wanting thee,
Could entertain us with no worth? *Waller.*

UNTI'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not ſtained; not diſcoloured.

It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary or ſecondary iris. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Not infected.

Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the ſame defect; neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift to Gay.*

UNTI'RABLE. *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.

A moſt incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untirable* and continuate goodneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTI'RED. *adj.* Not made weary.

Hath he ſo long held out with me *untir'd*,
And ſtops he now for breath? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils,
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regail ſpoils! *Dryden.*

Unti'tled. *adj.* [*un* and *title.*] Having no title.
O nation miſerable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody ſcepter'd;
When ſhalt thou ſee thy wholeſome days again? *Shakeſp.*

U'nto. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obſolete.] To.

O continue thy loving kindneſs *unto* them. *Pſ.* xxxvi.

It was their hurt untruly to attribute ſuch great power *unto* falſe gods. *Hooker.*

She, by her wicked arts, and wily ſkill,
Unawares me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spenſer.*

The uſe of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mother, and by the veſſels thereof convey its ſuſtentation. *Brown.*

Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often confine *unto* the left. *Brown.*

Me, when the cold Digentian ſtream revives,
What does my friend believe I think or aſk?
Let me yet leſs poſſeſs, ſo I may live,
Whate'er of life remains *unto* myſelf. *Temple.*

Unto'ld. *adj.*

1. Not related.

Better a thouſand ſuch as I,
Their grief *untold*, ſhould pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcaſt
With ſullen clouds, ſhould be defac'd. *Waller.*

2. Not revealed.

Characters where obſcene words are very indecent to be heard: for that reaſon, ſuch a tale ſhall be left *untold* by me. *Dryden.*

Unto'uched. *adj.*

1. Not touched; not reached.

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was ſlain in that part. *Vulg. Err.*

Three men paſſed through a fiery furnace *untouched*, unſinged. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. Not moved; not affected.

They, like perſons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his paſſionate intreaties, ſleep away all concern for him or themſelves. *Sidney.*

3. Not meddled with.

We muſt purſue the ſylvan lands;
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryd.*

Several very ancient trees grow upon the ſpot, from whence they conclude, that theſe particular tracts muſt have lain *untouch'd* for ſome ages. *Addiſon.*

Unto'ward. *adj.*

1. Froward; perverſe; vexatious; not eaſily guided, or taught.

Have to my window; and if ſhe be froward,
Then haſt thou taught Hortenſio to be *untoward.* *Shak.*

The ladies prove averſe,
And more *untoward* to be won,
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras.*

The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or ſtubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o' th' nation,
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

They were a croſs, odd, *untoward* people. *South.*

Some men have made a very *untoward* uſe of this, and ſuch as he never intended they ſhould. *Woodward.*

2. Aukward; ungraceful.

Vaſt is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, ſcarce looſen'd from the things. *Creech.*

Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cuſhion; which, beſides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the beſt advantage of their voice. *Swift.*

Unto'wardly. *adj.* Aukward; perverſe; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched ſervants, *untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke on Education.*

Unto'wardly. *adv.* Aukwardly; ungainly; perverſely.

He that provides for this ſhort life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as croſsly to the reaſon of things as can be. *Tillotſon.*

He explained them very *untowardly.* *Tillotſon.*

Untra'ceable. *adj.* Not to be traced.

The workings of Providence are ſecret and *untraceable*, by which it diſpoſes of the lives of men. *South's Sermons.*

Untra'ced. *adj.* Not marked by any footſteps.

Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auſpicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways, and airy paths I fly,
More boundleſs in my fancy than my eye. *Denham.*

Untra'ctable. *adj.* [*intraitable*, Fr. *intractabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not yielding to common meaſures and management; not governable; ſtubborn.

The French, ſuppoſing that they had advantage over the Engliſh, began to be ſtiff, and almoſt *untractable*, ſharply preſſing for ſpeedy reſolutions and ſhort meetings. *Hayw.*

If any father have a ſon thus perverſe and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke.*

Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the ſkin. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Rough; difficult.

I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyſs. *Milton.*

Untra'ctableness. *n. ſ.* Unwillingneſs, or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed; ſtubbornneſs.

The great difference in mens intellectuals ariſes from a defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to think; or in the dulneſs or *untractableneſs* of thoſe faculties, for want of uſe. *Locke.*

Untra'ding. *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave eſtates to their children in land, as not ſo liable to caſualties as money, in *untrading* and unſkilful hands. *Locke.*

Untra'ined. *adj.*

1. Not educated; not inſtructed; not diſciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king's forces charged lively, and they again as ſtoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any ſoldier or guide, they were ſoon put to flight. *Hayward.*

Life,
To noble and ignoble, is more ſweet
Untrain'd in arms, where raſhneſs leads not on. *Milton.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodleſs ſkirmiſhes, inſtruct them in the manner of the fight. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Irregular; ungovernable.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry queſt and call
Of an *untrained* hope or paſſion:
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonneſs in contemplation. *Herbert.*

Untransfe'rable. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the ſovereignty remain ſtill entire and *untranſferable*, in the prince. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

Untranspa'rent. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held againſt the light they appeared of a tranſparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, they exhibited an *untranſparent* blue. *Boyle on Colours.*

Untra'velled. *adj.*

1. Never trodden by paſſengers.

We find no open track, or conſtant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are oft times fain to wander in America, and *untravelled* parts. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

Long *untravell'd* heaths. *Thomſon.*

2. Having never ſeen foreign countries.

An *untravelled* Engliſhman cannot reliſh all the beauties of Italian pictures; becauſe the poſtures expreſſed in them are often ſuch as are peculiar to that country. *Addiſon.*

To **Untre'ad.** *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the ſame ſteps.

We will *untread* the ſteps of damned flight,
And, like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankneſs and irregular courſe,
Stoop low within thoſe bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Untre'asured. *adj.* Not laid up; not repoſited.

Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreaſur'd* of their miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Untre'atable. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of ſo *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Decay of Piety.*

Untri'ed. *adj.*

1. Not yet attempted.

It behoves,
From hard eſſays, and ill ſucceſſes paſt,
A faithful leader, not to hazard all
Through ways of danger, by himſelf *untry'd.* *Milton.*

That ſhe no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,
Thus to her ſiſter ſhe herſelf apply'd. *Denham.*

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what raſh *untry'd* I ſought,
The pain of abſence from thy ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The happieſt of mankind overlooking thoſe ſolid bleſſings which they already have, ſet their hearts upon ſomewhat which they want; ſome *untried* pleaſure, which, if they could but taſte, they ſhould then be compleatly bleſt. *Atterbury.*

Self-preſervation, the long acquaintance of ſoul and body, the *untried* condition of a ſeparation, are ſufficient reaſons not to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier.*

Eternity! thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untry'd* being,
Through what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs? *Addiſon.*

3. Not having paſſed trial.

The father ſecure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,
Againſt whate'er may tempt. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

Untriu'mphable. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garriſons, might you,
With hazard of this blood ſubdue;
Which now y' are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

Untro'd. }
Untro'dden. } *adj.* Not paſſed; not marked by the foot.

The way he came, not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human ſteps *untrod.* *Par. Regained.*

Now while the heav'n by the ſun's team *untrod*,
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the ſpangled hoſt keep watch. *Milton.*

A garland made of ſuch new bays,
And ſought in ſuch *untrodden* ways,
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller.*

Who was the firſt to explore th' *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry ſtep? *Addiſon's Cato.*

Untro'lled. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye;
The playhouſe and the parks unviſited muſt lie. *Dryden.*

Untro'ubled. *adj.*

1. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt.

Quiet *untroubled* ſoul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight, and conquer, for fair England's ſake. *Shak.*

2. Not agitated; not confuſed.

Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his reſt. *Milton.*

3. Not interrupted in the natural courſe.

Would they think with how ſmall allowance
Untroubled Nature doth herſelf ſuffice,
Such ſuperfluities they would deſpiſe. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Tranſparent; clear.

The equal diſtribution of the ſpirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever repreſenteth bodies clear and *untroubled.* *Bacon.*

Untru'e. *adj.*

1. Falſe; contrary to reality.

By what conſtruction ſhall any man make thoſe compariſons true, holding that diſtinction *untrue.* *Hooker.*

That a veſſel filled with aſhes, will receive the like quantity of water that it would have done if it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*

2. Falſe; not faithful.

I cannot break ſo ſweet a bond,
Unleſs I prove *untrue*;
Nor can I ever be ſo fond,
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling.*

Flora commands thoſe nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in ſlothful eaſe, and looſe delights:
Who never acts of honour durſt purſue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue.* *Dryd.*

Untru'ly. *adv.* Falſely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute ſo great power unto falſe gods. *Hooker, b.* v.

On theſe mountains it is generally received that the ark reſted, but *untruly.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Untru'stiness. *n. ſ.* Unfaithfulneſs.

Secretary Peter, under pretence of gravity, covered much *untruſtineſs* of heart. *Hayward.*

Untru'th. *n. ſ.*

1. Falſehood; contrariety to reality.

2. Moral falſehood; not veracity.

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inſpires my youth. *Sandys.*

3. Treachery; want of fidelity.

I would,
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shak.*

4. Falſe aſſertion.

In matter of ſpeculation or practice, no *untruth* can poſſibly avail the patron and defender long; and things moſt truly, are likewiſe moſt behovefully ſpoken. *Hooker, b.* iii.

There is little hope for common juſtice in this diſpute, from a man who lays the foundations of his reaſonings in ſo notorious an *untruth.* *Atterbury.*

Untu'nable. *adj.* Unharmonious; not muſical.

My news in dumb ſilence will I bury,
For they are harſh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shakeſpeare.*

A luteſtring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harſh and *untunable* ſound; which ſtrings we call falſe. *Bacon.*

His harſh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's, to join with the muſick of a choir. *Tatler*, N° 54.

To **Untu'ne.** *v. a.*

1. To make incapable of harmony.

Take but degree away, *untune* that ſtring,
And hark what diſcord follows. *Shakeſpeare.*

When the laſt and dreadful hour,
This crumbling pageant ſhall devour,
The trumpet ſhall be heard on high,
The dead ſhall live, the living die,
And muſick ſhall *untune* the ſky. *Dryden.*

The captives, as their tyrant ſhall require,
That they ſhould breathe the ſong, and touch the lyre,
Shall ſay; can Jacob's ſervile race rejoice,
Untun'd the muſick, and diſus'd the voice? *Prior.*

2. To diſorder.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abuſed nature;
Th' *untuned* and jarring ſenſes, O wind up
Of this child-changed father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Untu'rned. *adj.* Not turned.

New crimes invented, left *unturn'd* no ſtone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

So eager hath the inquiſitive part of mankind been to bring this matter to a fair iſſue, that no ſtone hath been left *unturned*, no way, whereby theſe things could have been brought forth of the ſea, but one or other hath pitch'd upon. *Woodw.*

Untu'tored. *adj.* Uninſtructed; untaught.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some ſtern *untutor'd* churl; and noble ſtock
Was graft with crab-tree ſlip, whoſe fruit thou art. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy even thoughts with ſo much plainneſs flow,
Their ſenſe *untutor'd* infancy may know:
Yet to ſuch height is all that plainneſs wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught. *Prior.*

To **Untwi'ne.** *v. a.*

1. To open what is held together by convolution.

But ſince the ſiſters did ſo ſoon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll ſtrive to piece the line. *Waller.*

2. To open what is wrapped on itſelf.

It turns finely and ſoftly three or four turns, cauſed by the *untwining* of the beard by the moiſture. *Bacon.*

3. To ſeparate that which claſps round any thing.

Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the Syren ſongs of Italy could never *untwine* from the maſt of God's word. *Aſcham.*

To **Untwi'st.** *v. a.* To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves.

Untwiſting his deceitful clew,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Fairy Queen.*

The intereſt of prince and people is ſo enfolded in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be *untwiſted* without pulling a limb off. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Untwiſting all the chains that tie
The hidden ſoul of harmony. *Milton.*

No, I'll *untwiſt* you;
I have occaſion for your ſtay on earth. *Dryden.*

Tarred hempen ropes cut ſmall and *untwiſted*, are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Untwiſt a wire, and from her gums
A ſet of teeth compleatly comes. *Swift.*

To **Unty'.** *v. a.* [See **Untie.**] To looſe.

O time! thou muſt untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me t' *unty.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Unva'il.** *v. a.* To uncover; to ſtrip of a veil. This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See **Vail**, and **Veil.**

Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd.* *Denham.*

Now *unveil'd*, the toilet ſtands diſplay'd,
Each ſilver vaſe in myſtick order laid. *Pope.*

Unva'luable. *adj.* Ineſtimable; being above price.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* bleſſing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterbury.*

Unva'lued. *adj.*

1. Not prized; neglected.

He may not, as *unvalued* perſons do,
Carve for himſelf; for on his choice depends
The ſafety and the health of the whole ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

2. Ineſtimable; above price.

I thought I ſaw a thouſand fearful wrecks;
Ineſtimable ſtones, *unvalu'd* jewels. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unva'nquished. Not conquered; not overcome.

Shall I for lucre of the reſt *unvanquiſh'd*,
Detract ſo much from that prerogative,
As to be called but viceroy of the whole? *Shakeſpeare.*

Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquiſhed*, than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward.*

They riſe *unvanquiſh'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vi.

Unva'riable. *adj.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable.

The two great hinges of morality ſtand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common intereſt, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence, is evil. *Norris.*

Unva'ried. *adj.* Not changed; not diverſified.

If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep cloſe to truth and inſtruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unſophiſticated arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be impoſed on. *Locke.*

They ring round the ſame *unvaried* chimes,
With ſure returns of ſtill-expected rhymes. *Pope.*

Unva'rnished. *adj.*

1. Not overlaid with varniſh.

1. Not adorned; not decorated.

I will a round *unvarniſh'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole courſe of love; what drugs, what charms
I won his daughter with. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Unva'rying. *adj.* Not liable to change.

We cannot keep by us any ſtanding, *unvarying* meaſure of duration, which conſiſts in a conſtant fleeting ſucceſſion, as we can of certain lengths of extenſion, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke.*

To **Unve'il.** *v. a.* [See **Veil** and **Vail.**]

1. To uncover; to diveſt of a veil.

The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerleſs light. *Milton.*

To the limpid ſtream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her ſmiling ray. *Pope.*

2. To diſcloſe; to ſhow.

The providence, that's in a watchful ſtate,
Knows almoſt every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unve'iledly. *adv.* Plainly; without diſguiſe.

Not knowing what uſe you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that ſome things, which had coſt me pains, ſhould fall into any man's hands, that ſcorns to purchaſe knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

Unve'ntilated. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.

This animals, to ſuccour life, demand;
Nor ſhould the air *unventilated* ſtand;
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore's Creation.*

Unve'ritable. *adj.* Not true.

All theſe proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown.*

Unve'rsed. *adj.* Unacquainted; unſkilled.

Not eaſtern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple ſhine ſo gay,

As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unverſ'd in ſpinning, and in looms unſkill'd. *Blackmore.*

Unve'xed. *adj.* Untroubled; undiſturbed.

With a bleſt and *unvext* retire,
With unhack'd ſwords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that luſty blood again. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unvex'd with thought of wants which may betide;
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden's Juv.*

Unvi'olated. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.

Herein you war againſt your reputation,
And draw within the compaſs of ſuſpect
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

He, with ſingular conſtancy, preſerved his duty and fidelity to his majeſty *unviolated.* *Clarendon.*

This ſtrength diffus'd
No leſs through all my ſinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preſerv'd theſe locks unſhorn,
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow. *Milton.*

Unvi'rtuous. *adj.* Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous,* fat knight ſhall be any further afflicted, we two will be the miniſters. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Unvi'sited. *adj.* Not reſorted to.

In ſome wild zone
Dwell, not *unviſited* of heav'n's fair light,
Secure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

The playhouſe and the park *unviſited* muſt lie. *Dryden.*

Unu'niform. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many ſo exactly apportioned to Satan's intereſt, that he has no cauſe to wiſh the change of his tenure. *Decay of Piety.*

Unvo'yageable. *adj.* Not to be paſſed over or voyaged.

Not this *unvoyageable* gulph obſcure,
Detain from following thy illuſtrious track. *Milton.*

Unu'rged. *adj.* Not incited; not preſſed.

The time was once, when thou *unurg'd* would'ſt vow,
That never words were muſick to thine ear,
Unleſs I ſpake. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

Unu'sed. *adj.*

1. Not put to uſe; unemployed.

She, whoſe huſband about that time died, forgetting the abſent Plangus, or, at leaſt, not hoping of him to attain ſo aſpiring a purpoſe, left no art *unuſed,* which might keep the line from breaking, whereat the fiſh was already taken. *Sidn.*

Sure he that made us with ſuch large diſcourſe,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reaſon,
To ruſt in us *unus'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Not accuſtomed.

He, *unuſed* to ſuch entertainment, did ſhortly and plainly anſwer what he was. *Sidney, b.* ii.

One, whoſe eyes,
Albeit *unuſed* to the melting mood,
Drop tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

What art thou?
Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray
Diminiſh'd light, and eyes *unus'd* to day. *Dryden.*

Unu'seful. *adj.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe.

I was perſuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unuſeful* in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unuſeful* for flying. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

As when the building gains a ſurer ſtay,
We take th' *unuſeful* ſcaffolding away. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd to find his age
Declining, not *unuſeful* to his lord. *Phillips.*

Unu'sual. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unuſual* and ſtrange courſe they went on, till God, in whoſe heavieſt worldly judgments I nothing doubt but that there may lie hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions. *Hooker.*

You gain your point, if your induſtrious art
Can make *unuſual* words eaſy and plain. *Roſcommon.*

A ſprightly red vermilions all her face;
And her eyes languiſh with *unuſual* grace. *Granville.*

That peculiar turn, that the words ſhould appear new, yet not *unuſual,* but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*

The river flows redundant, and attacks
The ling'ring remnant with *unuſual* tide. *Phillips.*

Unu'sualness, *n. ſ.* Uncommonneſs; infrequency.

It is the *unuſualneſs* of the time, not the appearance, that ſurprizes Alcinous. *Broome.*

Unu'tterable. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpreſſible.

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the ſpirit of pray'r
Inſpir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with ſpeedier flight
Than loudeſt oratory. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

It wounds my ſoul
To think of your *unutterable* ſorrows,
When you ſhall find Hippolitus was guiltleſs. *Smith.*

Unvu'lnerable. *adj.* Exempt from wound: not vulnerable.

The god of ſoldiers inform
Thy thoughts with nobleneſs, that thou may'ſt prove
To ſhame *unvulnerable,* and ſtick i' th' wars
Like a great ſea mark, ſtanding every flaw. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unwa'kened. *adj.* Not rouſed from ſleep.

The more
His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With treſſes diſcompos'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Unwa'lled. *adj.* Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled,* and of no ſtrength. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Unwa'res. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked arts,
Too falſe and ſtrong for earthly ſkill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Fairy Queen.*

His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the woods, to ſee her little ſon,
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,
After his ſports and cruel paſtime done. *Fairfax, b.* i.

Still we ſail, while proſperous blows the wind,
Till on ſome ſecret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairfax.*

Unwa'rily. *adv.* Without caution; careleſsly.

The beſt part of my powers
Were in the waſhes all *unwarily*
Devour'd by the unexpected flood. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I had not *unwarily* engaged myſelf for the preſent publiſhing it, I ſhould have kept it till I had looked over it. *Digby.*

By ſuch principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* ſubmit to what they really abhor. *Freeholder,* Nº 10.

Unwa'riness. *n. ſ.* [from *unwary.*] Want of caution; careleſſneſs.

The ſame temper which inclines us to a deſire of fame, naturally betrays us into ſuch ſlips and *unwarineſſes,* as are not incident to men of a contrary diſpoſition. *Spectator.*

Unwa'rlike. *adj.* Not fit for war; not uſed to war; not military.

He ſafely might old troops to battle lead,
Againſt th' *unwarlike* Perſian, and the Mede;
Whoſe haſty flight did from a bloodleſs field,
More ſpoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome;
Triumph abroad, ſecure our peace at home. *Dryden.*

Unwa'rned. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarn'd,* take one thing for another, and judge by the outſide. *Locke.*

May hypocrites,
That ſlyly ſpeak one thing, another think,
Drink on *unwarn'd,* till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts diſcloſe. *Phillips.*

Unwa'rrantable. *adj.* Not defenſible; not to be juſtified; not allowed.

At very diſtant removes an extemporary intercourſe is feaſible, and may be compaſſed without *unwarrantable* correſpondence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a falſe information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reaſon make the guilt of one ſin the excuſe of another. *South.*

Unwa'rrantably. *adv.* Not juſtifiably; not defenſibly.

A true and humble ſenſe of your own unworthineſs, will not ſuffer you to riſe up to that confidence, which ſome men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Unwa'rranted. *adj.* Not aſcertained; uncertain.

The ſubjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the ſeas, without their own conſent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conqueſt; but to reſiſt an invading enemy, the ſubject muſt be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

Unwa'ry. *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; haſty; precipitate.

Nor think me ſo *unwary,*
To bring my feet again into the ſnare
Where once I have been caught. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

So ſpake the falſe archangel, and infus'd
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breaſt. *Milton.*

So talk'd the ſpirited ſly ſnake; and Eve,
Yet more amaz'd, *unwary* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

Turning ſhort, he ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*

Propoſitions about religion are inſinuated into the *unwary,* as well as unbiaſſed underſtandings of children, and rivetted there by long cuſtom. *Locke.*

2. Unexpected. Obſolete.

All in the open hall amazed ſtood,
At ſuddenneſs of that *unwary* ſight,
And wonder'd at his breathleſs haſty mood. *Fairy Queen.*

Unwa'shed.
Unwa'shen. } *adj.* Not waſhed; not cleanſed by waſhing.

Another lean *unwaſh'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakeſp.*

To eat with *unwaſhen* hands defileth not a man. *Matth.*

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwaſhed* ſacrifice; and if repentance uſher not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Duppa.*

When the fleece is ſhorn, if ſweat remains
Unwaſh'd, it ſoaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*

Unwa'sted. *adj.* Not conſumed; not diminiſhed.

Why have thoſe rocks ſo long *unwaſted* ſtood,
Since, laviſh of their ſtock, they through the flood
Have, ages paſt, their melting cryſtal ſpread,
And with their ſpoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackmore.*

Unwa'sting. *adj.* Not growing leſs; not decaying.

Pureſt love's *unwaſting* treaſure;
Conſtant faith, fair hope, long leiſure;
Sacred Hymen! theſe are thine. *Pope.*

Unwa'yed. *adj.* Not uſed to travel; not ſeaſoned in the road.

Beaſts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's uſe, as colts that are *unwayed,* and will not go at all. *Suckling.*

Unwe'akened. *adj.* Not weakened.

By reaſon of the exſuction of ſome air out of the glaſs, the elaſtical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in compariſon of the *unweakened* preſſure of the external air. *Boyle.*

Unwe'aponed. *adj.* Not furniſhed with offenſive arms.

As the beaſts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily inſtruments of much advantage againſt *unweaponed* men; ſo hath reaſon taught man to ſtrengthen his hand with ſuch offenſive arms, as no creature elſe can well avoid. *Raleigh.*

Unwe'ariable. *adj.* Not to be tired.

Deſire to reſemble him in goodneſs, maketh them *unweariable.* *Hooker, b.* i.

Unwe'aried. *adj.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work
Deſiſting, though *unwearied,* up return'd. *Milton.*

Their bloody taſk *unweary'd,* ſtill they ply. *Waller.*

Still th' *unweary'd* ſire purſues the tuneful ſtrain. *Dryd.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be ſpent; not ſinking under fatigue.

Joy'd to range abroad in freſh attire,
Through the wide compaſs of the airy coaſt,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part t' enquire. *Spenſer.*

Godlike his *unweary'd* bounty flows;
Firſt loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*

A winged virtue through th' etherial ſky,
From orb to orb, *unweary'd* doſt thou fly. *Tickell.*

An *unwearied* devotion in the ſervice of God, recommended the Goſpel to the world. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The righteous ſhall certainly be ſaved, but then the chriſtian character of a righteous man implies a conſtant, *unwearied* perſeverance in many painful inſtances of duty. *Rogers.*

To **Unwe'ary.** *v. a.* To refreſh after wearineſs.

It *unwearies,* and refreſhes more than any thing, after too great labour. *Temple.*

Unwe'd. *adj.* Unmarried.

This ſervitude makes you to keep *unwed.* *Shakeſp.*

Unwe'dgeable. *adj.* Not to be cloven.

Merciful Heav'n!
Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
Split'ſt the *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
Than the ſoft myrtle. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Unwee'ded. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.

Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to ſeed; things rank, and groſs in nature,
Poſſeſs it merely. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Unwee'ped. *adj.* Not lamented. Now *unwept.*

He muſt not float upon his watry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of ſome melodious tear. *Milton.*

Unwee'ting. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her ſeeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unweeting* of that well ſhe knew;
And pained himſelf with buſy care to rear
Her out of careleſs ſwoon. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

But contrary, *unweeting* he fulfilled
The purpos'd counſel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd
Of the Moſt High. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Unwe'ighed. *adj.*

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the veſſels *unweighed,* becauſe they were exceeding many. 1 *Kings,* vii.

2. Not conſidered; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemiſh drunkard pickt out of my converſation, that he dares in this manner eſſay me? why, he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shakeſpeare.*

Daughter, what words have paſs'd thy lips *unweigh'd*,
Deem not unjuſtly by my doom oppreſt,
Of human race the wiſeſt, and the beſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Unwe'ighing. *adj.* Inconſiderate; thoughtleſs.

Wiſe? why, no queſtion but he was—a very ſuperficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unwe'lcome. *adj.* Not pleaſing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Soon as th' *unwelcome* news
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, diſpleas'd
All were who heard. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Though he that brings *unwelcome* news
Has but a loſing office, yet he that ſhews
Your danger firſt, and then your way to ſafety,
May heal that wound he made. *Denham's Sophy.*

Forc'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryden.*

From the very firſt inſtances of perception, ſome things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them; ſome things that they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*

Such haſty nights as theſe, would give very *unwelcome* interruptions to our labours. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Unwe'pt. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fatherleſs diſtreſs was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewiſe be *unwept.* *Shakeſpeare.*

We, but the ſlaves that mount you to the throne:
A baſe, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the fun'ral flame;
By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryden.*

Unwe't. *adj.* Not moiſt.

Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes *unwet;*
Yet ſince I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears ſhall ſet thee firſt afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*

Unwhi'pt. *adj.* Not puniſhed; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble, thou wretch,
That haſt within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipt of juſtice. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Once I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt,* he had the grace to cry. *Pope.*

Unwho'lesome. *adj.*

1. Inſalubrious; miſchievous to health.

The diſcovery of the diſpoſition of the air, is good for the prognoſticks of wholeſome and *unwholeſome* years. *Bacon.*

There I a priſoner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught; but here I find amends,
The breath of Heav'n freſh-blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to reſpire. *Milton.*

How can any one be aſſured, that his meat and drink are not poiſoned, and made *unwholeſome* before they are brought to him? *South.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in ſummer; for the country towns are ſo infeſted with *unwholeſome* vapours, that they dare not truſt themſelves in them, while the heats laſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Children born healthy, often contract diſeaſes from an *unwholeſome* nurſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll uſe this *unwholeſome* humidity; this groſs, watery pumpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unwi'eldily. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow firſt in ooze;
Then in the ſhady covert ſeek repoſe. *Dryden.*

Unwi'eldiness. *n. ſ.* Heavineſs; difficulty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumberſome *unwieldineſs,*
And burdenous corpulence my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worſt endures, diſcretion. *Donne.*

The ſuppoſed *unwieldineſs* of its maſſy bulk, grounded upon our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere impoſture of our ſenſes. *Glanv.*

Unwi'eldy. *adj.* Unmanageable; not eaſily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits, carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing *unwieldy,* enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Unwieldy ſums of wealth, which higher mount,
Than files of marſhal'd figures can account. *Dryden.*

Nothing here th' *unwieldy* rock avails,
Rebounding harmleſs from the plaited ſcales,
That, firmly join'd, preſerv'd him from a wound,
With native armour cruſted all around. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *unwieldy* loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

Unwi'lling. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it ſhall always condemn itſelf. *Hooker, b.* v.

If thou doſt find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons.
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling,*
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

If the ſun riſe *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and ſpots upon his face,
Suſpect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

Heav'n's unchang'd decrees attentive hear;
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my ſide,
Unwilling to reſign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*

Unwi'llingly. *adv.* Not with good-will; not without loathneſs.

The whining ſchool-boy, with his ſatchel,
And ſhining morning face, creeping like ſnail
Unwillingly to ſchool. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

A feaſt the people hold to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this reſt
Their ſuperſtition yields. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Still diſmay'd
By ſeas or ſkies, *unwillingly* they ſtay'd. *Denham.*

Theſe men were once the prince's foes, and then
Unwillingly they made him great: but now,
Being his friends, ſhall willingly undo him. *Denham.*

The dire contagion ſpreads ſo faſt,
That where it ſeizes, all relief is vain;
And therefore muſt *unwillingly* lay waſte
That country, which would elſe the foe maintain. *Dryden.*

Unwi'llingness. *n. ſ.* Loathneſs; diſinclination.

Obedience, with profeſſed *unwillingneſs* to obey, is no better than manifeſt diſobedience. *Hooker, b.* v.

What moved the man to yield to her perſuaſions? Even the ſame cauſe that hath moved all men ſince, an *unwillingneſs* to grieve her, and make her ſad, leſt ſhe ſhould pine, and be overcome with ſorrow. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

I ſee with what *unwillingneſs*

You lay upon me this command, and through your fears
Diſcern your love, and therefore muſt obey you. *Denh.*

There is in moſt people a reluctance and *unwillingneſs* to be forgotten. We obſerve, even among the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inſcription over their grave. *Swift.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſive *unwound.*

1. To ſeparate any thing convolved; to untwiſt; to untwine.

All his ſubjects having by ſome years learned, ſo to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it ſhould have needed a ſtronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* ſo deeply an entered vice. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Empirick politicians uſe deceit:
You boldly ſhew that ſkill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end;
Which ſhould you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,
As men do nature, till we came to you. *Dryden.*

2. To diſentangle; to looſe from entanglement.

Deſiring to ſerve God as they ought; but being not ſo ſkilful as in every point to *unwind* themſelves, where the ſnares of gloſing ſpeech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear ſo bitter invectives againſt that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy. *Hooker, b.* v.

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. n.* To admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean ſcalding water, and they will eaſily *unwind.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

UNWI'PED. *adj.* Not cleared.

Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

UNWI'SE. *adj.* Weak; defective in wiſdom.

O good, but moſt *unwiſe* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckleſs ſenators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuſe an officer? *Shakeſpeare.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwiſe* delay. *Shakeſpeare.*

He who of thoſe delights can judge, and ſpare
To interpoſe them oft, is not *unwiſe.* *Milton.*

This the Greeks ſay, this the barbarians; the wiſe and the *unwiſe.* *Tillotſon.*

When kings grow ſtubborn, ſlothful, or *unwiſe,*
Each private man for publick good ſhould riſe. *Dryden.*

When the balance of power is duly fixt in a ſtate, nothing is more dangerous or *unwiſe,* than to give way to the firſt ſteps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*

UNWI'SELY. *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wiſely.

Lady Zelmane, like ſome, *unwiſely* liberal, that more delight to give preſents than pay debts, choſe rather to beſtow her love upon me, than to recompenſe him. *Sidney.*

Unwiſely we the wiſer Eaſt
Pity, ſuppoſing them oppreſs'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To UNWI'SH. *v. a.* To wiſh that which is, not to be.

My liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.——
——Why now thou haſt *unwiſh'd* five thouſand men;
Which likes me better than to wiſh us one. *Shakeſpeare.*

To deſire there were no God, were plainly to *unwiſh* their own being, which muſt be annihilated in the ſubſtraction of that eſſence, which ſubſtantially ſupporteth them. *Brown.*

UNWI'SHED. *adj.* Not ſought; not deſired.

So jealous is ſhe of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the unevitable Philoclea, but that her *unwiſhed* preſence gave my tale a concluſion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

To this *unwiſhed* yoke
My ſoul conſents not to give ſov'reignty. *Shakeſpeare.*

While heaping *unwiſh'd* wealth I diſtant roam;
The beſt of brothers at his natal home
By the dire fury of a traitreſs wife,
Ends the ſad evening of a ſtormy life. *Pope.*

UNWI'ST. *adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenſer.*

To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of underſtanding. Not uſed.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Diveſting them for bed; and then, but now,
As if ſome planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breaſts. *Shakeſp.*

UNWITHDRA'WING. *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With ſuch a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks? *Milt.*

UNWITHSTOO'D. *adj.* Not oppoſed.

Creſſy plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confeſs
What the Silures vigour *unwithſtood,*
Cou'd do in rigid fight. *Phillips.*

UNWI'TNESSED. *adj.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice.

Leſt their zeal to the cauſe ſhould any way be *unwitneſſed.* *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [Properly *unweetingly,* from *unweeting.*] Without knowledge; without conſciouſneſs.

In theſe fatal things it falls out, that the high-working powers make ſecond cauſes *unwittingly* acceſſary to their determinations. *Sidney.*

Thoſe things are termed moſt properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly,* as the heavens and elements of the world, which can do no otherwiſe than they do. *Hooker, b.* i.

Atheiſts repudiate all title to heaven, merely for preſent pleaſure; beſides the extreme madneſs of running ſuch a deſperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themſelves here of that tranquillity they ſeek for. *Bentley.*

UNWO'NTED. *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unuſual; rare; infrequent.

His ſad, dull eyes, ſunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* ſun to view. *Fairy Q.*

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by ſpeech; this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville.*

Thick breath, quick pulſe, and heaving of my heart,
All ſigns of ſome *unwonted* change appear. *Dryden.*

2. Unaccuſtomed; unuſed.

Philoclea, who bluſhing, and withal ſmiling, making ſhamefaſtneſs pleaſant, and pleaſure ſhamefaſt, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Sea-calves *unwonted* to freſh waters fly. *May.*

O how oft ſhall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and ſeas
Rough with black winds and ſtorms,
Unwonted ſhall admire. *Milton.*

UNWO'RKING. *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* ſhopkeepers in this being worſe than gameſters, do not only keep ſo much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it. *Locke.*

UNWO'RSHIPPED. *adj.* Not adored.

He reſolv'd to leave
Unworſhipp'd, unobey'd the throne ſupreme. *Milton.*

UNWO'RTHILY. *adv.* Not according to deſert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, baſe knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, becauſe *unworthily*
Thou waſt inſtalled. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Fearing leſt my jealous aim might err,
And ſo *unworthily* diſgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we look upon the Odyſſey as all a fiction, we conſider it *unworthily.* It ought to be read as a ſtory founded upon truth, adorned with embelliſhments of poetry. *Broome.*

UNWO'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind tearing the *unworthineſs* of every word that ſhould be preſented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner. *Sidney, b.* ii.

O let not an excellent ſpirit do itſelf ſuch wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any *unworthineſs;* ſince the weakeſt miſt is not eaſilier driven away by the ſun, than that is chaſed away with ſo high thoughts. *Sidney.*

Every night he comes with ſongs compos'd
To her *unworthineſs:* it nothing ſteads us
To chide him from our eaves, for he perſiſts. *Shakeſp.*

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But, ſince you're here, my jealouſy grows leſs:
You will be kind to my *unworthineſs.* *Dryden.*

Have a true and humble ſenſe of your own *unworthineſs,* which will not ſuffer you to riſe to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by ſome. *Wake on Death.*

UNWO'RTHY. *adj.*

1. Not deſerving.

The Athanaſian creed and doxology ſhould remain in uſe, the one as a moſt divine explication of the chiefeſt articles of our Chriſtian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applauſe to his praiſes, in whom we believe: neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard ſounding, as they are in the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly paſs over. *Knolles.*

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' *unworthieſt* ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shakeſpeare.*

Are there *unworthy* men choſen to offices? *Whitgifte.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miſs that which one *unworthier* may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. Mean.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever ſee ſuch a ſhepherd? did you ever hear of ſuch a prince? and then tell me if a ſmall or *unworthy* aſſault have conquered me? *Sidney.*

4. Not ſuitable; not adequate.

I laid at her feet a work which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope ſhe will forgive. *Dryden.*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to ſuppreſs things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*

Care is taken to interſperſe additions in ſuch a manner, that ſcarce any book can be bought, without purchaſing ſomething *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* uſage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, reſolv'd to give her aid. *Dryden.*

UNWO'UND. part. paſſ. and pret. of *unwind.* Untwiſted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitch'd ropes *unwound* are more laſting. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

UNWO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Not hurt.

Oh! bleſt with temper:
She who can love a ſiſter's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themſelves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TING. *adj.* Not aſſuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honeſt *unwriting* ſubject was daily moleſted. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRI'TTEN. *adj.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten,* but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

As to his underſtanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South's Sermons.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law, and the *unwritten.* *Hale.*

UNWRO'UGHT. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at leaſt to all of wiſer thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought.* *Fairfax.*

Yet thy moiſt clay is pliant to command;
Unwrought and eaſy to the potter's hand:
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The firſt ſharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

UNWRU'NG. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free ſouls, it touches us not; let the galled jade winch, our withers are *unwrung.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNYI'ELDED. *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryden.*

To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*

1. To looſe from the yoke.

Our army is diſpers'd already:
Like youthful ſteers *unyok'd,* they took their courſe
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of ſlaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Broome.*

2. To part; to diſjoin.

Shall theſe hands, ſo lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, ſo ſtrong in both,
Unyoke this ſeizure, and this kind regreet. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNYO'KED. *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Sev'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuſe,
And for Diana ſev'n *unſpotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; unreſtrained.

I will a-while uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

UNZO'NED. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Eaſy her motion ſeem'd, ſerene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd,* her boſom. *Prior.*

VOCA'BULARY. *n. ſ.* [*vocabularium,* Latin; *vocabulaire,* French.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, and that they ſtand in awe of conjurations, which ſignify nothing, not only in the dictionary of man, but in the ſubtiler *vocabulary* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Among other books, we ſhould be furniſhed with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of ſeveral ſorts. *Watts.*

VO'CAL. *adj.* [*vocal,* Fr. *vocalis,* Latin.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal,* tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious ſhow'rs! O let them fall,
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

Witneſs if I be ſilent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or freſh ſhade,
Made *vocal* by my ſong, and taught his praiſe. *Milton.*

Smooth-ſliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That ſtrain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton.*

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute ſtrings with *vocal* ſouls inſpire,
As Helen, in whoſe eyes ten thouſand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

Memnon, though ſtone, was counted *vocal;*
But 'twas the god, mean while, that ſpoke all.
Rome oft has heard a croſs haranguing,
With prompting prieſt behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of inſtrumental muſick, approving nevertheleſs the uſe of *vocal* melody to remain, muſt ſhew ſome reaſon wherefore the one ſhould be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker.*

And join'd their *vocal* worſhip to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

VOCA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*vocalitas,* Latin; from *vocal.*] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughneſs, the other of ſmoothneſs and freeneſs of *vocality,* are not eaſy in tract of vocal ſpeech to be pronounced ſpiritally. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal.*] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulſe to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, *i. e.* in its paſſage through the larynx, to give it the ſound of human voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY. *adv.* [from *vocal.*] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to expreſs their deſires *vocally,* as it is for brutes to uſe their natural vocal ſigns; yet the forming of languages into this or that faſhion, is a buſineſs of inſtitution. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

VOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vocation,* French; *vocatio,* Latin.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul or other apoſtles teach, enforce the utter diſability of any other men's *vocation* thought requiſite in this church for the ſaving of ſouls. *Hooker, b.* v.

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admiſſion to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them who not having the *vocation* of poverty to ſcribble, out of mere wantonneſs make themſelves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment.

He would think his ſervice greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the ſight of his prince, and yet practiſe his own choſen *vocation.* *Sidney, b.* i.

God's mother, in a viſion full of majeſty,
Will'd me to leave my baſe *vocation.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

God has furniſhed men with faculties ſufficient to direct them in the way they ſhould take, if they will ſeriouſly employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leiſure. *Locke.*

A whore in her *vocation,*
Keeps punctual to an aſſignation. *Swift.*

VO'CATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*vocatif,* French; *vocativus,* Lat.] The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

VOCIFERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vociferatio, vocifero,* Latin.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the ſtretch by *vociferation,* or loud ſinging, may produce the ſame effect. *Arbuth.*

VOCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vocifero,* Latin.] Clamorous; noiſy.

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a reſolution to hiſs, and confeſs'd they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

VOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*vogue,* Fr. from *voguer,* to float, or fly at large.] Faſhion; mode.

It is not more abſurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown perſon by his looks, than to vouch a man's ſaintſhip from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

Uſe may revive the obſoleteſt words,
And baniſh thoſe that now are moſt in *vogue.* *Roſcomm.*

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In publick *vogue,* or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the *vogue* of the world, it paſſes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Eſtrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not ſometimes ſacrifice to the graces, muſt expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addiſon.*

At one time they keep their patients ſo cloſe and warm, as almoſt to ſtifle them; and all on a ſudden the cold regimen is in *vogue.* *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

VOICE. *n. ſ.* [*voix,* Fr. *vocis,* Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

2. Sound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in ſounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of ſeveral men; for we can diſcern ſeveral men by their *voices.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Any ſound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addiſ.*

4. Vote; ſuffrage; opinion expreſſed.

Are you all reſolv'd to give your *voices?*
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakeſp.*

I've no words;
My *voice* is in my ſword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The ſtate was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices,* and muſt ſhortly periſh, if not committed to the grave judgment of ſome few; for two hundred gave *voices,* reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greateſt gravity. *Knolles.*

Some laws ordain, and ſome attend the choice
Of holy ſenates, and elect by *voice.* *Dryden.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of uſe.

Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd ſo regardfully? *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

It was *voiced* that the king purpoſed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, priſoner in the Tower; whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Many ſought to feed
The eaſy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. To vote.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather muſt do, than what you ſhould do,
Made you, againſt the grain, to *voice* him conſul. *Shak.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obſolete.

Stir not queſtions of juriſdiction; and rather aſſume thy right in ſilence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every perſon to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South's Sermons.*

VO'ICED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with a voice.

That's Erythæa,
Or ſome angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis ſhe! my ſtruggling ſoul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*

VOID. *adj.* [*vuide,* Fr.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Geneſis*, i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæſar as he comes along. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be *void*, and to no purpoſe, that the names of men are ſo frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word ſhall not return *void*, but accompliſh that which I pleaſe. *Iſaiah*, lv. 11.

This cuſtom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built againſt human ſociety, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wiſdom of a future parliament may find cauſe to declare this, or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the ſame temper requiſite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houſes declared, that nothing which ſhould from that time paſs under the great ſeal, ſhould be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Some kind of ſubjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatſoever. *Swift.*

3. Unſupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to ſupply divers great offices that had been long *void*, anſwered nothing to the matter, but roſe up on the ſudden, and ſaid, I am ſure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurniſhed; empty.

If ſome be admitted into the miniſtry, *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the reſt to be condemned? *Whitgifte.*

How *void* of reaſon are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*

Being *void* of all friendſhip and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*

5. Unſubſtantial; unreal.

Senſeleſs, lifeleſs idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

VOID. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An empty ſpace; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, ſteps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of ſenſe. *Pope.*

With what power
Were firſt th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
Th' illimitable *void?* *Thomſon.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, Fr.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

How in our *voiding* lobby haſt thou ſtood,
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakeſpeare.*

Towards this paſſage, ſomewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this aſſaſſinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton's Buckingh.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The aſcending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only ſo much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements ſmell ill to the ſame creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burieth what ſhe *voideth*. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heav'ns were made of ſtone,
Becauſe the ſun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*

By the uſe of emulſions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more eaſily. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Fleſhy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are ſuſpicious ſymptoms of a ſtone in the kidneys, eſpecially if the patient has been ſubject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any ſpecious pretences, to *void* the ſecurity that was at any time given for money ſo borrowed. *Clarendon.*

VO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *void.*] Such as may be annulled.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceaſed had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceſes, grants letters of adminiſtration, ſuch adminiſtration is not void, but *voidable* by a ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

VO'IDER. *n. ſ.* [from *void.*] A baſket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil ſhould I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*

VO'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *void.*]

1. Emptineſs; vacuity.
2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of ſubſtantiality.

If thereby you underſtand their nakedneſs and *voidneſs* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itſelf diſtinguiſhed by days. *Hakewell.*

VOITURE. n. ſ. [French.] Carriage; tranſportation by carriage. Not in uſe.

They ought to uſe exerciſe by *voiture* or carriage. *Arb.*

VO'LANT. *adj.* [*volans*, Latin; *volant*, French.]

1. Flying; paſſing through the air.

The *volant*, or flying automata, are ſuch mechanical contrivances as have a ſelf-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. Nimble; active.

His *volant* touch,
Inſtinct through all proportions, low, and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

Blind Britiſh bards, with *volant* touch,
Traverſe loquacious ſtrings, whoſe ſolemn notes
Provoke to harmleſs revels. *Phillips.*

VO'LATILE. *adj.* [*volatilis*, Latin.]

1. Flying; paſſing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of ſummer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings; becauſe there is not ſufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [*Volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their pow'rful art they bind
Volatile Hermes. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

When arſenick with ſoap gives a regulus, and with mercury ſublimate a *volatile* fuſible ſalt, like butter of antimony; doth not this ſhew that arſenick, which is a ſubſtance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fix'd and *volatile* parts, ſtrongly cohering by a mutual attraction; ſo that the *volatile* will not aſcend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*

3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of ſpirit.

Active ſpirits, who are ever ſkimming over the ſurface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, juſt the reverſe of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domeſtick life. *Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *n. ſ.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the ſun, maintains fires, and ſerves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VO'LATILENESS. }
VOLATI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*volatilité*, Fr. from *volatile.*]

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly obſerve the colour, fragility, or pliantneſs, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with ſimple bodies. *Bacon.*

Of *volatility*, the utmoſt degree is, when it will fly away without returning. *Bacon.*

Heat cauſeth the ſpirits to ſearch ſome iſſue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*

The animal ſpirits cannot, by reaſon of their ſubtilty and *volatileneſs*, be diſcovered to the ſenſe. *Hale.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much leſs, leſt they loſe their opacity. *Newton's Opticks.*

By the ſpirit of a plant, we underſtand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reaſon of its extreme *volatility*, exhales ſpontaneouſly, in which the odour or ſmell conſiſts. *Arbuth.*

2. Mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *volatilize.*] The act of making volatile.

Chemiſts have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the ſalt of tartar. *Boyle.*

To VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliſer*, Fr. from *volatile.*] To make volatile; to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree.

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between thoſe of water and oily ſubſtances, and accordingly ſeems to be compoſed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of ſome ſaline ſpirits with which it is impregnated, diſſolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton's Opticks.*

Spirituous liquors are ſo far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perſpirable the animal fluids, that it rather condenſeth them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VOLE. *n. ſ.* [*vole*, French.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Paſt ſix, and not a living ſoul!
I might by this have won a *vole*. *Swift.*

VOLCA'NO. n. ſ. [Italian, from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an iſland, and many *volcano's* and fiery hills. *Brown.*

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils ſweat,
From the *volcano*'s groſs eruptions riſe,
And curling ſheets of ſmoke obſcure the ſkies. *Garth.*

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cauſe earthquakes, and cauſe furious eruptions of *volcano*'s, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VO'LERY. *n. ſ.* [*volerie*, French.] A flight of birds.

An old boy, at his firſt appearance, is ſure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongſt which, there will not be wanting ſome birds of prey, that will preſently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying.

Birds and flying animals are almoſt erect, advancing the head and breaſt in their progreſſion, and only prone in the act of *volitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VOLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a deſirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South's Sermons.*

Volition is the actual exerciſe of the power the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the forbearing to conſider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE. *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing, but more wiſe and better. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY. *n. ſ.* [*volée*, French.]

1. A flight of ſhot.

From the wood a *volley* of ſhot flew two of his company. *Raleigh's Apology.*

More on his guns relies, than on his ſword,
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*

2. A burſt; an emiſſion of many at once.

A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly ſhot off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſtruſtful ſenſe with modeſt caution ſpeaks; }
It ſtill looks home, and ſhort excurſions makes; }
But rattling nonſenſe in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.* }

To VO'LLEY. *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man ſhall beat as loud
As his ſtrong ſides can *volley*. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

VO'LLIED. *adj.* [from *volley.*] Diſploded; diſcharged with a volley.

I ſtood
Thy fierceſt, when in battle to thy aid
The blaſting *volley'd* thunder made all ſpeed. *Milton.*

The Gallick navy, impotent to bear
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, diſſever'd, ſcud. *Phillips.*

VOLT. *n. ſ.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* ſignifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horſe going ſideways round a centre; ſo that theſe two treads make parallel tracts, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet ſmaller; the ſhoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the centre. *Farrier's Dict.*

VOLUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*volubilité*, French; *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Latin.]

1. The act or power of rolling.

Volubility, or aptneſs to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundneſs. *Watts's Logick.*

Then cæleſtial ſpheres ſhould forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility*, turn themſelves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of ſpeech.

Say ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He expreſs'd himſelf with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

He had all the French aſſurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addiſon.*

She ran over the catalogue of diverſions with ſuch a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

3. Mutability; liableneſs to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a ſlave the next: and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of Providence, in the puniſhment of oppreſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

VOLU'BLE. *adj.* [*volubilis*, Latin.]

1. Formed ſo as to roll eaſily; formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do neceſſarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceleſs creature, in its firſt motion. *Hammond.*

The adventitious corpuſcles may produce ſtability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence thoſe *voluble* particles, which, whilſt they continued, did by their ſhape unfit for coheſion, or, by their motion, oppoſe coalition. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This leſs *voluble* earth,
By ſhorter flight to th' eaſt, had left him there. *Milton.*

Then *voluble*, and bold; now hid, now ſeen,
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.

A friend promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it ſo wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addiſon.*

Theſe with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echo's. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the ſpeech, or the ſpeaker.

Caſſio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conſcionable, than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane ſeeming, for the better compaſſing of his looſe affection. *Shak.*

If *voluble* and ſharp diſcourſe be marr'd,
Unkindneſs blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakeſp.*

VO'LUME. *n. ſ.* [*volumen*, Lat.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.
2. As much as ſeems convolved at once; as a fold of a ſerpent, a wave of water.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the *volume* of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful, and things ſtrange. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Unoppos'd they either loſe their force,
Or wind in *volumes* to their former courſe. *Dryden.*

Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And ſilently to his revenge he ſails:
So glides ſome trodden ſerpent on the graſs,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*

Thames' fruitful tides,
Slow through the vale in ſilver *volumes* play. *Fenton.*

By the inſinuations of theſe cryſtals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watery particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themſelves. *Cheyne.*

3. [*Volume*, Fr.] A book; ſo called, becauſe books were antiently rolled upon a ſtaff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leiſure, ſo long leaves here to repeat. *Fairy Queen.*

Calmly, I do beſeech you.——
Aye, as an hoſtler, that for the pooreſt piece
Will bear the knave by th' *volume*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby men miſlead themſelves. This would make a *volume*. *Locke.*

If one ſhort *volume* cou'd comprize,
All that was witty, learn'd and wiſe:
How wou'd it be eſteem'd and read? *Swift.*

VOLU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *volume.*]

1. Conſiſting of many complications.

The ſerpent roll'd *voluminous* and vaſt. *Milton.*

2. Conſiſting in many volumes, or books.

If heav'n write aught of fate, by what the ſtars
Voluminous, or ſingle characters
In their conjunction met, give me to ſpell. *Milton.*

There is pleaſure in doing ſomething new, though never ſo little, without peſtering the world with *voluminous* tranſcriptions. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. Copious; diffuſive.

He did not bear contradiction without much paſſion, and was too *voluminous* in diſcourſe. *Clarendon.*

The moſt ſevere reader makes allowances for many reſts and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spect.* Nº 124.

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluminous.*] In many volumes or books.

The controverſies are hotly managed by the divided ſchools, and *voluminouſly* every where handled. *Granville.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [*volontiers*, French; from *voluntary.*] Spontaneouſly; of one's own accord; without compulſion.

Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will ſeek inſtruction at our hands, it remaineth that unleſs we will ſuffer them to periſh, ſalvation itſelf muſt ſeek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own deſtruction, is againſt God and nature. *Hooker, b.* v.

Self-preſervation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by choice, to undergo any leſs evil, to ſecure himſelf but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*

VO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.]

1. Acting without compulſion: acting by choice.

God did not work as a neceſſary, but a *voluntary* agent; intending before-hand, and decreeing with himſelf, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker, b.* v.

The lottery of my deſtiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chuſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Willing; acting with willingneſs.

Then virtue was no more, her guard away,
She fell to luſt a *voluntary* prey. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Done without compulſion.

Voluntary forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, conſequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*

The old duke is baniſhed; the new duke, and three or four loving lords, have put themſelves into *voluntary* exile with him. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

They muſt have recourſe to abſtinence, which is but *voluntary* faſting, and to exerciſe, which is but *voluntary* labour. *Seed's Sermons.*

4. Acting of its own accord; ſpontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God in churches thoroughly ſettled, did never uſe to be *voluntary* dictates, proceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker, b.* v.

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

All th' unſettled humours of the land;
Raſh, inconſid'rate fiery *voluntaries*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an impreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*, upon their own head. *Davies's Ireland.*

Aids came in partly upon miſſives, and partly *voluntaries* from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of muſick played at will, without any ſettled rule.

Whiſtling winds, like organs, play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made
The waken'd earth in odours riſe,
To be her morning ſacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

By a *voluntary* before the firſt leſſon, we are prepared for admiſſion of thoſe divine truths, which we are ſhortly to receive. *Spectator*, Nº 630.

VOLUNTEE'R. *n. ſ.* [*voluntaire*, Fr.] A ſoldier who enters into the ſervice of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapſe, being the principals in the diſpute, I ſatisfy them; as for the *volunteers*, they will find themſelves affected with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier.*

All Aſia now was by the ears;
And gods beat up for *volunteers*
To Greece and Troy. *Prior.*

To VOLUNTEE'R. *v. n.* To go for a ſoldier. A cant word.

Leave off theſe wagers, for in conſcience ſpeaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking:
And if you gallants loſe, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleaſure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* underſtand in all the liberties of a looſe and a lewd converſation, that he runs the riſk of body and ſoul? *L'Eſtrange.*

The parable was intended againſt the *voluptuaries*; men who lived like heathens, diſſolutely, without regarding any of the reſtraints of religion. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *adj.* [*voluptuoſus*, Lat. *voluptueux*, Fr.] Given to exceſs of pleaſure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenſ.*

If a new ſect have not two properties, it will not ſpread. The one is the ſupplanting, or the oppoſing of authority eſtabliſhed; the other is the giving licence to pleaſures, and a *voluptuous* life. *Bacon.*

Thou wilt bring me ſoon
To that new world of light and bliſs, among
The gods, who live at eaſe, where I ſhall reign
At thy right hand, *voluptuous*, without end. *Milton.*

Then ſwol'n with pride, into the ſnare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,
Soft'ned with pleaſure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

Speculative atheiſm ſubſiſts only in our ſpeculation; whereas really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. Indeed a few ſenſual and *voluptuous* perſons may for a ſeaſon eclipſe this native light of the ſoul, but can never wholly ſmother and extinguiſh it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxuriouſly; with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure.

Had I a dozen ſons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuouſly* ſurfeit out of action. *Shakeſpeare.*

This cannot be done, if my will be ſo worldly or *voluptuouſly* diſpoſed, as never to ſuffer me to think of them; but perpetually to carry away, and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxuriouſneſs; addictedneſs to exceſs of pleaſure.

There's no bottom
In my *voluptuouſneſs*: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuouſneſs*,
Full ſurfeits, and the dryneſs of his bones
Call on him for't. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Here where ſtill ev'ning is, not noon nor night;
Where no *voluptuouſneſs*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

Theſe ſons of Epicurus, for *voluptuouſneſs* and irreligion, muſt paſs for the only wits of the age. *South.*

You may be free, unleſs
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuouſneſs*. *Dryden.*

VOLU'TE. *n. ſ.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite orders, which is ſuppoſed to repreſent the bark of trees twiſted and turned into ſpiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dreſſes of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, thoſe that appear above the ſtems in the Corinthian order, are ſixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick, and eight in the Compoſite. Theſe *volutes* are more eſpecially remarkable in the Ionick capital, repreſenting a pillow or cuſhion laid between the abacus and echinus: whence that antient architect calls the *voluta* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is ſaid there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Tranſtevere, where the marks of the compaſs are ſtill to be ſeen on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem. *Addiſon.*

VO'MICA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An encyſted humour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the ſame ſymptoms as an empyema; becauſe the *vomica* communicating with the veſſels of the lungs, muſt neceſſarily void ſome of the putrid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

VO'MICK NUT. *n. ſ.*

Vomick nut is the nucleus of a fruit of an Eaſt-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or ſnakewood of the ſhops. It is flat, compreſſed, and round, of the breadth of a ſhilling, and about the thickneſs of a crownpiece. It is certain poiſon to quadrupeds and birds; and taken internally, in ſmall doſes, it diſturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulſions. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To **VO'MIT.** *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.]

1. To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach.

The dog, when he is ſick at the ſtomach, knows his cure, falls to his graſs, *vomits*, and is well. *More.*

To **VO'MIT.** *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the ſtomach.

Haſt thou found honey? eat ſo much as is ſufficient, leſt thou be filled therewith, and *vomit* it. *Prov.* xxv. 16.

The fiſh *vomited* out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah*, ii.

Vomiting is of uſe, when the foulneſs of the ſtomach requires it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Weak ſtomachs *vomit* up the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the ſtomach.

He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that cauſes vomit.

Whether a *vomit* may be ſafely given, muſt be judged by the circumſtances; if there be any ſymptoms of an inflammation of the ſtomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vomo*, Latin.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have ſaved their lives by ſpewing up their debauch? Whereas, if the ſtomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*,, they had inevitably died. *Grew's Coſmology.*

VO'MITIVE. *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; cauſing vomits.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol *vomitive*, occaſion black ejections. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

VO'MITORY. *adj.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Latin.] Procuring vomits; emetick.

Since regulus of ſtibium, or glaſs of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or *vomitory* operation, yet the body itſelf, after iterated infuſions, abates not virtue or weight. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some have vomited up ſuch bodies as theſe, namely, thick, ſhort, blunt pins, which, by ſtraining, they vomit up again, or by taking *vomitories* privately. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

VORA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vorace*, French; *vorax*, Latin.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Government of the Tongue.*

VORA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voracious.*] Greedily; ravenouſly.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. }
VORA'CITY. } *n. ſ.* [*voracité*, Fr. *voracitas*, Latin, from *voracious.*] Greedineſs; ravine; ravenouſneſs.

He is as well contented with this, as thoſe that with the rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*. *Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

VO'RTEX. *n. ſ.* In the plural *vortices.* [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as thoſe which ſome ſuppoſe to revolve about the ſun and fixed ſtars; yet theſe, and all their parts would, by their tenacity and ſtiffneſs, communicate their motion to one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

Nothing elſe could impel it, unleſs the etherial matter be ſuppoſed to be carried about the ſun, like a *vortex*, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the reſt of the planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vaſt involuntary throng;
Who gently drawn, and ſtruggling leſs and leſs,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her pow'r confeſs. *Pope.*

VO'RTICAL. *adj.* [from *vortex.*] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round veſſels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be ſtirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will loſe its motion quickly; the oil, being leſs tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water being ſtill leſs tenacious, will keep it longeſt, but yet will loſe it in a ſhort time. *Newton's Opticks.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion; thoſe common attempts towards the explication of gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VO'TARIST. *n. ſ.* [*devotus*, Latin.] One devoted to any perſon or thing; one given up by a vow to any ſervice or worſhip; votary.

I wiſh a more ſtrict reſtraint
Upon the ſiſterhood, the *votariſts* of St. Clare. *Shakeſp.*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votariſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The grey-hooded ev'n,
Like a ſad *votariſt* in palmer's weed,
Roſe from the hindmoſt wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

VO'TARY. *n. ſ.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life.

Wherefore waſte I time to counſel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou, faint god of ſleep! forget that I
Was ever known to be thy *votary*.
No more my pillow ſhall thine altar be,
Nor will I offer any more to thee,
Myſelf a melting ſacrifice. *Craſhaw.*

By theſe means, men worſhip the idols have been ſet up in their minds, and ſtamp the characters of divinity upon abſurdities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and monkeys. *Locke.*

The enemy of our happineſs has his ſervants and *votaries*, among thoſe who are called by the name of the Son of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

How can heav'nly wiſdom prove,
An inſtrument to earthly love?
Know'ſt thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of ſenſe. *Swift.*

VO'TARY. *adj.* Conſequent to a vow.

Superſtition is now ſo well advanced, that men of the firſt blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* reſolution is made equipollent to cuſtom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon.*

VO'TARESSS. *n. ſ.* [female of *votary.*] A woman devoted to any worſhip or ſtate.

The imperial *vot'reſs* paſſed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakeſpeare.*

His mother was a *vot'reſs* of my order;
And, in the ſpiced Indian air by night,
Full often ſhe hath goſſip'd by my ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

No roſary this *vot'reſs* needs,
Her very ſyllables are beads, *Cleaveland.*

Thy *vot'reſs* from my tender years I am;
And love, like thee, the woods and ſylvan game. *Dryd.*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love
His ſiſter ſends, her *vot'reſs* from above. *Pope.*

VOTE. *n. ſ.* [*votum*, Latin.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins inſtruction with delight,
Profit with pleaſure, carries all the *votes*. *Roſcommon.*

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the ſuppoſed honeſty or learning of thoſe of the ſame profeſſion? as if truth were to be eſtabliſhed by the *vote* of the multitude. *Locke.*

The final determination ariſes from the majority of opinions or *votes* in the aſſembly, becauſe they ought to be ſwayed by the ſuperior weight of reaſon. *Watts.*

To **VOTE.** *v. a.*

1. To chuſe by ſuffrage; to determine by ſuffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your maſter; but you are alſo a favourite, the favourite of the time, and ſo are in his boſom alſo; the world hath alſo *voted* you, and doth ſo eſteem of you. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament *voted* them one hundred thouſand pounds by way of recompence for their ſufferings. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *vote.*] One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been univerſally ſeduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenneſs, malice, and ſlander. *Swift.*

He hates an action baſe;
Can ſometimes drop a *voter's* claim,
And give up party to his fame. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE. *adj.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow.

Such in Iſis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the life pourtray'd. *Dryden.*

Venus! take my *votive* glaſs;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I ſhall be,
Venus! let me never ſee. *Prior.*

To **VOUCH.** *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.]

1. To call to witneſs; to obteſt.

The ſun and day are witneſſes for me;
Let him who fights unſeen relate his own,
And *vouch* the ſilent ſtars and conſcious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To atteſt; to warrant; to maintain.

You do not give the cheer; the feaſt is ſold
That is not often *vouched*, while 'tis making
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The conſiſtency of the diſcourſe, and the pertinency of it to the deſign he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great apoſtle. *Locke.*

They made him aſhamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

To **VOUCH.** *v. n.* To bear witneſs; to appear as a witneſs; to give teſtimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the Elector of Hanover ſhall *vouch* for the truth of what ſhe hath ſo ſolemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Warrant; atteſtation.

What praiſe couldſt thou beſtow on a deſerving woman indeed? one that in the authority of her merit, did juſtly put on the *vouch* of very malice itſelf? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

VO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *vouch.*] One who gives witneſs to any thing.

Better to ſtarve,
Than crave the hire which firſt we do deſerve:
Why in this wolviſh gown ſhould I ſtand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needleſs *voucher?* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The ſtamp is a mark, and a publick *voucher*, that a piece of ſuch denomination is of ſuch a weight, and of ſuch a fineneſs, *i. e.* has ſo much ſilver in it. *Locke.*

All the great writers of that age ſtand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator*, N° 253.

I have added nothing to the malice or abſurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, ſince the *vouchers* themſelves will be ſo ſoon loſt. *Pope.*

To **VOUCHSA'FE.** *v. a.* [*vouch* and *ſafe.*]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
2. To condeſcend to grant.

He grew content to mark their ſpeeches, then marvel at ſuch wit in ſhepherds, after to like their company, and laſtly to *vouchſafe* conference. *Sidney.*

Shall I *vouchſafe* your worſhip a word or two?—
—Two thouſand, fair woman, and I'll
Vouchſafe thee hearing. *Shakeſpeare.*

But if the ſenſe of touch ſeem ſuch delight
Beyond all other, think the ſame *vouchſaf'd*
To cattle and each beaſt. *Milton.*

It is not ſaid by the apoſtle, that God *vouchſafed* to the heathens the means of ſalvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will ſave none of thoſe to whom the ſound of the Goſpel never reached. *South's Sermons.*

To **VOUCHSA'FE.** *v. n.* To deign; to condeſcend; to yield.

Do I not ſee Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not firſt weighed by wiſdom and virtue? doth not ſhe *vouchſafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Vouchſafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of theſe ſuppoſed crimes to give me leave
By circumſtance but to acquit myſelf. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Vouchſafe, illuſtrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *vouchſafe.*] Grant; condeſcenſion.

The infinite ſuperiority of God's nature places a vaſt diſparity betwixt his greateſt communicated *vouchſafements*, and his boundleſs, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*

VOW. *n. ſ.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Latin.]

1. Any promiſe made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which ſome part of life, or ſome part of poſſeſſions, is conſecrated to a particular purpoſe.

The gods are deaf to hot and peeviſh *vows*;
They are polluted offerings. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you take that *vow* and that wiſh to be all one, you are miſtaken; a wiſh is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*

She *vows* for his return, with vain devotion, pays. *Dryden.*

2. A ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women ſpoke. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

To **VOW.** *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Latin.] To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often *voweth* unto God the ſacrifice of praiſe and thankſgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*

To Maſter Harvey, upon ſome ſpecial conſideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenſer.*

Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Pſ.* lxxvi.

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the poſſeſſion of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his publick worſhip, and the miniſters thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*

Whoever ſees theſe irreligious men,
With burden of a ſickneſs, weak, and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their ſoul to ev'ry ſaint. *Davies.*

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And laſt, in honour of his new abode,
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*

To **VOW.** *v. n.* To make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

Doſt ſee how unregarded now
That piece of beauty paſſes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone: but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

VO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Latin.] A letter which can be uttered by itſelf.

I diſtinguiſh letters into *vowels* and conſonants, yet not wholly upon their reaſon, that a *vowel* may be ſounded alone, a conſonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the conſonants may be ſounded alone, and ſome joined together without a vowel, as bl. ſt. and as we pronounce the latter ſyllable of people, rifle. *Holder.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an eliſion. *Broome.*

VOWFE'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*vow* and *fellow.*] One bound by the ſame vow.

Who are the votaries,
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king? *Shakeſp.*

VO'YAGE. *n. ſ.* [*voyage*, French.]

1. A travel by ſea.

Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided ſtill. *Fairy Q.*

Our ſhips went ſundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean ſeas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long voyage; contented to ſit in the cabin when the winds were allayed, but ready to reſume the helm when the ſtorm aroſe. *Prior.*

2. Courſe; attempt; undertaking. A low phraſe.

If he ſhould intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her looſe to him; and what he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or ſtrangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To **VO'YAGE.** *v. n.* [*voyager*, French, from the noun.] To travel by ſea.

For *voyaging* to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Ilus refus'd t' impart the baneful truſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **VO'YAGE.** *v. a.* To travel; to paſs over.

I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vaſt, unbounded deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

VO'YAGER. *n. ſ.* [*voyageur*, Fr. from *voyage.*] One who travels by ſea.

Diſdain not in thy conſtant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into leſs creeks, and wiſely take
Freſh water at the Heliconian ſpring. *Donne.*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can beſt tell. *Cheyne.*

Deny your veſſels, ye deny in vain;
A private *voyager* I paſs the main. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UP. *adv.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Daniſh.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From thoſe two Mytilene brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up* now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a ſtage play. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Thither his courſe he bends; but *up* or down,
By center, or eccentrick, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed; in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt.

Helen was not *up?* was ſhe? *Shakeſpeare.*

His chamber being commonly ſtived with ſuiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breaſt, to his ſervants to dreſs him; his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

3. In the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat.

Upon his firſt riſing, a general whiſper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addiſon.*

4. From a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment.

Now morn with roſy light had ſtreak'd the ſky,
Up roſe the ſun, and *up* roſe Emily;
Addreſs'd her early ſteps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryden.*

4. In a ſtate of being built.

Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—well, all's one for that. *Shakeſp.*

6. Above the horizon.

As ſoon as the ſun is *up*, ſet upon the city. *Judges*, ix.

7. To a ſtate of advancement.

Till we have wrought ourſelves *up* into this degree of Chriſtian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

8. In a ſtate of exaltation.

Thoſe that were *up* themſelves, kept others low;
Thoſe that were low themſelves held others hard,
N ſuffered them to riſe, or greater grow. *Fairy Queen.*
Henry the Fifth is crown'd; *up* vanity!
Down royal ſtate! all you ſage counſellors hence. *Shak.*

9. In a ſtate of climbing.

10. In a ſtate of inſurrection.

The gentle Archbiſhop of York is *up*,
With well-appointed powers. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou haſt fir'd me; my ſoul's *up* in arms,
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*

11. In a ſtate of being increaſed, or raiſed.

Grief and paſſion are like floods raiſed in little brooks by a ſudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be poured unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryd.*

12. From a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Eſtrange.*

13. From younger to elder years.

I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Pſ.* lxxxviii.

14. Up *and down*. Diſperſedly; here and there.

Abundance of them are ſeen ſcattered *up and down* like ſo many little iſlands when the tide is low. *Addiſon.*

15. Up *and down*. Backward and forward.

Our deſire is, in this preſent controverſy, not to be carried *up and down* with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather poſitively to lead on the minds of the ſimpler ſort by plain and eaſy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itſelf do make manifeſt what is truth. *Hooker, b.* v.

The ſkipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With ſhallow jeſters. *Shakeſpeare.*
Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now ſtrikes again:
Then nimbly ſhifts a thruſt, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then ruſhes on amain. *Daniel.*
Thou and death
Shall dwell at eaſe, and *up and down* unſeen
Wing ſilently the buxom air. *Milton.*
On this windy ſea of land, the fiend
Walk'd *up and down* alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*

What a miſerable life doſt thou lead, ſays a dog to a lion, to run ſtarving *up and down* thus in woods. *L'Eſtrange.*

—She moves! life wanders *up and down*
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addiſ.*

16. Up *to*. To an equal height with.

Tantalus was puniſhed with the rage of an eternal thirſt, and ſet *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addiſon.*

17. Up *to*. Adequately to.

The wiſeſt men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they ſaw nothing in it oppoſite to morality. *Addiſon.*

They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule, by which they have obliged themſelves to walk. *Atterbury.*

We muſt not only mortify all theſe paſſions that ſolicit us, but we muſt learn to do well, and act *up to* the poſitive precepts of our duty. *Rogers's Sermons.*

18. Up *with*. A phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pas deſpiſe,
Up with her fiſt, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth ſhe, become more wiſe:
Thus Pas did kiſs her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

19. It is added to verbs, implying ſome accumulation, or increaſe.

If we could number *up* thoſe prodigious ſwarms that ſettled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any ſix parts of Europe of the ſame extent. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

20. Up, interject.

21. A word exhorting to riſe from bed.

Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*

22. A word of exhortation, exciting, or rouſing to action.

Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muſe of nine;
Such cauſe of mourning never hadſt afore.
Up, griſly ghoſt; and *up* my rueful rime;
Matter of mirth now ſhalt thou have no more. *Spenſer.*
But *up*, and enter now into full bliſs. *Milton.*
Up, up, for honour's ſake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*

Up. prep. From a lower to a higher part; not down.

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be moſt weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth moſt upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

To Upbe'ar. *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part. paſſ. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]

1. To ſuſtain aloft; to ſupport in elevation.

Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*
Rang'd in a line the ready racers ſtand,
Start from the goal, and vaniſh o'er the ſtrand:
Swift as on wings of wind, *upborn* they fly,
And drifts of riſing duſt involve the ſky. *Pope.*

2. To raiſe aloft.

This with pray'r,
Or one ſhort ſigh of human breath, *upborn*,
Ev'n to the ſeat of God. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
A monſtrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and daſh'd him on the craggy ſhore. *Pope.*

3. To ſupport from falling.

Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and ſleep; which two *upbear*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Fairy Queen.*

To Upbra'id. *v. a.* [upᵹebꞃœdan, upᵹebꞃedan, Saxon.]

1. To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful.

The fathers, when they were *upbraided* with that defect, comforted themſelves with the meditation of God's moſt gracious nature, who did not therefore the leſs accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker, b.* v.

It ſeem'd in me
But as an honour ſnatch'd with boiſt'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain of it by their aſſiſtances,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
If you refuſe your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us with our diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid?*
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile diſtemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*
How cunningly the ſorcereſs diſplays
Her own tranſgreſſions, to *upbraid* me mine. *Milton.*

'Tis a general complaint againſt you, and I muſt *upbraid* you with it, that becauſe you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*

You may the world of more defects *upbraid*,
That other works by nature are unmade;
That ſhe did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach.

Thoſe that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raiſed: for it doth *upbraid* unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon*

Any of theſe, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid* to them thoſe ſmall remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of ſome ages has ſcarce left. *Sprat.*

May they not juſtly to our climes *upbraid*,
Shortneſs of night, and penury of ſhade. *Prior.*

3. To urge with reproach.

I have too long borne
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter ſcoffs. *Shakeſp.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conſcience. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

Ev'ry hour
He flaſhes into one groſs crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himſelf *upbraids* us
On ev'ry trifle. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If any lack wiſdom, let him aſk of God, that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *James*, i. 5.

Be aſhamed of *upbraiding* ſpeeches before friends: and after thou haſt given *upbraid* not. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xli. 22.

5. To bring reproach upon; to ſhew faults by being in a ſtate of compariſon.

Ah, my ſon, how evil fits it me to have ſuch a ſon, and how much doth thy kindneſs *upbraid* my wickedneſs? *Sidn.*

The counſel which I cannot take,
Inſtead of healing, but *upbraids* my weakneſs. *Addiſon.*

6. To treat with contempt. Not in uſe.

There alſo was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native ſire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's ſon, be magnify'd. *Fairy Q.*

Upbra'idingly. *adv.* By way of reproach.

The time was, when men would learn and ſtudy good things, not envy thoſe that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To Upbra'y. *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by Spenſer, for the ſake of a ryhming termination.] To ſhame.

Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood doſt with ſhame *upbray*,
And ſhew'ſt th' enſample of thy childiſh might,
With ſilly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenſer.*

Upbro'ught. part. paſſ. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of bleſſed ſaints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenſer.*

Upha'nd. *adj.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand.

The *uphand* ſledge is uſed by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largeſt, yet requires help to batter. They uſe it with both their hands before them, and ſeldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

U'pcast. [Participle from to *caſt up*. The verb to *upcaſt* is not in uſe.] Thrown upwards.

Beaſts with *upcaſt* eyes forſake their ſhade,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*
Old Saturn, here with *upcaſt* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated ſkies. *Addiſon.*

U'pcast. *n. ſ.* A term of bowling; a throw; a caſt.

Was there ever man had ſuch luck? when I kiſs'd the jack, upon an *upcaſt* to be hit away! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To Upga'ther. *v. a.* [*up* and *gather*.] To contract.

Himſelf he cloſe *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noiſe, ne any queſtion made. *Spenſer.*

Uphe'ld. pret. and part. paſſ. of *uphold*. Maintained; ſuſtained.

He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, 'till then, as one ſecure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*

Uphi'll. *adj.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of climbing an hill.

What an *uphill* labour muſt it be to a learner, who has thoſe firſt rudiments to maſter at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten. *Clariſſa.*

To Upho'ard. *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard*.] To treaſure; to ſtore; to accumulate in private places.

Heaps of huge words *uphoarded* hideouſly
With horrid ſound, though having little ſenſe,
They think to be chief praiſe of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie,
And made a monſter of their fantaſie. *Spenſer.*
If thou haſt *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treaſure, in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Upho'ld. *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; and part. paſſ. *upheld*, and *upholden*. [*up* and *hold*.]

1. To lift on high.

The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,
Beſought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To ſupport; to ſuſtain; to keep from falling.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

This great man found no means to continue and *uphold* his ill-purchaſed greatneſs, but by rejecting the Engliſh law, and aſſuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous cuſtoms of the Iriſh. *Davies's Ireland.*

Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the ſtrength of imagination. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. To keep from declenſion.

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation where cauſes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his council, and beats down in him the conceit of his cauſe. *Bacon.*

Never was a time, when the interpoſition of the magiſtrate was more neceſſary, to ſecure the honour of religion, and *uphold* the authority of thoſe great principles, by which his own authority is beſt *upheld*. *Atterbury.*

4. To ſupport in any ſtate of life.

Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themſelves. *Raleigh.*

5. To continue; to keep from defeat.

Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with elderſhips, yet were contented to *uphold* oppoſition againſt biſhops, not without greater hurt to the courſe of their whole proceedings. *Hooker.*

6. To keep from being loſt.

Faulconbridge,
In ſpite of ſpite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To continue without failing.

A deaf perſon, by obſerving the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he ſays, and *upholds* a current communication of diſcourſe with him. *Holder.*

8. To continue in being.

As Nebuchodnoſor liveth, who hath ſent thee for the *upholding* of every living thing. *Judith*, xi. 7.

A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the natural body of man, as the body politick of the ſtate, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*

Upho'lder. *n. ſ.* [from *uphold*.]

1. A ſupporter.

Suppoſe then Atlas ne'er ſo wiſe:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his ſingle ſhoulders,
Sink down he muſt, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*

2. A ſuſtainer in being.

The knowledge thereof is ſo many manuductions to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the Creator and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*

3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of the ſubjects. *Arbuthnot.*

Where the braſs knocker wrapt in flannel band,
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

Upho'lsterer. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *upholder*.] One who furniſhes houſes; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a ſingle nail, ſend for the *upholſterer*. *Swift.*

Mere wax as yet, you faſhion him with eaſe,
Your barber, cook, *upholſterer*. *Pope.*

U'pland. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground.

Men at firſt, after the flood, lived in the *uplands* and ſides of the mountains, and by degrees ſunk into the plains. *Burnet*

U'pland. *adj.* Higher in ſituation.

Thoſe in Cornwall do no more by nature than others elſewhere by choice, conceive themſelves an eſtranged ſociety from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation againſt them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Sometimes with ſecure delight,
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

Upla'ndish. *adj.* [from *upland*.] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains.

Lion-like, *uplandiſh*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compil'd
Of eminent ſtrength; ſtalks out and preys upon a ſilly ſheep. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To Upla'y. *v. a.* [*up* and *lay*.] To hoard; to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourſelves; yet may,
If we can ſtock ourſelves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treaſure for the great rent-day. *Donne.*

To Upli'ft. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift*.] To raiſe aloft.

Mechanick ſlaves,
With greaſy aprons, rules, and hammers, ſhall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
The baniſh'd Bolingbroke repeals himſelf,
And, with *uplifted* arms, is ſafe arriv'd
At Ravenſpurg. *Shakeſpeare's Richard*
Together both, with next t' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one ſtroke they aim'd. *Milton.*
Satan talking to his neareſt mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That ſparkling blaz'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.
When by juſt vengeance guilty mortals periſh,
The gods behold their puniſhment with pleaſure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aſide. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Songs, ſonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whiſk them back to Evans, Young, and Swift. *Pope.*

U'pmost. *adj.* [an irregular ſuperlative formed from *up*.] Higheſt; topmoſt.

Away! ye ſcum,
That ſtill riſe *upmoſt* when the nation boils;
That have but juſt enough of ſenſe to know
The maſter's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*

Upo'n. *prep.* [*up* and *on*.]

1. Not under; noting being on the top or outſide.

As I did ſtand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Thrown over the body, as cloaths.

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, throw her night-gown *upon* her. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. By way of imprecation or infliction.

Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My ſoul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shakeſp.*

4. It expreſſes obteſtation, or proteſtation.

How? that I ſhould murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood!
Shakeſpeare.

5. It is uſed to expreſs any hardſhip or miſchief.

If we would neither impoſe *upon* ourſelves, nor others, we muſt lay aſide that fallacious method of cenſuring by the lump. *Burnet.*

6. In conſequence of. Now little in uſe.

Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatſoever. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain, *upon* a general apprehenſion of the ambitious deſigns of that nation. *Bacon.*

They were entertained with the greateſt magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon.*

I wiſh it may not be concluded, leſt, *upon* ſecond cogitations, there ſhould be cauſe to alter. *Bacon.*

Theſe forces took hold of divers; in ſome *upon* diſcontent, in ſome *upon* ambition, in ſome *upon* levity, and deſire of change, and in ſome few *upon* conſcience and belief, but in moſt *upon* ſimplicity; and in divers out of dependance *upon* ſome of the better ſort, who did in ſecret favour theſe bruits. *Bacon.*

He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonneſs, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*

Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded. *Hayward.*

Promiſes can be of no force, unleſs they be believed to be conditional, and unleſs that duty propoſed to be inforced by them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, *upon* performance of which thoſe promiſes do, and *upon* the neglect of which thoſe promiſes ſhall not belong to any. *Hammond.*

The Earl of Cleveland, a man of ſignal courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprize, advanced. *Clarendon.*

The king had no kindneſs for him *upon* an old account, as remembering the part he had acted againſt the Earl of Strafford. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Though ſin offers itſelf in never ſo pleaſing and alluring a dreſs at firſt, yet the remorſe and inward regrets of the ſoul, *upon* the commiſſion of it, infinitely overbalance thoſe faint and tranſient gratifications. *South's Sermons.*

The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare ſtock of its original depravation, does not uſually proceed ſo far. *South's Sermons.*

When we make judgments *upon* general preſumptions, they are made rather from the temper of our own ſpirit, than from reaſon. *Burnet.*

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing it, that makes good or evil. There's a great difference betwixt what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Eſtrange.*

The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke.*

There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their parents; the one valuing himſelf too much *upon* his birth, and the other *upon* his poſſeſſions. *Spectator*, Nº 164.

The deſign was diſcovered by a perſon, as much noted for his ſkill in gaming, as in politicks, *upon* the baſe, mercenary end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*

6. In immediate conſequence of.

Waller ſhould not make advantage *upon* that enterprize, to find the way open to him to march into the weſt. *Clarend.*

A louder kind of ſound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the ſalt-petre, *upon* caſting a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*

So far from taking little advantages againſt us for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our moſt wilful miſcarriages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotſon.*

Upon leſſening intereſt to four per cent. you fall the price of your native commodities, or leſſen your trade. *Locke.*

The mind, *upon* the ſuggeſtion of any new notion, runs immediately after ſimilies, to make it the clearer. *Locke.*

If, *upon* the peruſal of ſuch writings, he does not find himſelf delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired paſſages in ſuch authors, he finds a coldneſs and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of diſcovering them. *Spectator*, Nº 409.

This advantage we loſt *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addiſon.*

7. In a ſtate of view.

Is it *upon* record? or elſe reported
Succeſſively, from age to age? *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.

The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus and Numa. *Temple.*

The atheiſts taken notice of among the antients, are left branded *upon* the records of hiſtory. *Locke.*

8. Suppoſing a thing granted.

If you ſay neceſſity is the mother of arts and inventions, and there was no neceſſity before, and therefore theſe things were ſlowly invented, this is a good anſwer *upon* our ſuppoſition. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

9. Relating to a ſubject.

Ambitious Conſtance would not ceaſe,
'Till ſhe had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her ſon. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Yet when we can intreat an hour to ſerve,
Would ſpend it in ſome words *upon* that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Upon this, I remember a ſtrain of refined civility, that when any woman went to ſee another of equal birth, ſhe worked at her own work in the other's houſe. *Temple.*

10. With reſpect to.

The king's ſervants, who were ſent for, were examined *upon* all queſtions propoſed to them. *Dryden.*

11. In conſideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humanly ſpeaking, I doubt there was a fault ſomewhere. *Dryden.*

Upon the whole, it will be neceſſary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the ſame epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*

12. In noting a particular day.

Conſtantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be ſolemnized. *Addiſon.*

13. Noting reliance or truſt.

We now may boldly ſpend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and his holy word, to believe a fact that we do not underſtand: and this is no more than what we do every day in the works of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*

14. Near to; noting ſituation.

The enemy lodged themſelves at Aldermaſton, and thoſe from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the River Kennet, over which he was to paſs. *Clarendon.*

The Lucqueſe plead preſcription for hunting in one of the duke's foreſts, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addiſon.*

15. On pain of.

To ſuch a ridiculous degree of truſting her ſhe had brought him, that ſhe cauſed him ſend us word, that *upon* our lives, we ſhould do whatſoever ſhe commanded us. *Sidney, b.* ii.

16. At the time of; on occaſion of.

Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the Preſbyterians *upon* theſe two great events, and the pretenſions to favour which they challenge upon them. *Swift.*

17. By inference from.

Without it, all diſcourſes of government and obedience, *upon* his principles, would be to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

18. Noting attention.

He preſently loſt the ſight of what he was *upon*; his mind was filled with diſorder and confuſion. *Locke.*

19. Noting particular pace.

Provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's ſaddle, which will be ſure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

20. Exactly; according to.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thouſand. *Shakeſpeare.*

21. By; noting the means of ſupport.

Upon a cloſer inſpection of theſe bodies, the ſhells are affixed to the ſurfaces of them in ſuch a manner, as bodies, lying on the ſea-ſhores, *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*

U'PPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up.*]

1. Superiour in place; higher.

Give the forehead a majeſtick grace, the mouth ſmiling; which you ſhall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and ſhadowing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peacham.*

Our knight did bear no leſs a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almoſt got the *upper*
Hand of his head, for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*

The underſtanding was then clear, and the ſoul's *upper* region lofty and ſerene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections. *South's Sermons.*

With ſpeed to night repair:
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in *upper* air. } *Dryden.*

Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,
From the bright regions of the chearful ſky;
So far the proud aſcending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and caſt a dreadful ſhade. *Addiſon.*

2. Higher in power.

The like corrupt and unreaſonable cuſtom prevailed far, and got the *upper*-hand of right reaſon with the greateſt part. *Hooker, b.* i.

U'PPERMOST. *adj.* [ſuperlative from *upper.*]

1. Higheſt in place.

The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermoſt* air. *Raleigh.*

In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermoſt* parts. *Dryden.*

2. Higheſt in power or authority.

The lower powers are gotten *uppermoſt*, and we ſee like men on our heads, as Plato obſerved of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville.*

'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermoſt.* *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſpecies of diſcretion will carry a man ſafe through all parties, ſo far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermoſt*, his claim is allowed for a ſhare. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; moſt powerful.

As in perfumes compos'd with art and coſt,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is *uppermoſt*;
Nor this part muſk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich reſult of all;
So ſhe was all a ſweet. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH. *adj.* [from *up.*] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

To **UPRA'ISE.** *v. a.* [*up* and *raiſe.*] To raiſe up; to exalt.

This would interrupt his joy
In our confuſion, and our joy *upraiſe*
In his diſturbance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

To **UPRE'AR.** *v. a.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear on high.

Heav'n-born charity! thy bleſſings ſhed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her ſickly head. *Gay.*

UPRI'GHT. *adj.* [*up* and *right.* This word, with its derivatives, is in proſe accented on the firſt ſyllable; but in poetry ſeems to be accented indifferently on the firſt or ſecond.]

1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.

Comb down his hair; look! look! it ſtands *upright.* *Shakeſpeare.*

They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jer.* x.

In the morning, taking of ſomewhat of eaſy digeſtion, as milk, furthers nouriſhment: but this would be done ſitting *upright*, that the milk may paſs more ſpeedily to the ſtomach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A tree at firſt ſetting, ſhould not be ſhaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them *upright.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Circe, the daughter of the ſun; whoſe charms
Whoever taſted loſt his *upright* ſhape,
And downward fell into a grov'ling ſwine. *Milton.*

Forthwith *upright* he rears from off the pool
His mighty ſtature. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

You have the orthography, or *upright* of this groundplat, and the explanation thereof, with a ſcale of feet and inches. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. Erected; pricked up.

All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword ſhall come, that they ſhould all ariſe unto rebellion. *Spenſer.*

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and briſtling hair *upright.* *Dryd.*

3. Honeſt; not declining from the right.

Such neighbour nearneſs ſhou'd not partialize
Th' unſtooping firmneſs of my *upright* ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

How haſt thou inſtill'd
Thy malice into thouſands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd falſe! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The moſt *upright* of mortal men was he;
The moſt ſincere, and holy woman, ſhe. *Dryden.*

U'PRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright.*]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. Honeſtly; without deviation from the right.

Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with. *Sidney.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, muſt judge the cauſes of all perſons *uprightly* and impartially, without any perſonal conſideration. *Taylor.*

To live *uprightly* then is ſure the beſt,
To ſave ourſelves, and not to damn the reſt. *Dryden.*

U'PRIGHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *upright.*]

1. Perpendicular erection.

So the fair tree, which ſtill preſerves
Her fruit and ſtate, while no wind blows,
In ſtorms from that *uprightneſs* ſwerves,
And the glad earth about her ſtrows
With treaſure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honeſty; integrity.

The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the faſhion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightneſs*, and unalterable in his purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

To **UPRI'SE.** *v. n.* [*up* and *riſe.*]

1. To riſe from decumbiture.

Early, before the morn with crimſon ray,
The windows of bright heaven opened had,
Through which into the world the dawning day
Might look, that maketh every creature glad,
Uproſe Sir Gyon. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Thou knoweſt my down-ſitting and mine *upriſing.* *Pſa.*

Uproſe the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the viſion of the night. *Pope.*

2. To riſe from below the horizon.

Uproſe the ſun. *Cowley.*

3. To riſe with acclivity.

Was that the king that ſpurr'd his horſe ſo hard
Againſt the ſteep *upriſing* of the hill? *Shakeſpeare.*

UPRI'SE. *n. ſ.* Appearance above the horizon.

Did ever raven ſing ſo like a lark,
That gives ſweet tidings of the ſun's *upriſe?* *Shakeſp.*

U'PROAR. *n. ſ.* [*oproer*, Dutch. This word likewiſe is accented on the firſt ſyllable in proſe; in verſe, indifferently on either.] Tumult; buſtle; diſturbance; confuſion.

The Jews which believed not, ſet all the city on an *uproar.* *Acts*, xvii. 5.

It were well if his holineſs had not ſet the world in an *uproar*, by nouriſhing of war. *Raleigh.*

He levied forces in a diſordered *uproar*, albeit the treaſon reſted in him and ſome other his complices. *Hayward.*

Others with vaſt Typhæan rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind: hell ſcarce holds the wild *uproar.* *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail'd,
And wild *uproar!* ah, who at length will end
This long pernicious fray? *Phillips.*

The impiety of this ſentiment ſet the audience in an *uproar*; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addiſon.*

To **U'PROAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confuſion. Not in uſe.

Had I power, I ſhould
Pour the ſweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the univerſal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **U'PROOT.** *v. a.* [*up* and *root.*] To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the ſavage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre:
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher,
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard, and ſtraight appear'd,
Miſtaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To **UPRO'USE.** *v. n.* [*up* and *rouſe.*] To waken from ſleep; to excite to action.

Thou art *uprous'd* by ſome diſtemperature. *Shakeſp.*

U'PSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſhot.*] Concluſion; end; laſt amount; final event.

With this he kindleth his ambitious ſpighte
To like deſire and praiſe of noble fame,
The only *upſhot*, whereto he doth aim. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I cannot purſue with any ſafety this ſport to the *upſhot.* *Shakeſpeare.*

In this *upſhot*, purpoſes miſtook
Fall on th' inventor's heads. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Every leading demonſtration to the main *upſhot* of all, which is the proportion betwixt the ſphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reaſon of that mathematician. *More.*

Upon the *upſhot*, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful Providence, to force us upon the only means of ſetting matters right. *L'Eſtrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, ſays the prophet: here is the *upſhot* and reſult of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we ſhall quickly come to the *upſhot* of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*

At the *upſhot*, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourſelf, and that the ſame or leſs induſtry might have gained you a friendſhip that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet ſhall be felt and enjoyed to eternity. *Pope.*

U'PSIDE *down.* [an adverbial form of ſpeech.] With total reverſement; in complete diſorder; with the lower part above the higher.

In his lap a maſs of coin he told,
And turned *upſide down* to feed his eye,
And covetous deſire, with his huge treaſure. *Fairy Queen.*

The flood did not ſo turn *upſide down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made paſt knowledge, after the waters were decreaſed. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The ſevere notions of Chriſtianity turned all this *upſide down*, filling all with ſurprize and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darting full upon the face of a man aſleep, who had a mind not to be diſturbed. *South.*

U'PSPRING. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſpring.*] This word ſeems to ſignify upſtart; a man ſuddenly exalted.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouſe;
Keeps waſſel, and the ſwagg'ring *upſpring* reels. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **UPSTA'ND.** *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtand.*] To be erected.

Sea-calves unwonted to freſh rivers fly;
The water-ſnakes with ſcales *upſtanding* die. *May.*

To **UPSTA'Y.** *v. a.* [*up* and *ſtay.*] To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

Them ſhe *upſtays*
Gently with myrtle band; mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt unſupported flow'r. *Milton.*

To **UPSTA'RT.** *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtart.*] To ſpring up ſuddenly.

He *upſtarted* brave
Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle freſh out of the ocean wave. *Spenſer.*

Thus having ſpoke, he ſat; thus anſwer'd then,
Upſtarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breaſt with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

U'PSTART. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſtart.*] One ſuddenly raiſed to wealth, power, or honour; what ſuddenly riſes and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the ſafeguard of that country, and keeping under all ſudden *upſtarts*, that ſhall ſeek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upſtart* unthrifts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Muſhrooms have two ſtrange properties; the one, that they yield ſo delicious a meat; the other, that they come up ſo haſtily, even in a night, and yet they are unſown: and therefore ſuch as are *upſtarts* in ſtate, they call in reproach muſhrooms. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the ſoil where theſe muſhrooms and *upſtart* weeds, that ſpring up in a night, did chiefly proſper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliſs
In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd
A race of *upſtart* creatures, to ſupply
Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Inordinate deſires,
And *upſtart* paſſions, catch the government
From reaſon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Mean *upſtarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Trade, he ſaid, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upſtarts*, as rich as men of the moſt antient families. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 22.

To **UPSWA'RM.** *v. a.* [*up* and *ſwarm.*] To raiſe in a ſwarm. Out of uſe.

You've taken up the ſubjects of my father;
And both againſt the voice of heav'n and him
Have here *upſwarm'd* them. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

To **UPTA'KE.** *v. a.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hands.

He hearkened to his reaſon, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear. *Fairy Queen.*

To **UPTRA'IN.** *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate. Not uſed.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no iſſue male him to ſucceed,
But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
In all that ſeem'd fit for kingly ſeed. *Fairy Queen.*

To **UPTU'RN.** *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow.

So ſcented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His noſtrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down ruſhing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. *Pope.*

U'PWARD. *adj.* [*up* and peaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

The angel ſaid,
With *upward* ſpeed his agile wings he ſpread. *Prior.*

U'PWARD. *n. ſ.* The top. Out of uſe.

From th' extremeſt *upward* of thy head,
To the deſcent and duſt below thy foot,
A moſt toad-ſpotted traitor. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

U'PWARD.
U'PWARDS. } *adv.* [*up* and peaꞃꝺ.]

1. Towards a higher place.

I thought
To ſmooth your paſſage, and to ſoften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In ſheets of rain the ſky deſcends,
And ocean ſwell'd with waters *upwards* tends;
One riſing, falling one; the heav'ns and ſea
Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the ſea, not becauſe he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for

that

Small *whiſtles*, or ſhepherds oaten pipes, give a ſound, becauſe of their extreme ſlenderneſs, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Her infant grandame's *whiſtle* next it grew,
The bells ſhe jingl'd, and the *whiſtle* blew. *Pope.*

5. The noiſe of winds.
6. A call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.
—I have been worth the *whiſtle*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The knight, purſuing this epiſtle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whiſtle*. *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſtle*.]

The prize was a guinea to be conferred upon the ableſt *whiſtler*, who could whiſtle cleareſt, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addiſon.*

WHIT. *n. ſ.* [ƿiht, a thing; aƿiht, any thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*

The motive cauſe of doing it is not in ourſelves, but carrieth us as if the wind ſhould drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*

Her ſacred book with blood ywrit,
That none could read, except ſhe did him teach;
She unto him diſcloſed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Fairy Q.*

Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbariſm. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nature's full bleſſings would be well diſpens'd
In unſuperfluous, even proportion,
And ſhe no *whit* encumber'd with her ſtore. *Milton.*

In account of ancient times it ought to ſatisfy any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotſon.*

It is every *whit* as honourable to aſſiſt a good miniſter, as to oppoſe a bad one. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº 48.

WHITE. *adj.* [ƿhit, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]

1. Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours; ſnowy.

When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the reſt, it appeared of that colour to which it approached neareſt; but when it was equally, or almoſt equally diſtant from all the colours, ſo that it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Why round our coaches crowd the *white*-glov'd beaus? *Pope.*

Ulyſſes cut a piece from the chine of the *white*-toothed boar, round which there was much fat. *Broome.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.

My hand will
That multitudinous ſea incarnadine,
Making the green one red.—
—My hands are of your colour, but I ſhame
To wear a heart ſo *white*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence.

Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, *white*-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemiſh'd form of chaſtity. *Milton.*

Wert thou that ſweet-ſmiling youth?
Or that crown'd matron, ſage, *white*-robed truth? *Milt.*

Let this auſpicious morning be expreſt
With a *white* ſtone, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt;
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*

To feaſtful mirth be this *white* hour aſſign'd,
And ſweet diſcourſe, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*

Peace o'er the world her olive-wand extend,
And *white*-rob'd innocence from heav'n deſcend. *Pope.*

4. Grey with age.

I call you ſervile miniſters,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainſt a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months and years,
Paſt over, to the end they were created,
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shakeſp.*

5. Pure; unblemiſhed.

Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roſcommon only boaſts unſpotted lays:
And in our own, excuſe ſome courtly ſtains,
No *whiter* page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope.*

WHITE. *n. ſ.*

1. Whiteneſs; any thing white; white colour.

A friend coming to viſit me, I ſtopped him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I aſked him which of the two *whites* were the beſt, and wherein they differed? and after he had at that diſtance viewed them well, he anſwered, that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not ſay which was beſt, nor wherein their colours differed. *Newton's Opticks.*

My Nan ſhall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The mark at which an arrow is ſhot.

If a mark be ſet up for an archer at a great diſtance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the leaſt wind ſhall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden.*

Remove him then, and all your plots fly ſure
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
Of your deſigns. *Southern.*

3. The albugineous part of eggs.

I'll fetch ſome flax and *whites* of eggs
T' apply to's bleeding face. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtrongeſt repellents are the *whites* of new-laid eggs beaten to a froth, with alum. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into ſuch a variety of textures, as is requiſite to faſhion a chick? *Boyle.*

The two in moſt regions repreſent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it; ſo the exterior region of the earth is as the ſhell of the egg, and the abyſs under it as the *white* that lies under the ſhell. *Burnet.*

4. The white part of the eye.

Our general himſelf
Sanctifies himſelf with's hands,
And turns up the *white* o' th' eye to his diſcourſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye, doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the *white* of the eye, but riſeth up as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*

To **WHITE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate.

His raiment became ſhining, exceeding white as ſnow; ſo as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mark*, ix 3.

Like unto *whited* ſepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matt.* xxiii.

WHITELE'AD. *n. ſ.*

Whitelead is made by taking ſheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow ſlips, they make it up into rolls, but ſo that a ſmall diſtance may remain between every ſpiral revolution. Theſe rolls are put into earthen pots, ſo ordered that the lead may not ſink down above half way, or ſome ſmall matter more in them: theſe pots have each of them very ſharp vinegar in the bottom, ſo full as almoſt to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up cloſe, and ſo left for a certain time; in which ſpace the corroſive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the ſurface of the lead into a more white coal, which they ſeparate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two ſorts of this ſold at the colour ſhops, the one called ceruſe, which is the moſt pure part, and the other is called white lead. *Quincy.*

WHI'TELY. *adj.* [from *white*.] Coming near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls ſtuck in her face for eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Now, governor, I ſee I muſt bluſh
Quite through this vail of night a *whitely* ſhame,
To think I could deſign to make thoſe free,
Who were by nature ſlaves. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

WHI'TEMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *meat*.] Food made of milk.

Much ſaltneſs in *whitemeat* is ill for the ſtone. *Tuſſer.*

The Iriſh baniſhed into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats*. *Spenſer.*

To **WHI'TEN.** *v. a.* [from *white*.] To make white.

The ſmoke of ſulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly uſed by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*

Flax, the ſoil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and alſo of winds. *Temple.*

Women of my complexion ought to be more modeſt, eſpecially ſince our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian*, Nº 61.

Striking her cliff, the ſtorm confirms her pow'r;
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant ſhore. *Prior.*

Whether the darken'd room to muſe invite,
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the ſkew'r to write;
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the Mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print. *Pope.*

To **WHI'TEN.** *v. n.* To grow white.

The bark expects its freight;
The looſen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the ſea *whitens* with auſpicious gales. *Smith.*

WHI'TENER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiten*.] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *white*.]

1. The ſtate of being white; freedom from colour.

This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my firſt love the fatal band,
Where *whiteneſs* doth for ever ſit;
Nature herſelf enamell'd it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Whiteneſs is a mean between all colours, having diſpoſed itſelf indifferently to them all, ſo as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Paleneſs.

Thou trembleſt, and the *whiteneſs* of thy cheek,
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Purity; cleanneſs.

The leaſt ſpot is viſible on ermine; but to preſerve this *whiteneſs* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forſaken the common track of buſineſs, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*

WHI'TEPOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of food.

Cornwall ſquab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *King.*

WHITES. *n. ſ.* [*fluor albus*.] It ariſes from a laxneſs of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHITETHO'RN. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of thorn.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree ſeem of kin, a cion of the latter will ſometimes proſper well, being grafted upon a ſtock of the former. *Boyle.*

WHI'TEWASH. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *waſh*.] A waſh to make the ſkin ſeem fair.

The clergy, during Cromwell's uſurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole ſermon againſt a *whitewaſh*. *Addiſon.*

WHI'TEWINE. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *wine*.] A ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes.

The ſeeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infuſed in *whitewine*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WHI'THER. *adv.* [hƿyðeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.

Siſter, well met; *whither* away ſo faſt?—
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

The common people ſwarm like ſummer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats, but to the ſun? *Shakeſpeare.*

Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,
Ye ſhades, and let your ſiſter's iſſue live. *Dryden.*

2. To what place: abſolutely.

I ſtray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*

3. To which place: relatively.

Whither, when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them ſhould be the lord of lords. *Spenſer.*

At Canterbury, *whither* ſome voice was run on before, the mayor ſeized on them, as they were taking freſh horſes. *Wotton.*

That lord advanced to Wincheſter, *whither* Sir John Berkley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarend.*

4. To what degree? Obſolete; perhaps never in uſe.

Whither at length wilt thou abuſe our patience?
Still ſhall thy fury mock us? *Ben. Johnſon.*

WHITHERSOE'VER. *adv.* [*whither* and *ſoever*.] To whatſoever place.

For whatever end faith is deſigned, and *whitherſoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we muſt go, and to that end we muſt direct all our actions. *Taylor.*

WHI'TING. *n. ſ.* [*wittingh*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall ſeafiſh.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The muſcular fibres of fiſhes are more tender than thoſe of terreſtrial animals, and their whole ſubſtance more watery. Some fiſhes, as *whitings*, can be almoſt entirely diſſolved into water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A ſoft chalk. [from *white*.]

That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk, or clay finely powdered, cleanſed, and make up into balls. *Boyle.*

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be ſeen in all the chinks. *Swift.*

WHI'TISH. *n. ſ.* [from *white*.] Somewhat white.

The ſame aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redneſs of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitiſh* ſubſtance, as with copper it did a blueiſh. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *whitiſh*.] The quality of being ſomewhat white.

Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with ſome of the entire cryſtals, purpoſely reſerved, ſome of the ſubtile powder of the ſame ſalt, which will exhibit a very conſiderable degree of *whitiſhneſs*. *Boyle on Colours.*

WHI'TLEATHER. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *leather*.] Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs.

Whole bridle and ſaddle, *whitlether* and nal,
With collars and harneis. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle, and then knit
Both to his chariot, with a thong of *whitleather*. *Chapm.*

Nor do I care much, if her pretty ſnout
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitleather*. *Suckling.*

WHI'TLOW. *n. ſ.* [hƿit, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.* hƿit, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. Mr. *Lye*.] A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the perioſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Paronychia is a ſmall ſwelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitflaws*. *Wiſeman.*

WHI'TSOUR. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple. See APPLE.

WHI'TSTER, or *Whiter*. *n. ſ.* [from *white*.] A whitener.

Carry it among the *whitſters* in Datchet mead. *Shakeſp.*

WHI'TSUL. *n. ſ.* A provincial word.

Their meat was *whitſul*, as they call it, namely, milk, ſour milk, cheeſe, curds, butter. *Carew.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *Sunday*; becauſe the converts newly baptized, appeared from Eaſter to Whitſuntide in white. *Skinner*.] The feaſt of Pentecoſt.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear;
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitſontide* to bear. *Sidney.*

This they employ in brewing and baking againſt *Whitſontide*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

And let us do it with no ſhew of fear;
Nor with no more than if we heard that England
Were buſied with a *Whitſon* morrice dance. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'TTENTREE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of tree. *Ainſworth.*

WHI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [hƿytel, Saxon.]

1. A white dreſs for a woman. Not in uſe.
2. [hƿytel, Saxon.] A knife.

There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'ſt throat in Athens. *Shakeſpeare.*

A dagger hanging at his belt he had,
Made of an ancient ſword's well-temper'd blade;
He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hoſe. *Betterton's Miller.*

To **WHI'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a knife; to edge; to ſharpen. Not in uſe.

When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then ſhall you have them caſt their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To **WHIZ.** *v. n.* [from the ſound that it expreſſes.] To make a loud humming noiſe.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,
Give ſo much light, that I may read by them. *Shakeſp.*

Turn him about,
I know him, he'll but *whiz*, and ſtraight go out. *Dryden.*

Soon all with vigour bend their truſty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow choſe:
Hippocoon's was the firſt; with forceful ſway
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

WHO. *pronoun.* [hƿa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to perſons.

We have no perfect deſcription of it, nor any knowledge how, or by *whom* it is inhabited. *Abbot.*

Oft have I ſeen a timely-parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the ſame for aidance 'gainſt the enemy. *Shakeſp.*

Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindneſs,
Than pity for miſchance. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The ſon of Duncan,
From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A man can never be obliged to ſubmit to any power, unleſs he can be ſatisfied, *who* is the perſon *who* has a right to exerciſe it. *Locke.*

Tell *who* loves *who*; what favours ſome partake,
And *who* is jilted. *Dryden.*

We are ſtill as much at a loſs, *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*

2. *As who ſhould ſay*, elliptically for *as one who ſhould ſay*.

Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill uſage, and looks like a handſome defiance of a misfortune: *as who ſhould ſay*, You are ſomewhat troubleſome now, but I ſhall conquer you. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

3. *Whoſe* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things.

Whoſe ſoever ſins ye remit, they are remitted; and *whoſe* ſoever ſins ye retain, they are retained. *John*, xx. 23.

The queſtion *whoſe* ſolution I require,
Is what the ſex of women moſt deſire. *Dryden.*

Is there any other doctrine, *whoſe* followers are puniſhed? *Addiſon.*

4. It has ſometimes a disjunctive ſenſe.

There thou tell'ſt of kings, and *who* aſpire;
Who fall, *who* riſe, *who* triumphs, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*

WHOE'VER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any one, without limitation or exception.

Whoever doth to temperance apply
His ſtedfaſt life, and all his actions frame,
Truſt me, ſhall find no greater enemy,
Than ſtubborn perturbation to the ſame. *Fairy Queen.*

I think myſelf beholden, *whoever* ſhews me my miſtakes. *Locke.*

Whoe'er thou art, that fortune brings to keep
The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep;
Thee firſt it fits, O ſtranger, to prepare
The due libation, and the ſolemn prayer. *Pope.*

Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppreſſed, that he knows himſelf to be ſuperior to thoſe who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*

WHOLE. *adj.* [ƿalȝ, Saxon; *heal*, Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all.

Burn the *whole* ram upon the altar. *Exod.* xxix. 18.

All the *whole* army ſtood agaz'd at him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fierce extremes,
Contiguous might diſtemper the *whole* frame. *Milton.*

2. Uninjured; unimpaired.

Anguiſh is come upon me, becauſe my life is yet *whole* in me. *2 Sam.* i. 9.

3. Well of any hurt or ſickneſs.

When they had done circumciſing all the people, they abode in the camp, till they were *whole*. *Joſh.* v. 8.

WHOLE. *n. ſ.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.

Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. *Eccleſiaſtes*, xii. 13.

Begin with ſenſe, of ev'ry art the ſoul;
Parts anſwering parts, ſhall ſlide into a *whole*. *Pope.*

It contained the *whole* of religion amongſt the antients; and made philoſophy more agreeable. *Broome.*

There is a metaphyſical *whole*, when the eſſence of a thing is ſaid to conſiſt of two parts, the genus and the difference, *i. e.* the general and the ſpecial nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts's Logick.*

WHO'LESALE. *n. ſ.* [*whole* and *ſale*.] Sale in the lump, not in ſeparate ſmall parcels.

Theſe are *wholeſale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*

This coſt me at the *wholeſale* merchant's a hundred drachma's; I make two hundred by ſelling it in retail. *Add.*

Some from vanity, or envy, deſpiſe a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholeſale*. *Watts.*

WHO'LESOME. *adj.* [*heelſam*, Dutch; *heylſam*, Teutonick; both from hæl, Saxon, *health*.]

1. Sound. Contrary to unſound in doctrine.

They ſuffer us to famiſh, repeal daily any *wholeſome* act eſtabliſhed againſt the rich, and provide more piercing ſtatutes to chain up the door. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

'Tis no leſs
To govern juſtly, make your empire flouriſh,
With *wholeſome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make
New acquiſitions. *Denham's Sophy.*

So the doctrine contained be but *wholeſome* and edifying, a want of exactneſs in ſpeaking may be overlooked. *Atterb.*

2. Contributing to health.

Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholeſome and cool and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

Beſides the *wholeſome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt orangery. *Addiſon.*

She held it *wholeſomer* by much,
To reſt a little on the couch. *Prior.*

3. Preſerving; ſalutary. Obſolete.

The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholeſome* ſtrength of his right hand. *Pſalm* xx. 6.

4. Kindly; pleaſing. A burleſque uſe.

I cannot make you a *wholeſome* anſwer; my wit's diſeaſed. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To wail friends loſt,
Is not by much ſo *wholeſome*, profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *wholeſome.*] Salubriouſly; ſalutiferouſly.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wholeſome.*]

1. Quality of conducing to health; ſalubrity.

We made a ſtandard of the healthfulneſs of the air, from the proportion of acute and epidemical diſeaſes, and of the *wholeſomeneſs* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*

At Tonon they ſhewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great eſteem for its *wholeſomeneſs*; weighing two ounces in a pound leſs than the ſame meaſure of the lake water. *Addiſon.*

2. Salutarineſs; conduciveneſs to good.

WHO'LLY. *adv.* [from *whole.*]

1. Completely; perfectly.

The thruſt was ſo ſtrong, that he could not ſo *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Nor *wholly* loſt we ſo deſerv'd a prey
For ſtorms repenting part of it reſtor'd. *Dryden.*

Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance:
Victors, and vanquiſh'd in the various field,
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

This ſtory was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* loſt, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryd.*

They employed themſelves *wholly* in domeſtick life; and provided a woman could keep her houſe in order, ſhe never troubled herſelf about regulating the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

Metals are *wholly* ſubterrany. *Bacon.*

WHOM. The accuſative of *who*, ſingular and plural.

There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your ſon be with five hundred pounds, than ſome other with five thouſand. *Locke on Education.*

WHOMSOE'VER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ſoever.*] Any without exception.

With *whomſoever* thou findeſt thy goods, let him not live. *Gen.* xxxi. 32.

Nature has beſtowed mines on ſeveral parts; but their riches are only for the induſtrious and frugal. *Whomſoever* elſe they viſit, 'tis with the diligent and ſober only they ſtay. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *n. ſ.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB.

In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut moſt of their feſtival purſes: and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* againſt his daughter, and ſcar'd my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purſe in the whole army. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHOOP. *n. ſ.* [See HOOP.]

1. A ſhout of purſuit.

Let them breathe a-while, and then
Cry *whoop*, and ſet them on again. *Hudibras.*

A fox croſſing the road, drew off a conſiderable detachment, who clapped ſpurs to their horſes, and purſued him with *whoops* and hallows. *Addiſon.*

2. [*Upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Dict.*

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhout with malignity.

Treaſon and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils ſworn to either's purpoſe:
Working ſo groſsly in a nat'ral cauſe,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To inſult with ſhouts.

While he truſts me, 'twere ſo baſe a parts
To fawn, and yet betray; I ſhou'd be hiſs'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *n. ſ.* [hoꞃ, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converſes unlawfully with men; a fornicatreſs; an adultreſs; a ſtrumpet.

To put out the word *whore*, thou doſt me wo,
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too.
Ben. Johnſon.

2. A proſtitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry ſhores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*

We weary'd ſhould lie down in death:
This cheat of life would take no more;
If you thought fame but empty breath;
Your Phyllis but a perjur'd *whore*. *Prior.*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converſe unlawfully with the other ſex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cheriſh valour, and reward deſert:
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*;
Sometimes be louſy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chaſtity.

WHO'REDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *whore.*] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet ſtrive for an holy-day, as for their life. *Hall.*

Nor can that perſon who accounts it his recreation to ſee one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his ſenſuality, be ſo impudent as to alledge, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the leaſt reliſh upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the fornications and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his own luſt. *South's Sermons.*

WHOREMA'STER. } *n. ſ.* [*whore* and *maſter* or *monger.*]
WHOREMO'NGER. } One who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs.

What is a *whoremaſter*, fool?—A fool in good cloaths and ſomething like thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

As if we were drunkards, by a planetary influence; an admirable evaſion of *whoremaſter* man, to lay his goatiſh diſpoſition on the change of a ſtar. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

Art thou fully perſuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer ſhall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and doſt thou continue to practiſe theſe vices? *Tillotſon's Serm.*

A rank notorious *whoremaſter*, to chooſe,
To thruſt his neck into the marriage nooſe. *Dryden.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremaſters* perpetually hovering over his houſe. *Addiſon.*

WHO'RESON. *n. ſ.* [*whore* and *ſon.*] A baſtard. It is generally uſed in a ludicrous diſlike.

Whoreſon, mad compound of majeſty, thou art welcome.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Thou *whoreſon* Zed! thou unneceſſary letter. *Shakeſp.*

How now, you *whoreſon* peaſant,
Where have you been theſe two days loitering? *Shakeſp.*

Frog was a cunning, ſly *whoreſon*, quite the reverſe of John. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

WHO'RISH. *adj.* [from *whore.*] Unchaſte; incontinent.

You, like a letcher, out of *whoriſh* loins
Breed out your inheritors. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

By means of a *whoriſh* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Prov.* vi. 26.

WHO'RTLEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [heoꞃꞇbeꞃian, Saxon.] Bilberry. A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a pitcher; from whoſe empalement ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the upper part of the flower, which becomes a ſoft umbilicated fruit or berry full of juice, in which are incloſed ſeeds, for the moſt part ſmall. *Millar.*

WHOSE. *n. ſ.*

1. Genitive of *who*.

Though I could
With barefac'd power ſweep him from my ſight,
And bid my will avouch it, yet I muſt not;
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whoſe loves I may not drop. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Genitive of *which*.

Thy name affrights me, in *whoſe* ſound is death.
Shakeſpeare.

Thoſe darts *whoſe* points make gods adore
His might, and deprecate his power. *Prior.*

WHO'SO. } *pronoun.* [*who* and *ſoever.*] Any, without
WHOSOE'VER. } reſtriction.

Whoſo is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will ſeek to come at even hand, by depreſſing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be perſons licenſed to lend upon uſury; let the rate be ſomewhat more eaſy for the merchant than that he formerly payed; for all borrowers ſhall have ſome eaſe, be he merchant or *whoſoever*. *Bacon.*

He incloſ'd
Knowledge of good, and evil, in this tree,
That *whoſo* eats thereof, forthwith attains
Wiſdom. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whoſoever hath Chriſt for his friend, ſhall be ſure of counſel, and *whoſoever* is his own friend will be ſure to obey it. *South's Sermons.*

WHURT. *n. ſ.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, ſtrawberries, pears, and plums, though the meaner ſort come ſhort, the gentlemen ſtep not far behind thoſe of other parts. *Carew.*

WHY. *adv.* [hƿı, ꝼoꞃhƿı, Saxon.]

1. For what reaſon? Interrogatively.

They both deal juſtly with you; *why?* not from any regard they have for juſtice, but becauſe their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reaſon. Relatively.

Mortar will not have attained its utmoſt compactneſs till fourſcore years after it has been employed; and this is one reaſon *why*, in demoliſhing ancient fabricks, it is more eaſy to break the ſtone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity
Why he ſhould mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whoſe ſole bliſs is eating; who can give
But that one brutal reaſon, *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reaſon. Relatively.

Shall I tell you *why?*—
—Ay, Sir, and wherefore; for they ſay,
Every *why* hath a wherefore. *Shakeſpeare.*

I was diſpatch'd for their defence and guard;
And liſten *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton*

We examine the *why*, the what, and the how of things.
L'Eſtrange.

Turn the diſcourſe; I have a reaſon *why*
I would not have you ſpeak ſo tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically.

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you muſt not ſpeak that yet: that you anſwer to Pyram. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have not been a-bed then?
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakeſp.*

Whence is this? *why:* from that eſſential ſuitableneſs which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South's Sermons.*

WHYNO'T. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And ſnapp'd their canons with a *whynot*. *Hudibras.*

WI [Sax.] Holy. Thus *wimund*, holy peace; *wibert*, eminent for ſanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy; as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hoſius, &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WIC, *Wich*. Comes from the Saxon ƿic, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold ſignification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a caſtle.
Gibſon's Camden.

WICK. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoce, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is ſpent,
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;
So, when he had reſign'd his regiment,
His daughter 'gan deſpiſe his drooping day. *Fairy Q.*

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or ſnuff that will abate it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually aſcend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only ſignifieth a moiſt and pulvious air about them. *Vulgar Err.*

WI'CKED. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obſure: ƿicca, is *an enchanter*; ƿæccan, is *to oppreſs*; ƿiꞃian, *to curſe*; ƿicco, is *crooked:* all theſe, however, Skinner rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of ƿic, *vile, bad*, and *head*, *malum caput.*]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling-place of the *wicked* ſhall come to nought.
Job.

And as the better ſpirit, when ſhe doth bear
A ſcorn of death, doth ſhew ſhe cannot die;
So when the *wicked* ſoul death's face doth fear,
Ev'n then ſhe proves her own eternity. *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways ſhall them admoniſh. *Milton.*

But ſince thy veins paternal virtue fires,
Go and ſucceed! the rivals aims deſpiſe;
For never, never *wicked* man was wiſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame.

That ſame *wicked* baſtard of Venus, that blind raſcally boy, that abuſes every one's eyes becauſe his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Curſed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away. *Hubberd.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother bruſh'd,
With raven's feather from unwholſome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

WI'CKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked.*] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now ſend him where they all ſhould ſee,
Clear as the light his heart ſhine; where no man
Could be ſo *wickedly* or fondly ſtupid,
But ſhould cry out, he ſaw, touch'd, felt wickedneſs,
And graſp'd it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He behaved himſelf with great modeſty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conſcience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clarendon.*

That thou may'ſt the better bring about
Thy wiſhes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phraſe abſurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wiſe, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

WI'CKEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wicked.*] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children ſhould know any *wickedneſs*; old folks have diſcretion, and know the world. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe tents thou ſaw'ſt ſo pleaſant, were the tents
Of *wickedneſs*; wherein ſhall dwell his race
Who ſlew his brother. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

WI'CKER. *adj.* [*vigre*, a twig, Daniſh; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of ſmall ſticks.

Each one a little *wicker* baſket had
Made of fine twigs, entrailed curiouſly;
In which they gather'd flow'rs. *Spenſer.*

The long broad ſhields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly uſed among the northern Iriſh, but eſpecially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenſer.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh candle from the *wicker* hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long-levell'd rule of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

A fooliſh painter drew January ſitting on a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on, by the fire, and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midſt of July. *Peacham.*

WI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*wicked*, Welſh; *guighet*, French; *wicket*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page,
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Fairy Queen.*

Theſe *wickets* of the ſoul are plac'd on high,
Becauſe all ſounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heav'n's *wicket* ſeems
To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way,
The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chaffering with diſſenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

WIDE. *adj.* [ƿıde, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found fat paſture, and the land was *wide* and quiet.
1 *Chron.* iv. 40.

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made,
And many-languag'd nations he ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches* wide.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the underſtanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Conſider the abſurdities of that diſtinction betwixt the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being ſo *wide* from the truth of Scripture and the attributes of God, and ſo noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatſoever ſin, there is not at all any predeſtination of God. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To move
His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton.*

Oft *wide* of nature muſt he act a part,
Make love in tropes, in bombaſt break his heart. *Tickell.*

WIDE. *adv.*

1. At a diſtance. In this ſenſe *wide* ſeems to be ſometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*,
There was a holy chapel edify'd,
Wderein the hermit wont to ſay
His holy things each morn and even tide. *Fairy Queen.*

Of this I have heard more from others who lived much among the Chineſe; a people whoſe way of thinking ſeems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does.
Temple.

2. With great extent..

Of all theſe bounds rich'd
With plenteous rivers, and *wide* ſkirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

On the eaſt-ſide of the garden place,
Cherubic watch; and of a ſword the flame
Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed ſway,
Brandiſh'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide waſting
The ſouth wind roſe, and with black wings. *Milton.*

Wide hovering all the clouds together drove
From under heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt,*

Stretch'd at eaſe the panting lady lies,
To ſhun the fervor of meridian ſkies;
While ſweating ſlaves catch ev'ry breeze of air,
And with *wide*-ſpreading fans refreſh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet *wide* was ſpread their fame in ages paſt,
And poets once had promis'd they ſhould laſt. *Pope.*

WI'DELY. *adv.* [from *wide.*]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that conſiders how immenſe the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himſelf to believe, that particles ſo *widely* diſſeminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bent.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exerciſe the freedom of his reaſon, and his mind will be ſtrengthened, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will ſo aſſiſt his judgment, that he will ſeldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To WI'DEN. *v. a.* [from *wide.*] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are ope; now prove good ſeconds;
'Tis for the followers, fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Theſe accidents, when they firſt happen, ſeem but ſmall and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themſelves into a numerous train of miſchievous conſequences. *South.*

He was accuſtomed to ſleep with a peaceable noſe, ſoftening in his ſlumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his noſtrils were *widened* to the laſt degree of fury. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To WI'DEN. *v. n.* To grow rude; to extend itſelf.

It is in this that the ſpecies of brutes are diſcriminated from man, and that proper difference, wherein they are wholly ſeparated, and which at laſt *widens* to ſo vaſt a diſtance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
Upward the columns ſhoot, the roofs aſcend,
And arches *widen*, and long iſles extend. *Pope.*

WI'DENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wide.*]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.
The rugged hair began to fall away;
The ſweetneſs of her eyes did only ſtay,
Though not ſo large; her crooked horns decreaſe;
The *wideneſs* of her jaws and noſtrils ceaſe. *Dryden.*

2. Comparative breadth.
Within the ſame annual time, the center of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whoſe *wideneſs* we now aſſume to be twenty thouſand terreſtrial diameters. *Bentley's Sermons.*

WI'DGEON. A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large.
Among the firſt ſort we reckon creyſers, curlews, and *widgeon*. *Carew.*

WIDOW. *n. ſ.* [ƿıꝺpa, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddw*, Welſh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whoſe huſband is dead.
To take the *widow*,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Gonerill. *Shakeſp.*
Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princeſs dowager,
And *widow* to Prince Arthur. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Our fatherleſs diſtreſs was left unmoan'd,
Your *widow*-dolours likewiſe be unwept. *Shakeſpeare.*
And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me,
That cropt the golden prime of this ſweet prince,
And made her *widow* to a woeful bed. *Shakeſpeare.*
The barren they more miſerable make,
And from the *widow* all her comfort take. *Sandys.*
He warns the *widow*, and her houſhold gods,
To ſeek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*
Who has the paternal power whilſt the *widow*-queen is with child. *Locke.*

To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from *widow*.]
1. To deprive of a huſband.
In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakeſpeare.*
Poor ropes, you are beguil'd;
Both you and I; for Romeo is exil'd:
He made you for a high-way to my bed,
But I, a maid, die maiden *widowed*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights,
Has forc'd me to recourſe of marriage rites,
To fill an empty ſide. *Dryden.*
2. To endow with a widow-right.
For his poſſeſſions,
Although by confiſcation they are ours,
We do inſtate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrip of any thing good.
The *widow'd* iſle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*
For him you waſte in tears your *widow'd* hours. *Dryd.*
Inclement weather and froſty blaſts deface
The blithſome year, trees of their ſhrivel'd fruits
Are *widow'd*, dreary ſtorms o'er all prevail. *Phillips.*

WI'DOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *widow*.] One who has loſt his wife.
The king, ſealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Sidney.*
The main conſents are had, and here we'll ſtay
To ſee our *widower*'s ſecond marriage-day. *Shakeſp.*
They that marry, as they that ſhall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers*. 2 *Eſdr.* xvi. 44.

WI'DOWHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *widow*.]
1. The ſtate of a widow.
Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Arteſia into charge, had taught her to think that there is no wiſdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's ſelf. *Sidney.*
Ne ween my right with ſtrength adown to tread,
Through weakneſs of my *widowhood* or woe,
For truth is ſtrong. *Fairy Queen.*
She employed her laſt *widowhood* to works no leſs bountiful than charitable. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
It is of greater merit wholly to abſtain from things deſirable, than after fruition to be content to leave them; as they who magnify ſingle life prefer virginity much before *widowhood*. *Wotton.*
Cheriſh thy haſten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treaſon: ſo farewel. *Milton.*
2. Eſtate ſettled on a widow. Not in uſe.
For that dow'ry, I'll aſſure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that ſhe ſurvives me,
In all my lands. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

WIDOWHU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts widows for a jointure.
The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diverſion. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WIDOWMA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who deprives women of their huſbands.
It grieves my ſoul
That I muſt draw this metal from my ſide
To be a *widowmaker*. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

WI'DOW-WAIL. *n. ſ.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A plant.
It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which is deeply divided into three parts: the cup of the flower is alſo of one leaf, divided into three ſegments; the fruit conſiſts of three hard berries cloſely joined together; in each of which is contained one oblong ſeed; to which may be added, it hath the appearance of a ſhrub, and the leaves are ſmall and oblong. *Millar.*

WIDTH. *n. ſ.* [from *wide*.] Breadth; wideneſs. A low word.
For the *width* of the morteſs gage this ſide, then for the tennant, gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tennant ſhall be mnde. *Moxon.*
Let thy vines in intervals be ſet,
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy ſpace,
That their extremeſt lines may ſcarce embrace. *Dryden.*

To WIELD. *v. a.* [ƿealꝺan, Saxon; to manage in the hand.] To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.
Baſe Hungarian wight, wilt thou the ſpigot *wield?* *Shakeſpeare.*
His looks are full of peaceful majeſty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a ſcepter, and himſelf
Likely in time to bleſs a regal throne. *Shakeſpeare.*
There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That muſt the ſword in wond'rous actions *wield*. *Daniel.*
They are in the dark before they are aware; and then they make a noiſe only with terms; which, like too heavy weapons that they cannot *wield*, carry their ſtrokes beyond their aim. *Digby on Bodies.*
The leaſt of whom could *wield*
Theſe elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming ſteed. *Milton.*
If Rome's great ſenate could not *wield* that ſword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you? *Waller.*
He worthieſt, after him, his ſword to *wield*,
Or wear his armour, or ſuſtain his ſhield. *Dryden.*

WI'ELDY. *adj.* [from *wield*.] Manageable.

WI'ERY. *adj.* [from *wire*.]
1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*.
Your gown going off, ſuch beauteous ſtate reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's ſhadow ſteals;
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and ſhew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne.*
2. Drawn into wire.
Polymnia ſhall be drawn with her hair hanging looſe about her ſhoulders, reſembling *wiery* gold. *Peacham.*
3. [From ƿæꞃ, a pool.] Wet; weariſh; moiſt. Obſolete.
Where but by chance a ſilver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thouſand *wiery* friends
Do glew themſelves in ſociable grief. *Shakeſpeare.*

WIFE. *n. ſ.* Plural *wives*; [ƿıꝼ, Saxon; *wiff*, Dutch.]
1. A woman that has a huſband.
Your claim, fair ſiſter,
I bar it in the intereſt of my *wife*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuouſneſs: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Why ſaidſt thou, She is my ſiſter? ſo I might have taken her to me to *wife*. *Gen.* xii. 19.
The *wife*, where danger or diſhonour lurks,
Safeſt and ſeemlieſt by her huſband ſtays. *Milton.*
The *wife* her huſband murders, he the *wife*. *Dryden.*
Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife*. *Pope.*
2. It is uſed for a woman of low employment.
Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great ſtrawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the reſt are little ones. *Bacon.*

WIG. *n. ſ.* *Wig* being a termination in the names of men ſignifies war, or elſe a hero, from ƿıᵹa, a word of that ſignification. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WIG. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *periwig*.]
1. Falſe hair worn on the head.
Triumphing Tories, and deſponding Whigs,
Forget their feuds, and join to ſave their *wigs*. *Swift.*
2. A ſort of cake. *Ainſworth.*

WIGHT. *n. ſ.* [ƿıht, Saxon.] A perſon; a being. Obſolete.
Beſhrew the witch! with venomous *wights* ſhe ſtays,
Tedious as hell; but flies the graſps of love,
With wings more momentary ſwift than thought. *Shak.*
This world below did need one *wight*,
Which might thereof diſtinguiſh ev'ry part. *Davies.*
This meaner *wights*, of truſt and credit bare,
Not ſo reſpected, could not look t' effect. *Daniel.*
A *wight* he was, whoſe very ſight wou'd
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hudibras.*
The water flies all taſte of living *wight*. *Milton.*
How could'ſt thou ſuffer thy devoted knight,
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppreſs'd,
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee beſt? *Dryden.*
His ſtation he yielded up to a *wight* as diſagreeable as himſelf. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

WIGHT. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of uſe.
He was ſo wimble and ſo *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

WI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *wight*.] Swiftly; nimbly.
Her was her, while it was day-light,
But now her is a moſt wretched wight;
For day that was is *wightly* paſt,
And now at laſt the night doth haſt. *Spenſer.*

WIHT. An initial in the names of men, ſignifies ſtrong; nimble; luſty; being purely Saxon. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WILD. *adj.* [ƿılꝺ, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]
1. Not tame; not domeſtick.
For I am he am born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other houſhold kates. *Shakeſpeare.*
Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geeſe fly that way. *Shakeſpeare.*
All beaſts of the earth ſince *wild*. *Milton.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.
Whatſoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have leſs core or ſtone. *Bacon.*
Gooſe graſs or *wild* tanſy is a weed that ſtrong clays are very ſubject to. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
The *wild* bee breeds in the ſtocks of old willows, in which they firſt bore a canal, and furniſh afterwards with hangings, made of roſe-leaves; and to finiſh their work divide the whole into ſeveral rooms or neſts. *Grew's Muſeum.*
2. Deſart; uninhabited.
The wild beaſt where he wons in foreſt *wild*. *Milton.*
4. Savage; uncivilized.
Affairs that walk,
As they ſay ſpirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature, than the buſineſs
That ſeeks diſpatch by day. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
Though the inundation deſtroyed man and beaſt generally, yet ſome few *wild* inhabitants of the woods eſcaped. *Bacon.*
When they might not converſe with any civil men without peril of their lives, whither ſhould they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner? *Davies on Ireland.*
May thoſe already curſt Eſſexian plains,
Where haſty death and pining ſickneſs reigns,
Prove as a deſart, and none there make ſtay,
But ſavage beaſts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*
5. Turbulent; tempeſtuous; irregular.
His paſſions and his virtues lie confus'd,
And mixt together in ſo *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addiſon.*
6. Licentious; ungoverned.
That *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*
Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,
Did the true charms of majeſty impair:
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Show'd ſad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*
7. Inconſtant; mutable; fickle.
In the ruling paſſion, there alone,
The *wild* are conſtant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*
8. Inordinate; looſe.
Other bars he lays before me,
My riots paſt, my *wild* ſocieties. *Shakeſpeare.*
Beſides, thou art a beau; what's that my child?
A fop well-dreſt, extravagant, and *wild*:
She that cries herbs has leſs impertinence,
And in her calling, more of common ſenſe. *Dryden.*
9. Uncouth; ſtrange.
What are theſe,
So wither'd, and ſo *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
10. Done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan.
With mountains, as with weapons, arm'd; they make
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The ſea was very neceſſary to the ends of Providence, and would have been a very *wild* world had it been without. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
11. Merely imaginary.
As univerſal as theſe appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied: I am not at preſent upon a *wild* ſpeculative project, but ſuch a one as may be eaſily put in execution. *Swift.*

WILD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A deſart; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.
We ſometimes
Who dwell this *wild*, conſtrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*
This gentle knight
Forſook his eaſy couch at early day,
And to the wood and *wilds* purſu'd his way. *Dryden.*
Then Libya firſt, of all her moiſture drain'd,
Became a barren waſte, a *wild* of ſand. *Addiſon.*
Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Afric,
Amidſt the barren rocks and burning ſands,
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addiſon.*
You rais'd theſe hallow'd walls; the deſart ſmil'd,
And paradiſe was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*

WILD *Baſil.* *n. ſ.* [*acinus*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath leaves like thoſe of the leſſer baſil; the cup of the flower is oblong and furrowed; the flowers are produced in bunches on the top of little footſtalks, which ariſe from between the footſtalk of the leaf and the ſtalk of the plants, in which it differs from ſerpyllum. *Millar.*

WILD *Cucumber.* *n. ſ.* [*elaterium*, Latin.] A plant.
The branches are ſomewhat like thoſe of the cucumber, but have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe burſts with great elaſticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Millar.*

WILD *Olive.* *n. ſ.* [*eleagnus*, Latin, from ἐλαία, an olive, and ἄγνος *vitex*.] This plant hath leaves like thoſe of the chaſte tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Millar.*

WILDSE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*cratægus*, Lat.] A plant.
The leaves are ſingle; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe. The fruit is ſmall, and ſhaped like a pear, in which are many hard ſeeds. *Millar.*

To WI'LDER. *v. a* [from *wild*.] To looſe or puzzle in an unknown or pathleſs tract.
The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where intereſts meet, and croſs ſo oft, that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way. *Dryden.*
Oh thou! who free'ſt me from my doubtful ſtate,
Long loſt and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be preſent ſtill. *Pope.*

WI'LDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wild*.]
1. A deſart; a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs.
He travell'd through wide waſteful ground,
That nought but deſart *wilderneſs* ſhew'd all around. *Fairy Queen.*
When as the land ſhe ſaw no more appear,
But a wild *wilderneſs* of waters deep,
Then 'gan ſhe greatly to lament and weep. *Spenſer.*
O my poor kingdom, ſick with civil blows!
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderneſs* again,
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants. *Shakeſpeare.*
But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderneſs* yields no ſupply. *Waller.*
All thoſe animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wilderneſſes* for lodgings in cities. *Arbuth. and Pope.*
2. The ſtate of being wild or diſorderly. Not in uſe.
The paths and bow'rs, doubt not, but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderneſs* with eaſe. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE. *n. ſ.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed.
When thou rann'ſt up Gadſhill in the night to catch my horſe, I did think thou had'ſt been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Though brimſtone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn equally, and are hard to quench, yet they make no ſuch fiery wind as gunpowder. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Yet ſhall it in his boiling ſtomach turn
To bitter poiſon, and like *wildfire* burn;
He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd. *Sandys.*
No matter in the world ſo proper to write with as *wildfire*, as no characters can be more legible than thoſe which are read by their own light. *Addiſon's Guardian.*
In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening hell ſpouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*

WILDGO'OSECHASE. *n. ſ.* A purſuit of ſomething as unlikely to be caught as the wildgooſe.
If our wits run the *wildgooſechace*, I have done; for thou haſt more of the wildgooſe in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let a man conſider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgooſechace* has coſt him, and then ſay what have I gotten to anſwer all this expence, but looſe, giddy frolick? *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'LDING. *n. ſ.* [*wildelinghe*, Dut.] A wild ſour apple.
Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And ſtood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryd.*
The red ſteak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleaſing to the palate. *Mortimer.*
The *wilding*'s fibres are contriv'd
To draw the earth's pureſt ſpirit, and reſiſt
Its feculence. *Phillips.*

WI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *wild*.]
1. Without cultivation.
That which grows *wildly* of itſelf, is worth nothing. *More.*
2. With diſorder; with perturbation or diſtraction.
Put your diſcourſe into ſome frame, and ſtart not ſo *wildly* from my affair. *Shakeſpeare.*
Mrs. Page, at the door, ſweating, blowing, and looking *wildly*, would needs ſpeak with you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Young mothers *wildly* ſtare with fear oppreſt,
And ſtrain their helpleſs infants to their breaſt. *Dryden.*
His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious, and talked very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*
3. Without attention; without judgment.
As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, ſo we profeſs
Ourſelves to be the ſlaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Irregularly.
She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The ſign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*

WI'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wild*.]
1. Rudeneſs; diſorder like that of uncultivated ground.
The health, which was the third part of our plot, I wiſh to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildneſs*. *Bacon.*
2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.
This ſame ſtarved juſtice hath done nothing but prated to me of the *wildneſs* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-ſtreet; and every third word a lie. *Shakeſpeare.*
He is giv'n
To ſports, to *wildneſs*, and much company. *Shakeſp.*
3. Savageneſs; brutality.
He came in like a wild man; but ſuch a *wildneſs* as ſhewed his eye-ſight had tamed him, full of withered leaves; which though they fell not, ſtill threatened falling. *Sidney.*
Vainly thou tell'ſt me, what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildneſs* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*
4. Uncultivated ſtate.

Their *wildneſs* loſe, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and diſcipline of art. *Dryden.*

5. Deviation from a ſettled courſe; irregularity.

A delirium is but a ſhort *wildneſs* of the imagination; and a ſettled irregularity of fancy is diſtraction and madneſs. *Watts's Logick.*

6. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wiſh
That your good beauties be the happy cauſe
Of Hamlet's *wildneſs*; ſo ſhall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakeſpeare.*

WILE. *n. ſ.* [ƿile, Saxon; *wiel*, Iſlandick.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a ſtratagem; a practice artful, ſly, and inſidious.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much miſchief on the Engliſh ſtate. *Daniel.*

My ſentence is for open war; of *wiles*
More unexpert, I boaſt not; them let thoſe
Contrive who need. *Milton.*

Life eſſay'd the ſureſt *wile*,
Gilding itſelf with Laura's ſmile. *Roſcommon.*

So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Loſt by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryden.*

The heart of man is ſo full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit, that there is no gueſſing at what he is from his ſpeeches. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Wiſdom's above ſuſpecting *wiles*,
The queen of learning gravely ſmiles. *Swift.*

WI'LFUL. *adj.* [*will* and *full.*]

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverſe; inflexible.

2. Done or ſuffered by deſign.

Sthenobœa herſelf did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Fairy Queen.*

Thou to me
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art baniſh'd hence. *Milton.*

The ſilent ſtranger ſtood amaz'd to ſee
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*

WI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful.*]

1. Obſtinately; ſtubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, leaſt I ſhould ſay of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could deviſe. *Sidney.*

Evil could ſhe conceal her fire, and *wilfully* perſevered ſhe in it. *Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freeſt choice; and if men will obſtinately and *wilfully* ſet themſelves againſt it, there is no remedy. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. By deſign; on purpoſe.

That will carry us, if we do not *wilfully* betray our ſuccours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

If you do not *wilfully* paſs over any of your greater offences, but confeſs particularly, and repent ſeriouſly of them, God will more eaſily paſs by your leſſer infirmities. *Taylor.*

This let him know;
Leſt, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surpriſal. *Milton.*

WI'LFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wilful.*] Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perverſeneſs.

So full of *wilfulneſs* and ſelf-liking is our nature, that without ſome definitive ſentence, which being given, may ſtand, ſmall hope there is that ſtrifes will end. *Hooker.*

Thy cauſeleſs ruth repreſs;
He that his ſorrow ſought through *wilfulneſs*,
And his foe fetter'd would releaſe again,
Deſerves to taſte his folly's fruit. *Fairy Queen.*

Never hydra-headed *wilfulneſs*
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſtiff and ſtubborn obſtinacy, is not ſo much firmneſs and reſolution, as *wilfulneſs*. *L'Eſtrange.*

That is not haſtily to be interpreted obſtinacy or *wilfulneſs*, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WI'LILY. *adv.* [from *wily.*] By ſtratagem; fraudulently.

They did work *wilily*, and went and made as if they had been ambaſſadors. *Joſh.*

WILI'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own luſt, doth perſecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wilineſs* that they have imagined. *Pſalm* x. 2.

She ſupplied the weakneſs of force by *wilineſs* of art, and advantage of treaty. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

WILL. *n. ſ.* [ƿilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]

1. Choice; arbitrary determination.

Will is the power, which the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the forbearing to conſider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, and vice verſa. *Locke's Works.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will*; which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker, b.* i.

Is it her nature, or is it her *will*,
To be ſo cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then ſhe may it mend with ſkill;
If *will*, then ſhe at *will* may *will* forego. *Spenſer.*

Theſe things have a ſhew of wiſdom in *will* worſhip and humility. *Col.* ii. 23.

Will holds the ſceptre in the ſoul,
And on the paſſions of the heart doth reign. *Davies.*

The truth is, ſuch a man underſtands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or falſe, merely as it agrees or diſagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilſt that inclination laſts in its ſtrength, he diſcovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

2. Diſcretion; choice.

Go then the guilty at thy *will* chaſtize. *Pope.*

3. Command; direction.

At his firſt ſight the mountains are ſhaken, and at his *will* the ſouth wind bloweth. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xliii. 16.

4. Diſpoſition; inclination; deſire.

I make bold to preſs upon you with ſo little preparation.
You're welcome; what's your *will?* *Shakeſpeare.*

He hath a *will*, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He ſaid, and with ſo good a *will* to die,
Did to his breaſt the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

5. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Pſal.*

He had the *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the maſtery of his parents ever ſince he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, muſt he be reſtrained? *Locke.*

6. Divine determination.

I would give a thouſand furlongs of ſea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Teſtament; diſpoſition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue ſtill
Remains, beyond their boundleſs right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a *will*. *Dryden.*

Do men make their laſt *wills* by word of mouth only? *Stephen's Sermons.*

8. GOOD-*will.* Favour; kindneſs.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakeſp.*

9. GOOD-*will.* Right intention.

Some preach Chriſt of envy, and ſome of *good-will.* *Phil.* i. 15.

10. ILL-*will.* Malice; malignity.

11. [Contracted from *William.*] *Will* with a wiſp, Jack with a lanthorn.

Will with the wiſp is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; but ſometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. It ſometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obſcure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it ſhines leſs than at a diſtance. They wander about in the air, not far from the ſurface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marſhy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in ſummer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about ſix feet from the ground. Now they dilate themſelves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were ſparks of fire; but they burn nothing. They follow thoſe that run away, and fly from thoſe that follow them. Some that have been catched were obſerved to conſiſt of a ſhining, viſcous, and gelatinous matter, like the ſpawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only ſhining; ſo that the matter ſeems to be phoſphorus, prepared and raiſed from putrified plants or carcaſſes by the heat of the ſun; which is condenſed by the cold of the evening, and then ſhines *Muſch.*

Will-a-wiſp miſleads night-faring clowns,
O'er hills and ſinking bogs. *Gay.*

To **WILL.** *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; ƿillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done.

To *will*, is to bend our ſouls to the having or doing of that which they ſee to be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard be reſtored to his blood,
As *will* the reſt; ſo *willeth* Wincheſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſpeak not of God's determining his own will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt theſe two, as betwixt my *willing* a lawful thing myſelf, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Whoſoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoſoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*

A man that ſits ſtill, is ſaid to be at liberty, becauſe he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or reſolved to have.

She's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortenſio, *will* you any wife? *Shakeſp.*

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up ſomewhat on the Sunday, and to reſerve it in ſtore for the church of Jeruſalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guiſe,
When man was *willed* to love his enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the uſe of arms,
Our armours all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon *wills* our hearts ſhould be as good. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promiſing to beſtow upon him whatſoever he ſhould win. *Knolles.*

If they had any buſineſs, his Majeſty *willed* that they ſhould attend. *Clarendon.*

'Tis your's O queen! to *will*
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a looſe and ſlight ſignification.

Let the circumſtances of life be what, or where they *will*, a man ſhould never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the ſigns of the future tenſe; of which it is difficult to ſhow or limit the ſignification.

I will come. I am determined to come; importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It muſt be ſo that thou muſt come; importing neceſſity

Wilt thou come? Haſt thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is reſolved to come; or it muſt be that he muſt come, importing either choice or neceſſity.

It will come. It muſt ſo be that it muſt come; importing neceſſity.

The plural follows the analogy of the ſingular.

WI'LLI and *Vili*, among the Engliſh Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, ſignified many. So *willielmus* is the defender of many: *wilfred*, peace to many; which are anſwered in ſenſe and ſignification by Polymachus, Polycrates, and Polyphilus. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WI'LLING. *adj.* [from *will.*]

1. Inclined to any thing.

He *willing* to pleaſe one in authority, forced all his ſkill to make the reſemblance of the beſt faſhion. *Wiſd.*

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid ſatisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man truſt a better ſupport under affliction, than the friendſhip of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleaſed; deſirous.

3. Favourable; well diſpoſed to any thing.

As many as were *willing*-hearted brought bracelets and ear-rings. *Exod.* xxxv. 22

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all ſorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conſcience, inferiors for conſcience ſake the *willinger* to obey. *Hooker.*

We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſtoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milton.*

5. Choſen.

They're held with his melodious harmony,
In *willing* chains, and ſweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou haſt pity,
Theſe groans proceed not from a ſenſeleſs plant,
No ſpouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*

7. Conſenting.

How can hearts not free ſerve *willing.* *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will.*]

1. With one's own conſent; without diſlike; without reluctance.

That preſervation of peace and unity amongſt Chriſtian churches ſhould be by all good means procured, we join moſt *willingly* and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

I dare not make myſelf ſo guilty,
To give up *willingly* that noble title
Your maſter wed me to. *Shakeſpeare.*

This ranſom, if my whole inheritance
May compaſs, it ſhall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own deſire.

The condition of that people is not ſo much to be envied as ſome would *willingly* repreſent it. *Addiſon.*

WI'LLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *willing.*] Conſent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praiſe the things we hear with much more *willingneſs*, than thoſe we ſee; becauſe we envy the preſent, and reverence the paſt; thinking ourſelves inſtructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben. Johnſon.*

It is not doing good after that ſame wonderful manner, that Chriſt's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingneſs* and readineſs to do good as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*

Force never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley; but are ſtorm'd in vain;
Conſtraint, in all things, makes the pleaſure leſs,
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingneſs.* *Dryden.*

WI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [ƿelie, Saxon; *ſalix*, Lat. *gwilou*, Welſh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

It hath amentaceous flowers conſiſting of ſeveral ſtamina, which are collected into a ſpike, but are barren. The embryoes are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or huſk, ſhaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy ſeeds. *Millar.*

I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forſaken, to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ſuch a night
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand
Upon the wild ſea banks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower ſhortly,
I wear the *willow* garland for his ſake. *Shakeſpeare.*

When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marſhes he reſorts, obſcur'd with reeds,
And hoary *willows*, which the moiſture feeds. *Sandys.*

Afflicted Iſrael ſhall ſit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighb'ring *willows* hung,
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

WI'LLOWISH. *adj.* [*willow.*] Reſembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greeniſh coloured crewel, or *willowiſh* colour. *Walton.*

WI'LLOWWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, produced from the incloſures of the flower-cup, placed circularly, and expanded like a roſe; from the centre of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a fruit of two cells, full of ſmall ſeeds, wrapped up in the flower-cup. *Millar.*

WI'LY. *adj.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; ſly; full of ſtratagem; fraudulent.

They are ſo cautelous and *wily* headed, eſpecially being men of ſmall practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilities and ſhifts. *Spenſer.*

In the *wily* ſnake
Whatever ſlights, none would ſuſpicions mark
As from his wit, and native ſubtilty
Proceeding. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Since this falſe, *wily*, doubling diſpoſition of mind, is ſo intolerably miſchievous to ſociety, God is ſometimes pleaſed, in mere compaſſion to men, to give them warning of it, by ſetting ſome odd mark upon ſuch Cains. *South's Serm.*

My *wily* nurſe by long experience found,
And firſt diſcover'd to my ſoul its wound;
'Tis love, ſaid ſhe. *Dryden.*

WI'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An inſtrument with which holes are bored.

At harveſt-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach:
He 'ſays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirſty ſervants but a ſmack. *Dryden.*

As when a ſhipwright ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the *wimble* ſome huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly ſpins about,
The grain deep-piercing till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

The trepan is like a *wimble*, uſed by joiners. *Sharp.*

WI'MBLE. *adj.* Active; nimble; ſhifting to and fro. Such ſeems to be the meaning here.

He was ſo *wimble* and ſo wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched:
Therewith afraid I ran away;
But he that earſt ſeem'd but to play,
A ſhaft in earneſt ſnatched. *Spenſer.*

WI'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*guimple*, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in Spenſer perhaps by miſtake *wimble.*

So fair and freſh, as faireſt flower in May,
For ſhe had laid her mournful ſtole aſide,
And widow-like ſad *wimble* thrown away. *Fairy Queen.*

The Lord will take away the changeable ſuits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the criſping-pins. *Iſaiah*, iii. 22.

To **WIMPLE.** *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.

The ſame did hide,
Under a veil that *wimbled* was full low. *Fairy Queen.*

WIN. Whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a maſculine temper, from ƿin, which ſignifies in Saxon, war, ſtrength, &c. or elſe the general love and eſteem he hath among the people; from the Saxon ƿine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the name of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibſon.*

To **WIN.** *v. a.* [pret. *wan* and *won*; part. paſſ. *won*, ƿinna, Saxon; *winnen*, Dutch.]

1. To gain by conqueſt.

The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not ſo ſtrong but it might be *won.* *Knolles.*

His whole deſcent, who thus ſhall Canaan *win.* *Milton.*

Follow chearful to the trembling town;
Preſs but an entrance, and preſume it *won.* *Dryden.*

2. To gain the victory in a conteſt.

Loyalty is ſtill the ſame
Whether it *win* or loſe the game:
True as the dial to the ſun,
Altho' it be not ſhin'd upon. *Hudibras, b.* iii.

I five years at Tarentum *wan*
The queſtorſhip, and then our love began. *Denham.*

Thy well breath'd horſe
Impels the flying car and *wins* the courſe. *Dryden.*

3. To gain ſomething withheld.

Reſolv'd to *win*, he meditates the way,
By force to raviſh, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*

4. To obtain.

Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preſerve me. Doſt thou love me? Keep me then ſtill worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*

When you ſee my ſon, tell him, that his ſword can never *win* the honour that he loſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deviliſh Macbeth,
By many of theſe trains hath ſought to *win* me. *Shakeſp.*

5. To gain by play.

He had given a diſagreeable vote in parliament, for which reaſon not a man would have ſo much correſpondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addiſon.*

6. To gain by perſuaſion.

They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

7. To gain by courtſhip.

She's beautiful; and therefore to be woo'd:
She is a woman, therefore to be *won.* *Shakeſpeare.*

That flood witneſs'd his inconſtant flame,
When thus he ſwore, and *won* the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To **WIN.** *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory.

Nor is it ought but juſt,
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour.

You expreſs yourſelf very deſirous to *win* upon the judgment of your maſter, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*

You have a ſoftneſs and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

Thy words like muſick every breaſt controul;
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the ſoul. *Pope.*

3. To gain ground.

The rabble will in time *win* upon power. *Shakeſp.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never *win* of you before.
—But little, Charles;
Nor ſhall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shakeſp.*

To **WINCE.** *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welſh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will ſit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not ſtir, nor *wince*, nor ſpeak a word. *Shakeſp.*

Room, room, for my horſe will *wince*,
If he came within ſo many yards of a prince. *B. Johnſon.*

The angry beaſt did ſtraight reſent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if h' had been beſide his ſenſe. *Hudibras.*

WINCH. *n. ſ.* [*guincher*, French, to twiſt.] A windlace; ſomething held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *winch* with the wheel. *Mortimer.*

To **WINCH.** *v. a.* [The ſame with *wince*, or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to twiſt; *winch* ſignifying ſometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs.

We who have free ſouls,
It touches not, let the gall'd jade *winch*;
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Have theſe bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled!
Nor did I ever *winch* or grudge it. *Hudibras.*

This laſt alluſion gall'd the panther more;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to *winch*, tho' ſhrewdly pain'd. *Dryd.*

Their conſciences are gall'd, and this makes them *winch* and fling, as if they had ſome mettle. *Tillotſon.*

WI'NCOPIPE. *n. ſ.*

There is a ſmall red flower in the ſtubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which if it open in the morning, you may be ſure, a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

WIND. *n. ſ.* [ƿinꝺ, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welſh.]

1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is ſenſible to us; wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a ſwifter courſe of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effuſion, or ſtream of air. *Muſchenbroek.*

The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak not to be *wind* ſhaken. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Love's heralds ſhould be thoughts,
Which ten times faſter glides than the ſun beams,
Driving back ſhadows over low'ring hills.
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;
And therefore hath the *wind*-ſwift Cupid wings. *Shakeſp.*

Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and ſo offereth a ſooner opportunity to *wind*-driven ſhips than Plymouth. *Carew.*

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by its rarefaction, more in one place than another, by the ſun-beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*

2. Direction of the blaſt from a particular point. As eaſtward; weſtward.

I'll give thee a *wind*.
I myſelf have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
T' th' ſhipman's card. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. Breath; power or act of reſpiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to ſay my prayers, I would repent. *Shakeſpeare.*

His *wind* he never took whilſt the cup was at his mouth, but juſtly obſerved the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewell.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure ſhortneſs of *wind* in purſy old men, ſeems to agree moſt with the orange. *Temple.*

It ſtopp'd at once the paſſage of his *wind*,
And the free ſoul to flitting air reſign'd. *Dryden.*

4. Air cauſed by any action.

On each ſide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling Cupids
With divers colour'd fans, whoſe *wind* did ſeem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shak.*

In an organ, from one blaſt of *wind*,
To many a row of pipes the ſound-board breathes. *Milt.*

5. Breath modulated by an inſtrument.

Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing, which carries but a gentle percuſſion, ſuffices to create ſound; as in pipes and *wind*-inſtruments. *Bacon.*

Their inſtruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and ſome for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

6. Air impregnated with ſcent.

A hare had long eſcap'd purſuing hounds,
By often ſhifting into diſtant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To ſave his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could no ſafety find,
A pack of dog-fiſh had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windineſs.

It turns
Wiſdom to folly, as nouriſhment to *wind*. *Milton.*

8. Any thing inſignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* of airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. *Down the* WIND. To decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image in his houſe, found that the more he prayed to it to proſper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

10 *To take* or *have the* WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand.

Let a king in council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much, for elſe counſellors will but take the *wind* of him; inſtead of giving free counſel. *Bacon.*

To **WIND.** *v. a.* [ƿinꝺan, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch; from the noun.]

1. To blow; to ſound by inflation.

The ſquire 'gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* his horn under the caſtle wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

Every Triton's horn is *winding*,
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*

Ye vig'rous ſwains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the ſhrill horn, or ſpread the waving net. *Pope.*

2. To turn round; to twiſt.

Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in government ſometimes he uſed to *wind* the pins too high, and ſometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a ſturdy woman done by Michael Angelo, waſhing and *winding* of linen cloaths, in which act ſhe wrings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Wind the wood-bine round this arbour. *Milton.*

3. To regulate in action.

He vaulted with ſuch eaſe into his ſeat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a fiery pegaſus,
And witch the world with noble horſemanſhip. *Shakeſp.*

In a commonwealth or realm
The government is call'd the helm;
With which, like veſſels under ſail,
They're turn'd and *winded* by the tail. *Hudibras.*

4. To noſe; to follow by ſcent.

5. To turn by ſhifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade. *Hudibras.*

6. To introduce by inſinuation.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourſelf into a power tyrannical. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Edmund, ſeek him out, *wind* me into him, frame the buſineſs after your own wiſdom. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Little arts and dexterities they have to *wind* in ſuch things into diſcourſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. To change.

Were our legiſlature veſted in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our conſtitution at his pleaſure, and ſhape our government to his fancy. *Addiſon.*

8. To entwiſt; to enfold; to encircle.

Sleep thou and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shakeſp.*

You know me well, and herein ſpend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumſtance. *Shakeſp.*

Sometime am I
All *wound* with adders, who with cloven tongues
Do hiſs me into madneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. *To* WIND *out.* To extricate.

When he found himſelf dangerouſly embarked he bethought himſelf of all poſſible ways to diſentangle himſelf, and *to wind* himſelf *out* of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarend.*

10. *To* WIND *up.* To bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread.

Without ſolemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully poſſeſſed of the matter, run in one continued ſtrain. *Locke.*

11. *To* WIND *up.* [Uſed of a watch.] To convolve the ſpring; to put in order to a certain end.

I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with ſome rich jewel. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fate ſeemed to *wind* him *up* for fourſcore years,
Yet freſhly ran he on, ten winters more:
Till like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at laſt ſtood ſtill. *Dryden.*

Will not the Author of the univerſe, having made an automaton, which can *wind up* itſelf, ſee whether it had ſtood ſtill, or gone true? *Grew.*

12. *To* WIND *up.* To raiſe by degrees.

Theſe he did ſo *wind up* to his purpoſe that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretick: thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherouſly made uſe of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

13. *To* WIND *up.* To ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.

Hylas! why ſit we mute,
Now that each bird ſaluteth the ſpring?
Wind up the ſlacken'd ſtrings of thy lute,
Never canſt thou want matter to ſing. *Waller.*

Your lute may *wind* its ſtrings but little higher
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*

15. *To* WIND *up.* To put in order for regular action: from a watch.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abuſed nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring ſenſes, O, *wind up*,
Of this child changed father. *Shakeſpeare.*

The weyrd ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine:
Peace, the charm's *wound up*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To **WIND.** *v. n.*

1. To turn; to change.

So ſwift your judgments turn and *wind*,
You caſt our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. To turn; to be convolved.

Some plants can ſupport themſelves, and ſome others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot ſupport themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Stairs of a ſolid newel ſpread only upon one ſmall newel, as the ſeveral folds of fans ſpread about their center; but theſe, becauſe they ſometimes *wind*, and ſometimes fly off from that *winding*, take more room up in the ſtair-caſe. *Moxon.*

3. To move round.

If aught obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But *wind* about, 'till thou haſt topp'd the hill. *Denham.*

4. To proceed in flexures.

It ſhall not *wind* with ſuch a deep indent,
As rob me of ſo rich a bottom here. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *winds* with eaſe
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongſt innumerable ſtars. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

It was a rock *winding* with one aſcent. *Milton.*

The ſilver Thames, her own domeſtick flood,
Shall bear her veſſels, like a ſweeping train;
And often *wind*, as of his miſtreſs proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryden.*

You that can ſearch thoſe many corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds*. *Dryd.*

Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the paſſes open, *wind* along. *Gay.*

Swift aſcending from the azure wave,
He took the path that *winded* to the cave. *Pope.*

5. To be extricated; to be diſentangled.

Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of ſuch priſon. *Milton.*

WI'NDBOUND. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary winds.

Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd;
Slack were their ſails, and Neptune diſobey'd. *Dryden.*

When I beſtir myſelf, it is high ſea in his houſe; and when I ſit ſtill, his affairs forſooth are *windbound*. *Addiſon.*

Is it reaſonable that our Engliſh fleet, which uſed to be the terror of the ocean, ſhould be *windbound?* *Spectator.*

WI'NDEGG. *n. ſ.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

Sound eggs ſink, and ſuch as are addled ſwim; as do alſo thoſe termed hypenemia, or *windeggs*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

WI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *wind*.]

1. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round.

To keep troubleſome ſervants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* ſticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

Plants that put forth their ſap haſtily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

WI'NDFALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *fall*.] Fruit blown down from the tree.

Gather now, if ripe, your Winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; alſo gather your *windfalls*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

WI'NDFLOWER. *n. ſ.* The anemone. A flower.

WI'NDGALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gall*.]

Windgalls are ſoft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joints, and are ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horſe to halt. They are cauſed by violent ſtraining, or by a horſe's ſtanding on a ſloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe infected with the faſhions, full of *windgalls*, and ſped with ſpavins. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

WI'NDGUN. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed.

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compreſſion of air, being injected through a ſyringe; the ſtrife and diſtention of the impriſoned air ſerving, by the help of little falls or ſhuts within, to ſtop and keep cloſe the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Forc'd from *windguns*, lead itſelf can fly,
And wond'rous ſlugs cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

WI'NDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *windy*.]

1. Fulneſs of wind; flatulence.

A *windineſs* and puffing up of your ſtomach after dinner, and in the morning. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarefied ſpirits in ructus, or *windineſs*, the common effects of all fermented liquors. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Sena loſeth ſomewhat of its *windineſs* by decocting; and, generally, ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Tumour; puffineſs.

From this his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling *windineſs* of much knowledge iſſued this. *Brerewood on Languages.*

WI'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wind*.] Flexure; meander.

It was the pleaſanteſt voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through ſuch a variety of pleaſing ſcenes as the courſe of it naturally led us. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;
Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
Nor ſees with how much art the *windings* run,
Nor where the regular confuſion ends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

WI'NDINGSHEET. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *ſheet*.] A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

Theſe arms of mine ſhall be thy *windingſheet*;
My heart, ſweet boy, ſhall be thy ſepulchre;
For from my heart thine image ne'er ſhall go. *Shakeſp.*

The great *windingſheets*, that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*

The chaſte Penelope, having, as ſhe thought, loſt Ulyſſes at ſea, employed her time in preparing a *windingſheet* for Laertes, the father of her huſband. *Spectator.*

WI'NDLASS. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *lace*.]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Thus do we of wiſdom and of reach,
With *windlaſſes*, and with aſſays of byas,
By indirections find directions out. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

WI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *To wind*.] A ſpindle. *Ainſworth.*

WI'NDMILL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the wind.

We like Don Quixote do advance
Againſt a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*

Such a ſailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable ſails, whoſe force may be impreſſed from their motion, equivalent to thoſe in a *windmill*. *Wilkins.*

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and he's now engaging it. *Atterbury.*

WI'NDOW. *n. ſ.* [*vindue*, Daniſh. Skinner thinks it originally *wind-door*.]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,
Many ſtrange things happened me to ſee. *Spenſer.*

A fair view her *window* yields,
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*

He through a little *window* caſt his ſight,
Though thick of bars that gave a ſcanty light;
But ev'n that glimmering ſerv'd him to deſcry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window*-ſeat, that they may get air too. *Swift.*

2. The frame of glaſs or any other materials that covers the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful ſoul,
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me ſtill! *Shakeſpeare.*

In the ſun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a ſmall hole in my *window*-ſhutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the *window*, I placed a lens. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Lines croſſing each other.

The fav'rite, that juſts begins to prattle,
Is very humourſome, and makes great clutter,
'Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

4. An aperture reſembling a window.

To **WI'NDOW.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with windows.

Between theſe half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round. *Wotton's Architecture.*

With pert flat eyes ſhe *window'd* well its head,
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To place at a window.

Would'ſt thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and ſee
Thy maſter thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face ſubdu'd
To penetrative ſhame? *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

3. To break into openings.

Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads, and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedneſs, defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

WI'NDPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *pipe*.] The paſſage for the breath; the *aſpera arteria*.

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And not hemp his *windpipe* ſuffocate. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wezzon, rough artery, or *windpipe*, is a part inſervient to voice and reſpiration: thereby the air deſcendeth unto the lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who ſat
At th' unguarded helm of ſtate,
Conſider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And ſave their *windpipes* from the law. *Hudibras.*

Becauſe continual reſpiration is neceſſary for the ſupport of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annulary cartilages. *Ray.*

The *windpipe* divides itſelf into a great number of branches, called bronchia: theſe end in ſmall air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WI'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *wind*.] Towards the wind.

WI'NDY. *adj.* [from *wind*.]

1. Conſiſting of wind.
See what ſhowers ariſe,
Blown with the *windy* tempeſt of my ſoul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shak.*
Subtile or *windy* ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*
2. Next the wind.
Lady, you have a merry heart.
——Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,
It keeps on the *windy* ſide of care. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Empty; airy.
Why ſhould calamity be full of words?
——*Windy* attorneys to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miſeries. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
What *windy* joy this day had I conceiv'd,
Hopeful of his delivery, which now proves
Abortive as the firſt-born bloom of Spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of Winter's froſt. *Milton.*
Look, here's that *windy* applauſe, that poor tranſitory pleaſure, for which I was diſhonoured. *South.*
Of ev'ry nation, each illuſtrious name
Such toys as theſe have cheated into fame,
Exchanging ſolid quiet to obtain
The *windy* ſatisfaction of the brain. *Dryden's Juv.*
4. Tempeſtuous; moleſted with wind.
On this *windy* ſea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*
It is not bare agitation, but the ſediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we ſee it *windy* and duſty, the wind does not make but only raiſe duſt. *South.*
5. Puffy; flatulent.
In ſuch a *windy* colic, water is the beſt remedy after a ſurfeit of fruit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WINE. *n. ſ.* [pin, Saxon; *vinn*, Dutch.]
1. The fermented juice of the grape.
The *wine* of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Do not fall in love with me;
For I am falſer than vows made in *wine*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The increaſe of the vineyards for the *wine*-cellars. *Chron.*
Be not amongſt *wine*-bibbers, amongſt riotous eaters. *Prov.* xxiii. 20.
Thy garments like him that treadeth in the *wine*-fat. *Iſaiah*, lxiii. 2.
They took old ſacks upon their aſſes, and *wine*-bottles old and rent, and bound up. *Joſh.* ix. 14.
Where the *wine*-preſs is hard wrought, it yields a harſh *wine* that taſtes of the grape-ſtone. *Bacon.*
His troops on my ſtrong youth like torrents ruſht;
As in a *wine*-preſs, Judah's daughter cruſht. *Sandys.*
With large *wine*-offerings pour'd, and ſacred feaſt. *Milton.*
Shall I, to pleaſe another *wine*-ſprung mind,
Loſe all mine own? God hath giv'n me a meaſure,
Short of his canne and body: muſt I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleaſure? *Herbert.*
The firſtlings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant *wines* the cheering bowl ſupply. *Pope.*
If the hogſhead falls ſhort, the *wine*-cooper had not filled it in proper time. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine*. *Arbuthnot.*

WING. *n. ſ.* [ᵹehpınᵹ, Saxon; *winge*, Daniſh.]
1. The limb of a bird by which ſhe flies.
As Venus' bird, the white ſwift lovely dove,
Doth on her *wings* her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*
Ignorance is the curſe of God,
Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shak.*
An eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, ſpreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them and beareth them on her *wings*. *Deutr.* xxxii.
A ſpleenleſs wind ſo ſtretcht
Her *wings* to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*
The prince of augurs, Helitherſes, roſe;
Preſcient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A ſure preſage from ev'ry *wing* that flew. *Pope's Odyſſ.*
2. A fan to winnow.
Wing, cartnave, and buſhel, peck, ready at hand. *Tuſſer.*
3. Flight; paſſage by the wing.
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to th' rooky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze. *Shak.*
Thy affections hold a *wing*
Quite from the flight of all thy anceſtors. *Shakeſpeare.*
I have purſued her as love hath purſued me, on the *wing* of all occaſions. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*
While paſſion is upon the *wing*, and the man fully engaged in the proſecution of ſome unlawful object, no remedy or controul is to be expected from his reaſon. *South.*
You are too young your power to underſtand;
Lovers take *wing* upon the leaſt command. *Dryden.*
And ſtraight, with in-born vigour, on the *wing*,
Like mounting larks, to the new morning ſing. *Dryden.*
Then life is on the *wing*; then moſt ſhe ſinks,
When moſt ſhe ſeems reviv'd. *Smith's Phædra and Hippol.*
4. The motive of flight.
Fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ſide bodies of an army.
The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians. *Knolles.*
The left *wing* put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborn, he ruſhes on the right. *Dryden.*
6. Any ſide piece.
The plough moſt proper for ſtiff black clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a ſquare earth-board, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **WING.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with wings; to enable to fly.
The ſpeed of gods
Time counts not, tho' with ſwifteſt minutes *wing'd*. *Milton.*
Who knows but he, whoſe hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the ſtorms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæſar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon looſe to ſcourge mankind. *Pope.*
2. To ſupply with ſide bodies.
We ourſelf will follow
In the main battle, which on either ſide
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefeſt horſe. *Shakeſp.*

WING. *v. n.* To paſs by flight.
I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to ſome wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament 'till I am loſt. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,
He *wing'd* his upward flight, and ſoar'd to fame;
The reſt remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden.*
Struck with the horrour of the ſight,
She turns her head, and *wings* her flight. *Prior.*
From the Meotis to the northern ſea,
The goddeſs *wings* her deſp'rate way. *Prior.*

WI'NGED. *adj.* [from *wing*.] Furniſhed with wings; flying; ſwift; rapid.
Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being ſeen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the ſea. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
Hie, good Sir Michael, bear this ſealed brief
With *winged* haſte to the lord marſhal. *Shak. Hen.* IV.
And ſhall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The ſpeedieſt of thy *winged* meſſengers,
To viſit all thy creatures? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
We can fear no force
But *winged* troops, or Pegaſean horſe. *Waller.*
The *winged* lion's not ſo fierce in fight,
As Lib'ri's hand preſents him to our ſight. *Waller.*
The cockney is ſurpriſed at many actions of the quadruped and *winged* animals in the fields. *Watts.*

WINGEDPEA'. *n. ſ.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, for the moſt part round and cylindrical, filled with roundiſh ſeeds. *Millar.*

WI'NGSHELL. *n. ſ.* [*wing* and *ſhell*.] The ſhell that covers the wing of inſects.
The long-ſhelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the *wingſhells* of themſelves an inch, and half an inch broad; ſo deep as to come down below the belly on both ſides. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *adj.* [from *wing*.] Having wings.
They ſpring together out, and ſwiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With *wingy* ſpeed out-ſtrip the eaſtern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addiſon.*

To **WINK.** *v. n.* [pincean, Saxon; *wincken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhut the eyes.
Let's ſee thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them:
In my opinion, yet, thou ſeeſt not well. *Shakeſpeare.*
They're fairies; he that ſpeaks to them ſhall die:
I'll *wink* and couch; no man their ſports muſt eye. *Shakeſpeare.*
His falſe cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing,
While one would *wink*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
He with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, *winking*, leapt into deſtruction. *Shak. Henry* IV.
In deſpite of all this, he runs fooliſhly into his ſin and ruin, merely becauſe he *winks* hard, and ruſhes violently like a horſe into the battle. *Taylor.*
The Scripture repreſents wicked men as without underſtanding; not that they are deſtitute of the natural faculty: they are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotſon.*
If any about them ſhould make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and *winking*, get it out of their minds. *Locke.*
2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.
You ſaw my maſter *wink* and laugh upon you. *Shakeſpeare.*
Send him a ſpoon when he wants a knife: *wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*
3. To cloſe and exclude the light.
While Hermes pip'd and ſung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,
And drowſy ſlumber on the lids to creep,
'Till all the watchman was at length aſleep. *Dryden.*
When you ſhoot, and ſhut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t' other friendly aid,
Or *wink*, as coward, and afraid. *Prior.*
4. To connive; to ſeem not to ſee; to tolerate.
They be better content with one that will *wink* at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgifte.*
I, for *winking* at your diſcords too,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Let not night ſee my black and deep deſires;
The eye *wink* at the hand! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The king gave him great gifts, and *winked* at the great ſpoil of Boſworth-field, which came almoſt wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Let us not write at a looſe rambling rate,
In hope the world will *wink* at all our faults. *Roſcomm.*
Some faults of courſe with childhood end;
We therefore *wink* at wags, when they offend,
And ſpare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*
Obſtinacy cannot be *winked* at, but muſt be ſubdued. *Locke.*
Cato is ſtern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to *wink* at human frailty,
Or pardon weakneſs that he never felt. *Addiſon's Cato.*
5. To be dim.
The ſullen tyrant ſlept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breaſt. *Dryden.*

WINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of cloſing the eye.
You doing thus,
To the perpetual *wink* for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
At every *wink* of an eye ſome new grace will be born. *Shakeſpeare.*
Since I receiv'd command to do this buſineſs,
I have not ſlept one *wink*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
The beams ſo reverend and ſtrong,
Do'ſt thou not think
I could eclipſe and cloud them with a *wink*,
But that I would not loſe her ſight ſo long? *Donne.*
It raged ſo all night, that I could not ſleep a *wink*. *Temple.*
Not write! but then I think;
And for my ſoul I cannot ſleep a *wink*. *Pope.*
2. A hint given by motion of the eye.
Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*
The ſtock-jobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a *wink*;
Let me have but your vote to ſerve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *wink*.] One who winks.
A ſet of nodders, *winkers*, and whiſperers, whoſe buſineſs is to ſtrangle all others offſpring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *winking*.] With the eye almoſt cloſed.
If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as thoſe do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham.*

WI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *win*.] One who wins.
A gameſter, having loſt all, borroweth of his next fellow gameſter ſomewhat to maintain play; which he ſetting unto him again, ſhortly thereby winneth all from the *winner*. *Spenſer.*
Go together,
You precious *winners* all; your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
Beſhrew the *winners*; for they play'd me falſe. *Shak.*
Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loſer will complain; and rather than quarrel with his own ſkill, will do it at the dice. *Temple.*

WI'NNING. *participial adj.* [from *win*.] Attractive; charming.
Yet leſs fair,
Leſs *winning* ſoft, leſs amiably mild,
Than that ſmooth wat'ry image. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
On her, as queen,
A pomp of *winning* graces waited ſtill;
And from about her ſhot darts of deſire
Into all eyes, to wiſh her ſtill in ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Cato's ſoul
Shines out in every thing ſhe acts or ſpeaks,
While *winning* mildneſs and attractive ſmiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon's Cato.*

WI'NNING. *n. ſ.* [from *win*.] The ſum won.
A ſimile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gameſter, that ſtakes all his *winnings* upon every caſt; ſo that if he loſes the laſt throw, he is ſure to be undone. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **WI'NNOW.** *v. a.* [pınꝺpıan, Saxon; *evanno*, Latin.]
1. To ſeparate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.
Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We ſhall be *winnow'd* with ſo rough a wind,
That even our corn ſhall ſeem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the ſun your golden grain diſplay,
And thraſh it out, and *winnow* it by day. *Dryd. Virgil.*
2. To fan; to beat as with wings.
Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
3. To ſift; to examine.
Winnow well this thought, and you ſhall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*
4. To ſeparate; to part.
Bitter torture ſhall
Winnow the truth from falſhood. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **WI'NNOW.** *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.
Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Eccleſiaſticus*, v. 9.

WI'NNOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *winnow*.] He who winnows.

WINTER. *n. ſ.* [pınteꞃ, Saxon; *winter*, Daniſh, Germ. and Dutch.] The cold ſeaſon of the year.
Though he were already ſtept into the *winter* of his age, he found himſelf warm in thoſe deſires, which were in his ſon far more excuſeable. *Sidney.*
After Summer evermore ſucceeds
The barren *Winter* with his nipping cold. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe flaws and ſtarts
Impoſtors brow to fear, would well become
A woman's ſtory at a *Winter*'s fire. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
He hath bought a pair of caſt lips of Diana: a nun of *Winter*'s ſiſterhood kiſſes not more religiouſly; the very ice of chaſtity is in them. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*
The two beneath the diſtant poles complain
Of endleſs *Winter* and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*
Lieſt thou aſleep beneath thoſe hills of ſnow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And *Winter* from thy furry mantle ſhake. *Dryden.*
Suppoſe our poet was your foe before,
Yet now, the bus'neſs of the field is o'er,
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into *Winter*-quarters gone. *Dryden.*
He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a rhapſody of tales, fit in *Winter*-nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*
The republick have ſent to Prince Eugene to deſire the emperor's protection, with an offer of *Winter*-quarters for four thouſand Germans. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Stern *Winter* ſmiles on that auſpicious clime,
The fields are florid with unfading prime. *Pope.*
To define *Winter*, I conſider firſt wherein it agrees with Summer, Spring, Autumn, and I find they are all ſeaſons of the year; therefore a ſeaſon of the year is a genus: then I obſerve wherein it differs from theſe, and that is in the ſhortneſs of the days; therefore this may be called its ſpecial nature, or difference: then, by joining theſe together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that ſeaſon of the year wherein the days are ſhorteſt. *Watts's Logick.*

To **WI'NTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the Winter.
The fowls ſhall ſummer upon them, and all the beaſts of the earth ſhall *winter* upon them. *Iſ.* xviii. 6.
Becauſe the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part adviſed to depart. *Acts*, xxvii. 12.

To **WI'NTER.** *v. a.* To feed or manage in the Winter.
The cattle generally ſold for ſlaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at handmeat. *Temple.*
Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and ſo be ready to fat next Summer. *Mortimer.*

WINTER is often uſed in compoſition.
The king ſat in the *Winter*-houſe, and there was a fire burning before him. *Jer.* xxxvi. 22.
If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *Winter*-fallowing. *Mortimer.*
Shred it very ſmall with time, ſweet margarome, and a little *Winter*-ſavoury. *Walton's Angler.*

WI'NTERBEATEN. *adj.* [*Winter* and *beat*.] Haraſſed by ſevere weather.
He compareth his careful caſe to the ſad ſeaſon of the year, to the froſty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winterbeaten* flocke. *Spenſer.*

WI'NTERCHERRY. *n. ſ.* [*alkekenge*.] A plant.
The fruit is about the bigneſs of a cherry, and incloſed in the cup of the flower, which ſwells over it in form of a bladder. *Millar.*

WI'NTERCITRON. *n. ſ.* A ſort of PEAR, which ſee.

WI'NTERGREEN. *n. ſ.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly; out of whoſe cup ariſes the pointal, ending in a proboſcis, which afterwards turns to a roundiſh fruit, which is channelled, generally umbellated, and conſiſting of five cells, which are commonly full of ſmall ſeeds. *Millar.*

WI'NTERLY. *adj.* [*Winter* and *like*.] Such as is ſuitable to Winter; of a wintry kind.
If't be Summer news,
Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'ſt
But keep that count'nance ſtill. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

WI'NTRY. *adj.* [from *Winter*.] Brumal; hyemal.
He ſaw the Trojan fleet diſpers'd, diſtreſs'd
By ſtormy winds, and *wint'ry* heav'n oppreſs'd. *Dryden.*

WI'NY. *adj.* [from *wine*.] Having the taſte or qualities of wine.
Set cucumbers here and there among muſkmelons, and ſee whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better taſted. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **WIPE.** *v. a.* [pıpan, Saxon.]
1. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft.
Such a handkerchief,

I'm ſure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Caſſio *wipe* his beard with. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
She a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair. *Milton.*
Then with her veſt the wound ſhe *wipes* and dries. *Denham.*

2. To take away by terſion.

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never ſo much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left ſome ſulliage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To ſtrike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That ſilverly doth progreſs on thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them ſoon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A young man having ſuffered many tortures, eſcaped with life, and told his fellow Chriſtians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the preſence of an angel, who ſtood by him and *wiped* off the tears and ſweat. *Addiſon.*

4. To clear away.

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. To cheat; to defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly incroach one upon another, as one is ſtronger, or lie ſtill in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

6. *To* WIPE *out.* To efface.

This blot, that they object againſt your houſe,
Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament. *Shakeſpeare.*

As thou lov'ſt me, Camillo, *wipe* not *out* the reſt of thy ſervices by leaving me now. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Take one in whom decrepid old age has blotted out the memory of his paſt knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly ſtored with, and ſtopped up all the paſſages for new ones to enter; or if there be ſome of the inlets yet left open, the impreſſions made are ſcarce perceived. *Locke.*

WIPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An act of cleanſing.
2. A blow; a ſtroke; a jeer; a gybe; a ſarcaſm.

To ſtateſmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar ſhapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit eſcapes;
But when in capitals expreſt,
The dulleſt reader ſmoaks the jeſt. *Swift.*

3. A bird. *Ainſworth*

WI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *wipe.*] An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and poſies,
And the *wipers* for their noſes. *Ben. Johnſon.*

WIRE. *n. ſ.* [*virer*, French, to draw round. *Skinner.*] Metal drawn into ſlender threads.

Tane was the damſel; and without remorſe
The king condemn'd her, guiltleſs, to the fire:
Her vail and mantle pluckt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twiſted *wire*. *Fairfax.*
Thou ſhalt be whipt with *wire*, and ſtew'd in brine,
Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopat.*
The ſoldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all environ,
That's ſtrong with *wire* inſtead of veins,
In whoſe embraces you're in chains. *Beaum. and Fletcher.*
And the cherubick hoſt, in thouſand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*. *Milton.*
Some roll a mighty ſtone, ſome laid along,
And, bound with burning *wires*, on ſpokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden's Æn.*

To WI'REDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*]

1. To ſpin into wire.
2. To draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when ſmall, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wiredraw* the ſides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbuth.*

3. To draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accuſed, and my ſenſe *wiredrawn* into blaſphemy. *Dryden.*

WI'REDRAWER. *n. ſ.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who ſpins wire.

Thoſe who have need of unmixed ſilver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, muſt, beſides an equal weight of ſilver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's ſkill. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *wiſt.* [*wiſſen*, German; *wyſen*, Dutch.] To know. Obſolete.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he ſtept
Of them poor ſouls; and cutting reaſon's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wiſt*. *Sidney.*
There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er; and ſo was this. *Shakeſpeare.*

This book, adviſedly read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wis*, than three years travel abroad. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

When Mammon ſaw his purpoſe miſt,
Him to entrap unwares, another's way he *wiſt*. *Fairy Q.*
Marry with a king,
A batchelor, a handſome ſtripling too,
I *wis* your grandam had a worſer match. *Shakeſpeare.*
When for more worlds the Macedonian cry'd,
He *wiſt* not Thetys in her lap did hide
Another yet, a world reſerv'd for you,
To make more great than that he did ſubdue. *Waller.*

WI'SDOM. *n. ſ.* [ƿiſdom, Saxon; *wiiſdom*, Daniſh.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly.

That which moveth God to work is goodneſs, and that which ordereth his work is *wiſdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntleſs temper of his mind,
He hath a *wiſdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in ſafety. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Wiſdom and fortune combating together,
If that the former dare but what it can,
No chance may ſhake it. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*
As from ſenſes reaſon's work doth ſpring,
So many reaſons underſtanding gain,
And many underſtandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge *wiſdom* we obtain. *Davies.*

Wiſdom is that which makes men judge what are the beſt ends, and what the beſt means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counſel and direction. *Temple.*

As ſcience is properly that knowledge which relateth to the eſſences of things, ſo *wiſdom* to their operations. *Grew.*

WISE. *adj.* [ƿiſ, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch and Daniſh.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge.

I would have you *wiſe* unto that which is good, and ſimple concerning evil. *Rom.* xvi. 19.

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wiſe*. *Milton.*

All their writings were compoſed in verſe, which were called runes, or viiſes, and from thence the term of *wiſe* came. *Temple.*

Since the floods demand
For their deſcent a prone and ſinking land:
Does not this due declivity declare,
A *wiſe* Director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

The *wiſeſt* and beſt men in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they ſaw nothing in it oppoſite to morality. *Addiſon.*

2. Skilful; dextrous.

Speak unto all that are *wiſe*-hearted, whom I have filled with the ſpirit of wiſdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Exod.* xxviii. 3.

Do we count him a *wiſe* man, who is *wiſe* in any thing but his own proper profeſſion and employment, and *wiſe* for every body but himſelf? *Tillotſon.*

They are *wiſe* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jer.* iv. 22.

3. Skilled in hidden arts.

There was an old fat woman even now with me.——
—Pray, was't not the *wiſe* woman of Brainford? *Shakeſp.*

4. Grave; becoming a wiſe man.

One eminent in *wiſe* deport ſpake much. *Milton.*

WISE. *n. ſ.* [ƿiſe, Saxon; *wyſe*, Dutch; *weiſe*, German; *guiſe*, French; *guiſa*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*.

This ſong ſhe ſings in moſt commanding *wiſe*;
Come, ſhepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make itſelf to my leaſt look a ſlave. *Sidney.*
Ere we farther paſs, I will deviſe
A paſſport for us both, in fitteſt *wiſe*. *Hubberd's Tale.*
On this *wiſe* ye ſhall bleſs Iſrael. *Numb.* vi. 23.
The lovers ſtanding in this doleful *wiſe*,
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*
With foam upon thy lips, and ſparkling eyes,
Thou ſay'ſt and do'ſt in ſuch outrageous *wiſe*,
That mad Oreſtes, if he ſaw the ſhow,
Wou'd ſwear thou wert the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

'Tis in no *wiſe* ſtrange that ſuch a one ſhould believe, that things were blindly ſhuffled. *Woodward.*

WISEA'CRE. *n. ſ.* [It was antiently written *wiſeſegger*, as the Dutch *wiſeggher*, a ſoothſayer.]

1. A wiſe, or ſententious man. Obſolete.
2. A fool; a dunce.

Why, ſays a *wiſeacre* that ſat by him, were I as the king of France, I would ſcorn to take part with footmen. *Addiſ.*

WI'SELY. *adv.* [from *wiſe.*] Judiciouſly; prudently.

If thou covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery; ſo thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd; doubt not God
Hath *wiſelier* arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
He ſits like diſcontented Damocles,
When by the ſportive tyrant *wiſely* ſhown,
The dangerous pleaſure of a flatter'd throne. *Dryden.*

Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wiſely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, ſteadily in view. *Rogers.*

The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wiſely on me lay all the blame:
We muſt confeſs his caſe was nice,
But he wou'd never take advice. *Swift.*

WI'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſe.*] Wiſdom; ſapience. Obſolete.

No leſs deſerveth his wittineſs in deviſing, his pithineſs in uttering, his paſtoral rudeneſs, and his moral *wiſeneſs*. *Spenſer.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [ƿiſcian, Saxon.]

1. To have ſtrong deſire; to long.

The ſun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wiſhed* in himſelf to die. *Jonah*, iv. 8.

That Noah or Janus underſtood navigation, may be very well ſupported by his image found upon the firſt Roman coins. One ſide was ſtampt with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a roſtrum, or prow of a ſhip. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wiſh* for. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

2. To be diſpoſed, or inclined.

Thoſe potentates, who do not *wiſh* well to his affairs, have ſhewn reſpect to his perſonal character. *Addiſon.*

3. It has a ſlight ſignification of hope.

I *wiſh* it may not prove ſome ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with ſuch a miſer as I am. *Sidney.*

To WISH. *v. a.*

1. To deſire; to long for.

He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and ſhew him the beaſt as dead as he could *wiſh* it. *Sidney, b.* i.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To ſport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they ſeldom come, they *wiſht* for come. *Shak.*
They have more than heart could *wiſh*. *Pſal.* lxxiii. 7.
There are ſhips prepar'd by my command,
That ſhall convey you to the *wiſht*-for port. *Addiſon.*

2. To recommend by wiſhing.

Had I as many ſons as I have hairs,
I would not *wiſh* them to a fairer death. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

3. To imprecate.

If heavens have any grievous plague in ſtore,
Exceeding thoſe that I can *wiſh* upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy ſins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To aſk.

Digby ſhould find the beſt way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wiſh* his aſſiſtance. *Clarend.*

WISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Longing deſire.

To his *wiſh*,
Beyond his hope, Eve ſeparate he ſpies. *Milton.*

A *wiſh* is properly the deſire of a man ſitting or lying ſtill; but an act of the will, is a man of buſineſs vigorouſly going about his work. *South's Sermons.*

2. Thing deſired.

What next I bring ſhall pleaſe thee; be aſſur'd,
Thy likeneſs, thy fit help, thy other ſelf,
Thy *wiſh*, exactly to thy heart's deſire. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Deſire expreſſed.

Shame come to Romeo!—
—Bliſter'd be thy tongue
For ſuch a *wiſh*. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

I admire your whig-principles of reſiſtance in the ſpirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wiſh* for them. *Pope.*

WI'SHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wiſhed.*] According to deſire. Not uſed.

What could have happened unto him more *wiſhedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town ſtill. *Knolles.*

WI'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſh.*]

1. One who longs.
2. One who expreſſes wiſhes.

With half that wiſh, the *wiſher*'s eyes be preſs'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'SHFUL. *adj.* [from *wiſh* and *full.*] Longing; ſhowing deſire.

From Scotland am I ſtol'n ev'n of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wiſhful* ſight. *Shakeſp.*

WI'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *wiſhful.*] Earneſtly; with longing.

WI'SKET. *n. ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſworth.*

WISP. *n. ſ.* [*wiſp*, Swediſh and old Dutch.] A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw.

A gentleman would faſt five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the ſame uſed to have continually a great *wiſp* of herbs that he ſmelled on: and amongſt thoſe, ſome eſculent herbs of ſtrong ſcent, as onions. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a ſmall baſket, on a *wiſp* of hay. *Dryden.*

WIST. pret. and part. of *wis.*

WI'STFUL. *adj.*

1. Attentive; earneſt; full of thought.

Why, Grubbinel, doſt thou ſo *wiſtful* ſeem?
There's ſorrow in thy look. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. It is uſed by Swift, as it ſeems, for *wiſhful.*

Lifting up one of my ſaſhes, I caſt many a *wiſtful* melancholy look towards the ſea. *Gulliver's Travels.*

WI'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *wiſtful.*] Attentively; earneſtly.

With that he fell again to pry
Through perſpective more *wiſtfully*. *Hudibras.*

WI'STLY. *adv.* [from *wis.*] Attentively; earneſtly.

Speaking it, he *wiſtly* look'd on me;
As who ſhall ſay,—I would thou wert the man. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WIT. *v. n.* [ƿitan, Saxon.] To know. This word is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wit*; that is to ſay.

There is an officer, to *wit*, the ſheriff of the ſhire, whoſe office it is, to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenſer.*

Yet are theſe feet, whoſe ſtrengthleſs ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with deſire to get a grave;
As *witting*, I no other comfort have. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

WIT. *n. ſ.* [ȝeƿit, Saxon; from ƿitan, to know.]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original ſignification.

Who would ſet his *wit* to ſo fooliſh a bird? *Shakeſp.*
The king your father was reputed for
A prince moſt prudent, of an excellent
And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.
Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviſeth:
Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates ſtill:
And as from *wit* the power of wiſdom riſeth,
All other virtues daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and *wit* the counſellor,
Which doth for common good in council ſit;
And when *wit* is reſolv'd, will lends her power
To execute what is adviſ'd by *wit*. *Davies's Ireland.*
For *wit* and pow'r, their laſt endeavours bend
T' outſhine each other. *Dryden.*

2. Imagination; quickneſs of fancy.

They never meet, but there's a ſkirmiſh of *wit* between them.—
—Alas, in our laſt conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man govern'd by one. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lewd, ſhallow, hair-brained huffs, make atheiſm and contempt of religion the only badge and character of *wit*. *South.*

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ,
Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*. *Dryden.*

Wit lying moſt in the aſſemblage of ideas, and putting thoſe together with quickneſs and variety, wherein can be found any reſemblance, or congruity, thereby to make up pleaſant pictures in the fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in ſeparating carefully one from another, ideas, wherein can be found the leaſt difference, thereby to avoid being miſled by ſimilitude. *Locke.*

Cou'd any but a knowing prudent cauſe
Begin ſuch motions, and aſſign ſuch laws?
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton *wit* the ſyſtem blame? *Blackm.*

3. Sentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy.

All ſorts of men take a pleaſure to gird at me. The brain of this fooliſh compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter, than what I invent, and is invented on me. I am not only witty in myſelf, but the cauſe that *wit* is in other men. *Shakeſpeare.*

His works become the frippery of *wit*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The Romans made thoſe times the ſtandard of their *wit*, when they ſubdued the world. *Sprat.*

The definition of *wit* is only this; that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the ſubject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines;
How the *wit* brightens, and the ſtyle refines! *Pope.*

4. A man of fancy.

Intemperate *wits* will ſpare neither friend nor foe; and make themſelves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Eſtrange.*

A poet, being too witty himſelf, could draw nothing but *wits* in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the diſeaſe of their author. *Dryden.*

To tell them wou'd a hundred tongues require;
Or one vain *wit*'s, that might a hundred tire. *Pope.*

5. A man of genius.

Searching *wits*, of more mechanick parts;
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts:
Thoſe who to worth their bounty did extend,
And thoſe who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*
How vain that ſecond life in others breath?
Th' eſtate which *wits* inherit after death;
Eaſe, health, and life, for this they muſt reſign,
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the fine!
The great man's curſe, without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*

6. Senſe; judgment.

Strong was their plot,
Their practice cloſe, their faith ſuſpected not;
Their ſtates far off, and they of wary *wit*. *Daniel.*
Come, leave the loathed ſtage,
And this more loathſome age;
Where pride and impudence in faction knit,
Uſurp the chair of *wit*. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. In the plural. Sound mind; intellect not crazed.

If our *wits* run the wild-gooſe chace, I have done: for thou haſt more of the wild-gooſe in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he ſought my life:
The grief hath craz'd my *wits*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Are his *wits* ſafe? is he not light of brain? *Shakeſpeare.*

Sound ſleep cometh of moderate eating; he riſeth early, and his *wits* are with him: but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unſatiable man. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxxi. 20.

Wickedneſs is voluntary frenzy, and every ſinner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his *wits*, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſon.*

No man in his *wits* can ſeriouſly think that his own ſoul hath exiſted from all eternity. *Bentley.*

8. Contrivance; ſtratagem; power of expedients.

How can it chuſe but bring the ſimple to their *wits* end? how can it chuſe but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of *wit*, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sleights from his *wit* and ſubtlety proceed. *Milton.*

The neighbourhood were at their *wits* end, to conſider what would be the iſſue. *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'TCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. Obſolete.

He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Camden's Remains.*

WI'TCRACKER. *n.ſ.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] A joker; one who breaks a jeſt.

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour; doſt thou think I care for a ſatire or an epigram? *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'TWORM. *n.ſ.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth ſo ſuddenly a *witworm*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

WITCH. *n.ſ.* [ƿicce, Saxon.]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts.

Wiſe judges have preſcribed, that men may not raſhly believe the confeſſions of *witches*, nor the evidence againſt them. For the *witches* themſelves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the lab'ring moon
Eclipſes at their charms. *Milton.*

When I conſider whether there are ſuch perſons as *witches*, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is ſuch a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular inſtance of it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 117.

2. [From ƿic, Saxon.] A winding ſinuous bank.

Leave me thoſe hills where harbrough nis to ſee;
Nor holy buſh, nor briar, nor winding *witch*. *Spenſer.*

To **WITCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When churchyards yawn. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,
And honour's ſuit my vowed days do ſpend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleaſing charms,
With which weak men thou *witcheſt* to attend. *Spenſer.*

I'll *witch* ſweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sit and *witch* me? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

WI'TCHCRAFT. *n.ſ.* [*witch* and *craft.*] The practices of witches.

Urania name, whoſe force he knew ſo well,
He quickly knew what *witchcraft* gave the blow. *Sidney.*

If you cannot
Bar his acceſs to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in's tongue. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

What ſubtile *witchcraft* man conſtrains,
To change his pleaſure into pains. *Denham.*

WI'TCHERY. *n.ſ.* [from *witch.*] Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beaſts and birds. *Raleigh.*

Great Comus!
Deep-ſkill'd in all his mother's *witcheries*. *Milton.*

To **WITE.** *v. a.* [ƿitan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer 'gan moſt bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being looſe and light;
Which not abiding, but more ſcornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her juſtly *wite*,
She turn'd her boat about. *Fairy Queen.*

WITE. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenſer.*

WITH. *prep.* [ƿið, Saxon.]

1. By. Noting the cauſe.

Truth, tir'd *with* iteration,
As true as ſteel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

With ev'ry ſtab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be ſeen than born. *Rowe.*

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpoliſhed are all operations of the ſoul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and ſtudy. *Dryden.*

3. Noting the inſtrument.

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And ſweeps, *with* healthy wings, the rank polluted ſkies. *Rowe.*

By perflations *with* large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward.*

4. On the ſide of; for.

O madneſs of diſcourſe!
That cauſe ſets up *with*, and againſt thyſelf! *Shakeſp.*

5. In oppoſition to; in competition or conteſt.

I do conteſt as hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever againſt thy valour. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
He ſhall lie *with* any friar in Spain. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

6. Noting compariſon.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys.*

7. In ſociety.

God gave man a ſoul that ſhould live for ever, although the body be deſtroyed; and thoſe who were good ſhould be *with* him. *Stillingfleet.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, teſty, pleaſing fellow;
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

8. In company of.

At the inſtant that your meſſenger came, in loving viſitation was *with* me, a young doctor from Rome. *Shakeſp.*

9. In appendage; noting conſequence, or concomitance.

Men might know the perſons who had a right to regal power, and *with* it to their obedience. *Locke.*

10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy *with* you, ſell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and ſo following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Noting confidence; as, *I truſt you with all my ſecrets*; or, *I truſt all my ſecrets with you.*

12. In partnerſhip.

Though Jove himſelf no leſs content would be,
To part his throne, and ſhare his heaven *with* thee. *Pope.*

13. Noting connection.

Pity your own, or pity our eſtate,
Nor twiſt our fortunes *with* your ſinking fate. *Dryden.*

14. Immediately after.

With that ſhe told me, that, though ſhe ſpake of her father Cremes, ſhe would hide no truth from me. *Sidney, b.* ii.

With that, he crawled out of his neſt,
Forth creeping on his caitiff hands and thighs. *Fairy Q.*

In falling, both an equal fortune try'd;
Wou'd fortune for my fall ſo well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and ſhow'd
His hands, and all his habit ſmear'd with blood. *Dryden.*

With that, the god his darling phantom calls,
And from his falt'ring lips this meſſage falls. *Garth.*

15. Amongſt.

Jaſper Duke of Bedford, whom the king uſed to employ *with* the firſt in his wars, was then ſick. *Bacon.*

Tragedy was originally *with* the antients, a piece of religious worſhip. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

Immortal powers the term of conſcience know,
But intereſt is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.*

16. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* thoſe Pagan philoſophers, who became Chriſtians. *Addiſon.*

17. In conſent. Noting parity of ſtate.

See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie;
With her they flouriſh'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

18. *With* in compoſition ſignifies oppoſition, or privation.

WITHA'L. *adv.* [*with* and *all.*]

1. Along with the reſt; likewiſe; at the ſame time.

Yet it muſt be *withal* conſidered, that the greateſt part of the world are they which be fartheſt from perfection. *Hooker.*

How well ſupply'd with noble counſellors?
How modeſt in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in conſtant reſolution? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The one contains my picture, prince;
If you chuſe that, then I am yours *withal*. *Shakeſpeare.*

This that prince did not tranſmit as a power, to make conqueſt, but as a retinue for his ſon, and *withal* to enable him to recover ſome part of Ulſter. *Davies's Ireland.*

God, when he gave me ſtrength, to ſhew *withal*
How ſlight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*

Chriſt had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but alſo an equal wiſdom to know the juſt force and meaſure of every argument, to perſuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the ſoul of man, and to diſcern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis paſt; 'tis done:
Periſh this impious, this deteſted ſon!
Periſh his ſire, and periſh I *withal*,
And let the houſe's heir, and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryden.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe *with*.

Time brings means to furniſh him *withal*;
Let him but wait th' occaſions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleaſed *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

We owe to Chriſtianity the diſcovery of the moſt perfect rule of life, that ever the world was acquainted *withal*. *Tillotſon.*

To **WITHDRA'W.** *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*; from ƿið, or ƿiðeꞃ, Saxon, *againſt*, and *draw.*]

1. To take back; to deprive of.

It is not poſſible they ſhould obſerve the one, who from the other *withdraw* unneceſſarily obedience. *Hooker, b.* v.

Impoſſible it is that God ſhould *withdraw* his preſence from any thing, becauſe the very ſubſtance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. To call away; to make to retire.

Nauſicaa is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praiſe of Ulyſſes. *Broome.*

To **WITHDRA'W.** *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

She from her huſband ſoft *withdrew*. *Milton.*

At this exceſs of courage all amaz'd,
The foremoſt of his foes a-while *withdraw*:
With ſuch reſpect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers ſaw. *Dryden.*

Duumvir has paſſed the noon of life; but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments, which are pardonable only before that ſtage of our being. *Tatler*, Nº 54.

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *n.ſ.* [*withdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another room for retirement.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniencies, is ſufficient. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WI'THE. *n.ſ.*

1. A willow twig.

An Iriſh rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *withe*, and not a halter, becauſe it had been ſo uſed with former rebels. *Bacon.*

2. A band, properly a band of twigs. [ƿiððe ſignifies a band.]

Theſe cords and *wythes* will hold men's conſciences, when force attends and twiſts them. *King Charles.*

Birch is of uſe for ox-yoaks, hoops, ſcrews, *wythes* for faggots. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **WI'THER.** *v. n.* [geƿiðeꞃoð, Saxon, dry, faded.]

1. To fade; to grow ſapleſs; to dry up.

That which is of God we defend, to the uttermoſt of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwiſe, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath ſprung. *Hooker.*

When I have pluck'd thy roſe,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs muſt *wither*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

It ſhall *wither* in all the leaves of her ſpring. *Ezek.* xvii.

The ſoul may ſooner leave off to ſubſiſt, than to love; and like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South's Sermons.*

2. To waſte, or pine away.

Are there ſo many left of your own family, that you ſhould deſire wholly to reduce it, by ſuffering the laſt branch of it to *wither* away before its time. *Temple.*

3. To loſe, or want animal moiſture.

Vain men, how vaniſhing a bliſs we crave,
Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave. *Dryden.*

To **WI'THER.** *v. a.*

1. To make to fade.

The ſun is no ſooner riſen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the graſs, and the flower thereof faileth. *Jam.* i. 11.

2. To make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moiſture.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor cuſtom ſtale her infinite variety. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blaſted ſapling, *withered* up. *Shakeſpeare.*

What are theſe,
So *wither'd*, and ſo wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thy youth, thy ſtrength, thy beauty, which will change
To *wither'd*, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

In Spain our ſprings, like old men's children be,
Decay'd and *wither'd*, from their infancy:
No kindly ſhowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the ſeaſons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

WI'THEREDNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *withered.*] The ſtate of being withered; marcidity.

Water them as ſoon as ſet, 'till they have recovered their *witheredneſs*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WI'THERBAND. *n.ſ.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a ſaddle, about four fingers above the horſe's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THERS. *n.ſ.* Is the joining of the ſhoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the ſhoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

Let the gall'd beaſt wince;
We are unwrung in the *withers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rather than let your maſter take long journies, contrive that the ſaddle may pinch the beaſt in his *withers*. *Swift.*

WI'THERRUNG. *n.ſ.* *Witherrung* ſometimes is cauſed by a bite of a horſe, or by a ſaddle being unfit, eſpecially when the bows are too wide; for when they are ſo, they bruiſe the fleſh againſt the ſpines of the ſecond and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that riſes above their ſhoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **WITHHO'LD.** *v. a.* [*with* and *hold.*] *Withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. and part.

1. To reſtrain; to keep from action; to hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cauſe at firſt to *withhold* itſelf, ſo neither have any practices, ſo many, ſo bloody, following ſince, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Sith mine he is, or free of bound;
Withhold, O ſovereign prince, your haſty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenſer.*

The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce *withheld*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be careful to *withhold*
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair;
For though your violence ſhould leave them bare
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itſelf to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action. *Locke.*

2. To keep back; to refuſe.

What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our aſſent, till we be further and better ſatisfied, I hope no indifferent amongſt them will ſcorn or refuſe to hear. *Hooker.*

Soon as Titan 'gan his head exault,
And ſoon again as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engines they againſt it bent. *Fairy Queen.*

WITHHO'LDEN. part. paſſ. of *withhold*.

The word keep back, ſheweth, that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot ſay that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*

WITHHO'LDER. *n.ſ.* [from *withhold.*] He who withholds.

WITHI'N. *prep.* [ƿiðinnan, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of.

Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itſelf for being there. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

By this means, not only many helpleſs perſons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourſelves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*

'Till this be cured by religion, it is as impoſſible for a man to be happy, that is, pleaſed and contented *within* himſelf, as it is for a ſick man to be at eaſe. *Tillotſon.*

The river is afterwards wholly loſt *within* the waters of the lake, that one diſcovers nothing like a ſtream, till within about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addiſon.*

2. In the compaſs of; not beyond; uſed both of place and time.

Next day we ſaw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*

A beet-root, and a radiſh root, which had all their leaves cut cloſe to the roots, *within* ſix weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*

Moſt birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight. *Bacon.*

Within ſome while the king had taken up ſuch liking of his perſon, that he reſolved to make him a maſterpiece. *Wotton.*

The invention of arts neceſſary or uſeful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*

As to infinite ſpace, a man can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt, than he has of the leaſt ſpace. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehenſion, we are capable only of a comparative idea of ſmallneſs, which will always be leſs than any one, whereof we have the poſitive idea. *Locke.*

Were every action concluded *within* itſelf, and drew no conſequences after it, we ſhould undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the moſt agreeable confuſion. *Addiſ.*

Bounding deſires *within* the line, which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indiſpenſable duty. *Atterbury.*

3. Not longer ago than.

Within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Within theſe three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. Into the reach of.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The deſp'rate ſavage ruſh'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

5. In the reach of.

Secure of outward force, within himſelf
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;
Againſt his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*

I have ſuffer'd in your woe;
Nor ſhall be wanting ought *within* my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden.*

Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and ſhe are ſtill *within* my power. *Dryden.*

6. Into the heart or confidence of.

When by ſuch inſinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdneſs to another, no wonder if they rejoice to ſee him guilty of all villainy. *South.*

7. Not exceeding.

Be informed how much your huſband's revenue amounts to, and be ſo good a computer, as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*

8. In the incloſure of.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar ſhade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples ſpread. *Addiſon.*

Sedentary and *within* door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military diſpoſition. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

WITHI'N. *adv.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward, faireſt ſide
Of our deſign. *Within* reſts more of fear,
More dread of ſad event yet undeſcry'd. *Daniel.*

Death thou haſt ſeen
In his firſt ſhape on man; but many ſhapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave; all diſmal! yet to ſenſe
More terrible at th' entrance, than *within*. *Milton.*

2. In the mind.

Language ſeems too low a thing to expreſs your excellence, and our ſouls are ſpeaking ſo much *within*, that they deſpiſe all foreign converſation. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Theſe, as thy guards from outward harms, are ſent;
Ills from *within* thy reaſon muſt prevent. *Dryden.*

WITHI'NSIDE. *adv.* [*within* and *ſide.*] In the interiour parts.

The forceps for extracting the ſtone is repreſented a little open, that the teeth may be better ſeen *withinſide*. *Sharp.*

WITHOU'T. *prep.* [ƿiðutan, Saxon.]

1. Not with.

Many there are, whoſe deſtinies have prevented their deſires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not *without* miſerable ſucceſs. *Hall.*

2. In a ſtate of abſence from.

Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

3. In the ſtate of not having.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from thoſe that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

Infallibility and inerrableneſs are aſſumed and incloſed by the Romiſh church, *without* any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Hammond.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time, when the mind was *without* thoſe principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from ſome other original. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; not within the compaſs of.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach: but that little ſpot of ground that lies betwixt thoſe two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. In the negation, or omiſſion of.

Without the ſeparation of the two monarchies, the moſt advantageous terms from the French muſt end in our deſtruction. *Addiſon.*

6. Not by; not by the uſe of; not by the help of.

Exceſs of diet in coſtly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the ſeas, would be avoided: wiſe men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to reſtrain fools. *Bacon.*

7. On the outſide of.

Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and ſome the courſers rein. *Dryden.*

8. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my diverſions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with ſelect friends. *Addiſon.*

9. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Iriſhry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themſelves or the crown. *Davies on Ireland.*

Happineſs under this view, every one conſtantly purſues. Other things acknowledged to be good, he can look upon *without* deſire, paſs by, and be content without. *Locke.*

WITHO'UT. *adv.*

1. Not on the inſide.

Forming trees and ſhrubs into ſundry ſhapes, is done by moulding them within, and cutting them *without*. *Bacon.*

Wiſe men uſe ſtudies; for they teach not their own uſe; but that is a wiſdom *without* them, and above them, won by obſervation. *Bacon.*

These were from *without* the growing miſeries. *Milton.*

Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to obſerve them within. *Grew.*

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the building, was very prompt from *without*, and from within. *Wotton.*

Their doors are barr'd againſt a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you pleaſe, but you ſhall ſnarl *without*. *Dryden.*

3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHO'UT *conjunct.* Unleſs; if not; except. Not in uſe.

I find my love ſhall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a veſſel in whom ſo high thoughts ſhould be engraved. *Sidney, b.* ii.

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourſelves in breath with exerciſe, and in heart with joyfulneſs. *Sidney.*

WITHOU'TEN. *prep.* [ƿiðutan, Saxon.] Without. Obſolete.

Her face ſo fair, as fleſh it ſeemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the ſky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenſer.*

To **WITHSTA'ND.** *v. a.* [*with* and *ſtand.*] To gainſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt.

The violence of ſorrow is not at the firſt to be ſtriven withal, being like a mighty beaſt, ſooner tamed with following, than overthrown by *withſtanding*. *Sidney.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withſtood* the received orders of this church, was the firſt thing which cauſed me to enter unto conſideration, whether every Chriſtian man fearing God, ſtand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*

It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiſs, but a virtue that we would do amiſs in nothing, and a teſtimony of that virtue, that when we pray that what occaſion of ſin ſoever do offer itſelf, we may be ſtrengthened from above to *withſtand* it. *Hooker, b.* v.

They ſoon ſet ſail; nor now the fates *withſtand*;
Their forces truſted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*

When Elymas withſtood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul ſays of Alexander, he hath greatly *withſtood* our words, do we think the *withſtanding* there was without ſpeaking? *Atterbury.*

WITHSTA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *withſtand.*] An opponent; reſiſting power.

War may be defined the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt *withſtanders*; force, authority, and reſiſtance, being the eſſential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*

WI'THY. *n. ſ.* [ƿiðig, Saxon.] Willow. A tree.

WI'TLESS. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Wanting underſtanding.

Why then ſhould *witleſs* man ſo much miſween
That nothing is but that which he hath ſeen? *Fairy Q.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle price to haunt aſſemblies,
Where youth, and coſt, and *witleſs* brav'ry keeps. *Shak.*

So't pleas'd my deſtiny,
Guilty of my ſin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witleſs*, and as falſe as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

He kept us ſlaves, by which we fitly prove
That *witleſs* pity breedeth fruitleſs love. *Fairfax.*

The apple's outward form
Delectable, the *witleſs* ſwain beguiles;
'Till with a writhen mouth and ſpattering noiſe
He taſtes the bitter morſel and rejects. *Phillips.*

WI'TLING. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *wit.*] A pretender to wit; a man of petty ſmartneſs.

You have taken off the ſenſeleſs ridicule, which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Thoſe half-learn'd *witlings* num'rous in our iſle,
As half-form'd inſects on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and *witling* periſh'd in the throng,
One dy'd in metaphor, and one in ſong. *Pope.*

WI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [ƿitneſſe, Saxon.]

1. Teſtimony; atteſtation.

The devil can cite Scripture for his purpoſe;
An evil ſoul producing holy *witneſs*,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek;
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the *witneſs* of a good conſcience, purſue him any further revenge? *Shakeſpeare.*

If I bear *witneſs* of myſelf, my *witneſs* is not true. *John.*

The Spirit beareth *witneſs* with our ſpirit that we are the children of God. *Rom.* viii. 16.

Many bare falſe *witneſs*, but their *witneſs* agreed not. *Mark*, xiv 56.

Nor was long his *witneſs* unconfirmed. *Milton.*

Ye moon and ſtars bear *witneſs* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendſhip can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden's Æn.*

Our ſenſes bear *witneſs* to the truth of each others report, concerning the exiſtence of ſenſible things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives teſtimony.

The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions
Of divers *witneſſes*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

God is *witneſs* betwixt me and thee. *Gen.* xxxi. 50.

Thy trial chooſe
With me, beſt *witneſs* of thy virtue try'd. *Milton.*

A fat benefice became a crime, and *witneſs* too againſt its incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*

Nor need I ſpeak my deeds, for theſe you ſee;
The ſun and day are *witneſſes* for me. *Dryden.*

3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, ſo as to leave ſome laſting mark or teſtimony behind. A low phraſe.

Here was a bleſſing handed out with the firſt pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witneſs*. *Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witneſs*;
And love is all delight and ſweetneſs. *Prior.*

To **WI'TNESS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To atteſt.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witneſs'd* the rather,
For that I ſaw the tyrant's pow'r a-foot. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heareſt thou not how many things they *witneſs* againſt thee? *John*, xxvii. 13.

Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could *witneſs* any touch or kiſs. *Donne.*

There be thoſe diſcoveries of God, whoſe effects thoſe that live *witneſs* in themſelves; the ſenſible in their ſenſible natures, the reaſonable in their reaſonable ſouls. *Raleigh.*

To **WI'TNESS** *v. n.* To bear teſtimony.

The ſea ſtrave with the winds which ſhould be louder, and the ſhrouds of the ſhip with a ghaſtly noiſe to them that were in it, *witneſſed* that their ruin was the wager of the others contention. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies *witneſs*,
Moſt truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Witneſs you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witneſs that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands and heart,
To Othello's ſervice. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Lorenzo
Shall *witneſs* I ſet forth as ſoon as you,
And even but now return'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *witneſs* to
The times that brought them in. *Shakeſpeare.*

Another beareth witneſs of me, and I know that the witneſs which he *witneſſeth* of me is true. *John*, v. 32.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witneſs, when I was worried with thy peels. *Milton.*

The Americans do acknowledge and ſpeak of the deluge in their continent, as Acoſta *witneſſeth*, and Laet in the hiſtories of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Witneſs, ye heav'ns! I live not by my fault,
I ſtrove to have deſerv'd the death I ſought. *Dryden.*

Lord Falkland *witneſſes* for me, that in a book there were many ſubjects that I had thought on for the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Witneſs for me ye awful gods,
I took not arms till urg'd by ſelf-defence,
The eldeſt law of nature. *Rowe.*

WI'TNESS. *interj.* An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it.

WITSNAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *ſnap.*] One who affects repartee.

Go in, ſirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, Sir; they have all ſtomachs.——
—What a *witſnapper* are you! *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'TTED. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Having wit: as a quick *witted* boy.

WI'TTICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *witty.*] A mean attempt at wit.

We have a libertine fooling even in his laſt agonies, with a *witticiſm* between his teeth, without any regard to ſobriety and conſcience. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram and *witticiſms*, all which are below the dignity of heroick verſe. *Addiſon.*

WI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *witty.*]

1. Ingeniouſly; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beaſt that lives,
Who his own harm ſo *wittily* contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In converſation *wittily* pleaſant, pleaſantly gameſome. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never ſaw pen and ink, very *wittily* ſaid to a niece of King Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shakeſp.*

The obſtinate contemners of all helps and arts, ſuch as preſuming on their own natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and ſeem to mock at the terms when they underſtand not the things; think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. *Ben. Johnſon.*

WI'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty.

No leſs deſerveth his *wittineſs* in deviſing, his pithineſs in uttering, his paſtoral rudeneſs and his moral wiſeneſs. *Spenſer.*

WI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; ƿitan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by deſign.

Whatſoever we work as men, the ſame we do *wittingly* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents, any way ſo tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shakeſpeare.*

During that dreadful ſiege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittingly* paſs over. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furniſhed out the means of his own detection. *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

WI'TTOL. *n. ſ.* [ƿittol, Sax.] A man who knows the falſehood of his wife and ſeems contented; a tame cuckold.

O Mars, for what doth ſerve thy armed ax?
To let that *witold* beaſt conſume in flames
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*

Amaimon ſounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the name of fiends: but cuckold, *wittol*, the devil himſelf hath not ſuch a name. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The Theban *wittal*, when he once deſcries
Jove is his rival, falls ſo ſacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

WI'TTOLLY. *adj.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath maſſes of money. *Shak.*

WI'TTY. *adj.* [from *wit.*]

1. Judicious; ingenious.

The deep revolving, *witty* Buckingham,
No more ſhall be the neighbour to my counſels. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Judith*, xi. 23.

2. Full of imagination.

Hiſtories make men wiſe, poets *witty*, the mathematick ſubtile. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real ſtock of wit, yet the *wittieſt* ſayings will be found in a great meaſure the iſſues of chance. *South.*

In gentle verſe the *witty* told their flame,
And grac'd their choiceſt ſongs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcaſtick; full of taunts.

Honeycomb, who was ſo unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample ſatisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WI'TWAL. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

To **WIVE.** *v. n.* [from *wiſe.*] To marry; to take a wife.

Were ſhe as rough

As are the ſwelling Adriatick ſeas,
I come to *wive* it wealthily in Padua. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ancient ſaying is no hereſy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by deſtiny. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſhop of all qualities that man loves woman for; beſides that hook of *wiving*, fairneſs, which ſtrikes the eye. *Shak.*

Deſign or chance makes others *wive*,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*

To **WIVE.** *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To take for a wife.

If he have the condition of a ſaint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he ſhould ſhrive me than *wive* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'VELY. *adv.* [from *wives.*] Belonging to a wife.

Baſilius could not abſtain from praiſing Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

WIVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of wife.

A man of his learning ſhould not ſo lightly have been carried away with old *wives* tales, from approvance of his own reaſon. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

WI'ZARD. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſe.*] A conjurer; an inchanter; a he-witch. It had probably at firſt a laudable meaning.

Patience, good lady; *wizards* know their times. *Shakeſpeare.*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the croſs-row plucks the letter G;
And ſays, a *wizard* told him that by G
His iſſue diſinherited ſhould be. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

That damn'd *wizard*, hid in ſly diſguiſe,
For ſo by certain ſigns I knew, had met
Already, ere my beſt ſpeed could prevent
The aidleſs innocent lady his wiſh'd prey. *Milton.*

The prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*

The wily *wizard* muſt be caught,
For, unconſtrain'd he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*

WO. *n. ſ.* [ƿa, Saxon.]

1. Grief; ſorrow; miſery; calamity.

The king is mad: how ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract;
So ſhould my thoughts be ſever'd from my griefs;
And *woes* by wrong imaginations, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

So many miſeries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe* weary'd tongue is ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her raſh hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, ſhe eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her ſeat
Sighing through all her works, gave ſigns of *woe*
That all was loſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

O'er dreary waſtes, they weep each other's *wo*. *Pope.*

2. It is often uſed in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of ſorrow *wo is*; anciently *wo worth*; ƿa ƿurþ, Saxon.

All is but lip wiſdom which wants experience: I now, *wo is* me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

Wo is my heart;
That poor ſoldier, that ſo richly fought,
Whoſe rags ſham'd gilded arms; whoſe naked breaſt
Stept before ſhields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakeſp.*

Many of our princes, *woe* the while!
Lie drown'd and ſoak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakeſp.*

Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my lord chief-juſtice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Howl ye, *wo worth* the day. *Ezek.* xxx. 2.

Wo be to the ſhepherds of Iſrael that do feed themſelves. *Ezek.* xxxiv. 2.

Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer.* x. 19.

If God be ſuch a being as I have deſcribed, *wo* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thouſand times greater loſs to mankind than the extinguiſhing of the ſun. *Tillotſon.*

Woe to the vanquiſh'd, *woe*! *Dryden's Albion.*

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curſe.

Can there be a *wo* or curſe in all the ſtores of vengeance equal to the malignity of ſuch a practice; of which one ſingle inſtance could involve all mankind in one univerſal confuſion. *South's Sermons.*

4. WO ſeems in phraſes of denunciation or imprecation to be a ſubſtantive, and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the following lines.

Woe are we, Sir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

5. WO is uſed by Shakeſpeare for a ſtop or ceſſation; from the particle *wo* pronounced by carters to their horſes when they would have them ſtop.

Love's a mighty lord;
And hath ſo humbled me, as, I confeſs,
There is no *wo* to his correction. *Shakeſpeare.*

WOAD. *n. ſ.* [ƿad, Saxon.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are diſpoſed in form of a croſs; out of whoſe flower cup riſes the pointal; which afterwards turns to a fruit in the ſhape of a tongue, flat at the edge, gaping two ways, having but one cell, in which is contained for the moſt part one oblong ſeed; is cultivated in England for the uſe of dyers, who uſe it for laying the foundation of many colours. *Millar.*

In times of old, when Britiſh nymphs were known
To love no foreign faſhions like their own;
When dreſs was monſtrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. *Garth.*

WO'BEGONE. *n. ſ.* [*wo* and *begone.*] Loſt in wo; diſtracted in wo; overwhelmed with ſorrow.

Such a man,
So dull, ſo dead in look, ſo *woebegone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tancred he ſaw his life's joy ſet at nought,
So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

WOFT. The obſolete participle paſſive from *To* WAFT.

A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits
Than now the Engliſh bottoms have *woft*,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'FUL. *adj.* [*wo* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

The *woful* Gynecia, to whom reſt was no eaſe, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herſelf into the ſolitary places thoſe deſarts were full of. *Sidney.*

How many *woful* widows left to bow
To ſad diſgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,
The *woful* captive kinſmen are inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Wretched; paltry; ſorry.

What *woful* ſtuff this madrigal would be,
In ſome ſtarv'd hackney-ſonneteer, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the ſtyle refines! *Pope.*

WO'FULLY. *adv.* [from *woful.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2. Wretchedly; in a ſenſe of contempt.

He who would paſs ſuch a judgment upon his condition, as ſhall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himſelf *woſully* deceived, if he judges of his ſpiritual eſtate by any of theſe meaſures. *South.*

Wold. *n. ſ.* *Wold*, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country; from the Saxon ƿold, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Wold and *wald* with the Saxons ſignified a ruler or governour; from whence *bertwold* is a famous governour; *æthelwold* a noble governour: *berwald*, and by inverſion *waldber*, a general of an army. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Wolf. [ƿulf, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep.

Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Reſcu'd is Orleans from the Engliſh *wolves*. *Shakeſp.*

No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To be a comrade with the *wolf* and owl,
Neceſſity's ſharp pinch. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If *wolves* had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. An eating ulcer.

How dangerous it is in ſenſible things to uſe metaphorical expreſſions; and what abſurd conceits the vulgar will ſwallow in the literals, an example we have in our profeſſion, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehenſion conceives a reality therein. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Wo'lfdog. *n. ſ.* [*wolf* and *dog*.]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep.

The luckleſs prey, how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntleſs *wolfdogs* ſhake the lion's mane. *Tickell.*

2. A dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

Wo'lfish. *adj.* [from *wolf*.] Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy deſires
Are *wolfiſh*, bloody, ſtarv'd, and ravenous. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have another daughter,
Who, I am ſure, is kind and comfortable;
When ſhe ſhall hear this of thee, with her nails
Shall flea thy *wolfiſh* viſage. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Nothing more common than thoſe *wolfiſh* back-friends in all our pretenſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

A pretence of kindneſs is the univerſal ſtale to all baſe projects: all *wolfiſh* deſigns walk under ſheeps cloathing. *Government of the Tongue.*

Wolfsba'ne. *n. ſ.* [*wolf* and *bane*.] A poiſonous plant; aconite.

It hath circumſcribed roundiſh divided leaves; the flower conſiſts of four leaves, ſhaped like a monkey's hood: each of theſe flowers are ſucceeded by three or more pods which contain ſeveral rough ſeeds: the moſt part of theſe ſpecies are deadly poiſon. *Millar.*

Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Wo'lfsmilk. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Wo'lvish. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfiſh* is more proper.] Reſembling a wolf.

Why in this *wolviſh* gown do I ſtand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another ſo in that *wolviſh* belluine manner elſe. *Howel.*

There is a baſe *wolviſh* principle within that is gratified with another's miſery. *South's Sermons.*

Wo'man. [ƿifman, ƿimman, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen*. *Skinner.*]

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman*. *Shakeſp.*

Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tir'd, unrooſted
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou ſtern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

And Abimelech took men-ſervants and *women*-ſervants. *Gen.* xx. 14.

O *woman*, lovely *woman*, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Otw.*

Ceneus, a *woman* once, and once a man;
But ending in the ſex ſhe firſt began. *Dryden's Æn.*

Women are made as they themſelves would chooſe,
Too proud to aſk, too humble to refuſe. *Garth.*

Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal ſpirits more light; vivacity is the gift of *women*, gravity that of men. *Addiſon.*

2. A female attendant on a perſon of rank.

I could not perſonally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her *woman*
I ſent your meſſage. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To **Wo'man.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

I've felt ſuch quirks of joy and grief,
That the firſt face of neither on the ſtart
Can *woman* me unto't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wo'maned. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Accompanied; united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wiſh,
To have him ſee me *woman'd*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Womanha'ter. *n. ſ.* [*woman* and *hater*.] One that has an averſion from the female ſex.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me of all mankind,
Againſt the ſex to write a ſatyr;
And brand me for a *womanhater*. *Swift.*

Woma'nhood. } *n. ſ.* [from *woman*.] The character and
Wo'manhead. } collective qualities of a woman. Obſolete.

Ne in her ſpeech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightneſs ſeen, or looſer vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Fairy Queen.*

There dwells ſweet love and conſtant chaſtity,
Unſpotted faith and comely *womanhood*,
Regard of honour, and mild modeſty. *Spenſer.*

'Tis preſent death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their worſe than killing luſt. *Shakeſp.*

When my grave is broke up again,
Some ſecond gueſt to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead*
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

Wo'manish. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman.

Neither doubt you, becauſe I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womaniſh*; ſince I aſſure you there is nothing I deſire more than fully to prove myſelf a man. *Sidn.*

Zelmane making a *womaniſh* habit to be the armour of her boldneſs, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly beſought her to keep her ſpeech a while within the paradiſe of her mind. *Sidney.*

A voice not ſoft, weak, piping, and *womaniſh*, but audible, ſtrong, and manlike. *Aſcham.*

She then to him theſe *womaniſh* words 'gan ſay,
For love of me, leave off. *Fairy Queen.*

Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mother's ſpirits;
Our yoke and ſuff'rance ſhew us *womaniſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I do not think he fears death;
He never was ſo *womaniſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

During his baniſhment, he was ſo ſoftened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womaniſh* epiſtles. *Bacon.*

In a ſad look, or *womaniſh* complaint. *Denham.*

I melt to *womaniſh* tears, and if I ſtay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*

The godlike hero, in his breaſt
Diſdain'd, or was aſham'd to ſhow
So weak, ſo *womaniſh* a woe. *Dryden.*

To **Womanise.** *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To emaſculate; to effeminate; to ſoften. Proper, but not uſed.

This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sidney.*

Womanki'nd. *n. ſ.* [*woman* and *kind*.] The female ſex; the race of women.

Muſidorus had over bitterly glanced againſt the reputation of *womankind*. *Sidney.*

So eaſy is t' appeaſe the ſtormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleaſant *womankind*. *Fairy Q.*

Becauſe thou doat'ſt on *womankind*, admiring
Their ſhape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'ſt, but taken with ſuch toys. *Milt.*

Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But *womankind* in ills is ever bold. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Juba might make the proudeſt of our ſex,
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy. *Addiſon's Cato.*

She advanc'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*

Wo'manly. *adj.* [from *woman*.]

1. Becoming a woman; ſuiting a woman; feminine; not maſculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good ſometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To ſay I'd done no harm. *Shakeſpeare*

She brings your froward wives
As priſoners, to her *womanly* perſuaſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

All will ſpy in thy face
A bluſhing *womanly* diſcovering grace. *Donne.*

Rage choaks my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryd*

Let him be taught to put off all thoſe tender airs, affected ſmiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration. *Arb. and Pope*

2. Not childiſh; not girliſh.

Young perſons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with ſome of the ſame ſymptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Wo'manly. *adv.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

Womb. *n. ſ.* [*wamba*, Gothick; ƿamb, Saxon; *wamb*, Iſlandick.]

1. The place of the fætus in the mother.

When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only ſon of my *womb*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, bating ſome faint ideas of hunger and thirſt, which they may have felt in the *womb*. *Locke*

Conceiving, as ſhe ſlept, her fruitful *womb*
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addiſon*

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

The earth was form'd, but in the *womb* as yet
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton.*

The *womb* of earth the genial ſeed receives. *Dryden*

To **Womb.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe; to breed in ſecret.

Not for all the ſun ſees, or
The cloſe earth *wombs*, will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Wo'mby. *adj.* [from *womb*.] Capacious.

He'll call you to ſo hot an anſwer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your treſpaſs, and return your mock,
In ſecond accent to his ordnance. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Wo'men. Plural of woman.

Thus it ſhall befal
Him who to worth in *women* over-truſts. *Milton.*

Won. The preterite and participle paſſive of *win*.

All theſe the Parthian,
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won*. *Milton*

Againſt myſelf I victorious have *won*,
And by my fatal abſence am undone. *Dryden.*

My mother is *won* over to my ſide, but dares not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Addiſon.*

To **Won.** *v. n.* [ƿunian, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in uſe.

Him fortuned
To come where vile Acraſia does *wonn*. *Fairy Queen.*

Out of the ground uproſe,
As from his lair, the wild beaſt where he *wons*
In foreſt wild. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A people near the northern pole that *won*;
Whom Ireland ſent from loughes and foreſts hore. *Fairy.*

Won. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obſolete.

What ſecret place, quoth he, can ſafely hold
So huge a maſs, and hid from Heaven's eye;
Or where haſt thou thy *won*, that ſo much gold
Thou canſt preſerve from wrong and robbery. *Fairy Q.*

To **Wonder.** *v. n.* [ƿundrian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be ſtruck with admiration; to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed.

The want of theſe magazines of victuals I have oftentimes complained of in England, and *wondered* at in other countries. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world *wondered* after the beaſt. *Rev.* xiii. 3.

No *wonder* to us, who have converſed with too many ſtrange unparallel'd actions, now to *wonder* at any thing: wonder is from ſurpriſe, and ſurpriſe ceaſes upon experience. *South's Sermons.*

King Turnus *wonder'd* at the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can *wonder* that all the ſciences have been ſo overcharged with inſignificant and doubtful expreſſions, capable to make the moſt quick-ſighted very little the more knowing. *Locke.*

I could not ſufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of theſe diminutive mortals, who durſt venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

Wo'nder. *n. ſ.* ƿundor, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; aſtoniſhment; amazement; ſurpriſe cauſed by ſomething unuſual or unexpected.

What is he, whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe or ſorrow
Conjure the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like *wonder*-wounded hearers. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body; for in *wonder* the ſpirits fly not as in fear, but only ſettle. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing; ſomething more or greater than can be expected.

The Corniſh *wonder*-gatherer deſcribeth the ſame. *Carew.*

Great effects come of induſtry in civil buſineſs; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. *Bacon.*

Lo, a *wonder* ſtrange!
Of every beaſt, and bird, and inſect ſmall,
Came ſevens, and pairs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

What woman will you find,
Though of this age the *wonder* and the fame,
On whom his leiſure will vouchſafe an eye
Of fond deſire? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained*

No *wonder* ſleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himſelf in Sachariſſa's eyes;
As fair Aſtrea once from earth to heav'n,
By ſtrife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that ſword could *wonders* do:
The better cauſe makes mine the ſharper now. *Waller.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample ſouls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge, which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

Wo'nderful. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full*.] Admirable; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing.

I uttered that which I underſtood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job*, xlii. 3.

Strange
Hath been the cauſe, and *wonderful* to hear. *Milton.*

All this is very *wonderful*, Shakeſpeare multiplies miracle upon miracle to bring about the ſame event in the play, which chance with more propriety performs in the novel. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

Wo'nderful. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly uſed.

The houſe which I am about to build ſhall be *wonderful* great. 2 *Chron.* ii. 9.

Wo'nderfully. *adv.* [from *wonderful*.] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

He was much made on by the pope, who knowing himſelf to be unprofitable to the Chriſtian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were ſuch echoes of him ſounding in remote parts. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

There is ſomething *wonderfully* divine in the airs of this picture. *Addiſon's Italy.*

Wo'nderment. *n. ſ.* [from *wonder*.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement. Not in uſe, except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true,
It raviſh'd is with fancy's *wonderment*. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe things which I here ſet down, do naturally take the ſenſe, and not reſpect petty *wonderments*. *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and aſked him what he meant. *L'Eſtrange.*

Wo'nderstruck. *adj.* [*wonder* and *ſtrike*.] Amazed.

Aſcanius, *wonderſtruck* to ſee
That image of his filial piety. *Dryden's Æn.*

Wo'ndrous. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder*.]

1. Admirable; marvellous; ſtrange; ſurpriſing.

The credit of whoſe virtue reſt with thee;
Wondrous indeed, if cauſe of ſuch effects. *Milton.*

In ſuch charities ſhe paſs'd the day;
'Twas *wondrous* how ſhe found an hour to pray. *Dryd.*

Reſearches into the ſprings of natural bodies, and their motions, ſhould awaken us to admire the *wondrous* wiſdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [*Wondrous* is barbarouſly uſed for an adverb.] In a ſtrange degree.

From that part where Moſes remembereth the giants, begotten by the ſons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked; did they ſteal thoſe *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Raleigh.*

To ſhun th' allurement is not hard
To minds reſolv'd, forewarn'd, and well-prepar'd;
But *wond'rous* difficult, when once beſet,
To ſtruggle through the ſtraits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

You are ſo beautiful,
So *wondrous* fair, you juſtify rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wond'rous* fond of place. *Pope.*

Wo'ndrously. *adv.* [from *wondrous*.] To a ſtrange degree.

My lord led *wondrouſly* to diſcontent. *Shakeſp.*

This made Proſerpina
Make to them the greater ſpeed,
For fear that they too much ſhould bleed,
Which *wondrouſly* her troubled. *Drayton.*

Such doctrines in the pidgeon-houſe were taught:
You need not aſk how *wondrouſly* they wrought. *Dryden.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloe complains, and *wondrouſly*'s aggriev'd. *Granville.*

To **Wont.** } *v. n.* [Preterite and participle *wont*; ƿunian,
To be **Wont.** } Saxon; *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accuſtomed; to uſe; to be uſed.

A yearly ſolemn feaſt ſhe *wont* to make
The day that firſt doth lead the year around. *Fairy Q.*

Through power of that his cunning thieveries
He *wonts* to work, that none the ſame eſpies. *Hubberd.*

Jaſon the Theſſalian was *wont* to ſay, that ſome things muſt be done unjuſtly, that many things may be done juſtly. *Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd;
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the ſhaft that made him die
Eſpy'd a feather of his own,
Wherewith he *wont* to ſoar ſo high. *Waller.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them deſired ſquirrels or birds, but then they muſt keep them well. *Locke.*

Another ſort of ſophiſm is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or falſe induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts's Logick.*

Wont. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cuſtom; habit; uſe. Out of uſe.

Paſſing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting ſometime upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmoſt man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now. *Shakeſp.*

They are by ſudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under ſky or covert, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman *wont*. *Milton.*

Wont. A contraction of *will not*.

Wo'nted. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accuſtomed; uſed; uſual.

Her champion ſtout, to aid his friend,
Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Fairy Queen.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd ſoon, and *wonted* calm. *Milton.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but ſhe was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Eſtrange.*

Who have no houſe, ſit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm aſhes of the place,
As murther'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*

Wo'ntedness. *n. ſ.* [from *wonted*.] State of being accuſtomed to. Not in uſe.

Did I ſee any thing more of Chriſt in thoſe that pretend to other modes of government, I might ſuſpect my judgment biaſſed with prejudice or *wontedneſs* of opinion. *K. Charles.*

WO'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *wont.*] Unaccuſtomed; unuſual.
Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?
What *wontleſs* fury do'ſt thou now inſpire
Into my feeble breaſt, when full of thee? *Spenſer.*

To **WOO.** *v. a.* [ƿoᵹoꝺ, courted, Saxon.] To court; to ſue to for love.
We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We ſhould be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo*. *Shakeſp.*
Some lay in dead mens ſkulls; and in thoſe holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems;
That *woo'd* to the ſlimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay ſcatter'd by. *Shak.*
Fancies and notions he purſues,
Which ne'er had being but in thought:
Each like the Grecian artiſt *woos*
The image he himſelf has wrought. *Prior.*
My proud rival *woos*
Another partner to his throne and bed. *Phillips.*
Oh, ſtretch thy reign, fair peace! from ſhore to ſhore,
Till conqueſt ceaſe, and ſlav'ry be no more;
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their ſable loves. *Pope.*

2. To court ſolicitouſly; to invite with importunity.
Yet can ſhe love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r ſhe hears to be;
If ſhe be *woo'd* but by ambaſſador,
Or but his letters or his pictures ſee:
So while the virgin ſoul on earth doth ſtay,
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thouſand ways
By theſe great pow'rs, which on the earth bear ſway,
The wiſdom of the world, wealth, pleaſure, praiſe. *Davies.*
Sweet bird that ſhunn'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholy!
Thee, chauntreſs oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even ſong. *Milton.*

To **WOO.** *v. n.* To court; to make love.
With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *adj.* [*wods*, Gothick; ƿoꝺ, Saxon; *woed*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obſolete.
Winds do rage, as winds were *wood*,
And cauſe ſpring tides to raiſe great flood. *Tuſſer.*
Coal-black ſteeds yborn of helliſh brood,
That on their ruſty bits did champ as they were *wood*. *Fairy Queen.*
Calm the tempeſt of his paſſion *wood*;
The banks are overflown, when ſtopped is the flood. *Fairy Queen.*

WOOD. *n. ſ.* [ƿuꝺe, Saxon; *woud*, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick plantation of trees.
The *wood*-born people fall before her flat,
And worſhip her as goddeſs of the *wood*. *Fairy Queen.*
St. Valentine is paſt:
Begin theſe *wood*-birds but to couple now? *Shakeſpeare.*
The *woods* are ruthleſs, dreadful, deaf and dull:
There ſpeak and ſtrike. *Shakeſp. Titus and Andronicus.*
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Hecate, when ſhe gave to rule the *woods*,
Then led me trembling through thoſe dire abodes. *Dryd.*

2. The ſubſtance of trees; timber.
Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn ſweet *wood* to make the lodging ſweet. *Shakeſpeare.*
The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, roſin, and *wood*-aſhes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*
Having filled it about five inches with throughly kindled *wood*-coals, we let it down into the glaſs. *Boyle.*
Of long growth there ſtood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood*. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The ſoft *wood* turners uſe commonly. *Moxon.*
The ſize of faggots and *wood*-ſtacks differs in moſt countries. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
Herrings muſt be ſmoked with *wood*. *Child.*

WOODA'NEMONE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

WOO'DBIND.
WOO'DBINE. } *n. ſ.* [ƿuꝺbinꝺ, Saxon.] Honeyſuckle.
Beatrice, e'en now
Couch'd in the *woodbind* coverture. *Shakeſpeare.*
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roſes. *Peacham.*

WOO'DCOCK. *n. ſ.* [ƿoꝺucoc, Saxon.] A bird of paſſage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrouſly uſed for a dunce.
He hath bid me to a calf's head and a capon; ſhall I not find a *woodcock* too? *Shakeſpeare.*
Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
Her cleanly pail the pretty houſewife bears. *Gay.*

WOO'DED. *adj.* [from *wood.*] Supplied with wood.
The Lord Strutts have been poſſeſſed of a very great landed eſtate, well-conditioned, *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

WOO'DDRINK. *n. ſ.* Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras.
The drinking elder-wine or *wooddrinks* are very uſeful. *Floyer on the Humours.*

WOO'DEN. *adj.* [from *wood.*]

1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.
Like a ſtrutting player, whoſe conceit
Lies in his hamſtring, he doth think it rich
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and ſound
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaffoldage. *Shakeſp.*
They uſed to vault or leap up; and therefore they had *wooden* horſes in their houſes and abroad. *Vulgar Errours.*
Preſs'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath;
And on his ſhoulders bears the *wooden* death. *Dryden.*
The haberdaſher ſtole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Clumſy; awkward.
I'll win this Lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my king: tuſh, that's a *wooden* thing. *Shak.*
When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier of Confidence.*

WOODFRE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*teres*, Latin.] An inſect; a woodworm. *Ainſworth.*

WOO'DHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *hole.*] Place where wood is laid up.
What ſhould I do? or whither turn? amaz'd,
Confounded to the dark receſs I fly,
Of *woodhole*. *Phillips.*

WOO'DLAND. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *land.*] Woods; ground covered with woods.
This houſhold beaſt, that us'd the *woodland* grounds,
Was view'd at firſt by the young hero's hounds,
As down the ſtream he ſwam. *Dryden's Æneid.*
He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the tranſient view, tell how in general the parts lie; here a moraſs, and there a river, *woodland* in one part, and ſavannas in another. *Locke.*
By her awak'd, the *woodland* choir
To hail the common god prepares;
And tempts me to reſume the lyre,
Soft warbling to the vernal airs. *Fenton's Ode to L. Gower.*
Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water ſeem to ſtrive again. *Pope.*

WOODLA'RK. *n. ſ.* A melodious ſort of wild lark.

WOO'DLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *louſe.*] An inſect.
The millepes or *woodlouſe* is a ſmall inſect of an oblong figure, about half an inch in length, and a fifth of an inch in breadth; of a dark blueiſh or livid grey colour, and having its back convex or rounded: notwithſtanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of ſhort legs; it is a very ſwift runner, but it can occaſionally roll itſelf up into the form of a ball, which it frequently does, and ſuffers itſelf to be taken. They are found in great plenty under old logs of wood or large ſtones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. Millepedes are aperient, attenuant, and detergent; and the beſt way of taking them is ſwallowing them alive, which is eaſily and conveniently done; and they are immediately deſtroyed on falling into the ſtomach. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
Wrap thyſelf up like a *woodlouſe*, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*
There is an inſect they call a *woodlouſe*,
That folds up itſelf in itſelf, for a houſe,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a ſtrong coat of mail. *Swift.*

WOO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *man.*] A ſportſman; a hunter.
Their cry being compoſed of ſo well ſorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein ſome kind of proportion, but the ſkilful *woodmen* did find a muſick. *Sidney.*
The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takeſt him for. *Shakeſpeare.*
This is ſome one like us night foundered here,
Or elſe ſome neighbour *woodman*. *Milton.*
So when the *woodman*'s toil her cave ſurrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove reſounds,
With grief and rage the mother-lion ſtung,
Fearleſs herſelf, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

WOO'DMONGER. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *monger.*] A woodſeller.

WOO'DNOTE. *n. ſ.* Wild muſick.
Then to the well-trod ſtage anon,
If Johnſon's learned ſock be on,
Or ſweeteſt Shakeſpear, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton.*

WOODNY'MPH. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] Dryad.
Soft ſhe withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daiſies trim,
Their merry wakes and paſtimes keep. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* Wood burnt on the altar.
We caſt the lots for the *woodoffering*. *Neh.* x. 34.

WOO'DPECKER. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird.
The ſtructure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very ſingular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muſcles, its incompaſſing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itſelf in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell; and laſtly, whether we look at its ſharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to ſtab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham.*

WOODPI'GEON, or *Woodculver.* *n. ſ.* A wild pigeon.

WOODROO'F. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WO'ODSARE. *n. ſ.*
The froth called *woodſare*, being like a kind of ſpittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and ſage. *Bacon.*

WO'ODSEERE. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *ſere.*] The time when there is no ſap in the tree.
From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodſeere*, whatſoever thou croppeſt ſhall die. *Tuſſer.*

WO'ODSORREL. *n. ſ.* [*oxys*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath a bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, having its brim wide expanded, and cut into ſeveral diviſions: the pointal, which riſes from the flower-cup, becomes an oblong membranous fruit, divided into ſeminal cells, opening outward from the baſe to the top, and incloſing ſeeds, which often ſtart from their lodges, by reaſon of the elaſtick force of the membrane which involves them. *Millar.*

WOO'DWARD. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A foreſter.

WO'ODY. *adj.* [from *wood.*]

1. Abounding with wood.
Thou haſt led me up
A *woody* mountain, whoſe high top was plain. *Milton.*
Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades
He met her, and in ſecret ſhades
Of *woody* Ida's inmoſt grove. *Milton.*
Four times ten days I've paſs'd
Wand'ring this *woody* maze, and human food
Nor taſted, nor had appetite. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*
Diana's *woody* realms he next invades,
And, croſſes through the conſecrated ſhades. *Addiſon.*

2. Ligneous; conſiſting of wood.
In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are ſo compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and alſo elaſtick. *Grew.*
Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as graſs and hemlock. *Locke.*

3. Relating to woods.
With the *woody* nymphs when ſhe did play. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*
All the ſatyrs ſcorn their *woody* kind,
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Fairy Queen.*

WOO'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman.
The *wooers* moſt are toucht in this oſtent,
To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.*
Ariſtippus ſaid, that thoſe that ſtudied particular ſciences, and neglected philoſophy, were like Penelope's *wooers*, that made love to the waiting-woman. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
Uſurping *wooers* felt his thund'ring ſword,
And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*

WOOF. *n. ſ.* [from *wove.*]

1. The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp; the weft.
The placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Texture; cloth.
A veſt of purple flow'd,
Iris had dipp'd the *woof*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
I muſt put off
Theſe my ſky-robes, ſpun out of Iris' *woof*. *Milton.*
To ſpread the pall beneath the regal chair,
Of ſofteſt *woof*, is bright Alcippe's care. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

WOO'INGLY. *adv.* [from *wooing.*] Pleaſingly; ſo as to invite ſtay.
The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd manſionry, that heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

WOOL. *n. ſ.* [ƿul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of ſheep; that which is woven into cloth.
Baſe-minded wretches, for reſpect of gain, ſome paultry *wool* may yield you, to let ſo much time paſs without knowing perfectly her eſtate. *Sidney.*
A gown made of the fineſt *wool*,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined ſlippers for the cold,
With buckles of the pureſt gold. *Raleigh.*
Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give order that his commiſſioners ſhould cauſe clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*
Struthium is a root uſed by the *wool*-dreſſers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any ſhort thick hair.
In the cauldron boil and bake;
Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

WO'OLFEL. *n. ſ.* [*wool* and *fell.*] Skin not ſtripped of the wool.
Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

WOO'LLEN. *adj* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dreſſed, and thence uſed likewiſe for any thing coarſe.
I was wont
To call them *woollen* vaſſals, things created
To buy and ſell with groats. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
I could not endure a huſband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in *woollen*. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*
Woollen cloth will tenter, linen ſcarcely. *Bacon.*
At dawn of day our general cleft his pate,
Spite of his *woollen* night-cap. *Dryden.*

WOO'LLEN. *n. ſ.* Cloth made of wool.
His breeches were of rugged *woollen*,
And had been at the ſiege of Bullen. *Hudibras.*
Odious! in *woollen*! 'twould a ſaint provoke!
No, let a charming chintz and Bruſſels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and ſhade my lifeleſs face. *Pope.*
He is a bel-eſprit and a *woollen* draper. *Swift.*

WO'OLPACK.
WO'OLSACK. } *n. ſ.* [*wool*, *pack*, and *ſack.*]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
2. The ſeat of the judges in the Houſe of Lords.
At bar abuſive, on the bench unable,
Knave on the *woolſack*, fop at council-table. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing bulky without weight.
Chaos of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

WO'OLWARD. *adv.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool. Not uſed.
I have no ſhirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shakeſp.*

WO'OLLY. *adj.* [from *wool.*]

1. Conſiſting of wool; cloathed with wool.
When the work of generation was
Between theſe *woolly* breeders,
The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakeſp.*
Some few, by temp'rance taught, approaching ſlow,
To diſtant fate by eaſy journeys go:
Gently they lay 'em down, as ev'ning ſheep
On their own *woolly* fleeces ſoftly ſleep. *Dryden.*

2. Reſembling wool.
What ſignifies
My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls? *Shakeſp.*
Nothing profits more
Than frequent ſnows: O may'ſt thou often ſee
Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain,
Nutritious! *J. Phillips.*

WORD. *n. ſ.* [ƿoꝛꝺ, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch.]

1. A ſingle part of ſpeech.
If you ſpeak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.*
As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itſelf, ſo are *words* or names the marks of thoſe conceptions to the minds of them we converſe with. *South's Sermons.*
Amongſt men who confound their ideas with *words*, there muſt be endleſs diſputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*
Each wight who reads not, and but ſcans and ſpells,
Each *word* catcher that lives on ſyllables. *Pope.*

2. A ſhort diſcourſe.
Shall I vouchſafe your worſhip a *word* or two?
—Two thouſand, and I'll vouchſafe thee the hearing. *Shakeſpeare.*
A *word*, Lucilius,
How he receiv'd you. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
A friend who ſhall own thee in thy loweſt condition, anſwer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, never leave thee. *South.*
In a *word*, the Goſpel deſcribes God to us in all reſpects ſuch a one as we would wiſh him to be. *Tillotſon.*

3. Talk; diſcourſe.
Why ſhould calamity be full of *words*?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes!
Let them have ſcope, though what they do impart
Help nothing elſe, yet they do eaſe the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
If you diſlike the play,
Pray make no *words* on't 'till the ſecond day,
Or third be paſt; for we would have you know it,
The loſs will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*
Ceaſe this contention: be thy *words* ſevere,
Sharp as he merits; but the ſword forbear. *Dryden.*
If *words* are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind, and ſober, repreſenting the ill, or unbecomingneſs of the faults. *Locke.*
If I appear a little *word*-bound in my firſt ſolutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long diſuſe of ſpeech. *Spect.*

4. Diſpute; verbal contention.
In argument upon a caſe,
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me. *Shakeſp.*

5. Language.
Found you no diſpleaſure by *word* or countenance? *Shakeſpeare.*
I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every ſquadron, giving them ſuch *words* as were proper to the occaſion. *Clarendon.*
An eaſy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*

6. Promiſe.
Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* juſtly, ſwear not. *Shak.*
I take your princely *word* for theſe redreſſes.
—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shakeſp.*
The duke ſhall wield his conqu'ring ſword,
The king ſhall paſs his honeſt *word*. *Dryden.*

7. Signal; token.
Every ſoldier, kill his priſoners;
Give the *word* through. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

8. Account; tidings; meſſage.
Bring me *word* thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may ſpur on my journey. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Why ſhould ſhe write to Edmund? Might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by *word*? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Two optick nerves ſhe ties,
Like ſpectacles acroſs the eyes;
By which the ſpirits bring her *word*,
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or ſtirr'd. *Prior.*

9. Declaration.
I know you brave, and take you at your *word*;
That preſent ſervice which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*

10. Affirmation.
Every perſon has enough to do to work out his own ſalvation; which, if we will take the apoſtle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.*
I deſire not the reader ſhould take my *word*, and therefore I will ſet two of their diſcourſes in the ſame light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God.
They ſay this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the ſacraments ſincerely miniſtered. *Whitgifte.*

12. The ſecond perſon of the ever-adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.

Thou my *Word*, begotten Son, by thee
This I perform. *Milton.*

To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſpute.

He that deſcends not to *word* it with a ſhrew, does worſe than beat her. *L'Eſtrange.*

To WORD. *v. a.* To expreſs in proper words.

Let us blacken him what we can, ſaid Harriſon of the bleſſed King, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge againſt approaching trial. *South's Sermons.*

Whether I have improved theſe fables or no, in the *wording* or meaning of them, the book muſt ſtand or fall to itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

The apology for the king is the ſame, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addiſon.*

WO'RDY. *adj.* [from *word.*] Verboſe; full of words.

Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent ſpeech full of vain promiſes, ſaid, I now fix my eyes upon a cypreſs-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spectator.*

We need not laviſh hours in *wordy* periods,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Phillips's Brit.*
Intemp'rate rage, a *wordy* war, began. *Pope.*

WORE. The preterite of *wear.*

This on his helmet *wore* a lady's glove,
And that a ſleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.*
My wife, the kindeſt, deareſt, and the trueſt
That ever *wore* the name. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*; or *wrought.* [ƿeoɼcan, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil.

Good Kent, how ſhall I live and *work*
To match thy goodneſs? life will be too ſhort. *Shakeſp.*
Go and *work*; for no ſtraw ſhall be given you. *Exod.* v.
Whether we *work* or play, or ſleep or wake,
Our life doth paſs, and with Time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion.

Glory grows guilty of deteſted crimes,
When for fame's ſake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
In Morat your hopes a crown deſign'd,
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind. *Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations.

May be the Lord will *work* for us. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 6.
Our better part remains
To *work* in cloſe deſign. *Milton.*

4. To act as a manufacturer.

They that *work* in fine flax. *Iſa.* xix. 9.

5. To ferment.

Into wine and ſtrong beer put ſome like ſubſtances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame leſs. *Bacon.*

Try the force of imagination upon ſtaying the *working* of beer, when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*

If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

6. To operate; to have effect.

With ſome other buſineſs put the king
From theſe ſad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shakeſpeare.*

All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Rom.* viii. 28.

Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and alſo within the earth. *Bacon.*

Although the ſame tribute laid by conſent, or by impoſing, be all one to the purſe, yet it *works* diverſely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*

Theſe poſitive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity ſhould not be loſt. *Clarendon.*

Nor number, nor example, with him *wrought*
To ſwerve from truth, or change his conſtant mind. *Milton.*

We ſee the *workings* of gratitude in the Iſraelites. *South.*

Objects of pity, when the cauſe is new,
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.*
Poiſon will *work* againſt the ſtars: beware,
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryd. jun. Juvenal.*

When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next conſider his temper of mind. *Locke.*

This ſo *wrought* upon the child, that afterwards he deſired to be taught. *Locke.*

Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner ſort than with the nobility. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ibibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long: his colours are white, black, and red: of all ſerpents his bite is the moſt pernicious, yet *worketh* the ſloweſt. *Grew.*

7. To obtain by diligence.

Without the king's aſſent
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
He hath *wrought* with God this day. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 45.

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other phyſick.

Work on,
My medicine, *work!* thus credulous fools are caught. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhould have doubted the operations of antimony, where ſuch a potion could not work. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of *working*, it is oft times converted. *Brown.*

Moſt purges heat a little; and all of them *work* beſt, that is, cauſe the blood ſo to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew's Coſmol.*

9. To act as on an object.

Let it be pain of body, or diſtreſs of mind, there's matter yet left for philoſophy and conſtancy to *work* upon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Natural philoſophy has ſenſible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addiſon.*

The predictions Bickerſtaff publiſhed, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift.*

10. To make way.

Body ſhall up to ſpirit *work.* *Milton.*
Who would truſt chance, ſince all men have the ſeeds
Of good and ill, which ſhould *work* upward firſt? *Dryd.*

11. To be toſſed or agitated.

Vex'd by wint'ry ſtorms, Benacus raves,
Confus'd with *working* ſands and rolling waves. *Addiſon.*

To WORK. *v. a.*

1. To make by degrees.

Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*
Through winds, and waves, and ſtorms, he *works* his way,
Impatient for the battle: one day more
Will ſet the victor thundering at our gates. *Addiſon.*

2. To labour; to manufacture.

He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a ſilver mine, and given the reaſon why they forbare to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The chaos, by the Divine Power, was *wrought* from one form into another, 'till it ſettled into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addiſon.*

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, ſealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the ſeals, that they died for her. *Tatler.*

They now begin to *work* the wond'rous frame,
To ſhape the parts, and raiſe the vital flame. *Blackmore.*

The induſtry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the laſt degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

3. To bring by action into any ſtate.

So the pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains
Of ruſhing torrents and deſcending rains,
Works itſelf clear, and, as it runs, refines,
'Till by degrees the floating mirrour ſhines. *Addiſ. Cato.*

4. To influence by ſucceſſive impulſes.

If you would *work* any man, know his nature and faſhions, and ſo lead him. *Bacon.*

To haſten his deſtruction, come yourſelf,
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Phillips.*

5. To produce; to effect.

Fly the dreadful war,
That in thyſelf thy leſſer parts do move,
Outrageous anger, and woe-*working* jar. *Fairy Queen.*
Love *worketh* no ill to his neighbour. *Rom.* xiii. 10.

Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory. 2 *Cor.* iv. 18.

We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of ſpirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*

Moiſture, although it doth not paſs through bodies without communication of ſome ſubſtance, as heat and cold do, yet it *worketh* effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.*

Such power, being above all that the underſtanding of man can conceive, may well *work* ſuch wonders. *Drumm.*

God, only wiſe, to puniſh pride of wit,
Among mens wits hath this confuſion *wrought*;
As the proud tow'r, whoſe points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confuſion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*
Of the tree,
Which, taſted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'ſt not: in the day thou eat'ſt, thou dy'ſt. *Milton.*

6. To manage.

Mere perſonal valour could not ſupply want of knowledge in building and *working* ſhips. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmoſt ſtrength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

8. To embroider with a needle.

9. *To* WORK *out.* To effect by toil.

Not only every ſociety, but every ſingle perſon, has enough to do to *work out* his own ſalvation. *Decay of Piety.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the reſt by the ſtrength of her own faculties. *Addiſon.*

10. *To* WORK *out.* To eraze; to efface.

Tears of joy for your returning ſpilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. *To* WORK *up.* To raiſe.

That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the ſtory. *Dryden.*

This lake reſembles a ſea, when *worked up* by ſtorms. *Addiſon.*

The ſun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addiſon.*

We ſhould inure ourſelves to ſuch thoughts, 'till they have *worked up* our ſouls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

WORK. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoɼc, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and *work*, for a ſervant. *Ecclus.*

In the bottom of ſome mines in Germany there grow vegetables, which the *work*-folks ſay have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can aſk;
But *work* is pleaſure, when we chuſe our taſk. *Dryden.*

2. A ſtate of labour.

All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives ſhould paſs the happier for that little time we poſſeſs them; or elſe end the better when we loſe them: upon this occaſion riches came to be coveted, honours eſteemed, friendſhip purſued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.

It is pleaſant to ſee what *work* our adverſaries make with this innocent canon: ſometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks, and ſometimes the biſhops that met there were not ſo wiſe as they ſhould have been. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.

Round her *work* ſhe did empale,
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenſer.*

That handkerchief, you gave me: I muſt take out the *work*: a likely piece of work, that you ſhould find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is ſome minx's token, and I muſt take out the *work?* There, give it your hobbyhorſe: whereſoever you had it, I'll take out no *work* on't. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. Any fabrick or compages of art.

Nor was the *work* impair'd by ſtorms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a ſun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.

The inſtrumentalneſs of riches to *works* of charity, have rendered it neceſſary in every Chriſtian commonwealth by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*

As to the compoſition or diſſolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and exceſs over earth. *Digby.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her huſband to promote. *Milton.*
While as the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.

Where is that holy fire, which verſe is ſaid
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verſe, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,
Thee, her beſt *work*, to her *work* cannot draw. *Donne.*
O faireſt of creation! laſt and beſt
Of all God's *works!* creature, in whom excels
Whatever can to ſight or thought be form'd;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or ſweet,
How art thou loſt! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

8. Management; treatment.

Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. *To ſet on* WORK. To employ; to engage.

It *ſetteth* thoſe wits *on work* in better things, which would be elſe employed in worſe. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *work.*] One that works.

Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved
The cruel *worker* of your kindly ſmarts,
Prepare yourſelves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenſer.*
His father was a *worker* in braſs. 1 *Kings*, vii. 14.

You ſpoke me fair; but even then betrayed me: depart from me; you profeſſors of holineſs, but *workers* of iniquity. *South's Sermons.*

WO'RKFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *fellow.*] One engaged in the ſame work with another.

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, ſalute you. *Rom.* xvi. 21.

WO'RKHOUSE. }
WO'RKINGHOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [from *work* and *houſe.*]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.

The quick forge and *workinghouſe* of thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

Protogenes had his *workhouſe* in a garden out of town, where he was daily finiſhing thoſe pieces he begun. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Haſt thou ſuffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Eſteem and promote thoſe uſeful charities which remove ſuch peſts into priſons and *workhouſes.* *Atterbury.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *day.*] Day on which labour is permitted; not the Sabbath.

How full of briars is this *workingday* world? *Shakeſp.*
Will you have me, lady?
——No, my lord, unleſs I might have another for *workingdays*; your grace is too coſtly to wear every day. *Shakeſp.*

WO'RKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *man.*] An artificer; a maker of any thing.

When *workmen* ſtrive to do better than well,
They do confound their ſkill in covetouſneſs. *Shakeſp.*
If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman?* *Wiſdom.*

There was no other cauſe preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other conſideration than his own infinite goodneſs. *Raleigh.*

They have inſcribed the pedeſtal, to ſhew their value for the *workman.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

WO'RKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman.*] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,
Take ſaffron enough for a lord and a knight. *Tuſſer.*
We will fetch thee ſtraight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one ſhall ſwear ſhe bleeds,
And at that ſight ſhall ſad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakeſp.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *workman.*]

1. Manufacture; ſomething made by any one.

Nor any ſkill'd in *workmanſhip* emboſs'd,
Nor any ſkill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this ſo curious network to compare. *Spenſer.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanſhip* of God, by ſo much did that choſen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects uſe to do, in the *workmanſhip* of his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reaſonable than to think, that if we be God's *workmanſhip*, he ſhall ſet this mark of himſelf upon all reaſonable creatures? *Tillotſon.*

2. The ſkill of a worker; the degree of ſkill diſcovered in any manufacture.

The Tritonian goddeſs having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praiſe-worthy *workmanſhip* to yield. *Spenſer.*

3. The art of working.

If there were no metals, 'tis a myſtery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanſhip* and uſe of them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

WO'RKMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *maſter.*] The performer of any work.

What time this world's great *workmaſter* did caſt
To make all things, ſuch as we now behold,
It ſeems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whoſe perfect mould
He faſhion'd them ſo comely. *Spenſer.*
Every carpenter and *workmaſter* that laboureth. *Ecclus.*
Deſire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaſter*, leads to no exceſs. *Par. Loſt.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *woman.*]

1. A woman ſkilled in needle-work.

The moſt fine-fing'red *work-woman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquiſhed. *Spenſer.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKYDAY. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *workingday.*] The day not the Sabbath.

Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*
The other days, and thou
Make up one man; whoſe face thou art,
The *workydays* are the back part;
The burden of the week lies there. *Herbert.*
Holydays, if haply ſhe were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wiſh would ſoon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. ſ.* [ƿoɼlꝺ, Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*

2. Syſtem of beings.

Begotten before all *worlds.* *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in theſe laſt days ſpoken unto us by his Son, by whom he hath made the *worlds.* *Hebr.* i. 2.

Know how this *world*
Of heav'n and earth conſpicuous firſt began. *Milton.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.

He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Preſent ſtate of exiſtence.

I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good ſometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Eſtrange.*
He wittingly brought evil into the *world.* *More.*

Chriſtian fortitude conſiſts in ſuffering for the love of God, whatever hardſhips can befal in the *world.* *Dryden.*

5. A ſecular life.

Happy is ſhe that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires.
Thrice happy ſhe, whoſe young thoughts fixt above,
While ſhe is lovely, does to heav'n make love;
I need not urge your promiſe, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind. *Waller.*

By the *world*, we ſometimes underſtand the things of this *world*; the variety of pleaſures and intereſts which ſteal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to underſtand the men of the *world*, with whoſe ſolicitations we are ſo apt to comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Publick life.

Hence baniſh'd, is baniſhed from the *world*;
And *world* exil'd is death. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

7. Buſineſs of life; trouble of life.

Here I'll ſet up my everlaſting reſt,
And ſhake the yoke of man's ſuſpicious ſtars
From this *world*-wearied fleſh. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

8. Great multitude.

You a *world* of curſes undergo,
Being the agents, or baſe ſecond means. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my reſpect are all the *world*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I leave to ſpeak of a *world* of other attempts furniſhed by kings. *Raleigh's Apology.*

What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confuſions upon the contrary practice. *Bp. Sanderſon.*

Juſt ſo romances are, for what elſe
Is in them all, but love and battles?
O' th' firſt of theſe we have no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this world a *world* of woe. *Milton.*

There were a *world* of paintings, and among the reſt the picture of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Marriage draws a *world* of buſineſs on our hands, ſubjects us to law-ſuits, and loads us with domeſtick cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal poiſon freed,
Soon haſt thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;
A *world* of woes diſpatch'd in little ſpace. *Dryden.*

Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion,
And ſteel your heart to ſuch a *world* of charms? *Addiſon.*

9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expreſſion for many.

This hath bred high terms of ſeparation between ſuch and the reſt of the *world*, whereby the one ſort are named the brethren, the godly; the other worldlings, time-ſervers, pleaſers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition, all the *world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor ſtopp'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Why doſt thou ſhew me thus to th' *world*?
Bear me to priſon. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

He was willing to declare to all the *world*, that, as he had been brought up in that religion eſtabliſhed in the church of England, ſo he could maintain the ſame by unanſwerable reaſons. *Clarendon.*

10. Courſe of life.

Perſons of conſcience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjuſtly. *Clariſſa.*

11. Univerſal empire.

Rome was to ſway the *world*. *Milton.*

This through the eaſt juſt vengeance hurl'd,
And loſt poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*

12. The manners of men.

Children ſhould not know any wickedneſs. Old folks have diſcretion, and know the *world*. *Shakeſpeare.*

What ſtart at this! when ſixty years have ſpread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all obſerving age could gain?
Or haſt thou known the *world* ſo long in vain? *Dryden.*

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The girl might paſs, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better;
To know the *world*! a modern phraſe
For viſits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*

13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obſolete.

The baſſa having recommended Barbaruſſa, it was a *world* to ſee, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

14. Time. A ſenſe originally Saxon; now only uſed in *World without end.*

15. *In the world.* In poſſibility.

All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother. *Addiſon.*

16. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous ſenſe; now little uſed.

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and *for all the world* ſo placed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

WO'RLDLINESS *n. ſ.* [from *worldly*.] Covetouſneſs; addictedneſs to gain.

WO'RLDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *world*.] A mortal ſet upon profit.

Baſeminded wretches! are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for reſpect of gain to let ſo much time paſs. *Sidney.*

The one ſort are named the brethren, the godly; the other *worldlings*, timeſervers, and pleaſers of men more than pleaſers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,
Great Mammon! greateſt god below the ſky. *Fairy Q.*

For his weeping in the needleſs ſtream;
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament
As *worldlings* do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

That other on his friends his thoughts beſtows:
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

If we conſider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers*

WO'RLDLY. *adj.* [from *world*.]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation;
And in no *worldly* ſuits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exerciſe. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Haſt thou not *worldly* pleaſure at command? *Shakeſp.*

Tell me, ye toad-ſwol'n, flinty Pharaoh's, tell;
Can *worldly* pleaſures equal pains of hell? *N. Richards.*

The fortitude of a Chriſtian conſiſts in patience, not in enterprizes, which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of intereſt, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happineſs of men and beaſts no farther than it reſults from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future ſtate.

They'll practiſe how to live ſecure,
Worldly or diſſolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.

Many years it hath continued, ſtanding by no other *worldly* mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved witneſſes of *worldly* actions. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

WO'RLDLY. *adv.* [from *world*.] With relation to the preſent life.

It is a token of a *worldly* wiſe man, not to contend in vain againſt the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting *worldly* ſtrong and *worldly* wiſe,
By ſimply meek. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

This cannot be done if my will be *worldly*, or voluptuouſly diſpoſed. *South's Sermons.*

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
Therefore of the two gifts in my diſpoſe,
Think ere you ſpeak, I grant you leave to chooſe. *Dryd.*

WORM. *n. ſ.* [ƿyꞃm, Sax. *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth.

Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms*. *Shakeſp.*

Help me into ſome houſe,
Or I ſhall faint;—a plague o' both your houſes!
They have made *worms* meat of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though *worms* devour me, though I turn to mold,
Yet in my fleſh I ſhall his face behold:
I from my marble monument ſhall riſe
Again intire, and ſee him with theſe eyes. *Sandys's Par.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect or *worm*. *Milton.*

2. A poiſonous ſerpent.

The mortal *worm*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.

Phyſicians obſerve theſe *worms* engendered within the body of man. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

4. The animal that ſpins ſilk.

Thou oweſt the *worm* no ſilk, the ſheep no wool. *Shak.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.

'Tis no awkward claim,
Pick'd from the *worm*-holes of long vaniſh'd days,
Nor from the duſt of old oblivion rak'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Something tormenting.

The *worm* of conſcience ſtill begnaw thy ſoul. *Shak.*

The chains of darkneſs, and th' undying *worm*. *Milton.*

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing ſpiral.

The threads of ſcrews, when bigger than can be made in ſcrew-plates, are called *worms*. The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the ſpindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the ſpindle; the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the ſpindle, *viz.* the depth between the outſide of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*

To **WORM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.

When debates and fretting jealouſy,
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

To **WORM.** *v. a.*

1. To drive by ſlow and ſecret means.

They find themſelves *wormed* out of all power, by a new ſpawn of independents, ſprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a dog of ſomething, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is ſaid to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.

Every one that keepeth a dog, ſhould have him *wormed*. *Mortimer.*

WO'RMEATEN. *adj.* [*worm* and *eaten*.]

1. Gnawed by worms.

For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Old; worthleſs.

His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from antient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, ſome in long parchment ſcrolls,
That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes. *Spenſer.*

Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Thine's like *wormeaten* trunks cloath'd in ſeal's ſkin;
Or grave, that's duſt without, and ſtink within. *Donne.*

WO'RMWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.]

Wormwood hath an indeterminate ſtalk, branching out into many ſmall ſhoots, with ſpikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two ſpecies, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads; but it is alſo planted in gardens for common uſe. Great variety of ſea *wormwoods* are found in the ſalt marſhes of England, and ſold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly. *Millar.*

She was wean'd; I had then laid
Wormwood to my dug. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Pituitous Cacochymia muſt be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine. *Floyer on the Humours.*

I aſk whether one be not invincibly conſcious to himſelf of a different perception, when he actually taſtes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that ſavour. *Locke.*

WO'RMY. *adj.* [from *worm*.] Full of worms.

Spirits that in croſsways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet can I not perſuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corſe corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed. *Milton.*

WORN. part. paſſ. of *wear*.

His is a maiden ſhield,
Guiltleſs of fight: mine batter'd, hew'd and bor'd,
Worn out of ſervice, muſt forſake his lord. *Dryden.*

What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a ſickly age, *worn* out with ſtudy, and oppreſs'd by fortune. *Dryden.*

The greateſt part of mankind are given up to labour, whoſe lives are *worn* out only in the proviſions for living. *Locke.*

Your cold hypocriſy's a ſtale device,
A *worn*-out trick; would'ſt thou be thought in earneſt,
Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addiſon.*

WO'RNIL. *n. ſ.*

In the backs of cows in the ſummer, are maggots generated, which in Eſſex we call *wornils*, being firſt only a ſmall knot in the ſkin. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **WO'RRY.** *v. a.* [ƿoꞃᵹen, Saxon: whence probably the word *warray*.]

1. To tear, or mangle, as a beaſt tears its prey.

If we with thrice ſuch powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be *worried*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

The fury of the tumults might fly ſo high as to *worry* and tear thoſe in pieces, whom as yet they but played with in their paws. *King Charles.*

'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the ſheep, to be delivered up to the enemy, for fear the ſheep ſhould *worry* the wolves. *L'Eſtrange.*

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen perſecutors, wrapping up Chriſtians in the ſkins of wild beaſts, that ſo they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *South's Sermons.*

2. To harraſs, or perſecute brutally.

Then embraces his ſon-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witneſs when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton.*

It has pleaſed Providence at length to give us righteouſneſs inſtead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *South's Sermons.*

All his care
Was to preſerve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern.*

I ſhall not ſuffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any perſon whatſoever. *Addiſon.*

Let them rail,
And then *worry* one another at their pleaſure. *Rowe.*

Madam, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out, 'till he gives his conſent. *Swift.*

WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of *bad*: *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*. [ƿyꞃꞅ, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.

Why ſhould he ſee your faces *worſe* liking than the children of your ſort? *Daniel,* i. 10.

Whether this or *worſe*, love not the faithful ſide. *Milton.*

In happineſs and miſery, the queſtion ſtill remains, how men come often to prefer the *worſe* to the better, and to chuſe that, which, by their own confeſſion, has made them miſerable. *Locke.*

WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The more one ſickens, the *worſe* at eaſe he is. *Shakeſp.*

The **WORSE.** *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loſs; not the advantage; not the better.

Was never man, who moſt conqueſts atchiev'd,
But ſometimes had *the worſe*, and loſt by war. *Spenſer.*

Judah was put to *the worſe* before Iſrael; and they fled to their tents. *2 Kings,* xiv. 12.

2. Something leſs good.

A man, whatever are his profeſſions, always thinks *the worſe* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clariſſa.*

To **WORSE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to diſadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now uſed.

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May ſerve to better us, and *worſe* our foes. *Milton.*

WO'RSER. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worſe* with the uſual comparative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my *worſer* ſpirit tempt me again
To die before you pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

A dreadful quiet felt, and *worſer* far
Than arms, a ſullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

WO'RSHIP. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoꞃðꞅcype, Saxon.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Thou madeſt him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worſhip*. *Pſal.* viii. 5.

Elfin born of noble ſtate,
And muckle *worſhip* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in liſts debate. *Fairy Queen.*

My train are men of choice, and rareſt parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the moſt exact regard ſupport
The *worſhip* of their names. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. A character of honour.

I belong to *worſhip*, and affect
In honour, honeſty. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Dinner is on table; my father deſires your *worſhip*'s company. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The old Romans freedom did beſtow,
Our princes *worſhip* with a blow. *Hudibras.*

What lands and lordſhips for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worſhip* now. *Dryden.*

3. A term of ironical reſpect.

Againſt your *worſhip*, when had S—k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*

4. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

They join their vocal *worſhip* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worſhip* from a ſervile train. *Dryden.*

The *worſhip* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worſhip*: hence religion is deſcribed by ſeeking God. *Tillotſon.*

There were ſeveral inroads into Germany; particularly a voyage of the Egyptians under Oſiris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worſhip* of Iſis. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Honour; reſpect; civil deference.

The humble gueſt ſhall have *worſhip* in the preſence of thoſe who ſit at meat with him. *Luke,* xiv. 10.

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that ſome kind of *worſhip* ſhould be given from ſome to others; for where there is a power to puniſh and reward, there is a foundation of *worſhip* in thoſe who are under that power; which *worſhip* lies in expreſſing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it; which, among mankind, is called civil *worſhip*. *Stillingfl.*

6. Idolatry of lovers.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my ſpirits to your *worſhip*. *Shakeſp.*

To **WO'RSHIP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.

Thou ſhalt *worſhip* no other God. *Exod.* xxxiv. 14.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worſhipping* of angels. *Col.* ii. 18.

Adore and *worſhip* God Supreme. *Milton.*

Firſt *worſhip* God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himſelf good-morrow nor good-day. *Randolph.*

On the ſmooth rind the paſſenger ſhall ſee
Thy name engrav'd, and *worſhip* Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

2. To reſpect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a tongueleſs mouth,
Not *worſhipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To **WO'RSHIP.** *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

I and the lad will go yonder and *worſhip*. *Gen.* xxii. 5.

The people went to *worſhip* before the golden calf. *Kings.*

WO'RSHIPFUL. *adj.* [*worſhip* and *full*.]

1. Claiming reſpect by any character or dignity.

This is *worſhipful* ſociety,
And fits the mounting ſpirit like myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worſhipful* ſinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*

2. A term of ironical reſpect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite indeed; and what excites your moſt *worſhipful* thought to think ſo? *Shakeſpeare.*

Suppoſe this *worſhipful* idol be made, yet ſtill it wants ſenſe and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY. *adv.* [from *worſhipful*.] Reſpectfully.

Haſtings will loſe his head, ere give conſent,
His maſter's ſon, as *worſhipfully* he terms it,
Shall loſe the royalty of England's throne. *Shakeſpeare.*

WO'RSHIPPER. *n. ſ.* [from *worſhip*.] Adorer; one that worſhips.

What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou that ſuffer'ſt more
Of mortal griefs, than do thy *worſhippers*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe places did not confine the immenſity of God, nor give his *worſhippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South's Sermons.*

If poſterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they muſt fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a profeſſed *worſhipper* of Apollo. *Addiſon.*

WORST. *adj.* [The ſuperlative of *bad*, formed from *worſe*: *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*.] Moſt bad; moſt ill.

If thou hadſt not been born the *worſt* of men,
Thou hadſt been knave and flatterer. *Shakeſpeare.*

The pain that any one actually feels is ſtill of all other the *worſt*; and it is with anguiſh they cry out. *Locke.*

WORST. *n. ſ.* The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate; the utmoſt height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is't can ſay, I'm at the *worſt*?
I'm worſe than e'er I was,
And worſe I may be yet: the *worſt* is not,
So long as we can ſay, this is the *worſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

That you may be armed againſt the *worſt* in this unhappy ſtate of affairs in our diſtreſſed country, I ſend you theſe conſiderations on the nature and immortality of the ſoul. *Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call to-day his own:
He who ſecure within can ſay,
To-morrow do thy *worſt*, for I have liv'd to-day. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his eſtate, before he beats about in ſearch of a hare, on purpoſe to ſpare his own fields, where he is always ſure of finding diverſion when the *worſt* comes to the *worſt*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **Worst.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The caſe will be no worſe than where two duelliſts enter the field, where the *worſted* party hath his ſword given him again without further hurt. *Suckling.*

The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worſted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*

It is downright madneſs to contend where we are ſure to be *worſted*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The victorious Philiſtines were *worſted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South's Sermons.*

She could have brought the chariot again, when ſhe ſaw her brother *worſted* in the duel. *Dryden's Dedalus.*

Worsted. *n. ſ.* [from *Worſted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool ſpun.

A baſe, proud, ſhallow, beggarly three ſuited, hundred pound, filthy *worſted*-ſtocking knave. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There Ridpath, Roper cudgell'd might ye view;
The very *worſted* ſtill look'd black and blue. *Pope.*

Wort. *n. ſ.* [pyꞃt, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it ſtill continues in many, as *liver-wort, ſpleen-wort*.

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. [hyꞃt, Saxon.] New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Worth, or *Wurth. v. n.* [peoꞃðan, Sax.] To be. This word is only now retained in *wo worth*, or *wurth*; *wo* be.

Wo *worth* the man
That firſt did teach the curſed ſteel to bite
In his own fleſh, and make way to the living ſp'rit. *Fairy Queen.*

Worth. In the termination of the names of places comes from poꞃð, a court or farm, or peꞃðiʒ, a ſtreet or road. *Gibſon.*

WORTH. *n. ſ.* [peoꞃð, Saxon.]

1. Price; value.

Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of theſe my ſimple and mean labours. *Hooker.*

What is *worth* in any thing,
But ſo much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*

A common marcaſite ſhall have the colour of gold exactly; and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but vitriol and ſulphur. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree;
In whoſe chief part your *worths* implanted be? *Sidney.*

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not inſtructed in the ſchool of Chriſt, that had not rather end the days of this tranſitory life as Cyrus, than to ſink down with them of whom Elihu hath ſaid, *momento moriuntur*. *Hooker.*

Having from theſe ſuck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*

Her virtue, and the conſcience of her *worth*
That wou'd be woo'd. *Milton.*

A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in ſuch a ſtrain,
As none but ſhe, who in that court did dwell,
Could know ſuch *worth*, or *worth* deſcribe ſo well. *Waller.*

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure thoſe things whereupon ſo much time was then well ſpent, have ſithence that loſt their dignity and *worth*. *Hooker.*

Take a man poſſeſſed with a ſtrong deſire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that deſire is quite extinguiſhed. *South.*

Worth. *adj.*

1. Equal in price to, equal in value to.

Women will love her that ſhe is a woman,
More *worth* than any man: men that ſhe is
The rareſt of all women. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Your ſon and daughter found this treſpaſs *worth*
The ſhame which here it ſuffers. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a profeſſed diſſent againſt a philoſophy, which the greateſt part of the virtuoſi of Europe have deſerted, as a mere maze of words. *Glanville.*

As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd;
And ſcience is not ſcience till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thouſand crowns. *Addiſon on Italy.*

It is *worth* while to conſider how admirably he has turned the courſe of his narration, and made his huſbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addiſon.*

2. Deſerving of.

The caſtle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made ſecure againſt a good army. *Clarendon.*

He we may reign ſecure, and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*

Haſte hither Eve, and *worth* thy ſight behold,
Eaſtward among thoſe trees, what glorious ſhape
Comes this way moving. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whatſoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denham.*

This is life indeed; life *worth* preſerving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was diſcouraged for want of ſomething that I could think *worth* ſending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkley to Pope.*

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not ſo to another. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Equal in poſſeſſions to.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the ſpices on the ſtream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my ſilks;
And in a word, but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Although *worth* nothing, he ſhall be proffered in marriage the beſt endowed, and moſt beautiful virgin of their iſland. *Sandys's Journey.*

Wo'rthily. *adv.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our ſouls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is baſe. *Ray.*

2. Deſervedly.

They are betray'd
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathſome ſickneſs, *worthily*, ſince they
God's image did not reverence in themſelves. *Milton.*

You *worthily* ſucceed, not only to the honours of your anceſtors, but alſo to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Juſtly; not without cauſe.

Chriſtian men having, beſides the common light of all men, ſo great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of ſo bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* ſeem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is preſent; if 't be known to him
That I gainſay my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily*, my falſhood. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

A Chriſtian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that ſome may very *worthily* deſerve to be hated: and of all, the deceivers deſerves it moſt. *South's Sermons.*

Wo'rthiness. *n. ſ.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Deſert.

The prayers which our Saviour made were for his own *worthineſs* accepted, ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Chriſt. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him, whom ſhe thought worthy of her; and that was one in whom all *worthineſſes* were harboured. *Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, muſt hold his virtue to you, whoſe *worthineſs* would ſtir it up where it wanted, rather than ſlack it where there is ſuch abundance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who is ſure he hath a ſoul, unleſs
It ſee and judge, and follow *worthineſs*,
And by deeds praiſe it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate ſoul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*

What ſet my thoughts on work was the *worthineſs* and curioſity of the ſubject in itſelf. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deſerving.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not ſome feeling of her own *worthineſs*. *Sidney.*

Wo'rthless. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his falſe hopes, the truſt of England's honour,
Keep off aloof with *worthleſs* emulation. *Shakeſpeare.*

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthleſs* Valentine ſhall be forgot. *Shakeſpeare.*

On Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the *worthleſs* crowd away. *Roſcommon.*

2. Having no value.

My anxious pains we all the day,
In ſearch of what we like, employ:
Scorning at night the *worthleſs* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*

Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand? and for a *worthleſs* woman? *Addiſon.*

Wo'rthlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *worthleſs*.] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own *worthleſſneſs* ſpoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A notable account is given us by the apoſtle of this windy inſignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthleſſneſs* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South's Sermons.*

Wo'rthy. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Deſerving; ſuch as merits: with *of* before the thing deſerved.

She determined never to marry any but him, whom ſhe thought *worthy of* her, and that was one in whom all worthineſſes were harboured. *Sidney.*

Further, I will not flatter you,
That all I ſee in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I ſee in you
That ſhould merit hate. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Thou art *worthy of* the ſway,
To whom the heav'ns in thy nativity
Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shakeſp.*

2. Valuable; noble; illuſtrious; having excellence or dignity.

If the beſt things have the perfecteſt and beſt operations, it will follow, that ſeeing man is the *worthieſt* creature on earth, and every ſociety of men more *worthy* than any man, and of ſociety that is the moſt excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's baſis lies along,
No *worthier* than the duſt. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other Gentiles in point of religion and honour; though hope of ſucceſs might invite ſome other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,
This *worthy* mind ſhould *worthy* things embrace;
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her diſhonour with thy paſſion baſe. *Davies.*

Happier thou may'ſt be, *worthier* canſt not be. *Milton.*

3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, ſhall have her;
Though twenty thouſand *worthier* come to crave her. *Shakeſpeare.*

The matter I handle is the moſt important within the whole extent of human nature for a *worthy* perſon to employ himſelf about. *Digby on the Soul.*

We ſee, though order'd for the beſt,
Permitted laurels grace the lawleſs brow,
Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* caſt below. *Dryden.*

4. Not good. A term of ironical celebration.

My *worthy* wife our arms miſlaid,
And from beneath my head my ſword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd; and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity.

Flowers *worthy* of paradiſe. *Milton.*

Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile ſoul in that vile body reſt,
The lodging is well *worthy* of the gueſt. *Dryden.*

My ſuff'rings for you make your heart my due;
Be *worthy* me, and I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

6. Suitable to any thing bad.

The mercileſs Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

7. Deſerving of ill.

What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death? *Shakeſpeare.*

If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge ſhall cauſe him to be beaten. *Deut.* xxv. 2.

Wo'rthy. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Such as are conſtellated unto knowledge come ſhort of themſelves if they go not beyond others, and muſt not ſit down under the degree of *worthies*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

What do theſe *worthies*
But rob and ſpoil, burn, ſlaughter, and enſlave
Peaceable nations? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

No *worthies* form'd by any muſe but thine
Could purchaſe robes, to make themſelves ſo fine. *Waller.*

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou Arthur haſt acquir'd a future fame,
And of three Chriſtian *worthies* art the firſt. *Dryden.*

The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of hiſtorians. *Tatler.*

To **Wo'rthy.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandiſe; to exalt. Not uſed.

He conjunct, tripp'd me behind;
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That *worthied* him; got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting, who was ſelf-ſubdu'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Wot.** *v. n.* [pitan, Saxon; whence *weet*, to know; of which the preterite was *wot*, knew: which by degrees was miſtaken for the preſent tenſe.] To know; to be aware. Obſolete.

The ſalve of reformation they mightily call for, but where, and what the ſores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, ſo they think not greatly material to ſearch. *Hooker.*

Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the reſt
Of each degree, that beggar's life is beſt. *Hubberd.*

More water glideth by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wot you, what I found?
Forſooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wove. The preterite and participle paſſive of *weave*.

Adam, waiting her return, had *wove*
Of choiceſt flow'rs, a garland. *Milton.*

Wo'ven. The participle paſſive of *weave*.

Would. The preterite of *will*.

1. It is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood.

If God's providence did not ſo order it, cheats *would* daily be committed, which *would* juſtle private men out of their rights, and unhinge ſtates. *Ray.*

2. *I* **Would** *do it*. My reſolution is that it ſhould be done by me.

Thou **Wou'ldest** *do it*. Such muſt be the conſequence to thee.

He **Would**, or *it would*. This muſt be the conſequence to *him* or *it*.

3. The plural as the ſingular.

He by the rules of his own mind, could conſtrue no other end of mens doings but ſelf-ſeeking, ſuddenly feared what they could do, and as ſuddenly ſuſpected what they *would* do, and as ſuddenly hated them, as having both might and mind ſo to do. *Sidney.*

4. Was or am reſolved; wiſh or wiſhed to.

She *would* give her a leſſon for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealours of herſelf; for Zelmane *would* needs have her glove. *Sidney.*

You *would* be ſatisfied?—
Would? nay, and will. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be, any further than that they *would* not be what they are. *L'Eſtrange.*

It will be needleſs to enumerate all the ſimple ideas belonging to each ſenſe: nor indeed is it poſſible if we *would*; there being a great many more of them belonging to moſt of the ſenſes than we have names for. *Locke.*

By pleaſure and pain I *would* be underſtood to ſignify, whatſoever delights or moleſts us, whether from the thoughts of our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

5. It is a familar term for *wiſh to do*, or *to have*.

What *wouldſt* thou with us? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Mr. Slender, what *would* you with me?—
—I *would* little or nothing with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Should wiſh.

Celia! if you apprehend
The muſe of your incenſed friend;
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the ſame;
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he ſwears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

7. It is uſed in old authours for *ſhould*.

The exceſs of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.*

As for percolation, which belongeth to ſeparation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adheſion, with milk put into new beer and ſtirred with it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

8. It has the ſignification of I wiſh, or I pray; this, I believe, is improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phraſe, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would, might God will, might God decree*; from this phraſe ill underſtood came, *would to God*; thence, *I would to God*: and thence *I would*, or elliptically, *would* come to ſignify, *I wiſh*: and ſo it is uſed even in good authours, but ought not to be imitated.

I would my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakeſp.*

I would this muſick would come.
I, this ſound I better know. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wiſe men will do it without a law; *I would* there might be a law to reſtrain fools. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Liſt! *I would* I could hear mo. *Ben. Johnſon.*

This is yet the outward, faireſt ſide
Of our deſign: within reſts more of fear
Than, my moſt worthy lords, *I would* there were. *Daniel.*

Would thou hadſt hearken'd to my words, and ſtay'd
With me, as I beſought thee, when that ſtrange
Deſire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,
Poſſeſs'd thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Would God we might prevent the need of ſuch unkindly expedients, and by a thankful ſenſe of what we have, provide to conſerve it. *Decay of Piety.*

I ſcarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne,
Would Aurengzebe had all their ſouls in one. *Dryden.*

And *would* to Heav'n the ſtorm you felt, would bring
On Carthaginian coaſts your wand'ring king. *Dryden.*

Wou'lding. *n. ſ.* [from *would*.] Motion of deſire; diſpoſition to any thing; propenſion; inclination; incipient purpoſe.

It will be every man's intereſt to join good performances to ſpiritual purpoſes, to ſubdue the exorbitancies of the fleſh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the ſpirit. *Hamm.*

Wound. *n. ſ.* [pund, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence.

I am faint; my gaſhes cry for help.—
—So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They ſmack of honour both. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Now ſhew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee;
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some ſcar of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſtooping, open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a rib: wide was the *wound*,
But ſuddenly fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton.*

The aliment of ſuch as have freſh *wounds* ſhould be mild without ſtimulating or ſaline ſubſtances. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

They feel the ſmart and ſee the ſcar of their former *wounds*; and know that they muſt be made a ſacrifice to the leaſt attempt towards a change. *Swift.*

To **WOUND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence.

Th' untented *woundings* of a father's curſe
Pierce ev'ry fence about thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deut.*

The battle went ſore againſt Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was ſore *wounded*. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3.

God ſhall *wound* the head of his enemies. *Pſalm* lxviii.

He was *wounded* for our tranſgreſſions, he was bruiſed for our iniquities. *Iſa.* liii. 5.

When ye ſin ſo againſt the brethren, and *wound* their weak conſcience, ye ſin againſt Chriſt. 1 *Cor.* viii. 12.

Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the ſea, ſuppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded*. *Milton.*
Heroes of old, when *wounded* ſhelter ſought. *Dryden.*
The ſavages *wounded* Atkins, and ſlew his followers. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

WOUND. The preterite and participle paſſive of *wind*.
They took the body of Jeſus, and *wound* it in linen cloaths, with the ſpices. *John*, xix. 40.
All will be but like bottoms of thread cloſe *wound* up. *Bacon.*
The young men *wound* him up, and buried him. *Acts.*
Theſe mathematical engines cannot be ſo eaſily and ſpeedily *wound* up, and ſo certainly levelled as the other. *Wilkins.*
The parliament being called here, and the main ſettlement of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the Duke of Ormond's hands to paſs here into an act, all perſons came over in a ſhoal. *Temple.*

WOU'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

WOU'NDWORT. *n. ſ.* [*vulneraria*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe tubular and turgid empalement ariſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a ſhort pod, filled with roundiſh ſeeds: the pod is incloſed in a membranious bladder was before the empalement. *Millar.*

WOU'NDY. *adj.* Exceſſive. A low bad word.
We have a world of holydays; that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Eſtrange.*
Theſe ſtockings of Suſan's coſt a *woundy* deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay.*

WOX.
WOXE. } The preterite of *wax*. Became. Obſolete.
The ape in wond'rous ſtomach *wox*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Hubberd.*
Not one puff of wind there did appear,
That all the three the great *wox* much afraid. *Spenſer.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *to wax*. Obſolete.

WRACK. *n. ſ.* [*wrack*, Dutch; ƿꞃæcce, Saxon, a wretch; the poets uſe *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhime requires, the later writers of proſe commonly *wreck*. See **WRECK.**]
1. Deſtruction of a ſhip by winds or rocks.
Now, with full ſails into the port I move,
And ſafely can unlade my breaſt of love;
Quiet and calm: why ſhould I then go back,
To tempt the ſecond hazard of a *wrack*. *Dryden.*
2. Ruin; deſtruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.
With uſe of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in ſlaughter, and pleaſed themſelves in making others *wrack* the effect of their power. *Sidney.*
A world devote to univerſal *wrack*. *Milton.*

To **WRACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deſtroy in the water; to wreck. [See **WRECK.**]
2. It ſeems in Milton to mean to *rock*, to ſhake.
Each on his rock transfix'd, the ſport and prey
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*
3. To torture; to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the inſtrument of torture, always *rack*.
Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with diſdain. *Cowley.*
Pharaoh's and Joſeph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond their ſymbolization. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **WRA'NGLE.** *v. n.* [from *wrangheſeur*, Dutch. *Minſhew.* *wrong*, *Skinner.*] To diſpute peeviſhly; to quarrel perverſely; to altercate; to ſquabble.
Yes, for a ſcore of kingdoms you ſhould *wrangle*,
And I would call it fair play. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit; and in ſuch caſes,
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee thoſe who were by Chriſt deſigned for fiſhers of men, picking up ſhells on the ſhore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too. *Dec. of Piety.*
In incompleat ideas we impoſe on ourſelves, and *wrangle* with others. *Locke.*
Amongſt unthinking men, who examine not ſcrupulouſly ideas, but confound them with words, there muſt be endleſs diſpute and *wrangling*. *Locke.*
His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
Fill'd with the ſenſe of age, the fire of youth,
A ſcorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*
And all the queſtion, *wrangle* e'er ſo long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope.*

WRA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverſe diſpute.
The giving the prieſt a right to the tithe would produce law-ſuits and *wrangles*. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man.
Tell him h'ath made a match with ſuch a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be diſturb'd
With chaſes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
Lord, the houſe and family are thine,
Though ſome of them repine;
Turn out theſe *wranglers*, which defile thy ſeat:
For where thou dwelleſt all is neat. *Herbert.*
You ſhould be free in every anſwer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite converſation, than like noiſy and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **WRAP.** *v. a.* [hƿeoꞃƿian, Saxon, to turn; *wreffler*, Daniſh.]
1. To roll together; to complicate.
Peter ſeeth the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itſelf. *John*, xx. 7.
This ſaid, he took his mantle's foremoſt part,
He 'gan the ſame together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax.*
2. To involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round.
Nilus opens wide
His arms, and ample boſom to the tide,
And ſpreads his mantle o'er the winding coaſt:
In which he *wraps* his queen, and hides the flying hoſt. *Dryden.*
The ſword made bright is *wrapt* up for the ſlaughter. *Ezek.*
Their vigilance to elude, I *wrapt* in miſt
Of midnight vapour glide obſcure. *Milton.*
Wrap candles up in paper. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
3. To compriſe; to contain.
Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happineſs was *wrapt* up, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addiſon.*
4. *To* **WRAP** *up*. To involve totally.
Some dear cauſe
Will in concealment *wrap* me *up* a while;
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
King John fled to Laſcus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapt up* in ſo many calamities, after the loſs of his kingdom. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Things reflected on, in groſs and tranſiently, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obſcurity. *Locke.*
5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To ſnatch up miraculouſly.
Whatever things were diſcovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all the deſcription he makes is, that there are ſuch things as eye hath not ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*
6. To tranſport; to put in ecſtaſy.
Much more the reverend ſire prepar'd to ſay,
Wrapp'd with his joy; how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*
7. [Perhaps the following paſſage ſhould properly be *rapp'd*; though *wrapped* is now frequently uſed in this ſenſe.]
Wrapt up in ſilent fear he lies. *Waller.*
Wrapp'd in amaze the matrons wildly ſtare. *Dryden.*

WRA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrap*.]
1. One that wraps.
2. That in which any thing is wrapped.
My arms were preſſed to my ſides, and my legs cloſed together by ſo many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

WRATH. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃað, Saxon; *wrede*, Daniſh; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.
Thou doſt the prayers of the righteous ſeed
Preſent before the Majeſty Divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Fairy Q.*
With one fool's head I came to woo,
But I go away with two:
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
I fear,—leſt there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, ſtrifes. 2 *Cor.* xii. 20.
He hop'd not to eſcape, but ſhun
The preſent, fearing guilty what his *wrath*
Might ſuddenly inflict. *Milton.*

WRA'THFUL. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full*.] Angry; furious; raging.
He cry'd, as raging ſeas are wont to roar,
When wintry ſtorm his *wrathful* wreck doth threat. *Fairy Queen.*
Fly from wrath:
Sad be the ſights, and bitter fruits of war,
And thouſand furies wait on *wrathful* ſwords. *Fairy Queen.*
How now, your *wrathful* weapons drawn. *Shakeſp.*
The true evangelical zeal ſhould abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* paſſions. *Sprat's Sermons.*

WRA'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiouſly; paſſionately.
——Gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shakeſpeare.*

WRA'THLESS. *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger.
Before his feet, ſo ſheep and lions lay,
Fearleſs and *wrathleſs*, while they heard him play. *Waller.*

To **WREAK.** *v. a.* Old preterite and part. paſſ. of *wroke*. [ƿꞃæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]
1. To revenge.
In an ill hour thy foes thee hither ſent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyſelf. *Fairy Queen.*
Him all that while occaſion did provoke
Againſt Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd
Upon the old, him ſtirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Fairy Queen.*
Pale death our valiant leader hath oppreſt,
Come *wreak* his loſs, whom bootleſs ye complain. *Fairf.*
2. To execute any violent deſign. This is the ſenſe in which it is now uſed.
On me let Death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*
He left the dame,
Reſolv'd to ſpare her life, and ſave her ſhame,
But that deteſted object to remove,
To *wreck* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden.*
Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,
To diſtant climes, then think what certain vengeance
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan. *Smith.*
Her huſband ſcour'd away,
To *wreak* his hunger on the deſtin'd prey. *Pope.*
3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.
My maſter is of churliſh diſpoſition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hoſpitality. *Shakeſp. As You Like It.*

WREAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Revenge; vengeance.
Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themſelves do now allay. *Fairy Q.*
Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Paſſion; furious fit.
What and if
His ſorrows have ſo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterneſs? *Shakeſpeare.*

WRE'AKFUL. *adj.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry.
Call the creatures,
Whoſe naked natures live in all the ſpite
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*
She in Olympus' top
Muſt viſit Vulcan for new arms, to ſerve her *wreakful* ſon. *Chapman's Iliad.*

WRE'AKLESS. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miſwritten for *reckleſs*, careleſs; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]
So flies the *wreakleſs* ſhepherd from the wolf;
So firſt the harmleſs flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shakeſp.*

WREATH. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃeoð, Saxon.]
1. Any thing curled or twiſted.
The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to theſe three firſt titles of the two houſes, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and ſmoke to roll
In duſky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
He of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton.*
Let altars ſmoak,
And richeſt gums, and ſpice, and incenſe roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith.*
2. A garland; a chaplet.
Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments. *Shakeſpeare.*
Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground. *Roſcommon.*
The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree ſhall be hung to view. *Dryden.*
When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A ſecond *wreath* ſhall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choiceſt ſongs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verſe ſhall bleſs Aminta's name. *Prior.*
To Prince Henry the laurels of his rival are transferred, with the additional *wreath* of having conquered that rival. *Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated.*

To **WREATH.** *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*; part. paſſ. *wreathed*, *wreathen*. [from the noun.]
1. To curl; to twiſt; to convolve.
Longaville
Did never ſonnet for her ſake compile,
Nor never laid his *wreathed* arms athwart
His loving boſom to keep down his heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had *wreath'd* itſelf,
Who, with her head, nimble in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with indented glides did ſlip away. *Shakeſpeare.*
The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one ſmooth entire ſtraw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other. *Bacon.*
2. It is here uſed for to *writhe*.
Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his ſhining body round;
Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide. *Gay.*
3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.
Two chains of pure gold of *wreathen* work ſhalt thou make them, and faſten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches. *Exod* xxviii.
As ſnakes breed in dunghills not ſingly, but in knots; ſo in ſuch baſe noiſome hearts you ſhall ever ſee pride and ingratitude indiviſibly *wreathed* and twiſted together. *South.*
Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in ſinging waſte an hour. *Dryden.*
4. To encircle as a garland.
In the flow'rs that *wreath* the ſparkling bowl,
Fell adders hiſs, and poiſ'nous ſerpents rowl. *Prior.*
5. To encircle as with a garland.
For thee ſhe feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryden.*
The ſoldier, from ſucceſsful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd*, and rich with hoſtile ſpoil,
Severs the bull to Mars. *Prior.*

WRE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *wreath*.] Spiral; curled; twiſted.
That which is preſerved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* ſpires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the deſcription of an unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown.*

WRECK. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃæcce, Saxon, a miſerable perſon; *wracke*, Dutch, a ſhip broken.]
1. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; deſtruction by ſea.
Fair be ye ſure; but hard and obſtinate,
As is a rock amidſt the raging floods;
'Gainſt which a ſhip, of ſuccour deſolate,
Doth ſuffer *wreck* both of herſelf and goods. *Spenſer.*
Like thoſe that ſee their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they ſtrain,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
To their uncertain taſk; but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*
Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I preſent, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate. *Dryden.*
2. Diſſolution by violence.
Not only Paradiſe,
In this commotion, but the ſtarry cope
Had gone to *wreck*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
3. Ruin; deſtruction.
Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. *Shak.*
4. It is miſprinted here for *wreak*.
He cry'd as raging ſeas are wont to roar,
When wintry ſtorm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat. *Spenſer.*

To **WRECK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands.
Have there been any more ſuch tempeſts, wherein ſhe hath wretchedly been *wrecked*? *Spenſer on Ireland.*
A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ſhips and loſt anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the ſea, demonſtrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward.*
2. To ruin.
Weak and envy'd, if they ſhould conſpire,
They *wreck* themſelves, and he hath his deſire. *Daniel.*
3. In the following paſſages it is ignorantly uſed for *wreak*, in its different ſenſes of *revenge* and *execute*.
Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. *Shak.*
I faint! I die! the goddeſs cry'd:
O cruel, could'ſt thou find none other
To *wreck* thy ſpleen on? Parricide!
Like Nero, thou haſt ſlain thy mother. *Prior.*

To **WRECK.** *v. n.* To ſuffer wreck.
With manlier objects we muſt try
His conſtancy, with ſuch as have more ſhew
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praiſe,
Rocks whereon greateſt men have often *wreck'd*. *Milton.*

WREN. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃenna, Saxon.] A ſmall bird.
The poor *wren*,
The moſt diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shakeſp.*
All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the leaſt of birds, yet the diſcoveries of America have ſhewed us one far leſs, the hum-bird not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **WRENCH.** *v. a.* [ƿꞃinȝan, Saxon; *wrenghen*, Dutch.]
1. To pull by violence; to wreſt; to force.
Wrench his ſword from him. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Oh form!
How often do'ſt thou with thy caſe, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiſer ſouls
To thy falſe ſeeming! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
Give me that mattock and the *wrenching* iron. *Shakeſp.*
Cæſar's army, wanting ſomething, demanded a miſſion or diſcharge, though with no intention it ſhould be granted; but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other deſires. *Bacon.*
Sing the Parthian, when transfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman jav'lin from his thighs. *Dryden.*
Achilles *wrench'd* it out, and ſent again
The hoſtile gift. *Dryden.*
Struggling to get looſe, I broke the ſtrings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that faſtened my arm to the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. To ſprain; to diſtort.
O moſt ſmall fault!
How ugly didſt thou in Cordelia ſhow?
Which, like an engine, *wrencht* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
You *wrenched* your foot againſt a ſtone, and were forced to ſtay. *Swift.*

WRENCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A violent pull or twiſt.
2. A ſprain.
Some ſmall part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loſes its ſtrength. *Locke.*
3. **WRENCHES**, in *Chaucer*, ſignifies means, ſleights, ſubtilties; which is, I believe, the ſenſe here.
He reſolved to make his profit of this buſineſs of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To WREST. *v. a.* [ƿꞃæꞅꞇan, Saxon.]

1. To twiſt by violence; to extort by writhing or force.

To wring this ſentence, to *wreſt* thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reaſon. *Aſcham.*

To what wretched ſtate reſerv'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wreſted* from us? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Where you charged in perſon, you were a conqueror: the rebels afterwards recovered ſtrength, and *wreſted* that victory from others that they had loſt to you. *Dryden.*

Our country's cauſe,
That drew our ſwords, now *wreſts* 'em from our hand,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood,
Unprofitably ſhed. *Addiſon's Cato.*

O prince; I bluſh to think what I have ſaid;
But fate has *wreſted* the confeſſion from me. *Addiſon.*

2. To diſtort; to writhe; to force.

So far to extend their ſpeeches, is to *wreſt* them againſt their meaning. *Hooker.*

My father's purpoſes have been miſtook,
And ſome about him have too laviſhly
Wreſted his meaning and authority. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Wreſt once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

WREST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſtortion; violence.

Whereas it is concluded, out of thoſe ſo weak premiſes, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have caſt out, muſt needs argue that we do not well, unleſs we can ſhew that they have done ill: what needed this *wreſt*, to draw out from us an accuſation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

2. It is uſed in Spenſer and Shakeſpeare for an active or moving power: I ſuppoſe, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his reſt.

Adown he keſt it with ſo puiſſant *wreſt*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave againſt his mother earth a groneful ſound. *Fairy Queen.*

Antenor is ſuch a *wreſt* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all muſt ſlacken,
Wanting his manage. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

WRE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *wreſt*.] He who wreſts.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wreſt*.]

1. To contend who ſhall throw the other down.

You have loſt the ſight of good *wreſtling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wreſtle* for prize more. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like It.*

Another, by a fall, in *wreſtling*, ſtarted the end of the clavicle from the ſternon. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To play or *wreſtle* well, it ſhould be uſed with thoſe that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap ſpring with ſo ſtrong a bound,
Or firmer in the *wreſtling* preſs the ground. *Pope.*

2. To ſtruggle; to contend.

I perſuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wiſh him *wreſtle* with affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

He knew not how to *wreſtle* with deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be entangled in ſuch. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *wreſtle*.]

1. One who wreſtles; one who profeſſes the athletick art.

Was not Charles, the duke's *wreſtler*, here? *Shakeſp.*

When the young *wreſtlers* at their ſport grew warm,
Old Milo wept, to ſee his naked arm. *Denham.*

'Tis not from whom, but where we live;
The place does oft thoſe graces give:
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He that the world ſubdu'd, had been
But the beſt *wreſtler* on the green. *Waller.*

2. One who contends in wreſtling.

So earneſt with thy God, can no new care,
No ſenſe of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The ſacred *wreſtler*, 'till a bleſſing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n. *Waller.*

Two *wreſtlers* help to pull each other down. *Dryden.*

WRETCH. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃecca, Saxon.]

1. A miſerable mortal.

When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Accidence.*

She weeps, and ſays her Henry is depos'd;
He ſmiles, and ſays his Edward is inſtall'd;
That ſhe, poor *wretch*, for grief can ſpeak no more. *Shakeſpeare.*

The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it ſtrives. *Shak.*

Illuſtrious *wretch*! repine not, nor reply:
View not what Heav'n ordains, with reaſon's eye;
For bright the object is, the diſtance is too high. *Prior.*

2. A worthleſs ſorry creature.

Baſe-minded *wretches*, are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for reſpect of gain ſome paultry wool may yield you, to let ſo much time paſs without knowing perfectly her eſtate? *Sidney.*

He now
Has theſe poor men in queſtion: never ſaw I
Wretches ſo quake; they kneel, they kiſs the earth,
Forſwear themſelves as often as they ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.*

Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* ſo vile. *Daniel.*

When they are gone, a company of ſtarved hungry *wretches* ſhall take their places. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. It is uſed by way of ſlight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When ſoon away the waſp doth go;
Poor *wretch* was never frighted ſo:
He thought his wings were much too ſlow,
O'erjoy'd they ſo were parted. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Then, if the ſpider find him faſt beſet,
She iſſues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home. *Dryden.*

4. It is ſometimes a word of tenderneſs, as we now ſay *poor thing*.

Chaſtened but thus, and thus his leſſon taught,
The happy *wretch* ſhe put into her breaſt. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHED. *adj.* [from *wretch*.]

1. Miſerable; unhappy.

Theſe we ſhould judge to be moſt miſerable, but that a *wretcheder* ſort there are, on whom, whereas nature hath beſtowed ripe capacity, their evil diſpoſition ſeriouſly goeth about therewith to apprehend God, as being not God. *Hooker.*

O cruel death! to thoſe you are more kind,
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

Why do'ſt thou drive me
To range all o'er a waſte and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthleſs.

When God was ſerved with legal ſacrifices, ſuch was the miſerable and *wretched* condition of ſome mens minds, that the beſt of every thing they had, being culled out for themſelves, if there were in their flocks any poor, ſtarved, or diſeaſed thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Affected noiſe is the moſt *wretched* thing,
That to contempt can empty ſcribblers bring. *Roſcomm.*

Forgive the many failings of thoſe who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to thoſe heights that you poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

4. Deſpicable; hatefully contemptible.

An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unuſed examples therein, as well of true natural goodneſs as of *wretched* ungratefulneſs. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched*.]

1. Miſerably; unhappily.

From theſe two wars, ſo *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date. *Clarendon.*

2. Meanly; deſpicably.

When ſuch little ſhuffling arts come once to be ripped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* muſt that man ſneak, who finds himſelf guilty and baffled too? *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wretched*.]

1. Miſery; unhappineſs; afflicted ſtate.

My miſery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger of my blind ſteps, I cannot fall worſe than I am, and do not obſtinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedneſs*. *Sidney.*

He 'gan inquire
What hard miſhap him brought to ſuch diſtreſs,
And made that caitiff's thrall the thrall of *wretchedneſs*. *Fairy Queen.*

Clarion did at laſt decline
To loweſt *wretchedneſs*: and is there then
Such rancour in the hearts of mighty men? *Spenſer.*

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to extreme *wretchedneſs*, then they creep a little, and ſue for grace, 'till they have recovered their ſtrength again. *Spenſer.*

I love not to ſee *wretchedneſs* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his ſervice periſhing. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have with the feeling loſt the very memory of ſuch *wretchedneſs* as our forefathers endured by thoſe wars, of all others the moſt cruel. *Raleigh.*

2. Pitifulneſs; deſpicableneſs.

WRE'TCHLESS. *n. ſ.* [This is, by I know not whoſe corruption, written for *reckleſs*.] Careleſs; mindleſs; heedleſs.

For any man to put off his preſent repentance, on contemplation of a poſſibility that his latter repentance may ſerve the turn, is the moſt *wretchleſs* preſumption, and hath no promiſe of mercy annexed to it. *Hammond.*

If perſons of ſo circumſpect a piety have been thus overtaken, what ſecurity can there be for our *wretchleſs* oſcitancy? *Government of the Tongue.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. n.* [ƿꞃigan, Sax. *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with ſhort motions.

If ſheep or thy lamb fall a *wrigling* with tail,
Go by and by ſearch it, whiles help may prevail. *Tuſſer.*

The buſy importunities of theſe extenſional phantaſms I look upon as contemptuouſly, as upon the quick *wrigglings* up and down of piſmires. *More.*

The excellency of ſawing is to keep kerf exactly in the line marked to be ſawn, without *wriggling* on either ſide. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride:
Was never ſuch an ill-pair'd couple ty'd;
Reſtleſs he toſs'd, and tumbled to and fro,
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe. *Dryden.*

How wildly will ambition ſteer!
A vermin *wriggling* in th' uſurper's ear. *Dryden.*

And both he and his ſucceſſors would often *wriggle* in their ſeats as long as the cuſhion laſted. *Swift.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by ſhifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beaſt with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His ſeat, and caſt his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A ſlim thin-gutted fox made a hard ſhift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-rooſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

WRI'GGLETAIL. *n. ſ.* For *wrigglingtail*. See WRIGGLE.

My ragged ronts all ſhiver and ſhake;
They wont in the wind, wagg their *wriggletails*,
Peark as a peacoke, but nought it avails. *Spenſer.*

WRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃihꞇa, ƿẏꞃhꞇa, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

It is impoſſible duly to conſider theſe things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the Divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant pretences of the world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the ſame ſound with *wright*, a workman, right or equity, and rite or ceremony; but ſpelled very differently. *Watts's Logick.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *wringed* and *wrung*. [ƿꞃingan, Saxon.]

1. To twiſt; to turn round with violence.

The prieſt ſhall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the altar. *Lev.* i. 15.

2. To force out of any body by contortion.

He thruſt the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of it, a bowl full of water. *Judg.* vi. 38.

The dregs all the wicked ſhall *wring* out and drink. *Pſalm* lxxv.

The figure of a ſturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, waſhing and winding of linen cloths; in which act ſhe *wrings* out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a compreſs *wrung* out. *Wiſeman.*

3. To ſqueeze; to preſs.

In ſleep I heard him ſay, Sweet Deſdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, Sir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To writhe.

The ſilly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapleſs hands. *Shak.*

5. To pinch.

The king began to find where his ſhoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depreſſing the Houſe of York that did rankle and feſter the affections of his people. *Bacon.*

If he had not been too much grieved, and *wrung* by an uneaſy and ſtreight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of buſineſs. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence; to extort.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachma's, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peaſants their vile traſh
By any indirection. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow
To *wring* the widow from her cuſtom'd right,
And have no other reaſon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a ſolemn oath? *Shakeſpeare.*

That which I muſt ſpeak,
Muſt either puniſh me, not being believ'd,
Or *wring* redreſs from you. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Thirty ſpies,
Threatening cruel death, conſtrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them my ſecret. *Milton.*

7. To harraſs; to diſtreſs; to torture.

He dives into the king's ſoul, and there ſcatters
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conſcience,
Fear and deſpair, and all theſe for his marriage. *Shakeſp.*

Pleaſure enchants, impetuous rage tranſports,
And grief dejects and *wrings* the tortur'd ſoul. *Roſcomm.*

Did'ſt thou taſte but half the griefs
That *wring* my ſoul, thou couldſt not talk thus coldly. *Addiſon.*

8. To diſtort; to turn to a wrong purpoſe.

To *wring* this ſentence, to wreſt thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reaſon. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Lord, how dare theſe men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitgifte.*

9. To perſecute with extortion.

The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in thanks to thoſe by whoſe endeavours they were freed. *Hayward.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguiſh.

'Tis all men's office to ſpeak patience
To thoſe that *wring* under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor ſufficiency,
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

WRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wring*.] One who ſqueezes the water out of cloaths.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurſe, his laundreſs, his waſher, and his *wringer*. *Shakeſpeare.*

WRI'NKLE. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃincle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face.

Give me that glaſs, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet? Hath ſorrow ſtruck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds? *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

She hath continued a virgin without any viſible token, or leaſt *wrinkle* of old age. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To ſee a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow. *Dryden.*

Though you and all your ſenſeleſs tribe,
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,
To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen;
No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind:
All men of ſenſe will paſs your door,
And croud to Stella's at fourſcore. *Swift.*

2. Any roughneſs.

Our Britiſh heav'n was all ſerene;
No threat'ning cloud was nigh,
Not the leaſt *wrinkle* to deform the ſky. *Dryden.*

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [ƿꞃinclian, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.

It is ſtill Fortune's uſe
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the noſe, and ſtretch the noſtrils alſo, at the ſame time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*

Here ſteams aſcend,
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* noſe offend. *Gay.*

Here ſtood Ill-nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd. *Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north-wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

WRIST. *n. ſ.* [ƿẏꞃꞅꞇ, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

He took me by the *wriſt*, and held me hard. *Shakeſp.*

The brawn of the arm muſt appear full, ſhadowed on one ſide; then ſhew the *wriſt*-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two parts; the one running along the radius, and paſſing by the *wriſt*, or place of the pulſe, is at the fingers ſubdivided into three branches. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WRI'STBAND. *n. ſ.* [*wriſt* and *band*.] The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

WRIT. *n. ſ.* [from *write*.]

1. Any thing written; Scripture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed in ſpeaking of the Bible.

The church, as a witneſs, preacheth his mere revealed truth, by reading publickly the ſacred Scripture; ſo that a ſecond kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ*. *Hooker.*

Divine Eliza, ſacred empreſs,
Live ſhe for ever, and her royal places
Be fill'd with praiſes of divineſt wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs*. *Spenſer.*

Bagdat riſes out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, ſo much ſpoken of in holy *writ*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Others famous after known,
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with holy *writ*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Sacred *writ* our reaſon does exceed. *Waller.*

His ſtory, filled with ſo many ſurpriſing incidents, bears ſo cloſe an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is capable of pleaſing the moſt delicate reader, without giving offence to the moſt ſcrupulous. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned ſtore,
Conſults the dead, and lives paſt ages o'er. *Pope.*

2. A judicial proceſs.

Hold up your head: hold up your hand,
Wou'd it were not my lot to ſhew ye
This cruel *writ*, wherein you ſtand
Indicted by the name of Cloe. *Prior.*

3. A legal inſtrument.

The king is fled to London,
To call a preſent court of parliament:
Let us purſue him, ere the *writs* go forth. *Shakeſpeare.*

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subſcrib'd it, gave the impreſſion, plac'd it ſafely,
The changeling never known. *Shakeſpeare.*

For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is to be ſuffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ* original, if the lands compriſed therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write*.

When Sappho *writ*,
By their applauſe the criticks ſhow'd their wit. *Prior.*

WRI'TATIVE. A word of Pope's coining: not to be imitated.

Increaſe of years makes men more talkative, but leſs *writative*; to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain How d'ye's. *Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterite *writ* or *wrote*; part. paſſ. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [ƿꞃiꞇan, aƿꞃiꞇan, Saxon; *ad rita*, Iſlandick; *wreta*, a letter, Gothick.]

1. To expreſs by means of letters.

I'll *write* you down,
The which ſhall point you forth, at every ſitting,
What you muſt ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men's evil manners live in braſs, their virtues we *write* in water. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

When a man hath taken a wife, and ſhe find no favour in his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deut.*

Write ye this ſong for you, and teach it Iſrael. *Deut.* xxxi.

David *wrote* a letter to Joab, and ſent it by Uriah. *Sam.*

The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ*. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave; to impreſs.

Cain was ſo fully convinced that every one had a right to deſtroy ſuch a criminal, that he cries out, Every one that findeth me ſhall ſlay me; ſo plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce as an author.

When more indulgent to the writer's eaſe,
You are ſo good, to be ſo hard to pleaſe;
No ſuch convulſive pangs it will require
To *write*—the pretty things that you admire. *Granville.*

4. To tell by letter.

I choſe to *write* the thing I durſt not ſpeak
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing.

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and *write* upon't. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,
That took ſome pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To play the authour.

Hearts, tongues, figures, ſcribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, caſt, *write*, ſing, number
His love to Anthony. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has *written* himſelf down. *Addiſon.*

3. To tell in books.

I paſt the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of. *Shakeſp.*

4. To ſend letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews, concerning their freedom. 1 *Eſdras.*

5. To call one's ſelf; to be entitled; to uſe the ſtile of.

About it, and *write* happy when thou'ſt done. *Shakeſp.*

Let it not your wonder move,
Leſs your laughter that I love;
Though I now *write* fifty years,
I have had, and have my peers. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He *writes* himſelf *divina providentia*, whereas other biſhops only uſe *divina permiſſione*. *Ayliffe.*

6. To compoſe; to form compoſitions.

Chaſte moral *writing* we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompence;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never water weeds. *Waller.*

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of their authors. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

WRI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *write.*]

1. One who practiſes the art of writing.

2. An authour.

All three were ruined by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents; and all three famous *writers*. *Bacon.*

Peaceable times are the beſt to live in, though not ſo proper to furniſh materials for a *writer*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Writers are often more influenced by a deſire of fame, than a regard to the publick good. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Would a *writer* know how to behave himſelf with relation to poſterity, let him conſider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omiſſions he moſt laments. *Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [ƿꞃiðan, Saxon.]

1. To diſtort; to deform with diſtortion.

It cannot be this weak and *writhed* ſhrimp
Should ſtrike ſuch terror in his enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hatefuleſt diſreliſh *writh'd* their jaws
With ſoot and cinders. *Milton.*

Her mouth ſhe *writh'd*, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to ſparkle fires to love unknown:
Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the curſtneſs of a ſhrew. *Dryden.*

2. To twiſt with violence.

Then Satan firſt knew pain,
And *writh'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Amid' the plaited ſcales it took its courſe,
And in the ſpinal marrow ſpent its force;
The monſter hiſs'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,
And *writh'd* his body to and fro with pain;
He bit the dart. *Addiſon.*

3. To wreſt; to force by violence.

The reaſon which he yieldeth, ſheweth the leaſt part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*. *Hooker.*

4. To twiſt.

The King of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the ſky
His *writhen* bolt, not ſhaking empty ſmoke,
Down to the deep abyſs the flaming felon ſtrook. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left
To *writhe* at leiſure round the bloody ſtake. *Addiſon.*

To WRI'THLE. *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle; to corrugate.

Her *writhled* ſkin, as rough as maple rind,
So ſcabby was, that would have loathed all womankind. *Spenſer.*

WRI'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *writ.*]

1. A legal inſtrument.

2. A compoſure; a book.

They thought no other *writings* in the world ſhould be ſtudied, inſomuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them to caſt away all reſpects unto human *writings*, to his motion they condeſcended. *Hooker.*

Such arguments had an invincible force with thoſe pagan philoſophers, who became Chriſtians, as we find in moſt of their *writings*. *Addiſon.*

3. A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I ſpoke conſiſts not in bold ſtrokes, if it makes not a great effect at a diſtance: that ſort of freedom belongs rather to a *writingmaſter* than a painter. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle paſſive of *write.*

Their doctrine and their ſtory *written* left,
They die. *Milton.*

Language is a connexion of audible ſigns, the moſt apt in nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language is a deſcription of the ſaid audible ſigns, by ſigns viſible. *Holder.*

WRO'KEN. The part. paſſ. of *To wreak.* *Spenſer.*

WRONG. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃange, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a deſigned or known detriment.

It is a harm, and no *wrong* which he hath received. *Sidney.*

She reſolved to ſpend all her years, which her youth promiſed ſhould be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*

If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be juſtified. *Spenſ.*

They ever do pretend
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*

Imitation of an author is the moſt advantageous way for a tranſlator to ſhew himſelf, but the greateſt *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend, to thoſe whom in our own *wrong* we call the great. *Dryden.*

Expecting more in my own *wrong*,
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden.*

2. Errour; not right.

Be not blindly guided by the throng,
The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Roſcommon.*

One ſpake much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*

Proceed: quoth Dick, Sir, I aver
You have already gone too far;
When people once are in the *wrong*,
Each line they add is much too long:
Who faſteſt walks, but walks aſtray,
Is only fartheſt from his way. *Prior.*

In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a ſelf. *Watts's Logick.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, ſince you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*

We never think of the main buſineſs of life, 'till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Eſtrange.*

When the dictates of honour are contrary to thoſe of religion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and falſe ideas of what is good and laudable. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Not phyſically right; unfit; unſuitable.

Of Glo'ſter's treachery,
And of the loyal ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me ſot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* ſide out. *Shakeſp.*

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong* ſide of my comprehenſion. *Swift.*

Singularity ſhews ſomething *wrong* in the mind. *Clariſſa.*

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiſs.

If he go *wrong*, ſhe will give him over to his own ruin. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

A thouſand odd capricio's, men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*

Ten cenſure *wrong*, for one that writes amiſs. *Pope.*

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to uſe unjuſtly.

So worthy a part of divine ſervice we ſhould greatly *wrong*, if we did not eſteem preaching as the bleſſed ordinance of God. *Hooker.*

For fear the ſtones her tender foot ſhould *wrong*,
Be ſtrewed with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenſer.*

Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy? *Shakeſp.*

Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge
On you, who *wrong* me not, for him who *wrong'd*. *Milton.*

Once more farewel!
And know thou *wrong'ſt* me, if thou think'ſt
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addiſon.*

WRONGDO'ER. *n. ſ.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious perſon.

She reſolved to ſpend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*

If any ſeat be taken away by a ſtranger, the churchwarden may have action againſt the *wrongdoer*. *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong.

Jealouſy is a green-ey'd monſter, which doth make
The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in bliſs,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many times a prince is driven to ſpend far more of his treaſure in puniſhing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the loſs of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *adj.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjuſt.

I am ſo far from granting thy requeſt,
That I deſpiſe thee for thy *wrongful* ſuit. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that hath wronged ſo in daily trade, that he knows not in what meaſure he hath done it, muſt redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

Thoſe whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cauſe,
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* ſentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjuſtly.

Dorus, ſaid Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully*, ſince the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourſelf to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Mopſa to ſo great a diſparagement as to her father's ſervant. *Sidney.*

This poor fellow,
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Salius then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cauſe may in the court be heard,
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd. *Dryden.*

I cry thee mercy, for ſuſpecting a friar of the leaſt goodnature; what, would you accuſe him *wrongfully?* *Dryden.*

He who ſuffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, reſolves to give him reaſon for his ſuſpicion. *Spectator*, Nº 170.

WRO'NGHEAD. } *adj.* [*wrong* and *head.*] Having a per-
WRONGHE'ADED. } verſe underſtanding.

Much do I ſuffer, much to keep in peace
This jealous, waſpiſh, *wronghead*, rhyming race. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong.*] Unjuſtly; amiſs.

What thou would'ſt highly
That would'ſt thou holily; would'ſt not play falſe,
And yet would'ſt *wrongly* win. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Madmen having joined together ſome ideas very *wrongly*, err, as men do that argue right from *wrong* principles. *Locke.*

WRO'NGLESSLY. *adv.* [from *wrongleſs.*] Without injury to any.

Dearly eſteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wrongleſsly* valiant, conſiderately pleaſant in converſation, and an excellent courtier, without unfaithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

WROTE. pret. and part. of *write.*

No man has the eſtate of his ſoul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, muſt follow him into the cloſet of his heart; the inſpection of which is only the prerogative of omniſcience. *South.*

WROTH. *adj.* [ƿꞃaþ, Saxon; *vrod*, Daniſh.] Angry. Out of uſe.

The Lord ſaid unto Cain, Why art thou *wroth?* *Gen.* iv.

Thou haſt rejected us; thou art very *wroth* againſt us. *Lam.* v. 22.

WROUGHT. [ƿꞃoᵹð, Saxon. The pret. and part. paſſ. as it ſeems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken*, makes *gerocht.*]

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for ſhe hath *wrought* a good work upon me. *Matt.* xxvi. 10.

He that doeth truth, cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifeſt, that they are *wrought* in God. *John.*

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falſhood of theſe miracles, had they never been *wrought*. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the ſight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the ſtone is mine,
I'd not have ſhewed it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*
To ſwerve from truth. *Milton.*

Do not I know him? could his brutal mind
Be *wrought* upon? could he be juſt or kind? *Dryden.*

This Artemiſa, by her charms,
And all her ſex's cunning, *wrought* the king. *Rowe.*

3. Produced; cauſed.

All his good prov'd ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton.*

They *wrought* by their faithfulneſs the publick ſafety. *Dryden.*

This *wrought* the greateſt confuſion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greateſt conviction in the Gentiles, who every where ſpeak with aſtoniſhment of theſe truths they met with in this new magazine of learning, which was opened. *Addiſon.*

4. Worked; laboured.

They that *wrought* in ſilver, and whoſe works are unſearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Bar.* iii. 18.

Moſes and Eleazar took the gold, even all *wrought* jewels. *Numb.* xvi. 22.

What might be *wrought*
Fuſil, or graven in metal. *Milton.*

5. Gained; attained.

We ventur'd on ſuch dang'rous ſeas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakeſp.*

6. Operated.

Such another field
They dreaded worſe than hell: ſo much the fear
Of thunder, and the ſword of Michael,
Wrought ſtill within them. *Milton.*

His too eager love
Has made him buſy to his own deſtruction.
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus. *Phillips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

7. Worked.

Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut.* xxi. 3.

As infection from body to body is received many times by the body paſſive, yet is it by the good diſpoſition thereof repulſed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a diſeaſe. *Bacon.*

8. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own raſhneſs *wrought*,
Too ſoon diſcover'd his ambitious thought;
Believ'd me his, before I ſpoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready ſnare. *Dryden.*

9. Manufactured.

It had been no leſs a breach of peace to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace, to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*

Celeſtial panoply, divinely *wrought*. *Milton.*

10. Formed.

He that hath *wrought* us for the ſame thing, is God. 2 *Cor.* v. 5.

11. Excited by degrees.

The two friends had *wrought* themſelves to ſuch an habitual tenderneſs for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real paſſion of a father. *Addiſon.*

Advantage was taken of the ſanguine temper which ſo many ſucceſſes had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*

12. Guided; managed.

A ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman *wrought*. *Milton.*

13. Agitated; diſturbed.

We ſtay upon your leiſure.—
—Give me your favour: my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

WRUNG. The preter. and part. paſſive of *wring.*

No mortal was ever ſo much at eaſe, but his ſhoe *wrung* him ſomewhere. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mix'd with the tender anguiſh nature ſhoots
Through the *wrung* boſom of the dying man. *Thomſon.*

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe.*]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.

Sometimes to her news of myſelf to tell
I go about, but then is all my beſt
Wry words, and ſtamm'ring, or elſe doltiſh dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be practiſed, but when the diſorder is a contraction of the maſtoideus muſcle. *Sharp.*

2. Diſtorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a *wry* mouth, and Sir Roger will be with thee. *Arbuthnot.*

Inſtructive work! whoſe *wry*-mouth'd portraiture
Diſplay'd the fates her confeſſors endure. *Pope.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wreſted.

He mangles and puts a *wry* ſenſe upon proteſtant writers. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

Theſe *wry* too much on the right hand, aſcribing to the holy Scripture ſuch kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sanderſon.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to diſtort.

To what paſs are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are *wryed* to theſe crooked ſhifts? *Sidney.*

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the Engliſh language.

Y.

Y, At the beginning of words, is a conſonant; at the end, and when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel, and has the ſound of *i*. It is uſed at the end of words, and whenever two *i i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to expreſs the *υ*. *Y* was much uſed by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old Engliſh writers.

Yacht. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

Yard. *n. ſ.* [ȝeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Incloſed ground adjoining to an houſe.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Xanthus one day ſent Æſop into the *yard*, and bade him look well about him. *L'Eſtrange.*

His wanton kids with budding horns prepar'd,
Fight harmleſs battles in his homely *yard*. *Dryden.*

2. [ȝeꞃꝺ, Saxon.] A meaſure of three feet.

A peer, a counſellor, and a judge, are not to be meaſured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of ſpecial grace. *Bacon.*

The arms, ſpread croſs in a ſtraight line, and meaſured from one end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, made a meaſure equal to the ſtature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, *viz.* from the end of the long finger of either arm, ſo ſpread, to the middle of the breaſt, is, with us, called a *yard*. *Holder on Time.*

An aqueduct of a Gothick ſtructure, that conveys water from Mount St. Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the loweſt arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty *yards*. *Addiſon.*

3. The ſupports of the ſails.

A breeze from ſhore began to blow;
The ſailors ſhip their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their *yards* a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

Ya'rdwand. *n. ſ.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A meaſure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimenſions. What affinity has thinking with ſuch attributes? no more than there is between a ſyllogiſm and a *yardwand*. *Collier.*

Yare. *adj.* [ȝeaꞃƿe, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager.

Yare, yare, good Iros, quick;—methinks I hear
Anthony call. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

I do deſire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occaſion to uſe me for your turn, you ſhall find me *yare*. *Shakeſp.*

Ya'rely. *adv.* [from *yare*.] Dextrouſly; ſkilfully.

The ſilken tackles
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands
That *yarely* frame the office. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

Yarn. *n. ſ.* [ȝeaꞃn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they ſay, all the *yarn* ſhe ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would deſpair, if they were not cheriſhed by our virtues. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be moſt encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be uſeful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*

The fates but only ſpin the coarſer clue,
The fineſt of the wool is left for you.
Spare me but one ſmall portion of the twine,
And let the ſiſters cut below your line:
The reſt among the rubbiſh may they ſweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of ſome old miſer's heap. *Dryden.*

To **Yarr.** *v. n.* [from the ſound, *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl, or ſnarl like a dog. *Ainſworth.*

Ya'rrow. *n. ſ.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is uſed in medicine.

Yawl. *n. ſ.* A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

To **Yawn.** *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oſcitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in ſleepineſs.

The ſad-ey'd juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy, *yawning* drone. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear ſo well. *Bacon.*

At length ſhook off himſelf, and aſk'd the dame;
And aſking *yawn'd*, for what intent ſhe came? *Dryden.*

To whom the *yawning* pilot faſt aſleep,
Me didſt thou bid, to truſt the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*

2. To open wide.

The gaſhes,
That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Now will I dam up this thy *yawning* mouth,
For ſwallowing up the treaſure of the realm. *Shakeſp.*

He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like vomit, from his *yawning* entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

Hell at laſt
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd. *Milton.*

The ſword pierc'd his tender ſides;
Down fell the beauteous youth; the *yawning* wound
Guſh'd out a purple ſtream. *Dryden.*

High ſhe rear'd her arm, and with her ſceptre ſtruck
The *yawning* cliff: from its diſparted height
Adown the mount the guſhing torrent ran. *Prior.*

3. To expreſs deſire by yawning.

The chiefeſt thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apoſtles were. In which one circumſtance, if they imagine ſo great perfection, they muſt think that church which hath ſuch ſtore of mendicant friars, a church in that reſpect moſt happy. *Hooker.*

Yawn. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oſcitation.

Thee, Paridel, ſhe mark'd thee, there
Stretch'd on the rack of a too eaſy chair;
And heard thy everlaſting *yawn* confeſs
The pains and penalties of idleneſs. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marſh they go,
That mingles with the baleful ſtreams below;
And ſometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis ſaid,
Opens a diſmal paſſage to the dead,
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth ſurvey,
And ſtartle at the ſudden flaſh of day. *Addiſon.*

Ya'wning. *adj.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; ſlumbering.

Ere to black Hecate's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy hums,
Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Y'clad. *part.* for *clad*. Cloathed.

Her ſight did raviſh, but her grace in ſpeech,
Her words *yclad* with wiſdom's majeſty,
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakeſp.*

Y'cleped. [The participle paſſive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increaſing particle *y*, which was uſed in the old Engliſh in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon ȝe.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddeſs, fair and free,
In heav'n *yclep'd* Euphroſine,
And by men, heart-eaſing mirth. *Milton.*

Ydra'd. The old pret. of *to dread*. *Spenſer.*

Ye. The nominative plural of *thou*.

Ye are they which juſtify yourſelves. *Luke*, xvi. 15.

Yea. *adv.* [ea, or ȝea, Saxon; *ja*, Daniſh, German, and Dutch.] Yes. A particle of affirmation.

I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

A raſcally, *yea*, forſooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then ſtand upon ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.*

From theſe Philippinæ are brought coſtly ſpices, *yea*, and gold too. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Yea, hath God ſaid, Ye ſhall not eat of every tree in the garden? *Gen.* iii. 1.

Let your converſation be *yea, yea*; nay, nay. *Matt.* v.

All the promiſes of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified; which is the importance of *yea*; and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hamm.*

They durſt abide
Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd
Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd
Within his ſanctuary itſelf their ſhrines. *Milton.*

Why do diſputes in wrangling ſpend the day?
Whilſt one ſays only *yea*, and t' other nay. *Denham.*

Notwithſtanding this great proximity of man to himſelf; *yea*, and notwithſtanding the obſervations made in all ages, we ſtill remain ignorant of many things concerning ourſelves. *Hale.*

To **Yead**, *or* **Yede.** *v. n.* preterite *yode*. [This word ſeems to have been corruptly formed from ȝeoꝺ, the Saxon preterite of ȝan.] To go; to march. Obſolete.

They wander at will, and ſtay at pleaſure,
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leiſure. *Spenſer.*

Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herſelf withdraw aſide,
From whence ſhe might behold that battle's proof,
And eke be ſafe from danger far deſcry'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Yet for ſhe *yode* thereat half aghaſt,
And Kiddy the door ſparred after her faſt. *Spenſer.*

That ſame mighty man of God,
That bloud red billows like a walled front,
On either ſide diſparted with his rod,
'Till that his army dry-foot through them *yod*. *Spenſer.*

To **Yean.** *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Uſed of ſheep.

The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands;
He ſtruck them up before the fulſome ewes,
Who, then conceiving, did in *yeaning* time
Fole party-colour'd lambs. *Shakeſpeare.*

So many days my ewes have been with young:
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will *yean*. *Shakeſp.*

This I ſcarcely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*

Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the leaſt danger. *Mortim.*

Yea'nling. *n. ſ.* [from *yean*.] The young of ſheep.

All the *yeanlings* which were ſtreak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Year. *n. ſ.* [ȝeaꞃ, Saxon.]

If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, *i. e.* three hundred and ſixty days; another intend a ſolar *year* of three hundred ſixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, *i. e.* three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unleſs they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Watts's Logick.*

See the minutes, how they run:
How many makes the hour full compleat,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finiſh up the *year*,
How many *years* a mortal man may live. *Shakeſp.*

With the *year*
Seaſons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the ſweet approach of morn. *Milton.*

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at firſt conceived in them, to ſerve them for many *years* laying, allowing ſuch a proportion for every *year*, as will ſerve for one or two incubations. *Ray on the Creation.*

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a *year*. *Swift.*

2. It is often uſed plurally, without a plural termination.

I fight not once in forty *year*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. In the plural old age.

Some mumble-news,
That ſmiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh when ſhe's diſpos'd,
Told our intents. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

There died alſo Cecile, mother to King Edward IV. being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to ſee three princes of her body crowned, and four murthered. *Bacon.*

He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were ſeen,
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

Ye'arling. *adj.* [from *year*.] Being a year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke;
Untam'd, unconſcious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

Ye'arly. *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; laſting a year.

The *yearly* courſe that brings this day about,
Shall never ſee it but a holiday. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Why the changing oak ſhould ſhed
The *yearly* honour of his ſtately head;
Whilſt the diſtinguiſh'd yew is ever ſeen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

Ye'arly. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and ſees old age,
Will *yearly* on the vigil feaſt his neighbours,
And ſay, To-morrow is Saint Criſpian. *Shakeſpeare.*

For numerous bleſſings *yearly* ſhower'd,
And property with plenty crown'd;
For freedom ſtill maintain'd alive;
For theſe, and more, accept our pious praiſe. *Dryden.*

To **Yearn.** *v. n.* [eaꞃnan, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneaſineſs. In Spenſer it is ſometimes *earn*.

He deſpis'd to tread in due degree,
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and ſtern,
And to be eas'd of that baſe burden ſtill did *yearn*. *Spenſer.*

Make the libbard ſtern
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn*. *Spenſer.*

Though peeping cloſe into the thick,
Might ſee the moving of ſome quick:
But were it fairy, fiend, or ſnake,
My courage *earned* it to wake,
And manfully thereat ſhot. *Spenſer.*

Falſtaff, he is dead,
And we muſt *yern* therefore. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Joſeph made haſte; for his bowels did *yern* upon his brother; and he ſought where to weep, and he entered into his chamber. *Gen.* xliii. 30.

When the fair Leucothoe he ſpy'd,
To check his ſteeds, impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*,
Though all the world was in his courſe concern'd. *Waller.*

Yet for all the *yearning* pain
Y' have ſuffer'd for their loves, in vain,
I fear they'll prove ſo nice and coy,
To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras.*

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn*. *South's Sermons.*

At beholding the miſeries of others, they find ſuch *yearnings* in their bowels, and ſuch ſenſible commotions raiſed in their breaſts, as they can by no means ſatisfy. *Calamy.*

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addiſon.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;

But Anticlus, unable to controul,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* ſoul. *Pope.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would
Yern your heart to ſee it. *Shakeſpeare.*

YEST. *n. ſ.* [ʒeꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The foam, ſpume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

Yeaſt and outward means do fail,
And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras.*

When drays bound high, they never croſs behind,
Where bubbling *yeaſt* is blown by guſts of wind. *Gay.*

2. The ſpume on a troubled ſea.

Now the ſhip boring the moon with her main-maſt, and anon ſwallow'd with *yeaſt* and froth, as you'd thruſt a cork into a hogſhead. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

YE'STY. *adj.* [from *yeſt.*] Frothy; ſpumy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches; though the *yeſty* waves
Confound and ſwallow navigation up. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

YELK. *n. ſ.* [from ʒealepe, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk*.

The *yolk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nouriſhment of the ſame: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you ſhall find much of the *yolk* remaining. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

That a chicken is formed out of the *yolk* of an egg, with ſome ancient philoſophers the people ſtill opinion. *Brown.*

All the feather'd kind,
From th' included *yolk*, not ambient white aroſe. *Dryden.*

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.

Nor the night raven, that ſtill deadly *yells*;
Nor griſly vultures make us once affeared. *Spenſer.*

Each new morn,
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new ſorrows
Strike heav'n on the face, that it reſounds,
As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like ſyllables of dolour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Now worſe than e'er he was before,
Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
That wak'd Queen Mab, who doubted ſore
Some treaſon had been wrought her. *Drayton's Nymphiad.*

Yelling monſters, that with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me. *Milton.*

Night-ſtruck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghoſt. *Thomſon.*

YELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.

With like tim'rous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is ſpread in populous cities. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Hence are heard the groans of ghoſts, the pains
Of ſounding laſhes, and of dragging chains.
The Trojan ſtood aſtoniſh'd at their cries,
And aſk'd his guide from whence thoſe *yells* ariſe. *Dryden.*

Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the ſtreets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Phillips.*

YE'LLOW. *adj.* [ʒealepe, Saxon; *gheleuwe*, Dutch; *giallo*, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

Only they that come to ſee a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with *yellow*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII. *Prologue.*

He brought the green ear and the *yellow* ſheaf. *Milton.*

After a lively orange, followed an intenſe bright and copious *yellow*, which was alſo the beſt of all the *yellows*. *Newton.*

Negligent of food,
Scarce ſeen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomſ.*

YE'LLOWBOY. *n. ſ.* A gold coin. A very low word.

John did not ſtarve the cauſe; there wanted not *yellowboys* to fee council. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

YE'LLOWHAMMER. *n. ſ.* A bird.

YE'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *yellow.*] Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowiſh* colour, yet there is found of it alſo black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *yellowiſh.*] The quality of approaching to yellow.

Bruiſed madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate ſolution, exchanged its *yellowiſhneſs* for a redneſs. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *yellow.*]

1. The quality of being yellow.

Apples, covered in lime and aſhes, were well matured; as appeared in the *yellowneſs* and ſweetneſs. *Bacon.*

Yellowneſs of the ſkin and eyes, and a ſaffron-coloured urine, rae ſigns of an inflammatory diſpoſition of the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is uſed in Shakeſpeare for jealouſy.

Ford I will poſſeſs with *yellowneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

YE'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes.

It owes its original to obſtructions in the gall-pipe, which are cauſed by ſlimy or gritty matter; or to the ſtoppage of the roots of thoſe little ducts opening into that pipe, by the like matter; or to a compreſſion of them by a fulneſs and plenitude of the blood-veſſels that lie near them. When the gall-pipe, or the roots rather of the common ducts of that pipe, are any wiſe ſtopped up, that matter which ſhould be turned into gall is taken up by the vein, and carried back again into the maſs of blood, and tinctures it yellow; ſo that the eyes, inſide of the lips, ſlaver, and all the parts of the horſe that are capable of ſhewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe ſped with ſpavins, and raied with the *yellows*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To YELP. *v. a.* [ʒealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shakeſpeare.*

YE'OMAN. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the original is much doubted: the true etymology ſeems to be that of Junius, who derives it from *geman*, Friſick, a villager.]

1. A man of a ſmall eſtate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.

Gentlemen ſhould uſe their children as the honeſt farmers and ſubſtantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke.*

He that has a ſpaniel by his ſide is a *yeoman* of about one hundred pounds a year, an honeſt man: he is juſt qualified to kill an hare. *Addiſon.*

2. It ſeems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers: whence we have ſtill *yeomen* of the guard.

Tall *yeomen* ſeemed they, and of great might,
And were enranged ready ſtill for fight. *Fairy Queen.*

You, good *yeomen*,
Whoſe limbs were made in England, ſhew us here
The mettle of your paſture. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

He inſtituted, for the ſecurity of his perſon, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeomen* of his guard. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Th' appointment for th' enſuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his truſty guard. *Dryden.*

At Windſor St. John whiſpers me i' th' ear;
The waiters ſtand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make way for the dean, as if a duke paſs'd by.] *Swift.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

His grandfather was Lyonel Duke of Clarence,
Third ſon to the third Edward King of England:
Spring creſtleſs *yeomen* from ſo deep a root? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. It ſeems to have had likewiſe the notion of a gentleman ſervant.

A jolly *yeoman*, marſhal of the hall,
Whoſe name was appetite, he did beſtow
Both gueſts and meats. *Spenſer.*

YE'OMANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *yeoman.*] The collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry*, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

To YERK. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To throw out or move with a ſpring.

A leaping horſe is ſaid to *yerk*, or ſtrike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, ſtretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their full extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded ſteeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Shakeſp.*

YERK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN. *v. a.* See YEARN.

I am not covetous of gold;
It *yerns* me not, if men my garments wear. *Shakeſpeare.*

YES. *adv.* [ʒiꞅe, Saxon.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle oppoſed to *no*.

This were a fit ſpeech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no leſs fit ſpeech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon.*

Yes, you deſpiſe the man to books confin'd,
Who from his ſtudy rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he ſpeaks. *Pope.*

YE'STER. *adj.* [*ghiſter*, Dutch; *heſternus*, Latin.] Being next before the preſent day. It is not often uſed but in compoſition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

Love might as well be ſow'd upon our ſands,
As in a breaſt ſo barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yeſter* ſun beheld
Muſt'ring her charms. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

YE'STERDAY. *n. ſ.* [ʒiꞅꞇanðæʒ, Saxon.] The day laſt paſt; the day next before to-day.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time;
And all our *yeſterdays* have lighted fools
The way to duſty death. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

We are but of *yeſterday*, and know nothing, becauſe our days upon earth are a ſhadow. *Job*, viii. 9.

You are both fluid, chang'd ſince *yeſterday*;
Next day repairs but ill laſt day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yeſterday's waters and to-day's the ſame. *Donne.*

If *yeſterday* could be recall'd again,
Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*

Yeſterday was ſet apart as a day of publick thankſgiving for the late extraordinary ſucceſſes. *Addiſon.*

Mrs. Simper ſends complaint in your *yeſterday's* Spectator. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Naked from the womb
We *yeſterday* came forth: and in the tomb
Naked again we muſt to-morrow lie:
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*

YE'STERDAY. *adv.* On the day laſt paſt.

Martius gave us *yeſterday* a repreſentation of the empire of the Turks, with no ſmall vigour of words. *Bacon.*

YE'STERNIGHT. *n. ſ.* The night before this night.

YE'STERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night laſt paſt.

Eleven hours I've ſpent to write it over;
For *yeſternight* by Cateſby was it ſent me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The diſtribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *yeſternight*. *Bacon.*

YET. *conjunct.* [ʒyꞇ, ʒeꞇ, ʒeꞇa, Saxon.] Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*

Though ſuch men have lived never ſo much upon the reſerve; *yet* if they be obſerved to have a particular fondneſs for perſons noted for any ſin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the ſin, before there was ſo in affection. *South.*

The heathens would never ſuffer their gods to be reviled, which *yet* were no gods; and ſhall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillotſon.*

He is ſomewhat arrogant at his firſt entrance, and is too inquiſitive through the whole tragedy; *yet* theſe imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compaſſion for his miſeries. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let virtuoſo's in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuſe thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*

YET. *adv.*

1. Beſide; over and above.

This furniſhes us with *yet* one more reaſon, why our Saviour lays ſuch a particular ſtreſs on acts of mercy. *Atterb.*

2. Still; the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame.

They atteſt facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reaſon to believe them, they would ſtill have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings. *Addiſon.*

3. Once again.

Yet, *yet* a moment, one dim ray of light,
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

4. At this time; ſo ſoon; hitherto: with a negative before it.

Thales being aſked when a man ſhould marry, ſaid, Young men not *yet*; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*

5. At leaſt; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.

A man that would form a compariſon betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his diſcretion. *Baker.*

6. It notes increaſe or extenſion of the ſenſe of the words to which it is joined.

Shake not his hour-glaſs, when his haſty ſand
Is ebbing to the laſt:
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your ſin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter ſtorm. *Dryden.*

Yet a few days, and thoſe which now appear
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's ſwift ſcene ſhall change. *Dryden.*

7. Still; in a new degree.

He that takes from a thief, that which the thief took from an honeſt man, and keeps it to himſelf, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and juſtice. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.

If any man neglect his duty, his fault muſt not be aſcribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church. *Whitgifte.*

Men may not too raſhly believe the confeſſions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence againſt them; for the witches themſelves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

Nor *yet* amidſt this joy and brighteſt morn
Was abſent, after all his miſchief done,
The prince of darkneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

9. Hitherto.

Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and as *yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can expreſs. *Hooker.*

YE'VEN, for *given*.

Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yeven*;
She ſhall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place,
And reign with the reſt in heaven. *Spenſer.*

YEW. *n. ſ.* [ıƿ, Saxon; *yw*, Welſh. This is often written *eugh*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the ſound and the derivation. See EUGH.] A tree of tough wood.

It hath amentaceous flowers, which conſiſt of many apices, for the moſt part ſhaped like a muſhroom, and are barren; but the embryoes, which are produced at remote diſtances on the ſame tree, do afterward become hollow bell-ſhaped berries, which are full of juice, and include ſeeds ſomewhat like acorns, having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Millar.*

The ſhooter *eugh*, the broad-leav'd ſycamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut ſound;
The myrrhe, that her foul ſin doth ſtill deplore,
Alder the owner of all wateriſh ground. *Fairfax.*

Slips of *yew*,
Shiver'd in the moon's eclipſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They would bind me here
Unto the body of a diſmal *yew*. *Shakeſp. Titus Andron.*

He drew,
And almoſt join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*

The diſtinguiſh'd *yew* is ever ſeen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YE'WEN. *adj.* [from *yew.*] Made of the wood of yew.

His ſtiff arms to ſtretch with *eughen* bow,
And manly legs ſtill paſſing to and fro. *Hubberd's Tale.*

YFE'RE. *adv.* [yꝼeꞃe, Saxon.] Together. *Spenſer.*

To YIELD. *v. a.* [ʒelðan, Saxon, to pay.]

1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.

When thou tilleſt the ground, it ſhall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her ſtrength. *Gen.* iv. 12.

Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans, *per diem*, to the value of twenty-five thouſand drachms, eight hundred and ſeven pounds five ſhillings and ten pence. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To produce in general.

He makes milch kine *yield* blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wilderneſs *yieldeth* food for them. *Job*, xxiv. 5.

All the ſubſtances of an animal, fed even with aceſcent ſubſtances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline ſalts. *Arbuth.*

3. To afford; to exhibit.

Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without ſo mighty a lour as that face could *yield*. *Sidney.*

The mind of man deſireth evermore to know the truth, according to the moſt infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield*. *Hooker.*

If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of ſnow *yielded* yeſterday to your ſight, and another idea of white from another parcel of ſnow you ſee to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteneſs is not at all increaſed. *Locke.*

4. To give as claimed of right.

I the praiſe
Yield thee, ſo well thou haſt this day purvey'd. *Milton.*

5. To allow; to permit.

I *yield* it juſt, ſaid Adam, and ſubmit. *Milton.*

Life is but air,
That *yields* a paſſage to the whiſtling ſword,
And cloſes when 'tis gone. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

6. To emit; to expire.

Often did I ſtrive
To *yield* the ghoſt; but ſtill the envious flood
Kept in my ſoul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vaſt, and wand'ring air. *Shakeſpeare.*

He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghoſt. *Gen.* xlix. 33.

7. To reſign; to give up.

He not *yielding* over to old age his country delights, eſpecially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin, brought to ſee this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*

Thus I have *yielded* up into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

She to realities *yields* all her ſhows. *Milton.*

'Tis the pride of man which is the ſpring of this evil, and an unwillingneſs to *yield* up their own opinions. *Watts.*

8. To ſurrender.

The enemies ſometimes offered unto the ſoldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield* up the city, and ſometimes threatened them as faſt. *Knolles.*

They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded* up to their miſrule. *Milton.*

To YIELD. *v. n.*

1. To give up the conqueſt; to ſubmit.

He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*

All is not loſt: immortal hate,
And courage never to ſubmit or *yield*. *Milton.*

If the inſpiring and expiring organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſuddenly *yields* to nature, and dies. *Walton's Angler.*

There he ſaw the fainting Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Purſu'd by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*

2. To comply with any perſon.

Conſidering this preſent age ſo full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the ſtream thereof. *Hooker.*

I ſee a *yielding* in the looks of France:
Mark, how they whiſper. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

This ſupernatural ſoliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earneſt of ſucceſs?
If good, why do I *yield* to that ſuggeſtion,
Whoſe horrid image doth upfix my hair? *Shakeſpeare.*

With her much fair ſpeech ſhe cauſed him to *yield*. *Prov.*

The Jews have agreed to deſire thee that thou wouldſt bring down Paul; but do not thou *yield* unto them. *Acts.*

3. To comply with things.

There could be no ſecure peace, except the Lacedemonians *yielded* to thoſe things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*

If much converſe
Thee ſatiate, to ſhort abſence I could *yield*. *Milton.*

4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.

If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and juſt, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he adminiſters juſtice unto men. *Hakewell.*

5. To give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the Lapithæ and Centaurs, *yield* to no other part of this poet. *Dryden.*

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thiſtle ſprings, to which the lily *yields*? *Pope.*

YIE'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *yield.*] One who yields.

Briars and thorns at their apparel ſnatch,
Some ſleeves, ſome hats; from *yielders* all things catch.
Shakeſpeare.

Some guard theſe traitors to the block of death,
Treaſon's true bed, and *yielder* up of breath. *Shakeſp.*

YOKE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeoc, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch; *jugum*, Latin; *joug*, French.]

1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.

Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemiſh, and upon which never came *yoke*. *Numb.* xix. 2.

A yearling bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, unconſcious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*

2. A mark of ſervitude; ſlavery.

Our country ſinks beneath the *yoke*;
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In bands of iron fetter'd you ſhall be;
An eaſier *yoke* than what you put on me. *Dryden.*

3. A chain; a link; a bond.

This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryd.*

4. A couple; two; a pair.

Thoſe that accuſe him in his intent towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his diſcarded men. *Shakeſpeare.*

His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen till'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when ſet to work at the ſame time; for mules are ſwifter. *Broome.*

To **YOKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.

This Stetes promiſed to do, if he alone would *yoak* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, ſow dragons teeth. *L'Eſtrange.*

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian uſe of old,
Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burniſh'd gold. *Dryden.*

2. To join or couple with another.

My name
Be *yok'd* with his that did betray the beſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Caſſius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To enſlave; to ſubdue.

Theſe are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To reſtrain; to confine.

Men marry not; but chuſe rather a libertine ſingle life, than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*

The words and promiſes, that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
Over Helleſpont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*

YO'KE-ELM. *n. ſ.* A tree. *Ainſworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW.
YO'KEMATE. } *n. ſ.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate*.]

1. Companion in labour.

Yokefellows in arms,
Let us to France. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

2. Mate; fellow.

You cannot think me fit
To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
Nor take one of ſo mean deſerts
To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*

Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
Where all the live-long night he ſighs. *Stepney.*

Thoſe who have moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves by railing at the ſex, very often chuſe one of the moſt worthleſs for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

YOLD, for *yielded*. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

YOLK. *n. ſ.* [See **YELK.**] The yellow part of an egg.

Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a channel made on purpoſe, ſerves inſtead of milk to nouriſh the chick for a conſiderable time. *Ray on the Creation.*

YON.
YOND.
YO'NDER. } *adj.* [ȝeonꝺ, Saxon.] Being at a diſtance within view.

Madam, *yond* young fellow ſwears he will ſpeak with you. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakeſpeare.*

Would you not laugh to meet a great counſellor of ſtate in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdaſher in a velvet gown furred with ſables? *Ben. Johnſon.*

Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thouſand men, diſcovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thouſand, marching towards him: he made himſelf merry with it, and ſaid, *Yonder* men are too many for an ambaſſage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon.*

For proof look up,
And read thy lot in *yon* celeſtial ſign. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Yon flow'ry arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milton.*

Let other ſwains attend the rural care,
But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*

YON.
YOND.
YO'NDER. } *adv.* At a diſtance within view. It is uſed when we direct the eye from another thing to the object.

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And ſay what thou ſeeſt *yond*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Firſt, and chiefeſt, with thee bring
Him that *yon* ſoars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub, contemplation. *Milton.*

Yonder are two apple-women ſcolding. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

YOND. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious: perhaps tranſported with rage; under alienation of mind, in which ſenſe it concurs with the reſt.

Then like a lion, which hath long time fought
His robbed whelps, and at the laſt them found
Amongſt the ſhepherd ſwains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;
So fierce he laid about him. *Fairy Queen.*

Nor thoſe three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*.
Fairfax.

YORE, or *of Yore.* *adv.* [ȝeoȝaꞃa, Saxon.]

1. Long.

Witneſs the burning altars, which he ſwore,
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment juſt do fly. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Of old time; long ago.

Thee bright-ey'd Veſta long *of yore*
To ſolitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days *of yore*,
A widow ſomewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*

In times *of yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
Great gifts beſtow'd, and great reſpect receiv'd. *Prior.*

The dev'l was piqu'd ſuch faintſhip to behold,
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
But Satan now is wiſer than *of yore*,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*

YOU. *pron.* [eoƿ, iuh, Saxon: the accuſative of ȝe, ye.]

1. The oblique caſe of *ye*.

Ye have heard of the diſpenſation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Eph.* iii. 2.

I thought to ſhow *you*
How eaſy 'twas to die, by my example,
And hanſel fate before *you*. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. It is uſed in the nominative; and though firſt introduced by corruption, is now eſtabliſhed.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. It is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language.

Madam, the fates withſtand, and *you*
Are deſtin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*

4. It is uſed indefinitively, as the French *on*.

We paſſed by what was one of thoſe rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a diſtance, like a new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* ſee nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods. *Addiſon on Italy.*

YOUNG. *adj.* [ıonȝ, ȝeonȝ, Saxon; *jong*, Dutch.]

1. Being in the firſt part of life; not old.

Gueſts ſhould be interlarded, after the Perſian cuſtom, by ages *young* and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
Both *young* and old. *Shakeſpeare.*

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the *young*-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſpeare.*

I firmly am reſolv'd
Not to beſtow my *youngeſt* daughter,
Before I have a huſband for the elder. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are ſalter than a *younger* man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiſeful, fair and young, and ſkill'd in houſewiferies. *Chapman.*

In timorous deer he hanſels his *young* paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

Nor need'ſt by thy daughter to be told,
Though now thy ſprity blood with age be cold,
Thou haſt been *young*. *Dryden.*

When we ſay a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet but a ſmall part of that which uſually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almoſt to the end of that which men do not uſually exceed. *Locke.*

It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldeſt ſon; becauſe Jacob the *youngeſt* here had it. *Locke.*

From earth they rear him ſtruggling now with death,
And Neſtor's *youngeſt* ſtops the vents of breath. *Pope.*

2. Ignorant; weak.

Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this.
Shakeſpeare.

3. It is ſometimes applied to vegetable life.

There be trees that bear beſt when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cauſe is, for that all trees that bear muſt have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watery juice, and leſs concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG. *n. ſ.* The offspring of animals collectively.

The hedge-ſparrow fed the cuckoo ſo long,
That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

So many days my ewes have been with *young*;
So many weaks ere the poor fools will yean. *Shakeſp.*

The eggs diſclos'd their callow *young*. *Milton.*

The reaſon why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their *young* alive, is becauſe there might be more plenty. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Not ſo her *young*; for their unequal line
Was heroes make, half human, half divine;
Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,
Th' immortal part aſſum'd immortal ſtate. *Dryden.*

Thoſe inſects, for whoſe *young* nature hath not made proviſion of ſufficient ſuſtenance, do themſelves gather and lay up in ſtore for them. *Ray on the Creation.*

YOU'NGISH. *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.

She let her ſecond room to a very genteel *youngiſh* man.
Tatler.

YOU'NGLING. *n. ſ.* [from *young*; ȝeonȝlınȝ, Saxon.] Any creature in the firſt part of life.

More dear unto their God, than *younglings* to their dam.
Fairy Queen.

Youngling, thou canſt not love ſo dear as I.—
—Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakeſpeare.*

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreaſonable to infer, they ſuckle their *younglings* with milk. *Brown.*

Encourag'd thus ſhe brought her *younglings* nigh.
Dryden.

The ſtately beaſt the two Tyrrheidæ bred,
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryd.*

YOU'NGLY. *adv.* [from *young*.]

1. Early in life.

Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to ſerve his country,
How long continu'd, and what ſtock he ſprings of.
Shakeſpeare.

2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOU'NGSTER.
YOU'NKER. } *n. ſ.* [from *young*.] A young perſon. In contempt.

How like a *younker* or a prodigal
The ſkarfed bark parts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſp.*

What, will you make a *younker* of me? ſhall I not take mine eaſe in mine inn, but I ſhall ſo have my pocket pick'd?
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewel of the glorious ſun:
How well reſembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *younker* prancing to his love. *Shakeſp.*

Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his ſon;
And whilſt the *youngſter* from the path declines,
Admiring the ſtrange beauty of the ſigns,
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horſe,
And would outdo his father in his courſe. *Creech.*

The *youngſter*, who at nine and three,
Drinks with his ſiſters milk and tea,
From breakfaſt reads till twelve o'clock,
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *n. ſ.* [from *young*.] Youth. Obſolete.

The mournful muſe in mirth now liſt ne maſk,
As ſhe was wont in *youngth* and ſummer days. *Spenſer.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eopeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. Belonging to you. It is uſed properly when we ſpeak to more than one, and ceremoniouſly and cuſtomarily when to only one.

Either *your* unparagoned miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's outprized by a trifle. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. **YOUR** is uſed in an indeterminate ſenſe.

Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough; ſo every true man's apparel fits *your* thief. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medalliſt and critick are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

A diſagreement between theſe ſeldom happens, but among *your* antiquaries and ſchoolmen. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

3. **YOURS** is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before or is underſtood; as this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.

Pray for this man and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

That done, our day of marriage ſhall be *yours*,
One feaſt, one houſe, one mutual happineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would ſtretch thy ſpirits up into the air:
Conceive and fare thee well.—
—*Yours* in the ranks of death. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He is forſworn, if e'er thoſe eyes of *yours*
Behold another day break in the eaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

While the ſword this monarchy ſecures,
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryden.*

My wealth, my city, and myſelf are *yours*. *Dryden.*

It is my employment to revive the old of paſt ages to the preſent, as it is *yours* to tranſmit the young of the preſent to the future. *Pope.*

YOURSE'LF. *n. ſ.* [*your* and *ſelf*.] You, even you; ye, not others.

If it ſtand as you *yourſelf* ſtill do,
Within the eye of honour; be aſſur'd,
My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occaſions. *Shakeſpeare.*

O heav'ns!
If you do love old men, if your ſweet ſway
Allow obedience, if *yourſelves* are old,
Make it your cauſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

YOUTH. *n. ſ.* [ȝeoȝuð, Saxon.]

1. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence; the time from fourteen to twenty eight.

But could *youth* laſt, and love ſtill breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then theſe delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakeſpeare.*

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewel of the glorious ſun;
How well reſembles it the prime of *youth*,
Trimm'd like a yonker, prancing to his love. *Shakeſp.*

His ſtarry helm unbuckled ſhow'd him prime
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*

The ſolidity, quantity, and ſtrength of the aliment, is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muſcular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbuth.*

2. A young man.

Siward's ſon,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

If this were ſeen,
The happieſt *youth* viewing his progreſs through,
What perils paſt, what croſſes to enſue,
Would ſhut the book and ſit him down and die.
Shakeſpeare.

About him exercis'd heroick games
Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*

O'er the lofty gate his art emboſs'd
Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghoſt;
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly ſent, to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*

The pious chief
A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
And to the Latian court their courſe directs. *Dryden.*

3. Young men. Collectively.

As it is fit to read the beſt authors to *youth* firſt, ſo let them be of the openeſt and cleareſt; as Livy before Saluſt, Sidney before Donne. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball ſhe won,
Than that young beauty by thy care is dreſt,
When all your *youth* prefers her to the reſt. *Waller.*

YOU'THFUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full*.]

1. Young.

Our army is diſpers'd already:
Like *youthful* ſteers unyok'd they took their courſe,
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

There, in a heap of ſlain, among the reſt,
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load oppreſt
Of ſlaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*

2. Suitable to the firſt part of life.

Here be all the pleaſures
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
When the freſh blood grows lively, and returns
Briſk as the April buds in primroſe ſeaſon. *Milton.*

In his years were ſeen,
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

The nymph ſurveys him, and beholds the grace
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*

3. Vigorous as in youth.

How is a good Chriſtian animated by a ſtedfaſt belief of an everlaſting enjoyment of perfect felicity, ſuch as, after millions of millions of ages is ſtill *youthful* and flouriſhing, and inviting as at the firſt? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; early in life. Obſolete.

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praiſe,
That warlike feats doſt higheſt glorify,
Therein have I ſpent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought and many frays. *Fairy Queen.*

YOU'THY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful. A bad word.

The ſcribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is conſiſtent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch*.] Fixed.

That ſame wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy clift *ypight*,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenſer.*

YUCK. *n. ſ.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeol, ȝeol, ȝehul, Saxon.] The time of Chriſtmas.

YUX. *n. ſ.* [ȝeox, Saxon.] The hiccough.

Z.

Z, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, ſet down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its ſound is uniformly that of an hard S.

ZA'FFAR. } *n. ſ.*
ZA'FFIR. }

Powder the calx of cobalt very fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a ſolid maſs called *zaffre*, which from its hardneſs has been miſtaken for a native mineral. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Cobalt being ſublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; theſe, German mineraliſts call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

The artificers in glaſs tinge their glaſs blue with that dark mineral *zaphara*. *Boyle on Colours.*

ZA'NY. *n. ſ.* [Probably of *zanei*.] The contraction of Giovanni or ſanna, a ſcoff, according to Skinner.] One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions, and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some carrytale, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight *zany*,
Some mumblenews, ſome trencher knight, ſome Dick,
Told our intents before. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then write that I may follow, and ſo be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*,
I ſhall be thought, if mine like thine I ſhape,
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape. *Donne.*

Oh, great reſtorer of the good old ſtage,
Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age. *Pope's Dunciad.*

ZA'RNICH. *n. ſ.*

Zarnich is a ſolid ſubſtance in which orpiment is frequently found; and it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its luſtre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow; and to this we owe the diſtinction of orpiment into theſe colours, though there is no ſuch ſubſtance as green orpiment. *Zarnich* contains a large quantity of arſenick in it. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

ZEAL. *n. ſ.* [ζῆλος, *zelus*, Latin.] Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe.

This preſent age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and ſkill; meekneſs will not now ſuffer any man to marvel, whatſoever he ſhall hear reproved by whomſoever. *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have beſtowed the thouſand pounds I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor ſhow doth better; this doth infer the *zeal* I had to ſee him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but ſerv'd my God with half the *zeal*
I ſerv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Among the ſeraphims
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* ſevere,
The current of his fury thus oppos'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

She with ſuch a *zeal* the cauſe embrac'd,
As women, where they will, are all in haſte;
The father, mother, and the kin beſide,
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king ſeiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

Seriouſneſs and *zeal* in religion is natural to the Engliſh. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Good men often blemiſh the reputation of their piety by over-acting ſome things in their religion; by an indiſcreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotſ.*

True *zeal* ſeems not to be any one ſingle affection of the ſoul; but rather a ſtrong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious conſtitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, ſwaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but moſt fervent. *Sprat's Sermons.*

When the ſins of a nation have provoked God to forſake it, he ſuffers thoſe to concur in the moſt pernicious counſels for enſlaving conſcience, who pretend to the greateſt *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Stillingfleet.*

This rebellion has diſcovered to his majeſty, who have eſpouſed his intereſts with *zeal* or indifference. *Addiſon.*

A ſcorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*

ZEA'LOT. *n. ſ.* [*zeloteur*, French; ζηλωτὴς.] One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe.

The fury of *zealots*, inteſtine bitterneſs and diviſion, were the greateſt occaſion of the laſt fatal deſtruction of Jeruſalem. *King Charles.*

Are not thoſe men too often the greateſt *zealots* who are moſt notoriouſly ignorant? true zeal ſhould always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied paſſion for what it once knows to be worthy of ſuch paſſion. *Sprat.*

No wonder that ſo many of theſe deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cauſe which they at firſt abhorred, and have wiſhed or acted for the ſucceſs of an enterprize, that might have ended in the extirpation of the proteſtant religion. *Addiſon.*

ZEA'LOUS. *adj.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a deſire no greater than our neceſſity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, ſo far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This day, at height of noon, came to my ſphere,
A ſpirit, *zealous*, as he ſeem'd to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We ſhould be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of thoſe ſnares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Decay of Piety.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* againſt any perſon, but only againſt their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for perſons: but then it ſhould be only for good things; a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for ill things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Being inſtructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main deſign; and as finite beings, not admitted into the ſecrets of government, the laſt reſorts of Providence, or capable of diſcovering the final purpoſes of God, they muſt be ſometimes ignorant of the means conducing to thoſe ends in which alone they can oppoſe each other. *Dryden.*

ZEA'LOUSLY. *adv.* [from *zealous*.] With paſſionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt, and *zealouſly* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not ſhame. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with ſo reſigned an obedience to ſuperiors, is very unſuitable with the civil and religious liberties we ſo *zealouſly* aſſert. *Swift.*

ZEA'LOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'CHIN. *n. ſ.* [So named from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is ſettled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZEDO'ARY. *n. ſ.* [*zedoaire*, French.] A ſpicy plant, ſomewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a ſweet ſcent.

ZED. *n. ſ.* The name of the letter *z*.

Thou whoreſon *zed*, thou unneceſſary letter. *Shakeſp.*

ZE'NITH. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The point over head oppoſite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,
Though none come thence, advertiſement to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our ſouls? *Davies.*

Theſe ſeaſons are deſigned by the motions of the ſun; when that approaches neareſt our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it ſummer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ZE'PHYR. } *n. ſ.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The weſt wind; and
ZE'PHYRUS. } poetically any calm ſoft wind.

They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Zephyr, you ſhall ſee a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a ſwan with wings diſplayed, as about to ſing. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Forth ruſh the levent and the ponent winds,
Eurus and *Zephyr*. *Milton.*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

Their every muſick wakes,
Whence blending all the ſweeten'd *zephyr* ſprings. *Thomſon.*

ZEST. *n. ſ.*

1. The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine.
2. A reliſh; a taſte added.

To ZEST. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ZETE'TICK. *adj.* [from ζητέω.] Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEU'GMA. *n. ſ.* [from ζεῦγμα.] A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſsly, and to the other by ſupplement, as luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZO'CLE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſmall ſort of ſtand or pedeſtal, being a low ſquare piece or member, ſerving to ſupport a buſto, ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed; alſo a low ſquare member ſerving to ſupport a column, inſtead of a pedeſtal, baſe, or plinth. *Dict.*

ZO'DIACK. *n. ſ.* [*zodiaque*, French; ζωδιακὸς, ἐκ τῶν ζώων, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.] The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns; a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns.

The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shakeſpeare.*

Years he number'd ſcarce thirteen,
When fates turn'd cruel;
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been
The ſtage's jewel. *Ben. Johnſon.*

By his ſide,
As in a gliſt'ring *zodiack* hung the ſword,
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the ſpear. *Milton.*

It exceeds even their abſurdity to ſuppoſe the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to themſelves, or to exert any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a ſhrine that caſt a dazzling light,
Sat fixt in thought the mighty Stagyrite;
His ſacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,
And various animals his ſides ſurround. *Pope.*

ZONE. *n. ſ.* [ζώνη; *zona*, Latin.]

1. A girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a ſtarry *zone* his waiſt, and round
Skirted his loins, and thighs, with downy gold
And colours dipp'd in heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

An embroider'd *zone* ſurrounds her waiſt. *Dryden.*

Thy ſtatue, Venus, though by Phidias' hands
Deſign'd immortal, yet no longer ſtands;
The magick of thy ſhining *zone* is paſt,
But Saliſbury's garter ſhall for ever laſt. *Granville.*

Scarce could the goddeſs from her nymph be known,
But by the creſcent and the golden *zone*. *Pope.*

2. A diviſion of the earth.

The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the firſt is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the ſouthern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumſcribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is ſtill the ſame: the torrid *zones*,
And thoſe more frigid ones,
It muſt not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is luſt or friendſhip, not
The thing we ſhow;
For that's a flame would die,
Held down or up too high:
Then think I love more than I can expreſs,
And would love more, could I but love thee leſs. *Suckling.*

As five *zones* th' etherial regions bind,
Five correſpondent are to earth aſſign'd:
The ſun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*. *Dryden.*

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the ſun
Hath finiſh'd half his journey, and ſcarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heav'n. *Milton.*

ZOO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.] One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locuſt ſtands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but a large erectneſs, elevating the two fore legs, and ſuſtaining itſelf in the middle of the other four, by *zoographers* called the prophet and praying locuſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ZOO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.] A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end of the effect, its principal final cauſe being the glory of its maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its ſubordinate, as it is deſigned for alimental ſuſtenance to living creatures, and medicinal uſes to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

ZOO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [of ζῶον and λόγος.] A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOO'PHYTE. *n. ſ.* [ζωόφυτον, of ζῶος and φυτὸν.] Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHO'RICK *Column. n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

ZOO'PHORUS. *n. ſ.* [ζωοφορὸς.] A part between the architraves and cornice, ſo called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

ZOO'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [of ζωοτομία.] A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [ζωοτομία, of ζῶον and τέμνω.] Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

SUPPLEMENT

OF

ADDITIONAL WORDS,

INTRODUCED BY

DR. JOHNSON,

SUBSEQUENT TO

HIS ORIGINAL EDITION,

FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING WORK HAS BEEN LITERALLY REPRINTED.

SUPPLEMENT.

A.

ABSTRA'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtract.*] Subtilty; ſeparation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken ſome pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which eſtabliſhed prejudice, or the *abſtractneſs* of the ideas themſelves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

A'CHING. *n. ſ.* [from *ache.*] Pain; uneaſineſs.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and worſhipful ſinner, it comes attended with many painful girds and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

A'CORNED. *adj.* [from *acorn.*] Stored with acorns.

Like a full *acorn'd* boar. *Shakeſpeare.*

ADA'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [for *adaptedneſs*, from *adapt.*]

Some notes are to diſplay the *adaptneſs* of the ſound to the ſenſe. *Dr. Newton.*

ADDI'TIONAL. *n. ſ.* Additament; ſomething added. Not in uſe.

May be ſome little *additional* may further the incorporation. *Bacon.*

ADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *advantage.*] Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is *advantageable* to a phyſician to be called to the cure of declining diſeaſe, ſo it is for a commander to ſuppreſs [illegible]ion which has paſſed the height. *Hayward.*

ADVE[illegible] *adj.* [from *advert.*] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, ſequeſtration from the importunity of ſecular employments, and a long *advertent* and deliberate connexing of conſequents. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

AGGELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [Latin, *gelu.*] Concretion of ice.

It is round in hail, and figured in its guttulous deſcent from the air, growing greater or leſſer according to the accretion or pluvious *aggelation* about the fundamental atoms thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. n.* [aʒꞃiſan, Saxon.] To look terrible. Out of uſe. *Spenſer.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. a.* To terrify. *Spenſer.*

A'LEW. *n. ſ.* Clamour; outcry. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

ALIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *alimental.*] So as to ſerve for nouriſhment.

The ſubſtance of gold is invincible by the powerfulleſt heat, and that not only *alimentally* in a ſubſtantial mutation, but alſo medicamentally in any corporeal converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALL-HALLOW. } *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *hallow.*] All ſaints
ALL-HALLOWS. } day; the firſt of November.

ALLITERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ad* and *litera*, Latin.] Of what the criticks call *alliteration*, or beginning of ſeveral words in the ſame verſe with the ſame letter, there are inſtances in the oldeſt and beſt writers; as,

Behemoth biggeſt born. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A'LTERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *alo.*] The breeding, nouriſhing, or foſtering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to foſterers: the rich ſell, the meaner ſort buying the *alterage* of their children; and the reaſon is, becauſe, in the opinion of the people, foſtering has always been a ſtronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

AMA'SS. *n. ſ.* [*amas*, French.] An aſſemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amaſs* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by ſtealth. *Wotton.*

AMENTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*amentatus*, Latin.] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine-tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins. *Millar.*

A'NGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*angor*, Latin.] Pain.

If the patient be ſurpriſed with a lipothymous *angour*, and great oppreſs about the ſtomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITE. *n. ſ.* [ανθρωπομορφος.] One who believes a human form in the Deity.

Chriſtians, as well as Turks, have had whole ſects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human ſhape; though few profeſs themſelves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongſt the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

ASPI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſpire.*] One that ambitiouſly ſtrives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To ſet the envier of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

AVE'NGERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *avenger.*] A female avenger. Not in uſe.

There that cruel queen *avengereſs*,
Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedneſs. *Spenſer.*

B.

To BA'NGLE. *v. a.* To waſte by little and little; to ſquander careleſsly: a word now uſed only in converſation.

If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Chriſt, it is a ſign of our want of regard for him. *Duty of Man.*

To BASS. *v. n.* To ſound in a deep tone.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Proſper: it did *baſs* my treſpaſs. *Shakeſp.*

BA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Reſembling a bat.

To be out late in a *battiſh* humour. *Gentleman Inſtructed.*

To BEAST. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'DSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [*bed* and *ſtaff.*] A wooden pin ſtuck anciently on the ſides of the bedſtead, to hold the clothes from ſlipping on either ſide.

Hoſteſs, accommodate us with a *bedſtaff*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BEEF-WITTED. [from *beef* and *wit.*] Dull; ſtupid; heavy-headed.

Beef-witted lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BELEE'. *v. a.* [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unſuitable to the wind.

To BEMO'CK. *v. a.* [from *mock.*] To treat with mocks.

Bemock the modeſt moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'RDS-CHERRY. *n. ſ.* [*padus Theophraſti.*] A plant.

BI'RDSTARES. *n. ſ.* [*aracus.*] A plant.

BI'TTERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*gentiana*, Latin.] An herb.

BLI'NDNETTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrofularia.*] A plant.

BLO'ODWIT. *n. ſ.* A fine anciently paid as a compenſation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

BRA'GGARDISM. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtfulneſs; vain oſtentation.

BRA'SEN. *adj.* [from *braſs.*] Made of braſs. It is now leſs properly written, according to the pronunciation, *brazen.*

BRO'OMSTICK. *n. ſ.* The ſame as broomſtaff.

When I beheld this, I ſighed, and ſaid within myſelf—
'Surely mortal man is a *broomſtick!*' *Swift.*

BU'BUKLE. *n. ſ.* A red pimple.

His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'TSHAFT. *n. ſ.* [from *but* and *ſhaft.*] An arrow.

The blind boy's *butſhaft*. *Shakeſpeare.*

C.

CA'MOMILE. *n. ſ.* [*anthemis.*] A flower.

CA'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*cantio*, Latin.] Song; verſes. Not now in uſe.

In the eighth eclogue the ſame perſon was brought in ſinging a *cantion* of Collin's making. *Spenſ. Kal. Gloſſ.*

To CAPO'CH. *v. a.* I know not diſtinctly what this word means; perhaps, to ſtrip off the hood.

Capoch'd your rabins of the ſynod,
And ſnapt the canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

CART-ROPE. *n. ſ.* [*cart* and *rope.*] A ſtrong cord uſed to faſten the load on the carriage: proverbially, any thick cord.

CATE. *n. ſ.* Food; ſomething to be eaten. This is ſcarcely read in the ſingular. See CATES.

We'll ſee what *cates* you have,
For ſoldiers ſtomachs always ſerve them well. *Shakeſp.*

CEME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cement.*] A perſon or thing that unites in ſociety.

God having deſigned man for a ſociable creature, furniſhed him with language, which was to be the great inſtrument and *cementer* of ſociety. *Locke.*

CE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*cenſio*, Latin.] A rate; an aſſeſſment.

God intended this *cenſion* only for the bleſſed Virgin and her ſon, that Chriſt might be born where he ſhould. *Hall.*

CHA'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*chance* and *full.*] Hazardous. Out of uſe.

Myſelf would offer you t' accompany
In this advent'rous *chanceful* jeopardy. *Spenſer.*

CHA'RGEFUL. *adj.* [*charge* and *full.*] Expenſive; coſtly. Not in uſe.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmoſt carat,
The fineneſs of the gold, the *chargeful* faſhion. *Shakeſp.*

CHI'EFDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *chief.*] Sovereignty. Not in uſe.

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and coveting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the *chiefdom* and ſovereignty of all flowers and green herbs. *Spenſ. Kal. Gloſſ.*

CHO'KE-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*ervangina.*] A plant.

CHY'MIC. *n. ſ.* A chymiſt. Obſolete.

The ancients obſerving in that material a kind of metallical nature, ſeem to have reſolved it into nobler uſe: an art now utterly loſt, or perchance kept up by a few *chymics*. *Wotton.*

CICH'-PEASE. *n. ſ.* [*cicer.*] A plant.

CIRCUMNA'VIGATOR. *n. ſ.* One that ſails round.

COAL-FISH. *n. ſ.* [*aſellus niger.*] A ſpecies of beardleſs gadus.

COLLE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *collected.*] Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlaſting to everlaſting is ſo *collectedly* and preſentifickly repreſented to God. *More.*

CONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* [from *concern.*] With affection; with intereſt.

They had more poſitively and *concernedly* wedded his cauſe, than they were before underſtood to have done. *Clarendon.*

CONCI'LIAR. *adj.* [*concilium*, Latin.] Relating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive ſimplicity, in free and *conciliar* debates, without any ambitious regards. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

CO'NCIONATORY. *adj.* [*concionatorius*, *concio*, Latin.] Uſed at preachings or publick aſſemblies.

Their comelineſs unbeguiled the vulgar of the old opinion the loyaliſts had formerly infuſed into them by their *concionatory* invectives. *Howel.*

CONCLU'DINGLY. *adv.* [from *conclude.*] With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with, repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be *concludingly* demonſtrated or not. *Digby.*

CONSI'DERING. [This is a kind of conjunction: it had been more grammatically written *conſidered*; *vû*, French; but *conſidering* is always uſed.] If allowance be made for.

It is not poſſible to act otherwiſe, *conſidering* the weakneſs of our nature. *Spectator.*

CONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contented.*] State of ſatisfaction in any lot.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of paſſions, a procurer of *contentedneſs*. *Walton's Angler.*

CONTI'NUATELY. *adv.* [from *continuate.*] With continuity; without interruption.

The water aſcends gently, and by intermiſſions; but it falls *continuately*, and with force. *Wilkins.*

CORRODIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corrodible.*] The quality of being corroſible; poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CREE'PLE. *n. ſ.* [from *creep.*] A lame perſon; a cripple.

She to whom this world muſt itſelf refer
As ſuburbs or the microcoſm of her,
She, ſhe is dead, ſhe's dead when thou know'ſt this,
Thou know'ſt how lame a *creeple* this world is. *Donne.*

CROWN-THISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*corona imperialis.*] A flower.

CRO'WTOE. *n. ſ.* [*crow* and *toe.*] A plant.

Bring the rathe primroſe, that forſaken dies,
The tufted *crowtoe*, and pale jeſſamine. *Milton.*

D.

To DADE. *v. a.* To hold up a leading-ſtring.

The little children, when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton.*

DARE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall fiſh, the ſame with *dace.*

DEFLU'X. *n. ſ.* [*defluxus*, Latin.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *deflux* of humours, without penning them in too much. *Bacon.*

DEFO'RMED. *participial adj.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFRAUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud.

Their impoſtures are worſe than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DENO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*denomino*, Latin.] That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation conſiſts of a ſanguineous affluxion, or elſe is *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown.*

To DENTI'SE. *v. a.* [*denteler*, French.] To have the teeth renewed. Not in uſe.

The old Counteſs of Deſmond, who lived till ſhe was ſeven ſcore, did *dentiſe* twice or thrice, caſting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DESIDERA'TUM. [Latin.] Somewhat which enquiry has not yet been able to ſettle or diſcover; as, the longitude is the *deſideratum* of navigation. The triſection of an angle, and the quadrature of a circle, are the *deſiderata* of geometry.

DESPI'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *deſpiteous.*] In a furious manner. Not in uſe.

The mortal ſteel *deſpiteouſly* entail'd
Deep in their fleſh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple ſtream adown their giambeux falls. *Fairfax.*

DEVI'SOUR. *n. ſ.* He that gives by will. See DEVISE.

DEVO'TE. *adj.* For devoted.

How on a ſudden loſt,
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death *devote!* *Milton.*

DIGE'STURE. *n. ſ.* Concoction. Not uſed.

Neither tie yourſelf always to eat meats of eaſy *digeſture*; ſuch as veal, ſweetbreads. *Harvey.*

DISASSIDU'ITY. *n. ſ.* Abſence of care or attention.

The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little abſence or *diſaſſiduity*, he ſhould be ſubject to take cold at his back. *Wotton.*

DISCLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*diſcluſus*, Latin.] Emiſſion.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued ſhadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous eruptions and *diſcluſions* of light, to prevent the art of the lanthorn-maker. *More.*

DISFA'VOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *disfavour.*] Diſcountenancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had ſucceeded. *Bacon.*

DISTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.] Sudden diſplay. A word little uſed.

A ſmile plays with a ſurprizing agreeableneſs in the eye, breaks out with the brighteſt *diſtriction*, and ſits like a glory upon the countenance. *Collier on the Aſpect.*

DITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ditatus*, Latin.] The act of enriching.

Thoſe Eaſtern worſhippers intended rather homage than *ditation*; the bleſſed Virgin comes in the form of poverty. *Hall's Contemplations.*

To DIVE'LL. *v. a.* [*divello*, Latin.] To pull; to ſeparate; to ſever.

They begin to ſeparate; and may be eaſily *divelled* or parted aſunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DOG-FISHER. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *fiſher.*] A kind of fiſh.

The *dog-fiſher* is good againſt the falling ſickneſs. *Walton.*

DO'NSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *don.*] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of thoſe,
Your boſom-friends, as you ſuppoſe;
But Ralph himſelf, your truſty ſquire,
Wh' has dragg'd your *donſhip* out o' th' mire. *Hudibras.*

DREAR. *n. ſ.* Dread; terror.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful meſſenger;
The hoarſe night raven, trump of doleful *drear*. *Spenſer.*

E.

EA'STERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *Eaſt.*]

1. A native of ſome country eaſtward to another.

He oft in battle vanquiſhed
Thoſe ſpoilful, rich, and ſwarming *Eaſterlings*. *Spenſer.*

SUPPLEMENT.

2. A ſpecies of waterfowl.

To EFFU'LGE. *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] To ſend forth luſtre or effulgence. I know not that this word is uſed.

The topaz charms the ſight,
Like theſe *effulging* yellow ſtreams of light. *Savage.*

To E'MANATE. *v. n.* [*emano*, Latin.] To iſſue or flow from ſomething elſe.

EMPHYSE'MA. *n. ſ.* [ἐμφύσημα.]

Emphyſema is a light puffy humour, eaſily yielding to the preſſure of the finger, ariſing again in the inſtant you take it off. *Wiſeman.*

To EMU'LE. *v. a.* [*emulor*, Latin.] To emulate. Not in uſe.

He ſitting me beſide, in that ſame ſhade,
Provok'd me to play ſome pleaſant fit;
Yet *emuling* my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that *emuled* of many,
And plaid thereon; for well that ſkill he could. *Spenſer.*

ENDA'MAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endamage.*] Damage; loſs.

Theſe flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to the *endamagement*. *Shakeſp.*

To ENPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To transfix.

I am too ſore *empierc'd* with his ſhaft
To ſoar with his light feathers. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRHE'UM. *v. a.* [*enrhumer*, French.] To have rheum through cold.

The phyſician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed*. *Harvey.*

E'QUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *equal.*] Equality.

Let me lament
That our ſtars, unreconcileable, ſhould have divided
Our *equalneſs* to this. *Shakeſpeare.*

ERS, or *Bitter Vetch.* *n. ſ.* [*vicia valdè amara.*] A plant.

ESTA'BLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh.*] He who eſtabliſhes.

I reverence the holy fathers as divine *eſtabliſhers* of faith. *Digby.*

ESTO'PEL. *n. ſ.* [Law term.] Such an act as bars any legal proceſs.

ESTO'VERS. *n. ſ.* [Law term.] Neceſſaries allowed by law.

E'STUANCE. *n. ſ.* Heat; warmth. A word rarely found.

Averroes reſtrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth and was allowable in Cato; that is, a ſober incaleſcence, and regulated *eſtuance* from wine. *Brown.*

EU'PATORY. *n. ſ.* [*eupatorium.*] A plant.

To EXCU'R. *v. n.* To paſs beyond limits. A word not uſed.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia; the cauſe, a tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expanſus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended; capable to ſpread into a wider ſurface.

Bodies are not *expanſible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPEDI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *expedite.*]

1. Speedy; quick; ſoon done: as, an *expeditious* march.
2. Nimble; quick; ſwift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* runner.

EXPEDI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *expeditious.*] Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

EXTE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *extenſion.*] Long drawn out; having great extent.

You run into theſe *extenſional* phantaſms, which I look upon as contemptuouſly, as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of piſmires. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

EY'ELASH. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *laſh.*] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

F.

FAWN. *n. ſ.* A ſervile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather ſhew our gentle lowts
How you can frown, than ſpend a *fawn* upon them
For the inheritance of their loves. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

FE'ATHERLY. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Reſembling feather.

The accretion or pluvious aggelation of hail about the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, ſeems to be ſome *featherly* particle of ſnow, although ſnow itſelf be ſexangular. *Brown.*

FEN-CRICKET. *n. ſ.* [*grillotalpa.*] An inſect that digs itſelf holes in the ground.

FINGER-FERN. *n. ſ.* [*finger* and *fern*; *aſplenum*, Latin.] A plant.

FINGER-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*finger* and *ſtone*; *telenites*, Latin.] A foſſil reſembling an arrow.

FLU'ENTLY. *adj.* [from *fluent.*] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obſtruction or difficulty.

FONE. *n. ſ.* Plural of *foe.* Obſolete.

A barbarous troup of clowniſh *fone*. *Spenſer.*

To FOREWEA'RY. *v. a.* [*for* and *weary.*] To diſpirit with labour.

By your toil
And labour long, through which ye hither came,
Ye both *forewearied* be: therefore a while
I read you reſt, and to your bowers recoil. *Fairy Queen.*

FO'RGETIVE. *adv.* [from *forge.*] That may forge or produce. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakeſpeare.

Good ſherrie ſack aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh, dull vapours, makes it apprehenſive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble ſhapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes excellent wit. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'XFISH. *n. ſ.* [*vulpecula piſcis.*] A fiſh.

FRI'ENDED. *adj.* Well diſpoſed; inclined to love.

Not *friended* by his wiſh to your high perſon,
His will is moſt malignant, and it ſtretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'LLERS *Thiſtle*, or *Weed.* *n. ſ.* [*dipſacus.*] A plant.

G.

To GA'NGRENATE. *v. a.* [from *gangrene.*] To produce a gangrene; to mortify.

Parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, ſiderated, and mortified, become black, the radical moiſture or vital ſulphur ſuffering an extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GA'ZEL. *n. ſ.* An Arabian deer.

GI'BSTAFF. *n. ſ.*

1. A long ſtaff to gage water, or to ſhove forth a veſſel into the deep.
2. A weapon uſed formerly to fight beaſts upon the ſtage. *Dict.*

GIVES. *n. ſ.* Fetters or ſhackles for the feet.

GLA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*glacio*, Latin.] Icy; reſembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conſervatories, it will cryſtallize and ſhoot into *glacious* bodies. *Brown.*

GLO'ZEN. *n. ſ.* [from *gloze.*] A flatterer.

GOO'DYSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *goody.*] The quality of goody. Ludicrous.

The more ſhame for her *goodyſhip*,
To give ſo near a friend the ſlip. *Hudibras.*

GO'OSECAP. *n. ſ.* [from *gooſe* and *cap.*] A ſilly perſon.

GO'RGED. *adj.* [from *gorge.*] Having a gorge or throat.

Look up a height, the ſhrill *gorg'd* lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRA'VER. comp. of *grave.* See GRAVE.

GRA'VEST. ſuperl. of *grave.* See GRAVE.

GRA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *graze.*] One that grazes or feeds on graſs.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the moſſy turf
Sufficient: after them the cackling gooſe,
Cloſe *grazer*, finds wherewith to eaſe her want. *Phillips.*

GUE'STRITE. *n. ſ.* [from *gueſt* and *rite.*] Offices due to a gueſt.

Ulyſſes ſo dear
A gift eſteem'd it, that he would not beare
In his black fleete that *gueſt-rite* to the war. *Chapman.*

H.

HA'WTHORN FLY. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big. *Walton.*

HEDGECREEPER. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *creep.*] One that ſkulks under hedges for bad purpoſes.

HO'LLOWHEARTED. *adj.* [*hollow* and *heart.*] Diſhoneſt; inſincere; of practice or ſentiment differing from profeſſion.

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollowhearted* dealings? *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The *hollowhearted*, diſaffected,
And cloſe malignants, are detected. *Hudibras.*

HO'RRENT. *adj.* [*horrens*, Latin. *Horrentia pilis agmina.*] Pointed outwards; briſtled with points: a word perhaps introduced by Milton.

Him a globe
Of fiery ſeraphim incircled round
With bright imblazonry and *horrent* arms. *Milton.*

HU'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *hurry.*] One that hurries; a diſturber.

Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men. *Chapman.*

I.

INAPPLICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inapplicable.*] Unfitneſs for the particular purpoſe.

INSTI'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtil.*] Any thing inſtilled.

The leperous *inſtilment*. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'NABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenable.*] Indefenſible: as, *an* intenable *opinion*; *an* intenable *fortreſs*.

K.

To KNA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from *knab.*] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is perhaps found no where elſe.

Horſes will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw iron. *Brown.*

KNA'PBOTTLE. *n. ſ.* [*papaver ſpumeum.*] A plant.

KNE'EDGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*gramen geniculatum.*] An herb.

KNOP. *n. ſ.* [*ranunculus.*] A flower.

L.

LY'NDEN-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*tilia*, Latin.] A plant.

M.

MA'SLIN. *adj.* [corrupted from *miſcellane.*] Compoſed of various kind; as *maſlin* bread, made of wheat and rye.

MERCURY'S *Finger.* *n. ſ.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] Wild ſaffron.

MINISTE'RIALLY. *adv.* In a miniſterial manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and voluntary œconomy, belongs to the father; while the ſon, out of voluntary condeſcenſion, ſubmits to act *miniſterially*, or in capacity of mediator. *Waterland.*

MISCHIEF-MAKING. *adj.* Cauſing harm.

Come not thou with *miſchief-making* beauty,
To interpoſe between us, look not on him. *Rowe.*

MISGI'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *miſgive.*] Doubt; diſtruſt.

If a conſcience thus qualified and informed, be not the meaſure by which a man may take a true eſtimate of his abſolution, the ſinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, ſuſpicions, and *miſgivings*, both as to the meaſures of his preſent duty, and the final iſſues of his future reward. *South.*

MOVE. *n. ſ.* The act of moving, commonly uſed at cheſs.

I ſaw two angels play'd the mate;
With man, alas! no otherwiſe it proves,
An unſeen hand makes all their *moves*. *Cowley.*

N.

NA'CKER, or NAKER. *n. ſ.* [*concha margritifera*, Latin.] A ſhell that contained a pearl.

NE'NUPHAR. *n. ſ.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] Water lily, or water roſe.

NY'MPHISH. *adj.* [from *nymph.*] Relating to nymphs; ladylike.

Tending all to *nymphiſh* war. *Drayton.*

O.

O'GRESSES. *n. ſ.* [in heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour.

OMNIPA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *par*, Latin.] General equality.

Their own working heads affect, without commandment of the word, to wit, *omniparity* of churchmen. *White.*

O'RANGETAWNEY. *n. ſ.* [*orange* and *tawney.*] Red, reſembling an orange.

Baronets, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly diſtinguiſhed from others by a ribband of *orangetawney*. *Heylyn.*

ORK. *n. ſ.* [*orca*, Latin.] A ſort of great fiſh.

To OVER-RI'PEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen.*] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load? *Shakeſp.*

OUT-RI'DER. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *rider.*] A ſummoner whoſe office is to cite men before the ſheriff. *Dict.*

OUTSCA'PE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *ſcape.*] Power of eſcaping.

It paſt
Our powers to lift aſide a log ſo vaſt,
As barr'd all *outſcape*. *Chapman.*

P.

PA'BULUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Food; ſupport. A technical word.

PAD-NAG. *n. ſ.* [from *pad* and *nag.*] An ambling nag.

An eaſy *pad-nag* to ride out a mile. *Dr. Pope.*

PA'NSY. *n. ſ.* A flower. See PANCY.

PARAQUE'TO. *n. ſ.* A little parrot.

PARENE'TICK. [παραινετικὸς.] Hortatory.

PATRIMO'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *patrimonial.*] By inheritance.

Good princes have not only made a diſtinction between what was their own *patrimonially*, as the civil law books term it, and what the ſtate had an intereſt in. *Davenant.*

PEARCH. *n. ſ.* [*pertica*, Latin.]

1. A long pole for various uſes.
2. A kind of fiſh.

PEARCH-STONE. *n. ſ.* [from *pearch* and *ſtone.*] A ſort of ſtone.

PE'RQUISITED. *adj.* [from *perquiſite.*] Supplied with perquiſites.

But what avails the pride of gardens rare,
However royal, or however fair,
If *perquiſited* varlets frequent ſtand,
And each new walk muſt a new tax demand? *Savage.*

PI'LEWORT. *n. ſ.* [*chelidonium minus*, Latin.] A plant.

PI'LLED GARLICK. *n. ſ.*

1. One whoſe hair has fallen off by a diſeaſe.
2. A ſneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

PO'KING-STICK. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument anciently made uſe of to adjuſt the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn.

Your ruff muſt ſtand in print, and for that purpoſe get *poking-ſticks* with fair long handles, leſt they ſcorch your hands. *Middleton's Blurt Maſter Conſtable, a Comedy*, 1602.

Pins and *poking-ſticks* of ſteel. *Shakeſpeare.*

PONTIFI'CIAN. *adj.* [from *pontiff.*] Adhering to the Pope; popiſh.

Many other doctors, both *pontificians* and of the reformed church, maintain, that God ſanctified the ſeventh day. *White.*

PO'RTHOLES. *n. ſ.* [from *port* and *hole.*] Holes cut like windows in a ſhip's ſides where the guns are placed.

PU'DDING-GROSS. *n. ſ.* [*pulegium*, Latin.] A plant.

PU'RSLAIN-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *purſlain* and *tree*; *halimus*, Latin.] A ſhrub proper to hedge with.

Q.

QUARRE. *n. ſ.* A quarry. Not in uſe.

Behold our diamonds here, as in the *quarre* they ſtand. *Drayton.*

QUE'ACHY. *adj.* [I know not whence derived; perhaps originally *quacky*, *quaggy*, or *quaſhy.*] Unſolid; unſound; boggy. Not in uſe.

The boggy mears and *queachy* fens below. *Drayton.*
Goodwin's *queachy* ſand. ton.

QUI'CKGRASS. *n. ſ.* [from *quick* and *graſs*; *gr*[illegible] *num*, Latin.] Dog graſs.

R.

RA'BATO. *n. ſ.* A neckband; a ruff.

I think your other *rabato* were better. *Shakeſpeare.*

Broke broad jeſts upon her narrow heel,
Pok'd her *rabatos*, and ſurvey'd her ſteel. *Old Comedy.*

RA'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branches of trees.

To RA'MAGE. *v. a.* See *To* RUMMAGE.

RA'NCOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rancorous.*] Malignantly.

RASE. *n. ſ.* [from *To* RASE.]

1. A cancel.
2. A ſlight wound.

RA'VISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *raviſhing.*] To extremity of pleaſure.

As all the houſewiferies of deities are
To heare a voice ſo *raviſhingly* fair. *Chapman.*

RECI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *recite.*] One who recites.

A RECKONING-BOOK. *n. ſ.* [from *reckoning* and *book.*] A book in which money received and expended is ſet down.

RECLAI'MANT. *n. ſ* [from *reclaim.*] Contradicter.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were proſcribed, and anathematized in the famous Council of Nice, conſiſting of 318 biſhops, very unanimous in their reſolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants*. *Waterland.*

RECOU'RSEFUL. *adj.* [from *recourſe.*] Moving alternately.

In that *recourſeful* deep. *Drayton.*

RECUPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recuperatio*, Latin.] The recovery of a thing loſt.

RECU'PERATIVE, or RECU'PERATORY. *adj.* [from *recuperation.*] Belonging to recovery.

RE'DGUM. *n. ſ.* [from *red* and *gum.*] A diſeaſe of children newly born.

RE'DSTART, or RE'DTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*phœnicurus*, Latin.] A bird.

REED-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [from *reed* and *graſs*; *ſarganion*, Lat.] A plant, bur-reed.

REFRE'T. *n. ſ.* The burden of a ſong. *Dict.*

REFU'LGENTLY. *adv.* [from *refulgent.*] In a ſhining manner.

RESPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*reſpectable*, French.] Venerable; meriting reſpect.

RE'TRIBUTER. *n. ſ.* [from *retribute.*] One that makes retribution.

RETROA'CTION. *n. ſ.* Action backward.

RETU'RNLESS. *adj.* Admitting no return; irremeable.

But well knew the troth
Of this thine owne returne, though all my friends,
I knew as well ſhould make *returnleſſe* ends. *Chapman.*

REVU'LSIVE. *adj.* Having the power of revulſion.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with greater violence than it had done before, was not to be ſtopped by outward applications, nor the *revulſives* of any kind. *Fell.*

RHEIN-BERRY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpina cervina*, Latin.] Buckthorn, a plant.

RIDICU'LER. *n. ſ.* One that ridicules.

The *ridiculer* ſhall make only himſelf ridiculous. *Earl of Cheſterfield.*

RI'FFRAFF. *n. ſ.* [*recrementum*, Latin.] The refuſe of any thing.

RI'VERET. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *river.*] A ſmall ſtream; a rill.

Bringing all their *riverets* in,
There ends; a new ſong to begin. *Drayton.*
Calls down *riveret* from her ſpring,
Their queen upon her way to bring. *Drayton.*

ROA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *roar.*] A noiſy brutal man.

The Engliſh *roarers* put down all. *Howel.*

RO'LLING-PRESS. *n. ſ.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

ROO'DLOFT. *n. ſ.* [*rood* and *loft.*] A gallery in the church on which reliques or images were ſet to view.

ROUGH-FOOTED. *adj.* [from *rough* and *foot.*] Feather-footed.

RO'YTELET. *n. ſ.* [French.] A little or petty king.

Cauſing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England. *Heylyn.*

SABBATA'RIAN.

SUPPLEMENT.

S.

SABBATA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabbath.*] One who obſerves the Sabbath with unreaſonable rigour; one who obſerves the ſeventh day of the week in oppoſition to the firſt.

SCOTFREE'. *adj.* Without ſcot or mulct; unhurt; *impune.*

SCRUTINE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutator*, Latin.] A ſearcher; an examiner.

SCU'RRILOUSNESS *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurrilous.*] Scurrility; baſeneſs of manners.

SE'ACOB. *n. ſ.* [*gavia*, Latin.] A bird, called alſo Seagull.

SE'ACOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſea* and *coot*; *fulica marina*, Latin.] Sea fowl, like the moorhen.

SE'ACORMORANT, or *Seadrake.* *n. ſ.* [from *ſea* and *cormorant*; *corvus marinus*, Latin.] A ſeacrow.

SE'AEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſea* and *ear*; *auris marina*, Latin.] A ſea plant.

SE'AGIRDLES. *n. ſ.* pl. [*fungus phaſganoides*, Latin.] A ſort of ſea muſhrooms.

SE'AGRASS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſea* and *graſs*; *alga*, Latin.] An herb growing on the ſea ſhore.

SE'AMOSS. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *moſs*; *corallium*, Latin.] Coral, which grows in the ſea like a ſhrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a ſtone.

SE'ANAVELWORT. *n. ſ.* [*androſaces*, Latin.] An herb growing in Syria, by which great cures are performed.

SE'APAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſtella marina*, Latin.] The ſtar fiſh.

SE'APANTHER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *panther*; *gabos*, Latin.] A fiſh like a lamprey.

SE'ARUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ruff*; *orphus*, Latin.] A kind of ſea fiſh.

SE'AWITHWIND. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldanella*, Latin.] Rindweed.

SE'AWORMWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *wormwood*; *ſeriphium*, Latin.] A ſort of wormwood that grows in the ſea.

SE'JANT. *adj.* [In heraldry.] Sitting.

SE'TFOIL. *n. ſ.* [*tormentilia*, Latin.] An herb.

SHA'DOWGRASS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhadow* and *graſs*; *gramen ſylvaticum*, Latin.] A kind of graſs.

SHAVE-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [*equiſetum*, Latin.] An herb.

SHOULDERBLADE. *n. ſ.* The ſcapula; the plate bone to which the arm is connected.

> If I have lifted up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *ſhoulderblade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone.
> *Job*, xxxi. 22.

SHRUFF. *n. ſ.* Droſs; the refuſe of metal tried by the fire. *Dict.*

SINUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinuous.*] The quality of being ſinuous.

SKI'NFLINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkin* and *flint.*] A niggardly perſon.

SLEE'KSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſleek* and *ſtone.*] A ſmoothing ſtone.

> The pureſt paſteboard with a *ſleekſtone* rub ſmooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

SLI'PPERILY. *adv.* [from *ſlippery.*] In a ſlippery manner.

To **SMUG.** *v. a.* To adorn; to ſpruce.

> My men,
> In Cince's houſe, were all, in ſeverall baine
> Studiouſly ſweeten'd, *ſmug'd* with oile, and deckt
> With in and outweeds. *Chapman.*

SNO'WDEEP. *n. ſ.* [*viola bulboſa*, Latin.] An herb.

SNU'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuffle.*] He that ſpeaks through the noſe.

SO'AKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoak.*]

1. He that macerates in any moiſture.
2. A great drinker. In low language.

SOUCE. *n. ſ.* See SOUSE.

SO'URDET. *n. ſ.* [from *ſourd*, French.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

SPA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſpacious.*] Extenſively.

SPEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*picus martius*, Latin.] A bird.

SPI'DERCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpider* and *catcher*; *picus murarius*, Latin.] A bird.

SPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpiratio*, Latin.] Breathing.

SPRAG. *adj.* Vigorous; ſpritely. A provincial word.

> A good *ſprag* memory. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPRI'NKLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſprinkle.*] One that ſprinkles.

SPURGE *Flax.* *n. ſ.* [*thymelæa*, Latin.] A plant.

SPURGE *Olive.* *n. ſ.* [*chamælea*, Latin.] A ſhrub.

SPURGE *Wort.* *n. ſ.* [*xiphion*, Latin.] A plant.

STA'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtanch.*] One that ſtops blood.

STA'RTINGPOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *poſt.*] Barrier from which the race begins.

STA'TEROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtate* and *room.*] A magnificent room in a palace or great houſe.

STATES. *n. ſ.* pl. [from *ſtate.*] Nobility.

STA'TUTABLY. *adv.* [from *ſtatutable.*] In a manner agreeable to law.

STE'WPAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtew* and *pan.*] A pan uſed for ſtewing.

STIBIA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtibium.*] A violent man: from the violent operation of antimony. Obſolete.

> This *ſtibiarian* preſſeth audaciouſly upon the royal throne, and, after ſome ſacrification, tendereth a bitter pill of ſacrilege and cruelty; but, when the ſame was rejected becauſe it was violent, then he preſents his antimonian potion. *White.*

STI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. The act of ſtilling.
2. A ſtand for caſks.

STI'VER. *n. ſ.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STO'NECRAY. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in hawks.

STO'PGAP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop* and *gap.*] Something ſubſtituted; a temporary expedient.

STRI'PED. *part. adj.* [from *ſtripe.*] Diſtinguiſhed by lines of different colour.

STRI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrip.*] One that ſtrips.

SUBLI'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſublimitas*, Latin.] The ſame as ſublimity.

To **SU'BROGATE.** *v. a.* [*ſubrogo*, Lat.] See SURROGATE.

SUBSTA'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſubſtantive.*] As a ſubſtantive.

SUBTRA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtraho*, Latin.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUCCI'NCTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuccinct.*] Brevity; conciſeneſs.

SU'GARCANDY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſugar* and *candy.*] Sugar candied, or cryſtallized.

SUPE'RBLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperb.*] In a ſuperb manner.

SUPERCHE'RY. *n. ſ.* [An old word of French original.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERE'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſupereminent.*] In the moſt eminent manner.

SUPEREXALTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *exalt.*] Elevation above the common rate.

> In a *ſuperexaltation* of courage, they ſeem as greedy of death as of victory. *Holyday.*

SU'PERPLUSAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *plus*, Latin.] Something more than enough.

> After this there yet remained a *ſuperpluſage* for the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring pariſhes. *Fell.*

SU'RDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurd.*] Deafneſs.

SURDNU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurd* and *number.*] That is incommenſurate with unity.

SURMOU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurmount.*] One that riſes above another.

SURMOU'NTING. *n. ſ.* The act of getting uppermoſt.

SURPA'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſurpaſſing.*] In a very excellent manner.

SURROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſurrogatio*, Latin.] The act of putting in another's place.

SWEE'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweep.*] One that ſweeps.

SWI'NEGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*centinodir*, Latin.] An herb.

T.

TA'BLEBED. *n. ſ.* [from *table* and *bed.*] A bed of the figure of a table.

TA'NPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *tan* and *pit.*] A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TARGETI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *target.*] One armed with a *target.*

> For horſemen and for *targetiers* none could with him compare. *Chapman.*

TI'DBIT. *n. ſ.* [*tid* and *bit.*] A dainty.

TI'THYMAL. *n. ſ.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tythymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

TO'YMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *toy.*] A ſeller of toys.

> But what in oddneſs can be more ſublime,
> Than S——, the foremoſt *toyman* of his time? *Young.*

TRAINBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [*train* and *bearer.*] One that holds up a train.

TRA'NSFER. *n. ſ.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFE'RRER. *n. ſ.* He that transfers.

TRANSMI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmit.*] One that tranſmits.

TRIFO'LIATE. *adj.* [*tres* and *folium*, Latin.] Having three leaves.

> *Trifoliate* cytiſus reſtrain'd its boughs
> For humble ſheep to crop, and goats to brouze. *Harte.*

TRO'NAGE. *n. ſ.* Money paid for weighing.

TRO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *trot.*]

1. One that walks a jolting pace.
2. A ſheep's foot.

V.

VAIR, or **VA'IRY.** *adj.* [in heraldry.] Variegated with coverings of gold, red, or other colours.

VE'NDIBLY. *adv.* [from *vendible.*] In a ſaleable manner.

VE'RIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *verify.*] One who aſſures a thing to be true.

VE'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *veritable.*] In a true manner.

VI'LIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *vilify.*] One that vilifies.

VINEFRE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *vine* and *fret.*] A worm that eats vine leaves.

UNFA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *unfair.*] Not in a juſt manner.

UNGRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *un* and *grammatical.*] Not according to grammar.

VOLUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*volutatio*, Latin.] Wallowing; rolling.

UPBRA'IDER. *n. ſ.* [from *upbraid.*] One that reproaches.

VU'LGARISM. *n. ſ.* [from *vulgar.*] Groſſneſs; meanneſs; vulgarity.

> The great events of Greek and Roman fable and hiſtory, which early education, and the uſual courſe of reading, have made familiar and intereſting to all Europe, without being degraded by the *vulgariſm* of ordinary life in any country. *Reynolds.*

W.

WA'RRIANGLE. *n. ſ.* [*lanio.*] A hawk. *Ainſworth.*

WA'TERHEN. *n. ſ.* [from *water* and *hen*; *fulica*, Latin.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WA'XCHANDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *wax* and *chandler.*] A maker of wax candles.

WE'LLFARE. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; proſperity.

> They will aſk, What is the final cauſe of a king? and they will anſwer, The people's *welfare.* Certainly a true anſwer; and as certainly an imperfect one. *Holyday.*

WHITELI'VERED. *adj.* [from *white* and *liver.*] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

WHO'RISHLY. *adv.* [from *whoriſh.*] Harlot like.

WOODNI'GHTSHADE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolanum ſylvaticum*, Latin.] A plant.

WOO'DWORM. *n. ſ.* [from *wood* and *worm*; *coſſis*, Latin.] A worm bred in wood.

WRY'NECK. *n. ſ.* [*torquilla*, Latin.] A bird.

Y.

To **YEX.** *v. n.* To have the hiccough.

YEX. *n. ſ.* The hiccough.

FINIS.

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